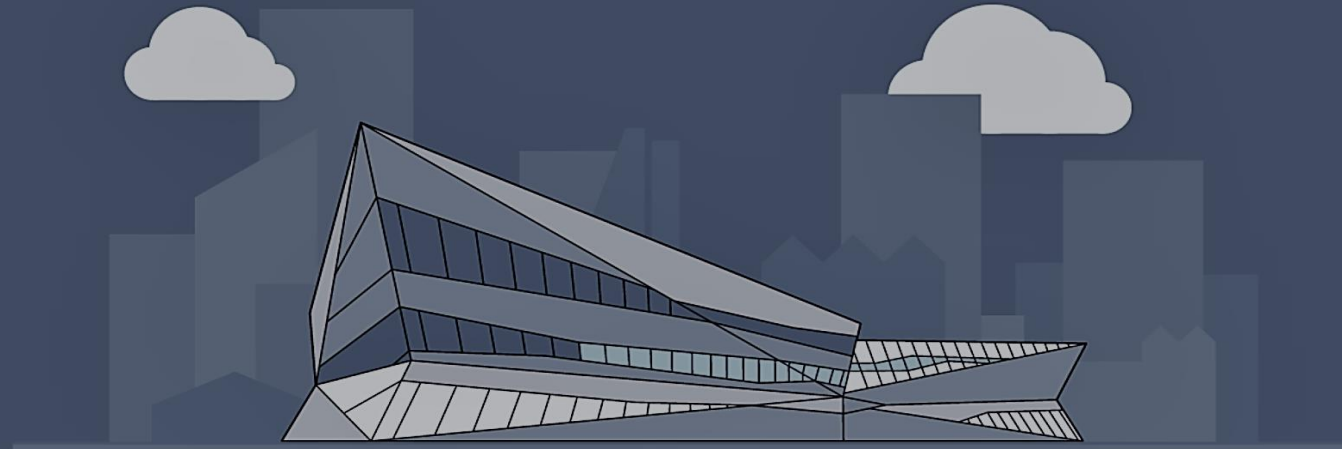


Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime Quarterly Performance Report

Quarter 4 - 2023/24



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Introduction

About MOPAC

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.

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

The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) supports the Mayor in fulfilling his functions by:

- Setting the police and crime objectives through a Police and Crime Plan;
- Bringing together community safety and criminal justice partners, to make sure local priorities are joined up
- Setting the force budget and determining the precept;
- Securing efficient and effective policing by;
- Holding the Commissioner to account for running the MPS.

The following report sets out progress against the Mayor's overarching two responsibilities:

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



At the end of 2023/24, the Metropolitan Police Workforce consists of:

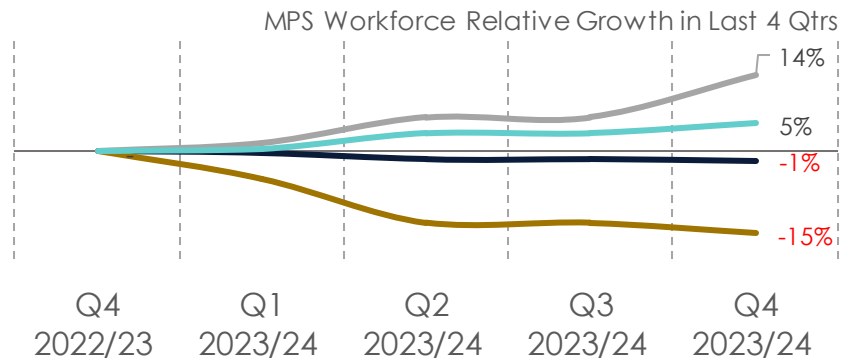
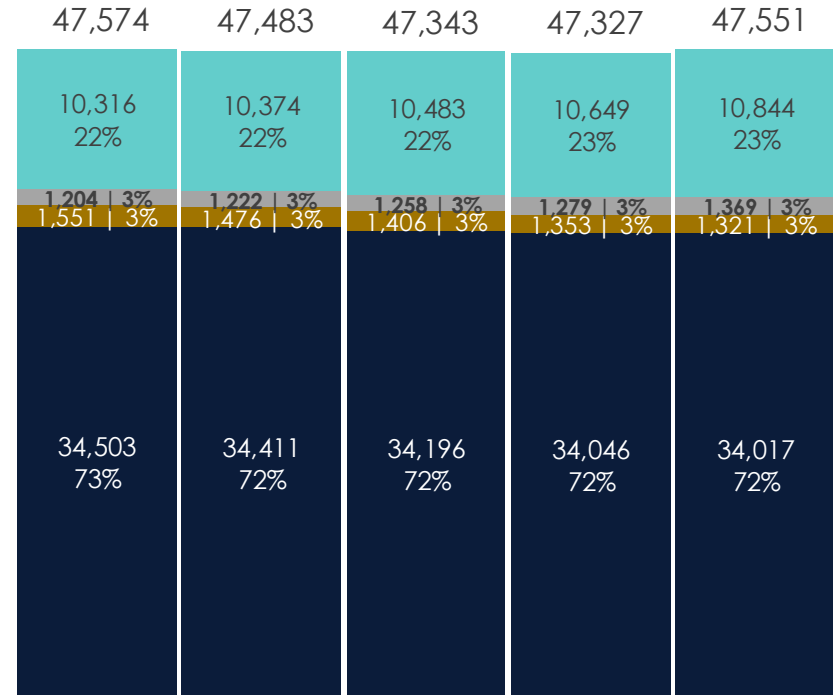
34,017 Officers (72% of the total workforce)

1,321 Volunteers & Special constables (3% of total workforce)

1,369 PCSOs (3% of total workforce)

10,844 Staff (23% of total workforce)

MPS WORKFORCE - 0% GROWTH IN LAST 4 QTRS



MPS - 2023/24 budget at a glance

2023/24 Budget



How we report on MPS business Facts and Figures

Metropolitan Police At the end of 2023/24, the Metropolitan Police Workforce consists of a total of **36,707** Officers, Special Constables and PCSOs and **10,844** Staff.

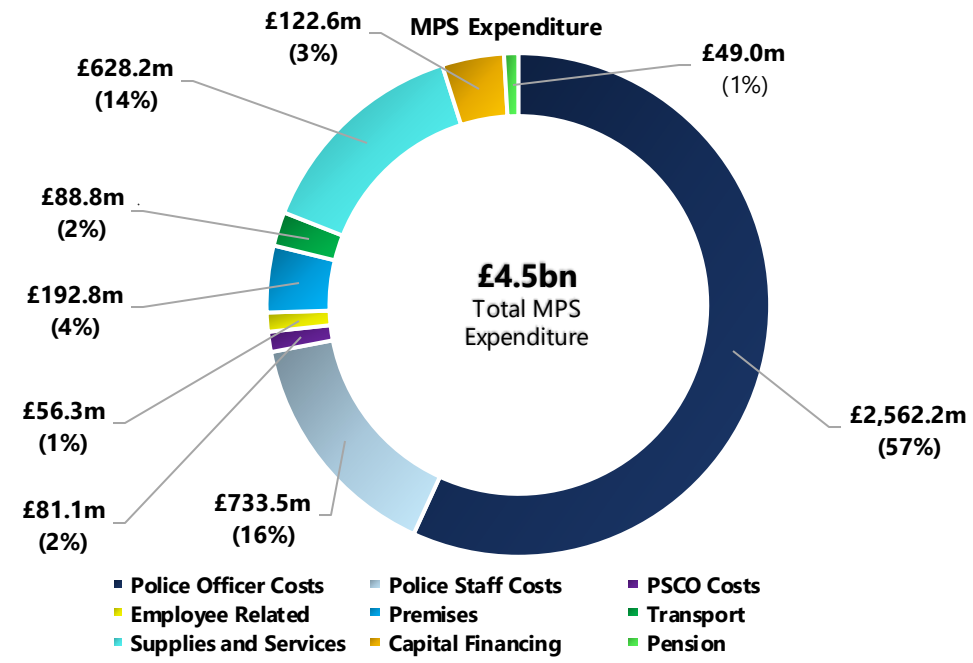
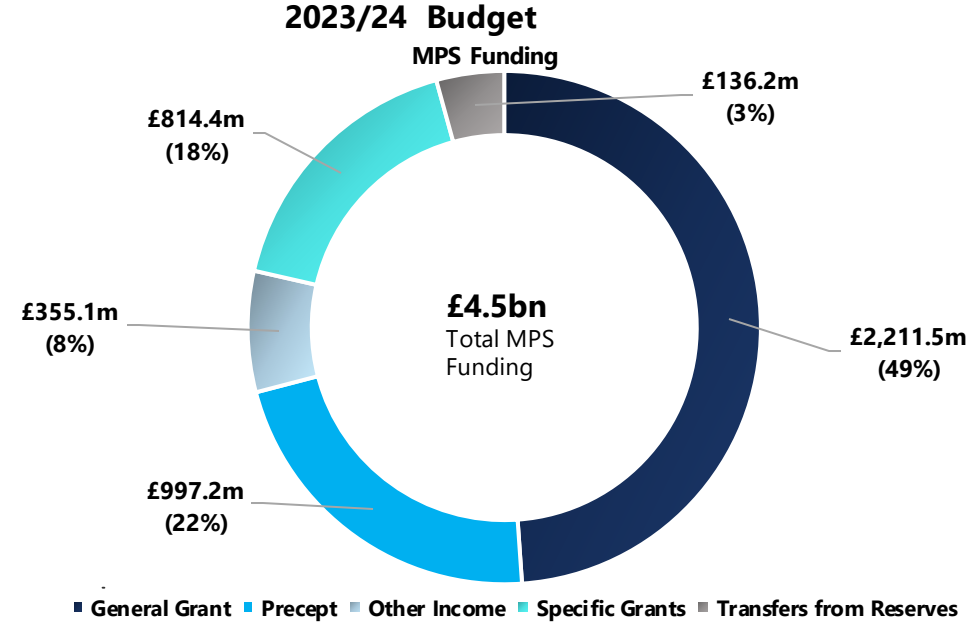


Revenue Expenditure The 2023/24 outturn position is an underspend of £12.8m. This an improved position compared to the Q2 and Q3 forecast overspend positions of £40.1m and £27.6m respectively.

Capital Expenditure Outturn position is an underspend of £55.3m (15.3%) against the original budget of £360.8m.

Savings Delivered 54% (£33.3m) of savings have been delivered against the savings target of £61.4m this year.

Planned Reserves Usage The 2023/24 closing earmarked reserves balance is £260.4m, a net transfer of £136.2m from the £396.6m available at the start of the year.



Priorities for policing and community safety in London

The Police and Crime Plan

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

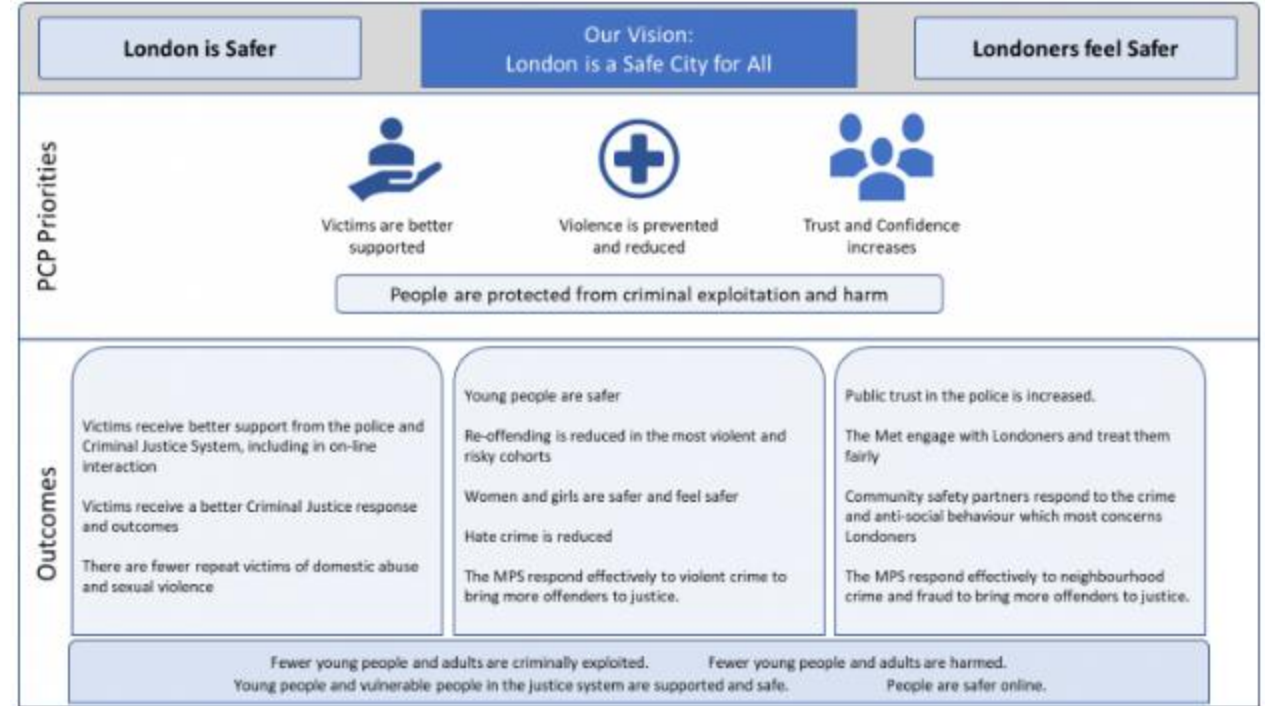
The Mayor's vision is that London is a safe city for all.

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

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

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

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.



Oversight of the MPS

The London Policing Board

The Commissioner has set out how he will address the challenges facing the Met in his [A New Met for London](#) 2023-2025.

The plan sets out how the Met will deliver more trust, less crime and high standards.

The plan includes a set of priorities and measures which the Commissioner agreed with the Mayor and which will be used to judge progress.

These are different to the PCP priorities as they focus exclusively on MPS delivery, however we have ensured that they are aligned.

London Policing Board is the primary forum for the Mayor to hold the Commissioner to account for delivery against this plan.

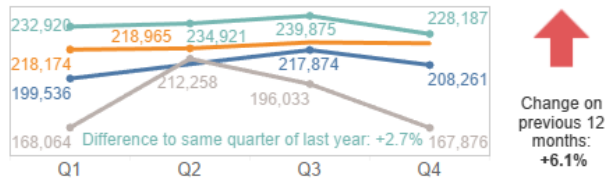
More Trust Improve Londoners' Perceptions of the MPS	Less Crime The MPS Keeps Londoners Safer	Higher Standards (Improve MPS Culture, Standards and Processes)
Proportion of Londoners who think the Met's doing a good job locally.	Neighbourhood Crime - recorded volume (and outcomes)	The time it takes to resolve public complaints and misconduct matters.
Proportion of Londoners who trust the Met.	Serious violence – recorded volume (and outcomes)	The level of disproportionality in misconduct matters.
The proportion of victims satisfied with the service the Met provides.	Gun Crime – recorded volume (and outcomes)	The proportion of Met officers and staff who feel safe to challenge inappropriate behaviour.
Proportion of Londoners who believe they'd be treated fairly by the Met.	Rape; other serious sexual offences; domestic abuse; stalking and harassment – positive outcomes, repeat victimisation	The proportion of Met officers and staff who say they're fairly treated at work.
Proportion of Londoners who believe stop and search is used fairly (PAS).	Hate crime – positive outcomes, repeat victimisation	The proportion of Met officers and staff who are confident in their leaders (at all levels).
Disproportionality across protected characteristics for all the above measures..	Anti social behaviour– positive outcomes, repeat locations	The proportion of Met officers and staff who are confident inappropriate behaviour and misconduct will be dealt with effectively.



The Police and Crime Plan

PCP Headline Performance

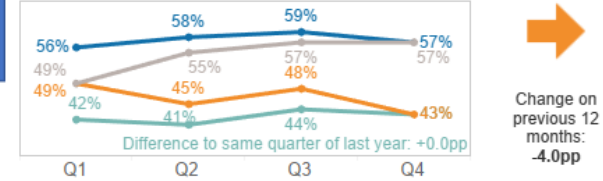
Londoners are safer - Crime prevalence - TNO Quarterly



Our Vision: London is a Safe City for All

Legend: 2020/2021 (grey), 2021/2022 (dark blue), 2022/2023 (orange), 2023/2024 (teal)

Londoners feel safer - Worry about crime

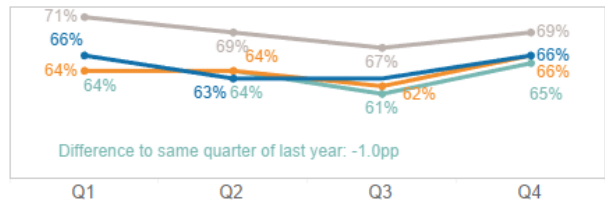


Victims are better supported

Overall victim satisfaction with the MPS

[Click here to view the Victims and Witnesses Dashboard](#)

Change on same quarter of last year: **-1.0pp**



Overall victim and witness satisfaction criminal justice wide

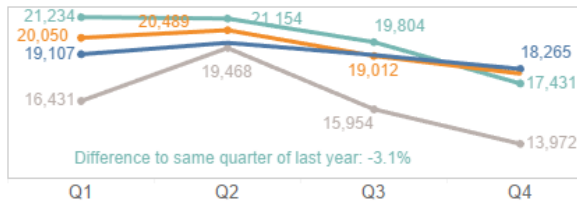
New CJS survey will capture both victim and witness satisfaction levels across the entire Criminal Justice system.

Violence is prevented and reduced

Violence with injury offences

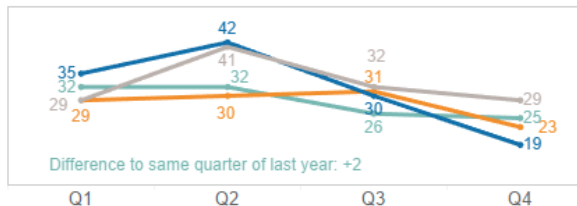
[Click here to view the Violence Dashboard](#)

Change on previous 12 months: **+2.7%**



Homicide quarterly total

Change on previous 12 months: **+2**

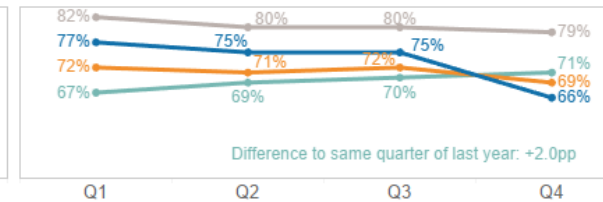


Trust and Confidence increases

Trust in police

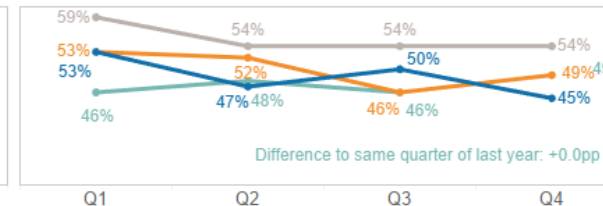
[Click here to view the Trust and Confidence Dashboard](#)

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



Confidence in police (Good job local)

Change on previous 12 months: **-3.0pp**



Protecting people from exploitation and harm

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

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

Quarters based on the Financial Year
MOPAC Quarterly Report Q4 2023/24

Police and Crime Plan - Quarter 4 FY 2023/24

PCP Outcomes Summary

Q4 saw the implementation of CONNECT across the MPS leading to a new data model which is different to the legacy model for some crime measures. The CONNECT programme delivers an integrated core policing IT solution, which will enable the transformation of operational policing services within the MPS. Work is ongoing to rebuild dashboards and data feeds but some data are not available this quarter.

Q4 continued to see operational challenges from the increase in protest activity arising from the Gaza conflict. The MPS response continues to be hugely professional, but resource impacts are ongoing.

“Victims are better supported” – Victim satisfaction (USS) was 63% in Q4, stable compared to the previous quarter. Telephone satisfaction and online satisfaction are stable at 37% and 33% respectively.

“Trust and confidence increases” – In Q4, 47% of Londoners feel police do a good job in the local area and 69% trust the MPS. Data from the ONS Crime Survey for England and Wales show that public confidence in the MPS has stabilised since September 2022. ONS data for the year ending December 2023 show that public confidence in the MPS (52%) is similar to the England & Wales average (49%) and slightly higher than its most similar forces – Greater Manchester (39%), West Yorkshire (45%) and West Midlands (46%).

“Violence is prevented and reduced” – The latest ONS data to the end of December 2023 shows that the rate of violence with injury per 1,000 population is lower in London (9.03) than the rest of England and Wales (9.41) – and lower still than the average for the Met’s group of most similar police force areas - Greater Manchester, West Yorkshire and the West Midlands (11.45).

PCP Outcomes Summary

Total homicide offences are stable as compared to the previous quarter (-1 offence) and as compared to the same quarter last year (+2 offences). According to MPS data, 2023 (110) and 2022 (109) saw fewer murders in London than any year since 2014 (95).

“People are protected from exploitation and harm” – The MOPAC commissioned HMICFRS inspection into the MPS handling of child exploitation was published in Q4 and highlighted three areas of concern. MOPAC is working with the MPS to ensure that an appropriate response is in place.

Financial Position (Q4)

MPS

The MPS full year revised budget was set at £4,514.3m, an increase of £122.6m compared to the 2023/24 original budget of £4,391.7m.

The budget was updated to reflect additional income (£27m) and specific grants (£131.8m). The latter is made up of £194.8m offset by the loss of PUP funding £63m. The gross expenditure outturn was for an underspend of £12.8m.

MOPAC

The revised MOPAC and VRU budget for 2023/24 was set at £72.8m, the Q4 year end position is an underspend of £1.6m and assumes £2.7m of Q4 carry forwards. The underspend is largely within commissioning services and is due to a combination of external and internal factors impacting on project mobilisation.



Victims are better supported

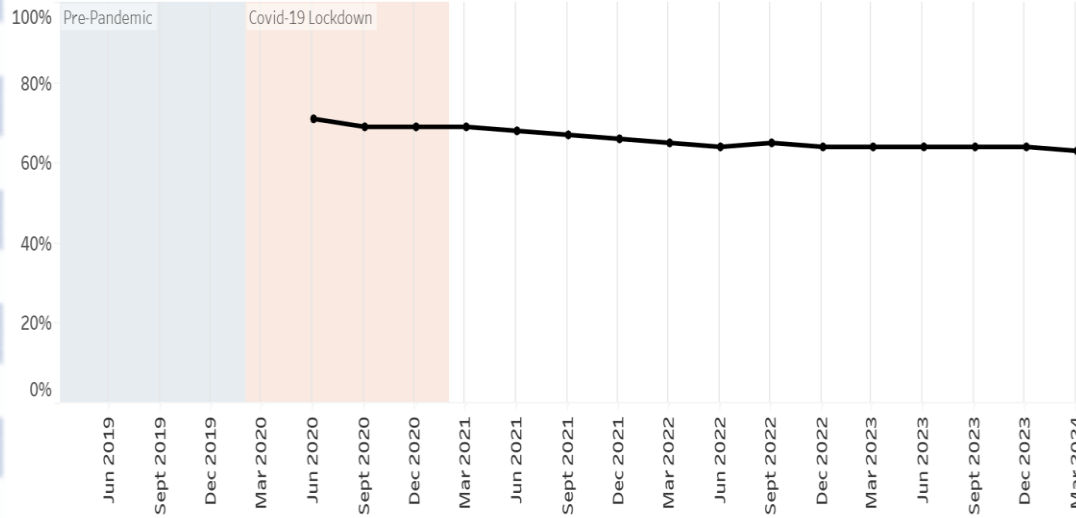
PCP Outcomes:

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

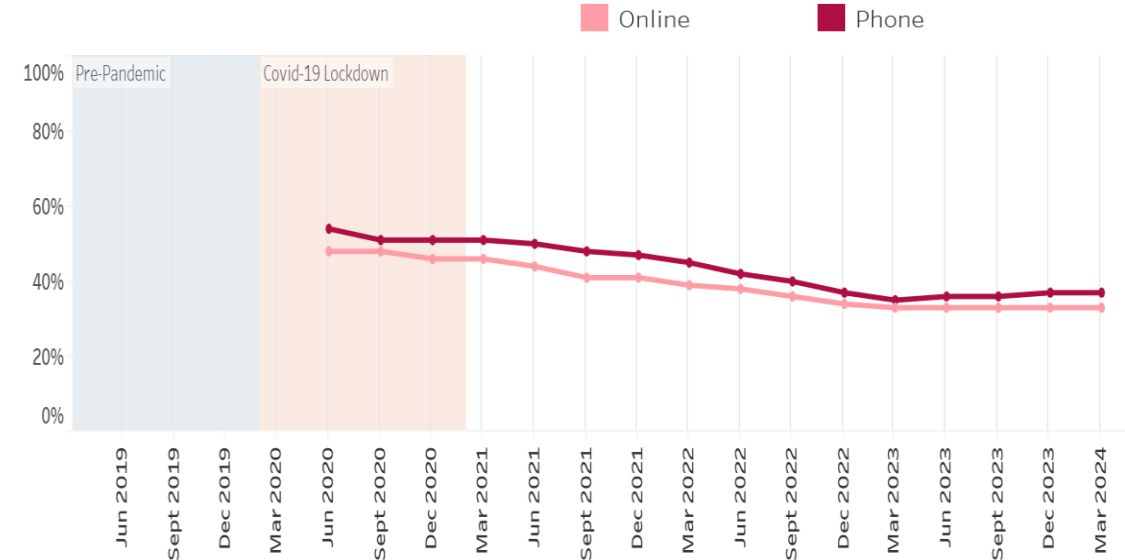
1. Victims receive better support from the police and Criminal Justice System, including in online interaction;
2. Victims receive a better Criminal Justice response and outcomes;
3. There are fewer repeat victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence.

Data Overview

Overall victim satisfaction



TDIU victim satisfaction



- Overall victim satisfaction is at 63% in the most recent quarter (Q4 23-24). This is 1 percentage point lower than last quarter, and 1 percentage point lower than same quarter the previous year.
- 37% of victims who reported their crime to the TDIU via telephone feel satisfied with the service received. This is the same as last quarter and 2 percentage points higher than the same quarter the previous year.
- 33% of victims reporting their crime to the TDIU online feel satisfied, which is the same as the last quarter and the same quarter the previous year.

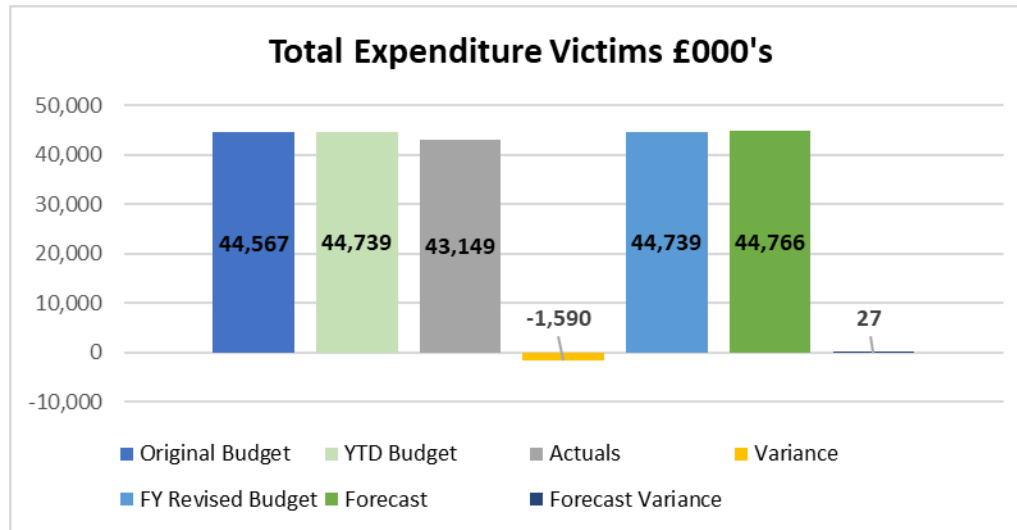
Source: MOPAC User Satisfaction Survey and TDIU survey. Rolling 12-month data.

Overview of PCP Delivery

Financial Overview – MOPAC budget

In March 2023, the Victims gross expenditure budget was set at £44.6m. The budget has subsequently been increased by £0.1m to £44.7m due to a combination of additional grant income and transfer from reserves.

As at Quarter Four the draft outturn position is an underspend of £1.6m, with expenditure of £43.1m having been incurred against a FY budget of £44.7m. £1.2m of the £1.6m underspend relates to carry forwards to fund project delivery in 2024/25.



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

Delivery Summary

User Satisfaction and TDIU Survey Findings: Overall victim satisfaction is at 63% in the most recent quarter (Q4 23-24), this is broadly stable compared to last quarter and the same quarter the previous year. TDIU telephone satisfaction and online satisfaction have both remained relatively stable at 37% and 33% respectively.

Victim Care: Measures of compliance with the national Code of Practice for Victims of Crime (“the Victims’ Code”) have remained relatively stable over the last quarter (see slide 56).

The proportion of victims reporting the opportunity to provide a victim personal statement has increased by 7 percentage points on the previous quarter, the proportion reporting being offered information on the Criminal Injuries Compensation scheme has increased by 5 percentage points compared to last quarter, and those who were not offered the services of LVWS and would have liked to have been has fallen by 6 percentage points compared to the previous quarter.

The MPS launched the enhanced Victim Focus Desk in Quarter 3 to improve the service provided to victims of crime (see slide 14).

Met CC: The MPS have simplified the process to quickly identify vulnerable repeat callers, when taking a call, an issue raised in the HMICFRS Peel inspection.

Improving Victim Care

MPS End-to-End Victim Care Programme

As set out in the New Met for London Plan, MOPAC is working with the MPS to significantly improve their service to victims of crime. This includes a comprehensive range of measures to provide victims with a more consistent and compassionate service from the police, which are being delivered as part of their End-to-End Victim Care Programme.

As part of this programme, the MPS launched their enhanced Victim Focus Desk (VFD) in Q3 to improve the service provided to victims of crime by extending operating hours to offer victims more regular updates, support and advice. In Q4, the VFD was handling up to 30,000 calls per month.

The MPS continued the rollout of the My Met Service feedback mechanism in Q4, following its launch in Q2. This enables victims to give timely feedback on their interactions with officers and directs them to the Victim Care Leaflet via a QR code. The introduction of the QR code will result in more victims receiving this leaflet and the User Satisfaction Survey has shown that victims who report receiving it are significantly more satisfied. The MPS are also now looking at ways to increase completion rates, alongside the further rollout.

MOPAC continues to work with the MPS to support the new 'victim voice forum', following its launch in Q2. The forums are facilitated by trained professionals and involve victims from across a wide range of crime types and diverse backgrounds discussing how treatment within the MPS. There has been a positive response so far with the forum already starting to have an influence on police policy and practice.

MOPAC are supporting the MPS to establish further groups to strengthen engagement with victims from specific communities (see slide 15).

Transforming the Response to Rape and Sexual Offences

The new national operating model for the policing response to rape and other sexual offences, which has been developed through the Operation Soteria-Bluestone programme, was published in July with further updates and additions published in September. The MPS started working with the national programme team on its rollout in September, which continued throughout Q3 and Q4.

Following the conclusion of the first stage of MOPAC's review of its commissioned specialist services supporting victims of sexual violence (SV) in Q3, and the development of a set of recommendations for the design of future services, MOPAC started work in Q4 on the implementation of these recommendations.

This has involved working with the existing service providers to identify where the recommendations could be implemented in the short-term, to improve the resilience of the existing services, alongside developing the specification for the future service(s). The intention is to recommission these services in 2024/25, and to publish a tender in Q2 24/25.

Alongside this, MOPAC have been engaging with NHS England (NHSE) as part of their Enhanced Mental Health Pathfinder (EMHP) project, which seeks to improve the support available to victims/survivors of SV who have complex mental health needs, MOPAC is working closely with NHSE to ensure the recommendations from its own review of SV victim support services are aligned with the findings of the EMHP project.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

MOPAC continued recommissioning activity for the London Victim and Witness Service throughout Q4. The service will be replaced by four contracts for services working in concert as part of an ecosystem of support for victims of crime. The four tenders include Generalist Adult Support, Domestic Abuse Support, Support for Children and Young People, and Restorative Justice services. In Q4, MOPAC evaluated tenders for the Generalist Adult Service and the Domestic Abuse Service and published tenders for the remaining two services, the Children and Young People and Restorative Justice services.

In Q4 MOPAC also published a tender to identify a provider to implement and facilitate the expansion of the MPS 'victim voice forum' programme, to include groups for women and girls; people from black communities; LGBTQ+ people; people with disabilities and parents/guardians of children and young people who have been victims of crime. The forums will provide a key opportunity for victims to challenge and inform police policy and practice, shaping solutions to influence and inform the frontline, as well as being a sounding board for new innovative ideas and processes.

Following delays in being able to access the data required to complete both the research into reasons victims withdraw from the CJS and the Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) research and case review, initial findings from the report for victim withdrawal were presented to the London Criminal Justice Board in March 2024. The findings are due to be published in 24/25.

For the CSA research the work is now well underway. The report is now forecast to be published in Q3 of 24/25. This has been delayed to allow greater time to consult upon the findings and recommendations following the Mayoral election.

23/24 Key Project Activity		Base	F'Cast	Conf.
1	Launch pilot to provide independent legal advice to victims of rape going through the criminal justice system	Q4 22/23		CA
2	Launch second round of the VAWG Grassroots Fund, with £3m available over 2 years for specialist agencies	Q2		CG
3	Launch pilot to test resources to improve support trusted adults can provide to young victims of crime	Q4 22/23		CA
4	Support TfL in launching a pilot to provide enhanced support to Road Traffic victims	Q2		CG
5	Support the MPS in launching the Victim Voice Forum to support the delivery of the New Met for London Plan	Q2		CG
6	Publish tenders to recommission MOPAC's core victim services for adults and domestic abuse victims	Q3		CG
7	Commission a pilot with Cyber Helpline to enhance support for victims of cyber-enabled crime in London	Q3		CG
8	Agree recommendations for the recommissioning of specialist services supporting victims of sexual violence	Q3		CG
9	Complete research into reasons victims withdraw from the criminal justice process (CJS)	Q4 22/23	Q4 24/25	R
10	Support the MPS in establishing the first phase of a multi-agency Victim Care Hub in London	Q4		CA
11	Conduct Child Sexual Abuse research and case review	Q4 23/24	Q3 24/25	R
12	Launch an ASB Mediation Pilot with local authorities	Q4	Q2 24/25	A

Overview of MOPAC Commissioned Services

Service	Budget 23/24		Target 23/24	YTD	Conf.
London Victim and Witness Service	£7.86m	% of vulnerable victims referred who take up support	25%	27%	G
		% of witnesses referred who take up support	65%	90%	G
		No. of domestic abuse victims referred who are supported by a specialist advocate	1024	1014	A
Children & Young People's Victim & Witness Service	£1m	% of young people referred receiving ongoing support	33%	29.1%	A
		% of young witnesses referred receiving pre-trial support	66%	96.6%	G
Havens (Sexual Assault Referral Centres)	£2.1m	% of Forensic Medical Examiner statements issued in 15 working days	70%	68.4%	A
Survivors Gateway & associated support services for victims of sexual violence		No. of referrals processed by the Survivors Gateway 'Navigators'	2,900	3417	G
		No. of victims/ survivors being supported by an Independent Sexual Violence Advocate (ISVA)	1470	2339	G
		No. of counselling hours delivered to victim/ survivors at the Rape Crisis Centres	19,440	20,865	G
Ascent Advice Partnership (specialist service supporting victims of domestic abuse (DA))	£700k	No. of calls & digital contacts to hub, providing support to victims/survivors of domestic abuse	1850	1966	G
London Advocacy & Holistic Wraparound Service (specialist service supporting migrant victims of DA)	£960k	No. of victims with no recourse to public funds provided with wraparound support	125	168	G
CouRAGEus (specialist service supporting young victims of violence against women & girls)	£870k	No. of young victims supported by a specialist advocate	300	293	A
London Stalking Support Service	£375k	No. of people able to access service's web-based and telephone support	4,000	6,188	G
Prevention & Advice Community Training (specialist service supporting victims of Harmful Practices)	£530k	No. of victims of Harmful Practices receiving 1-2-1 casework support	490	490	G
The Lighthouse (specialist service supporting victims of child sexual abuse)	£500k	No. of children and young people who have been supported by The Lighthouse	220	460	G
		<i>New outcome measure being developed; available from end November</i>	N/A		

Notes:

This table does not represent all expenditure in this area



Trust and confidence increases

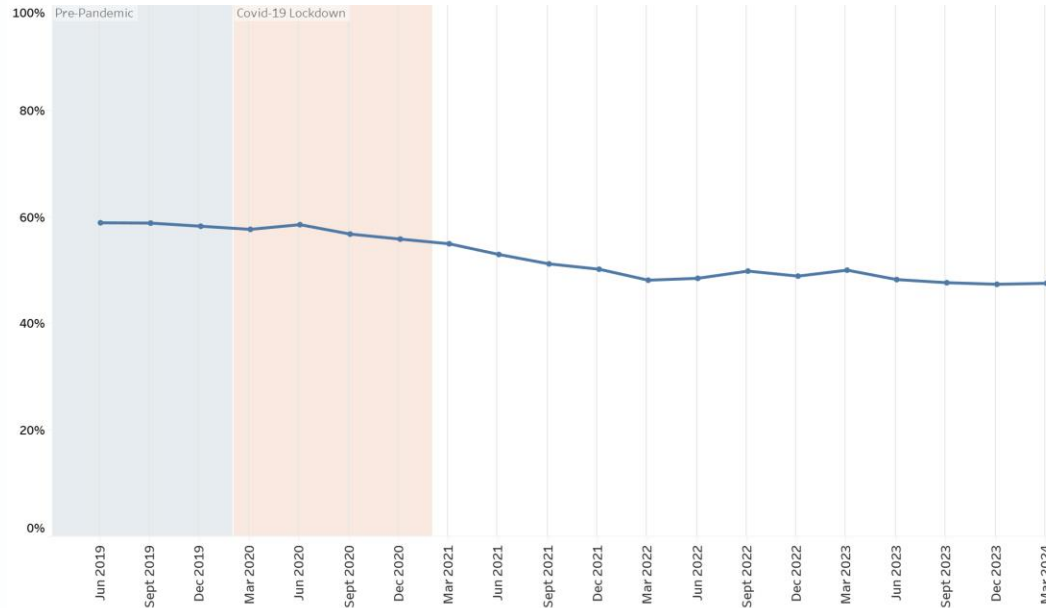
Outcome Statements:

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

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

Data Overview

Good Job Local (confidence)

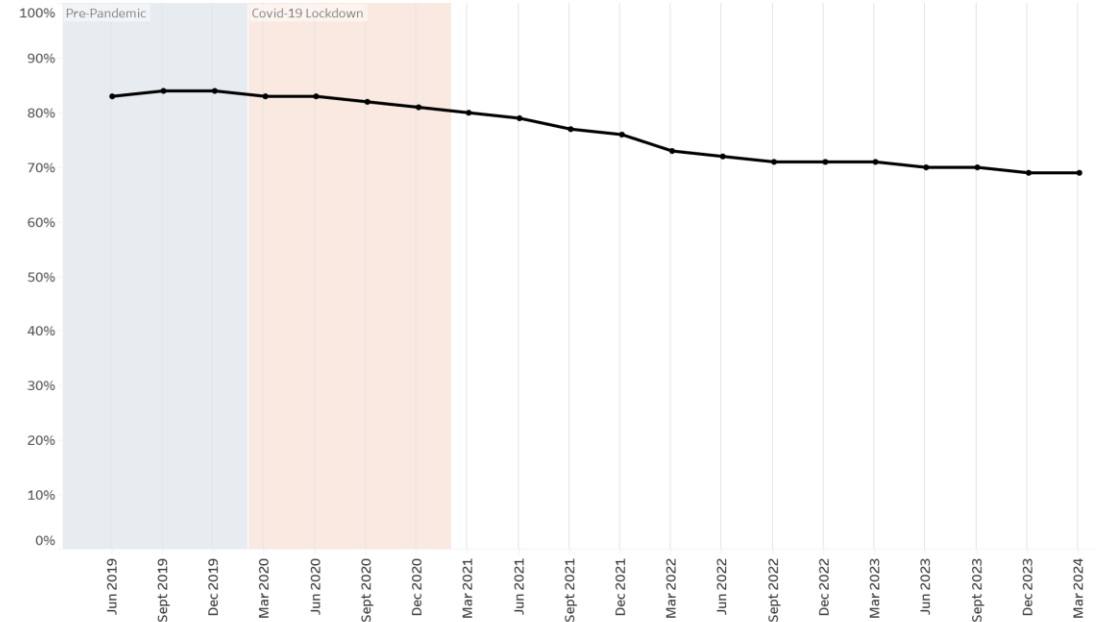


- Confidence stands at 47% in the most recent quarter (March 24).
- This is the same as the previous quarter, and 3 percentage points lower than the same quarter last year.
- ONS data for the year ending December 2023 show that public confidence in the MPS (52%) is similar to the England & Wales average (49%) and slightly higher than its most similar forces – Greater Manchester (39%), West Yorkshire (45%) and West Midlands (46%).

Source: MOPAC Public Attitude Survey. Rolling 12-month data.

* Percentage who say the police are doing an excellent or good job in their local area

More Trust



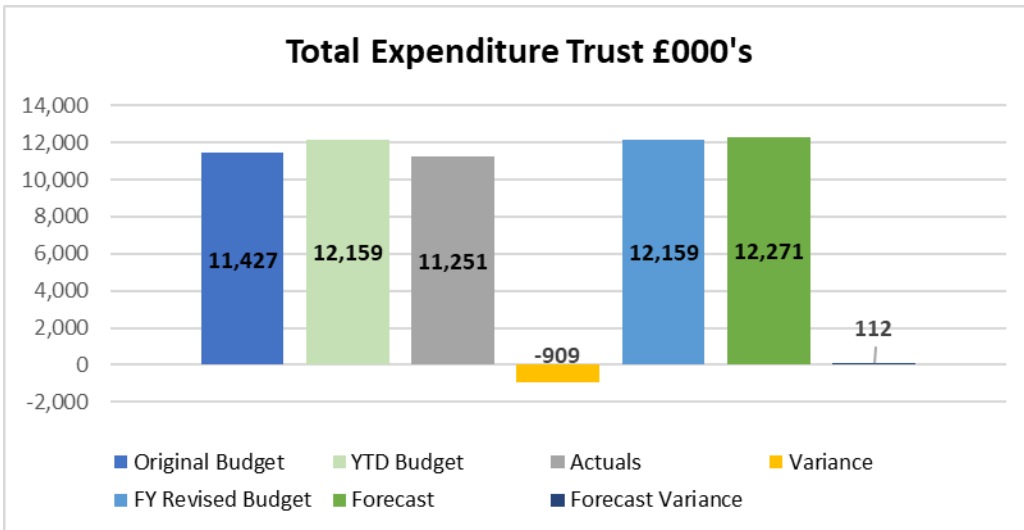
- Trust stands at 69% in the most recent quarter.
- This is the same as the previous quarter, and 2 percentage points lower than the same quarter last year.

Overview of PCP Delivery

Financial Overview – MOPAC budget

In March 2023, the Trust and Confidence gross expenditure budget was set at £11.4m. The budget has subsequently been increased by £0.8m to £12.2m, reflecting an increase in investment in trust and confidence funded through additional grant income and a net transfer from reserves to align funding with project delivery.

As at Quarter Four, the draft outturn position is an underspend of £0.9m, with expenditure of £11.3m having been incurred against a FY budget of £12.2m. This underspend is largely in relation to the Mayor’s Action Plan and funding will be carried forward to fund project delivery in 2024/25.



Delivery Summary

Trust in the MPS: has remained stable this quarter (69%, the same as Q3 23-24).

Confidence: has also remained stable (47%, the same as Q3 23-24) according to PAS, consistent with the ONS Crime Survey for England and Wales which shows that public confidence in the MPS has stabilised since September 2022.

Police Response: 999 call answering times improved in Q4 compared to Q3 (see slide 64). Response to the public is a key element of HMICFRS Engage and monthly data show continued improvements. In March 2024, the MPS answered 86% of calls in under 10 seconds (above the England and Wales average, 83%).

Neighbourhood Crime: Over Q4 23-24 the largest increase has been for **Theft Person** (+45% on the same quarter last year).

Most acquisitive crime (with the exception of theft from person) are stable compared to the same quarter last year (see slide 60) and below pre-pandemic levels.

Overview of PCP Delivery

Police Response

HMICFRS highlighted call handling as a reason for the MPS entering Engage. The MPS improvement plan has resulted in significant reductions in 999 call answering time, as well as better identification of vulnerability.

There has been an improvement in 999 call answering times over Q4 compared to Q3. Monthly data, shows that in March 2024, the MPS answered 86% of calls in under 10 seconds (above the England and Wales average, 83%).

Response time performance for I calls (15 min target) remains stable on the previous quarter (83% attended within the target time of 15 minutes, +2 pp. on Q3). Performance for S calls (1-hour target) also remains stable on the previous quarter with 61% of calls attended within 1 hour (+1pp. on Q3).

Community Engagement

The 9th public review meeting of the Mayor's Action Plan for Transparency, Accountability and Trust in Policing took place on 7 March 2024. The meeting was co-facilitated by three young people and focused on the MPS' draft Child First Strategy and the MOPAC External Reference Group's stop and search and workforce diversity projects.

Work to develop the stop and search charter has continued. The London-wide survey was launched in quarter 4 as planned to further inform the final Charter. The results will be analysed and more detailed development work undertaken with young people to draft the Charter in quarter 1 2024/5. MOPAC officers have continued to provide support and advice to the MPS on the delivery of this work.

Stop and search disproportionality between Black and White Londoners is stable, with Black Londoners 4 times more likely to be stopped than White Londoners (see slides 57 and 58).

Neighbourhood Crimes

Over Q4 23-24, the largest increase has been for Theft from the Person (+45% on the same quarter last year).

Having identified the link between robbery and violent crime, a Reducing Robbery Partnership is being established. Planning work for the group was undertaken in Q4 and it will meet for the first time on the 20th May 2024.

The aim of the group will be to enable effective partnership working on both prevention and enforcement activity and to identify and share good practice.

Oversight of Met Reform

The London Policing Board (LPB) met in March 2024. Topics discussed included the Met's work to exit Engage status with Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabularies, Fire and Rescue Services and the new Right Care, Right Person initiative.

Both the Finance and Performance and People and Culture Committees met in the last quarter. The People and Culture Committee focused on the Met's approach to anti-discrimination and on disproportionality in the misconduct process.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

Work on delivery of the Mayor's Action Plan for Transparency, Accountability and Trust in Policing has continued. The community engagement review has been completed and shared with key stakeholders. Work with the Met and local partners to develop, test and cost new options for the delivery of community scrutiny, informed by the insights gained through the Black Thrive review, the scrutiny pilots and data from the Public Attitude Survey, has been completed. The Black Thrive Review is due for publication in quarter 1 2024/5.

The Hackney Pilot Scrutiny Panel has continued to progress and has reviewed and provided feedback to the local police team on the dip sampled stop and search slips and body worn video of searches conducted in the borough. The pilot is being evaluated and the fieldwork is underway and on track to report in quarter 2 2024/25.

Work has continued on the 'strongest ever neighbourhoods' programme and the business case for the Met's approach to digital engagement between police, Neighbourhood Watch and the wider public is being progressed for formal consideration and sign off by the Met's Executive Committee in quarter 1 2024/5.

MOPAC has continued to work with the Safer Schools Partnership Board and the VRU to finalise the draft outcomes framework for Safer Schools Officers in preparation for stakeholder consultation Quarter 1 2024/5.

MOPAC continues to support the MPS in its delivery of Operation Onyx. The remit of Operation Onyx is expanding to incorporate all those officers and staff, who have ever had any allegation of a sexual offence or domestic abuse, including before they joined the MPS. The current focus is on completing the review of the original priority cases by the end of Q1 24/25, at which point the expanded remit will start to be implemented.

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



Violence is prevented and reduced

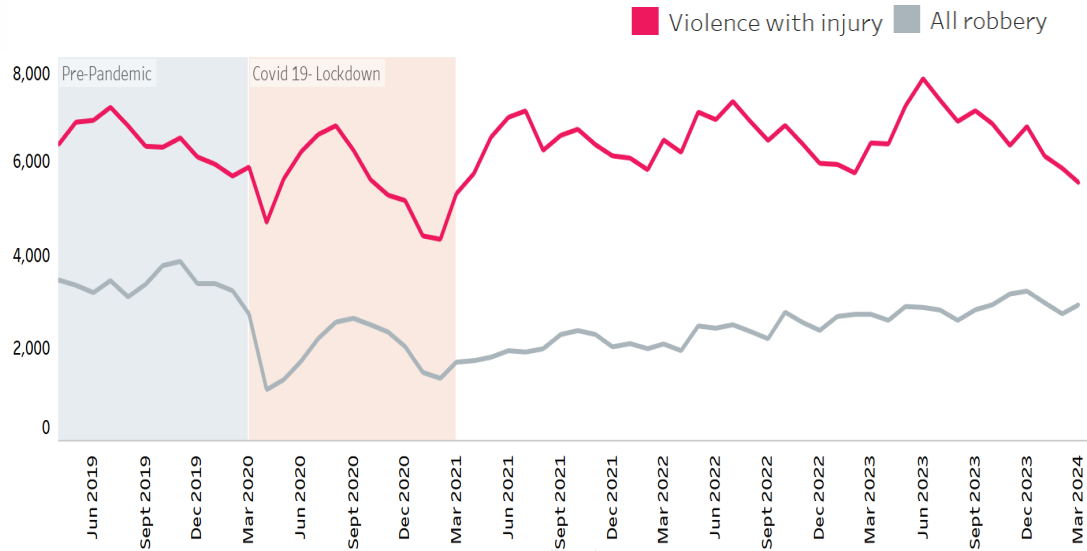
Outcome Statements:

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

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

Data Overview

Violent Crime

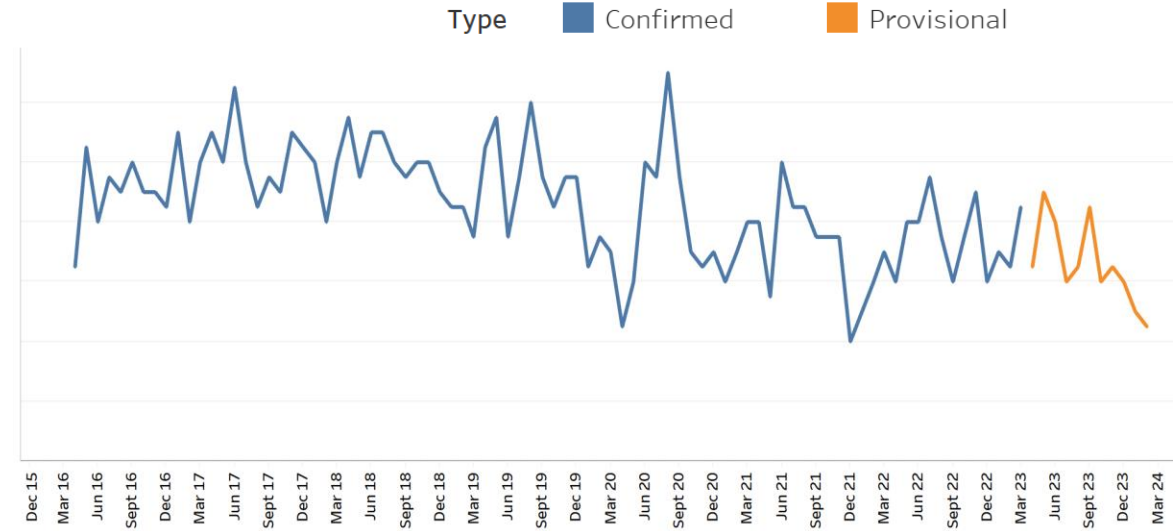


- **Robbery** offences in Q4 23-24 decreased on the previous quarter (-7%) and increased against Q4 22-23 (+6%).
- **Violence with Injury** offences have decreased on the previous quarter (-12%) and is stable on Q4 22-23 (-3%).

Source: [NHS data](#)

* Latest NHS data is updated until February 2024.

Finalised Hospital Admission Episodes – Met Police



From NHS Published Data

Finalised admission episodes represents the volume of knife/sharp instrument injury admissions to hospital as measured by the NHS

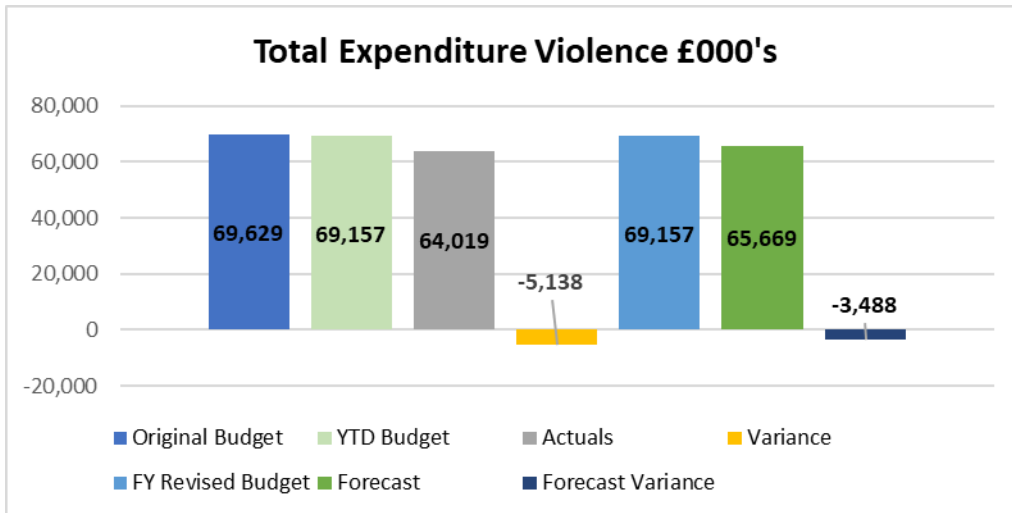
- **Hospital Admission Episodes*** have provisionally been decreasing since September 2023 and are approaching their lowest point since December 2021.

Overview of PCP Delivery

Financial Overview – MOPAC budget

In March 2023, the Violence gross expenditure budget was set at £69.6m. The budget has subsequently been reduced by £0.4m to £69.2m. As the result of a combination of reduction in grant income and transfer to reserves.

As at Quarter Four the draft outturn position is an underspend of £5.1m, with expenditure of £64.0m having been spent against a budget of £69.2m. Of the £5.1m underspend £2.0m relates to VRU Your Choice which has been reprofiled into 2024/25 along with the corresponding grant funding and £2.7m of funding has been carried forward to fund project delivery in 2024/25.



Delivery Summary

Violence with injury has reduced on the previous quarter (-12%) and is stable as compared to the same quarter last year (-3%). The latest ONS data to the end of December 2023 shows that the rate of violence with injury per 1,000 population is lower in London (9.03) than the rest of England and Wales (9.41) – and lower still than the average for the Met’s group of most similar police force areas - Greater Manchester, West Yorkshire and the West Midlands (11.45).

Total Robbery reduced by 7% on the previous quarter and increased by +6% on Q4 22-23.

There were 25 **Homicide offences** in Q4 23-24. Total homicide offences are stable as compared to the previous quarter (-1 offence) and as compared to the same quarter last year (+2 offences). According to MPS data, 2023 (110) and 2022 (109) saw fewer murders in London than any year since 2014 (95).

Research from University College London showed that the homicide rate in London in 2021 was nearly four times lower than in New York and lower than other major global cities including Barcelona, Berlin, Chicago, Madrid, Los Angeles, Paris and Toronto.

Police recorded rape offences increased by 5% on the previous quarter and are above pre-pandemic levels. In the 12 months to March 2024 the positive **outcome rate** for police recorded **rape offences** was 9%. This is an increase of 3 percentage points on the 12 months to March 2023 and there has been a gradual increase over the last two years.

Overview of PCP Delivery

Preventing and reducing violence affecting young people

There continues to be significant response from the MPS in relation to the increase in robbery over the last 12 months. This includes in Westminster, which has a disproportionality high level of robbery, uniform and plain clothes officers proactively patrol robbery hotspots to identify offences taking place, but more importantly to prevent and deter offenders from committing robberies in the first place.

There are increased efforts to reduce smartphone robbery through engagement with the Home Office and tech industry leaders to design out smart phone theft. MPS undertook several successful operations including officers carried out an undercover operation in Soho to arrest criminals who target wealthy visitors for their luxury watches. Also in Q4 the Mayor, through his Violence Reduction Unit, committed further investment to support street-based youth workers to divert young Londoners away from robbery and violence after school.

Across the quarter, Op Yamata saw the closure of 192 London Lines, resulting in 95 individuals being charged, 160 disruptions, 24 weapons seizures and 3.36kg of class A drug seizures. Through the operation, 41 people were referred into specialist support. Also during March the MPS ran its County Lines Intensification Week, which saw 95 county lines closed in collaboration with partner forces, with a total of 141 people charged.

Across the three original Project ADDER sites, there have been 315 OCG disruptions, 743 drug seizures (equating to 945kg), over £200k cash seizures and 218 weapons seizures.

Reducing reoffending by the most violent and high-risk

The new BCU proactive policing model brings new structure and resources into responding to and managing the highest priority offenders. This includes the proactive offender management tactics already used for persistent, violent offenders in London IOM with a broader group of people and testing new methods for targeting the most harmful VAWG offenders.

Making London a safer city for women and girls

In mid-March, MOPAC and techUK, the technology trade association, hosted a tech-enabled VAWG roundtable discussion.

An event was held in March between MPS BCU Commanders and Borough Superintendents and London Heads of Community Safety (LHoCS). The meeting strengthened the working relationships between MPS and local authorities, shared learning around joint good practice taking place in a selection of BCUs and developed a shared understanding of priorities around tackling VAWG in public spaces.

Preventing hate crime

London continues to see spikes in antisemitic and Islamophobic hate crime following events in Israel and Palestine. Following emergency funds from the Mayor, additional resource has been provided to support those communities. The MPS has increased patrols at significant locations and visited hundreds of schools, synagogues and mosques to provide reassurance and advice. The MPS continue to successfully police demonstrations in a way that protects the legal right to protest while maintaining the safety and security of all those attending.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

In Q4 the Mayor announced £15.6m funding for a new Violence and Exploitation Support Service to protect, safeguard and empower young people caught up in violent crime, gangs and county lines. The Service will go live in June.

New providers have been appointed to deliver specialist mentoring and neuro diversity support services for the most persistent, violent offenders in London.

MOPAC launched the procurement of phase 1 of the Prison Violence Reduction programme, which aims to deliver mediation and conflict resolution services in HMP Pentonville, Feltham and Wandsworth, where there are high levels of violence.

The Mayor announced the extension of the London GPS Tagging for knife crime offenders programme for another two years. Nearly 1,600 tagging episodes to date (for knife crime offence only), and recent reports show caveated evidence of reducing reoffending.

In Q4, the Stalking Awareness Training provider concluded the roll out of 33 bespoke training sessions across MPS, CPS and London Probation reaching 811 professionals. Feedback from professionals was extremely positive.

Project ADDER was established in all 12 BCUs and recruitment continues. Areas of focus include DIP breaches, cuckooing and drug supply investigations.

In January a contract was awarded for the delivery of Women's Safety Audit, with recruitment and mobilisation almost completed Audits are planned to begin in Q1 24/25.

Call (Year) 5 of the Mayor's Shared Endeavour Fund was launched. With £875k to fund civil society projects which counter hate, intolerance, extremism, radicalisation and terrorism. Projects will be delivered in 24/25. An independent evaluation report of Call (year) 3 of the Mayor's SEF was published this quarter, demonstrating success in building Londoners' resilience to radicalisation and extremist recruitment.

23/24 Key Project Activity		Base	F'Cast	Conf.
1	Establish a project supporting community organisations to increase their resilience in tackling hate crime	Q4 22/23	Q1	CA
2	Commission a literature review to identify what works in addressing the behaviour of hate crime perpetrators	Q4 22/23	Q3	CA
3	Commission a provider to support the development of a long-term VAWG Prevention Plan	Q2	Q3	CA
4	Procurement of new service provider and evaluation for Drive London	Q3		CG
5	Complete review of MPS's arrangements for managing high-harm offenders	Q4 22/23	Q1 23/24	CA
6	Make recommendations to CJS partners following completion of the DA perpetration and stalking problem profiles.	Q4	Q1 24/25	A
7	Launch a drug diversion pilot in London	Q4	Q2 24/25	R
8	Establish mechanism for sharing learning from serious offending/incidents	Q2		CG
9	Mobilise new services to reduce the most persistent violent offending in London.	Q3		CA
10	Deliver Stalking Awareness Training to staff/officers across MPS, CPS and London probation.	Q2 24/25		CG
11	Deliver Women's Night Safety Audit pilot in partnership with TfL	Q4	Q2 24/25	A
12	Develop a delivery plan for the London Prison Violence Reduction Strategy	Q3		CG
13	Commission new pan London violence exploitation service	Q4		CG

Overview of MOPAC Commissioned Services

Service	Budget 23/24		Target 23/24	YTD	Conf.
GPS pilot for knife crime offences and domestic abuse	£1.46m	No. of cases with a GPS tagging condition in the pilot	530	654	G
		% of cases where GPS tag was fitted on day of release	80%	89%	G
Integrated Offender Management Mental Health Service	£1.3m	% of Assessments offered within 15 days	90%	67%	R
Drive, a programme tackling the behaviour of high-harm domestic abuse perpetrators	£1m	No. of high-risk domestic abuse perpetrators allocated to the Drive project	95	129	G
		% of open cases where perpetrator is fully engaged with the programme	70%	64%	R
Culturally Integrated Family Approach (CIFA)	£730k	No of referrals per year across 10 boroughs into the service	300	295	A
Prevent and Change (PAC)	£960k	No. of service users referred into the service per year	350	156	R
Youth 2 Adult (Y2A) Hub (pilot providing wrap around support to young adults on probation in Newham)	£1m	% of young people receiving mentoring support at the Y2A hub reporting increased motivation	85%		G
		% of young people accessing mental health support at the Y2A Hub reporting improved well-being	85%	100%	
Hate Crime Advocacy Service (specialist service supporting victims of hate crime)	£600k	No. of victims of hate crime supported by the service	3500	2873	R
		% of victims who are satisfied with the service they received.	80%	99%	G
VAWG Prevention Toolkit for Schools	£400k	% of teachers reporting increased confidence to support children and young people regarding healthy relationships	70%	85%	G
London Gang Exit (LGE)	£2.3m	% of young people supported and report a reduction in offending behaviour	70%	77%	G
		% of young people supported and reducing harm/vulnerability	65%	78%	G

Notes:

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:

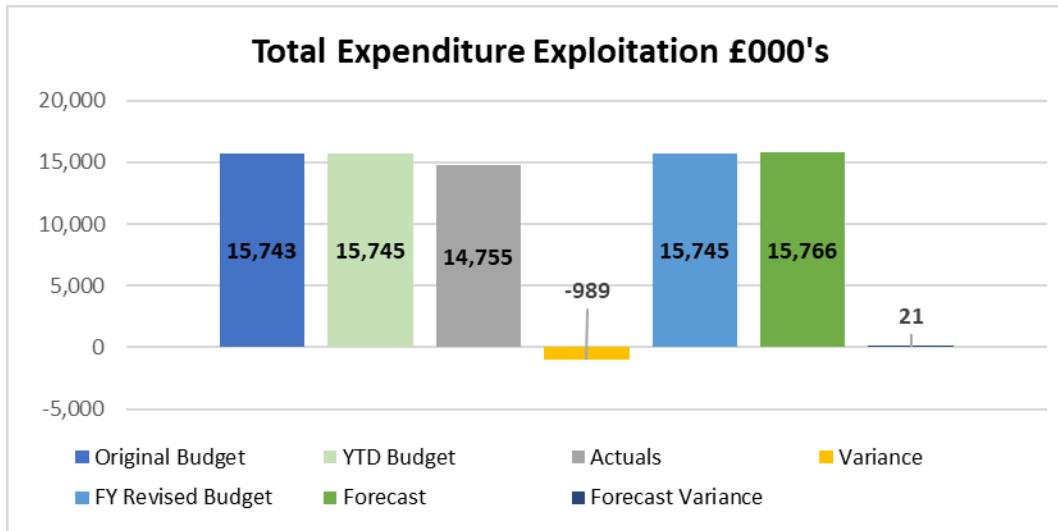
1. Fewer young people and adults are criminally exploited;
2. Fewer young people and adults are harmed;
3. Young people and vulnerable people in the justice system are supported and safe;
4. People are safer online.

Overview of PCP Delivery

Financial Overview – MOPAC budget

In March 2023, the Exploitation and Harm budget was set at £15.7m.

As at Quarter Four, the draft outturn position is an underspend of £1.0m, with expenditure of £14.8m against a revised budget of £15.7m, of which £0.3m relates to carry forwards to fund project delivery in 2024/25.



Delivery Summary

The PCP framework does not include headline data for this priority in recognition of the lack of reliable outcome measures for assessing exploitation and harm.

The HMICFRS PEEL inspection of the MPS identified disjointed public protection as a causes for concern. In addition, Baroness Casey's report also raised concerns about capability and capacity in Public Protection.

MOPAC commissioned HMICFRS to undertake an inspection of the Metropolitan Police Service's handling of child exploitation. The fieldwork for this inspection took place in Q2 and as a result HMICFRS issued two accelerated causes of concern in Q3 to the Metropolitan Police Service as a result of its failure to:

- Identify and assess risks appropriately, and to respond adequately, when children are reported missing; and
- Carry out sufficiently effective investigations when children are at risk of, or harmed by, criminal or sexual exploitation.

The full report was published on 9 February and can be found [here](#).

MOPAC is focussed on ensuring that it is engaged with the MPS on the required actions to improve.

Overview of PCP Delivery

Fewer young people and adults are criminally exploited

The current violence and exploitation services funded by MOPAC (London Gang Exit, Rescue and Response and Empower) provide support for children and young adults who are criminally exploited.

Investments to continue this provision are committed up to June 2024, when the new integrated Children & Young People's Violence & Exploitation Support Service, delivered by a new Alliance of organisations, will launch.

During Q4 **London Gang Exit** supported 146 CYP. 44 new cases were opened. 82% of programme participants reported a reduction in being affected by violence.

Empower supported 68 children and young people. 9 new cases were opened. All cases are Child Sexual Exploitation related.

Rescue and Response supported 101 children and young people. 39% of programme participants reduced/ceased involvement in county lines following provision of support.

MOPAC has committed £350,000 to support Lambeth's delivery of a £1.9million housing related two-year pilot providing a radically different model of holistic, trauma-informed, and multi-disciplinary housing-related support (outside of the borough), for the highest risk gang-involved young people. The pilot launched in Q3 and continues to mobilise, with the first young people moving in from Q4.

Fewer young people and adults are harmed

The HMICFRS Child Exploitation inspection report was published in February 2024 and detailed a cause for concern requiring the MPS to eradicate victim blaming language, as well as 8 recommendations. These included improvements in officer expertise in responding to children at risk of harm, effective communication and safeguarding, partnership working, and data recording. In response the MPS published a detailed plan setting out progress made, and actions including a new operating model for public protection, a children's strategy, audit and oversight mechanisms, and improved data collection through Connect.

In Q4, MOPAC continued to work closely with the MPS and health partners as the implementation of the Right Care Right Person (RCRP) policy continued. Through collaborative working across the partnership, both adults and children are receiving a response from the right agency to address their health-related needs.

Young and vulnerable people in the CJS are supported and safe

The **Newham Youth 2 Adult Hub** is in its third year of delivery. Interim evaluation reports have been positive about the pilot model, particularly on the strengths of co-location of services, the distinct young adult focus and rehabilitative ethos. A final process evaluation is due to be published imminently. Impact findings are expected to be published in early 2025, with a focus on assessing impact on reoffending for young adults 12-months post-intervention. Cost benefit analysis of the hub model is also being completed.

Trauma-informed mentoring for children in Feltham YOI who have experienced victimisation has launched following a similar pilot in Cookham Wood YOI.

Overview of PCP Delivery

People are safer online

The Police CPI (PCPI) continue to deliver their MOPAC-funded fraud prevention and reduction programme.

In Q4, PCPI have created five **fraud prevention blogs** on a range of fraud considered either prolific and/or particularly harmful. These include, romance fraud, tax fraud, spoofing and courier fraud.

Three of the agreed four **Fraud Guides** have now been produced and published on the PCPI website. These guides provide prevention advice to individuals and covers subjects on romance fraud, advanced fee fraud, and fraudulent impersonation of an official or family member.

Counter Fraud Certification Scheme for Businesses – PCPI are in the final stage of this offer; a Fraud Prevention Baseline (FPB) product will include templates for a fraud policy and fraud investigation plan for businesses and provides guidance and support regarding policies and procedures.

PCPI have achieved all the outputs for this programme within the agreed timescale.

The Cyber Helpline, launched by the Mayor in Q3, has continued to offer tailored technical support to victims of cybercrime in London with a 61.7% growth in victims supported in Q4. Q4 has also seen a focused effort to build effective partnerships and referral pathways, particularly within the VAWG sector and with the MPS who have agreed to signpost all NFA cases to The Cyber Helpline.

Overview of MOPAC Activity

Overview

In Q4, MOPAC made the decision to pursue a Pan London Appropriate Adult Scheme for Vulnerable Adults in London. This was the recommended option within the commissioned options paper.

MOPAC continues to work closely with the Met's leads on their new Child First (Children's) Strategy, including alignment with our 'Child First' Policy Position. The Met now intend to share a second draft of the Strategy for targeted consultation before the end of Q4 and MOPAC will finalise our oversight arrangements of the final Strategy once published.

Following the development of a MOPAC Child First Policy Position, MOPAC is continuing to work on internal implementation and supporting the development of the Met's Children's Strategy. Our Child First position statement will now be published in Q4 23/24.

Research into young females affected by group offending was undertaken in Q4 and will be ready to inform commissioning in Q1.

MOPAC have worked in partnership with the MPS to tackle retail crime, supporting the establishment of the London Retail Harm Reduction Partnership.

In Q4, MOPAC appointed the Alliance of organisations which will deliver the new London Children and Young People Violence and Exploitation Support service. The service will aim to reduce violence; reduce violent victimisation; and reduce harmful behaviours experienced and exhibited by children and young adults impacted by violence. The service commenced mobilisation in Q4, with the new service expected to launch in June 2024.

Work is ongoing in relation to MOPAC role in safeguarding. Focus has been on improving safeguarding through evolution of commissioned services and influencing the MPS children strategy.

23/24 Key Project Activity		Base	F'Cast	Conf.
1	Commission a consultant to deliver a sufficiency and options paper for the future of an Appropriate Adult service for vulnerable adults.	Q2		CG
2	Publish MOPAC's Child first position statement	Q3	Q2 24/25	A
3	Establish oversight mechanism for MPS' Children's Strategy	Q3	Q2 24/25	A
4	Carry out research into young females affected by group offending, exploitation and being missing	Q4 22/23	Q2 24/25	R
5	Commission training to support police officers to respond better to children involved in county lines exploitation	Q4	Q3 24/25	R
6	Complete a HMICFRS thematic inspection into the MPS ability to tackle child exploitation	Q4		CG
7	Publish tender for new violence & exploitation support service	Q2	Q2	CG
8	New violence & exploitation support service alliance appointed	Q4	Q4	CG
9	Convene partners to work towards developing a shared systems vision for the youth justice system in London, underpinned by Child First	Q4 22/23	Q2	CA
10	Agree next steps following completion of review of VRU and MOPAC role in safeguarding	Q4 22/23	Q1 24/25	R

Overview of MOPAC Commissioned Services

Service	Budget 23/24		Target 23/24	YTD	Conf.
Wrap-around support services for women in contact with the criminal justice system	£760k	% Referred Service Users assessed as suitable who attended an Intervention Appointment over the lifespan of the Referral - London E/NE ***	90%	85%	A
		% Referred Service Users assessed as suitable who attended an Intervention Appointment over the lifespan of the Referral - London NW/N ***	90%	84%	R
		% Referred Service Users assessed as suitable who attended an Intervention Appointment over the lifespan of the Referral - London S/SE***	90%	85%	A
Pilot supporting young men in Cookham Wood YOI to address their experience of victimisation	£80k	% of boys referred who consent to work with the project	90%	94%	G
Empower (specialist service supporting victims of criminal sexual exploitation)	£550k	No. of young people affected by sexual exploitation engaged with the service	70	74	G
Disproportionality Challenge Fund Newham, Inspiring Futures. Mentoring project for children from black and mixed heritage backgrounds.	£99k	No. children and young adults who have engaged with the mentoring support**	70	59	G
Disproportionality Challenge Fund Islington. Leadership mentoring and research project.	£251k	No. children who have engaged with the mentoring support**	60	47	G
Disproportionality Challenge Fund Brent. Enrichment activities and cultural competency training.	£149k	No. children from the YJS cohort who have engaged in enrichment activities**	110	110	G
Rescue and Response (specialist service supporting victims of child criminal exploitation)	£1.97m	No of C&YP currently being supported/receiving interventions through this quarter.*	N/A	101	
		% of YP with reduced/ceased involvement in county lines following provision of support	80%	39%	R

Note:

This table does not represent all expenditure in this area.

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

**This is the figure as of Q2 as these services have now come to an end.

*** This figure is based on Q4 data, not YTD which is currently not available

MOPAC Quarterly Report Q4 2023/24



Oversight of the Metropolitan Police

The London Policing Board Performance Framework

[A New Met for London](#) sets the mission of policing in London: **More Trust, Less Crime and High Standards**

To track progress in achieving *More Trust, Less Crime and High Standards*, the MPS has agreed a set of measures with the Mayor. The measures are set out on the next section.



More Trust

- **More Londoners** think the police are **doing a good job in their local area** (confidence)
- **More Londoners trust the Met**
- **More victims satisfied** with the service they received
- **More Londoners** who believe the Met treat everyone fairly
- **More Londoners** think the Met uses **stop and search fairly**
- **Lower overall disparity in perceptions** for ethnic minority Londoners, disabled Londoners, LGBT+ communities and female Londoners



Less Crime

- **Lower** recorded volumes of **Neighbourhood Crime**
- **Lower** volumes of **Serious Violence**
- **Lower** volumes of **Gun Crime**
- **Higher proportion** of **positive outcomes** and **lower proportion** of **repeat victims** for Rape and Sexual Offences, Domestic Abuse, Hate Crime and Stalking
- **Lower number** and **lower repeat calls** to **Antisocial Behaviour** incidents
- **Lower overall disparity in outcomes** for Black, ethnic minority, LGBT+ communities and women in London



High Standards

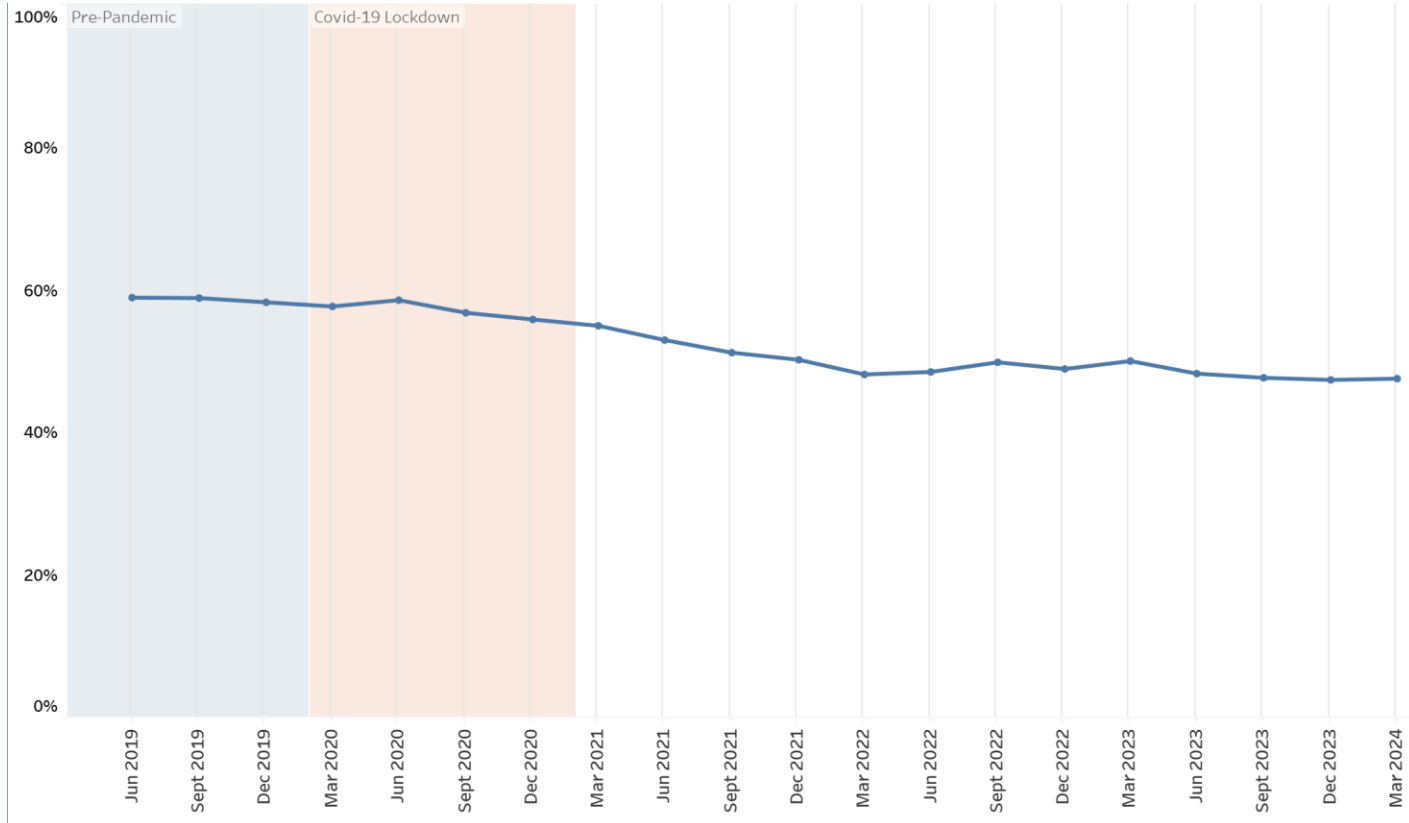
- **Faster** complaint and misconduct **resolutions**
- **Lower disproportionality** in **misconduct** matters
- **Higher proportion** of Met officers and staff who say they are **treated fairly**
- **Higher proportion** of Met staff **confident in their leaders**
- **Higher proportion** of Met officers and staff who think **inappropriate behaviour and misconduct is dealt with effectively**



More Trust



Good Job Local (confidence)



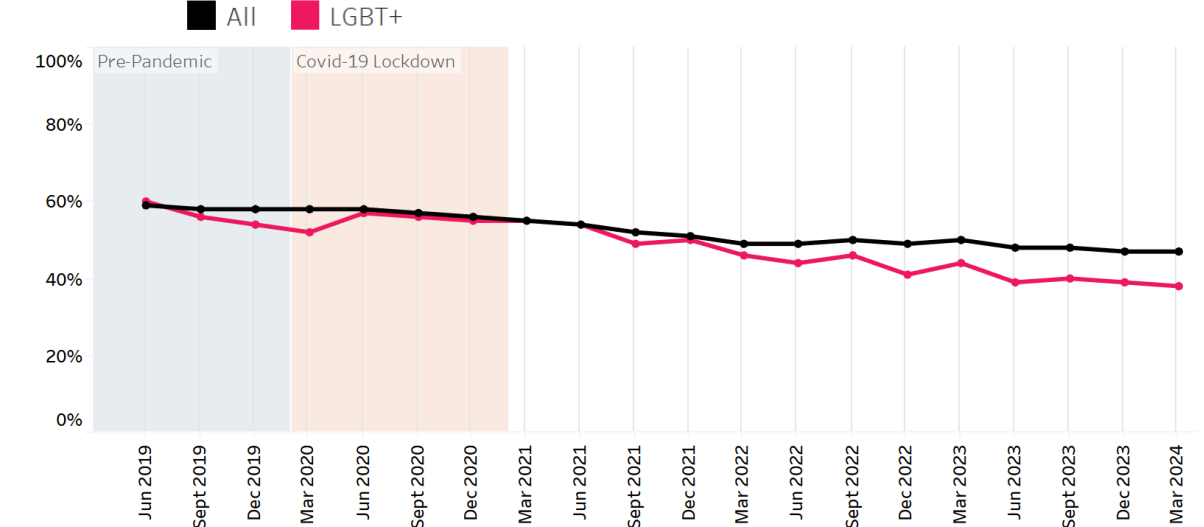
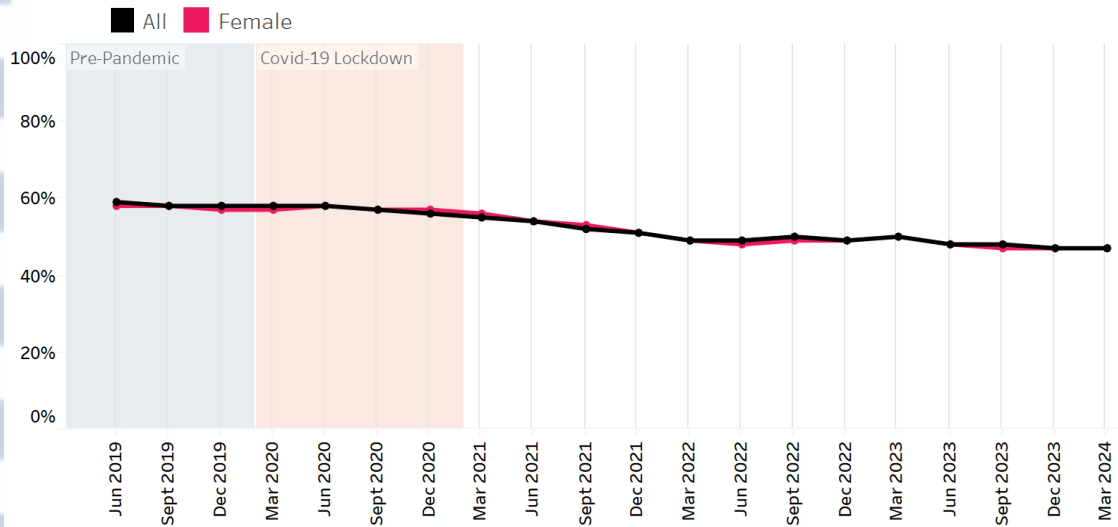
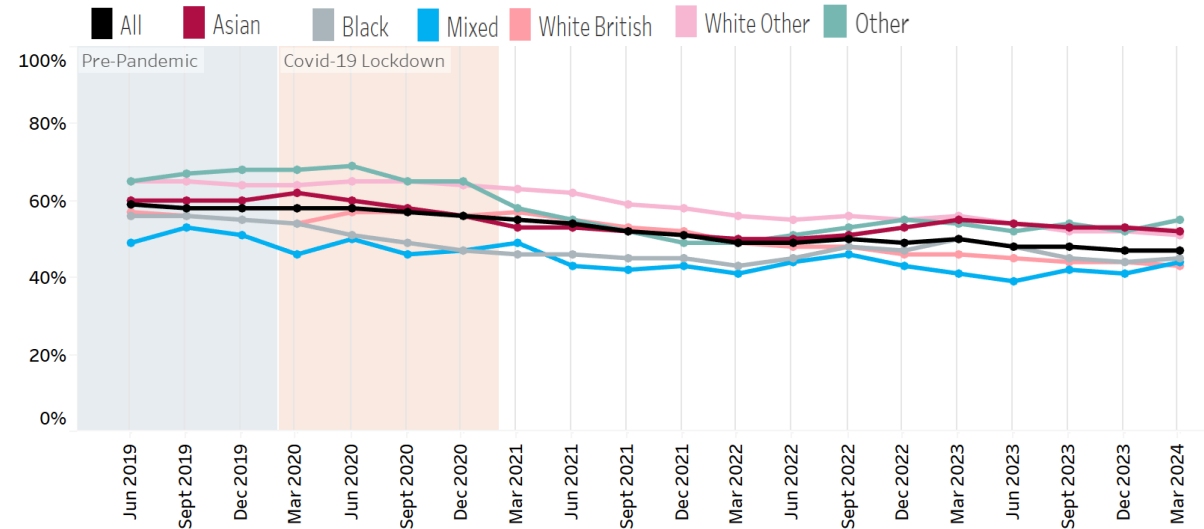
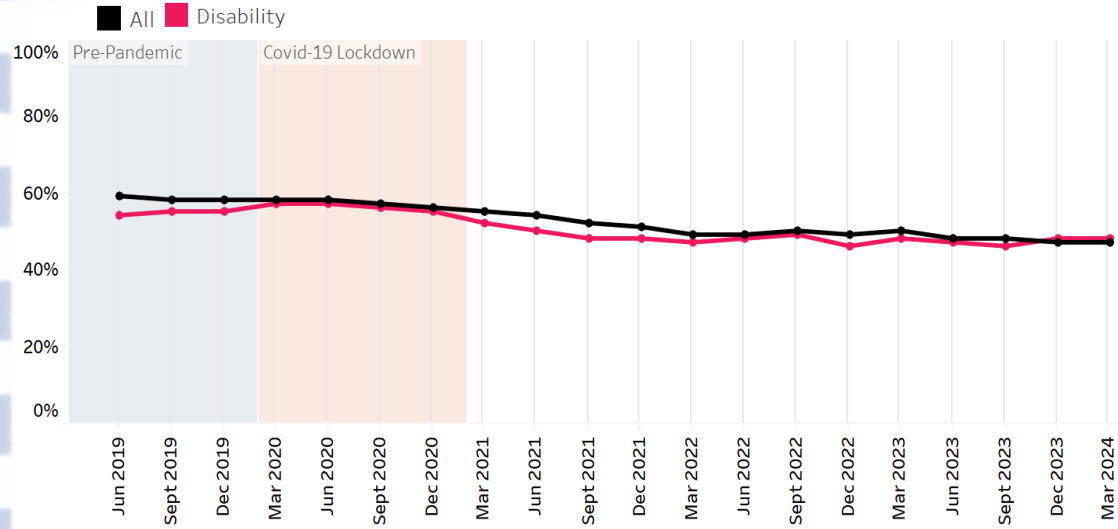
Source: MOPAC Public Attitude Survey. Rolling 12-month data.

* Percentage who say the police are doing an excellent or good job in their local area

- Confidence stands at 47% in the most recent quarter (March 24).
- This is the same as the previous quarter, and 3 percentage points lower than the same quarter last year.
- ONS data for the year ending December 2023 show that public confidence in the MPS (52%) is similar to the England & Wales average (49%).
- The biggest gaps in confidence exist for
 - LGBT+ respondents (-9 percentage points)
 - Those aged 55-64 (-6 percentage points)
- There is no difference in confidence between female and male Londoners



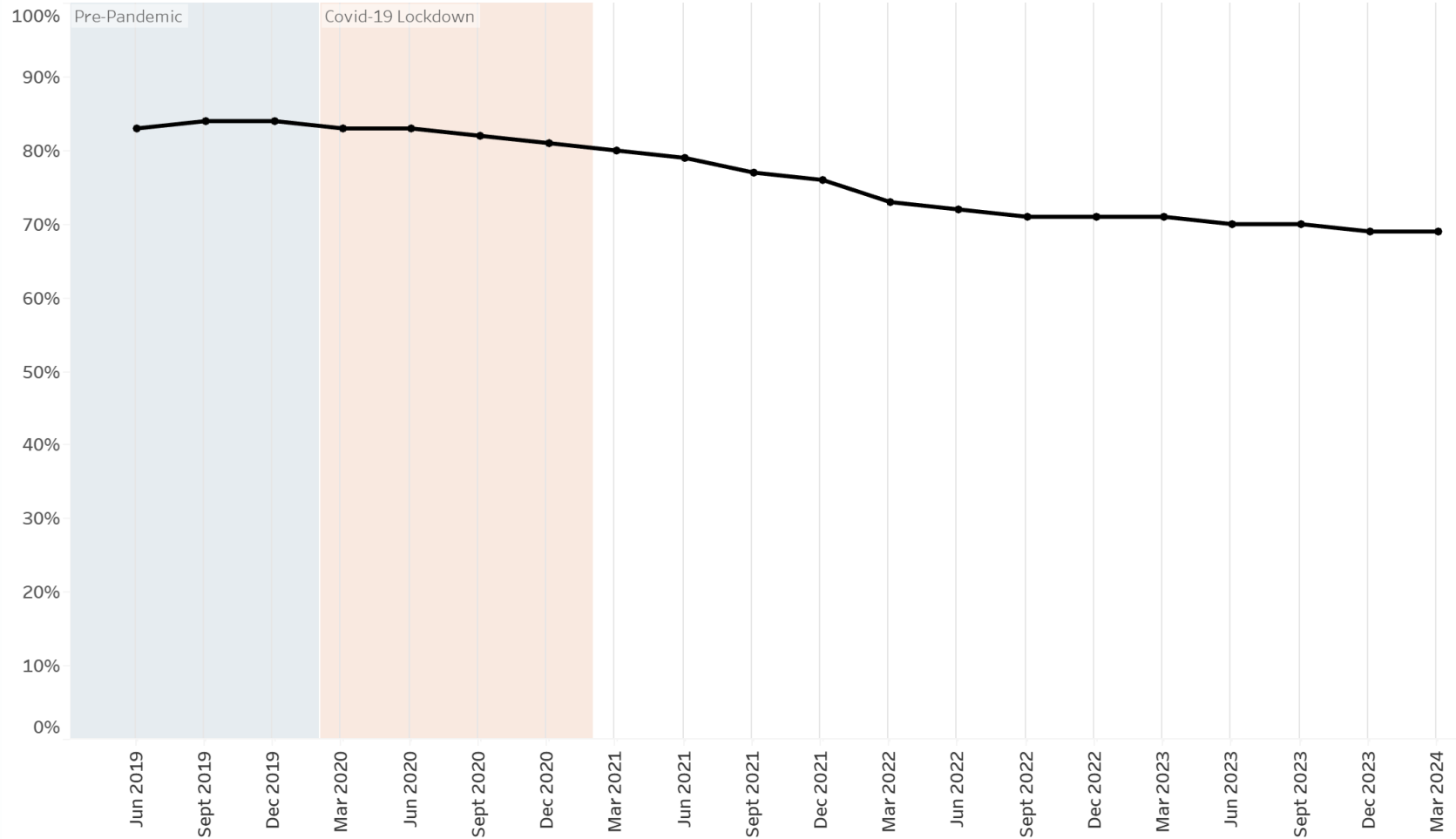
Good Job Local (confidence)



Source: MOPAC Public Attitude Survey. Rolling 12-month data.



More Trust

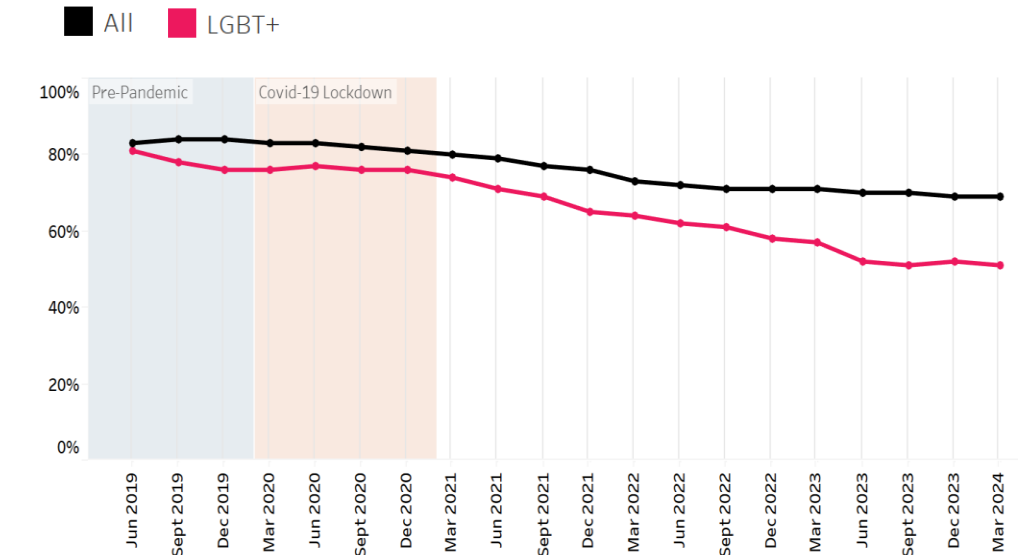
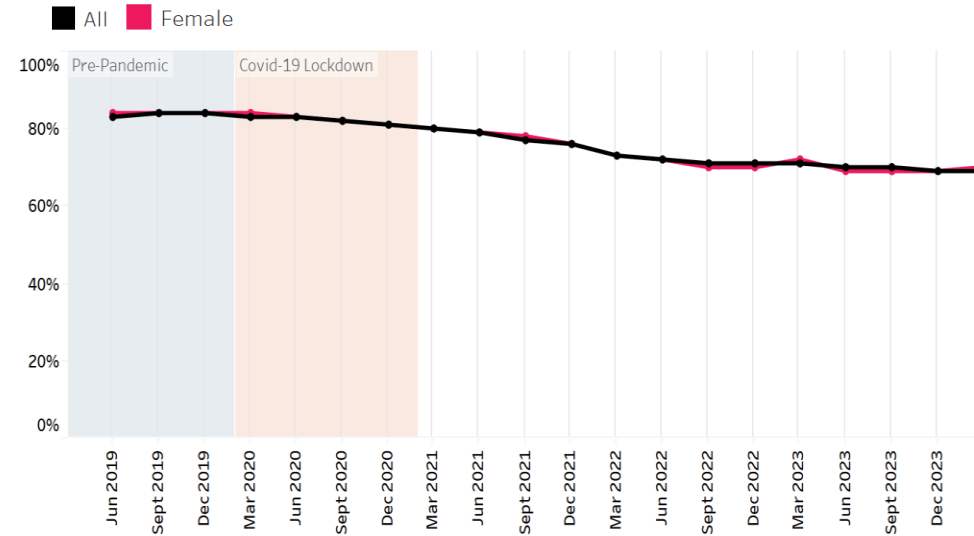
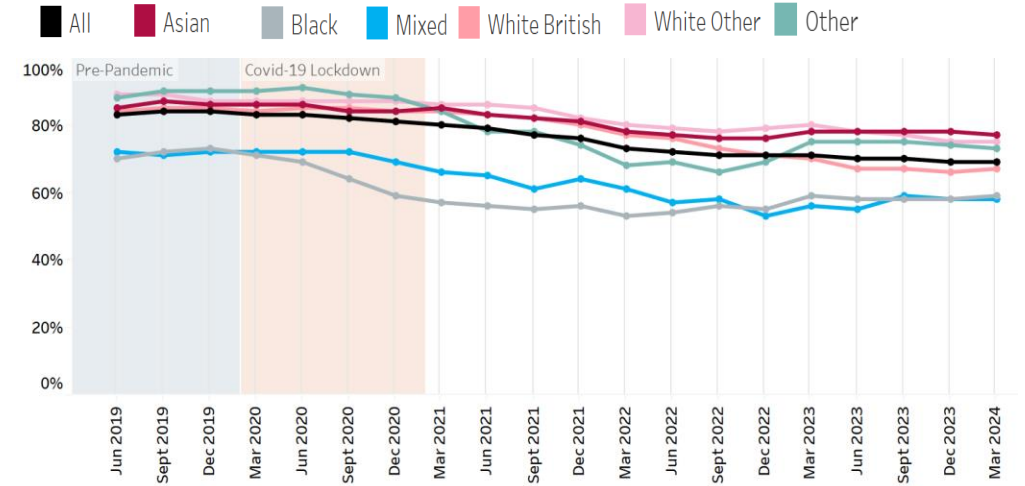
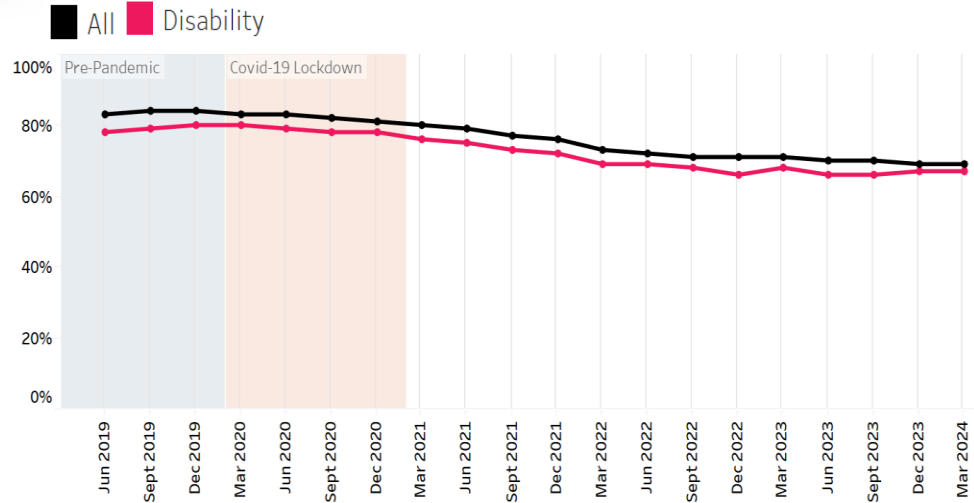


- Trust stands at 69% in the most recent quarter.
- This is the same as the previous quarter, and 2pp. lower than the same quarter last year.
- The biggest gaps in trust exist for
 - Mixed ethnicity respondents (-11 percentage points)
 - Black respondents (-10 percentage points)
 - LGBT+ respondents (-18 percentage points)
- There is no difference in trust between female and male Londoners.

Source: MOPAC Public Attitude Survey. Rolling 12-month data.



More Trust



Source: MOPAC Public Attitude Survey. Rolling 12-month data.

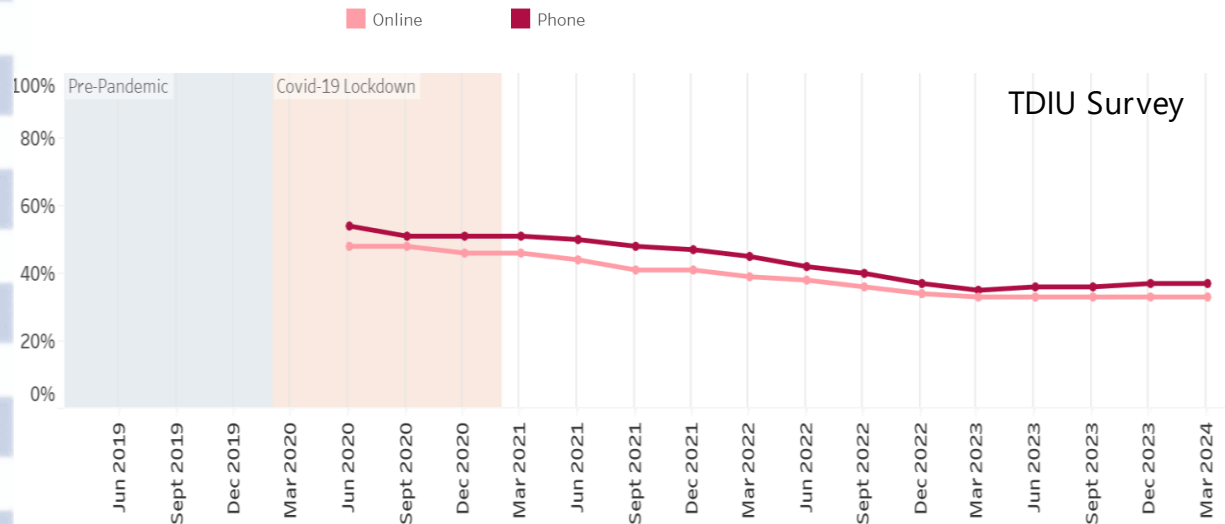
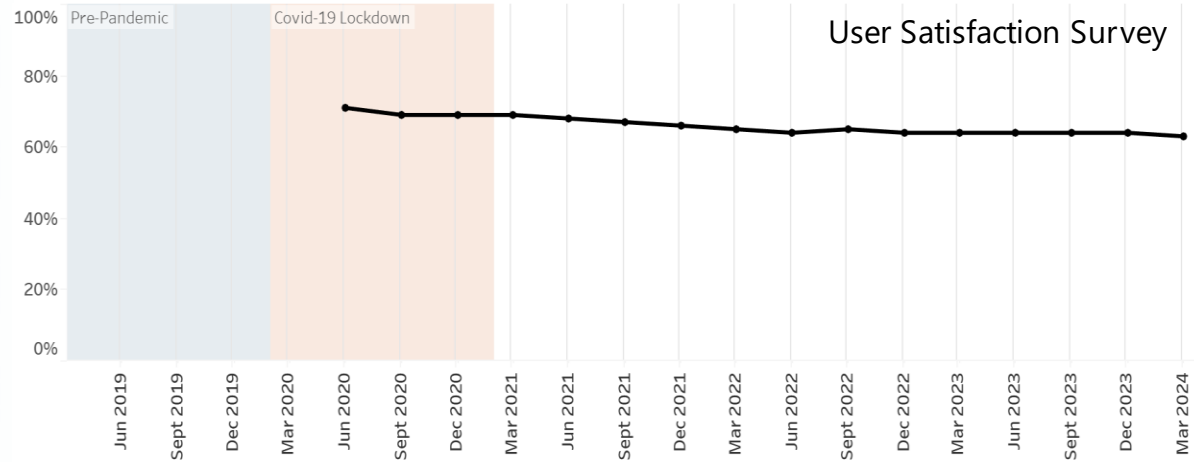
MOPAC Quarterly Report Q4 2023/24

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Service Satisfaction (User Satisfaction Survey and TDIU Survey)

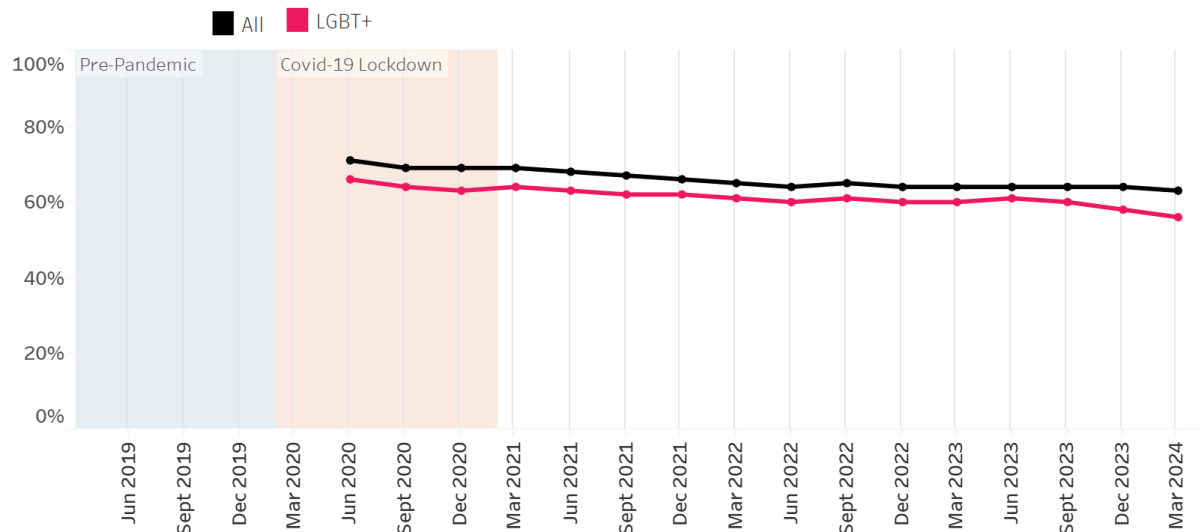
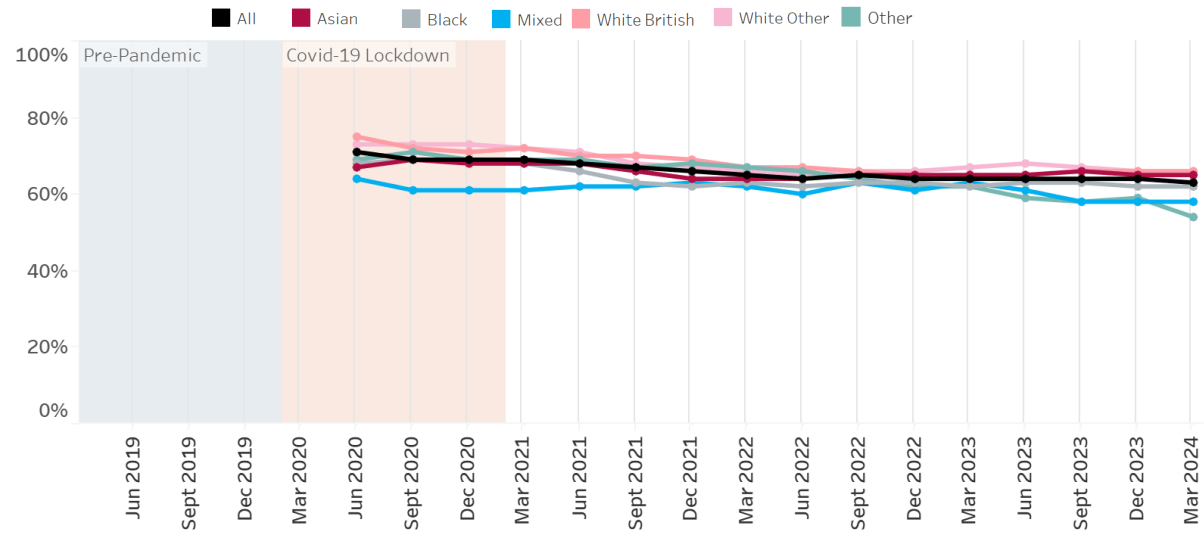


- Overall victim satisfaction is 63% in the most recent quarter (Q4 23-24). This is 1 percentage point lower than last quarter, and 1 percentage point lower than same quarter the previous year.
- 37% of victims who reported their crime to the TDIU via telephone are satisfied. This is the same as last quarter and 2 percentage points higher than same quarter the previous year.
- 33% of victims reporting their crime online are satisfied, the same as the last quarter and the same quarter the previous year.

Source: MOPAC User Satisfaction Survey and TDIU survey. Rolling 12-month data.



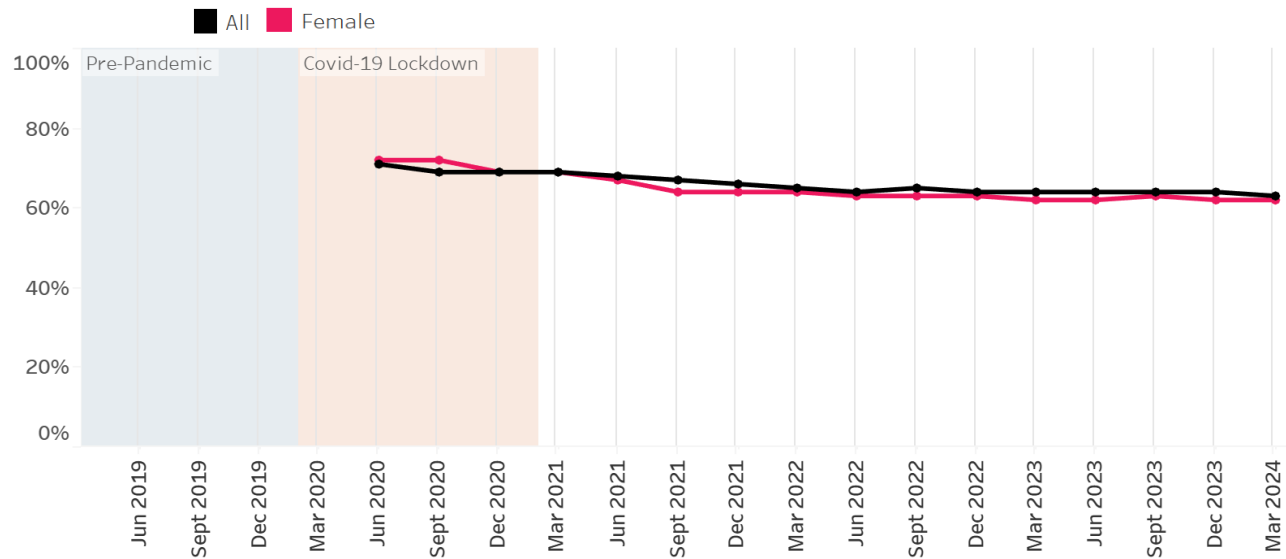
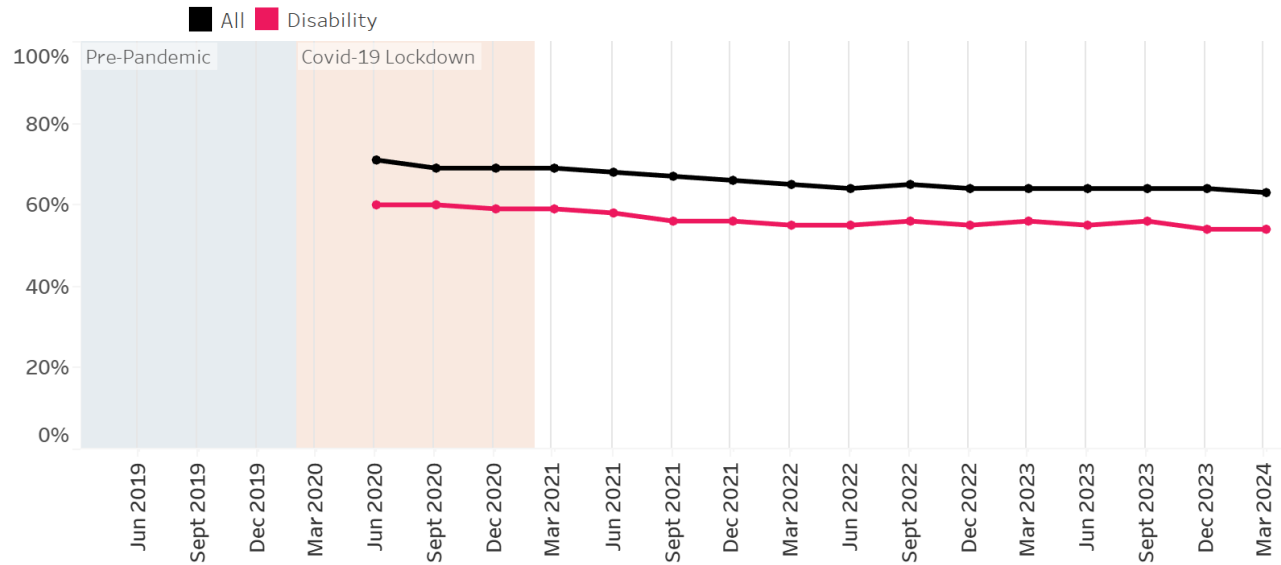
Service Satisfaction (User Satisfaction Survey)



- Satisfaction among victims of crime from mixed ethnic backgrounds is at 58% which is 5 percentage points below the Met average.
- Satisfaction among victims from other ethnic backgrounds is at 54%, which is 9 percentage point below the Met average.
- Satisfaction among LGBT+ victims is 7 percentage points lower than the Met average.



Service Satisfaction (User Satisfaction Survey)

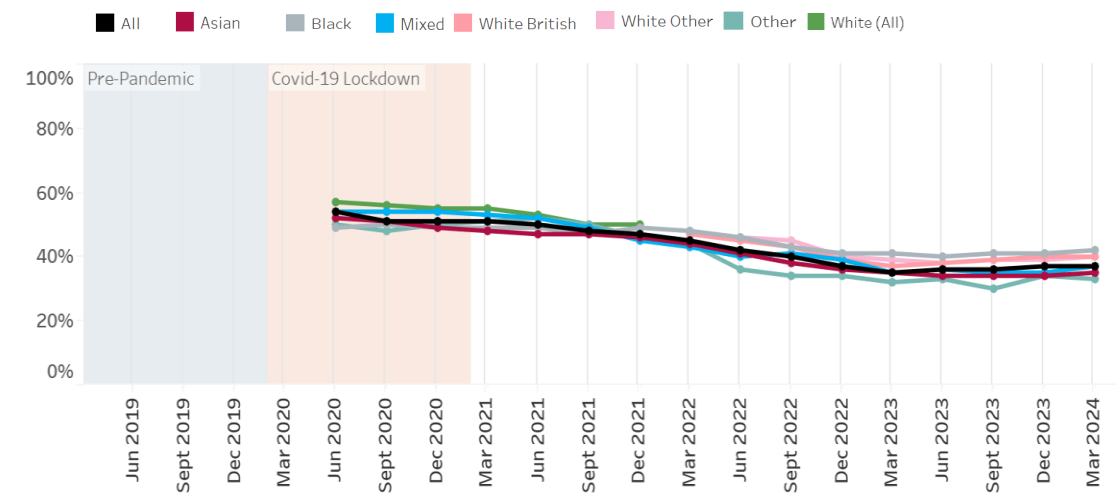
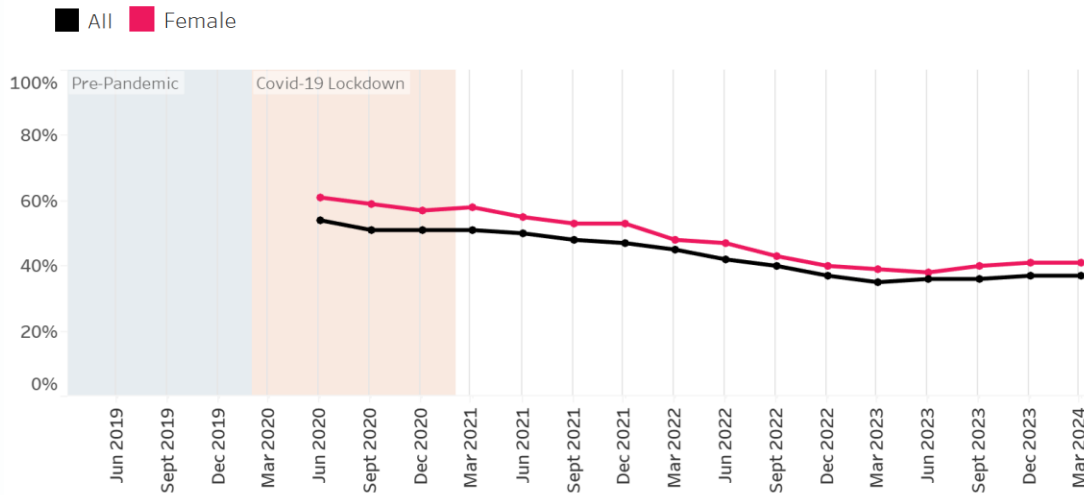
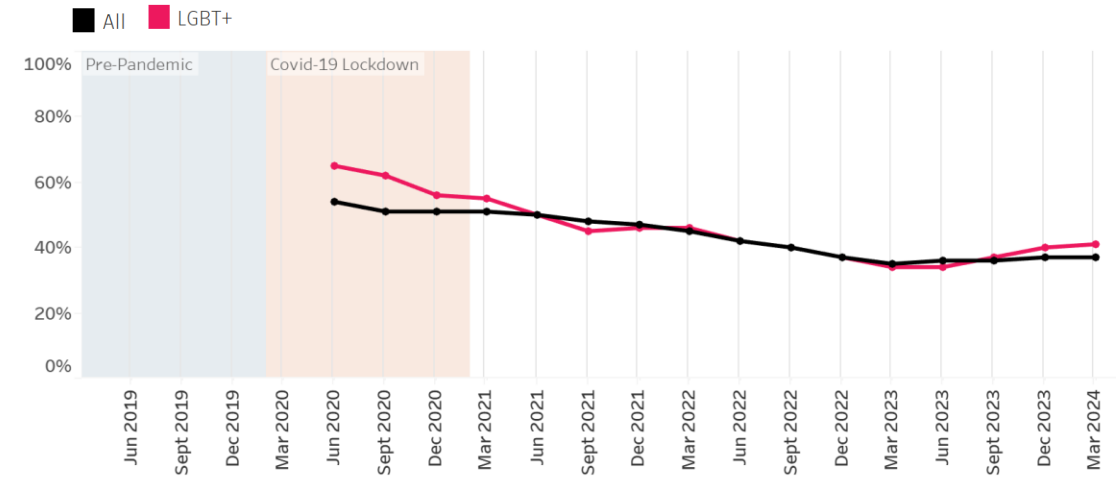
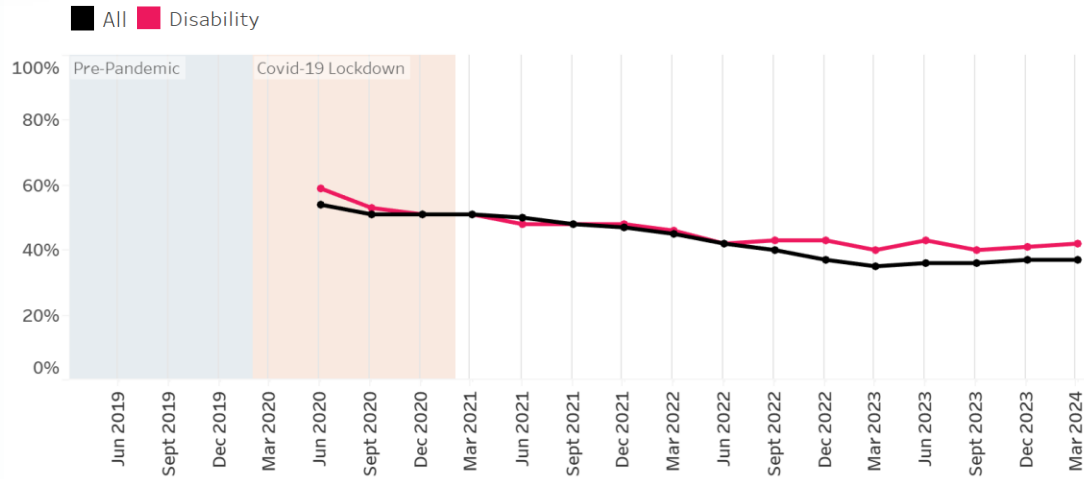


- Satisfaction among victims with a self-declared disability is 9 percentage points below the Met average.
- Victim satisfaction among female Londoners is 1 percentage point below the Met average.

Source: MOPAC User Satisfaction Survey. Rolling 12-month data.
MOPAC Quarterly Report Q4 2023/24

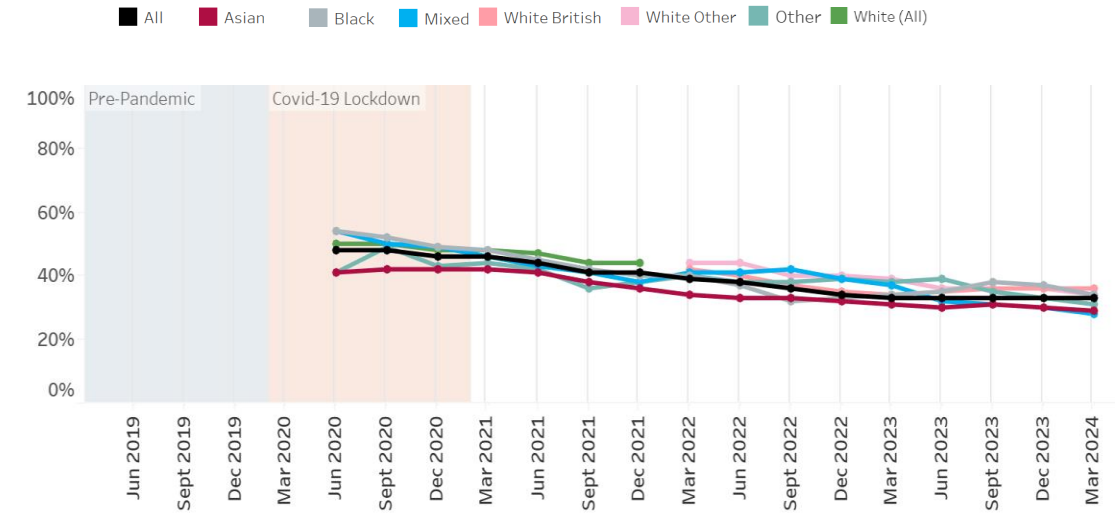
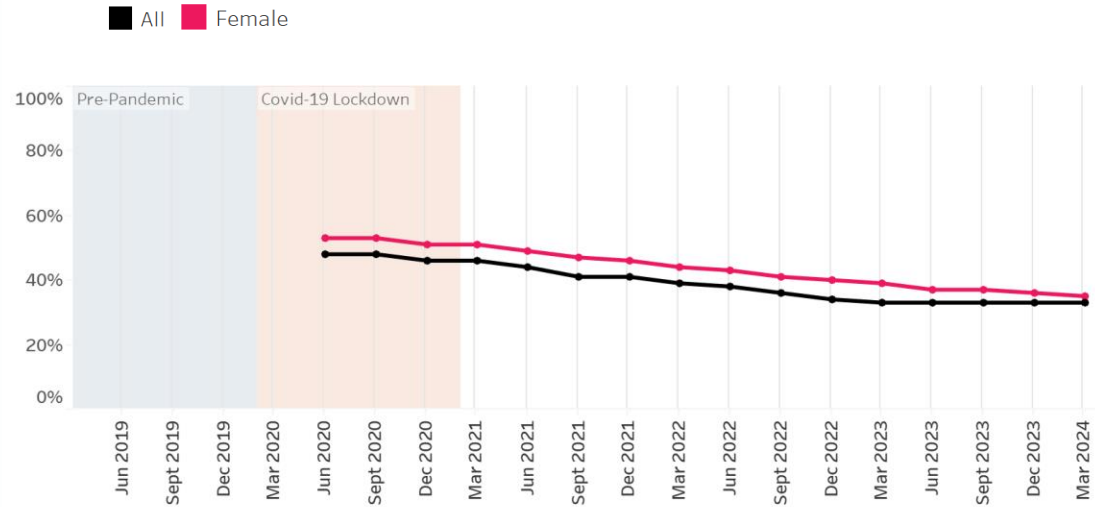
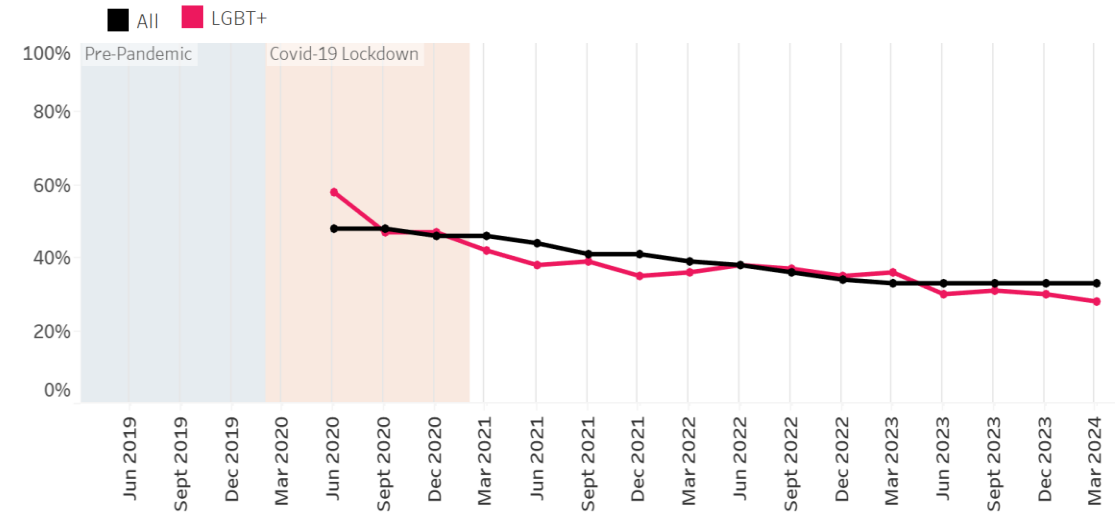
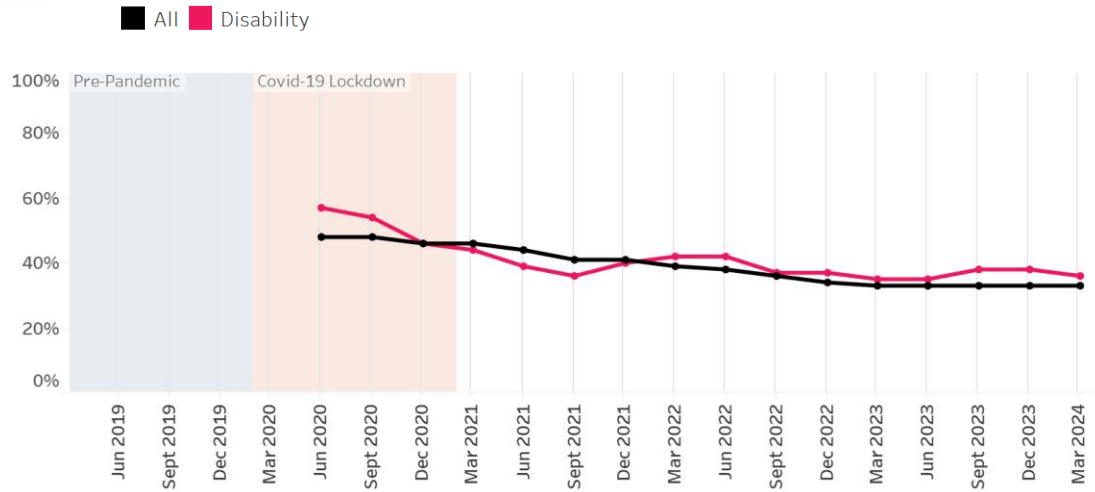


Service Satisfaction (TDIU Telephone Reporters)





Service Satisfaction (TDIU Online Reporters)



Source: MOPAC TDIU Survey. Rolling 12-month data.

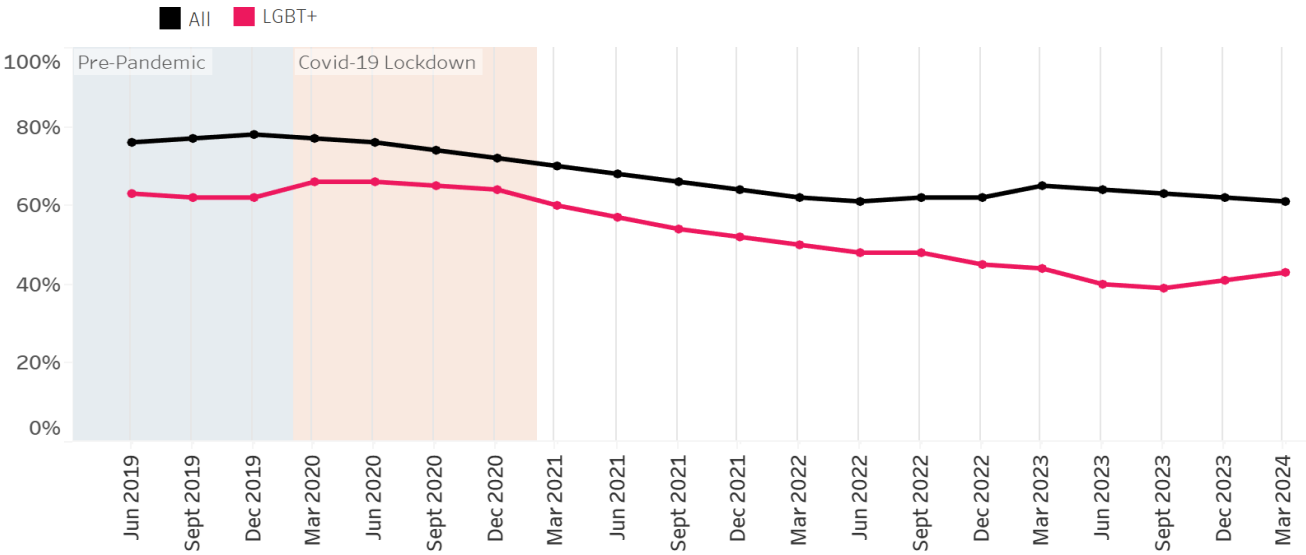
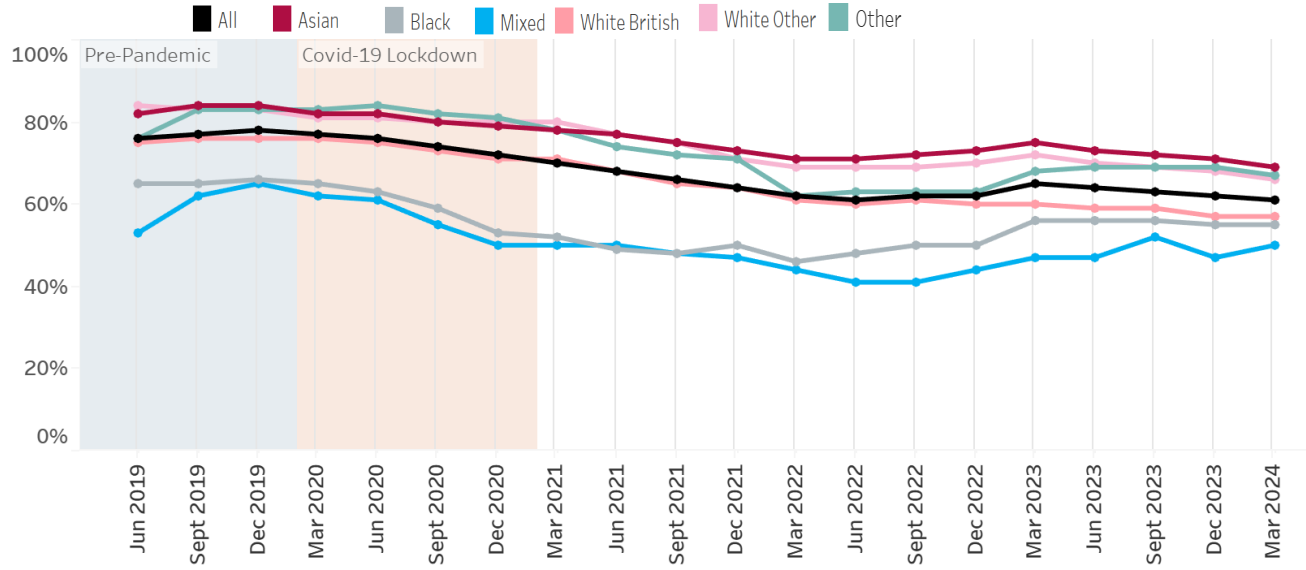
MOPAC Quarterly Report Q4 2023/24

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Fair Treatment



- Perceptions of fair treatment stands at 61%. This is 1 percentage point lower than the previous quarter, and 4 percentage points lower than the same quarter last year.
- The biggest perception gaps exist for Londoners from a mixed ethnic background, at 11 percentage points below the Met average. Perceptions of fair treatment among Black Londoners is 6 percentage points below the Met average.
- 43% of LGBT+ Londoners think the police treat everyone fairly, which is 18 percentage points below the Met average.

Source: MOPAC Public Attitude Survey. Rolling 12-month data.

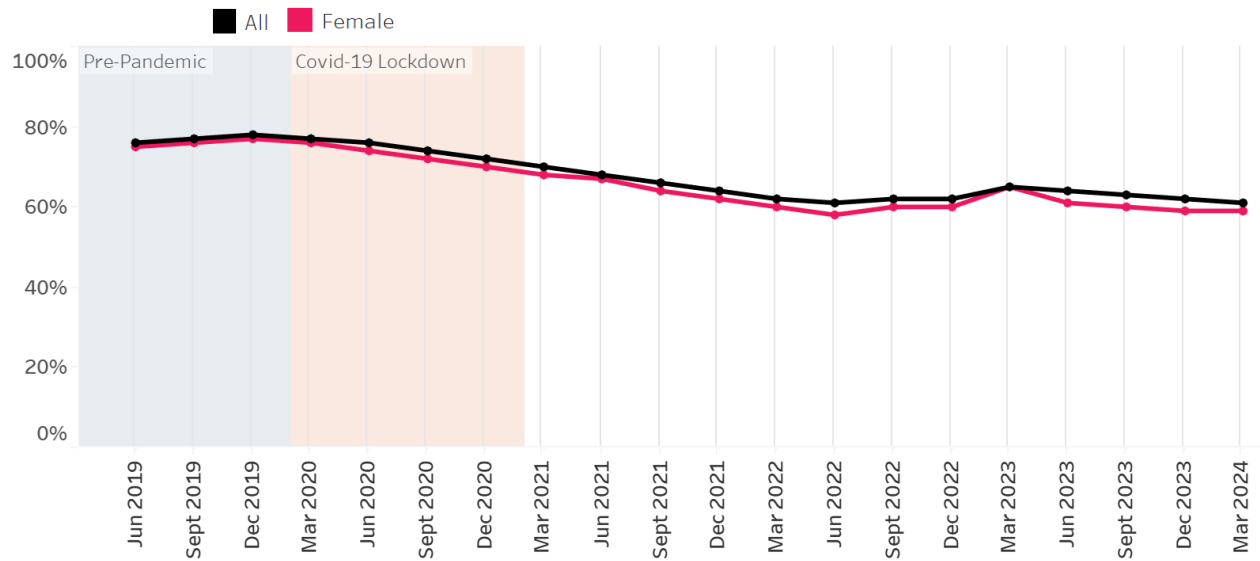
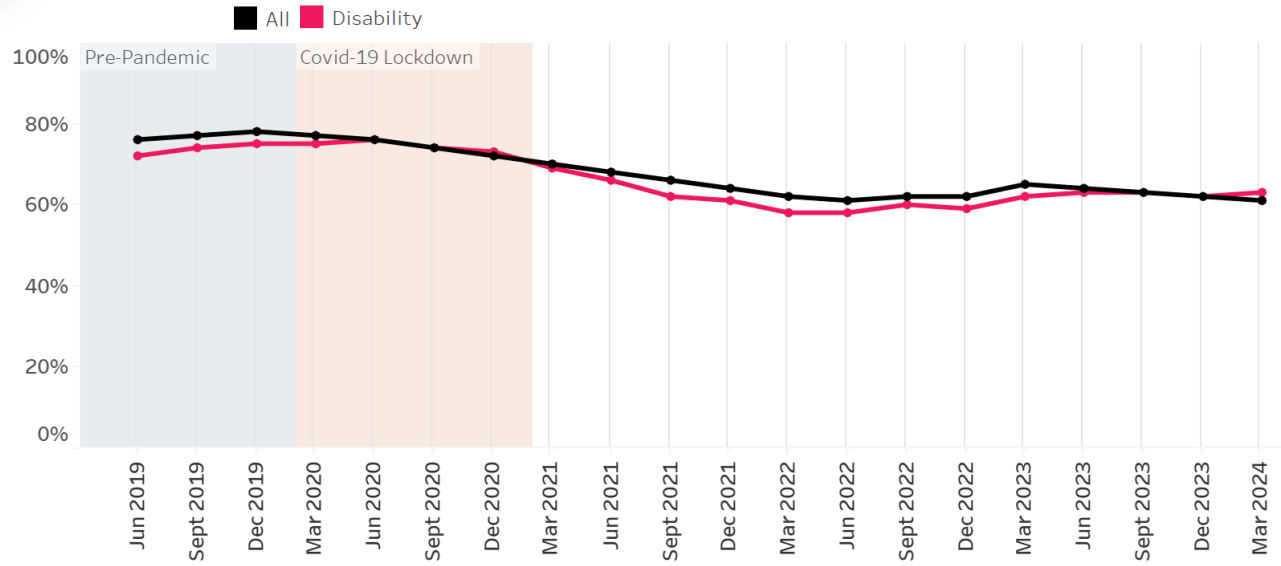
MOPAC Quarterly Report Q4 2023/24

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Fair Treatment



- Perceptions of fair treatment for Londoners with a self-declared disability are at 63%, which is 2 percentage points above the Met average.
- 59% of female Londoners think the MPS treat everyone fairly, which is 2 percentage points below the Met average.

Source: MOPAC Public Attitude Survey. Rolling 12-month data.

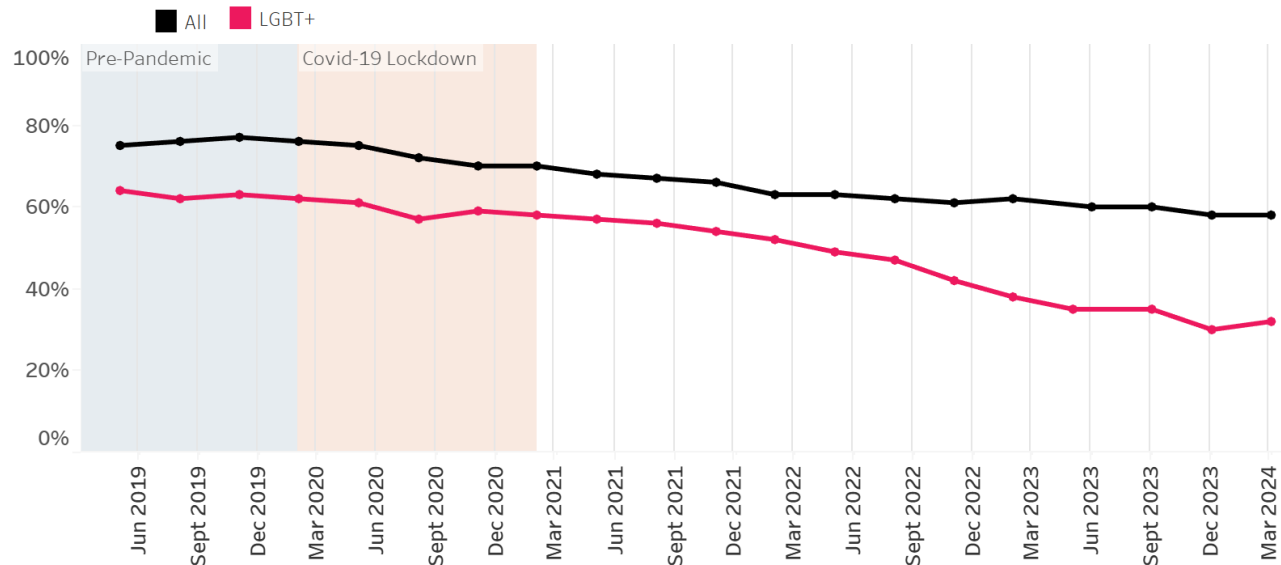
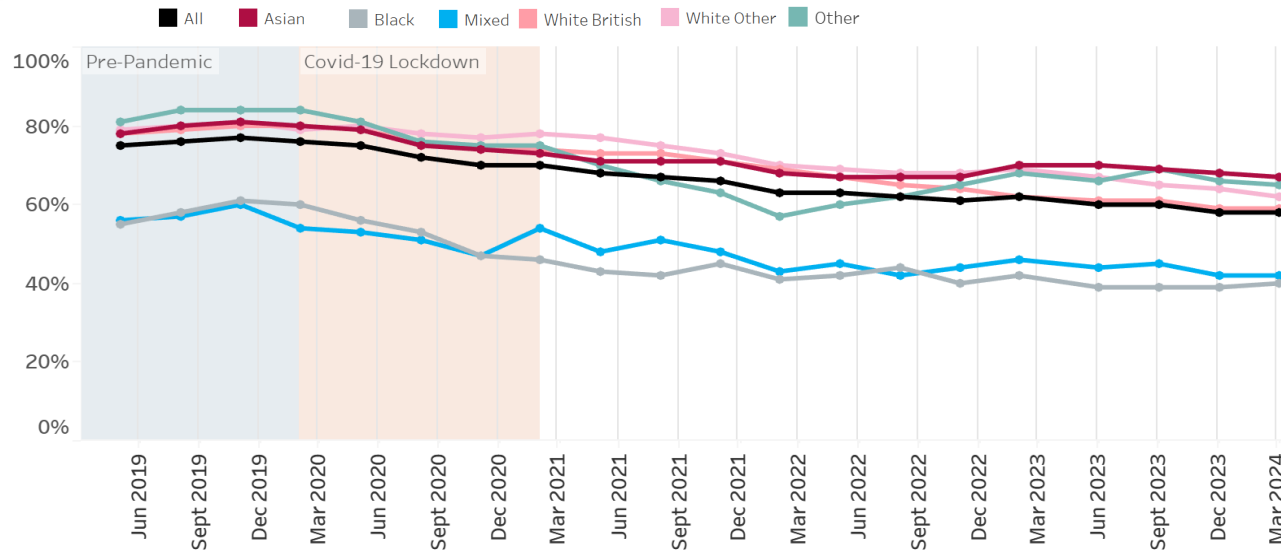
MOPAC Quarterly Report Q4 2023/24

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Met Use Stop & Search Fairly



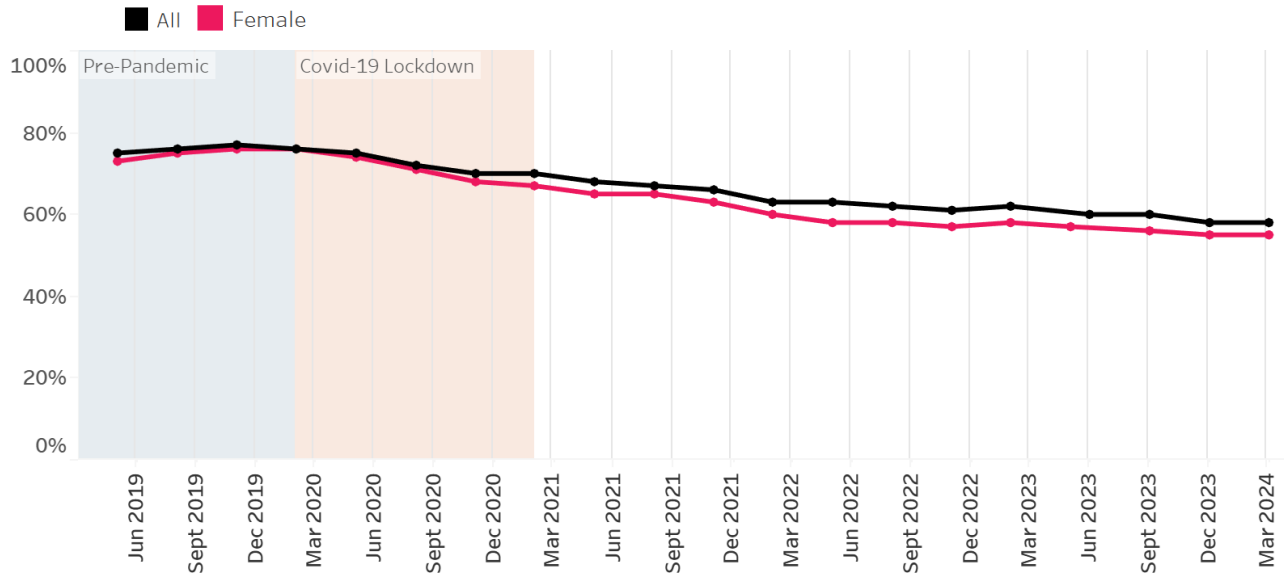
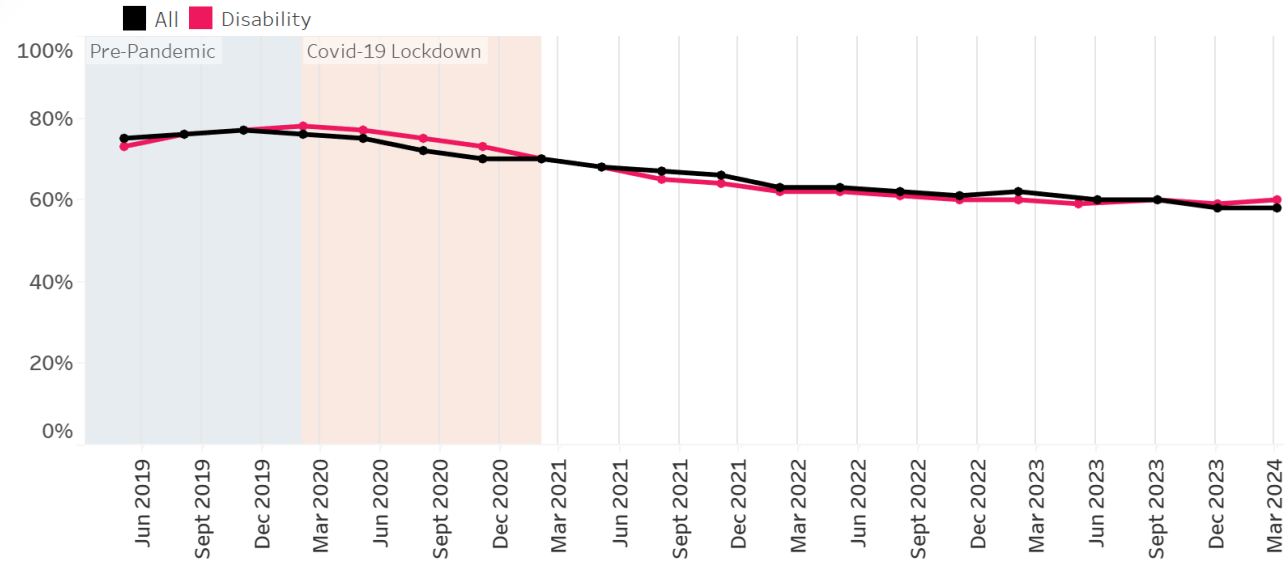
- Perceptions that the Met use Stop & Search fairly stands at 58%. This is the same as the previous quarter, and 4 percentage points lower than the same quarter last year.
- Perceptions that the Met use Stop & Search fairly are lower among black Londoners (-18 percentage points) and Londoners from mixed ethnic backgrounds (-16 percentage points).
- Perceptions that the Met use Stop & Search fairly are lowest among the LGBT+ community (32%; 26 percentage points lower than the Met average).

Source: MOPAC Public Attitude Survey. Rolling 12-month data.

MOPAC Quarterly Report Q4 2023/24



Met Use Stop & Search Fairly



- 60% of Londoners with a self-declared disability think the Met use Stop & Search fairly. This is 2 percentage points higher than the Met average.
- Perceptions that the Met use Stop & Search fairly are lower among female Londoners (55%), which is 3 percentage points below the Met average.

Source: MOPAC Public Attitude Survey. Rolling 12-month data.



More Trust – inequalities in perceptions

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.		The MPS is an organisation that I can trust (Trust MPS)	Police do a good job in the local area (Good job)	Agree the police treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are (Fair treatment)	Police use their Stop & Search powers fairly (S&S used fairly)
Weighted MPS result		69%	47%	61%	58%
Ethnicity	White British	-2%	-4%	-4%	1%
	White Other	6%	4%	5%	4%
	Black	-10%	-2%	-6%	-18%
	Asian	8%	5%	8%	9%
	Mixed	-11%	-3%	-11%	-16%
	Other ethnicity	4%	8%	6%	7%
LGBT+	Yes	-18%	-9%	-18%	-26%
	No	1%	1%	1%	1%
Age	16-24	1%	6%	-1%	-5%
	25-34	-1%	3%	-4%	-4%
	35-64	0%	-3%	1%	1%
	65+	6%	1%	6%	9%
Disability	Disability	-2%	1%	2%	2%
	No disability	1%	0%	0%	0%
Sex	Male	0%	1%	2%	3%
	Female	1%	0%	-2%	-3%

Disproportionality

LGBT+ Londoners continue to see negative gaps across all four perception measures.

Londoners from a black and mixed ethnic backgrounds see negative gaps across three of the four perception measures.

Londoners aged 16-24 are less likely to feel that the police use their Stop & Search powers fairly.

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



More Trust – inequalities in satisfaction

12 months to Q4 23-24		Overall Satisfaction USS <i>All crime groups, unweighted data</i>	Overall Satisfaction TDIU - Telephone <i>All crime groups, unweighted data</i>	Overall Satisfaction TDIU - Online <i>All crime groups, unweighted data</i>
Unweighted MPS result		63%	37%	33%
Ethnicity	White British	3%	3%	3%
	White Other	2%	3%	1%
	Black	-1%	5%	1%
	Asian	2%	-2%	-4%
	Mixed	-5%	0%	-5%
	Other ethnicity	-9%	-4%	-2%
LGBT+	Yes	-7%	4%	-5%
	No	1%	2%	2%
Age	16-24	1%	-9%	-11%
	25-34	0%	-10%	-11%
	35-44	-3%	-7%	-6%
	45-54	1%	3%	2%
	55-64	-1%	8%	10%
	65 years +	11%	23%	20%
Disability	Disability	-9%	5%	3%
	No disability	3%	1%	1%
Gender*	Male	1%	-1%	-1%
	Female	-1%	4%	2%

*Responses other than Male and Female are too few in number to present separately.

Table shows percentage point gaps compared with the MPS result (R12 data). Gaps of 5pp. or more are highlighted green or red (i.e., above or below the average).

User Satisfaction Survey

- Respondents from mixed and other ethnic backgrounds are less likely to be satisfied with the service provided compared to the Met average (-5 percentage points and -9 percentage points respectively).
- LGBT+ respondents are also less likely to be satisfied with the service provided than the Met average (-7 percentage points).
- Satisfaction is 9 percentage points lower for those who self-declare a disability when compared to the Met average.

TDIU telephone reporters

- Victims who self-declare a disability are more likely to be satisfied than the Met average when reporting to the TDIU via telephone.
- Black victims are also more likely to be satisfied when reporting to the TDIU via the telephone compared to the Met average (+5 percentage points).

TDIU online reporters

- For TDIU online reporting, those from mixed ethnic backgrounds are less likely to be satisfied (-5 percentage points), as well as victims identifying as LGBT+ (-5 percentage points).



Appendix: “More Trust” question wording

Public Perception measures

Good job local, aka confidence: “Taking everything into account, how good a job do you think the police in this area are doing?”

- Note: we define “this area” as within a 15-minute walk of the respondent’s home.
- Response options: Excellent / Good / Fair / Poor / Very Poor
- Reporting: The confidence measure (also referred to as “good job local”) is coded so as those responding “excellent” or “good” are considered to have confidence that the police are doing a good job in their local area.

Trust: “To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements: The Metropolitan Police Service is an organisation that I can trust”

- Response options: Strongly agree / Tend to agree / Neither agree nor disagree / Tend to disagree / Strongly disagree
- Reporting: When reporting the proportion of people who trust the MPS, those responding “strongly agree” or “tend to agree” are considered to have trust.

Fair treatment: “To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements: The police in your area treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are”

- Response options: Strongly agree / Tend to agree / Neither agree nor disagree / Tend to disagree / Strongly disagree
- Reporting: When reporting the proportion of people who believe the MPS treat everyone fairly, those responding “strongly agree” or “tend to agree” are considered to believe the police treat everyone fairly.

Stop and search used fairly: “How confident are you that the Police in this area use their stop and search powers fairly?”

- Response options: Very confident / Fairly confident / Not very confident / Not at all confident
- Reporting: When reporting the proportion of people who are confident the MPS use their Stop and Search powers fairly, those responding “very confident” or “fairly confident” are considered to have confidence, over a base of those providing any substantive answer (i.e., removing those who refuse to answer the question or say “don’t know” from the base).

Satisfaction measures

Victim satisfaction: “Taking the whole experience into account, are you satisfied, dissatisfied or neither with the service provided by the police in this case?”

- Response options: Completely satisfied / Very satisfied / Fairly satisfied / Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied / dissatisfied / Very dissatisfied / Very dissatisfied
- Note: respondents are initially asked to specify whether they are satisfied, dissatisfied or neither. If they respond “satisfied” or “dissatisfied”, they are then asked whether they are completely, very or fairly (dis)satisfied.
- Reporting: When reporting the proportion of victims who are satisfied, those responding “completely satisfied”, “very satisfied” or “fairly satisfied” are considered to be satisfied, over a base of those providing any substantive answer (i.e., removing those who refuse to answer the question or say “don’t know” from the base).

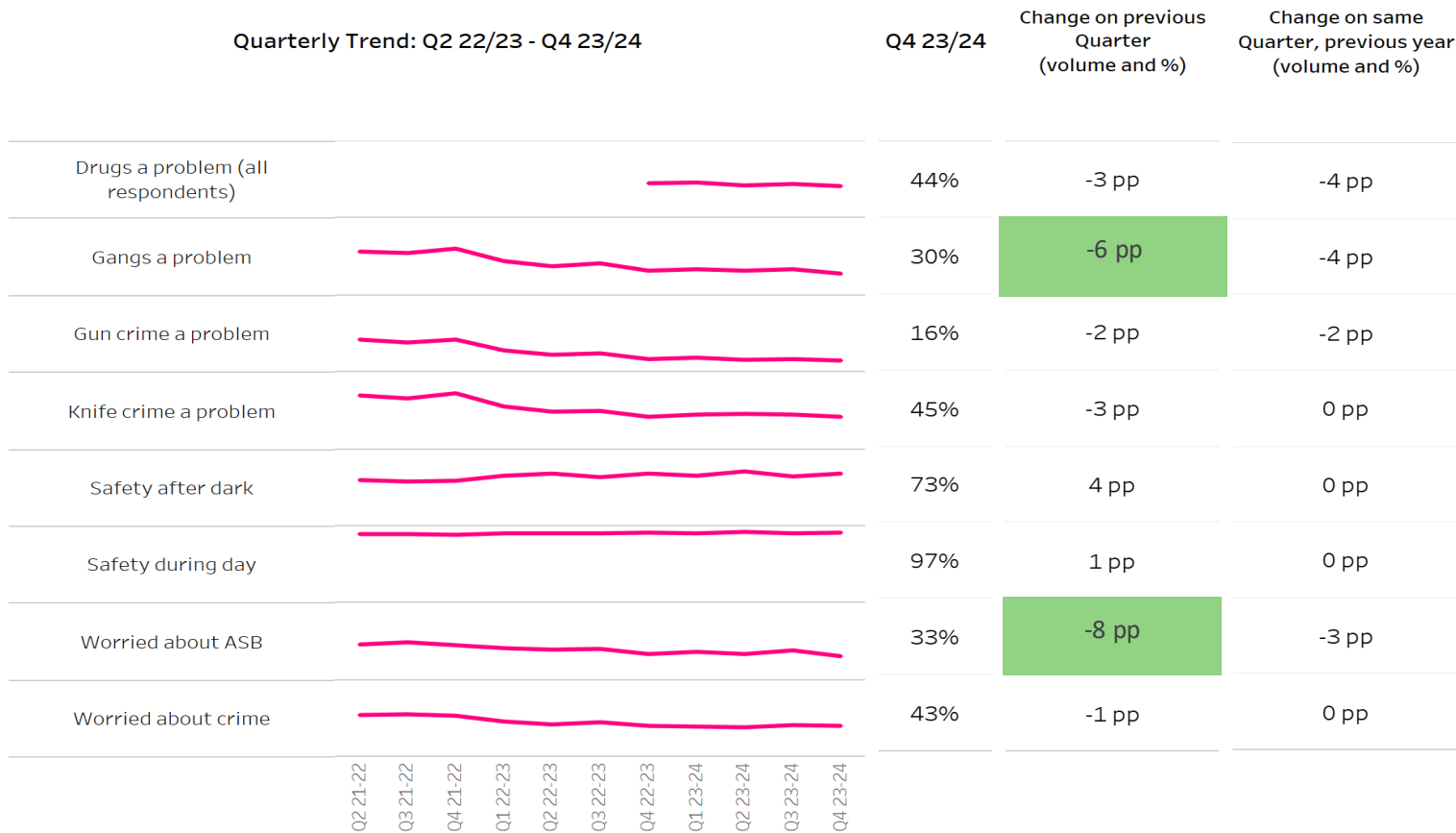


MPS Performance – “More Trust” Scorecard

All survey data presented here is discrete quarterly data, NOT rolling 12 months. Q4 2023/24 data refers to discrete Quarter 4 Financial Year 2023/24. i.e. January to March 2024.

More Trust

Lononders feel safe



‘Drugs a problem (all respondents)’ covers the timeframe Q4 22/23 – Q4 23/24

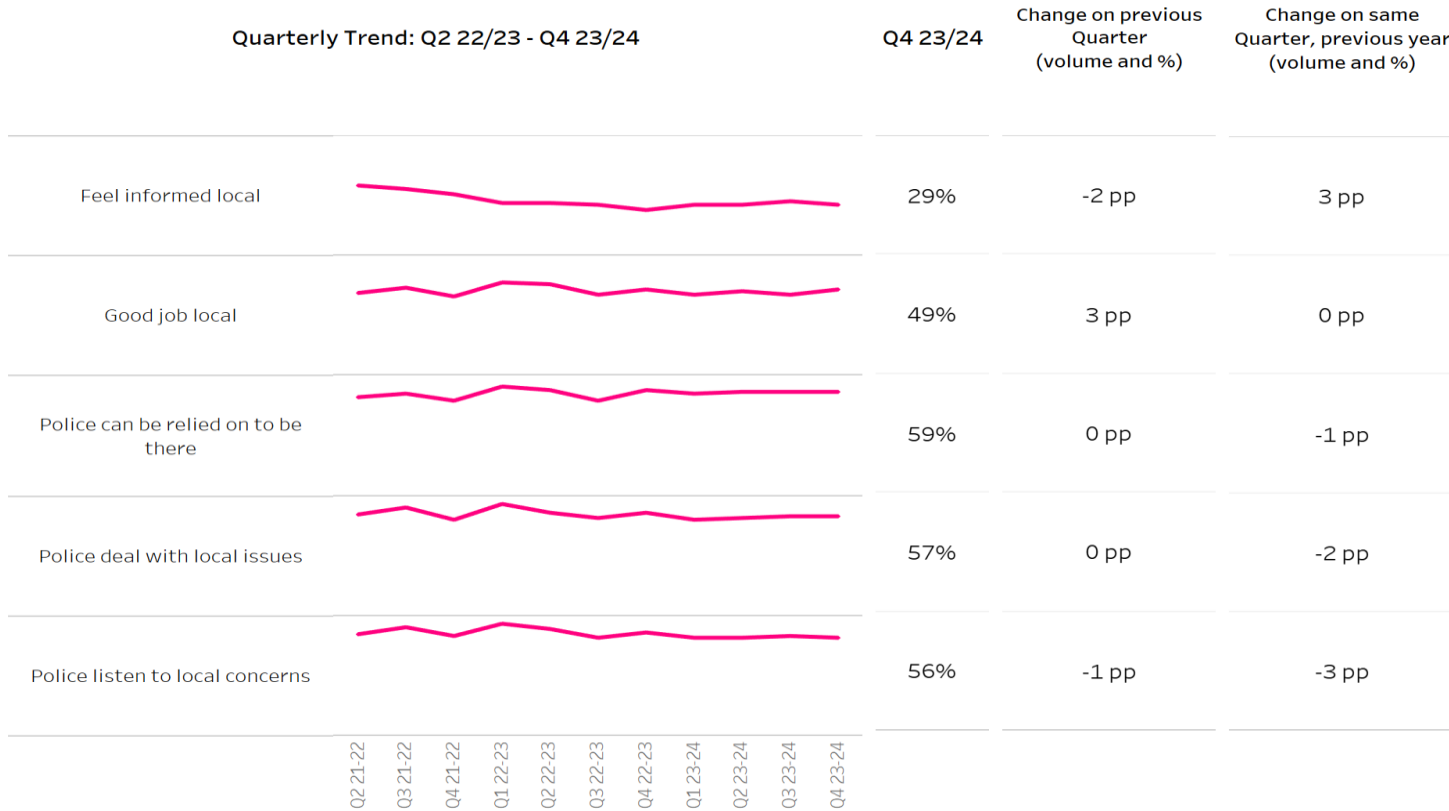


MPS Performance – “More Trust” Scorecard

All survey data presented here is discrete quarterly data, NOT rolling 12 months. Q4 2023/24 data refers to discrete Quarter 4 Financial Year 2023/24. i.e. January to March 2024.

More Trust

Londoners have confidence in the MPS



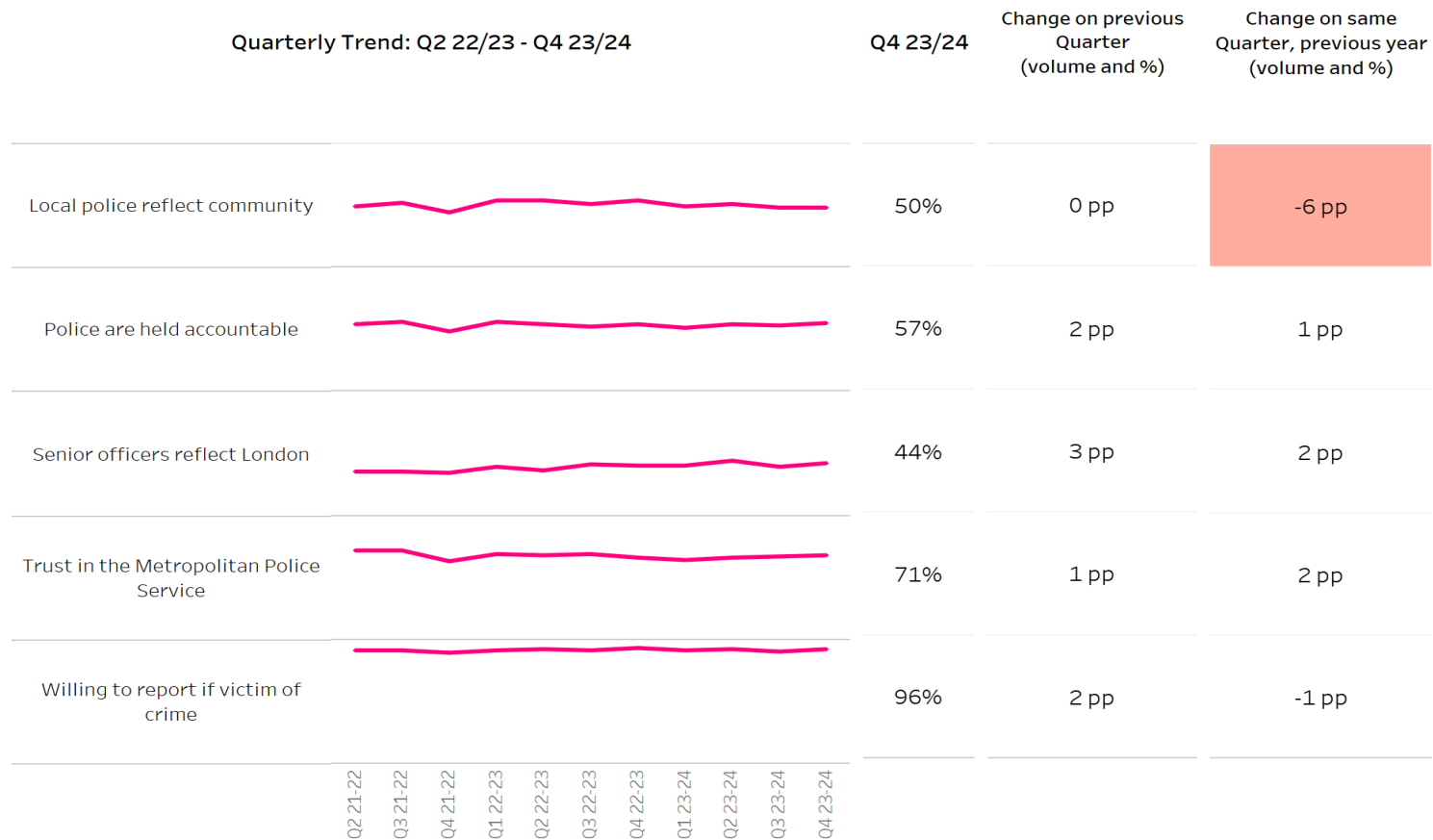


MPS Performance – “More Trust” Scorecard

All survey data presented here is discrete quarterly data, NOT rolling 12 months. Q4 2023/24 data refers to discrete Quarter 4 Financial Year 2023/24. i.e. January to March 2024.

More Trust

Londoners trust the MPS



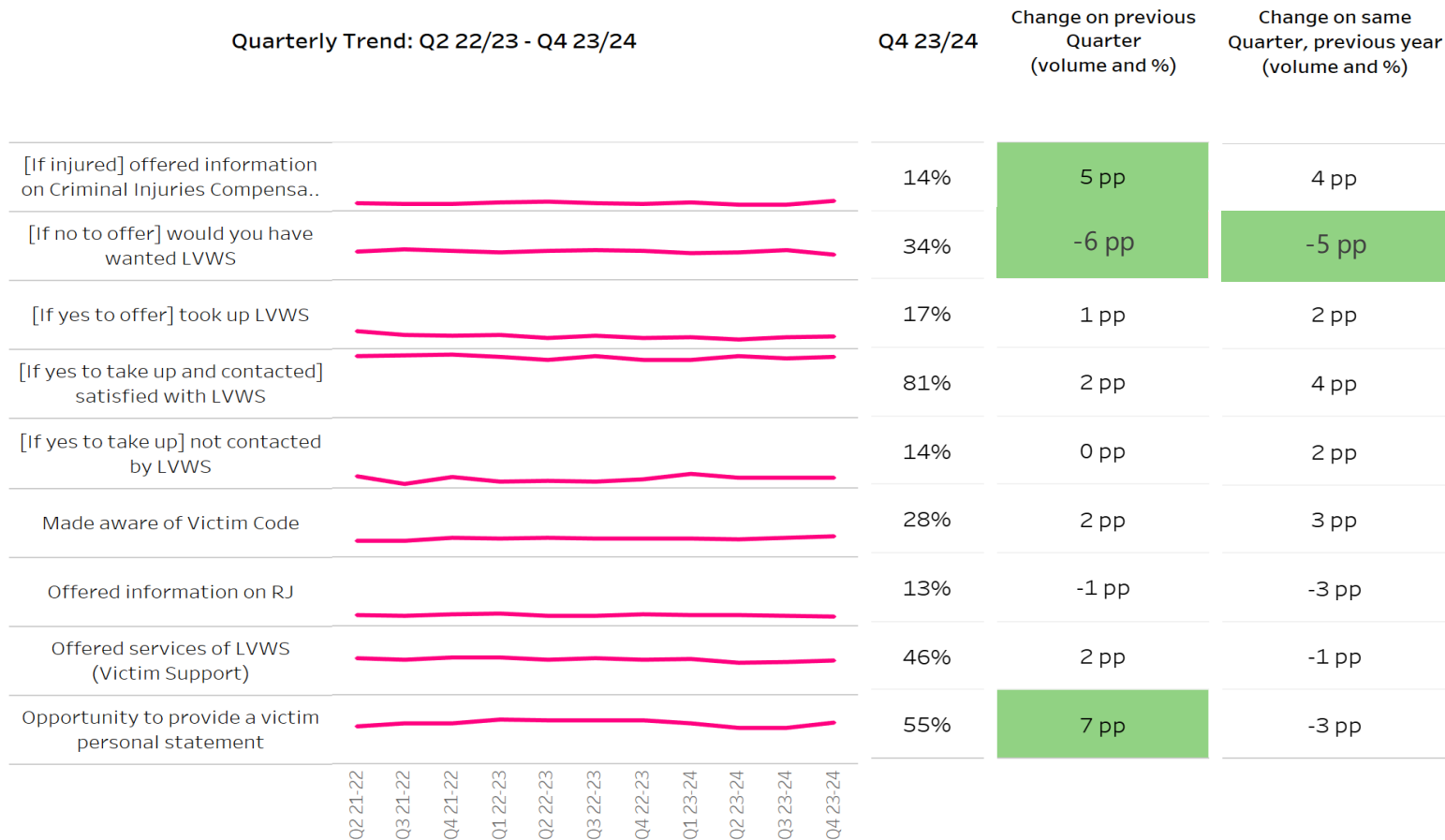


MPS Performance – “More Trust” Scorecard

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More Trust

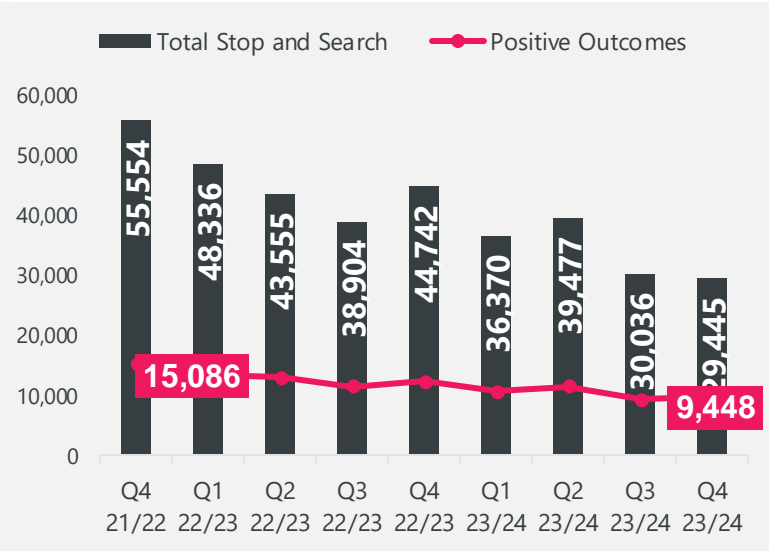
Victims are supported



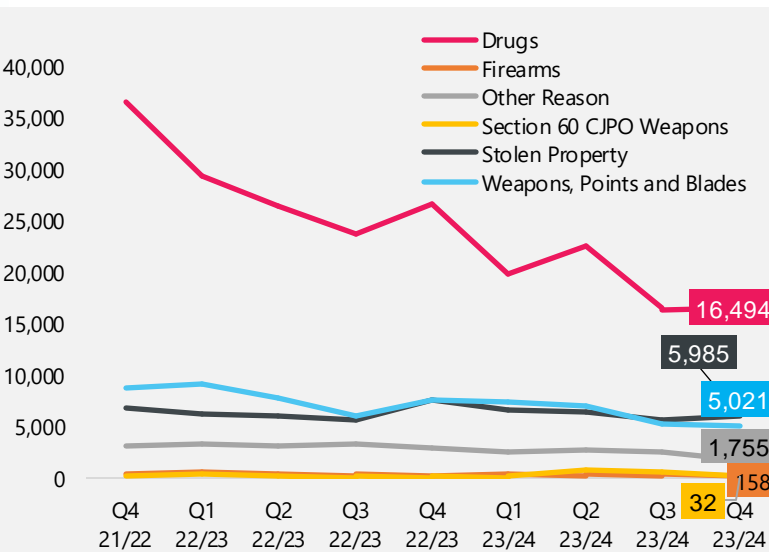


MPS Performance – Stop and Search

Number of Stop and Searches Conducted and Reason for Stop and Search



Stop and Searches in the latest quarter remained stable on the previous quarter (-2%, -591 stop and searches). Positive outcomes accounted for 32% of all outcomes from Stop and Search in the most recent quarter (stable on the previous quarter).



Drugs-related stops accounted for 56% of all Stop and Search in the latest quarter. 20% of Stop and Search was for Stolen Property and 17% of Stop and Search was weapons, points and blades.

The role of Stop and Search is important in trust and confidence and new analytics points to the importance of procedurally just encounters between police and public.

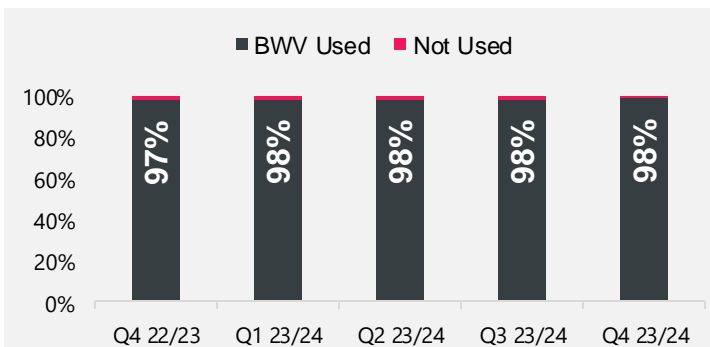
Those Londoners who experienced a procedurally just Stop encounter (*i.e., perceived the police were polite, respectful and had the reason for the stop explained*) had similar levels of trust and confidence compared to those who had not been Stopped at all.

Yet, those Londoners with a perceived procedurally unjust encounter (*i.e., reported police were not polite, not respectful*) had significantly lower levels of trust and confidence compared to those who experienced procedurally just encounters.

This highlights the importance of every interaction. Furthermore, most Londoners believed police treated them with respect and explained why they had been stopped. However, certain groups were significantly less likely to say this (females, the younger ages and Black Londoners).

Analysis also showed that in cases where the stop was mixed or perceived to be procedurally unjust, individuals were more likely to communicate negatively about the experience or feel negatively impacted or traumatised.

Body Worn Video use during Stop and Search

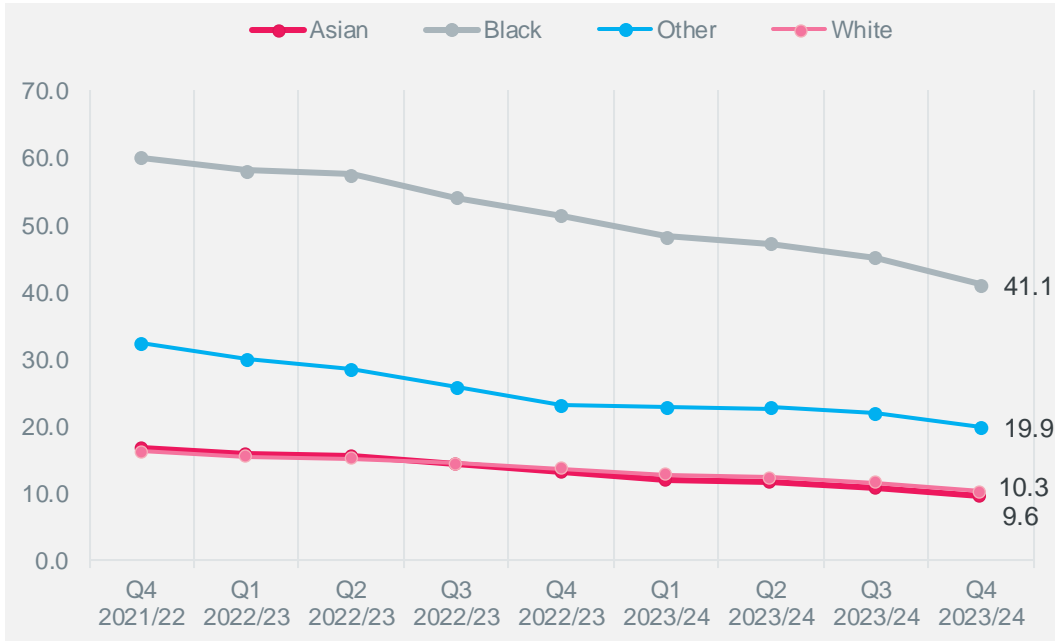


Body Worn Video is used during 98% of Stop and Searches in the latest quarter. This is consistent on the previous year.

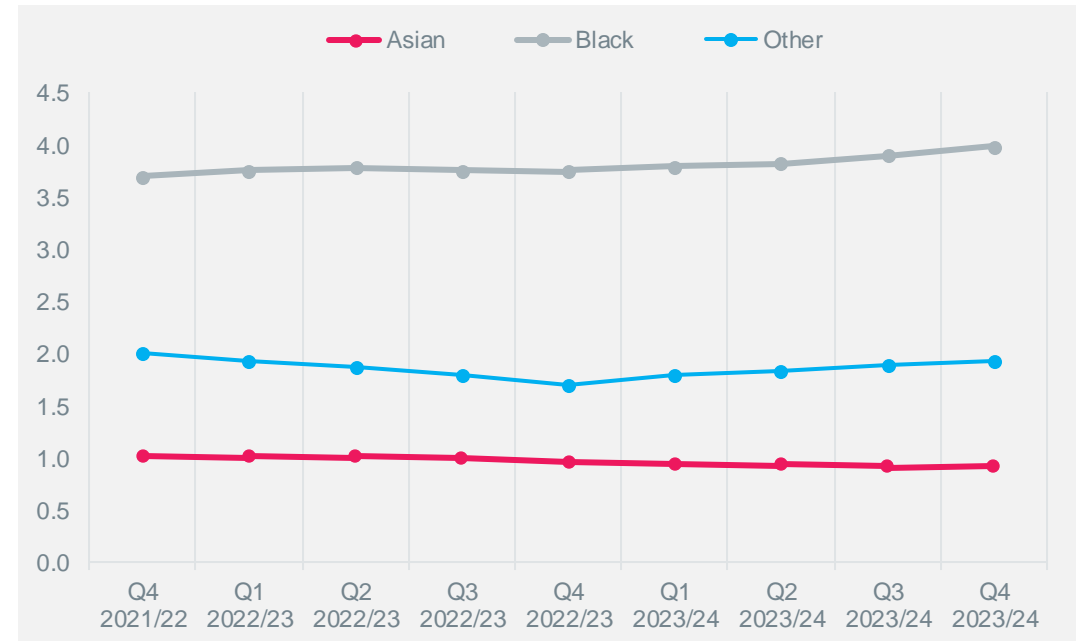


MPS Performance – Stop and Search

Stop and search rates per 1,000



Proportionality



The rate of Stop and Search per 1,000 population decreased in the twelve months to the latest quarter; this follows a gradual decrease since Q1 of 20-21. In the twelve months to Q4 23-24 there were 14 stop and Searches per 1,000 population, the lowest since Q2 2018/19.

In the twelve months to Q4 23-24 Black individuals were 4 times more likely to be Stopped and Searched compared to white individuals, similar to the same period to end of the previous quarter and in the twelve months to end Q4 22-23.



Less Crime



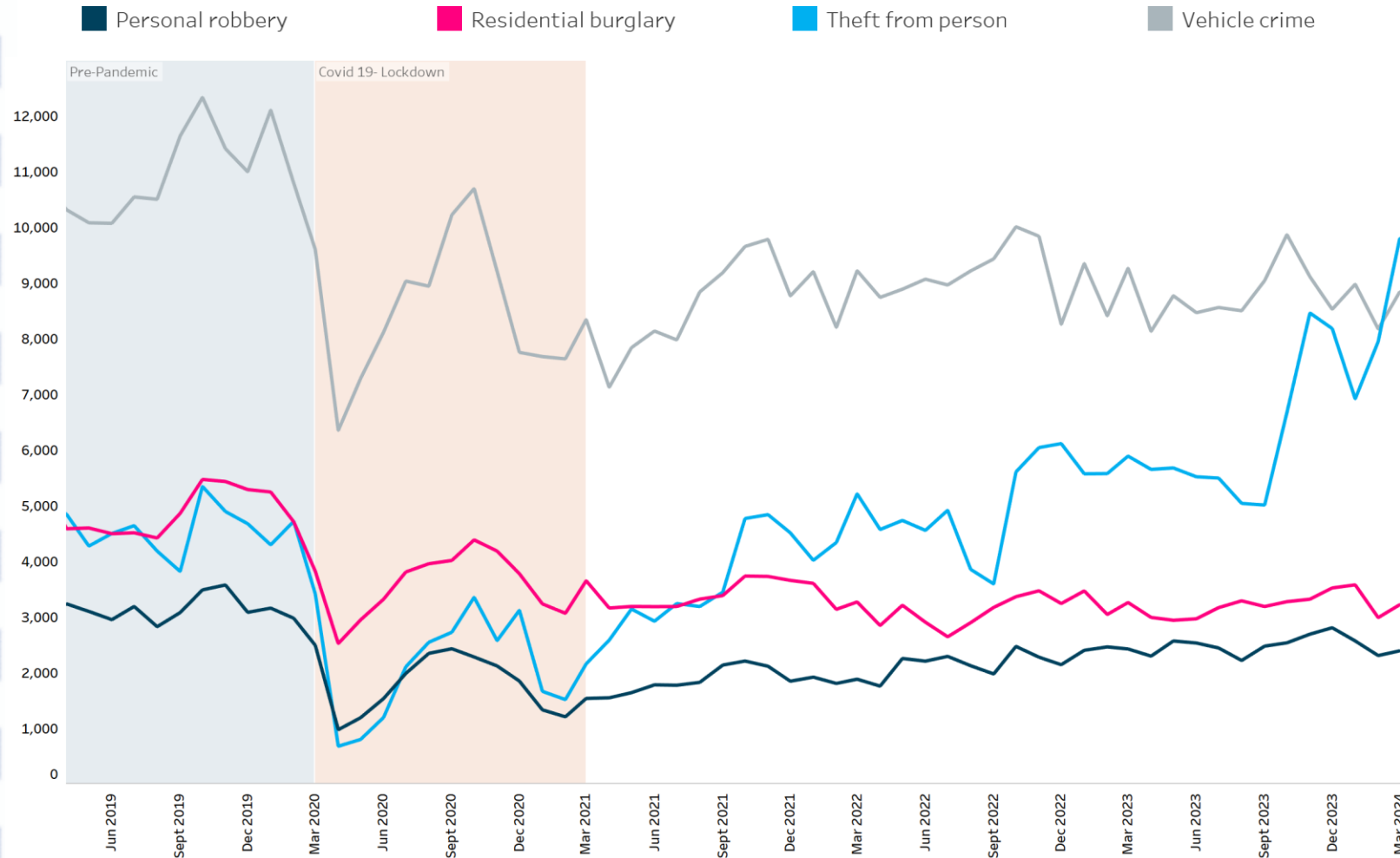
Less Crime: Recorded Crime

Positive changes of 5% or more (lower crime volume) are highlighted green, while negative changes of 5% or less (higher crime volume) are highlighted red.		Q4 23-24	% change from previous quarter (Q3 23-24)	% change from same quarter of previous year (Q4 22-23)	% change from pre-pandemic period (Q4 19-20)
Neighbourhood crime	Personal robbery	7,267	-10%	+0%	-16%
	Residential burglary	9,783	-3%	+0%	-29%
	Theft from person	24,651	+6%	+45%	+98%
	Vehicle crime	25,977	-6%	-4%	-20%
Public Protection	Other sexual offences	3,595	-3%	-2%	+16%
	Rape	2,195	+5%	-4%	+12%
Serious Violence*	All robbery	8,595	-7%	+6%	-8%
	Homicide	25	-4%	+9%	-19%
	Violence with injury	17,431	-12%	-3%	+0%

- Crime data in the table is to the end of March 2024.
- Patterns of offences over recent years have been affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Burglary, Robbery and Vehicle Offences are still below pre-pandemic levels, despite recent increases.
- Over Q4 23-24, the largest increase has been for **Theft from the Person** (+45% on the same quarter last year).
- The latest ONS figures show that the violent crime rate is lower in London than in the rest of England and Wales. In the twelve months to December 2023, there were 28.4 recorded violence against the person offences per 1,000 population in the Met area, lower than the average for the rest of England and Wales of 35.0 per 1,000 population
- ONS figures also show that the rate of violence with injury per 1,000 population is lower in London (9.03) than the rest of England and Wales (9.41).
- The MPS records the highest crime rate in England and Wales for Robbery and Theft From the Person.



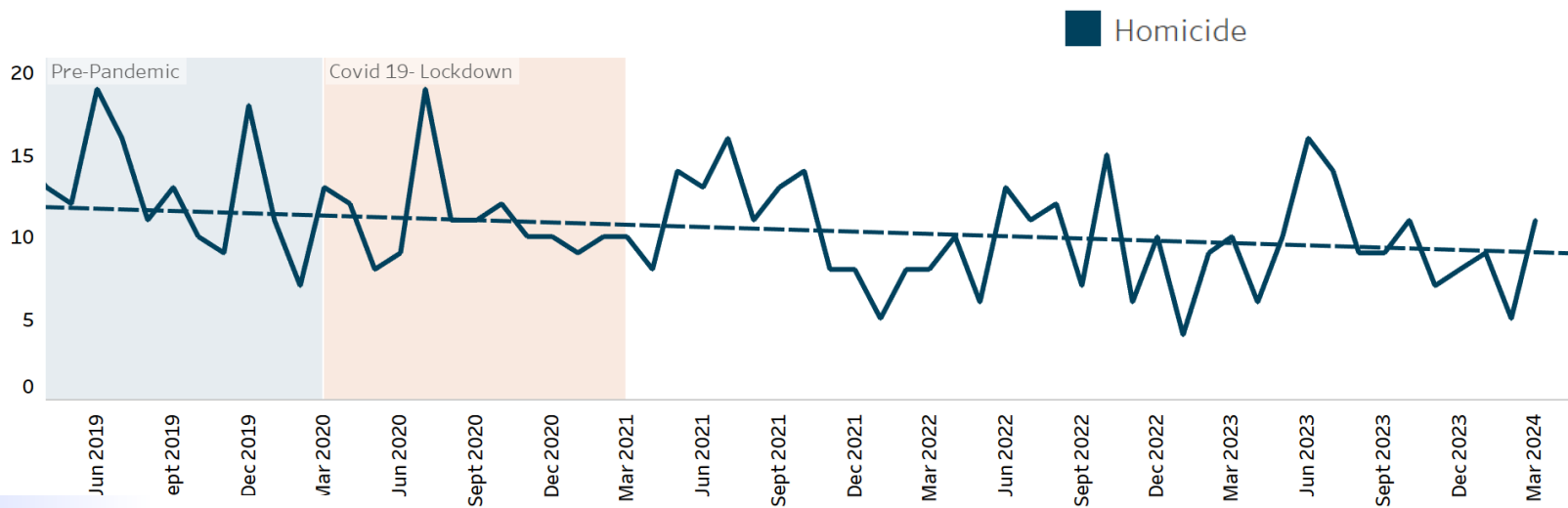
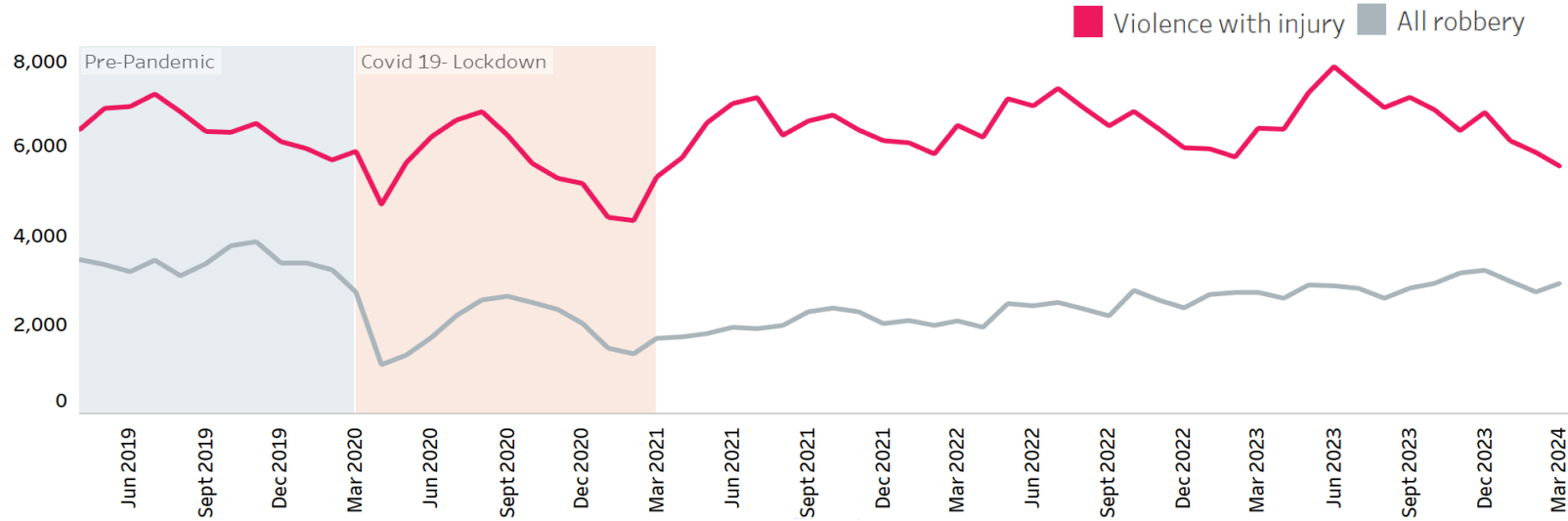
Lower Volumes of Crime: Neighbourhood Crime



- **Personal robbery** offences recorded in Q4 23-24 decreased on the previous quarter (-10%) and remained stable with Q4 22-23 (+0%).
- **Theft from person** offences recorded in Q4 23-24 increased on both the previous quarter (+6%) and Q4 22-23 (+45%).
- **Residential burglary** has remained stable on the previous quarter(-3%) and Q4 22-23 (+0%).
- **Vehicle crime** offences in Q4 23-24 decreased on the previous quarter (+6%) and have remained stable on Q4 22-23 (-4%).



Lower Volumes of Crime: Serious Violence

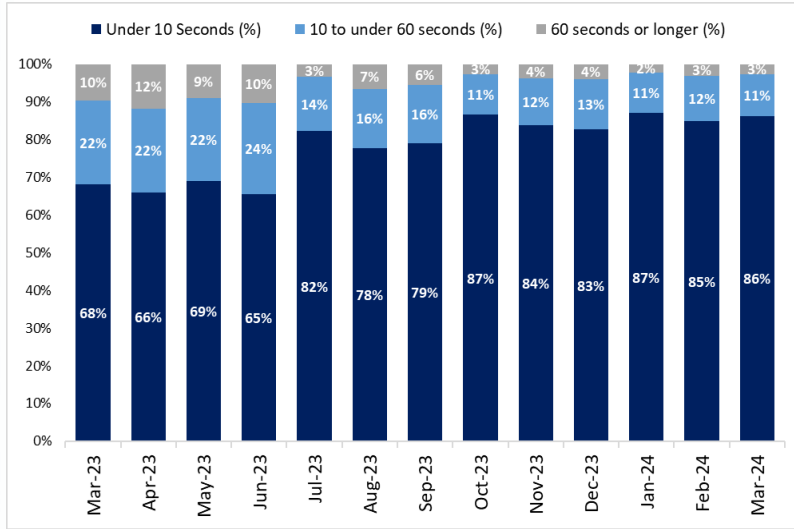


- **Violence with injury** has reduced on the previous quarter (-12%) and as compared to the same quarter last year (-3%).
- **Total Robbery** reduced by 7% on the previous quarter and increased by +6% on Q4 22-23.
- There were 25 **Homicide offences** in Q4 23-24. Total homicide offences are stable as compared to the previous quarter (-1 offence) and as compared to the same quarter last year (+2 offences).



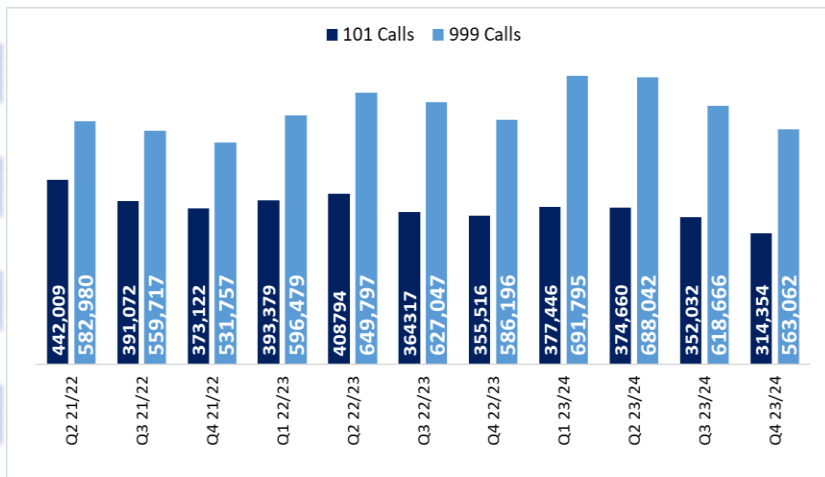
Police Response

999 calls answering time



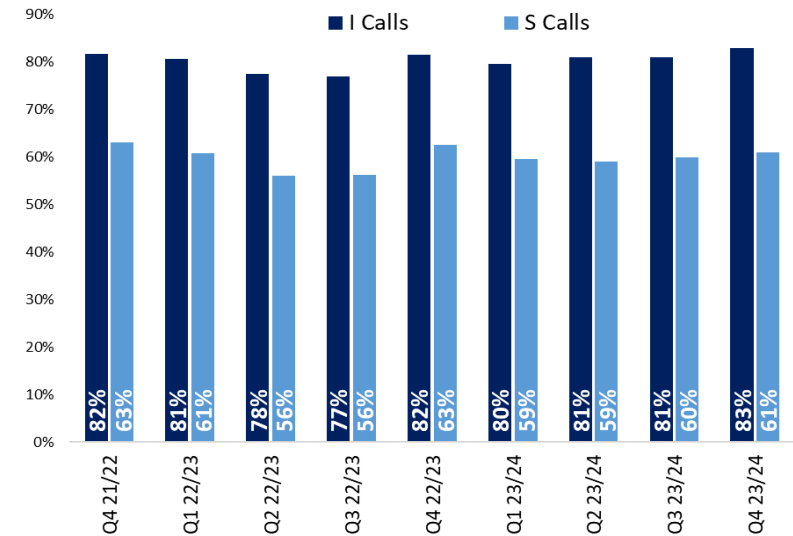
There has been an improvement in 999 call answering times over Q4 compared to Q3. Monthly data, shows that in March 2024, the MPS answered 86% of calls in under 10 seconds (above the England and Wales average, 83%).

999 and 101 calls



In Q4 23/24, the number of 999 calls to the MPS decreased when compared to the previous quarter (-9%) but remained stable on the same quarter last year (-4%). 101 calls decreased compared to last quarter (-11%) and when compared to the same quarter last year (-12%).

Emergency Response (% of responses within target time)



The HMICFRS PEEL Inspection report notes that on most occasions the MPS responds to calls well.

Response time performance for I calls (15 min target) remains stable on the previous quarter (83% attended within the target time of 15 minutes, +2 pp. on Q3). Performance for S calls (1-hour target) also remains stable on the previous quarter with 61% of calls attended within 1 hour (+1pp. on Q3).



Police Response

Positive changes of 5 percentage points or more are highlighted green, while negative changes of 5 percentage points or more are highlighted red.

I Call Performance							
BCU	Borough	FY 2023 Q4	FY 2024 Q1	FY 2024 Q2	FY 2024 Q3	FY 2024 Q4	Percentage Point difference on Q4 FY 2023
Central East	Hackney	87.3%	84.9%	84.9%	85.0%	85.2%	-2.1 pp
	Tower Hamlets	83.4%	82.0%	84.0%	83.8%	85.1%	1.7 pp
Central North	Camden	84.6%	81.4%	82.6%	82.7%	82.4%	-2.3 pp
	Islington	88.2%	86.3%	87.9%	89.2%	89.6%	1.3 pp
Central South	Lambeth	81.3%	77.9%	78.8%	80.6%	83.0%	1.7 pp
	Southwark	83.8%	81.1%	85.7%	84.9%	86.4%	2.6 pp
Central West	Hammersmith & Fulham	85.9%	82.3%	80.6%	83.0%	84.3%	-1.5 pp
	Kensington & Chelsea	83.7%	79.7%	79.2%	79.9%	84.2%	0.5 pp
	Westminster	86.7%	86.5%	84.6%	84.4%	85.2%	-1.5 pp
	Barking & Dagenham	75.3%	71.6%	73.7%	72.3%	73.2%	-2.0 pp
East	Havering	74.6%	70.5%	71.5%	70.8%	70.2%	-4.4 pp
	Redbridge	75.4%	74.8%	75.4%	74.2%	75.4%	0.0 pp
North	Enfield	86.9%	87.3%	87.6%	88.4%	91.3%	4.4 pp
	Haringey	89.0%	88.2%	90.3%	92.8%	93.2%	4.2 pp
North East	Newham	73.7%	71.0%	71.3%	72.1%	72.0%	-1.8 pp
	Waltham Forest	71.5%	71.9%	71.1%	71.5%	72.9%	1.3 pp
North West	Barnet	76.1%	76.1%	74.5%	75.7%	80.2%	4.0 pp
	Brent	82.2%	79.6%	78.1%	79.4%	82.1%	-0.1 pp
	Harrow	87.8%	83.4%	83.6%	83.5%	86.6%	-1.2 pp
	Bromley	78.9%	74.8%	78.3%	79.2%	77.0%	-1.9 pp
South	Croydon	85.1%	83.8%	84.6%	81.9%	83.8%	-1.4 pp
	Sutton	86.1%	87.1%	88.5%	87.8%	88.2%	2.0 pp
South East	Bexley	84.6%	82.7%	83.9%	85.0%	85.1%	0.5 pp
	Greenwich	81.8%	78.7%	82.0%	83.6%	85.3%	3.5 pp
	Lewisham	87.0%	83.6%	84.2%	87.3%	88.0%	1.0 pp
	Kingston upon Thames	78.2%	75.4%	81.7%	79.1%	81.8%	3.6 pp
South West	Merton	82.5%	78.7%	82.9%	81.5%	85.6%	3.2 pp
	Richmond upon Thames	81.0%	79.3%	82.1%	83.7%	87.6%	6.6 pp
	Wandsworth	82.9%	80.4%	84.6%	83.6%	88.6%	5.8 pp
	Ealing	75.0%	75.5%	77.5%	75.0%	77.9%	2.8 pp
West	Hillingdon	74.0%	74.5%	76.6%	76.0%	76.8%	2.8 pp
	Hounslow	74.7%	72.5%	72.7%	75.0%	75.8%	1.1 pp

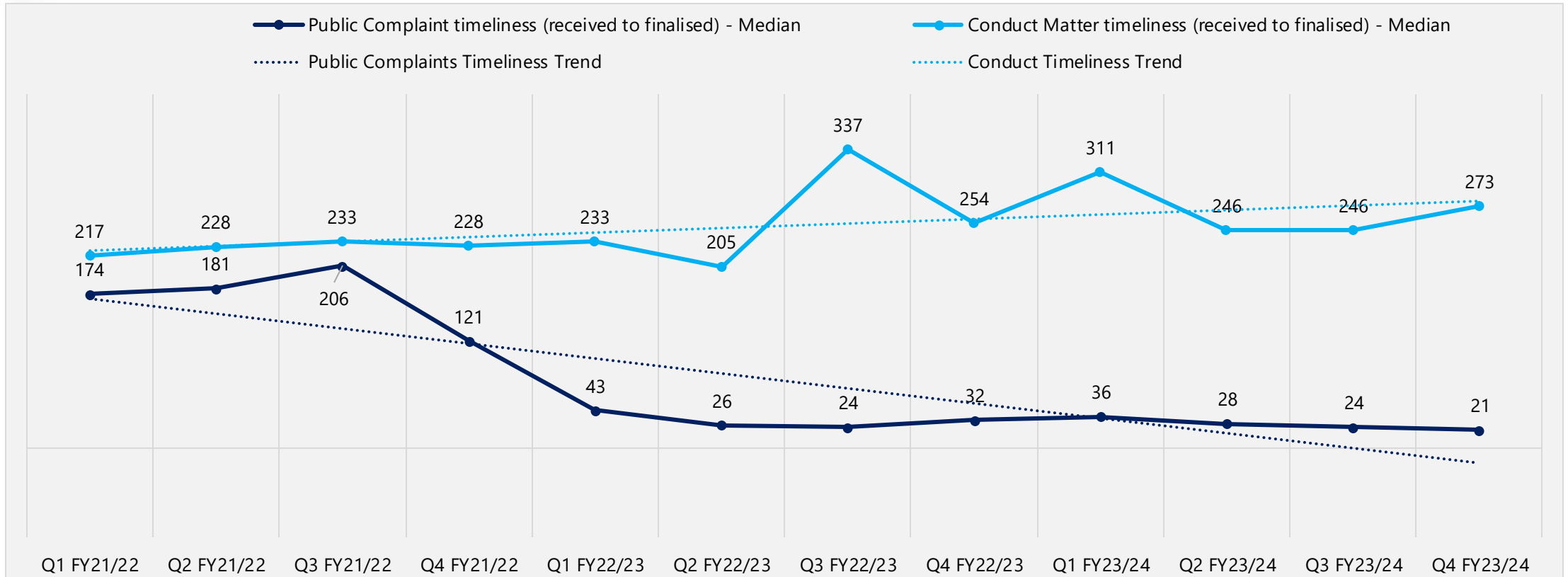
S Call Performance							
BCU	Borough	FY 2023 Q4	FY 2024 Q1	FY 2024 Q2	FY 2024 Q3	FY 2024 Q4	Percentage Point difference on Q4 FY 2023
Central East	Hackney	68.9%	65.5%	66.2%	63.4%	60.6%	-8.3 pp
	Tower Hamlets	67.5%	64.9%	64.1%	60.1%	58.2%	-9.3 pp
Central North	Camden	64.8%	62.2%	62.0%	61.4%	57.8%	-7.0 pp
	Islington	65.0%	61.1%	62.4%	61.2%	59.7%	-5.3 pp
Central South	Lambeth	62.2%	57.7%	58.3%	58.2%	57.2%	-5.0 pp
	Southwark	65.6%	57.7%	59.6%	60.2%	61.5%	-4.1 pp
Central West	Hammersmith & Fulham	55.0%	52.3%	45.5%	46.8%	50.5%	-4.6 pp
	Kensington & Chelsea	56.4%	50.4%	49.6%	50.1%	51.2%	-5.2 pp
	Westminster	69.3%	67.0%	64.1%	63.6%	62.7%	-6.6 pp
	Barking & Dagenham	47.4%	44.7%	42.1%	43.9%	43.5%	-3.9 pp
East	Havering	54.4%	51.8%	48.5%	48.9%	46.0%	-8.5 pp
	Redbridge	50.0%	48.1%	44.9%	45.8%	45.5%	-4.5 pp
North	Enfield	78.0%	81.0%	77.6%	77.5%	85.5%	7.6 pp
	Haringey	76.4%	74.0%	76.9%	81.4%	82.2%	5.8 pp
North East	Newham	52.3%	47.1%	47.4%	48.6%	46.9%	-5.4 pp
	Waltham Forest	54.3%	52.6%	51.0%	49.2%	46.6%	-7.7 pp
North West	Barnet	68.4%	65.9%	65.4%	68.7%	71.2%	2.7 pp
	Brent	65.4%	59.9%	60.1%	63.7%	66.7%	1.4 pp
	Harrow	68.3%	60.7%	60.4%	64.0%	68.0%	-0.3 pp
	Bromley	64.0%	60.0%	59.1%	61.9%	59.3%	-4.7 pp
South	Croydon	61.2%	57.2%	55.8%	55.4%	55.6%	-5.6 pp
	Sutton	68.1%	66.5%	70.5%	71.6%	72.7%	4.5 pp
South East	Bexley	71.1%	69.9%	72.1%	74.4%	72.2%	1.1 pp
	Greenwich	67.6%	67.1%	69.3%	70.6%	72.2%	4.6 pp
	Lewisham	62.2%	58.9%	58.6%	67.8%	70.3%	8.0 pp
	Kingston upon Thames	61.3%	61.1%	62.1%	65.2%	65.1%	3.8 pp
South West	Merton	56.5%	51.0%	55.7%	55.6%	57.7%	1.2 pp
	Richmond upon Thames	59.6%	60.6%	60.5%	63.0%	63.9%	4.3 pp
	Wandsworth	56.9%	54.3%	54.5%	56.8%	58.8%	2.0 pp
	Ealing	47.4%	47.6%	46.1%	47.6%	48.7%	1.3 pp
West	Hillingdon	58.0%	48.4%	49.9%	51.9%	50.4%	-7.5 pp
	Hounslow	51.4%	49.8%	47.7%	51.8%	52.3%	0.9 pp



Higher Standards



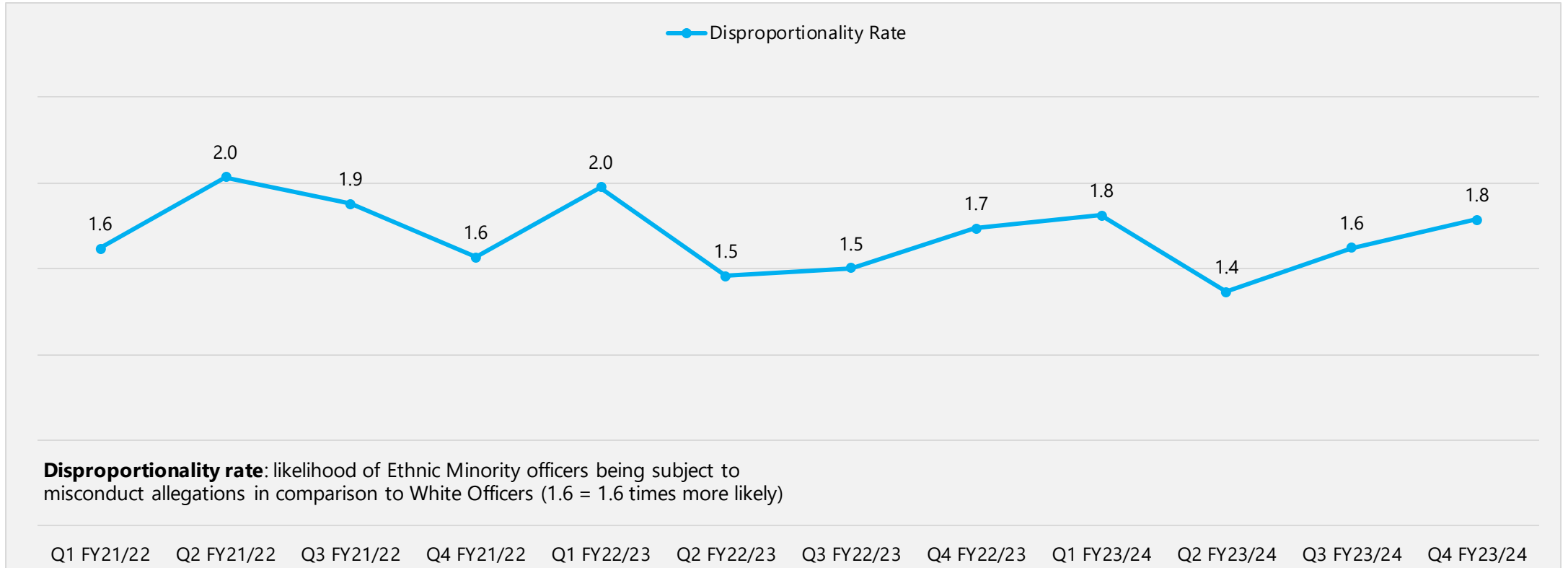
Conduct and Complaint Resolutions



- Improvements have been made in the handling of public complaints with a sustained reduction in timeliness, following the introduction of the Complaints Resolution Unit in early 2022. The time it takes to resolve public complaints is 21 days as of Q4 23-24. Public complaint timeliness has reduced as compared to the previous quarter (-3 days) and has reduced significantly as compared to Q4 22-23 (-11 days).
- The time it takes to resolve conduct matters is 273 days as of Q4 23-24. Conduct Matters timeliness has increased as compared to the previous quarter (+27 days) and on Q4 22-23 with an increase of +19 days. This is due to specific action to close long running cases which artificially inflates the timeliness data.



Disproportionality in Misconduct

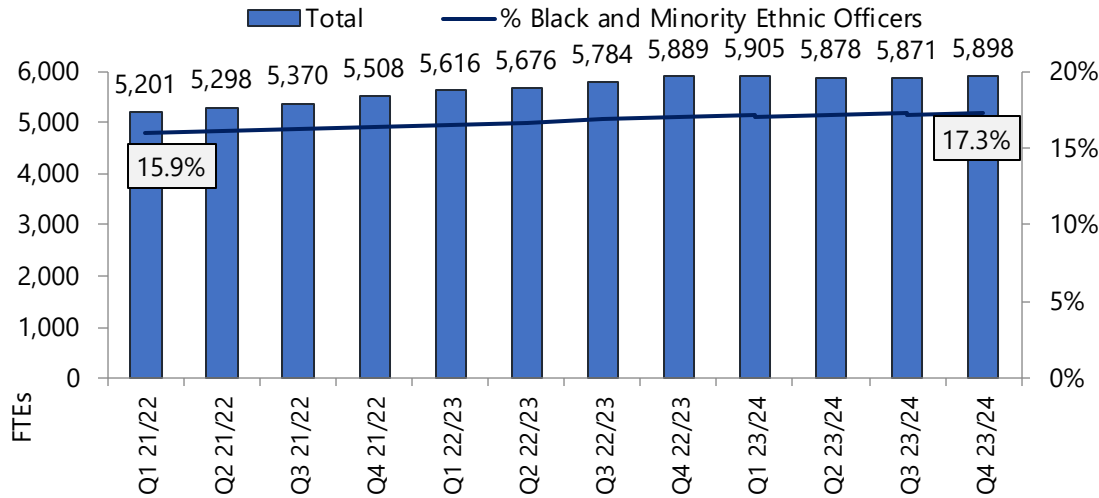


- The MPS has committed to reduce the disproportionality in their approach to the police misconduct process.
- As of Q4 23-24, police officers from Black and/or other Minority Ethnic communities are 1.8 times more likely to be referred into the misconduct system by line managers and supervisors.
- This is a small increase on the previous quarter (1.6 times more likely) and an increase compared to Q4 22-23 (1.7 times more likely).

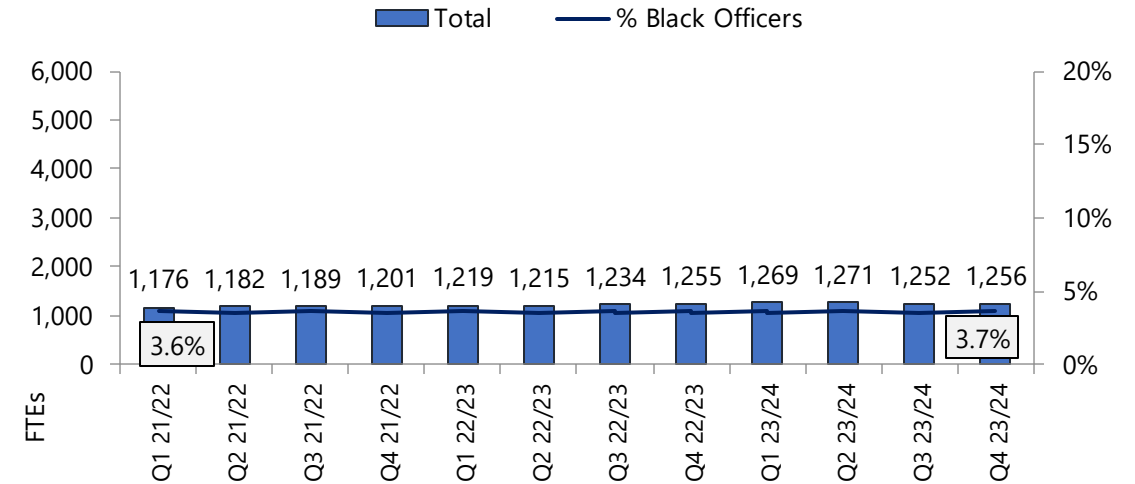


Police Officer Diversity

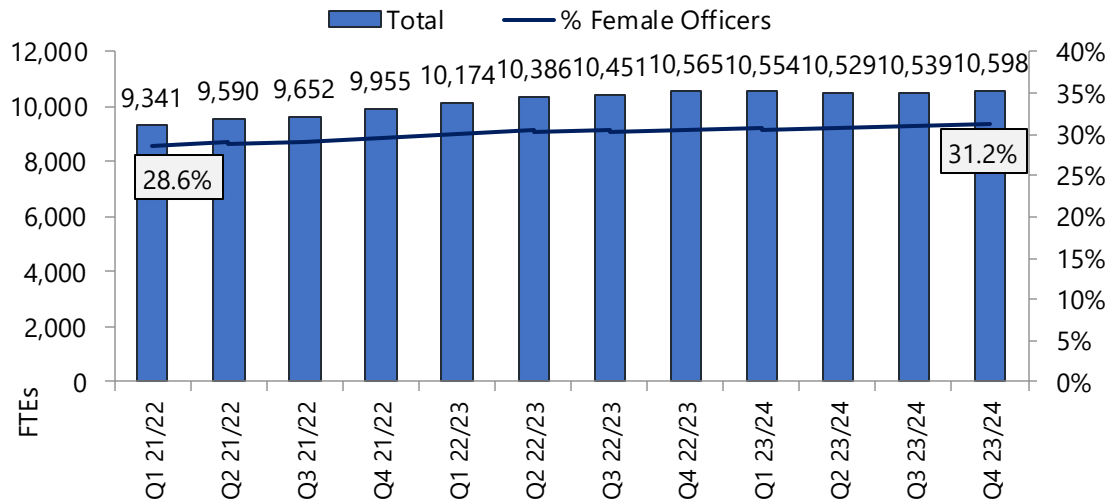
Police Officer Strength – Black and Minority Ethnic Officers



Police Officer Strength – Black Officers



Police Officer Strength – Female Officers



- The nature of a policing career means it is difficult to make rapid largescale changes.
- The MPS workforce aims are to increase female officer representation to 40% of total officer workforce by FY29-30. As of Q4 23-24, female officers account for 31.2% of all police officers.
- Black and minority ethnic officers account for 17.3% of all police officers as of Q4 23-24. Officers have increased in both proportion (+0.9 percentage points) and total number (+390) over the last two years.
- As of Q4 23-24, Black officers account for 3.7% of all police officers. There has been little movement on Black officer representation since 2021. The diversity aspiration for Black officers is to increase representation to 4.5% by FY23-24 and 7.2% by FY29-30.



Workforce Recruitment

Police Officer Recruitment – Financial Year

Financial Year	Total Recruitment	% Female Officers	% Black and Minority Ethnic Officers	% Black Officers
2020-21	2,438	37.5%	18.9%	4.3%
2021-22	3,012	38.8%	23.0%	4.3%
2022-23	3,305	38.8%	22.7%	4.4%
2023-24	1,834	36.2%	23.5%	4.9%

PCSO Recruitment – Financial Year

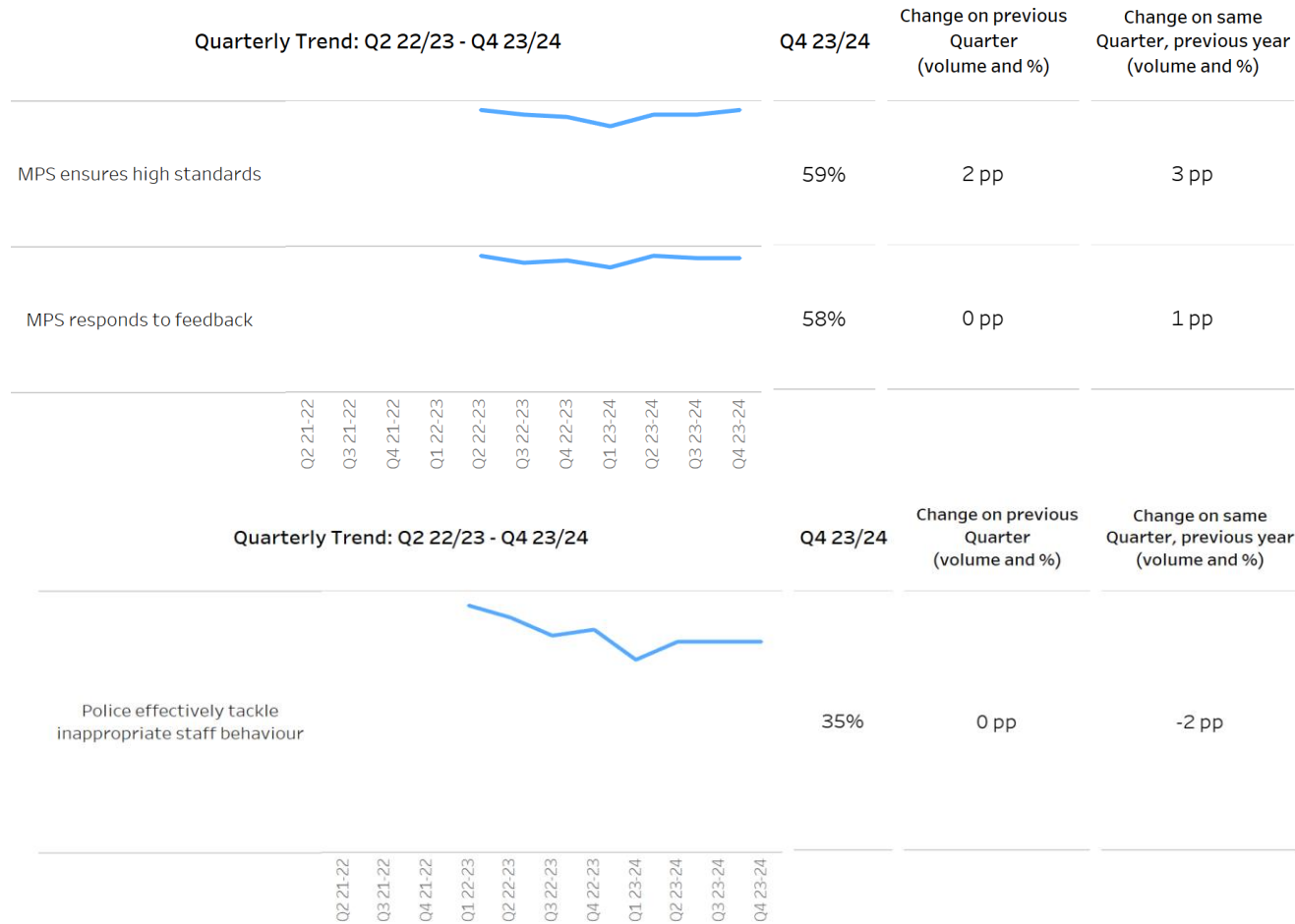
Financial Year	Total Recruitment	% Female Officers	% Black and Minority Ethnic Officers	% Black Officers
2020-21	111	36.9%	39.6%	8.1%
2021-22	70	28.6%	41.4%	14.3%
2022-23	232	39.7%	36.2%	6.9%
2023-24	330	37.9%	43.6%	11.2%

- In FY 23-24, female officers represented 36.2% of all recruits. This is a small reduction on the previous year (-2.6 percentage points).
- The MPS aims to increase the percentage of recruits to 40% from Black and Minority Ethnic communities, and for 8% of all recruit intakes to be Black. In FY23-24 there was a small increase in the proportion of recruits from Black and Minority Ethnic communities (+0.8 percentage points) and a small increase in the proportion of Black recruits (+0.5 percentage points).
- In FY23-24 there has been an uplift in PCSO recruitment. Almost half (44%) of all PCSO recruits are from Black and Minority Ethnic communities.



Higher Standards

The MPS is a transparent, accountable, and learning organisation



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

The proportion of people feeling that the MPS work to ensure all police officers adhere to the highest possible standards of professionalism stands at 59%. The proportion of people feeling the MPS responds to feedback and, stands 58%. Both of these measures have remained relatively consistent over the last year.

The proportion of respondents feeling that the MPS effectively tackles inappropriate staff behaviour currently stands at 35%, with little change seen when compared to last quarter and the same quarter the previous year.

All survey data presented here is discrete quarterly data, NOT rolling 12 months. Q4 2023/24 data refers to discrete Quarter 4 Financial Year 2023/24. i.e. Jan to Mar 2024.



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

Police and Crime Plan Outcome	Crime Category	Outcomes		Rates		Variations	
		April 2022 - March 2023	April 2023 - March 2024	April 2022 - March 2023	April 2023 - March 2024	Change in outcome numbers	Change in outcome rates
Trust and Confidence Increases	Total Notifiable Offences	85,900	72,028	9.7%	7.7%	-13872	-2.0 pp
	Burglary	3,508	3,289	6.4%	5.8%	-219	-0.6 pp
	Residential	1,692	1,441	4.5%	3.7%	-251	-0.8 pp
	Business and Community	1,816	1,848	10.7%	10.3%	32	-0.4 pp
	Vehicle Crime	1,089	865	1.0%	0.8%	-224	-0.2 pp
	Theft from MV	304	246	0.5%	0.4%	-58	-0.1 pp
	Theft/Taking of MV	346	326	1.1%	1.0%	-20	-0.1 pp
	Robbery Personal Property	1,785	1,391	6.7%	4.7%	-394	-2.0 pp
Violence is prevented and reduced	Theft from Person	556	604	0.9%	0.8%	48	-0.2 pp
	Homicide	110	111	97.3%	96.5%	1	-0.8 pp
	Violence Against the Person	21,217	18,091	8.8%	7.2%	-3126	-1.6 pp
	Violence With Injury	9,212	8,070	11.9%	10.1%	-1142	-1.7 pp
	Violence Without Injury	11,895	9,910	7.3%	5.8%	-1985	-1.5 pp
	Sexual Offences	2,192	2,264	8.8%	9.4%	72	0.5 pp
	Rape	571	800	6.3%	9.1%	229	2.9 pp
	Other Sexual Offences	1,621	1,464	10.3%	9.5%	-157	-0.8 pp

Before April 2013, the official statistics focused on 6 “detections” (the number of cases resolved with a charge, caution, etc.) to reflect how the police deal with crimes. Since April 2014, police forces have supplied data to the Home Office on the broader set of outcomes (22 different outcomes since April 2014).

The purpose of the revision was;

- **Strengthen police discretion**
- **Promote a more victim-oriented approach**
- **To further increase transparency**

Outcomes are used the same way as detections, but they give a more robust and wholesome view of the system. An **outcome rate** is calculated as rate is calculated as the number of positive outcomes in a specific time period as a proportion of crimes recorded in the same period.

Outcome volumes have decreased for total notifiable offences comparing the 12 months to the end of March 2024 to the 12 months to the end of March 2023

The majority of the selected crime types have seen decreases in outcome volumes. Particular exceptions are:

- Sexual Offences
- Rape

In the 12 months to March 2024 the positive outcome rate for police recorded **rape offences** was 9%. This is an increase of 3 percentage points on the 12 months to March 2023 and there has been a gradual increase over the last two years.



MOPAC Finances

MPS Revenue Summary

Revenue Summary By Cost Category – 2023/24 Position

The year-end outturn position is a £12.8m underspend. This represents a £40.4m favourable movement relative to the £27.6m forecast overspend reported at Q3, due in part to the receipt of £20.8m worth of Home Office Grant relating to Op Brocks (£16.2m) and software licences (£4.6m). The balance of the favourable movement is due to the number of protests being lower than expected (£6.6m) and the release of accruals no longer required (£11.8m).

The gross expenditure outturn position at Q4 is an overspend of £19.9m against the MPS revised budget. Of this, £36.7m relates to combined overtime for Officers and Staff offset by an underspend of £7m on Police Officer and Staff Pay. In addition, running costs are overspent by £8.6m.

The £22.6m overspend on **Officer Overtime** is down from the £31.5m forecast at Q3 mainly as a result of Op Brocks activity being lower than expected and the Home Office funding for additional costs being reflected in the budget allocations for Q4. The overspend reflects a continuing trend from earlier quarters, with the pressure falling largely within Frontline Policing and Met Operations, linked in part to the continuing difficulties in Officer recruitment.

Increased service volumes, particularly across MetCC, Met Detention and Public Order, are the main reasons for the overspend of £13.9m on **Police Staff Overtime**. This variance is in line with the Q3 forecast position.

The overspend on **Running Costs** (£8.6m) is much reduced relative to the £35.8m forecast at Q3. Supplies and Services has an £8.9m underspend rather than the £1.9m overspend reported at Q3, mostly as a result of correcting prior-year accruals and the inclusion of the Home Office Grant for software licences. A £4.6m overspend on Employee-Related Expenditure, reduced from the £13.9m Q3 forecast mainly as a result of Op Brocks costs being lower than anticipated. PFI inflationary pressures against Premises costs amounting to £6.5m and Transport costs are £6.6m over, down from the Q3 forecast of £13.5m mainly as a result of lower Op Brocks costs. The residual overspend is due to higher maintenance, leasing and fuel costs as well as the management of PCN's.

Other Income at £27m in excess of the revised budget is slightly higher than the £21.8m projected in Q3 and is largely due to higher than expected interest income from cash investments. The actual **Reserve Drawdown** at year-end is £56.7m lower than the £193.7m that was projected in the previous 2 quarters. Additional **Grant Income** of £5.6m is forecast, relating to Home Office Special Grants towards the costs of the Coronation of Charles III as well as Op Brocks.

Revenue Summary by Cost Category – 2023/24 Position

Cost Category	2023/24 Original Budget £m	Q4 Revised Budget £m	Full Year Outturn, £m	Variance Outturn Vs Revised Budget £m
Police Officer Pay	2,382.0	2,399.1	2,408.3	9.2
Police Staff Pay	657.1	706.8	707.2	0.4
PCSO Pay	78.0	80.8	64.2	(16.6)
Total Pay	3,117.1	3,186.7	3,179.7	(7.0)
Police Officer Overtime	137.5	163.1	185.7	22.6
Police Staff Overtime	24.2	26.7	40.6	13.9
PCSO Overtime	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
Total Overtime	161.9	190.1	226.8	36.7
Employee-Related	17.8	56.3	60.9	4.6
Premises Costs	174.1	192.8	199.1	6.3
Transport Costs	81.0	88.8	95.4	6.6
Supplies & Services	667.8	628.2	619.3	(8.9)
Total Running	940.7	966.1	974.7	8.6
Capital Financing Costs	126.7	122.6	103.7	(18.9)
Discretionary Pension Costs	45.3	49.0	49.4	0.4
Total Gross Expenditure	4,391.7	4,514.5	4,534.3	19.9
Other Income				
Sales Fees & Charges	(106.4)	(157.9)	(163.5)	(5.6)
Rental Income	(18.0)	(13.5)	(12.5)	1.0
Other 3rd Party Income	(199.6)	(183.7)	(206.1)	(22.4)
Total Other Income	(324.0)	(355.1)	(382.1)	(27.0)
Net Revenue Expenditure	4,067.7	4,159.4	4,152.2	(7.2)
Transfers To/From Reserves	(176.3)	(136.2)	(136.2)	0.0
Total Financing Requirement	3,891.4	4,023.2	4,016.0	(7.2)
Financing:				
Specific Grants	(682.6)	(814.4)	(820.0)	(5.6)
General Grants	(2,211.7)	(2,211.5)	(2,211.5)	0.0
Business Rates	(94.8)	(94.8)	(94.8)	0.0
Council Tax Requirement	(902.4)	(902.4)	(902.4)	0.0
Total Financing	(3,891.4)	(4,023.2)	(4,028.8)	(5.6)
Overall MPS Total	0.0	0.0	(12.8)	(12.8)

MPS Revenue Supporting Information

Police Officer Pay and Overtime

Police Officer Pay

The outturn for Police Officer and PCSO Pay is a £7.4m underspend against the revised budget. As at the end of Q4, Officer numbers stood at 1,360 FTEs below the budgeted level, 40 FTEs better than Q3 forecast. After accounting for the resulting Police Uplift Funding (PUP) £62.7m clawback by the Home Office, there is a £10.6m overspend against Officer Pay. This is as a result of the 2023/24 Pay Awards' increased London Allowance and high number of Officers relative to those being funded from external sources. Netted off against this is a £16.7m PCSO underspend linked to difficulties in achieving the 500 FTE PCSO recruitment target (134 FTE net growth).

Police Officer Overtime

Officer and PCSO Overtime Outturn is a £22.8m overspend against the revised budget. Some of this is linked to overtime accrued in relation to funded Officer units (£10.9m) which will be matched against 3rd Party funding. Vacancy cover in Ops & Performance (£7.1m) and the continued high number of probationers in Frontline Policing (£4.0m) are the main drivers behind the remaining overspend.

Police Staff Pay and Overtime

Police Staff Pay

Police Staff Pay outturn at the end of the financial year is a slight overspend of £0.4m against the revised budget as a result of the usage of contingent staff as a result of staffing levels being lower than the initial design.

Police Staff Overtime

The staff overtime outturn variance is a £13.9m overspend, which reflects a £1.4m reduction from the £15.3m reported at Q2. The overspend relates to extra staffing to handle an increase in the number of calls being handled by MetCC (£3.7m). This is coupled with high vacancy levels in Forensics (£1.4m) and resourcing shortfalls in Met Detention (£3.0m). Referencing & Vetting activity (£1.3m) and an increased Public Order demand for event management are also contributory factors.

Running Costs

Year End Outturn for Overall Running Costs is an £8.6m overspend comprised of:

- An £8.9m underspend in Suppliers and Services, reflecting a £10.7m reduction from Q3. This favourable movement is predominantly due to adjustments in the prior year accrual position of which £7m relates to Tasers, and the inclusion of previously unforeseen Home Office grants relating to software licences.
- A £6.6m overspend on Transport costs, arising from a number of items including £3.6m linked mainly to the process around the management of PCN charge payments, higher than expected costs linked to vehicle maintenance as well as higher vehicle hire costs in Ops and Performance (£3.8m including a £0.8m cost pressure linked to a transfer from the National Police Air Service budget to fund the costs of an airfield on Lippets Hill) and the balance relating mostly to higher Train Operating scheme costs (£2.0m).
- Employee Related Expenditure outturn is a £4.6m overspend due to the lower than previously expected mutual aid costs incurred in policing Operation Brock, and the inclusion of Home Office grant funding linked to this, coupled with a £3.1m overspending in Learning & Development due to recruit and interview training.

Capital Financing Costs

The current variance outturn for Capital Financing is a £18.9m underspend, largely linked to the ongoing slippage in the Capital Programme, resulting in reduced Revenue Contributions to Capital (£7.5m), lower borrowing costs (£5.9m) and Minimum Revenue Provision charges (£3.0m). There is also a £2.5m underspend against PFI Finance leases.

Supplementary Pension Costs

The year end outturn is a £0.3m overspend, a marginally favourable movement from the Q3 forecast. There was a technical write-off from the Injury Pension Provision in Q3, which reduced the impact of the underlying overspend driven by a 1987 Police Pensions Scheme £7.6m sanction charge.

Income

At Year End, Other Income is £27m in excess of the revised budget. The main drivers behind the variance are higher than anticipated interest rates resulting in higher investment income (£15m), a £1.4m over-recovery of DWP Statutory Benefits and an £8.7m over-recovery of Operations & Performance Income linked to a variety of components including Met Detention income (£2.9m), Vehicle Sales & Disposals (£2.4m) & Met Prosecutions income (£1.5m) amongst others.

Grants

The forecast grant position is for an over-recovery of £5.6m against the revised budget mostly relates to Home Office Grant receipts to Special Events. Included in the forecast is the additional Government funding generated by the Coronation (£20m), Operation Brocks (£16.2m), Operation Northleigh (£4.7m) and the Ukraine Recovery Conference (£2.3m).

Savings update

While the savings target for 2023/24 was £61.4m, only £33.3m of this was fully delivered by the end of the financial year. With no movement on savings since Q2, £28.1m of savings were considered no longer deliverable in 23/24.

MPS Capital Summary Performance - 2023/24

Capital Expenditure

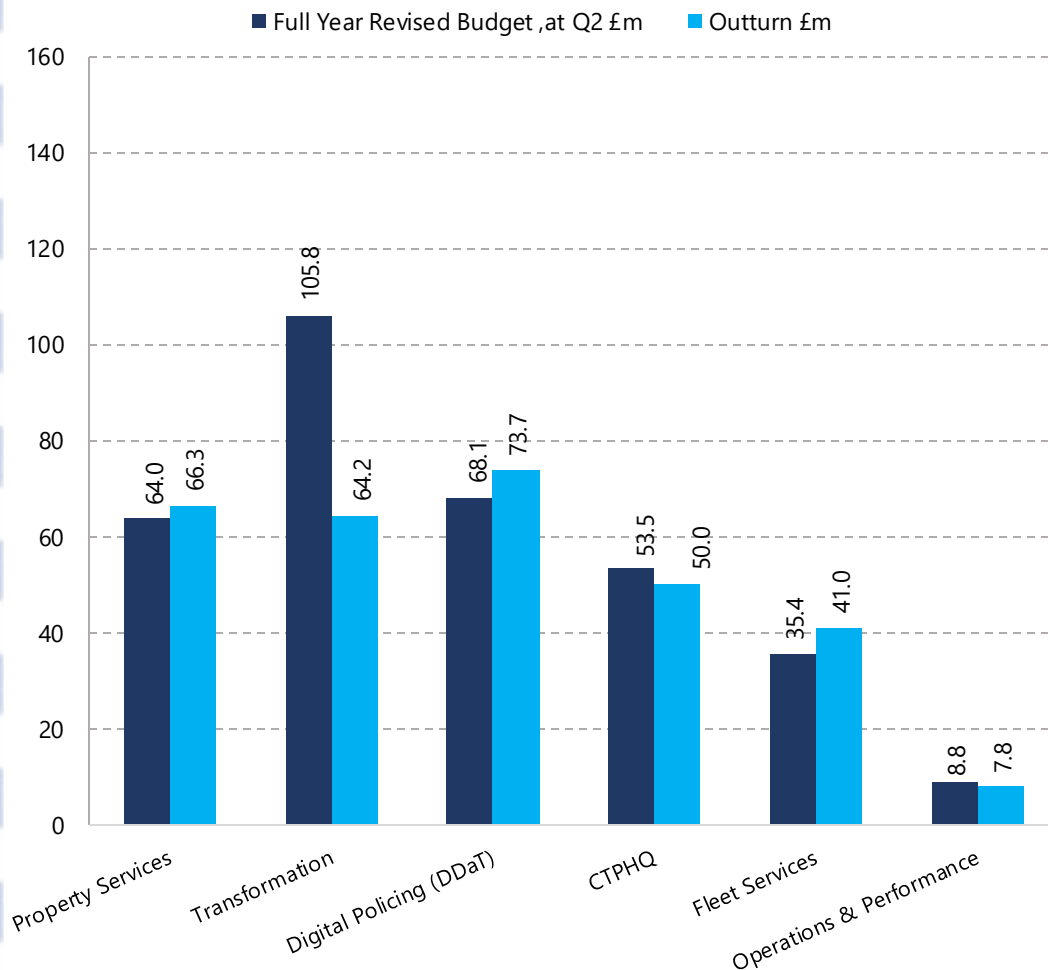
Cost Category £m	2023/24 Original Budget £m	2023/24 Full Year Revised Budget, at Q2 £m	2023/24 Outturn £m	2023/24 Variance Outturn Vs Original Budget £m	2022/23 Original Budget £m	2022/23 Full Year Revised Budget, at Q2 £m	2022/23 Outturn £m	2022/23 Variance Outturn Vs Original Budget £m
Property Services	134.0	64.0	66.3	(67.7)	135.7	86.4	74.7	(61.0)
CTPHQ	56.4	53.5	50.0	(6.4)	66.3	56.4	48.7	(17.6)
Fleet Services	37.9	35.4	41.0	3.1	29.9	27.1	26.6	(3.3)
Digital Policing (DDaT)	55.7	68.1	73.7	18.0	64.5	53.2	56.5	(8.0)
Operations & Performance	12.2	8.8	7.8	(4.4)	10.2	5.3	7.9	(2.3)
Transformation	64.6	105.8	64.2	(0.4)	89.1	93.4	54.8	(34.3)
Unallocated Accounting Adjustment	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Capital Expenditure	360.8	335.6	305.5	(55.3)	395.7	321.8	269.2	(126.4)

Outturn Position.

The 2023/24 capital outturn position of £305.5m represents 84% delivery of the programme, or an underspend of c£55.3m against the original budget of £360.8m

MOPAC Capital Expenditure Programme

Capital Programme Expenditure – Performance



The budget figures above reflect the revised budget of £335.6m set at Q2 to include the current forecasts of the capital programme activities.

The 2023/24 £305.5m actual capital expenditure outturn reflects an underspend of £30.2m against the revised budget and a £55.3m underspend against the original budget of £360.8m.

The capital outturn position is an underspend of £30.2m against the revised budget of £335.6m, and £55.3m underspend against the original budget of £360.8m.

The main variances are as follows:

Transformation Directorate – underspend of £41.7m against the revised budget of £105.8m (original budget £64.6m). The main drivers for the underspend are; Command & Control (£24m) due to delayed delivery and milestone payments reprofiled into 2024/25. A new business cases is expected during 2024/25 after project reset. Connect (17.7m) due to delays in Application performance monitoring, stabilisation and a final milestone payment that will be paid when the project is completed in May 2024.

CTPHQ - underspend of £3.5m against the revised budget of £53.5m (original budget £56.4m) The underspend is due to limited specialist resources resulting significant capacity constraints on delivering the capital plan. CTPHQ capital is fully funded so, there is no impact on the MPS bottom-line.

Met Ops- underspend of £1.0m against the revised budget £8.8m (Original budget £12.2m). This is due to equipment procurement delays and Physical Forensics programmes being re-profiled into 24/25 due to the delayed Estates strategy.

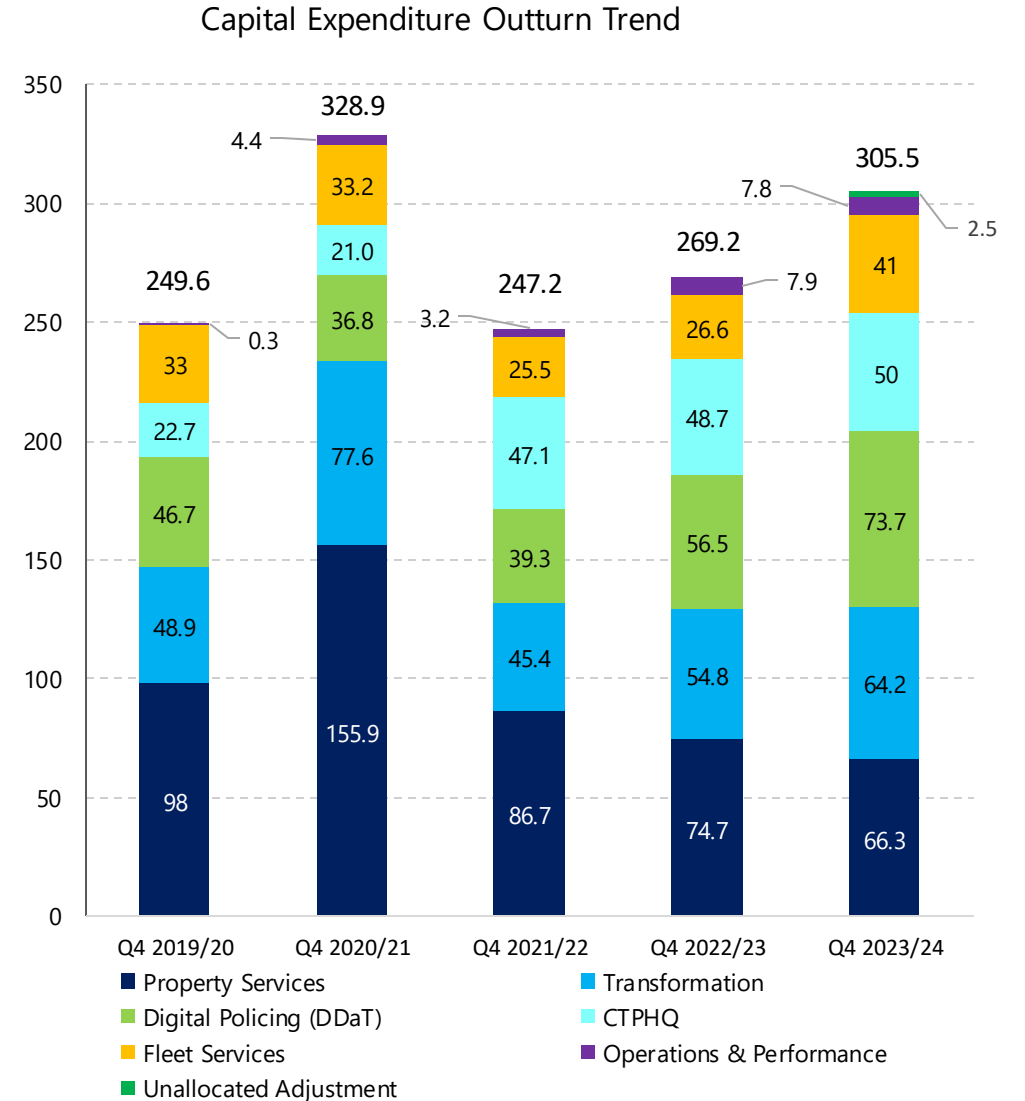
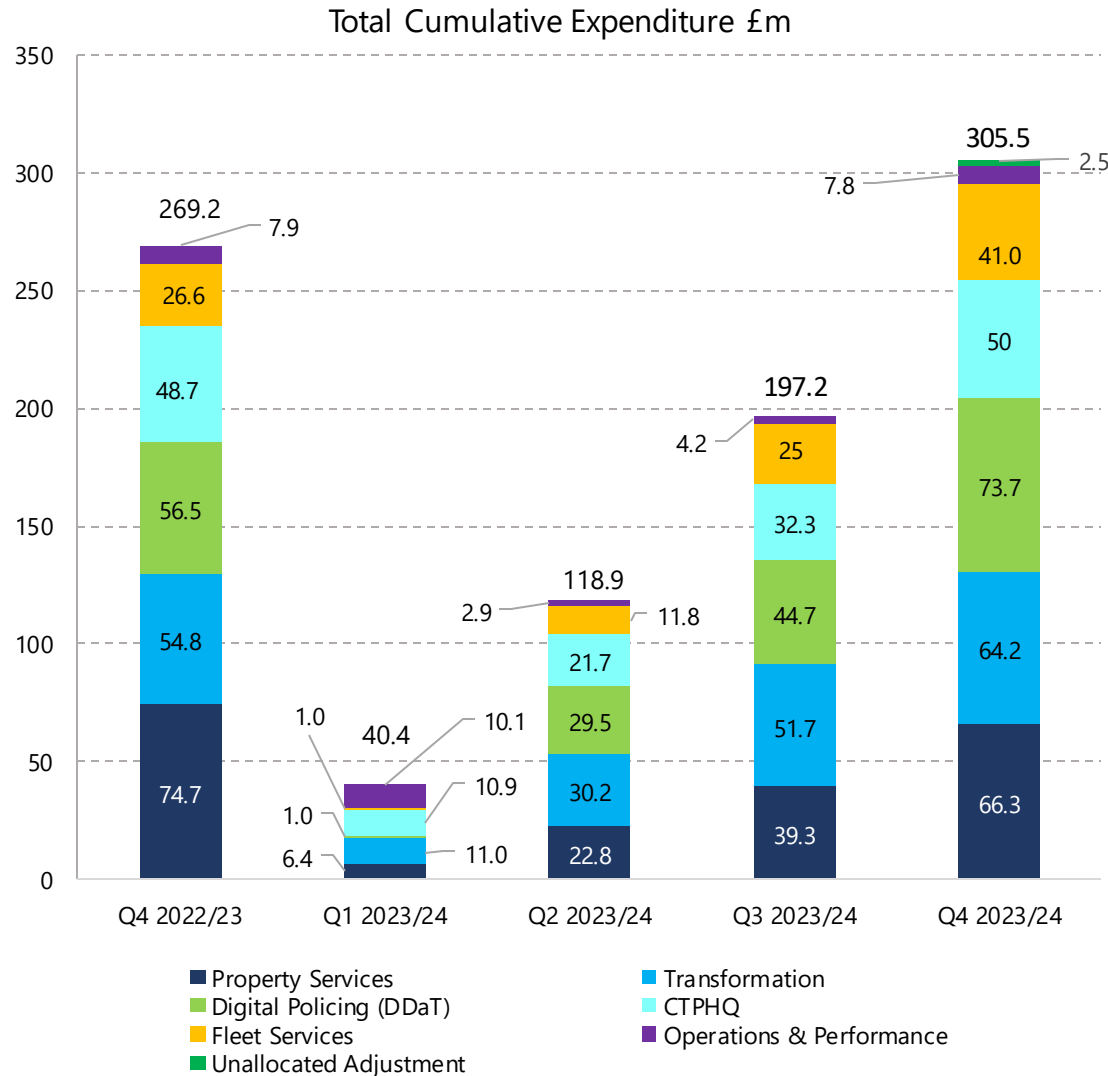
Data, Digital and Technology (DDaT)- overspend of £5.6m against the revised budget of £68.1m (original budget £55.7m). This is due to £9.3m overspend on new devices for frontline officers (laptops for tablets), offset by underspends “due to the delayed Eagle Data Centre activity” £2.3m and on core IT infrastructure service upgrades £1.4m.

Fleet Services- overspend of £5.6m against the revised budget of £35.4m (original budget £37.9m). This is due to 2022/23 vehicle conversion costs profiled in 2023/24 and purchase of Incident Response Vehicles (IRVs) brought forward from 2024/25.

Property Services: overspend of £2.3m against the revised budget of £64m (original budget (£134m). The overspend is due to £1.7m ongoing investment to improve the estate and, £3.7m forward works for various business-as-usual programmes brought into 2023/24. Off set by £3.2m Transforming the Estate programme slippage which includes works at Wembley, Hayes & Stoke Newington (£2.2m), Limehouse (£0.4m), the Locker Project (£0.5m) and £0.1m works at Cobalt Square pushed back to 2024/25.

Note. The £305.5m outturn position includes £2.6m of unallocated accounting adjustments. The adjustments are due to the use of default activity codes instead of the more specific programme activity codes which link into particular projects. Another contributory factor relates to Goods Received Not Invoiced (GRNI) adjustments from previous financial years.

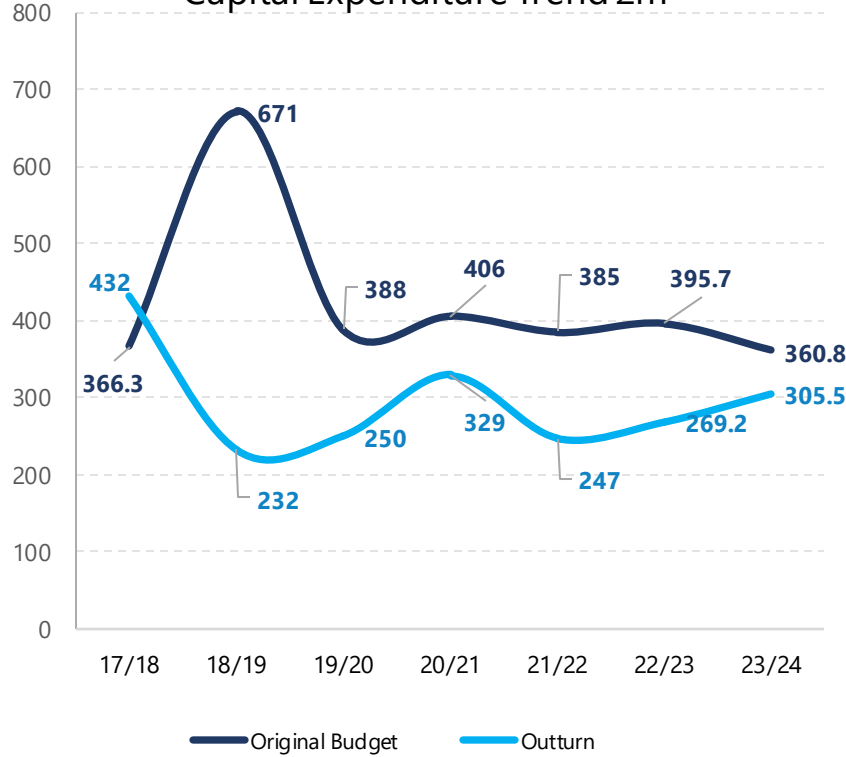
MPS Financial Trends. Capital expenditure



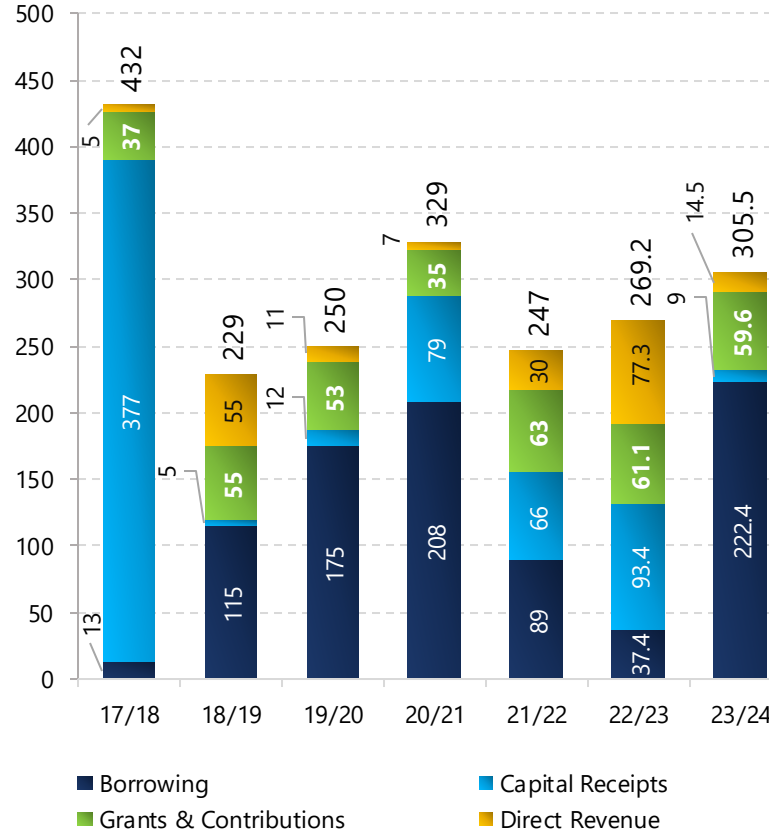
The capital expenditure outturn position is for an underspend of £55.3m against the original budget of £360.8m, a 13.5% increase compared to the previous year.

MOPAC Group Capital Expenditure and Financing Trends

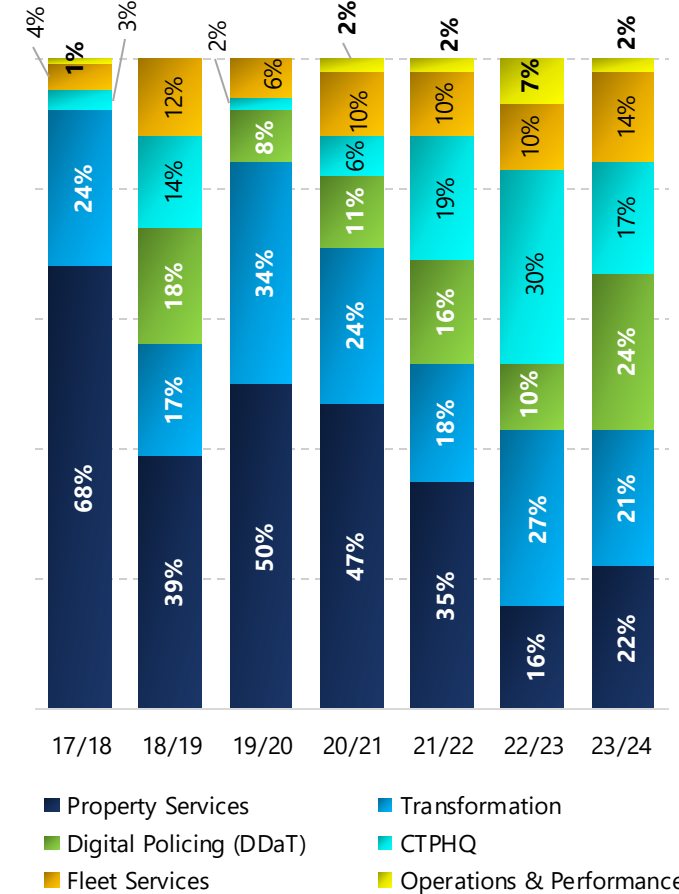
Capital Expenditure Trend £m



Capital Financing £m



Capital Expenditure Trend Breakdown by Directorate



The Outturn at Q4 is £305.5m against the £360.8m original budget.

2022/23- Outturn of £269.2m (original budget £395.6m), underspend of £126.4m. This was due to slippage across a variety of investment and business-as-usual programmes.

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

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

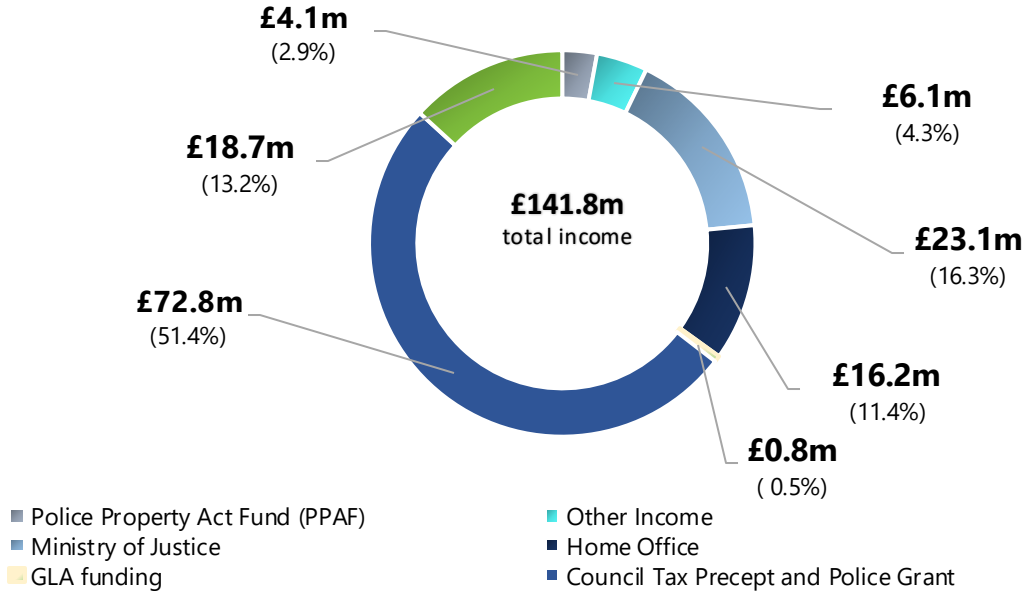
2019/20- Outturn £250m (original budget £388m) - underspend of £138m was mainly due to slippage in programme activity which was re-profiled into 2020/21.

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

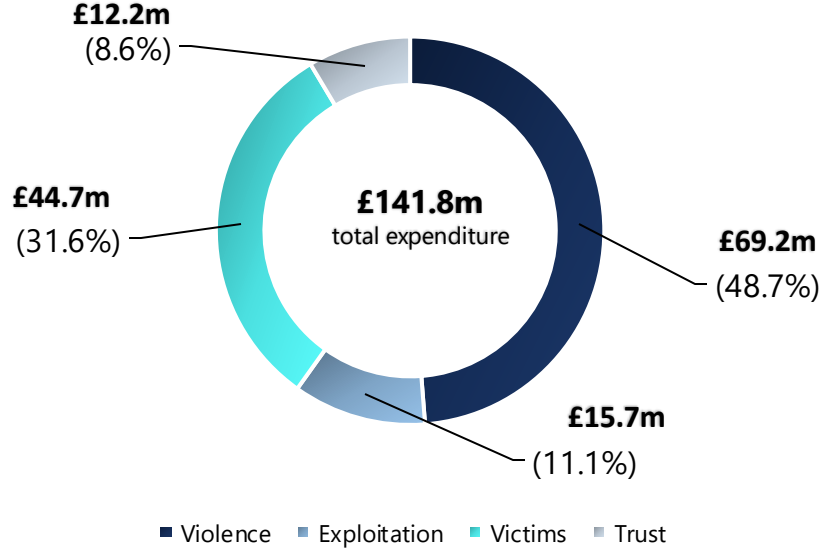
2017/18 Empress State Building was purchased a year earlier than originally planned, reflected in the £432m expenditure in 17/18 being higher than the revised budget.

MOPAC & VRU Expenditure - Budget

MOPAC &VRU Income



MOPAC & VRU Expenditure



Highlights

In March 2023, the MOPAC and VRU expenditure budget was set at £141.4m. This budget has subsequently been updated and increased by £0.4m to £141.8m across the four PCP outcomes. All MOPAC and VRU expenditure is captured within the four PCP outcomes, including costs related to Oversight of the MPS (£5.9m) and back-office costs. Most of the expenditure is funded through a combination of grant income, council tax precept transfers from reserves and the Police and Property Act Fund (PPAF).

The draft outturn position for MOPAC and the VRU is an underspend of £1.6m, this will be transferred to the budget resilience reserve to fund new priorities in support of the Police and Crime Plan.

MOPAC and VRU – 2023/24 Financial Performance

	VRU				MOPAC				MOPAC & VRU			
	2023/24 Original Budget	2023/24 Full Year Revised Budget	2023/24 Full Year Draft Outturn	2023/24 Draft Outturn Variance	2023/24 Original Budget	2023/24 Full Year Revised Budget	2023/24 Full Year Draft Outturn	2023/24 Draft Outturn Variance	2023/24 Original Budget	2023/24 Full Year Revised Budget	2023/24 Full Year Draft Outturn	2023/24 Draft Outturn Variance
Expenditure	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m		£m	£m	£m
Violence	42.7	41.9	38.9	(3.0)	27.0	27.3	25.1	(2.2)	69.6	69.2	64.0	(5.1)
Exploitation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	15.7	14.8	(1.0)	15.7	15.7	14.8	(1.0)
Victims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.6	44.7	43.1	(1.6)	44.6	44.7	43.1	(1.6)
Trust	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	12.2	11.3	(0.9)	11.4	12.2	11.3	(0.9)
Total Expenditure	42.7	41.9	38.9	(3.0)	98.7	99.9	94.3	(5.6)	141.4	141.8	133.2	(8.6)
Income Streams												
PPAF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.0)	(4.1)	(4.2)	(0.1)	(1.0)	(4.1)	(4.2)	(0.1)
Other Income	(2.5)	(3.5)	(1.7)	1.9	(1.7)	(2.5)	(3.0)	(0.5)	(4.2)	(6.1)	(4.7)	1.4
Ministry of Justice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(27.9)	(23.1)	(23.2)	(0.0)	(27.9)	(23.1)	(23.2)	(0.0)
Home Office	(9.5)	(10.8)	(10.7)	0.0	(5.0)	(5.5)	(5.4)	0.0	(14.5)	(16.2)	(16.1)	0.1
GLA funding	0.0	(0.8)	(0.8)	0.0	(3.7)	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	(3.7)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.1)
Reversal of Goods receipting	0.0	0.0	(1.3)	(1.3)		0.0	(1.5)	(1.5)	0.0	0.0	(2.7)	(2.7)
Total Income	(12.0)	(15.1)	(14.4)	0.6	(39.3)	(35.2)	(37.3)	(2.1)	(51.3)	(50.3)	(51.8)	(1.5)
Net Expenditure	30.7	26.8	24.5	(2.4)	59.4	64.7	56.9	(7.8)	90.1	91.5	81.4	(10.1)
Reserves												
Transfers From Reserves	(8.9)	(7.9)	(7.2)	0.7	(8.5)	(20.3)	(19.1)	1.1	(17.4)	(28.2)	(26.3)	1.9
Transfers To Reserves	0.0	3.0	3.7	0.7	0.0	6.4	12.4	6.0	0.0	9.5	16.1	6.7
Total Reserves	(8.9)	(4.9)	(3.5)	1.4	(8.5)	(13.8)	(6.7)	7.2	(17.4)	(18.7)	(10.2)	8.6
Total Net Expenditure	21.8	22.0	21.0	(1.0)	50.9	50.8	50.2	(0.6)	72.7	72.8	71.2	(1.6)

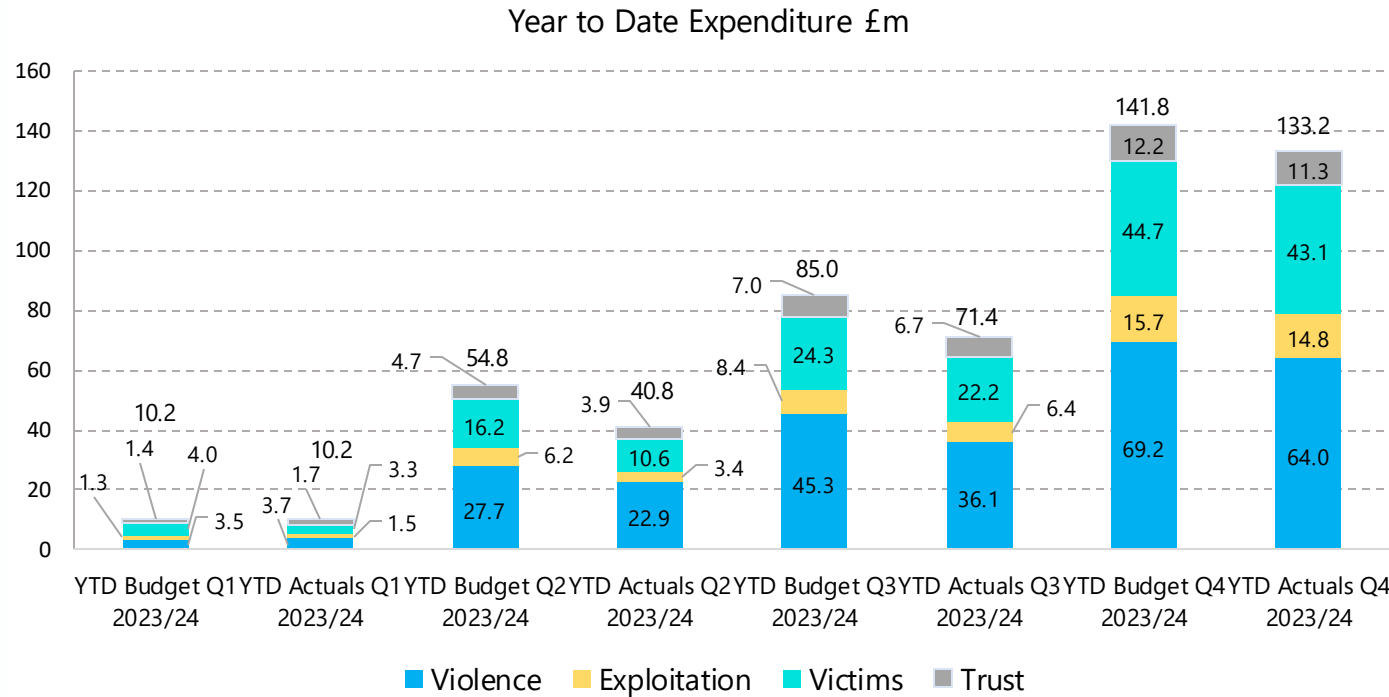
* Figures rounded to 1dp; and so therefore may not add up exactly

* Police Property Act Fund (PPAF)

In March 2023, the MOPAC and VRU expenditure budget was set at £141.4m, the budget has subsequently been updated and at Quarter 4 expenditure increased by £0.4m to £141.8m. This additional expenditure is funded through a combination of additional grant income and net transfer from reserves.

The outturn position for MOPAC and the VRU is an underspend of £1.6m. The £1.6m underspend will be transferred to the budget resilience reserve to fund new priorities in support of the Police and Crime Plan. The draft outturn position assumes Q4 carry forwards of £2.7m which relates to projects where delivery will continue beyond 2023/24 and is matched by a corresponding transfer to reserves, these are subject to DMPC approval. The 2023/24 draft outturn includes credits of £2.7m from reversal of aged goods receipt transactions no longer required, the impact of these credits has been a reduced transfer from reserves to support the overall budget.

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



The full year actual expenditure is £133.2m against a budget of £141.8m, resulting in a £8.6m underspend.

Violence – FY Actuals of £64.0m against a FY budget of £69.2m. Of the £5.1m underspend £2.0m relates to VRU Your Choice which has been reprofiled into 2024/25 along with the corresponding grant funding and £2.7m of funding has been carried forward to fund project delivery in 2024/25.

Exploitation – FY actuals of £14.8m against a FY budget of £15.7m, resulting in a £1.0m underspend of which £0.3m relates to carry forwards to fund project delivery in 2024/25

Victims – FY actuals of £43.1m against a FY budget of £44.7m. £1.2m of the £1.6m underspend relates to carry forwards to fund project delivery in 2024/25

Trust – FY actuals of £11.3m against a FY budget of £12.2m. This underspend is largely in relation to the Mayor’s Action Plan and funding will be carried forward to fund project delivery in 2024/25.

MPS Annual and Cumulative Savings 2023/24

2023/24 Savings Update

The approved 2023/24 savings target to be delivered through a variety of programmes across property, IT, back-office functions and a 1% efficiency saving across all MPS business functions is £61.4m. Of this, £33.3m had been delivered by the end of the financial year, in line with the position reported at Q2 & Q3.

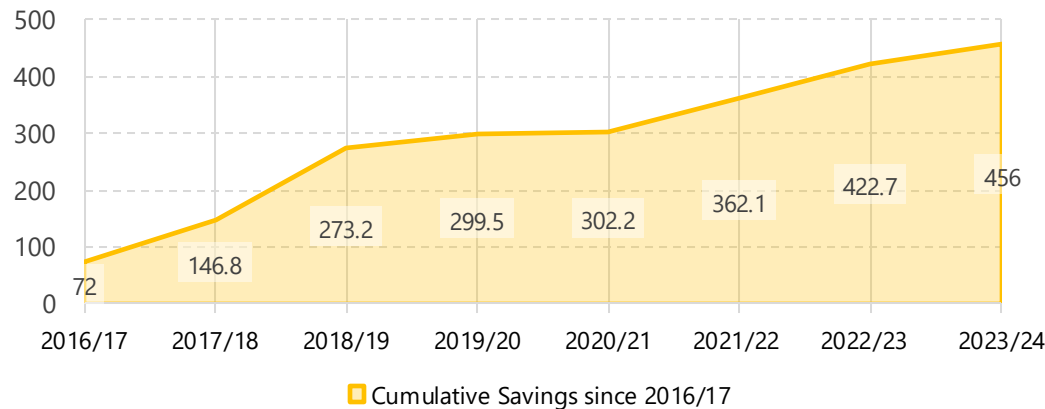
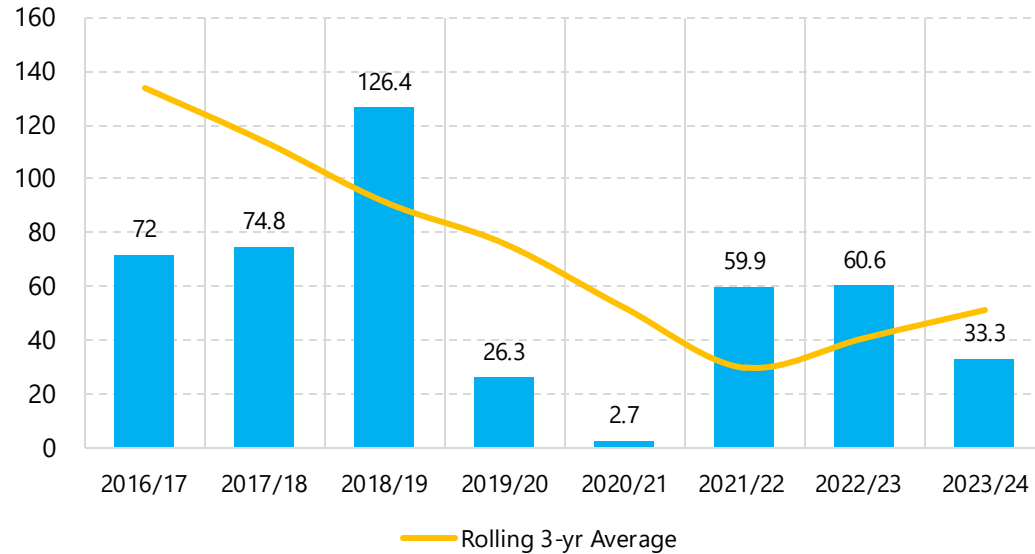
Delivered savings £33.3m.

- Pegasus of £13.2m.
- DDaT - Staff, Consultancy and, Efficiency savings of £4.5m.
- Frontline Policing -Staff, Consultancy, and Efficiency of £3m.
- Operations & Performance- Efficiency savings of £4.5m and c£0.9m in Transformation.
- People & Resources (L&D and PSD), - Efficiency and consultancy savings of £7.2m

Non-delivered savings £28.1m.

- £13.4m of staff pay and consultancy savings in Operations and Performance.
- £9.3m due to the delays in exiting the Eagle Data Centre (£5.6m), Evidential Data Archive due to Connect delays and scope changes (£3.2m) and, £0.5m) efficiency savings in the Data Office (DDaT) due to structural budget gap because of Executive Redesign.
- £2.0m due to the delays/cancellation of planned property disposals (PSD) and £1.3m of PBB savings.
- £1.8m of staff consultancy and efficiency savings in HR, Finance and Commercial Services and £0.2m in Communication and Engagement.

Profiled MPS Annual Savings (£m)

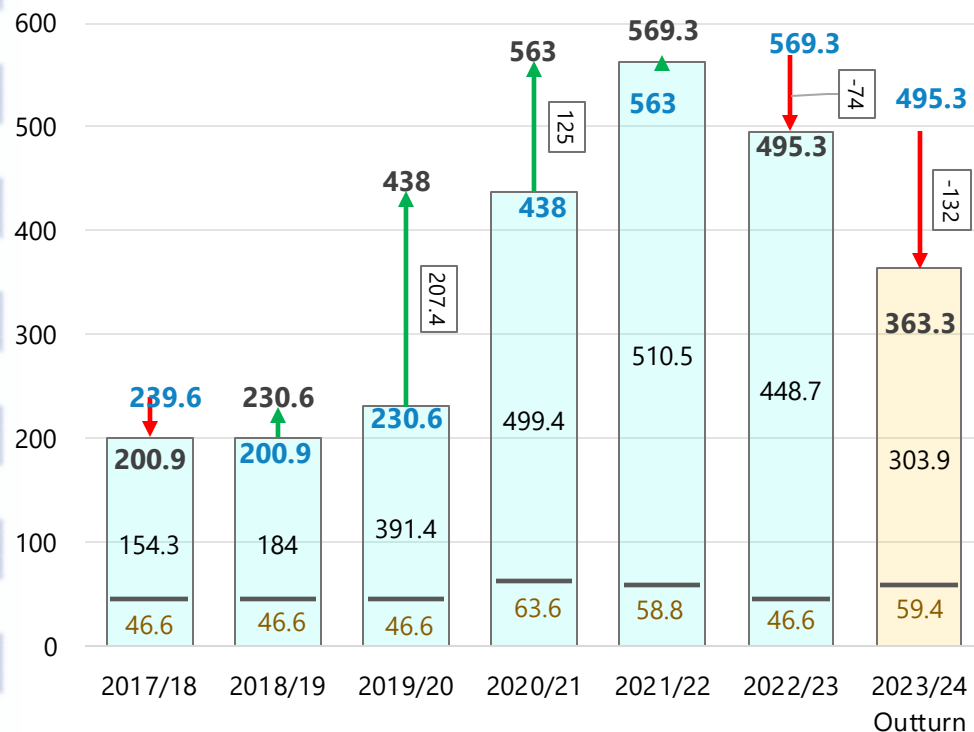


Since 2012/13, a total £1.211bn worth of savings have been achieved.

MPS and MOPAC Reserves

MOPAC and MPS General and Earmarked Reserves 2023/24

MOPAC Group Reserve Balances Over The Last 7 Years (£m)



Opening Balance (OB)	Closing Balance (CB)	General Reserve CB	Earmarked Reserve CB
200.9	363.3	59.4	303.9

Earmarked Reserves

Earmarked reserves have reduced by £144.8m to £303.9m, of which £136.2m drawdown relates MPS reserves and £8.6m relates to MOPAC&VRU reserves.

General Reserve

The 2023/24 £12.8m outturn underspend has been transferred to General Reserves to increase the MOPAC group general reserves balance to £59.4m from £46.6m.

	MOPAC GROUP RESERVES				
	2023/24 Opening Balance	2023/24 Original Budget	2023/24 Reserves Outturn Movement	2023/24 Variance Outturn Vs Original Budget	2023/24 Closing Balance
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Total Reserves	495.3	(193.6)	(132.0)	61.6	363.3
Breakdown					
Supporting OMM and Local Change	48.3	(20.9)	(14.7)	6.2	33.6
Property	56.9	(8.4)	(7.1)	1.3	49.8
Historical public inquiries	2.2	(1.0)	(1.4)	(0.4)	0.8
Operational Costs	110.2	(40.1)	(53.4)	(13.3)	56.8
Insurance	4.9	(1.0)	(4.9)	(3.9)	0.0
Other earmarked (POCA)	11.4	0.0	8.4	8.4	19.8
Vetting Delays	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	0.1	0.1
Specifically funded for third parties	13.4	(2.6)	0.4	3.0	13.8
Business Group initiatives	1.5	(1.3)	(0.3)	1.0	1.2
Managing the budget	64.6	(71.0)	(33.2)	37.8	31.4
Business Rates	60.0	(30.0)	(30.0)	0.0	30.0
Managing Officer FTEs	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1
MOPAC Managing the Budget Resilience	18.6	(6.4)	(0.9)	5.5	17.7
MOPAC Earmarked & VRU Earmarked	33.5	(10.9)	(7.7)	3.2	25.8
Subtotal Earmarked Reserves	448.7	(193.6)	(144.8)	48.8	303.9
MOPAC & MPS General reserve	46.6	0.0	12.8	12.8	59.4
Grand Total	495.3	(193.6)	(132.0)	61.6	363.3

The table shows the breakdown of earmarked reserves as well as planned usage and contributions in 2023/24. At the beginning of the year, group earmarked reserves of £448.7m were forecast to reduce to £255.1m at the end of 2023/24, with planned usage of £193.6m. The net transfer outturn of £144.8m represents a planned usage shortfall of £48.8m and a year-end group closing balance of £303.9m.