

Mayor's Office for Policing & Crime

Quarterly Performance Update Report

Quarter 1 2021/22

MAYOR OF LONDON

OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

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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.

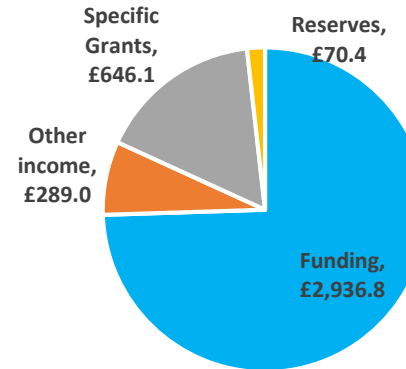
London is policed by the MPS in accordance with the National Policing Framework and the Police and Crime Plan for London.

Its budget is a combination of central government and local government funding. The [Met Business Plan](#) sets out the Met's priorities for 2018-21 and progress against it at Quarter 4 is detailed in Annex A to this report.

At the end of Q1 2021-22, the Metropolitan Police Workforce consists of:

- 32,657 officers
- 1,844 special constables
- 1,254 PCSOs
- 9,797 staff

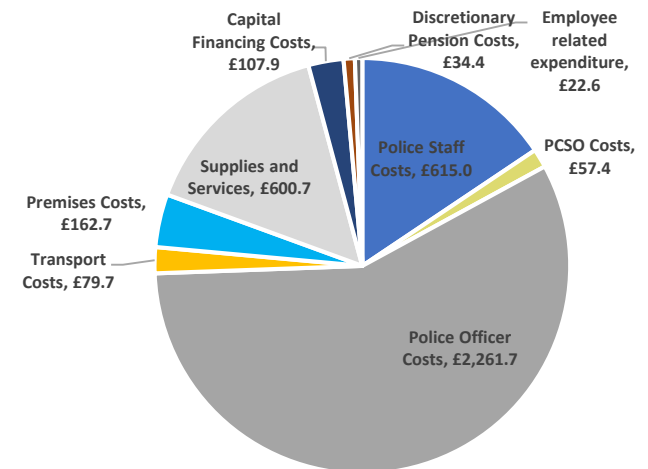
MPS Funding



£3.9bn Gross Budget

How the Met is funded (£m)

How the Met spends its budget (£m)



**METROPOLITAN
POLICE**

Q1 2021/22 Performance

Monitoring the Police and Crime Plan

Recorded crime increased during Q1 2021/22 when compared to the previous quarter but remains below pre-COVID levels. The easing of lockdown restrictions has impacted on crime levels and increases in recorded crime should be expected.

Over the course of the 12 months to June 2021 there was a 9% decrease in all crime compared to the previous 12 months with offences being below pre-pandemic levels. This was largely due to reductions in several acquisitive crime types; theft person (-28%), robbery (-30%), and burglary (-20%). Reductions have also been recorded for knife (-23%) and gun crime (-20%).

Recorded domestic abuse has remained relatively stable during the most recent 12 months (+4%), but have increased during Q1 2021/22 (+13%) when compared to the previous quarter.

All recorded hate crime strands have seen increases in Q1 2021/22 compared to the previous quarter and Q1 2020/21.

Sexual offences recorded an increase during Q1 2021/22, with recorded offences higher than both the previous quarter and the same quarter of last year.

Overall Satisfaction with service, as measured by USS, was 66% in Q1 2020/22. Satisfaction levels with TDIU recorded decreases in Q1 compared to the previous quarter and were 46% for telephone and 41% online.

Over the last 2 years several Public Perceptions measures have seen falls. The largest being 'Fair Treatment' (from 76% to 68%), 'Relied Upon to be there' (71% to 63%), and 'Good Job Local' (60% to 54%). For FY 2020/21 both 'Contact SNT/DWO' and 'Informed local' increased (8pp. and 7pp. respectively) with results in Q1 suggesting these improvements are now levelling off.

Oversight

Current police officer strength is 32,657 FTEs. The increase in police officer recruitment over the last two years has seen police officer strength increase to the highest levels since 2010. During Q1 2021/22 BAME and female recruits made up 30% and 33% respectively.

Sanction detection rates decreased to 8% during Q1 2021/22 and have returned to pre-pandemic levels - likely impacted by increased recorded crime levels in recent months. Emergency response times have also been impacted by increased volumes, with performance again returning to pre-pandemic levels

The number of stop and searches taking place in the capital decreased by 19% during Q1 2021/22 when compared to the previous quarter. One in four stop and searches were recorded as ending with a positive outcome during this period.

A Safer London



Monitoring the Police and Crime Plan

Recorded Crime

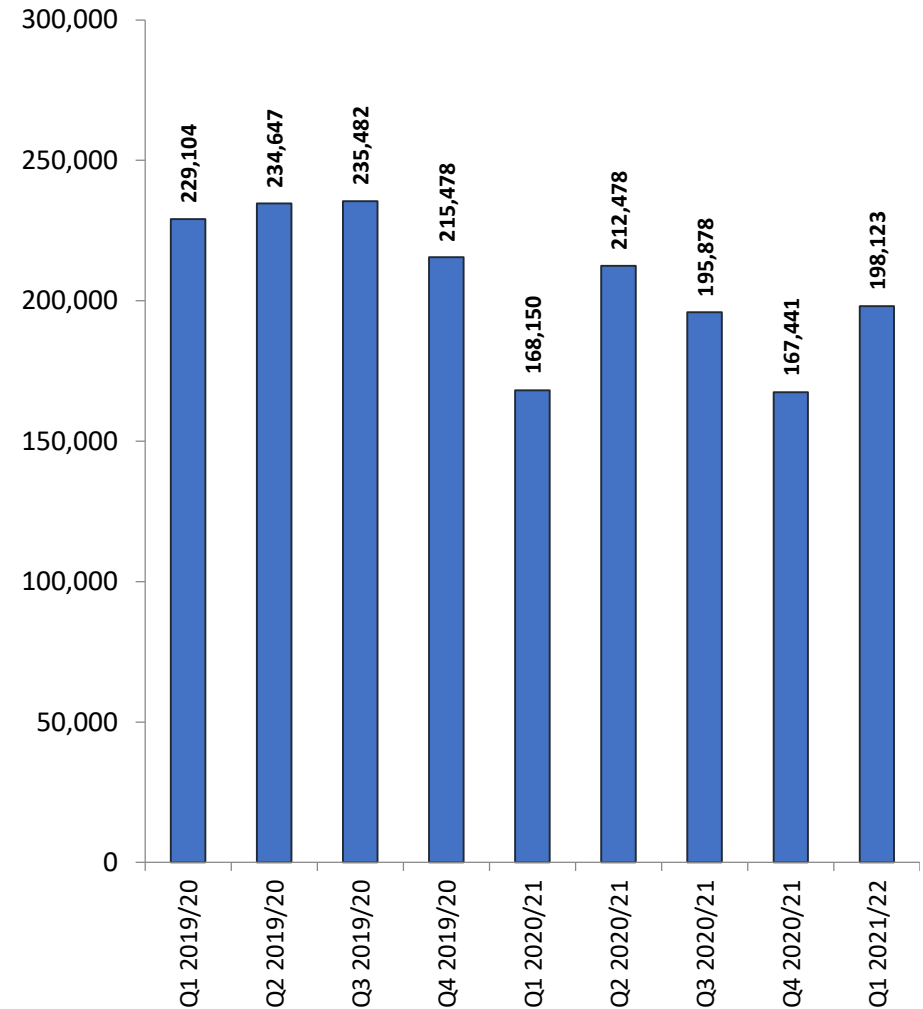
Recorded crime: 12 month comparison

Police and Crime Plan Area	Crime Category	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	Change from previous period	% Change
A better police service for London	Total Notifiable Offences	853,757	773,920	-79,837	-9.4%
	Violence Against the Person	219,085	226,602	7,517	3.4%
	Total Robbery	34,253	24,119	-10,134	-29.6%
	Total Burglary	70,757	56,585	-14,172	-20.0%
	Total Theft Person	42,644	30,329	-12,315	-28.9%
	Theft Taking of MV	27,834	25,946	-1,888	-6.8%
	Theft from MV	76,247	63,167	-13,080	-17.2%
Keeping children and young people safe	Knife Crime	13,870	10,638	-3,232	-23.3%
	Gun Crime	1,923	1,545	-378	-19.7%
Tackling violence against women and girls*	Domestic Abuse	91,601	95,071	3,470	3.8%
	Total Sexual Offences	18,825	20,979	2,154	11.4%
Standing together against hatred and intolerance	Racist and Religious Hate Crime	19,533	22,088	2,555	13.1%
	Sexual Orientation Hate Crime	2,966	3,212	246	8.3%
	Transgender Hate Crime	261	342	81	31.0%
	Disability Hate Crime	457	573	116	25.4%

Total notifiable offences (TNO) increased by 17.8% when compared to the same quarter in 2020/21 (29,973) and have increased by 18.3% (30,682) compared to Q4 2020/21. Offences are still below the pre-pandemic period with offences 30,981 lower than Q1 2019/20 (-14%).

* It should be noted that these data are not exclusively female victims.

Total Notifiable Offences (TNO)



ASB and Local Crime Priorities

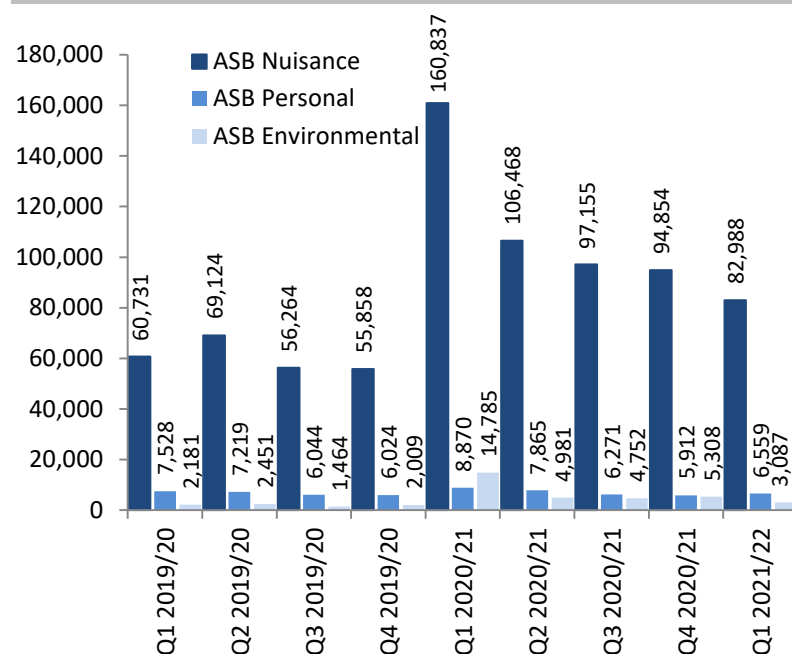
Local Crime Priorities – Quarter 1 2021/22 versus Quarter 1 2020/21

BCU	Borough priorities	Non DA VWI		Robbery		Burglary		Theft from Person	
Central East	Hackney			93	49.2%	101	18.4%		
	Tower Hamlets			83	54.6%	-54	-8.8%		
Central North	Camden			69	43.1%			538	239.1%
	Islington	106	40.8%	83	63.4%				
Central South	Lambeth	217	48.9%	83	51.6%				
	Southwark			53	26.5%	13	2.2%		
Central West	Westminster	79	14.4%	253	148.0%			1282	512.8%
	Hammersmith and Fulham			23	31.5%			181	420.9%
	Kensington and Chelsea	95	55.6%	57	101.8%	36	13.2%		
East Area	Barking and Dagenham	30	10.2%	11	9.7%				
	Havering	112	57.1%			0	0.0%		
	Redbridge			53	53.5%	99	39.1%		
North Area	Enfield	125	33.5%			66	16.6%		
	Haringey	56	14.5%	118	55.1%				
North East	Newham	145	35.5%			-60	-15.1%		
	Waltham Forest	83	28.7%			-126	-29.4%		
North West	Barnet			2	1.7%	107	23.7%		
	Brent	45	9.7%	3	2.0%				
	Harrow	78	45.9%			1	0.5%		
South Area	Bromley	74	34.1%			17	9.9%		
	Croydon	141	38.4%	14	13.5%	77	22.5%		
	Sutton	67	16.9%			-58	-10.1%		
South East	Bexley	66	24.0%			31	9.1%		
	Greenwich	100	20.4%			35	8.0%		
	Lewisham	47	24.5%			34	18.8%		
South West	Kingston upon Thames			9	34.6%	30	21.3%		
	Merton			24	60.0%	45	27.1%		
	Richmond upon Thames			-13	-25.0%	-44	-16.4%		
	Wandsworth			13	11.6%	145	29.5%		
West Area	Ealing	108	27.8%	28	21.7%				
	Hillingdon			2	2.5%	-58	-14.9%		
	Hounslow	28	7.4%	-23	-19.8%				
All BCUs	Priority Total	1802	26.9%	1038	39.2%	437	5.5%	2001	386.3%
MPS Total	All offences	2979	29.5%	1241	33.5%	858	7.2%	5952	222.7%

-5% or less +5% or more

MOPAC Quarterly report

ASB



Anti-social behaviour (ASB) calls to the MPS have decreased by 50% when compared to the same quarter in 2020/21 (91,858 fewer), and have decreased by 13% (13,440 fewer) compared to the previous quarter this year.

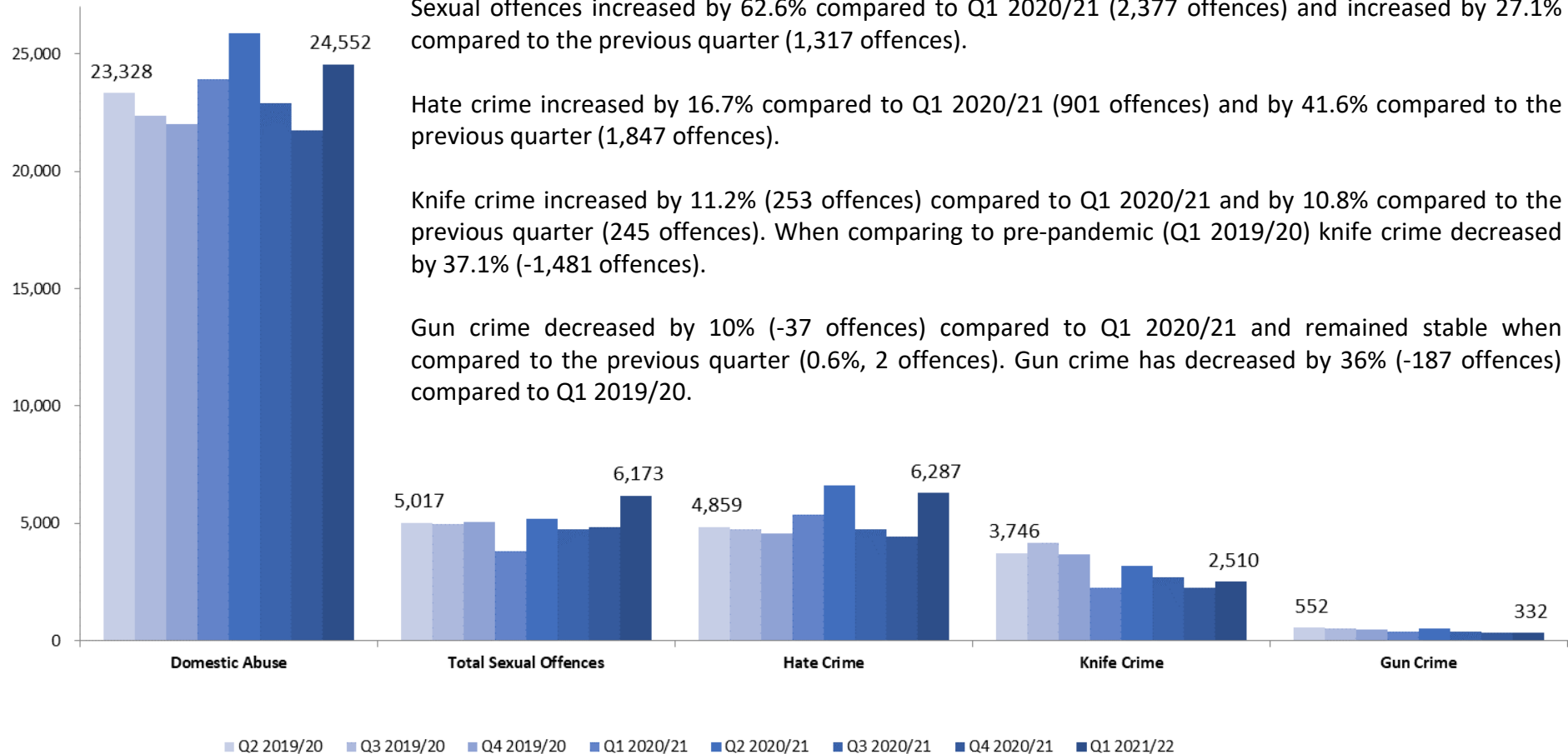
All local priorities recorded increases compared to the same quarter of last year – due to the impact of the pandemic on recorded crime during that period.

All of these crime types are also below pre-pandemic levels. At the end of Q1 2021/22 compared to Q1 2019/20:

- Non-DA VWI was 6% lower (-854 offences)
- Robbery was 47% lower (-4,343 offences)
- Burglary was 33% lower (-6,363 offences)
- Theft from Person was -37% lower (-4,967 offences)

Mandatory High Harm Priorities

Recorded Offences of High Harm Crime



A Better Police Service for London



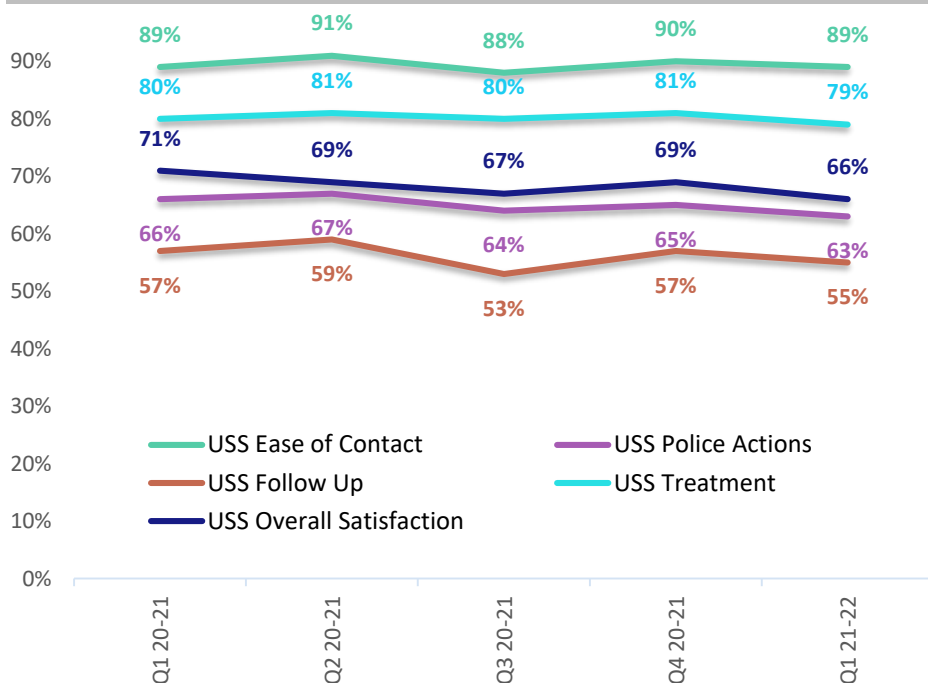
Monitoring the Police and Crime Plan

Trends in Public Voice

Victim satisfaction: At a quarterly level Overall Satisfaction has shown a 5pp decline over the last year from 71% in Q1 20-21 to the current 66% in Q1 21-22. This is also reflected in satisfaction with Police Actions (-3pp. Q1 20-21 vs. Q1 21-22). Telephone reporters are consistently more satisfied than those who report online. There has been a statistically significant reduction in those satisfied over the last year (Q1 20-21 vs. Q1 21-22) for both telephone (fall of 8pp.) and online (fall of 7pp.).

Public perceptions: Over the last 2 years several Public Perception measures have seen a decline, continuing a trend seen since FY 17-18. The largest decreases are seen for *Fair Treatment*, which has declined by 8pp. to 68%, and *Relied on to be There*, which has declined by 8pp. to 63% (R12 to Q1 21-22 vs. R12 to Q1 19-20). *Good Job Local* has declined by 5pp. over the same timescale and now stands at 54%. Both *Contact SNT/DWO* and *Informed Local* saw substantial increases over FY 20-21 (8pp. and 7pp. respectively R12 Q1 20-21 vs. R12 Q4 20-21), but results in Q1 21-22 suggest these improvements are now levelling off.

Victim Satisfaction

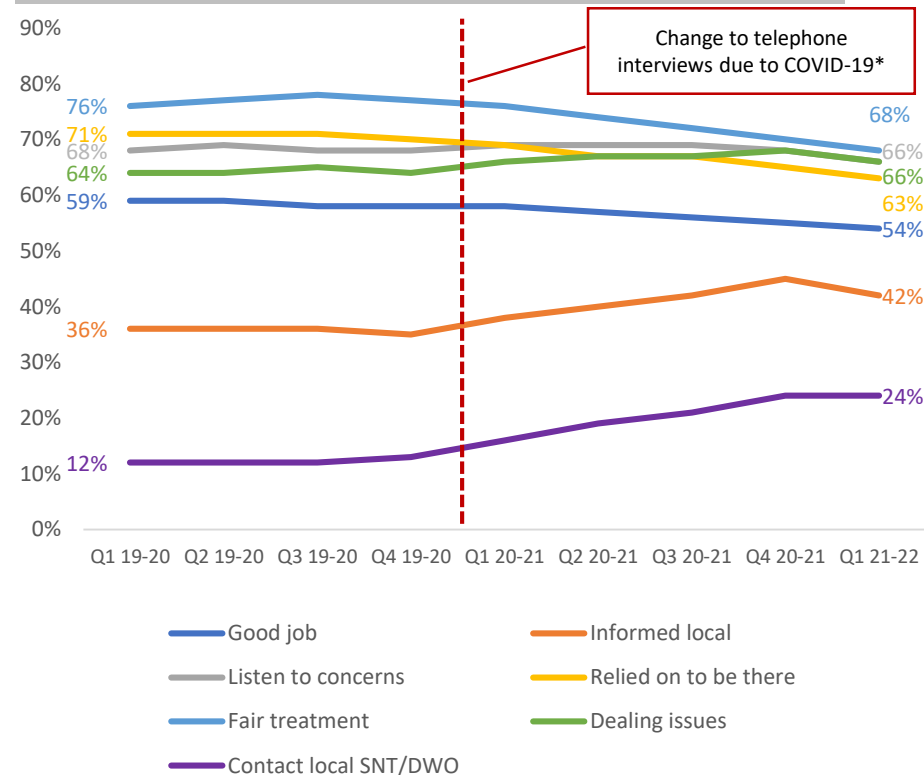


TDIU Survey: Overall Satisfaction

	Q1 20-21	Q2 20-21	Q3 20-21	Q4 20-21	Q1 21-22
Online	48%	48%	42%	44%	41%
Phone	54%	51%	48%	53%	46%

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.

Public Perceptions



Source: Public Attitude Survey (PAS). R12 Months data per point.

*Please note that results for Q1 20-21 onwards represent a move from face-to-face interviewing to telephone interviewing as a result of COVID. This methodological change may affect the consistency of trend results.

The confidence intervals associated with MPS level data are approximately 0.9 percentage points per data point.

Public Voice (continued)

Inequalities in Victim Satisfaction and Public Perceptions

		Overall Satisfaction USS	Overall Satisfaction TDIU - Telephone	Overall Satisfaction TDIU - Online	Police do a good job in the local area (Good job)	Feels well informed about local police activities over the last 12 months (Informed local)	Agree the police listen to the concerns of local people (Listen to concerns)	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)	Knows how to contact their local SNT/ward officer (Contact ward officer)	Agree the police can be relied upon to be there when needed (Relied on to be there)
MPS Average		68%	50%	44%	54%	42%	66%	68%	66%	24%	63%
Ethnicity	White British	2%	3%	3%	1%	2%	1%	0%	0%	5%	-1%
	White Other	3%	**	**	8%	4%	9%	9%	9%	-1%	7%
	Black	-2%	-1%	1%	-8%	-7%	-8%	-19%	-9%	-6%	-5%
	Asian	0%	-3%	-3%	-1%	1%	1%	9%	4%	-4%	4%
	Mixed	-6%	2%	-1%	-11%	-7%	-11%	-18%	-9%	-4%	-6%
	Other ethnicity	1%	2%	-2%	1%	5%	2%	6%	3%	2%	-1%
LGBT+	Yes	-5%	0%	-6%	0%	-1%	-4%	-11%	-5%	-3%	-1%
	No	1%	1%	3%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Age	16-24	1%	-2%	-7%	-9%	-6%	-5%	-10%	-2%	-12%	1%
	25-34	-1%	-9%	-3%	1%	-4%	-3%	-2%	-2%	-7%	1%
	35-44	-2%	-5%	-3%	-1%	-1%	-2%	3%	-1%	-1%	2%
	45-54	-2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	1%	2%	0%	6%	-1%
	55-64	1%	7%	3%	-1%	8%	4%	0%	2%	11%	-6%
	65 years +	11%	17%	11%	6%	7%	9%	6%	6%	7%	2%
Disability	Disability	-10%	-2%	-5%	-4%	1%	-1%	-2%	-2%	4%	-1%
	No disability	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Gender	Male	1%	-4%	-2%	-1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	-1%
	Female	-1%	5%	5%	0%	-1%	1%	-1%	0%	0%	2%

Source: User Satisfaction Survey (USS) Public Attitude Survey (PAS) & TDIU Survey. R12 to Q1 21-22 data.

The table above compares the weighted MPS figure to each group and highlights positive or negative change of 5 percentage points or more between these two.

Satisfaction

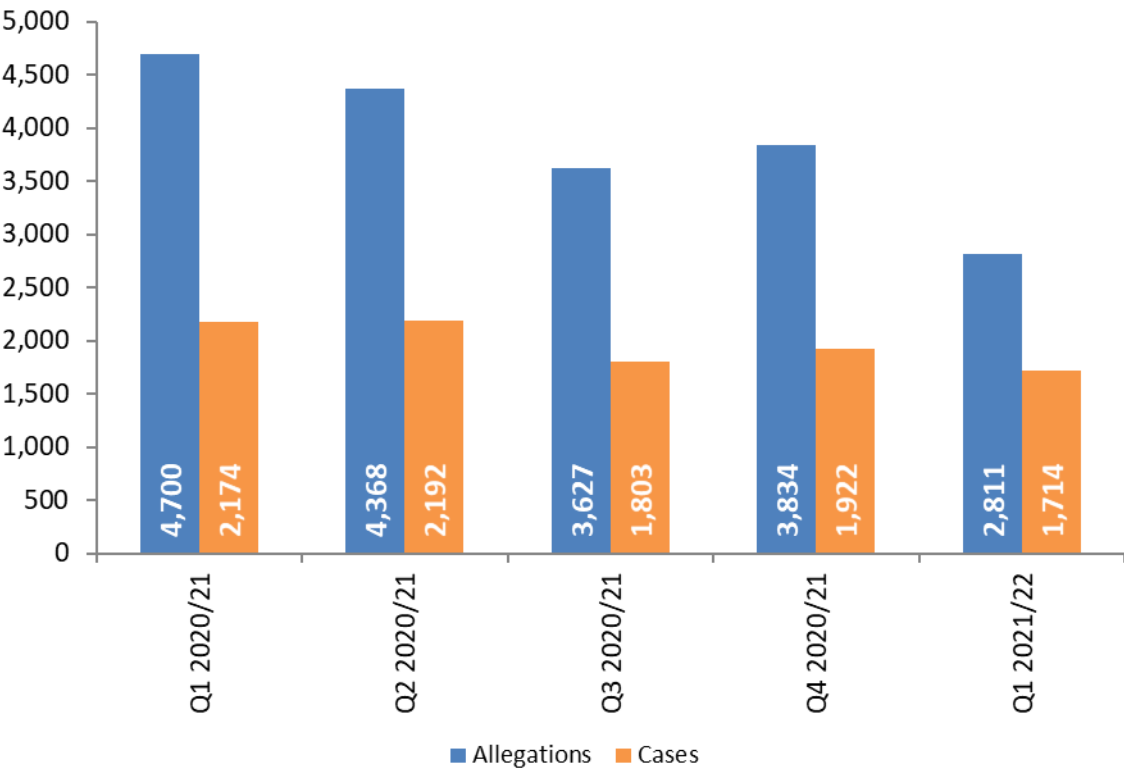
The difference consistently seen across all results (i.e. USS and both TDIU contact methods) is that older respondents are more satisfied than the MPS average.

Public Perceptions

Large gaps remain by Ethnicity, LGBTQ+ and Age. Londoners from a Mixed ethnic background continue to see large negative gaps across 6 of the 7 Core Public Perception Questions and Londoners from a Black ethnic background now see large negative gaps across all 7 Core Public Perception questions – most notably for feeling the *police treat everyone fairly* (Black, -19 pp.; Mixed, -18 pp.). Younger age groups also continue to see a range of negative gaps; while older residents instead see positive gaps across the majority of measures. Those from the LGBT+ community also hold less positive views, particularly with regard to feeling the *police treat everyone fairly* at -11 pp.

Met Complaints

Met Public Complaints



During Q1 2021/22 the Met recorded an 11% reduction in the number of complaints cases recorded and a 27% decrease in the number of allegations, compared to quarter Q4 2020/21.

The number of cases decreased by 21% compared Q1 2020/21, while allegations have decreased by 40%.

**The number of complaints shown above is taken from a live system which when extracted is a snap shot in time – numbers may change as new complaints are updated on the system*

Trends in Workforce

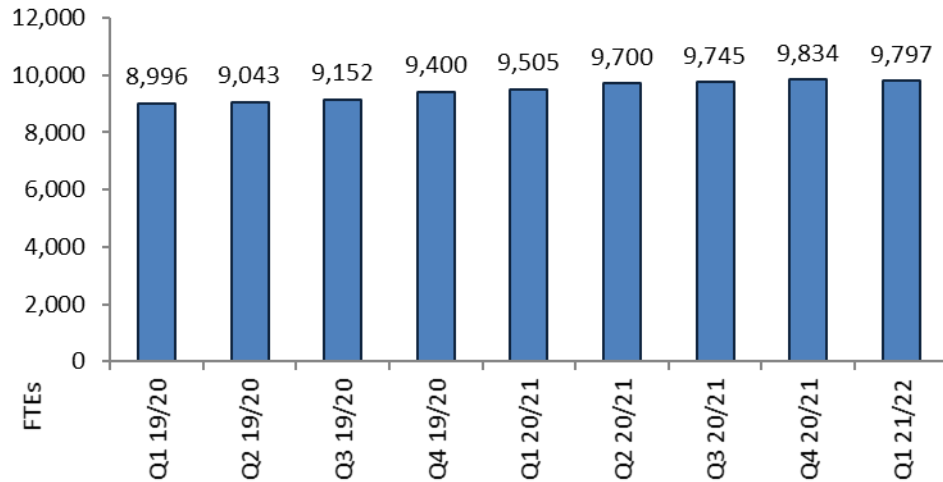
Met Workforce

At the end of Q1 2021/22 the Metropolitan Police Workforce consisted of:

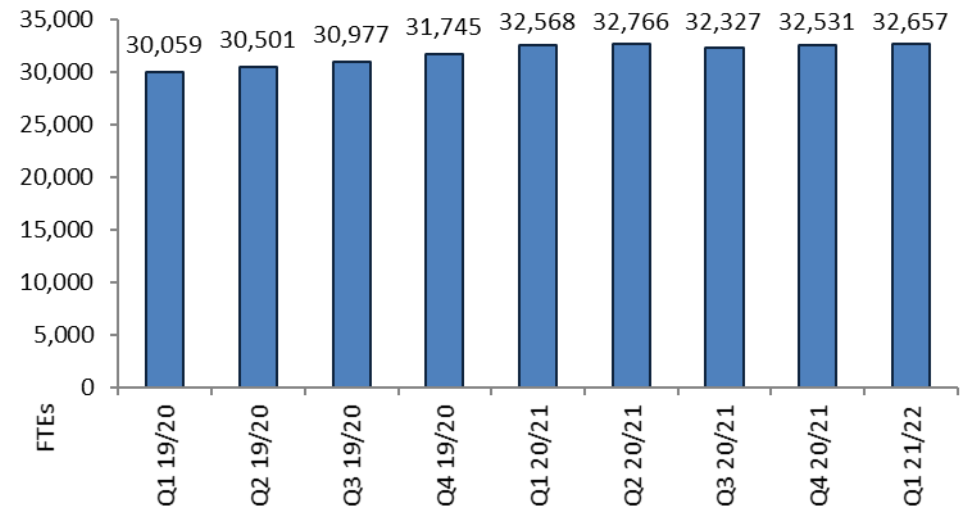
- **32,657 officers** (72% of total workforce)
- **1,844 special constables** (4% of total workforce)
- **1,254 PCSOs** (3% of total workforce)
- **9,797 staff** (22% of total workforce)

The proportion of workforce has remained stable since Q1 2019/20.

Police Staff Strength

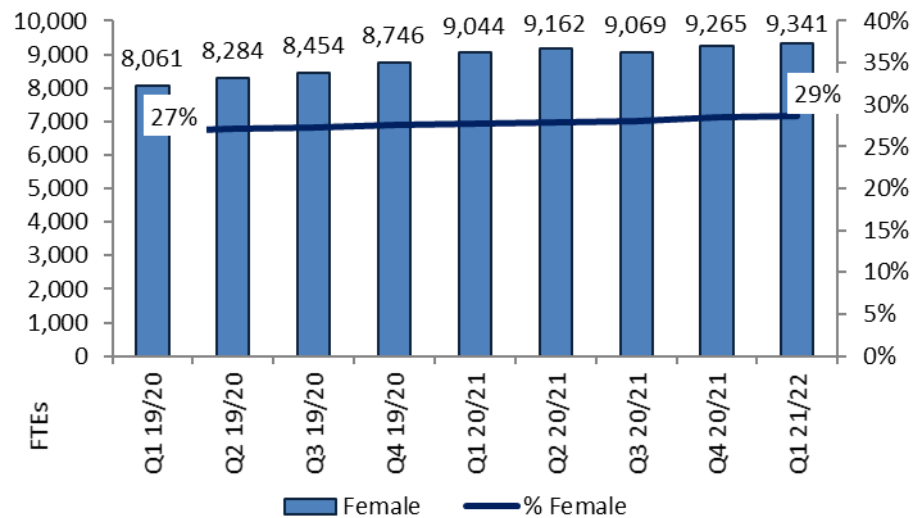


Police Officer Strength

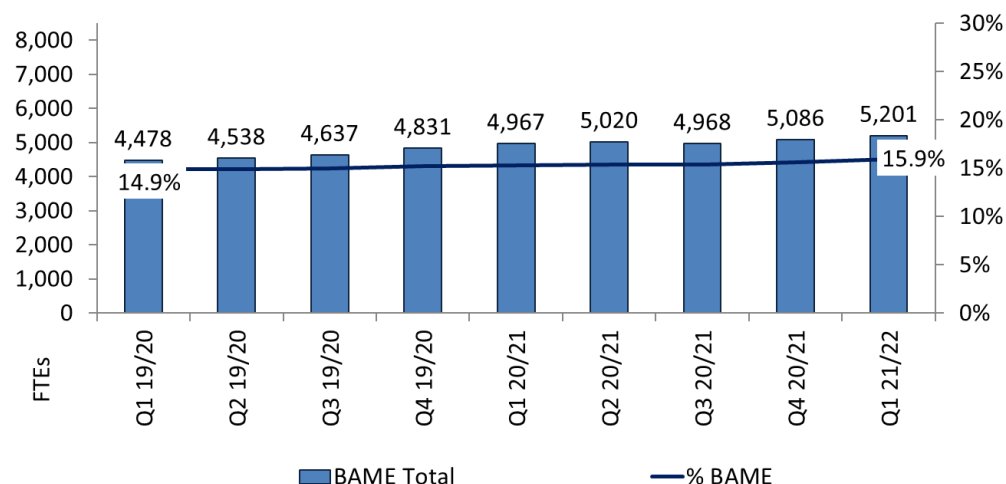


Diversity – Police Officers

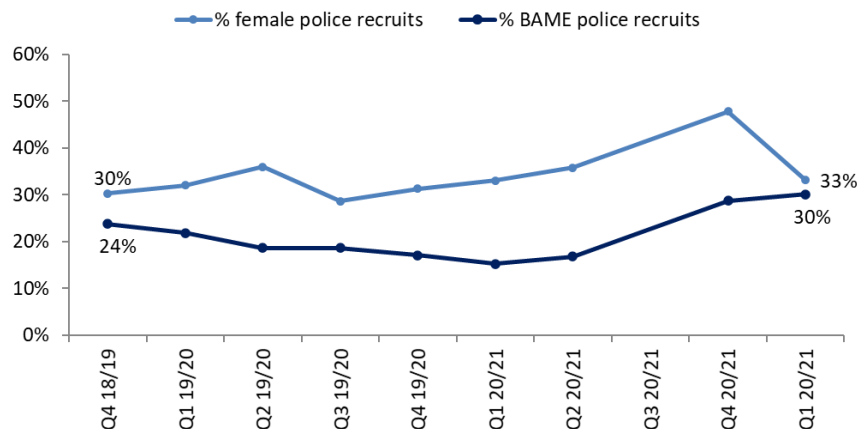
Female Police Officer Strength



BAME Police Officer Strength



Diversity in Recruitment



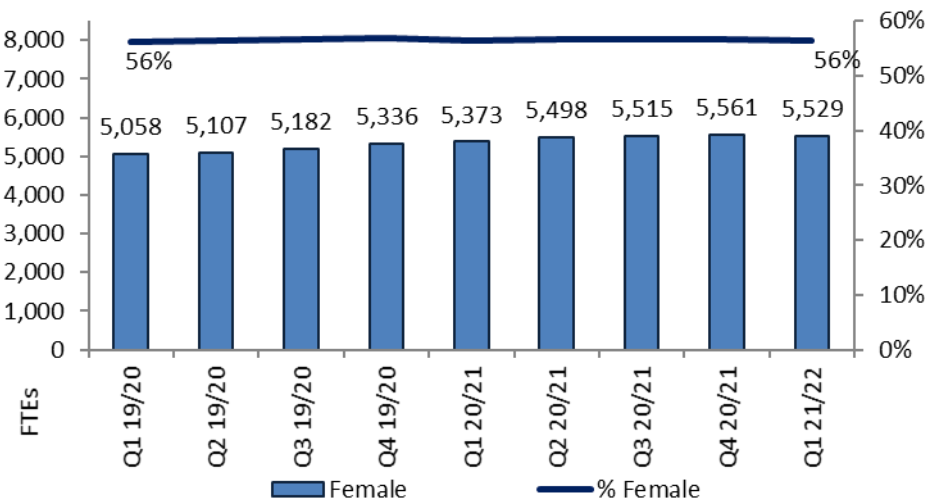
BAME and female officer strength has increased during Q1 2021/22 when compared to the previous quarter.

During Q1 2021/22, 30% of police recruits were BAME and 33% were female. There were 519 police officer intakes during Q1 2021/22.

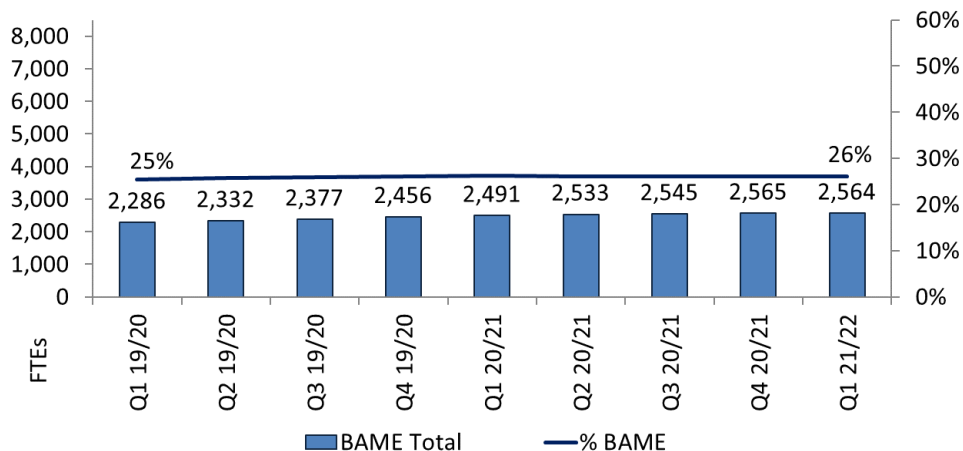
In response to the Mayor's Action Plan on Transparency, Accountability and Trust in Policing the MPS have an ambition to increase BAME officer representation to 16% by 2022 – to support this target the MPS aims to increase the percentage of recruits to 40% BAME, as well as 50% female from the next financial year (FY 2022/23).

Diversity – Police Staff and PCSOs

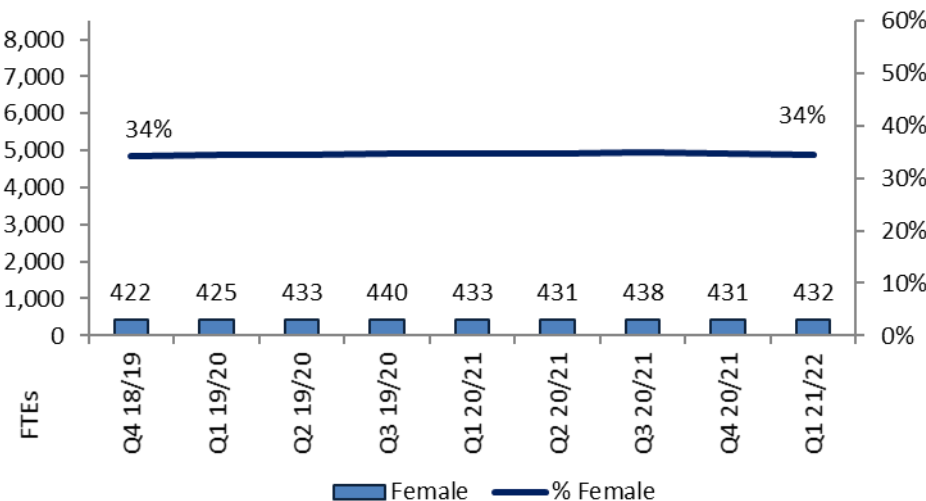
Female Police Staff Strength



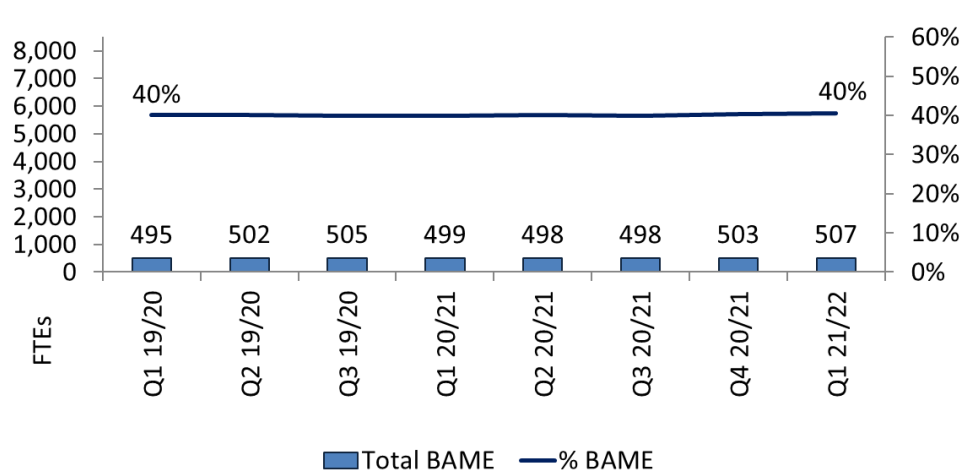
BAME Police Staff Strength



Female PCSO Strength



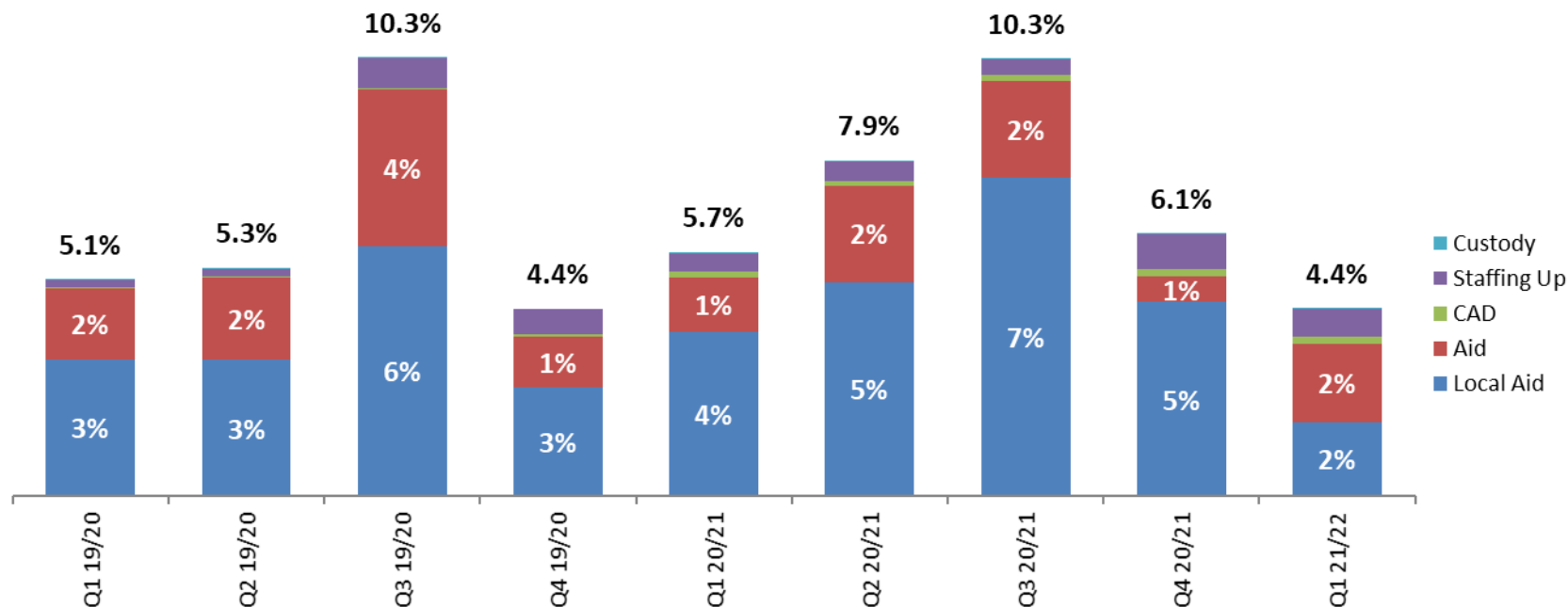
BAME PCSO Strength



Dedicated Ward Officer (DWO) Abstraction

DWO Abstraction by Type

Abstraction is presented as the percentage of total hours where a DWO is required to work somewhere other than their allocated ward for any part of their shift (not including overtime or training or attending court). In Q1 2021/22 the abstraction level was 4.4%, a decrease from 6.1% in Q4 20/21.



Abstraction Categories:

Aid - officers taken out of wards to provide support at large public events or critical incidents that require a police presence (such as large scale demonstrations).

Local Aid - officers requested to work elsewhere in the BCU to support local activities such as sporting events, cultural events and borough based policing operations.

CAD - Computer Aided Dispatch, officers required to work in the BCU operations room.

Staffing up - Officers required to backfill for Emergency Response Team officers who are unavoidably absent, in order to provide minimum staffing levels.

Custody - Officers required to assist in a custody suite.

MOPAC publish a DWO abstraction dashboard monitoring this monthly - [DWO Abstraction Dashboard](#)

A Better Criminal Justice System for London

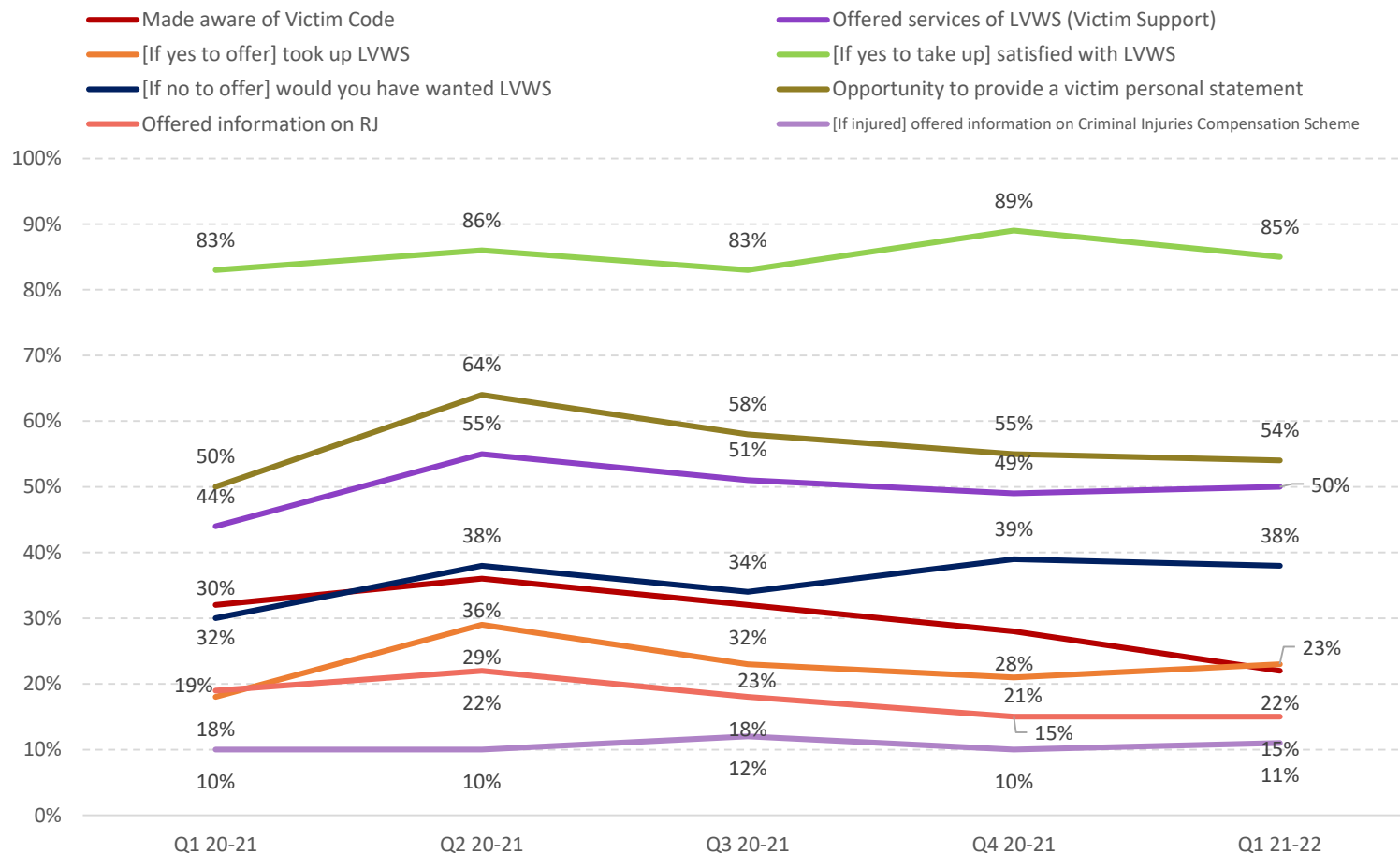


Police and Crime Plan Monitoring

VCOP Awareness

The revised Victim's Code of Practice (VCOP) came into effect in April 2021, following consultation with police forces and National Police Chief's Council (NPCC).

The MPS updated their Crime Recording System to reflect these amendments in March 2021 which aims to provide an enhanced victim focus and the ability to monitor compliance.



Many areas that saw improvements in compliance with some of the Code of Practice for Victims of Crime in the first half of the FY 20-21 fell in the second half of FY 20-21. The majority of measures have stabilised in Q1 21-22 however being made aware of the victims code has continued to fall (- 6pp. vs. Q4 20-21).

There has been a decreasing number of respondents who have not heard back from LVWS, and satisfaction of those who did remains high.

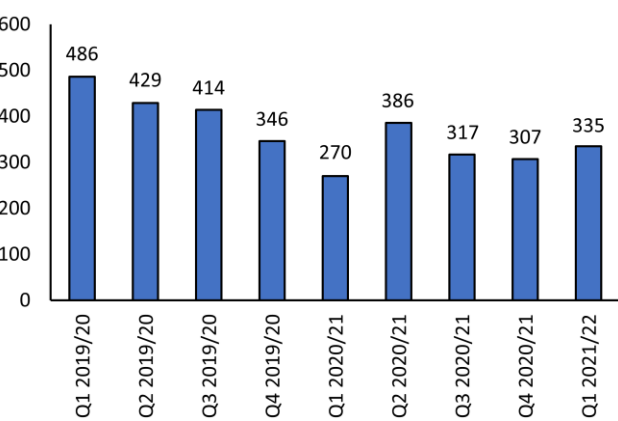
Keeping Children and Young People Safe



Monitoring the Police and Crime

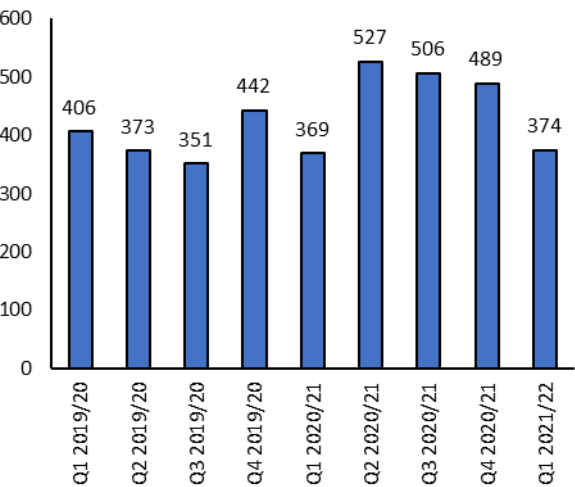
Keeping Children and Young People Safe

Knife Crime with Injury – Victims aged under 25



Knife crime victims aged under 25 in Q1 2021/22 increased by 24.1% compared to Q1 2020/21 (65 victims) but remain below pre-pandemic levels. The number of victims increased by 9% compared to the previous quarter (28 victims).

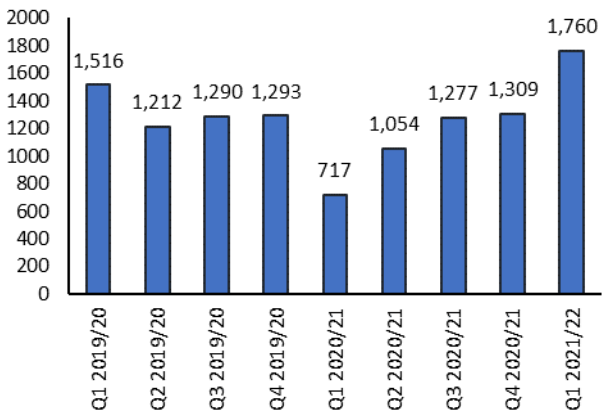
Child sexual abuse



There was a decrease of 3% (-17 offences) in recorded CSA compared to the previous quarter. There was an increase of 11% (47 offences) compared to the same quarter in 2020/21.

Child sexual abuse is defined as any offence containing the designated crime flag as specified by the Home Office.

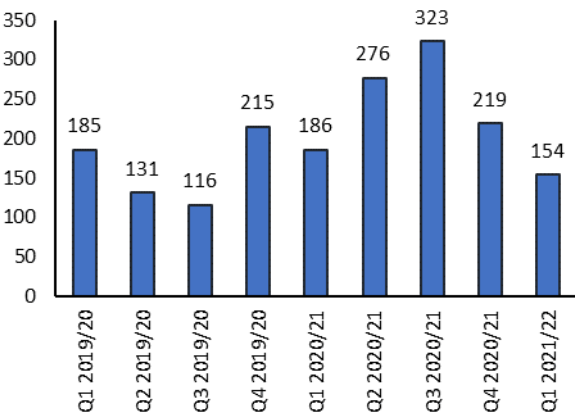
Sexual offences (victim under 16)



Q1 saw a large increase of 34% (451 offences) in sexual offences (victim under 16) compared to the previous quarter. There was an increase of 145% (1,043 offences) compared to the same quarter in 2020/21, when offences were at their lowest volume in the period covered.

Sexual Offences (victim under 16) is defined as any confirmed & classified Sexual Offence where the victim was recorded as being aged 16 or under at the time of committed date.

Child sexual exploitation



There was a decrease of 30% (-65 offences) in recorded incidents of CSE compared to the previous quarter. There was also a decrease of 17% (-32 offences) compared to the same quarter in 2020/21.

Child sexual exploitation is a form of child abuse, which occurs when anyone under the age of 18 is persuaded, coerced or forced into sexual activity in exchange for, amongst other things, money, drugs/alcohol, gifts, affection or status.

Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls

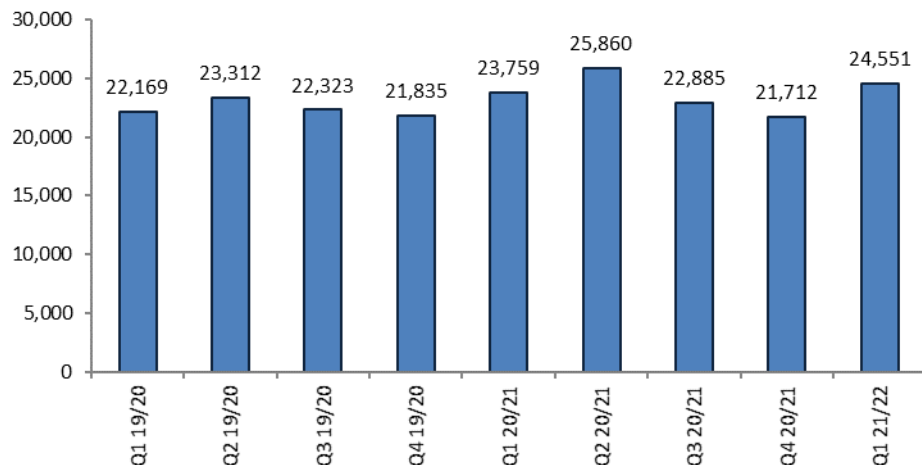


Monitoring the Police and Crime Plan

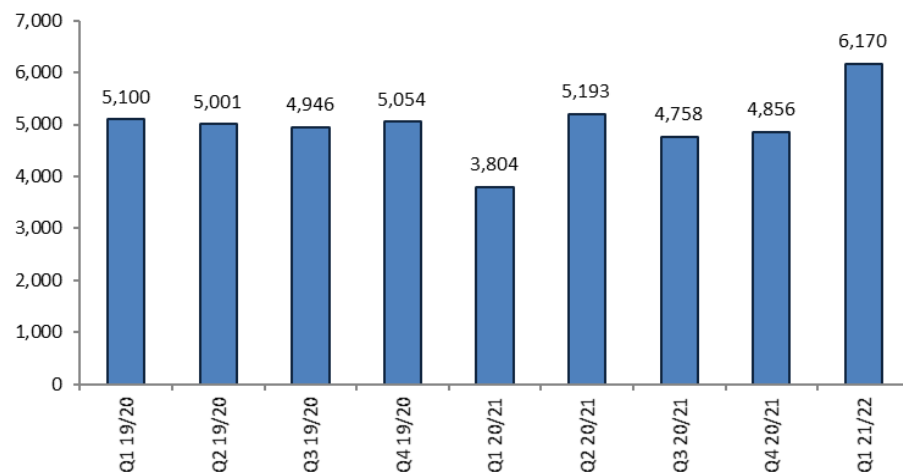
Violence Against Women and Girls*

Compared to the same quarter in 2020/21, Domestic Abuse offences remained relatively stable (3.3%, 792 offences). Domestic abuse increased compared to the previous quarter by 13.1% (2,839 offences). Recorded sexual offences increased when compared to Q1 in 2020/21 by 62.2% (2,366 offences) and increased when compared to the previous quarter by 27.1% (1,314 offences).

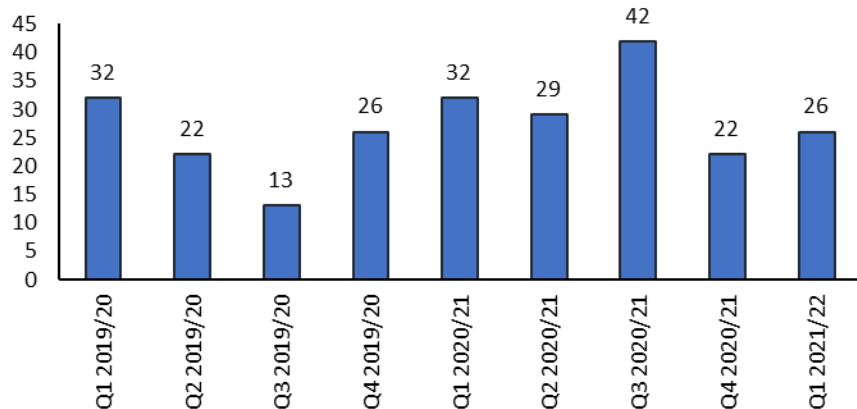
Domestic Abuse



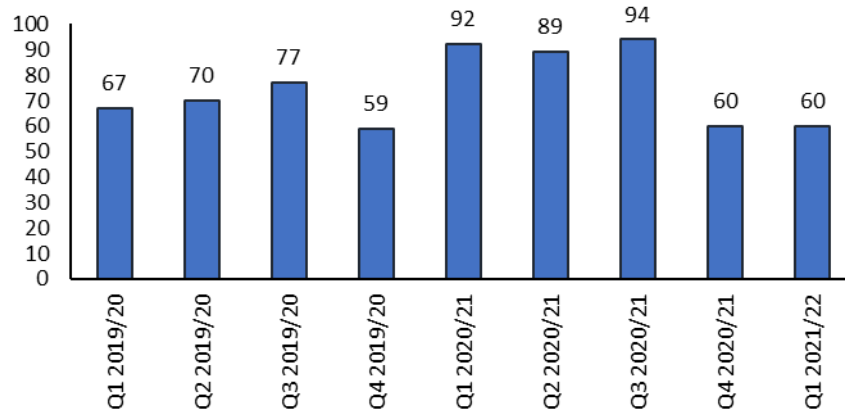
Sexual Offences



Forced Marriage



Honour Based Violence (HBV)



Standing Together Against Extremism, Hatred and Intolerance

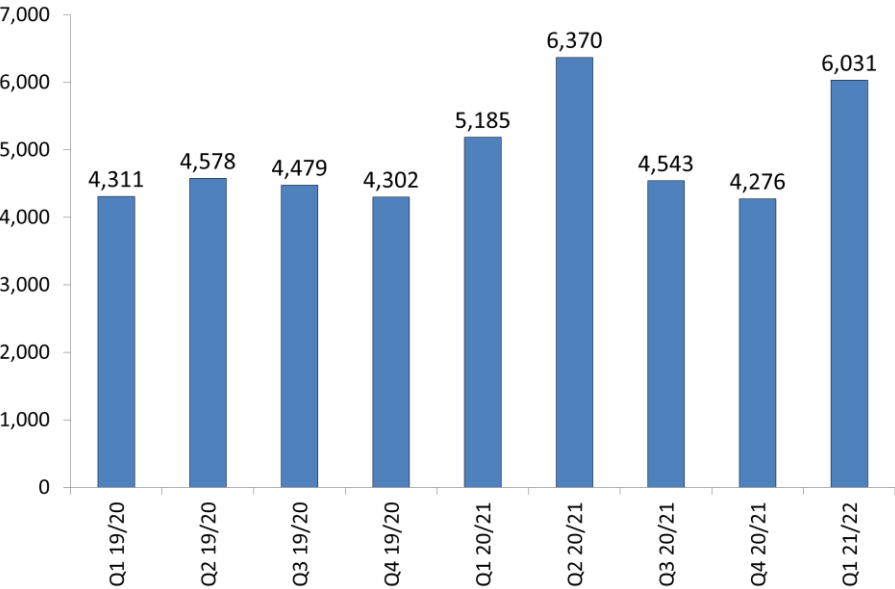


Monitoring the Police and Crime Plan

Hate Crime – Race and Religion

A hate crime can have more than one hate flag attached to it. Adding up all the hate crime categories may result in multiple counting of a single offence. Caution is advised when interpreting the percentage change for some hate crime strands due to low volumes recorded.

Racist Hate Crime

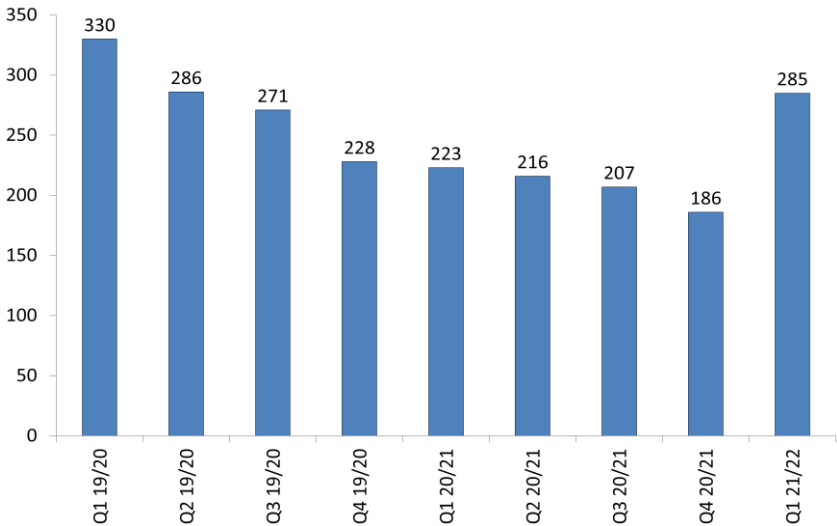


Racist Hate Crime offences increased when compared to Q1 2020/21 by 16.3% (846 offences) and when compared to the previous quarter (41%, 1,755 offences).

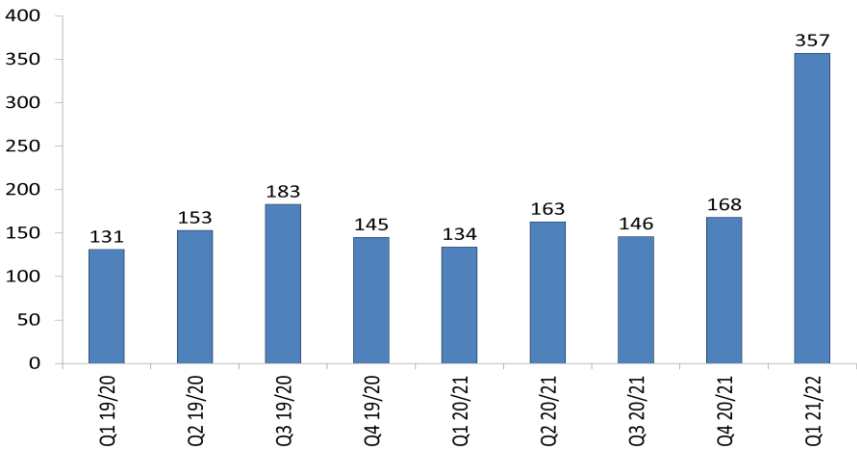
Islamophobic Offences increased by 27.8% (62 offences) when compared to Q1 2020/21 and compared to the previous quarter by 53.2% (99 offences).

Anti-Semitic Offences increased by 166.4% (223 offences) compared to Q1 2020/21 and 112.5% (189 offences) compared to the previous quarter.

Islamophobic Hate Crime



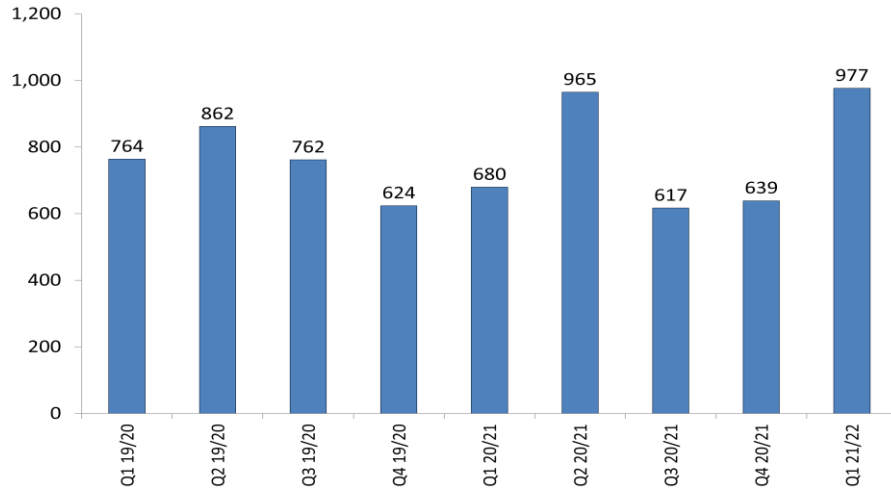
Anti-Semitic Hate Crime



Hate Crime – Sexual Orientation, Transgender, and Disability

A hate crime can have more than one hate flag attached to it. Adding up all the hate crime categories may result in multiple counting of a single offence. Caution is advised when interpreting the percentage change for some hate crime strands due to low volumes recorded.

Homophobic Hate Crime

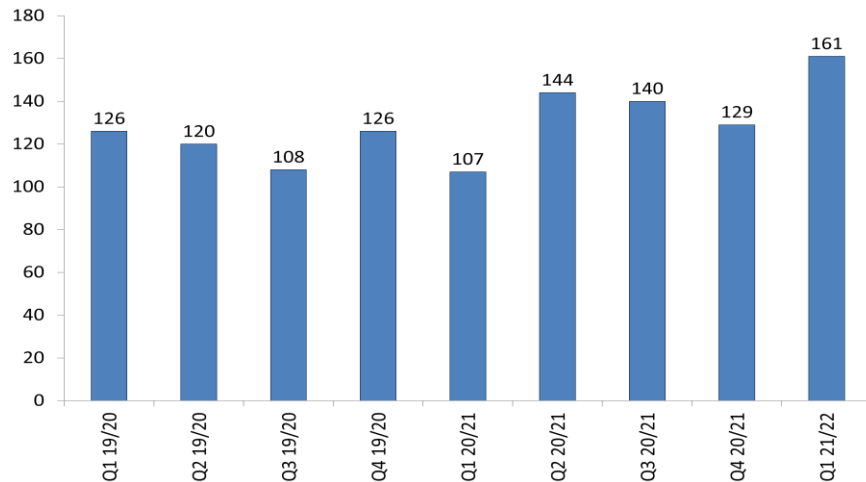


Homophobic Hate Crime increased by 43.7% (297 offences) compared to Q1 2020/21 and by 52.9% (338 offences) on the previous quarter.

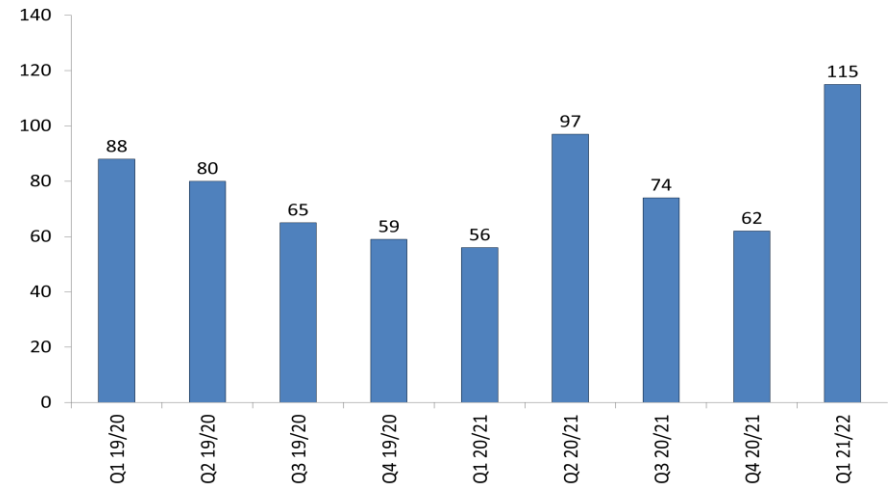
Compared to Q1 2020/21, Disability Hate Crime offences increased by 50.5% (54 offences). Compared to Q4 2020/21 disability Hate crime offences increased by 24.8% (32 offences).

In Q1 2021/22 there were 115 recorded offences of Transgender Hate Crime, an increase of 105% compared to both Q1 2020/21 and Q4 2020/21 (59 and 53 offences respectively).

Disability Hate Crime

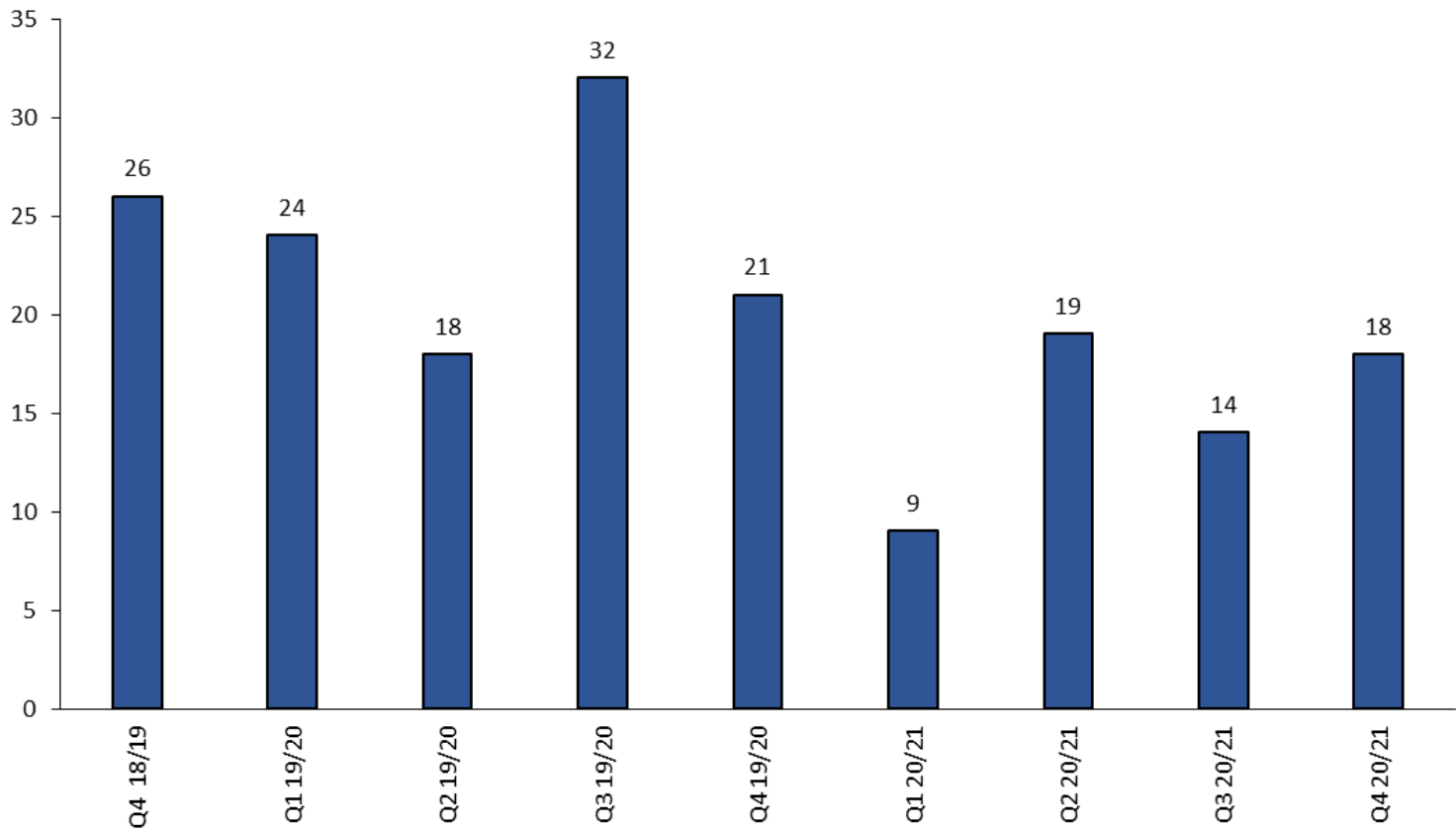


Transgender Hate Crime



Extremism – Counter Terrorism arrests

Arrests by Counter Terrorism Command Officers

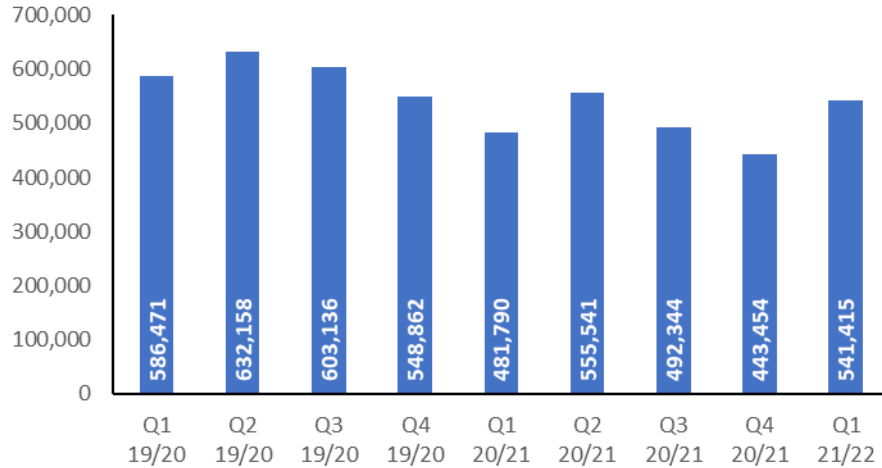


The information above is as per the Home Office Arrest publication which are a quarter in arrears. Counter Terrorism Arrests in Q4 2020/21 increased from the previous quarter to 18 (+4) but were lower (-3) compared to Q4 2019/20.

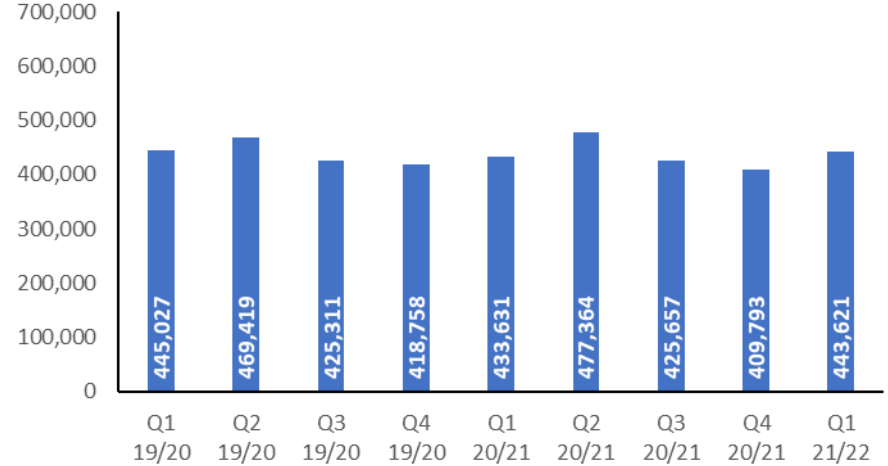
Oversight

Responding to the Public - Met Level

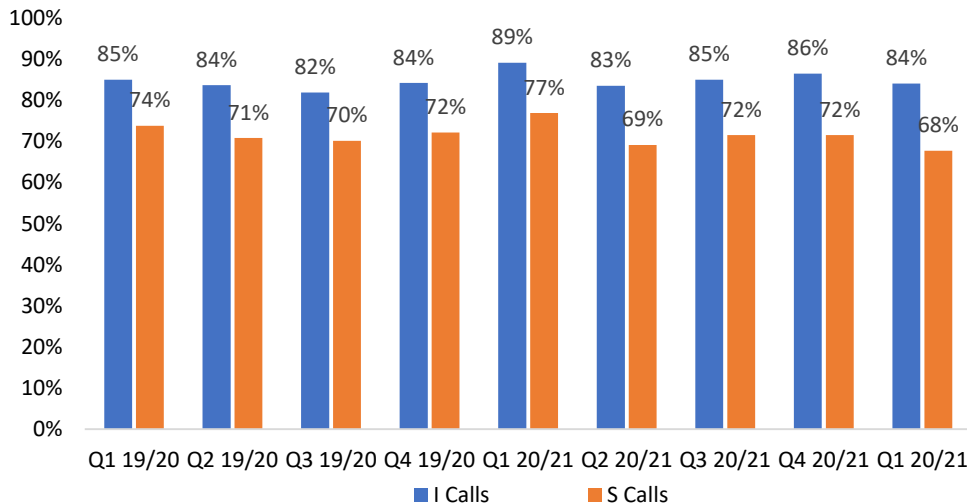
999 Calls



101 Calls



Emergency Response Times



I calls = emergency calls to be attended within a 15-minute target.
S calls = emergency calls to be attended within a 60-minute target.

There were 443,621 101 calls and 541,415 emergency 999 calls received by the Met during Q1 2021/22.

Response time performance in I calls (15 min attendance target) are at pre-lockdown levels and has had little to no change (-1 p.p) on the same quarter last year (Q1 2020/21). Performance for S calls (1-hour attendance target) has decreased by 6 p.p on Q1 2020/21, the same quarter last year.

Responding to the Public – BCU Performance

I Call Performance

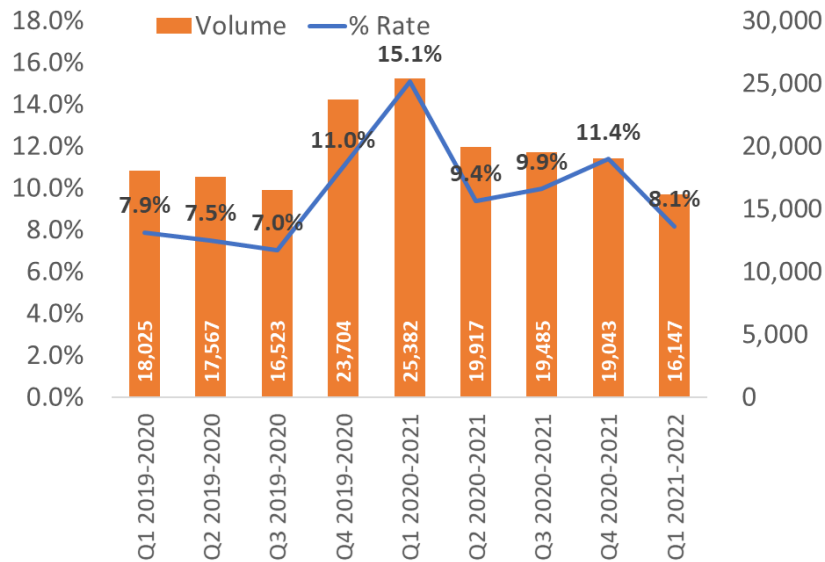
BCU	Borough	Q1 FY20/21	Q2 FY20/21	Q3 FY20/21	Q4 FY20/21	Q1 FY21/22
Central East	Hackney	95%	91%	91%	94%	91%
	Tower Hamlets	96%	90%	91%	92%	89%
Central North	Camden	94%	89%	90%	90%	89%
	Islington	93%	88%	90%	93%	91%
Central South	Lambeth	91%	85%	88%	90%	89%
	Southwark	92%	86%	88%	91%	88%
Central West	Hammersmith & Fulham	92%	89%	91%	92%	90%
	Kensington & Chelsea	96%	93%	93%	91%	90%
	Westminster	96%	94%	96%	96%	95%
East Area	Barking & Dagenham	79%	73%	75%	77%	75%
	Havering	83%	77%	75%	76%	68%
	Redbridge	86%	81%	84%	82%	81%
North Area	Enfield	82%	71%	73%	76%	74%
	Haringey	86%	79%	80%	80%	75%
North East	Newham	83%	77%	81%	80%	79%
	Waltham Forest	85%	82%	82%	81%	80%
North West	Barnet	87%	83%	84%	82%	79%
	Brent	84%	81%	83%	85%	83%
	Harrow	86%	80%	87%	90%	85%
South Area	Bromley	91%	87%	88%	92%	91%
	Croydon	91%	81%	82%	87%	85%
	Sutton	90%	90%	90%	91%	88%
South East	Bexley	91%	88%	85%	88%	87%
	Greenwich	90%	84%	85%	87%	85%
	Lewisham	94%	87%	88%	89%	89%
South West	Kingston upon Thames	90%	86%	81%	85%	82%
	Merton	86%	80%	83%	84%	80%
	Richmond upon Thames	87%	84%	85%	89%	86%
	Wandsworth	87%	81%	81%	86%	81%
West Area	Ealing	87%	79%	81%	84%	81%
	Hillingdon	86%	80%	82%	82%	77%
	Hounslow	87%	80%	82%	85%	81%

S Call Performance

BCU	Borough	Q1 FY20/21	Q2 FY20/21	Q3 FY20/21	Q4 FY20/21	Q1 FY21/22
Central East	Hackney	88%	84%	85%	85%	79%
	Tower Hamlets	93%	86%	87%	87%	82%
Central North	Camden	89%	82%	85%	84%	81%
	Islington	86%	78%	83%	79%	78%
Central South	Lambeth	80%	68%	77%	78%	72%
	Southwark	86%	76%	80%	79%	78%
Central West	Hammersmith & Fulham	82%	75%	75%	74%	71%
	Kensington & Chelsea	80%	74%	75%	76%	71%
	Westminster	90%	85%	87%	88%	83%
East Area	Barking & Dagenham	69%	59%	60%	62%	57%
	Havering	77%	66%	64%	64%	58%
	Redbridge	70%	64%	66%	61%	56%
North Area	Enfield	71%	58%	61%	59%	57%
	Haringey	70%	60%	60%	59%	56%
North East	Newham	72%	64%	67%	64%	65%
	Waltham Forest	75%	70%	72%	70%	66%
North West	Barnet	75%	73%	74%	70%	64%
	Brent	70%	66%	70%	70%	65%
	Harrow	72%	67%	70%	74%	69%
South Area	Bromley	85%	77%	83%	85%	82%
	Croydon	74%	61%	64%	69%	66%
	Sutton	81%	80%	80%	81%	79%
South East	Bexley	68%	58%	59%	65%	60%
	Greenwich	67%	58%	57%	61%	56%
	Lewisham	68%	52%	55%	54%	51%
South West	Kingston upon Thames	81%	76%	76%	80%	75%
	Merton	69%	58%	61%	65%	61%
	Richmond upon Thames	79%	73%	76%	80%	76%
	Wandsworth	69%	58%	62%	65%	61%
West Area	Ealing	70%	64%	65%	70%	61%
	Hillingdon	70%	61%	66%	63%	57%
	Hounslow	71%	65%	69%	69%	64%

Investigation - Sanction Detections

TNO Sanction Detection* Rate



* Sanction detections are detections where offences are resolved through a formal sanction - including being charged or receiving a caution.

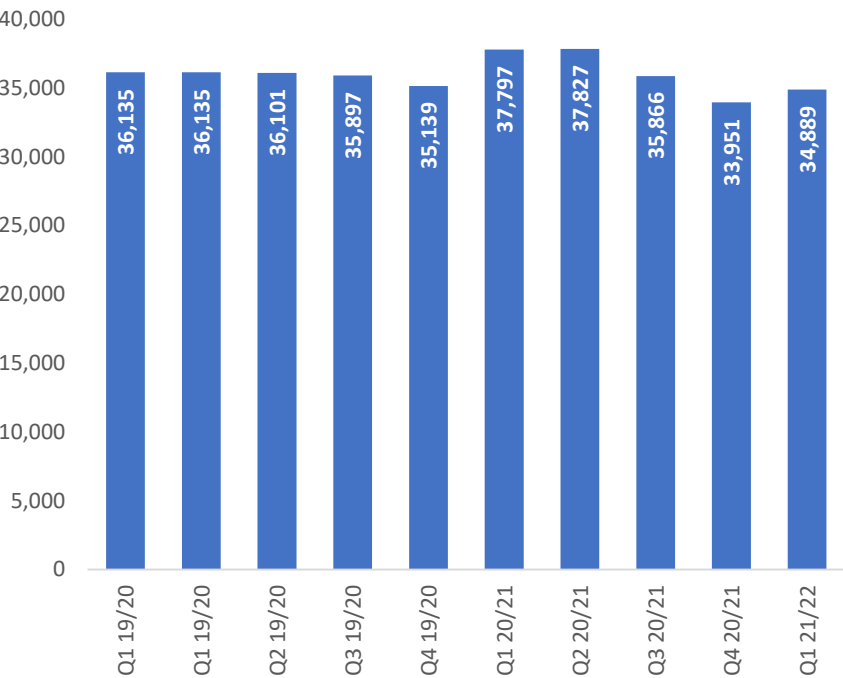
The volume and rate of SDs decreased during Q1 2021/22 compared to Q4 last year and was much lower than Q1 of the previous year. All BCUs recorded a decrease in the rate of SDs compared to the previous quarter.

Although, the rate has seen a decrease this quarter, it is still higher than 2019/20.

BCU Name	Borough	Q1 2020/21	Q2 2020/21	Q3 2020/21	Q4 2020/21	Q1 2021/22
Central East BCU	Hackney	14.3%	8.0%	8.8%	11.8%	8.1%
	Tower Hamlets	16.7%	11.0%	12.9%	16.2%	11.7%
Central North BCU	Camden	16.1%	8.9%	9.8%	11.3%	8.1%
	Islington	15.1%	8.0%	10.1%	10.7%	8.4%
Central South BCU	Lambeth	17.8%	12.2%	12.4%	13.8%	10.6%
	Southwark	13.9%	8.6%	10.5%	11.9%	8.0%
Central West BCU	Hammersmith and Fulham	16.3%	8.2%	9.0%	11.7%	7.5%
	Kensington and Chelsea	15.7%	7.6%	8.5%	9.0%	7.8%
	Westminster	19.1%	7.4%	9.7%	12.9%	8.0%
East Area BCU	Barking and Dagenham	17.3%	12.3%	12.4%	12.1%	8.5%
	Havering	17.8%	9.8%	9.6%	11.0%	8.6%
	Redbridge	13.5%	10.2%	9.1%	10.5%	6.8%
North Area BCU	Enfield	14.0%	8.4%	7.7%	8.4%	6.8%
	Haringey	14.1%	10.1%	7.2%	8.8%	7.9%
North East BCU	Newham	17.6%	13.1%	12.4%	14.4%	10.1%
	Waltham Forest	13.9%	11.5%	11.8%	11.7%	8.4%
North West BCU	Barnet	11.3%	8.2%	7.0%	9.1%	6.6%
	Brent	14.2%	10.5%	10.6%	12.0%	8.8%
	Harrow	14.9%	8.9%	8.8%	12.9%	8.3%
South Area BCU	Bromley	12.4%	9.0%	9.3%	9.4%	7.2%
	Croydon	15.7%	10.1%	10.6%	11.5%	7.6%
	Sutton	14.4%	9.8%	8.9%	9.2%	5.8%
South East BCU	Bexley	13.6%	8.2%	10.0%	9.3%	7.4%
	Greenwich	16.0%	9.7%	10.4%	11.4%	8.5%
	Lewisham	12.2%	9.0%	9.5%	10.3%	7.8%
South West BCU	Kingston upon Thames	17.0%	9.7%	9.6%	11.2%	7.9%
	Merton	14.5%	7.3%	9.3%	12.5%	8.6%
	Richmond upon Thames	10.9%	5.9%	8.0%	7.5%	5.8%
	Wandsworth	13.4%	7.4%	9.3%	9.0%	7.0%
West Area BCU	Ealing	16.9%	9.4%	10.7%	12.4%	7.2%
	Hillingdon	13.9%	9.4%	9.5%	11.3%	8.4%
	Hounslow	15.0%	9.4%	10.8%	12.0%	7.7%

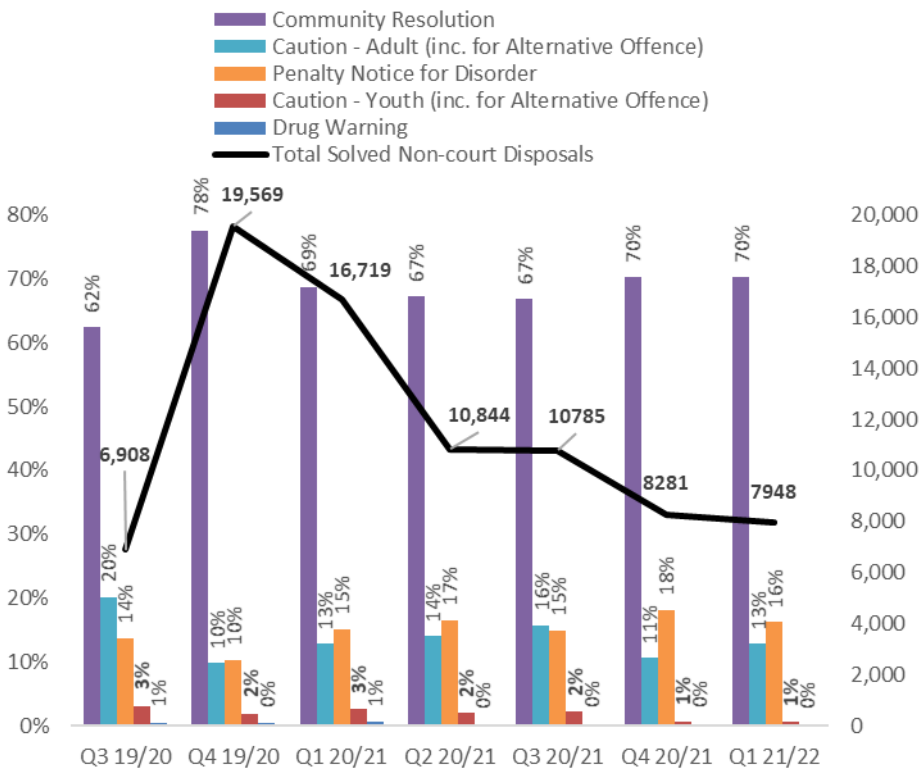
Detainees Taken Into Custody and Out of Court Disposals

Count of detainees taken into custody – This is a proxy measure for the number of arrests



The number of detainees taken into police custody across the Met increased during the most recent quarter but numbers remain lower compared to other periods covered.

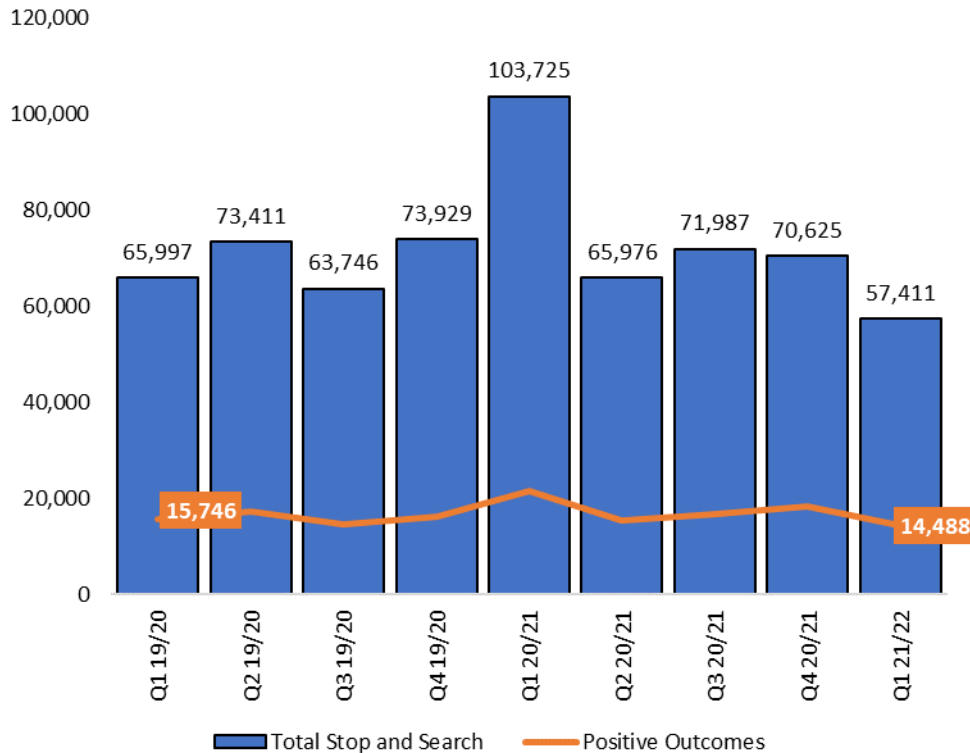
Solved Out of Court Disposals



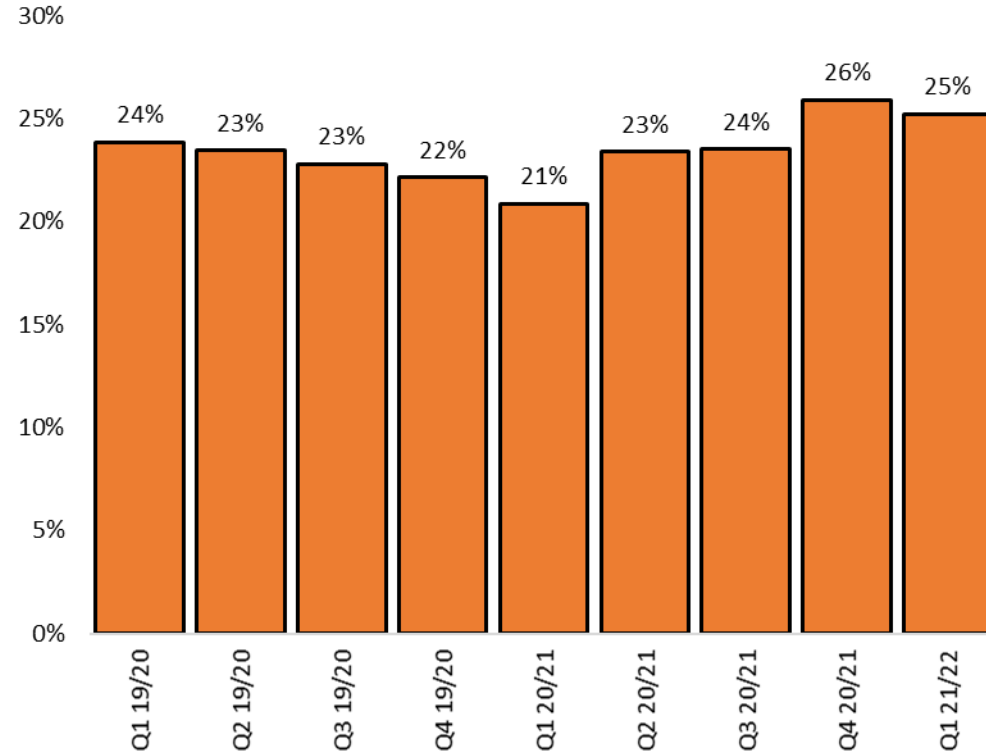
The number of out of court disposals issued by the Met continues to fall. During Q1 2021/22 these decreased by 4% (333) compared to the previous quarter and decreased by 52% (8,771) compared to the same quarter the previous year.

Stop and Search Monitoring – Total Stop & Search and Positive Outcomes

Number of Stop and Searches Conducted



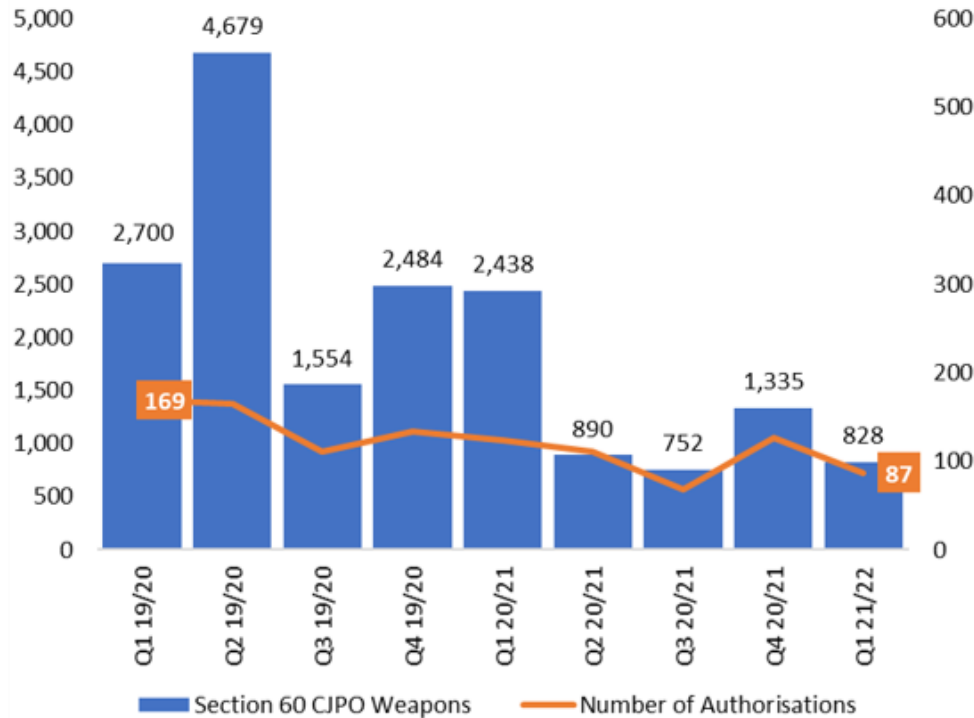
Positive Outcomes* from Stop and Searches Conducted



The number of Stop and Searches in the latest quarter decreased by 19% on the previous quarter and by 45% compared to Q1 2020/21. Positive outcomes accounts for 1 in 4 of all outcomes from Stop and Searches; this is higher than Q1 2020/21.

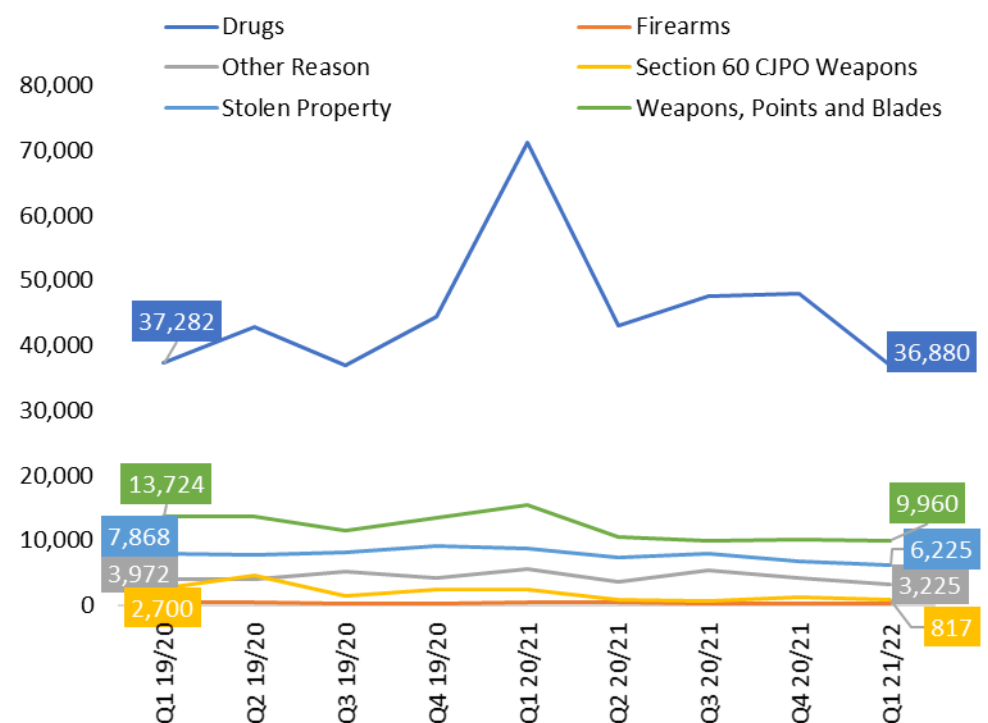
Stop and Search Monitoring – S60 and Types of Search

Section 60 Authorisations and Stop and Searches



The powers to stop and search under s.60 Criminal Justice and Disorder Act 1994 are used to prevent and detect carrying of dangerous instruments or offensive weapons. The authorising officer in these cases must have reasonable grounds to implement this.

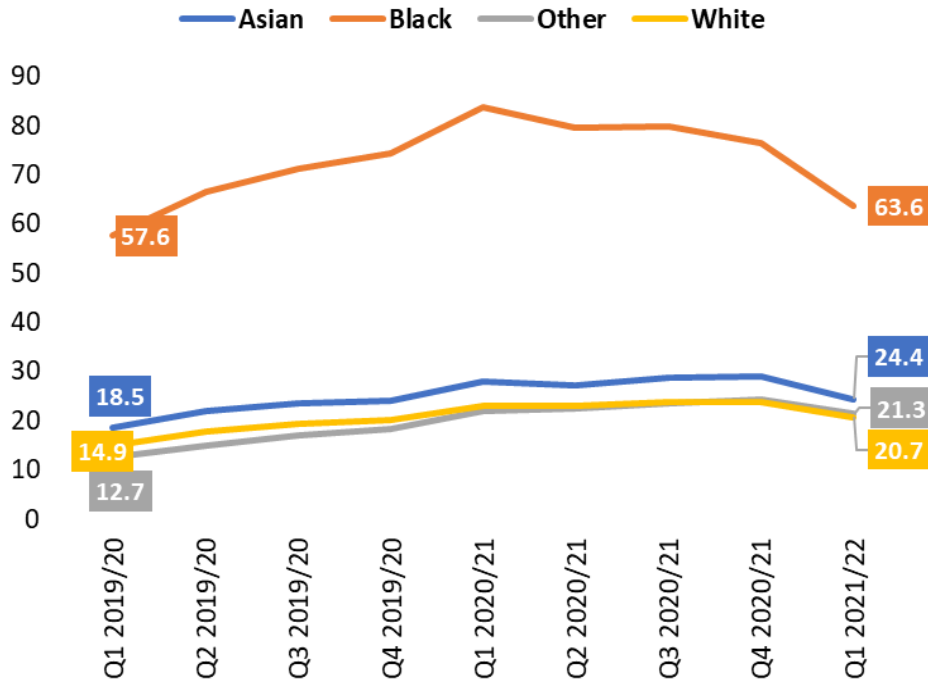
Number of Stop and Searches Conducted by Reason



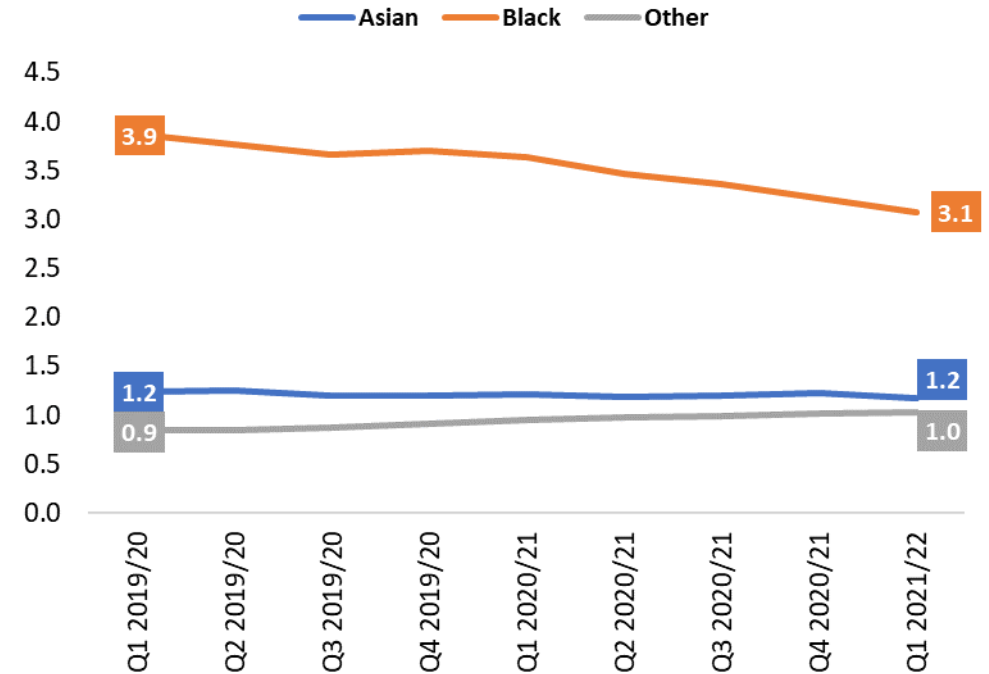
Overall, the number of Stop and Search decreased by 19% since Q4 2020/21 and was 45% lower than the previous year. Drugs related Stops accounted for 64% of all Stop and Search in the latest quarter; volumes compared with the previous quarter decreased by 23%. 17% of Stop and Search is for weapons, points and blades - volumes decreased by 2% from Q4 and decreased 35% from Q1 2020/21.

Stop and Search Monitoring – Rates and Proportionality

Stop and search rates per 1,000 (rolling year to Quarter)



Proportionality (rolling year to Quarter)



The rate of Stop and Search per 1,000 population decreased in the latest quarter; this decrease follows a gradual decrease since Q1 of 2020/21, while prior to this the rate showed a continuous upward trend. In Q1 2021/22 there were 28.6 Stop and Searches per 1,000 population, the lowest since Q2 2019/20.

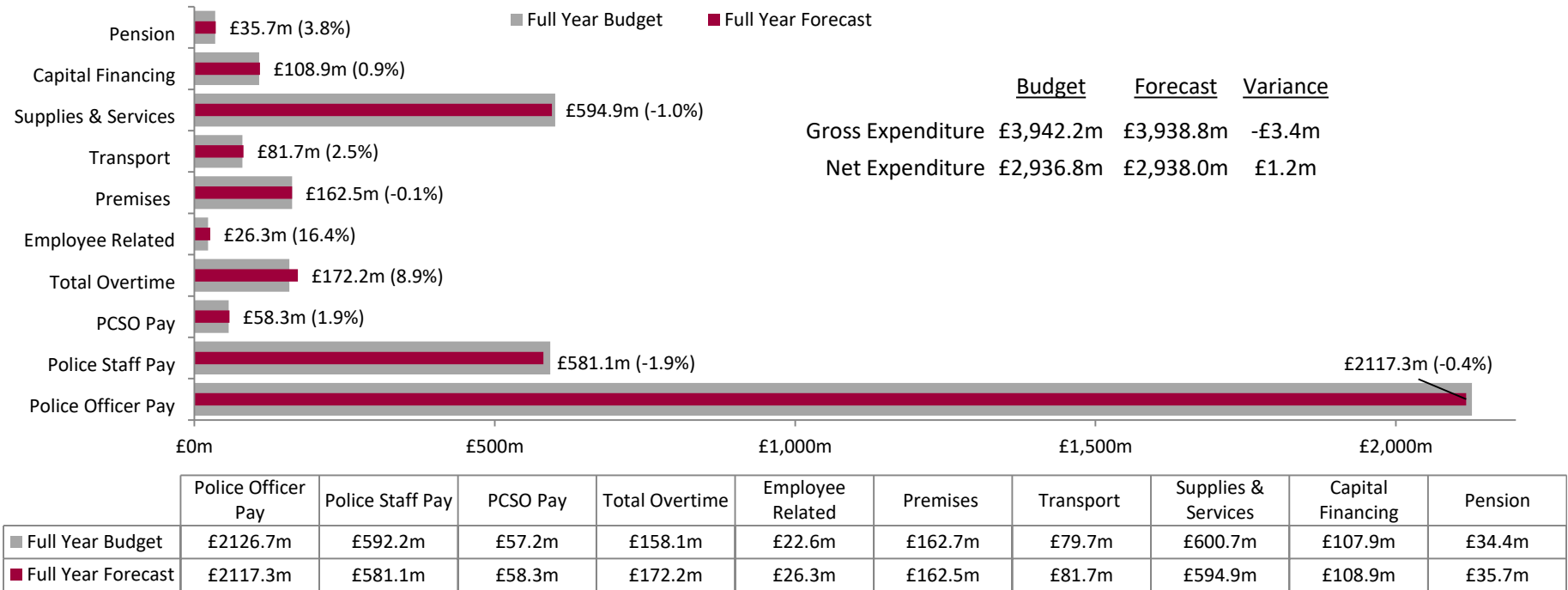
As the rate of Stop and Search decreased in recent quarters the disproportionality of Black individuals being Stopped and Searched compared to a White individual also decreased. In Q1 2021/22 Black individuals were 3.1 times more likely to be Stopped and Searched compared to White individuals, compared to 3.2 times more likely in the previous quarter and 3.6 times more likely in the previous year.

MOPAC Finances

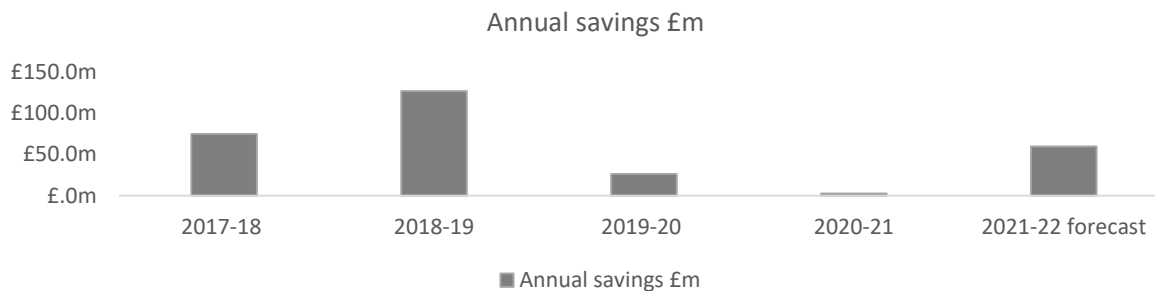
MPS Finances at a glance 2021/22

Total 2021/22 Net Revenue budget. Further detail and commentary on subsequent slides.

Net Revenue Expenditure

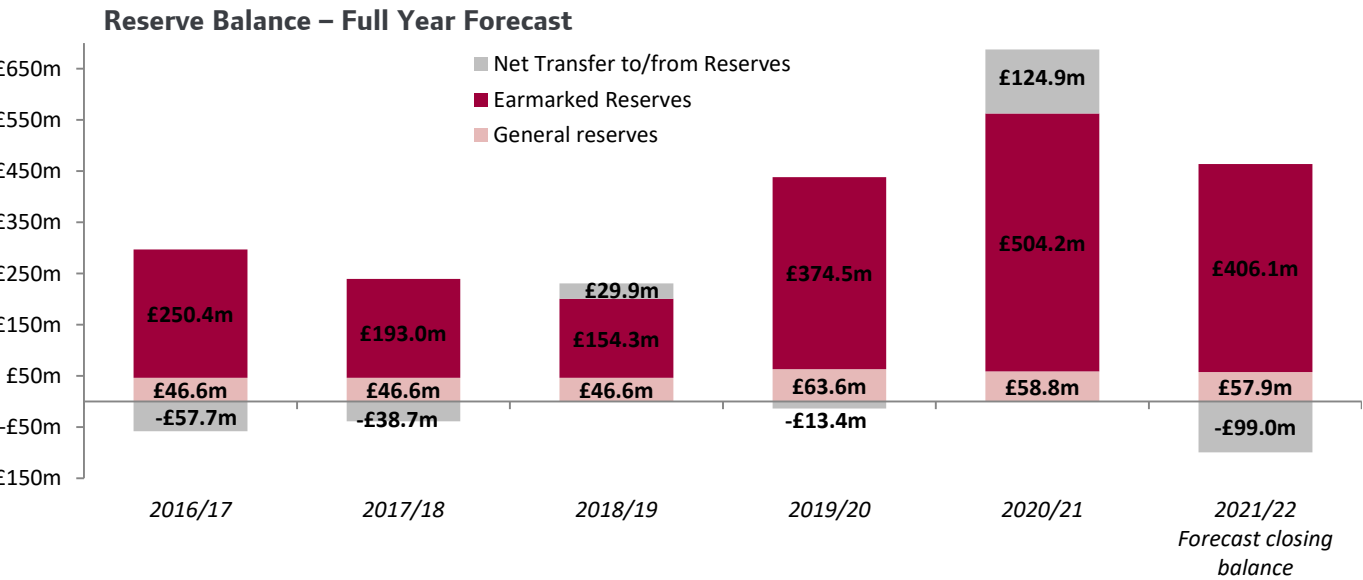
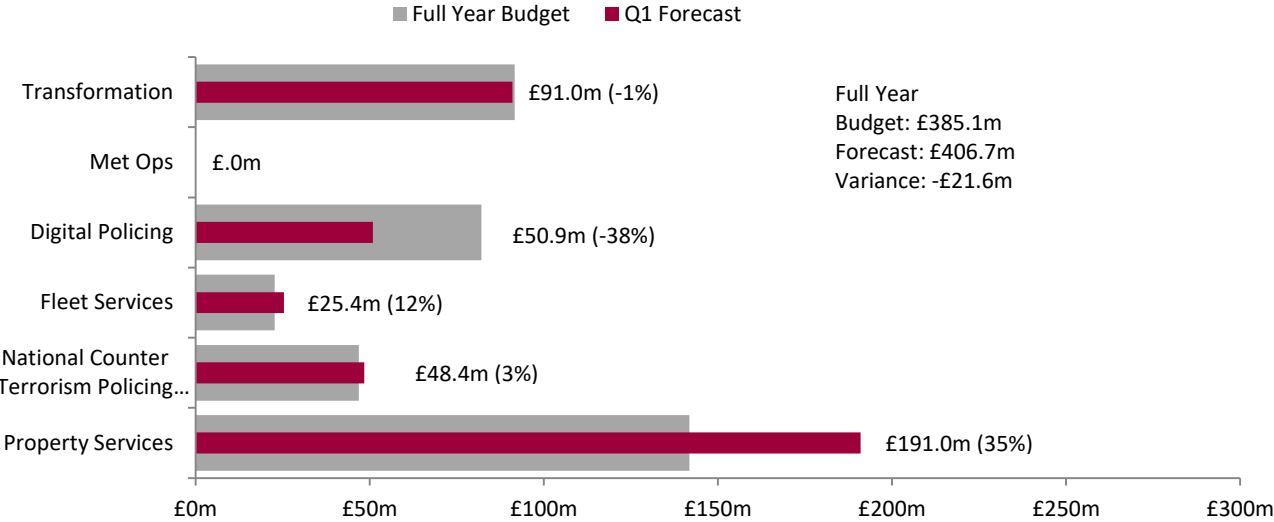


Annual and Cumulative Savings



MPS Finances at a glance 2021/22

Capital Expenditure



*2016/17 – 2020/21 Final closing balance

MPS Revenue Summary

2021/22 Budget & Forecast	Full Year Budget (£m)	Full Year Q1 Forecast (£m)	Variance (£m)
Police Officer Pay	2,126.7	2,117.3	-9.4
Police Staff Pay	592.2	581.1	-11.1
PCSO Pay	57.2	58.3	1.1
Total Pay	2,776.1	2,756.7	-19.4
Police Officer Overtime	135.0	139.6	4.6
Police Staff Overtime	22.9	32.4	9.5
PCSO Overtime	0.2	0.2	0.0
Total Overtime	158.1	172.2	14.1
TOTAL PAY & OVERTIME	2,934.2	2,928.9	-5.3
Employee Related Expenditure	22.6	26.3	3.7
Premises Costs	162.7	162.5	-0.2
Transport Costs	79.7	81.7	2.0
Supplies & Services	600.7	594.9	-5.8
TOTAL RUNNING EXPENSES	865.7	865.4	-0.3
Capital Financing Costs	107.9	108.9	1.0
Discretionary Pension Costs	34.4	35.7	1.3
TOTAL GROSS EXPENDITURE	3,942.2	3,938.9	-3.3
Other Income	-289.0	-286.6	2.4
Specific Grants	-646.1	-643.9	2.2
Transfer to/(from) reserves	-70.4	-70.4	0.0
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	2,936.8	2,938.0	1.2
Funding (General Grant & Precept)	-2,936.8	-2,936.8	0.0
OVERALL MPS & MOPAC Total	0.0	1.2	1.2

Revenue Forecast Summary – 2021/22 Position

The overall Quarter 1 (Q1) outturn position is forecasting a broadly balanced budget (£1.2m variance) compared to a fully balanced full year budget.

The overall **Pay and Overtime** shows an underspend of £5.3m against budget, this is a relatively minor variance compared to an overall gross spend of £2.9b Police Officer and staff costs. Most of the underspend is offset by lower income and grant recovery. More detail will be provided on the next slide

Running Expenses remains broadly in line with budget (£0.3m underspend), with a £5.8m underspend in supplies and services being mostly offset by Employee Related Expenditure (£3.7m) and transport costs (£2m)

The resulting gross expenditure forecast underspend of £3.3m is offset against an under-recovery of **Other Income** and **Specific Grants** attributable to various externally funded areas (offset by reduced expenditure).

After taking into account income and grants, the net expenditure forecast is closely in line with the budget and there has been no change to the transfer from the MPS reserves of £70.4m.

MPS Revenue Supporting Information

Police Officer Pay and Overtime

Police Officer Pay

Police officer pay forecast is showing an underspend against budget by £9.4m. This is made up of:

- £22.5m underspend of externally funded areas such as TfL funded posts, Counter Terrorism and Protective Security Grant. These are offset by;
- £13.1m overspend due in part to a planned accelerated recruitment of c180 officers and due to challenges of filling the externally funded positions mentioned above.

Police Officer Overtime

The overtime forecast is £4.6m more than the budget, this is largely in the externally funded areas where the additional costs are offset by additional income and grants

Police Staff Pay and Overtime

Police Staff Pay is forecasting an underspend of £11.1m, this is largely due to vacancies

Police Staff Overtime is forecasting £9.5m overspend. This is partly due to Met Command and Control servicing a higher than expected number of calls from the public, as well as higher than expected levels of overtime in Met Detentions.

Running costs

The forecast position a £0.3m underspend. The key drivers are:

Supplies and services costs are forecast to be broadly in line with budget with a £5.8m underspend forecast against a £600m budget, this underspend is offset by;

Transport costs - forecast to be £2m overspend against budget is largely due to higher vehicle maintenance and hire costs

Employee related expenditure - forecast is for £3.7m above budget. This is made up of some statutory training costs, as well as the use of Community Assessors and the additional costs incurred for the new College of Policing detective online assessments.

Capital Financing Costs

The forecast is an overspend of £1.0m which is funded from additional income and does not impact on the MPS bottom line position this year.

MPS Revenue Supporting Information

Income and Grants

The income forecast position is a £2.4m under-recovery. The majority of this is in externally funded areas (so offset by reduced expenditure). This includes £8.9m which is from TfL funded Roads Policing and Criminal Justice in Met Operations due to vacancies. This was largely offset by over-recovery in other areas.

The grant forecast position is £2.2m under-recovery, this is driven by externally funded areas (hence offset by lower expenditure)

Savings Update

For 21/22 the MPS has an approved saving target of £60.1m. Of this, £5.4m are considered no longer deliverable, the MPS has identified £5.1m of alternative savings, leaving an expected £59.8m savings to be delivered

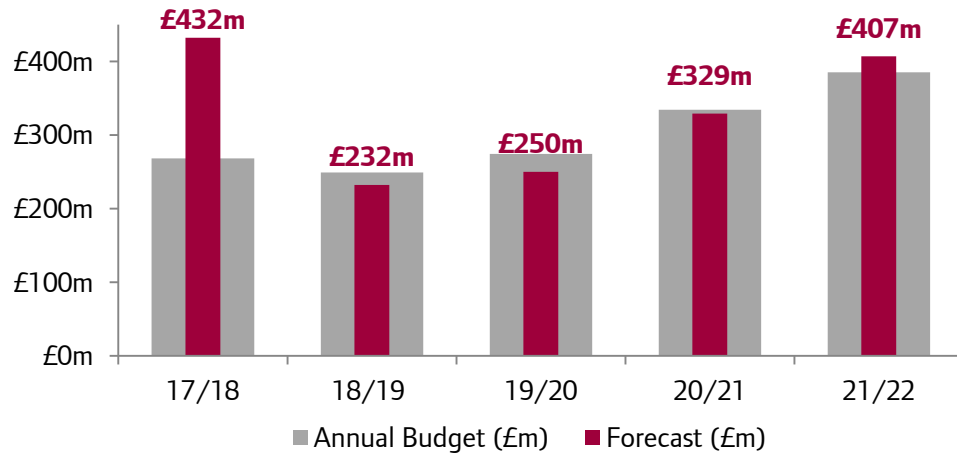
Covid-19

The Home Office provided an unconditional grant of £13.9m in the 20/21 financial year as a contribution to Covid-19 pressures. As this grant was received late in the year, this funding was put into reserves for Covid-19 related activity in 21/22.

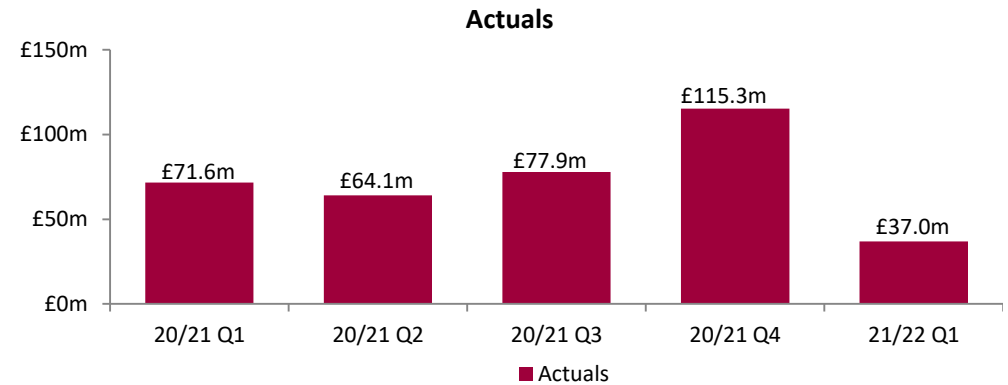
£10m of expenditure is planned for Covid-19 enforcement activity, with the remainder earmarked for enhanced cleaning

MOPAC Capital

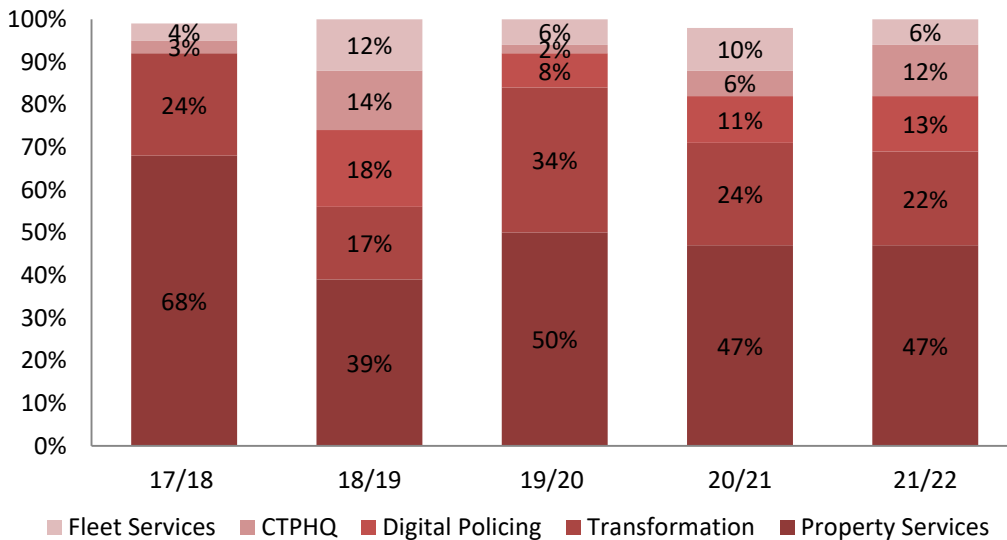
Capital expenditure trend (£m)



Quarterly Spend (£m)



Capital expenditure trend breakdown by directorate (%)



• In 2018/19, the capital budget for Transformation has been separated between Property Services and One Met Model.

The Q1 Forecast is £22m above the budget of £385m. This is driven largely by a £49m overspend in Property Services which in turn is partially offset by a £31m underspend in Digital Policing. More detail is provided on a further slide

The 2020/21 outturn capital spend is £329m, against a revised budget of £334m. The £5m underspend was primarily related to the realignment of project activities within Transformation.

The 2019/20 capital spend was £249.6m against a revised budget of £274.3m (the original published budget was £388m) and this largely due to slippage in programme activity which was re-profiled into 2020/21.

In 2018/19 capital spend was £232.0m compared to a budget of £249.2m. An underspend of 7% which was less than in recent years.

In 2017/18 the Empress State Building was purchased, this was a year earlier than originally planned. This is reflected in the £432m expenditure in 17/18 being higher than budget.

Capital Programme Expenditure – Financial Table

Capital Programme	Budget (£m)	Forecast Outturn (£m)	Variance (£m)
Property Services	141.8	191.0	49.2
CTPHQ	46.9	48.4	1.5
Fleet Services	22.7	25.4	2.7
Digital Policing	82.1	50.9	-31.2
Met Ops	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transformation	91.6	91.0	-0.6
Total Capital Expenditure	385.1	406.7	21.6

Capital Programme Expenditure – Performance

The capital expenditure forecast for 2021/22 is £406.7m. This represents an overspend of £21.6m against the budget of £385.1m.

Property Services – The forecast £49.2m overspend includes an over-programming adjustment of £61m (an optimistic scenario assuming limited slippage). Mitigations (if such an overspend were to materialise) include reducing expenditure in future years

Digital Policing – The forecast is an underspend of £31.2m against a budget of £82.1m. The primary drivers are:

- £17.3m of Home Office Programmes such as Emergency Services Network and ANPR (NAS) moving into future years
- A £10m underspend against what were anticipated costs for a new outsourced Pegasus partner, Covid impacts and supply chain challenges on new laptops and tablets. These costs are no longer expected to materialise.

Overview MOPAC (excluding MPS)

MOPAC (excluding VRU)

The forecast for MOPAC (excluding VRU) is £38.1m in line with the revised budget.

Following approval of the budget in February 2021 gross budgeted expenditure has increased by £10.1m. Of this, £5.6m relates to commissioning projects which have been reprofiled into 2021/22, and £1.9m relates to unfunded pressures that were identified following approval of the budget. The cost of these will be met by a corresponding drawdown from reserves. In addition expenditure has increased by £2.6m for Domestic (IDVA) and Sexual Violence Abuse (ISVA) services following confirmation of the extra grant funding received from Ministry of Justice.

Total net expenditure remains unchanged

VRU

The forecast for VRU is £10m in line with the revised budget.

Following approval of the budget in February 2021 gross budgeted expenditure has increased by £1.6m, of this £0.4m relates to projects which have been reprofiled into 2021/22, £0.4m relates to unfunded pressures that were identified following approval of the budget and £0.8m relates to additional Mayoral funding.

Total net expenditure remains unchanged.

MOPAC Finance

	VRU			MOPAC (excluding VRU)			MOPAC and VRU		
21/22 £ million	Revised Budget	Forecast	Variance	Revised Budget	Forecast	Variance	Revised Budget	Forecast	Variance
Expenditure	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Staff Pay and Overtime	1.8	1.8	0.0	12.9	12.9	0.0	14.8	14.8	0.0
Employee Related Expenditure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Premises Costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0
Supplies and Services	21.5	21.5	0.0	69.1	69.1	0.0	90.7	90.7	0.0
Total Expenditure	23.3	23.3	0.0	83.5	83.5	0.0	107.0	107.0	0.0
Income Streams									
PPAF	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.3	-4.3	0.0	-4.3	-4.3	0.0
DARA	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.6	0.0	-0.6	-0.6	0.0
Ministry of Justice	0.0	0.0	0.0	-17.4	-17.4	0.0	-17.4	-17.4	0.0
Home Office VRU	-7.0	-7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.0	-7.0	0.0
GLA/Mayoral funding	-0.8	-0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.8	-0.8	0.0
Total Income	-7.8	-7.8	0.0	-22.3	-22.3	0.0	-30.1	-30.1	0.0
Net Expenditure	15.5	15.5	0.0	61.2	61.2	0.0	76.9	76.9	0.0
Reserves	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reserves draw down	-5.5	-5.5	0.0	-23.1	-23.1	0.0	-28.7	-28.7	0.0
Transfer to reserves for use in future years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Reserves	-5.5	-5.5	0.0	-23.1	-23.1	0.0	-28.7	-28.7	0.0
Total Net Expenditure	10.0	10.0	0.0	38.1	38.1	0.0	48.2	48.2	0.0

Violence Reduction Unit - Summary

VRU Q1 Summary

2021/22	Budget	Forecast	Variance
Expenditure	£m	£m	£m
Staff Pay and Overtime	1.8	1.8	0.0
Commissioning Budget	21.5	21.5	0.0
Total Expenditure	23.3	23.3	0.0
Income - Home Office Grant/Mayoral funding	-7.8	-7.8	0.0
Net Expenditure	15.5	15.5	0.0

At Q1 the VRU forecasts the year-end position to be a spend to budget of £23.3m. The budget reflects achievable programme expenditure with the additional allocation received for 2021/22 being held in reserve for future years delivery. Many VRU programmes have multi-year delivery timelines and some commence mid-year, therefore, there will always be an element of reprofiling allocation across financial years.

VRU Highlights

- **Home Office and YEF Funding:** The VRU have bid for an additional £10.5m from the Serious Violence Youth Intervention Funding opportunity. This would be funding to cover 2021-2022 (home office) and 2022-2024 (YEF).
- The bids included the below projects:
 - 'Teachable moments' (£500k). Grants to two local authorities, each of £200k plus a grant of £100k to Bounce Back for delivery of DIVERT at Thames Magistrates Court.
 - 'Therapeutic Support – Your Choice CBT' (£5m HO and £5m YEF). This will be disbursed by direct grant to all 32 local authorities, plus there may be a direct grant for training development and programme management to London Councils.

VRU Highlights - continued

- **The VRU allocated funding to develop new projects in 2021-2022.** The team are now progressing developments commissioning routes of such new projects, ready for delivery early autumn.
 - **Capacity building** for incident response in the community and with local authorities and the MPS to critical incidents (£1.5m).
 - **Developing parent/carer champion network** projects through VCS organisations, available across all 32 boroughs (£1m).
 - Delivery of a Youth **Practitioners' Leadership Programme**, as a training offer for youth workers in London so they are more skilled, supported and recognised as a professional sector which in turn helps to address their workforce needs. Commencing within this financial year (up to £1.1m).
 - Commissioning of a programme across London, to support **young people impacted by domestic abuse** (£1m).
- The VRU allocated further funding to extend some other VRU projects and establish firm evaluations of others.
 - Funding to **IRIS** for the continuation of services at our phase 1 and 2 funded sites to align service end dates until 31 March 2022.
 - Funding to the London Borough of Islington for continuation of the joint **Islington/Camden parent support pilot**, which began last financial year and will continue for full 2021/22 delivery.
 - **Evaluation of a Mental Health community led parent/carer pilot**, which will commence within the current financial year.
 - **Evaluation of the Community-led After School Fund**, which will commence within the current financial year.

MOPAC Revenue Reserves

Earmarked and General Revenue Reserves Usage

Earmarked revenue reserves are being used for a number of purposes as categorised in the table. Highlights and key movements are below:

Operational Costs

£25.3m planned use of reserves include

- £12m Pegasus project
- £9.6m for Covid-19 pressures (including enhanced cleaning)

Business Rates

£29.6m planned usage to support police officer numbers

MOPAC

£23.5m planned usage of MOPAC reserves to support various commissioning works, much of which was delayed from 20/21 due to Covid-19, £2.3m to fund pressures identified following approval of the budget in February 2021, and £2m is a MOPAC contribution to GLA savings targets

General Reserve

The forecast balance represents circa 2% of Net Revenue Expenditure (NRE) which is within the 5% threshold outlined in the Reserves Strategy.

Breakdown of Earmarked and General Revenue Reserves Usage

	2021/22		
	Opening balance £m	Forecast Transfers £m	Closing Balance £m
Total Reserves £m	563.1	-99.1	464.0
Breakdown			
Supporting OMM and Local Change	57.9	-6.8	51.1
Property	59.3	-0.9	58.4
Historical public inquiries	4.0	-1.6	2.4
Operational Costs	80.4	-25.3	55.1
Insurance	6.7	0.0	6.7
Other earmarked (POCA)	7.6	-0.3	7.3
Vetting Delays	0.7	-0.5	0.2
Specifically funded for third parties	16.1	0.2	16.3
Business Group initiatives	2.6	-1.6	1.0
Business Rates	118.6	-29.3	89.3
Managing Officer FTEs	23.1	0.0	23.1
Met managing the budget	77.3	-4.3	73.0
MOPAC managing the budget	7.5	-2.0	5.5
MOPAC earmarked	42.5	-25.8	16.7
Subtotal Earmarked Reserves	504.3	-98.2	406.1
MOPAC and MPS General Reserve	58.8	-0.9	57.9
General reserves as a % of NRE	2%		2%

The table shows the breakdown of earmarked reserves and planned usage and contributions in 2021/22.