

**MOPAC**

**MAYOR OF LONDON**  
OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

# **MOPAC CHALLENGE**

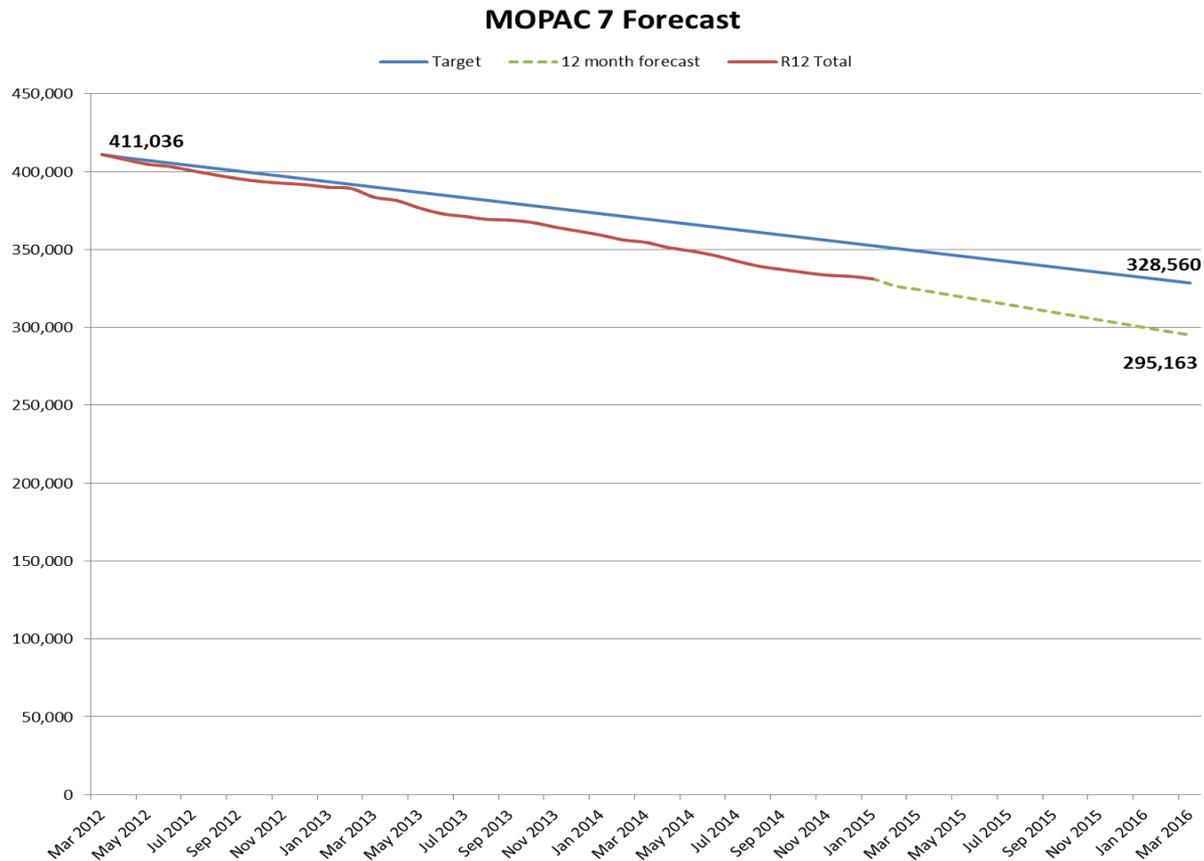
**18<sup>th</sup> March 2015**

**PERFORMANCE & CONFIDENCE**

# MPS PERFORMANCE

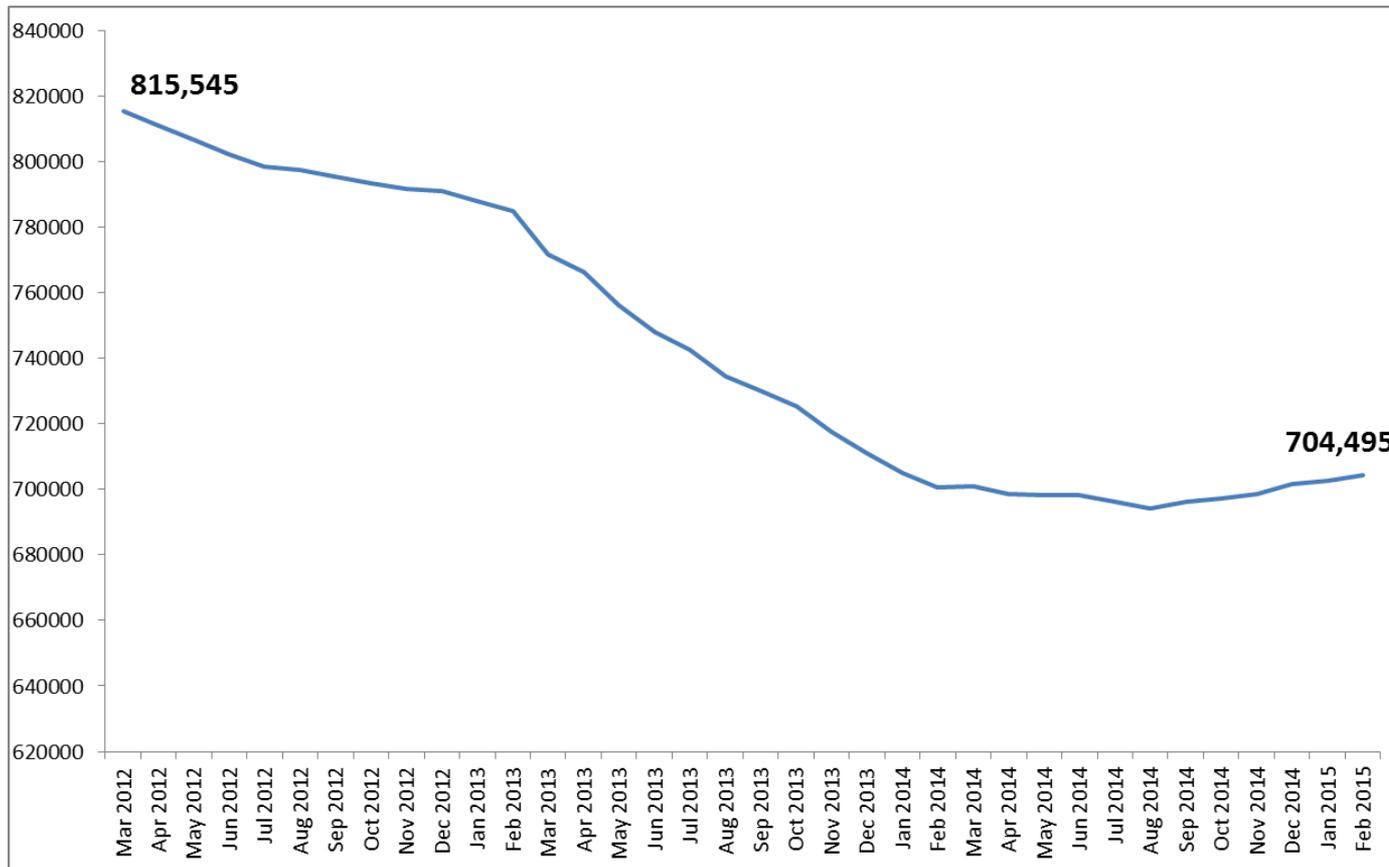


# The target reduction in MOPAC 7 is likely to be achieved...



MOPAC 7 offences are on course to achieve the 20% reduction figure well ahead of time. This is a great achievement for both the MPS and MOPAC however the ongoing challenge is in sustaining this performance. Forecasting performance over the last 12 months suggests we can exceed expectations but focus and drive must remain.

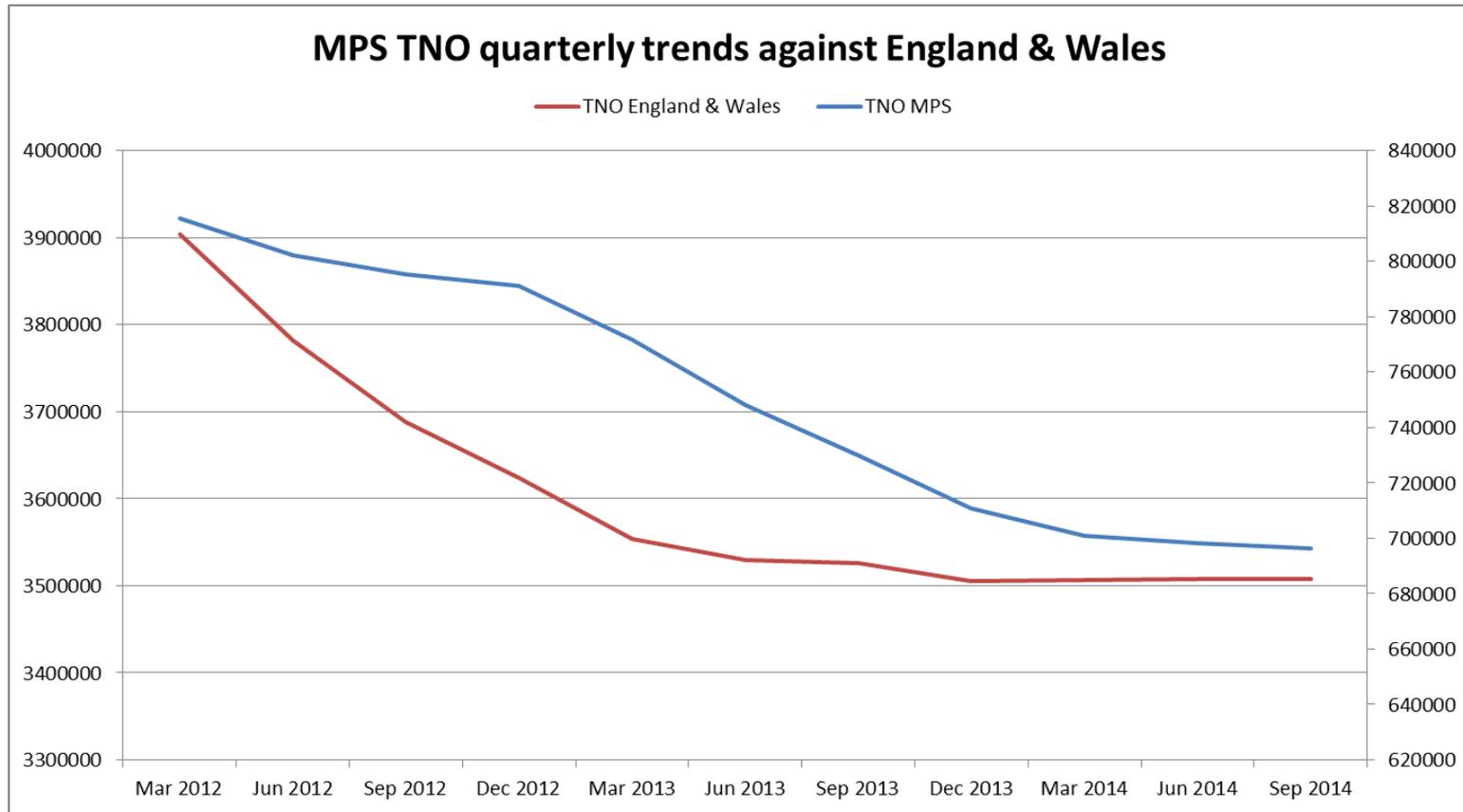
# TNO have reduced, yet a recent upward trend is apparent



TNO (excluding fraud and forgery) have reduced by over 111,000 offences compared to RY March 2012. This is equivalent to a 13.6% fall in offending.

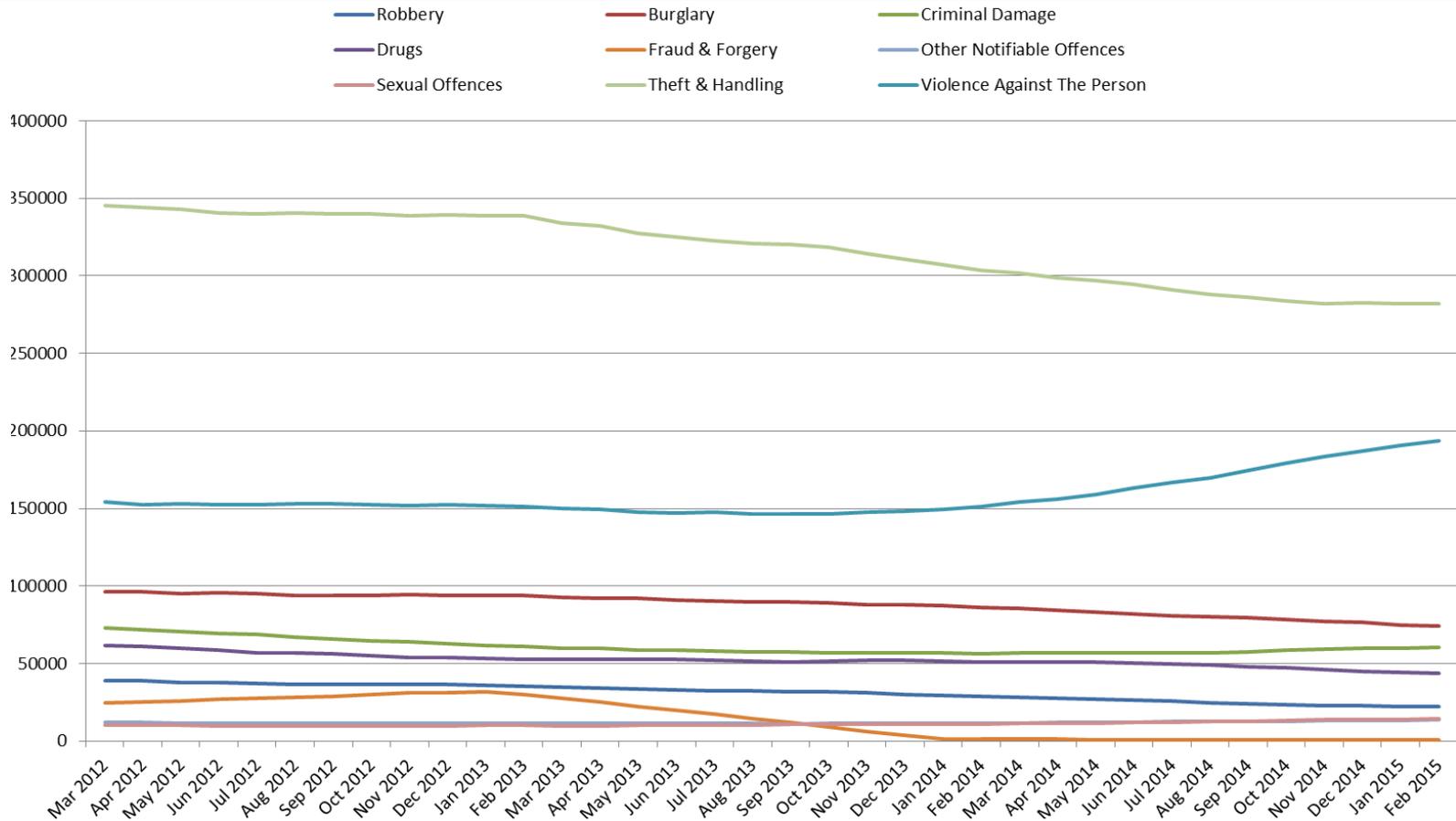
However, in February 2015 TNO has recorded an increase of 0.6% compared to the preceding year.

# England & Wales TNO trends are increasing at a faster rate than the MPS



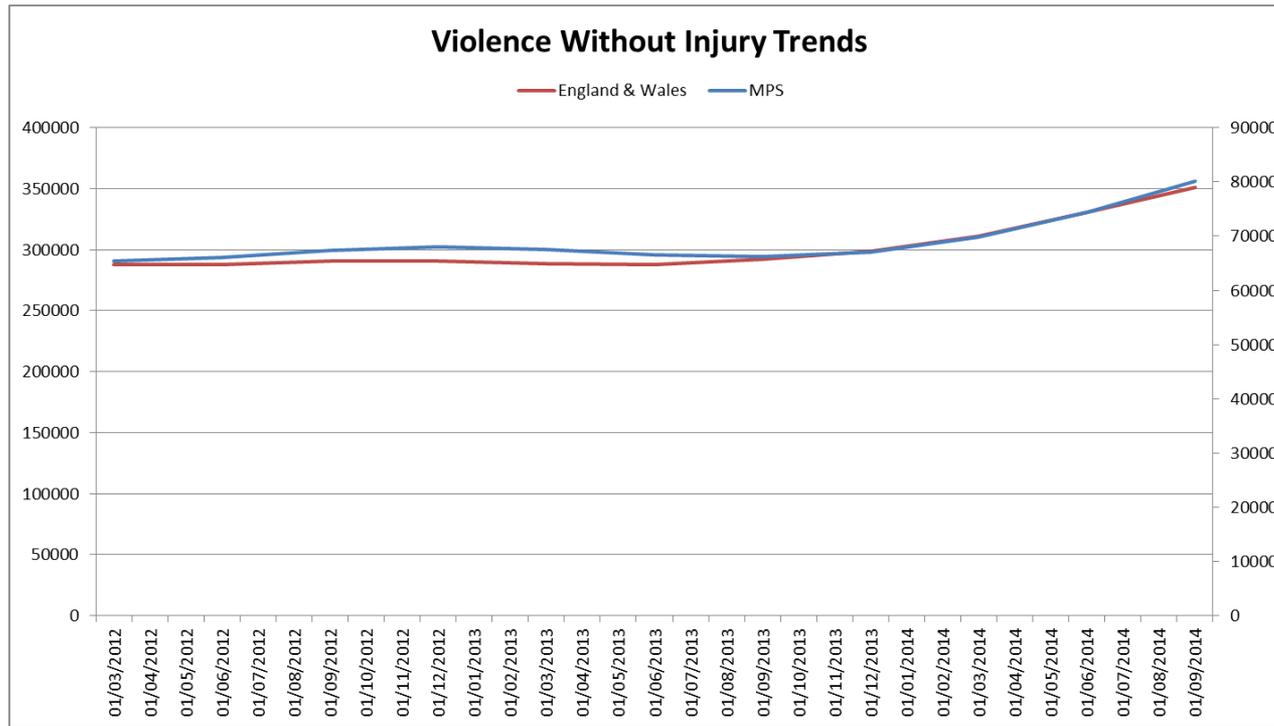
TNO trends across the whole of England & Wales are beginning to flat line with the most recent quarter only seeing a 0.5% decrease in offending. When we aggregate the trends we can see that TNO in England & Wales is beginning to increase at a faster rate than the MPS.

# Violence Against the Person is on the increase



As the long term trend indicates, the majority of major categories within TNO across the MPS have seen long term reductions, yet Violence Against the Person is experiencing an upward trend. In the year to February 2015 there has been an increase in VAP of 28% compared to the year to February 2014. This is similar to Violence with Injury, a subset of Violence Against the Person, with VWI representing approximately just over a third of all VAP.

# Violence without injury has increased both in the MPS and across E&W



**50%**

Of all violence against the person offences were categorised as violence without injury

**22%**

Increase in violence without injury across both England & Wales and the MPS in RY to Dec 14 compared to RY to Mar 12

As a form of violence without injury **harassment** has seen a **37%** increase in offences compared to the previous 12 months within the MPS. The top three Home Office classifications of harassment in 2014-15 period in London were:

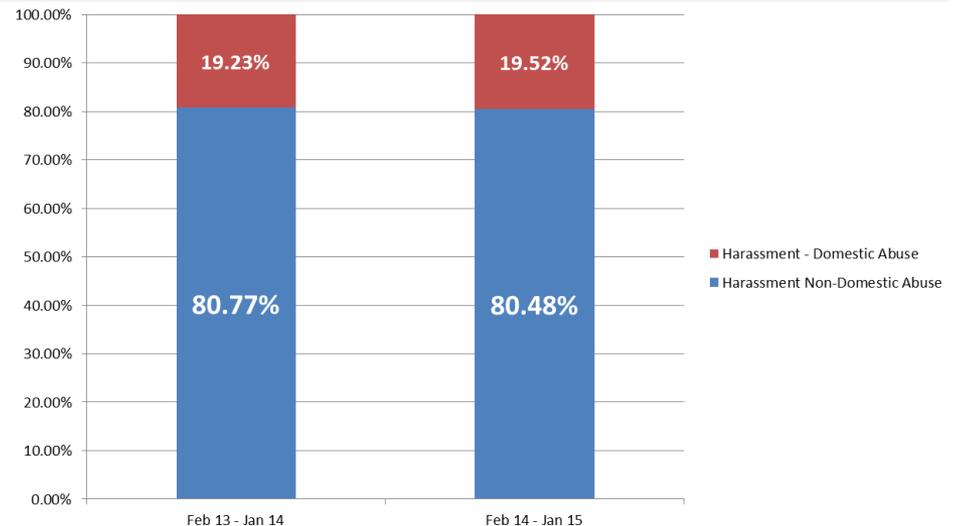
- **Offence Of Harassment (S2 Harassment Act 1997)**
- **Fear Of Provocation Of Violence (Sec.4 - Public Order Act 1986)**
- **Causing Intentional Harassment, Alarm Or Distress (Sec.4A Public Order Act 1986)**

# The characteristics of Harassment remain unchanged

**74% of harassment offences are reported to the police by method of 999 call**

- Victims of harassment are reasonably evenly divided with Female victims making up a slightly higher proportion.
- Nearly half of all victims were between the ages of 25 and 45 with a majority of offences taking place within a dwelling.
- The victim profile for harassment has not altered over the last 12 months.
- The time periods in which offences of harassment take place has generally remained consistent during the last 2 years; however we can see an increase in offending during the day time hours (9am – 6pm)

Domestic Abuse flagged Harassment offences have increased in line with the general rise of offences, with the proportion of Harassment offences that are domestic abuse related remaining the same



# Domestic and Sexual Violence dashboard shows key elements of offending

## DOMESTIC & SEXUAL VIOLENCE DASHBOARD

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### RECORDING OF DOMESTIC & SEXUAL VIOLENCE

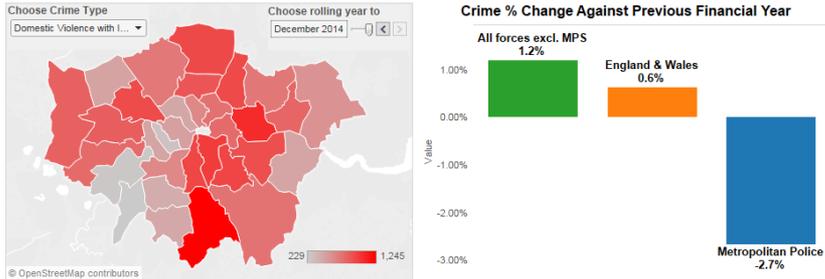
- In the year to April 2014 the MPS has recorded a lower level of increase in Sexual Violence vs. England and Wales, yet in reported Domestic Abuse incidents the MPS has recorded a higher level of increase

- There is a clear increase in recorded Domestic Abuse Incidents and Notifiable Offences in London. **In the year to December 2014 there were over 17,000 more incidents than in 2013.** This equates to **11,000 more notifiable offences (including over 3,000 more offences within VWI)**. In total, all notifiable **Domestic offences increased by 23%** compared to 2013

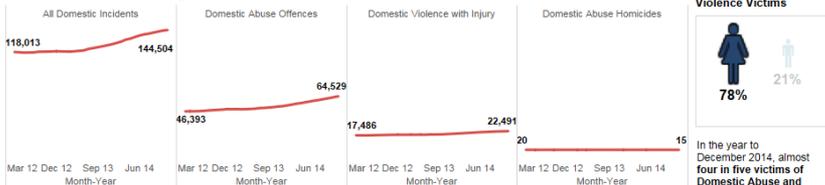
- Domestic Abuse **VWI equates to 35%** of all notifiable Domestic Abuse Offences

- There is an **increase in recorded Sexual Offences in 2014** with over 3,000 more offences than in 2013 **(+28%)**

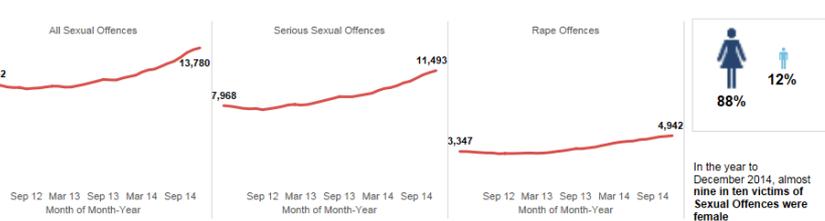
- Serious Sexual offences and **Rape offences have also increased**, with the latter increasing by **30% compared to 2013**



### Domestic Abuse Reporting (Rolling 12 months)



### Sexual Offence Reporting (Rolling 12 months)



- The Domestic and Sexual Violence Dashboard is key to the continuation of transparency of key crime information in relation to both Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence. This will also serve as the basis of performance monitoring against the key objectives of the Violence against Women and Girls priority work area for MOPAC.
- The public facing dashboard covers three areas that are core to the VAWG strategy- The reporting of offences, repeat victimisation and bringing perpetrators to justice

Dashboard Link: <https://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/policing-crime/data-information/vawg-dashboard>

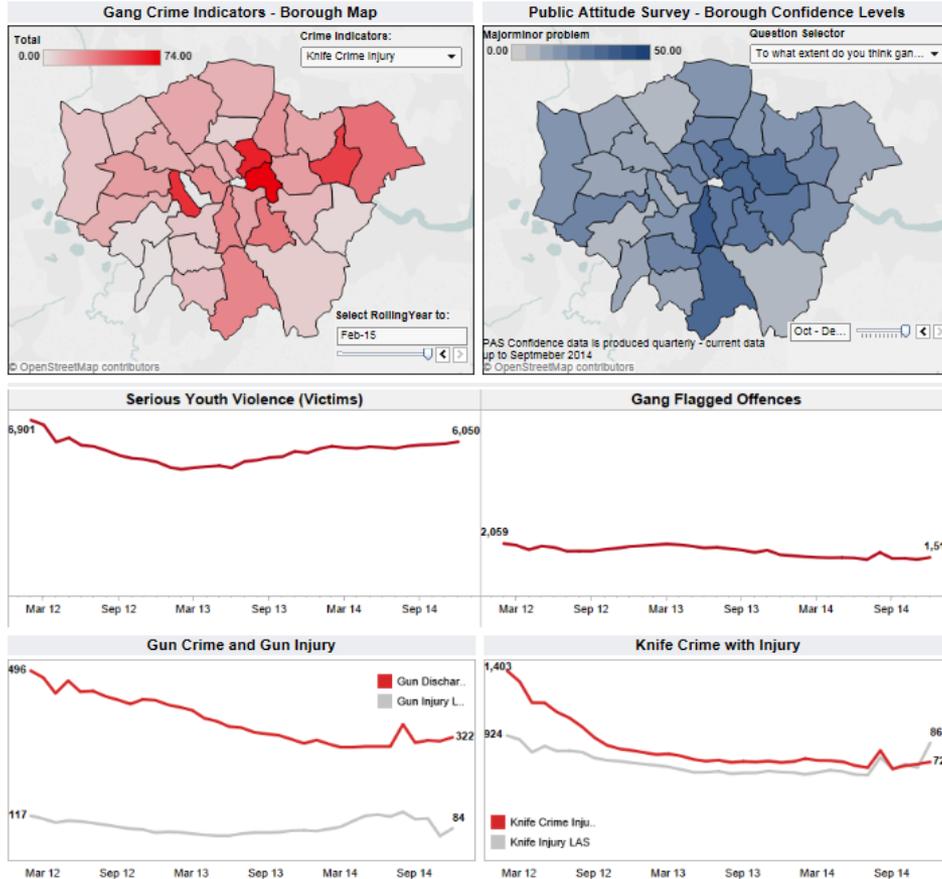
# Gang Crime and Serious Youth Violence dashboard helps us to visualise current offending trends

## Gang Crime and Serious Youth Violence Dashboard

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- All gang crime and serious youth violence indicators are currently showing a reduction since March 2012.
- Although Serious Youth Violence (SYV) is the highest volume indicator the MPS have recorded a reduction since March 2012.
- High volume of Gang flagged offences does not necessarily cause a higher public perception of a gang problem within MPS boroughs.



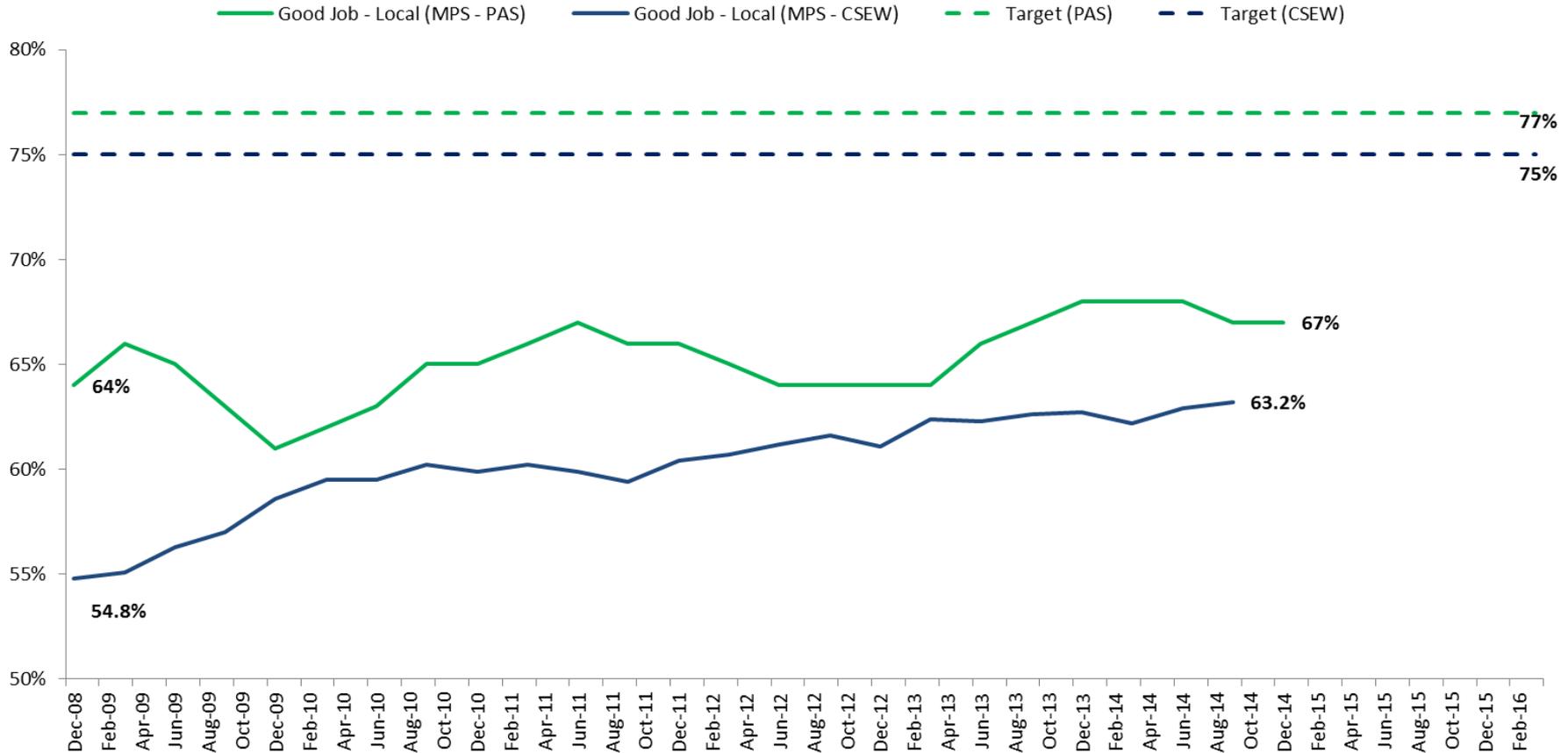
- The Gang Crime and Serious Youth Violence Dashboard visualises indicators of gang crime. Trends in these offences are tracked by borough and across the whole of the MPS.
- The dashboard also cross references borough confidence against indicators of gang related crime.
- A majority of these indicators are showing a downward trend in volume however victims of Serious Youth Violence have been increasing since 2013.

<https://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/policing-crime/data-information/gangs-dashboard>

Gang Related Offences - Any crime or crime-related incident where any individual believes that there is a link to the activities of a gang or gangs (up to Jan 15).  
 Serious Youth Violence - Count of youth victims of serious violence (excl. ABH- up to Jan 15)  
 Gun Discharges - All firearm discharges recorded (up to Jan 15)  
 Gun Injury (LAS) - Attendances by LAS to assaults whereby the victim was aged 1-24 and a gun injury present (up to Nov 14)  
 Knife Injury - Victims of knife injury aged between 1-24 years not flagged as Domestic Abuse (up to Jan 15)  
 Knife Injury (LAS) - Attendances by London Ambulance Service (LAS) to assaults whereby the victim was aged 1-24 and a knife injury present (up to Nov 14)

# **PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN LOCAL POLICING**

# Meeting the confidence target by the 2016 deadline will be highly challenging



According to Public Attitude survey results, Public Confidence in police has remained fairly stable over time. The most recent results shows a confidence level of **67%** which is 10% below the target set.

However, these results show a slightly higher level of confidence compared to the Crime Survey of England and Wales results for London (**63.2%**). The most recently available comparable data with England & Wales (FY2012/13) shows that the MPS had slightly higher confidence than England and Wales with **62.4%** compared to **61.4%**

# There was no overall improvement in public confidence in Q3 2014-15

**67%**

**Confidence in local policing**, as measured by the 'good job local' question, has remained stable this quarter at **67%** (rolling 12 months).

**66%**

**Confidence in London-wide policing** has also remained the same at **66%** (rolling 12 months).

To achieve a 20% improvement in public confidence, sustained and continuous improvement is required – both at a discrete and rolling 12 months level.

The top 3 local concerns that our respondents identify are:

**1**

**DRUGS AND DRUG RELATED CRIME**

**2**

**ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR**

**3**

**BURGLARY**

The drivers of confidence are:

Effectiveness in dealing with crime

Engagement with the community

Fair Treatment

Alleviating Local ASB

The key elements of these are **Engagement** and **Fair Treatment**

# Confidence varies according to Londoners' individual characteristics

Source: [MOPAC Confidence Dashboard](#)

## GENDER:



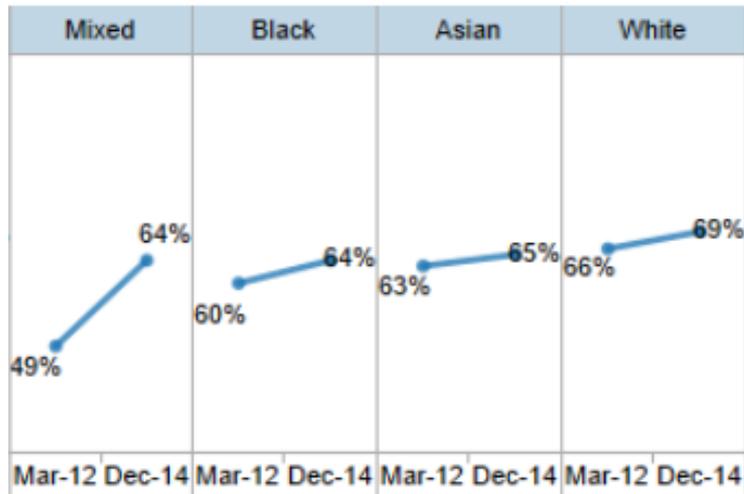
68%



67%

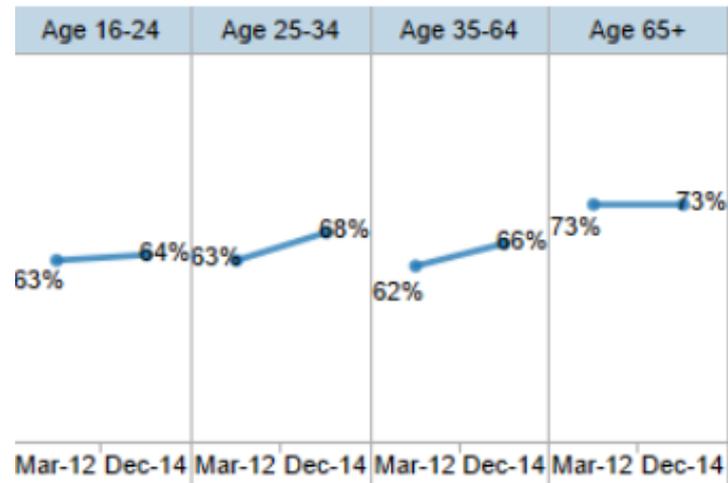
Confidence varies according to Londoners' individual characteristics. Generally, residents who are female, older and self-classify as from a 'white' or 'other' ethnic background, report more favourable attitudes toward the police.

## ETHNICITY:



Since March 2012, confidence in the police has improved across all groups, most markedly amongst mixed ethnicity respondents

## AGE GROUPS:

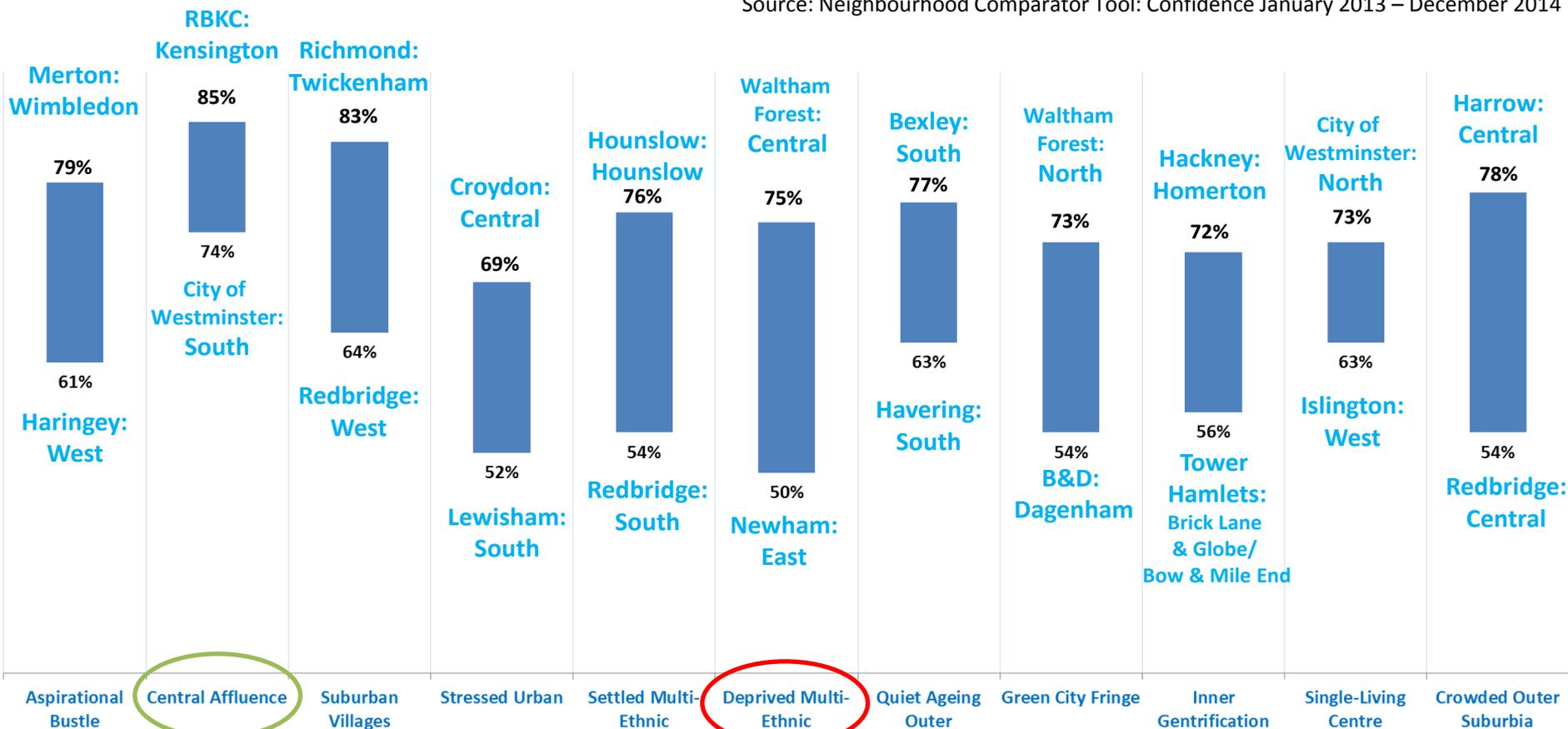


There has been a slight increase in confidence from younger age groups (+5% in the 25-34 group) with 65+ Londoners showing no change



# Confidence also varies within Most Similar Neighbourhood Groups

Source: Neighbourhood Comparator Tool: Confidence January 2013 – December 2014



Note: Group 3 "Tourist Trap" – Westminster: West End is not included as this is a singular neighbourhood

The "Central Affluence" Group of Neighbourhoods has the highest average levels of confidence, yet the group is small with only four neighbourhoods. All neighbourhoods in this group are in RBKC or City of Westminster

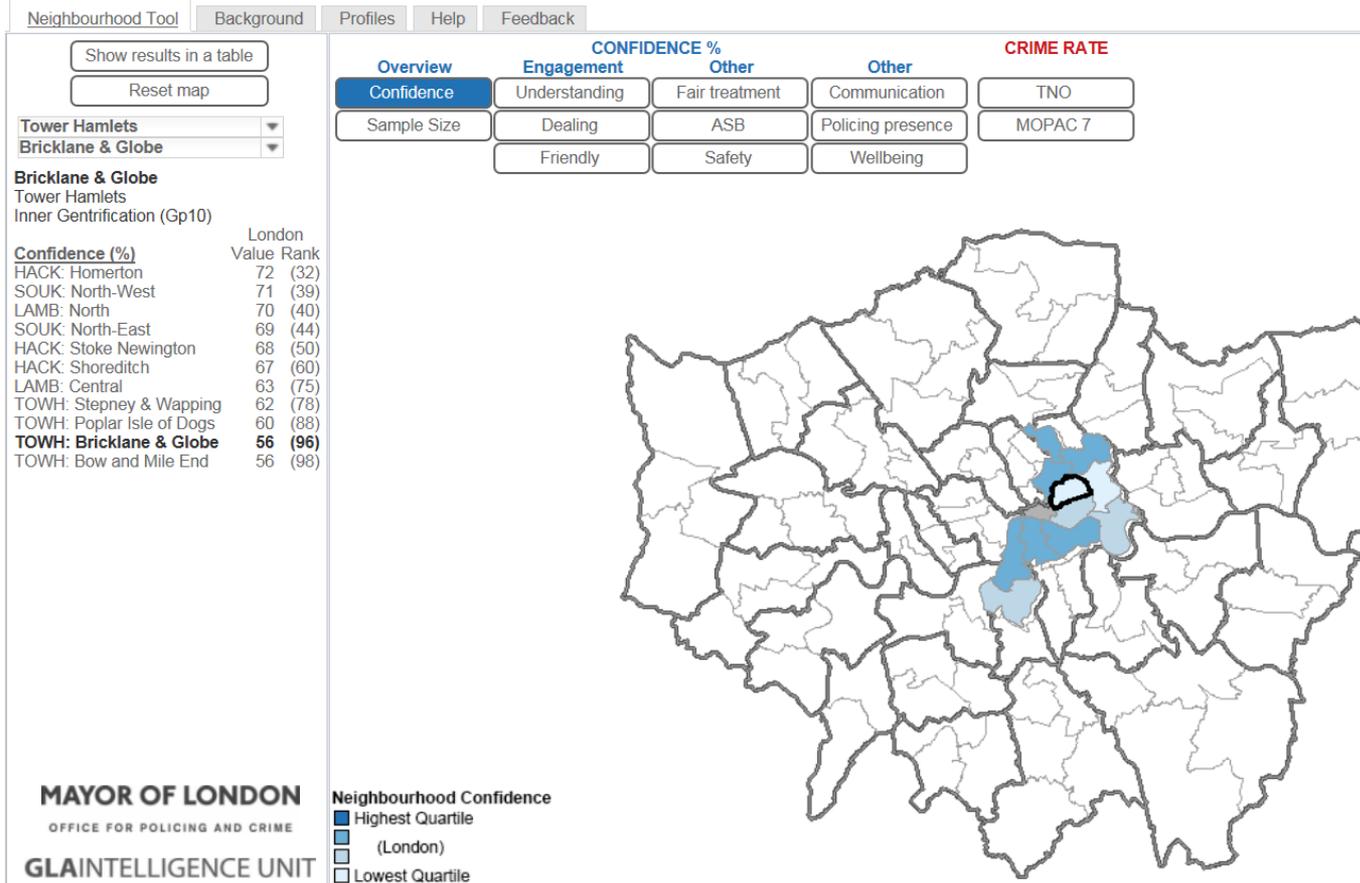
In comparison the "Deprived Multi-Ethnic" Neighbourhood group has the largest range of confidence levels recorded (25% separating the low and high levels). This group contains 13 neighbourhoods with an average of 62% confidence

# The Neighbourhood Confidence & Crime Comparator allows comparisons between neighbourhoods across London

Link: [Neighbourhood Comparator Tool](#):

## Neighbourhood Confidence and Crime Comparator

(data for: January 2013 - December 2014)



- The tool allows comparison of neighbourhoods to those that are socio-demographically similar
- The tool includes multiple indices such as Confidence, Engagement, Fair Treatment, ASB and crime levels

Performance variations between similar areas are more likely to be about the organisation policing those places, rather than the make up of the local population.

# Communication alone does not necessarily equate to high confidence

		Waltham Forest Central	Newham East
Confidence	Overall	1	13
Engagement	<b>Understanding</b> issues that affect this community	3	12
	<b>Dealing</b> with the things that matter	3	12
	<b>Friendly</b> and approachable	2	13
Other	Treat everyone <b>fairly</b>	3	13
	Perceptions of <b>ASB</b> (% think low disorder)	1	13
	How <b>safe</b> people feel walking alone after dark	1	13
	<b>Communication</b>	3	1
	Visible <b>policing presence</b>	3	12

Ranking of neighbourhood within Most Similar Group (7 – Deprived Multi-Ethnic) 1= Highest 13= Lowest

- Waltham Forest Central is within the top 3 of all similar neighbourhoods for all drivers of confidence
- Conversely, Newham East is ranked the lowest in the majority of these, with the main exception being communication.

**71%** of Newham East residents feel well informed about what the police are doing in the area, the highest of the Neighbourhood group. However, understanding the issues that affect the community (57%) and dealing with the things that matter (55%) are particular areas where engagement may improve confidence

# Building confidence is a local issue

Local policing is most affected by the key drivers of **Engagement with the community** and **Fair Treatment**. The Neighbourhood Confidence & Crime Comparator is a strategic tool to offer an initial insight for neighbourhood officers to identify areas for attention.

As neighbourhoods are large geographic areas, the diversity within them requires a local approach and understanding of the needs of the communities within them. Research tells us that wards are not homogenous areas and that people who live side by side perceive their local area differently

## **Evidence based research shows that:**

- **Newsletters work** –well tailored communication via newsletters can significantly impact on confidence
- **Social media does not replace the need for traditional engagement** - the large majority of respondents would prefer to find out about local policing activity via leaflets through the door. For young people, social media is not the preferred method of engagement with the police
- **Patrols alone are not enough** - An evaluation by the National Reassurance Policing Programme revealed that targeted foot patrol can improve public confidence in the police, perceptions of crime, and feelings of safety – as well as reducing crime – but only when implemented alongside community engagement and problem-solving