

****BOROUGH NAME** SAFER NEIGHBOURHOOD BOARD PERFORMANCE SUMMARY**

RECORDED CRIME (DATA TO FEBRUARY 2014)

UPDATED MONTHLY

Performance is for rolling year to date (February 2014) compared to the same 12-month period last year.

Figure 1: MPS recorded crime in ** BOROUGH NAME ** (data to February 2014)^a

MAR-FEB	2012/13	2013/14	% change	MPS % change
MOPAC Priority Offences				
Violence with Injury	1,731	1,864	7.7%	-1.0%
Robbery (Total)	1,155	922	-20.2%	-18.5%
Burglary (Total)	3,772	3,468	-8.1%	-8.2%
Theft From Person Offences	607	580	-4.4%	-11.1%
Theft/Taking Of MV Offences	806	865	7.3%	-8.7%
Theft From MV Offences	2,970	3,216	8.3%	-6.7%
Criminal Damage Offences	2,107	2,034	-3.5%	-8.1%
TOTAL MOPAC 7	13,148	12,949	-1.5%	-8.2%
Other Crime				
Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs)	22,827	22,376	-2.0%	-11.0%
Violence Against the Person	4,347	4,691	7.9%	0.0%
Assault with Injury	1,523	1,345	-11.7%	-21.9%
Homicide	3	5	66.7%	0.0%
Burglary (res)	2,714	2,417	-10.9%	-10.3%
Burglary (non-res)	1,058	1,051	-0.7%	-4.1%
Robbery (Personal)	1,016	856	-15.7%	-18.4%
Robbery (Business)	139	66	-52.5%	-19.0%
Motor Vehicle Crime	3,776	4,081	8.1%	-7.2%
Rape	112	155	38.4%	26.8%

^a The MOPAC Police and Crime Plan 2013-2016 sets a target to reduce key neighbourhood (or 'MOPAC 7') crimes by 20 per cent. The key neighbourhood or 'MOPAC 7' crime types are: violence with injury, robbery, burglary, theft from person, theft/taking of motor vehicle, theft from motor vehicle and vandalism (criminal damage). These seven crime types have been selected by MOPAC as they are: high volume, have a sizeable impact on Londoners and are clearly understood by the public. These crime types are also all victim-based offences and make up around half of all Total Notifiable Offences. These are not the only mayoral crime reduction priorities. See the MOPAC Police and Crime Plan (<http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/PoliceCrimePlan%202013-16.pdf>) for details of all MOPAC priority areas.

MAR-FEB	2012/13	2013/14	% change	MPS % change
Serious Sexual Offences	249	289	16.1%	14.1%
Youth Violence	583	525	-9.9%	-6.2%
Serious Youth Violence	271	230	-15.1%	14.3%
Gun Crime	59	62	5.1%	-13.8%
Knife Crime	458	365	-20.3%	-12.6%
Knife Crime with Injury	102	112	9.8%	-2.4%
Domestic Violence	1,783	1,947	9.2%	10.1%
Homophobic Crime	13	14	7.7%	-4.9%
Racist & Religious Hate Crime	182	226	24.2%	-3.8%

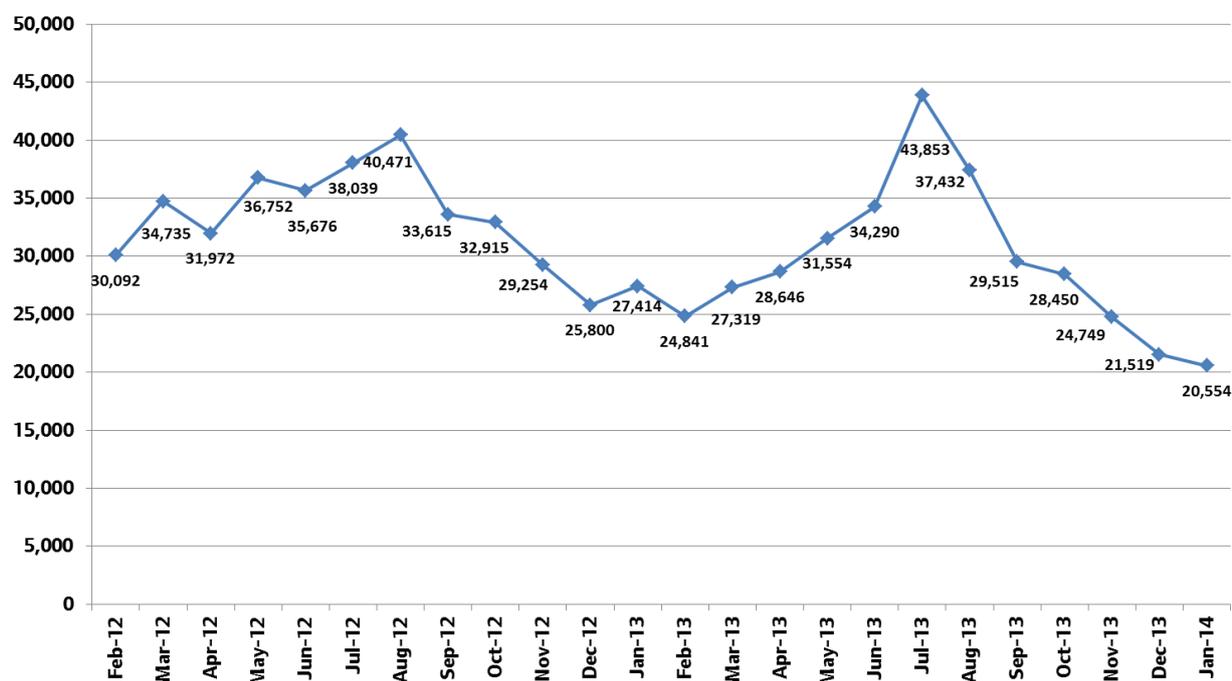
Source: Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)

ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB) (DATA TO JANUARY 2014)

UPDATED MONTHLY

- The graph below includes ASB calls received by Central Communications Command (CCC) only.
- ASB at borough level may be reported to a number of other partners including Safer Neighbourhoods Team (SNT), the local authority or Registered Social Landlords, therefore the data below may not reflect the true picture of ASB.

Figure 2: MPS recorded ASB incidents in Metropolitan Police Service as a whole (data to January 2014) (borough data is currently being developed)



Source: MPS/London Datastore

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE (DATA TO QUARTER 3 (DECEMBER) 2013/14)

UPDATED QUARTERLY

Confidence in borough policing is measured via the percentage of respondents answering 'excellent' or 'good' to the question in the MPS Public Attitude Survey (PAS) ^c: "Taking everything into account how good a job do you think the police in this area are doing?"

^c The PAS explores the views of residents across London around crime, ASB and policing issues via face to face interviews with over 12,800 respondents per year.

Most recent (rolling 12 months to quarter 3 2013/14) PAS results in **** BOROUGH NAME **** show confidence currently at **66%** (4 percentage point decrease compared to the previous quarter and no change compared to the same period the previous year).

This is below the MPS average (68%) and ranks **joint 21st** (with **** BOROUGH NAME ****) for borough confidence levels in the MPS.

VICTIM SATISFACTION (DATA TO JANUARY 2014)

UPDATED MONTHLY

Satisfaction with borough policing is measured via the percentage of respondents answering 'completely', 'very' or 'fairly' to the question in the MPS User Satisfaction Survey (USS)^d: "Taking the whole experience into account, are you satisfied, dissatisfied or neither with the service provided by the police in this case?"

Most recent (rolling 12 months to January 2014) USS results in **** BOROUGH NAME **** show overall satisfaction currently at **79%** (a 2 percentage point increase compared to financial year 2012/13).

This is the same as the MPS average (79%) and ranks **joint 16th** (with **** BOROUGH NAME ****) for borough satisfaction levels in the MPS.

There is a 4 percentage point gap in satisfaction levels of white and Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) victims in **** BOROUGH NAME **** (white 80%, BME 76%). The MPS average is 3 percentage points.

The USS is the most reliable indicator of victim satisfaction with different aspects of service received during contact with the police.

Figure 3 below sets out victim satisfaction with ease of contact, police actions, treatment, and follow up in **** BOROUGH NAME ****.

^d The USS measures crime victims' satisfaction with a specific instance of their contact with the MPS via telephone interviews with approximately 18,000 victims per year.

Figure 3: Victim satisfaction in * BOROUGH NAME *****

Measure	% of <i>** BOROUGH NAME **</i> respondents completely, very or fairly satisfied, rolling 12 months to January 2014	% change compared to financial year 2012/13	MPS average
Ease of contact	93%	No change	94%
Police actions	72%	+1 percentage point	75%
Treatment	89%	+1 percentage point	91%
Follow up	66%	+4 percentage points	72%

Source: MPS USS

COMPLAINTS AGAINST BOROUGH X OFFICERS (DATA TO JANUARY 2014)

UPDATED MONTHLY

The MPS currently publishes a full range of complaints data for the purposes of transparency, but it has not been used as part of a community-led meeting before. The data is complex and MOPAC is working with the MPS to develop a more accessible format for the data. The available data has been provided for this meeting to inform the Board, but to also facilitate a discussion about which of the data would be most useful to Safer Neighbourhood Boards in future.

An example of the type of data that is currently available is shown below.

Public Complaints Officer/ Staff Allegations (Feb 13 – Jan 14)

Allegations are an interpretation of officer/staff behaviour at the incident. Officer/ Staff allegation measure counts the total allegations against each officer/ staff involved (for example one complainant could make one allegation involving two different officers. This would be counted as two officer allegations).

*** BOROUGH NAME *** recorded a total of 340 public complaint allegations over the last 12 months. This is the 14th highest out of 32 boroughs.

Figure 4

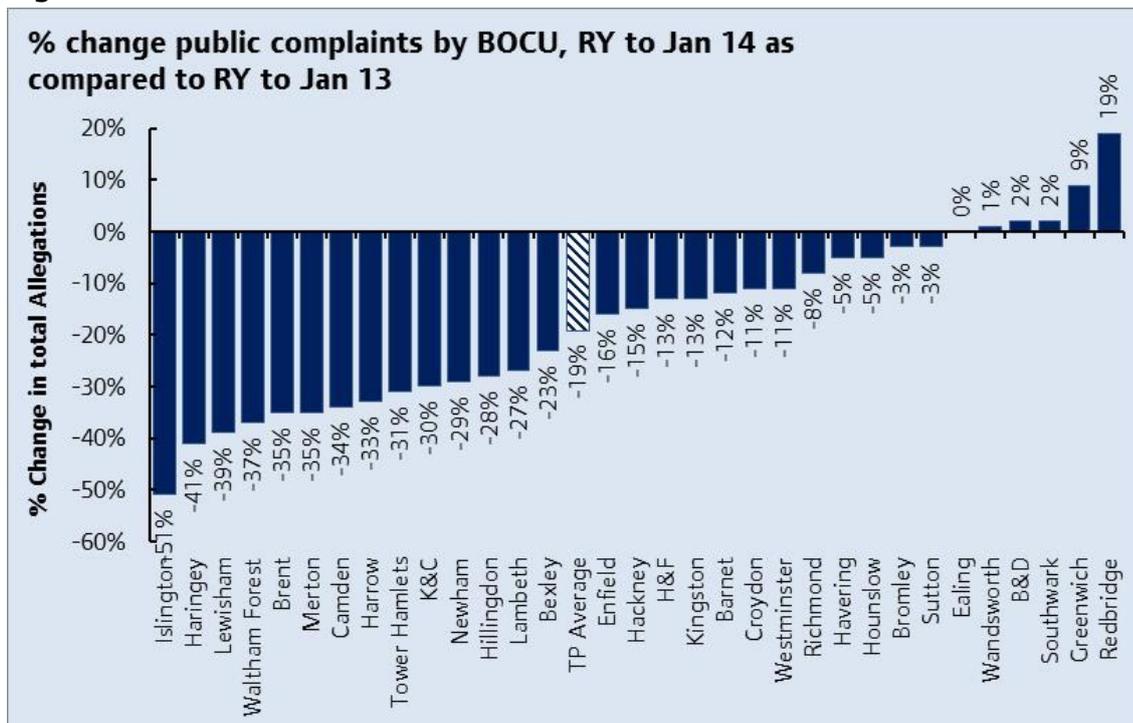


Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

The graph below illustrates the percentage change in the number of cases recorded over the last 12 months (Feb 13 – Jan 14) as compared with same 12 month period last year. As can be seen, five boroughs have recorded an increase in the number of complaints in the last 12 months.

** BOROUGH NAME **recorded a reduction of 13% in the number of recorded complaint allegations (as compared to the TP average of -19%).

Figure 5

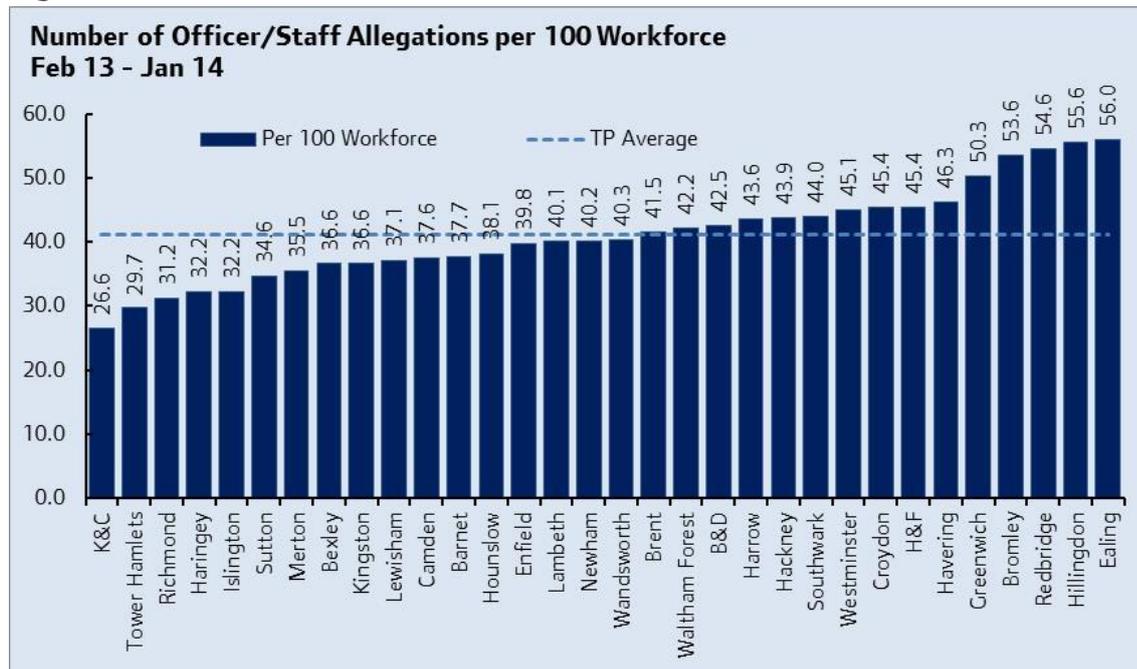


Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

The graph below shows the average number of officer/ staff allegations per 100 workforce. This calculation is used to allow even comparison between those boroughs with a large/small workforce.

As can be seen, **** BOROUGH NAME **** recorded a rate of 45.5 allegations per 100 workforce. This is above the TP average of 41.1 and is the 7th highest in the MPS.

Figure 6



Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

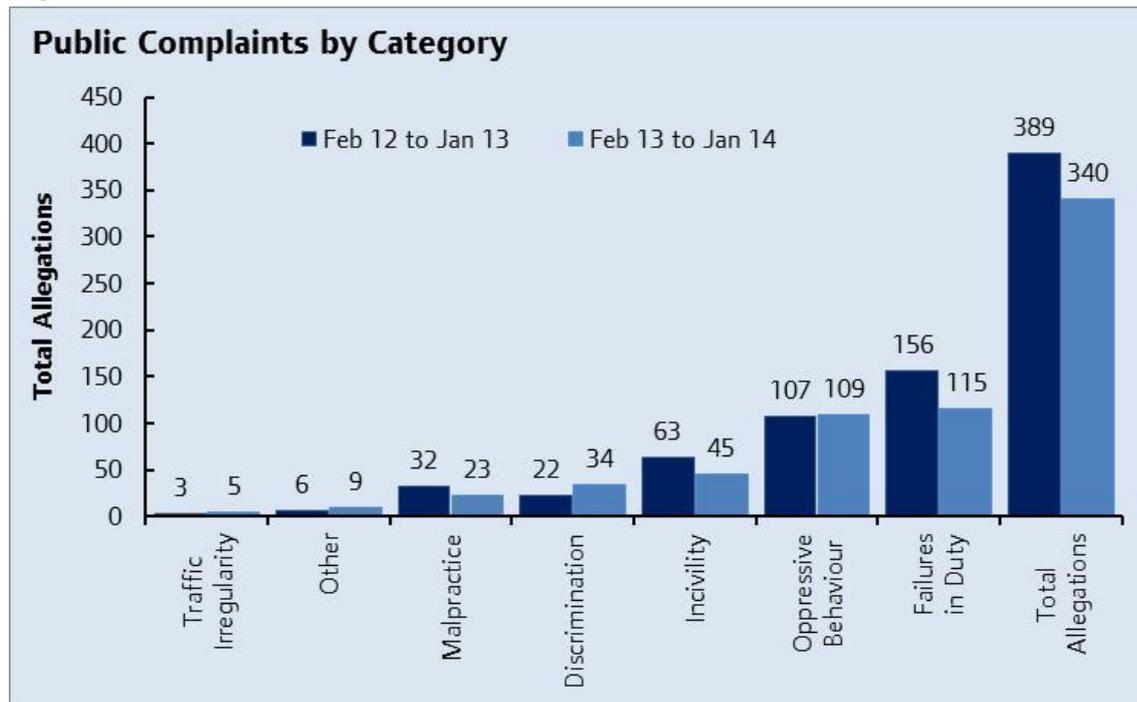
**** BOROUGH NAME ** Allegation Type**

The graph below provides a breakdown by allegation type of all complaint allegations recorded in **** BOROUGH NAME **** over the last 12 months (Feb 13 –Jan 14).

As can be seen, Failures in Duty account for the highest proportion (34%) of total public complaints allegations, but this reduced by over a quarter (~26%) in the rolling 12 month period.

Oppressive Behaviour accounts for 32% of total public complaints allegations; there has been a 2% increase in Oppressive Behaviour complaint allegations in the rolling 12 month period.

Figure 7



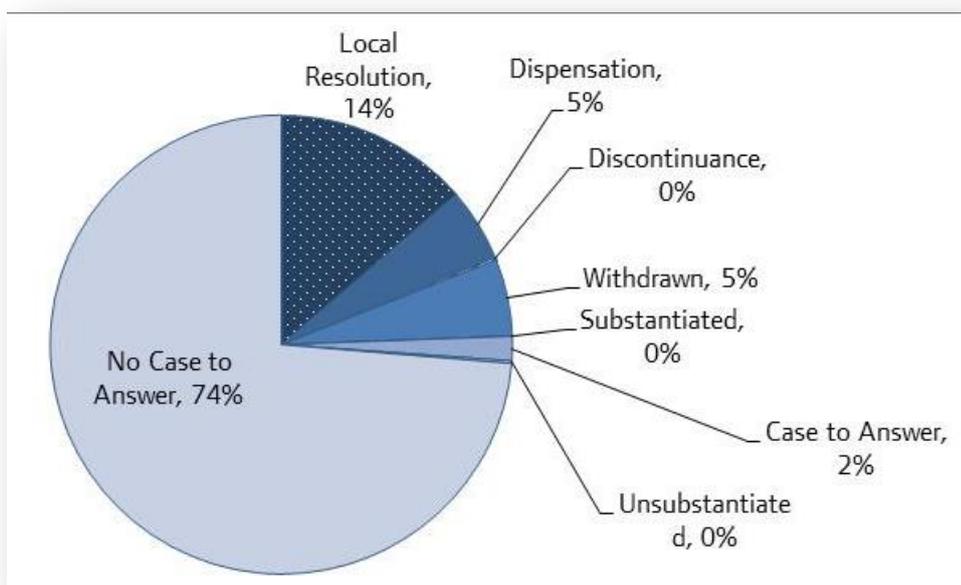
Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

**** BOROUGH NAME ** Outcome Type**

The graph below provides a breakdown by outcome type of all complaint allegations recorded in **** BOROUGH NAME **** over the last 12 months (Feb 13 –Jan 14).

Figure 8

‘No Case to Answer’ accounts for nearly three quarters of all allegations, followed by Local Resolution (14%). Case to answer/ substantiated outcomes account for 2% of all allegations.



Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

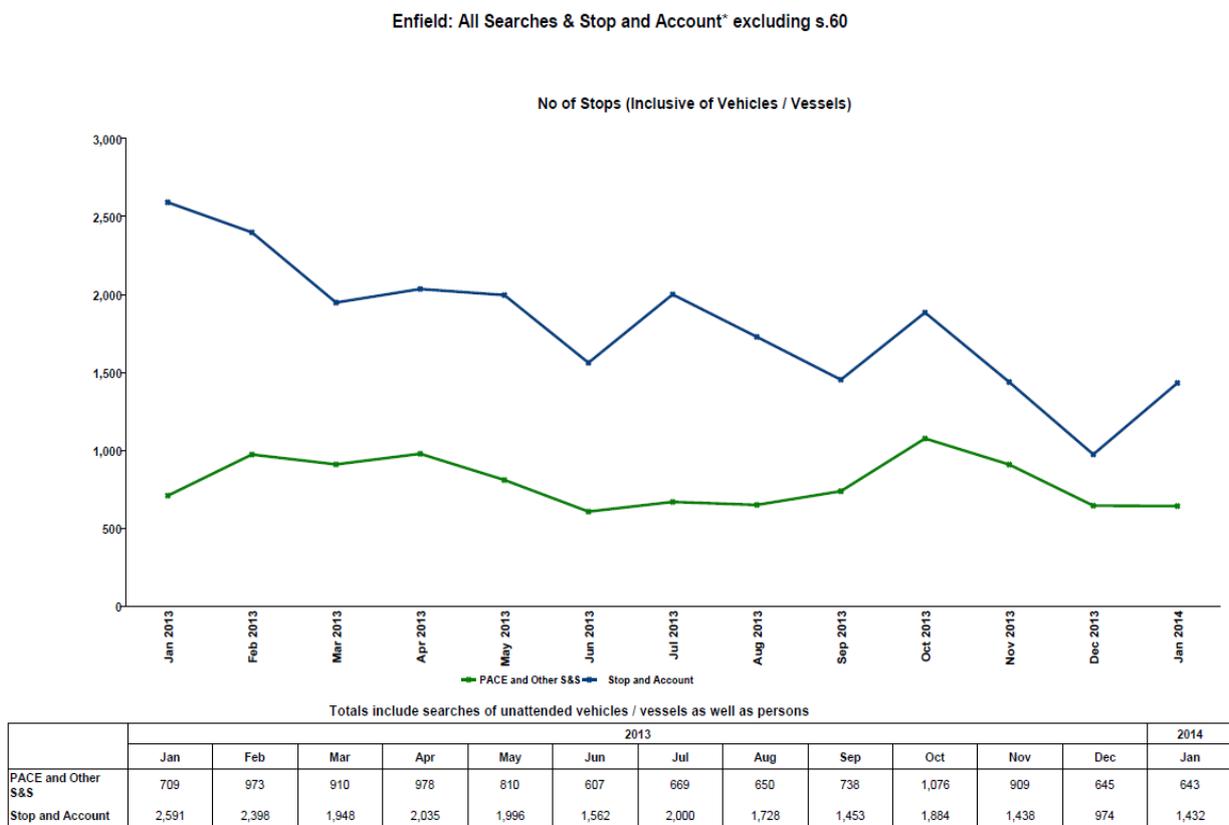
STOP AND SEARCH (DATA TO JANUARY 2014)

UPDATED MONTHLY

The most recent (data to January 2014) stop and search data for **** BOROUGH NAME **** is in the MPS Stop and Search Monitoring Mechanism available at: http://www.met.police.uk/foi/pdfs/priorities_and_how_we_are_doing/borough/** BOROUGH NAME **_stop_search_mon_report_january2014.pdf (link will only work with the appropriate borough name included).

There is a wide range of stop and search data available as part of the monitoring mechanism. The relevance of this data to the Safer Neighbourhood Board will depend on whether or not the borough retains a separate stop and search community monitoring group. If it does, then the Board may not wish to engage with the full data set provided through the monitoring mechanism, but that would be for the Board to decide. However, in this case a summary of key information from the monitoring mechanism may be useful as below.

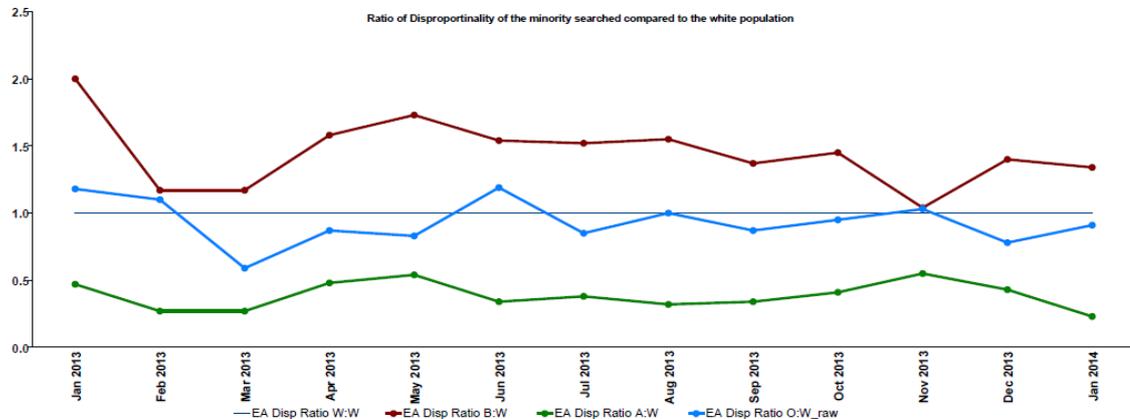
Figure 9: All stop and searches and stop and accounts (excluding s60)



Source: MPS Stop and Search Monitoring Mechanism

Figure 10: Disproportionality

Enfield: Ethnic Appearance of People Searched shown as a Disproportionality Ratio (2011 Census Data) excluding s.60



Excludes vehicle/vessel only searches

	2013												2014
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
White	1.00 (406)	1.00 (670)	1.00 (631)	1.00 (593)	1.00 (478)	1.00 (370)	1.00 (418)	1.00 (407)	1.00 (478)	1.00 (670)	1.00 (602)	1.00 (412)	1.00 (413)
Black	2.00 (253)	1.17 (261)	1.17 (233)	1.58 (302)	1.73 (268)	1.54 (191)	1.52 (210)	1.55 (209)	1.37 (212)	1.45 (334)	1.04 (225)	1.40 (190)	1.34 (200)
Asian	0.47 (34)	0.27 (26)	0.27 (32)	0.48 (54)	0.54 (54)	0.34 (27)	0.38 (27)	0.32 (24)	0.34 (37)	0.41 (52)	0.55 (59)	0.43 (25)	0.23 (20)
Other	1.18 (9)	1.10 (11)	0.59 (10)	0.87 (20)	0.83 (5)	1.19 (11)	0.85 (9)	1.00 (8)	0.87 (8)	0.95 (12)	1.03 (10)	0.78 (7)	0.91 (3)
% of Searches Ethnicity not recorded	0.3% (2)	0% (0)	0.2% (2)	0.2% (2)	0% (0)	0.5% (3)	0.2% (1)	0.3% (2)	0.1% (1)	0.3% (3)	0% (0)	0.3% (2)	0.2% (1)

Ethnicity	Population	
White	190,640	This report uses 2011 Census data. This is held in 18+1 format and the recorded ethnic appearance of the Stop/Search (4+1) must be mapped to the appropriate 18+1 Census categories. The categories are mapped as follows: White = White British, White Irish, White Gypsy or Irish Traveller, and any other White Background. Black = Black or Black British, Caribbean, African, Mixed White and Black Caribbean, Mixed White and Black African, and any other Black Background Asian = Asian or Asian British Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Mixed White and Asian and any other Asian background. Other = Chinese, Arab, and any other Ethnic Group Note: Due to differences in the way ethnic appearance (EA) and self defined ethnicity (SDE) are recorded, groupings may differ.
Black	60,923	
Asian	36,494	
Other	24,409	
Total	312,466	

Source: MPS Stop and Search Monitoring Mechanism

Figure 11: Arrest rates, weapons searches and key crime (MOPAC 7) searches (January 2014)

	Search volume (PACE, S60, other)	Arrest rate	% weapons searches	% key crime (MOPAC 7)
** BOROUGH NAME **	643	14.6%	13.7%	26.3%
MPS	23,760	16.3%	9.0%	30.8%

Source: MPS Stop and Search Monitoring Mechanism

*Glossary of stop and search terms	
Stop and search	This is when a police officer stops a member of the public and searches them. The police can only detain members of the public in order to carry out a search when certain conditions have been met. Search powers fall under different areas of legislation which include searching for: stolen property; prohibited articles namely offensive weapons or anything used for burglary, theft, deception or criminal damage; drugs; guns. Historically searches of unattended vehicles and vessels have made up a very low proportion of search activity.
Stop and account	Where an officer requests a person in a public place to account for their actions, their behaviour, their presence in an area or their possession of anything.
PACE S1	Section 1 of the Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) Act 1984. This empowers any police officer acting with reasonable grounds for suspicion to stop, detain and search a person or vehicle for certain prohibited items. The vast majority of stops and searches are conducted under this legislation
Section 60	Where an authorising officer reasonably believes that serious violence may take place or that persons are carrying dangerous instruments or offensive weapons without good reason they may authorise powers for officers in uniform to stop and search any person or vehicles within a defined area and time period.
PACE and Other Stops and Searches	Stops and Searches under PACE (Police and Criminal Evidence Act), S23 Drugs Act, S47 Firearms Act plus a very small number not included in the other categories (e.g. S27(1) Aviation Security Act 1982 or S7 Sporting Events (Control of Alcohol) Act 1985).
Disproportionality	Disproportionality is the term used to explain the difference in the number of searches conducted on different groups, relative to the size of the respective base population. Disproportionality is calculated from stop and search data and Census 2011 population data. For example, the black-white disproportionality ratio is defined as: the black stop and search rate per 1,000 black population divided by the white stop and search rate per 1,000 white population.

INDEPENDENT CUSTODY VISITOR (ICV) SCHEME (OCT - DEC 2013)

UPDATED QUARTERLY

Figure 12: Report from *BOROUGH*** ICV Panel to the ***BOROUGH*** SNB**

This report covers the period October – December 2013	
Custody Suites Visited	<p><i>**custody suite name **</i> (MPS) – weekly visits</p> <p><i>**custody suite name **</i> (MPS) – weekly visits</p>
Summary of ICV Visits	
Visits scheduled: 26	Visits conducted: 24 (92%)
Number held in detention at time of visits: 169	Number of detainees spoken to: 87 (52%)
<p>There are a number of reasons why a detainee may not be interviewed; they may be asleep or out of the cell being interviewed, booked in or released, or with a solicitor or healthcare professional; if the custody suite is full the ICVs may prioritise who they interview, selecting who they consider to be the most vulnerable detainees; custody staff may advise ICVs not to interview a detainee on health and safety grounds and a detainee may decline an interview. Visual checks can be made on those detainees in their cell but not interviewed.</p>	
General Observations	<p>Custody staff consistently found to be polite and helpful to the ICVs and responsive to detainee requests.</p> <p>The largest majority of detainees were male adults held under PACE (92%).</p>
Issues Raised	<p>Panel Members raised concerns about supplies, storage, and maintenance issues, which were swiftly resolved by custody staff. No detainee concerns were raised.</p>
MOPAC ICV Panel Coordinator for <i>** BOROUGH **</i>	name and email address

FURTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Name	Content	Weblink
MPS crime mapping	Crime count and rate by borough, ward and nearby borough; police station location by borough	http://maps.met.police.uk/
London Dashboard	Police officer strength by borough; fear of crime by borough	http://data.london.gov.uk/london-dashboard
London Census	Most recent Census population data by borough	http://data.london.gov.uk/census
London borough profiles	Range of headline data by borough covering demographic, economic, social and environmental issues.	http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/package/london-borough-profiles
Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) Crime and Policing Comparator	Recorded crime, ASB, quality of service, finances and workforce numbers for all police forces in England and Wales	http://www.hmic.gov.uk/crime-and-policing-comparator/