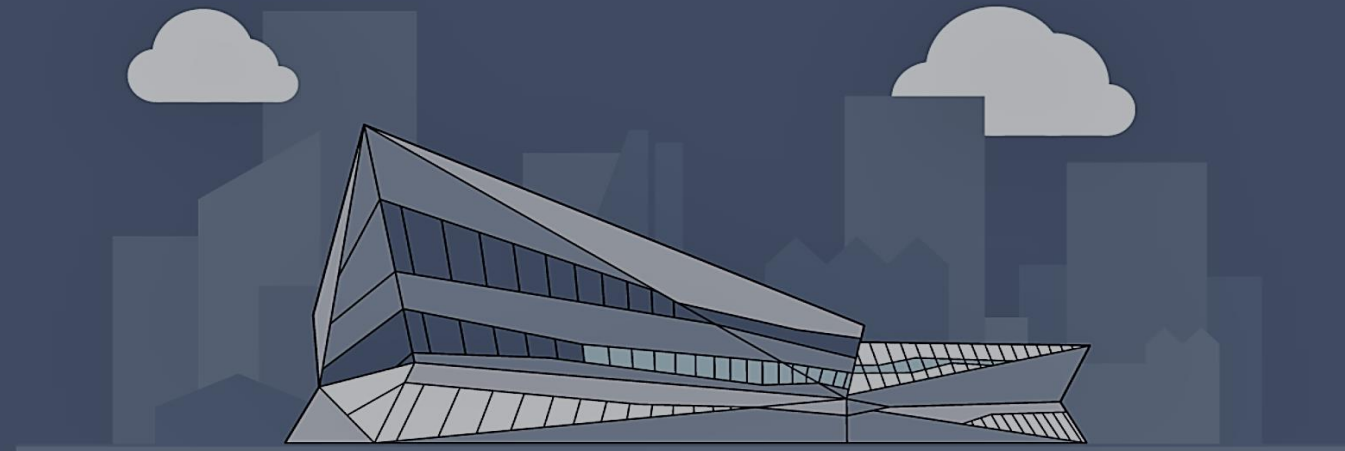


Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime Quarterly Performance Report

Quarter 1 - 2024/25



About MOPAC

In London, the re-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:

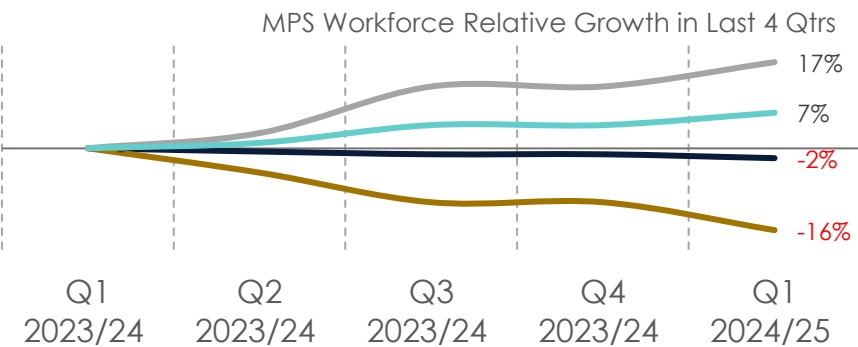
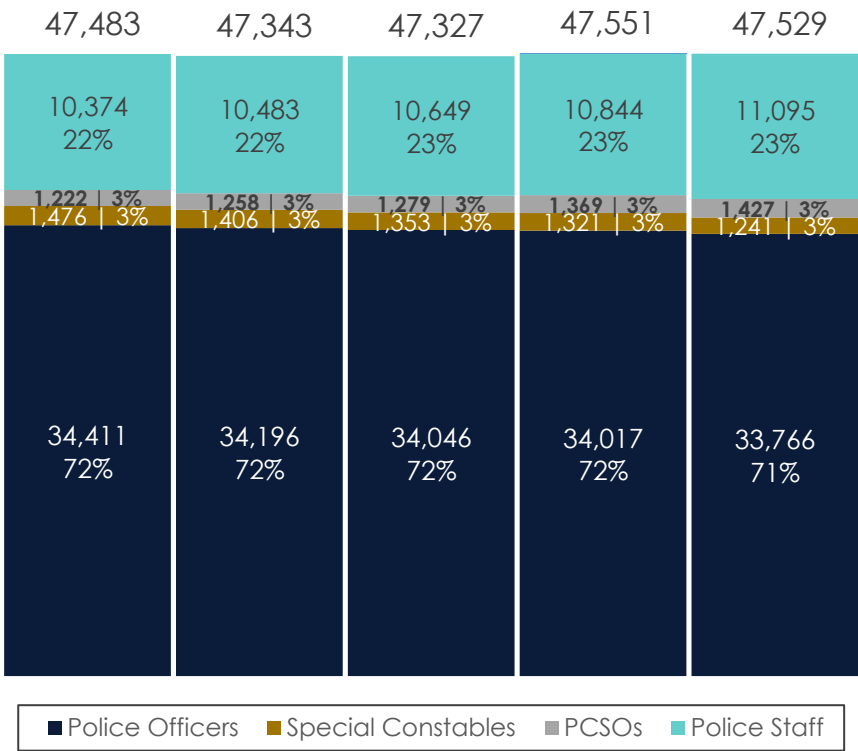
- Priorities for policing and community safety in London (the Police and Crime Plan)
- Oversight of the MPS (the London Policing Board)



As at the end of Q1 2024/25, the make-up of the Metropolitan Police Workforce is as follows:

> 33,766 Officers	71%
> 1,241 Volunteers & Special Constables	3%
> 1,427 PCSO's	3%
> 11,095 Staff	23%

MPS WORKFORCE - 0.1% GROWTH IN LAST 4 QTRS



MPS & MOPAC - 2024/25 budget at a glance

2024/25 Budget



How we report on Group business – Fact & Figures

Workforce

At the end of Q1 2024/25, the wider MOPAC Group workforce, inclusive of the Metropolitan Police, consists of a total of **36,434** Officers, Special Constables and PCSOs and **11,374** Staff.



Revenue Expenditure

The full year forecast at Q1 2024/25 is a net overspend of £50.4m.

Capital Expenditure

Full year forecast position of £344.1m is an overspend of c£3.7m against the original budget of £340.5m.

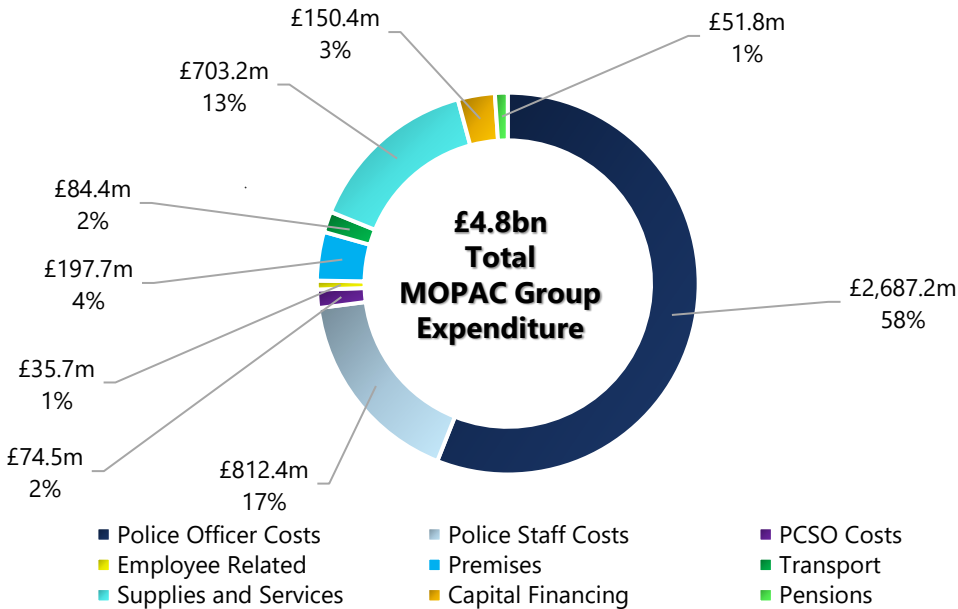
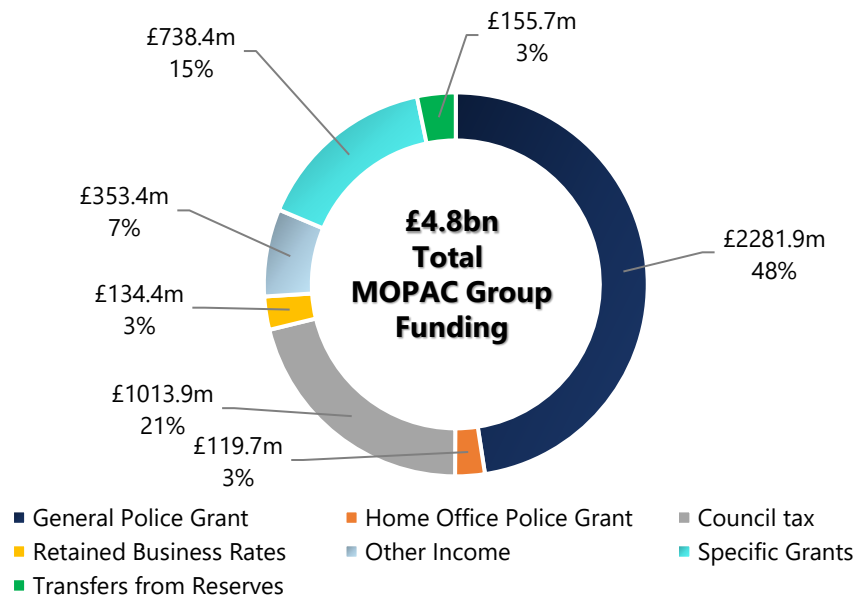
Savings Target

At Q1, 74% (£135m) of the £185.2m savings target have been delivered. This leaves £48.6m of savings yet to be delivered.

Planned Reserves Usage

MOPAC Group Earmarked reserves opening balance at the beginning of the year was £303.9m of which, £155.7m is the approved net usage. Planned use of reserves (£186.2m) at Q1, is £30.5m more than projected when the original budget of £155.7m was set.

2024/25 Budget



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.

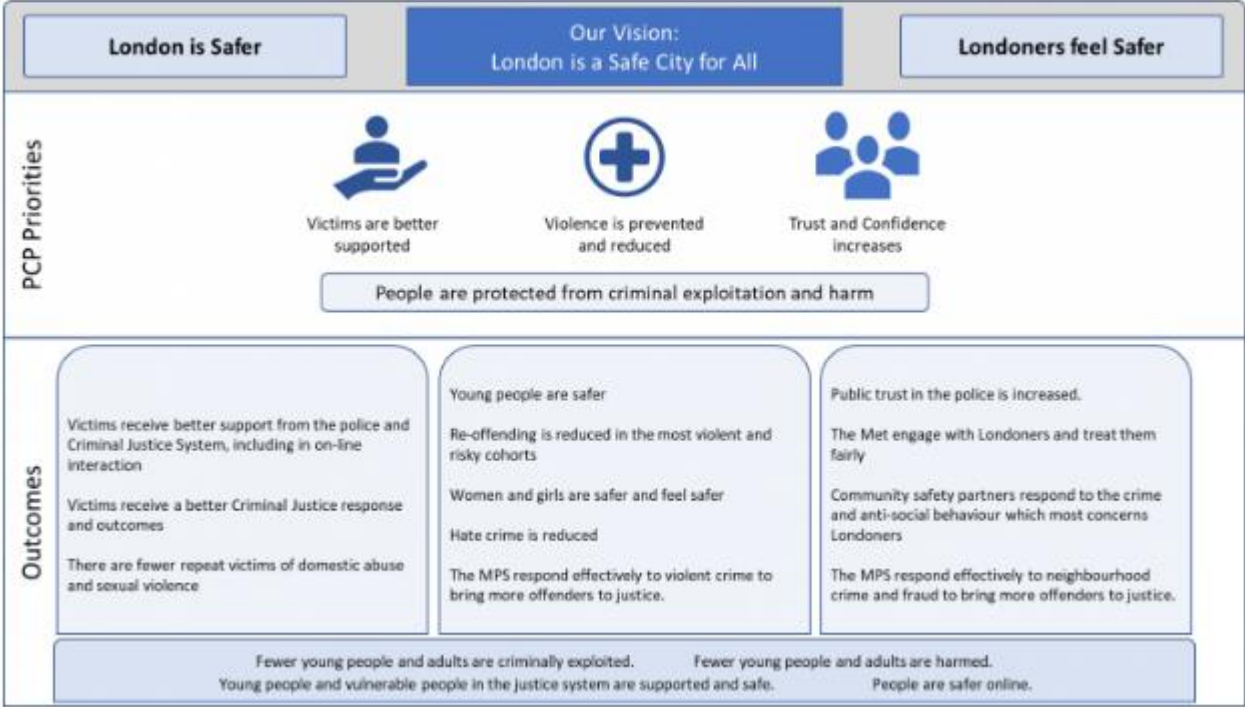
The Mayor’s vision is that London is a safe city for all.

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 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.

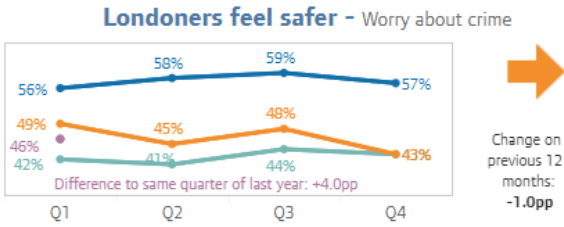


The Police and Crime Plan

PCP Headline Performance



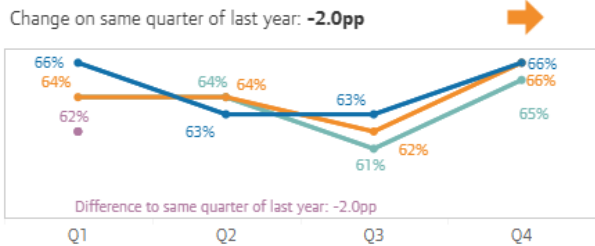
Our Vision:
London is a Safe City for All



Victims are better supported

Overall victim satisfaction with the MPS

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

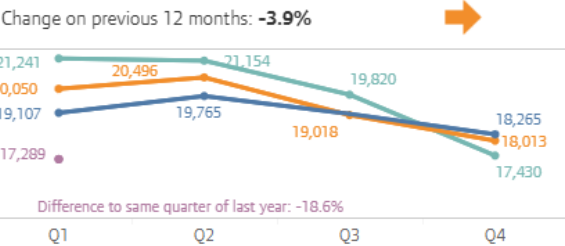


Overall victim and witness satisfaction criminal justice wide

Violence is prevented and reduced

Violence with injury offences

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

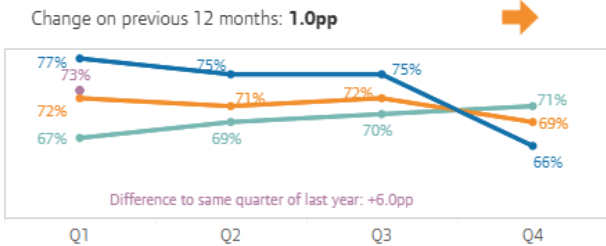


Homicide quarterly total

Trust and Confidence increases

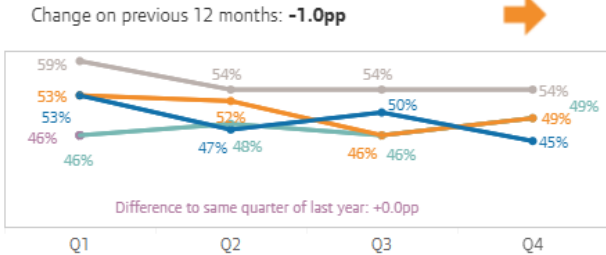
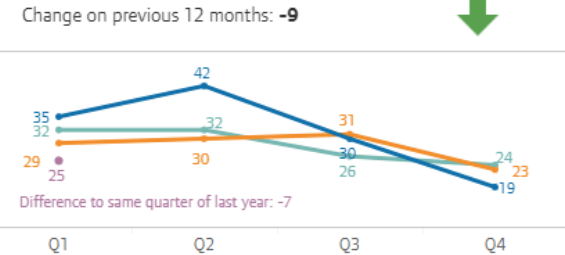
Trust in police

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



Confidence in police (Good job local)

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



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 - discrete quarterly data is presented here and numbers may therefore differ from the narrative in the rest of the report where the period is for the 12 months.

MOPAC Quarterly Report Q1 2024/25

Police and Crime Plan - Quarter 1 FY 2024/25

PCP Outcomes Summary

Following a period of consistent decline, Trust and Confidence in the MPS has stabilised. Violence with injury has reduced by 19% compared to Q1 23/24.

“Victims are better supported” – Victim satisfaction (USS) was 63% in Q1, stable compared to the previous quarter. Telephone satisfaction and online satisfaction are stable at 37% and 32% respectively.

“Trust and confidence increases” – In Q1, 47% of Londoners feel police do a good job in the local area and 71% trust the MPS. Data from the ONS Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) show that public confidence in the MPS has stabilised since September 2022. CSEW data for the year ending March 2024 show that public confidence in the MPS (51%) is similar to the England & Wales result (49%) and slightly higher than its most similar forces – Greater Manchester (42%), West Yorkshire (45%) and West Midlands (46%).

“Violence is prevented and reduced” – The latest ONS data to the end of March 2024 shows that the rate of violence with injury per 1,000 population is lower in London (8.96) than the rest of England and Wales (9.24) – and lower still than the average for the Met’s group of most similar police force areas - Greater Manchester, West Yorkshire and the West Midlands (11.13).

There were 24 **Homicide offences** in Q1 24-25. Total homicide offences are stable as compared to the previous quarter (-1 offence) and as compared to the same quarter last year (-7 offences).

“People are protected from exploitation and harm” – The MPS is in the process of producing their Children Strategy which will be published shortly.

Financial Position (Q1)

MPS

The original MPS full-year gross expenditure budget is £4,658.5m, a 6% increase (£268.8m) compared to the 2023/24 original budget of £4,391.7m and a 3% increase (£124.2m) compared to the 2023/24 full year outturn of £4,534.3m. The 2024/25 forecast net expenditure is £3,473.2m, with specific grants budgeted at £700.8m, other income at £347.6m and transfers from reserves budgeted at £136.9m.

MOPAC

The original MOPAC and VRU budget for 2024/25 was set at £76.8m, comprising a total expenditure of £138.9m, income (including grants) of £43.3m and reserves funding of £18.8m. Since the original budget was set additional MoJ funding has been received increasing expenditure and income by £0.5m, the net budget remains the same at £76.8m. At Q1 MOPAC is projecting a £0.4m overspend against the net £76.8m budget however the expectation is that MOPAC will be on budget at year end.



Victims are better supported

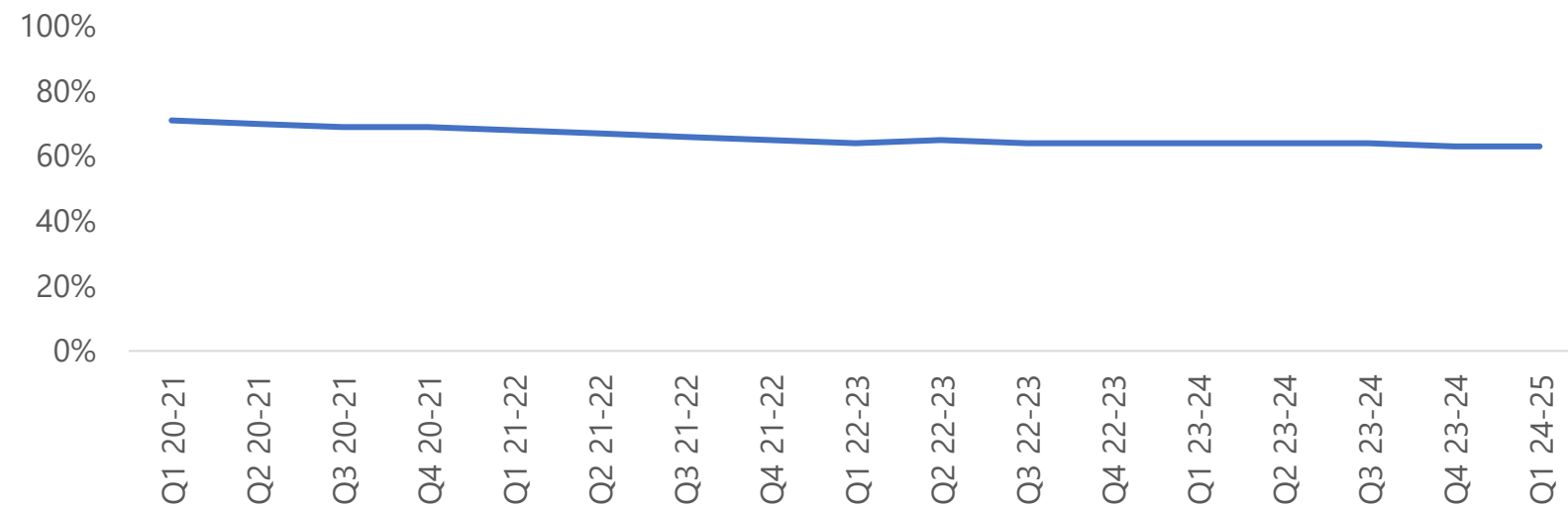
PCP Outcomes:

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 online 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

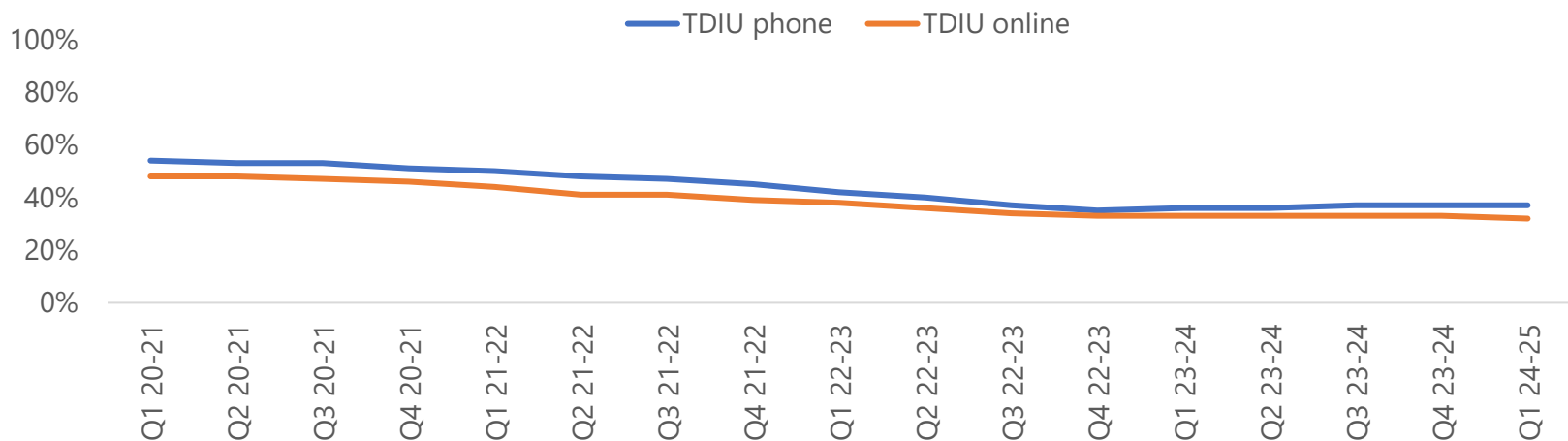
Overall victim satisfaction



Overall victim satisfaction is stable at 63% in the most recent quarter (Q1 24-25).

This is same as the previous quarter, and 1 percentage point lower than the same quarter the previous year.

TDIU victim satisfaction



37% 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 1 percentage point higher than the same quarter the previous year.

32% of victims reporting their crime to the TDIU online feel satisfied, which is 1 percentage point lower than last quarter and 1 percentage point lower than the same quarter the previous year.

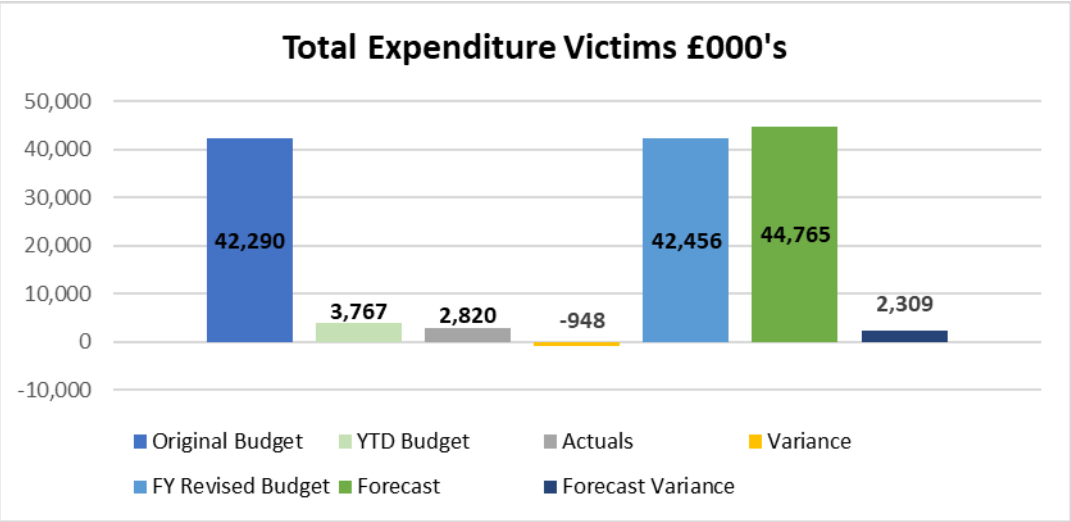
Source: MOPAC User Satisfaction Survey and TDIU survey. Rolling 12-month data.

Overview of PCP Delivery

Financial Overview – MOPAC budget

In March 2024, the Victims gross expenditure budget was set at £42.3m. Since the original budget was set additional MoJ funding has been received increasing expenditure by £0.2m.

As at Q1, the YTD position is an underspend of £0.9m, with expenditure of £2.8m having been incurred against a YTD budget of £3.8m. The full year forecast position is an overspend of £2.3m, this will be funded by approved Q4 2023/24 carry forwards aligning funding with project delivery.



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: Overall victim satisfaction (USS) was 63% in the most recent quarter (Q1 24-25). This is stable compared to the previous quarter. TDIU telephone satisfaction and online satisfaction are relatively stable at 37% and 32% respectively.

Victim Care: As measured by the USS, measures of compliance with the national Code of Practice for Victims of Crime ("the Victims' Code") have seen some declines over last quarter (see slide 42).

The proportion of victims being offered the services of LVWS has decreased by 5 percentage points this quarter, and now stands at 41% - the lowest level seen in the last three years.

The proportion of victims reporting the opportunity to provide a victim personal statement has decreased by 5 percentage points on the previous quarter, and the proportion reporting being offered information on the Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme has decreased by 5 percentage points compared to last quarter. The MPS launched the enhanced Victim Focus Desk in Quarter 3 to improve the service provided to victims of crime (see slide 14).

Met CC: The MPS have simplified the process to quickly identify vulnerable repeat callers, when taking a call, an issue raised in the HMICFRS Peel inspection.

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.

As part of this programme, the MPS launched their enhanced Victim Focus Desk (VFD) in Q3 of 23/24 to improve the service provided to victims of crime by extending operating hours to offer victims more regular updates, support and advice. In Q4, the VFD was handling up to 30,000 calls per month.

The MPS continued the rollout of the My Met Service feedback mechanism in Q1, following its launch in Q2 of 23/24. This enables victims 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. The MPS are also now looking at ways to increase completion rates, alongside the further rollout.

MOPAC continues to work with the MPS to support the new 'victim voice forum', following its launch in Q2 of 23/24. The forums are facilitated by trained professionals and involve victims from across a wide range of crime types and diverse backgrounds discussing treatment within the MPS. There has been a positive response so far with the forum starting to have an influence on policy and practice.

MOPAC are supporting the MPS to establish further groups to strengthen engagement with victims from specific communities (see slide 15).

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 2023 with further updates and additions published in September 2023. The MPS has continued its implementation of the new operating model throughout Q1 24/25.

Following the conclusion of the first stage of MOPAC's review of its commissioned specialist services supporting victims of sexual violence (SV) in Q3 23/24 and the development of a set of recommendations for the design of future services, MOPAC continued work in Q1 on the implementation of these recommendations.

Throughout Q1, work has continued on developing the specification for the future service, and early consultation with the market on this draft specification was carried out in Q4. A tender for the new service will be published in Q2 and the new service will go-live on 1 October 2025.

Alongside this, MOPAC have continued to engage 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 sexual violence who have complex mental health needs. MOPAC has been working closely with NHSE to ensure the recommendations from its own review of support services for these victims are aligned with the findings of the EMHP project.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

MOPAC continued its recommissioning programme for the London Victim and Witness Service throughout Q1. The service will be replaced by four contracts for services working in concert as part of an ecosystem of support for victims of crime. The four tenders include Generalist Adult Support, Domestic Abuse Support, Support for Children and Young People, and Restorative Justice services. In Q1, MOPAC awarded contracts to the successful bidders for the Children and Young People and Restorative Justice services.

The Mayor launched a pilot providing free legal advice to victims of sexual violence in June. The pilot will provide help for victims aged 16 and over and will run until June 2025.

MOPAC is in the process of securing the skills and resources to implement and facilitate the expansion of the MPS 'victim voice forum' programme, to include groups for women and girls; people from black communities; LGBTQ+ people; people with disabilities and parents/guardians of children and young people who have been victims of crime. The forums will provide a key opportunity for victims to inform police policy and practice, as well as being a sounding board for new innovative ideas and processes.

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, initial findings from the report for victim withdrawal were presented to the London Criminal Justice Board in March 2024. The findings are due to be published in Q4 24/25.

For the CSA research the work is now well underway. 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	Publish research into reasons victims withdraw from the criminal justice process (CJS)	Q4 23/24	Q4	R
2	Publish Child Sexual Abuse research and case review	Q4 23/24	Q3	R
3	Launch an ASB Mediation Pilot with local authorities	Q4 23/24	Q2	A
4	Launch pilot providing independent legal advice to victims of sexual violence	Q1		CG
5	Publish tender for new specialist service supporting victims of domestic abuse in London	Q2		G
6	Launch new universal victim service for adults as part of future 'Ecosystem' of services	Q3		G
7	Launch new service for young victims as part of future 'Ecosystem' of services	Q3		G
8	Launch new Restorative Justice service as part of future 'Ecosystem' of services	Q3		G
9	Establish new Restorative Justice Steering Group	Q3		G
10	Publish tender for new specialist service supporting victims of sexual violence in London	Q4		G
11	Establish additional Victims Voice Forums	Q4		G
12	Establish multi-agency arrangements to take forward Duty to Collaborate	Q4		G

Overview of MOPAC Commissioned Services

Service	Budget 24/25		Target 24/25	YTD	Conf.
London Victim and Witness Service	£7.86m	% of vulnerable victims referred who take up support	23%	26.3%	G
		% of witnesses referred who take up support	65%	80.4%	G
		No. of domestic abuse victims referred who are supported by a specialist advocate	TBD	675	
Children & Young People's Victim & Witness Service	£0.5m	% of young people referred receiving ongoing support	36%	20.4%	R
		% of young witnesses referred receiving pre-trial support	69%	96.7%	G
Havens (Sexual Assault Referral Centres)	£2.8m	% of Forensic Medical Examiner statements issued in 15 working days	70%	84.2%	G
Survivors Gateway & associated support services for victims of sexual violence	£8.9m	No. of referrals processed by the Survivors Gateway 'Navigators'	2800	963	G
		No. of victims/ survivors being supported by an Independent Sexual Violence Advocate (ISVA)	380	376	G
		No. of counselling hours delivered to victim/ survivors at the Rape Crisis Centres	TBD	TBD	
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	2600	922	G
London Advocacy & Holistic Wraparound Service (specialist service supporting migrant victims of DA)	£960k	No. of victims with no recourse to public funds provided with wraparound support	640	178	G
CouRAGEus (specialist service supporting young victims of violence against women & girls)	£870k	No. of young victims supported by a specialist advocate	300	86	G
London Stalking Support Service	£375k	No. of people able to access service's web-based and telephone support	4000	1064	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	130	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		620	
		<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

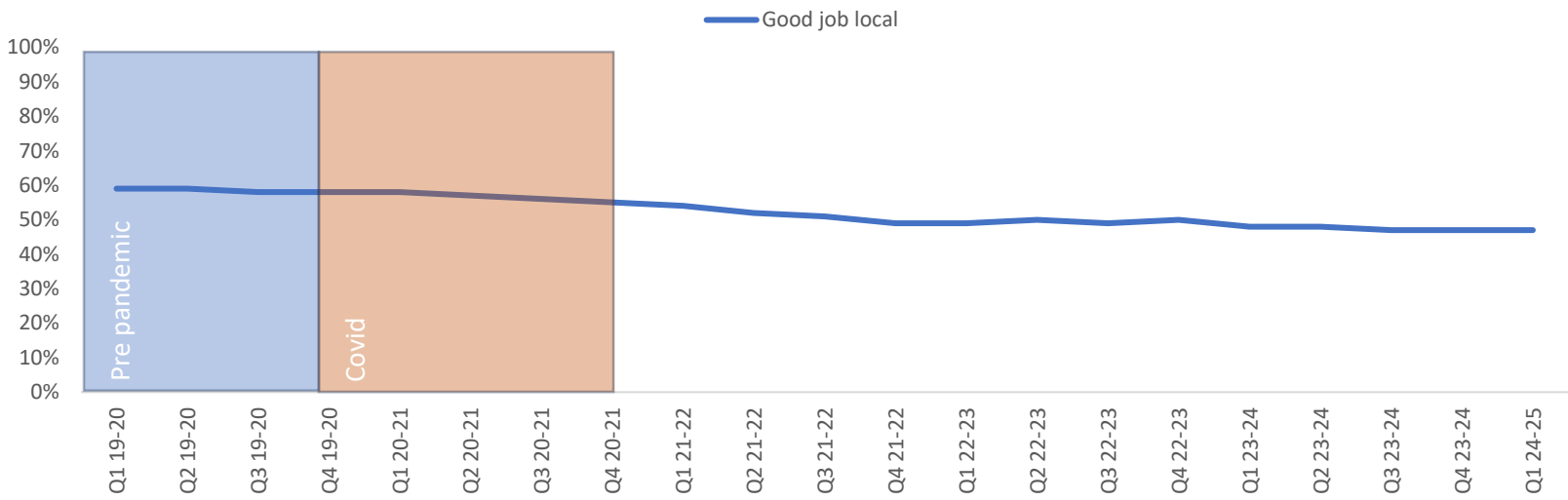
Outcome Statements:

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

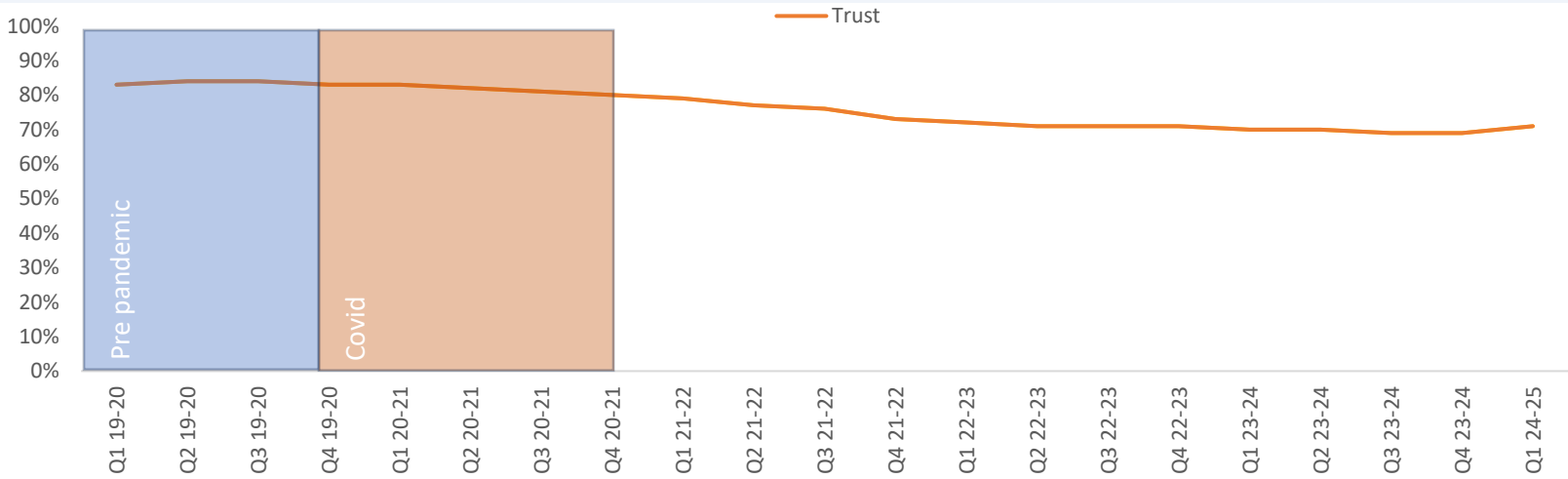
Good Job Local (confidence)



Confidence is stable at 47% in the most recent quarter (June 24). This is the same as the previous quarter, and 1 percentage point lower than the same quarter last year.

CSEW data for the year ending March 2024 show that **confidence in the MPS (51%) is in line with the England & Wales average (49%)** and higher than its most similar forces – Greater Manchester (42%), West Yorkshire (45%) and West Midlands (46%).

More Trust



Trust stands at 71% in the most recent quarter.

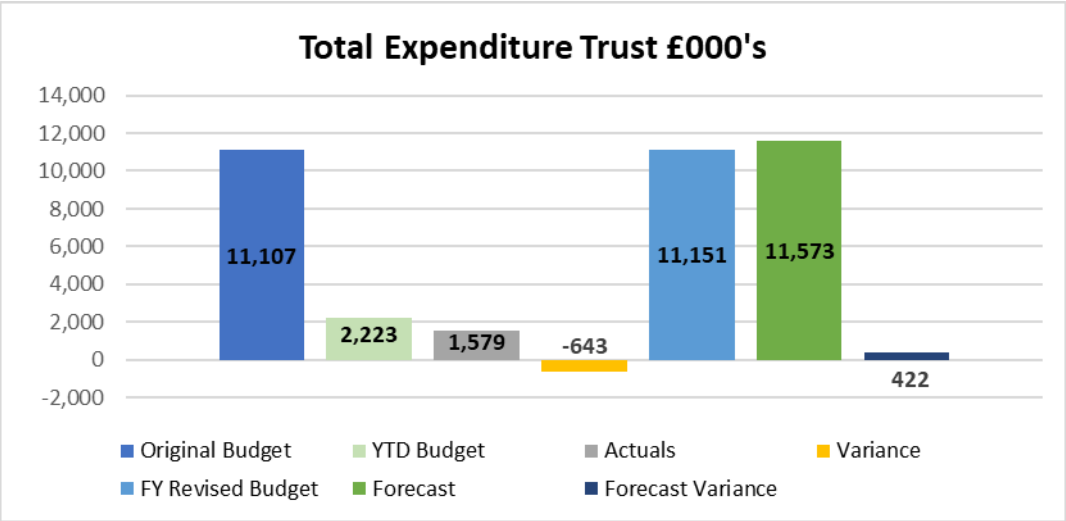
This is 2 percentage points higher than the previous quarter, and 1 percentage point higher than the same quarter last year.

Overview of PCP Delivery

Financial Overview – MOPAC budget

In March 2024, the Trust and Confidence gross expenditure budget was set at £11.1m. The budget has subsequently been increased by £0.1m to £11.2m due to additional MoJ grant income.

As at Q1, the YTD position is an underspend of £0.6m, with expenditure of £1.6m having been incurred against the £2.2m budget. This is due to expenditure being incurred later than budgeted. The full year forecast position is a an overspend of £0.4m, this will be funded by the forecast use of reserves carried forward from 2023/24 aligning funding with project delivery



Delivery Summary

Trust in the MPS remained relatively stable this quarter (71%, +2pp. compared to Q4 23-24).

Confidence also **remained stable** (47%, the same as Q4 23-24) as measured by the PAS, and consistent with the CSEW which shows that public confidence in the MPS has stabilised since September 2022.

Police Response: 999 call answering times remained stable in Q1 compared to Q4 (see slide 50). Response to the public is a key element of HMICFRS Engage and quarterly data show continued improvements. In Q1 2024, the MPS answered 85% of calls in under 10 seconds (above the England and Wales average, 78%).

Neighbourhood Crime: Over Q1 24-25 the **largest increase has been for Theft Person** (+51% on the same quarter last year).

Most acquisitive crime (with the exception of Theft from Person) are stable compared to the same quarter last year.

Overview of PCP Delivery

Police Response

HMICFRS highlighted call handling as a reason for the MPS entering Engage. The MPS improvement plan has resulted in significant reductions in 999 call answering time, as well as better identification of vulnerability.

999 call answering times remained stable in Q1 compared to Q4. Monthly data, shows that in June 2024, the MPS answered 86% of calls in under 10 seconds (above the England and Wales average, 78%).

Response time performance for I calls (15 min target) remains stable on the previous quarter (82% attended within the target time of 15 minutes, -1pp on Q4 23/24). Performance for S calls (1-hour target) also remains stable on the previous quarter with 60% of calls attended within 1 hour (-1pp. on Q4 23/24).

Community Engagement

Work on the draft London Race Action Plan has continued, with MOPAC/GLA staff feeding back on the first draft to help ensure it effectively responds to community feedback. The consultation on the draft will roll out in quarter two with a series of locally facilitated community consultation events and a youth-led consultation programme led by Elevated Minds, who also supported the national Race Action Plan.

The stop/search charter survey was delivered in quarter four and more detailed development work has been undertaken with young people in quarter one to draft the final Charter document.

Stop and search disproportionality between Black and White Londoners is stable, with Black Londoners 4 times more likely to be stopped than White Londoners (see slides 42-44).

Neighbourhood Crimes

Q1 24-25, **saw large increases in Theft from the Person** (+51% on the same quarter last year). Given the link between theft person and robbery, a Reducing Robbery Partnership has been established and met for the first time on the 20th May 2024 and again in June.

The partnership ensures a joined-up approach to tackling robbery in London through prevention and enforcement, bringing together stakeholders including the Violence Reduction Unit, Metropolitan Police, Local Authorities, Crown Prosecution Service, Probation, Youth Offending Services, Transport for London and British Transport Police.

Discussions to date have focused on how to effectively tackle robbery in the most affected boroughs; an overview of VRU of robbery funding for boroughs to support children and young people most impacted by robbery, and offender management.

Oversight of Met Reform

The London Policing Board (LPB) met in June 2024. Topics discussed included the Met's approach to Senior Level governance and assurance in the Metropolitan Police Service and the Strongest Ever Neighbourhood Policing programme.

Discussions focused on how the MPS balances complex operational demand with driving transformation, how and when the MPS would know it had built sufficient capacity and capability to drive change, and on how New Met for London programmes are integrated across the organisation. An example being how culture change was being driven through the Strongest Ever Neighbourhood Policing programme and how the Board could track and scrutinise that.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

Work with the Met and local partners to take forward the development of the new community scrutiny framework continues. MOPAC and MPS have agreed to establish a joint project team to manage and deliver the transition to the new framework. Publication of The Black Thrive Review will be completed in early Q2.


Work has continued on the 'Strongest ever Neighbourhoods' programme. Submission of the business case for the Met's approach to digital engagement between police, Neighbourhood Watch and the wider public is being progressed and is now due to be considered by the Met's Executive Committee in Q2 2024/5. Work is also underway to plan for the implementation of the digital engagement approach.

Stakeholder consultation on the draft outcomes framework for Safer Schools Officers was completed in Q1 as planned. Further work will now be taken forward to review the existing governance arrangements to ensure alignment with the new outcomes framework.

MOPAC continues to support the MPS in its delivery of Operation Onyx. The process to date has been reviewed and the approach will be altered to ensure a greater focus on transparency and demonstrating learning, with more detailed reviews of dip-sampled cases to enable more strategic discussions about what has changed, what has been learnt and how any missed opportunities would be minimised today.

The Reducing Robbery Partnership has been established and has met twice during the period. Partners have responded positively to the leadership shown in this area and the work is progressing well.

23/24 Key Project Activity		Base	F'Cast	Conf.
1	Publish Community Engagement Review	Q2	Q1 24/25	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	Q4 24/25	R
5	Deliver research into impact of cannabis enforcement on tackling violence	Q2	Q1 24/25	R
6	Support the MPS to consult and clarify outcomes of police in schools	Q3	Q1 24/25	G
7	Produce young people friendly materials about how to make a complaint about police	Q3	Q2 24/25	A
8	Work with the MPS to support delivery of their VAWG action plan	Q4		G
9	Continue to support 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	Q2 24/25	A
11	Develop partnership response to increase in robbery			G



Violence is prevented and reduced

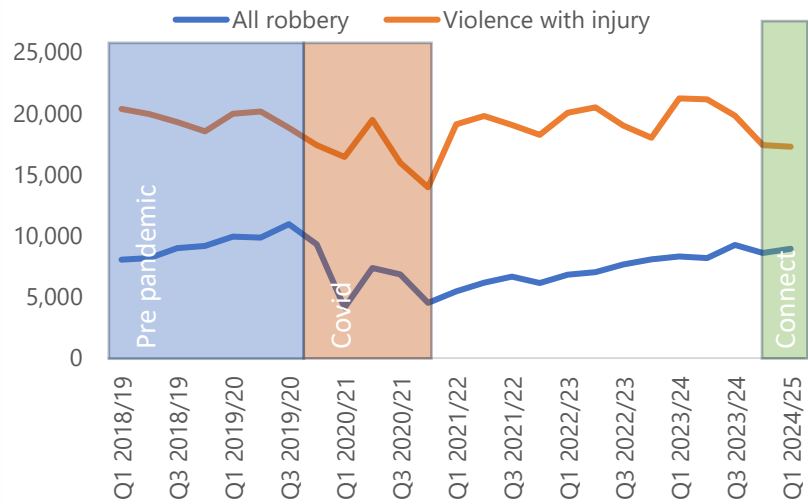
Outcome Statements:

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

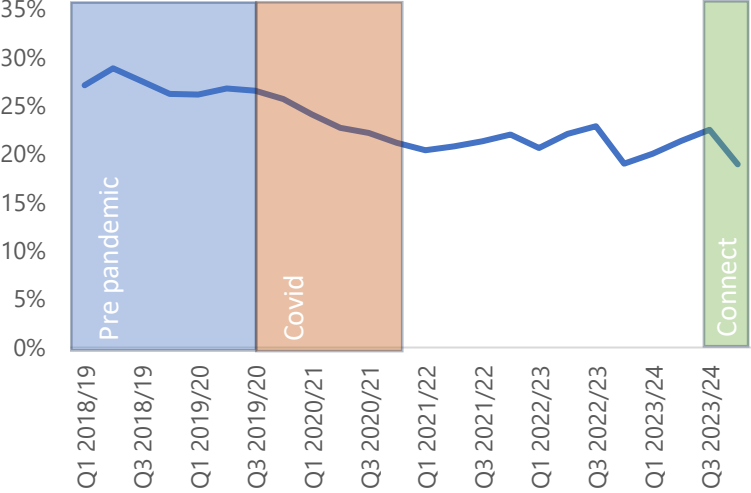
*Violent crime



Violence with Injury remained stable on the previous quarter (-1%) but has decreased by -19% on Q1 23-24

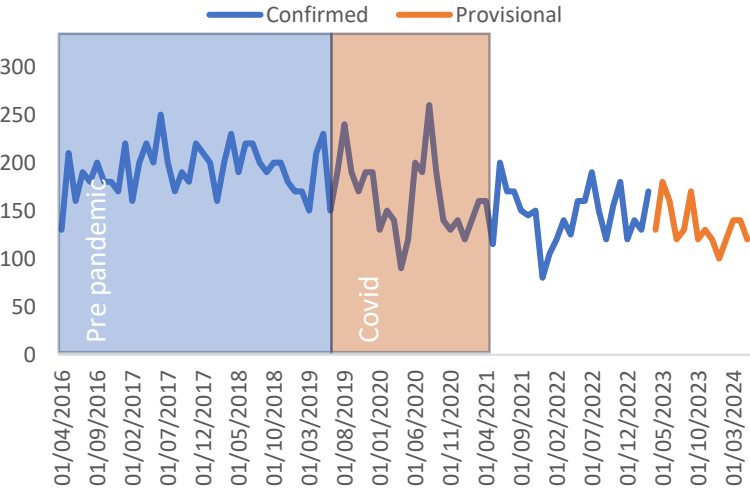
Total Robbery remained stable on the previous quarter +4% and increased by +7% on Q1 23-24.

Repeat Offending



The **reoffending rate*** for those offenders on the **Integrated Offender Management (IOM) cohort** increased on the previous quarter and remained stable on the same quarter last year.

Finalised Hospital Admission Episodes – Met Police



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

Q4 2023/24	Change on previous quarter (Q3 2023/24)	Change on same quarter previous year (Q4 2022/23)
18.9%	3.6p.p	-0.1p.p

*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).

Please note: February 2024 saw the implementation of CONNECT, a new crime recording system and integrated core policing IT solution which has transformed operational policing services within the MPS. With the implementation of CONNECT, there have been slight modifications in the recording of specific crime categories, such as hate crime and domestic abuse. These adjustments may result in minor variations in crime data when compared to the pre-CONNECT period.

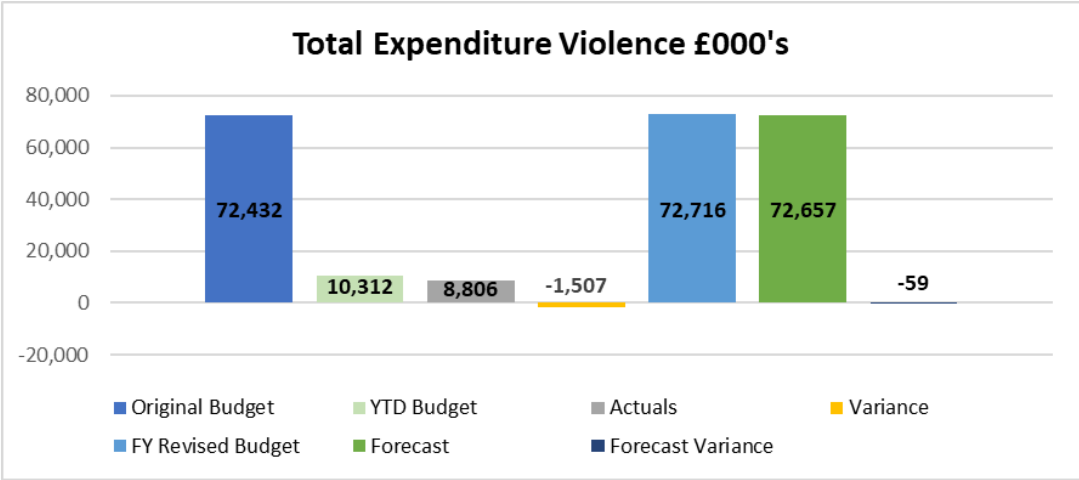
*Data disclaimer: on long term crime trends only the last 24 months of data has been updated, legacy data has been used to populate trends.

Overview of PCP Delivery

Financial Overview – MOPAC budget

In March 2024, the Violence gross expenditure budget was set at £72.4m. Since the original budget was set additional MoJ funding has been received increasing expenditure by £0.3m.

As at Q1, the YTD position is an underspend of £1.5m, with expenditure of £8.8m having been spent against a budget of £10.3m. The full year forecast is projecting a small underspend of £0.1m



Delivery Summary

- **Violence with Injury remained stable** on the previous quarter (-1%) but has decreased compared to the same quarter last year (-19%).
- The latest ONS data to the end of March 2024 shows that the **rate of Violence with Injury per 1,000 population is lower in London (8.96) than the rest of England and Wales (9.24)** – and lower still than the average for the Met’s group of most similar police force areas - Greater Manchester, West Yorkshire and the West Midlands (11.13).
- **Total Robbery remained stable** on the previous quarter and increased by +7% on same quarter last year.
- There were 24 **Homicide offences** in Q1 24-25. **Total homicide offences are stable** as compared to the previous quarter (-1 offence) and a reduction as compared to the same quarter last year (-7 offences). According to MPS data, 2023 (110) and 2022 (109) saw fewer murders in London than any year since 2014 (95).
- Research from University College London showed that the homicide rate in London in 2021 was nearly four times lower than in New York and lower than other major global cities including Barcelona, Berlin, Chicago, Madrid, Los Angeles, Paris and Toronto.
- Police recorded **rape offences remained stable** on the previous quarter and are above pre-pandemic levels. In the 12 months to June 2024 the positive **outcome rate** for police recorded **rape offences** was 8.9%. This is an increase of 1.6 percentage points on the 12 months to June 2023 and there has been a gradual increase over the last two years.

Overview of PCP Delivery

Preventing and reducing violence affecting young people

In the 12 months leading up to March 2024, robbery across the MPS increased by 16%; this is larger than the national increase (+8%). DMPC chaired the Robbery Reduction Partnership twice in Q1 on the 20th May and 12th June with multi-agency partners to identify opportunities to better address the increases in robbery in London, specifically in hotspots. Collaborative opportunities and actions have been identified through the partnership meetings and further meetings have been scheduled in Q2. Activity of the partnership is focusing on support for young people, offender management, improving crime prevention advice to the public, better utilising information sharing agreements, and effective join up of local plans. Future of RRP to be agreed.

Project ADDER has commenced across all 12 BCUs, with new sites taking on best practice from existing ones and developing workstreams that fit the profile of their BCU, including tackling cuckooing, undertaking outreach work, addressing the links between drug use and VAWG, and working with community partners to carry out harm prevention work with young people. Ongoing effort to support continuity of care have seen the number of drugs workers in custody increase to 40, allowing for more timely interventions and diversions away from the criminal justice system to be carried out.

Reducing reoffending by the most violent and high-risk

The MPS has focused operational activity to arrest wanted high harm offenders including those wanted on warrants, recalls and for breaches, prioritising offences relating to VAWG, robbery, sexual violence and violence. This has resulted in increases in the number of arrests.

Making London a safer city for women and girls

Over Q4 and Q1, 71 audits have been completed, led by local community researchers as part of work to deliver Women's Safety Audits. The next phase involves analysis and development of action planning workshops.

As part of the Comprehensive Review into the Serious Harm from DA a literature review is being undertaken by SafeLives.

The Sexual Violence Legal Advocacy pilot was launched in June, with staff in place and referrals from both Women and Girls Network and the MPS.

Preventing hate crime

The ongoing rise in hate crime in London continues to be driven by the conflict in Gaza which re-ignited in October 2023, with staggering increases of 269% in antisemitic hate crime and 63% in Islamophobic hate crime. Emergency resources provided in November have ensured that the support to those communities remains resilient. The MPS continues to provide increased patrols at significant locations and, as the response to hate crime moves to stronger Neighbourhood Policing Teams, the work to reassure and advise communities goes on. The MPS continues to successfully police demonstrations in a way that protects the legal right to protest while maintaining the safety and security of all those attending.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

In Q1, the new London Violence & Exploitation Support Service launched providing holistic support to children and young adults impacted by violence and exploitation in London. The service aims to reduce violence, reduce violent victimisation, and reduce harmful behaviours.

Specialist mental health provision is now established for persistent violent offenders and mentoring, and ND services have launched. An IOM event for practitioners focussing on professional development and key skills has taken place.

Phase 1 procurement for the Prison Violence Reduction programme has been completed, and procurement has commenced for Phase 2. These services aim to deliver violence reduction services in HMP Pentonville, Feltham and Wandsworth.

In Q1, MOPAC successfully handed over delivery of GPS tagging for domestic abuse perpetrators to the MoJ effectively mainstreaming delivery and MOPAC commenced planning for the introduction of GPS for non-DA stalkers.

During this period an e-learning stalking awareness package for MPS front line officers has been developed.

Preparatory work was undertaken with the MPS and OHID to explore attrition from positive drug test, referral to treatment and engagement in treatment.

Funding was secured for multi-agency intervention delivered to those on Stalking Protection Orders, with the aim to address stalking behaviours at an early stage, using tools and strategies to manage emotional and social skills that are contributing to their offending behaviour.

A £75k up-lift for the Mayor's Shared Endeavour Fund (SEF) is being used to support programming in schools to tackle hate and extremism with a specific focus on antisemitism and Islamophobia. Record numbers of applications have been made for Call (year) 5 of the SEF. New projects funded through continued record levels of Mayoral funding will begin in Sept'24.

24/25 Key Project Activity		Base	F'Cast	Conf.
1	Launch GPS tagging pilot for non-Domestic Abuse stalkers	Q3		G
2	Complete full launch of 4 co-commissioned services to reduce persistent violent offending in London	Q1		CG
3	Make recommendations to CJS partners following completion of the DA, sexual abuse and harmful practices perpetration problem profiles	Q4 23/24	Q3	R
4	Deliver Women's Night Safety Audit pilot in partnership with TfL	Q4 23/24	Q2	A
5	Launch new violence and exploitation support service for children and young adults in London	Q1		CG
6	Develop and mobilise the new Early Stalking Intervention Programme (2024-26)	Q2		G
7	Development of a Stalking Awareness e-learning package to front line MPS officers	Q2		G
8	Finalise the funding for Domestic Abuse perpetrator portfolio for beyond March 2025	Q3		G
9	Convene a task and finish group to explore how to work with perpetrators of harmful practices	Q3		G
10	Design and launch a pilot of a pre-court intervention for domestic abuse perpetrators	Q4		G
11	Full mobilisation of violence reduction services across 3 London prisons	Q4		G
12	Publish Tender for new Hate Crime Victim Service	Q4		G

Overview of MOPAC Commissioned Services

Service	Budget 24/25		Target 24/25	YTD	Conf.
GPS pilot for knife crime offences and stalking	£1.46m	No. of cases with a GPS tagging condition in the pilot	420	129	G
		% of cases where GPS tag was fitted on day of release	80%	82%	G
Integrated Offender Management Mental Health Service	£1.3m	% of Assessments offered within 15 days	90%	89%	A
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	235	59	G
		% of open cases where perpetrator is fully engaged with the programme	70%	84%	G
Culturally Integrated Family Approach (CIFA)	£730k	No of referrals per year across 10 boroughs into the service	300	81	G
Prevent and Change (PAC)	£960k	No. of service users referred into the service per year	210	50	A
Youth 2 Adult (Y2A) Hub (pilot providing wrap around support to young adults on probation in Newham)	£1m	% of young people accessing mental health support at the Y2A Hub reporting improved well-being	85%		G
		% of young people supported by the service in stable accommodation within 6 months of referral to service	60%	67%	
Hate Crime Advocacy Service (specialist service supporting victims of hate crime)	£600k	No. of victims of hate crime supported by the service	3,500	341	R
		% of victims who are satisfied with the service they received.	80%	100%	G
VAWG Prevention Toolkit for Schools	£400k	% of teachers reporting increased confidence to support children and young people regarding healthy relationships	70%	80%	G
London Gang Exit (LGE)	£2.3m	% of young people supported and report a reduction in offending behaviour	70%	TBD	
		% of young people supported and reducing harm/vulnerability	65%	TBD	
Violence & Exploitation (V&E) Support Service supporting children and young adults*	£5.2m	No. of young people affected by violence and exploitation receiving support	TBD	TBD	
		% of young people supported and report a reduction in offending behaviour	70%	TBD	
		% of young people receiving support who report a reduction in harm and vulnerability.	65%	TBD	

Notes:

This table does not represent all expenditure in this area

* Service currently in mobilisation, data available from Q2

MAYOR OF LONDON

OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME



People are protected from exploitation and harm

Outcome Statements:

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

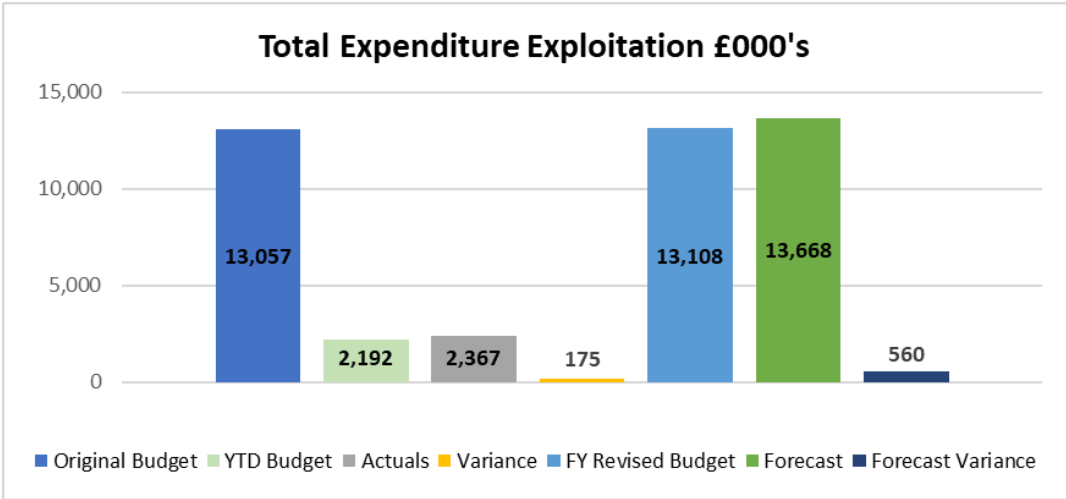
1. Fewer young people and adults are criminally exploited;
2. Fewer young people and adults are harmed;
3. Young people and vulnerable people in the justice system are supported and safe;
4. People are safer online.

Overview of PCP Delivery

Financial Overview – MOPAC budget

In March 2024, the Exploitation and Harm budget was set at £13.1m. There has subsequently been a small increase to the budget due to additional MoJ grant income.

As at Q1, the YTD position is an overspend of £0.2m, with expenditure of £2.4m having been spent against a budget of £2.2m. The full year forecast position is an overspend of £0.6m, this will be funded by the forecast use of reserves carried forward from 2023/24 aligning funding with project delivery.



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.

The MPS is developing a Children's Strategy which will be published in the autumn.

The key deliverable for MOPAC in Q1 was the new MOPAC-funded London Violence & Exploitation Support Service launched in June 2024.

MOPAC continues to work to tackle fraud. In an effort to prevent people becoming victims of fraud in the first place, Police CPI has published a series of blogs providing a unique insight into how fraudsters actually operate, including their tradecraft and methodology.

In addition, Police CPI has published three fraud guides which aim to increase awareness of the ever-changing landscape when it comes to various types of fraud and highlight how both individuals, businesses and organisations can best protect themselves from fraudsters.

Overview of PCP Delivery

Fewer young people and adults are criminally exploited

The new MOPAC-funded London Violence & Exploitation Support Service launched in June 2024. This service will build on the learning from MOPAC's previous violence & exploitation services - LGE, Rescue & Response, and Empower – which finished delivery in May 2024.

The new service provides holistic support to children and young adults (up to the age of 25) impacted by violence and exploitation in London, and aims to reduce violence, violent victimisation, and harmful behaviours. The service is delivered by an alliance of organisations: Safer London, St Giles Trust, New Horizon Youth Centre, and Anna Freud. MOPAC forms part of this Alliance, and this model enables the service to provide the highest level of support, resulting in impactful and tangible positive outcomes for young Londoners and their families.

MOPAC committed £350,000 to support Lambeth's delivery of an innovative housing 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 launched in Q3 23/24 and continues to mobilise.

Fewer young people and adults are harmed

MPS carried out a two-week pilot to support Local Missing Hubs. Whilst the evaluation will be completed in Q2, initial analysis has shown a 20% increase in the number of missing individuals located by police, a 23% increase in cases being resolved within 24 hours, and a 13% increase in cases being resolved within 48 hours.

In Q1, MOPAC continued to work closely with the MPS and health partners to ensure Right Care Right Person (RCRP) delivery is effectively monitored and evaluated.

Young and vulnerable people in the CJS are supported and safe

The **Newham Youth 2 Adult Hub** is in its third year of delivery and over 600 young adults have now been supported. Impact findings are expected to be published in early 2025, including the impact on reoffending for young adults 12-months post-intervention. Cost benefit analysis of the hub model is also being completed.

Trauma-informed mentoring for children in Feltham YOI who have experienced victimisation remains in mobilisation and work is underway to bolster its delivery capacity.

People are safer online

The Police CPI (PCPI) fraud prevention and reduction programme ended in Q1 24/25. It produced six **fraud prevention blogs**, available on the PCPI website [Police CPI - Fraud Blogs](#). The blogs cover a range of topics considered either prolific and/or particularly harmful. These include, romance fraud, tax fraud, spoofing, investment fraud and courier fraud.

There are also three **Fraud Guides** published on the PCPI website [Police CPI - Fraud Guides](#). These guides provide prevention advice to individuals and covers subjects on romance fraud, advanced fee fraud and synopsis of the most prolific frauds.

Counter Fraud Certification Scheme for Businesses – PCPI have developed a Fraud Prevention Baseline (FPB) product that enables businesses to test their resilience to a fraud attack, or to limit damage in the wake of a successful occurrence. 12 SMEs agreed to pilot the FPB, of 12 SMEs, 7 achieved an immediate accreditation and 1 utilised the Fraud Policy template included within the FPB to achieve the required standard.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

In Q1, MOPAC commenced procurement of the Pan-London Appropriate Adult Scheme for Vulnerable Adults in London. Two London Boroughs were approved for continuation of voluntary schemes to support delivery.

MOPAC continues to work closely with the Met's leads on the Met's Children's Strategy, including alignment with our 'Child First' Policy Position. The Children's Strategy is due to be published in Q3 24/25 and MOPAC will continue our oversight arrangements of the final Strategy once published.

Following the development of a MOPAC Child First Policy Position, MOPAC is continuing to work on internal implementation and supporting the development of the Met's Children's Strategy. Our Child First position statement will now be published in Q3 24/25.

Research into girls and young women affected by gangs, violence and exploitation is due to be completed in Q2 24/25 with commissioning of further programme-based work to understand the lived realities of this cohort due to start in Q3 24/25.

The new MOPAC-funded London Violence & Exploitation Support Service launched in June 2024. The new service provides holistic support to children and young adults (up to the age of 25) impacted by violence and exploitation in London, and aims to reduce violence, reduce violent victimisation, and reduce harmful behaviours. The service is delivered by an alliance of organisations: Safer London, St Giles Trust, New Horizon Youth Centre, and Anna Freud.

23/24 Key Project Activity		Base	F'Cast	Conf.
1	Publish MOPAC's Child first position statement	Q3 23/24	Q2	A
2	Establish oversight mechanism for MPS' Children's Strategy	Q3 23/24	Q2	A
3	Publish research into young females affected by gangs, violence and exploitation	Q4 22/23	Q3	R
4	Commission training to support MPS to respond better to children involved in county lines	Q4 23/24	Q3	G
5	Mobilisation of Appropriate Adult Services for Vulnerable Adults across London	Q3	Q3	G
6	Appoint a provider to create a network of girls and young women groups as a centralised organisation and grant funding local delivery partners.	Q3	Q3	G
7	Coordinating input from across GLA to inform the Adolescent Safeguarding in London (ASIL) handbook	Q3	Q3	G
8	Oversee the MPS response to HMICFRS child exploitation recommendations.	Q4	Q4	G
9	Publish a co-produced vision for the youth justice system in London, underpinned by Child First.	Q4	Q4	G

Overview of MOPAC Commissioned Services

Service	Budget 24/25		Target 24/25	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%	75.5%	R
		% Referred Service Users assessed as suitable who attended an Intervention Appointment over the lifespan of the Referral - London NW/N	90%	86%	A
		% Referred Service Users assessed as suitable who attended an Intervention Appointment over the lifespan of the Referral - London S/SE	90%	94.8%	G
Trauma-informed mentoring support for children with experiences of trauma and victimisation in Feltham YOI	£70k	% of boys referred who consent to work with the project	90%	N/A	
Empower (specialist service supporting victims of criminal sexual exploitation)	£99k	No. of young people affected by sexual exploitation engaged with the service			
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	101	
		% of YP with reduced/ceased involvement in county lines following provision of support	80%		R

Note:

This table does not represent all expenditure in this area.

The Violence & Exploitation (V&E) Support Service supporting children and young adults is presented in the violence is prevented and reduced section of this report.

*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

The London Policing Board Performance Framework

[A New Met for London](#) sets the mission of policing in London: **More Trust, Less Crime and High Standards**

To track progress in achieving *More Trust, Less Crime and High Standards*, the MPS has agreed a set of measures with the Mayor. The measures are set out on the next section.



More Trust

- **More Londoners** think the police are **doing a good job in their local area** (confidence)
- **More Londoners trust the Met**
- **More victims satisfied** with the service they received
- **More Londoners** who believe the Met treat everyone fairly
- **More Londoners** think the Met uses **stop and search fairly**
- **Lower overall disparity in perceptions** for ethnic minority Londoners, disabled Londoners, LGBT+ communities and female Londoners



Less Crime

- **Lower** recorded volumes of **Neighbourhood Crime**
- **Lower** volumes of **Serious Violence**
- **Lower** volumes of **Gun Crime**
- **Higher proportion** of **positive outcomes** and **lower proportion** of **repeat victims** for Rape and Sexual Offences, Domestic Abuse, Hate Crime and Stalking
- **Lower number** and **lower repeat calls** to **Antisocial Behaviour** incidents
- **Lower overall disparity in outcomes** for Black, ethnic minority, LGBT+ communities and women in London



High Standards

- **Faster** complaint and misconduct resolutions
- **Lower disproportionality** in **misconduct** matters
- **Higher proportion** of Met officers and staff who say they are **treated fairly**
- **Higher proportion** of Met staff **confident in their leaders**
- **Higher proportion** of Met officers and staff who think **inappropriate behaviour and misconduct is dealt with effectively**



More Trust



More Trust – inequalities in perceptions

Percentage point gaps compared with the MPS result (R12 to Q1 24-25). Positive gaps of 5pp. or more are highlighted green, while negative gaps of 5pp. or more are highlighted red.		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 fairly regardless of who they are (Fair treatment)	Police use their Stop & Search powers fairly (S&S used fairly)
Weighted MPS result		71%	47%	62%	59%
Ethnicity	White British	-2%	-5%	-4%	0%
	White Other	5%	5%	5%	4%
	Black	-12%	-1%	-8%	-17%
	Asian	8%	5%	8%	8%
	Mixed	-9%	-2%	-11%	-16%
	Other ethnicity	4%	10%	5%	6%
LGBT+	Yes	-15%	-8%	-14%	-23%
	No	1%	1%	1%	1%
Age	16-24	0%	7%	-1%	-7%
	25-34	-2%	2%	-4%	-4%
	35-64	0%	-3%	0%	0%
	65+	5%	1%	6%	10%
Disability	Disability	-3%	1%	2%	1%
	No disability	1%	0%	0%	0%
Sex	Male	0%	0%	1%	3%
	Female	0%	0%	-1%	-3%

There are negative gaps for LGBT+ Londoners across all four policing perception measures.

There are also negative gaps for Londoners from black and mixed ethnic backgrounds across three of the four perception measures. **The largest negative gap for confidence is now seen for the white British group.**

Londoners aged 16-24 are less likely to feel that the police use their Stop & Search powers fairly.

There are no gaps of +/-5 percentage points in relation to either sex or disability.



More Trust – changes in perceptions

Within-group change (R12 to Q1 24-25 compared to R12 to Q1 23-24). Positive changes of 5pp. or more are highlighted green, while negative changes of 5pp. or more are highlighted red.		The MPS is an organisation that I can trust (Trust MPS)	Difference: Q1 24-25 to Q1 23-24	Police do a good job in the local area (Good job)	Difference: Q1 24-25 to Q1 23-24	Agree the police treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are (Fair treatment)	Difference: Q1 24-25 to Q1 23-24	Police use their Stop & Search powers fairly (S&S used fairly)	Difference: Q1 24-25 to Q1 23-24
Weighted MPS result		71%	1%	47%	-1%	62%	-2%	59%	-1%
Ethnicity	White British	69%	2%	42%	-3%	58%	-1%	59%	-2%
	White Other	76%	-2%	52%	-2%	67%	-3%	63%	-4%
	Black	59%	1%	46%	-2%	54%	-2%	42%	3%
	Asian	79%	1%	52%	-2%	70%	-3%	67%	-3%
	Mixed	62%	7%	45%	6%	51%	4%	43%	-1%
	Other ethnicity	75%	0%	57%	5%	67%	-2%	65%	-1%
LGBT+	Yes	56%	4%	39%	0%	48%	8%	36%	1%
	No	72%	1%	48%	-1%	63%	-2%	60%	-2%
Age	16-24	71%	4%	54%	1%	61%	2%	52%	-1%
	25-34	69%	0%	49%	-3%	58%	-2%	55%	-2%
	35-64	71%	1%	44%	-2%	62%	-3%	59%	-3%
	65+	76%	2%	48%	0%	68%	-1%	69%	0%
Disability	Disability	68%	2%	48%	1%	64%	1%	60%	1%
	No disability	72%	1%	47%	-2%	62%	-2%	59%	-2%
Sex	Male	71%	0%	47%	-2%	63%	-3%	62%	-2%
	Female	71%	2%	47%	-1%	61%	0%	56%	-1%

Compared to a year ago, Londoners from mixed ethnic backgrounds are more likely to say they trust the MPS and the police are doing a good job in their local area.

Londoners from other ethnicities are now more likely to say the police are doing a good job in their local area.

LGBT+ Londoners are more likely to say the police treat everyone fairly compared to a year ago.

However, large inequalities still remain for LGBT+ Londoners and those from mixed ethnic backgrounds compared to the Met result (see previous slide).



More Trust – inequalities in satisfaction

Percentage point gaps compared with the MPS result (R12 to Q1 24-25). Positive gaps of 5pp. or more are highlighted green, while negative gaps of 5pp. or more are highlighted red.		Overall Satisfaction USS	Overall Satisfaction TDIU - Telephone	Overall Satisfaction TDIU - Online
Unweighted MPS result		63%	37%	32%
Ethnicity	White British	2%	1%	3%
	White Other	2%	3%	3%
	Black	-1%	7%	2%
	Asian	1%	-2%	-6%
	Mixed	-3%	-1%	-5%
	Other ethnicity	-5%	-3%	-2%
LGBT+	Yes	-7%	3%	-4%
	No	1%	1%	3%
Age	16-24	0%	-10%	-11%
	25-34	-1%	-11%	-10%
	35-44	-3%	-6%	-6%
	45-54	-1%	1%	3%
	55-64	-1%	8%	10%
	65 years +	9%	22%	19%
Disability	Disability	-9%	3%	1%
	No disability	2%	0%	1%
Sex	Male	1%	-2%	0%
	Female	0%	4%	3%

User Satisfaction Survey

- **The following respondents are less likely to be satisfied with the service provided** compared to the MPS result:
 - **Those from other ethnicities:** -5 percentage points.
 - **LGBT+ respondents:** -7 percentage points.
 - **Those who self-declare a disability:** -9 percentage points.

TDIU telephone reporters

- **Victims aged 16-44 are less likely to be satisfied** than the Met result when reporting to the TDIU via telephone.

TDIU online reporters

- For TDIU online reporting, **those from Asian and mixed ethnic backgrounds are less likely to be satisfied** (-6 percentage points and -5 percentage points respectively), as well as respondents aged 16-44.



More Trust – changes in satisfaction

Within-group change (R12 to Q1 24-25 compared to R12 to Q1 23-24). Positive changes of 5pp. or more are highlighted green, while negative changes of 5pp. or more are highlighted red.		Overall Satisfaction USS	Difference: Q1 24-25 to Q1 23-24	Overall Satisfaction TDIU - Telephone	Difference: Q1 24-25 to Q1 23-24	Overall Satisfaction TDIU - Online	Difference: Q1 24-25 to Q1 23-24
Unweighted MPS result		63%	-1%	37%	1%	32%	-1%
Ethnicity	White British	65%	0%	38%	0%	35%	0%
	White Other	65%	-3%	40%	2%	35%	-1%
	Black	62%	-1%	44%	4%	34%	-1%
	Asian	64%	-1%	35%	1%	26%	-4%
	Mixed	60%	-1%	36%	0%	27%	-5%
	Other ethnicity	58%	-1%	34%	1%	30%	-9%
LGBT+	Yes	56%	-5%	40%	6%	28%	-2%
	No	64%	0%	38%	0%	35%	-1%
Age	16-24	63%	-2%	27%	2%	21%	-6%
	25-34	62%	-1%	26%	-1%	22%	-4%
	35-44	60%	-1%	31%	4%	26%	-1%
	45-54	62%	-3%	38%	-2%	35%	0%
	55-64	62%	-2%	45%	1%	42%	4%
	65 years +	72%	-3%	59%	1%	51%	0%
Disability	Disability	54%	-1%	40%	-3%	33%	-1%
	No disability	65%	-1%	37%	1%	33%	-2%
Sex	Male	64%	-1%	35%	-1%	32%	0%
	Female	63%	1%	41%	3%	35%	-2%

User Satisfaction Survey

Compared to a year ago, LGBT+ Londoners are now less likely to say they are satisfied with the service received by the Met when reporting as a victim.

TDIU telephone reporters

LGBT+ Londoners reporting to the TDIU via the telephone are more likely to say they are satisfied with the service received than a year ago.

TDIU online reporters

Compared to a year ago, Londoners from mixed and other ethnic backgrounds, as well as those aged 16-24, are less likely to say they were satisfied with the service they received from the Met after reporting online 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).



More Trust – Victims are Supported

All survey data presented here is discrete quarterly data, NOT rolling 12 months. Q1 2024/25 data refers to discrete Quarter 1 Financial Year 2024/25. i.e. April to June 2024.

Victims are supported	Q1 21-22	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	Q3 23-24	Q4 23-24	Q1 24-25
Made aware of Victim Code	22%	22%	22%	26%	25%	26%	25%	25%	25%	24%	26%	28%	28%
Offered services of LVWS (Victim Support)	50%	49%	47%	50%	50%	47%	49%	47%	48%	43%	44%	46%	41%
[If yes to offer] took up LVWS	23%	24%	19%	18%	19%	15%	18%	15%	16%	13%	16%	17%	20%
[If yes to take up and contacted] satisfied with LVWS	85%	82%	83%	84%	81%	77%	82%	77%	77%	82%	79%	81%	80%
[If yes to take up] not contacted by LVWS	11%	16%	6%	15%	9%	10%	9%	12%	19%	14%	14%	14%	13%
[If no to offer] would you have wanted LVWS	38%	38%	41%	39%	37%	39%	40%	39%	36%	37%	40%	34%	38%
Opportunity to provide a victim personal statement	54%	50%	54%	54%	59%	58%	58%	58%	54%	48%	48%	55%	50%
Offered information on RJ	15%	15%	14%	16%	17%	14%	14%	16%	15%	15%	14%	13%	13%
[If injured] offered information on Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme	11%	11%	10%	10%	12%	13%	11%	10%	12%	9%	9%	14%	9%

As measured by the USS, measures of compliance with the national Code of Practice for Victims of Crime ("the Victims' Code") have seen some declines over the last quarter.

The proportion of victims being offered the services of LVWS decreased by 5 percentage points this quarter, and **now stands at 41% - the lowest level seen in the last three years.**

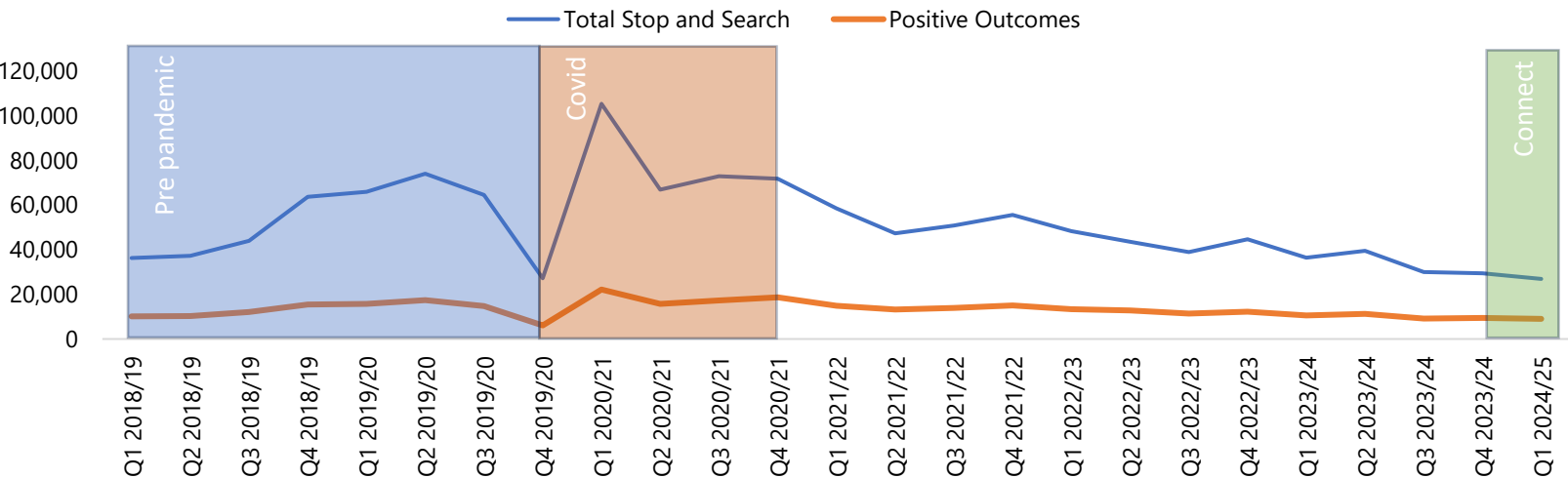
The proportion of victims reporting the opportunity to provide a victim personal statement has decreased by 5 percentage points on the previous quarter.

The proportion of victims reporting being offered information on the Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme decreased by 5 percentage points compared to last quarter.



More Trust – Stop and Search

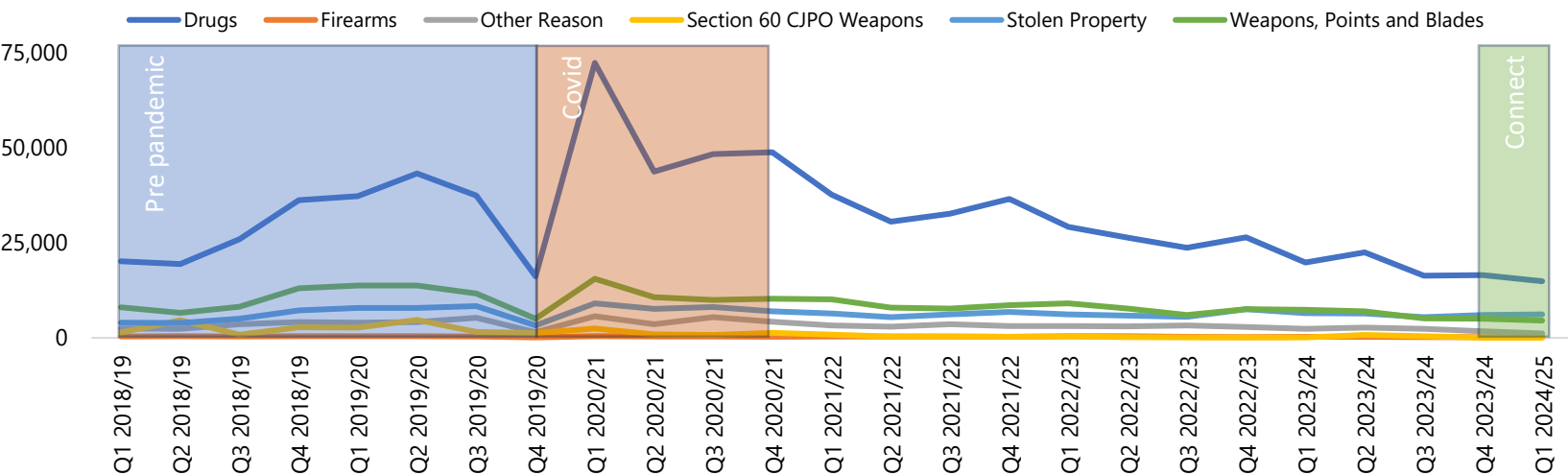
Number of Stop and Searches Conducted



Stop and Searches decreased in the latest quarter compared to the previous quarter (-9%, -2,531 stop and searches).

Positive outcomes were stable at 33% of all outcomes from Stop and Search in the most recent quarter (stable on the previous quarter).

Reasons for Stop and Search



Drugs-related stops accounted for 55% of all Stop and Search in the latest quarter.

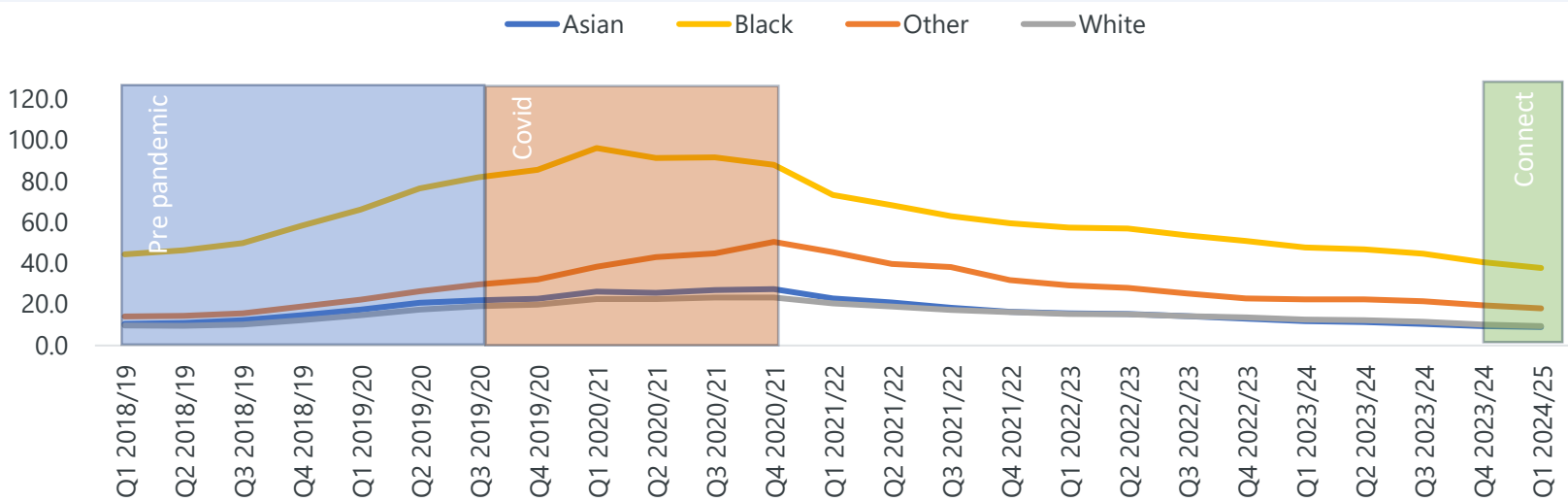
23% of Stop and Search was for Stolen Property and 17% of Stop and Search was weapons, points and blades.

Please note: February 2024 saw the implementation of CONNECT, a new crime recording system and integrated core policing IT solution which has transformed operational policing services within the MPS.



More Trust – Stop and Search

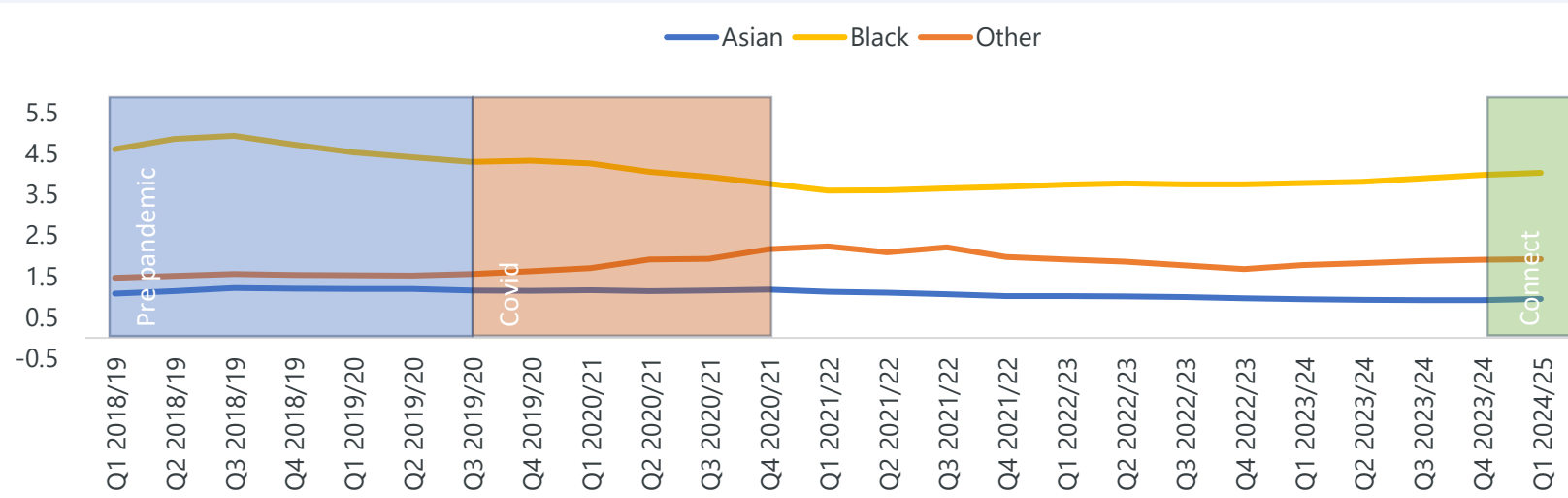
Stop and Search Rate per 1,000 Population



The rate of Stop and Search per 1,000 population decreased in the twelve months to the latest quarter; this follows a gradual decrease since Q1 of 20-21. In the twelve months to Q1 24-25, there were 14 stop and Searches per 1,000 population, the lowest since Q1 2018/19.

In the twelve months to Q1 24-25 **Black individuals were 4 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 Q1 23-24.

Stop and Search Disproportionality – Number of Stop and Search to every 1 White Subject

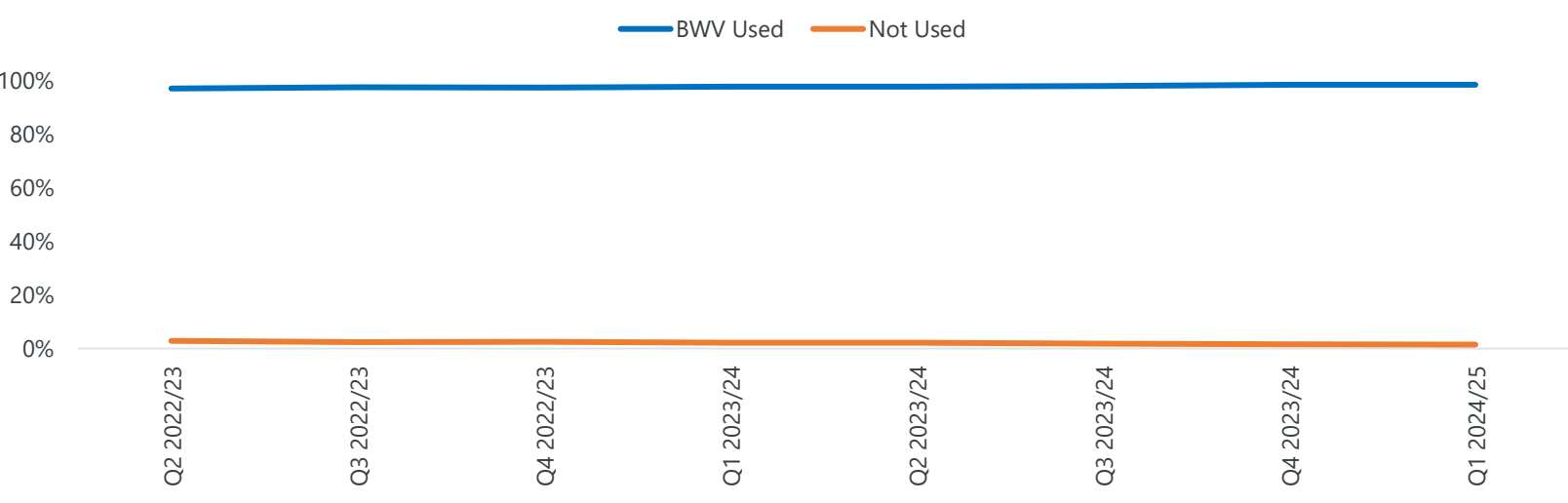


Please note: February 2024 saw the implementation of CONNECT, a new crime recording system and integrated core policing IT solution which has transformed operational policing services within the MPS.



More Trust – Stop and Search

Body Worn Video use during Stop and Search



Body Worn Video is used during 99% of Stop and Searches in the latest quarter. This is consistent on the previous year.

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 who experienced a procedurally just Stop encounter (*i.e., perceived the police were polite, respectful and had the reason for the stop explained*) had similar levels of trust and confidence compared to those who had not been Stopped at all.

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



Less Crime



Less Crime: Recorded Crime Trends

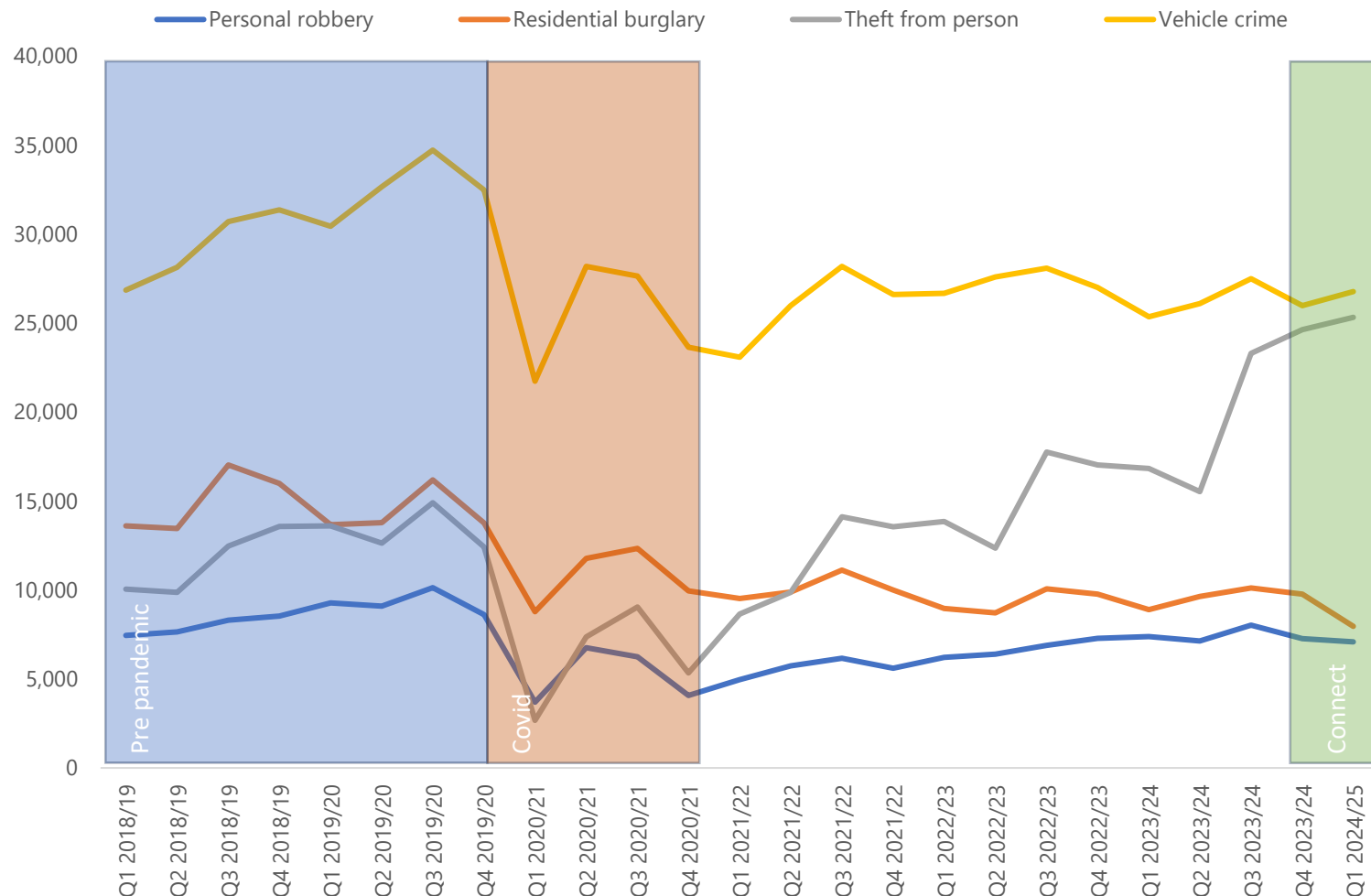
Positive changes of 5% or more (lower crime volume) are highlighted green, while negative changes of 5% or less (higher crime volume) are highlighted red.		Q1 24-25	% change from same quarter of previous year (Q1 23-24)	% change from previous quarter (Q4 23-24)
Anti-social behaviour	Anti-social behaviour	69,692	+5%	+21%
Neighbourhood crime	Personal robbery	7,090	-4%	-2%
	Residential burglary	7,975	-10%	-18%
	Theft from person	25,378	+51%	+3%
	Vehicle crime	26,873	+6%	+3%
Public protection	Domestic abuse	20,680	-18%	-3%
	Other sexual offences	4,481	+10%	+25%
	Rape	2,195	-2%	0%
Serious Violence*	All robbery	8,929	+7%	+4%
	Homicide	24	-23%	-4%
	Violence with injury	17,305	-19%	-1%
Offences involving the use of weapons	Gun crime lethal barrel discharge	50	0%	+85%
	Knife crime	3,668	+3%	-3%
Hate Crime	Racist	4,062	-26%	-11%
	Anti-Semitic	341	+96%	-29%
	Islamophobic	330	+15%	-8%
	Faith	796	+36%	-15%
	Homophobic	726	-26%	+2%
	Transgender	75	-47%	-17%
	Disability	155	+6%	+36%

- Crime data in the table is to the end of June 2024.
- Over Q1 24-25, **the largest increase has been for Theft from the Person** (+51% on the same quarter last year).
- The latest ONS figures show that the **violent crime rate is lower in London than in the rest of England and Wales**. In the twelve months to March 2024, there were 28.4 recorded violence against the person offences per 1,000 population in the Met area, lower than the average for the rest of England and Wales of 33.4 per 1,000 population
- ONS figures also show that **the rate of Violence with Injury per 1,000 population is lower in London (9.0) than the rest of England and Wales (9.2)**.

Please note: February 2024 saw the implementation of CONNECT, a new crime recording system and integrated core policing IT solution which has transformed operational policing services within the MPS. With the implementation of CONNECT, there have been slight modifications in the recording of specific crime categories, such as hate crime and domestic abuse. These adjustments may result in minor variations in crime data when compared to the pre-CONNECT period.



Lower Volumes of Crime: Neighbourhood Crime



- **Personal Robbery offences remained stable** in Q1 24-25 on the previous quarter (-2%) and Q1 23-24 (-4%).
- **Theft from Person offences remained stable** in Q1 24-25 on the previous quarter (+3%) and increased on Q1 23-24 (+51%).
- **Residential Burglary decreased** on both the previous quarter(-18%) and Q1 23-24 (-10%).
- **Vehicle Crime remained stable** in Q1 24-25 on the previous quarter (+3%) and increased on Q1 23-24 (+6%).

Please note: February 2024 saw the implementation of CONNECT, a new crime recording system and integrated core policing IT solution which has transformed operational policing services within the MPS. With the implementation of CONNECT, there have been slight modifications in the recording of specific crime categories, such as hate crime and domestic abuse. These adjustments may result in minor variations in crime data when compared to the pre-CONNECT period.

*Data disclaimer: on long term crime trends only the last 24 months of data has been updated, legacy data has been used to populate trends

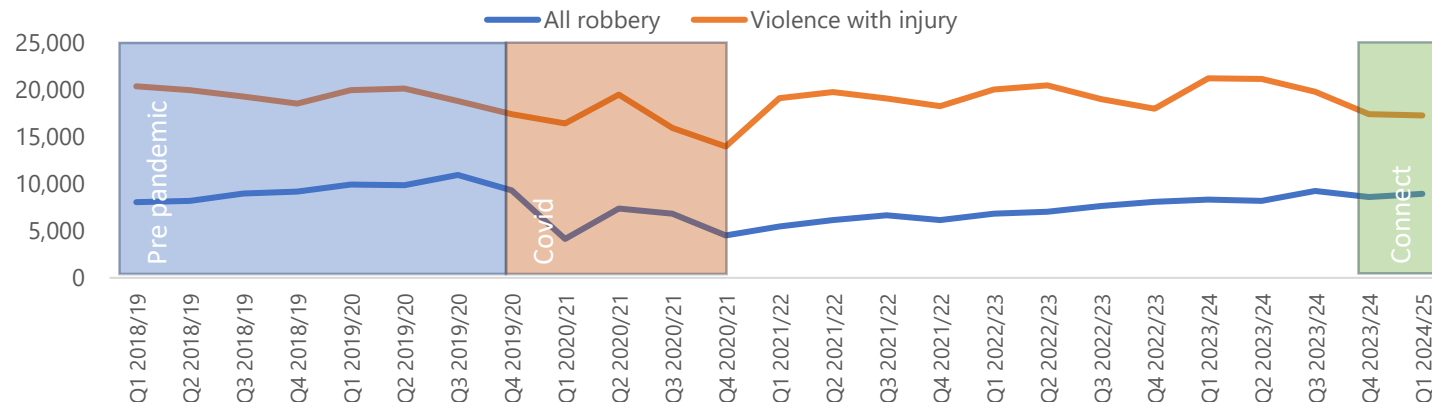
Please note that the numbers detailed in the graph and the table on slide 46 are from different data sources from the MPS. As such there may be small variations. The volume and percentage change information have been sourced from the table on slide 46."

Source: London Datastore <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/mps-monthly-crime-dahboard-data>

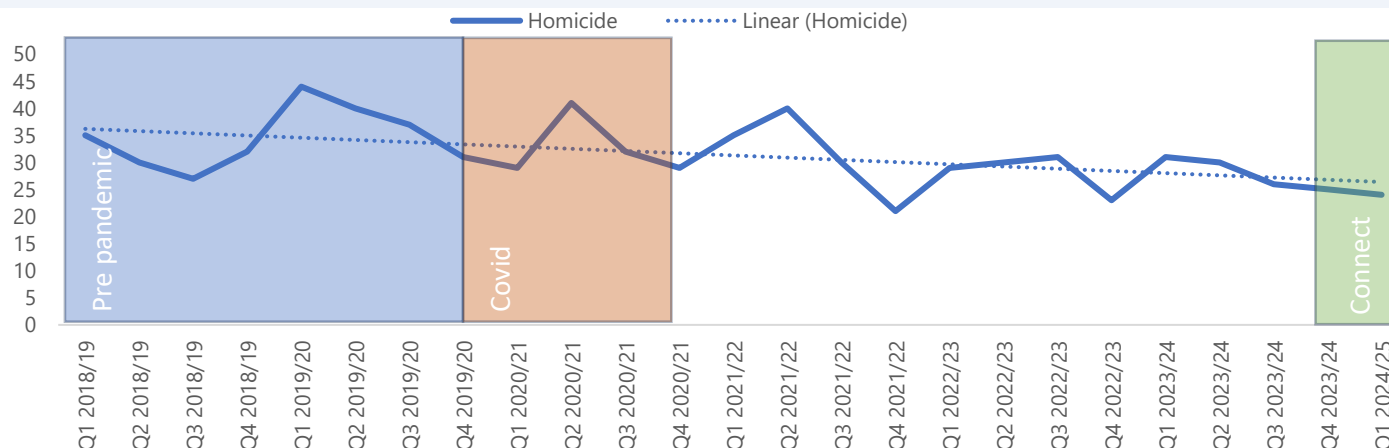


Lower Volumes of Crime: Serious Violence

Volumes of Violence with injury & Robbery



Volumes of Homicide



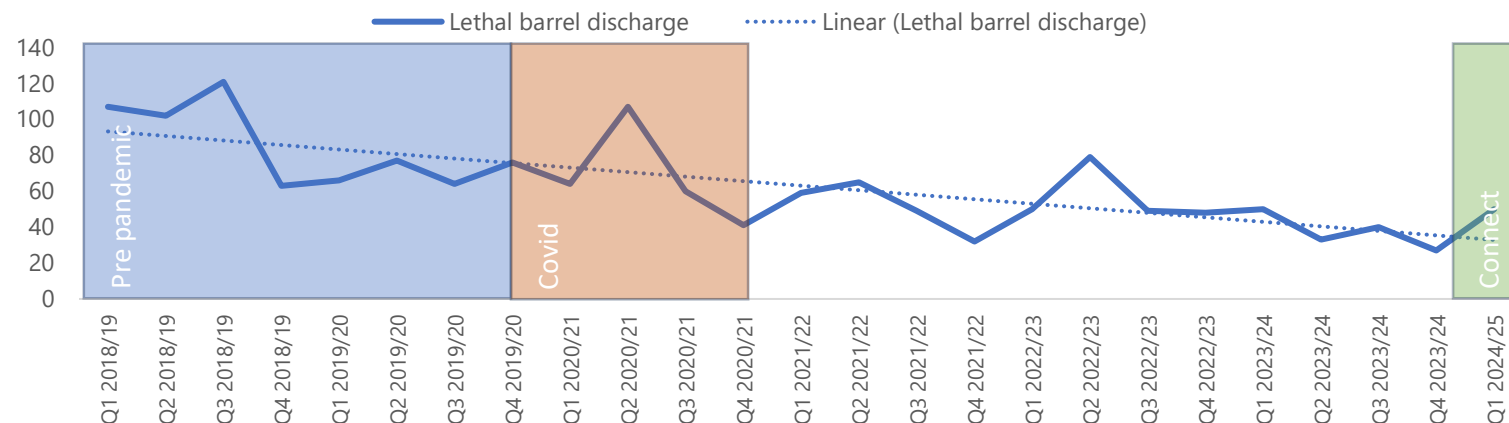
Please note: February 2024 saw the implementation of CONNECT, a new crime recording system and integrated core policing IT solution which has transformed operational policing services within the MPS. With the implementation of CONNECT, there have been slight modifications in the recording of specific crime categories, such as hate crime and domestic abuse. These adjustments may result in minor variations in crime data when compared to the pre-CONNECT period.

- **Violence with Injury remained stable** on the previous quarter (-1%) but has decreased by -19% on Q1 23-24. In the 12 months to March 2024, there was a small increase in Violence with Injury in the MPS (+3%), whereas there was been a reduction across E&W (-3%).
- **Total Robbery remained stable** on the previous quarter (+4%) and increased by +7% on Q1 23-24. In the twelve months to March 2024, there were 3.9 recorded robberies per 1,000 population in the Met area, which is above the E&W average of 1.3 per 1,000 population and is the highest rate in E&W.
- There were 24 Homicide offences in Q1 24-25. **Total homicide offences are stable** as compared to the previous quarter (-1 offence) and as compared to the same quarter last year (-7 offences). In the 12-month period ending March 2024, there were 116 homicides recorded in the MPS, an increase of 5% (+5 offences) on the previous year. In contrast, homicide offences have remained stable across E&W (no change, 0%).

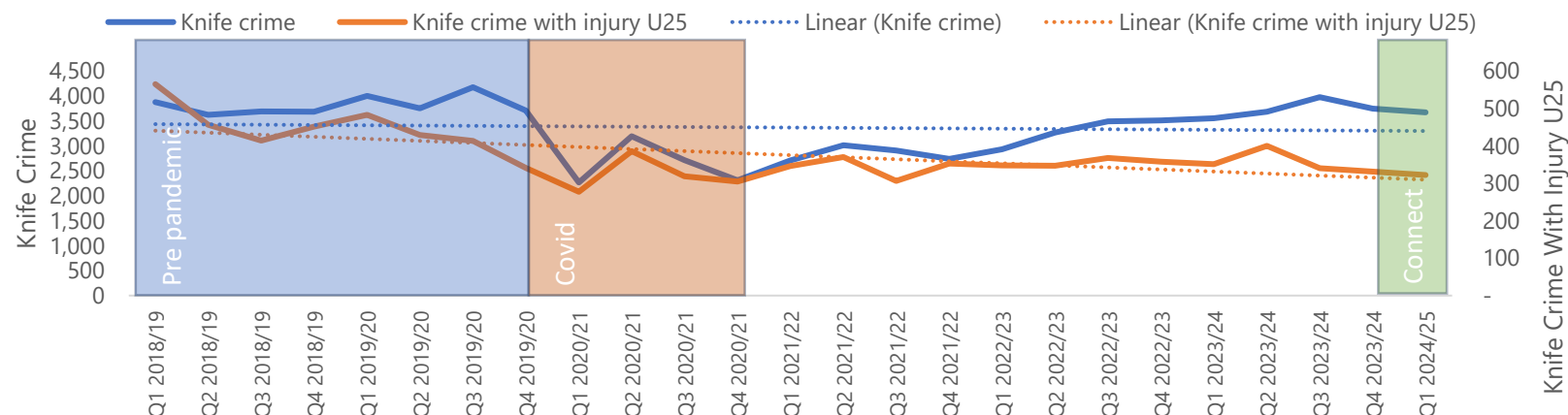


Lower Volumes of Crime: Offences involving the use of weapons

Volumes of Lethal Barrel Discharge of Gun Crime



Volumes of Knife Crime



- Gun Crime Lethal Barrel Discharge offences increased** on the previous quarter (+85%) and are stable on the same quarter last year. Overall volume remains low (50 offences in Q1 23-24). Over the twelve months to March 2024, offences involving a firearm have recorded a large increase across the MPS (+15%); this is a larger increase than recorded across E&W (+6%). The rise in offences involving firearms follows a downward trend seen in previous years and volumes remain lower than pre-pandemic levels (with a 29% reduction compared with the pre-coronavirus (pandemic year ending March 2020)).
- Knife Crime offences remained stable** in Q1 24-25 on both the previous quarter (-3%) and on Q1 23-24 (+3%). In the twelve months to March 2024, there were 169 knife or sharp instrument offences per 100,000 population in the Met area. This is above the E&W average of 88 per 100,000 population and is the second highest rate nationally (after West Midlands with a rate of 178 per 100,000).

Please note: February 2024 saw the implementation of CONNECT, a new crime recording system and integrated core policing IT solution which has transformed operational policing services within the MPS. With the implementation of CONNECT, there have been slight modifications in the recording of specific crime categories, such as hate crime and domestic abuse. These adjustments may result in minor variations in crime data when compared to the pre-CONNECT period.

*Data disclaimer: on long term crime trends only the last 24 months of data has been updated, legacy data has been used to populate trends

. Please note that the numbers detailed in the graphs and the table on slide 46 are from different data sources from the MPS. As such there may be small variations. The volume and percentage change information have been sourced from the table on slide 46.*

Source: London Datastore <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/mps-monthly-crime-dahboard-data>

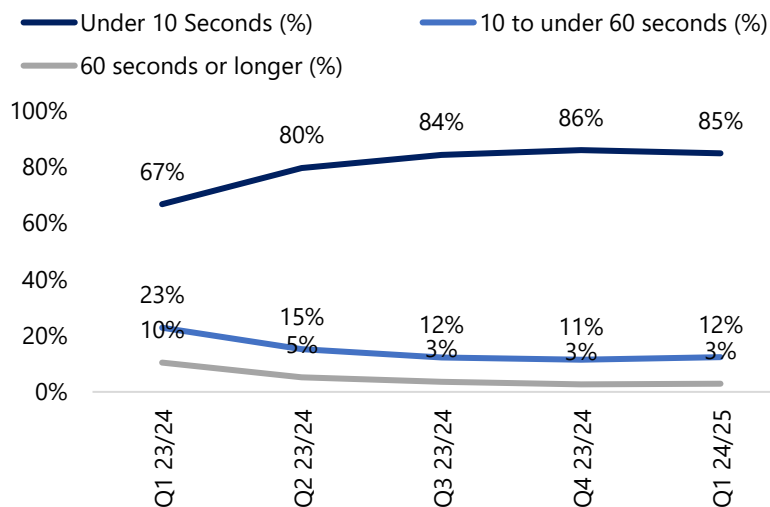
MOPAC Quarterly Report Q1 2024/25

MAYOR OF LONDON

OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

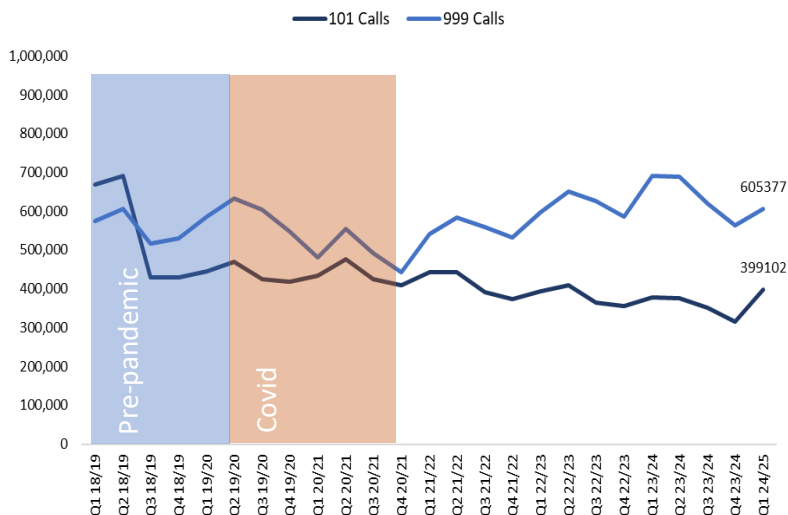
Police Response

999 calls answering time



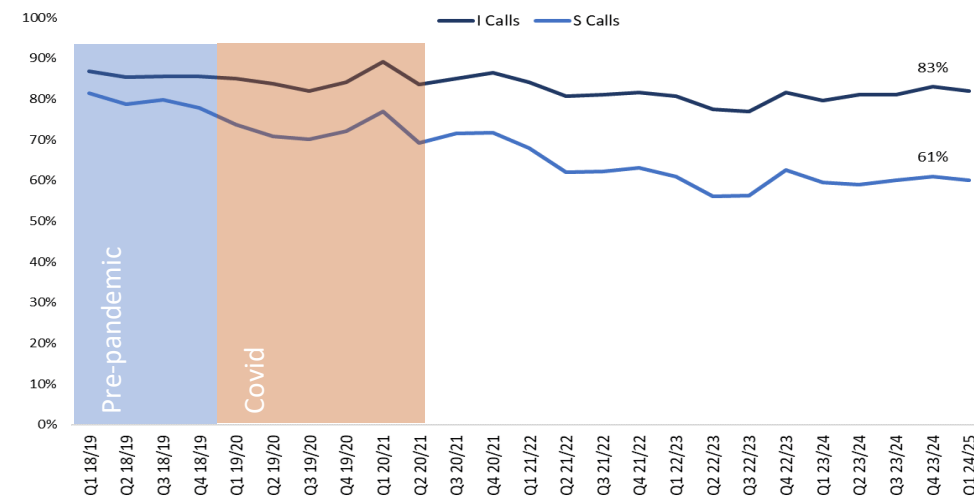
999 call answering times remained stable in Q1 compared to Q4. In Q1 24/25 the MPS answered 85% of calls in under 10 seconds (above the England and Wales average, 78%).

999 and 101 calls



In Q1 24/25, the **number of 999 calls to the MPS increased** compared to the previous quarter (+8%) but decreased when compared to the same quarter last year (-12%). **101 calls increased** compared to last quarter (+27%) and when compared to the same quarter last year (+6%).

Emergency Response (% of responses within target time)



The HMICFRS PEEL Inspection report notes that on most occasions the MPS responds to calls well.

Response time performance for I calls (15 min target) remains stable on the previous quarter (82% attended within the target time of 15 minutes, -1pp on Q4 23/24). **Performance for S calls (1-hour target) also remains stable** on the previous quarter with 60% of calls attended within 1 hour (-1pp. on Q4 23/24).



Police Response (% of responses within target time)

S Calls (1 hour target time)							
BCU	Borough	FY 2024 Q1	FY 2024 Q2	FY 2024 Q3	FY 2024 Q4	FY 2025 Q1	% change on Q1 FY 2024
Central East	Hackney	65.50%	66.20%	63.40%	60.60%	61.60%	-3.9pp
	Tower Hamlets	64.90%	64.10%	60.10%	58.20%	53.90%	-10.9pp
Central North	Camden	62.20%	62.00%	61.40%	57.80%	56.50%	-5.7pp
	Islington	61.10%	62.40%	61.20%	59.70%	56.50%	-4.7pp
Central South	Lambeth	57.70%	58.30%	58.20%	57.20%	51.20%	-6.5pp
	Southwark	57.70%	59.60%	60.20%	61.5	58.00%	0.3pp
Central West	Hammersmith & Fulham	52.30%	45.50%	46.80%	50.50%	49.80%	-2.5pp
	Kensington & Chelsea	50.40%	49.60%	50.10%	51.20%	49.90%	-0.5pp
	Westminster	67.00%	64.10%	63.60%	62.70%	63.70%	-3.4pp
East	Barking & Dagenham	44.70%	42.10%	43.90%	43.50%	44.00%	-0.7pp
	Havering	51.80%	48.50%	48.90%	46.00%	46.50%	-5.3pp
	Redbridge	48.10%	44.90%	45.80%	45.50%	45.00%	-3.1pp
North	Enfield	81.00%	77.60%	77.50%	85.50%	84.60%	3.6pp
	Haringey	74.00%	76.90%	81.40%	82.20%	82.10%	8.2pp
North East	Newham	47.10%	47.40%	48.60%	46.90%	48.10%	1.0pp
	Waltham Forest	52.60%	51.00%	49.20%	46.60%	44.20%	-8.4pp
North West	Barnet	65.90%	65.40%	68.70%	71.20%	80.10%	14.2pp
	Brent	59.90%	60.10%	63.70%	66.70%	69.00%	9.1pp
	Harrow	60.70%	60.40%	64.00%	68.00%	65.20%	4.5pp
South	Bromley	60.00%	59.10%	61.90%	59.30%	53.50%	-6.5pp
	Croydon	57.20%	55.80%	55.40%	55.60%	51.90%	-5.3pp
	Sutton	66.50%	70.50%	71.60%	72.70%	72.80%	6.4pp
South East	Bexley	69.90%	72.10%	74.40%	72.20%	69.10%	-0.8pp
	Greenwich	67.10%	69.30%	70.60%	72.20%	68.00%	0.8pp
	Lewisham	58.90%	58.60%	67.80%	70.30%	71.20%	12.3pp
South West	Kingston Upon Thames	61.10%	62.10%	65.20%	65.10%	65.00%	3.8pp
	Merton	51.00%	55.70%	55.60%	57.70%	54.10%	3.0pp
	Richmond Upon Thames	60.60%	60.50%	63.00%	63.90%	62.80%	2.3pp
	Wandsworth	54.30%	54.50%	56.80%	58.80%	56.60%	2.3pp
West	Ealing	47.60%	46.10%	47.60%	48.70%	47.70%	0.0pp
	Hillingdon	48.40%	49.90%	51.90%	50.40%	50.10%	1.8pp
	Hounslow	49.80%	47.70%	51.80%	52.30%	54.00%	4.3pp

I Calls (15 min target time)							
BCU	Borough	FY 2024 Q1	FY 2024 Q2	FY 2024 Q3	FY 2024 Q4	FY 2025 Q1	% change on Q1 FY 2024
Central East	Hackney	84.9%	84.9%	85.0%	85.2%	85.6%	0.7pp
	Tower Hamlets	82.0%	84.0%	83.8%	85.1%	82.4%	0.5pp
Central North	Camden	81.4%	82.6%	82.7%	82.4%	81.0%	-0.5pp
	Islington	86.3%	87.9%	89.2%	89.6%	85.3%	-1.0pp
Central South	Lambeth	77.9%	78.8%	80.6%	83.0%	80.7%	2.8pp
	Southwark	81.1%	85.7%	84.9%	86.4%	84.9%	3.8pp
Central West	Hammersmith & Fulham	82.3%	80.6%	83.0%	84.3%	82.8%	0.5pp
	Kensington & Chelsea	79.7%	79.2%	79.9%	84.2%	79.8%	0.1pp
	Westminster	86.5%	84.6%	84.4%	85.2%	83.7%	-2.8pp
East	Barking & Dagenham	71.6%	73.7%	72.3%	73.2%	73.7%	2.0pp
	Havering	70.5%	71.5%	70.8%	70.2%	73.5%	3.0pp
	Redbridge	74.8%	75.4%	74.2%	75.4%	76.7%	2.0pp
North	Enfield	87.3%	87.6%	88.4%	91.3%	91.4%	4.0pp
	Haringey	88.2%	90.3%	92.8%	93.2%	92.6%	4.4pp
North East	Newham	71.0%	71.2%	72.1%	72.0%	72.3%	1.3pp
	Waltham Forest	71.9%	71.1%	71.5%	72.9%	69.8%	-2.1pp
North West	Barnet	76.1%	74.5%	75.7%	80.2%	82.9%	6.8pp
	Brent	79.6%	78.1%	79.4%	82.1%	84.2%	4.6pp
	Harrow	83.4%	83.6%	83.5%	86.6%	84.1%	0.7pp
South	Bromley	74.8%	78.3%	79.2%	77.0%	76.2%	1.4pp
	Croydon	83.8%	84.6%	81.9%	83.8%	82.0%	-1.8pp
	Sutton	87.1%	88.5%	87.8%	88.2%	90.2%	3.1pp
South East	Bexley	82.7%	83.9%	85.0%	85.1%	85.6%	3.0pp
	Greenwich	78.7%	82.0%	83.6%	85.3%	85.9%	7.1pp
	Lewisham	83.6%	84.2%	87.3%	88.0%	90.0%	6.4pp
South West	Kingston Upon Thames	75.4%	81.7%	79.1%	81.8%	83.3%	7.9pp
	Merton	78.7%	82.9%	81.5%	85.6%	84.9%	6.2pp
	Richmond Upon Thames	79.3%	82.1%	83.7%	87.6%	85.7%	6.4pp
	Wandsworth	80.4%	84.6%	83.6%	88.6%	85.9%	5.4pp
West	Ealing	75.5%	77.5%	75.0%	77.9%	78.8%	3.3pp
	Hillingdon	74.5%	76.6%	76.0%	76.8%	78.4%	3.9pp
	Hounslow	72.5%	72.7%	75.0%	75.8%	77.2%	4.6pp

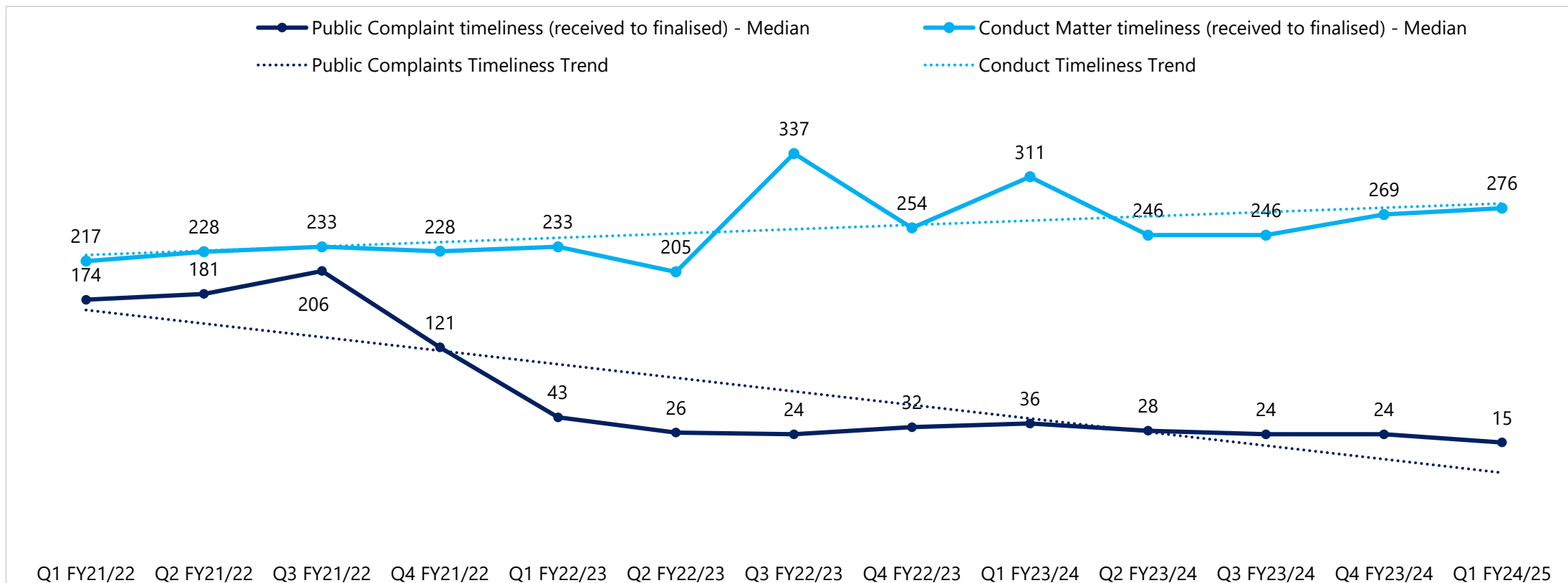
Data Source: London Datastore CAD data [MPS - MOPAC Data Submissions - London Datastore](#)



Higher Standards



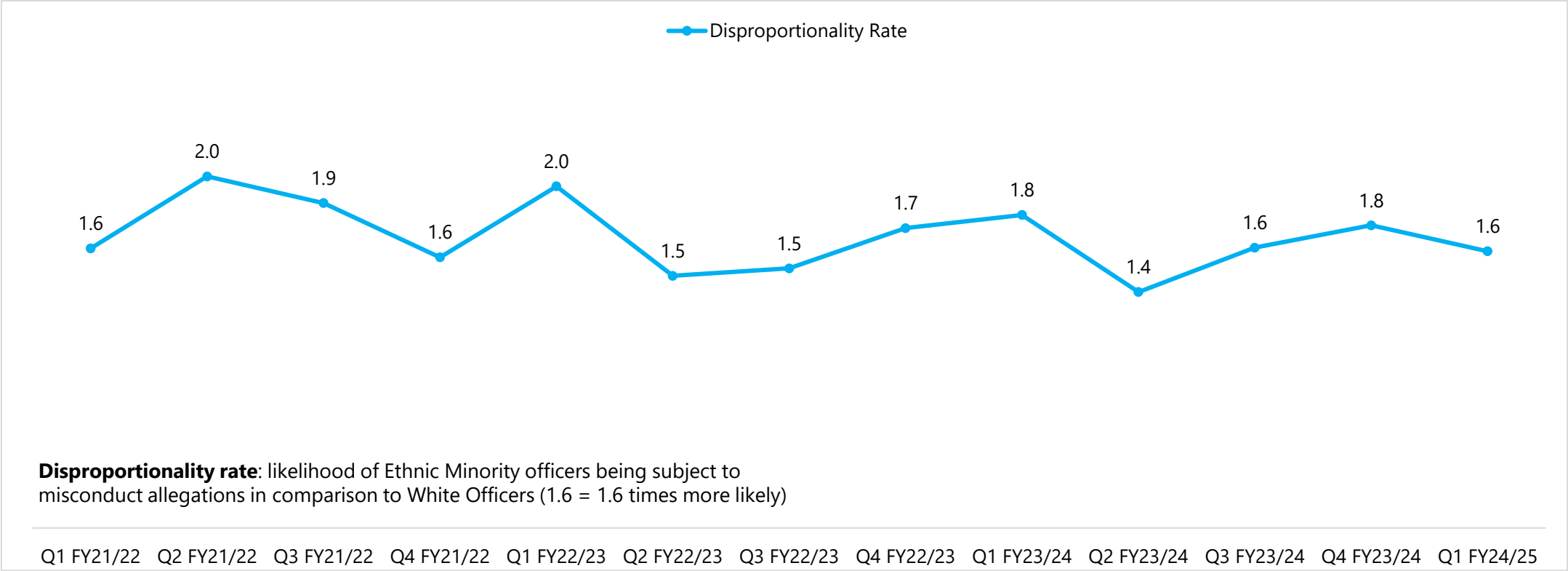
Conduct and Complaint Resolutions



- Improvements have been made in the handling of public complaints with a sustained reduction in timeliness, following the introduction of the Complaints Resolution Unit in early 2022. The time it takes to resolve public complaints is 15 days as of Q1 24-25. **Public complaint timeliness has reduced** as compared to the previous quarter (-9 days) and has reduced significantly as compared to Q1 23-24 (-21 days).
- The time it takes to resolve conduct matters is 276 days as of Q1 24-25. **Conduct Matters timeliness increased** compared to the previous quarter (+7 days) and decreased on Q1 23-24 with -35 days. This is due to specific action to close long running cases which artificially inflates the timeliness data.



Disproportionality in Misconduct Allegations

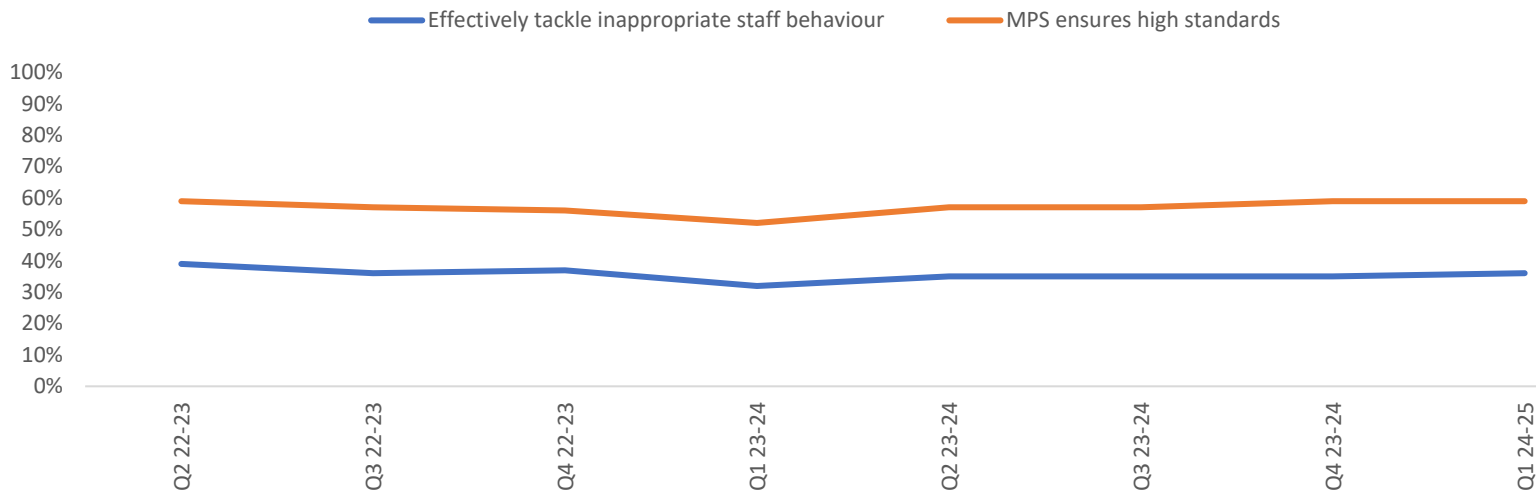


- The MPS has committed to reduce the disproportionality in their approach to the police misconduct process.
- As of Q1 24-25, **police officers from Black and/or other Minority Ethnic communities are 1.6 times more likely to be referred into the misconduct system** by line managers and supervisors.
- **This is a small decrease** on the previous quarter (1.8 times more likely) and a decrease compared to Q1 23-24 (1.8 times more likely).



Londoners' Perceptions of Police Standards

The MPS ensures high standards and tackles inappropriate behaviour



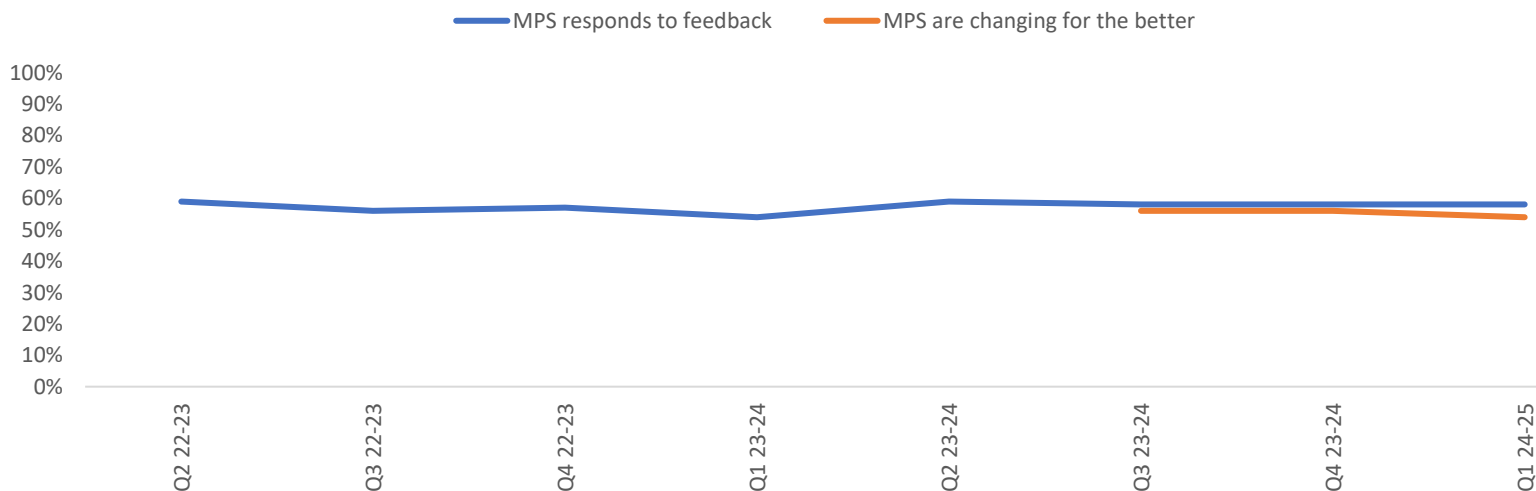
Data presented here are from the Public Attitude Survey (PAS), asking Londoners about their perceptions of police standards.

The proportion of people feeling that the MPS work to ensure all police officers adhere to the highest possible standards of professionalism stands at 59%. The proportion of people feeling the MPS responds to feedback stands at 58%. Both measures have remained relatively stable over the last year.

The proportion of respondents feeling that the MPS effectively tackles inappropriate staff behaviour currently stands at 36%, with little change seen when compared to last quarter and the same quarter the previous year.

The proportion of respondents feeling that the MPS are changing for the better currently stands at 54%. Little change has occurred over the last two quarters.

The MPS response to feedback and makes changes for the better

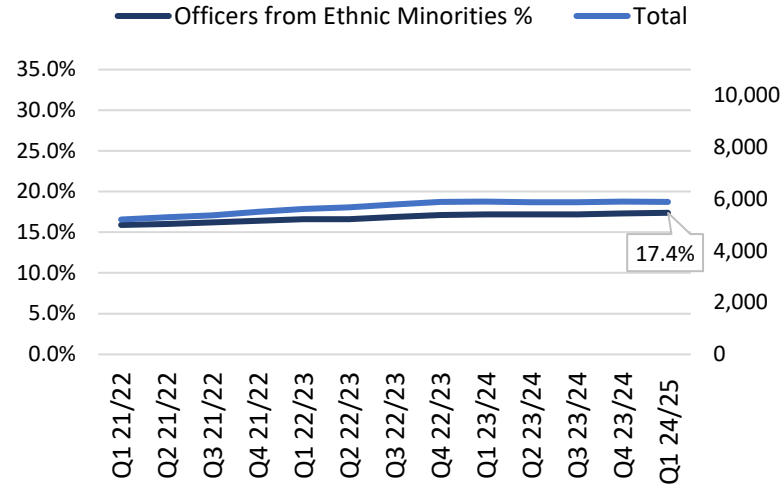


All survey data presented here is discrete quarterly data, Q1 2024/25 data refers to discrete Quarter 1 Financial Year 2024/25. i.e. Apr to Jun 2024.



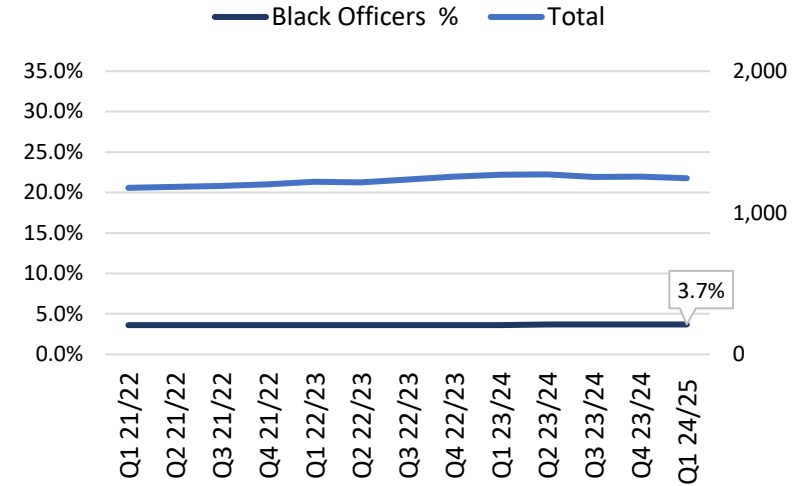
Police Officer Diversity

Police Officer Strength – Officers from Ethnic Minorities



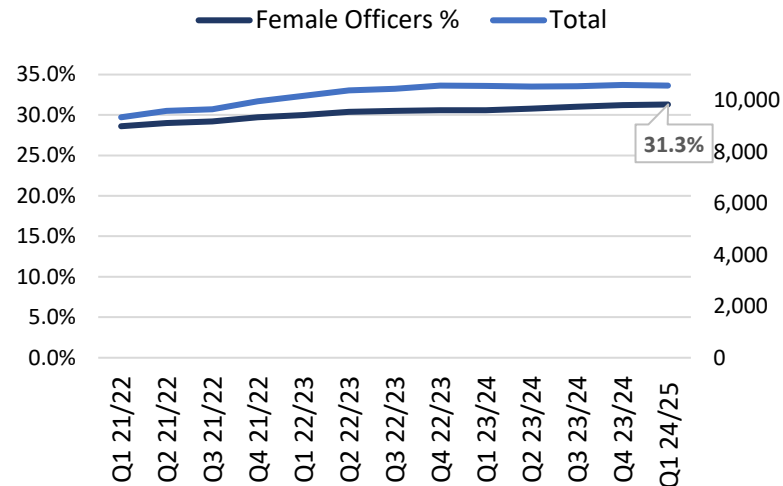
Officers from ethnic minorities account for 17.4% of all police officers as of Q1 24/25. Officers from ethnic minorities have increased in both proportion (+1.5 percentage points) and total number (+683) over the last two years.

Police Officer Strength – Black Officers



As of Q1 24/25, Black officers account for 3.7% of all police officers. There has been little movement on Black officer representation since 2021. The diversity aspiration for Black officers is to increase representation 7.2% by FY29-30.

Police Officer Strength – Female Officers



The MPS workforce aims to increase female officer representation to 40% of total officer workforce by FY29-30. As of Q1 24/25, female officers account for 31.3% of all police officers.



Workforce Recruitment

Police Officer Recruitment – Financial Year

Financial Year	Total Recruitment	% Female Officers	% Black and Minority Officers	% Black Officers
2020-21	2,438	37.5%	18.9%	4.3%
2021-22	3,012	38.8%	23.0%	4.3%
2022-23	3,305	38.8%	22.7%	4.4%
2023-24	1,834	36.2%	23.5%	4.9%
Q1 2024-25	275	39.3%	25.5%	3.6%

PCSO Recruitment – Financial Year

Financial Year	Total Recruitment	% Female Officers	% Black and Minority Officers	% Black Officers
2020-21	111	36.9%	39.6%	8.1%
2021-22	70	28.6%	41.4%	14.3%
2022-23	232	39.7%	36.2%	6.9%
2023-24	330	37.9%	43.6%	11.2%
Q1 2024-25	95	42.1%	38.9%	11.6%

- In Q1 24/25, female officers represented 39.3% of all recruits.
- The MPS aims to increase the percentage of recruits to 40% from Black and Minority Ethnic communities, and for 8% of all recruit intakes to be Black. In Q1 24/25 Black and Minority Ethnic Officers represented 25.5% of all recruits.
- In Q1 24/25, there has been an uplift in PCSO recruitment. Almost half (39%) of all PCSO recruits in Q1 24/25 are from Black and Minority Ethnic communities.



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

		Positive Outcomes		Positive Outcome Rates		Variations	
PCP Measure	Crime Category	July 2022 – June 2023	July 2023 – June 2024	July 2022 – June 2023	July 2023 – June 2024	Change in outcome numbers	Change in outcome rates
Trust and Confidence Increases	Total Notifiable Offences	81,015	67,920	9.0%	7.2%	-13,095	-1.8pp
	Burglary	3,388	3,239	6.1%	5.8%	-149	-0.3pp
	Residential	1,599	1,431	4.3%	3.8%	-168	-0.5pp
	Business and Community	1,789	1,808	10.1%	10.0%	19	-0.1pp
	Vehicle Crime	1,005	872	0.9%	0.8%	-133	-0.1pp
	Theft from MV	267	253	0.4%	0.4%	-14	0.0pp
	Theft/Taking of MV	342	337	1.0%	1.0%	-5	0.0pp
	Robbery Personal Property	1,675	1,347	6.0%	4.6%	-328	-1.4pp
	Theft from Person	560	600	0.9%	0.7%	40	-0.2pp
Violence is prevented and reduced	Homicide	100	113	87.0%	105.6%	13	18.7pp
	Violence Against the Person	19,499	17,186	8.0%	7.0%	-2,313	-1.0pp
	Violence With Injury	8,558	7,651	10.9%	10.1%	-907	0.8pp
	Violence Without Injury	10,841	9,422	6.6%	5.5%	-1,419	-1.0pp
	Sexual Offences	2,274	2,226	9.2%	9.1%	-48	-0.1pp
	Rape	665	779	7.4%	8.9%	114	1.6pp
	Other Sexual Offences	1,609	1,447	10.3%	9.1%	-162	-1.1pp
	Knife Crime	127	127	0.9%	0.8%	0	-0.1pp
	Lethal Barrell Discharge	24	23	10.6%	15.3%	-1	4.7pp
	Hate Crime	2,172	1,948	9.1%	7.7%	-224	1.4pp

Please note: Comparing the number of outcomes with the number of recorded offences in this way should be done with caution, because some outcomes relate to offences recorded in previous years. Some crime types could show a rate of over 100 per cent against a particular outcome, which is sometimes the case for relatively low volume crimes. Rates presented for outcomes recorded in the year are therefore illustrative rather than 'true' rates and can be influenced by changes in crime volumes.

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 detections, but they give a more robust and wholesome view of the system. An **outcome rate** is calculated as the number of positive outcomes in a specific time-period as a proportion of crimes recorded in the same period.

Outcome volumes have decreased for total notifiable offences comparing the 12 months to the end of June 2024 to the 12 months to the end of June 2023

- The majority of the selected crime types have seen decreases in outcome volumes. Particular exceptions are:
- Theft from Person
 - Rape

In the 12 months to June 2024 the positive outcome rate for police recorded **rape offences** was 9%. This is an increase of 2 percentage points on the 12 months to June 2023 and there has been a gradual increase over the last two years.



MOPAC Finances

MPS Revenue Summary

Revenue Summary By Cost Category – 2024/25 Position

The outturn position for Q1 is a £50.0m overspend and includes a forecast overspend of £173m on expenditure, including £47.9m undelivered savings, and offset by additional income and use of reserves (£49.6m) and additional grant income (£73.5m)

The gross expenditure outturn position at Q1 is an overspend of £173.0m against the MPS original budget. Of this, £51.0m relates to combined overtime for Officers and Staff coupled with a £8.4m overspend on Police Officer, PCSO and Staff Pay.

The £32.7m overspend on **Officer Overtime** is mainly as a result of insufficient deployable resources available in Frontline Policing for local policing, with a £10.8m impact. The balance relates to the Gaza protests being currently assumed as unfunded as the MPS are yet to receive confirmation of funding from the Home Office.

Vacancy cover, particularly across MetCC, Met Detention and Forensics, are the main reasons for the £18.1m overspend on **Police Staff Overtime**. In the case of MetCC, the bottom-line position is a net £3.1m underspend.

The overspend on **Running Costs** (£134.2m) relates to the **Supplies and Services** line, which has a £91.0m overspend linked in part to the under-delivery of cross-cutting savings (£30.3m). A further £20.2m relates to NMfL overspends on Supplies & Services, which are offset by underspends on Staff Pay. As a result, the bottom-line position for NMfL is a net £4m overspend. **Employee-Related Expenditure** is carrying a £22.1m overspend, linked to a combination of mutual-aid costs relating to the Gaza protests (£6m), L&D pressures as a result of contract renegotiations to include a new training pathway (£5.6m) and one-off redundancy costs linked to a Comms & Engagement restructure (£2.5m).

Other Income at £22.3m in excess of the original budget is due to a combination of higher than expected interest income from cash investments (£2.4m) coupled with additional £4m income from vehicle seizures & disposals and £2.4m income from the Paragon Workshop. There has also been increased income of £4m for the ATOC and ~£6m for Protective Security. Additional **Grant Income** of £73.5m is forecast, relating mainly to over-recovery of CT grant, which is offset by corresponding overspends on expenditure.

**All amounts are in millions & rounded to 1 decimal place.*

Revenue Summary by Cost Category – 2024/25 Position

Cost Category	Original Budget 2024/25 £m	Full Year Forecast, at Q1 2024/25 £m	Full Year Forecast, Variance To Original Budget 2024/25 £m
Police Officer Pay	2,534.2	2,532.1	(2.1)
Police Staff Pay	767.7	775.9	8.2
PCSO Pay	74.2	76.5	2.2
Total Pay	3,376.1	3,384.5	8.4
Police Officer Overtime	153.1	185.8	32.7
Police Staff Overtime	20.2	38.3	18.1
PCSO Overtime	0.3	0.5	0.2
Total Overtime	173.6	224.6	51.0
Total Pay & Overtime	3,549.7	3,609.1	59.4
Employee-Related Expenditure	35.2	57.3	22.1
Premises Costs	196.5	198.0	1.5
Transport Costs	84.4	104.0	19.6
Supplies & Services	590.5	681.5	91.0
Total Running Expenditure	906.6	1,040.8	134.2
Capital Financing Costs	150.4	128.6	(21.8)
Discretionary Pension Costs	51.8	52.9	1.1
Total Gross Expenditure	4,658.5	4,831.5	173.0
Other Income			
Sales Fees & Charges	(156.7)	(172.4)	(15.7)
Rental Income	(13.5)	(13.5)	0.0
Other 3rd Party Income	(177.4)	(184.0)	(6.6)
Total Other Income	(347.6)	(369.9)	(22.3)
Total Net Revenue Expenditure	4,310.9	4,461.6	150.7
Transfers To/From Reserves	(136.9)	(164.2)	(27.3)
Total Financing Requirement	4,174.0	4,297.4	123.4
Financing:			
Specific Grants	(700.8)	(774.3)	(73.5)
Funding (General Grant & Precept)	(3,473.2)	(3,473.2)	0.0
Total Financing Requirement	(4,174.0)	(4,247.5)	(73.5)
Overall MPS Total	0.0	50.0	50.0

MAYOR OF LONDON

OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

MPS Revenue Supporting Information

Police Officer Pay and Overtime

Police Officer Pay

The outturn for Police Officer and PCSO Pay is balanced against the original budget, with a marginal overspend of £0.2m projected as at the end of Q1. Underlying this balanced position, officer numbers are forecast to reduce over the course of 2024-25 due to recruitment constraints. This is offset against pressures relating to accrued Holiday Pay incurred as a result of increased overtime. Vetting capacity constraints and the delayed recruitment campaign could impact the projected balanced position.

Police Officer Overtime

Officer and PCSO Overtime Outturn is a £33.0m overspend against the original budget. Some of this is linked to overtime accrued in relation to funded Officer units which will be matched against 3rd Party funding. Much of the balance (£10.8m) relates to a lack of Frontline deployable resources to take on the increased local policing responsibilities required by the MPS's NMfL objectives. The policing of the Gaza-related protests is the main driver behind the remaining overspend. It is currently assumed this will be unfunded by the end of the financial year.

Police Staff Pay and Overtime

Police Staff Pay

Police Staff Pay outturn at Q1 is a small overspend of £8.2m, most of which is NMfL-related. The forecast assumes a staff strength of 11,150 FTE at the year-end.

Police Staff Overtime

The staff overtime outturn variance is an £18.1m overspend, £5m of which relates to undelivered cross-cutting savings. £8.3m of the balance mostly relates to extra staff overtime incurred to handle an increase in the number of calls being handled by MetCC, coupled with high vacancy levels in Forensics (£1.4m) and resourcing shortfalls in Met Detention. Another contributory factor is linked to increased Vetting & Referencing activity.

Running Costs

The Q1 Outturn for Overall Running Costs is a £134.2m overspend comprised of:

- A £91.0m overspend on Suppliers and Services, of which 30% (£30.3m) relates to undelivered cross-cutting savings. A further £20.2m relates to NMfL, though this is partially offset by staffing underspends. The balance of the underspend is mostly Operations-related and includes Armed Policing training as well as Forensics underspends.
- A £19.6m overspend on Transport costs, arising from a number of items including £1.6m linked to the Paragon Workshops as well as higher vehicle disposal costs due to the need to dispose of non-compliant ULEZ vehicles (£0.8m) and another £1.3m linked to Covert Policing and Road & Transport Policing Command vehicle maintenance.
- Employee Related Expenditure outturn is a £22.1m overspend. This includes £6m mutual-aid costs relating to the policing of the Gaza-related protests, £5.6m Learning & Development pressures linked to contract negotiations for a new training pathway, and one-off redundancy costs linked to a Comms restructure.

Capital Financing Costs

The current forecast outturn for Capital Financing is a £21.8m underspend, largely linked to the ongoing slippage in the Capital Programme, resulting in lower borrowing costs due to reduced interest payments. There is also a £2.1m underspend linked to reduced Revenue Contributions to Capital. £1.1m of this relates to anticipated lower Fleet purchases and the other £1m to IT costs.

Supplementary Pension Costs

The Q1 outturn is a marginal £1.2m overspend. The Enhanced Returner Scheme which is due to close in June 2025, is currently expected to deliver to budget.

Income

At Q1, Other Income is £22.3m in excess of the original budget. The main drivers behind the variance are increased vehicles seizures and disposals yielding £4m, the delayed Capital Programme resulting in higher cash balances and the subsequent investment income, as well as a £1.6m over-recovery of DWP Statutory Benefits. There is a risk that the interest income falls short of the current forecast as the latest MI from London Treasury Ltd reduces the over-recovery by £1.6m. The cause of this is currently being investigated.

Grants

The forecast grant position is for an over-recovery of £73.5m against the revised budget. The bulk of the over-recovery, £61.6m, relates to CT Policing (£26.1m) & Protective Security (£15.4m) grant uplifts which are yet to be allocated against their relevant spend lines. After accounting for these allocations, an over-recovery of £8.5m is still anticipated against CT grants, with the balance mainly comprised of a Drones grant over-recovery of £2.9m. Both these items are offset by overspends in relevant expenditure lines.

Savings update

The approved savings target for 2024/25 is £182.9m. Of this, £135m of identified savings have already been delivered. This leaves £47.9m at risk of delivery and potentially undeliverable in full by the end of the year.

MPS Capital Summary Performance - 2024/25

Capital Expenditure

Cost Category £m	2024/25 Original Budget £m	2024/25 Full Year Forecast, at Q1 £m	2024/25 Actuals, at Q1 £m	2024/25 Full Year Forecast, Variance To Original Budget £m	2023/24 Original Budget £m	2023/24 Full Year Forecast, at Q1 £m	2023/24 Actuals, at Q1 £m	2023/24 Full Year Forecast, Variance To Original Budget £m
Property Services	85.6	90.2	7.6	4.6	134.0	63.7	6.4	(70.3)
CTPHQ	36.4	33.4	6.8	(3.0)	56.4	58.5	11.0	2.1
Fleet Services	35.0	34.9	7.2	(0.1)	37.9	35.2	1.0	(2.7)
Digital Data & Technology (DDaT)	67.3	67.3	8.9	0.0	55.7	55.7	10.9	0.0
Operations & Performance	11.5	12.8	1.3	1.3	12.2	10.7	1.0	(1.5)
Strategy & Transformation	104.7	105.5	13.1	0.8	64.6	83.5	10.1	18.9
Total Capital Expenditure	340.5	344.1	44.9	3.6	360.8	307.3	40.4	(53.5)

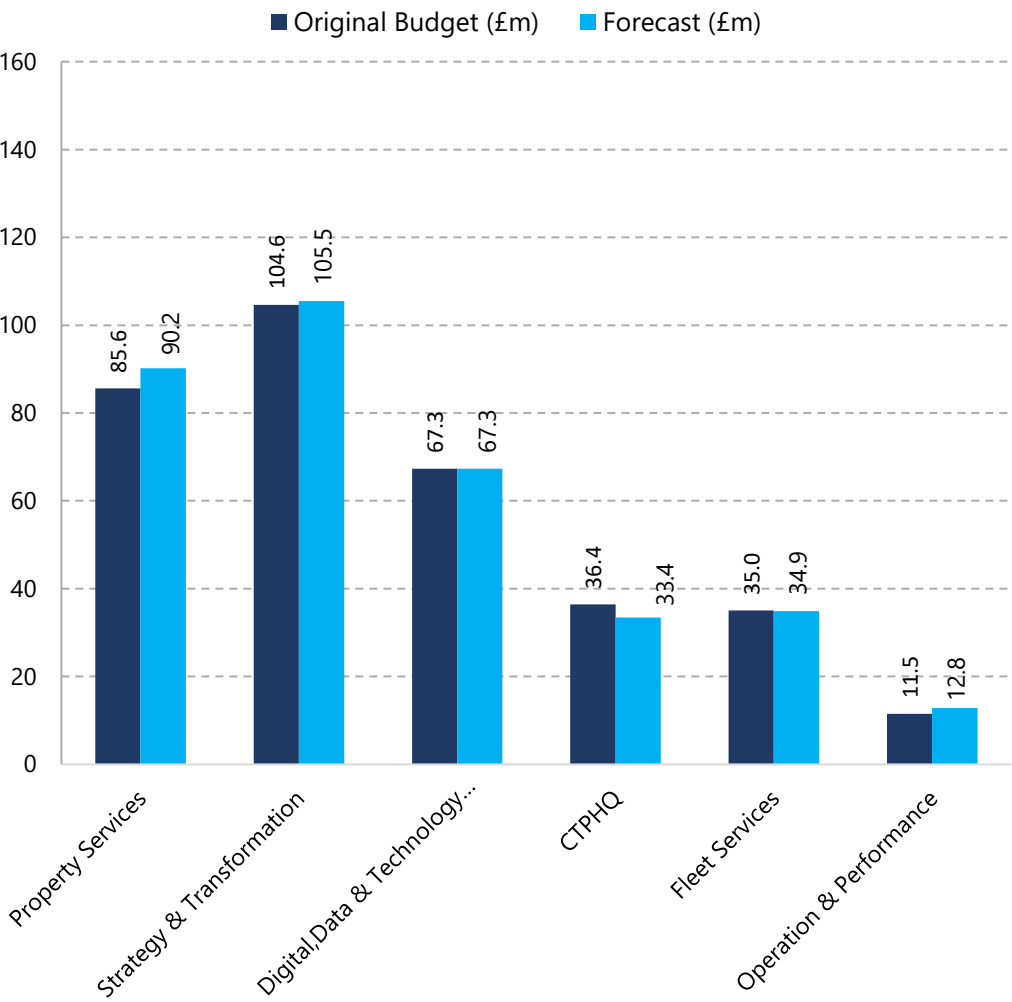
Year-To-Date(YTD) Capital Expenditure.

The table summarises the YTD capital expenditure actuals against original budgets by business group.
At Q1 2024/25, YTD expenditure is £44.9m, 13% of the original budget.
The full year forecast of £344.1m is for an overspend of c£3.6m against the original budget of £340.5m.

*All amounts are in millions & rounded to 1 decimal place.

MOPAC Capital Expenditure Programme

Capital Programme Expenditure – Performance



The budget figures above reflect the original budget of £340.5m. The Q1 2024/25 £44.9m actual capital expenditure reflects an underspend of £295.6m against the original budget.

The capital expenditure forecast for 2024/25 is £344.1m this represents an overspend of c£3.6m against the budget of £340.5m.
The main variances are as follows:

Property Services - The forecast spend of £90.2m represents an overspend of £4.6m against the original budget of £85.6m. This is due to ongoing investment to improve the Estate, approved forward works for various business as usual programmes brought into 2024/25 and slippages across transforming the Estate programmes.

Operations & Performance - The forecast spend of £12.8m represents an overspend of £1.3m against the original budget of £11.5m. This is due to delayed expected investments in Forensics in previous years which are part of a five-year capital expenditure programme reprofiled into 2024/25.

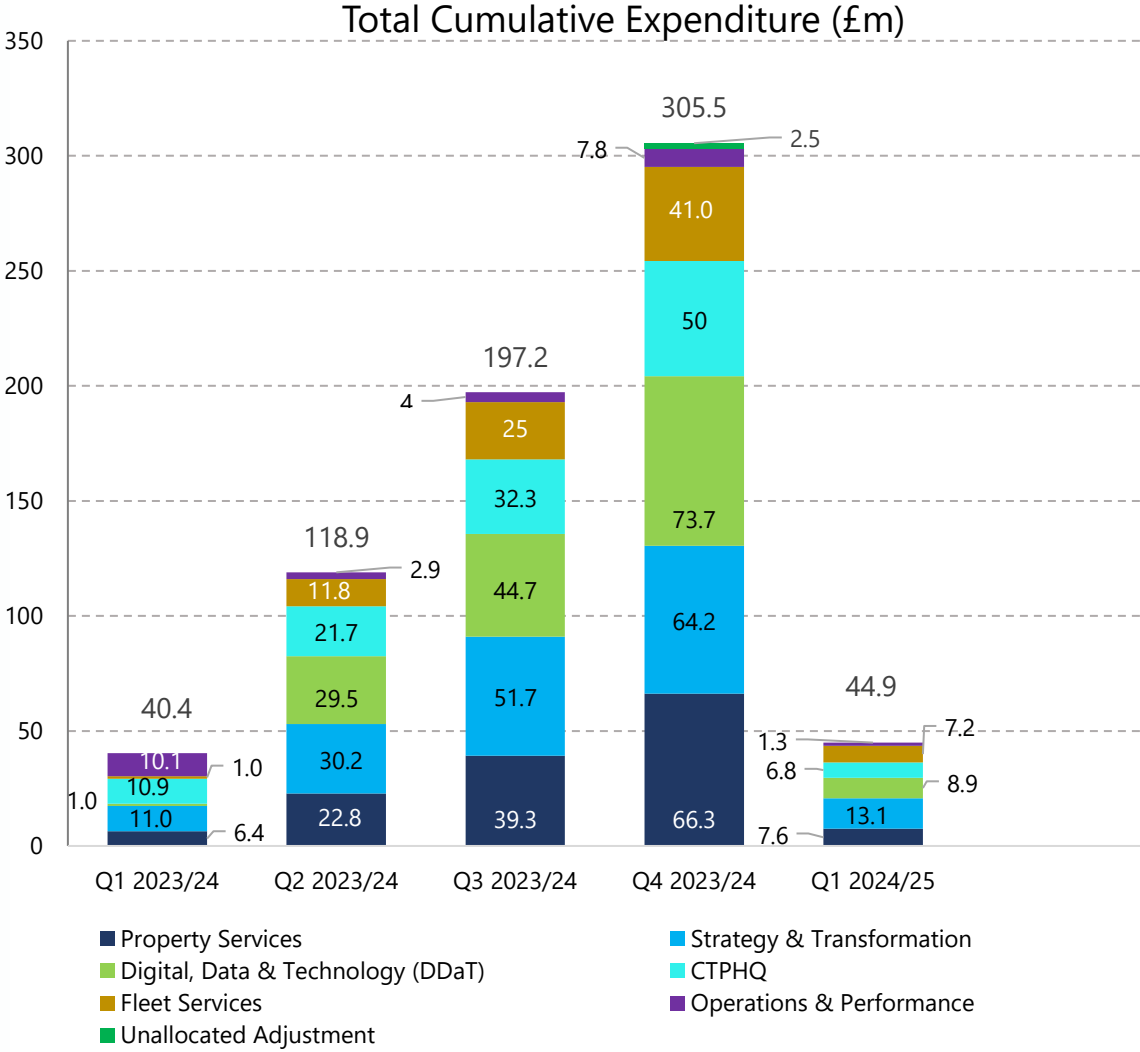
Strategy & Transformation – at Q1 the forecast overspend of £0.9m against the original budget of £104.7m is predominantly due to an overspend of £8.8m on CONNECT, and on a portfolio of capital projects such as the Covert Policing Management Platform, and the Forensics case management system (£2.5m) which is offset by underspends against NMfL of £9.0m and Met improvement programme of c£1.4m

CTPHQ - Forecast of £33.4m is for an underspend of £3.0m against the original budget of £36.4m. The CTPHQ capital programme is fully funded so, there is no impact on the MPS bottom-line.

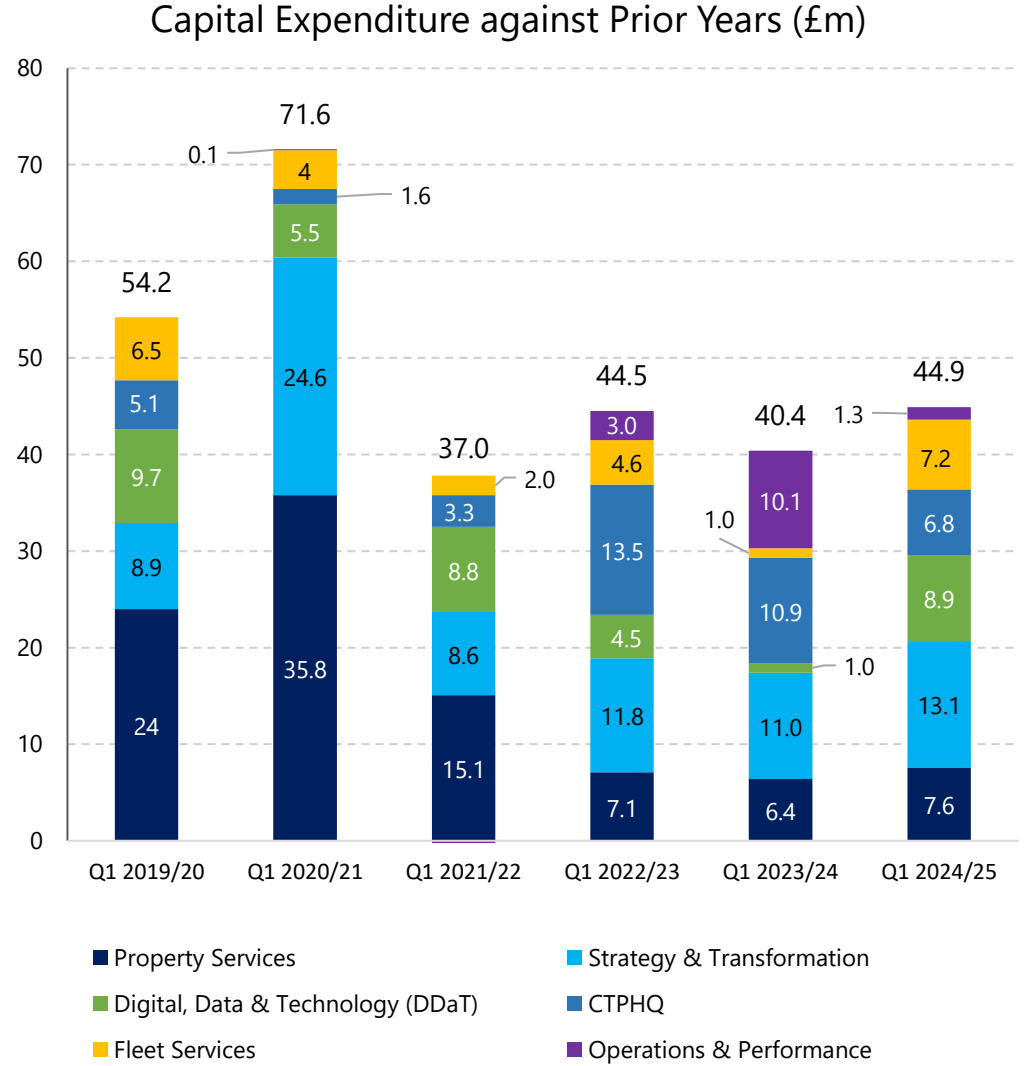
Fleet Services - Currently forecasting a minor underspend of £0.1m against the original budget of £35.4m.

Digital, Data & Technology (DDaT) - DDaT is forecast to spend in line with the original budget of £67.3m.

MPS Financial Trends. Capital expenditure

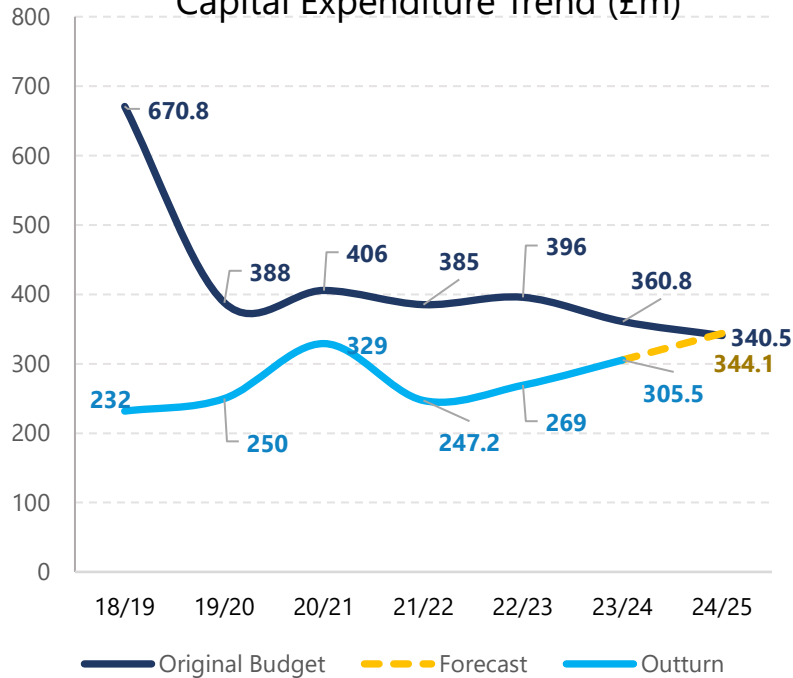


Actual capital expenditure position at Q1 2024/25 is £44.9m against the original budget of £340.5m.



MOPAC Group Capital Expenditure and Financing Trends

Capital Expenditure Trend (£m)



At Q1 2024/25 the year to date spend is of £44.9m (original budget £340.5m).

2023/24 -Outturn of £305.5m (original budget £360.8m).This was due programme slippage mainly in the transformation directorate

2022/23- Outturn of £269.2m (original budget £395.6m), underspend of £126.4m. This was due to slippage across a variety of investment and business-as-usual programmes.

2021/22-Outturn £247.2m (original budget £385.1m) - underspend of £137.9m largely driven by underspends in Transformation and Digital Policing.

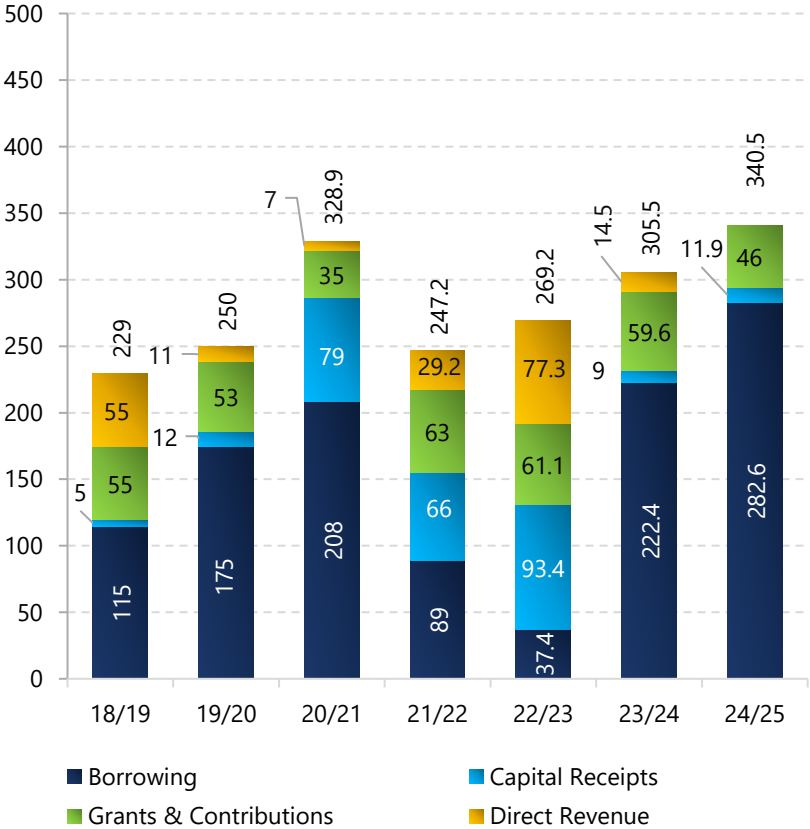
2020/21-Outturn of £329m (original budget £414.7m) - underspend of £85.7m due to the realignment of project activities within Transformation.

2019/20-Outturn £250m (original budget £388m) - underspend of £138m was mainly due to slippage in programme activity which was re-profiled into 2020/21.

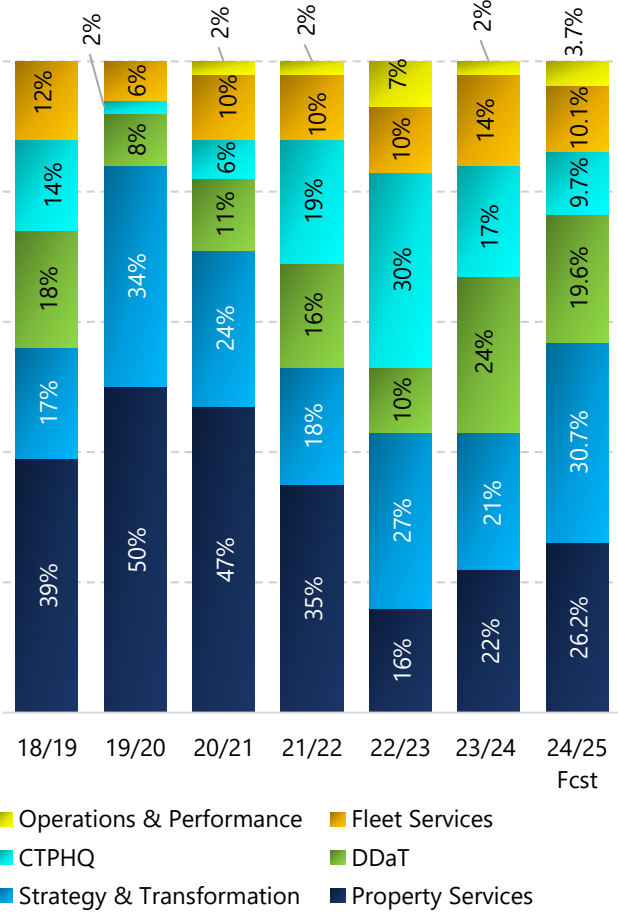
2018/19-Outturn £229m (original budget £670.8m) - underspend of £438.8m due to the reprofiling of budgets in future years.

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.

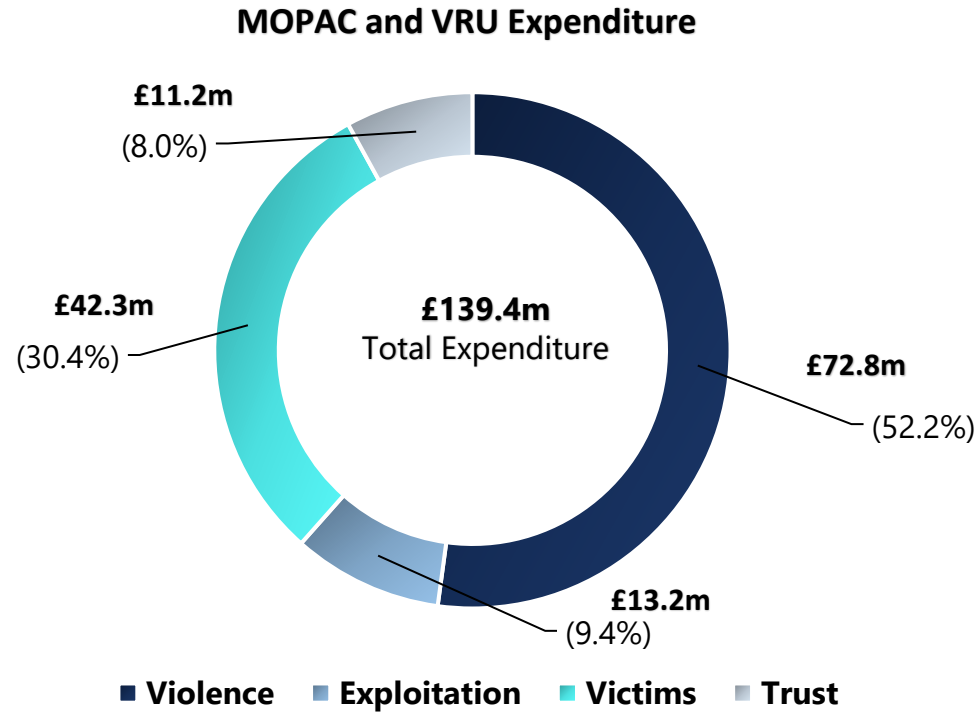
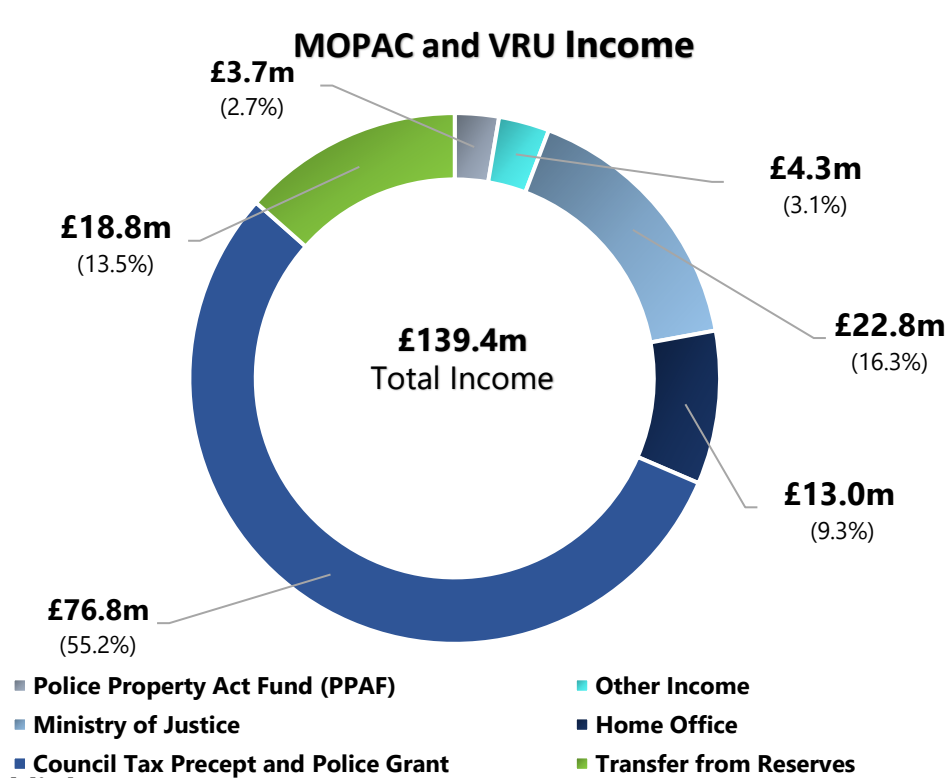
Capital Financing (£m)



Capital Expenditure Trend Breakdown by Directorate



MOPAC & VRU Expenditure - Budget



Highlights

In March 2024, the MOPAC and VRU expenditure budget was set at £138.9m. This budget has subsequently been updated and increased by £0.5m to £139.4m across the four PCP outcomes reflecting additional MoJ approved grant. All MOPAC and VRU expenditure is captured within the four PCP outcomes, including costs related to Oversight of the MPS (£8.4m) and back-office costs. Most of the expenditure is funded through a combination of grant income, council tax precept transfers from reserves and the Police and Property Act Fund (PPAF).

At Q1 MOPAC is forecasting total expenditure of £142.7m against the budget of £139.4m, resulting in an overspend of £3.2m, £2.7m of this increased expenditure will be funded from approved Q4 2023/24 carry forwards aligning project delivery with funding. The Q1 forecast is projecting a £0.4m overspend against the net £76.8m budget however the expectation is that MOPAC will be on budget at year end.

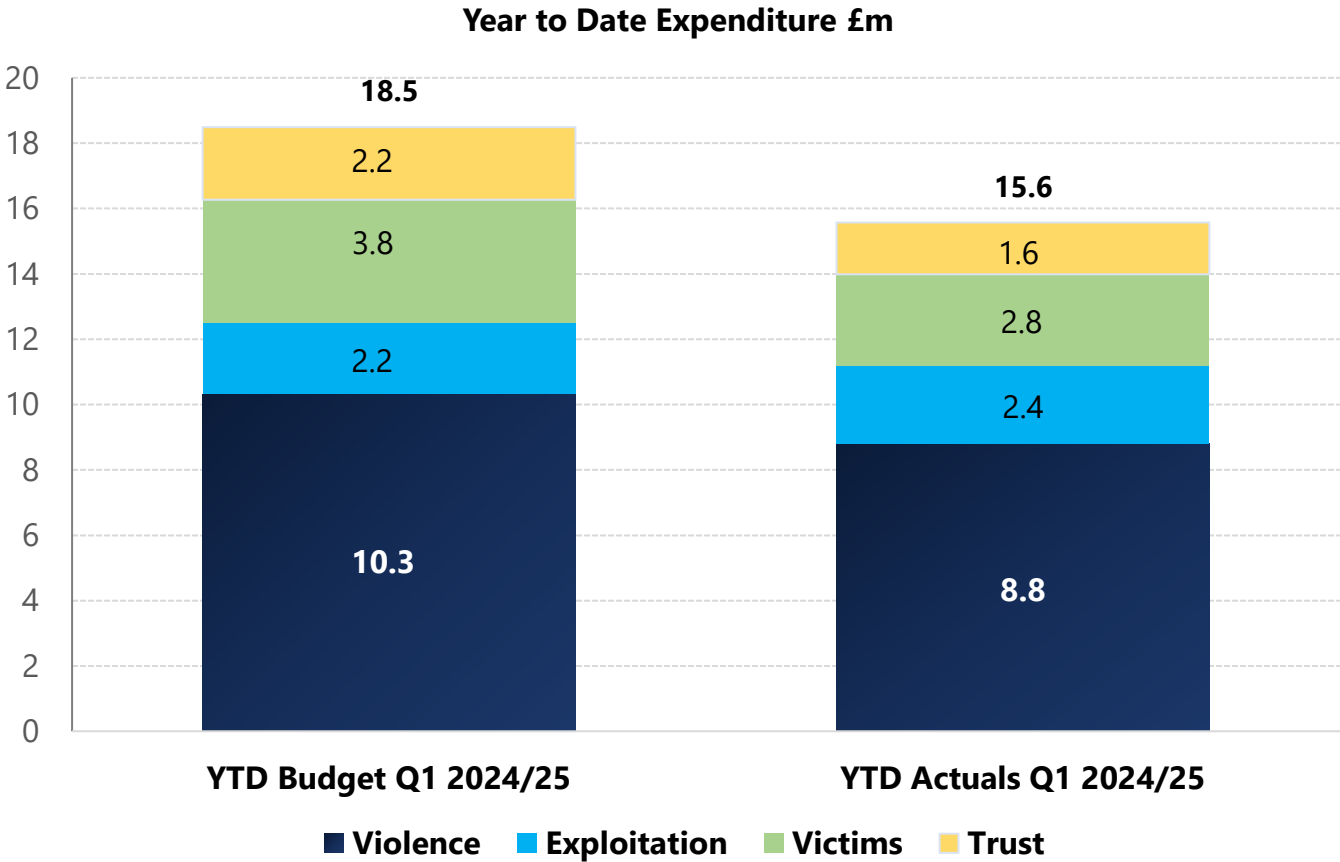
MOPAC and VRU – 2024/25 Financial Performance

	VRU				MOPAC				MOPAC & VRU			
	2024/25 Original Budget	2024/25 Full Year Revised Budget	2024/25 Full Year Forecast at Q1	2024/25 Full Year Variance at Q1	2024/25 Original Budget	2024/25 Full Year Revised Budget	2024/25 Full Year Forecast at Q1	2024/25 Full Year Variance at Q1	2024/25 Original Budget	2024/25 Full Year Revised Budget	2024/25 Full Year Forecast at Q1	2024/25 Full Year Variance at Q1
Expenditure	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Violence	44.3	44.3	43.4	(0.9)	28.2	28.4	29.2	0.8	72.4	72.7	72.7	(0.1)
Exploitation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	13.1	13.7	0.6	13.1	13.1	13.7	0.6
Victims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.3	42.5	44.8	2.3	42.3	42.5	44.8	2.3
Trust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	11.2	11.6	0.4	11.1	11.2	11.6	0.4
Total Expenditure	44.3	44.3	43.4	(0.9)	94.6	95.2	99.3	4.1	138.9	139.4	142.7	3.2
Income Streams												
PPAF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.7)	(3.7)	(3.7)	0.0	(3.7)	(3.7)	(3.7)	0.0
Other Income	(2.3)	(2.3)	(1.9)	0.4	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)	0.1	(4.3)	(4.3)	(3.8)	0.5
Ministry of Justice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(22.2)	(22.8)	(22.8)	0.0	(22.2)	(22.8)	(22.8)	0.0
Home Office	(10.3)	(10.3)	(10.3)	0.0	(2.7)	(2.7)	(2.7)	0.0	(13.0)	(13.0)	(13.0)	0.0
GLA funding	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)
Total Income	(12.6)	(12.6)	(12.2)	0.4	(30.7)	(31.2)	(31.3)	(0.1)	(43.3)	(43.8)	(43.5)	0.4
Net Expenditure	31.6	31.6	31.2	(0.4)	63.9	63.9	68.0	4.0	95.6	95.6	99.2	3.6
Reserves												
Transfers From Reserves	(8.9)	(8.9)	(8.4)	0.6	(12.7)	(12.7)	(16.8)	(4.0)	(21.7)	(21.7)	(25.2)	(3.5)
Transfers To Reserves	2.9	2.9	2.8	(0.2)	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.9	2.9	3.2	0.3
Total Reserves	(6.0)	(6.0)	(5.6)	0.4	(12.7)	(12.7)	(16.4)	(3.6)	(18.8)	(18.8)	(22.0)	(3.2)
Total Net Expenditure	25.6	25.6	25.6	0.0	51.2	51.2	51.6	0.4	76.8	76.8	77.2	0.4

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

* Police Property Act Fund (PPAF)

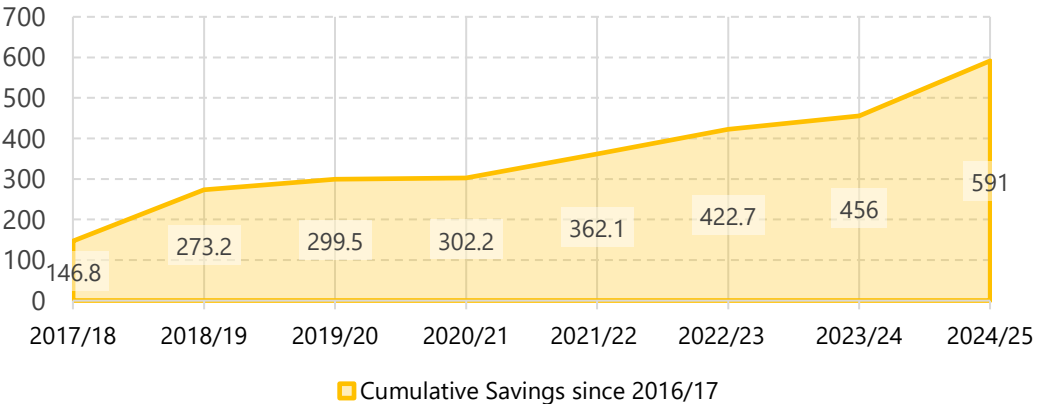
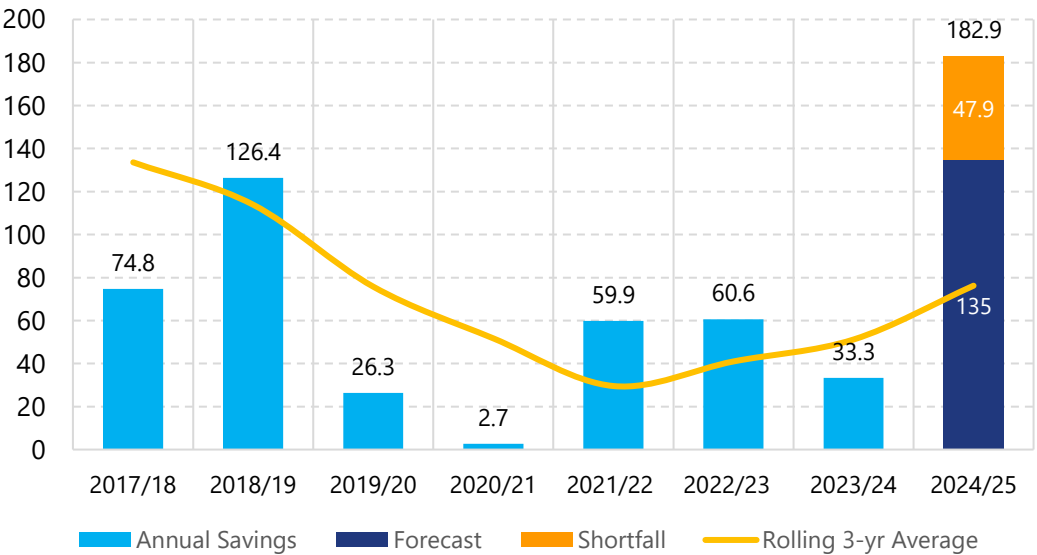
Financial trends aligned to PCP priorities- MOPAC and VRU Overall Trends.



As at the end of the first quarter for 2024/25, the budget for MOPAC and the VRU is £18.5m, actual spend of £15.6m has been incurred resulting in a YTD underspend of £2.9m, this is due to the profiling of the budget with actual expenditure being spent at a faster rate than budgeted.

MPS Annual and Cumulative Savings 2024/25

Profiled MPS Annual Savings (£m)



Since 2012/13, a total £1.211bn worth of savings have been achieved.

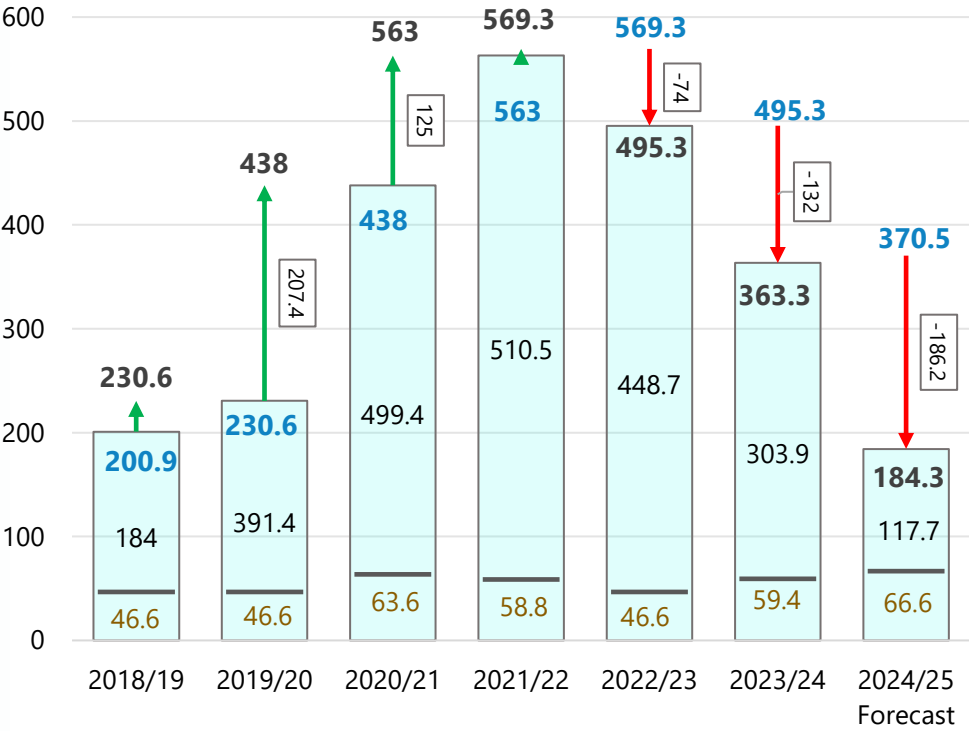
2024/25 Savings Update

The approved savings target to be delivered through a variety of programmes across all MPS business functions for 2024/25 is £182.9m. Of this, £108.6m have been delivered and, £26.4m are on track to be delivered.

- **Savings delivered and on track to be delivered £135m.**
 - Centrally Held – Staff , Efficiency, and additional Treasury management savings of £67m.
 - Frontline Policing -Staff, and Efficiency savings of £18.0m
 - Digital, Data & Technology – Efficiency savings of £16.3m.
 - Cross-cutting – Efficiency savings of £15.6m
 - Operations & Performance- Staff and Efficiency savings of £15.4m
 - People Resources & Comms - Staff, Efficiency and consultancy savings of £2.7m.
- This leaves £47.9m of savings to be delivered by the end of the year ,of which, £46m is for Cross-cutting savings.

MPS and MOPAC Reserves

MOPAC Group Reserve Balances Over The Last 7 Years (£m)



Opening Balance (OB)

Closing Balance (CB)

General Reserve (CB)

Earmarked Reserve (CB)

Earmarked Reserves

Earmarked reserves are forecast to reduce by £186.2m to £117.7m, of which £164.2m drawdown relates MPS reserves and £22.0m relates to MOPAC&VRU reserves.

General Reserve.

The general reserve has increased from an opening £46.6m in 2022/23 to a closing balance in 2023/24 of £66.6m, an increase of £20.0m during a two-year period.

MOPAC and MPS General and Earmarked Reserves 2024/25

	MOPAC GROUP RESERVES				
	2024/25 Opening balance	2024/25 Original Budgeted Transfers	2024/25 Forecast Transfers From Reserves	2024/25 Forecast Transfers Variance To Original Budgeted Transfers	2024/25 Forecast Closing Balance
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Total Reserves £m	370.5	(155.7)	(186.2)	(30.5)	184.3
Breakdown					
Supporting OMM and Local Change	33.6	(7.3)	(26.5)	(19.2)	7.1
Property Costs	49.8	(8.2)	(6.9)	1.3	42.9
Historical Public Inquiries	0.8	(1.0)	(0.8)	0.2	0.0
Operational Costs	56.8	(20.0)	(41.1)	(21.1)	15.7
Other earmarked (POCA)	19.8	(1.9)	(1.9)	(0.0)	17.9
Vetting Delays	0.1	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.1
Specifically funded for third parties	13.8	(13.6)	(2.4)	11.2	11.4
Business Group initiatives	1.2	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.2)	0.6
Business Rates	30.0	(30.0)	(30.0)	(0.0)	0.0
Managing the budget	31.4	(31.4)	(30.9)	0.5	0.5
Managing Officer FTEs	23.1	(23.1)	(23.1)	(0.0)	0.0
MOPAC Earmarked	43.5	(18.8)	(22.0)	(3.2)	21.5
Subtotal MPS & MOPAC	303.9	(155.7)	(186.2)	(30.5)	117.7
MOPAC & MPS General reserve	66.6	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	66.6
Grand Total	370.5	(155.7)	(186.2)	(30.5)	184.3

The table shows the breakdown of Earmarked Reserves planned usage in 2024/25. The forecast net transfer of £186.2m represents a planned usage increase of £30.5m against the original budget of £155.7m and, a year-end group closing balance of £184.3 of which, £66.6m is the general reserve.