

Mayor's Office for Policing & Crime

Quarterly Performance Update Report

Quarter 4 2019/20

MAYOR OF LONDON

OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

Contents

Introduction - 3

- About MOPAC and the Metropolitan Police Service – 4
- FY 2019/20 Performance – 5

Police and Crime Plan Monitoring - 6

- A Safer London - 6
 - Recorded Crime and TNOs*
 - Mandatory High Harm Priorities*
 - ASB and Local Priorities*
- A Better Police Service for London - 10
 - Trends in Public Voice*
 - Public Voice (continued) and Public Complaints*
 - Trends in Workforce*
 - Diversity – Police Officers*
 - Diversity – Police Staff and PCSOs*
 - DWO Abstractions*
- A Better Criminal Justice System for London –17
 - VCOP awareness*
- Keeping Children and Young People Safe – 19
- Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls - 21
- Standing Together Against Extremism, Hatred and Intolerance – 23
 - Sexual Orientation, Transgender, and Disability*
 - Race and Religion and CT arrests*

Oversight - 27

- Responding to the Public – 28
 - 999/101 Calls
 - I and S Response Times
- Investigations - 30
 - Sanction Detections
 - Detainees taken into custody
 - Out of court disposals
- Stop and Search Monitoring - 32
 - Total stop & search and positive outcomes
 - S60 and types of search

Finance Monitoring – 34

- MPS Finances - 35-38
- MOPAC Capital - 39-40
- MOPAC Oversight & Commissioning - 41-42
- MOPAC Reserves - 43



Introduction



About MOPAC and the Metropolitan Police Service

In London, the elected Mayor - Sadiq Khan - is the Police and Crime Commissioner ensuring that there is democratic oversight of how policing is delivered across London. The Mayor's Office for Policing And Crime (MOPAC) supports the Mayor in fulfilling his role.

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

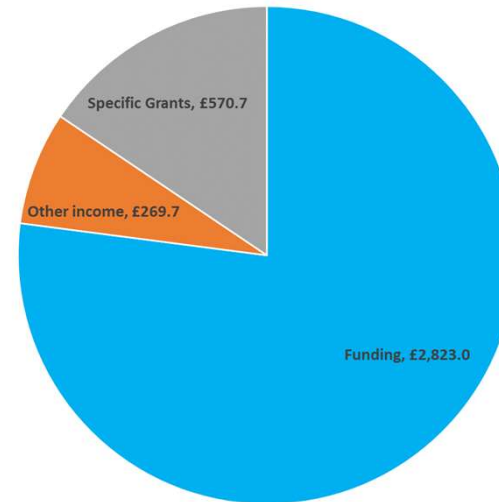
Its budget is a combination of central govt and local govt funding. The [Met Business Plan](#) sets out the Met's priorities for 2018-21 and progress against it at Quarter 4 is detailed in Annex A to this report.

At the end of Q4 2019-20, the Metropolitan Police Workforce consists of:

- 31,745 officers
- 1,827 special constables
- 1,244 PCSOs
- 9,400 staff

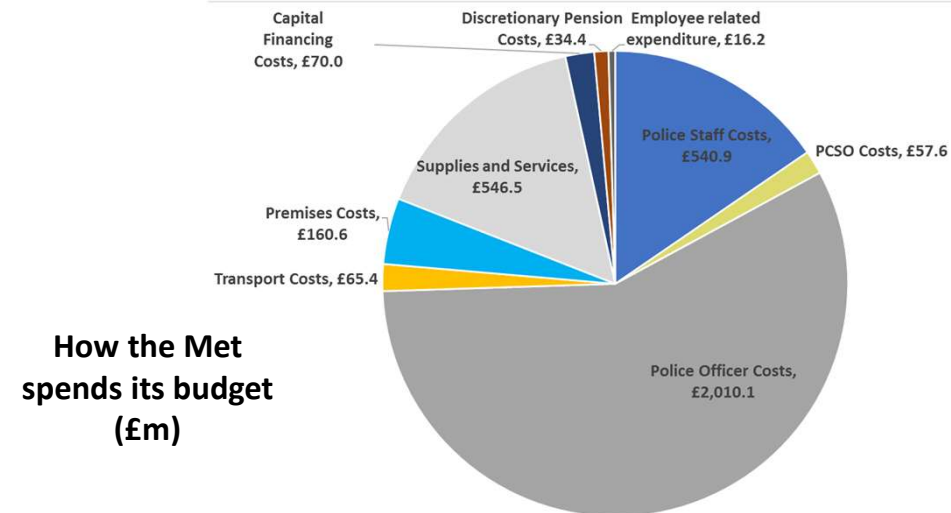
Both the Mayor and Commissioner are seeking an extra 6,000 officers above the additional 1,300 officers the Mayor has already provided additional funding for. This would see the number of Met officers' increase to 37,000.

MPS Funding



£3.5bn Gross Budget

How the Met is funded (£m)



How the Met spends its budget (£m)



Financial Year 19/20 Performance

Monitoring the Police and Crime Plan

FY 2019/20 has seen a **5.5% increase** in all crime compared to the previous financial year.

This increase was largely driven by **rises in several acquisitive crime types**, mainly theft person (+17%), robbery (+16%) and theft from motor Vehicles (+17%).

Reductions have been recorded in sexual offences (-1.7%), gun crime (-18%) and the number of victims of knife crime with injury aged under 25 (-15%).

In the last year, The Mayor has provided additional funds to the Met: £15 million to combat violent crime, including funding the creation of the Violent Crime Task Force and £6.8 million for the Violence Reduction Unit. The Mayor has also invested £45 million through the Young Londoners Fund to help children and young people to fulfil their potential, particularly those at risk of getting caught up in crime. This included a specific allocation of £1.1m in the 19/20 MOPAC budget.

Over the last twelve months **domestic abuse has remained stable (+1.85%)**. The Mayor has made additional investment of £15m over the last year through the Mayor's VAWG Fund alongside MOPAC's £3.5m of provision for VAWG services through the London Crime Prevention Fund.

The Government's measures to reduce the spread of COVID-19 were put in place as of the 23rd March 2020. Since this time, there have been large reductions in recorded offending. However, this report covers the last quarter of the financial year – which includes nine days in March that will have been impacted by social distancing and other restrictions.

Oversight

In FY 2019/20 the MPS received over 2,370,000 999 calls – an increase of 6% when compared to FY 2018/19. Over the same period the MPS received over 1,750,000 101 calls - which is a reduction of 21% compared to 2018/19. This reduction is attributable in large part to the introduction of automated messaging on 101 calls, informing people they can report online from Q3 2018/19.

Sanction detection rates at the end of 2019/20 were 8.3% - one percentage point lower than in 2018/19.

The number of stops and searches taking place in the capital **has increased by 54% during FY 2019/20**.

The Mayor supports the use of stop and search in a targeted and intelligence-led way. Stop and search data is regularly scrutinised by the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime and by Community Monitoring Groups to provide assurance that these are conducted proportionately and professionally, with body worn cameras used in over 90% of encounters.

A Safer London



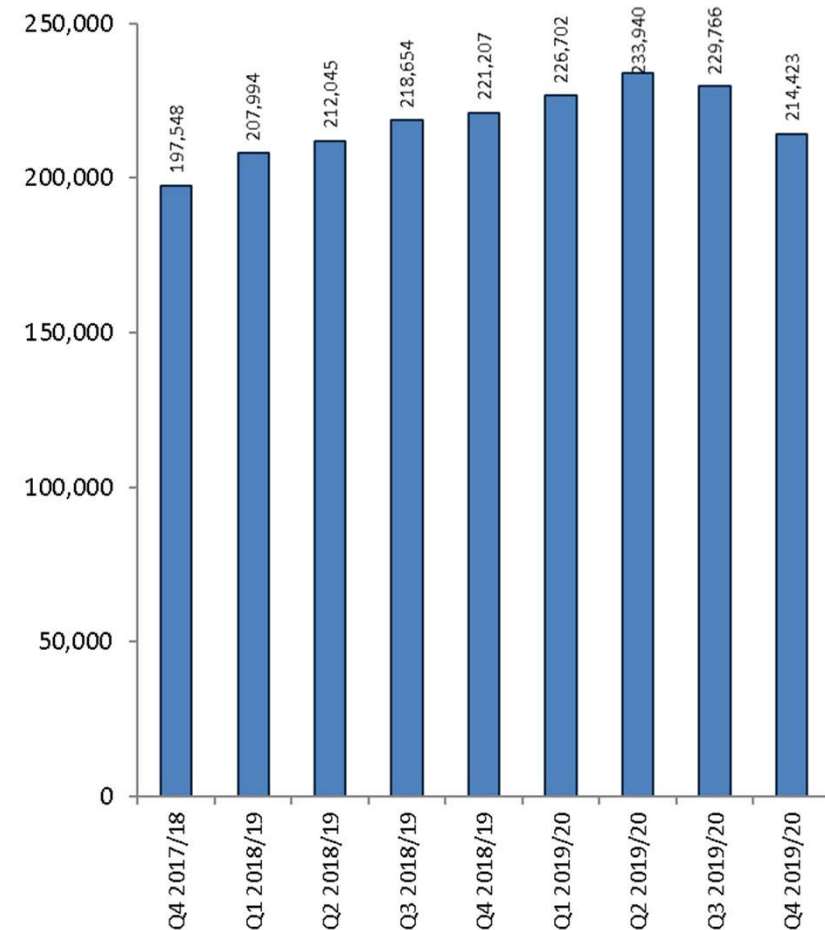
Monitoring the Police and Crime Plan

Recorded Crime and TNOs

Recorded crime – FY 2018/19 vs FY 2019/20

Police and Crime Plan Area	Crime Category	Apr 2018 - Mar 2019	Apr 2019 - Mar 2020	Change from previous period	% Change
	Total Notifiable Offences	864,892	912,760	47,868	5.53%
	Violence Against the Person	216,030	222,045	6,015	2.78%
A better police service for London	Total Robbery	34,387	40,032	5,645	16.42%
	Total Burglary	81,303	78,016	-3,287	-4.04%
	Total Theft Person	45,965	53,728	7,763	16.89%
	Theft Taking of MV	30,765	30,458	-307	-1.00%
	Theft from MV	69,660	81,821	12,161	17.46%
Keeping children and young people safe	Knife Crime	14,843	15,582	739	4.98%
	Gun Crime	2,384	1,952	-432	-18.12%
Tackling violence against women and girls	Domestic Abuse	88,198	89,831	1,633	1.85%
	Total Sexual Offences	20,565	20,207	-358	-1.74%
Standing together against hatred and intolerance	Racist and Religious Hate Crime	17,111	18,719	1,608	9.40%
	Sexual Orientation Hate Crime	2,379	3,009	630	26.48%
	Transgender Hate Crime	233	288	55	23.61%
	Disability Hate Crime	407	475	68	16.71%

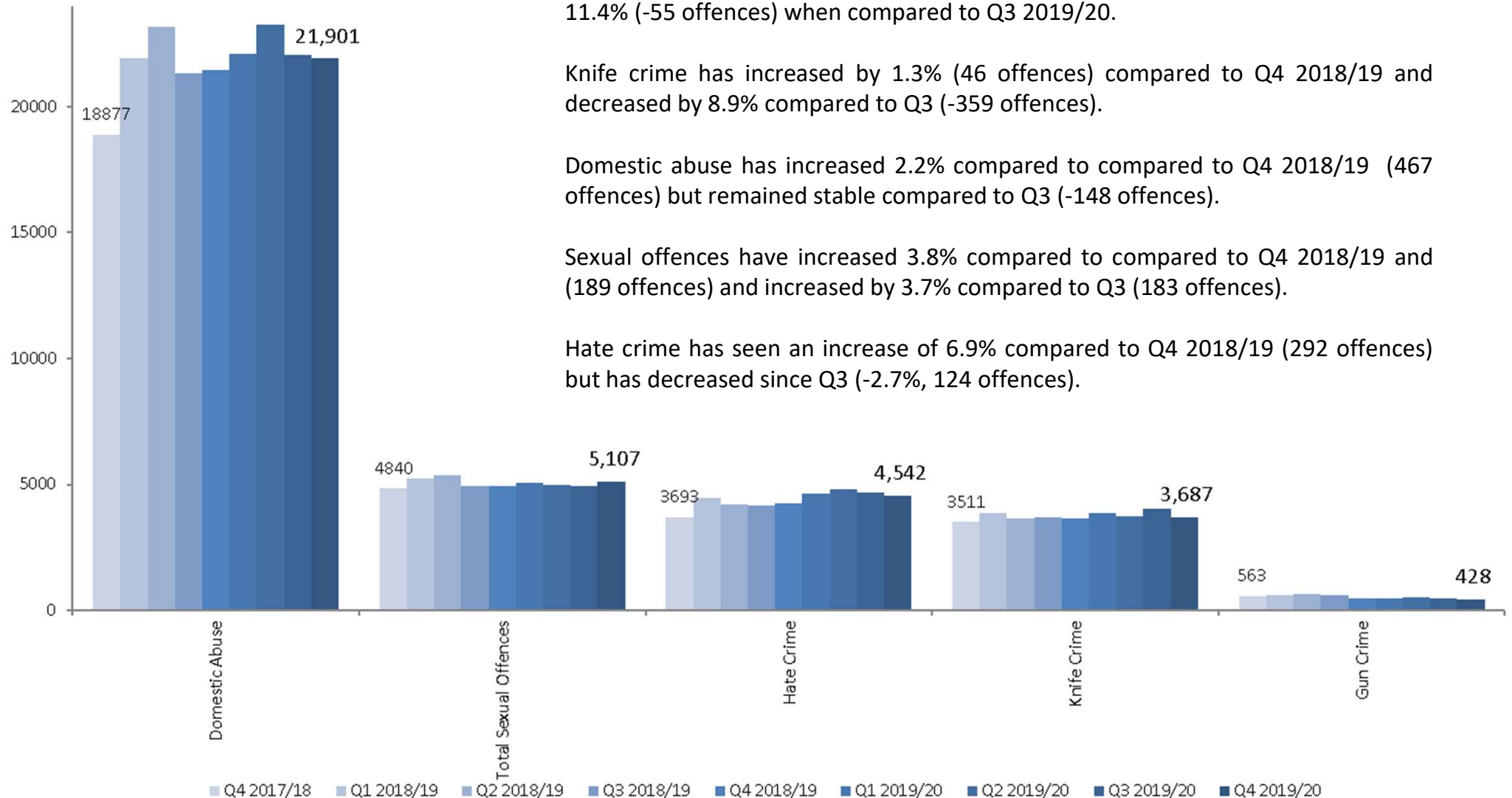
Total Notifiable Offences (TNO)



Total notifiable offences (TNO) have **decreased by 3.1%** when compared to the same quarter in 2018/19 (-6,784) and have decreased by 7% (-15,343), compared to the previous quarter this year.

Mandatory High Harm Priorities

Recorded Offences of High Harm Crime



Gun crime has decreased by 8.7% (-41 offences) compared to Q4 2018/19 and by 11.4% (-55 offences) when compared to Q3 2019/20.

Knife crime has increased by 1.3% (46 offences) compared to Q4 2018/19 and decreased by 8.9% compared to Q3 (-359 offences).

Domestic abuse has increased 2.2% compared to compared to Q4 2018/19 (467 offences) but remained stable compared to Q3 (-148 offences).

Sexual offences have increased 3.8% compared to compared to Q4 2018/19 and (189 offences) and increased by 3.7% compared to Q3 (183 offences).

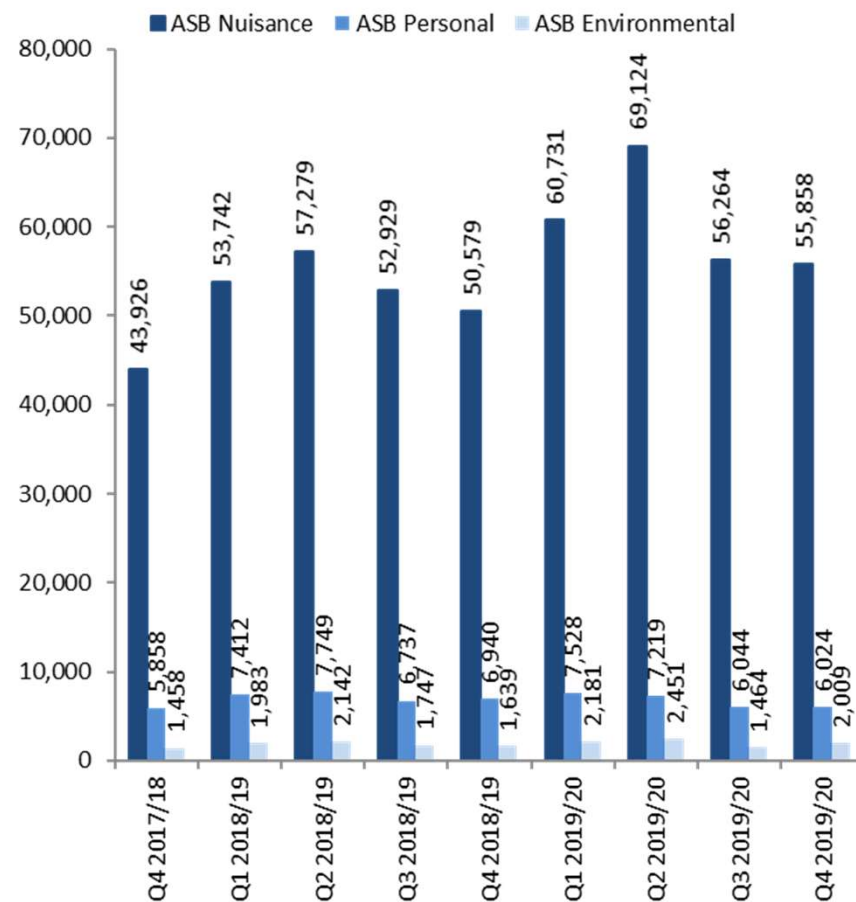
Hate crime has seen an increase of 6.9% compared to Q4 2018/19 (292 offences) but has decreased since Q3 (-2.7%, 124 offences).

ASB and Local Crime Priorities

Local Crime Priorities – Quarter 4 2019/20 versus Quarter 4 2018/19

BCU	Borough priorities	Non DA VWI	Robbery	Theft from MV	Theft Taking of MV	Burglary	Theft from Person
Central East	Hackney					-327 -37.0%	
	Tower Hamlets		4 1.3%			-40 -5.7%	
Central North	Camden					-133 -15.5%	177 15.1%
	Islington	-25 -6.5%	105 33.8%				
Central South	Lambeth		18 6.7%			-155 -19.3%	
	Southwark		-48 -9.3%			-187 -23.0%	
Central West	Hammersmith and Fulham		-24 -12.0%				
	Kensington and Chelsea		40 22.3%				-91 -20.2%
	Westminster	-117 -15.1%	-72 -7.5%				
East Area	Barking and Dagenham	-8 -2.5%				-6 -1.4%	
	Havering	-57 -18.9%				54 12.0%	
	Redbridge		-46 -18.4%			-47 -7.2%	
North Area	Enfield	-12 -2.8%				68 8.1%	
	Haringey	-43 -9.5%	-14 -2.6%				
North East	Newham	-31 -5.9%	172 42.3%				
	Waltham Forest	-11 -3.2%				15 2.9%	
North West	Barnet			109 12.1%		-128 -13.0%	
	Brent	-45 -9.0%	-53 -15.4%				
	Harrow	-44 -18.2%				-114 -18.9%	
South Area	Bromley	-33 -10.1%				-110 -14.0%	
	Croydon	-76 -13.6%				-5 -0.7%	
	Sutton	1 0.5%				13 3.4%	
South East	Bexley	-12 -4.3%				-47 -9.8%	
	Greenwich	34 7.8%	31 18.1%			-257 -35.0%	
	Lewisham	-106 -20.4%				-91 -12.9%	
South West	Kingston upon Thames	-44 -19.0%				63 22.4%	
	Merton			46 37.1%		-145 -28.8%	
	Richmond upon Thames		-42 -42.9%			-50 -11.8%	
	Wandsworth		3 1.7%			-63 -8.9%	
West Area	Ealing	-123 -23.7%	-113 -33.8%				
	Hillingdon		-83 -38.1%			-184 -24.3%	
	Hounslow		-32 -17.3%			-154 -23.5%	-37 -23.7%
All BCUs	Priority Total	-764 -9.9%	-78 -1.3%	109 12.1%	46 37.1%	-2030 -12.9%	49 2.8%
MPS Total	All offences	372 2.7%	1452 19.0%	4180 25.1%	80 1.1%	75 0.4%	2992 30.3%

ASB



ASB 'Personal' - incidents perceived to target, or directly impact on, an individual or group.

ASB 'Environmental' - incidents impacting on surroundings, including natural, built and social environments.

ASB 'Nuisance' - incidents which cause trouble, annoyance, inconvenience, offence or suffering to the local community.

A Better Police Service for London

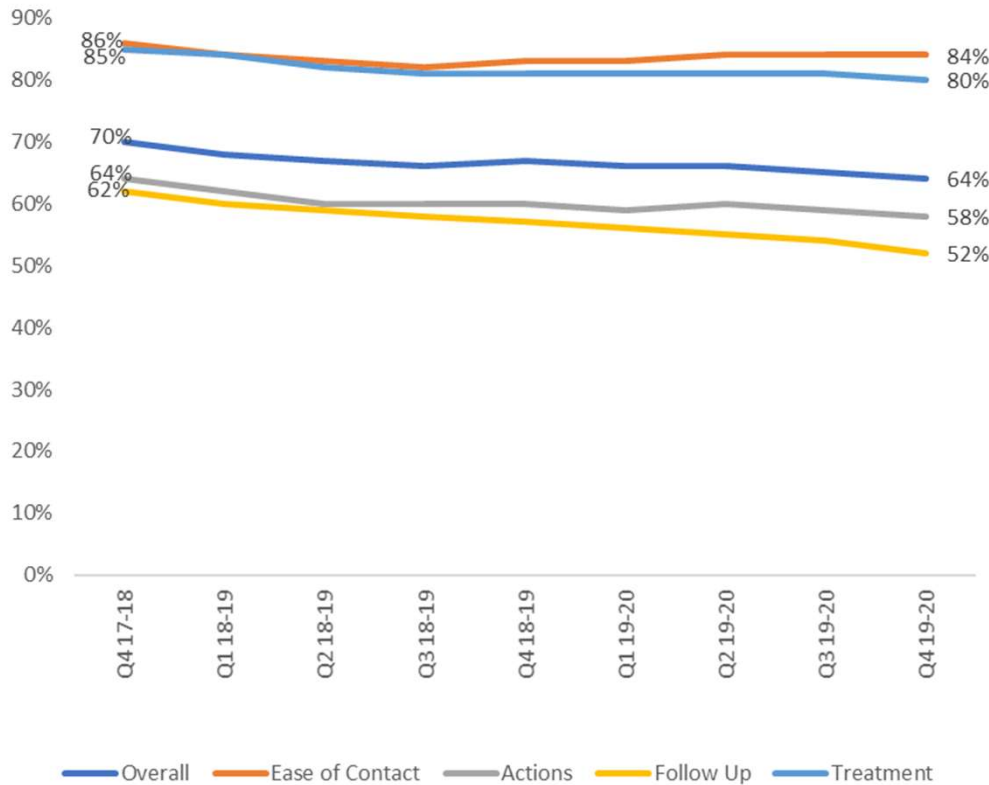


Monitoring the Police and Crime Plan

Trends in Public Voice

Victim satisfaction: Overall Satisfaction with service is at 64% for the FY 2019-20. This represents a decrease of 3 percentage points when compared with the end of FY 2018-19. **Public perceptions:** Since the end of FY 2016-17 there has been a decline across the confidence measures. The most recent data suggests this decline may be beginning to slow.

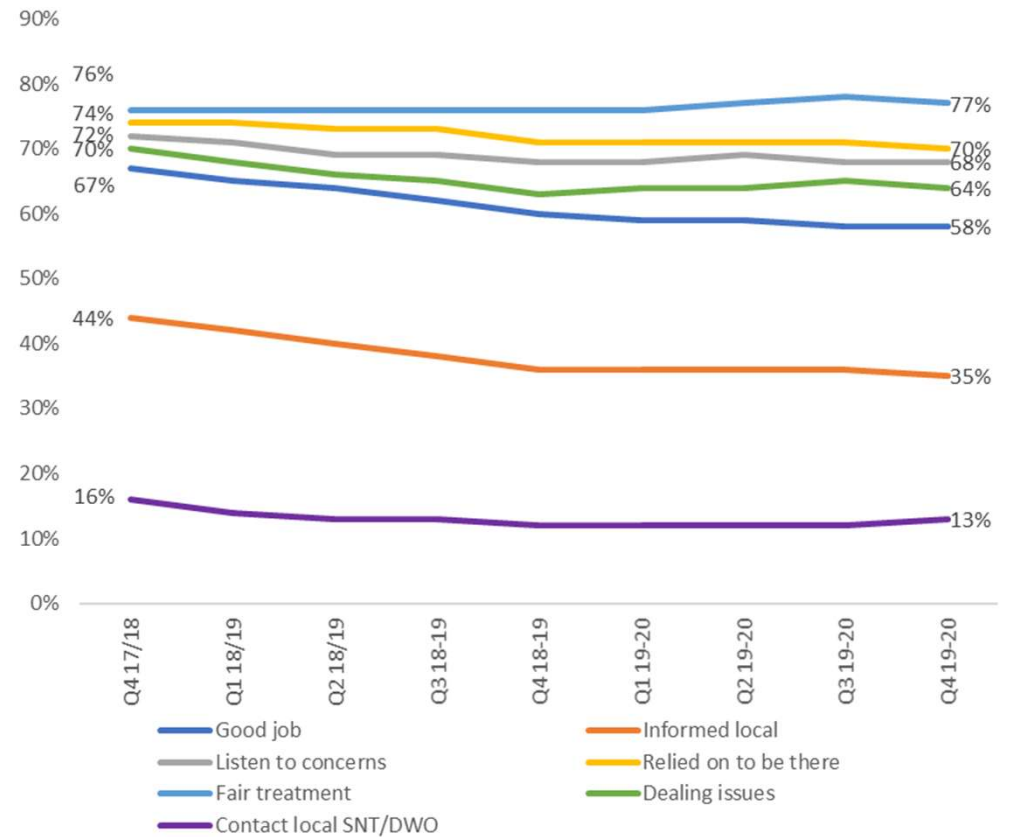
Victim Satisfaction



Source: User Satisfaction Survey (USS). R12 Months data per point.

The confidence intervals associated with Met level data are approximately 0.7 percentage points per data point.

Public Perceptions



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

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

Public Voice (continued) and Met Complaints

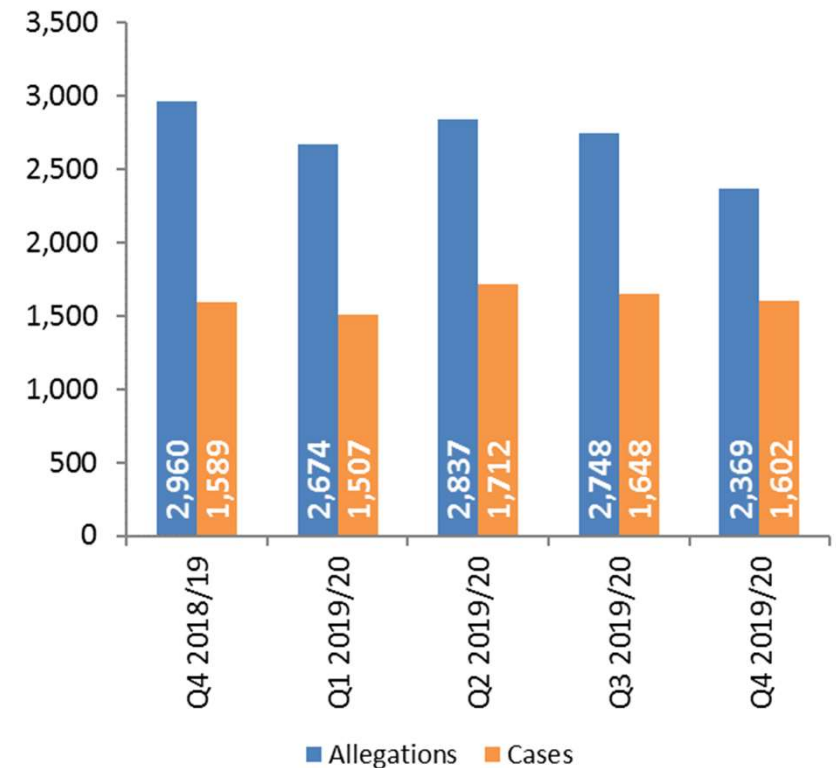
Inequalities in Victim Satisfaction and Public Perceptions

		Overall Satisfaction	Police do a good job in the local area (Good job)	Feels well informed about local police activities over the last 12 months (Informed local)	Agree the police listen to the concerns of local people (Listen to concerns)	Agree the police treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are (Fair treatment)	Agree the police are dealing with the things that matter to this community (Dealing issues)	Knows how to contact their local SNT/ward officer (Contact ward officer)	Agree the police can be relied upon to be there when needed (Relied on to be there)
MPS Average		64%	58%	35%	68%	77%	64%	13%	70%
Ethnicity	White British	4%	-4%	2%	-2%	-1%	-4%	3%	-5%
	White Other	4%	6%	-2%	4%	4%	4%	-3%	6%
	Black	-5%	-4%	-6%	-2%	-12%	0%	-3%	-3%
	Asian	-3%	4%	2%	4%	5%	5%	-2%	5%
	Mixed	-5%	-12%	-1%	-15%	-15%	-13%	-1%	-6%
	Other ethnicity	-3%	10%	4%	10%	6%	13%	-2%	12%
LGB	LGB	-1%	-6%	-1%	-11%	-11%	-13%	1%	-9%
	Not LGB	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Age	16-24	1%	1%	1%	-2%	-5%	0%	-7%	4%
	25-34	-3%	2%	-6%	-1%	0%	0%	-4%	5%
	35-44	-3%	1%	3%	0%	0%	1%	-1%	-1%
	45-54	-2%	-4%	1%	-1%	-3%	-4%	3%	-5%
	55-64	1%	-5%	2%	-2%	0%	-3%	7%	-6%
	65 years +	15%	1%	5%	6%	5%	6%	3%	1%
Disability	Disability	-5%	-1%	-3%	0%	-2%	1%	2%	-4%
	No disability	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sex	Male	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%
	Female	0%	-1%	-2%	0%	-1%	0%	0%	0%

The table compares the weighted Met figure against each of the specified groups and highlights a positive or negative difference of 5 percentage points or more. White background denotes that there is a statistically meaningful gap.

Those from a Black or Mixed ethnic background are less likely to be satisfied (-5 pp). The gap for Black residents has newly emerged this quarter. Gaps have widened for LGB residents for 'deal with issues' (+8 pp.) and 'relied on' (+7 pp.).

Met Public Complaints

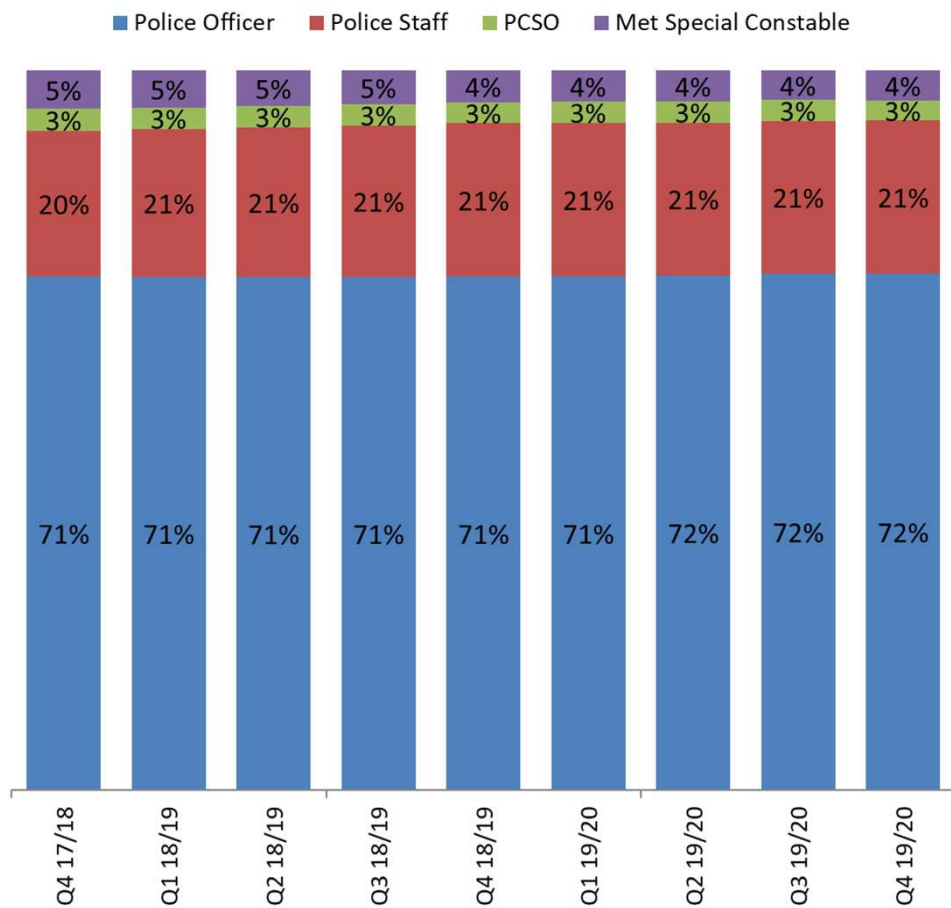


During Q4 2019/20 the Met have recorded a 3% decrease in the number of cases recorded and 14% decrease in the number of allegations, compared to quarter Q3 2019/20.

The number of cases has remained unchanged compared Q4 2018/19. However, allegations have reduced by 20%.

Trends in Workforce

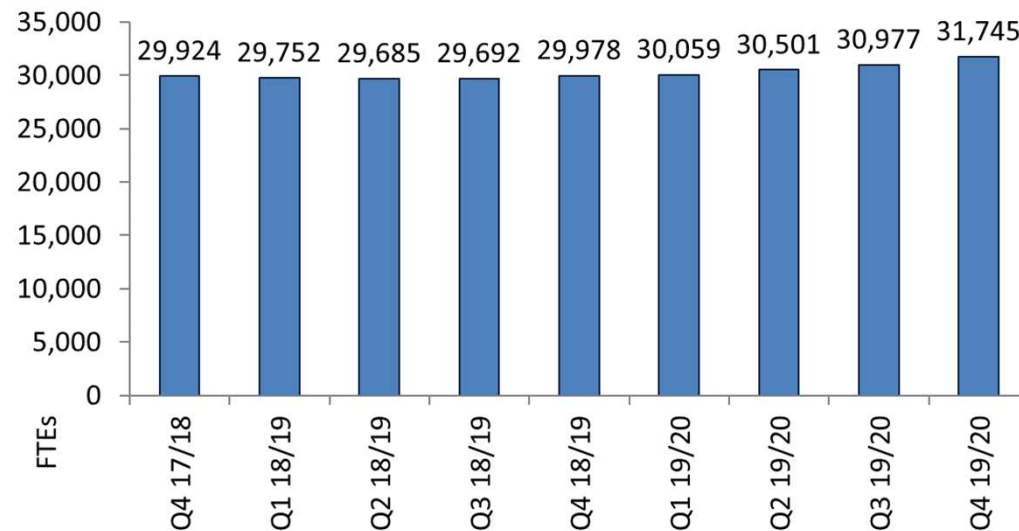
Met Workforce



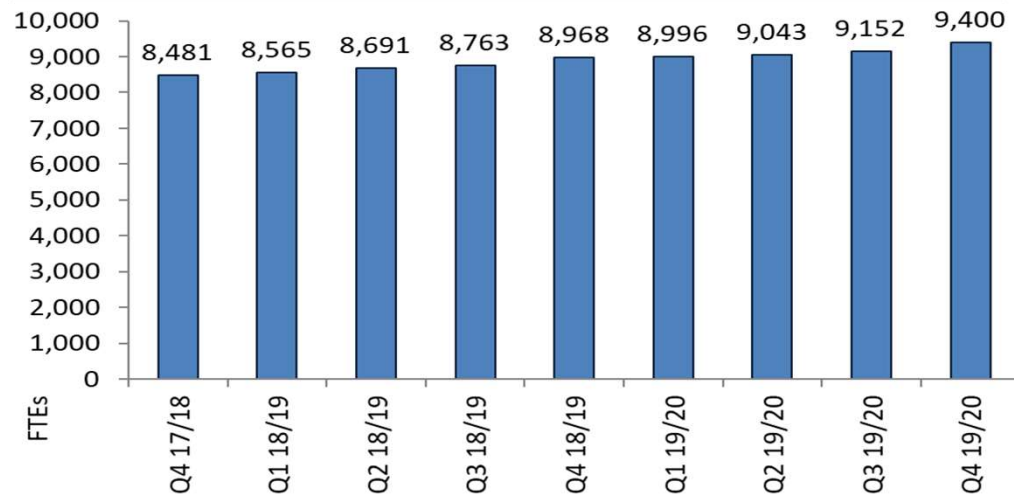
At the end of Q4 2019-20, the Metropolitan Police Workforce consists of:

- 31,745 officers
- 9,400 staff

Police Officer Strength

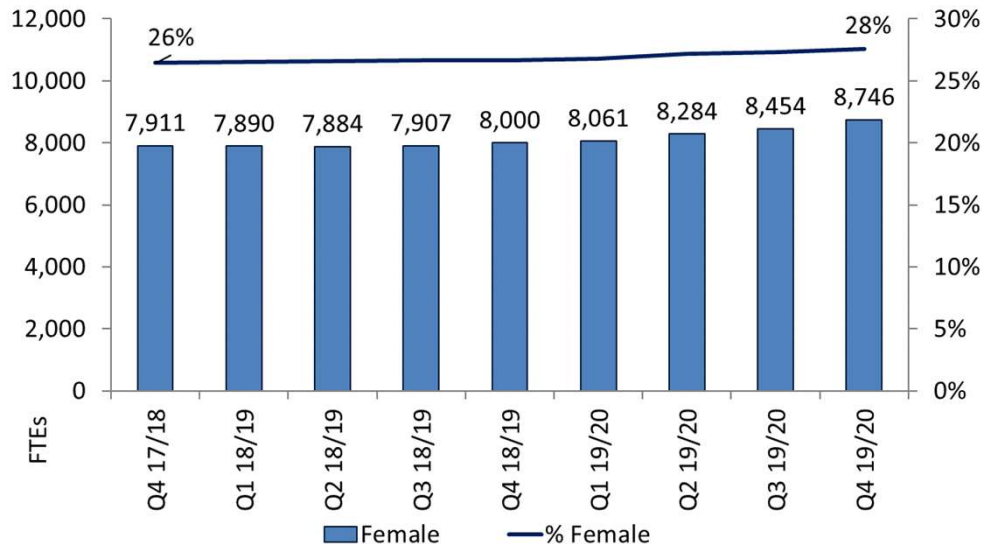


Police Staff Strength

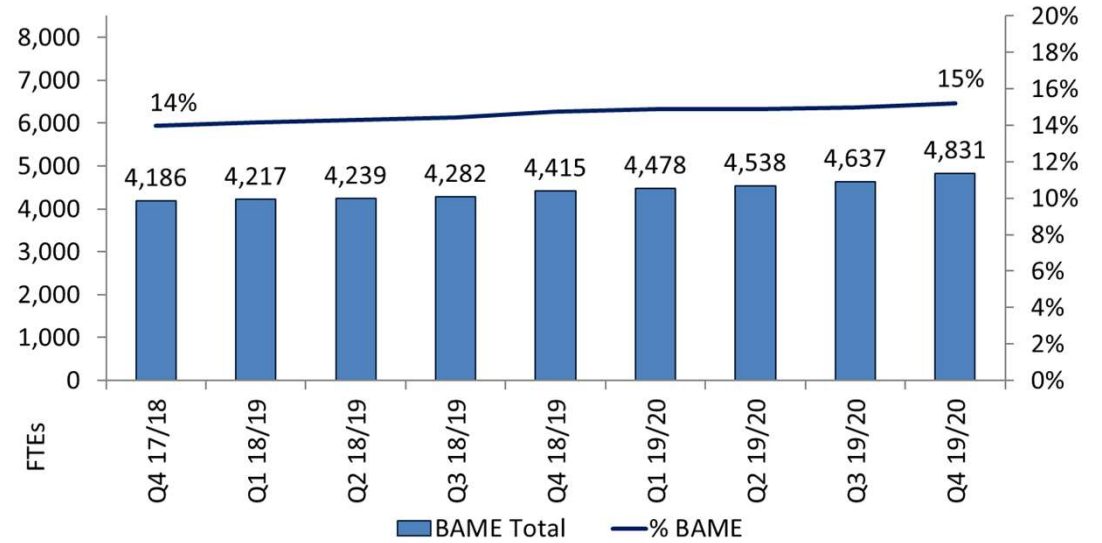


Diversity – Police Officers

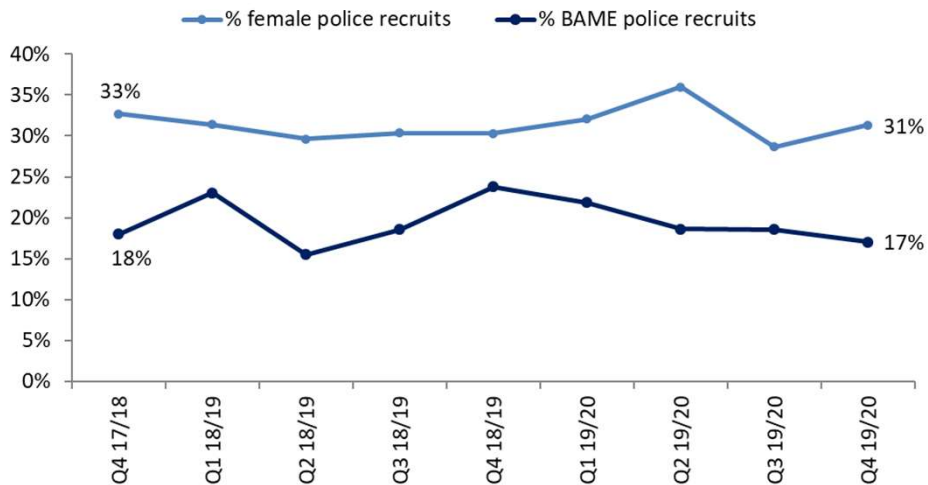
Female Police Officer Strength



BAME Police Officer Strength



Diversity in Recruitment

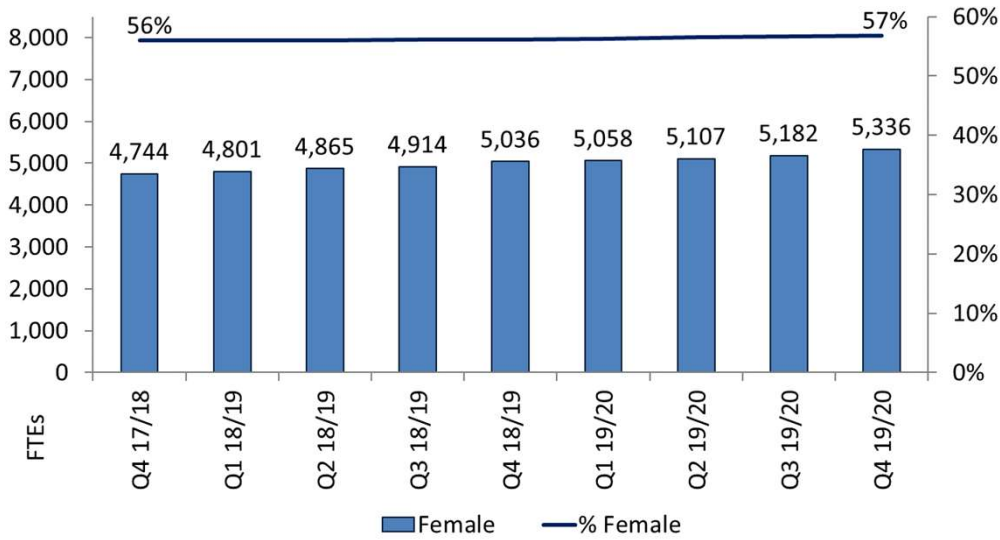


Both BAME and female officer numbers have increased during the most recent quarter, in both volume and proportionality.

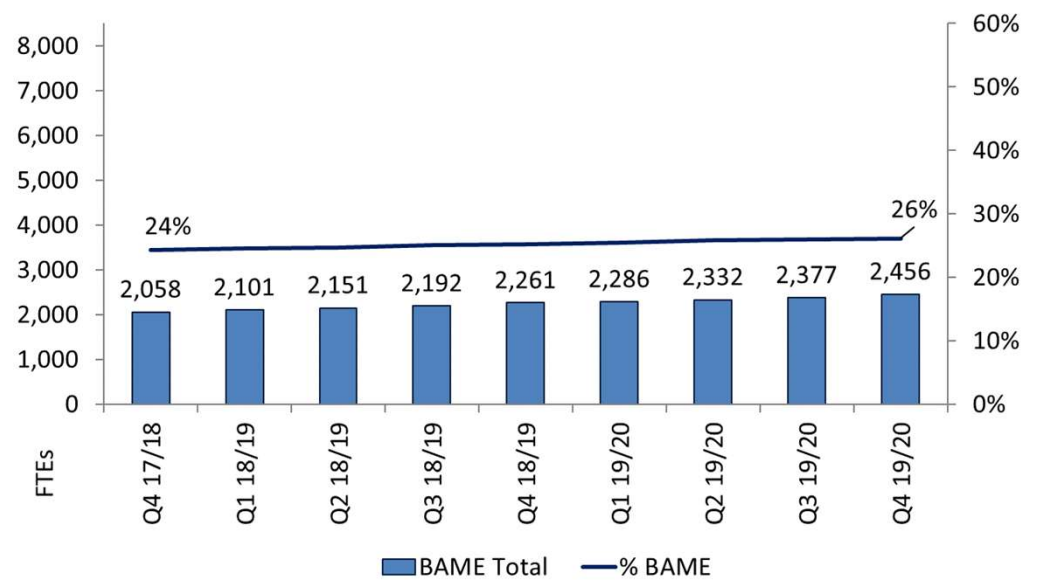
Dedicated Ward Officer (DWO) abstraction levels have an average abstraction rate of 6%. Overall abstractions in Q4 2019/20 have increased compared to Q4 2018/19.

Diversity – Police Staff and PCSOs

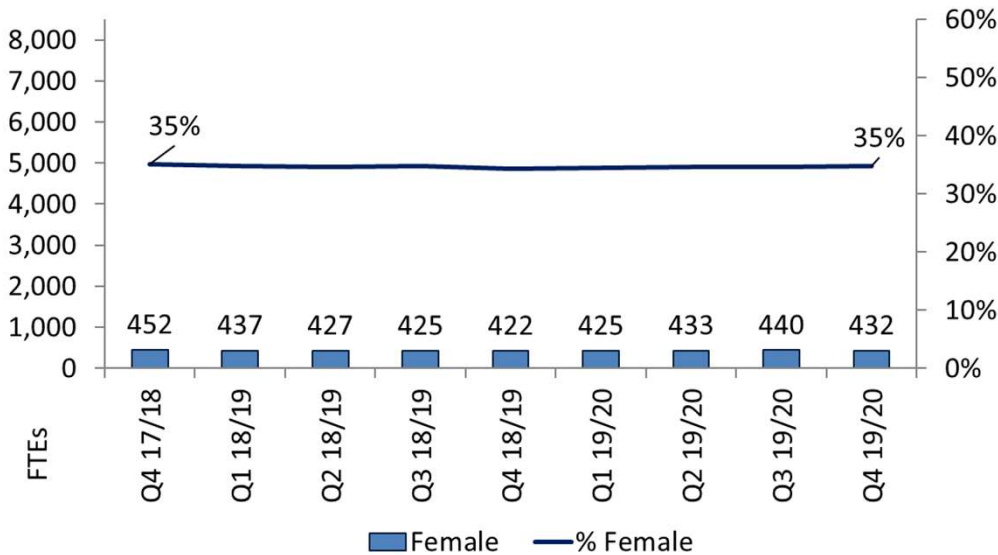
Female Police Staff Strength



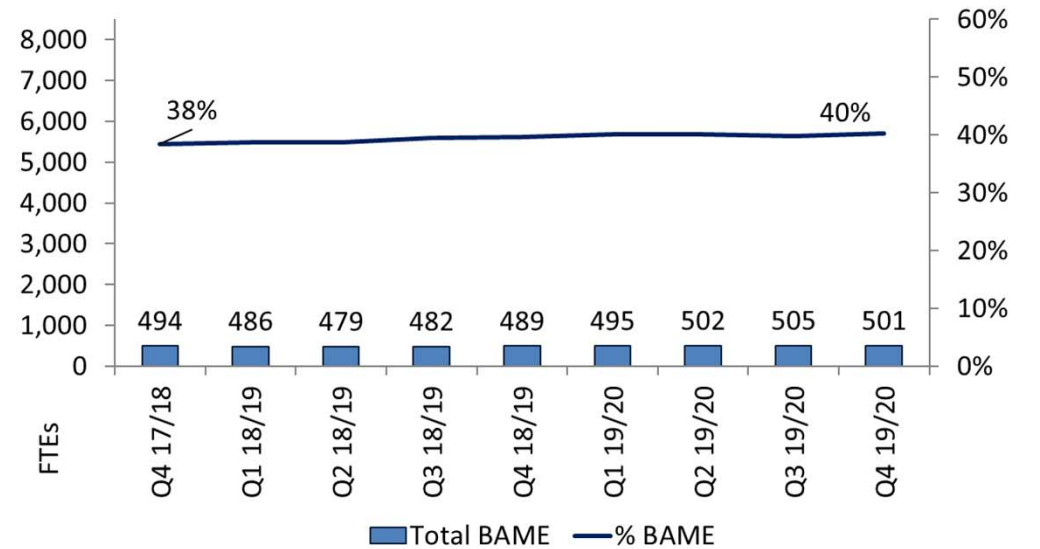
BAME Police Staff Strength



Female PCSO Strength



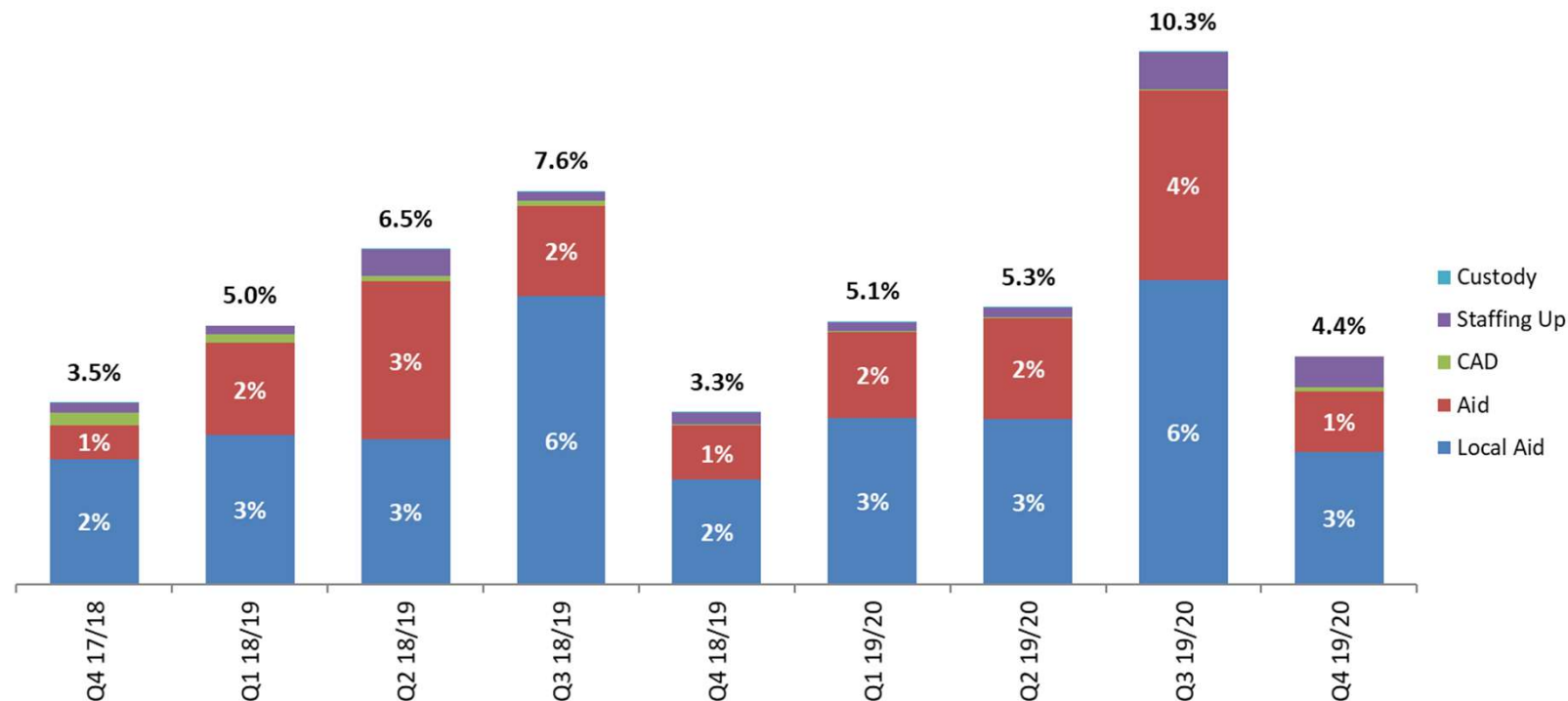
BAME PCSO Strength



Dedicated Ward Officer (DWO) Abstraction

DWO Abstraction by Type

Abstraction is presented as the percentage of total hours where a DWO is required to work somewhere other than their allocated ward for any part of their shift (not including overtime or training or attending court). **In quarter 4 the abstraction level was 4.4%, a fall from the 10.3% in Q3 19/20.**



Abstraction Categories:

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

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

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

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

Custody - Officers required to assist in a custody suite.

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

A Better Criminal Justice System for London



Police and Crime Plan Monitoring

VCOP Awareness

Currently, just **under a third** (29% for Q4 2019-20) report being made aware of the Victims Code. Just over half of victims report being offered a Victim Support referral (52% for Q4 2019-20). Fewer victims are offered the opportunity to complete a Victim Personal Statement (42% for Q4 2019-20). Only 17% of victims (Q4 2019-20) report being offered information on Restorative Justice.

VCOP questions over time - USS
Discrete quarter per point



The MOJ announced amending VCOP and we expect the final recommendations to be agreed by spring/summer 2020, following ongoing consultation with the Met and NPCC.

We will update the CRIS system to reflect these amendments and the revised USS survey, to provide an enhanced victim focus and anticipate the key changes will begin in late 2020/21.

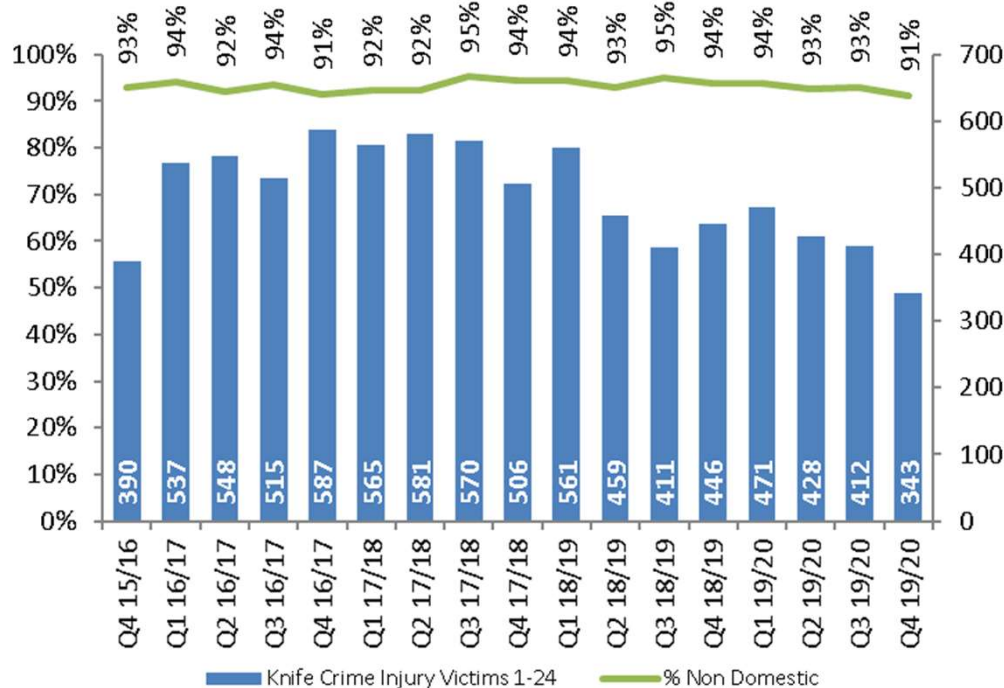
Keeping Children and Young People Safe



Monitoring the Police and Crime

Keeping Children and Young People Safe

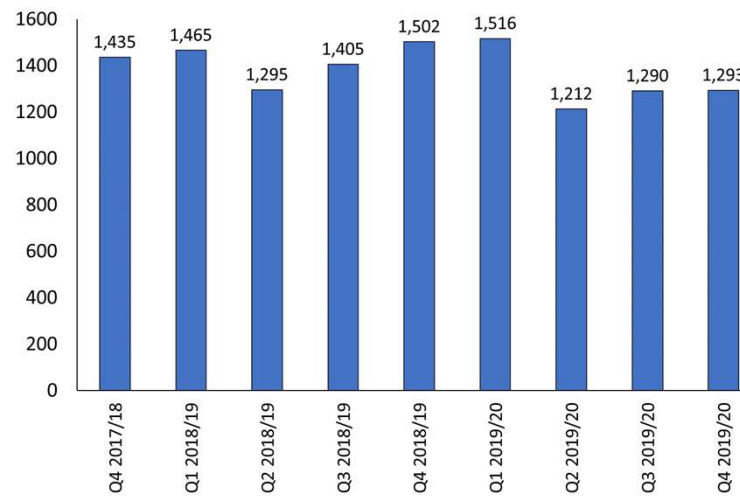
Knife Crime with Injury – Victims aged under 25



Note: % Non-Domestic equates to the proportion of all victims aged under 25 years old that were injured with a 'knife' where the offence was not classified by the Met as being domestic related.

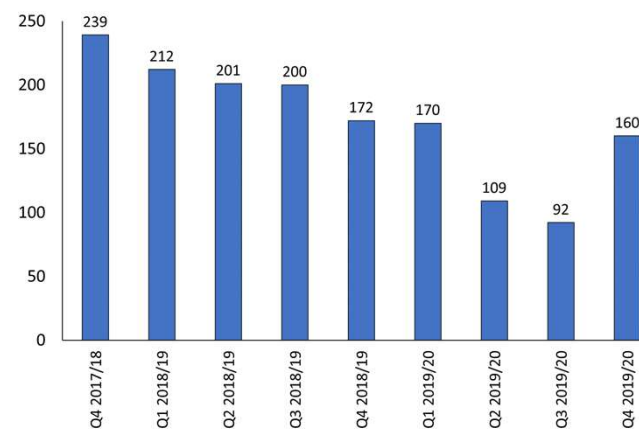
Knife crime victims under 25 in Q4 2019/20 saw a 23.1% reduction when compared to Q4 2018/19 (103 fewer victims). The number of victims has also decreased by 17% compared to Q3 (-69 victims).

Child Sexual Abuse and Child Sexual Exploitation



There was a 14% decrease in CSA (209 offences) in Q4 compared to the same quarter in 2018/19.

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



There was an increase of 74% (68 cases) in recorded incidents of Child Sexual Exploitation compared to Q3, which saw incidents at their lowest quarterly volume since FY 2014/15.

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

Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls

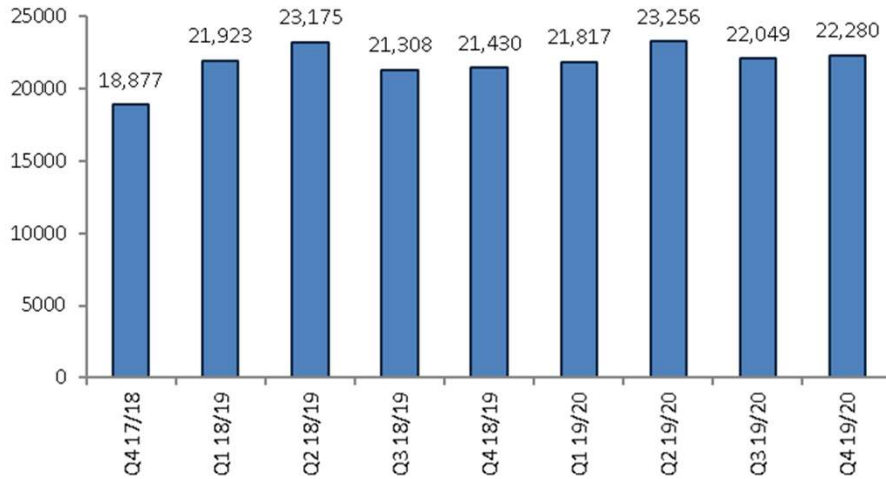


Monitoring the Police and Crime Plan

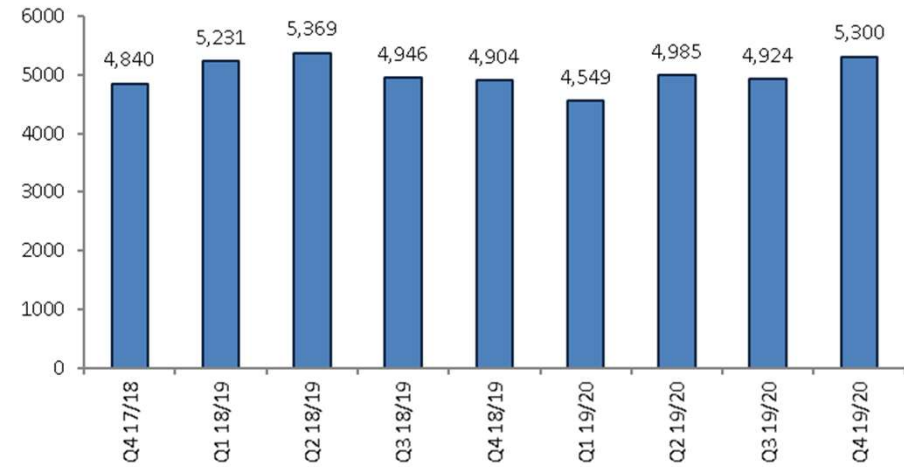
Violence Against Women and Girls

Compared to the same quarter in 2018/19, Domestic Abuse offences have increased (4%, 850 offences). They remain stable when compared to Q3 (1% increase, 231 offences). Recorded sexual offences increased when compared to Q4 in 2018/19 (8%, 396 offences). An increase of a similar proportion has been recorded when compared to the previous quarter this year (7.6%, 376 offences).

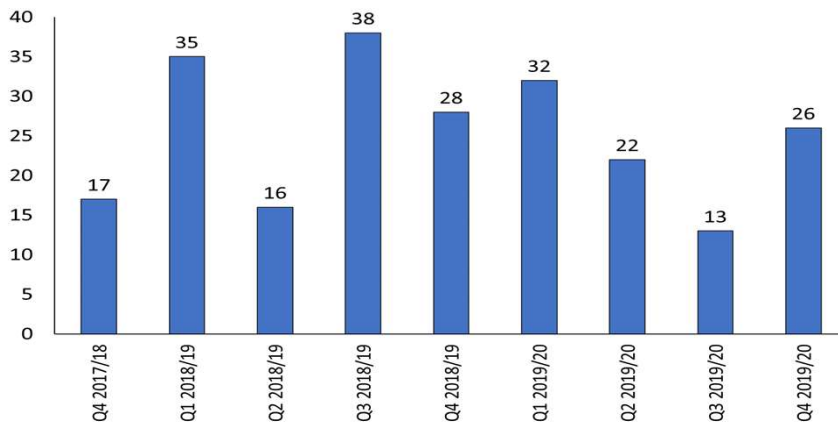
Domestic Abuse



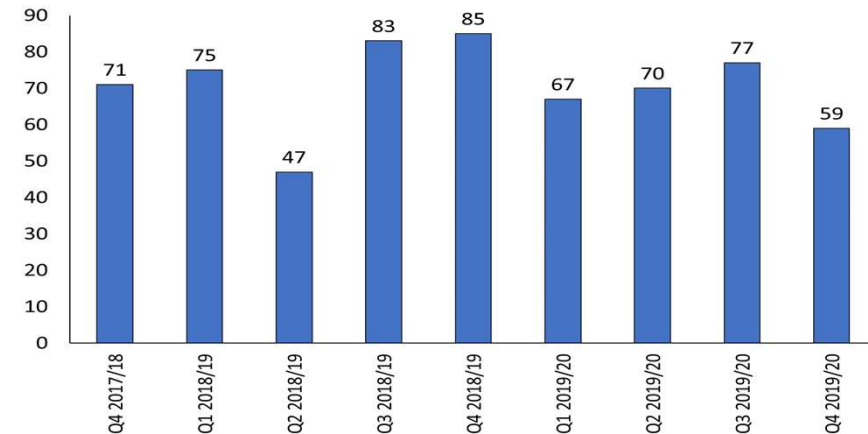
Sexual Offences



Forced Marriage



Honour Based Violence (HBV)



Standing Together Against Extremism, Hatred and Intolerance

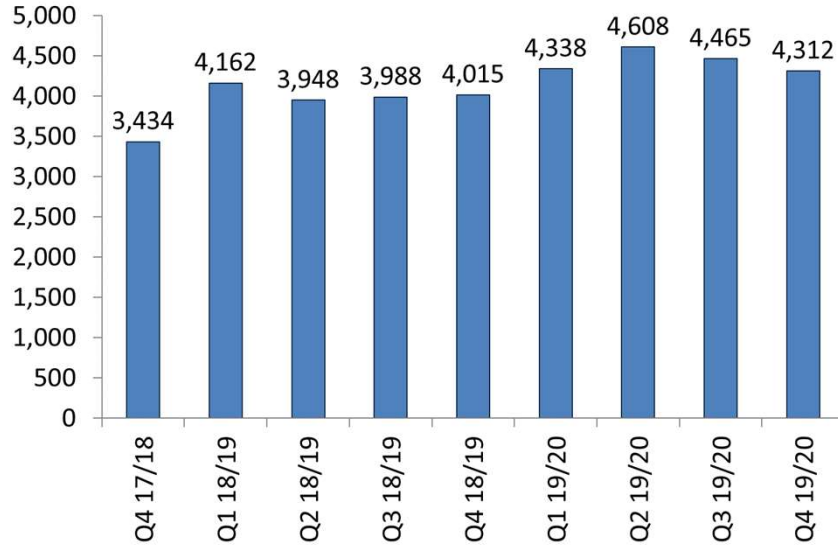


Monitoring the Police and Crime Plan

Hate Crime – Race and Religion

A hate crime can have more than one hate flag attached to it. Adding up all the hate crime categories may result in multiple counting of a single offence.

Racist Hate Crime

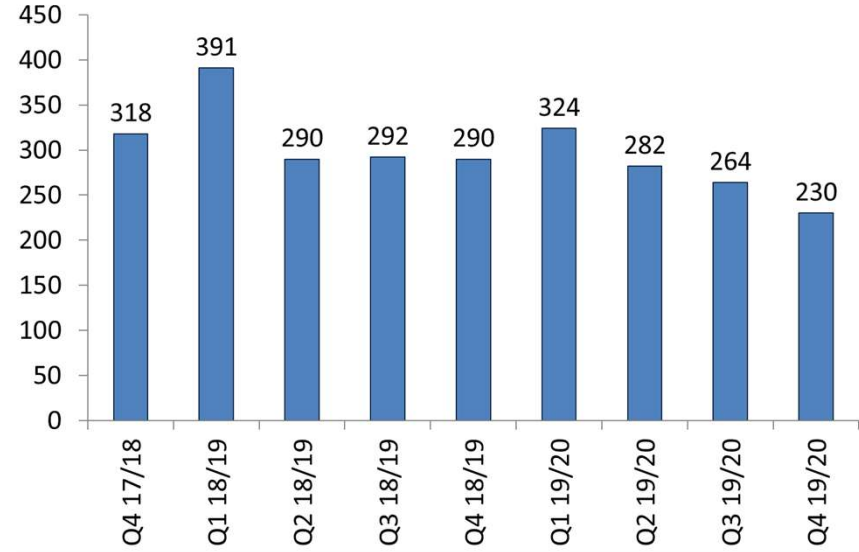


Racist Hate Crime offences increased in Q4 by 7.4% increase (297 offences) from Q4 2018/19. There has been a slight decrease (-3.4%) from Q3 of this year (-153 offences).

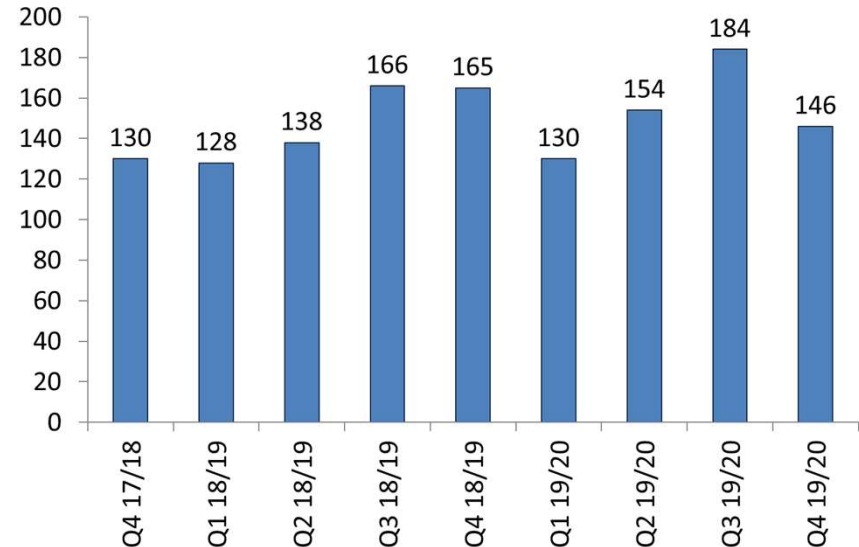
Islamophobic Offences were down (-20.7%) when compared to Q4 2018/19 and also compared to Q3 this year (-12.9%).

Anti-Semitic Offences have decreased 11.5% (-19 offences) compared Q4 2018/19 and 20.7% (-38 offences) compared to Q3 this year.

Islamophobic Hate Crime



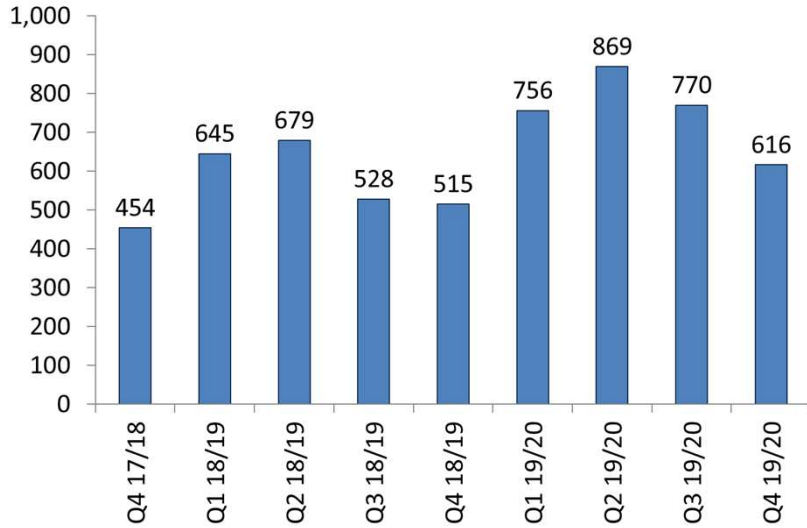
Anti-Semitic Hate Crime



Hate Crime – Sexual Orientation, Transgender, and Disability

A hate crime can have more than one hate flag attached to it. Adding up all the hate crime categories may result in multiple counting of a single offence.

Homophobic Hate Crime

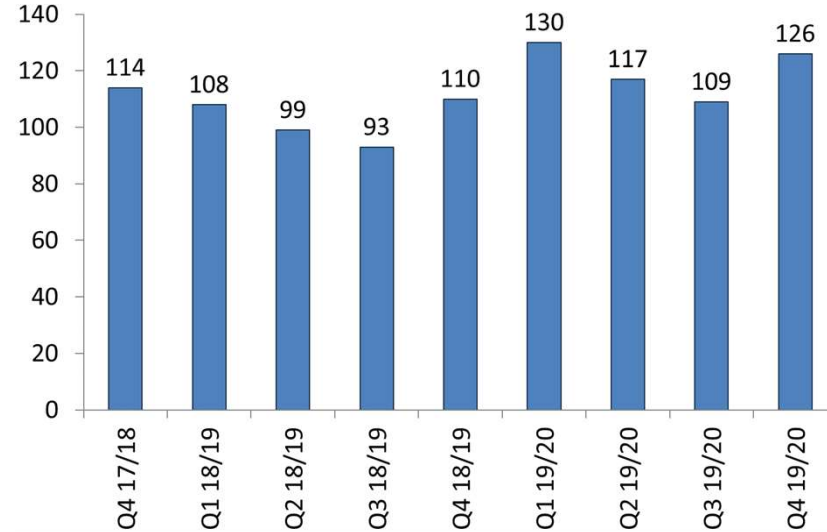


Homophobic Hate Crime in Q4 2019/20 increased by 19.6% (101 offences) compared to Q4 2018/19 but decreased 20% (-154 offences) from Q3 this year.

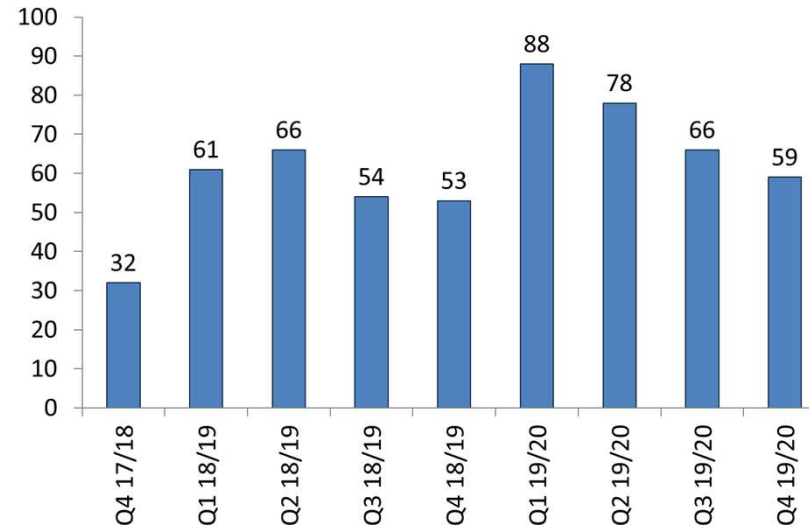
In Q4 2019/20 there were 59 recorded offences of Transgender Hate Crime, 6 more offences than the same quarter in 2018/19 and 7 less offences than Q3 of this year.

Compared to Q4 2018/19, Disability Hate Crime offences have increased by 14.5% (16 offences). Compared to the previous quarter, Disability Hate Crime offences have increased by 17 (15.6%).

Disability Hate Crime

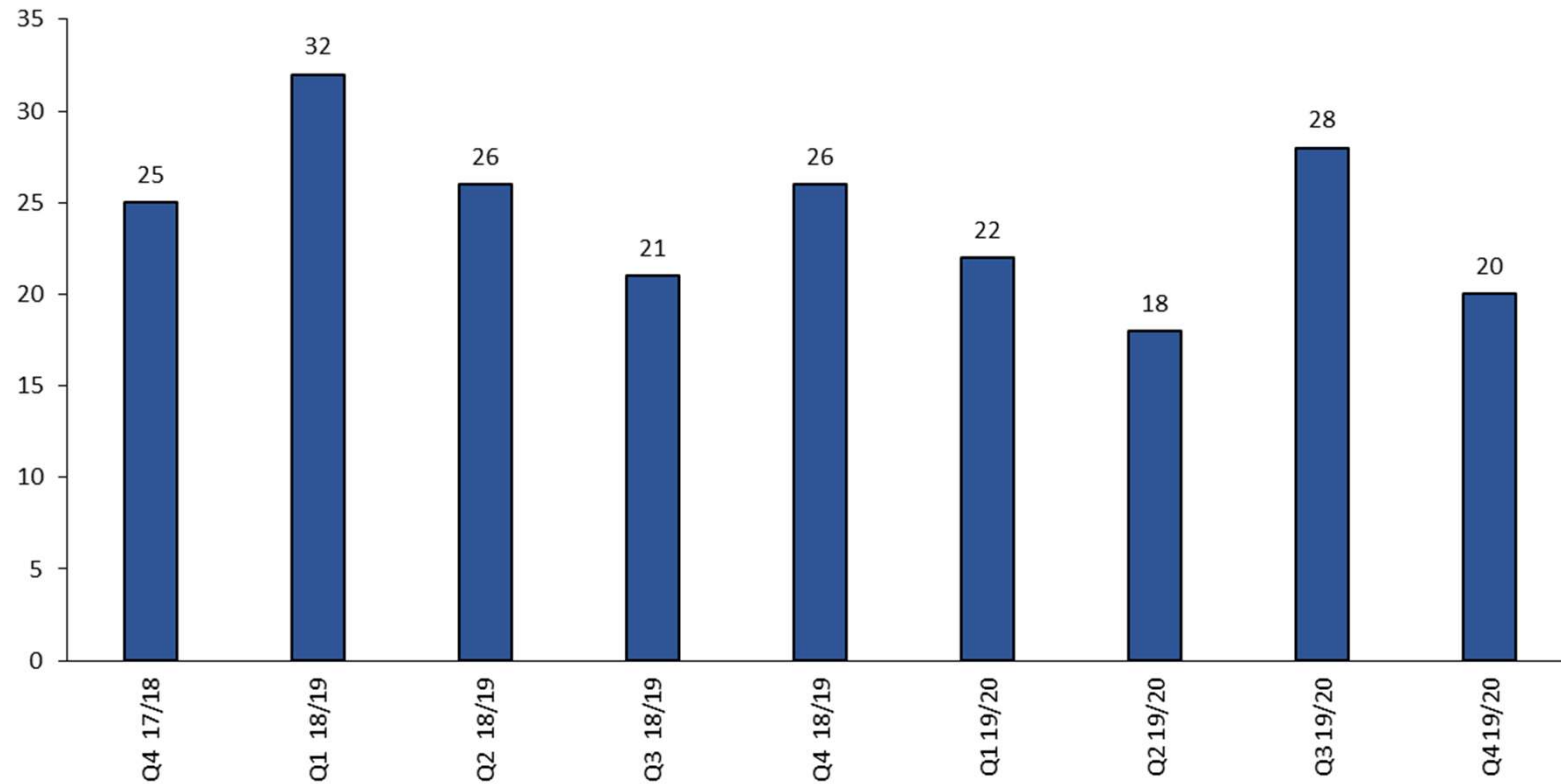


Transgender Hate Crime



Extremism – Counter Terrorism arrests

Arrests by Counter Terrorism Command Officers

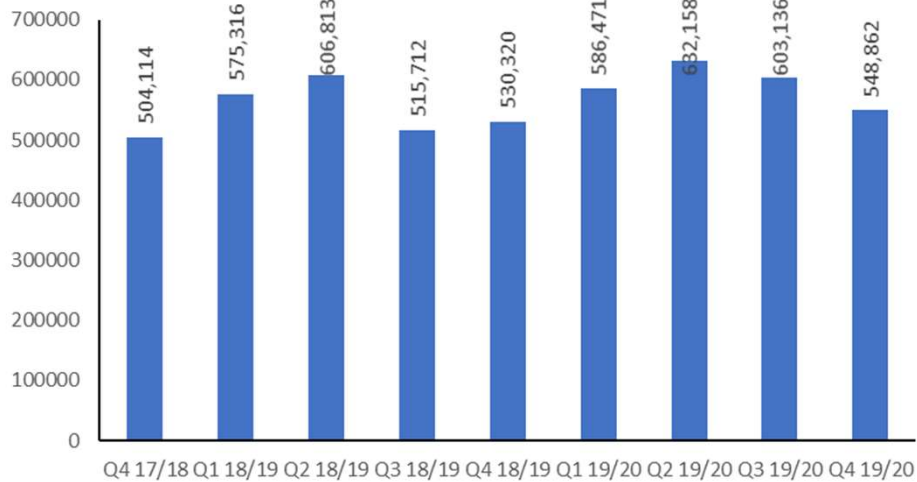


Counter Terrorism Arrests in quarter 4 2019/20 have decreased from the previous quarter to 20 (-8) and decreased from the same quarter in 2018/19 (-6).

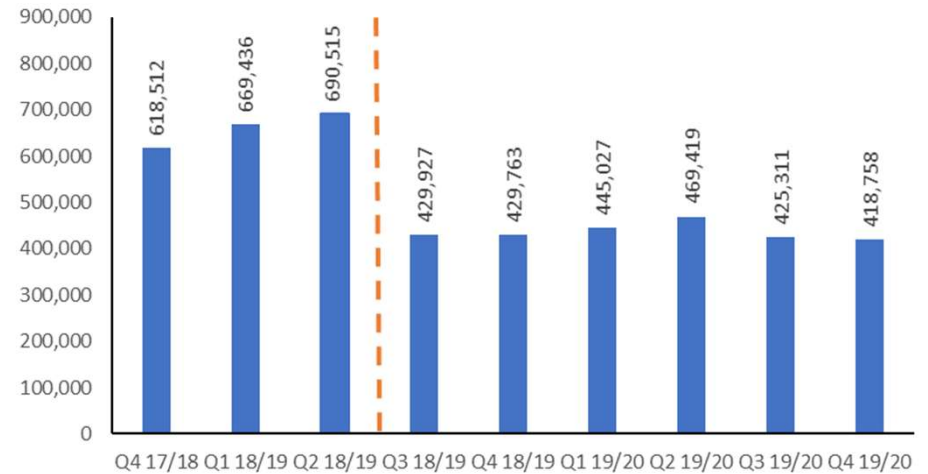
Oversight

Responding to the Public - Met Level

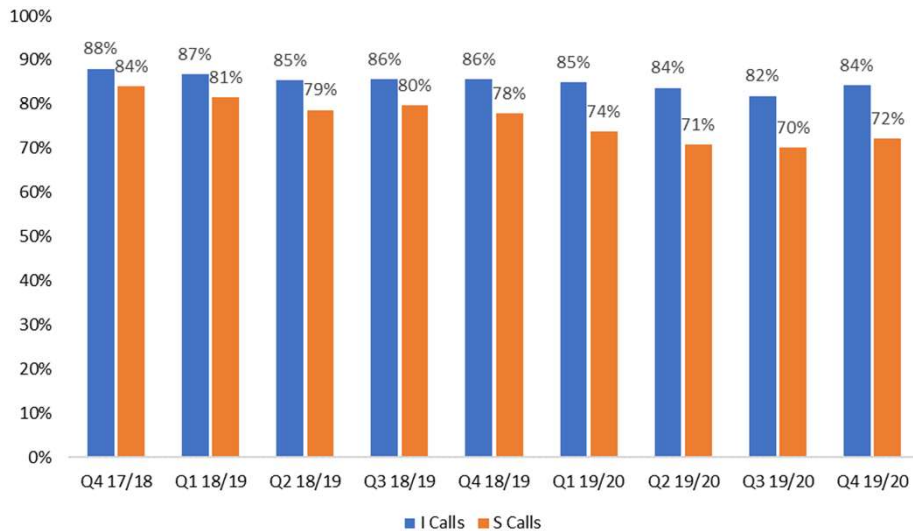
999 Calls



101 Calls



Emergency Response Times



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

Note: Q3 2018/19 marks the introduction of automated messaging on 101 calls, informing people they can report online.

Q4 2019/20 data shows there were 418,758 101 calls and 548,862 emergency 999 calls received by the Met. Response times in I calls (15 min attendance target) have remained stable. Performance for S calls (1-hour attendance target) has decreased compared to Q4 2018/19 the same quarter last year, but the longer-term decline has levelled off.

Responding to the Public – BCU Performance

I Call Performance

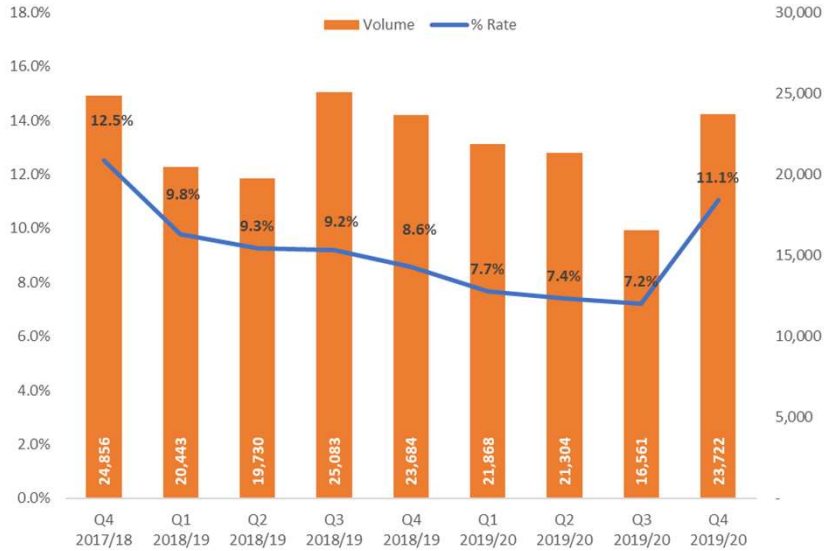
BCU	Borough	Q4 18/19	Q1 19/20	Q2 19/20	Q3 19/20	Q4 19/20
Central East	Hackney	96%	94%	92%	90%	92%
	Tower Hamlets	91%	94%	93%	92%	93%
Central North	Camden	92%	93%	93%	90%	89%
	Islington	94%	94%	93%	91%	91%
Central South	Lambeth	91%	88%	86%	83%	85%
	Southwark	92%	90%	88%	86%	88%
Central West	Hammersmith and Fulham	88%	85%	83%	82%	84%
	Kensington and Chelsea	88%	86%	84%	81%	87%
	Westminster	87%	83%	84%	77%	87%
East Area	Barking and Dagenham	87%	83%	82%	75%	74%
	Havering	86%	87%	85%	80%	82%
	Redbridge	88%	88%	83%	80%	85%
North Area	Enfield	84%	81%	83%	76%	74%
	Haringey	85%	85%	86%	81%	84%
North East	Newham	83%	76%	76%	75%	77%
	Waltham Forest	85%	85%	84%	81%	82%
North West	Barnet	80%	81%	81%	82%	84%
	Brent	82%	82%	81%	78%	81%
	Harrow	88%	83%	84%	80%	84%
South Area	Bromley	86%	85%	85%	84%	85%
	Croydon	87%	88%	85%	83%	85%
	Sutton	90%	90%	86%	88%	91%
South East	Bexley	84%	78%	73%	76%	82%
	Greenwich	80%	75%	72%	73%	81%
	Lewisham	89%	85%	84%	87%	91%
South West	Kingston upon Thames	84%	80%	78%	80%	83%
	Merton	88%	83%	79%	76%	79%
	Richmond upon Thames	84%	84%	80%	81%	83%
	Wandsworth	88%	84%	81%	78%	83%
West Area	Ealing	86%	79%	78%	79%	81%
	Hounslow	81%	80%	82%	81%	79%
	Hillingdon	82%	82%	82%	80%	80%

S Call Performance

BCU	Borough	Q4 18/19	Q1 19/20	Q2 19/20	Q3 19/20	Q4 19/20
Central East	Hackney	87%	89%	84%	84%	85%
	Tower Hamlets	89%	92%	92%	91%	92%
Central North	Camden	92%	91%	89%	87%	84%
	Islington	91%	89%	87%	85%	83%
Central South	Lambeth	88%	78%	73%	73%	77%
	Southwark	88%	78%	73%	76%	78%
Central West	Hammersmith and Fulham	85%	76%	75%	74%	78%
	Kensington and Chelsea	82%	79%	77%	71%	70%
	Westminster	79%	71%	68%	61%	78%
East Area	Barking and Dagenham	76%	67%	65%	57%	59%
	Havering	85%	80%	75%	71%	72%
	Redbridge	80%	72%	67%	66%	70%
North Area	Enfield	85%	78%	77%	66%	64%
	Haringey	73%	73%	70%	68%	67%
North East	Newham	73%	60%	58%	60%	66%
	Waltham Forest	72%	70%	73%	69%	69%
North West	Barnet	78%	74%	75%	73%	75%
	Brent	72%	70%	66%	66%	68%
	Harrow	83%	68%	64%	63%	66%
South Area	Bromley	85%	79%	75%	75%	77%
	Croydon	80%	75%	67%	68%	70%
	Sutton	87%	78%	71%	77%	80%
South East	Bexley	73%	55%	45%	53%	59%
	Greenwich	77%	54%	48%	55%	58%
	Lewisham	81%	56%	52%	60%	63%
South West	Kingston upon Thames	80%	72%	71%	72%	71%
	Merton	80%	65%	56%	56%	60%
	Richmond upon Thames	80%	68%	68%	69%	70%
	Wandsworth	76%	65%	58%	59%	60%
West Area	Ealing	76%	62%	60%	62%	66%
	Hounslow	77%	67%	67%	66%	64%
	Hillingdon	77%	68%	66%	63%	69%

Investigation - Sanction Detections

TNO Sanction Detection* Rate



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

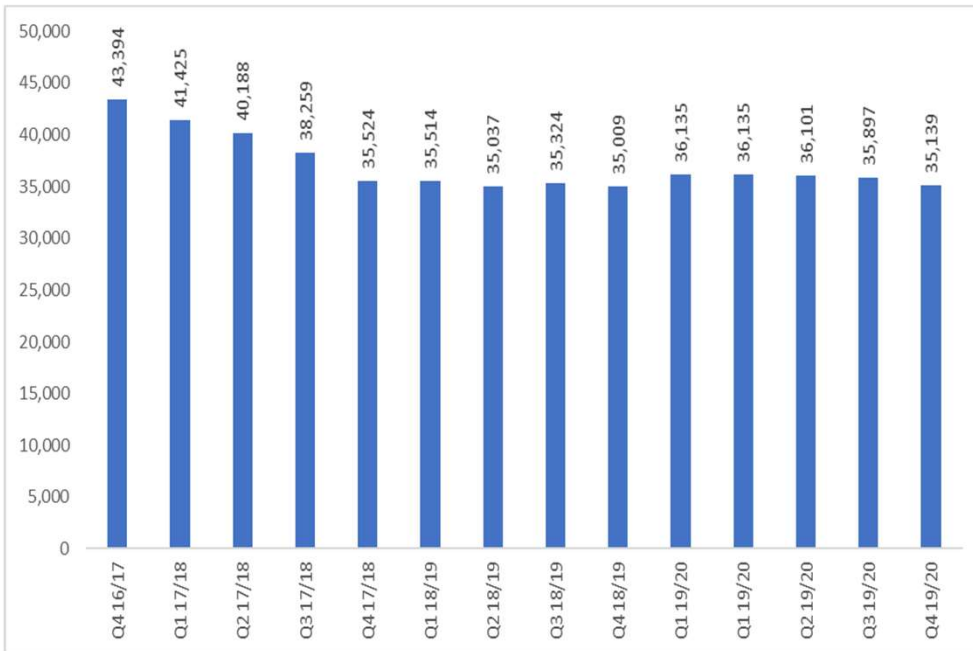
Q4 2019/20 had a similar volume but increased rate of SDs compared to the same quarter of last year, with both the volume and rate increasing compared to Q3 this year. All BCUs saw an increase in the rate of SDs compared to the previous quarter.

This increase is attributable to the Crime Management Services (CMS) having a reduction in demand (due to the Covid-19 pandemic) and thus able to reduce a significant backlog of reports.

BCU Name	Borough	Q4 2018/19	Q1 2019/20	Q2 2019/20	Q3 2019/20	Q4 2019/20
Central East BCU	Hackney	9.4%	7.0%	6.6%	7.7%	11.0%
	Tower Hamlets	10.8%	9.1%	9.5%	9.3%	14.4%
Central North BCU	Camden	6.9%	6.7%	6.6%	6.6%	9.4%
	Islington	8.8%	8.1%	7.8%	6.9%	12.0%
Central South BCU	Lambeth	11.5%	10.9%	8.6%	8.9%	13.6%
	Southwark	9.4%	7.3%	6.8%	6.2%	11.4%
Central West BCU	Hammersmith and Fulham	8.5%	7.5%	6.9%	6.2%	10.5%
	Kensington and Chelsea	7.0%	6.1%	5.5%	6.3%	8.9%
	Westminster	5.6%	4.8%	5.2%	5.0%	8.3%
East Area BCU	Barking and Dagenham	10.2%	8.9%	9.1%	8.6%	11.7%
	Havering	8.9%	8.2%	6.5%	9.4%	12.6%
	Redbridge	7.7%	7.2%	7.8%	7.0%	10.5%
North Area BCU	Enfield	8.0%	7.9%	8.4%	5.9%	9.5%
	Haringey	8.3%	6.9%	6.6%	6.6%	12.3%
North East BCU	Newham	12.6%	11.9%	13.1%	11.6%	14.0%
	Waltham Forest	9.0%	9.2%	7.9%	7.1%	11.6%
North West BCU	Barnet	6.3%	5.2%	6.1%	5.9%	8.8%
	Brent	8.8%	8.4%	9.1%	7.5%	9.9%
	Harrow	8.0%	8.3%	6.5%	5.4%	10.9%
South Area BCU	Bromley	8.8%	8.0%	7.6%	6.5%	10.8%
	Croydon	9.1%	9.3%	8.4%	7.4%	11.5%
	Sutton	9.0%	7.6%	6.6%	4.3%	10.1%
South East BCU	Bexley	8.1%	6.9%	6.1%	6.2%	9.4%
	Greenwich	9.1%	8.1%	7.1%	6.8%	11.7%
	Lewisham	9.7%	8.4%	8.9%	8.8%	11.6%
South West BCU	Kingston upon Thames	9.5%	10.0%	7.5%	8.8%	12.0%
	Merton	10.0%	10.0%	8.0%	9.5%	10.6%
	Richmond upon Thames	6.9%	5.2%	5.5%	6.3%	8.1%
	Wandsworth	7.8%	7.1%	7.7%	6.0%	10.4%
West Area BCU	Ealing	9.5%	8.6%	8.1%	7.7%	12.3%
	Hillingdon	8.9%	8.8%	7.3%	6.9%	12.1%
	Hounslow	10.2%	8.8%	7.3%	9.4%	12.6%

Detainees Taken Into Custody and Out of Court Disposals

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



The number of detainees taken into police custody within the Met has remained stable over the last 18 months, with numbers remaining at around 35,000 per quarter.

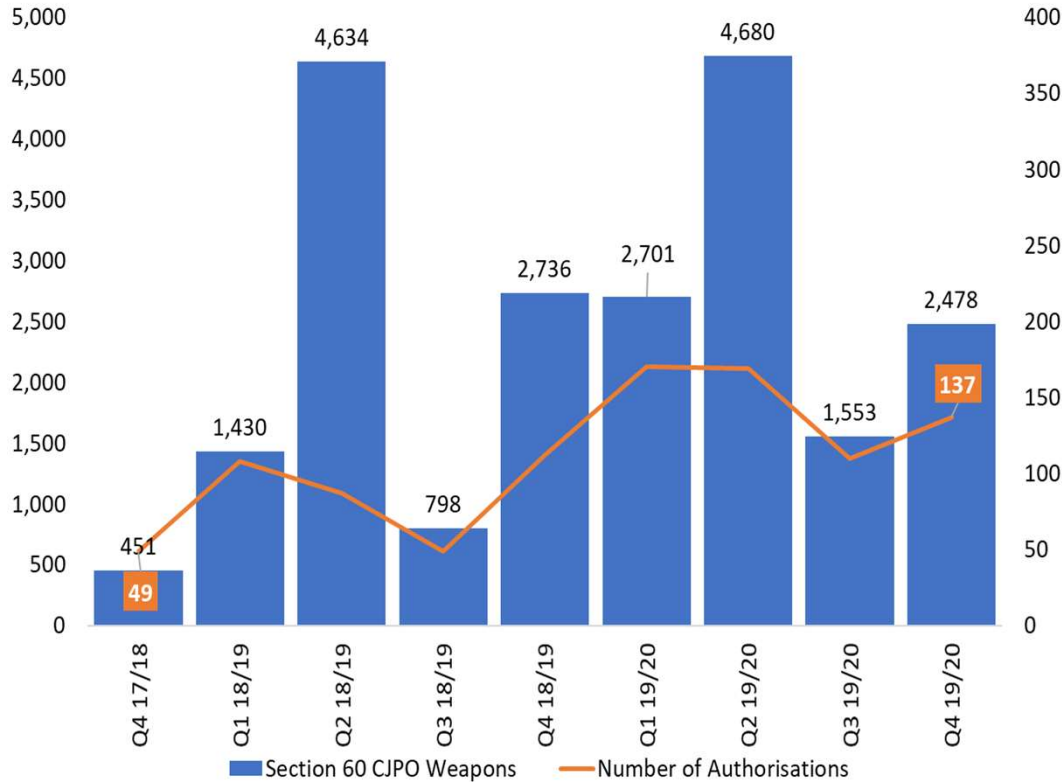
Solved Out of Court Disposals



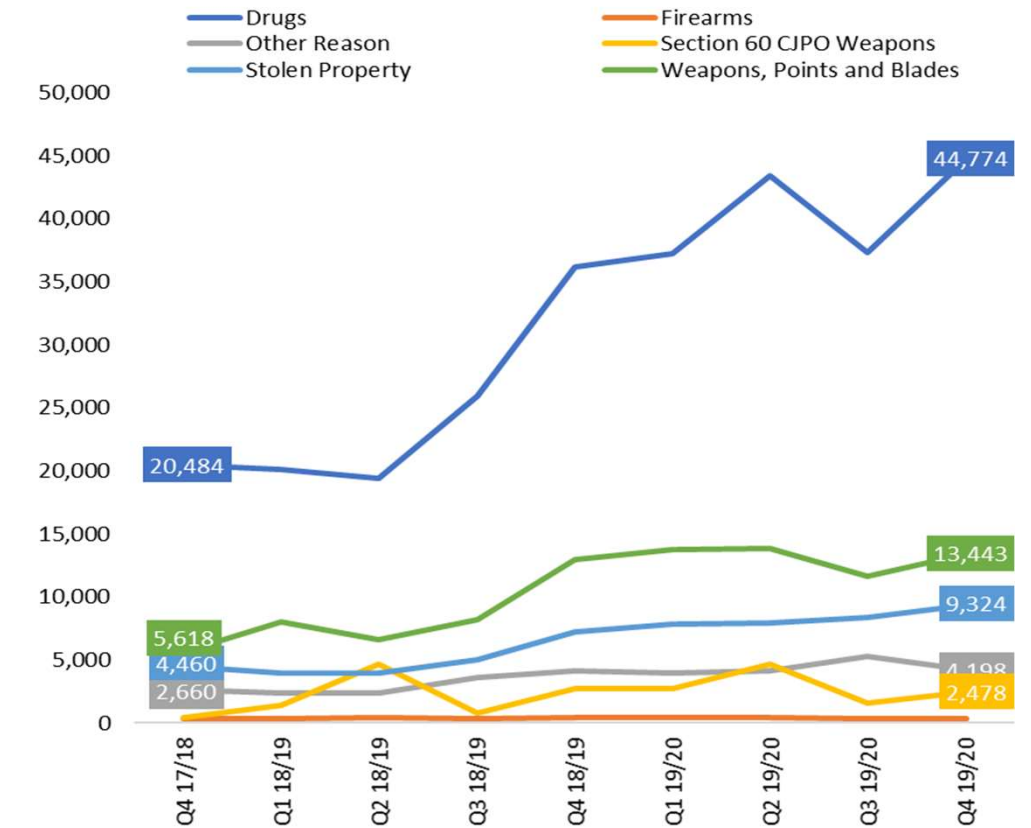
During Q4 2019/20 the number of ‘solved’ out of court disposals issued by the Met increased when compared to the previous quarter (27.7%), driven by an increase in community resolutions, but were similar compared to the same quarter in 2018/19 (-0.4% decrease).

Stop and Search Monitoring – S60 and Types of Search

Section 60 Authorisations and Stop and Searches



Number of Stop and Searches Conducted by Reason



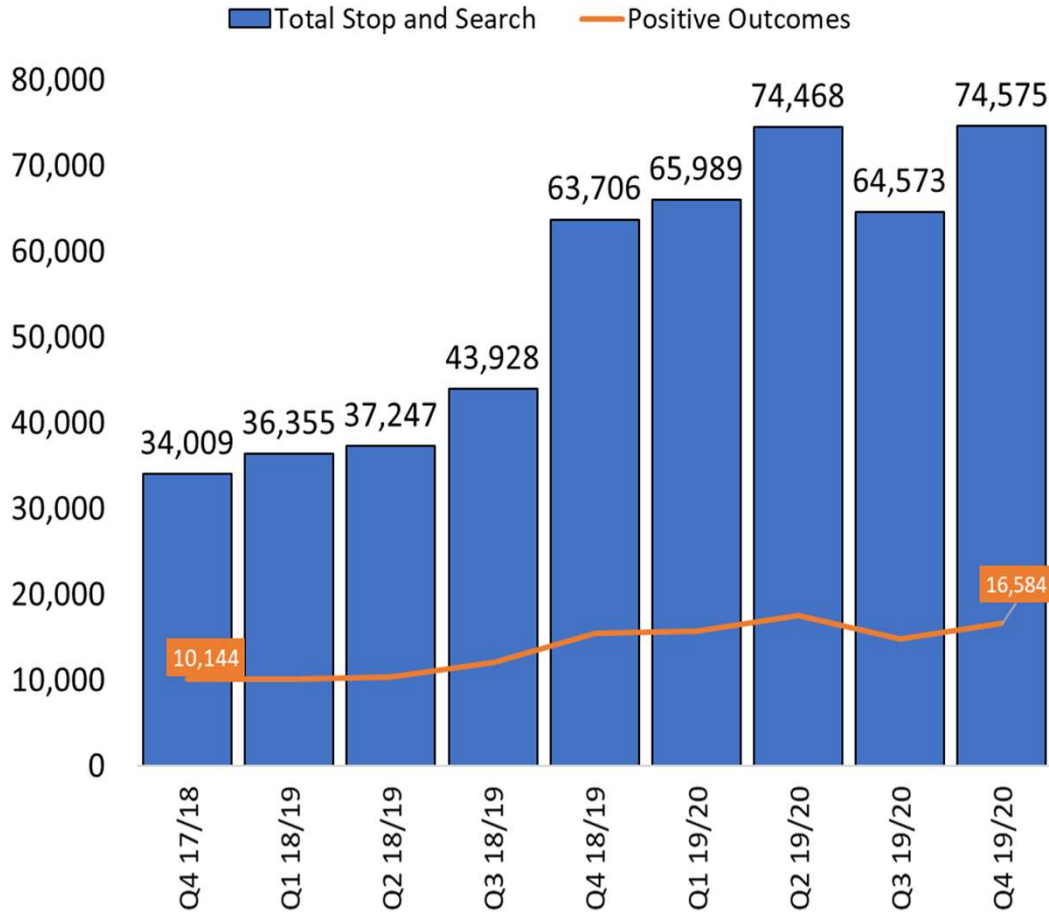
The powers to stop and search under s.60 Criminal Justice and Disorder Act 1994 are used to prevent and detect carrying of dangerous instruments or offensive weapons. The authorising officer in these cases must have reasonable grounds to implement this. The number of Stop and Search resulting from S60s is highest in Quarter 2 each year due to Notting Hill Carnival.

Other Reason includes Going Equipped, Articles to cause Criminal Damage, Terrorism, Other Object and Psychoactive Substances

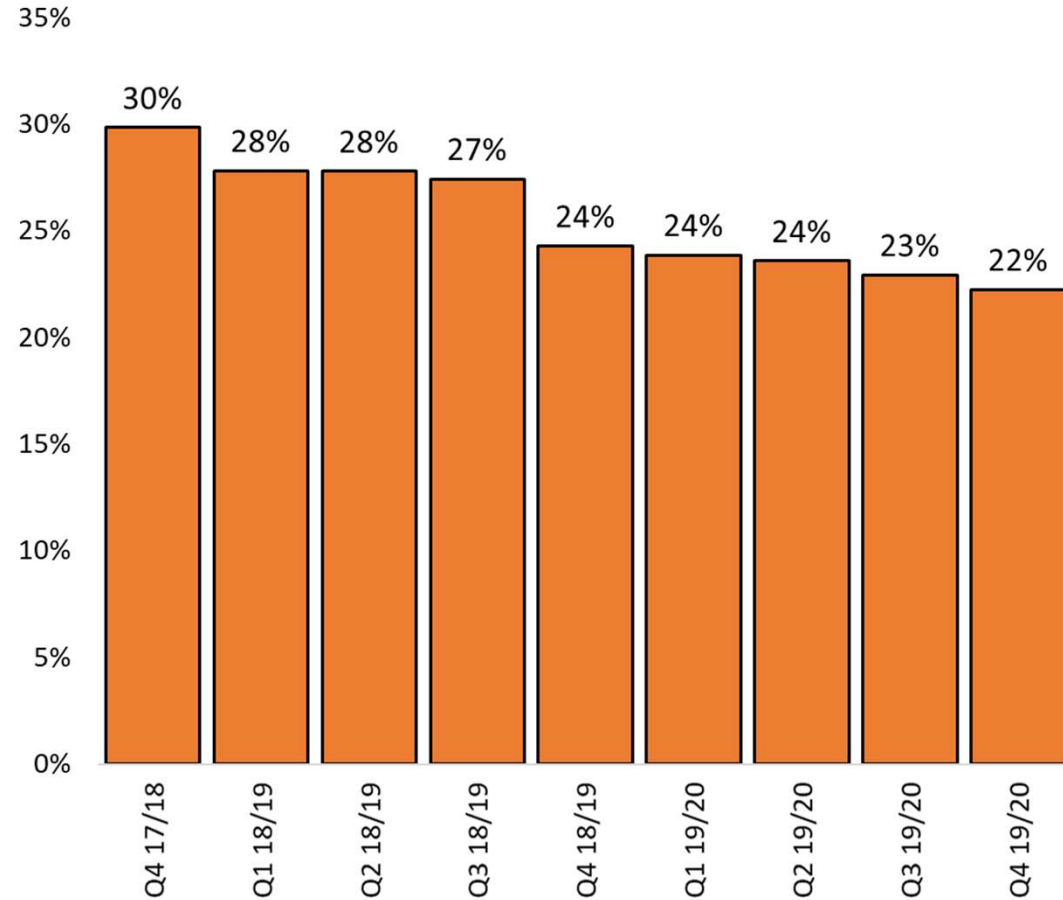
The volumes of Stop and Search for weapons, points and blades increased by 15% from Q3 and increased 3% from Q4 2018/19. In Q4 2019/20, 2,478 section 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act (CJPO) Weapons Stop and Searches were conducted compared to 2,736 in Q4 2018/19.

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

Number of Stop and Searches Conducted



Positive Outcomes* from Stop and Searches Conducted



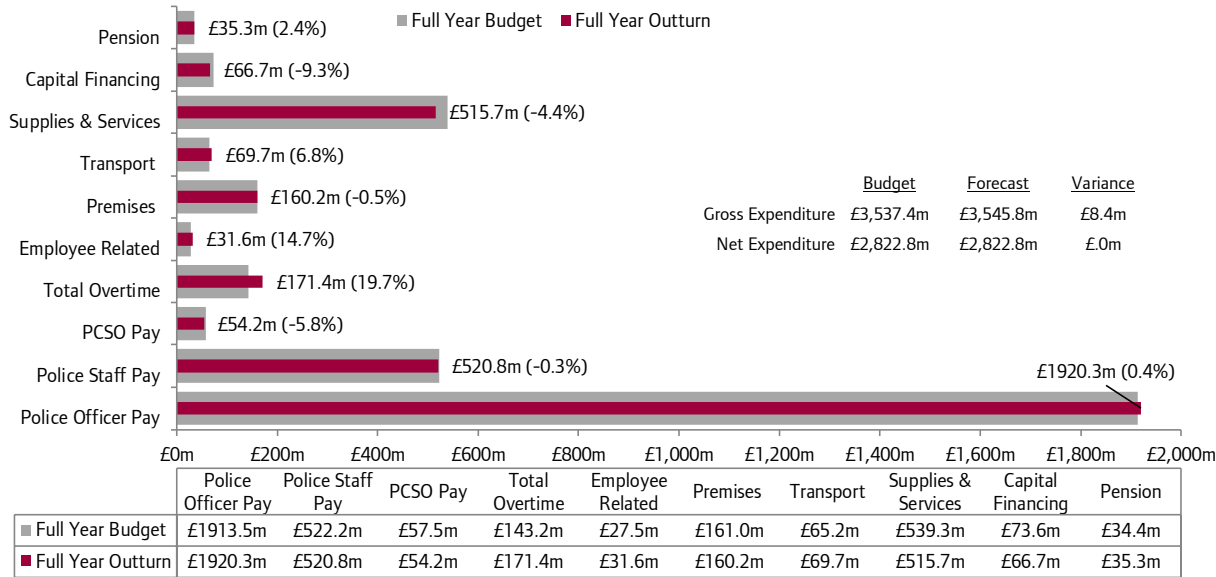
The number of Stop and Searches in the latest quarter shows an increase of 15% from the previous quarter and was 17% higher than Q4 2018/19. Positive outcomes accounts for just over 1 in 5 of all outcomes from Stop and Searches. This has reduced during the last 12 months. However, actual volumes are increasing as a result of increased use of the tactic.

MOPAC Finances

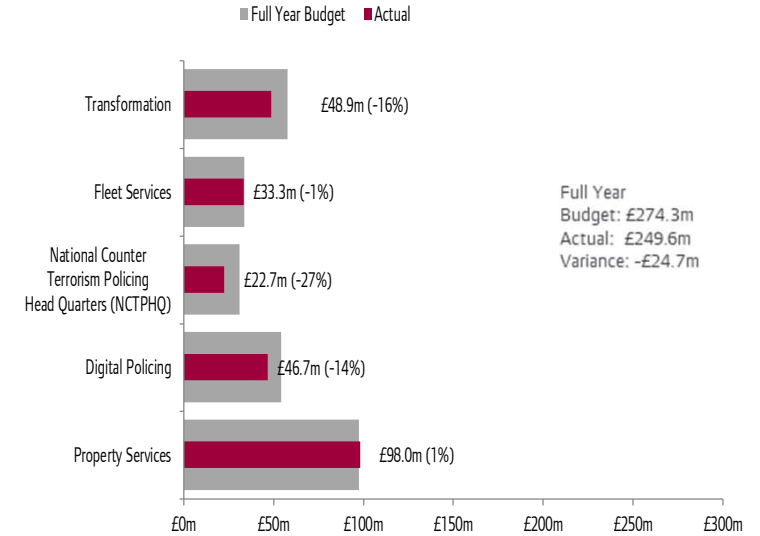
MPS Finances at a glance 2019/20

Total 2019/20 Net Revenue balanced to budget. Further detail and commentary on subsequent slides.

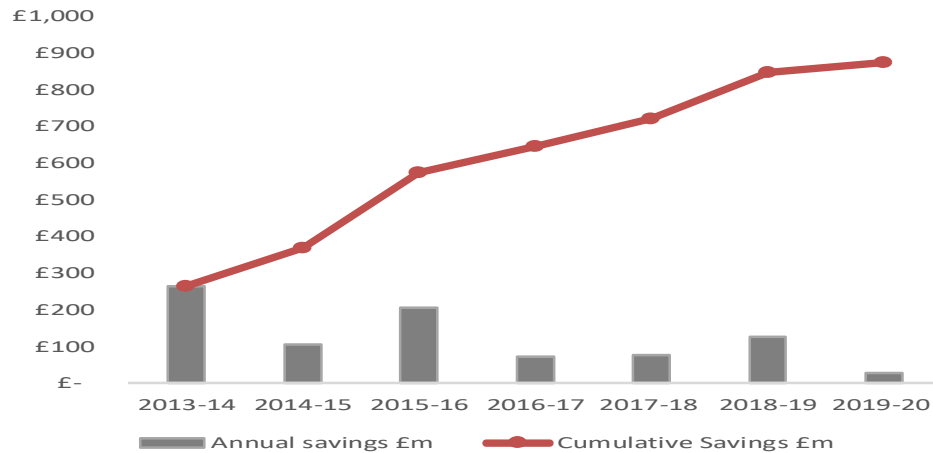
Net Revenue Expenditure



Capital Expenditure

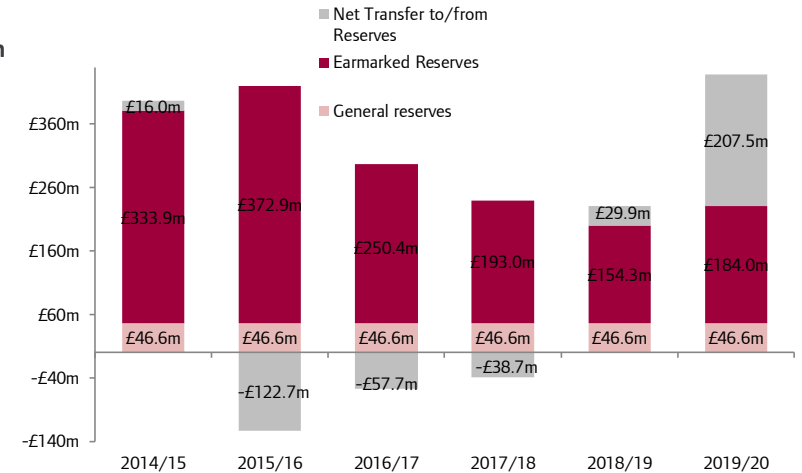


Annual and Cumulative Savings



Savings achieved since 2013/14: £873m

Reserve Balance



MPS Revenue Summary

2019/20 Budget & Forecast	Full Year Budget	Full Year Outturn	Variance
	(£m)	(£m)	(£m)
Police Officer Pay	1,913.50	1,920.30	6.8
Police Staff Pay	522.2	520.8	-1.4
PCSO Pay	57.5	54.2	-3.3
Total Pay	2,493.20	2,495.30	2.1
Police Officer Overtime	121.4	141.4	20
Police Staff Overtime	21.8	29.8	8
PCSO Overtime	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total Overtime	143.2	171.4	28.2
TOTAL PAY & OVERTIME	2,636.40	2,666.70	30.3
Employee Related Expenditure	27.5	31.6	4.1
Premises Costs	161	160.2	-0.8
Transport Costs	65.2	69.7	4.5
Supplies & Services	539.3	515.7	-23.6
TOTAL RUNNING EXPENSES	793	777.1	-15.9
Capital Financing Costs	73.6	66.7	-6.9
Discretionary Pension Costs	34.4	35.3	0.8
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	3,537.40	3,545.80	8.4
Other Income	-264.8	-274.8	-10
Specific Grants	-630.9	-629.3	1.6
Transfer to/(from) reserves	181.1	181.1	0
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	2,822.80	2,822.80	0
Funding (General Grant & Precept)	-2,822.80	-2,822.80	0
OVERALL MPS & MOPAC Total	0	0	0

Revenue Summary – 2019/20 Outturn Position

The revenue expenditure outturn position is an overspend of £8.4m, which is 0.2% of the total gross expenditure budget.

Within this position, there is an overspend of £2.1m on pay and £28.2m on overtime giving a total overspend on pay and overtime of £30.3m. Over the course of the year there were a number of unplanned events, such as the Extinction Rebellion protests and the visit of the President of the United States, which consumed considerable resources within the MPS. Whilst a proportion of these costs were reimbursed by the Home Office, £11m of Special Grant claims were not approved. There was also increased operational activity to tackle violence across London and to meet other crime demands.

The pay and overtime overspend has been partly offset by an underspend of £15.9m on running expenses which is predominantly due to suppliers and services budgets being reprofiled into 2020/21 to match related project activity and MPS successful management of financial risks.

The resulting gross expenditure outturn variance of £8.4m is offset by additional third party income and so after taking into account income, grants and reserves transfers, the net expenditure outturn is a balanced position against the net budget.

MPS Revenue Supporting Information

Police Officer Pay and Overtime

Police Officer Pay

Police officer pay outturn is an overspend of £6.9m, which is almost entirely due to acceleration of officer recruitment to ensure targets were achieved by the end of the financial year.

At the end of March 2020 31,745 FTE police officers were in post against a funded target of 31,000 (which included an additional 1,000 officers funded by the Mayor) which is 745 more officers than originally budgeted.

During the year the Home Office provided additional uplift funding of £6.5m in relation to 500 officers although this did not cover the full cost of them.

Police Officer Overtime

The 2019/20 financial year saw exceptional demands on police overtime, as a result of MPS operations focussing on bearing down on violence and supporting the policing of high profile public order events.

The outturn £20.1m overtime overspend is partly offset by £7.3m of additional external income and grants. The balance of £12.8m partly relates to the policing of the special events and overall the MPS did not recover from the Home Office £11m in specific grants claims in relation to these events.

Police Staff Pay and Overtime

Police Staff Pay

Recruitment to vacancies which existed in the last financial year has been successful and underspends that occurred in previous years did not materialise this year. The outturn Police staff pay is broadly to budget, with a small underspend of £1.5m.

Police Staff Overtime

Police staff overtime has an outturn £8m overspend, primarily due to a £6.6m overspend in MPS Operations mainly caused by:

- £2.7m in MPS Command and Control due to increased call volumes and activity to reduce call waiting times
- £1.5m relating to overtime for existing staff pending recruitment to vacant posts

Although there has been an ongoing decrease in 101 calls the savings from this have been more than offset by the increase digital contact from contact centre staff and more detailed call handling than previously conducted.

Successful recruitment campaigns in the latter half of 2019/20 will reduce the pressure on overtime budgets going in to 2020/21.

PCSO Pay

PCSO pay outturn is an underspend of £3.3m which is as a result of the decision to not recruit 60 PCSOs are originally planned.

MPS Revenue Supporting Information

Running Costs

The outturn position is an underspend of £15.9m. Key drivers are:

- **Employee related expenditure** – above budget by £4.1m due to increased spend to support recruitment of the additional 745 officers.
- **Transport costs** – the £4.4m overspend is driven mainly by fuel usage, vehicle maintenance and hire costs.

Supplies and services costs – The underspend of £23.6m.

Key drivers for this are a £13.5m underspend relating to Digital Policing delivery costs and a £6.3m carry forward for Mayoral Priorities for Frontline Policing including managed services and uniforms.

Income and Grants

The income outturn position is a £10m over-recovery. The majority of this is related to:

- Higher than expected auction sale proceeds in the Vehicle Recovery Examination Service (VRES)
- Additional income from TfL
- Income received from the contract for spend analysis and recovery service (SARS) and receipts from commercial activity in a number of areas.

Savings Update

The MPS delivered £26.3m savings against budgeted savings of £35.1m and these include the following:

- £9.4m from back office functions and general IT efficiencies within the centrally held IT budget;
- £5.2m from Digital Policing to enable the rationalisation, modernisation and migration of IT equipment, software and services;
- £4.9m from custody savings
- £2.2m through streamlining governance and admin processes;
- £4.6m due to the reduction in MPS properties from the MPS estates budget.

In addition to the above alternative savings are being worked through with regard better management of mobile device data and from the wider adoption of Office 365.

Revenue Risks

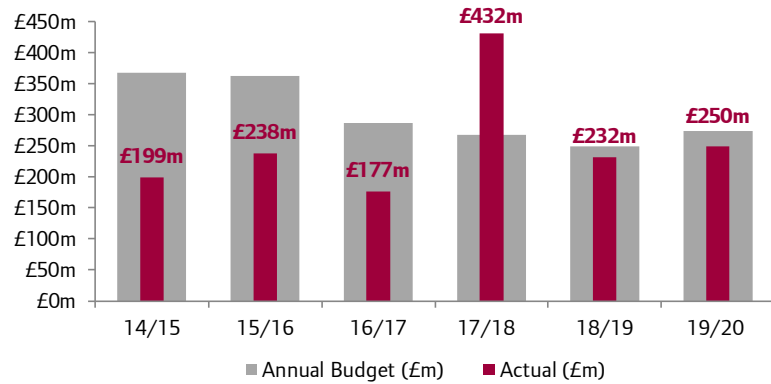
Special Grant Claims – there is an ongoing risk to the recovery of costs relating to special events and whether these will be reimbursed through the Home Office Special Grants process.

The risk is that costs cannot be planned for and have to be incurred without having confirmation of what will be reimbursed. There is now a more stringent application of the principle that claims can only be granted where the related costs are in excess of 1% of expenditure Budget. In the case of the MPS this puts the threshold for recovery at circa £35m.

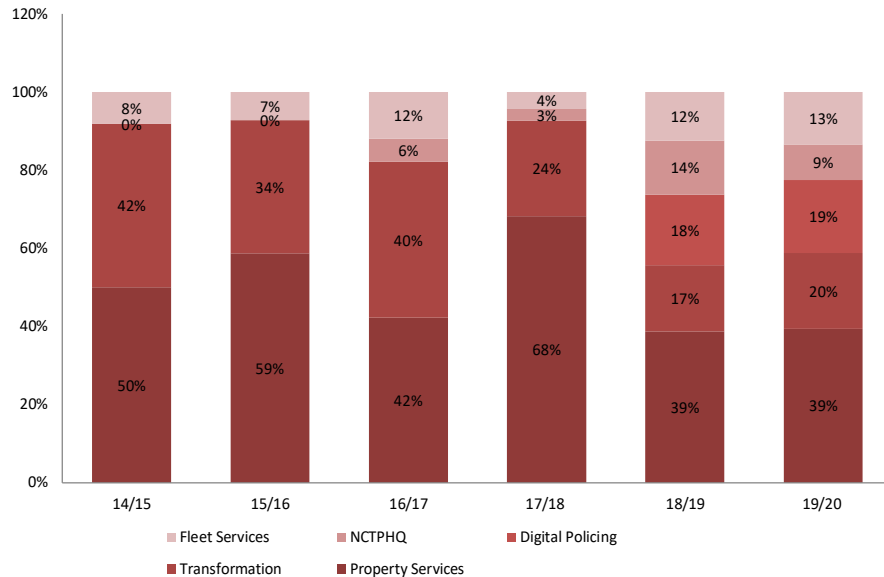
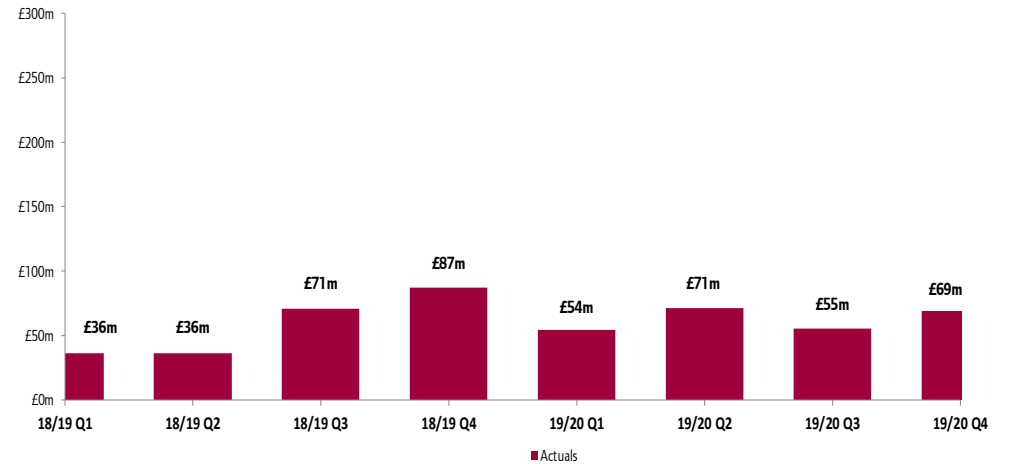
As already highlighted, for 2019/20 this risk materialized into around £11m of Special Grants claims being rejected and these have been managed by the MPS taking the decision to not understand certain operational improvements that were required.

MOPAC Capital

Capital expenditure trend (£m)



Quarterly Spend (£m)



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

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

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

- NCTPHQ – Counter Terrorism spend not included in 13/14 to 15/16 as the unit was not part of the MPS.
- Since 2016/17 MPS became the legal owner of the CT function and are the lead force.
- In 2018/19, the capital budget for Transformation has been separated between Property Services and One Met Model.

MOPAC Capital

Capital Programme	Original Budget (£m)	Revised Budget (£m)	Actual (£m)	Variance (£m)
Property Services	265.5	97.3	98.0	0.7
NCTPHQ	31.7	31.1	22.7	-8.4
Fleet	38.2	33.7	33.3	-0.4
Digital Policing	43.8	54.2	46.7	-7.5
Transformation	96.2	58.0	48.9	-9.1
Over-Programming	-87.4	0	0	0
Total Capital Expenditure	388	274.3	249.6	-24.7

The capital expenditure outturn for 2019/20 is £249.6m. This represents an underspend of £24.7m against the revised budget of £274.3m. At the end of Q2 the original budget of £388m was revised to £274.3m to take account of up-to-date forecasts of programme activity. Capital programmes often are delivered over more than one financial year.

NCTPHQ – the outturn is an underspend of £8.4m against an approved budget of £31.7m. NCTPHQ capital expenditure is fully matched by grant and does not affect MPS capital financing costs in the Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP). The reduced expenditure was caused by lower than expected on ICT projects and expenditure on a number of smaller projects being reprofiled into 2020/21.

Digital Policing – the underspend of £7.5m is mainly due to £5.8m reduced spend on the Tetra handset, laptops and tablet rollouts caused by supply chain issues and stock deliveries moving to 2020/21.

Transformation – the projects in total delivered an underspend of £9.1m, of which is predominantly due to activity being re-profiled into 20/21.

Overview MOPAC (excluding MPS)

MOPAC (excluding VRU)

In 19/20 the full year spend of £61.6m is an underspend of £8.5m against budget.

£0.5m of this related to Staff Pay and Overtime due to vacancies being held during the year.

Within Employee Related Expenditure there was an actuarial revaluation leading to a £0.4m release of a pension provision.

The variance within Supplies and Services is largely due to re-timing of commissioning programmes which will now taking place in 2020/21.

VRU

In 19/20 the full year spend of £10.4m is an underspend of £4.4m against budget.

The underspend predominantly relates to commissioning work where £4m has been carried forward for usage in 20/21.

The largest components are £2.2m relating to afterschool inclusivity work and other education programmes, a further £1m relates to community-based programmes.

These carry forwards are largely due to the related activity beginning in Quarter 3 and mobilisation activity/scoping taking longer than anticipated. There has been work with providers to ensure that greater impact and quality is achieved within these revised timeframes.

2019/20 £ million	VRU			MOPAC (excluding VRU)			MOPAC and VRU		
	Budget £m	Actual £m	Variance £m	Budget £m	Actual £m	Variance £m	Budget £m	Actual £m	Variance £m
Expenditure									
Staff Pay and Overtime	0.7	0.7	0.0	11.5	11.0	-0.5	12.2	11.7	-0.5
Employee Related Expenditure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.3
Premises Costs	0.1	0.0	-0.1	1.6	1.7	0.1	1.7	1.7	0.0
Supplies and Services	14.0	9.7	-4.3	56.8	48.9	-7.9	70.8	58.6	-12.2
Total Expenditure	14.8	10.4	-4.4	70.1	61.5	-8.6	84.9	71.9	-13.0
Income Streams									
PPAF	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.0	-2.0	0.0	-2.0	-2.0	0.0
DARA	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.6	0.0	-0.6	-0.6	0.0
Ministry of Justice	0.0	0.0	0.0	-11.4	-11.6	-0.2	-11.4	-11.6	-0.2
Home Office VRU and PIF/PTF	-7.0	-7.0	0.0	-4.3	-5.9	-1.6	-11.3	-12.9	-1.6
Young Londoner's Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.1	-0.5	0.6	-1.1	-0.5	0.6
Early Intervention Youth Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.8	-2.8	0.0	-2.8	-2.8	0.0
Total Income	-7.0	-7.0	0.0	-22.4	-23.4	-1.0	-29.4	-30.4	-1.0
Reserves									
Reserves draw down	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.1	0.0	3.1	-3.1	0.0	3.1
Transfer to reserves for use in future years	0.0	4.4	4.4	15.5	22.0	6.5	15.5	26.4	10.9
Total Reserves	0.0	4.4	4.4	12.4	22.0	9.6	12.4	26.4	14.0
Total Net Expenditure	7.8	7.8	0.0	60.1	60.1	-0.0	67.9	67.9	-0.0

Violence Reduction Unit - Summary

VRU Outturn Summary

Violence Reduction Unit (VRU)	2019/20 Budget £m	2019/20 Outturn £m	2019/20 Variance £m
Core Budget	1.80	1.80	0.00
Commissioning Budget	13.00	8.60	-4.40
Total Expenditure	14.80	10.40	-4.40
Income - Home Office Grant	-7.00	-7.00	0.00
Net Expenditure	7.80	3.40	-4.40

The VRU brings specialists in health, education, police, probation and local government together with representatives from the voluntary, community and youth groups to tackle all aspects of violent crime. The work programme is shaped around activity that reflects and is relevant to a young person's journey through life.

The outturn position shows a variance of £4.4m relates to VRU commissioning activities. Of this, £3.9m is requested to be carried forward where projects slipped/reprofiled into 2020/21. This is largely due to the commissioning activity for the VRU beginning in Quarter 3 of 2019/20, and mobilisation activity/scoping taking longer than anticipated.

Outturn Highlights

Over the last year, the VRU have focused on building data and evidence, commissioning the first ever capital-wide assessment of violence alongside an analysis of the reviews of homicides. The VRU have also sought to fill the known gaps in provision and to back small, innovative projects.

Areas which were funded by the VRU are as follows;

- To boroughs through the London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF), £4.3m. Alongside London Councils and the MPS, the VRU undertook and completed a review of all action plans.
- Grassroots organisations through the Community Seed Fund, £1.4m. This programme supports grassroots organisations in London to help tackle knife crime. The schemes include mentoring, counselling and education helping nearly 25,000 Londoners aged 10 to 21.
- Extra support for young people affected by domestic violence £0.71m – following evidence of the link between involvement in violence and children witnessing violence in the home, the VRU worked towards the equity of provision and access for young people aligned with support services for adults on a pan-London level.
- Supporting schools to reduce school exclusions £0.5m - creation of a programme to reduce school exclusions by piloting a programme of inclusion and nurturing as developed in Glasgow where exclusions were reduced by 81 per cent over the last decade.
- Sports Activities: £0.5m Extending existing summer activities sport programme for young people funded by City Hall into other school holidays throughout the year and provided further capacity for after school provision. Building on the successful summer programme schemes, the VRU invested to expand provision by extending the 22 funded project from summer that took place in the top 10 per cent wards (crime/public health data).

MOPAC Revenue Reserves

2019/20 Revenue Reserves Transfer

The end of year reserves position is a transfer to reserves of £207.5m, including transfer of £118.6m described below.

The Mayor's 2019/20 budget allocated £118.6 million of business rates revenue to the MPS reserves to mitigate the risk of short term cash flow reductions due to technical changes by government. This ensures funding will be available to draw down in 2021/22 and 2022/23 to fund 1,000 extra police officers than otherwise would be affordable in both 2020/21 and 2021/22 at £59.3m per year. This change does not alter the total sum MOPAC Group will receive over the next three years, merely its phasing.

Earmarked Revenue Reserves Usage

Earmarked revenue reserves are being used for a number of purposes as categorised in the table. These include support of the One Met Model transformation programme which supports much-needed investment to replace outdated technology, improves the effectiveness of officers, increase productivity and drives future efficiencies.

Reserves are also held to manage officer recruitment over the medium term. The 'Managing Officers FTE Reserve' is to enable forward planning of sustainable officers numbers. This gives the MPS a steady officer establishment over the medium term, allowing improved operational planning.

The property reserves held are accumulated or drawn down on to facilitate the MPS estates rationalisation programme.

MOPAC and the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) reserves are used to match funding income against commissioning expenditure for victims services and crime prevention as commissioning programme activity often takes place over more than one financial year.

The General Reserves is maintained in order to accommodate unforeseen expenditure and to smooth the delivery of budget efficiencies. At the end of 19/20 the General Reserve balance was £63.6m which represents circa 2% of Net Revenue Expenditure (NRE). This is within the threshold that General Reserves should be maintained at a level of not higher than 5% of NRE as per the latest Reserves Strategy.

Breakdown of Earmarked Revenue Reserves Usage

	2019/20		
	Opening balance £m	Total Transfers £m	Closing Balance £m
Total Reserves £m	230.6	207.4	438.0
Breakdown			
Supporting OMM and Local Change	26.4	14.2	40.6
Managing Officer FTEs	36.2	21.9	58.1
Property	43.2	17.3	60.5
Operational Costs	11.2	3.7	14.9
Historical public inquiries	6.0	-1.2	4.8
Insurance	6.7	0.0	6.7
Other earmarked (POCA)	6.6	-0.6	6.0
Vetting Delays	1.1	0.0	1.1
Business Group initiatives	5.4	1.1	6.5
Specifically funded for third parties	15.6	0.2	15.8
Managing the 2019/20 budget	9.3	-9.3	0.0
Business Rates	0.0	118.6	118.6
MOPAC earmarked	16.3	-0.8	15.5
Subtotal Earmarked Reserves	184.0	165.1	349.1
Proposed Year-end Carry Forwards		25.3	25.3
Total MOPAC and MPS Earmarked Reserves	184.0	190.4	374.4
Earmarked reserves as a % of NRE	6%		13%
MOPAC and MPS General Reserve	46.6	17.0	63.6
General reserves as a % of NRE	2%		2%

The table shows the breakdown of earmarked reserves and planned usage and contributions in 2019/20.