

MPS Performance Report – September 2002

This report compares performance for the period April-September 2002 against April-September 2001. A full list of performance measures is provided in **Appendix 2**.

POLICING PLAN PRIORITIES

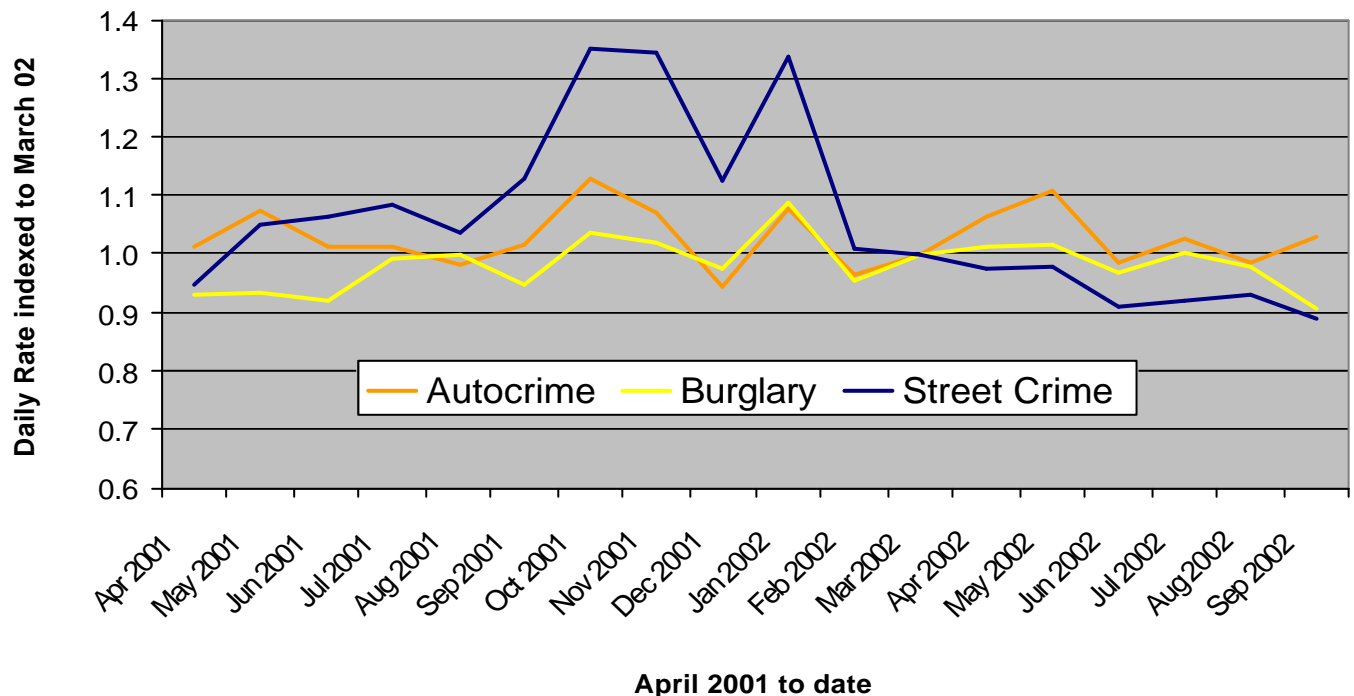
To increase the security of the capital against terrorism

- 1 The counter-terrorism target to deal with 80% of scenes to a very good standard is still being met. Performance has improved on last month with 85.5% (of 124) cases graded as very good.

To create safer communities for Londoners

- 2 Performance against crime reduction targets is promising with regards to the decrease in street crime. Additionally, there are signs of continued reductions in the increases in burglary and Autocrime.
- 3 For the six months April-September, recorded street crime is down 11.2% on April-September 2001, an improvement on April-August's performance. The September total was 4,615, which is the lowest level recorded since February 2001.
- 4 The fifteen Safer Streets boroughs taken together show a slightly larger fall of 12.6%.

Chart 1: MPS Volume Crime Levels

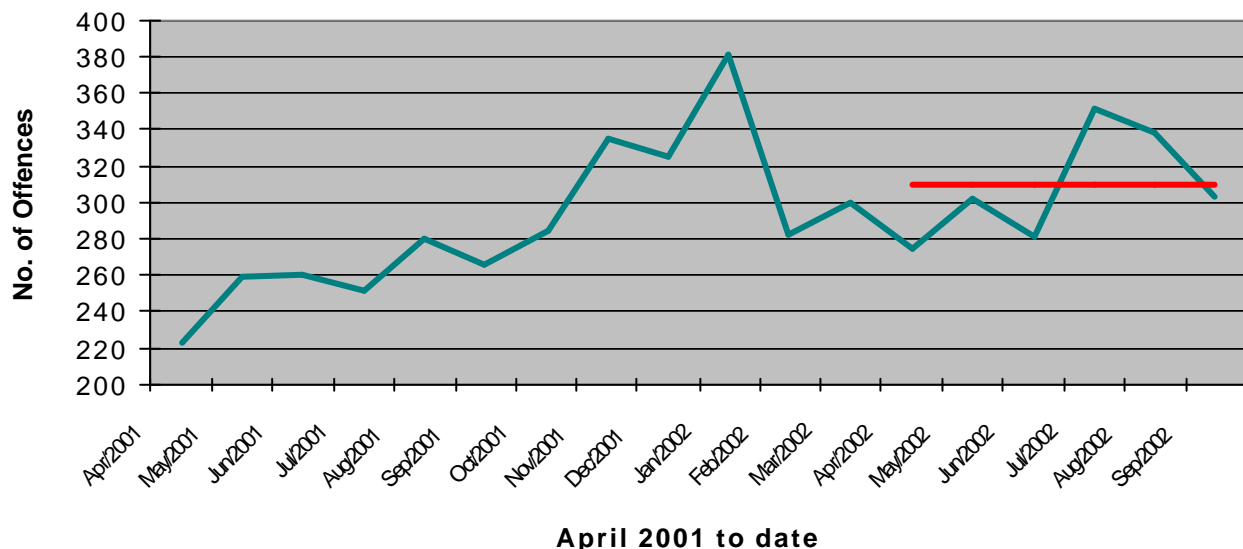


- 5 With six months completed, the Safer Homes boroughs are collectively 14.2% up on April-September 2001's burglary figures. For the MPS, there is a 2.9% increase in burglary. This is made up of a 5.0% increase in non-residential burglary and a 1.6% increase in residential burglary.
- 6 The six-month total for recorded autocrime offences is 1.4% up on April-September 2001.
- 7 Judicial disposal rates for street crime and burglary have increased from the rates recorded in 2001/2. In September 2002, the burglary JD rate was 13.8%, bringing the year to date figure up to 12.4%, well above the 11.0% target.

Table 1: Volume Crime JD rates	Street crime	Burglary	Autocrime
2001-2002	8.0%	10.0%	4.3%
April-September 2001	8.0%	9.4%	4.2%
2002-3 target	10%	11%	5%
April-September 2002	9.2%	12.4%	4.2%

- 8 There were 303 gun related violent crime offences in September 2002. This monthly figure recorded is an improvement on last month's performance and adds to the MPS' target achievement of being under the 310 average level set in the policing plan (shown as a red line for April - September 2002 only). The average number of gun related violent crime offences for April-September 2002 is 308.

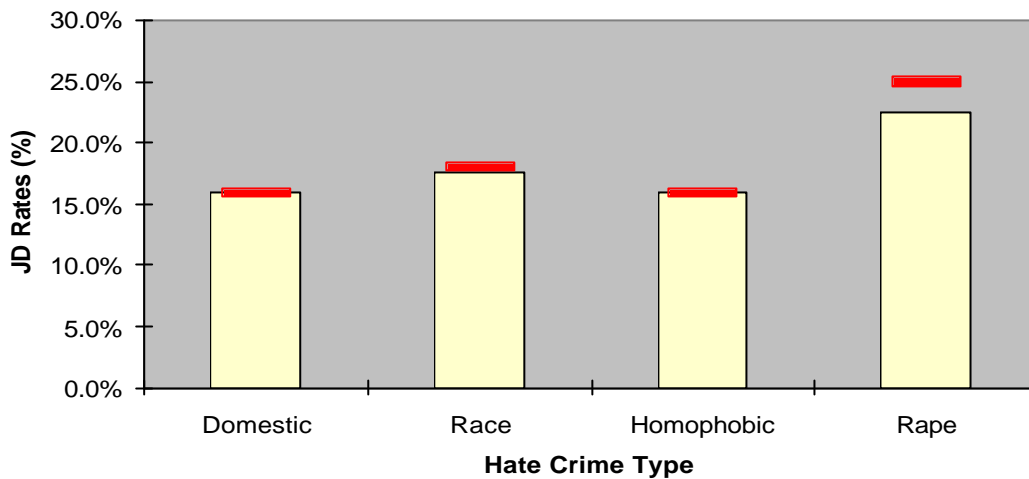
Chart 2: MPS Gun Related Violent Crime Offences



To improve the police response to vulnerable victims

- 9 So far in 2002/03, of the four judicial disposal targets set for police response to vulnerable victims, only the homophobic crime JD target rate of 16% is being met. The domestic violence and racist crime JD rates are both within half a percentage point of their target. Whilst the rape JD target is not being achieved, improvements are apparent. The JD target of 25% was exceeded in September 2002 for the third month running with a rate of 27.6%.

Chart 3: Hate Crime Judicial Disposal rates



- 10 The second quarter customer satisfaction survey results are now available and the gap in satisfaction between the level of satisfaction of those reporting all crime and racist crime has reduced slightly to 9.5%, but remains 1.8% higher than for 2001/02.

To tackle youth offending

- 11 The proportion of PYOs dealt with from arrest to charge within two days (69.1%) for the year to date is below the 70% target. The proportion of PYOs dealt with from charge to first court listing within seven days (74.3%) is comfortably above the 71% target.
- 12 The non-PYO youth targets are included in this report for the first time, following their agreement by the MPA.
- 13 The target to place 44 officers in schools is currently being met with 57 officers in place.

OTHER MPS PRIORITIES

- 14 There has been some improvement in the answering time for 999 calls and in our response to immediate incidents on last month's PYTD position, showing a climb in performance towards meeting the targets set.
- 15 Targets are not being met with regards to the public's satisfaction with our response to 999 calls and victims' satisfaction with our initial response to violent crime and burglary dwelling. However a target achievement has been recorded for victim satisfaction at the scene of a traffic collision (91.0%) an improvement on last financial year as well as on last quarter's figure.

NATIONAL CRIME RECORDING STANDARDS

- 16 With six months data, estimation of the NCRS impact remains indicative. Three different methods have been used to estimate the impact of NCRS on total crime, and individual crime categories. These are:

- examination of the difference between recorded crime and incident levels (CAD-CRIS);
- analysis of changes in crime trends (step change);
- audit of recorded incidents and crime classifications (May and June only).

17 The results of the first two analyses differ slightly as shown below. The CAD-CRIS comparison method has been particularly problematic due to underlying and ongoing changes in the level of incidents reported, which are not fully understood. Crime types have only been included where the confidence intervals are sufficiently narrow to conclude that an increase has occurred.

Table 2: NCRS comparisons	CAD-CRIS	Step change
TNO	12.7%-20.1%	Max 15.9%
Violence against a person	13.4%-26.2%	7.8%-23.2%
Theft and handling	7.8%-20.6%	1.7%-16.9%

- 18 The audits of NCRS compliance showed a large compliance increase (from 81% to 88%) in June, coinciding with the introduction of new fields on CAD which force the input of a crime number. These occurred across most incident types.
- 19 It can be concluded that NCRS has had some impact on total crime, violent crime and theft and handling. For burglary, street crime and pickpocketing there is little evidence of any impact from any of the methods used.

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Appendix 1

MPS Corporate Performance Summary - key performance measures	Performance		Assessment of performance				Current trend	
	2001/2	2002/3 to date	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very good	Deteriorating	Improving
SEPTEMBER 2002								
Policing Plan Priorities								
To increase the security of the capital against terrorism								
To manage 80% of scenes to a very good standard	76.2%	85.5%				X		
To create safer communities for Londoners								
To reduce street crime by 0%	+38.3%	-11.2%				X		
To reduce burglary by 1%	+3.2%	+2.9%		X				
To prevent any increase in autocrime	+3.0%	+1.4%		X				
To achieve a JD rate of 10% for street crime	8.0%	9.2%		X				
To achieve a JD rate of 11% for burglary	9.8%	12.4%			X			
To achieve a JD rate of 5% for autocrime	4.3%	4.2%		X				
To prevent gun related violent crime from further increases (+10%)	+33.9%	+20.1%			X		X	
To reduce fear of crime to 35%	36%	40% (Apr – Jun 02)		X				
To increase satisfaction with foot patrols to 20%	15%	16% (Apr – Jun 02)		X				
To increase satisfaction with mobile patrols to 35%	33%	36% (Apr – Jun 02)			X			
To improve the police response to vulnerable victims								
To achieve a JD rate of 18% for racist crime	17.0%	17.5%		X				
To achieve a JD rate of 16% for homophobic crime	15.3%	16.0%			X		X	
To achieve a JD rate of 16% for domestic violence	15.0%	15.9%		X			X	
To achieve a JD rate of 25% for rape	22.5%	22.4%		X				X
To achieve parity of satisfaction for victims of racist crime and victims of all crime	7.7%	9.5%		X				
		(% difference)						
To implement the action plan following the Climbié enquiry		Not yet applicable						
To tackle youth offending								
To reduce the number of youth accused by 3%	-0.7%	-14.4%				X		X
To place 44 police officers in schools	-	57				X		
PYO arrest to charge within two days (70%)	67.2%	69.1%		X				X
PYO charge to first court listing within seven days (71%)	71.4%	74.3%			X			X
To reduce the average time for PYO charge to sentence to 75 days	83 days (last qtr fy01-02)	86 days (April-June 02)		X			X	
Other operational performance								
Response								
To respond to 75% of immediate incidents within 12 minutes	72.5%	72.2%		X				
To answer 80% of 999 calls within 15 seconds	73.6%	75.2%		X				X
Drugs								
To refer 3,000 offenders into treatment	4,739	1,787				X		
Class A drugs JDs	2,414	1,170 (-5.9%)						X
Stop-search								
Gap in arrest rate between white and non-white	1%	0.8% (July 2002)						
Overall profile of those stopped compared with Londoners (see Note 1)	1:3.7	1:3.9 (July 2002)						
Serious crime								
Homicide clear-up rate	72.8%	77.7%		X				
Road traffic								
To reduce the number of collisions involving serious death or injury to 0.73 per 1,000 population	0.75	0.70* (note 2)			X			

MPS Corporate Performance Summary - key performance measures	Performance		Assessment of performance				Current trend	
	2001/2	2002/3 to date	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very good	Deteriorating	Improving
SEPTEMBER 2002								
Quality								
To satisfy 85% of callers with our response to 999 calls	79.2%	78.5%		X				
To satisfy 80% of victims with our initial response to a violent crime	72.7%	68.6%		X				
To satisfy 90% of victims with our initial response to a burglary dwelling	83.7%	83.2%		X				
To satisfy 90% of victims with our service at the scene of a traffic collision	90.9%	91.0%			X			
Number of complaints against police officers recorded and % substantiated	5,147 (3.5%)	2,101 (3.7%)						
% of 'live' public complaints dealt within 120 days	59% (Jun 01 – Mar 02)	58%						
Impending prosecutions (excluding warrants and ongoing cases)	10,071	7,712						
No-crime rate	4.6% (January-March 2002)	5.1% (July - September 2002)						
Non-operational performance								
Human resources								
To attain police officer sickness levels below 9 days per officer	10.5	9.9* (April-Aug 02)		X				
To attain civil staff sickness levels below 10 days per officer (excl t/w)	11.0	10.2* (April-Aug 02)		X				
To attain traffic warden sickness levels below 16 days per officer	19.4	18.6* (April-July 02)		X				
To recruit 3,500 police officers	2,748	1,560			X			
Time from application to offer	30 weeks	38 weeks						
Time from offer to Hendon	4.8 weeks	8 weeks						
To recruit 563 female police officers (22.5% of total recruits)	542 (19.7%)	319 (20.5%)		X				
To attain a police officer VEM strength of 7.9%	4.81%	5.11%		X				
Police officer voluntary leavers in first 5 years (6.5%)	8.46%	4.35%						
Police officer voluntary leavers 5-30 years (2.8%)	2.66%	1.17%						
Civil staff turnover (excl traffic wardens)	1063.16 (10.1%)	4.02%						
Financial management								
Revenue budget spend (note 3)	u/s £8,618	u/s £8.9 million						
Capital budget spend	u/s £22,049k	u/s £12.5 million (April-June 02)						

- All information shown for 2002/3 is April 2002 to September 2002 unless otherwise stated.
- The assessment of performance shows whether the target is likely to be met (good / very good) or not (poor / very poor).
- Where a current trend is shown, performance is either improving or deteriorating from the level shown. Last 3 months average (July – September 02) compared with the previous 3 months average (April – June 2002). Reference only made to those items where the level exceeds –5% or +5%.

* Annualised figure

Note 1 white stop rate: non-white stop rate. Stop rate calculation: Number of stop/searches of white/non white persons per 1000 white/non white population.

Note 2: The 2001 UK Census figure for London has been used in calculating this figure.

Note 3: Forecast as at 31st August 2002.