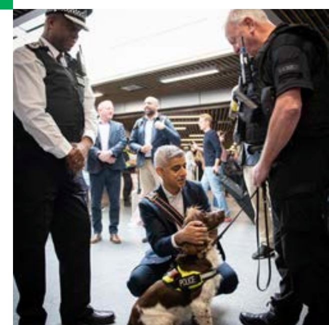
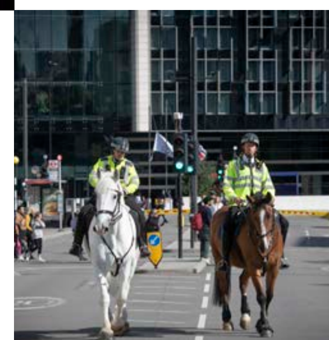
MOPAC | MAYOR OF LONDON
OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME







The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime Quarterly Finance and Performance Report

Quarter 1 2025/26

1 April – 30 June 2025

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1. Introduction

"I'm ambitious about what we can achieve and I'm impatient to start delivering results for Londoners. Within the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) we have wasted no time in getting to work over the first three months of 2025/26."

We published the Mayor's new Police and Crime Plan at the end of March 2025 and this quarter 1 report for 2025/26 is the first of this new Plan period.

The key aims of the Police and Crime Plan are:

- Reducing violence and criminal exploitation;
- Building safer, more confident communities;
- Supporting and overseeing reform of the Metropolitan Police Service (the Met); and
- Improving the criminal justice system and supporting victims.

I'm ambitious about what we can achieve and I'm impatient to start delivering results for Londoners against the new Police and Crime Plan. Within the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) we have wasted no time in getting to work over the first three months of 2025/26.

Shortly after the Mayor published his Police and Crime Plan, he announced a record £1.16bn funding package for the Met from City Hall – continuing his ongoing commitment to policing which has seen MOPAC's funding for the Met double since 2016. In the context of ongoing financial pressures facing policing in London and around the country, this funding is helping protect 935 police officer posts and support everything we are trying to achieve in this term. I'm proud we are prioritising neighbourhood police officers to help keep our communities safe as well as providing services to prevent crime, reduce reoffending and support victims.

But the police are just one part of the effort needed to tackle crime and the causes of crime. That's why I'm so focused on strengthening joint working between police, Government, local authorities, justice agencies, key partner organisations like Transport for London and the NHS.

That is reflected in MOPAC's work in quarter 1. Whether that's convening an international summit to share best practice on tackling Violence Against Women and Girls; providing additional funding to community organisations working to tackle hatred and extremism; bringing police, local authorities and businesses together to strengthen our response to retail and town centre crime; or visiting a new police base in the West End secured in partnership between the Met, the New West End Company and the Crown Estate – partnership is at the heart of all of it.

As the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime, I intend to do everything I can to further strengthen these partnerships – so they can be as effective as possible in delivering for Londoners at a time where resources are tight across the public sector.

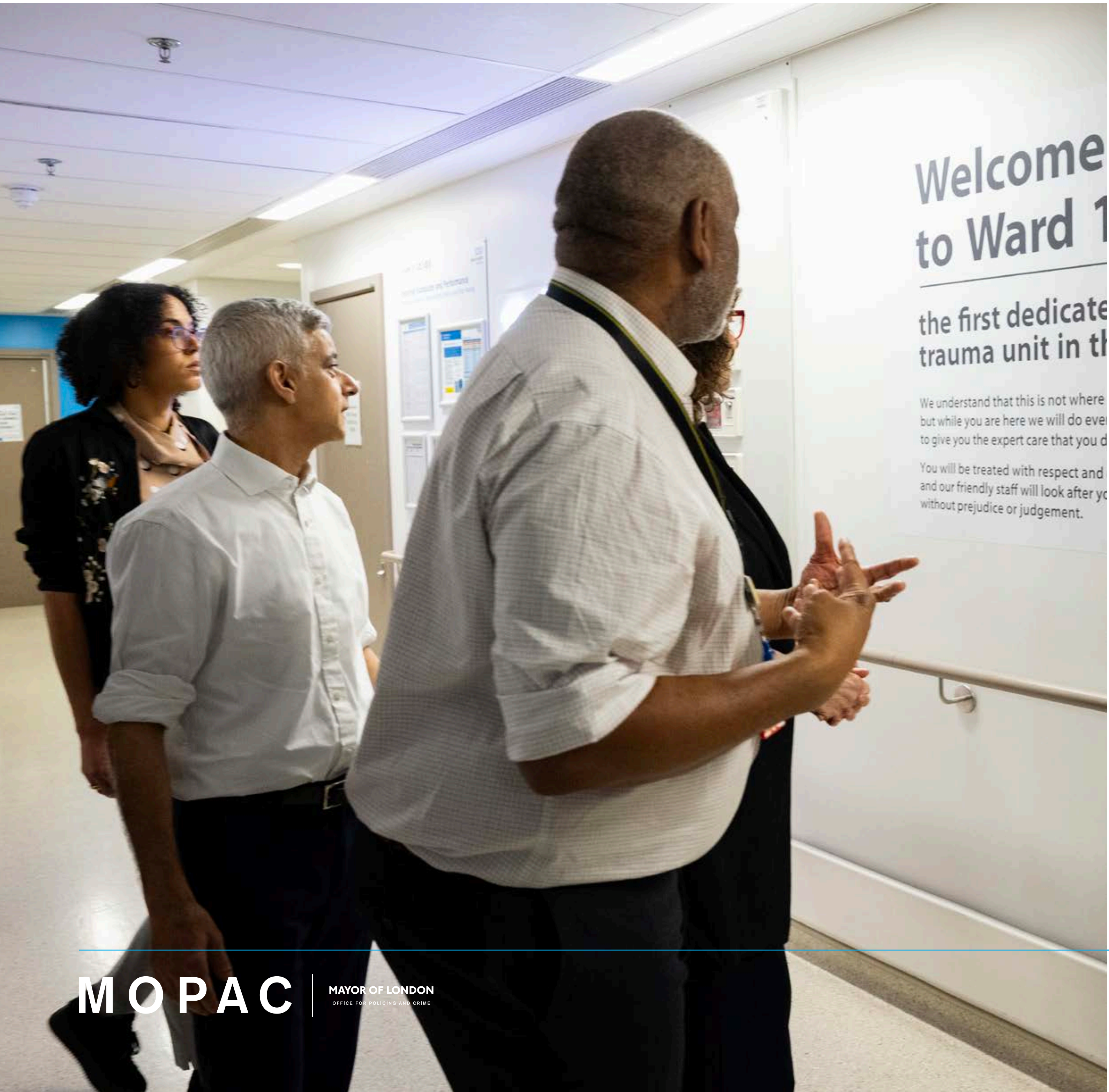
This report also reflects a programme of intensive delivery across the other vital aspects of MOPAC's work – overseeing the work of the Met on behalf of Londoners to ensure that the service continues to evolve and improve; commissioning vital support services for victims of crime; investing in projects to prevent offending and reduce reoffending; and making sure that Londoners are involved in our work.
I'm grateful to everyone in MOPAC, the Met and all our partner organisations for the work going in to make London a city in which everyone is safer – and feels safer. I look forward to sharing more of that work in future quarterly reports.

Kaya Comer-Schwartz
Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC)

"I'm grateful to everyone in MOPAC, the Met and all our partner organisations for the work going in to make London a city in which everyone is safer – and feels safer. I look forward to sharing more of that work in future quarterly reports."

2. The Police and Crime Plan at a Glance

The Mayor's Police and Crime Plan sets out his high-level priorities for policing, crime and community safety in London for the period 2025 to 2029. To support this work, MOPAC has published an outcomes framework which sets out the key indicators for measuring implementation. Further details on the Police and Crime priorities can be found in Chapter 10.



Improving the Criminal Justice System
Aim: decrease in the proven reoffending rate
Q1 reoffending rate is stable at +0.4pp**

Supporting Victims
Aim: increase in victim satisfaction
Q1 victim satisfaction is stable at +1pp*

Supporting and overseeing reform of the Met
Aim: increase in Londoners who believe the Met is an organisation they can trust
Q1 trust in the police is stable at 74%*

Building safer, more confident communities
Aim: decrease in Londoners worried about crime
Q1 Londoners worried about crime is stable at 47%*

Reducing Violence and Criminal Exploitation
Aim: decrease in violence with injury
Q1 violence with injury is stable at -0.2%*

These comparisons are made against the Police and Crime Plan (PCP) baseline period of 12 months to March 2025. Each reporting cycle compares the most recent 12-month period with this baseline to assess progress and trends over time - pp stands for percentage point.

***This is in comparison to the with previous year as the data for the equivalent PCP baseline is not yet available.*

3. The MOPAC Group 2025/26 Budget at a Glance

The MOPAC Group budget is made up of MOPAC, the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) and the Metropolitan Police Service (the Met).

MOPAC has a statutory role overseeing the Met on behalf of Londoners, it sets the main priorities for policing and community safety in the capital, agrees the Met's budget, commissions support services for victims of crime and funds crime prevention activities; the Met is London's police service; and the VRU works to stop violence before it happens through an approach that is rooted in prevention and early intervention.

2025/26 BUDGET AT A GLANCE & TOTAL SOURCE OF FUNDS

The original MOPAC Group budget for 2025/26 was set at £5,054.5m and includes budgeted costs for Police Officers £2,875.2m, Police Staff (including MOPAC & VRU officers) £882.0m, Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) £85.6m, supplies and services of £675.5m plus other costs of £536.2m.

£2,632.8m
Home Office Police Grant

£1,159.0m
Council Tax and Business Rates

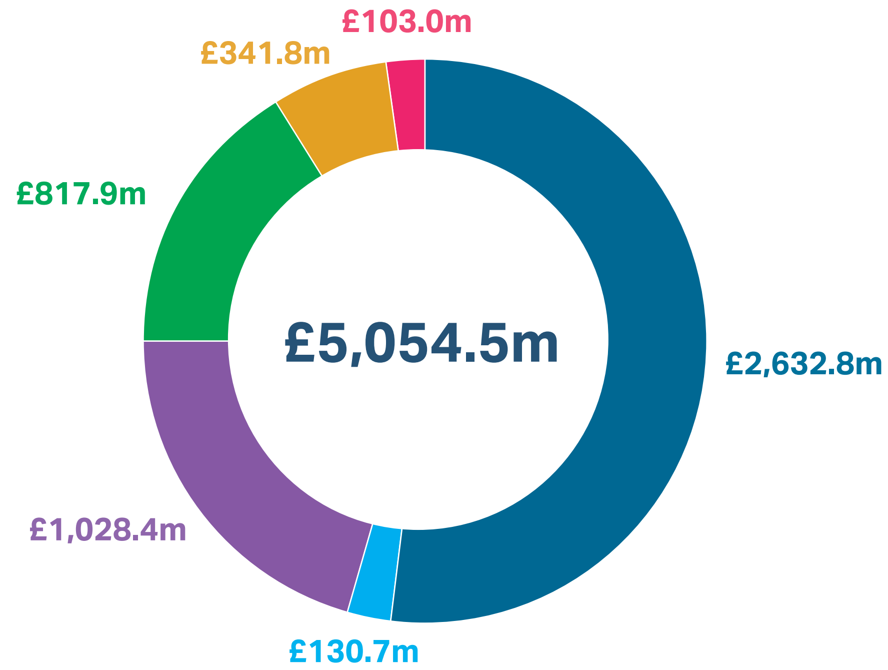
£817.9m
Specific Grants

£341.8m
Other income

£103.0m
Transfer from Reserves

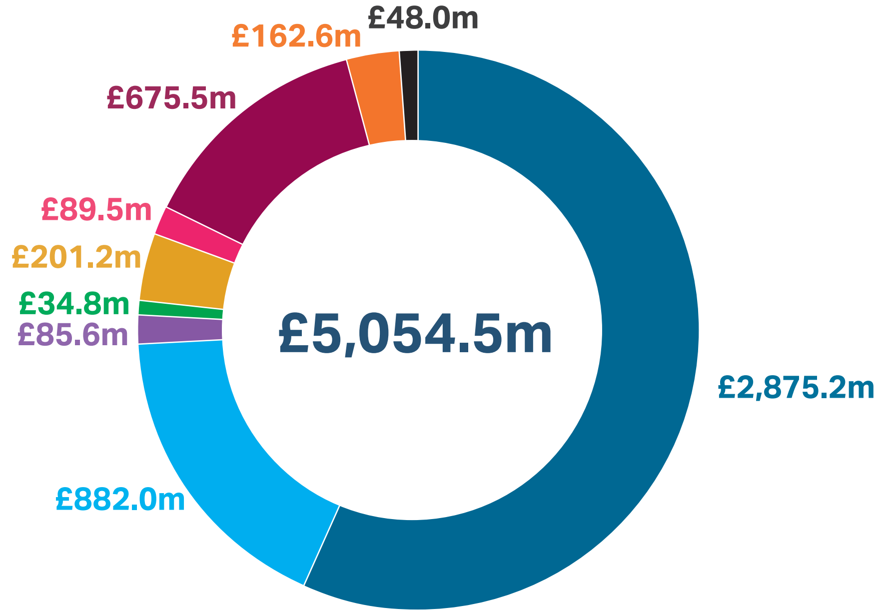
2025/26 MOPAC GROUP FUNDING BUDGET, £M

- Home Office Police Grant
- Retained Business Rates
- Council Tax
- Specific Grants
- Other Income
- Transfer from Reserves



2025/26 MOPAC GROUP EXPENDITURE, £M (SUBJECTIVE)

- Police Officer Costs & Overtime
- Police Staff Costs & Overtime
- PCSO Costs & Overtime
- Other Employee Related Costs
- Premises Costs
- Transport Costs
- Supplies and Services
- Capital Financing
- Third Party Payments (Pensions)



4. Full Year Forecast for the MOPAC Group

QUARTER 1 FORECAST

MOPAC Group at quarter 1 is forecasting a £23.9m overspend to budget, of which £24.0m is driven by the Met. MOPAC and VRU are forecasting a small underspend of £0.04m, and includes a forecast overspend of £84.9m on gross expenditure, offset by £78.9m of additional income, including specific grants. This includes pressures across pay, overtime, supplies and services, and capital financing.

The forecast overall overspend on pay of £21 million is being driven by several factors, this includes the anticipated pay award which is 0.8% higher than the budgeted 2% and overspends in police staff due to the insourcing of previously outsourced services and increased agency costs, with agency staff being used to backfill vacant posts. This is offset in part by revised assumptions around the drawdown of one-off Home Office funding and underspends in police officer pay due to fewer externally funded posts, lower allowances and increased long-term absences. There is also an underspend on PCSO Pay, helping to mitigate the overall financial pressure. Overtime is forecasting a £11.6m overspend, of which £11.2m relates to Police Staff, primarily covering vacancies in Forensics and Met Detention.

The overspend on running costs of £51.8m is being driven by variances across most expenditure lines. There is a forecast underspend on Premises Costs due to the reclassification of lease-related rent to capital financing, with a corresponding overspend on capital financing and a £18.8m underspend on Transport Costs linked to the insourcing of fleet services. These are offset by a forecast overspend in supplies and services of £60.8m this is due to several factors, including an increase in costs for Operation Northleigh (the Grenfell Tower investigation), offset by a corresponding increase in specific grant, an increase in project costs , reflecting slippage from 2024/25, offset by a corresponding drawdown from reserves, non delivery of savings (further details in Chapter 7) and higher costs on Third Party Claims (£10m).

Total income is forecasting over delivery of £124.5m. This includes over delivery of £26.5m in Sales, Fees and Charges including income from the Forest Gate fire insurance claim, additional funding from the contracts for the Palace of Westminster and Vetting and business rebates. Interest Receivable is £6.7m higher than budget following higher than expected investment balances. Specific Grants are forecast at £91.3m, including additional funding for Counter Terrorism Policing and Protective Security, offset by the removal of targeted income and the reclassification of the Neighbourhood Police Grant.

Reserves are forecasting a £17.9m reduction in drawdown, reflecting revised assumptions on Home Office funding and slippage of project delivery.

Home Office Grant is showing a £45.6m reduction, due to the reclassification of the Neighbourhood Police Grant.

2025/26 MOPAC GROUP FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE, £M

Year to Date (YTD) Budget £m	YTD Actuals £m	YTD Variance £m	Cost Category	Original Budget 2025/26 £m	Full Year Forecast at Q1 2025/26 £m	Full Year Forecast Variance to Original Budget 2025/26 £m
672.6	670.6	(2.0)	Police Officer Pay	2,700.5	2,680.9	(19.6)
221.4	215.2	(6.1)	Police Staff Pay	853.1	895.9	42.8
20.0	20.3	0.3	PCSO Pay	85.3	83.1	(2.2)
914.0	**906.1**	**(7.9)**	**Total Pay**	**3,638.9**	**3,659.9**	**21.0**
45.6	48.6	3.1	Police Officer Overtime	174.7	174.8	0.1
7.4	10.8	3.4	Police Staff Overtime	28.9	40.2	11.2
0.1	0.1	0.1	PCSO Overtime	0.2	0.5	0.3
53.0	**59.5**	**6.5**	**Total Overtime**	**203.8**	**215.5**	**11.6**
6.9	6.0	(0.9)	Employee Related Expenditure	34.8	37.2	2.4
11.8	11.2	(0.6)	Supplementary Pension Costs	48.0	46.0	(2.0)
985.7	**982.8**	**(2.9)**	**Staff costs total**	**3,925.6**	**3,958.6**	**33.0**
47.5	43.0	(4.6)	Premises Costs	201.2	188.2	(13.0)
17.0	17.9	0.8	Transport Costs	89.5	70.7	(18.8)
148.1	143.6	(4.5)	Supplies & Services	571.2	632.0	60.8
8.9	7.5	(1.4)	Third Party Payments	104.3	104.8	0.6
121.8	117.2	(4.7)	Capital Financing Costs	162.6	185.0	22.3
343.4	**329.1**	**(14.3)**	**Total Running Expenses**	**1,128.9**	**1,180.7**	**51.8**
1,329.1	**1,311.9**	**(17.2)**	**Total Gross Expenditure**	**5,054.5**	**5,139.3**	**84.9**
(85.3)	(91.6)	(6.3)	Sales, Fees, Charges and Recharges	(328.5)	(354.9)	(26.5)
(292.6)	(289.0)	3.7	Specific Grants	(817.9)	(909.2)	(91.3)
(3.3)	(5.3)	(2.0)	Interest Receivable	(13.3)	(20.0)	(6.7)
(381.3)	**(385.9)**	**(4.6)**	**Total Gross Income**	**(1,159.6)**	**(1,284.1)**	**(124.5)**
947.8	**925.9**	**(21.8)**	**Net Expenditure**	**3,894.9**	**3,855.2**	**(39.6)**
(3.5)	(2.9)	0.6	Transfers to/(from)Reserves	(103.0)	(85.1)	17.9
944.3	**923.0**	**(21.3)**	**Net Expenditure after Reserves**	**3,791.8**	**3,770.2**	**(21.7)**
(1,164.0)	(1,164.0)	0.0	Home Office Police Grant	(2,632.8)	(2,587.2)	45.6
0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**	**Financing requirement through GLA**	**1,159.0**	**1,159.0**	**0.0**
0.0	0.0	0.0	Retained Business Rates	130.7	130.7	0.0
(0.0)	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**	**Council Tax Requirement**	**1,028.4**	**1,028.4**	**0.0**
			Net MOPAC Group Variance			**23.9**

5.a. Financial Summary - the Met

2025/26 MET FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE, £M

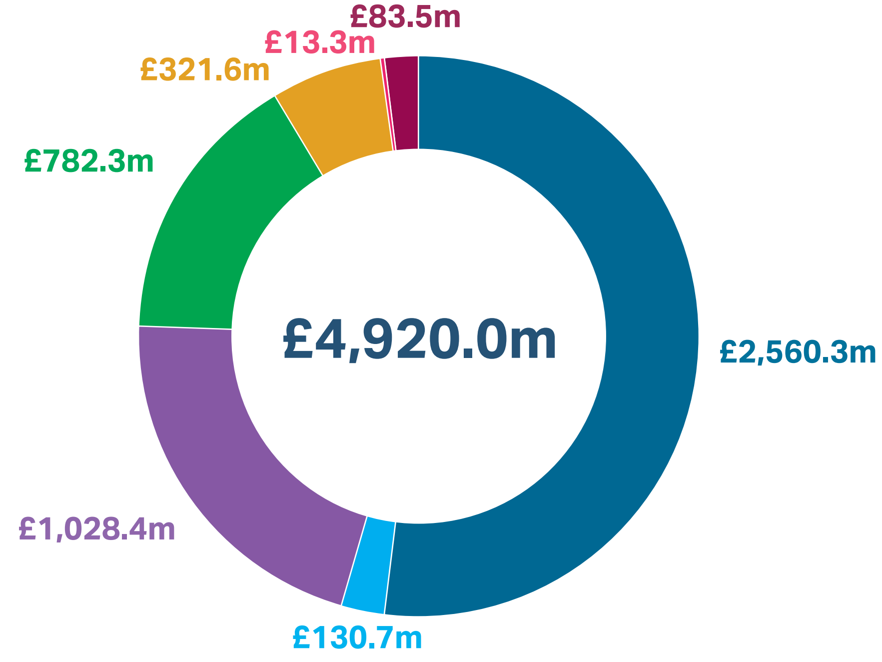
The total gross expenditure budget is £4,920.0m, with Council Tax precept and business rates funding of £1,159.0m and Police Grant of £2,560.3m, reserve funding of £83.5m and other income (including specific grants) of £1,117.1m. Reserves are forecasting a £18.5m reduction in drawdown, reflecting revised assumptions on Home Office funding and slippage of project delivery.

YTD Budget £m	YTD Actuals £m	YTD Variance £m	Subjective Cost Category	Original Budget 2025/26 £m	Full Year Forecast at Q1 2025/26 £m	Full Year Forecast Variance to Original Budget 2025/26 £m
672.6	670.6	(2.0)	Police Officer Pay	2,700.5	2,680.9	(19.6)
215.3	209.3	(6.1)	Police Staff Pay	828.3	870.8	42.5
20.0	20.3	0.3	PCSO Pay	85.3	83.1	(2.2)
907.9	**900.1**	**(7.8)**	**Total Pay**	**3,614.1**	**3,634.8**	**20.6**
45.6	48.6	3.1	Police Officer Overtime	174.7	174.8	0.1
7.4	10.8	3.4	Police Staff Overtime	28.9	40.2	11.2
0.1	0.1	0.1	PCSO Overtime	0.2	0.5	0.3
53.0	**59.5**	**6.5**	**Total Overtime**	**203.8**	**215.5**	**11.6**
6.8	5.9	(0.9)	Employee Related Expenditure	34.3	36.8	2.4
11.8	11.2	(0.6)	Supplementary Pension Costs	48.0	46.0	(2.0)
979.5	**976.7**	**(2.8)**	**Staff Costs Total**	**3,900.3**	**3,933.0**	**32.7**
47.4	42.9	(4.5)	Premises Costs	200.3	187.5	(12.8)
17.0	17.9	0.8	Transport Costs	89.5	70.7	(18.8)
147.1	142.9	(4.2)	Supplies and Services	567.2	627.6	60.5
121.8	117.2	(4.7)	Capital Financing Costs	162.6	185.0	22.3
333.3	**320.9**	**(12.4)**	**Total Running Expenses**	**1,019.7**	**1,070.8**	**51.1**
1,312.8	**1,297.6**	**(15.2)**	**Total Gross Expenditure**	**4,920.0**	**5,003.8**	**83.9**
(84.1)	(90.3)	(6.2)	Sales Fees & Charges	(321.6)	(347.5)	(26.0)
(280.6)	(276.9)	3.6	Specific Grants	(782.3)	(873.6)	(91.3)
(3.3)	(5.3)	(2.0)	Interest Receivable	(13.3)	(20.0)	(6.7)
(368.0)	**(372.5)**	**(4.6)**	**Total Gross Income**	**(1,117.1)**	**(1,241.1)**	**(124.0)**
944.9	**925.1**	**(19.8)**	**Net Expenditure**	**3,802.9**	**3,762.7**	**(40.1)**
(0.4)	(0.4)	0.0	Transfer to/(from) Reserves	(83.5)	(65.0)	18.5
944.5	**924.7**	**(19.8)**	**Net Expediture After Reserves**	**3,719.4**	**3,697.7**	**(21.7)**
(1,164.2)	(1,164.2)	0.0	Home Office Police Grant	(2,560.3)	(2,514.7)	45.6
0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**	**Financing Requirement through GLA**	**1,159.0**	**1,159.0**	**0.0**
0.0	0.0	0.0	Retained Business Rates	(130.7)	(130.7)	0.0
(1,164.2)	**(1,164.2)**	**0.0**	**Council Tax Requirement**	**(1,028.4)**	**(1,028.4)**	**0.0**
(219.3)	**(239.1)**	**(19.8)**	**Overall Met Total**	**0.0**	**(0.0)**	**24.0**

The Met are forecasting an overspend of £24.0m against the budget approved in March 2025. This includes a forecast overspend of £83.9m on gross expenditure, offset by £78.4m of additional income. This forecast includes pressures across pay, overtime, supplies and services, and capital financing. These are offset in part through additional income the Met are receiving including Counter Terrorism (CT) policing and Protective Security.

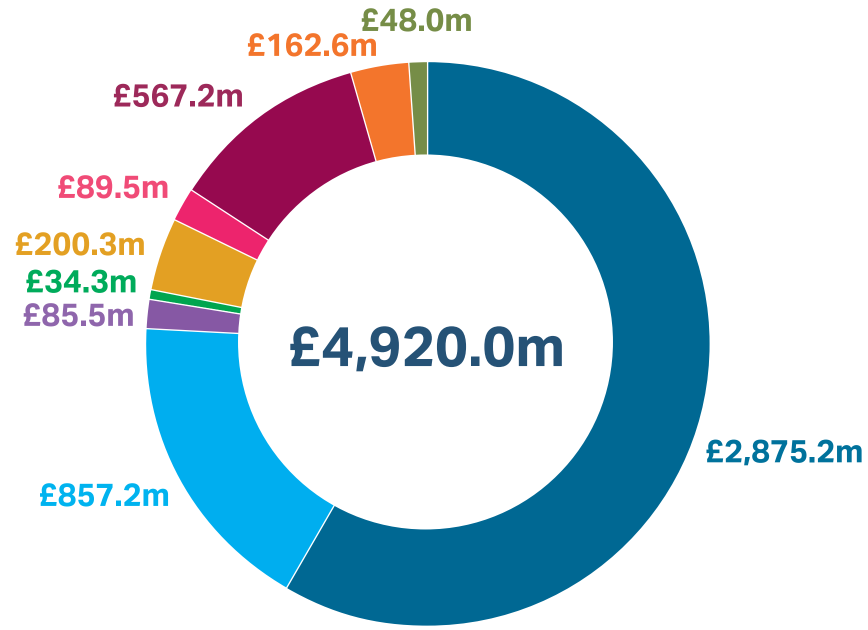
2025/26 MET FUNDING BUDGET, £M

- Home Office Police Grant
- Retained Business Rates
- Council Tax
- Specific Grants
- Other Income
- Interest Receivable
- Transfer from Reserves



2025/26 MET EXPENDITURE, £M (SUBJECTIVE)

- Police Officer Costs & Overtime
- Police Staff Costs & Overtime
- PCSO Costs & Overtime
- Employee Related Costs
- Premises Costs
- Transport Costs
- Supplies and Services
- Capital Financing
- Supplementary Pension Costs



5.b. Financial Summary - MOPAC and VRU

2025/26 MOPAC & VRU FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE, £M

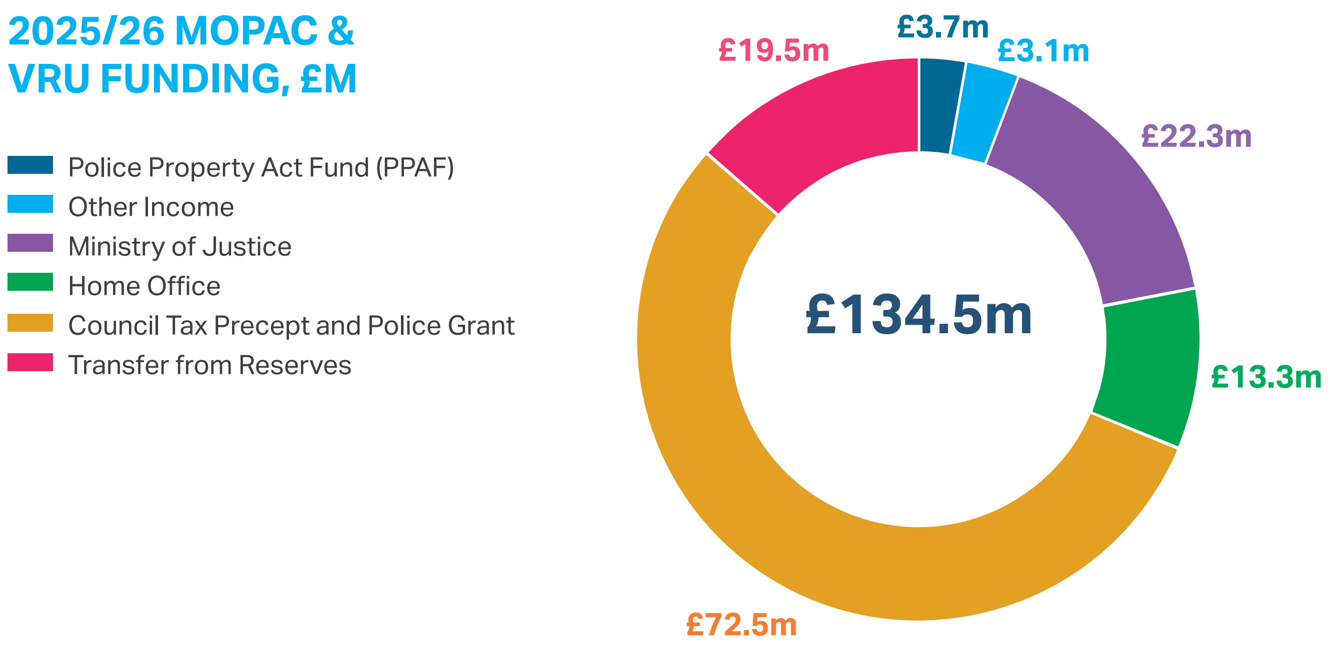
The total gross expenditure budget is £134.5m, with funding from Council Tax precept and Police Grant of £72.5m, reserve funding of £19.5m and other income (including grants) of £42.5m. Included within budgeted other income is £22.3m Ministry of Justice and £13.3m Home Office grant funding.

MOPAC and VRU combined are forecasting a small underspend of £0.04m in 2025/26. Additional expenditure of £1.0m being funded by additional income of £0.5m and reserve funding of £0.5m. These variances are predominately due to £0.3m additional expenditure and income funding for Holiday Hope (supporting young people during the summer months), reserve funding for reprofiled expenditure on Stalking Threat Assessment Centre £0.1m and Domestic Abuse services £0.2m.

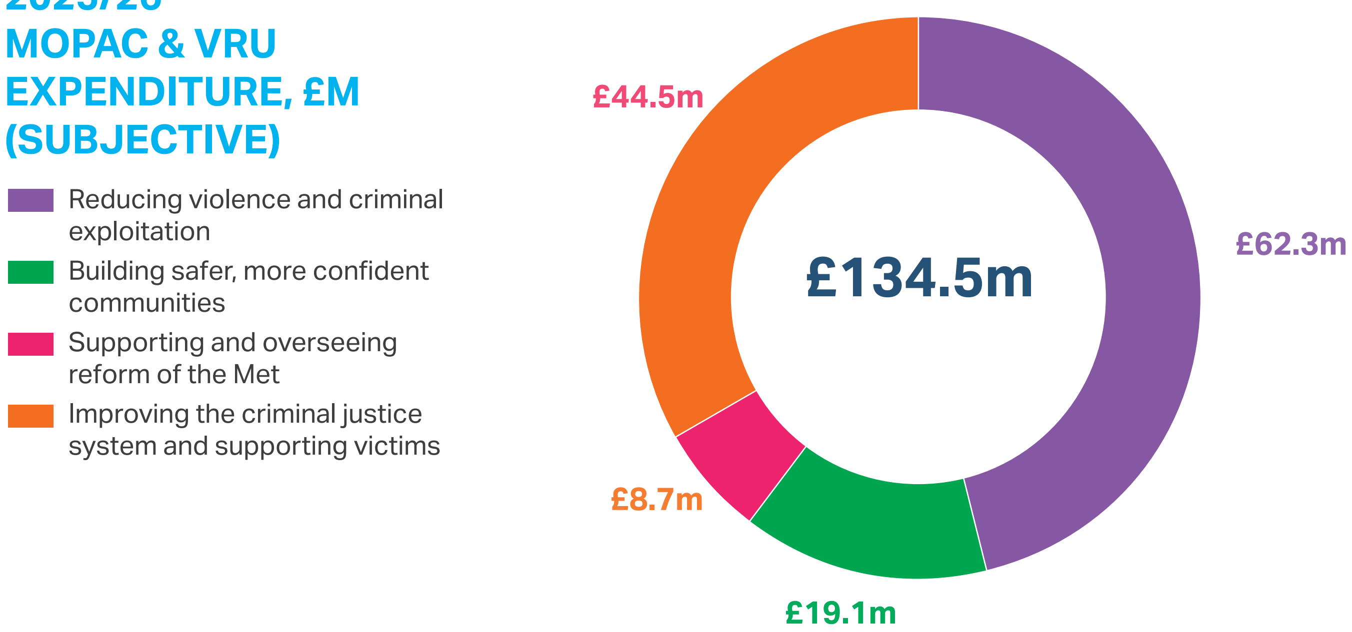
The new Police and Crime Plan was published following approval of the 2025/26 budget; therefore the approved budget has been allocated to reflected the new Police and Crime Plan priorities.

YTD Budget £m	YTD Actuals £m	YTD Variance £m	Cost Category	Original Budget 2025/26 £m	Full Year Forecast at Q1 2025/26 £m	Full Year Forecast Variance to Original Budget 2025/26 £m
6.1	6.0	(0.1)	Staff Pay	24.8	25.1	0.3
6.1	**6.0**	**(0.1)**	**Total Pay**	**24.8**	**25.1**	**0.3**
0.0	0.0	0.0	Staff Overtime	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**	**Total Overtime**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
0.1	0.1	0.0	Employee Related Expenditure	0.4	0.4	0.0
6.2	**6.1**	**(0.1)**	**Staff Costs Total**	**25.3**	**25.6**	**0.3**
0.2	0.1	(0.1)	Premises Costs	0.9	0.7	(0.2)
0.0	0.0	0.0	Transport Costs	0.0	0.0	0.0
9.9	8.1	(1.8)	Supplies & Services	108.3	109.2	0.9
10.1	**8.2**	**(1.9)**	**Total Running Costs**	**109.2**	**109.9**	**0.7**
16.2	**14.3**	**(2.0)**	**Total Gross Expenditure**	**134.5**	**135.5**	**1.0**
(1.2)	(1.4)	(0.1)	Sales Fees & Charges	(6.9)	(7.4)	(0.5)
(12.1)	(12.0)	0.0	Specific Grants	(35.6)	(35.6)	0.0
(13.3)	**(13.4)**	**(0.1)**	**Total Gross Income**	**(42.5)**	**(43.0)**	**(0.5)**
2.9	**0.9**	**(2.1)**	**Net Expenditure**	**92.0**	**92.5**	**0.5**
(3.1)	(2.5)	0.6	Transfers to/(from) Reserves	(19.5)	(20.1)	(0.5)
(0.2)	**(1.7)**	**(1.5)**	**Net Expenditureafter Reserves**	**72.5**	**72.4**	**(0.0)**
0.2	0.2	0.0	Home Office Police Grant	(72.5)	(72.5)	0.0
0.0	**(1.5)**	**(1.5)**	**Overall MOPAC & VRU Total**	**0.0**	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**

2025/26 MOPAC & VRU FUNDING, £M



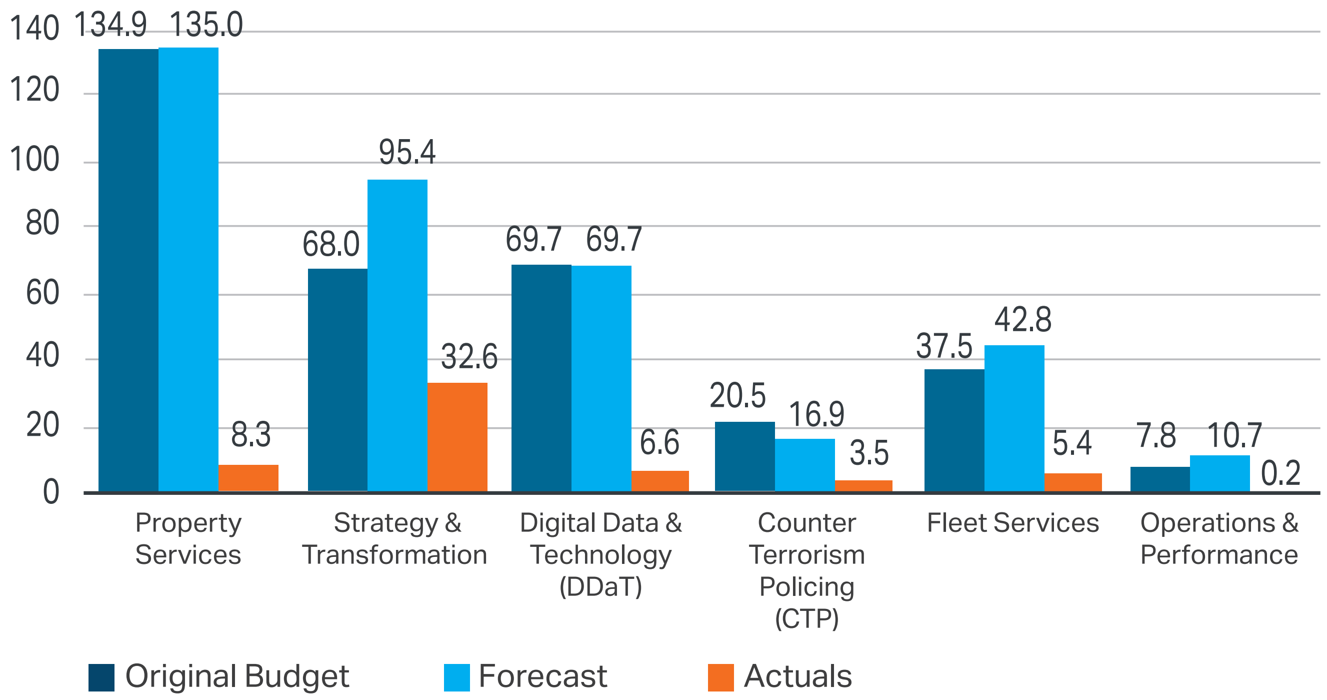
2025/26 MOPAC & VRU EXPENDITURE, £M (SUBJECTIVE)



6. Capital Expenditure and trends

YEAR TO DATE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ACTUALS AGAINST ORIGINAL BUDGETS, £M

The 2025/26 capital programme forecast at quarter 1 of £370.4m is £32.1m over the approved published budget of £338.4m. Year to date expenditure is £56.6m The chart summarises the year to date capital expenditure actuals, against original budgets by priority area.



Key drivers of the £32.1m forecast overspend are:

- £27.4m forecast overspend in Strategy and Transformation against the original £68.0m budget is primarily due to reprofiling Command & Control milestone payments into the 2025/26 budget.
- £2.9m forecast overspend in Operations and Performance against the original budget of £7.8m due to increase in spend relating to Digital and Physical Forensics.
- A net £1.7m forecast overspend in CT Grant funded budgets, aligned with the final approved CT funding and capital plan for 2025/26 including £5.3m increase in planned spending in Fleet and a £3.6m reduction in CTP plans.

The Capital Strategy supports the Mayor's vision for London as the safest global city by investing in policing infrastructure that strengthens public trust, reduces violence, and safeguards vulnerable communities. It embeds the priorities of the New Met for London plan More Trust, Less Crime, and High Standards, and aligns with wider Mayoral objectives, including achieving Net Zero Carbon by 2030 and delivering 50% affordable housing on sites that are disposed across the Greater London Authority (GLA) Group. It focuses on five key priority areas:

Property Services: The Met's draft Estate Strategy is reviewing its approach to achieve an appropriate New Met for London standard that takes into account the financial constraints, alongside ongoing maintenance and planned works delivered through Business as Usual.

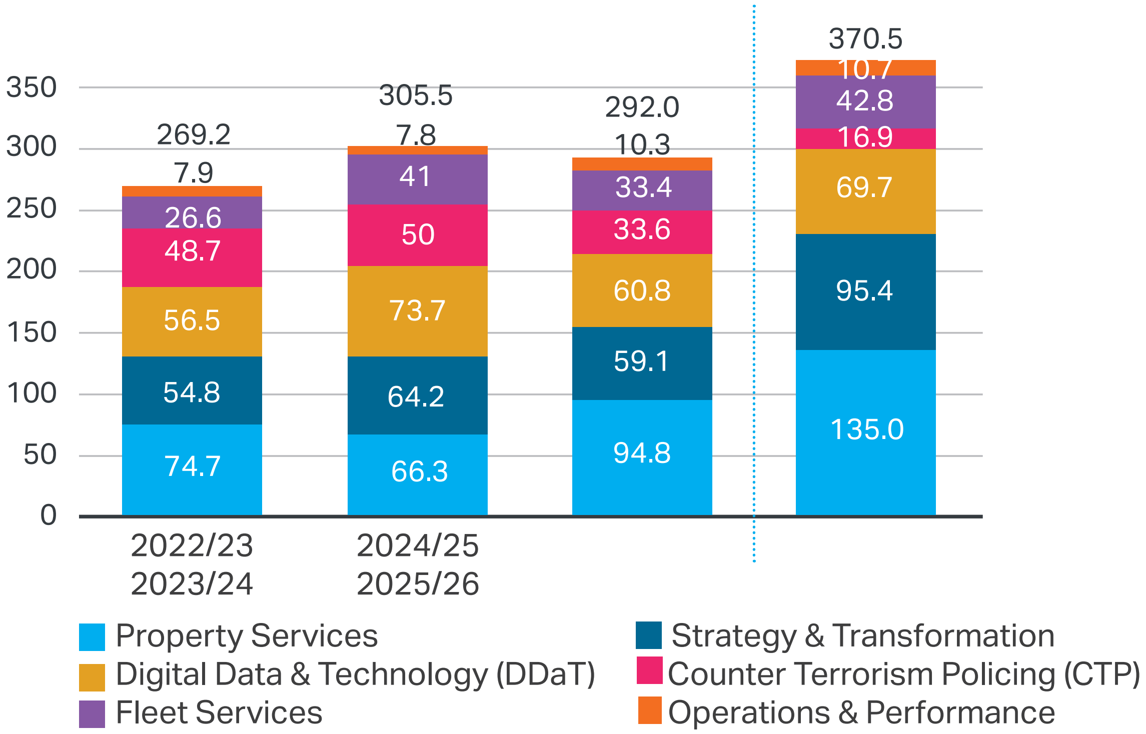
Strategy and Transformation: Capital investment underpins major change initiative, including the New Met for London initiative, embedding reform across all areas to support the wider transformation agenda.

Digital, Data and Technology (DDaT): Investment in this area supports core IT infrastructure, device replacement, and systems that enable operational transformation. The Met also contributes to national programmes such as the Emergency Services Network.

Counter Terrorism Policing (CTP): Funding here supports technology and transformation initiatives aimed at protecting London from terrorism. All expenditure is covered by ring-fenced grants or third-party contributions.

Fleet Services: Operating a fleet of approximately 5,000 vehicles, capital investment is directed towards vehicle replacement, with additional funding for telematics and electric charging infrastructure to support sustainability goals.

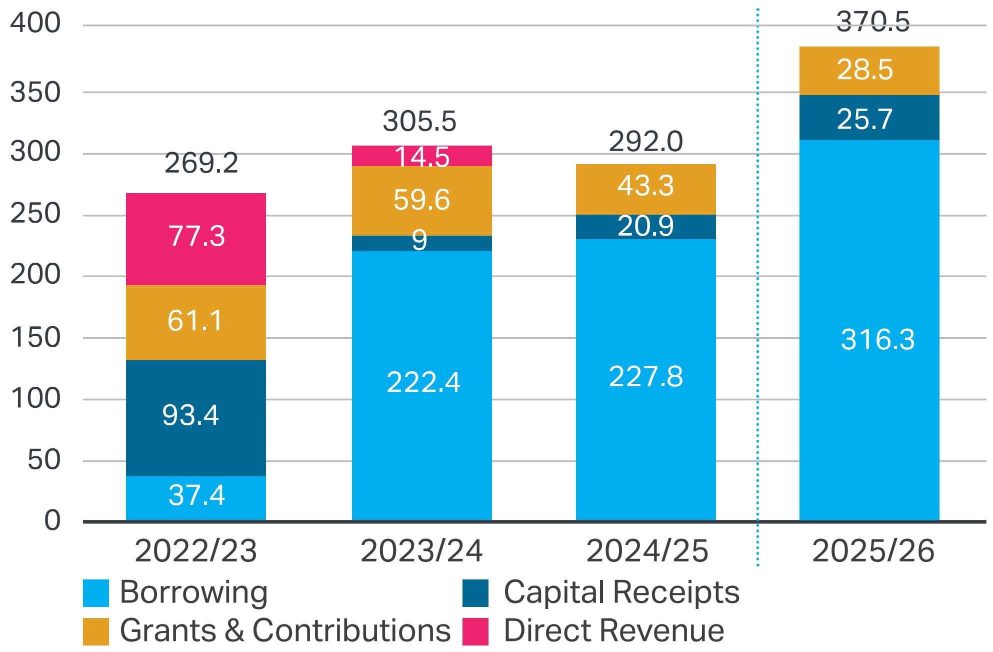
MET CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AGAINST PRIOR YEARS AND FORECAST FOR 25/26, £M



The graph shows actual expenditure 2022/23 to 2024/25 and the forecast for 2025/26.

The increase in spend compared to previous years has largely been driven by increased activity in Property and Strategy & Transformation.

CAPITAL FINANCING, 2022/23 TO 2025/26, £M



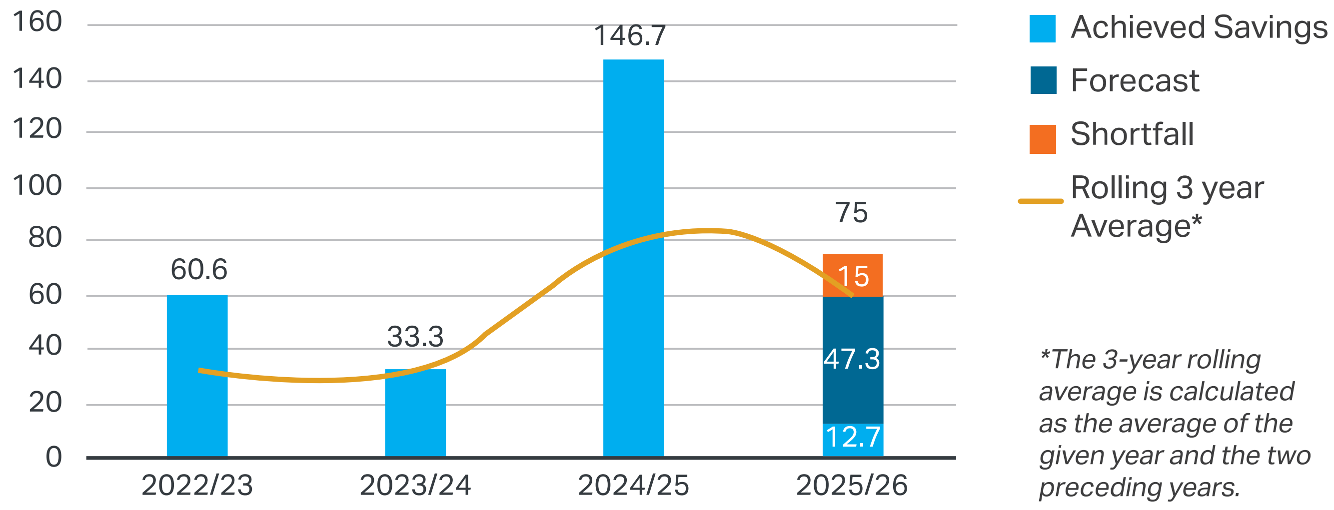
The graph shows actual financing for 2022/23 to 2024/25 and the forecast for 2025/26.

Capital investment is governed by the Prudential Code, which provides MOPAC with flexibility in funding and borrowing decisions. The capital programme is increasingly dependent on borrowing due to a decline in capital receipts and limited central government grants. This shift reflects a broader reduction in funding sources, particularly from government contributions. The affordability of this borrowing is assessed annually through the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) and the Treasury Management Strategy.

7. Efficiencies and Savings

One of the three priorities for A New Met for London is to fix the Met's foundations and set it up to succeed. To deliver a balanced budget in 2025/26, the budget included the delivery of £75.0m of non-workforce savings primarily through streamlining of support services and improving the value for money of our commercial arrangements. At the end of quarter 1 2025/26, £12.7m savings have been delivered, with a further £47.3m forecast to be delivered by the end of the year.

DELIVERED AND PLANNED MET ANNUAL SAVINGS, £M



The 3-year rolling average is calculated as the average of the given year and the two preceding years.

Key savings delivered to date include:

- **IT & Digital:** £2.2m due to decommissioning legacy systems and equipment, with target savings of £4.1m to be delivered in full.
- **Managing the Supply Chain:** £4.8m through contract negotiations, with a further £1.3m delivered through a reduction in consultancy spend.
- **Running the Back Office:** Savings of £3.4m have been delivered through efficiencies in the Mets' Business Services.

As at the end of quarter 1, the Met are forecasting up to £15.0m of its £75.0m target to be at risk, either not underpinned by detailed plans or these plans reflect some risk. Momentum in delivering savings is expected to pick up in quarter 2 in order to bridge the gap with an additional opportunity of £5.0m savings identified through stronger overtime controls, improvements to proposals for existing savings initiatives and a number of programmes move from planning to delivery.

8. MOPAC Group Reserves

Reserves are one-off monies, or a non-recurrent fund which, once used, is not replenished as part of MOPAC's annual settlement. There is a need to balance the opportunity cost of holding reserves against the importance of long-term financial sustainability and resilience.

The MOPAC Group holds earmarked and a General Reserve. The earmarked reserves are held to meet identified spending commitments. The General Reserve is to provide for any unexpected expenditure that cannot be managed within existing budgets. Such expenditure would be one-off and resulting from an extraordinary event or unforeseen financial liabilities.

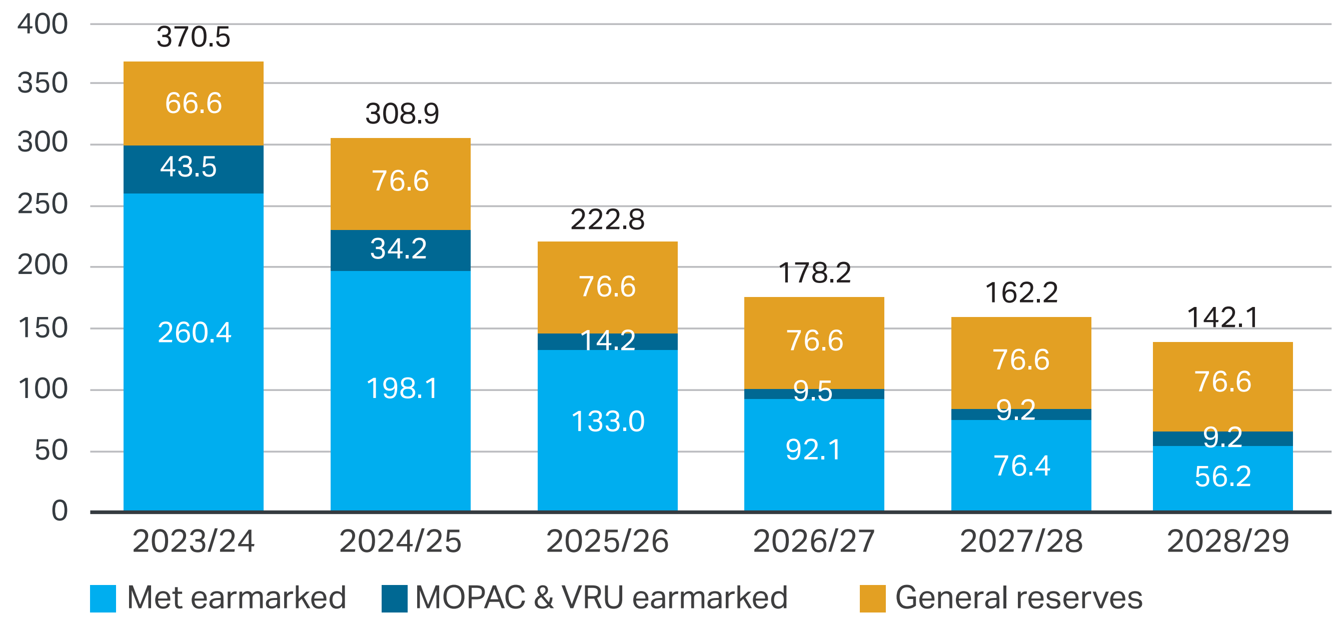
Authorisation to finance any expenditure from the General Reserve expenditure must be obtained in line with the Scheme of Consent and Delegation and requires approval from the MOPAC Deputy Mayor and the Chief Finance Officer.

The level of the General Reserve is a matter of judgement, taking account of specific risks identified through the budget setting process and is considered on an annual basis as part of the Section 25 statement, required by the Local Government Act 2003, robustness of estimates and adequacy of reserves assessment. This assessment will also take account of the extent to which specific risks are supported through earmarked reserves.

The reserve strategy proposes that the general reserve should be 2-3% of the net revenue budget subject to the sensitivity and risks in the Medium-Term Financial Plan. For comparison, average General Reserve across Police and Crime Commissioners were 3.0 per cent at the end of the 2023/24 financial year.

The reserves strategy recommends that the General Reserve should not fall below £125 million and whilst the level of General Reserve is below the target 2-3%, this level is met when considering both general and earmarked reserves together. MOPAC and the Met should continue to ensure that the total reserves balance is proactively replenished to avoid a level below £125m across the Medium Term Financial Plan.

MOPAC GROUP EARMARKED AND GENERAL RESERVES CLOSING BALANCE 2023/24 TO 2028/29, £M



MOPAC GROUP RESERVES, 2024 TO 2028, £M

The closing balance on reserves at the end of 2023/24 was £370.5m and included a general reserve of £66.6m, the forecast closing balance in 2028/29 is £142.1m of which £76.6m is the general reserve balance. The forecast reduction of £228.4m in reserves over this period is due to a reduction in the Met earmarked reserves of £204.2m, MOPAC and VRU earmarked reserves of £34.3m offset by an increase in the general reserve of £10.0m.

Reserves Category	2023/24 Closing Balance £m	2024/25 Forecast (F'cast) Usage £m	2024/25 Closing Balance £m	2025/26 F'cast Usage £m	2025/26 Closing Balance £m	2026-27 F'cast Usage £m	2026/27 Closing Balance £m	2027-28 F'cast Usage £m	2027/28 Closing Balance £m	2028-29 F'cast Usage £m	2028/29 Closing Balance £m
Supporting Local Change	33.0	(23.0)	10.0	(5.8)	4.3	0.0	4.3	0.0	4.3	(2.9)	1.3
Managing the Budget	31.6	(4.8)	26.8	(5.4)	21.4	0.0	21.4	0.0	21.4	0.0	21.4
Business Group Initiatives	1.1	(1.0)	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Operational Costs	57.3	(40.7)	16.6	(13.7)	2.8	(1.4)	1.4	(0.2)	1.2	(1.2)	0.0
Historical Public Inquires	0.8	(0.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Workforce Pressures	23.1	40.4	63.5	(25.0)	38.5	(25.0)	13.5	0.0	13.5	0.0	13.5
Property Costs	49.7	(13.1)	36.6	(11.3)	25.3	(7.8)	17.5	(7.8)	9.6	(7.8)	1.8
POCA	19.8	3.0	22.8	(3.7)	19.0	(3.8)	15.2	(3.8)	11.4	(3.8)	7.6
Funded for Third Parties	13.8	7.9	21.7	0.0	21.7	(2.9)	18.8	(3.9)	14.9	(4.3)	10.6
Business Rates	30.0	(30.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Met Revenue Reserves	**260.4**	**(62.1)**	**198.1**	**(65.0)**	**133.0**	**(41.0)**	**92.1**	**(15.7)**	**76.4**	**(20.2)**	**56.2**
MOPAC & VRU Earmarked	43.5	(9.3)	34.2	(20.1)	14.2	(4.7)	9.5	(0.3)	9.2	0.0	9.2
Total Earmarked Reserves	**303.9**	**(71.4)**	**232.3**	**(85.1)**	**147.2**	**(45.6)**	**101.6**	**(16.0)**	**85.6**	**(20.2)**	**65.4**
General Reserves	66.6	10.0	76.6	0.0	76.6	0.0	76.6	0.0	76.6	0.0	76.6
Total Met Reserves	**370.5**	**(61.4)**	**309.1**	**(85.1)**	**223.8**	**(45.6)**	**178.2**	**(16.0)**	**162.2**	**(20.2)**	**142.1**

Supporting Local Change - This reserve supports delivery of the various modernisation programmes in particular estates transformation.

Managing the Budget - This is a smoothing reserve to manage budget fluctuations during the year and to smooth the short term impact of funding changes and cost pressure.

Business Group Initiatives - This reserve supports the delivery of one-off projects within business groups.

Operational Costs - This reserve exists to fund a number of specific operational requirements such as investigative coaches where it has been agreed funding would be carried forward to enable the profiling of these costs in future years.

Workforce Pressures - This reserve has been created to o provide some one-off financial resilience when needed to manage workforce/ pay pressure, to allow the Met to maintain as high a workforce level as possible.

Property - These reserves are accumulated or drawn down to facilitate the Met estates rationalisation programme. This covers a reserve for dilapidations to fund future expenditure on properties where the leases have expired and a reserve for property related costs which reflect the requirement to provide for the cost of various building related projects as part of our central estates' strategy.

Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (POCA) - The reserve is used to drive up performance on asset recovery work, crime reduction projects and to fund local crime fighting priorities for the benefit of the community.

Specifically Funded for Third Parties - This reserve holds monies for Counter Terrorism Capital Expenditure, future Airwave replacement requirements at Heathrow and London City Airports. The spend profile reflects the commitments for these organisations.

MOPAC Earmarked - MOPAC holds reserves for its own internal budget. MOPAC aims to drawn down a managed amount from these reserves each year to fund a variety of commissioned services reflecting the priorities set out in the Mayor's Police and Crime Plan.

9. Met Transformation Finance

NEW MET FOR LONDON REVENUE EXPENDITURE, £M

YTD Budget	YTD Actuals	YTD Variance	Programme	Approved Budget FY 2025/26	Full Year Forecast 2025/26	Variance Full Year Forecast Vs Approved Budget 2025/26
1.9	1.0	(0.9)	Command & Control	14.0	13.9	(0.1)
2.4	1.8	(0.6)	Met Business Services	14.7	9.0	(5.7)
0.6	0.3	(0.3)	Professionalism and Vetting	3.4	3.5	0.1
0.2	0.1	(0.1)	Criminal Exhibits	2.6	2.5	(0.2)
1.0	0.9	(0.1)	Digital Enablers	9.3	8.7	(0.6)
1.8	1.8	0.0	Frontline Policing Transformation	4.0	3.9	(0.1)
0.5	0.4	(0.1)	Law Enforcement Data Service (LEDS)	2.4	3.4	1.0
0.7	0.6	(0.1)	Learning & Leadership Transformation	3.5	1.1	(2.4)
0.3	0.1	(0.2)	Firearms Culture Change	4.4	4.4	0.0
0.2	0.4	0.2	Met Headquarters	0.3	0.3	0.0
0.0	0.4	0.4	Culture	0.4	0.4	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	Transport for London	1.0	1.0	0.0
1.4	0.0	(1.4)	Resourcing the Met	11.4	11.4	0.0
1.6	1.3	(0.3)	Engine Room	4.5	4.5	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	Culture Diversity & Inclusion	2.6	0.0	(2.6)
0.0	0.0	0.0	Critical Resource Transformation	4.5	0.0	(4.5)
0.3	0.0	(0.3)	Over- Programming	(12.0)	(4.7)	7.3
12.9	**9.1**	**(3.9)**	**Total Expenditure**	**66.6**	**63.2**	**(3.4)**

The New Met for London is forecasting a £3.4m underspend at quarter 1 (forecast of £63.2m against approved budget of £66.6m).

Following the approved budget publication in March 2025, a detailed portfolio prioritisation and resequencing was undertaken resulting in revisions to programme allocations and reducing the forecast allocation from £66.6m to £63.2m.

While year to date run rate is below the budget, some of which is due to profiling there will be an element of optimism bias. There is therefore an overprogramming by 20% to mitigate the risk of underspend and the overall programme, therefore is expected to come in on the forecast of £63.2m.

10. The Police and Crime Plan

The Mayor's Police and Crime Plan sets out his high-level priorities for policing, crime and community safety in London for the period 2025 to 2029. The Mayor's agenda is clear – to make London a safer city for all, by being tough on crime and tough on the complex causes of crime.

The key aims of the Plan are:

- Reducing violence and criminal exploitation;
- Building safer, more confident communities;
- Supporting and overseeing reform of the Metropolitan Police Service; and
- Improving the criminal justice system and supporting victims.

The police alone cannot deliver these outcomes, and the Plan sets out how MOPAC, the Met and partner agencies including local councils, health services, criminal justice partners and Transport for London (TfL)/transport operators will continue to work together to reduce and prevent crime now and over the long-term.

The safety of London also directly supports the local and national missions for economic growth.

The Mayor is clear that:

- Safe communities are more attractive to domestic and international investors, as businesses seek stable environments to thrive and grow.
- When people feel safe, they are more likely to engage in work, innovation and education, leading to increased productivity.
- Safety ensures that public infrastructure such as transport, schools and healthcare can function without disruption.

Read the full Police and Crime Plan.

To monitor the impact of our Police and Crime Plan, we measure two high level statistics that show us how safe Londoners are:

5%* of Londoners have been a victim of crime in the last 12 months

106** crimes were recorded, per 1,000 population

**This has remained stable in comparison to the same quarter the previous year, representing a 0 percentage point change.*

***This has remained stable. In quarter 1, the Total Offences recorded is 234,523, which is a change of -1% on the same quarter last year.*

a. Reducing violence and criminal exploitation

MOPAC measures its performance against the four Police and Crime Plan priorities. This section provides a summary of key activities and highlights in this quarter towards meeting our strategic commitments in bold. This includes strategic engagement with partners across London, including the Met; policy development; and designing and managing services.

Taking a public health approach to preventing violent crime, led by London's VRU, supporting delivery of Prevention Partnerships and the Serious Violence Duty

The VRU continue to review and work with communities and local authorities to implement the public health approach, including coordinating and delivering Prevention Partnerships, Violence and Vulnerability
plans and supporting efficient data sharing to identify need and understand what works.

Key updates for 'reachable moment' diversionary programmes include: DIVERT, an initiative in police custody for diverting young adults, aged between 18-25, away from crime and towards positive opportunities, celebrated its ten-year anniversary in service delivery this quarter. The service has shown development in partnerships to ensure the complex needs of young people are met. Significant recruitment has taken place in relation to Engage, a positive diversion for those under 18 years old to ensure there is capacity to reach all children and young people in custody.

A full breakdown of performance across the VRU's commissioned programmes is available online.

Supporting the Metropolitan Police to bring violent criminals to justice

As part of a joint working initiative to improve the management of high harm offenders, MOPAC has been working with the Met to develop and implement a number of new proposals. This includes using data to prioritise Met work around wanted offenders and those who require enforcement so that higher harm offenders are actioned first.

As a result of a MOPAC initiative, a new post has been recruited within the Met to collate information from the wide range of GPS tags used across London, to ensure that this data is used in the most effective manner across Met investigations and to locate wanted offenders.

Supporting agencies to improve the response to criminal exploitation

The Violence and Exploitation Support Service (VESS) continues to mature as it marked its first full year of delivery in June. Communications are starting to more actively engage key stakeholders, contributing to a significant increase in referrals in quarter 1 2025/26.

Demand for the MOPAC funded, Pan London Appropriate Adult Service, continues to exceed planned capacity, demonstrating the high levels of vulnerable adults entering police custody and attending voluntary interview. In quarter 1, the service providers have either met or surpassed most of their targets and continue to adapt to increasing demand.

The Reducing Criminalisation of Children Looked After and Care Leavers Protocol for London is in the final stages of engagement, review and drafting. Publication is scheduled for quarter 3 2025/26.

The Met's implementation of the MOPAC commissioned Children's Strategy continues, including the rollout of Child First training across the Met.

Working in partnership to reduce the harms caused by the illegal drugs trade

The Criminal Justice Substance Misuse sub-group of the London Drugs Forum has continued its focus on increasing London's continuity of care rate. The number of people leaving prison who were in receipt of drug treatment who are entered into structured treatment in the community within 21 days, from a base of 23% in March 2023, by April 2025 this has increased to 45%.

The London Drugs Commission has published its report into the effectiveness of the UK's drug laws as they pertain to cannabis. MOPAC is working with partners on the implementation of the 42 recommendations.

Operations Orochi and Yamata, Met operations to tackle county and intra-London drugs lines, have seen the combined closure of over 400 drug lines, over 270 arrests and over 700 charges have been made. As part of this work, it also led to the removal of over 20kg of Class A drugs and 80 weapons (including eight firearms) from London's streets, cash seizures of over £230,000, and 133 referrals into specialist support services.

The Met's pan-London programme that looks to tackle all elements of the drugs landscape in the most appropriate ways, known as Project ADDER and overseen by MOPAC resulted in: 3,186 drug tests on arrest being conducted, with 46.6% of these being positive; 140 cuckooing interventions were undertaken (cuckooing is a practice where people take over a person's home and use the property to facilitate exploitation); 289 voluntary treatment referrals were made; and 279 engagement sessions were held, reaching almost 19,000 people.

Working with criminal justice agencies and other organisations to reduce violent reoffending

This quarter saw the launch of new specialist mental health provision within two London Approved Premises, commissioned by MOPAC and using a combination of His Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) funding and NHS expertise.

a. Reducing violence and criminal exploitation

This includes the highest risk offenders returning to London from prison, will have its management significantly enhanced by this specialist support, allowing London Probation and other partners to better protect the public from violent reoffending.

As part of the London Prison Violence Reduction Strategy, two new services launched this quarter. At HMP Young Offender Institution Feltham, an innovative new group work programme for young men who pose the highest risk of violence is now delivering that provides a psychologically informed and culturally competent intervention to reduce violence. At HMP Wandsworth and HMP Pentonville, this quarter saw the launch of a service offering support for remand prisoners. The service will also provide intensive through the gate mentoring for remand prisoners coming up to immediate release.

Publish a new Strategy for making London a safer city for women and girls

Work is ongoing to refresh the Mayor's Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy for 2025 to 2029. The refreshed strategy will set out the Mayor's long-term ambition to eradicate VAWG, and for every woman and girl to be able to participate fully and safely in London life. Significant stakeholder engagement has concluded in this quarter, totalling 17 external workshops and multiple follow-up sessions. The strategy is due to be published in autumn 2025.

Supporting London's counter-terrorism preparedness

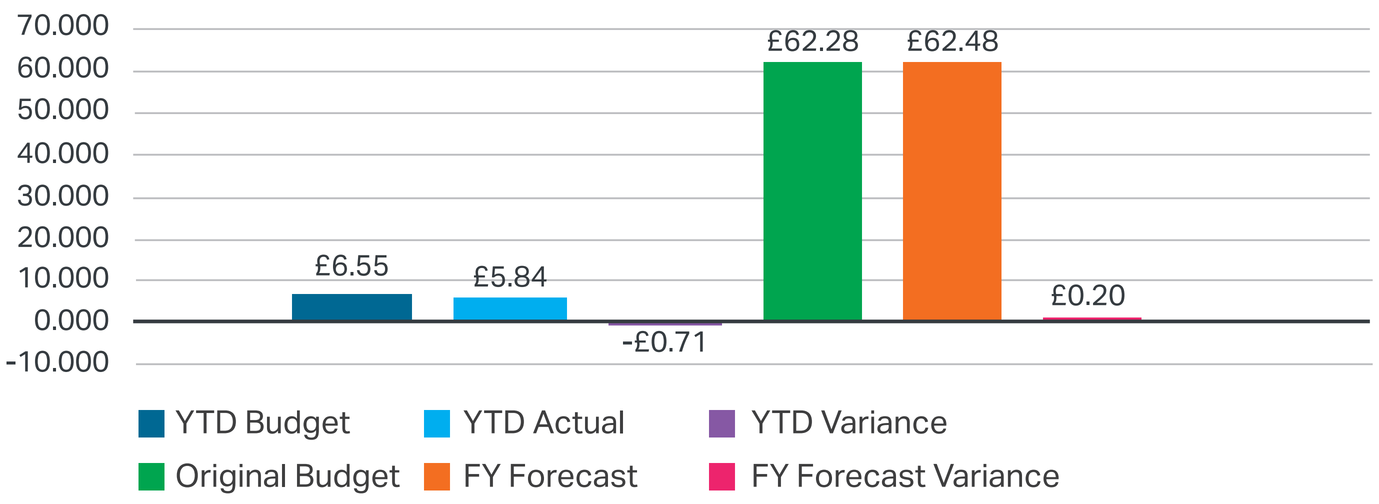
The London CONTEST Board provides a strategic overview of counter terrorism activity in London. It is run by MOPAC and chaired by the DMPC and meets on a quarterly basis. Each London CONTEST Board meeting consists of a threat briefing from the Met, along with thematic discussions and updates from key partners.

Due to findings from the Prevent Learning Review into the murderer of three young girls in Southport, MOPAC convened a multi-agency roundtable on Violence Fascinated Individuals (VFI) in May in order to discuss and apply relevant learnings within London. The case has shone a spotlight on the challenges involved in managing cases with similar characteristics in Prevent, in ensuring individuals receive appropriate support from other services. The roundtable explored how these challenges are being dealt with in London and to raise awareness of mitigation measures and solutions that could be deployed in London.

The DMPC and the Assistant Commissioner for Specialist Operations (ACSO), who is also Head of Counter Terrorism Policing, will continue to meet on a quarterly basis to discuss the threat and risks to London.

a. Reducing violence and criminal exploitation

TOTAL EXPENDITURE, £M



The 2025/26 budgeted expenditure for the reducing violence and criminal exploitation priority is £62.3m, the forecast expenditure for 2025/26 is £64.5m, an increase of £0.2m, which is largely due to £0.1m expenditure reprofiling for the Stalking Threat Assessment Centre which is funded from carry forward reserves.

Year to date actual expenditure of £5.8m is £0.7m below the YTD budgeted £6.5m, this is largely due to variances within VRU London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF) £0.3m, VRU Your Choice programme £0.2m and VRU Serious Violence Duty £0.2m, all of which are forecast to be on budget for the full year.

Violence with Injury

7.3 vs national rate: 8.5 per 1,000

Rate per 1,000 Population
Year ending March 2025

64,860

Recorded Offences
Year ending June 2025

▼ 0.9% vs same quarter last year: 17,321 (Q1 2024/25)

▼ 0.2% vs PCP Baseline: 65,011 (Year ending March 2025)

▼ 12.9% vs before this Mayor: 74,485 (Year ending May 2016)

Violence with Injury offences remained stable on the same quarter last year (-0.9%) and have shown a large reduction since 2016 (-12.9%). The latest national data (end March 2025) shows that the rate of violence with injury per 1,000 population in London (7.3) is lower than the England and Wales average (8.5).

10.

a. Reducing violence and criminal exploitation

OVERVIEW OF MOPAC COMMISSIONED SERVICES

MOPAC commissions a range of services for Londoners to help deliver the aims of the Police and Crime Plan. Performance data is collected from these commissioned services on a quarterly basis.

Programme Title	Programme Description	Status of last quarter	Current status	Commentary (by exception)
GPS Tagging for Knife Crime and non-Domestic Abuse Stalking Offences	The GPS tagging programme uses GPS monitoring of knife crime offenders and people convicted of non-Domestic Abuse Stalking offences for those on licence. The pilots provide an important risk management tool for probation practitioners.	Reporting against the new Police and Crime Plan (PCP)	A	Referral numbers for non-Domestic Abuse Stalking Offences are slightly lower than expected owing to delays in mobilising this element of the service. Targeted work has been underway to support an increase in referrals.
Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Service	IOM is a framework used to manage persistent violent offenders in London. MOPAC commissions four services to support IOM - a mental health service, a neurodiversity service, a service user engagement service, and a mentoring service.	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Prison Violence Reduction Strategy	MOPAC has commissioned seven violence reduction services to be delivered across three pilot prison sites (His Majesty's Prison / Young Offender Institution (HMP/YOI) Feltham B, HMP Pentonville and HMP Wandsworth), with the aim of reducing the high levels of violence in London's prisons and through the gate into London's communities by targeting key drivers of violence and addressing the needs of individuals involved in violence in prison.	Reporting against new PCP	A	The programme is relatively new and still being fully embedded within the three prisons. Despite being an ambitious set of services delivering in a complex and changing environment, good progress is being made on delivering targets. A number of the performance indicators cannot be achieved until the services have been running for a longer period of time. The outcomes will become more evident in quarter 3 hence it is an Amber RAG rating for quarter 1 to reflect this.

Programme Title	Programme Description	Status of last quarter	Current status	Commentary (by exception)
Drive	These two services are designed to target repeat and/or serial perpetrators of domestic abuse who pose high risk of harm and/or homicide to their victims. This is achieved via 'disruption' (putting barriers and obstacles in place to prevent abuse form taking place), 'support' (addressing additional needs of the perpetrator, with accompanying specialist support for the victim) and 'behaviour change' (focused, 1:1 interventions to explicitly address the perpetrator's attitudes and behaviours).	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Culturally Integrated Family Approach (CIFA)	This Domestic Abuse perpetrator service is for racialised and minoritised communities, providing 1:1 culturally-informed sessions.	Reporting against new PCP	A	Overall the service is delivering effectively but it still remains under its target for starts, and there are significant variations in how much boroughs are using the service. The service is being expanded by three boroughs and work is now underway with the boroughs where we are experiencing low referrals, so we are expecting an increase for quarter 2.
Restart	This is a multi-agency pilot programme that offers 1:1 support to Domestic Abuse perpetrators, including housing options to support survivors and children to maintain housing security. Safe and Together training is part of the model.	Reporting against new PCP	A	This service is generally delivering effectively but there are a couple of boroughs where referrals are low. Work is underway to address this for quarter 2.

a. Reducing violence and criminal exploitation

Programme Title	Programme Description	Status of last quarter	Current status	Commentary (by exception)
Safe and Together	Trains and supports professionals in Children's Social Care, Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service (CAFCASS) and policing to hold Domestic Abuse perpetrators to account and challenge them to change their behaviour.	Reporting against new PCP	A	Current performance is below expectations due to delays in securing ongoing funding, the training schedule is set to accelerate in quarter 2, positioning the programme to meet its annual targets.
Stalking Threat Assessment Centre (S-TAC)	This is a multi-agency unit delivers specialised advice, training and consultation to Met officers, Probation services, NHS mental health services and victims services to improve the overall response to stalking in London. MOPAC commissions the victim advocacy service and supports the unit's strategic direction.	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Drug Testing in Police Custody	Drug testing on arrest to identify those using Class A drugs, in order to refer them to treatment. Includes three Met roles.	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Youth 2 Adult (Y2A) Hub	Pilot providing wraparound support to young adults on probation in Newham.	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
VAWG Prevention Toolkit for Schools	VAWG Prevention Toolkit to support schools to teach young people about health relationships and VAWG.	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
London CYP Violence & Exploitation (V&E) Support Service	The V&E Support Service provides holistic support to children and young people in London (up to the age of 25) impacted by violence and exploitation.	Reporting against new PCP	A	The expected caseload and rescues are still under target, which is reflected in the RAG rating. In the last quarter however, there has been a significant increase in referrals into the service, meaning it is on a positive trajectory.

Programme Title	Programme Description	Status of last quarter	Current status	Commentary (by exception)
Improving Support for Girls and Young Women Affected by Gangs, Violence and Exploitation	The programme is divided into three strands: 1) The creation, development, and support of a network (or eco-system) of linked girls and young women's groups. 2) The creation of a gendered risk and needs assessment framework to improve understanding 3) Funding a fixed term post in the Met to bring together data across different datasets.	Reporting against new PCP	New	New
Appropriate Adult Service for Vulnerable Adults	The service will provide trained Appropriate Adults (AA) to respond to requests in police custody or voluntary interview. The AA will be present for police processes and will safeguard the interests of vulnerable adults ensuring their rights and entitlements are respected.	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.

b. Building safer, more confident communities

MOPAC measures its performance against the four Police and Crime Plan priorities. This section provides a summary of key activities and highlights in this quarter towards meeting our strategic commitments in bold. This includes strategic engagement with partners across London, including the Met; policy development; and designing and managing services.

Protect and strengthen neighbourhood policing

The Met is undergoing a significant period of change to deliver necessary organisational efficiencies, which will change both the size and shape of the organisation. As part of the commitment to protect and strengthen neighbourhood policing, the Met has made strategic choices to protect recent New Met for London (NMfL) investments in neighbourhood policing and public protection.

The Met have further progressed the NMfL reforms to neighbourhood policing this quarter with continued training of new neighbourhood police officers. Given how important it is to Londoners that neighbourhood policing is delivered effectively, the DMPC held a focused oversight session on this in May and MOPAC officers continue to attend the Met Frontline Policing Board, which oversees the wider reforms to frontline policing.

Improve how organisations work together to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB)

Two meetings of the MOPAC Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) Forum took place during the quarter, bringing together ASB Managers, Community Safety Partners and the Met to discuss shared priorities around ASB and partnership working. An additional, extraordinary meeting of the Forum was also held in April to discuss the implications of the new Crime and Policing Bill 2025 and its implications for London and for the Mayor/MOPAC as the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC).

The Home Secretary wrote to PCCs in April, launching the Government's Safer Streets Summer Initiative to reduce ASB, retail and neighbourhood crimes. MOPAC is the lead organisation and based on further MOPAC and Met data analysis, it was agreed with partners that one town centre per borough would be identified for multi-agency targeted support and action. The initiative will run from 30th June until 30th September 2025.

Building a stronger partnership with business

MOPAC has continued to work closely with the business sector and the Met to implement the most efficient and effective ways of working to identify and deliver solutions to reduce crime. In quarter 1 MOPAC has been working the Greater London Authority (GLA) Business Engagement team to prepare for a Business Crime Roundtable, which will be co-chaired by the Deputy Mayors for Policing and Crime and for Business and Growth to explore solutions to retail crime. A survey of several Business Improvement Districts has also been undertaken to gather views on how MOPAC can best engage with them.

Work has continued to deliver the Mayor's Women's Night Safety Charter (WNSC), which aims to make London a city where all women feel confident and welcome at night. The charter is part of the Mayor's Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy and London's commitment to the UN Women Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces global initiative. To help signatories make progress on meeting the pledges there is training, resources and best practice guidance. This quarter saw a continued increase in WNSC signatories, including Harley Street Business Improvement District, bringing the total number of signatories to 2,996.

Making travel safer across London

MOPAC worked with TfL on the recommissioning of the support service for victims of road traffic collisions. The new service will be delivered by Brake and will start in November 2025.

Standing with communities against hatred and intolerance

The commissioning of a new, improved Hate Crime Victims Service was completed by MOPAC. The consortium Community Alliance To Combat Hate (CATCH) has been re-appointed to provide the new service which will support victims of all strands of hate crime. The CATCH consortium has expanded its partnership of specialist hate crime service providers to deliver a service that will reach more victims than ever before. Mobilisation is underway and delivery will commence in October 2025.

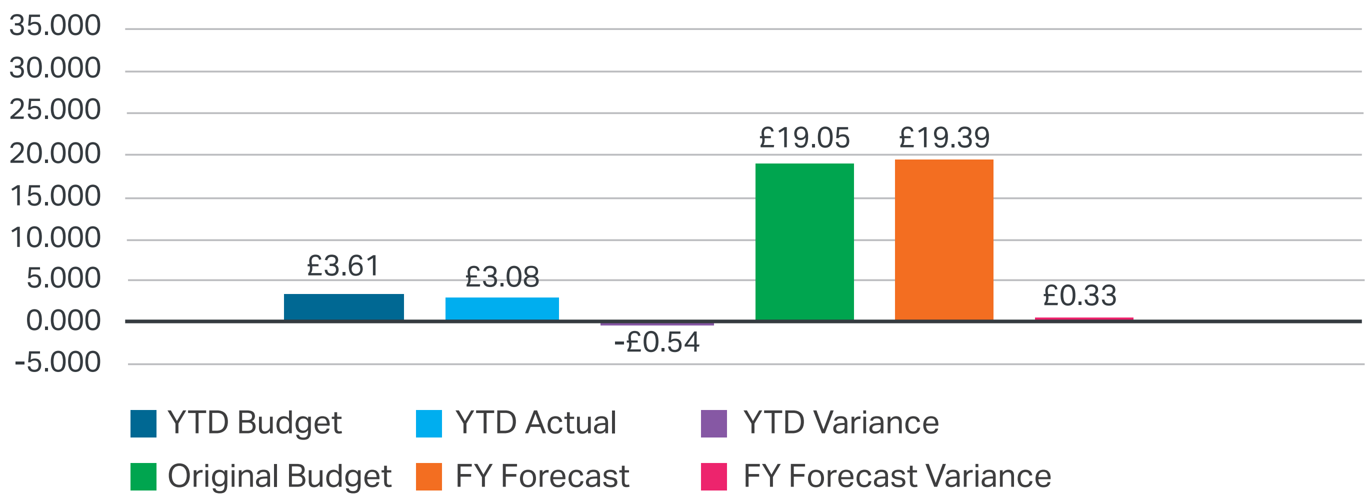
The Met delivered a presentation to the MOPAC commissioned London Hate Crime Stakeholder Reference Group (SRG) in June, describing the training of officers in responding to disability hate crime. The training was developed in collaboration with Deaf and Disabled People's Organisations and is an important step in building the confidence of disabled Londoners that they will receive a robust and supportive response if they are victims of crime.

Shared Endeavour Fund

The Mayor's Shared Endeavour Fund is a world leading civil society fund that counters hate, intolerance, extremism, radicalisation and terrorism. This Fund has now completed its sixth window for applications, which opened in April and closed in June. We received a record number of 125 applications for the £875,000 available and projects related to this funding window will begin in September 2025.

b. Building safer, more confident communities

TOTAL EXPENDITURE, £M



The 2025/26 budgeted expenditure for the building safer, more confident communities priority is £19.1m, the forecast expenditure for 2025/26 is £19.4m, an increase of £0.3m, this is due to £0.3m expenditure for the VRU Holiday Hope programme funded by the GLA, funding was announced after the budget was approved.

Year to date actual expenditure of £3.1m is £0.5m below the YTD budgeted £3.6m, this is largely due to variances within Countering Terrorism and Counterering Extremism Hub £0.2m, VRU Stronger Futures £0.2m and Hate Crime Advocacy Service £0.1m, all of which are forecast to be on budget for the full year.

Worried about Crime

47%

Year ending June 2025

▲ 4 pp vs same quarter last year: 43%(Year ending June 2024)

● 0 pp vs PCP baseline: 47% (Year ending March 2025)

▲ 15 pp vs before this Mayor: 32% (Year ending June 2016)

In the 12 months to quarter 1 25/26, 47% of Londoners said they were worried about crime in their local area, measured by the Public Attitude Survey. This is a 4 percentage point increase compared to the 12 months prior.

OVERVIEW OF MOPAC COMMISSIONED SERVICES

MOPAC commissions a range of services for Londoners to help deliver the aims of the Police and Crime Plan. Performance data is collected from these commissioned services on a quarterly basis.

Programme Title	Programme Description	Status of last quarter	Current status	Commentary (by exception)
CATCH (Community Alliance To Combat Hate) – Hate Crime Victims Service	Specialist service supporting victims of hate crime.	Reporting against the new Police and Crime Plan (PCP)	A	Due to IT changes there has been a challenge with the referral route over the last couple of quarters, which has reduced the expected number of referrals. A solution has been found and is set to be fully implemented in quarter 3.

c. Improving the criminal justice system and supporting victims

MOPAC measures its performance against the four Police and Crime Plan priorities. This section provides a summary of key activities and highlights in this quarter towards meeting our strategic commitments in bold. This includes strategic engagement with partners across London, including the Met; policy development; and designing and managing services.

Supporting and overseeing the Met to deliver a better service for victims of crime

The MOPAC-led Victim Voice Forum (VVF) continued its work to help improve Met policies and processes related to improved victim care. Recruitment continued to the expanded VVF programme. The expanded VVF programme will include forums for: victims from London's Black communities, LGBTQ+ victims, disabled victims, victims/survivors of VAWG, and young victims.

Supporting improvement in the Criminal Justice System (CJS) in London

The London Criminal Justice Board (CJB) convened to discuss system level challenges in London including court backlogs, the Criminal Courts Review, Integrated Victims Services, Immediate release of remand defendants following court, and strengthening how vulnerable adults are safeguarded in the CJS. The focus was on managing the capacity and demand challenges on the system and delivering a system with victim safety and satisfaction at its core.

In addition, a partnership working group has been established to better understand the process of obtaining Civil and Protective Orders across London, with the ambition to improve the appropriate application of orders and improve the cross-partnership approach to monitoring the compliance and enforcement of orders.

Working with criminal justice partners to reduce reoffending

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) is the partnership framework that supports the Met, probation and local authorities to manage 2,000 of the most persistent, violent offenders across London. Over the last two years MOPAC has co-commissioned a Service User Engagement service, alongside London Probation Service, to work directly with the service users on IOM across London and undertake in depth research on the causes of their offending, their barriers to change and their experiences of the CJS and IOM. This work concluded in quarter 1 and a number of research products and new proposals are now being progressed. This includes recognition of the local hub model for IOM work and supporting the expansion of this across borough partnerships and a new toolkit for IOM practitioners to better engage and motivate these cases to change their behaviour.

A pilot was launched in quarter 1 by the Met police, MOPAC, Hampton Trust and Solace Women's Aid in North Area and Northeast Basic Command Units (covering Haringey, Enfield, Waltham Forest and Newham) to trial an early intervention approach to domestic abuse. In the pilot, these perpetrators will be given a Conditional Caution with a mandatory condition to attend an in-person intervention to address their abusive behaviour called Project Cautioning And Relationship Abuse (CARA), which is well evidenced to reduce reoffending.

Commissioning high-quality support services for victims

Following successful re-commissioning, MOPAC is supporting the mobilisation of the Pan-London Domestic Abuse Service and the Pan-London Sexual Violence Service (PLSVSS), which both go live in October 2025. The Pan-London Domestic Abuse Service has been awarded to the Safe Horizons Partnership London, a partnership led by Victim Support and including specialist 'by and for' agencies supporting minoritised victims of VAWG. The PLSVSS has been awarded to an Alliance of seven specialist sexual violence support providers: Galop, Nia, Rape Crisis South London, Respond, Solace, Survivors UK and Women and Girls Network. To support the transition to the new model, MOPAC are providing additional change management support.

Additionally, the Pan-London Stalking Support Service tender was published in early June and is due to close in July, with a provider being appointed in quarter 3.

Providing safe accommodation for victims and survivors of domestic abuse and their children

In June, the Mayor of London launched his Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation (DASA) led 'by and for' grants fund, as part of the first phase of the new commissioning under the refreshed DASA Strategy (2025-28). This fund aims to ensure that the most marginalised victims and survivors can access culturally competent, high-quality support that recognises the wider structural barriers that many face on their journey to accessing safety and justice. The Fund has a value of £6m per annum and grants will be awarded for three-years, with services expected to commence delivery on 1 April 2026 until 1 April 2029.

c. Improving the criminal justice system and supporting victims

Supporting the work of London's Independent Victims' Commissioner

London's Independent Victims' Commissioner, Claire Waxman, has ensured victims' voices are reflected in key legislation passing through parliament in this quarter.

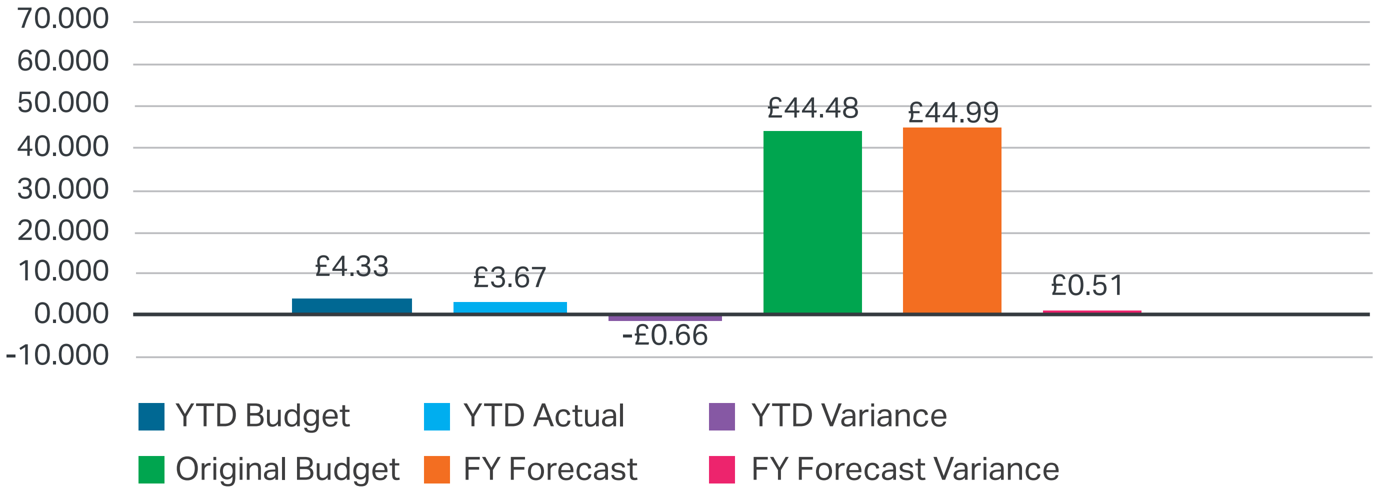
In the Victims and Courts Bill, her work contributed to suspending parental rights for serious child sex offenders and compelling offenders to attend sentencing. She is now pushing for broader reforms, including extending Jade's Law for those convicted of attempted murder, removing the presumption of parental contact in abuse cases, and preventing perpetrators from misusing civil courts.

Through the Crime and Policing Bill, Claire has called for stronger protections for stalking victims, including for Stalking Protection Notices and for a standalone stalking offence.

She has also urged for tighter privacy safeguards in Victims Information Requests, responding to a Government consultation on this and demanding clear limits, transparency, and victims' rights to challenge disclosures.

c. Improving the criminal justice system and supporting victims

TOTAL EXPENDITURE, £M



The 2025/26 budgeted expenditure for improving the criminal justice system and supporting victims priority is £44.5m, the forecast expenditure for 2025/26 is £45.0m, an increase of £0.5m, of which £0.1m is offset by additional income for Domestic Abuse Safe Accommodation and Criminal Justice System Wraparound services and £0.2m is driven by reprofiling of Domestice Abuse services expenditure which is funded from carry forward reserves.

Year to date actual expenditure of £3.7m is £0.7m below the year to date budgeted £4.3m, this is largely due to variances within Lighhouse project expenditure of £0.5m and Pan-London Sexual Violence Support Service £0.3m both of which are forecast to be on budget for the full year.

Proven Reoffending Rate

22.4%

Oct 2022 -Sept 2023

▼ 4.5 pp	vs national rate: 26.9% (Year ending Sept 2023)
▲ 0.4 pp	vs previous year: 22.0% (Year ending Sept 2022)
▼ 5.3 pp	vs before this Mayor: 27.7% (Year ending June 2016)

Proven reoffences are measured over a one-year follow-up period and a further six-month waiting period to allow for offences to be proven in court. The adult proven reoffending rate for London was 22.4% for the October to September 2023 offender cohort, which is stable as compared to the previous year (+0.4 percentage points). The reoffending rate in London is lower than the national average of 26.9%.**

Victim Satisfaction

63%

Year ending June 2025

● 0 pp	vs same quarter last year: 63% (Year ending June 2024)
▲ 1 pp	vs PCP baseline: 62% (Year ending March 2025)
▼ 16 pp	vs before this Mayor: 79% (Year ending June 2016)

In the 12 months to quarter 1 25/26, 63% of victims of crime reporting to the Metropolitan Police Service were satisfied with the overall service they received, as measured by the User Satisfaction Survey. This is the same as the 12 months prior.

**Please note that this cohort is still affected by the continued recovery of the courts system post the pandemic and Criminal Bar Association strike. While the court system continues to recover, statistics are likely to continue to fluctuate. Delays in the processing of cases means that some reoffence convictions may fall outside the one-year follow-up period and six-month waiting period. Cases falling outside this period will not be counted in the proven reoffending statistics. Conversely, any increase in court throughput might increase the reoffending rate, as more cases fall within the one-year follow-up and six-month waiting period. The latest statistics released by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) do not include youth reoffending data due to a small data issue affecting some juveniles discharged from custody. As a result, the proven reoffending rate currently reflects adults only.*

Data Source: MoJ Proven reoffending statistics Proven reoffending statistics - GOV.UK

c. Improving the criminal justice system and supporting victims

OVERVIEW OF MOPAC COMMISSIONED SERVICES

MOPAC commissions a range of services for Londoners to help deliver the aims of the Police and Crime Plan. Performance data is collected from these commissioned services on a quarterly basis.

Programme Title	Programme Description	Status of last quarter	Current status	Commentary (by exception)
London Victim and Witness Service	Practical and emotional trauma-informed support for adult victims of crime in London. Including specialist provision to support and prepare all witnesses giving evidence in a criminal trial, to attend court and give their best evidence.	Reporting against the new Police and Crime Plan (PCP)	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Young Londoners' Victim and Witness Service	Practical and emotional trauma-informed support for young victims of crime.	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Havens (Sexual Assault Referral Centres)	This service provides medical, emotional, practical and psychological support to children and adults who have experienced rape or sexual assault regardless of whether they choose to report the offence to the police.	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Pan-London Domestic Abuse Service (interim)	Support services for victims of Domestic Abuse.	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
London Survivors' Gateway	Support services for victims of sexual violence.	Reporting against new PCP	A	Referrals have been lower than expected owing to staff vacancies within the service. During quarter 1 all the vacant posts have been filled and training and induction have taken place, so we are expecting to be able to see this reflected in future ratings.
Ascent Advice Plus Partnership	Specialist service supporting victims of domestic abuse who are assessed as Standard or Medium risk of harm.	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
London Advocacy & Holistic Wraparound Service	Specialist service supporting migrant victims of domestic abuse.	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
CouRAGEus	Specialist service supporting young victims of violence against women & girls.	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
London Stalking Support Service	Specialist service support victims of stalking.	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Prevention & Action through Community Education and Training	Specialist service supporting victims of Harmful Practices and Domestic Abuse.	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Grassroots Fund 2	Provides support to specialist organisations, particularly organisations 'by and fors', delivering services to prevent and end VAWG in minoritised and marginalised communities.	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Sexual Violence Legal Advice Pilot	Free, independent legal advice for victims of rape and sexual assault on issues of privacy and data. Pilot based in Central East Basic Command Unit.	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Harmful Practices Education Champions	Pilot programme on community-based harmful practices education in grassroots communities across London.	Reporting against new PCP	A	The service has been experiencing increased demand which cannot be met with the current capacity levels in place. Work is underway to recruit additional resource to increase service capacity. As a result, it is anticipated we will see improvements in the service meeting demand across the next few quarters.
North London Rape Crisis Centre	Provision of Independent Sexual Violence Adviser (ISVA), Casework and Counselling. Supports women and girls aged 13+ who have experienced sexual violence at any point in their lives.	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.

c. Improving the criminal justice system and supporting victims

Programme Title	Programme Description	Status of last quarter	Current status	Commentary (by exception)
South London Rape Crisis Centre (SLRCC)	SLRCC run a range of direct services for female survivors of rape and sexual violence, including an adult counselling service, a children and young persons (CYP) counselling service, and advocacy and casework service.	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
East London Rape Crisis Centre	A by and for led women only service. Core service delivery offers of Information & Support Line for women, girls, their friends, family and professionals, Independent Sexual Violence Adviser (ISVA)/casework services and young women and girls advocacy - works alongside women and girls aged 11+ to provide one to one emotional and practical support; including support navigating the criminal justice system.	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
West London Rape Crisis Centre	West London Rape Crisis Centre provides advocacy and specialist counselling is for women and girls who have experienced sexual violence, whether historic or recent. This service also provides body therapies, wellbeing and coaching sessions, emotional and practical support.	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Restorative Justice (RJ) Service	The RJ Service provides a range of restorative interventions tailored to individual circumstance for both victims and offenders of crime. This supports victims to cope and recover and can aid offender rehabilitation, reducing reoffending.	Reporting against new PCP	R	A longstanding issue with referral numbers is reflected nationwide and is not a London specific issue. The London Criminal Justice Board (LCJB) Restorative Justice Steering Group is working to overcome barriers and improve referrals. We anticipate recommendations for addressing the issues will be taken forward in quarter 2.

Programme Title	Programme Description	Status of last quarter	Current status	Commentary (by exception)
Support for male victims of sexual violence	Specialist support for male victims of rape and sexual abuse.	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Support for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Queer, Intersex + (LGBTQI+) victims of sexual violence	Specialist support for LGBTQI+ victims of rape and sexual abuse.	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Pre-Court Intervention Pilot	An early intervention for first-time offenders of Domestic Abuse assessed as no higher than standard-risk to address their abusive behaviour. The service incorporates an integrated Domestic Abuse Specialist Support Service for victim/ survivors.	Reporting against new PCP	A	This pilot scheme was only launched on 12 May so quarter 1 represents only seven weeks of delivery. As a new service, quarter 1 has focussed on embedding the model and continuing with training and delivery. Referrals have been steady but lower than expected for quarter 1.
London Women's Commissioned Rehabilitative Service	A Whole Systems Approach of Wrap Around Service provision to women at risk of, or involved in the Criminal Justice System (CJS), includes emotional, practical and advocacy support to women on diversion, imprisoned, on prison-release and under community supervision.	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
The Lighthouse*	Specialist service supporting victims of child sexual abuse.	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.
CSA Hubs*	Specialist services supporting victims of child sexual abuse.	Reporting against new PCP	G	This service has been RAG rated green because at least 80% of all KPIs are meeting targets.

**The service RAG is reflective of Q4 24/25 and reporting will always be a quarter in arrears for these services.*

d. Supporting and overseeing reform of the Met

MOPAC measures its performance against the four Police and Crime Plan priorities. This section provides a summary of key activities and highlights in this quarter towards meeting our strategic commitments in bold. This includes strategic engagement with partners across London, including the Met; policy development; and designing and managing services.

Strengthening oversight of policing

One of the Mayor's key responsibilities as the Police and Crime Commissioner, is to oversee the work of the Met and to hold the Commissioner to account for delivering a professional, efficient and effective service to Londoners. The aim of MOPAC's oversight is to challenge and support the Met to enable it to improve its performance and gain the trust and confidence of more Londoners.

In April to June, the London Policing Board (LPB) met twice focussing on the Met Stop and Search Charter and cultural reform in the Met. The LPB People and Culture Committee met once during the period and discussed learning and development in the Met. Two thematic oversight meetings took place focussing on public order and neighbourhood policing.

The London Policing Ethics Panel continued its follow up review of the Met's use of Live Facial Recognition technology with a focus on developments in the technology, changes in legal context, the Met deployment experience, and potential expanded applications.

As recommended by Baroness Casey, the Met and MOPAC have been jointly developing the process to commission the follow up review on the Casey recommendations.

Also during this quarter, MOPAC continued to oversee delivery through engagement and attendance at the quarterly Met Public Protection and VAWG Board. MOPAC officers have provided feedback to the Met on their updated commitments within the Met VAWG Action Plan and have been liaising with the Met on the development of the Mayor's VAWG Strategy to ensure that activity is aligned where needed.

Contributing to a fairer, more transparent accountability system

MOPAC has continued to deliver a number of programmes that contribute to fairer and transparent accountability for Londoners this quarter. This includes MOPAC's statutory role in managing Police Appeal Tribunals, police pension forfeitures following criminal convictions, and police complaint reviews.

As part of our statutory function MOPAC has continued to deliver the London Independent Custody Visiting (ICV) Scheme, ensuring regular visits to detainees held under the Police and Criminal evidence, Terrorism and National Security Acts. The Met has the largest custody estate in England and Wales and MOPAC therefore operates the largest ICV Scheme. Ensuring sufficient visiting capacity is a concern with recruitment ongoing to bring the total number of Independent Custody Visitors to 250.

MOPAC is continuing its work to develop the pan-London Community Scrutiny Transformation Programme, which aims to work jointly with communities to build a new model for police scrutiny to make it easier and simpler for Londoners to scrutinise the work of the police and influence change in their local area.

This work is being informed by the ongoing learning from the Hackney Community Police Scrutiny Panel (HCPSP) being delivered in partnership between MOPAC and the Met, which tests new models for delivering a more representative and effective system of community scrutiny in London.

Challenges remain around recruiting young people to participate directly in the HCPSP, and in communicating the work of the panel to ensure the wider community are aware of its work and outcomes. Work is underway to address these issues and ensure the learning from these challenges is considered as part of the pan-London Programme.

The Met have now revised their approach to Operation Onyx, a team that review previously finalised cases of domestic and/or sexual abuse allegations made against Metropolitan Police employees, which now consists of six-weekly panel meetings that review two cases in depth. MOPAC's Tackling VAWG team have ensured there is active MOPAC representation at all scheduled Operation Onyx meetings and provide guidance and oversight on the Met response to individual cases.

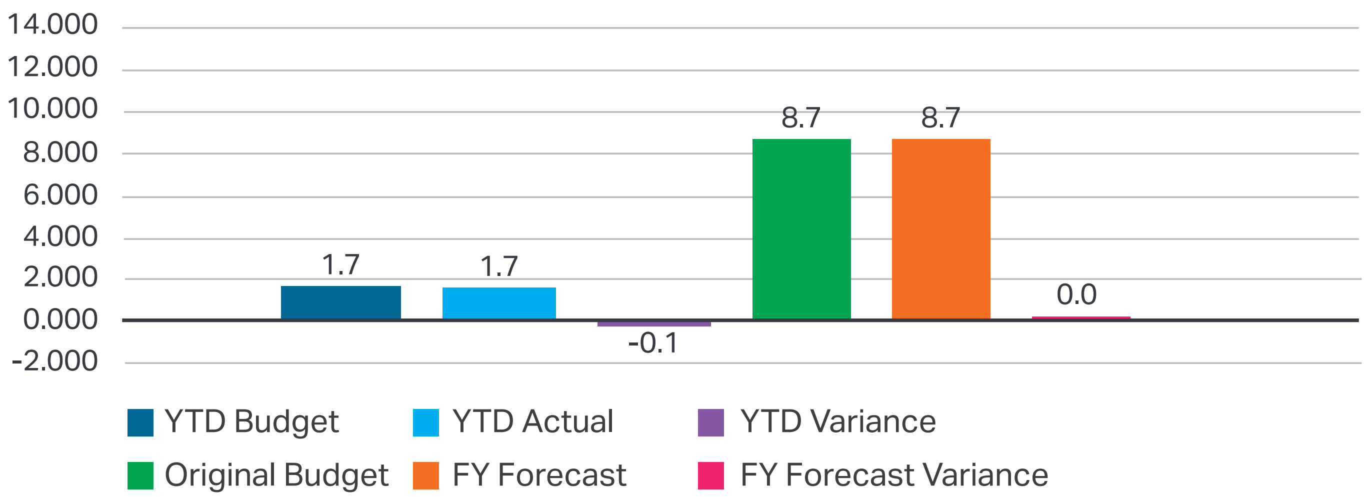
d. Supporting and overseeing reform of the Met

MOPAC delivers oversight of the Met through a mixture of formal, advisory and informal mechanisms. These include formal oversight meetings led by the Mayor to hold the Commissioner to account, statutory functions enabling community scrutiny of the Met, such as the London Independent Custody Visiting (ICV) Scheme, and formal oversight of the Met handling of complaints. There is also extensive MOPAC officer to Met officer support and challenge on key policy areas.

The London Policing Ethics Panel (LPEP) and the Joint MOPAC/Met Audit Committee assists MOPAC in holding the Met to account by providing ethical advice on policing issues that may impact on public confidence and independent assurance on the effectiveness of the Met's internal control and risk management framework.

The LPB and its Committees sit at the top of MOPAC's formal oversight structure. These are complemented by regular meetings between the Mayor and the Commissioner as well as monthly thematic oversight meetings.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE, £M



The 2025/26 budgeted expenditure for supporting and overseeing reform of the Met priority is £8.7m, the forecast expenditure for 2025/26 is in line with budget.

Year to date actual expenditure of £1.7m is £67k below the year to date budgeted expenditure, this is due to small year to date variances across employee and supplies and services expenditure.

Trust in the Police

74%

Year ending June 2025

▲ 3 pp vs same quarter last year: 71%(Year ending June 2024)

● 0 pp vs PCP baseline: 74%(Year ending March 2025)

▼ 13 pp vs before this Mayor: 87%(Year ending June 2016)

In the 12 months to quarter 1 25/26, 74% of Londoners said they trusted the Metropolitan Police Service. This is a 3 percentage point increase compared to the 12 months prior.

d. Supporting and overseeing reform of the Met

THE LONDON INDEPENDENT CUSTODY VISITING (ICV) SCHEME

The Police Reform Act, 2002 (section 51) places a statutory duty on all Police and Crime Commissioners in England and Wales to make arrangements for people detained in police custody to be visited by members of the public appointed to an Independent Custody Visiting (ICV) Scheme in each police force area. The primary purpose of the London Scheme is to provide independent scrutiny of the Metropolitan Police to ensure that those detained in custody are being treated fairly and in accordance with Code C of the 1984 Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE). In London, MOPAC is responsible for overseeing and organising the delivery of custody visiting arrangements in London in line with Home Office Guidance.

MOPAC maintains a pool of visitors with enhanced security clearance who are specially trained for the purposes of visiting detainees held under The Terrorism Act (TACT) 2000 and National Security Act 2023. Under the PACE Codes of Practice, ICVs regularly conduct unannounced visits to police stations. This element of 'spot-checking' is an important tool in ensuring ICVs are able to provide an accurate 'snapshot' account of detention conditions.

Detainees are offered interviews with ICVs and therefore have the right to refuse a visit. Detainees may be unavailable due to being interviewed, asleep, intoxicated or considered a health and safety risk. Visible checks can be carried out on those detainees who are not interviewed.

The following overview highlights the Community Scrutiny of the Met's response to providing a safe and lawful custody environment.

Description	Status at last quarter	Performance metric	Direction of travel	Overview and commentary
Percentage of detainees available for interview seen by ICVs	New	53% (368 of 694)	New	Total number of detainees in custody during the time of visits in quarter 1 = 1,469 Detainees Seen: 368 (25.05%) Detainees Unavailable: 775 (52.76%) Detainees Refused: 326 (22.19%)
Percentage of scheduled visits achieved	New	88.32% (121 of 137)	New	ICVs visit custody and talk to detained people about their treatment whilst in custody. ICVs ensure that detained people understand their rights and entitlements, whilst checking on the detained person's general welfare and wellbeing. ICVs can also check around the cells, and all areas of the custody suite, for example the food preparation area and interview rooms. ICVs complete a report during each visit to record their findings and submit these to MOPAC.

Volunteer Diversity	Status at last quarter	Performance metric*	Direction of travel	Overview and commentary
Gender	New	- 35% (39) Male - 65% (73) Female	New	MOPAC's scheme has more female then male volunteers. This is a contrast to other ICV schemes across the UK which are male dominated. MOPAC will prioritise increasing the representation of men across the scheme especially to avoid gender exclusive panels.
Aged <60 years	New	50% (56)	New	MOPAC's scheme has a excellent mix of ages compared to other National ICV schemes across the UK which have over 70% of volunteers over 60 year of age.
Ethnicity	New	- 11% (15) Asian - 18% (25) Black - 6% (8) Mixed - 63% (88) White - 3% (4) Other	New	MOPAC's scheme is made up of 30% of volunteers from minority ethnic backgrounds. This is significantly higher than the circa 10% in national Schemes. The majority of panels have a mix of gender, ages and ethnicity reflecting London's diverse communities.

Age and Ethnicity data is based on 112 of 140 possible volunteer declarations.

11. A New Met for London

A New Met for London is the Police Commissioner's plan for reform of the Metropolitan Police Service, which sets out their vision for reforming the Met and delivering more trust, less crime and higher standards.

The oversight for how the Met is performing and achieving against its A New Met for London plan is carried out by the London Policing Board, established in 2023 by the Mayor of London who also chairs the Board. Progress is tracked against a published set of measures providing transparency on how the Met is demonstrating improvement and in how the Mayor is holding the Met to account.

Review the full dashboard for further tracking against progress on the Met's A New Met for London.

CLICK HERE

Review the Met data dashboards on a range of different topics.

CLICK HERE

MORE TRUST

74%
In the 12 months to Q1 25/26, 74% of Londoners said they trusted the Metropolitan Police Service. This is a 3 percentage point increase compared to the 12 months prior.

Confidence has reduced slightly, with the proportion of people who think the police are doing a good job (local) falling by 2 percentage points to 45% compared to the previous year.

The proportion of people who think the police are doing a good job in their local area is in line with the national result, as measured by the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW).

LESS CRIME

Rates of violence are lower in the Met than in England & Wales.

National data also shows that the volume of Violence with injury offences reduced by -18% in the 12 months to March 2025. This was a greater reduction than that recorded across England & Wales (E&W) (-7%).

Robbery, Knife and Theft rates in the Met are the highest nationally.

Most recent data to end of June 2025 shows that Personal Robbery (-12%) and Knife Crime (-3%) has reduced over the last 12 months.

The rate of key VAWG offences including Sexual Offences and Stalking & Harassment, are lower in the Met than in E&W.

Positive outcomes for rape offences are also higher than in previous years.

HIGH STANDARDS

The misconduct disproportionality rate for police officers from Black and/ or other Minority Ethnic communities is stable. As of quarter 1 25/26, police officers from Black and/or other Minority Ethnic communities are 1.5 times more likely to be referred into the misconduct system by line managers and supervisors.

The time it takes to resolve public complaints has increased to 28 days as of quarter 1 25/26, which is an increase as compared to both the previous quarter (+12 days) and as compared to quarter 1 24/25 (+12 days).

The time it takes to finalise conduct matters is 280 days as of quarter 1 25/26. This is a decrease as compared to the previous quarter (-29 days) and is stable as compared to quarter 1 24/25 (+4 days).

12. Conduct and Complaints

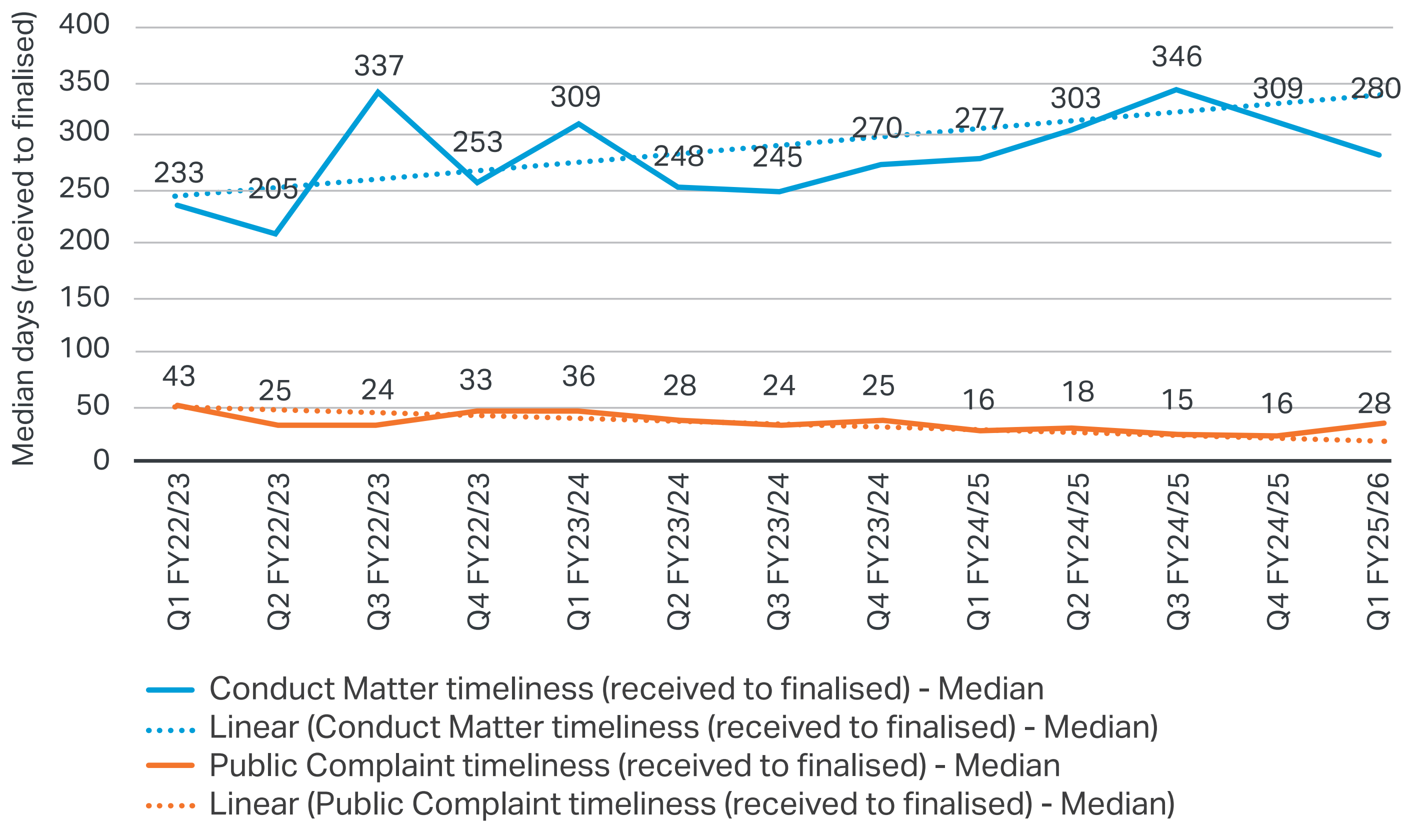
We believe that access to a fair and transparent police complaints system is vitally important to Londoners. To promote transparency, MOPAC has an explicit statutory responsibility to hold the Met Commissioner to account for the handling and effective management of public complaints. We are seeking to ensure that the Met have processes in place to recognise opportunities for learning at both an individual and organisational level. MOPAC's role does not involve direct intervention into the handling of individual cases.

The statutory definition of a Complaint and Conduct Matter:

A complaint is an expression of dissatisfaction with a police force expressed by, or on behalf of, a member of the public. This can cover complaints about policing practice or service failure, as well as complaints about the conduct of its officers and staff.

A conduct matter (CM) is any matter which is not and has not been the subject of a complaint, where there is an indication (whether from the circumstances or otherwise) that a person serving with the police may have committed a criminal offence or behaved in a manner which would justify disciplinary proceedings.

CONDUCT AND COMPLAINT RESOLUTIONS, DAYS

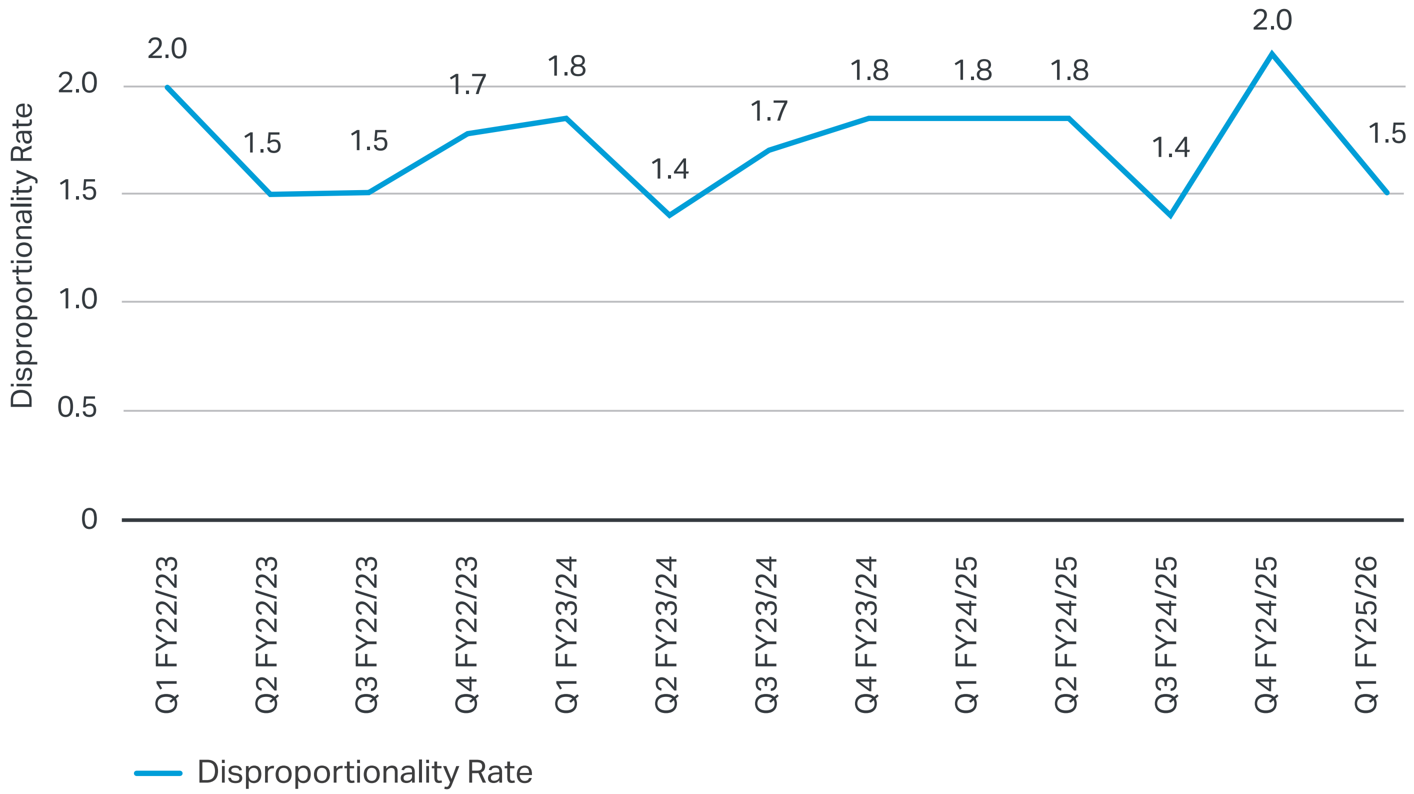


A complaint case is considered finalised when all actions relating to that case are complete. Improvements have been made in the handling of public complaints since 2022, following the introduction of the Complaints Resolution Unit in early 2022.

However, Q1 25-26 has recorded **an increase in number of days to finalise complaint cases** - the median time it takes to finalise public complaints is 28 days as of Q1 25-26 which is **an increase as compared to both the previous quarter (+12 days) and as compared to Q1 24-25 (+12 days)**. The time it takes to finalise conduct matters is 280 days as of Q1 25-26. **This is a decrease as compared to the previous quarter (-29 days) and is stable as compared to Q1 24-25 (+4 days).**

12.

DISPROPORTIONALITY IN MISCONDUCT ALLEGATIONS



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

The Met has committed to reduce the disproportionality in their approach to the police misconduct process.

As of quarter 1 25/26, **police officers from Black and/or other Minority Ethnic communities are 1.5 times more likely than white officers to be referred into the misconduct system** by line managers and supervisors.

This is a decrease on the previous quarter (a difference of -0.5 times) and a slight decrease compared to quarter 1 24/25 (1.8 times more likely).

*The Disproportionality Rate indicates the extent to which two groups differ in their likelihood of experiencing an outcome. The closer the rate is to 1, the greater equality there is between the two ethnic groups. A Disproportionality Rate greater than 1 suggests the outcome is more likely in an ethnic group compared to the comparator ethnic group. A Disproportionality Rate less than 1 suggests the outcome is less likely in an ethnic group compared to the comparator group.

13. Workforce

The Met workforce is comprised of nearly 47,000 people across a range of roles. Overall, police officer numbers are going down as part of the changing affordability within the Met. This is separate to the Mayor's commitment to Neighbourhood Policing which is not impacted by this downwards trend. Neighbourhood officers will be prioritised for additional posts even as the overall number of officers reduces.

London is a very diverse multicultural city. The Met is striving to become as diverse as the city it polices. Whilst they still have a long way to go, the Met is currently the most diverse it has ever been.

The number of Black officers in the Met is relatively small. This can be unintentionally hidden when using broader terminology such as Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic officers. To provide a clearer picture of the number and proportion of Black officers, this has been separated out. For the most recent quarter, there are 5,846 Black, Asian, Minority Ethnic officers (17.9% of total) but only 1,213 of these are Black officers (3.7% of total).

	Total			Female			Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic			Black		
Roles	**Statistics at last quarter**	**Total at Q1**	**Direction of Travel**	**Statistics and % at Q4 24/25**	**Statistics and % at Q1**	**Direction of Travel (%)**	**Statistics and % at Q4 24/25**	**Statistics and % at Q1**	**Direction of Travel (%)**	**Statistics at last quarter**	**Statistics and % at Q1**	**Direction of Travel (%)**
Police Officer	33,013	32,609	↓	10,485 (31.8%)	10,409 (31.9%)	↑	5,821 (17.6%)	5,846 (17.9%)	↑	1,210 (3.7%)	1,213 (3.7%)	→←
Police Staff	11,359	11,458	↑	6,515 (57.4%)	6,560 (57.3%)	↓	3,275 (28.8%)	3,329 (29.1%)	↑	1,181 (10.4%)	1,200 (10.5%)	↑
Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs)	1,445	1,413	↓	495 (34.3%)	485 (34.3%)	→←	591 (40.9%)	580 (41%)	↑	181 (12.5%)	178 (12.6%)	↑
Special constables	1,105	1,106	↑	289 (26.2%)	284 (25.7%)	↓	348 (31.5%)	352 (31.8%)	↑	67 (6%)	67 (6.1%)	↑
Met Total	**46,922**	**46,586**	↓	**17,784 (37.9%)**	**17,738 (38.1%)**	↑	**10,035 (21.4%)**	**10,107 (21.7%)**	↑	**2,639 (5.6%)**	**2,658 (5.7%)**	↑

Police officers make up most of the workforce. These are warranted officers with the power of arrest who are responsible for responding to incidents, investigating crime and working closely with communities to keep them safe.

Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) are non-warranted officers, meaning they can't arrest people, but play a vital role in providing reassurance to local communities, help reduce crime, support vulnerable people and provide wider support to local police officers.

Police staff work behind the scenes to provide all the core functions to support frontline officers. Their roles are many and varied, but they all work to provide the organisational capability to police London.

Special constables are volunteer police officers. They have the same powers as regular police officers but work more limited hours and are not paid. They have an important role in supporting regular officers and connecting with communities.

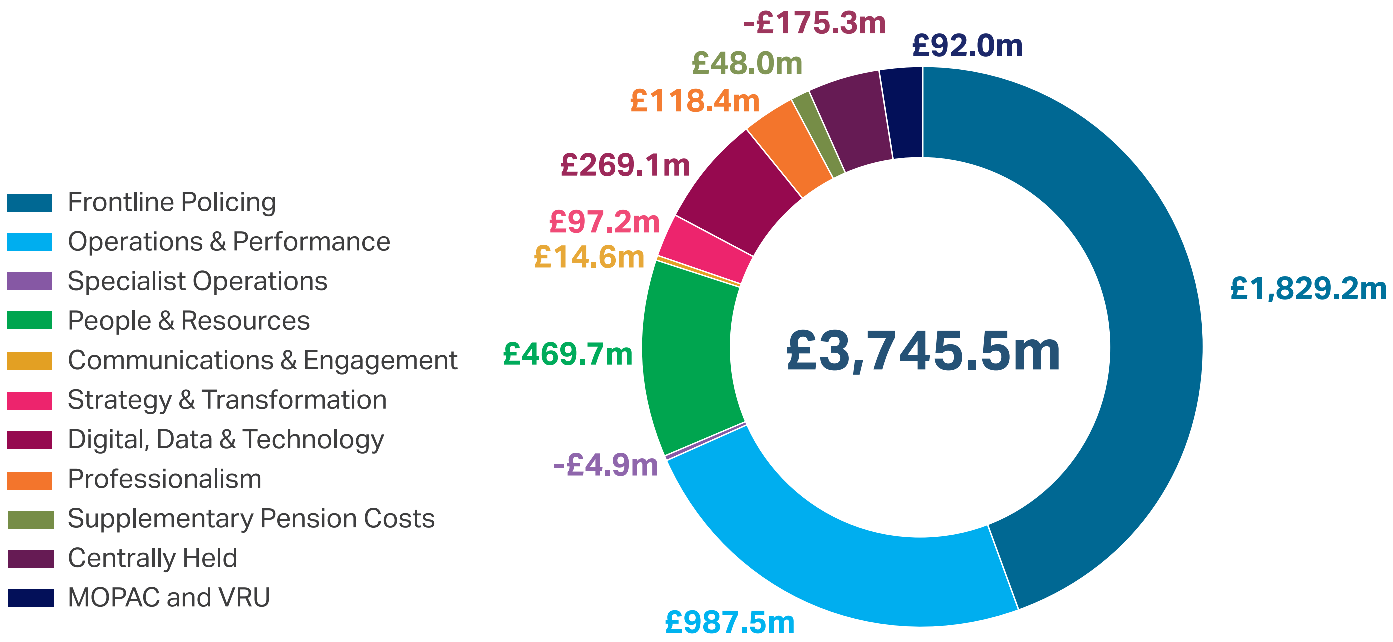
MOPAC Group staffing (excluding the Met) is made up of various different units, including: the Directorate of Audit, Risk and Assurance (DARA - is an income-generating unit that provides internal audit services to MOPAC, to the Met and to a number of fee-paying functional bodies across the GLA Group), the VRU and London Victim's Commissioner:

Unit	Budgeted FTE* at Q1	Actual FTE numbers at Q1
MOPAC	214.7	205.3
DARA	22.6	19.6
VRU	46.6	49.1
Victims Commissioner	4	3
Total Staff	**287.9**	**277**

**There are various ways of presenting Full Time Employment (FTE): budgeted, FTE or headcount, actual. Our presentation here, shows the amount of budgeted FTE and also shows actual FTE. For example, we may have higher actual FTE where an employee is on maternity leave and so a FTE exists for the person in substantive post and in the interim post.*

14. Appendix - a

2025/26 MOPAC GROUP EXPENDITURE, £M (OBJECTIVE)



**Note objective expenditure is gross expenditure net of specific grants and other income.*

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE PRESENTATION, £M

The table sets out the approved MOPAC Group final budget for 2025/26 in the objective format.

MOPAC Group Revenue - Objective	YTD Budget £m	Actual YTD £m	YTD Variance £m	Approved Budget 2025/26 £m	Full Year Forecast	Q1 Full Year Forecast Variance
Frontline Policing	64.0	1,825.6	403.2	1,856.6	255.7	(1,600.9)
Operations & Performance	147.5	944.2	108.7	1,054.1	604.5	(449.6)
Specialist Operations	142.3	(3.9)	(3.3)	518.1	572.8	54.7
People & Resources	113.3	459.9	0.1	489.4	396.8	(92.6)
Comms & Engagement	2.4	14.2	0.1	14.9	11.7	(3.2)
Strategy & Transformation	18.1	88.7	(0.6)	97.2	85.2	(12.0)
Digital, Data & Technology	65.1	270.8	1.5	276.2	270.6	(5.6)
Professionalism	15.8	115.7	17.2	122.0	59.4	(62.6)
Discretinary Pension Costs	11.8	48.0	(1.0)	48.0	46.0	(2.0)
Centrally held	648.0	(209.4)	(547.9)	(40.8)	2,168.6	2,209.4
Met Service Expenditure (Excluding Specific Grants)	**1,228.4**	**1,206.5**	**(21.8)**	**4,435.7**	**4,471.4**	**35.7**
MOPAC & VRU	15.0	12.9	(2.1)	127.6	128.1	0.5
Service Expenditure (Excluding Specific Grants)	**1,243.4**	**1,219.4**	**(23.9)**	**4,563.4**	**4,599.6**	**36.2**
Frontline Policing	(9.5)	(9.5)	0.0	(27.4)	(33.5)	(6.1)
Operations & Performance	(18.6)	(17.5)	1.2	(66.6)	(76.8)	(10.2)
Specialist Operations	(143.0)	(141.0)	2.1	(523.0)	(582.8)	(59.8)
People & Resources	(5.2)	(4.9)	0.2	(19.6)	(19.9)	(0.3)
Comms & Engagement	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.3)	(0.1)	0.2
Strategy & Transformation	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	(0.5)	(0.5)
Digital, Data & Technology	(1.9)	(2.0)	(0.1)	(7.1)	(5.4)	1.7
Professionalism	(1.1)	(1.0)	0.2	(3.6)	(4.4)	(0.8)
Centrally held	(101.1)	(101.1)	0.0	(134.6)	(150.2)	(15.6)
MOPAC & VRU	(12.1)	(12.0)	0.0	(35.6)	(35.6)	0.0
Specific Grants	**(292.6)**	**(289.0)**	**3.7**	**(817.8)**	**(909.2)**	**(91.4)**
Net Service Expenditure	**950.7**	**930.5**	**(20.3)**	**3,745.5**	**3,690.4**	**(55.2)**

The MOPAC Group financial data is presented using two views within this report:
1) Objective - where each category is a different function e.g. Frontline Policing and Specialist Operations
2) Subjective - where each category is a particular type of spend or income e.g. Police Staff Pay and Supplies and Services or Sales Fees & Charges

14. Appendix - b

2025/26 MOPAC & VRU FINANCIAL SUMMARY, £M

This table splits out MOPAC and VRU financial performance at quarter 1.

MOPAC			VRU			MOPAC & VRU			Cost Category	MOPAC			VRU			MOPAC & VRU		
YTD Budget £m	YTD Actuals £m	YTD Variance £m	YTD Budget £m	YTD Actuals £m	YTD Variance £m	YTD Budget £m	YTD Actuals £m	YTD Variance £m		Original Budget 2025/26 £m	Full Year Forecast at Q1 2025/26 £m	Full Year Forecast Variance To Original Budget 2025/26 £m	Original Budget 2025/26 £m	Full Year Forecast at Q1 2025/26 £m	Full Year Forecast Variance To Original Budget 2025/26 £m	Original Budget 2025/26 £m	Full Year Forecast at Q1 2025/26 £m	Full Year Forecast Variance To Original Budget 2025/26 £m
5.0	4.9	(0.1)	1.1	1.1	(0.0)	6.1	6.0	(0.1)	Police Staff Pay	20.3	20.5	0.2	4.5	4.6	0.1	24.8	25.1	0.3
5.0	**4.9**	**(0.1)**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**(0.0)**	**6.1**	**6.0**	**(0.1)**	**Total Pay**	**20.3**	**20.5**	**0.2**	**4.5**	**4.6**	**0.1**	**24.8**	**25.1**	**0.3**
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Police Staff Overtime	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**Total Overtime**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
0.1	0.1	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	0.1	(0.0)	Employee Related Expenditure	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0
5.0	**5.0**	**(0.1)**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**(0.0)**	**6.2**	**6.1**	**(0.1)**	**Staff Costs Total**	**20.8**	**21.0**	**0.2**	**4.5**	**4.6**	**0.1**	**25.3**	**25.6**	**0.3**
0.2	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	(0.1)	Premises Costs	0.9	0.7	(0.2)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	(0.2)
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Transport Costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.2	3.9	(1.3)	4.7	4.2	(0.5)	9.9	8.1	(1.8)	Supplies & Services	75.4	76.1	0.7	32.9	33.1	0.2	108.3	109.2	0.9
5.4	**4.0**	**(1.4)**	**4.7**	**4.2**	**(0.5)**	**10.1**	**8.2**	**(1.9)**	**Total Running Costs**	**76.3**	**76.8**	**0.5**	**32.9**	**33.1**	**0.2**	**109.2**	**109.9**	**0.7**
10.4	**9.0**	**(1.4)**	**5.8**	**5.3**	**(0.5)**	**16.2**	**14.3**	**(2.0)**	**Total Gross Expenditure**	**97.1**	**97.8**	**0.7**	**37.4**	**37.7**	**0.3**	**134.5**	**135.5**	**1.0**
(1.2)	(1.4)	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.2)	(1.4)	(0.1)	Sales Fees & Charges	(6.9)	(7.1)	(0.2)	0.0	(0.3)	(0.3)	(6.9)	(7.4)	(0.5)
(11.2)	(11.2)	0.0	(0.9)	(0.9)	0.0	(12.1)	(12.0)	0.0	Specific Grants	(25.0)	(25.0)	0.0	(10.6)	(10.6)	0.0	(35.6)	(35.6)	0.0
(12.4)	**(12.5)**	**(0.1)**	**(0.9)**	**(0.9)**	**0.0**	**(13.3)**	**(13.4)**	**(0.1)**	**Total Gross Income**	**(31.9)**	**(32.1)**	**(0.2)**	**(10.6)**	**(10.9)**	**(0.3)**	**(42.5)**	**(43.0)**	**(0.5)**
(2.0)	**(3.5)**	**(1.5)**	**4.9**	**4.4**	**(0.5)**	**2.9**	**0.9**	**(2.1)**	**Net Expenditure**	**65.1**	**65.6**	**0.5**	**26.9**	**26.9**	**(0.0)**	**92.0**	**92.5**	**0.5**
(0.3)	0.2	0.4	(2.8)	(2.7)	0.1	(3.1)	(2.5)	0.6	Transfers to/(from) Reserves	(12.0)	(12.6)	(0.5)	(7.5)	(7.5)	0.0	(19.5)	(20.1)	(0.5)
(2.3)	**(3.4)**	**(1.1)**	**2.1**	**1.7**	**(0.4)**	**(0.2)**	**(1.7)**	**(1.5)**	**Net Expenditure after Reserves**	**53.1**	**53.1**	**(0.0)**	**19.4**	**19.4**	**(0.0)**	**72.5**	**72.4**	**(0.0)**
0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.2	0.2	0.0	General Police Grant	(53.1)	(53.1)	(0.0)	(19.4)	(19.4)	0.0	(72.5)	(72.5)	0.0
(2.1)	**(3.3)**	**(1.1)**	**2.1**	**1.8**	**(0.4)**	**0.0**	**(1.5)**	**(1.5)**	**Overall Total**	**0.0**	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**(0.0)**	**(0.0)**

14. Appendix - c

FURTHER OVERSIGHT AND ACTIVITY

The following are a mix of key formal and informal oversight meetings for the Met and MOPAC. Where applicable, members of the public can attend and papers are issued for all public meetings.

Oversight Governance

London Policing Board - In quarter 1, they met twice. Find out about future public meetings of the London Policing Board

London Policing Board Performance, Finance and Delivery Committee - In quarter 1, no meeting was held. Find out about future public meetings of the Committee

London Policing Board People and Culture Committee - In quarter 1, they met once. Find out about future public meetings of the Committee

Assurance

MOPAC and Met Joint Audit Committee - In quarter 1, they met once. Find out more about the Committee

London Policing Ethics Panel* - it sits monthly and reports are published online

Community Scrutiny and Engagement Mechanisms

Independent Custody Visitor (ICV) Panels - In quarter 1, they met once

ICV Chair's meetings - In quarter 1, they met once

Pan-London Community Monitoring Network - In quarter 1, they met once

Hackney Community Police Scrutiny Panel - In quarter 1, they met three times

Brough Community Monitoring Groups**

Borough Safer Neighbourhood Boards**

Find out more about Community Monitoring Groups, Safer Neighbourhood Boards, Community Scrutiny Group and the Independent Custody Visiting Scheme

Scrutiny of MOPAC

The London Assembly Police and Crime Committee (PCC) - In quarter 1, they met five times. View previous webcasts of the PCC

Find out more information about previous meetings, minutes and agendas for all meetings

This is an independant panel set up by the Mayor of London and attended by MOPAC officers
***These meetings are supported/funded by MOPAC*

14. Appendix - d

ABOUT US

The Mayor of London, Sadiq Khan, has important responsibilities for policing and safety in the capital, including overseeing the Metropolitan Police to make sure it provides an efficient and effective service for Londoners; investing in crime prevention activities; commissioning services to support victims of crime; and bringing together partners to tackle complex safety issues and their underlying causes.

To help him deliver these responsibilities, the Mayor has appointed Kaya Comer-Schwartz as Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC) to lead the team at the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC). MOPAC has a dedicated team of officials including specialists in commissioning, finance, oversight, policy, professional standards, research and analysis, community engagement and auditing. MOPAC also hosts the Mayor's Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) and the office of London's Independent Victims' Commissioner, Claire Waxman OBE.

This quarterly report provides a detailed summary of our work and delivery against the outcomes we want to achieve.

Together, we are working to deliver the Mayor's Police and Crime Plan and his vision for a city in which everyone is safe – and feels safe.

__NB__: We know that certain offences are under-reported and are not always victim-based, so we are mindful that not all increases or decreases are necessarily positive or negative for some crime categories.
Some of the performance data used in the report are not yet fully audited and are subject to change. This is because records can be updated, reclassified and subject to quality checks.