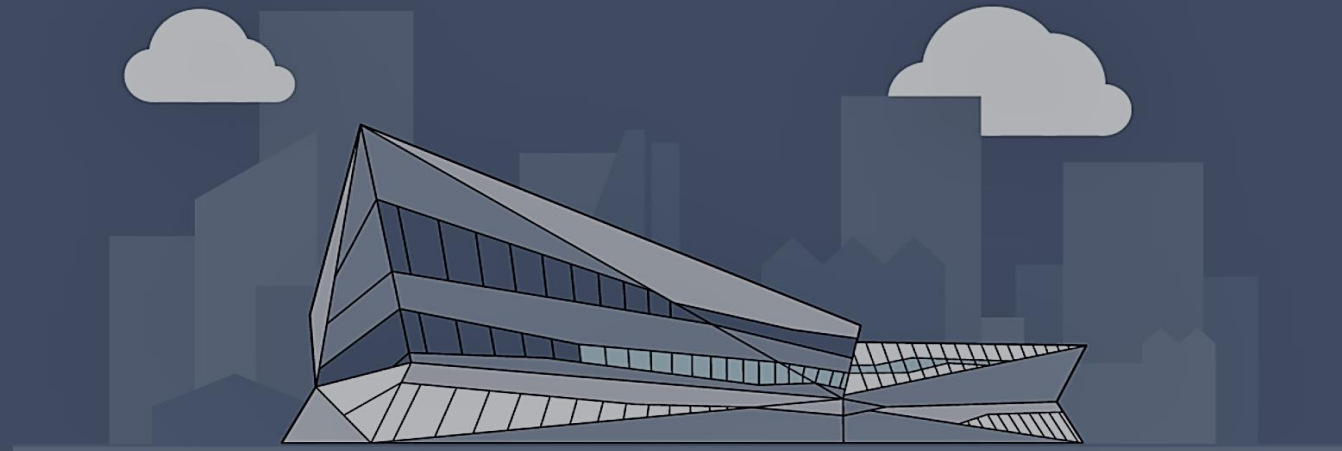


Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime Quarterly Performance Report

Quarter 3 - 2024/25



Contents

▲ Introduction | 3 - 7

About MOPAC | 4
MPS & MOPAC - 2024/25 budget at a glance | 5
Priorities for policing and community safety in London | 6
Oversight of the MPS | 7

▲ The Police and Crime Plan | 8 - 10

PCP Headline Performance | 9
Police and Crime Plan - Quarter 3 FY 2024/25 | 10

▲ Victims are better supported | 11 - 16

Data Overview | 12
Overview of PCP Delivery | 13
Improving Victim Care | 14
Overview of MOPAC Activity | 15
Overview of MOPAC Commissioned Services | 16

▲ Trust and confidence increases | 17 - 21

Data Overview | 18
Overview of PCP Delivery | 19
Overview of MOPAC Activity | 21

▲ Violence is prevented and reduced | 22 - 27

Data Overview | 23
Overview of PCP Delivery | 24
Overview of MOPAC Activity | 26
Overview of MOPAC Commissioned Services | 27

▲ People are protected from exploitation and harm | 28 - 32

Overview of PCP Delivery | 29
Overview of MOPAC Activity | 31
Overview of MOPAC Commissioned Services | 32

▲ Oversight of the Metropolitan Police | 33 - 34

Good Job Local Dashboards | 34

▲ More Trust | 35 - 44

More Trust – Inequalities | 36
More Trust – Police Response | 40
MPS Performance on Trust | 41

▲ Less Crime | 45 - 51

Lower Volumes of Crime Metrics | 47
Police Response | 50

▲ Higher Standards | 52 - 57

Conduct and Complaint Resolutions | 53
Disproportionality in Misconduct | 54
Perception of Police Standards | 55
Police Diversity | 56
Workforce Recruitment | 57

▲ Crime Outcomes | 58 - 59

▲ MOPAC Finances | 60 - 72

MPS Finances - Revenue | 61
MPS & MOPAC Finances – Capital | 64
MOPAC and VRU Overview (excluding MPS) | 68
MPS Savings | 71
MOPAC Group Reserves | 72



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:

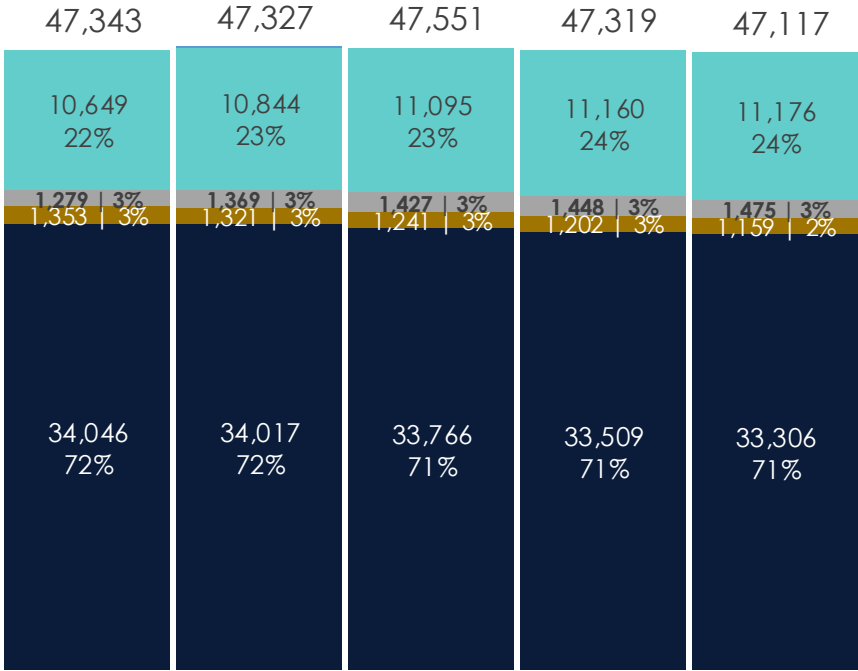
- Priorities for policing and community safety in London (the Police and Crime Plan)
- Oversight of the MPS (the London Policing Board)



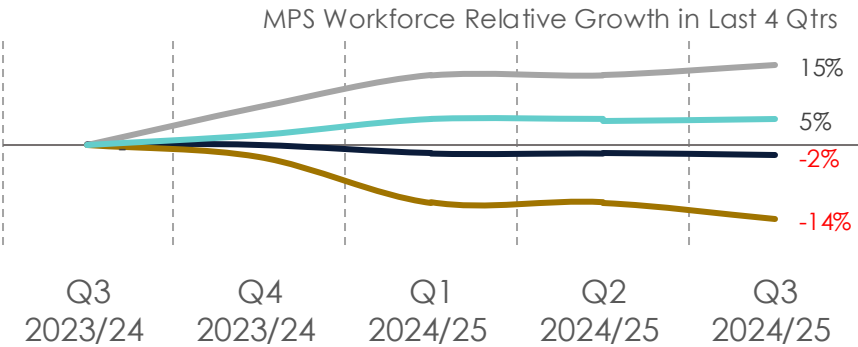
As at the end of Q3 2024/25, the make-up of the Metropolitan Police Workforce is as follows:

> 33,306 Officers	71%
> 1,159 Volunteers & Special Constables	2%
> 1,475 PCSOs	3%
> 11,176 Staff	24%

MPS WORKFORCE - 0.5% REDUCTION IN LAST 4 QTRS

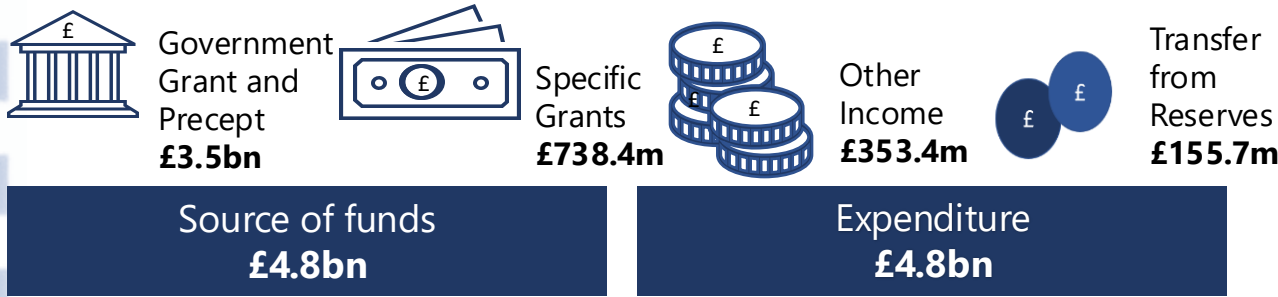


■ Police Officers ■ Special Constables ■ PCSOs ■ Police Staff



MPS & MOPAC - 2024/25 budget at a glance

2024/25 Budget

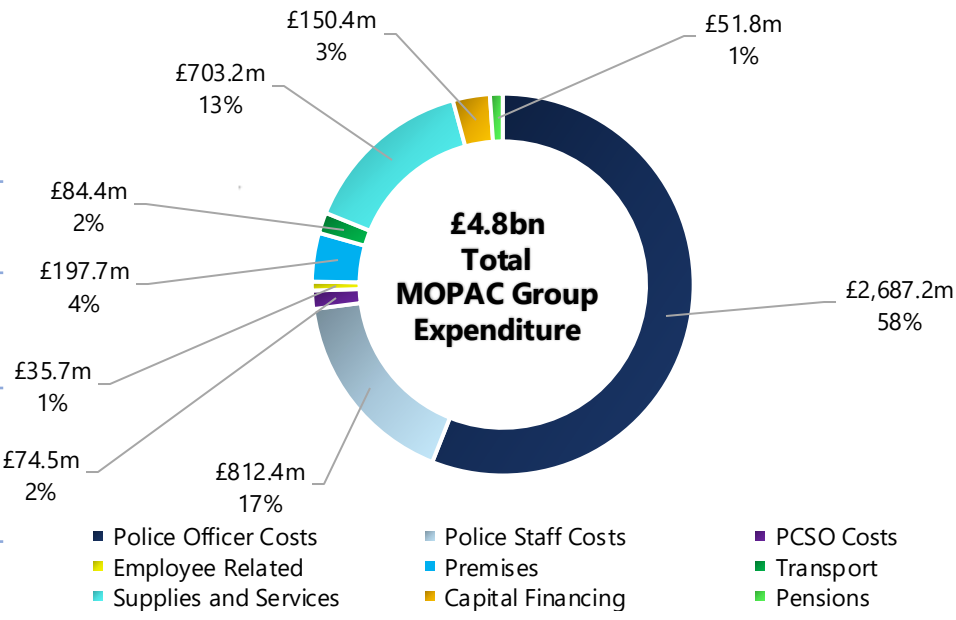
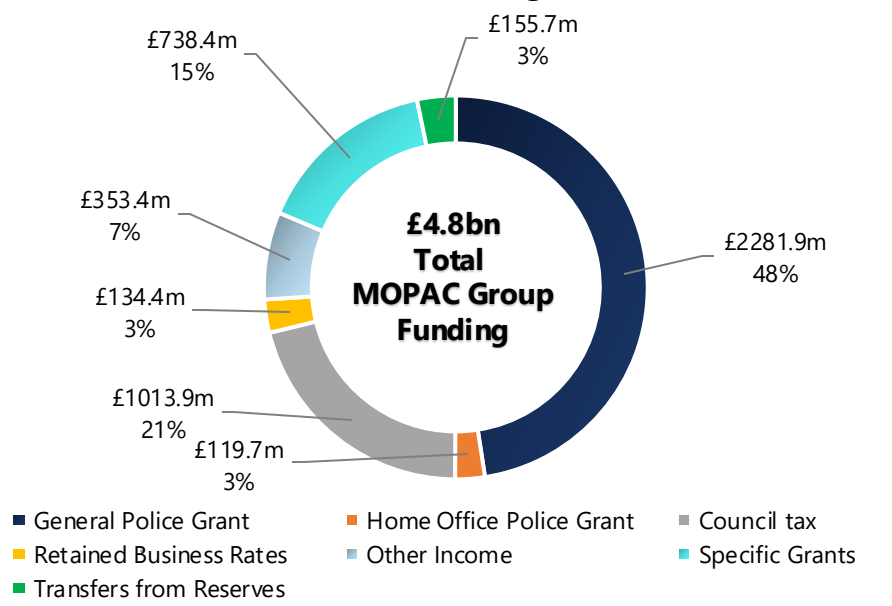


How we report on Group business – Fact & Figures

Workforce	At the end of Q3 2024/25, the wider MOPAC Group workforce, inclusive of the Metropolitan Police, consists of a total of 35,941 Officers, Special Constables and PCSOs and 11,464 Staff.
Revenue Expenditure	The full year forecast at Q3 2024/25 is a net underspend of £26.0m.
Capital Expenditure	The full year forecast position of £321.4m at Q3 is for an underspend of c£19.1m against the original £340.5m budget.
Savings Target	At Q3, 79% (£145.8m) of the £185.2m savings target for the combined MPS and MOPAC group have been delivered. This leaves £39.4m of savings yet to be delivered.
Planned Reserves Usage	At Q3, the projected net transfer of £186.0m group reserves represents a reduction in planned utilisation of reserves of £8.6m compared to the £194.6m forecast at Q2. Approved usage budget is £155.7m.

MOPAC Quarterly Report Q3 2024/25

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.

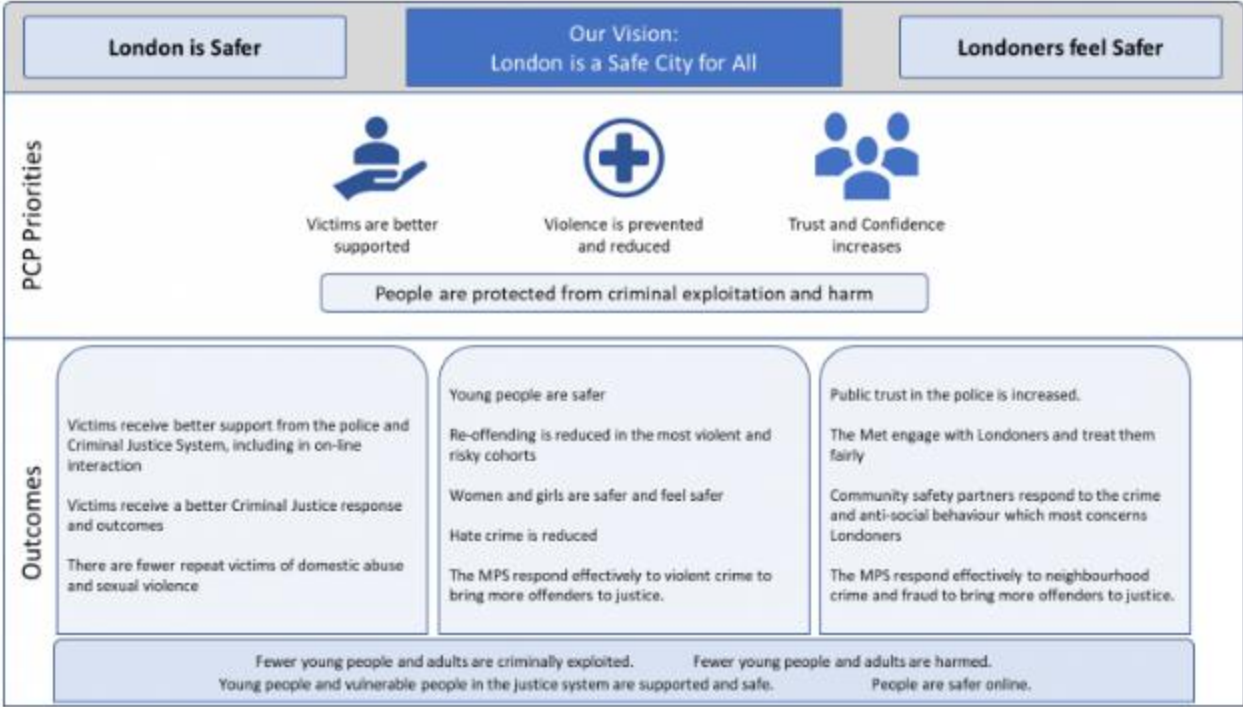
The Mayor’s vision is that London is a safe city for all.

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

The plan responds to concerns raised by HMICFRS which resulted in the MPS entering engage monitoring and also the Baroness Casey review.

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

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

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

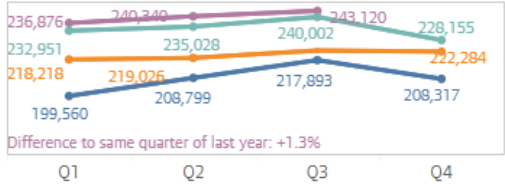
More Trust Improve Londoners' Perceptions of the MPS	Less Crime The MPS Keeps Londoners Safer	Higher Standards (Improve MPS Culture, Standards and Processes)
Proportion of Londoners who think the Met's doing a good job locally.	Neighbourhood Crime - recorded volume (and outcomes)	The time it takes to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



The Police and Crime Plan

PCP Headline Performance

Londoners are safer - Crime prevalence - TNO Quarterly

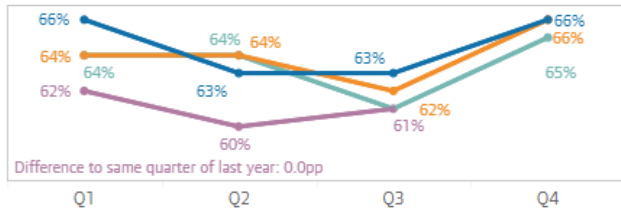


Victims are better supported

Overall victim satisfaction with the MPS

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

Change on same quarter of last year: 0.0pp



Overall victim and witness satisfaction criminal justice wide

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

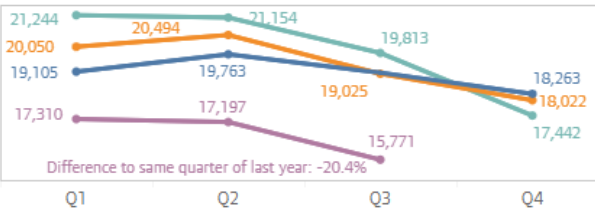
Our Vision: London is a Safe City for All

2021/2022 2023/2024
2022/2023 2024/2025

Violence is prevented and reduced

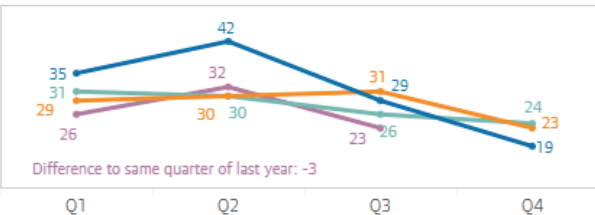
Violence with injury offences

Change on previous 12 months: -15.6%

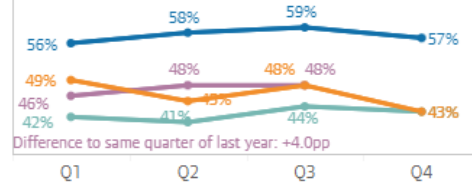


Homicide quarterly total

Change on previous 12 months: -5



Londoners feel safer - Worry about crime

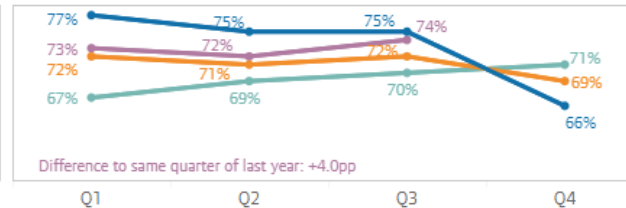


Trust and Confidence increases

Trust in police

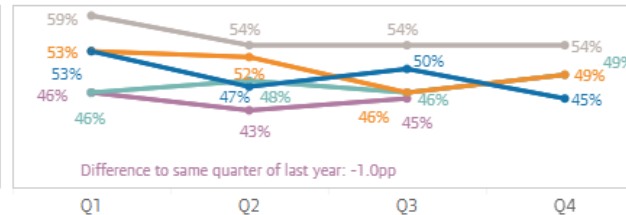
[Click here to view the Trust and Confidence Dashboard](#)

Change on previous 12 months: +4.0pp



Confidence in police (Good job local)

Change on previous 12 months: -1.0pp



Protecting people from exploitation and harm

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

Please note: 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.

MAYOR OF LONDON

OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

Police and Crime Plan - Quarter 3 FY 2024/25

PCP Outcomes Summary

“Victims are better supported” – Victim satisfaction (USS) was 62% in the 12 months to Q3, the same as the previous quarter. Telephone satisfaction and online satisfaction are consistently lower, but relatively stable at 37% and 30% respectively.

“Trust and confidence increases” – In the 12 months to Q3, 46% of Londoners felt police did a good job in the local area and 73% reported trust in the MPS. Data from the ONS Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) show that public confidence in the police across England and Wales has declined slightly since September 2022 (-4 percentage points). CSEW data for the year ending September 2024 show that public confidence in the MPS (48%) is the same as the England and Wales result (48%) and slightly above its most similar forces – Greater Manchester (45%), West Yorkshire (46%) and West Midlands (44%).

“Violence is prevented and reduced” – Using police recorded crime, Violence with Injury offences reduced by 20% on the same quarter last year. The latest ONS data to the end of September 2024 shows that the rate of violence with injury per 1,000 population is lower in London (8.0) than the England and Wales average (8.9)

There were 23 Homicide offences in Q3 24-25. Total homicide offences have reduced as compared to the previous quarter (-9 offences) and compared to the same quarter last year (-3 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 (Q3)

MPS.

At Q3, overall revenue forecast position of £4,856.1m to the end of the year reflects an overspend of £197.6m against the £4,658.5m approved gross expenditure budget. After taking into consideration other income £386.8m, specific grants £850.2m and reserves transfers of £170.5m, the net expenditure forecast position is £3,448.6m.

MOPAC.

The original MOPAC and VRU budget for 2024/25 was set at £76.8m, comprising a total expenditure of £138.9m, income (including grants) of £43.3m and reserves funding of £18.8m. Since the original budget was set, additional MoJ funding has been received, increasing expenditure and income by £0.5m. The net budget remains the same at £76.8m.

At Q3, total MOPAC is projecting a £1.5m underspend against the net £76.8m budget, with an underspend in MOPAC of £0.9m and VRU £0.6m.



Victims are better supported

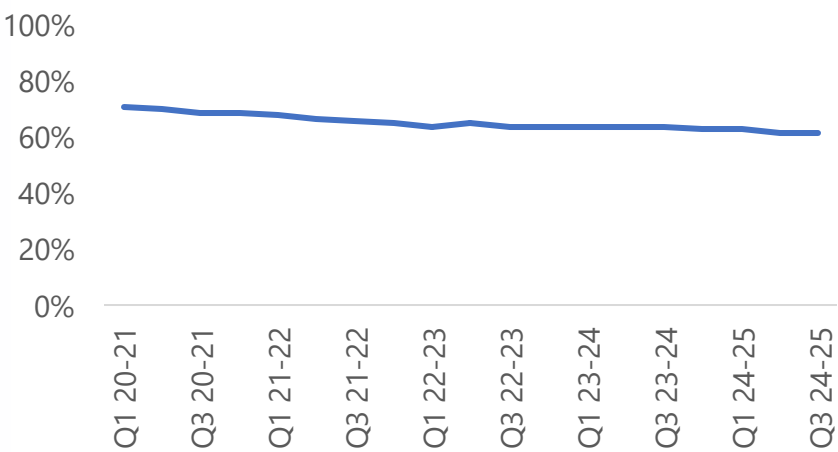
PCP Outcomes:

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

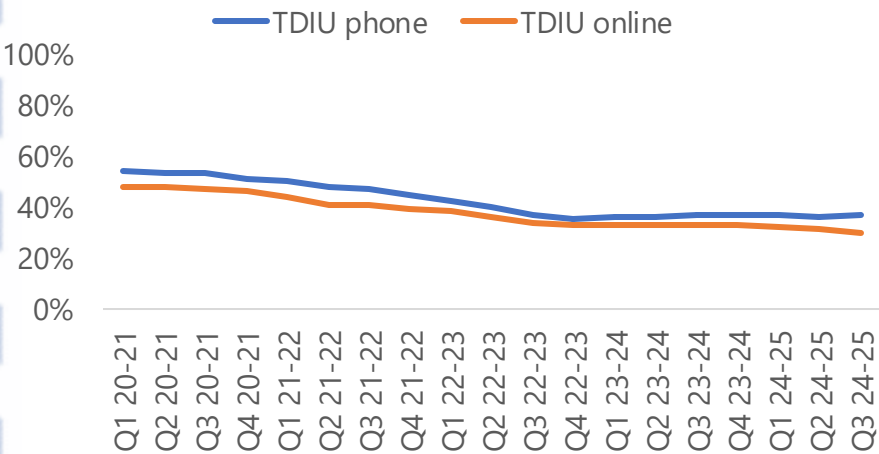
Overall victim satisfaction



Overall victim satisfaction is stable at 62% in the most recent quarter (12 months to Q3 24-25).

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

TDIU victim satisfaction

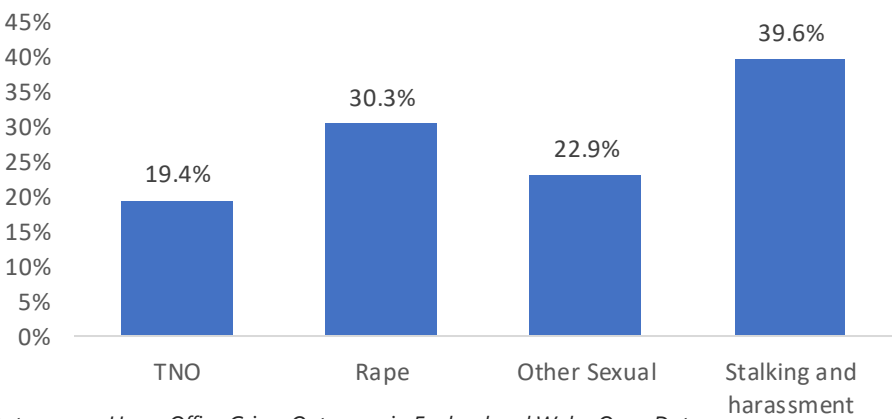


Victim satisfaction rates for TDIU telephone and online are considerably lower, 37% and 30% respectively.

For telephone reporting this is 1 percentage point higher than last quarter and the same as the same quarter the previous year.

For online this is 1 percentage point lower than last quarter and 3 percentage points lower than the same quarter the previous year.

Evidential Difficulties – Victim does not support action



Data source: Home Office Crime Outcomes in England and Wales Open Data

Outcomes where victim does not support action are used as a proxy for victim engagement. Data are shown to end June 2024 due to lags in assigning outcomes more recent data are not used.

In the twelve months to end June victims did not support action in 23% of Other Sexual Offence cases, 30% of Rape cases and 40% of stalking and harassment offences, compared to 19% of total notifiable offences. This shows that victims are less likely to support action in these cases.

In the 12 months to Q1, 50% of rape were recorded as “Not yet assigned an outcome”. This compares to 30% of other sexual offences and 9% of stalking and harassment offences. For total recorded crime, the proportion of outcomes pending is 5%.

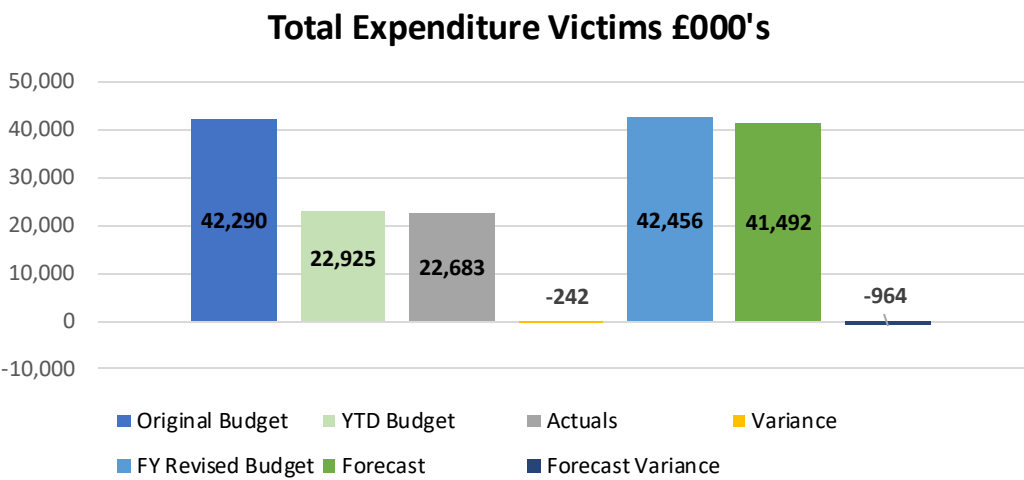
MOPAC continues to work with the MPS and other partners on programmes to transform the CJS response to rape and sexual offences and the support provided to victims.

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 Q3, the YTD position is an underspend of £0.2m, with expenditure of £22.7m having been incurred against a YTD budget of £22.9m. The full year forecast position is an underspend of £1.0m, mainly due to projects where delivery has been reprofiled into the next financial year.



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 Q3 24-25). This is the same as the previous quarter. TDIU telephone satisfaction and online satisfaction are relatively stable at 37% and 30% 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 time (see slide 41).

The proportion of victims saying they were made aware of the Victim Code has increased by 5 percentage points this quarter, to 33%.

However, the proportion of victims taking up the offer of LVWS but not being contacted has increased by 6 percentage points this quarter to 19%.

A 7 percentage point increase has been seen in the proportion of victims being offered information on Restorative Justice.

The MPS launched the enhanced Victim Focus Desk in Quarter 3 23/24 to improve the service provided to victims of crime. They are handling around 20,000 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. Victim Care Improvement within the MPS sits under the Criminal Justice portfolio. The priorities of their work are in line with HMICFRS recommendations, as well as improving measurable compliance with the Victims Code of Practice.

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. They continue to receive up to 20,000 calls monthly and training has been designed for Trauma Awareness in their specific context. A new qualitative feedback measure is under development utilising My Met Service surveying alongside the recording of calls for training and monitoring. Work is also underway for a secure and suitable “livechat” function for victims’ preference of contact and those with speech and hearing challenges.

The My Met Service feedback mechanism 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. This will result in more victims receiving this leaflet and the User Satisfaction Survey has shown that victims who report receiving it are significantly more satisfied. The rollout of My Met Service to the Telephone and Digital Investigation Unit in Q2 has been successful, and it is now being shared with 73% of all victims.

MOPAC continued recruitment for the expanded Victims Voice Forums throughout Q3 via its networks, including providers; MPS IAGs and other networks including the Community Reference Group of the London Race Action Plan; and Deaf and Disabled People’s Organisations.

The forums 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. The MPS are finalising the governance for the forums so that participants can be assured that there is a full process for ensuring that their feedback is captured, listened to and acted on.

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 on the future design of its specialist sexual violence services in London, MOPAC published a tender for the new service in October 2024. Through this process, MOPAC is seeking to award an Alliance contract. The new service will go-live on 1 October 2025.

MOPAC’s Sexual Violence Legal Advocacy pilot had received a total of 94 referrals by the end of Q3. An independent research interim report has been drafted and is in the process of review from partners. Albeit based on limited data, the report indicates that the Pilot has been successful. The Ministry of Justice have confirmed that there will be a national rollout of the scheme and MOPAC will continue to share lessons learnt with MoJ to help inform delivery and implementation.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

MOPAC has continued its recommissioning programme for the London Victim and Witness Service (LVWS) throughout 2024/25. The LVWS is being replaced by contracts for individual services working in concert as part of an ecosystem of support for victims of crime. The new Generalist Adult Support, Young Londoners Victims and Restorative Justice Services all went live on 1 October 2024. The tender for the new specialist Domestic Abuse Support Service was published in October 2024 and the service will go live on 1 October 2025, alongside the new specialist services for victims of sexual violence (see page 14) and hate crime.

MOPAC held a successful programme of activity during the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women and the following 16 days of activism (25 November to 10 December). This included a visit from the Jordanian Police, internal events for the GLA Family and speaking on platforms at external events.

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 Q4 of 24/25. This has been delayed to allow greater time to consult upon the findings with the MPS 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 so this work will be taken forward in 2025/26.

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	Q4	R
3	Launch an ASB Mediation Pilot with local authorities	Q4 23/24	Q2	R
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		CG
7	Launch new service for young victims as part of future 'Ecosystem' of services	Q3		CG
8	Launch new Restorative Justice service as part of future 'Ecosystem' of services	Q3		CG
9	Establish new Restorative Justice Steering Group	Q3		CG
10	Publish tender for new specialist service supporting victims of sexual violence in London	Q4		CG
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: Generalist Adult Service and provision of pre-trial support to all witnesses (from 1 Oct 2024)	£7.86m	% of vulnerable victims referred who take up support	23%	16.2%	A
		% of witnesses referred who take up support	65%	73%	G
		No. of domestic abuse victims referred who are supported by a specialist advocate	3990	2391	A
Young Londoners Victims Service (from 1 Oct 2024)	£0.5m	% of young people referred receiving ongoing support	36%	14%	R
		% of young witnesses referred receiving pre-trial support	69%	N/A*	G
Havens (Sexual Assault Referral Centres)	£2.8m	% of Forensic Medical Examiner statements issued in 15 working days	70%	70.9%	G
Survivors Gateway & associated support services for victims of sexual violence	£8.9m	No. of referrals processed by the Survivors Gateway 'Navigators'	2800	2258	A
		No. of victims/ survivors being supported by an Independent Sexual Violence Advocate (ISVA)	TBD	1392	
		No. of counselling hours delivered to victim/ survivors at the Rape Crisis Centres	TBD	12447	
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	2551	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	498	G
CouRAGEus (specialist service supporting young victims of violence against women & girls)	£870k	No. of young victims supported by a specialist advocate	300	261	G
London Stalking Support Service	£375k	No. of people able to access service's web-based and telephone support	4000	2971	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	508	G
The Lighthouse (specialist service supporting victims of child sexual abuse)	£500k	No. of children and young people who have been supported by The Lighthouse	N/A	309	
		<i>New outcome measure being developed; available from 25/26</i>	N/A	N/A	

Notes:

This table does not represent all expenditure in this area

*Note: from 1 Oct 2024, this service no longer provides pre-trial support to witnesses. This is now solely the responsibility of the Generalist Adult Service.



Trust and confidence increases

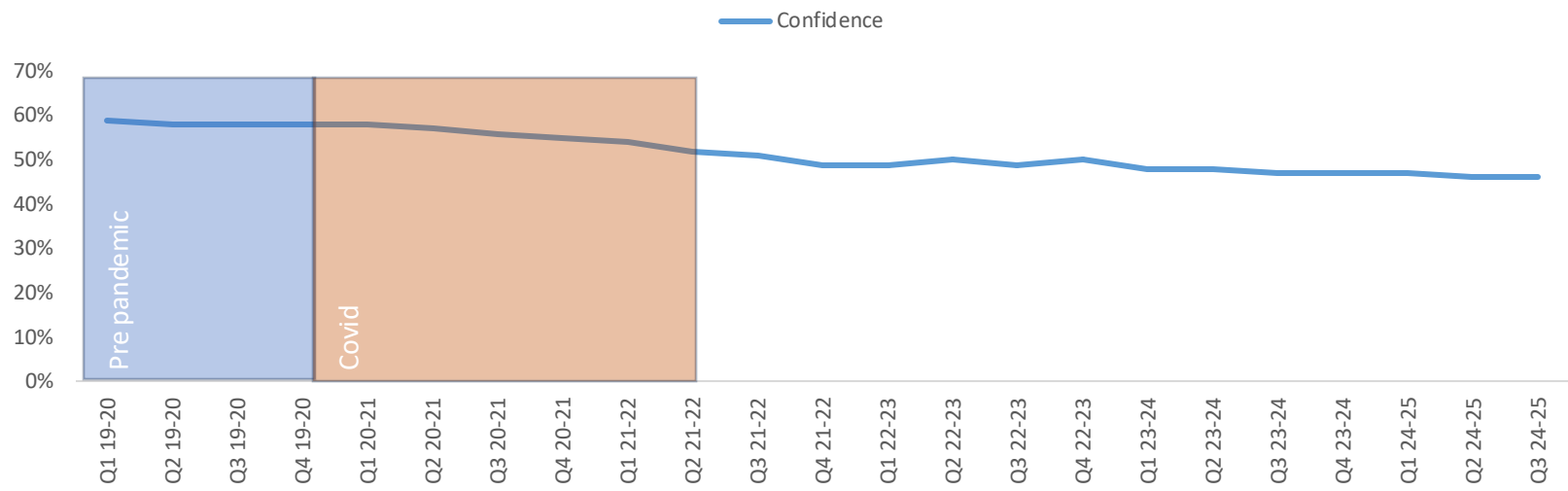
Outcome Statements:

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

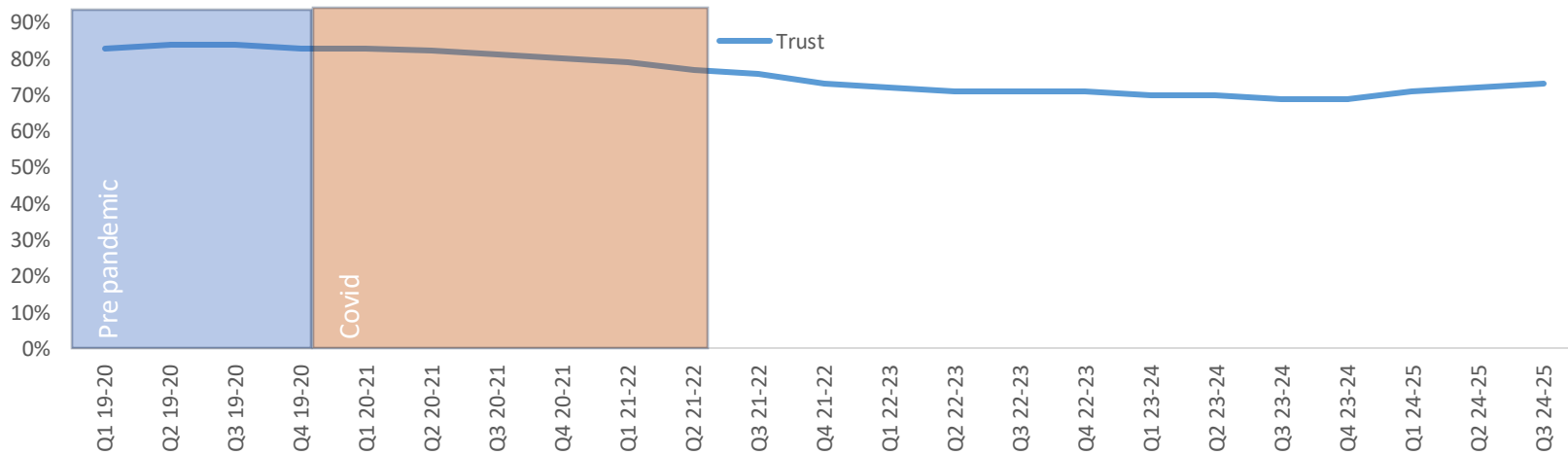
Good Job Local (Confidence)



Confidence is relatively stable at 46% in the most recent quarter (the 12 months to Q3 24-25). This is the same as the previous quarter, and 1 percentage point lower than the same quarter last year.

CSEW data for the year ending September 2024 show that **confidence in the MPS (48%) is the same as the England & Wales average (48%)** and broadly in line with its most similar forces – Greater Manchester (45%), West Yorkshire (46%) and West Midlands (44%).

More Trust



Trust stands at 73% in the most recent quarter (12 months to Q3 24-25).

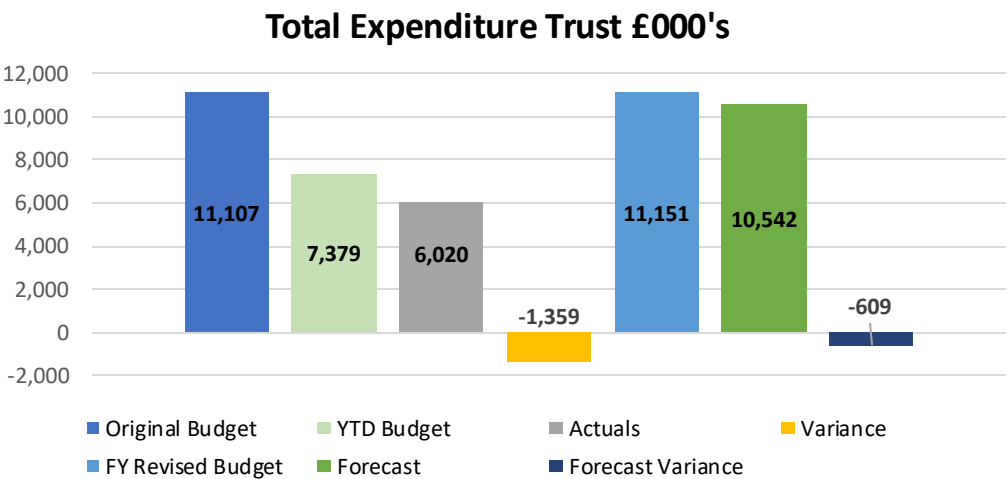
This is 1 percentage point higher than the previous quarter, and 4 percentage points higher than the same quarter last year.

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 Q3, the YTD position is an underspend of £1.4m, with expenditure of £6.0m having been incurred against the £7.4m budget. This is due to expenditure being incurred later than budgeted and the projected full year underspend of £0.6m.



Delivery Summary

Trust in the MPS remained relatively stable this quarter (73% in the 12 months to Q3 24-25, 1pp. higher than the 12 months to Q2 24-25).

Confidence also **remained relatively stable** (46% in the 12 months to Q3 24-25, the same as the 12 months to Q2 24-25) as measured by the PAS.

Police Response: 999 call answering times remained - in Q3 24/25 the MPS attended 84% of all I calls within the target time of 15 minutes (+3pp on Q2 24/25). In Q3 24/25, the MPS answered 80% of 999 calls in under 10 seconds, below the England and Wales average of 88%.

Neighbourhood Crime: Over Q3 24-25, the **largest increase has been for Theft Person** (+28% on the same quarter last year) and the MPS remains a significant outlier, nationally and compared to peers for theft person.

All other neighbourhood crime categories have reduced as compared to the same quarter last year, with the largest reduction recorded for **personal robbery** (-13% on the same quarter last year) and **vehicle crime** (-12% 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 remained stable in Q3 compared to Q2. In Q3 the MPS answered 80% of calls in under 10 seconds.

Response time performance for I calls (15 min target) remains stable on the previous quarter (84% attended within the target time of 15 minutes, +3pp on Q2 24/25). Performance for S calls (1-hour target) has increased compared to the previous quarter with 63% of calls attended within 1 hour (+5pp. on Q2 24/25).

Community Engagement

The London Race Action Plan (LRAP), was published in September 2024 and responds to Baroness Casey's findings and aims to restore public trust, particularly within Black communities. The LRAP was considered by the People and Culture Committee in October 2024. The MPS agreed to undertake further work with the LPB to strengthen the theory of change definitions of anti-racism and the outcome measures.

The Disproportionality Board met in October 2024 and was updated on the Precision Stop and Search pilot, which aimed to target its usage in high crime areas, and to assess the quality of stop and search encounters and the impact of procedural justice on officers' conduct.

Stop and search disproportionality between Black and White Londoners is stable, with Black Londoners 4.3 times more likely to be stopped than White Londoners (see slides 42-44).

Neighbourhood Crimes

Q3 24-25 **saw large increases in Theft from the Person** (+28% on the same quarter last year). Given the link between theft person and robbery, a Reducing Robbery Partnership was established in May 2024 and continues to work to ensure 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, which met in Q3 on the 22nd November. A key item of discussion was the MPS Problem Solving Hotspots, including the partnership work being carried out in Croydon to reduce crime including robbery. Partners were briefed on the Early Charging Decision Pilot in Lambeth, Croydon, Southwark, Bromley and Sutton, a joint initiative by the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) and the MPS, aiming to improve the timeliness of investigations and expediting charging decisions.

Oversight of MPS Reform

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

The Board discussed the MPS Children's Strategy, which prioritises safeguarding and includes 36 actions across five strategic objectives. Members welcomed the MPS's commitment to this evidence-based framework and its focus on collaboration, diversion from the criminal justice system, and minimising stigma. The MPS will continue to track the implementation phase of the Children's Strategy to monitor impact and report back to the Board in six months.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview


The community scrutiny transformation programme is progressing with the joint MOPAC and MPS project team established to manage and deliver the transition to the new framework. A senior MPS lead has been appointed, and the formal project initiation document is being signed off by MOPAC and the MPS. The Black Thrive Review has been considered by the new Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime and will be published in quarter 4.

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 approved and plans to progress through procurement and into implementation are well advanced.

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 pilot evaluation, including a costs/savings analysis to determine if the model is viable for further investment and identifying learning, has been delayed and will report in quarter 4.

The Reducing Robbery Partnership last met on the 22 November 2025. Partners continue to work together across a variety of organisations, including the MPS, local authorities, British Transport Police, Transport for London, and other agencies. The work continues to progress well, with a strong focus on both preventative work and work to improve the flow through the investigation and charging process.

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	Q4 24/25	R
11	Develop partnership response to increase in robbery			G



Violence is prevented and reduced

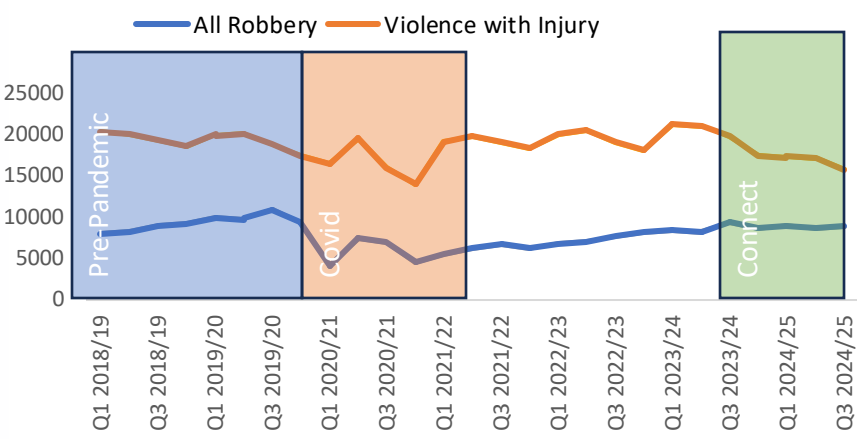
Outcome Statements:

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

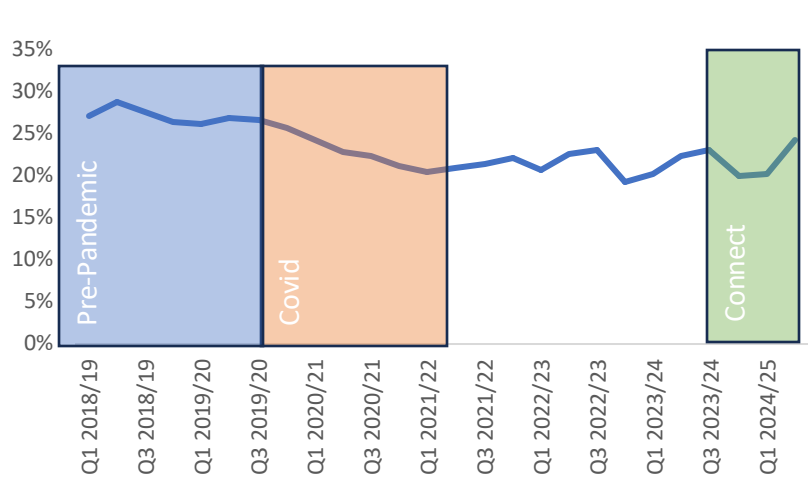
Violent Crime



Violence with Injury has decreased by 8% on the previous quarter and has **decreased by 20%** on Q3 23-24.

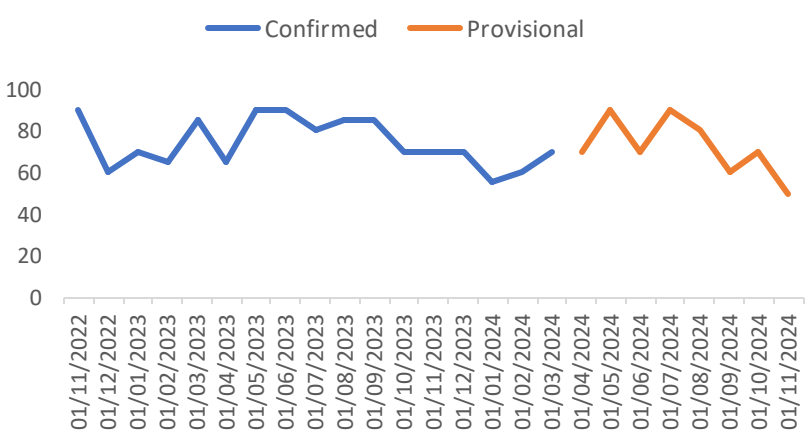
Total Robbery remained stable: +3% on the previous quarter and **-4%** on Q3 23-24.

Repeat Offending



The **reoffending rate**** for those offenders on the **Integrated Offender Management (IOM) cohort** has recorded a **small increase** 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 Nov 24 shows a **reduction of 29%** as compared to the previous year.

Q2 2024/25	Change on previous quarter (Q1 2024/25)	Change on same quarter previous year (Q2 2023/24)
24.3%	+4.2p.p	+2.0p.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).

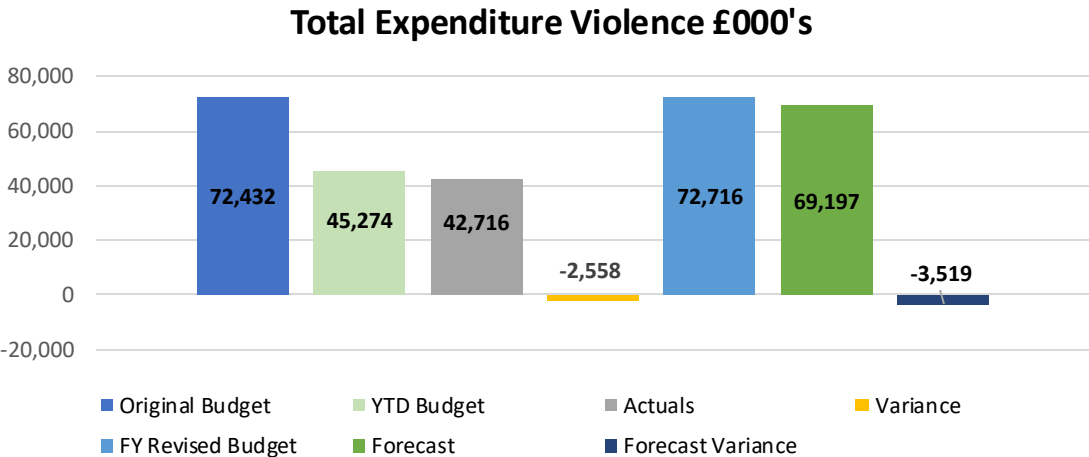
Please note: February 2024 saw the implementation of CONNECT, a new crime recording system and integrated core policing IT solution which has transformed operational policing services within the MPS. With the implementation of CONNECT, there have been slight modifications in the recording of specific 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 Q3, the YTD position is an underspend of £2.6m, with expenditure of £42.7m having been spent against a budget of £45.3m. The full year forecast is projecting an underspend of £3.5m. The underspend is largely due to projects where delivery has been reprofiled into the next financial year.



Delivery Summary

- **Violence with Injury has decreased by 8%** on the previous quarter and has **decreased by 20%** on Q3 23-24. The latest ONS data to the end of September 2024 shows that the rate of violence with injury per 1,000 population is lower in London (8.0) than the rest of England and Wales (8.9).
- **Total Robbery** remained stable: **+3%** on the previous quarter and **-4%** on Q3 23-24.
- **Knife Crime offences** remained stable in Q3 24-25, **+1%** on the previous quarter and **+2%** on Q3 23-24. **Knife crime with injury victims (aged under 25 years)** has also remained stable.
- **There was 23 Homicide offences in Q3 24-25.** This is a reduction of 9 offences compared to the previous quarter. Compared to the same quarter the previous year, there has been 3 fewer offences (26 offences in Q3 2023-24).
- In the 12 months to December 2024 the **positive outcome rate for police recorded rape offences** was 9%. This is stable as compared to the 12 months to December 2023 (+0.2pp.) and there has been a gradual increase over the last two years.
- 55% of women currently feel **safe after dark** in their local area, 3 percentage points lower than last quarter. Large inequalities remain, with 78% 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 19%, a 2 percentage point decrease 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 to build on the progress made, with 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 has shown greater reductions in London than in the rest of England and Wales.

The Robbery Reduction Partnership (RRP) continued to meet during Q3, with a key role in ensuring a joined up approach to tackling robbery in London, with a specific focus on MPS problem solving hotspots and the introduction of an Early Charing Decision Pilot for under 18 year olds.

ADDER continues to have a significant impact, with an investment of £160k in POCA Investigations leading to over £700K seized in criminal finances since April 2024. There has also been an increase in Drug Testing on Arrest (DTOA) for Trigger Offences, violence and VAWG, especially DA. A new Voluntary Referral system was introduced in August. As of mid-December, 1,000 referrals had been made, supporting people into appropriate treatment services and away from the criminal justice system.

Reducing reoffending by the most violent and high-risk

As part of the MPS commitment to Integrated Offender Management number of training events have been held with frontline officers responsible for the joint management of the most persistent, violent offenders in London.

During Q3 the Domestic Abuse Protection Orders pilot launched in one BCU as part of a national project to test a new, integrated approach to victim protection orders including a range of requirements.

Making London a safer city for women and girls

All Women's Safety Audits and accompanying local 'audit to action' workshops are complete. A report, recommendations and independent evaluation have been drafted and are being internally reviewed. A learning symposium was organised in December and practical projects to embed the learning are in development.

The VAWG Prevention Toolkit was officially launched for primary schools with a Mayoral visit in October. The toolkit supports teachers to use workshops and interactive sessions to engage with young Londoners aged 9 to 11, with a focus on healthy and respectful relationships and attitudes. The Mayor also wrote to every primary school in London stressing the importance for young boys and girls to learn about equality and respect.

MOPAC's Harmful Practices Education Champions pilot, led by Barnardo's FGM (Female Genital Mutilation) Centre, successfully recruited the first phase of Knowledge Ambassadors.

Preventing hate crime

In Q3 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.

MAYOR OF LONDON

OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

Phase 1 of the Prison Violence Reduction Services began delivery and the provider is now established across the three prisons. Phase 2 procurement was also completed with two providers being awarded for remand services and violence reduction behaviour change intervention. Both providers are currently mobilising phase 2 in preparation for service delivery to begin at the end of Q4.

The GPS tagging programme continues with strong demand in the year to date, although numbers have fallen slightly in this quarter as the domestic abuse pilot has now closing and the bulk of early release in Q2 for SDS40 having been dealt with. The new non-DA Stalking GPS pilot launched in December as joint project with MoJ to include stalkers on both prison licence and community sentence.

In Q3 funding for Pan London Drive, Restart and Safer & Together training, which are critical Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Programmes, was confirmed in order to continue delivery until at least March 2026.

In Q3 MOPAC confirmed £400k in funding to continue the Youth 2 Adulthood (Y2A) Hub in Newham probation for 12-months from April-25 to end of March-26. This decision follows the publication of a positive process and performance evaluation in September 2024.

Procurement for the services to support the delivery of the Domestic Abuse Perpetrators Pre-Court Intervention Pilot commenced in Q3. Bid evaluation and moderation was completed in line with the plan for services going live during Q1 FY25/26.

All 20 projects of the Mayor's Shared Endeavour Fund had their mid-project reviews. These projects that tackle hate and extremism will work with approximately 50,000 Londoners.

24/25 Key Project Activity		Base	F'Cast	Conf.
1	Launch GPS tagging pilot for non-Domestic Abuse stalkers	Q3		CG
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	Q4	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	CG
7	Development of a Stalking Awareness e-learning package to front line MPS officers	Q3		CG
8	Finalise the funding for Domestic Abuse perpetrator portfolio beyond March 2025	Q3		CG
9	Convene a task and finish group to explore how to work with perpetrators of harmful practices	Q3	Q4	A
10	Design and launch a pilot of a pre-court intervention for domestic abuse perpetrators	Q4		CG
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	340	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%	89%	G
Drive, a programme tackling the behaviour of high-harm domestic abuse perpetrators	£1m	No. of high-risk domestic abuse perpetrators allocated to the Drive project	235	159	G
		% of open cases where perpetrator is fully engaged with the programme	70%	47%	A
Culturally Integrated Family Approach (CIFA)	£730k	No of referrals per year across 10 boroughs into the service	300	239	G
Prevent and Change (PAC)	£960k	No. of service users referred into the service per year	210	155	G
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	1,314	R
		% of victims who are satisfied with the service they received.	80%		
VAWG Prevention Toolkit for Schools	£400k	% of teachers reporting increased confidence to support children and young people regarding healthy relationships	70%		
London Gang Exit (LGE)*	£2.3m	% of young people supported and report a reduction in offending behaviour	70%	N/A*	
		% of young people supported and reducing harm/vulnerability	65%	N/A*	
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)	430	208	A
		% 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.



People are protected from exploitation and harm

Outcome Statements:

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

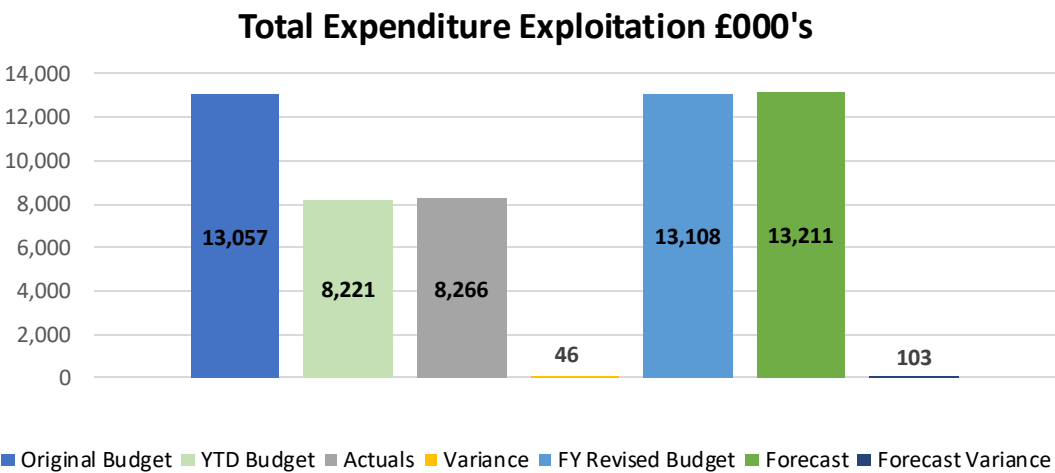
1. Fewer young people and adults are criminally exploited;
2. Fewer young people and adults are harmed;
3. Young people and vulnerable people in the justice system are supported and safe;
4. People are safer online.

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 Q3, the YTD position is an overspend of £0.05m, with expenditure of £8.3m having been spent against a budget of £8.2m. The full year forecast position is an overspend of £0.1m, 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 reinspection has now taken place with report set to be published in March,.

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 and was the focus of the London Policing Board in December.

The new MOPAC-funded London Violence & Exploitation Support Service now completed its first 6 months of delivery.

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

Q3 saw 6 months of delivery of the **London Violence & Exploitation Support Service**, which provides holistic support to children and young adults impacted by violence and exploitation in London. A key focus as the service matures is partnership working, including wider communication of the service to referral pathways across London's boroughs, CJS and statutory partners, to ensure an increase in those who can benefit from the service.

HMICFRS completed their reinspection into the **Met's handling of sexual and criminal exploitation of children** in Q3 and findings will be published in Q4.

Lambeth's delivery of an innovative housing pilot, which is partly funded by MOPAC, which provides a small cohort of Lambeth young people who are not safe in the borough due to a risk of violence and exploitation, with holistic, trauma-informed and multi-disciplinary housing-related support based outside of Lambeth, fully mobilised as of Q3 24/25.

Fewer young people and adults are harmed

The evaluation of the pilot **Local Missing Hub** (LMH) showed improvements with increased in investigations graded as 'good', accuracy of risk gradings, mispers found in less than 48 hours, children found by police and children taken into police protection. The roll out to all BCUs will commence in May 2025.

In Q3, MOPAC continued to work with the MPS and health partners to establish evaluation plans for the **Right Care Right Person** (RCRP) policy.

Young and vulnerable people in the CJS are supported and safe

The **Met's Children's Strategy** was the focus for December's London Policing Board, which was chaired by the Mayor. This included scrutiny on the plans for implementation of the 36 actions as set out in the strategy. This included the extensive plans on training to officers on taking a child first approach; including communicating with children, adultification and taking a trauma informed approach to any encounter with children. MOPAC continue to work with the MPS to agree oversight arrangements.

A broadly positive process evaluation of the **Newham Youth 2 Adult Hub** was published in Q3. Impact findings are expected in the coming months. Funding for the Youth 2 Adult Hub for 25/26 financial year has now been confirmed, which will provide support to 200 more young adults.

Trauma-informed mentoring for children in Feltham YOI who have experienced trauma or victimisation has now received 9 referrals and mentors are supporting 7 boys at the time of reporting.

The **Child First Custody Training and Research Pilot (ChiRP)** which involved Child First training for 50 defence solicitors, 60 custody sergeants and 20 local authority staff was launched in Q3, in Wood Green and Brixton. Evaluation findings are expected in spring 2025.

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 MOPAC’s commitment to Child First. The Children’s Strategy was published in Q2 24/25 and MOPAC will continue to work closely with the MPS on its implementation plan including agreeing oversight mechanisms.

In Q3 MOPAC published its commitment to Child First in the form of a Policy Position Paper, this build on the MOPAC-commissioned research undertaken by Professor Neal Hazel on Child First, which was also published in Q3.

Commissioning of programme-based work to understand the lived realities of girls and young women affected by gangs, violence and exploitation, following market engagement in Q3, this will go out to tender in January 2025.

In Q3, the Appropriate Adult Service for vulnerable adults across London mobilised and went live on the 31st December 2024. This will ensure coverage for all custody suites, creating equity in access to provision.

The MOPAC-funded London Violence & Exploitation Support Service (VESS) continued delivery in Q3, and this quarter provided support to 208 individuals. The delivery of the VESS will be supported by the service’s local authority coordination partner, which commenced its initial phase of work in Q2 and has continued this in Q3. This element of work is delivered by the London Innovation and Improvement Alliance (LiIA), and operates alongside the service, with a focus on improving access to, and coordination of, support for children and young adults impacted by violence and exploitation in London.

24/25 Key Project Activity		Base	F'Cast	Conf.
1	Publish MOPAC’s Child first position statement	Q3 23/24	Q3	CA
2	Establish oversight mechanism for MPS’ Children’s Strategy	Q3 23/24	Q4	A
3	Publish research into young women affected by gangs, violence and exploitation	Q4 22/23	Q4	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	CG
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	Q4	A
7	Reviewing the content developed for the new edition of the Adolescent Safeguarding in London (ASIL) handbook	Q3	Q4	A
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	Q1 25/26	A

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%	89%	G
		% Referred Service Users assessed as suitable who attended an Intervention Appointment over the lifespan of the Referral - London NW/N	90%	83%	A
		% Referred Service Users assessed as suitable who attended an Intervention Appointment over the lifespan of the Referral - London S/SE	90%	75%	A
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%	100%	G
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%		

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 Q3 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)	Agree the police are dealing with the things that matter to this community (Dealing issues)	Police use their Stop & Search powers fairly (S&S used fairly)
Weighted MPS result		73%	46%	63%	54%	59%
Ethnicity	White British	-1%	-6%	-3%	-4%	1%
	White Other	4%	3%	4%	2%	7%
	Black	-10%	4%	-6%	1%	-16%
	Asian	6%	4%	9%	6%	8%
	Mixed	-13%	-3%	-12%	-7%	-20%
	Other ethnicity	4%	9%	4%	5%	1%
LGBT+	Yes	-17%	-10%	-16%	-13%	-16%
	No	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Age	16-24	-1%	6%	-1%	4%	-6%
	25-34	-3%	3%	-3%	-1%	-5%
	35-64	0%	-3%	1%	-2%	1%
	65+	3%	0%	5%	4%	10%
Disability	Disability	-5%	-1%	2%	2%	1%
	No disability	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sex	Male	0%	-1%	1%	0%	3%
	Female	0%	0%	-1%	0%	-3%

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

There are also negative gaps for Londoners from Black and Mixed Ethnic backgrounds across many of the perception measures. **The largest negative gap for confidence in terms of ethnicity is now seen for the White British group.**

Londoners aged 16-34 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 Q3 24-25 compared to R12 to Q3 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: Q3 24-25 to Q3 23-24	Police do a good job in the local area (Good job)	Difference: Q3 24-25 to Q3 23-24	Agree the police treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are (Fair treatment)	Difference: Q3 24-25 to Q3 23-24	Police use their Stop & Search powers fairly (S&S used fairly)	Difference: Q3 24-25 to Q3 23-24
Weighted MPS result		73%	4%	46%	-1%	63%	1%	59%	1%
Ethnicity	White British	72%	6%	40%	-4%	60%	3%	60%	1%
	White Other	77%	2%	49%	-3%	67%	-1%	66%	2%
	Black	63%	5%	50%	6%	57%	2%	43%	4%
	Asian	79%	1%	50%	-3%	72%	1%	67%	-1%
	Mixed	60%	2%	43%	2%	51%	4%	39%	-3%
	Other ethnicity	77%	3%	55%	3%	67%	-2%	60%	-6%
LGBT+	Yes	56%	4%	36%	-3%	47%	6%	43%	13%
	No	74%	4%	46%	-2%	64%	1%	60%	0%
Age	16-24	72%	3%	52%	-1%	62%	2%	53%	1%
	25-34	70%	2%	49%	-1%	60%	2%	54%	-1%
	35-64	73%	5%	43%	-1%	64%	2%	60%	0%
	65+	76%	2%	46%	-2%	68%	0%	69%	2%
Disability	Disability	68%	1%	45%	-3%	65%	3%	60%	1%
	No disability	73%	4%	46%	-1%	63%	1%	59%	1%
Sex	Male	73%	3%	45%	-3%	64%	-1%	62%	0%
	Female	73%	4%	46%	-1%	62%	3%	56%	1%

Compared to a year ago, Londoners from Black backgrounds are more likely to say they trust the MPS and that the police do a good job in their local area. White British Londoners and those aged 35-64 are also more likely to say they trust the police.

Those from other ethnic backgrounds are less likely to say the police use their Stop & Search powers fairly compared with a year ago.

LGBT+ Londoners are more likely to say the police treat everyone fairly compared to a year ago, and that the police use their Stop & Search powers fairly.

However, large inequalities still remain for LGBT+ Londoners compared to the MPS result.



More Trust – inequalities in satisfaction

Percentage point gaps compared with the MPS result (R12 to Q3 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%	37%	30%
Ethnicity	White British	1%	1%	3%
	White Other	2%	5%	2%
	Black	1%	6%	4%
	Asian	1%	-1%	-6%
	Mixed	-3%	-3%	-6%
	Other ethnicity	-2%	-4%	0%
LGBT+	Yes	-6%	1%	-5%
	No	1%	1%	3%
Age	16-24	2%	-7%	-6%
	25-34	-2%	-11%	-11%
	35-44	-3%	-7%	-5%
	45-54	0%	1%	2%
	55-64	0%	7%	10%
	65 years +	12%	24%	22%
Disability	Disability	-9%	1%	-3%
	No disability	3%	1%	1%
Sex	Male	1%	-1%	0%
	Female	0%	3%	2%

User Satisfaction Survey

- The following victim groups are less likely to be satisfied with the service provided compared to the MPS result:
 - **LGBT+ respondents:** -6 percentage points.
 - **Those who self-declare a disability:** -9 percentage points.

TDIU telephone reporters

- **Victims aged 16-44 are less likely to be satisfied** than the 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** (-6 percentage points for both groups), as well as respondents aged **16-44**, and **LGBT+** victims (-5 percentage points).



More Trust – changes in satisfaction

Within-group change (R12 to Q3 24-25 compared to R12 to Q3 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: Q3 24-25 to Q3 23-24	Overall Satisfaction TDIU - Telephone	Difference: Q3 24-25 to Q3 23-24	Overall Satisfaction TDIU - Online	Difference: Q3 24-25 to Q3 23-24
Unweighted MPS result		62%	-2%	37%	0%	30%	-3%
Ethnicity	White British	63%	-3%	38%	-2%	33%	-3%
	White Other	64%	-2%	42%	3%	32%	-4%
	Black	63%	1%	43%	2%	34%	-3%
	Asian	63%	-2%	36%	2%	24%	-6%
	Mixed	59%	1%	34%	-1%	24%	-6%
	Other ethnicity	60%	1%	33%	-1%	30%	-3%
LGBT+	Yes	56%	-2%	38%	-2%	25%	-5%
	No	63%	-1%	38%	0%	33%	-3%
Age	16-24	64%	0%	30%	5%	24%	3%
	25-34	60%	-2%	26%	0%	19%	-4%
	35-44	59%	-2%	30%	2%	25%	-3%
	45-54	62%	-2%	38%	-2%	32%	-3%
	55-64	62%	-2%	44%	-3%	40%	-2%
	65 years +	74%	0%	61%	1%	52%	-1%
Disability	Disability	53%	-1%	38%	-3%	27%	-11%
	No disability	65%	-1%	38%	1%	31%	-3%
Sex	Male	63%	-2%	36%	0%	30%	-3%
	Female	62%	0%	40%	-1%	32%	-4%

TDIU telephone reporters

Victims aged 16-24 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 Asian and Mixed Ethnic backgrounds, as well as those identifying as LGBT+, and self-declaring a disability, 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. Q3 2024/25 data refers to discrete Quarter 3 Financial Year 2024/25. i.e. October to December 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	Q3 24-25
Made aware of Victim Code	22%	22%	22%	26%	25%	26%	25%	25%	25%	24%	26%	28%	28%	28%	33%
Offered services of LVWS (Victim Support)	50%	49%	47%	50%	50%	47%	49%	47%	48%	43%	44%	46%	41%	40%	42%
[If yes to offer] took up LVWS	23%	24%	19%	18%	19%	15%	18%	15%	16%	13%	16%	17%	20%	15%	16%
[If yes to take up and contacted] satisfied with LVWS	85%	82%	83%	84%	81%	77%	82%	77%	77%	82%	79%	81%	80%	79%	77%
[If yes to take up] not contacted by LVWS	11%	16%	6%	15%	9%	10%	9%	12%	19%	14%	14%	14%	13%	13%	19%
[If no to offer] would you have wanted LVWS	38%	38%	41%	39%	37%	39%	40%	39%	36%	37%	40%	34%	38%	38%	38%
Opportunity to provide a victim personal statement	54%	50%	54%	54%	59%	58%	58%	58%	54%	48%	48%	55%	50%	50%	51%
Offered information on RJ	15%	15%	14%	16%	17%	14%	14%	16%	15%	15%	14%	13%	13%	15%	22%
[If injured] offered information on Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme	11%	11%	10%	10%	12%	13%	11%	10%	12%	9%	9%	14%	9%	9%	10%

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 time.

The proportion of victims saying they were **made aware of the Victim Code has increased** by 5 percentage points this quarter, to 33%.

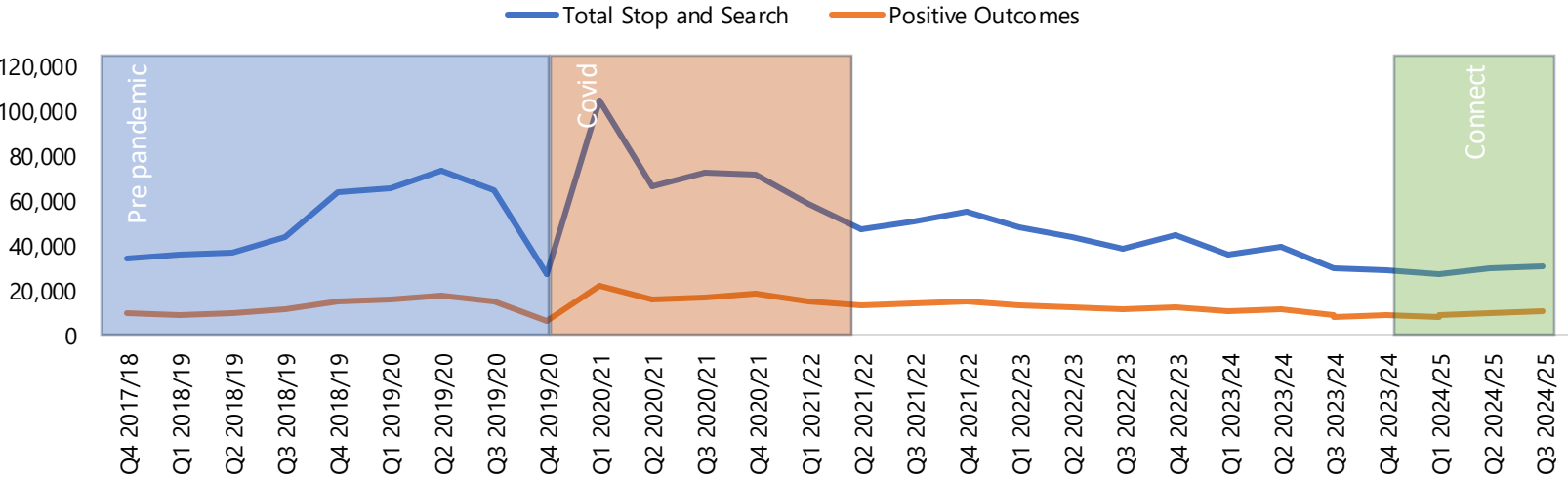
However, the proportion of **victims taking up the offer of LVWS but not being contacted has increased** by 6 percentage points this quarter to 19%.

A 7 percentage point **increase has been seen in the proportion of victims being offered information on Restorative Justice.**



More Trust – Stop and Search

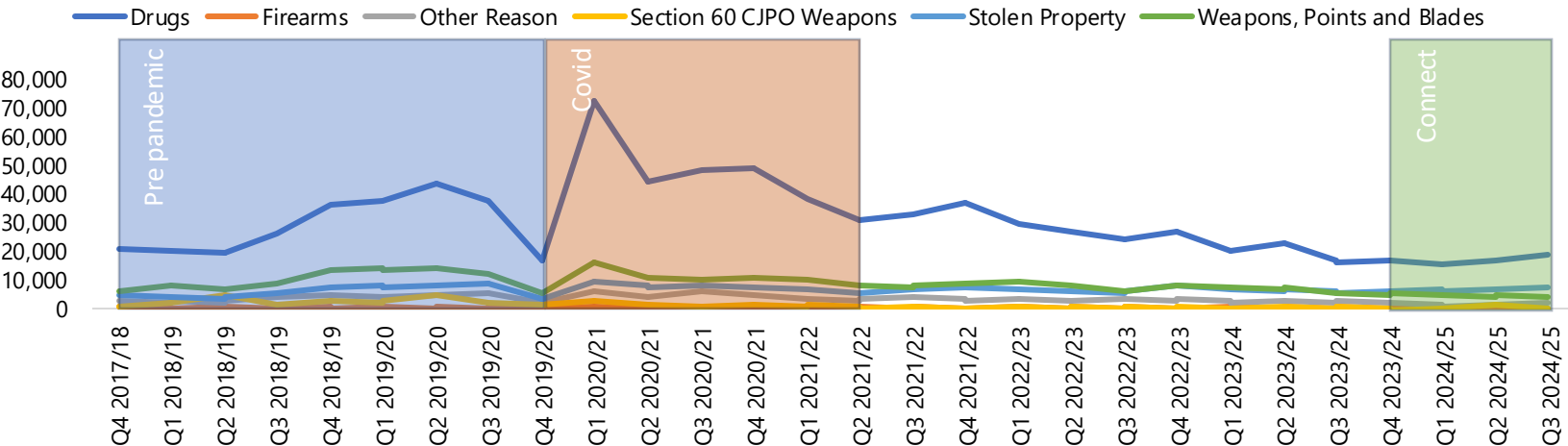
Number of Stop and Searches Conducted



Stop and Searches increased in the latest quarter compared to the previous quarter (+5%, +1,471 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 59% of all Stop and Search in the latest quarter.

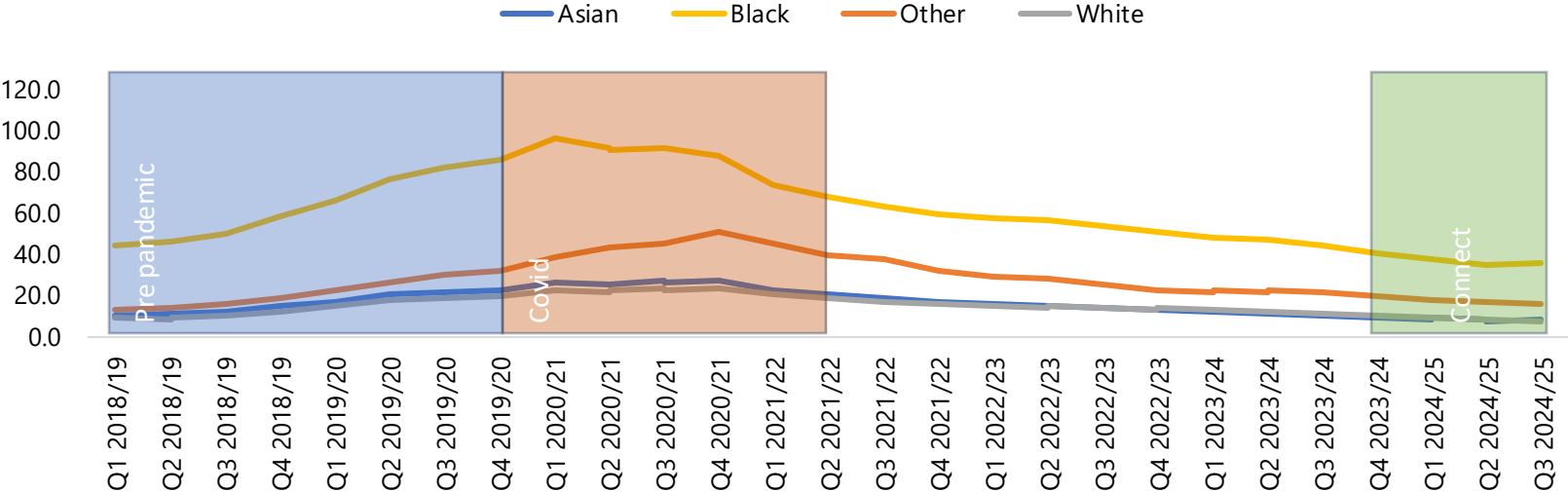
22% of Stop and Search was for Stolen Property and 13% of Stop and Search was weapons, points and blades.

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



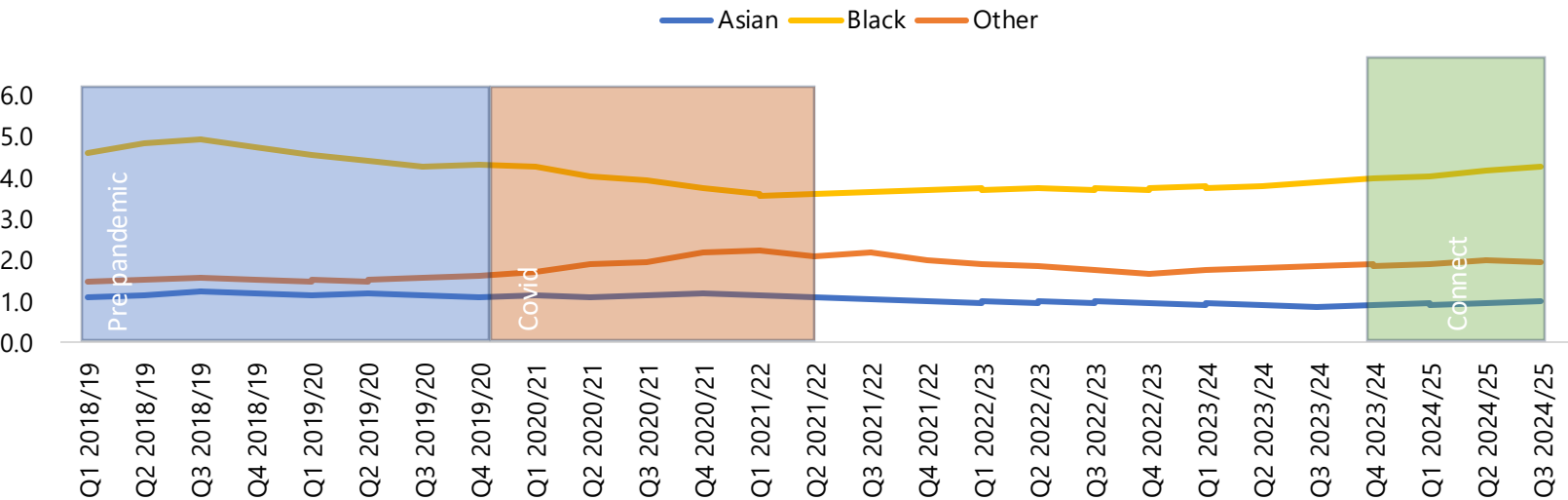
More Trust – Stop and Search

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



The rate of Stop and Search per 1,000 population remained stable in the twelve months to the latest quarter; however, there has been a gradual decrease since Q1 of 20-21. In the twelve months to Q3 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 months)



In the twelve months to Q3 24-25 **Black individuals were 4.3 times more likely to be stopped and searched compared to white individuals**, similar to the same period to end of the previous quarter and in the twelve months to end Q3 23-24.

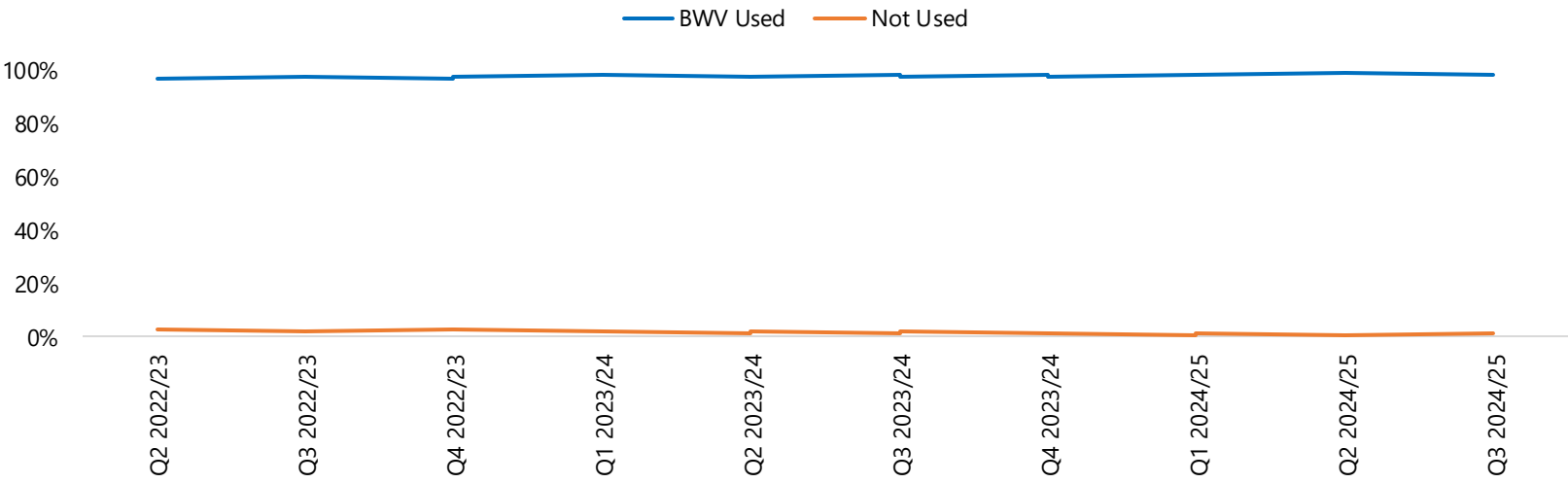
Please note: February 2024 saw the implementation of CONNECT, a new crime recording system and integrated core policing IT solution which has transformed operational policing services within the MPS.

Source: MPS Stop and Search Dashboard Data
2024 population projections used <http://data.london.gov.uk/demography/>
Figures are calculated on a rolling 12 months basis



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.		Current quarter (Q3 24-25)	% change from previous quarter (Q2 24-25)	% change from same quarter previous year (Q3 23-24)
Anti-Social Behaviour	Anti-Social Behaviour	61241	-15%	2%
Neighbourhood Crime	Personal Robbery	6968	5%	-13%
	Residential Burglary	9685	20%	-4%
	Theft from the Person	29850	31%	28%
	Vehicle Crime	24273	-3%	-12%
Public Protection	Domestic Abuse	22066	-3%	*
	Other Sexual Offences	4339	-5%	18%
	Rape	2270	1%	8%
Serious Violence	All Robbery	8871	3%	-4%
	Homicide	23	-28%	-12%
	Youth Homicide (Victim Age 13 – 19)	3	-1	-2
	Domestic Homicide	3	-3	0
	Violence with Injury	15771	-8%	-20%
Weapon Offences	Gun Crime: Lethal Barrel Discharge	47	18%	15%
	Knife Crime	4047	1%	2%
	Knife Crime with Injury Victims Aged Under 25 years	336	1%	-1%
Hate Crime	Racist and Religious	4272	-21%	*
	Anti-Semitic	286	0%	*
	Islamophobic	258	-35%	*
	Faith	651	-20%	*
	Homophobic	645	-14%	*
	Transgender	87	13%	*
	Disability	116	-11%	*

- Crime data in the table is to the end of December 2024.
- Over Q3 24-25, **the largest increase has been for Theft from the Person:** 31% (+7,008 offences) on the previous quarter, and 28% compared to Q3 2023-24 (+6549 offences).
- Gun Crime Lethal Barrel Discharge offences** have increased by 7 offences on Q2 2024-25 (+18%) and 6 offences compared to the same period last year (+15%).
- Hate Crime offences** have seen reductions over the last quarter with the exception of transgender offences which rose by 13% compared to Q2 2024-25.
- Homicide and Violence with Injury offences have both decreased over the last quarter and compared to the same quarter the previous year** with Homicide offences decreasing by 28% (-9) on Q2 2024-25 and by 12% (-3) compared to Q3 2023/24; and Violence with Injury offences decreasing by 8% compared to Q2 2024-25, and 20% compared to Q3 2023-24.

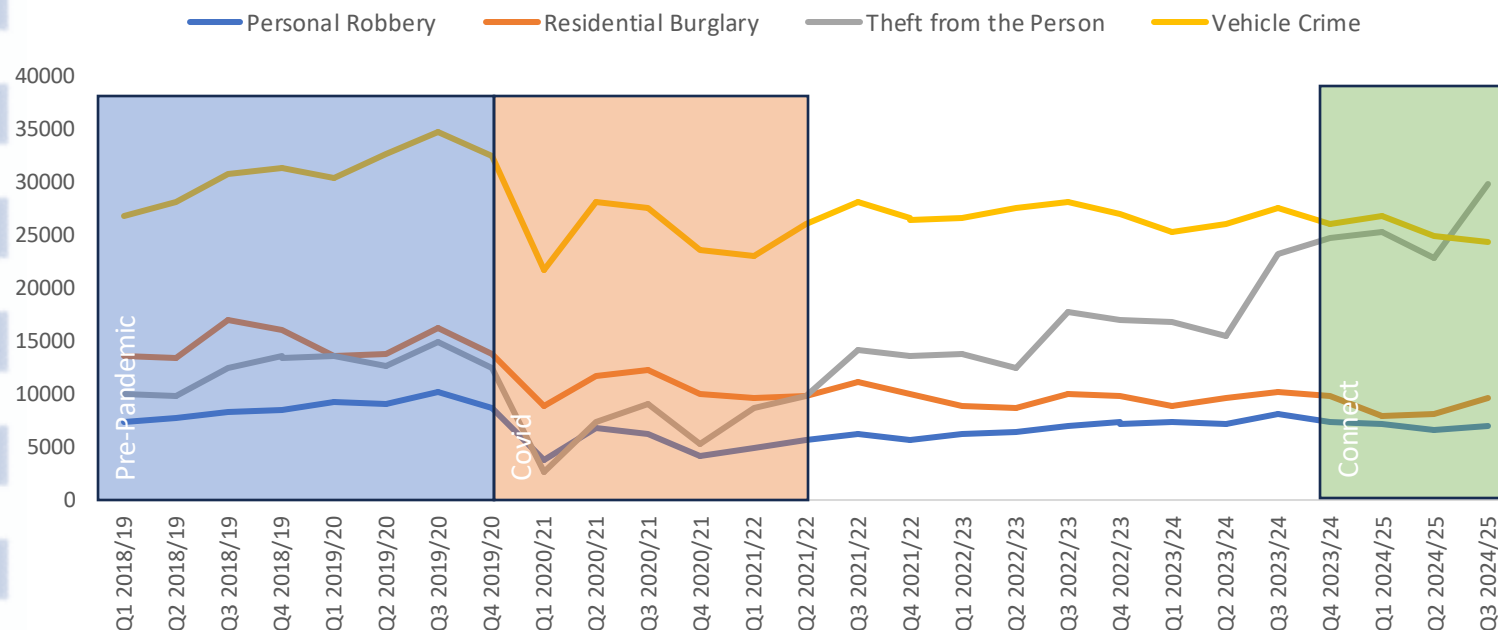
*Please note: February 2024 saw the implementation of CONNECT, a new crime recording system and integrated core policing IT solution which has transformed operational policing services within the MPS. With the implementation of CONNECT, there have been slight modifications in the recording of specific 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. Due to small volumes, the table shows volume change for Youth homicide and Domestic Homicide rather than % Change**

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Lower Volumes of Crime: Neighbourhood Crime



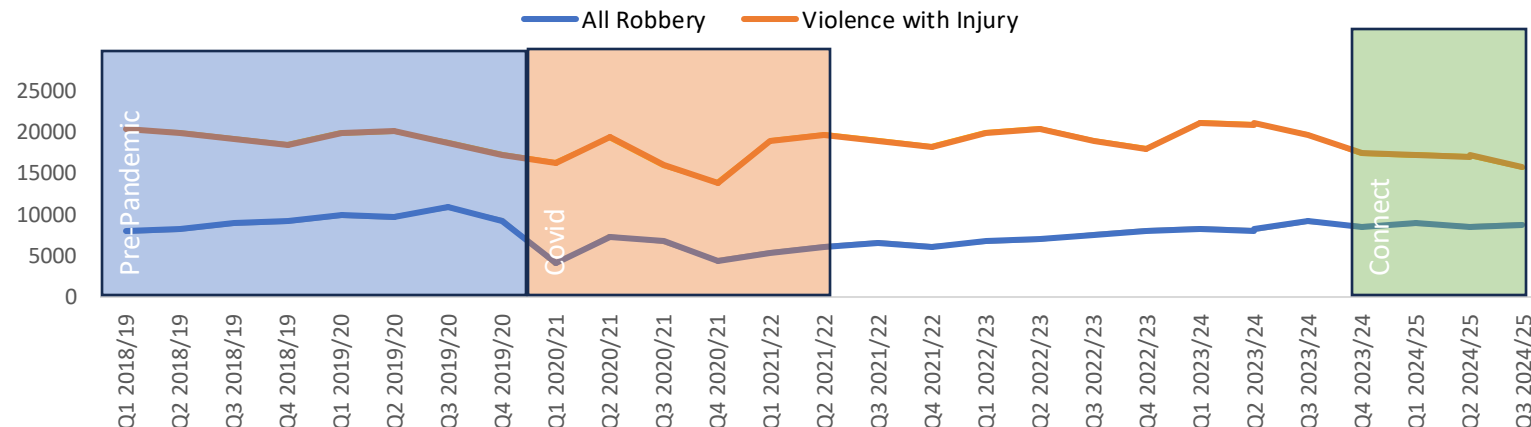
- **Personal Robbery offences** increased in Q3 24-25 by 5% on the previous quarter but levels remain lower than last year - there has been a decrease of 13% compared to the same quarter last year (Q3 23-24).
- **Theft from Person offences have increased:** +31% in Q3 24-25 on the previous quarter and +28% compared to the same period last year (Q3 23-24).
- **Residential Burglary** rose by 20% in Q3 24-25 compared to the previous quarter and decreased by 4% compared to Q3 23-24.
- **Vehicle Crime** decreased in Q3 24-25 by 3% on the previous quarter, and by 12% on Q3 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. With the implementation of CONNECT, there have been slight modifications in the recording of specific crime categories, such as hate crime and domestic abuse. These adjustments may result in minor variations in crime data when compared to the pre-CONNECT period.

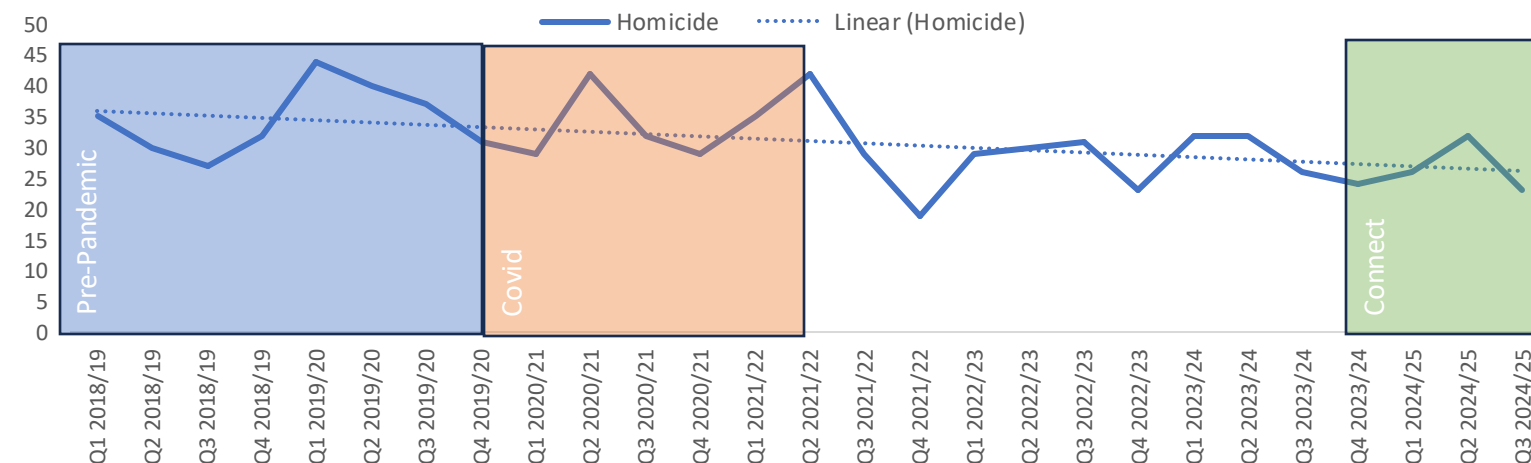


Lower Volumes of Crime: Serious Violence

Volumes of Violence with Injury & Robbery



Volumes of Homicide



- **Violence with Injury decreased by 8% in Q3 2024-25** on the previous quarter and **decreased by 20%** on Q3 23-24
- **Total Robbery** remained stable: **+3%** on the previous quarter and **-4%** on Q3 23-24.
- **There was 23 Homicide offences in Q3 24-25.** This is a reduction of 9 offences compared to the previous quarter. Compared to the same quarter the previous year, there has been 3 less offences (26 offences in Q3 2023-24).

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. 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.

MOPAC Quarterly Report Q3 2024/25

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

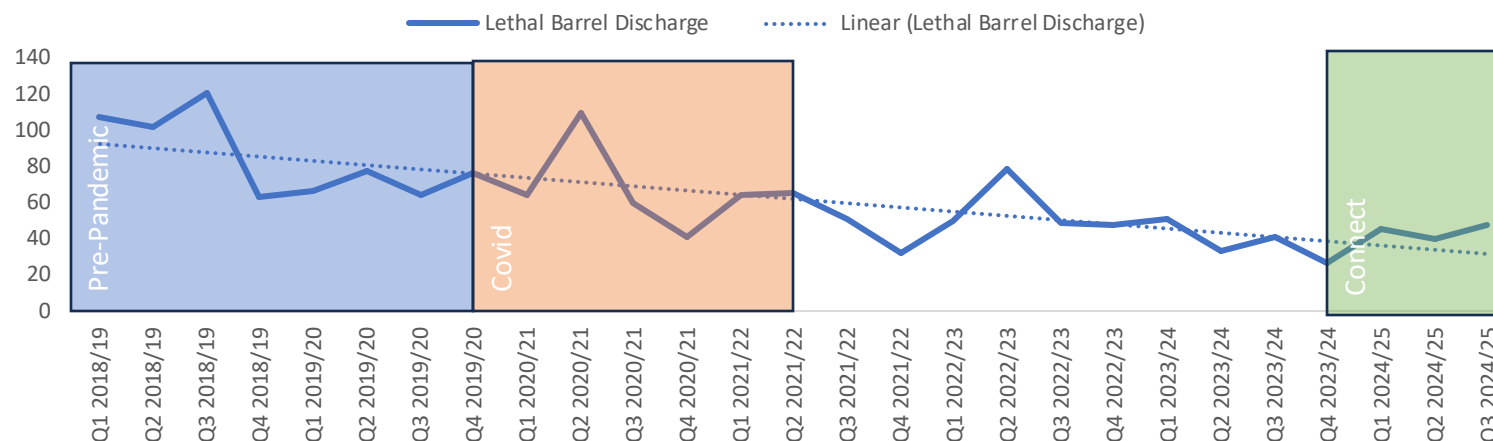
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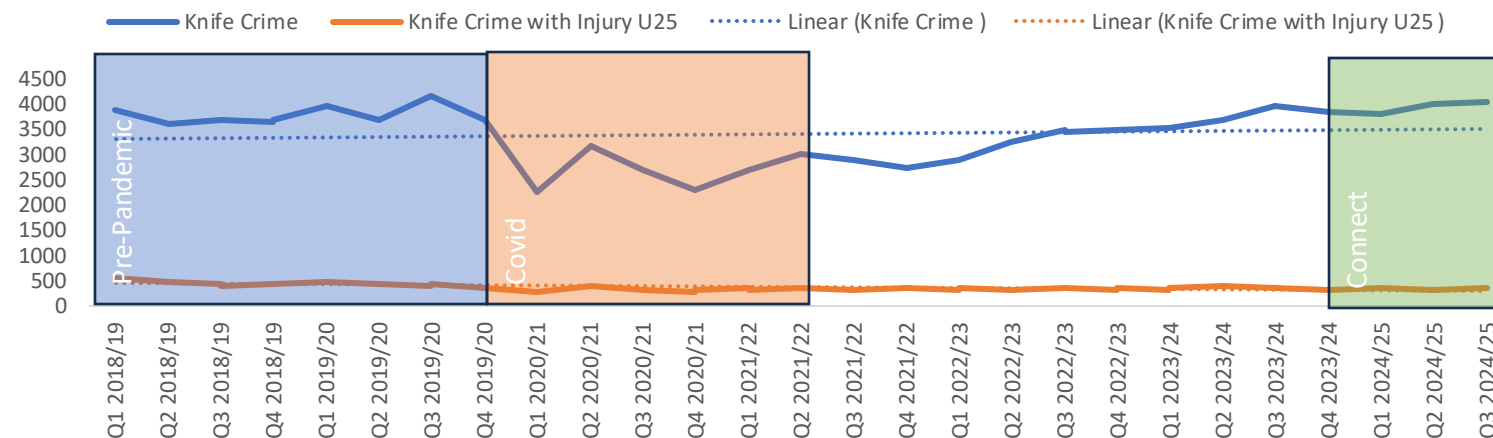
Lower Volumes of Crime: Offences Involving The Use of Weapons

Volumes of Lethal Barrel Discharge of Gun Crime



- **Gun Crime- Lethal Barrel Discharge offences** increased by 7 offences in Q3 2024-25 compared to the previous quarter. There has been an increase of 6 offences compared to Q3 2023-24.
- The recent rise in offences involving firearms follows a downward trend seen in previous years.
- **Knife Crime offences** remained stable in Q3 24-25: +1% increase on the previous quarter and +2% on Q3 23-24
- **Knife crime with injury victims (aged under 25 years)** has also remained stable: +1% compared to the previous quarter and -1% on the same quarter last year.

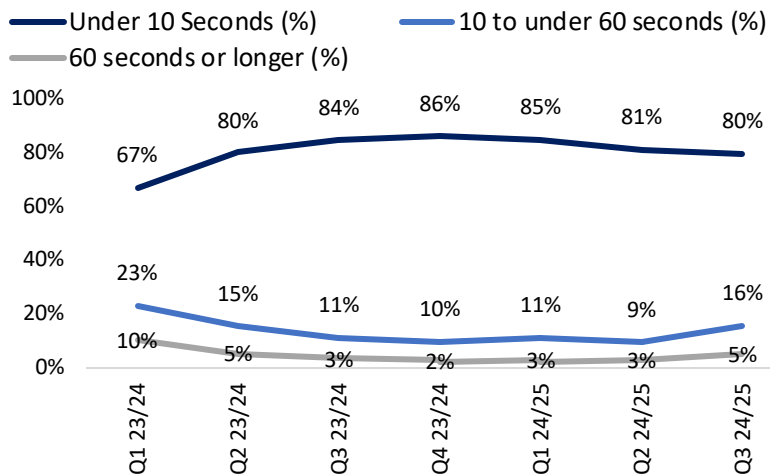
Volumes of Knife Crime



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.

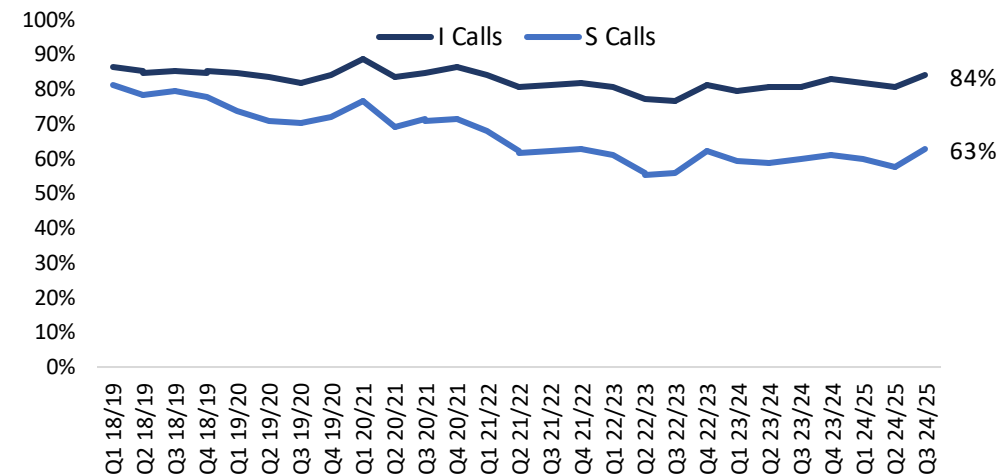
Police Response

999 calls answering time

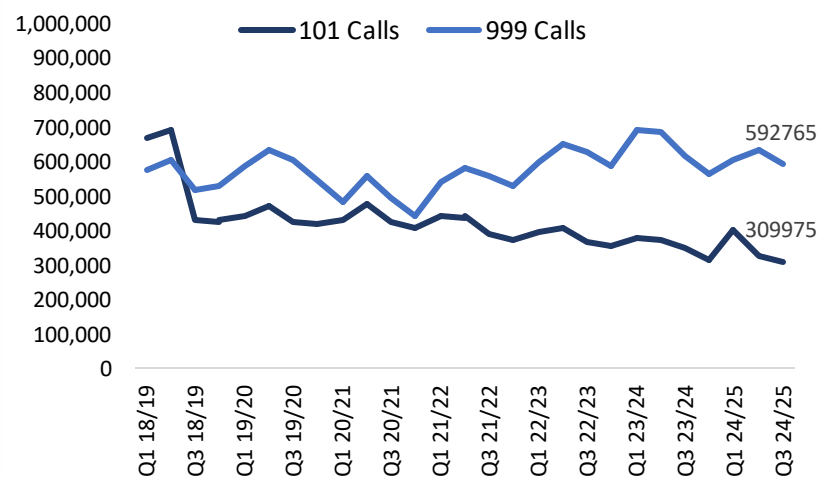


Forces in England, Wales aim to answer 90% of 999 calls within ten seconds. **999 call answering times remained stable** in Q3 (as compared to Q2). In Q3 24/25 the MPS answered 80% of calls in under 10 seconds (below the England and Wales average, 88%).

Emergency Response (% of responses within target time)



999 and 101 calls



In Q3 24/25, the **number of 999 calls to the MPS decreased** compared to the previous quarter (-6%) and decreased when compared to the same quarter last year (-4%). **101 calls decreased** compared to last quarter (-5%) and decreased when compared to the same quarter last year (-12%).

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 (84% attended within the target time of 15 minutes, +3pp on Q2 24/25). **Performance for S calls (1-hour target) has increased compared to the previous quarter** with 63% of calls attended within 1 hour (+5pp. on Q2 24/25).



Police Response (% of responses within target time)

S Calls (1 hour target time)							
BCU	Borough	FY 2024 Q3	FY 2024 Q4	FY 2025 Q1	FY 2025 Q2	FY 2025 Q3	% change on Q3 FY 2024
Central East	Hackney	63.4%	60.6%	61.6%	59.3%	66.9%	3.4pp
	Tower Hamlets	60.1%	58.2%	53.9%	50.8%	53.4%	-6.8pp
Central North	Camden	61.4%	57.8%	56.5%	52.6%	54.0%	-7.4pp
	Islington	61.2%	59.7%	56.5%	55.2%	52.7%	-8.5pp
Central South	Lambeth	58.2%	57.2%	51.2%	49.1%	56.3%	-1.9pp
	Southwark	60.2%	61.5%	58.0%	54.3%	64.1%	3.9pp
Central West	Hammersmith & Fulham	46.8%	50.5%	49.8%	44.4%	47.4%	0.6pp
	Kensington & Chelsea	50.1%	51.2%	49.9%	45.1%	48.1%	-2.0pp
	Westminster	63.6%	62.7%	63.7%	60.5%	63.0%	-0.6pp
East	Barking & Dagenham	43.9%	43.5%	44.0%	42.2%	43.4%	-0.5pp
	Havering	48.9%	46.0%	46.5%	45.4%	47.9%	-1.1pp
	Redbridge	45.8%	45.5%	45.0%	46.9%	51.1%	5.4pp
North	Enfield	77.5%	85.5%	84.6%	83.9%	91.6%	14.1pp
	Haringey	81.4%	82.2%	82.1%	85.2%	89.2%	7.8pp
North East	Newham	48.6%	46.9%	48.1%	46.3%	55.3%	6.7pp
	Waltham Forest	49.2%	46.6%	44.2%	41.7%	44.8%	-4.4pp
North West	Barnet	68.7%	71.2%	80.1%	78.2%	81.4%	12.7pp
	Brent	63.7%	66.7%	69.0%	68.1%	72.4%	8.6pp
	Harrow	64.0%	68.0%	65.2%	64.8%	70.0%	6.0pp
South	Bromley	61.9%	59.3%	53.5%	55.2%	66.7%	4.8pp
	Croydon	55.4%	55.6%	51.9%	58.3%	70.6%	15.2pp
	Sutton	71.6%	72.7%	72.8%	72.0%	79.9%	8.3pp
South East	Bexley	74.4%	72.2%	69.1%	70.5%	79.7%	5.3pp
	Greenwich	70.6%	72.2%	68.0%	68.7%	75.9%	5.3pp
	Lewisham	67.8%	70.3%	71.2%	68.7%	73.3%	5.6pp
South West	Kingston Upon Thames	65.2%	65.1%	65.0%	65.2%	66.8%	1.7pp
	Merton	55.6%	57.7%	54.1%	49.2%	54.5%	-1.1pp
	Richmond Upon Thames	63.0%	63.9%	62.8%	61.4%	66.6%	3.6pp
	Wandsworth	56.8%	58.8%	56.6%	53.2%	55.2%	-1.6pp
West	Ealing	47.6%	48.7%	47.7%	48.4%	49.7%	2.2pp
	Hillingdon	51.9%	50.4%	50.1%	49.4%	51.5%	-0.4pp
	Hounslow	51.8%	52.3%	54.0%	52.0%	51.6%	-0.2pp

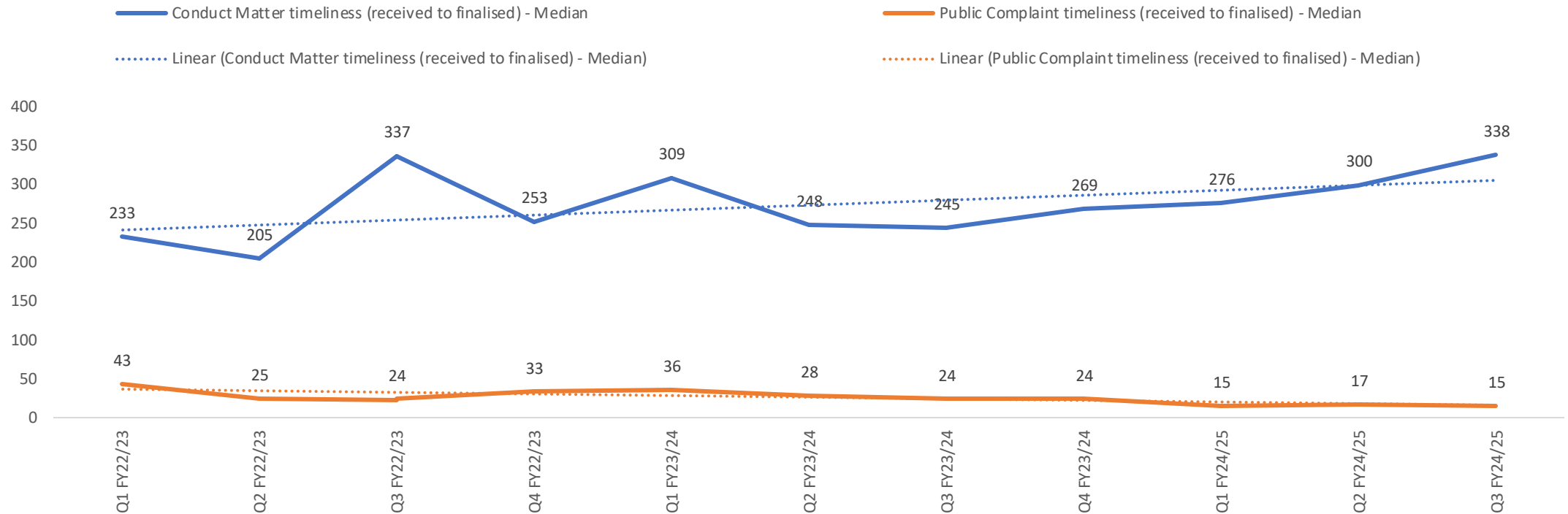
I Calls (15 min target time)							
BCU	Borough	FY 2024 Q3	FY 2024 Q4	FY 2025 Q1	FY 2025 Q2	FY 2025 Q3	% change on Q3 FY 2024
Central East	Hackney	85.0%	85.2%	85.6%	84.2%	88.7%	3.7pp
	Tower Hamlets	83.8%	85.1%	82.4%	78.3%	81.0%	-2.8pp
Central North	Camden	82.7%	82.4%	81.0%	79.3%	79.1%	-3.6pp
	Islington	89.2%	89.6%	85.3%	86.8%	85.2%	-4.0pp
Central South	Lambeth	80.6%	83.0%	80.7%	78.3%	83.6%	3.0pp
	Southwark	84.9%	86.4%	84.9%	82.0%	86.9%	2.0pp
Central West	Hammersmith & Fulham	83.0%	84.3%	82.8%	80.5%	83.1%	0.1pp
	Kensington & Chelsea	79.9%	84.2%	79.8%	79.2%	80.9%	1.0pp
	Westminster	84.4%	85.2%	83.7%	83.9%	85.2%	0.9pp
East	Barking & Dagenham	72.3%	73.2%	73.7%	74.0%	73.7%	1.3pp
	Havering	70.8%	70.2%	73.5%	74.1%	74.4%	3.6pp
	Redbridge	74.2%	75.4%	76.7%	75.7%	77.1%	2.8pp
North	Enfield	88.4%	91.3%	91.4%	91.6%	93.4%	5.0pp
	Haringey	92.8%	93.2%	92.6%	93.9%	95.3%	2.5pp
North East	Newham	72.1%	72.0%	72.3%	71.7%	79.1%	7.0pp
	Waltham Forest	71.5%	72.9%	69.8%	67.7%	70.2%	-1.3pp
North West	Barnet	75.7%	80.2%	82.9%	84.6%	85.3%	9.6pp
	Brent	79.4%	82.1%	84.2%	83.1%	83.2%	3.7pp
	Harrow	83.5%	86.6%	84.1%	84.6%	83.7%	0.3pp
South	Bromley	79.2%	77.0%	76.2%	77.8%	81.8%	2.6pp
	Croydon	81.9%	83.8%	82.0%	84.0%	87.5%	5.6pp
	Sutton	87.8%	88.2%	90.2%	86.8%	90.9%	3.1pp
South East	Bexley	85.0%	85.1%	85.6%	84.9%	88.4%	3.4pp
	Greenwich	83.6%	85.3%	85.9%	84.6%	87.7%	4.1pp
	Lewisham	87.3%	88.0%	90.0%	88.0%	90.3%	3.0pp
South West	Kingston Upon Thames	79.1%	81.8%	83.3%	82.7%	84.5%	5.4pp
	Merton	81.5%	85.6%	84.9%	84.3%	82.9%	1.5pp
	Richmond Upon Thames	83.7%	87.6%	85.7%	85.6%	88.2%	4.5pp
	Wandsworth	83.6%	88.6%	85.9%	85.3%	84.7%	1.1pp
West	Ealing	75.0%	77.9%	78.8%	75.8%	79.2%	4.2pp
	Hillingdon	76.0%	76.8%	78.4%	79.2%	80.6%	4.7pp
	Hounslow	75.0%	75.8%	77.2%	75.0%	78.9%	3.9pp



Higher Standards



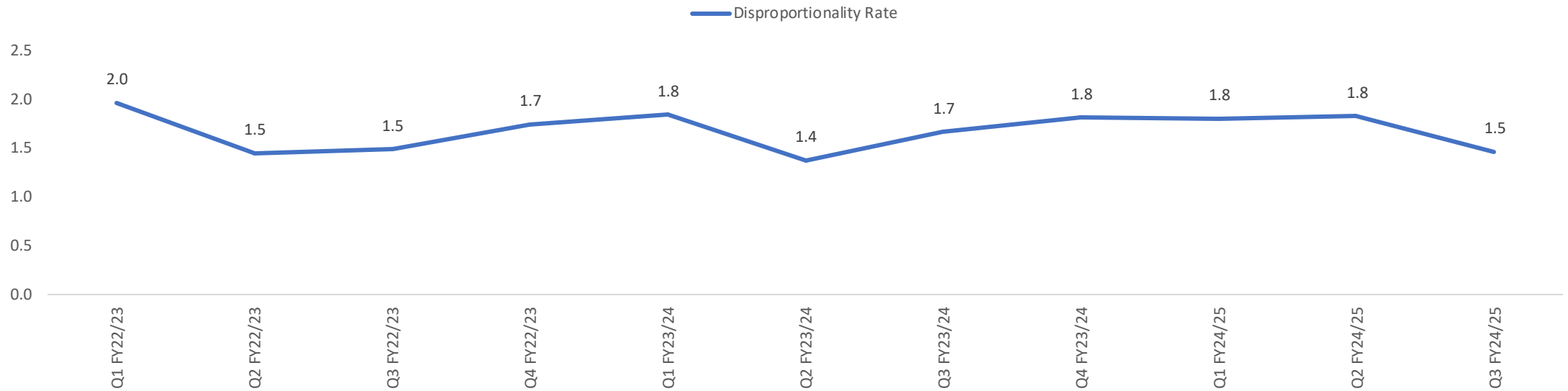
Conduct and Complaint Resolutions



- Improvements have been made in the handling of public complaints with a sustained reduction in timeliness, following the introduction of the Complaints Resolution Unit in early 2022. The time it takes to resolve public complaints is 15 days as of Q3 24-25. **Public complaint timeliness has remained stable** as compared to the previous quarter (-2 days) and has reduced significantly as compared to Q3 23-24 (-9 days).
- The time it takes to resolve conduct matters is 338 days as of Q3 24-25. **Conduct Matters timeliness increased** on both the previous quarter (+38 days) and on Q3 23-24 (+94 days). This is due to specific action to close long running cases which artificially inflates the timeliness data.



Disproportionality in Misconduct Allegations



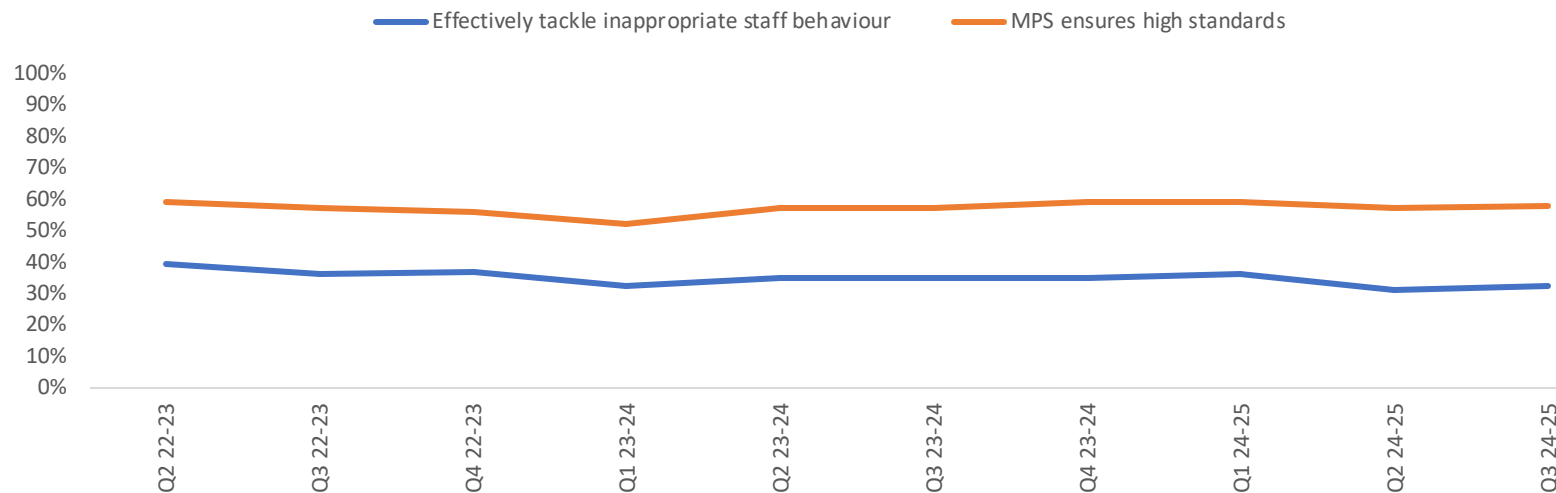
Disproportionality Rate: likelihood of Ethnic Minority officers being subject to misconduct allegations in comparison to White Officers (1.5 = 1.5 times more likely)

- The MPS has committed to reduce the disproportionality in their approach to the police misconduct process.
- As of Q3 24-25, **police officers from Black and/or other Minority Ethnic communities are 1.5 times more likely to be referred into the misconduct system** by line managers and supervisors.
- **This remains stable** on the previous quarter (a difference of -0.3 times) and a slight decrease compared to Q3 23-24 (1.7 times more likely).



Londoners' Perceptions of Police Standards

The MPS ensures high standards and tackles inappropriate behaviour



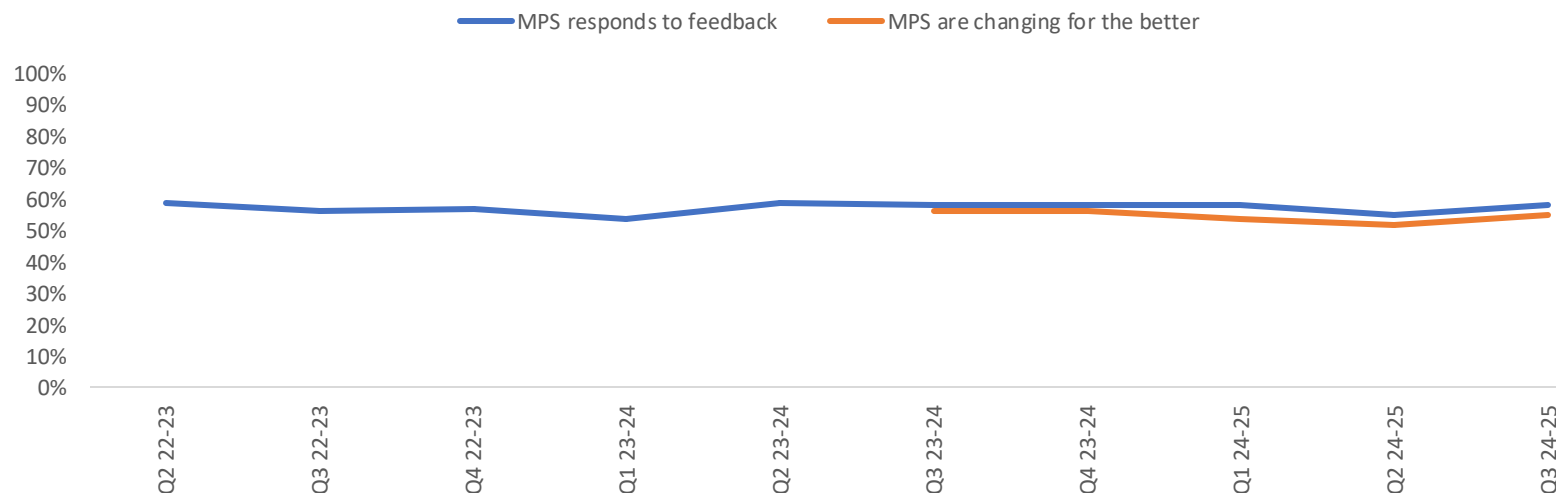
Data presented here are from the Public Attitude Survey (PAS), asking Londoners about their perceptions of police standards.

The proportion of people feeling that the MPS work to ensure all police officers adhere to the highest possible standards of professionalism stands at 58%. The proportion of people feeling the MPS responds to feedback stands at 58%. Both measures have seen small increases this quarter (1 percentage point 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 32%, which is 1 percentage point higher than last quarter.

The proportion of respondents feeling that the MPS are changing for the better currently stands at 55%, 3 percentage points higher than last quarter.

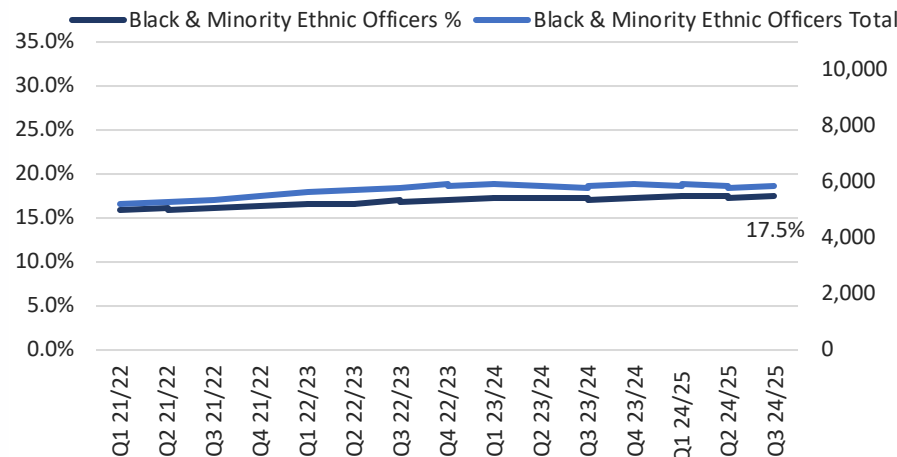
The MPS response to feedback and makes changes for the better





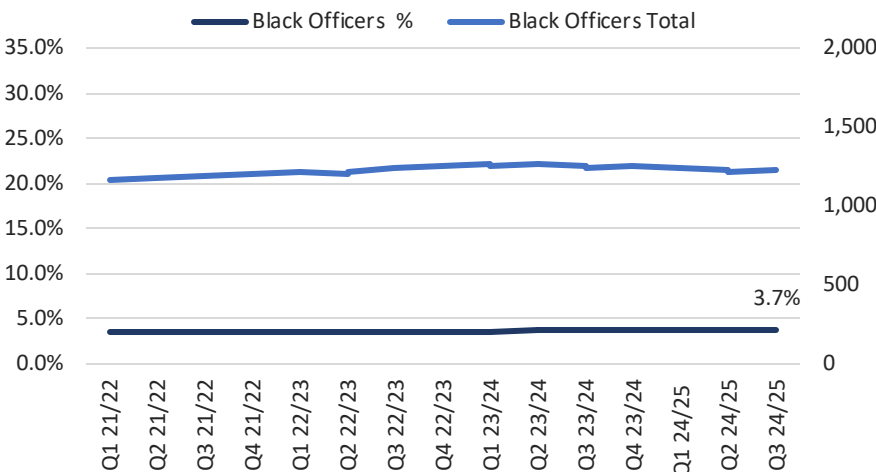
Police Officer Diversity

Police Officer Strength – Officers from Ethnic Minorities



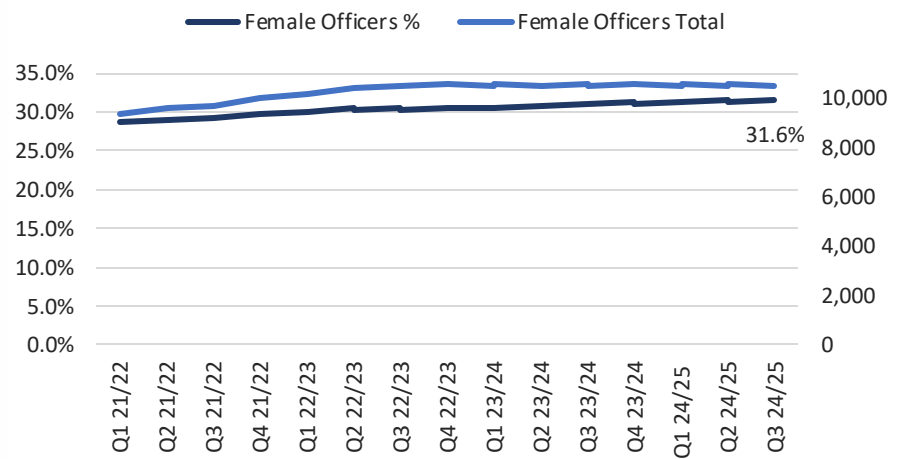
Officers from ethnic minorities account for 17.5% of all police officers as of the end of Q3 24/25. Officers from ethnic minorities have increased in both proportion (+1.3 percentage points) and total number (+459) over the last two years.

Police Officer Strength – Black Officers



As of the end of Q3 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 Q3 24/25, female officers account for 31.6% 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	960	43.0%	19.1%	3.4%

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	225	32.9%	42.7%	11.1%

- In the FYTD (to end of Q3 24/25), female officers represented 43.0% 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 Q3 24/25), Black and Minority Ethnic Officers represented 19.1% of all recruits and Black officers represented 3.4% of all recruits.
- In the FYTD (to end of Q3 24/25), almost half (42.7%) 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

	Positive Outcomes		Positive Outcome Rates		Variations	
Crime Category	January 2023 – December 2023	January 2024 – December 2024	January 2023 – December 2023	January 2024 – December 2024	Change in positive outcome numbers	Change in positive outcome rates
Total Notifiable Offences	74,749	68,310	8.0%	7.2%	-6,439	-0.8pp
Total Burglary	3,238	3,124	5.7%	5.8%	-114	0.0pp
Residential	1,450	1,404	3.8%	4.0%	-46	0.2pp
Business and Community	1,788	1,720	9.8%	9.2%	-68	-0.6pp
Total Robbery	1,878	1,891	5.5%	5.4%	13	-0.1pp
Vehicle Crime	930	898	0.9%	0.9%	-32	0.0pp
Theft from MV	256	259	0.4%	0.5%	3	0.0pp
Theft/Taking of MV	345	369	1.0%	1.1%	24	0.1pp
Homicide	113	85	100%	81.1%	-28	-19.0pp
Violence Against the Person	17,907	17,443	7.1%	7.3%	-464	0.2pp
Violence with Injury	7,889	7,330	9.8%	10.8%	-559	1.0pp
Violence Without Injury	9,905	10,028	5.8%	5.9%	123	0.1pp
Sexual Offences	2,208	2,450	9.1%	9.5%	242	0.5pp
Rape	787	908	8.9%	9.1%	22	0.2pp
Other Sexual Offences	1,421	1,641	9.2%	9.7%	220	0.6pp
Knife Crime	1,688	1,597	11.5%	10.2%	-91	-1.3pp
Lethal Barrel Discharge	101	52	58.4%	32.7%	-49	-25.7pp

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 December 2024 to the 12 months to the end of December 2023. The **positive outcome rate** for total notifiable offences has remained stable in the 12 months to December 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 solved rates for offence types with smaller volumes are more sensitive to smaller numeric changes.

In the 12 months to December 2024 the positive outcome rate for police recorded **rape offences** was 9%. This is stable as compared to the 12 months to December 2023 (+0.2pp.) and there has been a gradual increase over the last two years.

*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 the changes in counting methodology, totals for Domestic Abuse and Hate Crime from March 2024 can NOT be directly compared to prior periods so have been temporarily removed from this table.**



MOPAC Finances

MPS Revenue Summary

Revenue Summary By Cost Category – 2024/25 Position

The projected outturn position for Q3 is a £24.5m underspend, representing a £12.1m positive change from the £12.4m underspend reported in Q2. This does not reflect the potential impact of MPS funding of London Allowance for officers. Most of the change from Q2 relates to further reductions in NMfL projections, newly confirmed funding from the Home Office as well as mitigations to offset the under-delivery of cross-cutting savings. The £24.5m net underspend comprises a forecast overspend of £197.6m on gross expenditure, which includes £38.8m of undelivered savings, offset by additional income (£39.1m) and grant income (£149.4m), as well as increased use of reserves (£33.6m).

There is a combined overspend of £64.6m on **Police Officer, PCSO & Staff Pay**, mostly relating to the impact of the increased 2024/25 pay awards. This is largely offset by additional grant income that has been received.

The £28.8m overspend on combined **Officer & PCSO Overtime** is due to vacancy cover and policing of the Israel-Hamas conflict (Op Brocks) & August Riots. The latter will be funded by Home Office Special Grant. Vacancy cover, particularly across MetCC, Met Detention and Forensics, are the main reasons for the £19.4m overspend on **Police Staff Overtime**.

The £103.2m overspend on **Running Costs** relates predominantly to the **Supplies and Services** which has a £72.3m forecast overspend due to a combination of factors, including £24.5m relating to the under-delivery of efficiency savings, £12.6m relating to NMfL pressures on professional fees, which are offset by corresponding underspends on staff costs, , more minor pressures linked to higher than anticipated 3rd Party Claims (£6.5m), Legal Costs (£4.4m), and assorted pressures against Operations and Performance.

Employee-related Expenditure is forecasting a £18.0m overspend, predominantly driven by a £15m overspend on External Training pressures as a result of contract renegotiations relating to initial recruit training, one-off redundancy costs linked to a Comms & Engagement restructure (£2.8m) amongst other minor pressures..

The **Other Income** variance, at £39.1m in excess of the original budget, is due to a combination of factors including additional income from collaboration with other forces (£3.3m), additional vehicle seizure income (£3.5m) and £4.2m 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 a net £6m over-recovery in externally funded units linked to additional costs incurred in those areas. Additional **Grant Income** of £149.4m is forecast, linked to grant income not known during Original Budget setting.

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 Q3 2024/25 £m	Full Year Forecast, Variance To Original Budget 2024/25 £m
1,931.5	1,926.6	(4.9)	Police Officer Pay	2,534.2	2,580.6	46.4
599.6	569.6	(30.1)	Police Staff Pay	767.7	781.3	13.6
53.0	56.7	3.7	PCSO Pay	74.2	78.7	4.5
2,584.1	2,552.9	(31.2)	Total Pay	3,376.1	3,440.7	64.6
129.0	135.5	6.5	Police Officer Overtime	153.1	181.6	28.5
19.3	29.6	10.3	Police Staff Overtime	20.2	39.6	19.4
0.2	0.5	0.3	PCSO Overtime	0.3	0.6	0.3
148.5	165.6	17.1	Total Overtime	173.6	221.8	48.2
2,732.5	2,718.5	(14.0)	Total Pay & Overtime	3,549.7	3,662.5	112.8
32.9	34.0	1.1	Employee-Related Expenditure	35.2	53.2	18.0
150.3	150.6	0.3	Premises Costs	196.5	199.4	2.9
63.5	67.9	4.4	Transport Costs	84.4	94.4	10.0
438.8	443.3	4.6	Supplies & Services	590.5	662.8	72.3
685.5	695.8	10.4	Total Running Expenditure	906.6	1,009.8	103.2
123.5	116.0	(7.4)	Capital Financing Costs	150.4	128.7	(21.7)
39.2	40.3	1.1	Discretionary Pension Costs	51.8	55.1	3.3
3,580.6	3,570.7	(9.9)	Total Gross Expenditure	4,658.5	4,856.1	197.6
			Other Income			
(121.2)	(135.2)	(14.0)	Sales Fees & Charges	(156.7)	(176.6)	(19.9)
(10.2)	(10.7)	(0.5)	Rental Income	(13.5)	(15.1)	(1.6)
(137.0)	(150.8)	(13.8)	Other 3rd Party Income	(177.4)	(195.0)	(17.6)
(268.4)	(296.8)	(28.4)	Total Other Income	(347.6)	(386.8)	(39.1)
3,312.1	3,273.9	(38.3)	Total Net Revenue Expenditure	4,310.9	4,469.3	158.4
(13.7)	(13.7)	0.0	Transfers To/From Reserves	(136.9)	(170.5)	(33.6)
3,298.4	3,260.2	(38.2)	Total Financing Requirement	4,174.0	4,298.8	124.8
			Financing:			
(644.8)	(638.5)	6.4	Specific Grants	(700.8)	(850.2)	(149.4)
(2,648.8)	(2,648.8)	0.0	Funding (General Grant & Precept)	(3,473.1)	(3,473.1)	0.0
(3,293.6)	(3,287.3)	6.3	Total Financing Requirement	(4,174.0)	(4,323.3)	(149.3)
4.8	(27.1)	(31.9)	Overall MPS Total	0.0	(24.5)	(24.5)

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 £50.9m driven by the pay award and lower attrition rates than initially anticipated. The pay award is offset by additional grant funding that was received during Q2. The forecast assumes a strength of 33,056 FTE at the end of the year, up from the 32,752 FTE reported at Q2.

Police Officer & PCSO Overtime

Officer and PCSO Overtime projected outturn is a £28.8m overspend against the original budget, a minor reduction against the Q2 reported position of £31.7m. 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 £13.6m, marginally down on the £15.6m reported in Q2. Much of the overspend is linked to the additional cost is attributable to the pay award, some of which is offset by grant funding. The forecast assumes a staff strength of 11,159 FTE at the year-end. Offset against the pay award-related pressures are underspends of £38.5m linked to delayed New Met for London activity.

Police Staff Overtime

The staff overtime projected outturn variance is a £19.4m overspend, also down on the £20.0m reported at Q2. Much of the variance relates to £9.3m incurred in extra staff overtime in order to handle an increase in the number of calls being taken by MetCC (£4.3m), as well as high vacancy levels in Forensics and resourcing shortfalls in Met Detention & Criminal Justice (£3.4m). Process performance issues linked to the initial CONNECT Go-Live events are also a factor in the overspend as are the £5m of undelivered cross-cutting savings.

Running Costs

The Q3 projected Outturn for Overall Running Costs is a £103.2m overspend comprised of:

- A £72.2m overspend on **Suppliers and Services**, marginally down on the Q2 reported position of £79.2m. The £6.9m movement relates to reduced Leadership Growth projections. A significant proportion of the overspend (£24.7m) relates to undelivered multi-directorate savings. A further £12.6m 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 an £18.0m overspend, £ 0.4m down on Q2, largely as a result of Learning & Development pressures, linked to external training for new recruits. The overall overspend includes £6m mutual-aid costs relating to the policing of the Gaza-related protests, £5.6m, and one-off redundancy costs linked to a Comms restructure.
- A £10.0m overspend on **Transport** costs, £5.3m down on Q2. The favourable movement in Q3 arises from a reduction in the anticipated costs relating to the in-sourcing of the overt vehicle maintenance service. The Transport underspend relates to 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.

Capital Financing Costs

The current forecast outturn for Capital Financing is a £21.8m underspend. 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 (£9.8m). There are also reduced Revenue Contributions to Capital linked to lower than anticipated IT costs partly as a result of the PCSO uplift shortfall (£13.3m). An element of this is externally funded so offset by reduced grant.

Supplementary Pension Costs

The forecast is for a £3.4m overspend mostly relating to Police Injury Pension costs. The Enhanced Returner Scheme, due to close June 2025, is forecast to overspend by £0.3m, alongside a £1m pressure linked to historical pension scheme charges.

Income

At Q3, Other Income is £39.1m in excess of the original budget, representing a slight £0.5m adverse movement from Q2. A key reason behind the movement in Q3 is a gross £2.0m in reduced income from TfL relating to Roads Policing. The main drivers behind the overall over-recovery include increased vehicles seizures and disposals yielding £3.5m, the delayed Capital Programme resulting in higher cash balances and the subsequent investment income, as well as a £1.6m over-recovery of DWP Statutory Benefits. There is also 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.

Grants

The forecast grant position is for a favourable variance of £149.4m against the revised budget, slightly up on the £147.7m reported at Q2. The favourable movement relates to additional Home Office grants received towards Drones funding. The bulk of the overall variance, £47.7m, relates to CT Policing, as well as £21.2m of 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. These items are offset by overspends in related expenditure lines.

Savings update

The approved savings target for 2024/25 is £182.9m. Of this, £144.1m of identified savings have already been delivered or are on track for delivery by the year end. This leaves £38.8m that will not be delivered in full by the end of the financial year.

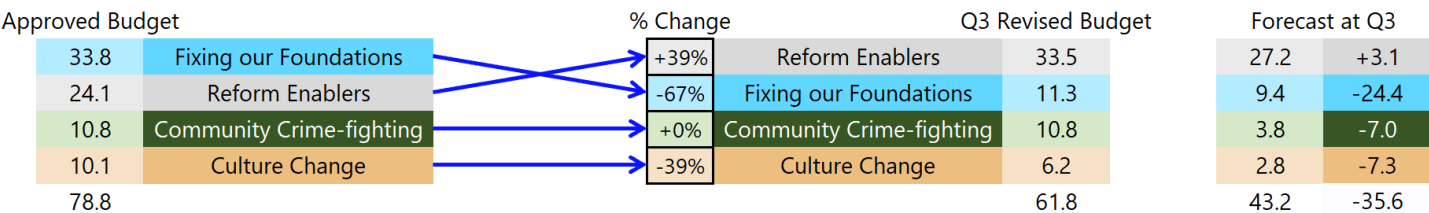
MAYOR OF LONDON

OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

MOPAC Quarterly Report Q3 2024/25

MPS Reform Spend

2024/25 Budgeted & Projected Spend by Reform Theme



Budget & Projected Spend by Individual Reform Programme

Programme	Approved Budget	Revised Budget	Q3 Forecast	Variance	YTD Actuals
Enabling Functions	29.7	17.2	9.5	(20.2)	5.1
Frontline Policing Transformation	13.6	3.9	3.8	(9.8)	1.8
Met Business Services	9.7	7.4	5.8	(3.9)	4.5
Digital Enablers	6.3	5.5	3.7	(2.6)	1.7
Learning & Leadership Transformation	4.8	4.8	4.9	0.1	1.4
Command & Control	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	2.9
Resourcing the Met	4.2	10.3	5.7	1.5	3.4
Culture Change	3.7	3.5	2.6	(1.1)	0.9
Professionalism & Vetting	1.0	1.0	0.6	(0.4)	0.1
Estates	0.9	0.9	0.2	(0.7)	0.1
NLEDs	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	-
Efficiency	-	-	0.9	0.9	-
Criminal Exhibits	-	-	0.5	0.5	0.1
Unallocated	-	2.0	-	0.0	-
Total	78.8	61.4	43.2	(35.6)	22.0

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

Following the outcome of the 2023 Baroness Casey Review and the HMCIFRS findings which placed the Met under enhanced monitoring ('Engage') status, the Met launched its reform programme, A New Met for London (NMfL), which aims to help regain the trust of Londoners & make the Met more effective. NMfL is structured around 3 themes:

Community Crime-fighting	Culture Change	Fixing the Met's Foundations
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The approved 2024/25 budget for NMfL was £78.8m, which was revised down to £61.8m at the start of the year after a series of budget transfers to Business Groups relating to items deemed to be business-as-usual. This predominantly impacted Enabling Functions. After accounting for the £17m budget transfers to BAU, the projected Q3 variance is an £18.6m underspend, with underspends across the majority of NMfL programmes. Due to the financial constraints facing the MPS, there has been a prioritisation exercise across NMfL, with a number of activities scaled back.

Key programme underspends as at Q3, excluding the BAU transfers, include:

- **Enabling Functions - £7.7m Under**
Mainly linked to savings generated from further market engagement in relation to body armour & winter coats, as well as subsequent supplier delays.
- **Resourcing the Met - £4.6m Under**
Linked to lack of confirmation of the roles in scope for civilianisation.
- **Digital Enablers - £1.8m Under**
Resulting from a change in scope & paused delivery linked to the outcome of an in-year review of the programme.
- **Met Business Services - £1.6m Under**
Brought on by recruitment delays.

The approved budget has been revised down to just over £61m in subsequent months, with underspends going towards helping to mitigate financial pressures elsewhere in the organisation.

MPS Capital Summary Performance - 2024/25

Capital Expenditure

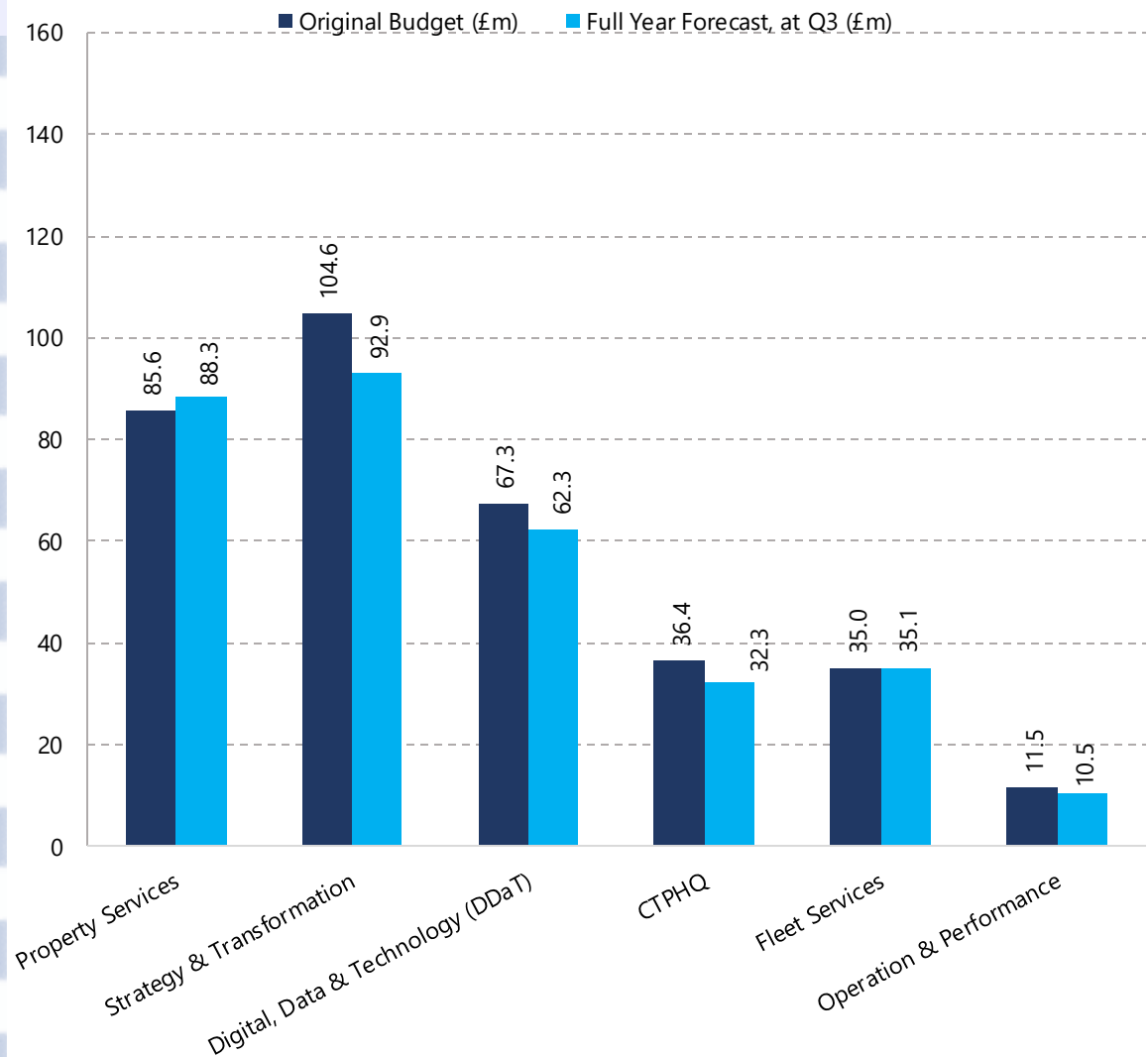
Cost Category £m	2024/25 Original Budget £m	2024/25 Full Year Forecast, at Q3 £m	2024/25 Actuals, at Q3 £m	2024/25 Full Year Forecast, Variance To Original Budget £m	2023/24 Original Budget £m	2023/24 Full Year Forecast, at Q3 £m	2023/24 Actuals, at Q3 £m	2023/24 Full Year Forecast, Variance To Original Budget £m
Property Services	85.6	88.3	46.8	2.7	134.0	67.2	39.3	(66.8)
CTPHQ	36.4	32.3	26.8	(4.1)	56.4	53.2	32.3	(3.2)
Fleet Services	35.0	35.1	23.1	0.1	37.9	36.0	25.0	(1.9)
Digital Data & Technology (DDaT)	67.3	62.3	36.3	(5.0)	55.7	75.0	44.7	19.3
Operations & Performance	11.5	10.5	5.6	(1.0)	12.2	8.5	4.2	(3.7)
Strategy & Transformation	104.7	92.9	27.0	(11.8)	64.6	86.0	51.7	21.4
Total Capital Expenditure	340.5	321.4	165.6	(19.1)	360.8	325.9	197.2	(34.9)

Year-To-Date(YTD) Capital Expenditure.

The table summarises the YTD capital expenditure actuals against original budgets by business group. YTD expenditure is £165.6m, 49% of the original budget. The full year forecast of £321.4m at Q3, is the same as at Q2, reflecting a c£19.1m underspend compared to 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 Q3 2024/25 £165.6m actual capital expenditure reflects an underspend of £175.0m (51%) against the original budget.

Capital Programme Expenditure – Performance

At Q3, there has been no significant change to the capital expenditure forecast since Q2. The full year forecast of £321.4m is for an underspend of c£19.1m against the original budget of £340.5m. The main variances are as follows:

Strategy & Transformation – Forecast expenditure of £92.9m against the original budget of £104.6m represents an underspend of c£11.8m. This is mainly due to delayed delivery of **Level 2 Uplift Public Order** vehicles c£11.5m, to be delivered in future years, £5.0m underspend on **CONNECT** delivery, £3.0m underspend on the **Command & Control** enhancements and refresh of the technology post-delivery, c£2.92m underspend on Right Care Right Person and c£8.9m underspend due to delays in delivering of the Digital Enabler projects, offset by c£19.7m increased forecast expenditure on **Command & Control** implementation of the ‘On Call’ solution including migration and User Acceptance Testing.

Digital, Data & Technology (DDaT) - The forecast spend of £62.3m is in line with the Q2 forecast and 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 investments last year and reduced expenditure on core IT infrastructure service upgrades.

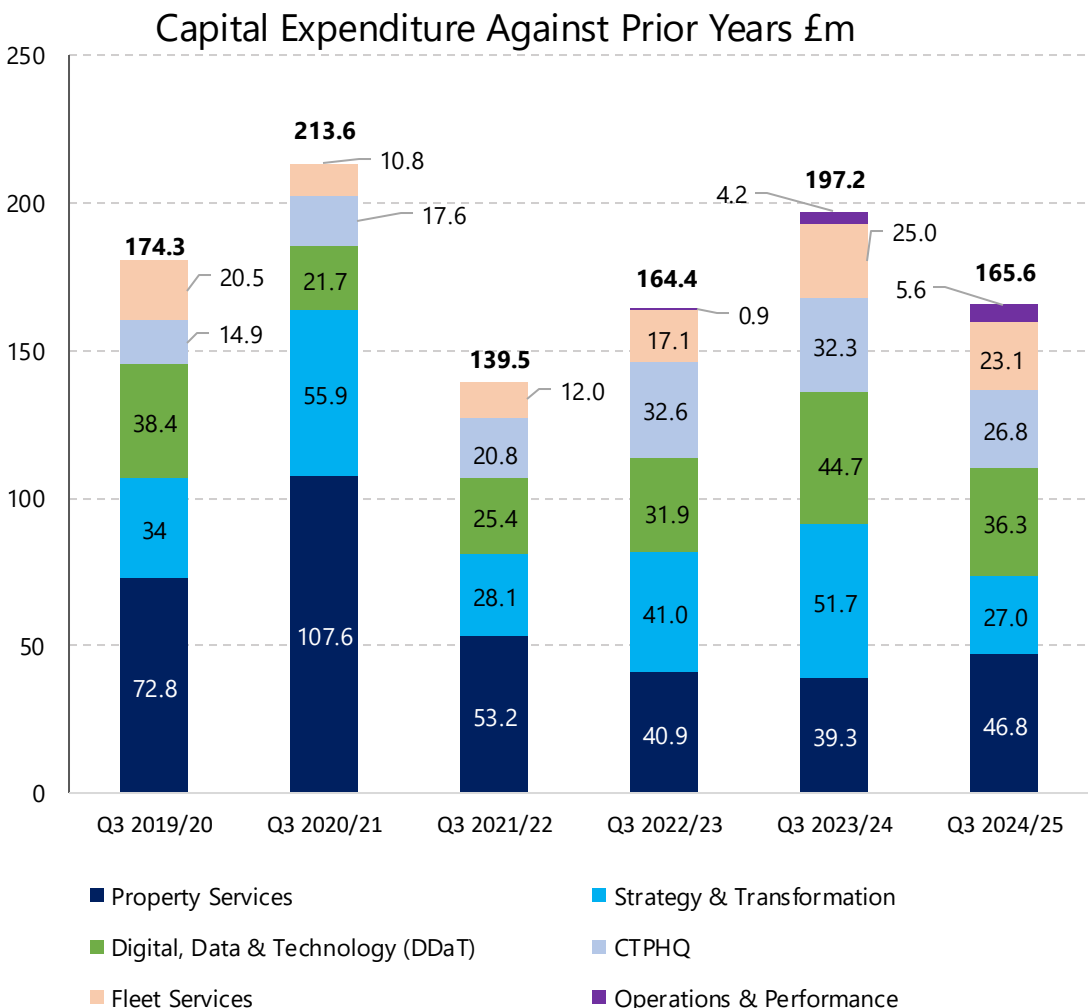
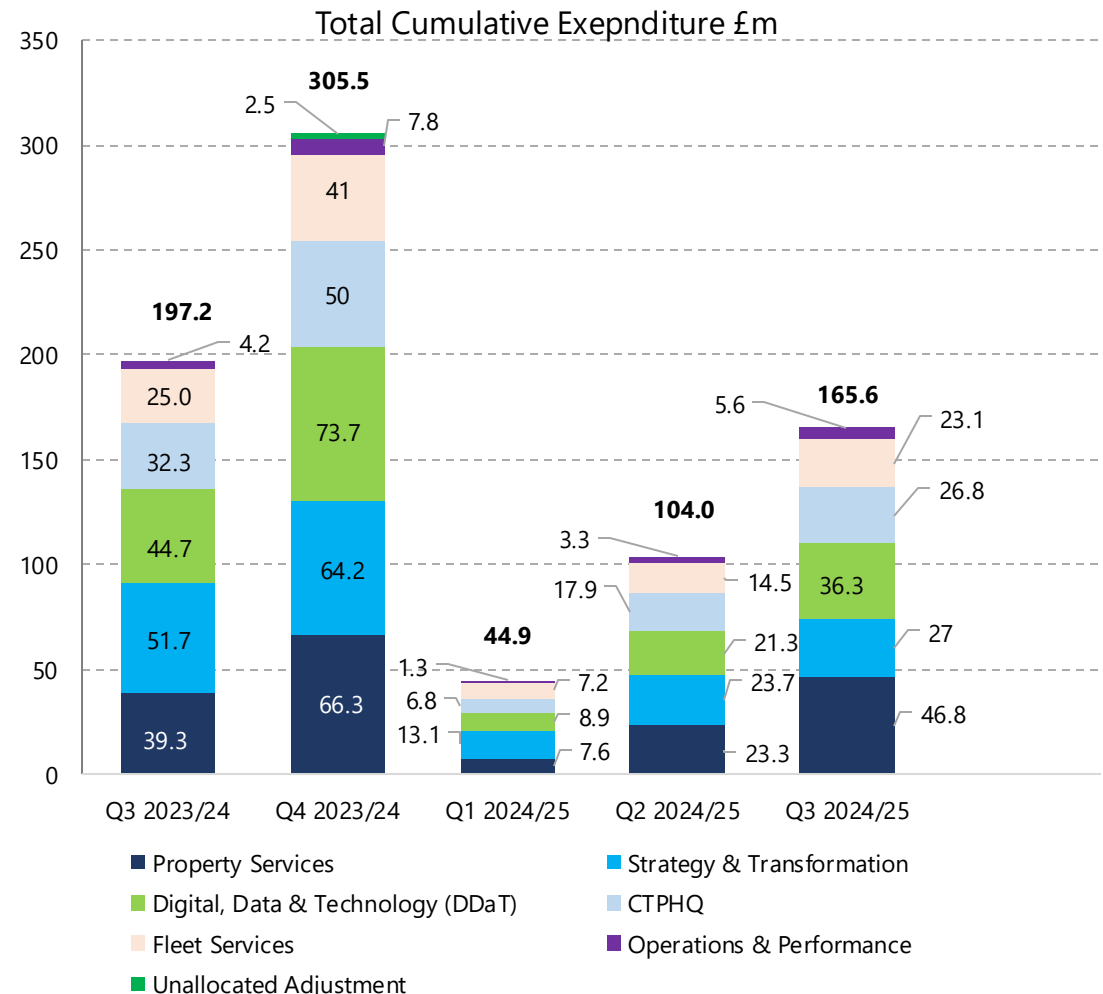
CTPHQ - Forecast of £32.3m is for an underspend of £4.1m against the original budget of £36.4m. The CTPHQ capital programme is fully funded so, there is no impact on the MPS bottom-line.

Operations & Performance - The forecast spend of £10.5m represents an underspend of £1.0m 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 reflects 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 £35.0m

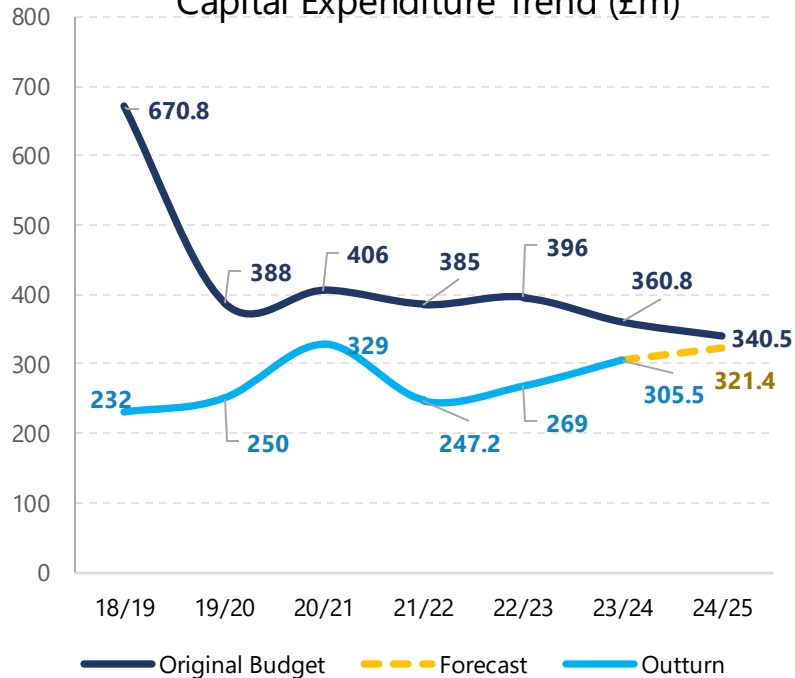
MPS Financial Trends. Capital expenditure



Year-To-Date actual capital expenditure at Q3 2024/25 is £165.6m against the original budget of £340.5m.

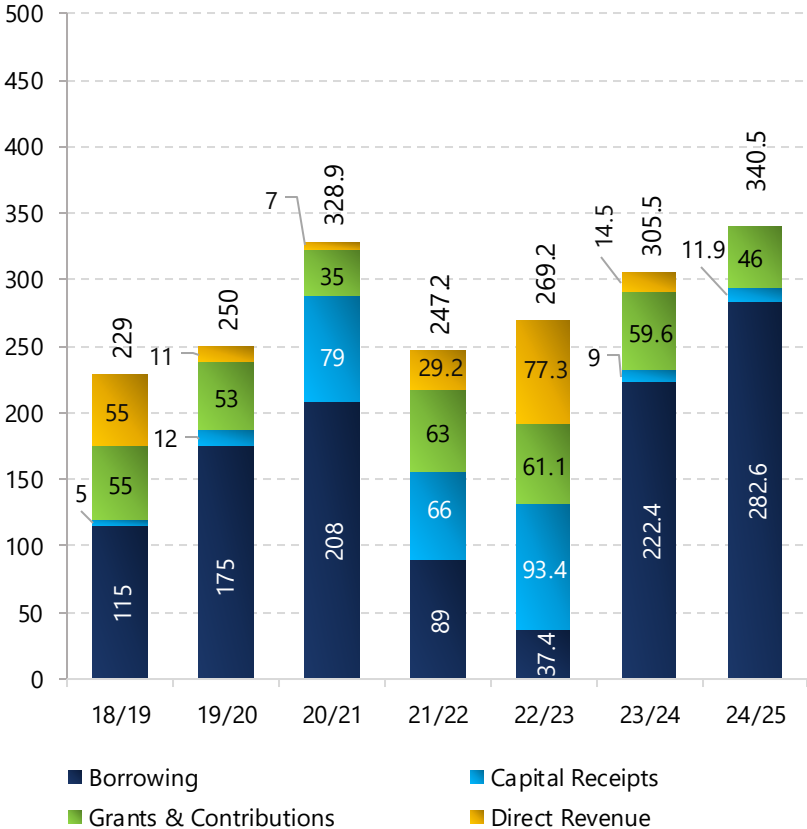
MOPAC Group Capital Expenditure and Financing Trends

Capital Expenditure Trend (£m)

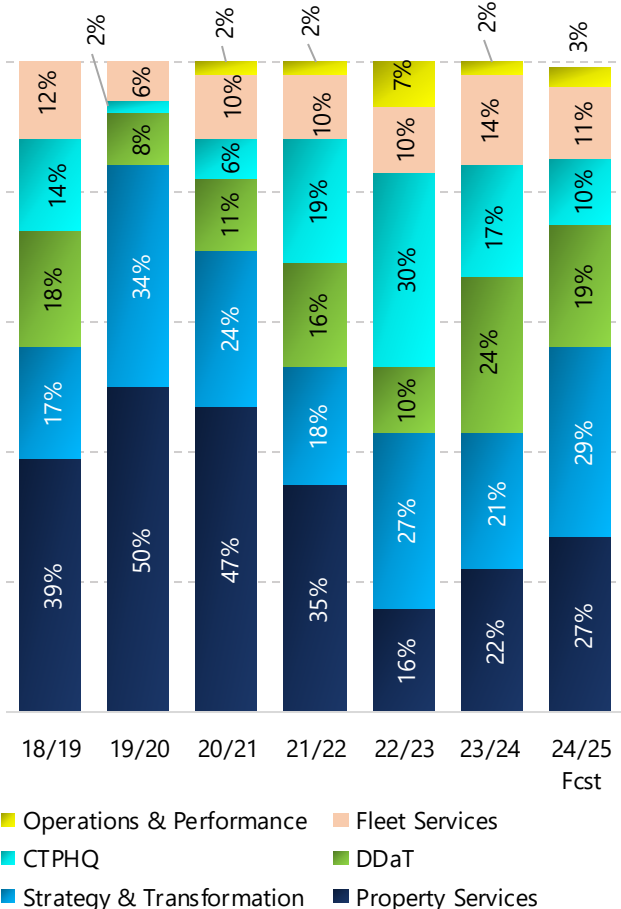


At Q3 2024/25 the full year forecast is c£321.4m (original budget £340.5m).
2023/24 -Outturn of £305.5m (original budget £360.8m).This was due programme slippage mainly in the transformation directorate
2022/23- Outturn of £269.2m (original budget £395.6m), underspend of £126.4m. This was due to slippage 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.

Capital Financing (£m)

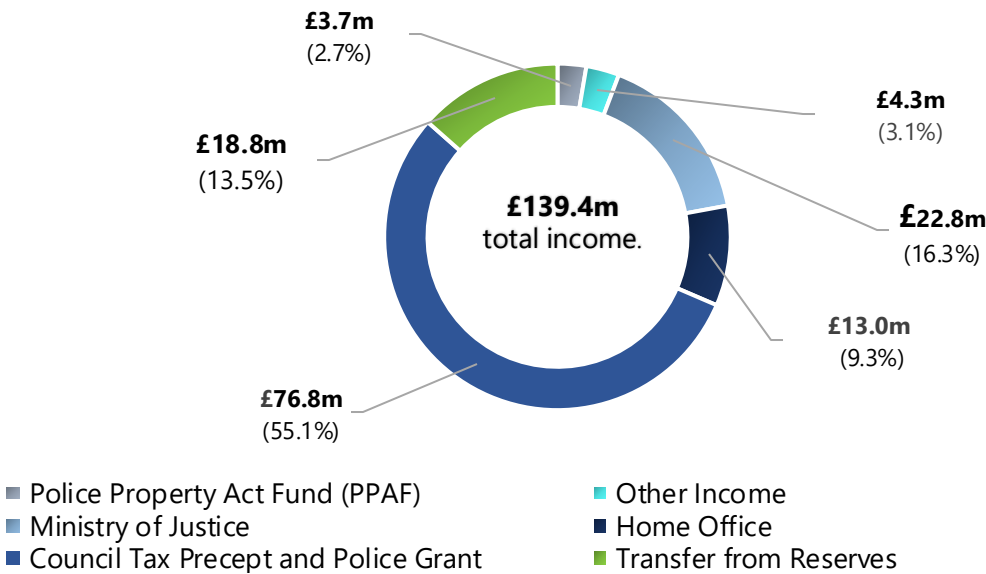


Capital Expenditure Trend Breakdown by Directorate

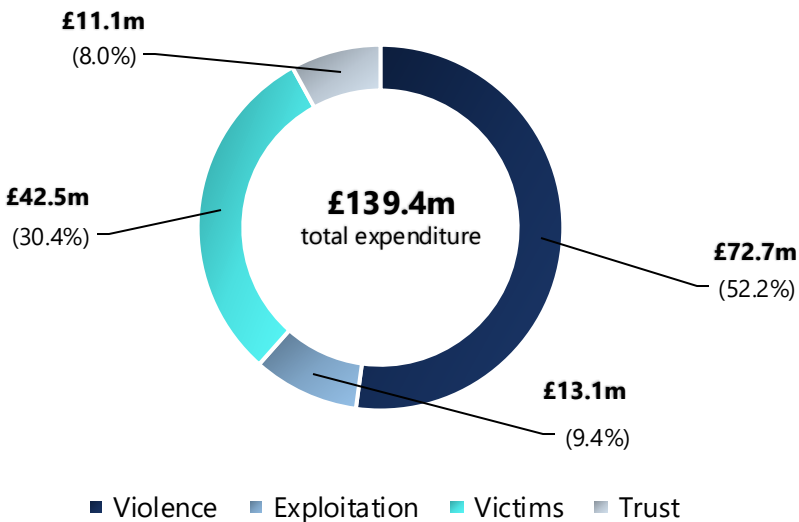


MOPAC & VRU Expenditure - Budget

MOPAC and VRU Income.



MOPAC and VRU Expenditure.



Highlights.

In March 2024, the MOPAC and VRU expenditure budget was set at £138.9m. This budget has subsequently been updated and increased by £0.5m to £139.4m reflecting additional £0.5m MoJ approved grant income and expenditure.

All MOPAC and VRU expenditure is captured within the four PCP outcomes, including costs related to Oversight of the MPS (£8.4m) and back-office costs. Most of the expenditure is funded through a combination of grant income, council tax precept transfers from reserves and the Police and Property Act Fund (PPAF).

At Q3 MOPAC and the VRU are forecasting total expenditure of £134.4m against the budget of £139.4m. The £5.0m underspend on expenditure is offset by a forecast £3.4m reduced use of reserves to align project delivery with funding. The overall position for MOPAC and the VRU is a £1.5m underspend against the net budget of £76.8m.

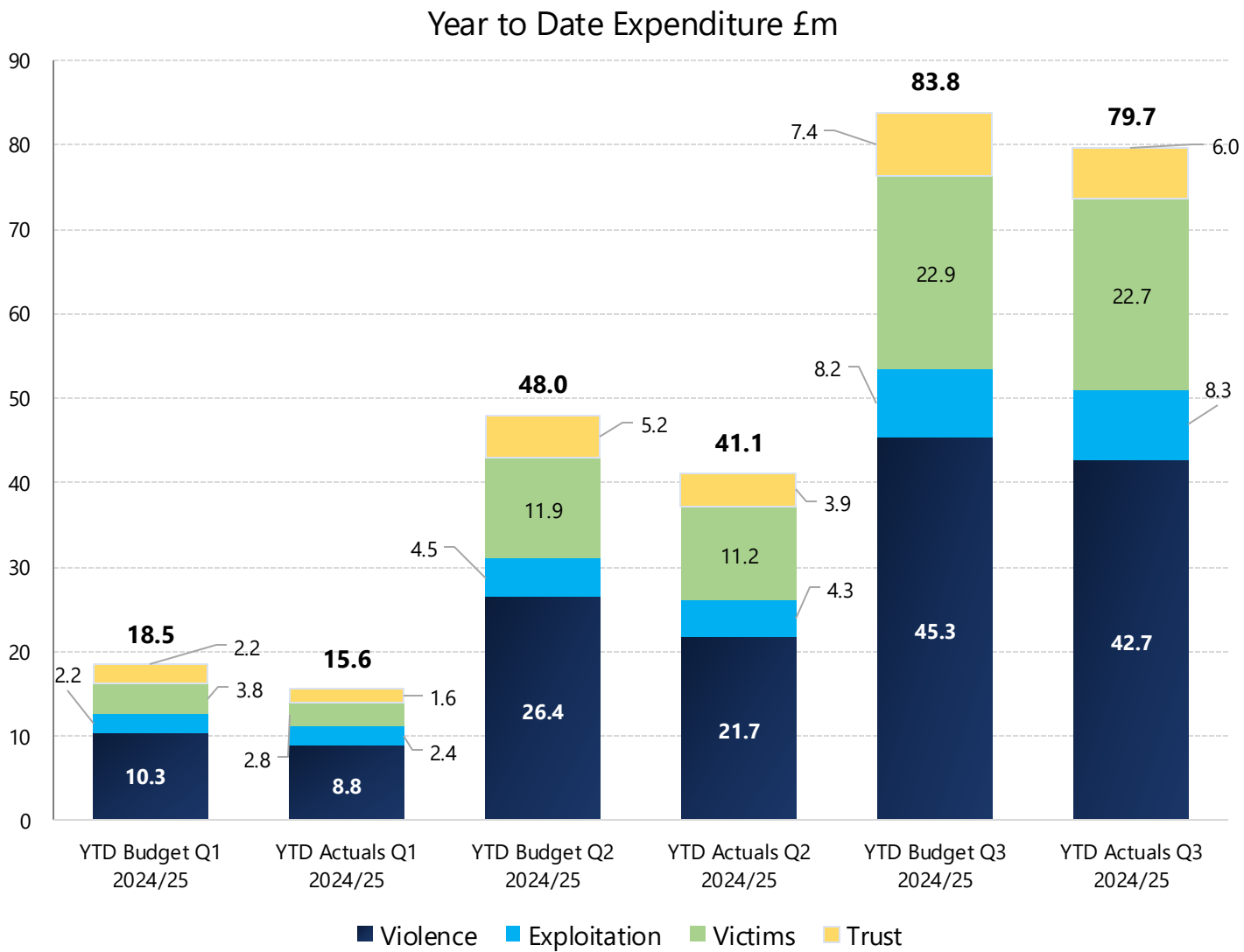
MOPAC and VRU – 2024/25 Financial Performance

	VRU				MOPAC				MOPAC & VRU			
	2024/25 Original Budget	2024/25 Full Year Revised Budget	2024/25 Full Year Forecast at Q3	2024/25 Full Year Variance at Q3	2024/25 Original Budget	2024/25 Full Year Revised Budget	2024/25 Full Year Forecast at Q3	2024/25 Full Year Variance at Q3	2024/25 Original Budget	2024/25 Full Year Revised Budget	2024/25 Full Year Forecast at Q3	2024/25 Full Year Variance at Q3
Expenditure	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Violence	44.3	44.3	42.3	(2.0)	28.2	28.4	26.9	(1.5)	72.4	72.7	69.2	(3.5)
Exploitation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	13.1	13.2	0.1	13.1	13.1	13.2	0.1
Victims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.3	42.5	41.5	(1.0)	42.3	42.5	41.5	(1.0)
Trust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	11.2	10.5	(0.6)	11.1	11.2	10.5	(0.6)
Total Expenditure	44.3	44.3	42.3	(2.0)	94.6	95.2	92.2	(3.0)	138.9	139.4	134.4	(5.0)
Income Streams												
PPAF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.7)	(3.7)	(3.7)	0.0	(3.7)	(3.7)	(3.7)	0.0
Other Income	(2.3)	(2.3)	(1.9)	0.4	(2.0)	(2.0)	(1.9)	0.1	(4.3)	(4.3)	(3.7)	0.6
Ministry of Justice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(22.2)	(22.8)	(22.8)	(0.1)	(22.2)	(22.8)	(22.8)	(0.1)
Home Office	(10.3)	(10.3)	(10.3)	0.0	(2.7)	(2.7)	(3.1)	(0.4)	(13.0)	(13.0)	(13.4)	(0.4)
GLA funding	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)
Total Income	(12.6)	(12.6)	(12.2)	0.4	(30.7)	(31.2)	(31.6)	(0.4)	(43.3)	(43.9)	(43.8)	0.0
Net Expenditure	31.6	31.6	30.1	(1.6)	63.9	63.9	60.5	(3.4)	95.6	95.6	90.6	(4.9)
Total Reserves	(6.0)	(6.0)	(5.1)	1.0	(12.7)	(12.7)	(10.3)	2.5	(18.8)	(18.8)	(15.3)	3.4
Total Net Expenditure	25.6	25.6	25.0	(0.6)	51.2	51.2	50.3	(0.9)	76.8	76.8	75.3	(1.5)

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

* Police Property Act Fund (PPAF)

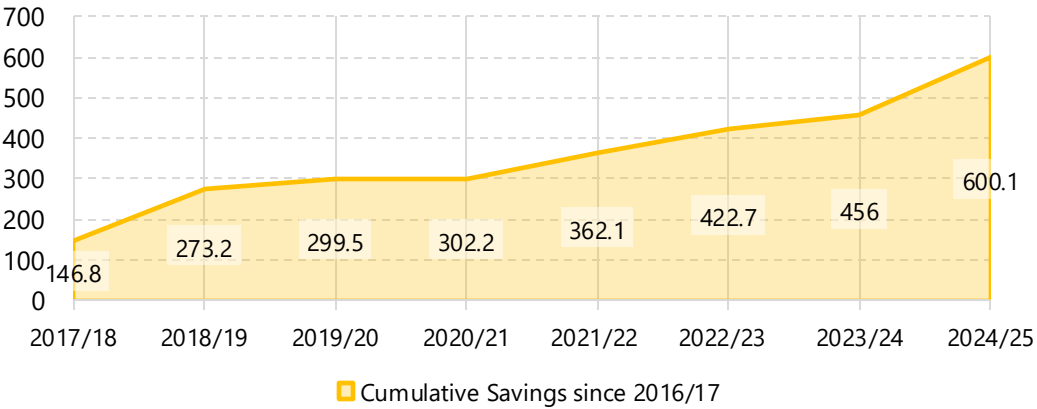
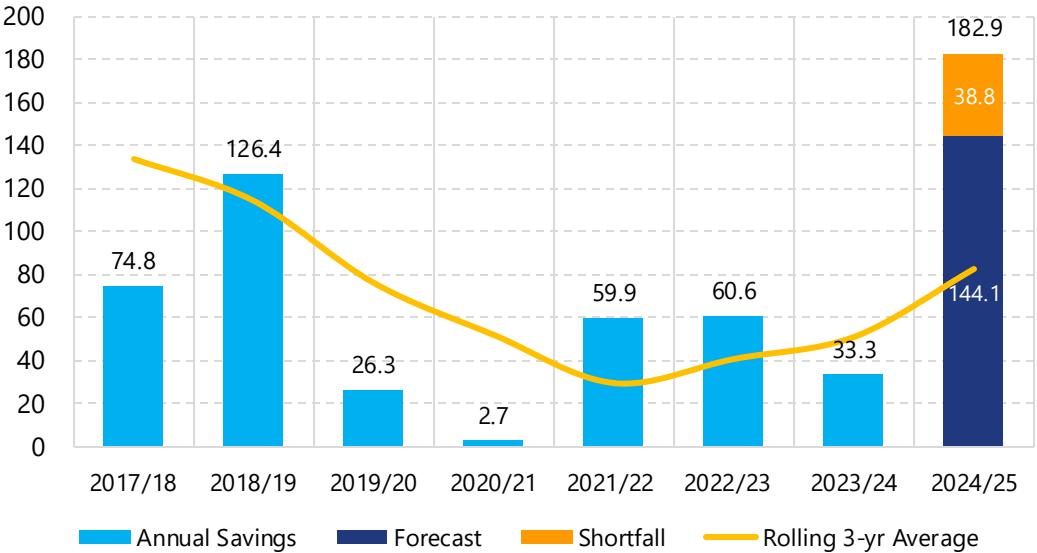
Financial trends aligned to PCP priorities- MOPAC and VRU Overall Trends.



As at the end of the third quarter for 2024/25, the budget for MOPAC and the VRU is £83.8m, actual spend of £79.7m has been incurred resulting in a YTD underspend of £4.1m. This is largely due to and aligns with the projected full year expenditure underspend of £5.0m.

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

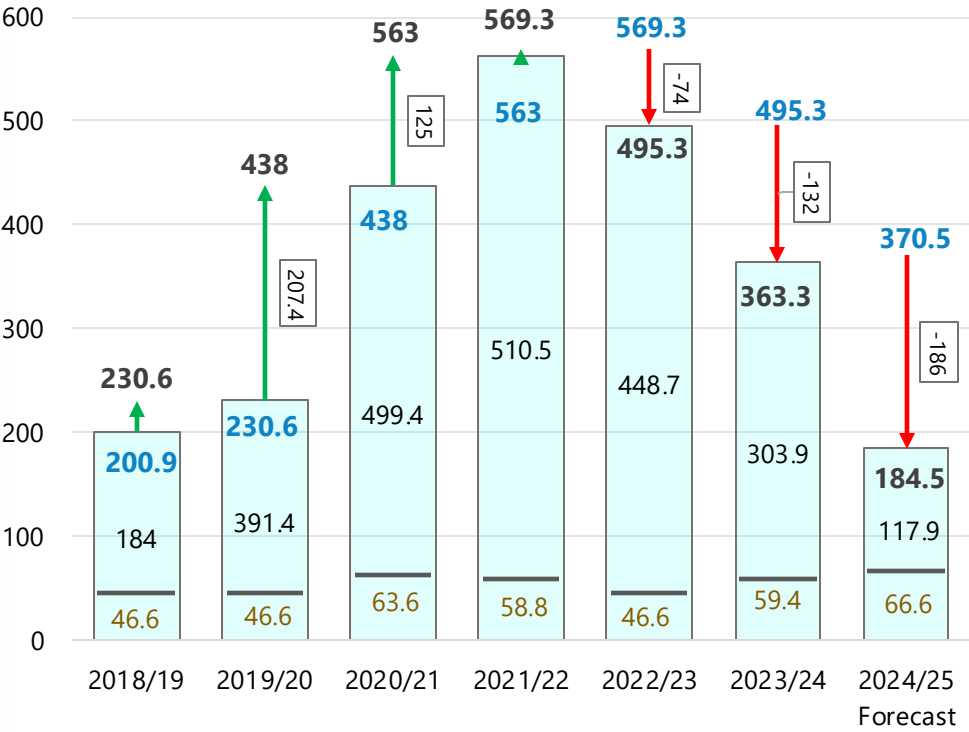
The approved savings target to be delivered through a variety of programmes across all MPS business functions for 2024/25 is £182.9m. Of this, £144.1m have been delivered or are on track for delivery and, £38.8m are at risk of delivery by the end of the financial year.

Savings delivered and on track to be delivered c£144.1m.

- 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 £21.5m.
 - Operations & Performance- Staff and Efficiency savings of £17.7m.
 - People Resources & Comms - Staff, Efficiency and consultancy savings of £2.8m.
- This leaves £38.8m of savings not be delivered by the end of the year. Savings across multiple directorates remain a significant risk, accounting for majority of the 'At Risk' items.

MPS and MOPAC Reserves

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



Opening Balance (OB)

Closing Balance (CB)

General Reserve CB

Earmarked Reserve CB

Earmarked Reserves

At Q3, Earmarked reserves are forecast to reduce by £186.0m to £117.9m, of which £170.6m drawdown relates MPS reserves and £15.3m 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)	(186.0)	(30.3)	184.5
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)	0.1	13.5	13.7
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)	(15.3)	3.5	28.2
Subtotal MPS & MOPAC	303.9	(155.7)	(186.0)	(30.3)	117.9
MOPAC & MPS General reserve	66.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.6
Grand Total	370.5	(155.7)	(186.0)	(30.3)	184.5

The table shows the breakdown of Earmarked Reserves planned usage in 2024/25. The Q3 forecast net transfer of £186.0m reflects a reduction of £8.6m in the use of earmarked reserves compared to the 194.6m at Q2, £2.5m of the change relates specifically to the MPS and the balance to MOPAC. The projected year- end group closing balance is £184.5m, of which, £66.6m is the general reserve.