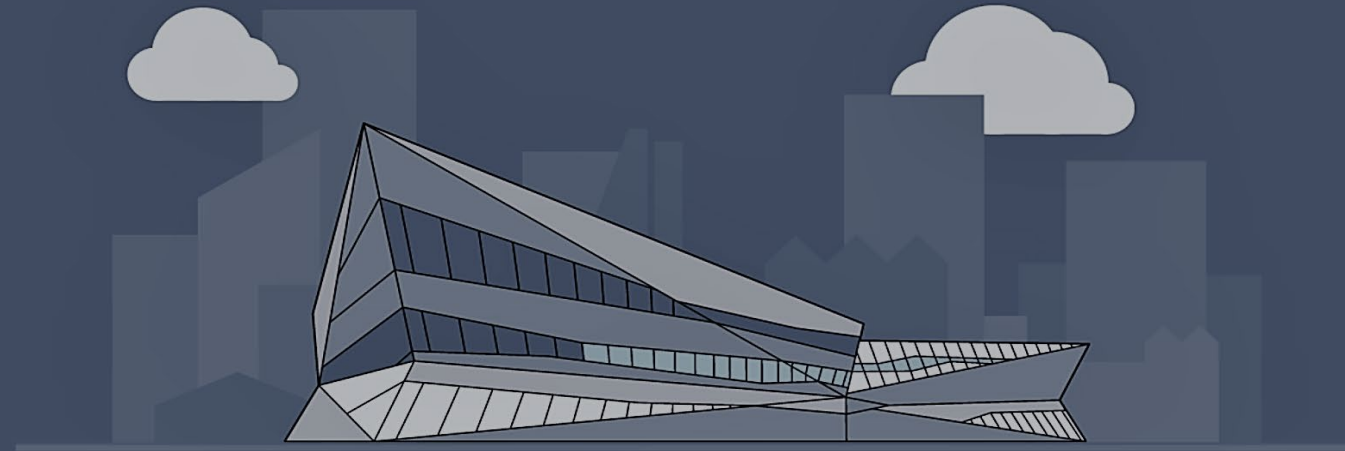


Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime Quarterly Performance Report

Quarter 2 - 2023/24





Introduction

About MOPAC

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.

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

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) supports the Mayor in fulfilling his functions by:

- Setting the police and crime objectives through a Police and Crime Plan;
- Bringing together community safety and criminal justice partners, to make sure local priorities are joined up
- Setting the force budget and determining the precept;
- Securing efficient and effective policing by;
- Holding the Commissioner to account for running the MPS.

The following report sets out progress against the Mayor's overarching two responsibilities:

- Priorities for policing and community safety in London (the Police and Crime Plan)
- Oversight of the MPS (the London Policing Board)



At the end of Q2 2023/24, the Metropolitan Police Workforce consists of:

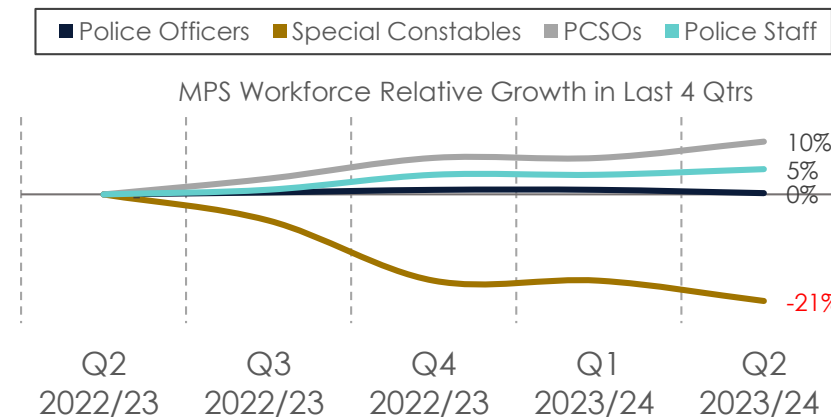
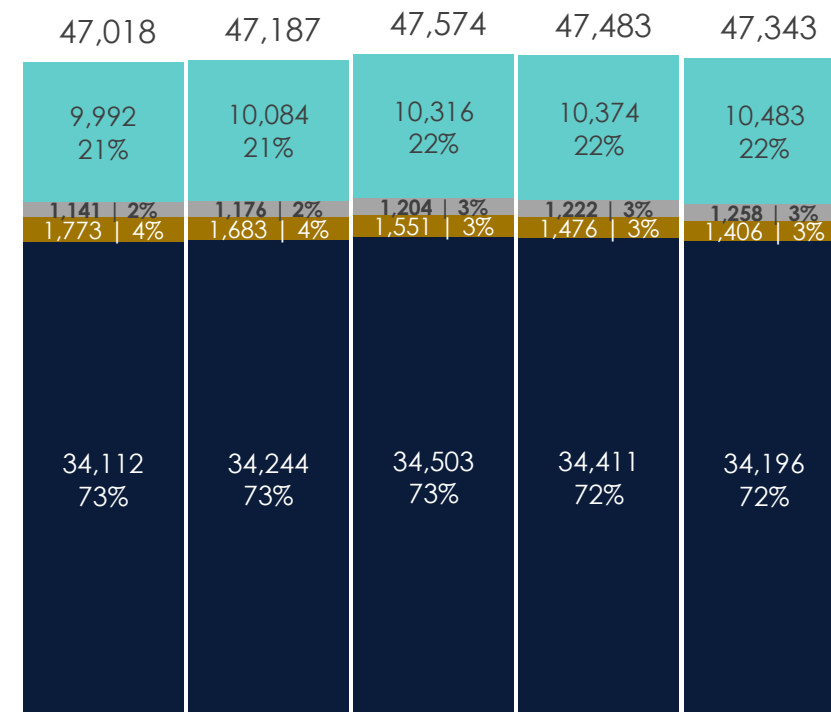
34,196 Officers (72% of the total workforce)

1,406 Volunteers & Special constables (3% of total workforce)

1,258 PCSOs (3% of total workforce)

10,483 Staff (22% of total workforce)

MPS WORKFORCE - 1% GROWTH IN LAST 4 QTRS



**METROPOLITAN
POLICE**

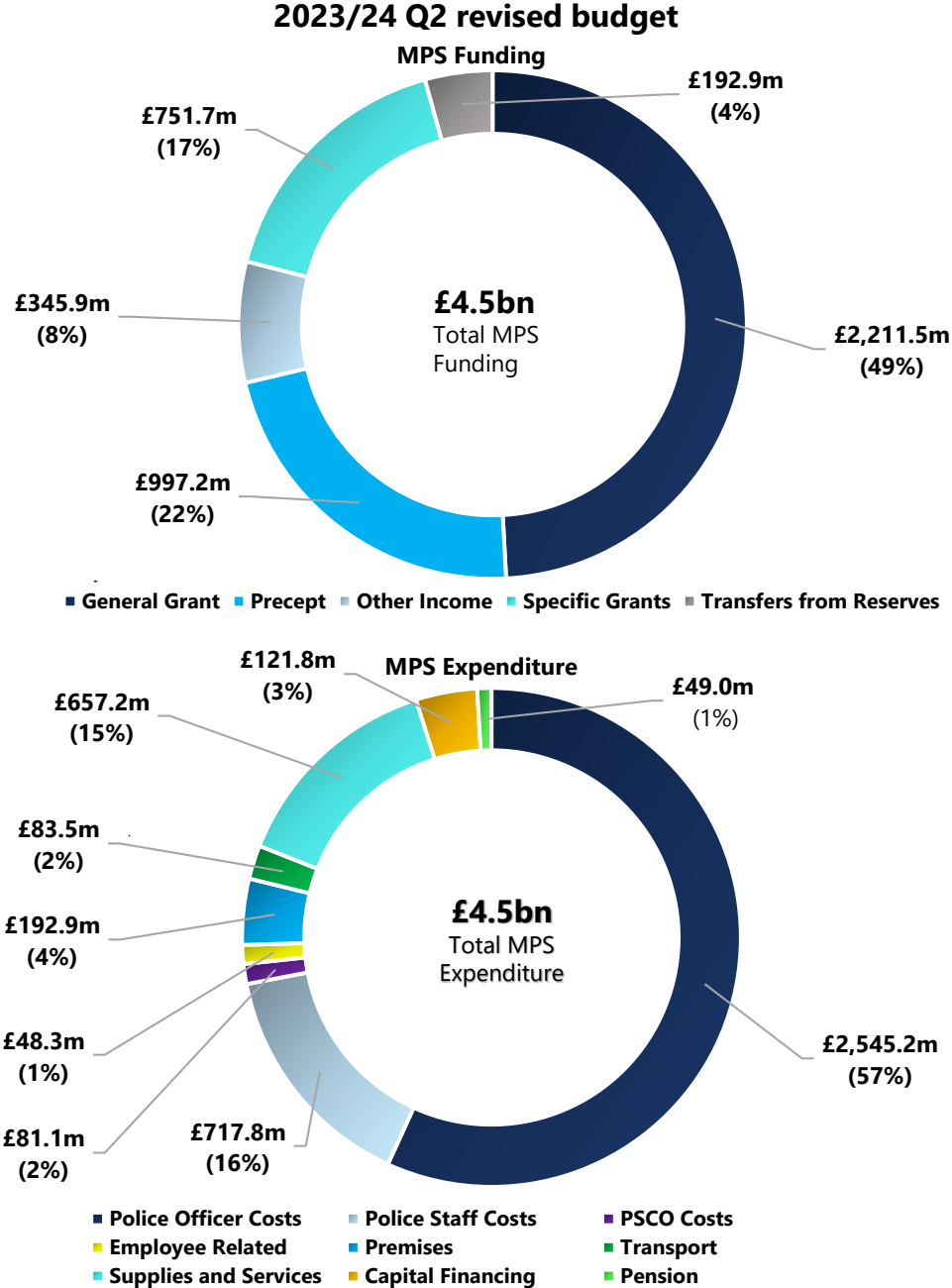
MPS - 2023/24 budget at a glance

2023/24 Q2 revised budget



How we report on MPS business Facts and Figures

Metropolitan Police	At the end of Q2 2023/24 the Metropolitan Police Workforce consists of a total of 36,860 Officers, Special Constables and PCSOs and 10,483 staff.
Revenue Expenditure	The overall forecast position at the end of Q2 is for an overspend of £40.1m.
Capital Expenditure	At the end of Q2, actual year-to-date capital expenditure is £118.9m against the full-year revised budget of £286.6m.
Savings Delivered	The MPS is forecasting to deliver £33.3m of savings against the approved target of £61.4m this year.
Planned Reserves Usage	The forecast transfer from reserves at the end of Q2 2023/24 is £192.9m, a net increase of £34.4m against the forecast of £158.5m reported in Q1.



Priorities for policing and community safety in London

The Police and Crime Plan

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

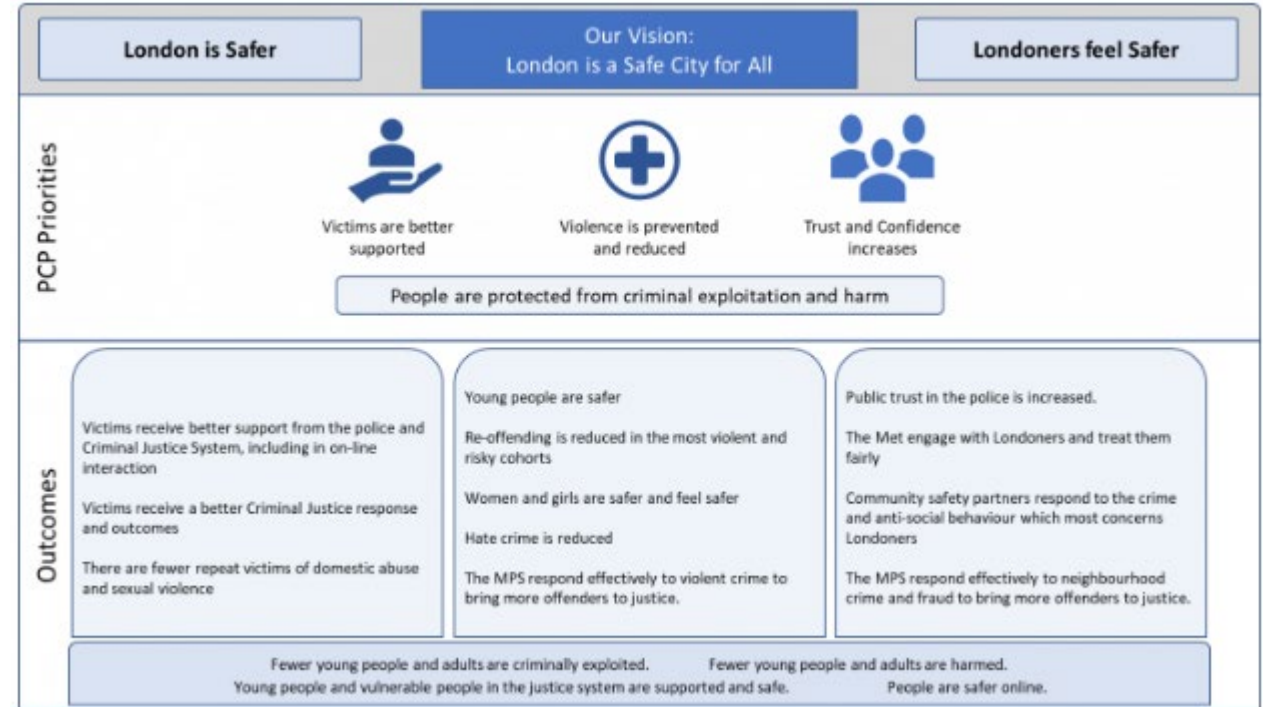
The Mayor's vision is that London is a safe city for all.

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.



Oversight of the MPS

The London Policing Board

The Commissioner has set out his how he will address the challenges facing the Met in his [A New Met for London](#) 2023-2025.

The plan sets out how the Met will deliver more trust, less crime and high standards.

The plan includes a set of priorities and measures which the Commissioner agreed with the Mayor and which will be used to judge progress.

These are different to the PCP priorities as they focus exclusively on MPS delivery, however we have ensured that they are aligned.

London Policing Board is the primary forum for the Mayor to hold the Commissioner to account for delivery against this plan.

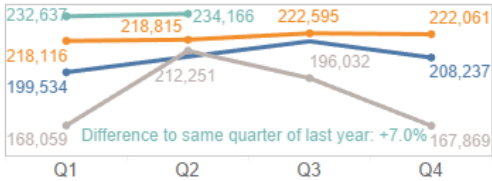
More Trust Improve Londoners' Perceptions of the MPS	Less Crime The MPS Keeps Londoners Safer	Higher Standards (Improve MPS Culture, Standards and Processes)
Proportion of Londoners who think the Met's doing a good job locally.	Neighbourhood Crime - recorded volume (and outcomes)	The time it takes to resolve public complaints and misconduct matters.
Proportion of Londoners who trust the Met.	Serious violence – recorded volume (and outcomes)	The level of disproportionality in misconduct matters.
The proportion of victims satisfied with the service the Met provides.	Gun Crime – recorded volume (and outcomes)	The proportion of Met officers and staff who feel safe to challenge inappropriate behaviour.
Proportion of Londoners who believe they'd be treated fairly by the Met.	Rape; other serious sexual offences; domestic abuse; stalking and harassment – positive outcomes, repeat victimisation	The proportion of Met officers and staff who say they're fairly treated at work.
Proportion of Londoners who believe stop and search is used fairly (PAS).	Hate crime – positive outcomes, repeat victimisation	The proportion of Met officers and staff who are confident in their leaders (at all levels).
Disproportionality across protected characteristics for all the above measures..	Anti social behaviour– positive outcomes, repeat locations	The proportion of Met officers and staff who are confident inappropriate behaviour and misconduct will be dealt with effectively.



The Police and Crime Plan

PCP Headline Performance

Londoners are safer - Crime prevalence - TNO Quarterly

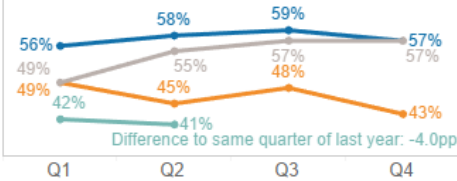


Change on previous 12 months: +5.6%

Our Vision:
London is a Safe City for All

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

Londoners feel safer - Worry about crime



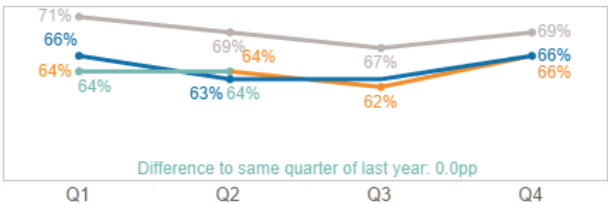
Change on previous 12 months: -9.0pp

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

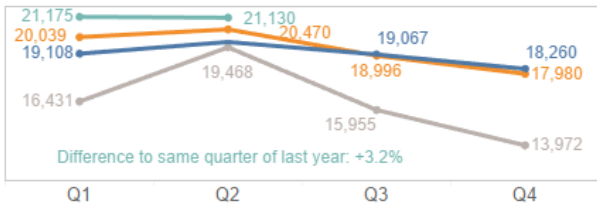


Violence is prevented and reduced

Violence with injury offences

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

Change on previous 12 months: +1.9%

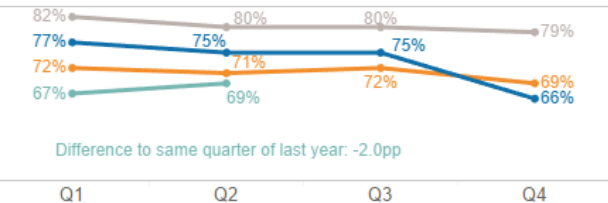


Trust and Confidence increases

Trust in police

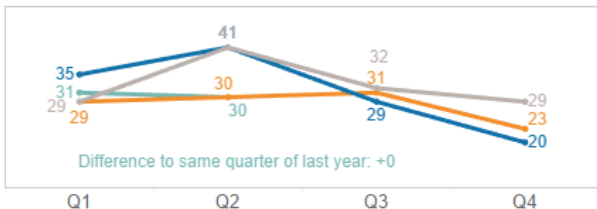
[Click here to view the Trust and Confidence Dashboard](#)

Change on previous 12 months: -1.0pp



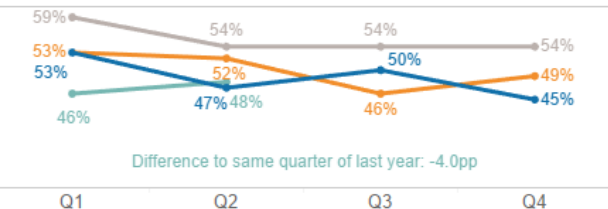
Homicide quarterly total

Change on previous 12 months: +7



Confidence in police (Good job local)

Change on previous 12 months: -2.0pp



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 Q2 2023/24

MAYOR OF LONDON
OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

Police and Crime Plan - Quarter 2 FY 2023/24

Financial Position (Q2)

MPS

The MPS full year revised budget is £4,499.3m, an increase of £107.6m compared to the 2023/24 original budget of £4,391.7m.

The budget has been updated to reflect additional income (£21.9m) and specific grants (£69.1m). This is made up of £132.1m offset by the loss of PUP funding £63m.

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 £5.4m. This is funded through a combination of additional grant income reflecting additional investment in delivering the Police and Crime Priorities and transfer from reserves to ensure that funds are aligned with project delivery.

As at Quarter Two MOPAC and the VRU are forecasting a small underspend of £0.4m. The Quarter Two forecast includes the proposed carry forward of funds totalling £9.0m to align spend to delivery and the net use of reserves totalling £0.3m, the majority of which relates to 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.

PCP Outcomes Summary

Quarter 2 saw the publication of the New Met for London Plan. It also saw the first meeting of the [London Policing Board](#), the establishment of which was a recommendation of Baroness Casey's [report into the MPS' culture and standards](#). The London Policing Board will be a key element of the Mayors oversight of the Metropolitan Police, both in terms of the Police and Crime plan, and delivering the reforms set out in the New Met for London Plan.

A summary of the four PCP outcomes is shown below.

“Victims are better supported” – Overall victim satisfaction (USS) was 64% in Q2, which is no change on the previous quarter. TDIU telephone satisfaction has remained stable as 36%, and TDIU online satisfaction has also remained stable at 33%.

“Trust and confidence increases” – 48% of Londoners feel police do a good job (no change on the previous quarter) while 70% believe the MPS is an organisation they can trust (no change on the previous quarter).

“Violence is prevented and reduced” – As a rate per 1,000 population, the MPS compares favourably with the national and comparator forces for violent crime according to the recent ONS crime publication. It has, however seen increases in overall violence with Injury offences (3.2% comparing Q2 2023/24 to Q2 2022/23) and knife crime (15.9% over the same period). Gun crime has fallen by 14.7%.

“People are protected from exploitation and harm” – Following concerns raised by HMICFRS in their Peel inspection MOPAC commissioned a further inspection of the Metropolitan Police Service's handling of child exploitation. This highlighted further areas of concern. MOPAC is working with the MPS to ensure that an appropriate response is put in place as a matter of urgency.



Victims are better supported

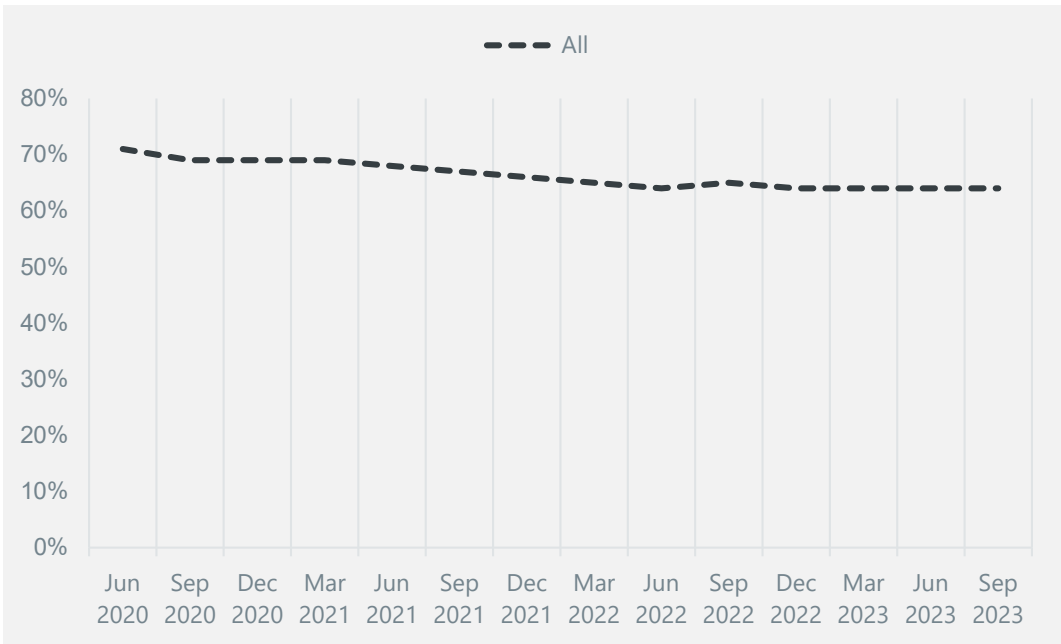
PCP Outcomes:

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.

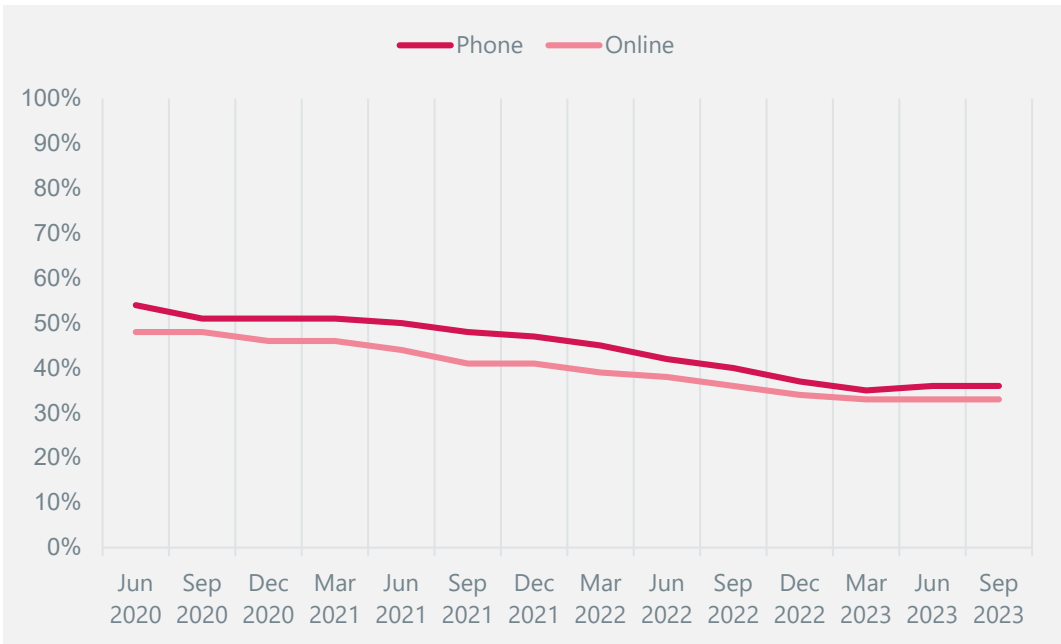
Data overview

Overall victim satisfaction



- Overall victim satisfaction among victims of BCU-reported crime is at 64% in the most recent quarter (Q2 23-24), which is the same as last quarter and 1 percentage point lower compared to the same quarter the previous year.

TDIU victim satisfaction



- 36% of victims who reported their crime to the TDIU via telephone feel satisfied with the service received. This is the same as last quarter and a 4 percentage point decrease compared to the same quarter the previous year.
- 33% of victims reporting their crime to the TDIU online feel satisfied, which is the same as the last quarter and a 3 percentage point decrease compared to the same quarter the previous year.

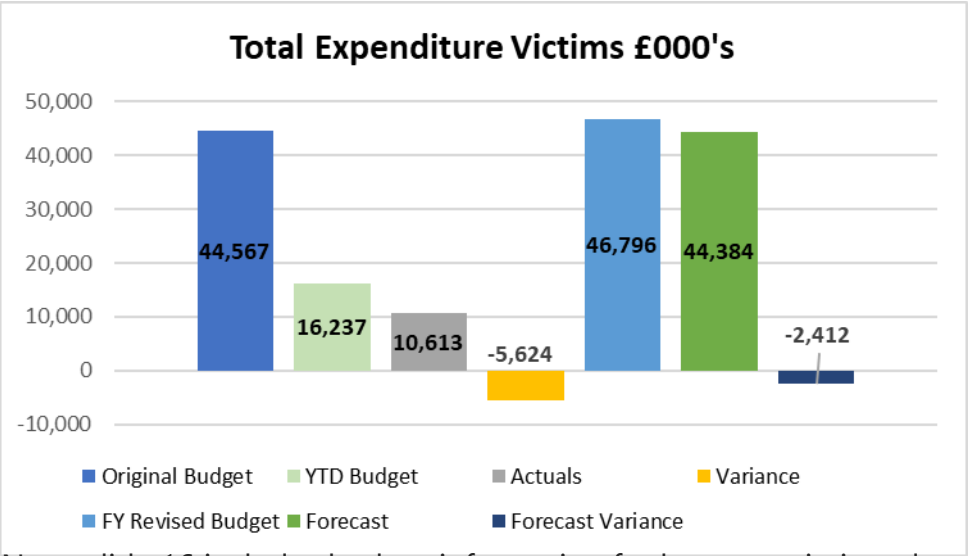
Source: MOPAC User Satisfaction Survey. Rolling 12-month data.

Overview of PCP Delivery

Financial Overview – MOPAC budget

In March 2023, the Victims gross expenditure budget was set at £44.6m. The budget has subsequently been increased by £2.2m to £46.8m due to a combination of additional grant income and transfer from reserves.

As at Quarter Two the YTD position is an underspend of £5.6m, with expenditure of £10.6m having been incurred against a YTD budget of £16.2m. The full year forecast position is an underspend of £2.4m relating to projects where delivery has been reprofiled into the next financial year, offset by a corresponding transfer to reserves.



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

Delivery Summary

User Satisfaction and TDIU Survey Findings: In Q2, overall satisfaction is at 64% which is no change on the previous quarter. TDIU telephone satisfaction has remained stable as 36%, and TDIU online satisfaction has also remained stable at 33%.

Victim Care: Most measures of compliance with the national Code of Practice for Victims of Crime ("the Victims' Code") have remained relatively stable over the last quarter (see slide 56).

However, the proportion of victims reporting the opportunity to provide a victim statement has fallen by 10 pp. on the previous year, and -6 pp. on the previous quarter.

Outcomes of Investigations: In the twelve months to end Q2 (September 2023) victims did not support action in 32% of Domestic Abuse, 23% of Other Sexual Offence cases and 40% of Rape cases (see slide 57).

Improving Victim Care

MPS End-to-End Victim Care Programme

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. This includes a comprehensive range of measures to provide victims with a more consistent and compassionate service from the police, which are being delivered as part of their End-to-End Victim Care Programme.

The MPS have continued to make progress on the rollout of the enhanced Victim Focus Desks facility, which includes extended operating hours. A recruitment campaign for additional staff to increase the capacity of this facility was launched in Q2 ahead of the formal launch of the service in October.

The initial pilot of the new My Met Service feedback mechanism commenced in Q2. This provides victims the opportunity to give timely feedback on their interactions with officers and directs them to the Victim Care Leaflet via a QR code. The introduction of the QR code will result in more victims receiving this leaflet and the User Satisfaction Survey has shown that victims who report receiving it are significantly more satisfied and this has remained consistent over time. The pilot will be rolled out across three BCU areas in Q3.

MOPAC has worked with the MPS to set up a new 'victim voice forum', which met for the first time in September, and which will meet at six weekly intervals from now on to discuss and debate how victims are treated within the MPS. The sessions are facilitated by trained professionals and involve victims from across a wide range of crime types and diverse backgrounds. The victim voice forum will challenge and inform police decision-making, policy and practice, shaping and directing solutions to influence and inform the frontline, as well as being a sounding board for new innovative ideas and processes.

Transforming the Response to Rape and Sexual Offences

The new national operating model for the policing response to rape and other sexual offences, which has been developed through the Operation Soteria-Bluestone programme, was published in July with further updates and additions published in September. Throughout Q2, the MPS have been preparing for the implementation of the new operating model and in September started working with the national programme team on its rollout, which will continue throughout Q3 and Q4.

Work on MOPAC's review of its commissioned specialist services supporting victims of sexual violence (SV) continued throughout Q2. This has involved:

- a comprehensive programme of engagement with victims/survivors to understand their experience and seek their views on how support arrangements for victims/survivors could be improved; and
- a series of workshops and other engagement activities with VCS providers, the MPS and wider partners to scope out options for the design of future services.

This work is informing a set of recommendations for the design of future services in London, which will be finalised and agreed in Q3.

Alongside this, MOPAC have been engaging with NHS England (NHSE) as part of their Enhanced Mental Health Pathfinder (EMHP) project, which seeks to improve the support available to victims/survivors of SV who have complex mental health needs. MOPAC is working closely with NHSE to ensure the recommendations from its own review of SV victim support services are aligned with the findings of the EMHP project.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

Following a programme of consultation and co-design with victims, partners and the public over the last six months, MOPAC finalised the design and scope of both the future universal adult victim support service and the specialist service supporting victims of domestic abuse. Following the finalisation of the service requirements the tenders will be published in October.

MOPAC and the Victims' Commissioner for London, Claire Waxman, continued to work with partners throughout Q2 to lobby for amendments to the Victims and Prisoners Bill, ahead of its return to Parliament.

In July MOPAC launched the second round of the Mayor's VAWG Grassroots Fund, which supports the resilience of organisations working to end VAWG in minoritised and marginalised communities. This was followed in September by the launch of the Trusted Youth Allies pilot project, which will train trusted adults in how to support young Londoners who have experienced crime.

MOPAC is currently working with the CATCH Partnership, as the providers of London's specialist service supporting victims of hate crime, to respond to the impact of the conflict in the Middle East on communities in London.

Following 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 (CSA) research and case review the report for victim withdrawal is now forecast to be published Q3 of 23/24. For the CSA research the work is now well underway and coding work is almost complete. Focus will then turn to the qualitative research elements and analysis of findings. The report is now forecast to be published in Q3 of 24/25. This has been delayed to allow greater time to consult upon the findings and recommendations following the Mayoral election.

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		CG
3	Launch pilot to test resources to improve support trusted adults can provide to young victims of crime	Q4 22/23	Q2	CA
4	Support TfL in launching a pilot to provide enhanced support to Road Traffic victims	Q2		CG
5	Support the MPS in launching the Victim Voice Forum to support the delivery of the New Met for London Plan	Q2		CG
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 23/24	Q3 24/25	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%	29.5%	G
		% of witnesses referred who take up support	65%	82%	G
		% of domestic abuse victims referred who are supported by a specialist advocate	70%	51.5%	R
Children & Young People's Victim & Witness Service	£1m	% of young people referred receiving ongoing support	33%	33%	G
		% 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%	69%	A
Survivors Gateway & associated support services for victims of sexual violence		No. of referrals processed by the Survivors Gateway 'Navigators'	2,900	1,613	G
		No. of victims/ survivors being supported by an Independent Sexual Violence Advocate (ISVA)	1470	1,863	G
		No. of counselling hours delivered to victim/ survivors at the Rape Crisis Centres	19,440	9,308	A
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	2,000	954	A
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	94	G
CouRAGEus (specialist service supporting young victims of violence against women & girls)	£870k	No. of young victims supported by a specialist advocate	300	185	G
London Stalking Support Service	£375k	No. of people able to access service's web-based and telephone support	4,000	3,340	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	308	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	220	150	G
		<i>New outcome measure being developed; available from end November</i>	N/A	N/A	

Notes:

This table does not represent all expenditure in this area



Trust and confidence increases

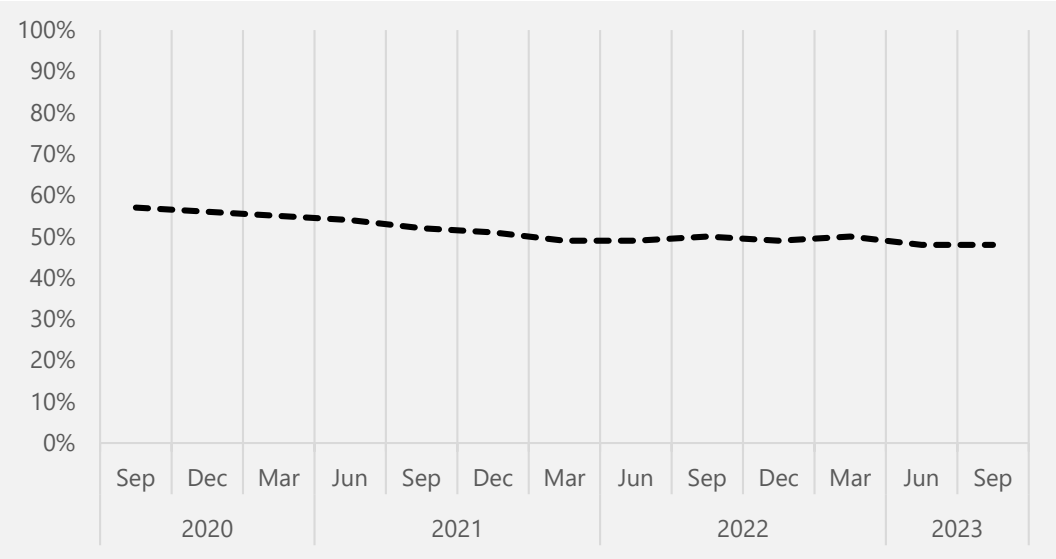
Outcome Statements:

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.

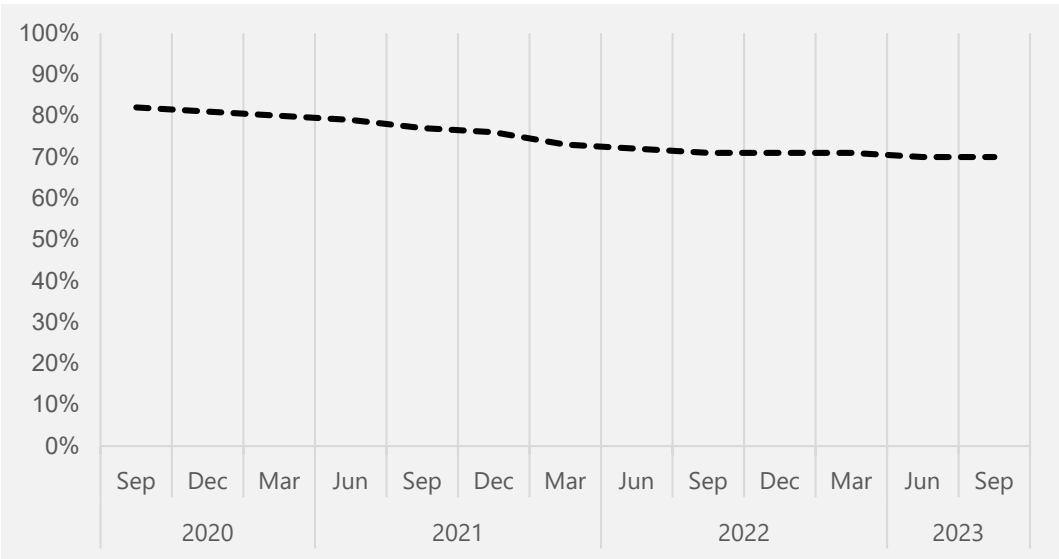
Data overview

Good Job Local (confidence)



- Confidence stands at 48% in the most recent quarter (Sept 23). This is the same as the previous quarter, and 2 percentage points lower than the same quarter last year.
- Latest published (year ending June 23) Confidence* data as measured by the Crime Survey for England and Wales stands at 50% across England and Wales. London is broadly in line with this at 51%.

More Trust



- Trust stands at 70% in the most recent quarter.
- This is same as the previous quarter, and 1 percentage point lower than the same quarter last year.

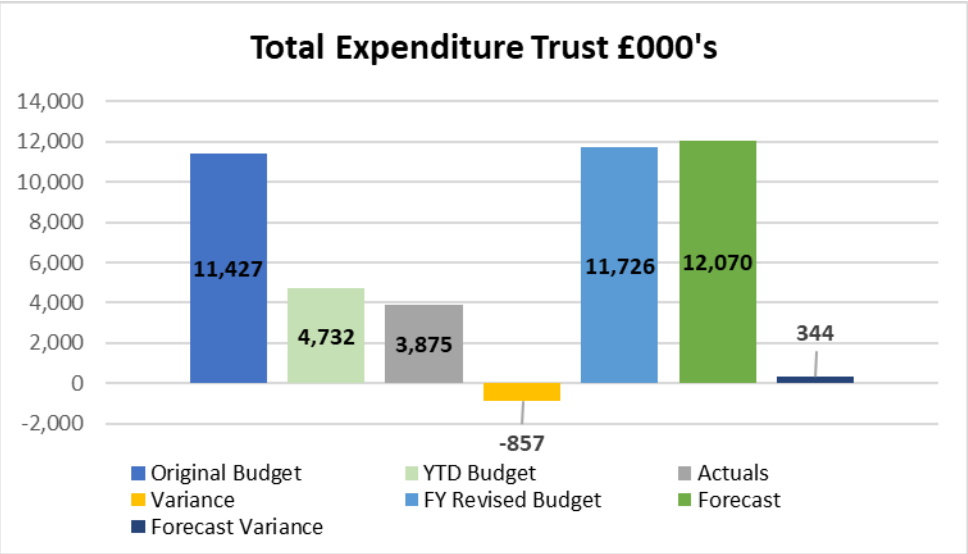
Source: MOPAC Public Attitude Survey. Rolling 12-month data.
* Percentage who say the police are doing an excellent or good job in their local area

Overview of PCP Delivery

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 £0.3m to £11.7m 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 Quarter Two, the YTD position is an underspend of £0.8m, with expenditure of £3.9m having been incurred against a budget of £4.7m. This is mainly due to budget profiles not being aligned with when expenditure will be incurred. The forecast position is a small overspend of £0.3m.



Delivery Summary

Trust in the MPS: has remained stable quarter (70%, no change on Q1 23-24).

Confidence: has also remained stable (48%, no change on Q1 23-24).

Police Response: In September 2023, the MPS answered 79% of calls in under 10 seconds (in line with all other police forces in England and Wales, 78%). In Q2 23-24, 81% of I calls were in target (+1% on previous quarter) and 59% of S calls were in target (no change on previous quarter) (see slides 71 and 72).

Neighbourhood Crime: Increases have been seen in key neighbourhood crime types (see slide 69).

Robbery of personal property (+11%), theft from person (+26%) and residential burglary (+11%) have increased over Q2 23-24 as compared to Q2 22-23. 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 3.6 times more likely to be stopped than White Londoners (see slides 58 and 59).

Overview of PCP Delivery

Oversight of Met Reform

As part of MOPAC's ongoing work to improve trust and confidence in policing and in response to the Casey Review, MOPAC has established the new London Policing Board (LPB) to support the Mayor in his oversight of the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS). Also in this quarter, the Commissioner published a New Met for London (NMfL - formerly the Turnaround Plan), setting out his overarching reform programme and response to the Casey review.

The LPB, which met for the first time in September 2023 and considered culture and standards in the MPS, will have a key role in improving the openness and transparency in how the Commissioner is held to account for delivery of NMfL.

Community Engagement

Two key pieces of work that were initiated during the quarter as part of the delivery of NMfL, included the appointment of a dedicated neighbourhood superintendent in every London borough and delivery of the first round of quarterly borough engagement events. In addition, work with communities to develop the stop and search charter, recommended in the Casey Review, has also begun.

MOPAC and City Hall officers have provided support and advice to the MPS on the delivery of these strands of work and will continue to do so.

A series of workshops have also been planned to ensure MOPAC community engagement review work and MPS development of the 'strongest ever neighbourhoods' strand of NMfL are aligned.

Neighbourhood Crimes

Personal robbery offences have stabilised this quarter (minor decrease of 4%) while theft from the person offences have decreased (-8%). However, both remain above levels seen in the same quarter of 2022/23; up by 11% and 26% respectively. Mobile phone theft is one of the drivers, with a 28% increase in mobile phone robbery and a 22% rise in theft of mobile phones in the 12 months from September 2022.

As part of our work to tackle this, the Mayor and Commissioner plan to meet with mobile phone companies (in October 2023) to secure further commitments from them to designing out mobile phone robbery. The MPS has appointed a Commander level lead and is developing a retail crime problem profile. The business crime hub is also working with Business Crime Reduction Partnerships, Business Improvement Districts and retailers to prevent shoplifting/retail offences and to advise businesses on how to keep their staff and businesses safe. City Hall is supporting this with record investment to provide an additional 1,300 Town Centre officers and 500 new Police Community Support Officers to bolster town centre policing team.

Police Response

There has been an improvement in 999 call answering times over Q2. In September 2023, the MPS answered 79% of calls in under 10 seconds (in line with all other police forces in England and Wales, 78%). The number of 999 calls to the MPS remained unchanged on the previous quarter (-1%) but increased by 6% on the same quarter last year. Response time performance for I calls (15 min target) remains relatively unchanged on the previous quarter (+1% on Q1 23/24). Performance for S calls (1-hour target) remains unchanged on the previous quarter (59%). There remains variation across Boroughs in response.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

Work on delivery of the Mayor's Action Plan for Transparency, Accountability and Trust in Policing has continued. The community engagement review is being finalised for publication now in Q3 (2023/4) and MOPAC is progressing work with the MPS to develop costed options based on the review recommendations.

The Hackney local police scrutiny panel pilot met on 7th September and considered what data could be used to identify the drivers of disproportionality and inform community scrutiny and will next meet on 14th November to look at Taser usage on the borough.

Work on the 'strongest ever neighbourhoods' strand of NMfL is in development and will incorporate implementation and alignment with the community engagement review. In addition, further work is underway to consider digital approaches to improving communication between police and Neighbourhood Watch.

MOPAC continue to support the MPS on the development of the Met's new VAWG Action Plan through the VAWG Board and cross-City Hall meetings. Further engagement with partners has been suggested (following a similar process to engagement on New Met for London) to ensure it is effective.

The case file quality proof-of-concept pilot, which involves investigating officers working with a specialist centralised team to build case files, is ongoing. The London Criminal Justice Board discussed the pilot at its meeting in September and will continue to oversee delivery of the pilot.

23/24 Key Project Activity		Base	F'Cast	Conf.
1	Publish Community Engagement Review	Q2	Q3	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	Q3	A
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		G



Violence is prevented and reduced

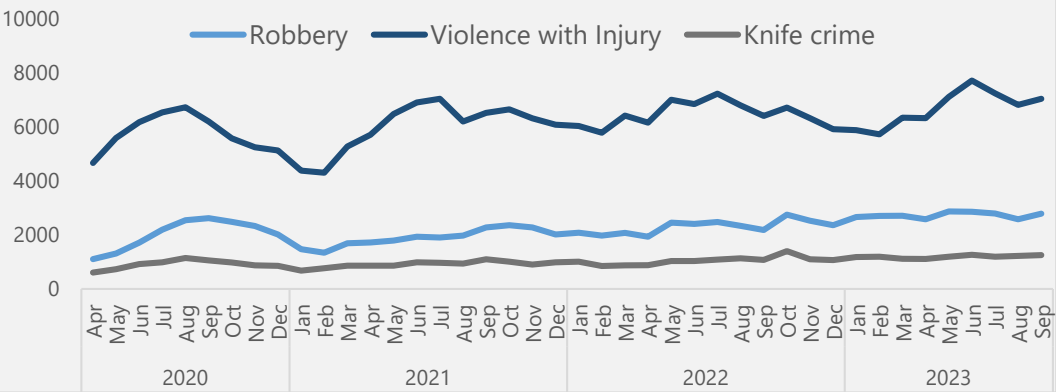
Outcome Statements:

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.

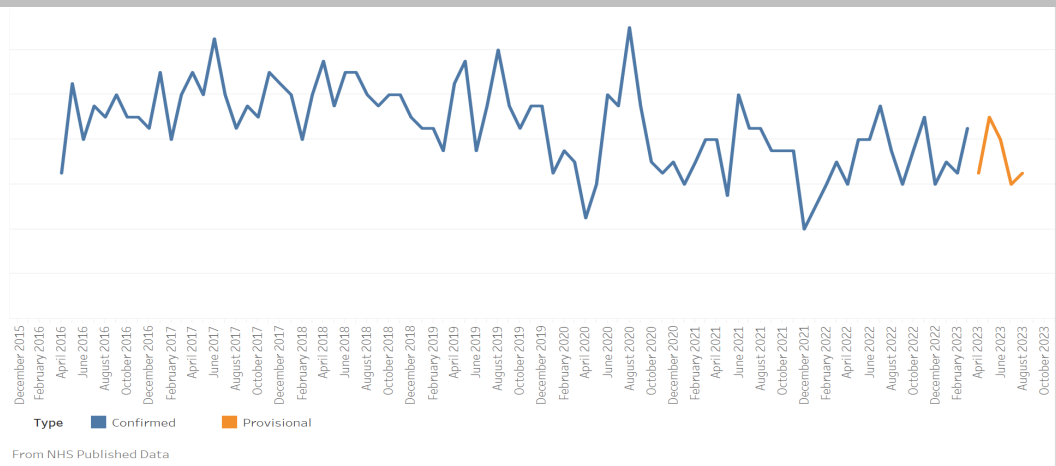
Data overview

Violent Crime



- **Total Robbery** is stable on the previous quarter +16% Q2 22-23.
- **Violence with injury** is stable on previous quarter, +3% on Q2 22-23.
- **Knife crime** is +3% on the previous quarter, +11% on Q2 22-23

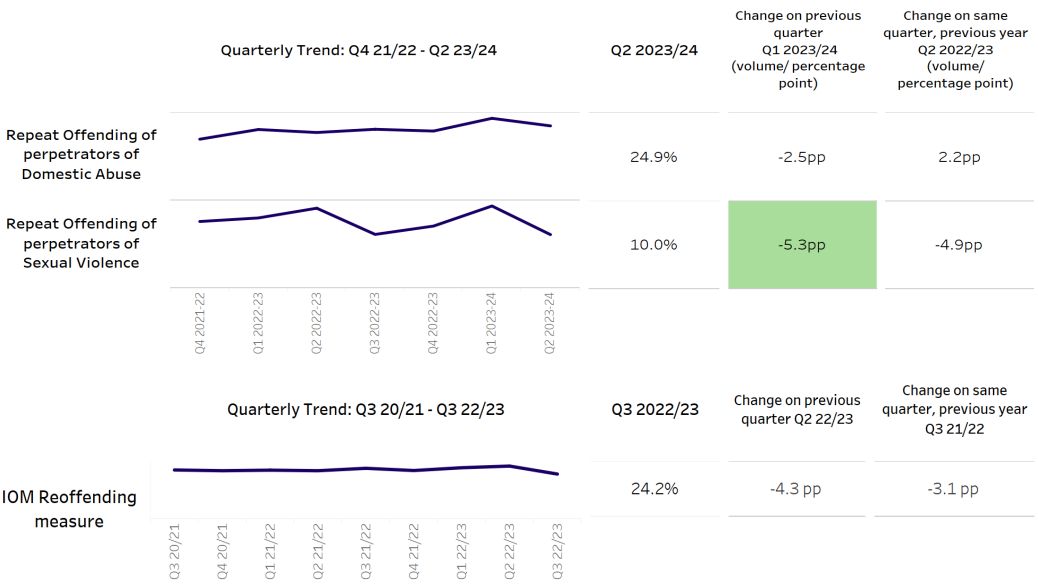
Finalised Hospital Admission Episodes – Met Police



Finalised admission episodes represents the volume of knife/sharp instrument injury admissions to hospital as measured by the NHS

Repeat Offending

The MPS identifies, disrupts and apprehends the most dangerous perpetrators



- A quarter of **Domestic abuse** perpetrators are repeat offending rate . This is stable as compared to the same quarter last year (+2pp.).
- In Q2 10% of **sexual offence** perpetrators were repeat offenders, (a reduction as compared to the same quarter last year, (-5 pp.).
- The **reoffending rate*** for those offenders on the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) cohort has also reduced on the both the previous quarter, and the same quarter last year.

*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).

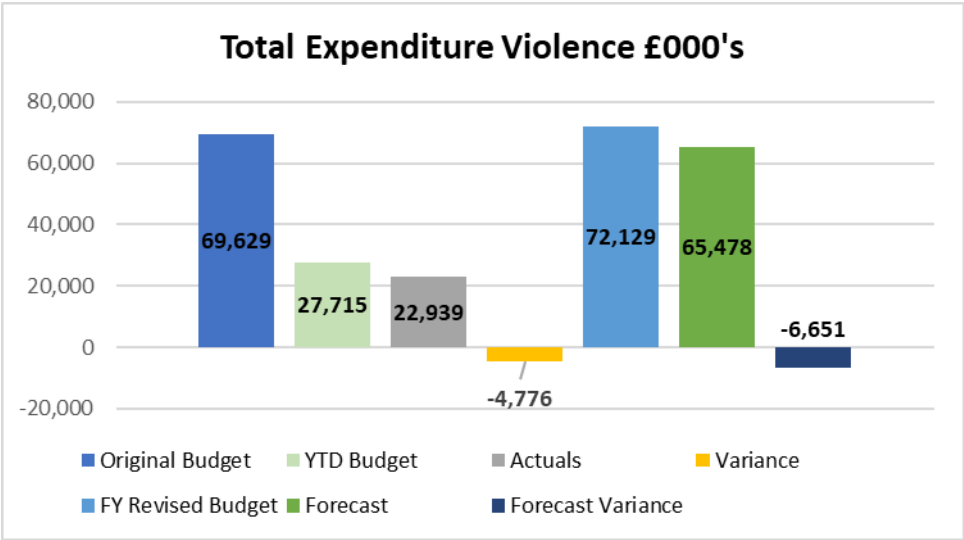
Overview of PCP Delivery

Financial Overview – MOPAC budget

In March 2023, the Violence gross expenditure budget was set at £69.6m, The budget has subsequently been increased by £2.5m to £72.1m. As the result of a combination of additional grant income and transfer from reserves.

As at Quarter Two the YTD position is an underspend of £4.8m, with expenditure of £22.9m having been spent against a budget of £27.7m. This is mainly due to budget profiles not being aligned with when expenditure will be incurred.

The forecast position is a £6.6m underspend. The underspend includes £6.1m in relation to projects where delivery has been reprofiled into the next financial year, offset by a corresponding transfer to reserves.



Delivery Summary

Violence with injury offences have remained stable on both the previous quarter (+0%), and a slight increase on Q1 22-23 (+3%) but favours positively in comparison to national averages.

Gun crime has decreased by 14.7% from the same quarter in 22-23 albeit overall numbers are low (see slide 66)

Knife crime offences in Q2 23-24 have increased on the previous quarter (+8%) as well as the same quarter (Q2 22-23) the previous year (+13%) (see slide 66)

There were 30 **Homicide offences** in Q2 23-24. This is stable on the previous quarter -3% (-1 offence), and on the same quarter in 22-23 (30 offences). Within that teen homicide has increased from on from the same quarter in 22-23 (6 more offences) but is below pre covid levels (see slide 66).

Slight reduction in reoffending for **repeating offending** for perpetrators of Domestic Abuse (-2.5%) and Sexual Violence (-5.3%).

Hate Crime offences have increased by 8% compared to the same quarter in 22-23 but are broadly stable compared to the previous quarter (see slide 67).

Overview of PCP Delivery

Preventing and reducing violence affecting young people

Dedicated operations delivered by the MPS over the autumn include:

- enhanced activity carried out at 75 violence hotspots, supported by problem solving activity with partners, such as changing the environment and managing persistent offenders, to address the underlying causes of violence in hotspots. Over 4,400 patrols were carried out at these sites.
- High visibility and impact, data-led operation carried out in Haringey, Croydon, Lewisham and Newham focused on tackling serious youth violence. Patrols during the quarter led to:
 - 2553 stop and searches
 - 945 arrests
 - 138 weapons seized
- Targeted robbery initiative deployed in Camden, Islington, Lambeth, Southwark, Westminster, Kensington & Chelsea and Hammersmith & Fulham.
- Intelligence-led, targeted activity carried out with MO19 in gun crime risk areas.
- Activity (focused on gun crime hotspots) has continued with 88 arrests made. 5 lethal barrel firearms and 16 non-lethal barrel firearms were recovered along with 71 other weapons, 43kg of drugs and £145,000 in cash.

Reducing reoffending by the most violent and high-risk

As part of the New for Met for London, which was published in the September there is a renewed commitment to reform public protection to counter London's most harmful predators. This includes identifying and targeting the 100 most prolific high-harm VAWG offenders.

Making London a safer city for women and girls

The Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime, Sophie Linden, and Dr Tom Coffey OBE, the Mayor's Health Advisor, sponsored the VAWG is Everyone's Business Health Summit on 13th September. The summit brought together London's health partners in an event at which they signed up to six key pledges to tackle VAWG. The commitments are the first of their kind in England and Wales.

MOPAC funded two dedicated Safe Spaces at Notting Hill Carnival to support anyone who was feeling unsafe, particularly women and girls. 1,500 people accessed support from the spaces over the two days.

Preventing hate crime

MOPAC has extended and uplifted the contract for the Hate Crime Victim Service by two years. An interim evaluation is due to be published in Q3.

MOPAC has commissioned Protection Approaches to deliver a hate crime community outreach and resilience project. This involves working with staff and/or volunteers from community-based organisations to develop their capacity, knowledge and/or networks to appropriately support community members who are targeted by hate crime.

Historically, we have seen national and international events result in an increase in abuse and attacks on specific communities. We are aware of the tragic developments in Israel and Palestine is leading to a spike in hate crime in the next quarter.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

The London Prison Violence Reduction Strategy has been agreed with partners and is being used to drive forward workstreams for improved information sharing, revised prison processes and violence reduction commissioning. Pilot sites for interventions agreed as HMP Wandsworth, Pentonville and Feltham B.

Mental Health and Service User engagement services for the most persistent, violent offenders are being rolled out across London and new interventions for this group are being commissioned to fill gaps around specialist mentoring and neurodiversity screening and support. A platform for sharing information for repeat violent offenders is also now embedded across London.

The current violence and exploitation services funded by MOPAC (LGE, Rescue and Response, Empower) have now committed investments up to June 2024. The £16million tender for the commissioning of a new integrated service went live in Q2 with the new provider (Alliance) expected to be appointed in Q4. This follows an extensive process of codesign with VCS organisations, statutory agencies, partners and children and young people (CYP).

In Q2, the Stalking Awareness Training provider began the training roll out to MPS officers. In Q3, the training roll out will begin for CPS and London Probation. All training will conclude in January 2024.

Progress has continued in the three Project ADDER sites. Across Q2 there have been 1,461 drug related arrests (including weapons and trafficking) and £249K in cash has been seized. A total of 567 drug seizures took place across the three sites.

Co-chairs of the London Drugs Forum hosted a breakfast meeting with the London Coroners to discuss greater data sharing with partners.

Distributed £875k to fund 23 new Shared Endeavour Fund projects that will include participation of over 50,000 Londoners.

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	Q3	A
3	Commission a provider to support the development of a long-term VAWG Prevention Plan	Q2	Q3	A
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		CG
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	301	G
		% of cases where GPS tag was fitted on day of release	80%	91%	G
Integrated Offender Management Mental Health Service	£1.3m	% of Assessments offered within 15 days	90%	40%	R
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	33	R
		% of open cases where perpetrator is fully engaged with the programme	70%	86%	G
Culturally Integrated Family Approach (CIFA)	£730k	No of referrals per year across 10 boroughs into the service	300	114	R
Prevent and Change (PAC)	£960k	No. of service users referred into the service per year	350	40	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%	86%	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	1467	A
		% of victims who are satisfied with the service they received.	80%	95%	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%	81%	G
		% of young people supported and reducing harm/vulnerability	65%	78%	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:

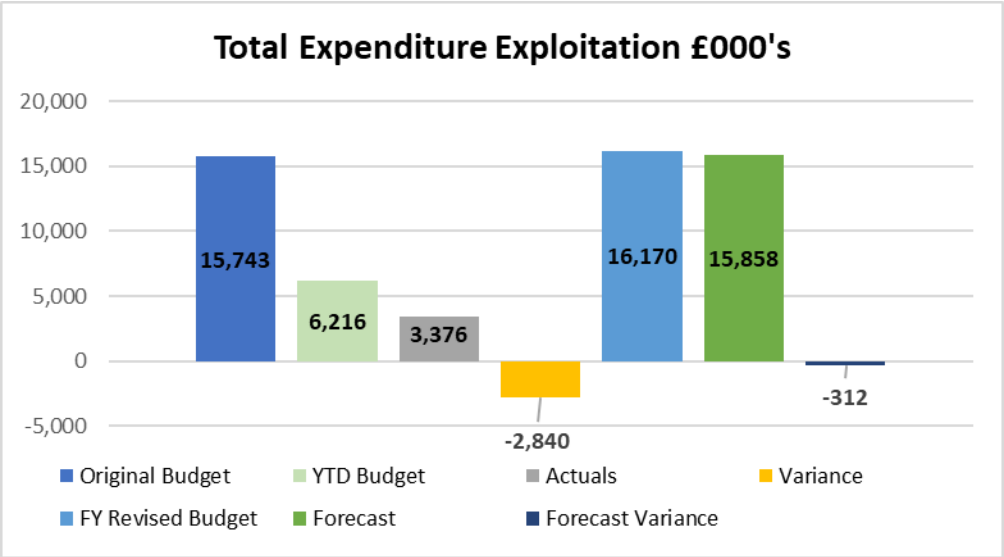
1. Fewer young people and adults are criminally exploited;
2. Fewer young people and adults are harmed;
3. Young people and vulnerable people in the justice system are supported and safe;
4. People are safer online.

Overview of PCP Delivery

Financial Overview – MOPAC budget

In March 2023, the Exploitation and Harm budget was set at £15.7m, the budget has subsequently been increased by £0.4m to £16.2m, As the result of a combination of additional grant income and transfer from reserves.

As at Quarter Two the YTD position is an underspend of £2.8m, with expenditure of £3.4m having been spent against a budget of £6.2m. This is mainly due to budget profiles not being aligned with when expenditure will be incurred. The forecast position is a small overspend of £0.3m. The forecast position includes £0.5m in relation to projects where delivery has been reprofiled into the next financial year, offset by a corresponding transfer to reserves.



Delivery Summary

The PCP framework does not include headline data for this priority in recognition of the lack of reliable outcome measures for assessing exploitation and harm.

The HMICFRS PEEL inspection of the MPS identified disjointed public protection as a causes for concern. In addition, Baroness Casey's report also raised concerns about capability and capacity in Public Protection.

MOPAC has commissioned HMICFRS to undertake an inspection of the Metropolitan Police Service's handling of child exploitation. The fieldwork for this inspection took place in Q2 and as a result HMICFRS issued two accelerated causes of concern to the Metropolitan Police Service as a result of its failure to:

- Identify and assess risks appropriately, and to respond adequately, when children are reported missing; and
- Carry out sufficiently effective investigations when children are at risk of, or harmed by, criminal or sexual exploitation.

The full report will be published early in 2024.

MOPAC is focussed on ensuring that it is engaged with the MPS on the required actions to improve. The MPS are aware of the need to improve and have made Public Protection one of the priority reform areas in their 'A New Met for London' plan.

This includes 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.

Overview of PCP Delivery

Fewer young people and adults are criminally exploited

The current violence and exploitation services funded by MOPAC (London Gang Exit, Rescue and Response and Empower) have investments committed up to June 2024.

The £16million tender for the commissioning of a new integrated service went live in Q2 with the new provider (Alliance) expected to be appointed in Q4.

This follows an extensive process of codesign with VCS organisations, statutory agencies, partners and children and young people (CYP).

During Q2 **London Gang Exit** supported 129 CYP. 42 new cases were opened. 83% of programme participants reported a reduction in being affected by violence.

Empower supported 57 CYP. 17 new cases were opened. All cases are CSE related.

Rescue and Response supported 111 children and young people. 75% of programme participants reduced/ceased involvement in county lines following provision of support.

MOPAC has committed £350,000 to support Lambeth's delivery of a £1.9million housing related two-year pilot providing a radically different model of holistic, trauma-informed, and multi-disciplinary housing-related support (outside of the borough), for the highest risk gang-involved young people.

The pilot has mobilised in Q2, with two sites secured and a third to be confirmed after the pilot goes live in Q3.

Fewer young people and adults are harmed

'A New Met for London Plan' was published in Q2 and commits to transforming how they protect the public from harm, including an uplift of over 500 people into specialist public protection teams. 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 has been piloted and will be delivered in full, to offer a full range of coordinated interventions.

Planning for the roll out of Right Care Right Person took place in quarter 2. Right Care Right Person ensure that the most appropriate agency respond to give vulnerable people the care and support they need.

Young and vulnerable people in the CJS are supported and safe

The Newham Youth 2 Adult Hub pilot is in its second year of delivery and has supported around 500 young adults since its launch.

Interim evaluation reports have been delivered and early findings are positive. The evaluation has highlighted several key strengths of the model, including co-location and the multi-disciplinary approach, the distinct young adult focus and the rehabilitative ethos.

Evaluation continues, with impact and cost benefit analysis expected next year. The pilot is currently funded until March 2024, however opportunities for extension are being explored.

Overview of PCP Delivery

People are safer online

In quarter 2, London's VRU announced new £3.9m investment in work to keep children and young people safe and supported online and into employment opportunities.

The Social Switch Project is set to deliver support for 1,000 young people and will train more than 2,000 frontline practitioners to better support children and young people. It will upskill frontline professionals on the opportunities and risks the online world presents to young people and provide a pre-employability programme for young people that includes training modules on how to stay safe online.

In addition, London Cyber Resilience Centre and Police CPI continue to deliver their MOPAC-funded prevention and outreach projects on cybercrime and fraud, respectively.

In quarter 2, MOPAC agreed new funding to the Cyber Helpline to support victims of cyber-crime. This ranges from financial fraud to sexual extortion. The helpline offers practical steps to limit harm, liaising with law enforcement where appropriate, and empowering victims in their recovery and future online use.

Delivery is expected to begin in Q3.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

In Q2 MOPAC commissioned consultants to develop an options appraisal for the future of an Appropriate Adult Service for Vulnerable Adults. In Q3 the options appraisal will be finalised with a clear recommended option to progress.

MOPAC is continuing to oversee the development of the Met's new Children's Strategy, including alignment with our 'Child First' Policy Position. The Met intend to publish a draft of the Strategy before the end of Q3 and MOPAC will finalise our oversight arrangements of the final Strategy once published.

Work continues with a contracted provider to develop a Child First position statement, and MOPAC is now working on internal implementation and sharing key points with MPS colleagues, to support the development of their forthcoming Children's Strategy. An initial workshop was held with the Met at the start of November. Our Child First position statement will now be published in Q4 23/24.

MOPAC continues to work with MPS colleagues on the implementation and monitoring of Right Care, Right Person (RCRP) model which will launch in November 2023 alongside the NHS S136 advice lines. In addition a centralised vulnerability hub aims to be launched in Q4.

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 in light of New Met for London, 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		CG
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	Q2	CG
8	New violence & exploitation support service alliance appointed	Q4	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%	58%	R
		% Referred Service Users assessed as suitable who attended an Intervention Appointment over the lifespan of the Referral - London NW/N	90%	81%	A
		% Referred Service Users assessed as suitable who attended an Intervention Appointment over the lifespan of the Referral - London S/SE	90%	83%	A
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	36	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	59	G
Disproportionality Challenge Fund Islington. Leadership mentoring and research project.	£251k	No. children who have engaged with the mentoring support	60	47	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	110	G
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.*	N/A	111	N/A
		% of YP with reduced/ceased involvement in county lines following provision of support	80%	75%	A

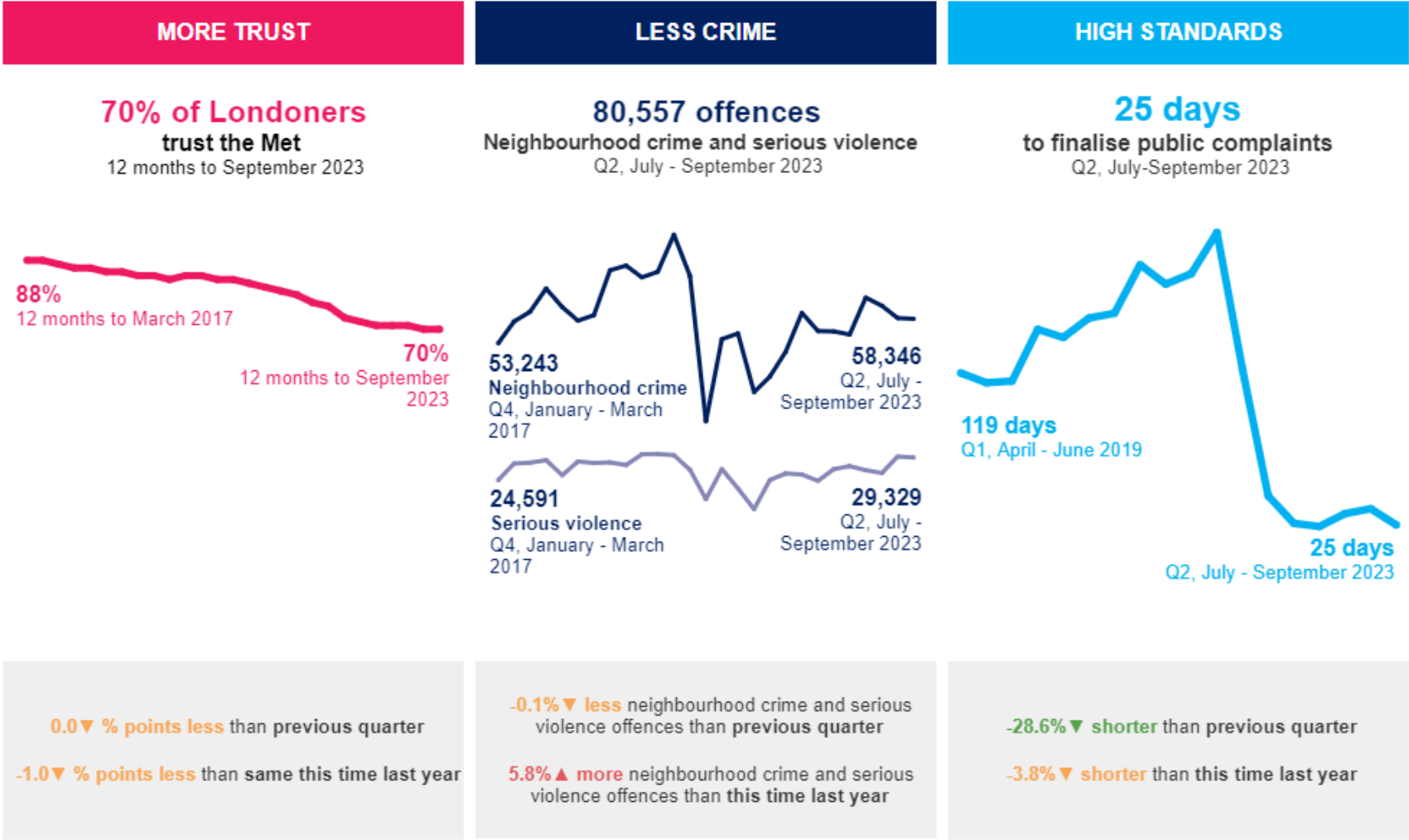
Note:
This table does not represent all expenditure in this area.

*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.



Oversight of the Metropolitan Police

MPS Performance at a glance

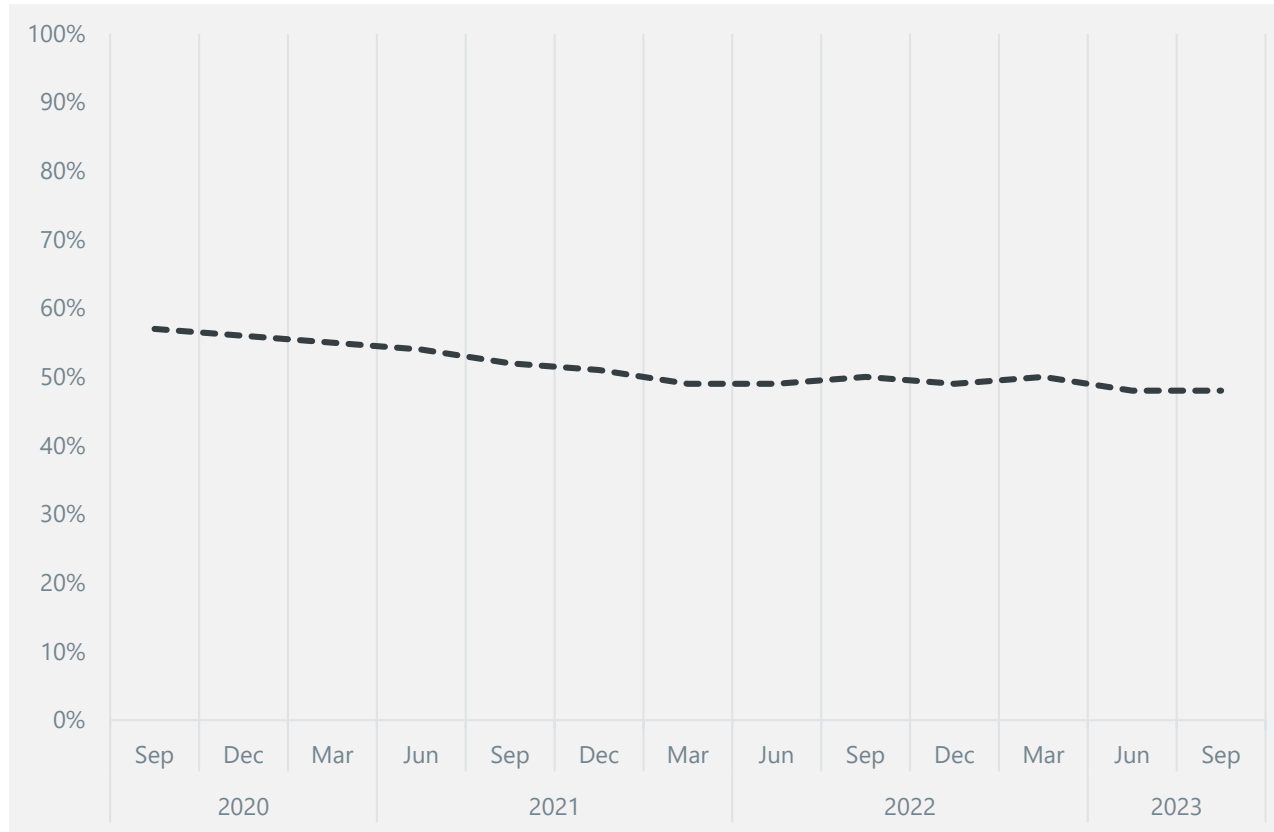




More Trust



Good Job Local (confidence)



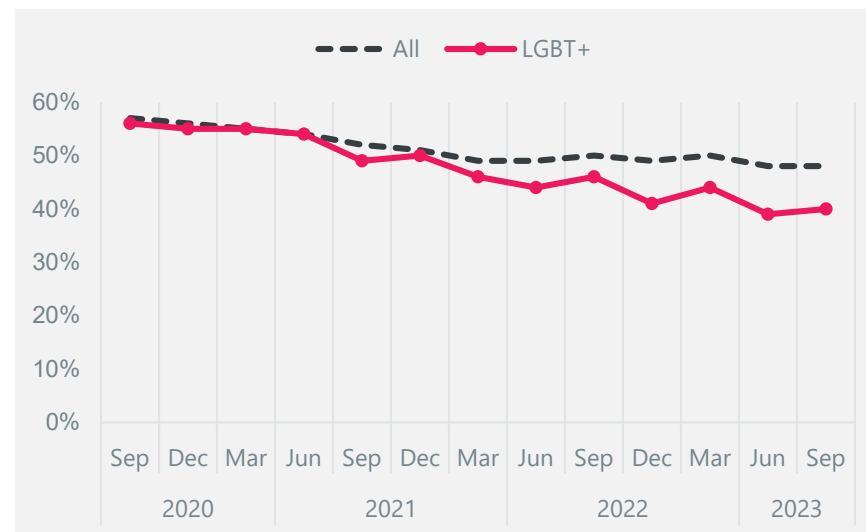
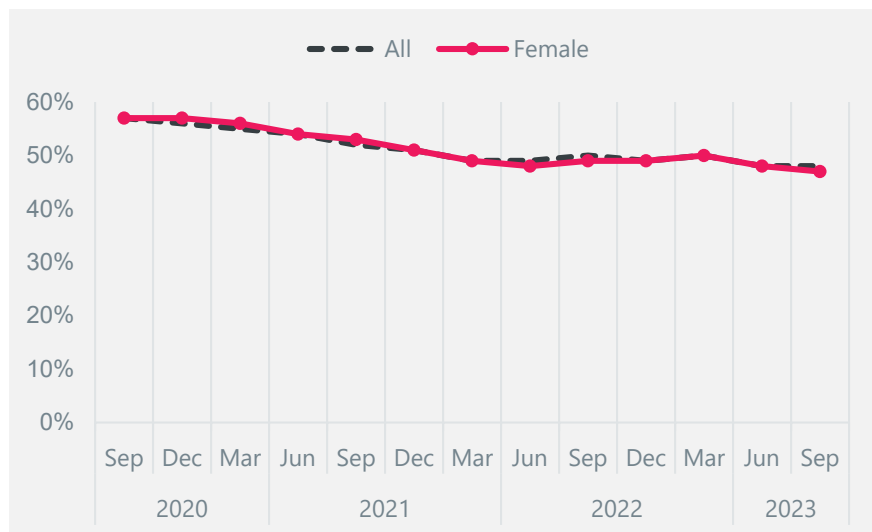
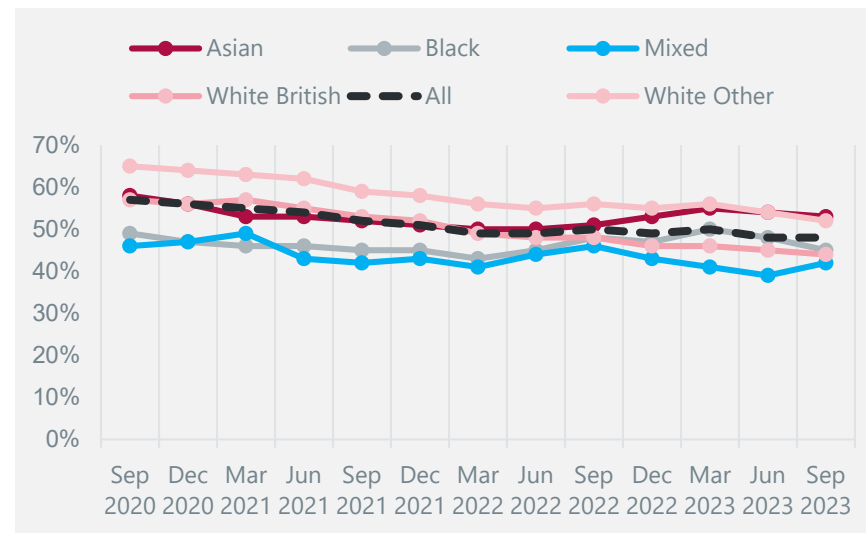
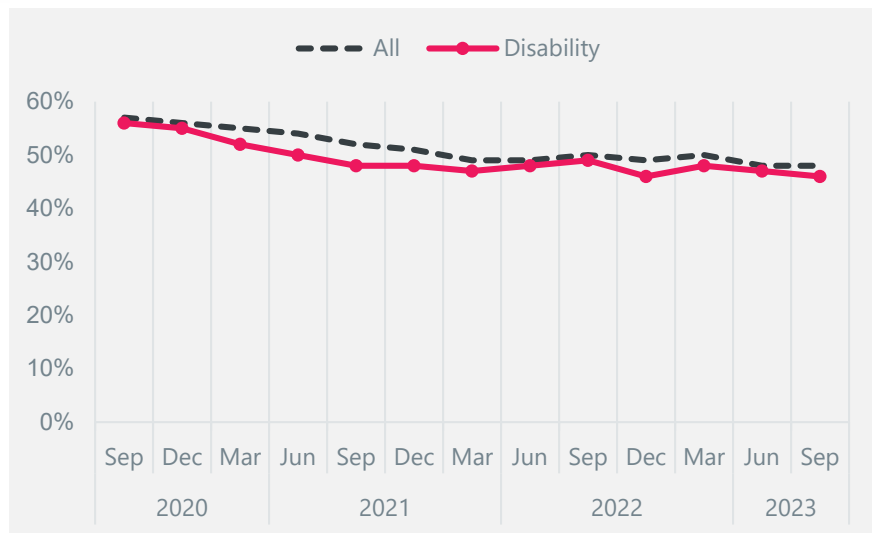
Source: MOPAC Public Attitude Survey. Rolling 12-month data.

* Percentage who say the police are doing an excellent or good job in their local area

- Confidence stands at 48% in the most recent quarter (Sept 23). This is the same as the previous quarter, and 2 percentage points lower than the same quarter last year.
- Latest published (year ending June 23) Confidence* data as measured by the Crime Survey for England and Wales stands at 50% across England and Wales. London is broadly in line with this at 51%.
- Confidence among Mixed ethnicity respondents is currently at 42%, which is 6 percentage points lower than the Met average.
- Confidence among Black Londoners is currently 3 percentage points lower than the Met average (45%).
- LGBT+ Londoners are currently 8 percentage points below the Met average for confidence, at 40%.
- Confidence among Londoners with a self-declared disability is at 46%, compared with a Met average of 48%
- Confidence among female Londoners is at 47%, which is 1 percentage point lower than the Met average.



Good Job Local (confidence)



Source: MOPAC Public Attitude Survey. Rolling 12-month data.

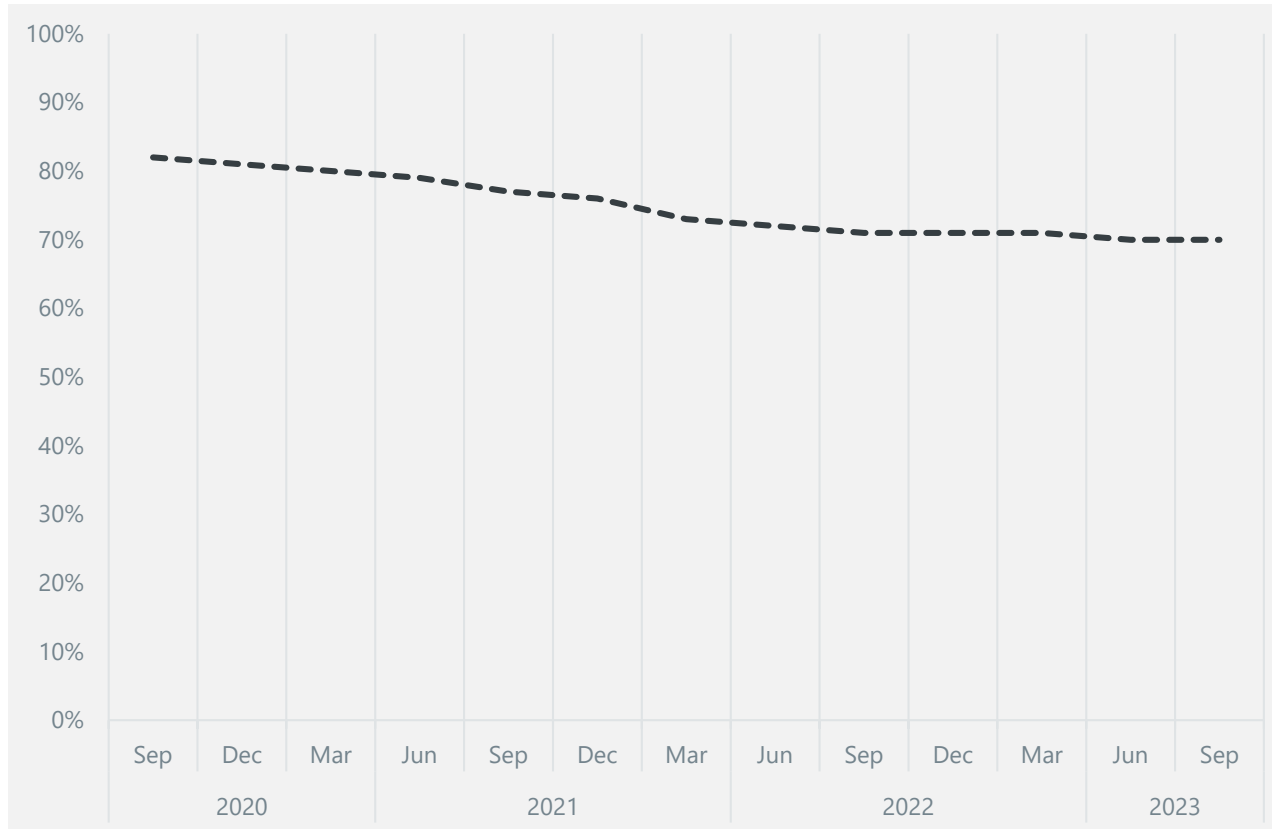
MOPAC Quarterly Report Q2 2023/24

MAYOR OF LONDON

OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME



More Trust

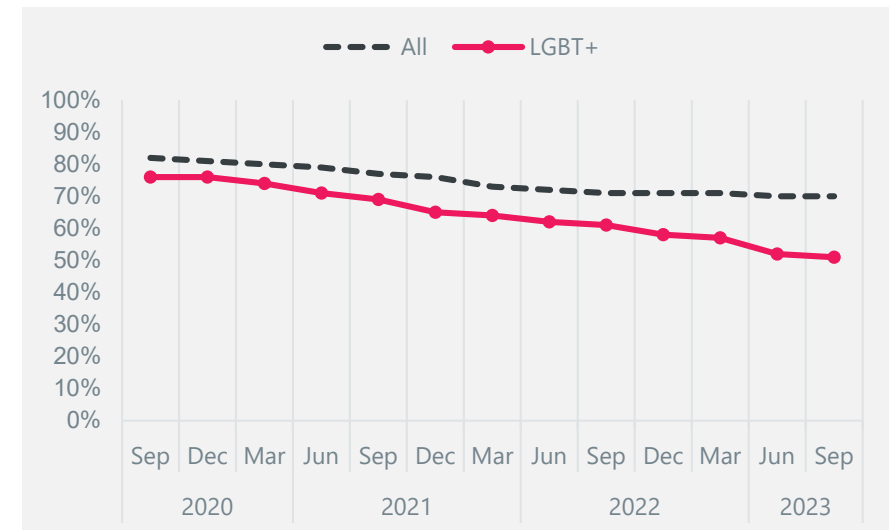
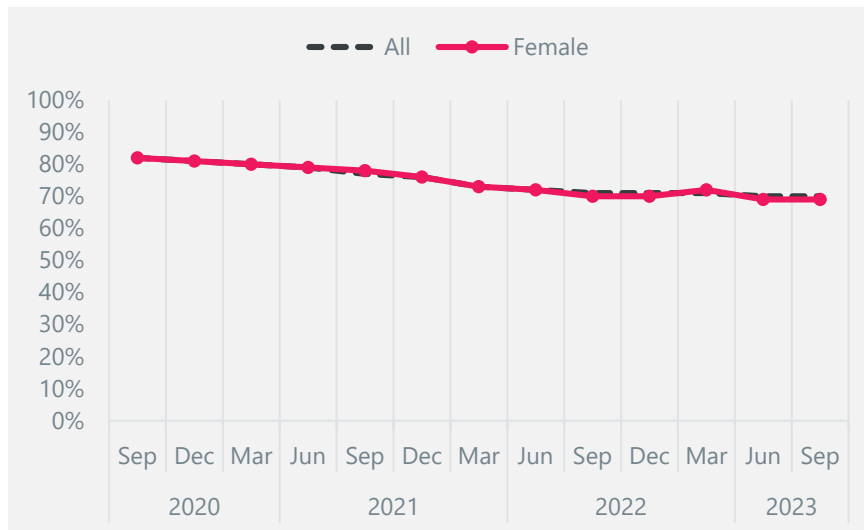
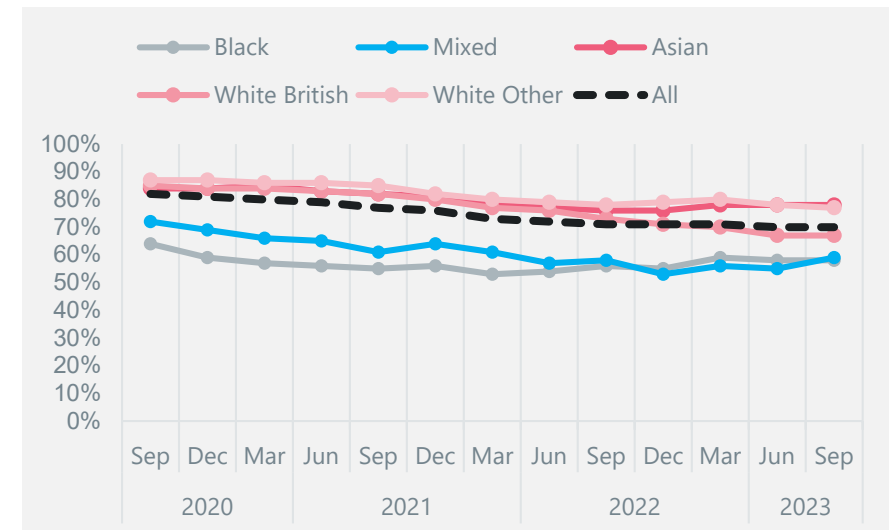
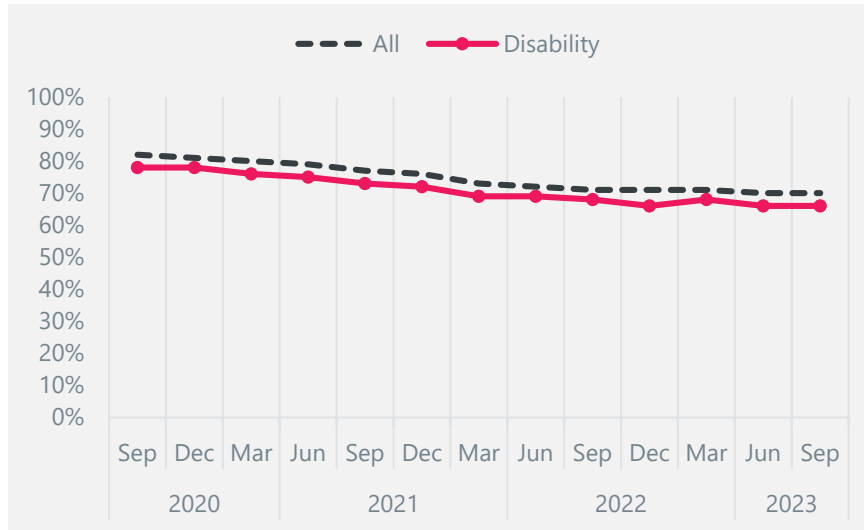


- Trust stands at 70% in the most recent quarter. This is same as the previous quarter, and 1 percentage point lower than the same quarter last year.
- Trust among Black Londoners is currently at 58% which is 12 percentage points below the Met average.
- Trust among Londoners from Mixed ethnicity backgrounds is currently at 59%, which is 11 percentage points below the Met average.
- LGBT+ Londoners are currently 19 percentage points below the Met average for trust, at 51%.
- 66% of Londoners with a self-declared disability trust the Met. This is 4 percentage points below the Met average (70%).
- Trust among female Londoners is at 69%, 1 percentage point below the Met average.

Source: MOPAC Public Attitude Survey. Rolling 12-month data.



More Trust



Source: MOPAC Public Attitude Survey. Rolling 12-month data.

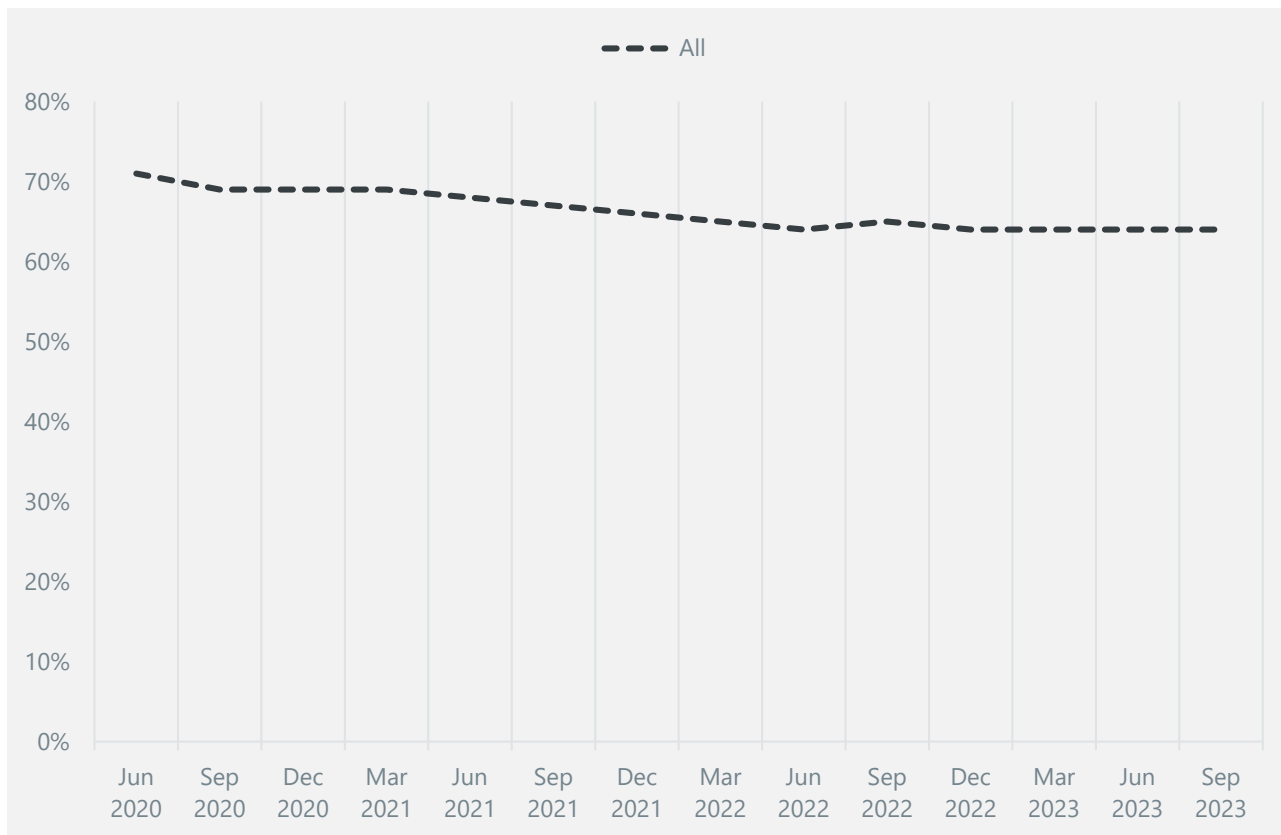
MOPAC Quarterly Report Q2 2023/24

MAYOR OF LONDON

OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME



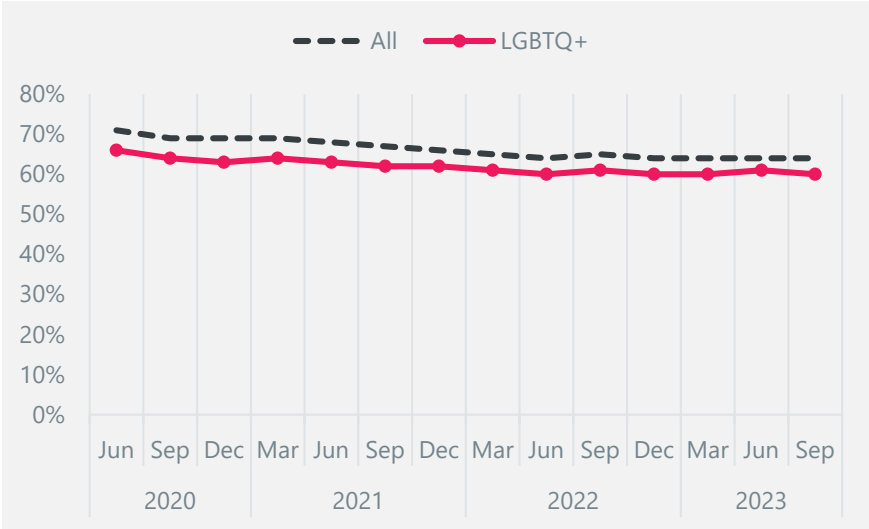
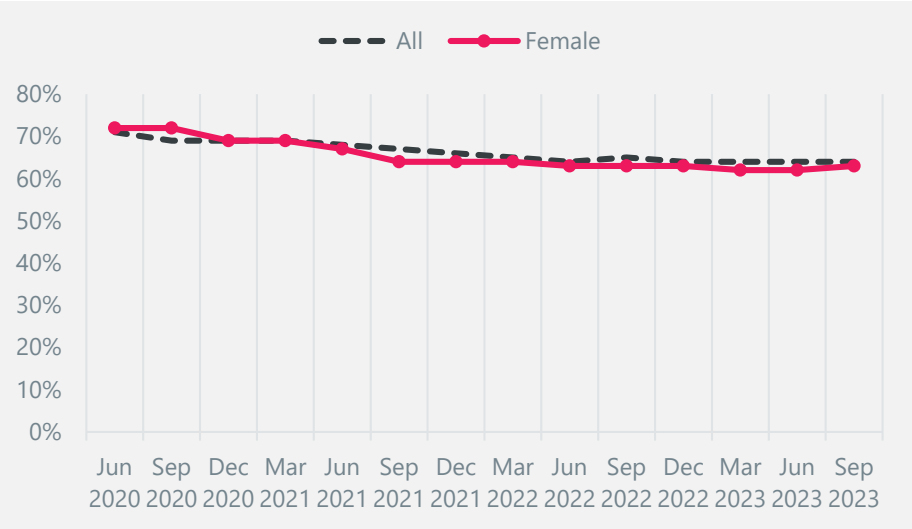
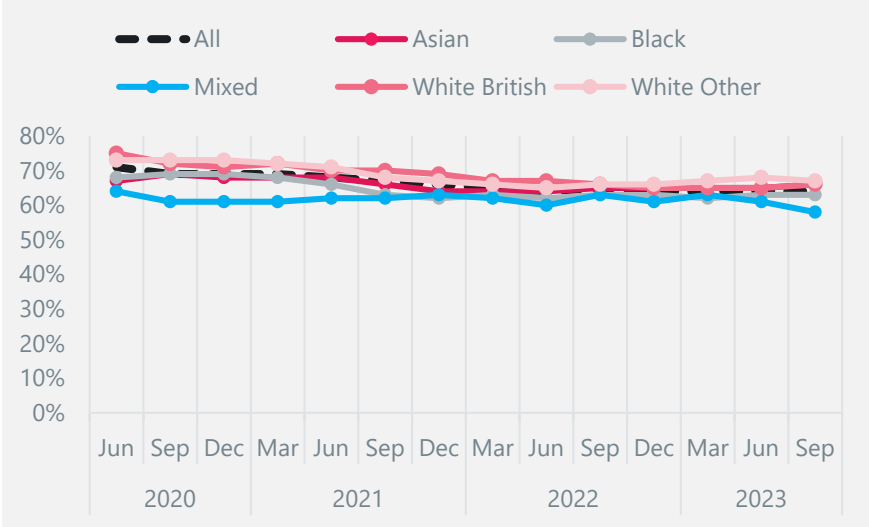
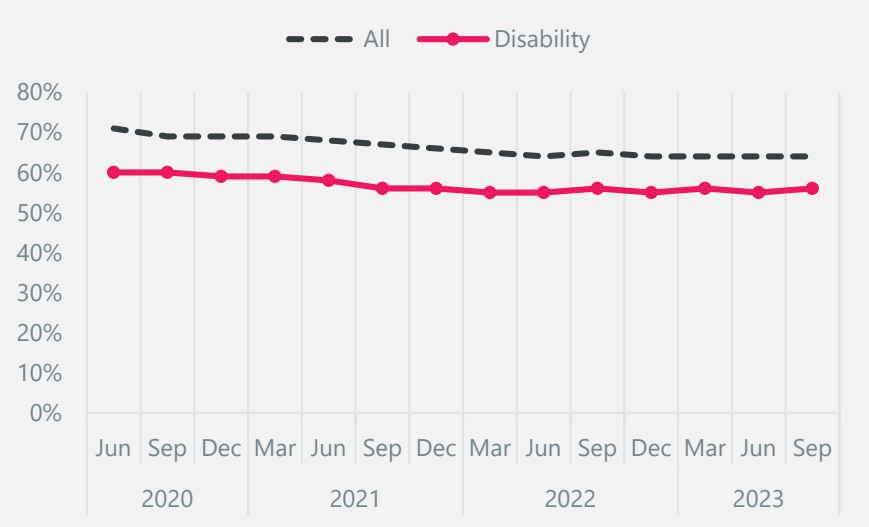
Service Satisfaction USS



- Overall USS victim satisfaction is at 64% in the most recent quarter (Q2 23-24), which is the same as last quarter and 1 percentage point lower compared to the same quarter the previous year.
- Satisfaction among victims of BCU-reported crime from Mixed ethnicity backgrounds is at 58% which is 6 percentage points below the Met average.
- Satisfaction among victims of BCU-reported crime from Black ethnicity backgrounds is at 63%, which is 1 percentage point below the Met average.
- USS Satisfaction among LGBT+ victims is 4 percentage points lower than the Met average.
- USS Satisfaction with a self-declared disability is 8 percentage points below the Met average.
- Victim satisfaction among female Londoners is 1 percentage point below the MPS average.



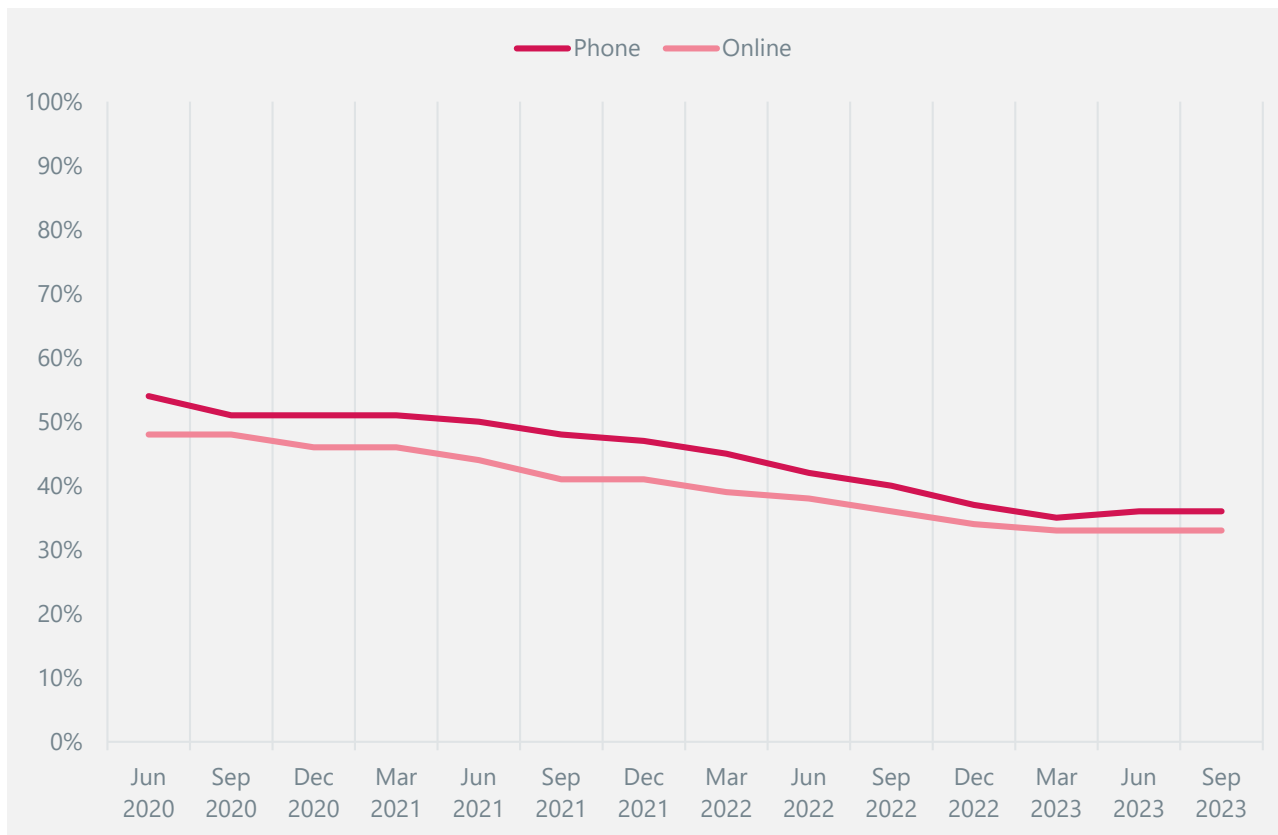
Service Satisfaction (User Satisfaction Survey)



Source: MOPAC User Satisfaction Survey. Rolling 12-month data.



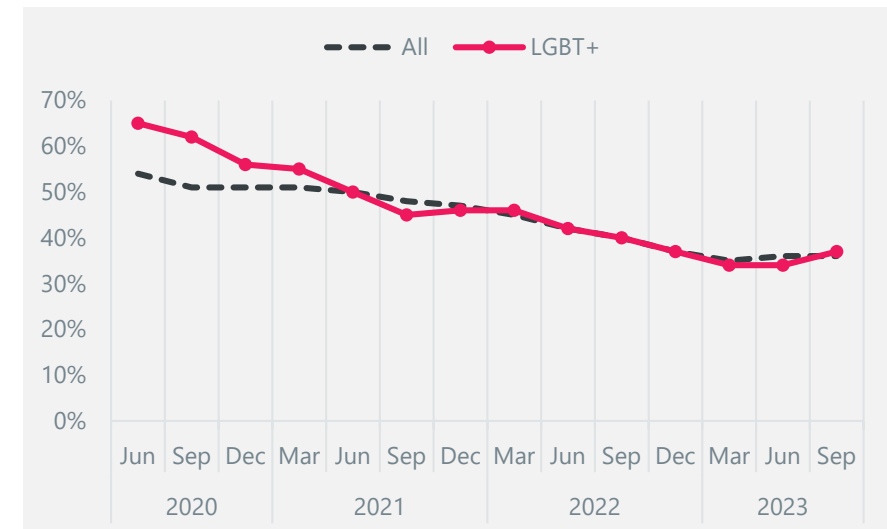
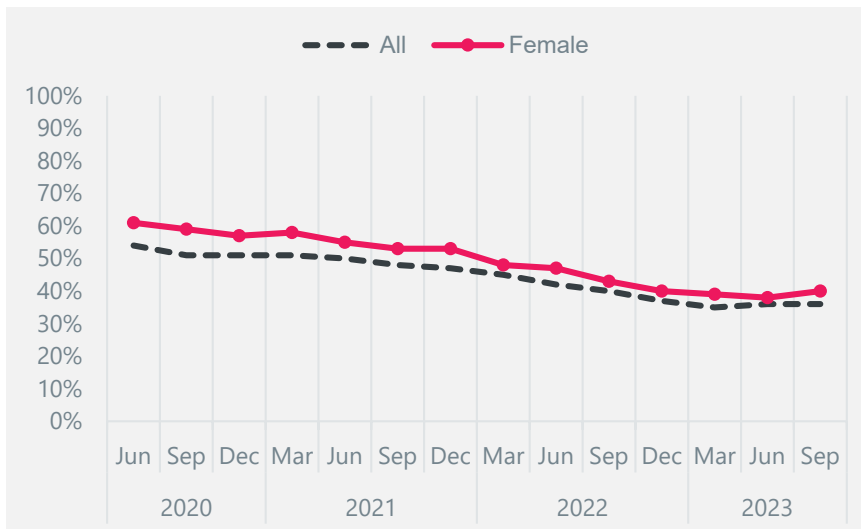
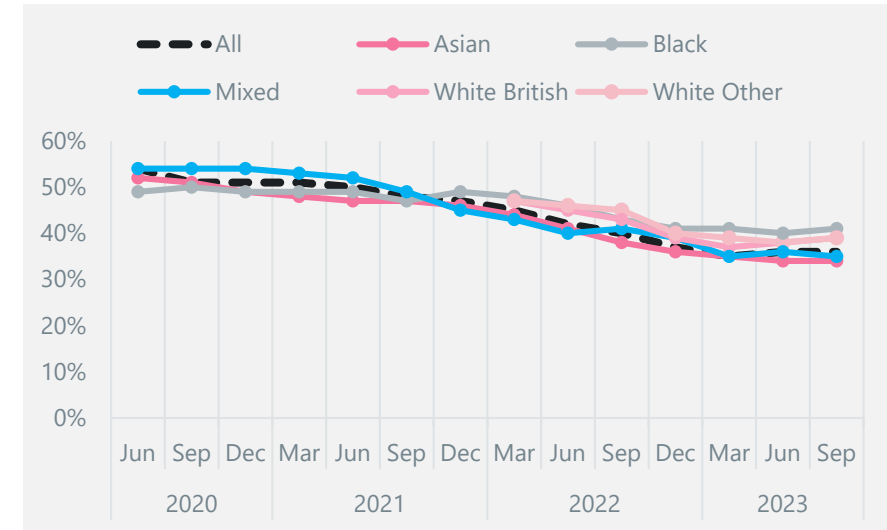
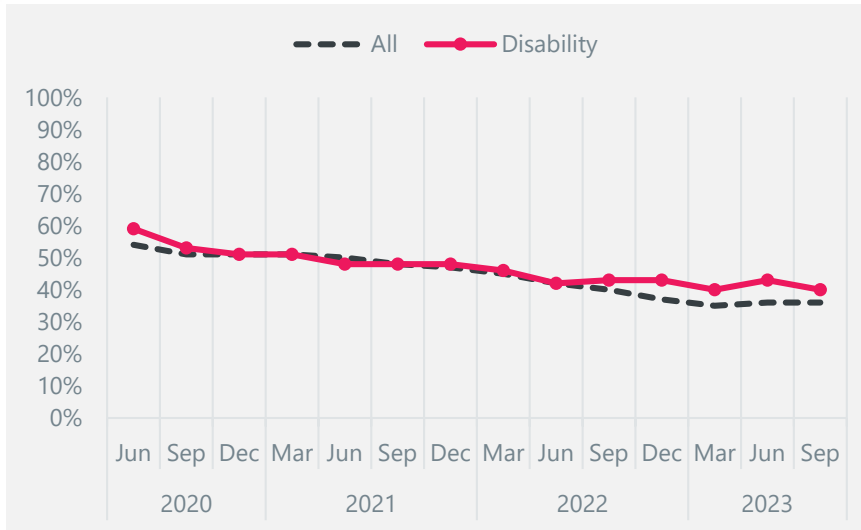
Service Satisfaction Telephone and Digital



- Satisfaction for victims reporting via telephone was 36%. This is the same as last quarter and 4 percentage points lower than the same quarter the previous year.
- For online reporting satisfaction was 33%, the same as the last quarter and a 3 percentage point decrease compared to the same quarter the previous year.
- 41% of black Londoners reporting via phone are satisfied which is 5 percentage points above the Met average. 39% reporting online are satisfied, 5 percentage points higher than the Met average.
- Among Londoners with a self-declared disability satisfaction is 40% (telephone), 4 percentage points above the Met average. For online reporting satisfaction is at 38% which is 5 percentage points above the Met average.
- Satisfaction among LGBT+ Londoners reporting to the TDIU online is at 31% which is 2 percentage points lower than the Met average.
- Victim satisfaction among female Londoners is at 40% for telephone reporting and 37% online. Both above the Met average



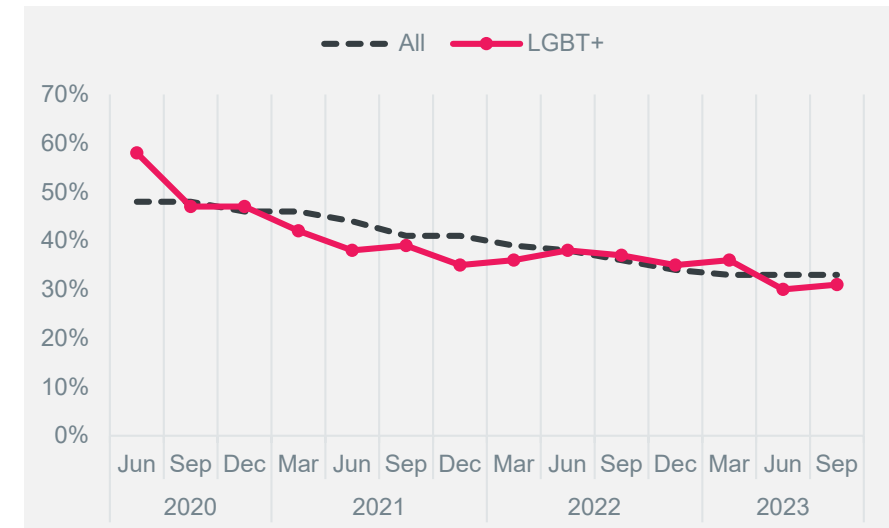
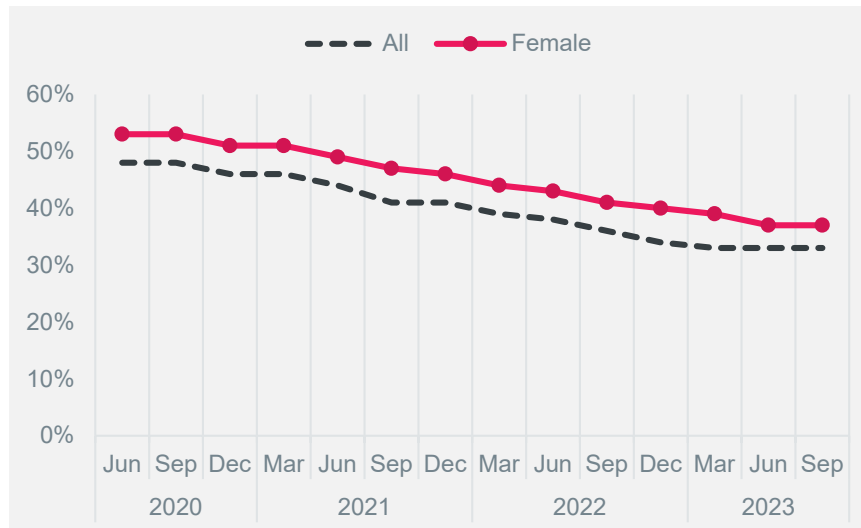
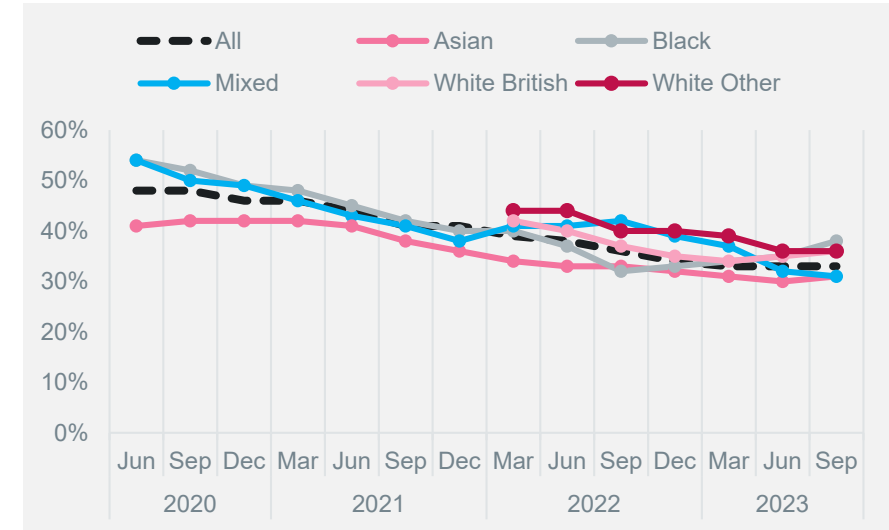
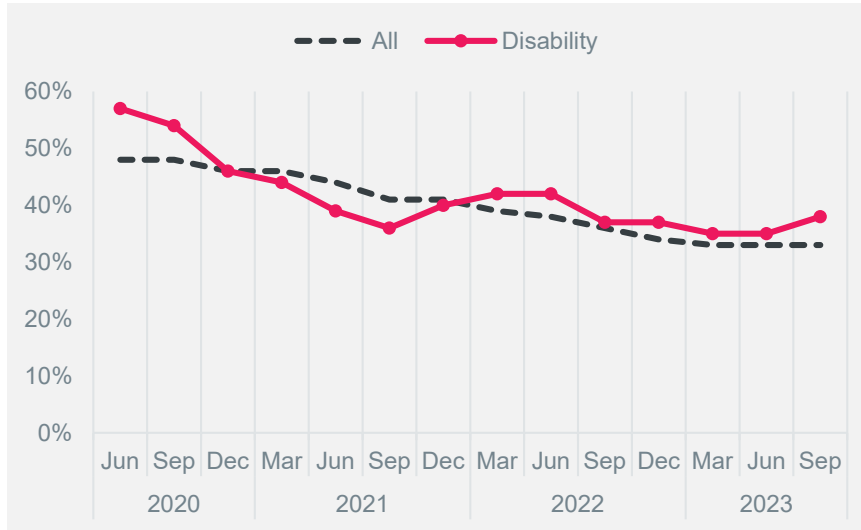
Service Satisfaction (TDIU Phone Reporters)



Source: MOPAC TDIU Survey. Rolling 12-month data.
MOPAC Quarterly Report Q2 2023/24



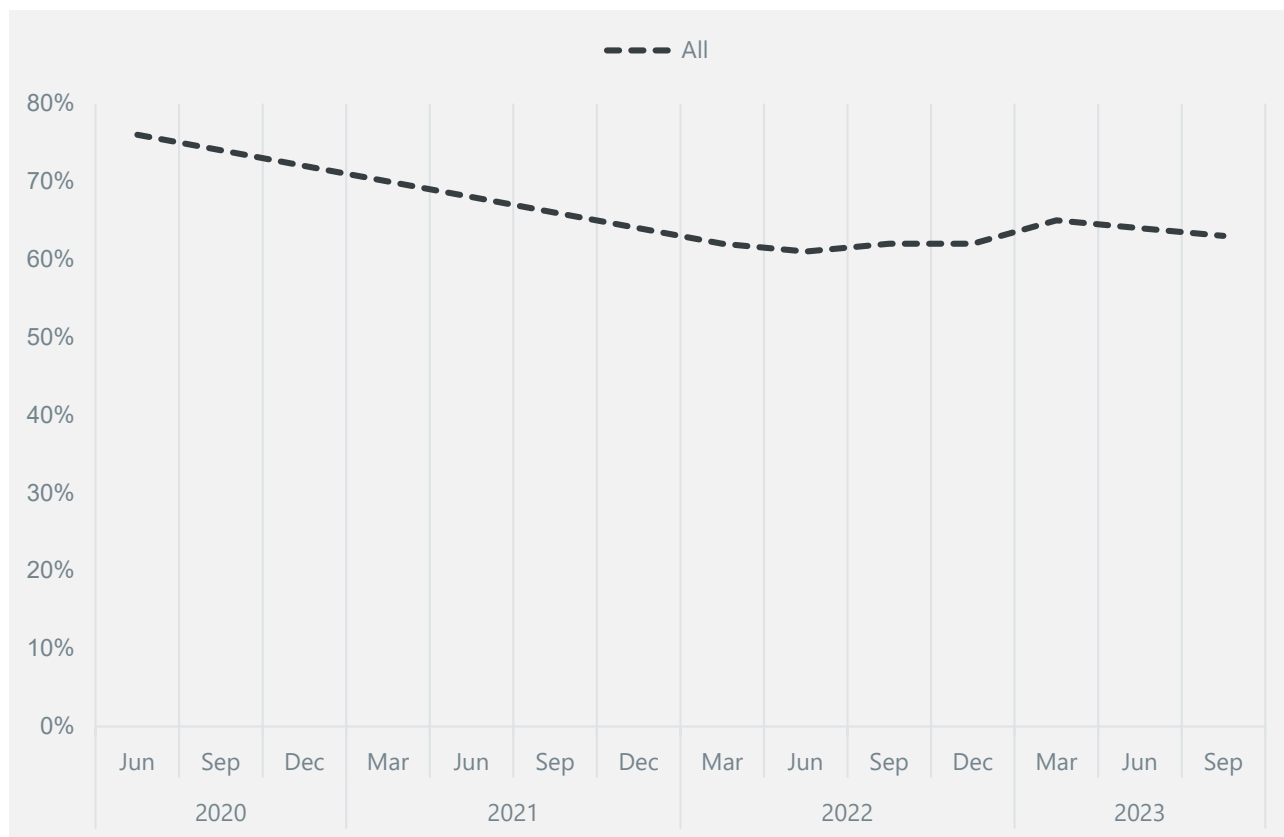
Service Satisfaction (TDIU Online Reporters)



Source: MOPAC TDIU Survey. Rolling 12-month data.



Fair Treatment



- Perceptions of feeling the police treat everyone fairly stands at 63%.
- This is 1 percentage point lower than the previous quarter, and 1 percentage point higher than the same quarter last year.
- 52% of Mixed ethnicity Londoners think the police treat everyone fairly. Perceptions of fair treatment among Black Londoners are at 56%.
- 39% of LGBT+ Londoners think the police treat everyone fairly, 24 percentage points below the Met average.
- Perceptions of fair treatment for Londoners with a self-declared disability are 63%, in line with the Met average.
- 60% of female Londoners think the MPS treat everyone fairly, 3 percentage points below the Met average.

Source: MOPAC Public Attitude Survey. Rolling 12-month data.

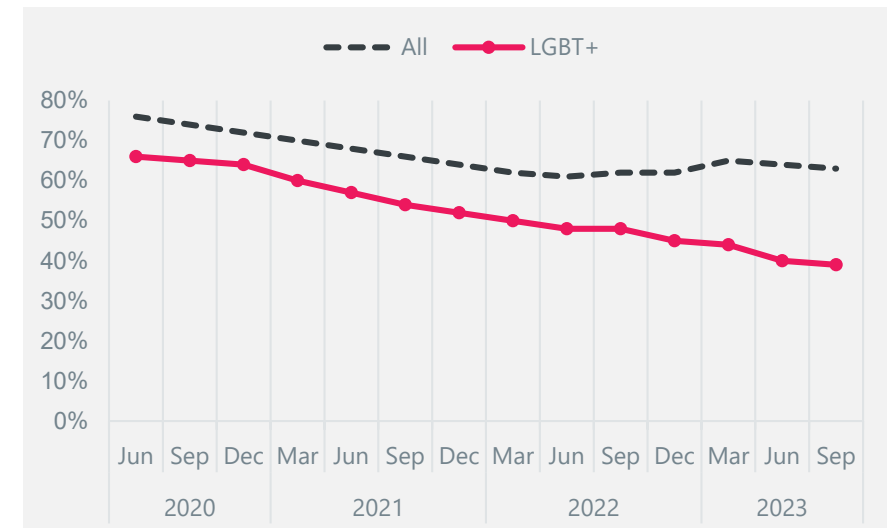
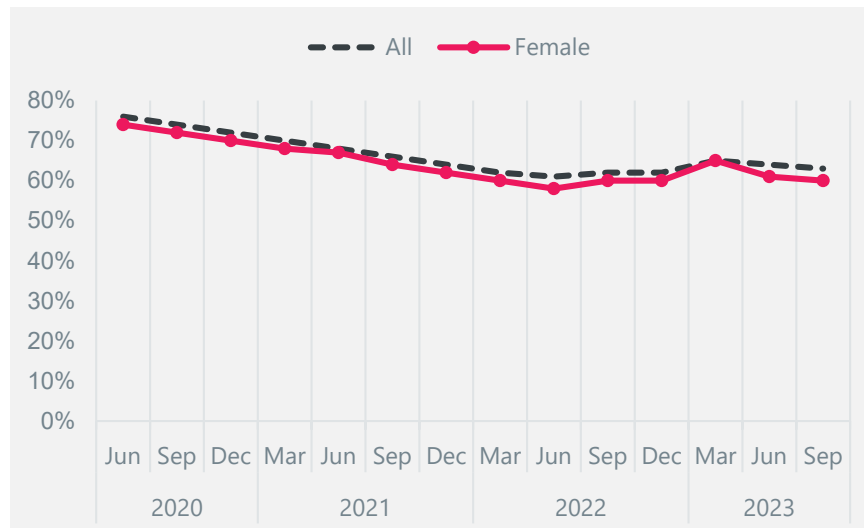
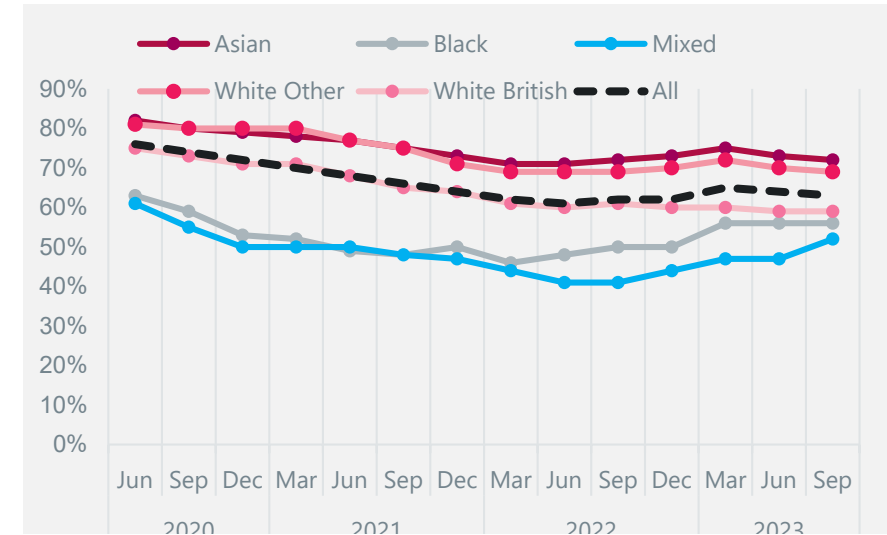
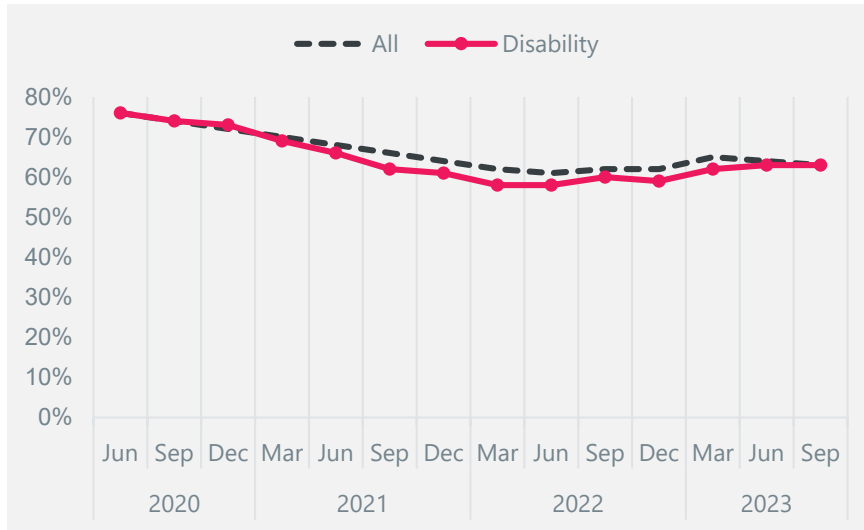
MOPAC Quarterly Report Q2 2023/24

MAYOR OF LONDON

OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME



Fair Treatment

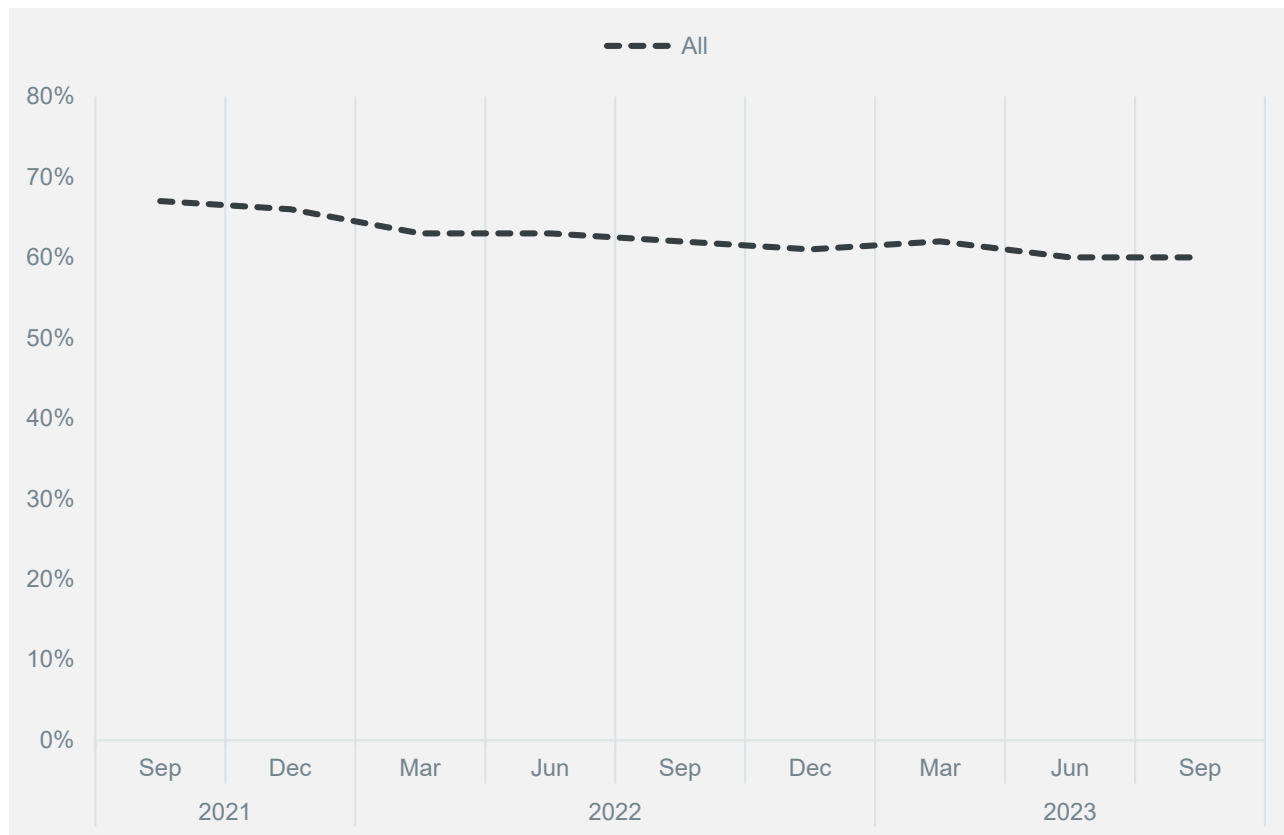


Source: MOPAC Public Attitude Survey. Rolling 12-month data.

MOPAC Quarterly Report Q2 2023/24



Met Use Stop & Search Fairly

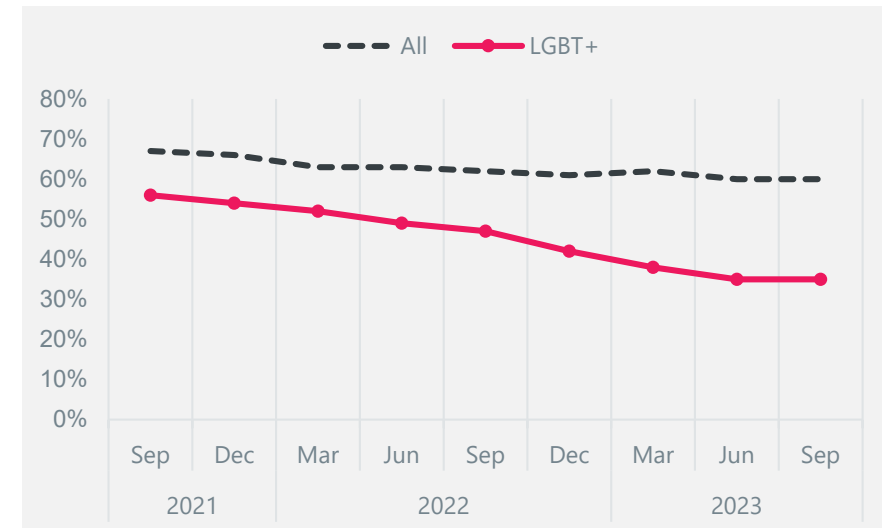
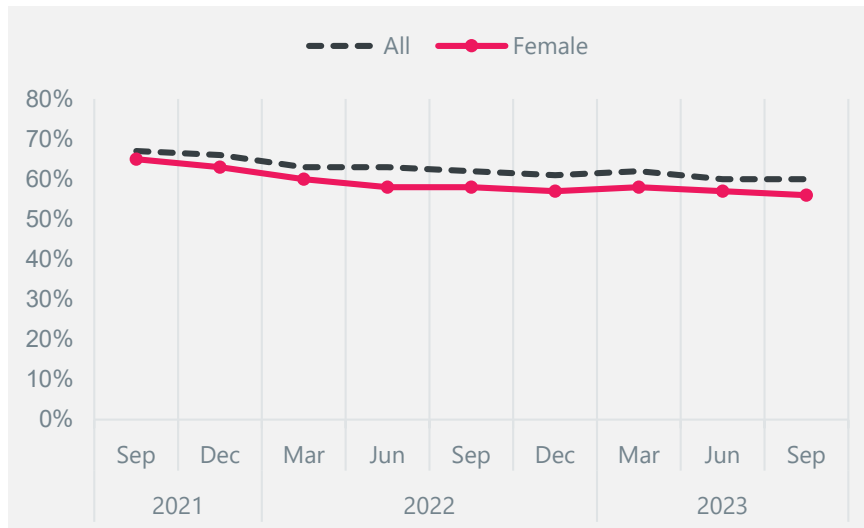
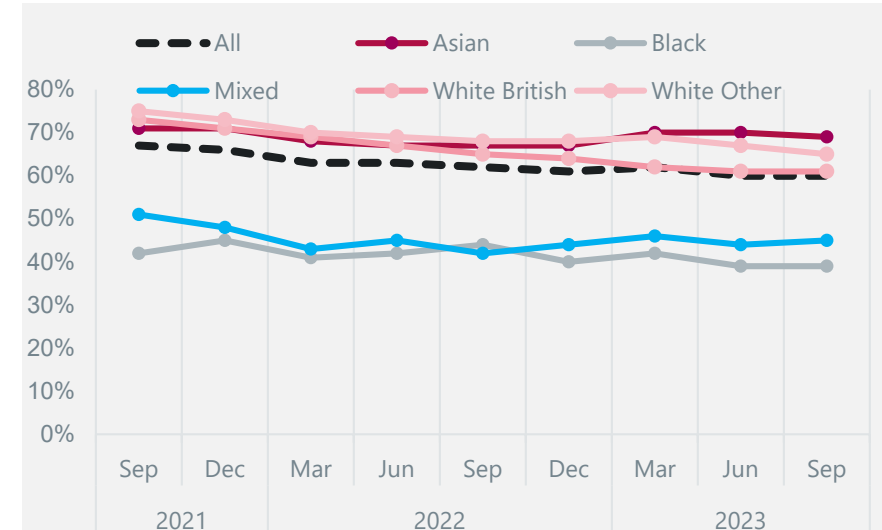
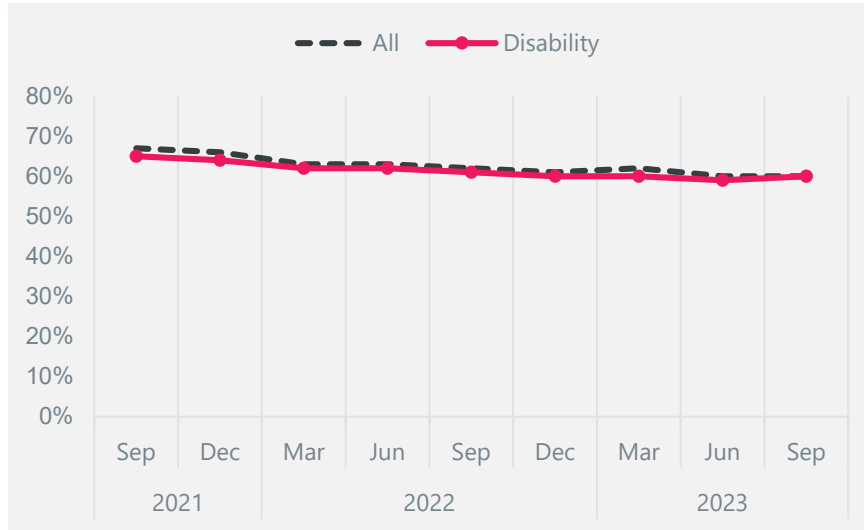


- Perceptions that the Met use Stop and Search fairly stand at 60%. This is the same as the previous quarter, and 2 percentage points lower than the same quarter last year.
- 60% of Londoners with a self-declared disability think the Met use Stop and Search fairly. This is the same as the Met average.
- Perceptions that the Met use Stop and Search fairly are lower among female Londoners (56%) compared to the Met average overall.
- Perceptions that the Met use Stop and Search fairly are lower among Black (39%) and Mixed (45%) ethnicity Londoners.
- Perceptions that the Met use Stop and Search fairly are lowest among the LGBTQ+ community (35%).

Source: MOPAC Public Attitude Survey. Rolling 12-month data.



Met Use Stop & Search Fairly



Source: MOPAC Public Attitude Survey. Rolling 12-month data.



More Trust – inequalities in perceptions

Percentage point gaps compared with the MPS result (R12 data). Gaps of 5pp. or more are highlighted green or red (i.e., above or below the average).		The MPS is an organisation that I can trust (Trust MPS)	Police do a good job in the local area (Good job)	Agree the police treat everyone regardless of who they are (Fair treatment)	Police use their stop and search powers fairly
Weighted MPS result		70%	48%	63%	60%
Ethnicity	White British	-3%	-4%	-4%	1%
	White Other	7%	4%	6%	5%
	Black	-12%	-3%	-7%	-21%
	Asian	8%	5%	9%	9%
	Mixed	-11%	-6%	-11%	-15%
	Other ethnicity	5%	6%	6%	9%
LGBT+	Yes	-19%	-8%	-24%	-25%
	No	1%	0%	1%	1%
Disability	Disability	-4%	-2%	0%	0%
	No disability	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sex	Male	0%	0%	3%	5%
	Female	-1%	-1%	-3%	-4%

Disproportionality

Londoners from Mixed Ethnic Backgrounds show gaps across *all four* of the London Policing Board Trust Measures, while Black Londoners are also less likely to trust the Met, believe police treat everyone fairly or believe the Met use their Stop and Search powers fairly.

Londoners identifying as LGBT+ also see large gaps across all four of the London Policing Board Trust Perceptions Measures.

Males are more likely to believe the police use stop and search powers more fairly. We do not see any other gaps of +/-5 percentage points in relation to either sex or disability.



More Trust – inequalities in satisfaction

Percentage point gaps compared with the MPS result (R12 data). Gaps of 5pp. or more are highlighted green or red (i.e., above or below the average).		Satisfaction with service received when reporting over the phone (TDIU survey)	Satisfaction with service received when reporting online (TDIU survey)	Overall satisfaction with service provided by the police (USS survey)
Weighted MPS result		36%	33%	64%
Ethnicity	White British	3%	3%	2%
	White Other	3%	3%	3%
	Black	5%	5%	-1%
	Asian	-2%	-2%	2%
	Mixed	-1%	-2%	-6%
	Other ethnicity	-6%	2%	-6%
LGBT+	Yes	1%	-2%	-4%
	No	2%	3%	0%
Disability	Disability	4%	5%	-8%
	No disability	1%	1%	2%
Sex	Male	0%	0%	1%
	Female	4%	4%	-1%

- Overall, there are relatively fewer inequalities for victims of BCU-reported crime, than for trust and confidence.
- Respondents of Black ethnicity are more likely to be satisfied with the service received compared to the Met average (+5 percentage points) – when reporting crime to the TDIU via the telephone or online.
- Victims of BCU-reported crime of Mixed ethnicity are less likely to be satisfied with the service provided, compared to the Met average (-6 percentage points).
- Additionally, for BCU-reported crime, satisfaction is 8-percentage points lower for those who self-declare a disability when compared to the Met average.
- However, victims who self-declare a disability are more likely to be satisfied than the Met average when reporting to the TDIU.



Appendix: “More Trust” question wording

Public Perception measures

Good job local, aka confidence: “Taking everything into account, how good a job do you think the police in this area are doing?”

- Note: we define “this area” as within a 15-minute walk of the respondent’s home.
- Response options: Excellent / Good / Fair / Poor / Very poor
- Reporting: The confidence measure (also referred to as “good job local”) is coded so as those responding “excellent” or “good” are considered to have confidence that the police are doing a good job in their local area.

Trust: “To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements: The Metropolitan Police Service is an organisation that I can trust”

- Response options: Strongly agree / Tend to agree / Neither agree nor disagree / Tend to disagree / Strongly disagree
- Reporting: When reporting the proportion of people who trust the MPS, those responding “strongly agree” or “tend to agree” are considered to have trust.

Fair treatment: “To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements: The police in your area treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are”

- Response options: Strongly agree / Tend to agree / Neither agree nor disagree / Tend to disagree / Strongly disagree
- Reporting: When reporting the proportion of people who believe the MPS treat everyone fairly, those responding “strongly agree” or “tend to agree” are considered to believe the police treat everyone fairly.

Stop and search used fairly: “How confident are you that the Police in this area use their stop and search powers fairly?”

- Response options: Very confident / Fairly confident / Not very confident / Not at all confident
- Reporting: When reporting the proportion of people who are confident the MPS use their Stop and Search powers fairly, those responding “very confident” or “fairly confident” are considered to have confidence, over a base of those providing any substantive answer (i.e., removing those who refuse to answer the question or say “don’t know” from the base).

Satisfaction measures

Victim satisfaction: “Taking the whole experience into account, are you satisfied, dissatisfied or neither with the service provided by the police in this case?”

- Response options: Completely satisfied / Very satisfied / Fairly satisfied / Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied / dissatisfied / Very dissatisfied / Very dissatisfied
- Note: respondents are initially asked to specify whether they are satisfied, dissatisfied or neither. If they respond “satisfied” or “dissatisfied”, they are then asked whether they are completely, very or fairly (dis)satisfied.
- Reporting: When reporting the proportion of victims who are satisfied, those responding “completely satisfied”, “very satisfied” or “fairly satisfied” are considered to be satisfied, over a base of those providing any substantive answer (i.e., removing those who refuse to answer the question or say “don’t know” from the base).



MPS Performance – “More Trust” Scorecard

All survey data presented here is discrete quarterly data, NOT rolling 12 months. Q2 2023/24 data refers to discrete Quarter 2 Financial Year 2023/24. i.e. July to September 2023.

More Trust

Londoners feel safe

Quarterly Trend: Q1 22/23 - Q2 23/24									Q2 23/24	Change on previous Quarter (volume and %)	Change on same Quarter, previous year (volume and %)
Drugs a problem (all respondents)									45%	-4 pp	45 pp
Gangs a problem									34%	-2 pp	-6 pp
Gun crime a problem									17%	-3 pp	-7 pp
Knife crime a problem									49%	1 pp	-3 pp
Safety after dark									76%	6 pp	3 pp
Safety during day									98%	2 pp	2 pp
Worried about ASB									36%	-3 pp	-6 pp
Worried about crime									41%	-1 pp	-4 pp
	Q2 21-22	Q3 21-22	Q4 21-22	Q1 22-23	Q2 22-23	Q3 22-23	Q4 22-23	Q1 23-24	Q2 23-24		

‘Drugs a problem (all respondents)’ covers the timeframe Q4 22/23 – Q2 23/24

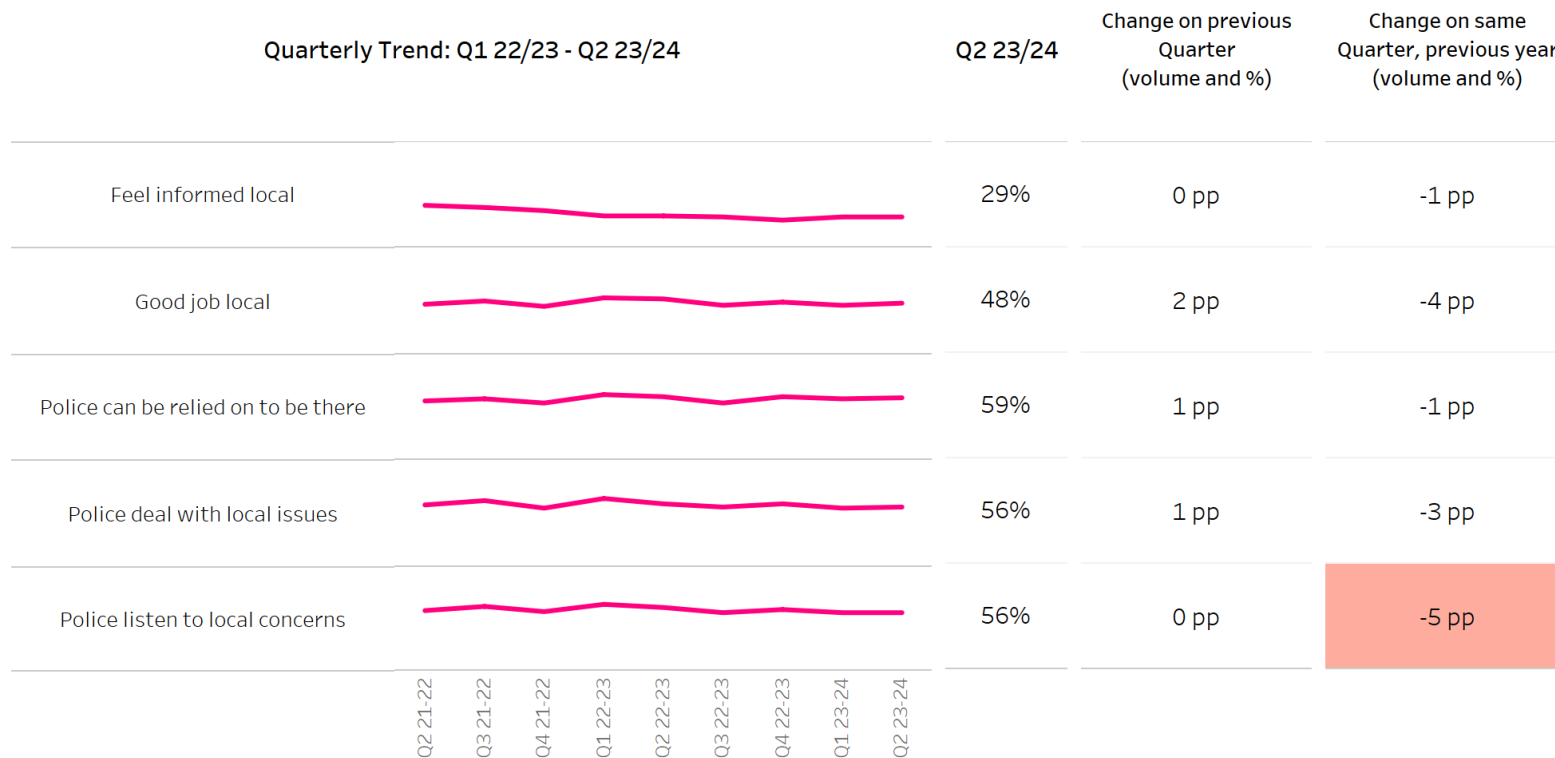


MPS Performance – “More Trust” Scorecard

All survey data presented here is discrete quarterly data, NOT rolling 12 months. Q2 2023/24 data refers to discrete Quarter 2 Financial Year 2023/24. i.e. July to September 2023.

More Trust

Londoners have confidence in the MPS










MPS Performance – “More Trust” Scorecard

All survey data presented here is discrete quarterly data, NOT rolling 12 months. Q2 2023/24 data refers to discrete Quarter 2 Financial Year 2023/24. i.e. July to September 2023.

More Trust

Londoners trust the MPS

Quarterly Trend: Q1 22/23 - Q2 23/24		Q2 23/24	Change on previous Quarter (volume and %)	Change on same Quarter, previous year (volume and %)
Local police reflect community		53%	2 pp	-3 pp
Police are held accountable		56%	3 pp	0 pp
Senior officers reflect London		46%	4 pp	8 pp
Trust in the Metropolitan Police Service		69%	2 pp	-2 pp
Willing to report if victim of crime		96%	1 pp	0 pp
	Q2 21-22 Q3 21-22 Q4 21-22 Q1 22-23 Q2 22-23 Q3 22-23 Q4 22-23 Q1 23-24 Q2 23-24			



MPS Performance – “More Trust” Scorecard

All survey data presented here is discrete quarterly data, NOT rolling 12 months. Q2 2023/24 data refers to discrete Quarter 2 Financial Year 2023/24. i.e. July to September 2023.

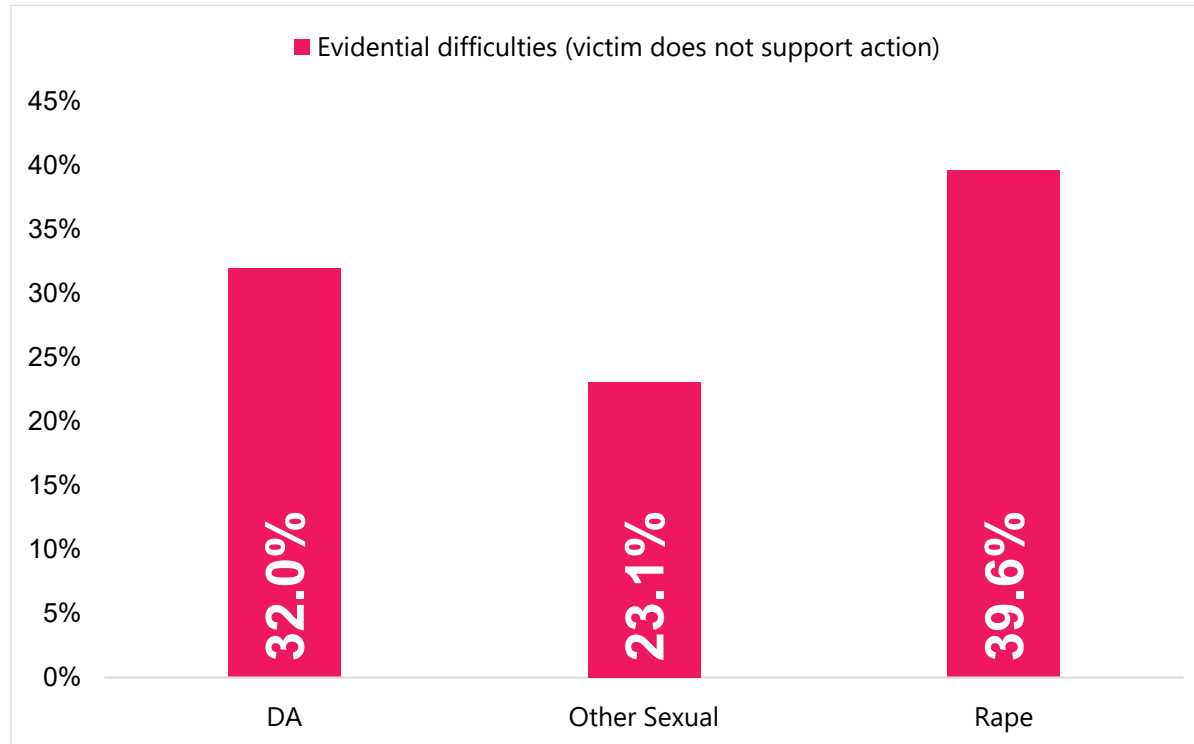
More Trust

Victims are supported

Quarterly Trend: Q1 22/23 - Q2 23/24	Q2 23/24	Change on previous Quarter (volume and %)	Change on same Quarter, previous year (volume and %)
[If injured] offered information on Criminal Injuries Compensation Sch..	9%	-3 pp	-4 pp
[If no to offer] would you have wanted LVWS	37%	1 pp	-2 pp
[If yes to offer] took up LVWS	13%	-3 pp	-2 pp
[If yes to take up and contacted] satisfied with LVWS	82%	5 pp	5 pp
[If yes to take up] not contacted by LVWS	14%	-5 pp	4 pp
Made aware of Victim Code	24%	-1 pp	-2 pp
Offered information on RJ	15%	0 pp	1 pp
Offered services of LVWS (Victim Support)	43%	-5 pp	-4 pp
Opportunity to provide a victim personal statement	48%	-6 pp	-10 pp

Q2 21-22
Q3 21-22
Q4 21-22
Q1 22-23
Q2 22-23
Q3 22-23
Q4 22-23
Q1 23-24
Q2 23-24

MPS Performance – Evidential Difficulties Victim Does Not Support



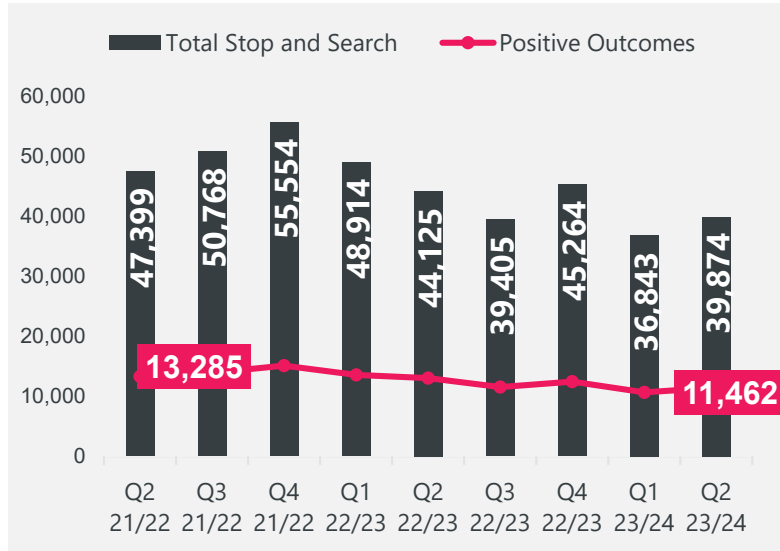
- Maintaining victim engagement in the criminal justice process is critical to the success of investigations, underpins procedural justice and is an indicator of victim confidence in the system.
- Outcomes where victim does not support action are indicative of this and are shown to end September 2023. This is not purely reflective of police action, rather of the wider criminal justice system.
- In the twelve months to end Q2 (September 2023) victims did not support action in 32% of Domestic Abuse, 23% of Other Sexual Offence cases and 40% of Rape cases*.

* Rate = Evidential Difficulties (Evidential Difficulties Victim Based + Susp id; V not supp; evidential difficulties) / Total Outcome

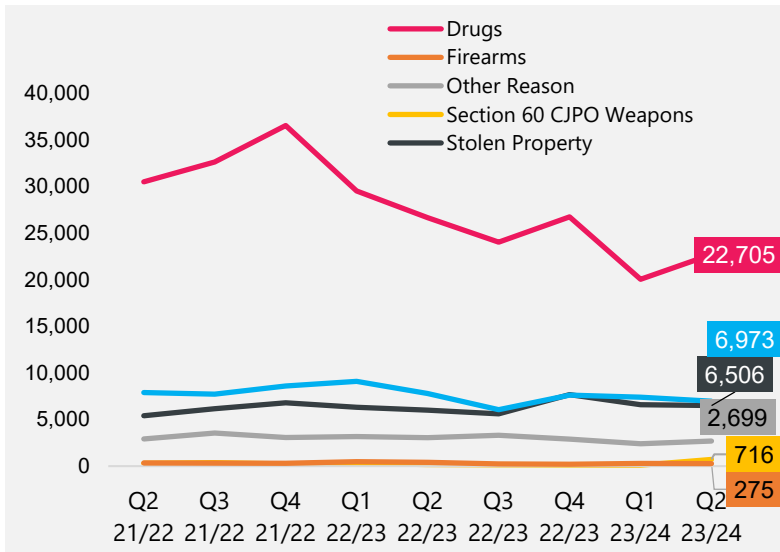


MPS Performance – Stop and Search

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



Stop and Searches in the latest quarter increased by +8% on the previous quarter (due to activity relating to Notting Hill Carnival). Positive outcomes accounted for 29% of all outcomes from Stop and Search in the most recent quarter (no change on the previous quarter).



Drugs-related stops accounted for 57% of all Stop and Search in the latest quarter. 17% of Stop and Search was for weapons, points and blades and 16% 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.

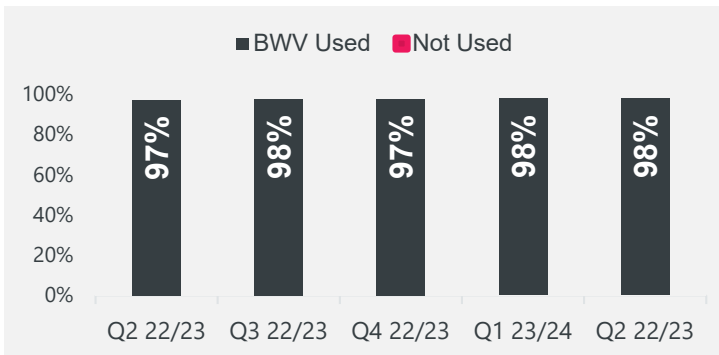
Those Londoners that experienced a procedurally just Stop encounter (*i.e., perceived the police were polite, respectful and had the reason for the stop explained*) were broadly comparable to those Londoners that had not been Stopped at all comparing confidence and trust levels.

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

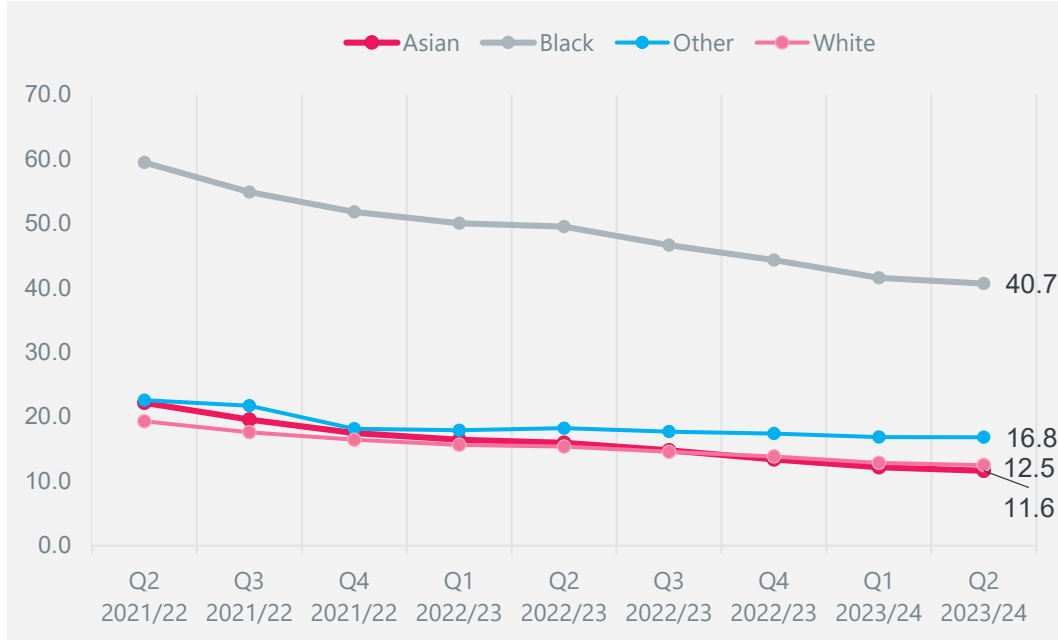


Body Worn Video is used during 98% of Stop and Searches in the latest quarter. This is consistent on the previous year.

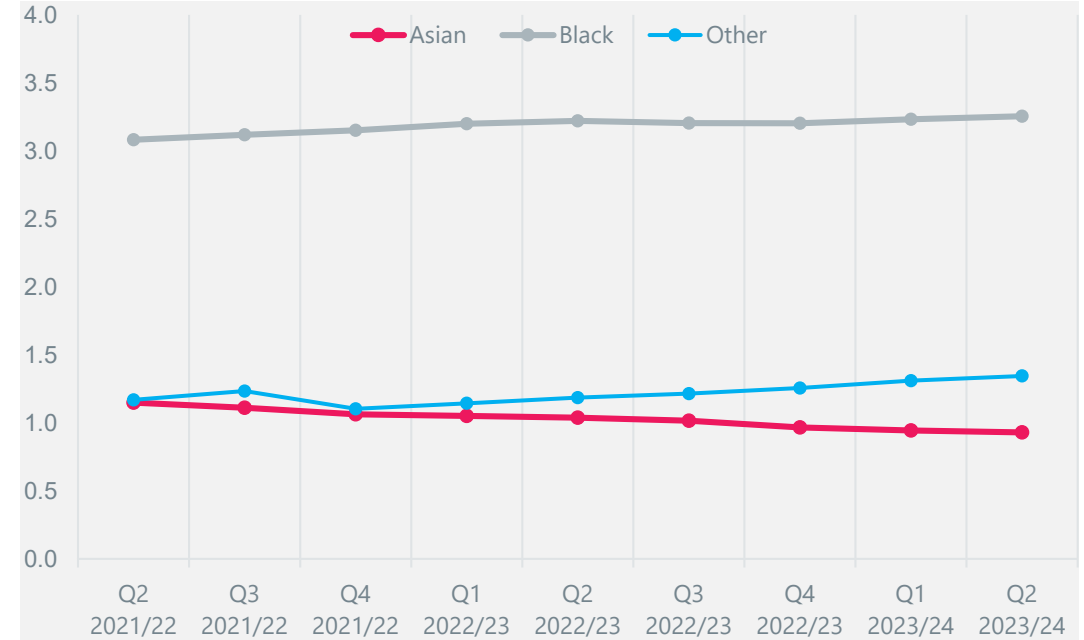


MPS Performance – Stop and Search

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 Q2 23-24 there were 17 stop and Searches per 1,000 population, the lowest since Q3 2018/19.

In the twelve months to Q2 23-24 Black individuals were 3.3 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 Q2 22-23.



Less Crime



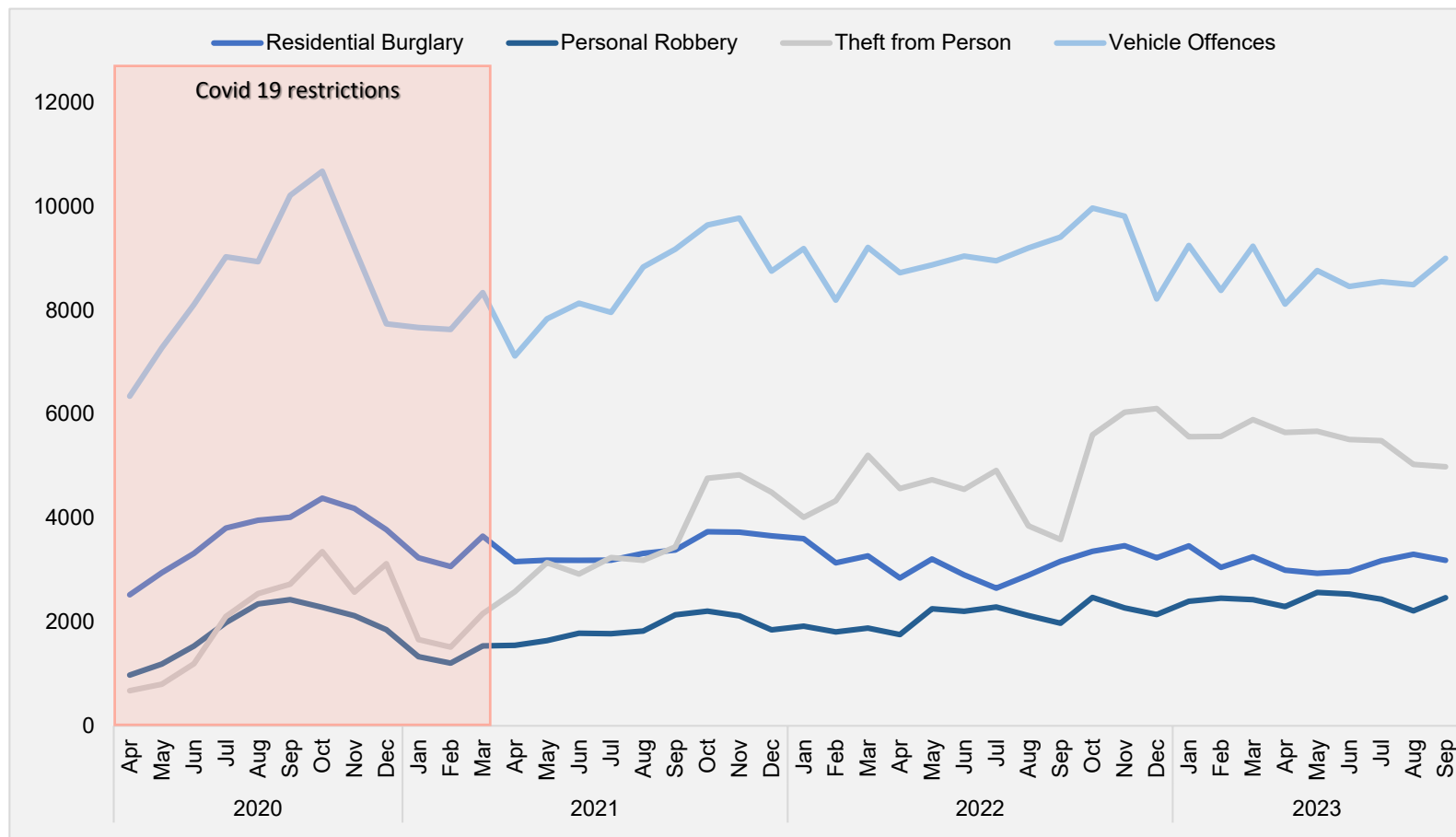
Less Crime: Recorded Crime

Positive changes of 5% or more (lower crime volume) are highlighted green, while negative changes of 5% or less (higher crime volume) are highlighted red.		Q2 23 24	% change from previous quarter (Q1 23 24)	% change from same quarter of previous year (Q2 22 23)
Anti-social behaviour	Anti-social behaviour	72,890	-5%	-6%
Neighbourhood crime	Personal robbery	7,116	-4%	11%
	Residential burglary	9,662	9%	11%
	Theft from person	15,505	-8%	26%
	Vehicle crime	26034	3%	-6%
Public protection	Domestic abuse	25,050	-1%	1%
	Other sexual offences	4,098	1%	-3%
	Rape	2,239	0%	-3%
Serious Violence*	All robbery	8,167	-2%	16%
	Homicide	30	-3%	0%
	Violence with injury	21,112	0%	3%
Offences involving the use of weapons	Gun crime lethal barrel discharge	35	-27%	-53%
	Knife crime	3,677	3%	11%

- Crime data is to the end of September 2023.
- It is important to note that patterns of crime over recent years have been affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Burglary, robbery, vehicle, and gun crime offences are still below pre-pandemic levels, despite recent increases.
- Over Q2 22-23 the largest increase has been for **Theft from the Person** (+26% on the same quarter last year). There has also been a large increase in **Robbery** (+16%).
- Published data from the Office for National Statistics to the end of June 2023 puts the MPS in a national context. Changes in overall crime and violence with injury levels are broadly in line with national changes.
- The MPS has lower crime rates than both the national and most similar force average for violence with injury, sexual offences, stalking and harassment.
- However, the MPS records the highest crime rate in England and Wales for Robbery and Theft from the Person.



Lower Volumes of Crime: Neighbourhood Crime

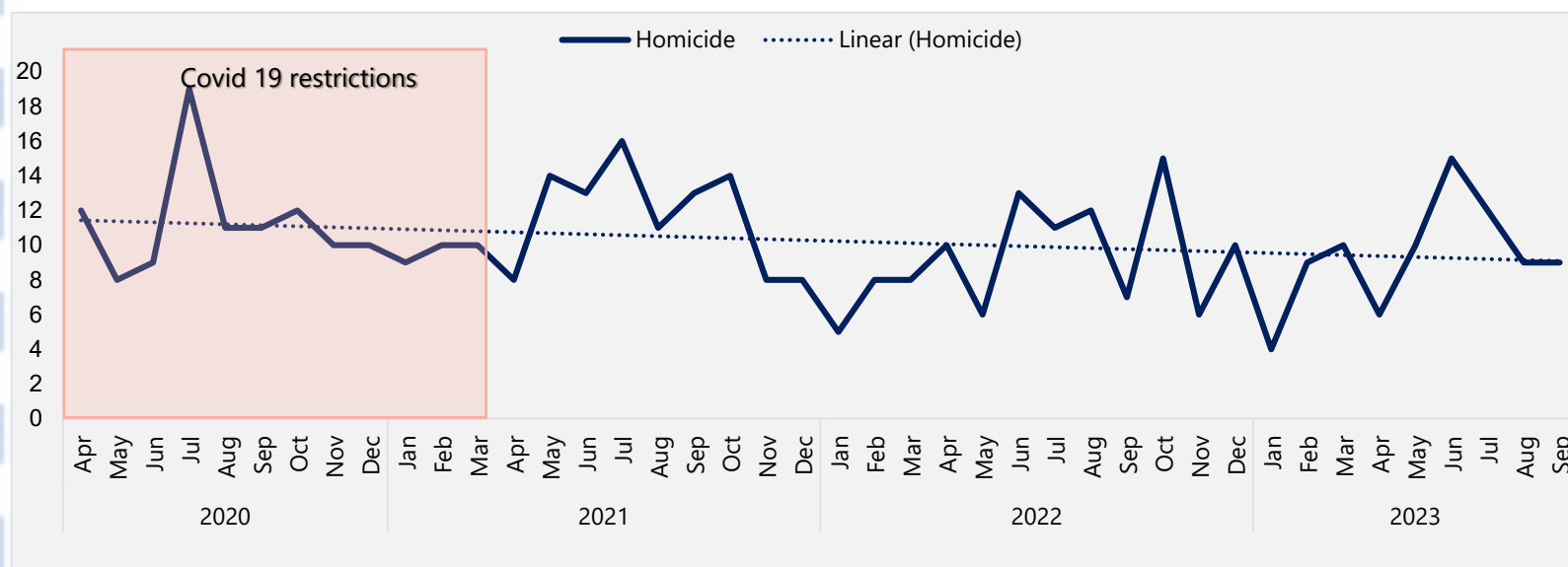
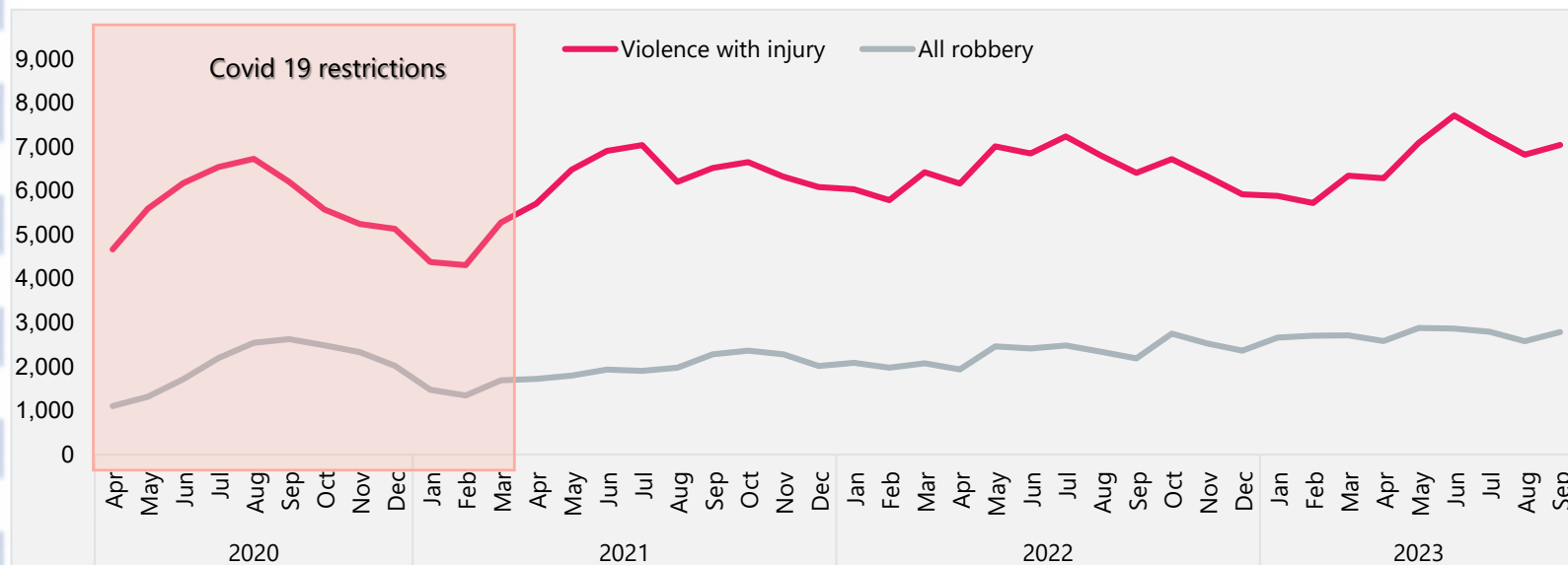


- **Personal robbery** offences in Q2 23-24 remained stable on the previous quarter (-4%) but are above Q2 22-23 by +11%.
- **Theft from Person** offences in Q2 23-24 decreased on the previous quarter (-8%) but are above Q2 22-23 by +26%.
- **Residential Burglary** has increased by +9% on the previous quarter, and levels have also increased as compared to Q2 21-23 (+11%). However, overall volume remains below pre-pandemic levels.
- **Vehicle crime** offences in Q2 23-24 remain stable on the previous quarter (+3%) and have reduced on Q2 22-23 (-6%).



Lower Volumes of Crime: Serious Violence

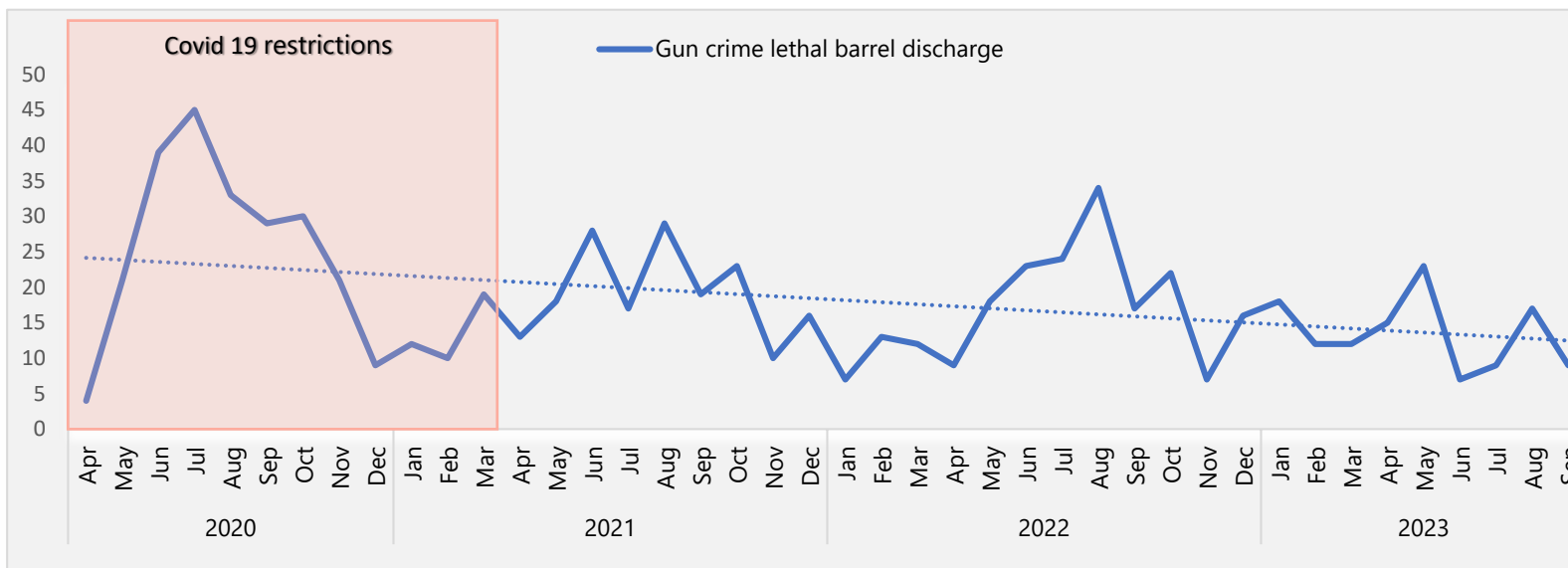
Lower Volumes of Crime



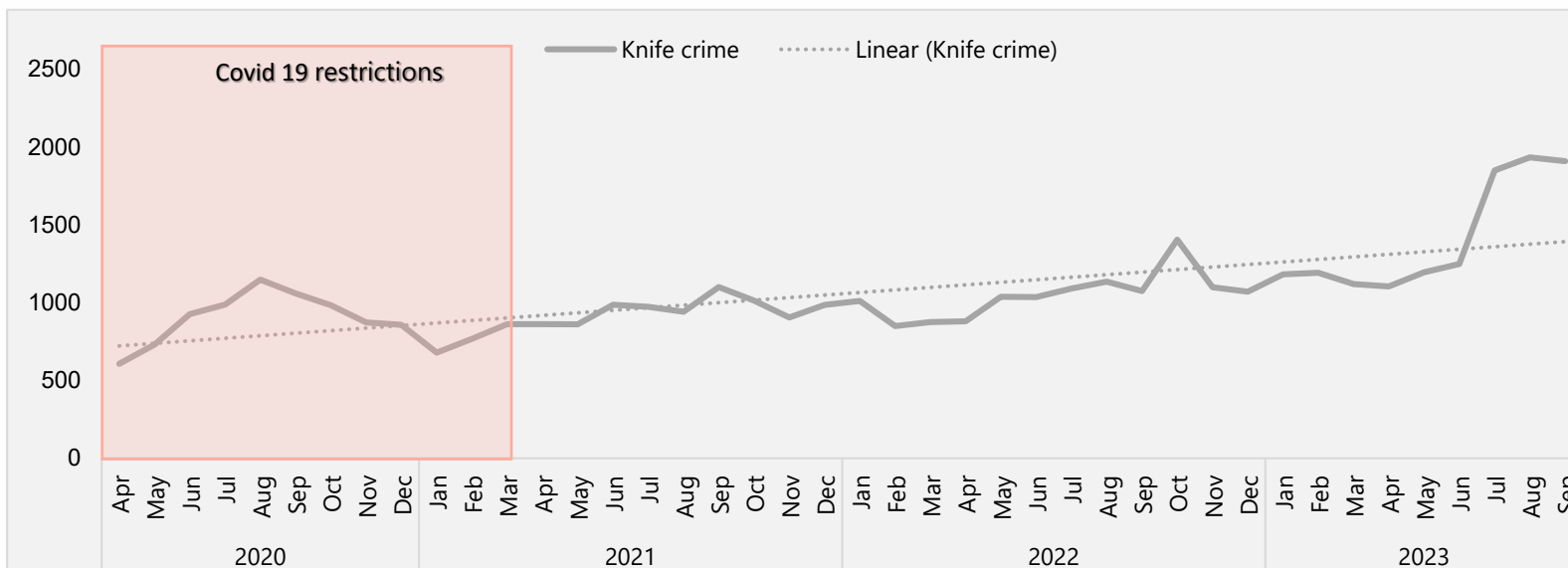
- **Total Robbery** offences in Q2 23-24 remained stable on the previous quarter (-2%) but are above Q2 22-23 by +16%.
- **Violence with injury** offences have remained stable on both the previous quarter (+0%), and on Q1 22-23 (+3%).



Lower Volumes of Crime: Offences involving the use of weapons

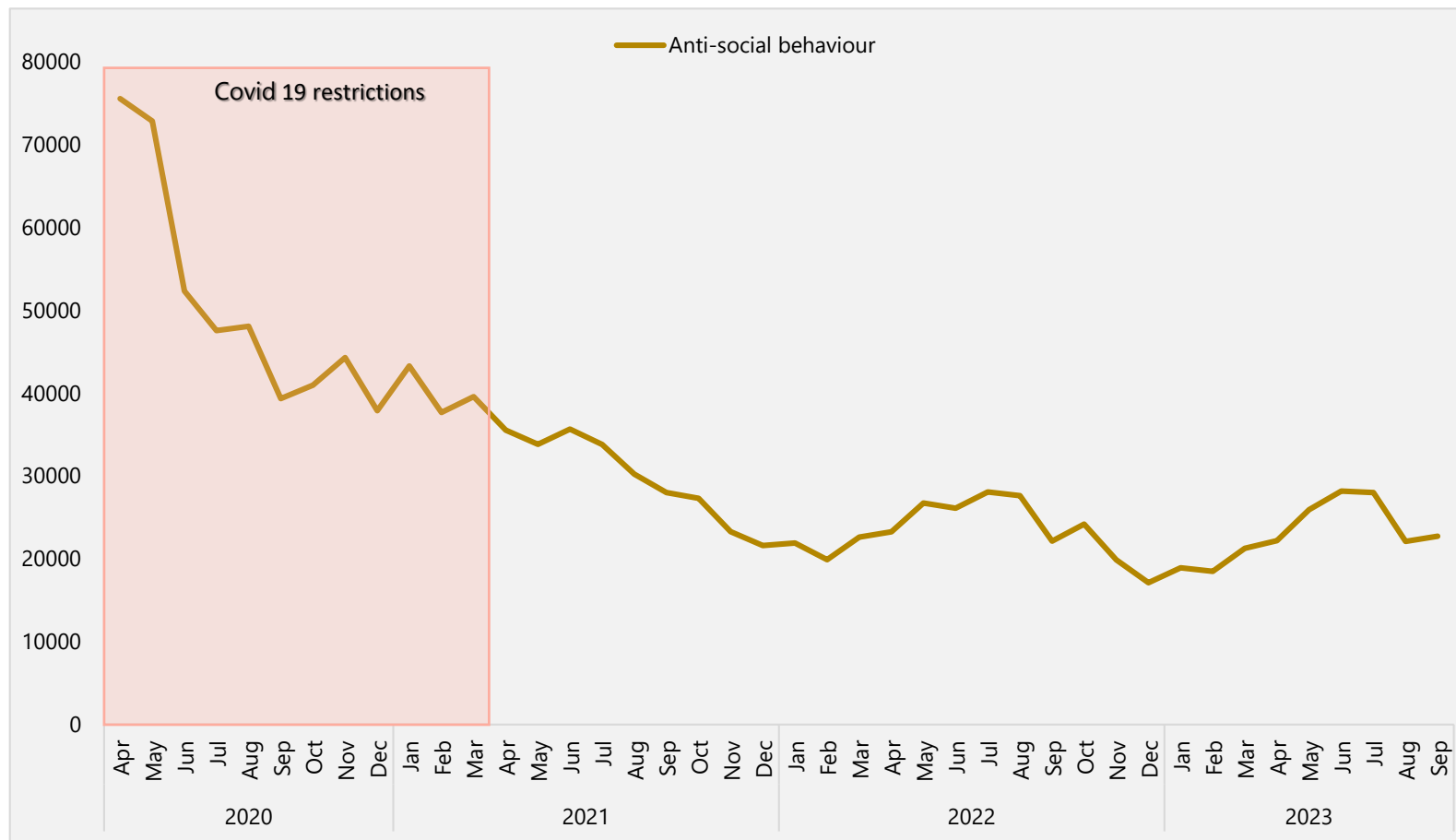


- Gun crime **lethal barrel discharge** offences have decreased on the previous quarter (-27%) and remain below levels on the same quarter last year (-53%).
- **Knife crime** offences in Q2 23-24 have remained stable on the previous quarter (+3%) and increased on Q2 22-23 by +11%.





Lower Volumes of Crime: Anti-Social Behaviour



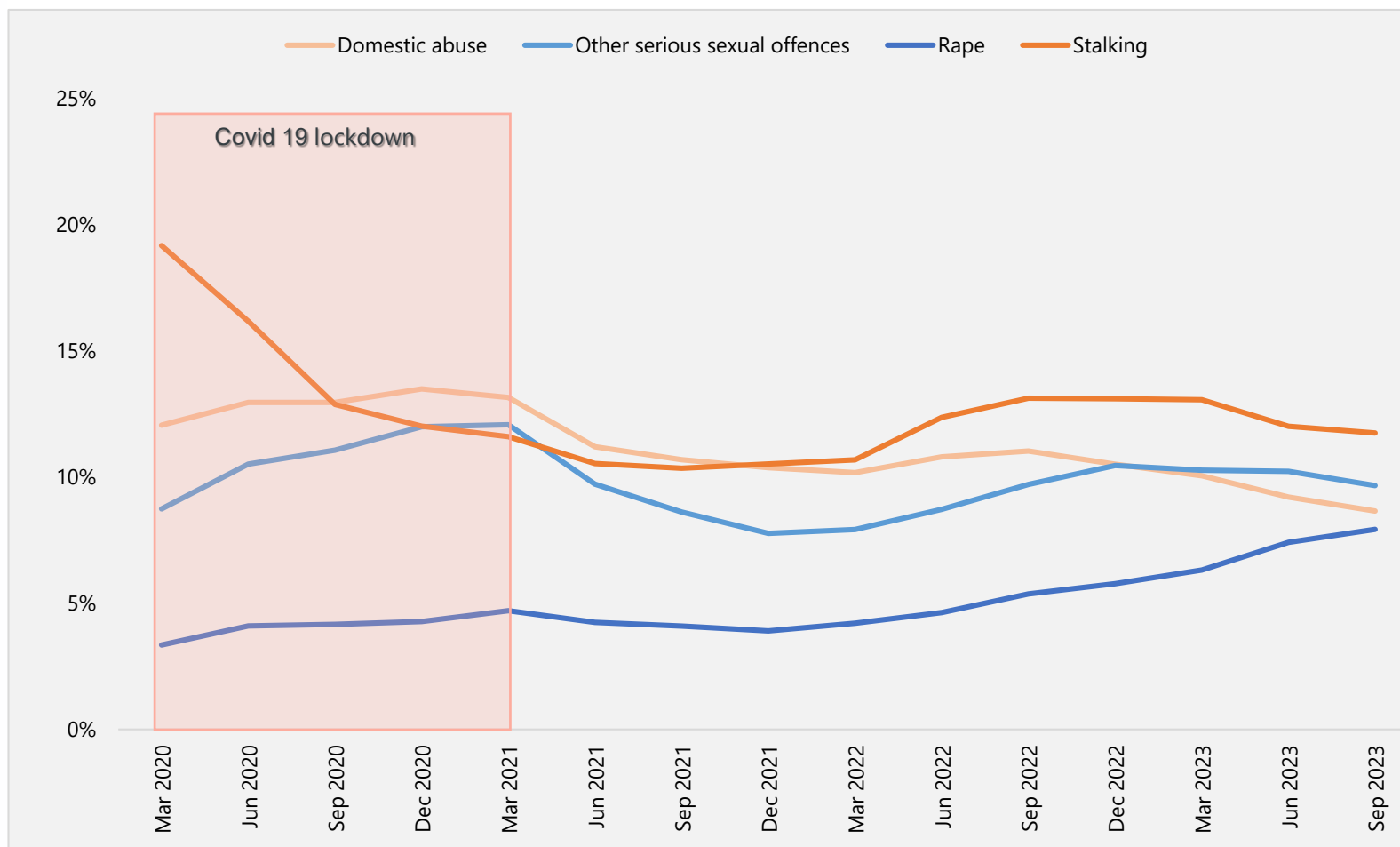
- **Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents recorded by the police** in Q2 23-24 decreased on the previous quarter (-5%), and also reduced on the same period in the previous year (-6% lower than Q2 22-23).
- There was a peak in recorded ASB incidents over the Covid-19 lockdown period in April – June 2020. Following this, levels are now similar to pre-pandemic volumes.



Higher proportion of positive outcomes

Recorded outcome rates

Number of outcomes (by outcome changed date) as a proportion of all offences recorded for the period



- In the 12 months to September 2023 the positive outcome rate for police recorded rape offences was 8%. This is an increase of 3 percentage points on the 12 months to September 2022.
- In the 12 months to September 2023 the positive outcome rate for police recorded other sexual offences was 10%. This is stable as compared to the 12 months to September 2022 (10%).
- In the 12 months to September 2023 the positive outcome rate for police recorded stalking offences was 12%. This is stable as compared to the 12 months to September 2022 (13%).
- In the 12 months to September 2023 the positive outcome rate for police recorded domestic abuse offences was 9%. This is a reduction of 2 percentage points as compared to the 12 months to September 2022.

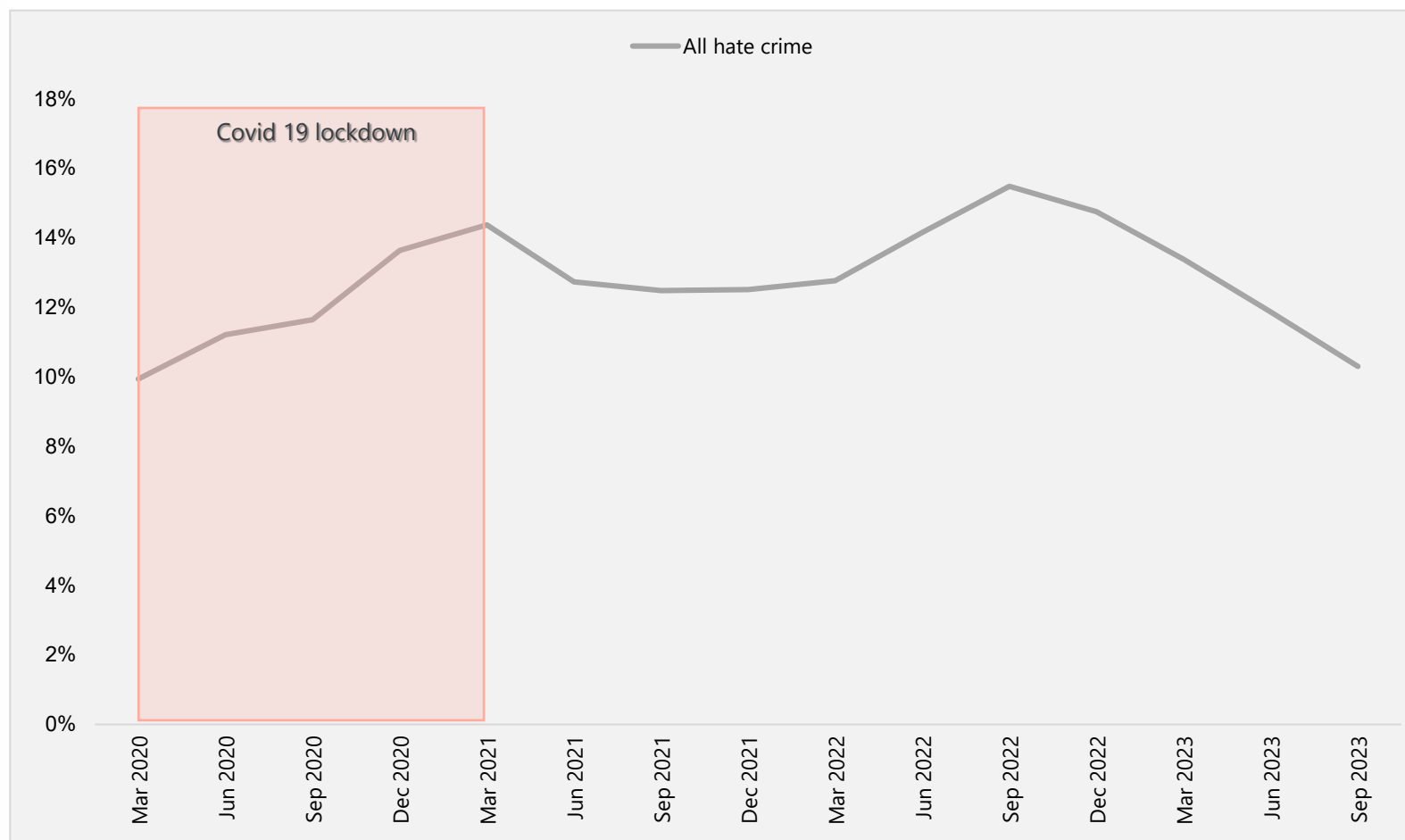
Outcome Rate: Number of outcomes (by outcome changed date) as a proportion of all offences recorded for the period. Outcomes include suspect charged or summonsed, suspect cautioned, 'TIC', penalty notices or drug warning issued, community resolution or diversion.



Higher proportion of positive outcomes

Recorded outcome rates

Number of outcomes (by outcome changed date) as a proportion of all offences recorded for the period



- In the 12 months to September 2023 the positive outcome rate for police recorded hate crime offences was 10%.
- This is a reduction of 5 percentage points on the 12 months to September 2022 (15%).

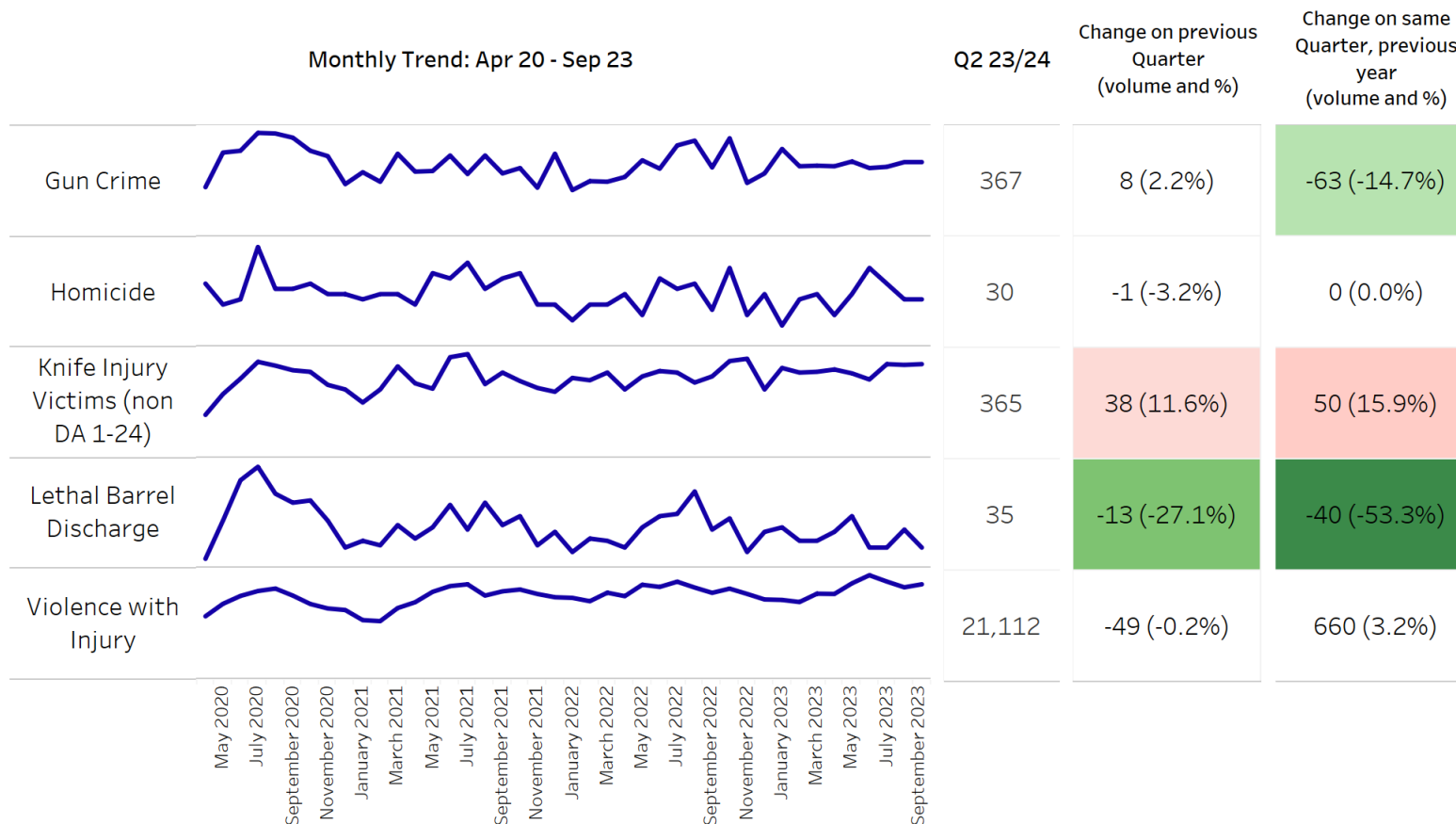
Outcome Rate: Number of outcomes (by outcome changed date) as a proportion of all offences recorded for the period. Outcomes include suspect charged or summonsed, suspect cautioned, 'TIC', penalty notices or drug warning issued, community resolution or diversion.



MPS Performance – “Less Crime” Scorecard

Less Crime

Reduce Violent Crime

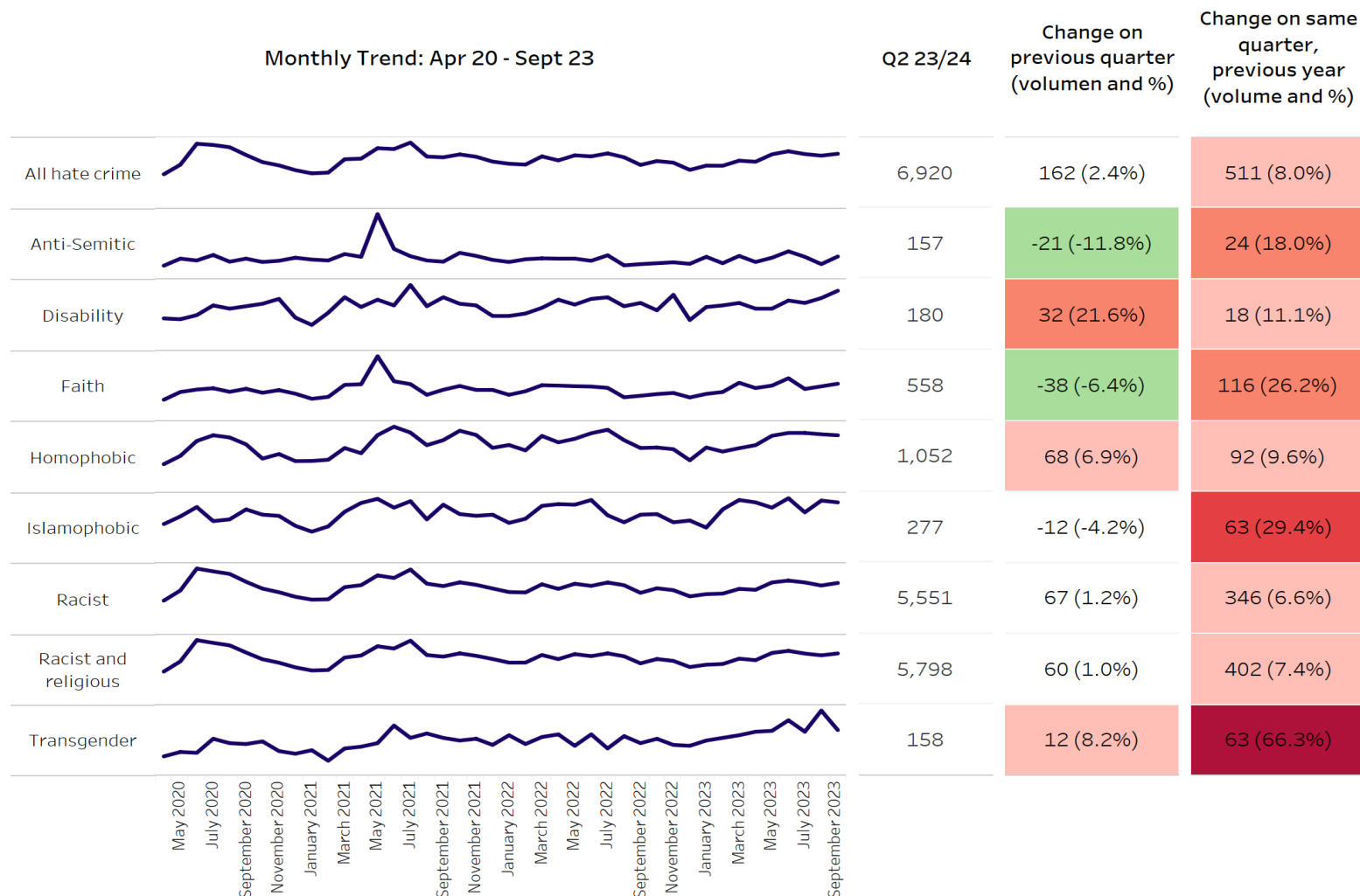


It should be noted that that patterns of crime over recent years have been affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.



MPS Performance – “Less Crime” Scorecard

Less Crime



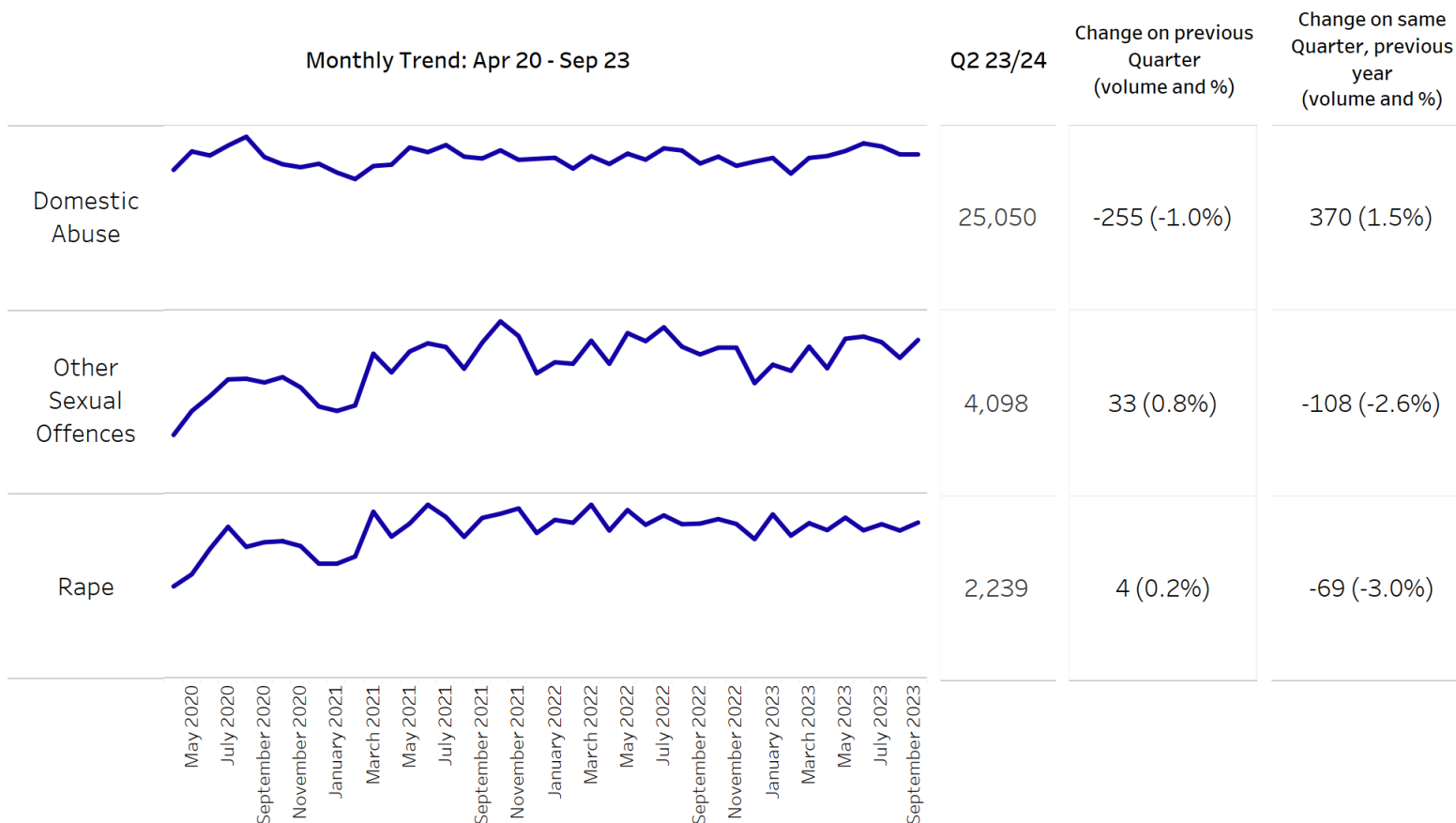
It should be noted that that patterns of crime over recent years have been affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.



MPS Performance – “Less Crime” Scorecard

Less Crime

Improve Public Protection



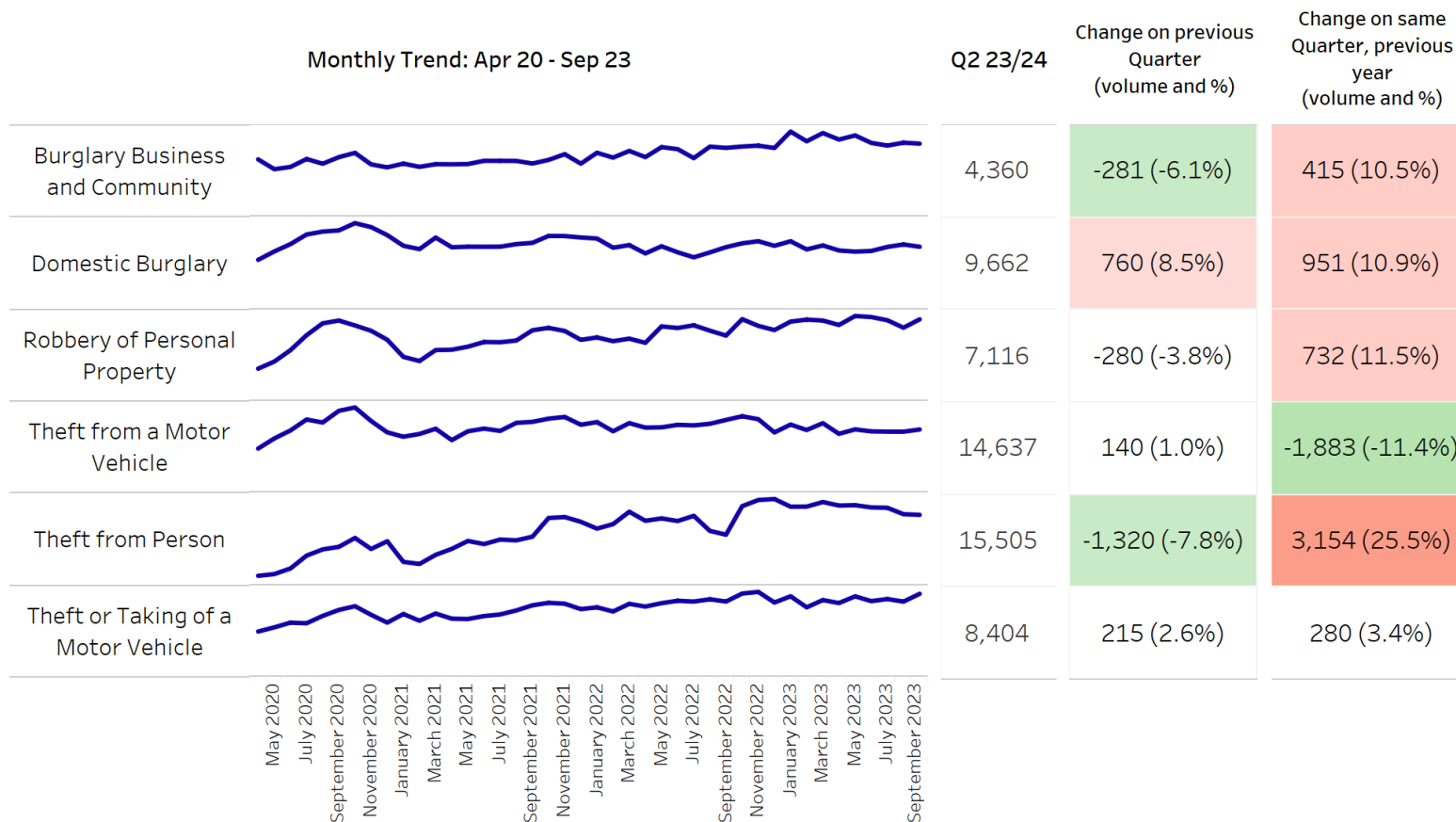
It should be noted that that patterns of crime over recent years have been affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.



MPS Performance – “Less Crime” Scorecard

Less Crime

Reduce Neighbourhood Crime

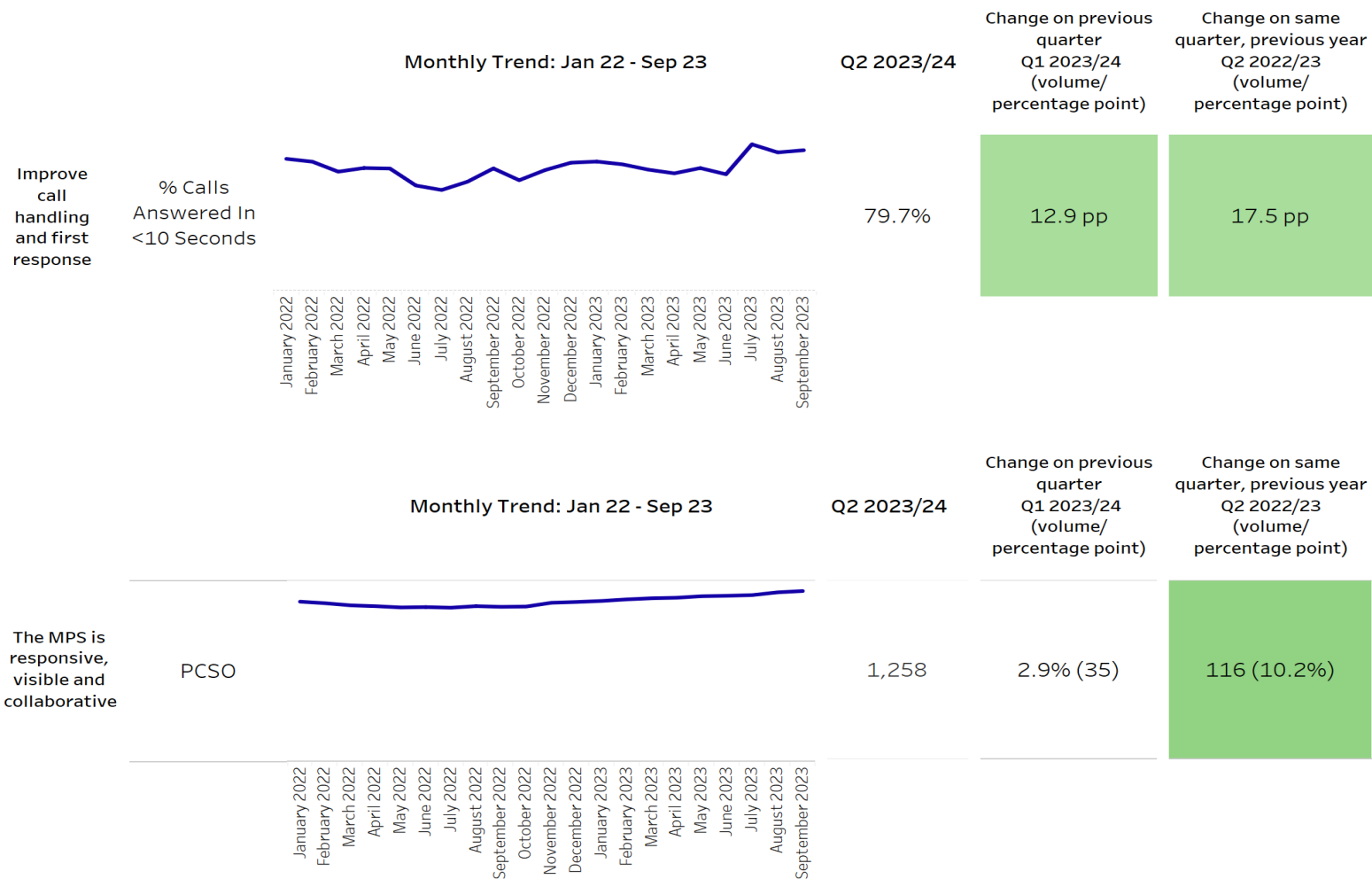


- It should be noted that that patterns of crime over recent years have been affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Burglary, robbery, and vehicle offences are still below pre-pandemic levels, despite recent increases.



MPS Performance – “Less Crime” Scorecard

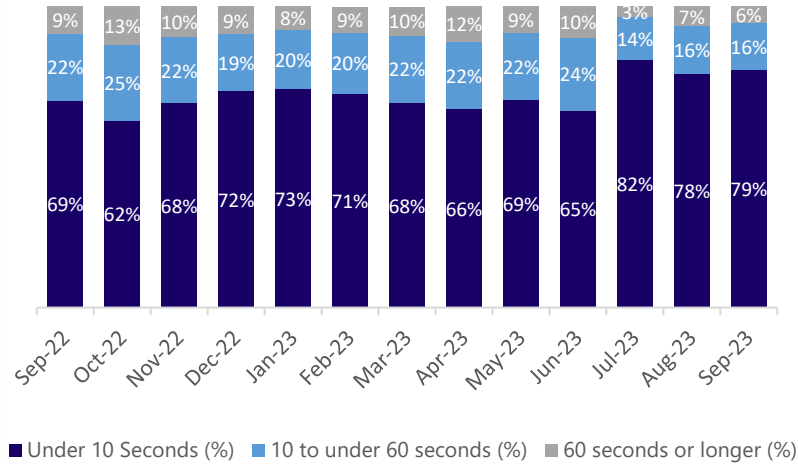
Less Crime





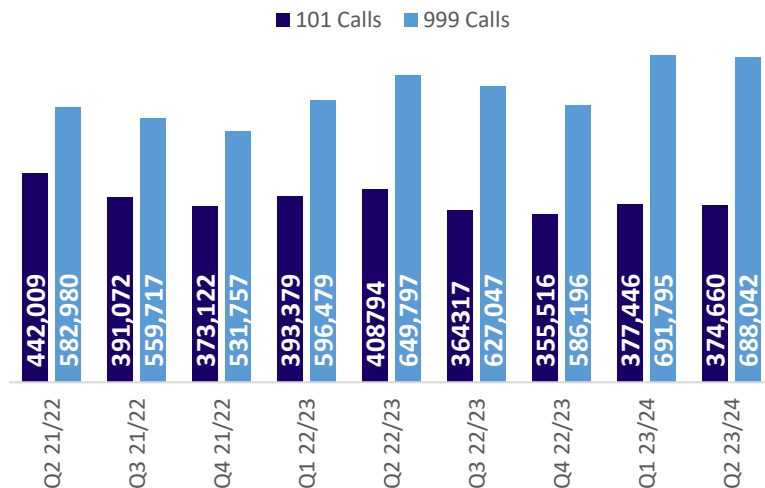
Police Response

999 calls answering time



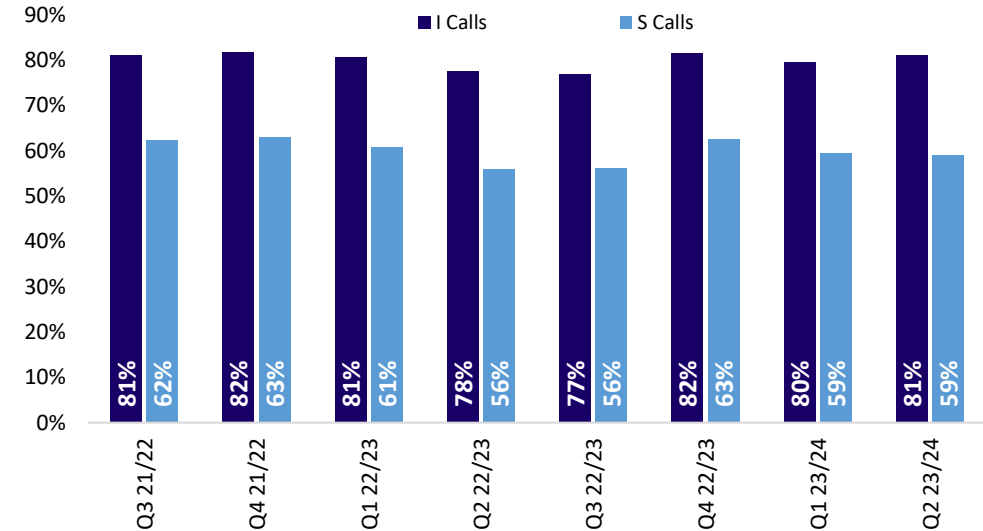
There has been an improvement in 999 call answering times over Q2. In September 2023, the MPS answered 79% of calls in under 10 seconds (in line with all other police forces in England and Wales, 78%).

999 and 101 calls



In Q2 23/24, the number of 999 calls to the MPS remained unchanged on the previous quarter (-1%) but increased by 6% on the same quarter last year. 101 calls remain unchanged on last quarter (-1%) but decreased by 8% 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 (+1% on Q1 23/24). Performance for S calls (1-hour target) remains unchanged on the previous quarter (59%).



Police Response

I Call Performance

BCU	Borough	Q2 FY22/23	Q3 FY22/23	Q4 FY22/23	Q1 FY23/24	Q2 FY23/24	Percentage point change on Q2 FY22/23
Central East	Hackney	86%	81%	87%	85%	85%	-1.3
	Tower Hamlets	83%	80%	83%	82%	84%	0.8
Central North	Camden	84%	84%	84%	81%	82%	-1.9
	Islington	86%	84%	88%	86%	88%	1.4
Central South	Lambeth	78%	77%	81%	78%	79%	0.9
	Southwark	79%	80%	84%	81%	86%	6.2
Central West	Hammersmith & Fulham	83%	81%	86%	82%	81%	-2.4
	Kensington & Chelsea	84%	79%	84%	80%	79%	-4.3
	Westminster	85%	84%	87%	86%	85%	-0.1
East Area	Barking & Dagenham	63%	67%	75%	71%	73%	10.3
	Havering	63%	65%	75%	70%	71%	8.4
	Redbridge	71%	70%	76%	75%	75%	3.8
North Area	Enfield	73%	77%	87%	87%	88%	14.4
	Haringey	75%	78%	89%	89%	90%	15.9
North East	Newham	74%	73%	74%	71%	71%	-3.0
	Waltham Forest	75%	71%	71%	72%	71%	-4.6
North West	Barnet	71%	71%	76%	76%	75%	3.2
	Brent	73%	76%	83%	80%	78%	5.3
	Harrow	77%	81%	88%	84%	84%	7.0
South Area	Bromley	79%	79%	79%	75%	78%	-1.3
	Croydon	84%	83%	85%	84%	85%	1.2
	Sutton	82%	83%	86%	87%	89%	7.1
South East	Bexley	80%	79%	84%	83%	84%	4.2
	Greenwich	76%	75%	82%	79%	82%	6.2
	Lewisham	78%	80%	87%	84%	84%	6.1
South West	Kingston upon Thames	72%	73%	78%	75%	82%	9.6
	Merton	80%	78%	82%	78%	83%	2.7
	Richmond upon Thames	76%	78%	81%	79%	82%	5.4
	Wandsworth	80%	78%	83%	80%	85%	4.7
West Area	Ealing	76%	72%	75%	75%	77%	1.6
	Hillingdon	75%	73%	76%	74%	76%	1.5
	Hounslow	74%	69%	75%	73%	72%	-1.7

S Call Performance

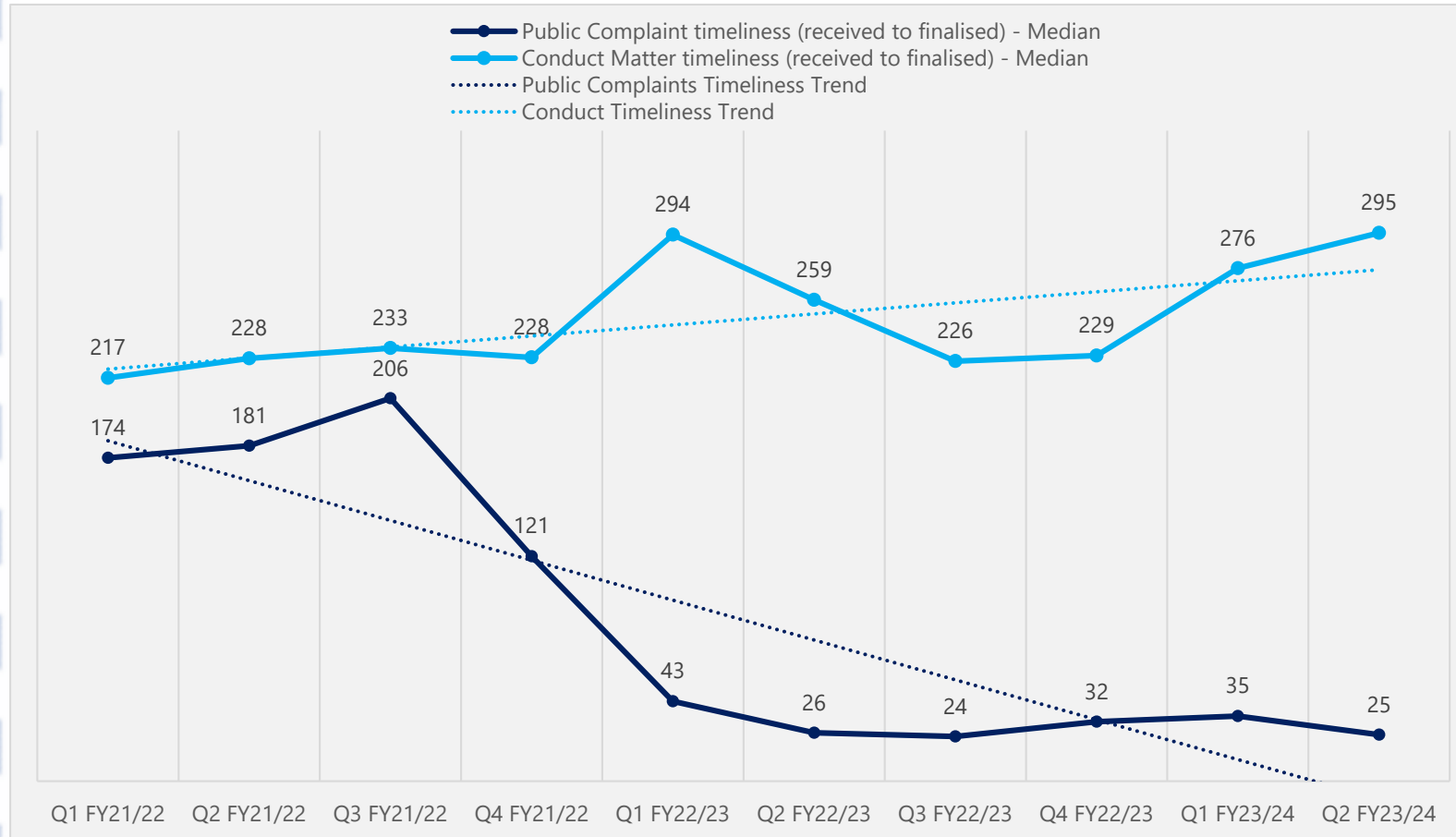
BCU	Borough	Q2 FY22/23	Q3 FY22/23	Q4 FY22/23	Q1 FY23/24	Q2 FY23/24	Percentage point change on Q2 FY22/23
Central East	Hackney	67%	65%	69%	66%	66%	-0.6
	Tower Hamlets	66%	62%	67%	64%	64%	-1.9
Central North	Camden	67%	65%	65%	62%	62%	-5.3
	Islington	63%	61%	65%	61%	63%	-0.4
Central South	Lambeth	54%	56%	62%	58%	58%	4.4
	Southwark	56%	59%	66%	58%	59%	3.6
Central West	Hammersmith & Fulham	49%	47%	55%	52%	46%	-2.8
	Kensington & Chelsea	49%	48%	57%	50%	50%	0.5
	Westminster	65%	65%	69%	66%	64%	-1.0
East Area	Barking & Dagenham	41%	42%	48%	44%	42%	1.3
	Havering	48%	48%	54%	52%	49%	0.1
	Redbridge	47%	45%	50%	48%	45%	-1.7
North Area	Enfield	55%	66%	78%	81%	78%	22.7
	Haringey	53%	61%	77%	74%	77%	24.2
North East	Newham	56%	53%	52%	47%	47%	-9.2
	Waltham Forest	58%	50%	54%	53%	51%	-6.9
North West	Barnet	56%	61%	69%	65%	66%	10.1
	Brent	53%	58%	65%	60%	60%	7.2
	Harrow	53%	60%	68%	61%	60%	6.9
South Area	Bromley	66%	62%	64%	60%	60%	-5.6
	Croydon	54%	57%	61%	57%	56%	2.4
	Sutton	64%	69%	68%	66%	71%	7.5
South East	Bexley	53%	54%	71%	70%	72%	19.8
	Greenwich	50%	50%	68%	67%	70%	19.5
	Lewisham	45%	47%	62%	59%	58%	13.6
South West	Kingston upon Thames	64%	61%	62%	61%	62%	-2.0
	Merton	57%	52%	56%	51%	57%	-0.2
	Richmond upon Thames	62%	59%	59%	60%	61%	-1.1
	Wandsworth	56%	53%	57%	54%	55%	-0.9
West Area	Ealing	47%	44%	48%	48%	46%	-1.5
	Hillingdon	59%	59%	67%	48%	50%	-8.8
	Hounslow	53%	49%	51%	49%	48%	-4.7



Higher Standards



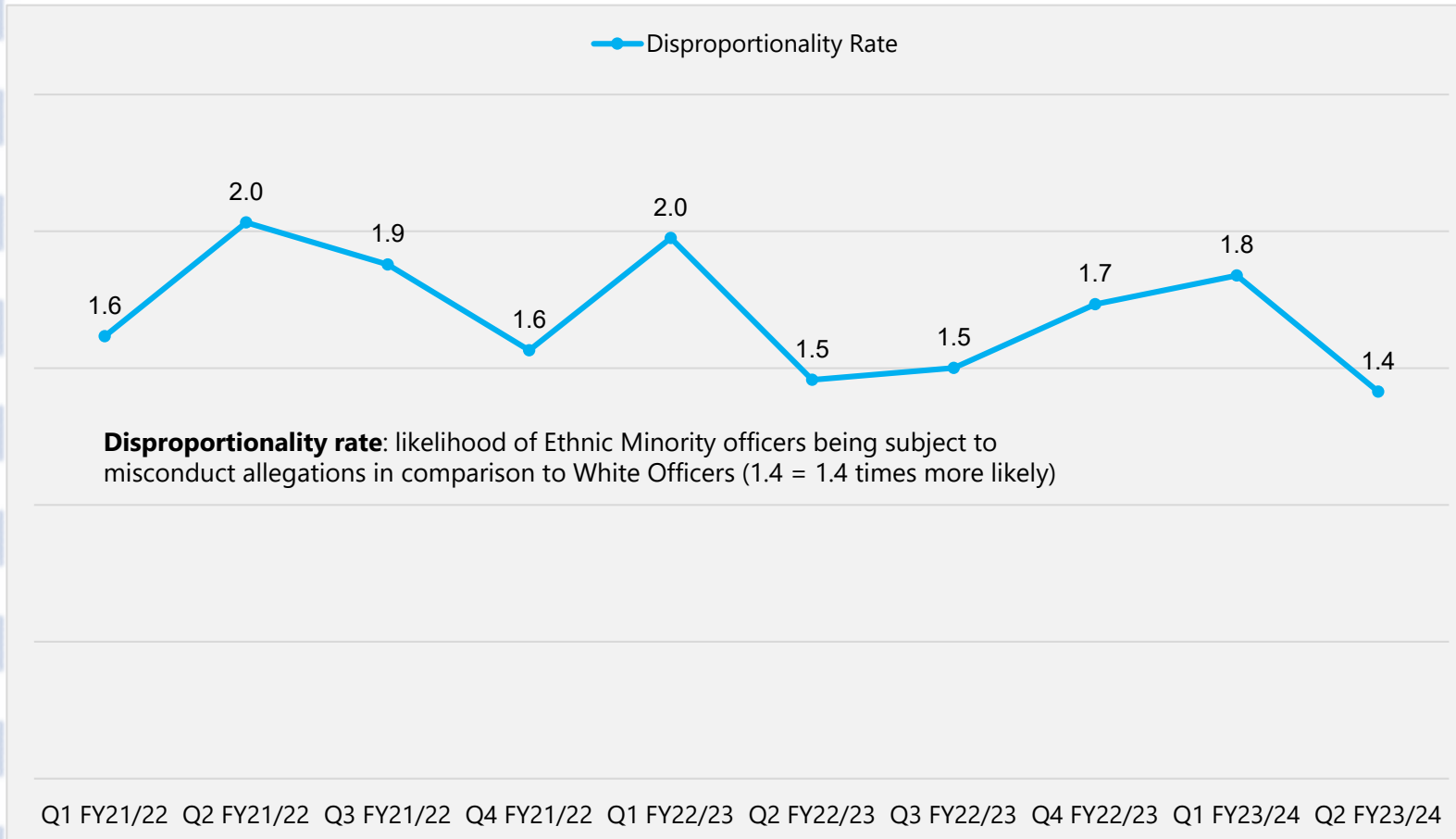
Conduct and Complaint Resolutions



- There have been sustained reduction in timeliness, following the introduction of the Complaints Resolution Unit in early 2022. The time it takes to resolve public complaints is 25 days as of Q2 23-24. Public complaint timeliness has reduced as compared to the previous quarter (-10 days) and is stable as compared to Q2 22-23 (-1 day).
- The time it takes to resolve conduct matters is 295 days as of Q2 23-24. Conduct Matters timeliness has increased as compared to the previous quarter (+19 days) and is above Q2 22-23 with an increase of +36 days. This is due to specific action to close long running cases which artificially inflates the timeliness data.



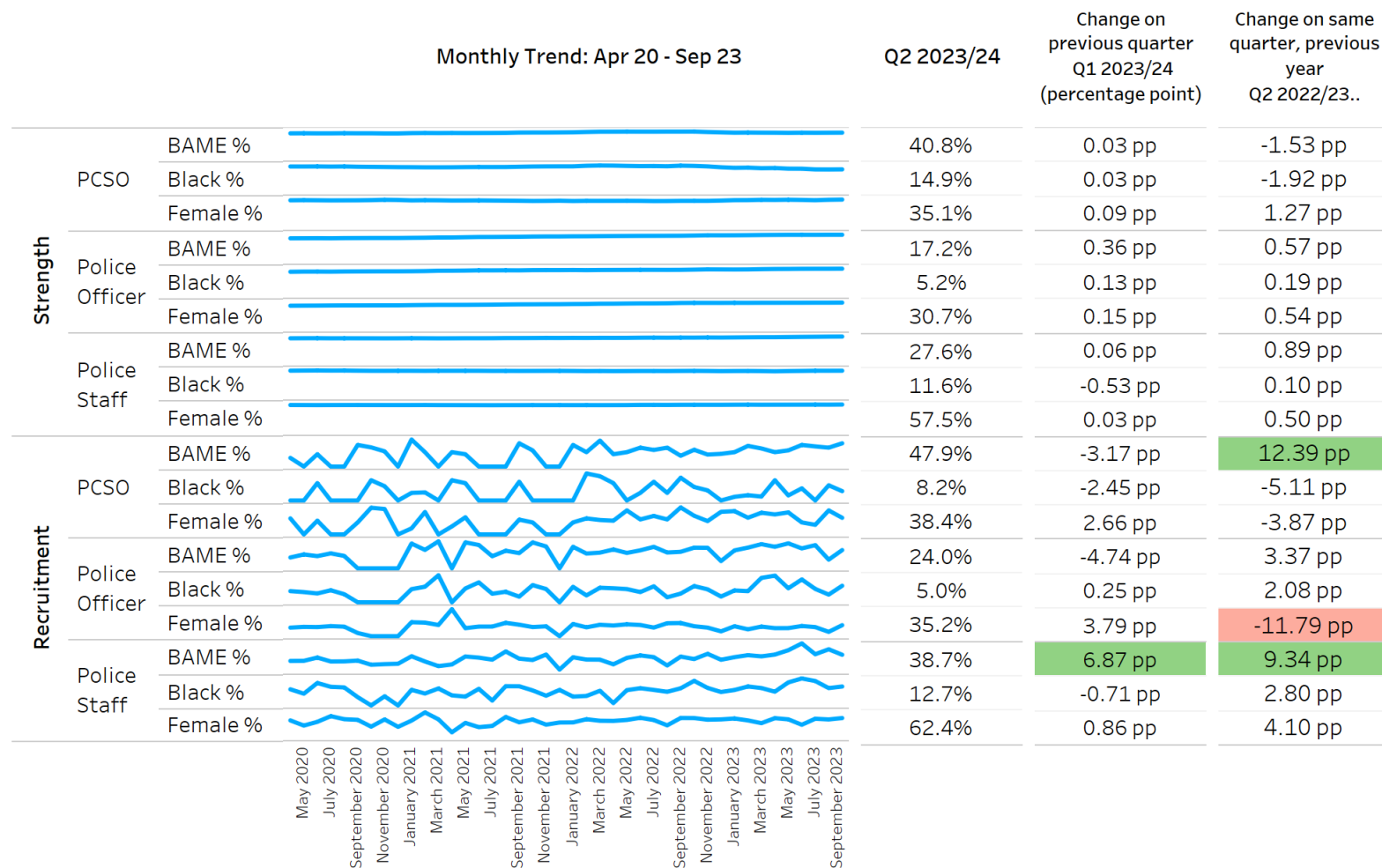
Disproportionality in Misconduct



- The MPS has committed to reduce the disproportionality in referrals into the police misconduct process.
- As of Q2 23/24 police officers from Black and/or other Minority Ethnic communities are 1.4 times more likely to be referred into the misconduct system by their supervisors than their white colleagues.
- This is a reduction on the previous quarter (1.8 times more likely) and is stable as compared to Q2 22/23.

Higher Standards

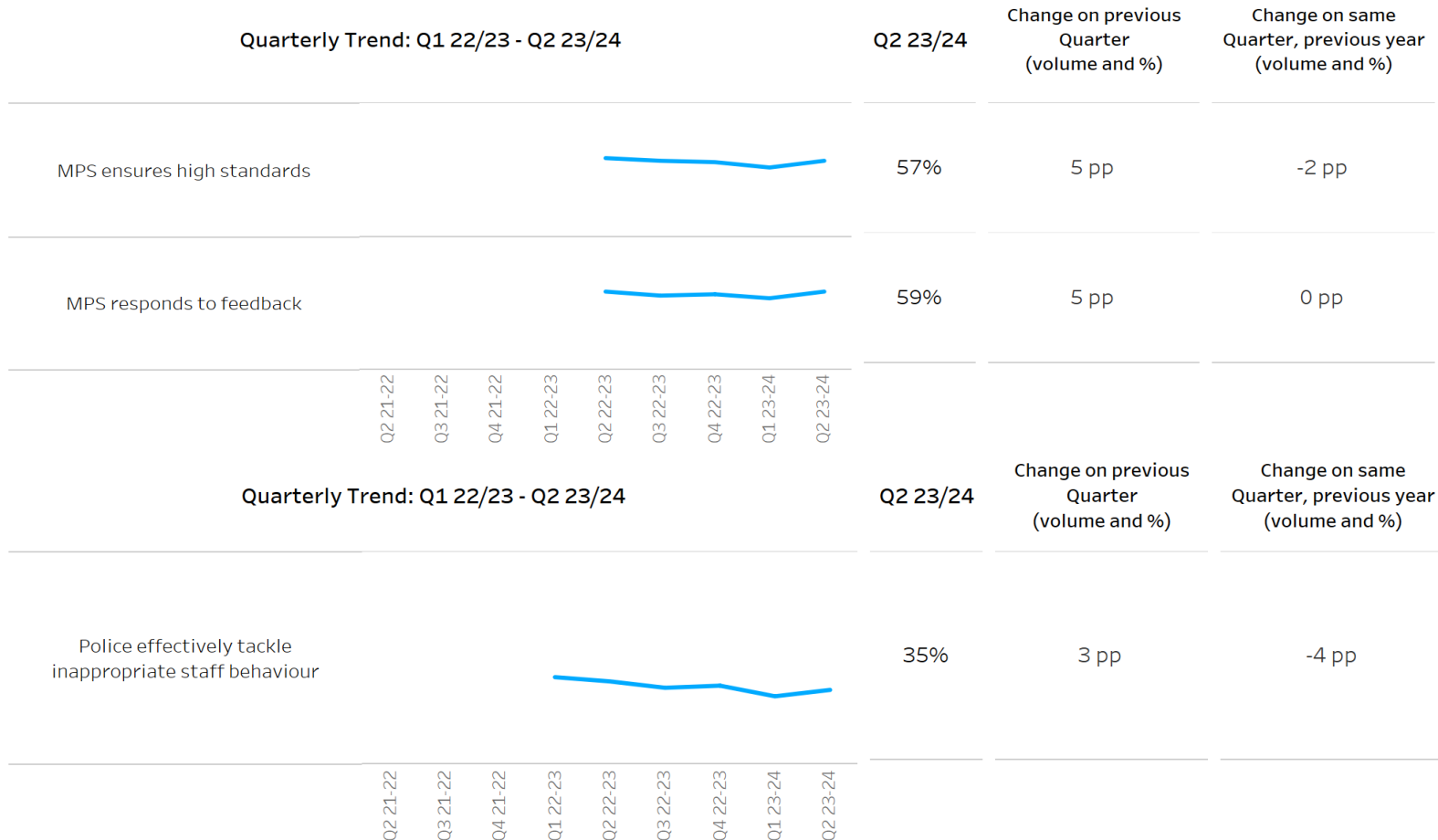
The MPS Workforce, at all levels, is representative of London



All survey data presented here is discrete quarterly data, NOT rolling 12 months. Q2 2023/24 data refers to discrete Quarter 2 Financial Year 2023/24. i.e. July to September 2023.

Higher Standards

The MPS is a transparent, accountable and learning organisation





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	
		October 2021 - September 2022	October 2022 September 2023	October 2021 - September 2022	October 2022 September 2023	Change in outcome numbers	Change in outcome rates
Trust and Confidence Increases	Total Notifiable Offences	74,533	57,741	7.7%	5.7%	-16792	-2.0 pp
	Burglary	3,400	3,333	6.3%	5.9%	-67	-0.4 pp
	Residential	1,691	1,524	4.4%	4.0%	-167	-0.4 pp
	Business and Community	1,709	1,809	11.3%	10.0%	100	-1.3 pp
	Vehicle Crime	1,147	899	1.1%	0.8%	-248	-0.2 pp
	Theft from MV	301	233	0.5%	0.4%	-68	-0.1 pp
	Theft/Taking of MV	359	329	1.2%	1.0%	-30	-0.2 pp
	Robbery Personal Property	1,806	1,518	7.4%	5.3%	-288	-2.1 pp
	Theft from Person	371	578	0.7%	0.9%	207	0.2 pp
Violence is prevented and reduced	Homicide	97	106	89.8%	92.2%	9	2.4 pp
	Violence Against the Person	21,503	16,903	8.8%	6.8%	-4600	-2.0 pp
	Violence With Injury	9,309	7,213	12.0%	9.1%	-2096	-2.9 pp
	Violence Without Injury	12,097	9,584	7.3%	5.7%	-2513	-1.6 pp
	Knife Crime	2,915	2,492	15.9%	11.6%	-423	-4.3 pp
	Lethal Barrelled Discharges	65	83	31.6%	48.8%	18	17.3 pp
	Domestic Abuse	13,606	10,884	11.4%	9.0%	-2722	-2.4 pp
	Sexual Offences	2,142	2,191	8.3%	8.9%	49	0.6 pp
	Rape	517	718	5.6%	8.0%	201	2.5 pp
	Other Sexual Offences	1,625	1,473	9.9%	9.4%	-152	-0.4 pp
	Racist hate crime	3,424	2,217	16.5%	10.9%	-1207	-5.5 pp
	Faith hate crime	225	136	11.1%	6.5%	-89	-4.6 pp
	Anti-Semitic	61	45	9.7%	7.3%	-16	-2.3 pp
	Islamophobic Crime	131	66	13.8%	6.5%	-65	-7.2 pp
	Homophobic Crime	657	470	17.3%	13.3%	-187	-4.0 pp
	Transgender Crime	28	25	6.8%	4.9%	-3	-1.8 pp
	Disability Crime	22	11	3.6%	1.8%	-11	-1.9 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 September 2023 to the 12 months to the end of September 2022.

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

- Lethal Barrelled Discharges
- Homicide
- Rape



MOPAC Finances

MPS Revenue Summary

Revenue Summary By Cost Category – 2023/24 Position

The Q2 monitoring is forecasting a £40m overspend. This is a worsening of the position reported at Q1.

The gross expenditure forecast for Q2 is for an overspend of £81.8m against the MPS revised budget. £42.2m relates to combined Overtime for Officers and Staff offset by an underspend of £12.8m on Police Officer and Staff Pay. In addition, running costs are forecast to overspend by £55.3m. Running costs include training for CONNECT.

The £26.8m overspend on **Officer Overtime** is a continuing trend from Q1, with the pressure falling largely within Frontline Policing and Met Operations and is linked in part to the continuing difficulties in Officer recruitment. This variance includes £12.9m worth of costs for which additional funding will be received, with £4.6m coming from the Home Office and £8.3m from other income and grant receipts.

Overtime resulting from the current situation in the Middle East and is not yet reflected in the forecast. This is an additional risk for the rest of the financial year.

Increased demand for services, particularly across MetCC, Met Detention and Public Order is the main reason for the projected overspend of £15.3m on Police Staff Overtime.

The significant pressure against **Running Costs** (£55.3m) relates to a £28.3m overspend against Supplies and Services, arising from increased cost of CONNECT (£7.1m), structural pressures and increased operational demand across the People & Resources (£10.0m) and Operations & Performance (£9.4m) business groups. In addition, transport costs are forecast to be £14.6m over budget due to higher maintenance, leasing and fuel costs (£4.6m) and frontline policing (£4.1m)

Other Income is forecasting £19m more than the budget largely due to higher than anticipated interest income from cash investments.

The **reserve drawdown** has increased by £34.4m to £192.9m mostly due to CONNECT Drop 2 Training costs (£25.9m) and increased costs of delivery (£9.6m).

Additional grant income of £22.7m is forecast of which £17.6m relates to the Coronation and the Ukraine Recovery Conference for which costs have been incurred and reflected in expenditure budgets. The balance is mainly related to Counter Terrorism related budgets.

Revenue Summary by Cost Category – 2023/24 Position

YTD Budget £m	YTD Actual £m	YTD Variance £m	Cost Category	Original Budget 2023/24 £m	Q2 Revised Budget £m	Full Year Forecast, at Q2 2023/24 £m	Variance Full Year Forecast, at Q2 Vs Revised Budget 2023/24 £m
1,165.9	1,165.4	(0.5)	Police Officer Pay	2,382.0	2,395.6	2,402.4	6.8
337.3	330.7	(6.6)	Police Staff Pay	657.1	691.9	688.2	(3.7)
39.8	30.4	(9.4)	PCSO Pay	78.0	80.8	64.9	(15.9)
1,543.0	1,526.5	(16.5)	Total Pay	3,117.1	3,168.3	3,155.5	(12.8)
78.4	91.0	12.5	Police Officer Overtime	137.5	149.7	176.5	26.8
13.0	21.1	8.1	Police Staff Overtime	24.2	25.9	41.2	15.3
0.1	0.2	0.1	PCSO Overtime	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1
91.5	112.3	20.7	Total Overtime	161.9	175.9	218.1	42.2
16.0	21.4	5.4	Employee-Related Expenditure	17.8	48.3	54.9	6.6
97.9	100.7	2.8	Premises Costs	174.1	192.9	198.8	5.9
41.6	51.4	9.8	Transport Costs	81.0	85.8	100.3	14.5
271.4	278.7	7.3	Supplies & Services	667.8	657.2	685.5	28.3
426.9	452.2	25.2	Total Running Expenditure	940.7	984.2	1,039.5	55.3
82.6	80.4	(2.2)	Capital Financing Costs	126.7	121.9	112.1	(9.8)
24.5	21.8	(2.7)	Discretionary Pension Costs	45.3	49.0	55.9	6.9
2,168.5	2,193.2	24.7	Total Gross Expenditure	4,391.7	4,499.3	4,581.1	81.8
			Other Income				
(56.2)	(58.3)	(2.1)	Sales Fees & Charges	(106.4)	(114.4)	(117.2)	(2.8)
(9.0)	(8.9)	0.1	Rental Income	(18.0)	(18.0)	(17.5)	0.5
(102.7)	(126.5)	(23.8)	Other 3rd Party Income	(199.6)	(213.5)	(230.2)	(16.7)
(167.9)	(193.7)	(25.8)	Total Other Income	(324.0)	(345.9)	(364.9)	(19.0)
2,000.6	1,999.5	(1.1)	Net Revenue Expenditure	4,067.7	4,153.4	4,216.2	62.8
(66.9)	(66.9)	0.0	Transfers To/From Reserves	(176.3)	(192.9)	(192.9)	0.0
1,933.7	1,932.6	(1.1)	Total Financing Requirement	3,891.4	3,960.5	4,023.3	62.8
			Financing:				
(308.1)	(359.9)	(51.8)	Specific Grants	(682.6)	(751.7)	(774.4)	(22.7)
(1,747.6)	(1,747.6)	0.0	General Grants	(2,211.7)	(2,211.5)	(2,211.5)	0.0
(49.3)	(49.3)	0.0	Business Rates	(94.8)	(94.8)	(94.8)	0.0
(451.2)	(451.2)	0.0	Council Tax Requirement	(902.4)	(902.4)	(902.4)	0.0
(2,556.2)	(2,608.0)	(51.8)	Total Financing	(3,891.4)	(3,960.5)	(3,983.1)	(22.6)
(622.5)	(675.4)	(53.1)	Overall MPS Total	0.0	0.0	40.1	40.1

MPS Revenue Supporting Information

Police Officer Pay and Overtime

Police Officer Pay

The forecast for Police Officer and PCSO Pay is a £9.1m underspend against the revised budget. As at the end of Q2, Officer numbers are forecast to be 1,400 FTEs below the budgeted level. As a result of this, the Home Office has clawed back Police Uplift Funding (PUP Grant) of £63m. In spite of these lower Officer numbers, there is a forecast £6.8m overspend against Officer Pay as a result of the 2023/24 Pay Awards increased London Allowance and high number of Officers relative to those being externally funded. Netted off against this is £15.9m PCSO underspend linked to difficulties in achieving the PCSO recruitment target.

Police Officer Overtime

Officer and PCSO Overtime is forecast to be £26.9m overspent against the revised budget. Some of this relates to overtime on one-off events such as the Coronation (£4.0m) and the Ukraine Recovery Conference (£0.6m), for which the MPS expects to be reimbursed by the Home Office, and funded Officer units (£8.3m) for which 3rd Party funding will also be received. Vacancy cover in Ops & Performance (£5.8m), increased demand, CONNECT Programme-linked disruption (£2.0m) and the continued high number of probationers in Frontline Policing (£5.7m) are the main drivers behind the remaining overspend.

Police Staff Pay and Overtime

Police Staff Pay

Police Staff pay is forecast to be underspent by £3.7m against the revised budget by the end of the Financial Year as a result of staffing levels being lower than design.

Police Staff Overtime

The Staff overtime forecast variance is a £15.3m overspend, much of which relates to extra staffing to handle an increase in the number of calls being handled by MetCC (£4.4m), coupled with high vacancy levels in Forensics (£1.4m) and resourcing shortfalls in Met Detention (£3.6m). Referencing & Vetting activity (£1.1m) and an increased Public Order demand for event management are also contributory factors.

Running Costs

Overall Running Costs are anticipated to be £55.3m overspent by the end of the Financial Year:

- There is a forecast £28.3m overspend in Suppliers and Services arising from pressures linked to resourcing issues around key functions and increased operation demand (£10m in People & Resources and £9.4m in Operations & Performance).
- A £14.5m overspend is forecast on Transport costs which include higher than expected costs linked to vehicle maintenance as well as higher vehicle hire costs in Ops and Performance (£4.6m including 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). A further £4.1m is linked to the process around the management of PCN charge payments. This is currently under review. The balance mostly relates to higher Train Operating scheme costs (£1.9m).
- Within the overspend are costs of £17.6m relating to the Coronation and the Ukraine Recover Conference that are offset by additional grant income. ,

Capital Financing Costs

The current forecast variance for Capital Financing is a £9.8m underspend, largely linked to the ongoing slippage in the Capital Programme, resulting in lower borrowing costs and Minimum Revenue Provision charges (£8.9m). In addition to this, there is lower than anticipated spend on the Property Services finance lease.

Discretionary Pension Costs

The current forecast is a £6.8m overspend driven primarily by a 1987 Police Pensions Scheme sanction charge of £7.6m. This is offset against £0.8m underspends across the remaining discretionary pension scheme budgets.

Income

It is expected that by Year End, Other Income will be £19.0m in excess of the revised budget. The main drivers behind the variance are higher than anticipated investment income (£16.4m) linked to current increased interest rates as well as higher than previously expected interest balances. There is also a £2.7m over-recovery of Train Operational Scheme costs.

Grants

The forecast grant position is for an over-recovery of £22.7m against the revised budget. Much of this relates to additional Government funding generated by the Coronation (£15.4m) and the Ukraine Recovery Conference (£2.2m). There is also a £4.4m over-recovery linked to the Counter Terrorism Grant.

Savings update

For 23/24 the MPS has an approved savings target of £61.4m. Of this, £32.3m has been fully delivered as at the end of Q2, with c£28.1m considered no longer deliverable. The MPS is considering alternative options to deliver £12.2m of the non-deliverable savings, with the £15.9m balance remaining a pressure for this financial year.

MPS Capital Summary Performance - 2023/24

Capital Expenditure

Cost Category £m	2023/24 Original Budget £m	2023/24 Revised Budget, at Q2 £m	2023/24 Full Year Forecast, at Q2 £m	2023/24 Actuals, at Q2 £m	2023/24 Variance Full Year Forecast Vs Original Budget £m	2023/24 Variance Full Year Forecast Vs Revised Budget £m	2022/23 Original Budget £m	2022/23 Revised Budget, at Q2 £m	2022/23 Full Year Forecast, at Q2 £m	2022/23 Actuals, at Q2 £m	2022/23 Variance Full Year Forecast Vs Original Budget £m	2022/23 Variance Full Year Forecast Vs Revised Budget £m
Property Services	134.0	61.8	64.0	22.8	(70.0)	2.2	135.7	86.4	127.1	23.3	(8.6)	40.7
CTPHQ	56.4	56.4	53.5	21.7	(2.9)	(2.9)	66.3	56.4	61.7	21.7	(4.6)	5.3
Fleet Services	37.9	37.9	35.4	11.8	(2.5)	(2.5)	29.9	27.1	30.0	10.1	0.1	2.9
Digital Policing	55.7	55.7	68.1	29.5	12.4	12.4	64.5	53.2	51.6	19.6	(12.9)	(1.6)
Met Ops	12.2	12.2	8.8	2.9	(3.4)	(3.4)	10.2	5.3	6.5	0.5	(3.7)	1.2
Transformation	64.6	62.6	105.8	30.2	41.2	43.2	89.1	93.4	80.2	27.3	(8.9)	(13.2)
Total Capital Expenditure	360.8	286.6	335.6	118.9	(25.2)	49.0	395.7	321.8	357.1	102.5	(38.6)	35.3

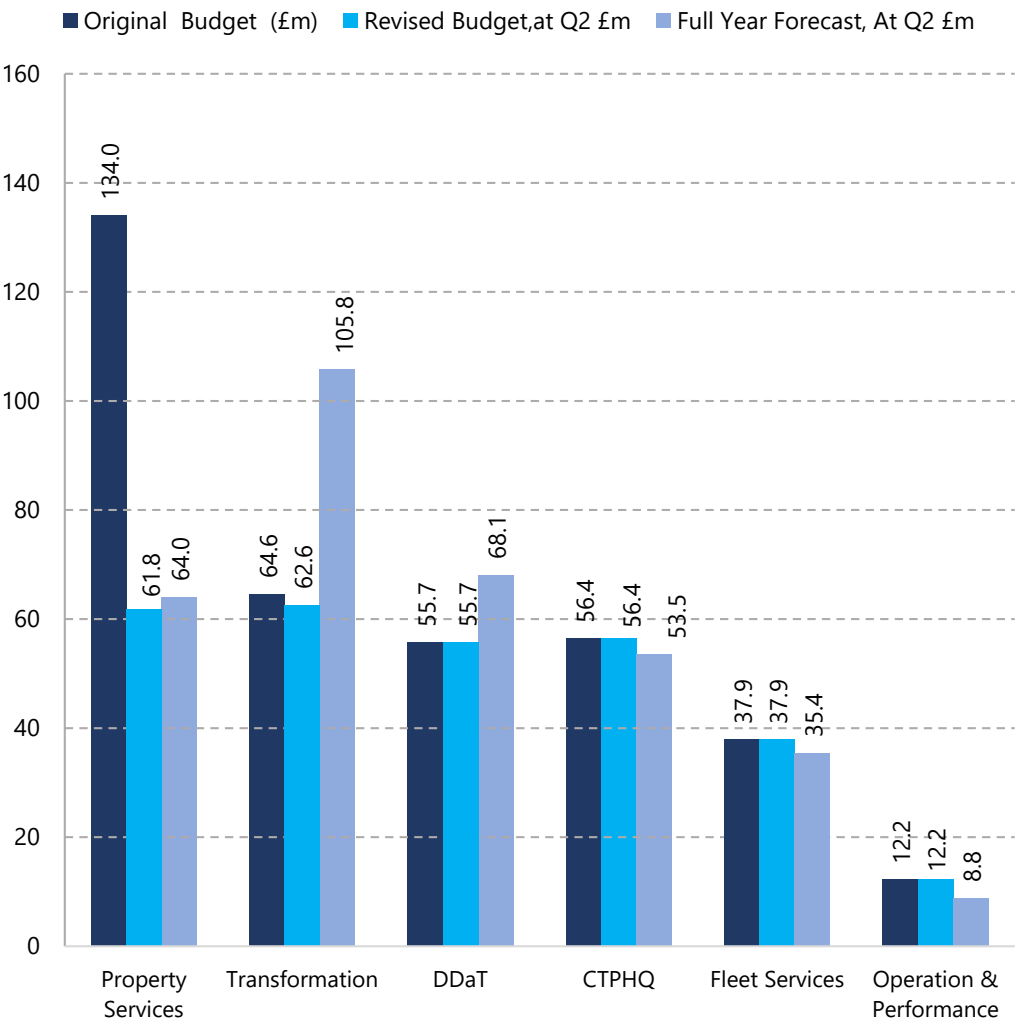
YTD Capital Expenditure

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

At Q2, the YTD expenditure is £118.9m, 33% of the original budget. The full year forecast of £335.6m is for an overspend of c£49m against the revised budget of £286.6m.

MOPAC Capital Expenditure Programme

Capital Programme Expenditure – Performance



Budget figures above relate to the full year forecast of £335.6m. At Q2, there is a forecast overspend of £49m against the revised budget of £286.6m.

The Capital Expenditure Forecast for 2023/24 is £335.6m. This represents a forecast overspend of £49m against the revised budget of £286.6m. The budget has been revised to take account of a property transaction which is planned for future years.

Transformation Directorate: Full year forecast is £105.8m which represents an overspend of £43.2m (£18.9m at Q1) against the revised budget of £62.6m. The increased forecast is driven primarily by CONNECT project delays combined with the additional CONNECT activity resulting in additional forecast expenditure of £26.8m. Also forecast is a £12.2m overspend on Command and Control due to project resource requirements, and £2.4m overspend against the Met CC Improvement Programme.

Data, Digital and Technology (DDaT) Forecast of £68.1m against the budget of £55.7m. This represents an overspend of £12.4m which is driven by £26m budget adjustments to account for over programming, £4.8m overspend on investment in new devices (Laptops) for frontline officers, £11.4m underspend on core IT infrastructure which includes networks, hosting, infrastructure maintenance and applications and service upgrades and £7m slippage into future years of Home Office programmes such as Emergency Services Network (ESN) and National ANPR Standards (NAS).

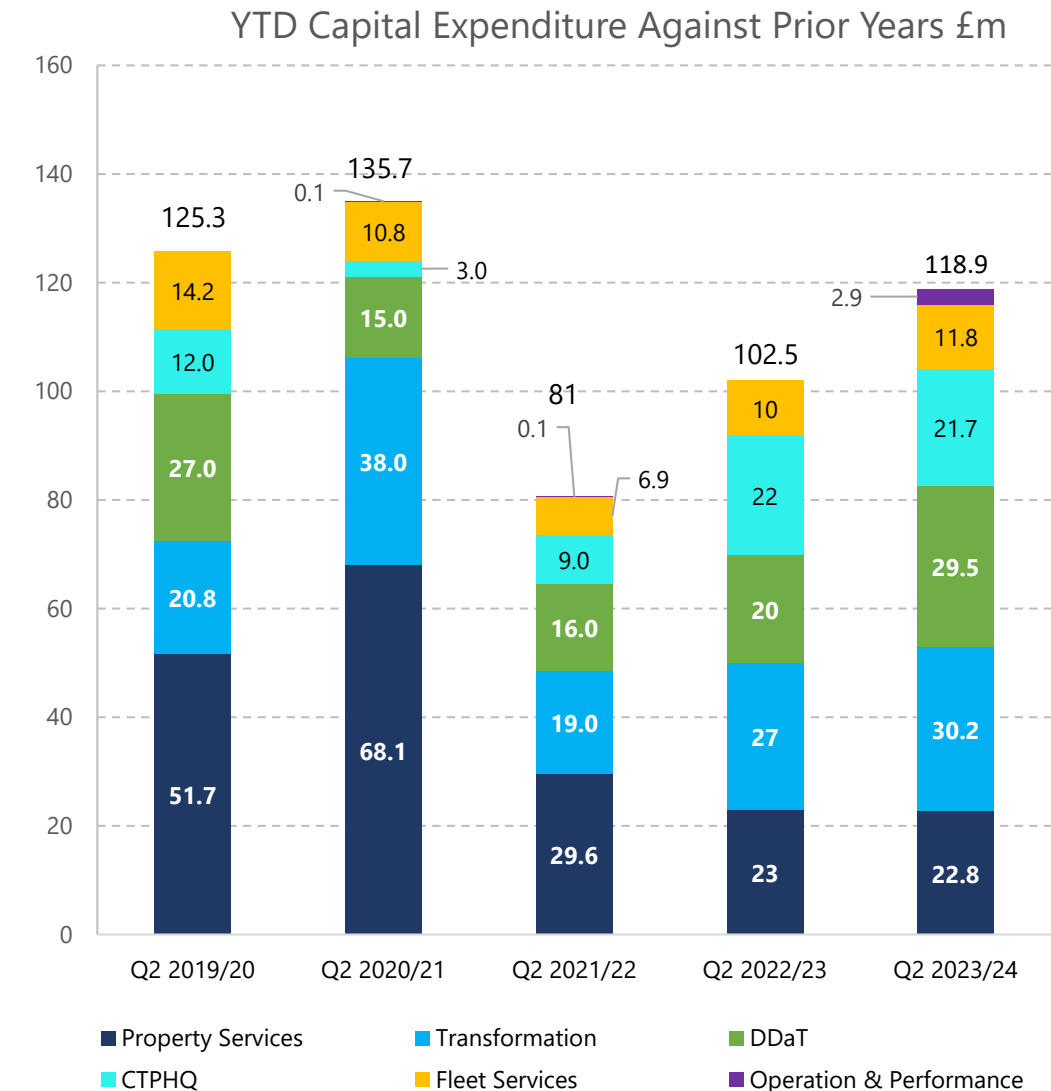
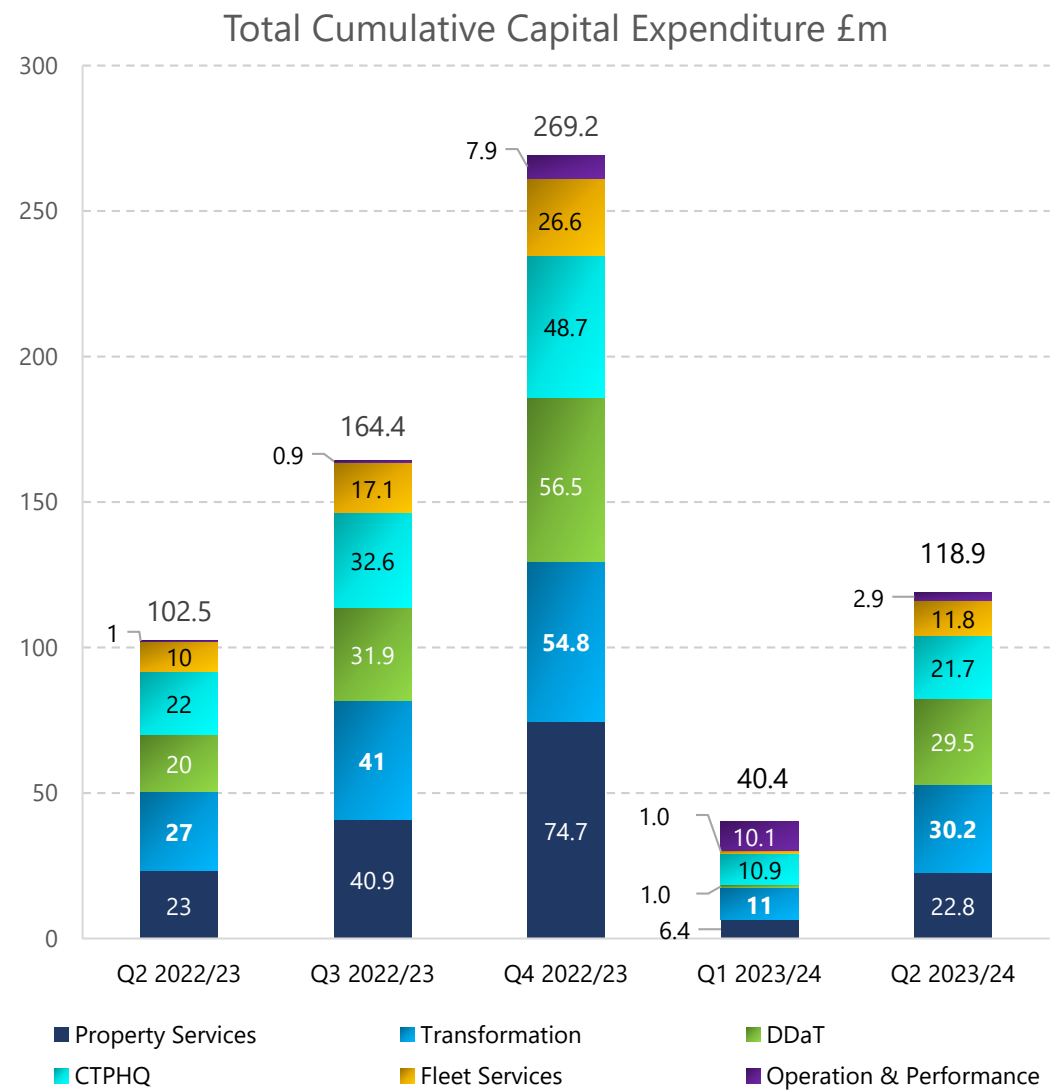
Property Services: Forecast expenditure of £64m which represents a £2.2m overspend against the revised budget (£61.8m). The overspend is driven, £4.5m of Net Zero Carbon funded works across the Estate (forward works), £0.6m of accelerated works on operational refurbishments including Skills House, Chadwell Heath and Front Counter Redecorations, £0.3m of accelerated works on BCU refurbishments, offset by £3.2m reduction in the Central Estate Programme.

Operations and performance: Forecast underspend of £3.4m against the revised budget of £8.8m. The increased underspend is driven by Digital Physical Forensics programmes being re-profiled into 24/25 due to delays of the Estates strategy.

CTPHQ: Full year forecast is an £2.9m underspend against the revised budget of £56.4m. This is due to programme delays and a reduction in forecast expenditure within the Data projects (IDSET and Strategic Case Management Solution).

Fleet. The fleet capital programme is forecast to deliver on budget in 23/24. The £2.5m underspend is in externally funded areas TFL, CT and Heathrow.

MPS Financial Trends. Capital expenditure

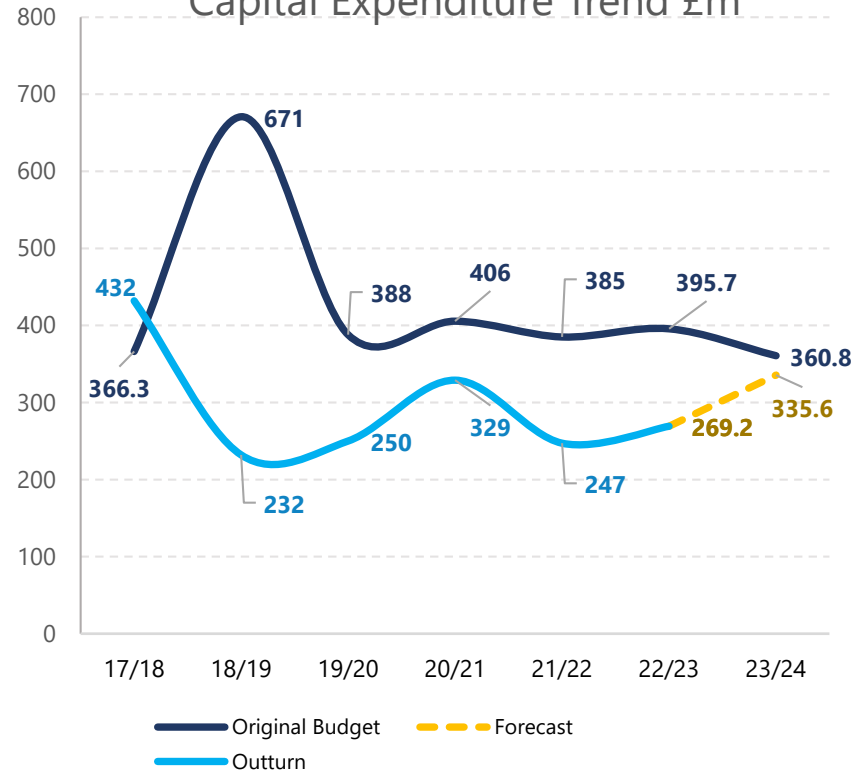


The year-to-date capital expenditure position at Q2 is £118.9m, comparable to the average for the same time period at prior years.

MOPAC Quarterly Report Q2 2023/24

MOPAC Group Capital Expenditure and Financing Trends

Capital Expenditure Trend £m



At Q2, the year to date spend is £118.9m 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.

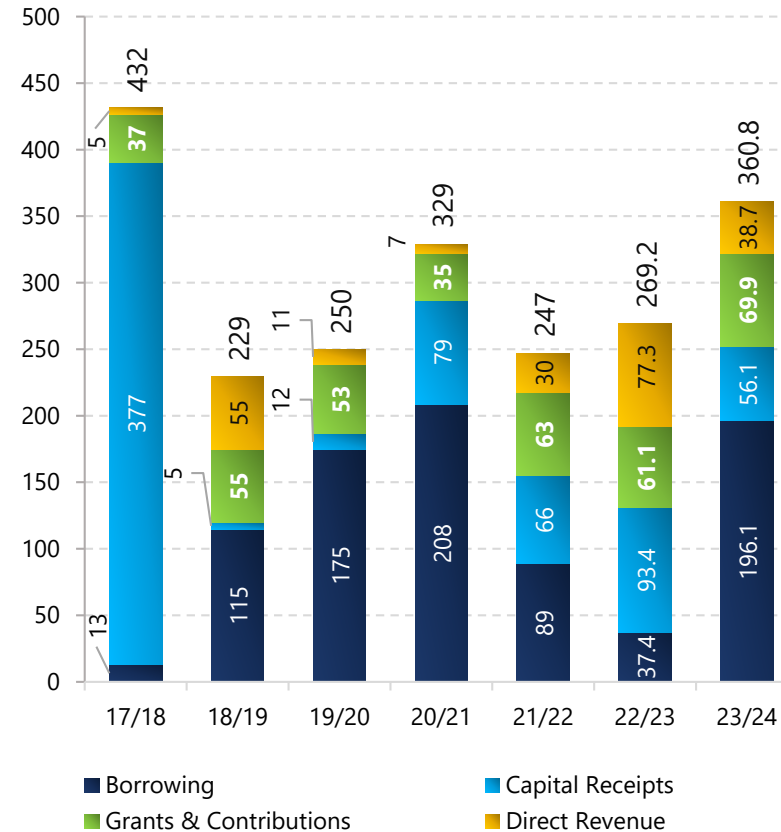
2020/21 £5m underspend primarily related to the realignment of project activities within Transformation.

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.

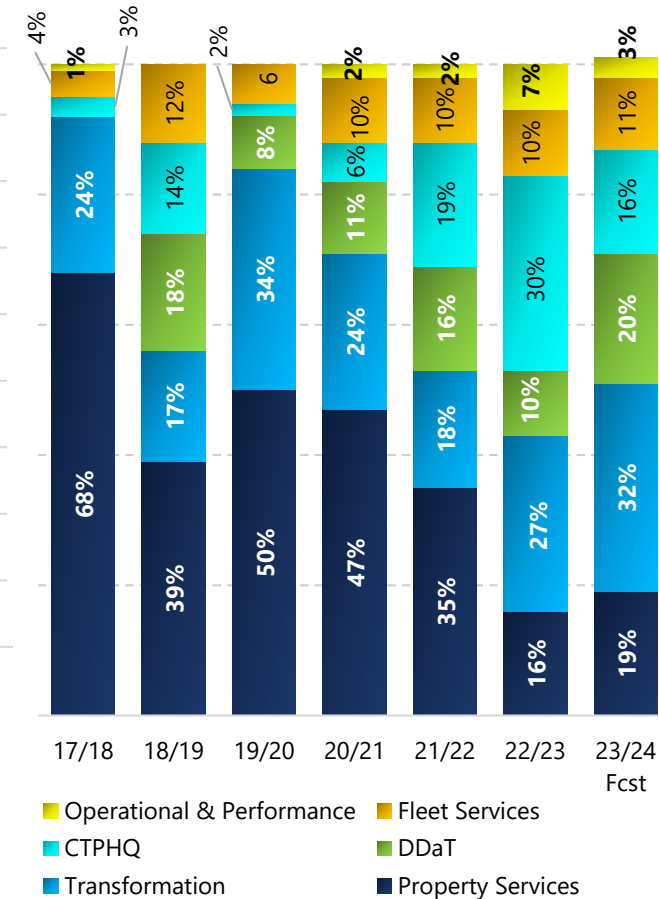
2018/19 Capital spend £232m compared to revised budget of £249.2m, an underspend of 7%.

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.

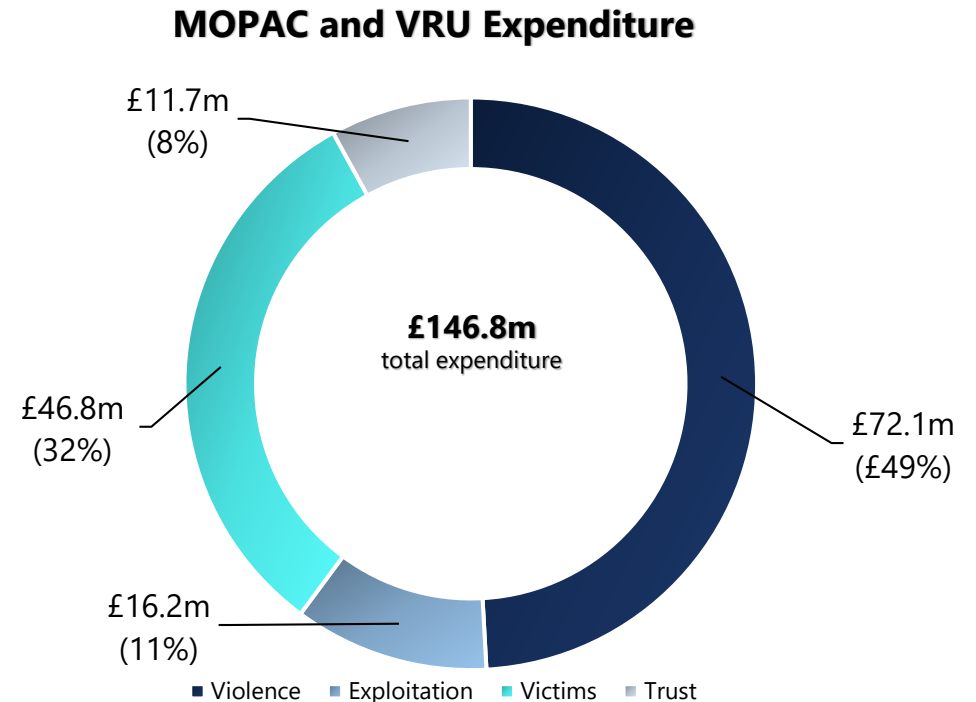
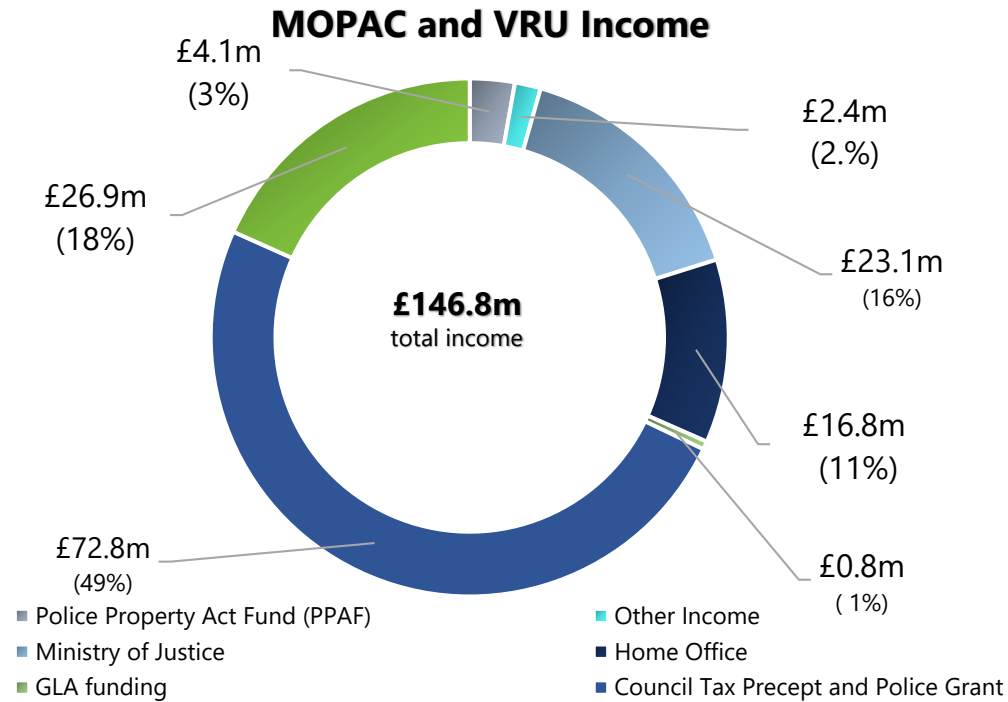
Capital Financing £m



Capital Expenditure Trend Breakdown by Directorate



MOPAC & VRU Expenditure



Highlights

In March 2023, the MOPAC and VRU expenditure budget was set at £141.4m, the budget has subsequently been updated and budgeted expenditure increased by £5.4m to £146.8m across the four PCP outcomes. All MOPAC and VRU expenditure is captured within the four PCP outcomes, including costs related to Oversight of the MPS (£5.8m) 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 Q2, MOPAC and the VRU are forecasting a year end underspend 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 Q2	2023/24 Full Year Variance at Q2	2023/24 Original Budget	2023/24 Full Year Revised Budget	2023/24 Full Year Forecast at Q2	2023/24 Full Year Variance at Q2	2023/24 Original Budget	2023/24 Full Year Revised Budget	2023/24 Full Year Forecast at Q2	2023/24 Full Year Variance at Q2
Expenditure	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m		£m	£m	£m
Violence	42.7	44.9	41.7	(3.1)	27.0	27.3	23.7	(3.5)	69.6	72.1	65.5	(6.7)
Exploitation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	16.2	15.9	(0.3)	15.7	16.2	15.9	(0.3)
Victims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.6	46.8	44.4	(2.4)	44.6	46.8	44.4	(2.4)
Trust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	11.7	12.1	0.3	11.4	11.7	12.1	0.3
Total Expenditure	42.7	44.9	41.7	(3.1)	98.7	102.0	96.0	(5.9)	141.4	146.8	137.8	(9.0)
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)	1.2	1.2	0.0	(4.2)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(0.0)
Ministry of Justice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(27.9)	(23.1)	(23.1)	(0.0)	(27.9)	(23.1)	(23.1)	(0.0)
Home Office	(9.5)	(10.8)	(10.8)	0.0	(5.0)	(6.1)	(6.1)	(0.1)	(14.5)	(16.8)	(16.9)	(0.1)
GLA funding	0.0	(0.8)	(0.8)	0.0	(3.7)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.7)	(0.8)	(0.8)	0.0
Total Income	(12.0)	(15.1)	(15.1)	(0.1)	(39.3)	(32.1)	(32.1)	(0.0)	(51.3)	(47.1)	(47.2)	(0.1)
Net Expenditure	30.7	29.8	26.6	(3.2)	59.4	69.9	64.0	(5.9)	90.1	99.7	90.6	(9.1)
Reserves												
Transfers From Reserves	(8.9)	(7.8)	(7.9)	(0.1)	(8.5)	(19.0)	(19.3)	(0.3)	(17.4)	(26.9)	(27.2)	(0.4)
Transfers To Reserves	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	9.0
Total Reserves	(8.9)	(7.8)	(4.9)	2.9	(8.5)	(19.0)	(13.3)	5.7	(17.4)	(26.9)	(18.2)	8.7
Total Net Expenditure	21.8	22.0	21.7	(0.2)	50.9	50.8	50.6	(0.2)	72.7	72.8	72.4	(0.4)

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

* Police Property Act Fund (PPAF)

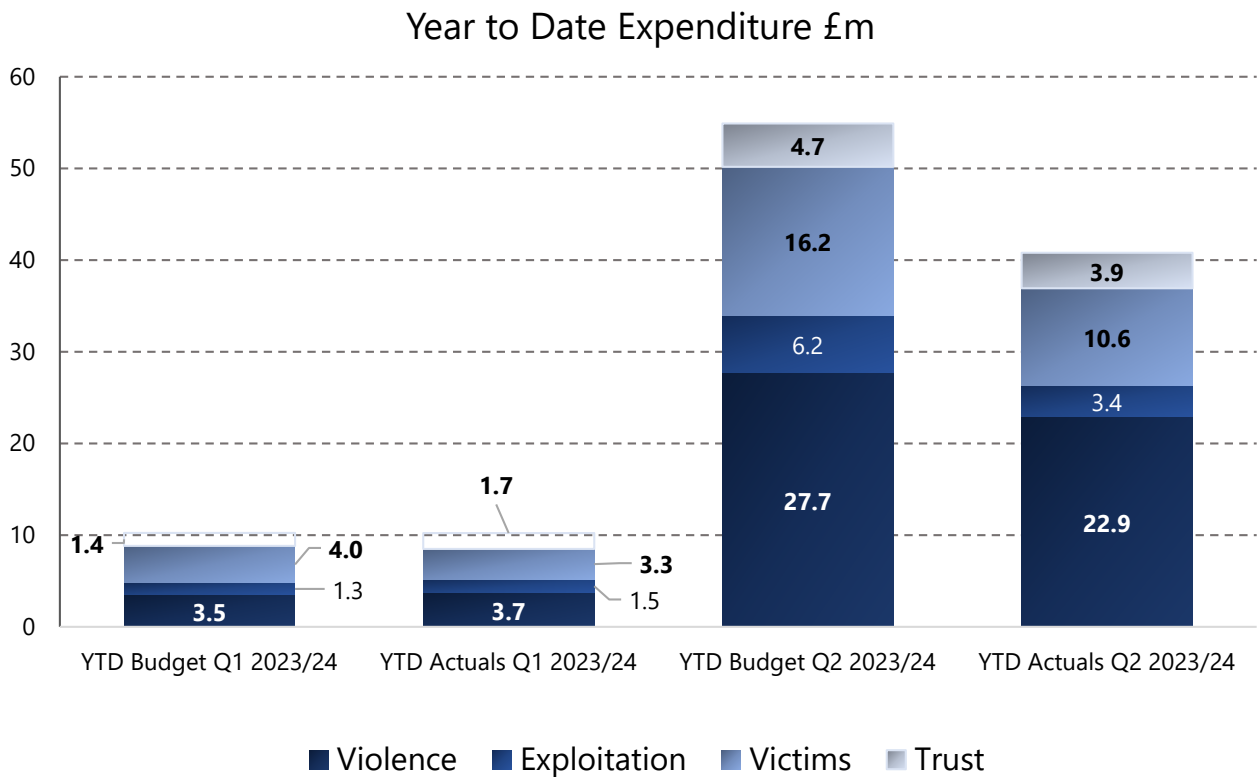
In March 2023, the MOPAC and VRU expenditure budget was set at £141.4m, the budget has subsequently been updated and at Quarter 2 expenditure increased by £5.4m to £146.8. This additional expenditure is funded through a combination of additional grant income and net transfer from reserves.

As at Q2 MOPAC and the VRU are forecasting a year end underspend of £0.4m. This includes the proposed carry forward of funds totalling £9.0m to align spend to delivery and use of reserves totalling £0.3m the majority of which relates to 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.

MAYOR OF LONDON

OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

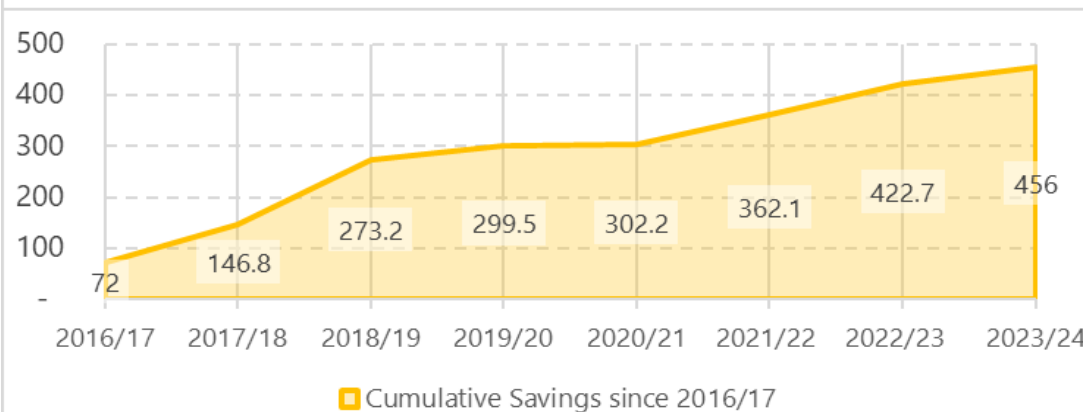
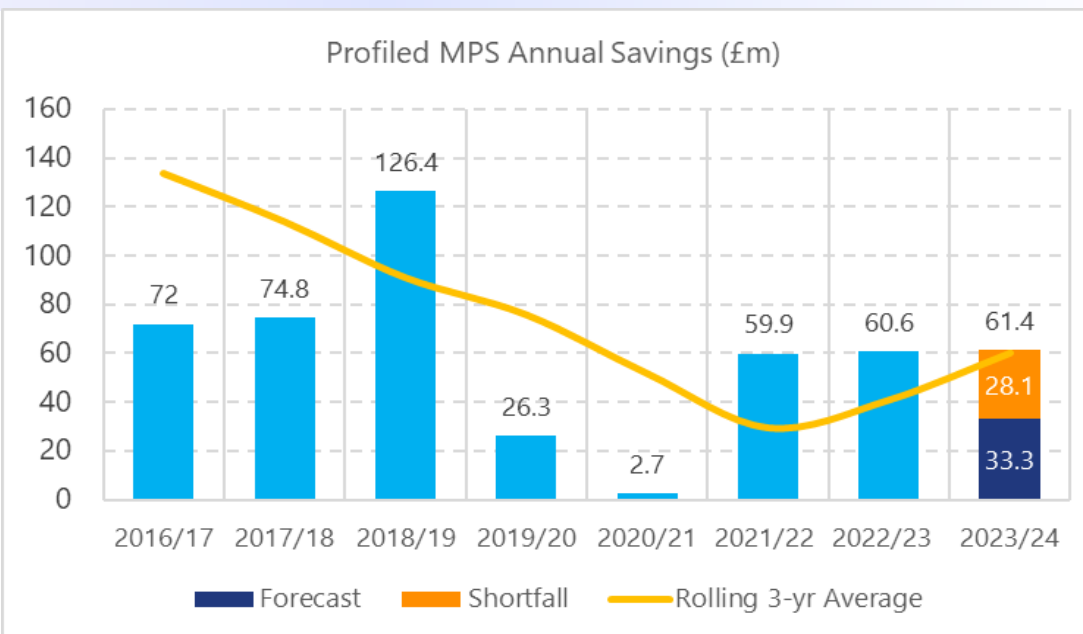
Financial trends aligned to PCP priorities- MOPAC and VRU Overall Trends.



As at the end of the second quarter for 2023/24, MOPAC and the VRU had spent £40.8m against Year-to-date budget of £54.9m. The year-to-date variance of £14.1m is mainly due to expenditure not being incurred in line with budget profiles.

MPS Annual and Cumulative Savings 2023/24

2023/24 Savings Update



The Cumulative Savings include the £33.3m achieved in the current Financial Year. Since 2012/13, a total £1.211bn worth of savings have been achieved.

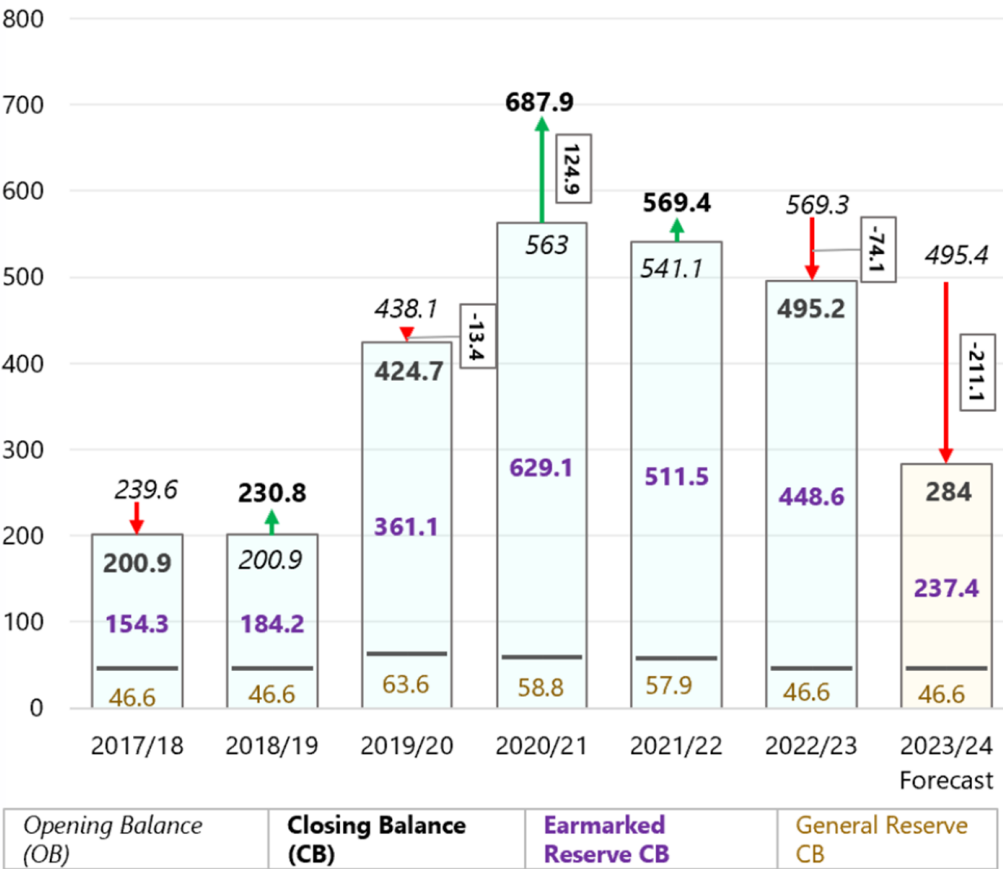
The 2023/24 original budget included £61.4m savings to be delivered through a variety of programmes across property, IT, back-office functions and a 1% efficiency saving across all business functions.

At Q2, £32.3m has already been delivered and the full year forecast of savings to be delivered is c£1m. This represents a shortfall of c£28.1m against the approved target of £61.4m.

The MPS is considering alternative options to deliver £12.2m of the non-deliverable savings, with the £15.9m balance remaining a pressure for this financial year.

MPS and MOPAC Reserves

MOPAC Group Reserve Balances over the Last 7 Years (£m)



By the end of the year, earmarked reserves are forecast to reduce from £495.4m to £284m. At Q2, the forecast planned usage of reserves is a movement of £211.1m, of which £18.2m relates to MOPAC reserves and £192.9m to MPS reserves.

MOPAC and MPS General and Earmarked Reserves 2023/24

	MOPAC GROUP RESERVES				
	2023/24 Opening balance	2023/24 Original Budget	2023/24 Total Planned Transfers (To/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)	(211.1)	(17.5)	284.0
Breakdown					
Supporting OMM and Local Change	44.3	(20.8)	(30.9)	(10.1)	13.3
Property	61.8	(8.4)	(13.0)	(4.6)	48.7
Historical public inquiries	2.2	(1.0)	(1.0)	0.0	1.2
Operational Costs	105.1	(40.1)	(74.8)	(34.7)	30.3
Insurance	6.7	(1.0)	(6.7)	(5.7)	(0.0)
Other earmarked (POCA)	11.4	0.0	(0.5)	(0.5)	10.8
Vetting Delays	0.1	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0	0.0
Specifically funded for third parties	13.4	(2.6)	0.6	3.2	14.0
Business Group initiatives	2.3	(1.3)	(1.5)	(0.2)	0.8
Managing the budget	66.3	(71.0)	(34.9)	36.1	31.4
Business Rates	60.0	(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	3.2	(2.3)	(2.3)	0.0	0.9
MOPAC Earmarked	48.9	(15.1)	(15.9)	(0.8)	33.0
2022/23 Underspend	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal Earmarked Reserves	448.7	(193.6)	(211.1)	(17.5)	237.4
MOPAC & MPS General reserve	46.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.6
Grand Total	495.4	(193.6)	(211.1)	(17.5)	284.0

The table shows the breakdown of earmarked reserves and planned usage and contributions in 2023/24. Planned use of reserves at Q2 is £17.5m more than projected when the original budget of £193.6m was set.