

Performance and Risk Oversight Board

Record of Meeting 31 August 2023

MOPAC

Sophie Linden, Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime (DMPC)
Diana Luchford, Chief Executive Officer
Kenny Bowie, Director of Strategy and MPS Oversight
Lisa Kitto, Interim Chief Financial Officer
James Bottomley, Head of Oversight and Performance
Dr Paul Dawson, Head of Evidence and Insight

MPS

Sir Mark Rowley, Commissioner
Dame Lynne Owens, Deputy Commissioner
Alexis Boon, Deputy Assistant Commissioner
Martin Tunstall, Chief of Staff

1. Minutes

1.1. The minutes of the 28 April 2023 Performance and Risk Oversight Board meeting were agreed. Updates were provided on a number of the actions.

2. 2023-24 Q1 MPS Performance Oversight

2.1. The MPS crime rate for violence against the person was below both the national and most similar force (MSF) average. The rate of knife crime was flagged, but still significantly below pre-covid years on a three-year average.

2.2. Robbery levels were increasing in line with other forces and were above other forces. The Met was putting a lot of energy and resources into addressing this, including in hot-spots. Short-term data was showing it was beginning to turn down but there was still a way to go. The higher rates of robbery in London were driven by it being a target-rich environment and prevention needed to be a focus. It was acknowledged that evaluation of operations and taskings would help in identifying and replicating successful interventions.

- 2.3. Analysis conducted by MOPAC with King's College London indicated a link between the decline in confidence and with media articles on violence, the number of knife crime with injury offences and, to a lesser extent, the number of homicides. This highlighted the important relationship between tackling violence and the MPS's aim to deliver 'more trust'.
- 2.4. The MOPAC commissioned research on the cost of living crisis was predicting further increases in violence and acquisitive offences across London.
- 2.5. Across some demographics, the MPS data and MOPAC's Public Attitude Survey (PAS) data on victims of violence shared a similar profile. However, a large discrepancy was seen for disability – with PAS victims of violence far more likely to identify as having a disability than the MPS recorded victims.
- 2.6. Detection rates still needed to be improved and the MPS were reviewing organisational, structural and accountability issues to consider what changes could be made to address this. While the detection rates for murders were good, improvement was needed in the detection rate for knife crime and volume crimes.

3. Trust and Confidence and Victim Satisfaction

- 3.1. The lowest confidence in the Met was seen in the LGBT+ community. The impact recent LGBT+ hate crimes might have on this was concerning. The Met was recruiting into post dedicated LGBT+ community liaison officers to help with addressing this lack of confidence.
- 3.2. It was noted that there were different levels of trust and confidence between boroughs. For example, Waltham Forest and Hackney have the lowest trust figures, with Waltham Forest having a steep decline.
- 3.3. Victims using the Met's Telephone and Digital Investigations Unit (TDIU) continued to record low levels of user satisfaction. The Met advised it was continuing to make changes to address this, including with the script, workforce size and operating hours. Performance on answering 999 and 101 calls was continuing to improve.

4. Use of Intrusive Powers

- 4.1. The use of intrusive powers was on a downward trend but were still used disproportionately on young black men. The Met was working to get an understanding of why this was and MOPAC was commissioning research on stop and search to understand the disproportionality. The Commissioner noted that there was huge disproportionality in the victims of homicides, and that preventing homicides was a key driver for the use of stop and search.
- 4.2. The MPS's paper outlined its processes for getting internal assurance on the use of those powers. The DMPC questioned how the findings from the assurance processes were being used. The MPS advised that assurance was being included in its Stop and Search Charter and that it would be evaluating the use of precision stop and search.

- 4.3. The DMPC noted that MOPAC had not yet received from the MPS data on the use of handcuffing during a stop and search. The MPS undertook to share this data with MOPAC as soon as possible, noting that there may be issues with linking this data.

Action 1: MPS to share with MOPAC as soon as possible the data on the use of handcuffs during a stop and search, including age and ethnicity.

- 4.4. The DMPC noted that in 50% of cases, the Met does not have the right ethnicity data relating to the victim. This needed to be addressed in order to understand disproportionality in victimisation.
- 4.5. The MPS advised that it had rolled out some fast-time changes to its training on the use of tasers at height. The Met would advise MOPAC whether it was reviewing every incident of the use of taser on a child.

Action 2: MPS to advise MOPAC whether it reviewed every incident of the use of taser on a child.

- 4.6. The DMPC noted that the MPS had accepted the recommendations contained in the London Policing Ethics Panel's report "Conduct of Searches Exposing Intimate Parts by the MPS" and asked if the MPS could update the Panel on its progress in implementing them.

Action 3: MPS to provide an update to the London Policing Ethics Panel on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Panel's report "Conduct of Searches Exposing Intimate Parts by the MPS".

5. Cyber Security Incident

- 5.1. An update was provided on the cyber security incident involving the IT system of one of MPS's suppliers. The MPS was reviewing the incident to identify any lessons.