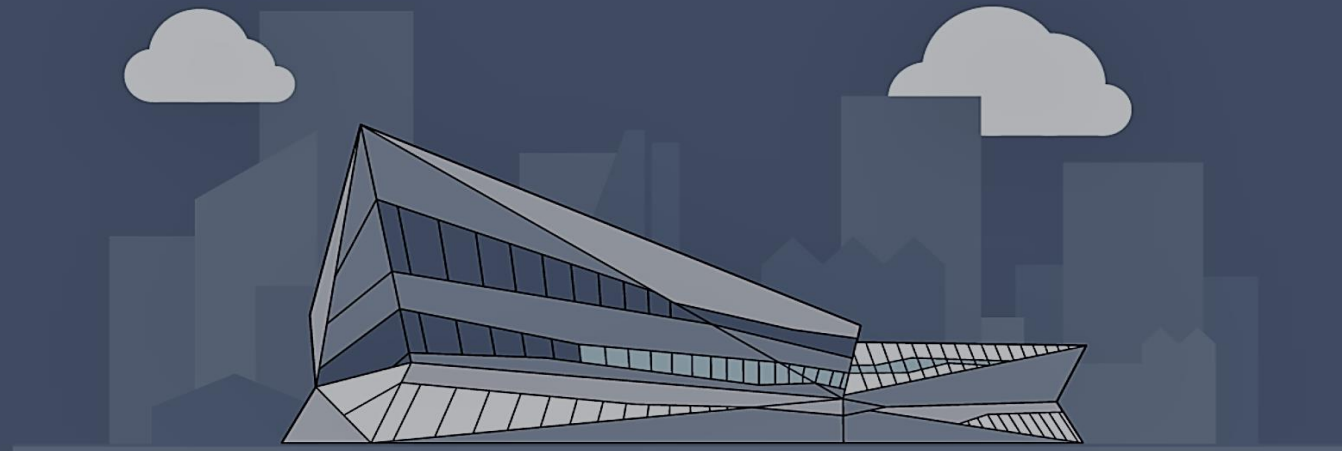


Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime Quarterly Performance Report

Quarter 4 - 2024/25



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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:

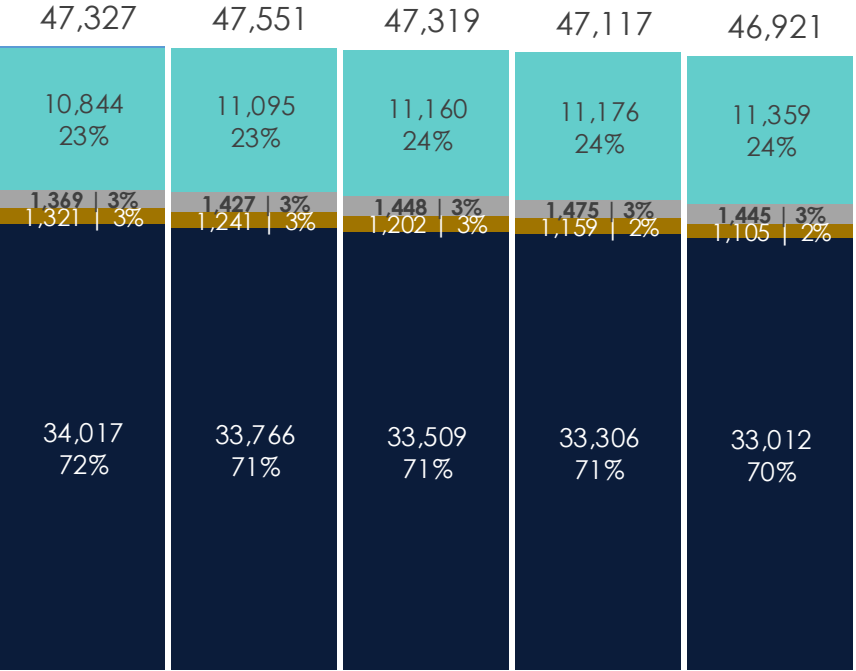
- Priorities for policing and community safety in London (the Police and Crime Plan)
- Oversight of the MPS (the London Policing Board)



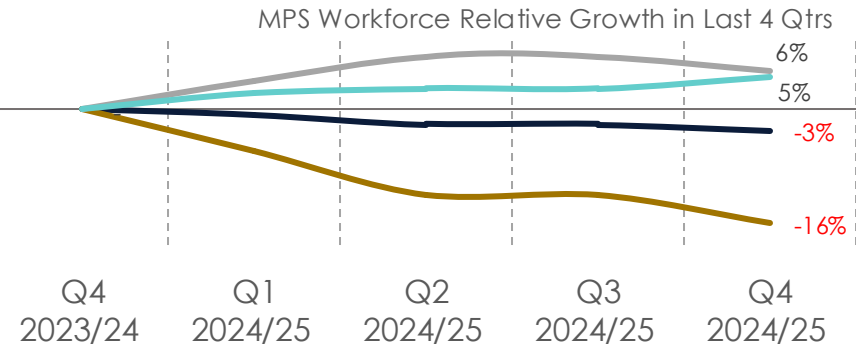
As at the end of Q4 2024/25, the make-up of the Metropolitan Police Workforce is as follows:

> 33,012 Officers	71%
> 1,105 Volunteers & Special Constables	2%
> 1,445 PCSOs	3%
> 11,359 Staff	24%

MPS WORKFORCE – 0.9% 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 Q4 2024/25, the wider MOPAC Group workforce, inclusive of the Metropolitan Police, consists of a total of **35,563** Officers, Special Constables and PCSOs and **11,647** Staff.



Revenue Expenditure

The full year forecast at Q4 2024/25 is a net underspend of £34.4m.

Capital Expenditure

The outturn position of £292.0m represents an underspend of £48.5m against the original £340.5m budget.

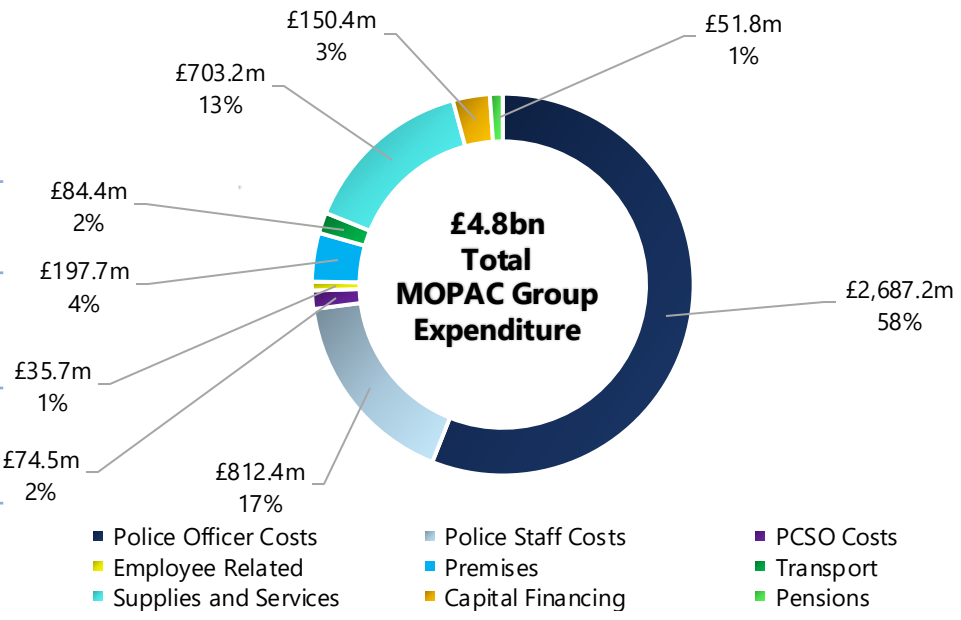
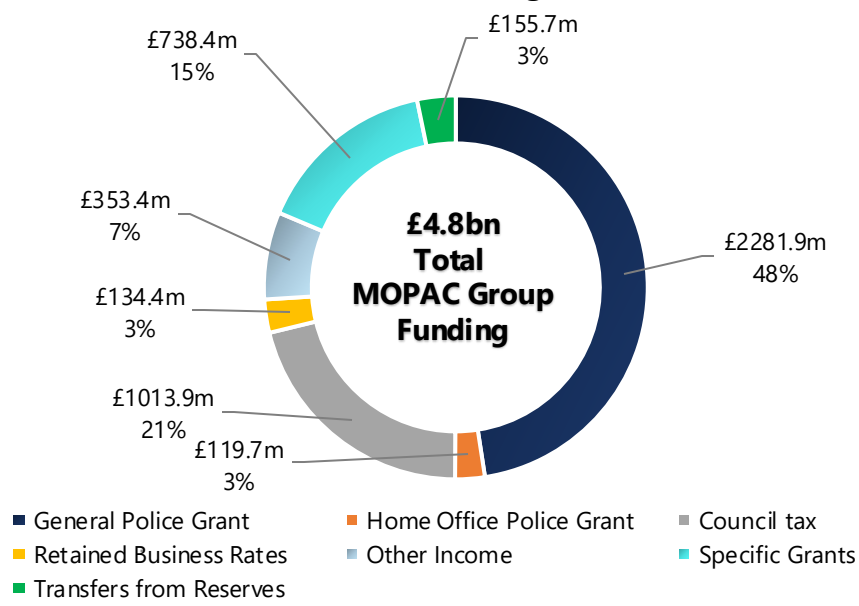
Savings Target

At Q4, 80% (£148.4m) of the £185.2m savings target for the combined MPS and MOPAC group have been delivered. This leaves a shortfall of £36.8m.

Planned Reserves Usage

The outturn net transfer of £96.0m group reserves represents a decrease in the planned usage of reserves of £59.7m compared to the approved planned usage of £155.7m.

2024/25 Budget



Priorities for policing and community safety in London

The Police and Crime Plan

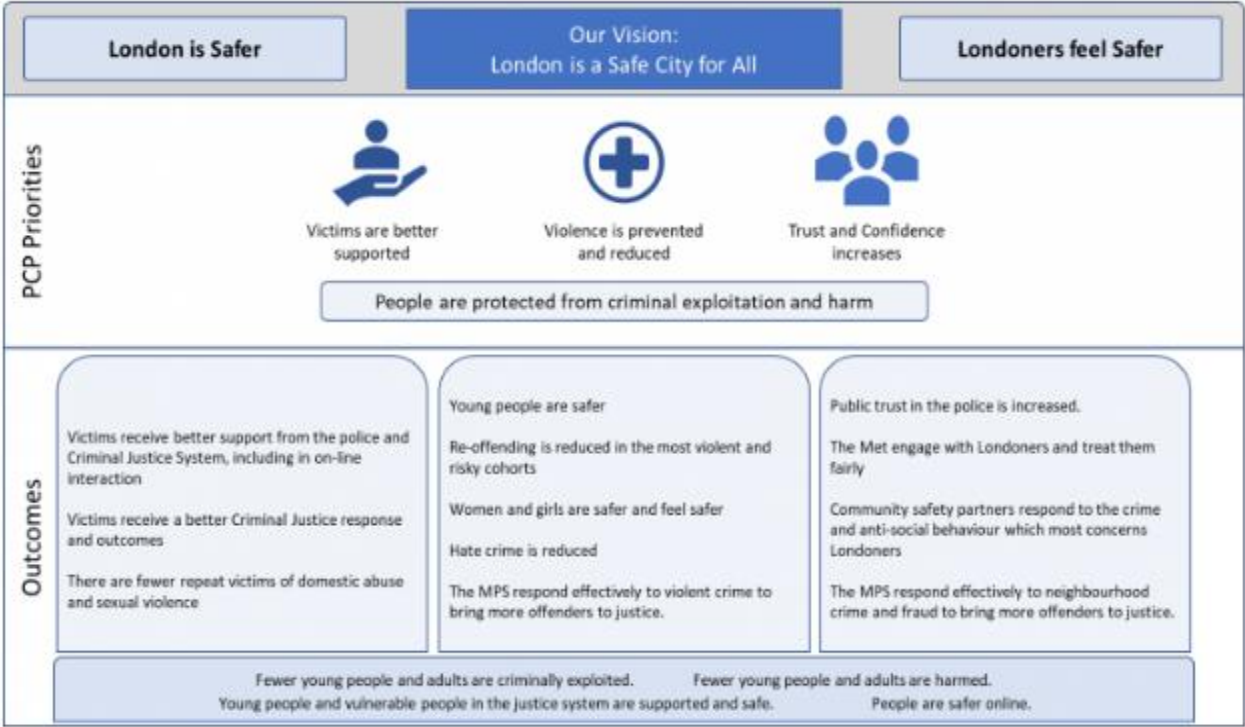
The Police and Crime Plan sets out the key priorities and objectives for policing and community safety in London over the next three years.

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

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

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

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



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 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.

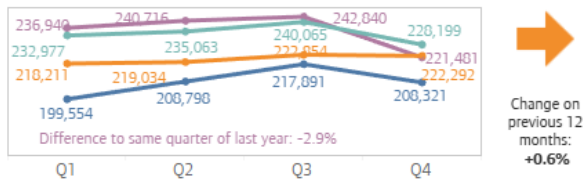
More Trust Improve Londoners' Perceptions of the MPS	Less Crime The MPS Keeps Londoners Safer	Higher Standards (Improve MPS Culture, Standards and Processes)
Proportion of Londoners who think the Met's doing a good job locally.	Neighbourhood Crime - recorded volume (and outcomes)	The time it takes to 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



Our Vision:
London is a Safe City for All

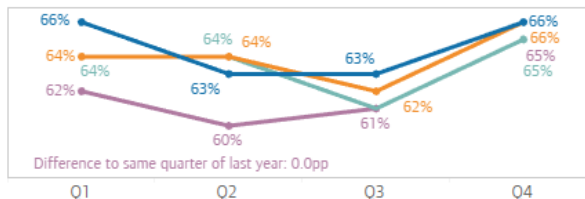
2021/2022 2022/2023 2023/2024 2024/2025

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**



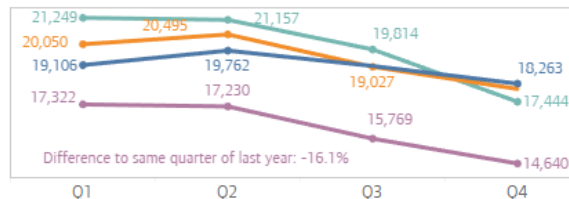
Overall victim and witness satisfaction criminal justice wide

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

Violence is prevented and reduced

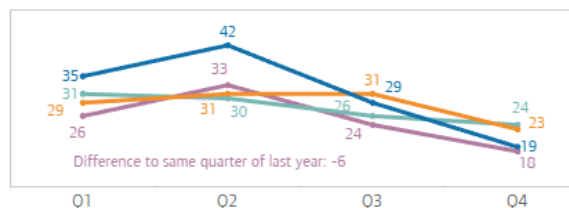
Violence with injury offences

Change on previous 12 months: **-18.5%**

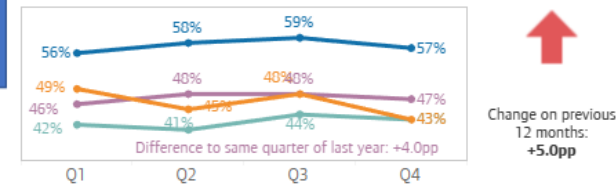


Homicide quarterly total

Change on previous 12 months: **-10**



Londoners feel safer - Worry about crime

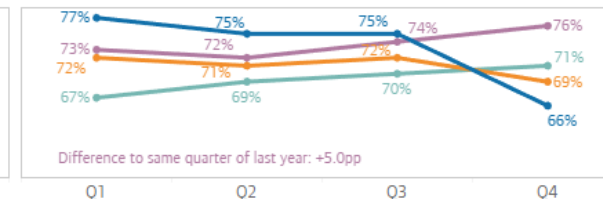


Trust and Confidence increases

Trust in police

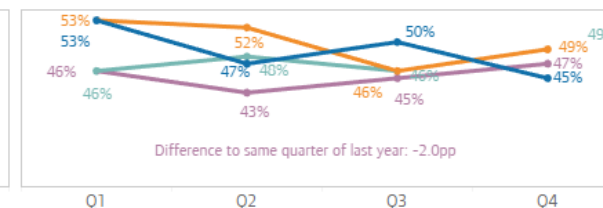
[Click here to view the Trust and Confidence Dashboard](#)

Change on previous 12 months: **+5.0pp**



Confidence in police (Good job local)

Change on previous 12 months: **-2.0pp**



Protecting people from exploitation and harm

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

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

Please note: Quarters are 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 4 FY 2024/25

PCP Outcomes Summary

“Victims are better supported” – Victim satisfaction (USS) was 62% in the 12 months to Q4, 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 Q4, 45% of Londoners felt police did a good job in the local area and 74% reported trust in the MPS. This is a 2pp decline in confidence year on year, but a 5pp increase in trust. Data from the ONS Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) show that public confidence in the police across England and Wales has declined since September 2022. For the year ending December 2024, public confidence in the MPS (48%) is similar to England and Wales (49%) and above most similar forces – West Yorkshire (46%), Greater Manchester (45%) and West Midlands (42%).

“Violence is prevented and reduced” – Violence with Injury offences reduced by 16% on the same quarter last year. The latest ONS data (end December 2024) shows that the rate of violence with injury per 1,000 population (7.6) is lower in London than England and Wales (8.7).

There were 18 Homicide offences in Q4 24-25. Total homicide offences have reduced as compared to the previous quarter (-6 offences) and compared to the same quarter last year (-6 offences).

“People are protected from exploitation and harm” – The HMICFRS revisit report published in February confirmed an overall improved response to missing and exploited children. The MPS launched their Children Strategy in September 2024 and Q4 saw the implementation and embedding of learning from Child First training for solicitors, custody sergeants and local authority staff.

Financial Position (Q4)

MPS

The MPS’s final outturn position for 2024/25 is an underspend of £34.4m against the original budget.

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 Ministry of Justice (MoJ) funding has been received, increasing expenditure and income by £0.5m. The net budget remains the same at £76.8m.

At Q4, the total MOPAC outturn is a £3.8m underspend against the net £76.8m budget, with an underspend in MOPAC of £2.8m and VRU £0.9m. Of the £3.8m underspend, £1.3m is a credit from the release of aged goods receipts, a £1.0m release of unallocated budgets and the remaining variance of £1.5m largely commissioning underspends.



Victims are better supported

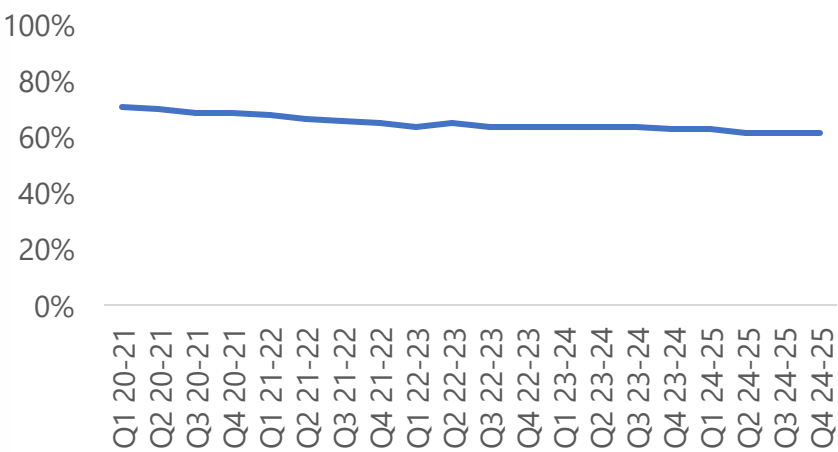
PCP Outcomes:

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

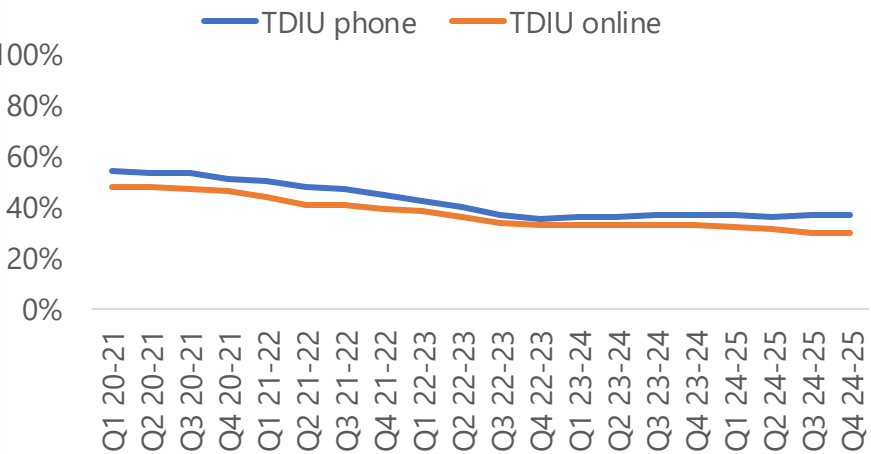
Overall victim satisfaction



Overall victim satisfaction is stable at 62% in the most recent quarter (12 months to Q4 24-25).

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

TDIU victim satisfaction

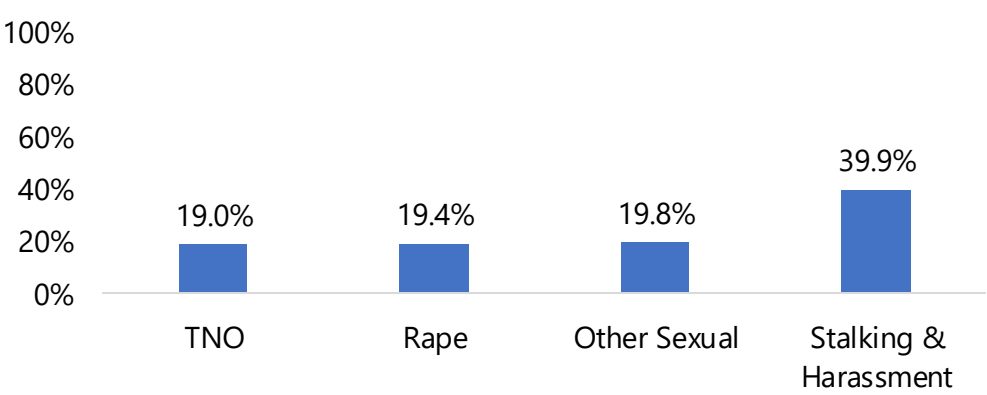


Victim satisfaction rates for TDIU telephone and online are considerably lower, 37% and 30% respectively.

For telephone reporting this is the same as last quarter and the same as the same quarter the previous year.

For online this is the same as 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 September 2024 - due to lags in assigning outcomes more recent data are not used.

In the twelve months to end September victims did not support action in 20% of Other Sexual Offence cases, 19% 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 stalking and harassment cases.

In the 12 months to Q2, 66% of rape were recorded as "Not yet assigned an outcome", compared to 44% of other sexual offences, 9% of stalking and harassment offences and 6% for total recorded crime.

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.

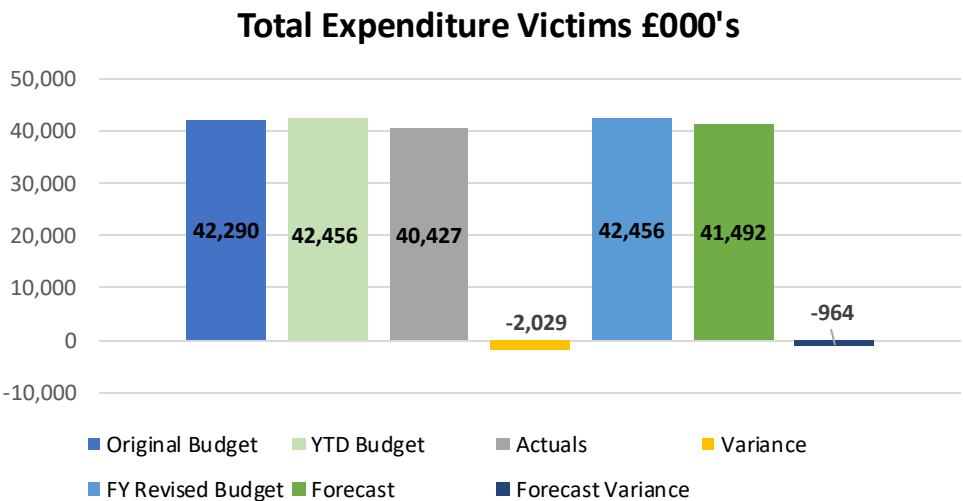
Definition: The volume of outcomes for 'Evidential difficulties: Victim does not support action (both suspect identified and not identified). Divided by all outcomes for offences recorded in that period.

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 Q4, the draft outturn position is an underspend of £2.0m, with expenditure of £40.4m having been incurred against a revised budget of £42.5m. The draft outturn underspend of £2.0m is mainly due to projects where delivery has been reprofiled into the next financial year. Another £0.3m relates to the reversal of goods receipt transactions no longer required.



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 Q4 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 satisfied with LVWS has increased this quarter to 84%, a rise of 7 percentage points.

The proportion of victims taking up the offer of LVWS but not being contacted has decreased by 4 percentage points this quarter to 15%.

The MPS launched the enhanced Victim Focus Desk in Quarter 3 23/24 to improve the service provided to victims of crime. They are 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 are now receiving 20,000 – 30,000 calls every month 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 to secure a suitable “livechat” function for victims’ preference of contact and to support victims with speech and hearing challenges.

The My Met Service 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 the development of the expanded Victims Voice Forums throughout Q4, including recruiting interested victims via its 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 2024/25.

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, and the evaluation process commenced in Q4. Through this process, MOPAC is seeking to award an Alliance contract, and the new service will go-live on 1 October 2025.

MOPAC’s Sexual Violence Legal Advocacy pilot had provided support to 118 victims/survivors by the end of Q4. Albeit based on limited data, the independent interim evaluation report indicates that the Pilot has been successful. The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) 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 its 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.

The DMPC spoke at the annual Women's Night Safety Charter (WNSC) Summit at City Hall on 27 February. Over 2,600 organisations have signed up to the charter and the summit showcased good practice from a number of signatories, including MOPAC.

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. Further engagement with victims has been led by the Victims' Commissioner in Q4 to inform the research and the final report is now due to be published in Q2 25/26.

For the CSA research, the draft report has been shared and discussed with the MPS. They have provided some additional data, which is being incorporated into the report. It is now forecast to be published in Q2 25/26.

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	Q2 25/26	R
2	Publish Child Sexual Abuse research and case review	Q4 23/24	Q2 25/26	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	Q2 25/26	A
12	Establish multi-agency arrangements to take forward Duty to Collaborate	Q4	25/26	G

Overview of MOPAC Commissioned Services

Service	Budget 24/25		Target 24/25	YTD	Conf.
London Victim and Witness Service	£7.86m	% of vulnerable victims referred who take up support	23%	25%	G
		% of witnesses referred who take up support	65%	73%	G
		No. of domestic abuse victims referred who are supported by a specialist advocate	3990	3977	G
Children & Young People's Victim & Witness Service	£0.5m	% of young people referred receiving ongoing support	36%	15%	R
		% of young witnesses referred receiving pre-trial support	69%	88%	G
Havens (Sexual Assault Referral Centres)	£2.8m	% of Forensic Medical Examiner statements issued in 15 working days	70%	80%	G
Survivors Gateway & associated support services for victims of sexual violence	£8.9m	No. of referrals processed by the Survivors Gateway 'Navigators'	2800	2617	A
		No. of victims/ survivors being supported by an Independent Sexual Violence Advocate (ISVA)	1282	1940	G
		No. of counselling hours delivered to victim/ survivors at the Rape Crisis Centres	21750	16,591	R
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	3458	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	653	G
CouRAGEus (specialist service supporting young victims of violence against women & girls)	£870k	No. of young victims supported by a specialist advocate	300	363	G
London Stalking Support Service	£375k	No. of people able to access service's web-based and telephone support	4000	4008	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	490	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	460	G
		<i>New outcome measure being developed; available from end Sept</i>	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

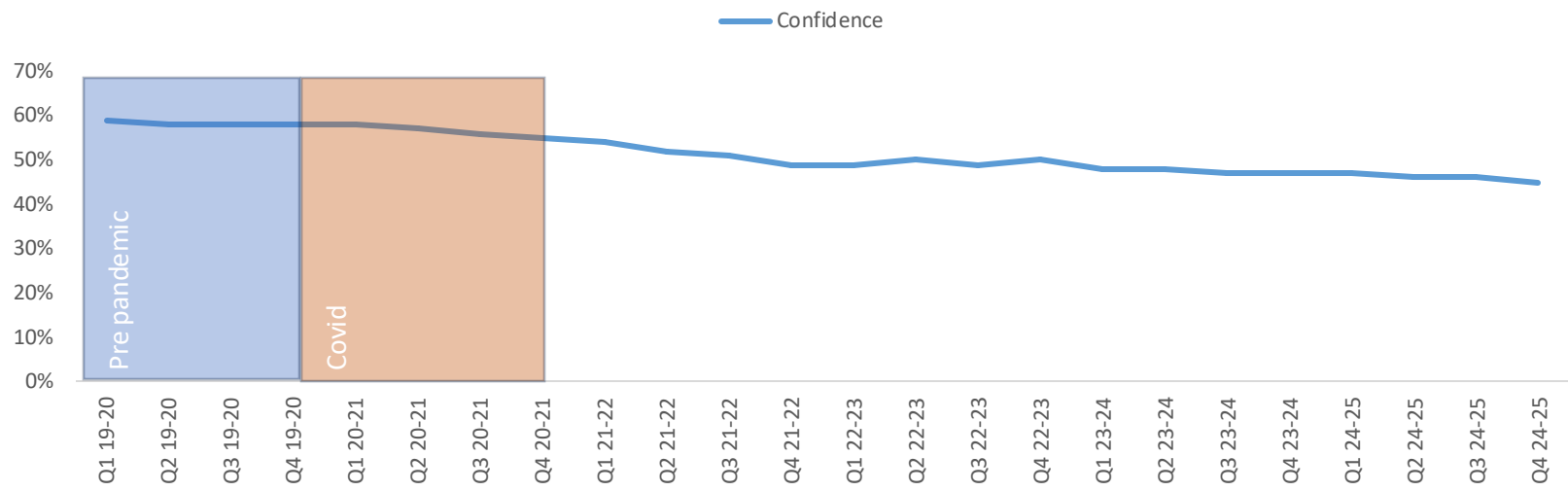
Outcome Statements:

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

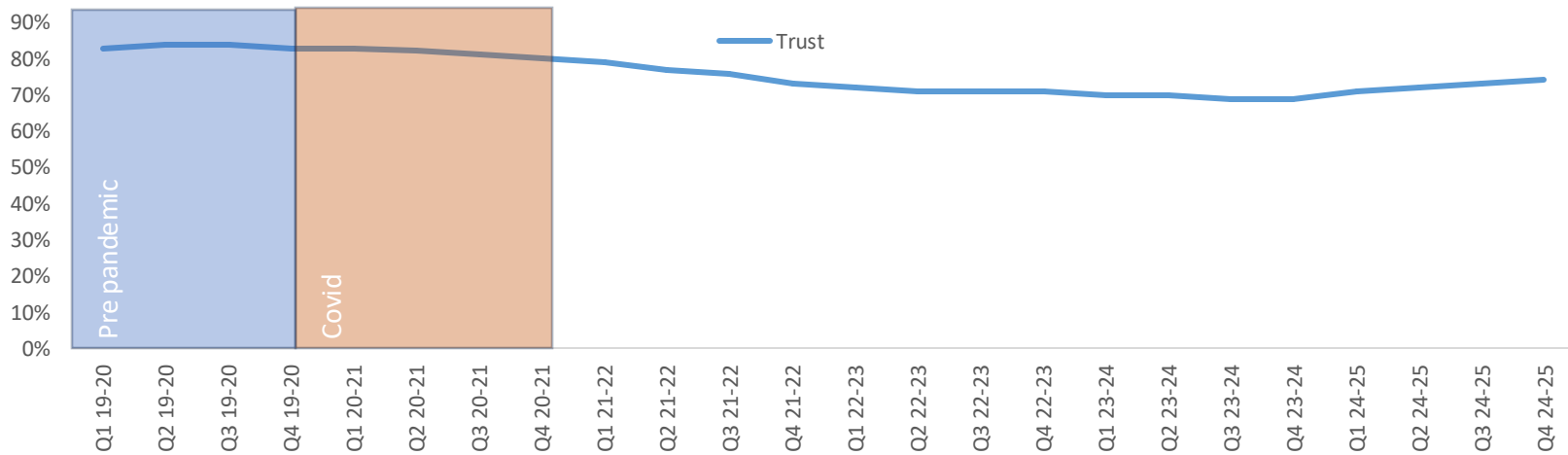
Good Job Local (Confidence)



Confidence shows a slight downward trajectory and currently sits at 45% in the most recent quarter (the 12 months to Q4 24-25). This is 1 percentage point lower than the previous quarter, and 2 percentage points lower than the same quarter last year.

CSEW data for the year ending December 2024 show that **confidence in the MPS (48%) is similar to the England & Wales average (49%)** and above its most similar forces – West Yorkshire (46%), Greater Manchester (45%), and West Midlands (42%).

More Trust



CSEW trends can be found on the [London Policing Board Data Dashboard](#).

Trust stands at 74% in the most recent quarter (12 months to Q4 24-25).

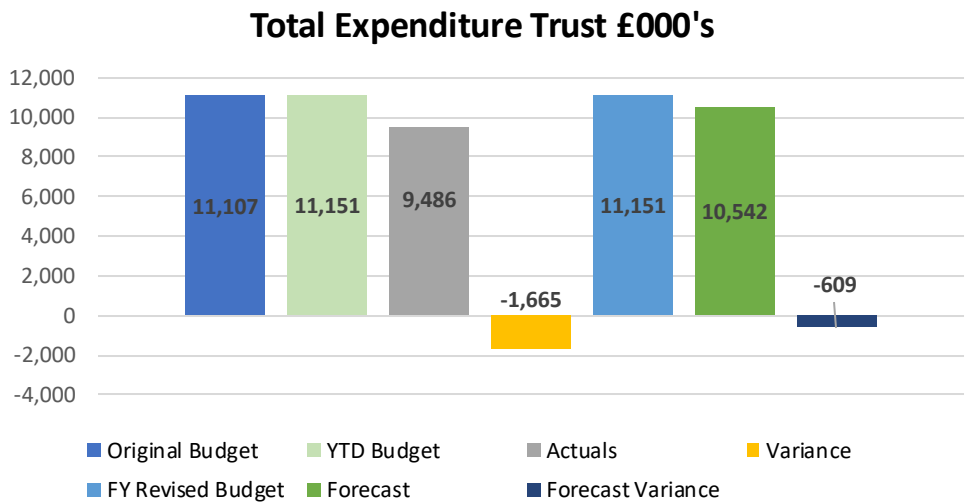
This is 1 percentage point higher than the previous quarter, and 5 percentage points higher than the same quarter last year.

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 Q4, the draft outturn position is an underspend of £1.7m, with expenditure of £9.5m having been incurred against the £11.2m revised budget. The underspend is due to a £0.3m credit from aged goods receipts and commissioning underspends.



Delivery Summary

Trust in the MPS has increased over the last year (74% in the 12 months to Q4 24-25, which is 1pp. higher than the previous quarter, and 5 pp. higher than the 12 months to Q4 23-24).

Confidence shows a slight downward trajectory (45% in the 12 months to Q4 24-25, which is 1pp. lower than the previous quarter, and 2pp. lower than the 12 months to Q4 23-24) as measured by the PAS.

Police Response: 999 call answering times remained stable - in Q4 24/25, the MPS attended 85% of all I calls within the target time of 15 minutes (+1pp on Q3 24/25). In Q4 24/25, the MPS answered 80% of 999 calls in under 10 seconds, this is stable on the previous quarter but is below the England and Wales average of 90%.

Neighbourhood Crime: All neighbourhood crime categories have reduced as compared to the same quarter last year, with the largest reduction recorded for **personal robbery** (-17% on the same quarter last year), **vehicle crime** (-13% on the same quarter last year) and **residential burglary** (-13% on the same quarter last year).

Over Q4 24/25, the **largest decrease against the previous quarter has been for Theft Person** (-17% on the previous quarter), but the MPS remains a significant outlier, nationally and compared to peers for theft person.

Overview of PCP Delivery

Police Response

The MPS was removed from Engage in quarter 4 (January 2025) having made various improvements including in responding appropriately to the public and vulnerable people, answering calls more quickly and how it identifies vulnerability at the first point of contact.

The proportion of calls answered in under 10 seconds remained stable in Q4 compared to Q3. In Q4, the MPS answered 80% of calls in under 10 seconds which is below the England and Wales average of 90%.

Response time performance for I calls (15 min target) remains stable on the previous quarter (85% attended within the target time of 15 minutes, +1pp on Q3 24/25). Performance for S calls (1-hour target) has increased compared to the previous quarter, with 67% of calls attended within 1 hour (+4pp. on Q3 24/25).

Community Engagement

The Disproportionality Board met in January 2025. The matters discussed included the MPS's work on tackling racial disparity in the use of police powers against Black, CPS-commissioned research into racial disproportionality in adult charging decisions in like for like cases, and the Child First Custody Training and Research Pilot, with a focus on ensuring specialist child first legal advice for children.

The new PCP was published on the 28th March 2025 and was informed by a series of public consultation events during quarter 4. The key concerns included neighbourhood crimes, trust and confidence, violence against women and girls, and reducing violence.

Stop and search disproportionality between Black and White Londoners is stable, with Black Londoners 4.4 times more likely to be stopped than White Londoners (see slides 42-44).

Neighbourhood Crimes

Given the link between theft person and robbery, the Reducing Robbery Partnership 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, for a further meeting during quarter 4.

The MPS have continued their efforts to tackle mobile phone theft, including the trafficking and potential use of stolen devices abroad. This included the MPS's development of a programme to identify stolen phone IMEIs, and testing whether these IMEIs are reactivated outside the UK. The MPS is also working closely with phone companies, the National Crime Agency, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, and international partners to prevent stolen phones being used abroad.

Oversight of MPS Reform

The London Policing Board's (LPB) People and Culture (P & C) and Performance and Finance Delivery (PFD) Committees met in quarter 4. Topics discussed included leadership reform, demand management, performance with a focus on serious acquisitive crime and the MPS approach to transformation; key areas highlighted in the Casey Review and by HMICFRS. Following consideration of the London Race Action Plan (LRAP) by the People and Culture Committee in October 2024, London Policing Board members have participated in three workshops with the MPS, focussing on strengthening the theory of change, definitions of anti-racism and the outcome measures. This work will feed into the next iteration of the LRAP.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

The community scrutiny transformation programme has progressed in the quarter, with the joint MOPAC/MPS team undertaking a six-week sprint to finalise the project initiation document and to set out the proposed future governance and delivery arrangements. The Community Engagement Review was published in January 2025 and has informed this work.

Work to implement the MPS's new digital platform to enable engagement between police, Neighbourhood Watch and the wider public, has made significant progress. The new digital platform, Met Engage, will be piloted in the Southwest Area from quarter 1, with further roll out planned from quarter 2.

The MPS's work to restore trust and ensure high standards continues at pace, with over 300 people having been dismissed as a result of Operation Onyx, the MPS review of all cases concerning officers or staff members who remain in service and have had allegations of sexual offending or domestic violence made against them in a ten-year period 2012-2022 (when this process was designed).

The MPS is transitioning Safer Schools Officers into the new neighbourhood policing model with effect from quarter 2 (25/26) and MOPAC has continued to support and challenge this work to ensure appropriate partnership governance and outcome measures are in place.

The Reducing Robbery Partnership last met in quarter 4 and, in addition to information on the MPS' work to tackle mobile phone theft, received an update on the progress being made by the MPS/CPS Early Charging Decision pilot. The pilot aims to improve efficiency and effectiveness by allowing police to make early charging decisions with CPS input, rather than waiting for a full file to be prepared and reviewed by the CPS.

23/24 Key Project Activity		Base	F'Cast	Conf.
1	Publish Community Engagement Review	Q2	Q4 24/25	CG
2	Work with the MPS to ensure the MOPAC community engagement review and work on 'strongest ever neighbourhoods' are aligned and delivered	Q4		CG
3	Deliver and evaluate community scrutiny pilots	Q4	Q4 25/26	R
4	Publish research on stop and search interactions through Body Worn Video	Q4	Q4 25/26	R
5	Deliver research into impact of cannabis enforcement on tackling violence	Q2	Q1 25/26	R
6	Support the MPS to consult and clarify outcomes of police in schools	Q3		CG
7	Produce young people friendly materials about how to make a complaint about police	Q3	Q3 25/26	R
8	Work with the MPS to support delivery of their VAWG action plan	Q4		CG
9	Continue to support the MPS to deliver Operation Onyx	Q4		CG
10	The LCJB to review the file quality pilot and identify learning to embed across the Met.	Q4	Q4 25/26	R
11	Develop partnership response to increase in robbery			G



Violence is prevented and reduced

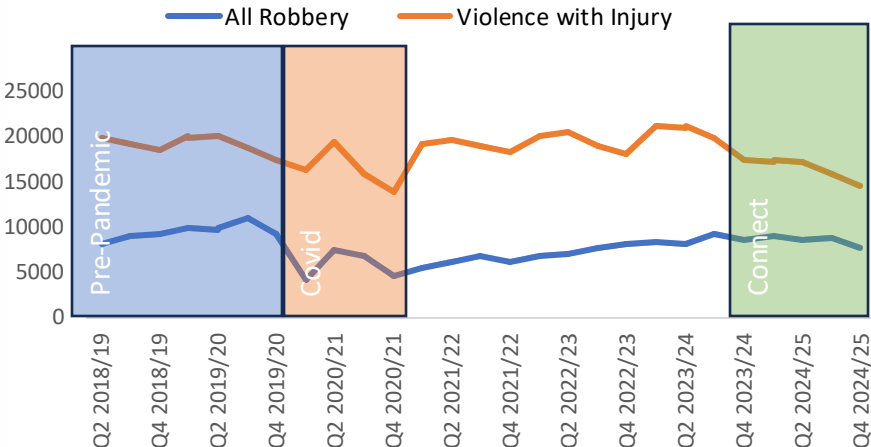
Outcome Statements:

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

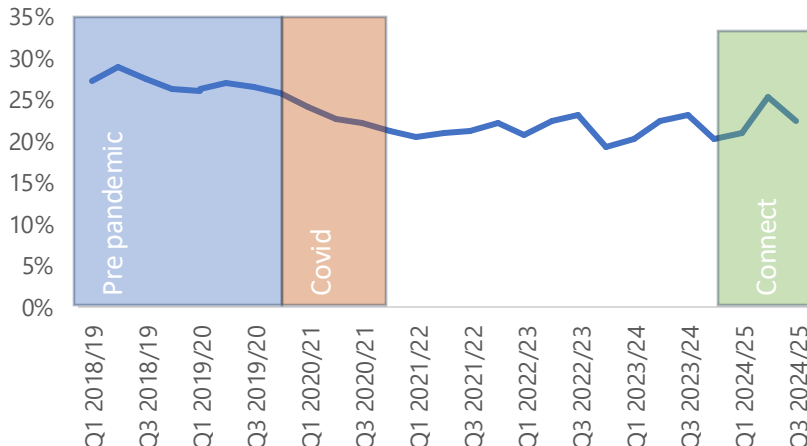
Violent Crime



Violence with Injury has decreased by 7% from the previous quarter and has decreased by **16%** from Q4 23-24.

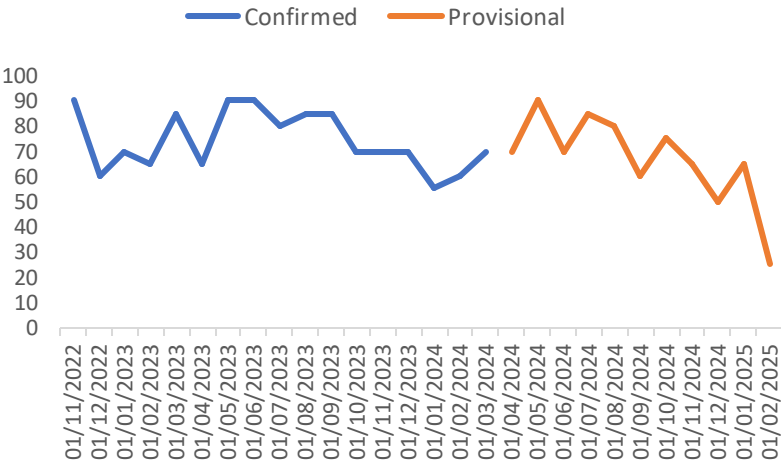
Total Robbery decreased by 14% from the previous quarter and **11%** from Q4 23-24.

Repeat Offending



The **reoffending rate**** for those offenders on the **Integrated Offender Management (IOM) cohort** has recorded a small decrease on the previous quarter and the same quarter last year.

Finalised Hospital Admission Episodes – Met Police



Finalised hospital admission episodes represent 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 Feb 25 shows a **reduction of 12%** as compared to the previous year.

Source: [NHS Digital hospital-admissions-for-assault-by-sharp-objects](#)

Q3 2024/25	Change on previous quarter (Q2 2024/25)	Change on same quarter previous year (Q3 2023/24)
22.4%	-3.0p.p	-0.8p.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).

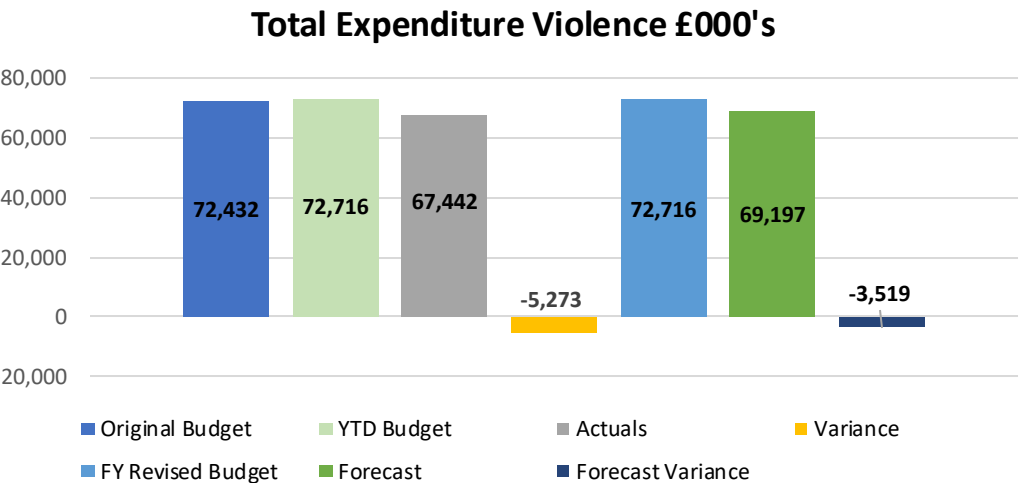
Please note: February 2024 saw the implementation of CONNECT, a new crime recording system and integrated core policing IT solution which has transformed operational policing services within the MPS. With the implementation of CONNECT, there have been slight modifications in the recording of specific 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 Q4, the draft outturn is an underspend of £5.3m, with expenditure of £67.4m having been spent against a revised budget of £72.7m. Of the underspend £1.0m is the release of unallocated budgets, £0.4m relates to the reversal of goods receipt transactions no longer required, and the remaining £3.9m is largely due to projects where delivery has been reprofiled into the next financial year.



Delivery Summary

- **Violence with Injury has decreased by 7%** on the previous quarter and has **decreased by 16%** on Q4 23-24. The latest ONS data to the end of December 2024 shows that the rate of violence with injury per 1,000 population (7.6) is lower in London than the England and Wales average (8.7).
- **Total Robbery** has decreased by 14% on the previous quarter and 11% on Q4 23-24.
- There was 18 **Homicide** offences in Q4 24-25. This is a reduction of 6 offences compared to the previous quarter. Compared to the same quarter the previous year, there has been **6 fewer offences** (24 offences in Q4 2023-24).
- In the 12 months to March 2025, the **positive outcome rate for police recorded rape offences** was 9.5%. This is stable as compared to the 12 months to March 2024 (+0.4pp.) and there has been a gradual increase over the last two years.
- 56% of women currently feel **safe after dark** in their local area, 1 percentage point higher than last quarter. Large inequalities remain, with 79% 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 17%, 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

There has been a significant reduction (-16%) in violence with injury from Q4 in the previous year, with faster reduction than the national rate. Progress also continues with knife crime with injury homicides also down since the previous year.

Project ADDER has continued to make a significant impact having safeguarded 251 adults, making up 65% of all the adults safeguarded within the MPS where drugs were the main threat. The majority of this work came through the drug treatment referral app, which surpassed 1600 referrals since being introduced in the summer of 2024. The total number of cuckooed premises being intervened as part of Op Pantera has also increased each quarter, from 289 in Q3 to 372 in Q4 and a total of 994 for the year.

Op Yamata and Op Orochi have also continued to have a strong impact. Op Yamata Q3 data showed that 151 drug lines were closed, and in Q4 this was even higher at 160. Similar trends were seen with Op Orochi - Q3 data showed that 228 drug lines were closed, and in Q4 259.

Reducing reoffending by the most violent and high-risk

MOPAC continues to work with MPS to develop the effective use of GPS monitoring in London across both the MOPAC-funded programme and the wider MOJ programme. This includes exploring new opportunities for how GPS may be used with priority cohorts subject to civil orders.

A working group is now meeting to bring together partners to develop a more strategic approach to the use of Civil/Ancillary Orders in London.

Making London a safer city for women and girls

In developing the refreshed tackling VAWG strategy MOPAC undertook 17 consultation workshops with a broad range of external stakeholders. These findings of these sessions are informing the development of the Mayor's updated strategy.

MOPAC has published reports for the Comprehensive Review on how London Manages Risk of High Harm from Domestic Abuse and Adult Child to Parent Abuse (ACPA), with recommendations to be considered and taken forward in the next financial year.

MOPAC and the GLA launched the refreshed Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation Strategy with a Mayoral visit to Lambeth Town Hall. Alongside the launch, we have announced a £6 million grant fund for specialist by and for DASA services to open in the summer of 2025.

Preventing hate crime

National and international events such as the ongoing conflict in Gaza continue to drive high levels of hate crime. Demonstrations linked to those events, though fewer in number, make demands on the MPS to protect 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.

MOPAC continues to partner with the Community Security Trust on sessions focussed on protective security for places of worship vulnerable to hate crime. The last session took place on Tuesday 4 March.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

Phase 1 of the Prison Violence Reduction Services continues to deliver across the three pilot prisons with take up steadily increasing. The two remand services which form part of phase 2 have now also started delivering and the final service, the violence reduction behaviour change intervention is due to begin delivery in June 2025 following a mobilisation period.

The GPS tagging programme has maintained strong volumes of referrals for the knife crime pilot. The non-DA stalking GPS pilot is live and we are focussing on raising awareness of the pilot within probation to increase referrals.

The Early Stalking Intervention Programme is up and running, with health intervention beings delivered to those on Stalking Protection Orders alongside enhanced victim advocacy for those impacted by the perpetrator. Stalking Awareness is now rolled out, and is part of the New Met for London training and a requirement for all police officers to undertake.

The Hampton Trust and Solace were awarded contracts in Q4 to deliver the new Domestic Abuse Perpetrators Pre-Court Intervention Pilot commenced in Q3. Mobilisation is underway the new service will go live in Q1 25/26

MOPAC undertook an open competitive tender to commission a new Hate Crime Victims Service, designed to build on the success of the existing service in ensuring that any victim of hate crime in London can access the specialist support that best meets their needs. This represents the Mayor's ongoing commitment to tackling hate crime and its impacts in his new Police and Crime Plan.

All 20 projects delivering as part of Call 5 of the Mayor's Shared Endeavour Fund (SEF) have now completed their delivery and Final Reports detailing progress made throughout the delivery period are now being submitted to MOPAC.

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	CA
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	Q1 25/26	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		CG
12	Publish Tender for new Hate Crime Victim Service	Q4		CG

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	423	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%	93%	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	211	A
		% of open cases where perpetrator is fully engaged with the programme	70%	69%	A
Culturally Integrated Family Approach (CIFA)	£730k	No of referrals per year across 10 boroughs into the service	300	322	G
Prevent and Change (PAC)	£960k	No. of service users referred into the service per year	210	155	R
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	2573	R
		% of victims who are satisfied with the service they received.	80%	99%	G
VAWG Prevention Toolkit for Schools	£400k	% of teachers reporting increased confidence to support children and young people regarding healthy relationships	70%		G
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*	430	237	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

*This figure is the number of children / young people being supported in this quarter, not a year-to-date figure. This is to avoid double counting cases engaged across multiple quarters.

MOPAC Quarterly Report Q4 2024/25

MAYOR OF LONDON

OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME



People are protected from exploitation and harm

Outcome Statements:

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

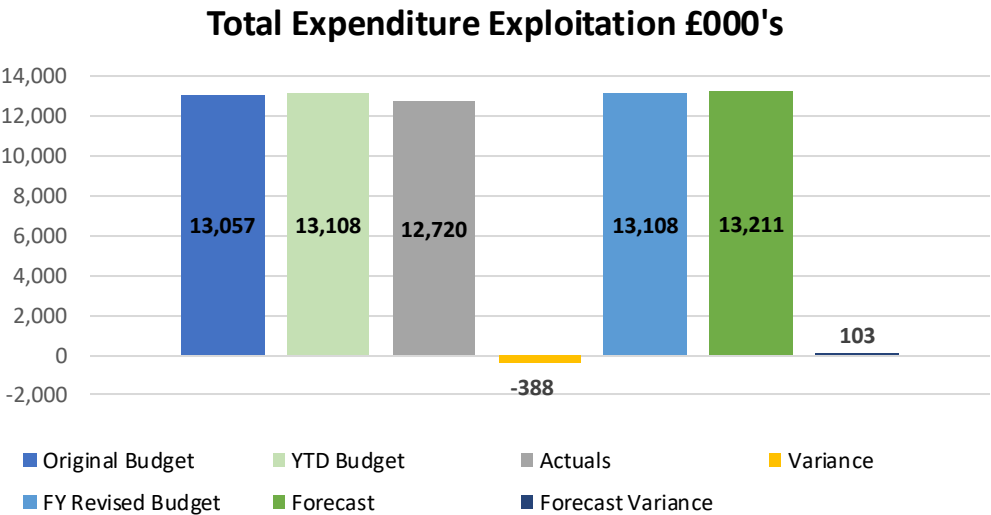
1. Fewer young people and adults are criminally exploited;
2. Fewer young people and adults are harmed;
3. Young people and vulnerable people in the justice system are supported and safe;
4. People are safer online.

Overview of PCP Delivery

Financial Overview – MOPAC budget

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

As at Q4, the draft outturn is an underspend of £0.4m, with expenditure of £12.7m having been spent against a revised budget of £13.1m, the underspend includes £0.3m relates to the reversal of goods receipt transactions no longer required.



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.

In January, HMICFRS removed the MPS from enhanced monitoring. Although there were wider reasons for Engage, a number did focus on public protection. In moving the MPS to scan, HMICFRS recognised improvements in:

- responding appropriately to the public and vulnerable people, including answering calls more quickly and how the force identifies vulnerability at the first point of contact;
- assessing and investigating missing children and crimes involving exploited children;
- putting an audit process in place to identify victim-blaming language;

While the MPS recognise that there is work to do HMICFRS' assessment of represents a significant acknowledgement of the effort that has been made to drive improvements in delivery.

The MOPAC-funded London Violence & Exploitation Support Service continues to deliver support for children and young adults impacted by violence and exploitation in London.

Overview of PCP Delivery

Fewer young people and adults are criminally exploited

The London Violence & Exploitation Support Service (VESS London), continued delivery in Q4, providing support to more than 200 young Londoners who are impacted by or at risk of violence and exploitation.

A key focus continues to be building awareness of the service and establishing relationships and referral pathways with key partners, including local authorities, police, and the CJS, in order to increase the number of children, young adults, and families who can benefit from the service. VESS London's work with local authorities is supported by the London Innovation and Improvement Alliance (LiIA), which focuses on improving access to, and coordination of, support for children and young adults impacted by violence and exploitation in London.

Successful providers will be mobilising on the Improving Support for Girls and Young Women Affected by Gangs, Violence and Exploitation work in the next few weeks, following a competitive procurement process completed in Q4.

Fewer young people and adults are harmed

The HMICFRS revisit report published in February confirmed an overall improved response to missing and exploited children. Plans are progressing to implement the Local Missing Hub model later in the year. This consolidates expertise and resources with the aim of delivering a consistently effective response to missing across all BCUs.

Young and vulnerable people in the CJS are supported and safe

The initial pilot period for the Child First Custody Training and Research Pilot (ChiRP) came to an end in March. Q4 saw the implementation and embedding of learning from Child First training for solicitors, custody sergeants and local authority staff. Evaluation is underway and findings are expected in late summer 2025.

The planning and design of MPS training aligned to the Met's Children's Strategy and a Child First approach has concluded. This includes, communicating with children, adultification and taking a trauma informed approach to any encounter with children. This training will be implemented from Q1 2025/26.

Owing to ongoing delivery challenges, and the funding for the programme coming soon to an end, a decision has been taken to close the Trauma-Informed Mentoring service in May 2025, which is slightly earlier than planned. This approach has been agreed with the leadership at Feltham A (Young Offenders Institution).

Keeping people safe online

MOPAC is working with PCPI on their Fraud Prevention Baseline (FPB), a counter-fraud certification scheme for businesses, that includes a digital kitemark as evidence of measures in place to reduce fraud. This product was a deliverable from PCPI's 2024/25 grant-funded fraud reduction programme. Further opportunities for support on the FPB and will be discussed with the National Fraud Protect lead.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

In Q4, the Police and Crime Plan was published committing to a Child First approach, reiterating MOPAC's commitment made in the Policy Position Paper published in Q3. Aligned to the Met's Children Strategy and a child first approach, training has been designed and will be implemented from Q1 2025/26. Additional learning and development to support the MPS and the wider system better respond to children will now be commissioned following review of the initial training.

Procurement activity on programme-based work to understand the lived realities of girls and young women affected by gangs, violence and exploitation was completed following a competitive process. The provider will be announced in Q1 25/26 and a new grass roots fund

The Appropriate Adult Service for vulnerable adults across London successfully completed its first quarter of delivery in Q4. This saw a total of 7,274 referrals met across London, safeguarding the needs of 4,843 vulnerable adults. This exceeded our expected demand levels by 31.8% . The service will continue to deliver in Q1.

The MOPAC-funded London Violence & Exploitation Support Service (VESS London) continued to provide support to young Londoners impacted by or at risk of violence and exploitation. The service provides specialist and holistic support, tailored to the needs of the individual, and specialist areas of expertise include housing & resettlement, county lines rescue & support, neurodiversity, and bespoke support for girls and young women.

In Q4, MOPAC and other statutory partners met with a panel of youth justice experienced children and young adults for a workshop to develop a shared vision for the future of the youth justice system. This will be taken forward in a wider workshop with partners across the sector in Q2 of 2025/26.

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	Q1 25/26	A
3	Publish research into young women affected by gangs, violence and exploitation	Q4 22/23	Q4	CA
4	Commission learning and development to support the MPS to better respond to children	Q4 23/24	Q2 25/26	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	CA
7	Reviewing the content developed for the new edition of the Adolescent Safeguarding in London (ASIL) handbook	Q3	Q4	CA
8	Oversee the MPS response to HMICFRS child exploitation recommendations.	Q4	Q4	CG
9	Publish a co-produced vision for the youth justice system in London, underpinned by Child First.	Q4	Q2 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%	87%	A
		% Referred Service Users assessed as suitable who attended an Intervention Appointment over the lifespan of the Referral - London NW/N	90%	88%	A
		% Referred Service Users assessed as suitable who attended an Intervention Appointment over the lifespan of the Referral - London S/SE	90%	96%	G
Trauma-informed mentoring support for children with experiences of trauma and victimisation in Feltham YOI**	£70k	% of boys referred who consent to work with the project	90%	N/A	N/A
Empower (specialist service supporting victims of criminal sexual exploitation)***	£99k	No. of young people affected by sexual exploitation engaged with the service	N/A	N/A	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	N/A	N/A
		% of YP with reduced/ceased involvement in county lines following provision of support	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note:

This table does not represent all expenditure in this area.

*The figures for the Women wrap around support only reflect the first two months of the quarter as this is all that is available by the deadline due to delays with probation processing the final month's data.

**This programme is being decommissioned and will fully close in May 2025 and referrals have ceased so there is no reporting this quarter

***The Violence & Exploitation Support Service (VESS London) supporting children and young adults is presented in the violence is prevented and reduced section of this report. LGE, Empower, and Rescue & Response finished delivery at the end of Q1 2024/25, and have been replaced by the VESS London.



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 Q4 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		74%	45%	64%	54%	59%
Ethnicity	White British	-1%	-5%	-2%	-4%	2%
	White Other	4%	3%	3%	2%	7%
	Black	-9%	4%	-8%	1%	-17%
	Asian	5%	4%	8%	5%	7%
	Mixed	-12%	-3%	-13%	-7%	-17%
	Other ethnicity	6%	8%	8%	6%	3%
LGBT+	Yes	-16%	-7%	-16%	-13%	-18%
	No	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Age	16-24	-2%	5%	-1%	4%	-8%
	25-34	-4%	3%	-4%	-1%	-5%
	35-64	0%	-2%	0%	-1%	1%
	65+	5%	1%	5%	4%	11%
Disability	Disability	-4%	0%	0%	1%	1%
	No disability	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sex	Male	0%	0%	1%	0%	3%
	Female	0%	1%	-1%	0%	-3%

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

There are also negative gaps for Londoners from Mixed Ethnic and Black 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. The largest negative gap for trust in terms of ethnicity is seen for the Mixed group.**

Londoners aged 16-34 are less likely to feel that the police use their Stop & Search powers fairly.

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



More Trust – changes in perceptions

Within-group change (R12 to Q4 24-25 compared to R12 to Q4 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: Q4 24-25 to Q4 23-24	Police do a good job in the local area (Good job)	Difference: Q4 24-25 to Q4 23-24	Agree the police treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are (Fair treatment)	Difference: Q4 24-25 to Q4 23-24	Police use their Stop & Search powers fairly (S&S used fairly)	Difference: Q4 24-25 to Q4 23-24
Weighted MPS result		74%	5%	45%	-2%	64%	3%	59%	1%
Ethnicity	White British	73%	6%	40%	-3%	62%	5%	61%	2%
	White Other	78%	3%	48%	-3%	67%	1%	66%	4%
	Black	65%	6%	49%	4%	56%	1%	42%	2%
	Asian	79%	2%	49%	-3%	72%	3%	66%	-1%
	Mixed	62%	4%	42%	-2%	51%	1%	42%	0%
	Other ethnicity	80%	7%	53%	-2%	72%	5%	62%	-3%
LGBT+	Yes	58%	7%	38%	0%	48%	5%	41%	9%
	No	75%	5%	46%	-2%	65%	3%	60%	1%
Age	16-24	72%	2%	50%	-3%	63%	3%	51%	-2%
	25-34	70%	2%	48%	-2%	60%	3%	54%	0%
	35-64	74%	5%	43%	-1%	64%	2%	60%	1%
	65+	79%	4%	46%	-2%	69%	2%	70%	3%
Disability	Disability	70%	3%	45%	-3%	64%	1%	60%	0%
	No disability	75%	5%	45%	-2%	64%	3%	59%	1%
Sex	Male	74%	5%	45%	-3%	65%	2%	62%	1%
	Female	74%	4%	46%	-1%	63%	4%	56%	1%

Compared to a year ago, many groups of Londoners are more likely to say they trust the MPS, in line with the 5pp. overall increase in trust seen in the last year.

White British Londoners and those from Other Ethnic backgrounds are more likely to say the police treat everyone fairly compared to a year ago.

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

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 Q4 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	0%	2%	3%
	White Other	3%	5%	2%
	Black	2%	6%	4%
	Asian	1%	-3%	-6%
	Mixed	-9%	-2%	-2%
	Other ethnicity	-1%	-5%	1%
LGBT +	Yes	-5%	-3%	-5%
	No	1%	2%	3%
Age	16-24	1%	-9%	-6%
	25-34	-2%	-12%	-11%
	35-44	-3%	-8%	-6%
	45-54	0%	0%	0%
	55-64	1%	8%	11%
	65 years +	12%	25%	22%
Disability	Disability	-8%	1%	-2%
	No disability	3%	0%	1%
Sex	Male	1%	-1%	0%
	Female	-1%	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:** -5 percentage points.
 - **Those who self-declare a disability:** -8 percentage points.
 - Respondents from **Mixed Ethnic backgrounds:** -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.
- Respondents from Other ethnicities: -5 percentage points.

TDIU online reporters

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



More Trust – changes in satisfaction

Within-group change (R12 to Q4 24-25 compared to R12 to Q4 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: Q4 24-25 to Q4 23-24	Overall Satisfaction TDIU - Telephone	Difference: Q4 24-25 to Q4 23-24	Overall Satisfaction TDIU - Online	Difference: Q4 24-25 to Q4 23-24
Unweighted MPS result		62%	-1%	37%	0%	30%	-3%
Ethnicity	White British	62%	-4%	39%	-1%	33%	-3%
	White Other	65%	0%	42%	2%	32%	-2%
	Black	64%	2%	43%	1%	34%	0%
	Asian	63%	-2%	34%	-1%	24%	-5%
	Mixed	53%	-5%	35%	-2%	28%	0%
	Other ethnicity	61%	7%	32%	-1%	31%	0%
LGBT+	Yes	57%	1%	34%	-7%	25%	-3%
	No	63%	-1%	39%	0%	33%	-2%
Age	16-24	63%	-1%	28%	0%	24%	2%
	25-34	60%	-3%	25%	-2%	19%	-3%
	35-44	59%	-1%	29%	-1%	24%	-3%
	45-54	62%	-2%	37%	-3%	30%	-5%
	55-64	63%	1%	45%	0%	41%	-2%
	65 years +	74%	0%	62%	2%	52%	-1%
Disability	Disability	54%	0%	38%	-4%	28%	-8%
	No disability	65%	-1%	37%	-1%	31%	-3%
Sex	Male	63%	-1%	36%	0%	30%	-2%
	Female	61%	-1%	40%	-1%	32%	-3%

USS reporters

Victims from Mixed Ethnic backgrounds are less likely to say they are satisfied with the service received than a year ago. Conversely, victims of Other ethnicities are more likely to say they are satisfied.

TDIU telephone reporters

LGBT+ victims reporting to the TDIU via the telephone are less 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 backgrounds, as well as those aged 45-54, and those 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. Q4 2024/25 data refers to discrete Quarter 4 Financial Year 2024/25. i.e. January to March 2025.

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	Q4 24- 25
Made aware of Victim Code	22%	22%	22%	26%	25%	26%	25%	25%	25%	24%	26%	28%	28%	28%	33%	31%
Offered services of LVWS (Victim Support)	50%	49%	47%	50%	50%	47%	49%	47%	48%	43%	44%	46%	41%	40%	42%	44%
[If yes to offer] took up LVWS	23%	24%	19%	18%	19%	15%	18%	15%	16%	13%	16%	17%	20%	15%	16%	17%
[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%	84%
[If yes to take up] not contacted by LVWS	11%	16%	6%	15%	9%	10%	9%	12%	19%	14%	14%	14%	13%	13%	19%	15%
[If no to offer] would you have wanted LVWS	38%	38%	41%	39%	37%	39%	40%	39%	36%	37%	40%	34%	38%	38%	38%	39%
Opportunity to provide a victim personal statement	54%	50%	54%	54%	59%	58%	58%	58%	54%	48%	48%	55%	50%	50%	51%	49%
Offered information on RJ	15%	15%	14%	16%	17%	14%	14%	16%	15%	15%	14%	13%	13%	15%	22%	20%
[If injured] offered information on Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme	11%	11%	10%	10%	12%	13%	11%	10%	12%	9%	9%	14%	9%	9%	10%	8%

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.

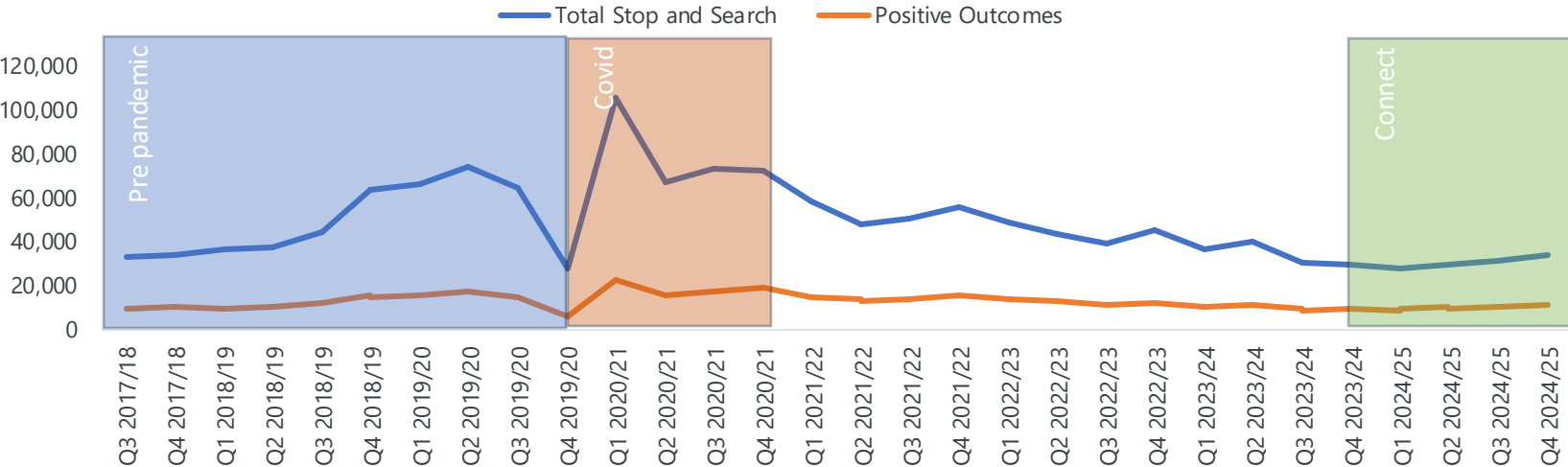
The proportion of victims saying they were **satisfied with LVWS** has increased this quarter to 84%, a rise of 7 percentage points.

The proportion of **victims taking up the offer of LVWS but not being contacted** has decreased by 4 percentage points this quarter to 15%.



More Trust – Stop and Search

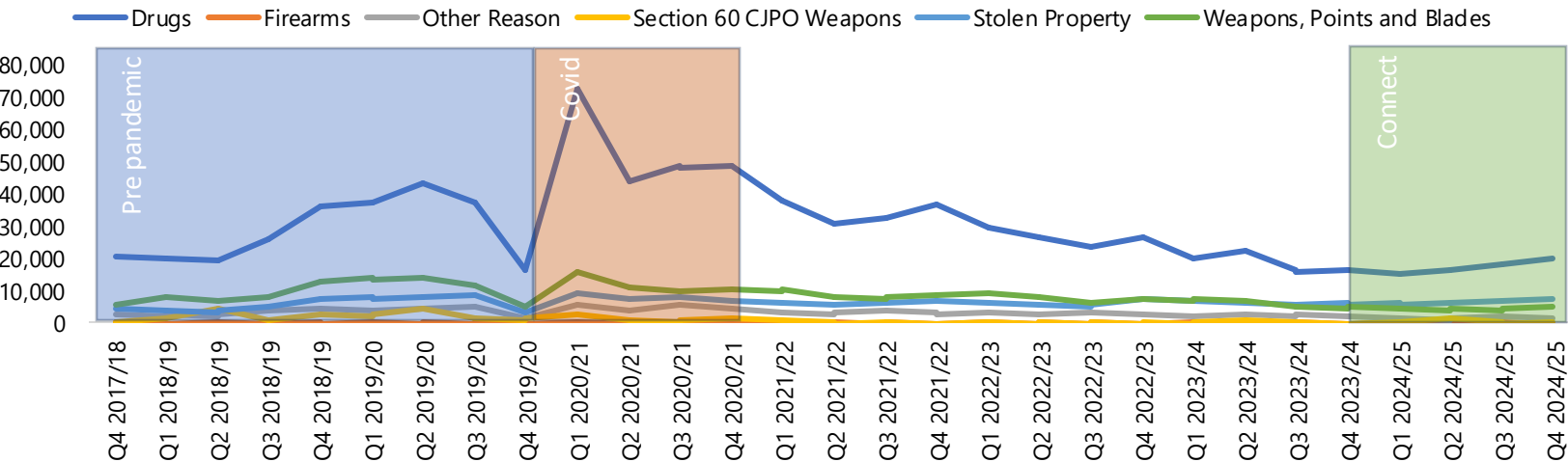
Number of Stop and Searches Conducted



Stop and Searches increased in the latest quarter compared to the previous quarter (+10%, +2,985 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.

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

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

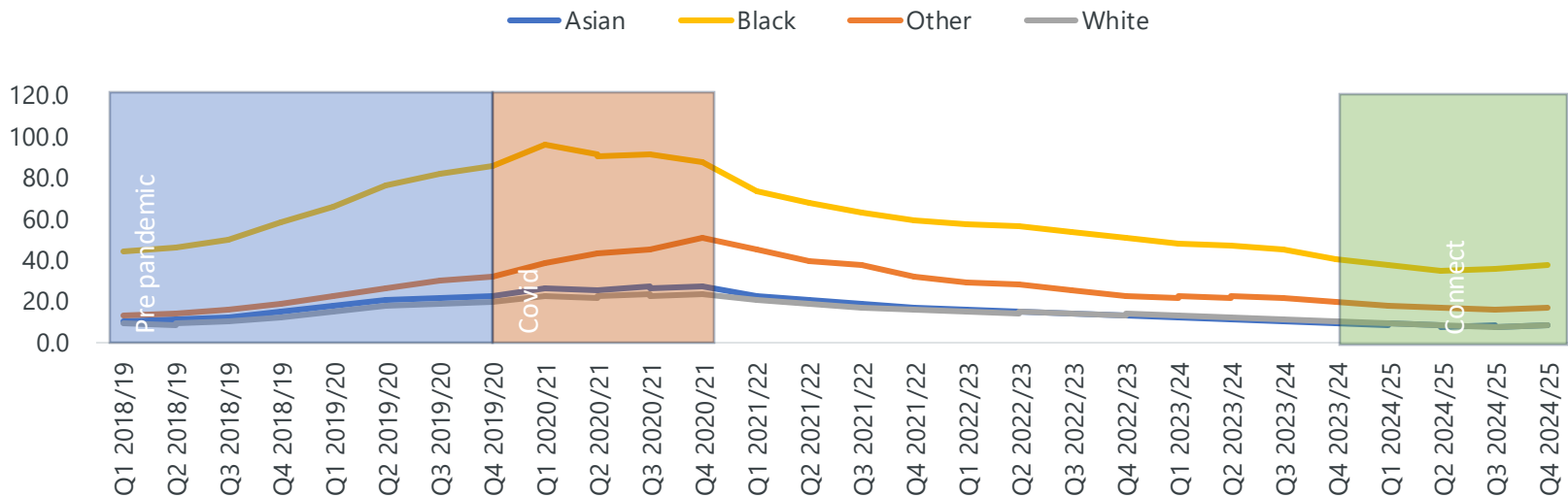
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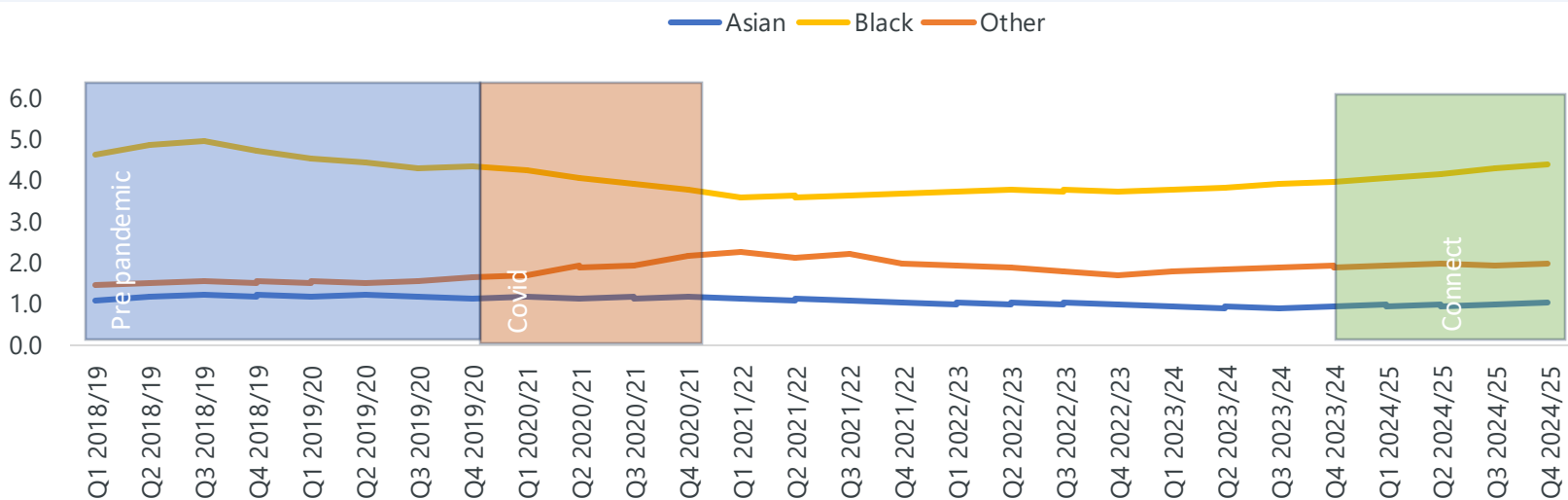
More Trust – Stop and Search

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 Q3 of 20-21. In the twelve months to Q4 24-25, there were 13 Stop and Searches per 1,000 population.

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



In the twelve months to Q4 24-25 **Black individuals were 4.4 times more likely to be stopped and searched compared to white individuals**, similar to the same period to end of the previous quarter and in the twelve months to end Q4 23-24.

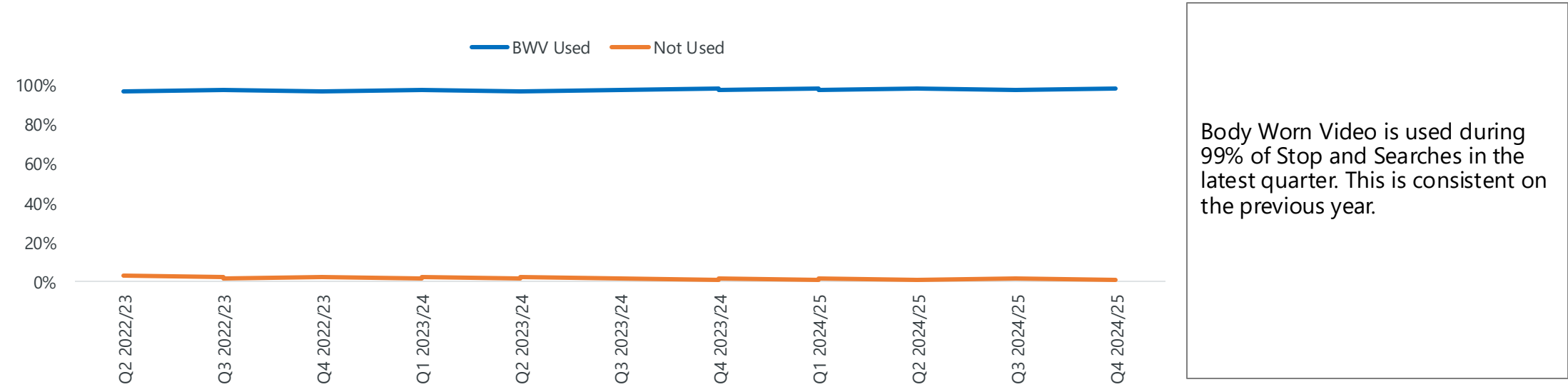
Please note: February 2024 saw the implementation of CONNECT, a new crime recording system and integrated core policing IT solution which has transformed operational policing services within the MPS.

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



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 (Q4 24-25)	% change from previous quarter (Q3 24-25)	% change from same quarter previous year (Q4 23-24)
Anti-Social Behaviour	Anti-Social Behaviour	55,724	-9.1%	-3.1%
Neighbourhood Crime	Personal Robbery	6,066	-12.9%	-16.7%
	Residential Burglary	8,531	-12.0%	-12.8%
	Theft from the Person	24,624	-17.2%	-0.2%
	Vehicle Crime	22,529	-7.1%	-13.4%
Public Protection	Domestic Abuse	21,712	-1.0%	*
	Other Sexual Offences	4,037	-6.8%	14.0%
	Rape	2,342	2.0%	7.2%
Serious Violence	All Robbery	7,672	-13.6%	-10.9%
	Homicide	18	-6	-6
	Youth Homicide (Victim Age 13 – 19)	2	-1	-1
	Domestic Homicide	7	+4	+2
	Violence with Injury	14,640	-7.2%	-16.1%
Weapon Offences	Gun Crime: Lethal Barrel Discharge	29	-31.0%	7.4%
Hate Crime	Racist and Religious	4,033	-5.8%	*
	Anti-Semitic	226	-21.5%	*
	Islamophobic	280	9.4%	*
	Faith	613	-5.8%	*
	Homophobic	643	0.2%	*
	Transgender	68	-22.7%	*
	Disability	115	-2.5%	*

- Crime data in the table is to the end of March 2025.
- Compared to the previous quarter, Domestic Homicide (+4) and Islamophobic Hate Crime (+24) are the only offences to have seen an increase, although it is important to note that volumes for both crime types are low.
- Compared to the same quarter last year, Other Sexual offences and Rape offences** have both seen an increase in recorded offences. Other sexual offences increased by 14% and rape increased by 7%. There has also been a small increase in lethal barrel discharge offences (+2).
- Compared to the same quarter last year**, the largest reduction has been for **personal robbery** (-17%), and **violence with injury** offences (-16%). There has also been a large reduction in **homicide** offences.

*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.**

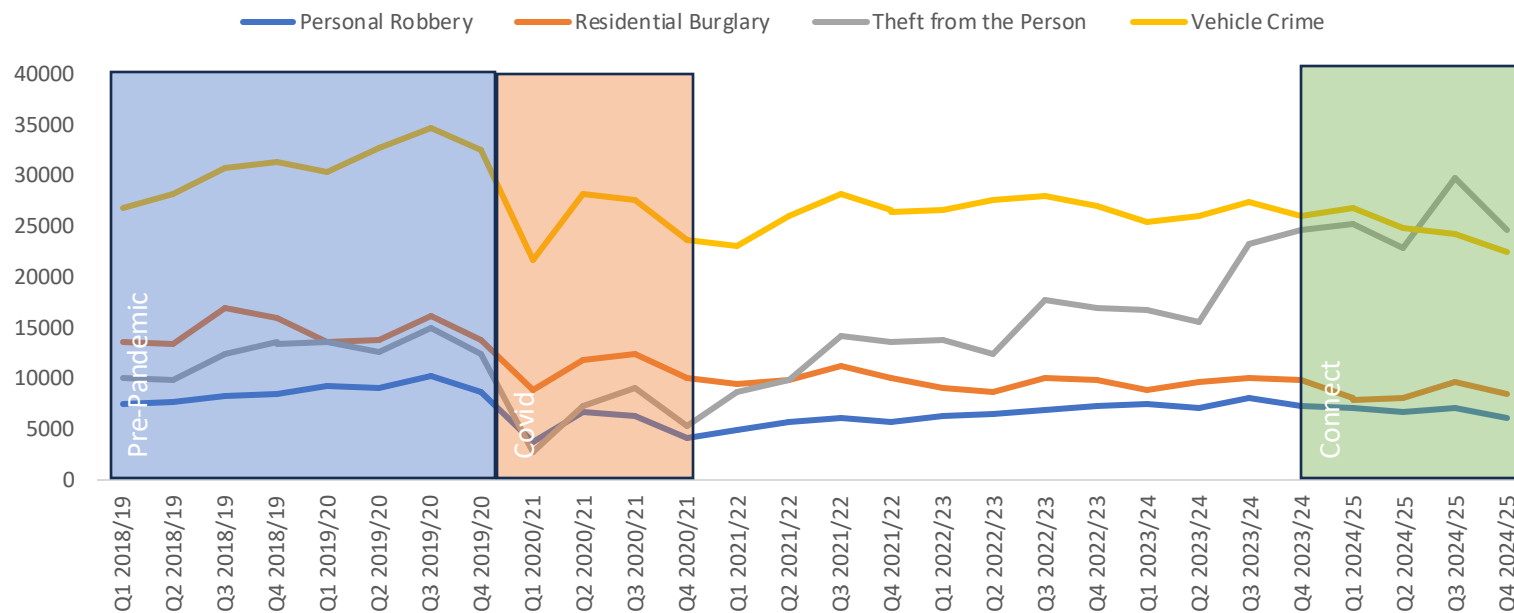
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Caveat: Knife Crime data is currently unavailable. The Metropolitan Police Service has reviewed the recording of offences where a knife or sharp instrument has been used and this has shown over counting for some crime types and under counting for others. Whilst this review is ongoing, knife crime measures have been removed and will be refreshed at a later date.



Lower Volumes of Crime: Neighbourhood Crime



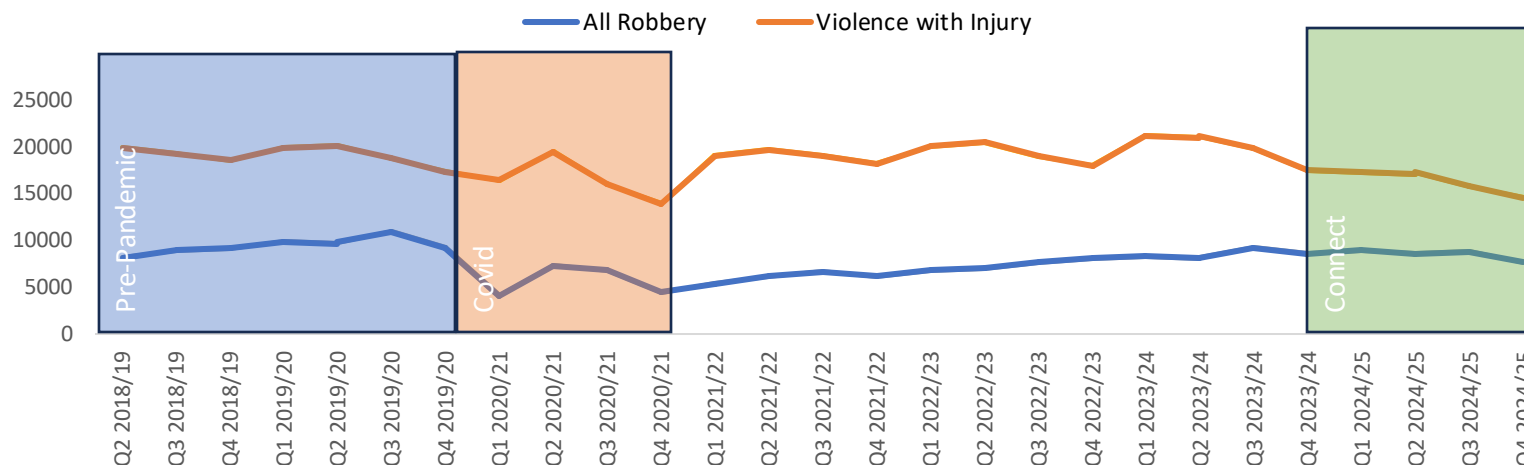
- **All neighbourhood crime categories recorded a reduction over Q4 24-25.**
- **Personal Robbery offences** decreased in Q4 24-25 by 13% compared to the previous quarter, and levels remain lower than last year—there was a decrease of 17% compared to the same quarter last year (Q4 23-24).
- **Theft from Person offences have decreased: -17%** in Q4 24-25 on the previous quarter and remain stable (0%) compared to the same period last year (Q4 23-24).
- **Residential Burglary** decreased by 12% in Q4 24-25 compared to the previous quarter and by -13% compared to Q4 23-24.
- **Vehicle Crime** decreased in Q3 24-25 by 7% on the previous quarter, and by 13% on Q4 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.



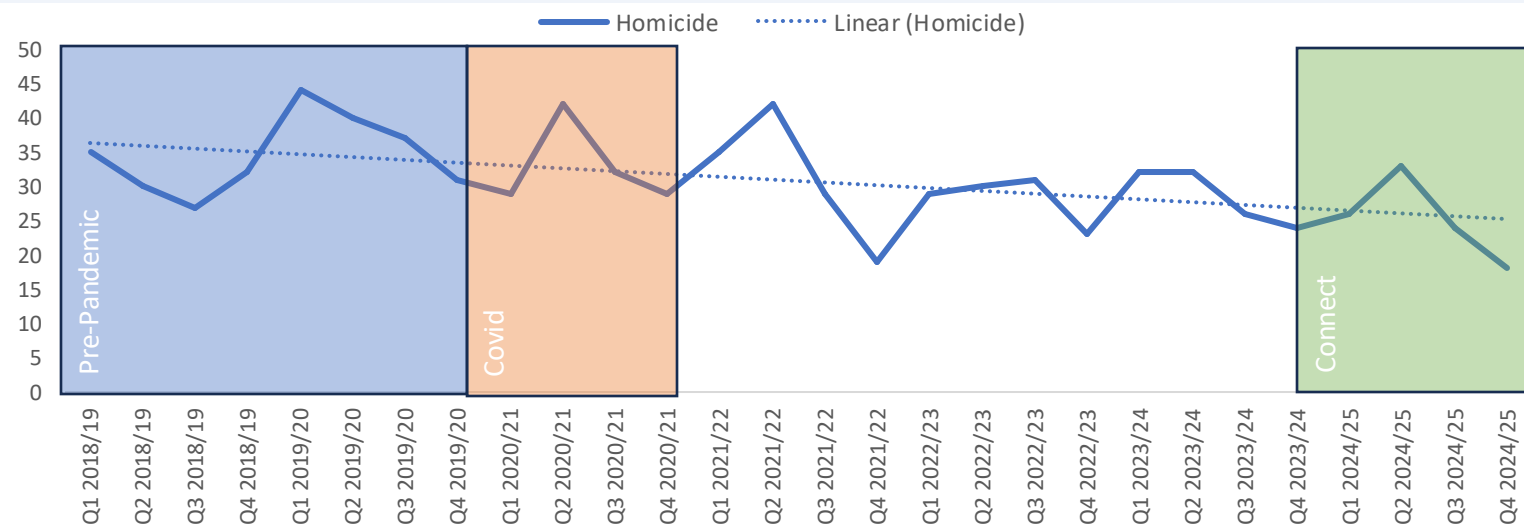
Lower Volumes of Crime: Serious Violence

Volumes of Violence with Injury & Robbery



- **Violence with Injury decreased by -7% in Q4 2024-25** on the previous quarter and **decreased by -16%** on Q4 23-24
- **Total Robbery decreased by -14%** on the previous quarter and **-11%** on Q4 23-24.
- **There were 18 Homicide offences in Q4 24-25.** This is a reduction of **-6** offences compared to the previous quarter and also -6 on same quarter the previous year (24 offences in Q4 2023-24).

Volumes of Homicide

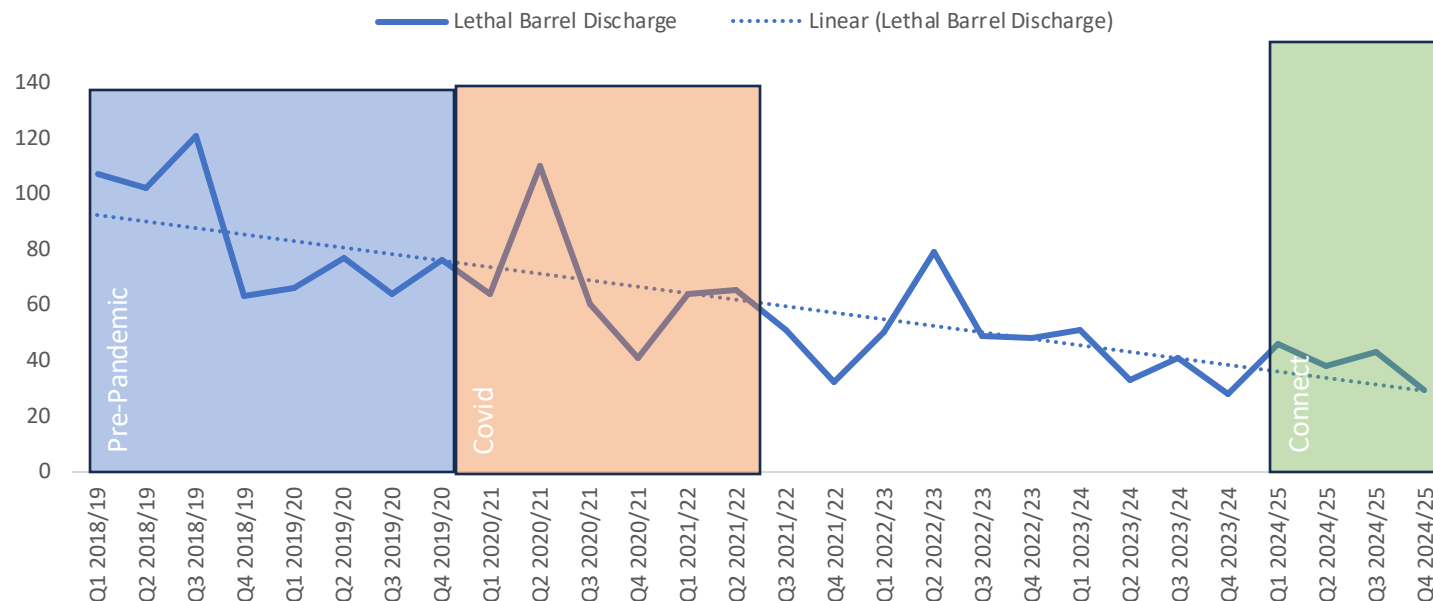


Please note: February 2024 saw the implementation of CONNECT, a new crime recording system and integrated core policing IT solution which has transformed operational policing services within the MPS. With the implementation of CONNECT, there have been slight modifications in the recording of specific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



Lower Volumes of Crime: Offences Involving The Use of Weapons

Volumes of Lethal Barrel Discharge of Gun Crime



- **Gun Crime- Lethal Barrel Discharge offences** decreased by -13 offences in Q4 2024-25 compared to the previous quarter. There has been an increase of +2 offences compared to Q4 2023-24.
- The recent rise in offences involving firearms follows a downward trend seen in previous years.

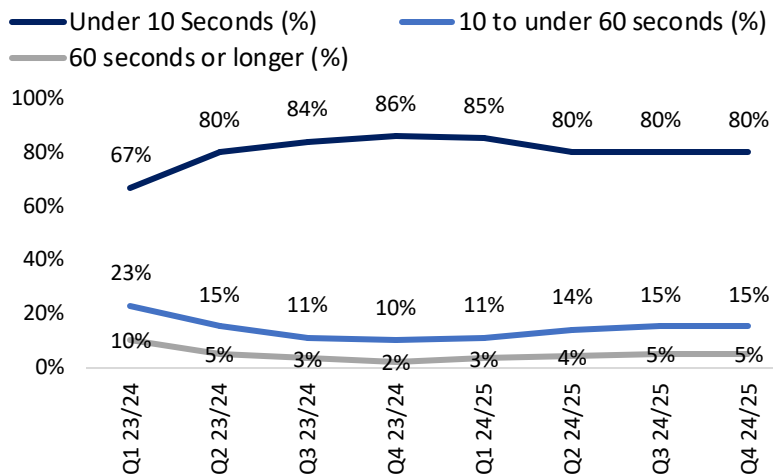
Caveat: Knife Crime data is currently unavailable. The Metropolitan Police Service has reviewed the recording of offences where a knife or sharp instrument has been used and this has shown over counting for some crime types and under counting for others. Whilst this review is ongoing knife crime measures have been removed and will be refreshed at a later date.

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.



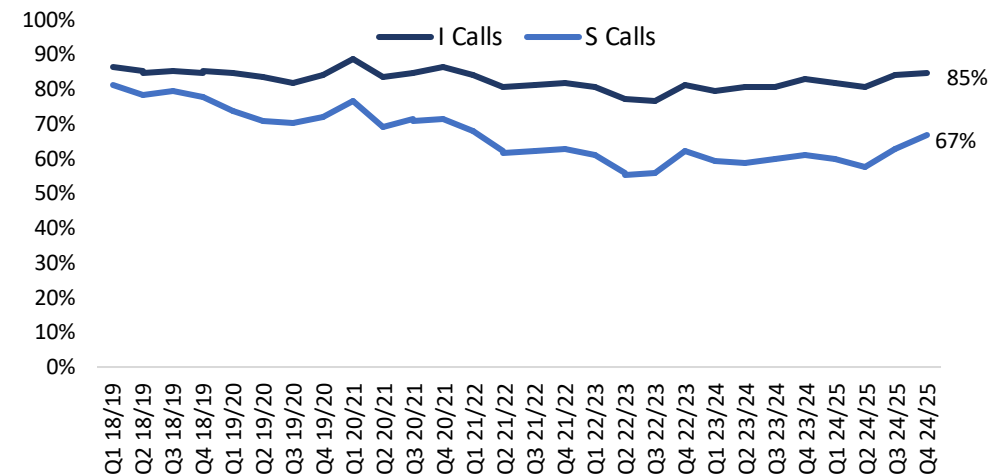
Police Response

999 calls answering time

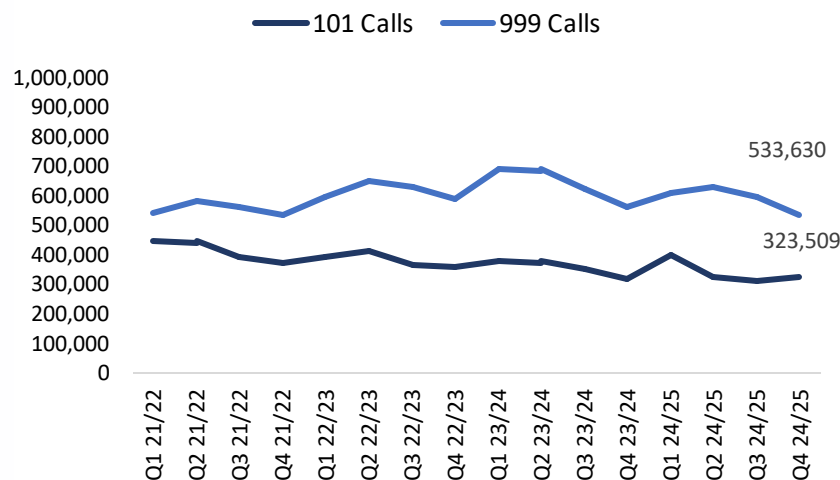


Forces in England, Wales aim to answer 90% of 999 calls within ten seconds. **999 call answering times remained stable** in Q4 (as compared to Q3). In Q4 24/25, the MPS answered 80% of calls in under 10 seconds (below the England and Wales average, 90%).

Emergency Response (% of responses within target time)



999 and 101 calls



In Q4 24/25, the **number of 999 calls to the MPS decreased** compared to the previous quarter (-10%) and decreased when compared to the same quarter last year (-5%). **101 calls increased** compared to last quarter (4%) and increased when compared to the same quarter last year (3%).

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 (85% attended within the target time of 15 minutes, +1pp on Q3 24/25). **Performance for S calls (1-hour target) has increased compared to the previous quarter** with 67% of calls attended within 1 hour (+4pp. on Q3 24/25).



Police Response (% of responses within target time)

S Calls (1 hour target time)							
BCU	Borough	FY 2024 Q4	FY 2025 Q1	FY 2025 Q2	FY 2025 Q3	FY 2025 Q4	% change on Q4 FY 2024
Central East	Hackney	60.6%	61.6%	59.3%	66.9%	71.1%	10.6pp
	Tower Hamlets	58.2%	53.9%	50.8%	53.4%	61.4%	3.1pp
Central North	Camden	57.8%	56.5%	52.6%	54.0%	63.7%	6.0pp
	Islington	59.7%	56.5%	55.2%	52.7%	63.9%	4.2pp
Central South	Lambeth	57.2%	51.2%	49.1%	56.3%	64.0%	6.9pp
	Southwark	61.5%	58.0%	54.3%	64.1%	64.6%	3.1pp
Central West	Hammersmith & Fulham	50.5%	49.8%	44.4%	47.4%	51.0%	0.6pp
	Kensington & Chelsea	51.2%	49.9%	45.1%	48.1%	50.6%	-0.7pp
	Westminster	62.7%	63.7%	60.5%	63.0%	64.9%	2.1pp
East	Barking & Dagenham	43.5%	44.0%	42.2%	43.4%	44.5%	0.9pp
	Havering	46.0%	46.5%	45.4%	47.9%	54.8%	8.7pp
	Redbridge	45.5%	45.0%	46.9%	51.1%	57.9%	12.3pp
North	Enfield	85.5%	84.6%	83.9%	91.6%	93.8%	8.3pp
	Haringey	82.2%	82.1%	85.2%	89.2%	93.9%	11.6pp
North East	Newham	46.9%	48.1%	46.3%	55.3%	57.7%	10.7pp
	Waltham Forest	46.6%	44.2%	41.7%	44.8%	47.2%	0.4pp
North West	Barnet	71.2%	80.1%	78.2%	81.4%	78.4%	7.1pp
	Brent	66.7%	69.0%	68.1%	72.4%	73.5%	6.7pp
	Harrow	68.0%	65.2%	64.8%	70.0%	72.4%	4.3pp
South	Bromley	59.3%	53.5%	55.2%	66.7%	69.7%	10.4pp
	Croydon	55.6%	51.9%	58.3%	70.6%	73.2%	17.4pp
	Sutton	72.7%	72.8%	72.0%	79.9%	80.5%	7.8pp
South East	Bexley	72.2%	69.1%	70.5%	79.7%	82.3%	10.0pp
	Greenwich	72.2%	68.0%	68.7%	75.9%	78.3%	6.0pp
	Lewisham	70.3%	71.2%	68.7%	73.3%	74.0%	3.7pp
South West	Kingston Upon Thames	65.1%	65.0%	65.2%	66.8%	66.7%	1.5pp
	Merton	57.7%	54.1%	49.2%	54.5%	56.7%	-1.1pp
	Richmond Upon Thames	63.9%	62.8%	61.4%	66.6%	68.7%	4.8pp
	Wandsworth	58.8%	56.6%	53.2%	55.2%	58.8%	-0.1pp
West	Ealing	48.7%	47.7%	48.4%	49.7%	52.8%	4.2pp
	Hillingdon	50.4%	50.1%	49.4%	51.5%	55.7%	5.2pp
	Hounslow	52.3%	54.0%	52.0%	51.6%	56.9%	4.6pp

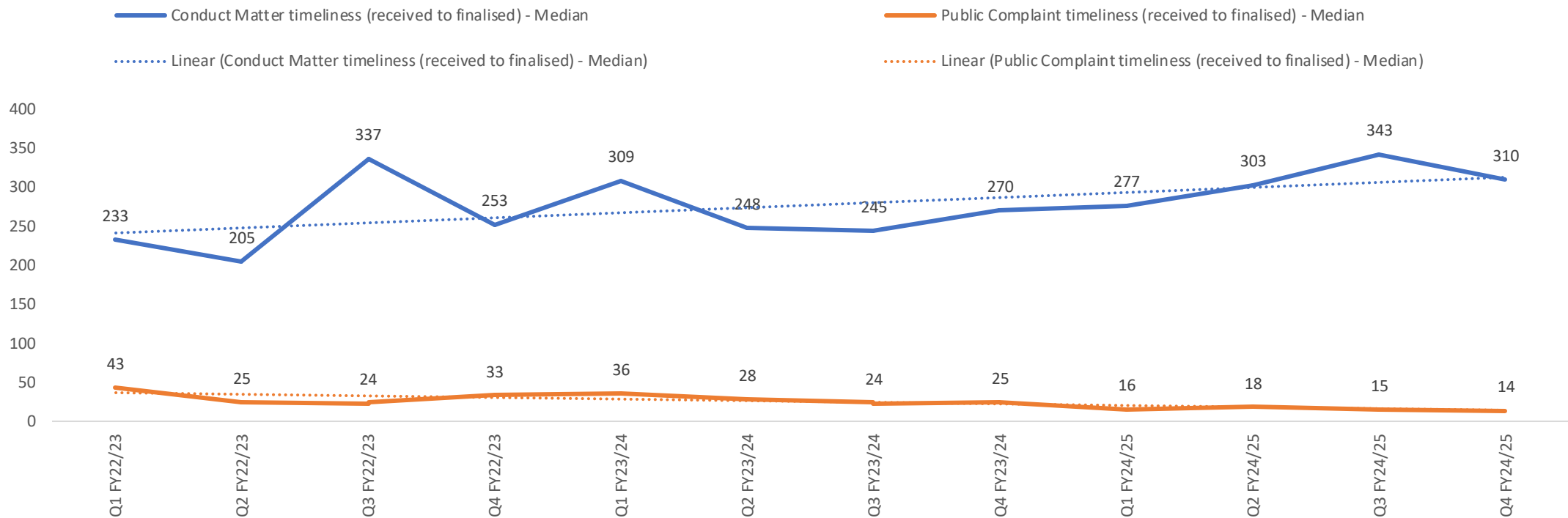
I Calls (15 min target time)							
BCU	Borough	FY 2024 Q4	FY 2025 Q1	FY 2025 Q2	FY 2025 Q3	FY 2025 Q4	% change on Q4 FY 2024
Central East	Hackney	85.2%	85.6%	84.2%	88.7%	87.6%	2.3pp
	Tower Hamlets	85.1%	82.4%	78.3%	81.0%	84.7%	-0.5pp
Central North	Camden	82.4%	81.0%	79.3%	79.1%	86.2%	3.8pp
	Islington	89.6%	85.3%	86.8%	85.2%	91.1%	1.5pp
Central South	Lambeth	83.0%	80.7%	78.3%	83.6%	84.9%	2.0pp
	Southwark	86.4%	84.9%	82.0%	86.9%	87.8%	1.4pp
Central West	Hammersmith & Fulham	84.3%	82.8%	80.5%	83.1%	84.7%	0.2pp
	Kensington & Chelsea	84.2%	79.8%	79.2%	80.9%	83.3%	-0.9pp
	Westminster	85.2%	83.7%	83.9%	85.2%	89.9%	4.7pp
East	Barking & Dagenham	73.2%	73.7%	74.0%	73.7%	74.4%	1.0pp
	Havering	70.2%	73.5%	74.1%	74.4%	75.9%	5.6pp
	Redbridge	75.4%	76.7%	75.7%	77.1%	77.9%	2.5pp
North	Enfield	91.3%	91.4%	91.6%	93.4%	95.2%	3.8pp
	Haringey	93.2%	92.6%	93.9%	95.3%	96.4%	3.2pp
North East	Newham	72.0%	72.3%	71.7%	79.1%	80.2%	8.2pp
	Waltham Forest	72.9%	69.8%	67.7%	70.2%	74.3%	1.4pp
North West	Barnet	80.2%	82.9%	84.6%	85.3%	83.3%	3.2pp
	Brent	82.1%	84.2%	83.1%	83.2%	83.5%	1.3pp
	Harrow	86.6%	84.1%	84.6%	83.7%	84.9%	-1.8pp
South	Bromley	77.0%	76.2%	77.8%	81.8%	82.9%	5.8pp
	Croydon	83.8%	82.0%	84.0%	87.5%	88.4%	4.6pp
	Sutton	88.2%	90.2%	86.8%	90.9%	91.3%	3.1pp
South East	Bexley	85.1%	85.6%	84.9%	88.4%	88.0%	2.9pp
	Greenwich	85.3%	85.9%	84.6%	87.7%	88.0%	2.9pp
	Lewisham	88.0%	90.0%	88.0%	90.3%	90.6%	2.6pp
South West	Kingston Upon Thames	81.8%	83.3%	82.7%	84.5%	84.2%	2.4pp
	Merton	85.6%	84.9%	84.3%	82.9%	85.5%	-0.2pp
	Richmond Upon Thames	87.6%	85.7%	85.6%	88.2%	87.8%	0.7pp
	Wandsworth	88.6%	85.9%	85.3%	84.7%	88.2%	-0.5pp
West	Ealing	77.9%	78.8%	75.8%	79.2%	81.4%	3.4pp
	Hillingdon	76.8%	78.4%	79.2%	80.6%	78.7%	1.9pp
	Hounslow	75.8%	77.2%	75.0%	78.9%	82.8%	7.0pp



Higher Standards



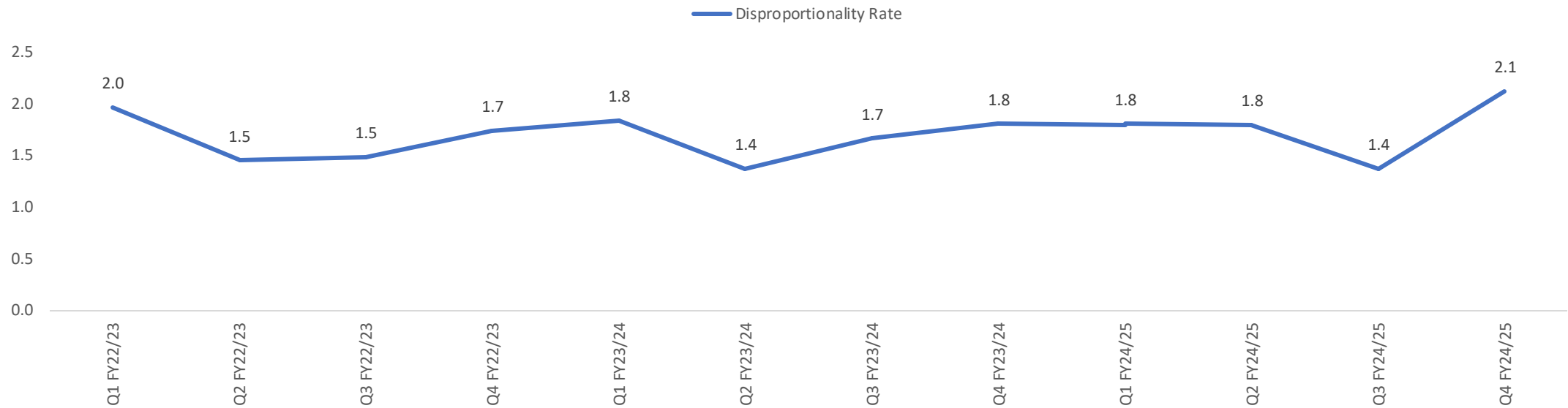
Conduct and Complaint Resolutions



- 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 14 days as of Q4 24-25. **Public complaint timeliness has remained stable** as compared to the previous quarter (-1 days) and has reduced significantly as compared to Q4 23-24 (-11 days).
- The time it takes to resolve conduct matters is 310 days as of Q4 24-25. **Conduct Matters' timeliness decreased as compared to the previous quarter (-33 days) and increased as compared to Q4 23-24 (+40 days).**



Disproportionality in Misconduct Allegations



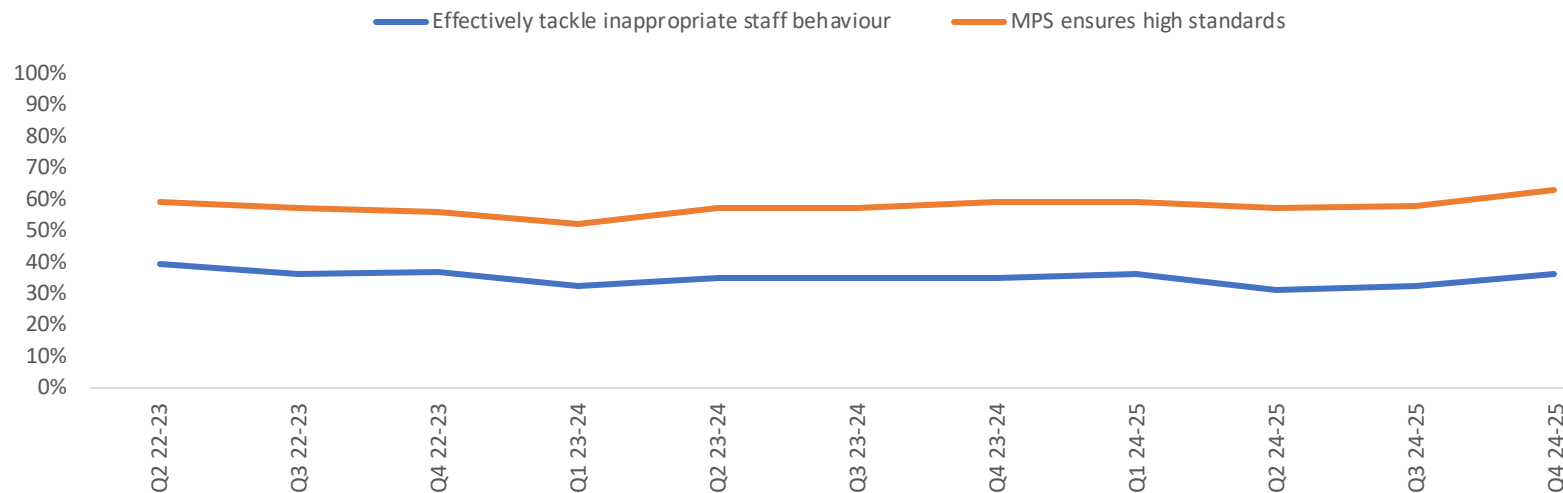
Disproportionality Rate: likelihood of Ethnic Minority officers being subject to misconduct allegations in comparison to White Officers (2.1 = 2.1 times more likely)

- The MPS has committed to reduce the disproportionality in their approach to the police misconduct process.
- As of Q4 24-25, **police officers from Black and/or other Minority Ethnic communities are 2.1 times more likely to be referred into the misconduct system** by line managers and supervisors.
- **This is an increase** on the previous quarter (a difference of +0.7 times) and a slight increase compared to Q4 23-24 (1.8 times more likely).



Londoners' Perceptions of Police Standards

The MPS ensures high standards and tackles inappropriate behaviour



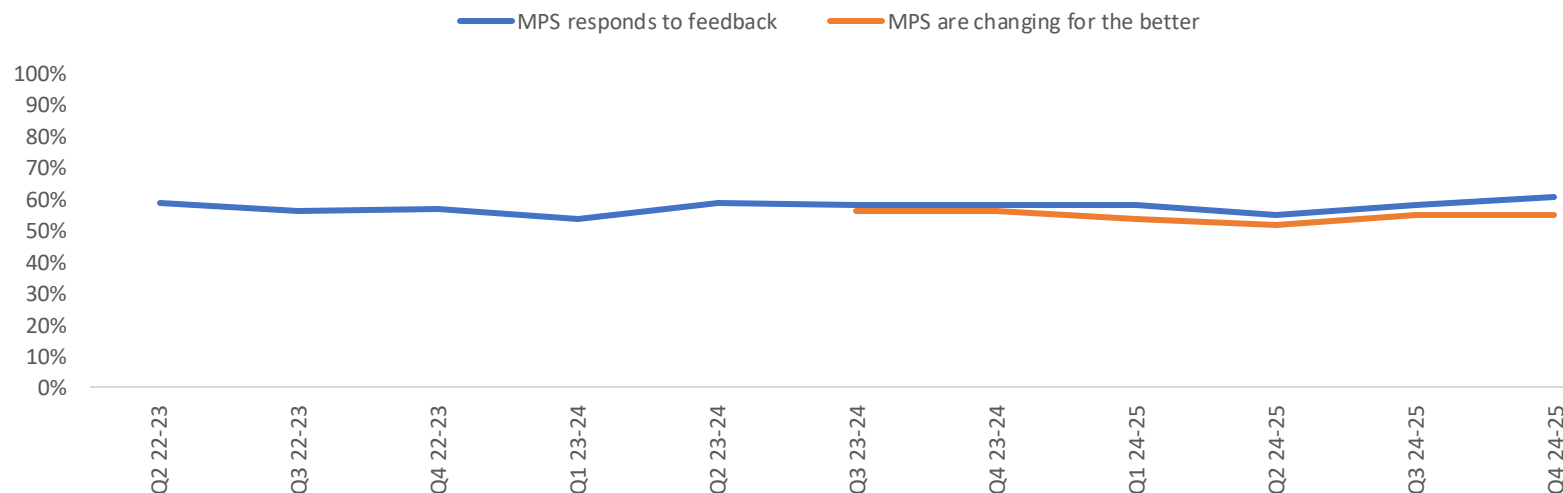
Data presented here are from the Public Attitude Survey (PAS), asking Londoners about their perceptions of police standards.

The proportion of people feeling that the MPS work to ensure all police officers adhere to the highest possible standards of professionalism stands at 63%. The proportion of people feeling the MPS responds to feedback stands at 61%. Both measures have seen increases this quarter (5 percentage points and 3 percentage points respectively compared to last quarter).

The proportion of respondents feeling that the MPS effectively tackles inappropriate staff behaviour currently stands at 36%, which is 4 percentage points higher than last quarter.

The proportion of respondents feeling that the MPS are changing for the better currently stands at 55%, the same as last quarter.

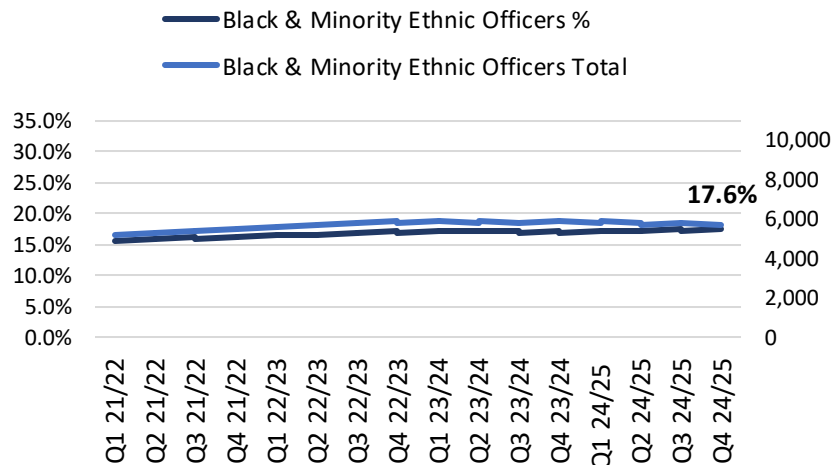
The MPS response to feedback and makes changes for the better





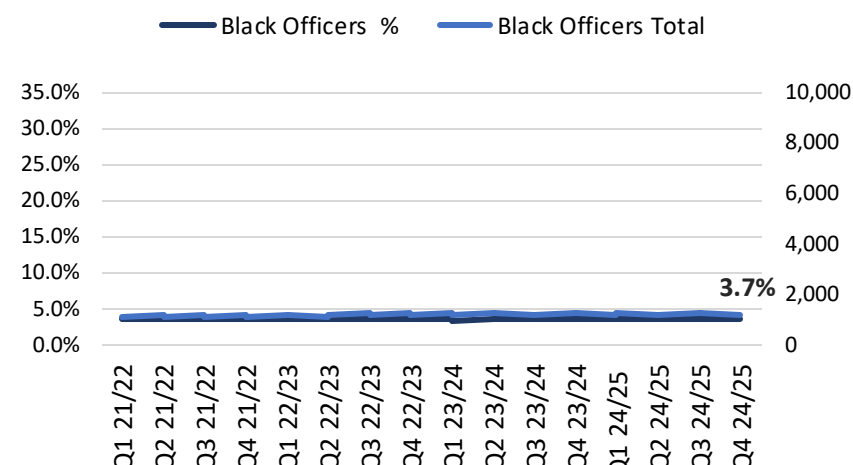
Police Officer Diversity

Police Officer Strength – Officers from Ethnic Minorities



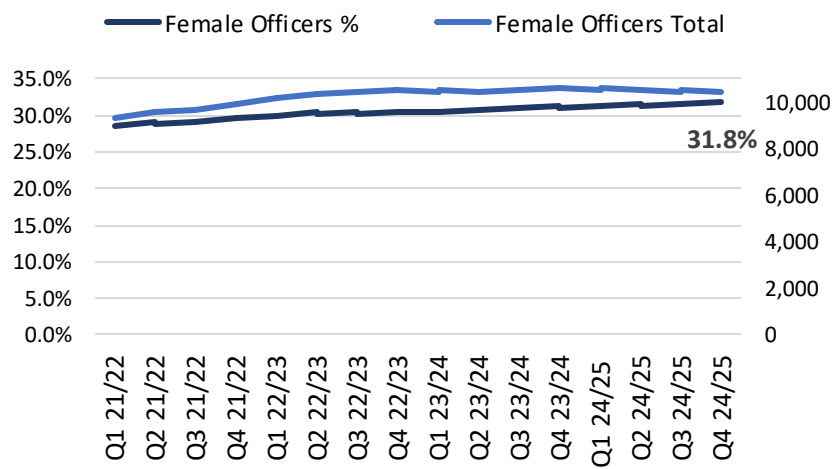
Officers from ethnic minorities account for 17.6% of all police officers as of the end of Q4 24/25. Officers from ethnic minorities have increased in both proportion (+1.2 percentage points) and total number (+313) over the last two years.

Police Officer Strength – Black Officers



As of the end of Q4 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 Q4 24/25, female officers account for 31.8% 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%
2024-25	1,250	42.9%	21.1%	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%
2024-25	235	32.8%	43.8%	10.6%

- In FY 24/25, female officers represented 42.9% 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 FY 24/25, Black and Minority Ethnic Officers represented 21.1% of all recruits and Black officers represented 3.4% of all recruits.
- In FY 24/25, almost half (43.8%) 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	April 2023 – March 2024	April 2024 – March 2025	April 2023 – March 2024	April 2024 – March 2025	Change in positive outcome numbers	Change in positive outcome rates
Total Notifiable Offences	70,931	73,446	7.6%	7.8%	2,515	0.2pp
Total Burglary	3,238	3,193	5.7%	6.1%	-45	0.3pp
Residential	1,410	1,421	3.7%	4.1%	11	0.5pp
Business and Community	1,828	1,722	10.2%	9.7%	-56	-0.4pp
Total Robbery	1,786	2,018	5.2%	5.9%	232	0.7pp
Vehicle Crime	839	960	0.8%	1.0%	121	0.2pp
Theft from MV	240	272	4.0%	0.5%	32	-3.5pp
Theft/Taking of MV	314	367	1.0%	1.1%	53	0.2pp
Homicide	113	77	99.1%	76.2%	-36	-22.9pp
Violence Against the Person	17,741	17,482	7.0%	7.4%	-259	0.4pp
Violence with Injury	7,924	7,056	9.9%	10.9%	-868	0.9pp
Violence Without Injury	9,704	10,349	5.6%	6.1%	645	0.4pp
Sexual Offences	2,247	2,550	9.3%	9.7%	303	0.3pp
Rape	800	866	9.1%	9.5%	66	0.4pp
Other Sexual Offences	1,447	1,684	9.4%	9.7%	237	0.3pp
Lethal Barrel Discharge	96	45	61.5%	29.0%	-51	-32.5pp

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 increased for total notifiable offences comparing the 12 months to the end of March 2025 to the 12 months to the end of March 2024. The **positive outcome rate** for total notifiable offences has remained stable in the 12 months to March 2025 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 March 2025, the positive outcome rate for police recorded **rape offences** was 9.5%. This is stable as compared to the 12 months to March 2024 (+0.4pp.) 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 full-year outturn position is a £34.4m underspend, representing a £9.9m positive change from the £24.5m underspend reported in Q3. Much of the movement (£8.8m) relates to lower than initially anticipated New Met for London activity levels. The net £34.4m underspend is comprised of an overspend of £180.0m on gross expenditure, which includes £36.2m of undelivered savings, offset by additional income (£52.3m) and grants (£212.4m). The use of reserves was also reduced relative to budget (£50.2m).

There is a combined overspend of £68.3m 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 receipts from the Home Office.

The £24.9m overspend on the combined **Officer & PCSO Overtime** is due to vacancy cover and the policing of the Israel-Hamas conflict (Op Brocks) & August Riots. The latter is offset by additional funding from the Home Office. Vacancy cover, particularly across MetCC, Met Detention and Forensics, are the main reasons for the £20.0m overspend on **Police Staff Overtime**.

The £71.2m overspend on **Running Costs** relates predominantly to the **Supplies and Services** which have a £50.7m overspent outturn position due to a combination of factors, including the under-delivery of efficiency savings, £12.6m relating to NMfL pressures on professional fees, more minor pressures linked to higher than anticipated 3rd Party Claims (£10.7m), and assorted pressures against Operations and Performance.

Employee-related Expenditure has a £18.7m overspend, predominantly driven by a £14m overspend on External Training pressures from contract renegotiations on initial recruit training, and one-off redundancy costs linked to a Comms & Engagement restructure (£2.8m).

The **Other Income** variance, at £52.3m in excess of the original budget, is a combination of factors including additional income from collaboration with other forces (£3.5m), additional vehicle seizure income (£3.0m) and £5.9m 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 £6.9m towards Protective Security.

Additional **Grant Income** of £212.4m was received in 2024/25, linked to grant receipts that were not known at the time the Original Budget was set – further detail overleaf.

Revenue Summary by Cost Category – 2024/25 Position

Cost Category	Original Budget 2024/25 £m	Full Year Outturn, 2024/25 £m	Variance Outturn To Original Budget 2024/25 £m
Police Officer Pay	2,534.2	2,580.2	46.0
Police Staff Pay	767.7	785.7	18.0
PCSO Pay	74.2	78.6	4.4
Total Pay	3,376.2	3,444.5	68.3
Police Officer Overtime	153.0	177.5	24.5
Police Staff Overtime	20.2	40.2	20.0
PCSO Overtime	0.3	0.7	0.4
Total Overtime	173.5	218.4	44.9
Total Pay & Overtime	3,549.7	3,662.9	113.2
Employee-Related Expenditure	35.2	53.9	18.7
Premises Costs	196.5	189.5	(7.0)
Transport Costs	84.4	93.1	8.7
Supplies & Services	590.5	641.2	50.7
Total Running Expenditure	906.6	977.8	71.2
Capital Financing Costs	150.4	143.8	(6.6)
Discretionary Pension Costs	51.8	54.0	2.2
Total Gross Expenditure	4,658.5	4,838.5	180.0
Other Income			
Sales Fees & Charges	(156.7)	(265.7)	(109.0)
Rental Income	(13.5)	(17.3)	(3.8)
Other 3rd Party Income	(177.4)	(116.9)	60.5
Total Other Income	(347.6)	(399.9)	(52.3)
Total Net Revenue Expenditure	4,310.8	4,438.6	127.8
Transfers To/From Reserves	(136.9)	(86.7)	50.2
Total Financing Requirement	4,173.9	4,351.9	178.0
Financing:			
Specific Grants	(700.8)	(913.2)	(212.4)
Funding (General Grant & Precept)	(3,473.1)	(3,473.1)	0.0
Total Financing Requirement	(4,173.9)	(4,386.3)	(212.4)
Overall MPS Total	0.0	(34.4)	(34.4)

MAYOR OF LONDON

OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

MPS Revenue Supporting Information

Police Officer & PCSO Pay and Overtime

Police Officer & PCSO Pay

The outturn position for Police Officer and PCSO Pay is a £50.4m overspend, driven by the pay award and lower attrition rates than initially anticipated. The pay award is partially offset by additional grant funding that was received during the financial year. Officer strength was 33,013 FTE at the end of the year, 261 FTE over the 32,752 FTE target.

Police Officer & PCSO Overtime

Officer and PCSO Overtime outturn is a £24.9m overspend against the original budget, a reduction of £3.9m against the Q3 forecast position of £28.8m. Some of the overtime is offset by external income and grants 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 outturn is an overspend of £18m, up on the £13.6m reported in Q3. Much of the overspend is attributable to the pay award, some of which is offset by grant funding. Staff strength was 11,359 FTE at the year-end, 37 FTE over the 11,322 FTE target.

Police Staff Overtime

The Staff Overtime outturn variance is a £20.0m overspend, also marginally up on the £19.4m reported at Q3. Much of the variance relates to £9.3m incurred in extra staff overtime, as a result of an increased number of calls being handled 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 savings across multiple directorates. Another contributory factor relates to the impact of bringing back vehicle maintenance in-house.

Running Costs

The year-end Outturn for Overall Running Costs is a £71.2m overspend comprised of:

- A £50.7m overspend on **Suppliers and Services**. A significant proportion of the overspend (£21.8m) relates to undelivered multi-directorate savings. A further £12.6m relates to NMfL spend on consultancy & professional services. 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 £18.7m overspend, £0.7m up on Q3. The overall overspend is largely as a result of Learning & Development pressures (£8.8m) linked to external training for new recruits, higher than expected College of Policing Online Assessment Charges, and one-off redundancy costs linked to a Comms restructure.
- An £8.7m overspend on **Transport** costs, £1.3m down on Q3. 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 overspend 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 outturn position for Capital Financing is a £6.6m underspend, significantly down on the £21.8m underspend reported at Q3. Much of the adverse movement is due to a technical adjustment transferring costs over to DDaT from Premises (£6.3m) as well as higher than expected borrowing costs. The overall underspend is largely linked to slippage carried forward from the previous year's (2023/24) Capital Programme, resulting in lower borrowing costs due to reduced interest payments (£8.6m), as well as delayed borrowing costs in the current year.

Discretionary Pension Costs

The outturn at year-end is a £2.2m overspend mostly relating to increased Police Injury Pension costs.

Income

At Q4, Other Income is £52.3m in excess of the original budget, representing a significant £13.2m favourable movement from Q3. Key reasons behind the movement in Q3 are higher than expected over-recoveries in Operations & Performance and People & Resources, with the latter due to one-off rate rebates & additional income from both Heathrow and London City Airports. Other drivers behind the overall over-recovery include increased vehicles seizures & disposals (£4.6m), the delayed Capital Programme resulting in higher cash balances and the subsequent investment income, as well as a £1.9m over-recovery of DWP Statutory Benefits. There is also additional income of £3.6m linked to one-off Property Rate Rebates, a £2.6m increase in Prison income & £1.1m increased contributions from other forces in relation to the Post Office.

Grants

The grant position at year-end is a favourable variance of £212.4m against the original budget, significantly up on the £149.3m reported at Q3. The favourable movement relates to additional Home Office grants received towards funding activities in 2025/26 and future years. £62.5m of the overall variance relates to CT Policing, with another £21.2m relating to Protective Security grant uplifts. There is also Home Office funding towards the increased Pay Awards (£37.4m) & Civil Pension Scheme. These items are offset by overspends in related spend lines.

Savings update

The approved savings target for 2024/25 was £182.9m. Of this, £146.7m of identified savings have been delivered, leaving a shortfall of £36.2m of undelivered savings at the end of the year.

MPS Reform Spend

Budget & Projected Spend by Individual Reform Programme

Programme	Approved Budget	Revised Budget	Q4 Outturn	Variance
Enabling Functions	29.7	15.4	9.5	(20.2)
Frontline Policing Transformation	13.6	3.9	3.5	(10.1)
Met Business Services	9.7	7.4	6.7	(3.0)
Digital Enablers	6.3	5.5	2.6	(3.7)
Learning & Leadership Transformation	4.8	4.8	3.8	(1.0)
Command & Control	4.4	4.4	4.0	(0.4)
Resourcing the Met	4.2	10.3	5.3	1.1
Culture Change	3.7	3.5	1.5	(2.2)
Professionalism & Vetting	1.0	1.0	0.5	(0.5)
Estates	0.9	0.9	0.1	(0.8)
NLEDS	0.5	0.5	0.4	(0.1)
Efficiency	-		0.3	0.3
Criminal Exhibits	-		0.2	0.2
Total	78.8	57.6	38.4	(40.4)

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

Following the outcome of the 2023 Baroness Casey Review and the HMICFRS 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 force 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 had been revised down to £57.6m by the end of the financial year. After accounting for the subsequent £17m BAU budget transfers to Business Groups, the Q4 variance is an overall £19.2m underspend, with underspends across the majority of NMfL programmes. Due to the financial constraints facing the MPS and the need for Tough Choices to be made, there has been a prioritisation exercise across NMfL, with a number of activities scaled back.

Excluding the BAU transfers, key programme underspends as at the end of the financial year are laid out below, where variances against the **revised budget are highlighted black** & those against the **original budget highlighted red**:

- Enabling Functions - £5.9m Under [£20.2m Under]**
 Mainly linked to savings generated from further market engagement in relation to body armour & winter coats, as well as subsequent supplier delays.
- Frontline Policing - £0.4m Under [£10.1m Under]**
 While balanced against revised budget, the variance to the original budget is linked to the transfers across to BAU at the start of the year.
- Resourcing the Met / Engine Room - £5.0m Under [£1.1m Over]**
 Linked to lack of confirmation of the roles in scope for civilianisation, coupled with a revision of the recruitment profile.
- Digital Enablers - £2.9m Under [£3.7m Under]**
 Resulting from a change in scope & paused delivery linked to the outcome of an in-year review of the programme, as well as slippage of some activities.
- Culture Change - £1.9m Under [£2.2 Under]**
 Brought on by slippage on culture values activity and a re-profiling of staff on-boarding as part of the new operating model.

MPS Capital Summary Performance - 2024/25

Capital Expenditure

Cost Category £m	2024/25 Original Budget £m	2024/25 Full Year Revised, at Q2 £m	2024/25 Outturn £m	2024/25 Variance Outturn Vs Original Budget £m	2023/24 Original Budget £m	2023/24 Full Year Revised Budget, at Q2 £m	2023/24 Outturn £m	2023/24 Variance Outturn Vs Original Budget £m
Property Services	85.6	88.3	94.8	9.2	134.0	64.0	66.3	(67.7)
CTPHQ	36.4	32.3	33.6	(2.8)	56.4	53.5	50.0	(6.4)
Fleet Services	35.0	35.1	33.4	(1.6)	37.9	35.4	41.0	3.1
Digital Data & Technology (DDaT)	67.3	62.3	60.8	(6.5)	55.7	68.1	73.7	18.0
Operations & Performance	11.5	10.5	10.3	(1.2)	12.2	8.8	7.8	(4.4)
Strategy & Transformation	104.7	92.9	59.1	(45.6)	64.6	105.8	64.2	(0.4)
Unallocated Adjustment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.5
Total Capital Expenditure	340.5	321.4	292.0	(48.5)	360.8	335.6	305.5	(55.3)

Outturn Position.

The 2024/25 capital outturn position of £292.0m represents 86% delivery of the programme and reflects an underspend of £48.5m against the original budget of £340.5m.

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

MOPAC Capital Expenditure Programme

Capital Programme Expenditure – Performance

The **2024/25** capital outturn position reflects an underspend of **£48.5m** (against £19.m in Q3) compared to the original budget of £340.5m. While this reflects an improvement compared to the previous years, the persistent trend of underspending in the capital programme continues.

Strategy & Transformation – Underspend of **£45.6m** against an original budget of £104.7m. This is due to slippage across a variety of investment and business-as-usual programmes during the year.
£23.3m underspend on the 2024/25 NMfL capital programme against a budget of £28.3m primarily due to the **Digital Enabler programme** delays, cataloguing work that was put on hold pending wider strategic decision around the use of Purview, delays to the Data Quality element of the programme and delays to driver training.
£8.7m underspend on **Command & Control** due to delivery milestone payment delays, **£8.6m** underspend due to delayed delivery of **Level 2 Uplift Public Order vehicles** and, **£5.0m** underspend on **CONNECT**.

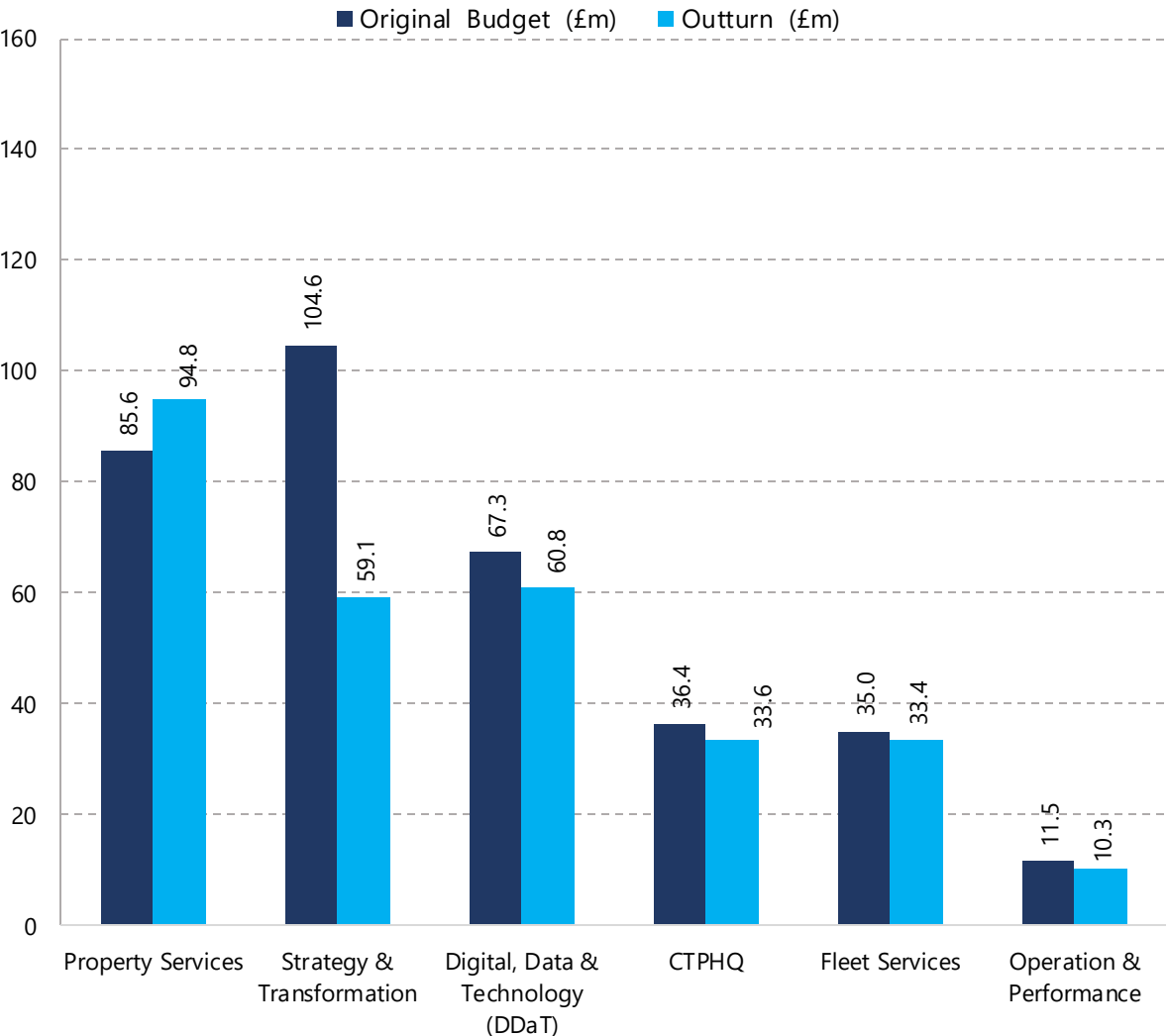
Digital, Data & Technology (DDaT) – Underspend of **£6.5m** (original budget of £67.3m). This is due to implementation costs for the replacement of mobile devices slipping into 2025/26 and reduced expenditure on core IT infrastructure service upgrades.

CTPHQ - Underspend of **£2.8m** (original budget of £36.4m). The CTPHQ capital programme is fully funded so, there is no impact on the MPS bottom-line.

Operations & Performance – Underspend of **£1.2m** (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.

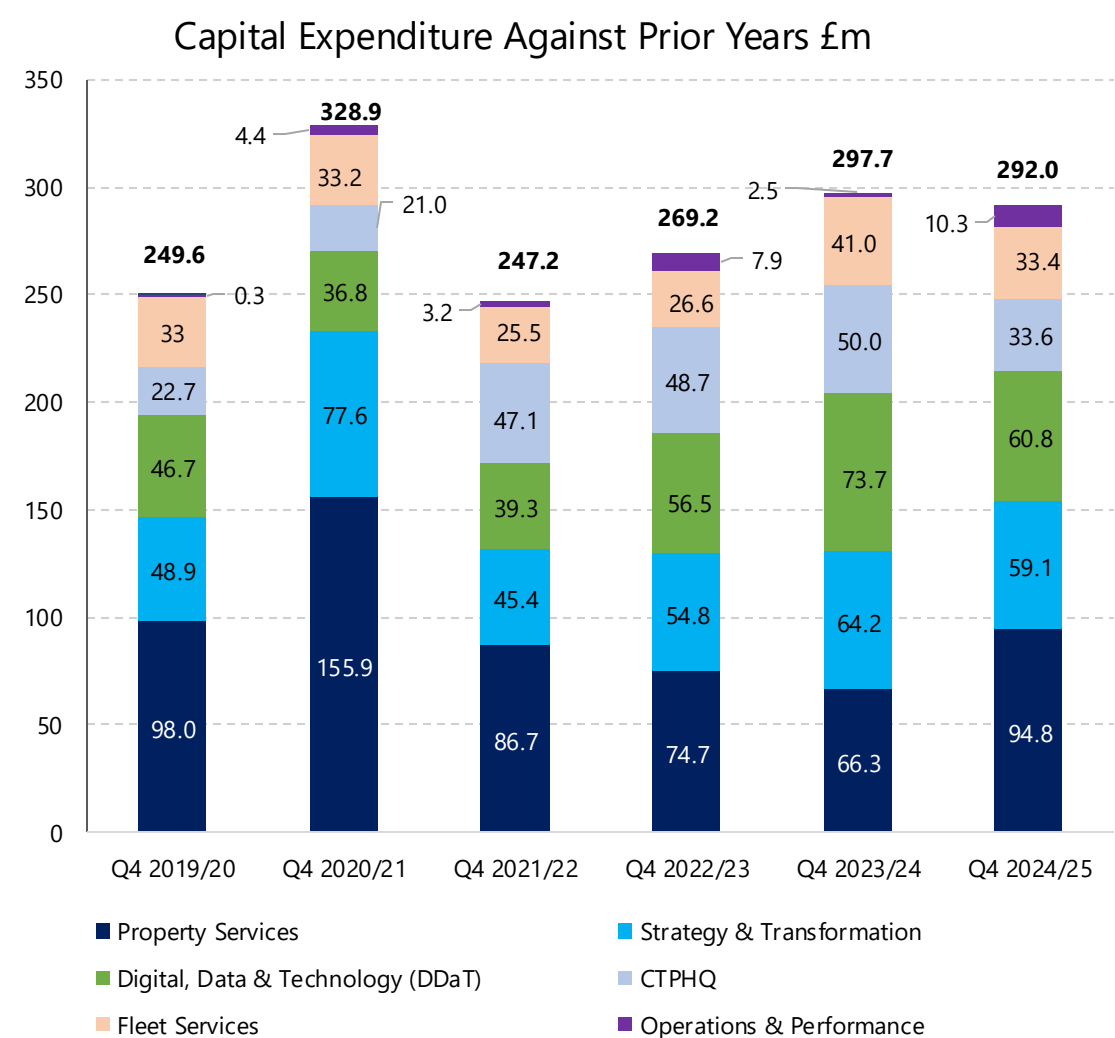
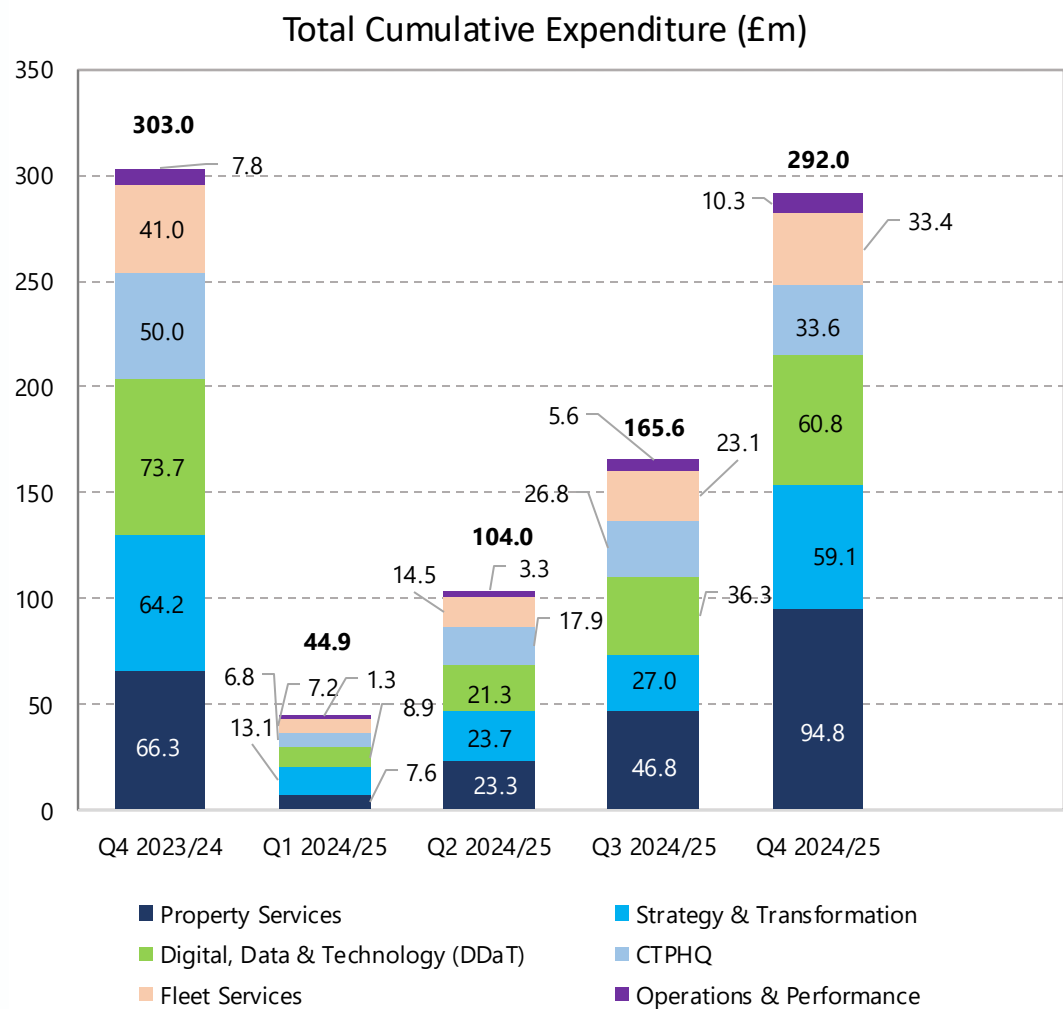
Fleet Services – Underspend of **£1.6m** (original budget of £35.0m). This is due to lower expenditure on the replacement of the 3 Rigid Hull Inflatable Boats (RHIB)s.

Property Services – Overspend of **£9.2m** (original budget of £85.6m). This is mainly due to **£5.9m** overspend on transforming the estate (Purchase of Forest Gate Annex (£3.7m) and Wembley accelerated works (£2.2m), **£3.3m** overspend across a variety of investments and business as usual programmes such as reprioritised works, front Counters(£0.2m), Forest Gate fire and £0.3m slippage on Chadwell Heath.



The budget figures above reflect the original budget of £340.5m. The 2024/25 £292m actual capital expenditure reflects an underspend of £48.5m against the original budget.

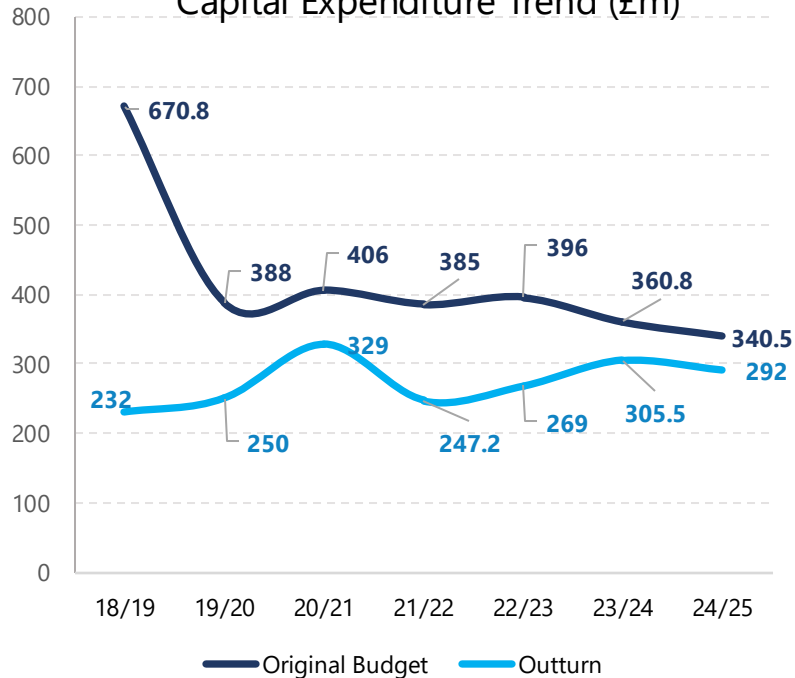
MPS Financial Trends. Capital expenditure



The capital expenditure outturn position is for an underspend of £48.5m against the original budget of £340.5m.

MOPAC Group Capital Expenditure and Financing Trends

Capital Expenditure Trend (£m)



2024/25 Outturn of **£292.0m** (original budget £340.5m). The underspend is largely in the Strategy & Transformation Directorate due to Command & Control payment milestone delays and programme slippage .

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.

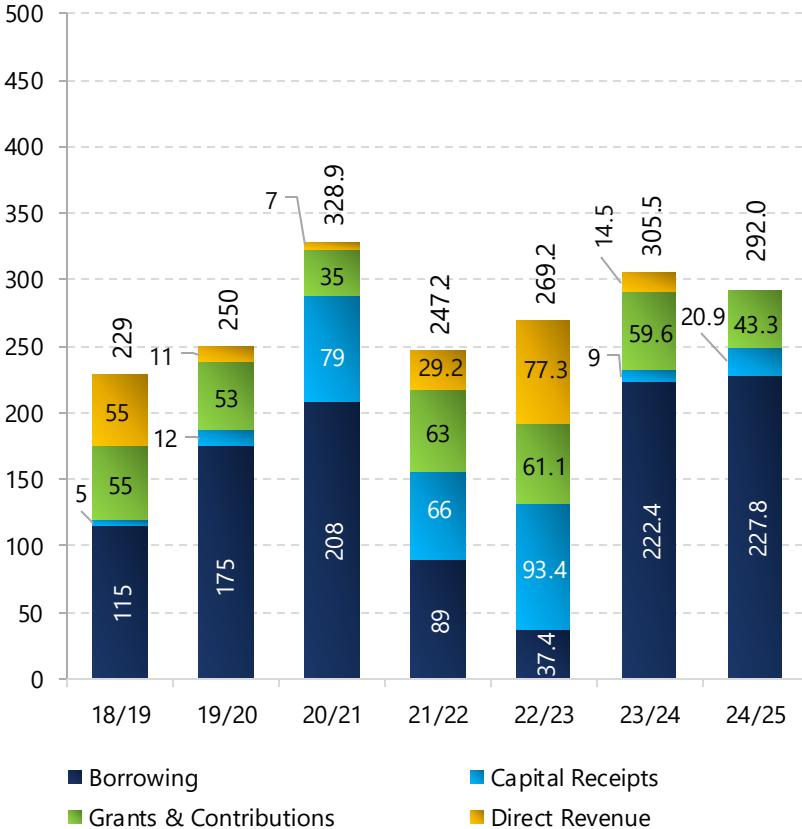
2021/22-Outturn £247.2m (original budget £385.1m) - underspend of £137.9m largely driven by underspends in Transformation and Digital Policing.

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

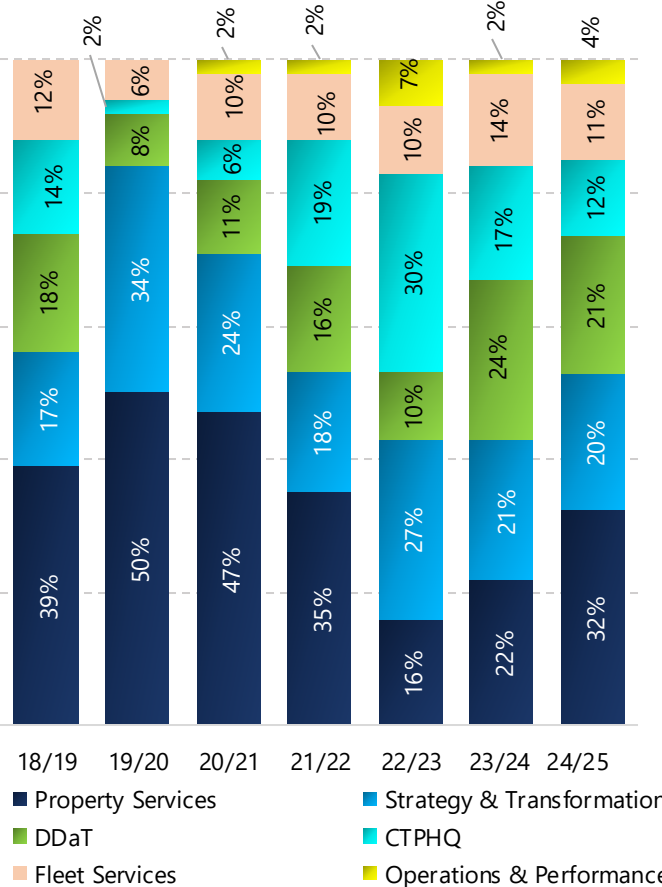
2019/20-Outturn £250m (original budget £388m) - underspend of £138m was mainly due to slippage in programme activity which was re-profiled into 2020/21.

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

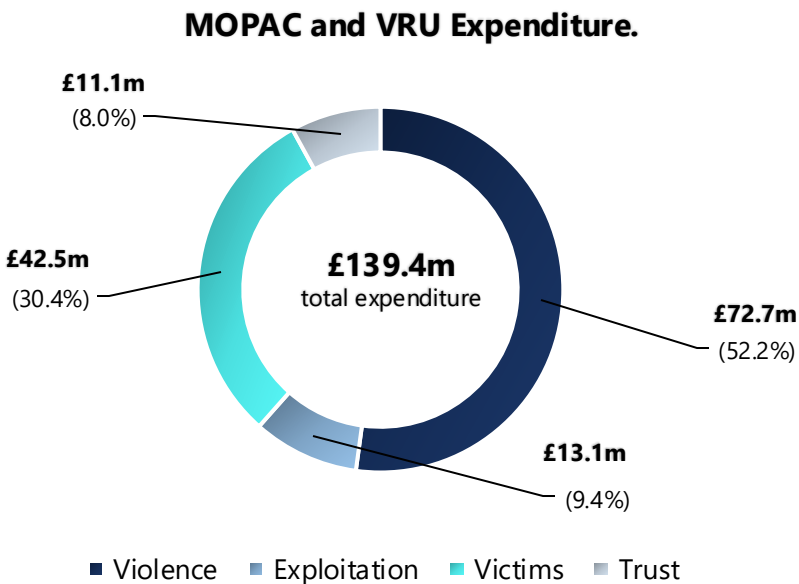
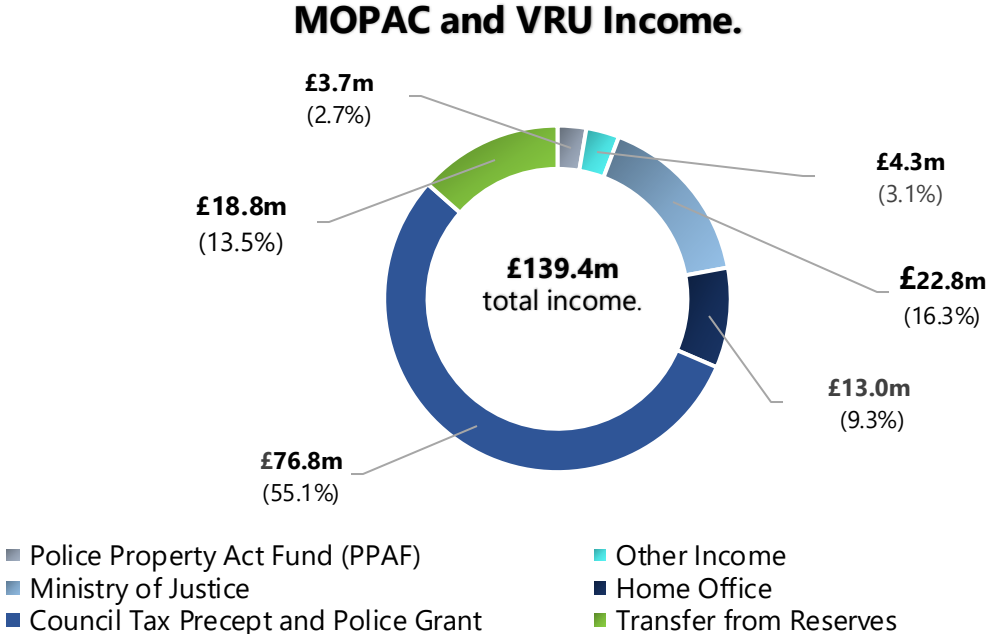
Capital Financing (£m)



Capital Expenditure Trend Breakdown by Directorate



MOPAC & VRU Expenditure - Budget



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 Q4 MOPAC and the VRU the draft outturn total expenditure is £130.0m against the budget of £139.4m. The £9.4m underspend on expenditure is largely offset by the £5.7m adverse variance on reserve funding to align project delivery with funding. The overall position for MOPAC and the VRU is a £3.8m underspend against the net budget of £76.8m. Of the £3.8m underspend £1.3m is a credit from the release of aged goods receipts, £1.0m release of unallocated budgets and the remaining variance of £1.5m largely commissioning underspends. The £3.8m underspend will be transferred to the respective MOPAC and VRU budget resilience reserves to fund new priorities in the support of the new Police and Crime Plan.

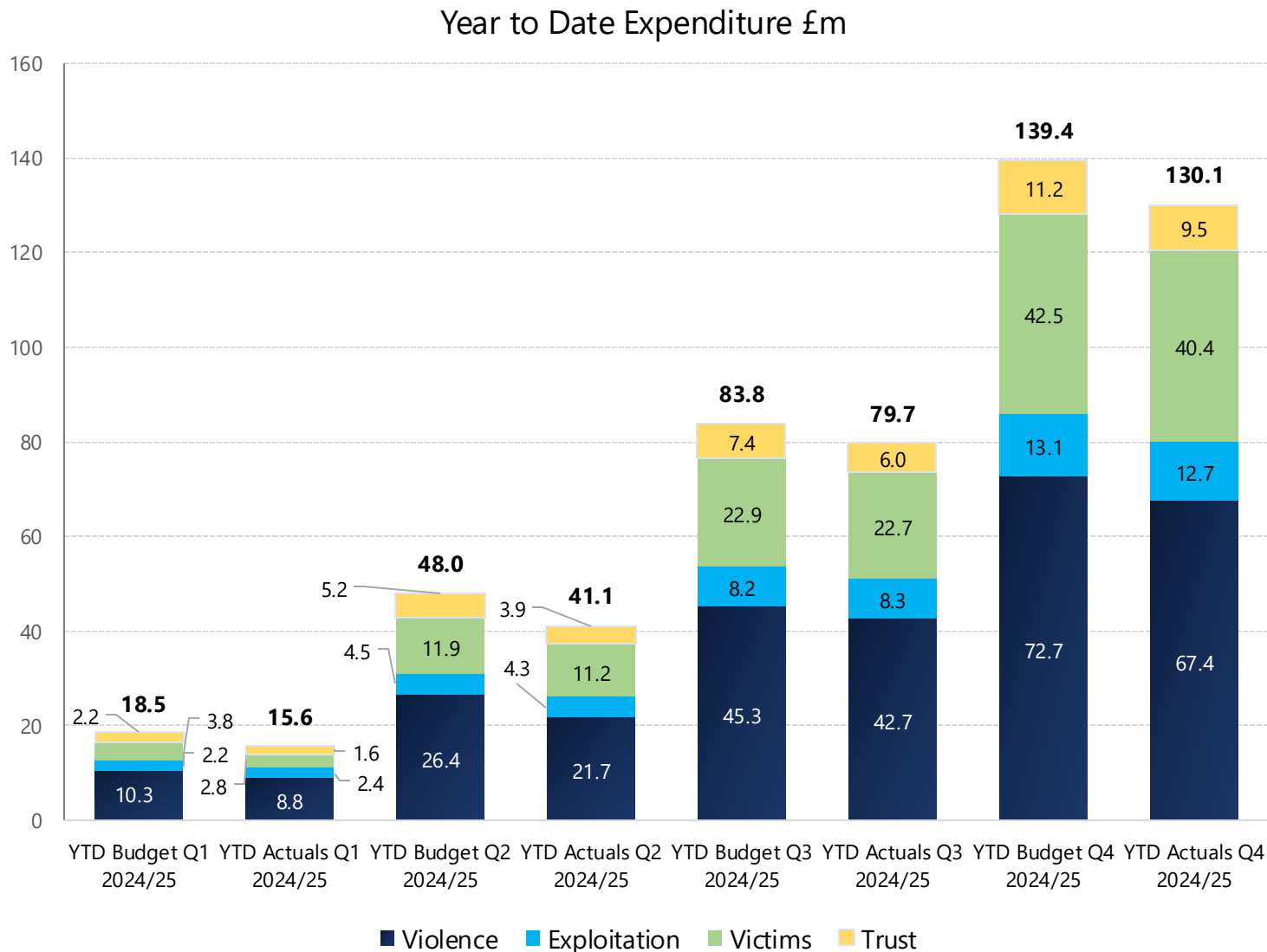
MOPAC and VRU – 2024/25 Financial Performance

	VRU				MOPAC				MOPAC & VRU			
	2024/25 Original Budget	2024/25 Full Year Revised Budget	2024/25 Full Year Draft Outturn	2024/25 Full Year Draft Outturn Variance	2024/25 Original Budget	2024/25 Full Year Revised Budget	2024/25 Full Year Draft Outturn	2024/25 Full Year Draft Outturn Variance	2024/25 Original Budget	2024/25 Full Year Revised Budget	2024/25 Full Year Draft Outturn	2024/25 Full Year Draft Outturn Variance
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Expenditure												
Violence	44.3	44.3	41.4	(2.9)	28.2	28.4	26.0	(2.4)	72.4	72.7	67.4	(5.3)
Exploitation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.1	13.1	12.7	(0.4)	13.1	13.1	12.7	(0.4)
Victims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.3	42.5	40.4	(2.0)	42.3	42.5	40.4	(2.0)
Trust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	11.1	9.5	(1.6)	11.1	11.1	9.5	(1.6)
Total Expenditure	44.3	44.3	41.4	(2.9)	94.6	95.1	88.7	(6.4)	138.9	139.4	130.1	(9.3)
Income Streams												
PPAF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.7)	(3.7)	(3.7)	0.0	(3.7)	(3.7)	(3.7)	0.0
Other Income	(2.3)	(2.3)	(1.7)	0.6	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.2)	(0.2)	(4.3)	(4.3)	(3.9)	0.4
Ministry of Justice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(22.2)	(22.8)	(22.8)	(0.0)	(22.2)	(22.8)	(22.8)	(0.0)
Home Office	(10.3)	(10.3)	(10.3)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(3.0)	(0.3)	(13.0)	(13.0)	(13.4)	(0.3)
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)	(12.0)	0.6	(30.7)	(31.2)	(31.9)	(0.7)	(43.3)	(43.9)	(44.0)	(0.1)
Net Expenditure	31.6	31.6	29.4	(2.3)	63.9	63.9	56.7	(7.2)	95.6	95.5	86.1	(9.4)
Reserves												
Transfers From Reserves	(8.9)	(8.9)	(7.9)	1.1	(12.7)	(12.7)	(12.2)	0.6	(21.7)	(21.7)	(20.0)	1.6
Transfers To Reserves	2.9	2.9	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.8	2.9	2.9	7.0	4.1
Total Reserves	(6.0)	(6.0)	(4.7)	1.3	(12.7)	(12.7)	(8.4)	4.4	(18.8)	(18.8)	(13.1)	5.7
Total Net Expenditure	25.6	25.6	24.7	(0.9)	51.2	51.1	48.3	(2.8)	76.8	76.7	73.0	(3.7)

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

* Police Property Act Fund (PPAF)

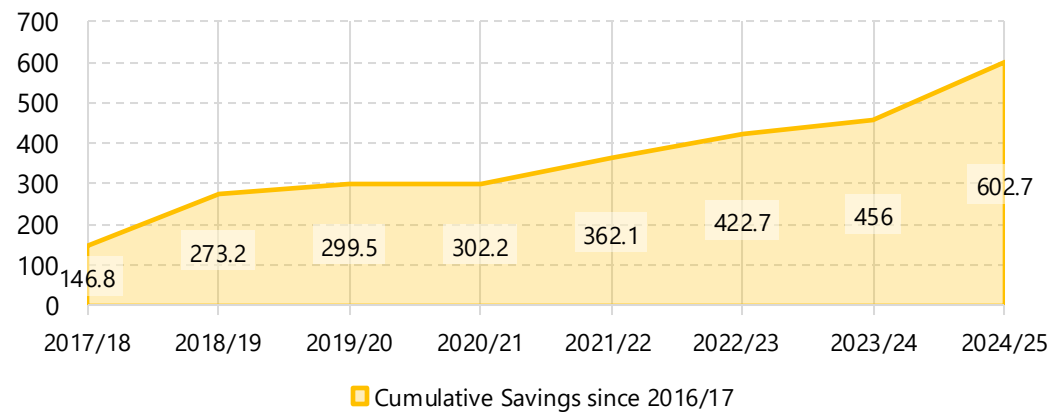
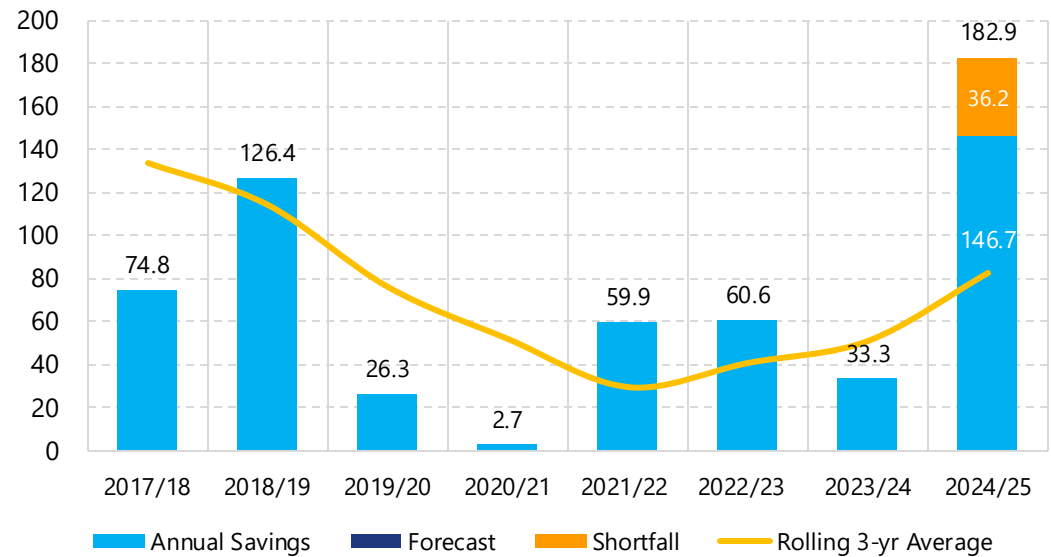
Financial trends aligned to PCP priorities- MOPAC and VRU Overall Trends.



As at the end of the fourth quarter for 2024/25, the expenditure budget for MOPAC and the VRU is £139.4m, actual spend of £130.1m has been incurred resulting in a draft expenditure outturn underspend of £9.3m.

MPS Annual and Cumulative Savings 2024/25

Profiled MPS Annual Savings (£m)



2024/25 Savings Update

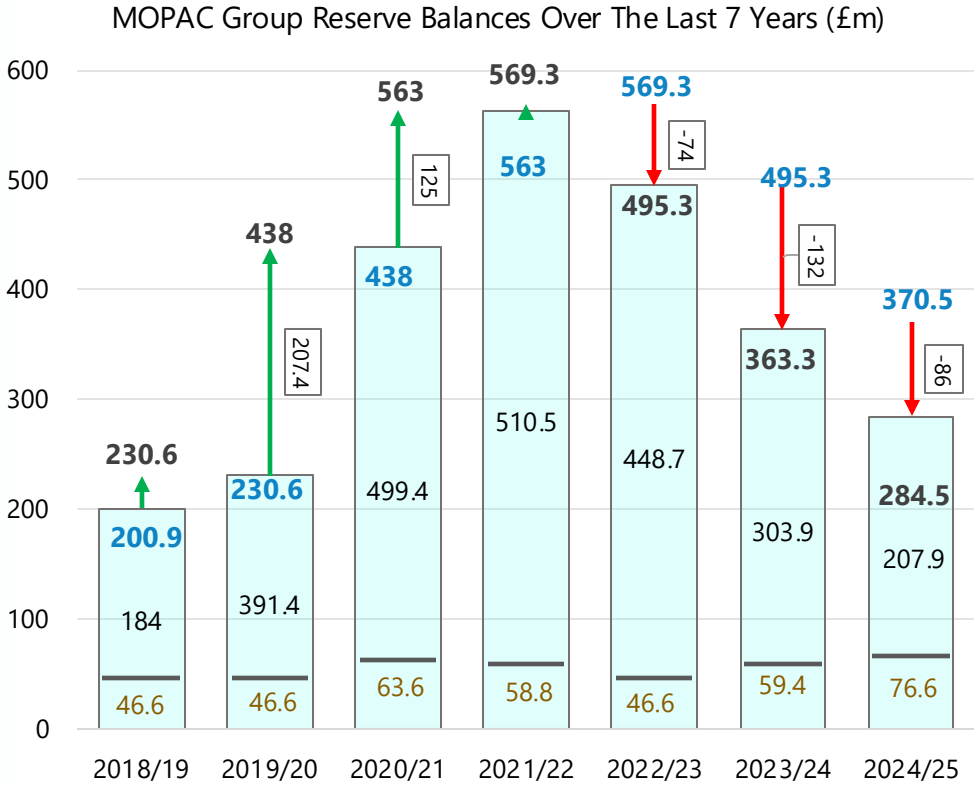
The approved savings target that was set to delivered through a variety of programmes across all MPS business functions for 2024/25 was £182.9m. Of this, £146.7m has been successfully delivered this year as detailed below.

Delivered Savings £146.7m

- 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 £17.6m
- Cross-cutting – Efficiency savings of £23.6m
- Operations & Performance- Staff and Efficiency savings of £17.7m.
- People Resources & Comms - Staff, Efficiency and consultancy savings of £2.8m.

Since 2012/13, a total £1.211bn worth of savings have been achieved. A total of £36.2m savings remained undelivered across multiple directorates by the end of 2024/25.

MPS and MOPAC Reserves



Opening Balance (OB)	Closing Balance (CB)	General Reserve CB	Earmarked Reserves CB
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Earmarked Reserves.
Earmarked reserves have reduced by £96.0m to £207.9m of which £173.8m relates to MPS reserves and £34.1m to MOPAC & VRU reserves.

General Reserve.
MPS are seeking DMPC approval to allocate £10m from the £34.4m provisional revenue underspend to increase the general reserve balance from £66.6m to £76.6m.

MOPAC and MPS General and Earmarked Reserves 2024/25

	MOPAC GROUP RESERVES				
	2024/25 Opening balance	2024/25 Original Budget	2024/25 Reserves Outturn movement	2024/25 Variance Outturn Vs Original Budget	2024/25 Closing Balance
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Total Reserves £m	370.5	(155.7)	(86.0)	69.7	284.5
Breakdown					
Supporting OMM and Local	33.6	(7.3)	(22.1)	(14.8)	11.5
Property Costs	49.8	(8.2)	(6.1)	2.1	43.7
Historical public inquiries	0.8	(1.0)	(0.8)	0.2	0.0
Operational Costs	56.8	(20.0)	(38.0)	(18.0)	18.8
Other earmarked (POCA)	19.8	(1.9)	3.0	4.9	22.8
Vetting Delays	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Specifically funded for third	13.8	(13.6)	7.9	21.5	21.7
Business Group initiatives	1.2	(0.4)	(0.2)	0.2	1.0
Business Rates	30.0	(30.0)	(30.0)	0.0	0.0
Managing the budget	31.4	(31.4)	22.8	54.2	54.2
Managing Officer FTEs	23.1	(23.1)	(23.1)	0.0	0.0
MOPAC Earmarked	43.5	(18.8)	(9.4)	9.4	34.1
Earmarked Reserves	303.9	(155.7)	(96.0)	59.7	207.9
MOPAC & MPS General reserve	66.6	0.0	10.0	10.0	76.6
Grand Total	370.5	(155.7)	(86.0)	69.7	284.5

The table shows the breakdown of earmarked reserves planned usage in 2024/25. The outturn net transfer of £96.0m represents a planned usage decrease of £59.7m (original budget £155.7m) and a year-end group closing balance of £207.9m (opening balance £303.9m). The year end group closing balance is £284.5m, of which £76.6m is the general reserve.