

Appendix 1

MPS Performance Report – May 2001

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Performance Headlines – May 2001

The Performance Report for May includes an MPS scorecard, this headlines summary and new MetStats charts which report on the 2001/2 Policing Plan.

New targets were introduced from April 2001. Progress towards achieving these is summarised in this report. Where possible, information for the whole of the last planning year has been provided for comparison. The performance highlights are described below.

Key:

Performance exceeding target
Performance not meeting target

Key Crime Targets	Achievement	
	Planning year to date Apr-May 2001 <small>(compared with Apr-May 2000 where applicable)</small>	Performance last year April 00 – Mar 01 <small>(compared with April 99 – Mar 00 where applicable)</small>
To reduce street crime by 2%	+18.6%	+18.0%
To achieve a street crime JD rate of 10%	7.7%	8.2%
To reduce the number of gun-related violent crimes by 2%	+1.1%	<i>New priority</i>
To increase the number of JDs for possession of offensive weapons or bladed instruments by 10%	+24.4%	<i>New priority</i>
To achieve parity in arrest rates for stop and search of white and non-white people	<i>New data not yet available</i>	1.4% disparity <small>(12 months to Mar 01)</small>
To achieve a 2% reduction in burglary	- 2.8%	- 9.5%
To achieve a burglary JD rate of 12%	9.6%	9.8%
To increase the number of JDs for supply and PWI by 10% <small>(compared with the level during 2000/2001)</small>		
All drugs	-7.1%	-4.3%
Class A drugs	-15.8%	+26.9%
Cocaine	-5.7%	+14.0%
Crack	+21.9%	+39.8%
Heroin	-40.4%	+26.1%
To refer 3000 drugs offenders into treatment from arrest referral schemes	<i>New data not yet available</i>	2382
To achieve a racist crime JD rate of 17%	<i>New data not yet available</i>	16.8%
To achieve a homophobic crime JD rate of 13%	<i>New data not yet available</i>	11.2%
To achieve a domestic violence JD rate of 14%	<i>New data not yet available</i>	13.5%
To achieve a rape JD rate of 25%	18.0%	18.6%
To achieve a child sex abuse JD rate of 35%	21.9%	24.6%

1. STREET CRIME

Street crime offences

- 1.1 The number of street crime offences recorded in May was 5,229. The daily offence rate was 169, ten offences a day higher than April, and above the rate seen in March.
- 4.1 In May 2001 streetcrime was 20% higher than the same month last year. Five boroughs: Hackney, Haringey, Bromley, Islington and Newham are showing streetcrime reductions at this early stage in the planning year. All of these boroughs exceeded the 2% reduction target.
- 4.2 Specific initiatives in place on boroughs including Southwark and Waltham Forest are aimed at increasing confidence among young people. These are likely to result in increased reporting of streetcrime offences.

Street crime judicial disposals

- 1.4 The May streetcrime JD rate was 8.1%, and the year-to-date figure is 7.7%. This is a small improvement on last month, although remains below the average for last year (8.2%). The 2001/2 target is 10%. Ten boroughs are exceeding the 10% target for the year-to-date. Bromley (with 122 offences YTD) and Haringey (with 477 offences YTD) are delivering on both streetcrime targets for the year-to-date.

2. CRIMINAL USE OF FIREARMS AND KNIVES

- 2.1 There were 246 gun-related violent crimes during May 2001, compared with 215 in May 2000 (up 14.4%) and a monthly average during last year of 218 offences per month (up 12.8%).
- 2.2 During May 2001 there were 534 JDs for possession of offensive weapons or bladed instruments. This is an increase of 16.8% on the 457 JDs in May 2000, and an 18.6% increase on the monthly average of 450 in 2000/2001.
- 2.3 On the basis that although offensive weapon JDs have risen, firearms crime has shown an increase, the scorecard has colour-coded performance in this area as below target.

3. BURGLARY

Burglary offences

- 4.1 There were 9179 burglary offences in May 2001, down 5.8% on May 2000, and bringing year-to-date crime reduction down 2.8% on the same period last year. 14 boroughs are showing a year-to-date burglary reduction of greater than 2%.

Burglary judicial disposals

- 4.1 Burglary JDs for the year-to-date stand at 9.6% - and improvement on the position last month, but still short of the 12% target. 11 boroughs are exceeding the 12% JD target over the year-to-date. Seven boroughs (Brent, Barnet, Croydon, Harrow, Ealing, Hillingdon and Lewisham) are achieving both burglary targets over the year-to-date.
- 4.2 Burglary levels had fallen, while JDs stand short of the target. On the basis that crime reduction is of greater importance than JD rates, the scorecard performance has been colour-coded to show success.

4. YOUTH OFFENDING

Key Youth Offending Targets	Achievement	
	Planning year to date Apr-May 2001	Performance last year April 2000 – Mar 2001
To deal with 70% of PYOs in 2 days (arrest to charge)	68.7%	55.0%
To deal with 70% of PYOs in 7 days (charge to first court listing)	70.0%	65.5%
To deal with 80% of young offenders within 28 days (arrest to case disposal)	84.8%	81.3%
To notify 80% of young offenders' case results to PNC within 10 days	63.3%	<i>New target for 2001/2</i>

- 4.1 Performance against the PYO processing targets is monitored through the CRIS system. Compliance with the processes for identifying and flagging PYOs, and for inputting processing dates on CRIS has been the focus of management attention, and has seen some improvement over the last twelve months. In recognition of the compliance issues affecting PYOs throughout the criminal justice system, the MPS has initiated improvements in inter-agency working, aimed at ensuring the identification, monitoring and speedy progress of PYOs through the criminal justice system. Further details are provided in the PSPM report on youth offending. The impacts of this work should be seen over the coming months.
- 4.2 Given the identified constraints on data collection, the performance against PYO targets has shown real improvement over the performance for the same period last year. Arrest to charge has been achieved in 2 days in 68.7% of cases, compared with 51% in April-May last year. Charge to first court listing

has been achieved within 7 days in 70.0% of cases this year, compared with 57.5% in the same period last year.

- 4.3 We continue to meet the target to process all young offenders from arrest to case disposal within 28 days in more than 80% of cases.
- 4.4 Recently released figures for the first quarter of 2001 (Jan-Mar) show that for the country as a whole there has been an improved performance against the government's PYO processing target – reducing the average delay from 92 to 88 days. For the MPS (including the City of London) we have improved by one day, from 108 last quarter to 107 this quarter. The figure of 107 is an average over the three month period but conceals significant progress in March. The monthly figures for the MPA are: Jan 109 days, Feb 109 days, Mar 103 days.
- 4.5 The target time for getting young offender results onto PNC has decreased from 14 days to 10 days this year. Against this more stringent target we have delivered results in 63.3% of cases. At the end of last year we had delivered PNC results within 14 days in 69.3% of cases.

5. EMERGENCY CALLS

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Emergency Response Targets	Achievement	
	Planning year to date Apr-May 2001	Performance last year April 2000 – Mar 2001
To respond to 80% of 999 calls within 15 seconds	59.6%	83.6%
To arrive at 80% of urgent incidents within 12 minutes	74.7%	76.4%

999 Calls

- 5.1 The daily rate of incoming 999 calls in May rose to over 7900 calls per day (compared with 7300 in April). Performance against the 80% target for answering 999 calls in 15 seconds slumped to 45%, bringing the year-to-date average down to 59.6%. April 2001 was the first month that the target had been missed since last August.

Immediate Incidents

- 5.2 There were 68,170 immediate grade incidents in May 2001 (a daily rate of 2200 emergency incidents, up 150 on the April figure). 74% of these were attended within 12 minutes. Performance continues to run at between 2% and 5% below the target. The sharp increase in incoming 999 calls has not translated into a corresponding increase in I grade incidents, however the number of total CAD incidents, requiring some form of police response rose during May to levels of over 15,000 incidents on some days. These are the highest levels of CAD incidents ever seen. The full reasons behind these

increases (which cannot be attributed solely to silent mobile calls) are being explored.

6. RESOURCES

Recruitment and retention

- 6.1 The police strength at the end of May 2001 was 25,616, which is a shortfall of 1034 on the Budget Workforce Target (BWT). (The BWT for Police Officers is 26,650). This is an increase of 143 on the strength recorded in April 2001 (25,473). The police strength total excludes those officers on secondment to Essex, Hertfordshire and Surrey constabularies, however includes other secondments such as officers seconded to NCIS and other central service organisations.
- 6.2 In the year to date there have been 412 police officers recruited. This delivers 16.6% of the target for the year. If the same rate is continued over the next ten months, then the recruitment target should be achieved. The picture for civil staff is less encouraging, with 232 staff recruited in the first two months. This is 8.8% of the target for the year. The rate will need to be substantially increased to achieve the target of 2640 civil staff recruits by March 2002.
- 6.3 At the end of May there were 316 officers still on secondment to Essex, Hertfordshire and Surrey, and reduction of 41 on the position at the end of April.
- 6.4 4.22% of police strength are visible ethnic minority officers (target 5%), 15.8% are female. These figures are both slowly rising. Ethnic minority strength has increased by 50 since the end of December. Female strength has increased by 61 over the same period.

- 6.5 Targets have been set to focus on retention of female and ethnic minority officers and retention of ethnic minority police and support staff.

Performance Indicator	2001/2 target	Year-end performance 2001	Performance April - May 2001
Police turnover – reduce the percentage of voluntary police leavers in the first five years service	6.5%	7.05%	4.65%
Reduce difference in length of service of VEM officers compared to length of service of other officers	10% reduction = 3.73	VEM = 10.19 White = 14.33 Difference = 4.4	4.25
Reduce difference in length of service of female officers compared to length of service of male officers	6.6% reduction = 3.74	Female = 10.82 Male = 14.82 Difference = 4.0	3.9
Reduce difference between the percentage of VEM civil staff in grades 10 upwards and percentage of VEM staff throughout all civil staff grades	10% reduction = 7.56	Grade 10+ = 7.2 Overall = 15.6 Difference = 8.4	8.38%
Reduce difference between the percentage of VEM officers with 5 to 10 years service at sergeant and above and other officers with 5 to 10 years service at sergeant level and above.	No difference	VEM = 6.5 White = 7.4 Difference = 0.9	1.64%

In all but the last of these, year-to-date performance is an improvement on the position at the end of 2000/2001.

- 6.6 The civil staff strength at the end of May was 10,218, which is a 892 (8%) short on the BWT. (Civil Staff BWT is 11,110). This is an increase of 40 on the figure at the end of April. 15.9% of the civil staff are from visible ethnic minorities, whilst 58.9% of civil staff are female. Both of these figures remain almost static.
- 6.7 The traffic warden strength was 694 at the end of May, 27.6% short of the BWT. (Traffic Warden BWT is 959). This is an increase of 2 wardens since the end of April. 13.18% of traffic wardens are visible ethnic minority staff (a small increase from last month) and 59.7% are female (this number has been slowly decreasing since December).

Metstats Charts

May 2001

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