

MOPAC

MAYOR OF LONDON
OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

MOPAC Strategy and Oversight

Oversight Framework Explanatory Note

March 2022

Overview

1. In support of the Police and Crime Plan MOPAC has published an outcomes framework which sets out the key indicators for measuring implementation and sets the structure for quarterly reporting.
2. The framework contains a range of indicators which will be updated as data becomes available. Our aim is, as far as possible, to begin publication of data at the end of financial quarter 1 2022/23 (the first quarter data will be available for the new Police and Crime Plan). As data are taken from a wide range of sources, however, the end date of the most recently available data will vary.
3. Detailed descriptions of the definition, source, and regularity of data availability are set out in the attached Appendix A. An overview of the general approach is set out below.

Outcome Framework Approach

4. MOPACs outcome framework is based around four outcomes:
 - Victims are better supported
 - Violence is prevented and reduced
 - Trust and Confidence increases
 - People are protected from criminal exploitation and harm
5. The last of these, “People are protected from criminal exploitation and harm”, will be assessed using a qualitative approach. Detailed measures have been developed in the other three outcome areas.
6. The new outcomes framework will be supported by a range of restructured dashboards which will be available on the London Data Store. These will be released as data become available and will supersede existing MOPAC dashboards which will be archived. The dashboards will reflect the changes we are making in data presentation and approach, which are described in more detail in the following section.
7. For the most part the measures used already exist. There were, however, some areas raised during our comprehensive 10-week consultation on the plan which we are seeking to reflect but where measures are not currently available. In these cases we are seeking to develop measures and will feed them into the framework when available. In addition, there are areas where we have chosen to adapt our approach (for example measurement of crime and detections) and these are explained below.
8. Annex A sets out currently available data as well as a number of ‘experimental measures’ (which are explained further below). These include survey measures for crime prevalence, reoffending measures, and satisfaction rates in the criminal justice system.

Changes to the Public Attitude Survey and Crime Reporting

9. To support the PCP, and improve our understanding of victimisation in London, MOPAC is making important changes to the Public Attitude Survey. The survey measures Londoners’ perceptions of the police, identifies local policing priorities, and captures views and experiences across a range of crime and safety issues.
10. We are seeking to strengthen our understanding of crime-related outcomes by introducing survey-based crime measurement through the Public Attitudes Survey, similar to the national Crime Survey of England and Wales. At present our best measure

is police recorded crime, and we will continue to use this, but we are conscious that this is a measure of recorded crime not overall crime prevalence.

11. MOPAC will expand the Public Attitude Survey, increasing the sample size for the PAS from 12,800 to 19,200 per year. This will allow a more robust analysis of data at sub-London geographic levels and by different demographic groups, including more opportunity to explore intersectionality.
12. We will include additional questions on Londoners' experiences of crime in their local area which will provide richer information on victimisation, over and above police recorded crime. We will work with the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to make this as robust as possible.

PAS Methodological Changes

13. During FYs 20-21 and 21-22, PAS has been conducted via the telephone rather than the usual face-to-face approach due to the COVID-19 pandemic. From FY 22-23 it will return to face-to-face interviewing as per best practice for this type of survey. Despite the change in methodology, PAS has continued to provide trend data across core perception measures.

Changes to Detection and Investigation Reporting

14. Sanction detections are often used to assess police effectiveness. A sanction detection is counted as any police-recorded crime where a suspect has been identified and notified as being responsible for committing that crime, and what the full implications of this are, and has received an official sanction. In general sanction detection rates are calculated using sanction detections and recorded crimes covering the same period. The crimes detected in that period are not necessarily related to the crimes recorded in that period.
15. For the purposes of monitoring the PCP, MOPAC has chosen to adapt this approach slightly to look at the proportion of crimes within a 12-month period with a judicial outcome (charge or caution) recorded in the same period. This is in line with the published Home Office Outcomes of recorded crime data and will incorporate a lag in reporting data due to the time taken to complete investigations.
16. As well as adopting this approach to detection measurement we will also be measuring the proportion victims supporting investigation for Rape and Serious Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse. This is in recognition of the issues that exist in supporting and engaging victims in the investigative process for these crime types.

Experimental Measures

17. As noted, there are a series of measures which we intend to develop and introduce into the measurement framework where either data do not currently exist or the measures are new and require testing and potentially further development. These experimental measures are described below.

Crime Prevalence

18. As noted, the Public Attitude Survey will be expanded to include additional questions on Londoners' experiences of crime in their local area. This will provide a different approach to the measurement of key crime types including violence with injury, hate crime, sexual offences, burglary, theft and ASB. These questions were included in the Public Attitudes Survey for the first time in Q4 21/22.

19. MOPAC will assess the robustness of the information collected and make adjustments as required. In particular, we will be asking questions in relation to both sexual offending and if any crime experienced by a responder was committed by an intimate partner or family member. It should be noted that with these more intimate crimes it is possible that response rates may be low. The viability of these measures is therefore under review.

Overall Victim Satisfaction - CJS

20. MOPAC currently measures victim satisfaction with the Metropolitan Police through its User Satisfaction and TDIU Surveys. We are aware, however, that only a portion of a victim's journey relates to the Police. Without a measure of wider CJ satisfaction there is a significant gap in our ability to assess the level of service provision for victims.
21. We are currently exploring the development of a new survey with Criminal Justice Service partners.

High Harm User Satisfaction Survey

22. To provide greater breadth to the User Satisfaction Survey MOPAC is developing a high harm survey. This will both increase our understanding of the service provided to the victims of high harm offences and support the outcomes in our VAWG strategy.

Reoffending Rates

23. We will seek to measure reoffending for the most violent cohort, domestic abuse and for sexual offences. These crime types have been identified as areas of particular interest due to severity of the offences and impact on the victim, rather than as a result of high reoffending rates.
24. In the case of sexual offences MOPAC is proposing to use ONS proven reoffending data to look at reoffending in the wider category of sexual offences. We will also work with the MPS to assess the viability of a reoffending measure of rape and serious sexual offending where minimising reoffending is our desired outcome.
25. These measures also provide a focus not just on offending levels overall (measured through crime prevalence and reported crime) but on the management of those identified as repeatedly committing serious offences.

Repeat Victimisation

26. We will measure repeat victimisation for domestic abuse and for sexual offences. These offences have been identified as area of particular interest due to the impact on the victim, and in the case of domestic abuse because of the high rate of repeat victimisation.
27. The decision to monitor repeat victimisation is also a recognition of the difficulty in assessing crime levels for these offences due to under-reporting in police recorded crime and their importance in the context of violence against women and girls.

Targets and Comparisons

28. MOPAC will not set specific targets for any measure. For each measure we will generally be seeking either an increase or decrease in volume or proportion, or a narrowing in gap in the case of disproportionality measures. There are some cases, where measures are

in development and an assessment will need to be made of what an appropriate outcome would be.

29. We do not propose to set a specific baselines, rather we will look at changes on a rolling basis. There has been volatility in crime data since the beginning of the pandemic, crime was initially suppressed as lockdown restrictions were put in place and then began to rise as these were eased. This makes the identification of a reliable and comparable baseline extremely difficult, particularly over the life of a multi-year document. While one option would be to baseline pre-pandemic in our view the conditions that exist now are not the same as those pre-pandemic (the increase in working from home and reduced use of the transport network for example).
30. To provide a clear indication of change we will use two comparisons:
 - Rolling 12 month to date compared to the previous 12 months
 - Most recent quarter compared to the same quarter in the previous year.
31. In each of our dashboards we will show trend data over 7 years.
32. For more information on our approach please email enquiries@mopac.london.gov.uk.