MOPAC | MAYOR OF LONDON
OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

ENFIELD SAFER NEIGHBOURHOOD BOARD PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Contents

For further information on this document please see the 'Understanding and Using Data' products at https://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/policing-crime/our-work/community-engagement/safer-neighbourhood-boards

MOPAC | MAYOR OF LONDON
OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

RECORDED CRIME *(DATA TO (SEPTEMBER 2015)*

Data is for rolling year to date (August 2015 compared to the same 12-month period last year.

Figure 1: MPS recorded crime in Enfield (October 2015)[1]

OCT-SEPT	2013/14	2014/15	% change	MPS % change
Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs)	22,522	22,428	-0.4%	4.0%
MOPAC Priority Offences				
Violence with Injury	2,146	2,385	11.1%	9.8%
Robbery (Total)	811	883	8.9%	-8.0%
Burglary (Total)	3,210	2,830	-11.8%	-9.8%
Theft From Person Offences	473	462	-2.3%	2.1%
Theft/Taking Of MV Offences	809	635	-21.5%	2.6%
Theft From MV Offences	2,531	2,092	-17.3%	-11.4%
Criminal Damage Offences	2,039	2,144	5.1%	9.3%
MOPAC 7	12,019	11,431	-4.9%	-0.9%
Other Crime				
Violence Against the Person	5,502	6,604	20.0%	21.3%
Assault with Injury	1,534	1,717	11.9%	8.3%
Homicide	4	7	75.0%	9.0%
Burglary (res)	2,262	2,094	-7.4%	-10.7%
Burglary (non-res)	948	736	-22.4%	-8.2%
Robbery (Personal)	768	825	7.4%	-8.8%
Robbery (Business)	43	58	34.9%	1.4%
Motor Vehicle Crime	3,340	2,727	-18.4%	-7.6%
Rape	166	167	0.6%	12.9%
Serious Sexual Offences	241	296	22.8%	23.1%
Youth Violence	606	681	12.4%	10.8%
Serious Youth Violence	256	286	11.7%	7.6%
Gun Crime	61	77	26.2%	11.3%
Knife Crime	403	472	17.1%	5.2%
Knife Crime with Injury	147	112	-23.8%	11.0%
Domestic Abuse	2,300	2,769	20.4%	15.0%
Homophobic Crime	17	23	35.3%	27.1%
Racist & Religious Hate Crime	277	294	6.1%	21.9%
Disability Hate Crime	4	3	-25.0%	84.9%
Transgender Hate Crime	0	3	N/A	20.8%
Faith Hate Crime	24	26	8.3%	45.3%

Source: Metropolitan Police Service (MPS)

Year on year decrease **Year on year increase**

[1] The MOPAC Police and Crime Plan 2013-2016 sets a target to reduce key neighbourhood (or 'MOPAC 7') crimes by 20 per cent. The key neighbourhood or 'MOPAC 7' crime types are: violence with injury, robbery, burglary, theft from person, theft/taking of motor vehicle, theft from motor vehicle and vandalism (criminal damage). These seven crime types have been selected by MOPAC as they are: high volume, have a sizeable impact on Londoners and are clearly understood by the public. These crime types are also all victim-based offences and make up around half of all Total Notifiable Offences. These are not the only mayoral crime reduction priorities. See the MOPAC Police and Crime Plan (http://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/PoliceCrimePlan%202013-16.pdf) for details of all MOPAC priority areas.

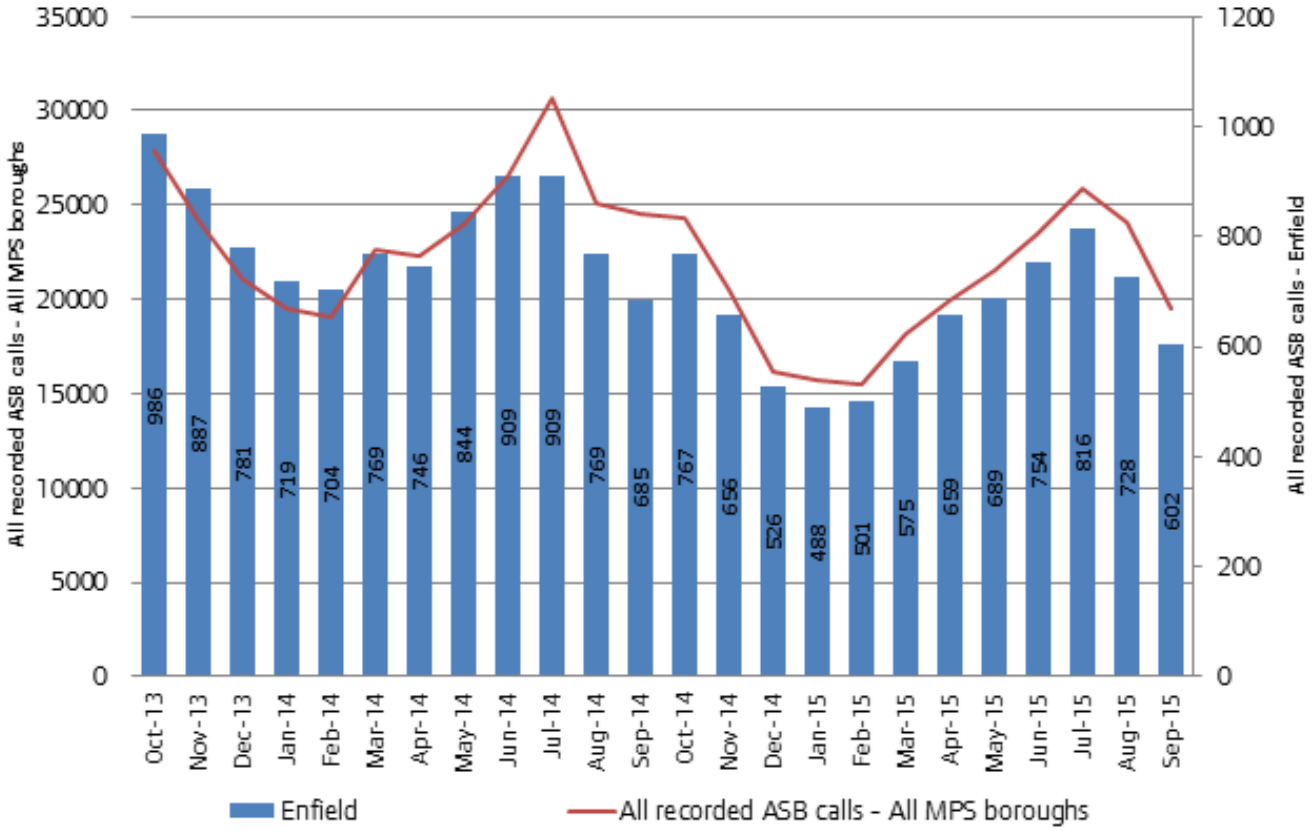
Glossary of crime definitions Home Office Counting Rules (HOCR) which are applied across the categories of recorded crime are available at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counting-rules-for-recorded-crime	
Total Notifiable Offences (TNOs)	A count of all offences which are statutorily notifiable to the Home Office. See HOCR 'notifiable offences list'
Violence with Injury	See HOCR 'violence against the person'
Robbery(Total/Personal/Business)	See HOCR 'robbery'
Burglary(Total/Residential/non-residential)	See HOCR 'burglary'
Theft From Person	See HOCR 'theft'
Theft/taking of Motor Vehicle/Theft From Motor Vehicle	See HOCR 'vehicle offences'
Criminal Damage	See HOCR 'criminal damage'
Violence Against the Person	See HOCR 'violence against the person'
Assault with Injury	See HOCR 'violence against the person'
Murder	See HOCR 'violence against the person'
Motor Vehicle Crime	Includes theft of and from vehicles.
Rape	See HOCR 'sexual offences'
Other Sexual Offences	Offences of rape of a female or male, sexual assault on a female or male, sexual activity involving a child, sexual activity without consent, sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder, abuse of children through prostitution and pornography, trafficking for sexual exploitation.
Youth Violence/Serious Youth Violence	Offences of Most Serious Violence, Gun Crime or Knife Crime, where the victim is aged 1-19. Youth Violence is defined in the same way, but also includes Assault with Injury offences. The measure counts the number of victims (aged 1-19) of offences, rather than the number of offences.
Gun Crime	Offences (Violence Against the Person, robbery, burglary and sexual offences) in which guns are used (i.e. fired, used as a blunt instrument to cause injury to a person, or used as a threat). Where the victim is convinced of the presence of a firearm, even if it is concealed, and there is evidence of the suspect's intention to create this impression, then the incident counts. Both real, and fake firearms, and air weapons are counted within this category.
Knife Crime	Offences of murder, attempted murder, threats to kill, manslaughter, infanticide, wounding or carrying out an act endangering life, wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm without intent, actual bodily harm, sexual assault, rape or robbery where a feature code identifying weapon usage (countable as knife crime) has been added to the crime report.
Knife Crime with Injury	Offences of knife crime where a knife or sharp instrument is used to injure.
Domestic Abuse	Any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults, aged 16* and over, who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender and sexuality *Before April 2013 the minimum age was 18.

Hate crimes are offences which are flagged as having a hate element when recorded by police. A crime can have more than one hate flag attached to it. For example, an assault could have both a homophobic and disability element. This crime would be included in the homophobic offence count as well as in the disability offence count. Therefore, adding up all the hate crime categories may result in multiple counting of a single offence.	
Homophobic Hate Crime	Any incident which is perceived to be homophobic by the victim or any other person, that is intended to impact upon those known or perceived to be lesbian, gay, or bisexual and that constitutes a criminal offence.
Racist & Religious Hate Crime	Any incident which is perceived by the victim or any other person to be racist, or due to the victim's religion or beliefs. A Racist and Religious Hate Crime is a Racist and Religious Hate Incident that constitutes a criminal offence.
Disability Hate Crime	A Disability Hate Crime is any incident that is perceived by the victim or any other person to be due to the person's disability and that constitutes a criminal offence.
Transgender Hate Crime	Transgender Hate Crime is any incident that is perceived by the victim or any other person to be due to the person being transgender and that constitutes a criminal offence.
Faith Hate Crime	Faith Hate crime encompasses aspects of crime motivated by religion and can be an aggravator or aggravating feature of any other crime. If *one* of the following criteria regarding religiously aggravated crimes is satisfied then it is a Faith Hate Crime: a. at the time of committing the offence, or immediately before or after doing so, the offender demonstrates towards the victim of the offence hostility based on the victim's membership (or presumed membership) of a religious group; OR b. the offence is motivated (wholly or partly) by hostility towards members of a religious group based on their membership of that group.

ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR (ASB) *(DATA TO SEPTEMBER 2015)*

- ASB data is the total number of calls received from the public recorded as ASB, rather than number of ASB incidents recorded by police which is not available. This adheres to the national Home Office counting standards.
- The graph below includes calls recorded on the MPS Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system or Contact Handling System (CHS) classified as ASB, excluding duplicate reports (where more than one person reports the same incident).
- ASB may be reported via a number of channels at borough level including to Safer Neighbourhoods Teams (SNT), local authorities or Registered Social Landlords, some of which may not be captured on CAD or CHS, therefore the data below may not reflect the whole picture of ASB.

Figure 2: MPS recorded ASB calls in Enfield and the MPS as a whole (data to September 2015)



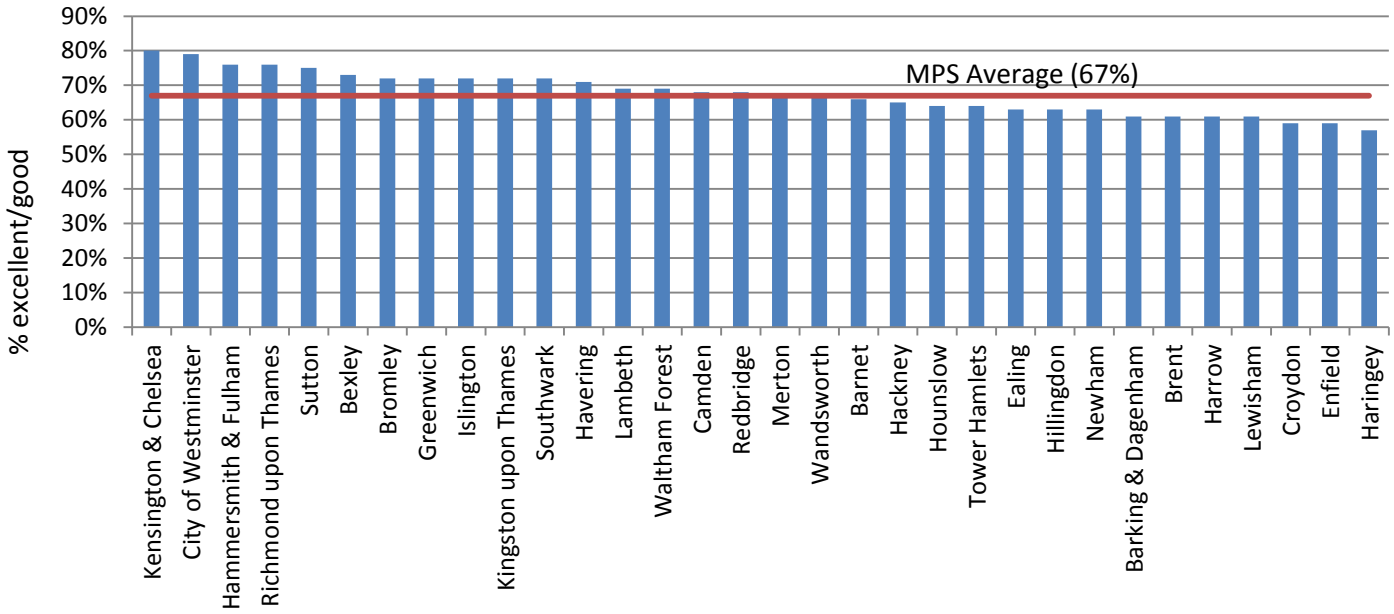
Source: MPS/London Datastore

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE & VICTIM SATISFACTION *(DATA TO QUARTER 2 (SEPTEMBER) 2015/16)*

Confidence in borough policing is measured via the percentage of respondents answering 'excellent' or 'good' to the question in the Public Attitude Survey (PAS)[2]: "Taking everything into account how good a job do you think the police in this area are doing?"

Most recent (rolling 12 months to quarter 2 (September) 2015/16) PAS results in Enfield show confidence currently at 59%. This is below the MPS average (67%). The graph below shows the Enfield position compared to other MPS boroughs.

Figure 3: Public confidence by borough, rolling 12 months to quarter 2 2015/16



Source: PAS

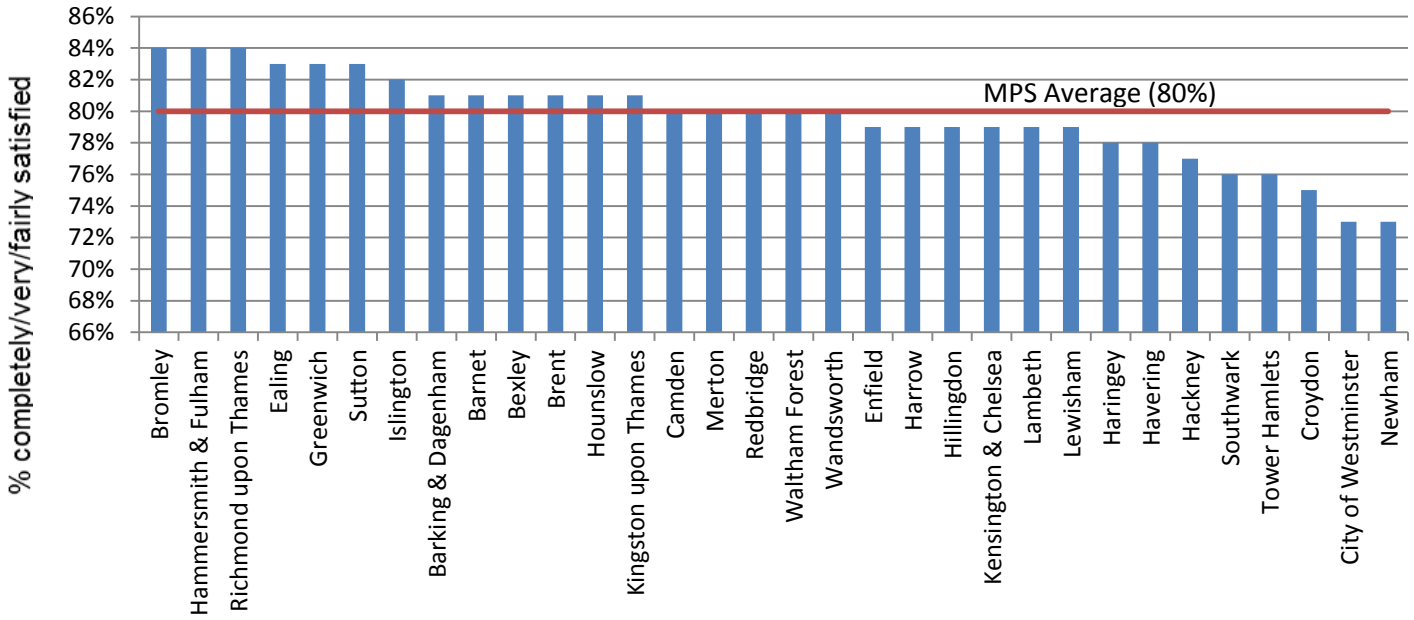
Satisfaction with borough policing is measured via the percentage of respondents answering 'completely', 'very' or 'fairly' to the question in the User Satisfaction Survey (USS)[3]: "Taking the whole experience into account, are you satisfied, dissatisfied or neither with the service provided by the police in this case?"

Most recent (rolling 12 months to quarter 2 (September) 2015/16) USS results in Enfield show overall satisfaction currently at 79%. This is below the MPS average (80%).The graph below shows the Enfield position compared to other MPS boroughs.

[2] The PAS explores the views of residents across London around crime, ASB and policing issues via face to face interviews with over 12,800 respondents per year. More information about public confidence in the MPS including the MPS Confidence Model detailing the drivers of confidence is available at http://www.met.police.uk/about/performance/confidence.htm.

[3] The USS measures crime victims' satisfaction with a specific instance of their contact with the MPS via telephone interviews with approximately 16,500 victims per year.

Figure 4: Satisfaction by borough, rolling 12 months to quarter 2 2015/16



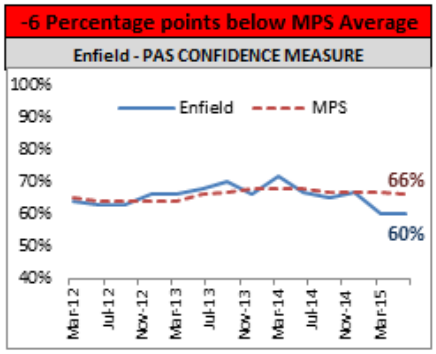
Source: USS

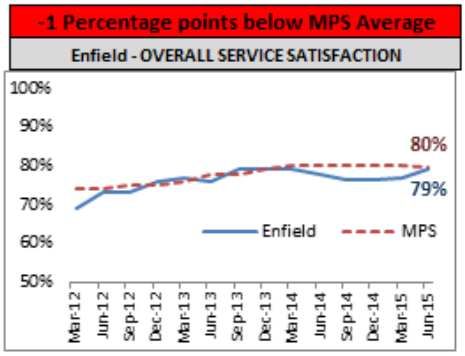
There is a 5 percentage point gap in satisfaction levels of white and Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) victims in Enfield (white 81%, BME 76%). The MPS average is 6 percentage points.

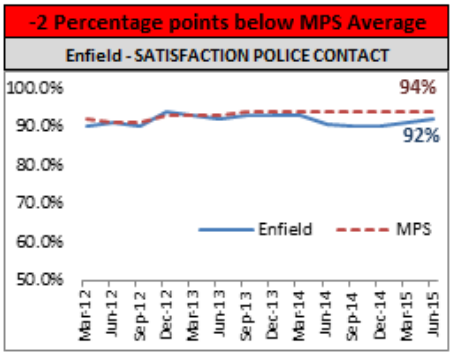
The USS is the most reliable indicator of victim satisfaction with different aspects of service received during contact with the police.

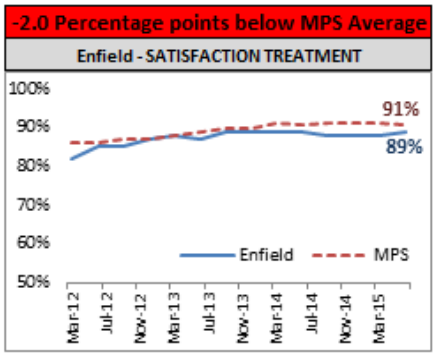
Figure 5 below sets out public confidence and victim satisfaction overall, and satisfaction with ease of contact, police actions, treatment, and follow up in Enfield since March 2012.

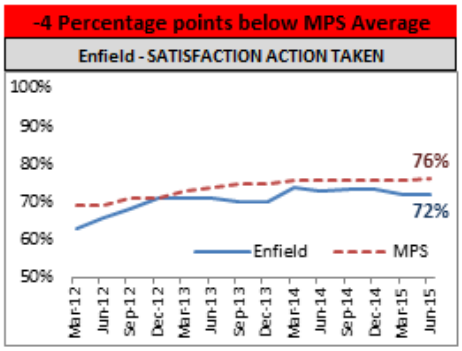
Figure 5: Public confidence and victim satisfaction in Enfield(data in graphs below is to quarter 1 (June) 2015/16)

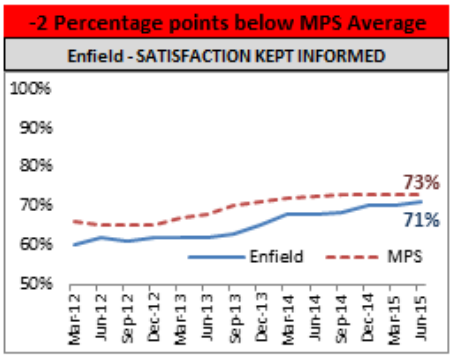












Source: PAS & USS

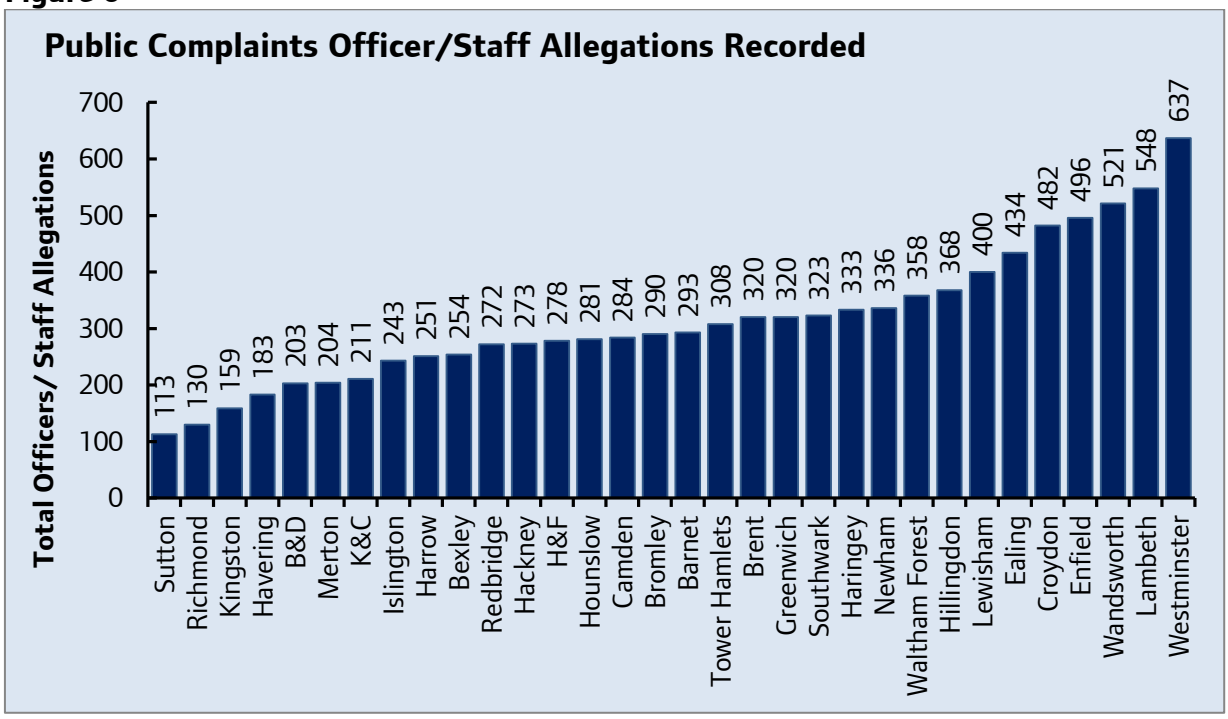
COMPLAINTS AGAINST BOROUGH OFFICERS/STAFF *(DATA TO SEPTEMBER 2015)*

Public complaints officer/staff allegations (October 2014 – September 2015)

Allegations are an interpretation of officer/staff behaviour at the incident. Officer/staff allegation measure counts the total allegations against each officer/staff involved (for example one complainant could make one allegation involving two different officers. This would be counted as two officer allegations).

Enfield recorded a total of 496 public complaint allegations over the last 12 months. The graph below shows the Enfield position compared to other MPS boroughs.

Figure 6

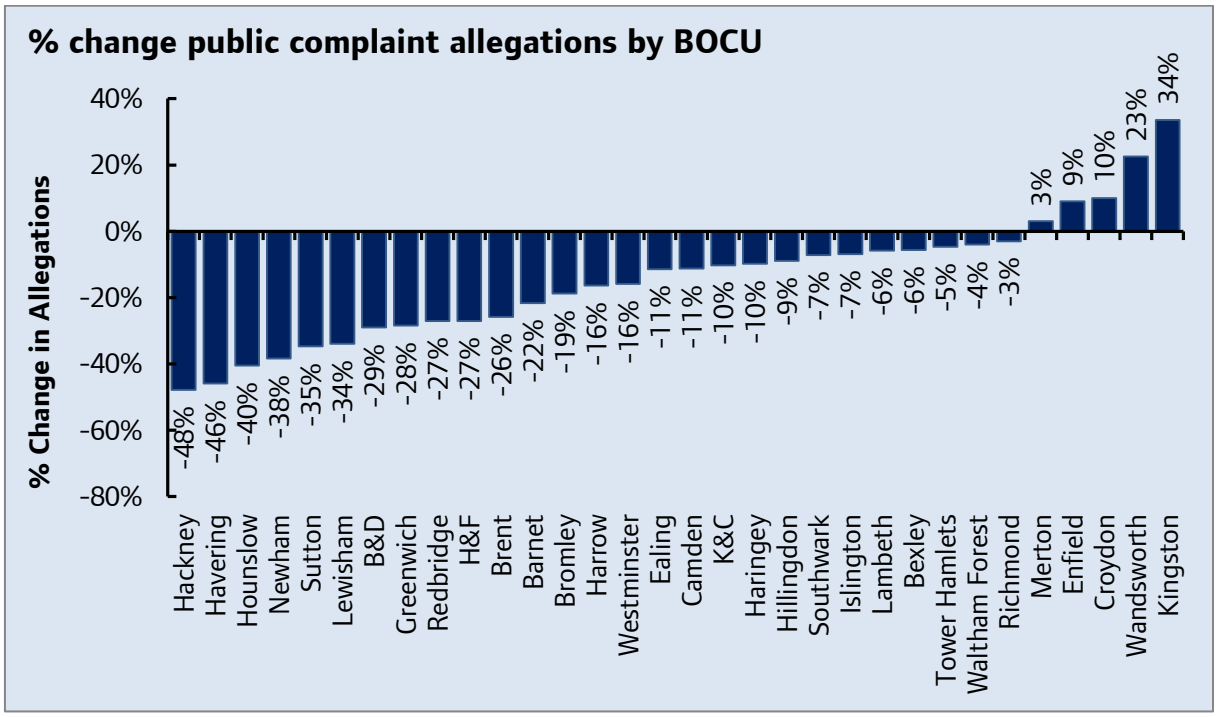


Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

The graph below illustrates the percentage change in the number of allegations recorded over the last 12 months (October 2014 – September 2015) as compared with the same 12 month period last year. As can be seen, 5 boroughs have recorded an increase in the number of complaints in the last 12 months.

Enfield recorded an increase of 9% in the number of recorded complaint allegations.

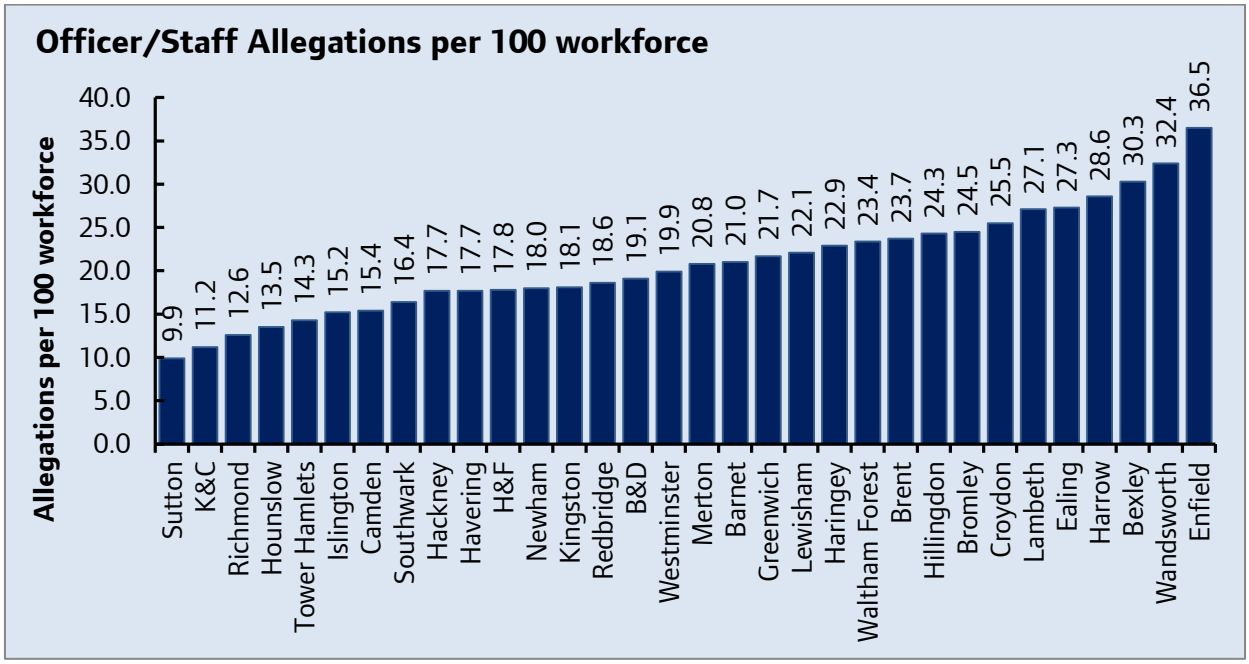
Figure 7



Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

The graph below shows the average number of officer/staff allegations per 100 workforce. This calculation is used to allow even comparison between those boroughs with a large/small workforce. As can be seen, Enfield recorded a rate of 36.5 allegations per 100 workforce. The graph below shows the Enfield position compared to other MPS boroughs.

Figure 8



Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

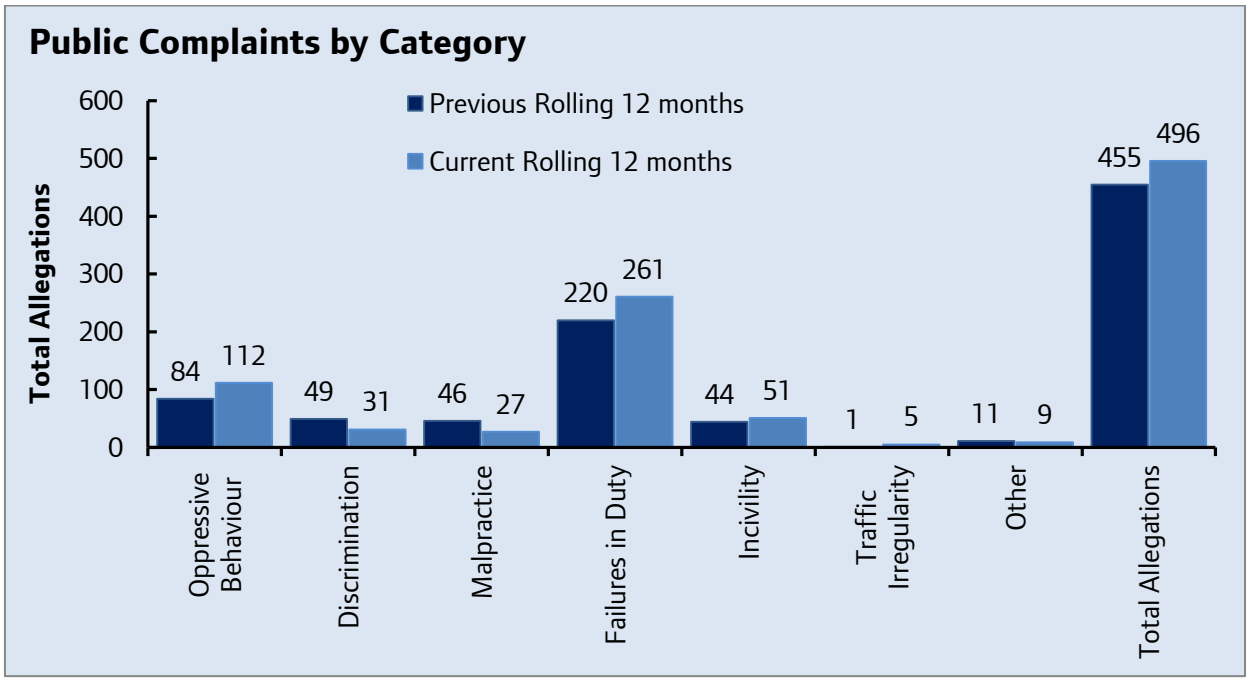
Enfield allegation type

The graph below provides a breakdown by allegation type of all complaint allegations recorded in Enfield over the last 12 months (October 2014 – September 2015).

As can be seen, Failures in Duty account for the highest proportion (53%) of total public complaints allegations. This increased by 19% in the rolling 12 month period.

Oppressive Behaviour accounts for 23% of total public complaints allegations. Oppressive Behaviour complaint allegations have increased by 33% in the rolling 12 month period.

Figure 9



Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

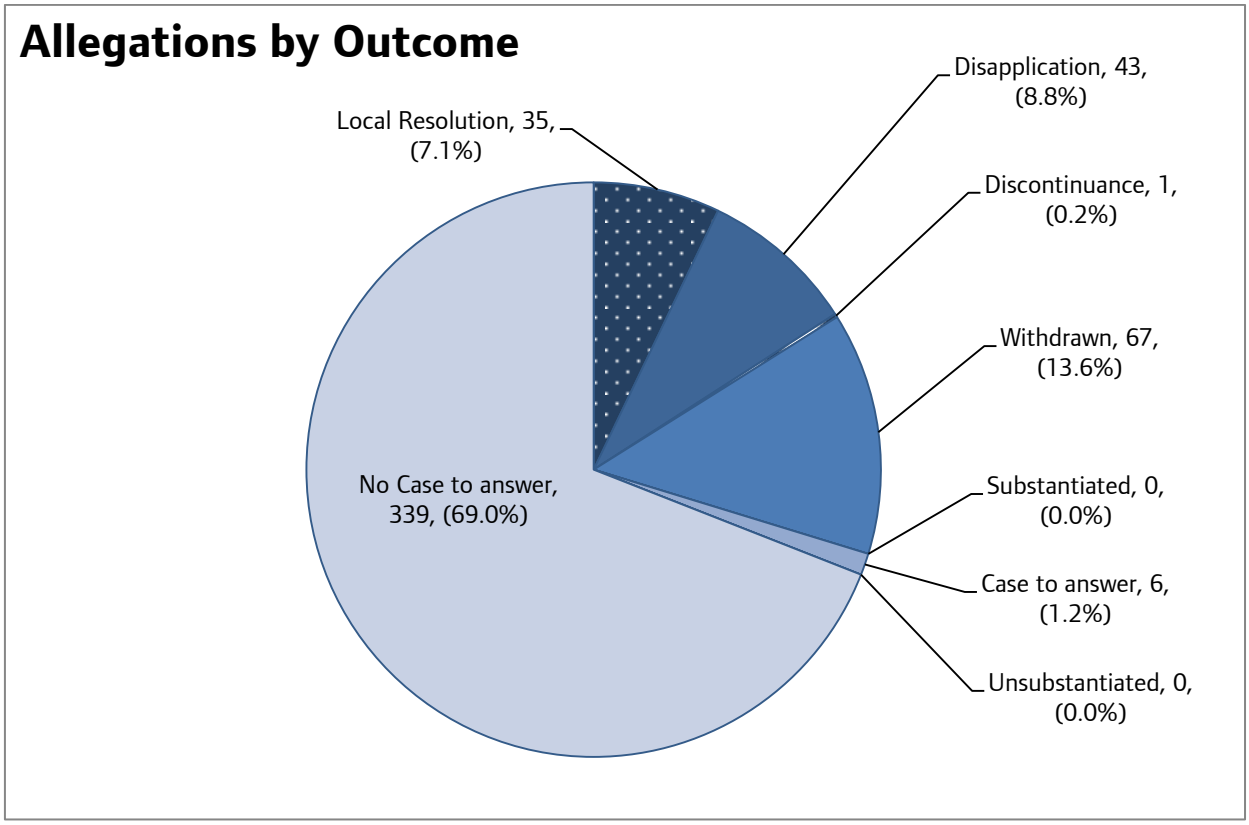
Glossary of complaints categories	
Oppressive Behaviour	Including serious non-sexual assault, sexual assault, other assault, oppressive conduct or harassment, unlawful/unnecessary arrest or detention, and other sexual conduct.
Discrimination	Acts towards an individual that a person serving with the police may have come into contact with whilst on or off duty, which amount to an abuse of authority or maltreatment or lack of fairness and impartiality. Includes acts committed on grounds of another person's nationality, ethnicity, sexual orientation or religion.
Malpractice	Including irregularity in relation to evidence/perjury, corrupt practice or mishandling of property.
Failures in Duty	Including breach of Code A PACE on stop and search, Code B PACE on searching of premises and seizure of property, Code C PACE on detention, treatment and questioning, Code D PACE on identification procedures and Code E PACE on tape recording, other neglect or failure in duty, improper disclosure of information, and other irregularity in procedure.
Incivility	Including incivility, impoliteness and intolerance. A person serving with the police should treat members of the public and colleagues with courtesy and respect, avoiding abusive or deriding attitudes or behaviour.
Traffic Irregularity	Complaints about the driving or use of vehicles on police business (but not about police conduct in dealing with civilian traffic).
Other	For example, criminal damage (except in connection with searches of property).

Enfield outcome type

The graph below provides a breakdown of allegation outcomes recorded in Enfield over the last 12 months (October 2014 – September 2015). The graph includes raw numbers and proportion of outcomes in brackets (the proportion refers to the total number of outcomes recorded over the last 12 months).

'No case to answer' accounts for the highest proportion (69.0% or 339), followed by Disapplication (8.8% or 43). 'Case to answer' outcomes account for 1.2% (6).

Figure 10



Source: MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)

Glossary of outcome categories	
Substantiated/Case to Answer	Refers to instances where, following investigation, the investigating officer determines that there is a case to answer in relation to an allegation made concerning an officer's conduct.
Unsubstantiated/No Case to Answer	Refers to instances where, following investigation, the investigating officer determines that there is not a case to answer in relation to an allegation made concerning an officer's conduct.
Local Resolution	For less serious complaints, such as rudeness or incivility, a complainant may agree to local resolution. Usually, this involves a local police supervisor handling the complaint and agreeing with the complainant a way of dealing with it. This might be: an explanation or information to clear up a misunderstanding; an apology on behalf of the police force; and/or an outline of what actions will be taken to prevent similar complaints occurring in the future. This can be done by the borough where the incident occurred/reported, or by Directorate of Professional Standards (DPS).

Disapplication	Refers to instances where a force or PCC considers that no action should be taken about a complaint. There are established grounds upon which a dispensation to investigate may be granted. These include: where more than 12 months have elapsed between the incident giving rise to the complaint and the making of the complaint, where there is no good reason for the delay or injustice would be caused; the matter is already the subject of a complaint; the complaint is anonymous; the complaint is vexatious, oppressive or otherwise an abuse of the procedures for dealing with complaints; the complaint is repetitious; it is not reasonably practicable to complete the investigation of the complaint. A force or PCC must obtain Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) agreement for a dispensation. If this is granted, it means that no action needs to be taken with regard to the complaint.
Discontinuance	Refers to instances where a force considers that it is no longer practical to continue with an investigation and is unable to conclude the investigation. There are established grounds upon which a discontinuance may be granted. This could occur if a complainant refuses to cooperate, if the complaint is repetitious, or if the complainant agrees to local resolution. A force or PCC must obtain IPCC agreement for a discontinuance.
Withdrawn	Refers to instances where the complainant or person acting on their behalf retracts the complaint. No further action may be taken with regard to an allegation if the complainant decides to retract the allegation(s).

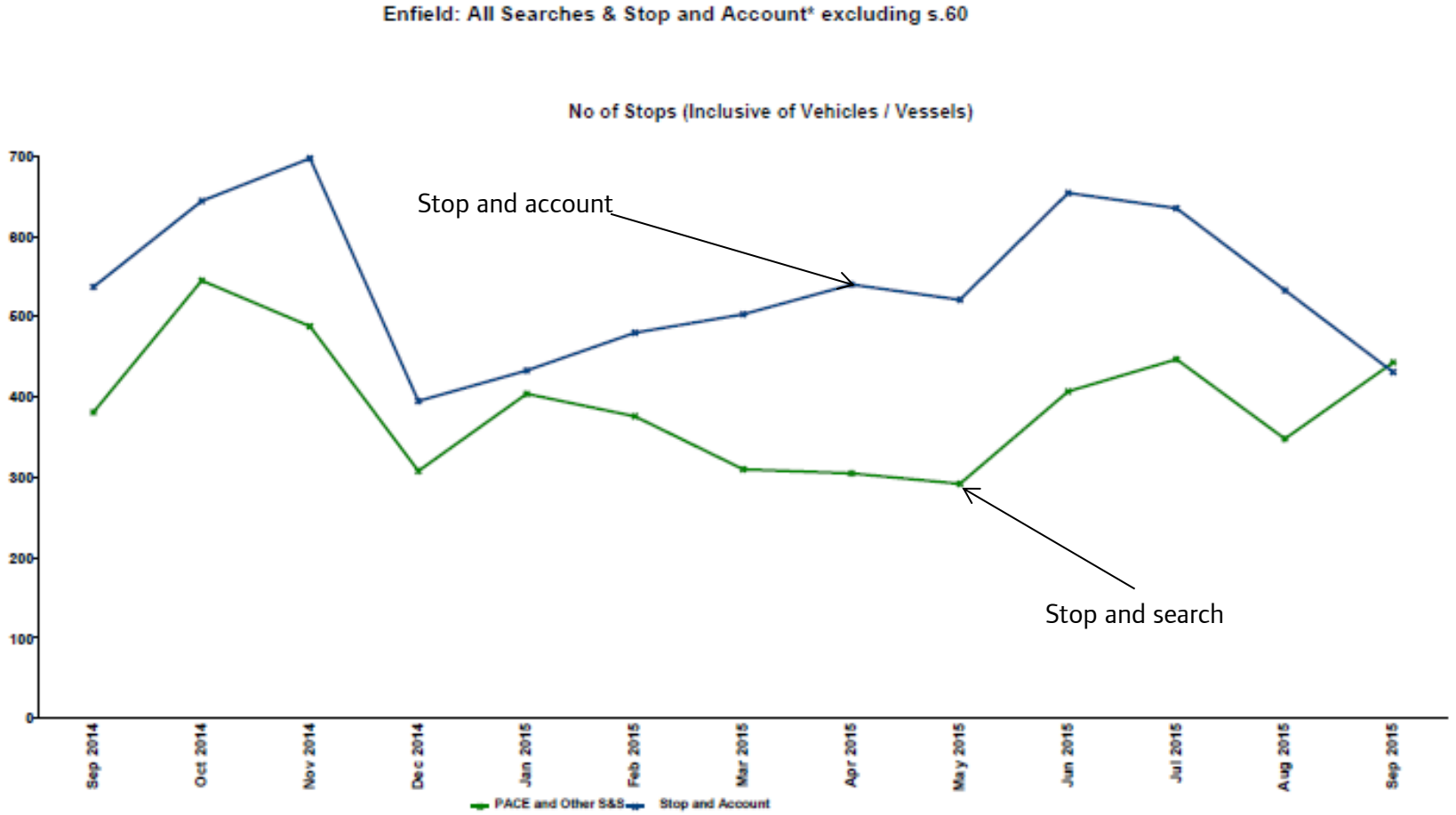
STOP AND SEARCH *(DATA TO SEPTEMBER 2015)*

The most recent (data to September 2015) stop and search data for Enfield is in the MPS Stop and Search Monitoring Mechanism available at:

http://www.met.police.uk/foi/pdfs/priorities_and_how_we_are_doing/borough/enfield_stop_search_mon_report_september2015.pdf

There is a wide range of stop and search data available in the MPS Stop and Search Monitoring Mechanism. A summary of key information is provided below. The chair of your borough Stop and Search Monitoring Group will be able to provide more information about stop and search data and other stop and search issues in your borough.

Figure 11: All stop and searches and stop and accounts (excluding s60)



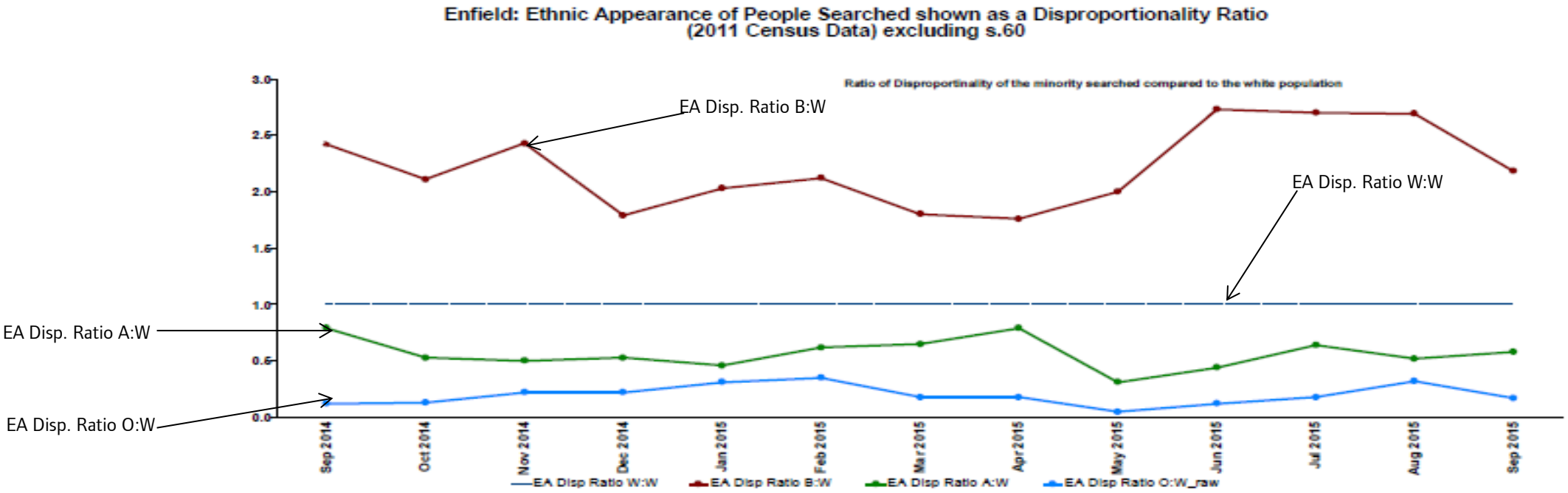
Totals include searches of unattended vehicles / vessels as well as persons

	2014				2015								
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
PACE and Other S&S	381	545	488	308	404	376	310	305	292	407	447	348	443
Stop and Account	537	644	697	395	433	480	503	540	521	654	635	533	431

*See Glossary

Source: MPS Stop and Search Monitoring Mechanism

Figure 12: Ethnic appearance of people searched shown as a disproportionality ratio (excluding s60)



Excludes vehicle/vessel only searches

	2014				2015								
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
White	1.00 (191)	1.00 (296)	1.00 (250)	1.00 (178)	1.00 (225)	1.00 (201)	1.00 (177)	1.00 (172)	1.00 (167)	1.00 (202)	1.00 (220)	1.00 (171)	1.00 (235)
Black	2.42 (148)	2.11 (200)	2.43 (194)	1.79 (102)	2.03 (146)	2.12 (136)	1.80 (102)	1.76 (97)	2.00 (107)	2.73 (176)	2.70 (190)	2.69 (147)	2.18 (164)
Asian	0.79 (29)	0.53 (30)	0.5 (24)	0.53 (18)	0.46 (20)	0.62 (24)	0.65 (22)	0.79 (26)	0.31 (10)	0.44 (17)	0.64 (27)	0.52 (17)	0.58 (26)
Other	0.12 (3)	0.13 (5)	0.22 (7)	0.22 (5)	0.31 (9)	0.35 (9)	0.18 (4)	0.18 (4)	0.05 (1)	0.12 (3)	0.18 (5)	0.32 (7)	0.17 (5)
% of Searches Ethnicity not recorded	0.3% (1)	0.7% (4)	0.6% (3)	0.3% (1)	0.2% (1)	0.8% (3)	0.3% (1)	0.7% (2)	0.3% (1)	0.7% (3)	0.2% (1)	0% ()	1.8% (8)

Ethnicity	Population
White	190,640
Black	60,923
Asian	36,494
Other	24,409
Total	312,466

This report uses 2011 Census data. This is held in 18+1 format and the recorded ethnic appearance of the Stop/Search (4+1) must be mapped to the appropriate 18+1 Census categories. The categories are mapped as follows;
White = White British, White Irish, White Gypsy or Irish Traveller, and any other White Background.
Black = Black or Black British, Caribbean, African, Mixed White and Black Caribbean, Mixed White and Black African, and any other Black Background
Asian = Asian or Asian British Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Mixed White and Asian and any other Asian background.
Other = Chinese, Arab, and any other Ethnic Group

Note: Due to differences in the way ethnic appearance (EA) and self defined ethnicity (SDE) are recorded, groupings may differ.

Source: MPS Stop and Search Monitoring Mechanism

Figure 13: Arrest rates, weapons searches and key crime (MOPAC 7) searches (data for September 2015 only) (weapons search target is 20% of all searches, key crime search target is 40% of all searches)

	Search volume (PACE, S60, other)	Arrest rate	% weapons searches (codes C/D/E/K)	% key crime (MOPAC 7) searches (codes A/F/L)
Enfield	443	18.5%	11.5%	20.8%
MPS	12,069	18.6%	14.0%	21.5%

Source: MPS Stop and Search Monitoring Mechanism

*Glossary of stop and search terms	
Stop and search	This is when a police officer stops a member of the public and searches them. The police can only detain members of the public in order to carry out a search when certain conditions have been met. Search powers fall under different areas of legislation which include searching for: stolen property; prohibited articles namely offensive weapons or anything used for burglary, theft, deception or criminal damage; drugs; guns. Historically searches of unattended vehicles and vessels have made up a very low proportion of search activity.
Stop and account	Where an officer requests a person in a public place to account for their actions, their behaviour, their presence in an area or their possession of anything.
PACE S1	Section 1 of the Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) Act 1984. This empowers any police officer acting with reasonable grounds for suspicion to stop, detain and search a person or vehicle for certain prohibited items. The vast majority of stops and searches are conducted under this legislation
Section 60	Where an authorising officer reasonably believes that serious violence may take place or that persons are carrying dangerous instruments or offensive weapons without good reason they may authorise powers for officers in uniform to stop and search any person or vehicles within a defined area and time period.
PACE and Other Stops and Searches	Stops and Searches under PACE (Police and Criminal Evidence Act), S23 Drugs Act, S47 Firearms Act plus a very small number not included in the other categories (e.g. S27(1) Aviation Security Act 1982 or S7 Sporting Events (Control of Alcohol) Act 1985).
Disproportionality	Disproportionality is the term used to explain the difference in the number of searches conducted on different groups, relative to the size of the respective base population. In figure 12, searches of white people are represented as '1' (straight line on the graph) to illustrate the difference in probability of a member of a different ethnic group being searched, relative to the size of the respective base population. Disproportionality is calculated from stop and search data and Census 2011 population data (please note, this is resident population which in some boroughs may not reflect 'street' population, particularly in areas which 'import' a lot of people for the purposes of schools, colleges, shopping or night-time entertainment etc.). For example, the black-white disproportionality ratio is defined as: the black stop and search rate per 1,000 black population divided by the white stop and search rate per 1,000 white population.
Arrest rate	The arrest rate percentage is determined by dividing the number of persons arrested resulting from searches by the total number of persons searched.

Figure 14: Report from Enfield ICV Panel to the Enfield SNB

This report covers the period July – September 2015	
Custody Suites Visited	Edmonton (MPS)– weekly visits
Summary of ICV Visits	
Visits scheduled: **13**	Visits conduced: **13 (100%)**
Number held in detention at time of visits: **126**	Number of detainees spoken to: **40 (32%)**
There are a number of reasons why a detainee may not be interviewed; they may be asleep or out of the cell being interviewed, booked in or released, or with a solicitor or healthcare professional; if the custody suite is full the ICVs may prioritise who they interview, selecting who they consider to be the most vulnerable detainees; custody staff may advise ICVs not to interview a detainee on health and safety grounds and a detainee may decline an interview. Visual checks can be made on those detainees in their cell but not interviewed. There were 86 (68%) detainees unavailable for a visit during this period.	
General Observations	Custody staff was found to be helpful to the ICVs and showed professionalism to detainees while held in custody and when responding to their requests.
Issues Raised	There were no major issues of concern during this period. The Panel continued to raise to the attention of custody staff concerns regarding when detainees had received or been offered their rights and entitlements. This includes checking when detainees have been offered a shower or food, or received medical care or had access to a solicitor. On one occasion the Panel noted that all showers were out of service. The Panel has now been informed that all showers have been fixed and are in use.
MOPAC ICV Panel Coordinator for Enfield	April May-Zubel April.may-zubel@mopac.london.gov.uk

FURTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Name	Content	Weblink
MOPAC interactive dashboards	MOPAC interactive dashboards make it easy for users to monitor progress of the MPS against the MOPAC 20:20:20 targets which were set in the Police and Crime plan, and to explore the picture over a range of indicators in their borough. There are a number of dashboards currently available: **Crime dashboard** shows a London comparison against the national crime picture and borough performance against the MOPAC 7 crime types over the last 12 months and since the baseline year (March 2012). **Criminal justice timeliness dashboard** shows progress against MOPAC criminal justice targets, the number of cases being brought to court by area, the amount of time each is taking to proceed from arrest to completion, highlights where delays in the criminal justice system are occurring, and gives access to information about the performance of individual magistrates and Crown Courts **Intrusive tactics dashboard** includes data around stop and search, taser usage, firearms and undercover operations.	https://www.london.gov.uk/priorities/policing-crime/data-information

	Confidence dashboard and neighbourhood comparator tool which shows confidence and individual driver data at a borough level and between different social groups, and allows users to compare crime and confidence rates for their neighbourhood against other similar neighbourhoods in London. **Gangs dashboard** setting out gang crime indicator data since March 2012.	
MPS Performance & Statistics	This is an interactive map of the MPS area providing crime figures by borough with a comparison with MPS totals. Data is available for month, financial year to date and rolling 12 month comparisons for different crime types. Data tables include recorded crime and sanction detection data.	http://www.met.police.uk/crimefigures/
MPS crime mapping	The Metropolitan Police's crime-mapping website allows members of the public to see offences in their local area. The thermal maps give an indication on which boroughs have the highest volume of crimes.	http://maps.met.police.uk/
MPS Publication Scheme	The MPS Publication Scheme gives access to various reports published on a regular basis on MPS performance at a corporate or borough level. Reports include the MPS stop and search report, MPS knife crime summaries and MPS dangerous dogs report.	http://www.met.police.uk/foi/index.htm
MPS Borough Support Management Information (BSMI)	The BSMI report relates to public complaints and conduct matters (previously known as internal investigations).	http://www.met.police.uk/foi/units/directorate_professional_standards.htm

	The MPS have recently added individual borough profiles to the suite of products available on this webpage.	
London Datastore	In his commitment to greater transparency to drive accountability and improvement in public services, the Mayor commissioned this Datastore which gives an overview on current trends in performance of public services in London including policing and crime. The Datastore includes data on victim-based crime, rape, knife crime, gun crime, gang violence, dog attacks, homicide, sexual offences, hate crimes, stop and search, police force strength, fear of crime, and phone calls by type (including ASB).	http://data.london.gov.uk/
London Census	Most recent Census population data by borough.	http://data.london.gov.uk/census/
London borough profiles	Range of headline data by borough covering demographic, economic, social and environmental issues.	http://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/london-borough-profiles
National crime mapping	This site allows users to search for data and information in their area, including details of local Safer Neighbourhood Teams, beat meetings, crime advice and useful smart phone applications. This site also provides comparative data for boroughs.	http://www.police.uk/
Home Office Crime Statistics Publications	This site includes different publications from the Home Office on crime research and statistics in England and Wales. Publications include hate crimes, Drug Misuse, and Anti-Social Behaviour Orders statistics.	https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/crime-statistics

Crime Survey for England and Wales (formerly called the British Crime Survey)	This site offers information on crime trends and statistics in England and Wales (some data is also broken down by police force area) based on police recorded crime data and a face-to-face victimisation survey.	http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/taxonomy/index.html?nscl=Crime+in+England+and+Wales
Home Office Counting Rules	The Home Office Counting Rules provide a national standard for the recording and counting of 'notifiable' offences recorded by police forces in England and Wales (known as 'recorded crime') with the aim of recording crime in a more victim-focused way and maintaining greater consistency between police forces.	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counting-rules-for-recorded-crime
Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) Crime and Policing Comparator	The Crime and Policing Comparator compares data on recorded crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB), quality of service, finances and workforce numbers for all police forces in England and Wales. HMIC validates and publishes this data, which is submitted by police forces. There are interactive charts to choose the forces and data to generate bespoke graphs.	http://www.hmic.gov.uk/crime-and-policing-comparator/