MOPAC | MAYOR OF LONDON
OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

MOPAC CHALLENGE
QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE PAPER

2nd October 2012

CRIME PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) has been set up in response to the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act (2011) which reforms the accountability of police services and replaces police authorities across England and Wales with elected individuals. MOPAC is responsible for overseeing police and criminal justice system performance in the capital, setting the Met Police's strategic direction and allocating resources.

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 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.

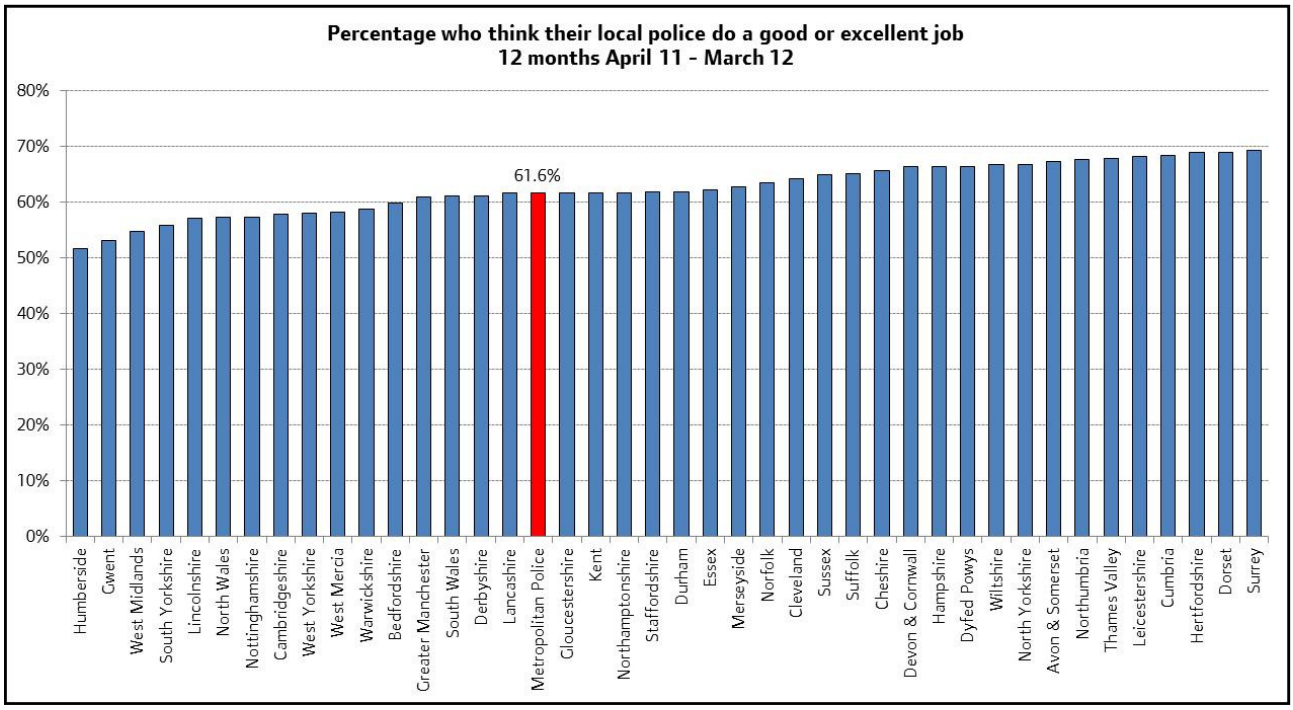
Crime Category	Monthly					12 month				
	Aug 11	Aug 12	Trend	Volume Change	% change	Sep10-Aug11	Sep11-Aug12	Trend	Volume Change	% change
Violent Crime										
Violence with Injury	5008	5310	↑	+302	+6.0%	63170	59943	↓	-3227	-5.1%
Robbery	3138	2785	↓	-353	-11.2%	38784	36707	↓	-2077	-5.4%
Property Crime										
Burglary	8269	7442	↓	-827	-10.0%	96461	94646	↓	-1815	-1.9%
Vandalism (Criminal Damage)	7184	5302	↓	-1882	-26.2%	76759	66225	↓	-10534	-13.7%
Theft From the Person	2777	3940	↑	+1163	+41.9%	37850	45358	↑	+7508	+19.8%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	2141	1835	↓	-306	-14.3%	27434	24261	↓	-3173	-11.6%
Theft From Motor Vehicle	5891	5191	↓	-700	-11.9%	73239	70932	↓	-2307	-3.1%

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

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 April 2011 to March 2012 and shows confidence within the MPS currently at 61.6% (an increase of 2.2 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

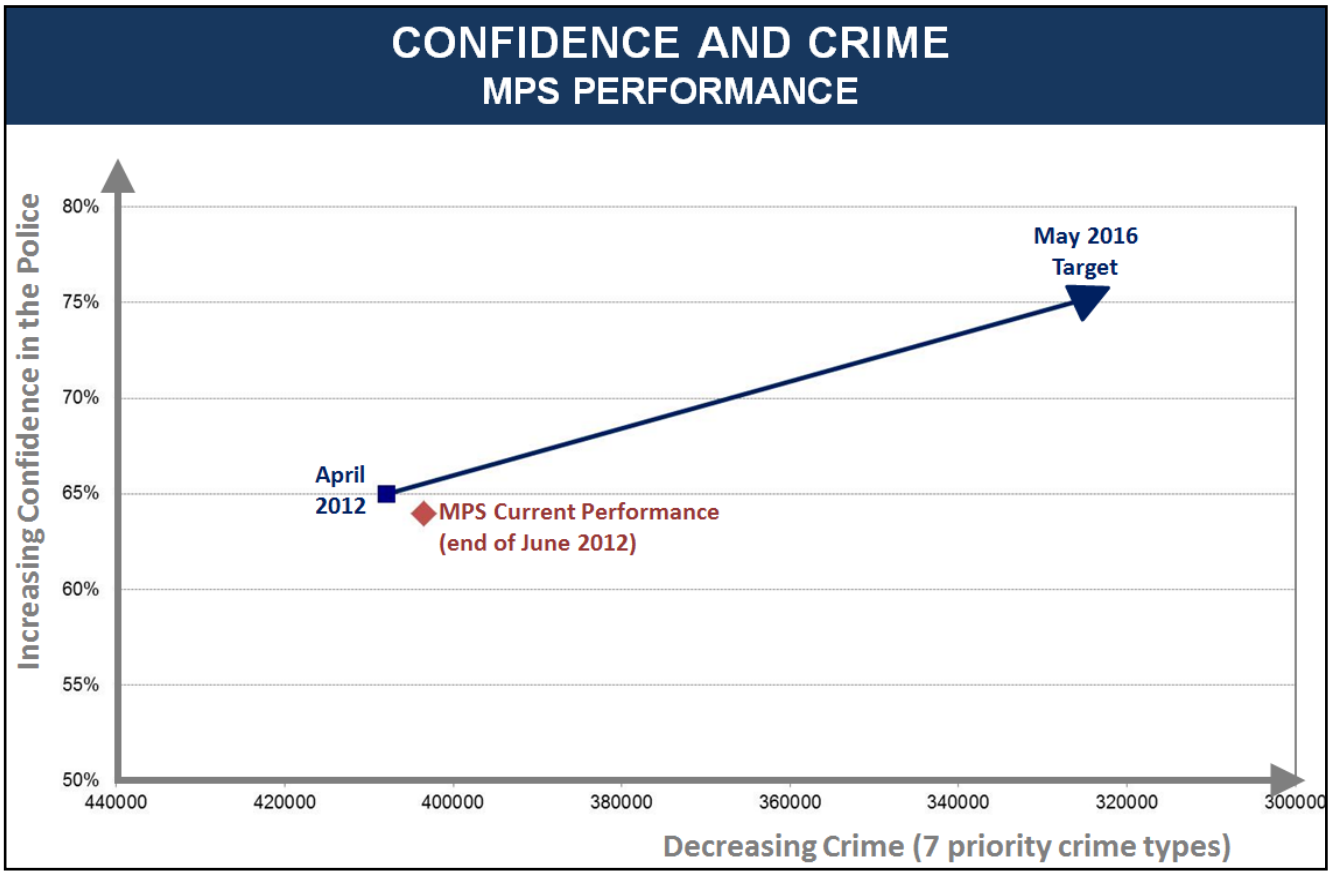
Confidence is monitored nationally by the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) which is published quarterly. The MPS also carries out a Public Attitude Survey [PAS] - a continuous survey of London residents, reported quarterly, that mirrors the CSEW methodology. Capturing on average 600 respondents 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 Public

Attitude Survey can also provide more recent data so that MPS performance on the crime and confidence targets set by MOPAC can be tracked and monitored.

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

- Drive down crime in seven key crime categories by at least 20% over 4 years;
- Increase confidence over the next four years from 65% to 75% of Londoners thinking the MPS are doing a good or excellent job.

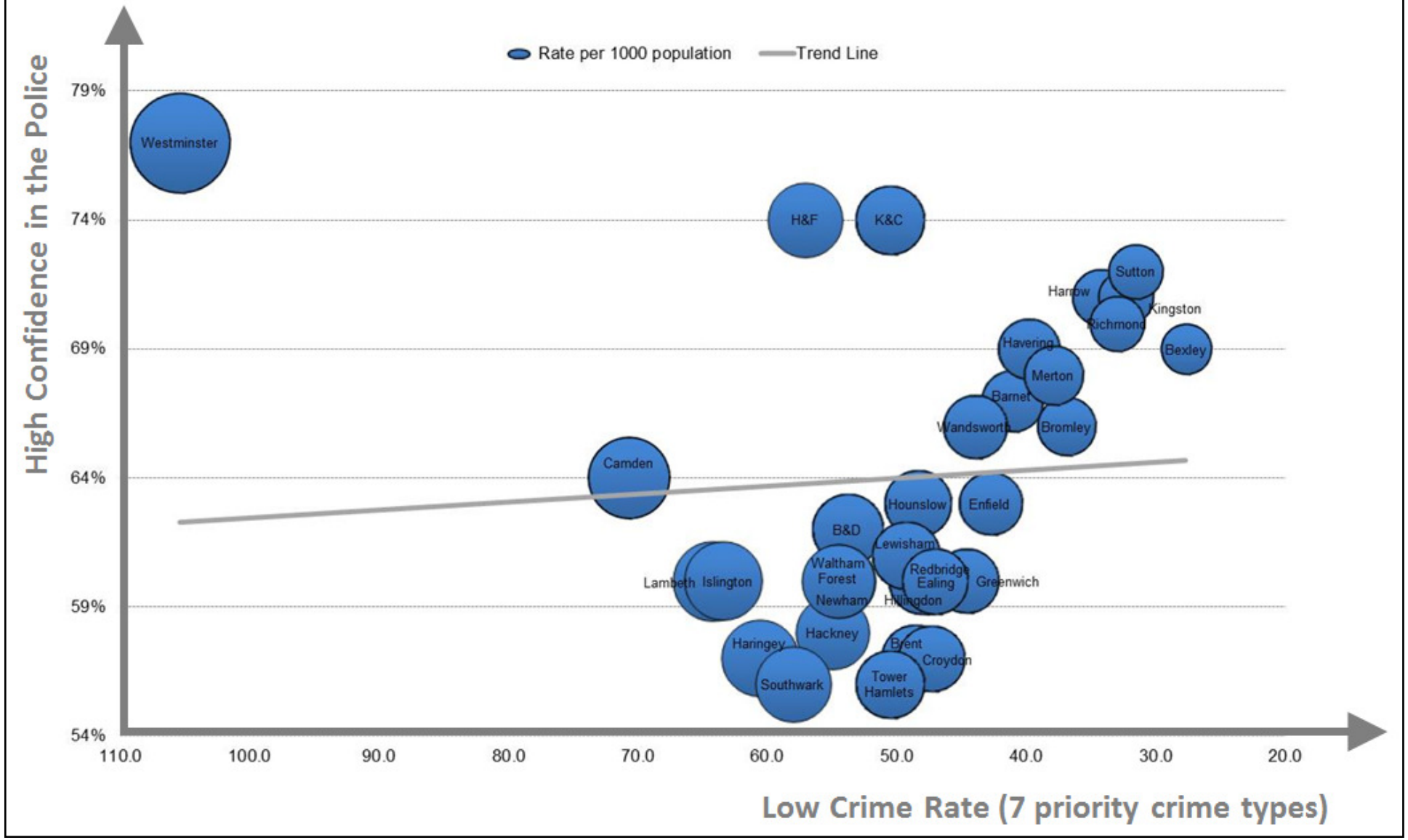
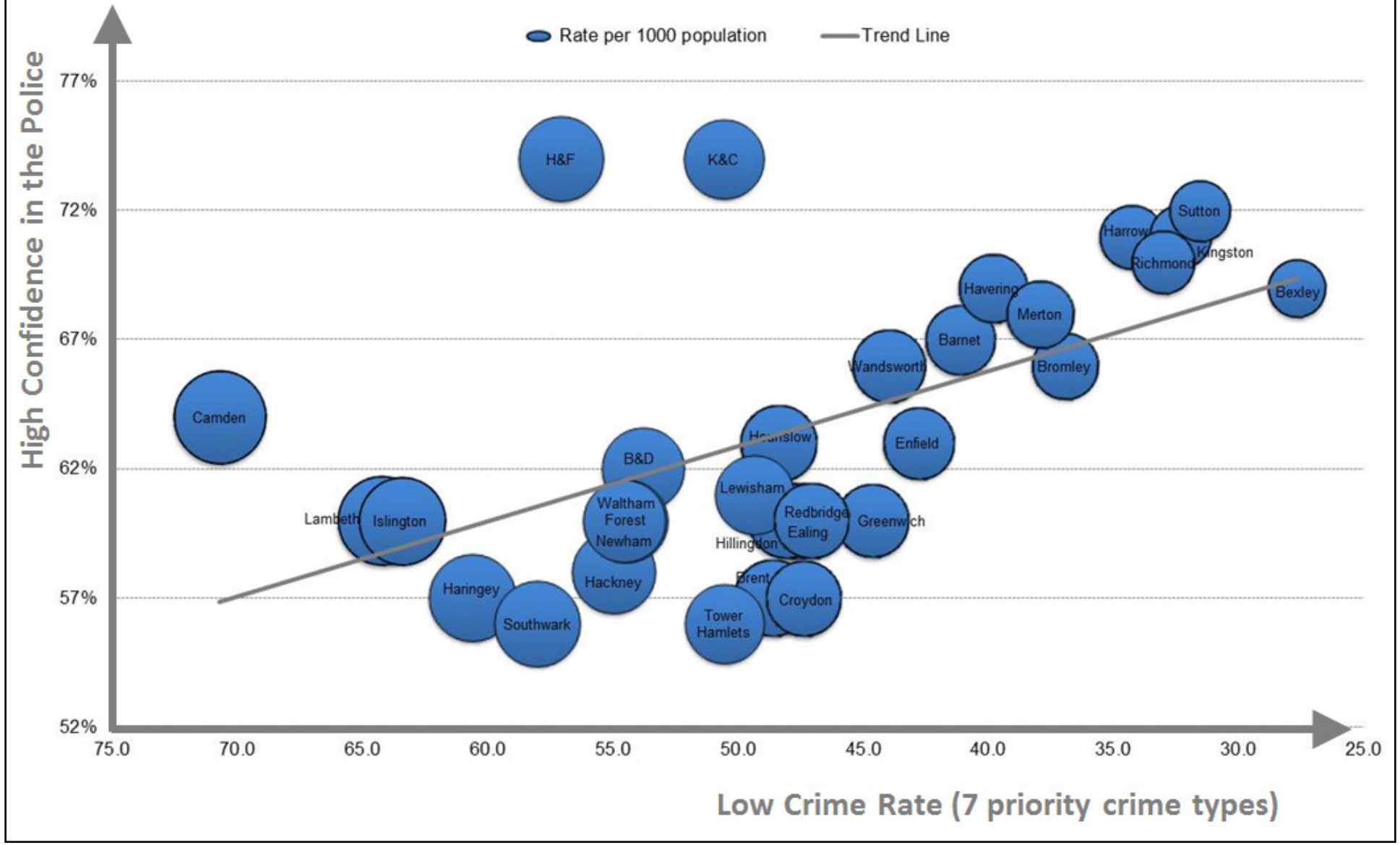
As can be seen, crime has reduced since the beginning of the Mayoral term. The PAS indicates that at the same time, public confidence has recorded a decrease of 1% since the previous quarter (rolling 12 month figure).



The graphs below illustrate borough performance on both crime levels (rate per 1000 population) 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 Haringey, Southwark and Hackney.

CONFIDENCE AND CRIME
CURRENT BOROUGH PERFORMANCE (INCLUDING WESTMINSTER)



CONFIDENCE AND CRIME
CURRENT BOROUGH PERFORMANCE (EXCLUDING WESTMINSTER)