



STRATEGIC POLICING AND CRIME BOARD

7 March 2017

Headline Performance Report

PURPOSE OF REPORT

1. To update members of the Strategic Policing and Crime Board (the Board) on progress against the headline performance measures in the Police and Crime Plan.

BACKGROUND

2. The headline measures and aims in the Plan are as follows:
 - West Midlands Police to continue to have a lower recorded crime rate compared to other similar forces
 - Increased reporting of 'hidden crimes'
 - Low levels of reoffending
 - Fewer young people entering the criminal justice system
 - Reductions in the number of people killed or seriously injured on our roads
 - Increased confidence in West Midlands Police by 2020
 - Reductions in the disparities of confidence in the police across different areas
 - Satisfaction of victims of crime and anti-social behaviour to increase by 2020
 - Fewer complaints against the police and those that are made should be dealt with quicker
 - Reductions in the fear of crime

- Increase in public participation and the development of more active citizens in the West Midlands
 - Reductions in burglary and robbery
3. This report has been developed to show how these measures are moving over time and the actions being taken to achieve the aims set out in the Plan. The report will be presented to the Board every four months with updated data and information.
 4. A summary of this report is provided at **Annex A**.
 5. Please note that a number of indicators are being developed and will be added in later reports.
 6. The Plan also sets out many other measures, objectives and tasks that will be delivered by the PCC and West Midlands Police. The Chief Constable and Chief Executive of the Office of the West Midlands Police and Crime Commissioner will be expected to report progress against these, via other reports to the Strategic Policing and Crime Board and by other methods.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

7. None

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

8. None

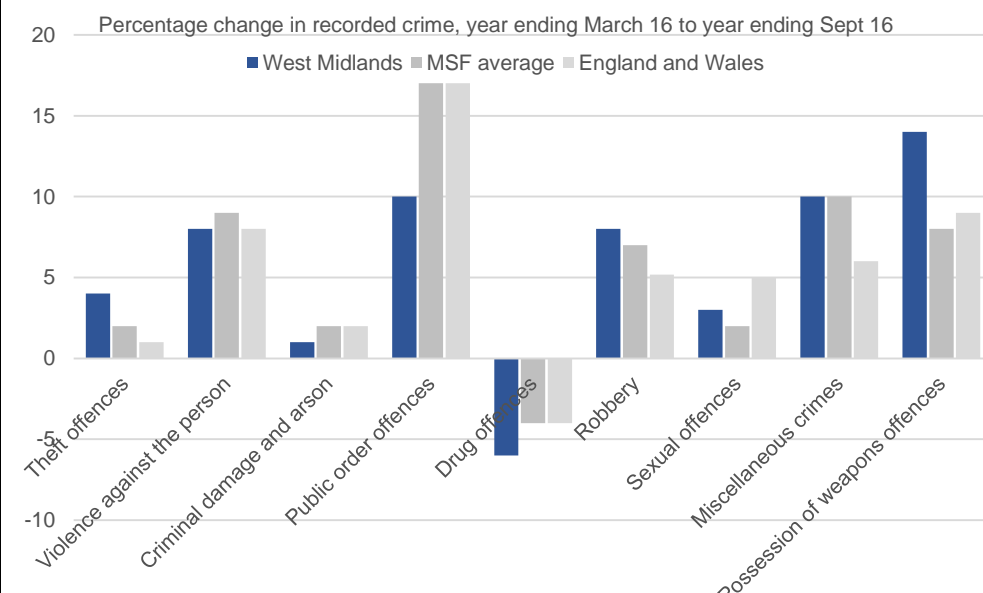
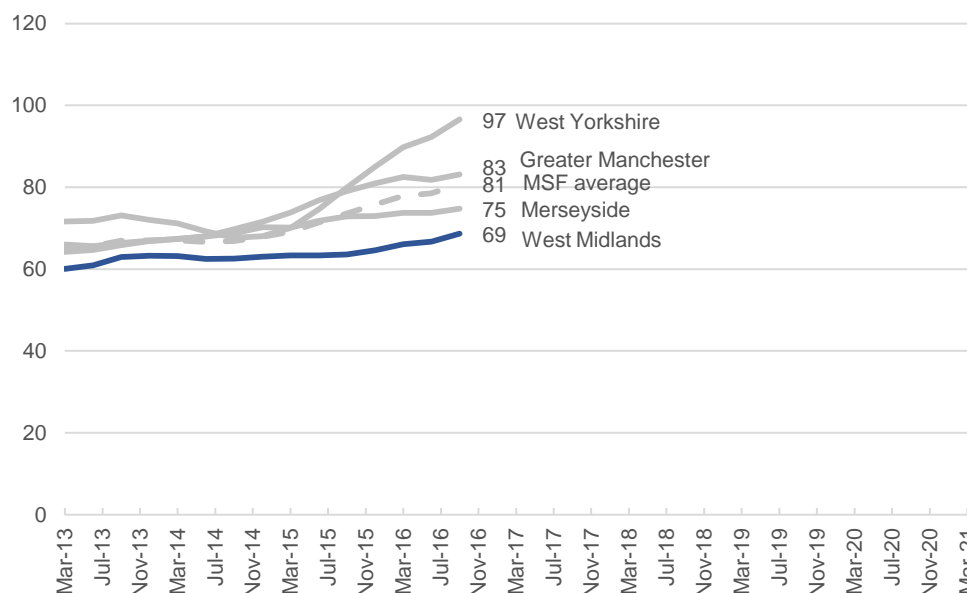
RECOMMENDATIONS

9. The Board is asked to note the movement against headline performance aims and measures and the actions being taken.

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

Measure: Total recorded crime per 1,000 population (year ending)

Source: [Office for National Statistics](#) / West Midlands Police



Commentary

Response/Actions

In the 12 months October 2015 to September 2016 the total recorded crime rate was 69 crimes per 1,000 population in the West Midlands force area. This was lower than the average for the most similar force group (81 per 1,000 population). For both the West Midlands and for the most similar force group there has been an increase in recent years, from 66 per 1,000 in the West Midlands and 78 per 1,000 in the most similar force group from the year ending March 2016.

While the total number of recorded crimes increased by 5% in the West Midlands between year ending March 2016 and year ending September 2016 there have been varying increases across crime types. Violence against the person (which accounts for 24% of all crimes in the West Midlands) increased by 8%. Public order, misc. crimes and possessions of weapons have all increased by 10% or more, these account for relatively small proportions of all crime (5%, 1% and 1% respectively).

It is important to note that some of these increases will be driven by changes in crime recording following the HMIC data integrity inspection of 2014.

Levels of offending have risen over the last 12 months but mirrored by national trend.

The levels of reporting of domestic abuse and historic sexual offending have contributed significantly to the rise recorded.

This year we want to see crime fall, with an emphasis on high harm or crimes of public concern, offenders brought to justice and offending reduced, vulnerable people better protected and response to calls matching public need with good public satisfaction with services.

The Force has also been rated as good in the latest HMIC Effectiveness report. The report, which rates every police force in the country, says we are good at preventing crime, tackling anti-social behaviour and keeping people safe, highlighting the broad range of methods used to communicate with the public.

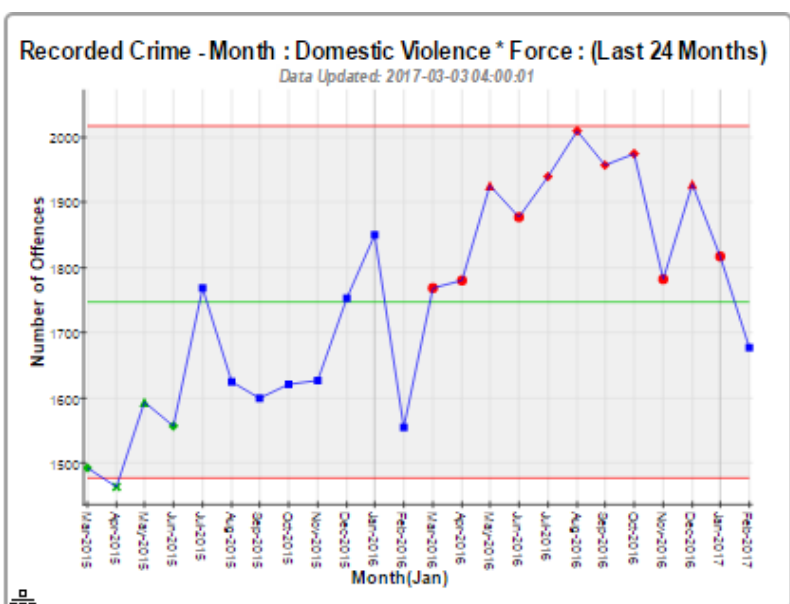
Aim: Reductions in burglary	
Measure: Number of burglaries recorded (year ending)	Source: West Midlands Police (population statistics - Office for National Statistics)
Commentary	Response/Actions
<p>In the year ending December 2016 there were 23,757 burglaries in the West Midlands force area. This is a 6% increase from the year ending March 2016 and equates to 8.4 burglaries per 1,000 population.</p> <p>Within the West Midlands, Birmingham West and Walsall had higher burglary rates than average at 9.1 per 1,000 population and 9.2 per 1,000 population respectively.</p> <p>Growth in burglaries, between year ending March 2016 and year ending December 2016, was highest in Birmingham West at 16% and Birmingham East at 15%</p>	<p>Burglary rates across the force have been rising since June last year. This mirrors overall crime rates both locally and across the country. Operation Trener will see the public encouraged to take steps to improve home security. At the same time, those suspected of committing crimes will be targeted in a flurry of operational activity, while reformed burglars continue to be being given opportunities to stay on the straight and narrow. Focusing on those areas where the rise has been particularly high, we'll be blending traditional policing methods with technology-based approaches such as Capture Houses. These are homes which look like any regular property but are fitted with a range of gadgets to catch criminals in the act.</p>

Aim: Reductions in robbery																																																							
Measure: Number of robberies recorded (year ending)	Source: West Midlands Police (population statistics - Office for National Statistics)																																																						
<table border="1"> <caption>Number of robberies recorded (year ending)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year Ending</th> <th>Number of Robberies</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Mar-13</td><td>5,300</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun-13</td><td>5,300</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep-13</td><td>5,300</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec-13</td><td>5,300</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar-14</td><td>5,200</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun-14</td><td>5,100</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep-14</td><td>5,100</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec-14</td><td>4,900</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar-15</td><td>4,800</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun-15</td><td>4,800</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep-15</td><td>4,800</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec-15</td><td>4,800</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar-16</td><td>4,900</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun-16</td><td>5,100</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep-16</td><td>5,300</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec-16</td><td>5,574</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year Ending	Number of Robberies	Mar-13	5,300	Jun-13	5,300	Sep-13	5,300	Dec-13	5,300	Mar-14	5,200	Jun-14	5,100	Sep-14	5,100	Dec-14	4,900	Mar-15	4,800	Jun-15	4,800	Sep-15	4,800	Dec-15	4,800	Mar-16	4,900	Jun-16	5,100	Sep-16	5,300	Dec-16	5,574	<table border="1"> <caption>Robbery rates per 1,000 population, year ending December 2016</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Area</th> <th>Rate per 1,000 population</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>West Midlands</td><td>2.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Birmingham East</td><td>2.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Birmingham West</td><td>3.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Coventry</td><td>1.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Dudley</td><td>1.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Sandwell</td><td>2.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Solihull</td><td>1.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Walsall</td><td>1.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Wolverhampton</td><td>1.6</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Area	Rate per 1,000 population	West Midlands	2.0	Birmingham East	2.0	Birmingham West	3.3	Coventry	1.4	Dudley	1.3	Sandwell	2.2	Solihull	1.4	Walsall	1.4	Wolverhampton	1.6
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<p>In the year ending December 2016 there were 5,574 robberies in the West Midlands force area. This is a 14% increase from the year ending March 2016 and equates to 2.0 robberies per 1,000 population.</p> <p>Within the West Midlands, Birmingham West and Sandwell had higher robbery rates than average at 3.3 per 1,000 population and 2.2 per 1,000 population respectively.</p> <p>Growth in robberies, between year ending March 2016 and year ending December 2016, was highest in Walsall at 31%, Dudley at 29%, Solihull at 21% and Wolverhampton at 17%.</p>	<p>Robbery remains a priority crime type for the force and is discussed through daily thrive review meetings that deal with emerging threats and deploy resources to tackle them.</p> <p>Offender management remains key and the force prioritising known offenders unlawfully at large in the next month will assist in helping reducing acquisitive crime.</p>																																																						

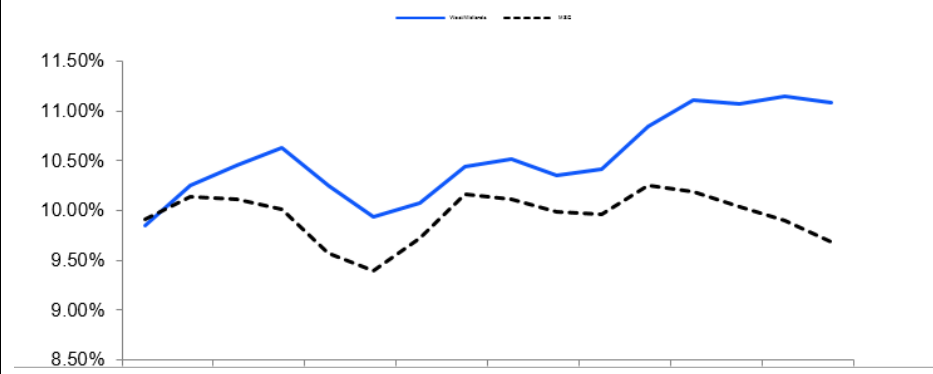
Aim: Increased reporting of 'hidden crimes'

Measure: Number of 'hidden crimes' recorded (year ending)

Source: West Midlands Police



iQuanta Domestic Abuse Flag Chart (3 month rolling average) - Proportion of crimes with a Domestic Abuse flag
West Midlands Crimes
01 Jun 2015 - 30 Sep 2016



Levels of recorded Serious Sexual Offending remain high and January recorded a significant volume of Modern Slavery offences.

Recorded offences around CSE, FGM, Forced Marriage and Honour based Violence remain stable

The chart above identifies that WMP identify more crimes that are domestic related than its MSG, with approx. 11% of all Crime being flagged as domestic related.

Commentary

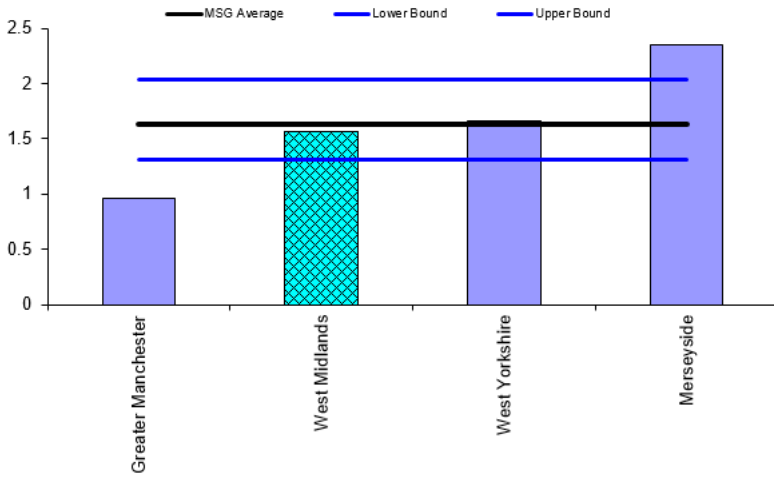
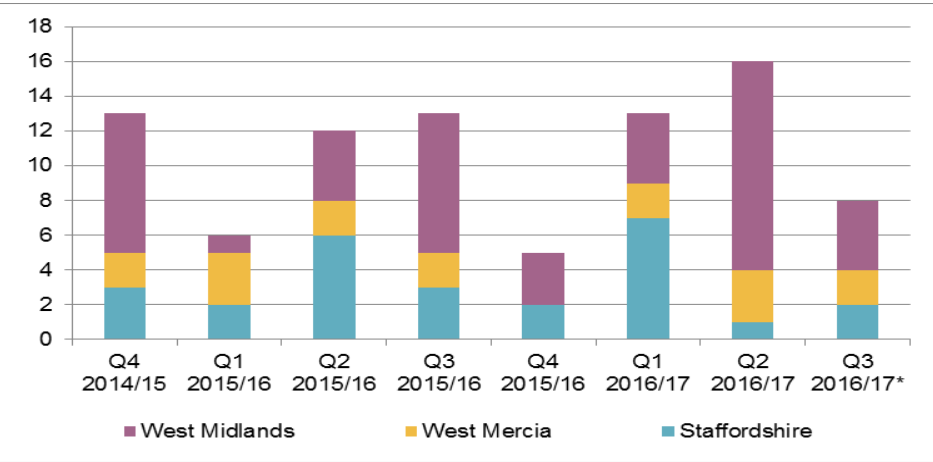
Response/Actions

HMIC commented "Through its Operation Sentinel campaigns the force works well with many other public service organisations to raise awareness within the force, with other public services, and with the community about hidden crimes, For example, in the 'Salon Saviours', initiative, detectives work with staff at Wolverhampton's Haven refuge to train beauticians, hairdressers and nail technicians about the signs of abuse, and about the support networks which are available. This initiative is about to be introduced throughout the West Midlands. The force is working with the Victims' Commissioner to assess the extent of modern-day slavery, and is involved in a twelve month pilot with Public Health England to increase the force's understanding of so-called honour-based violence and FGM. These initiatives help the force and the other public services that it works with to understand the full extent of these threats, and to assess the need for multi-agency support"

Domestic Abuse remains a Force Priority and performance is discussed daily. A focus on outstanding offenders has been in place over the last few months that has led to a reduction of 29% since the end of November.

Aim: Low levels of reoffending	
Measure: Proven rate of reoffending for adults (year ending)	Source: Ministry of Justice
<p>Line chart showing proven reoffending rates for adults in the West Midlands and England and Wales from March 2010 to March 2018. The Y-axis represents the percentage rate (0-50). The X-axis shows quarterly periods. A vertical line marks the 2013/14 baseline. In March 2015, the West Midlands rate is 25.1% and the England and Wales rate is 24.3%.</p>	<p>Bar chart showing proven reoffending rates for adults in March 2015, broken down by sex and age group. The Y-axis represents the percentage rate (0-50). The X-axis shows categories: Female Adults (20.1%), Male Adults (26.1%), Female Juvenile (28.5%), and Male Juvenile (37.1%).</p>
Commentary	Response/Actions
<p>In 2014/15 the proven rate of reoffending for adults in the West Midlands was higher than the average for England and Wales at 25.1% compared to 24.3%. The rate in the West Midlands has increased slightly from 2013/14 (by 0.2 percentage points) whereas for England and Wales the rate has fallen over the same period (by 0.9 percentage points).</p> <p>Reoffending rates vary across juvenile and adult offenders and between sexes. For both sexes reoffending rates are higher from juveniles than for adults and for both age groups reoffending is highest among male offenders.</p> <p>For all groups reoffending rates have increased from 2013/14. The highest increase was for juvenile females (4.8 percentage points) followed by male juveniles, adult females and adult males (at 2.6, 0.9 and 0.1 percentage points respectively).</p>	<p>WMP continue to remain national leaders in getting criminals to change their ways. Of all of the 171 local authority areas in the UK, all seven of the West Midlands councils are positioned in the top ten of those driving down re-offending rates.</p> <p>Over the past six years the force has invested millions of pounds in this area of business and tripled the number of officers managing those released from prison. As part of WMP2020 we will build on our successes. We will standardise what we have evidenced works well.</p> <p>In addition we're creating a single team to better target those who have been freed from prison under licence and feel they can breach the terms of their release. These officers will work with the courts and Prison Service to return offenders sooner, to prevent harm.</p> <p>We are also increasing the number of officers working in the region's prisons to influence the conditions of their release and to liaise with local officers to ensure effective management.</p> <p>The HMIC report also shows the force assessed as good at investigating crime and reducing re-offending, praising the new crime recording process which ensures victims are regularly updated. Offender management has also achieved consistent reductions in re-offending by serial offenders.</p>

Aim: Fewer young people entering the criminal justice system	
Measure: Number of young first-time entrants to the criminal justice system (financial year)	Source: Ministry of Justice (population statistics - Office for National Statistics)
Commentary	Response/Actions
<p>In 2015/16 1,220 young people from the West Midlands entered the criminal justice system for the first time. This was a fall of 5% from the previous year.</p> <p>The rate of young first time entrants to the criminal justice system per 100,000 people aged 10-17 stood at 438 compared to 354 for England and Wales on average. England and Wales first time entrants has fallen by 12% from 2014/15.</p> <p>Rates of first time entrants per 100,000 of the young population were higher than the West Midlands average in Wolverhampton (at 592) and Birmingham (at 499).</p>	<p>The introduction of the Police and School Panels into Birmingham has been viewed as a success by the police, the contributing educational institutions and safeguarding partners. There are numerous examples of how panels have helped to safeguard young people across the city.</p> <p>The key success is the two-way data sharing agreement, underpinned by the platform that the panels provide to develop relationships between senior leaders in the police, schools and other partners and maintain an over-arching health check on local engagement with schools.</p> <p>By empowering schools to play an active and pre-emptive role in keeping young people out of offending and in mainstream schools, the panels have contributed significantly to reducing the number of young people that come back to police notice.</p>
Aim: Reductions in the number of people killed or seriously injured on our roads	

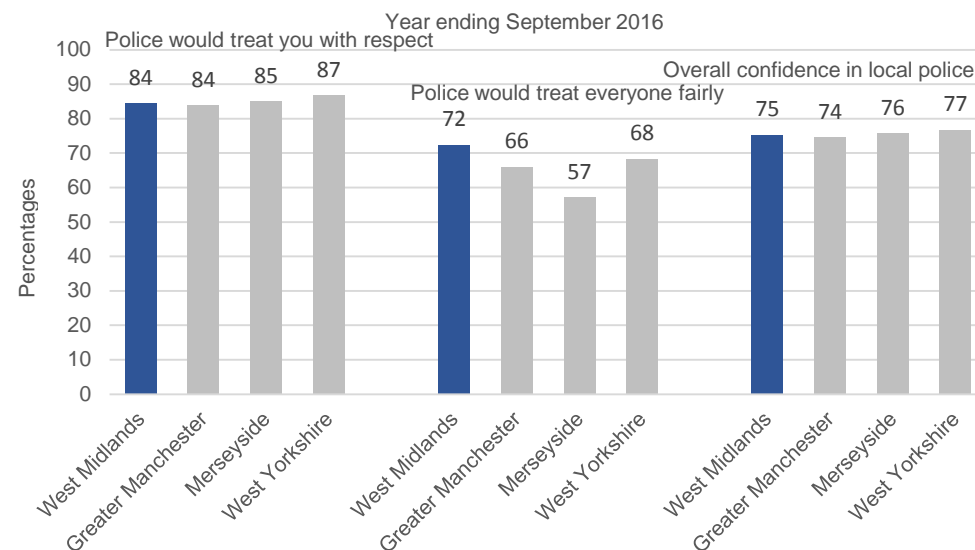
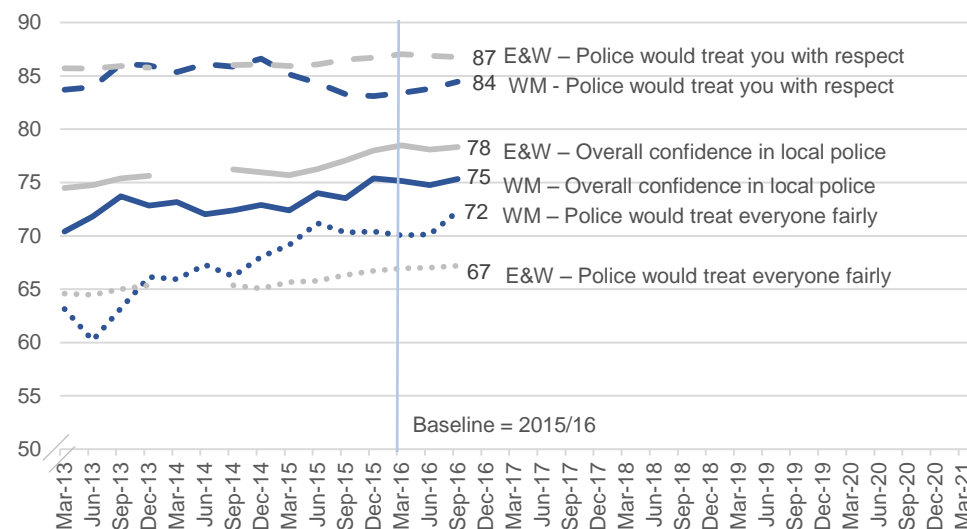
<p>Measure: Number of people killed or seriously injured on our roads</p>	<p>Source: CMPG</p>																																														
<div data-bbox="107 172 887 288" style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 5px;"> <p>iQuanta Bar Chart MSG - Casualties per 100M vehicle kms West Midlands All People Killed or Seriously Injured (KSI) 01 Jul 2016 - 30 Sep 2016</p> </div>  <table border="1"> <caption>Casualties per 100M vehicle kms (Estimated)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>Casualties</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Greater Manchester</td> <td>0.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Midlands</td> <td>1.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West Yorkshire</td> <td>1.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Merseyside</td> <td>2.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Region	Casualties	Greater Manchester	0.9	West Midlands	1.5	West Yorkshire	1.6	Merseyside	2.3	 <table border="1"> <caption>Quarterly Casualties (Estimated)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Staffordshire</th> <th>West Mercia</th> <th>West Midlands</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q4 2014/15</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>7.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2015/16</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>1.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2015/16</td> <td>6.0</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>4.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2015/16</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>8.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 2015/16</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>3.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 2016/17</td> <td>7.0</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>4.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 2016/17</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>12.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 2016/17*</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>4.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Quarter	Staffordshire	West Mercia	West Midlands	Q4 2014/15	3.0	2.0	7.5	Q1 2015/16	2.0	3.0	1.0	Q2 2015/16	6.0	2.0	4.0	Q3 2015/16	3.0	2.0	8.0	Q4 2015/16	2.0	0.0	3.0	Q1 2016/17	7.0	2.0	4.0	Q2 2016/17	1.0	3.0	12.0	Q3 2016/17*	2.0	2.0	4.0
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<p>During Q3 2016/17, 8 people were seriously injured in road traffic collisions on the motorways patrolled by CMPG, there were no fatalities.</p> <p>Road traffic collisions where drivers deliberately make off from the scene are on the rise nationally. Data from Q3 2016/17, provided by the joint Staffordshire and West Midlands Collision Investigation Unit (CIU), tends to show that trend is occurring in these force areas.</p> <p>During Q3 2016/17, the CIU, which investigates fatal and life threatening or changing road traffic collisions on all roads and motorways in the West Midlands and Staffordshire Police areas, has commenced 73 investigations. Of these 41 are fatal investigations.</p> <p>During Q3 2016/17, CMPG attended 4854 incidents on and off the motorway network. Officers made 503 arrests and seized 819 vehicles and £25,000 cash.</p> <p>The CMPG Christmas drink and drug driving campaign 2016 resulted in 77 drivers being caught over the limit. Of these 19 were shown to be drug driving.</p> <p>During Q3 2016/17, 68 individuals who were considered vulnerable for a variety</p>	<p>Operation Hercules is the operational name given collectively to the four force approach to dealing with street racing and car cruising across the West Midlands region as a whole. Staffordshire, West Midlands, West Mercia and Warwickshire Police all contribute towards this regional operation.</p> <p>Six out of the seven local authorities in the West Midlands Police area are now covered by high court injunctions that prohibit car cruising activity. The increase punishment that car cruisers can face and the enforcement activity carried out by CMPG and others has seen the number of incidents of vehicles racing on roads patrolled by CMPG and West Midlands Police decrease by 32% in quarter 3 2016/17 compared to quarter 3 2015/16.</p> <p>According to findings published in September 2016, the RAC declared that the number of drivers who own up to using a handheld mobile phone has increased from 8 per cent in 2014 to 31 per cent in 2016. Additionally, there has been a rise in drivers sending a text, email or posting on social media while driving with the figure increasing from 7 per cent to 19 per cent.</p> <p>The second of two planned NPCC mobile phone campaigns will be held between 1st and 7th March 2017 to coincide with the legislative changes introduced for mobile</p>																																														

of reasons were safeguarded on the motorway network covered by CMP	phone offences
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Aim: Increased confidence in West Midlands Police by 2020

Measure: % strongly agree/tend to agree that ‘taking everything into account I have confidence in the police in this area’ ‘Police in this area would treat you with respect if you had to contact them for any reason’ ‘Police in this area would treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are’ (year ending)

Source: [Office for National Statistics](#)



Commentary

The Crime Survey for England and Wales asks respondents a number of questions on perceptions of local police. Perception measures tend to show fairly small changes over time.

The proportion of people who strongly agree or tend to agree that ‘taking everything into account I have confidence in the police in this area’ has remained at 75% in the West Midlands ween year ending March 2016 and year ending September 2016. However, it still stands below the England and Wales average of 78.3%.

Further increases were seen in the proportion agreeing that the police would treat people with respect (from 83.4% to 84.5%) and that the police would treat you fairly (from 70.1% to 72.3%).

Perceptions are quite similar amongst people living within the areas covered by the most similar force group. There is slightly more variance for the statement on whether the police treat people fairly with West Midlands at 72%.

Response/Actions

WMNOW which launched in January will develop new ways of connecting with and working with the public and increasing our interaction and visibility. It will help staff across the force to stay in contact with their local communities and with the often difficult job of engaging some of our harder to reach communities, which in turn we anticipate will have a positive impact on community confidence and trust.

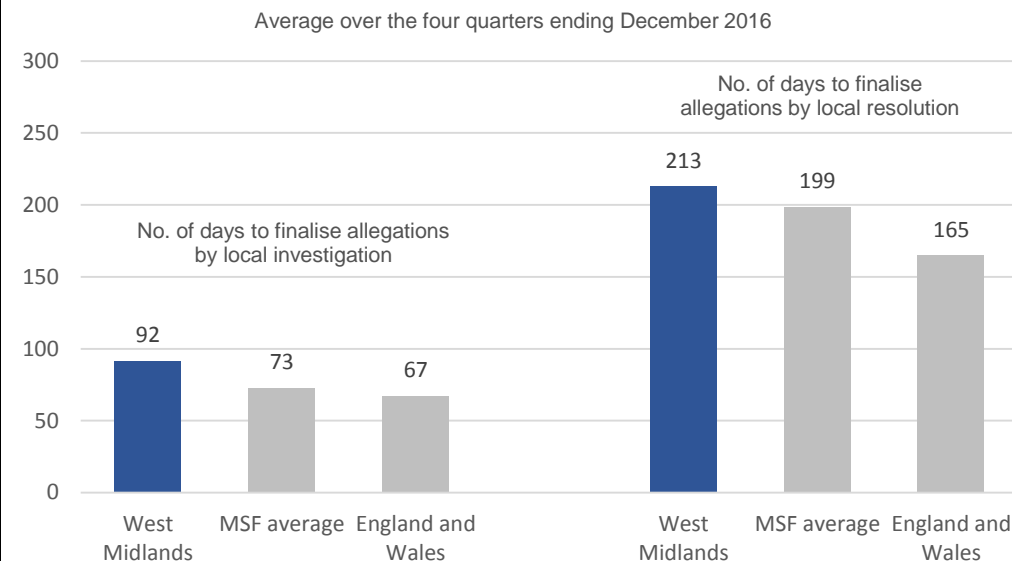
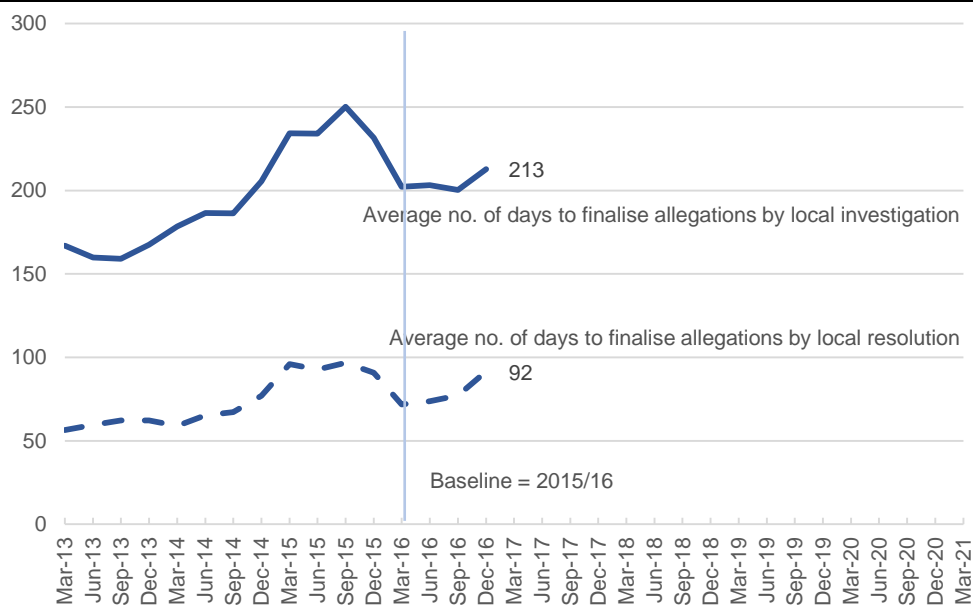
WMNOW also has a survey tool that will allow the Force to more dynamically survey victims of crime and members of the public around levels of satisfaction and perception of service.

<p>Aim: Number of complaints made against the police</p>																													
<p>Measure: Total number of allegations recorded (year ending)</p>	<p>Source: Independent Police Complaints Commission</p>																												
<p>Baseline = 2015/16</p> <p>2,260 No. allegations recorded</p> <p>920 No. complaint cases recorded</p>	<p>Year to date 2016/17</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Other neglect or Failure in duty</td><td>562</td></tr> <tr><td>Incivility, impoliteness and intolerance</td><td>207</td></tr> <tr><td>Other assault</td><td>172</td></tr> <tr><td>Lack of fairness and impartiality</td><td>144</td></tr> <tr><td>Oppressive conduct or harassment</td><td>111</td></tr> <tr><td>Mishandling of property</td><td>94</td></tr> <tr><td>Breach of Code C PACE</td><td>71</td></tr> <tr><td>Irregularity in relation to evidence/perjury</td><td>67</td></tr> <tr><td>Unlawful/unnecessary arrest or detention</td><td>61</td></tr> <tr><td>Discriminatory behaviour</td><td>53</td></tr> <tr><td>Corrupt practice</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>Other irregularity in procedure</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>Improper access and/or disclosure of info.</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr><td>All other allegations recorded</td><td>88</td></tr> </table>	Other neglect or Failure in duty	562	Incivility, impoliteness and intolerance	207	Other assault	172	Lack of fairness and impartiality	144	Oppressive conduct or harassment	111	Mishandling of property	94	Breach of Code C PACE	71	Irregularity in relation to evidence/perjury	67	Unlawful/unnecessary arrest or detention	61	Discriminatory behaviour	53	Corrupt practice	32	Other irregularity in procedure	30	Improper access and/or disclosure of info.	27	All other allegations recorded	88
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All other allegations recorded	88																												
<p>Commentary</p>	<p>Response/Actions</p>																												
<p>In the year ending December 2016 there were 2,260 allegations made against West Midlands Police and 920 complaint cases recorded. The number of allegations and complaint cases have both fallen since 2015/16, by 11% and 21% respectively.</p> <p>In the year ending December 2016 there were an average of 50 complaints per 1,000 employees in the West Midlands, lower than the averages for the most similar force group and England and Wales (at 68 per 1,000 and 70 per 1,000 respectively).</p> <p>A third of allegations recorded by West Midlands Police in 2016/17 to date have been 'other neglect or failure in duty' (562 of 1,719 allegations or 33%).</p>	<p>Agenda items 8 and 9 cover professional standards in more details. Complaints are categorised according to types to allow for easier assessment of trends. Fig 4 below demonstrates the overall number of complaints, according to type, and their volume over the last 3 years. The 5 most common complaint types have remained largely the same over the entire period, with neglect or failure in duty being the primary driver of complaints. N.B neglect and failure of duty generally relates to a failure to investigate crime to the satisfaction of the public.</p> <p>Incivility and assault complaints remain close as the second most frequent complaint types, followed by oppressive conduct and lack of fairness and/or impartiality. Sexual complaints are relatively infrequent, but while numbers are low the reputational impact is extremely high.</p>																												

Aim: Those complaints that are made should be dealt with quicker

Measure: Average no. of days to finalise allegations by local investigation (average over four quarters)

Source: [Independent Police Complaints Commission](#)



Commentary

Response/Actions

Over the four quarters ending December 2016 the average number of days to finalise allegations by local investigation in the West Midlands was 203 days, up from 202 in 2015/16. For finalising by local resolution the figure was 92 days up from 72 in 2015/16.

The number of days taken to finalise by local investigation or local resolution was higher in the West Midlands than in the most similar force group and in England and Wales on average.

There are several areas of investigation that are open to review; local resolutions which are intended to be the swiftest and most satisfactory resolution to dissatisfaction, proportionate investigation (the vast bulk of misconduct work both in PSD and on NPU/Department), supervised investigation and managed investigation.