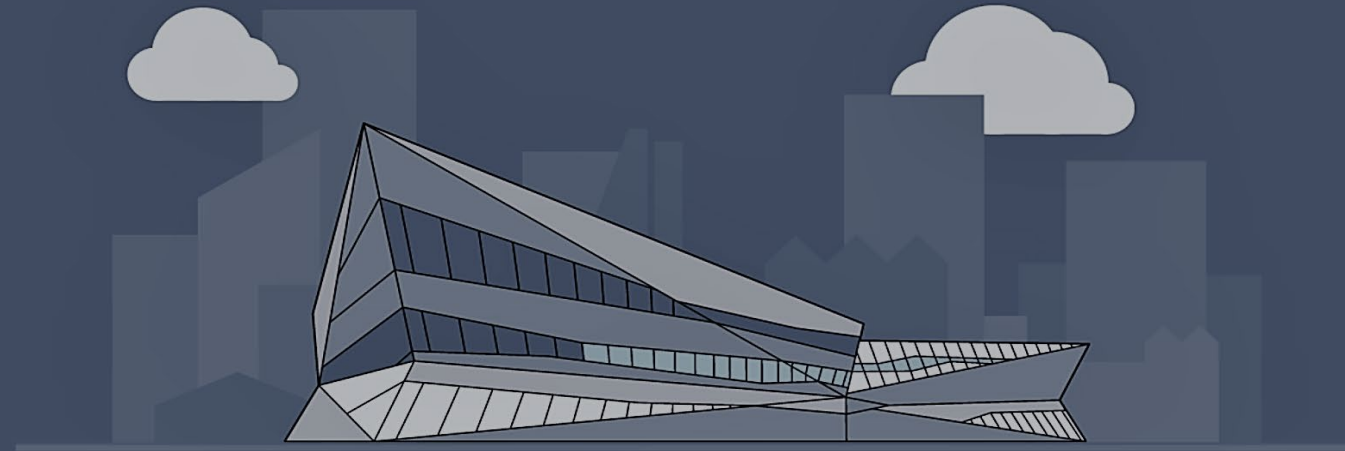


Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime Quarterly Performance Report

Quarter 1 - 2023/24



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Introduction

About MOPAC and the Metropolitan Police Service

In London, the elected Mayor - Sadiq Khan - is the Police and Crime Commissioner, ensuring that there is democratic oversight of how policing is delivered across London.

The Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) supports the Mayor in fulfilling his role by setting the priorities for policing and community safety in London, agreeing the policing budget, and holding the MPS Commissioner to account for delivering a professional, efficient, and effective service to Londoners.

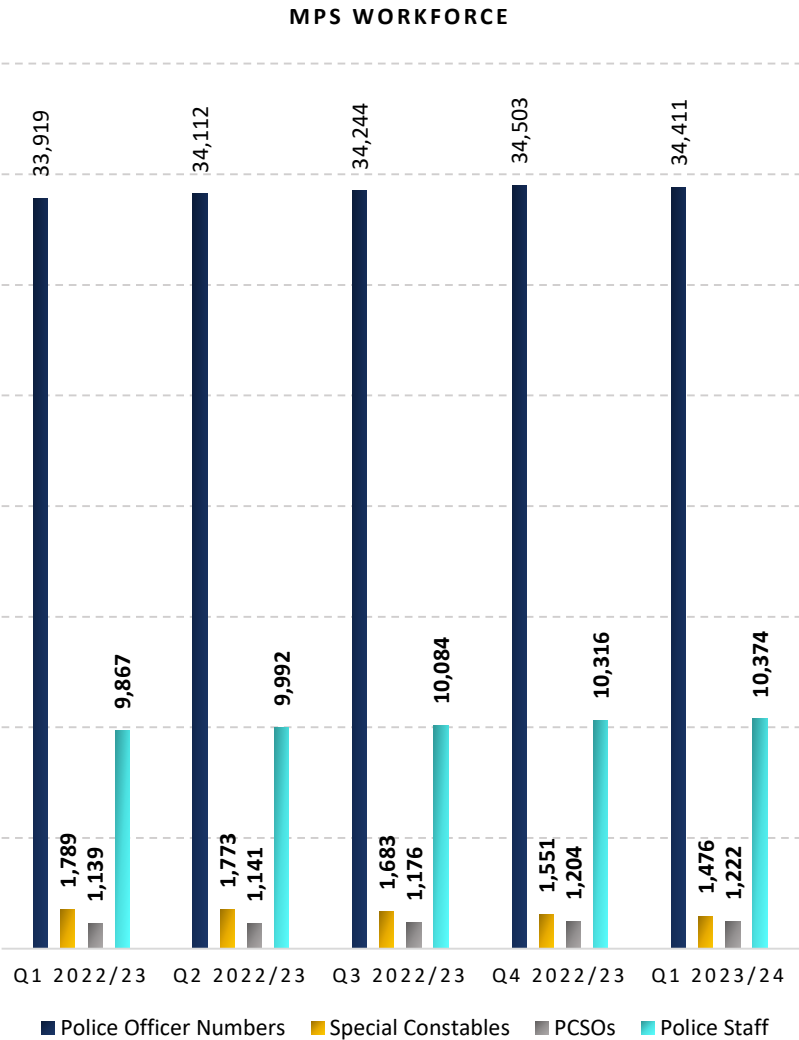
London is policed by the MPS in accordance with the National Policing Framework and the Police and Crime Plan for London.

Its budget is a combination of central government and regional government funding. [A New Met for London](#) 2023-2025 sets out how the Met will deliver more trust, less crime and high standards.

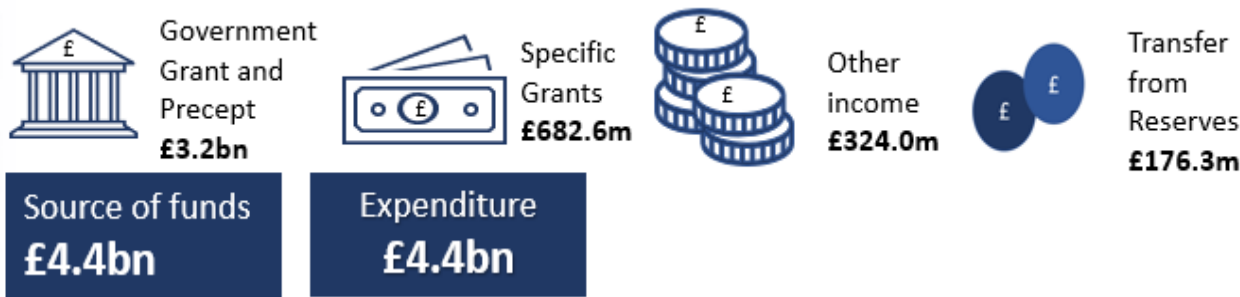
At the end of Q1 2023/24, the Metropolitan Police Workforce consists of:



- 34,411 Officers (72% of the total workforce)
- 1,476 Volunteers & Special constables (3% of total workforce)
- 1,222 PCSOs (3% of total workforce)
- 10,374 Staff (22% of total workforce)

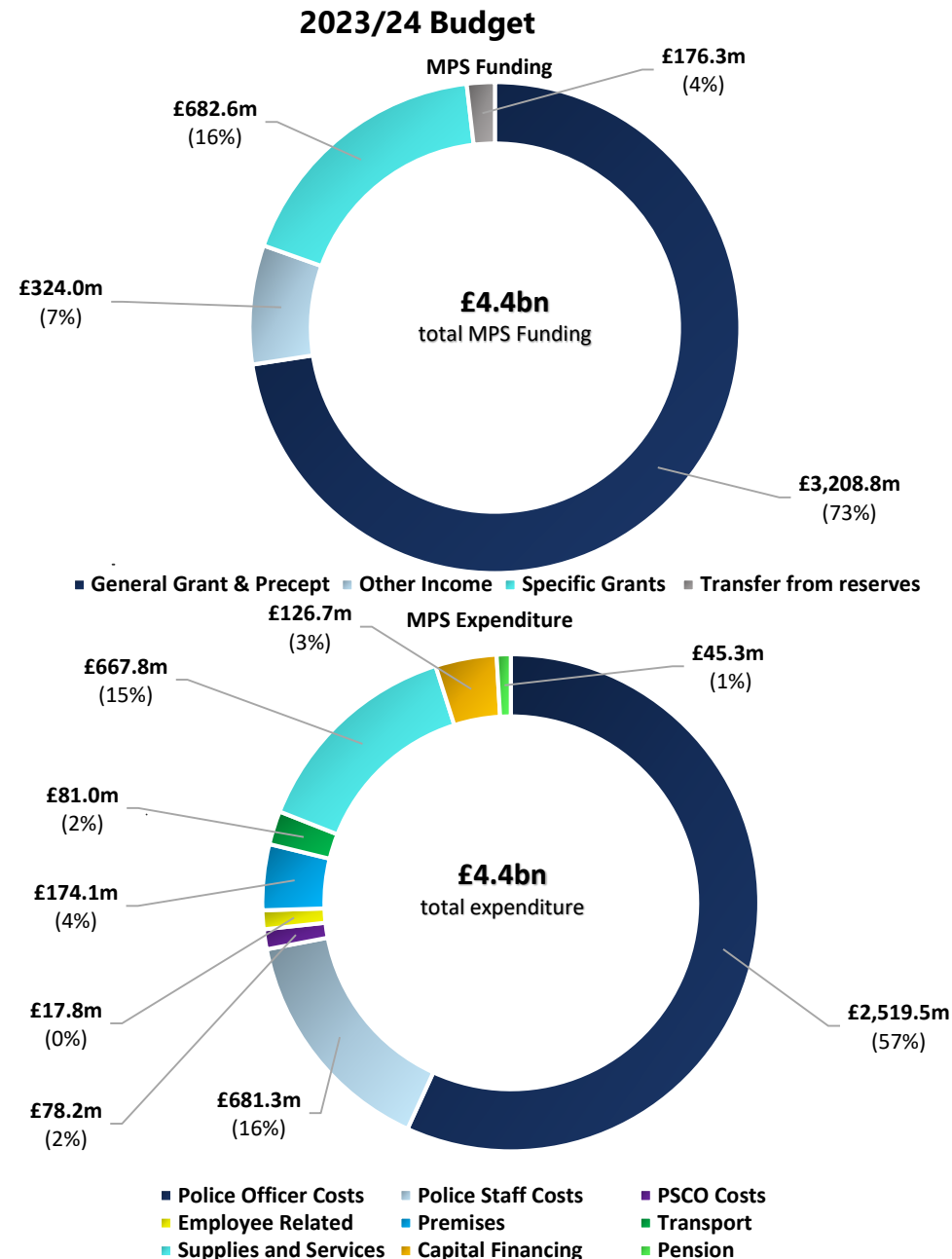


MPS - 2023/24 budget at a glance



How we report on MPS business Facts and Figures

Metropolitan Police	At the end of Q1 2023/24 the Metropolitan Police Workforce consists of a total of 37,109 Officers, Special Constables and PCSOs and 10,374 staff.
Revenue Expenditure	The overall forecast position at the end of Q1 is for a budget surplus of £12.5m.
Capital Expenditure	At the end of Q1, actual capital expenditure is £40.4m against the original budget of £360.8m.
Savings Delivered	The MPS is forecasting to deliver £42.5m of savings against the approved budget of £61.4m in FY 2023/24, in addition to the more than £1billion in savings that have already been delivered since 2012/13.
Planned Reserve Usage	The forecast for 2023/24 is for a net £176.3m transfer from reserves.



The Police and Crime Plan Objectives

The Police and Crime Plan sets out the key priorities and objectives for policing and community safety in London over the next three years.

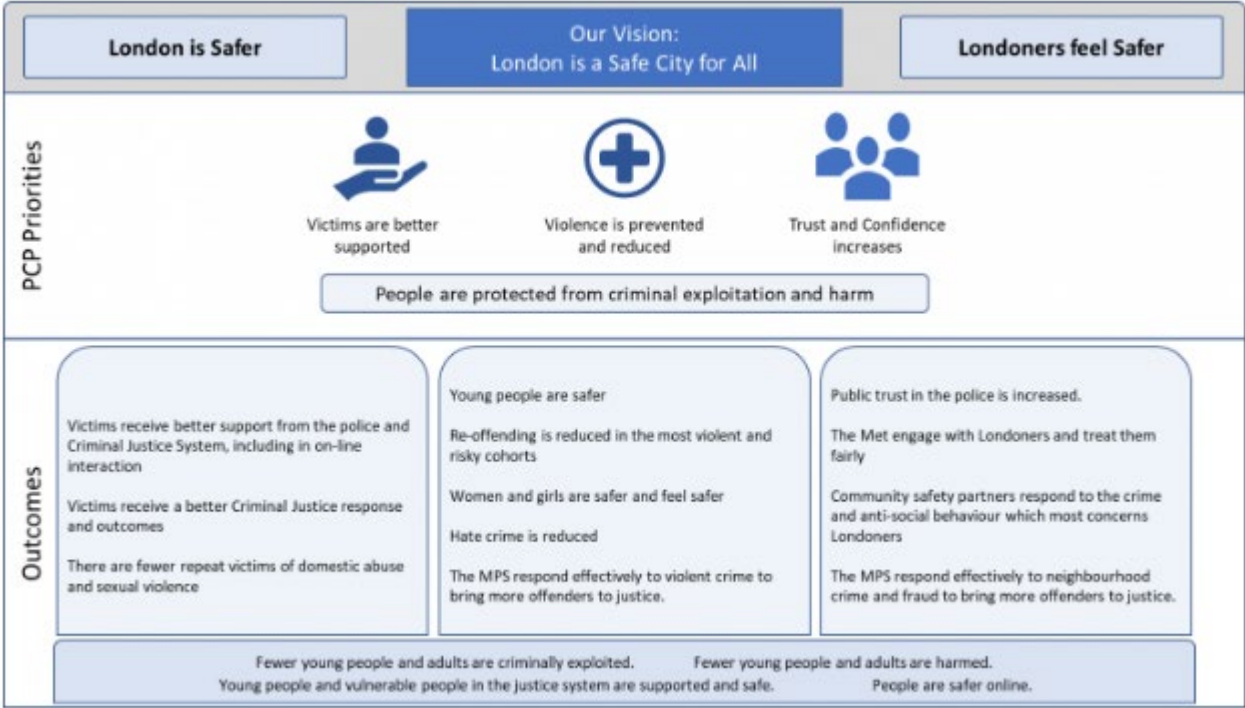
The Mayor’s vision is that London is a safe city for all.

The Mayor wants London both to be a safer city and for Londoners to feel safer. It is important that not only do we reduce crime, but that this makes a noticeable difference to Londoners.

To deliver this vision the Police and Crime Plan sets out some key areas for action:

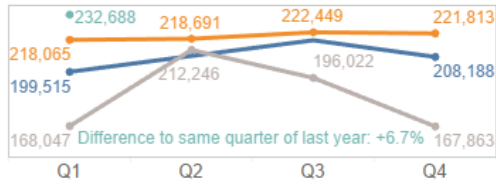
- Reducing and preventing violence
- Increasing trust and confidence
- Better supporting victims
- Protecting people from exploitation and harm

MOPAC is overseeing the delivery of the Mayor’s Police and Crime Plan by tracking a core set of measures of policing and crime activity. We have published a new [interactive data dashboard](#) to enable Londoners to follow the progress being made towards achieving those outcomes. The Q1 dashboard is shown on slide 7.



PCP Data Dashboard ([Live Dashboard](#))

Londoners are safer - Crime prevalence -TNO Quarterly

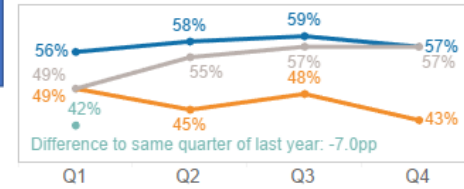


Change on previous 12 months: +5.0%

Our Vision:
London is a Safe City for All

2020/2021 2021/2022 2022/2023 2023/2024

Londoners feel safer - Worry about crime



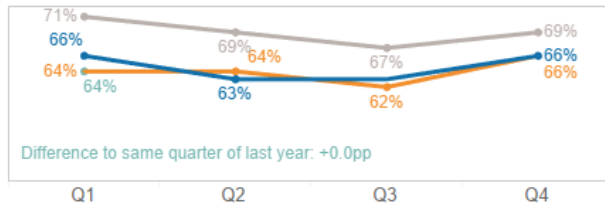
Change on previous 12 months: -12.0pp

Victims are better supported

Overall victim satisfaction with the MPS

[Click here to view the Victims and Witnesses Dashboard](#)

Change on same quarter of last year: 0.0pp



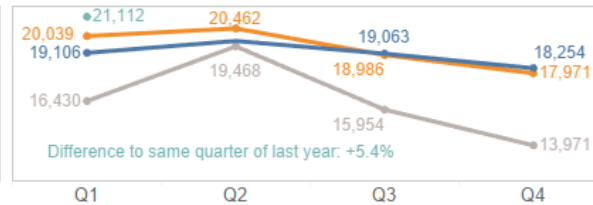
Overall victim and witness satisfaction criminal justice wide

Violence is prevented and reduced

Violence with injury offences

[Click here to view the Violence Dashboard](#)

Change on previous 12 months: +1.8%



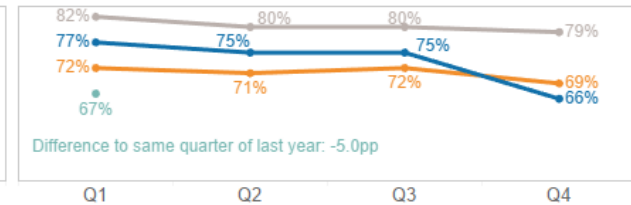
Homicide quarterly total

Trust and Confidence increases

Trust in police

[Click here to view the Trust and Confidence Dashboard](#)

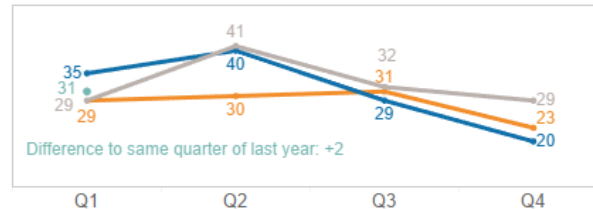
Change on previous 12 months: -2.0pp



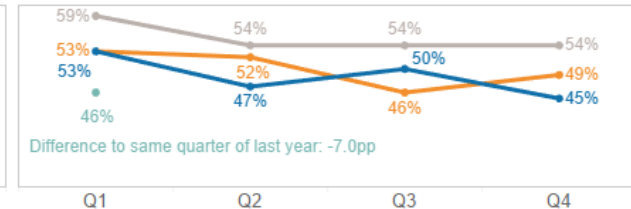
Confidence in police (Good job local)

New CJS survey will capture both victim and witness satisfaction levels across the entire Criminal Justice system.

Change on previous 12 months: -3



Change on previous 12 months: -1.0pp



Protecting people from exploitation and harm

We will take a qualitative approach to assessing impact in relation to protection of vulnerable children and adults. No quantitative measures are proposed

Please contact enquiries@mopac.london.gov.uk with any feedback or queries related to this dashboard.

Quarters based on the Financial Year
MOPAC Quarterly Report Q1 2023/24

MAYOR OF LONDON
OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

Police and Crime Plan - Quarter 1 FY 2023/24

PCP Outcomes Summary

Overall crime increased in the 12 months to June 2023 compared to previous 12 months (+5%), however it was 4% lower than pre-pandemic (12 months to February 2020). Worry about crime is down by 12 percentage points over the last 12 months.

Quarter 1 saw the finalisation of the New Met for London Plan with significant joint working between MPS and MOPAC. It was published early in Q2.

A summary of the four PCP outcomes is shown below:

“Victims are better supported” – Overall victim satisfaction (USS) was 64% in Q1, down by 2% compared to the previous quarter. TDIU telephone satisfaction has increased by 2%, and online satisfaction decreased by 1%.

“Trust and confidence increases” – 46% of Londoners feel police do a good job (down 3% compared to the previous quarter) while 67% believe the MPS is an organisation they can trust (down 2% compared to the previous quarter).

“Violence is prevented and reduced” – Overall Violence Against The Person offences remained stable (+1%) in the rolling 12 months to the end of Q1 as compared to the previous 12 months. Homicide numbers fell in the twelve months to the end of Q1. The MPS compares favourably with the national and comparator forces for violent crime rates according to the recent ONS crime statistics to year ending March 2023.

“People are protected from exploitation and harm” – Key reforms include - reforming the way the MPS responds to calls for support for those with mental health vulnerabilities through the national Right Care, Right Person policy, and by developing a Central Vulnerability Hub which will aim to provide officers with support and tactical advice when they do deal with mental health incidents and missing persons. These changes should provide better outcomes for individuals vulnerable to harm.

Financial Position (Q1)

MPS

The original MPS full-year gross expenditure budget is £4,391.7m, an increase of £232.2m compared to the 2022/23 original budget of £4,159.50m and an increase of £93.5m compared to the 2022/23 full year outturn of £4,298.2m. The 2023/24 forecast net expenditure is £3,208.8m, with specific grants budgeted at £682.6m, other income at £324m and transfers from reserves budgeted at £176.3m.

MOPAC

In March 2023, MOPAC and the VRU 2023/24 budget was set at £72.7m.

The budget has subsequently been updated, and gross expenditure has increased by £2.2m, reflecting changes in grant funding assumptions and transfer from reserves to ensure that funds are aligned with project delivery.

As at Q1, MOPAC and the VRU are forecasting a small overspend of £0.4m. The Q1 forecast includes the proposed carry forward of funds totalling £3.3m to align spend to delivery, and use of reserves totalling £0.3m to fund the costs of the London Policing Board in 2023/24 whilst a longer-term funding solution is identified, offset by a small reduction in the budgeted use of reserves.



Victims are better supported

Outcome Statements:

The PCP sets out the following desired outcomes for this priority:

1. Victims receive better support from the police and Criminal Justice System, including in on-line interaction;
2. Victims receive a better Criminal Justice response and outcomes;
3. There are fewer repeat victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence.

Key PCP Measures/Indicators:

We will assess performance using the following indicators:

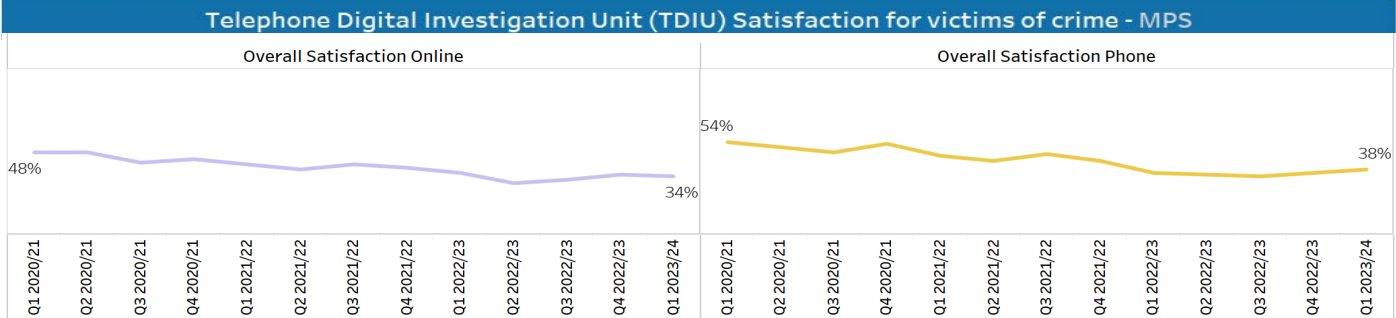
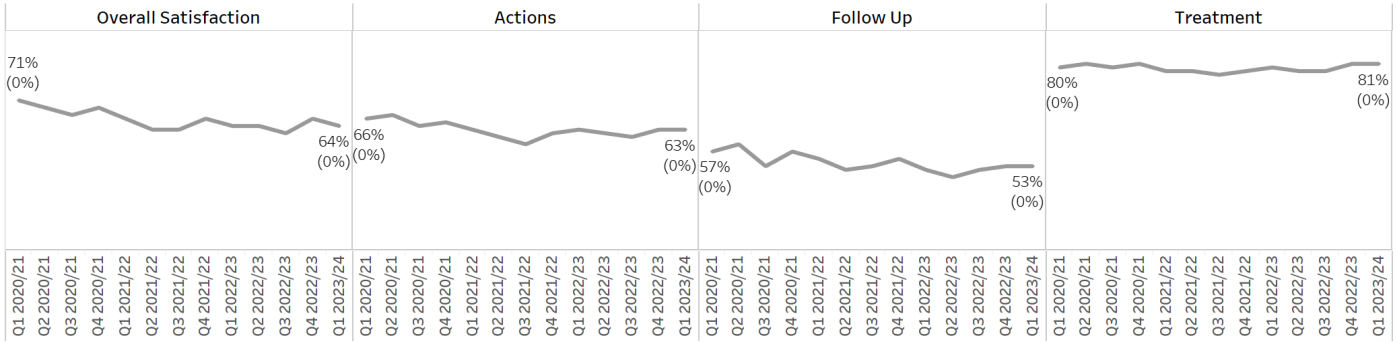
1. Victim satisfaction for face-to-face and telephone and Digital Investigation Unit (TDIU), measured by the MOPAC User Satisfaction Survey and wider criminal justice data from partner agencies;
2. The proportion of people supporting investigation for rape and serious sexual offences (RASSO), domestic abuse (DA) and stalking (currently in development);
3. Repeat victimisation statistics for domestic abuse, sexual violence and stalking, as recorded by the police (currently in development).

Data Dashboard – Victim Satisfaction ([view dashboard](#))

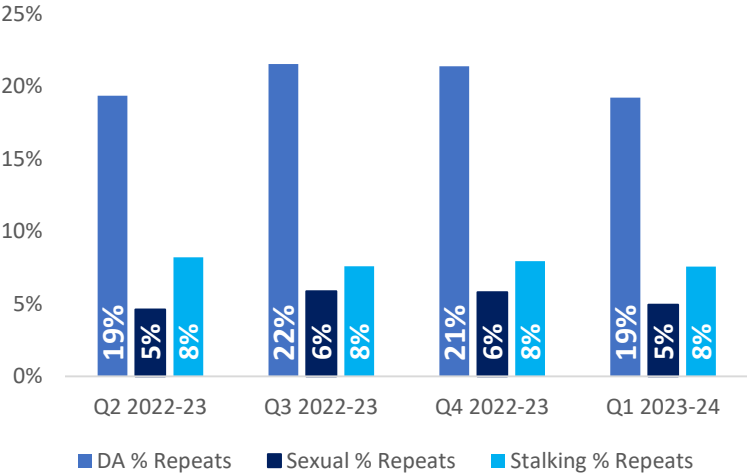
User Satisfaction Survey (USS)			Telephone Digital Investigation Unit (TDIU)		
Measure	Response % (Discrete Quarter)	Change from same Quarter previous year	Measure	Response % (Discrete Quarter)	Change from same Quarter previous year
Overall Satisfaction	64%	↔ (0pp)	Overall Satisfaction Online	34%	↔ (-2pp)
Actions	63%	↔ (0pp)	Overall Satisfaction Phone	38%	↔ (2pp)
Follow Up	53%	↔ (1pp)			
Treatment	81%	↔ (1pp)			

User Satisfaction Survey (USS) Satisfaction for victims of crime from MPS

Victims Satisfaction for MPS v MPS



Repeat victimisation



- The User Satisfaction Survey (USS) - a survey of 9,600 victims of high volume crime about their experience of reporting a single incident to the police.
- The Telephone Digital Investigation Unit Survey (TDIU) - a survey of ~10,000 victims of high volume crime reporting either online or by telephone to the MPS TDIU, about their experience of reporting a single incident to the police.

Overview of PCP Delivery

Delivery Summary

In July the MPS published 'A New Met for London', a two-year plan on how the MPS will deliver more trust, less crime and high standards. Improving victim care is one of the priority areas within it.

The following slides set out the considerations for this quarter – these are structured around the following Key Themes:

User Satisfaction and TDIU Survey Findings: In Q1, overall satisfaction is at 64% which is down 2% compared to the previous quarter. Telephone reporters have seen increases in satisfaction this quarter compared to last quarter (+2% to 38%) and online reporters have seen a small decrease (-1% to 34%). It should be noted that from Q1 23-24, victims of theft are now eligible for the TDIU survey, make up 45% of survey respondents and are among the least satisfied. Improvements seen in satisfaction of victims of other crime types have been tempered by the inclusion of victims of theft.

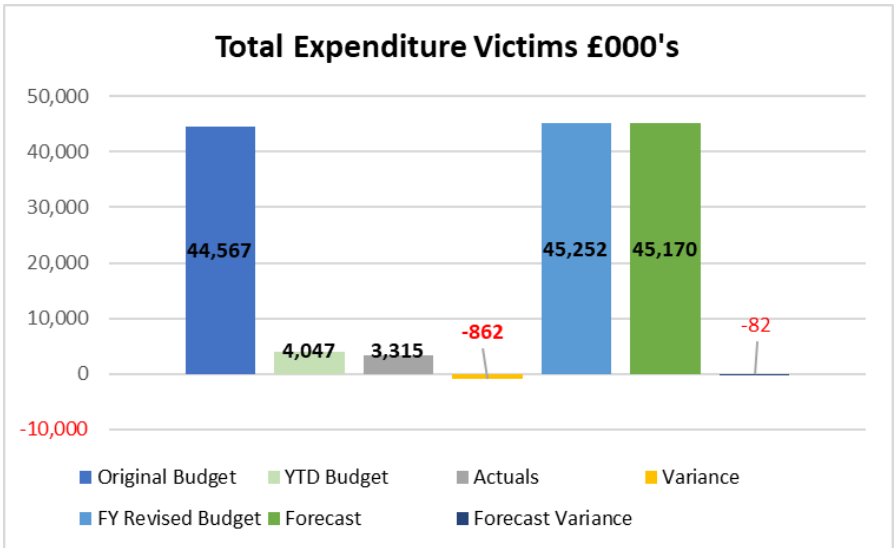
Victim Care: The proportion of victims who report being satisfied with the service provided by London Victims and Witness Service is at 77%, which represents a decline of 8% over the last two years (since Q1 21-22). The proportion of victims who report being made aware of specific Code entitlements ranges from 54% for "given the opportunity to provide a victim personal statement" to 12% for "given information on the Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme".

Outcomes of Investigations: For Rape 32% and Domestic Abuse offences 41% of recorded outcomes are "victim does not support action". This compares to 19% for total offences, showing that victims are less likely to support action in these cases. At the end of Q1, the detection rate for rape was 8%, this represents a continued upward trend over the last 12 months and is 3 percentage points higher than Q1 22/23. The sanction detection rate for domestic abuse was 10%.

Financial Overview – MOPAC budget

In March 2023, the Victims gross expenditure budget was set at £44.6m. The budget has subsequently been increased by £0.6m to £45.2m due to a combination of additional grant income and transfer from reserves.

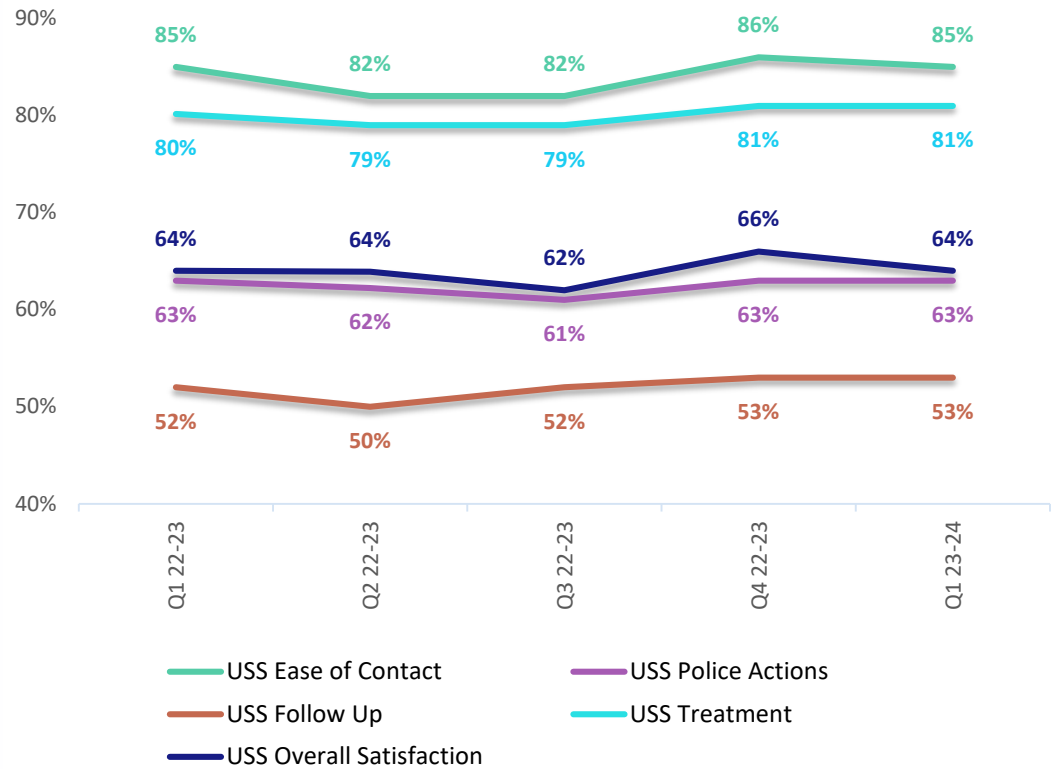
As at Q1, the YTD position is an underspend of £0.9m, with expenditure of £3.3m having been incurred against a YTD budget of £4.0m. The full year forecast position is a small underspend of £0.08m.



Note: slide 16 includes budget information for key commissioned services. This does not represent the total expenditure in this area.

Key Theme 1 – User Satisfaction and TDIU Survey Findings

Victim Satisfaction drivers



Source: User Satisfaction Survey (USS) & TDIU Survey. Discrete quarter data per point. The confidence intervals associated with MPS level data are approximately 2 percentage points per data point.

TDIU Survey: Overall Satisfaction

	Q1 22-23	Q2 22-23	Q3 22-23	Q4 22-23	Q1 23-24
Phone	36%	35%	34%	36%	38%
Online	36%	30%	32%	35%	34%

Overview

At a quarterly level, overall victim satisfaction is at a similar level to 12 months ago. In the last 12 months the figure has remained stable fluctuating between 62% and 66% on discrete quarters.

Victim satisfaction for TDIU Phone has increased 2% and TDIU Online has fallen by 2% when comparing Q1 22-23 to Q1 23-24. In both cases, satisfaction for victims dealt with through these means are noticeably below those victims dealt with in person.

It should be noted that from Q1 23-24, victims of theft are now eligible for the TDIU survey. These victims make up 45% of the survey respondents, and are among the least satisfied of all victims. As such, improvements seen in satisfaction of victims of other crime types in the TDIU have been tempered by the inclusion of victims of theft.

Drivers of satisfaction

Regression analysis has allowed us to look at the drivers of satisfaction. The strongest drivers were as follows:

USS - Being taken seriously; Being reassured; Receiving clear communication; Being shown empathy.

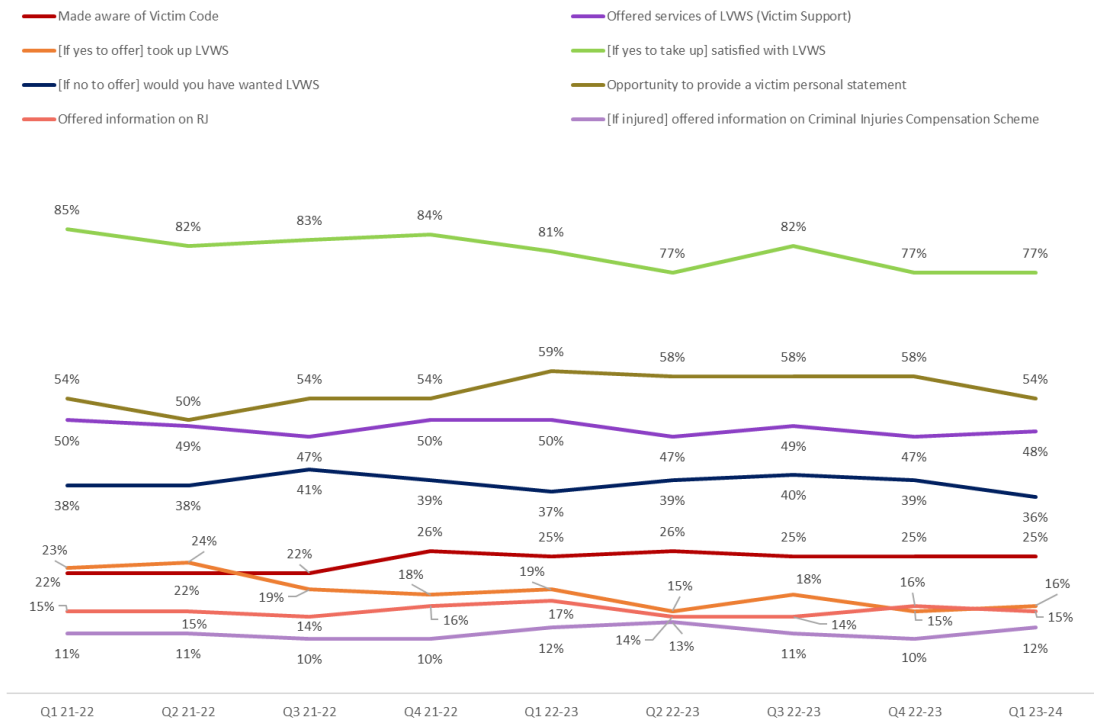
Phone - Being taken seriously; Being reassured; Receiving clear communication; Receiving a visit is wanted; Being over 65 years old.

Online - Receiving an explanation of the process; Receiving further contact after the initial report*; The crime has a low impact on the victim; Being over 65 years old.

*Recent implementation of a call back scheme within the online reports for the TDIU has shown some positive results with increased satisfaction for this method over the last three quarters (for victims of vehicle crime, who are receiving call backs). This follows a successful pilot intervention evaluated using a Randomised Control Trial by MOPAC E&I and the MPS.

Key Theme 2 – Victim Care

Victim Satisfaction – Victims Code of Practice compliance



Most measures of compliance with the national [Code of Practice for Victims of Crime](#) ("the Victims' Code") have remained relatively stable over the last two years. The proportion of victims reporting being made aware of the Victims' Code has increased by 3 percentage points over the last 2 years (since Q1 21-22). However, the proportion of victims who report being satisfied with the service provided by London Victims and Witness Service is at 77%, which represents a decline of 8% over the last two years (since Q1 21-22).

Improving Victim Care

As set out in the New Met for London Plan, MOPAC is working with the MPS to significantly improve their service to victims of crime. The key strands of this include improving call handling and first response; Right Care, Right Person; removing barriers to swift justice; and a comprehensive range of other measures to provide victims with a more consistent and compassionate service from the police.

In this past quarter, this has involved making progress on the enhanced **Victim Focus Desks** facility by trialling new operating hours and developing the job descriptions and training need for a formal launch of this service in the Autumn.

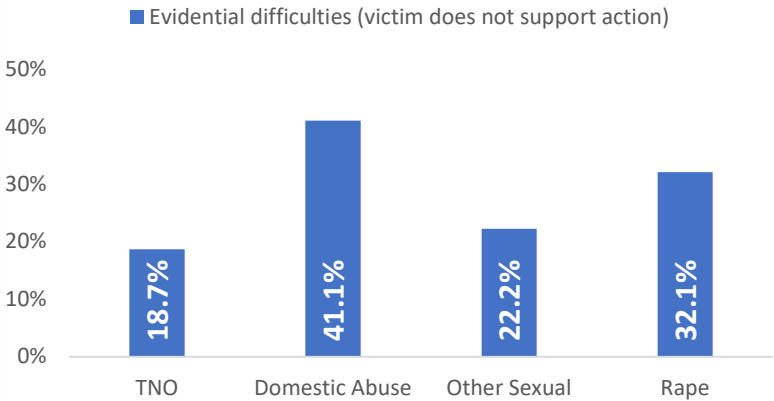
Proof of concept pilots will begin to roll out for the new **My Met Service** feedback mechanism which will offer victims the opportunity to give timely feedback on their interactions with officers. This involves providing victims with a QR code which directs them to the **Victim Care Leaflet** whilst also giving victims the opportunity to provide feedback. The USS has shown that of those victims who report receiving the leaflet are *significantly more satisfied* and this has remained consistent over time.

The MPS are also exploring options for utilising technology to free up officer time by streamlining more transactional interactions in order to provide a better service to victims and witnesses of crime.

Underpinning this programme are enhancements to the MPS' performance and accountability frameworks for monitoring the service provided to victims as well as service user engagement as part of a new Victim Voice Forum. MOPAC and the MPS are recruiting to a new **Victim Voice Forum** which will help steer the victim care improvement initiatives under this programme.

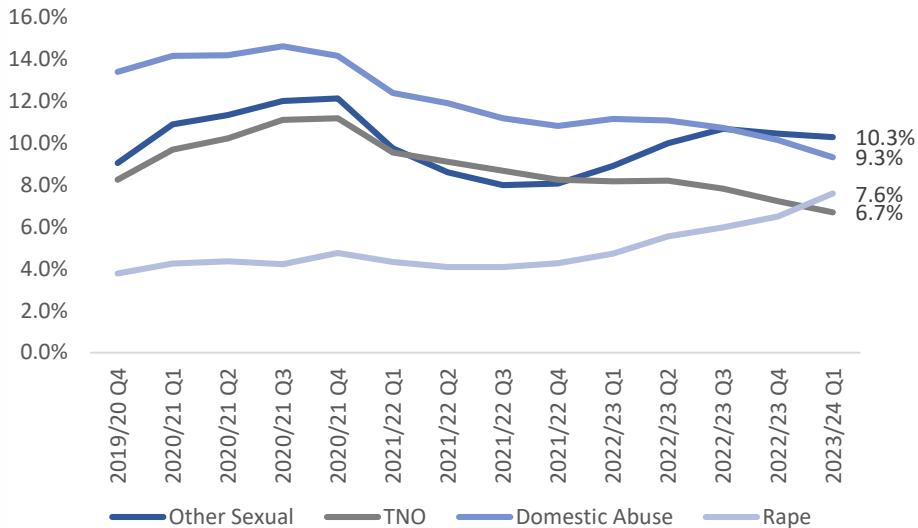
Key Theme 3 – Outcomes of Investigations

Evidential difficulties - Victim does not support action



In the twelve months to end Q1 (June) victims did not support action in 41% of Domestic Abuse, 22% of Other Sexual Offence cases and 32% of Rape cases. This compares to 18.7% of total notifiable offences.

Rolling 12-month Sanction detection rate by quarter



Maintaining victim engagement in the criminal justice process is critical to the success of investigations, underpins procedural justice and is a critical indicator of victim confidence in the system.

Outcomes where victim does not support action are indicative of this and are shown to end June 2023. This is not purely reflective of police action, rather of the wider criminal justice system.

For 32.1% of Rape and 41.1% of Domestic Abuse offences, the recorded outcomes are “victim does not support action”. This compares to 18.7% for total offences, showing that victims are less likely to support action in these cases.

As of end Q1, 8% of Rape and 9% of Domestic abuse received a sanction detection over the rolling 12-month period.

However, a high proportion of outcomes are yet to be recorded.

- In Q1 (rolling 12 months), 46% of rape were recorded as “Not yet assigned an outcome”;
- This compares to 26% of other sexual offences;
- DA has the lowest proportion of outcomes pending – as of Q1 (R12) this was 25%;
- For total recorded crime, the proportion of outcomes pending is 15%.

In May, MOPAC commenced a review of its commissioned specialist services supporting victims of sexual violence. MOPAC is working with VCS providers, NHSE and the MPS to develop proposals for the future design of these services, including ensuring their effective alignment with the new national operating model for the policing response to rape and other sexual offences, developed through Operation Soteria-Bluestone, which was launched in early July 2023.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

MOPAC undertook a programme of consultation and co-design with victims, partners and the public on the design and scope of future victim services in Q1. This is informing MOPAC's commissioning strategy and future service requirements, which will be finalised in Q2. Linked to this, discussions are continuing with the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) regarding the future of the pre-trial witness service.

MOPAC received over £300,000 in additional funding from the MoJ, which will support future projects for victims of hate crime, ASB, and cybercrime.

MOPAC has been engaging with criminal justice partners, including visiting different courts across London, to identify challenges and bring partners together to resolve individual blockages in different regions.

The London Criminal Justice Board is working with partners across the criminal justice system to identify ways to improve the response to domestic abuse, including examining options for specialist courts and the better use of ancillary orders to protect victims.

The pilot to provide independent legal advice to victims of sexual violence started in May. A Steering Group including the MPS, CPS, MoJ and the Victims' Commissioner for London will oversee delivery of the pilot.

The environment continues to be very challenging for VAWG frontline services with staff retention and recruitment placing organisations in extreme difficulty. MOPAC is working with VAWG VCS providers to maintain support and develop workforce plans.

Delays in being able to access the data required to complete both the research into reasons victims withdraw from the CJS and the Child Sexual Abuse research and case review mean that the reports are now forecast to be published Q3 and Q4 of 23/24 respectively.

23/24 Key Project Activity		Base	F'Cast	Conf.
1	Launch pilot to provide independent legal advice to victims of rape going through the criminal justice system	Q4 22/23	Q1	CA
2	Launch second round of the VAWG Grassroots Fund, with £3m available over 2 years for specialist agencies	Q2		G
3	Launch pilot to test resources to improve support trusted adults can provide to young victims of crime	Q4 22/23	Q2	A
4	Support TfL in launching a pilot to provide enhanced support to Road Traffic victims	Q2		G
5	Support the MPS in launching the Victim Voice Forum to support the delivery of the New Met for London Plan	Q2		G
6	Publish tenders to recommission MOPAC's core victim services for adults and domestic abuse victims	Q3		G
7	Commission a pilot with Cyber Helpline to enhance support for victims of cyber-enabled crime in London	Q3		G
8	Agree recommendations for the recommissioning of specialist services supporting victims of sexual violence	Q3		G
9	Complete research into reasons victims withdraw from the criminal justice process (CJS)	Q4 22/23	Q3	R
10	Support the MPS in establishing the first phase of a multi-agency Victim Care Hub in London	Q4		A
11	Conduct Child Sexual Abuse research and case review	Q4 22/23	Q4	R
12	Launch an ASB Mediation Pilot with local authorities	Q4		G

Overview of MOPAC Commissioned Services

Service	Budget 23/24		Target 23/24	YTD	Conf.
London Victim and Witness Service	£7.86m	% of vulnerable victims referred who take up support	25%	28%	G
		% of witnesses referred who take up support	65%	85%	G
		% of domestic abuse victims referred supported by a specialist advocate	70%	64%	R
Children & Young People's Victim & Witness Service	£1m	% of young people referred receiving ongoing support	33%	31%	A
		% of young witnesses referred receiving pre-trial support	66%	96%	G
Havens (Sexual Assault Referral Centres)	£2.1m	% of Forensic Medical Examiner statements issued in 15 working days	70%	67%	A
Survivors Gateway & associated support services for victims of sexual violence		No. of referrals processed by the Survivors Gateway 'Navigators'	2,900	751	G
		No. of victims/ survivors being supported by an Independent Sexual Violence Advocate (ISVA)	1470	986	G
		No. of counselling hours delivered to victim/ survivors at the Rape Crisis Centres	19,440	4,713	G
Ascent Advice Partnership (specialist service supporting victims of domestic abuse (DA))	£700k	No. of calls & digital contacts to hub, providing support to victims/survivors of domestic abuse	1850	552	G
London Advocacy & Holistic Wraparound Service (specialist service supporting migrant victims of DA)	£960k	No. of victims with no recourse to public funds provided with wraparound support	110	32	G
CouRAGEus (specialist service supporting young victims of violence against women & girls)	£870k	No. of young victims supported by a specialist advocate	300	115	G
London Stalking Support Service	£375k	No. of people able to access service's web-based and telephone support	4,000	1,883	G
Prevention & Advice Community Training (specialist service supporting victims of Harmful Practices)	£530k	No. of victims of Harmful Practices receiving 1-2-1 casework support	490	201	G
The Lighthouse (specialist service supporting victims of child sexual abuse)	£500k	No. of children and young people who have been supported by The Lighthouse <i>New outcome measure being developed; available from end August</i>	220	N/A	G

NOTES.

This table does not represent all expenditure in this area.



Trust and confidence increases

Outcome Statements:

The PCP sets out the following desired outcomes for this priority:

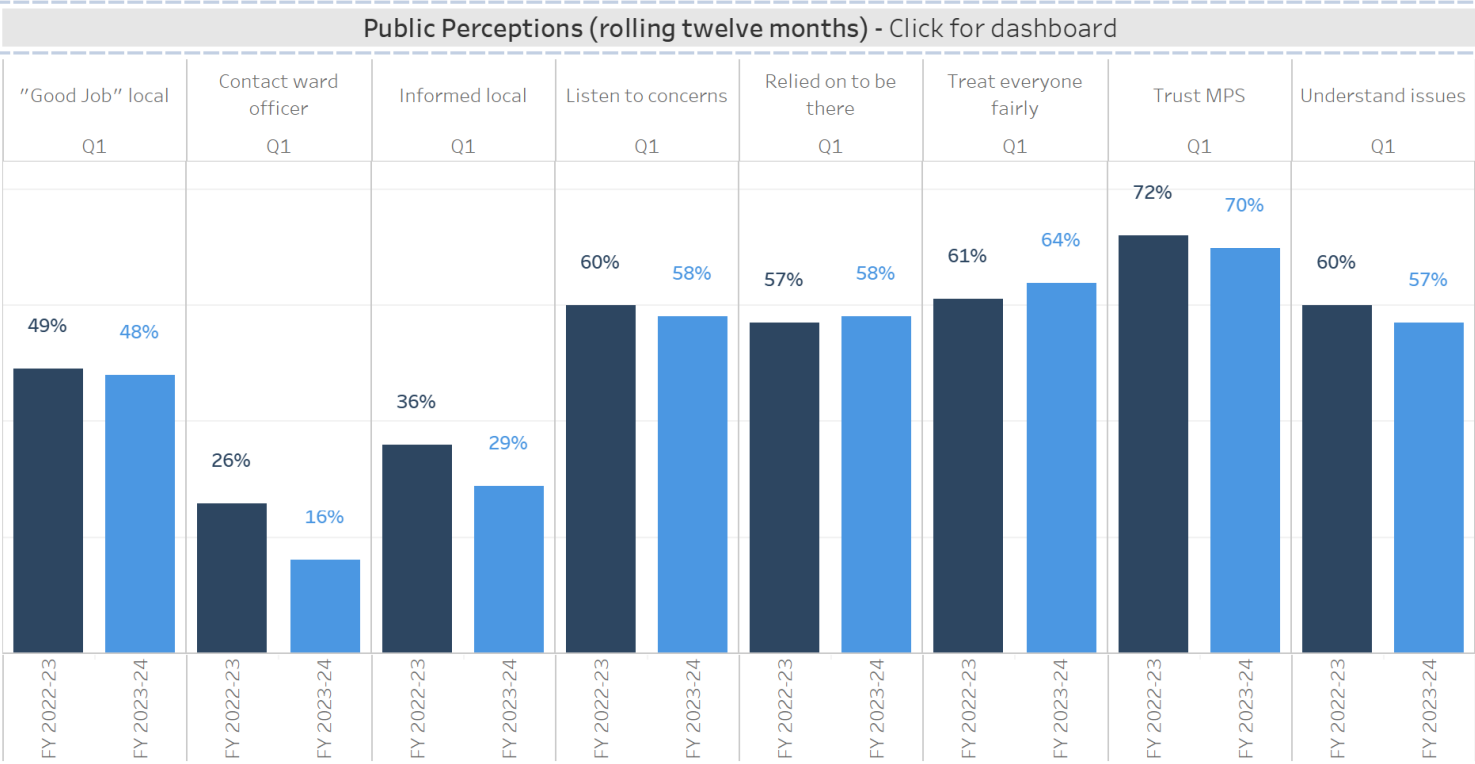
1. Public trust in the police is increased;
2. The MPS engage with Londoners and treat them fairly;
3. Community safety partners respond to the crime and anti-social behaviour which most concerns Londoners;
4. The MPS respond effectively to neighbourhood crime and fraud to bring more offenders to justice.

Key PCP Measures/Indicators:

We will assess performance using the following indicators:

1. Increase the percentage of Londoners who believe that the MPS is an organisation they can trust;
2. Increase the percentage of Londoners who believe that the police treat everyone fairly;
3. Reduce the disproportionalities between different groups of Londoners to within $\pm 5\%$;
4. Reduce neighbourhood crimes such as burglary, robbery, theft, vehicle crime and anti-social behaviour;
5. Increase the percentage of Londoners who feel that the MPS is doing a good job in their local community;
6. Increase the percentage of Londoners who feel that the MPS deals with things that matter to the community;
7. Reduce the proportion of people who perceive the use and dealing of drugs in their community as a problem;
8. Increase the number of offenders sanctioned for their crimes.

Trust and confidence – Data Dashboard ([view dashboard](#))



- Rolling 12 months to Q1 2022/23
- Rolling 12 months to Q1 2023/24

The Public Attitude Survey (PAS) aims to gauge what Londoners think about policing and crime in the capital, and to understand the issues that matter.

Around 19,200 London residents each year are spoken to as part of the survey. Results from the PAS help to ensure that Londoners’ priorities for policing and safety are at the heart of decision making in MOPAC and the Metropolitan Police Service.

Key neighbourhood crime and ASB measures are also included due to the relationship between police effectiveness and trust and confidence.

NB: Dashboard crime data includes rolling 12 months to June 2023

Neighbourhood Crime - Click for dashboard

Key findings	Offences				Sanction Detections	
	R12 months volume and % change from previous year		2023/24 Q1 offending volumes and changes from previous quarter		R12 SD Rate and percentage point change from previous year	
TNO	892,051	▲4.9%	231,920	▲6.8%	6.7%	▼1.5 pp
ASB	234,001	▼10.7%	64,888	▼1.0%		
Burglary Offences	55,133	▲1.3%	13,551	▲5.1%	6.0%	▲0.4 pp
Robbery Offences	31,093	▲20.4%	8,334	▲22.3%	6.7%	▼1.0 pp
Theft from Person	63,964	▲24.8%	16,858	▲21.7%	0.8%	0.0 pp
Vehicle Offences	107,741	▲0.4%	25,330	▼4.9%	0.9%	▼0.2 pp

Trust and Confidence Increases: Overview of PCP Delivery

Delivery Summary

The Commissioner’s draft Turnaround Plan, which has been out for consultation during this period, recognises the importance of trust and confidence as highlighted in the Casey Review. Drivers of trust and confidence are complex and include tackling disciplinary issues and unacceptable behaviour, fair use of powers and effective frontline services.

MOPAC officers have supported the MPS in ensuring stakeholder engagement with the Turnaround Plan. Work is underway to establish oversight of the Casey recommendations, including through the London Policing Board.

The decline in confidence in policing has been national, and the MPS trend is consistent with Most Similar Forces. However, there is a long-term decline and there are concerns around the reductions in LGBT+ confidence.

MOPAC’s work to deliver the Mayor’s action plan remains a strategic priority.

The following slides set out the considerations for this quarter – these are structured around the following Key Themes:

Trust in the MPS: has declined this quarter (67%, -2% vs. Q4 22-23). Confidence has also decreased (46%, -3% vs. Q4 22-23).

Police Response: In May 2023, the MPS answered 69% of calls in under 10 seconds, below the rest of E&W by 10% (79%). In Q1 23/24, 80% of I calls were in target (-2% on previous quarter) and 59% of S calls were in target (-4% on previous quarter).

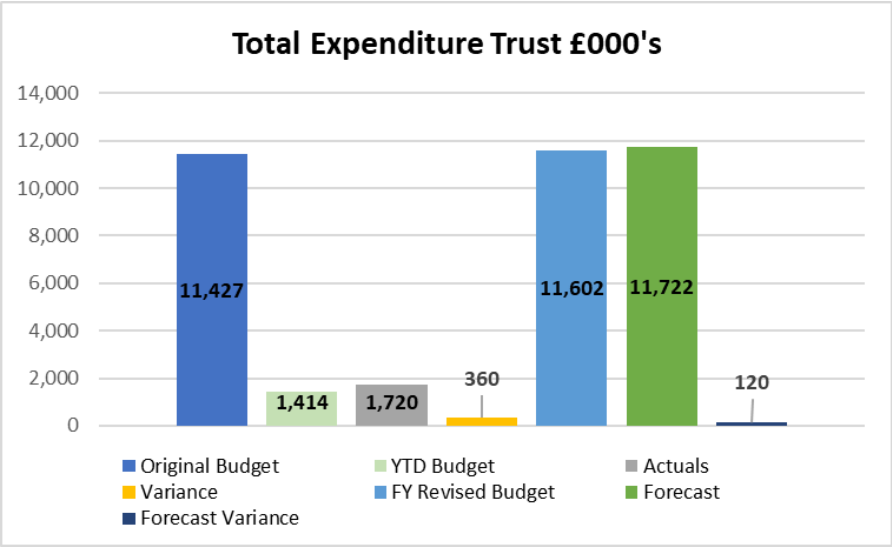
Neighbourhood Crime: Robbery of personal property (+18%), theft from person (+25%) and theft of motor vehicle (+10%) have increased in the 12 months to Q1. However, most acquisitive crime remains below pre-pandemic levels, despite increases over the last year.

Stop and Search: Stop and search disproportionality between Black and White Londoners is stable, with Black Londoners 3.2 times more likely to be stopped than White. There is a long-term reduction having been 4.1 in Q4 2018/19.

Financial Overview – MOPAC budget

In March 2023, the Trust and Confidence gross expenditure budget was set at £11.4m. The budget has subsequently been increased by £0.2m to £11.6m reflecting an increase in investment in trust and confidence funded through additional grant income and a net transfer from reserves to align funding with project delivery.

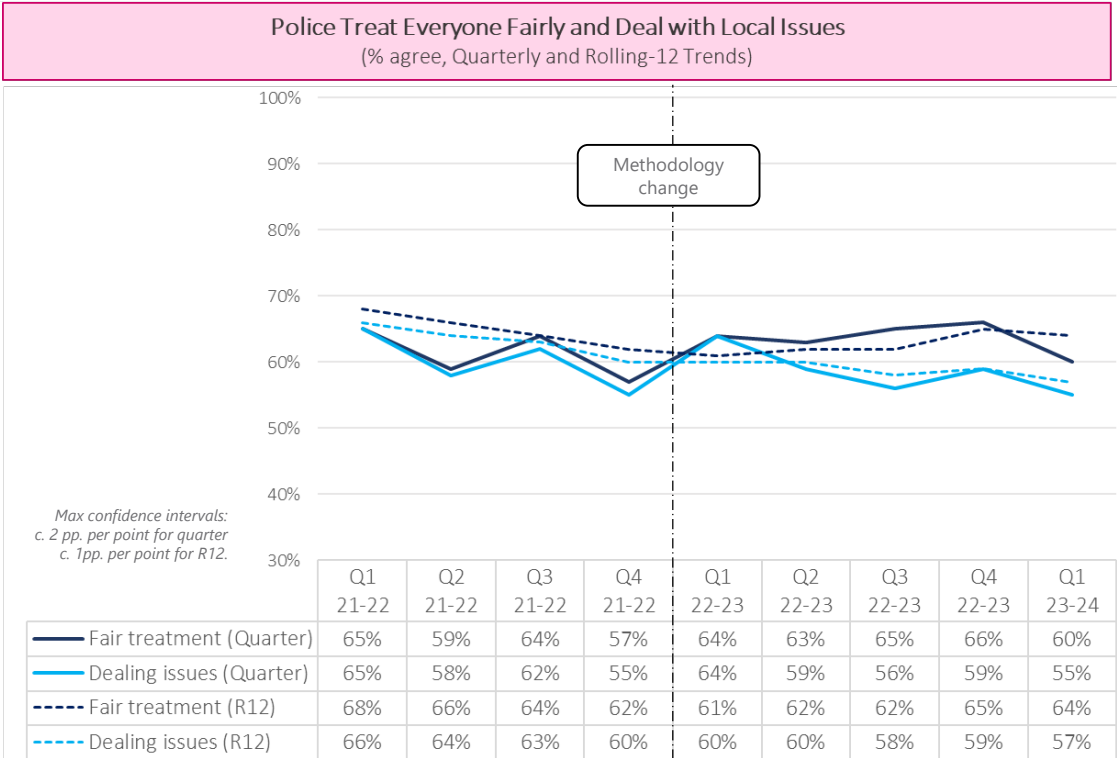
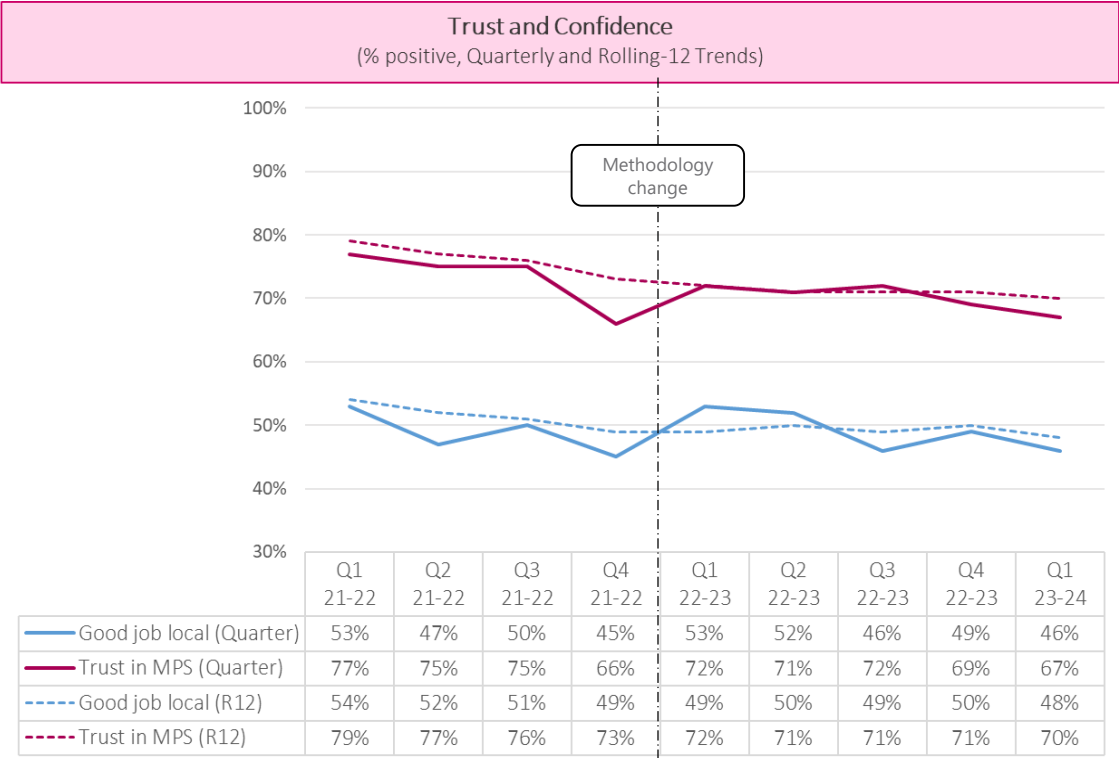
As at Q1, the YTD position is an overspend of £0.4m, with expenditure of £1.7m having been incurred against the £1.4m budget. This is mainly due to budget profiles not being aligned with when expenditure will be incurred. The forecast position is a small overspend of £0.1m.



Key Theme 1 – Trust and Confidence in the Police – Public Attitudes

In Q1 2023-24, just 46% of Londoners felt **police do a good job in their local area**, while 67% believed **the Metropolitan Police Service was an organisation they could trust**. Trust has declined by 5% *over the last two quarters alone*, from 72% in Q3 2022-23. Longer term, both measures also remain significantly below levels seen at the same point three years ago, with **confidence declining by 13% and trust by 15% compared with Q1 2020-21**.

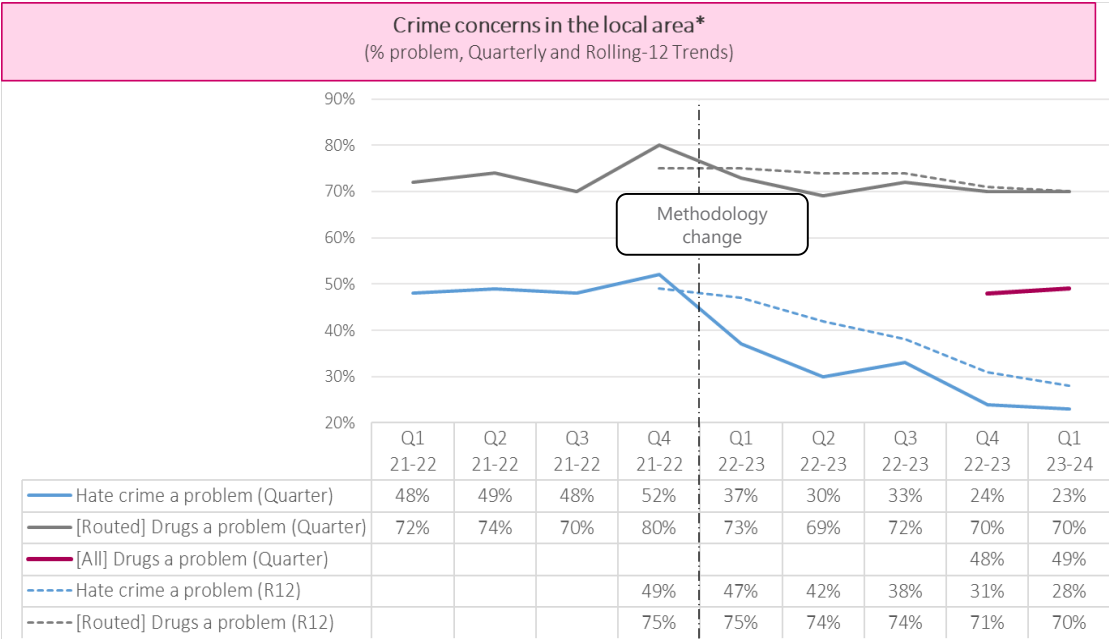
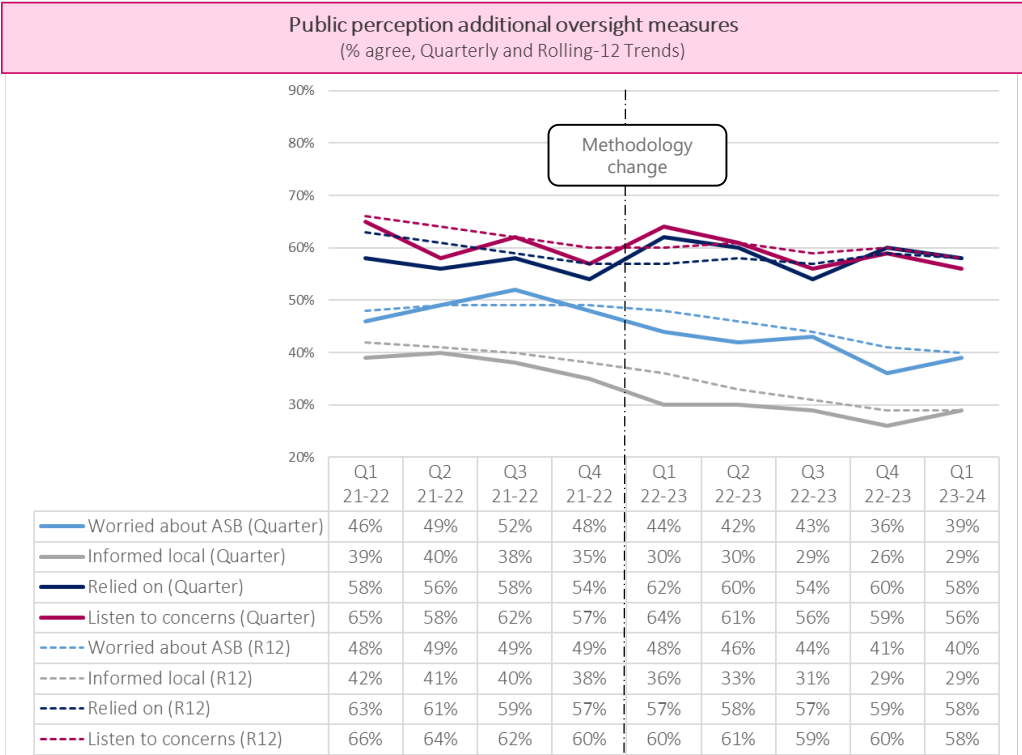
In Q1 2023-24, 60% of Londoners believed the **police treat everyone fairly**, while 55% felt **police deal with the issues that matter**. Both these measures have also seen long-term declines, and once again remain significantly below levels seen at the same point three years ago (fair treatment -15% and dealing with issues -17% compared with Q1 2020-21).



Key Theme 1 – Trust and Confidence in the Police – Public Attitudes

Following an uplift last quarter, the proportion of Londoners believing police can be **relied on to be there** and **listen to local concerns** have both seen a decline in Q1 2023-24 (by -2% and -3% respectively). Results for these measures have seen a general downwards trajectory over recent years, which has tended to stabilise during FY 2022-23. The proportion of Londoners feeling informed about local policing has increased slightly in Q1 2023-24, following a slight dip seen last quarter (by 3% to 29%).

After improvement last quarter, Q1 2023-24 has seen an increase in the proportion of Londoners **worried about ASB in their local area** (by 3% to 39%). However, the proportion of Londoners believing **hate crime is a problem in their local area** or **people using or dealing drugs is a problem in their local area** has remained stable compared to last quarter, suggesting that the previous downwards trend in these measures may have stabilised.



*Please note that previously the PAS question asking whether Londoners 'think 'people using or dealing drugs is a problem' was routed so it was ONLY asked to those WORRIED ABOUT ASB in their local area. From Q4 22-23 this question is now asked to ALL Londoners. This new measure is reported here alongside the previous measure to aid comparability, but will become the main measure of concerns about drugs moving forwards.

Key Theme 1 – Trust and Confidence in the Police – Public Attitudes

A range of inequalities in Trust and Confidence continue to be seen.

Londoners from **Mixed Ethnic Backgrounds** show negative gaps across *all four* of the PCP Trust and Confidence Measures, while **Black Londoners** are also less likely to Trust the MPS or to believe police treat everyone fairly. These gaps remain consistent compared to the previous quarter.

Londoners identifying as **LGBT+** also see large negative gaps across all four PCP Trust and Confidence measures. These gaps have continued to widen this quarter, with the gaps for trust and 'dealing with issues' growing by 4%, and those for confidence and fair treatment growing by 3% compared to the previous quarter.

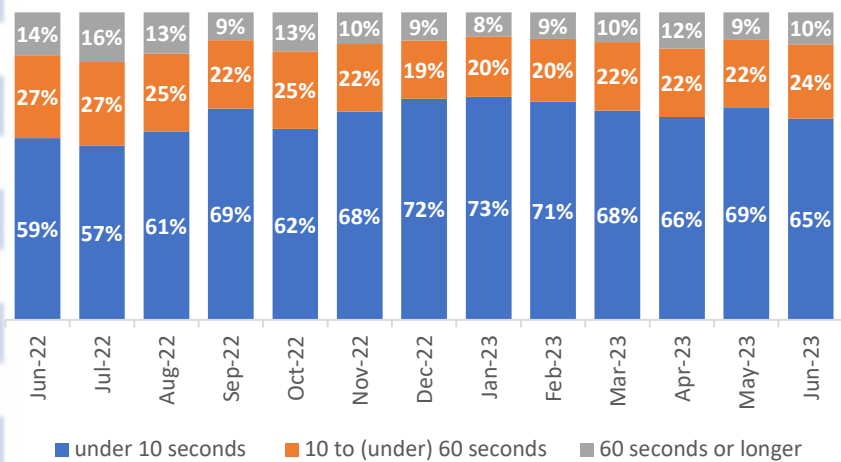
Delivery of the Mayor's Action Plan to improve trust and confidence in the Metropolitan police remains key to tackling disproportionality and will continue to be monitored through MOPAC's oversight framework.

Percentage point gaps compared with the MPS result (R12 data). Positive gaps of 5pp. or more are highlighted green, while negative gaps of 5pp. or more are highlighted red.		Police do a good job in the local area (Good job)	The MPS is an organisation that I can trust (Trust MPS)	Agree the police treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are (Fair treatment)	Agree the police are dealing with the things that matter to this community (Dealing issues)
Weighted MPS result		48%	70%	64%	57%
Ethnicity	White British	-3%	-3%	-5%	-4%
	White Other	6%	8%	6%	4%
	Black	0%	-12%	-8%	1%
	Asian	6%	8%	9%	9%
	Mixed	-9%	-15%	-17%	-15%
	Other ethnicity	4%	5%	5%	4%
LGBT+	Yes	-9%	-18%	-24%	-17%
	No	1%	1%	1%	2%
Age	16-24	5%	-3%	-5%	2%
	25-34	4%	-1%	-4%	-1%
	35-44	0%	2%	2%	1%
	45-54	-5%	0%	0%	-2%
	55-64	-2%	-3%	0%	-2%
	65 years +	0%	4%	5%	5%
Disability	Disability	-1%	-4%	-1%	0%
	No disability	1%	1%	0%	1%
Sex	Male	1%	1%	2%	1%
	Female	0%	-1%	-3%	0%

**Please note that the PAS Gender question changed to Sex from Q1 22-23; please note that LGBT+ variable additionally includes those identifying their Sex as different to that assigned at birth from FY 22-23.

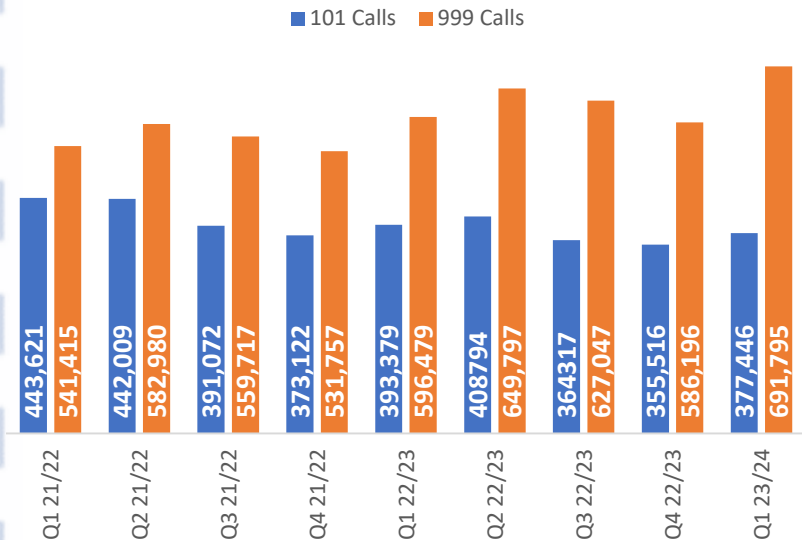
Key Theme 2 – Police Response

999 calls answering time



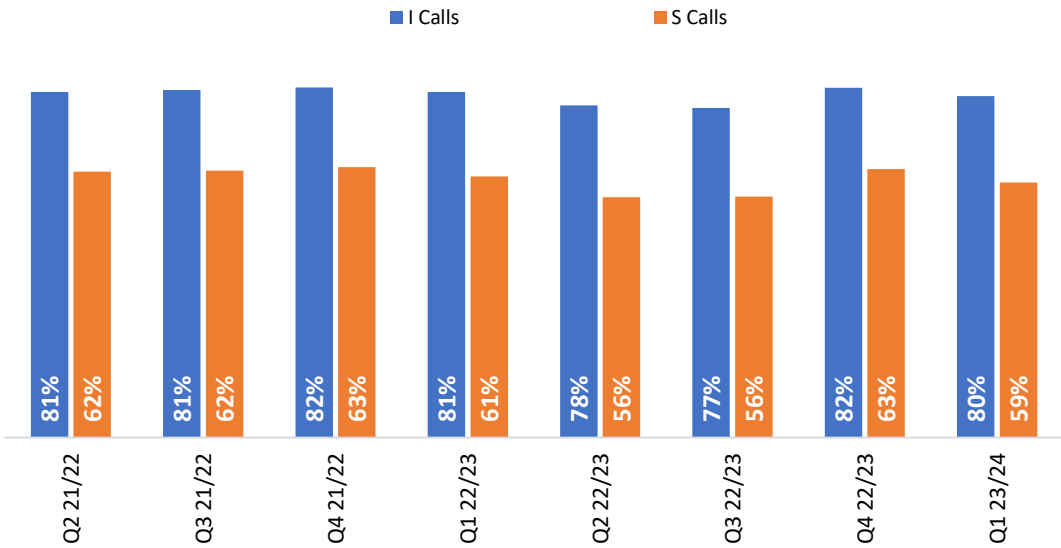
In June 2023, the MPS answered 65% of calls in under 10 seconds (compared to 75% across all other police forces in England and Wales). This is a reduction of 8% compared to the peak of 73% in January 2023.

999 and 101 calls



In Q1 23/24, the number of 999 calls to the MPS increased by 18% on the preceding quarter and increased by 16% on the same quarter last year. 101 calls increased by 6% on last quarter and decreased by 4% on the same quarter last year.

Emergency Response (% of responses within target time)



The HMICFRS PEEL Inspection report highlights a lack of capacity and capability in frontline policing roles to meet demand. It notes that on most occasions the force responds to calls well.

Response time performance for I calls (15 min target) remains relatively unchanged on the previous quarter (-2% on Q4 22/23). Performance for S calls (1-hour target) has decreased on the previous quarter by 4% to 59%.

There remains variation across Boroughs in response (see slide 24) however there has been improvements since Q3, particularly in some areas where performance had been below the MPS average.

Key Theme 2 – Police Response

I Call Performance

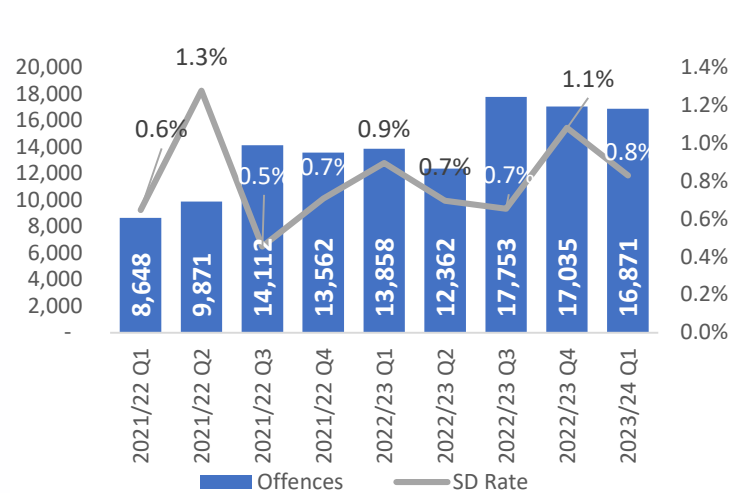
BCU	Borough	Q1 FY22/23	Q2 FY22/23	Q3 FY22/23	Q4 FY22/23	Q1 FY23/24	Percentage point change on Q1 FY22/23
Central East	Hackney	87%	86%	81%	87%	85%	-2.7
	Tower Hamlets	88%	83%	80%	83%	82%	-6.4
Central North	Camden	87%	84%	84%	84%	81%	-5.8
	Islington	89%	86%	84%	88%	86%	-2.4
Central South	Lambeth	83%	78%	77%	81%	78%	-5.0
	Southwark	84%	79%	80%	84%	81%	-2.9
Central West	Hammersmith & Fulham	88%	83%	81%	86%	82%	-5.2
	Kensington & Chelsea	88%	84%	79%	84%	80%	-8.4
	Westminster	88%	85%	84%	87%	86%	-1.3
East Area	Barking & Dagenham	72%	63%	67%	75%	71%	-0.4
	Havering	67%	63%	65%	75%	70%	3.1
	Redbridge	75%	71%	70%	76%	75%	0.2
North Area	Enfield	71%	73%	77%	87%	87%	16.0
	Haringey	72%	75%	78%	89%	89%	16.5
North East	Newham	76%	74%	73%	74%	71%	-5.0
	Waltham Forest	80%	75%	71%	71%	72%	-8.0
North West	Barnet	73%	71%	71%	76%	76%	3.2
	Brent	78%	73%	76%	83%	80%	2.2
	Harrow	83%	77%	81%	88%	84%	1.1
South Area	Bromley	83%	79%	79%	79%	75%	-8.2
	Croydon	85%	84%	83%	85%	84%	-1.7
	Sutton	86%	82%	83%	86%	87%	0.7
South East	Bexley	83%	80%	79%	84%	83%	0.3
	Greenwich	81%	76%	75%	82%	79%	-2.2
	Lewisham	83%	78%	80%	87%	84%	0.6
South West	Kingston upon Thames	76%	72%	73%	78%	75%	-0.3
	Merton	81%	80%	78%	82%	78%	-2.1
	Richmond upon Thames	79%	76%	78%	81%	79%	0.5
	Wandsworth	82%	80%	78%	83%	80%	-1.9
West Area	Ealing	79%	76%	72%	75%	75%	-3.8
	Hillingdon	77%	75%	73%	76%	74%	-2.8
	Hounslow	79%	74%	69%	75%	73%	-6.2

S Call Performance

BCU	Borough	Q1 FY22/23	Q2 FY22/23	Q3 FY22/23	Q4 FY22/23	Q1 FY23/24	Percentage point change on Q1 FY22/23
Central East	Hackney	69%	67%	65%	69%	66%	-3.6
	Tower Hamlets	75%	66%	62%	67%	64%	-11.2
Central North	Camden	75%	67%	65%	65%	62%	-13.3
	Islington	71%	63%	61%	65%	61%	-10.2
Central South	Lambeth	62%	54%	56%	62%	58%	-4.2
	Southwark	63%	56%	59%	66%	58%	-4.7
Central West	Hammersmith & Fulham	56%	49%	47%	55%	52%	-4.1
	Kensington & Chelsea	59%	49%	48%	57%	50%	-8.3
	Westminster	70%	65%	65%	69%	66%	-4.3
East Area	Barking & Dagenham	46%	41%	42%	48%	44%	-1.8
	Havering	50%	48%	48%	54%	52%	1.4
	Redbridge	52%	47%	45%	50%	48%	-4.5
North Area	Enfield	49%	55%	66%	78%	81%	32.1
	Haringey	53%	53%	61%	77%	74%	21.3
North East	Newham	63%	56%	53%	52%	47%	-16.0
	Waltham Forest	63%	58%	50%	54%	53%	-10.6
North West	Barnet	58%	56%	61%	69%	65%	6.6
	Brent	59%	53%	58%	65%	60%	1.4
	Harrow	63%	53%	60%	68%	61%	-1.9
South Area	Bromley	66%	66%	62%	64%	60%	-6.2
	Croydon	60%	54%	57%	61%	57%	-2.7
	Sutton	71%	64%	69%	68%	66%	-4.5
South East	Bexley	58%	53%	54%	71%	70%	11.6
	Greenwich	55%	50%	50%	68%	67%	11.9
	Lewisham	46%	45%	47%	62%	59%	12.4
South West	Kingston upon Thames	66%	64%	61%	62%	61%	-5.4
	Merton	57%	57%	52%	56%	51%	-5.9
	Richmond upon Thames	67%	62%	59%	59%	60%	-6.9
	Wandsworth	59%	56%	53%	57%	54%	-4.4
West Area	Ealing	53%	47%	44%	48%	48%	-5.7
	Hillingdon	64%	59%	59%	67%	48%	-15.8
	Hounslow	56%	53%	49%	51%	49%	-6.7

Key Theme 3 – Neighbourhood Crime

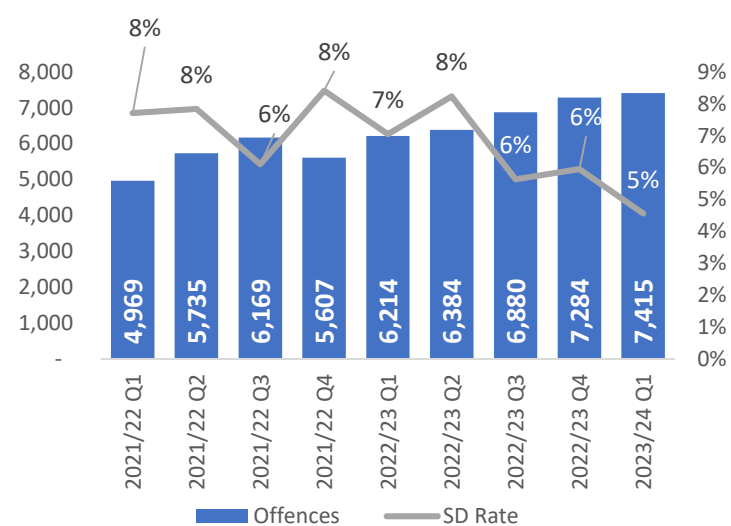
Theft from the Person



Theft from person offences in Q1 23-24 remained stable on Q4 (-1%) and above Q1 22-23 with a increase of +22%. Levels are above pre-pandemic volumes.

Detection rates remained stable against Q4 (-0.3%) and Q1 (-0.1%).

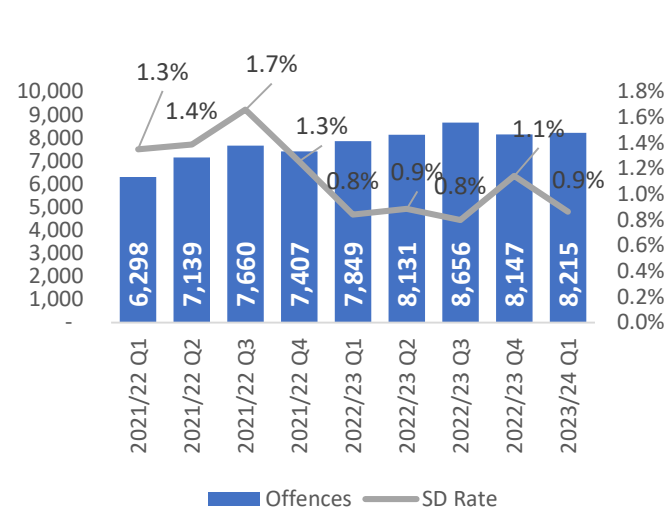
Robbery Personal Property



Personal robbery offences in Q1 23-24 remained stable on Q4 (+2%) and above Q1 22-23 by 19%. Despite a recent increase, levels are below pre-pandemic volumes.

Detection rates slightly reduced against Q4 (-1%) and Q1 (-2%).

Theft of Motor Vehicle



Theft of MV offences in Q1 23-24 remained stable on Q4 (-1%) and above Q1 22-23 with an increase of +5%. Levels are above pre-pandemic volumes.

In Q1, less than 1% of these offences were detected. Detection rates slightly reduced against Q4 (-0.2%) and Q1 (-0.1%).

Total notifiable offences increased in the 12 months to June 2023 compared to the previous 12 months (+5%), however it was 4% lower than pre-pandemic (12 months to February 2020).

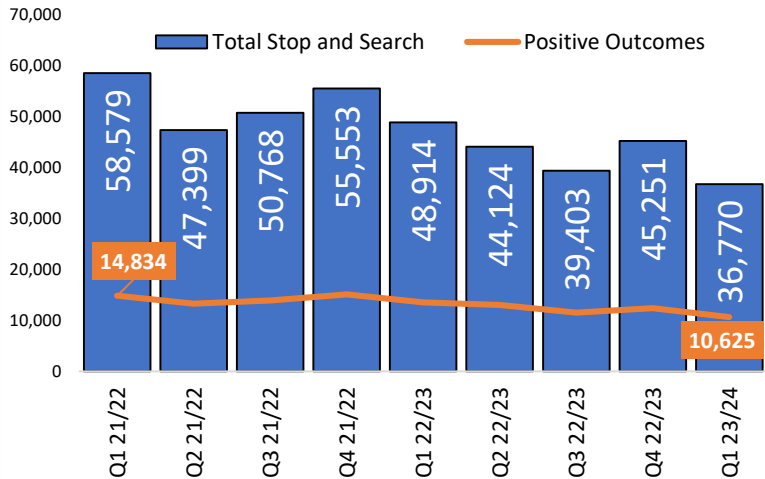
Robbery of personal property has also increased over the last twelve months (+18%) but remains below pre-pandemic levels (-26%). This compares to a decrease in domestic burglary over the last year (-6%), and this remains significantly below pre-pandemic levels (-37%).

Theft of MV offences have increased over the last twelve months by 10% and were 8% above the volume recorded pre-pandemic (12 months to February 2020).

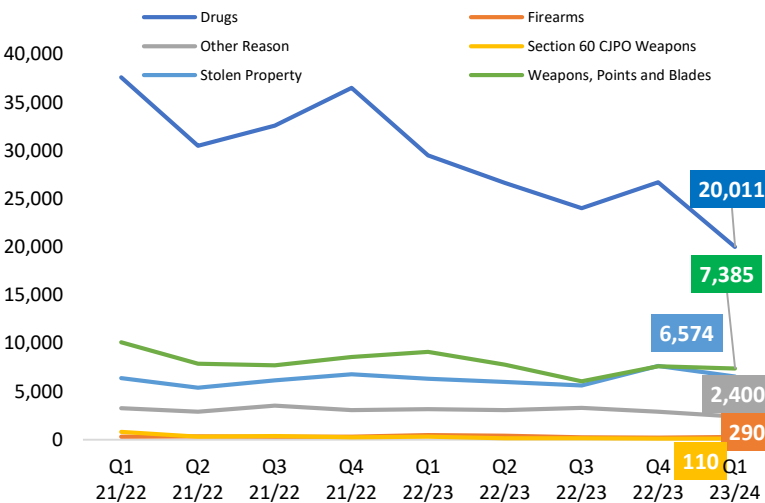
Over the last twelve months, Theft from Person saw the largest increase of neighbourhood crimes, up 25%. This crime type is also now above pre-pandemic levels (16% above 12 months to February 2020).

Key Theme 4 – Stop and search

Number of Stop and Searches Conducted and Reason for Stop and Search



Stop and Searches in the latest quarter decreased by 19% on the previous quarter. Positive outcomes accounted for 29% of all outcomes from Stop and Search in the most recent quarter.



Drugs-related stops accounted for 54% of all Stop and Search in the latest quarter. 20% of Stop and Search was for weapons, points and blades and 18% of Stop and Search was also Stolen Property.

The role of Stop and Search is important in trust and confidence and new analytics points to the importance of procedurally just encounters between police and public.

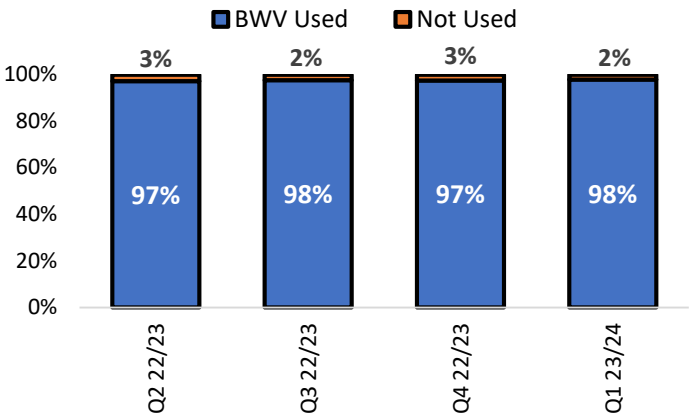
Those Londoners that experienced a procedurally just Stop encounter (i.e., perceived the police were polite, respectful and had the reason for the stop explained) were broadly comparable to those Londoners that had not been Stopped at all comparing confidence and trust levels.

Yet, those Londoners with a perceived procedurally unjust encounter (i.e., reported police were not polite, not respectful) have significantly lower levels of trust and confidence compared to those with procedurally just encounters.

This highlights the importance of every interaction. Furthermore, most Londoners believed police treated them with respect and explained why they had been stopped. However, certain groups were significantly less likely to say this (females, younger ages and Black Londoners).

Analysis also showed that in cases where the stop was mixed or perceived to be procedurally unjust, individuals were more likely to communicate negatively about the experience or feel negatively impacted or traumatised.

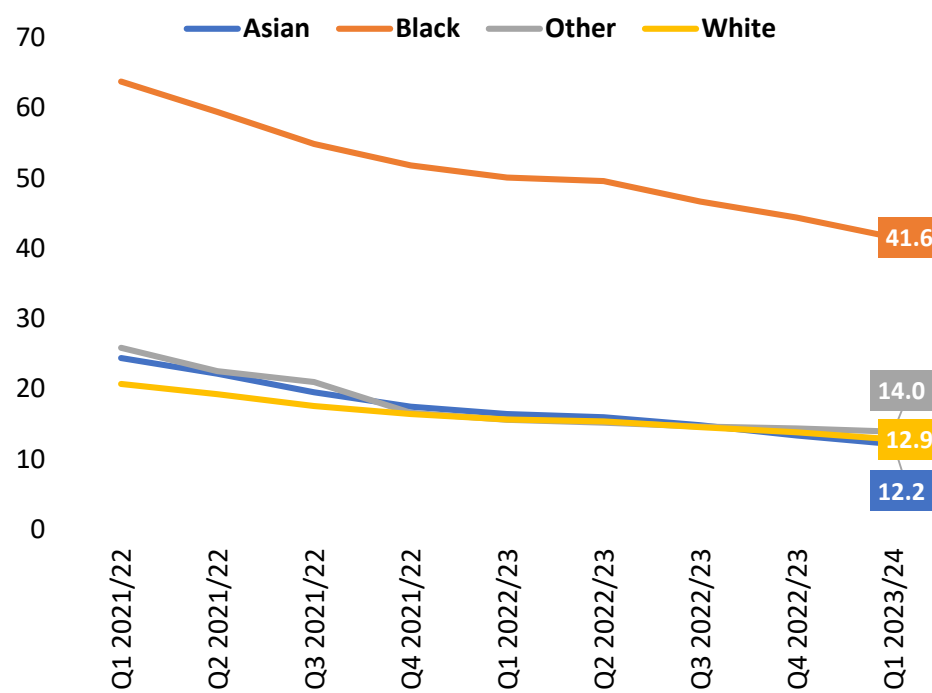
Body Worn Video use during Stop and Search



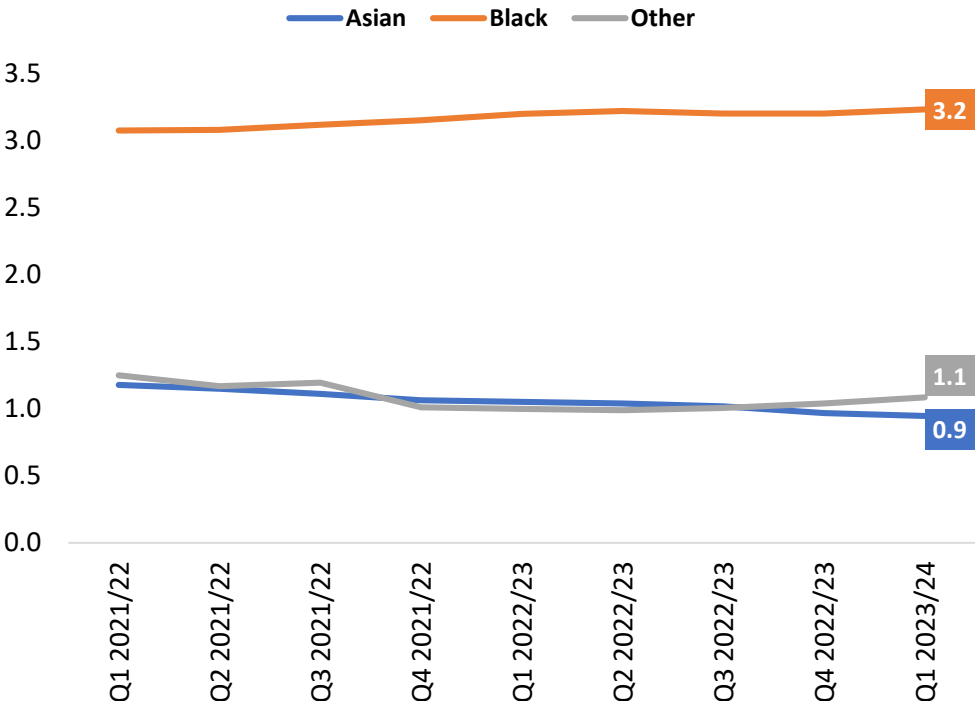
Body Worn Video is used during 98% of Stop and Searches in the latest quarter. This is consistent on the previous quarters over a 12 month period.

Key Theme 4 – Stop and Search

Stop and search rates per 1,000



Proportionality

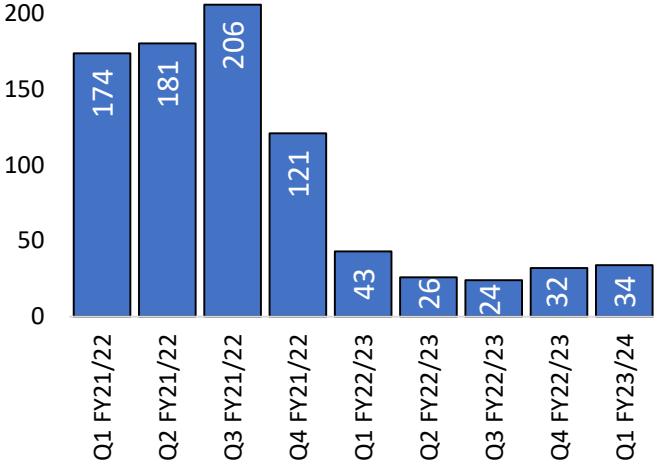


The rate of Stop and Search per 1,000 population decreased in the twelve months to the latest quarter; this follows a gradual decrease since Q1 of 20-21. In the twelve months to Q1 23-24 there were 17 stop and Searches per 1,000 population, the lowest since Q4 2018/19.

In the twelve months to Q1 23-24 Black individuals were 3.2 times more likely to be Stopped and Searched compared to white individuals, similar to the same period to end of the previous quarter and in the twelve months to end December 2021.

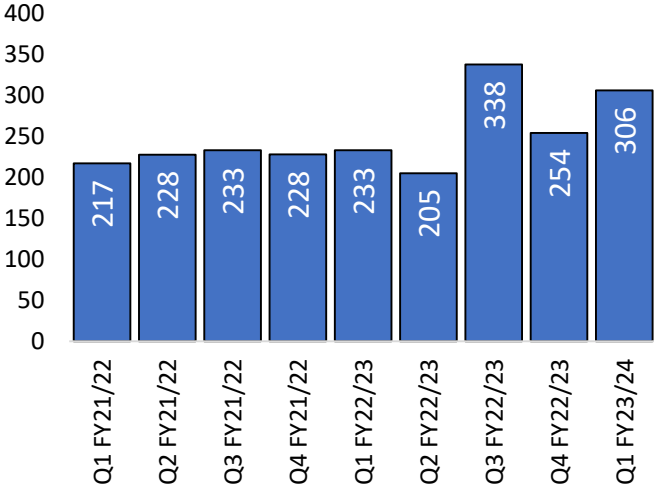
Standards and Culture – Police Misconduct Process

Public Complaint timeliness (median days received to finalised)



The time it takes to resolve public complaints is 34 days as of Q1 23-24. Public complaint timeliness has remained stable in as compared to Q4 (+2 days) and is below Q1 22-23 with a reduction of -9 days.

Conduct Matter timeliness (median days received to finalised)



The time it takes to resolve conduct matters is 306 days as of Q1 23-24. Conduct Matters timeliness has increased as compared to Q4 (+52 days) and is above Q1 22-23 with an increase of +73 days.

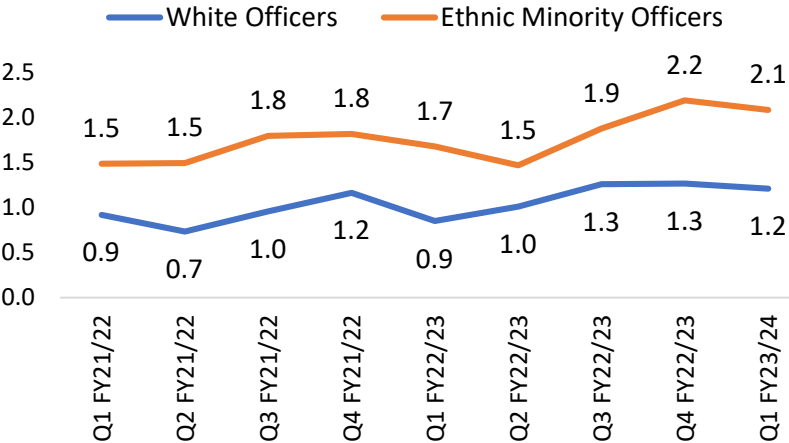
This is a new section of the report recognising the impact on public trust and confidence of MPS Standards and Culture and demonstrating the ongoing MOPAC oversight work.

The Casey review concluded that the police misconduct process is not fit for purpose. It found that concerns raised through the misconduct or complaints process are not well recorded and are more likely to be dismissed than acted upon. Casey also found evidence of systemic racial bias in the misconduct system.

The MPS has committed to reduce the time it takes to deal with complaints and misconduct and reduce the disproportionality in their approach. Improvements have been made in the handling of public complaints with a sustained reduction in timeliness.

Disproportionality in misconduct starts at the beginning of the misconduct process, with police officers from Black and/or other Minority Ethnic communities being 1.7 times more likely to be referred into the misconduct system by line managers and supervisors. It is therefore important that solutions focus beyond the misconduct process itself and onto the wider culture that leads to those referrals.

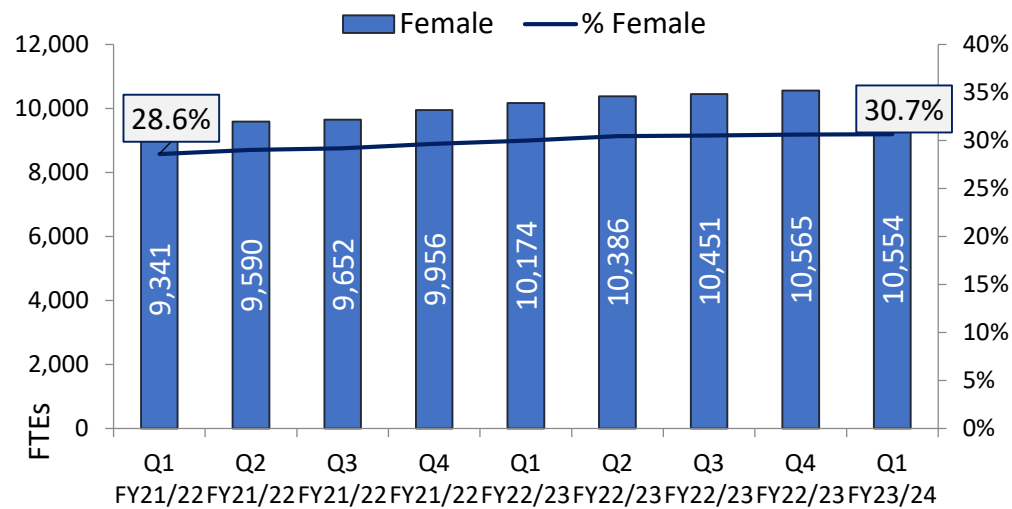
Disproportionality in Misconduct - Rate of Misconduct Cases Per 100 Officers



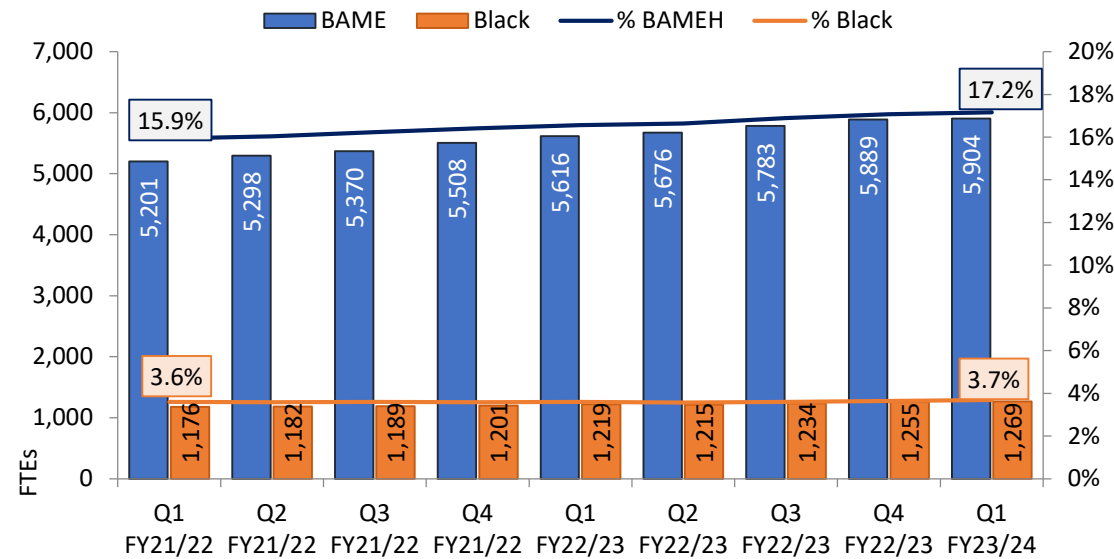
As of Q1 23-24 Police officers from Black and/or other Minority Ethnic communities are 1.7X more likely than white officers to be subject to a misconduct allegation. This is no change as compared to Q4, and is a small reduction on Q1 22-23 (2X more likely).

Standards and Culture – Police Officer Diversity

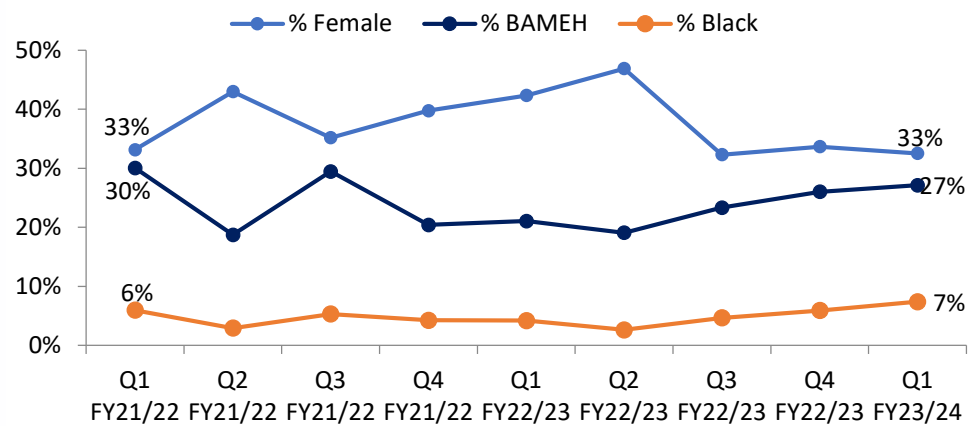
Female Police Officer Strength



Ethnic Minority Officer Police Officer Strength



Diversity in Recruitment

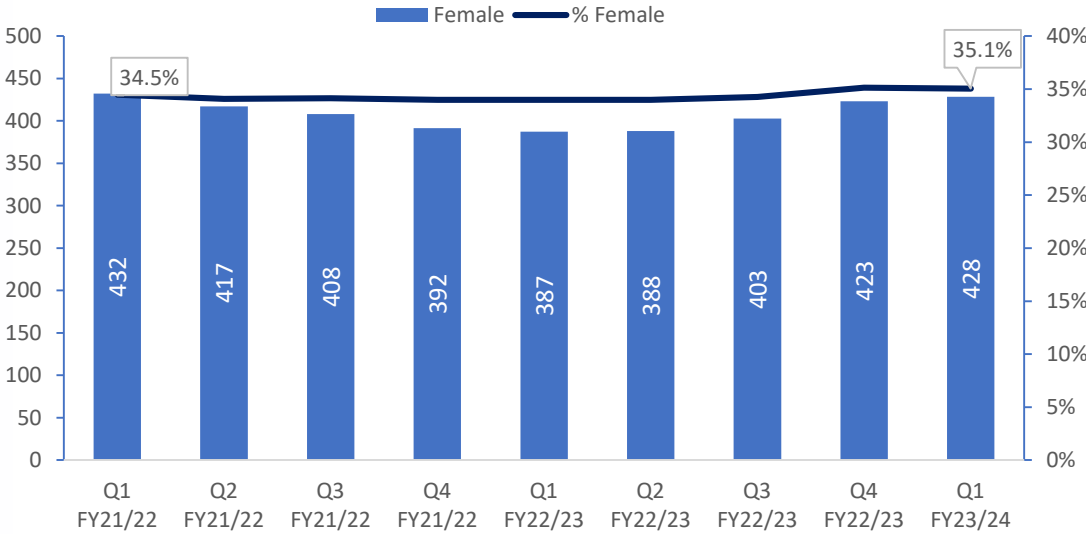


Diversity in the MPS is increasing. Total MPS police officers from Black, Asian and/or other Minority Ethnic communities have increased in both proportion and total number over the last five years, accounting for 17.2% of all police officers as of the end of June 2023 (an increase of 1.2 pp compared to Q1 21/22). This is the highest number the MPS has ever had (5,904 FTEs). The number and proportion of Black officers has shown a much smaller rate of increase – Black officers currently represent 3.7% of police officers (June 2023) which is an increase of 0.1% compared to Q1 21/22.

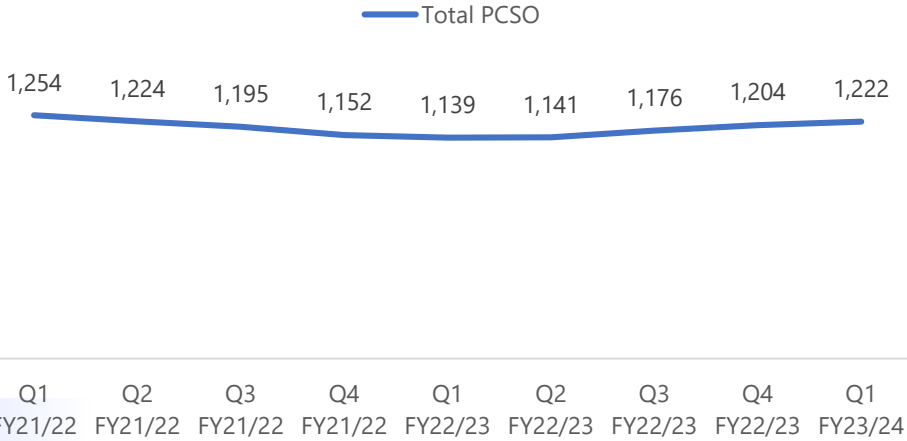
Note that the increases in diversity are driven by recruitment. As recruitment is challenging, it will be more difficult to maintain progress. The 'Mayor's Action Plan on Transparency, Accountability and Trust in Policing' targets for 2024 are 33% female officers, 21% BAME officers and 4.5% Black officers.

Standards and Culture – Police Community Support Officers

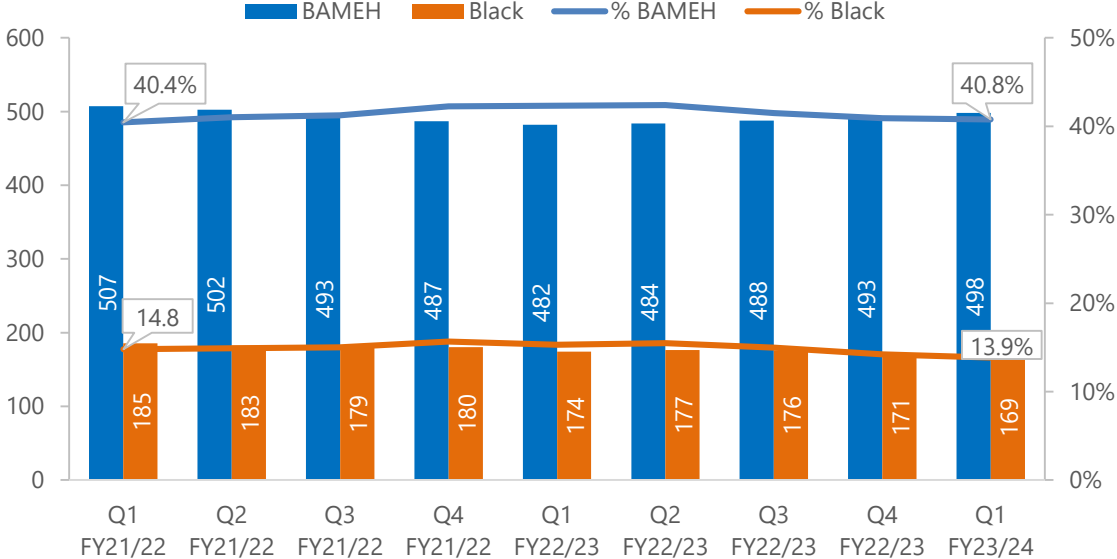
Female PCSO Strength



PCSO Volume



Ethnic Minority Officer PCSO Strength



PCSO volume has remained relatively stable since Q1 FY21/22. The MPS PCSO recruitment campaign is now in full effect. MOPAC is supporting this by amplifying the campaign messaging through social media and encouraging council leaders to support the campaign at a local level. The number of PCSOs is expected to rise in the latter half of the 2023/24 financial year.

Diversity in the MPS PCSOs has also remained relatively stable since Q1 FY21/22. The number of MPS PCSOs from Black, Asian and/or other Minority Ethnic has decreased by 9 between Q1 21/22 and Q1 23/24. In the same timeframe, the number of Black MPS PCSOs has decreased by 16. The volume of Black and BAME MPS PCSOs as a proportion has remained stable over time.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

Work on delivery of the Mayor's Action Plan for Transparency, Accountability and Trust in Policing has continued. This has included:

- The Black Thrive review of community engagement has been completed and the report is being finalised for publication in Q2.
- Recruitment for the first pilot local police scrutiny panel has taken place and 15 people from diverse backgrounds/experience have been recruited to form the Hackney Panel and will come together for training in July 2023.
- The body worn video research project has not moved forward in the period. The issues highlighted in the Casey Review have not been resolved and discussions with the MPS to progress it continue.

Work to include accessibility and increase transparency regarding complaints and misconduct continues.


- For the first time, data on public complaints and conduct timeliness is included in this report.

Work on supporting the MPS with their stakeholder engagement in preparation for the New Met for London Plan has continued.

- A new work stream linked to the 'strongest ever neighbourhoods' strand of the plan is being developed. This will incorporate implementation and alignment with the community engagement review, as well as work with MPS to improve communication between police and Neighbourhood Watch, which is dependent on the New Met for London Plan and has therefore been paused.

MOPAC continue to support the delivery of Operation Onyx, through which the MPS is reviewing cases where MPS officers and staff had historic allegations of domestic and or sexual abuse, which had been previously closed. MOPAC are supporting the MPS through access to subject matter expertise and scrutiny of professional standards decisions.

23/24 Key Project Activity		Base	F'Cast	Conf.
1	Publish Community Engagement Review	Q2		R
2	Work with the MPS to ensure the MOPAC community engagement review and work on 'strongest ever neighbourhoods' are aligned and delivered	Q4		G
3	Deliver and evaluate community scrutiny pilots	Q4		G
4	Publish research on stop and search interactions through Body Worn Video	Q4		R
5	Deliver research into impact of cannabis enforcement on tackling violence	Q2		G
6	Support the MPS to consult and clarify outcomes of police in schools	Q3		G
7	Produce young people friendly materials about how to make a complaint about police	Q3		G
8	Support the MPS to develop their VAWG action plan	Q3		G
9	Work with the MPS to deliver Operation Onyx	Q4		G
10	The LCJB to review the file quality pilot and identify learning to embed across the Met.	Q4		A



Violence is prevented and reduced

Outcome Statements:

The PCP sets out the following desired outcomes for this priority:

1. Young people are safer;
2. Re-offending is reduced in the most violent and risky cohorts;
3. Women and girls are safer and feel safer;
4. Hate crime is reduced;
5. The MPS respond effectively to violent crime to bring more offenders to justice.

Key PCP Measures/Indicators:

We will assess performance using the following indicators:

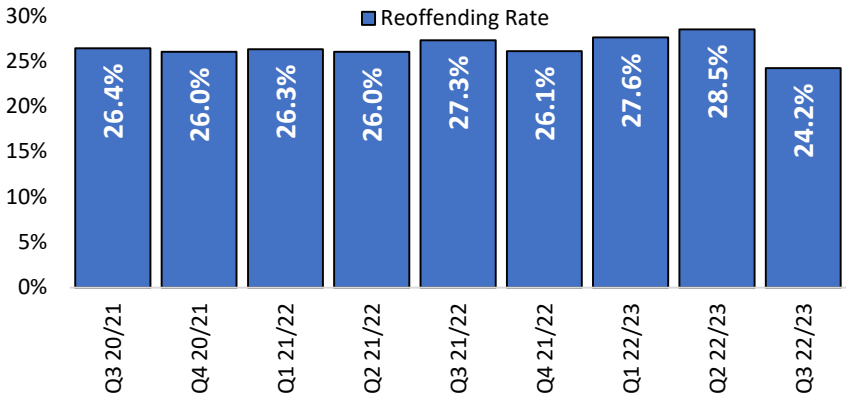
1. The number of homicides (domestic and non-domestic) as recorded by the police;
2. The number of teen homicides in London, as identified through analysis of police data;
3. The number of violence-with-injury offences as recorded by the police;
4. Non-domestic knife crime with injury affecting under 25-year olds, as recorded in NHS admissions data;
5. Lethal barrel gun discharges, as recorded by the police;
6. The reoffending rate for the most violent cohort, as recorded as part of Integrated Offender Management (IOM)(in development);
7. The reoffending rate of perpetrators of domestic abuse and sexual violence, as recorded by the police and the Ministry of Justice (in development);
8. Women's feelings of safety in their area during the day and at night, as recorded by the PAS;
9. Londoners' experiences of hate crime, as recorded by the PAS;
10. Offenders sanctioned for domestic abuse, hate crime, knife crime, Rape and Serious Sexual Offences – as recorded by the police.

Violence is Prevented and Reduced Data Dashboard ([view dashboard](#))

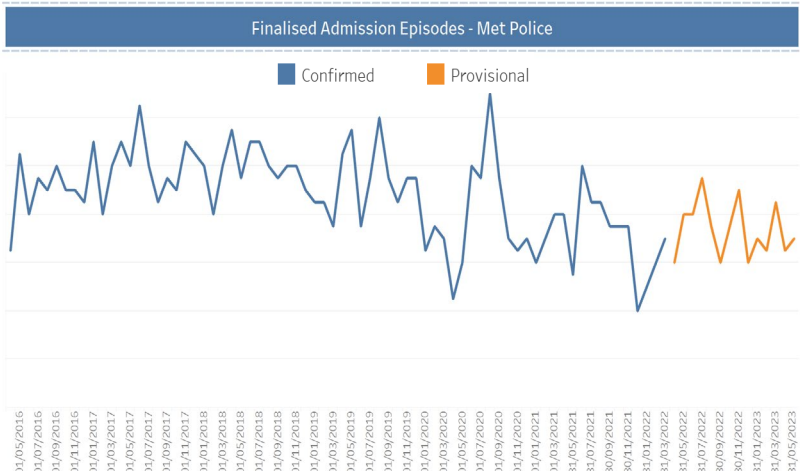
Key findings

		Offences		Sanction Detections	
		R12 months and % change from previous year		SD Rate and percentage point change from previous year	
Hate Crime	Hate Crime Offences	24,363	▼6.7%	12.1%	▼2.4 pp
	Racist Hate Crime	19,877	▼7.1%	12.5%	▼3.0 pp
	Faith Hate Crime	1,956	▼5.2%	8.4%	▼1.6 pp
	Anti-Semitic Hate Crime	584	▼8.6%	9.8%	▲1.5 pp
	Islamophobic Hate Crime	948	▼4.1%	8.1%	▼3.7 pp
	Homophobic Hate Crime	3,424	▼8.7%	15.5%	▼1.1 pp
	Disability Hate Crime	604	▼0.7%	2.0%	▼1.3 pp
Violent Crime	Transphobic Hate	436	▲1.4%	5.7%	▼0.1 pp
	Homicide Non DA	101	▲4.1%	80.2%	▼10.5 pp
	Violence with Injury	78,484	▲1.8%	9.8%	▼2.1 pp
	Violence without Injury	165,982	▲0.6%	6.2%	▼1.0 pp
	Domestic Abuse Offences	96,868	▲0.5%	9.3%	▼1.8 pp
	Domestic Abuse Homicide	14	▼33.3%	78.6%	▼11.9 pp
	Knife Crime	14,031	▲20.4%	13.5%	▼3.4 pp
	KC w/Injury 1-24 (n-DA) Victims	1,340	▲7.8%	0.0%	0.0 pp
	Lethal Barrelled Discharged	210	▲6.1%	37.1%	▼2.8 pp
	Sexual Offences	24,674	▼2.8%	9.2%	▲1.9 pp
	Rape	9,028	▼3.3%	7.6%	▲2.9 pp
	Other Sexual Offences	15,646	▼2.6%	10.2%	▲1.3 pp

Reoffending Rate for the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) cohort



Public Attitude Survey							
% feeling the MPS effectively tackles violence against women and girls		% feeling hate crime is a problem locally		% feeling gun crime is a problem locally		% feeling knife crime is a problem locally	
Overall	Diff from previous year	Overall	Diff from previous year	Overall	Diff from previous year	Overall	Diff from previous year
43%	▼13%	23%	▼14%	20%	▼10%	48%	▼11%
Safety when walking alone in London							
% indicating feeling safe walking alone in local area	Safety during the day			Safety after dark			
	Overall	Diff from same quarter previous year		Overall	Diff from same quarter previous year		
	Female	95%	0%	59%	▼1%		
Male	97%	▼1%		81%	▲2%		
MPS	96%	0%		70%	0%		



Repeat Accused - VAWG

Percentage repeat offenders	Q1 23-24	Diff from Q1 22-23
DA	25%	▲2%
Sexual	14%	▲1%
Stalking	10%	▼3%

NB: Dashboard crime data includes rolling 12 months to June 2023.
Finalised admission episodes represents the volume of knife/sharp instrument injury admissions to hospital as measured by the NHS
IOM Reoffending Rate: data source is Home Office ID-IOM platform. Reoffending rate calculation is a measure of the number of IOM cases that were charged with offences within a given quarter divided by the number of IOM cases that had the opportunity to do so (were managed within an IOM for at least one day during the quarter in question).

Overview of PCP Delivery

Delivery Summary

The MPS carried out Op Sceptre in conjunction with BTP. The Op involved tactics to target knife crime and wider violence including increased proactive patrols in violence hotspots, executing warrants at addresses and weapons sweeps. This resulted in 468 arrests, 170 knives recovered, and significant engagement in schools and community meetings.

The following slides set out the considerations for this quarter – these are structured around the following Key Themes:

Knife Crime: In the 12 months to June 2023, total knife crime has increased by 20% but remains below pre-pandemic levels (-12%). Knife crime w/injury u25 non-DA has increased by 8% over the last twelve months but remains 17% below pre-pandemic levels.

Violence Against the Person and Homicide: Although weapon-enabled crime remains lower than pre-pandemic levels, violence against the person is above pre-pandemic levels (+10% as compared to the pre-coronavirus pandemic year ending February 2020) and has remained stable over the last 12 months (+1%). Violence with injury is also stable over the last 12 months (+1.8%). Overall Homicides have decreased in the 12 months to June 2023 (115 homicides, 3 fewer offences than the previous 12 months). In Q1 23-24 there were 7 teenage homicides, which is an increase of +6 on the previous quarter, and an increase of +4 on Q1 22-23. However this is set within the context of 2022 having the lowest number of teenage homicides since 2014. MOPAC is engaging with the MPS and partners on the recent increase in teen homicide with the MPS.

Hate crime Total recorded hate crime offences have decreased in the 12 months to June 2023 compared to the previous 12 months (-7%), but have recently recorded a spike in offences over the most recent quarter (with an increase of +5% in Q1 23-24 as compared to the same quarter in 22-23).

VAWG: Recorded Rape and Other Sexual Offences have exceeded pre-pandemic levels and are stable over the last 12 months. Sanction detection rates continue to increase for both offence types.

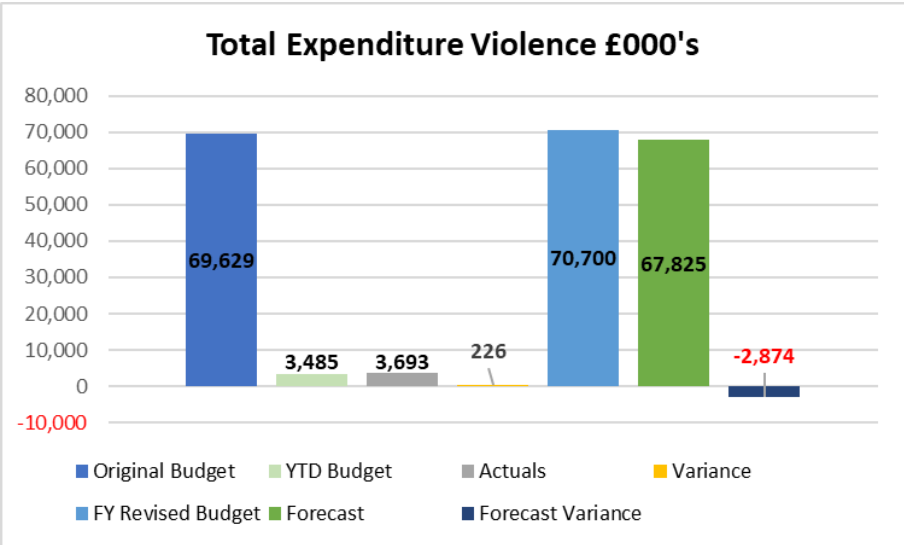
Domestic abuse offences reported to the police have also exceeded pre-pandemic levels. Reported offences are stable over the last 12 months but have recorded an increase of +7% over Q1 23-24 as compared to Q1 22-23.

Financial Overview – MOPAC budget

In March 2023, the Violence gross expenditure budget was set at £69.6m. The budget has subsequently been increased by £1.1m to £70.7m. As the result of a combination of additional grant income and transfer from reserves.

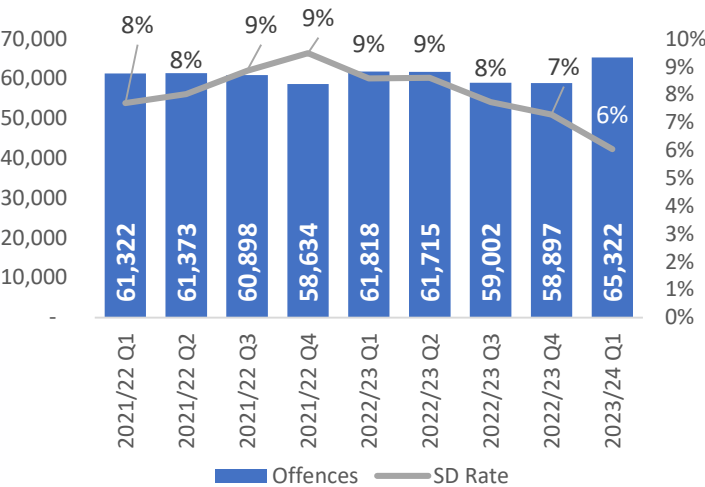
As at Q1, the YTD position is an overspend of £0.2m, with expenditure of £3.7m having been spent against a budget of £3.5m. This is mainly due to budget profiles not being aligned with when expenditure will be incurred

The forecast position is a £2.9m underspend. The underspend includes £3.3M in relation to projects where delivery has been reprofiled into the next financial year, offset by a corresponding transfer to reserves.



Key Theme 1 – Violence Against the Person

Violence Against the Person



Violence Against Person offences in Q1 23-24 increased by 11% on previous quarter (Q4 22-23) and above Q1 22-23 with an increase of +6%. Levels are 18% above pre-pandemic volumes (Q1 19-20).

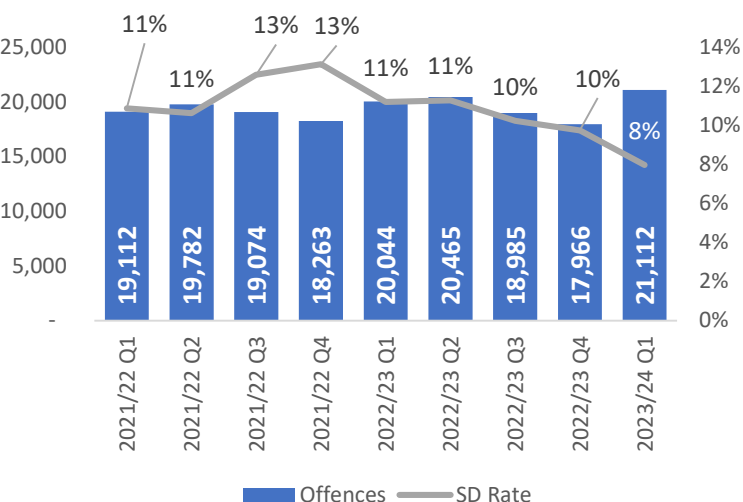
Detection rates have been reducing for the last 4 quarters Q4 (-1%) and Q1 (-3%).

Although weapon-enabled crime remains lower than pre-pandemic levels, violence against the person is above pre-pandemic levels (+10% as compared to the pre-coronavirus pandemic year ending February 2020) and has remained stable over the last 12 months (+1%). Violence with injury is also stable over the last 12 months (+1.8%).

The latest ONS data (year ending March 2023) shows that violence with injury levels in the MPS were 8.76 per 1,000 population, below the most similar force average (12.23) and the national position (9.62).

Through the Reducing Homicide Partnership, the MPS and the London Adolescent Safeguarding Oversight Board have been collaborating to identify those who are risk of being victims of homicide or serious violence and to put in place bespoke plans for each individual.

Violence with injury

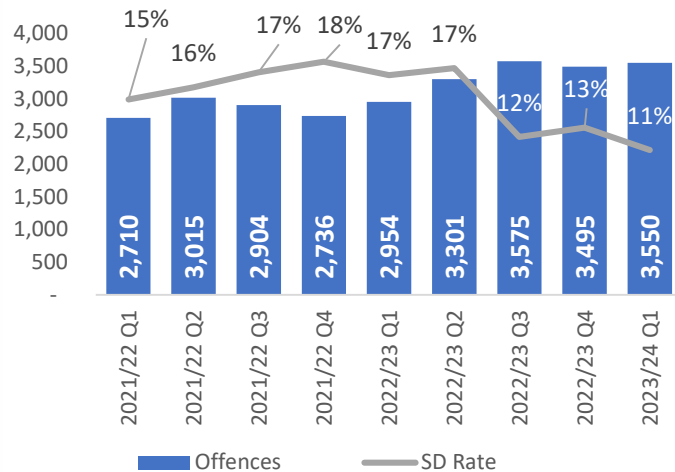


Violence with injury offences have increased by 17% over the last quarter (Q4 22-23) and 5% on Q1 22-23. Levels are now above pre-pandemic volumes with an increase of 5%.

Detection rates are at an all time low of 8% which is a decrease of 2% on Q4 and 3% on Q1.

Key Theme 2 – Knife Crime

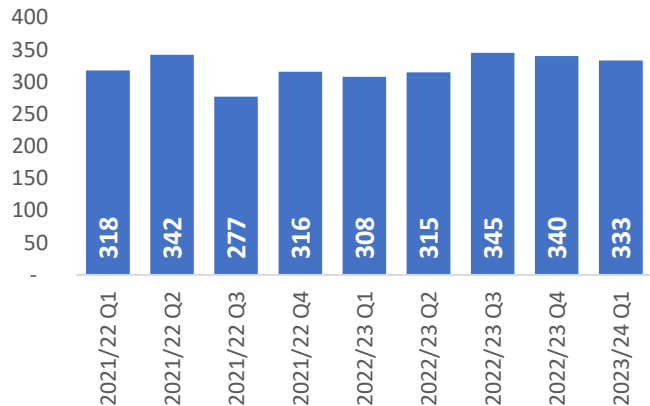
Total knife crime



Total Knife crime offences in Q1 23-24 remained the same as Q4 (+2%) and above Q1 22-23 with a increase of +20%. Levels are still below pre-pandemic volumes (Q1 19-20) at -11%.

Detection rates have been reducing for the last 4 quarters Q4 (-2%) and Q1 (-6%).

Knife Crime with Injury Victims – under 25



Knife crime w/injury u25 non-DA has increased by 7% over the last twelve months. The quarterly trend indicates a slight decrease in victimisation.

In Q1 there were 125 less victims than in the comparable pre-pandemic quarter (Q1 19/20).

Overall volumes of knife crime, although still below pre-pandemic levels, have seen more recent increases. At the end of Q1 23-24 the volume of knife crime was 20% higher than a year previous, yet still 12% below pre-pandemic levels (year ending February 2020).

Despite recent increases in knife crime with injury under 25 in the last twelve months, the volume of victims was 27% below the pre-pandemic volumes (Q1 2023/24 compared to Q1 2019/20).

In Q1, 48% of Londoners thought that knife crime was a problem in their local area – down from 59% a year earlier.

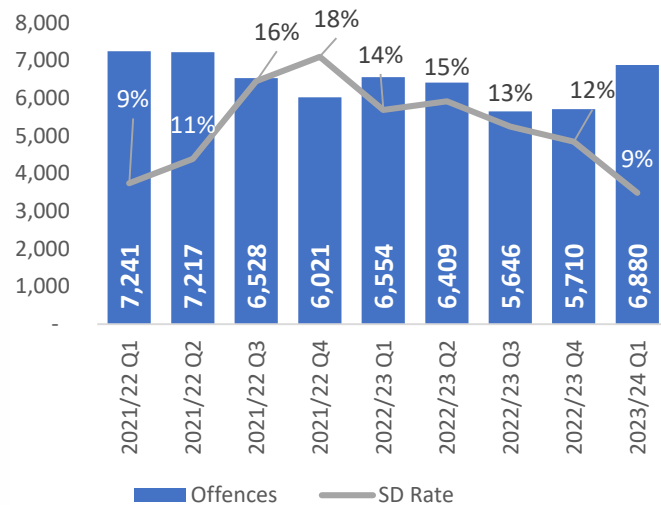
Operation Yamata, a dedicated operation by the Metropolitan Police in London to tackle intra-London drugs lines and violent offenders, has continued across Q1 resulting in 136 Line closures, 95 arrests, and 85 individuals charged. This equates to an 89% arrest to charge ratio. 107 individuals were referred in specialist support services.

This enforcement continues to be complemented by the Mayor's investment in targeted support for those at risk of violence and exploitation. This includes:

- *London Gang Exit* – during Q1 LGE supported 158 young people. 84% of programme participants reported a reduction in being affected by violence.
- *Rescue and Response* – during Q1 R&R supported 88 young people. 78% of young people that engage with support show reduced/ceased involvement in county lines (YTD). There were 10 rescues undertaken during this period and 2 families engaged.

Key Theme 3 – Hate Crime

Hate Crime



Hate crime offences in Q1 23-24 saw an increase on Q4 (+20%) and Q1 22-23 (+5%). Levels are above pre-pandemic volumes (Q1 19-20) with an increase of +26%.

Detection rates have decreased against Q4 (-3%) and Q1 (-5%).

All strands of Hate Crime recorded by the MPS increased consistently over the last decade until a recent reduction over 2022/23. The long-term increase in police recorded hate crime is believed to have been driven by improvements in crime recording.

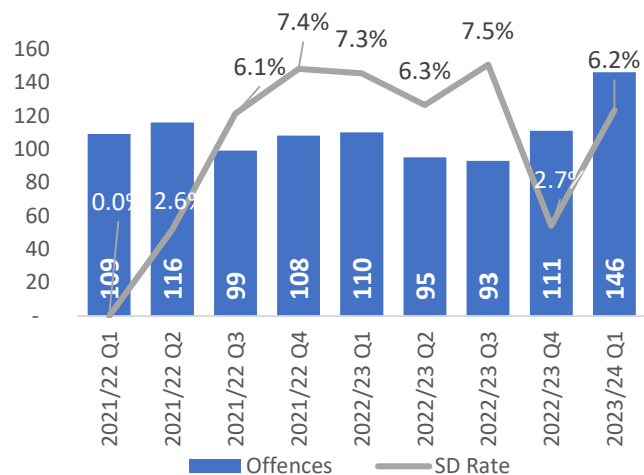
Total recorded hate crime offences have decreased in the 12 months to June 2023 compared to the previous 12 months (-7%), but have recently recorded a spike in offences over the most recent quarter (with an increase of +5% in Q1 23-24 as compared to the same quarter in 22-23). Transgender hate crime offences also recorded a large increase over Q1 23-24.

LGBTQ+ hate crime was discussed at the most recent Hate Crime Stakeholder Reference Group on 20 June. LGBTQ+ and Trans-specific organisations flagged that Transgender Hate Crime is largely under reported, however community organisations are seeing the volume and severity of hate crimes against trans people has increased over the last 5 years.

The MPS is strengthening its oversight and supervision of hate crime cases with support from the CPS who have been doing myth-busting training with officers. Officers have been encouraged to take a more holistic approach with each case, give more time to the victim and avoid making assumptions about the victim's identity or about the motive for the crime. CPS are also undertaking a peer review of cases where the outcome is recorded as 'no further action'. The focus of this review is on biphobic, transphobic and disability hate crimes.

The MPS has launched the LGBTQ+ Community Liaison Officer scheme, ongoing work with the LGBTQ+ Independent Advisory Group, and a trans and non-binary forum.

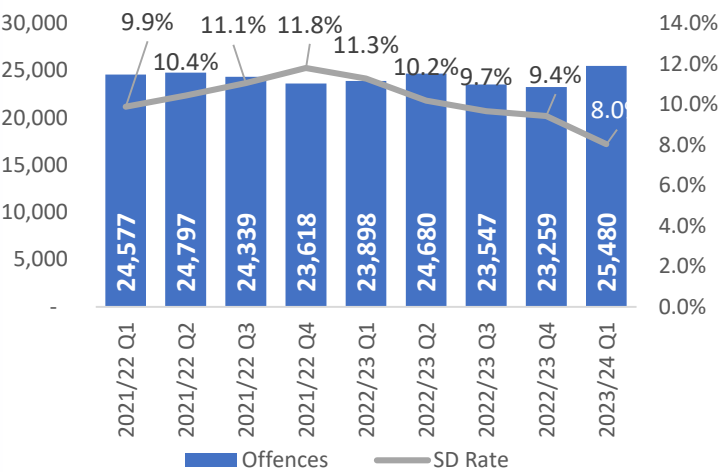
Transgender Hate Crime



Transgender Hate crime offences in Q1 23-24 saw an increase on both Q4 (+31%) and Q1 22-23 (+33%). Levels are above pre-pandemic volumes (Q1 19-20) with an increase of +68%.

Key Theme 4 – Violence Against Women and Girls

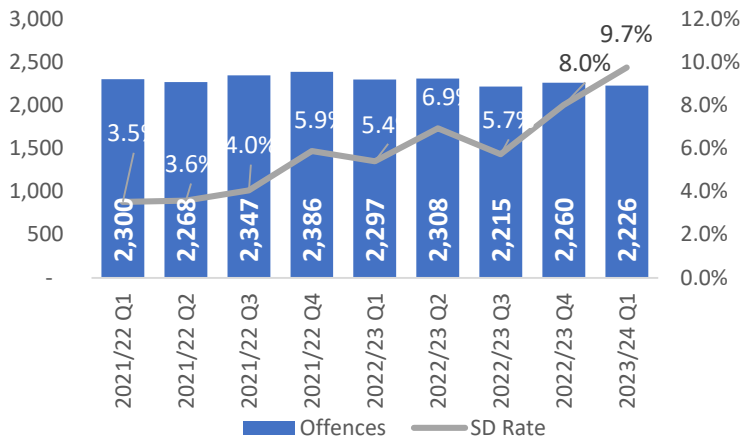
Domestic Abuse



Domestic abuse offences have increased by +10% on the previous quarter (Q4 22/23) and by +7% on the same quarter last year (Q1 22/23).

The sanction detection rate is at 8% which is a reduction of 3.3% as compared to Q1 22/23.

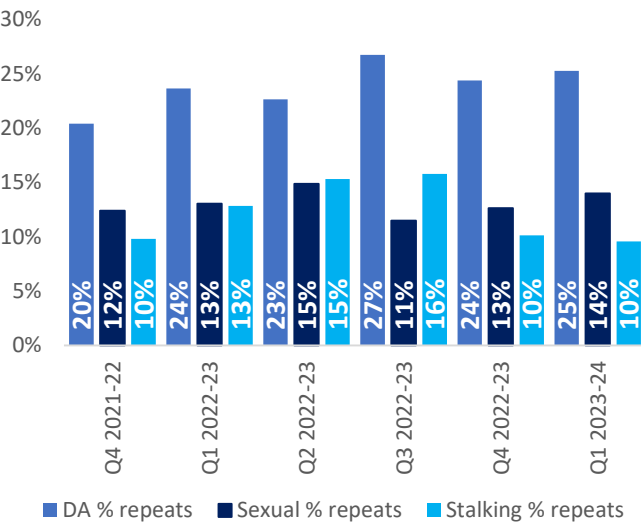
Rape



Reported rape offences have remained stable on the previous quarter (Q4 22/23) and on the same quarter last year (Q1 22/23).

The sanction detection rate is at 9.7% which is an increase of 4.3% as compared to Q1 22/23.

Repeat Accused - VAWG



Domestic abuse perpetrators have the highest repeat offending rate – with one quarter (25%) of all perpetrators being repeat offenders in Q1 23-24. This is stable as compared to the same quarter last year (+2%) and peaked in Q3 22-23 (27%).

In Q1 14% of sexual offence perpetrators were repeat offenders, (stable as compared to the same quarter last year, +1%) and 10% of stalking perpetrators were repeat offenders (a small reduction on the same quarter last year, -3%).

Recorded Rape and Other Sexual Offences exceeded pre-pandemic levels (+13% and +27% respectively as compared to the pre-coronavirus pandemic year ending February 2020) and are stable over the last 12 months. Domestic abuse offences reported to the police have also exceeded pre-pandemic levels (+8% as compared to the pre-coronavirus pandemic year ending February 2020). Reported offences are stable over the last 12 months but have recorded an increase of +7% over Q1 23-24 as compared to Q1 22-23.

MOPAC continue to support the delivery of Operation Onyx, reviewing cases where MPS officers and staff had historic allegations of domestic and or sexual abuse, which had been previously closed. MOPAC are supporting the MPS through access to subject matter expertise and scrutiny of professional standards decisions.

The MPS have announced their intention to develop the VAWG 100, a means by which to identify and address the behaviour of the 100 most harmful VAWG perpetrators in London. MOPAC continue to work with the MPS in relation to its implementation.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

The London Prison Violence Reduction Strategy has been drafted and is due to be presented at LCRB in Q2. The strategy sets out recommendations for the prison, information sharing and commissioning.

Mental Health and Service User engagement services for the most persistent, violent offenders launched in April; these will be rolled out across London. A platform for sharing information for repeat violent offenders has also launched.

In Q1 MOPAC was awarded £5,192,871 from the HO allocated to three projects tackling DA perpetration across London, these are Drive London (Pan-London), Culturally Integrated Family Approach (across 10 boroughs in North London) and Prevent and Change (across 7 boroughs in South London). All three services are below target, with two not ready to take referrals in Q1. This is because funding was only confirmed by Home Office in March 2023. Services are seeking to make up the target during the year.

In Q1, MOPAC appointed a provider to deliver Stalking Awareness Training to staff across MPS, CPS and London Probation. This will be delivered by January 2024.

The High Harm Offender Review has been completed, MOPAC will be looking to work with the MPS through its oversight to address issues related to the identification, prioritisation and management of offenders.

Progress has continued in the three London sites of Project ADDER (a national programme to reduce drug-related offending, drug deaths and drug use). Across Q1 there have been 1,576 drug related arrests and 271 OCG disruptions. Over £280K in cash has been seized, and 754 drug seizures were carried out. Central North BCU has seen 10 cuckooing disruptions, 10 County Lines disruptions and work weapons seizures. Central South BCU has seen 29 lines closed, and 1 firearm recovery.

	23/24 Key Project Activity	Base	F'Cast	Conf.
1	Establish a project supporting community organisations to increase their resilience in tackling hate crime	Q4 22/23	Q1	CA
2	Commission a literature review to identify what works in addressing the behaviour of hate crime perpetrators	Q4 22/23	Q2	A
3	Commission a provider to support the development of a long-term VAWG Prevention Plan	Q2		G
4	Procurement of new service provider and evaluation for Drive London	Q3		G
5	Complete review of MPS's arrangements for managing high-harm offenders	Q4 22/23	Q1 23/24	CA
6	Make recommendations to CJS partners following completion of the DA perpetration and stalking problem profiles.	Q4		G
7	Launch a drug diversion pilot in London	Q4		G
8	Establish mechanism for sharing learning from serious offending/incidents	Q2		G
9	Mobilise new services to reduce the most persistent violent offending in London.	Q3		G
10	Deliver Stalking Awareness Training to staff/officers across MPS, CPS and London probation.	Q4		G
11	Deliver Women's Night Safety Audit pilot in partnership with TfL	Q4		G
12	Develop a delivery plan for the London Prison Violence Reduction Strategy	Q3		G
13	Commission new pan-London violence exploitation service	Q4		G

Overview of MOPAC Commissioned Services

Service	Budget 23/24		Target 23/24	YTD	Conf.
GPS pilot for knife crime offences and domestic abuse	£1.46m	No. of cases with a GPS tagging condition in the pilot	530	342	G
		% of cases where GPS tag was fitted on day of release	80%	88%	G
IOM Mental Health Service	£1.3m	% of Assessments offered within 15 days	90%	95%	G
Drive, a programme tackling the behaviour of high-harm domestic abuse perpetrators	£1m	No. of high-risk domestic abuse perpetrators allocated to the Drive project	95	0	R
		% of open cases where perpetrator is fully engaged with the programme	70%	75%	G
Culturally Integrated Family Approach (CIFA)	£730k	No of referrals per year across 10 boroughs into the service	300	34	R
Prevent and Change (PAC)	£960k	No. of service users referred into the service per year	350	0	R
Youth 2 Adult (Y2A) Hub (pilot providing wrap around support to young adults on probation in Newham)	£1m	% of young people receiving mentoring support at the Y2A hub reporting increased motivation	85%	85%	G
		% of young people accessing mental health support at the Y2A Hub reporting improved well-being	85%	100%	G
Hate Crime Advocacy Service (specialist service supporting victims of hate crime)	£600k	No. of victims of hate crime supported by the service	3500	765	A
		% of victims who are satisfied with the service they received.	80%	93%	G
VAWG Prevention Toolkit for Schools	£400k	% of teachers reporting increased confidence to support children and young people regarding healthy relationships	70%	89%	G
London Gang Exit (LGE)	£2.3m	% of young people supported and report a reduction in offending behaviour	70%	77%	G
		% of young people supported and reducing harm/vulnerability	65%	77%	G

Notes:

This table does not represent all expenditure in this area.



People are protected from exploitation and harm

Outcome Statements:

The PCP sets out the following desired outcomes for this priority:

1. Fewer young people and adults are criminally exploited;
2. Fewer young people and adults are harmed;
3. Young people and vulnerable people in the justice system are supported and safe;
4. People are safer online.

Key PCP Measures/Indicators:

We will take a qualitative approach to assessing impact in relation to protection of vulnerable children and adults.

No quantitative measures are proposed.

Overview of PCP delivery

Delivery Summary

The PCP framework does not include headline data for this priority. This is in recognition of the lack of reliable outcome measures for assessing exploitation and harm and the fact that much of the focus of activity in this area will be in the development of effective policy and of putting in place effective mechanisms for oversight of MPS activity.

The HMICFRS PEEL inspection identified disjointed public protection governance arrangements and a disappointingly slow rate of progress in implementing the force’s public protection improvement plan as causes for concern. In addition, Baroness Casey’s report also raised concerns about capability and capacity in Public Protection.

As a result, MOPAC is focussed on ensuring that it is engaged with the MPS on the required actions to improve and is developing proposals for governance under the new London Policing Board.

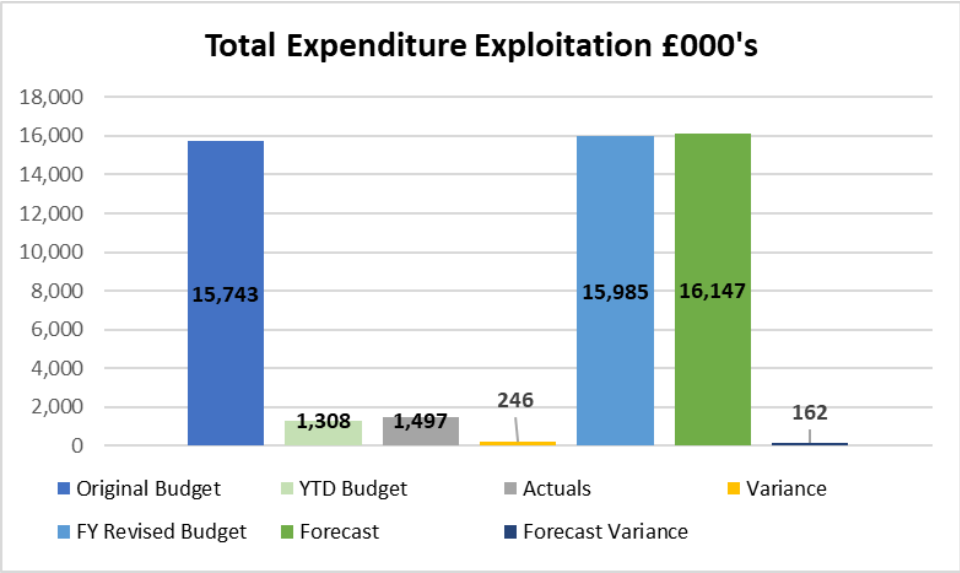
The MPS are aware of the need to improve and are ensuring Public Protection is one of the priority reform areas in their ‘A New Met for London’ plan.

This includes reforming the way the MPS responds to calls for support for those with mental health vulnerabilities through the national Right Care, Right Person policy, and by developing a Central Vulnerability Hub which will aim to provide officers with support and tactical advice when they do deal with mental health incidents and missing persons. These changes should provide better outcomes for individuals vulnerable to harm.

Financial Overview – MOPAC budget

In March 2023, the Exploitation and Harm budget was set at £15.7m, the budget has subsequently been increased by £0.2m to £15.9m as the result of a combination of additional grant income and transfer from reserves.

As at Q1, the YTD position is an overspend of £0.2m, with expenditure of £1.5m having been spent against a budget of £1.3m. This is mainly due to budget profiles not being aligned with when expenditure will be incurred. The forecast position is a small overspend of £0.2m.



Key Activity

Fewer young people and adults are criminally exploited

The work to build on the successes of London Gang Exit, Rescue and Response, and Empower programmes which support young Londoners affected by violence & exploitation continues into 23/24.

Stakeholder engagement on successor programmes began in Q3 2022, with codesign workshops to create the future model for these continuing throughout Q4. The final codesign workshop took place in May 2023 and the ITT for the new service was published on 31 July 2023.

London Gang Exit – LGE supported 158 young people, received 122 front-door enquires and 158 front door referrals. 61 new cases were opened. 84% of programme participants reported a reduction in being affected by violence.

Empower – Empower supported 74 young people and received 61 enquiries of which 20 were accepted and are now open cases. All cases are CSE related.

Rescue and Response - Rescue and Response received 87 referrals in Q1, of which 39 were accepted. 78% of young people that engaged with support show reduced/ceased involvement in county lines (YTD).

CSA Commissioned Services – MOPAC has continued to commission CSA services across London in collaboration with NHS England. Following a successful pilot and MOPAC led evaluation. The Lighthouse relaunched in July 2022 and has gone on to support 256 survivors of CSA during 2022/23.

Through new MOPAC investment the South West London CSA Hub is now aligned with the CYP Havens service (SARC) to provide early emotional support. Across the four CSA Hubs in London over 200 survivors of CSA have been supported.

MPS Oversight - MOPAC has worked with the MPS and HMICFRS to agree a Terms of Reference for a thematic inspection into the MPS' efforts to tackle child exploitation. The contract is expected to be signed in Q2 with fieldwork commencing Q3 and a report in Q4.

Fewer young people and adults are harmed

Both the HMICFRS PEEL inspection and the Casey Review raised concerns about the MPS response to public protection, while the PEEL report specifically raised issues around the identification of vulnerability.

Key elements of the MPS response to the PEEL inspection are set out in the draft [‘A New Met for London Plan’](#) which is due to be published in Q2. Within this the MPS will commit to transforming how they protect the public from harm, including an uplift of over 500 people into specialist public protection teams and renewed efforts to target the most harmful perpetrators.

The MPS are developing a Central Vulnerability Hub to overhaul their support to missing persons, those suffering from mental health illness and children and young people at risk of exploitation. This will be piloted in Q2.

Key Activity

Fewer young people and adults are harmed

MOPAC has commissioned internal research to review Child Sexual Abuse cases across the CJS in London, mirroring the previous adult Rape Review. We are also overseeing the MPS to reintroduce pan-London Police Liaison resource to work with our CSA commissioned services to aid referrals, case progression and better integrate with the CJS. The resource is expected in Q2 23/24.

During Q1 MOPAC have worked with academics to develop a position statement on Child First and its application to oversight, commissioning and partnership work. This is due to be presented at LCRB in Q2 with the report and position statement due also in Q2.

Young and vulnerable people in the CJS are supported and safe

MOPAC is undertaking a number of workstreams aimed at supporting young and vulnerable people in the justice system.

Reducing Criminalisation of Looked After Children & Care Leavers Protocol –A protocol training video has been developed for professionals and has been disseminated widely. Alongside this, surveys are currently being completed by professionals to gain a better understanding of their knowledge of the guidance provided. MOPAC is also working with MPS to dip sample incident reports from children's homes.

Women in contact with the criminal justice system (CJS) – The provision launched on 1 December 2022, continues to support women on conviction and those at the risk of the CJS. Q1 data is not available while arrangements are being agreed with co-commissioners of the service. MOPAC will work to ensure Q2 data is available.

Women's Diversion –This service allows women to be diverted from police custody through conditional cautions to engage in holistic support provided by women's specialist organisations. There continues to be challenges with referrals into the service, with MPS providing extremely low numbers of conditional cautions to eligible women.

People are safer online

Fraud is an increasing area of concern given the volume of fraud offences and the potential targeting of vulnerable individuals.

Q1 saw the continuation of two fraud and cybercrime grants:

- £230k to Police Crime Prevention Initiative (PCPI) for the delivery of fraud prevention initiatives over a 12- month period across 2023 and 2024.
- £200K to Cyber Resilience Centre for community outreach over a 12-month period starting in January 2023.

Outputs over the grant period include

- delivering a fraud awareness programme.
- developing a Counter Fraud Certification Scheme for Small-Medium businesses across London enabling businesses to identify where they are vulnerable to fraud and how they can implement measures to protect themselves and their customers.
- delivering cyber-resilience advice to SMEs at their places of work

Online Harms are an ongoing area of concern. In Q1 MOPAC have continued to monitor the progress of the delayed Online Safety Bill, and in Q2 will consider Lords amendments and opportunities to lobby for improvements to the legislation.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

In Q1, MOPAC have been continuing to explore the future of an Appropriate Adult Service for Vulnerable Adults. In Q2 a consultant will be commissioned to develop a sufficiency and options paper to support the development of a service and funding model for the future of the service.

Work continues via a contracted provider to develop MOPAC's 'Child First' Policy Position. This will be finalised in Q2 with the intention it will inform the development of MPS' new Children's Strategy

MOPAC continues to work with MPS colleagues on Mental Health arrangements, including the implementation of the Right Care, Right Person (RCRP) model, a Central Vulnerability Hub and NHS S136 advice Line. RCRP is due to launch in September 2023 with officer training being completed throughout Q2.

MOPAC continues to push to establish a multi-agency work programme to implement the findings in the victims Strategic Needs Assessment, however significant changes to the health service structures have limited partners capacity to engage. MOPAC has met with the chairs of the Mayor's Mental Health Transformation Board to discuss possible next steps.

The pilot supporting young men in Cookham Wood YOI continued in Q1, and market engagement took place for the expansion of the pilot into Feltham YOI.

Research into young females affected by group offending is now expected by Q4 in order to link in fully with MOPAC's review of existing services, including work to commission a new violence & exploitation support service, which MOPAC expects will include an advanced gendered approach.

A review of the role of MOPAC and the VRU in safeguarding was completed in May 2022. Next steps for this work are being considered following publication of the New Met for London Plan, and in line with MOPAC's Child First work.

23/24 Key Project Activity		Base	F'Cast	Conf.
1	Commission a consultant to deliver a sufficiency and options paper for the future of an Appropriate Adult service for vulnerable adults.	Q2		G
2	Publish MOPAC's Child first position statement	Q3		G
3	Establish oversight mechanism for MPS' Children's Strategy	Q3		G
4	Carry out research into young females affected by group offending, exploitation and being missing	Q4 22/23	Q4 23/24	R
5	Commission training to support police officers to respond better to children involved in county lines exploitation	Q4		G
6	Complete a HMICFRS thematic inspection into the MPS ability to tackle child exploitation	Q4		G
7	Publish tender for new violence & exploitation support service	Q2		G
8	New violence & exploitation support service alliance appointed	Q4		G
9	Convene partners to work towards developing a shared systems vision for the youth justice system in London, underpinned by Child First	Q4 22/23	Q2 23/24	A
10	Agree next steps following completion of review of VRU and MOPAC role in safeguarding	Q4 22/23	Q3 23/24	R

Overview of MOPAC Commissioned Services

Service	Budget 23/24		Target 23/24	YTD	Conf.
Wrap-around support services for women in contact with the criminal justice system	£760k	% Referred Service Users assessed as suitable who attended an Intervention Appointment over the lifespan of the Referral - London E/NE	90%	NA	-
		% Referred Service Users assessed as suitable who attended an Intervention Appointment over the lifespan of the Referral - London NW/N	90%	NA	-
		% Referred Service Users assessed as suitable who attended an Intervention Appointment over the lifespan of the Referral - London S/SE	90%	NA	-
Pilot supporting young men in Cookham Wood YOI to address their experience of victimisation	£80k	% of boys referred who consent to work with the project	90%	93%	G
Empower (specialist service supporting victims of criminal sexual exploitation)	£550k	No. of young people affected by sexual exploitation engaged with the service	70	19	G
Disproportionality Challenge Fund Newham, Inspiring Futures. Mentoring project for children from black and mixed heritage backgrounds.	£99k	No. children and young adults who have engaged with the mentoring support	70	55	G
Disproportionality Challenge Fund Islington. Leadership mentoring and research project.	£251k	No. children who have engaged with the mentoring support	60	44	G
Disproportionality Challenge Fund Brent. Enrichment activities and cultural competency training.	£149k	No. children from the YJS cohort who have engaged in enrichment activities	110		
Rescue and Response (specialist service supporting victims of child criminal exploitation)	£1.97m	No of C&YP currently being supported/receiving interventions through this quarter.* <i>*This figure is the number of children / young people being supported in this quarter, not a year to date figure. This is to avoid double counting cases engaged across multiple quarters.</i>	N/A	88*	N/A
		% of YP with reduced/ceased involvement in county lines following provision of support	80%	78%	A

Note:

This table does not represent all expenditure in this area.



Crime Outcomes

Crime outcomes are embedded across each of the three PCP priority areas.

The following slide pulls MPS Crime Outcome data into one place for ease of reference.

Crime Outcomes

Police and Crime Plan Outcome	Crime Category	Outcomes		Rates		Variations	
		July 2021- June 2022	July 2022- June 2023	July 2021- June 2022	Outcome rate July 2022- June 2023	Change in outcome numbers	Change in outcome rates
Trust and Confidence Increases	Total Notifiable Offences	70,197	60,246	8.4%	6.9%	- 9,951	-1.5 pp
	Burglary	3,077	3,335	5.7%	6.1%	258	0.5 pp
	Residential	1,578	1,560	3.9%	4.2%	- 18	0.3 pp
	Business and Community	1,499	1,775	10.9%	10.5%	276	-0.5 pp
	Vehicle Crime	1,136	940	1.1%	0.9%	- 196	-0.2 pp
	Theft from MV	308	246	0.5%	0.4%	- 62	-0.1 pp
	Theft/Taking of MV	385	305	1.4%	0.9%	- 80	-0.4 pp
	Robbery Personal Property	1,737	1,686	7.7%	6.3%	- 51	-1.4 pp
	Theft from Person	410	526	0.9%	0.9%	116	0.0 pp
Violence is prevented and reduced	Homicide	107	94	85%	83%	- 13	-1.7 pp
	Violence Against the Person	21,183	18,110	8.7%	7.5%	- 3,073	-1.2 pp
	Violence With Injury	9,150	7,686	12.0%	9.9%	- 1,464	-2.1 pp
	Violence Without Injury	11,926	10,330	7.2%	6.3%	- 1,596	-0.9 pp
	Knife Crime	1,959	1,845	17.2%	13.8%	- 114	-3.4 pp
	Lethal Barrelled Discharges	77	78	37.6%	36.8%	1	-0.8 pp
	Domestic Abuse	10,757	9,029	11.1%	9.5%	- 1,728	-1.6 pp
	Sexual Offences	1,875	2,298	7.5%	9.2%	423	1.8 pp
	Rape	440	685	4.7%	7.5%	245	2.8 pp
	Other Sexual Offences	1,435	1,613	9.1%	10.2%	178	1.1 pp
	Racist hate crime	3,357	2,508	15.1%	12.7%	- 849	-2.4 pp
	Faith hate crime	208	166	9.1%	8.6%	- 42	-0.5 pp
	Anti-Semitic	53	56	6.3%	9.9%	3	3.5 pp
	Islamophobic Crime	119	80	11.9%	8.4%	- 39	-3.5 pp
	Homophobic Crime	640	535	16.8%	15.5%	- 105	-1.3 pp
	Transgender Crime	25	25	5.8%	6.1%	-	0.3 pp
	Disability Crime	20	12	3.3%	1.9%	- 8	-1.4 pp

Before April 2013, the official statistics focused on 6 “detections” (the number of cases resolved with a charge, caution, etc.) to reflect how the police deal with crimes. Since April 2014, police forces have supplied data to the Home Office on the broader set of outcomes (22 different outcomes since April 2014).

The purpose of the revision was;

- **Strengthen police discretion**
- **Promote a more victim-oriented approach**
- **To further increase transparency**

Outcomes are used the same way as detection are but they give a more robust and wholesome view of the system.

Outcome volumes have decreased for total notifiable offences comparing the 12 months to the end of June 2023 to the 12 months to the end of June 2022.

The majority of the selected crime types have seen decreases in outcome volumes. Particular exceptions are:

- Sexual offences
- Rape
- Other sexual offences



MOPAC Finances

MPS Revenue Summary

Revenue Summary – 2023/24 Position

The gross expenditure forecast is in line with the original budget (a variance of £0.3m). This does not include any element of the recent pay award announcement which came later and has the potential to increase expenditure by £20m. It is assumed this will be fully funded by a commensurate increase in Home Office grant.

The gross expenditure balanced position masks a number of key variances which net off against each other. There is a significant underspend of £57.5m in total pay, reflecting a forecast shortfall in Officer and PCSO numbers compared to the original budget. There has been a corresponding adjustment in income relating to the £63m Home Office grant which will be withheld due to officer recruitment not matching Home Office targets.

Netting off against the pay underspend is a £47.1m overspend on Officer and Staff overtime as well as overspends on running costs. The Overtime pressure falls largely within Frontline Policing and Met Operations.

These expenditure movements are balanced by a £34.2m increase in other income against the original budget. The increased income has been partially offset by a reduction of £17.8m in the budgeted draw down on reserves compared to the original budget.

Against this backdrop, the overall MPS forecast revenue outturn position at the end of Q1 is for a budget surplus at year end of £12.5m.

YTD Budget £m	YTD Actual £m	YTD Variance £m	Cost Category	Original Budget 2023/24 £m	Full Year Forecast, at Q1 2023/24 £m	Variance Full Year Forecast, at Q1 Vs Original Budget 2023/24 £m
574.2	573.3	(0.9)	Police Officer Pay	2,382.0	2,330.7	(51.3)
163.4	160.9	(2.5)	Police Staff Pay	657.1	662.0	4.9
15.2	14.7	(0.5)	PCSO Pay	78.0	66.9	(11.1)
752.8	748.9	(3.9)	Total Pay	3,117.1	3,059.6	(57.5)
39.0	47.7	8.7	Police Officer Overtime	137.5	168.1	30.6
6.5	11.8	5.3	Police Staff Overtime	24.2	40.5	16.3
0.1	0.1	0.0	PCSO Overtime	0.2	0.4	0.2
45.6	59.6	14.0	Total Overtime	161.9	209.0	47.1
7.2	12.0	4.8	Employee-Related Expenditure	17.8	49.7	31.9
48.0	50.3	2.3	Premises Costs	174.1	197.0	22.9
20.8	25.8	5.0	Transport Costs	81.0	93.8	12.8
125.5	139.6	14.1	Supplies & Services	667.8	619.4	(48.4)
201.5	227.7	26.2	Total Running Expenditure	940.7	959.9	19.2
72.2	70.1	(2.1)	Capital Financing Costs	126.7	109.2	(17.5)
12.3	11.0	(1.3)	Discretionary Pension Costs	45.3	54.3	9.0
1,084.4	1,117.3	32.9	Total Gross Expenditure	4,391.7	4,392.0	0.3
			Other Income			0.0
(27.7)	(29.4)	(1.7)	Sales Fees & Charges	(106.4)	(117.6)	(11.2)
(4.5)	(3.7)	(0.8)	Rental Income	(18.0)	(17.7)	0.3
(52.4)	(66.1)	(13.7)	Other 3rd Party Income	(199.6)	(223.0)	(23.4)
(84.6)	(99.2)	(16.2)	Total Other Income	(324.0)	(358.2)	(34.2)
999.8	1,018.1	18.3	Net Revenue Expenditure	4,067.7	4,033.8	(33.9)
(57.8)	(57.8)	0.0	Transfers To/From Reserves	(176.3)	(158.5)	17.8
942.0	960.3	18.3	Total Financing Requirement	3,891.4	3,875.3	(16.1)
			Financing:			0.0
(151.3)	(159.7)	(8.4)	Specific Grants	(682.6)	(679.2)	3.4
(1,086.2)	(1,086.2)	0.0	General Grants	(2,211.7)	(2,211.5)	0.2
(25.6)	(25.6)	0.0	Business Rates	(94.8)	(94.8)	0.0
(270.7)	(270.7)	0.0	Council Tax Requirement	(902.4)	(902.4)	0.0
(1,533.8)	(1,542.2)	(8.4)	Total Financing	(3,891.4)	(3,887.9)	3.6
(591.8)	(581.9)	9.9	Overall MPS Total	0.0	(12.5)	(12.5)

MPS Revenue Supporting Information

Police Officer Pay and Overtime

Police Officer Pay

The forecast for Police Officer and PCSO pay is a £62.4m underspend against the original budget. At the end of Q1, officer numbers are forecast to be below the budgeted level. Forecast officer pay budget is reduced to reflect this resulting in the underspend. A corresponding reduction of £63m in specific grants has been made to reflect withheld Home Office PUP funding as a consequence of this, netting off the impact on bottom-line underspend.

Police Officer Overtime

Officer overtime is forecast to be £30.6m overspent against the original budget. Some of this relates to overtime on special one-off events such as the Coronation (£6.8m), for which the MPS expects to be reimbursed by the Home Office. Vacancy cover and high numbers of probationers are the main drivers behind the residual overspend.

Police Staff Pay and Overtime

Police Staff Pay

Police Staff pay is forecast to be overspent by £4.9m against the original budget by the end of the Financial Year. This is largely due to the impact of additional holiday pay accrued as part of the increased overtime spend, which is traditionally reported within the pay numbers.

Police Staff Overtime

The Staff overtime forecast variance is a £16.3m overspend. The main drivers behind this include an increased number of calls being handled by MetCC, coupled with high vacancy levels and resourcing shortfalls.

Running Costs

Overall Running Costs are anticipated to be £19.2m overspent by the end of the Financial Year. There are a number of factors contributing to this:

- A £12.8m overspend is forecast on Transport costs which include higher costs linked to vehicle maintenance as well as higher vehicle hire costs. There is also a £0.8m cost pressure linked to a transfer from the National Police Air Service budget to fund the costs of an airfield on Lippets Hill. Alongside these is the impact of the Coronation which is forecast to be £2.6m but for which reimbursement is expected from the Home Office.
- Employee-related expenditure is forecast to contribute a significant £31.9m to the overspend. This is due to a variety of factors, including anticipated costs of the New Met for London initiative and mutual aid costs incurred as a result of the policing of the Coronation and the Ukraine Recovery conference.
- The forecast position on Premises is a £22.9m overspend which includes cost pressures on a PFI Estate contract, offset by lower than anticipated dilapidation costs. There is also a greater number of retained properties than was initially anticipated.
- There is forecast £48.4m underspend in Suppliers and Services.

Capital Financing Costs

The current forecast variance for Capital Financing is a £17.5m underspend. This is largely linked to the ongoing slippage in the Capital Programme, resulting in lower borrowing costs and Minimum Revenue Provision charges. In addition to this, there is lower than anticipated spend on the Property Services finance lease. There is also slippage in vehicle purchases linked to the Protective Security fleet.

Income

It is expected that by year-end, Other Income is forecast to be £34.2m in excess of the original budget. £8.5m of this has been redirected to help fund New Met for London activities. The main drivers for the variance are higher than anticipated interest balances and higher interest rates. Other contributory factors include increased income from vehicle seizures and disposal, increased cost recovery from sporting events, and additional income relating to overt asset costs from the National Crime Agency as well as detention income. Offsetting this forecast additional income is the anticipation that income from funded sources will fall short of budget. Officer & staffing vacancies also mean there will be reduced TfL-funded Road Policing income as well as lower than expected Protective Security & Counter Terrorism income.

Grants

The forecast grant position is for an under-recovery of £3.4m against the original budget. Although it is anticipated that there will be additional Government funding generated by the Coronation and Operation Northleigh, this will be offset by the loss of the withheld Home Office PUP grant linked to the lag in officer recruitment.

Savings update

The MPS approved savings and efficiencies target for 2023/24 is £61.4m. Of this, the current forecasting is £42.5m, with a shortfall of £18.9m

MPS Capital Summary Performance - 2023/24

Capital Expenditure

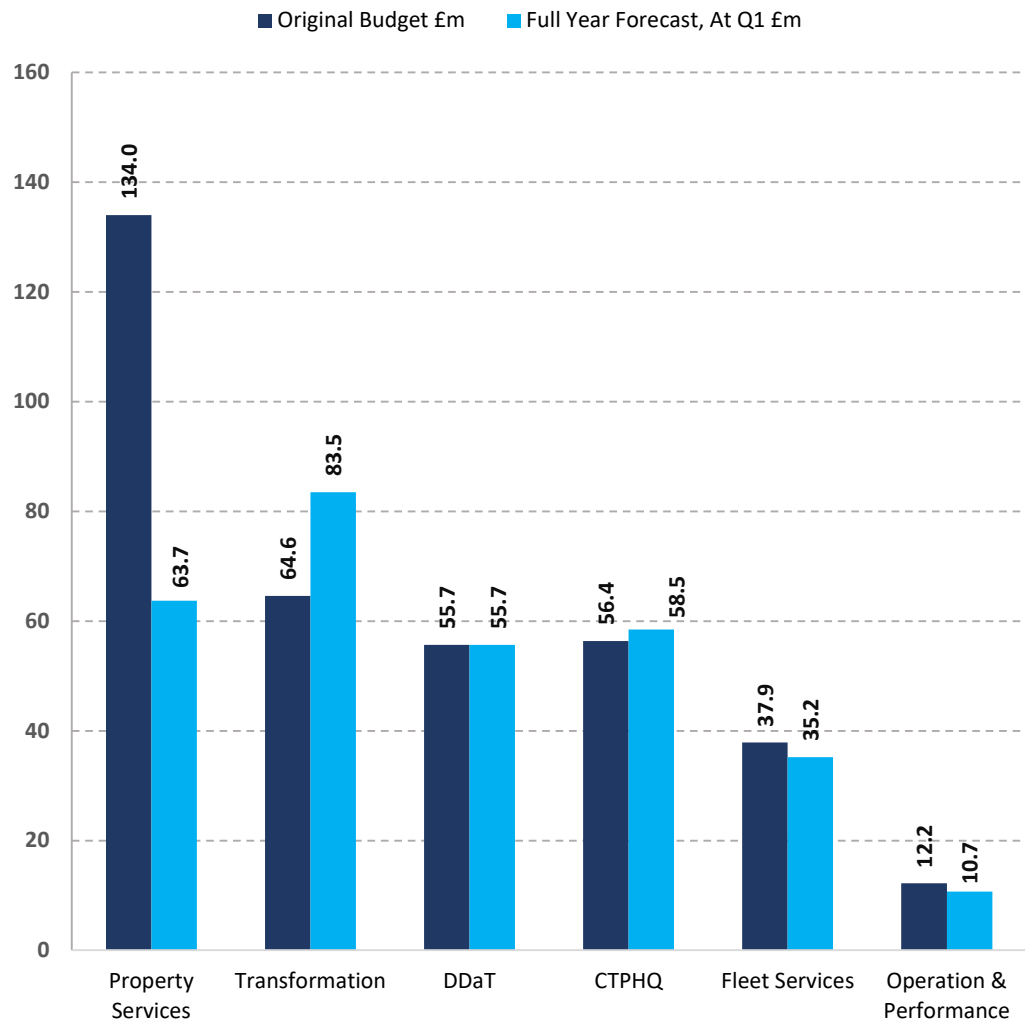
Cost Category £m	2023/24 Original Budget £m	2023/24 Full Year Forecast, at Q1 £m	2023/24 Actuals, at Q1 £m	2023/24 Variance Full Year Forecast Vs Original Budget £m	2022/23 Original Budget £m	2022/23 Full Year Forecast, at Q1 £m	2022/23 Actuals, at Q1 £m	2022/23 Variance Full Year Forecast Vs Original Budget £m
Property Services	134.0	63.7	6.4	(70.3)	135.7	127.1	7.1	(8.6)
CTPHQ	56.4	58.5	11.0	2.1	66.3	61.7	13.5	(4.6)
Fleet Services	37.9	35.2	1.0	(2.7)	29.9	30.0	4.6	0.1
Data,Digital and Technology (DDaT)	55.7	55.7	10.9	0.0	64.5	51.6	4.5	(12.9)
Operation & Performance	12.2	10.7	1.0	(1.5)	10.2	6.5	3.0	(3.7)
Transformation	64.6	83.5	10.1	18.9	89.1	80.2	11.8	(8.9)
Total Capital Expenditure	360.8	307.3	40.4	(53.5)	395.7	357.1	44.5	(38.6)

YTD Capital Expenditure

The capital expenditure table summarises YTD actuals against original budgets by business group.

At Q1, the YTD expenditure is £40.4m, 11% of the original budget. The full year forecast of £307.3 is for an underspend of c£53.5m against the original budget of £360.8m.

MOPAC Capital Expenditure Programme



Budget figures above relate to original budget of £360.8m. At Q1, there is a forecast underspend of c£53.5m.

Capital Programme Expenditure – Performance

The full year forecast capital expenditure outturn for 2023/24 is £307.3m. This represents a forecast underspend of £53.5m against the original budget of £360.8m set out in the MPS Capital Programme.

Property Services. Forecast expenditure of £63.7m represents £70.3m underspend against the original budget (£134m). This is largely due to a property transaction estimated to be worth £40m along with variety of refurbishment works no longer expected to take place in the current financial year.

CTPHQ. Currently forecasting a £2.1m overspend against the original budget of £56.4m. This is a net movement due to a number of adjustments and reprofiling due to underspends across the programme, offset by a 30% over-programming adjustment to the capital plan to bring the plan to a level that is achievable.

Fleet. £2.7m underspend forecast against the original budget of £37.9m, mainly driven by a £1.2m underspend on the purchase of vehicles and delayed expenditure on telematics.

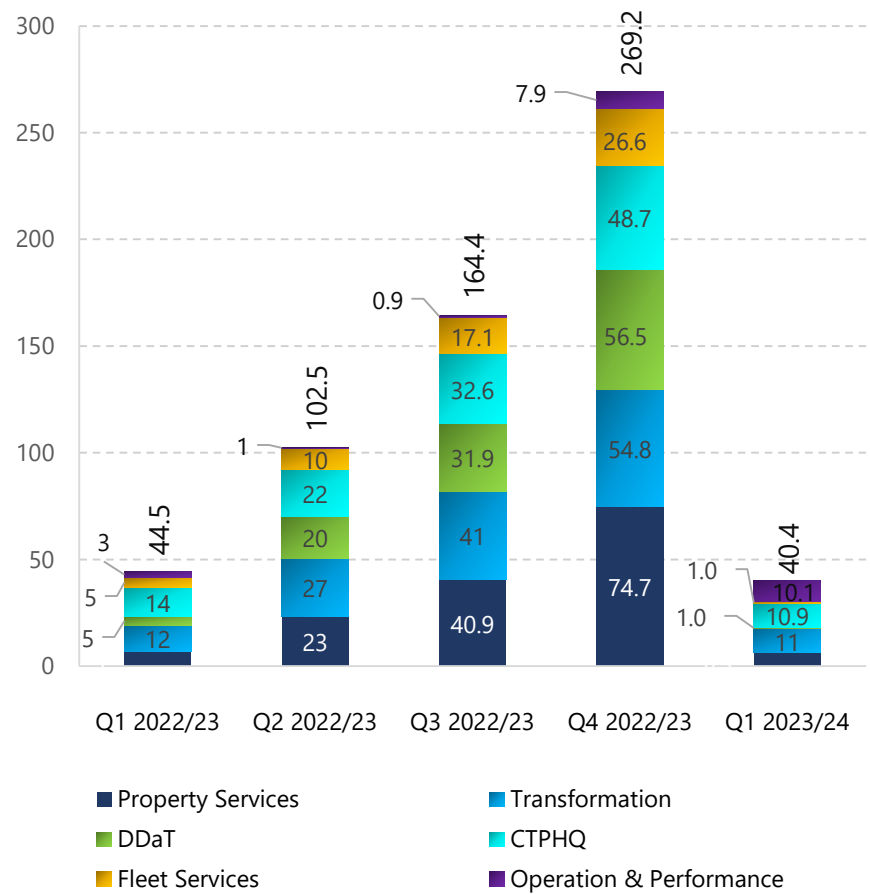
Operations and performance. Forecast underspend of £1.5m against the original budget of £12.2m. Due largely to £1.9m Digital forensics underspend driven by a delays to kiosk roll-out owing to supplier issues.

Data, Digital and Technology (DDaT. Previously Digital Policing). DDaT is forecast to spend in line with the original budget of £55.7m.

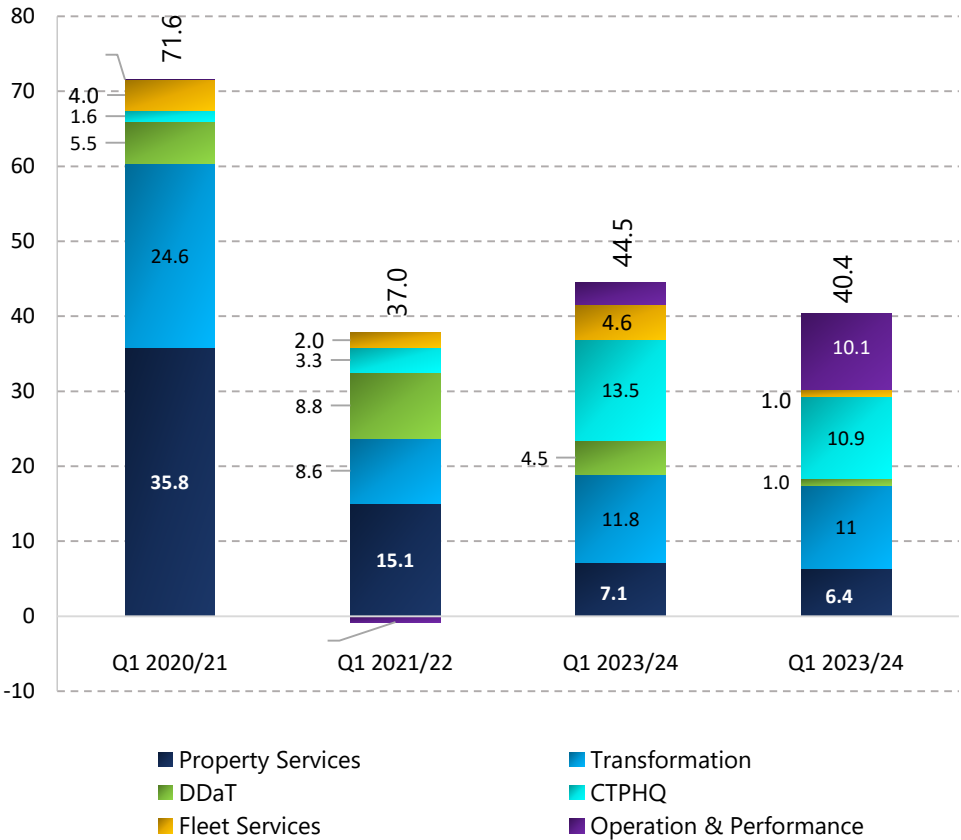
Transformation Directorate. Forecast overspend of £18.9m against a full year budget of £64.6m. This is driven primarily by the CONNECT project. Delay in the go live date, combined with the additional work which caused the delay has resulted in additional forecast expenditure of £22.7m. This is offset to a degree by forecast underspends in the Command and Control project where slippage has caused a £4.7m reduction in forecast capital spend.

MPS Financial Trends. Capital expenditure

Total Cumulative Capital Expenditure £m

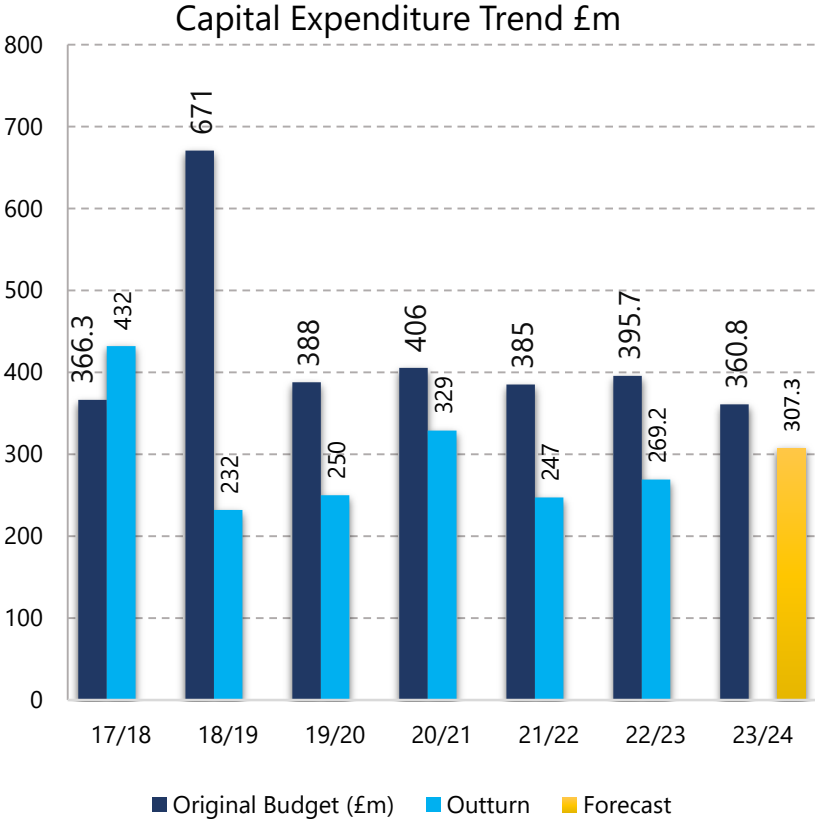


YTD Capital Expenditure against Prior Years £m



The year to date capital expenditure position at Q1 is for £40.4m.

MOPAC Group Capital Expenditure and Financing Trends



At Q1, the year to date spend is £40.4m against the original budget of £360.8m.

2022/23 Outturn position of £269.2m against the represents an underspend of £126.4m against the original budget of £395.6m.

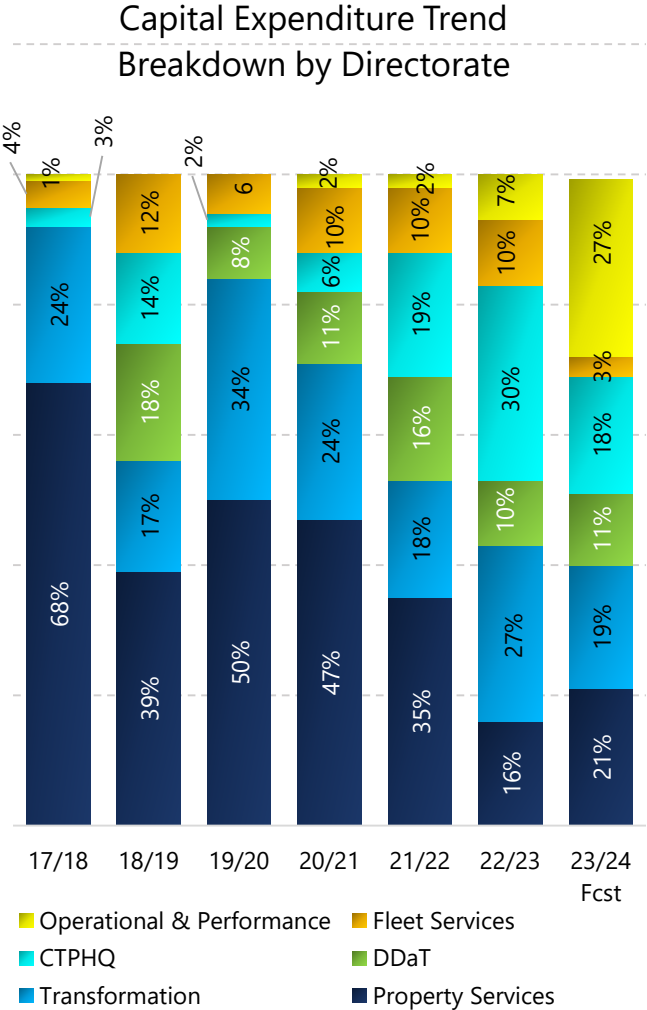
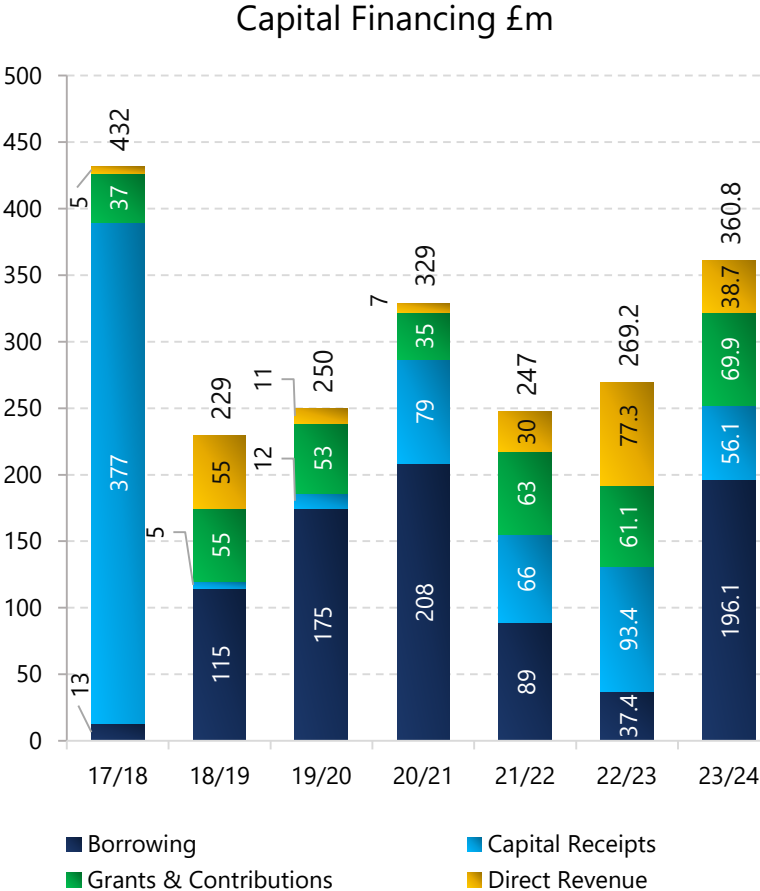
2021/22 £24.6m underspend largely driven by underspends of £20.2m in Transformation and £10m in Digital Policing.

2020/21 £5m underspend primarily related to the realignment of project activities within Transformation.

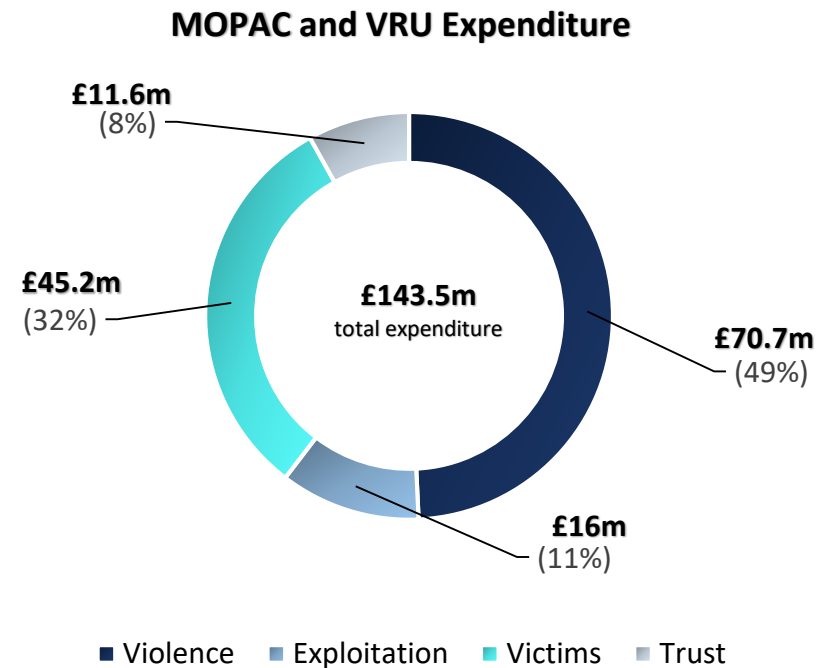
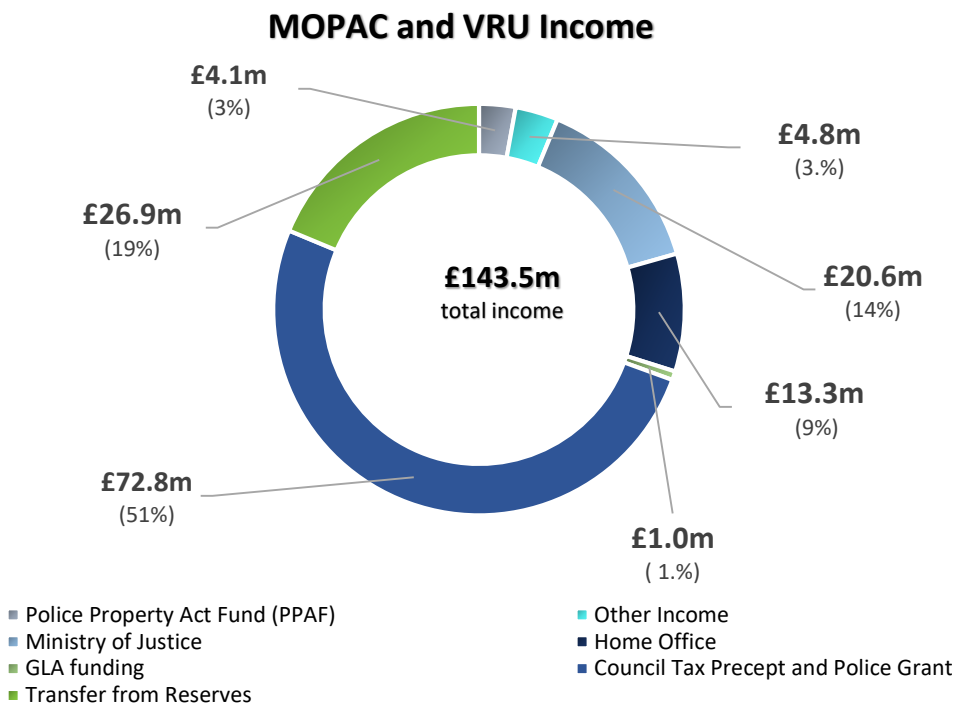
2019/20 Capital spend £250m against revised budget of £274.3m (original published budget £388m) largely due to slippage in programme activity which was re-profiled into 2020/21.

2018/19 Capital spend £232m compared to revised budget of £249.2m, an underspend of 7%.

2017/18 Empress State Building was purchased a year earlier than originally planned, reflected in the £432m expenditure in 17/18 being higher than the revised budget.



MOPAC & VRU Overview



Highlights

In March 2023, the MOPAC and VRU expenditure budget for 2023/24 was set at £141.4m. As part of the 2022/23 out turn position, DMPC approved an increase in budgeted of £2.1m to £143.5m across the four PCP outcomes. All MOPAC and VRU expenditure aligned to the four PCP outcomes, including costs related to Oversight of the MPS (£5.6m) and back-office costs. The majority of expenditure is funded through a combination of grant income, council tax precept transfers from reserves and the Police and Property Act Fund (PPAF).

As at Q1 MOPAC and the VRU are forecasting a year end overspend of £0.4m.

MOPAC and VRU – 2023/24 Financial Performance

	VRU				MOPAC				MOPAC & VRU			
	2023/24 Original Budget	2023/24 Full Year Revised Budget	2023/24 Full Year Forecast at Q1	2023/24 Full Year Variance at Q1	2023/24 Original Budget	2023/24 Full Year Revised Budget	2023/24 Full Year Forecast at Q1	2023/24 Full Year Variance at Q1	2023/24 Original Budget	2023/24 Full Year Revised Budget	2023/24 Full Year Forecast at Q1	2023/24 Full Year Variance at Q1
Expenditure	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Violence	42.7	44.1	41.6	(2.5)	27.0	26.6	26.2	(0.4)	69.6	70.7	67.8	(2.9)
Exploitation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	16.0	16.1	0.2	15.7	16.0	16.1	0.2
Victims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.6	45.3	45.2	(0.1)	44.6	45.3	45.2	(0.1)
Trust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	11.6	11.7	0.1	11.4	11.6	11.7	0.1
Total Expenditure	42.7	44.1	41.6	(2.5)	98.7	99.4	99.2	(0.2)	141.4	143.5	140.9	(2.7)
Income Streams												
PPAF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.0)	(4.1)	(4.1)	0.0	(1.0)	(4.1)	(4.1)	0.0
Other Income	(2.5)	(3.5)	(3.6)	(0.1)	(1.7)	(1.3)	(1.3)	0.0	(4.2)	(4.8)	(4.9)	(0.0)
Ministry of Justice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(27.9)	(20.6)	(20.6)	(0.0)	(27.9)	(20.6)	(20.6)	(0.0)
Home Office	(9.5)	(10.8)	(10.8)	0.0	(5.0)	(2.5)	(2.5)	0.0	(14.5)	(13.3)	(13.3)	0.0
GLA funding	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.7)	(1.0)	(1.0)	0.0	(3.7)	(1.0)	(1.0)	0.0
Total Income	(12.0)	(14.3)	(14.4)	(0.1)	(39.3)	(29.6)	(29.5)	0.0	(51.3)	(43.9)	(43.9)	(0.0)
Net Expenditure	30.7	29.8	27.3	(2.5)	59.4	69.9	69.7	(0.2)	90.1	99.7	97.0	(2.7)
Reserves												
Transfers From Reserves	(8.9)	(7.8)	(8.2)	(0.4)	(8.5)	(21.1)	(20.1)	1.0	(17.4)	(28.9)	(28.3)	0.6
Transfers To Reserves	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.0	2.0	1.7	(0.4)	0.0	2.0	4.5	2.5
Total Reserves	(8.9)	(7.8)	(5.4)	2.5	(8.5)	(19.0)	(18.4)	0.6	(17.4)	(26.9)	(23.8)	3.1
Total Net Expenditure	21.8	22.0	21.9	(0.0)	50.9	50.8	51.3	0.4	72.7	72.8	73.2	0.4

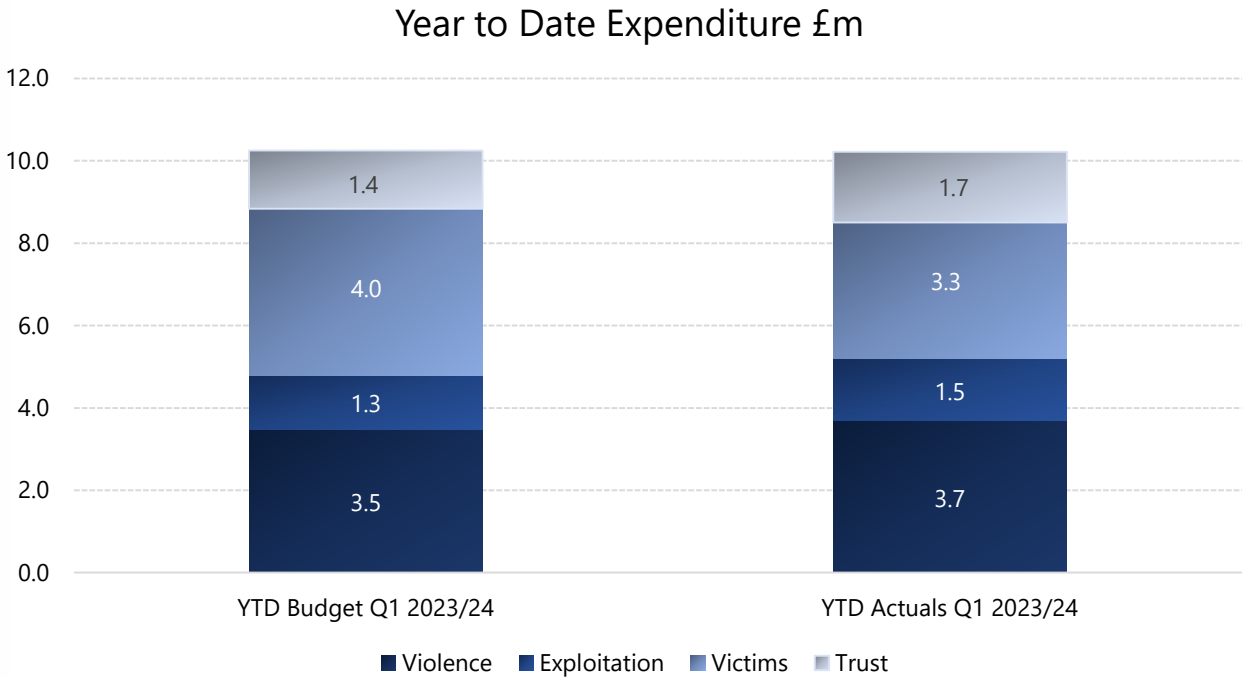
* Figures rounded to 1dp; and so therefore may not add up exactly

* Police Property Act Fund (PPAF)

In March 2023, the MOPAC and VRU expenditure budget was set at £141.4m. Following approval by DMPC, the budget has subsequently been updated and at Q1 expenditure increased by £2.1m following confirmation of grant funding and an increase in the net transfer from reserves.

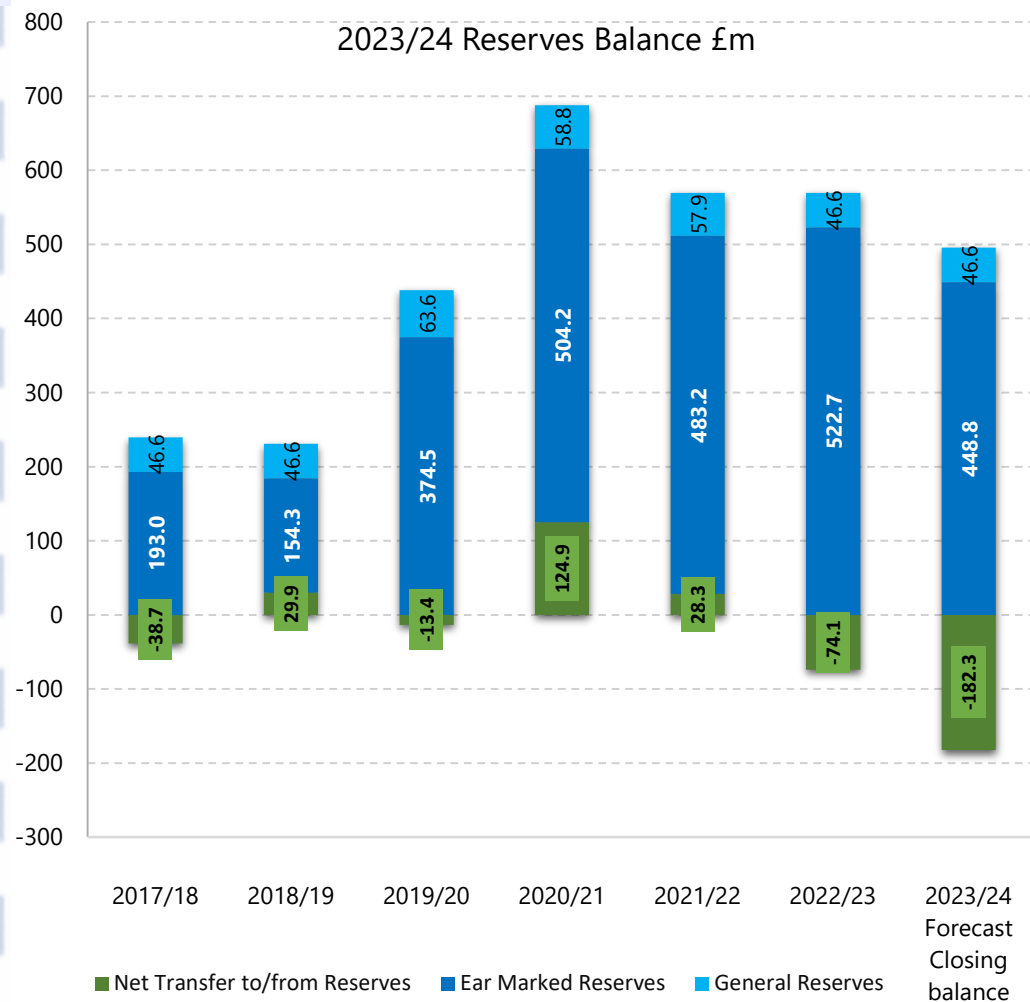
As at Q1, MOPAC and the VRU are forecasting a year end overspend of £0.4m. This includes the proposed carry forward of funds totalling £3.3m to align spend to delivery and use of reserves totalling £0.3m to fund the costs of the London Policing Board in 2023/24 whilst a longer term funding solution is identified, offset in part by a reduction in the budgeted use of reserves.

Financial trends aligned to PCP priorities- MOPAC and VRU Overall Trends.



As at the end of the first quarter for 2023/24, MOPAC and the VRU had spent £10.26m against the YTD of £10.23m. The variance of £0.03m is mainly due to budget profiles not being aligned with when expenditure will be incurred.

MOPAC and MPS Reserves



By the end of the year, earmarked reserves are forecast to reduce from £495.4m to £313.1m. A movement of £182.3m, of which £23.8m relates MOPAC reserves and £158.5m to MPS reserves

Breakdown of General and Earmarked Reserves for MPS and MOPAC

	MOPAC GROUP RESERVES				
	2023/24 Opening balance	2023/24 Original Budgeted Transfers	2023/24 Forecast Transfers From Reserves	2023/24 Variance Forecast Transfers Vs Original Budgeted Transfers	2023/24 Forecast Closing Balance
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Total Reserves £m	495.4	(193.6)	(182.3)	(11.3)	313.1
Breakdown					
Supporting OMM and Local Change	44.3	(20.8)	(21.2)	(0.4)	23.1
Property	61.8	(8.4)	(8.1)	0.3	53.7
Historical public inquiries	2.2	(1.0)	(1.0)	0.0	1.2
Operational Costs	105.1	(40.1)	(57.3)	(17.2)	47.8
Insurance	6.7	(1.0)	(6.7)	(5.7)	0.0
Other earmarked (POCA)	11.4	0.0	(0.2)	(0.2)	11.2
Vetting Delays	0.1	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0	0.0
Specifically funded for third parties	13.4	(2.6)	0.0	2.6	13.4
Business Group initiatives	2.3	(1.3)	(0.5)	0.8	1.8
Managing the budget	66.3	(71.0)	(33.2)	37.8	33.1
Business Rates	60	(30.0)	(30.0)	0.0	30.0
Managing Officer FTEs	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1
MOPAC Managing the budget	7.7	(4.8)	(3.9)	0.9	3.7
MOPAC Earmarked	44.5	(12.6)	(19.9)	(7.3)	24.6
2022/23 Underspend	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0
Subtotal Earmarked Reserves	448.8	(193.6)	(182.3)	(11.3)	266.6
MOPAC & MPS General reserve	46.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.6
Grand Total	495.4	(193.6)	(182.3)	(11.3)	313.1

The table shows the breakdown of earmarked reserves and planned usage and contributions in 2023/24. Planned use of reserves at Q1 is £11.3m less than projected when the original budget of £193.6m was set.