



26 September 2014

Ms Joanne McCartney AM
 Chair of the Police and Crime Committee
 London Assembly
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Dear Joanne,

Please find below responses to your questions following the Police and Crime Committee held on 10 July, as per your letter dated 28 July.

- **Details of the footfall for police stations and the new MPS contact points in order for Members to make comparisons regarding public visits (page 14 in transcript)**

The last footfall survey in February 2014 was self generated by the Metropolitan Police Public Access Team to assist with the review of contact points (It has not been repeated since). Please find attached the most recent data regarding front counters and contact points (both conducted within the same time period).

I am sure you will appreciate it a time consuming task to measure front counter footfall, and our stream-lining of the survey methodology may make precise comparison difficult. Nevertheless, it is clear that there have been significant reductions in front counter demand since 2010 (the 2010 and 2014 surveys were of similar length and format). It may be the case we have not lost customers overall, but simply that demand for face to face service has reduced, partially due to improved internet services and introduction of appointment cars.

We are committed to providing a speedy and professional service for all visitors to front counters and contact points. 77% of recent mystery shoppers (c.160 visits in total) were seen in 10 minutes or less, with 63% reporting the level of service as good or very good (further 20% as neutral).

- **Confirmation on the current position of school officers, including the number of MPS police officers linked to schools across London (page 16)**

There are 755 secondary schools in London (not including 117 Pupil Referral Units, 135 special educational needs schools and 58 further education schools).

The Local Policing Model (LPM) made an offer of a **named** schools officer for every school that wants one. This is different from a **dedicated** officer ('named' implies that they will work with more than one school, where as 'dedicated' that they will only work with one school).

The LPM has 285 Safer Schools Officer posts. Currently there are 246 full time police schools officers and 39 vacant posts. 108 of these officers are dedicated to one school. The rest have responsibility for two or more schools (i.e. a named officer). This dedicated provision has either been set by the BOCU according to priority/risk schools or because they are funded (there are four part-funded and three fully funded officers).

- **The results, when available, of the MPS's current review of the local policing model**

The MPS review of the Local Policing Model should conclude in October 2014 and we will aim to share findings as soon as they have been agreed.

- **Confirmation as to whether the MPS currently had its required amount of public order-trained officers (page 33)**

The Metropolitan Police now has sufficient public order trained officers to meet the requirement of full Service Mobilisation over an extended period of 72 hours, as set following the Operation Kirkin review recommendations. In terms of the distribution of these skills, the Metropolitan police is working to further increase the number of Level 2 trained officers to 5,000 (currently at 4,725) and good progress is being made towards this target.

- **Details around the number of women and girls identified by the MPS as being associated with gang members and any information relating to the mapping of those women and girls that may have been undertaken (page 49)**

The Gang matrix is used to identify and prioritise violent gang members. It is not used to identify girls that are influenced or abused by gangs. Therefore gang affected girls will not feature on the matrix.

It is acknowledged that offending by gang members is under-reported to police. Therefore police data alone, on gang affected girls, will not accurately reflect the number of victims. Partners and voluntary sector hold information relating to gang associated girls that is not known to police (for example sexual health data).

MOPAC, Safer London Foundation, Office of the Children's Commissioner, SCO2 and Trident have agreed to develop work to map the number of gang affected women and girls. This will include a prioritisation tool to enable Police and Partners to provide proportionate support.

Trident is currently working with the Home Office (Girls and Gangs Working Group) and MOPAC to devise a "template gang associated girls problem profile". This is currently being trialled in the Borough of Southwark, with the intention of providing a product that police and partners can use to identify the scale of the problem across the Metropolitan Police Service. It will also serve to raise awareness of gang associated girls. This has been included in the Home Office Women, Girls and Gangs' section, for their Ending Gang and Youth Violence annual report.

Additionally, Trident has provided awareness training to all staff to identify/map gang associated girls during pro-active operations. This has included enhanced use of the Merlin database to highlight potential vulnerable girls and signpost to partner support.

The assessment and prioritisation process is being devised by Carlene Firmin (formerly OCC) and will look to utilise existing threat/risk assessment models. She has currently been undertaking case file analysis to identify and highlight key factors that contribute to risk, as part of a larger piece of academic research regarding both proactive identification and investigation management of offences concerning gang associated girls.

Yours sincerely



Craig Mackey
Deputy Commissioner

cc. Stephen Greenhalgh, Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime