

Mayor's Office for Policing And Crime Quarterly Performance Update Report

FY 2022/23 – Quarter 2



Contents

Introduction – 3

- About MOPAC and the Metropolitan Police Service – 4
- MPS Business at a glance 2022/23 – 5
- The Police and Crime Plan Objectives - 6
- PCP Data Dashboard -7
- Police and Crime Plan - Quarter 2 FY 2022/23 – 8

Victims are better supported – 9 - 17

- Overview of PCP Delivery - 10
- Data Dashboard -11
- Key Considerations -12
- User Satisfaction Survey Findings - 13
- Outcomes of Investigations - 14
- Victim Care - 15
- Overview of MOPAC Activity - 16
- Overview of MOPAC Commissioned Services - 17

Trust and confidence increases – 19 - 30

- Data Dashboard -19
- Overview of PCP Delivery - 20
- Key Considerations -21
- Trust and Confidence in the Police - 22-24
- Police Response – 25- 26
- Neighbourhood Crime (theft and robbery focus) – 27
- Stop and Search -28
- Stop and Search Monitoring- 29
- Overview of MOPAC Activity - 30

Violence is prevented and reduced – 31 - 40

- Overview of PCP Delivery - 32
- Data Dashboard - 33
- Key Considerations - 34
- Youth Violence - 35
- Violence Against the Person and Homicide - 36
- Violence Against Women and Girls - 37
- Lethal Barrel Discharges - 38
- Overview of MOPAC Activity - 39
- Overview of MOPAC Commissioned Services - 40

People are protected from exploitation and harm – 41 - 48

- Overview of PCP Delivery - 42
- Key Considerations - 43 - 44
- Overview of MOPAC Activity - 45
- Overview of MOPAC Commissioned Services – 46

Crime Outcomes – 47 – 48

Finance Monitoring – 49 - 60

- MPS Finances Revenue - 50 - 52
- MOPAC Capital - 53 - 56
- Overview MOPAC (excluding MPS) – 57 - 59
- MOPAC Group Revenue Reserves – 60



Introduction

About MOPAC and the Metropolitan Police Service

In London, the elected Mayor - Sadiq Khan - is the Police and Crime Commissioner ensuring that there is democratic oversight of how policing is delivered across London.

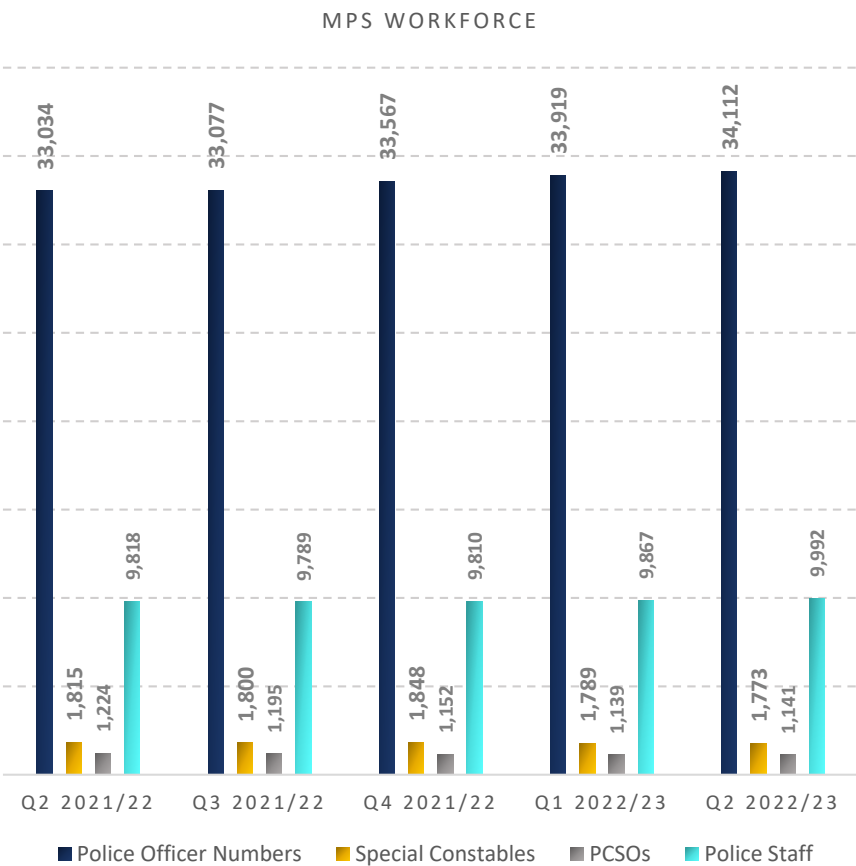
The Mayor’s Office for Policing And Crime (MOPAC) supports the Mayor in fulfilling his role. London is policed by the MPS in accordance with the National Policing Framework and the Police and Crime Plan for London.

Its budget is a combination of central government and regional government funding. The [Met Business Plan 2020-23](#) sets out the Met’s priorities for 2020-23 and progress against it at Quarter 2.

At the end of Q2 2022/23, the Metropolitan Police Workforce consists of:

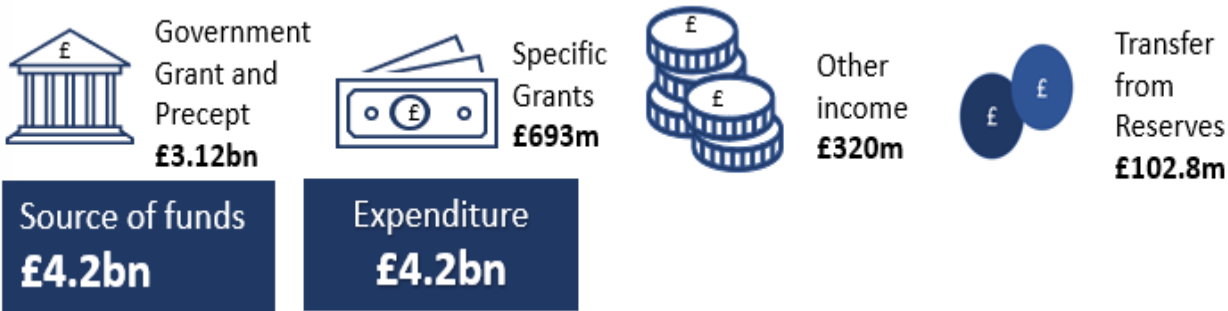


- 34,112 Officers (72.5% of total workforce)
- 1,773 Special constables (4% of total workforce)
- 1,141 PCSOs (2% of total workforce)
- 9,992 Staff (21% of total workforce)




MPS Business at a glance – 2022/23 budget at a glance

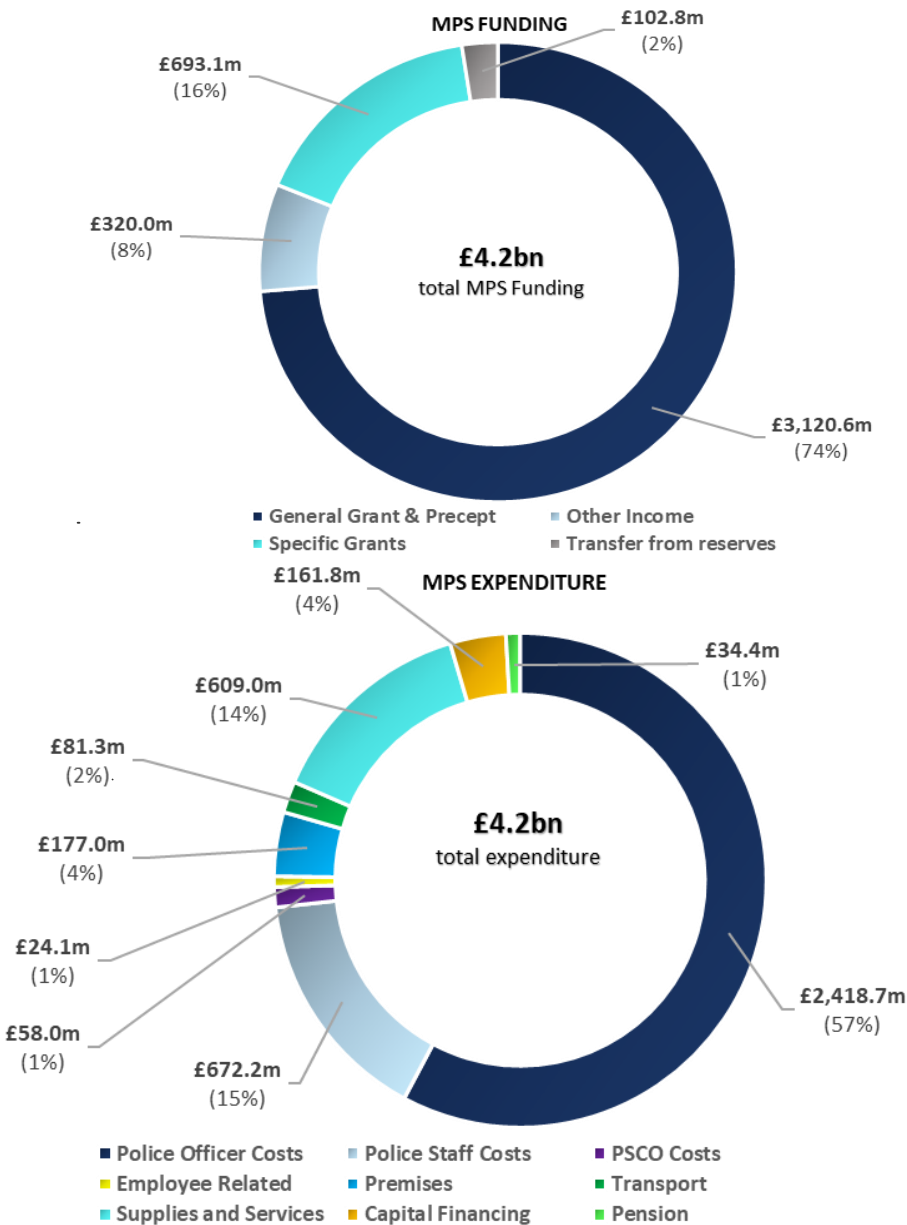
2022/23 Q2 revised budget



How we report on MPS business Facts and Figures

Metropolitan Police	<p>At the end of Q2 2022/23 the Metropolitan Police Workforce consists of a total of 37,026 Officers, Special Constables and PCSOs and 9,992 staff.</p> 
Revenue Expenditure	<p>The overall forecast position is for a £1.9m underspend at year end, although this may increase depending upon the pace of recruitment.</p>
Capital Expenditure	<p>At Q2 there is a forecast underspend of £73.8m against budget of £395.6m.</p>
Savings Delivered	<p>As it stands at Q2, the MPS is forecasting to deliver £61.1m of savings against the approved target of £68.1m this year.</p>
Planned Reserves Usage	<p>The MPS reserves forecast in 2022/23 is for a net £102.8m transfer from reserves.</p>

2022/23 Q2 revised budget



The Police and Crime Plan Objectives

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

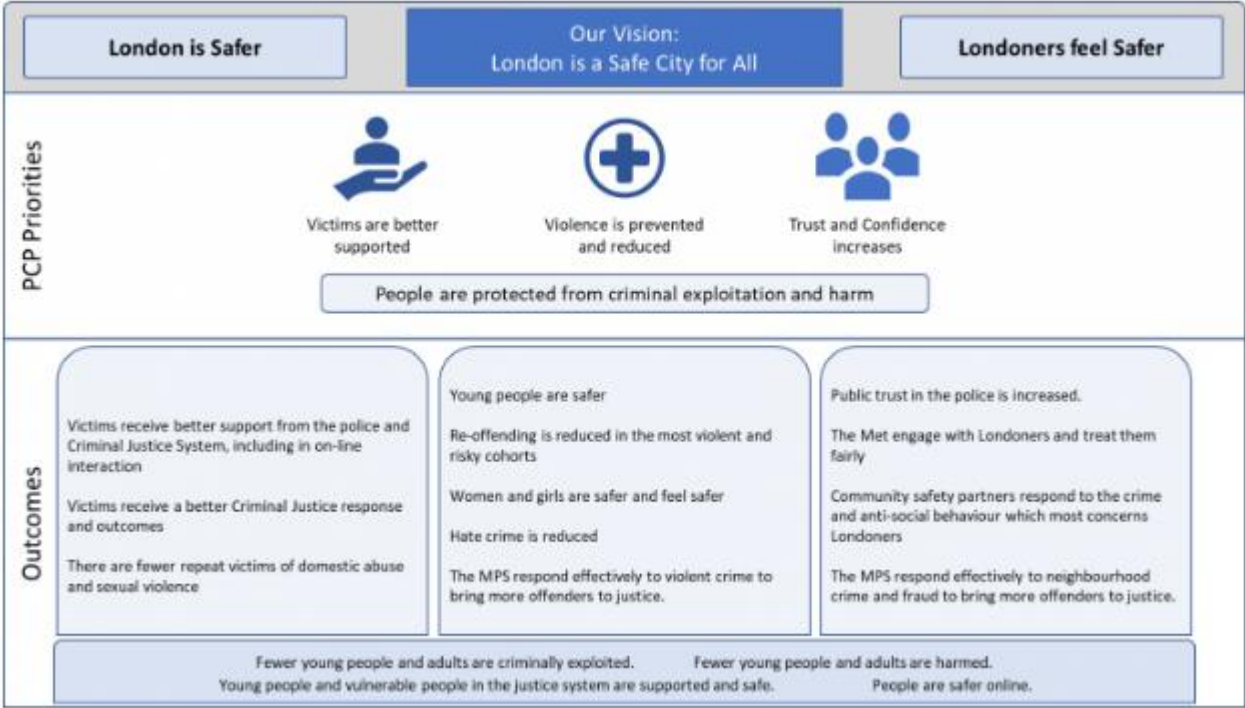
The Mayor’s vision is that London is a safe city for all.

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

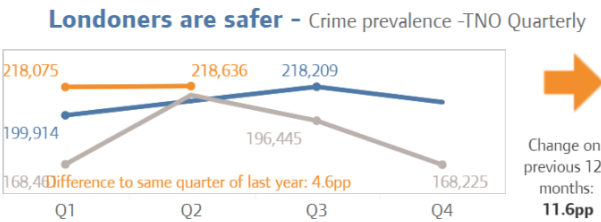
To deliver this vision the Police and Crime Plan sets out some key areas for action:

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

MOPAC is overseeing the delivery of the Mayor’s Police and Crime Plan by tracking a core set of measures of policing and crime activity. We have published a new [interactive data dashboard](#) to enable Londoners to follow the progress being made towards achieving those outcomes. The Q1 dashboard is shown on slide 7.



PCP Data Dashboard [\(Live Dashboard\)](#)



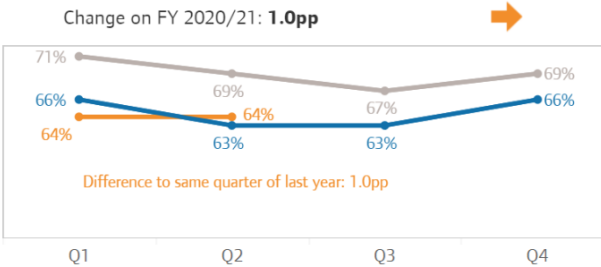
Our Vision:
London is a Safe City for All

2020/2021 2021/2022 2022/2023



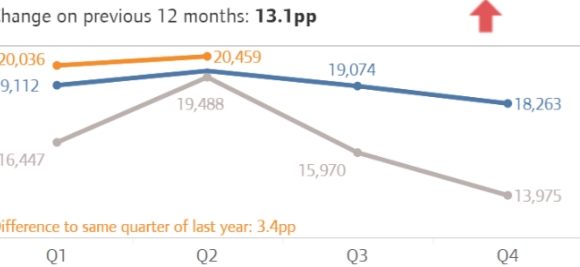
Victims are better supported

Overall victim satisfaction with the MPS



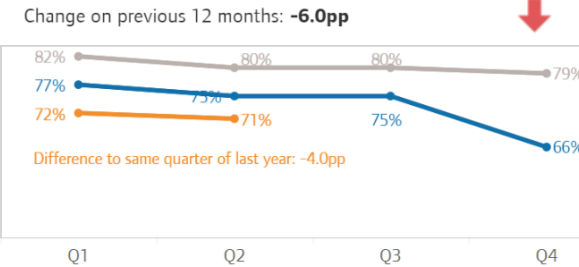
Violence is prevented and reduced

Violence with injury offences



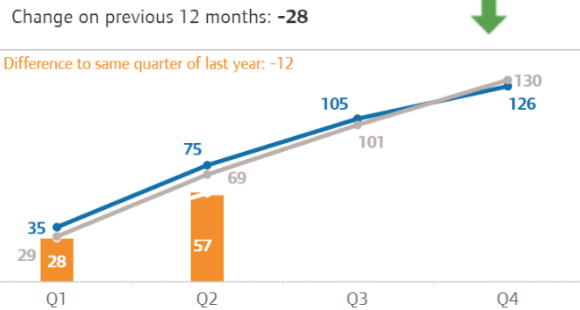
Trust and Confidence increases

Trust in police

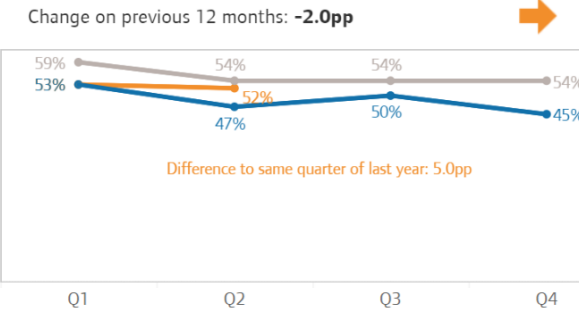


Overall victim and witness satisfaction criminal justice wide

Homicide cumulative total



Confidence in police (Good job local)



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

Protecting people from exploitation and harm

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

Police and Crime Plan - Quarter 2 FY 2022/23

PCP Outcomes Summary

The Commissioner took office on 12 September against the backdrop of the MPS entering the HMICFRS Engage process. The Mayor and Deputy Mayor have discussed with the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner the reform needed to rebuild the trust in the police and get the basics right.

Victims are better supported – Overall victim satisfaction (USS) was 64% in Q2. This is unchanged from the previous quarter. Victims was the theme at the most recent [Oversight Board](#). Victim support services are increasingly being impacted by the cost of living crisis and MOPAC is working with providers to address these issues.

Trust and confidence increases – 52% of Londoners feel police do a good job and 71% believe the MPS is an organisation they can trust. MOPAC continues to drive activity through the Mayor's Action Plan and this quarter, Black Thrive prepared for the launch of the co-production phase of the community engagement review. Despite increases in some neighbourhood crimes, the MPS compares favourably with the national positions according to the recent ONS crime publication. An analysis of this can be found [here](#) (Q1 data).

Violence is prevented and reduced – Overall Violence Against The Person offences saw little change in Q2. Homicides and Teenage Homicides were both lower in the most recent 12* months compared to the previous 12 months. The Reducing Teenage Homicide Partnership continues to meet, bringing partners together to address violence across the capital. The MPS have commenced **Autumn Violence Activity** to address potential peaks in violence over the autumn.

People are protected from exploitation and harm – Work to embed child first approaches into both MOPAC work and oversight of the MPS took place in Q2. A priority for 22/23 is to build on efforts to support young Londoners affected by violence & exploitation through London Gang Exit and Empower.

Financial Position (Q2)

MPS

The original MPS full year gross expenditure budget was £4,159.5m with income budgeted at £298.1m, specific grants of £633.4m and transfer from reserves of £106.3m, giving a net expenditure of £3,121.7m.

Approved changes of £1m were agreed at Q1 resulting in a net revised budget of £3,120.6m. The budget has subsequently been updated to reflect additional specific grants at £693.1m and transfers from reserves at £102.8m giving a net expenditure of £3,120.6m.

The full year forecast is currently for a £1.9m underspend.

MOPAC

In February 2022, MOPAC and the VRU 2022/23 budget was set at £64.5m comprising of:

- A £109.7m expenditure budget
- A £27.6m income budget
- Reserves draw down of £17.6m

The budget has subsequently been updated, and gross expenditure has increased by £22.8m funded through a combination of additional grant income and transfer from reserves.

MOPAC is currently forecasting a year end underspend of £1.3m. This includes a transfer to reserves of £9.2m in relation to projects where delivery has been reprofiled into 2023/24 and is subject to DMPC approval. This is in addition to £8.2m of budget that has previously been approved.



Victims are better supported

Outcome Statements:

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

1. Victims receive better support from the police and Criminal Justice System, including in on-line interaction;
2. Victims receive a better Criminal Justice response and outcomes;
3. There are fewer repeat victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence.

Key PCP Measures/Indicators:

We will assess performance using the following indicators:

1. Victim satisfaction for face-to-face and telephone and Digital Investigation Unit (TDIU), measured by the MOPAC User Satisfaction Survey and wider criminal justice data from partner agencies;
2. The proportion of people supporting investigation for rape and serious sexual offences (RASSO), domestic abuse (DA) and stalking (currently in development);
3. Repeat victimisation statistics for domestic abuse, sexual violence and stalking, as recorded by the police (currently in development).

Overview of PCP Delivery

Delivery Summary

Victim satisfaction within the MPS is at historically low levels. HMICFRS identified service to victims of crime as an issue in their PEEL inspection, highlighting that victims were sometimes not provided with the right level of advice and support for the crime and noting issues with follow up contact around investigations. MOPAC analysis has highlighted that identifying and catering for vulnerability is a key driver of satisfaction.

Our analysis also shows that service delivery is more important than outcome in determining levels of victim satisfaction. Nonetheless we continue to focus on outcomes of investigations through work such as Operation Soteria and domestic abuse and sexual violence services which aim to support victims pursuing a criminal justice outcome to stay engaged with the process.

October's Performance and Risk Oversight Board involved a focused look at victim care. The meeting included discussion on the need to ensure victim care is a focus of the developing MPS strategy, a commitment to hear directly from more victims about their experiences with the police and options for offering victims a mechanism to 'troubleshoot' common issues.

Issues of victim care are being exacerbated by the backlogs which exist in the court system, as well as the impact inflation is having on providers of victim services who are facing both increased cost and demand.

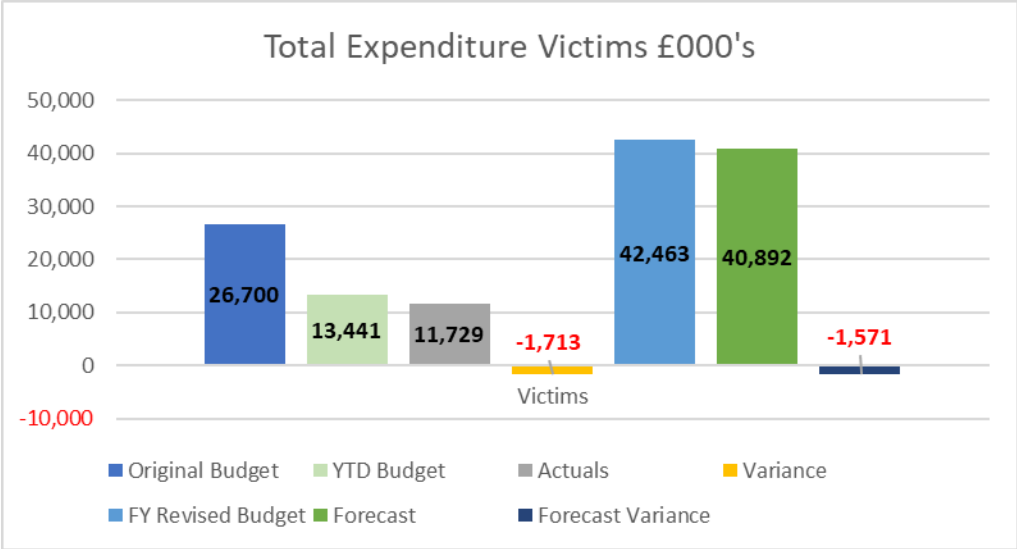
Falling satisfaction has led to an increased proportion of victims having a worsened view of police after their report. This may be related to overall confidence and trust in the police, which have seen consistent declines.

MOPAC is discussing with the MPS the need to ensure that victim care is prominent and explicit in the new strategy they are developing.

Financial Overview

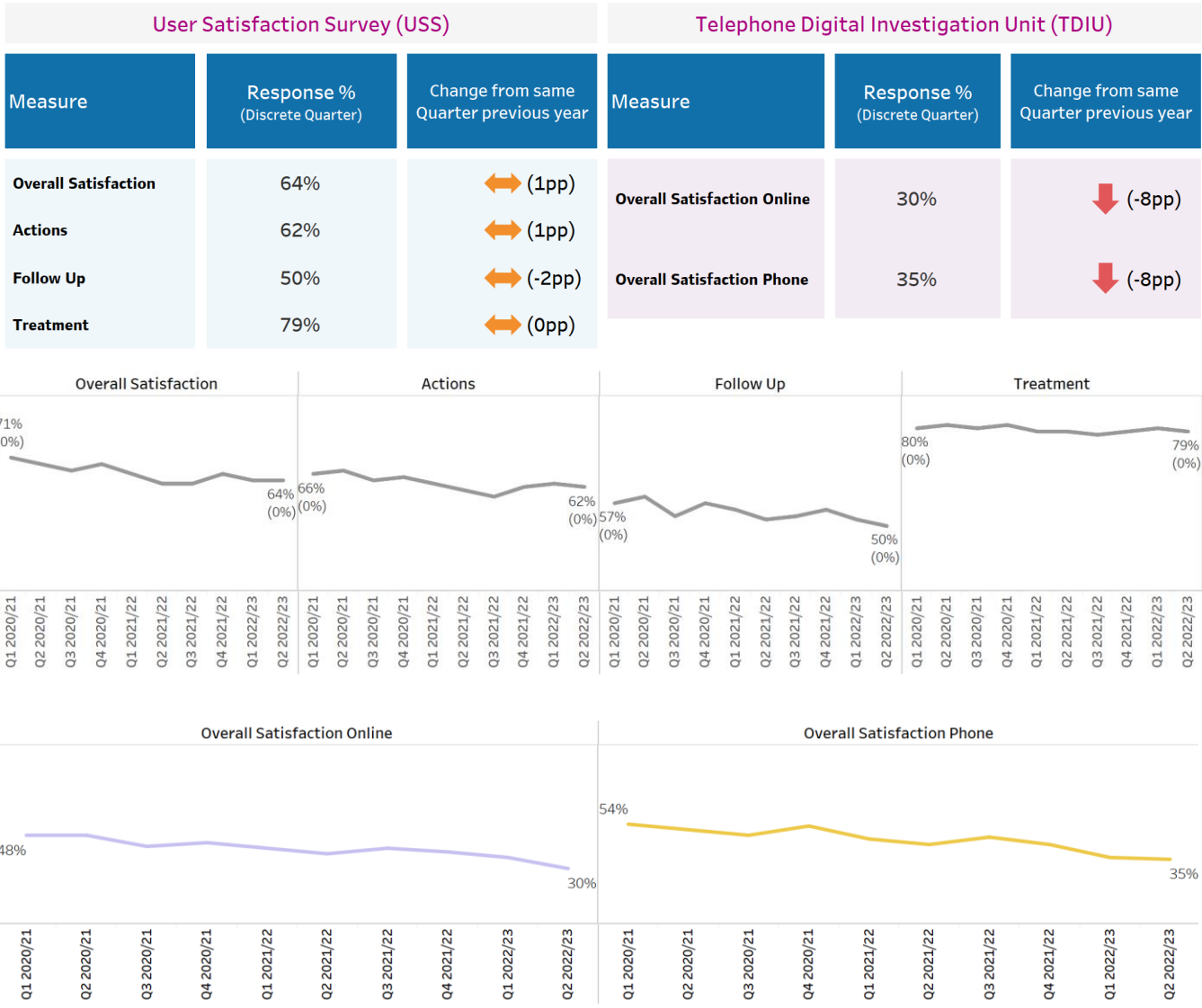
In February 2022, the Victims gross expenditure budget was set at £26.7m. The budget has subsequently been increased by £15.8m to £42.5m due to a combination of additional grant income and transfer from reserves.

As at Q2 the YTD position is an underspend of £1.7m, with expenditure of £11.7m having been incurred against a YTD budget of £13.4m. The full year forecast position is a £1.6m underspend. The underspend includes £6.9M in relation to projects where delivery has been reprofiled into the next financial year, offset by a corresponding transfer to reserves and £5.8M additional expenditure in support of Operation Soteria, which is being met by additional matching grant.



Note: slide 16 includes budget information for key commissioned services. This does not represent the total expenditure in this area.

Data Dashboard – Victim Satisfaction ([view dashboard](#))



- The User Satisfaction Survey (USS) - a survey of 9,600 victims of high volume crime about their experience of reporting a single incident to the police.
- The Telephone Digital Investigation Unit Survey (TDIU) - a survey of victims of high volume crime reporting either online or by telephone to the MPS TDIU, about their experience of reporting a single incident to the police.

Key Considerations – Summary

User Satisfaction and TDIU Survey Findings

At a quarterly level, overall satisfaction has shown a **significant decline** since Q1 20-21 from 71% to 64% in Q2 22-23. This represents no statistically significant change from last year (Q2 21-22) where satisfaction was 63%. Telephone reporters have been consistently more satisfied than those who report online.

The recent PEEL inspection and findings from the Engage phase make clear that the MPS' performance on victim care is an area of concern.

The service areas are as follows for Q2 22-23, at a discrete quarterly level, with a comparison to the same point last year:

- Police Actions – 62% (1pp. increase from Q2 21-22)
- Follow Up – 50% (-2pp. from Q2 21-22)
- Treatment – 79% (no change)

The low level of satisfaction with follow up is consistent with the finding in the PEEL inspection that the MPS does not always inform victims if their reported crime is not to be further investigated.

Disproportionality in overall satisfaction can be seen for disabled respondents (-9pp.) and those aged 65 and above (+11pp.) but not in other groups.

Telephone reporters have historically been more satisfied than those who report online, with the exception of Q1 22-23 when 36% of both online and telephone reporters were satisfied.

In Q2, 35% of telephone reporters were satisfied, and 30% of online cases were satisfied. There has been a downward trend in quarterly results for both reporting methods from 43% and 38% respectively in Q2 21/22.

Victim Care

The proportion of victims reporting being made aware of the Victim Code has increased by 4 percentage points over the last year (since Q2 21/22) but remains low at 26%.

The areas with the highest compliance are being given the opportunity to provide a victim personal statement (58% for Q2 22-23) and being offered the services of LVWS (Victim Support) (47% for Q2 22-23).

The areas with lowest compliance are being given information on the Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme (13% for Q2 22-23) and being offered information on restorative justice (14% for Q2 22-23).

The most recent Oversight Board discussed the need to prioritise victim care (as well as user satisfaction). This would help address concerns around victim care issues which MOPAC and the HMICFRS have identified, such as the underutilisation of THRIVE+ and case updates.

Outcomes of Investigations

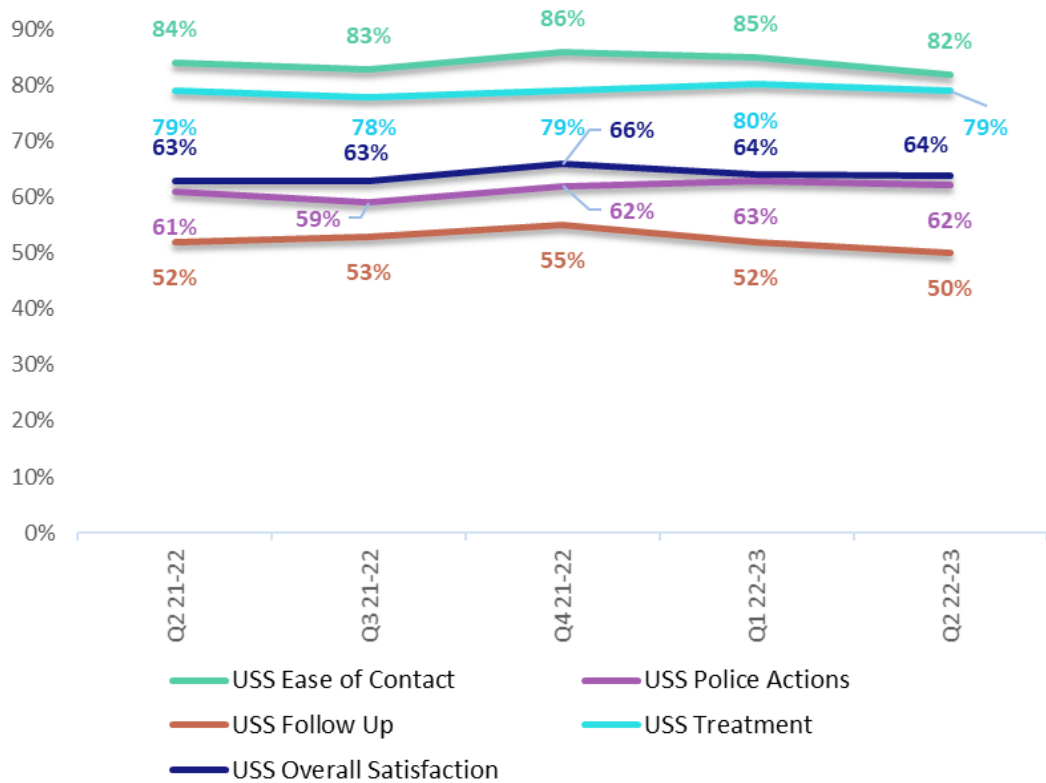
In the financial year* 21/22 victims did not support action in 41.9% of Domestic Abuse, 26.2% of Other Sexual Offence cases and 42.7% of Rape cases. This compares to 17.4% of total notifiable offences.

Detection rates for Other Sexual Offences have increased from 7% in Q2 2021/22 to 11% in Q2 22/23. Rape detection rates have increased from 4% to 7% over the same period while Domestic Abuse detection rates are stable at 10%. Detection rates for both Domestic Abuse and Other Sexual Offences have fallen compared to Q4 20/21.

*Financial year data is used due to the lag in assigning outcomes

Key Considerations – User Satisfaction and TDIU Survey Findings

Victim Satisfaction drivers



Source: User Satisfaction Survey (USS) & TDIU Survey. Discrete quarter data per point. The confidence intervals associated with MPS level data are approximately 2 percentage points per data point.

TDIU Survey: Overall Satisfaction

	Q2 21-22	Q3 21-22	Q4 21-22	Q1 22-23	Q2 22-23
Phone	43%	47%	43%	36%	35%
Online	38%	41%	39%	36%	30%

Overview

At a quarterly level, overall victim satisfaction has shown a significant decline since Q1 20-21 from 71% to 64%. In the last 12 months the figure has remained stable, fluctuating between 63% and 66% on discrete quarters.

Victim satisfaction for both TDIU and Online has fallen when comparing Q2 21-22 to Q2 22-23. In both cases, satisfaction for victims dealt with through these means are noticeably below those victims dealt with in person.

Drivers of falls in satisfaction

Detailed analysis of FY 21/22 data highlighted some of the drivers for declines in satisfaction.

Satisfaction is highest when Vulnerability is identified and catered for (81%) vs. Vulnerability unidentified (39%) or Vulnerability identified and not catered for (23%).

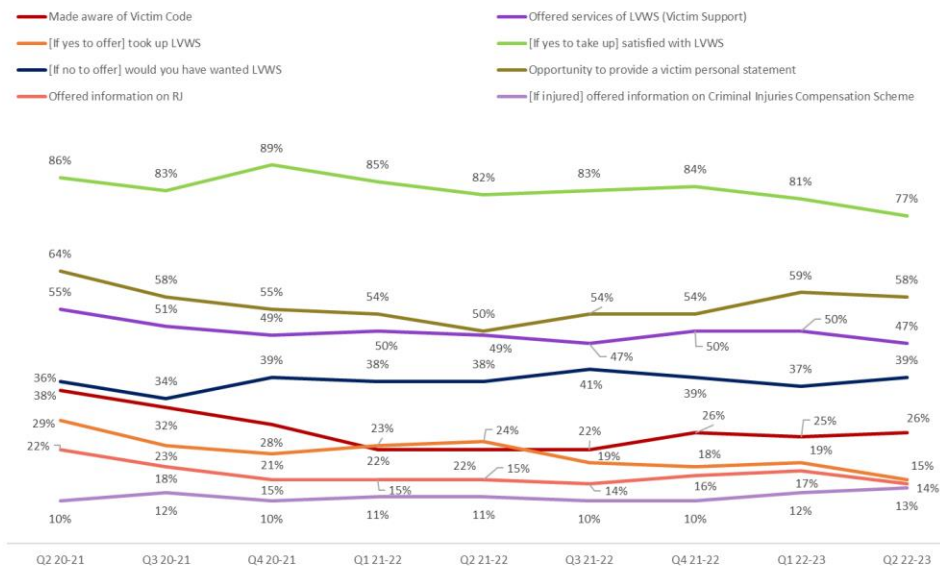
If officers could identify and cater for Vulnerability (i.e., repeat victims, those who perceive the impact of crime to be high, those with disabilities and mental health issues) overall satisfaction with services could be improved substantially. This is pertinent given HMICFRS findings that there are too many instances of failure to assess vulnerability and repeat victimisation at the call handling stage.

In BCUs with declining performances, the proportion of victims who felt their report was taken seriously declined (-6pp. vs. no change) as did the proportion of victims who felt the investigation fell below their expectations (-6pp. vs. -2pp.).

Our analysis also shows that service delivery is more important than outcome in determining levels of victim satisfaction. Nonetheless, satisfaction is higher for those respondents whose crimes are detected.

Key Considerations – Victim Care

Victim Satisfaction – VCOP compliance

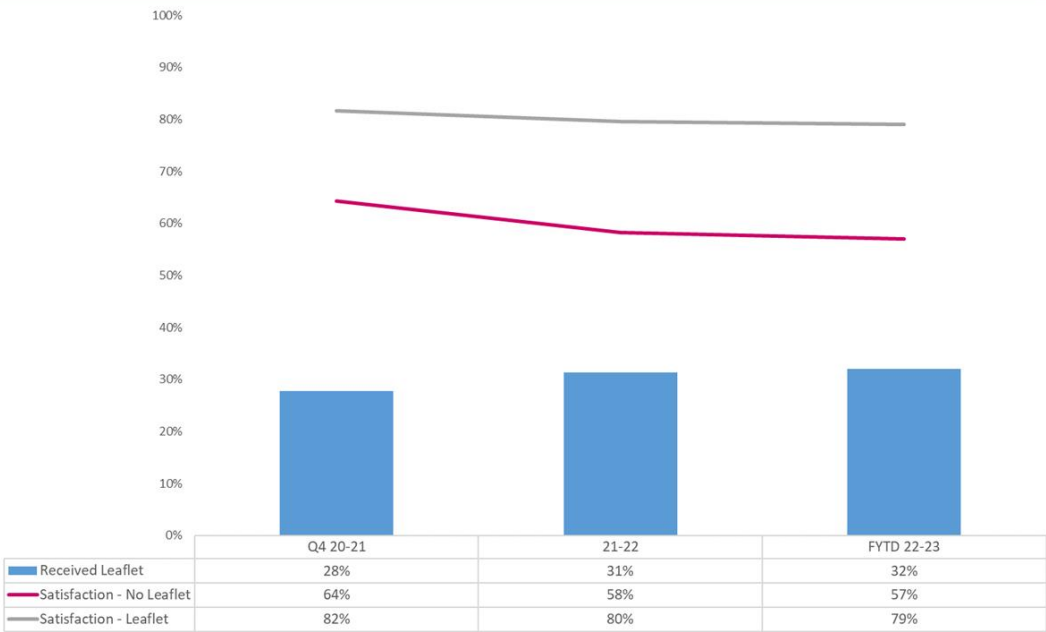


The proportion of victims reporting being made aware of the Victim Code has increased by 4 percentage points over the last year (since Q2 21/22) but remains low at 26%.

Both MOPAC and the MPS already have clear evidence on what works for improving victim satisfaction, such as the use of victim care leaflets. Priority must be given to implementing these measures, as well as developing more effective mechanisms for sourcing and acting on further feedback about performance from victims and partners on an ongoing basis.

Victim Care Leaflets

Leaflet provision and Overall Satisfaction (USS)
(% Received leaflet / % CVF satisfied - Various data per point)



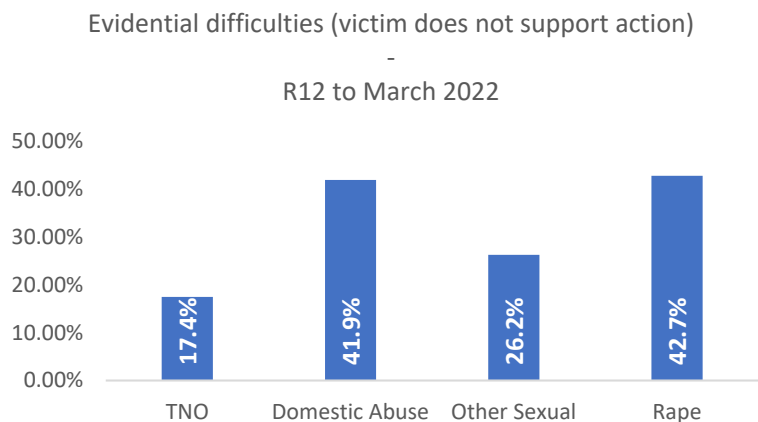
The MPS began distribution of a **Victim Care Leaflet** in November 2020 (Q4 20-21). These are directly given to victims aiming to improve information, VCOP compliance and overall support. Around a third of respondents in the USS report received a leaflet (see above graph). This has increased slightly over time.

Burglary victims are more likely to report receiving the leaflet (44% Q4 20-21 thru FYTD 22-23), than Robbery (33%), Assault (30%) and Hate (29%) victims.

Those who report receiving the leaflet are significantly more satisfied and this is consistent over time.

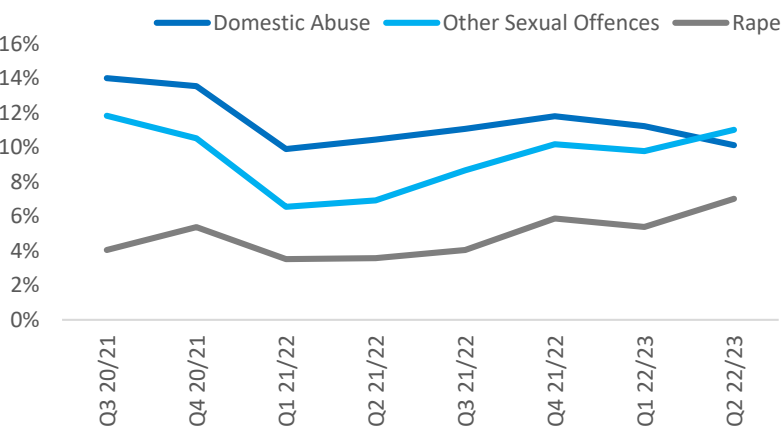
Key Considerations – Outcomes of Investigations

Victim does not support action



In the financial year 21/22 victims did not support action in 41.9% of Domestic Abuse, 26.2% of Other Sexual Offence cases and 42.7% of Rape cases. This compares to 17.4% of total notifiable offences.

Detection Rates



In the 12 months to the end of September 2022 the detection rates for DA were stable compared to the previous 12 months (10%). Rates for both Other Sexual Offences and Rape both increased.

A key measure under the victims priority is the proportion of people supporting investigations for Domestic Abuse and Sexual Offences.

The most recent period to September 2022 has many outcomes yet to be assigned, which is due to investigations ongoing. Outcomes recorded to end March 2022 have therefore been used.

This shows that for Rape and Domestic Abuse offences, over 40% of recorded outcomes are “victim does not support action”. This compares to 17% for total offences, showing that victims are far less likely to support action in these cases.

MOPAC, with support from additional funding from the Ministry of Justice, has increased investment in sexual violence and domestic abuse services to record levels in order to support them in meeting rising levels of demand.

In addition, MOPAC will shortly be undertaking a programme of work to redesign the commissioned domestic abuse and sexual violence services in London with the aim of helping more victims to cope and recover, while better supporting those victims pursuing a criminal justice outcome to stay engaged with the process.

This redesign work will supplement and support existing transformation programmes of statutory services, including the NHS-led programme to transition the Havens to a one-site model, and Operation Soteria, which is focused on improving the response by the police and CPS.

Operation Soteria is seeking to develop a new national operating model for better and faster rape investigations that can be taken up by forces and CPS areas from 2023. Operation Soteria was developed within MOPAC before being launched as part of the Home Office’s pledge to increase the number of rape cases being prosecuted following the End-to-End Rape Review.

Source: MPS recorded outcomes of crime – October 2020 to September 2022.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

The strike by the Criminal Bar Association has compounded the ongoing challenge with the backlog of cases in the courts. In Q2 the DMPC established a task and finish group with partners across the CJS. This group reports into the London Criminal Justice Board and ensures that victims and witnesses receive appropriate support and advice while they wait for their case to get to court, and to help keep them engaged in the criminal justice process.

Victim support services are increasingly being impacted by the cost of living crisis. They report that the needs and vulnerabilities of victims and survivors are increasing, while their services are coming under more pressure due to increasing costs and challenges with staff retention following the Covid-19 pandemic.

The Survivors Gateway is off target (see slide 17). This service has faced particular challenges with ongoing year-on-year increases in referrals which have been compounded by staffing capacity issues. In Q2, it had to pause accepting new referrals as it could no longer operate within safe standards. The helpline has remained open for high risk and crisis referrals, continuing to provide immediate crisis support to any survivor that calls and signposting to appropriate services. MOPAC has been working with the Survivors Gateway throughout this period to identify how to address the challenges the service is facing, both in the short and longer term. The service is re-opening to new referrals in early Q3.

Ascent Advice Partnership, which provides specialist service supporting victims of domestic abuse, and CouRAGEus which provides specialist service supporting young victims of violence against women & girls, are both off target due to a combination of capacity in the services and complexity.

The London Advocacy & Holistic Wraparound Service is below target as a result of delays in Home Office decision making and complexity of cases. As mitigation, LHAWAS is receiving an uplift via additional MoJ funding.

22/23 Key Project Activity		Base	F'Cast	Conf.
1	Produce options for the development of a Victim Care Hub in London	Q3	Q1 23/24	G
2	Agree commissioning strategy and high-level service requirements for future victims services (including DA)	Q4		G
3	Complete review of London's specialist services supporting victims of sexual violence	Q3		A
4	Agree future of pre-trial witness support with MoJ following completion of service evaluation	Q3		G
5	Business case for the implementation of the Sexual Assault Referral Centres 'One Site Model' approved	Q4		G
6	Lobby for changes to the Victims Bill to address gaps in the rights and protections for victims of crime	Q4		G
7	Complete research into reasons victims withdraw from the criminal justice process	Q4		G
8	Conduct Child Sexual Abuse research and case review	Q4		G
9	Launch pilot to test resources to improve support trusted adults can provide to young victims of crime	Q4		G
10	Launch pilot to provide independent legal advice to victims of rape going through the criminal justice system	Q4		G

Overview of MOPAC Commissioned Services

Service	Budget 22/23		22/23 Target	YTD	Conf.
London Victim and Witness Service	£7.86m	% of vulnerable victims referred who take up support	25%	26.6%	G
		% of witnesses referred who take up support	62%	81.6%	G
		% of domestic abuse victims referred supported by a specialist advocate	70%	73.1%	G
Children & Young People's Victim & Witness Service	£1m	% of young people referred receiving ongoing support	33%	37.0%	G
		% of young witnesses referred receiving pre-trial support	66%	73.9%	G
Havens (Sexual Assault Referral Centres)	£2.1m	% of victims receiving medical exam in forensic window	44%		
Survivors Gateway & associated support services for victims of sexual violence	£5m	No. of referrals processed by the Survivors Gateway 'Navigators'	3800	2105	G
		No. of victims/ survivors being supported by an Independent Sexual Violence Advocate (ISVA)	370	472	R
		No. of counselling hours being delivered to victim/ survivors at the Rape Crisis Centres	19,440	9,184	G
Ascent Advice Partnership (specialist service supporting victims of domestic abuse (DA))	£400k	No. of calls to hub, providing support to victims/survivors of domestic abuse	2000	783	R
London Advocacy & Holistic Wraparound Service (specialist service supporting migrant victims of DA)	£500k	No. of victims with no recourse to public funds provided with wraparound support	125	49	R
CouRAGEus (specialist service supporting young victims of violence against women & girls)	£400k	No. of young victims supported by a specialist advocate	260	94	R
London Stalking Support Service	£190k	No. of people able to access service's web-based and telephone support	3443	2073	G
Prevention & Advice Community Training (specialist service supporting victims of Harmful Practices)	£270k	No. of victims of Harmful Practices receiving 1-2-1 casework support	490	341	G
The Lighthouse (specialist service supporting victims of child sexual abuse)	£500k	No. of referrals of young victims of sexual abuse*	-	**	
		No. of referrals progressing to an assessment for multi agency support*	-	**	

Notes:

* Data available from Q3

This table does not represent all expenditure in this area



Trust and confidence increases

Outcome Statements:

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

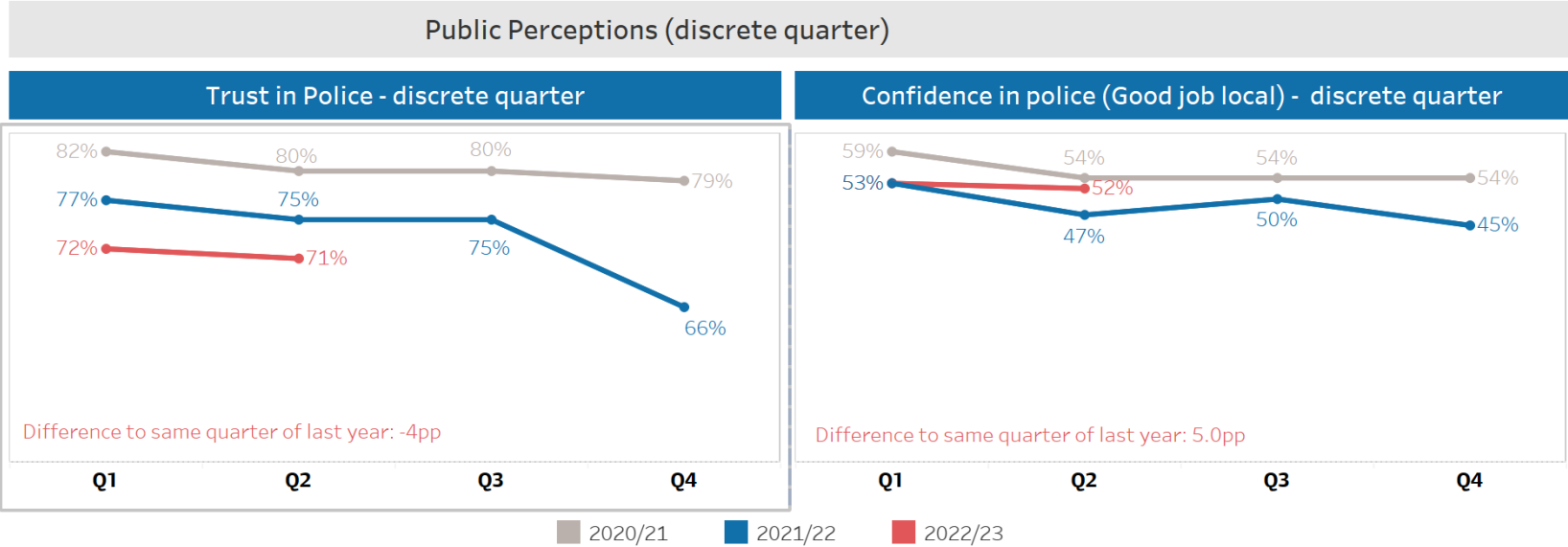
1. Public trust in the police is increased;
2. The Met engage with Londoners and treat them fairly;
3. Community safety partners respond to the crime and anti-social behaviour which most concerns Londoners;
4. The MPS respond effectively to neighbourhood crime and fraud to bring more offenders to justice.

Key PCP Measures/Indicators:

We will assess performance using the following indicators:

1. Increase the percentage of Londoners who believe that the MPS is an organisation they can trust;
2. Increase the percentage of Londoners who believe that the police treat everyone fairly;
3. Reduce the disproportionalities in levels of trust between different groups of Londoners to within $\pm 5\%$;
4. Reduce neighbourhood crimes such as burglary, robbery, theft, vehicle crime and anti-social behaviour;
5. Increase the percentage of Londoners who feel that the MPS is doing a good job in their local community;
6. Increase the percentage of Londoners who feel that the MPS deals with things that matter to the community;
7. Reduce the proportion of people who perceive the use and dealing of drugs in their community as a problem;
8. Increase the number of offenders sanctioned for their crimes.

Trust and confidence – Data Dashboard ([view dashboard](#))



The Public Attitude Survey (PAS) aims to gauge what Londoners think about policing and crime in the capital, and to understand the issues that matter. The survey measures perceptions of the police, identifies local policing priorities, and captures views and experiences across a range of crime and safety issues. Around 19,200 London residents each year are spoken to as part of the survey. Results from the PAS help to ensure that Londoners’ priorities for policing and safety are at the heart of decision making in MOPAC and the Metropolitan Police Service.

Neighbourhood Crime						
Key findings	Offences				Sanction Detections	
	R12 months volume and % change from previous year		2022/23 Q2 offending volumes and changes from previous quarter		R12 SD Rate and percentage point change from previous year	
TNO	860,090	▲11.2%	217,767	▲4.2%	8.2%	▼0.9 pp
ASB	252,103	▼34.4%	67,867	▼14.6%	0.0%	0.0 pp
Burglary Offences	53,882	▼1.4%	12,657	▼4.0%	6.3%	▲1.3 pp
Robbery Offences	26,579	▲15.7%	6,983	▲13.3%	7.9%	▼0.8 pp
Theft Offences	225,896	▲33.1%	58,474	▲14.7%	2.0%	▼0.7 pp
Vehicle Offences	108,957	▲8.6%	27,575	▲6.1%	1.1%	▼0.2 pp

Trust and Confidence Increases: Overview of PCP Delivery

Delivery Summary

Trust and confidence have remained stable this quarter. However, results continue to be low: at the discrete quarterly level around half of Londoners feel police do a good job in their local area (52%) and less than three-quarters believe the MPS is an organisation they can trust (71%).

Our analysis has indicated that there is some relationship between satisfaction and trust/confidence. Those victims that had a bad experience of reporting, and subsequently developed a worse overall opinion of the police are overwhelmingly less positive on trust and confidence.

HMICFRS identified high-profile incidents that raise concerns about the force’s performance, as being likely to have a chilling effect on public trust and confidence in the MPS.

The Mayor's action plan contains significant work to address trust and confidence. This quarter Black Thrive have been working on the community engagement review, with the engagement activity to be launched in Q3 while more detailed engagement on the community scrutiny pilots has taken place.

The MPS recognise that, as well as undertaking engagement work under the Mayor's Action Plan there is a need to get the basics right at a local level. Performance in relation to call answering and response is a concern (and was highlighted by HMICFRS) however the MPS is undertaking work to address this.

There have been increases in neighbourhood crimes. The MPS does however, compare favourably with the national and most similar force positions for both neighbourhood and violent crime according to the recent ONS crime publication. It is also noted that worry about crime and ASB have decreased.

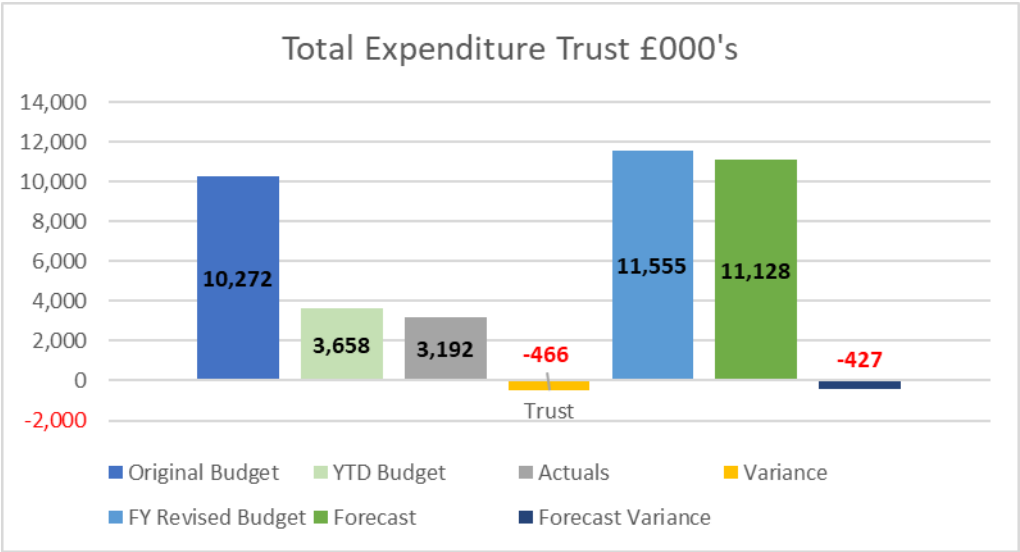
Neighbourhood crimes may be impacted by economic conditions and MOPAC will commission advanced analytics exploring the potential impact of the cost of living crisis on all crime, including Acquisitive Crime.

Financial Overview

In February 2022, the Trust and Confidence gross expenditure budget was set at £10.3m. The budget has subsequently been increased by £1.3m to £11.6m due to a combination of additional grant income and transfer from reserves.

As at Q2, the YTD position is an underspend of £0.5m, with expenditure of £3.1m having been incurred against the £3.6m budget.

The forecast position is a £0.4m underspend. The underspend includes £0.3M in relation to projects where delivery has been reprofiled into the next financial year, offset by a corresponding transfer to reserves.



Key Considerations – Summary

Trust and Confidence in the Police – Public Attitudes

Around half of Londoners feel police do a good job in their local area (52%) and less than three-quarters believe the MPS is an organisation they can trust (71%).

Significant disproportionality gaps remain. The largest inequalities in public perceptions continue to be seen in Londoners from Mixed and Black Ethnic Backgrounds, across Trust (-13pp. Mixed; -15pp. Black) and Fair Treatment (-21pp. Mixed; -12pp. Black) in particular. Inequalities for Black Londoners have tended to narrow over the last year, while gaps for Mixed Ethnicity Londoners have remained more stable. LGBT+ Londoners also see large gaps across these measures (-10pp. for trust and -14pp. for fair treatment).

Police Response

2021/22 HMICFRS PEEL assessment has judged the MPS inadequate in responding to the public in relation to the handling of emergency and non-emergency calls. The Commissioner has identified responding to volume crimes as a key priority.

Police forces in England, Wales and Northern Ireland aim to answer 90% of 999 calls within ten seconds.

In September 2022 the MPS answered 69% of calls in under 10 seconds (compared to an average of 74% across all other police forces in England and Wales).

As of September 77%, of I graded calls were attended to within the target time – following a decline from 83% in January. 56% of S graded calls were attended to within time in September, a decline of 9pp since January.

Neighbourhood Crime (theft and robbery focus)

There have been increases across most crime types, although it is important to note that these increases are generally in line with or lower than increases nationally and in similar forces (ONS Q1 data). Total notifiable offences (TNO) increased by 5% in Q2 22/23 compared to Q2 21/22 while robbery increased by 11%. Motor vehicle crime increased by 6%.

Over the last twelve months, Theft from Person saw the largest increase of neighbourhood crimes compared to the same point in 21-22, up 64%. Burglary remains stable.

Sanction Detection rates for Robbery improved in 2021 compared to the previous year, increasing from 6% in 2020 to 9.8% in 2021. The rate in the twelve months to September 2022 shows that this decreased to 7.4%.

The reduction in rate is due to the increase in crime volumes with the actual number of detections remaining relatively stable.

Stop and Search

The rate of Stop and Search per 1,000 population has been gradually decreasing since Q3 of 20-21. The rate of positive outcomes is 30% for the most recent quarter and has shown improvement as stop and search numbers have reduced.

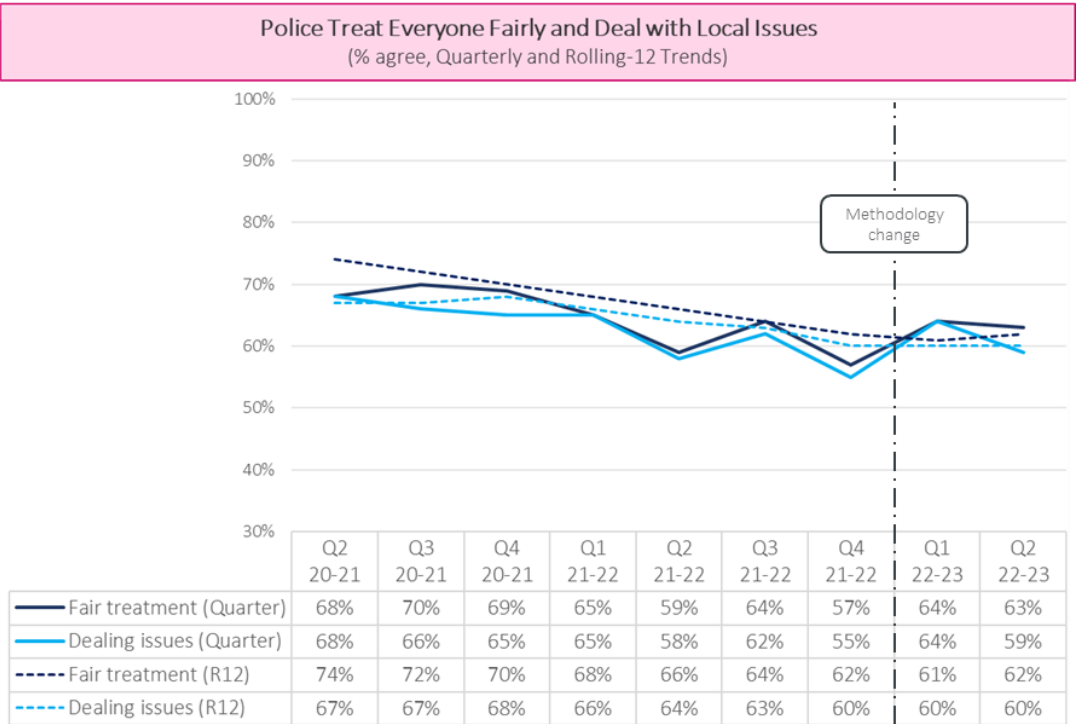
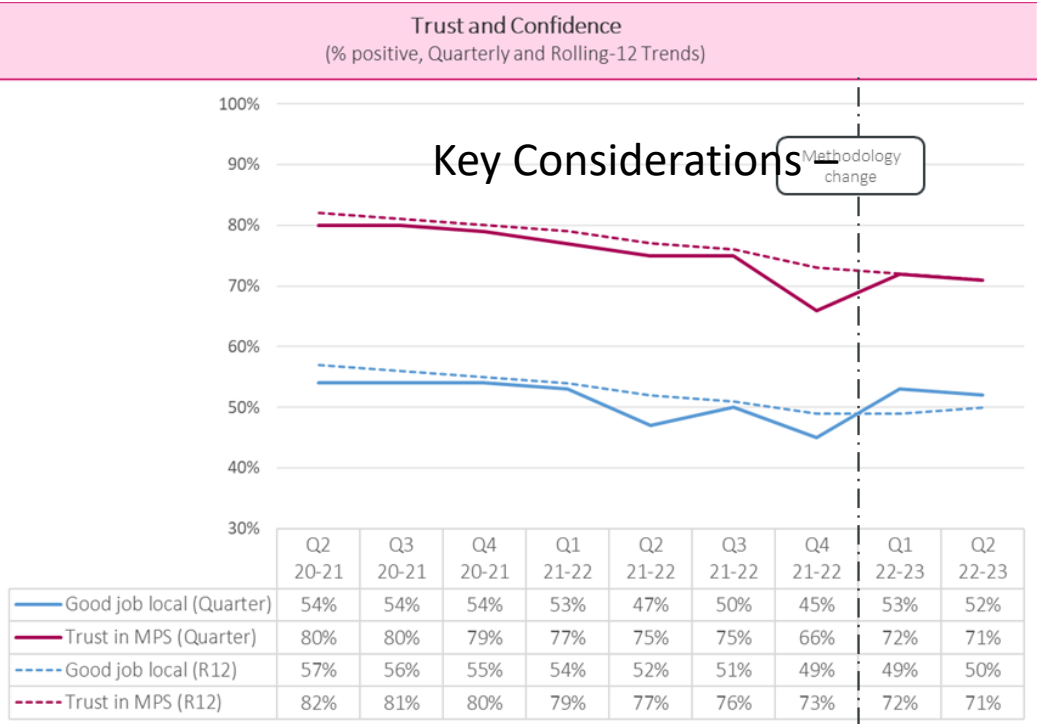
In Q2 22-23 Black individuals were 3.2 times more likely to be stopped and searched compared to white individuals, similar to the previous quarter.

Key Considerations – Trust and Confidence in the Police – Public Attitudes

Trust and Confidence in the police have seen sustained downwards trajectories over recent years – reaching particularly low levels at the end of FY 21-22. These measures have since seen a slight uplift in FY 22-23, with results for Q2 22-23 remaining broadly stable with the previous quarter. Despite this, both **Trust and Confidence are still low**, with 52% of Londoners feeling police do a good job in their local area and 71% believing the MPS is an organisation they can trust. Compared with the same point three years ago, this represents a decline of -7pp. for Confidence and -14pp. for Trust.

The proportion of Londoners believing police **treat everyone fairly** has also remained relatively stable this quarter, and currently stands at 63% in Q2 22-23. However, a decline of -5pp. is seen this quarter for feeling police **deal with the issues that matter**, to 59%.

Work on delivery of the Mayor's Action Plan for Transparency, Accountability and Trust in Policing remains crucial in addressing these issues (see slide 30, Overview of MOPAC Activity)

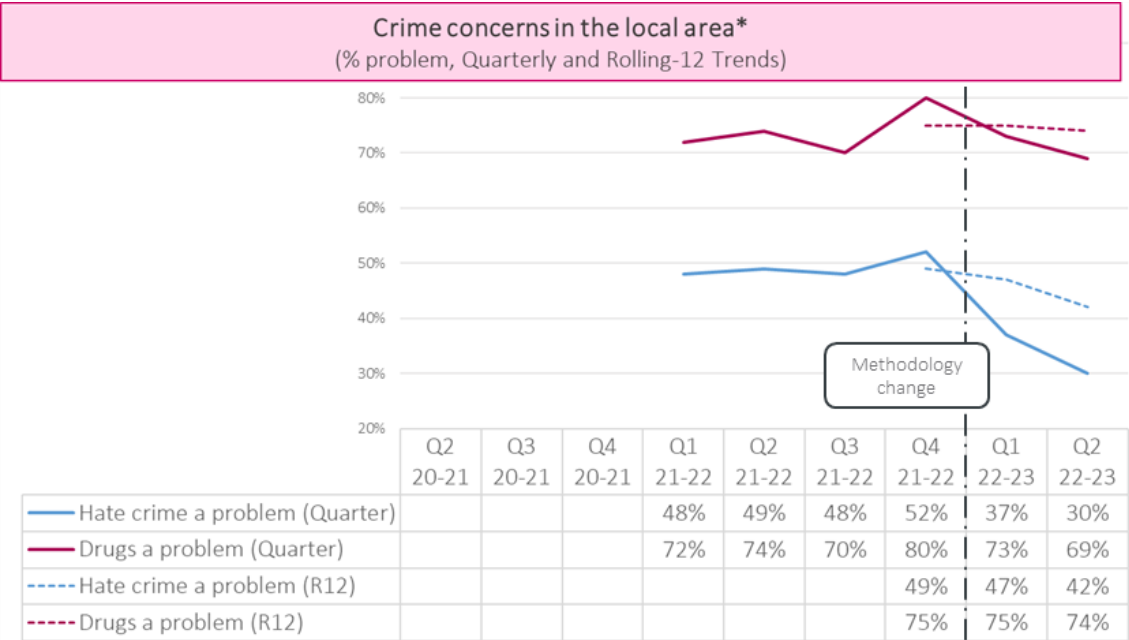
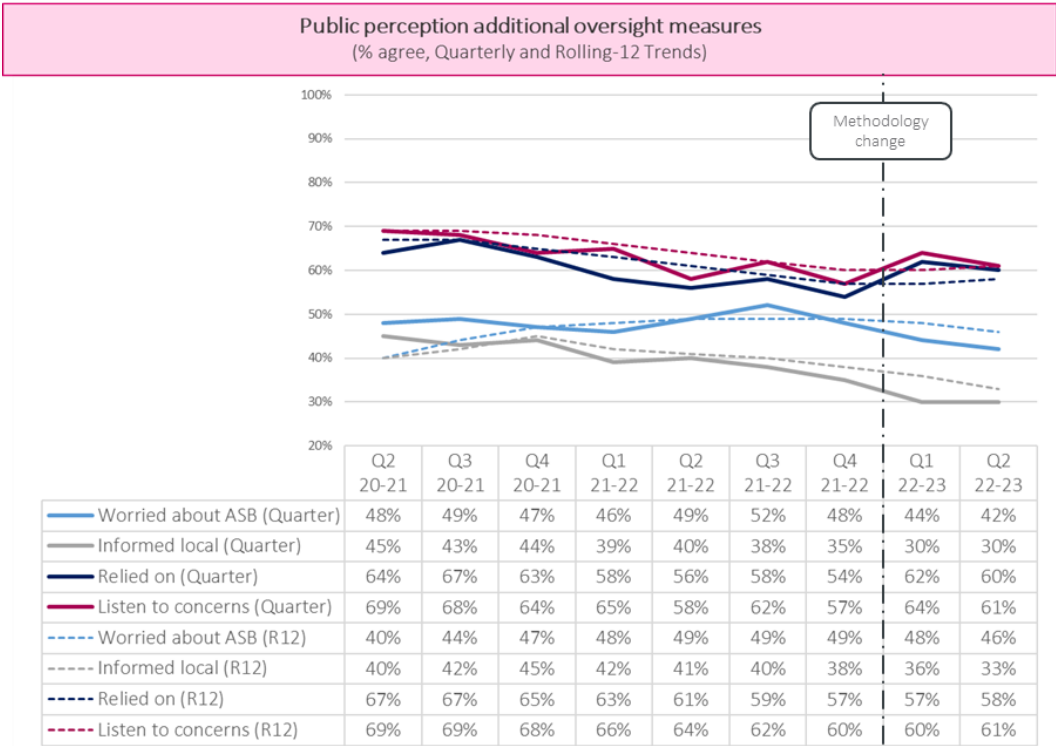


Key Considerations – Trust and Confidence in the Police – Public Attitudes

The proportion of Londoners feeling police can be **relied on to be there** or **listen to local concerns** has seen a downwards trajectory over recent years. Following an uplift last quarter, these measures have both seen small declines in Q2 22-23 (by -2pp. and -3pp. respectively). Levels remain below the same point two years ago – in particular for feeling police listen to local concerns, which has fallen by -8pp. over this time.

The proportion of Londoners feeling **worried about ASB** has continued to decline slightly this quarter (-2pp. to 42%), while **informed local** has stabilised over recent quarters at 30% following a sustained decline (-15pp. from the same point two years ago).

Continued declines were seen this quarter in the proportion of Londoners feeling **hate crime** (-7pp. to 30%) and **people using or dealing drugs** (-4pp. to 69%) are a problem locally.



Key Considerations – Trust and Confidence in the Police – Public Attitudes

Disproportionality

A range of inequalities in Trust and Confidence continue to be seen. Londoners from Mixed Ethnic Backgrounds show negative gaps across three of the four PCP Trust and Confidence measures, with particularly large inequalities seen for feeling police treat everyone fairly (-21 pp.) and trust in the MPS (-13 pp.). Those from Black Ethnic Backgrounds also see large negative gaps for these two measures.

Inequalities for Black Londoners have tended to narrow over the last year, while gaps for Mixed Ethnicity Londoners have remained more stable.

Londoners identifying as LGBT+ also see large negative gaps across three of the four PCP Trust and Confidence measures, with the size of these gaps again remaining relatively stable over the last year.

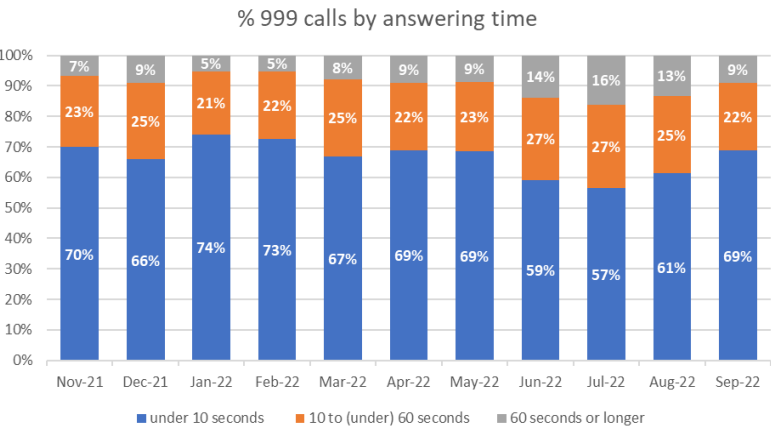
Delivery of the Mayor's Action Plan to improve trust and confidence in the Metropolitan police remains key to tackling disproportionality. This remains a standing item of MOPAC's quarterly Oversight Board.

Percentage point gaps compared with the MPS result (R12 data). Positive gaps of 5pp. or more are highlighted green, while negative gaps of 5pp. or more are highlighted red.		Police do a good job in the local area (Good job)	The MPS is an organisation that I can trust (Trust MPS)	Agree the police treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are (Fair treatment)	Agree the police are dealing with the things that matter to this community (Dealing issues)
Weighted MPS result		50%	71%	62%	60%
Ethnicity	White British	-2%	2%	-1%	-3%
	White Other	6%	7%	7%	3%
	Black	-2%	-15%	-12%	-2%
	Asian	1%	5%	10%	8%
	Mixed	-4%	-13%	-21%	-11%
	Other ethnicity	3%	-5%	1%	1%
LGBT+	Yes	-4%	-10%	-14%	-10%
	No	0%	1%	1%	1%
Age	16-24	0%	-7%	-4%	-2%
	25-34	2%	-2%	-2%	-1%
	35-44	0%	2%	3%	3%
	45-54	-2%	1%	0%	-3%
	55-64	-4%	1%	-1%	-3%
	65 years +	1%	6%	4%	5%
Disability	Disability	-1%	-3%	-2%	-1%
	No disability	0%	1%	1%	0%
Sex	Male	0%	1%	3%	0%
	Female	-1%	-1%	-2%	0%

***Please note that the PAS Gender question changed to Sex from Q1 22-23; please note that LGBT+ variable additionally includes those identifying their Sex as different to that assigned at birth from FY 22-23.*

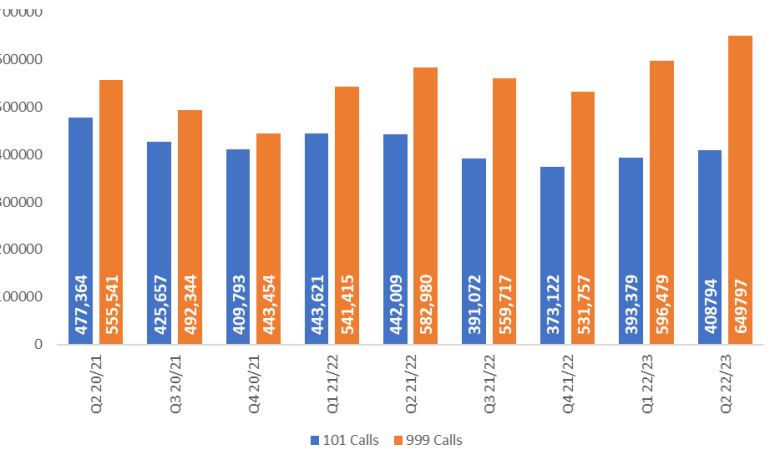
Key Considerations – Police Response

999 calls answering time



In September 2022, the MPS answered 69% of calls in under 10 seconds (compared to an average of 74% across all other police forces in England and Wales). This percentage continues to increase since the recorded low of 57% in July 2022.

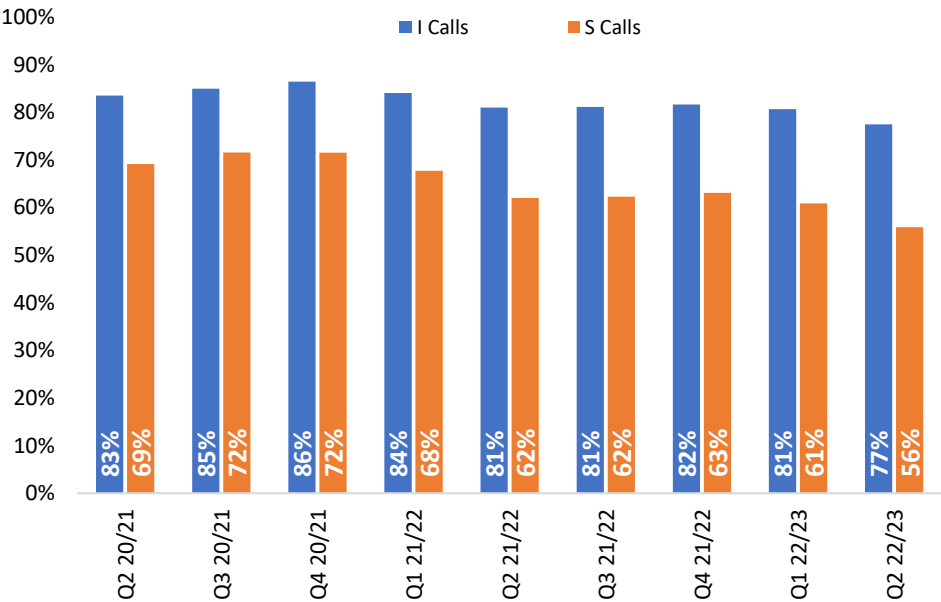
999 and 101 calls



In Q2 the number of 999 calls to the MPS increased by 8% on the preceding quarter and 11% on the same period last year.

101 calls increased by 4% on last quarter yet were 8% lower than at the same point last year.

Emergency Response



Response time performance for I calls (15 min attendance target) has reduced on the previous quarter and same quarter of last year (-4 p.p).

Performance for S calls (1-hour attendance target) reduced by 5p.p on the previous quarter and decreased by 6 p.p on the same quarter last year.

Key Considerations – Police Response

I Call Performance

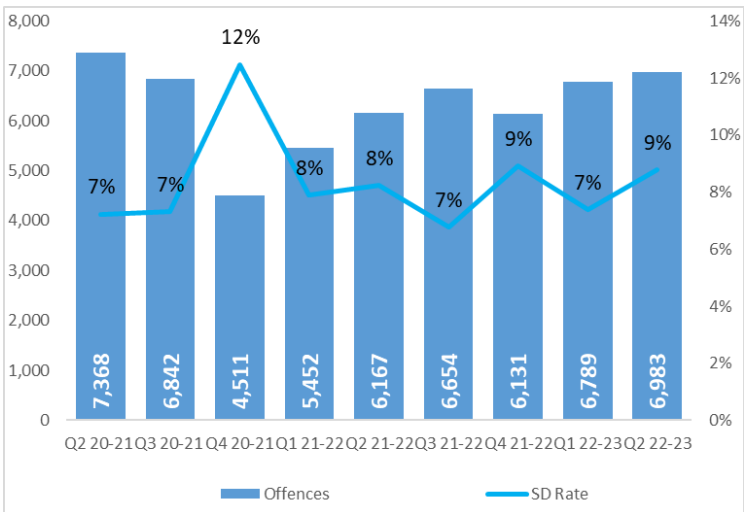
BCU	Borough	Q2 FY21/22	Q3 FY21/22	Q4 FY21/22	Q1 FY22/23	Q2 FY22/23	Percentage point change on Q2 FY21/22
Central East	Hackney	94%	88%	87%	87%	86%	-8%
	Tower Hamlets	92%	86%	90%	89%	83%	-9%
Central North	Camden	90%	87%	89%	87%	84%	-6%
	Islington	93%	89%	89%	89%	86%	-6%
Central South	Lambeth	90%	84%	84%	83%	78%	-12%
	Southwark	91%	86%	86%	84%	80%	-11%
Central West	Hammersmith & Fulham	92%	89%	90%	88%	83%	-10%
	Kensington & Chelsea	91%	88%	89%	88%	84%	-8%
	Westminster	96%	91%	89%	88%	84%	-12%
East Area	Barking & Dagenham	77%	71%	74%	71%	63%	-14%
	Havering	76%	65%	70%	67%	63%	-13%
	Redbridge	82%	77%	76%	75%	71%	-11%
North Area	Enfield	76%	68%	67%	71%	73%	-3%
	Haringey	80%	72%	75%	72%	75%	-6%
North East	Newham	80%	72%	77%	76%	74%	-6%
	Waltham Forest	81%	77%	79%	80%	75%	-6%
North West	Barnet	82%	75%	75%	73%	71%	-11%
	Brent	85%	78%	79%	77%	73%	-12%
	Harrow	90%	84%	84%	83%	77%	-13%
South Area	Bromley	92%	86%	87%	83%	79%	-13%
	Croydon	87%	83%	85%	85%	83%	-3%
	Sutton	91%	85%	84%	86%	82%	-9%
South East	Bexley	88%	82%	84%	83%	80%	-8%
	Greenwich	87%	78%	81%	80%	76%	-11%
	Lewisham	89%	84%	86%	83%	78%	-11%
South West	Kingston upon Thames	85%	83%	82%	75%	73%	-12%
	Merton	84%	80%	80%	81%	80%	-4%
	Richmond upon Thames	89%	83%	80%	79%	76%	-13%
	Wandsworth	86%	77%	80%	82%	80%	-5%
West Area	Ealing	84%	78%	77%	79%	76%	-9%
	Hillingdon	82%	74%	75%	74%	71%	-11%
	Hounslow	85%	79%	80%	79%	74%	-11%

S Call Performance

BCU	Borough	Q2 FY21/22	Q3 FY21/22	Q4 FY21/22	Q1 FY22/23	Q2 FY22/23	Percentage point change on Q2 FY21/22
Central East	Hackney	85%	74%	74%	69%	67%	-17%
	Tower Hamlets	87%	77%	79%	75%	66%	-21%
Central North	Camden	84%	75%	78%	75%	67%	-17%
	Islington	79%	75%	75%	71%	63%	-16%
Central South	Lambeth	78%	64%	65%	62%	54%	-24%
	Southwark	79%	71%	71%	63%	56%	-23%
Central West	Hammersmith & Fulham	74%	63%	61%	56%	49%	-26%
	Kensington & Chelsea	76%	67%	65%	58%	48%	-27%
	Westminster	88%	76%	73%	69%	64%	-23%
East Area	Barking & Dagenham	62%	50%	51%	46%	41%	-21%
	Havering	64%	57%	56%	50%	48%	-16%
	Redbridge	61%	53%	52%	52%	46%	-15%
North Area	Enfield	59%	48%	46%	49%	55%	-4%
	Haringey	59%	48%	54%	52%	53%	-7%
North East	Newham	64%	55%	63%	62%	56%	-8%
	Waltham Forest	70%	59%	66%	63%	58%	-13%
North West	Barnet	70%	61%	59%	58%	55%	-14%
	Brent	70%	61%	59%	59%	53%	-16%
	Harrow	74%	64%	63%	62%	54%	-21%
South Area	Bromley	85%	76%	74%	66%	66%	-19%
	Croydon	69%	57%	64%	60%	54%	-15%
	Sutton	81%	71%	72%	71%	64%	-17%
South East	Bexley	65%	51%	55%	58%	52%	-12%
	Greenwich	61%	48%	54%	55%	51%	-10%
	Lewisham	54%	40%	47%	46%	44%	-10%
South West	Kingston upon Thames	80%	74%	68%	67%	64%	-16%
	Merton	65%	56%	58%	57%	56%	-8%
	Richmond upon Thames	80%	74%	68%	67%	61%	-19%
	Wandsworth	65%	56%	58%	59%	56%	-9%
West Area	Ealing	70%	53%	55%	53%	47%	-23%
	Hillingdon	63%	52%	53%	53%	46%	-17%
	Hounslow	69%	60%	60%	56%	52%	-17%

Key Considerations – Neighbourhood Crime

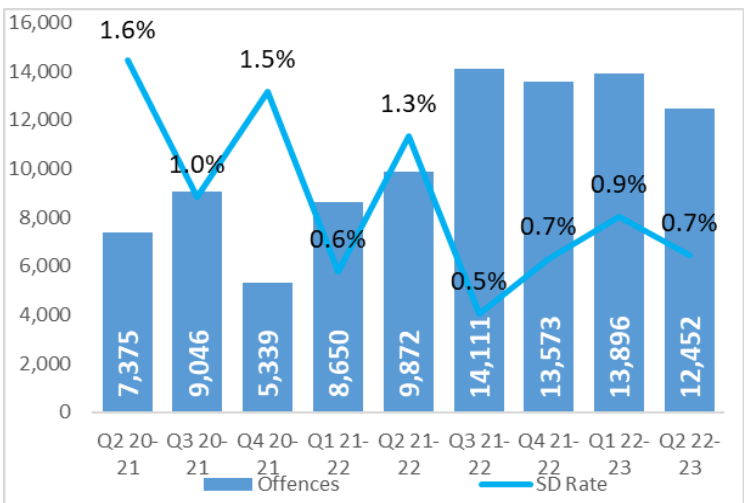
Robbery



Total Robbery Q2 22-23 increased slightly on the previous quarter and was 13% above Q2 21-22.

Detection rates increased slightly this quarter.

Theft from Person



Theft from the Person in Q2 22-23 reduced slightly on Q1 but was 26% above Q2 21-22. Detection rates are very low, with less than 1% of these crimes being detected by police.

Increases in robbery in London have been driven by spikes in offending (for Personal Robbery) in May, June, and July 2022 with nearly 300 more instances of robbery in each of those months compared to the 12-month average. Theft from Person has seen the largest increase of neighbourhood crimes compared to the same point in 21-22 (+64% compared to Q1 21-22).

Recent MOPAC analysis (on data to the end of June 2022) indicated that just 5 boroughs represented over half of all recorded theft from the Person in the three months to June 2022.

Often within these boroughs there are areas of with very high concentrations of offending.

It is apparent that Theft from the Person is more likely to occur in areas of London where cultural sites are located, such as cinemas, museums, theatres, music venues and pubs.

Analysis indicates that 36% of property stolen was currency related, 17% were purses, wallets and bags, 17% were documents (driving licences, passports) and 11% were mobile phones.

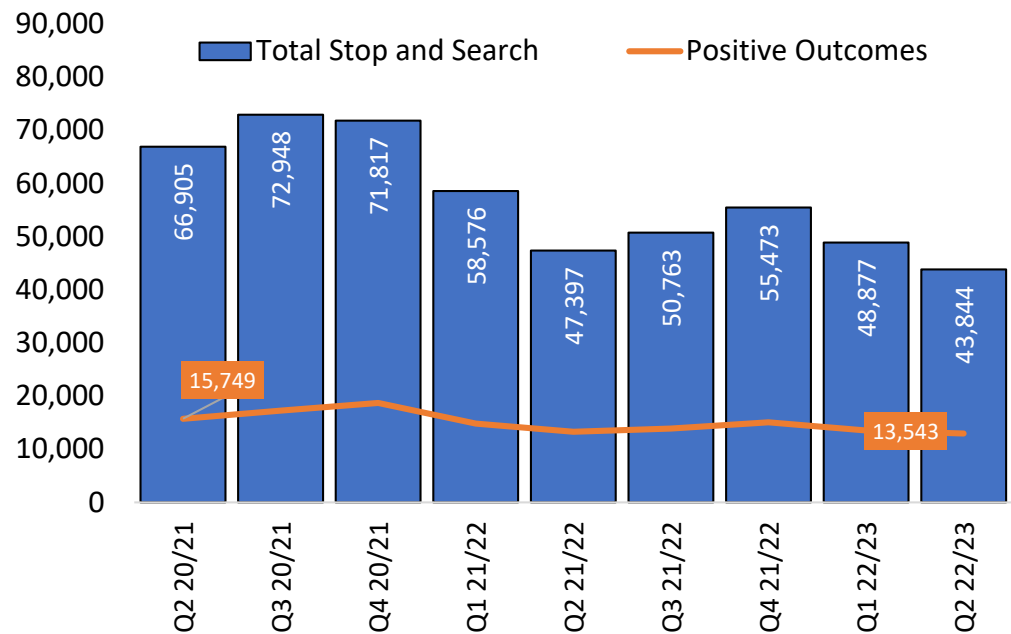
This differs to the profile of property stolen in relation to robbery offences – where data shows that the most stolen commodities are phones, watches and jewellery (in that order).

The MPS has put in place a Robbery Action Plan and, following the most recent Oversight Board, the Deputy Mayor has asked the Commissioner to outline:

- How is the MPS using analysis of location, property taken, victims and offenders to inform problem solving approaches to drive activity?
- What assessment has the MPS made of the victim profile on Robbery and Theft?

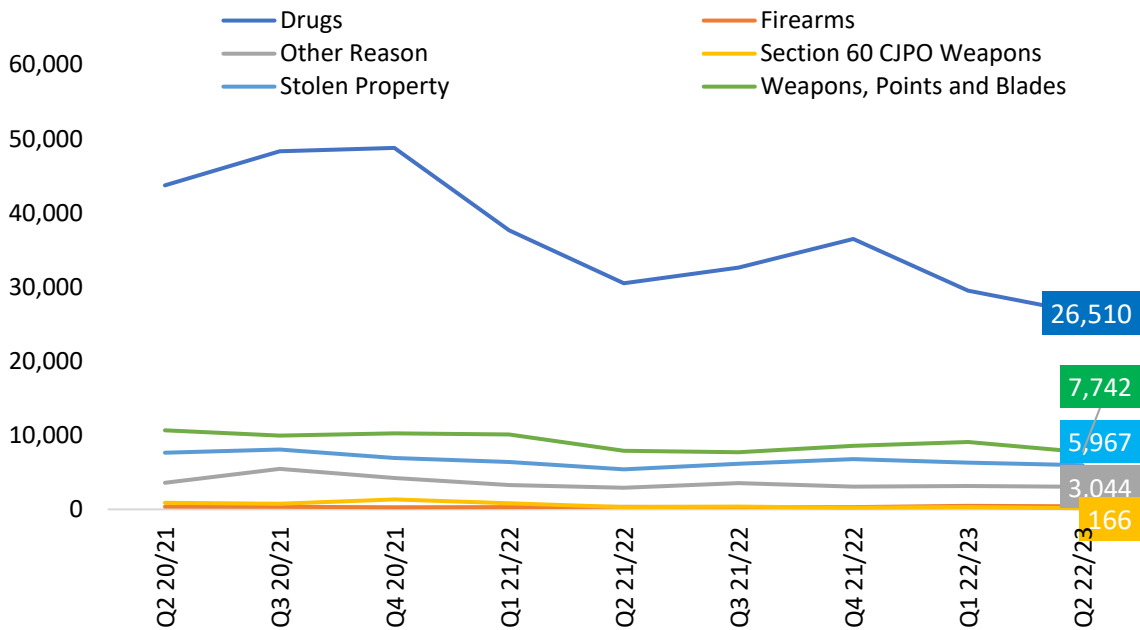
Key Considerations – Stop and search

Number of Stop and Searches Conducted



The number of Stop and Searches in the latest quarter decreased by 10% on the previous quarter and decreased by 7% compared to Q2 21-22. Positive outcomes accounted for 30% of all outcomes from Stop and Search in the most recent quarter.

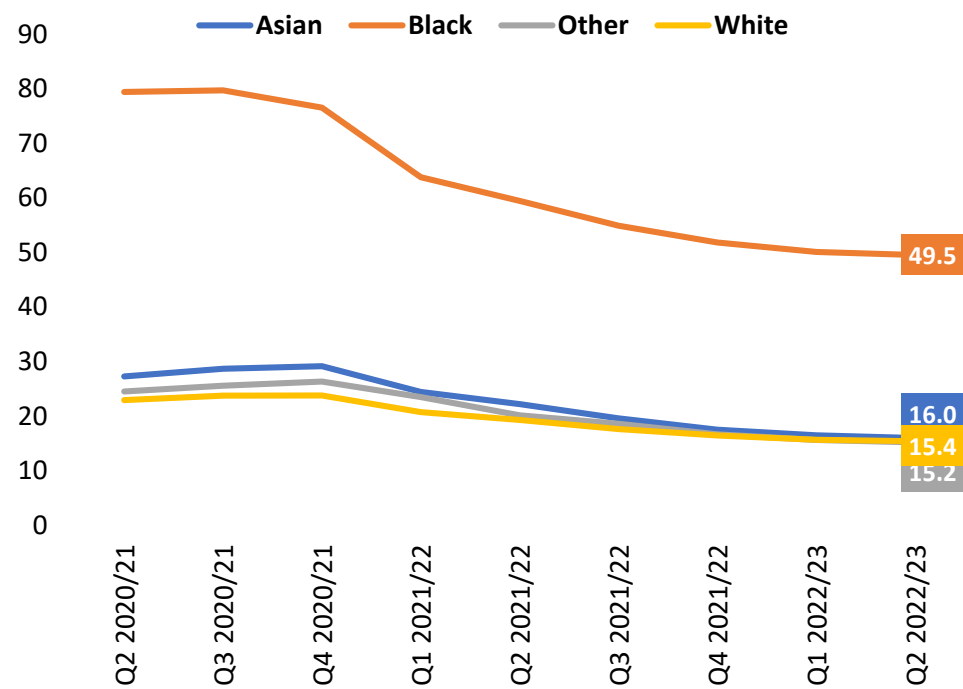
Number of Stop and Searches Conducted by Reason



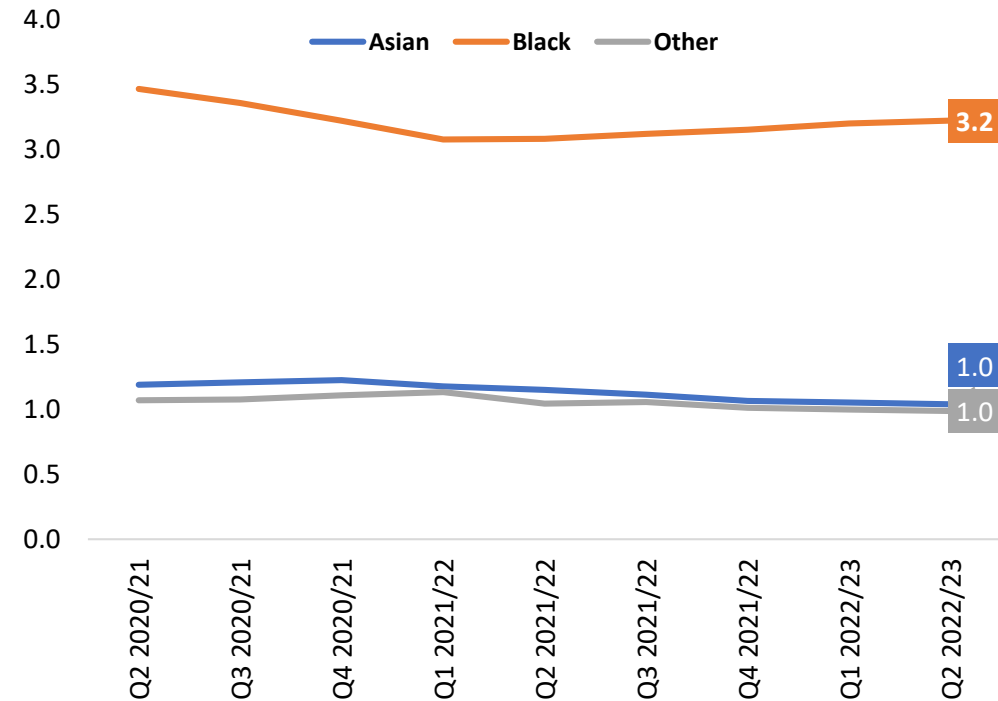
Drugs-related stops accounted for 60% of all Stop and Search in the latest quarter; yet the volumes of drugs stops decreased by 10% compared with the previous quarter. 18% of Stop and Search was for weapons, points and blades – volumes of which decreased by 15% from Q1 22-23 and by 27% from Q2 21-22.

Key Considerations – Stop and Search

Stop and search rates per 1,000



Proportionality



The rate of Stop and Search per 1,000 population decreased in the latest quarter; this follows a gradual decrease since Q3 of 20-21. In Q2 22-23 there were 21.2 top and Searches per 1,000 population, the lowest since Q4 2018/19 (pre pandemic).

In Q2 22-23 Black individuals were 3.2 times more likely to be Stopped and Searched compared to white individuals, similar to the previous quarter. In Q2 20-21 Black individuals were 3.5 times more likely to be Stopped and Searched compared to white individuals.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

Further analysis has been commissioned from MOPAC's Evidence and Insight Team to understand what is happening in relation to Robbery and Theft. This will then be considered at the MOPAC Oversight Board in Q3. Additionally, further analysis will be undertaken to understand what has driven the narrowing of the inequalities gap for Black communities and whether this can be sustained.

The development of the London Drugs Forum has progressed, and the first meeting of the Forum will take place in Q3.

Work on delivery of the Mayor's Action Plan for Transparency, Accountability and Trust in Policing, which aims to address concerns about the disproportionality in the use of certain police powers affecting Black communities, has continued at pace. This has included:


The recruitment of the External Reference Group has progressed, with the member appointments, identification of the Chair and the induction programme to be finalised and delivered in Q3.

Black Thrive have been preparing for the launch of the co-production phase of the community engagement review, with the engagement activity to be launched in Q3. The Q2 Public Action Plan meeting, focussed on complaints, did not go ahead due to the death of HM The Queen, and will be rescheduled to take place in early 2023.

More detailed engagement on the community scrutiny pilots has taken place with Hackney and Haringey stakeholders to enable implementation of the pilots.

The custody record review pilot dip-sampled Lewisham and Croydon during the period, with reports highlighting the need to improve the recording of the arrival and departure of Appropriate Adults (AA) in custody.

22/23 Key Project Activity		Base	F'Cast	Conf.
1	Deliver Community Engagement Review	Q3		G
2	Delivery Community Scrutiny Review	Q3		G
3	Establish External Reference Group	Q2	Q3	A
4	Publish research on stop and search interactions through Body Worn Video	Q4		G
5	Deliver research into impact of cannabis enforcement on community relations	Q3		A
6	Establish pan-London partnership ASB Forum to establish priorities for tackling ASB	Q1		CG
7	Work with MPS to support and enable communication between police and Neighbourhood Watch	Q4		G
8	Establish London Drugs Forum	Q2		CG
9	Deliver Custody Record Review Pilot to enable Independent Custody Visitors to scrutinise complete custody records	Q4		G
10	Launch services tackling disproportionality in youth justice	Q3		G
11	Publish second annual review of the MPS Gangs Matrix	Q3		G



Violence is prevented and reduced

Outcome Statements:

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

1. Young people are safer;
2. Re-offending is reduced in the most violent and risky cohorts;
3. Women and girls are safer and feel safer;
4. Hate crime is reduced;
5. The MPS respond effectively to violent crime to bring more offenders to justice.

Key PCP Measures/Indicators:

We will assess performance using the following indicators:

1. The number of homicides (domestic and non-domestic) as recorded by the police;
2. The number of teen homicides in London, as identified through analysis of police data;
3. The number of violence with injury offences as recorded by the police;
4. Non-domestic knife crime with injury affecting under-25-year olds, as recorded in NHS admissions data;
5. Lethal barrel gun discharges, as recorded by the police;
6. The reoffending rate for the most violent cohort, as recorded as part of Integrated Offender Management (IOM)(in development);
7. The reoffending rate of perpetrators of domestic abuse and sexual violence, as recorded by the police and the Ministry of Justice (in development);
8. Women's feelings of safety in their area during the day and at night, as recorded by the PAS;
9. Londoners' experiences of hate crime, as recorded by the PAS;
10. Offenders sanctioned for domestic abuse, hate crime, knife crime, Rape and Serious Sexual Offences – as recorded by the police.

Overview of PCP Delivery

Delivery Summary

Overall Violence Against the Person saw little change in Q2, compared to both the previous quarter and the same quarter last year. Homicides have decreased in the last year (28 fewer offences) and are below pre-pandemic levels (44 fewer offences compared to FY 19-20).

The number of teenage homicide victims has fallen from 29 in the 12 months to end September 2021 to 16 in the most recent twelve months. Knife crime w/injury u25 non-DA has reduced by 2% over the last twelve months.

The Reducing Teenage Homicide Partnership has continued to meet to work to reduce the numbers of teenage homicides in London and there is a significant work being driven by MOPAC and the VRU to address youth violence including:

- London Gang Exit –supported 150 young people during Q2
- Rescue and Response – which accepted 41 referrals in Q2
- Hospital based youth work – where there are 117 young people receiving support following treatment in Major Trauma Centres in Q2.
- VRU commissioning in relation to school settings, My Ends, mentoring and directly to boroughs to drive local violence prevention and reduction strategies continues to expand.

Both Other Sexual Offences and Rape have increased year on year and are now above pre-pandemic levels.

VAWG continues to be priority and following publication of the Mayor's refreshed VAWG strategy in Q1, the DMPC hosted a roundtable in July with NHS partners. Work also continues to grow and develop the Stalking Threat Assessment Centre.

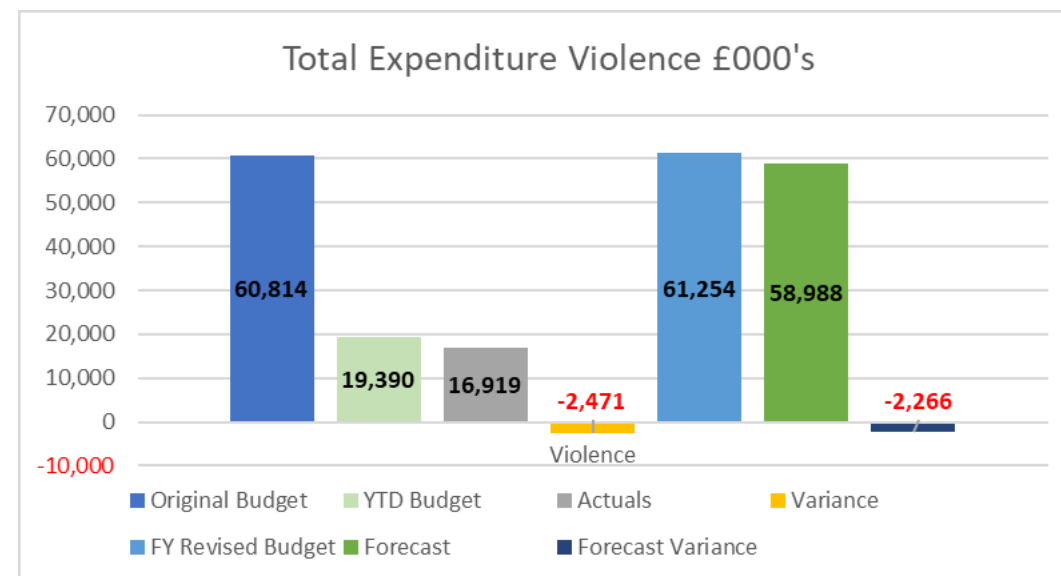
The MPS are working to embed the recommendations of Operation Soteria to improve sanction detection rates and increase the number of successful prosecutions in London.

Financial Overview

In February 2022, the Violence gross expenditure budget was set at £60.8m, the budget has subsequently been increased by £0.5m to £61.3m as a result of a combination of additional grant income and transfer from reserves.

As at Quarter Two the YTD position is an underspend of £2.5m, with expenditure of £16.9m having been spent against a budget of £19.4m.

The forecast position is a £2.3m underspend. The underspend includes £1.6M in relation to projects where delivery has been reprofiled into the next financial year, offset by a corresponding transfer to reserves.



Violence is Prevented and Reduced Data Dashboard ([view dashboard](#))

Crime					
Key findings		Offences		Sanction Detections	
		R12 months and % change from previous year		SD Rate and percentage point change from previous year	
Violent Crime	Homicide Non DA	91	▼15.7%	89.0%	▼8.2 pp
	Violence with Injury	77,772	▲13.0%	12.0%	▼1.1 pp
	Violence without Injury	165,113	▲4.1%	7.3%	▼0.1 pp
	KC w/Injury 1-24 (n-DA)	1,210	▼2.2%	0.0%	0.0 pp
	Lethal Barrelled Discharged	206	▼8.4%	31.6%	▼1.3 pp
	Domestic Abuse Offences	96,705	▲2.8%	11.0%	▼0.8 pp
	Domestic Abuse Homicide	18	▼35.7%	94.4%	▼2.0 pp
	Sexual Offences	25,774	▲17.4%	5.6%	▲1.4 pp
	Rape	9,310	▲10.6%	9.9%	▲1.5 pp
	Other Sexual Offences	16,464	▲21.6%	15.6%	▲1.3 pp
Hate Crime	Hate Crime Offences	25,490	▲1.8%	16.5%	▲2.1 pp
	Racist Hate Crime	20,758	▼0.3%	11.2%	▲2.1 pp
	Faith Hate Crime	2,025	▼6.6%	9.6%	▲3.1 pp
	Anti-Semitic Hate Crime	633	▼22.3%	13.9%	▲3.7 pp
	Islamophobic Hate Crime	949	▲1.5%	17.4%	▲5.4 pp
	Homophobic Hate Crime	3,788	▲18.0%	8.3%	▲3.3 pp
	Transgender Hate Crime	413	▲15.0%	6.8%	▲4.8 pp
	Disability Hate Crime	597	▼2.3%	3.7%	▲0.9 pp

Public Attitude Survey							
% feeling the MPS effectively tackles violence against women and girls		% feeling hate crime is a problem locally		% feeling gun crime is a problem locally		% feeling knife crime is a problem locally	
Overall	Diff from previous year	Overall	Diff from previous year	Overall	Diff from previous year	Overall	Diff from previous year
51%	▼3%	30%	▼19%	24%	▼21%	52%	▼22%

Key Considerations – Summary

Youth violence

There were 11,829 knife crime offences recorded during the 12 months to September 2022, this is an increase on the previous 12 months (10%) but a 24% reduction from the 12 months to March 2020 (pre-COVID).

Knife crime with injury victims aged under 25 (non-DA) stayed stable compared to Q1 and fell by 11% compared to Q2 21-22. In the last twelve months, the volume of victims was 22% below the pre-pandemic volumes.

Teenage homicides have reduced over the last twelve months. In the period to September 2022 there were 16 teenage victims of homicide, compared to 29 in the same period to September 2021. This is below pre-pandemic levels.

As of end Q2, 52% of Londoners thought that knife crime was a problem in their local area – down from 74% a year earlier.

Violence Against the Person and Homicide

Although little change was recorded in the last quarter, total violence against the person increased in the twelve months to September 2022 by 7% - while the subset violence with injury increased by 13% . This is driven by violence with injury not related to domestic abuse. Violence with injury in the most recent twelve months is now at similar levels to before the COVID-19 pandemic.

Homicides have decreased in the last year (28 fewer offences) and are below pre-pandemic levels (44 fewer offences compared to FY 19-20), Domestic Abuse homicides decreased by 10 offences compared to the previous year.

Total knife crime was 10% higher (1,080 more offences) compared to the previous twelve months but continues to be 24% below pre-pandemic levels.

Violence Against Women and Girls

Total recorded sexual offences have increased by 17% over the last twelve months. This is an increase of over 3,800 offences compared to the period to September 2021. Recorded offences at the end of September 2022 were 28% above the pre-pandemic period.

Rape offences saw little change on a quarterly basis yet increased by 10% year on year (compared to the period to September 2021). Sanction detections for rape have increased from 4% at Q2 21/22 to 7% in the most recent quarter.

Both Rape and Other Sexual Offences are above pre-pandemic levels (17% and 35% respectively). Sanction detections for other sexual offences have increased from 7% at Q2 21/22 to 11% in the most recent quarter.

Domestic Abuse offences have seen little change compared to same period last year but are 8% up on pre-pandemic levels. Detection rates have fallen by 1 percentage point to 11%.

At the end of Q2 51% of Londoners felt that the police effectively tackle violence against women and girls (down from 54% a year earlier).

Lethal Barrelled discharges

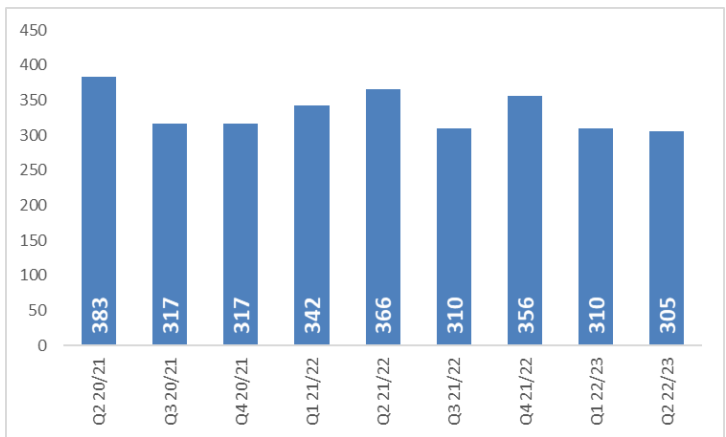
Lethal Barrelled discharge offences over the last twelve months have reduced by 8% compared to the previous twelve months – and were 27% below the pre-pandemic period. However, in Q2 22-23 specifically, the number of these offences were 55% higher than Q1 22-23 with 76 offences recorded between July and September this year. This was eleven more than the same quarter last year.

As of end Q2, 24% of Londoners thought that gun crime was a problem in their local area – down from 35% a year earlier.

Key Considerations – Youth Violence

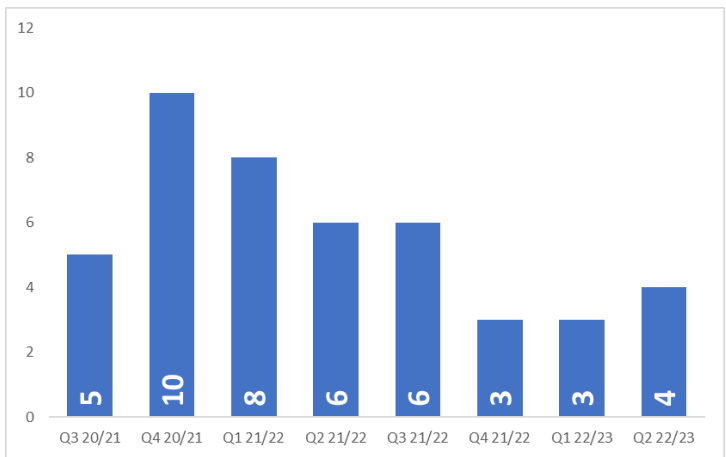
A key priority for MOPAC and the MPS is keeping young people safe.

Knife Crime with Injury – under 25



Knife crime w/injury u25 non-DA has reduced over the last twelve months by 2% and the quarterly trend indicates a consistent level of victimisation at a lower volume than pre-pandemic.

Teenage Homicide



After a peak in 2021 (30) teenage homicide has reduced to 16 in the twelve months to Q2 2022/23 compared to 29 in the same period to end Q2 2021/22.

This FY to end Q2 there have been 7 teenaged victims compared to 14 in the same period last year.

There are indications that youth violence is decreasing with reductions in both knife crime with injury and significantly lower levels of teenage homicide than in 21/22. Despite this, a significant amount of work is in place to continue to tackle this issue.

London Gang Exit – during Q2 LGE supported 150 young people, received 135 front-door enquires and 114 front door referrals received. 16 new cases were opened. 81% of programme participants reported a reduction in being affected by violence.

Rescue and Response – during Q2 R&R received 83 referrals, of which 41 were accepted and there are currently 134 open cases. There were 7 rescues undertaken during this period and over 14 families engaged. 82% of young people that engage with support show reduced/ceased involvement in county lines (rolling YTD figure).

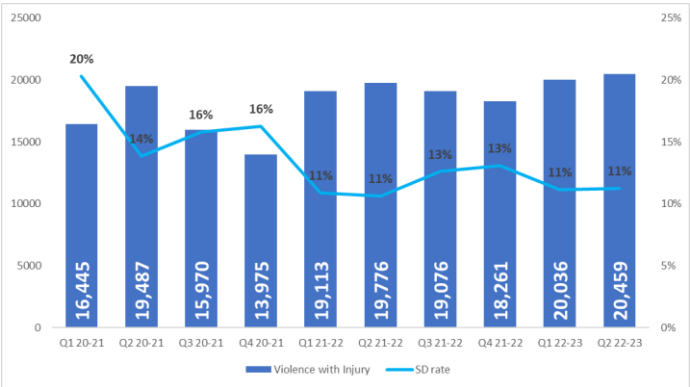
Hospital based youth work – There are 117 young people receiving support following treatment in Major Trauma Centres in Q2. 64% of children and young people that receive this support report the risk of experiencing further harm is reducing six months after completing the intervention.

VRU commissioning in relation to school settings, My Ends, mentoring and directly to boroughs to drive local violence prevention and reduction strategies continues to expand.

* Data from NHS digital. Data only available to Q4 21-22

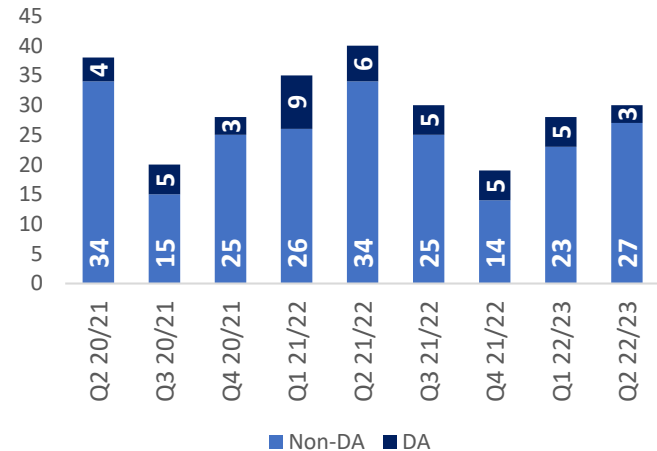
Key Considerations – Violence Against the Person and Homicide

Violence with injury



Violence with injury has increased by 13% over the last twelve months. With the detection rate currently at 12% (11% in the discrete quarter) - with increasing volume of crime driving the reduction in this rate over recent periods. On the discrete quarterly level there has been little change in Q2 compared to Q1 this year – with no change in detection rates.

Homicide



In Q2 22-23 there were 30 recorded homicides – a slight increase on the preceding quarter but 10 fewer than the same quarter in 21-22 and 8 fewer than the same period in 20-21. There were 3 domestic homicides in the last quarter – the lowest number recorded in a quarter since Q1 21-22.

For the twelve months to end September 2022, there were 110 homicides – with a detection rate of 91%.

Violence with Injury has returned to pre-pandemic levels, with crime in the twelve months to September 2022 being 2% above the volume recorded in the twelve months to March 2020 (pre-pandemic comparator). Compared to the same quarter of last year, total VWI increased by 3%.

Analysis of recorded crime indicates this increase can be attributed to violence with injury not linked to domestic abuse. In Q2 the volume of non-DA VWI was 5% higher than the same period in 21-22 yet DA related VWI saw no change. Compared to Q2 19-20 (pre-pandemic) VWI in Q2 this year was 4% above with DA slightly below the levels in Q2 19-20 (-3%).

Analysis conducted following the previous quarter shows consistency in the areas with the highest volume of recorded violence with injury – particularly Westminster and Lambeth.

In those boroughs increases were seen in specific wards– in Westminster, St. James’ and West End and in Lambeth, Coldharbour and Bishop’s – with these areas being linked to night-time economy.

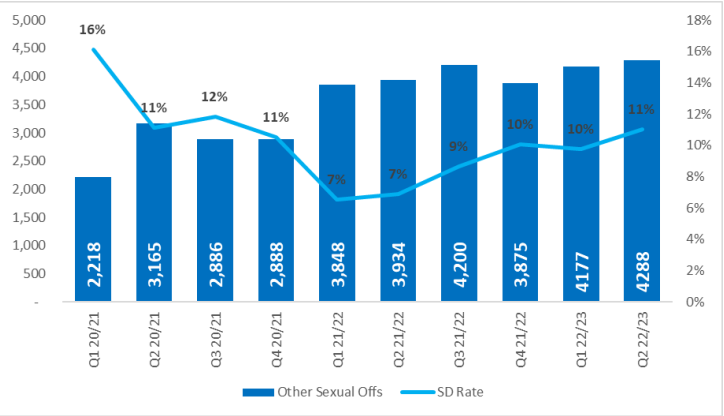
The MPS town centre teams are working closely with Violence Suppression Units to engage in proactive work tackling violence and acquisitive crime types collaboratively.

MPS Autumn Violence Activity - as in previous years, Q2 saw planning taking place to address potential peaks in violence over the autumn weeks covering half term, Halloween and Bonfire Night. The MPS launched its Autumn Nights operation on 17 October and it will run until 7 November.

During this time the MPS will focus on ‘hot spots’ and emerging crime trends to conduct high visibility patrols, weapons sweeps and community engagement events.

Key Considerations – Violence Against Women and Girls

Sexual Offences



Other Sexual Offences have seen a step change in recorded levels since Q4 20/21 to an average of ~4,000 offences per quarter. Detections have increased to 11% from a low of 7% in early 21-22.

Over the last twelve months, Other Sexual Offences increased by 22% on the preceding year.

Sanction detection rates for Sexual Offences stand at 11% whereas for rape they are 7%. In both cases there have been improvements:

- Sanction detections for Other Sexual Offences have increased from 7% at Q2 21/22 to 11% in the most recent quarter.
- Sanction detections for other rape have increased from 4% at Q2 21/22 to 7% in the most recent quarter.

Home Office data (to end of quarter 1) indicates that the MPS detection rates for these offences compare favourably with the overall national rate.

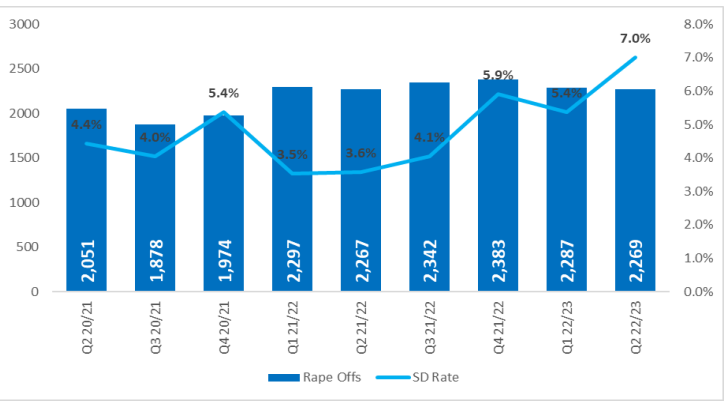
Despite these improvements there is clearly more work to be done to ensure that victims remain engaged in the criminal justice system (see slide 15) and that the overall quality of investigation increases.

The MPS are part of Operation Soteria, a programme to develop a new national operating model for improved rape investigations, which was launched in response to the Government's End-to-End Rape Review.

Following a deep dive led by academics in 2021, the MPS are now working to implement and embed the recommendations of this review, to improve sanction detection rates and increase the number of successful prosecutions in London.

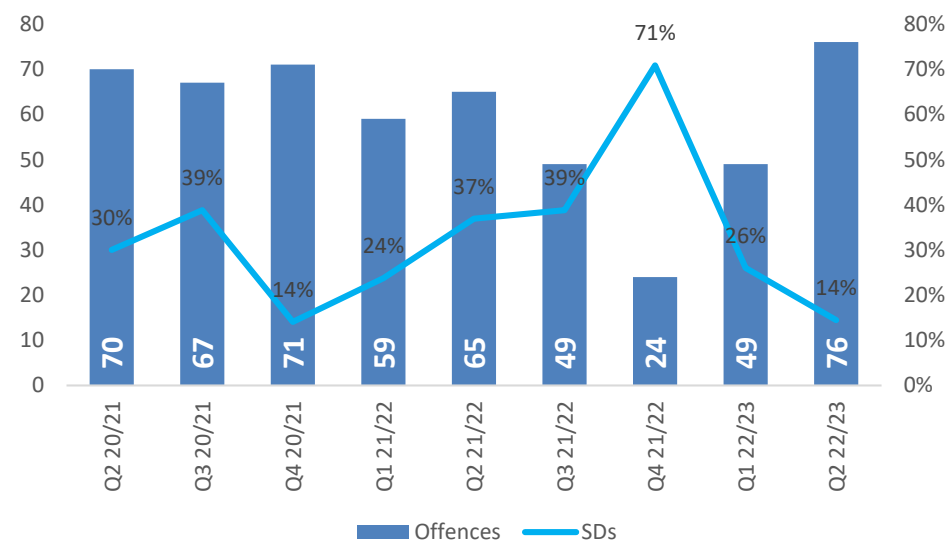
The MPS have set up a Project Reference Group, including partners from across the CJS, Home Office, NHS and VAWG sector, which met for the first time in Q2. The purpose of the group is to keep partners updated on progress and determine how they can support the successful implementation of the recommendations.

Rape



Rape offences have remained relatively stable in volume over time. Over the last twelve months, however, Rape offences have increased by 10% -with 870 more offences recorded than in the preceding twelve months.

Key Considerations – Lethal Barrel Discharges



Lethal Barrelled Discharge offences in Q2 22-23 increased – with 76 recorded in the three months to September – this is the highest since pre-pandemic.

There is a significant increase in Lethal Barrell Discharge (LBD) in quarter 2, but within a rolling year there has been an almost 15% decrease in LBDs. LBD offences tend to fluctuate throughout the year, so it is important we view this increase within that context.

MPS has been effective in tackling gun crime, despite recent high-profile incidence. Detection rates for LBD remain high, at 38% over the last twelve months which compares to 28% on the previous year, and 20% the year before that. LBD seizures by the Met also remain high, with Met making up almost half of all seizures nationally.

The majority of shootings in London are closely connected to street gangs and organised crimes involved in the drugs market, and therefore dismantling high harm gangs forms the main areas of focus for the MPS response to reducing LBDs.

Other key areas of activity for the MPS are a focus on firearms supply, including general firearms surrender working closely with registered firearm dealers to minimise the risk of lawful firearms leaking into unlawful markets.

The MPS also continue to deploy armed support patrols as well as Trident, to support BCUs where there is significant risk of gun crime acting on live intelligence and tensions.

Project Alpha continues to monitor the prevalence of gun related content online, and then remove that content.

In the Major Trauma Centre based youth work services referrals for gunshot wounds have increased two quarters in a row, consistent with the overall recording for Lethal Barrel Discharges. There were 18 in Q2 compared with 7 in Q1 and 3 in Q4 of 2021-22. More positively, 83% of those referrals have become engaged with the support offer.

Analysis of the steep increase in Q2 will continue, to better understand the causes. Again, this needs to be seen in the context of year-on-year reduction in Lethal Barrel Discharges and a particularly low number in quarter 4 21/22.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

The Serious Youth Violence Problem Profile was published in September 2022. This has been shared widely and actions across the four thematic areas (housing, children services, social services) are being taken forward.

The Reducing Teenage Homicide Partnership has continued to meet to look at issues that can continue to reduce the numbers of teenage homicides in London. Q2 meetings have supported partners around summer activity, including sharing information on key August Bank Holiday policing operations, and seen partners continue to support and constructively interrogate the 4P approach to High Harm Gangs.

In Q2 MOPAC have started a comprehensive review into the MPS' management of 'high harm' offenders across different streams of operational activity and cohorts.

Following publication of the Mayor's refreshed VAWG strategy in Q1, the DMPC hosted a roundtable in July with NHS partners to discuss how collectively we can tackle VAWG. Work has been underway on the development of a VAWG Prevention toolkit for schools, which will be launched in Q3, and of the next phase of the Mayor's award-winning Have A Word campaign.

Work continues to grow and develop the Stalking Threat Assessment Centre (S-TAC) with the Met committing to double the number of the officers in the unit.

MOPAC and GLA Public Health convened the first London Drugs Forum, bringing together criminal justice and health agencies to develop an effective pan-London whole system response to drug related harms and crimes.

Within Rescue and Response the proportion of young people with reduced/ceased involvement in county lines following support is below target but still stands at over 80%. Given how the programme has evolved since being established the target will be revisited at the next review point.

22/23 Key Project Activity		Base	F'Cast	Conf.
1	Establish the London Drugs Commission	Q2		CG
2	Co-commission interventions for repeat violent offenders on probation	Q3		G
3	Develop a strategy for reducing violence in prisons and through the gate	Q4		G
4	Develop a plan for the future commissioning of VAWG perpetrator programmes	Q4		G
5	Publish Serious Youth Violence Problem Profile	Q2		CG
6	Complete review of MPS's arrangements for managing high-harm offenders	Q4		G
7	Establish London Drugs Forum	Q2		CG
8	Carry out research into young females affected by group offending, exploitation and being missing	Q4		G
9	Commission a project to support community organisations to increase their resilience in tackling hate crime	Q4		G
10	Commission a literature review to identify what works in addressing the behaviour of hate crime perpetrators	Q4		G
11	Hold a summit with health partners to agree commitments relating to tackling VAWG	Q3		G
12	Launch online toolkit for secondary schools on the promotion of healthy relationships	Q2	Q3	A
13	Visioning & codesign of future violence and exploitation services completed with partner input	Q4		G

Overview of MOPAC Commissioned Services


Service	Budget 22/23		22/23 Target	YTD	Conf.
Rescue and Response (specialist service supporting victims of child criminal exploitation)	£1.85m	% of YP exploited by county lines supported following referral	70%	83%	G
		% of YP with reduced/ceased involvement in county lines following provision of support	100%	82%	R
Support for young victims of violence in Major Trauma Centres	£600k	No. of young victims of violence receiving youth work support in Major Trauma Centres	320	249	G
		% of young people reporting reducing risk of harm 6 months after receiving the intervention	44%	49%	G
Support for young victims of violence in A&Es	£2m	No. of young victims receiving youth work support following contact in A&E	**	**	
London Gang Exit (LGE)	£1.9m	% of young people supported who have reduced/ ceased involvement in gangs	70%	81%	G
GPS pilot for knife crime offences and domestic abuse	£1.7m	No. of cases with a GPS tagging condition in the pilot	430	294	G
		% of cases where GPS tag was fitted on day of release	80%	81%	G
Drive, a programme tackling the behaviour of high-harm domestic abuse perpetrators	£840k	No. of high risk domestic abuse perpetrators allocated to the Drive project	220	117	G
		% of open cases where perpetrator is fully engaged with the programme	60%	63%	G
Youth 2 Adult (Y2A) Hub (pilot providing wrap around support to young adults on probation in Newham)	£900k	% of young people receiving mentoring support at the Y2A hub reporting increased motivation	80%	75%	A
		% of young people accessing mental health support at the Y2A Hub reporting improved well-being	80%	*	
Hate Crime Advocacy Service (specialist service supporting victims of hate crime)	£600k	No. of victims of hate crime supported by the service	**	1,106	TBC

Notes:

* Data available from Q3

** As these are pilots no targets have been set

This table does not represent all expenditure in this area



People are protected from exploitation and harm

Outcome Statements:

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

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

Key PCP Measures/Indicators:

We will take a qualitative approach to assessing impact in relation to protection of vulnerable children and adults.

No quantitative measures are proposed.

Overview of PCP delivery

Performance Monitoring

The PCP framework does not include headline measures for this priority. This is in recognition of the lack of reliable outcome measures for assessing exploitation and harm and the fact that much of the focus of activity in this area will be in the development of effective policy and of putting in place effective mechanisms for oversight of MPS activity.

Given the PEEL assessment of ‘Protecting Vulnerable People’ as requiring improvement, a key objective will be ensuring, through effective oversight, that the MPS address the concerns raised by HMICFRS. This will be the focus of the next Performance and Risk Oversight Board.

Where possible work in this space will be evidence based and will include assessments of specific initiatives.

The critical policy development in relation to embedding child first approaches into both our work and oversight of the MPS, which began in Q2, draws heavily on a longstanding body of research.

A priority for 22/23 is to build on the work done to support young Londoners affected by violence & exploitation. During Q2, 150 young people supported by London Gang Exit and 71 young people supported by Empower.

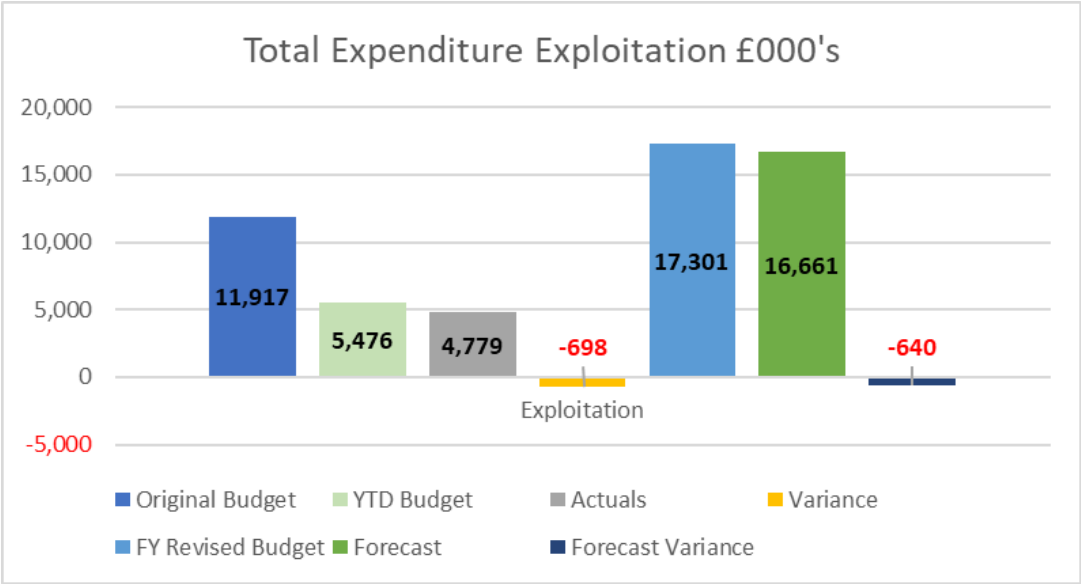
MOPAC is undertaking a number of workstreams aimed at supporting young and vulnerable people in the justice system, including the **Cookham Wood Pilot Secure Children’s Homes** and the **Reducing Criminalisation of LAC & CL Protocol**.

Preparations began in Q2 for the launch of the London Cyber Resilience Centre, a new service will be funded by City Hall and support businesses recovering from cyber-attacks.

Financial Overview

In February 2022, the Exploitation and Harm budget was set at £11.9m, the budget has subsequently been increased by £5.4m to £17.3m as a result of a combination of additional grant income and transfer from reserves.

As at Q2, the YTD position is an underspend of £0.7m, with expenditure of £4.8m having been incurred against the £5.5m budget. The forecast position is a £0.6m underspend. The underspend includes £0.4M in relation to projects where delivery has been reprofiled into the next financial year, offset by a corresponding transfer to reserves.



Key Considerations

Fewer young people and adults are criminally exploited

A critical element of ensuring young people and adults are not criminally exploited is intervening and steering them away from criminal activity.

An early priority for 22/23 is therefore to build on the work done to support young Londoners affected by violence & exploitation, with the aim of increasing capacity, impact, coordination & effectiveness across the system. These will be successor programmes to London Gang Exit, Response and Rescue and Empower.

London Gang Exit – during Q2 LGE supported 150 young people, received 135 front-door enquires and 114 front door referrals. 16 new cases were opened. 81% of programme participants reported a reduction in being affected by violence.

Empower – during Q2 Empower supported 71 young people, received 36 enquiries of which 15 were accepted. All 71 cases are CSE related.

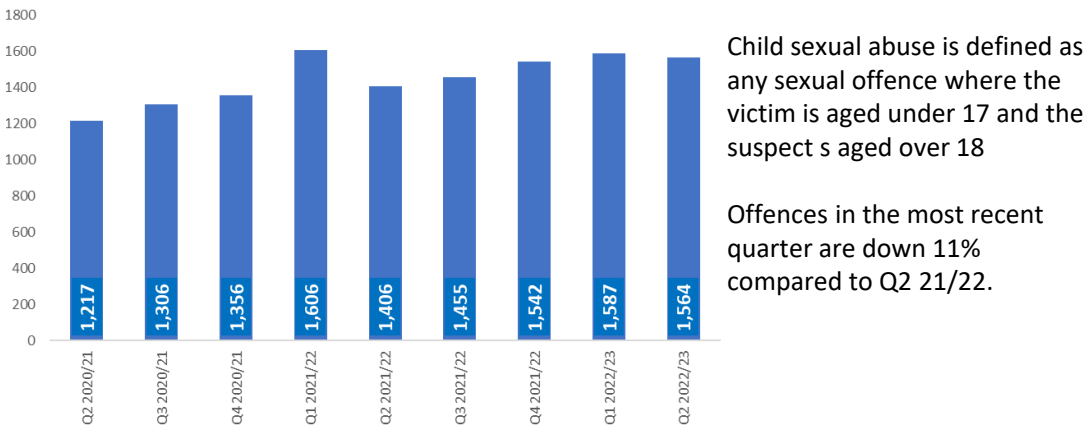
Fewer young people and adults are harmed

MOPAC is aiming to embed child first and trauma informed approaches into our work and oversight of the MPS. There is significant evidence showing that a Child First approach is effective in addressing and preventing offending behaviour by children in or at risk of entering the justice system.

MOPAC's work will initially focus on producing a policy position, principles to embed within commissioning and our oversight framework.

An initial meeting took place in July with plans to convene partners to implement MOPAC's Child First Approach across the London CJS throughout quarters 2 and 3. MOPAC is also commissioning services which are designed to ensure a trauma informed approach is taken.

Child Sexual Abuse



MASH review – the MPS are in the process of reviewing MASH arrangements, to improve the identification of risk to children and vulnerable adults.

The end design is agreed in principle with a London wide threshold document subject to consultation across agencies. This includes increased sharing of information re stop and search to assist in prevention re exploitation.

Operation Aegis – Op Aegis involves deploying Public Protection Advisors (PPA) into BCUs to undertake coaching and briefing on thematic areas within public protection. On 6th June Aegis started 11 weeks on Area West BCU which concluded in August. Aegis assisted in a number of key areas including the response to DA offences and child abuse

From September, Aegis moved onto West Area, with a focus on the approach to strategy meetings with Child Social Care and missing person process, to implement a consistent, effective response to missing people across the BCU.

Key Considerations

Young and vulnerable people in the CJS are supported and safe

MOPAC is undertaking a number of workstreams aimed at supporting young and vulnerable people in the justice system.

Cookham Wood Pilot – the pilot is providing mentoring and support in improving mental health, resilience and thinking skills in custody and through the gate support for children with past experiences of victimisation. This pilot will run until March 2023. Extensive training has been given to YOI staff to help them identify and address trauma. This work is central to MOPACs ambition to ensure a trauma informed approach in all our work. Case studies will be used to assess the effectiveness of the work.

Secure Children's Homes – funding from Department for Education is supporting the provision of a secure children's home for London. MOPACs focus in on lobbying Central Government for funding to include Justice beds.

Reducing Criminalisation of LAC & CL Protocol – Since publication in March 2021, children's homes and semi-independent provisions have received briefing on the protocol and this is now being delivered to social workers across London. MOPAC and partners are currently reviewing the performance monitoring arrangements for the protocol.

Reducing Criminalisation of LAC & CL Working Group – the working group continues to meet quarterly and is currently identifying thematic areas of focus e.g. links between being in care or having been in care and county lines.

Youth Justice systems change – MOPAC have been convening partners on a series of strategic systemic issues impacting on youth justice services (YJS) across London. The aim of these workshops is to promote long lasting change to improve the outcomes for children within YJS's.

People are safer online.

London Cyber Resilience Centre – Preparation for the launch of the London Cyber Resilience Centre (CRC) took place throughout quarter 2. The CRC launched on 25 October and will work with Met Police and City of London Police to support over a million small and medium businesses in London to prepare against a cyber-attack.

The new service will be funded by City Hall and support businesses to recover from cyber-attacks.

The CRC will be comprised of industry experts who will, alongside the police, support businesses in the capital to help them be best prepared against a cyber-attack and support them when they have been targeted.

Annual Mayoral funding will be around £250,000. The Mayor is also investing an additional £200,000 over the next twelve months to develop self-help toolkits for business including 'How-To' Video Guides on improving their resilience to cyber-attacks.

Fraud – preparations for two fraud round tables (the first held on 19 October) took place in quarter 2. The round tables bring together partners from across law enforcement, the legal/criminal justice sector and voluntary sector to collaborate on work to prevent, disrupt and protect people against fraud and repeat victimisation particularly amongst vulnerable people.

Online harms – MOPAC has drafted a response to the governments Online Safety Bill, however, delays to the Bill mean that this is on hold. MOPAC will develop an online crime problem profile to provide an evidence base for oversight and policy development.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

MOPAC will embed child first and trauma informed approaches into our work and oversight of the MPS. A July meeting will be followed with convening partners to implement a Child First Approach across the London CJS throughout Q2 and Q3.

MOPAC is working with the MPS to ensure that there is effective oversight of work to improve public protection.

MOPAC has undertaken a review of the London Child Protection Improvement Oversight Group to ensure that the scope is appropriate to drive the necessary improvement and ensure that the issues raised by HMICFRS in the PEEL inspection are properly overseen.

MOPAC hosted the first of two fraud roundtables to discuss prevention and disruption activity to tackle fraud and protect people against repeat victimisation particularly amongst vulnerable people. The second round table will take place in November.

Both MOPAC and the VRU will lobby government on the reform of the National Referral Mechanism for Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking.

MOPAC will respond to the government's Online Safety Bill and has begun work to set out key policy positions. Work will recommence when it is clear when the government will take this forward.

For Empower, a specialist service supporting victims of criminal sexual exploitation, the number of young people affected by sexual exploitation engaged with the service is below target. This is largely because the quarter covers the school summer holidays which impacts on referral levels. We will continue to monitor numbers but expect outputs to be closer to target during Q3.

22/23 Key Project Activity		Base	F'Cast	Conf.
1	Ensure development of business case for MPS and NHS Improvement mental health hub pilot.	Q3		G
2	Develop a full policy response to Online Harms Bill and lobby government as required.	Q3		G
3	Agree next steps following completion of review of VRU and MOPAC role in safeguarding	Q4		G
4	Establish a multi-agency work programme to implement the findings in the victims Strategic Needs Assessment to better support victims' mental health.	Q4		G
5	Launch new co-commissioned service for women in contact with the criminal justice system	Q3		G
6	Lobby for reform of the National Referral Mechanism	Q4		G
7	Review of London Child Protection Improvement Oversight Group to ensure scope remains appropriate to oversee MPS delivery.	Q2		CG
8	Train Social Workers in the effective delivery of the Reducing Criminalisation of looked after children and care leavers protocol	Q4		G
9	Convene partners to implement MOPAC's Child First Approach across the London CJS	Q4		G
10	Host a roundtable with stakeholders and businesses on fraud prevention strategies	Q2	Q3	A

Overview of MOPAC Commissioned Services

Service	Budget 22/23		22/23 Target	YTD	Conf.
Wrap-around support services for women in contact with the criminal justice system*	£2.2m	No. of women engaged in 1-2-1 support at the women's centres	*	*	
Pilot supporting young men in Cookham Wood YOI to address their experience of victimisation	£95k	% of boys in Cookham Wood YOI referred to a specialist service who are engaging in support to address their experience of victimisation	90%	100%	G
Empower (specialist service supporting victims of criminal sexual exploitation)	£550k	No. of young people affected by sexual exploitation engaged with the service	70	26	R

Note:

* This service is being recommissioned in 22/23 and the data, including targets, for the new service will be available from Q4

This table does not represent all expenditure in this area



Crime Outcomes

Crime outcomes are embedded across each of the three PCP priority areas.

The following slide pulls MPS crime Outcome data into one place for ease of reference.

Crime Outcomes

Crime Category	October 2020 - September 2021	October 2021 - September 2022	Outcome Rate (Sep 21)	Outcome Rate (Sep 22)	change in outcome numbers	Change in outcome rates
Total Notifiable Offences	70,847	71,151	9.2%	8.2%	304	-0.9%
Burglary	2,735	3,402	5.0%	6.3%	667	1.3%
Residential	1,597	1,691	3.8%	4.4%	94	0.5%
Business and Community	1,138	1,711	8.8%	11.4%	573	2.5%
Vehicle Crime	1,286	1,154	1.3%	1.1%	- 132	-0.2%
Theft from MV	361	303	0.6%	0.5%	- 58	-0.1%
Theft/Taking of MV	451	363	1.7%	1.2%	- 88	-0.5%
Robbery Personal Property	1,743	1,806	8.3%	7.4%	63	-0.9%
Theft from Person	351	375	1.1%	0.7%	24	-0.4%
Homicide	132	97	97.1%	89.8%	- 35	-7.2%
Violence Against the Person	20,929	21,571	9.2%	8.9%	642	-0.3%
Violence With Injury	8,978	9,334	13.0%	12.0%	356	-1.0%
Violence Without Injury	11,819	12,140	7.4%	7.3%	321	-0.1%
Knife Crime	2,511	2,915	23.4%	24.6%	404	1.3%
Knife crime with injury	672	811	54.4%	67.1%	139	12.8%
Lethal Barrelled Discharges	74	65	32.9%	31.6%	- 9	-1.3%
Domestic Abuse	14,468	13,614	15.4%	14.1%	- 854	-1.3%
Sexual Offences	1,513	2,152	6.9%	8.3%	639	1.5%
Rape	344	517	4.1%	5.6%	173	1.5%
Other Sexual Offences	1,169	1,635	8.6%	9.9%	466	1.3%
Racist hate crime	3,028	3,458	14.5%	16.6%	430	2.1%
Faith hate crime	177	227	8.1%	11.2%	50	3.0%
Anti-Semitic	48	61	5.9%	9.7%	13	3.8%
Islamophobic Crime	83	133	8.8%	13.9%	50	5.1%
Homophobic Crime	456	664	14.2%	17.5%	208	3.3%
Transgender Crime	7	28	2.0%	6.7%	21	4.8%
Disability Crime	17	22	2.8%	3.6%	5	0.9%

Outcome volumes have increased for total notifiable offences comparing the 12 months to the end of September 2022 to the 12 months to the end of September 2021.

The majority of crime types have seen increases in outcome volumes. The exceptions are:

- Vehicle crime
- Homicide
- Lethal barrelled discharges
- Domestic Abuse

Increases in crime have, however, meant that in some cases even though there has been an increase in absolute volumes of outcomes the rate has fallen. This can be seen for total notifiable offences, robbery and violence against the person.

There have been increases in outcome rates for:

- Knife crime, up 1.3 percentage points to 24.6%
- Sexual offences, up 1.5 percentage points to 8.3%
- All forms of hate crime.



MOPAC Finances

MPS Revenue Summary

Revenue Summary – 2022/23 Position

Approved budget changes of £1.1m and a net revised budget of £3,120.6m were approved at Q1, reflecting additional grant funding of nearly £40m and £12m reduction in transfers from reserves. The Q2 budget reflects further changes, with additional £20.1m grant funding, notably £16m Home Office grant funding for the pay award and £2.3m increase in CT grant, and £8.8m additional application of reserves.

The full year forecast is for a £1.9m underspend, (compared to a £10m forecast underspend at Q1). This may change depending on the pace of recruitment. MPS have informed the Home Office it will be c400 short of its Police Uplift Programme target recruitment this year. This would reduce this grant by c£21.5m, which is reflected in the forecast.

Pay forecasts have been adjusted to reflect the recent pay award for Officers and the equivalent increase in staff pay costs. While the Officer Pay award was matched by the Home Office grant (c£16m) the costs of the higher than anticipated staff pay award (est. £3.4m for internally funded units) will need to be met from existing MPS budgets.

The additional costs of the mobile phone roll out (£7m) are included in this forecast. These additional pressures have been offset by increases in underspends and increased grant forecast, mainly in Met Ops.

The forecast includes the additional costs to date for Operation London Bridge and assumes that they will be reimbursed by the Home Office (forecast within specific grants).

Overtime continues to be a financial pressure. Discounting Operation London Bridge and externally funded areas there is a forecast overspend of c£25m on police officer overtime and £12.3m on police staff overtime. This is being managed within the overall budget, largely due to vacancies, but it is not sustainable to continue overtime expenditure at the current rate.

YTD Budget £m	YTD Actual £m	YTD Variance £m	Cost Category	Original Budget 2022/23 £m	Q2 Revised Budget £m	Full Year Forecast, at Q2 £m	Variance £m
1,121.2	1,100.9	(20.3)	Police Officer Pay	2,286.8	2,281.5	2,263.5	(18.0)
312.3	295.7	(16.6)	Police Staff Pay	591.7	648.0	609.8	(33.1)
28.8	26.7	(2.1)	PCSO Pay	57.6	57.8	55.5	(2.3)
1,462.3	1,423.3	(39.0)	Total Pay	2,936.1	2,987.3	2,934.0	(53.3)
71.0	97.1	26.1	Police Officer Overtime	127.8	137.2	198.3	(61.1)
11.9	18.8	6.9	Police Staff Overtime	22.4	24.2	36.5	(12.3)
0.1	0.2	0.1	PCSO Overtime	0.3	0.2	0.3	(0.1)
83.0	116.1	33.2	Total Overtime	150.4	161.6	235.1	73.5
1,545.3	1,539.4	(5.9)	TOTAL PAY & OVERTIME	3,086.5	3,148.9	3,169.1	20.2
9.8	15.6	5.8	Employee Related Expenditure	16.4	24.1	45.2	21.1
89.4	91.9	2.5	Premises Costs	160.0	177.0	181.1	4.1
40.7	40.4	0.3	Transport Costs	80.4	81.3	87.5	6.2
254.5	265.0	10.4	Supplies & Services	641.0	609.0	609.9	0.9
394.3	412.8	18.5	TOTAL RUNNING EXPENSES	897.8	891.4	923.6	32.4
87.1	85.1	(2.0)	Capital Financing Costs	140.8	161.8	169.0	7.2
17.3	17.5	0.2	Discretionary Pension Costs	34.4	34.4	38.6	4.2
2,044.0	2,054.9	(10.8)	TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	4,159.5	4,236.5	4,300.3	63.9
(161.1)	(164.1)	(2.9)	Other Income	(298.1)	(320.0)	(322.7)	(2.6)
(345.5)	(345.4)	0.1	Specific Grants	(633.4)	(693.1)	(756.1)	(63.0)
(5.0)	(5.0)	(0.0)	Transfer to/(from) reserves	(106.3)	(102.8)	(102.8)	(0.0)
1,532.4	1,540.4	(8.1)	TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	3,121.7	3,120.6	3,118.8	(1.9)
(1,562.9)	(1,562.9)	(0.0)	Funding (General Grant & Precept)	(3,121.7)	(3,120.6)	(3,120.6)	(0.0)
(30.5)	(22.6)	(3.0)	OVERALL MPS TOTAL	0.0	0.0	(1.9)	(1.9)

MPS Revenue Supporting Information

Police Officer Pay and Overtime

Police Officer Pay

The Police Officer pay forecast shows an underspend of £18m against budget made up of £26.7m underspend in externally funded units and £8.7m overspend in the internally funded units. MPS have informed the Home Office that it will be c400 short of its Police Uplift Programme (PUP) target recruitment this year. This will reduce its PUP grant by c£21.5m, which is reflected in the forecast. Some significant risks around recruitment persist and a range of initiatives to boost recruitment are in place.

The Police Officer Pay forecast increased this quarter by c£10m compared with Q1, with £23.0m additional costs for the pay award and £5.8m impact on ERNIC of officer overtime, offset by £12.2m reduction due to delays in recruitment and £6.6m reduction due to the government's decision to reverse the increase in National Insurance Contributions.

Police Officer Overtime

There is a forecast overspend of £61m (44%) on police officer overtime (compared with £39.7m overspend at Q1) against a budget of £137.2m. This includes overtime costs on Operation London Bridge which it is assumed will be reimbursed by the Home Office.

Police Staff Pay and Overtime

Police Staff Pay is forecasting an underspend of £33.1m (compared with £38.4m underspend at Q1), with £5.5m underspend in externally funded units and £24.3m in internally funded units and adjusted centrally to reflect recruitment to date. The majority of the internally funded forecast is in Met Ops where significant additional funding has been provided this year and it will take time to recruit.

Police Staff Overtime is forecasting £12.3m overspend (£14.1m overspend forecast at Q1), with £10.5m of this in Met Ops, largely driven by vacancies. In Professionalism the £1.1m staff overtime overspend is in Referencing and Vetting where overtime is being used to support the required vetting levels for Police Officer Uplift and DBS checks. The level of overtime required should reduce during the year with the ongoing recruitment and training of additional staff.

Running Costs

The forecast position is an overspend of £32.4m (compared with £12.3m underspend forecast at Q1). This is made up of:

- £21.1m overspend in **Employee Related Expenditure** (up from £5.9m in Q1) mainly relating to Mutual Aid for Operation London Bridge. There is also a £3m overspend in Professionalism relating to additional training costs for new recruits.
- Premises costs** forecasting a £4.1m overspend (£0.2m underspend at Q1) including a c£2.9m increase in utilities, plus backdated rent in relation to Jubilee House and increase in rates due to delays in exiting disposed properties.
- £6.2m overspend in **Transport costs** (up from £5.1m in Q1) including the impact of higher fuel prices (£2.0m in Frontline Policing and £0.6m in Specialist Operations), £1.5m in relation to the Officer Travel Scheme and various smaller overspends.
- £0.9m overspend in **Supplies and Services costs** (£23.0m underspend at Q1). After adjusting for Operation London Bridge costs there is a net adjusted underspend of £19.7m, with significant underspends in Digital Policing, including £10m of planned spend on new services and innovation projects moving into next year and £5.5m relating to the new outsourced service contracts not required to fund project risk costs; and in Centrally Held funds, with underspends on budgets held for other Business Groups and the Innovation Fund budget allocation.

Capital Financing Costs

There is an overspend of £7.2m (compared to an underspend of £0.3m at Q1) mainly driven by a planned £7m Revenue Contribution to Capital Outlay (RCCO) to pay for the capital cost of the rollout of mobile phones as part of the Commissioner's 100 day plan offset by additional interest on investments.

The capital financing costs forecast includes the impact of new borrowing this year (£200m borrowed in June 2022). The total borrowing costs this year are estimated at £14.3m. There is a £2.1m favourable variance on the interest payable budget which the MPS propose to use as RCCO. This in effect would reduce future borrowing costs. If MPS choose not to make this RCCO the £2.1m is available to spend this year.

Income

Other Income is forecasting £2.6m over budget (£1.4m over budget at Q1) including income from Operation London Bridge. There is also £9.8m additional investment interest impacted by increased interest rates on interest receipts generated by the £200m loan balance.

Grants

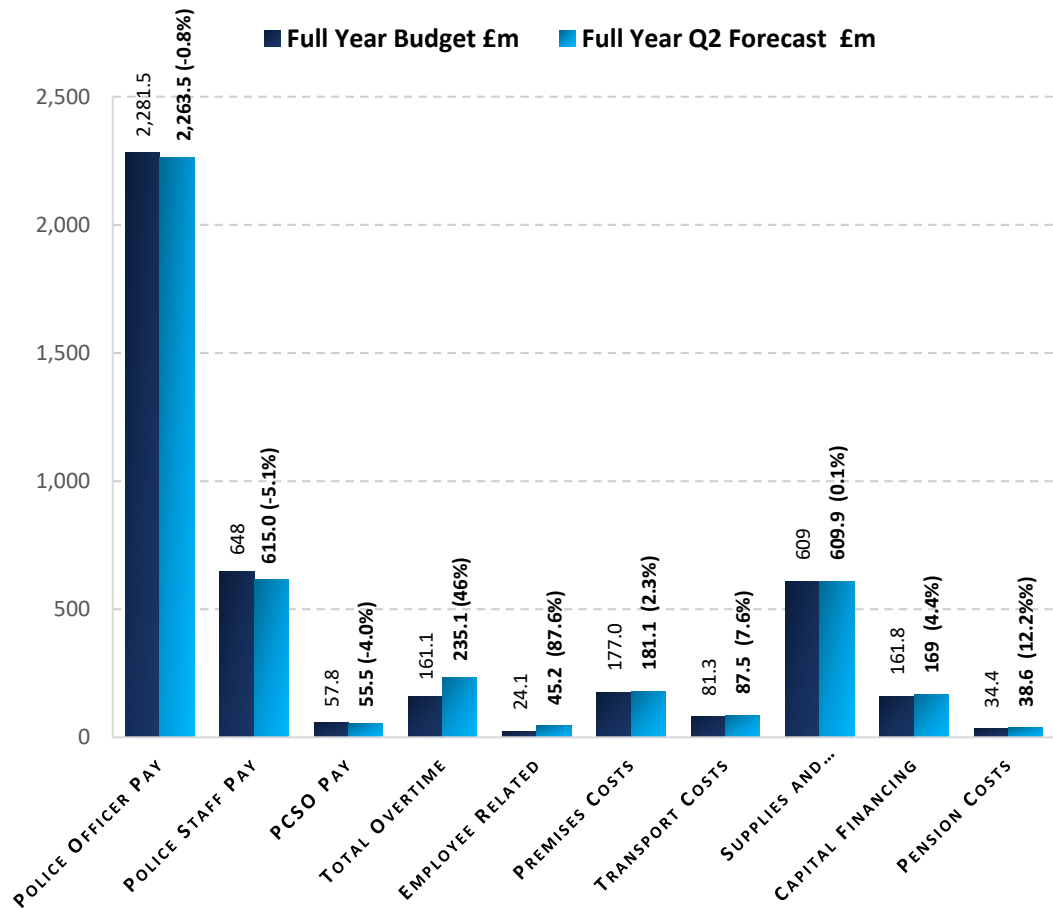
Specific grants is forecasting £63m over budget (£1.3m over budget at Q1), including expected reimbursement for Operation London Bridge costs. This is offset by expected reduction of £21.5m to the Police Uplift Programme grant (out of the nominal £30.8m at Q1). There is also an assumed recovery of £5.6m at Q2 for Op Northleigh (as in previous years this is based on funding for 85% of the additional costs incurred costs); and £4.2m recovery of costs for the Queen's Platinum Jubilee.

Savings update

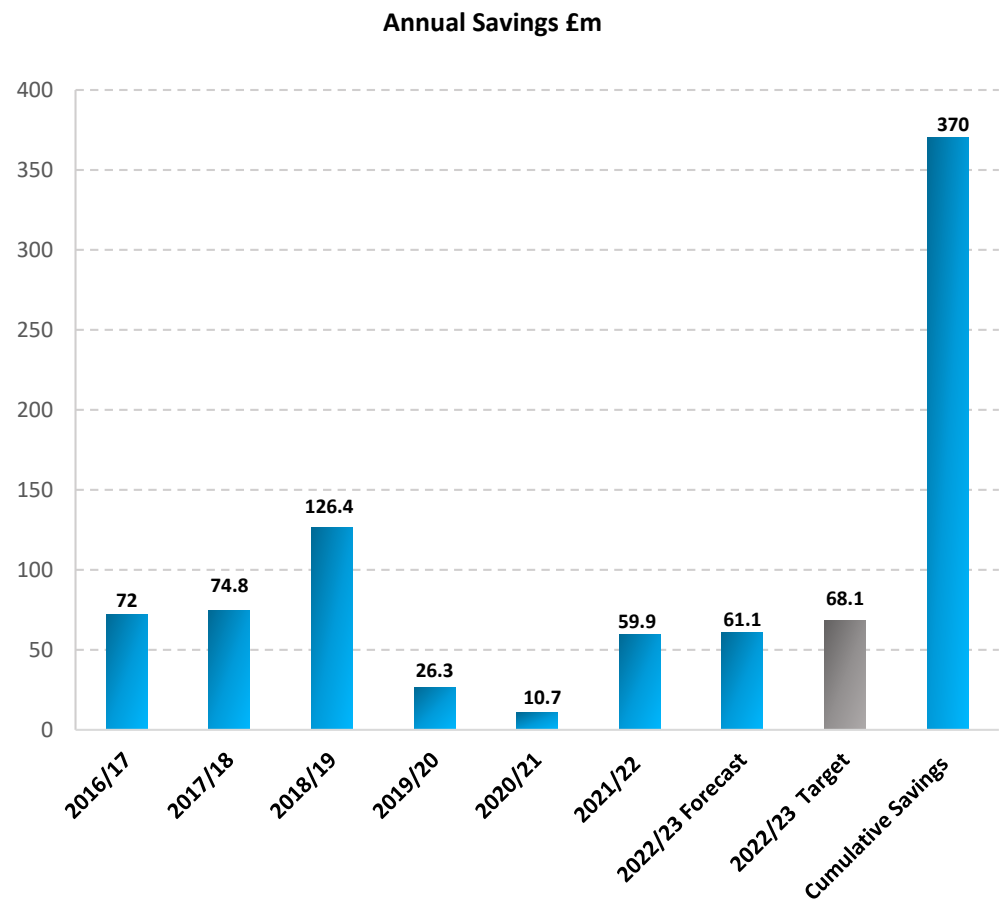
For 2022/23 the MPS has an approved saving target of £68.1m. Of this, £4.2m of identified savings are considered no longer deliverable, and savings of £2.8m have been identified as delayed and expected in future years, leaving £61.1m of the original savings planned to be delivered. (compared with £62.7m at Q1)

MPS Finances at a glance 2022/23 -Total 2022/23 Net Revenue budget.

Further detail and commentary on subsequent slides.



	Budget	Forecast	Variance
Goss Expenditure	4,236.0	4,300.4	63.9
Net Expenditure	3,120.6	3,118.8	-1.9



A total of £59.9m savings were delivered in 2021/22 against an approved savings target of £60.1m.

As it stands at Q2, the MPS are forecasting to deliver £61.1m of savings against approved savings target of £68.1m this year.

MPS Capital Summary Year to Date Performance - 2022/23

Capital Expenditure

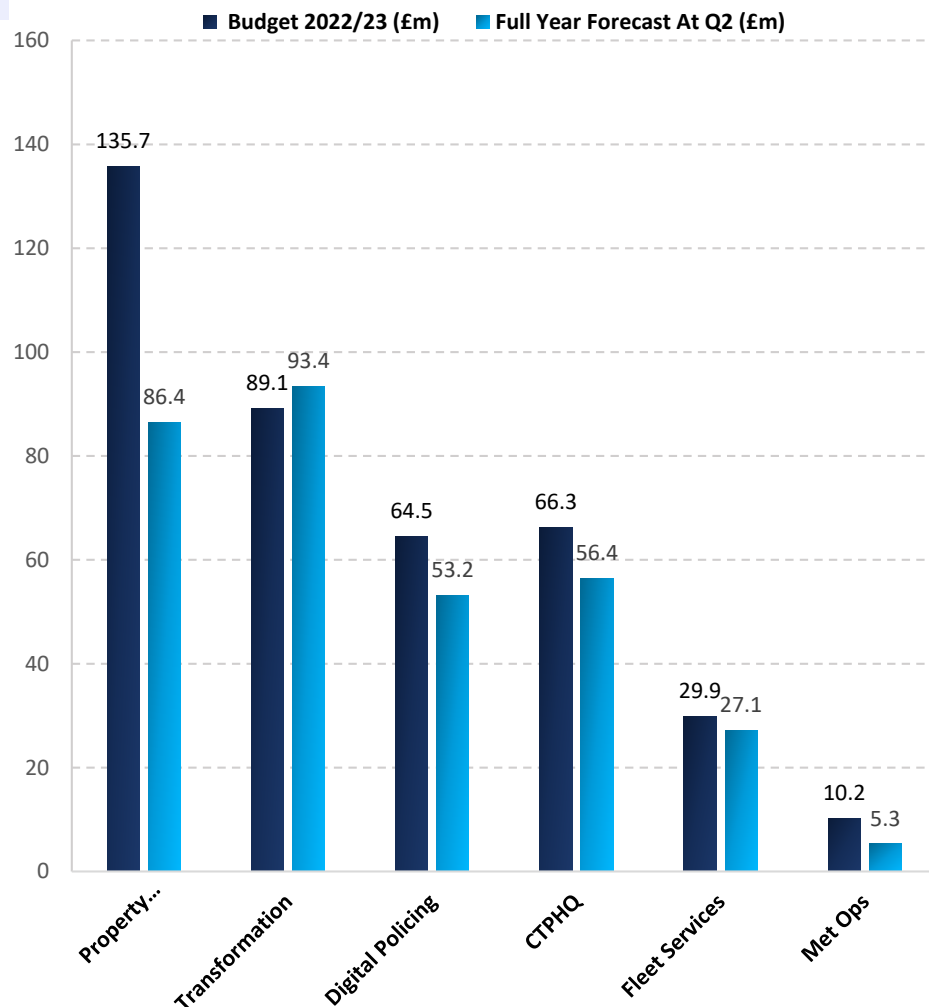
Cost Category £m	Q2 Actuals 2022/23	Full Year Forecast At Q2	2022/23 Budget	Variance	Q2 Actuals 2021/22	Full Year Forecast At Q2	2021/22 Budget	Variance
Property Services	23.3	86.4	135.7	(49.3)	29.6	81.4	141.8	(60.4)
CTPHQ	21.7	56.4	66.3	(9.9)	9.1	46.2	46.9	(0.7)
Fleet Services	10.1	27.1	29.9	(2.8)	6.9	25.4	22.7	2.7
Digital Policing	19.6	53.2	64.5	(11.3)	16.4	49.3	82.1	(32.8)
Met Ops	0.5	5.3	10.2	(4.9)	0	3.9	0	3.9
Transformation	27.3	93.4	89.1	4.3	19	65.6	91.6	(26.0)
Total Capital Expenditure	102.5	321.8	395.7	(73.8)	81.0	271.8	385.1	(113.3)

Capital expenditure year to date

The capital expenditure table summaries YTD actuals against budgets by business group.

At Q2 the YTD spend is £102.5m, 32% of the full year budget. The full year forecast is for an underspend of c£73.8m against the opening budget of £395.6m. As in prior year the Q2 forecasts are planned to be used as the revised capital budgets for Q3 and year end reporting.

MOPAC Capital Expenditure Programme



At Q2 there is forecast underspend of £73.8m against the budget of £395.6m.

Capital Programme Expenditure – Performance

The Capital Expenditure Forecast for 2022/23 is £321.8m (compared with £357.1m at Q1), an underspend of £73.8m against the budget of £395.6m. As in previous years, it is planned that the Q2 forecasts will become revised capital budgets for Q3 and year-end, and that they will form the first year of the draft five and 20-year capital budgets included as part of the draft budget submission to the GLA on 25 November.

Property Services - forecast of £86.4m (£127.1 at Q1) against a budget of £135.7m, an underspend of £49.3m.

- **Transforming the Workplace Programme 11** - £11.4m forecast against a £36.1m budget, underspend of £24.7m due to: Limehouse (FBC assumed to be completed in summer 2023 with construction commencing in 23/24); BCU refurbishments (forecast assumes FBCs are finalised in early 2023); Personal Storage Project (FBC expected in FY 23/24); Smarter Working (currently running a pilot at Kilburn, with investment in remaining 11 sites been delayed by 12 months to assess the results of the trial).
- **Property BAU (including Forward Works)** - £39.7m forecast against a £79.4m budget, underspend of £39.7m. The forecast has been reduced by £40m for the purchase of Angerstein, which is now expected to be in 23/24.
- This is offset by an overspend of £13.8m in the **Central Estates Programme 10** including £3.4m funding from Partners for new scope Canteen work at ESB, £4.1m new scope work and £5.6m slippage of budget from 21/22 resulting from supplier delays and DPS move to Palaestra House.

Transformation – forecast of £93.4m (£80.2m at Q1) against a budget of £89.1m, an overspend of £4.3m. This includes an overspend on Command and Control (£10.9m) due to delays to the delivery of the project, in the implementation phase, which will extend into 2023/24 and underspends on Programme 2, Optimising Contact and Response (£4.5m) and the CONNECT project (£2.3m) reflecting delays and re-profiled requirements.

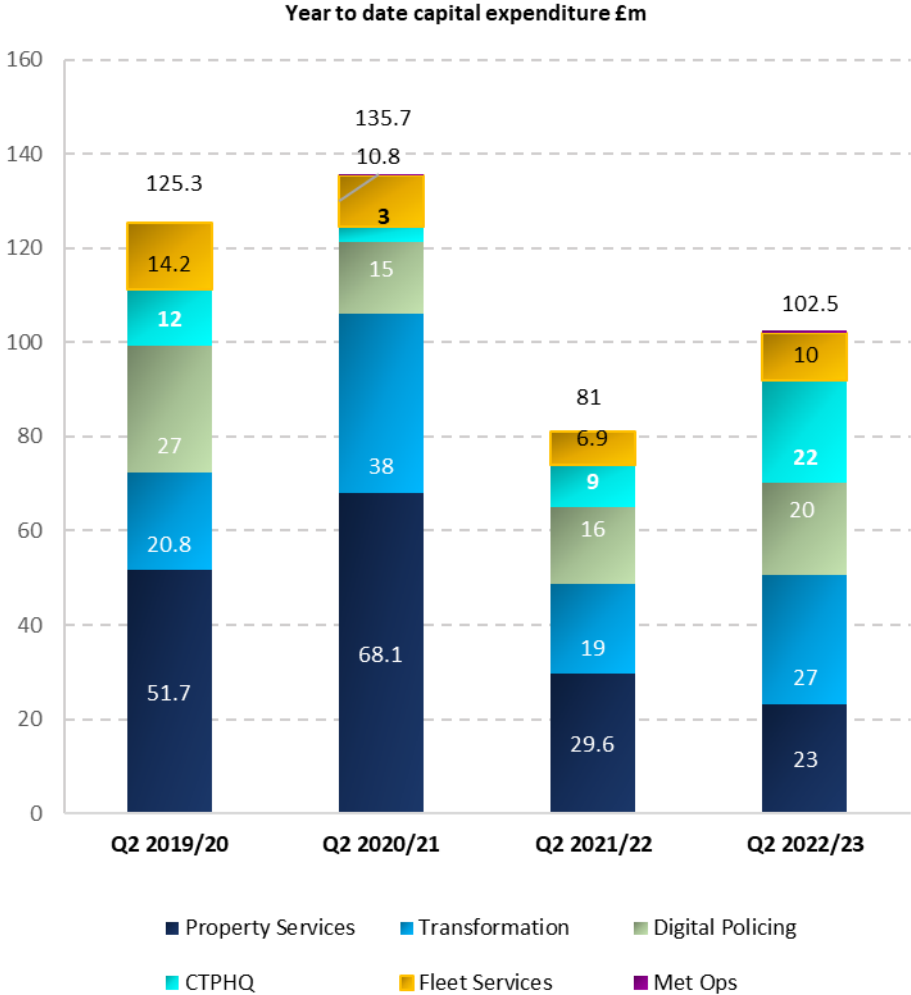
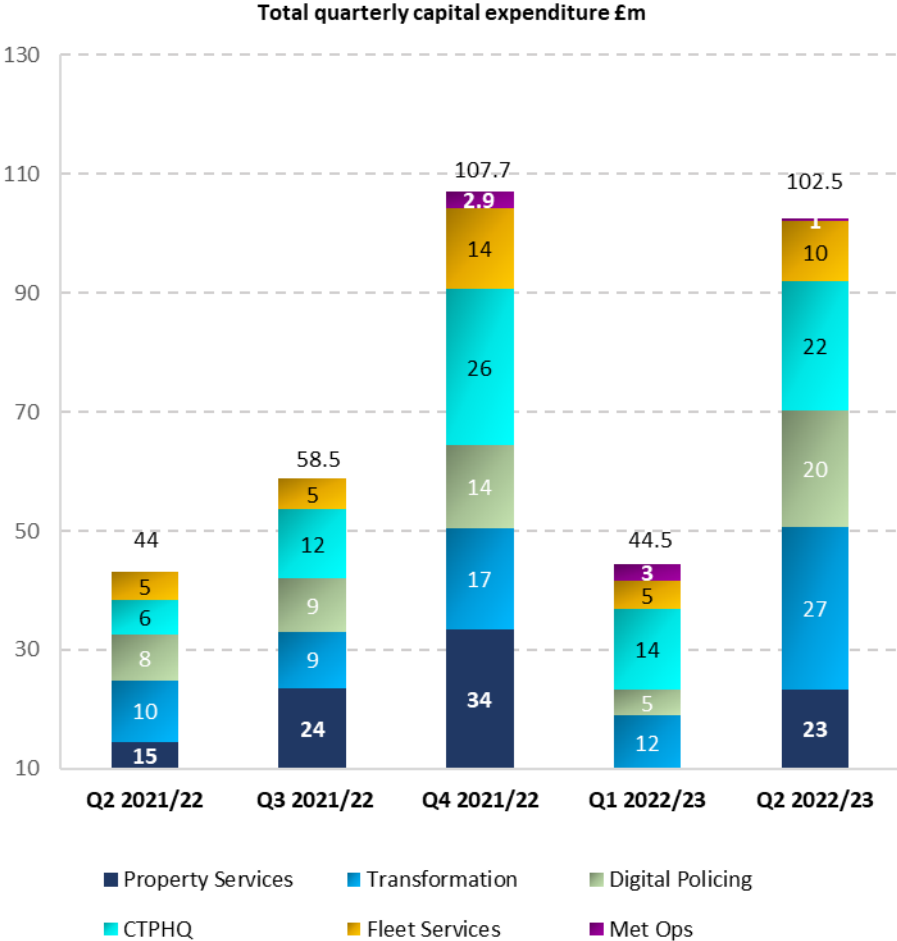
Digital Policing – forecast of £53.2m (£51.6m at Q1) against a budget of £64.5m, an underspend of £11.3m. This includes investment in mobile phones, a strategic priority for the Commissioner. This will be matched by a £7m contribution from revenue. The underspend reflects delays on a number of projects including Command and Control and Eagle exit activities, with portfolio pressures and capacity constraints on DP plans to deliver.

CTPHQ – forecast of £56.4m (£61.7m at Q1) against a budget of £66.3m, an underspend of £9.9m. The reduction in forecast is principally due to the worldwide supply chain issues that are causing extended lead times for delivery. In addition, the level of specialist resource, both temporary and permanent staff, is constraining the capacity of CTP to deliver the capital investment.

Fleet Services – forecast of £27.1m (£30.0m at Q1) against a budget of £29.9m, an underspend of £2.8m, driven by the concern that the global semi-conductor shortage is a significant risk to delivering the vehicle replacement programme. Fleet Services are currently working with manufactures to ensure timely supply.

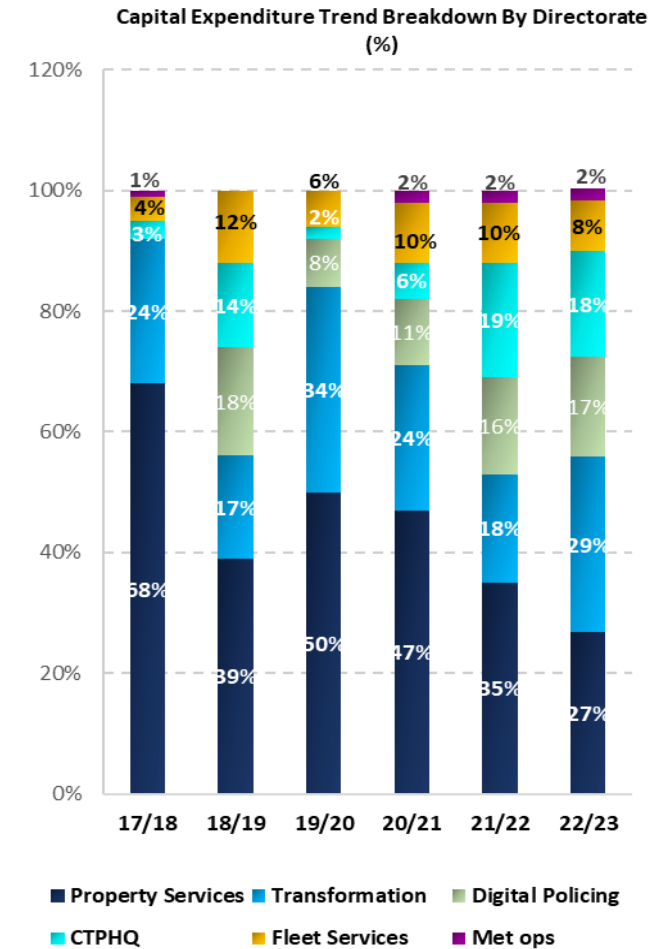
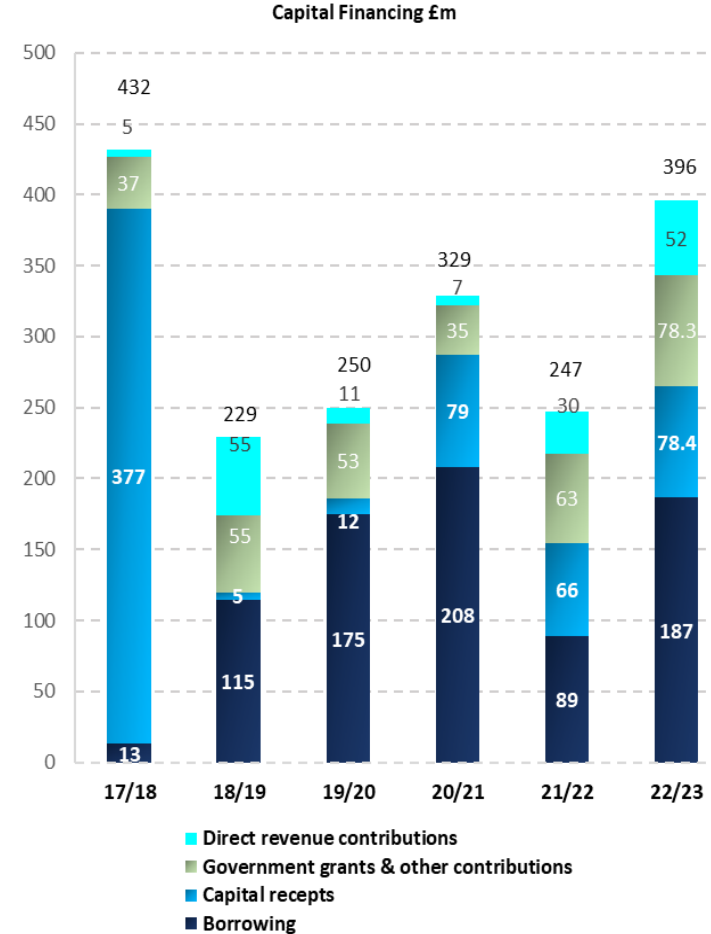
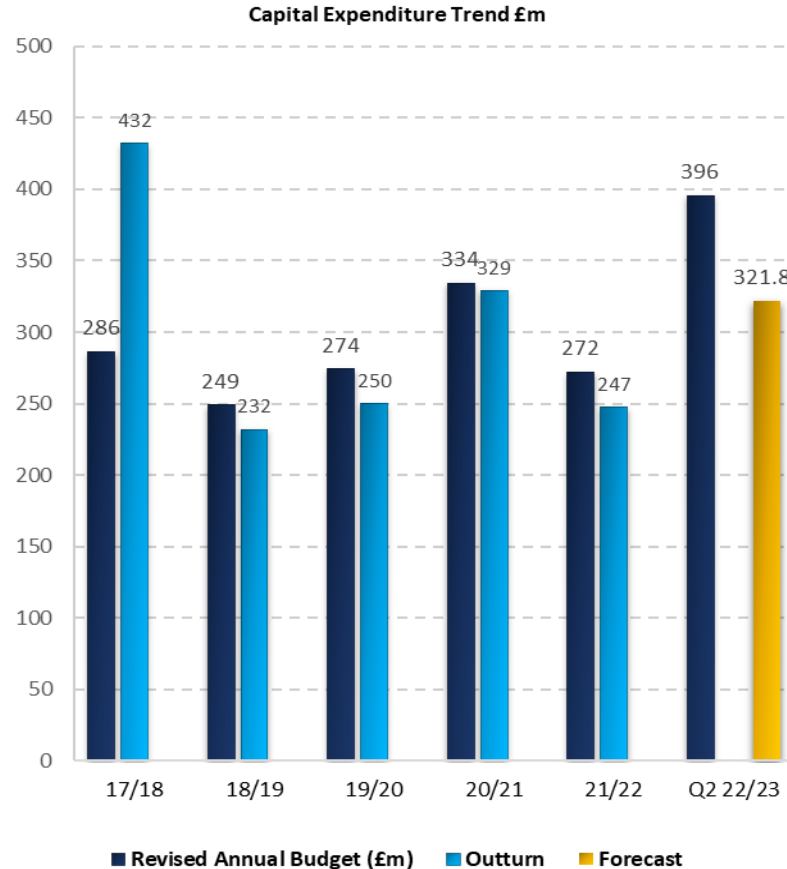
Met Ops – forecast of £5.3m (£6.5m at Q1) against a budget of £10.2m, an underspend of £4.9m. This forecast underspend reflects a delay in the business case for investment in digital forensics, now expected by January 2023, lading to most of the spend happening in 2023/24.

MPS Financial Trends. Capital expenditure



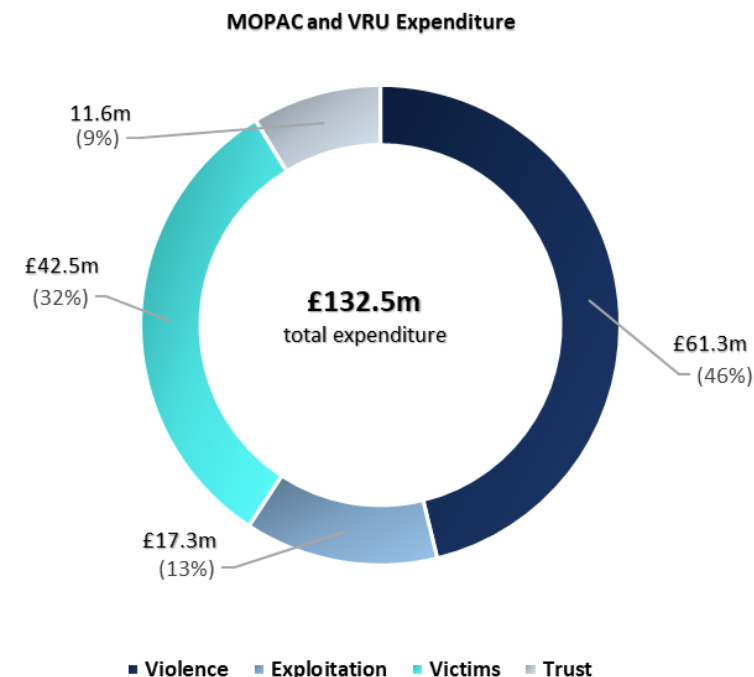
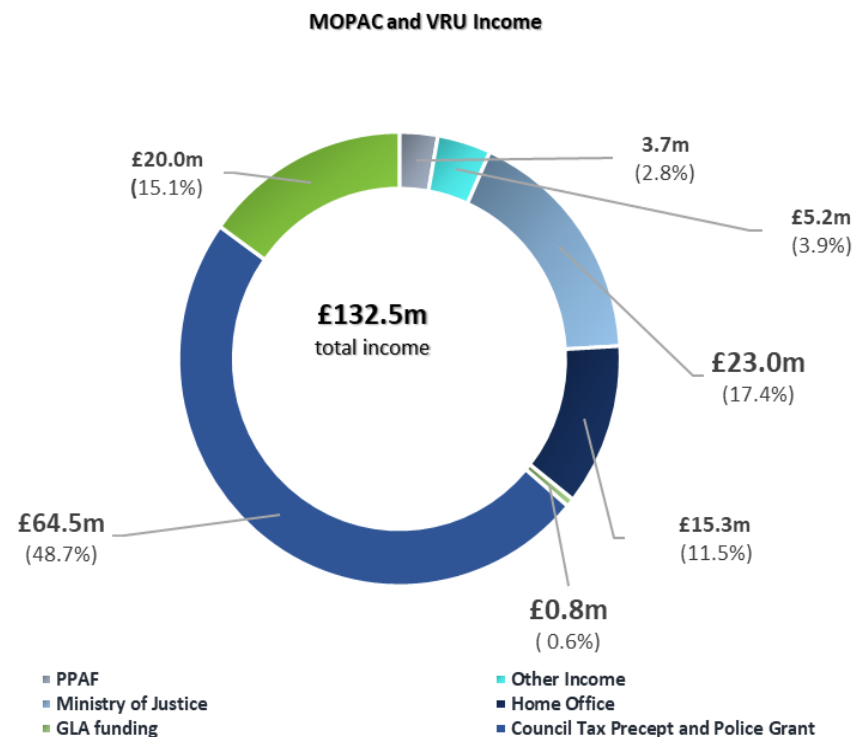
The forecast capital forecast position, which at Q2 is for an underspend of £73.8m against budget of £395.6m.

MOPAC Group Capital Expenditure Trend



At Q2 the outturn is £102.5m against a full year budget of £395.6m.
2021/22 £24.6m underspend largely driven by underspends of £20.2m in Transformation and £10m in Digital Policing.
2020/21 £5m underspend primarily related to the realignment of project activities within Transformation.
2019/20 capital spend £250m against revised budget of £274.3m (original published budget £388m) largely due to slippage in programme activity which was re-profiled into 2020/21.
2018/19 capital spend £232.0m compared to revised budget of £249.2m, an underspend of 7%.
2017/18 Empress State Building was purchased a year earlier than originally planned, reflected in the £432m expenditure in 17/18 being higher than the revised budget.

MOPAC & VRU Expenditure



Highlights

In February 2022, the MOPAC and VRU expenditure budget was set at £109.7m, the budget has subsequently been updated and expenditure increased by £22.9m to £132.6m across the four PCP outcomes. All MOPAC and VRU expenditure are captured within the four PCP outcomes, including costs related to Oversight of the MPS and back-office costs. The majority of expenditure is funded through a combination of grant income, council tax precept transfers from reserves and the Police and Property Act Fund (PPAF).

As at Q2 MOPAC and the VRU are forecasting a year end underspend of £1.3m.

MOPAC and VRU – 2022/23 Q2 Financial Performance

	VRU				MOPAC				MOPAC & VRU			
	Original Budget 2022/23	Revised Budget Q2 2022/23	Full Year Forecast at Q2 2022/23	Variance at Q2 2022/23	Original Budget 2022/23	Revised Budget Q2 2022/23	Full Year Forecast at Q2 2022/23	Variance at Q2 2022/23	Original Budget 2022/23	Revised Budget at Q2 2022/23	Full Year Forecast at Q2 2022/23	Variance at Q2 2022/23
VRU												
Expenditure	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Violence	32.2	35.2	28.7	(6.4)	28.6	26.2	30.3	4.1	60.8	61.3	59.0	(2.3)
Exploitation	1.6	2.1	1.7	(0.4)	9.5	15.5	15.3	(0.3)	11.9	17.3	16.7	(0.6)
Victims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.5	42.3	40.7	(1.6)	26.7	42.5	40.9	(1.6)
Trust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	11.4	10.9	(0.4)	10.3	11.6	11.1	(0.4)
Total Expenditure	33.8	37.2	30.4	(6.8)	75.9	95.3	97.2	1.9	109.7	132.5	127.7	(4.9)
Income Streams												
PPAF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3.7)	(3.7)	(3.7)	0.0	(3.7)	(3.7)	(3.7)	0.0
Other Income	(2.5)	(3.9)	(3.9)	0.0	(0.8)	(1.3)	(1.2)	0.1	(3.3)	(5.2)	(5.1)	0.2
Ministry of Justice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(12.8)	(23.0)	(23.0)	0.0	(12.8)	(23.0)	(23.0)	0.0
Home Office	(7.)	(12.7)	(12.7)	0.0	0.0	(2.7)	(8.4)	(5.7)	(7.0)	(15.3)	(21.1)	(5.8)
GLA funding	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	0.0
Total Income	(10.3)	(17.4)	(17.4)	0.0	(17.3)	(30.7)	(36.3)	(5.6)	(27.6)	(48.0)	(53.7)	(5.6)
Net Expenditure	23.5	19.8	13.0	(6.8)	58.6	64.7	60.9	(3.7)	82.1	84.5	74.0	(10.6)
Reserves												
Transfer to/from reserves	(4.8)	(1.1)	5.5	6.6	(12.8)	(18.9)	(16.2)	2.7	(17.6)	(20.0)	(10.8)	9.2
Total Reserves	(4.8)	(1.1)	5.5	6.6	(12.8)	(18.9)	(16.2)	2.7	(17.6)	(20.0)	(10.8)	9.2
Total Net Expenditure	18.7	18.7	18.5	(0.2)	45.8	45.8	44.7	(1.1)	64.5	64.5	63.2	(1.3)

In February 2022, the MOPAC and VRU expenditure budget was set at £109.7M, the budget has subsequently been updated and expenditure increased by £22.9m. This additional expenditure is funded through a combination of additional grant income and transfer from reserves.

As at Q2 MOPAC and the VRU are forecasting a year end underspend of £1.3m, which is a £0.2m increase compared to the £1.1m underspend as at Q1. The increase from Q1 to Q2 is attributed to vacant staff posts and reprofiling of commissioning programmes into next year. The Q2 underspend will be transferred to the budget resilience reserve at the end of the year. Within the forecast position, £9.2M relates to projects where delivery will continue beyond the current financial year, this is matched by a corresponding transfer to reserves and is subject to DMPC approval. This is in addition to the £8.1m transfer to reserves approved in Q1. £5.8M relates to unbudgeted expenditure for Operation Soteria and is offset by a corresponding increase in grant and £0.2M relates to income that will not be delivered. The revised grant income budget now stands at £48m, the increase from the original budget is primarily due to additional £10.1m Ministry of Justice grant for Victims and female offending programmes, £8.2m Home Office grant for the VRU and Domestic Abuse Perpetrator programmes, and £1.5m Youth Endowment Funding.

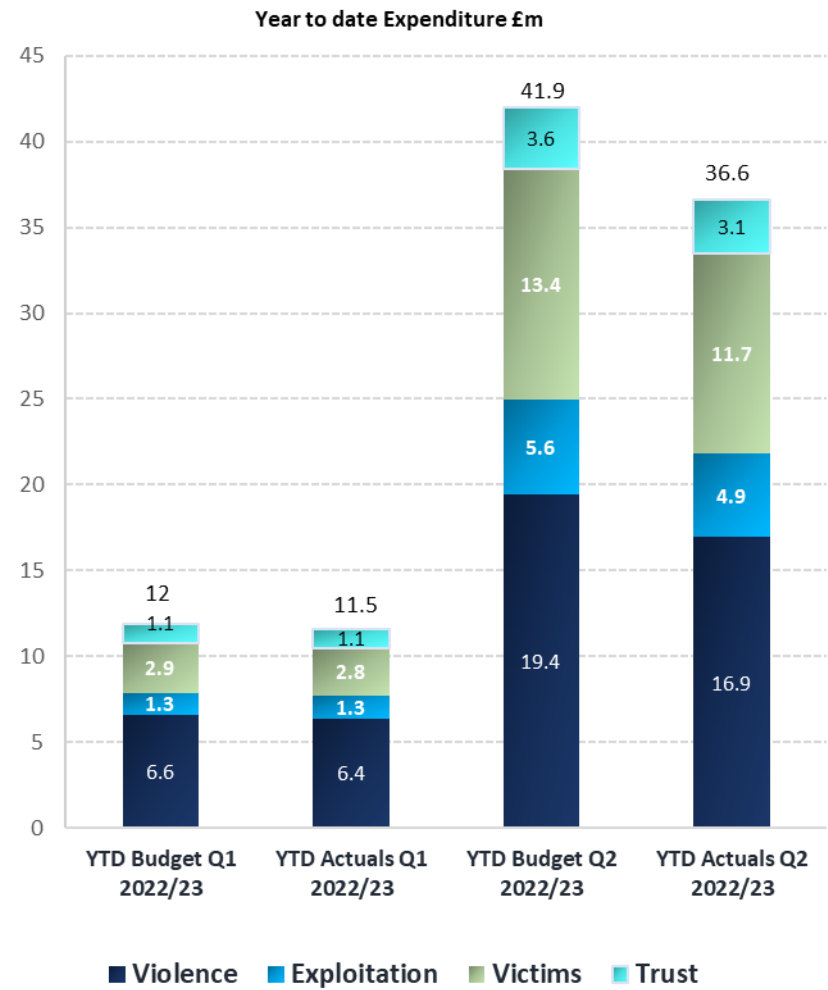
* Figures rounded to 1dp; and so therefore may not add up exactly

MOPAC Quarterly Report Q2 2022/23

MAYOR OF LONDON

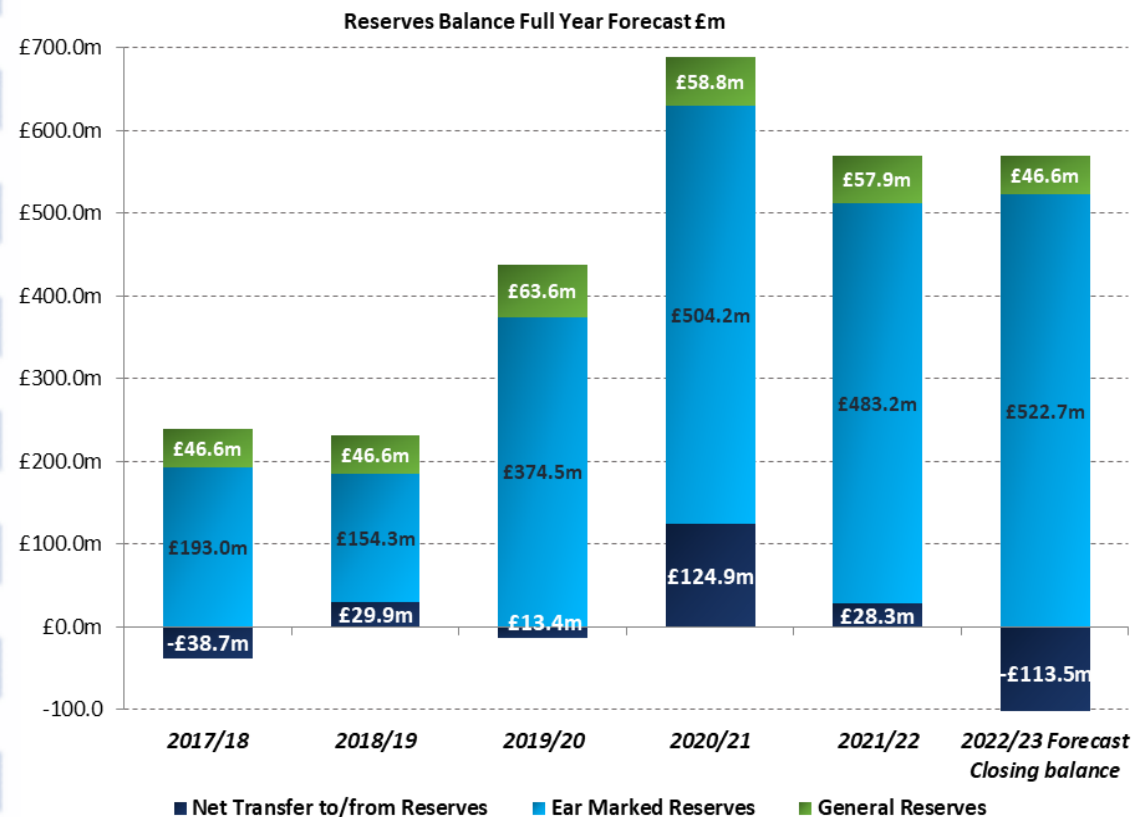
OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

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



At the end of the second quarter for 2022/23, MOPAC had spent £36.6M against a year to date budget of £41.9m. The variance of £5.3m is mainly due to delays in finalising grant agreement and contracts.

MPS Finances at a glance 2022/23 –MPS and MOPAC Reserves



Reserves

Earmarked reserves are forecast to reduce by £113.5m to £455.8m by the end of the year, of which £102.8m relates to MPS reserves and £10.8m to MOPAC reserves.

MOPAC's aim is to hold general reserves of 2% - 5% of the net revenue budget to recognise the financial risks. Based on the advice of the MOPAC CFO and taking into account specific risks, and the extent to which these are supported by earmarked reserves, the general reserve is currently 2% of the net revenue budget. The position is reviewed annually as part of the robustness of reserves assessment which forms part of the annual budget setting process.

Breakdown of General and Earmarked Reserves for MPS and MOPAC
2022/23

	Opening balance	Forecast Transfers To/ (From) Reserves	Forecast Closing Balance
	£m	£m	£m
Total Reserves £m	569.4	(113.5)	455.8
Breakdown			
Supporting OMM and Local Change	48.0	(4.1)	43.9
Property	66.9	(8.6)	58.3
Historical public inquiries	3.5	(1.0)	2.5
Operational Costs	109.4	(20.4)	89.0
Insurance	6.7	0.0	6.7
Other earmarked (POCA)	8.9	(0.3)	8.6
Vetting Delays	0.2	(0.1)	0.1
Specifically funded for third parties	13.4	0.0	13.4
Business Group initiatives	2.5	(1.4)	1.1
Business Rates	89.3	(29.3)	60.0
Managing Officer FTEs	23.1	0	23.1
Met managing the budget	103.8	(37.5)	66.3
MOPAC managing the budget	5.5	(2.3)	3.2
MOPAC earmarked	41.6	(8.5)	33.1
Subtotal Earmarked Reserves	522.7	(113.5)	455.8
MOPAC and MPS General Reserve	46.6	0.0	46.6

The table shows the breakdown of earmarked reserves and planned usage and contributions in 2022/23. Panned use of reserves at Q2 is £10.5m less than anticipated when the budget was set.