

MPS Performance Report – July 2002

This report compares performance for the period April-July 2002 vs April-July 2001. A full list of performance measures is provided at Annex A.

POLICING PLAN PRIORITIES

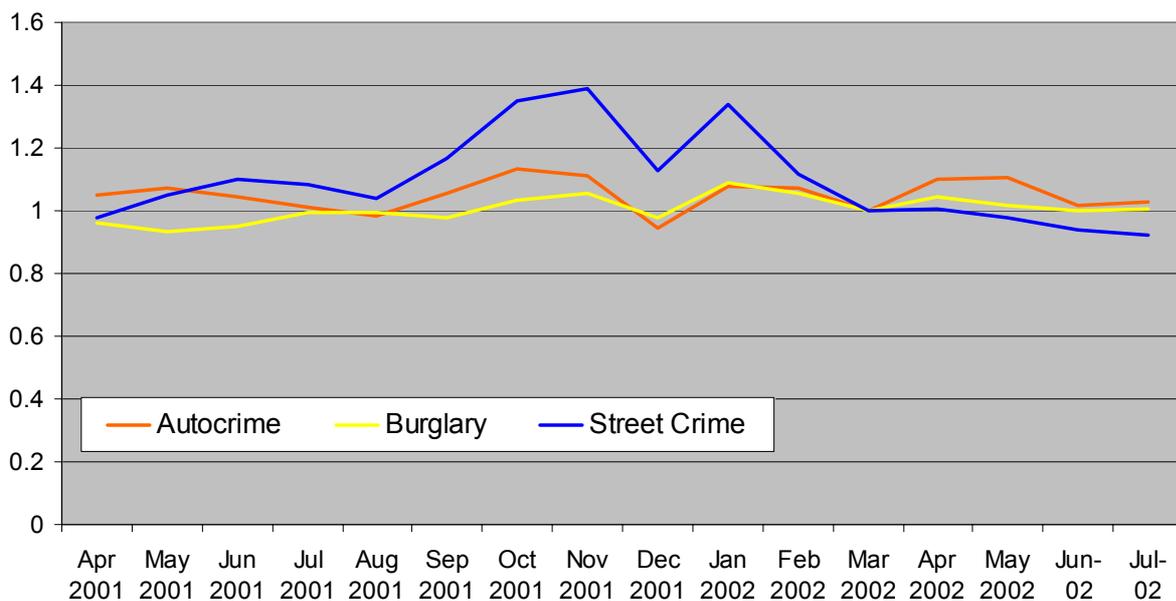
To increase the security of the capital against terrorism

- 1 The counter-terrorism target to deal with 80% of scenes to a very good standard is on target, with 84.9% (of 93) cases graded very good.

To create safer communities for Londoners

- 2 Performance against crime reduction targets is promising with regards to the decrease in street crime and a reduction in the increase of burglary and autocrime.
- 3 For the four months April-July, recorded street crime is down 8.6% on April-July 2001. The July total is 4,786, little more than June despite the extra day in the month. During 2001/02, an average of 192 offences was recorded per day. During April to July 2002 this figure has reduced to 161 offences.
- 4 The fifteen Safer Streets boroughs taken together show a slightly larger fall of 9.1%.

MPS Volume crime levels (daily rate indexed to March 02)

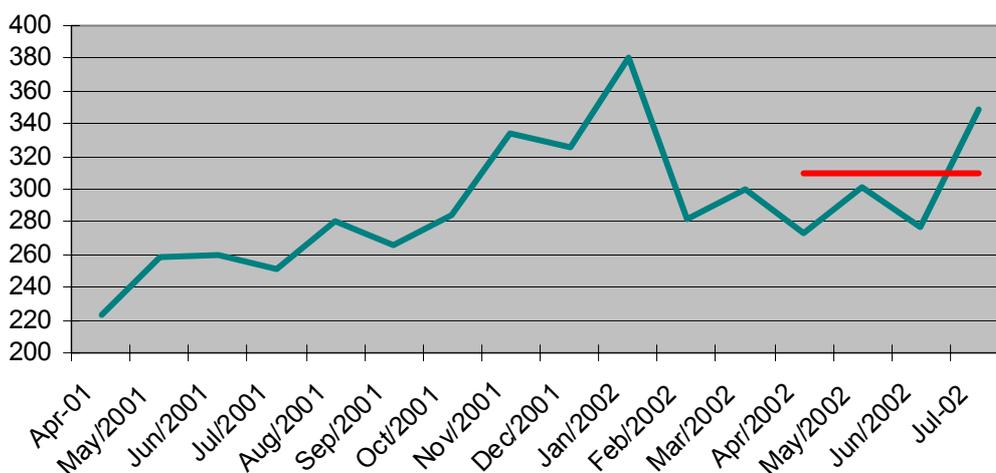


- 5 With four months complete, there is a 5.9% increase in burglary. This equates to a 9.2% increase in non-residential burglary and a 3.8% increase in residential burglary.
- 6 The four month total of autocrime offences recorded is 1.7% up on April-July 2001, or 2.0% up on the average four months last year. Safer Streets boroughs are collectively up 3.5% with the other boroughs showing an overall decrease.
- 7 Judicial disposal rates for street crime and burglary have increased from the rates recorded in 2001/2. In July 2002, the burglary JD rate was 14.1% and 11.5% year to date, above the 11.0% target. Closer examination of burglary JDs in July reveals that 42.8% of judicial disposals were TICs (Taken Into Consideration).

Table 1: Volume Crime JD rates	Street crime	Burglary	Autocrime
2002-3 target	10%	11%	5%
April-July 2002	9.4%	11.5%	4.2%
2001-2002	8.0%	10.0%	4.3%
April-July 2001	8.4%	9.5%	4.4%

8 There were 349 gun related violent crime offences in July 2002. Apart from January 2002 this is the highest monthly figure recorded in the last 24 months. It is the first time this financial year that the level has increased beyond the 310 average level set in the policing plan (shown as a red line for April - July 2002 only). However, the average number of gun related violent crime offences during April-July 2002 is 300, i.e. on target.

Chart 2: MPS Gun Related Violent Crime Offences



9 The Public Attitude Survey results reveal that during the first quarter of 2002/03 (April – June), the response to the question – “how much do you fear crime?” yielded the following data:

Great deal: 9%, A fair amount: 31%, Not very much: 42%, Not at all: 16%.

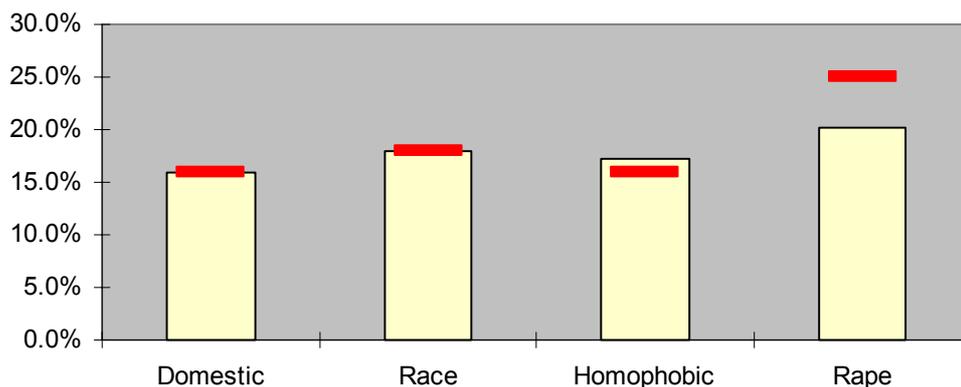
The fear of crime for the first quarter of 2002/03 is 40% against a target of reducing it to 35%.

The MPS is achieving the target with regards to increasing public satisfaction with mobile patrols (36% April 02 – June 02), but not meeting the target to increase satisfaction with foot patrols recording 16% against a target of 20%. These first quarter figures are based on small samples and later figures will be more reliable.

To improve the police response to vulnerable victims

10 Judicial disposal targets for domestic violence, homophobic and race crime are being met so far in 2002/03. Despite the rape JD target not being achieved so far this financial year (20.1%), in July 2002 the target of 25% was achieved.

Chart 3: Hate Crime Judicial Disposal rates



11 The first quarter customer satisfaction results are now available. The target to achieve parity between the level of satisfaction of those reporting all crime and the level of satisfaction for victims of racist crime is not being achieved. The difference is 11.6% between April – June 2002, this is an increase of 3.9% on the 2001/02 level.

To tackle youth offending

12 The proportion of PYOs dealt with from arrest to charge within two days (67.9%) during this time period (April – July 02) is similar to the 2001/02 level and is below the 70% target. The proportion of PYOs dealt with from charge to first court listing within seven days for the first four months of this year is just above the 71% target.

13 In 1996, the Government pledged to halve the time from arrest to sentence for persistent young offenders. The average time was 142 days in 1996 and now stands at 68 days nationally. MPS performance is improving. The average number of days from arrest to sentence for PYOs recorded between January-March 02 stands at 82 days. This is an improvement when considering that in quarter 1 in 2001 the average number of days from arrest to sentence was 109.

OTHER MPS PRIORITIES

14 Customer satisfaction survey results show that none of the customer satisfaction targets are being attained. The percentage of callers satisfied with the MPS’ initial response to 999 calls during the first quarter was recorded at 78.6%, against the target of 85% and the percentage of victims satisfied with the MPS’ service at the scene of a traffic accident was recorded at 89.1%, against a target of 90%. The percentage of victims satisfied with our initial response to a violent crime is particularly low for this quarter, recording a satisfaction rating of 68.9% against a target of 80%.

NATIONAL CRIME RECORDING STANDARDS

15 With four months data, estimation of the NCRS impact remains indicative. Analysis suggests that NCRS has caused an increase in total crime in the range 3-11%.

Craig Cook
21st August 2002

MPS Corporate Performance Summary - key performance measures	Performance		Assessment of performance				Current trend	
	2001/2	2002/3 to date	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very good	Deteriorating	Improving
JULY 2002								
Policing Plan Priorities								
To increase the security of the capital against terrorism								
To manage 80% of scenes to a very good standard	n/a	84.9%				X		
To create safer communities for Londoners								
To reduce street crime by 0%	+38.3%	-8.6%			X			X
To reduce burglary by 1%	+3.2%	+5.9%		X				
To prevent any increase in autocrime	+3.0%	+1.7%		X				
To achieve a JD rate of 10% for street crime	8.0%	9.4%		X				
To achieve a JD rate of 11% for burglary	9.8%	11.5%			X			
To achieve a JD rate of 5% for autocrime	4.3%	4.2%		X				
To prevent gun related violent crime from further increases (+10%)	+33.9%	+20.8%			X		X	
To reduce fear of crime to 35%	36%	40%		X				
To increase satisfaction with foot patrols to 20%	15%	16%		X				
To increase satisfaction with mobile patrols to 35%	33%	36%			X			
To improve the police response to vulnerable victims								
To achieve a JD rate of 18% for racist crime	17.0%	18.0%			X			
To achieve a JD rate of 16% for homophobic crime	15.3%	17.2%			X		X	
To achieve a JD rate of 16% for domestic violence	15.0%	16.0%			X			
To achieve a JD rate of 25% for rape	22.5%	20.1%		X			X	
To achieve parity of satisfaction for victims of racist crime and victims of all crime	7.7%	Difference = 11.6%		X				
To implement the action plan following the Climbie enquiry		Note 1						
To tackle youth offending								
Youth offending rates	tbc	tbc						
Offences with child victims	tbc	tbc						
PYO reoffending rate	tbc	tbc						
PYO arrest to charge within two days (70%)	67.2%	67.9%		X				
PYO charge to first court listing within seven days (71%)	71.4%	71.7%			X			
PYO charge to sentence in 71 days	94 days (Q4 2002)	82 days (Q1 2002)						X
Other operational performance								
Response								
To respond to 75% of immediate incidents within 12 minutes	72.5%	72.4%		X				
To answer 80% of 999 calls within 15 seconds	73.6%	71.8%		X				
Drugs								
To refer 3,000 offences into treatment	4628	418 (April 02)						
Class A drugs JDs	2414	789 (+4.5%)			X			X
Stop-search								
Gap in arrest rate between white and non-white	1%	0.4% (Note 2a)			X			
Overall profile of those stopped compared with Londoners (see note 2b)	1:3.7	1:3.9 (Note 2a)						
Serious crime								
Homicide clear-up rate	72.8%	71.0%			X		X	
Road traffic								
To reduce the number of collisions involving serious death or injury to 0.73 per 1,000 popn	0.75	0.66* (Apr-May 02)		X				

MPS Corporate Performance Summary - key performance measures	Performance		Assessment of performance				Current trend	
	2001/2	2002/3 to date	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very good	Deteriorating	Improving
JULY 2002								
Quality								
To satisfy 85% of callers with our response to 999 calls	79.2%	78.6%		X				
To satisfy 80% of victims with our initial response to a violent crime	72.7%	68.9%		X			X	
To satisfy 90% of victims with our initial response to a burglary dwelling	83.7%	83.3%		X				
To satisfy 90% of victims with our service at the scene of a traffic collision	90.9%	89.1%			X			
Number of complaints against police officers recorded and % substantiated	5066 (3.5%)	1401 (4.0%)			X			
Complaints dealt with in 120 days	4008 (June 01 – March 02)	1365			X			X
Impending prosecutions	10,071 provisional	8193 (Note 3)		X				
No-crime rate	4.6% (January-March 2002)	4.9% (April – July 2002)						
Non-operational performance								
Human resources								
To attain police officer sickness levels below 9 days per officer	10.5	9.8* (April-June 02)		X				
To attain civil staff sickness levels below 10 days per officer (excl t/w)	11.0	10.2* (April-June 02)		X				
To attain traffic warden sickness levels below 16 days per officer	19.4	19.5 *(April-June 02)		X				
To recruit 3,500 police officers	2748	887			X			
Time from application to offer	30 weeks	42 weeks (July 02)						
Time from offer to Hendon	4.8 weeks	No data available						
To recruit 563 female police officers (22.5% of total recruits)	2748 (19.7%)	185 (20.87%)			X			
To attain a police officer VEM strength of 7.9%	4.84%	4.89%		X				
Police officer voluntary leavers in first 5 years (6.5%)	8.46%	7.33% (July 02)		X				
Police officer voluntary leavers 5–30 years (2.8%)	2.66%	2.42% (July 02)			X			
Civil staff turnover (excl traffic wardens)	1061.12	277.02						
Financial management								
Revenue budget spend (note 5)	u/s £8,618	U/S £8.8 million			X			
Capital budget spend (note 6)	u/s £22,049k	No underspend			X			

- All information shown for 2002/3 is April 2002 to July 2002 unless otherwise stated.
- The assessment of performance shows whether the target is likely to be met (good / very good) or not (poor / very poor).
- Where a current trend is shown, performance is either improving or deteriorating from the level shown. Last 3 months average (May – July 02) compared with the previous 3 months average (February – April 02). Reference only made to those items where the level exceeds –5% or +5%.

* Annualised figure

Note 1: Waiting for recommendations to arise from the Climbie enquiry.

Note 2(a) The most reliable and up to date position is May 2002. June figures still being validated.

Note 2(b) white stop rate: non-white stop rate. Stop rate calculation: Number of stop/searches of white/non white persons per 1000 white/non white population.

Note 3: As at the 1st July 2002 excluding warrants and ongoing cases.

Note 4 & 5: April – June 2002.