

**Corporate Performance
Analysis Unit**

MPS

END OF YEAR PERFORMANCE SUMMARY 2002/03

Dated: June 2003

Year End Performance Summary 2002/03

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TO CREATE SAFER COMMUNITIES FOR LONDONERS

Total Notifiable Offences

Target (none set)	Achievement	
	FY 2002/03 (compared with 2001/02 where applicable)	FY 2001/02 (compared with 2000/01 where applicable)
Total Notifiable Offences	+2.2%	+6.3%
Judicial Disposals	12.6%	11.8%

Offences

No target was set for total notifiable offences, however, considering the background to the introduction of the National Crime Reporting Standards (NCRS) the increase in total notifiable offences has been reduced to 2.2% from over 6% this financial year.

NCRS

It was anticipated that NCRS would have the effect of increasing recorded crime. During the year, the MPS has been monitoring this effect and estimates that total recorded notifiable crime has increased by between 6.5% and 17.4% as a result of NCRS.

If the MPS estimate of the effect of NCRS on total notifiable crime is taken into account, then the true picture would show a reduction in TNO.

Judicial Disposals

Again, whilst no specific target was set relating to judicial disposals of total notifiable offences, the MPS managed to improve from a JD rate of 11.8% to 12.6%.

Street crime

Target	Achievement	
	FY 2002/03 (compared with 2001/02)	FY 2001/02 (compared with 2000/01)
To prevent any increase in street crime offences.	-15.8%	+38.3%
To achieve a JD rate of 10%	8.6%	8.0%

Offences

Street crime has been the subject of separate performance reports to both the Performance Review Committee and the MPA's Planning Performance and Review Committee during the year.

As a result of the historical increases in street crime over previous years Operation Safer Streets (OSS) was introduced in February 2002. This operation initially focused on the nine boroughs with the highest concentration of street crime and was expanded to include a further six boroughs in April 2002.

In the first six months of the financial year, street crime offences fell by over 11%. The highest reduction in street crime offences was however, recorded during April 2002 - December 2002 at over 19%. In recent months this level of reduction has reduced slightly to end the year at 15.8%, but this is still well in excess of the target set for the year.

Judicial Disposals

The judicial disposal rate has also improved on last year, rising from 8.0% to 8.6%. However, this still remains below the target set for the year of 10%. However, the judicial disposal rate for robbery of personal property increased from 9.8% (2001-02) to 11.4% (2002-03), well above the target.

Youth Involvement in Street Crime

A recent paper presented to PRC focused on youth offending and victimisation. This paper highlighted the links between youths committing crime and youths the victims of crime. It was particularly noted that there had been more than a 30% reduction in the number of youths accused of street crime offences. A strong correlation was made linking this reduction with Operation Safer Streets, the downward trend being evident from February 2002. The following graph taken from that report illustrates that the number of both adult and juvenile victims fell dramatically during the first phase of Operation Safer Streets.

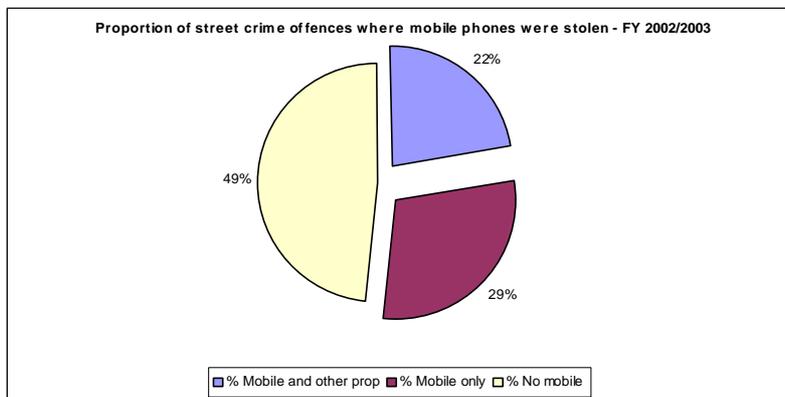


It can also be seen that whilst the number of adult victims then stabilised, the number of youth victims continued to fall for a further five months. A similar pattern for offenders would seem to indicate that what was being witnessed was a reduction in youth on youth crime.

The reason for this remains unclear. Operation Safer Streets seems to have been a catalyst for the initial reductions, but a good many other initiatives were in play during this period involving a number of other agencies. The impact these initiatives may have had could well have contributed to the continual downward trend.

Mobile phones

The following chart indicates that mobile phones continue to feature in more than half the number of street crime offences.



The fact that mobile phones still represent an easy target for street crime, is an indication that they continue to be a desirable item carried by most people, easily concealed when stolen and capable of being used as a commodity to purchase other goods.

The recent campaign by the government to stop mobile phones being re-programmed and hence reduce their value to the thief appears to have had little effect. This will need to be viewed against the recent introduction of mobile phones capable of taking pictures and video recording. Technology advancement makes the latest mobile phone even more desirable than the previous model and hence more attractive to the thief.

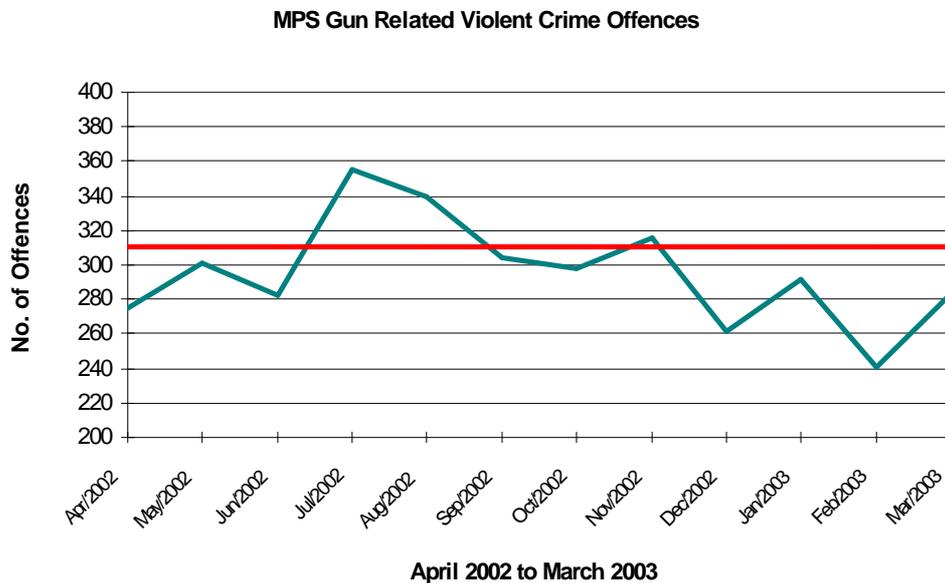
Gun related violent crime

Target	Achievement	
	FY 2002/03 (compared with 2001/02)	FY 2001/02 (compared with 2000/01)
To limit the increase in gun related violent crime to no more than 10%	+2.8%	+33.9%

Offences

2001/02 saw a 33.9% increase in gun related violent crimes in the MPS compared with the level during 2000/01. Public consultation and media interest meant that concern over the rise in gun crime was increasing. The MPS set a target designed to limit the rise in gun related violent crime to no more than 10%.

In order to achieve this target, the MPS set a monthly target of no more than 310 offences. This meant that an end of year target of no more than 3720 was to be achieved. The following graph charts the progress towards that target throughout the year.



The MPS met the 2002/03 target by recording 3548 offences, 172 offences fewer than what was set. Compared to the previous year's figure of 3452 offences this equates to

only an additional 96 offences. This compares favourably to the previous year, which saw a rise of over 700 offences.

The overall increase in gun related violent crime for the end of the financial year is 2.8%, well below the target set.

The following table gives a breakdown of the different categories of crime and the change in the number of offences where a firearm was reported as being carried at the time of the offence.

Year	01/02	02/03	Difference	% change
Violence Against the Person Total	1 207	1 482	275	22.8%
Sexual Offences Total	21	38	17	81.0%
Robbery Total	2 278	2 085	-193	-8.5%
Grand Total	3 506	3 605	99	2.8%

It can be seen that there were increases in the number of offences involving firearms for both "Violence Against the Person" and "Sexual Offences". However, the number of "Robbery Offences" involving a firearm actually fell. Nevertheless, whilst the number of recorded robbery offences where a firearm was carried fell, the number of instances of robbery where a firearm was carried and was reported as being fired actually increased by nearly 17%.

This apparent increase in the willingness to use a firearm when carried during the course of the commission of an offence is even more noticeable for street crime offences (particularly in the category of personal robbery) where the number of firearms actually fired increased by 24% (239).

National Firearms Amnesty

One of the initiatives carried out during the year to try to combat the apparent increase in the number of firearms available on the streets for use during the commission of crime was the firearms amnesty. The MPS took part in this national campaign and a total of 3,189 firearms together with 75,606 rounds of ammunition and 680 other weapons was handed in during the month long campaign.

Burglary

Target	Achievement	
	FY 2002/03 (Compared with 2001/02 where applicable)	FY 2001/02 (Compared with 2000/01 where applicable)
To reduce burglary offences by 1%	-2.2%	+3.2%
To achieve a JD rate of 11% for burglary	12.2%	10.0%

Offences

There was an overall 2.2% reduction in burglary offences across the MPS in 2002/03. This compares with an increase of 3.2% in 2001/02.

When burglary is broken down, it can be seen that residential burglary decreased by 2.3% (with 1694 fewer offences) and non-residential burglary reduced by 2.2% (with 906 fewer offences).

Safer Homes

The introduction of Operation Safer Homes is believed to have made a significant contribution to the achievement of these burglary reductions. OSH was formally launched on 28th October 2002 with 13 priority boroughs specifically focussed upon using the deployment of pan-London resources. Examining the performance of boroughs collectively since the end of October reveals that, whilst rises in offences occurred in November and January 2002/03, these can be attributed to seasonal increases, historically seen in the winter months and have in fact been lower in 2002/03 than experienced in previous years. Furthermore, in the last five months of FY 2002/03 since the introduction of the operation, the number of offences recorded in OSH boroughs collectively has reduced by 9% (Specifically for the period Nov 02 – Mar 03 when compared to Nov 01 – Mar 02).

A further investigation indicates that performance across the boroughs varies enormously, with a total of just 18 boroughs (four OSH boroughs) achieving the MPS burglary reduction target of -1%. Of these, Sutton was the best performing borough with a burglary reduction of 20.5%, followed by Lambeth whom recorded an 18.4% reduction, with the three boroughs recording the largest reductions all situated in South London.

Judicial Disposals

In relation to the burglary JD rate in 2002/03, whilst on a monthly basis the MPS JD rate has been somewhat changeable, the overall target was still comfortably met with a judicial disposal rate of 12.2%. Furthermore, alongside fewer burglary offences being committed, the actual number of JDs recorded during 2002/03 grew substantially and was 20.3% higher than achieved during 2001/02 (13890 JDs compared to 11547).

Examining borough specific performance, it can be seen that 19 boroughs achieved the MPS corporate target of an 11% judicial disposal rate. Of these Islington was the best

performing borough with a 19.3% JD rate, followed by Richmond Upon Thames (17.1% JD rate). Of the 13 OSH boroughs, eight achieved the corporate JD target.

Five-Year Targets

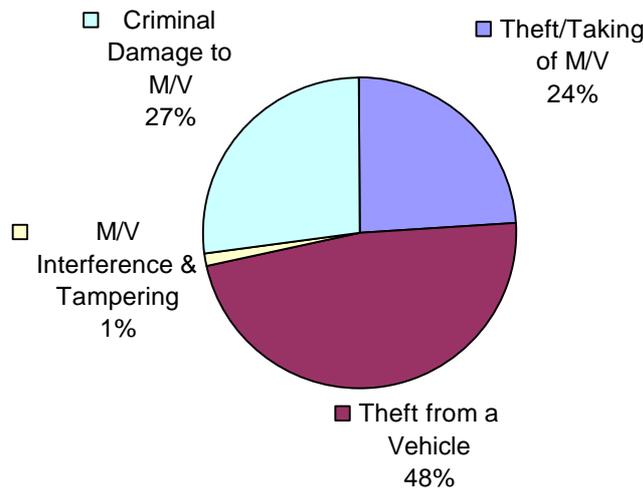
The MPS set a long-term reduction target for burglary of 10% by 2004/05 (based on the level in 1999/00). Between 1999/00 and 2002/03 there has been an 8.6% reduction in burglary. Assuming achievement of the 2003/04 policing plan target (4% reduction on 2002/03) the total reduction on 1999/00 will have achieved the target set and equate to 12%.

Autocrime

Targets	Achievement	
	FY 2002/03 compared with 2001/02	FY 2001/02 compared with 2000/01
To achieve 0% growth in autocrime offences	-1.2%	+3%
To achieve a JD rate of 5%	4.3%	4.3%

Autocrime offences have seen a 1.2% reduction during this performance year achieving the corporate target of 0% growth. A breakdown of the type of offences, as shown in the chart below has revealed that the largest decrease occurred in the taking of a motor vehicle (6%), whilst the small category of interference with a motor vehicle increased by 6%. A separate paper is presented to PPRC on autocrime performance.

Breakdown of Autocrime Offences 2002/03



Letter box burglaries involving car thefts

There were a total of 186 letterbox burglaries in 2002/03 where a car was stolen and 100 where the car keys were taken without the vehicle. This method and property type stolen does however, only account for 0.3% of the total MPS burglaries committed in 2002/03.

Car Jacking

This method has received a lot of media coverage over the last year, with a number of London's celebrities being amongst the victims. There were a total of 663 car jackings in 2002/03, with a range from 2 to 93 committed on individual boroughs. Surprisingly inner London recorded the lowest levels, Westminster (3%), Kensington & Chelsea (0.3%) and Hammersmith & Fulham (0.3%). The highest number were recorded in Newham (93) accounting for 14% and Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest each recording 7.5% of the total committed. Trends for this type of crime show a downward trend between May and September and then a slow increase until December, when offence numbers peak.

Police Community Support Officers

PCSO's were introduced to the MPS in September 2002 with 200 officers deployed to Westminster. Then from January 2003, PCSOs were distributed to further units, Heathrow and TfL. Their principal objectives were to provide: high visibility patrols, reassurance and developing confidence within the community, accessible presence with limited abstractions, support to Community Action Teams, help with problem solving and Intelligence gathering and to observe and report.

At the end of March 499 PCSOs were in post, against a Home Office target of 500. These officers are distributed across 15 boroughs, Heathrow and TfL.

Public Satisfaction

Target	Achievement	
	FY 2002/03	FY 2001/02
To reduce fear of crime to 35%	41%	36%
To increase satisfaction with foot patrols to 20%	15%	15%
To increase satisfaction with mobile patrols to 35%	33%	32%

There were no significant changes to the public satisfaction with either the levels of foot patrols or mobile patrols. However, the level of fear of crime did increase significantly from 36% to 41%. None of these public perception targets were reached.

TO TACKLE YOUTH CRIME

Target	Achievement	
	FY 2002/03 Apr 02–Mar 03 (Compared with 2001/02 where applicable)	FY 2001/02 Apr 01–Mar 02 (Compared with 2000/01 where applicable)
To reduce the number of youth accused by 3%	-15.3%	-0.7%
To place 44 police officers in schools	76	N/A

Youths Accused

There was an overall 15.3% reduction in the number of youths accused of crime in 2002/03 when compared to 2001/02, which clearly exceeds the MPS corporate target set of a 3% reduction.

In examining the driving forces behind this substantial decrease in numbers of youths accused, reductions are apparent in all headline crimes. Specifically during 2002/03 there has been a reduction of 31.4% in the numbers of youths accused of street crime, 23.6% in autocrime and 10.4% decrease in youths accused of burglary.

A further investigation into the overall youth accused indicator illustrates that although performance varies considerably between the boroughs, 26 boroughs were able to achieve the 3% reduction target. Of these specifically, Kingston upon Thames was the best performing borough with a 36.1% reduction, followed by Southwark and Merton who recorded a 33.9% and 33.8% decrease respectively in the number of youths accused of all crime.

Such reductions witnessed in numbers of youths accused and specifically of street crime are strongly associated with the introduction of Operation Safer Streets (OSH) phase I, however it appears that OSH overall has had little impact on youth crime during 2002/03. Furthermore, a number of other proactive and reactive initiatives (some of which are summarised below) have been launched by the MPS over the last two years, which have aimed both to divert youths away from crime and/or re-offending and may have contributed to the reductions witnessed. Analysis suggests that the reductions were not specifically linked to the start dates of any specific projects.

Safer Schools Partnership (SSP)

The second target set in relation to tackling youth offending in the MPS was to place 44 police officers into schools across the 15 Safer Streets boroughs. By the end of the 2002/03 this target had been comfortably achieved with a total of 76 officers working within 82 schools. 6 of these schools are actually based in three non-OSS boroughs, which have since been added to the 15 original boroughs, resulting in a total of 18 boroughs now being involved in the SSP scheme.

Newham has the largest number of schools to have established the SSP with 17 schools by the end of 2002/03, with each of these either having an exclusively posted officer or they were part of a 'family' of schools that were policed regularly by one or more officers. Ealing has the second largest number of schools involved in this developmental scheme with 13. An evaluation of the effectiveness and impact of the

SSP has been commissioned by the Youth Justice Board, with this due to take place in Summer 2003. Any good practice deriving from this evaluation will then be used to roll out a further programme into presently non-participating boroughs.

Other Initiatives

The implementation of other initiatives such as the restorative justice programme and youth inclusion projects (summarised below) are also believed to have had an impact on youth offending in the MPS. Although as noted above, reductions witnessed in the numbers of youths accused during 2002/03 do not link to the start dates of any specific projects.

The restorative justice programme is a Home Office research project, part funded by the MPS with three main objectives; to enable victim closure; prevent offender re-offending and to have an impact on the existing criminal justice structure. This project was launched on 9th September 2001 and has to date conducted over 120 conferences, mostly on serious crime.

Youth Inclusion Projects have been running in 12 MPS boroughs for just over a year (specifically in Barking and Dagenham, Brent, Camden, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Haringey, Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, Newham, Southwark and Wandsworth). These have been primarily focused on the 50 most at risk young people aged between 13-16yrs on the most deprived estates and aim to ensure their inclusion in mainstream activities.

PYO Targets

The proportion of PYOs dealt with from arrest to charge within two days (70.2%) for 2002/3 has achieved the 70% target. Furthermore, the proportion of PYOs dealt with from charge to first court listing within seven days (75.0%) remains comfortably above the 71% target. Data relating to the time from charge to sentence (collected nationally) is not yet available.

INCREASING THE SECURITY OF THE CAPITAL AGAINST TERRORISM

Target	Achievement	
	FY 2002/03 (Apr 02 – Mar 03)	FY 2001/02 (Apr 01 – Mar 02)
Number of terrorist attacks: target 0	0	0
The number of scenes managed to a very good standard: target 80%	75.9%	76.2%

The MPS target in 2002/03 for scene management involving suspect improvised explosive devices, was assessed by SO13 explosives officers. In numerical terms, the management of three scenes were assessed as poor or very poor, compared with eight in 2001/02.

A significant amount of resources were deployed to Heathrow during 2002/03 in support of increased terrorist awareness. The impact of this high visibility policing did not appear to have had any negative displacement effects on surrounding boroughs or volume crime in the area. The heightened arrangements included use of military personnel in support of the MPS. The use of troops is part of a long-standing contingency, authorised by the government under Operation Rainbow.

REDUCING DAMAGE CAUSED BY DRUGS

	Achievement	
	FY 2002/03 (% compared with Apr 01 -Mar 02)	FY 2001/02 (% compared with Apr 00 -Mar 01)
To increase the number of Judicial Disposals for supply and PWI of Class A drugs	+8.7%	+21.3%
To refer 3,000 offenders into treatment	3,322 (Apr-Jan02 03)	4,739

There were 2624 judicial disposals for supply and possession with intent to supply Class A drugs last year. This compares with 2414 during 2001/02.

Arrest referrals

The target to refer 3000 persons into specialist drug treatment service via arrest referral schemes was achieved with a record of 3322 offenders referred by January 2003. The 2001/02 figure shown in the table above has been updated from the figure of 3,568 given at the end of 2001/02. Although this indicates that the 2002/03 figure is currently lower than the true value due to late notification of referrals, comparisons using the former 2001/02 figure and an annualised figure for 2002/03, would suggest an increase of 11.7%.

TO IMPROVE THE POLICE RESPONSE TO VULNERABLE VICTIMS

Target	Achievement	
	FY 2002/03	FY 2001/02
To achieve a JD rate of 18% for racist crime	18.6%	17.0%
To achieve a JD rate of 16% for homophobic crime	18.0%	15.3%
To achieve a JD rate of 16% for domestic violence	16.9%	15.0%
To achieve a JD rate of 25% for rape	25.0%	22.5%
To achieve parity of satisfaction for victims of racist crime and victims of all crime	8.9%pt difference	7.7%pt difference
To implement the action plan following the Climbié inquiry	N/A	N/A

All four judicial disposal targets set for police response to vulnerable victims were achieved in the financial year 2002/03, with all four of these indicators seeing an improvement in performance between 2001/02 and 2002/03. Furthermore nine boroughs have met the corporate JD targets for race crime, homophobic crime and domestic violence (Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Haringey, Harrow, Havering, Lewisham, Newham, Richmond upon Thames and Sutton).

Racist crime

The racist crime JD rate target for 2002/03 has now been met in both 2002/03 and 2001/02 (previous target 17%). In addition examining monthly performance, with the exception of December 2002, this JD target rate has been achieved every month since October 2002. In total 18 boroughs attained the targeted 18% judicial disposal rate, with Haringey achieving the highest of these with a 32.1% JD rate, followed by Richmond upon Thames (29.6% JD rate).

Racist Crime Victim Satisfaction

In 2002/03 the MPS has seen a widening in the gap between the satisfaction levels recorded for victims of all crime and victims of racially motivated crime, with this gap now standing at 8.9% compared to 7.7% in 2001/02.

It is noteworthy however, that the two boroughs recording the smallest gap in satisfaction levels between victims of all crime and victims of racist crime also met all four hate crime judicial disposal targets for 2002/03. Specifically these are Sutton and Lewisham who both recorded a 0.1% gap in satisfaction levels.

Homophobic crime

The number of homophobic offences in 2002/03 was 1071, which was lower than that recorded in both 2001/02 and 2000/01. Furthermore, the JD rate for homophobic crime in 2002/03 increased by 2.7% on that achieved in 2001/02 and by almost 6.9 percentage points on the 2000/01 JD rate.

The JD rate achieved in boroughs varies enormously, although such differences could be due to the relatively small number of homophobic offences recorded in 2002/03, which would produce misleading percentage variations. Nevertheless, the highest JD rate was recorded at Brent with 56.3%, followed by Harrow and Sutton who both recorded a 50.0% JD rate. In addition sixteen other boroughs also achieved the corporate JD rate target of 16%.

Domestic violence

There were 61,439 domestic violence offences in 2002/03, which was 9.2% higher than the number of offences recorded in 2001/02. The JD rate for domestic violence offences has also increased each year, with the JD rate increasing by around 2% between 2002/03 and 2001/02. Once again Harrow recorded the highest JD rate with 35.7%, followed by Bromley (25.9% JD rate) and Haringey (25.3%). Overall however, 21 boroughs in total achieved the corporate 16% judicial disposal rate for domestic violence.

Child abuse

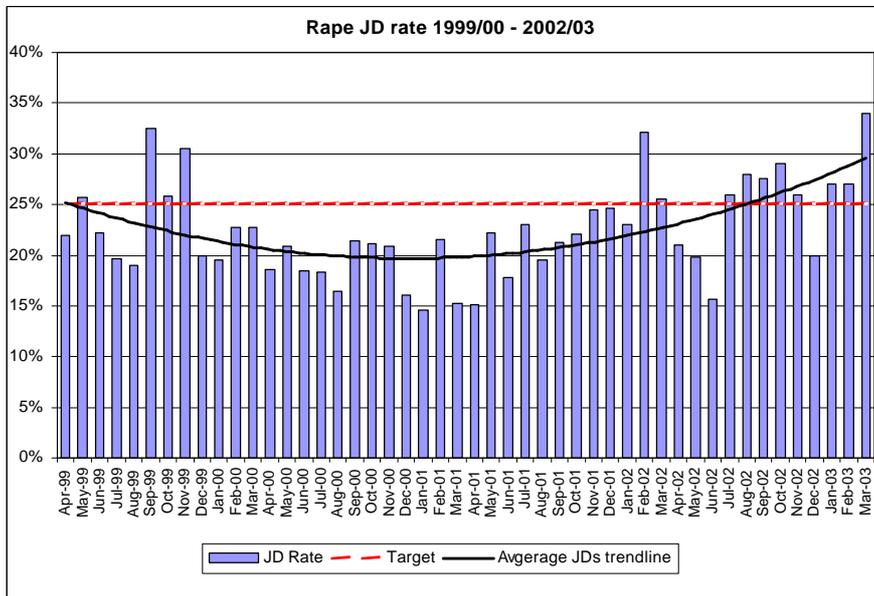
The policing plan included a target “to implement the action plan following the recommendations of the Climbié Inquiry”.

The Victoria Climbié Inquiry by Lord Laming published its findings in January 2003 and contained 108 recommendations in total. Due to the need for careful consideration of the report, it was not possible or appropriate to draw up and monitor an action plan before the end of the year.

Subsequently however, two of Lord Laming’s recommendations have specifically been used as measures in the 2003/04 policing plan to enable improvement to the protection and safety of children. These measures are based upon recommendation 93 (the number of cases where a supervisory officer is involved at the referral stage and subsequent strategy discussions during a joint investigation with social services into possible injury or harm to a child) and recommendation 94 (the number of cases where a supervisory officer manages from the outset the investigation of serious crimes against children).

Rape

There has been an evident upward trend in the judicial disposal rate since the summer of 2001 and it has continued to improve throughout 2002/03 as shown in the chart below.



Judicial Disposals

The 2002/03 judicial disposal rate for the MPS (25%), has achieved the corporate target of 25%. This is largely attributed to the significant number of JD's recorded in March 2003 (34%). The number of JD's recorded in March is the highest level experienced by the MPS in the last five years, which is a tremendous success since there has been a continuous increase in reporting over the last two years. For example 2002/03 recorded an increase of 20% in offences reported to the police compared with 2000/01, which is an average increase of 45 rapes a month.

There are a number of boroughs recording a significantly high JD rate, amongst the highest include Haringey and Enfield who have recorded over 40%. Enfield has achieved this success by fast tracking evidence, which has been proved to reduce the attrition rate. It can also be attributed to their judicious use of video interviewing of victims at the earliest stages, a concept, which is now being rolled out across the MPS.

Project Sapphire

Project Sapphire has been successful in implementing a significant part of its 3-year strategy since its inception in January 2001. This has included publication of a new corporate policy and the creation of dedicated SOITs across the MPS (17 of which have dedicated detectives). Sapphire also reviewed MPS training standards and consequently introduced a new training package for front line staff; It has created an

effective independent advisory group and is currently establishing two new Havens in London (Paddington and Whitechapel)

Sapphire has achieved national recognition for its work on victim care and its crime prevention initiatives. Crime prevention campaigns with the Mayor's office received extensive media coverage in 2002/03, for example featuring illegal mini cabs and the national drug awareness initiatives. It is strongly believed that the increased reporting of rape is partly attributable to these initiatives, which have increased public confidence in the police.

In terms of the remaining policing plan supporting activities the following have also made headway:

- Increased ethnic reporting is being encouraged by the establishment of the three havens, since evidence shows that ethnic minority victims prefer this method.
- Victim care questionnaires have yet to be evaluated, but have been completed.
- Forensic improvements have led to the appointment of a forensic co-ordinator responsible for reviewing forensic submissions and offering immediate advice to officers.
- A business case for a new Serious Crime Analysis Section (SCAS) unit has been accepted and is in the process of being implemented.
- Early evidence kits have been rolled out across the UK and a training package accompanies them for officers in London.

SUSTAINED ACTIVITIES FOR SERVICE DELIVERY

Emergency response

Target	Achievement	
	FY 2002/03	FY 2001/02
Percentage of public satisfied with police action in response to 999 calls (85% target)	78.3%	79.2%
Percentage of 999 calls answered within 15 seconds (80% target)	82.3%	73.6%
Percentage of immediate incidents attended within 12 minutes (75% target)	72.8%	72.5%

999 calls

The percentage of 999 calls answered within 15 seconds rose by 8.7% between 2001/02 and 2002/03, achieving the 80% target as did the MPS in 2000/01. Monthly performance figures exceeded 90% in November 2002, January and February 2003, made up for poorer performance figures earlier in the year.

Immediate incidents

Response times to immediate incidents improved slightly on 2001/02 however remained 2.2%points below the target.

Public satisfaction

Despite slight improvements in response times and considerable improvements in call answering, public satisfaction with police response in relation to 999 calls fell slightly in comparison with 2001-2 and did not meet the target.

Homicide

Target	Achievement	
	FY 2002/03	FY 2001/02
Clear-up rate for homicide	81.0%	72.8%

No policing plan target was set for homicide in 2002-3 however it remained a key internal performance measure, and there was an improvement in the clear-up rate of 8.2 %points, together with a slight reduction in homicide offences from 202 to 195. Also of interest is a reduction in homicides involving guns from 43 to 36. The profile of victim ages and methods of death did not change significantly.

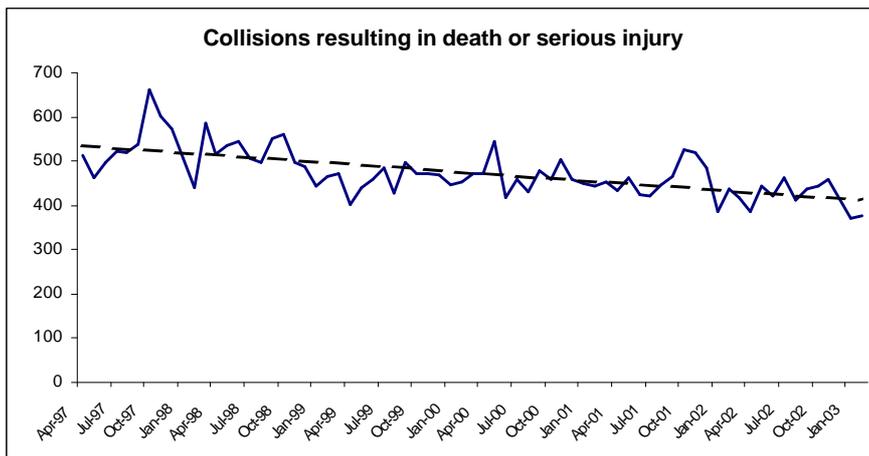
Reducing road casualties

Target	Achievement	
	FY 2002/03	FY 2001/02
The number of collisions resulting in death or serious injury	5058	5511
The number of collisions resulting in death or serious injury per 1000 population 0.73	0.71	0.77

**annualised figure using the performance of April-Feb 02/03*

2002/03 recorded 0.71 collisions resulting in death or serious injury per 1000 population. The target for 2002/03 to keep the level below 0.73 collisions per 1000 population was consequently achieved. The figure for 2002/03 also represented a decrease of 8.2% in the number of collisions resulting in death or serious injury compared to 2001/02.

The graph below shows the long-term trend from 1997 to 2002 and shows that there has been a gradual reduction in the level of collisions that have resulted in death or serious injury.



Stop and search

Note: At present data is provisional – March 2003 data is incomplete on some boroughs and will therefore be subject to upward revision.

	Achievement	
	FY 2002/03	FY 2001/02
The arrest rate relating to stop/searches of ethnic minority people (and number of searches)	14.5% (126,985)	16.6% (94,187)
The arrest rate relating to stop/searches of white people (and number of searches)	14.0% (130,635)	15.7% (101,270)
To achieve parity between arrest rates	0.4% difference	0.9% difference

No targets were set for stop and search for 2002-03 however the numbers of searches and subsequent arrests continued to be monitored, particularly in the context of Operation Safer Streets activity.

There was a slight improvement in the difference between arrest rates, moving from a 0.9% difference in 2001/02 to a 0.4% difference by 2002/03. The arrest rate for ethnic minority people fell by 2.1% and the rate for white people fell by 1.7%.

Overall the number of searches increased, both for white and non-white people, with a larger increase in searches of non-white people.

It should be noted that on Safer Streets boroughs, the number of searches conducted per 1000 resident population in 2002/2003 was substantially greater than the MPS overall total. On OSS boroughs there were 53.6 searches per 1000 population compared to 36.7 in the MPS overall. When examining the number of arrests resulting from these searches, the arrest rate on OSS boroughs, at 13.7%, is slightly lower than the MPS rate.

DEVELOPMENTAL PRIORITIES

Recruitment

Target	Achievement	
	FY 2002/03	FY 2001/02
The number of police officers recruited compared to the target (3439)	3489	2748

The recruitment figure for police officers shows a 27% increase in comparing 2002/03 with the previous year. This improvement also exceeds the set target by 50 more recruits, with a figure of 3489.

Diversity

To increase the number of female police recruits

The MPS failed to achieve the 22.5% strength target of female police officers recruited into the MPS by 2002/03. The numerical target was to recruit 788 female police officers and the MPS recruited only 708 recording a percentage female strength of 20.3% of total police recruits. This has remained relatively stable throughout 2002/03, however it has improved from 19.7% for 2001/02.

To increase the strength of visible ethnic minorities (VEM) in the police

The number of VEM officers as a percentage of police strength was 5.5% against a raised target of 7.9%. Whilst this target was not reached, the percentage of VEM officers has increased steadily over the time period from 4.8% in 2001/02.

Sickness

Target	Achievement	
	FY 2002/03	FY 2001/02
Number of days lost through sickness per police officer: target 9 days	9.7	10.5
Number of working days lost through sickness per civilian employee (excluding traffic wardens): target 10 days	10.9	10.8
The average number of days sickness for traffic wardens: target 16 days	19.7	19.4

Total working days lost (WDL) due to sickness in the MPS for 2002/03 was 396,163, which is a decrease of 1.6% on 2001/02. Traffic wardens had the highest level of sickness per person, slightly higher than 2001/02. The single biggest category of sickness in the MPS is musculo-skeletal, this is cited in 34% of days lost, whilst Mental health disorders are cited as the cause in 18%.

Although the targets have not been met, there have been some improvements, notably in the level of sickness among police officers. The targets for police officers and civil staff remain the same in 2003/04. For traffic wardens, the target is now 18.5 total working days per officer and the new target for PCSOs is 10 per officer.

Police

Police officers lost 266,004 working days due to sickness during the financial year. This is equivalent to 9.7 total working days per officer, a 3.8% decrease from 2001/02 when the WDL per police officer was 10.6. The police officer target for the year was 9 days. PC's make up 66% of the force and they account for 72% of WDL among police officers.

Civil (excluding Traffic Wardens and PCSO's)

Civil staff lost 116,339 working days due to sickness in the financial year. Per person, there were 10.9 WDL, no change from 2001/02. Fifty nine per cent of civil staff are female, whereas 69% of civil WDL are attributable to female staff.

Traffic Wardens

Traffic wardens lost 12,647 working days due to sickness in 2002/03. This is an average of 19.7 days per person. Although working days lost for traffic wardens has decreased by 0.3% since 2001/02, WDL per traffic warden has increased from 18.6 to 19.7. Female traffic wardens accounted for 69.7% of the working days lost; they make up 43% of employees.

Police Community Support Officers

PCSO's were introduced in September 2002 and their first sicknesses were recorded in October. From October to March, there were 1,173 working days lost by PCSO's. Per person, there are 4.2 working days lost. When the PCSO's were first introduced, the sickness levels were very low but they increased recently. There was no target for PCSO sickness during the financial year as they are a new category of staff; the target for 2003/04 is 10 days per person.

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

Target	Achievement	
	FY 2002/03	FY 2001/02
To satisfy 80% of victims with our initial response to a report of a violent crime	78.3%	79.2%
To satisfy 90% of victims with our initial response to a burglary dwelling	71.2%	72.7%
To satisfy 90% of victims with our service at the scene of a traffic collision	90.9%	90.5%

Customer satisfaction generally declined very slightly last year. Following concern expressed both in the MPS and MPA regarding the general difficulties in reaching survey-based measures, a short joint MPS-MPA project has been supported by PPRC, looking to improve the way the organisations respond to survey-based information.

Corporate Performance Analysis Unit
DCC2(4)
June 2003

MPS Corporate Performance Summary - key performance measures	Performance		Assessment of performance			
	2001/2	2002/3	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very good
2002-2003						
Policing Plan Priorities						
To increase the security of the capital against terrorism						
To manage 80% of scenes to a very good standard	76.2%	75.6%		X		
To create safer communities for Londoners						
To reduce street crime by 0%	+38.3%	-15.8%				X
To reduce burglary by 1%	+3.2%	-2.2%			X	
To prevent any increase in autocrime	+3.0%	-1.2%				X
To achieve a JD rate of 10% for street crime	8.0%	8.6%		X		
To achieve a JD rate of 11% for burglary	10.0%	12.2%				X
To achieve a JD rate of 5% for autocrime	4.3%	4.3%		X		
To prevent gun related violent crime from further increases (+10%)	+33.9%	+2.8% (see note 3)			X	
To reduce fear of crime to 35%	36%	41%		X		
To increase satisfaction with foot patrols to 20%	15%	15%		X		
To increase satisfaction with mobile patrols to 35%	33%	32%		X		
To improve the police response to vulnerable victims						
To achieve a JD rate of 18% for racist crime	17.0%	18.6%			X	
To achieve a JD rate of 16% for homophobic crime	15.3%	17.9%				X
To achieve a JD rate of 16% for domestic violence	15.0%	17.0%			X	
To achieve a JD rate of 25% for rape	22.5%	25.0%			X	
To achieve parity of satisfaction for victims of racist crime and victims of all crime	7.7%	8.9% pt. diff		X		
To implement the action plan following the Climbié enquiry		Not yet applicable				
To tackle youth offending						
To reduce the number of youth accused by 3%	-0.7%	-15.3%				X
To place 44 police officers in schools	-	76				X
PYO arrest to charge within two days (70%)	67.2%	70.2%			X	
PYO charge to first court listing within seven days (71%)	71.4%	75.0%			X	
To reduce the average time for PYO charge to sentence to 75 days	80 days (last qtr fy01-02)	85 days (Apr-Dec 2002)		X		
Other operational performance						
Response						
To respond to 75% of immediate incidents within 12 minutes	72.5%	72.8%		X		
To answer 80% of 999 calls within 15 seconds	73.6%	82.3%			X	
Drugs						
To refer 3,000 offenders into treatment	4,739	3,322 (Apr-Jan 02/03)				X
Class A drugs JDs	2,414	2,624 (+8.7%)				
Stop-search						
Gap in arrest rate between white and non-white	1%	0.4%				
Overall profile of those stopped compared with Londoners (see Note 1)	1:2.3	1:2.4				
Serious crime						
Homicide clear-up rate	72.8%	81.0%				
Road traffic						
To reduce the number of collisions involving death or serious injury to 0.73 per 1,000 population	0.75	0.71* (Apr-Feb 03) (note 2)			X	

MPS Corporate Performance Summary - key performance measures	Performance		Assessment of performance			
	2001/2	2002/3	Very poor	Poor	Good	Very good
2002-2003						
Quality						
To satisfy 85% of callers with our response to 999 calls	79.2%	78.3%		X		
To satisfy 80% of victims with our initial response to a violent crime	72.7%	71.2%		X		
To satisfy 90% of victims with our initial response to a burglary dwelling	83.7%	82.8%		X		
To satisfy 90% of victims with our service at the scene of a traffic collision	90.9%	90.5%			X	
Number of complaints against police officers recorded and % substantiated	5,179 (3.5%)	4,310 (3.8%)				
% of 'live' public complaints dealt within 120 days	59% (Jun 01 – Mar 02)	60%				
Impending prosecutions (excluding warrants and ongoing cases)	10,071	4,754				
No-crime rate	4.6% (Jan - March 02)	4.8% (Jan – March 03)				
Non-operational performance						
Human resources						
To attain police officer sickness levels below 9 days per officer	10.5	9.7		X		
To attain civil staff sickness levels below 10 days per officer (excl t/w)	10.8	10.9		X		
To attain traffic warden sickness levels below 16 days per officer	19.4	19.7	X			
To recruit 3,439 police officers – % against target in brackets	2,748	3,489 (101.5%)				X
Time from application to offer	30 weeks	45 weeks				
Time from offer to Hendon	4.8 weeks	11 weeks				
To recruit 788 female police officers (22.5% of total recruits)	542 (19.7%)	708 (20.3%)		X		
To attain a police officer VEM strength of 7.9%	4.8%	5.5%		X		
Police officer voluntary leavers in first 5 years (6.5%)	8.5%	8.3%		X		
Police officer voluntary leavers 5–30 years (2.8%)	2.7%	2.2%			X	
Civil staff turnover (excl traffic wardens & PCSOs)	1063.16 (10.3%)	809 (7.4%)				
Financial management						
Revenue budget spend	u/s £8,618	u/s £20.7 million (April-Jan 02/03)				
Capital budget spend	u/s £22,049k	u/s £19.1 million (April-Dec 02)				

- All information shown for 2002/3 is April 2002 to March 2003 unless otherwise stated.
- The assessment of performance shows whether the target is likely to be met (good / very good) or not (poor / very poor).

* Annualised figure

Note 1 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 2: The 2001 UK Census figure for London has been used in calculating this figure.

Note 3: Percentage increase calculated against 2001/2 monthly average rather than the year to date figure.