

MOPAC

MAYOR OF LONDON
OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

MOPAC CHALLENGE

21st July 2015

PERFORMANCE

MPS PERFORMANCE

London is one of the safest cities worldwide

Crime data used for the homicides rates below are for CY 2014 with the exception of Sydney /NSW (2012) and Los Angeles (2013)

	City	Homicide Rate per 100,000	Population (m)	
	London	1.1	8.4	} GLOBAL CITIES
	New York City	4.0	8.4	
	Chicago	7.4	2.2	
	Los Angeles	6.5	3.9	
	Frankfurt	4.2	0.6	
	Brussels	2.6	1.1	
	Amsterdam	2.3	0.7	
	Toronto	2.2	2.6	
	Paris	1.8	2.2	
	Sydney/NSW	1.7	7.4	
	Mumbai	1.5	11.0	
	Madrid	0.9	3.2	
	Dubai	0.4	5.1	
	Hong Kong	0.4	7.2	

London has a rate of just 1.1 homicides per year per 100,000 population. This is the fourth lowest in the comparison table above. New York had a homicide rate 3.6 times that of London.

The highest homicide rate of the comparable cities was in Chicago, with 7.4 offences recorded per 100,000 people. London has a much larger population than Chicago, yet experienced 71 fewer homicides in total throughout 2014.

Comparisons were sought for the cities classed within the rankings produced by the Globalization and World Cities Research Network. Cities within the Alpha++, Alpha+ and Alpha rankings were researched. Unfortunately data was unavailable for the following cities: Paris, Singapore, Shanghai, Tokyo, Beijing, Milan, Mosco,w São Paulo, Madrid, Mexico City, Amsterdam, Kuala Lumpur and Brussels.

* Data only available for New South Wales.

The increase in TNO across the MPS is lower than the national average

ONS Data release July 2015 – Data covers year to March 2015

+2.4%

Increase in TNO; England & Wales (Excluding the MPS)

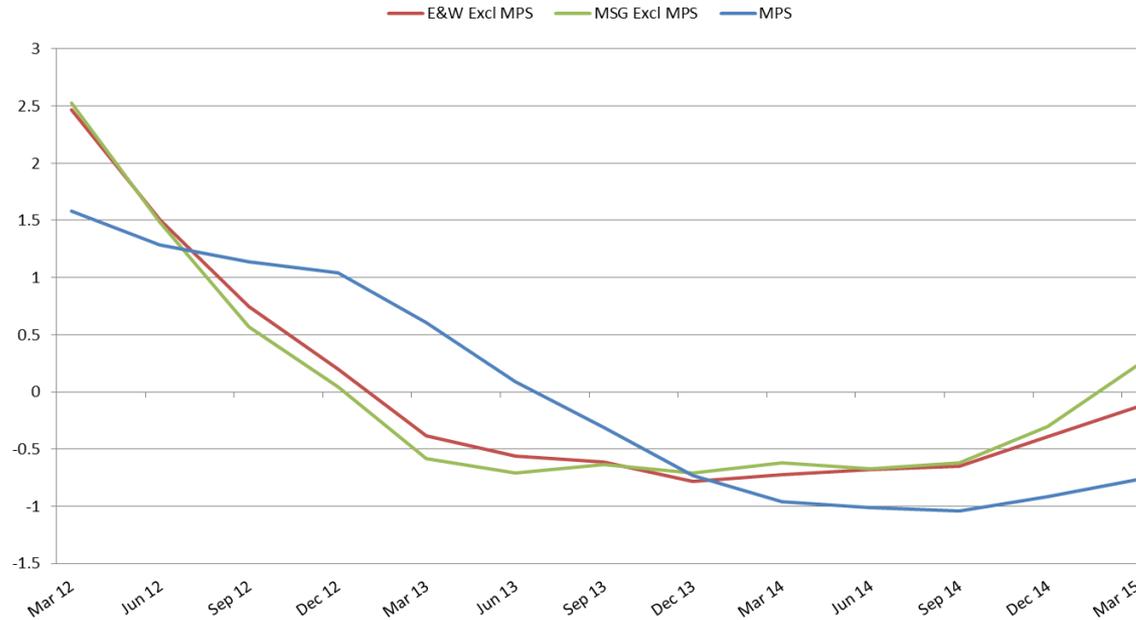
+3.6%

Increase in TNO; Most Similar Group (Excluding the MPS)

+1.2%

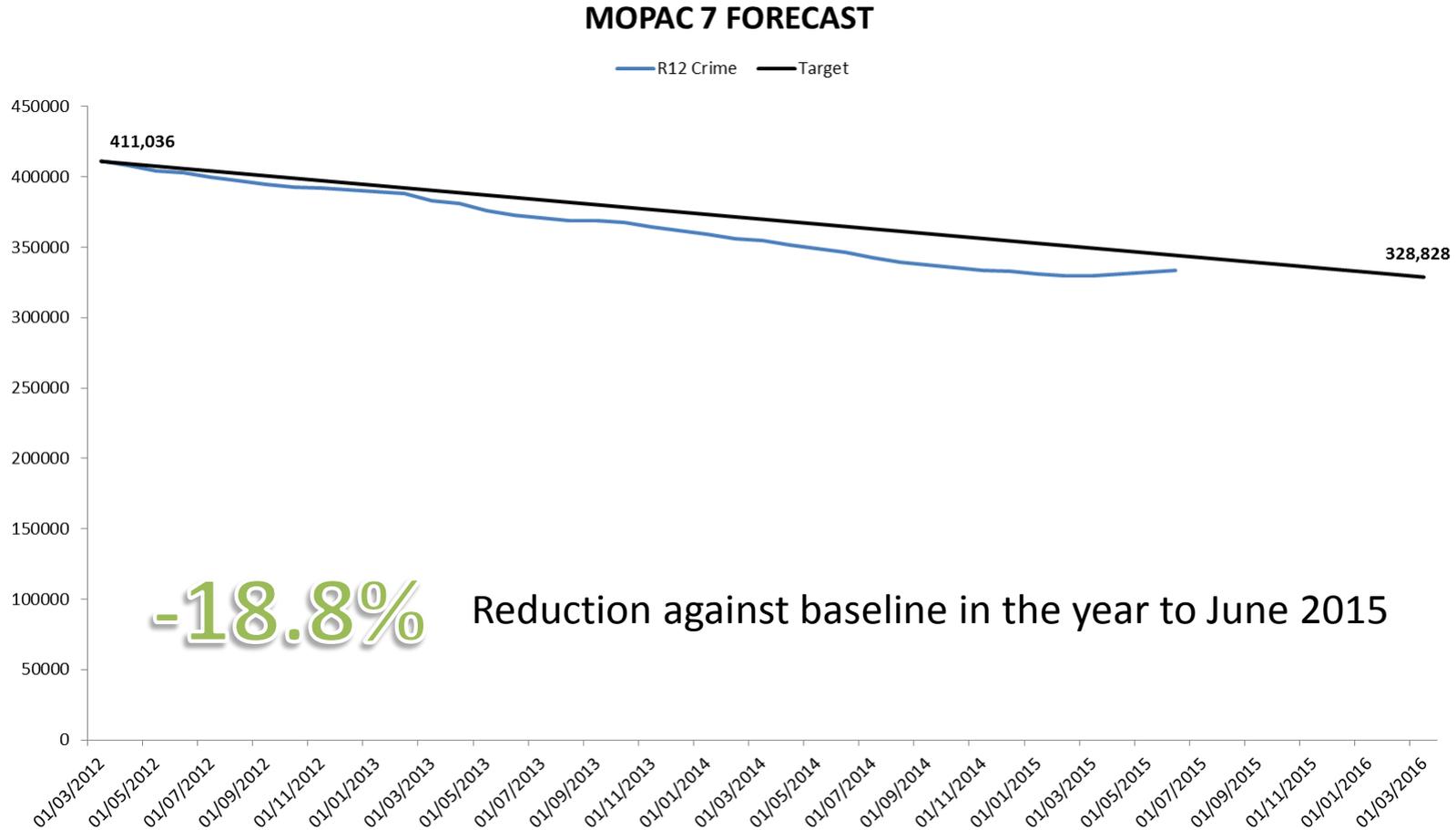
Increase in TNO; MPS

TNO Offence Trends National and MSG Comparison



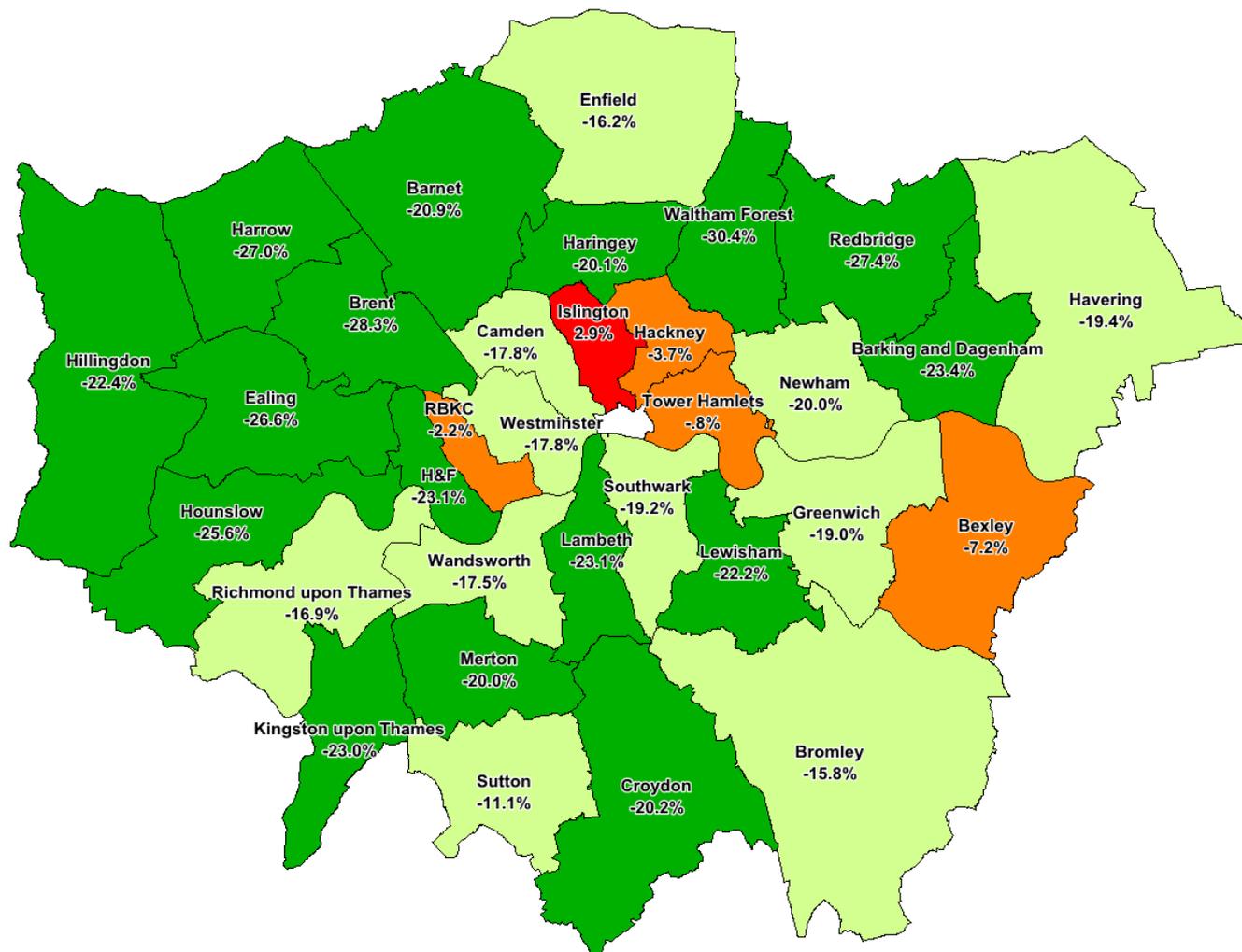
The MPS has recorded a recent increase in TNO offences that is less than the national average and that of the other forces in the most similar group.

The crime reduction target is likely to be achieved...



MOPAC 7 offences are on course to achieve the 20% reduction figure. Forecasting performance using the last 12 months suggests there has been a slowing in the reduction meaning focus and drive must remain.

The crime reductions are uneven across London



+2.9%

Islington – year to June 2015 vs. Baseline

17

Boroughs currently recording 20% or more decrease

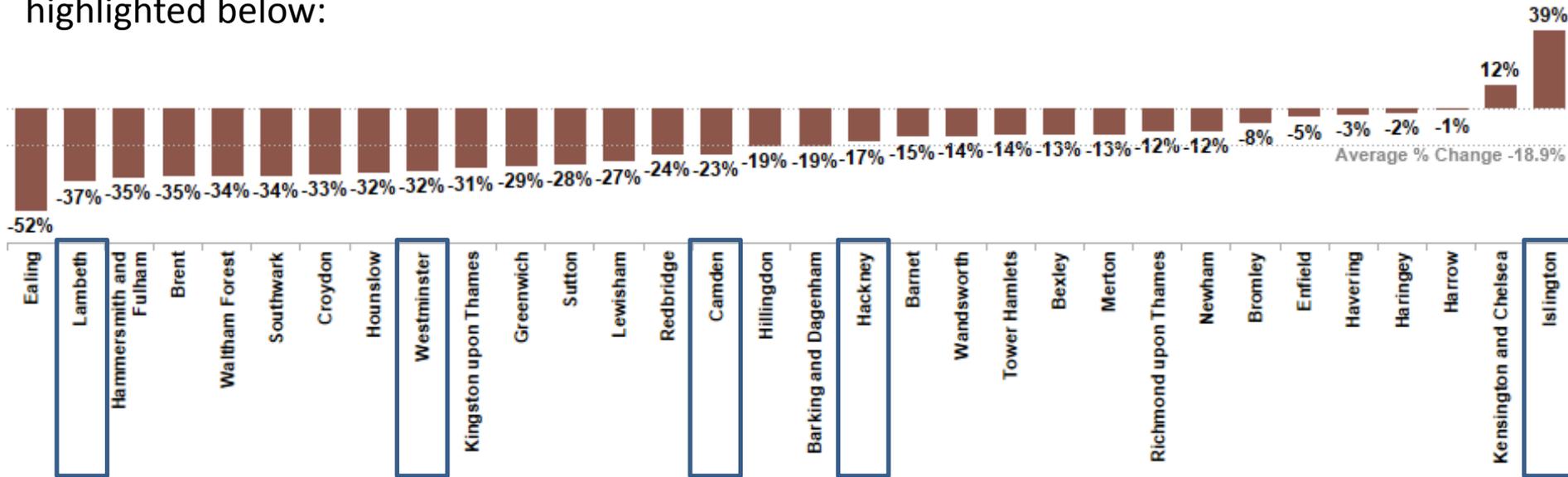
4

Boroughs have reductions below 10%

The majority of boroughs are recording a reduction vs. the baseline; 19 boroughs have seen their crime reduction decrease in the most recent rolling year

Theft from person has reduced by over 20%

Theft Person across the MPS has decreased significantly, yet there has been an upward trend in recent months. The highest volume boroughs for all recorded Theft person are highlighted below:

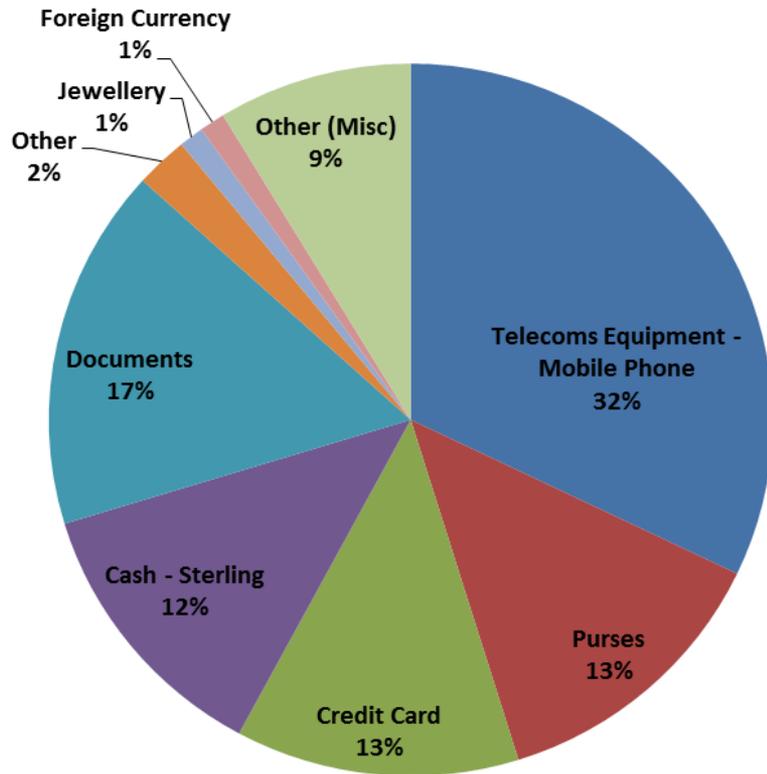


1 in 10

Theft person offences recorded across London in the year to June 2015 occurred in Islington. In March 2012 this was 3 in 50

Theft person in Islington is the key risk, with a 39% increase in this crime type recorded in the year to June 2015 compared to March 2012. When compared to other high volume boroughs, Islington is the only borough not to have recorded a decrease against Theft Person

Mobile phones continue to be the most stolen commodity



20,184

Mobile Phones recorded as stolen across the MPS in the twelve months to June 2015

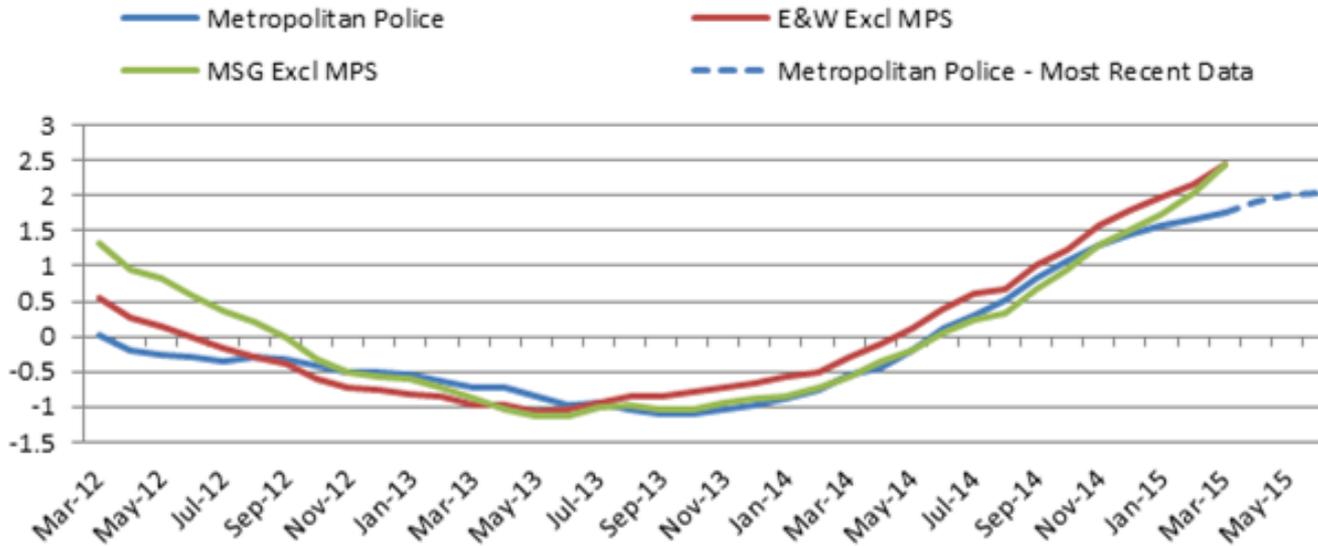
Borough	Number of Mobile Phones
Westminster	3224
Islington	2974
Camden	2130
Hackney	1717
Lambeth	1152
Newham	972
Tower Hamlets	866
Southwark	816
Haringey	750
Kensington & Chelsea	731
Hammersmith & Fulham	437
Wandsworth	369
Brent	361
Lewisham	308
Waltham Forest	288
Barnet	287
Croydon	286
Greenwich	264
Ealing	263
Redbridge	262
Enfield	242
Hounslow	193
Barking & Dagenham	176
Hillingdon	164
Kingston-upon-Thames	147
Harrow	141
Havering	139
Merton	137
Bromley	124
Richmond-upon-Thames	91
Bexley	74
Sutton	59
Heathrow	40

Half of all mobile phones recorded as stolen in the last year were from only four boroughs: Westminster (16%), Islington (15%), Camden (11%) and Hackney (9%)
 The most frequently recorded location for offences to occur is in the street, followed by licensed premises

Recorded VWI has increased across England & Wales

MSG = MPS, West Midlands, West Yorkshire and Greater Manchester Police

VWI Offence Trends - National and MSG comparison

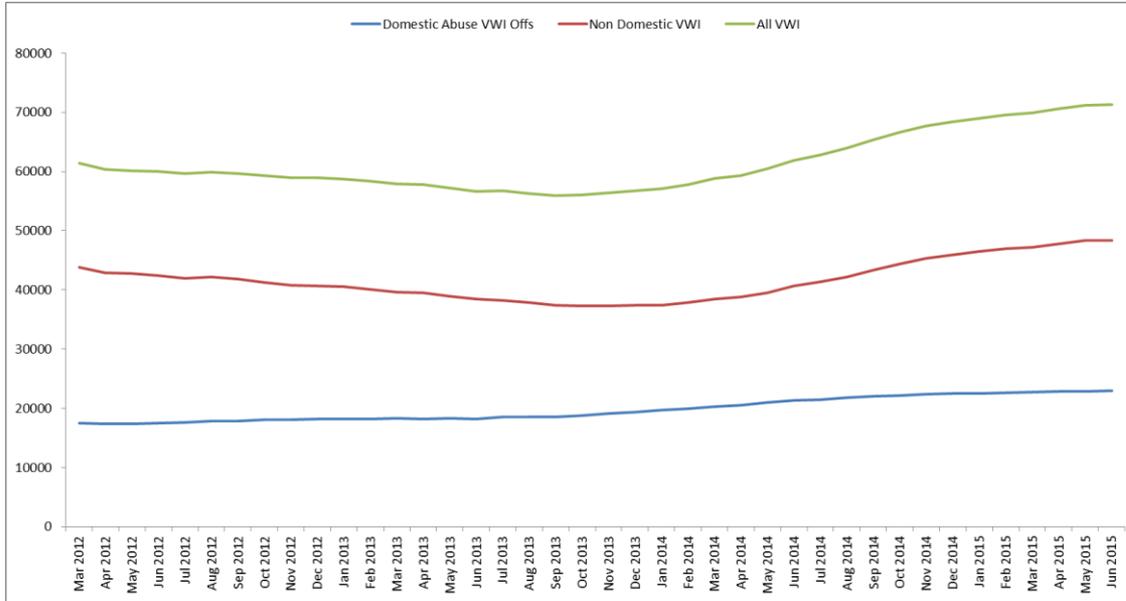


The increase in VWI seen in the last year across the MPS is also seen across other forces in the Most Similar group and England and Wales.

It is clear that in comparison to E&W and other forces in the group, the increase in recorded VWI in the MPS has slowed

This shows that increased compliance with National Crime Recording practices is believed to be largely responsible for the increase in recorded offending. The inspection conducted by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) on crime data integrity published in August 2014, highlighted issues regarding the classification of crimes across all forces of England and Wales. The Office for National Statistics states that the renewed focus on standards has particularly affected Violence related crime recording.

Yet VWI continues to be the key risk for achieving the overall reduction



In the last year, non-domestic Violence with Injury has increased at a greater rate than domestic abuse VWI. Domestic abuse VWI has had a sustained increase since March 2012, yet has increased by just 8% in the last year compared to 19% for street based violence.

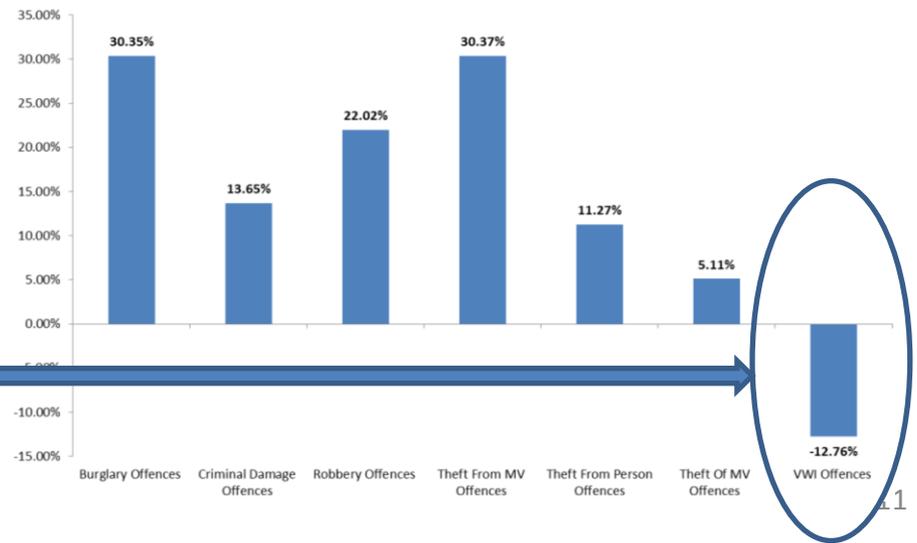


+16%

Increase in all VWI compared to March 2012 levels

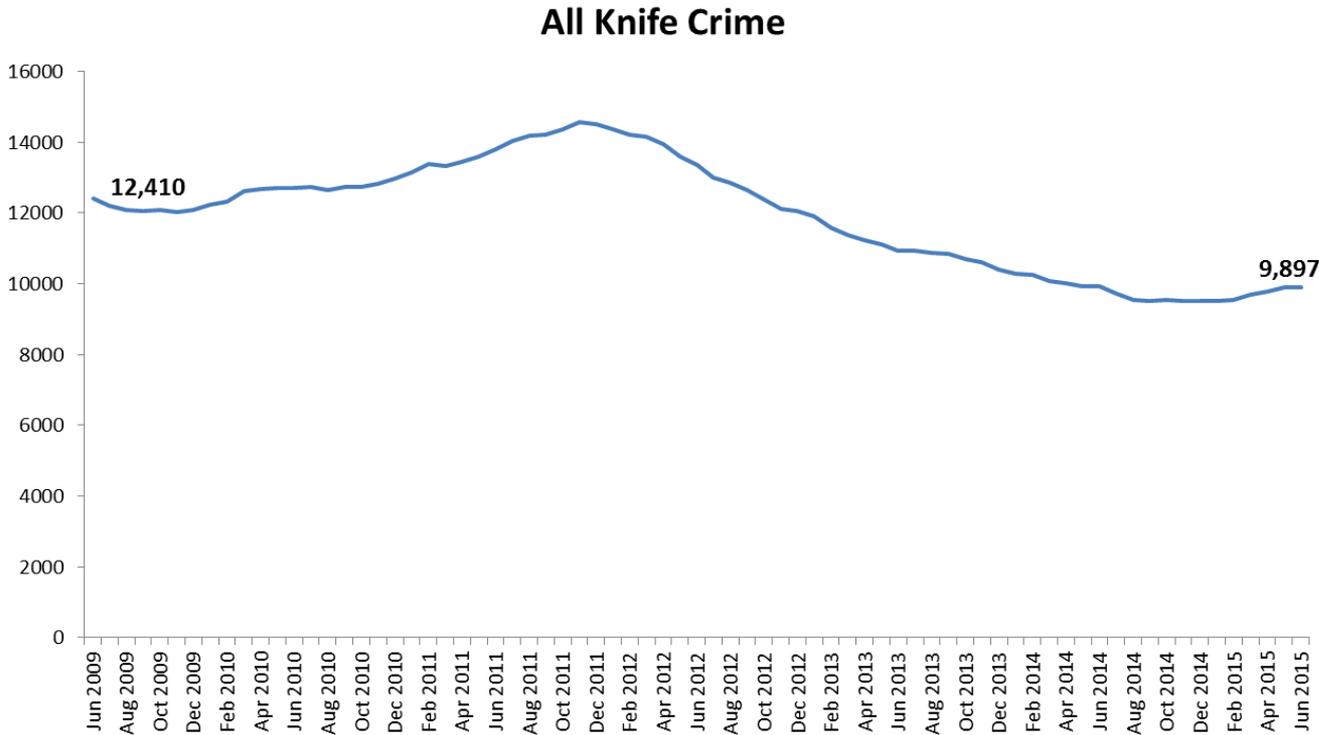
Violence with injury is the only neighbourhood crime to have had a negative effect overall in the change in total MOPAC7 volume since March 2012.

% Contribution to overall MOPAC 7 change



Knife crime in 2014 across London was at its lowest level in 7 years

Chart = All knife crime June 2009 – June 2015



In the year to June 2015, **all knife crime decreased by 20%** compared to the year to June 2009.

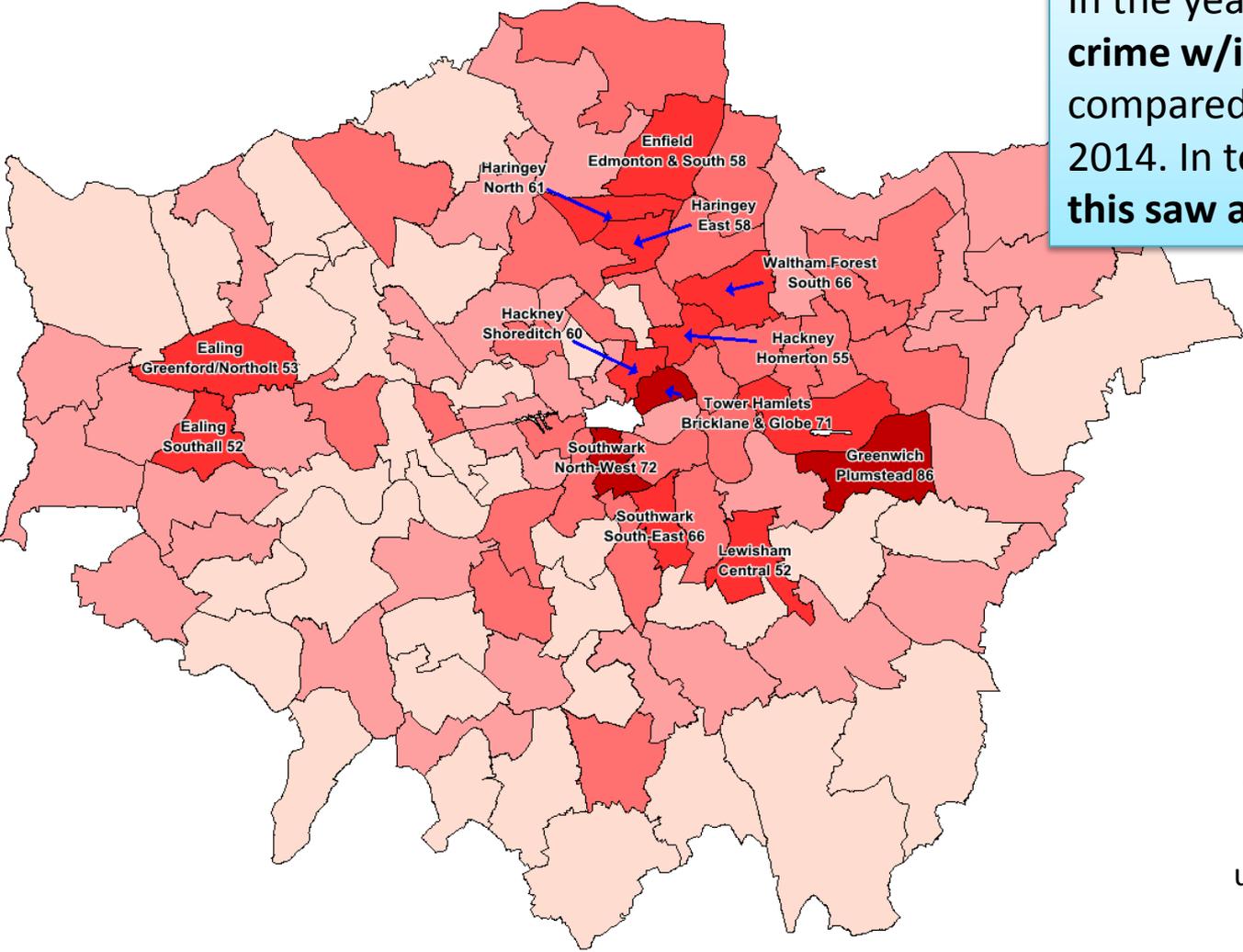
Calendar year **2014** saw **recorded knife crime offences at their lowest volume during the last 7 years.**

Offences of Knife possession have decreased by 30% (1,281 fewer offences) during the year to June 2015 compared to the year to June 2009. They are however up against the same period last year by 6% (180 more offences)

Knife crime w/injury has seen an increase compared to the preceding year

Map = All knife crime w/injury by police neighbourhood July 14 – June 15

In the year to June 2015, all knife crime w/injury increased by 14% compared to the year to June 2014. In terms of victims under 25, this saw an increase of 22%



46%

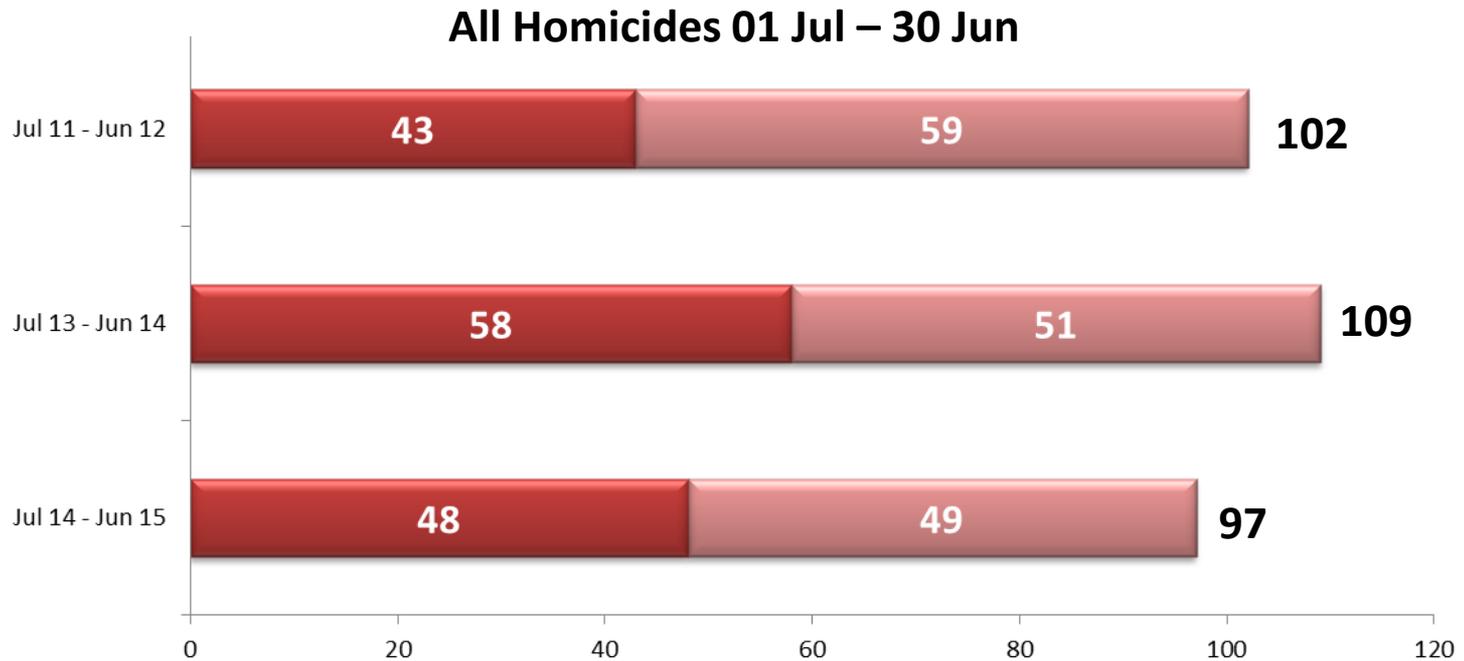
Victims of knife crime w/injury are aged under 25 years (& non-domestic abuse related)

9 in 10

Victims of knife crime under 25 are male. Black males aged under 25 are recorded as victims in 43% of cases, followed by white males at 28%

Plumstead (Greenwich), North West Southwark, Bricklane & Globe (Tower Hamlets), Waltham Forest South, Southwark South East, Haringey North and Shoreditch (Hackney) all recorded between 60 and 86 knife crime w/injury offences during the last RY- this equates to 11% of all knife crime w/injury within these neighbourhoods

There have been fewer fatal victims of knife crime in the last year



Homicides	Jul 11 - Jun 12	Jul 13 - Jun 14	Jul 14 - Jun 15
Domestic Abuse	20	28	19
Knife enabled	43	58	48
Knife Enabled - Domestic Abuse	9	18	12
Knife (Victim under 25)	17	23	15
Knife (Victim under 25 - non DA)	14	21	14
Gun related	7	6	8

In the year to June 2015, there have been 12 fewer homicides than in the preceding twelve months. The proportion of youth victims of knife related homicide in the most recent year is the lowest across the compared periods

Stops for offensive weapons have decreased; the proportion that lead to arrest has increased

72%

Reduction in Stop and Search for Offensive weapons between the RY March 2012 to June 2015

In RY June 2015 there were only 78 fewer arrests for offensive weapons from searches for this reason than in RY March 2012 despite a large decrease in the number of stops conducted

27%

Of searches for offensive weapons led to an arrest for any offence in the year to June 2015. In March 2012 this was 11%

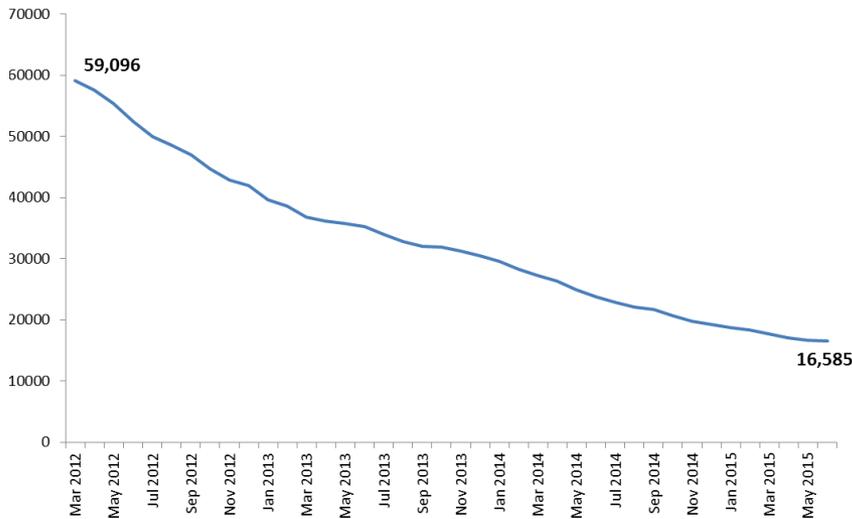
10%

Of searches for offensive weapons led to an arrest for offensive weapons in the year to June 2015. In March 2012 this was 3%

6%

Reduction in offensive weapon arrests following a stop & search for any reason despite a large drop in the overall use of this tactic

Ry Stop & Search for Offensive Weapon



Ry - All Off Weapon Arrests following Stop & Search

