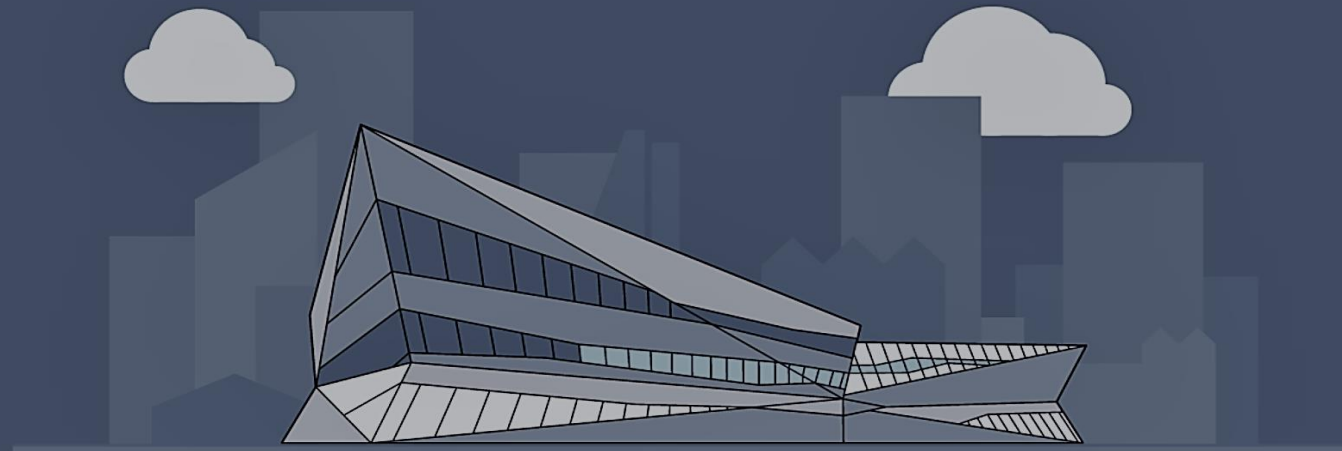


Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime Quarterly Performance Report

Quarter 2 - 2024/25





Introduction

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:

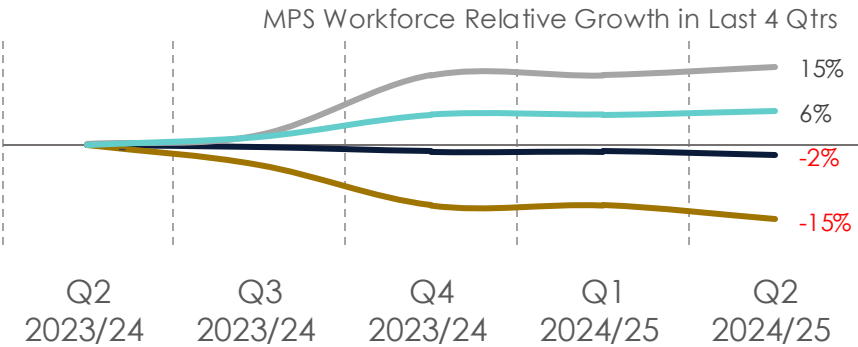
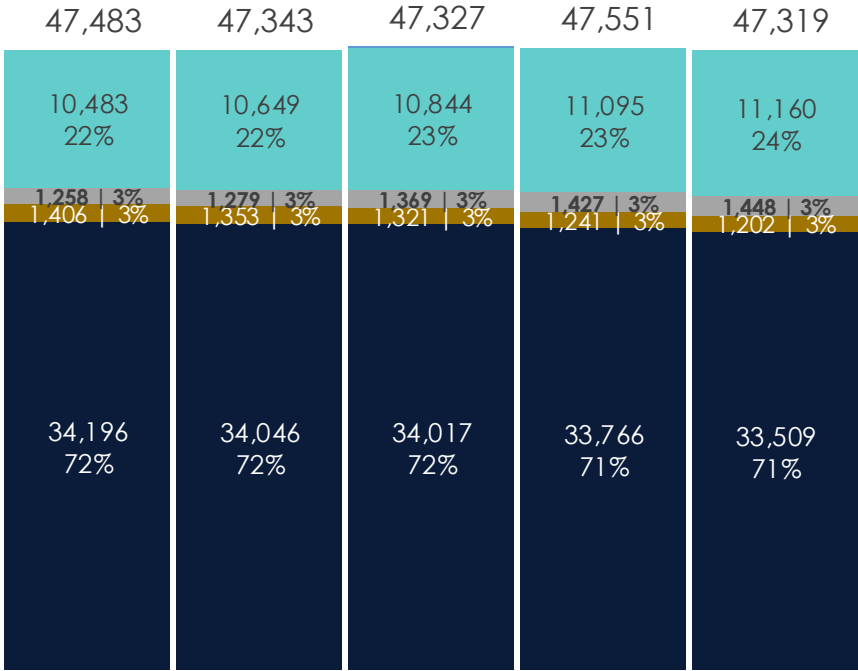
- Priorities for policing and community safety in London (the Police and Crime Plan)
- Oversight of the MPS (the London Policing Board)



As at the end of Q2 2024/25, the make-up of the Metropolitan Police Workforce is as follows:

> 33,509 Officers	71%
> 1,202 Volunteers & Special Constables	2%
> 1,448 PCSO’s	3%
> 11,160 Staff	24%

MPS WORKFORCE - 0.1% GROWTH IN LAST 4 QTRS



MPS & MOPAC - 2024/25 budget at a glance

2024/25 Budget



Government
Grant and
Precept
£3.5bn



Specific
Grants
£738.4m



Other
Income
£353.4m




Transfer
from
Reserves
£155.7m

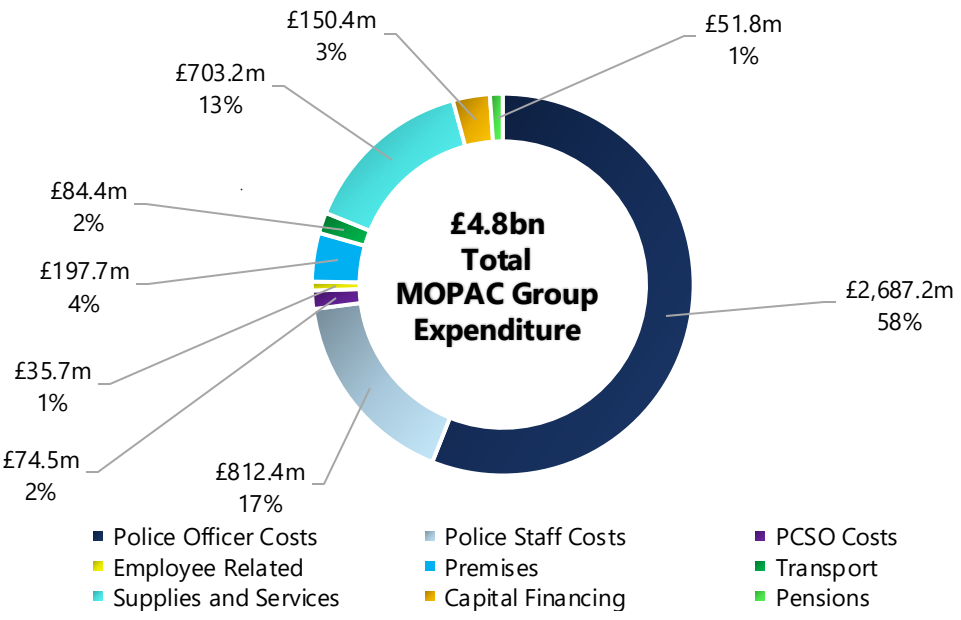
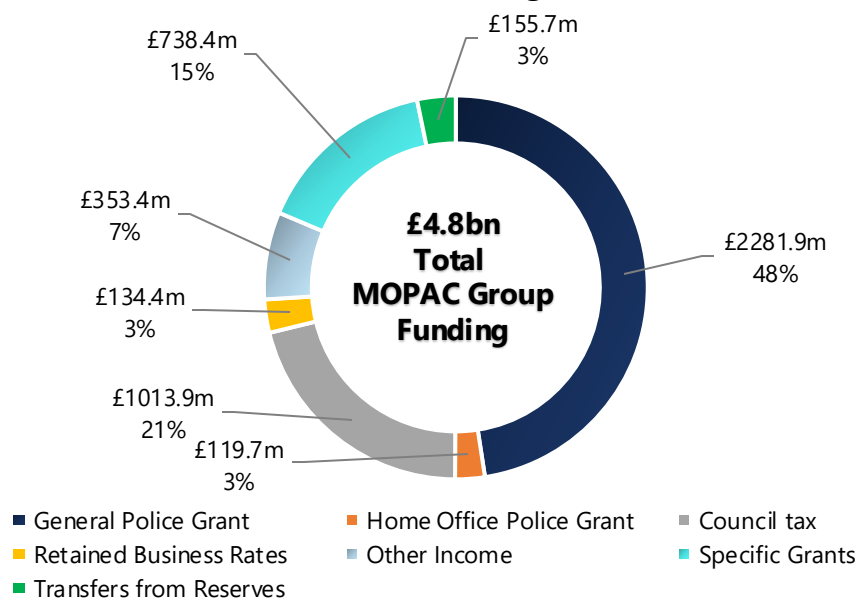
Source of funds
£4.8bn

Expenditure
£4.8bn

How we report on Group business – Fact & Figures

Workforce	At the end of Q2 2024/25, the wider MOPAC Group workforce, inclusive of the Metropolitan Police, consists of a total of 36,159 Officers, Special Constables and PCSOs and 11,448 Staff. 
Revenue Expenditure	The full year forecast at Q2 2024/25 is a net underspend of £12.5m.
Capital Expenditure	The full year forecast position of £321.4m at Q2 is for an underspend of c£19.1m against the original budget of £340.5m.
Savings Target	At Q2, 76% (£140.0m) of the £185.2m savings target have been delivered. This leaves £45.2m of savings yet to be delivered.
Planned Reserves Usage	At Q2, the forecast net transfer of £194.6m group reserves represents a planned usage increase of £38.9m against the original budget of £155.7m.

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.

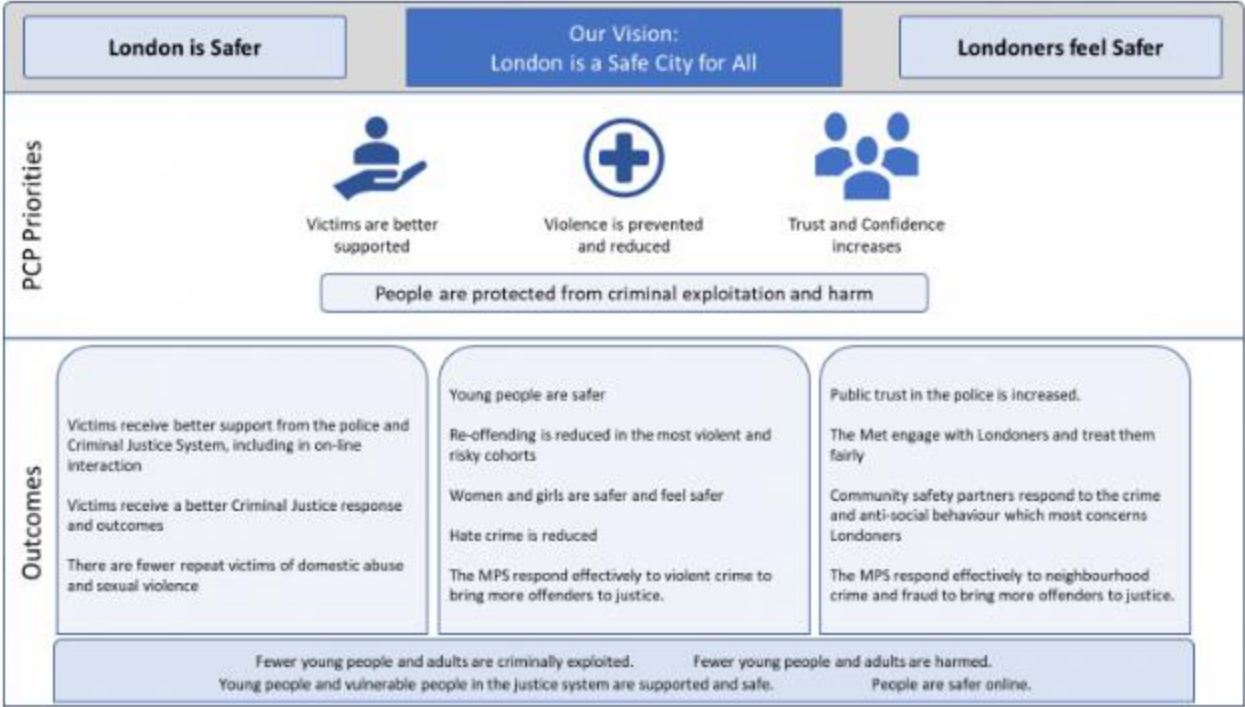
The Mayor’s vision is that London is a safe city for all.

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 MPS in his [A New Met for London](#) 2023-2025.

The plan sets out how the MPS 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.

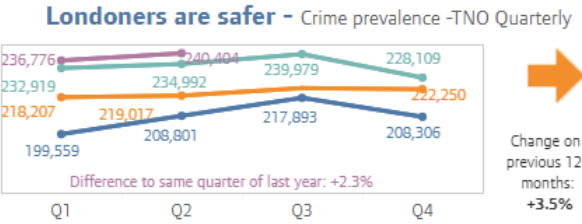
London Policing Board is the primary forum for the Mayor to hold the Commissioner to account for delivery against this plan.

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.

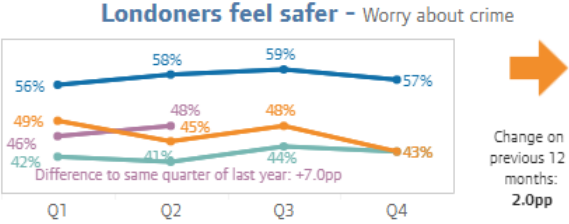


The Police and Crime Plan

PCP Headline Performance



Our Vision:
London is a Safe City for All



Victims are better supported

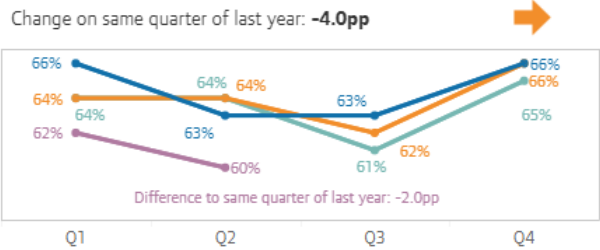
Overall victim satisfaction with the MPS
[Click here to view the Victims and Witnesses Dashboard](#)

Violence is prevented and reduced

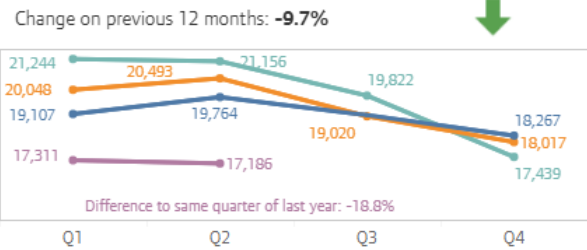
Violence with injury offences
[Click here to view the Violence Dashboard](#)

Trust and Confidence increases

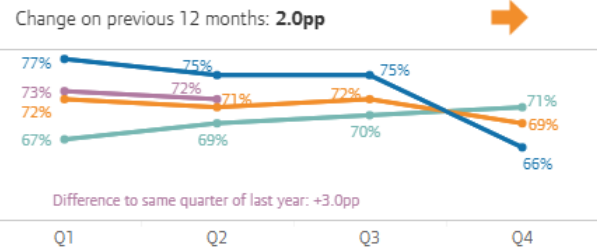
Trust in police
[Click here to view the Trust and Confidence Dashboard](#)



Overall victim and witness satisfaction criminal justice wide

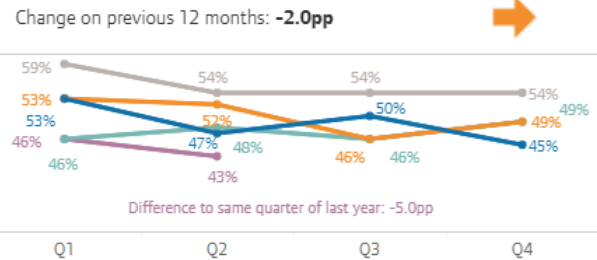
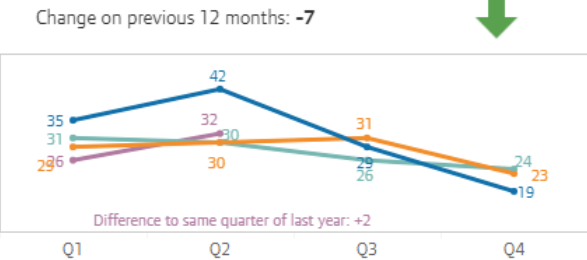


Homicide quarterly total



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 Q2 2024/25

Police and Crime Plan - Quarter 2 FY 2024/25

PCP Outcomes Summary

“Victims are better supported” – Victim satisfaction (USS) was 62% in the 12 months to Q2, 1 percentage point lower than the previous quarter. Telephone satisfaction and online satisfaction are consistently lower, but relatively stable at 36% and 31% respectively.

“Trust and confidence increases” – In the 12 months to Q2, 46% of Londoners felt police did a good job in the local area and 72% reported trust in 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 June 2024 show that public confidence in the MPS (49%) is similar to the England & Wales result (48%) and slightly higher than its most similar forces – Greater Manchester (43%), West Yorkshire (45%) and West Midlands (44%).

“Violence is prevented and reduced” – Using police recorded crime, violence with Injury offences reduced by 18.8% on the same quarter last year, although the long term trend is broadly stable. The latest ONS data to the end of June 2024 shows that the rate of violence with injury per 1,000 population is lower in London (8.5) than the England and Wales average (9.1)

There were 32 Homicide offences in Q2 24-25. Total homicide offences have increased compared to the previous quarter (+6 offences) and compared to the same quarter last year (+2 offences).

“People are protected from exploitation and harm” – The MPS launched their Children Strategy on 26 September setting out the MPS approach, including a commitment to training officers in childhood vulnerability and adultification bias..

Financial Position (Q2)

MPS

The full year forecast gross expenditure position of £4,869.5m reflects an overspend of £211m (5%) against the £4,658.5m approved budget. After taking into consideration other income £387.2m, specific grants £848.5m and reserves transfers of £173.0m, the net expenditure forecast position is £3,460.8m.

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 funding has been received, increasing expenditure and income by £0.6m, of which £0.5m is MoJ funding. The net budget remains the same at £76.8m. At Q2, total MOPAC is projecting a £0.1m underspend against the net £76.8m budget, with an underspend in VRU of £0.3m partially offset by an overspend in MOPAC of £0.2m, however MOPAC is expecting to mitigate the overspend and deliver on budget by the year end.



Victims are better supported

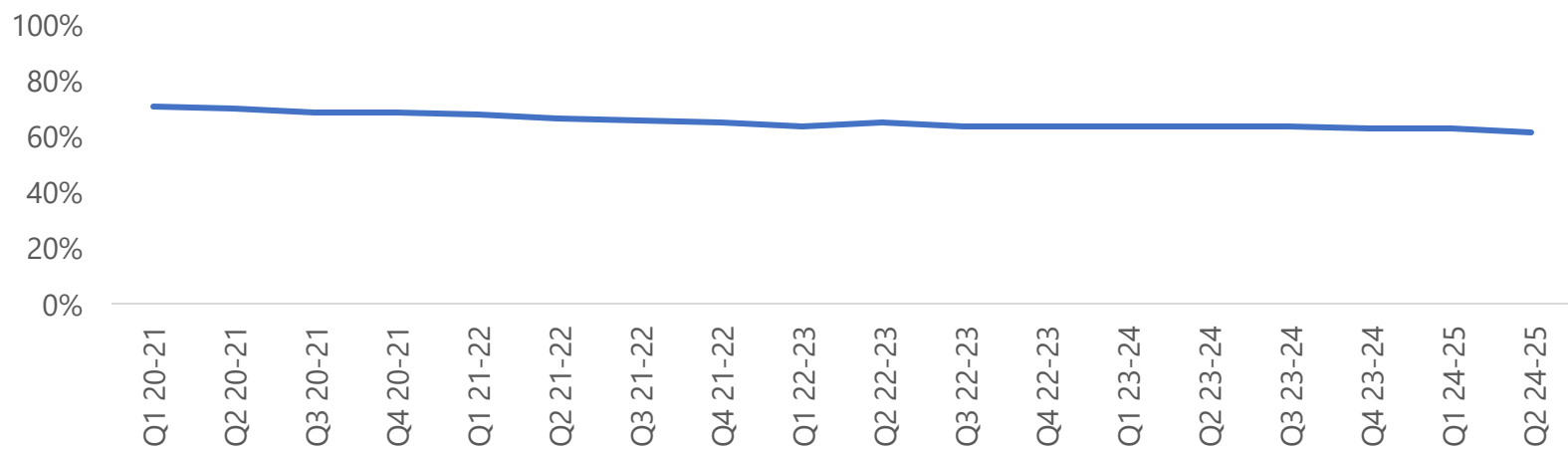
PCP Outcomes:

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

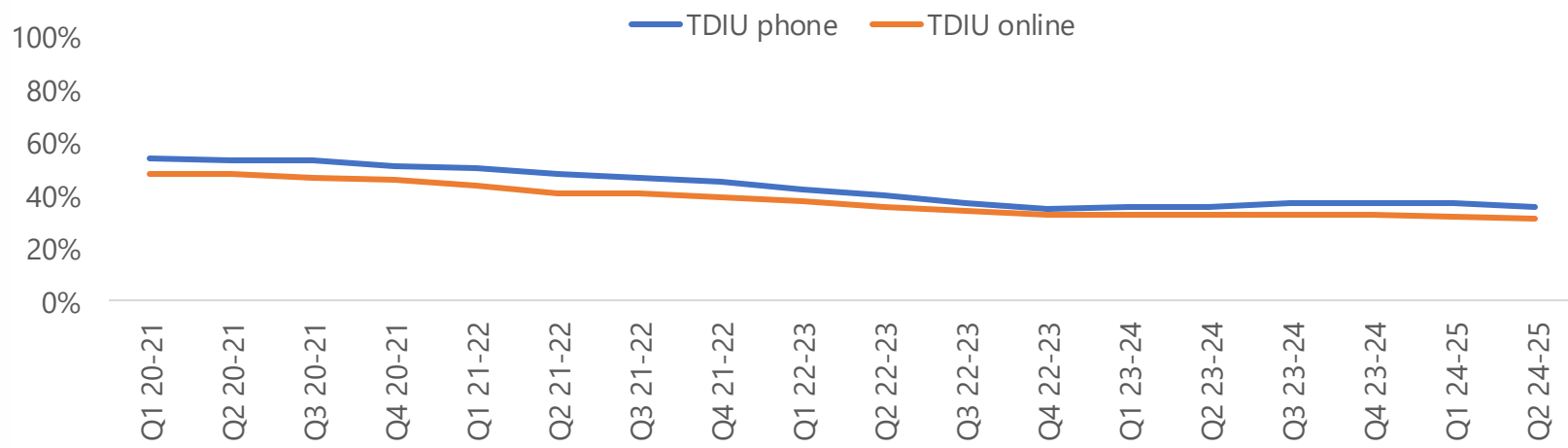
Overall victim satisfaction



Overall victim satisfaction is stable at 62% in the most recent quarter (12 months to Q2 24-25).

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

TDIU victim satisfaction



36% of victims who reported their crime to the TDIU via telephone feel satisfied with the service received in the 12 months to Q2. This is 1 percentage point lower than last quarter and the same as the same quarter the previous year.

31% of victims reporting their crime to the TDIU online report being satisfied, which is 1 percentage point lower than last quarter and 2 percentage points lower than the same quarter the previous year.

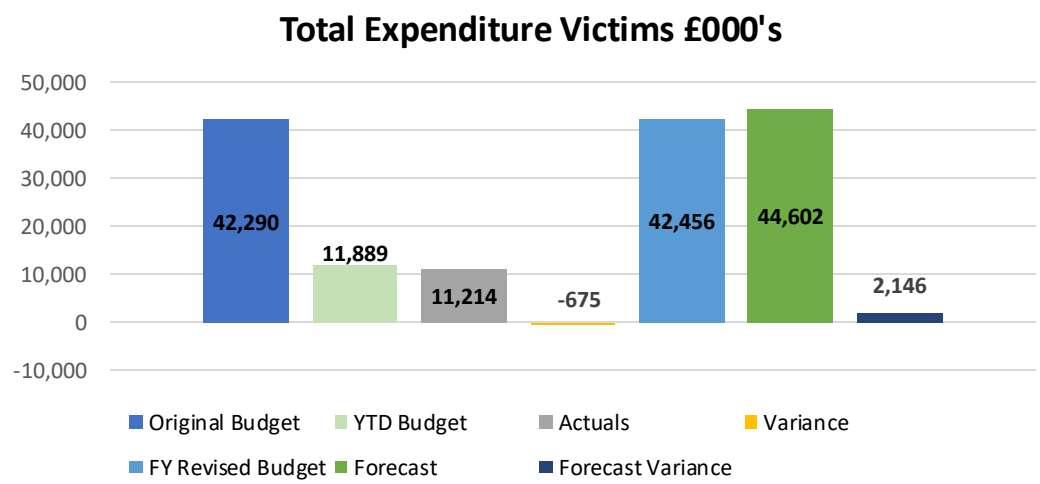
Source: MOPAC User Satisfaction Survey and TDIU survey. Rolling 12-month data.

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 Q2, the YTD position is an underspend of £0.7m, with expenditure of £11.2m having been incurred against a YTD budget of £11.9m. The full year forecast position is an overspend of £2.1m, 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 62% in the most recent quarter (12 months to Q2 24-25). This is 1 percentage point lower than the previous quarter. TDIU telephone satisfaction and online satisfaction are relatively stable at 36% and 31% 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 been relatively stable over the last quarter (see slide 41).

However, the proportion of victims being offered the services of LVWS has not recovered from the fall seen last quarter, and now stands at 40% - the lowest level seen in the last three years.

The proportion of victims taking up the offer of the services of LVWS has fallen by 5 percentage points, to 15%.

The MPS launched the enhanced Victim Focus Desk in Quarter 3 23/24 to improve the service provided to victims of crime. They are now handling up to 30,000 calls per month (see slide 14).

Improving Victim Care

MPS Victim Care Improvement

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 the Frontline Policing Programme and the Victim Care Improvement Programme.

The Commander for Criminal Justice is now responsible for Victim Care Improvement and will be updating the Strategy over the next quarter. The Commander will also appoint a full time Lead Responsible Officer at Superintendent rank to drive improvement across the MPS supported by additional staff to the Victim Care Improvement team.

The MPS launched their enhanced Victim Focus Desk (VFD) in Q3 of 23/24 extending operating hours to offer victims more regular updates, support and advice. The VFD is handling up to 30,000 calls per month with over 88% of calls being answered successfully.

The MPS continued the rollout of the My Met Service feedback mechanism in Q2, 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, SMS, or email. The introduction of the My Met Service 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. In Q2, the MPS have rolled out My Met Service to the Telephone and Digital Investigation Unit, reaching victims whose crimes are being investigated remotely.

The Victim Voice Forum has been meeting for a year, since its launch in Q2 of 23/24, and continues to provide valuable insight and challenge to the MPS and MOPAC. MOPAC are supporting the MPS to establish further groups.

Transforming the Response to Rape and Sexual Offences

The new national operating model for the policing response to rape and other sexual offences, 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 operating model throughout Q2 24/25.

Following extensive consultation with victims, service providers, the VAWG sector, and other key stakeholders, which informed a set of recommendations for service delivery of its specialist sexual violence services in London, MOPAC held several engagement sessions in Q2. These have been to brief partners on the recommissioning process, the draft service specification, and Alliance commissioning model that supports the recommendations around driving collaboration across the system. In addition, MOPAC also ran events to facilitate networking amongst interested partners. A tender for the new service will be published in Q3 and the new service will go-live on 1 October 2025.

MOPAC's Sexual Violence Legal Advocacy pilot is now fully mobilised and has received a total of 51 referrals to date. This includes referrals from both the specialist SOIT teams at Central East BCU and London Survivors Gateway.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

MOPAC continued its recommissioning programme for the London Victim and Witness Service throughout Q1 and Q2. 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. Throughout Q2, MOPAC has been working with partners to mobilise the Universal Adult Service, the Young Londoners Service and the Restorative Justice services. These new services go live on 1st October 2024.

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 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.

The Ministry of Justice have now confirmed that the timeline for the implementation of the Duty to Collaborate is later than originally advised.

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	Q3	CA
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	25/26	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%	24.8%	G
		% of witnesses referred who take up support	65%	72%	G
		No. of domestic abuse victims referred who are supported by a specialist advocate	TBD		
Children & Young People's Victim & Witness Service	£0.5m	% of young people referred receiving ongoing support	36%	16.1%	R
		% of young witnesses referred receiving pre-trial support	69%	81.7%	G
Havens (Sexual Assault Referral Centres)	£2.8m	% of Forensic Medical Examiner statements issued in 15 working days	70%		
Survivors Gateway & associated support services for victims of sexual violence	£8.9m	No. of referrals processed by the Survivors Gateway 'Navigators'	2800	1311	A
		No. of victims/ survivors being supported by an Independent Sexual Violence Advocate (ISVA)	TBD	1128	
		No. of counselling hours delivered to victim/ survivors at the Rape Crisis Centres	TBD	11989	
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	1703	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	308	A
CouRAGEus (specialist service supporting young victims of violence against women & girls)	£870k	No. of young victims supported by a specialist advocate	300	170	G
London Stalking Support Service	£375k	No. of people able to access service's web-based and telephone support	4000	2095	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		
The Lighthouse (specialist service supporting victims of child sexual abuse)	£500k	No. of children and young people who have been supported by The Lighthouse		309	
		<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

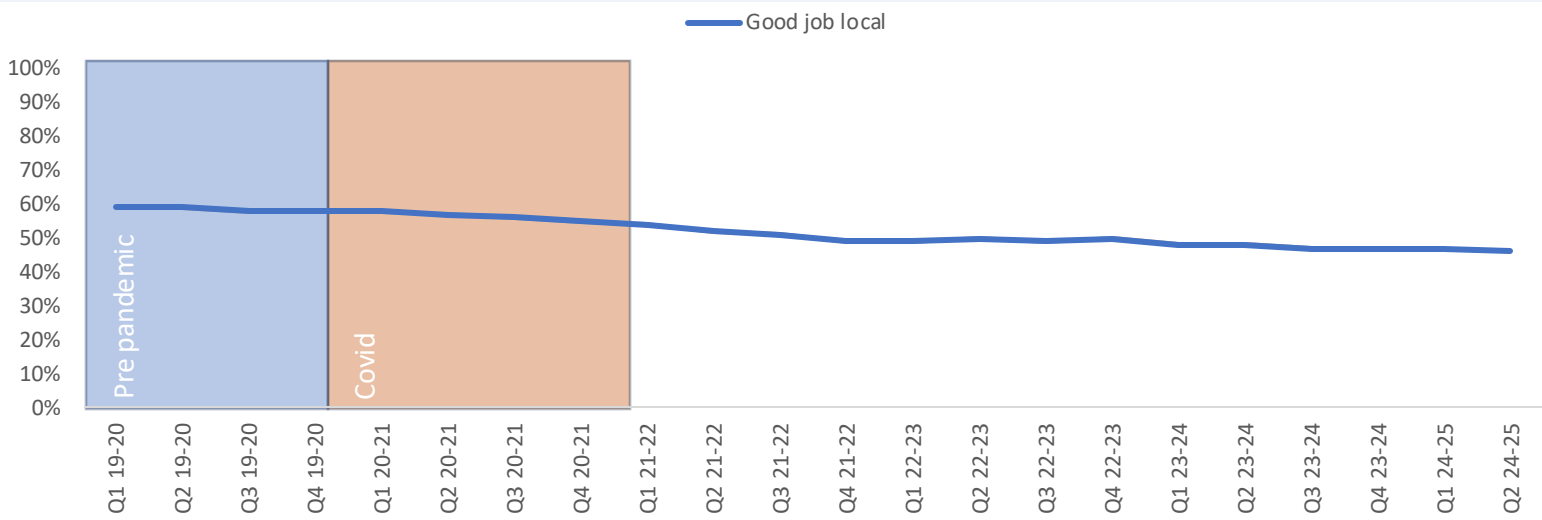
Outcome Statements:

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

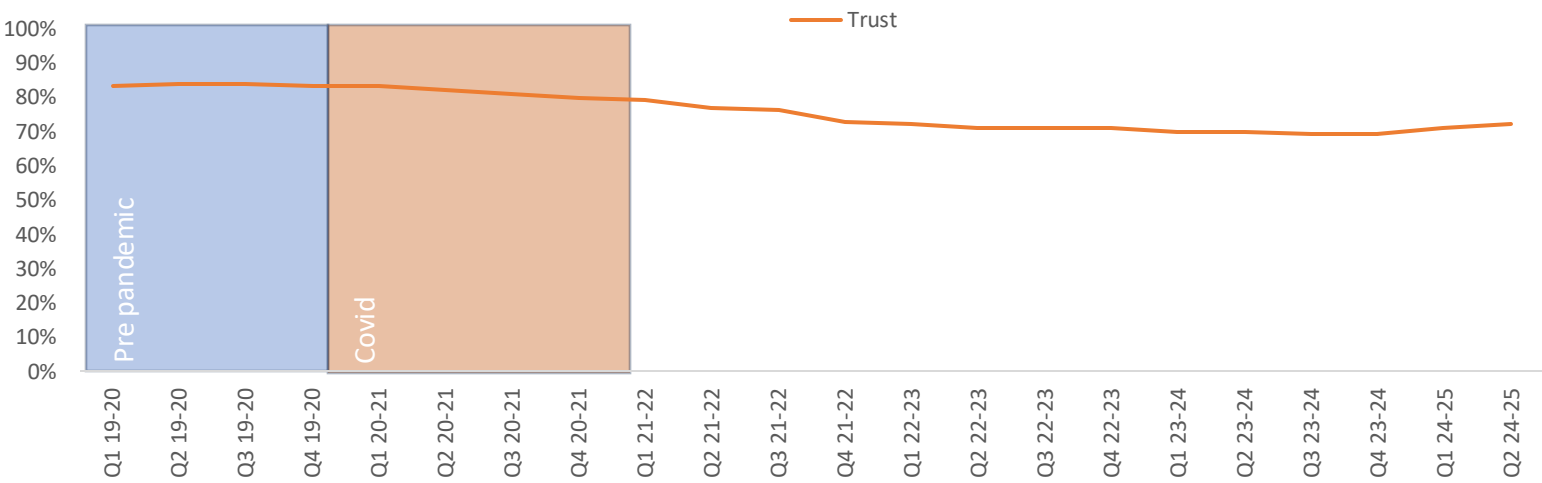
Good Job Local (confidence)



Confidence is relatively stable at 46% in the most recent quarter (the 12 months to Q2 24-25). This is 1 percentage point lower than the previous quarter, and 2 percentage points lower than the same quarter last year.

CSEW data for the year ending June 2024 show that **confidence in the MPS (49%) is in line with the England & Wales average (48%)** and higher than its most similar forces – Greater Manchester (43%), West Yorkshire (45%) and West Midlands (44%).

More Trust



Trust stands at 72% in the most recent quarter (12 months to Q2 24-25).

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

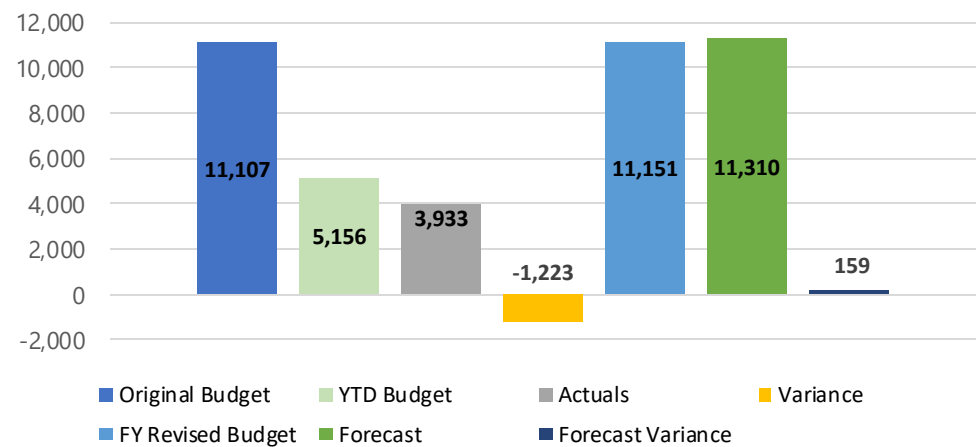
Overview of PCP Delivery

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 Q2, the YTD position is an underspend of £1.2m, with expenditure of £3.9m having been incurred against the £5.1m budget. This is due to expenditure being incurred later than budgeted. The full year forecast position is a an overspend of £0.2m, this will be funded by the forecast use of reserves carried forward from 2023/24 aligning funding with project delivery

Total Expenditure Trust £000's



Delivery Summary

Trust in the MPS remained relatively stable this quarter (72% in the 12 months to Q2 24-25, 1pp higher than the 12 months to Q1 24-25).

Confidence also **remained relatively stable** (46% in the 12 months to Q2 24-25, 1 percentage point lower than the 12 months to Q1 24-25) 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 Q2 compared to Q1 (see slide 50). Response to the public is a key element of HMICFRS Engage. It has improved since the MPS entered the engage phase but dipped in the most recent quarter. In Q2 2024, the MPS answered 81% of calls in under 10 seconds, below the England and Wales average of 86% and down on last quarter (85%).

Neighbourhood Crime: Over Q2 24-25, the **largest increase has been for Theft Person** (+47% on the same quarter last year) and the MPS remains a significant outlier, nationally and compared to peers for both theft person and robbery.

All other neighbourhood crime categories have reduced as compared to the same quarter last year, with the largest reduction recorded for **residential burglary** (-17% on 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 reductions in 999 call answering time, as well as better identification of vulnerability.

The proportion of calls answered in under 10 seconds reduced in Q2 compared to Q1. In Q2 the MPS answered 81% of calls in under 10 seconds.

Response time performance for I calls (15 min target) remains stable on the previous quarter (81% attended within the target time of 15 minutes, -1pp on Q1 24/25). Performance for S calls (1-hour target) also remains stable on the previous quarter with 58% of calls attended within 1 hour (-2pp. on Q1 24/25).

Community Engagement

The MPS completed the consultation on the draft London Race Action Plan (LRAP), which included targeted VCSE-led events, a bespoke programme of youth engagement delivered by a youth-focussed organisation, and a public survey. In total, the Met have heard from c2,200 Londoners and 350 young people. The LRAP was published and considered by the People and Culture Committee in October.

The Disproportionality Board met and reviewed the work that had taken place to date to tackle disproportionality across the criminal justice system and develop a forward work programme to be agreed at the next meeting in Q3.

Stop and search disproportionality between Black and White Londoners is stable, with Black Londoners 4.2 times more likely to be stopped than White Londoners (see slides 42-44).

Neighbourhood Crimes

Q2 24-25 **saw large increases in Theft from the Person** (+47% on the same quarter last year). Given the link between theft person and robbery, a Reducing Robbery Partnership was established in May 2024 and met twice in Q2.

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, and other agencies.

The Partnership last met in August and discussed the ongoing work to implement Environmental Audits within robbery hotspot areas to look at opportunities to 'target harden' robbery hotspots. Partnership activities are focusing on improving crime prevention advice to the public, better utilising information sharing agreements, effective join up of local plans and developing swift justice pilot.

Oversight of MPS Reform

The London Policing Board (LPB) met in September 2024. Topics discussed included the Met's approach to tackling violence against women and girls (VAWG) and strategic workforce planning.

The Board discussed key initiatives such as improvements in rape investigations, perpetrator pursuit and capacity building and considered the alignment of VAWG within the MPS with other areas such as cultural change, race and increasing trust, the latter particularly with Black women. The Board also discussed the challenges with recruitment to meet demand affecting frontline capabilities and leaving the frontline with a largely inexperienced workforce, and the potential impact on tackling neighbourhood crimes.

MAYOR OF LONDON

OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview


Work with the MPS and local partners to take forward the development of the new community scrutiny framework continues. MOPAC and MPS have established a joint project team to manage and deliver the transition to the new framework. Publication of The Black Thrive Review was not completed in Q2 and plans for publication will now be discussed with the new Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime.

Work on the 'Strongest Ever Neighbourhoods' programme has continued, with further development of the MPS's approach to digital engagement between police, Neighbourhood Watch and the wider public progressing well. The business case for a new digital platform has been considered by the MPS's Executive Committee in Q2 as planned. The MPS and MOPAC are developing plans to progress this through procurement and implementation.

The case file quality pilot was introduced in July 2023 to test the concept of having a Case Management Team on the East and Central West Command Unit areas to build the case files and evidentially review them. The MPS are completing an evaluation of the pilot, including a costs/savings analysis, to determine if the model is viable for further investment and identifying learning. The evaluation will be presented to the LCJB in December 2024.

The Reducing Robbery Partnership has met twice during Q2. Partners have responded positively to the leadership shown in this area and the work is progressing well. Q3 will see a focus on the MPS' preventative approach to tackling robbery during the winter months when there is the potential for a seasonal uplift in offending.

23/24 Key Project Activity		Base	F'Cast	Conf.
1	Publish Community Engagement Review	Q2	Q4 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	Q3 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	Q3 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	Q3 24/25	R
11	Develop partnership response to increase in robbery			G



Violence is prevented and reduced

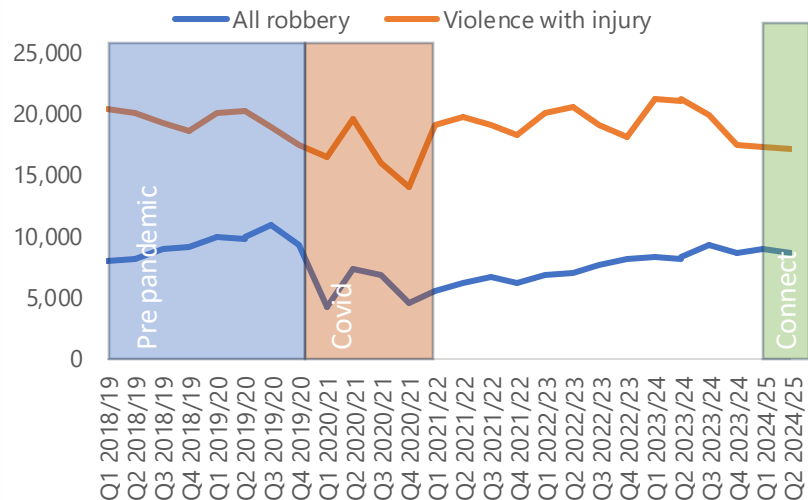
Outcome Statements:

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

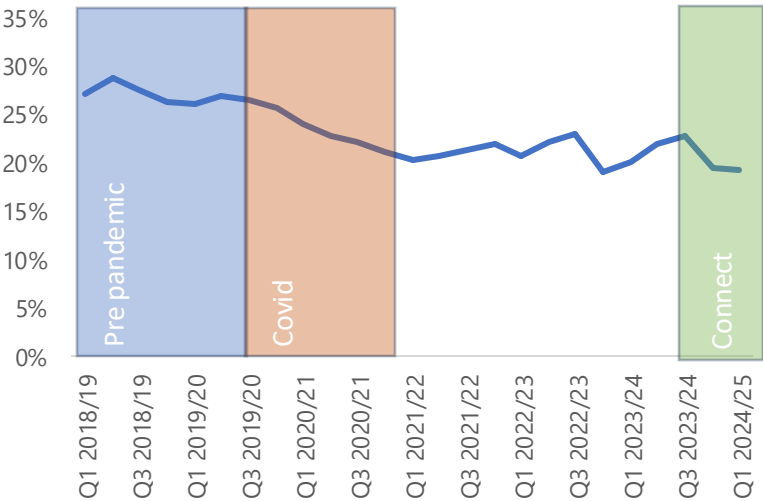
Violent crime*



Violence with Injury remained stable on the previous quarter (-1%) but has **decreased by -19%** on Q2 23-24

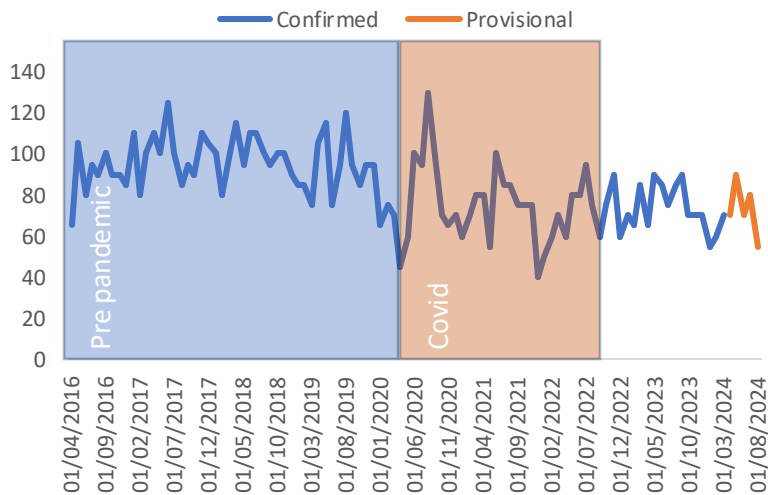
Total Robbery remained stable on the previous quarter -4% and **increased by +5%** on Q2 23-24.

Repeat Offending



The **reoffending rate**** for those offenders on the **Integrated Offender Management (IOM)** cohort remained stable on the previous quarter and 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. Most recent data for the 12 months to the end of Aug 24 shows a reduction of -6% as compared to the previous year.

Q1 2024/25	Change on previous quarter (Q4 2023/24)	Change on same quarter previous year (Q1 2023/24)
19.4%	-0.04p.p	-0.6p.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).

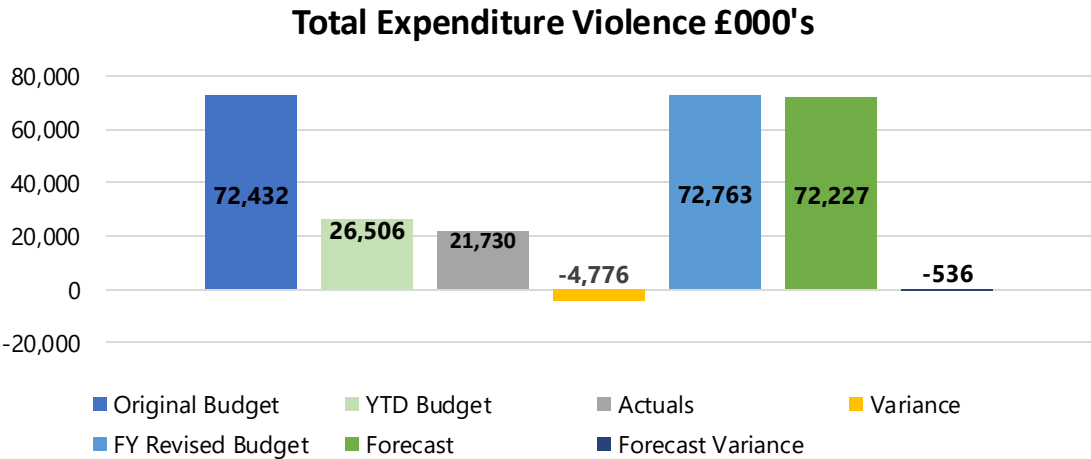
Please note: February 2024 saw the implementation of CONNECT, a new crime recording system and integrated core policing IT solution which has transformed operational policing services within the MPS. With the implementation of CONNECT, there have been slight modifications in the recording of specific 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.

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 Q2, the YTD position is an underspend of £4.8m, with expenditure of £21.7m having been spent against a budget of £26.5m. The full year forecast is projecting an underspend of £0.5m.



Delivery Summary

- **Violence with Injury remained stable** on the previous quarter (-1%) but has decreased by -19% on Q1 23-24. The latest ONS data to the end of June 2024 shows that the rate of violence with injury per 1,000 population is lower in London (8.5) than the rest of England and Wales (9.1)
- **Total Robbery remained stable** on the previous quarter and increased by +5% on same quarter last year.
- **Knife Crime offences** remained stable in Q2 24-25 on the previous quarter (+3%) but increased on Q2 23-24 (+6%). **Knife crime with injury victims (aged under 25 years)** has shown a large reduction on the same quarter last year (-18.5%) and is stable on the previous quarter (-3.3%).
- There were 32 Homicide offences in Q2 24-25. **Total homicide offences have increased** as compared to the previous quarter (+6 offences) and as compared to the same quarter last year (+2 offences).
- In the 12 months to September 2024, the positive outcome rate for police recorded **rape offences** was 9%. This is stable as compared to the 12 months to September 2023 (+1pp.) and there has been a gradual increase over the last two years.
- 58% of women currently feel **safe after dark** in their local area, the same as last quarter. Large inequalities remain, with 80% of men saying they feel safe after dark this quarter.*
- The proportion of Londoners feeling **hate crime is a problem** in their local area is at 21%, a 3 percentage point increase compared to last quarter.*

* MOPAC Public Attitude Survey results presented here are discrete quarterly data.

Overview of PCP Delivery

Preventing and reducing violence affecting young people

London continues building on the progress made, with gun crime, knife crime with injury for those aged under 25, and homicides all down since the start of this mayoralty. The latest ONS figures also show that the violent crime rate is lower in London than in the rest of England and Wales, and lower still than the average for the MPS's group of most similar police force areas

DMPC chaired the Robbery Reduction Partnership twice in Q2 with multi-agency partners to identify opportunities to better address the increases in robbery in London, specifically in hotspots. Activity of the partnership is focusing on improving crime prevention advice to the public, better utilising information sharing agreements, effective join up of local plans and plans for swift justice pilot.

Project ADDER has commenced across all 12 BCUs. There have been some vetting issues of drug workers, but OHID and the MPS worked to resolve this. The MPS are doing an internal review of Drugs Focused Desk which are critical to ADDER so we await the outcomes of the review. Positive work on cuckooing coming out of Southwark, Camden and Islington.

Reducing reoffending by the most violent and high-risk

Work continues to embed and evaluate specialist approaches within MPS to identifying and managing the most harmful suspects and offenders, including VAWG 100. This includes considering how a multi-agency approach can be used for cases that fall outside current arrangements such as IOM and MAPPA as the most effective way to reduce reoffending and protect the public and known victims.

Making London a safer city for women and girls

All Women's Safety Audits have taken place with audit analysis now completed. Audit to Action local workshops got underway, whereby the findings from each audit area shared with key local stakeholders to help understand how the audits as a process and the findings that come as a result can: a) be embedded into existing ways of working, and b) help identify priority areas of work.

Following an Invitation to Bid (ITB), MOPAC's Harmful Practices Education Champions pilot has been awarded to Barnardo's FGM (Female Genital Mutilation) Centre and the project is in the mobilisation phase.

Preventing hate crime

The conflicts in Gaza and Lebanon continue to drive high levels of antisemitic and islamophobic hate crime, though racially motivated hate crime continues to comprise 75% to 85% of hate crime reported in London. Those conflicts and other contemporary events continue to make demands on the MPS to police demonstrations in a way that protects the legal right to protest while maintaining the safety and security of all those attending. The MPS continues to provide increased patrols at significant locations to reassure and advise communities.

The MOPAC-commissioned Hate Crime Outreach and Resilience project recently concluded. The year-long project supported community organisations to better recognise and respond to hate crime in their communities.

MAYOR OF LONDON

OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

Phase 2 procurement for the Prison Violence Reduction programme has been completed to deliver violence reduction services for those on remand in HMP Pentonville, Feltham and Wandsworth. The new providers will be announced in Q3 with services live at the end of Q4.

The GPS knife crime continues with higher numbers as a result of SDS40 (early release from prison). All cases were tagged before they left custody on the morning of release for the first two phases. Preparation with the MPS and partners for the new non-DA Stalking GPS pilot is ongoing with launch set for November.

In Q2, the Stalking Problem profile was published and provided deeper insight. In Q2, the comprehensive analysis from this profile has strategically informed efforts to better understand and address the issue of stalking in London.

During Q2, the stalking awareness e-learning package for frontline officers was finalised and the development of operational bitesize videos begun.

Record number of projects who applied to Call 5 of the Mayor's Shared Endeavour Fund were assessed by a panel in July. As a result, 20 projects were selected to receive funding. These projects that tackle hate and extremism will work with approximately 50,000 Londoners.

MOPAC continued to provide protective security advice for places of worship in collaboration with the Community Security Trust (CST) with online sessions in July and September. MOPAC also commissioned Faith Associates to deliver four mosque security briefings. The sessions were in response to the post-Southport tragedy disorder across the country which saw two mosques attacked.

MOPAC announced its intention to recommission a specialist support service for victims of hate crime. Stakeholder engagement is underway to ensure the new service meets the needs of victims.

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	CA
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	Q3	A
7	Development of a Stalking Awareness e-learning package to front line MPS officers	Q3		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	244	G
		% of cases where GPS tag was fitted on day of release	80%	88%	G
Integrated Offender Management Mental Health Service	£1.3m	% of Assessments offered within 15 days	90%	87%	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	124	G
		% of open cases where perpetrator is fully engaged with the programme	70%	50%	R
Culturally Integrated Family Approach (CIFA)	£730k	No of referrals per year across 10 boroughs into the service	300	145	A
Prevent and Change (PAC)	£960k	No. of service users referred into the service per year	210	102	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%	100%	G
		% of young people supported by the service in stable accommodation within 6 months of referral to service	60%	100%	G
Hate Crime Advocacy Service (specialist service supporting victims of hate crime)	£600k	No. of victims of hate crime supported by the service	3,500	940	R
		% of victims who are satisfied with the service they received.	80%	85%	G
VAWG Prevention Toolkit for Schools	£400k	% of teachers reporting increased confidence to support children and young people regarding healthy relationships	70%	88%	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 in this quarter (not a YTD figure)	TBD	200	G
		% of young people supported and report a reduction in offending behaviour	70%	N/A	
		% of young people receiving support who report a reduction in harm and vulnerability.	65%	N/A	

Notes:

This table does not represent all expenditure in this area

* LGE finished at the end of Q1 has been replaced by the V&E Support Service. Therefore, the performance information presented is from Q1.

MOPAC Quarterly Report Q2 2024/25

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:

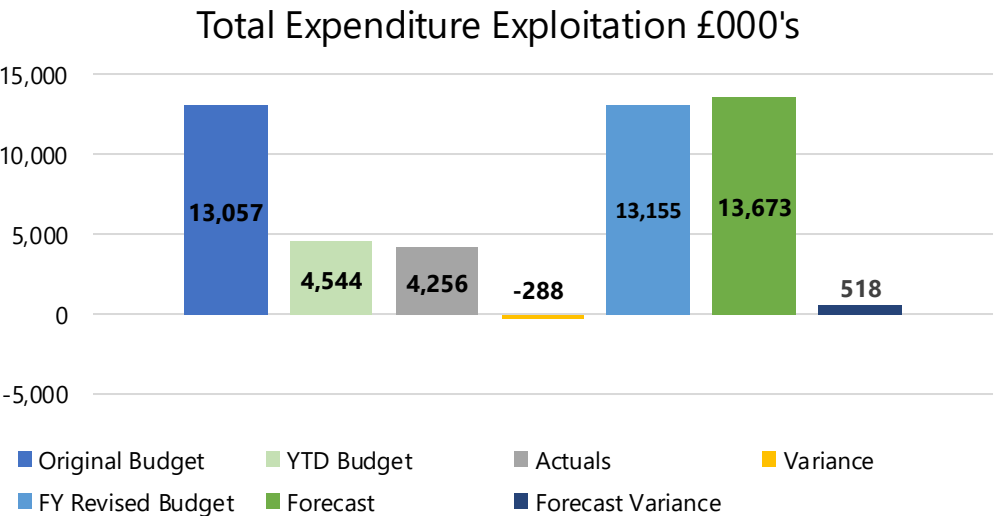
1. Fewer young people and adults are criminally exploited;
2. Fewer young people and adults are harmed;
3. Young people and vulnerable people in the justice system are supported and safe;
4. People are safer online.

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 and other income.

As at Q2, the YTD position is an underspend of £0.3m, with expenditure of £4.3m having been spent against a budget of £4.5m. The full year forecast position is an overspend of £0.5m, 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 Children's Strategy was published in September and set out how the MPS will achieve its mission to “keep children in London safe, build their trust and bring to justice those who abuse and exploit them”. Given the issues previously identified by HMICFRS this is a significant document which MOPAC will support the MPS to deliver

The new MOPAC-funded London Violence & Exploitation Support Service commenced its first full quarter of delivery in Q2.

MOPAC continues to work to tackle fraud and have extended the pilot service delivered by The Cyber Helpline to support victims of a diverse range of cybercrime and online harm, including fraud ensuring victims continue to receive support beyond Q2.

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, and commenced its first full quarter of delivery in Q2. The 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. In Q2, the service provided support to 200 young Londoners.

In Q2, HMICFRS commenced a re-inspection into the MPS's response to the sexual and criminal exploitation of children, with the findings expected to be published in early 2025.

MOPAC has 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 a small cohort of Lambeth young people who are not safe in the borough due to a risk of violence and exploitation. The pilot launched in Q3 23/24 and the final building is scheduled to open in Q3 24/25.

Fewer young people and adults are harmed

Evaluation of the Local Missing Hub approach is due in Q3. Initial findings are promising showing a 20% increase in missing individuals located by police. MOPAC expects a decision on the roll out of LMHs to BCUs post evaluation.

In Q2, MOPAC continued to work closely with the MPS and health partners to ensure the Right Care Right Person (RCRP) policy is effectively monitored and to ensure impact is communicated after 1 year of implementation (November 2024).

Young and vulnerable people in the CJS are supported and safe

In September the MPS published their **Childrens Strategy**, a new 5 years strategy to protect children from crime which will rightly place greater emphasis on treating young people not as threats but as children who need protection from harm, risk and exploitation.

The strategy contains 36 actions to build trust, keep children safe and bring to justice those who abuse and exploit them. This includes undertaking training in childhood vulnerability while continuing to take tough action where the public is at risk

The **Newham Youth 2 Adult Hub** is in its third year of delivery and over 600 young adults have been supported. Impact findings are expected in early 2025, including 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 has recently launched and over 50 boys have been identified as potentially eligible, referral data will be reported from Q3.

People are safer online

MOPAC have extended the pilot service delivered by The Cyber Helpline to support victims of a diverse range of cybercrime and online harm, ensuring victims continue to receive support beyond Q2.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

MOPAC continues to work closely with the MPS's leads on the MPS's Children's Strategy, including alignment with our 'Child First' Policy Position. The Children's Strategy was published in Q2 24/25 and MOPAC will continue oversight arrangements of the implementation plan.

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

In Q2, the procurement for the delivery of Appropriate Adult Services for Vulnerable Adults across London concluded and successful providers were awarded contract. This is the first time London will have complete coverage for all custody suites, creating equity in access to provision. MOPAC have also introduced London Quality Standards to generate consistency and improvements across London in the quality of provision.

Commissioning of programme-based work to understand the lived realities of girls and young women affected by gangs, violence and exploitation is due to start in Q3 24/25. The advance notice for procurement was published in Q2 alongside a soft market warming questionnaire.

The MOPAC-funded London Violence & Exploitation Support Service launched in June 2024, and commenced its first full quarter of delivery in Q2, providing support to 200 young Londoners. In addition to the direct support offered through the service, in Q2 the London Innovation and Improvement Alliance commenced its role as the service's local authority coordination partner. This element of delivery will operate alongside the service, with a focus on improving coordination and access to support, starting with an initial design and delivery phase to March 2025.

23/24 Key Project Activity		Base	F'Cast	Conf.
1	Publish MOPAC's Child first position statement	Q3 23/24	Q3	A
2	Establish oversight mechanism for MPS' Children's Strategy	Q3 23/24	Q3	A
3	Publish research into young women affected by gangs, violence and exploitation	Q4 22/23	Q3	R
4	Commission learning and development to support the MPS to better respond to children	Q4 23/24	Q4 24/25	R
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%	86%	A
		% Referred Service Users assessed as suitable who attended an Intervention Appointment over the lifespan of the Referral - London NW/N	90%	91%	G
		% Referred Service Users assessed as suitable who attended an Intervention Appointment over the lifespan of the Referral - London S/SE	90%	TBC	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		N/A*	
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	97*	
		% 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.

Trauma informed mentoring support in Feltham YOI starts in September 2024. So no data are available until Q3.

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.

*Empower and Rescue and Response both finished at the end of Q1 and have been replaced by the Violence & Exploitation Support Service. Therefore, the performance information presented is from Q1.



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 in 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 Q2 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		72%	46%	62%	58%
Ethnicity	White British	-2%	-6%	-4%	1%
	White Other	5%	4%	4%	6%
	Black	-12%	1%	-7%	-17%
	Asian	8%	5%	10%	9%
	Mixed	-13%	-3%	-14%	-19%
	Other ethnicity	4%	8%	5%	3%
LGBT+	Yes	-17%	-10%	-15%	-21%
	No	1%	0%	1%	1%
Age	16-24	-1%	5%	-1%	-6%
	25-34	-3%	2%	-4%	-4%
	35-64	0%	-2%	0%	1%
	65+	4%	1%	5%	10%
Disability	Disability	-5%	0%	1%	1%
	No disability	1%	0%	0%	0%
Sex	Male	0%	0%	1%	3%
	Female	0%	0%	-1%	-2%

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.

Londoners with a disability are less likely to trust the MPS.

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



More Trust – changes in perceptions

Within-group change (R12 to Q2 24-25 compared to R12 to Q2 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: Q2 24-25 to Q2 23-24	Police do a good job in the local area (Good job)	Difference: Q2 24-25 to Q2 23-24	Agree the police treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are (Fair treatment)	Difference: Q2 24-25 to Q2 23-24	Police use their Stop & Search powers fairly (S&S used fairly)	Difference: Q2 24-25 to Q2 23-24
Weighted MPS result		72%	2%	46%	-2%	62%	-1%	58%	-2%
Ethnicity	White British	70%	3%	40%	-4%	58%	-1%	59%	-2%
	White Other	77%	0%	50%	-2%	66%	-3%	64%	-1%
	Black	60%	2%	47%	2%	55%	-1%	41%	2%
	Asian	80%	2%	51%	-2%	72%	0%	67%	-2%
	Mixed	59%	0%	43%	1%	48%	-4%	39%	-6%
	Other ethnicity	76%	1%	54%	0%	67%	-2%	61%	-8%
LGBT+	Yes	55%	4%	36%	-4%	47%	8%	37%	2%
	No	73%	2%	46%	-2%	63%	-1%	59%	-2%
Age	16-24	71%	3%	51%	-2%	61%	2%	52%	-1%
	25-34	69%	0%	48%	-3%	58%	-2%	54%	-4%
	35-64	72%	3%	44%	0%	62%	-2%	59%	-2%
	65+	76%	2%	47%	0%	67%	-2%	68%	0%
Disability	Disability	67%	1%	46%	0%	63%	0%	59%	-1%
	No disability	73%	3%	46%	-2%	62%	-1%	58%	-2%
Sex	Male	72%	2%	46%	-2%	63%	-3%	61%	-4%
	Female	72%	3%	46%	-1%	61%	1%	56%	0%

Compared to a year ago, Londoners from mixed ethnic backgrounds and other ethnicities are less likely to say that the police use their Stop & Search powers fairly.

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 MPS result (see previous slide).



More Trust – inequalities in satisfaction

Percentage point gaps compared with the MPS result (R12 to Q2 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		62%	36%	31%
Ethnicity	White British	1%	2%	2%
	White Other	2%	4%	3%
	Black	-1%	6%	1%
	Asian	1%	-2%	-7%
	Mixed	-2%	1%	-7%
	Other ethnicity	-4%	0%	1%
LGBT+	Yes	-8%	3%	-6%
	No	1%	1%	2%
Age	16-24	1%	-9%	-10%
	25-34	-1%	-11%	-11%
	35-44	-2%	-5%	-6%
	45-54	-1%	1%	2%
	55-64	0%	7%	9%
	65 years +	11%	25%	21%
Disability	Disability	-10%	3%	-2%
	No disability	3%	0%	1%
Sex	Male	1%	-2%	-1%
	Female	0%	4%	1%

User Satisfaction Survey

- The following victim groups are less likely to be satisfied with the service provided compared to the MPS result:
 - **LGBT+ respondents:** -8 percentage points.
 - **Those who self-declare a disability:** -10 percentage points.

TDIU telephone reporters

- **Victims aged 16-44 are less likely to be satisfied** than the MPS 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** (-7 percentage points for both groups), as well as respondents aged **16-44**, and **LGBT+** victims (-6 percentage points).



More Trust – changes in satisfaction

Within-group change (R12 to Q2 24-25 compared to R12 to Q2 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: Q2 24-25 to Q2 23-24	Overall Satisfaction TDIU - Telephone	Difference: Q2 24-25 to Q2 23-24	Overall Satisfaction TDIU - Online	Difference: Q2 24-25 to Q2 23-24
Unweighted MPS result		62%	-2%	36%	0%	31%	-2%
Ethnicity	White British	63%	-3%	38%	-1%	33%	-3%
	White Other	64%	-3%	40%	1%	34%	-2%
	Black	61%	-2%	42%	1%	32%	-6%
	Asian	63%	-3%	34%	0%	24%	-7%
	Mixed	60%	2%	37%	2%	24%	-7%
	Other ethnicity	58%	0%	36%	6%	32%	-3%
LGBT+	Yes	54%	-6%	39%	2%	25%	-6%
	No	63%	-1%	37%	-1%	33%	-3%
Age	16-24	63%	-2%	27%	1%	21%	-2%
	25-34	61%	-1%	25%	-2%	20%	-3%
	35-44	60%	-1%	31%	5%	25%	-4%
	45-54	61%	-4%	37%	-2%	33%	-3%
	55-64	62%	-1%	43%	-3%	40%	0%
	65 years +	73%	-2%	61%	2%	52%	-1%
Disability	Disability	52%	-4%	39%	-1%	29%	-9%
	No disability	65%	-1%	36%	-1%	32%	-2%
Sex	Male	63%	-2%	34%	-2%	30%	-3%
	Female	62%	-1%	40%	0%	32%	-5%

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 MPS when reporting as a victim.

TDIU telephone reporters

Londoners from other ethnicities and those aged 35-44 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 black, Asian and mixed ethnic backgrounds, as well as those identifying as LGBT+, self-declaring a disability and females, are less likely to say they were satisfied with the service they received from the MPS after reporting online via 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. Q2 2024/25 data refers to discrete Quarter 2 Financial Year 2024/25. i.e. July to September 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	Q2 24-25
Made aware of Victim Code	22%	22%	22%	26%	25%	26%	25%	25%	25%	24%	26%	28%	28%	28%
Offered services of LVWS (Victim Support)	50%	49%	47%	50%	50%	47%	49%	47%	48%	43%	44%	46%	41%	40%
[If yes to offer] took up LVWS	23%	24%	19%	18%	19%	15%	18%	15%	16%	13%	16%	17%	20%	15%
[If yes to take up and contacted] satisfied with LVWS	85%	82%	83%	84%	81%	77%	82%	77%	77%	82%	79%	81%	80%	79%
[If yes to take up] not contacted by LVWS	11%	16%	6%	15%	9%	10%	9%	12%	19%	14%	14%	14%	13%	13%
[If no to offer] would you have wanted LVWS	38%	38%	41%	39%	37%	39%	40%	39%	36%	37%	40%	34%	38%	38%
Opportunity to provide a victim personal statement	54%	50%	54%	54%	59%	58%	58%	58%	54%	48%	48%	55%	50%	50%
Offered information on RJ	15%	15%	14%	16%	17%	14%	14%	16%	15%	15%	14%	13%	13%	15%
[If injured] offered information on Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme	11%	11%	10%	10%	12%	13%	11%	10%	12%	9%	9%	14%	9%	9%

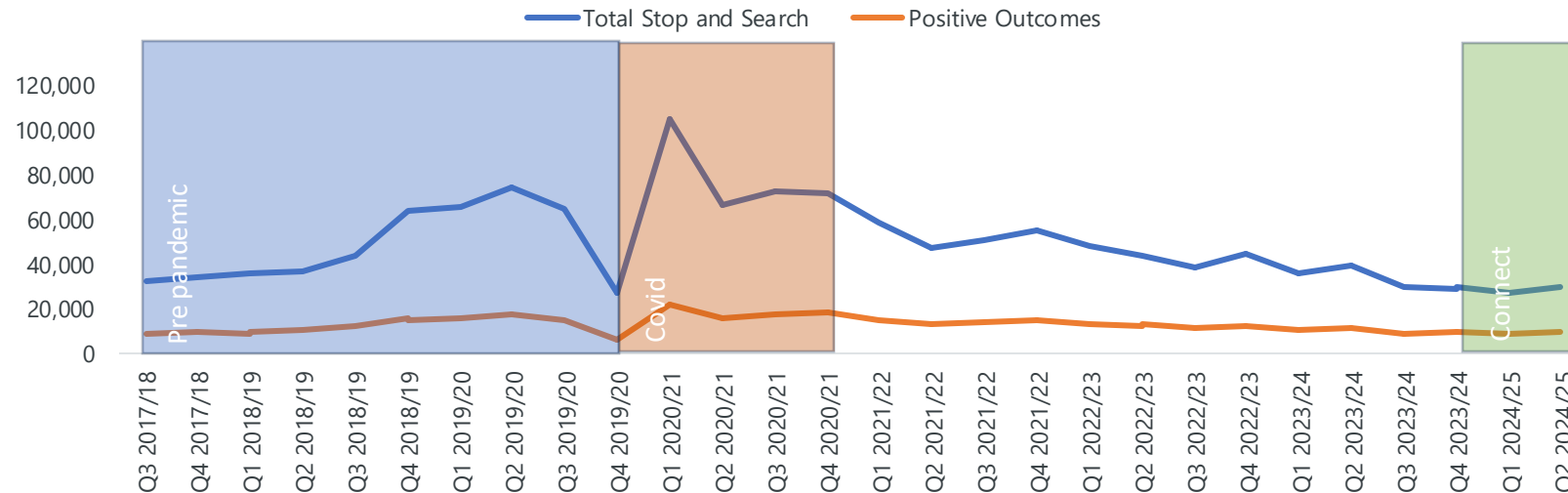
As measured by the USS, measures of compliance with the national Code of Practice for Victims of Crime ("the Victims' Code") is relatively stable compared to last quarter.

However, the proportion of victims being offered the services of LVWS has not recovered from the fall seen last quarter, and now stands at 40% - the lowest level seen in the last three years.

The proportion of victims taking up the offer of the services of LVWS has fallen by 5 percentage points, to 15%.

More Trust – Stop and Search

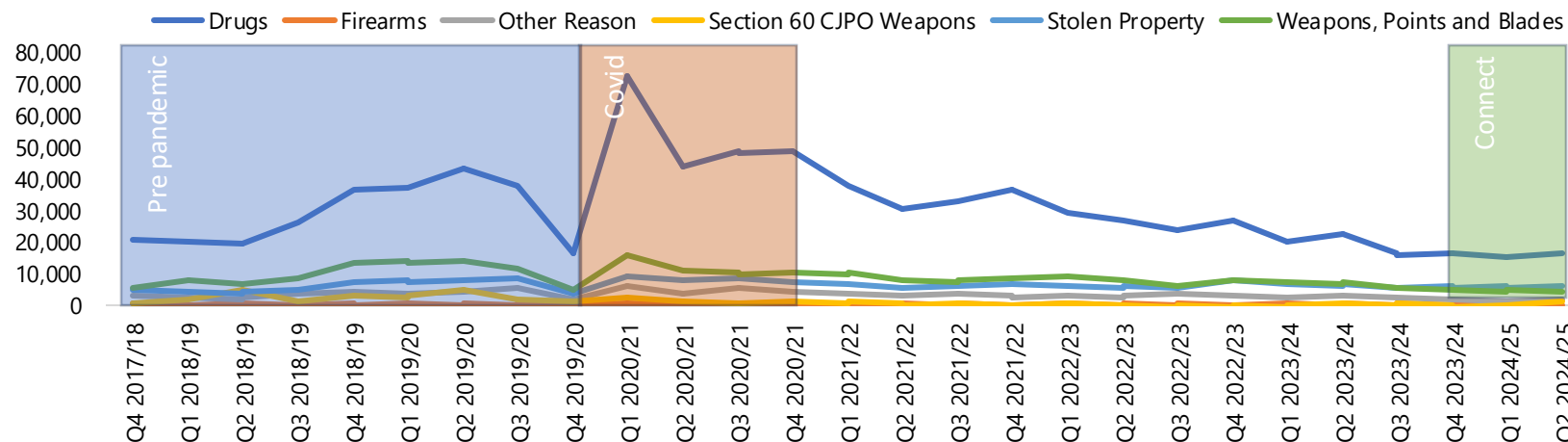
Number of Stop and Searches Conducted



Stop and Searches increased in the latest quarter compared to the previous quarter (+9%, +2,554 stop and searches) after showing a long term decline over the last four years.

Positive outcomes were stable accounting for 34% 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.

21% of Stop and Search was for Stolen Property and 14% of Stop and Search was weapons, points and blades.

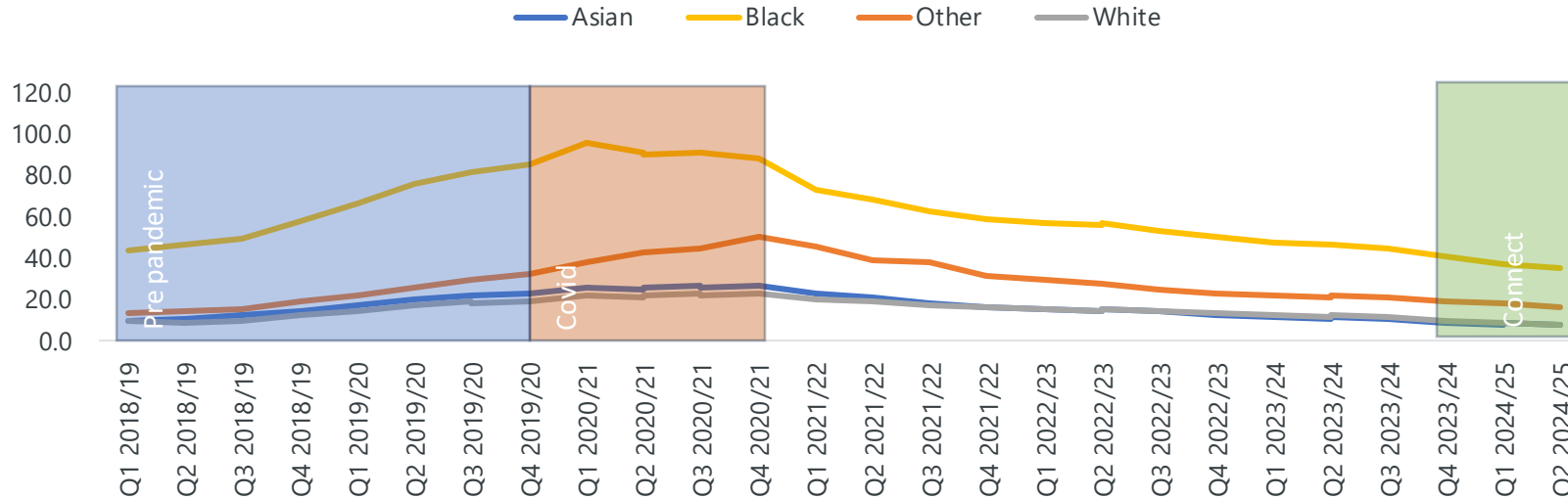
Please note: February 2024 saw the implementation of CONNECT, a new crime recording system and integrated core policing IT solution which has transformed operational policing services within the MPS.

MAYOR OF LONDON

OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

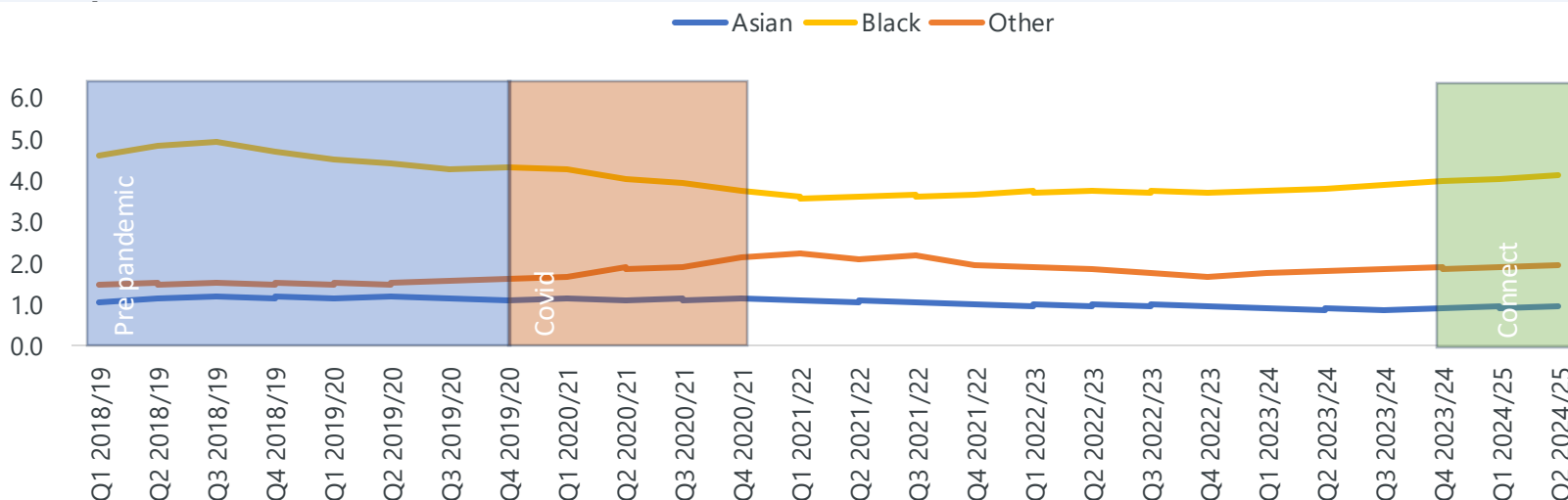
More Trust – Stop and Search

Stop and Search Rate per 1,000 Population (rolling 12 months)



The rate of Stop and Search per 1,000 population decreased in the twelve months to the latest quarter; this follows a gradual decrease since Q1 of 20-21. In the twelve months to Q2 24-25, there were 13 Stop and Searches per 1,000 population, the lowest since Q1 2018/19.

Stop and Search Disproportionality – Number of Stop and Search to every 1 White Subject (rolling 12)



In the twelve months to Q2 24-25 **Black individuals were 4.2 times more likely to be stopped and searched compared to white individuals**, similar to the same period to end of the previous quarter and in the twelve months to end Q2 23-24.

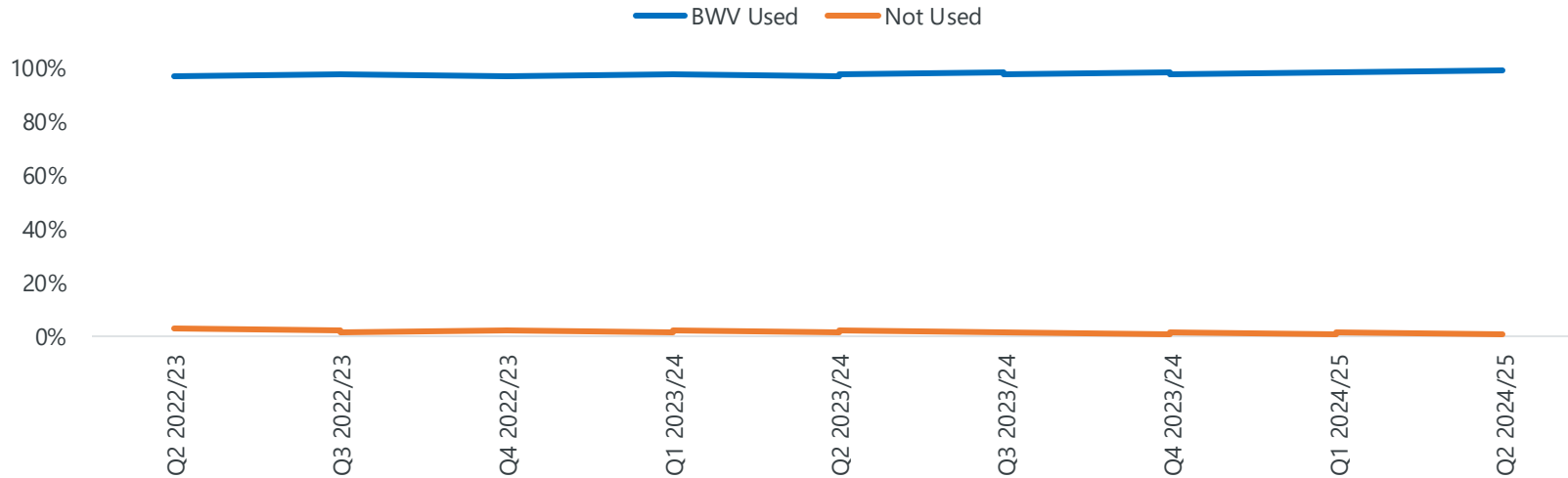
Please note: February 2024 saw the implementation of CONNECT, a new crime recording system and integrated core policing IT solution which has transformed operational policing services within the MPS.

MAYOR OF LONDON

OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

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.		Q2 24-25	% change from same quarter of previous year (Q2 23-24)	% change from previous quarter (Q1 24-25)
Anti-social behaviour	Anti-social behaviour	71,875	+0.9%	+3.1%
Neighbourhood crime	Personal robbery	6,637	-7.1%	-6.3%
	Residential burglary	8,040	-16.6%	+0.8%
	Theft from person	22,890	+47.3%	-9.5%
	Vehicle crime	24,904	-4.6%	-7.3%
Public protection	Domestic abuse	22,800	*	+7.3%
	Other sexual offences	4,576	+12.4%	+2.9%
	Rape	2,244	-0.2%	+1.4%
Serious Violence**	All robbery	8,567	+4.6%	-4.0%
	Homicide	32	+6.7%	+23.1%
	Violence with injury	17,186	-18.8%	-0.7%
Offences involving the use of weapons	Gun crime lethal barrel discharge	48	+45.5%	+2.1%
	Knife crime	3,883	+6.1%	+2.7%
	Knife Crime with Injury Victims Aged Under 25 years	326	-18.5%	-3.3%
Hate Crime	Racist	4,825	*	+17.2%
	Anti-Semitic	288	*	-16.8%
	Islamophobic	401	*	+19.7%
	Faith	819	*	+1.1%
	Homophobic	752	*	+2.5%
	Transgender	76	*	+2.7%
	Disability	130	*	-16.7%

- Crime data in the table is to the end of September 2024.
- Over Q2 24-25, **the largest increase has been for Theft from the Person**, +47% (+7,349 offences) on the same quarter last year.
- There has been a large reduction in **Violence with Injury** offences (-19% on the same quarter last year), **residential burglary** (-17% on the same quarter last year), and **knife crime with injury victims aged under 25 years** (-19% on the same quarter last year).
- The latest ONS figures for England and Wales shows that in the twelve months to June 2024, there were 8.5 recorded violence with injury offences per 1,000 population in the Met area, which is below the E&W average of 9.1 per 1,000 population. The MPS records the highest crime rate nationally for Robbery, Vehicle Crime, and Theft from the Person.

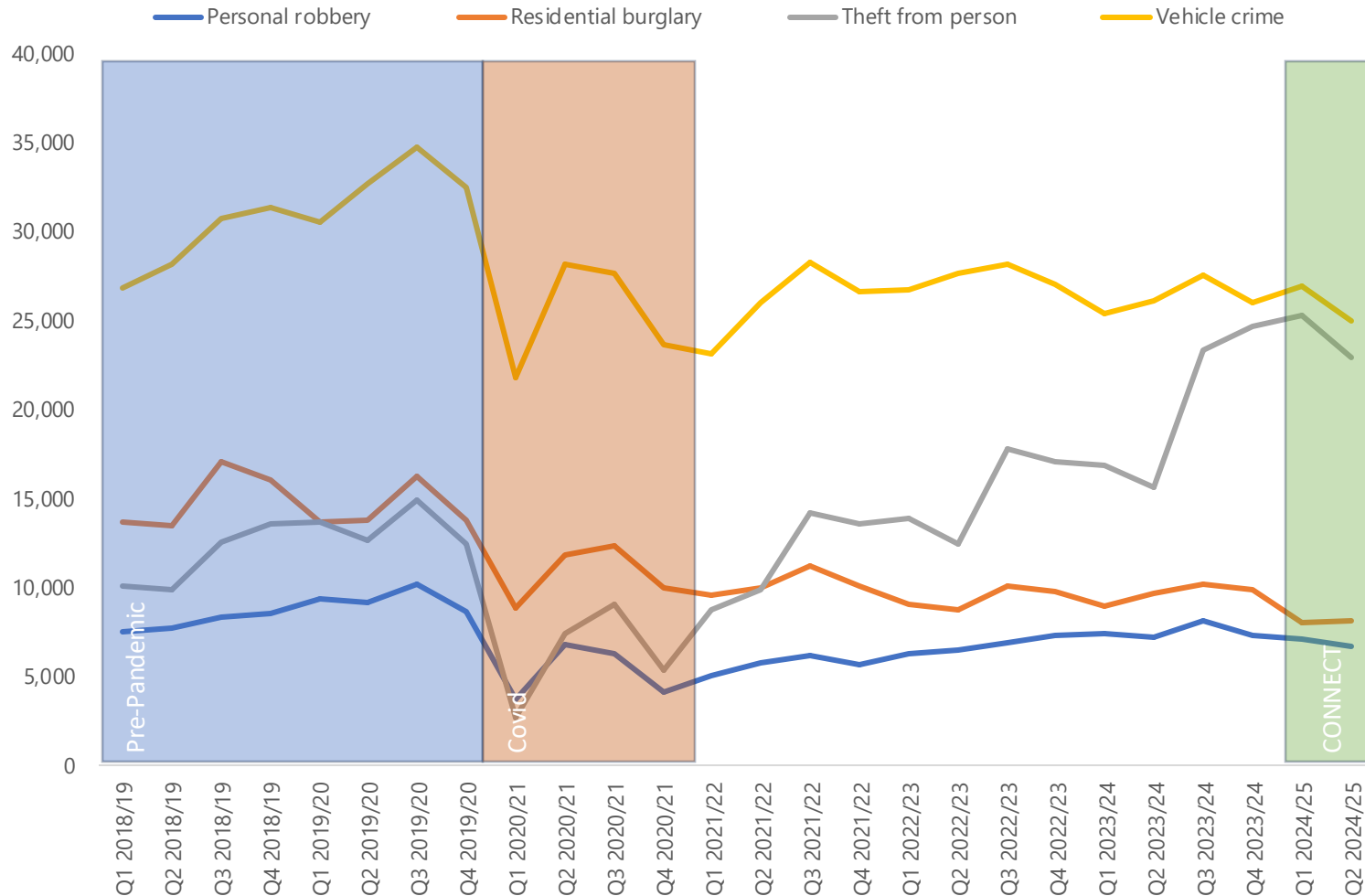
*Please note: February 2024 saw the implementation of CONNECT, a new crime recording system and integrated core policing IT solution which has transformed operational policing services within the MPS. With the implementation of CONNECT, there have been slight modifications in the recording of specific crime categories, such as hate crime and domestic abuse. **Due to changes in counting methodology, totals for Domestic Abuse and Hate Crime from March 2024 onwards should NOT be directly compared to prior periods.**

MAYOR OF LONDON

OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

** The national definition for Serious Violence is All Robbery, Homicide and Violence with Injury
Source: London Datastore <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/mps-monthly-crime-dahboard-data>

Lower Volumes of Crime: Neighbourhood Crime



- **Personal Robbery offences** decreased in Q2 24-25 on the previous quarter (-6%) and on the same quarter last year Q2 23-24 (-7%).
- **Theft from Person offences** decreased in Q2 24-25 on the previous quarter (-9.5%) after a peak in offences in Q1. Offences are still significantly higher than the previous year and on Q2 23-24 (+47%).
- **Residential Burglary** remained stable on the previous quarter (+1%) and decreased on Q2 23-24 (-17%).
- **Vehicle Crime** decreased in Q2 24-25 on both the previous quarter (-7%) and on Q2 23-24 (-5%).

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.

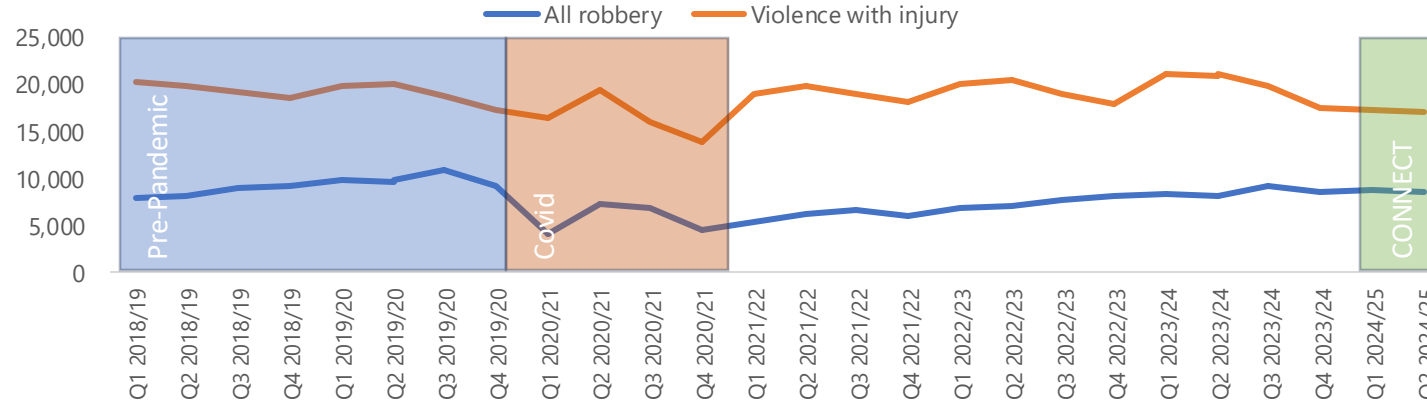
*Data disclaimer: on long term crime trends only the last 48 months of data has been updated, legacy data has been used to populate trends

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."

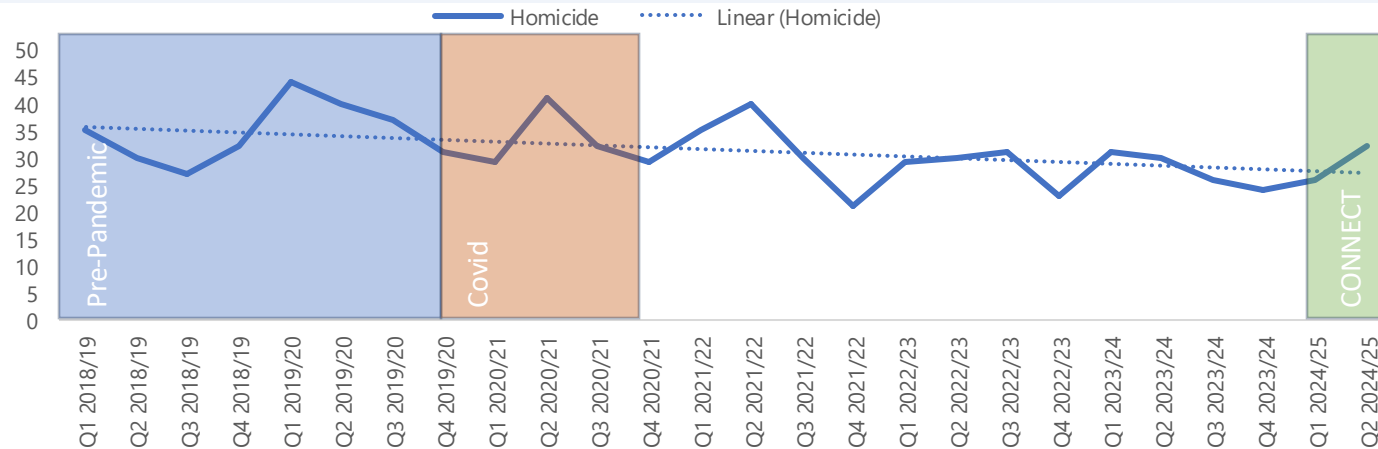
Source: London Datastore <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/mps-monthly-crime-dahboard-data>

Lower Volumes of Crime: Serious Violence

Volumes of Violence with injury & Robbery



Volumes of Homicide

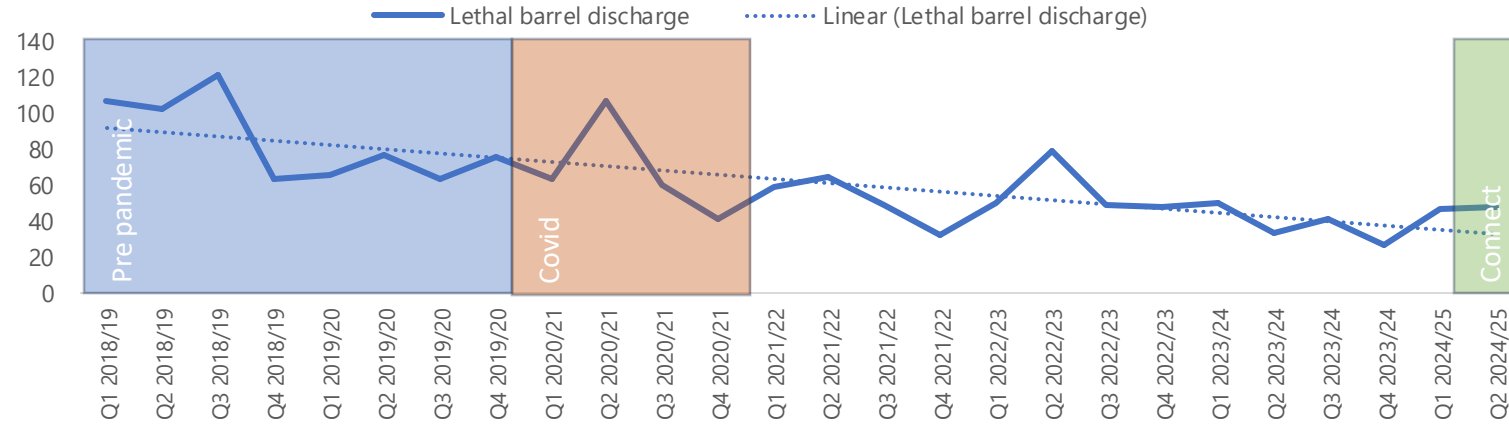


Please note: February 2024 saw the implementation of CONNECT, a new crime recording system and integrated core policing IT solution which has transformed operational policing services within the MPS. With the implementation of CONNECT, there have been slight modifications in the recording of specific 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.

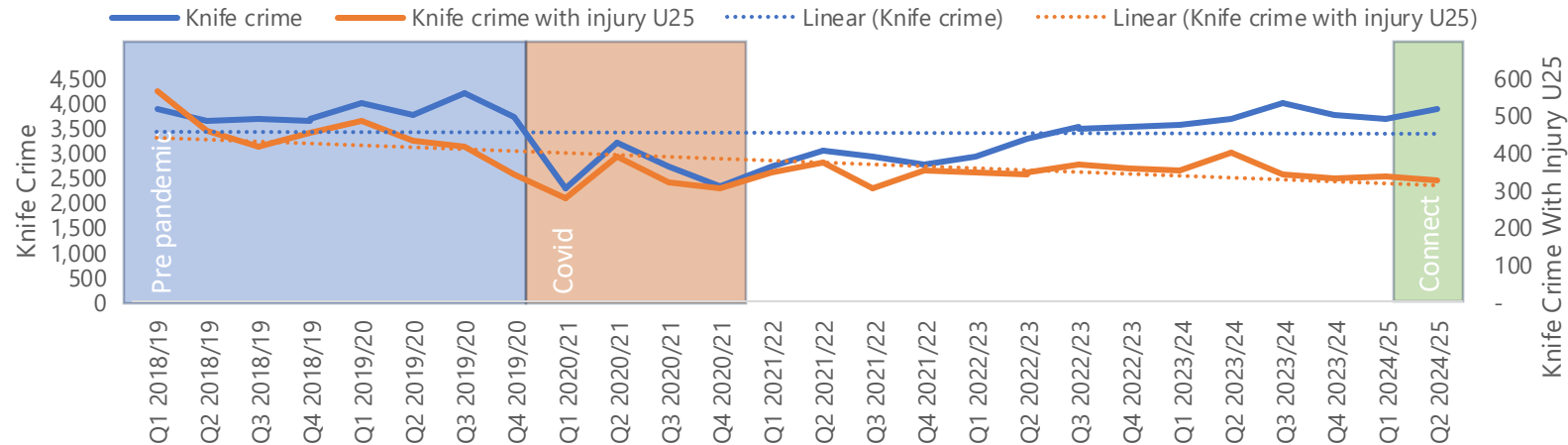
- **Violence with Injury** remained stable on the previous quarter (-1%) but has decreased by -19% on Q2 23-24.
- **Total Robbery** decreased on the previous quarter (-6%) but increased by +5% on Q2 23-24. This is driven by an increase in robbery of business property.
- There were 32 Homicide offences in Q2 24-25. **Total homicide offences** have increased as compared to the previous quarter (+6 offences) and as compared to the same quarter last year (+2 offences).

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** remained stable on the previous quarter (+2%) and increased on the same quarter last year. Overall volume remains low (48 offences in Q2 23-24).
- The recent rise in offences involving firearms follows a downward trend seen in previous years and volumes remain lower than pre-pandemic levels.
- **Knife Crime offences** remained stable in Q2 24-25 on the previous quarter (+3%) but increased on Q2 23-24 (+6%). **Knife crime with injury victims (aged under 25 years)** has shown a large reduction on the same quarter last year (-18.5%) and is stable on the previous quarter (-3.3%).

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."

** ONS Data on knife or sharp instrument offences excludes Greater Manchester Police.

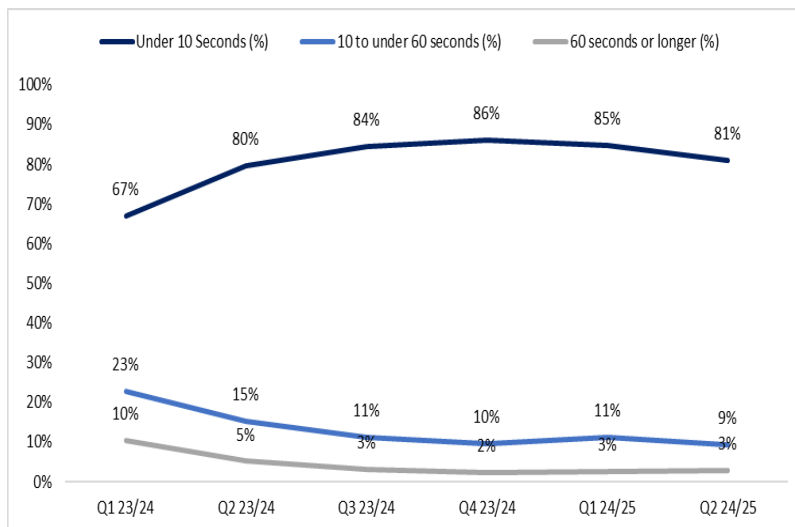
Source: London Datastore <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/mps-monthly-crime-dahboard-data>

MAYOR OF LONDON

OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

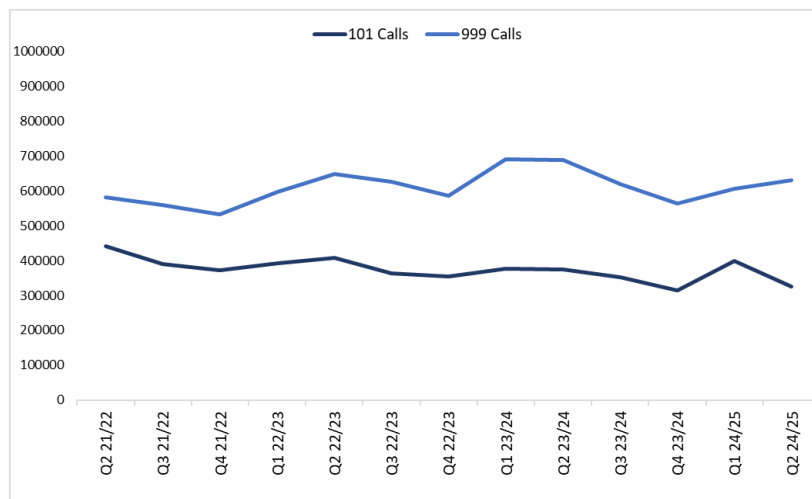
Police Response

999 calls answering time



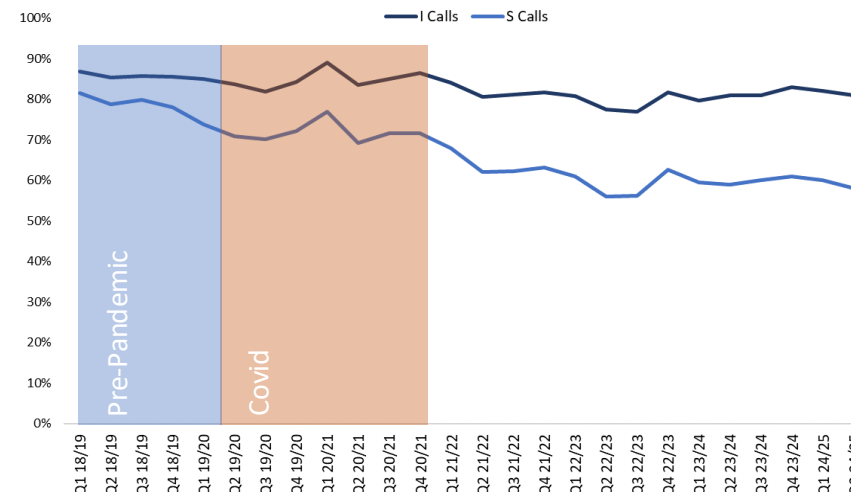
999 call answering times recorded a small reduction in Q2 (as compared to Q1). In Q2 24/25 the MPS answered 81% of calls in under 10 seconds (below the England and Wales average, 86%).

999 and 101 calls



In Q2 24/25, the number of 999 calls to the MPS decreased compared to the previous quarter (-19%) and decreased when compared to the same quarter last year (-13%). **101 calls increased** compared to last quarter (+4%) and decreased when compared to the same quarter last year (-8%).

Emergency Response (% of responses within target time)



Responding to the public was a cause of concern in the 2021/22 HMICFRS PEEL report. The most recent HMICFRS PEEL Inspection report stated "The force's improvement programme for the Met Contact Centre (MetCC) call handling department has been well managed and we have seen significant progress in this area."

Response time performance for I calls (15 min target) remains stable on the previous quarter (81% attended within the target time of 15 minutes, -1pp on Q1 24/25). **Performance for S calls (1-hour target) also remains stable** on the previous quarter with 58% of calls attended within 1 hour (-2pp. on Q1 24/25).



Police Response (% of responses within target time)

S Calls (1 hour target time)							
BCU	Borough	FY 2024 Q2	FY 2024 Q3	FY 2024 Q4	FY 2025 Q1	FY 2025 Q2	% change on Q2 FY 2024
Central East	Hackney	66.20%	63.40%	60.60%	61.60%	59.3%	-6.9pp
	Tower Hamlets	64.10%	60.10%	58.20%	53.90%	50.8%	-13.2pp
Central North	Camden	62.00%	61.40%	57.80%	56.50%	52.6%	-9.4pp
	Islington	62.40%	61.20%	59.70%	56.50%	55.2%	-7.1pp
Central South	Lambeth	58.30%	58.20%	57.20%	51.20%	49.1%	-9.2pp
	Southwark	59.60%	60.20%	61.5	58.00%	54.3%	-5.3pp
Central West	Hammersmith & Fulham	45.50%	46.80%	50.50%	49.80%	44.4%	-1.1pp
	Kensington & Chelsea	49.60%	50.10%	51.20%	49.90%	45.1%	-4.5pp
	Westminster	64.10%	63.60%	62.70%	63.70%	60.5%	-3.7pp
East	Barking & Dagenham	42.10%	43.90%	43.50%	44.00%	42.2%	0.1pp
	Havering	48.50%	48.90%	46.00%	46.50%	45.4%	-3.1pp
	Redbridge	44.90%	45.80%	45.50%	45.00%	46.9%	2.0pp
North	Enfield	77.60%	77.50%	85.50%	84.60%	83.9%	6.3pp
	Haringey	76.90%	81.40%	82.20%	82.10%	85.2%	8.3pp
North East	Newham	47.40%	48.60%	46.90%	48.10%	46.3%	-1.1pp
	Waltham Forest	51.00%	49.20%	46.60%	44.20%	41.7%	-9.3pp
North West	Barnet	65.40%	68.70%	71.20%	80.10%	78.2%	12.9pp
	Brent	60.10%	63.70%	66.70%	69.00%	68.1%	7.9pp
	Harrow	60.40%	64.00%	68.00%	65.20%	64.8%	4.4pp
South	Bromley	59.10%	61.90%	59.30%	53.50%	55.2%	-3.9pp
	Croydon	55.80%	55.40%	55.60%	51.90%	58.3%	2.5pp
	Sutton	70.50%	71.60%	72.70%	72.80%	72.0%	1.5pp
South East	Bexley	72.10%	74.40%	72.20%	69.10%	70.5%	-1.5pp
	Greenwich	69.30%	70.60%	72.20%	68.00%	68.7%	-0.6pp
	Lewisham	58.60%	67.80%	70.30%	71.20%	68.7%	10.1pp
South West	Kingston Upon Thames	62.10%	65.20%	65.10%	65.00%	65.2%	3.2pp
	Merton	55.70%	55.60%	57.70%	54.10%	49.2%	-6.5pp
	Richmond Upon Thames	60.50%	63.00%	63.90%	62.80%	61.4%	0.9pp
	Wandsworth	54.50%	56.80%	58.80%	56.60%	53.2%	-1.3pp
West	Ealing	46.10%	47.60%	48.70%	47.70%	48.4%	2.3pp
	Hillingdon	49.90%	51.90%	50.40%	50.10%	49.9%	0.0pp
	Hounslow	47.70%	51.80%	52.30%	54.00%	52.0%	4.3pp

I Calls (15 min target time)							
BCU	Borough	FY 2024 Q2	FY 2024 Q3	FY 2024 Q4	FY 2025 Q1	FY 2025 Q2	% change on Q2 FY 2024
Central East	Hackney	84.9%	85.0%	85.2%	85.6%	84.2%	-0.7pp
	Tower Hamlets	84.0%	83.8%	85.1%	82.4%	78.3%	-5.7pp
Central North	Camden	82.6%	82.7%	82.4%	81.0%	79.3%	-3.4pp
	Islington	87.9%	89.2%	89.6%	85.3%	86.8%	-1.1pp
Central South	Lambeth	78.8%	80.6%	83.0%	80.7%	78.3%	-0.5pp
	Southwark	85.7%	84.9%	86.4%	84.9%	82.0%	-3.7pp
Central West	Hammersmith & Fulham	80.6%	83.0%	84.3%	82.8%	80.5%	0.0pp
	Kensington & Chelsea	79.2%	79.9%	84.2%	79.8%	79.2%	0.1pp
	Westminster	84.6%	84.4%	85.2%	83.7%	83.9%	-0.7pp
East	Barking & Dagenham	73.7%	72.3%	73.2%	73.7%	74.0%	0.3pp
	Havering	71.5%	70.8%	70.2%	73.5%	74.1%	2.6pp
	Redbridge	75.4%	74.2%	75.4%	76.7%	75.7%	0.4pp
North	Enfield	87.6%	88.4%	91.3%	91.4%	91.6%	4.1pp
	Haringey	90.3%	92.8%	93.2%	92.6%	93.9%	3.6pp
North East	Newham	71.2%	72.1%	72.0%	72.3%	71.7%	0.4pp
	Waltham Forest	71.1%	71.5%	72.9%	69.8%	67.7%	-1.3pp
North West	Barnet	74.5%	75.7%	80.2%	82.9%	84.6%	10.1pp
	Brent	78.1%	79.4%	82.1%	84.2%	83.1%	5.0pp
	Harrow	83.6%	83.5%	86.6%	84.1%	84.6%	1.0pp
South	Bromley	78.3%	79.2%	77.0%	76.2%	77.8%	-0.5pp
	Croydon	84.6%	81.9%	83.8%	82.0%	84.0%	-0.6pp
	Sutton	88.5%	87.8%	88.2%	90.2%	86.8%	1.8pp
South East	Bexley	83.9%	85.0%	85.1%	85.6%	84.9%	1.0pp
	Greenwich	82.0%	83.6%	85.3%	85.9%	84.6%	2.6pp
	Lewisham	84.2%	87.3%	88.0%	90.0%	88.0%	3.7pp
South West	Kingston Upon Thames	81.7%	79.1%	81.8%	83.3%	82.7%	0.9pp
	Merton	82.9%	81.5%	85.6%	84.9%	84.3%	1.4pp
	Richmond Upon Thames	82.1%	83.7%	87.6%	85.7%	85.6%	3.5pp
	Wandsworth	84.6%	83.6%	88.6%	85.9%	85.3%	0.7pp
West	Ealing	77.5%	75.0%	77.9%	78.8%	75.8%	-1.7pp
	Hillingdon	76.6%	76.0%	76.8%	78.4%	79.2%	2.6pp
	Hounslow	72.7%	75.0%	75.8%	77.2%	75.0%	2.3pp

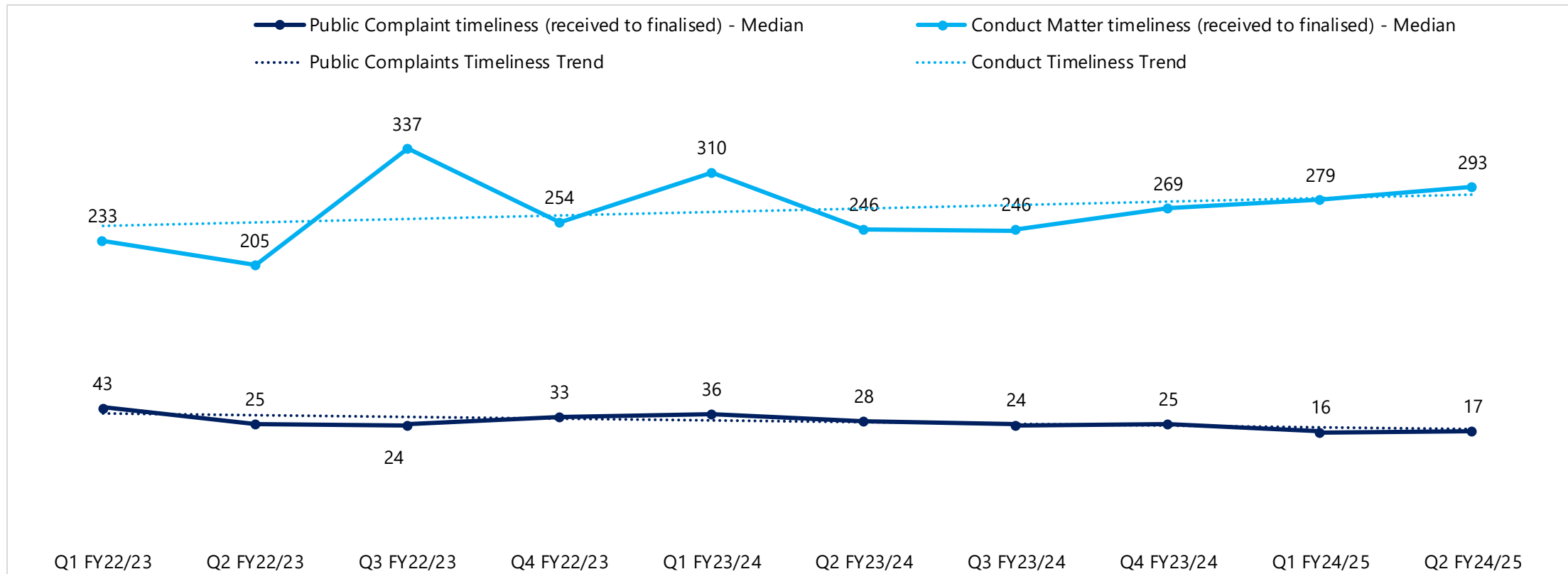
Data Source: London Datastore CAD data [MPS - MOPAC Data Submissions - London Datastore](#)



Higher Standards



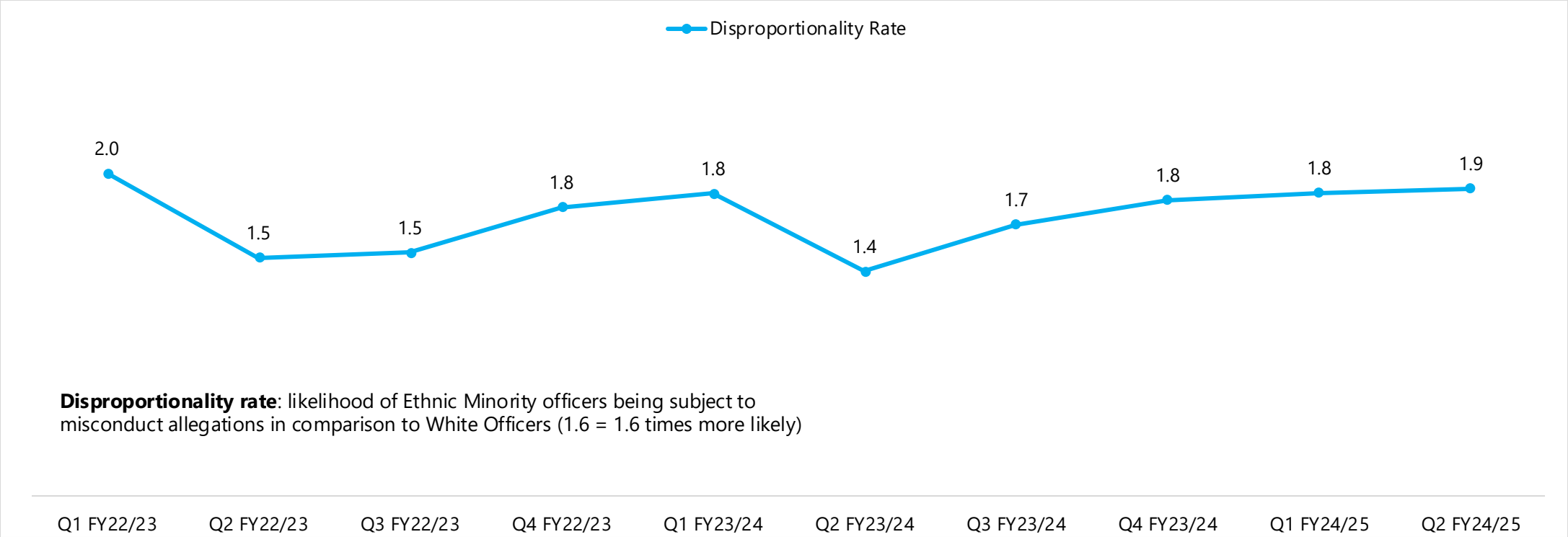
Conduct and Complaint Resolutions



- 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 17 days as of Q2 24-25. **Public complaint timeliness has remained stable** as compared to the previous quarter (+1 day) and has reduced significantly as compared to Q2 23-24 (-11 days).
- The time it takes to resolve conduct matters is 293 days as of Q2 24-25. **Conduct Matters timeliness increased** on both the previous quarter (+14 days) and Q2 23-24 (+47 days). This is due to specific action to close long running cases which artificially inflates the timeliness data.



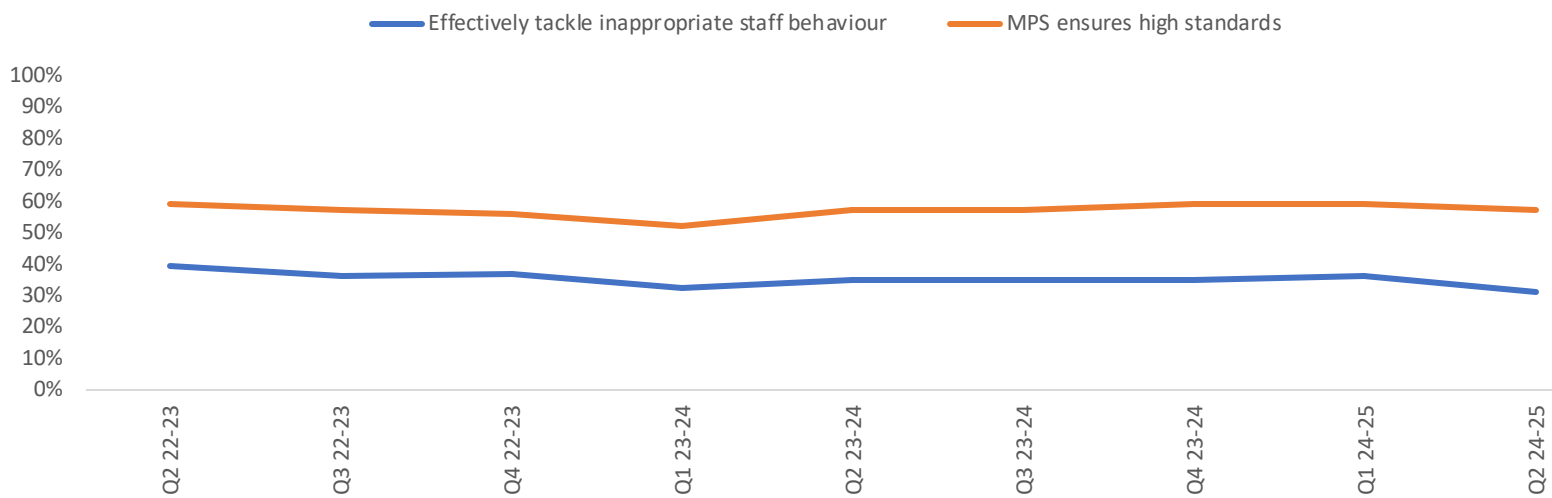
Disproportionality in Misconduct Allegations



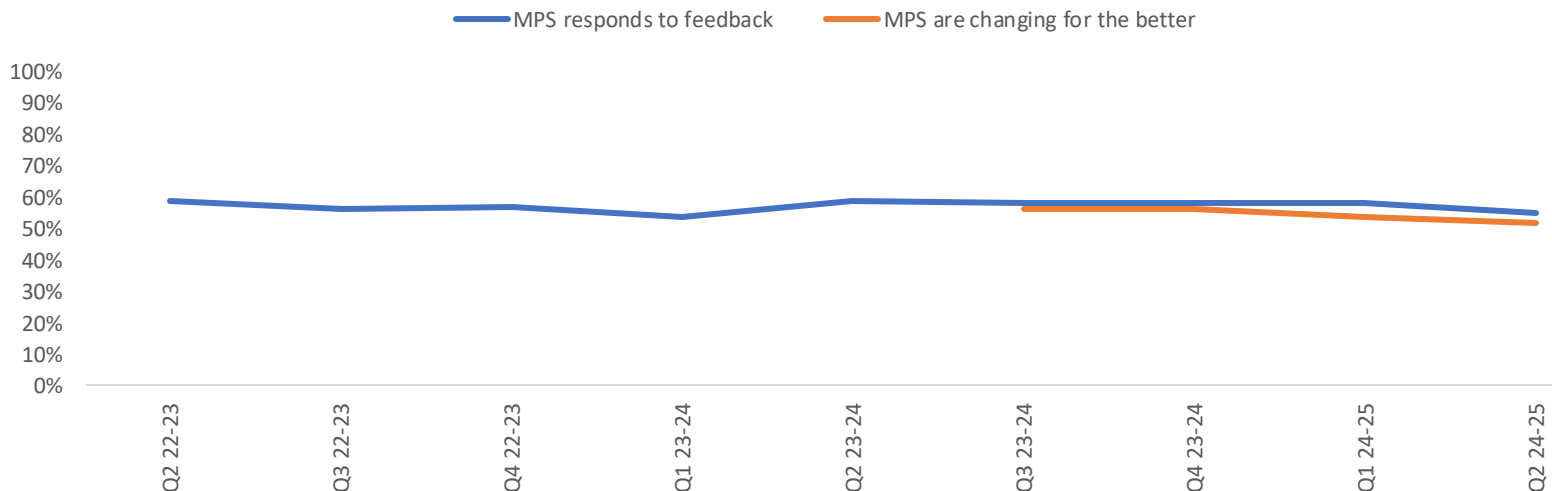
- The MPS has committed to reduce the disproportionality in their approach to the police misconduct process.
- As of Q2 24-25, **police officers from Black and/or other Minority Ethnic communities are 1.9 times more likely to be referred into the misconduct system** by line managers and supervisors.
- **This remains stable** on the previous quarter (1.8 times more likely) and a slight increase compared to Q2 23-24 (1.4 times more likely).

Londoners' Perceptions of Police Standards

The MPS ensures high standards and tackles inappropriate behaviour



The MPS response to feedback and makes changes for the better



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 57%. The proportion of people feeling the MPS responds to feedback stands at 55%. Both measures have seen small declines this quarter (-2 percentage points and -3 percentage points respectively compared to last quarter).

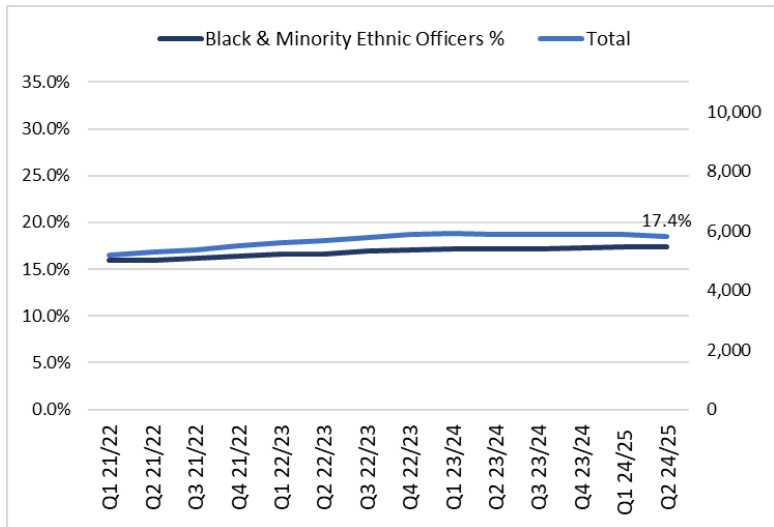
The proportion of respondents feeling that the MPS effectively tackles inappropriate staff behaviour currently stands at 31%, which is 5 percentage points lower than last quarter. This is the lowest level seen since this question has been asked in PAS (since Q1 22-23).

The proportion of respondents feeling that the MPS are changing for the better currently stands at 52%, 2 percentage points lower than last quarter.



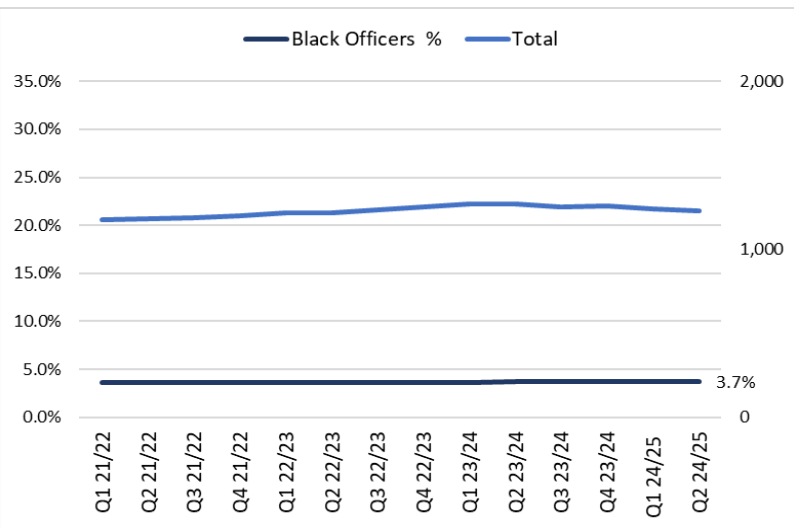
Police Officer Diversity

Police Officer Strength – Officers from Ethnic Minorities



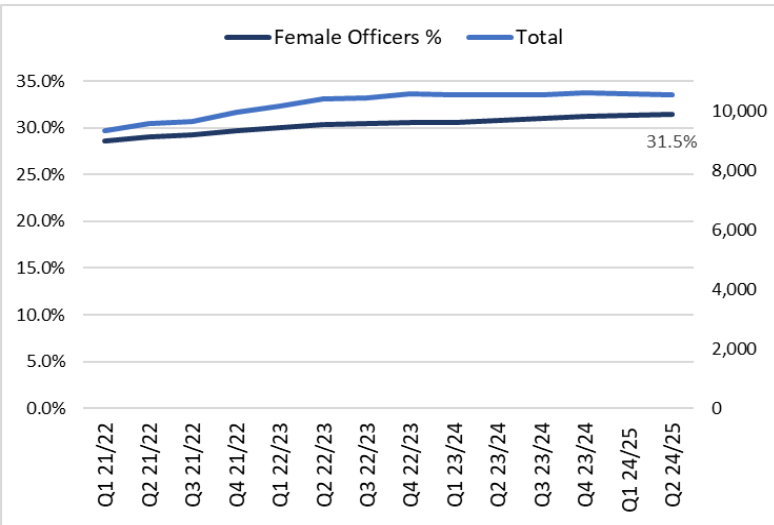
Officers from ethnic minorities account for 17.4% of all police officers as of the end of Q2 24/25. Officers from ethnic minorities have increased in both proportion (+1.5 percentage points) and total number (+529) over the last two years.

Police Officer Strength – Black Officers



As of the end of Q2 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 the end of Q2 24/25, female officers account for 31.5% 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	1,832	36.2%	23.5%	4.9%
FYTD 24/25	649	42.7%	17.8%	2.8%

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	328	38.1%	43.6%	11.2%
FYTD 24/25	159	34.6%	43.4%	10.7%

- In the FYTD (to end of Q2 24/25), female officers represented 42.7% 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 the FYTD (to end of Q2 24/25), Black and Minority Ethnic Officers represented 17.8% of all recruits and Black officers represented 2.8% of all recruits.
- In the FYTD (to end of Q2 24/25), almost half (43.4%) of all PCSO recruits 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

Crime Category	Positive Outcomes		Positive Outcome Rates		Variations	
	Oct 22 – Sept 23	Oct 23 – Sept 24	Oct 22 – Sept 23	Oct 23 – Sept 24	Change in positive outcome numbers	Change in positive outcome rates
Total Notifiable Offences	77,363	65,987	9.1%	7.5%	-11,376	-1.6pp
Burglary	3,378	3,198	6.0%	5.9%	-180	-0.1pp
Residential	1,551	1,464	4.0%	4.1%	-87	0.0pp
Business and Community	1,827	1,734	10.1%	9.3%	-93	-0.8pp
Vehicle Crime	924	917	0.9%	0.9%	-7	0.0pp
Theft from MV	251	265	0.4%	0.5%	14	0.0pp
Theft/Taking of MV	335	372	1.0%	1.1%	37	0.1pp
Homicide	114	95	99.1%	88.0%	-19	-11.2pp
Violence Against the Person	18,293	17,134	7.4%	7.1%	-1,159	-0.3pp
Violence with Injury	8,106	7,422	10.2%	10.3%	-684	0.1pp
Violence Without Injury	10,073	9,617	6.0%	5.6%	-456	-0.4pp
Sexual Offences	2,219	2,200	9.0%	8.8%	-19	-0.2pp
Rape	706	746	7.9%	8.5%	40	0.7pp
Other Sexual Offences	1,513	1,454	9.7%	8.9%	-59	-0.8pp
Knife Crime	1,757	1,577	12.4%	10.2%	-180	-2.2pp
Lethal Barrel Discharge	97	63	53.9%	38.7%	-34	-15.2pp

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 to:
- **Strengthen police discretion**
 - **Promote a more victim-oriented approach**
 - **Further increase transparency**

Outcomes are used the same way as detections, but they give a more robust 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.

Positive outcome volumes have decreased for total notifiable offences comparing the 12 months to the end of September 2024 to the 12 months to the end of September 2023.

The **positive outcome rate** for total notifiable offences has remained stable in the 12 months to September 2024 as compared to the previous year. This stable trend has been seen across the majority of offence categories with the exception of homicide and lethal barrel discharge offences – although it should be noted that these are low volume offences and therefore outcome rates are inflated.

In the 12 months to September 2024 the positive outcome rate for police recorded **rape offences** was 9%. This is stable as compared to the 12 months to September 2023 (+1pp.) 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 projected outturn position for Q2 is a £12.5m underspend, representing a £62.5m positive change from the £50m overspend reported in Q1. Most of the change relates to newly confirmed funding from the Home Office as well as mitigations to offset the under delivery of cross-cutting savings. The £12.5m net underspend comprises a forecast overspend of £211m on gross expenditure, which includes £44.6m of undelivered savings (marginally down from the £47.9m reported at Q1), offset by additional income (£39.6m), grant income (£147.7m) and increased use of reserves (£36.1m).

There is a combined overspend of £62.2m on **Police Officer, PCSO & Staff Pay**, mostly relating to the impact of the increased 2024/25 pay awards and this is largely offset by additional grant income that has been received.

The £31.6m overspend on combined **Officer & PCSO Overtime** is due to vacancy cover and policing of the Israel-Hamas conflict (Op Brocks) & August Riots. Vacancy cover, particularly across MetCC, Met Detention and Forensics, are the main reasons for the £20.0m overspend on **Police Staff Overtime**.

The £115.8m overspend on **Running Costs** relates predominantly to the **Supplies and Services** which has a £79.2m forecast overspend due to the under-delivery of efficiency savings, including commercial/procurement, that span multiple directorates. A further £20.2m relates to NMfL-related overspends on professional fees, which are offset by corresponding underspends on Staff Pay.

Employee-Related Expenditure is forecasting a £18.4m 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 £39.6m 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 £3.6m one-off additional Prisons income. There has also been increased income of £4.1m relating to Police Officer contributions towards the Rail Travel Scheme costs and ~£6m for Protective Security. Additional **Grant Income** of £147.7m is forecast. This reflects the fact that grant income, that was not known when the final budget was set, has been received.

Revenue Summary by Cost Category – 2024/25 Position

YTD Budget £m	YTD Actuals £m	YTD Variance £m	Cost Category	Original Budget 2024/25 £m	Full Year Forecast, at Q2 2024/25 £m	Full Year Forecast, Variance To Original Budget 2024/25 £m
1,275.9	1,269.9	(6.0)	Police Officer Pay	2,534.2	2,575.5	41.3
396.3	374.9	(21.4)	Police Staff Pay	767.7	783.3	15.6
35.7	37.3	1.6	PCSO Pay	74.2	79.5	5.3
1,707.9	1,682.1	(25.8)	Total Pay	3,376.1	3,438.3	62.2
87.6	91.9	4.3	Police Officer Overtime	153.1	184.3	31.2
12.0	20.5	8.5	Police Staff Overtime	20.2	40.2	20.0
0.1	0.3	0.2	PCSO Overtime	0.3	0.7	0.4
99.7	112.7	13.0	Total Overtime	173.6	225.2	51.6
1,807.5	1,794.8	(12.8)	Total Pay & Overtime	3,549.7	3,663.5	113.8
22.3	23.6	1.4	Employee-Related Expenditure	35.2	53.6	18.4
99.4	97.9	(1.4)	Premises Costs	196.5	199.4	2.9
45.1	50.1	4.0	Transport Costs	84.4	99.7	15.3
293.7	297.7	4.0	Supplies & Services	590.5	669.7	79.2
460.5	469.3	9.0	Total Running Expenditure	906.6	1,022.4	115.8
109.1	105.0	(4.1)	Capital Financing Costs	150.4	128.9	(21.5)
24.8	26.5	1.7	Discretionary Pension Costs	51.8	54.6	2.8
2,401.9	2,395.6	(6.2)	Total Gross Expenditure	4,658.5	4,869.5	211.0
			Other Income			
(81.8)	(91.9)	(10.1)	Sales Fees & Charges	(156.7)	(176.4)	(19.7)
(6.8)	(7.2)	(0.4)	Rental Income	(13.5)	(15.1)	(1.6)
(94.4)	(99.3)	(4.9)	Other 3rd Party Income	(177.4)	(195.7)	(18.3)
(182.9)	(198.4)	(15.5)	Total Other Income	(347.6)	(387.2)	(39.6)
2,219.0	2,197.2	(21.7)	Total Net Revenue Expenditure	4,310.9	4,482.3	171.4
(9.7)	(9.7)	0.0	Transfers To/From Reserves	(136.9)	(173.0)	(36.1)
2,209.3	2,187.5	(21.7)	Total Financing Requirement	4,174.0	4,309.3	135.3
			Financing:			
(448.1)	(445.6)	2.5	Specific Grants	(700.8)	(848.5)	(147.7)
(1,906.9)	(1,906.9)	0.0	Funding (General Grant & Precept)	(3,473.2)	(3,473.2)	0.0
(2,355.0)	(2,352.5)	2.5	Total Financing Requirement	(4,174.0)	(4,321.7)	(147.7)
(145.7)	(165.0)	(19.2)	Overall MPS Total	0.0	(12.5)	(12.5)

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

MPS Revenue Supporting Information

Police Officer & PCSO Pay and Overtime

Police Officer & PCSO Pay

The projected outturn for Police Officer and PCSO Pay is an overspend of £46.6m driven by the pay award and lower attrition rates than forecast. The pay award is offset by additional grant funding that was received during Q2. The forecast assumes a strength of 32,752 FTE at the end of the year.

Police Officer & PCSO Overtime

Officer and PCSO Overtime projected outturn is a £31.7m overspend against the original budget, a minor reduction against the Q1 reported position. Some of the overtime will be offset by external income and grant received from the Home Office to reflect the cost of policing the Summer riots and Gaza related protests.

Police Staff Pay and Overtime

Police Staff Pay

Police Staff Pay projected outturn is a small overspend of £15.6m, up from the £8.2m reported in Q1. The additional cost is attributable to the pay award some of which is offset by grant funding. The forecast assumes a staff strength of 11,150 FTE at the year-end.

Police Staff Overtime

The staff overtime projected outturn variance is a £20.0m overspend, a marginal increase from the £18.1m reported at Q1. Much of the adverse movement relates to process performance issues linked to the initial CONNECT Go-Live events. The rest of the overspend is comprised of £5m undelivered cross-cutting savings and £8.3m relating to extra staff overtime incurred to handle an increase in the number of calls being handled by MetCC, high vacancy levels in Forensics and resourcing shortfalls in Met Detention. Another contributory factor is linked to increased Vetting & Referencing activity (£0.8m).

Running Costs

The Q2 projected Outturn for Overall Running Costs is a £115.8m overspend comprised of:

- A £79.2m overspend on **Suppliers and Services**, £11.8m down on the Q1 reported position of £91m. Almost 40% (£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.
- **Employee-related Expenditure** outturn is a £18.4m overspend, £3.7m down on Q1, with most of the favourable movement relating to delayed training linked to FLP Domestic Abuse Matters which will now be delivered in 2024/25. The overall overspend 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.
- A £15.3m overspend on **Transport** costs, arising from a number of items including £2.1m 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. The Transport underspend is reduced from Q1 due to underspends in the Driver Assistance Centre.

Capital Financing Costs

The current forecast outturn for Capital Financing is a £21.5m underspend, marginally down on the £21.8m Q1 forecast. The underspend is largely linked to the slippage carried forward from the previous year's (2023/24) Capital Programme, resulting in lower borrowing costs due to reduced interest payments. There is also a £1.5m underspend linked to reduced Revenue Contributions to Capital, down from the £2.1m reported in Q1.

Supplementary Pension Costs

The Q2 outturn is a marginal £2.8m overspend mostly relating to Police Injury Pension costs. The Enhanced Returner Scheme which is due to close in June 2025, is currently expected to deliver to budget.

Income

At Q2, Other Income is £39.6m in excess of the original budget, representing an £11.7m favourable movement from Q1. The main drivers behind the over-recovery include 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. In-Quarter 2, there has been additional income of £2.1m linked to one-off Property Rate Rebates, a £2.6m increase in Prison income & £3.5m increased contributions from other forces in relation to the Post Office scandal activity.

Grants

The forecast grant position is for a favourable variance of £147.7m against the revised budget. The bulk of the variance, £61.6m, relates to CT Policing and , Protective Security grant uplifts and Home Office funding towards the increased Pay Awards & Civil Pension Scheme which are yet to be allocated against their relevant spend lines. There is also a Drones additional grant of £2.9m. These items are offset by overspends in relevant expenditure lines.

Savings update

The approved savings target for 2024/25 is £182.9m. Of this, £138.3m of identified savings have already been delivered or are on track for delivery by the year end. This leaves £44.6m at risk of delivery and potentially undeliverable in full by the end of the financial year.

MPS Reform Spend

Programme	FY Budget	Q2 Forecast	Variance	YTD Actuals
Enabling Functions	19.5	10.6	(8.9)	1.7
Resourcing the Met	10.3	6.7	(3.6)	0.9
Met Business Services	8.2	7.8	(0.4)	2.3
Digital Enablers	5.5	4.4	(1.1)	0.7
Learning & Leadership Transformation	4.8	8.2	3.4	-
Command & Control	4.4	4.4	0.0	2.1
Frontline Policing Transformation	3.9	4.8	0.9	0.9
Culture Change	3.5	1.0	(2.5)	0.7
Unallocated	1.2	-	(1.2)	-
Professionalism & Vetting	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.1
Estates	0.9	0.9	0.0	-
NLEDs	0.5	0.3	(0.2)	-
Efficiency	-	-	0.0	-
Criminal Exhibits	-	1.0	1.0	-
Reform Spend	63.7	51.3	(12.4)	9.4
BAU Transfers	15.1			
Approved 2024/25 Budget	78.8			

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

The MPS is undergoing a period of significant reform following the 2023 Baroness Casey Review and the HMICFRS PEEL findings which placed the Met under enhanced monitoring ('Engage').

The Met's Reform programme – A New Met for London - is structured around 3 themes:

1. Community Crime Fighting
2. Culture Change
3. Fixing the Met's Foundations

The need for transformation comes at a time when the MPS is also facing unprecedented financial challenges and rising complexity in crime. As such, the MPS has had to re-prioritise its Reform programmes within the funding available and push a number of initiatives to future years.

As at Q2, the MPS projected spend on Reform is £51.3m, representing a £12.4m underspend against the Q2 revised Reform budget of £63.7m (the original Reform budget was £78.8m, which was revised down to £63m in Q1, with £15.1m going towards helping to mitigate financial pressures elsewhere in the organisation).

As at the end of Q2, £9.4m (14.8%) of the overall budget had been spent, with higher levels of activity anticipated for the 2nd half of the financial year. Significant work has been undertaken to ensure all Reform programmes are supported by delivery plans, where interdependencies are understood, which has led to a slower pace of spend in the first half 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 Q2 £m	2024/25 Actuals, at Q2 £m	2024/25 Full Year Forecast, Variance To Original Budget £m	2023/24 Original Budget £m	2023/24 Full Year Forecast, at Q2 £m	2023/24 Actuals, at Q2 £m	2023/24 Full Year Forecast, Variance To Original Budget £m
Property Services	85.6	88.3	23.3	2.7	134.0	127.1	23.3	(6.9)
CTPHQ	36.4	32.9	17.9	(3.5)	56.4	61.7	21.7	5.3
Fleet Services	35.0	35.0	14.5	0.0	37.9	30.0	10.1	(7.9)
Digital Data & Technology (DDaT)	67.3	62.3	21.3	(5.0)	55.7	51.6	19.6	(4.1)
Operations & Performance	11.5	9.8	3.3	(1.7)	12.2	6.5	0.5	(5.7)
Strategy & Transformation	104.7	93.1	23.7	(11.6)	64.6	80.2	27.3	15.6
Total Capital Expenditure	340.5	321.4	104.0	(19.1)	360.8	357.1	102.5	(3.7)

Year-To-Date(YTD) Capital Expenditure.

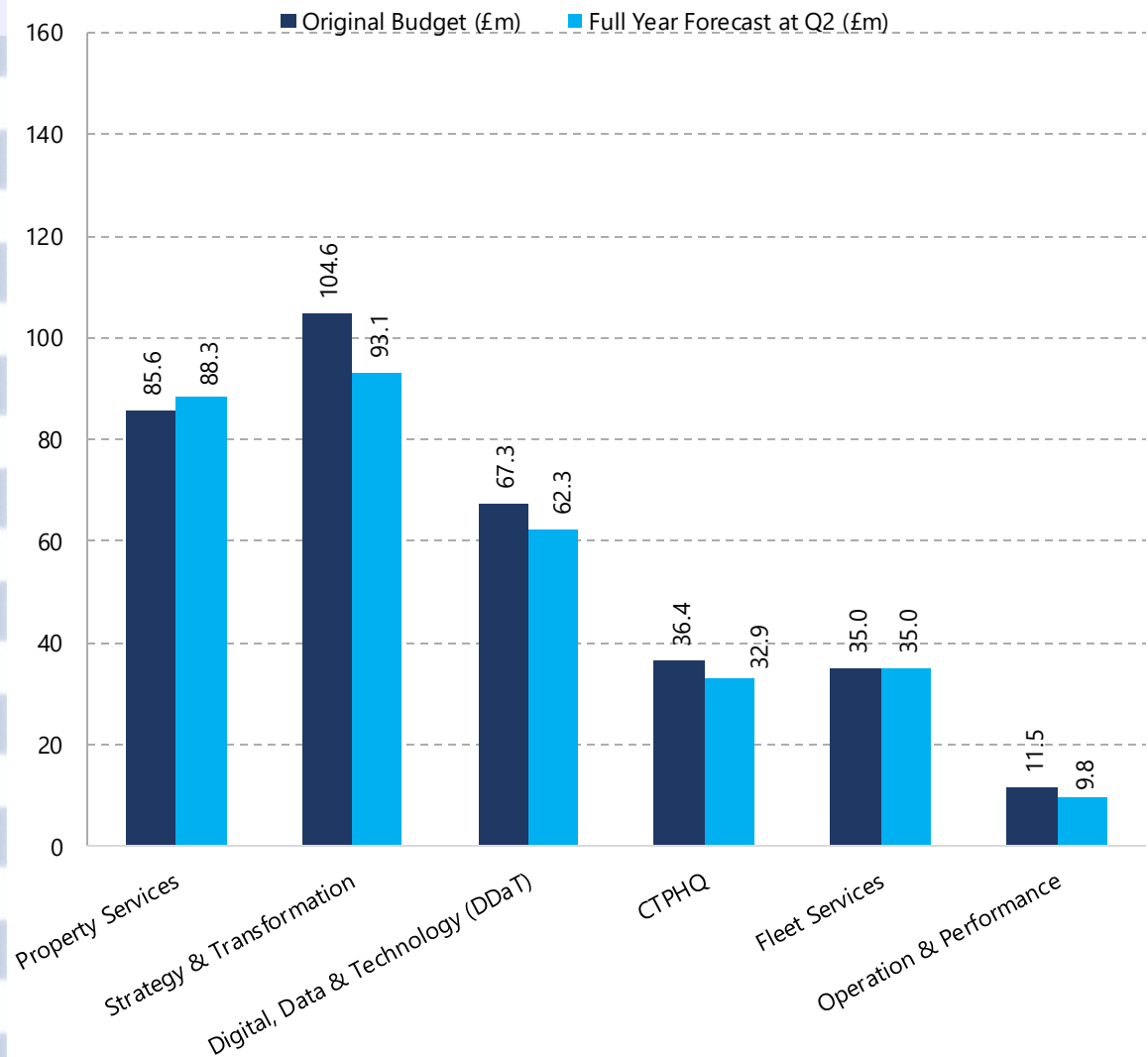
The table summarises the YTD capital expenditure actuals against original budgets by business group.

At Q2 2024/25, YTD expenditure is £104.0m, 30.5% of the original budget.

The full year forecast of £321.4m is for an underspend of c£19.1m against the original budget of £340.5m.

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

MOPAC Capital Expenditure Programme



The budget figures above reflect the original budget of £340.5m. The Q2 2024/25 £104.0m actual capital expenditure reflects an underspend of £236.5m against the original budget.

Capital Programme Expenditure – Performance

The capital expenditure forecast at Q2 is £321.4m this represents an underspend of c£19.1m against the budget of £340.5m. The main variances are as follows:

Strategy & Transformation – The forecast underspend of c£11.9m against the original budget of £104.7m is predominantly due to delayed **Public Order Uplift** c£11.5m to be delivered in 2025, £5.0m underspend on **CONNECT** delivered and transitioned into business as usual, £3.0m initial provision for the Command & Control enhancements and refresh post-delivery, c£2.92m Met improvement programmes (Right Care Right Person) and c£8.9m due to delays in rescoping of the Digital Enabler projects. This is offset by c£19.7m increased forecast expenditure on **Command & Control** for the implementation of the 'On Call' solution including migration and User Acceptance Testing.

Digital, Data & Technology (DDaT) - The forecast spend of £62.3m represents an underspend of £5.0m against the original budget of £67.3m. This is due to reduced device rollout to frontline officers after major investment last year and reduced expenditure on core IT infrastructure service upgrades.

CTPHQ - Forecast of £32.9m is for an underspend of £3.5m against the original budget of £36.4m. The CTPHQ capital programme is fully funded so, there is no impact on the MPS bottom-line.

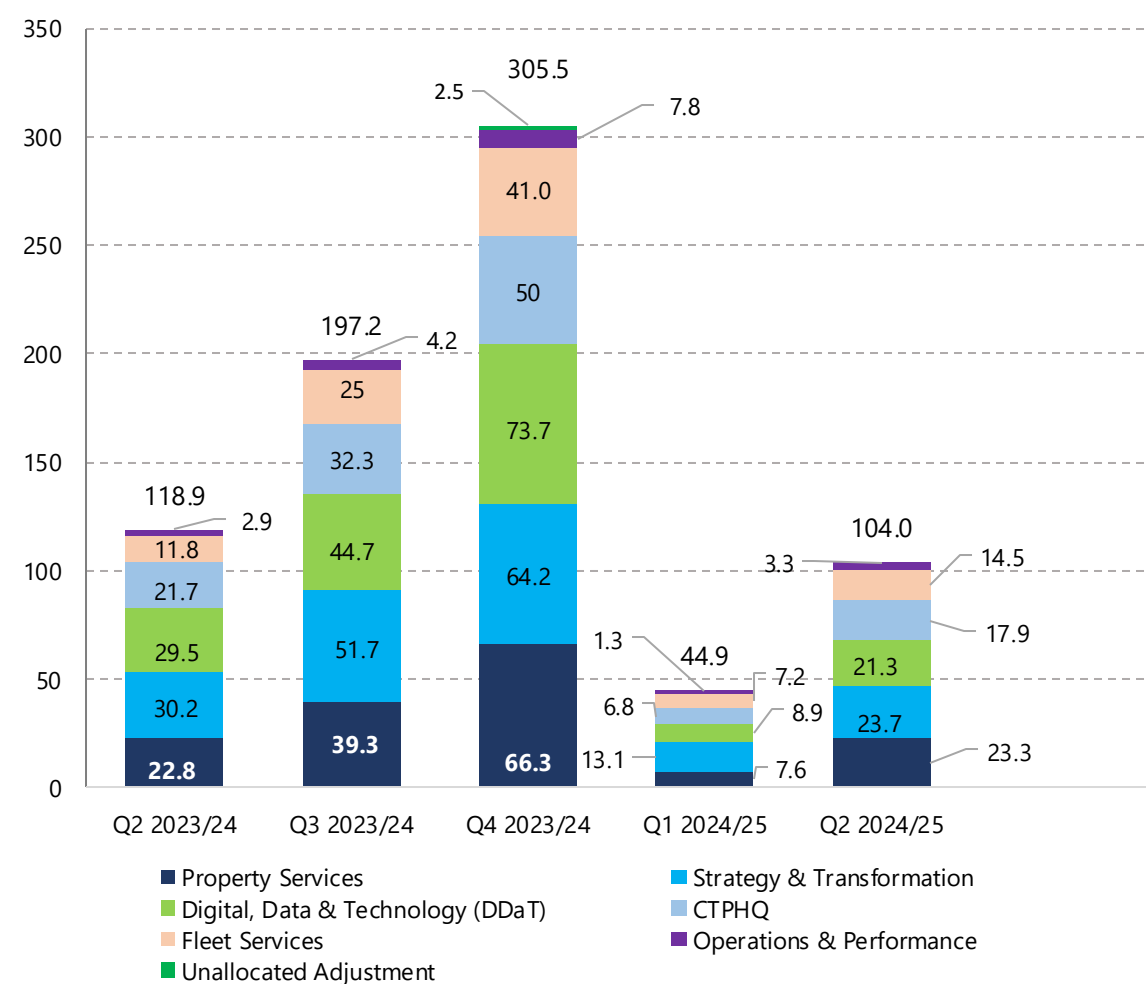
Operations & Performance - The forecast spend of £9.8m represents an underspend of £1.7m against the original budget of £11.5m. The underspend is due to delayed planned investments in forensics, which are part of a five-year capital expenditure programme.

Property Services - Forecast of £88.3m against a budget of £85.6m, an overspend of £2.7m. The overspend is due to £8.9m brought forward works from 2025/26 in the **Central Estates Programme 10** to align with the revised payment time frame and £4.7m increased forecast spend on **Forward Works**. This is offset by £10.9m underspend due to Limehouse, Smart Locker Project and Kentish Town business as usual and investment in transforming the estate programmes slipping to future years.

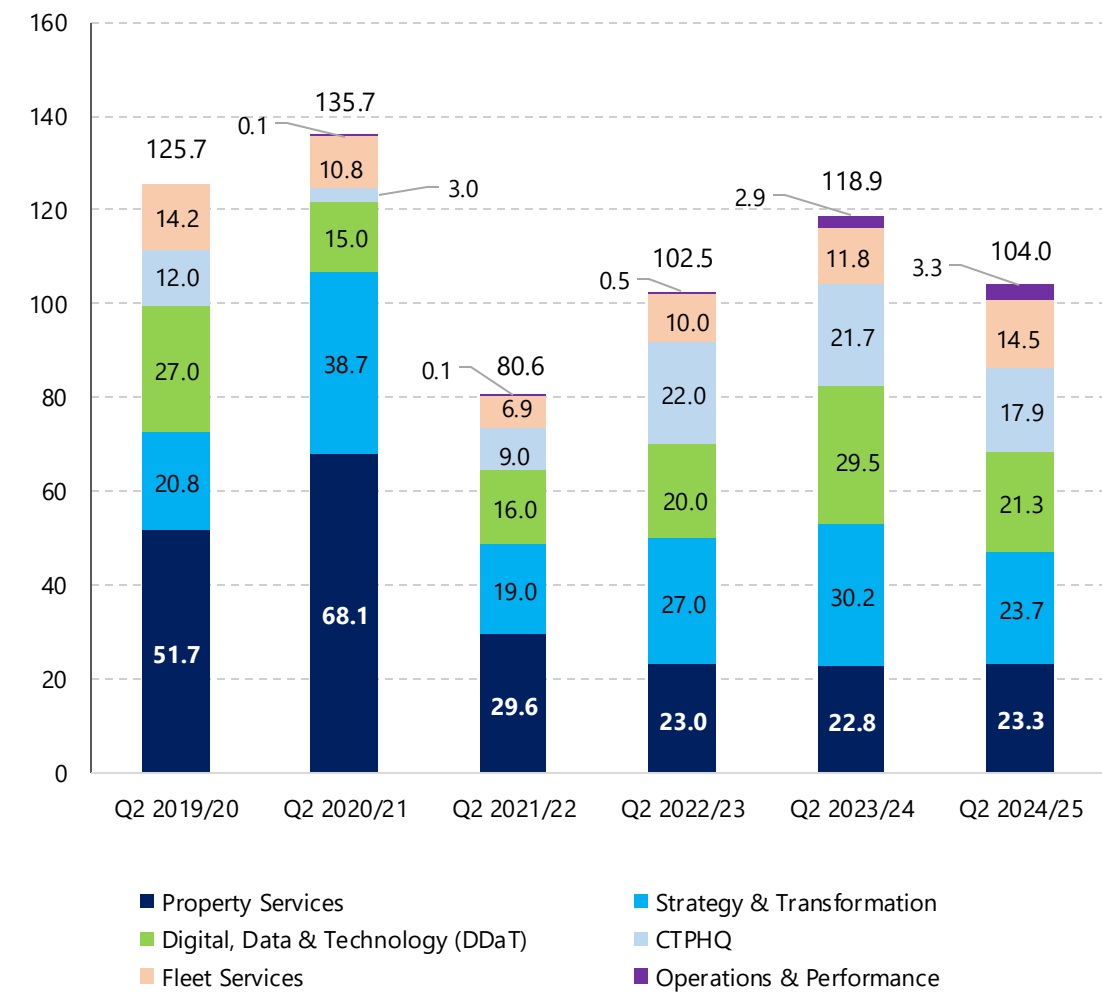
Fleet Services - Currently forecast to spend in line with the original budget of £35.4m.

MPS Financial Trends. Capital expenditure

Total Cumulative Expenditure (£m)

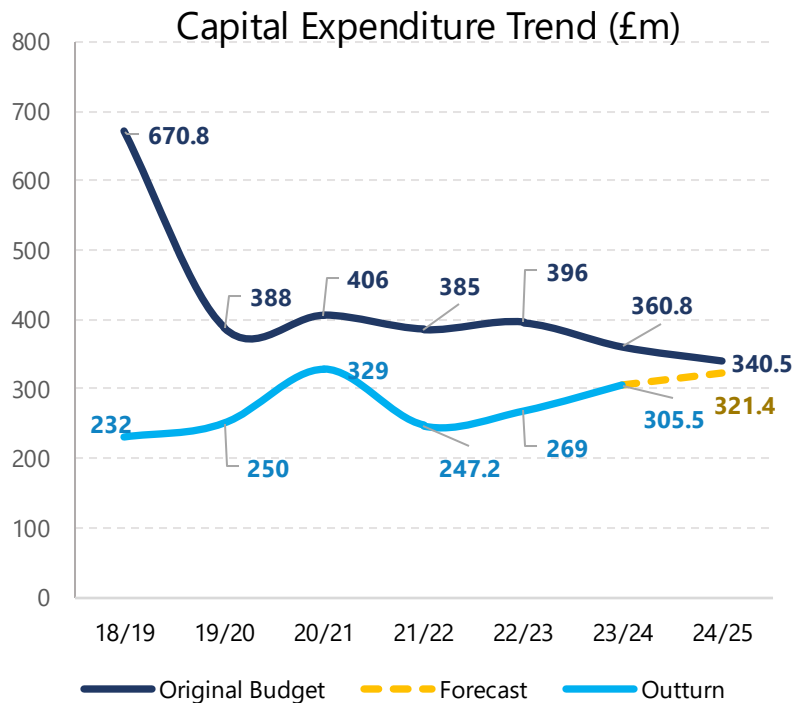


Capital Expenditure Against Prior Years (£m)



Actual capital expenditure position at Q2 2024/25 is £104.0m against the original budget of £340.5m.

MOPAC Group Capital Expenditure and Financing Trends



At Q2 2024/25 the year to date spend is of £104.0m (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.

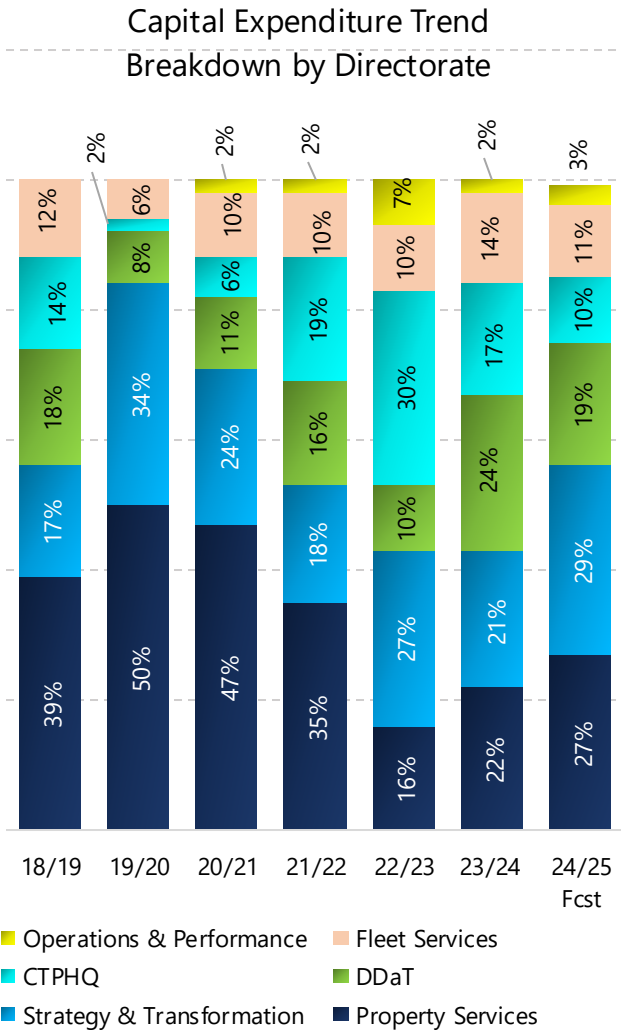
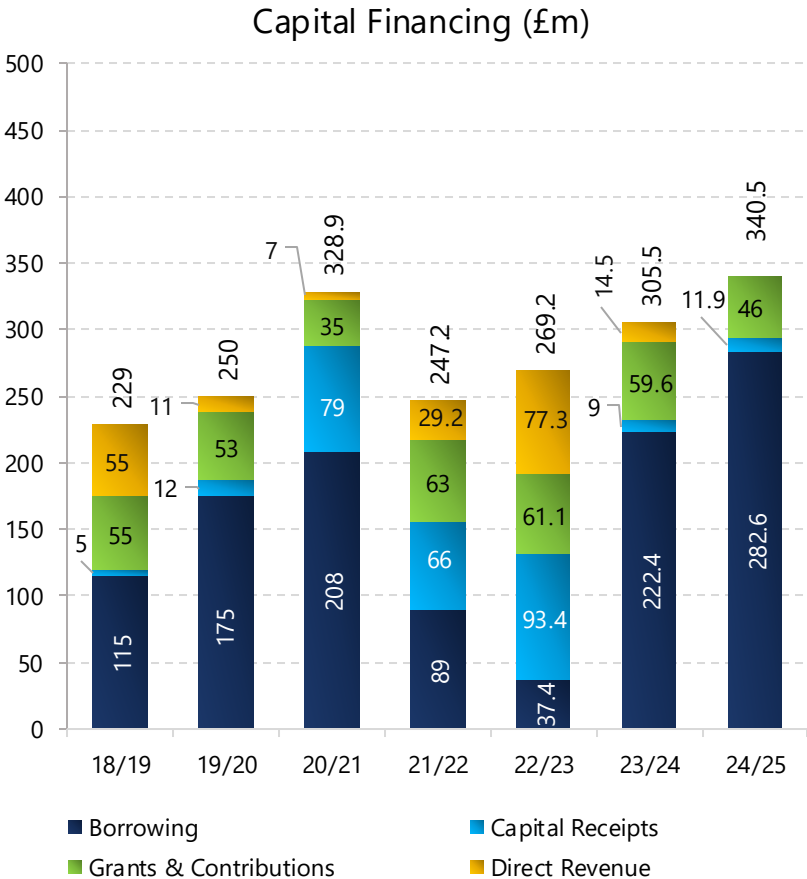
2021/22-Outturn £247.2m (original budget £385.1m) - underspend of £137.9m largely driven by underspends in Transformation and Digital Policing.

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

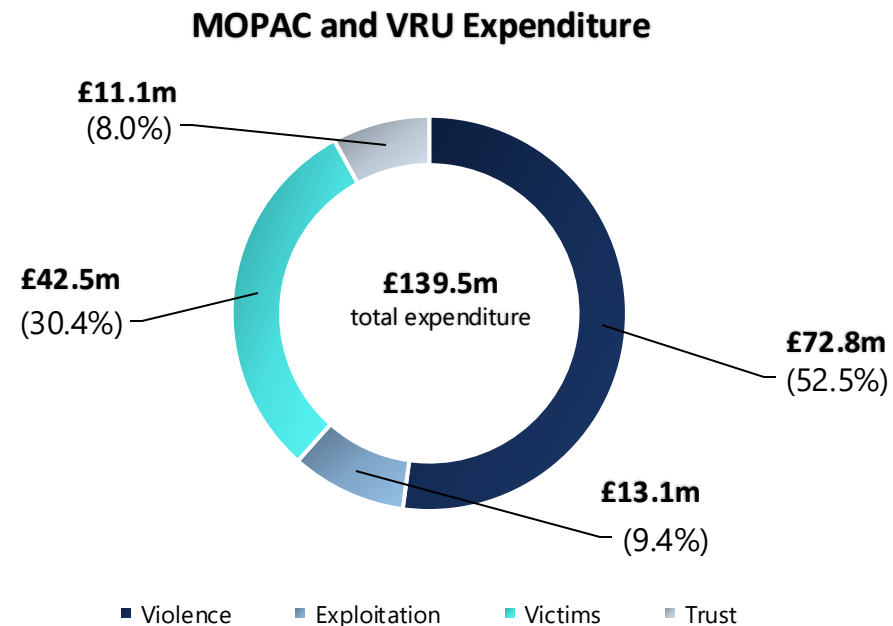
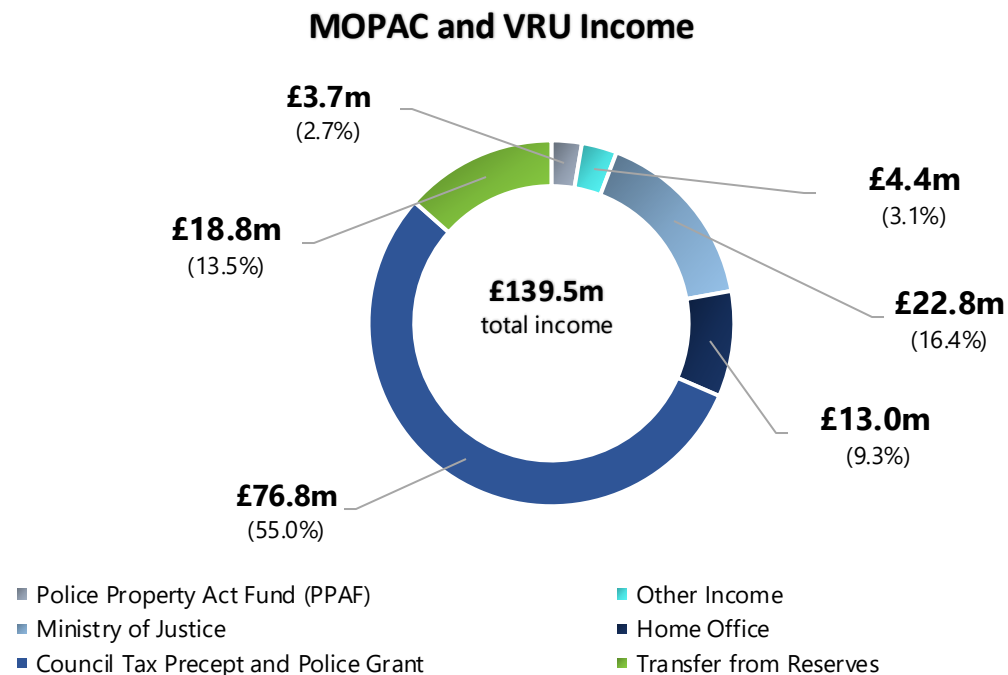
2019/20-Outturn £250m (original budget £388m) - underspend of £138m was mainly due to slippage in programme activity which was re-profiled into 2020/21.

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.



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 £0.6m to £139.5m across the four PCP outcomes reflecting additional income including £0.5m MoJ approved grant. All MOPAC and VRU expenditure is captured within the four PCP outcomes, including costs related to Oversight of the MPS (£8.8m) 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 Q2 MOPAC and the VRU are forecasting total expenditure of £141.8m against the budget of £139.5m. The £2.3m overspend on expenditure is offset by a forecast use of reserves of £2.7m reflecting funding carried forward from 2023/24 to align project delivery with funding. Taking into account net under delivery on income of £0.4m the overall position for MOPAC and the VRU is a £0.1m underspend against the net budget of £76.8m.

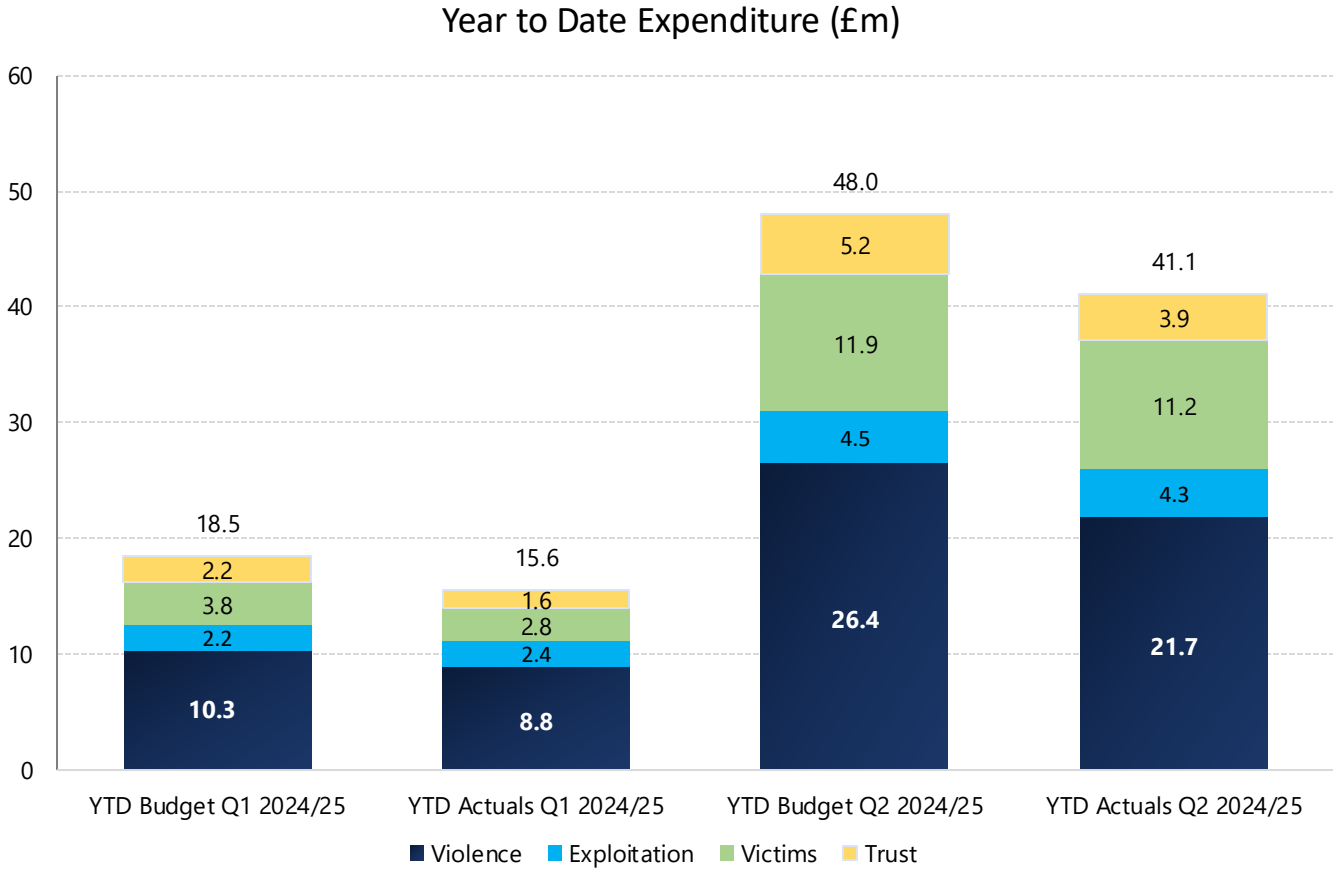
MOPAC and VRU – 2024/25 Financial Performance

	VRU				MOPAC				MOPAC & VRU			
	2024/25 Original Budget	2024/25 Full Year Revised Budget	2024/25 Full Year Forecast at Q2	2024/25 Full Year Variance at Q2	2024/25 Original Budget	2024/25 Full Year Revised Budget	2024/25 Full Year Forecast at Q2	2024/25 Full Year Variance at Q2	2024/25 Original Budget	2024/25 Full Year Revised Budget	2024/25 Full Year Forecast at Q2	2024/25 Full Year Variance at Q2
Expenditure	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Violence	44.3	44.3	42.5	(1.8)	28.2	28.5	29.7	1.2	72.4	72.8	72.2	(0.5)
Exploitation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	13.2	13.7	0.5	13.1	13.2	13.7	0.5
Victims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.3	42.5	44.6	2.1	42.3	42.5	44.6	2.1
Trust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	0.2	11.1	11.2	11.3	0.2
Total Expenditure	44.3	44.3	42.5	(1.8)	94.6	95.3	99.3	4.0	138.9	139.5	141.8	2.3
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)	(2.1)	(2.0)	0.1	(4.3)	(4.4)	(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)	(31.3)	(31.3)	(0.0)	(43.3)	(44.0)	(43.5)	0.4
Net Expenditure	31.6	31.6	30.3	(1.3)	63.9	63.9	68.0	4.0	95.6	95.6	98.3	2.7
Total Reserves	(6.0)	(6.0)	(5.1)	1.0	(12.7)	(12.7)	(16.6)	(3.8)	(18.8)	(18.8)	(21.6)	(2.8)
Total Net Expenditure	25.6	25.6	25.3	(0.3)	51.2	51.2	51.4	0.2	76.8	76.8	76.7	(0.1)

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

* Police Property Act Fund (PPAF)

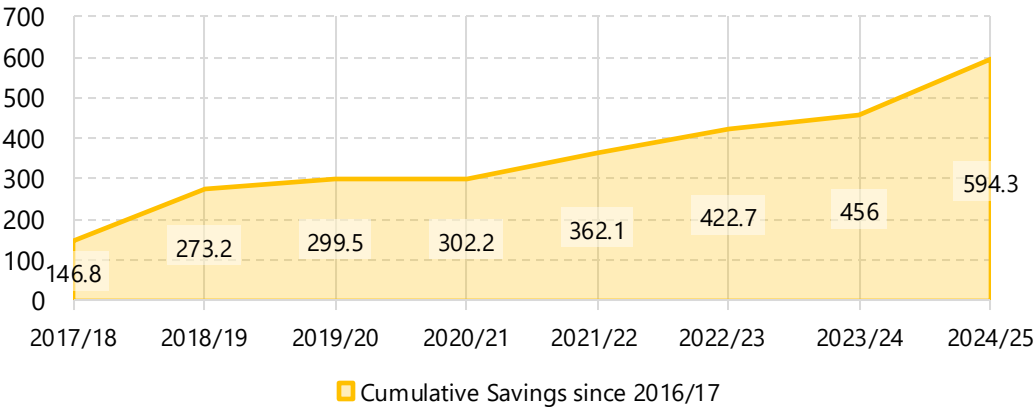
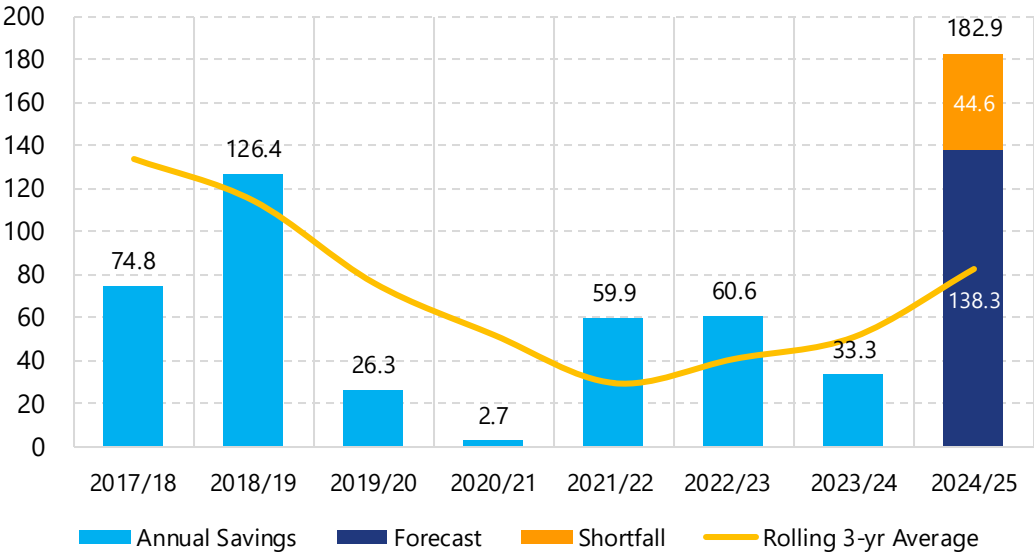
Financial trends aligned to PCP priorities- MOPAC and VRU Overall Trends.



As at the end of the second quarter for 2024/25, the budget for MOPAC and the VRU is £48.m, actual spend of £41.1m has been incurred resulting in a YTD underspend of £7.0m, this is largely due to the profiling of the budget with actual expenditure being incurred later than anticipated.

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.

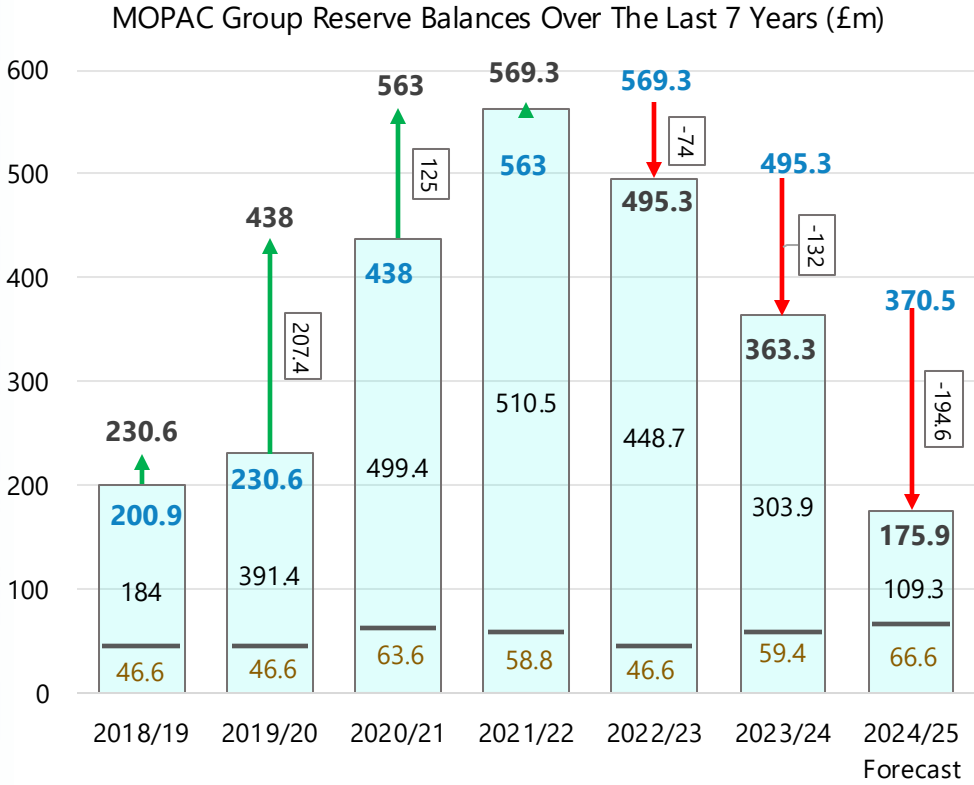
2024/25 Savings Update

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, £138.3m have been delivered or are on track for delivery and, £44.6m are at risk of delivery by the end of the financial year.

Savings delivered and on track to be delivered c£138.3m

- 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 £17.1m
 - Cross-cutting – Efficiency savings of £15.8m
 - Operations & Performance- Staff and Efficiency savings of £17.7m
 - People Resources & Comms - Staff, Efficiency and consultancy savings of £2.8m.
- This leaves £44.6m of savings to be delivered by the end of the year. Cross-cutting savings remain a significant risk, accounting for majority of the 'At Risk' savings.

MPS and MOPAC Reserves



Opening Balance (OB)	Closing Balance (CB)	General Reserve CB	Earmarked Reserve CB
----------------------	----------------------	--------------------	----------------------

Earmarked Reserves

At Q2 Earmarked reserves are forecast to reduce by £194.6m to £109.3m, of which £173.0m drawdown relates MPS reserves and £21.6m relates to MOPAC&VRU reserves.

General Reserve.

The general reserve was increased from an opening balance of £46.6m in 2022/23 to a closing balance of £66.6m at the end of 2023/24 , 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 Variance Forecast Transfers Vs Original Budgeted Transfers	2024/25 Forecast Closing Balance
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Total Reserves £m	370.5	(155.7)	(194.6)	(38.9)	175.9
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)	(49.0)	(29.0)	7.8
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)	(0.7)	(0.3)	0.5
Business Rates	30.0	(30.0)	(30.0)	0.0	0.0
Managing the budget	31.4	(31.4)	(31.6)	(0.2)	(0.7)
Managing Officer FTEs	23.1	(23.1)	(23.1)	0.0	0.0
MOPAC Earmarked	43.5	(18.8)	(21.6)	(2.8)	21.9
Subtotal MPS & MOPAC	303.9	(155.7)	(194.6)	(38.9)	109.3
MOPAC & MPS General reserve	66.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.6
Grand Total	370.5	(155.7)	(194.6)	(38.9)	175.9

The table shows the breakdown of Earmarked Reserves planned usage in 2024/25. The Q2 forecast net transfer of £194.6m represents a planned usage increase of £38.9m against the original budget of £155.7m and a year-end group closing balance of £175.9m of which, £66.6m is the general reserve.