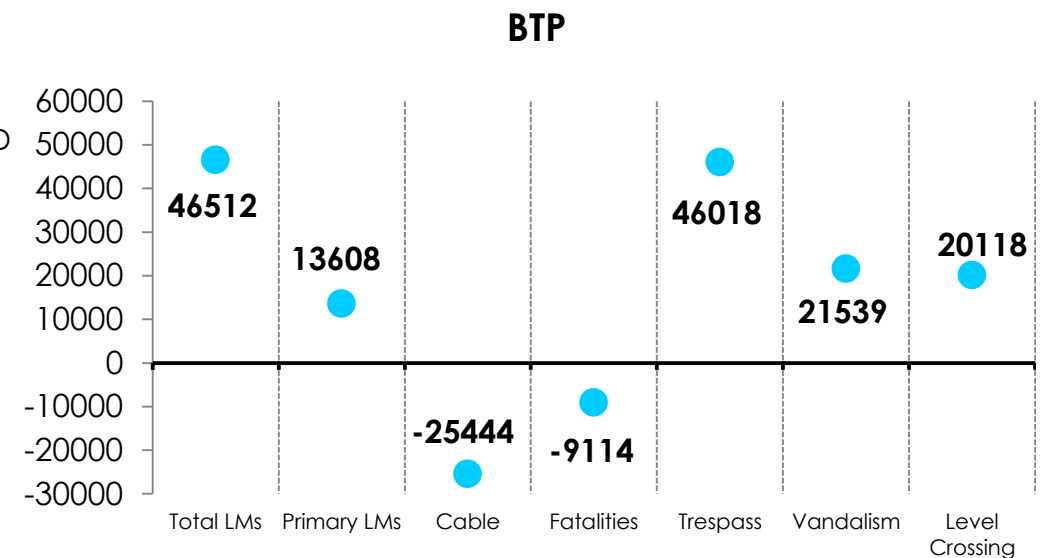
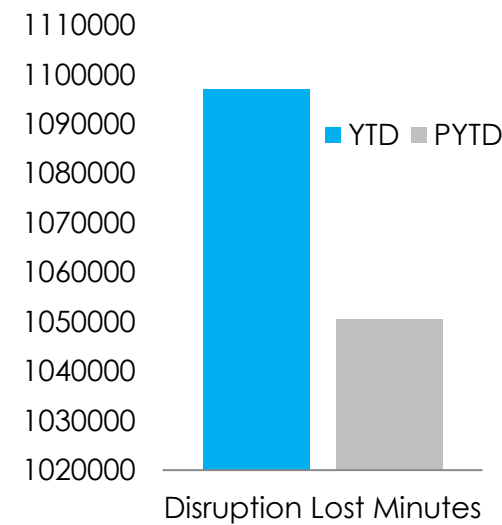
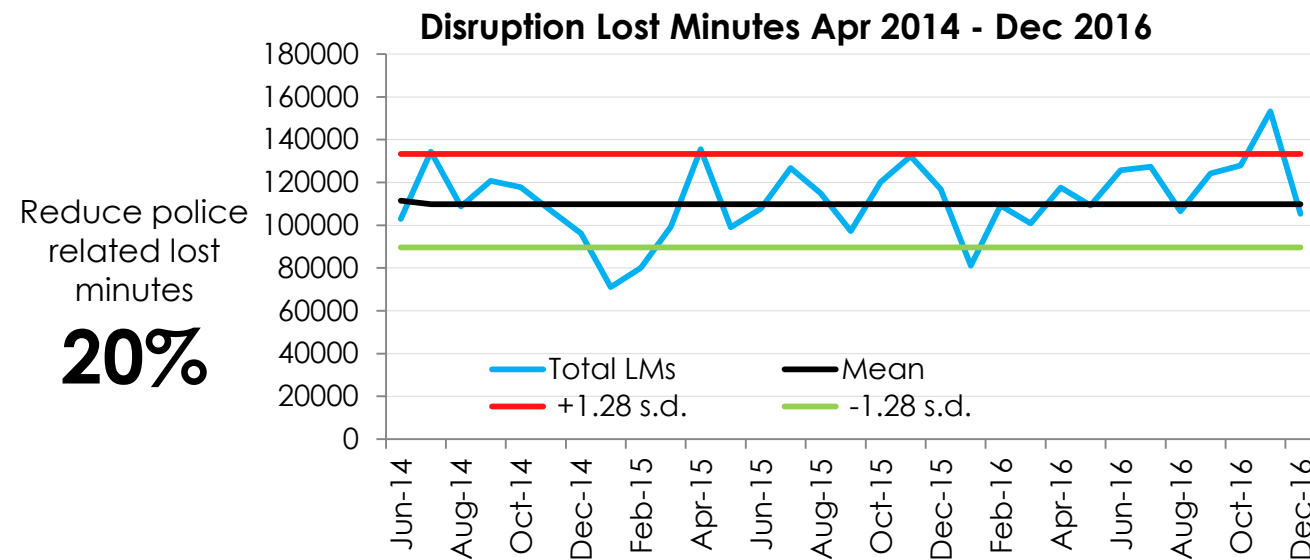
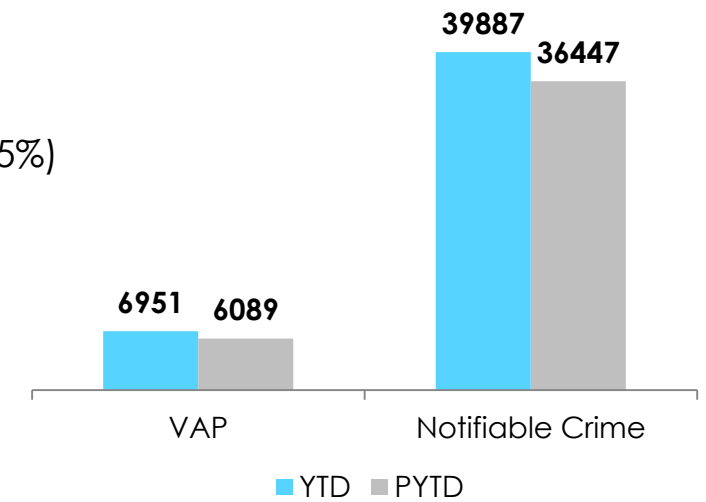
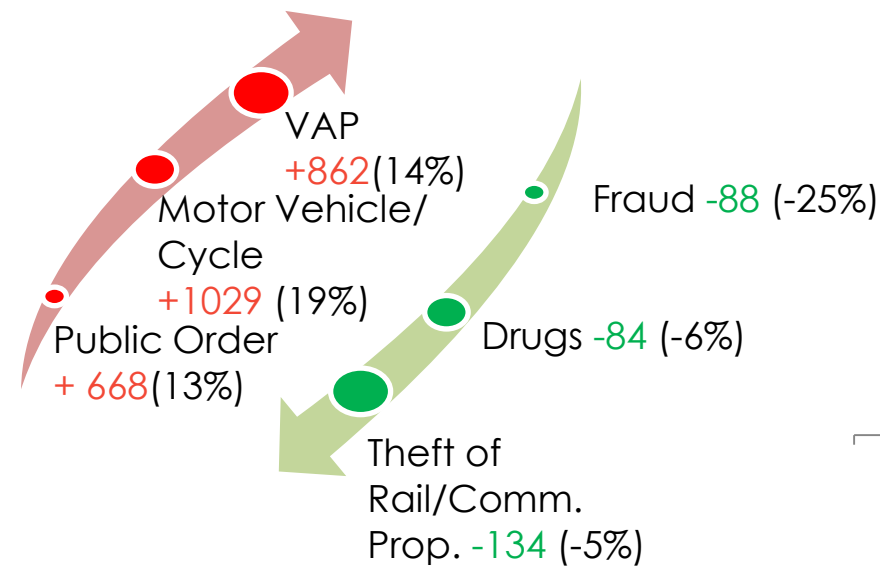
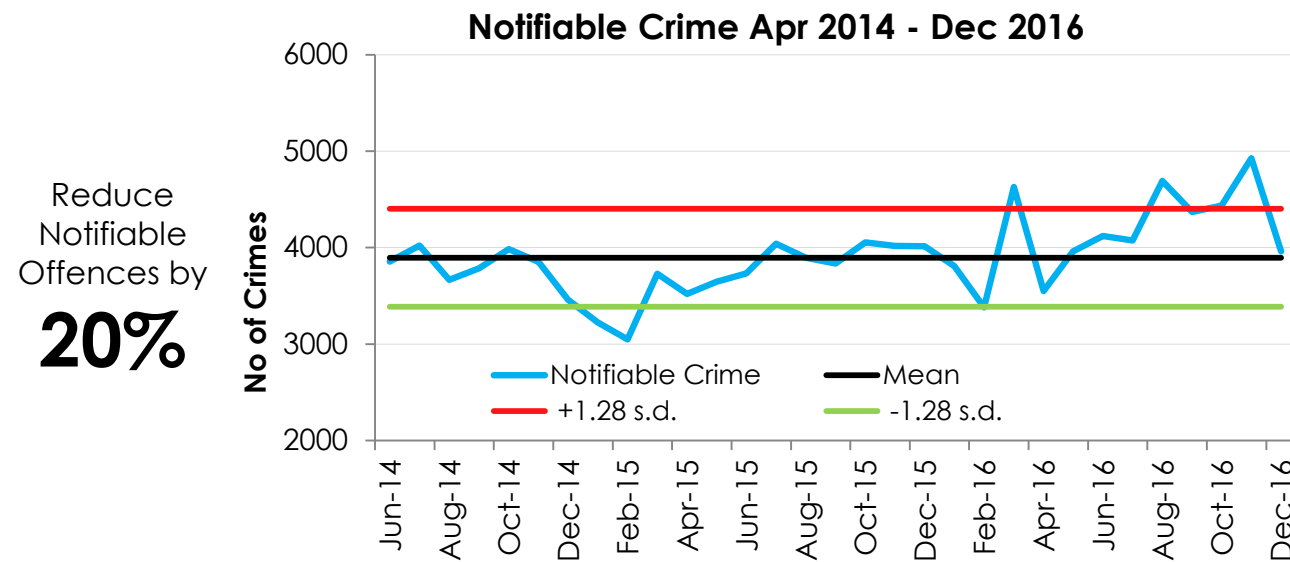


# Performance Dashboard



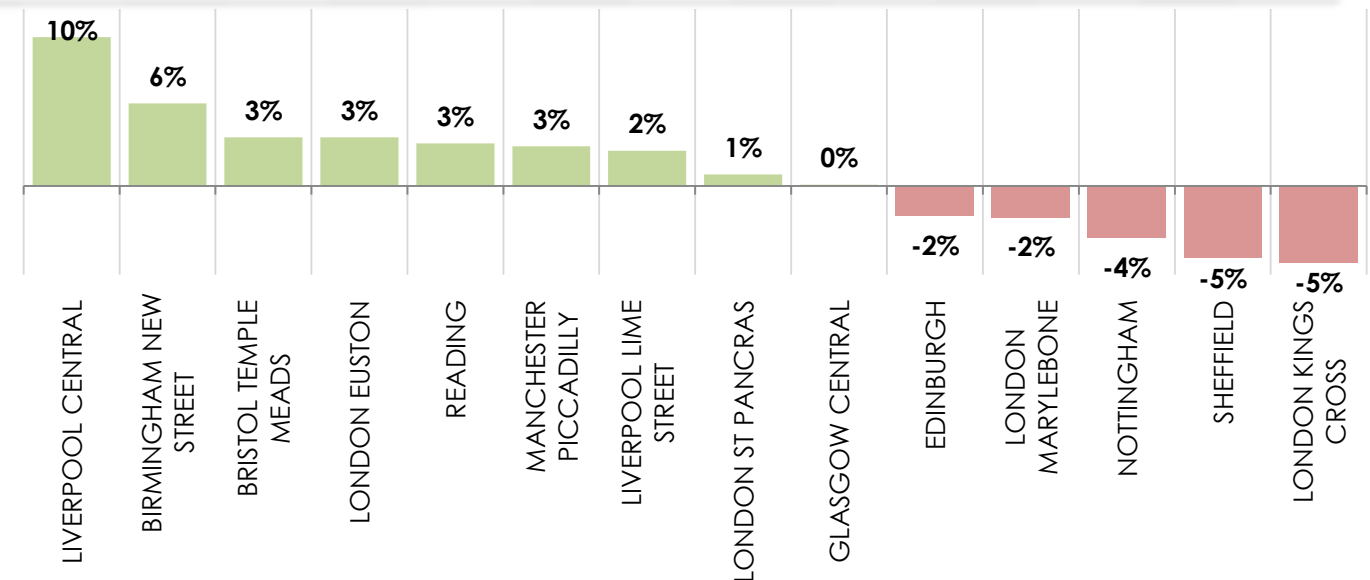
**Passenger Confidence**  
Spring 2016 - **76.55%**

**Rail Staff Confidence**  
Spring 2016 - **64.9%**

**Confidence at the Lowest Ranked Stations:**  
Autumn 2015 - **72.34%**

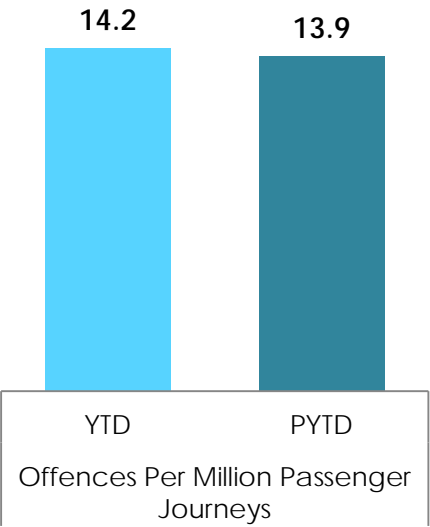
**14 Lowest Confidence Stations**

Spring 2015 vs Spring 2016 % Change



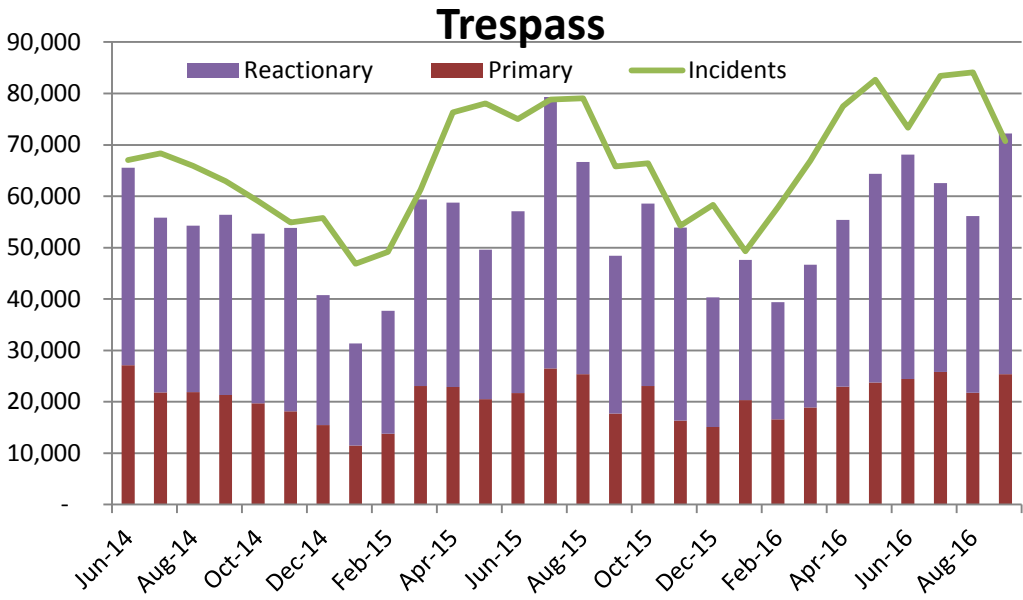
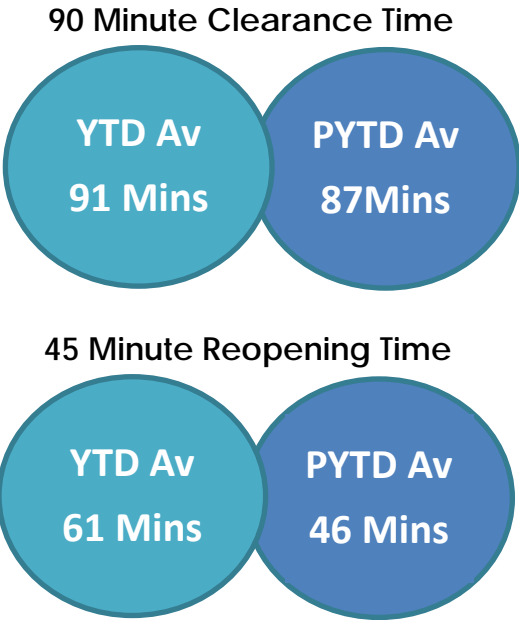
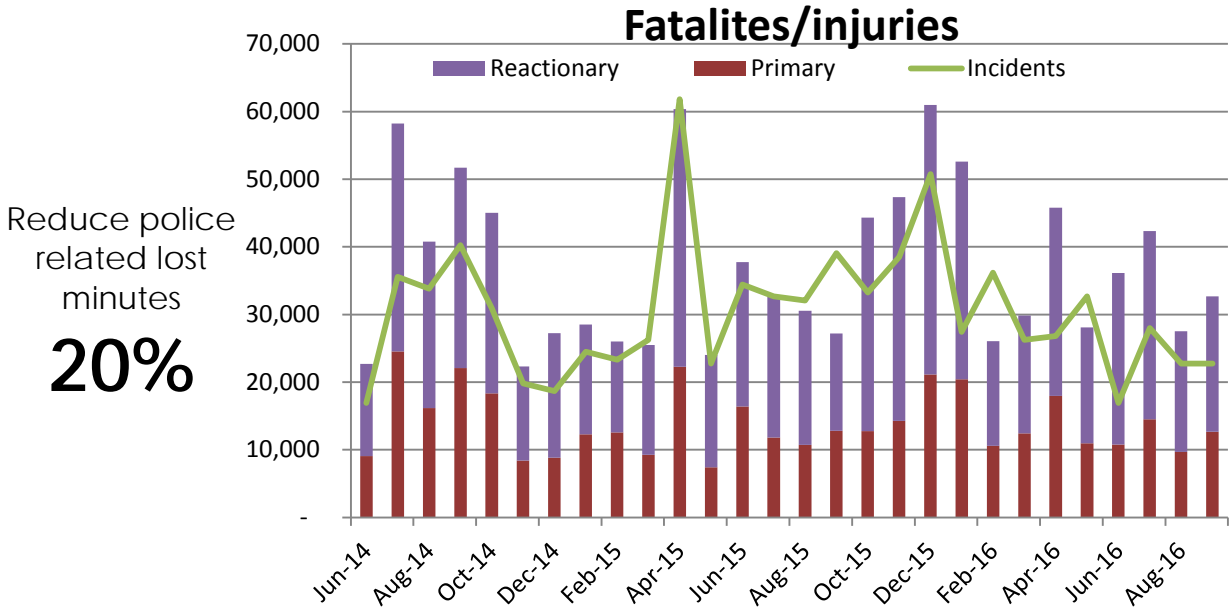
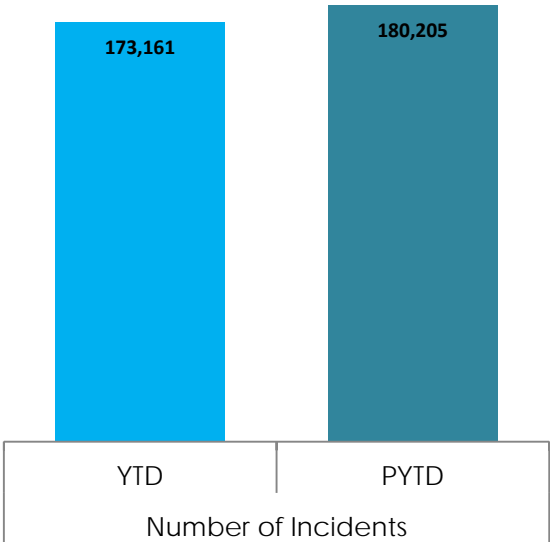
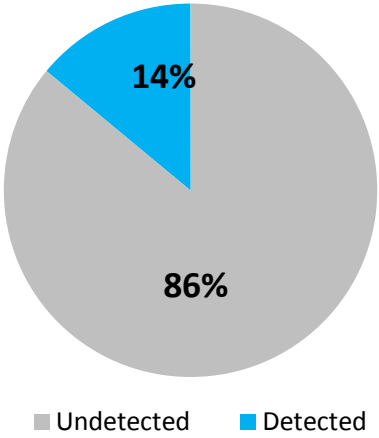
Service Delivery Dashboard

Reduce Notifiable Offences by **20%**

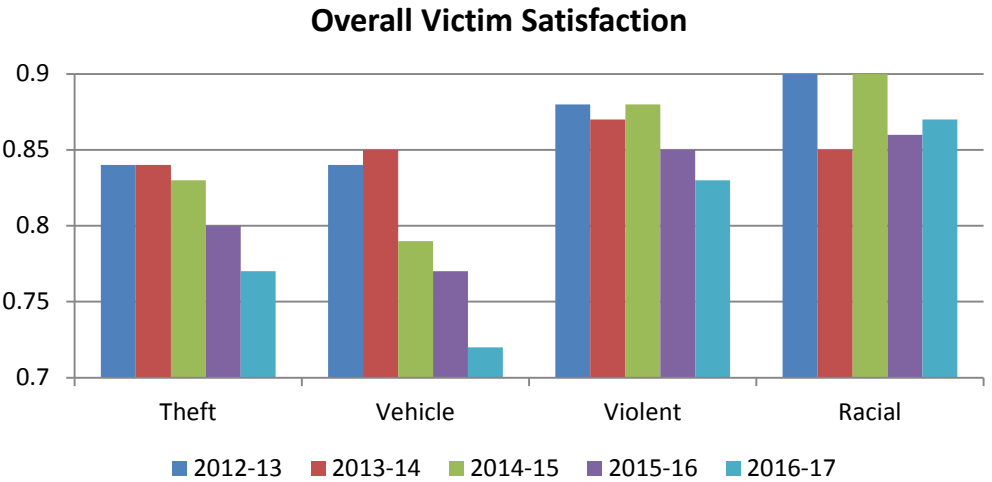
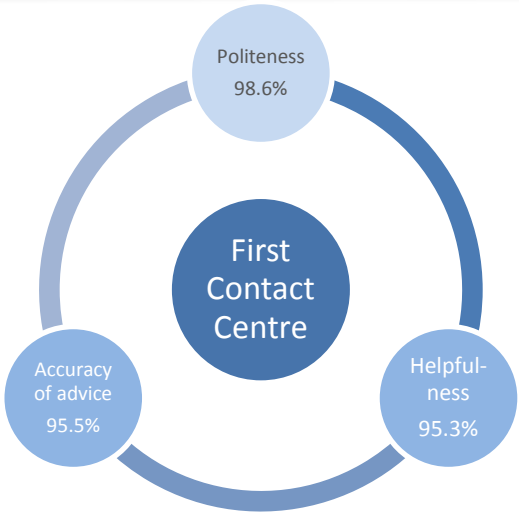
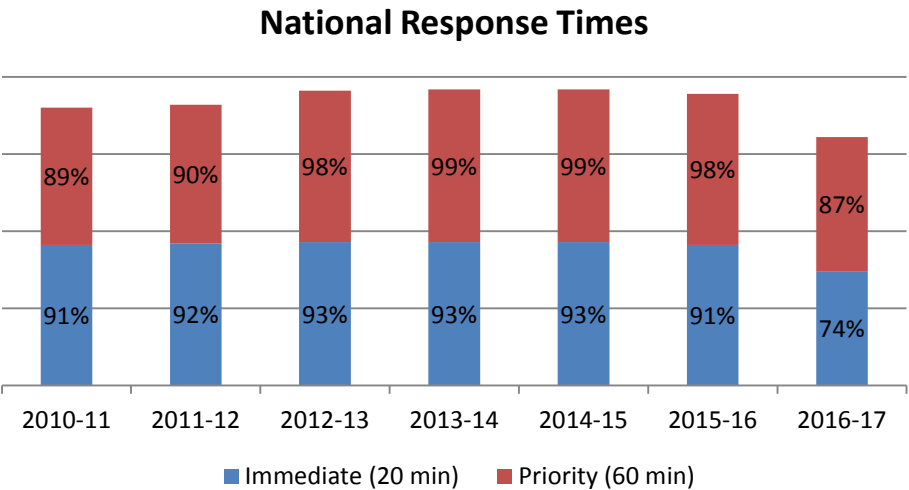


Notifiable Crime Positive Outcome Rates

	Outcome
VAP	25%
Sex Offences	16%
Criminal Damage	7%
Serious Line Route	13%
ToPP	3%
Vehicle/Cycle crime	6%
Robbery	21%
Burglary/theft	30%
Serious Public Disorder	23%
Serious Fraud	36%
Serious Other	22%
Total	18%



Increase confidence by **10%**





BRITISH  
TRANSPORT  
POLICE

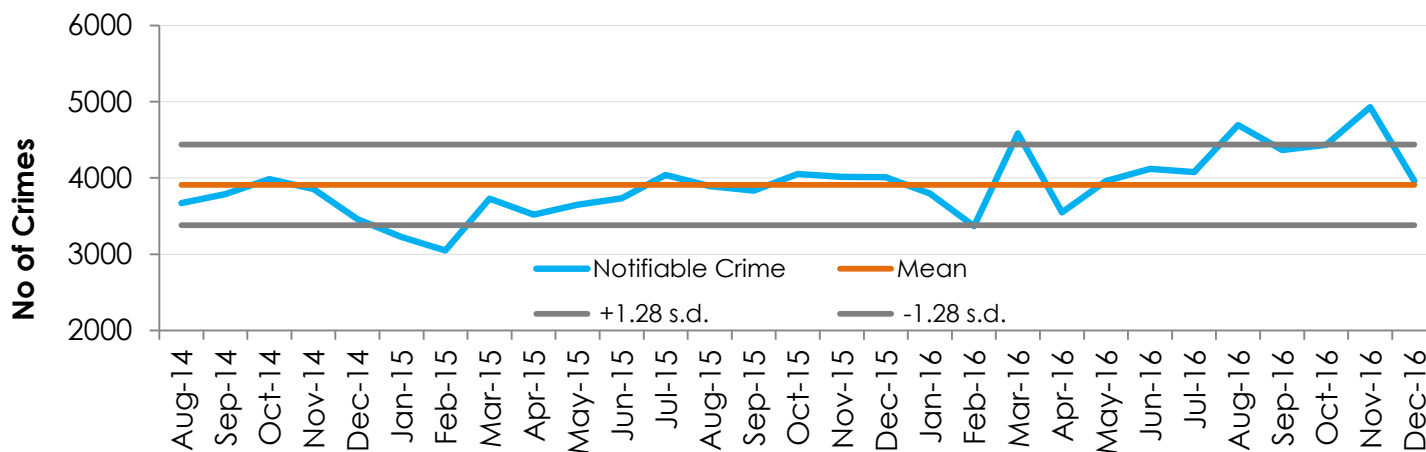
**Q3 PRC:  
BTP Performance 2016-17  
17<sup>th</sup> January 2017**

## 2016-17 Policing Plan Targets

- Notifiable Crime Overview & Year End Projection
  - Violence Against the Person
  - Theft of Passenger Property
  - Officer Assaults
  - Cycle Crime
  - Outcomes
- Disruption Overview & Year End Projection
- Confidence Overview

# Reduce Notifiable Crime by 5% - Data to 03/01/17

## BTP - Notifiable Crime 2 Years Breakdown

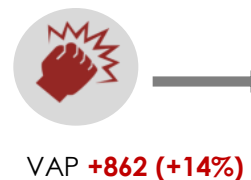
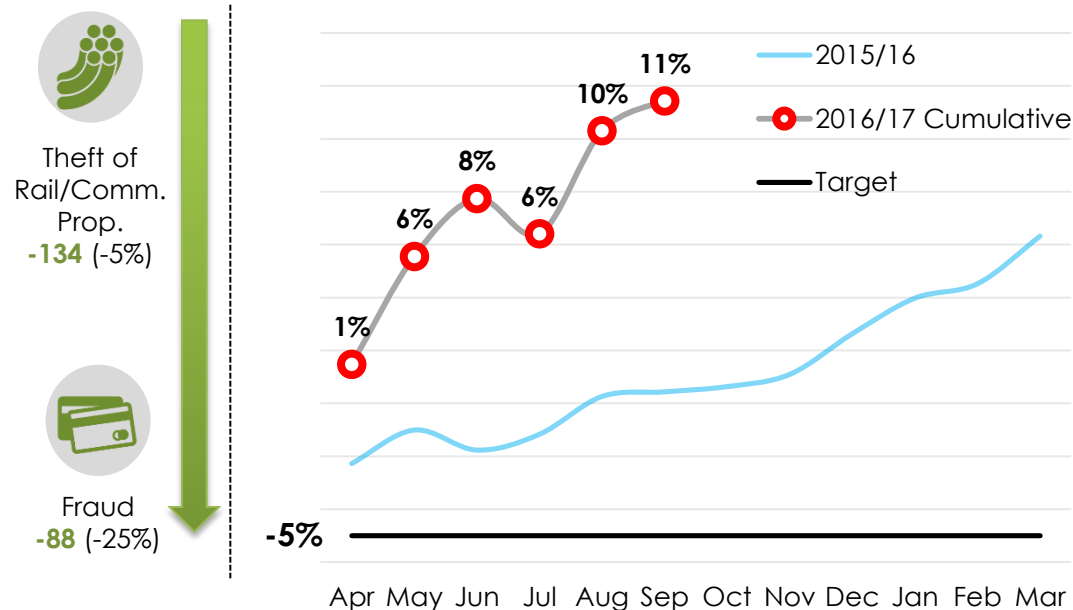


BTP is currently **3,483** crimes higher than the required 5% reduction level

Averaging **139** crimes per day

Target crimes per day = **121.4**

## BTP Against Target



Increases in:

- Common assault (+681)
- Serious Assault (+101)



Main increases on South, and Midland.

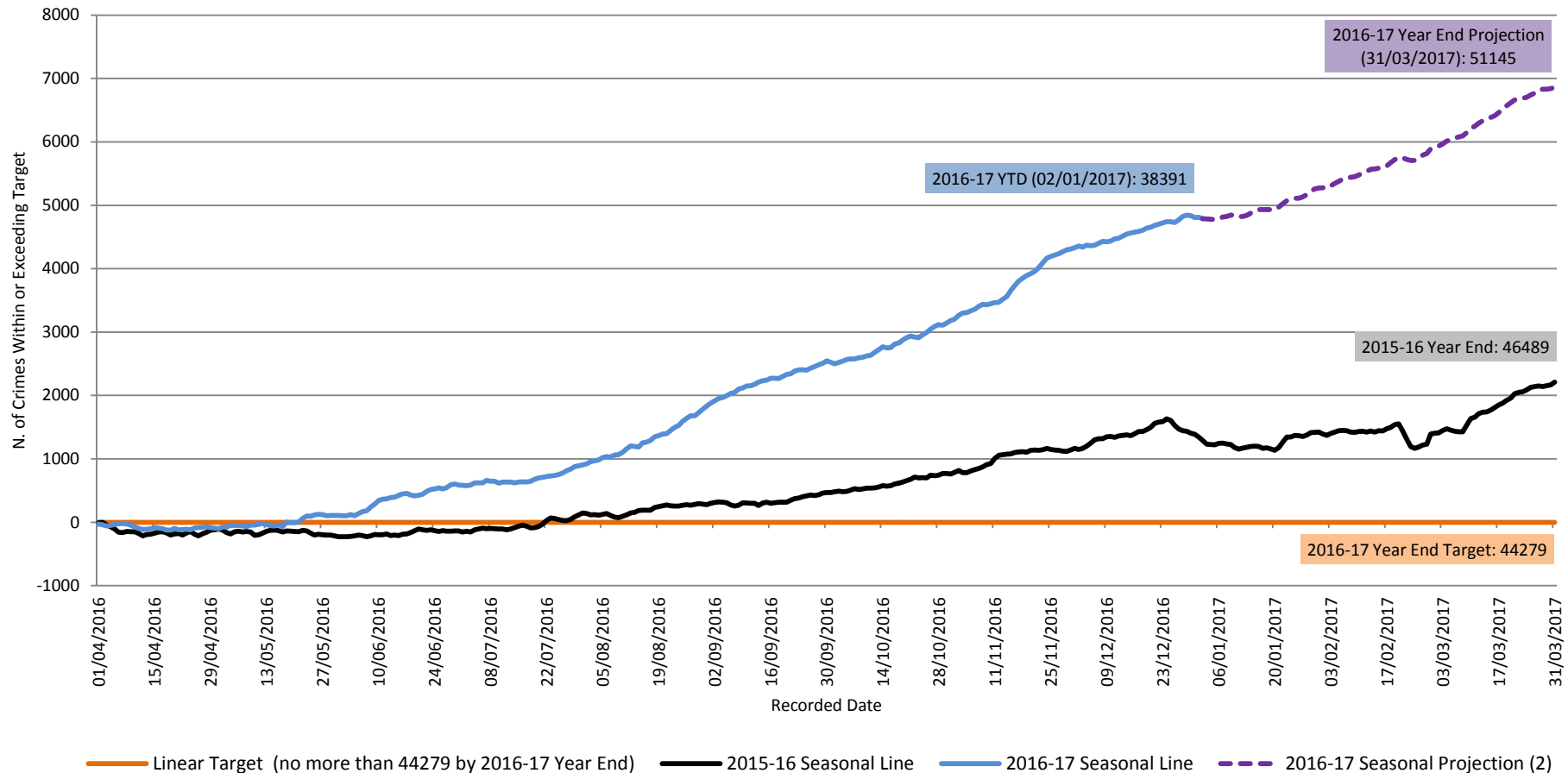


Increases in Section 4a Public Order Offences

# Notifiable Crime Year End Projection

BTP Recorded Notifiable Objective Crime (excluding Weapons and Drugs) Per Day in 2015-16 and 2016-17 YTD  
(correct as of 02/01/2017)

Projection Based on Patterns Experienced in 2015-16



- Crime this year is currently 10% (3,483) higher than same period last year
- It is likely that BTP will end the year **16% above target & 10% above last year**
- Crime seasonal reduces from October through to February

# Divisional Crime Performance Overview



## D DIVISION

- 8.8% below PYTD (-112 offences)
- Main increases seen; TPP (+6)
- Main decreases seen; Theft of Railway/Comm. property (-34) & Criminal Damage (-28)

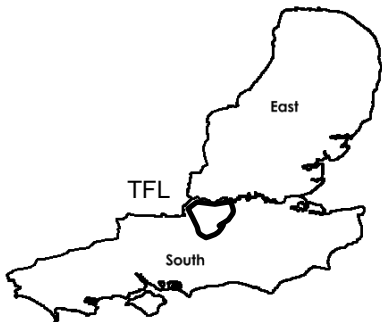
Current  
Daily Rate: 4  
Target: 4



## C DIVISION

- 5% over target (568 offences)
- Main increases; VAP (+251), TPP (+250) & Cycle Theft (+113)
- Main decreases; Drugs (-126) & Criminal Damage (-51)

Current  
Daily Rate:  
39  
Target: 36




## B DIVISION

- 13% over target (3,027 offences)
- Main increases; Serious Public Order (+687), VAP (+630) & Criminal Damage (+562)
- Main decreases; Theft Cable and Plant (-105) & Fraud (-28)

Current  
Daily Rate:  
94  
Target: 81

# Violence Against the Person

 Currently Forcewide VAP accounts for approximately **17%** of notifiable crime and has increased by **14% (862 offences) – 24% outcome rate**

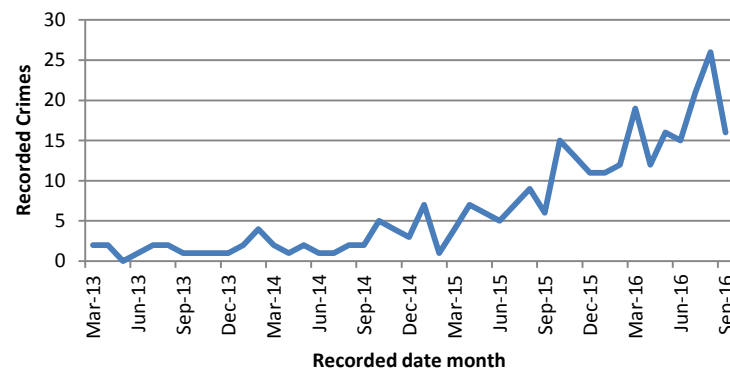
- Forcewide NTE accounts for 28% of violence
- Sub-Divisions NTE offences range between 23%-35% with the exception of Scotland (46%)



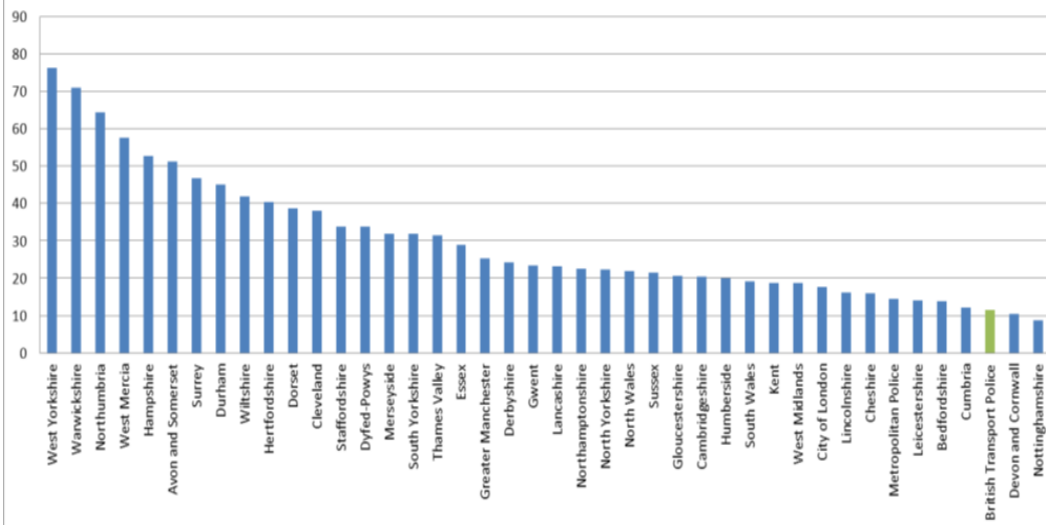
This increase is visible across all Home Office forces with a **27% rise** nationally. Increases range from **76%** (West Yorkshire) to **9%** (Nottinghamshire). BTP has recorded an 11% increase making it the **third lowest increasing force**.

VAP crimes being reported via text have increased over the last three years

VAP crimes from text incidents



Percentage Change in VAP offences - April 2015 - March 2016



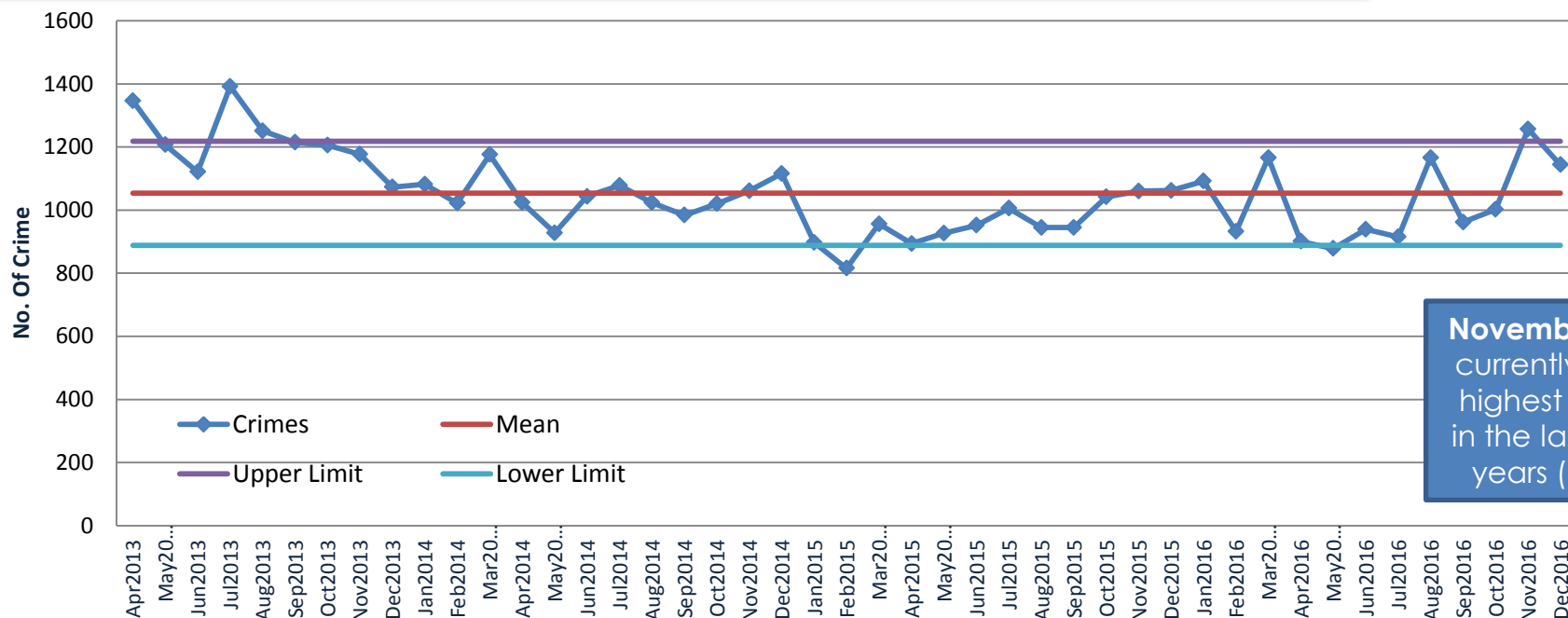
## Common Assault Examples

"Victim was walking through the tunnel when drunk male has approached her and pulled her handbag strap from behind in turn pulling her backwards causing no injuries. Male didn't want her bag just pulled her backwards."

"Male was approached by staff, male refused to give ticket/details as he doesn't believe it is the law. Male was told police would be called, he then tried to push past staff standing in his way, staff had no injuries. Male resisted arrest when at station."



# Theft of Passenger Property



In the last three years, a **seasonal drop** has been seen in February followed by a sharp rise in March.



## Top Locations (YTD)

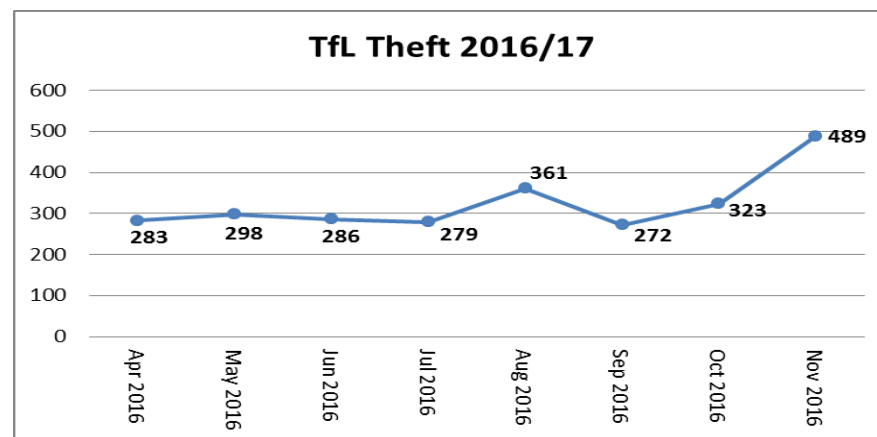
Leeds  
Victoria  
St Pancras It  
Liverpool St  
Waterloo

## Top items of theft

1. Bag/Luggage
2. Wallet
3. Mobile
4. Money/Cash



Increase from October to November can be attributed to a rise on TfL Sub-Division as seen below  
**(+166 crimes from Oct to Nov)**



# Officer Assaults

## Officer Assault Pledge:

***“Being assaulted will never be seen as simply part of the job”***

This pledge was created and introduced at Hampshire Constabulary, where a **20% increase** in reporting was seen upon implementation.



This then slowly started to reduce the number of assaults with the biggest impact being seen in with a **reduction in serious incidents**. The other main benefit was a **reduction in sickness** due to Officers returning to work sooner.

With the launch of the new **Officer Assaults pledge** and as crime recording **standards re flagging** of victims improve, BTP are expected to see **more assaults reported against officers**



The infographic is a vertical blue banner. At the top left is the British Transport Police crest and logo. Below it, the text 'Officer Assault Pledge' is written in white. To the right of this text is a vertical line with seven numbered circles (1-7). To the right of the line are seven points of the plan, each starting with a number. At the bottom left, there is a small photo of a police officer in uniform. Below the photo is the text 'Being assaulted will never be seen as just part of the job'. At the bottom of the banner, it says 'For more information please visit BTP-ONE'.

**Officer Assault Pledge**

**Our Seven Point Plan**  
What you can expect

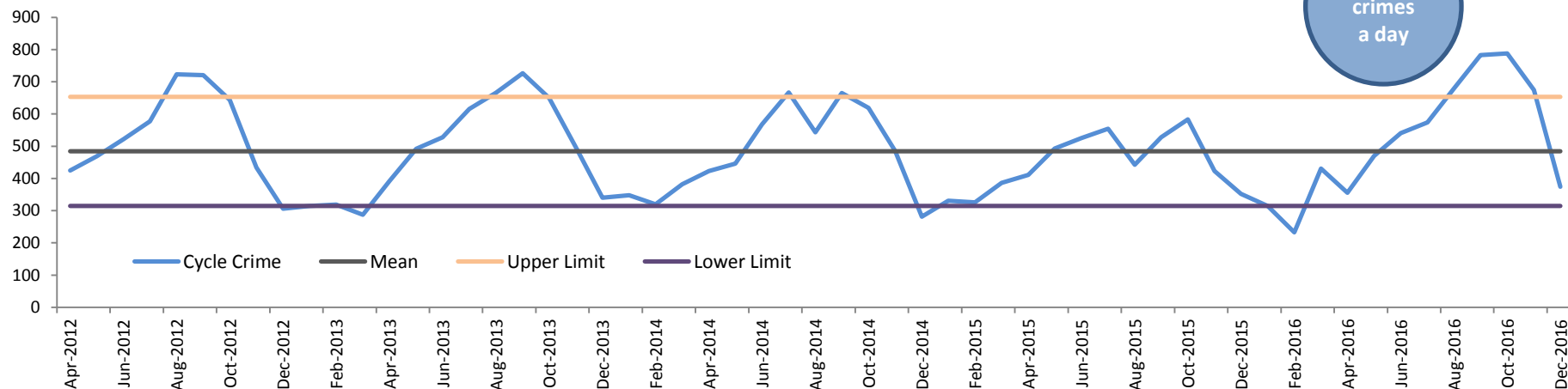
- 1 You will be treated with the same level of care and offered the same support as any other victim of crime
- 2 A member of your leadership team will provide oversight of the incident
- 3 Details of assault and / or injuries sustained while at work will be placed on the Force's Accident Management System
- 4 As a victim of assault you will never be required to investigate your own case
- 5 You will not be required to write your own statement, unless absolutely necessary
- 6 As a Force we'll do our very best to achieve successful convictions of those who assault any of our officers or staff
- 7 A debrief of the incident will take place to highlight anything that may help to reduce the likelihood of officer / staff assaults in the future

Being assaulted will never be seen as just part of the job

For more information please visit BTP-ONE

# Cycle Crime

Cycle crime has decreased in November/December as expected with the seasonal trend, but numbers remain higher than in previous years.



Offences at **St Albans City** Station have slowed, with only two recorded for December.

An individual was recently arrested for 11 offences at **St Albans** and **Harpenden**.

**Farnborough Station** consistently recorded high offences in summer months with 9 in August and 13 offences in September.

Offending levels are returning to more normal levels with 5 in October, 4 in November and 5 recorded in December.



Arrests made in connection with linked thefts in **Esher** and **Surbiton**.

Five offences recorded at **Esher** Station in November, and a recommendation in B-Division tasking– this includes daytime patrols at Esher and request for intel from patrolling officers to develop any intel gaps.



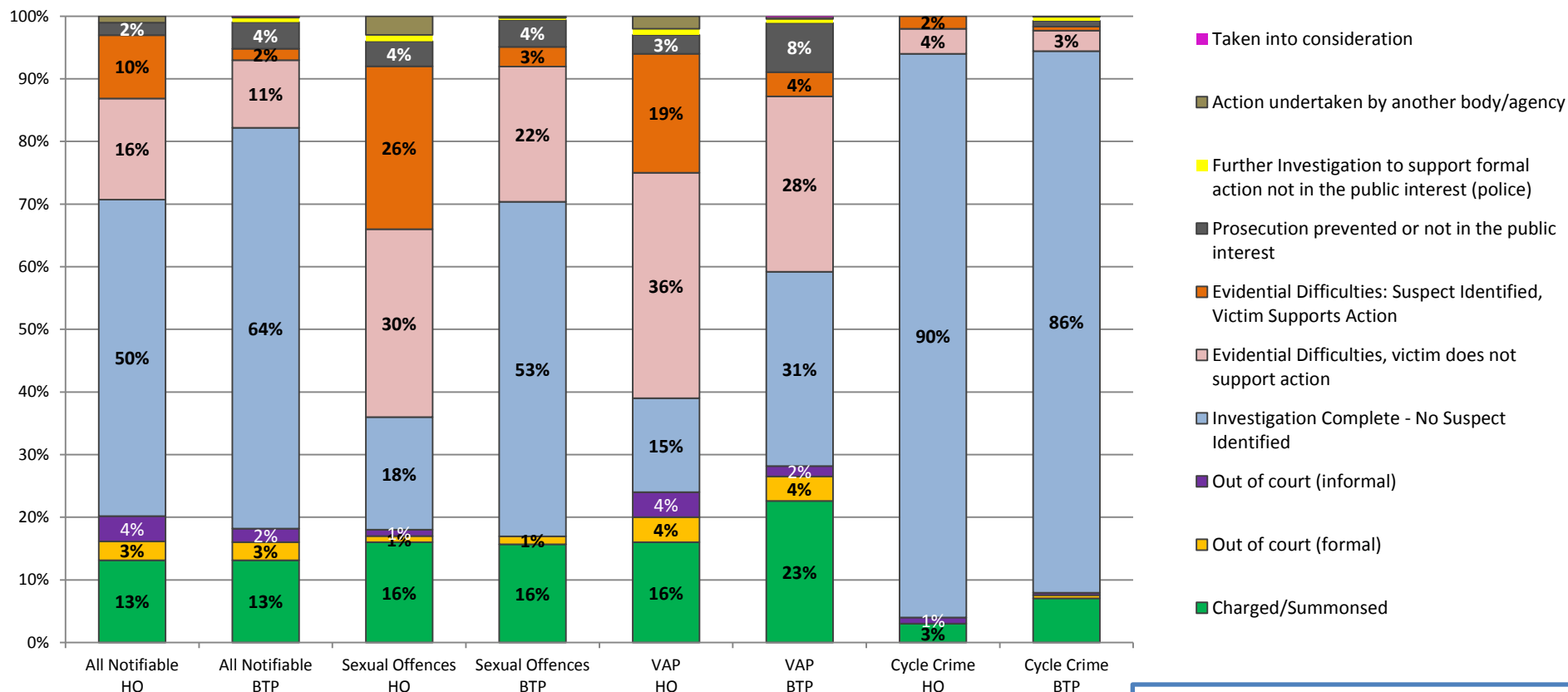
In November 2016, **Chelmsford** recorded the greatest number of offences (14).

An arrest was made on 15/11 for an individual linked to at least eight offences at Chelmsford. With two more arrests made on 22/11.

Offences in December dropped back to expected levels.

# Outcomes

Proportion of Outcomes for BTP for England and Wales 2016/17 (up to 7<sup>th</sup> December)



Charged and summons rate is in line with HO forces



BTP has a higher Investigation complete – no suspect identified outcome compared to HO Forces



BTP have a higher charged and summons rate for VAP compared to HO forces



BTP has a higher charged and summons rate for cycle crime compared to HO forces (7%)



## Audit Update

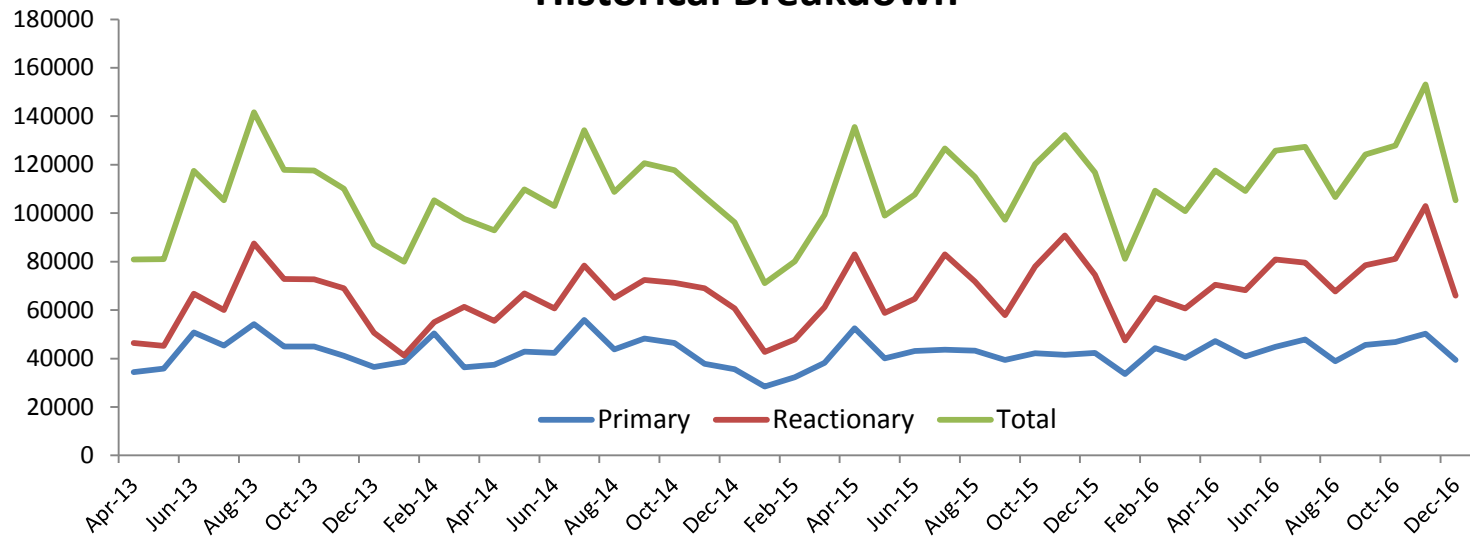


Review of the 44 sexual offences with OC10 applied identified that **27 (61%) of them** had been incorrectly applied. These have now been amended, and **CMU are carrying out a review of all OC10s** to ensure their accuracy.

# Reduce disruption by 5% - Data to 03/01/17



## Historical Breakdown



BTP is currently **43,935** minutes higher than the required 5% reduction level

Averaging **3,960** minutes per day

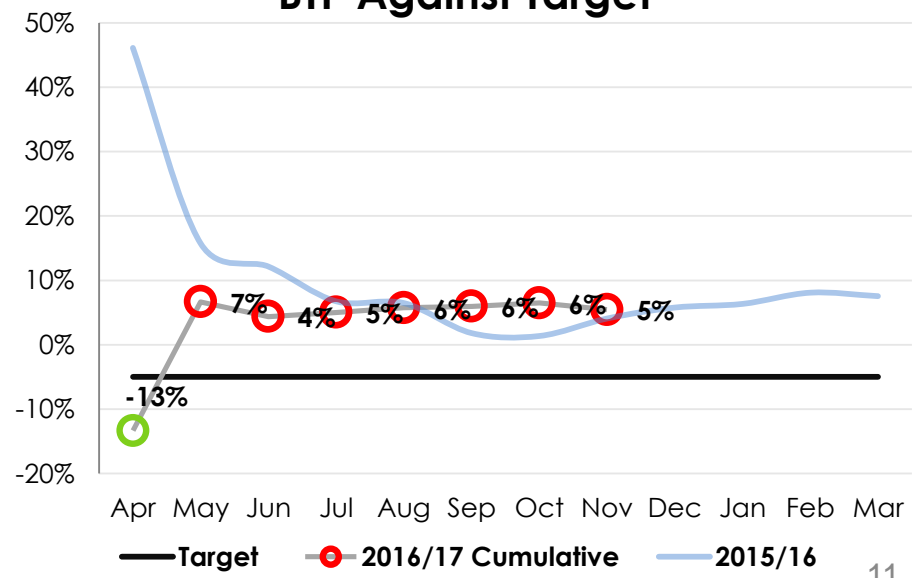
Target minutes per day = **3,485**

Lost Minutes	PYTD	YTD	% Chg
Total	1,053,054	1,096,989	+4.2%
Reactionary	24,987	695,316	+4.9%
Primary	390,050	401,701	+3.0%

There were **16,835** incidents in 2015/16 YTD vs. **17,817** incidents 2016/17 YTD (6% increase)

91 minute average handback time

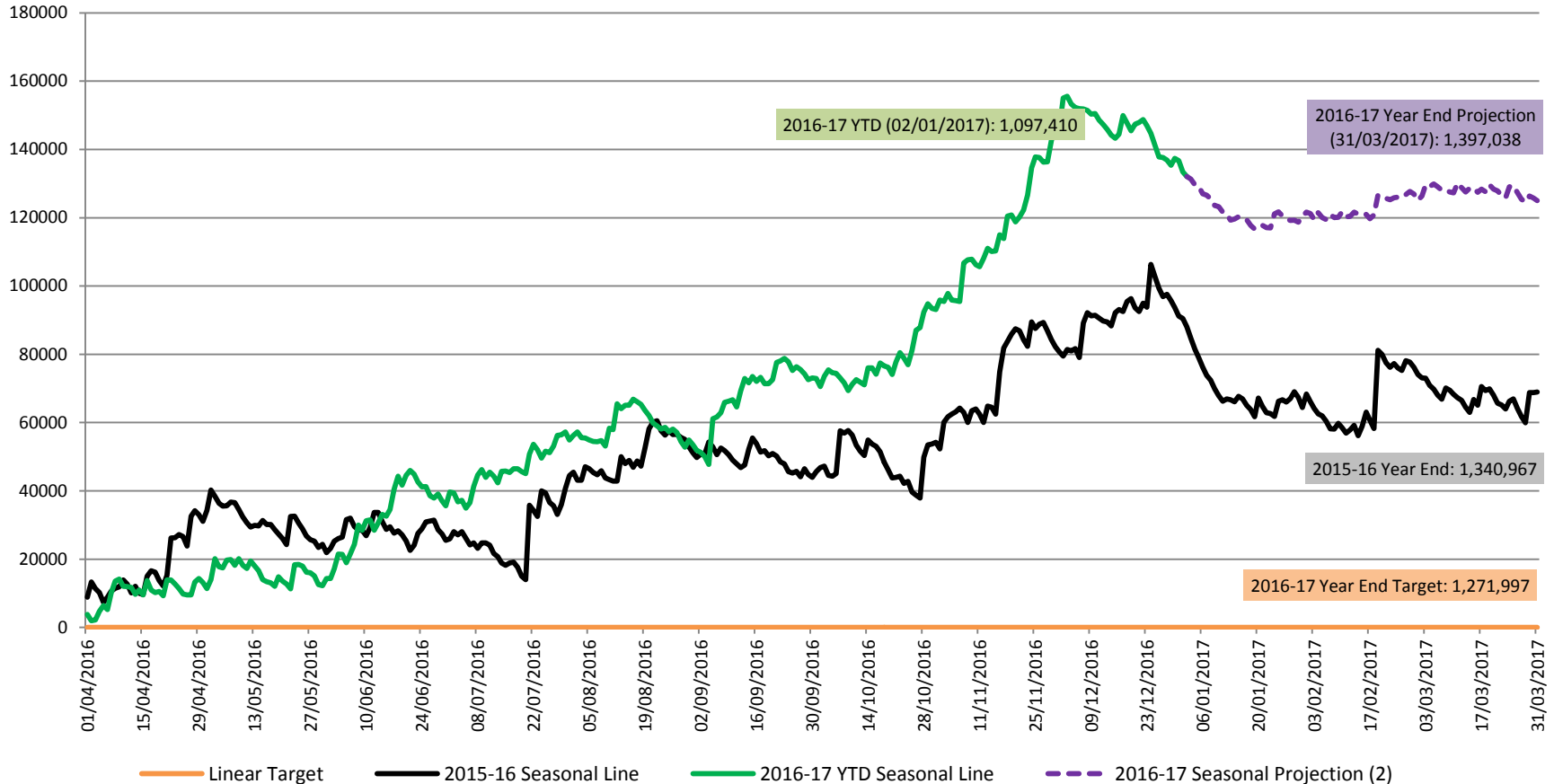
## BTP Against Target



# Disruption Divisional Year End Projection

NWR 'Police Related' Disruption Minutes Lost Per Day in 2015-16 and 2016-17 YTD  
(correct as of 02/01/2017)

2016-17 Projection Based on Patterns Experienced in 2015-16



- Overall disruption is up 4% in 2016-17 YTD compared to 2015-16 SPLY.
- BTP are projected to be 12.2% above 2016-17 target of 1,271,997 by 31/03/2017.

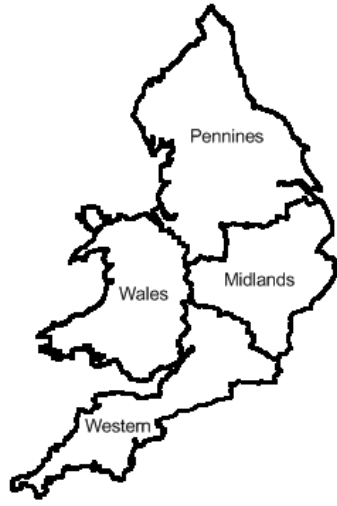
# Divisional Disruption Performance Overview



## D DIVISION

- 19% above PYTD (8,715 mins)
- Main increases seen; Trespass (+8,746 mins) & Fatality/injury (+2,611 mins)
- Main decreases seen; Cable Theft (-4,915 mins)

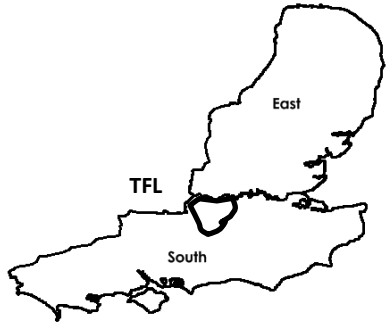
Current  
Daily Rate:  
197  
Target: 168



## C DIVISION

- 1% above PYTD (5,396 mins)
- Main increases; Level Crossings (+18,034 mins) & Trespass (+13,264 mins)
- Main decreases; Fatality/Injury (-30,183 mins)

Current Daily  
Rate: 1,784  
Target: 1,564



## B DIVISION

- 7% above PYTD (36,738 mins)
- Main increases; Trespass (+31,465 mins) & Vandalism/theft (+22,327 mins)
- Main decreases; Fatality/Injury (-29,199 mins)

Current Daily  
Rate: 1,979  
Target: 1,734



## Passenger Confidence



YTD Target  
**78.82%**



Spring 2016  
**76.55%**



## Rail Staff Confidence



YTD Target  
**67.7%**



Spring 2016  
**64.9%**



# Force Crime Groups in 2016

## Force Crime Group data for 2016, in comparison to 2015, forcewide for all notifiable crime

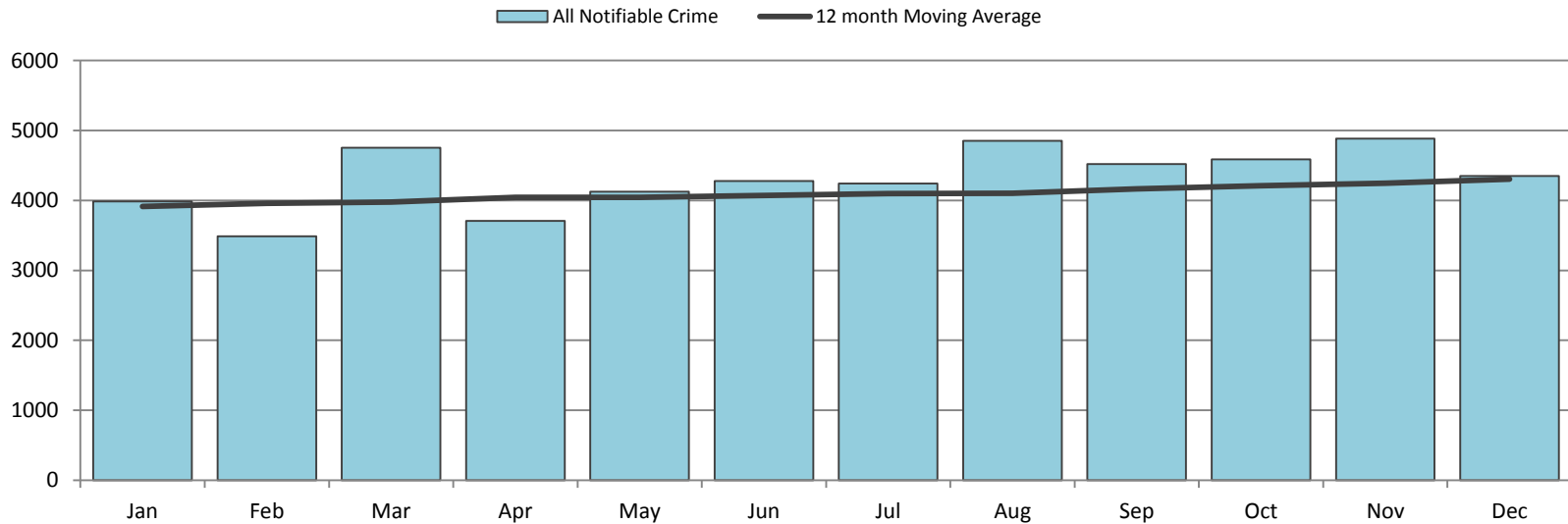
Force Crime Group	2015	2016	Difference	% Change
01A Violence Against the Person	7849	9058	1209	15%
02A Sexual Offences	1818	2080	262	14%
03A Criminal Damage / Malicious Mischief	3734	4373	639	17%
04A Serious Line of Route Offences	1174	1409	235	20%
05A Theft of Passenger Property	11502	12315	813	7%
06A Motor Vehicle / Cycle Offences	6794	7768	974	14%
07A Robbery Offences	344	374	30	9%
08A Theft of Railway / Commercial Property & Burglary	3836	3773	-63	-2%
09A Serious Public Disorder Offences	6684	7629	945	14%
10A Serious Fraud Offences	450	387	-63	-14%
11A Drug Offences	1854	1663	-191	-10%
12A Other Serious Offences	903	940	37	4%
Total	46942	51769	4827	10%

## Force Crime Group data for 2016, in comparison to 2015, in England and Wales only, for all notifiable crime

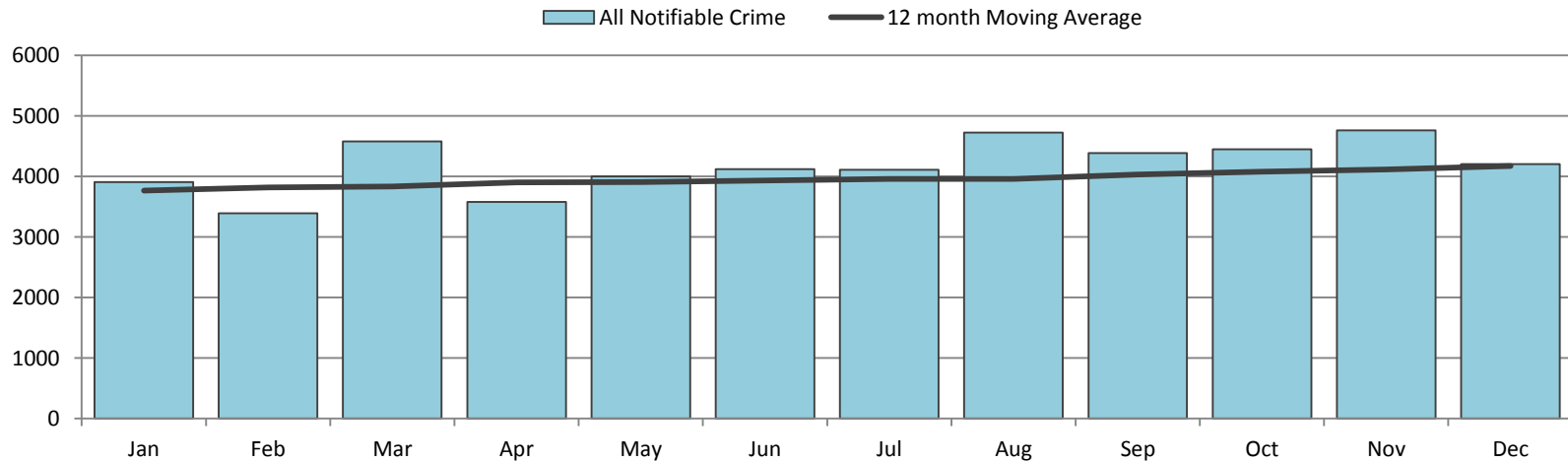
Force Crime Group	2015	2016	Difference	% Change
01A Violence Against the Person	7428	8651	1223	16%
02A Sexual Offences	1760	2031	271	15%
03A Criminal Damage / Malicious Mischief	3476	4165	689	20%
04A Serious Line of Route Offences	1083	1334	251	23%
05A Theft of Passenger Property	11247	12067	820	7%
06A Motor Vehicle / Cycle Offences	6668	7643	975	15%
07A Robbery Offences	339	357	18	5%
08A Theft of Railway / Commercial Property & Burglary	3578	3545	-33	-1%
09A Serious Public Disorder Offences	6664	7614	950	14%
10A Serious Fraud Offences	419	361	-58	-14%
11A Drug Offences	1748	1585	-163	-9%
12A Other Serious Offences	794	839	45	6%
Total	45204	50192	4988	11%

# Notifiable Crime by Month in 2016

**All Notifiable Crime by Month Forcewide**  
**January - December 2016**



**All Notifiable Crime by Month in England & Wales**  
**January - December 2016**



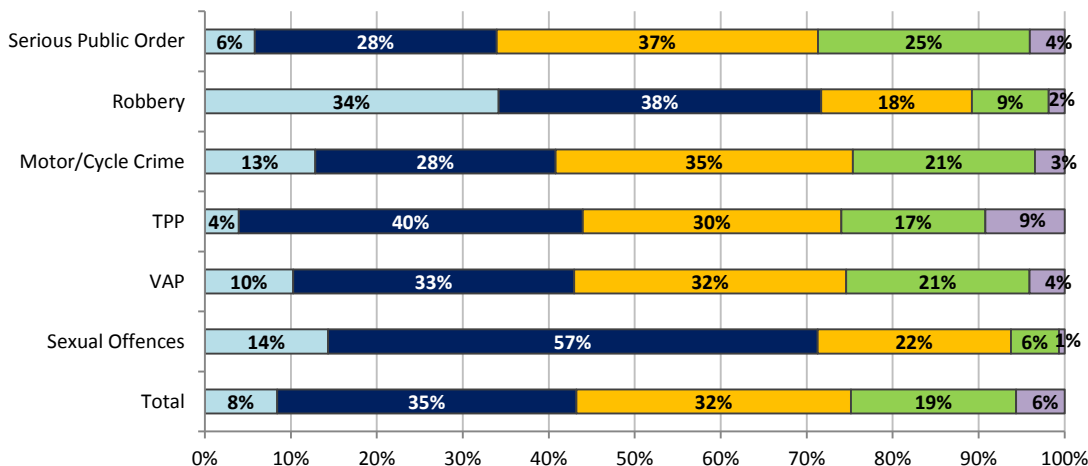


# Victims of Crime

# Victims of Crime – Age and Gender Breakdown

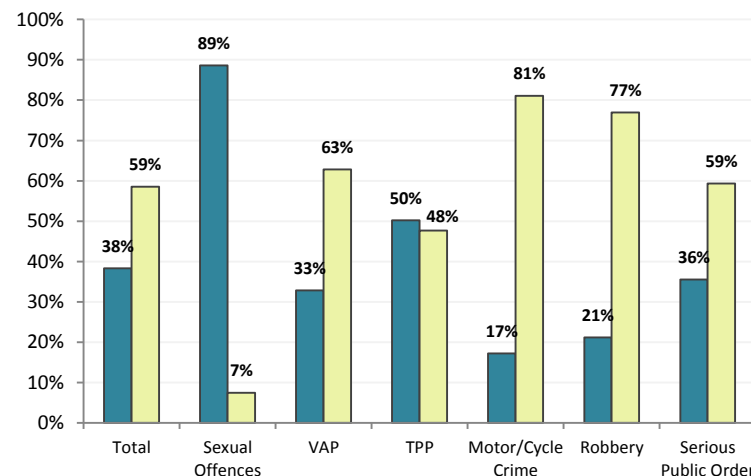
Where DOB has been recorded, proportion of victims in various age bands for different crime groups  
January - December 2016

Under 18 18-29 30-44 45-59 60+



Gender\* of victims for crimes in 2016, overall and per crime group  
\*Totals do not equal 100% due to gaps in the data, and where a victim may identify as neither gender

Female Male



Robbery has the highest proportion of victims under 18 out of the crime groups, & a higher proportion of victims are male, in comparison to the proportions across all crime groups.

71% of victims of reported sexual offences are under the age of 30, with females making up a very large majority.

The proportion of male victims of motor/cycle crime, is higher than the average across all crime groups. Walking and Cycling statistics from Department for Transport based on survey data in England, indicate that males cycle for utility purposes (including work), at a greater rate than women (9.2% of males, compared to 3.8% of females).<sup>1</sup>

TPP has a greater proportion of victims aged 60 and above. Victims at the higher end of the age scale, in their 70s, 80s and 90s, continue to be victims of theft, whereas the proportion of victims of VAP and Serious Public Order over the age of 70, are lower than victims aged between 60 and 70.

## Data Gaps

- 16% of **age** data unknown
- 3% of **gender** data missing
- 38% of **ethnicity** data unknown

<sup>1</sup> [Department for Transport - Walking and cycling levels demographic breakdown: England](#)

# Victims of Crime – Ethnicity Breakdown

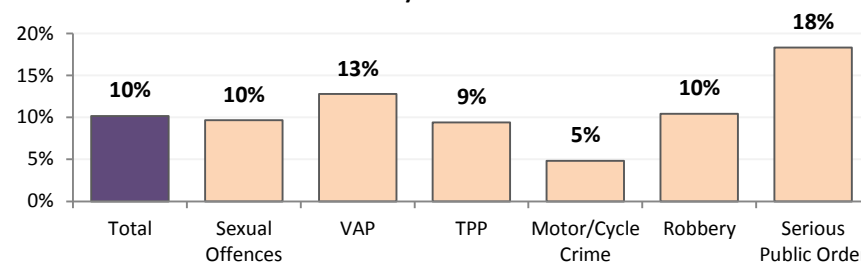
## 09A Serious Public Order (victim based only)

- A larger proportion of victims of serious public order offences are black or Asian, in comparison to the average across all offences.
- Racially/religiously motivated serious public order offences account for a quarter of all victim based serious public order offences.
- Victims who identify as black, Asian, or mixed ethnicity account for 72% of the victims of racially/religiously motivated offences.

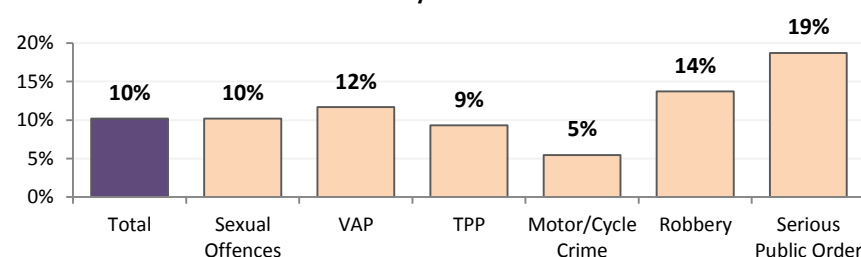
## 06A Motor/Cycle Crime

- A larger proportion of victims of motor/cycle crime are white, in comparison to the average proportion of white victims across all offences.
- Cycle crime makes up 81% of all offences for crime group 06A.
- Walking and Cycling statistics from Department for Transport based on survey data in England, indicate that people of white ethnicity are the most likely to cycle for utility purposes (including work).<sup>1</sup>

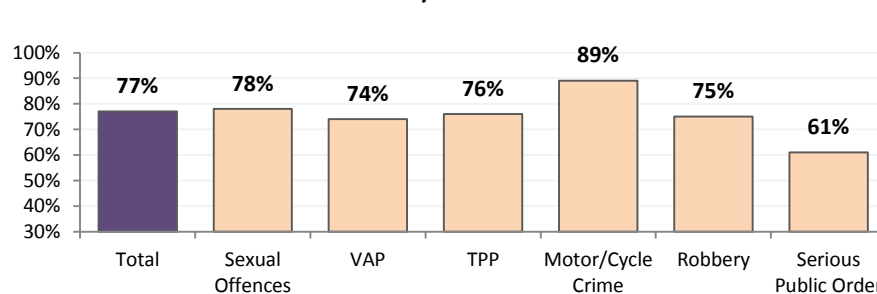
Where IC code has been recorded, proportion of victims categorised as black for different crime groups  
January – December 2016



Where IC code has been recorded, proportion of victims categorised as Asian for different crime groups  
January – December 2016



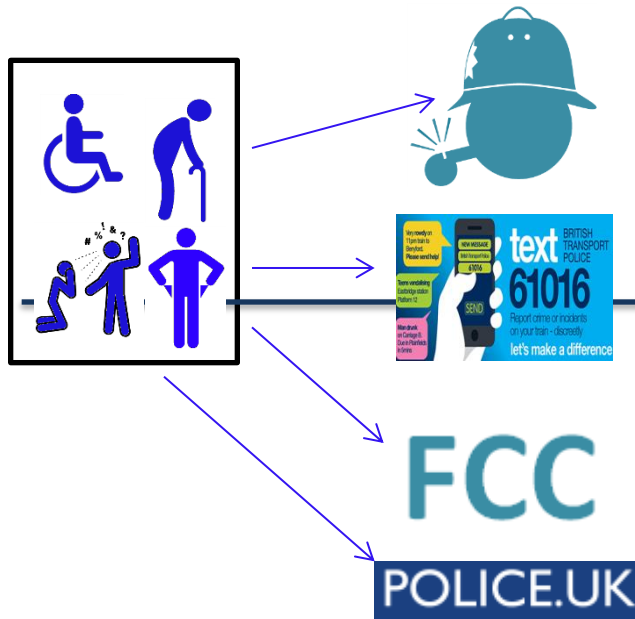
Where IC code has been recorded, proportion of victims categorised as white for different crime groups  
January – December 2016



<sup>1</sup> [Department for Transport - Walking and cycling levels demographic breakdown: England](#)

# Current Procedure for Repeat Vulnerable Victims (RVV's) Identification

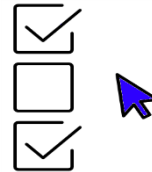
## Initial Points of Contact



Four points of initial contact  
for RVVs: BTP Officers, BTP  
Text, FCC, Home Office  
Forces

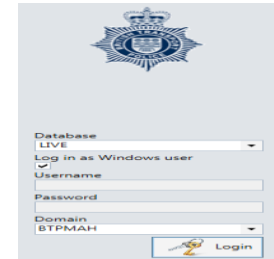
## Incident Reporting

ControlWorks



Incident reporting  
on Control Works  
of RVV inconsistent

## Crime Recording



The screenshot shows a login form for the FCC/FCR system. It includes a 'Database' dropdown menu set to 'LIVE', a 'Log in as Windows user' checkbox, and fields for 'Username', 'Password', and 'Domain' (set to 'BTPMAH'). A 'Login' button is at the bottom right.

**FCC/FCR**

When crime  
recording, RVV  
flagging is not  
applied on all  
occasions. This is due  
to RVV questions not  
always being asked  
at initial points of  
contact.

- Three audits have been carried out regarding RVVs . The purpose of the audits was to confirm whether 'Hate Related' incident logs correctly identified RVVs at the earliest point of contact in accordance with the National Standard for Incident Recording (NSIR).
- Figures in the reports are for hate crimes. It is compulsory to ask victims of hate crime, at the first point of initial contact whether they are a RVV.
- In turn, establish appropriate flagging of RVVs on Niche; enabling the force to provide enhanced level of service to those victims most in need. The results of these audits are below.

Date	Number of Victims*	Evidence of RVV Questions asked	% Rate of RVV Incident Reporting rate
1 <sup>st</sup> - 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2016	100	10	10%
1 <sup>st</sup> - 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2016	144	14	10%
1 <sup>st</sup> – 31 <sup>st</sup> August 2016	162	57	35%
1 <sup>st</sup> – 31 <sup>st</sup> October 2016	55	41	75%

Figures for recording vulnerable victim shows a significant improvement. These applications are being made by the FCC, Divisions and Safeguarding.

Date	Total No. of RVV Recorded on Niche	Total Number of RVV Flagged on Niche	% of RVV Flagged on Niche
1 <sup>st</sup> - 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2016-	98	18	18%
1 <sup>st</sup> - 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2016	117	21	18%
1 <sup>st</sup> – 31 <sup>st</sup> August 2016	150	78	52%
1 <sup>st</sup> – 31 <sup>st</sup> October 2016	143	116	81%