

MOPAC CHALLENGE

QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE PAPER

CRIME PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

MOPAC's challenge to the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) over the next four years is to drive down crime in key categories by at least 20%. The 20% reduction target will be measured by a reduction in seven key crime types.

A description of these crime types is listed below:

- **Violence with Injury:** this includes the categories of Grievous Bodily Harm, Actual Bodily Harm, Racially or Religiously Aggravated Actual Bodily Harm as well as other Assault with Injury and Most Serious Violence crime categories. Examples include homicide, attempted murder, wounding, or assault occasioning actual bodily harm or other injury.
- **Robbery:** Theft involving the use of force, or the threat that force would be used. This category includes robberies of both personal and business property.
- **Burglary:** Burglary is the theft, or attempted theft, from a building/premises where access is not authorised. Damage to a building/premises that appears to have been caused by a person attempting to enter to commit a burglary, is also counted as burglary. This category includes burglaries of both residential properties and non-residential properties (such as commercial property, sheds, and outbuildings).
- **Theft of a Motor Vehicle:** Theft of a motor vehicle, or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle.
- **Theft From a Motor Vehicle:** Theft of property located inside a motor vehicle.
- **Theft From the Person:** theft of property from a person that is not accompanied with force or the threat or fear of force (such as pick pocketing). This will only include theft of property that is being worn, carried, physically attached in some way to the victim, or contained in an article of clothing being worn by the victim.
- **Vandalism (Criminal Damage):** unlawful destruction or damage occurs to own or others property, either with intent or with reckless disregard and includes the possibility of endangering of life.

A performance scorecard for the seven crime types is shown below.

Crime Category	3 month					12 month				
	Oct11-Dec11	Oct12-Dec12	Trend	Volume Change	% change	Jan11-Dec11	Jan12-Dec12	Trend	Volume Change	% change
Violent Crime										
Violence with Injury	14,992	14,302	↓	-690	-4.6%	62,297	58,988	↓	-3,309	-5.3%
Robbery	9,467	9,078	↓	-389	-4.1%	39,478	36,314	↓	-3,164	-8.0%
Property Crime										
Burglary	25,025	24,922	↓	-103	-0.4%	96,382	93,816	↓	-2,566	-2.7%
Vandalism (Criminal Damage)	17,095	14,277	↓	-2,818	-16.5%	74,203	62,851	↓	-11,352	-15.3%
Theft From the Person	11,440	13,818	↑	+2,378	+20.8%	40,237	48,223	↑	+7,986	+19.8%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	6,401	5,528	↓	-873	-13.6%	27,210	22,797	↓	-4,413	-16.2%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	17,614	16,894	↓	-720	-4.1%	72,376	69,416	↓	-2,960	-4.1%

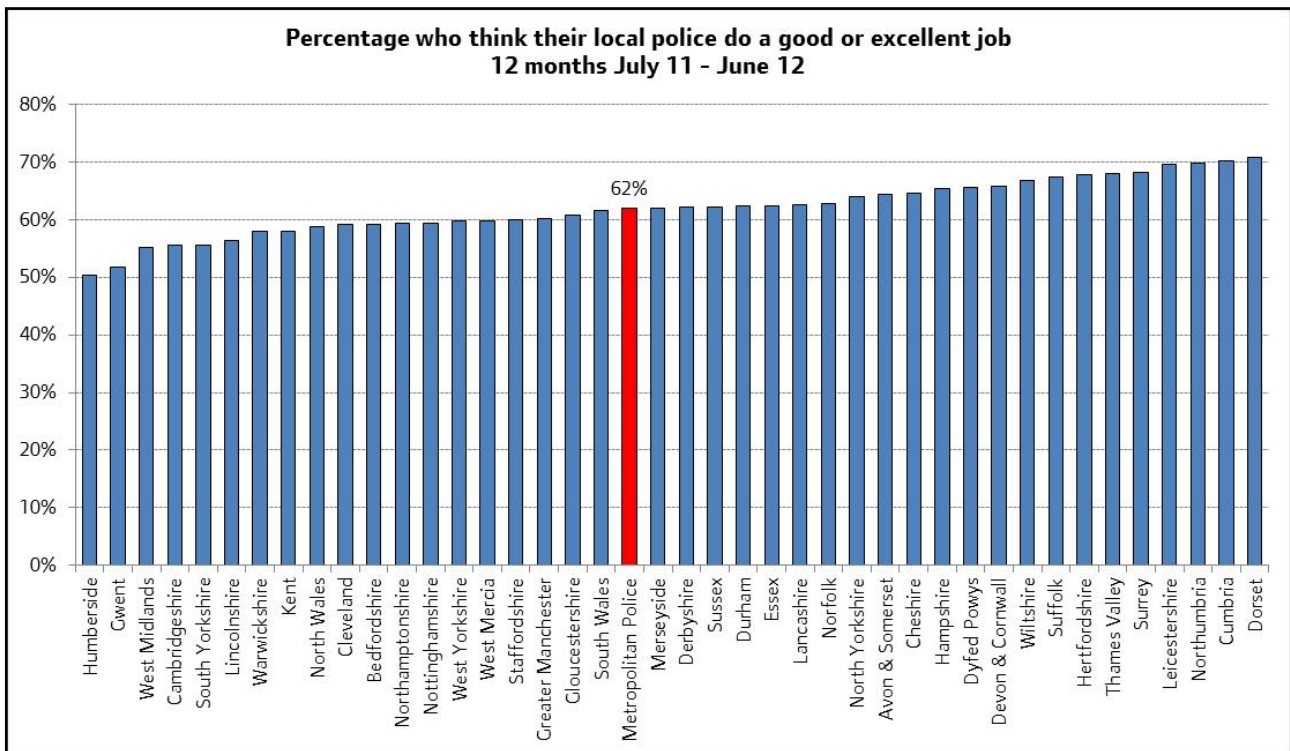
PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

Confidence in policing is measured via the percentage of respondents answering ‘excellent’ or ‘good’ to the question: “Taking everything into account how good a job do you think the police in this area are doing?”

MOPAC’s challenge to the MPS over the next four years is to drive up public confidence in the MPS from 62% to 75% of Londoners thinking the MPS are doing a good or excellent job.

Confidence is monitored nationally by the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) which is published quarterly. The most recent data available runs from July 2011 to June 2012 and shows confidence within the MPS currently at 62% (an increase of 1.6 percentage points on the previous 12 months).

Results based on the latest CSEW figures place the MPS as around average as compared nationally (as shown in the graph below). The MPS however, did record the highest confidence score as compared to its Most Similar Group of forces (Great Manchester, West Yorkshire, and West Midlands).

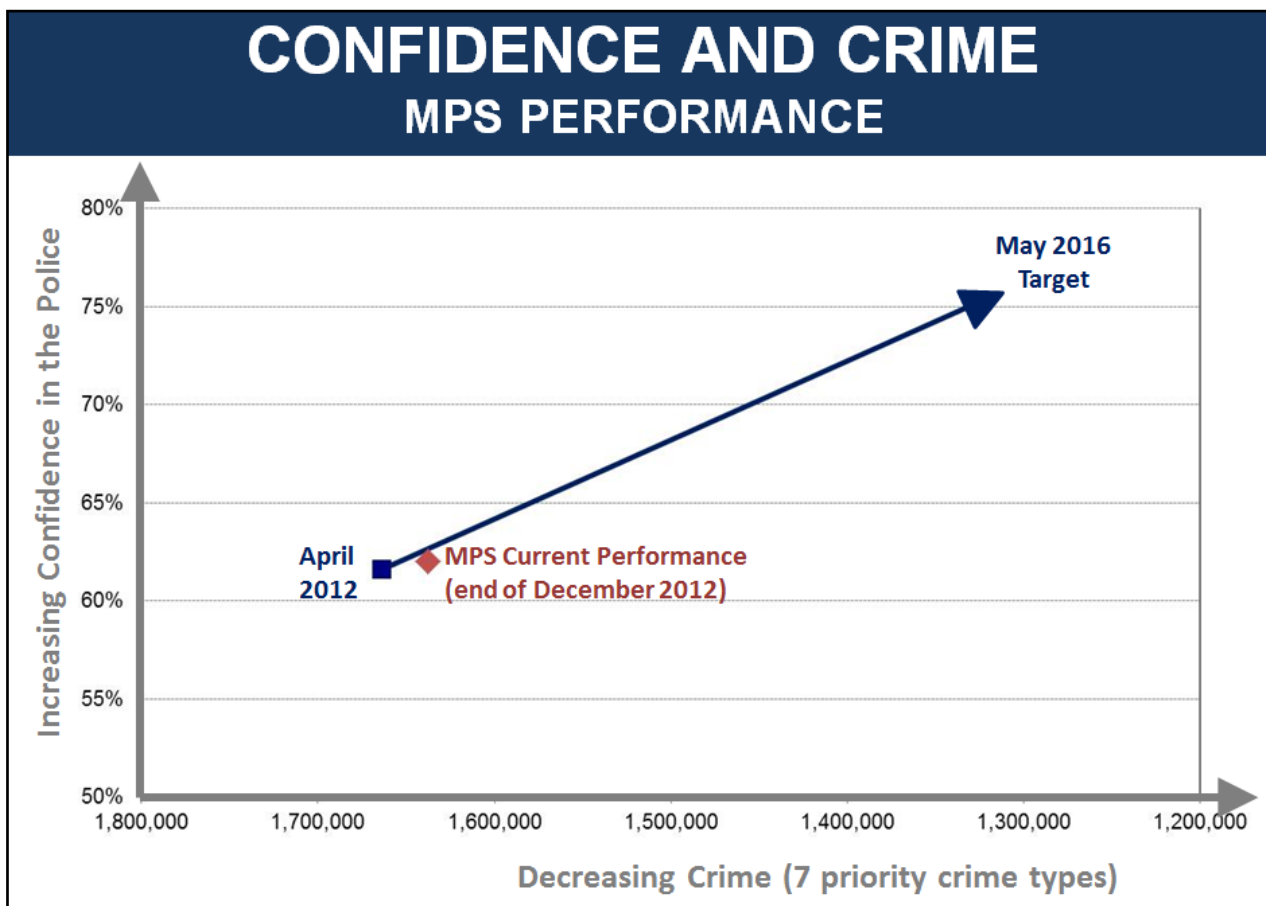


CRIME AND CONFIDENCE GRAPH

The graph below illustrates current MPS performance on the following targets:

- Drive down crime in seven key neighbourhood crime categories by at least 20% over 4 years;
- Increase confidence over the next four years from 62% to 75% of Londoners thinking the MPS are doing a good or excellent job.

As can be seen, crime recorded across the 7 neighbourhood crime categories has reduced since the beginning of the Mayoral term. The CSEW indicates that at the same time, public confidence has also recorded a small increase.



BOROUGH LEVEL CONFIDENCE

Confidence is monitored nationally by the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) which is published quarterly. The MPS also carries out a Public Attitude Survey [PAS] - a continuous

survey of London residents, reported quarterly, that mirrors the CSEW methodology. Capturing on average 600 respondents per borough per year (20,000 respondents across London), the survey is significantly larger than the CSEW and enables analysis at a borough level. The most recent data available runs from October 2011 – September 2012.

The graphs below illustrate borough performance on both crime levels (rate per 1000 population for the seven neighbourhood crime categories) and public confidence. This clearly identifies the boroughs that will have the most impact on the crime and confidence targets set by MOPAC. Westminster skews the graph due to its unusual level of crime relative to its population (significantly above the MPS average) so a second graph excluding Westminster has also been provided.

Boroughs of note (recording both a high crime rate and low public confidence score) are Islington, Lambeth, Haringey, and Southwark.

CONFIDENCE AND CRIME

CURRENT BOROUGH PERFORMANCE (EXCLUDING WESTMINSTER)

