

Appendix A

Measure 1	City Crime Overview	Assessment	CLOSE MONITORING					
AIM/RATIONALE	To ensure the overall picture of crime within the City is monitored and emerging trends are acted upon within year.							
Reason for Assessment	This is assessed as Close Monitoring reflecting the year on year increase in overall crime.							
	Financial Year To Date				Rolling 12 Months			
Crime Category	FYTD 17/18	FYTD 18/19	Frequency Change	% Change	Previous Rolling 12 months	Current Rolling 12 months	Frequency Change	% Change
ALL OTHER THEFT OFFENCES	684	755	71	10.4%	1467	1568	101	6.9%
ARSON	2	0	-2	-100.0%	3	2	-1	-33.3%
BICYCLE THEFT	223	280	57	25.6%	366	425	59	16.1%
BURGLARY - BUSINESS/COMMUNITY	119	164	45	37.8%	250	317	67	26.8%
BURGLARY - RESIDENTIAL	4	5	1	25.0%	13	15	2	15.4%
<i>BURGLARY ALL</i>	123	169	46	37.4%	263	332	69	26.2%
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	117	101	-16	-13.7%	227	236	9	4.0%
DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY UNLAWFUL DRIVING	1	0	-1	-100.0%	2	0	-2	-100.0%
DRUG POSSESSION	134	178	44	32.8%	242	302	60	24.8%
DRUG TRAFFICKING	45	47	2	4.4%	80	77	-3	-3.8%
HOMICIDE	2	1	-1	-50.0%	2	1	-1	-50.0%
MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	82	67	-15	-18.3%	170	120	-50	-29.4%
OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	34	45	11	32.4%	56	85	29	51.8%
POSSESSION OF WEAPONS OFFENCES	27	40	13	48.1%	50	72	22	44.0%
PUBLIC DISORDER	121	218	97	80.2%	227	374	147	64.8%
RAPE	12	15	3	25.0%	15	27	12	80.0%
<i>RAPE & OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES</i>	46	60	14	30.4%	71	112	41	57.7%
ROBBERY OF BUSINESS PROPERTY	1	6	5	500.0%	3	12	9	300.0%
ROBBERY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY	19	42	23	121.1%	26	87	61	234.6%
SHOPLIFTING	347	448	101	29.1%	743	838	95	12.8%
STALKING AND HARASSMENT	72	86	14	19.4%	129	169	40	31.0%
THEFT FROM MOTOR VEHICLE	29	84	55	189.7%	76	169	93	122.4%
THEFT FROM THE PERSON	241	309	68	28.2%	476	670	194	40.8%
THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE	38	38	0	0.0%	65	73	8	12.3%
VEHICLE INTERFERENCE	11	7	-4	-36.4%	18	10	-8	-44.4%
VIOLENCE WITH INJURY	167	235	68	41%	374	452	78	20.9%
VIOLENCE WITHOUT INJURY	198	254	56	28%	373	454	81	21.7%
ALL CRIME	2730	3425	695	25%	5453	6555	1102	20.2%

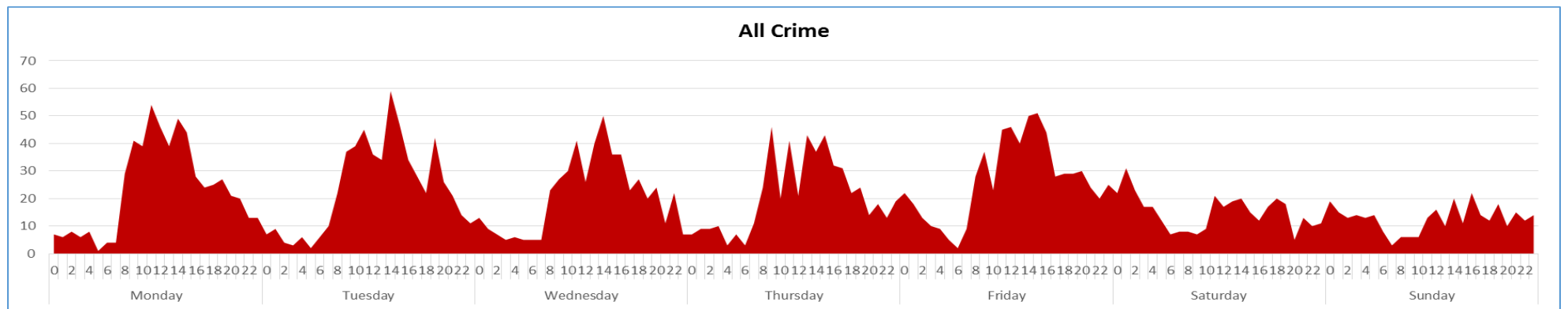
NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

ANALYSIS



The rolling 12 months graph demonstrates that there has been a strong increasing trend in 'All Crime'. The R^2 value is 0.9 which is very close to 1 (the strongest it can be) indicating a strong increasing trend. This is demonstrated further when comparing the current rolling 12 months (1st October 2017 to 30th September 2018) with the previous rolling 12 months (1st October 2016 to 30th September 2017) which is showing an increase of 20.2%.

When looking at the 'All Crime' trend broken down by month over the past 12 month the trend is not as clear but there is still a general increasing trend but more variations between months. The sanction detection percentage for all crimes is 16% and for Positive Outcomes is 18%.



As requested by Members at your last Police Performance and Resource Management Sub Committee, the graph on the previous page shows the times and dates of the week that crime occurs most frequently in the City and narrative follows below.

In general the City experiences the most crimes (an average of 25) on Fridays, usually between 09:00 and 21:00, likely impacted by the Night Time Economy (NTE). Levels are also high on a Monday (average of 21 per day) between 09:00 and 15:00 and Tuesday (average of 22 per day) between 09:00 to 18:00. On all three of these days there is a noticeable peak at lunch time (12:00-15:00). The graph clearly indicates that there is much less crime on a Saturday and Sunday in the City correlating with reduced footfall in the City over the weekend.

There have been a number of proactive initiatives taking place in the City to reduce crime including offender management work around burglary, cycle events to raise awareness and give prevention advice and Operation Spectre targeting vehicles suspected of belonging to those involved in violent crime travelling through the Square Mile. These will be explored in more detail throughout the report.

Robbery of Personal Property

Force resources have been tasked to research this crime area and with the support of FIB analysts to draw up a problem profile and then put together an operation to target the recent rise in robbery of personal property. ATM robberies although low in number, seem to be on the increase, as do the robbery of expensive watches such as Rolex. A Scanning Analysis Response Assessment (SARA) is being drawn up in this area with an associated 4P Plan to reduce reported crime.

Burglary

A huge reduction has been seen in the month of September, where the amount of burglaries recorded in one month is the lowest it's been for over 3 years. October figures appear to have remained low. This is as a result of targeted work by CoLP Reactive and Pro-active burglary teams. There has been a real push to identify and arrest as the earliest opportunity burglary suspects and to achieve remands in custody to stop them from committing further offences.

Pro-active work has involved a number of Offender Management type nominals on our prolific burglars as soon as they are released from prison. CID officers are actively monitoring when offenders are in prison, release dates, officers who know them and can ID them. An occurrence on Niche has been set up dedicated to all known prolific City burglars including details of police action and hyperlinks to the occurrences which they have been convicted of or are outstanding suspects for.

Visits to nominals' home addresses ensure that they are adhering to licence restrictions. Where they are not, we are working proactively with the MPS and probation service to have them recalled.

Night duty officers are tasked to conduct burglary patrols. Close work between CID and Communities resulting in a location that was subject to burglary on a number of occasions, resulted in the landlords implementing basic security procedures such as CCTV & Alarms resulting in no further burglaries at that location since.

Cycle Theft

Operation CICELY continues to be run by the Crime Squad with some assistance from Communities on the Prevent aspect where bike marking continues. A big push on prevent is due to take place as part of Operation Mercury (29th November) between Communities and Crime Squad where crime prevention advice will be given at popular cycle bays as well as bike marking and substantial D Locks provided free of charge to those cyclists without adequate locks. A pro-active operation is being put together by the Crime Squad to target a prolific offender in this area of crime who was arrested at the beginning of October for offences in the City and is due in court in November.

Shoplifting

Operation SEALIFTED continues to be run by the Crime Squad. After a couple of months of a steady rise in shoplifting, due to increased focus by the Crime Squad in these type of offences paired with an emphasis placed on stores to increase reporting particularly a well known chain of health food shops in the City, this has started to see a reduction in September. Arrests for shoplifting have increased and the effective and increased use of Community Banning Orders (CBO's) has contributed to offender's reluctance to enter the City. Recently, the deployment of full time security guards at shoplifting hotspots are also seen as positives in deterring offences at these stores.

Theft from MV

Operation MIMAS continues with regular plain clothes patrols of the hotspots. Most offences appear to occur at weekends. An individual is 3 months in to a 6 month residential drug rehabilitation order in the West of England and regular checks are made by CID to ensure he is still in attendance. Action against this individual has resulted in a significant reduction since July 2018 of theft from Motor Vehicle offences. Communications with NCP continues to improve target hardening and security measures at their City car parks.

Moped / Pedal Cycle Enabled Thefts

While moped enabled crime figures have significantly reduced to minimal figures, pedal cycle enabled thefts have risen steadily over the past 5 months. Offences are taking place mainly in hours of darkness at pub emptying times, targeting victims who have been out socialising and are probably less aware of their surroundings. Offenders are difficult to detect due to the clothing they wear, covering their faces making them extremely difficult to identify. Currently tactical options to combat this type of crime type are limited as tactical contact (as utilised against moped enabled crime) is not permitted with those on pedal cycles.

The Force is commencing a project to identify methods the police could utilise to prevent and detect these offences.

The City of London Crime Prevention Association receives a presentation from the CID DI every month at this subject has been covered continually to reinforce the message to the City Community on how to safeguard themselves and their possessions against this type of offence.

Public Order

Since Jan 2018, offending has been significantly higher than the previous year. After POA Sec 4/4A offences (Intentional harassment, alarm or distress) which make up 45% of offences in Sep, the next largest offending crime type were Racially Aggravated offences which made up 24%. The overall increase could be in part be driven by an increase in Hate Crimes, which would reflect the national trend of a 17% increase from last year.

Bishopsgate remains the main hotspot area for Public Order offences to take place with London Bridge and Wormwood Street the other locations of note for September. Analysis of the September data showed that less than one third of the Public Order offences took place during the night time economy, with the greatest frequency of offences taking place between 12:00-21:00.

Measure 2	Counter Terrorism	Assessment	SATISFACTORY									
AIM/RATIONALE	The aim is to provide the Force with an overview of activity undertaken to combat the terrorist threat facing the City and ensure the Force is providing an adequate response to mitigate this threat.											
Reason for Assessment	The Force activity and capability is in place to mitigate threat as assessed with TT&CG submission.											
ACT & ARGUS DATA												
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Number Act Awareness	162	368	225	81	72	419						
Percentage consider Force capable	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%						
Number Argus Attendees	61	110	50	62	48	106						
Percentage consider Force capable	100%	97.5%	100%	100%	100%	100%						
COUNTER TERRORISM INVESTIGATION DEMAND												
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Number of Investigations processed by CT FMIU	10	9	8	10	11	14						
Trend	➡	⬇	⬇	⬆	⬆	⬆						
Year to Date Rolling Total	10	19	27	37	48	62						
OP LIGHTNING REPORTS (Hostile Reconnaissance)												
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Op Lightning Reports 2015-16	11	7	13	10	10	7	19	30	17	9	8	15
Op Lightning Reports 2016-17	20	6	12	20	17	14	21	9	12	18	11	22
Op Lightning Reports 2017-18	18	22	35	17	7	20	20	19	11	11	5	3
Op Lightning Reports 2018-19	11	8	11	11	18	8						
Trend	⬆	⬇	⬆	➡	⬆	⬇						

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ANALYSIS

What are the issues:

In July 78 pieces of intelligence were assessed by City of London Special Branch. A breakdown of this number shows a continued focus on International Counter Terrorism (32 assessments) but Domestic Extremism (25 reports) again also featured highly. There is a continued focus on the increase in Far Right Wing activity, which continues to be energised by the activity and publicity surrounding a high profile right wing activist.

No significant variation has been detected from the levels of reporting seen during June except for a small decrease in the number of assessments completed. However, 53 pieces of intelligence were disseminated by City of London Special Branch to partners across the CT Network during July, which represents an increase of +21 from June.

August was a low demand month for CT awareness and briefings to businesses. This was expected due to the large number of businesses running with fewer staff numbers over the holiday period. The CTSA office has continued supporting the City of London Corporation in a number of meetings to progress continuous improvements in security both at COLC locations and public realm. The team have also been focussing on engagement with the retail sector and small businesses that typically do not attend ACT (Previously Griffin) sessions due to time constraints. The team have held events at One New Change and specifically designed a product that can be briefed within 10 minutes to small & medium enterprises.

69 pieces of intelligence were assessed by City of London Special Branch during September 2018, which is a similar figure to previous months. Of those, 36 pieces of intel related to International Counter Terrorism and 29 related to Domestic Extremism (DE). There is a national trend of an increase in reporting on Domestic Extremism. Tensions between extreme right wing (XRW) and extreme left wing (XLW) groups are increasing and resulting in disorder, as demonstrated by The Democratic Football Lads Alliance march on 13th October in London and 15th September in Sunderland. The trial of Tommy Robinson at the Old Bailey on 27th September attracted around 600 protestors and the next hearing on 23 October is likely to generate similar or possibly greater numbers. There has also been an increase in reporting around ALM (A group encouraging Foreign fighters for Islamic State) with the upcoming release of key members of the group from prison. ALM supporters also attended the Old Bailey for the aforementioned trial.

What is the Force doing about the issues?

Special Branch continues to work with partners and I&I Forward Intelligence Team to identify and enhance intelligence into DE protest activity. Lighting reports are allocated to a DC within Special Branch and are all investigated in a timely manner. Any reports of concern are immediately raised with senior management within CT.

Special Branch continue to work closely with NCTPOC (National Counter Terrorism Policing Network) & FIB (Force Intelligence Bureau) in the build up to protest events, in particular the trial of Tommy Robinson, in order to enhance intelligence into potential protest activity and to ensure accurate post event reporting to capture all relevant intelligence.

Special Branch continue to liaise with the national intelligence desk to identify likely ALM activity within the City and provide timely intelligence to them.

City of London Special Branch disseminated 59 pieces of intelligence to partners across the CT Network during August. This is an increase of 25% on the previous month and reflects the increase in intelligence generated from XRW & XLW activity, particularly around the trial of Tommy Robinson at the Old Bailey.

During September 2018 a total of 8 Op Lightning reports had been submitted to CoLP SB. This figure is a decrease of 55% when compared to the previous month and is lower than

the average total for September over the last five years which stands at 12. Reporting had continued to be low during the first half of the month, following on from the low levels of reporting towards the end of August, with just three reports being submitted between the 1st and 16th of September. Five reports had been submitted in the period 23rd – 30th September.

All reports had taken place within City boundaries, with a higher number of incidents taking place in the North of the City. Photography and filming were the predominant MO's during September. With four reports involving photography and three involving individuals filming. The remaining report had involved general suspicious behaviour – loitering in an area.

Reporting was highest from members of the public during September, with six reports received. One report had been passed to CoLP from the MPS and one was submitted by a CoLP member of support staff. For the first time in 2018, no reporting had been submitted by either Griffin trained security staff or general security staff.

ACT (Griffin) & Argus Survey analysis:

Griffin numbers were lower this month due to poor attendance at pre planned events. There is no definitive reason for this, although it is suspected that the hot weather and time of year impacted attendance. Feedback was positive for the events. . Not accounted for in this document is a number of CT awareness briefings completed over the period. The team have developed a SME briefing which has been rolled out to large number of small businesses, including liaison with Pret A Manger nationally about including something similar within their induction training. In addition the team supported a CT learning and development event at AVIVA, presenting to approximately 500 people.

Griffin is now called ACT Awareness to bring it in line with the national product, and this is being rebranded internally and externally. Feedback has been positive to both products this month. Demand for ACT awareness has increased after the summer period which is expected and in line with yearly trends. The figures include the monthly ACT awareness session hosted at Wood Street and also the specific sessions delivered to the business community. Argus sessions, which test and exercise strategic decision making and aim to identify improvements in policy and procedures was well received this month and had some good feedback. This include HR personnel for large institutions, where the team have been looking at decision makers outside of the security community. This has included document awareness training.

SERVATOR STATS												
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Number of Deployments	*	*	*	66	88	51						
Engagement (Key Servator messages given)	*	370	700	635	1265	955						
Stop and Search	4	15	8	15	11	10						
Positive stop searches	4	9	5	11	7	8						
Arrests	4	11	5	9	5	10						
Intels	6	5	4	1	6	3						

*Data for these periods was not collated by the Servator team and cannot be retrospectively reported.

Measure 3	Cyber Attack	Assessment	SATISFACTORY
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AIM/RATIONALE	The aim is to provide the Force with an overview of activity undertaken to combat the cyber crime threat facing the City and ensure the Force is providing an adequate response to mitigate this threat.												
Reason for Assessment	The Force activity and capability is in place to mitigate threat as assessed with TT&CG submission.												
CYBER CRIME NFIB REFERRALS													
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
2015-16 (Month)	1	2	2	0	2	4	2	0	2	0	2	1	18
2016-17 (Month)	4	7	5	6	6	5	4	3	4	8	9	0	61
2017-18 (Month)	3	5	5	6	12	6	5	4	7	8	8	10	79
2018-19 (Month)	3	5	10	9	9	9							45
Change (Month)	-	-	+5	+3	-3	+3							-
Trend	➡	➡	⬆	⬆	⬇	⬆							-
ANALYSIS													
<p>July Analysis</p> <p>Cyber dependent crimes reported by victims within the City for the month of July was 5 for Hacking – Personal / Social Media & Email / PBX / Computers – Virus, Malware, Spyware. Seasonality analysis indicates that reports will further increase in the months to come but figures will continue to be low.</p> <p>79% of cyber related attacks were reported by businesses in the City, as opposed to 9% of reports that came from individuals. 25% of City victims (between October 2017 to March 2018) indicated a severe or significant impact from the crime.</p> <p>What is the Force doing about the issues?</p> <p>The threat from Cyber Dependent and Cyber enabled crime is complex and ever evolving. The Force is working to develop a co-ordinated and standard approach to provide a consistent service to meet this challenge which crosscuts all Directorates and business areas including public protection, vulnerability, missing persons and victim care. This work is on-going to develop existing relationships and ensure increased co-ordination.</p> <p>To achieve this a Cyber Working Group was created with a number of strategic aims (list not exhaustive):-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop a delivery plan against the CoLP Cyber Strategy 2025 and use to drive operational and tactical delivery • To review and oversee the pilot of Cyber Griffin, and brief members on the direction given by the Cyber Griffin Corporation Programme Board • To oversee the design, development and delivery of a Crime Reduction Plan for Cybercrime outside scope of Cyber Griffin • To capture issues and solutions and in relation to the investigation of pure cybercrime, whether that is related to capability and training, workforce strength against demand and investigative priorities etc. • Ensure all evolving activity in relation to cybercrime is aligned to Transform • To lead on the design, development and delivery of a Cyber Market and Engagement Strategy aligned to the Corporate Plan • To review any new significant and emerging changes in the cyber threat landscape <p>August Analysis</p>													

The growth in criminal cryptomining incidents has coincided with a corresponding drop in observed ransomware infections. One key advantage of cryptomining malware over ransomware is that it does not rely on the victim being willing to or capable of making payment.

It is highly likely that the criminal use of browser-based cryptominers will continue to grow, based on their ease of use and ability to work undetected. As this landscape becomes increasingly competitive, variants are likely to emerge that give a higher percentage of the earnings to the user. For most victims, cryptomining malware will have a minimal impact. However, it can be conducted at scale and has the potential to cause significant business impact, including against Critical National Infrastructure (CNI).

****Cryptomining is “the processing of transactions in the digital currency system, where the records of current transactions, known as blocks, are added to the record of past transactions, known as the block chain.”****

What is the Force doing about the issues?

Under the Pursue strand 3 suspects have been charged with offences this month after a 6 month investigation which has uncovered an international Organised Crime Group.

Under the Protect strand, Cyber Griffin Table Top exercises are being used to educate and increase resilience amongst our business community.

What Impact is the Force having?

Continued disruption of Criminal activity by actively pursuing offenders and bringing them to justice at the same time as target hardening the community.

September Analysis

Criminals continue to use Distributed-Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attacks as a tool against private business and the public sector. Such attacks are used not only for financial gains but for ideological, political or purely malicious reason. This type of attack is not only one of the most frequent (only second to malware in 2017); it is also becoming more accessible, low-cost and low-risk.

Protect:

In relation to the wider issue of DDoS attacks, Cyber Griffin Briefings include a section on DDoS attacks and how individuals and organisations can defend themselves from attacks

Pursue:

In relation to the crimes that have been committed the Crime Directorates Cyber Crime Unit are investigating the crimes and are doing so in tandem with the NCA and GMP as there has been a series of DDoS attacks on Councils throughout the Country. A suspect responsible for them all has possibly been identified and will be arrested imminently.

What Impact is the Force having?

Positive impact through education and enforcement.

CYBER GRIFFIN BRIEFINGS												
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Number of Cyber Griffin Events	-	-	1	1	1	1						
Number of people attending Cyber Griffin	-	-	40	49	55	45						
Satisfaction rate of attendees	-	-	-	-	87%	87%						

ANALYSIS

Attendee responses – Attendee responses have remained very positive with a greater number picking that the briefings do what they set out to – the briefings are an effective tool for teaching non-technical people key cyber defender skills. There have been a few pieces of feedback stating there are too many examples of phishing. This will be addressed.

Feedback summarised – August survey returns - “I thought it was very well presented – a good range of topic with enough information to be interesting without being overwhelming” – “very engaging and knowledgably” – “clear, made sense, will presented” – “it was great and simple”.

September saw the first running of a Cyber Griffin requested privately to be delivered to a whole company department. The briefing was largely a success but there remains a recurring theme of technically minded attendees seeking a more detailed briefing. This is reflected in the feedback and has pulled the overall scoring of the presentation to being a little too simplistic.

What impact did the training have? Attendees rated themselves 26% more knowledgeable in terms of cyber defences and 25% more confident to apply those defences in their daily lives.

The Force is now seeing increased take up table top response exercises. 8 exercises have either been run or are booked to run now. Two business have requested a Cyber Griffin run privately for their staff in addition. The table-top exercise has a very different intended impact to Cyber Griffin Briefings. It aims to give attendees a strategic understanding of cyber-security and to use this in future decisions they make. Qualitative evidence supports that the exercises is having this impact.

We have started using some new feedback metrics. Here are the results of one which measures impact: Following the presentation how likely would you be in engage with the following security behaviours?

Using strong separate passwords – 52% (certain to) 36% (very likely to)

Installing the latest software – 78% (certain to) 11% (very likely to) 11% (fairly likely to)

Always backing up data – 58% (certain to) 32% (very likely to) 5% (fairly likely to) 5% (not at all likely to)

Never clicking on suspicious links – 68% (certain to) 32% (very likely to)

Making any change to personal cyber security behaviour 63% (certain to) 37% (very likely to)

Measure 4	Fraud	Assessment						SATISFACTORY					
AIM/RATIONALE	The aim is to provide the Force with an overview of activity undertaken to combat the fraud threat facing the City and ensure the Force is providing an adequate response to mitigate this threat.												
Reason for Assessment	This is graded as Satisfactory as the Force is increasing the impact it is having on Fraud committed within the City with a rise in victim compensation for this quarter.												
NUMBER OF FRAUD CRIMES REPORTED BY CITY BASED VICTIMS TO ACTION FRAUD													
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
City based victim reports 2016/17	57	44	41	42	41	66	120	289	33	42	41	49	865
City based victim reports 2017/18	37	41	47	51	59	55	49	41	27	47	43	51	548
City based victim reports 2018/19	34	38	38	50	41	51							252
CASH SEIZURES													
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	
Number of cash seizure first applications POCA	2	1	7	0	4	2							
Value of cash seizure first applications POCA	£22,750	£1,350	£521,600	£0	£316,600	£12,165							
CASH FORFEITURE ORDERS													
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	
Number of cash forfeiture orders POCA	0	0	0	1	0	0							
Value of cash forfeiture orders POCA	£0	£0	£0	£23,380	£0	£0							
CASH CONFISCATION ORDERS													
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	
Number of confiscation orders	10	0	3	3	1	5							
Value of confiscation - benefit figure	£13,755,543	£0	£2,504,259	£521,770.85	£34,084.89	£401,510							
Value of confiscation - available amount	£2,027,562	£0	£2,504,259	£21,074.45	£34,084.89	£209,924							
Number of victims receiving compensation	273	0	1	3	1	2							
Value of victim compensation	£2,016,863	£0	£1,796,840.16	£21,074.45	£34,084.89	£89,500							

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

ANALYSIS

Note: ECD Victim Satisfaction data has been removed from this report as the survey is no longer being carried out separately. ECD victims of crime will now be surveyed as part of the wider victims satisfaction survey. Future reports on measure 10 will provide analysis including ECD victims.

Action Fraud Reports

During July **50** fraud crime reports were made by City of London based victims; **12** more than the previous month and **1** less than the previous year. The total number of crimes reported over the first four months of 2018/19 is **160**, down on the previous year from **176**.

During August **41** fraud crime reports were made by City of London based victims; **9** less than the previous month and **18** less than the previous year. The total number of crimes reported over the first five months of 2018/19 is **201**, down on the previous year from **235**.

During September **51** fraud crime reports were made by City of London based victims; **10** more than the previous month and **4** less than the previous year. The total number of crimes reported over the first six months of 2018/19 is **252**, down on the previous year of **290 by 38**.

A breakdown of the crimes by fraud type for July showed that consistently the most commonly reported crime type is NFIB90 – None of the above with **26** reports. This crime type is often made up of the misreporting of the following codes: NFIB5A - Cheque, Plastic Card online bank accounts, NFIB3G – Retail Fraud and NFIB3A – Online shopping and auctions, all of which are also often the top reported categories. The range of fraud types is particularly broad this month compared to previous months. This trend continued in August and September, although August saw a rise in reporting of Online Shopping and Auctions category to 6 crimes, this trend was not continued into September.

Operations Update

Op Altair: New case from duty squad. Suspects unknown within a restaurant chain resurrected old invoice payees, changed account details and ensured they were paid into 6 mule accounts. Enquiries reveal 10 suspects including mules and those collecting cash. Warrants obtained and were executed at the beginning of August.

Op Vanburgh: Large scale trading fraud with warrants executed in 2015. Charging advice against 12 suspects anticipated shortly. However following consultation with CPS and counsel it is recognized that a full review of 125 hours of documentary footage is required for CPIA compliance. Further requirement to review 98,000 digital items that were not reviewed initially.

Op Salute: Fraud Investigation Unit have identified SPOCs to engage with key personnel and money laundering reporting officers to encourage the lawful exchange of information and intelligence and horizon scanning to aid protection of the financial sector, focusing on oversea and smaller financial institutions.

Hajj Fraud: Support provided to pilgrims within Muslim community. Working with Birmingham City Trading Standards, civil aviation authority and community facilitators such as Council of British Hajjs UK to draw up a media campaign providing prevention advice and to increase national reporting.

Op Curry – There have been several recent instances where recovery rooms have made contact with victims, some of whom are vulnerable. Officers across the team are due to attend their home addresses over the course of the next few weeks, not only to obtain evidence of the alleged fraud but to also provide target-hardening advice and to identify/assess any vulnerabilities and refer to partner agencies as appropriate.

Measure 5	Vulnerable Persons	Assessment	SATISFACTORY		
AIM/RATIONALE	The aim is to provide the Force with an overview of activity undertaken to protect vulnerable people within the City and ensure the Force is providing an adequate response to improve public safety.				
Reason for Assessment	Assessment provided by plan owner as part of TT&CG submission.				
VULNERABILITY STATS					
	Strand	July 2018	August 2018	September 2018	Latest trend
	Adults at Risk	14	20	28	↑
Child Protection, Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse & Missing Children	Child abuse	0	2	2	→
	CSE	2	2	2	→
	Domestic Abuse	12	12	9	↓
Harmful Practices	FGM	0	0	0	→
	Forced marriage	0	0	0	→
	HBV	0	0	0	→
	Hate Crime	16	5	14	↑
	Managing Violent Offenders	8	8	8	→
Mental Health & Suicides	Suicides	1	0	1	↑
	Attempted suicides	7	11	6	↓
	Modern Slavery & Human trafficking	1	1	5	→
	Prevent	1	2	1	↓
	Rape and Other Sexual Offences	8	10	12	↑
	Stalking & Harassment	12	13	14	↑

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

ANALYSIS

Force Definition of Vulnerability (College of Policing April 2017), ***A person is vulnerable if, as a result of their situation or circumstances they are unable to take care or protect themselves or others from harm or exploitation.*** The strands of vulnerability have recently been reviewed and consolidated in order to reduce the number and bring them more in line with those of the College of Policing. It is important to highlight, the figures may be subject to further changes due to ongoing issues with vulnerability flags on NICHE, which are being investigated.

Adults at Risk

Indicator	July 2018	August 2018	September 2018
Adult PPNs	14	20	28
		↑	↑

- A 40% increase has been seen between July and August 2018, however the figures for more months are required to ascertain the expected “usual” level. Our Public Protection Unit has not identified any reason that could cause this trend, PPNs are only issued when people come to notice and the small numbers within Force are responsible for this large quarterly increase. However, this will be monitored to identify if this is a rising trend coming into the festive period.

Domestic Abuse

Indicator	July 2018	August 2018	September 2018
Domestic Abuse Crimes	12	12	9
		→	↓

- The number has decreased by 25% between August and September.
- A Domestic Abuse Campaign aimed at employers and City workers was launched on 13th August with a toolkit and victim video circulated to City businesses.

Child Protection, Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse & Missing Children

Indicator	July 2018	August 2018	September 2018
Child Abuse	0	2	2
		↑	→
CSE	2	2	2
		→	→

- Child abuse has been measured here through the number of incidents that were not transferred/cancelled which were deemed to involve a child at risk of abuse (with or without sexual exploitation): emotional, physical, sexual or through neglect or indecent images.
- The above CSE figures are based upon the number of crimes that have not been cancelled/ transferred which involved CSE or non-crime incidents wherein a CSE referral was made.
- Generally high levels of CSE and child abuse are not seen in the City, which is likely to be in part due to the low number of City residents, however preventative work is regularly carried out to ensure that it does not become a problem.

Hate Crime

Indicator	July 2018	August 2018	September 2018
Hate Crime	16	5	14
		↓	↑

- This has been measured through the number of crimes that have not been cancelled/transferred which are marked as having been hate-related.
- There has been a 180% increase in offences between August and September, however the number of offences seen in August appears very low which may have been an anomaly.
- None of the three months have seen any hate crimes related to transgender or disability.
- A number of hate crime incidents related to were low level public order/hate incidents where there was verbal racial abuse. Two of the public order incidents related to Islamophobic comments and one was recorded as a racially aggravated assault. No discernible reason for the increase or pattern has been identified.
- A Hate crime awareness week was organised in October.

Managing Violent Offenders

Indicator	July 2018	August 2018	September 2018
MAPPA nominals	8	8	8
		→	→

- The number who are monitored by Public Protection Unit/Force Intelligence Bureau has remained static, however one fewer was actually managed by the City in September (3↓2).
- Four are confirmed as being high risk, with the risk level of one being yet to be confirmed.

Prevent

Indicator	July 2018	August 2018	September 2018
Prevent	1	2	1
		↑	↓

- The Prevent team have provided the above figures as the number of referrals that they received in each month.
- This decrease is not unusual as the number generally fluctuates between 0 to 3 referrals in a month.

Mental Health & Suicides

Indicator	July 2018	August 2018	September 2018
Suicides	1	0	1
		↓	↑
Attempted Suicides	7	11	6
		↑	↓

- The number of attempted suicides decreased by 45%, but there was one more actual suicide in July and September.
- Two repeat individuals have been identified and are being monitored by the Force.
- Bridges remain the hot spot locations for attempted suicides.

Rape and Other Sexual Offences

Indicator	July 2018	August 2018	September 2018
Sexual	8	10	12
Offences		↑	↑

- These figures indicate the number of crimes that have not currently been cancelled/transferred which were sexual offences (including rape).
- There has been a 20% increase between August and September, equating to two crimes.
- The number of reported rapes remained the same, while there were two more “other sexual offences” in September than in August.

Modern Slavery & Human Trafficking

Indicator	July 2018	August 2018	September 2018
MSHT	1	1	5
		→	↑

- This area has been measured by the number of incidents that have been marked as MSHT and have not been cancelled/transferred.
- The number has increased by four, but remains fairly low – the five incidents all relate to two potential brothels.
- Work continues to tackle potential Human Trafficking/Modern Slavery in the City involving a number of operational strategies which are at a sensitive stage.
- Additionally, CoLP officers attended Modern Slavery specialist investigator courses in July and more organised in October to further hence investigator capabilities.
- An emerging trend with the potential to skew MSHT figures is the use of MSHT as a defence by suspects. Work is done to understand this further.
- Op Luscombe has continued through community policing and partner agencies to tackle rough sleeping and associated vulnerabilities.

Stalking & Harassment

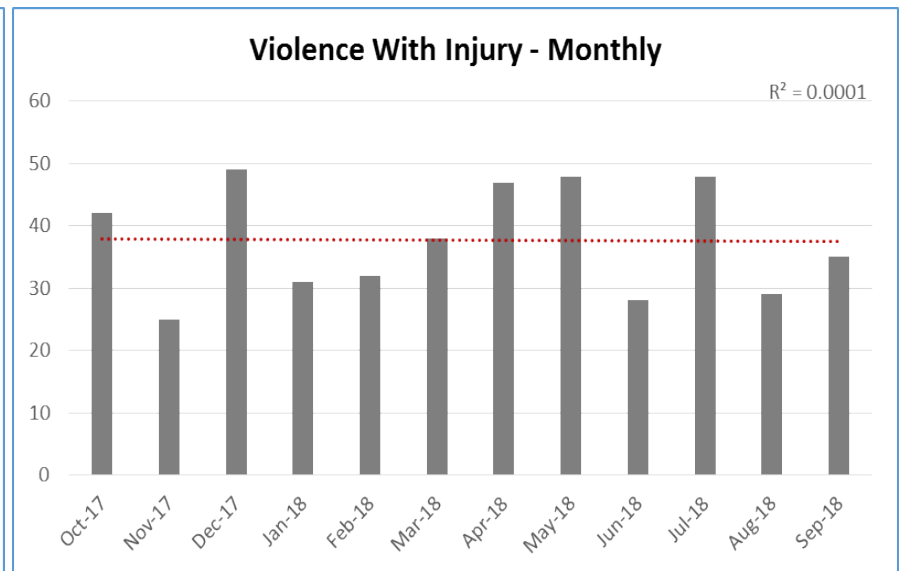
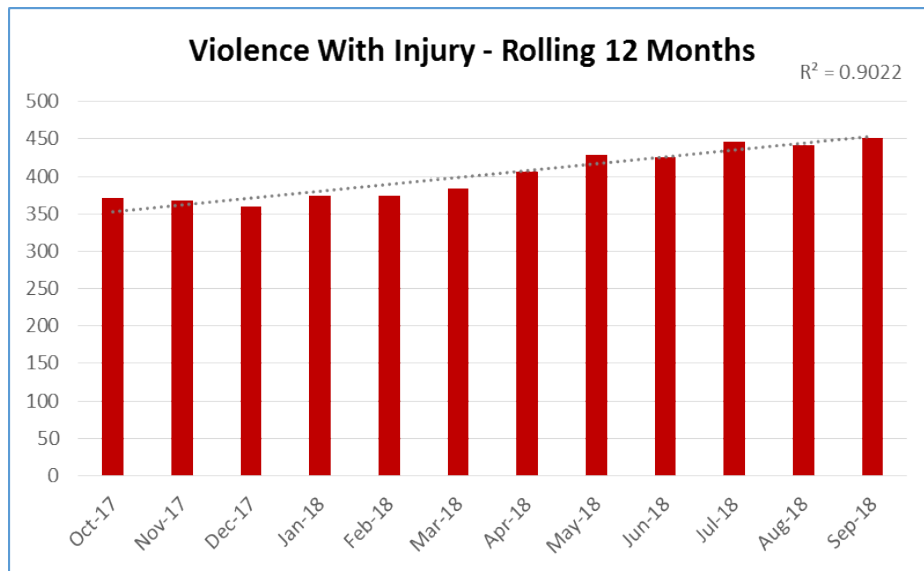
Indicator	July 2018	August 2018	September 2018
Stalking &	12	13	14
Harassment		↑	↑

- The above numbers have been established as crimes which related to this area and have not been cancelled/transferred.
- There has been an increase of 8% (1 crime).
- One crime of stalking occurred in September.
- The number of offences flagged as being domestic-related decreased from four to one.

Measure 6	Victim Based Violent Crime	Assessment	CLOSE MONITORING
AIM/RATIONALE	The aim is to provide the Force will sufficiently detailed information (intelligence and statistics) to allow it to manage its response to violent crime efficiently and effectively. Victim based violent crime is one of two categories of crime (the other being acquisitive crime) that constitutes the greatest volume of crime.		
Reason for Assessment	Assessment provided by plan owner as part of TT&CG submission.		

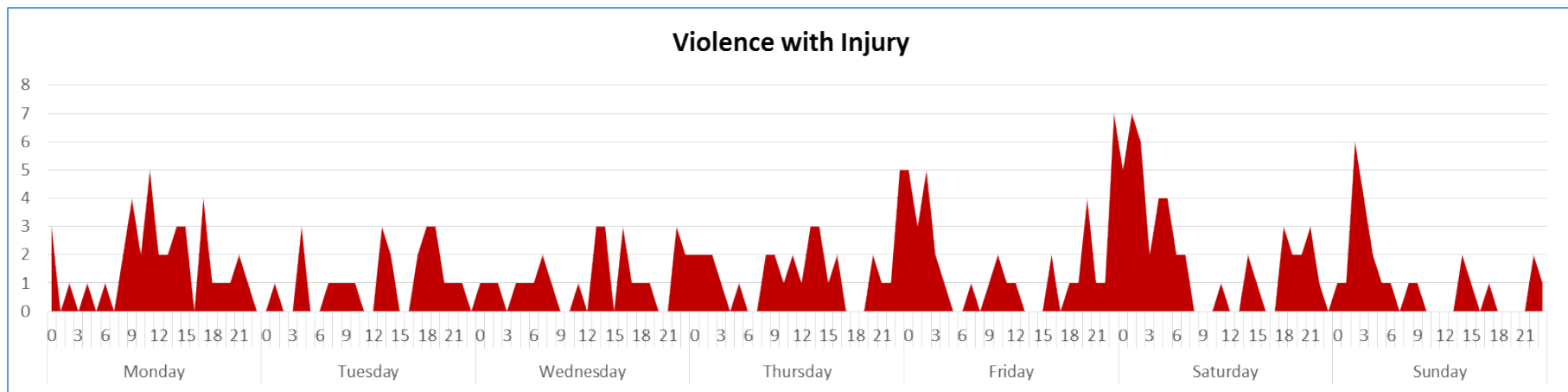
VICTIM BASED VIOLENT CRIME														
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	Trend
2016-17 (Month)	78	73	78	73	84	73	90	72	117	48	65	71	922	↑
2017-18 (Month)	76	71	89	71	94	90	100	67	96	95	92	112	1053	↑
2018-19 (Month)	108	112	102	117	102	101							642	↑

ANALYSIS



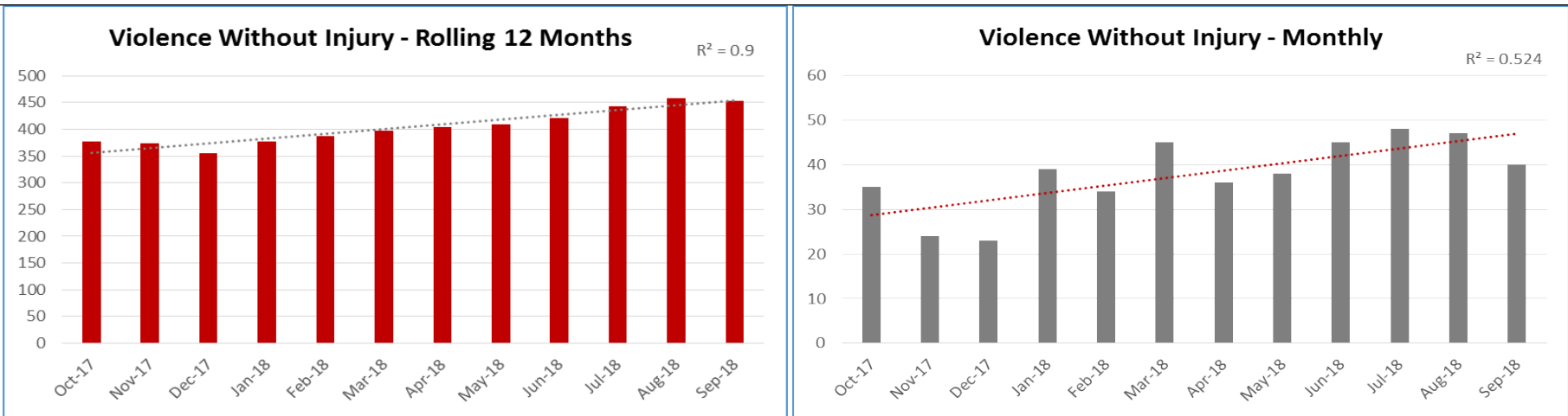
The Violence with Injury rolling 12 month graph demonstrates a strong increasing trend and this is not reflected in the monthly totals graph because levels have been so variable over the last 12 months. The monthly graph shows that from January to May there was a strong increasing trend which, apart from a spike in July, has started to reduce. This is not currently demonstrated in the Rolling 12 month graph but if levels remain low for the next couple of months this should be reflected in the rolling 12 month graph and start to reduce such strong increasing trend.

The percentage for both sanctioned detections and positive outcomes is slightly higher than the percentage for all crime. There is not much difference between the two as this type of crime is more likely to result in a more serious outcome.



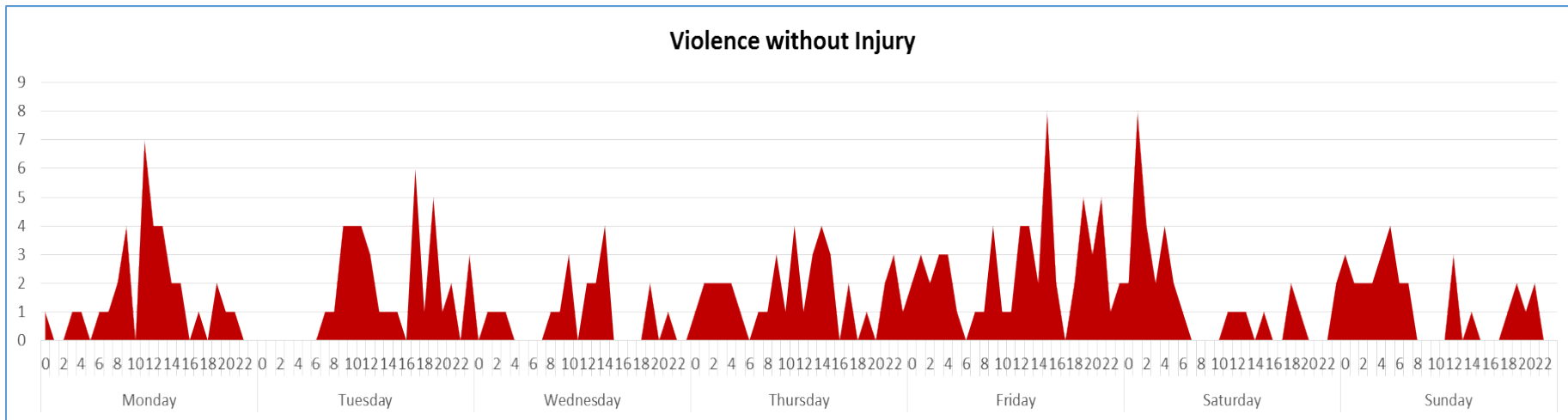
The graph above demonstrates the times and days when violence with injury occurs. The most common day is a Saturday, particularly in the morning from 00:00 to 06:00, this is closely followed by the preceding period on Friday evening (21:00-00:00). This suggests Friday evening/early hours of Saturday are the most common times for violence with injury crimes. This has a strong association with the closing times of licenced premises in the City and people partaking in the Night Time Economy on a Friday. The second most frequent time is on a Friday morning 00:00- 03:00 with a slight build up from Thursday evening which can be attributed to similar reasons.

Out of the 452 violent offences in the current rolling 12 months the majority of these offences (363) were given the stats classification of 'Assault - S47 - assault occasioning actual bodily harm'. These were mostly linked to licenced premises, either occurring inside the venue or on the street outside. Generally, suspects and victims are unknown to each other and these are often random acts of violence. There is a trend around staff and customers (taxi drivers and customers, staff and customers- suggesting there could be links to public order and shoplifting).



There has also been a strong increasing trend for 'Violence without Injury' which is demonstrated in both the rolling 12 month graph as well as the monthly totals graph. When looking at the 454 violence without injury crimes for the current rolling 12 months 392 are classified as 'Assault- S39- Common Assault'.

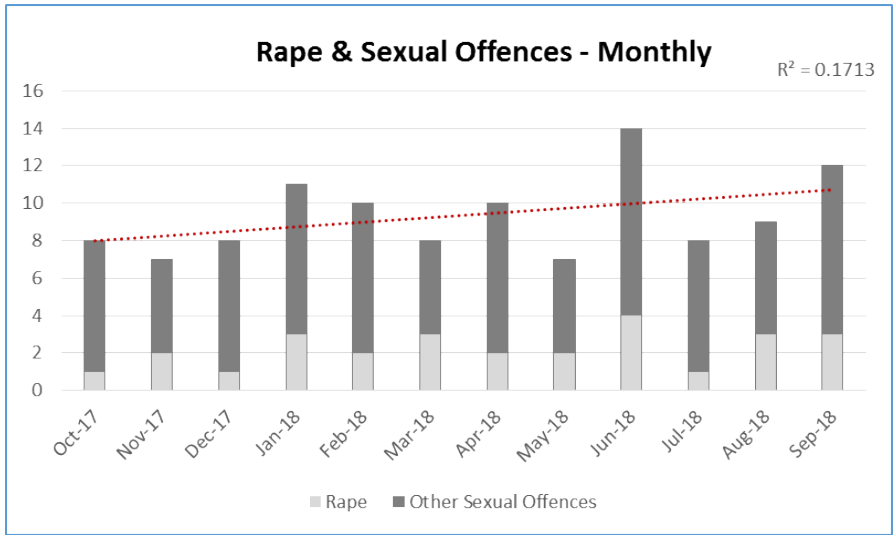
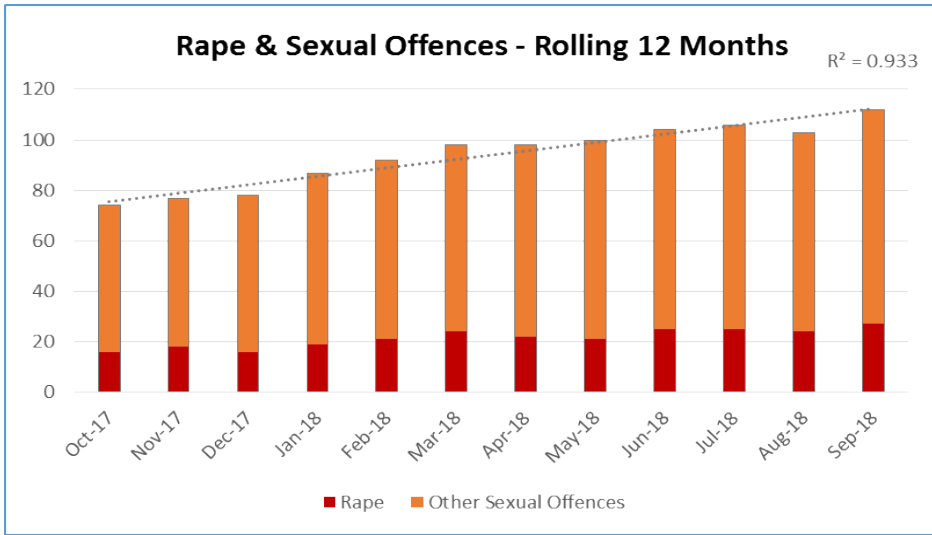
There is a noticeably higher rate of positive outcomes than sanctioned detections suggesting that there is a tendency to deal with less serious violence without injury offences using restorative and reparative outcomes such as community resolution.



The graph above demonstrates that the most frequent day for Violence with Injury to occur is a Friday evening between 12:00 and 00:00 and in the early hours of Saturday morning from 00:00 to 06:00. This is similar to the peak times for violence with injury. There is also a spike between 09:00 and 11:59 on both Monday and Tuesday.

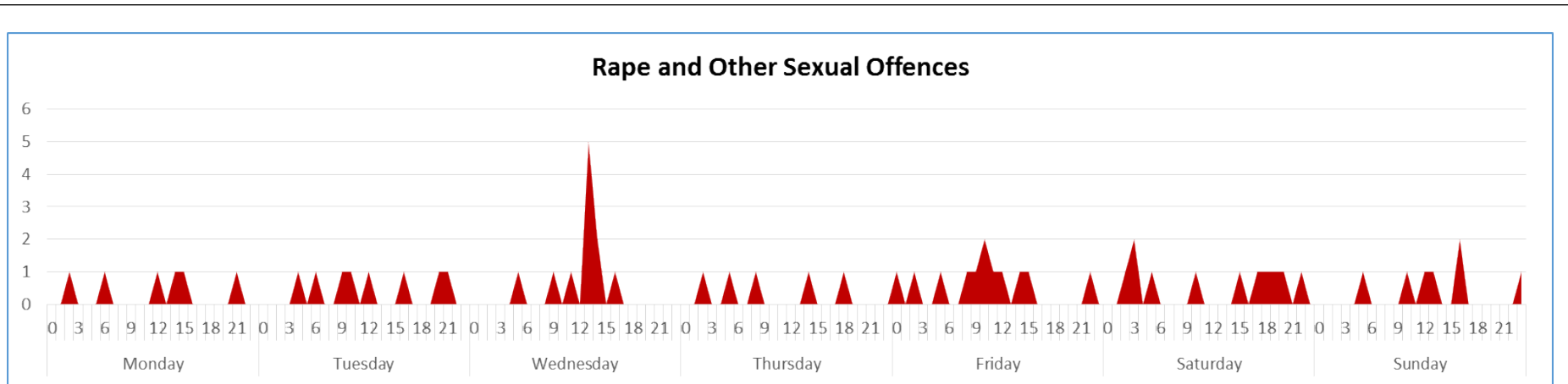
Support group has recently visited Romford to look at how they police their NTE and will utilise any tactics as appropriate. Crime Squad has been conducting numerous patrols based on crime and intelligence information from FIB and they also complete numerous licence premises checks that involve encouraging security presence outside of premises and determining if CCTV is clear enough to assist with enquires if required.

In September crime squad also ran **Operation Sceptre** targeting vehicles suspected of belonging to those involved in violent crime that were travelling through the Square Mile. This was after 300 hits for vehicles suspected of belonging to gang members occurred in the City during the month of August. Vehicle checkpoints were set up where officers were able to pull over suspicious-looking vehicles and vehicles which triggered ANPR cameras to perform searches where they would look at whether the vehicle was insured, whether the occupants were carrying weapons or drugs, or whether the driver was driving under the influence. This resulted in four arrests.



The rolling 12 month graph demonstrates a strong increase in Rape & Sexual Offences which is also demonstrated on a smaller scale when looking at the monthly breakdown graph. Despite a large increase in June there have been reductions in July and August which if remains consistent could start to impact the rolling 12 month graph going forward.

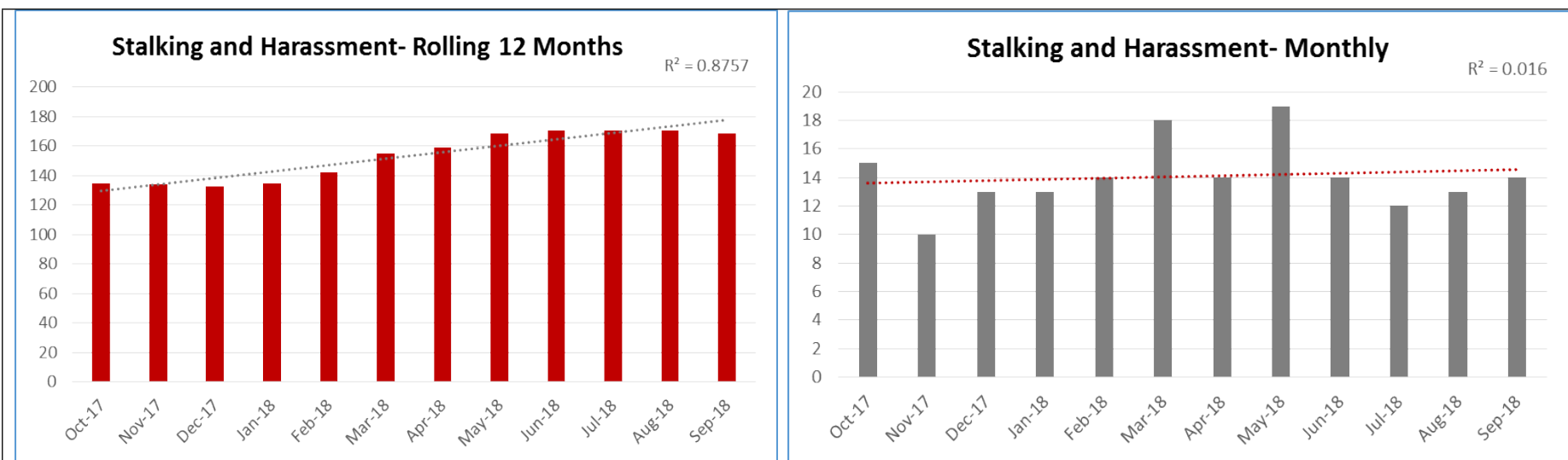
There is a detection rate of 15% for both sanctioned detections and positive outcomes suggesting that there were no lower level outcomes such as community resolutions completed for these offences which is expected due to the seriousness of the crime type.



Rape and sexual offences are difficult to complete any meaningful temporal analysis for due to the small numbers however, the graph above demonstrates that Wednesday is the most common day for both rape and sexual offences crimes to occur and this peaks between 12:00 15:00.

There has been a recent trend around hotels being linked to rapes and issues around consent. PPU has undertaken a number of operations and events where there has been education given around consent issues and raising awareness of this. This has been completed in addition to the promotional work undertaken nationally as part of the #MeToo campaign.

Next quarter PPU and crime will be working on raising awareness of safeguarding in hotels which will involve working to identify risk based scenarios which may arise at 'check in' to assess whether Check in / Reception staff are able to identify signs of vulnerability or exploitation and deal with these appropriately when paying customers are checking in.



The rolling 12 month graph demonstrates a strong increasing trend for stalking and harassment. When this is broken down by month there is no strong directional trend showing. Since June there has been three consistent months where figures are much lower which should start to impact on the rolling 12 month graph (by reducing) in future months. Recording of harassment changed in April 2018 which has impacted on levels (prior to this date, if someone harassed another and then went on to assault them, the assault was recorded but not the harassment; since April both offences must be recorded).

The recording of Malicious Communications is going to change from the 1st November. Currently recording guidelines state that a crime should be recorded by the police force of the location of the victim when they receive the message. This will change from the 1st November to the location of the suspect or suspected location of the suspect when they made the communication. This could result in a decrease for this crime type in the city which would impact stalking and harassment as suspects are less likely to be resident in the city. This will need to be monitored closely to measure the impact of this change.

Measure 7	Roads Policing	Assessment	SATISFACTORY													
AIM/RATIONALE	The aim is to provide the Force with an overview of activity undertaken to improve road safety within the City and ensure the Force is providing an adequate response to mitigate this threat.															
Reason for Assessment	Numerous vacancies and shortage of specialist skill set for Roads Policing.															
QUARTERLY KSI BREAKDOWN 2018/19																
	Q1				Q2				Q3				Q4			
	FATAL	SER	SLIGHT	TOTAL	FATAL	SER	SLIGHT	TOTAL	FATAL	SER	SLIGHT	TOTAL	FATAL	SER	SLIGHT	TOTAL
PEDESTRIANS	0	15	14	29	0	2	14	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PEDAL CYCLES	0	15	23	38	0	7	23	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POWERED 2 WHEEL	1	4	25	30	0	2	12	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CAR OR TAXI	0	2	14	16	0	0	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P.S.V.	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GOODS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Casualties	1	37	77	115	0	11	58	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PI Collisions	1	37	63	100	0	11	47	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROAD POLICING AND SMOOTHING TRAFFIC FLOW																
		2017/18					2018/19									
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total					
Other operations	Phones/ Seatbelts	61	128	68	97	354	66	62			128					
Speeding in the 20mph zone	TOR	54	10	35	18	117	16	44			60					
TOTAL		115	138	103	115	471	82	106			188					
Number of vehicles seized from ANPR only		27	33	32	26	118	31	35			66					
Total number of vehicles seized from ANPR / No Ins or No DL or both		18	83	84	66	251	119	145			264					
Number of pre planned enforcement and/or education operations targeting Large Goods Vehicle within City of London		33	38	36	45	152	34	33			67					
Number of LGV's stopped		335	353	388	412	1488	294	194			488					
Number of LGV's stopped with offences		211	237	230	241	919	200	114			314					
Number of offences		534	595	494	465	2088	455	270			725					

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

ANALYSIS

Cycle Fixed Penalty Notices

The Force issues Fixed Penalty Notices to cyclists within the City as part of its work to ensure the roads are safe to use for all. Below is a list of the number issued by month this year as an oversight of the activity to police the activity of cyclists in line with other road users.

Cycle FPNs Issued												
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
FPN's issued by month 2018-19	7	19	21	34	19	7						

What are the issues policing the roads?

In the past few years, cycling has increased exponentially and changes to the City layout has changed the dynamic of key areas. The change to Bank junction for instance, has had a positive impact on reducing collisions involving motor vehicles and cyclists/ pedestrians. But generally there has been an increase in cyclist vs pedestrian collisions, including at Bank Junction. This is owing to a number of factors that include the fact cyclists can now move faster through the junction as there are fewer motor vehicles, cycles tend to be quieter so are not heard approaching by the pedestrians, some pedestrians are distracted due to looking at mobile phones as they cross and some cyclists wear head phones so cannot hear what is going on around them.

Education and engagement of key users of our roads – awareness for pedestrians/cyclists/mopeds would benefit from a more joined up approach across London and current activity disproportionately focuses on vehicle users rather than all road other road users.

What is being done about the issues?

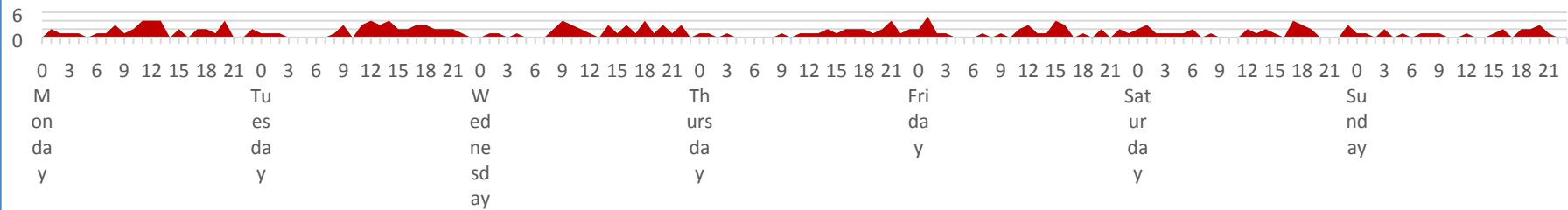
Closer working with CoL and TfL will provide a more co-ordinated response and we have various initiatives to strengthen ties and working methods. This includes working with the Road Danger Reduction Partnership and other agencies such as VOSA/ DVLA so that problems and solutions are shared.

What impact are we having on policing the roads?

There has been only one fatal incident in 2018-19 (in Q1) and none in Q2. Cycles vs pedestrian collisions have increased but this is being addressed through close partnership working.

Measure 8	Public Order & Protective Security	Assessment	SATISFACTORY										
AIM/RATIONALE	The aim is to provide the Force with an overview of activity undertaken to mitigate the threat facing the City through public disorder and ensure the Force is providing an adequate response to mitigate this threat.												
Reason for Assessment	Assessment provided by plan owner as part of TT&CG submission.												
PRE-PLANNED EVENT UPDATE													
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	YTD
Pre-planned Events	47	57	62	54	60	45							325
Events requiring police presence	53	61	64	51	56	40							325
Events requiring 5 officers or more	21	23	63	51	53	41							252
CRITICAL INCIDENTS													
	2017/18					2018/19							
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total			
Critical Incidents	3	1	5	2	11	4	0						
ANALYSIS													
<p style="text-align: center;">Public Disorder- Rolling 12 Months</p>							<p style="text-align: center;">Public Disorder - Monthly</p>						
<p>The rolling 12 month graph demonstrates a strong increasing trend for public disorder which is also demonstrated in the monthly breakdown graph. The last two months has seen decreases after a spike in July. If there had not been such a large spike in July the decrease seen since March would have likely started to impact positively on the rolling 12 month graph.</p> <p>Repeat locations for crime related to the NTE are Bishopsgate (Street), Bishopsgate Police Station and a number of venues around Liverpool Street.</p>													

Public Disorder



The most common days for public disorder is a Monday and Tuesday on between 12.00 and 14.59 it is not clear why this is and further analysis will be completed on this. There is also a spike on a Wednesday between 09.00 and 11.59. A common theme is a Thursday evening from 21.00 and 02.59 related to the NTE and on a Friday at 15.00 and 17.59 perhaps when people are leaving work and heading to the NTE.

Trends for public order indicate that there is an increase in this nationally and generally although there are references to improved crime recording there is also a suggestion of a genuine increase. Generally public order crimes are similar to the trends of Violent crimes.

July Events

Pre-planned events: 54
 Events requiring police presence: 51
 Events requiring 5 or more officers: 51
 Events requiring 20 or more: 0

August Events

Pre-planned events: 60
 Events requiring police presence: 56
 Events requiring 5 or more officers: 53
 Events requiring 20 or more: 4

September Events

Pre-planned events: 45
 Events requiring police presence: 40
 Events requiring 5 or more officers: 41
 Events requiring 20 or more: 0

CBRN Equipment-

Officers attended a call to reports of a suspicious package where the package was believed to contain a potentially hazardous powder. This led to the building in question being locked down and specialist units within the Met Police were requested to assist in identifying the substance. Specialist equipment is currently being explored in order to assess the viability of adding this to CoLPs capability. This would significantly reduce the time officers are deployed at a potentially hazardous site and reduce the impact upon the staff and cost to the businesses involved.

Protests

The number of protests this year within the City are recorded within the table below:

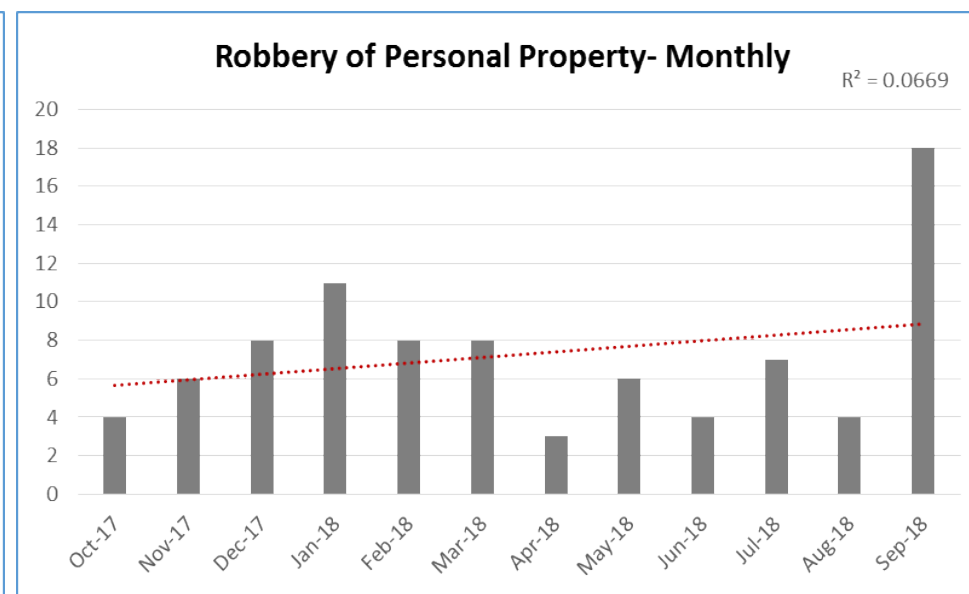
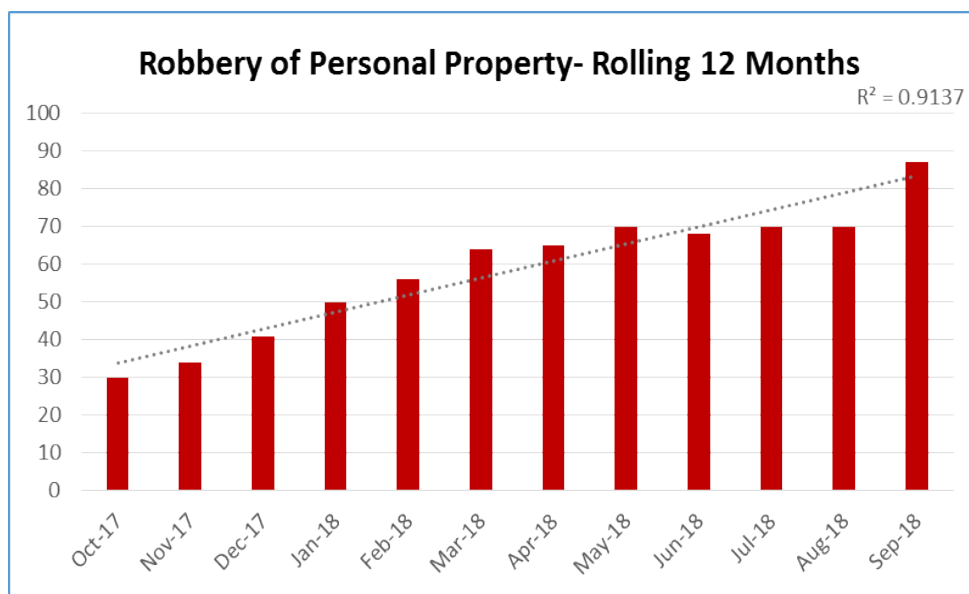
Protests Within City													
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total
2017-18 Protests	11	18	18	25	24	11	12	15	15	8	13	9	179
2018-19 Protests	5	11	16	13	9	22							76
Trend	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↑							↓

Within 2016/17 there were a total of 185 protests recorded within the City, this was compared to 179 recorded last year (2017/18). The majority of the protests last year were recorded as Union and Environmental in nature.

So far this year a total of 76 protests have been recorded. This is a reduction of 31 from the same period last year. The majority of protests have again reduced within the Environmental and Union categories with Environmental being the largest category this year.

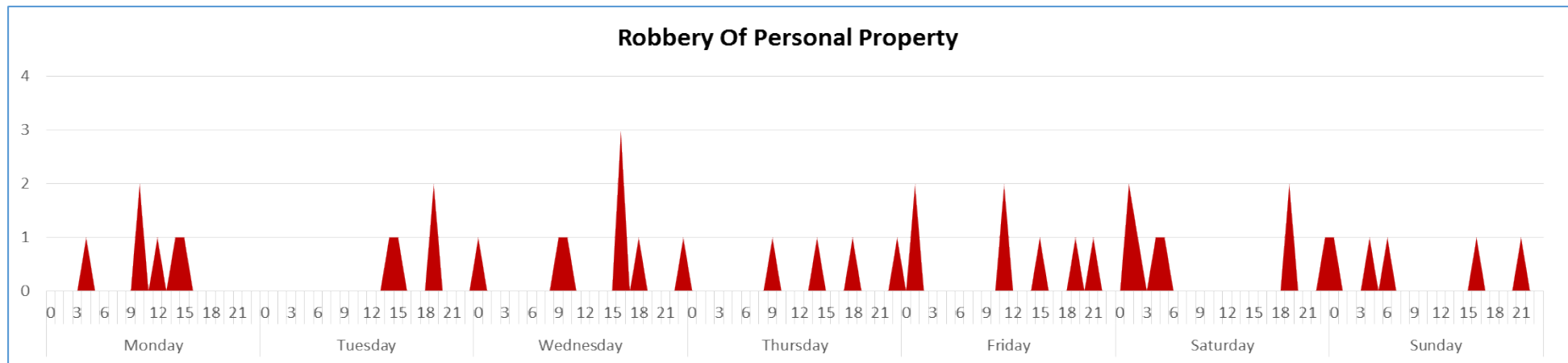
Measure 9	Acquisitive Crime	Assessment	CLOSE MONITORING											
AIM/RATIONALE	The aim is to provide the Force with sufficiently detailed information (intelligence and statistics) to allow it to manage its response to acquisitive crime efficiently and effectively. Victim based acquisitive crime represents the Force's largest volume crime area.													
Reason for Assessment	Assessment provided by plan owner as part of TT&CG submission.													
ACQUISITIVE CRIME														
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Total	Trend
2016-17 (Month)	276	257	286	290	316	318	279	312	290	241	298	382	3545	↑
2017-18 (Month)	282	321	292	259	319	261	328	346	348	376	325	342	3799	↑
2018-19 (Month)	331	318	358	409	381	365							2162	↑

ANALYSIS



The rolling 12 months graph demonstrates a strong increasing trend for robbery of personal property this is also seen in the monthly breakdown graph due to the large increase experienced in September. Had there not been this spike in September it is likely that the strong increasing trend demonstrated in the rolling 12 months would not be so strong and would start to reduce.

There is a lower detection rate for robbery as the victim is not always immediately aware of an offence having taken place and offenders are often not known to the victim. Due to the serious nature of the crime positive outcomes are the same as sanctioned detections.

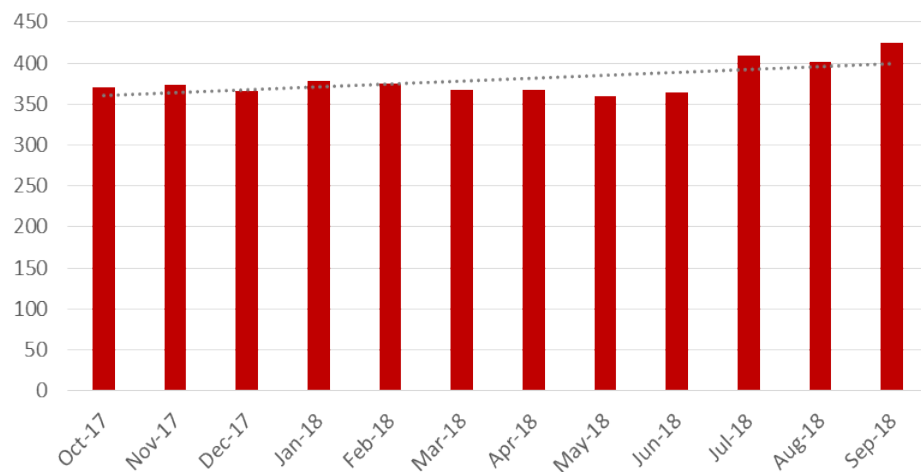


It is more challenging to complete temporal analysis on Personal Robbery due to the small volumes of crimes. However, Wednesday between 15:00 and 18:00 and the early hours of the morning (00:00-03:00) tend to be the most common times.

This month there has been an increase in Cash Point Traps where offenders are targeting victims taking money out of cash points. There has also been an emerging trend where offenders are targeting victims with expensive watches (Rolex) and taking this from their wrists. This has also been demonstrated within theft from the person and is a new MO that requires the offender to know that the victim is wearing an expensive watch and then specifically targeting them. This indicates a level of reconnaissance and fore planning and is something to be monitored going forward.

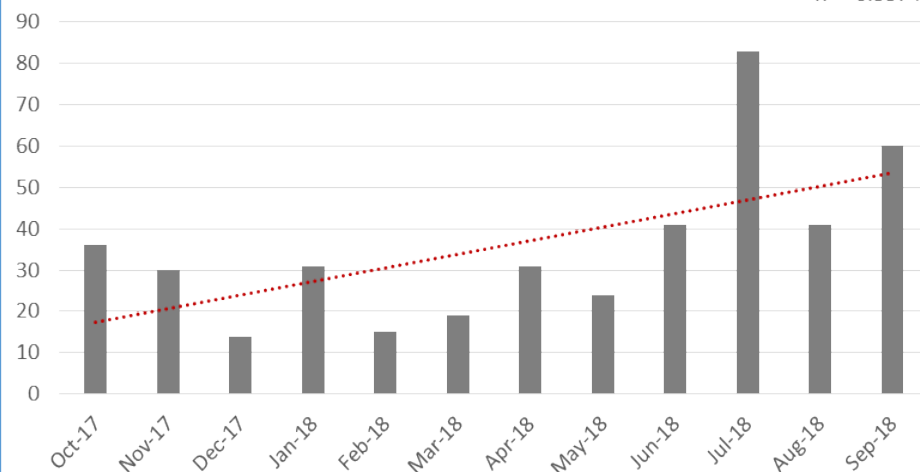
Bicycle Theft - Rolling 12 Months

R² = 0.3952



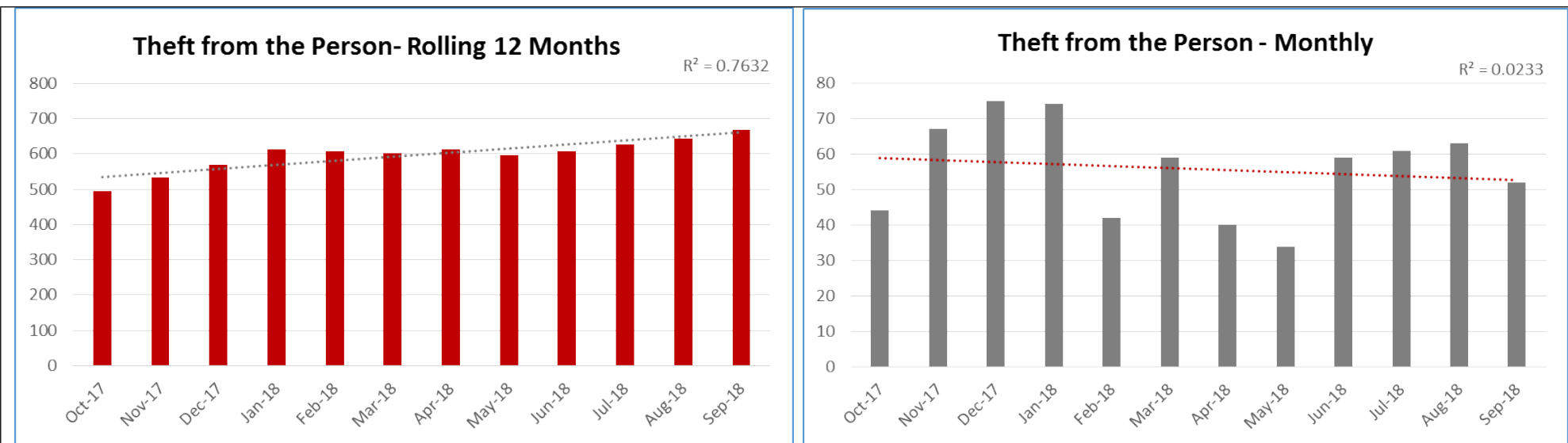
Bicycle Theft - Monthly

R² = 0.3574



There is a small increase demonstrated in the rolling 12 month graph which is also mirrored in the monthly breakdown graph. There was a reduction in August after a large spike in July but levels have shown a further increase this month with all of the last three months showing higher than usual levels.

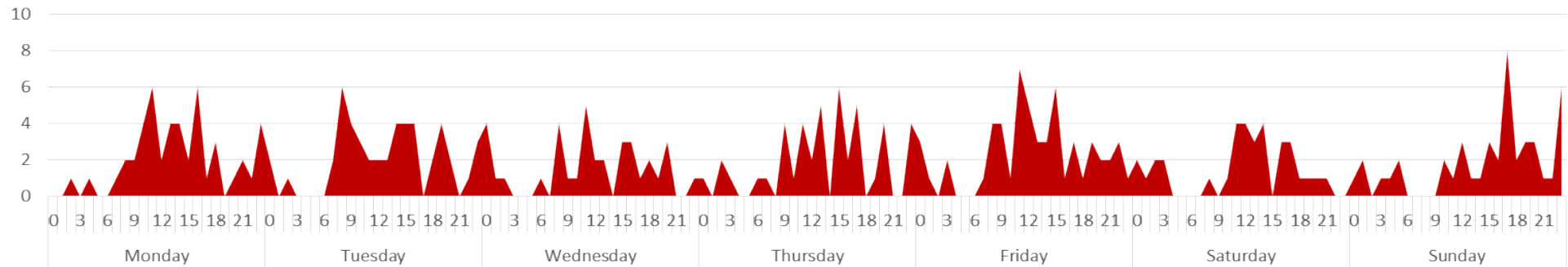
The sporadic nature of this crime type makes it challenging for police to catch offenders and they are reliant on witnesses and CCTV to make arrests. Crime Squad has carried out several arrests recently, several other offenders have been identified and CoLP is completing offender management on those.



The rolling 12 month graph demonstrates an increasing trend for theft from the person however when looking at the monthly breakdown this is showing a slight reduction compared to the beginning of the 12 month period. This should start to be seen in the rolling 12 month graph in the next couple of months.

There are a mixture of crimes that fall in this category and generally some of the same trends as robbery are shown here (such as a new trend around watches being taken from victims wrists). There is a very low detection rate for theft from the person most likely due to the nature of the crime. It is sporadic and often victims can't identify the offender or be sure of where the theft occurred making this a hard crime type to get a good detection rate or get a judicial outcome.

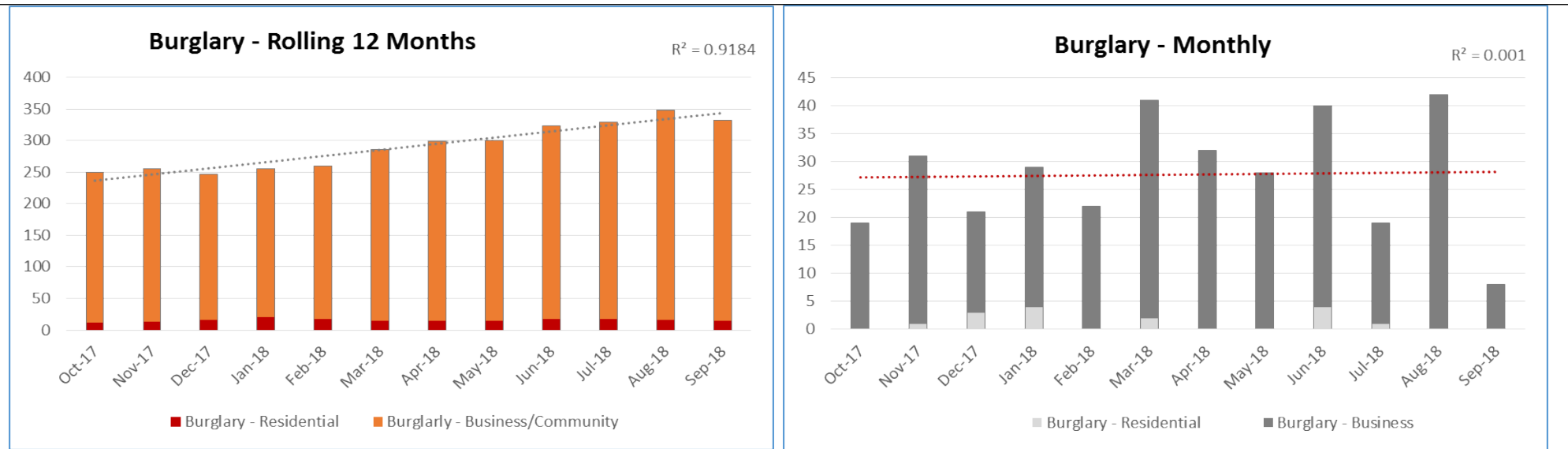
Theft From the Person



The graph above demonstrates that there is no real consistency in terms of times and days for when theft from the person occurs. The most common day is Friday from 09:00 to 18:00. This correlates with times when large crowds can be found in the City made up of working and visiting populations alongside residents.

Generally offenders of this crime type are opportunistic and take advantage of persons leaving items unattended for long periods of time, however one particular hotel suffered a number of pick-pocketing offences over the course of one evening. The crime reports indicate that a female bumped into several guests at the bar (a common MO either in the street or a licenced premises) however her identity is unknown and no further witnesses or leads identified.

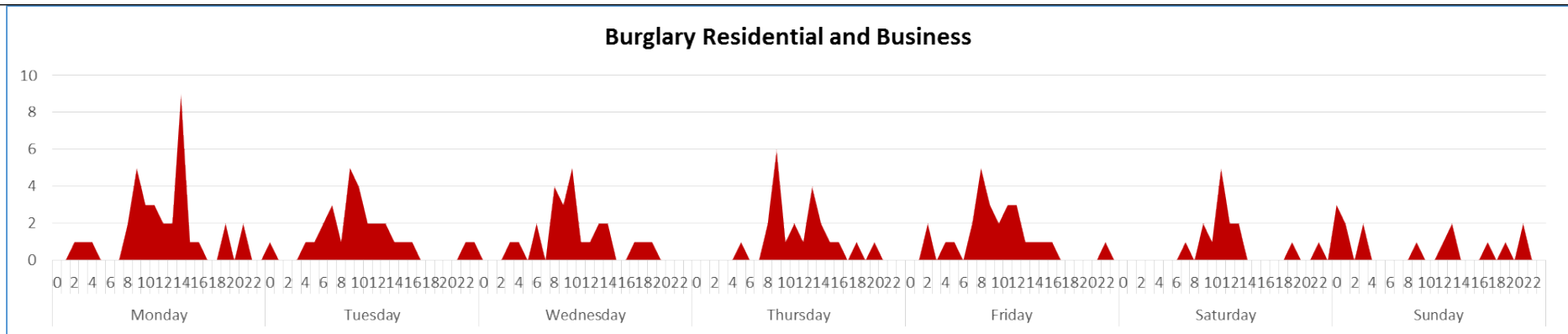
There has been a number of crime prevention events recently such as a presentation each month to the City of London Crime Prevention Association. This is to raise awareness of steps individuals can take to better look after their belongings and crime prevention tips to avoid becoming a victim of this crime type. This will be increased over the Christmas period when crimes of this nature are predicted to increase.



The rolling 12 month figures demonstrate a strong increasing trend for Burglary Business/ Community which is not reflected in the monthly breakdown graph.

There has been a large reduction in Burglary Business/ Community this month after a spike in August. There have been no residential burglaries in the last two months. Burglaries have been predicted to reduce around September time which is consistent with current trends.

The detection rates are good for Burglary with 15% for both sanctioned detections and positive outcomes and this is likely to be due to the proactive work being undertaken by the force in this area.

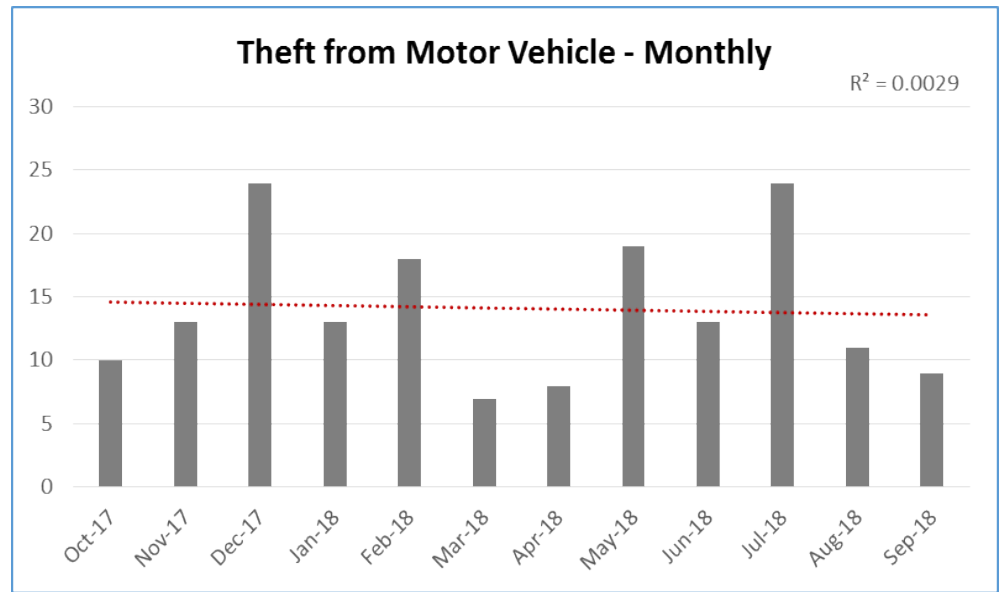
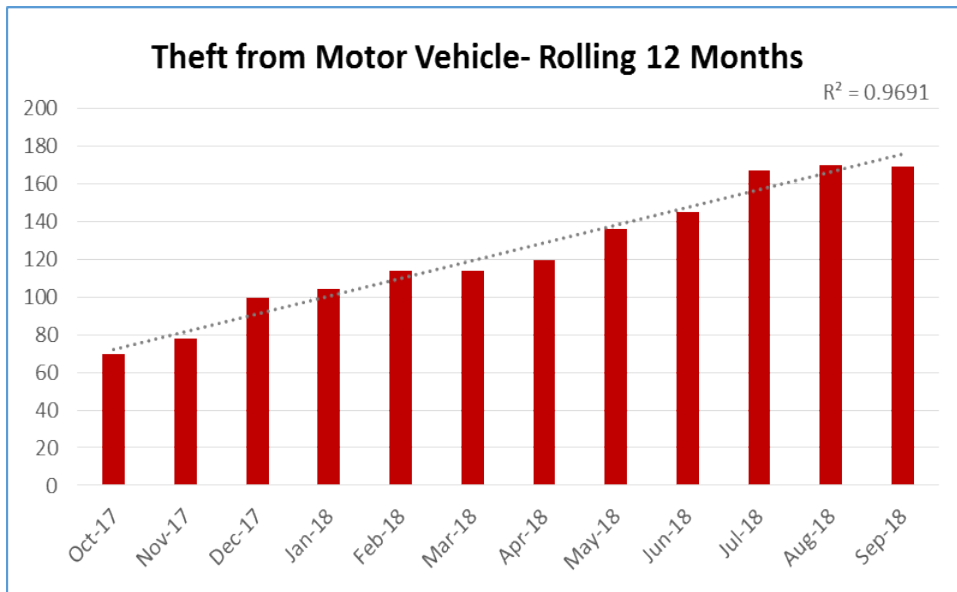


The most common time across each weekday Monday- Friday is 09:00 to 12:00. Mondays experience the highest number of burglaries. The risk of multiple burglaries within a single commercial office remains and the majority of properties targeted in the last month were commercial office buildings.

Recently, the number of burglaries has reduced since the arrest of a particular suspect. The majority of known burglars are currently in prison therefore it expected that burglary will continue to decrease over the next couple of months.

The burglary squads are working proactively around offender management and this involves ongoing monitoring of when offenders are due out, coming up for release and then actively approaching them to deter them from offending. They are monitored if they come into the City to see if they breach their licence and recently this has resulted in a number of recalls to prison. Work has also been undertaken with surrounding boroughs and probation services for a consistent and joined up approach.

Communities have been completing proactive patrols identifying any properties with weaknesses (such as open windows, scaffolding etc.) and speaking to occupiers to raise awareness of this and then visiting again in the next couple of days to reinforce the message.



There is a strong increasing trend for theft from the motor vehicle when looking at the rolling 12 month graph due to variable levels month on month this is not demonstrated in the monthly breakdown graph. Over the past 12 months there has been a slight reduction which should start to impact on the rolling 12 month graph.

There is a 3% detection rate for theft from the motor vehicle for both sanctioned detections and Positive outcomes. This is quite low and the Motor Vehicle team has taken a similar approach to burglary with pro-active offender management but is not currently experiencing as high a detection rate.

Measure 1: Overall Crime highlighted how the Force plans to tackle shoplifting, Theft from Motor Vehicle and Moped/Pedal Cycle enabled thefts as the main three areas of immediate focus.

Measure 10	Victim Satisfaction	Assessment	REQUIRES ACTION	
AIM/RATIONALE	The aim of this measure is to provide the Force will sufficiently detailed information to manage the quality of its service provision to the victims of crime. Although victim satisfaction surveys are a statutory requirement, they provide an essential indicator of the level of professionalism the Force portrays and provides. The Force includes victims of acquisitive crime, which is not required by the Home Office, as without those victims, the sample size for the City of London would not be statistically valid.			
Reason for Assessment	The Force has scored below 80%.			
VICTIM SATISFACTION				
RESULTS				
	Area of Service	% Very Satisfied 2017/18	% Very Satisfied 2018/19	% difference
	Overall Service received	75.5%	60.6%	-14.9% pts
	Ease of Contact	78.7%	53.8%	-24.9% pts
	<u>Actions Taken</u>	<u>61.5%</u>	<u>46.3%</u>	<u>-15.2% pts</u>
	Follow up	68.8%	47.3%	-21.5% pts
	Treatment	91.8%	73.4%	-18.4% pts
	Area of Service	% Fairly Satisfied 2016/17	% Fairly Satisfied 2017/18	% difference
	Overall Service received	86.4%	74.5%	-11.9% pts
	Ease of Contact	94.7%	83.3%	-11.4% pts
	<u>Actions Taken</u>	<u>76.1%</u>	<u>62.1%</u>	<u>-14.0% pts</u>
	Follow up	79.8%	66.7%	-13.1% pts
	Treatment	93.6%	87.2%	-6.4% pts

Summary

<p><u>Ease of Contact</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Satisfaction levels have dropped ▪ Only theft victims felt active dissatisfaction ▪ Individuals frequently commented that they had been unsure how to contact police 	<p><u>Actions Taken</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Satisfaction levels have dropped ▪ Victims of theft, violence and cycle crime felt dissatisfaction ▪ Explaining the actions taken is likely to have a major effect in this area
<p><u>Follow Up</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Satisfaction levels have dropped ▪ Issues with the VCOP system may play a part in this ▪ Ease of contact was again referenced as an issue in this area 	<p><u>Treatment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Satisfaction levels have dropped ▪ This area generally performs well in comparison to the others ▪ Common themes include being polite, respectful and calming

The Sample size for this survey is detailed below compared to the same period for last year:

Period	Sample Size	Number of Respondents	Response Rate
2017/18 Q1	711	110	15.5%
2018/19 Q1	516	95	18.4%

The actual number of survey respondents has decreased by 14% in 2018/19 Q1 compared to 2017/18 Q1. Victims who are less satisfied with service may be more likely to respond than those who were satisfied as it is an opportunity to highlight the need for improvement and offer constructive advice. Improving engagement should help to combat this.

Analysis of Survey Comments

Respondents were invited to give comments as to why they had responded with their given overall level of satisfaction, and some examples can be found to the right.

The general sentiment that was conveyed in a number of comments was that victims felt that more could have been done in respect of their cases, but that equally they do understand the police's position and accept that there are often more serious crimes that should be prioritised.

There was also a feeling that more work should be undertaken to tackle the root causes of crime and reduce the overall levels, rather than being so reactive and just improving the way that offences are dealt with after they have occurred.

This is clearly something that COLP strive towards as a force and members of the public may not be aware of some work that is undertaken.

Measure 11	Community Satisfaction	Assessment	REPORTED ANNUALLY
AIM/RATIONALE	This measure assesses the public's perception of the Force, based on people who probably have not been a victim of crime but are part of the City of London community, be it in the capacity of resident, worker, or business. It will use a different survey from the Street Survey.		
Reason for Assessment	Survey is undertaken on an annual basis		
COMMUNITY SATISFACTION RESULTS			
End of Quarter Position			
<p>Corporate Communications have undertaken a procurement exercise to identify a company to undertake the street survey on behalf of the Force. This will mean the survey undertaken this year will not rely on on-line returns and seek to engage people in the street as part of the response process. The aim is to increase the number of responses and engage more effectively with our communities.</p> <p>Strategic Development has liaised with the Force Performance Information Unit (PIU) to develop the set of questions to be used within the survey, this aims to build on the questions asked last year and include questions on integrity and fairness. The aim is to cover more issues than just the main concerns of the public.</p>			
October Update			
<p>The procurement process has completed with Corporate Communications appointing ORS to undertake the Force survey. Strategic Development spoke to representatives of this company on 15th October to outline the timescale requirements for the survey and identify any issues with the proposed draft survey questions. The current aim is to have the survey completed with a report presented to the Force for use at the end of November/beginning of December to inform considerations to develop the Policing Plan for 2019/20.</p> <p>The survey questions were approved on the 30th October for use and on the 31st October the Force confirmed the details of the public letter to be used by the survey company to ensure that the public could be assured that the survey was being undertaken by the Force. A central e-mail has been set up for the public to use should they question the survey company, the address is community.survey@cityoflondon.pnn.police.uk.</p> <p>The survey will be conducted on the street with the aim of collecting 500 respondents as well as an online option which Corporate Communications will promote with the Force social media accounts. Previous years have used online only where the number of respondents has been low. The survey commenced week beginning 5th November.</p>			