

SAFER NEIGHBOURHOOD BOARDS Data Pack Guidance

Safer Neighbourhood Boards (SNBs) are a new accountability and engagement mechanism established by the Mayor of London to ensure police focus on the priorities of local communities. Their role will be to establish local policing and crime priorities, monitor police performance and confidence, and fulfil a range of important, specific functions.

This guidance outlines the data SNBs will require in order to fulfil those functions. It demonstrates how the model of a borough data pack relates to each of the ten SNB functions listed in the SNB Guidance issued in October 2013.

Most of the data is that which the MPS or other partner agencies already put into the public domain. In the early stages of SNB roll out MOPAC will provide the data package. However we are moving towards an online portal where SNBs will have ready access to the most up to date data. Training will be provided by MOPAC to ensure board members have the skills to examine and interpret the information and ask the right questions. Please see the 'Safer Neighbourhood Board Training Offer.'

All SNB guidance documents, including guidance on submitting a proposed SNB model and funding application guidance, can be found on the MOPAC website at;

<http://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/policing-crime/mission-priorities/community-engagement>

SNB Functions related to the data pack

1. **Establish policing priorities in the borough** – This is not a monitoring function and therefore no regular data are required. However, crime data may inform the board's discussions when agreeing the policing priorities. Also, if a board has agreed a specific crime type as a priority it can monitor progress in the MPS Recorded Crime Table (SNB data pack, Figure 1, page 1-2).
2. **Monitor crime performance and community confidence** – In the MPS Recorded Crime Table (SNB data pack, Figure 1, page 1-2), the data illustrates recorded crime in a rolling 12 month period, up to the most recent month, and compared with the same period in the previous year. A percentage change in an extensive list of crime types is provided. The first section illustrates the comparisons for the 'MOPAC 7' crimes. These are the crimes identified by Londoners as of the most concern to them and are therefore the focus of the London Police and Crime Plan aim for a 20% reduction.

The second section illustrates the comparisons for 'other' crimes which may include crimes that the SNB has identified as a priority in the borough.

Figure 2 (SNB data pack, page 3) indicates Anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents, over a 24 month period, as reported to the police Central Communications Command. This is the only centrally collected data and may not reflect ASB reported to Safer Neighbourhoods Teams and other agencies such as local authorities or Registered Social Landlords.

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): "Taking everything into account

how good a job do you think the police in this area are doing?” (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)¹: “Taking the whole experience into account, are you satisfied, dissatisfied or neither with the service provided by the police in this case?”

Victim satisfaction data has also been included to provide additional context. 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)²: “Taking the whole experience into account, are you satisfied, dissatisfied or neither with the service provided by the police in this case?” (Figure 3, page 5).

3. **Monitor complaints against borough officers** and function 4 **Hear and monitor complaints from victims of crime** - The police produce extensive data on complaints, including a breakdown by borough and type of complaint. As the purpose of this function is to identify trends, the focus should be on numbers of complaints, types of complaints and resolution (Figures 4 – 8, SNB data pack, page 6 – 8).

MOPAC has secured an agreement in principle with Victim Support over the provision of data, and discussions are ongoing on how this will be delivered. None of this data will be about individual complaints. The board member representing the victim voice may be able to provide added context.

5. **To provide assurance that a system of independent custody visiting is delivered** – Figure 12 (SNB data pack, page 12) provides details of the work carried out by the borough Independent Custody Visiting (ICV) Panel. It includes information on how well the panel is performing, issues or concerns volunteers may have identified and how well police are responding. If board membership includes a member of the ICV panel they can provide added context.
6. **Play a significant role in community payback** – The SNB will decide whether it wishes to simply nominate projects for Community Payback through the existing mechanism, or wants to monitor the delivery of Community Payback projects in its borough. On this basis the board can discuss with Local Payback Managers any data or reports it may wish to receive from the Community Payback Company.
7. **Ensure all wards have a ward panel** – No specific data requirements. The ward panel, neighbourhood panel and SNB engagement pyramid, as laid out in Figure 1 of the 2013 SNB guidance document, provides a structure that will enable the board to identify the functionality of the ward panels. All boards have members from ward and neighbourhood panels and they will be the best people to report on whether panels are meeting, engaging with their neighbourhood officers and identifying ‘promises’ (tasks required of their local neighbourhood team). This will enable the board to raise any concerns with the Borough Commander, while at the same time assisting MOPAC in its oversight responsibilities with regard to the Local Policing Model.

¹ 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.

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8. **Oversee the borough Independent Advisory Groups (IAGs)** – IAGs provide confidential advice to the MPS in response to specific incidents or areas of concern on an ‘as required’ basis. The board will determine the relationship with the IAG. This may comprise an IAG membership on the board or a reporting relationship, but is unlikely to include the provision of data.
9. **Support Neighbourhood Watch** – The point of this function is to see a wider roll out of neighbourhood watches and monitor, where possible, the correlation between watches and crime hotspots. Those boards whose membership includes a representative from the borough Neighbourhood Watch can establish the reporting mechanism, including relevant data, they judge appropriate to enable them to fulfil this function. Where SNB membership does not include Neighbourhood Watch, this discussion can be held with the borough Neighbourhood Watch Association or borough police Neighbourhood Watch lead. There is no centrally held data but MOPAC and the MPS are exploring electronic systems for Neighbourhood Watch which may provide data analysis, communications and contacts facilities. This function will also offer Neighbourhood Watch the opportunity to engage with the wider police and community engagement aims.
10. **Ensure the stop and search community monitoring function is delivered** - There is a wide range of stop and search data available as part of the MPS Stop and Search Monitoring Mechanism. The relevance of this data to the SNB may depend on whether the borough has a separate Stop and Search Community Monitoring Group (CMG). If it does, then the board may not wish to engage with the full data set in the monitoring mechanism, but receive an update from the borough CMG. This is for the board to decide. A summary of the data, as shown in Figures 9 – 11 (SNB data pack, pages 9 - 10), may be useful.