

PRIORITY: TO INCREASE THE SECURITY OF THE CAPITAL AGAINST TERRORISM

Objective 1: To prevent and disrupt terrorist activity	Measure: Number of terrorist attacks	Target: Zero	Lead: ACSO
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Performance 2000-02

Whilst the total number of terrorist incidents is logged, including the number of threat calls and suspect packages, it is not considered appropriate to make these figures generally available. They can be made available to Members through a managed process.

Background

The focus of the objective and measure is to prevent terrorist incidents in London. It is not appropriate to propose a single consolidated figure as a target for terrorism reduction due to the wide range of terrorist activity considered. The target for the number of terrorist attacks is therefore zero, since this is the aspiration behind the objective and reflects what resources are being used to achieve.

Key activities in support of the objective for 2002/03

Specialist Operations will:

- Enhance the collection of information to assist in counter terrorism
- In conjunction with the Directorate of Public Affairs, Specialist Operations will provide appropriate and timely briefing and informative material to police and public

Significant enabling objectives from other units include:

- Territorial Policing response will be led by Public Order Branch and will be based as follows:
Drawing on the good practice of Operation Rainbow (terrorist contingency plan) and the contingency plans of Operation Calm (post September 11 operations), each BOCU will be tasked to produce a counter terrorism profile. The profiles will address the previous issues of Irish Terrorism and draw on the new international terrorist threat.
- Directorate of Property Services will provide computer aided modelling analysis to agreed timetable
- Human Resources Directorate will establish the role of community support officers for security and counter-terrorism.

PRIORITY: TO INCREASE THE SECURITY OF THE CAPITAL AGAINST TERRORISM

Objective 2: To achieve an effective response to suspected and actual terrorist incidents.	Measure: The number of scenes managed to a very good standard.	Target: To manage the scene of a suspected or actual terrorist incident to a very good standard in 80% of cases*	Lead: ACTP
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**The assessment of the scene includes factors such as position of cordons, evacuation and communication with other agencies. The classification of the higher standard is based on an accumulation of the quality of those actions.*

Performance 2000-02

OBJECTIVE: 2001/02 to prevent, deter and detect terrorist offences	2000/01 performance	2001/02 target	2001/02 performance
PI: Percentage of scenes involving suspect improvised explosive devices where scene management was assessed as satisfactory standard	98.6%	100%	98%
PI: Percentage of scenes involving suspect improvised explosive devices where scene management was assessed as very good standard	72.1%	No target set	76.2%

Background

The target for 2001/02 was to manage all scenes of suspected or actual terrorist incidents to a satisfactory standard in 100% of cases. This new challenging target seeks to take the level to a higher standard. The definition of a very good standard is evaluated by the explosives officer on attendance at the incident. However as the scene is managed by local uniformed officers in the first instance the ACPO responsibility has been amended to ACTP.

Key activities in support of the objective:

Specialist Operations will:

- Improve the care of victims and families following suspected or actual terrorist incidents
- Reassure the public following suspected or actual terrorist incidents

Territorial Policing will:

- Deploy local uniformed officers to manage the scene to a very good standard
- Develop counter terrorism profiles for each BOCU which will drive a range of tactical options on boroughs and will include the deployment of specialist units such as Territorial Support Group, Mounted, Dogs and the Marine Support Unit.

Significant enabling objectives from other units include:

- Human Resources Directorate will ensure the optimum availability of police and civil staff engaged on security activity through recruitment to target and through effective absence management.

PRIORITY: TO CREATE SAFER COMMUNITIES FOR LONDONERS

Objective 3: To work with community safety partnerships to reduce the incidence of crime and disorder in the most troubled areas in each neighbourhood	Measure: Street crime rate	Aggregated targets: To prevent any increase in street crime.	Lead: ACTP
	Street crime judicial disposal rate	To achieve a 10% judicial disposal rate for street crime	
	Autocrime rate	To prevent any increase in autocrime	
	Autocrime judicial disposal rate	To increase the judicial disposal rate for autocrime to 5%	
	Burglary rate	To achieve a 1% reduction in burglary	
Burglary judicial disposal rate	To increase the judicial disposal rate for burglary to 11%		

Background

The objective did not appear within the consultation process but there were individual related matters such as street crime that were revealed as areas of concern in both the Public Attitude Survey and e – consultation.

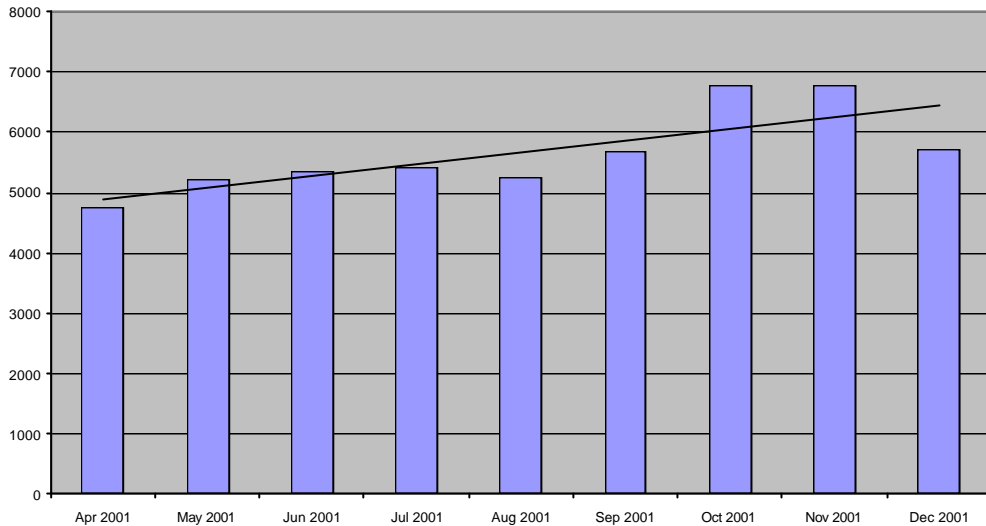
The corporate target for street crime, which has been calculated through an aggregation of borough targets is for a zero increase. This has been predicated on reduction targets of 5% for the nine boroughs involved in Safer Streets initiative (i.e. Westminster, Haringey, Lambeth, Brent, Southwark, Camden, Hackney, Islington, and Tower Hamlets). Those boroughs that have set a bespoke target of greater than 10% will be set a corporate target of 10%. Resources will be focused across the MPS in fighting street crime, which will be the top priority for the MPS

Performance 2000-02

Street crime offences

The 2001/02 target is to reduce street crime by 2%. The year to date position shows a 39% increase in street crime (April – December 2001 compared with the same period in 2000/01).

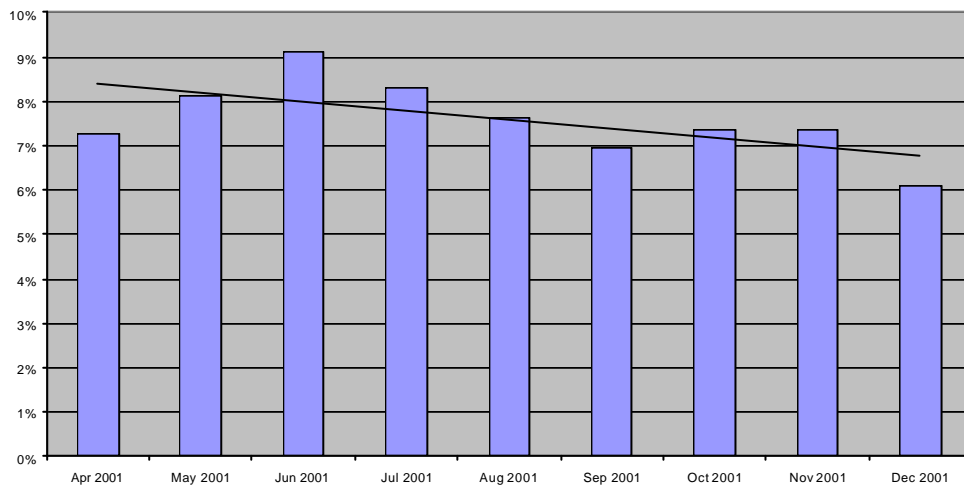
Street crime offences (April - December 2001)



Street crime judicial disposals

The 2001/02 target is to achieve a JD rate of 10%. The JD rate for the year to date (April – December 2001) is 7.6%. The 2002/03 target is to achieve a JD rate of 10% based on an aggregation of borough targets.

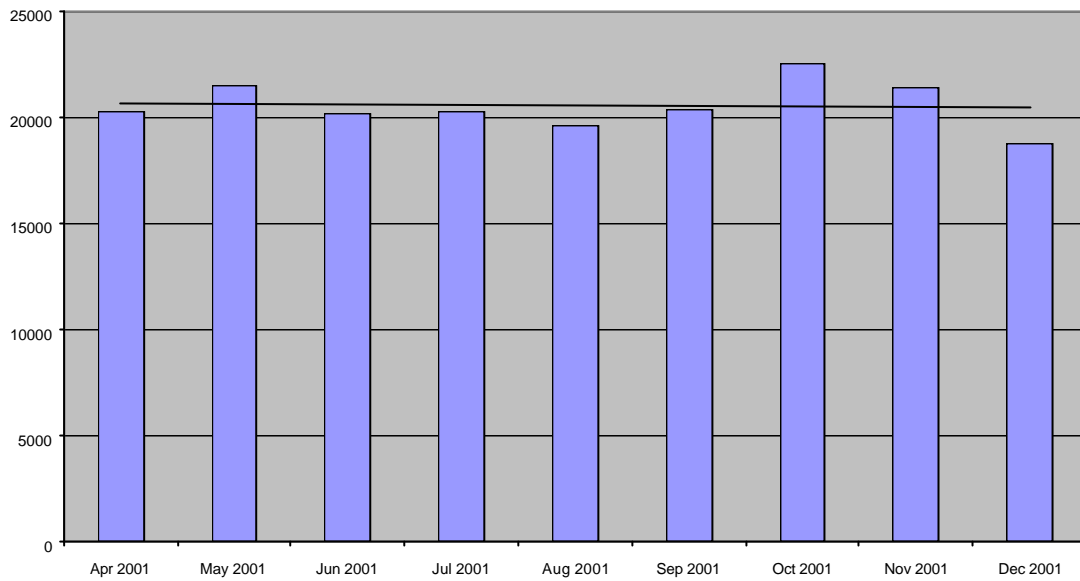
Street crime JD rate (April - December 2001)



Autocrime offences

The 2001/02 target is to reduce autocrime by 5%. The year to date position is a 3.6% increase in autocrime (April – December 2001 compared with the same period in 2000/01). The 2002/03 target is to achieve no growth (0%) based on an aggregation of borough targets.

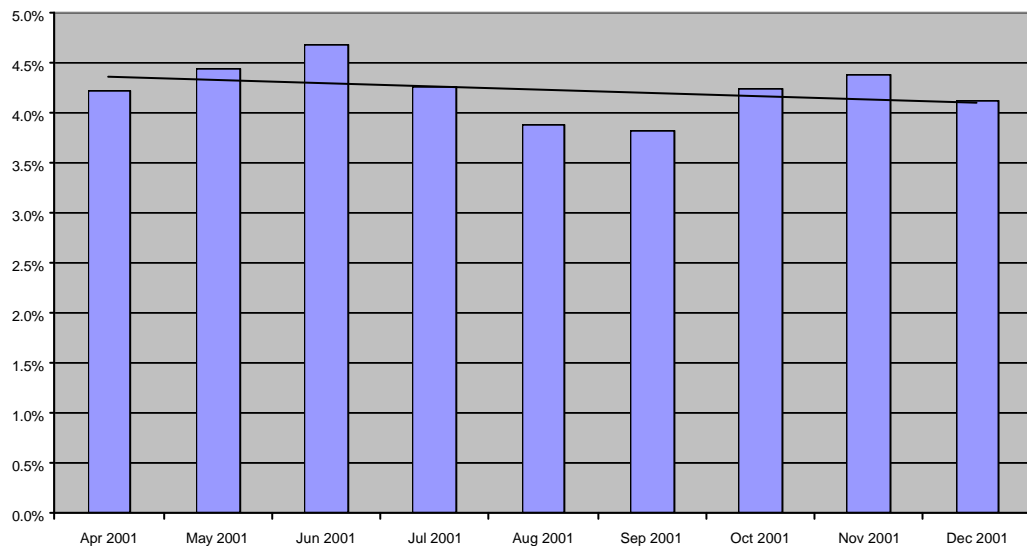
Autocrime offences (April - December 2001)



Autocrime judicial disposals

The 2001/02 target is to achieve a JD rate of 5%. The JD rate for the year to date (April – December 2001) is 4.2%. The 2002/03 target is to achieve a JD rate of 5% based on an aggregation of borough targets.

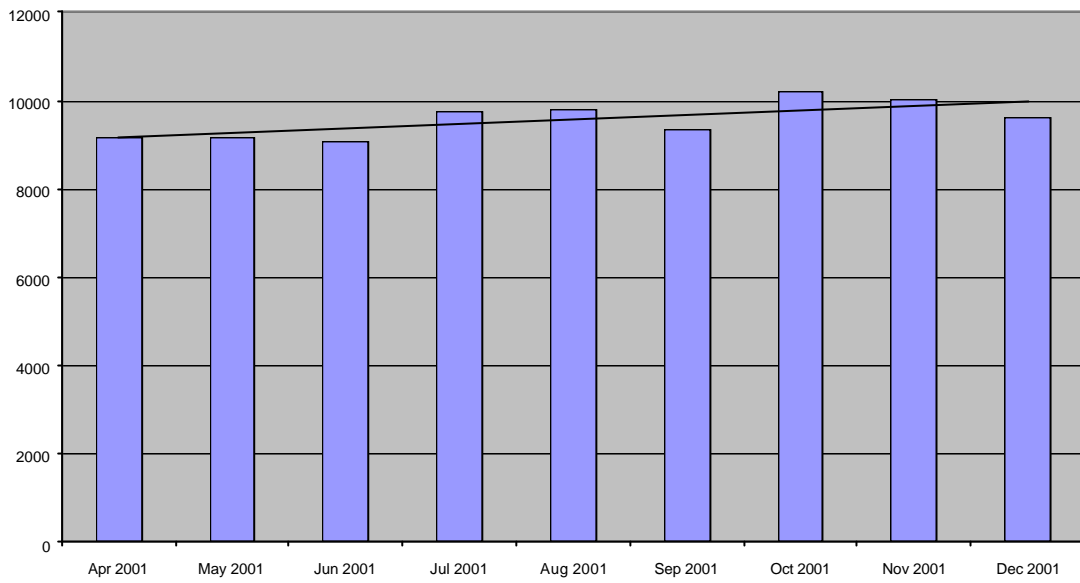
Autocrime JD rate (April - December 2001)



Burglary offences

The 2001/02 target is to reduce burglary by 2%. The year to date position is a 3.6% increase in burglary (April – December 2001 compared with the same period in 2000/01). The 2002/03 target is to reduce burglary by 1%, based on an aggregation of borough targets.

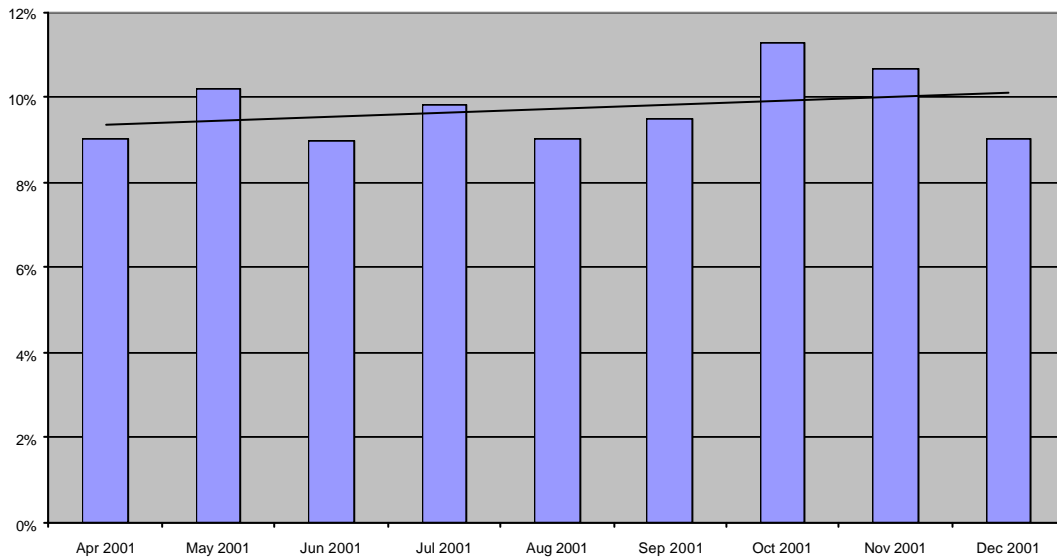
Burglary offences (April - December 2001)



Burglary judicial disposal rate

The 2001/02 target is to achieve a JD rate of 12%. The JD rate for the year to date (April – December 2001) is 9.8%. The 2002/03 target is to achieve a JD rate of 11% based on an aggregation of borough targets.

Burglary JD rate (April - December 2001)



Key actions to support the objective:

- The primary initiative to deliver this objective is the “bottom up” planning process undertaken by each BOCU with their local partners. BOCUs have identified hotspot locations, crime types, criminals or issues that require a particular focus locally, which will when tackled, substantially affect their performance across a range of measures. Each BOCU will have a set of issues and targets, through which they will contribute to corporate targets in street crime, burglary and autocrime, as well as having a number of measures and targets particular to their issues. Their proposed targets for those measures where performance will be monitored corporately, have been subject to challenge and scrutiny, and are considered challenging but realistic.
- Whilst the issue of drugs was not selected as a priority at a corporate level, at the MPS seminar in October, and at a subsequent MPA meeting it was recognised that it would be one of the key issues where there was scope for local activity in the bottom up bespoke target setting process. As a result of this process, over half of London’s boroughs have set targets around drug supply. Many are aiming to increase the number of people charged or otherwise dealt with for a range of drug offences. Others are aiming to target specific premises, for example, to close identified crack houses, or return properties used to supply drugs to their rightful owners.
- Several boroughs set targets to increase the number of people dealt with for possession of offensive weapons, and others have focused on disorder. Disorder priorities include particular hotspots, disturbances on licensed premises, and disorder in public places. Three boroughs have set specific targets around graffiti.
- Through development of the policing model initiative, boroughs are being equipped to tackle problem solving in a structured manner. Territorial Policing is ensuring that each borough has the ability to maximise intelligence and information available. Currently five boroughs are piloting this enhanced focus but all boroughs will be adopting the model in future months.

Significant enabling objectives from other units include:

- The Directorate of Public Affairs will have focused and timely publicity campaigns in specific crime hotspots to combat burglary and class A drugs.
- The Directorate of Resources will prepare financial checklists and guidance on establishing partnerships.
- The Directorate of Resources will review all Community Safety and Partnership contracts to ensure that they protect MPS interests and to help secure any sponsorship or other additional funds for CSPs

PRIORITY: TO CREATE SAFER COMMUNITIES FOR LONDONERS

Objective 4: To reduce violent armed criminality	Measure: The number of gun related violent crime offences	Target: By the end of 2002-03 there will be a reduction in gun related violent crime.	Lead: ACSO
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Performance 2000-02

	2000/01 performance	2001/02 target	2001/02 performance (April – December)	2002/03 target
PI: The number of gun related violent crimes	1.8% decrease	2% decrease	27.5% increase	Nil increase against current levels

Background

During the consultation process 13% of Public Attitude Survey respondents regarded violent crime as a priority and 30% of e-consultation respondents selected gun related crime as one of their top five priorities. In recent months there has been increasing media interest on the subject.

The 2001/02 target is to reduce gun related violent crime by 2%. Between April – December 01 there has been a 27.5% increase on the level recorded April-December 00.

Given the rapid rise during the year to date, a challenging target would be to prevent any further increase beyond the level indicated by the most recent months' data, that of November and December. It is acknowledged that it will take more than twelve months to turn around this trend. Stage one is to prevent any further increase.

This is a significant challenge for the Service, one that requires the effort of all business groups that have an operational remit in relation to the prevention and investigation of these offences. That responsibility rests with both Specialist Operations and Territorial Policing, with SO having responsibility for approximately 44% of investigations, the remainder being dealt with by TP.

Key activities in support of the objective:**Specialist Operations will:**

- Provide an effective and efficient investigative response as set out in the MPS 'Firearm Related Crime Strategy' to offences falling within their remit
- Provide an operational response to those 'persons who pose a real and imminent threat to the life of another' where the resolution of that threat is beyond the capacity or capability of 'Territorial Policing', through effective tasking by the Service Co-ordinating and Tasking Group

Appendix 2

- Provide support to boroughs (BOCUs) in relation to crime prevention advice to assist in the implementation of local crime reduction strategies
- Provide collation of information to firearms crime and through the criminal intelligence process identify, disrupt and arrest those responsible
- Each BOCU SMT to receive one visit per year from an SO19 (Force Firearms Unit) management team tasked to present the SO19 tactical options for dealing with armed criminality
- Provide awareness of crime reduction strategies to communities and commercial partners in relation to firearms related crime

Significant enabling objectives from other units include:

- Territorial Policing will provide an effective and efficient investigative response as set out in the MPS 'Firearm Related Crime Strategy' to offences falling within their remit, with particular attention in relation to the protocols for forensic submissions and criminal intelligence
- Territorial Policing will put in place a bespoke crime reduction strategy for firearm related violent crime on those boroughs where it is needed
- Territorial Policing will provide an operational response to those 'persons who pose a real and imminent threat to the life of another' when resolution is within their ability and capacity
- Policy, Review & Standards Directorate will develop a strategy to modernise Criminal Justice which will increase the number of offenders brought to justice
- The Directorate of Resources will review current contracts in consultation with the Serious Crime Group and determine any essential new requirements to support the delivery of the objective

PRIORITY: TO CREATE SAFER COMMUNITIES FOR LONDONERS

Objective 5: To reduce the fear of crime	Measure: Public fear of crime (as recorded in the Public Attitude Survey)	Target: To reduce the fear of crime by a further 1% to 35%	Lead: ACTP
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Performance 2000-02

	2000/01 performance	2001/02 target	2001/02 performance (April-December)	2002/03 target
PI: To reduce the fear of crime	44%	None set	36%	35%

Background

The measure on reducing the fear of crime is derived from the Public Attitude Survey which is comprehensive but only carried out on an annual basis. Borough OCUs are being encouraged to work with local partners to commission more regular surveys that will be more responsive to changing trends and allow for the impact of local policing initiatives to take effect.

Key activities in support of the objective:

- BOCUs will focus attention on hotspots, agreed with their crime and disorder partners, as these will be the location or issues around which local fear of crime will be greatest. This will include the local business community. Beginning with pilots on three boroughs, there will be a focus on the development of reassurance strategies, based on visible symbols of control in hotspot locations.
- A transport OCU will be established in partnership with Transport for London (TfL), with an emphasis on tackling the fear of crime amongst the travelling public, through visible symbols of control.

Significant enabling objectives from other units including:

- Diversity Directorate will promote awareness within communities of success in combating hate crime
- Directorate of Public Affairs will promote the MPS success in tackling crime
- Human Resources Directorate will seek to publicise the arrival of new probationers to Boroughs upon leaving Hendon, to demonstrate commitment to increasing the numbers of police on Boroughs
- Specialist Operations Forensic Services will produce an external communications strategy to provide a deterrent to offenders and reassurance to Londoners by:
 - publicising successes through local media
 - promoting partnerships with local communities
 - providing graphic and video production support to relevant initiatives
- Policy, Review and Standards Directorate will further develop the collection and analysis of survey data in order to better monitor the performance of this objective.

PRIORITY: TO CREATE SAFER COMMUNITIES FOR LONDONERS

Objective 6: To increase the public's satisfaction with visible police presence	Measure: Public satisfaction levels (as recorded in the Public Attitude Survey)	Target: To achieve a satisfaction rating of 20% for foot patrols To achieve a satisfaction rating of 35% for mobile patrols	Lead: ACTP
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Performance 2000-02

	2000/01 performance	2001/02 target	2001/02 performance (April-December)	2002/03 target
PI: Public satisfaction with foot patrol recorded as 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the Public Attitude Survey	15%	None set	15%	20%
PI: Public satisfaction with mobile patrol recorded as 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the Public Attitude Survey	41%	None set	33%	35%

Background

During the consultation process over a third of respondents for the Public Attitude Survey said there should be more police on the beat and more foot patrols. In the MPA childrens' survey almost all children wanted to see more community based officers and wished to see "friendly uniformed officers walking the street".

We intend to reverse the recent decline in public satisfaction with foot patrols and consider 20% to be a challenging target for 2002/03. Similarly for mobile patrols to reverse the decline and achieve a 35% satisfaction rating in 2002/03. This will be

underpinned by a number of high visibility initiatives including marked vehicle, and an increase in the number of officers assigned to boroughs.

Key activities in support of the objective:

- Territorial Policing will ensure that as the number of officers arriving on boroughs takes effect, there will be an increased uniform presence and greater foot patrols on the streets of London to reassure the public
- Resources Directorate will increase the proportion of marked vehicles within the fleet, providing enhanced police presence
- Human Resources Directorate will establish the role of community support officers for community policing. Subject to the necessary authorities, the new staff role will be to support patrolling and other community based policing activities, providing additional visible presence
- Resources Directorate are refitting buses to operate as mobile police stations

Significant enabling objectives from other units include:

- Specialist Operations will evaluate corporate clothing for forensic science staff
- Policy, Review and Standards Directorate will increase the availability of police officers for patrolling by reducing the total number of officer days spent on suspension 2002/3 compared to 2001/2. This will be achieved by timely review of investigations and greater flexibility and use of "restricted duties" so that officers can remain active and contribute towards the business of their OCU.
- Policy, Review and Standards Directorate will further develop the collection and analysis of survey data in order to better monitor the performance of this objective. Consideration is currently being given as to the timing and frequency of such surveys.

PRIORITY: TO IMPROVE THE POLICE RESPONSE TO VULNERABLE VICTIMS

Objective 7: To improve child protection procedures following recommendations from HMI and Ministerial Inquiries	Measure: Implementation of action plan	Target: To implement the action plan following the outcome of the Climbie Inquiry	Lead: ACSO
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Performance 2000-02

Direct comparison with previous years is not possible

Background

The Climbie Inquiry report is due for completion in the summer 2002 but the formal publication rests with the Department of Health and the Home Office. At this stage it is not possible to predict the final recommendations and the potential impact on policing child protection (or related issues). Once the full report is published an action will plan will be drawn up and implemented at the earliest opportunity.

Key activities to support the objectives:

- Specialist Operations will implement a Child Abuse Prevention Strategy with internal/external partners
- Specialist operations will provide appropriate and timely training for SO5 staff
- Specialist Operations to work in partnership with Property Services Department and Directorate of Information to achieve Phase 1&2 of the Headquarters Building strategy. This will ensure compliance in minimum standards for Child Protection Team Offices and improve the environment for victims
- Territorial Policing will enhance the knowledge and awareness of child protection procedures by the design and delivery of appropriate training packages

Significant enabling objectives from other units include:

- Human Resources Directorate will improve the development of skills of all relevant staff for dealing with all types of vulnerable victims through the delivery of effective training courses in line with customer needs.
- Human Resources Directorate will review, and where necessary, adjust activities and systems to meet the needs of staff dealing with vulnerable victims, including developing relationships with representative groups.
- Policy, Review and Standards Directorate will develop policy around communication with the Victim Support Scheme

PRIORITY: TO IMPROVE THE POLICE RESPONSE TO VULNERABLE VICTIMS

Objective 8: To improve investigation of racist incidents and racist crimes	Measure: Racist crime Judicial Disposal (JD) rate	Target: 18% JD rate	Lead: ACTP
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Performance 2000-02

	2000/01 performance	2001/02 target	2001/02 performance (April- November)	2002/03 target
PI: The judicial disposal rate for race crime	16.8%	17%	16.2%	18%

Background

The target for 2002/03 has been increased to 18%. This is based on trying to achieve an improvement on the JD performance of 16.2% and is seen as a realistic but challenging target.

Key activities in support of the objective:**Diversity Directorate will:**

- provide direction and support to ensure efficient and effective investigation of hate crime
- review and develop Family Liaison policy and training by June 2002
- develop a pan-London database of agencies offering support to hate crime victims by October 2002
- support and encourage third party reporting of hate crime
- develop criteria for the re-investigation by Diversity Directorate of hate crime
- support boroughs and Specialist Operations in ensuring that victims of hate crime are satisfied with the police response

Significant enabling objectives from other units include:

- Resources Directorate will provide crime scene reconstruction services, witness appeal boards.
- Resources Directorate will provide and maintain a network of accredited linguists.
- Policy, Review and Standards Directorate will provide advice and support to the Racially Motivated Crime Programme Board.

PRIORITY: TO IMPROVE THE POLICE RESPONSE TO VULNERABLE VICTIMS

Objective 9: To improve the investigation of homophobic crimes	Measure: The homophobic crime Judicial Disposal (JD) rate	Target: To increase the JD rate to 16%	Lead: ACTP
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Performance 2000-02

	2000/01 performance	2001/02 target	2001/02 performance (April-November)	2002/03 target
PI: The judicial disposal rate for homophobic crime	11.2%	13%	14.6%	16%

Background

The target Judicial Disposal rate for 2002/03 is increased to 16%. This is seen as a realistic and challenging target in view of the current performance.

Key activities to support the objectives:

- Specialist Operations will investigate those murders categorised as homophobic crimes to the satisfaction of the victim's extended family unit
- Policy, Review and Standards Directorate will develop policy to improve the treatment of witnesses and victims
- Diversity Directorate will
 - support boroughs and Specialist Operations in ensuring that victims of hate crime are satisfied with the police response
 - develop proactive initiatives against the perpetrators of hate crime
 - develop a pan London data base of agencies offering support to victims of hate crime

Significant enabling objectives from other units include:

- As part of the BOCU bespoke target setting process, some boroughs are setting themselves more challenging targets than that proposed corporately.
- Directorate of Public Affairs will increase levels of publicity to help the development of third party reporting

PRIORITY: TO IMPROVE THE POLICE RESPONSE TO VULNERABLE VICTIMS

Objective 10: To improve the investigation of domestic violence	Measure: Domestic violence judicial disposal rate	Target: To increase the JD rate to 16%	Lead: ACTP
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Performance 2000-02

	2000/01 performance	2001/02 target	2001/02 performance (April- November)	2002/03 target
PI: The judicial disposal rate for domestic violence	13.7%	14%	14.3%	16%

Background

Next year's Judicial Disposal target has been increased to 16% based on the achievement of this years target and improvement during recent months.

Key activities to support the objectives:**The Diversity Directorate will:**

- provide direction and support to Community Safety Units to ensure efficient and effective investigation, and
- utilise intelligence-led methods to prevent and detect hate crime
- develop a pan London data base of agencies offering support to victims of hate crime

Significant enabling objectives from other units include:

- The Directorate of Public Affairs will conduct focussed and timely publicity campaigns to combat domestic violence, and
- Policy, Review and Standards Directorate will develop policy around the Victim Support Scheme
- Policy, Review and Standards Directorate will develop policy to improve the treatment of witnesses and victims

PRIORITY: TO IMPROVE THE POLICE RESPONSE TO VULNERABLE VICTIMS

Objective 11: To improve investigations in cases of rape	Measure: Judicial Disposal rate for rape cases	Target: To achieve a JD for rape cases of 25%	Lead: ACTP
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Performance 2000-02

	2000/01 performance	2001/02 target	2001/02 performance (April-December)	2002/03 target
PI: The judicial disposal rate for rape	18.6%	25%	20.6%	25%

Background

The April – December 2001 Judicial Disposal rate stands at 20.6% against a target of 25%. The trend line shows an improving performance in recent months and the target was only narrowly missed in November and December but this needs to be sustained over a twelve month period.

Key activities to support the objectives:

- Specialist Operations will increase forensic intervention in rape investigation
- Through Project Sapphire*, Territorial Policing will seek to improve the service given to victims of rape by extending the accessibility of rape havens across the MPS
- Policy, Review and Standards Directorate will provide advice and support to the Sex Offenders and Sex Offences Strategy, and develop policy around communication with the Victim Support Scheme
- Policy, Review and Standards Directorate will develop policy to improve the treatment of witnesses and victims

**Project Sapphire is an innovative partnership initiative which includes the development of sexual assault referral centres such as The Haven at Kings Cross, along with the establishment of dedicated borough staff committed to dealing with rape and sexual assault investigations.*

PRIORITY: TO TACKLE YOUTH OFFENDING

Objective 12: To improve the diversion of youth away from crime, through enhanced multi-agency activity	Measure: Known youth offending per 1,000 population. Number of offences with child victims (under 17)	Target: Reduction targets will be set once baselines have been established*	Lead: ACPRS
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* baselining should be completed by June 2002

Performance 2000-02

No comparable data available

Background

These are newly established measures, and discussions are currently underway to establish baselines and set up a monitoring regime. Targets will be agreed in conjunction with partners.

Key activities to support the objectives:

Policy, Review and Standards Directorate will:

- Develop with Youth Justice Board information sharing rules
- Benchmark London Youth Offender Teams (YOTs) performance
- Develop with Government Office for London (GOL), crime prevention toolkits for boroughs
- Set up multi-agency schemes to divert potential active criminals of the future away from criminality
- Enable operational units to improve their performance in establishing multi-agency schemes
- Build on relationships with partners such as probation service, health service and education to establish best practice

Significant enabling objectives from other units include:

- Human Resources Directorate will actively encourage its staff to participate as volunteers in local youth offending diversion schemes by recognising such activity in existing personal development, leadership skills strategies, etc.

PRIORITY: TO TACKLE YOUTH OFFENDING

Objective 13: To reduce re-offending by Persistent Young Offenders (PYO)	Measure: Persistent young offenders re-offending rate.	Target: Awaits baselining*	Lead: ACTP
	Percentage of PYOs dealt with from arrest to charges in two days.	A 70% target	
	Percentage of PYOs dealt with from charge to first court listing in seven days.	A 71% target	
	Percentage of PYOs dealt with from charge to sentence in 71 days (national target).	Awaits baselining*	

* baselining should be completed by June 2002

Performance 2000-02

	2000/01 performance	2001/02 target	2001/02 performance (April-December)	2002/03 target
PI: The reoffending rate for PYOs	n/a	n/a	n/a	awaits
PI: The percentage of PYOs dealt with from arrest to charge in two days	55.2%	70%	66.3%	70%
PI: The percentage of PYOs dealt with from charge to first court listing in seven days	67.8%	70%	69.5%	71%
PI: The percentage	n/a	n/a	n/a	awaits baselining

<p>of PYOs dealt with from charge to sentence in 71 days (national targets)</p>				
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Background

The current performance for dealing with PYOs from charge to first court listing in seven day shows a 69.5%. The 2002-03 target has therefore been increased to 71%, which is seen as challenging but realistic. The target for the percentage of PYOs dealt with from arrest to charge in two days has not been changed since the current performance is some way below the target. The other measures have not been previously monitored and require baselining before being set.

Key activities to support the objectives:

Territorial Policing will:

- target minimum of ten prolific offenders on each borough
- Deploy Persistent Young Offenders Task Force to poorly performing boroughs
- Implement MPS Desistance Model which uses an intelligence led, multi-agency approach to target London’s most prolific young offenders through means of assessment.

Significant enabling objectives from other units include:

- Directorate of Public Affairs will develop a focused publicity campaign targeted at ‘youth’ publications to deter youngsters from crime and/or becoming the victims of crime and produce a focused and timed publicity campaign - *A lot like you* - to combat youth hate crime
- Policy, Review and Standards Directorate will develop a policy on early multiple interventions in youth offending and on a corporate framework for bail applications in youth street crime cases