

Mayor's Office for Policing & Crime

Quarterly Performance Update Report

Quarter 1 2020/21

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 ASB
 Mandatory High Harm 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.

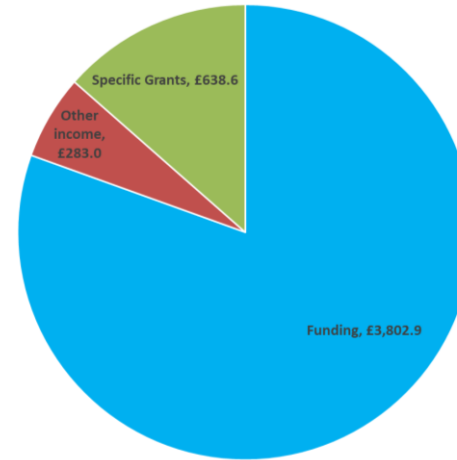
Its budget is a combination of central and local government funding. The [Met Business Plan](#) sets out the Met's priorities for 2018-21.

At the end of Q1 2020-21, the Metropolitan Police Workforce consists of:

- 32,568 officers
- 1,827 special constables
- 1,244 PCSOs
- 9,505 staff

Both the Mayor and Commissioner are seeking an extra 6,000 officers above the additional 1000 officers the Mayor has already provided additional funding for. This would see the number of Met officers increase to 37,000.

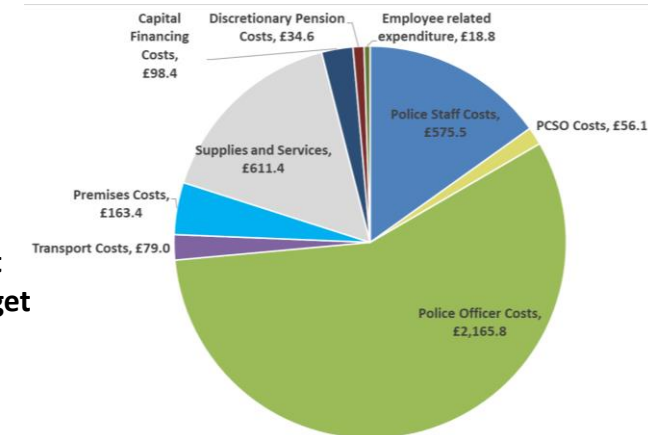
MPS Funding



£3.8bn Gross Budget

How the Met is funded (£m)

How the Met spends its budget (£m)



Q1 2020/21 Performance

Monitoring the Police and Crime Plan

This is the first full quarter of recorded crime data since the Government's measures to reduce the spread of Covid-19. These measures have had a significant impact on crime.

The twelve months between July 2019 and June 2020 have seen a **3.8% decrease** in all crime compared to the same period one year previous. During quarter 1 2020/21 offences **reduced by 27%** when compared to the previous quarter.

The decrease during the last 12 months was largely driven by **reductions in several acquisitive crime types**, mainly theft person (thefts from individuals) (-14%), robbery (-6%) and burglary (-13%).

Reductions have also been recorded in sexual offences (-8%), **gun crime** (-21%) and **knife crime** (-8%).

Over the last twelve months **domestic abuse has increased by 3%** and increased by 8.8% during Q1 2020/21, when compared to the previous quarter. In light of this, MOPAC has invested an emergency fund of £1.5m to provide victims of domestic abuse with safe accommodation and support if they need to flee their homes during the coronavirus pandemic.

ASB has **increased by 189%** compared to the previous quarter this year. A noticeable increase has occurred in the number of calls received by the MPS in relation to 'ASB - Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour'. Calls from the public have mainly focused on groups of people that did not appear to be observing government guidelines on lockdown and social distancing.

Racist hate crime has also increased during Q1 2020/21, a 20% increase on the previous quarter.

Oversight

Police officer strength is now at over 32,000 and staff over 9,500. Both BAME and female officer numbers have increased during the most recent quarter in both volume and proportion.

The number of 999 calls received by the MPS decreased by 12% during Q1 2020/21 when compared to the previous quarter. With the number of 101 calls remaining stable. Response times in I grade emergency calls (15 min attendance target) are at the best rate in the last two years.

Sanction detection rates during Q1 2020/21 increased to 15.2% with all boroughs recording an increase in detection rates during this period.

The number of stop and searches taking place in the capital **has increased by 40% during Q1 2020/21**, when compared to the previous quarter.

The context of stop and search is important. Over recent years we have seen an increase in violent crime across the UK. In London we have seen the tragedy of teenagers dying on our streets. Our police officers need to have confidence in the use of their powers as they tackle criminality and violence. But any use of stop and search or use of force must be proportionate and accountable. With this in mind the Mayor has committed to publishing an Action Plan, co-created with communities and the Met, to deliver a step change in trust and confidence, transparency and accountability.

A Safer London



Monitoring the Police and Crime Plan

Recorded Crime and ASB

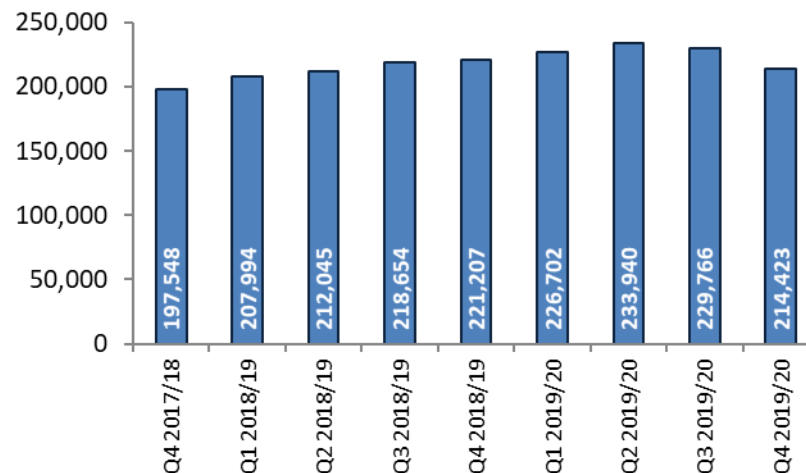
Recorded crime: July 2018 – June 2019 vs July 2019 to June 2020

Police and Crime Plan Area	Crime Category	Jul 2018 - Jun 2019	Jul 2019 - Jun 2020	Change from previous period	% Change
A better police service for London	Total Notifiable Offences	884,989	851,269	-33,720	-3.81%
	Violence Against the Person	217,077	218,823	1,746	0.80%
	Total Robbery	36,271	34,220	-2,051	-5.65%
	Total Burglary	81,564	70,743	-10,821	-13.27%
	Total Theft Person	49,523	42,646	-6,877	-13.89%
	Theft Taking of MV	31,234	27,854	-3,380	-10.82%
	Theft from MV	72,259	76,238	3,979	5.51%
Keeping children and young people safe	Knife Crime	14,956	13,828	-1,128	-7.54%
	Gun Crime	2,257	1,779	-478	-21.18%
Tackling violence against women and girls	Domestic Abuse	88,460	91,397	2,937	3.32%
	Total Sexual Offences	20,445	18,800	-1,645	-8.05%
Standing together against hatred and intolerance	Racist and Religious Hate Crime	17,288	19,455	2,167	12.53%
	Sexual Orientation Hate Crime	2,498	2,947	449	17.97%
	Transgender Hate Crime	259	260	1	0.39%
	Disability Hate Crime	416	459	43	10.34%

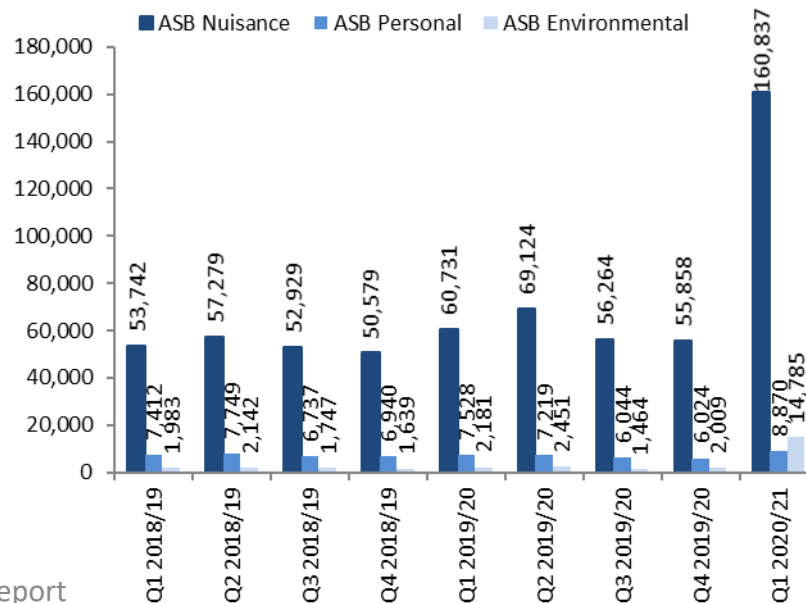
Total notifiable offences (TNO) have **decreased by 22.3%** (-47,920) when compared to the same quarter in 2019/20 and have decreased by 27.1% (-61,667) compared to the previous quarter this year.

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) calls to the MPS have **increased by 161.9%** (114,052) when compared to the same quarter in 2019/20 and by 188.8% (120,601), compared to the previous quarter this year.

Total Notifiable Offences (TNO)

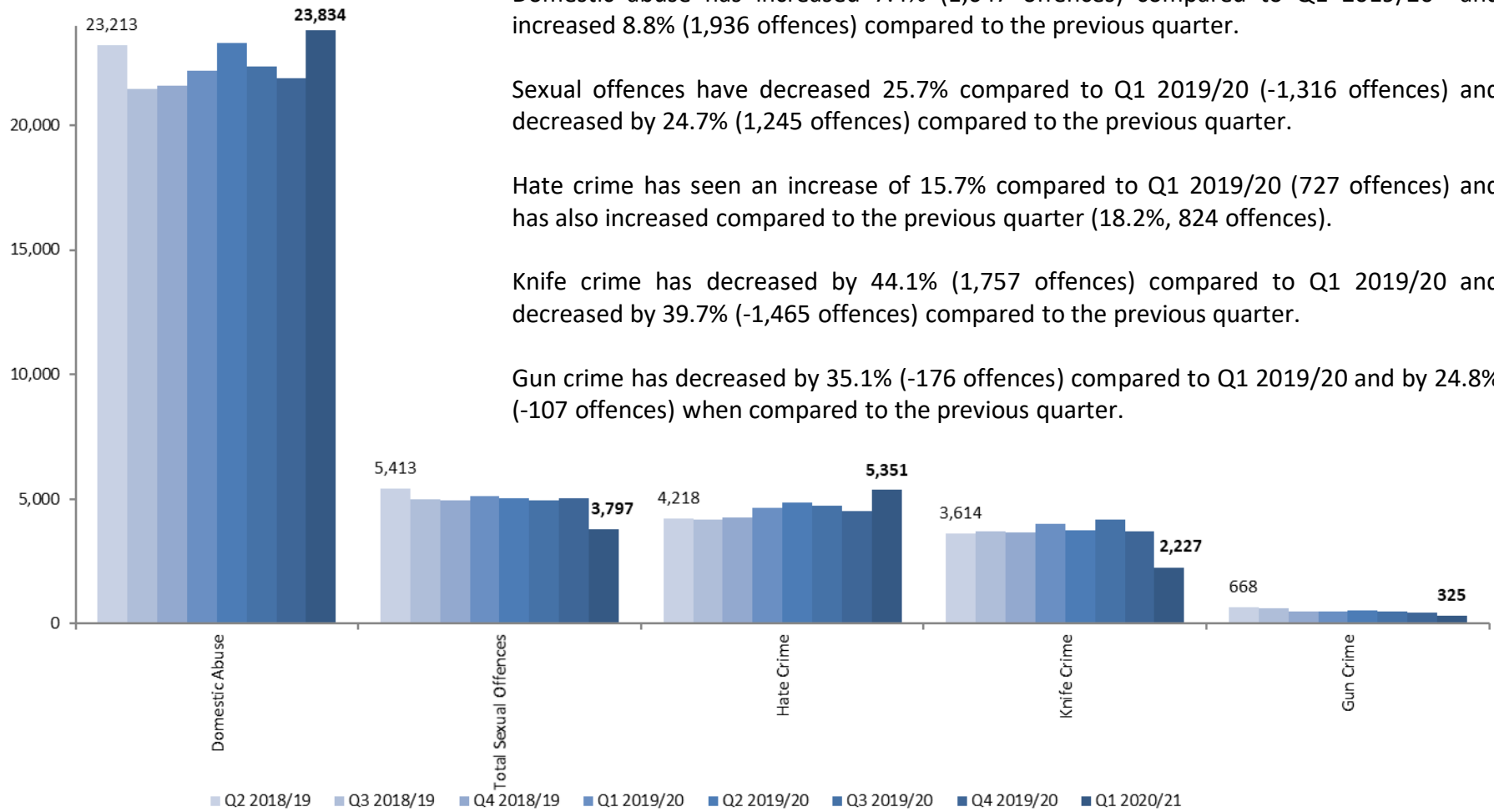


Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)



Mandatory High Harm Priorities

Recorded Offences of High Harm Crime



Domestic abuse has increased 7.4% (1,647 offences) compared to Q1 2019/20 and increased 8.8% (1,936 offences) compared to the previous quarter.

Sexual offences have decreased 25.7% compared to Q1 2019/20 (-1,316 offences) and decreased by 24.7% (1,245 offences) compared to the previous quarter.

Hate crime has seen an increase of 15.7% compared to Q1 2019/20 (727 offences) and has also increased compared to the previous quarter (18.2%, 824 offences).

Knife crime has decreased by 44.1% (1,757 offences) compared to Q1 2019/20 and decreased by 39.7% (-1,465 offences) compared to the previous quarter.

Gun crime has decreased by 35.1% (-176 offences) compared to Q1 2019/20 and by 24.8% (-107 offences) when compared to the previous quarter.

A Better Police Service for London

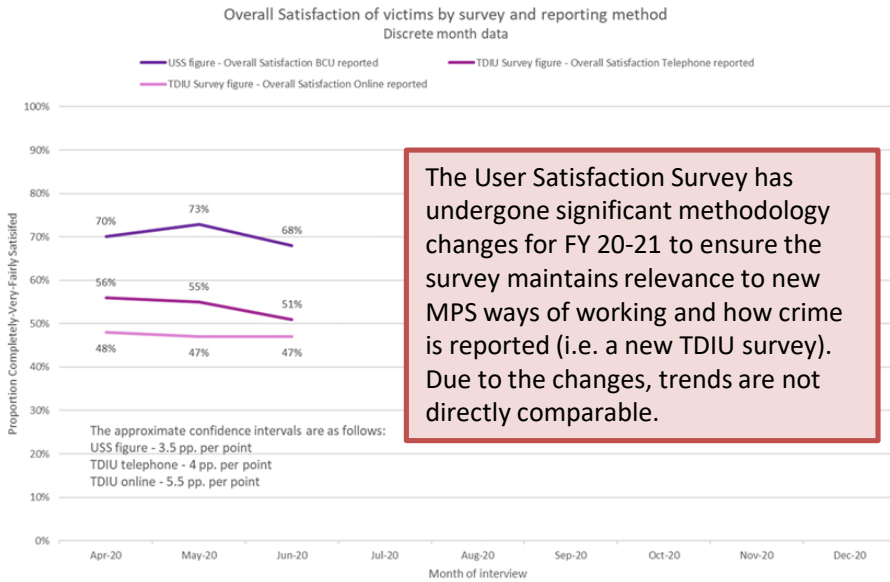


Monitoring the Police and Crime Plan

Trends in Public Voice

Victim satisfaction: Overall Satisfaction with service is at 71% for Q1 20-21 from the USS. Overall Satisfaction with service from the Telephone and Digital Investigations Unit (TDIU) is 54% for telephone reporters and 48% for online reporters. **Public perceptions:** Since the end of FY 2016-17 there has been a decline across the confidence measures which began to stabilise in FY 19-20. More recently some measures have seen an uplift in Q1 20-21 but methodological changes to the PAS may also have influenced this.*

Victim Satisfaction



Q1 20-21 results:

USS

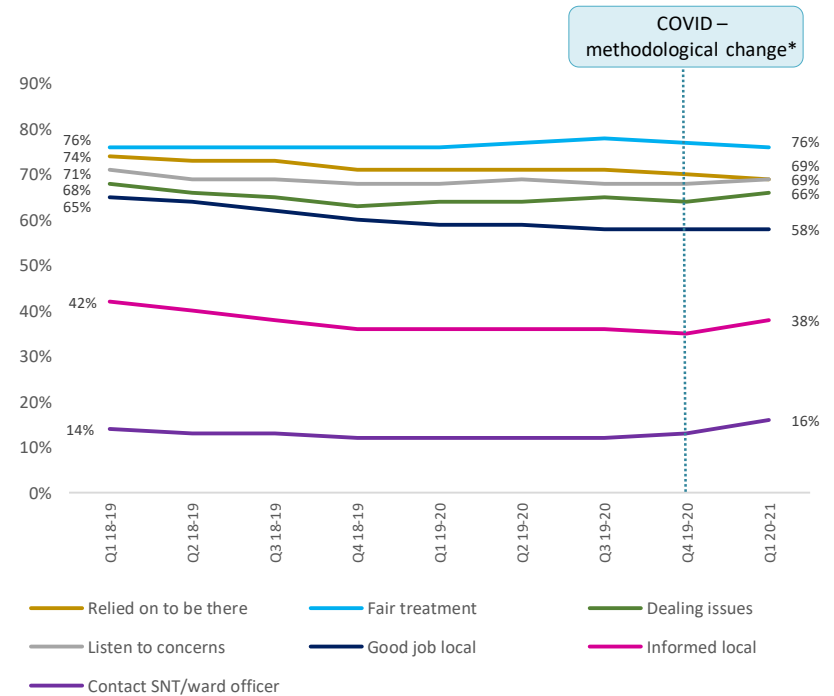
Overall Satisfaction - 71%
 Ease of Contact - 87%
 Actions - 66%
 Follow up - 57%
 Treatment - 80%

TDIU survey

Telephone - 54%
 Online - 48%

Source: User Satisfaction Survey and TDIU survey

Public Perceptions



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

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

The confidence intervals associated with 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 (USS) Discrete Q1 20-21 ONLY*	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)	Know 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		71%	58%	38%	69%	76%	66%	16%	69%
Ethnicity	White British	4%	-1%	3%	-2%	-1%	-3%	4%	-4%
	White Other	2%	7%	-2%	4%	5%	3%	-4%	6%
	Black	-3%	-7%	-7%	-5%	-13%	-4%	-3%	-4%
	Asian	-4%	2%	1%	3%	6%	4%	-2%	4%
	Mixed	-7%	-8%	-5%	-15%	-15%	-14%	-2%	-7%
	Other ethnicity	-2%	11%	5%	10%	8%	12%	-2%	11%
LGBT†	LGBT	-5%	-3%	0%	-7%	-10%	-7%	1%	-4%
	Not LGBT	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Age	16-24	1%	1%	-2%	-4%	-6%	-2%	-10%	4%
	25-34	-1%	3%	-5%	0%	-1%	0%	-5%	5%
	35-44	-4%	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	0%	-1%
	45-54	-2%	-3%	1%	-1%	-2%	-3%	4%	-5%
	55-64	2%	-3%	2%	-2%	0%	-4%	7%	-7%
	65 years +	14%	2%	6%	7%	6%	5%	5%	0%
Disability	Disability	-11%	-1%	-1%	2%	0%	0%	3%	-5%
	No disability	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-1%	1%
Sex	Male	-1%	0%	3%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
	Female	1%	0%	-2%	0%	-2%	-1%	0%	0%

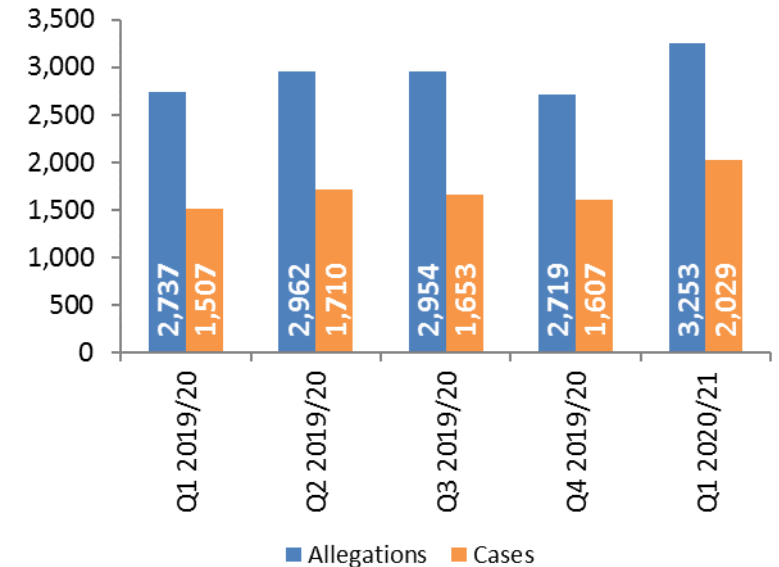
The table compares the weighted Met figure against each of the specified groups and highlights a positive or negative difference of 5 percentage points or more in white.

*Please note, due to a change in methodology, USS results presented here are for discrete Q1 20-21 ONLY and exclude TDIU. Bases for some groups are low so results should be used with caution.

† Please note, the sample size of transgender respondents is very small, so care should be taken when interpreting these results for this group in particular.

Victims of crime with a disability (- 11 pp), those from a Mixed Ethnic Background (-7 pp) and those identifying as LGB are less likely to be satisfied overall. For public perceptions the largest inequalities continue to be seen by Ethnicity with Londoners from Black or Mixed Ethnic Backgrounds reporting less positive results across a range of measures. Although perception gaps for Black residents had narrowed during FY 19-20, results for R12 to Q1 20-21 show a general widening.

Met Public Complaints



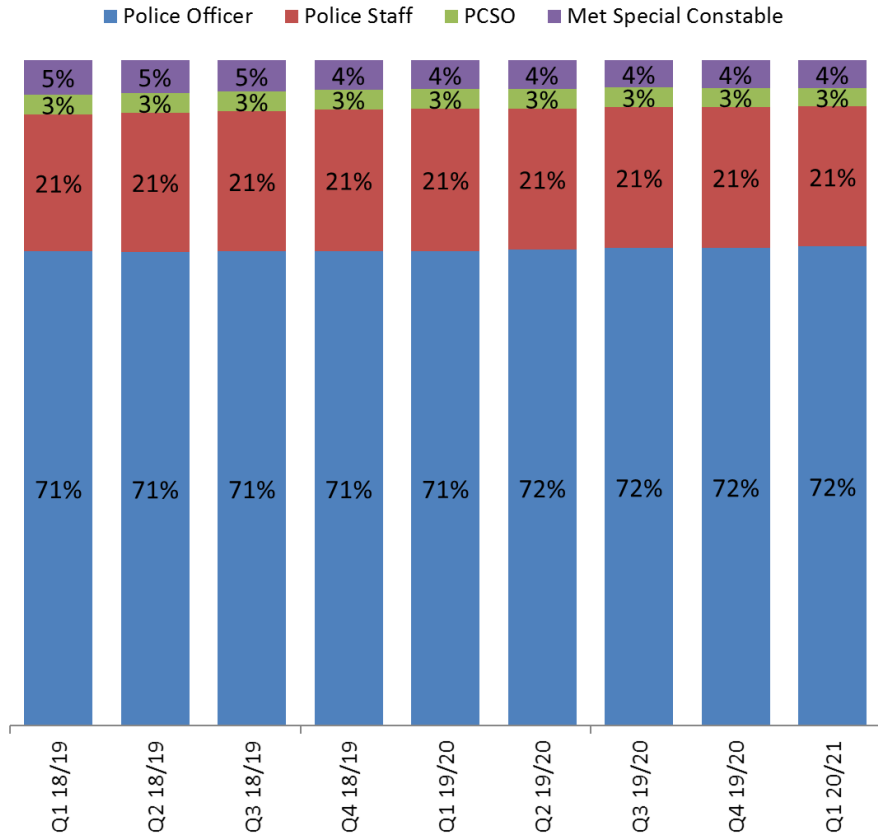
*The number of complaints shown above is taken from a live system which when extracted is a snap shot in time – numbers may change as new complaints are updated on the system

During Q1 2020/21 the Met have recorded a 26% increase in the number of cases recorded and 20% increase in the number of allegations compared to Q4 2019/20.

The number of cases increased by 35% compared to Q1 2019/20 while allegations have increased by 19%.

Trends in Workforce

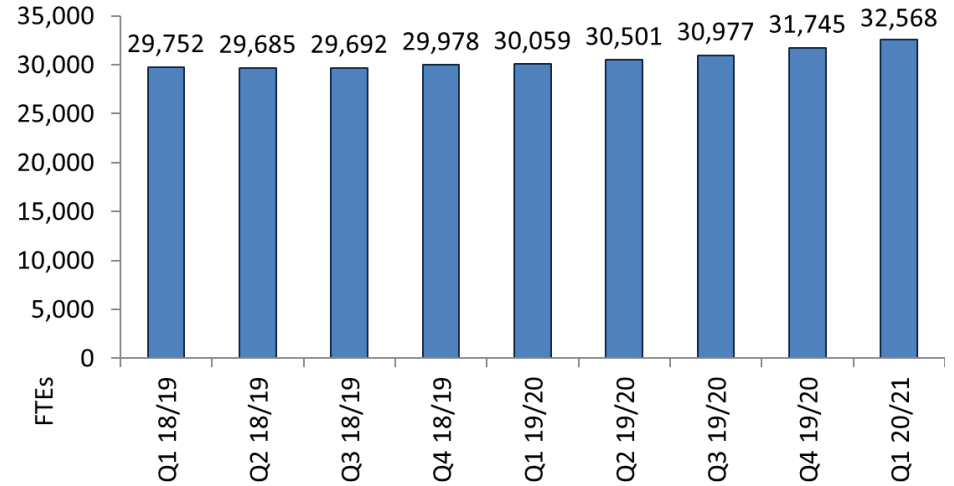
Met Workforce



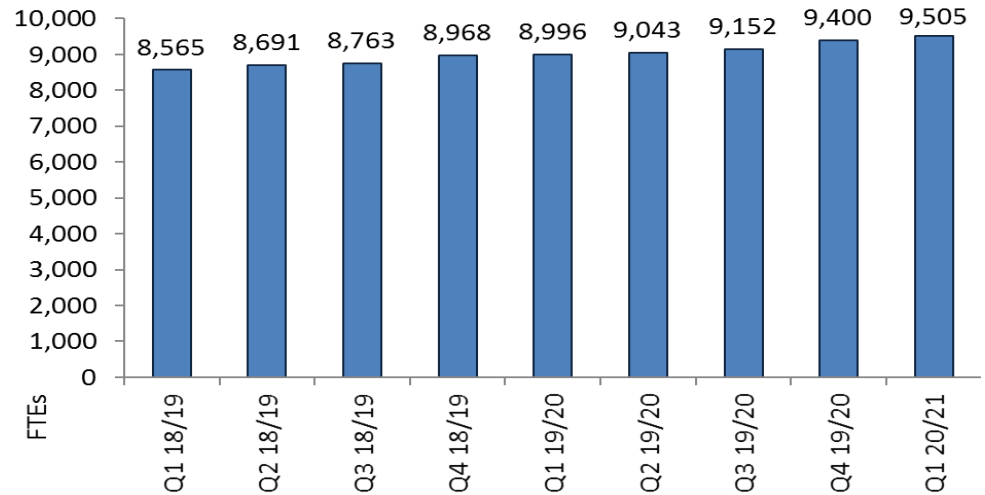
At the end of Q1 2020-21, the Metropolitan Police Workforce consisted of:

- 32,568 officers
- 9,505 staff

Police Officer Strength

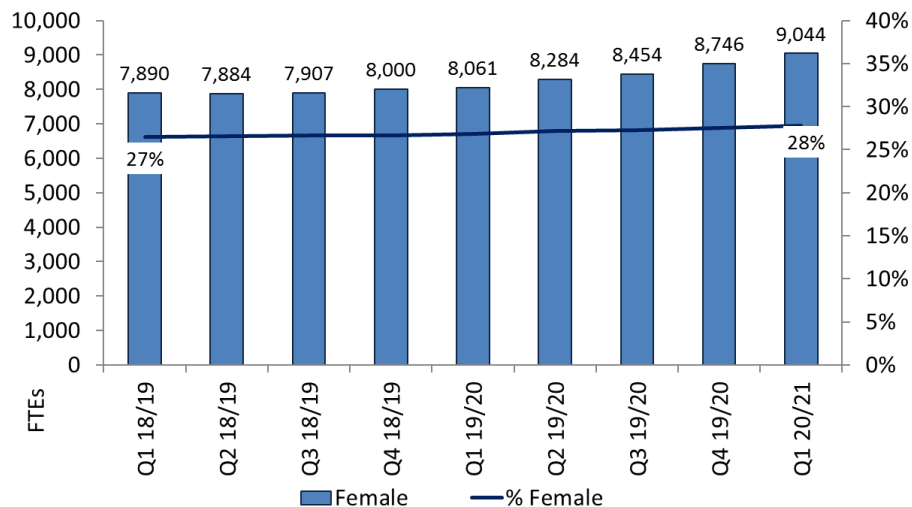


Police Staff Strength

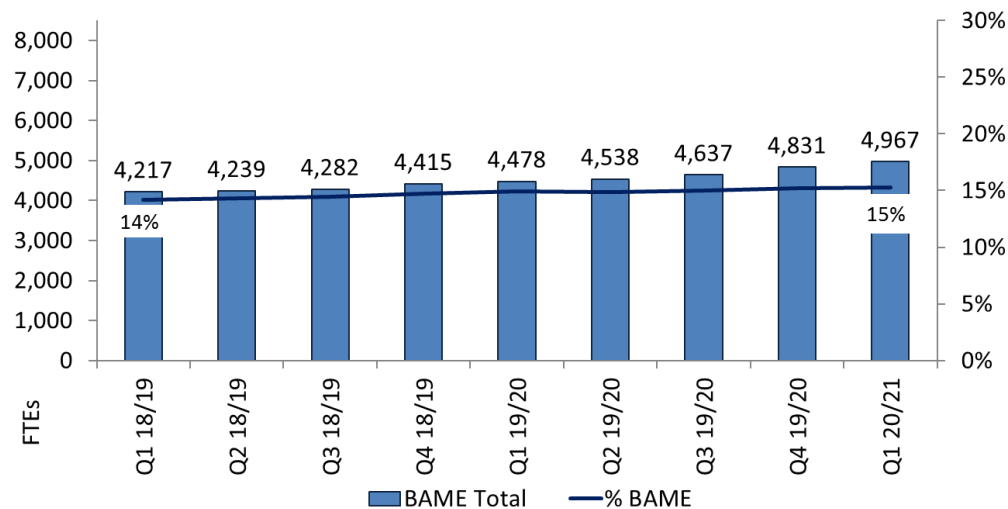


Diversity – Police Officers

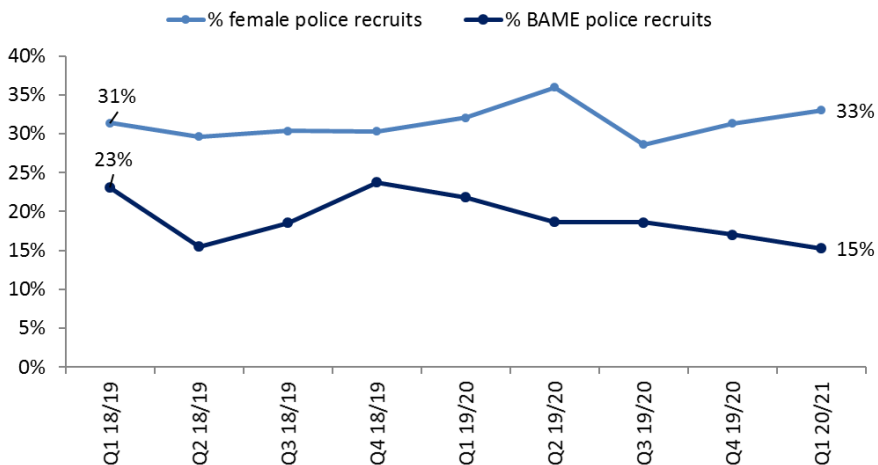
Female Police Officer Strength



BAME Police Officer Strength



Diversity in Recruitment

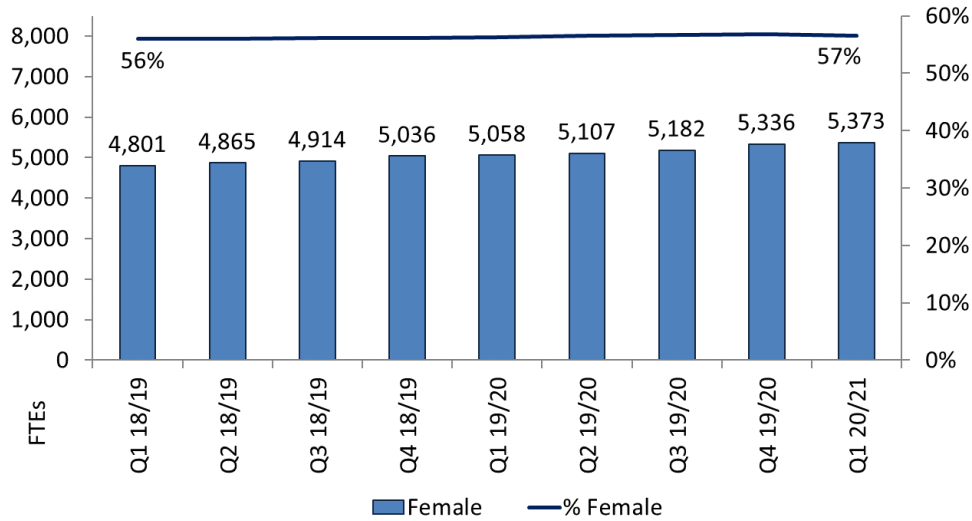


Both BAME and female officer numbers have increased during the most recent quarter in both volume and proportionality.

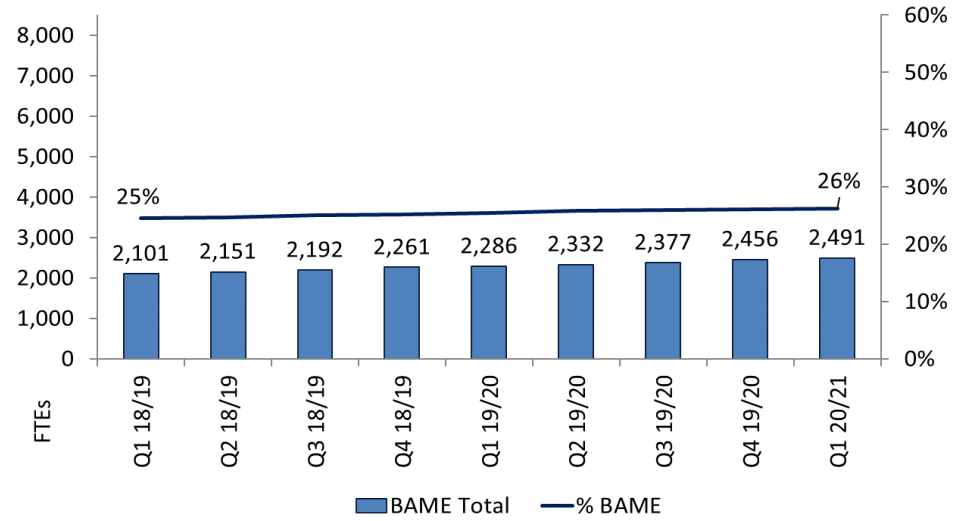
Dedicated Ward Officer (DWO) abstraction levels have an average abstraction rate of 6%. Overall abstractions in Q1 2020/21 have increased compared to Q1 2019/20.

Diversity – Police Staff and PCSOs

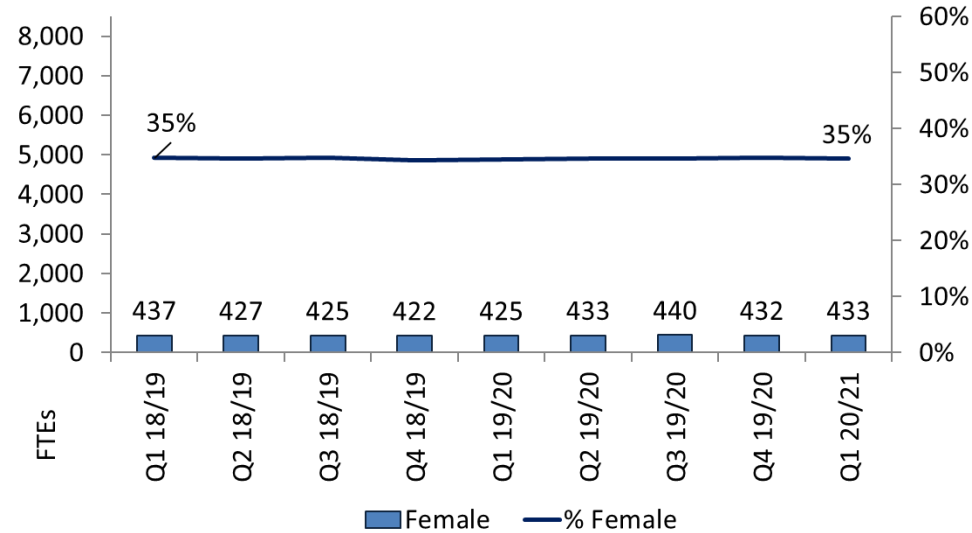
Female Police Staff Strength



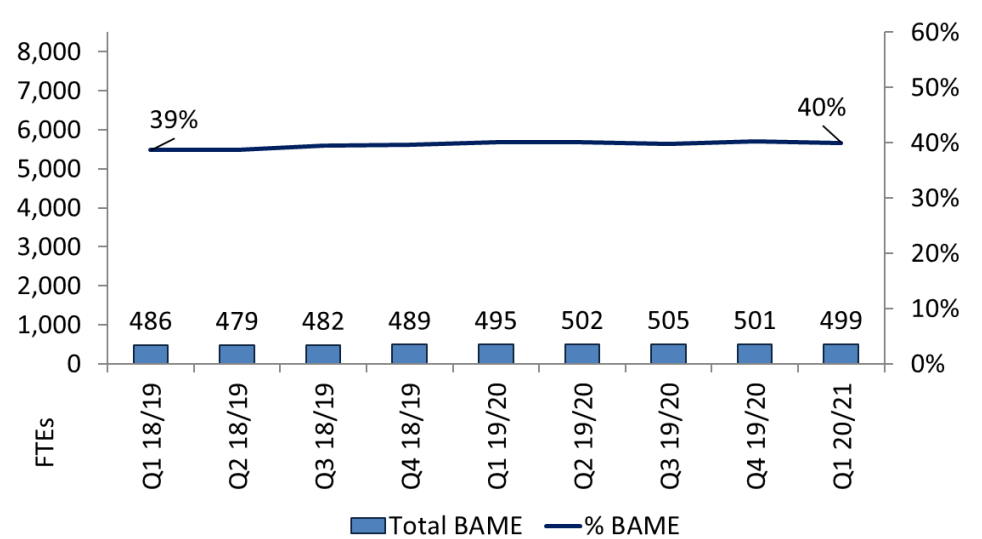
BAME Police Staff Strength



Female PCSO Strength



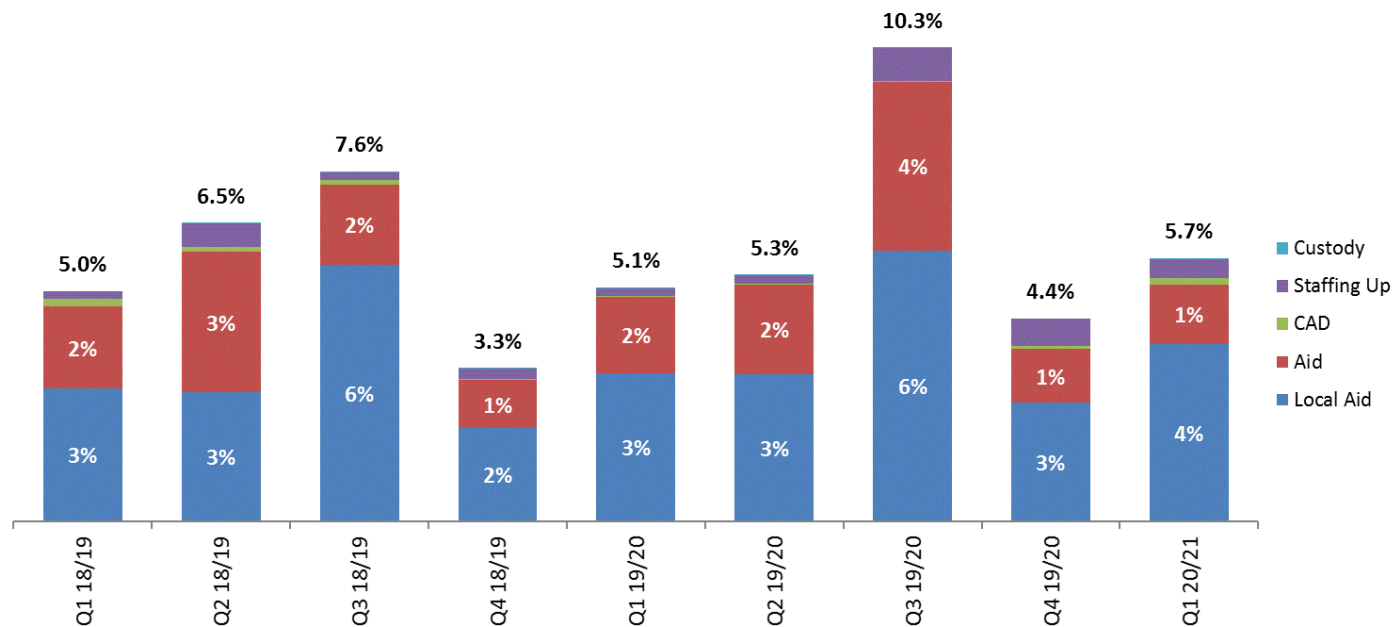
BAME PCSO Strength



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 1 the abstraction level was 5.7%, an increase from 4.4% in Q4 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



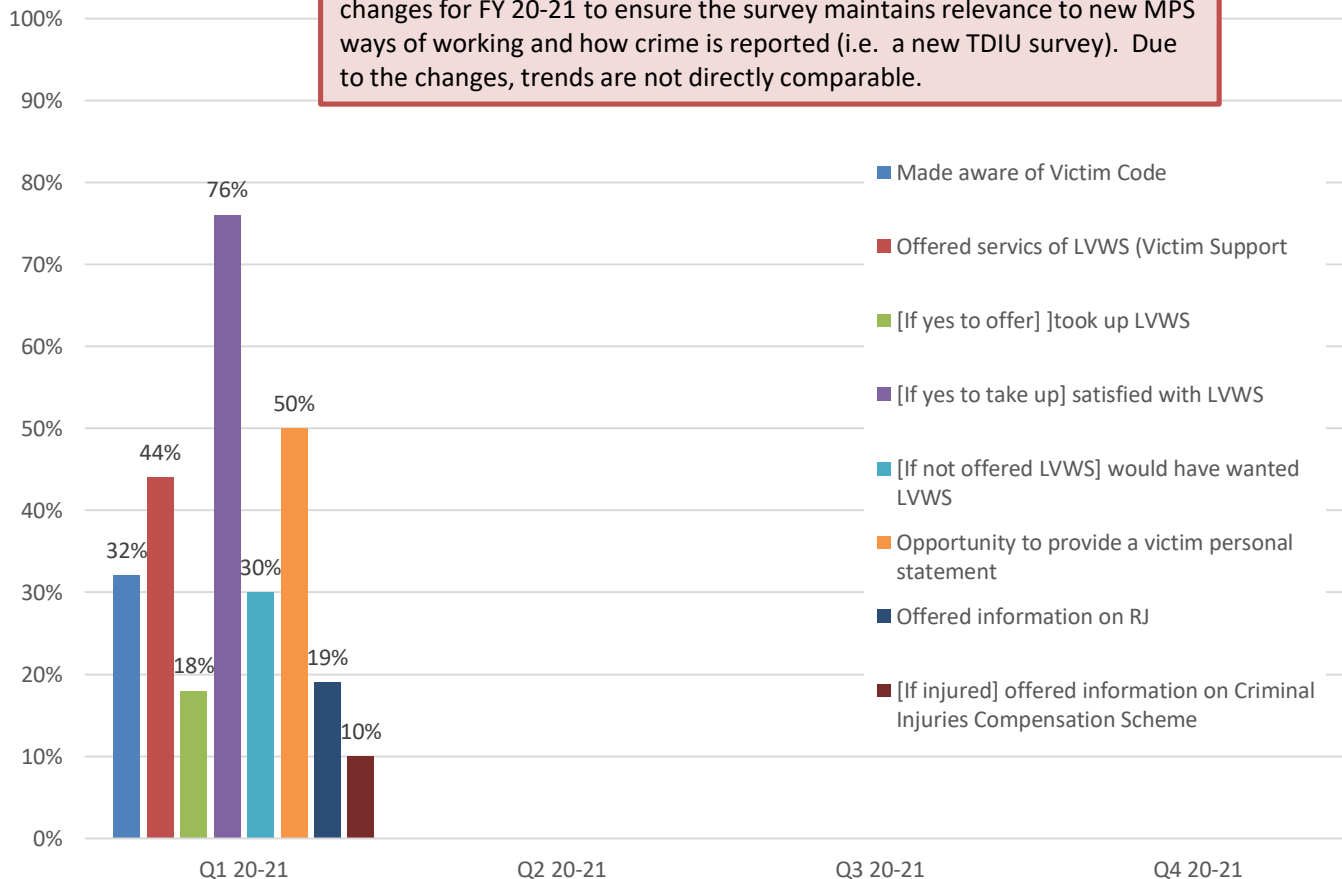
Police and Crime Plan Monitoring

VCOP Awareness

The MOJ announced a review of the Victim’s Code of Practice (VCOP) with the final recommendations expected later in 2020, following ongoing consultation with police forces and the National Police Chief’s Council (NPCC).

The MPS will update their Crime Recording System to reflect these amendments and alongside MOPAC’s revisions to the User Satisfaction survey aims to provide an enhanced victim focus.

The User Satisfaction Survey has undergone significant methodology changes for FY 20-21 to ensure the survey maintains relevance to new MPS ways of working and how crime is reported (i.e. a new TDIU survey). Due to the changes, trends are not directly comparable.



Less than a third of respondents (32%) report being made aware of their rights under the Victim’s Code of Practice.

Under half (44%) report being offered the services of the London Victim and Witness Service (LVWS). However, of those that took this offer up (18% of those asked), the level of satisfaction was high (76%).

Half of respondents (50%) report being offered the opportunity to complete a victim personal statement.

Under a fifth (19%) of respondents were offered information on restorative justice.

Just one in ten (10%) of those respondents who had received an injury were made aware of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Scheme.

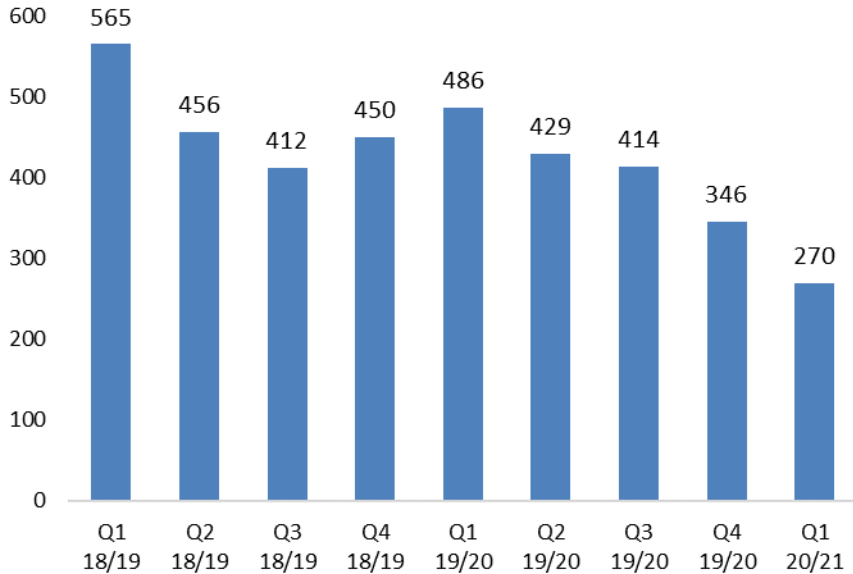
Keeping Children and Young People Safe



Monitoring the Police and Crime Plan

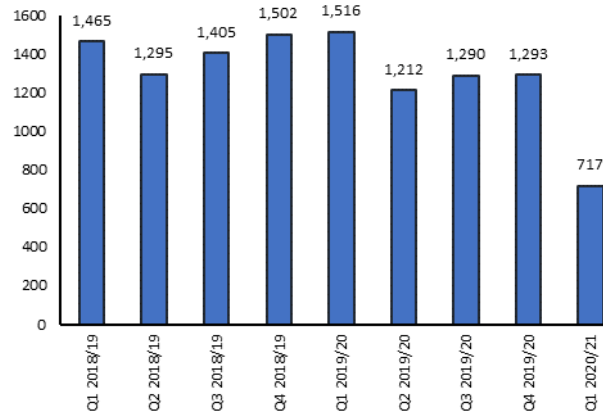
Keeping Children and Young People Safe

Knife Crime with Injury – Victims aged under 25



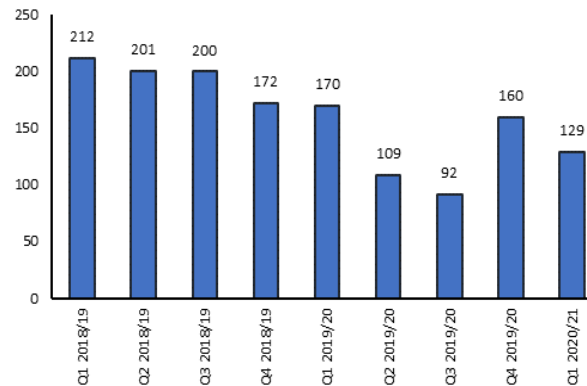
Knife crime victims under 25 in Q1 2020/21 saw a 44.4% reduction when compared to Q1 2019/20 (216 fewer victims). The number of victims has also decreased by 22% (-76 victims) compared to the previous quarter

Child Sexual Abuse and Child Sexual Exploitation



Q1 saw a large decrease in CSA offences: a 45% decrease (576 offences) compared to the previous quarter and a 53% decrease (799 offences) compared to the same quarter in 2019/20.

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 a decrease of 19% (31 cases) in recorded incidents of Child Sexual Exploitation compared to the previous quarter. There was also a decrease of 24% (41 cases) compared to the same quarter in 2019/20.

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

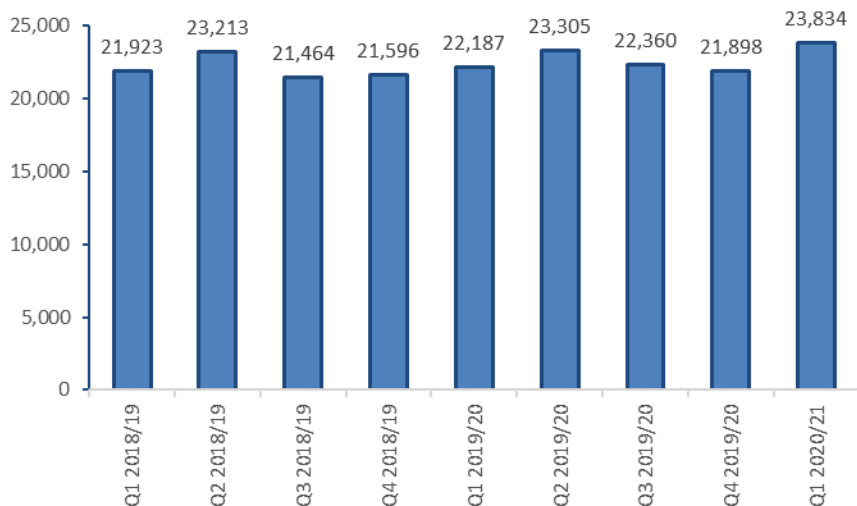


Monitoring the Police and Crime Plan

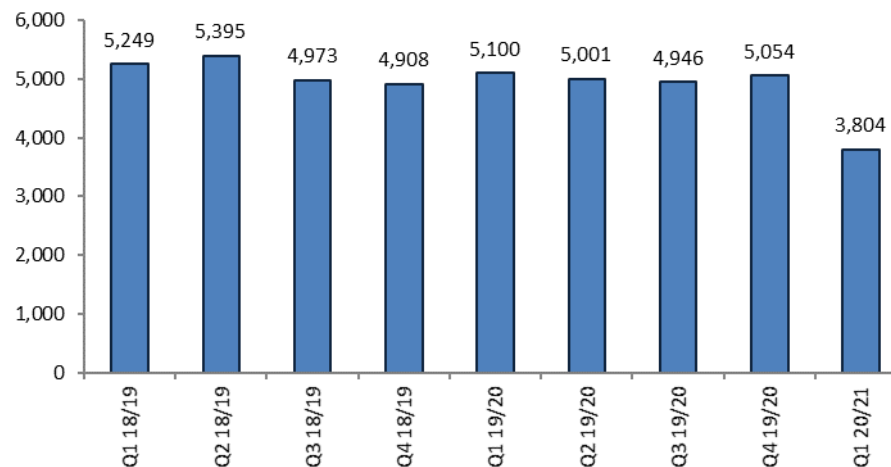
Violence Against Women and Girls

Compared to the same quarter in 2019/20, Domestic Abuse offences have increased (7.2%, 1,590 offences). They have also increased compared to the previous quarter (8.8% increase, 1,924 offences). Recorded sexual offences decreased when compared to Q1 in 2019/20 (-25.4%, -1,296 offences). A decrease of a similar proportion has been recorded when compared to the previous quarter (-24.7%, -1,250 offences).

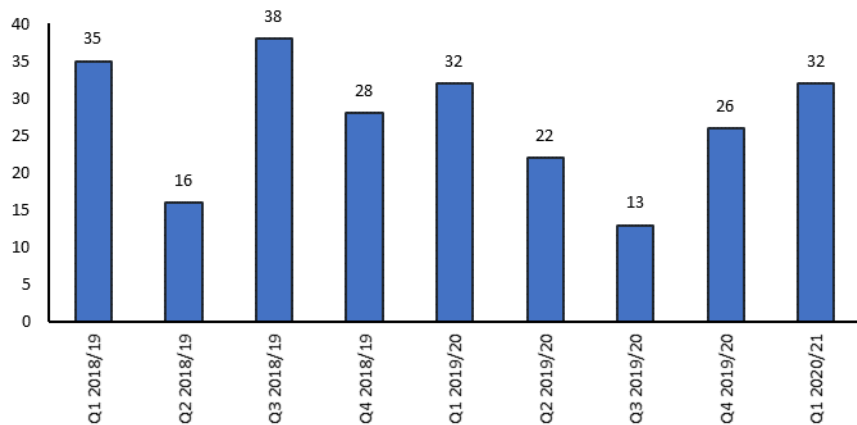
Domestic Abuse



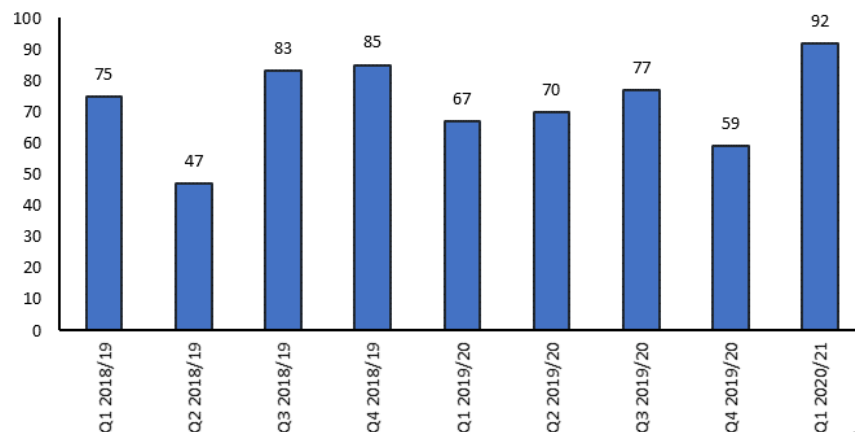
Sexual Offences



Forced Marriage



Honour Based Violence (HBV)



Standing Together Against Extremism, Hatred and Intolerance

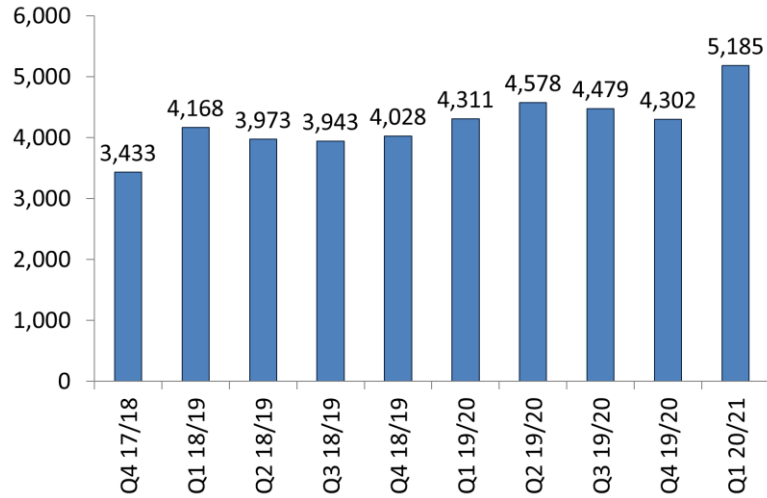


Monitoring the Police and Crime Plan

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

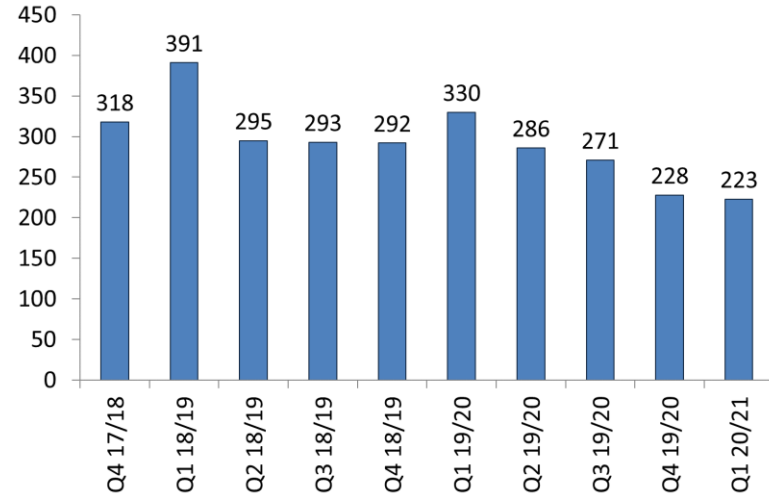


Racist Hate Crime offences increased by 20.3% (874 offences) from Q1 2019/20. They increased by a similar proportion compared to the previous quarter (20.5%, 883 offences).

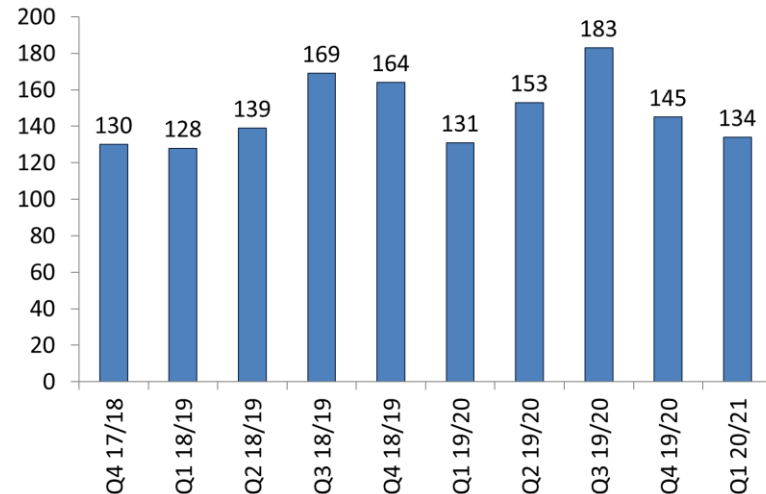
Islamophobic Offences were down (-32.4%) when compared to Q1 2019/20 and also compared to previous quarter (-2.2%, -5 offences).

Anti-Semitic Offences have decreased 2.3% (-3 offences) compared Q1 2019/20 and 7.6% (-11 offences) compared to the previous quarter.

Islamophobic Hate Crime



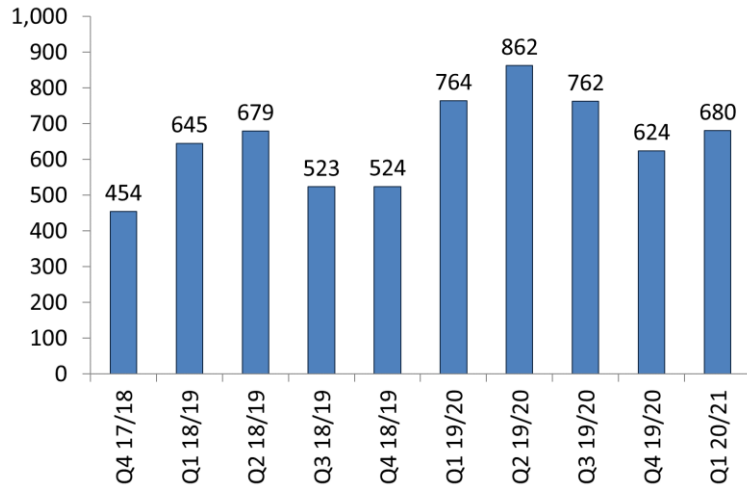
Anti-Semitic Hate Crime



Hate Crime – Sexual Orientation, Transgender, and Disability

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

Homophobic Hate Crime

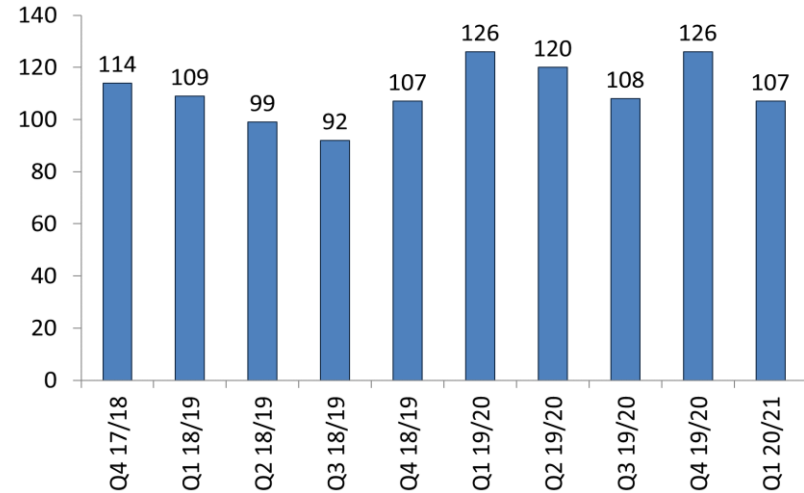


Homophobic Hate Crime has decreased by 11% (-84 offences) compared to Q1 2019/20 but increased 9% (56 offences) on the previous quarter.

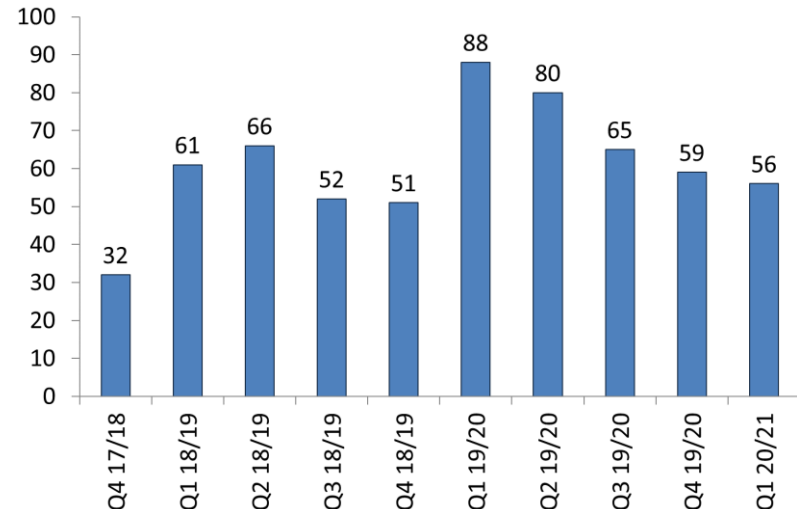
In Q1 2020/21 there were 56 recorded offences of Transgender Hate Crime, 32 fewer offences than the same quarter in 2019/20 and 3 fewer offences than the previous quarter.

Compared to Q1 2019/20, Disability Hate Crime offences have decreased by 15.1% (-19 offences). Exactly the same reduction can be seen when comparing with the previous quarter.

Disability Hate Crime

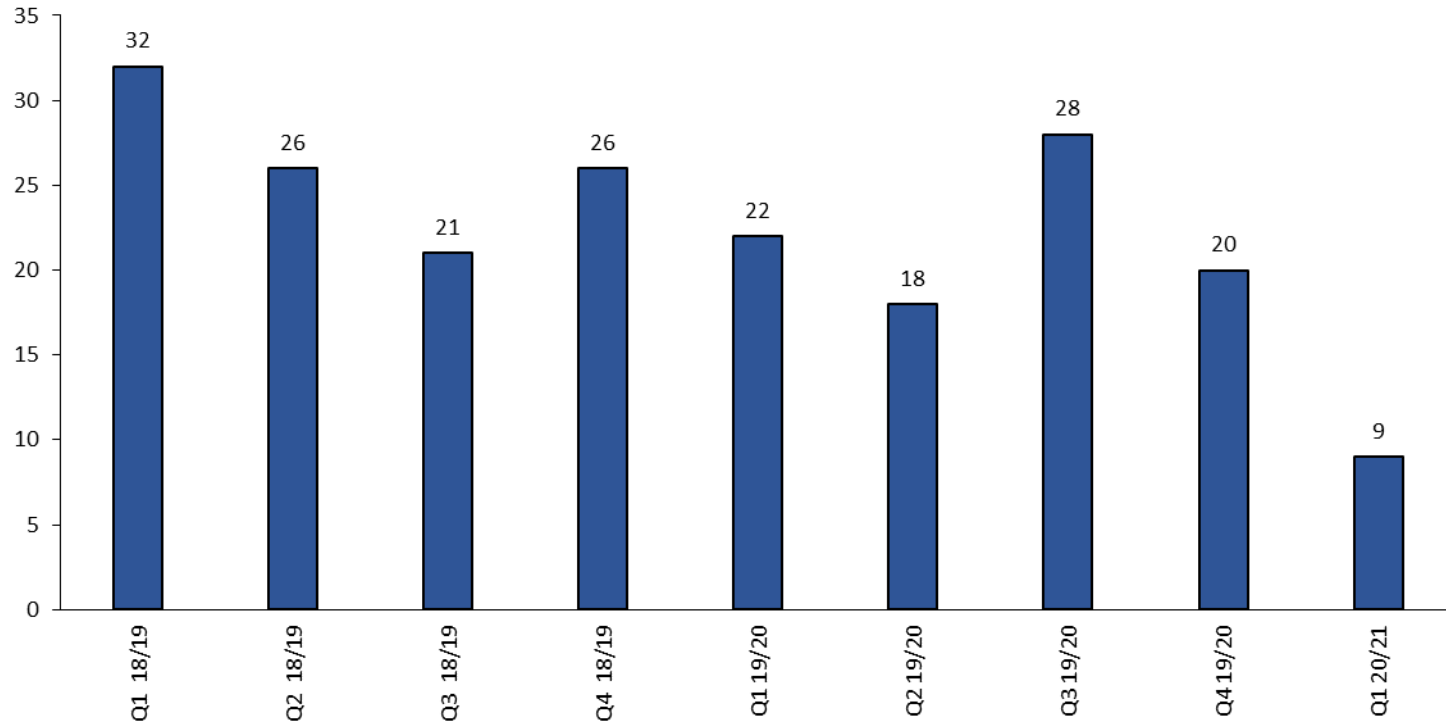


Transgender Hate Crime



Extremism – Counter Terrorism arrests

Arrests by Counter Terrorism Command Officers

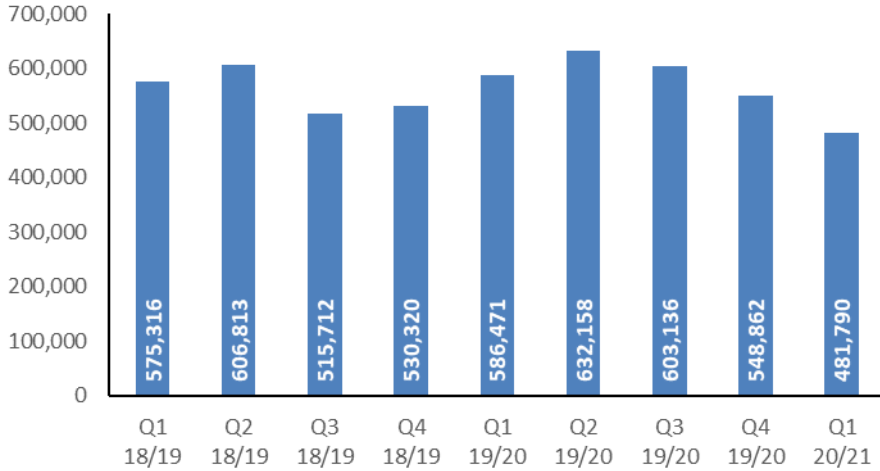


Counter Terrorism Arrests in Q1 2020/21 have decreased from the previous quarter to 9 (-11) and decreased from the same quarter in 2019/20 (-13).

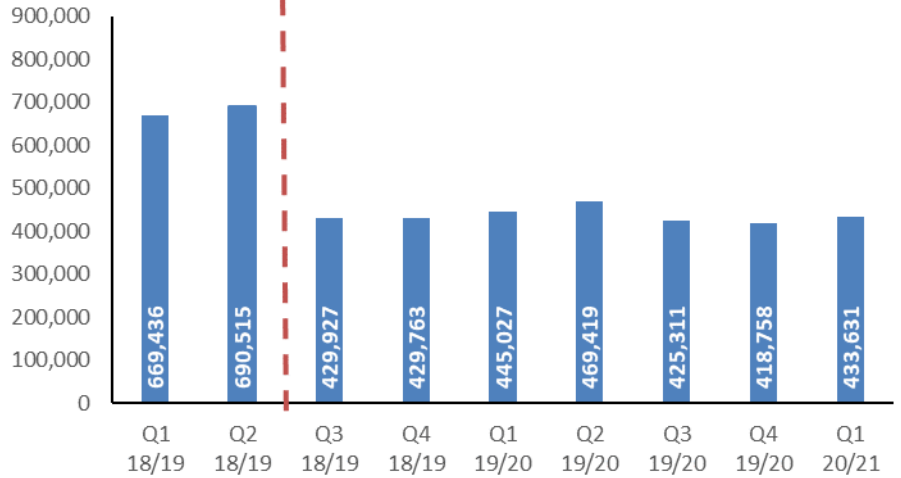
Oversight

Responding to the Public - Met Level

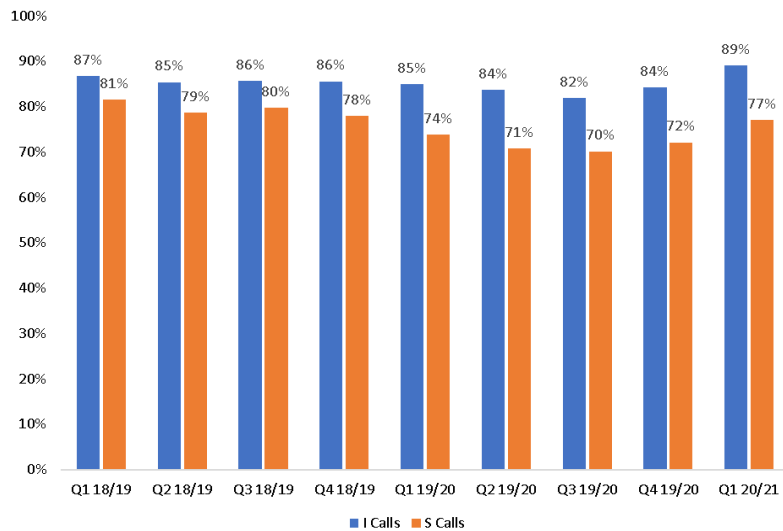
999 Calls



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.

Q1 2020/21 data shows there were 433,631 101 calls and 481,790 emergency 999 calls received by the Met. Response times in I calls (15 min attendance target) are at the best rate in the last two years. Performance for S calls (1-hour attendance target) has also increased compared to Q1 2019/20, the same quarter last year. Covid-19 measures may have impacted on such trends.

Responding to the Public – BCU Performance

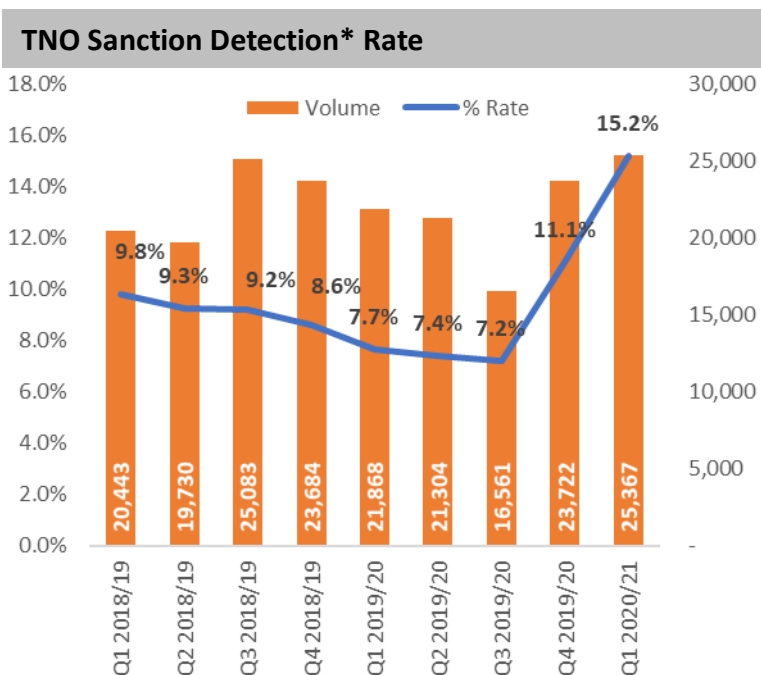
I Call Performance

BCU	Borough	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
		FY19/20	FY19/20	FY19/20	FY19/20	FY20/21
Central East	Hackney	94%	92%	90%	92%	95%
	Tower Hamlets	94%	93%	92%	93%	96%
Central North	Camden	93%	93%	90%	89%	94%
	Islington	94%	93%	91%	91%	93%
Central South	Lambeth	88%	86%	83%	85%	91%
	Southwark	90%	88%	86%	88%	92%
Central West	Hammersmith & Fulham	86%	84%	81%	84%	92%
	Kensington & Chelsea	83%	84%	77%	87%	96%
	Westminster	85%	83%	82%	87%	96%
East Area	Barking & Dagenham	83%	82%	75%	74%	79%
	Havering	87%	85%	80%	82%	83%
	Redbridge	88%	83%	80%	85%	86%
North Area	Enfield	81%	83%	76%	74%	82%
	Haringey	85%	86%	81%	84%	86%
North East	Newham	76%	76%	75%	77%	83%
	Waltham Forest	85%	84%	81%	82%	85%
North West	Barnet	81%	81%	82%	84%	87%
	Brent	82%	81%	78%	81%	84%
	Harrow	83%	84%	80%	84%	86%
South Area	Bromley	85%	85%	84%	85%	91%
	Croydon	88%	85%	83%	85%	91%
	Sutton	90%	86%	88%	91%	90%
South East	Bexley	78%	73%	76%	82%	91%
	Greenwich	75%	72%	73%	81%	90%
	Lewisham	85%	84%	87%	91%	94%
South West	Kingston upon Thames	80%	78%	80%	83%	90%
	Merton	83%	79%	76%	79%	86%
	Richmond upon Thames	84%	80%	81%	83%	87%
	Wandsworth	84%	81%	78%	83%	87%
West Area	Ealing	79%	78%	79%	81%	87%
	Hillingdon	82%	82%	80%	79%	86%
	Hounslow	80%	82%	81%	80%	87%

S Call Performance

BCU	Borough	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
		FY19/20	FY19/20	FY19/20	FY19/20	FY20/21
Central East	Hackney	89%	84%	84%	85%	88%
	Tower Hamlets	92%	92%	91%	92%	93%
Central North	Camden	91%	89%	87%	84%	89%
	Islington	89%	87%	85%	83%	86%
Central South	Lambeth	78%	73%	73%	77%	80%
	Southwark	78%	73%	76%	78%	86%
Central West	Hammersmith & Fulham	79%	77%	71%	78%	82%
	Kensington & Chelsea	71%	68%	61%	70%	80%
	Westminster	76%	75%	74%	78%	90%
East Area	Barking & Dagenham	67%	65%	57%	59%	69%
	Havering	80%	75%	71%	72%	77%
	Redbridge	72%	67%	66%	70%	70%
North Area	Enfield	78%	77%	66%	64%	71%
	Haringey	73%	70%	68%	67%	70%
North East	Newham	60%	58%	60%	66%	72%
	Waltham Forest	70%	73%	69%	69%	75%
North West	Barnet	74%	75%	73%	75%	75%
	Brent	70%	66%	66%	68%	70%
	Harrow	68%	64%	63%	66%	72%
South Area	Bromley	79%	75%	75%	77%	85%
	Croydon	75%	67%	68%	70%	74%
	Sutton	78%	71%	77%	80%	81%
South East	Bexley	55%	45%	53%	59%	68%
	Greenwich	54%	48%	55%	58%	67%
	Lewisham	56%	52%	60%	63%	68%
South West	Kingston upon Thames	72%	71%	72%	71%	81%
	Merton	65%	56%	56%	60%	69%
	Richmond upon Thames	68%	68%	69%	70%	79%
	Wandsworth	65%	58%	59%	60%	69%
West Area	Ealing	62%	60%	62%	66%	70%
	Hillingdon	68%	66%	63%	64%	70%
	Hounslow	67%	67%	66%	69%	71%

Investigation - Sanction Detections



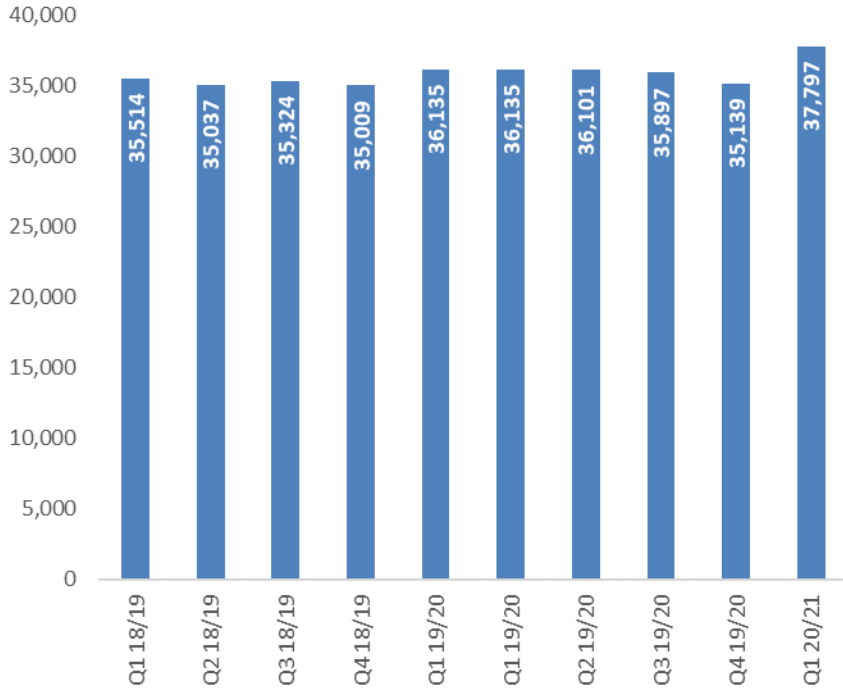
* Sanction detections are detections where offences are resolved through a formal sanction - including being charged or receiving a caution

Q1 2020/21 had an increased volume and rate of SDs compared to the same quarter of last year, with both the volume and rate increasing compared to Q4 this year. All BCUs saw an increase in the rate of SDs compared to the previous quarter.

BCU Name	Borough	Q1 2019/20	Q2 2019/20	Q3 2019/20	Q4 2019/20	Q1 2020/21
Central East BCU	Hackney	6.9%	6.6%	7.5%	11.0%	14.4%
	Tower Hamlets	9.1%	9.5%	9.1%	14.4%	16.9%
Central North BCU	Camden	6.7%	6.6%	6.5%	9.5%	16.1%
	Islington	8.1%	7.7%	6.9%	12.0%	15.4%
Central South BCU	Lambeth	10.9%	8.6%	8.7%	13.6%	18.0%
	Southwark	7.2%	6.8%	6.1%	11.4%	14.0%
Central West BCU	Hammersmith and Fulham	7.5%	7.0%	6.2%	10.6%	16.4%
	Kensington and Chelsea	6.1%	5.5%	6.2%	8.9%	15.7%
	Westminster	4.8%	5.2%	4.9%	8.3%	19.3%
East Area BCU	Barking and Dagenham	9.0%	9.1%	8.6%	11.7%	17.4%
	Havering	8.2%	6.5%	9.3%	12.7%	18.3%
	Redbridge	7.2%	7.8%	6.9%	10.4%	13.6%
North Area BCU	Enfield	7.9%	8.4%	5.8%	9.4%	13.8%
	Haringey	6.9%	6.6%	6.4%	12.2%	14.1%
North East BCU	Newham	11.9%	13.1%	11.4%	14.0%	17.7%
	Waltham Forest	9.2%	7.9%	7.0%	11.6%	13.9%
North West BCU	Barnet	5.1%	6.1%	5.8%	8.8%	11.3%
	Brent	8.4%	9.1%	7.3%	9.9%	14.3%
	Harrow	8.3%	6.5%	5.4%	10.8%	14.9%
South Area BCU	Bromley	8.0%	7.6%	6.5%	10.8%	12.6%
	Croydon	9.3%	8.4%	7.2%	11.4%	15.7%
	Sutton	7.6%	6.6%	4.3%	10.2%	14.3%
South East BCU	Bexley	6.9%	6.1%	6.1%	9.3%	13.6%
	Greenwich	8.1%	7.1%	6.7%	11.7%	16.1%
	Lewisham	8.4%	8.9%	8.7%	11.6%	12.4%
South West BCU	Kingston upon Thames	10.0%	7.5%	8.8%	12.0%	17.2%
	Merton	10.1%	8.0%	9.5%	10.6%	14.7%
	Richmond upon Thames	5.2%	5.5%	6.2%	8.1%	10.9%
	Wandsworth	7.1%	7.7%	5.8%	10.4%	13.5%
West Area BCU	Ealing	8.6%	8.0%	7.6%	12.3%	17.0%
	Hillingdon	8.8%	7.2%	6.8%	12.1%	14.0%
	Hounslow	8.8%	7.3%	9.4%	12.6%	15.1%

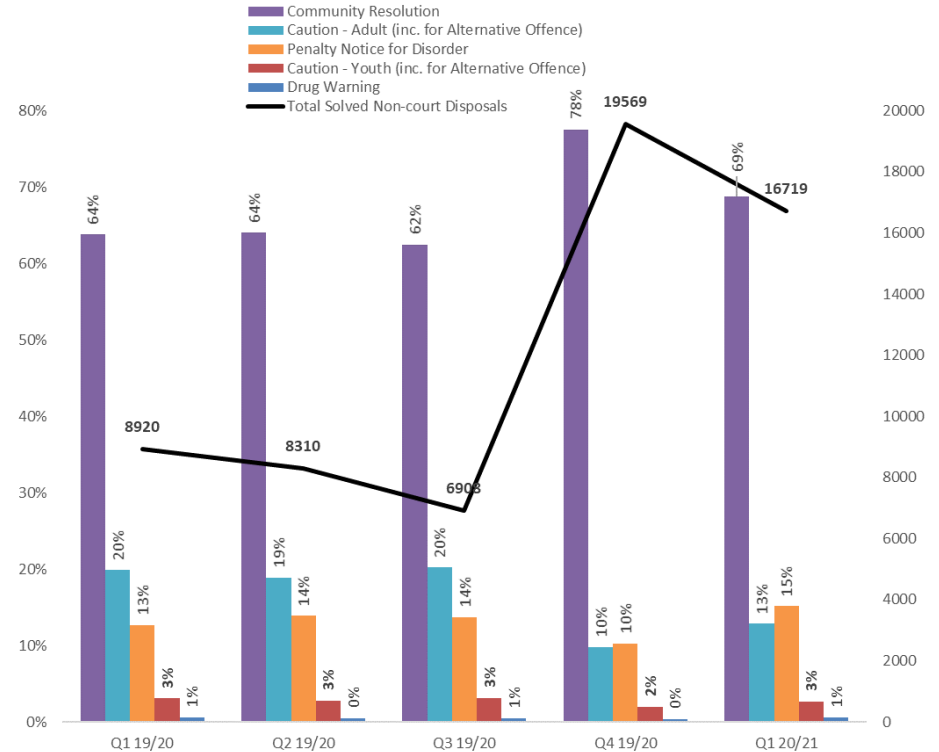
Detainees Taken Into Custody and Out of Court Disposals

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 increased during the most recent quarter with numbers exceeding 37,000 for the first time in the last 2 years.

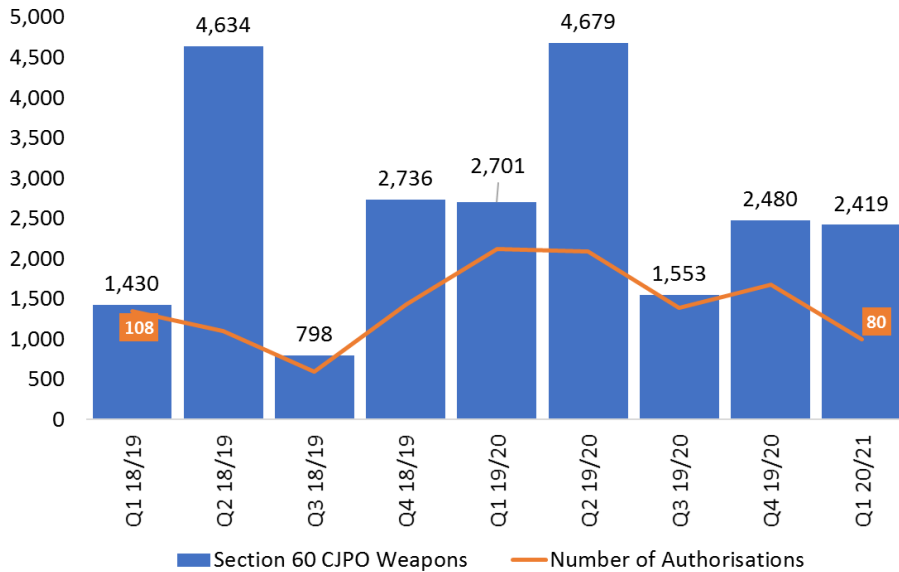
Solved Out of Court Disposals



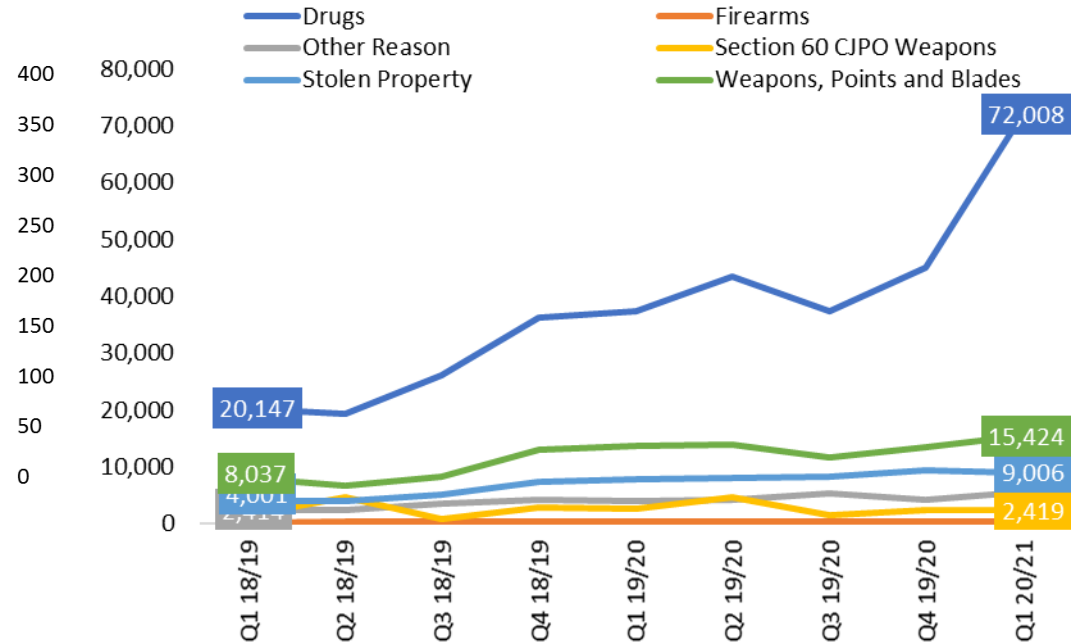
During Q1 2020/21 the number of solved out of court disposals issued by the Met decreased by (-14.6%) when compared to the previous quarter but remained high compared to other quarters. This is driven by an increase in community resolutions with solved out of court disposals increasing compared to the same quarter in 2019/20 (87.4%).

Stop and Search Monitoring – S60 and Types of Search

Section 60 Authorisations and Stop and Searches



Number of Stop and Searches Conducted by Reason



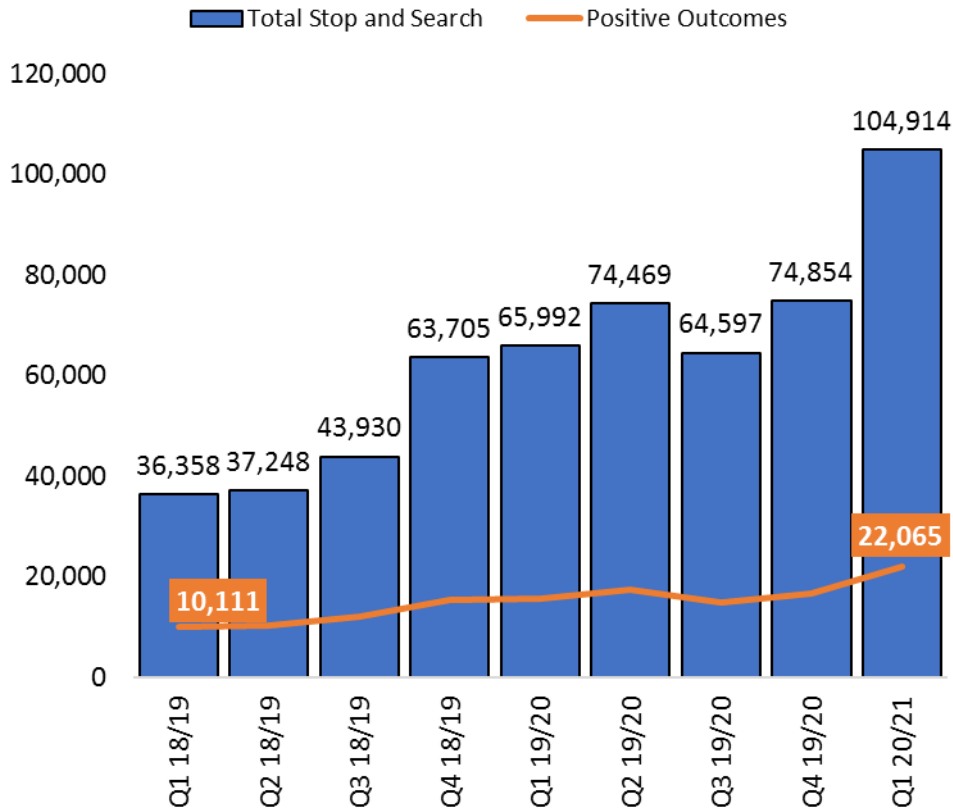
The powers to Stop and Search under s.60 Criminal Justice and Disorder Act 1994 are used to prevent and detect carrying of dangerous instruments or offensive weapons. The authorising officer in these cases must have reasonable grounds to implement this. The number of Stop and Searches resulting from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

Overall, the number of Stop and Searches has increased by 40% since Q4 2019/20 and 59% higher than the previous year.

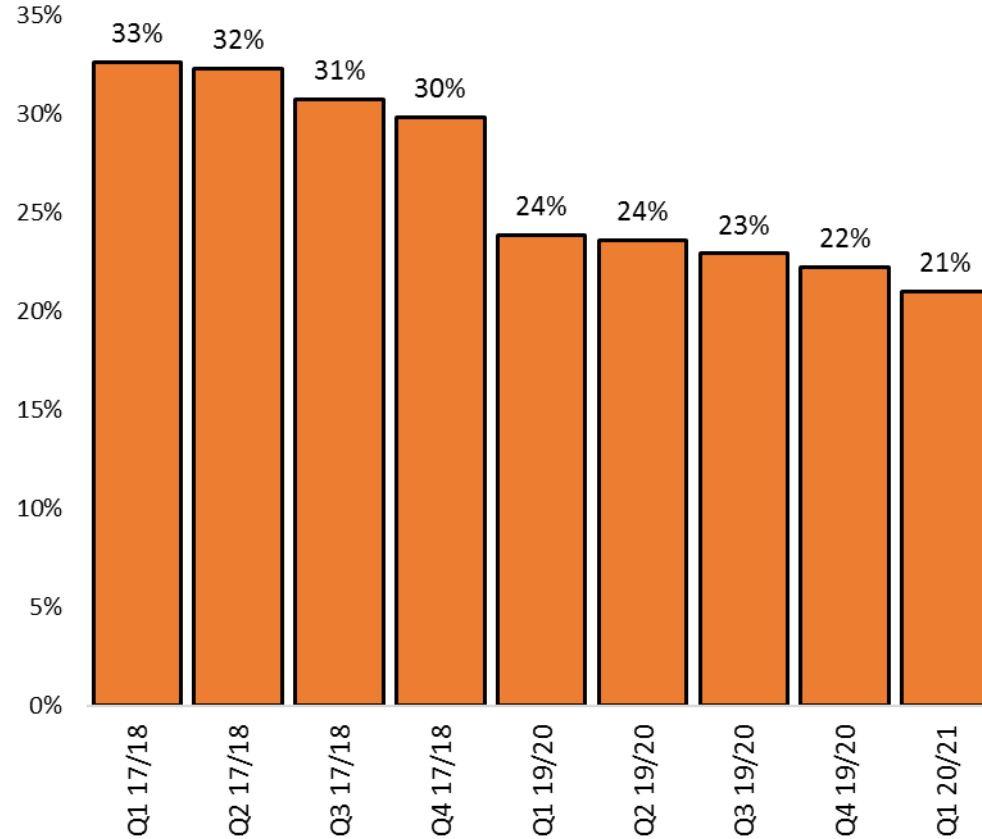
- Drugs related Stops accounted for 69% of all Stop and Search in the latest quarter; this is an increase of 60% from the previous quarter.
- 15% of Stop and Searches are for weapons, points and blades, this increased by 14% from Q4 and increased 12% from Q1 2019/20.

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

Number of Stop and Searches Conducted



Positive Outcomes* from Stop and Searches Conducted



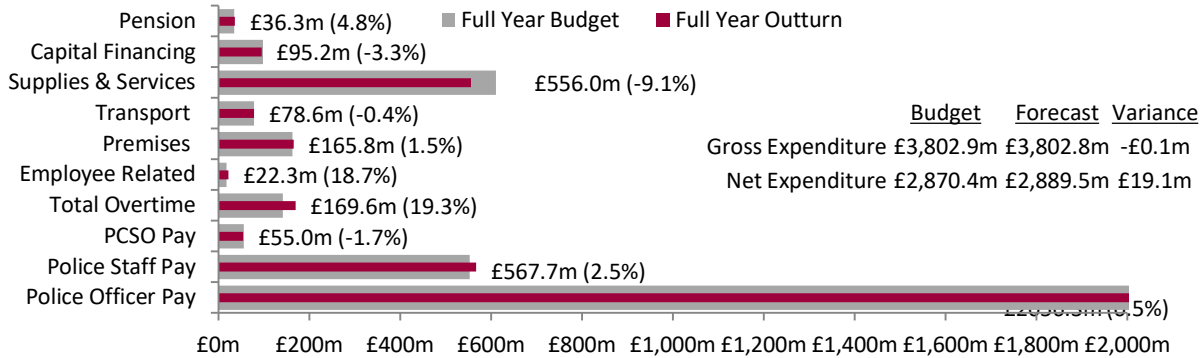
The number of Stop and Searches in the latest quarter shows an increase of 40% from the previous quarter and was 59% higher than Q1 2019/20. Positive outcomes accounts for just over 1 in 5 of all outcomes from Stop and Searches. This has reduced during the last 12 months. However, actual volumes are increasing as a result of increased use of the tactic.

MOPAC Finances

MPS Finances at a glance 2020/21

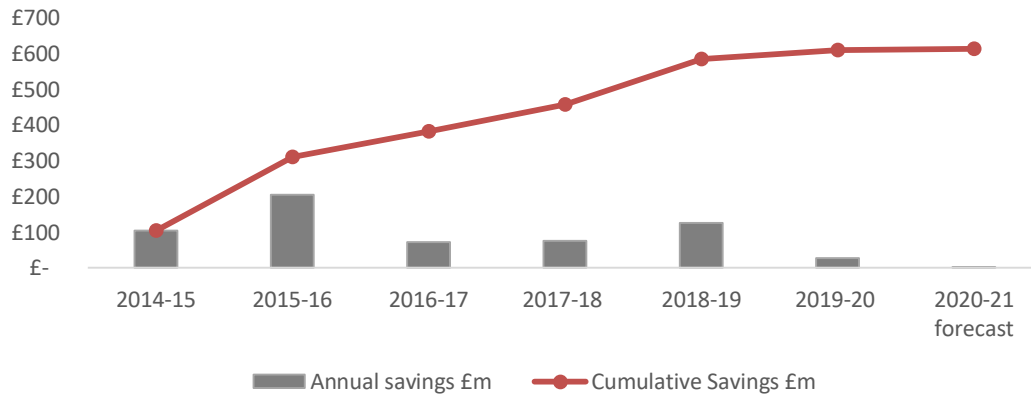
Total 2020/21 Net Revenue budget. Further detail and commentary on subsequent slides.

Net Revenue Expenditure

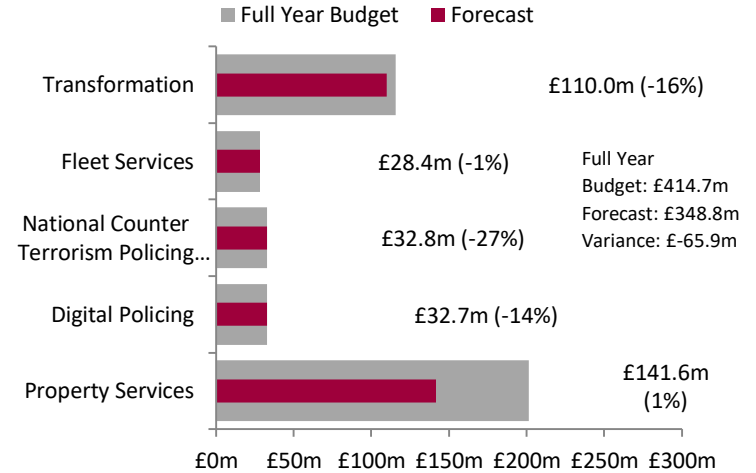


	Police Officer Pay	Police Staff Pay	PCSO Pay	Total Overtime	Employee Related	Premises	Transport	Supplies & Services	Capital Financing	Pension
Full Year Budget	£2045.4m	£553.8m	£56.0m	£142.2m	£18.8m	£163.4m	£79.0m	£611.3m	£98.4m	£34.6m
Full Year Outturn	£2056.3m	£567.7m	£55.0m	£169.6m	£22.3m	£165.8m	£78.6m	£556.0m	£95.2m	£36.3m

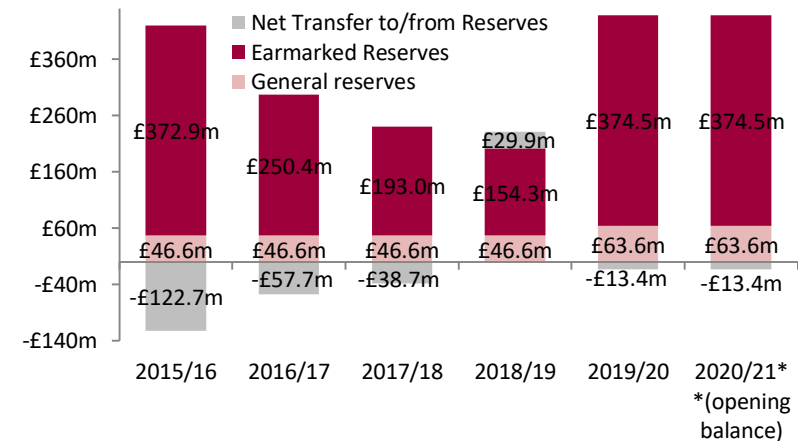
Annual and Cumulative Savings



Capital Expenditure



Reserve Balance



MPS Revenue Summary

2020/21 Budget & Forecast	Full Year Budget (£m)	Full Year Outturn (£m)	Variance (£m)
Police Officer Pay	2,045.4	2,056.3	10.9
Police Staff Pay	553.8	567.7	13.9
PCSO Pay	56.0	55.0	-1.0
Total Pay	2,655.2	2,679.0	23.8
Police Officer Overtime	120.4	139.3	18.9
Police Staff Overtime	21.7	30.2	8.5
PCSO Overtime	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total Overtime	142.2	169.6	27.4
TOTAL PAY & OVERTIME	2,797.4	2,848.6	51.2
Employee Related Expenditure	18.8	22.3	3.5
Premises Costs	163.4	165.8	2.4
Transport Costs	79.0	78.6	-0.4
Supplies & Services	611.3	556.0	-55.3
TOTAL RUNNING EXPENSES	872.5	822.7	-49.8
Capital Financing Costs	98.4	95.2	-3.2
Discretionary Pension Costs	34.6	36.3	1.7
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	3,802.9	3,802.8	-0.1
Other Income	-282.9	-265.0	17.9
Specific Grants	-638.6	-637.3	1.3
Transfer to/(from) reserves	-11.0	-11.0	0.0
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE	2,870.4	2,889.5	19.1
Funding (General Grant & Precept)	-2,870.4	-2,870.4	0.0
OVERALL MPS & MOPAC Total	0.0	19.1	19.1

Revenue Forecast Summary – 2020/21 Position

The revenue **expenditure** forecast outturn position is an underspend of £(0.1)m.

Within this position there is an overspend of £23.8m on pay and £27.4m on overtime giving a total overspend on pay and overtime of £51.2m. The Police Officer pay overspend is almost entirely due to acceleration of officer recruitment to ensure targets are achieved by the end of the financial year coupled with a drop in officer turnover each month. There are currently 32,568 officers in post against the budgeted target of 31,890.

Whilst there is a forecast overspend on Police Staff Pay, expenditure at the end of June is on budget. Recruitment plans are being reviewed with the aim of bringing the forecast position back to budget.

The Covid-19 Pandemic has had an impact on overtime and is in part driving the forecast overspend on overtime. An assessment analysis has been undertaken and work is underway across all areas in the MPS to drive down the overtime costs.

The pay and overtime overspend has been largely offset by an underspend of £(49.8)m on running expenses which is predominantly due to a hold on supplies and services expenditure. For example, part of the infrastructure costs for the 'Growing the Met' project and proposed expenditure on the roll out of mobile phones and phase 3 of the Met intelligence project. This pause will continue until there is clarity on any additional Covid-19 funding and mitigating plans take effect to manage the forecast overspend.

The resulting gross expenditure forecast outturn underspend £(0.1)m is however offset by an under recovery of third party income in part caused by Covid-19. After taking into account income and grants, the **net expenditure** outturn is a forecast overspend of £19.1m and the MPS is taking action as outlined above to reduce this expenditure.

MPS Revenue Supporting Information

Police Officer Pay and Overtime

Police Officer Pay

Police officer pay outturn is an overspend forecast of £10.9m.

- £4.2m relates to costs for National Insurance and Bear Scotland (holiday pay) payments caused by officer overtime.
- £6.7m arises due to increased officer numbers. At the end of June 2020 there were 32,567 FTE police officers in post against a funded target of 31,890 (which included an additional 1,000 officers funded by the Mayor), this is 677 more officers than originally budgeted. The recruitment strategy has been amended to manage the recruitment profile within funding constraints.

Police Officer Overtime

The forecast outturn £18.9m overtime overspend is partly offset by £1.1m of additional external income and grants. The balance of £17.8m is predominately within Frontline Policing. An assessment analysis of the overtime has been undertaken with the findings and recommendations incorporated into an action plan to be delivered from Q2 onwards.

Police Staff Pay and Overtime

Police Staff Pay

Of the £13.9m forecast outturn overspend in Police staff pay approximately half is offset by a corresponding underspend on the Supplies and Services budget and the appropriate budget/cost realignment will be addressed in the next quarter. The remaining overspend is under review with a view to bringing the overall police pay position within budget. To note that the year-to-date position on Police Staff Pay is within budget.

Police Staff Overtime

Police staff overtime has a forecast outturn £8.5m overspend, primarily due to a £7.3m overspend in MPS Operations which is currently under review.

PCSO Pay

PCSO pay is forecasting a small outturn underspend of £(1.0)m due to vacancies and this will be monitored over the course of the year.

Running costs

The outturn position is an underspend of £(49.8)m. Key drivers are:

- **Employee related expenditure** – above budget by £3.5m driven partly by Covid-19 related expenditure, which will be reimbursed (see Covid-19 section).
- **Premises costs** – the £2.4m overspend is driven mainly by additional spend on Covid-19 cleaning.
- **Supplies and services costs** – The underspend of £(55.3)m is the result of the pausing of investment in a number of areas until funding is confirmed for additional Covid-19 expenditure and mitigating actions bring the forecast expenditure to budget. Paused investments include specific initiatives such as rolling out mobile phones, phase 3 of the Intelligence project. In addition there will be delays to certain investments to support the Growing the Met Programme. The position will be kept under review.

MPS Revenue Supporting Information

Income and Grants

The income forecast outturn position is a £17.9m under-recovery. The majority of this is due to lower operating costs (mainly vacancies) in externally funded areas (£13m) with resulting reduced receipts - predominantly £6.9m within TfL funded Roads Policing and Criminal Justice, £4.1m in Aviation Policing. In addition Covid-19 has led to lower than anticipated receipts in assorted areas, including vehicle recovery and sporting income.

The grants forecast outturn of £1.3m under-recovery is due to £13m under recovery in the externally funded units due to vacancies offset by £9.0m reimbursement of Covid-19 related purchases of medical grade PPE and £2.4m reimbursement of costs incurred on Operation Northleigh.

Savings Update

For 20/21 the MPS has an approved saving target of £2.9m to be achieved and at the end of Quarter 1 these savings are on track to be delivered.

Following the publication of the Mayor's Budget Guidance on 26 June 2020, MOPAC and the MPS will be required to find additional in-year savings to mitigate the estimated losses of Business Rates and Council Tax income arising as a result of the pandemic. Plans to deliver these savings are currently being worked up and will be formally reported on in Quarter 2.

Revenue Risks

Mitigating actions are in place to manage the forecast overspend this year. Going forward, the uncertainty around Council Tax and Business Rates income coupled with one-year funding settlements and the lack of clarity over future years' allocations for the Police Uplift Programme result in a challenging financial position for the MPS.

The 2020 Spending Review provides an opportunity for the MPS to actively lobby for appropriate funding and the developing Efficiency Strategy provides a framework for delivering future savings and efficiencies. However the medium-term financial position remains extremely challenging.

Covid-19

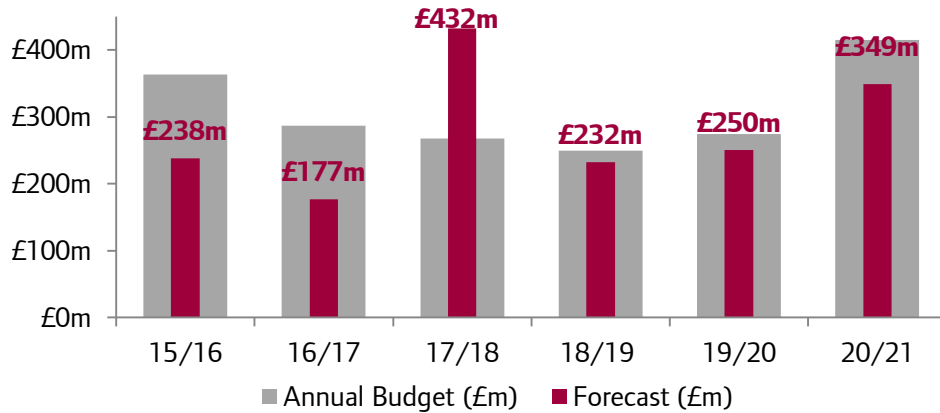
The Covid-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the MPS revenue position through lost income and additional expenditure pressures on overtime and payments for third party services such as building cleaning.

As reported to the Home Office, additional costs/loss of income from March to the end of June is estimated at £28.7m. It has now been formally agreed that the Department of Health will reimburse the costs of medical grade PPE but this only amounts to c£9m of the costs incurred. Future Covid costs are expected to decrease, although the forecasts assume that some increased costs, such as enhanced cleaning, will continue.

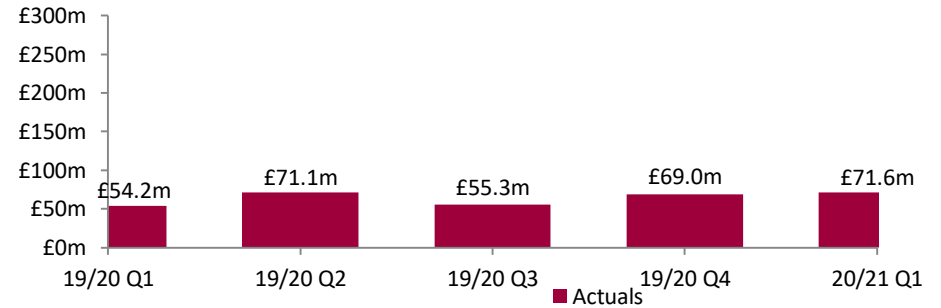
The additional Covid pressures are within the overall forecast and, as previously stated plans, plans to manage this overspend are currently being worked through and more information will be provided in the Quarter 2 report.

MOPAC Capital

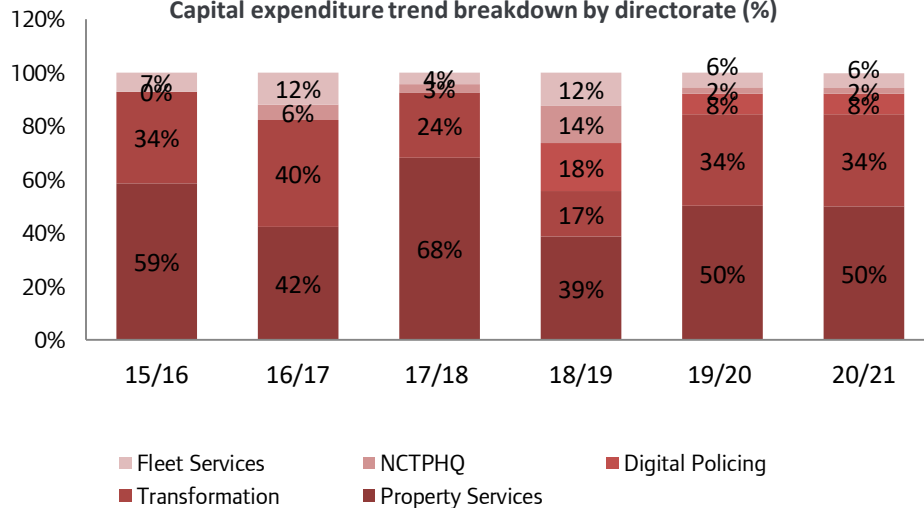
Capital expenditure trend (£m)



Quarterly Spend (£m)



Capital expenditure trend breakdown by directorate (%)



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.

The 2020/21 forecast outturn capital spend is £349m, of which £72m has occurred in Q1. At Q2 capital budgets will be updated following an overall review of the capital programme.

- 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 Expenditure – Financial Table

Capital Programme	Budget (£m)	Actual to Date (£m)	Forecast Outturn (£m)	Variance (£m)
Property Services	201.6	35.8	141.6	-60.0
NCTPHQ	33.0	1.6	32.8	-0.2
Fleet	28.4	4.0	28.4	0.0
Digital Policing	32.7	5.5	32.7	0.0
Met Ops	3.3	0.1	3.3	0.0
Transformation	115.7	24.6	110.0	-5.7
Total Capital Expenditure	414.7	71.6	348.8	-65.9

Capital Programme Expenditure – Performance

The forecast capital expenditure outturn for 2020/21 is £348.8m. This represents an underspend of £(65.9)m against the budget of £414.7m.

Property Services – the forecast outturn is an underspend of £(60)m against a budget of £201.6m. The variance is due mainly to:

- A need to reprofile the BCU (Basic Command Unit) refurbishments programme budget to reflect the approved Phase One commencement date.
- Paused capital activity in order to finalise the assessment of the impact on the property estate of Police Officer uplift.
- Delay in delivery of schemes due to Covid-19

NCTPHQ (National Counter Terrorism Policing Headquarters) – The forecast £(0.2)m underspend is due to the Chaparral project's reduced spend following a reassessment by project stakeholders.

Transformation – the projects in total forecast an underspend of £(5.7)m. This is predominantly due to paused activity due to Covid-19, costs reduced due to commercial negotiations with the supplier and re-alignment of planned activity leading to re-profiling of expenditure into next financial year.

Overview MOPAC (excluding MPS)

MOPAC (excluding VRU)

The 2020/21 **expenditure** forecast full year spend of £73.2m is an underspend of £(1.0)m against budget.

£(0.5)m of this is related to staff pay due to vacancies being held during the year.

Within premises costs, rent was budgeted to include provision for additional costs for staff moving out of Empress State Building. Due to the proposed accommodation changes and increased homeworking as a result of Covid-19 the planned additional accommodation will now not be required resulting in the forecast £(0.3)m underspend.

The £(0.2)m underspend in Suppliers & Services is due to a small reprofiling of commissioning programme expenditure. However, commissioning plans are currently being reviewed in light of COVID-19 and this may result in further reprofiling of the programmes to take into account changes in delivery required as a result of the pandemic. This is to ensure that achievement of Mayoral priorities are on track.

MOPAC was successful in an in-year bid and has been awarded additional grant income of £(3.2) from the Ministry of Justice to fund Covid-19 extraordinary support to local services. This is recognised within the forecast and is fully committed through grant awards to various organisations.

VRU

The underspend predominately relates to commissioning work where £(3.8)m will be carried forward for usage in 2021/22.

MOPAC Finance

2019/20 £ million	VRU			MOPAC (excluding VRU)			MOPAC and VRU		
	Budget	Forecast	Variance	Budget	Forecast	Variance	Budget	Forecast	Variance
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Expenditure									
Staff Pay and Overtime	1.5	1.4	-0.1	12.8	12.3	-0.5	14.3	13.7	-0.6
Employee Related Expenditure	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Premises Costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.3	-0.3	1.6	1.3	-0.3
Supplies and Services	21.6	17.9	-3.7	59.6	59.4	-0.2	81.2	77.3	-3.9
Total Expenditure	23.1	19.3	-3.8	74.2	73.2	-1.0	97.3	92.5	-4.8
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	-10.9	-14.1	-3.2	-10.9	-14.1	-3.2
Home Office VRU and PIF/PTF	-7.0	-7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.0	-7.0	0.0
Young Londoner's Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	0.0
Early Intervention Youth Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.2
Total Income	-7.0	-7.0	0.0	-14.0	-17.4	-3.4	-21.0	-24.4	-3.4
Net Expenditure	16.1	12.3	-3.8	60.2	55.8	-4.4	76.3	68.1	-8.2
Reserves	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reserves draw down	-4.0	-4.0	0.0	-6.6	-6.6	0.0	-10.6	-10.6	0.0
Transfer to reserves for use in future years	3.9	3.9	0.0	4.3	4.3	0.0	8.2	8.2	0.0
Total Reserves	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-2.3	-2.3	0.0	-2.4	-2.4	0.0
Total Net Expenditure	16.0	12.2	-3.8	57.9	53.5	-4.4	73.9	65.7	-8.2

Violence Reduction Unit - Summary

VRU Outturn Summary

Violence Reduction Unit (VRU)	2020/21 Budget £m	2020/21 Forecast £m	2020/21 Variance £m
Staff Pay and Overtime	1.5	1.4	-0.1
Commissioning Budget	21.6	17.9	-3.7
Total Expenditure	23.1	19.3	-3.8
Income - Home Office Grant	-7.0	-7.0	0.0
Net Expenditure	16.1	12.3	-3.8

As at Q1, the VRU are forecasting a full year underspend of £3.8m, which will be requested to be carried forward into next financial year. This underspend has predominately arisen as a result of the impact of COVID-19 and the need to work with providers to agree different methods of service delivery from those originally planned. This amended approach is to ensure that the pandemic does not prevent Mayoral priorities from being achieved.

Some programmes are, however, also being reprofiled to enable multi-year delivery. This will enable programmes to run over a period of time to deliver outcomes, which can then be robustly evaluated. Further details below:

- The VRU have developed a 'Community Connectors programme' which will make available pots of funding (via a competitive grant process) to local neighbourhood areas; to build on their version of a community led collective impact model to reducing violence. £3.8m of this year's budget will be reprofiled into future years, enabling the programme to run over a reasonable period of time to deliver outcomes, which can then be robustly evaluated.
- Funding of £0.3m has been committed to next year to extend the IRISI programme, delivering GP domestic abuse identification and training programmes.
- £0.9m relating to the impact of Covid-19 on delivery of programmes. Providers have been required to rethink and revise ways of delivering services in light of Covid-19; which has led to programmes being reprofiled and delivered over a longer period.

VRU Highlights

- Youth Practitioners Leadership Programme launched in Q1, to fund the intensive leadership programme for 100 youth workers who are actively supporting young people directly affected by violence.
- In Q1, the VRU began funding the police custody diversion scheme 'Divert' which builds on the success of trained Custody Intervention Coaches and provides greater capacity for them to work with young people in custody and help reduce violence.
- The VRU continue to fund boroughs through the London Crime Prevention Fund (LCPF), to deliver on specific priorities around tackling violence, flexing spend in response to Covid-19.
- In Q1, the VRU were successful in securing a funding opportunity of £(0.6)m from Home Office for additional, emergency support funding for small/micro charities that are working with vulnerable young people at risk of being involved in serious violence. During Q1, the VRU ran a competitive process to allocate this funding out, and will be issuing grants to successful providers in Q2 (and budget movements will be reflected accordingly in Q2).
- The VRU has successfully recruited 10 young "change makers" to create our Young Person's Action Group. These people are currently being inducted and will help shape the work programme going forward.

MOPAC Revenue Reserves

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. £11.3m of the planned drawdown Officer FTE reserve is proposed to be used this year to fund the additional cost pressures caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.

The property reserves held are drawn down on to facilitate the MPS estates rationalisation programme. £15.4m saving on Empress State Building (ESB) rent is being transferred into the ESB reserves to meet costs in later years.

MOPAC and VRU earmarked 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 Reserve is maintained in order to accommodate unforeseen expenditure and to smooth the delivery of budget efficiencies. At Q1 the year-end General Reserve balance is forecast to be £60.2m which includes £3.1m of planned budget draw down for MOPAC for additional commissioning services. The forecast balances represents circa 2% of Net Revenue Expenditure (NRE) which 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

	2020/21		
	Opening balance £m	Forecast Transfers £m	Closing Balance £m
Total Reserves £m	438.1	-13.5	424.6
Breakdown			
Supporting OMM and Local Change	41.2	2.6	43.8
Property	60.5	15.4	75.9
Historical public inquiries	5.6	-1.2	4.4
Operational Costs	28.7	-14.5	14.2
Insurance	6.7	0.0	6.7
Other earmarked (POCA)	6.0	-0.4	5.6
Vetting Delays	1.1	0.0	1.1
Specifically funded for third parties	15.8	0.2	16.0
Business Group initiatives	6.5	-1.8	4.7
Business Rates	118.6	0.0	118.6
Managing Officer FTEs	58.1	-11.3	46.8
MOPAC earmarked	25.7	0.9	26.6
Subtotal Earmarked Reserves	374.5	-10.1	364.4
Proposed Year-end Carry Forwards		0.0	0.0
Total MOPAC and MPS Earmarked Reserves	374.5	-10.1	364.4
Earmarked reserves as a % of NRE	13%		13%
MOPAC and MPS General Reserve	63.6	-3.4	60.2
General reserves as a % of NRE	2%		2%

The table shows the breakdown of earmarked reserves and planned usage and contributions in 2020/21.