



Ministry of
JUSTICE

OFFICE FOR
CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM

Criminal Justice System: working together for the public



Provisional Quarterly Criminal Justice System Performance Information – September 2009

Ministry of Justice
Statistics bulletin

Published 4 February 2010

Contents

Introduction	2
Effectiveness and efficiency of the Criminal Justice System in bringing offences to justice	3
Public confidence in the fairness and effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System	4
Experience of the Criminal Justice System for victims and witnesses	4
Recovery of criminal assets	7
Confiscation	7
Enforcement	8
Appendix A: England and Wales Criminal Justice System performance against Public Service Agreement 24	12
Appendix B: Public Service Agreement 24 public confidence in the fairness and the effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System	13
Appendix C: Experience of the Criminal Justice System for victims and witnesses	14
Appendix D: Asset recovery raw quarterly performance data	16
Appendix E: Offences Brought to Justice figures by offence group for England and Wales by Criminal Justice System area	17
Explanatory notes	20
Contact points for further information	28

Introduction

This quarterly statistical bulletin presents an overview on the performance of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) in line with Public Service Agreement 24 (PSA 24) indicators set for Local Criminal Justice Boards in England and Wales. PSA 24 set under HM Treasury's 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review covers the delivery of a more effective, transparent and responsive Criminal Justice System for victims and for the public. The responsibility for co-ordinating the delivery of PSA 24 sits with the Office for Criminal Justice Reform (OCJR) which reports trilaterally to the Attorney General, the Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Justice.

This bulletin is produced in accordance with arrangements approved by the UK Statistics Authority. To allow a consistent format to be updated regularly and to allow comparison of performance over longer term trends, the main body of the bulletin compares the rolling annual performance for the most recent quarter to an earlier period, typically a year earlier where the data is available. These are not necessarily the same as the baselines for reporting performance against PSA 24. These are provided in appendices A, B and C, where performance is compared to the baselines and reporting periods set out in the Delivery Agreement for the Government's PSA 24. The PSA 24 baseline periods can be different from measure to measure.

Appendix D provides a quarterly break down of the asset recovery, as reported in the England, Wales and Northern Ireland total in the Recovery of criminal assets section, for reference.

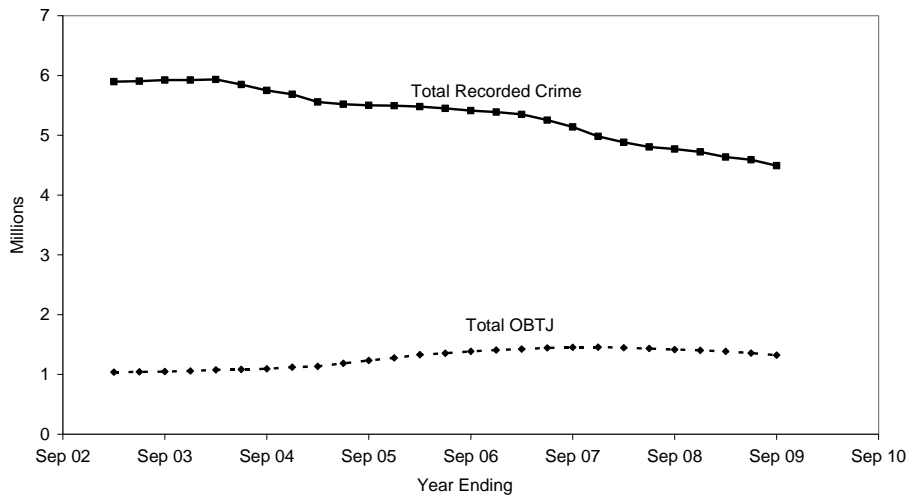
In Appendix E, tables present the data for Offences Brought to Justice (OBTJ) in a similar format, for use in the 'Offences Brought to Justice Crime map'. The figures are divided into five offence groups – burglary, violence, vehicle crime, robbery, and other notifiable offences. Data is provided for the 12 month period ending the current quarter, and for the preceding 12 months.

Further information about, and additional data on, these performance measures is published online at: www.cjsonline.gov.uk/ncjb

Effectiveness and efficiency of the Criminal Justice System in bringing offences to justice

The number of Offences Brought to Justice in England and Wales in the year ending September 2009 was 1.32 million. This is a fall of 7 per cent compared with the value for the previous year ending September 2008^a of 1.42 million. Over the same period the number of recorded crimes fell 6 per cent from 4.77 million to 4.49 million.

Figure 1: Rolling annual Offences Brought to Justice (OBTJ)⁽¹⁾ and recorded crime



(1) The numbers of Offences Brought to Justice (OBTJ) for 2009 onwards are un-validated data from the courts and police, therefore provided as management information as they are provisional and likely to change.

The number of serious sexual Offences Brought to Justice has risen 1 per cent between the year ending September 2008^a and year ending September 2009. The number of recorded crimes for these offences has remained stable over the same period.

The number of serious acquisitive Offences Brought to Justice has fallen 7 per cent between the year ending September 2008^a and year ending September 2009. The number of recorded crimes for these offences has fallen by 9 per cent over the same period.

The number of serious violent Offences Brought to Justice has risen by 7 per cent between the year ending September 2008^a and year ending September 2009. The number of recorded serious violent crimes was 43,790 for year ending September 2009. Serious violent recorded crimes from April 2008 cannot be compared with earlier periods and therefore historical comparisons are not possible^b.

^a Excludes prosecutions/convictions/remands data for Cardiff magistrates' court for April, July and August 2008. See explanatory notes for further information.

^b Since April 2008, grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent has been moved from the 'Other Offences' crime recording category to the 'Serious Violent Offences' category. This change means it is not valid to compare 2008/09 'Other Offences' and 'Serious Violent Offences' crime data against a 2007/08 baseline. Also in April 2008, there was a clarification in the counting rules covering crime recording of GBH with intent, which had the effect of increasing figures in some forces, GBH with intent being a major component of Serious Violent Offences. In light of this, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) has recently undertaken a quality assurance exercise of forces' recording of most serious violence offences. Alongside this exercise a great deal of quality assurance work has been undertaken in forces, leading to the revision of some previously published 2008/09 figures. These revisions are reflected in this bulletin.

Public confidence in the fairness and effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System

The proportion of people who think that the CJS as a whole is fair (from the British Crime Survey) was 59 per cent for twelve months to September 2009, in comparison with 57 per cent in the twelve months to September 2008 (statistically significant increase).

The proportion of people who think that the CJS as a whole is effective (from the British Crime Survey) was 40 per cent for the twelve months to September 2009, in comparison with 37 per cent for the twelve months to September 2008 (statistically significant increase).

There are seven lead-in questions to each of the headline measures. These were designed to ensure respondents considered the full Criminal Justice System. Although not fully representative on their own, they provide useful indications on confidence and so the information has been published in CJS online: www.cjsonline.gov.uk/ncjb

Experience of the Criminal Justice System for victims and witnesses

The proportion of victims and witnesses who were satisfied with their overall contact with the CJS (cases closed 12 months to June 2009) was 83 per cent, in comparison with 81 per cent (cases closed nine months to June 2008), (statistically significant increase). Data are taken from the Witness and Victim Experience Survey (WAVES).

WAVES interviews victims and prosecution witnesses aged 18 and over whose case resulted in a charge, after the case has closed. Sensitive cases, such as sexual offences, domestic violence, crimes involving a fatality, and any crime where the defendant is a member of the victim's or witness' household, are excluded on ethical grounds. WAVES asks victims and witnesses about all aspects of their experience with the CJS, from reporting a crime to the police, to the final outcome of the case at court.

Table 1 shows data for various key measures of victim and witness satisfaction with aspects of the CJS. To help understand how services are being received and how they might be improved, the provision of key services offered to assist victims/witnesses within the CJS is also measured. Results for this are presented in Table 2.

Table 1: Victim and Witness satisfaction with the Criminal Justice System

Satisfaction with the CJS	Levels of satisfaction ³	Percentages ¹ and base sizes ²	
		9 months to June 2008 ⁴	12 months to June 2009
Satisfied with overall contact with the CJS	Satisfied	81	83*
	Neutral	2	2
	Dissatisfied	16	14*
	<i>Base</i>	<i>26,899</i>	<i>37,748</i>
Satisfied with information provided about the CJS process	Satisfied	81	84*
	Neutral	3	2
	Dissatisfied	15	13*
	<i>Base</i>	<i>26,899</i>	<i>37,748</i>
Satisfied with how well they've been kept informed of case progress	Satisfied	76	79*
	Neutral	2	2
	Dissatisfied	21	18*
	<i>Base</i>	<i>26,899</i>	<i>37,748</i>
Satisfied with the way they were treated by CJS staff	Satisfied	89	90*
	Neutral	2	2
	Dissatisfied	7	6*
	<i>Base</i>	<i>26,899</i>	<i>37,748</i>
Satisfied with how they were dealt with prior to attending court	Satisfied	86	87
	Neutral	2	2
	Dissatisfied	12	11
	<i>Base</i>	<i>6,613</i>	<i>8,043</i>
Satisfied with consideration shown before giving evidence in court	Satisfied	90	90
	Neutral	1	1
	Dissatisfied	9	8
	<i>Base</i>	<i>3,861</i>	<i>4,549</i>
Satisfied with court facilities	Satisfied	85	86*
	Neutral	2	2
	Dissatisfied	11	10
	<i>Base</i>	<i>6,604</i>	<i>8,034</i>
Victims satisfied with their contact with the Youth Offending Team	Satisfied	83	84
	Neutral	3	2
	Dissatisfied	12	12
	<i>Base</i>	<i>682</i>	<i>961</i>
Satisfied with the support that the Witness Service provided	Satisfied	95	96
	Neutral	1	1
	Dissatisfied	3	3
	<i>Base</i>	<i>4,538</i>	<i>5,595</i>
Victims satisfied with their contact with Victim Support	Satisfied	80	83*
	Neutral	5	4
	Dissatisfied	14	11*
	<i>Base</i>	<i>3,219</i>	<i>4,442</i>

* denotes a statistically significant change at the 5 per cent significance level

1. Percentages of victims and witnesses, unless otherwise specified.

2. The number of respondents answering each question is shown as "base" in italics.

3. Respondents indicated whether they were "completely", "very" or "fairly" satisfied/dissatisfied. These responses have been aggregated to overall categories representing 'satisfied' or 'dissatisfied'. 'Neutral' respondents stated that they were "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied".

4. Comparisons are made between estimates based on 12 months of data and on 9 months of data (October 2007 to June 2008). It is not anticipated that these comparisons will be influenced by any seasonality effects.

Note. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Witness & Victim Experience Survey (OCJR)

Table 2: Victim and Witness satisfaction with the Criminal Justice System, provision of key services

Services offered within the CJS		Percentages ¹ and base sizes ²	
		9 months to June 2008 ³	12 months to June 2009
Victims offered the opportunity to make a Victim Personal Statement	Percentage	41	42*
	<i>Base</i>	14,885	19,267
Victims who felt their views as set out in the Victim Personal Statement were taken into account during the CJS process	Percentage	65	69*
	<i>Base</i>	3,390	4,479
Of those who required emotional/practical support, those who were offered relevant services	Percentage	68	69
	<i>Base</i>	2,849	3,762
Offered a court familiarisation visit before the trial	Percentage	63	64
	<i>Base</i>	6,613	8,043

* denotes a statistically significant change at the 5 per cent significance level

1. Percentages of victims and witnesses, unless otherwise specified.

2. The number of respondents answering each question is shown as "base" in italics.

3. Comparisons are made between estimates based on 12 months of data and on 9 months of data (October 2007 to June 2008). It is not anticipated that these comparisons will be influenced by any seasonality effects.

Note. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Witness & Victim Experience Survey (OCJR)

We expect to present data with no lag, reporting up to the same quarter as the other performance measures, for victim and witness satisfaction with the CJS in future publications.

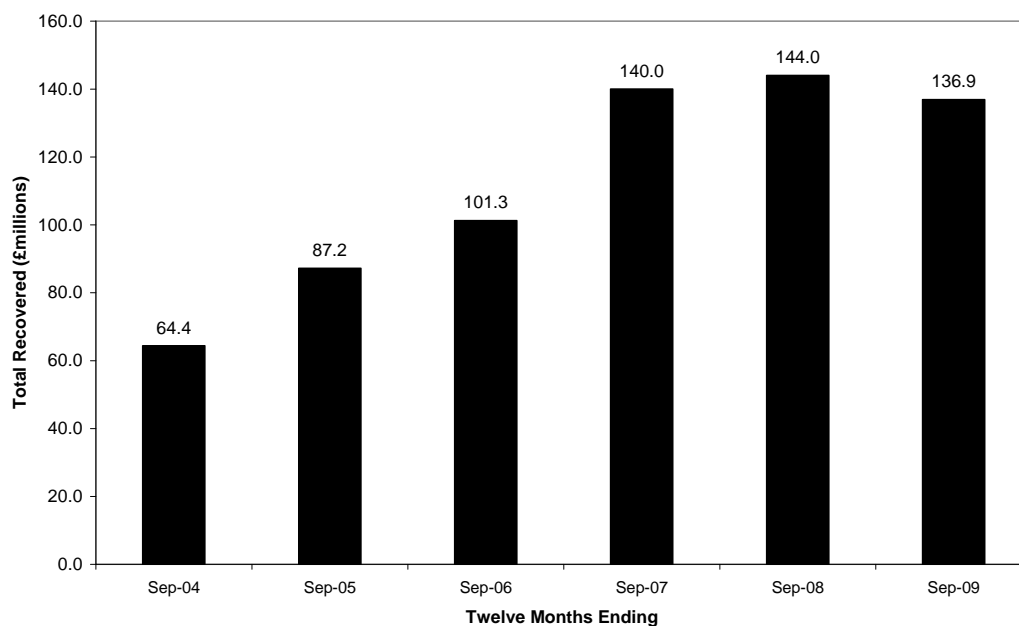
Victim satisfaction with the police (from police user satisfaction surveys), was 83 per cent for the year ending March 2009 in comparison to the baseline of 81 per cent for the year to March 2008^c (statistically significant increase).

^c Victim satisfaction with the police data is available on an annual basis, data will be updated at the end of the financial year.

Recovery of criminal assets

The value of assets recovered across England, Wales and Northern Ireland for April to September 2009 was £57.5 million. The value of assets recovered has decreased from £144 million at year ending September 2008 to £137 million at year ending September 2009. The target for 2009/10 is to recover assets worth £250 million between April 2009 and March 2010.

Figure 2: The value of assets recovered across England, Wales and Northern Ireland



Confiscation

The amount collected, including compensation, from the enforcement of confiscation orders across England and Wales between April and September 2009 was £28 million. The implied^d national target for 2009/10 is £71 million between April 2009 and March 2010.

The value of new confiscation orders obtained across England and Wales from April to September 2009 was £49 million. The implied national target for 2009/10 is £107 million between April 2009 and March 2010.

The number of confiscation orders obtained across England and Wales from April to September 2009 was 2,279. The implied national target for 2009/10 is 4,743 between April 2009 and March 2010.

The number of restraint orders obtained across England and Wales from April to September 2009 was 634. The implied national target for 2009/10 is 1,062 between April 2009 and March 2010.

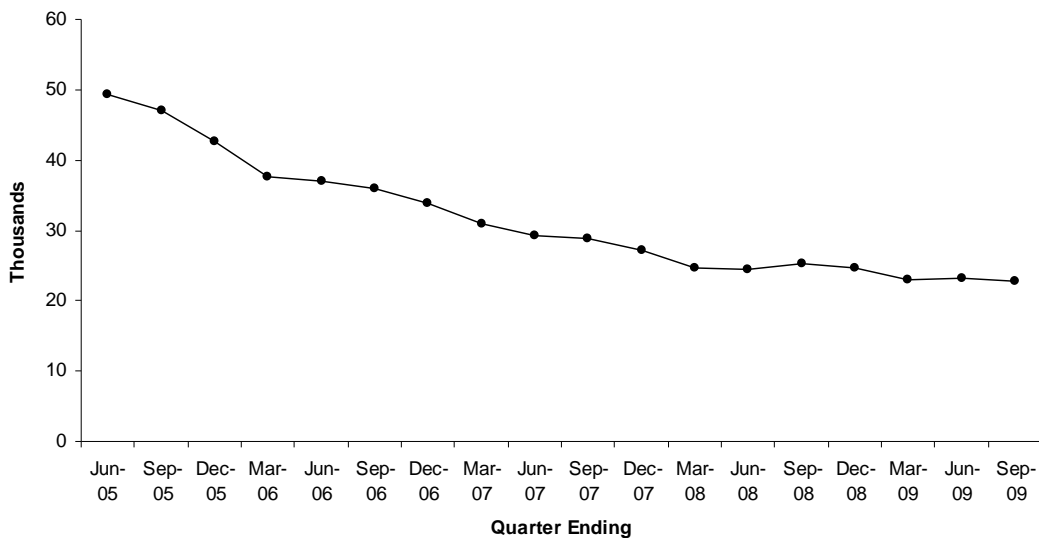
^d The implied national target is the sum of Local Criminal Justice Board targets.

Enforcement

The payment rate for financial impositions across England and Wales was 81 per cent for April to September 2009. The 2009/10 target is 85 per cent or greater for April 2009 to March 2010. The payment rate is calculated by dividing the amount paid to HMCS over a month, quarter or financial year (or year to date) by the new net amount owed^e over the same period.

The number of outstanding Failure to Appear warrants has decreased from 25,253 at year ending September 2008 to 22,794^f at year ending September 2009. The implied target for the year ending March 2010 is 22,119 or lower.

Figure 3: Number of outstanding Failure to Appear warrants



The Failure to Appear warrant stock/flow ratio was 2.7 at the end of September 2009. The target is a stock/flow ratio of 2.2 or lower by the end of March 2010, (the stock/flow ratio is calculated as the number of warrants outstanding at the end of the most recent month divided by the average number of warrants received monthly during the most recent 3 months).

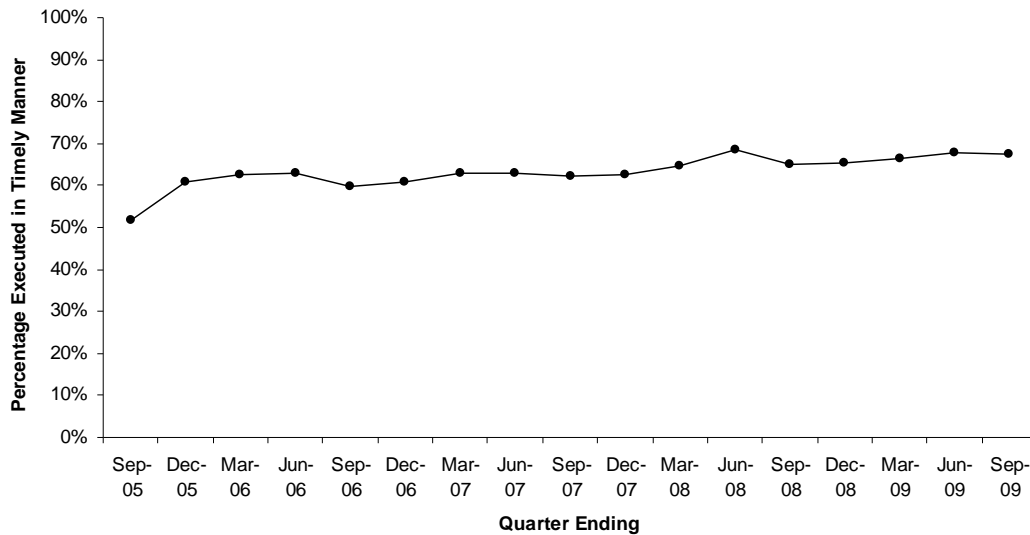
^d The implied national target is the sum of Local Criminal Justice Board targets.

^e Amount imposed plus net transfers minus value of fines legally cancelled minus value of fines administratively cancelled and plus the value of fines written back.

^f England and Wales total is calculated using data for Greater Manchester Criminal Justice System area that has yet to be confirmed and is therefore likely to change.

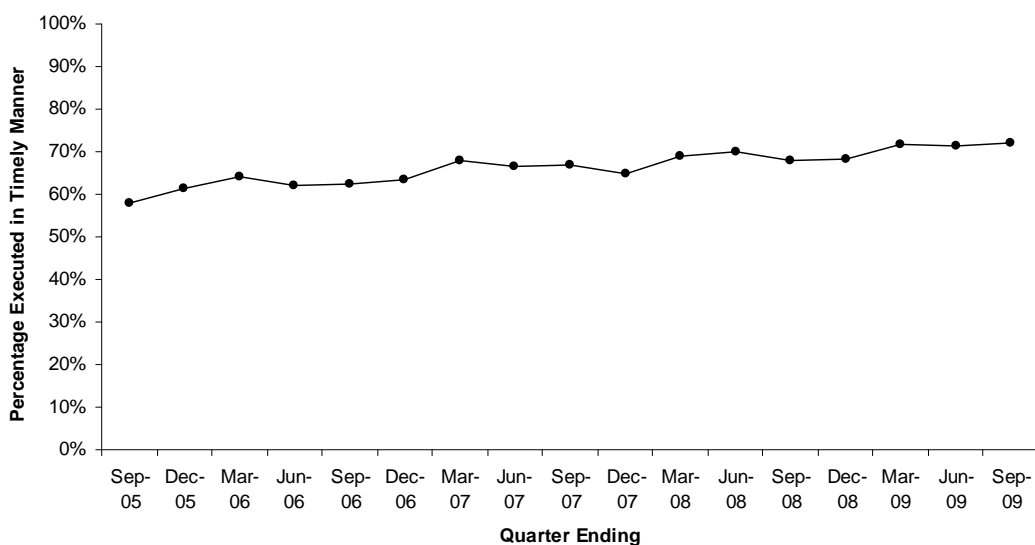
The proportion of Category A Failure to Appear warrants executed in a timely manner (within 14 days of receipt), for the quarter ending September 2009, was 67 per cent. The 2009/10 implied target is 73 per cent or higher.

Figure 4: Category A Failure to Appear warrants executed in a timely manner (within 14 days of receipt)



The proportion of Category B Failure to Appear warrants executed in a timely manner (within 21 days of receipt), for the quarter ending September 2009, was 72 per cent⁹. The 2009/10 implied target is 72 per cent or higher.

Figure 5: Category B Failure to Appear warrants executed in a timely manner (within 21 days of receipt)

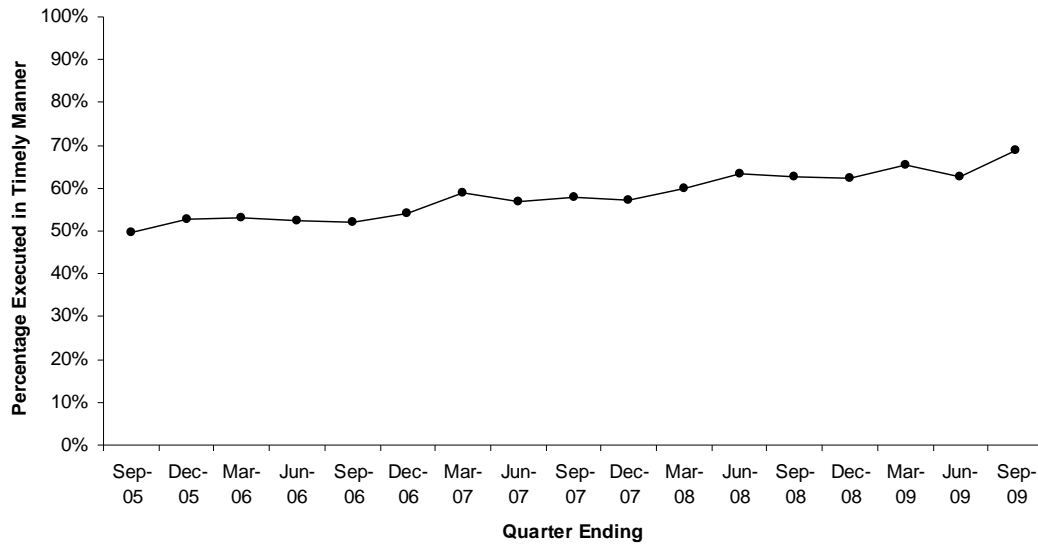


^d The implied national target is the sum of Local Criminal Justice Board targets.

⁹ England and Wales total is calculated using data for Greater Manchester Criminal Justice System area that has yet to be confirmed and is therefore likely to change.

The proportion of Category C Failure to Appear warrants executed in a timely manner (within 28 days of receipt), for the quarter ending September 2009, was 69 per cent⁹. The 2009/10 implied target is 67 per cent or higher.

Figure 6: Category C Failure to Appear warrants executed in a timely manner (within 28 days of receipt)

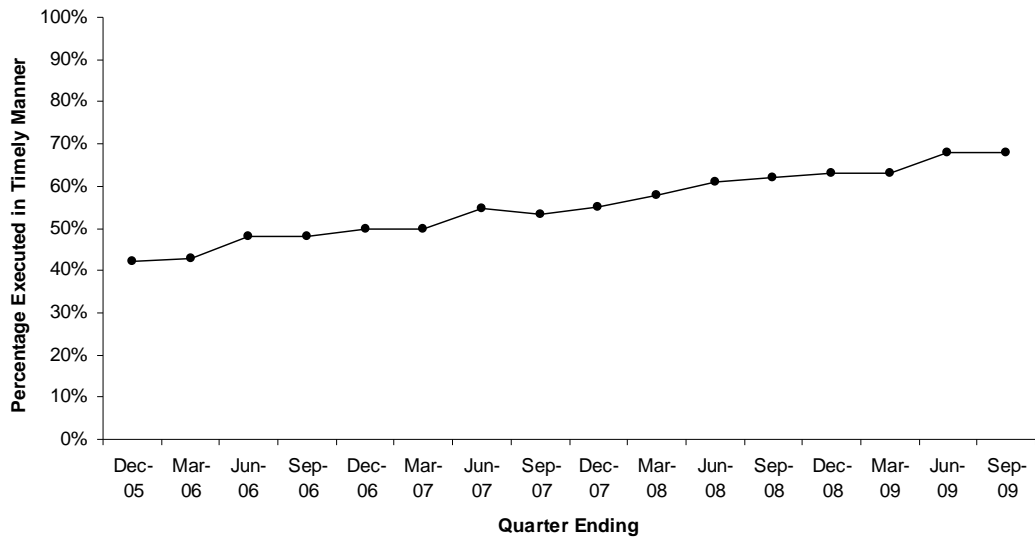


The percentage of community penalty breaches resolved within 25 working days of the relevant Unacceptable Failure to Comply for quarter ending September 2009 was 68 per cent⁹. The 2009/10 implied target is 62 per cent or greater. The relevant Unacceptable Failure to Comply is the absence or behaviour which is deemed as unacceptable under Offender Management National Standards and is used by the offender manager/responsible officer to summons the offender to court.

^d The implied national target is the sum of Local Criminal Justice Board targets.

⁹ England and Wales total is calculated using data for Greater Manchester criminal justice system area that has yet to be confirmed and is therefore likely to change.

Figure 7: The percentage of community breaches resolved within 25 working days of the relevant unacceptable failure to comply



Appendix A: England and Wales Criminal Justice System performance against Public Service Agreement 24

In table 3, performance is compared to the baseline periods set out in the Government's Public Service Agreement 24 (PSA 24). These baselines can be different to those in the main body of the report, which presents an overview of performance of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) in accordance with the National Statistics Code of Practice on the release of Official Statistics.

Table 3: England and Wales Criminal Justice System performance data

Indicator	Baseline performance (October 2008 to September 2009)	Current performance	Change
Serious Violent OBTJ ⁽¹⁾	9,434 ^(r)	9,705	3%
Serious Violent Recorded Crime ⁽¹⁾	42,469 ^(r)	43,790	3%
Serious Sexual OBTJ ⁽²⁾	11,655 ^(r)	11,901	2%
Serious Sexual Recorded Crime ⁽²⁾	37,678 ^(r)	37,093	-2%
Serious Acquisitive OBTJ ⁽²⁾	119,995	109,447	-9%
Serious Acquisitive Recorded Crime ⁽²⁾	963,249 ^(r)	855,314	-11%
Public Confidence in the CJS: Fairness ⁽³⁾	56%	59%	+3 pp*
Public Confidence in the CJS: Effectiveness ⁽³⁾	37%	40%	+3 pp*
Victim and Witness Satisfaction with the CJS ⁽³⁾	81%	83% ⁽⁴⁾	+2 pp*
Victim Satisfaction with the Police ⁽⁵⁾	81%	83%	+2 pp*
Asset Recovery ⁽⁶⁾	-	£57.5 million ⁽⁷⁾	

(r) Figures are based on revised data and replace those provided in the previous bulletin (June 2009)

(1) Baseline period from April 2008 to March 2009

(2) Baseline period from April 2007 to March 2008

(3) Baseline period from October 2007 to March 2008

(4) Current period from July 2008 to June 2009

(5) Baseline period from April 2007 to March 2008; Current performance refers to period from April 2008 to March 2009

(6) For England, Wales and Northern Ireland

(7) Current period from April 2009 to September 2009

(pp) changes in survey data are in terms of percentage points (pp), i.e. the difference between two percentages

(*) denotes a statistically significant change at the 5 per cent significance level

Appendix B: Public Service Agreement 24 public confidence in the fairness and the effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System

The Public Service Agreement 24 public confidence indicator is a national target. Local Criminal Justice Boards are not being performance managed against this target. The indicator is made up of two measures: i. public confidence that the Criminal Justice System as a whole is effective, and ii. public confidence that the Criminal Justice System as a whole is fair. The PSA 24 target for public confidence in England and Wales will be met if there is a statistically significant increase (at the five per cent significance level) from the baseline (six months to March 2008^h) by the year ending March 2011 in both the 'effectiveness' and the 'fairness' measures.

The proportion of people who think that the Criminal Justice System as a whole is fair (from the British Crime Survey) was 59 per cent for twelve months to September 2009, in comparison with a baseline of 56 per cent in the six months to March 2008, (statistically significant increase).

The proportion of people who think that the Criminal Justice System as a whole is effective (from the British Crime Survey) was 40 per cent for the twelve months to September 2009, in comparison with a baseline of 37 per cent for the six months to March 2008, (statistically significant increase).

There are seven lead-in questions to each of the headline measures. These were designed to ensure respondents considered the full Criminal Justice System. Although not fully representative on their own, they provide useful indications on confidence and so the information has been published in CJS on-line: www.cjsonline.gov.uk/ncjb

^h Comparisons are made between estimates based on 12 months of data (October 2008 to September 2009) and on six months of data (October 2007 to March 2008). Six months to March 08 data are based on interviews with a representative half of the sample for this period. Previous questions on the CJS have not shown seasonality effects therefore it is not anticipated these comparisons will be influenced by this.

Appendix C: Experience of the Criminal Justice System for victims and witnesses

The PSA 24 victim and witness satisfaction indicator is a national target consisting of one question; satisfaction with overall contact with the CJS. The target will be met if there is a statistically significant increase (at the five per cent significance level) from the baseline (cases reaching their outcome in the six months from October 2007 to March 2008) by the year ending March 2011. Table 4 and 5 compare current performance on the overall satisfaction indicator, and other key measures, with the PSA 24 baseline period.

Table 4: Victim and Witness satisfaction with the CJS

Satisfaction with the CJS	Levels of satisfaction ³	Percentages ¹ and base sizes ²	
		6 months to March 2008 ⁴	12 months to June 2009
Satisfied with overall contact with the CJS	Satisfied	81	83*
	Neutral	2	2
	Dissatisfied	16	14*
	<i>Base</i>	<i>17,887</i>	<i>37,748</i>
Satisfied with information provided about the CJS process	Satisfied	81	84*
	Neutral	3	2*
	Dissatisfied	15	13*
	<i>Base</i>	<i>17,887</i>	<i>37,748</i>
Satisfied with how well they've been kept informed of case progress	Satisfied	75	79*
	Neutral	2	2
	Dissatisfied	22	18*
	<i>Base</i>	<i>17,887</i>	<i>37,748</i>
Satisfied with the way they were treated by CJS staff	Satisfied	89	90*
	Neutral	2	2
	Dissatisfied	7	6*
	<i>Base</i>	<i>17,887</i>	<i>37,748</i>
Satisfied with how they were dealt with prior to attending court	Satisfied	86	87
	Neutral	2	2
	Dissatisfied	12	11
	<i>Base</i>	<i>4,521</i>	<i>8,043</i>
Satisfied with consideration shown before giving evidence in court	Satisfied	89	90
	Neutral	1	1
	Dissatisfied	9	8
	<i>Base</i>	<i>2,622</i>	<i>4,549</i>
Satisfied with court facilities	Satisfied	84	86*
	Neutral	2	2
	Dissatisfied	11	10
	<i>Base</i>	<i>4,516</i>	<i>8,034</i>
Victims satisfied with their contact with the Youth Offending Team	Satisfied	83	84
	Neutral	3	2
	Dissatisfied	12	12
	<i>Base</i>	<i>405</i>	<i>961</i>
Satisfied with the support that the Witness Service provided	Satisfied	96	96
	Neutral	1	1
	Dissatisfied	3	3
	<i>Base</i>	<i>3,112</i>	<i>5,595</i>
Victims satisfied with their contact with Victim Support	Satisfied	80	83*
	Neutral	5	4*
	Dissatisfied	14	11*
	<i>Base</i>	<i>2,162</i>	<i>4,442</i>

* denotes a statistically significant change at the 5 per cent significance level

1. Percentages of victims and witnesses, unless otherwise specified

2. The number of respondents answering each question is shown as "base" in italics.

3. Respondents indicated whether they were "completely", "very" or "fairly" satisfied/dissatisfied. These responses have been aggregated to overall categories representing 'satisfied' or 'dissatisfied'. 'Neutral' respondents stated that they were "Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied".

4. Comparisons are made between estimates based on 12 months of data and on 6 months of data (October 2007 to March 2008). It is not anticipated that these comparisons will be influenced by any seasonality effects.

Note. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Witness & Victim Experience Survey (OCJR)

Table 5: Victim and Witness satisfaction with the Criminal Justice System, provision of key services

		Percentages ¹ and base sizes ²	
		6 months to March 2008 ³	12 months to June 2009
Services offered within the CJS			
Victims offered the opportunity to make a Victim Personal Statement	Percentage	40	42*
	<i>Base</i>	9,868	19,267
Victims who felt their views as set out in the Victim Personal Statement were taken into account during the CJS process	Percentage	65	69*
	<i>Base</i>	2,221	4,479
Of those who required emotional/practical support, those who were offered relevant services	Percentage	66	69*
	<i>Base</i>	1,916	3,762
Offered a court familiarisation visit before the trial	Percentage	64	64
	<i>Base</i>	4,521	8,043

* denotes a statistically significant change at the 5 per cent significance level

1. Percentages of victims and witnesses, unless otherwise specified.

2. The number of respondents answering each question is shown as "base" in italics.

3. Comparisons are made between estimates based on 12 months of data and on 6 months of data (October 2007 to March 2008). It is not anticipated that these comparisons will be influenced by any seasonality effects.

Note. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Witness & Victim Experience Survey (OCJR)

Appendix D: Asset recovery raw quarterly performance data

Table 6 gives the quarterly break down of the value of assets recovered in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Table 6: Value of assets recovered each financial quarter

Financial quarter to	Value of assets recovered (£ millions)
Jun-07	28.99
Sep-07	31.09
Dec-07	34.27
Mar-08	41.35
Jun-08	33.20
Sep-08	35.20
Dec-08	37.30
Mar-09	42.30
Jun-09	31.02
Sep-09	26.50

Appendix E: Offences Brought to Justice figures by offence group for England and Wales by Criminal Justice System area

Since January 2009, the police forces in England and Wales have published recorded crime figures as online 'crime maps'. The figures are divided into five offence groups – burglary, violence, vehicle crime, robbery, and other notifiable offences. This table presents the data for Offences Brought to Justice (OBTJ) in a similar format, for use in the 'Offences Brought to Justice Crime map'. Data is provided for the 12 month period ending September 2009, and for the 12 month period ending September 2008.

Table 7: Offences Brought to Justice – by offence group and LCJB area, year ending September 2008

CJS areas	12 months ending September 2008					Other notifiable offences	All notifiable offences
	Burglary	Violence ⁽⁸⁾	Vehicle	Robbery ⁽⁹⁾			
England and Wales	72,848	102,598	52,059	28,948	1,158,979	1,415,432	
Avon and Somerset	2,115	2,128	1,693	424	34,358	40,718	
Bedfordshire	713	1,460	460	354	10,239	13,226	
Cambridgeshire	1,028	1,075	796	274	16,108	19,281	
Cheshire	1,117	1,278	670	483	19,248	22,796	
Cleveland	1,165	1,400	595	393	18,546	22,099	
Cumbria	468	833	252	130	11,921	13,604	
Derbyshire	1,413	1,481	914	389	17,835	22,032	
Devon and Cornwall	1,452	1,712	960	400	27,382	31,906	
Dorset	475	651	303	191	13,083	14,703	
Durham	658	1,263	294	246	12,016	14,477	
Dyfed Powys	513	670	126	263	10,234	11,806	
Essex	1,573	2,441	1,218	775	31,395	37,402	
Gloucestershire	952	731	1,055	191	11,448	14,377	
Greater Manchester	3,976	5,847	3,103	1,770	62,318	77,014	
Gwent	527	1,059	598	126	14,162	16,472	
Hampshire	1,610	2,279	713	517	37,085	42,204	
Hertfordshire	1,339	1,931	581	346	20,363	24,560	
Humberside	1,490	1,774	926	364	24,108	28,662	
Kent	1,970	2,478	1,599	693	32,833	39,573	
Lancashire	2,697	2,914	2,098	945	36,657	45,311	
Leicestershire	1,507	1,412	1,059	488	20,180	24,646	
Lincolnshire	903	1,097	210	142	13,059	15,411	
London	11,792	20,099	7,529	7,869	186,434	233,723	
Merseyside	1,983	2,424	1,458	724	40,515	47,104	
Norfolk	982	895	1,155	161	16,973	20,166	
North Wales	761	1,080	454	172	16,121	18,588	
North Yorkshire	571	829	308	183	14,199	16,090	
Northamptonshire	1,104	1,787	1,006	335	10,756	14,988	
Northumbria	2,117	3,514	1,897	475	37,660	45,663	
Nottinghamshire	2,111	3,161	1,001	522	20,479	27,274	
South Wales	1,797	2,170	1,149	897	26,870	32,883	
South Yorkshire	3,132	4,794	4,297	680	30,370	43,273	
Staffordshire	1,185	2,582	758	358	18,751	23,634	
Suffolk	615	1,493	400	234	14,458	17,200	
Surrey	547	882	363	381	15,090	17,263	
Sussex	1,084	2,031	596	549	30,093	34,353	
Thames Valley	2,184	2,476	1,974	990	43,872	51,496	
Warwickshire	483	935	496	133	8,621	10,668	
West Mercia	1,062	1,714	737	377	22,572	26,462	
West Midlands	3,059	6,803	1,535	2,010	57,646	71,053	
West Yorkshire	5,952	4,273	4,205	1,729	41,697	57,856	
Wiltshire	666	742	518	265	11,224	13,415	

Table 8: Offences Brought to Justice – by offence group and LCJB area, year ending September 2009

CJS areas	12 months ending September 2009					Other	All
	Burglary	Violence ⁽⁸⁾	Vehicle	Robbery ⁽⁹⁾	Other notifiable offences	All notifiable offences	
England and Wales	68,349	90,906	47,616	26,342	1,089,614	1,322,827	
Avon and Somerset	1,848	1,903	1,434	463	31,535	37,183	
Bedfordshire	711	1,328	329	342	9,413	12,123	
Cambridgeshire	1,011	1,029	740	388	15,008	18,176	
Cheshire	1,148	1,255	935	354	17,759	21,451	
Cleveland	1,065	1,337	759	320	18,116	21,597	
Cumbria	358	780	156	136	10,641	12,071	
Derbyshire	1,064	1,290	758	308	16,379	19,799	
Devon and Cornwall	1,461	1,789	1,117	418	27,850	32,635	
Dorset	525	736	256	143	11,124	12,784	
Durham	747	1,261	276	209	11,709	14,202	
Dyfed Powys	495	603	149	179	9,707	11,133	
Essex	1,780	2,032	1,382	750	31,674	37,618	
Gloucestershire	885	736	688	166	10,517	12,992	
Greater Manchester	4,032	5,223	2,275	1,460	52,410	65,400	
Gwent	536	988	380	81	13,494	15,479	
Hampshire	1,660	2,159	678	527	33,917	38,941	
Hertfordshire ⁽¹⁰⁾	1,394	1,892	985	397	20,073	24,741	
Humberside	1,350	1,693	775	342	21,309	25,469	
Kent	2,254	2,384	1,791	562	33,218	40,209	
Lancashire	2,244	2,750	1,905	666	33,053	40,618	
Leicestershire	1,328	1,218	1,086	449	15,509	19,590	
Lincolnshire	680	961	223	163	11,870	13,897	
London	10,208	12,651	5,780	7,071	183,031	218,741	
Merseyside	1,895	2,396	1,318	543	37,312	43,464	
Norfolk	999	777	763	245	13,921	16,705	
North Wales	626	988	416	319	16,388	18,737	
North Yorkshire	812	909	467	229	14,266	16,683	
Northamptonshire	660	1,723	412	281	10,434	13,510	
Northumbria	1,584	3,412	1,465	586	37,204	44,251	
Nottinghamshire	1,814	3,322	991	591	20,702	27,420	
South Wales	1,638	2,164	1,689	685	29,031	35,207	
South Yorkshire	2,749	4,401	4,441	723	29,696	42,010	
Staffordshire	952	1,803	486	302	15,223	18,766	
Suffolk	508	1,468	359	158	13,606	16,099	
Surrey	548	823	251	353	13,492	15,467	
Sussex	1,109	2,580	477	538	29,749	34,453	
Thames Valley	1,775	2,079	1,243	856	36,261	42,214	
Warwickshire	513	889	326	99	7,561	9,388	
West Mercia	1,033	1,676	621	302	20,311	23,943	
West Midlands	3,358	6,964	1,909	1,960	52,744	66,935	
West Yorkshire	6,296	3,769	4,584	1,436	41,770	57,855	
Wiltshire	696	765	541	242	10,627	12,871	

(1) The count of Offences Brought to Justice (OBTJ) was introduced in 2000 to measure the performance of the Criminal Justice System in England and Wales. An offence is considered to have been brought to justice when a notifiable (recorded) offence results in an offender being cautioned, convicted, receiving a penalty notices for disorder or a cannabis warning, or has the offence taken into consideration.

(2) The number of Offences Brought to Justice (OBTJ) is in part affected by the number of recorded crimes in an area. If recorded crime in an area falls there will be fewer offences which can potentially be brought to justice.

(3) It is important to note that there is a difference in the method of counting offences between the recorded crime figures and the Offences Brought to Justice (OBTJ) measure. A single recorded crime can result in more than one conviction or caution and can therefore lead to more than one offence being counted as brought to justice. For example; if a crime is recorded and as result three offenders are convicted each for two offences against the same victim, this counts as a single recorded crime but as six offences brought to justice. In addition, for most offences there will be a delay between the offence being recorded and it being brought to justice; this may result in it being included in the recorded crime figures for one period and the OBTJ figures for a later period. Thirdly, a crime may be brought to justice as a different offence to the offence which was recorded originally. E.g. an offence which was recorded as Actual Bodily Harm (ABH) could, following investigation, result in a conviction for common assault, which would put it outside the violence category. These factors should be borne in mind when the two series are being compared.

(4) The numbers of Offences Brought to Justice (OBTJ) for 2008 and 2009 are un-validated data from the courts service and police administrative systems, therefore provided as management information only as they are provisional and likely to change. All administrative systems by their nature can update information previously held;

business process means that some information relating to a period already published can be subsequently included or amended. Specifically, these counts of OBTJ are updated from the figures previously published in the quarterly Criminal Justice System Performance Information bulletin. The final OBTJ counts will be published as 'National Statistics' in Criminal Statistics England & Wales, available annually on the Ministry of Justice website.

(5) Both the Offences Brought to Justice (OBTJ) and recorded crime data included in the crime maps cover the same offence groups. It should be noted these offence groups are aggregates of offences published elsewhere in 'Criminal Statistics England & Wales' and 'Crime in England & Wales'.

(6) Data shown as available at 19/01/2010.

(7) Excludes prosecutions/convictions/remands data for Cardiff magistrates' court for April, July and August 2008. See explanatory notes for further information.

(8) Violence includes murder, attempted murder, manslaughter and wounding (including malicious wounding).

(9) Robbery includes theft from the person.

(10) Hertfordshire cautions data for September 2009 is an estimate based on the previous month as these data are not yet available.

Explanatory notes

This bulletin covers the quarterly release of information on the performance of the Criminal Justice System in line with Public Service Agreement 24 (PSA 24) performance indicators for Local Criminal Justice Boards (LCJBs) in England and Wales (unless otherwise stated). PSA 24 aims to “Deliver a more effective, transparent and responsive Criminal Justice System for victims and for the public.”

More information on PSA 24 can be found at:

www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/pbr_csr07_psacommunities.htm

Release policy

Quarterly information on the performance of the CJS (including performance at LCJB level) has been published since October 2003. Archive data since May 2005 is available at: www.lcjb.cjsonline.gov.uk/ncjb

The data was classified as Official Statistics in September 2009 and is produced to the standards set out in the UK Statistics Authority’s Code of Practice for Official Statistics: www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html

Key quality issues

Revisions

All statistics quoted in this quarterly bulletin are provisional and subject to revision unless otherwise stated. Throughout the tables in this bulletin, all period figures denoted by (r) are based on revised data and replace those provided in the last bulletin. Data is finalised following the publication of the Criminal Statistics Annual Report, the next publication is due at the end of 2010.

Issues

All administrative data for London LCJB is provisional and yet to be validated, the figures given should be used with caution, it is not expected that any potential revisions will affect national totals or trends.

The England and Wales total figure for Failure to Appear warrants is calculated using data for Greater Manchester LCJB that has yet to be confirmed and is therefore likely to change.

Data for Victim Satisfaction with the Police is the same as published in the previous quarter. This data is only available on an annual basis and will be next updated at the end of the financial year.

During 2008, data (prosecutions, convictions and remands data) from Cardiff Magistrates’ court for April, July and August were corrupted during the transmission to the Ministry of Justice. Despite all efforts by the court staff and IT departments it

has proved impossible to retrieve the information and has subsequently been excluded from this report.

Reliability

Every effort is made to ensure that the figures presented in this publication are accurate and complete. However, it is important to note that some of this data has been extracted by the courts and police forces from a variety of administrative data systems and the detail supplied to the Office for Criminal Justice Reform – Evidence and Analysis Unit is therefore subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large-scale recording system. It is important that users of the data take these limitations into account when using and interpreting the data presented in this bulletin.

Sampling variability

The British Crime Survey

The British Crime Survey is a face-to-face survey run by the Home Office, in which people resident in households in England and Wales are asked about their experiences of crime in the 12 months prior to interview. Respondents to the survey are also asked about their attitudes towards different crime-related issues such as the police and Criminal Justice System, and perceptions of crime and anti-social behaviour.

British Crime Survey estimates are based on face-to-face interviews (for 2008/09 this was based on 46,286 respondents, with a response rate of 76%). The survey is weighted to adjust for possible non-response bias and ensure the sample reflects the profile of the general population. Being based on a sample survey, British Crime Survey estimates are subject to a margin of error. Any changes in British Crime Survey estimates over time are described as differences only when they are statistically significant^j.

Information on confidence intervals is available on request from the Ministry of Justice Statistical team.

Further information on the British Crime Survey can be found at:
www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs09/hosb1109vol2.pdf

Additional data from the British Crime Survey on public confidence in the Criminal Justice System can be found at: www.cjsonline.gov.uk

^j Tests of statistical significance are used to identify which differences are unlikely to have occurred by chance. In the British Crime Survey, tests at the five per cent significance levels have been applied (the level at which there is a one in 20 chance of an observed difference being solely due to chance).

Witness and Victim Experience Survey (WAVES)

Each quarter, the 42 Local Criminal Justice Boards in England and Wales provide the research contractors with the names and contact details of all eligible victims and witnesses. The majority of Local Criminal Justice Boards use the Witness Management System^k to download their sample leads for WAVES. Areas 'clean' their sample to make sure telephone numbers and addresses are provided and ineligible victims and witnesses are removed.

A random sample of victims and witnesses are then selected and contacted about the survey and given an opportunity to opt out. Victims and witnesses who do not opt out of the survey are then contacted by telephone for interview.

Data are weighted to adjust to the known proportion of victims and witnesses in each area (as indicated by the sample leads provided by Local Criminal Justice Boards) and to adjust for the different sized victim and witness populations between Local Criminal Justice Boards. The procedure therefore gives different weights in such a way that the weighted distribution of respondents matches the known distribution of victims and witnesses as a whole. Data are not weighted by crime type.

Being based on a sample survey, WAVES estimates are subject to a margin of error. Any changes in WAVES estimates over time are described as differences only when they are statistically significant at the five per cent significance level.

Respondents are questioned about their experiences of the Criminal Justice System rather than about their case. Therefore seasonality is not expected within the data.

Information on confidence intervals is available on request from the Ministry of Justice Statistical team.

Police User Satisfaction Survey

Further information on the police user satisfaction survey can be found at: <http://police.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/performance-and-measurement>

Definitions

Effectiveness and efficiency of the Criminal Justice System in bringing offences to justice

Bringing offences to justice is a key measure of the effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System. An offence is said to have been brought to justice when a recorded crime results in an offender being convicted, cautioned, issued with a penalty notice for disorder or a cannabis warning, or having an offence taken into consideration. The number of Offences Brought to Justice (OBTJs) is in part

^k Witness Management System is an enhanced variant of the Case Management System; a national IT system to support Witness Care Units.

affected by the number of recorded crimes in an area. If recorded crime in an area falls there will be fewer offences which can potentially be brought to justice.

Comparing the volume of OBTJs with the volume of recorded crime provides a proxy measure of the effectiveness of the CJS in bringing crime to justice. However, there are differences in how recorded crime and OBTJs are measured that mean caution should be applied when comparing the two. For example: an offence may be brought to justice in a different period to the corresponding recorded crime, one crime could result in a number of offenders brought to justice (e.g. a gang committing a burglary), and a crime recorded by the police as one offence (e.g. GBH) may, once all the evidence has been considered, be subsequently brought to justice as an alternative offence (e.g. ABH). England and Wales data excludes British Transport Police.

Public confidence in the fairness and effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System

Raising public confidence in the CJS is one of the Government's Public Service Agreement targets. Improving confidence is a priority because the CJS relies on public co-operation and involvement to function effectively.

The level of public confidence for each of these measures is defined as the proportion who say that they are 'very' or 'fairly' confident, recorded from a four point scale. Don't know and refusal responses are excluded.

The PSA 24 confidence target is to achieve a statistically significant increase across England and Wales (at the five per cent significance level) in both measures from their baseline (six months to March 2008) by the year ending March 2011.

Experience of the Criminal Justice System for victims and witnesses

Victim and Witness satisfaction with the CJS is measured through the Witness and Victim Experience Survey (WAVES).

The target here will be met if, over the three year period, there is a statistically significant increase (at the five per cent significance level) in the proportion of victim and witnesses that are satisfied with their overall contact with the CJS. The measure, baseline and reporting periods are the same as the national PSA target.

Witness and Victim Experience Survey (WAVES)

WAVES is a national quarterly telephone survey of victims and witnesses focusing exclusively on victims and prosecution witnesses involved in cases which resulted in a criminal charge and which have been closed (i.e. an outcome or verdict has

been reached, either at court or because the case was dropped by the prosecution)^m.

The survey was first introduced by the Office for Criminal Justice Reform (OCJR) in late 2004 and was developed in conjunction with the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO), the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) and Her Majesty's Court Service (HMCS). Its purpose is to provide information at a national (England and Wales) and Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB) level about victims' and witnesses' experiences of the Criminal Justice System, the services they receive and their satisfaction with different aspects of the system. The survey, undertaken quarterly by Ipsos-MORI, conducts over 37,000 interviews a year.

WAVES covers victims and prosecution witnesses aged 18 and over in the following crime types; violence against the person; robbery; burglary; criminal damage; theft and handling stolen goods. We do not interview victims and witnesses in sensitive cases, such as, sexual offences or domestic violence, crimes involving a fatality, and any crime where the defendant was a family member or a member of the witnesses' or victims' household, on ethical grounds. Cases involving drug and motoring offences are excluded. We also exclude police officers or other CJS officials assaulted in the course of duty, and all police or expert witnesses.

WAVES asks victims and witnesses in cases where an offender was charged about all aspects of their experiences with the CJS, from their first contact with the police to their experience at court. Interviews ask people about the extent to which they were satisfied with the services they received. We include victims and witnesses who go to court as well as those who do not.

WAVES data relate to the period in which the case was finalised by the CJS, rather than the interview period. The baseline period covers cases closed six months to March 2008 (i.e. October 2007 to March 2008). The WAVES target indicator question, asked towards the end of the survey is:

Overall, were you satisfied with the contact you've had with the Criminal Justice System (CJS)?

The target here will be met if, over the three year period, there is a statistically significant increase (at the five per cent significance level) in the proportion of victim and witnesses that are satisfied with their overall contact with the CJS. In addition to the national PSA target, LCJB areas have set their own local targets to strive to improve victim and witness satisfaction at a local level. The measure, baseline and reporting periods are the same as the national PSA target.

www.lcjb.cjsonline.gov.uk/ncjb/114.html

^m Local Criminal Justice Boards responsible for collecting samples are advised to consider anyone as a victim if they were the injured party in a case, regardless of whether they gave evidence in court. All others who were not the injured party are considered as witnesses. Anyone who gave a witness statement and was listed as a witness is eligible for inclusion, regardless of whether they gave evidence in court. At the beginning of the telephone interview, respondents are asked to clarify whether they were a victim or a witness. This self-classification measure is used for analysis.

Victim Personal Statement (VPS)

The VPS is a written statement that victims can give to the police. It is different from the witness statement, which is a written or video-recorded account of what happened when the crime was committed. The VPS is a record of the personal impact that the crime has had on the victim. It gives the victim a chance to explain, in their own words, how the crime has affected them – whether physically, emotionally, financially or in any other way.

Youth Offending Team

Youth Offending Teams are made up of representatives from the police, Probation Service, social services, health, education, drugs and alcohol misuse and housing officers. They are responsible for addressing offending by those up to the age of 17.

Witness Service

The Witness Service is run by the national charity Victim Support in every criminal court in England and Wales. It is separate from the police, CPS, courts and Witness Care Units. Witness Service volunteers provide help and support on the day of the trial to witnesses and victims who attend court.

Victim Support

Victim Support is a national charity for victims and witnesses of crime in England and Wales. They give information and offer emotional support and practical help to victims of crime, their family, friends and anyone else affected.

Increasing satisfaction with the police

Increasing satisfaction with the police is one of the indicators of PSA 24. This reflects the Government's ambition to deliver a better standard of customer service that meets the needs of victims and witnesses and delivers improvements in victim satisfaction with the police.

The level of satisfaction with police is measured through police user satisfaction surveys. The level of satisfaction for each of these measures is defined as the percentage of respondents who say that they are 'completely', 'very' or 'fairly' satisfied, recorded from a seven point scale.

The PSA 24 target is to achieve a statistically significant increase in the percentage of satisfied respondents across England and Wales (at the five per cent significance level) from the baseline (12 months to March 2008) by the year ending March 2011. Over the same time there should be no statistically significant decrease in the percentage of respondents who are completely or very satisfied.

Recovery of criminal assets

Increasing the recovery of assets acquired through criminal activity is one of the Government's key PSA targets. The strategy aims to reassure the public that crime does not pay; increase public confidence; reduce harm; deter, disrupt and detect criminals; remove criminal role models; and secure compensation for victims of crime.

Indicator 5 of PSA 24 is to recover criminal assets worth £250 million in 2009/10. Asset recovery comprises:

- Confiscation (about 60 per cent of monies recovered in 2008/09);
- Cash forfeiture (about 27 per cent);
- Civil recovery and tax recovery (about 13 per cent);
- International asset sharing (less than 1 per cent).

Multiple agencies including Police Forces, Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs, Crown Prosecution Services, Her Majesty's Court Service, Serious Fraud Office, Serious Organised Crime Agency – all do asset recovery work and contribute to the total amount collected.

Confiscation orders

The impliedⁿ national confiscation enforcement target for 2009/10 is to collect £71 million from the enforcement of confiscation orders. This applies only to orders enforced by HMCS or CPS Branch.

The target is supported by the national confiscation pipeline target to obtain new confiscation and restraint orders in 2009/10 such that the:

- Value of confiscation orders obtained = £107 million
- Volume of confiscation orders obtained = 4,743
- Volume of restraint orders obtained = 1,062

The England and Wales financial year to date achieved figure includes the performance of the 42 CJS areas and additionally the British Transport Police, UK Border Agency, East Midlands Special Operations Unit and Trading Standards. Orders included for the 42 CJS areas are those that have been investigated by a Police Force or a Regional Asset Recovery Team and prosecuted by the Crown Prosecution Service.

Criminal Justice System enforcement programme

The effective use and enforcement of sentences, penalties and court orders is crucial to maintaining confidence in the CJS and will mean that victims and witnesses are more willing to engage with the CJS. Moreover, if the CJS is to be respected, offenders and defendants must comply with the sentences and orders of the court. We aim to do this by ensuring that fines are paid, community penalties are complied with and defendants attend their court hearings. The National Criminal Justice Board's vision for 2008/09 is that, 'rigorous enforcement will revolutionise compliance with the sentences and orders of the court'. The National Criminal Justice Board has set a number of enforcement targets for Local Criminal Justice Boards to achieve this vision.

Fine enforcement

The national fines payment rate target has been set at 85 per cent for 2009/10.

The payment rate is calculated by dividing the amount paid to HMCS over a month, quarter or financial year (or year to date) by the new net amount owed over the

ⁿ The implied national target is the sum of Local Criminal Justice Board targets.

same period. The new net amount owed is the amount imposed plus net transfers minus value of fines legally cancelled minus the value of fines administratively cancelled and plus the amount of fines written back.

Since fines are not always imposed and paid within the same reporting period, it is possible to have a payment rate above 100 per cent. Similarly, the payment rate can be deflated if imposed orders are included where the required payment date has not yet been reached and the fine has not yet been paid.

Defendant attendance

Defendant attendance is being addressed through a strategy which has three elements: improving first-time compliance with bail, increasing the speed and consistency of execution of Failure to Appear warrants when defendants fail to comply with bail, and ensuring that defendants who commit a Bail Act offence by failing to appear are dealt with quickly and robustly for that offence when they are brought back to court. Local targets play an important role in achieving this.

The implied^P national timeliness of execution of warrant targets are:

- 73 per cent of category A warrants to be executed within 14 days
- 72 per cent of category B warrants to be executed within 21 days
- 67 per cent of category C warrants to be executed within 28 days

Warrants are categorised by the police on receipt as either A, B or C according to their priority. Category A warrants are for serious original offences or offenders posing a higher risk whereas Category C warrants are for low level offences. Better performance is indicated by a higher percentage.

The stock/flow ratio is calculated as the number of warrants outstanding at the end of the most recent month divided by the average number of warrants received monthly during the most recent 3 months, better performance is indicated by a lower stock/flow ratio.

Community penalties

The National Offender Management Service, Her Majesty's Court Service, the National Probation Service, the Youth Justice Board, Youth Offending Teams, the Police, electronic monitoring contractors and the Office for Criminal Justice Reform work closely together to secure improvements in the compliance with and enforcement of community penalties.

The implied target is to resolve 62 per cent of community penalty breaches within 25 working days of the date of the Relevant Failure to Comply. The relevant failure to comply is the absence or behaviour which is deemed as unacceptable under National Standards and is used by the offender manager/responsible officer to summons the offender to court.

Further information on the probation National Standards can be found at:
www.probation2000.com

^P The implied national target is the sum of Local Criminal Justice Board targets.

Contact points for further information

Further information on all of the PSA 24 performance indicators can be found on the Criminal Justice System website at: www.lcjb.cjsonline.gov.uk/ncjb/14.html

The Government's PSA Delivery Agreement 24 can be found on the HM Treasury website at: www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/d/pbr_csr07_psa24.pdf

Latest copies of this and other Ministry of Justice statistical bulletins are available at: www.justice.gov.uk/publications/statistics.htm

This data is available broken down by Local Criminal Justice Board area at: www.lcjb.cjsonline.gov.uk/ncjb/29.html

Further information on recorded crime and public confidence can be found at: www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/crime-statistics/

Further information on victim satisfaction with the police can be found at: www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/victims

Further information on the British Crime Survey can be found at: www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html

Further information on crime maps can be found at: www.maps.police.uk

Press enquiries should be directed to the Ministry of Justice press office:

Tel: 020 3334 3555

Email: newsdesk@justice.gsi.gov.uk

Other enquiries about these statistics should be directed to:

Office for Criminal Justice Reform
Evidence and Analysis
7th Floor
102 Petty France
London
SW1H 9AJ

General enquiries about the statistical work of the Ministry of Justice can be e-mailed to: esd@justice.gsi.gov.uk

General information about the official statistics system of the UK is available from: www.statistics.gov.uk

© Crown copyright
Produced by the Ministry of Justice

Alternative formats are available on request from esd@justice.gsi.gov.uk