

Subject: Quarter 1 2008-09 GLA Group Monitoring Report – Supplementary MPA & LFEPA Performance Reporting

Report Number: 3a

Report to: Budget Monitoring Sub-Committee

Date: 5 November 2008

Report of: Executive Director of Finance & Performance

1. Recommendation

- 1.1 That the Committee considers this additional information to the Quarter 1 GLA Group Monitoring Report.

2. Background

- 2.1 This report contains additional performance monitoring information that was not available when the Monitoring Report was submitted.

3. Issues for Consideration

- 3.1 Issues arising are dealt with in the attached report.

4. Strategy Implications

- 4.1 The GLA group is tasked with implementing the Mayor's strategies and so the strategies feature heavily in the monitoring information included in the report.

5. Legal Implications

- 5.1 There are no direct legal implications arising from the report.

6. Financial Implications

- 6.1 Financial issues are integral to the report.

Background Papers: None
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GLA Group Monitoring Report
Quarter 1 2008-09
Additional Performance Reporting for MPA and LFEPA

Section 2: Metropolitan Police Authority

2 Metropolitan Police Authority

Performance

Key Deliverables

Metropolitan Police Critical Performance Indicators for 2008-09

2.20 Table below shows MPS performance for the 2008-09 Critical Performance Areas for the rolling year to June 2008 unless otherwise stated (note that performance is shown for those with measurable targets). Performance is set against the targets for 2008-09 as a whole.

Indicator	Jul 07 – Jun 08	Target	Trend & Additional Information
Improve victim satisfaction with our service			
Victim satisfaction with overall service	77.0%	78.9%	MPS ranked 4th in its most similar force group ¹ (MSF).
Improve equality of victim satisfaction with our service			
Comparison: satisfaction of white and B&ME victims with overall service	4.2% pts gap	3.8% pts gap	
Deal with local concerns			
Confidence in local policing ²	55.2% year to Mar-08	1% point increase (56.2%)	MPS was 1 st in its MSF group in 2008
Tackle serious acquisitive crime			
Serious acquisitive crime rate (year-on-year percentage reduction)	-7.5%	-4%	
OBTJ rate for serious acquisitive crime (SD rate as proxy)	10.8%	11.8%	
Reduce road traffic casualties			
Reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured for all road users	-5.0%	-3%	191 fewer casualties
Tackle serious violence			
Most serious violence rate	-5.2%	Baseline year	Variation in most serious violence (MSV) and assault with injury shown. 2008-09 will create a baseline for future years following changes in how MSV is defined and recorded.
Reduction in gun crime	-13.9%	-3%	
OBTJ rate for serious violence and serious sexual offences (SD rate as proxy)	31.6%	Baseline year	
Increase the domestic violence arrest rate			
% of domestic violence offences where an arrest was made related to the offence	66.4%	67%	
Reduce serious youth violence			
Reduction in the number of under 20 year olds becoming victims of youth violence (most serious violence, weapon enabled crime, ABH)	-5.6% Apr - Jun ³	-6%	346 fewer victims
Disrupt more criminal networks			
Number of criminal networks disrupted	27.7	29.2	Monthly average
Number of cases where assets seized	188 Apr-Jun	208	Monthly average
Increase sanction detections for Class A trafficking			
Increase sanction detections (SDs) for Class A trafficking offences;	208	211	

¹ The Home Office classify police forces into 'most similar' groupings. In 2008-09 the MPS is grouped with Greater Manchester, West Midlands and West Yorkshire.

² The percentage of British Crime Survey (BCS) London respondents who believe that their local police are doing 'a good job'. Results for the rolling year to June 2008 expected end October.

³ Comparable data only available from April 2007 due to changes in the definition of knife crime (see footnote 4 below)

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and, of these, the number for – cocaine (inc. crack) - heroin	139 50	141 50	
Support our counter-terrorism strategy – progress against achievement of milestones relating to the CT plan			
Support for the development of the Olympic Security programme – progress against the achievement of milestones with regard to long term planning and preparation for the Olympic and Paralympic games			

Crime performance data

- 2.21 Recorded crime has continued to fall during the first quarter of 2008-09, with nearly 7,500 fewer offences compared to Q1 2007-08 (3% reduction).

	2008-09 Q1	2007-08 Q1	No. Difference	% Difference
Total notifiable offences	214,799	222,272	-7,473	-3.4%
Robbery	8,218	10,389	-2,171	-20.9%
Vehicle crime	28,333	30,337	-2,004	-6.6%
Burglary – dwelling	13,322	13,716	-394	-2.9%
Homicide	43	50	-7	-14.0%
Violence against the person	46,163	44,427	+1,736	+3.9%
Violent crime ⁴	56,883	56,980	-97	-0.2%
Sexual offences	2,502	2,164	+338	+15.6%
Knife crime ⁵	3,211	3,910	-699	-17.9%
Gun crime ⁶	558	803	-245	-30.5%

- 2.22 Overall robbery is down by 21% (2,171 offences). This comprises robbery of personal property, which also dropped by 21% (2,028 offences) and business robbery, down by 17% (143 offences).
- 2.23 Knife crime has decreased by 18% in Q1 2008-09 compared with the same period in 2007-2008 (nearly 700 offences). Gun crime has reduced by 245 offences (over 30%) and Trident gun crime (including operation Trafalgar) by 21 offences (27%).
- 2.24 There were increases between the two quarters in crimes of violence against the person (up by 3.9%; 1,736 offences) and sexual offences (up by 15.6%; 338 offences). The number of sexual offences in Q1 2007-08 was however the lowest Q1 total since 1998-99. The rise in violence against the person is mainly driven by an increase in offences of harassment (up 16%; 1,734 offences).

Women's safety⁷

- 2.25 The number of recorded domestic violence offences has increased by just over 900 offences (7%) between the two quarters, however the sanction detection⁸ rate has increased by over three percentage points.
- 2.26 Recorded rapes have increased by 155 offences (34%) between the two quarters, at the same time the sanction detection rate has fallen by almost 5 percentage points. The Q1 2008-09 SD rate is however the second highest in the last ten years (after Q1 2007-08).

⁴ Comprised of violence against the person, sexual offences, and robbery

⁵ This is a change of definition from previously reported. In line with the new APACS definition, knife crime now includes sharp instruments, and intimidated offences where the victims is convinced of the presence of a knife.

⁶ Gun crime definition now excludes CS gas and pepper spray.

⁷ Figures presented are not female specific and reflect all victims

⁸ Sanction detection – an offence resulting in a charge, caution, taken into consideration (TIC), fixed penalty notice, or cannabis warning

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	2008-09 Q1	2007-08 Q1	No. Difference	% Difference
DV offences recorded	13,793	12,883	+910	+7.1%
DV SD rate	44.4%	41.1%		+3.3 percentage points
Rape offences recorded	609	454	+155	+34.1%
Rape SDs	31.4%	35.9%		-4.5 percentage points

Reported Hate crime

	2008-09 Q1	2007-08 Q1	No. Difference	% Difference
Homophobic offences	292	265	+27	+10.2%
Racial offences	2,436	2,360	+76	+3.2%
Faith hate offences	164	156	+8	+5.1%

2.27 There have been slight increases in reported hate crimes between Q1 2008-09 and Q1 2007-08, with homophobic, racial and faith hate offences increasing by 27, 76 and 8 offences respectively.

Stop and search

2.28 The total number of stop/searches has increased by over 22,000 (26%) additional searches⁹ between the two quarters. This increase is across all ethnic groups, with the largest percentage increase relating to White people (up by over 11,500 additional searches: 29%) and Asian people (up by 3,000 searches or 28%). Stops and searches have increased year on year since 2003 across all ethnic groups.

2.29 The overall number of arrests resulting from stop and search is down by 168 over the comparison period, resulting in a lower arrest rate of 9.3%. The fall in arrest rate has occurred across all ethnic groups. The biggest drop relates to Black people, down by 3 percentage points to 9.8%, however this remains above the overall arrest rate. Across ethnic groups, the rate ranges between 7.9% (Asian people), to 10.5% (people of other ethnic backgrounds).

2.30 Q1 2008-09 B&ME stop and search rate ratios¹⁰ are as follows:

- 4.1 Black people to 1 white person
- 1.4 Asian people to 1 white person
- 1.1 Other B&ME person to 1 white person

⁹ PACE stop / searches shown.

¹⁰ Calculated using ONS Population Estimates by Ethnic Group for 2005 (published Oct 2007).

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	2008-09 Q1 ³	2007-08 Q1	No. Difference	% Difference
Total Stop and Searches	108,180	85,792	+22,388	+26.1%
White Stop and Searches	51,857	40,257	+11,600	+28.8%
White Stop and Searches Arrests leading to arrest	4,766	4,738	+28	+0.6%
% Rate	9.2%	11.8%		-2.6 percentage points
Black Stop and Searches	37,797	30,658	+7,139	+23.3%
Black Stop and Searches Arrests leading to arrest	3,688	3,981	-293	-7.4%
% Rate	9.8%	13.0%		-3.2 percentage points
Asian Stop and Searches	14,341	11,168	+3,173	+28.4%
Asian Stop and Searches Arrests leading to arrest	1,130	1,074	+56	+5.2%
% Rate	7.9%	9.6%		-1.7 percentage points
Other Stop and Searches	3,518	2,919	+599	+20.5%
Other Stop and Searches Arrests leading to arrest	370	321	+49	+15.3%
% Rate	10.5%	11.0%		-0.5 percentage points

Delivery at a Borough Level

Safer Neighbourhoods Roll-out and Policing

- 2.31 Safer Neighbourhoods (SN) teams were successfully established in every London ward as of the end of December 2006. Each team has the minimum of one Sergeant, two Constables and three PCSOs.

Roll-out of SN

	2007-08 Q2	2007-08 Q3	2007-08 Q4	2008-09 Q1	Change % (from Q4 to Q1)
Number of SN teams	651	651	651	651	0%
Teams returning performance data	651	651	651	651	0%
Number of Sergeants	659	648	657	646	-1.67%
Number of Police Officers	1,355	1,360	1,350	1,361	0.81%
Number of PCSOs	2,910	2,786	2,700	2,629	-2.63%

SN Visibility

	2006-07 Q3	2006-07 Q4	2007-08 Q1	2007-08 Q2 to Q4	2008-09 Q1
Time deployed on visible policing	74.79%	74.79%	80.12%	Data not available	78.34%

- 2.32 SN officers on average spend over three-quarters of their working hours doing visible community policing.
- 2.33 The SN programme aims to ensure that none of its officers are abstracted onto other police business other than for emergencies.
- 2.34 Q1 2008-09 shows that officers have been abstracted for a small proportion of their working hours, with less than two per cent abstraction for PCSOs.

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SN officer abstraction by rank	2008-09 Q1		
	Hours worked	Hours abstracted*	% Abstracted
Police Sergeants	329,522	11,096	3.37%
Police Constables	707,705	19,072	2.69%
PCSOs	1,444,980	24,620	1.7%

*taken from EPIC

Community engagement

2.35 Once again, the numbers of people in Key Individual Networks (groups of people chosen for their in-depth local knowledge and relationships) have increased by 6.89% for Q1 2008-09 compared to Q4 2007-08.

2.36 Q1 2008-09 has also seen a considerable increase in the numbers of public meetings arranged by SN teams (24.24%), with a 40.51% increase in the number of people attending these meetings.

	2007-08 Q1	2007-08 Q2	2007-08 Q3	2007-08 Q4	2008-09 Q1	Change (from Q4 to Q1)
Pre-planned public meetings	3,320	2,976	2,353	2,488	3,091	24.24%
Meeting attendees	56,872	49,000	30,053	29,027	40,787	40.51%
Contact points/surgeries	2,678	2,414	2,277	2,443	2,373	-2.87%
Roll call/street briefings	571	701	624	795	984	23.77%
Table top/mapping exercises	501	399	0*	0*	0*	
Leaflet, newsletter or e-contact	45,497	26,599	10,869	10,102	11,763	16.44%
Other engagement tactics	10,505	9,611	7,739	8,407	11,197	33.19%
Ward panel meetings	916	853	739	812	787	-3.08%
Questionnaires	2,389	2,151	1,226	1,502	1,518	1.07%
Contacts with hard to reach groups	3,603	4,113	0*	0*	0*	
Community Payback projects run	516	458	350	437	420	-3.89%
Key Individual Network (KIN) groups	24,254	24,956	23,557	26,435	28,257	6.89%
Other community problems resolved	4,917	4,594	7,471	4,248	4,958	16.71%

*Indicates data is no longer available due to upgrades within the data collection system.

Tackling local issues

2.37 SN teams are now responsible for significant amounts of MPS problem solving, intelligence gathering and law enforcement.

2.38 In terms of SN team activity Q1 2008-09 recorded significant increases in Intelligence reports (21.92%), the number of crack houses closed (11.49%) and the number of Section 59 warnings or vehicles seized (15.89%), compared to the previous quarter.

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	2007-08 Q1	2007-08 Q2	2007-08 Q3	2007-08 Q4	2008-09 Q1	Change (Q4 to Q1)
Environmental visual audits	1,492	1,246	1,394	1,599	1,814	13.45%
Non-Priority and Prolific Offender (PPO) intelligence reports	58,619	41,861	21,160	18,610	22,690	21.92%
PPO intelligence reports	5,701	5,907	3,102	3,032	3,072	1.32%
Victim visits	13,244	15,599	21,857	24,059	25,752	7.04%
Crack house closures	94	140	199	174	194	11.49%
Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABCs)	698	629	711	680	635	-6.62%
Anti-social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs)	175	152	185	107	134	25.23%
Public Notice for Disorder (PND)	1,452	1,700	1,307	1,274	1,310	2.83%
Dispersal Notices	28	55	39	17	Unavailable	
Section 59 warnings issued/vehicles seized	1,178	1,155	762	837	970	15.89%
PPO disruption tactics	1,678	1,618	0*	0*	0*	
Stop and Search/Account	64,721	77,765	93,011	111,360	109,712	-1.48%
Arrests (all including Warrants)	5,404	6,200	6,161	6,119	6,120	0.02%
Arrests warrants executed	711	914	0*	0*	0*	

*Indicates data is no longer available due to upgrades within the data collection system.

SN priorities

2.39 The top three priority problems identified by local communities across London have been consistent since the start of the SN initiative:

- Anti-social youth behaviour
- General anti social behaviour
- Burglary

Top five priorities: Q1 2008-09	Frequency	% of priorities set
ASB by youths	1,288	20%
Burglary	707	11%
ASB in general	513	8%
Theft from Motor Vehicles	508	8%
Drug dealing and using	448	7%

SN performance framework: Public Attitude Survey (PAS)

2.40 The proportion of respondents who have confidence in local police increased by 6% during Q1 (08-09) compared to 2007-08.

2.41 Those who agreed that police understand local issues increased by 2% over the same period.

2.42 Those who agreed that police deal with local issues increased by 1% over the same period.

2.43 The percentage of people worried about ASB fallen by two percentage points.

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Key PAS results

	Quarter 1* 2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05
Confidence in policing (local)	62%	56%	56%	58%	52%
Agree the police understand the local issues affecting this community	66%	64%	61%	64%	N/a
Agree the police deal with issues that affect their community	63%	62%	60%	60%	N/a
Percentage of people worried about antisocial behaviour	38%	40%	36%	35%	44%

* Note: Quarter 1 results are presented as standalone measures. These quarterly statistics are not directly comparable with the full year results also presented.

Olympics delivery

Olympic Security Directorate (OSD)

Costed Security Plan

- 2.44 The Olympic Safety and Security Programme (OSSP) had two main milestones; a ministerial update in June and delivering an agreed costed security plan by December.
- 2.45 The Ministerial update was given at NSID(PSR) on 30th June, Ministers considered strategic options and provided guidance for the development of the costed security plan.
- 2.46 Detailed milestones have been developed for stage delivery of the draft costed security plan by October. An early version of this plan is intended to be available by mid-September.
- 2.47 This has been priority for the OSSP and will continue to be so during 2008. A team of consultants from KPMG LLP have been supporting this work and are also addressing short-term programme management capability gaps until permanent appointments are in place.
- 2.48 There is an Olympic Security funding envelope is £600 million plus a contingency of £238 million. The Home Office has set aside a sum in the region of £300m to cover Olympic safety and security policing costs for the next CSR period (2008-09 – 2010-11).

Organisation of the Olympic Security Directorate and Programme

- 2.49 Following the OGC review on governance in January 2008 a number of changes were made to the overall governance of the programme. The Senior Responsible Owner (SRO) is now the Director General of the Crime Reduction and Community Safety Group in the Home Office, a member of the Home Office Board. The SRO has overall responsibility for the programme across Whitehall and the other contributing communities and agencies.
- 2.50 In order to support the SRO, the following have been appointed:
- A Director of Olympic Safety and Security, has been appointed within the Home Office.
 - A Programme Director (a Deputy Assistant Commissioner within the MPS).
 - An interim Head of Programme has been appointed from KPMG, until a permanent appointment can be made.
 - A Security Architect, an MPS Commander.
- 2.51 The Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of the MPS are members of a number of governance meetings within wider Olympic Programme and OSSP respectively. An Olympic Oversight Management Board meeting has been established to review the progress, quality and impact of deliverables for the programme that are the responsibilities of the MPS.

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- 2.52 The OSSP is now delivering under a refined set of work streams as outlined in previous reports. Work began on the creation of an additional Workstream to coordinate and manage planning around Transport.
- 2.53 The OSD has continued to grow over this quarter. The Home Office have commissioned an urgent accommodation scoping study to establish whether planning teams can be located closer to Whitehall, ODA and LOCOG.

Planning

- 2.54 The focus within this quarter has been supporting the SRO to conduct a top down challenge of the existing Security Strategy and programme definition. This review was completed during June, with the objective of signing off the strategy to enable continued planning. In parallel, an initial draft of the concept of operations (CONOPS) was produced and circulated to stakeholders across Whitehall and the delivery agencies for comment.

Scenario Testing and Workshops

- 2.55 The overarching aim of the Olympic Exercise Programme (OEP) is to deliver a comprehensive multi-agency exercise programme to test that the security and response measures required to deliver a safe, secure and resilient London 2012 Olympic Games are effective and robust.
- 2.56 As a functional area, the OEP will test all the objectives defined within the OSD workstreams and identify any gaps and inconsistencies in operational delivery. Each of the Decisive Conditions sitting under the Operational End States are therefore incorporated into the testing and exercising regime, and the programme will, at the high level:
- Develop, implement and co-ordinate a national Olympic exercise strategy, integrated with the existing national exercise and resilience programmes and the activity of other partner agencies and organisations that are key to the delivery of London 2012;
 - Test and validate Olympic specific organisational structures and doctrines (e.g. Multi-Agency Command Doctrine) and current crisis resolution plans to ensure comprehensive learning that builds confidence in our ability to prepare the security for the Games;
 - Produce debrief reports after each exercise with the recommendations and learning points being reported to the relevant project manager for consideration as to modification of the Olympic delivery plans.
- 2.57 The recommended programme will include both counter terrorism and conventional consequence management multi-agency exercises and will be focused on the unique Olympic environment that will evolve between now and the summer of 2012.

- 2.58 The following exercises and workshops have been undertaken between April and June 2008:-

4 th April 2008	Workshop to establish protocols re BTP staffing. Operation Raw Deal. To test internal command and control in relation to a leak from the Greenway
23 rd May	Workshop to integrate MPS Olympic plan into the National Operational Plan
24 th May	Workshop to consider National Operational Plan
9 th – 10 June	Workshop to consider Command and Control issues for the Olympic games
12 th June	Workshop to inform the covert policing plan.
13 th June	Exercise Endeavour. CT themed workshop regarding operational planning.
18 th June	BTP workshop regarding a death on rail premises within the Olympic Park during construction period.
20 th June	Workshop to consider implications of a death in the park in the construction stage.
25 th June	Workshop to consider security of Olympic Park during the construction stage.
26 th June	Workshop to ensure a unified approach based on the Model Response regarding CBRN(E) activity.

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Olympic Site Support Unit

- 2.59 The Olympic Site Support Unit (OSSU) is playing a key role in the security of the Olympic site during the construction phase. The team is proving to be invaluable and has been welcomed by all partners and the community gaining their trust from the outset.
- 2.60 Examples of activity that the OSSU has undertaken in this quarter include:
- Intelligence gathering
 - Close work with partners to maximise security of the Olympic site and to plan for contingencies
 - Policing of northern access plaza opening and problem solving in partnership
 - Crime reporting
 - Gained approval to be the first MPS unit to use all-terrain vehicles. This will support the 'greener Games' and improve operational capability and flexibility. Vehicles will be provided free of charge to the OSSU in the first instance by agreement with the manufacturer.
 - Undertook numerous bespoke site awareness and familiarisation tours for operational partners and high level strategic visitors, including the OSSP SRO and Programme Director and Senior Stakeholders from within the MPS (ACSO and DACSO), the MOD, Home Office and UKBA.
 - Olympic specific policing operations, working with partner agencies (DVLA, Customs and Excise), to test roadworthiness of construction vehicles. Further operations have been conducted with POLSA and Explosives officers. to further ensure the safety of the Olympic site and control zone.
 - Relationship building with new contractors and incorporating them into the operational plan
 - Giving crime prevention advice to partners

Community Engagement

- 2.61 The National Strategic Community Engagement Board (NSCEB) draws membership from across key stakeholders and the OSD. The Board's main objectives are to ensure continuity in engagement activities. A number of meetings have been held, the board will also act as the consultative forum for the development of the National Community Engagement Strategy.
- 2.62 The Community Engagement Team (CET) has formed strong working links with the 5 Olympic Boroughs; and has developed a forum that draws together the nine wards on a regular basis. The forums key terms of reference are to ensure that timely and appropriate updates and consultation opportunities are provided.
- 2.63 The Met Volunteer Programme at the Olympic Security Directorate (OSD) was officially launched on 6 June 2008 to coincide with National Volunteer Week. Work has continued to identify roles/tasks where volunteers can add value to the work of the OSD. A number of volunteers are now actively giving their time. The aim continues to be to have 25 volunteers working alongside the OSD by April 2009.

Command and Control

- 2.64 The business case for the proposed National Olympic Coordination Centre (NOCC) was presented to the Executive Programme Board on June 5. The Board agreed that a NOCC should be valuable for national operational continuity during the Olympics and further consideration will now be given to functionality, cost and location. The NOCC requirement will be considered by key stakeholders at a meeting chaired by the Cabinet Office on 13th June, followed by the OS4G chaired by the SRO, on the 18th June. The concept outlined in the business case was agreed in principle, there was no single preferred option, however, in advance of a costed plan and due to tight timescales the option around Hendon was not favoured. The other options would be progressed and would now be considered during the CSP process.

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Organisational Learning

- 2.65 The OSD International Liaison Team is developing methods to link with DCMS and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office regarding the deployment of personnel during the 2008 Beijing Olympic and Paralympic Games.
- 2.66 The objectives and scope of personnel deployments are being carefully thought through to ensure that the rationale for staff going to Beijing is appropriate, proportionate, offers best value and makes the best use of 2008's unique learning opportunities. The Beijing Security Learning Team (SLT) will be made up of UK police officers, emergency service personnel and Government officials involved in planning and delivering security and public safety for London 2012. The Director of Olympic Safety & Security in the Home Office, and the Head of Olympic Security from the OSCT in the Home Office will also be in Beijing as part of the extensive, wider HMG presence.
- 2.67 The SLT will visit Beijing over August/September 2008 in staggered groups, matching particular events with skills and roles. Their collective aim and primary purpose is to use the unique opportunity of Beijing 2008 to gain a first-hand understanding of the scale, complexity, multi-agency and international nature of the Games; to learn from China's experience. OSD is designing a methodology to ensure the efficient "capture" of the learning and its dissemination. Learning from the Games will help inform and develop the costed security plan for 2012.
- 2.68 OSD staff will visit Vancouver in July 2008 to gain knowledge from the experiences of VANOC in their preparation for the 2010 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games with regards to process and issues encountered in the defining planning phase.

Mutual Aid and Staff Retention

- 2.69 As outlined in the last report, the national skills audit, which is being led by ACPO, is progressing with the first iteration projected to be complete by September 2008. This will be supported by the MPS skills audit, which was completed at the end of June 2008, a delay of two months from the original date due to a lack of available resources. The MPS skill audit has captured totals of skills while also highlighting multiple skilled officers. It is expected that the MPS Skill Audit will be refreshed on a regular basis to continually provide details of skill capacity across the MPS .
- 2.70 Work has commenced on the development of a training requirement. The requirement will be developed by reference to the National Operational Plan, a baseline of what is needed to maintain core functions and the National skills audit. A decision has been taken to commission the NPIA to undertake the development of this.
- 2.71 Provision of a consultation framework (currently at MPS level) for consulting with Unions, Federation and Superintendents Association on key Olympic topics has been developed. All Olympic forces will be encouraged to mirror the consultation approach to ensure that union and federation reps are receiving the same level of information across the country. Where issues affect multiple forces, or all of the police forces, national level consultation will be required.
- 2.72 Other key products that have been delivered in this quarter are:
- Initial development of an options paper outlining how the non-specialist resource requirement might be met according to a number of planning assumptions.
 - The development of command team selection criteria and process across Olympic forces.

Section 3: London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority




3 London Fire and Emergency Planning Authority

Performance







Key Deliverables

Working with London's communities

- 3.46 The LFEPA indicators are grouped by LFEPA's strategic aims as set out in their Corporate Plan 2008-11. Symbols within the 'On target?' column are as follows.

-  current performance is on course to hit the 2008-09 target
-  current performance is within 10% of the 2008-09 target
-  current performance is more than 10% outside the 2008-09 target

Prevention - *Engaging with London's communities to inform and educate people in how to reduce the risk of fires and other emergencies.*

	2008-09 target	2007-08 Q1	2008-09 Q1	12 months to 30 June 2008	On target?
Primary fires ¹¹	13,658	3,630	3,413	13,730	
Fires attended	-	9,196	8,217	31,922	-
Accidental fires in dwellings	5,643	1,482	1,467	5,839	
Total deliberate fires	13,677	4,007	3,287	13,097	
Vehicle arson	2,933	817	637	2,614	
Home fire safety visits carried out by LFB staff	40,250	10,113	12,486	47,023	
Time spent by fire station staff on community safety	8%	9.90%	11.17%	10.46%	

- 3.47 The number of primary (serious) fires continued to fall, with the figure for 12 months ending Q1 (13,730) being a further two per cent reduction when compared with 2007-08. Continuation of current performance should see the 2008-09 target successfully achieved.
- 3.48 The number of accidental fires in dwellings has remained consistent; the figure for the 12 months ending Q1 (5,839) being broadly in line with the 2007-08 outturn figure. Making better use of data to provide a more targeted approach to high risk groups for Home Fire Safety Visits by station personnel and with local partners should help to drive down this figure, hopefully achieving the target set.
- 3.49 The number of deliberate vehicle fires continues to fall; the figure for the 12 months ending Q1 (2,614) already being ahead of target. The London Fire Brigade (LFB) Arson Task Force (ATF), now mainstream funded, continues to work at both a local and pan-London strategic level to reduce the incidence of deliberate fire-setting, working in partnership with other agencies where appropriate. Anti-social behaviour, such as arson, is also tackled in some of LFB's youth engagement schemes, such as the LIFE scheme.
- 3.50 The proportion of time spent on community safety work by fire station staff remains above the eight per cent target.

¹¹ Primary fires: an event of uncontrolled burning involving flames, heat or smoke, involving property, or casualties or rescue, or fires attended by five or more appliances

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- 3.51 Home fire safety visits carried out by LFB staff continued to rise, with the Q1 figure of 12,486 representing a significant increase compared with the same period in 2007-08. In terms of annual performance, 47,023 represents a further five per cent improvement over 2007-08. Based on the current level of performance, the Brigade is on well on course to achieve its target of 40,250 HFSVs by station staff in 2008/9 (having achieved the same target last year).

Protection – *Influencing and regulating the built environment to protect people, property and the environment from harm.*

	2008-09 target	2007-08 Q1	2008-09 Q1	12 months to 30 June 2008	On target?
Deaths arising from primary fires	52	19	4	40	✓
Injuries arising from primary fires	1,274	327	273	1,368	✓
Deaths arising from accidental fires in dwellings	38	14	3	30	✓
Injuries arising from accidental fires in dwellings	896	239	183	902	●
Known premises – inspections carried out	7,500	1,646	2,016	6,906	●
Unknown premises – inspections carried out	6,100	1,207	1,534	5,580	●

- 3.52 The number of fire deaths (4) during Q1 was a significant improvement over Q1 2007-08. Most accidental fire deaths occur in the home (3) and the Brigade continues to promote home fire safety, primarily by carrying out free home fire safety visits (HFSVs) during which fire safety advice is given and domestic smoke alarms fitted where necessary. HFSVs are targeted at the most vulnerable, including the elderly, immobile and those in poor housing.
- 3.53 The number of inspections carried out by fire safety staff continues to increase. Whilst not yet at target level, performance is improving and should see both targets successfully achieved.

Response – *Planning and preparing for emergencies that may happen, and making a high quality, effective and resilient response to them.*

- 3.54 These targets measure performance based on average time to answer an emergency 999 call, appliance arrival time and number of false alarms attended.

	2008-09 target	2007-08 Q1	2008-09 Q1	12 months to 30 June 2008	On target?
Average arrival time – 1 st appliance	06:00	05:28	05:37	05:36	✓
Average arrival time – 2 nd appliance	08:00	06:30	06:34	06:35	✓
Arrival of 1 st appliance within 12 minutes	95%	98.07%	97.72%	97.85%	✓
Average time to answer a 999 call (seconds)	5.00	3.05	2.70	4.02	✓
% of 999 calls answered within seven seconds	86.00%	86.09%	88.60%	86.52%	✓
Malicious false alarms attended	2,710	743	653	2,679	✓

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	2008-09 target	2007-08 Q1	2008-09 Q1	12 months to 30 June 2008	On target?
Shut in lift releases	13,929	3,583	3,586	14,431	●
False alarms due to automatic fire alarms (AFAs) in non-domestic property	30,874	7,621	7,431	31,007	●

3.55 The **arrival time for the first and second fire engines** at emergency incidents is better than the 2008-09 target in Q1 2008-09 although the average time to arrive has fallen slightly when compared to the same quarter last year. The LFB is continuing its work to do what in can to improve arrival times but many of the underlying factors that impact on travel times in London are outside the direct control of the Brigade.

3.56 **Hoax calls** (i.e. malicious false alarms) attended have continued to fall due to rigorous call challenge within our mobilising 999 control room.

People – *Working together to deliver the highest quality services within a safe and positive environment for everyone in the organisation.*

3.57 These targets measure our top earners, by occupational group, and workforce composition (i.e. women and BME staff working for the LFB).

	2008-09 target	2007-08	2008-09 Q1	12 months to 30 June 2008	On target?
Top earners – operational staff - Women	3.30%	2.52%	2.52%	2.52%	✘
Top earners – operational staff - BME	7.36%	6.72%	6.72%	6.72%	●
Top earners – FRS staff - Women	39.62%	37.83%	38.67%	38.67%	●
Top earners – FRS staff - BME	12.58%	10.81%	11.33%	11.33%	●
Uniformed operational staff	-	5,963	5,964	5,964	-
Uniformed operational staff – Women	-	3.52% 210	3.59% 214	3.59% 214	-
Uniformed operational staff - BME	-	10.46% 624	10.56% 630	10.56% 630	-

3.58 In relation to top earners, the criterion has changed from salary to grade to avoid constant movement and to provide a more stable performance measure for the future.

3.59 There are no 2008-09 targets for Women/BME uniformed operational staff workforce composition. This is because the relevant targets are now: (a) 15% female intake from the current September / October 2008 recruitment campaign; and (b) 29% BME uniformed operational workforce composition by 2013.

Delivery at borough level

3.60 Work in the boroughs continues to focus on addressing areas of known risk and accessing those in local communities who are most vulnerable – either as victims of fire or involved in activities such as fire-setting or making hoax calls. The Brigade is targeting its work using its Incident Risk Analysis Toolkit (iRAT) and this targeted approach is part of the Brigade's updated Community Safety Strategy which will be agreed by LFEPA on 20 November 2008.

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- 3.61 A fundamental review of the Brigade's borough structure was completed last year and this has grouped service delivery activity at borough level into four geographical areas (NE, NW, SE and SW). Each Area is headed by a Deputy Assistant Commissioner (DAC), who oversees a group of Borough Commanders and who is supported by support teams, including one dedicated to community safety work. This new area structure – to be fully implemented by 1 December 2008 - will provide greater resilience and flexibility in the use of resources which are better able to support our core functions, including our community safety work.
- 3.62 One of the ways in which borough commanders are working to deliver safer communities is by entering into partnership with local organisations, both from the public sector and the third (voluntary) sector. In line with the new Local Area Agreement approach, emphasis continues to be placed on working to achieve community cohesion and a common approach to the issues which underlie the behaviours and risks which continue to be the common denominators amongst those affected by fire (amongst other, broader, outcomes). To assist in this work a Housing Liaison and Social Cohesion officer is being recruited (on a secondment basis).
- 3.63 Our Community Action Team (which from April 2008 is funded by the Authority rather than from CLG Grant) supports borough commanders in their efforts to build links with the varied communities in London. The Community Action Team comprises the Fire Community Safety Officers (FCSOs) and the Arson Task Force (ATF). The FCSOs focus on outreach, partnership and advocacy type activities for our target at risk groups and make direct contact with community safety initiatives aimed at the specific needs of those groups. The FCSOs are a specialist team made up from staff recruited for their specialism and experience in these areas.
- 3.64 The projects undertaken by the FCSOs are agreed and prioritised following discussions with the Area Deputy Assistant Commissioners (Service Delivery). A number of factors are considered when prioritising projects including any previous data regarding the risk of fires occurring, a specific incident that may of occurred within the community or a need arising from local community needs. A plan is made a year in advance to show where the FCSO are able to work and when: this is constantly reviewed to ensure it is current and meets the needs of the community.
- 3.65 The Arson Task Force continues to work with local agencies, such as the borough council and MPS, to tackle arson in the wards with the highest level of incidents.
- 3.66 The Schools Team offer fire safety education to very young children in primary schools, which continues to be extremely well received by teachers and parents. About 100,000 children are seen each year and over 1 million have been seen since the current team began work in 2001. The team members undertake individual and targeted work with children with special needs. A much improved schools team package is being launched this autumn and from 2008/09 the establishment of the schools team has been increased.
- 3.67 Fire station staff continue to carry out home fire safety visits (HFSVs) to provide advice on fire safety and to fit a smoke detector when it is needed. It is expected that the Brigade target of 40,250 visits this year will be exceeded. Increasingly, visits are being targeted at the known high risk lifestyle groups. Within the groups that we believe have a higher risk of fire we focus on to older people, children and young people, ethnic minorities or faith groups, those with learning or physical disabilities, people with alcohol or drug use problems, people with mental illness and those in poor housing.
- 3.68 Our partners (funded by CLG Grant) are also carrying out home fire safety visits. Though sometimes limited by their capacity in terms of the number of visits carried out, the visits are aimed at specific target groups. During the visits, brigade personnel and their partners carry out a comprehensive check of the premises and give fire safety advice to the occupants.

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- 3.69 Our borough commanders and our specialist teams are also involved in a number of local initiatives that tackle youth offending. The LIFE project, giving young people at risk a chance to learn about team work and responsibility in the context of the work of the Brigade, continues in many boroughs and other schemes are being piloted or in development, including a community fire cadets (CFC) scheme, based on a pilot of a similar scheme in the boroughs of Bexley and Hackney. It is hoped to launch the CFC scheme in Hackney and Tower Hamlets in the new year.
- 3.70 The Brigade held a national youth engagement seminar on 25 June 2008, on behalf of the CLG, to share best practice about youth engagement work amongst the fire and rescue service. The seminar was well attended and included the Fire Minister as a keynote speaker. A report on the seminars proceedings, together with recommendations, is currently in preparation.