Police Performance Framework:

First Iteration

Background

1. Policing is a unique and essential public service that relies on the dedication and courage of thousands of officers and staff. While the public are grateful to them for all that they do, they also have high expectations of those whose duty it is to keep them safe.

2. The Government has confirmed a real terms increase in police spending power over the next three financial years, and it is vital that this investment is accompanied by a clear focus on improving performance and public trust, within a system that maximises public value and which is underpinned by transparency, accountability and legitimacy. We are reforming the police performance landscape by establishing system-wide performance standards to ensure that all forces across England and Wales are delivering high-quality and consistent services for local communities. To deliver this objective we are:

    *   publishing this new Police Performance Framework: First Iteration to provide a shared picture of comparative force performance
    *   introducing a new tiered performance system to identify, and support improvement within, under-performing forces
    *   increasing the support available from the College of Policing, embedding new 'turnaround teams'
    *   in the most severe cases, new powers will enable His Majesty's Chief Inspector of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) to take action with failing forces, backed up by the exercising of Home Secretary intervention powers where required
    *   new powers are being introduced for HMICFRS to intervene where forces are failing, backed up by the Home Secretary's powers of direction, where required.

3. There is broad sector agreement on the need to strengthen the policing performance landscape and to establish a better system-wide approach to data quality, collection and application, along with a greater capacity to drive performance. This first iteration of the Police Performance Framework has been developed in close collaboration with the policing sector, and the Framework will be developed and added to iteratively following further discussions with the policing sector. Further iterations will also be aligned with other developments,
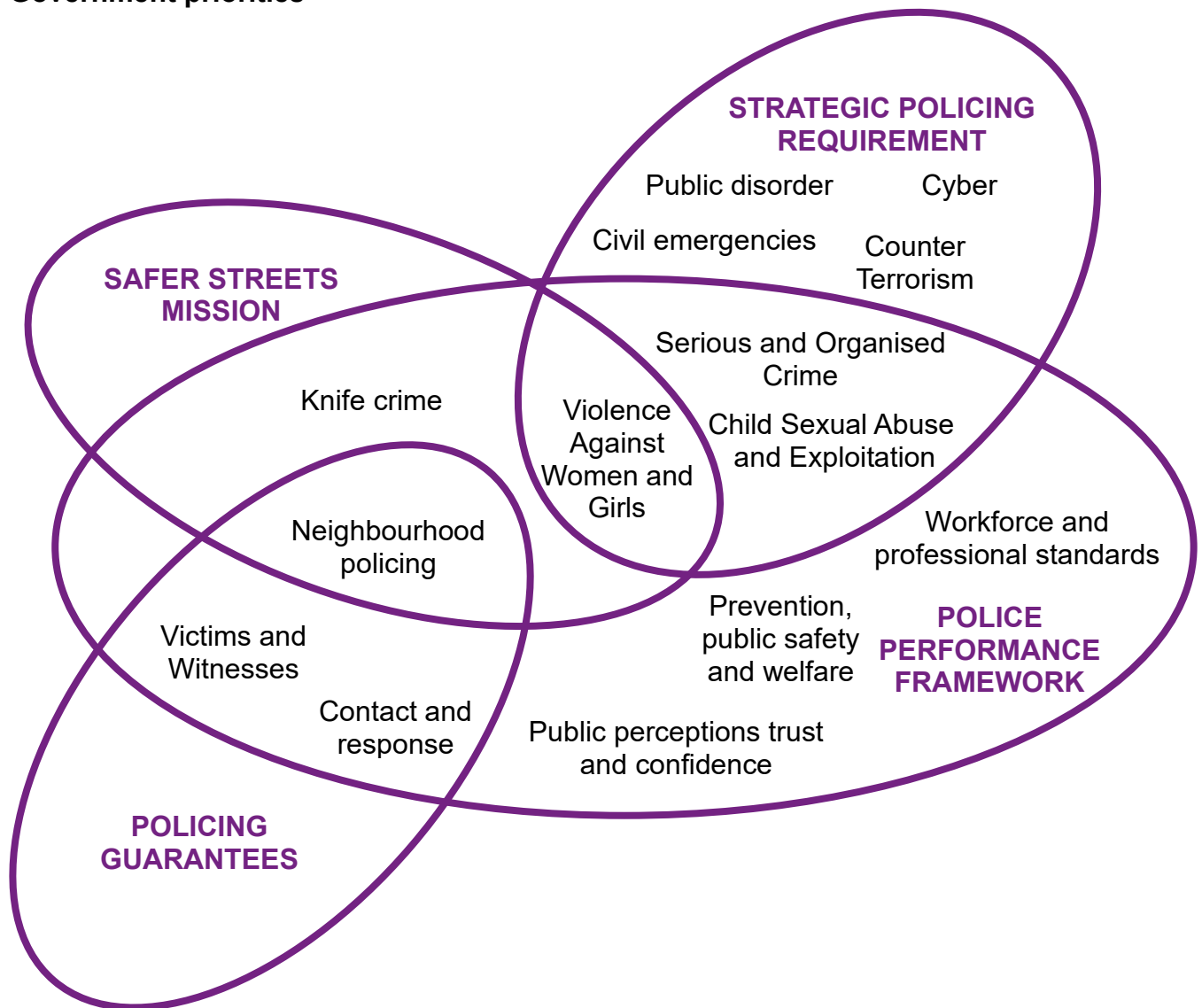
such as the introduction of the new policing guarantees and National Strategic Policing Priorities as set out in the [Police Reform White Paper](#).

4.   The introduction of this new Police Performance Framework will help to deliver a police service which is more effective at protecting the public and reducing crime, efficiently using its resources and operating legitimately, by holding forces to account and improving the public's trust and confidence. HMICFRS' inspection regime will continue to be carried out independently of Government with local policing bodies holding chief constables to account for performance.

Purpose, scope, and measures

5.   The Framework aims to provide a clear set of enduring expectations for policing and to support analysis of performance across the breadth of crime and policing activity. The Framework will support efforts to identify emerging performance issues, drive improvement in performance at a local and national level, and identify and promote good, promising or innovative practice.

6.   The Framework also supports the delivery of the Home Secretary's priorities, incorporating the new policing guarantees and policing aspects of the Safer Streets Mission related to Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee, halving Knife Crime, and halving Violence Against Women and Girls. These priorities are highlighted in the Framework tables on pages 9 to 33. The Framework can be adapted as new priorities emerge. The overlaps and interactions between the priorities and Police Performance Framework: First Iteration are presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Interactions between the Police Performance Framework and Government priorities

STRATEGIC POLICING REQUIREMENT

Public disorder   Cyber

Civil emergencies   Counter Terrorism

SAFER STREETS MISSION

Knife crime

Serious and Organised Crime

Violence Against Women and Girls

Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation

Neighbourhood policing

Workforce and professional standards

POLICE PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

Victims and Witnesses

Prevention, public safety and welfare

Contact and response

Public perceptions trust and confidence

POLICING GUARANTEES

7.   Framework measures, for this first iteration, have been grouped into six key topics with a broad view performance in terms of crime and policing activity, as follows:

- prevention, public safety and welfare
- contact and response
- investigations and supporting victims
- workforce and professional standards.
- crime
- public perceptions, trust and confidence.

8.   Work is ongoing to improve how we measure and understand the organisational health and productivity of police forces. A new 'organisational

health and productivity' topic will be added to future iterations of the Framework.

9.   The Framework includes two groups of measures:
   - **headline measures** - key measures that give the most insights into performance or are the best available measure for an important aspect of policing. They show how forces are performing against the Home Secretary's priorities and delivering the standards of policing the public expect.
   - **monitoring measures** – these measures will be monitored alongside headline performance measures to give a wider view of performance, help to understand headline trends and examine drivers of performance. These will also help to mitigate the risk of perverse incentives and highlight emerging performance threats.

10. Measures incorporated in this iteration of the Framework have been assessed against a set of criteria. Wherever possible, measures chosen were outcomes-focussed, with input and activity measures included where essential or where no outcome measure is available. Measures were considered on a case-by-case basis against the following criteria:
   - align with areas of Ministerial priority (Safer Streets Mission or Neighbourhood policing)
   - relate to other key public expectations of policing
   - are necessary to mitigate the risk of perverse incentives
   - are published or collated consistently and are of appropriate data quality
   - were only included if sufficient capacity for analysis by the Home Office.

11. The Framework complements other work being carried out to ensure that the Home Secretary has the right information to monitor and drive improvements in police performance. Full coverage of crime and policing activities will be built up over future iterations of the Framework as improvements in data availability and comparability are achieved. Key data gaps include those related to the policing guarantees as set out in the [Police Reform White Paper](#); in particular, measures of police attendance at incidents and police compliance with the Victims Code of Practice. Other measures we are looking to introduce or improve include, but are not limited to, officer welfare, hotspot policing, additional measures related to the policing of knife crime and knife crime prevention, modern slavery charges, Police Race Action Plan data, relevant measures included in the Child sexual abuse police Framework, and public order and other incident data. We plan to add a seventh topic to the Framework

- organisational health and productivity - once appropriate measures have been developed.

12. We will work with policing to incorporate these measures into the Framework in order to drive improvement for the public while reducing inefficiencies in the way police data are collated at England and Wales level. There may be occasions where additional information is required outside of the Framework measures. When this occurs, we will work with forces to collect the performance information required to best address the trend identified while remaining mindful of the importance of minimising the reporting burden on forces. Data improvement activity will also ensure that standards of crime recording are maintained, working in collaboration with HMICFRS (which already inspects crime recording as part of the PEEL inspection programme) and, if they become concerned about a force's crime recording, HMICFRS will consider carrying out a full Crime Data Integrity audit.

13. The Framework sets out targets for some measures and ambitions for others. In some cases, the direction of expected travel is not simple and will depend on what is driving changes in the measure and how other linked measures are changing. Whilst we are aiming for crime levels to decrease, given the under-reported nature of some crimes, we would want to see an increase in the number of police-recorded crimes where such increase reflects increased confidence of victims to report to the police, and/or improved recording practices. This is particularly the case for crimes such as Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) and child sexual abuse and exploitation (CSAE) but can also apply to other crimes such as drug offences and some acquisitive crime. We may also see an increase in crimes reported to the police as legislation changes and as new offences are created.

14. The prevalence of crime in a society isn't necessarily a direct reflection of police performance and will often reflect wider societal factors which require cross government work as set out in the Safer Streets Mission. The inclusion of measures and ambitions relating to crime in this Framework provide insight into how effective police action (e.g. charging offenders so they can't continue to victimise people) can influence prevalence of crime and confidence in the police to take action.

15. The Framework will support efforts to achieve consistent levels of policing performance across the country, with the performance of the poorest

performing forces improving towards the level of performance being provided by the best performing forces.

Performance reporting and analysis

16.	A new Police Performance Dashboard will be introduced to enhance the policing system's ability to self-improve, empowering chief constables and local policing bodies to deliver improvements locally by enabling them to analyse transparent, high-quality and operationally significant data. Their ability to understand how their force performs against other forces, particularly similar ones, will strengthen understanding of where they are performing well and where they can learn from practice in other forces to improve. The Dashboard will also provide the Home Secretary with the information needed to play a more active role in driving systemic improvements. An initial Police Performance Dashboard will be introduced for the sector early in 2026, covering the headline measures within the Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee Performance Framework, which will then be expanded to provide a new Police Performance dashboard that covers the breadth of the Performance Framework.

17.	The Dashboard will continue to be developed iteratively, with improvements in functionality, access to appropriate measures for different audiences, and expansion to cover additional measures.

18.	The Home Office will publish performance data so that the public can see how their force is performing, compare it to other forces, and hold their local policing body to account.

19.	In order to understand the performance of forces and identify opportunities to drive improvement and share good practice, the Home Office will undertake detailed analysis of performance data. The analysis system we are creating will include assessing the direction of travel of headline measures at a local and national level, and will aim to consider:
    - **trends in other headline measures –** to support considerations around prioritisation
    - **trends in monitoring measures –** to cross-reference and validate headline measures and understand what factors might be contributing to trends, e.g. changes in Police-Recorded Crime (PRC data) will be considered alongside trends seen in the Crime Survey of England and Wales (CSEW) where possible, with consideration given to the impact of factors such as changes to the Home Office Counting Rules

- **comparison with other forces –** utilising updated most similar force groups and other analysis using contextual force and force area data to understand differences between forces
- **demand** – to factor in where differences in the volume, nature and complexity of demand impact performance expectations
- **where possible, partner data** – building on existing work with partners to understand how police and partner performance and priorities interrelate.

20. In some cases, we may also analyse performance below force area level to ensure that forces are delivering to an appropriate standard across their area.

21. Where there are positive performance trends we will work with the College of Policing and others to identify if these are indicators of good practice and will share good practice. Where the analysis suggests performance isn't heading in the right direction at individual force or national level, the results of the performance analysis will form part of a broader assessment of performance. This will take place in a timely manner and will incorporate, for example, insight from HMICFRS inspections and other national partners, as well as evidence from forces and Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) about the context on the ground, including partnership working with e.g. the criminal justice, health and social care system, and local authorities. Collectively, this will provide the new Police Performance Monitoring Group with the evidence it needs to understand the drivers of performance, determine where each force sits on the new Tiered Performance System, and identify routes for improvement. This will also support efforts at the national level to address systemic performance issues whether through policy development, activity driven by national partners, or through cross-government and partnership activity to address the underlying causes.

22. Monitoring a broad range of data will guard against the risk of a narrow focus on a small number of measures at the expense of performance on a wider range of important police work. In selecting which areas to follow up on with police forces, we will give consideration to what activity is likely to have the greatest impact on the service received by the public.

23. A high-level 'Framework on a page' is provided on the follow page to illustrate the measures across the six topics. Further detail is provided in the tables that follow.

Framework on a page   Government priority measures are highlighted in purple

	Prevention, public safety and welfare	**Contact and response**	**Investigations and supporting victims**	**Workforce and integrity**	**Crime**	**Public perceptions, trust and confidence**
Headline	Public experience of ASB Public perception of visibility and awareness of community engagement	999 calls answered within target Grade 1 incidents attended within target Average answer time for 101 calls	Crime outcomes by offence group including charges for VAWG, positive outcome for town centre crimes	Workforce numbers by function and officer/staff mix Recruitment of 13,000 additional neighbourhood officers Completion of neighbourhood training	Police-recorded crime by offence group including VAWG, Knife-enabled crime and town centres crime CSEW prevalence of VAWG, fraud and computer misuse	Public trust and confidence in local police Police legitimacy Police understand and deal with local concerns
Monitoring	Police time on patrol ASB power use	Volume of calls Average answer time for 999 calls	Crime outcome rate CPS charges and outcome timeliness (CSAE and VAWG) Victim satisfaction and attrition rates (CSAE)	Breakdowns of workforce proportions Complaints and misconduct data	CSEW prevalence and proportion of crimes reported Admissions for knife injuries Force level SOC	Public perception of crime and ASB in a local area

Prevention, public safety and welfare

Type	Name	Measure	Target/ Ambition	Data source	Geographic level	Frequency of publication
Headline	Public experience of ASB in their local area	Estimated proportion of adults that have experienced or witnessed ASB in local area in the last 12 months	Decrease	Crime Survey for England and Wales, Office for National Statistics	England and Wales	Annual
Headline	Public perception of police visibility in local area	Estimated proportion of adults who reported seeing police officers or police community support officers (PCSOs) on foot patrol in their local area about once a week or more (high police visibility)	Increase	Crime Survey for England and Wales, Office for National Statistics	England and Wales	Annual
Headline	Public awareness of community engagement activity	Estimated proportion of adults who have seen or heard about what the police are doing to tackle crime and ASB in local area in the last 12 months	Increase	Crime Survey for England and Wales, Office for National Statistics	England and Wales	Annual

Monitoring	Police time spent on visible patrol	Total hours of visible, proactive patrolling in priority hotspot areas Priority hotspot areas are chosen by forces	Monitor only	Hotspot action fund	Police force area	Quarterly
Monitoring	Satisfaction with police response to reported ASB	Composite measure of satisfaction with the way the police handled ASB matters	Increase	Crime Survey for England and Wales, Office for National Statistics	England and Wales	Annual
Monitoring	Police use of ASB powers	Use of ASB powers within the period (per 1,000 population) relating to: • Criminal behaviour orders • Community protection notices • Civil injunction • Dispersal powers • Closure powers • ASB case reviews • Respect orders (not yet available)	Monitor only	Voluntary ADR, Home Office	Police force area	Quarterly

Monitoring	ASB incident rate	Rate of incidents of ASB recorded (per 1,000 population)	Monitor only	Crime in England and Wales bulletin, HMICFRS as reported by the Office for National Statistics	England and Wales	Annual
Monitoring	Use of VAWG protection orders	Volume of VAWG protection orders: • issued • breached	Increase	Various	Police force area	Annual
Monitoring	People killed or seriously injured in road traffic collision	Rate of persons killed or seriously injured per billion vehicle miles (per 1,000 population)	Decrease	Reported Road Casualties Statistics, Department for Transport	Police force area	Annual

Contact and response

Type	Name	Measure	Target/ Ambition	Data source	Geographic level	Frequency of publication
Headline	999 calls answered within 10 seconds	Proportion of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds	90 % of calls answered within target	Police.uk	Police force area	Monthly
Headline	'Grade 1' incidents attended within 15/20 minutes	Proportion of 'grade 1' incidents attended within 15 minutes (urban) or 20 minutes (rural)	90 % of 'grade 1' incidents attended within target	New, voluntary force reporting while data standards developed	Police force area	Monthly
Headline	Average wait time for 101 calls to be answered	Median (seconds) answering time for 101 calls	Decrease	Police.uk	Police force area	Monthly
Monitoring	Volume of 999 and 101 calls	No. of calls: • 999 • 101	Monitor only	Police.uk	Police force area	Monthly

Monitoring	Average wait time for 999 calls to be answered	Median (seconds) answering time for 999 calls	Monitor only	Police.uk	Police force area	Monthly

Investigations and supporting victims

Type	Name	Measure	Target/ Ambition	Data source	Geographic level	Frequency of publication
Headline	Crime outcomes by offence group (as set out under Crime topic) and by outcome type, for all outcome codes and outcome groups	Volume of crimes assigned the outcome	We will monitor the mix of outcomes assigned by crime type	Crime outcomes statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Quarterly
Headline	Charge outcomes for VAWG offences	Volume of crimes where a suspect is charged for VAWG offences as set out under Crime topic	Increase	Crime outcomes statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Quarterly
Headline	Charge outcomes for CSAE offences	Volume of crimes where a suspect is charged for CSAE offences as set out under Crime topic	Increase	Crime outcomes statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Quarterly
Headline	Victim attrition outcomes for VAWG offences	Volume of crimes where the victim does not support further action (suspect identified and suspect	Decrease	Crime outcomes statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Quarterly

		not identified - Outcomes 14 & 16) for VAWG offences as set out under Crime topic				
Headline	Positive outcomes for town centre crime	Volume of positive crime outcomes for town centre crime as set out under Crime topic	Increase	Crime outcomes statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Quarterly
Headline	Charge outcome rates for CSAE offences	Rates of crimes where a suspect is charged for CSAE offences as set out under Crime topic	Increase	Crime outcomes statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Quarterly
Monitoring	Victim attrition outcomes for CSAE offences	Volume of crimes where the victim does not support further action (suspect identified and suspect not identified - Outcome 14 & 16) for CSAE offences as set out under Crime topic	Decrease	Crime outcomes statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Quarterly

Monitoring	Crime outcome rates by offence group for all outcome codes and outcome groups	Rates of crimes assigned the outcome by crime type as set out under Crime topic	We will monitor the mix of outcomes assigned across different crime types	Crime outcomes statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Quarterly
Monitoring	CPS charges for domestic abuse, rape and sexual offences	Volume of suspects who have been authorised for charge by the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS).	Monitor only	Crown Prosecution Service	Police force area	Quarterly
Monitoring	Charge outcome rates for VAWG offences	Rates of crimes where a suspect is charged for VAWG offences as set out under Crime topic	Monitor only	Crime outcomes statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Quarterly
Monitoring	Victim attrition outcome rates for VAWG offences	Rates of crimes where the victim does not support further action (suspect identified and suspect not identified - Outcome 14 & 16) for VAWG offences as set out under Crime topic	Monitor only	Crime outcomes statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Quarterly

Monitoring	Victim attrition outcome rates for CSAE offences	Rates of crimes where the victim does not support further action (suspect identified and suspect not identified - Outcome 14 & 16) for CSAE offences as set out under Crime topic				
Monitoring	Positive outcome rates for town centre crime	Rates of positive crime outcomes for town centre crime as set out under Crime topic	Monitor only	Crime outcomes statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Quarterly
Monitoring	Victim satisfaction with the police	Estimated proportion of people aged 16 or over who reported their experience of crime to the police, who were very or fairly satisfied with the way the police handled the matter	Increase	Crime Survey for England and Wales from the Office for National Statistics	England and Wales	Quarterly
Monitoring	Timeliness of police recording an outcome	Average (median) number of days from offence recorded to a final decision (police	Monitor only	Crime outcomes statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Quarterly

		recording an outcome) by offence type				
Monitoring	Timeliness of police charging an offender for domestic abuse flagged offences and sexual offences	Average (median) days taken for police to charge an offender from day crime recorded	Decrease	Crime outcomes statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Quarterly
Monitoring	Timeliness of police charging an offender for CSAE offences	Average (median) days taken for police to charge an offender from day crime recorded as set out under Crime topic	Decrease	Crime outcomes statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Quarterly
Monitoring	Referrals from the police to the CPS for a charging decision	Volume of referrals for a charging decision for all crimes where CPS are responsible for authorising the charge	Increase	Crown Prosecution Service	Police force area	Quarterly
Monitoring	Police referrals to CPS for a charging decision for VAWG offences	Volume of referrals for a charging decision for domestic abuse, rape and sexual offences flagged cases	Increase	Crown Prosecution Service	Police force area	Quarterly

Monitoring	Repeat victimisation of street crime	Estimated proportion of street crime incidents experienced by repeat victims	Decrease	Crime Survey for England and Wales, Office for National Statistics	England and Wales	Annual

Workforce and professional standards

Type	Name	Measure	Target/ Ambition	Data source	Geographic level	Frequency of publication
Headline	Workforce size by function and officer/staff mix	Workforce numbers (including police officers, police staff, designated officers and police community support officers (PCSOs)) as full-time equivalents (FTE)	Monitor only	Police Workforce Statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Bi-annual (function is only available annually)
Headline	Progress toward recruitment of 13,000 additional neighbourhood police officers and PCSOs	Number of neighbourhood officers and PCSOs as full-time equivalents (FTE)	Performance against target	Police Workforce Statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Bi-annual
Headline	Completion of Neighbourhood Policing Programme (NPP) 2, 3 and 4 training portfolios	Total number of the workforce completing NPP2/3/4 portfolios in their communities. Number of: • eligible posts for NPP2/3/4 per force	Commitment that all eligible officers/staff will have completed the NPP2, 3 and 4 training portfolios by the end of the	College of Policing	Police force area	Monthly

		• officers and staff that have successfully completed NPP2 portfolio • supervisors that have successfully completed NPP3 portfolio • number of senior officers that have successfully completed NPP4 portfolio	parliament, 2029			
Monitoring	Workforce progression on the NPP Career pathway	The total number of the workforce who have attended various modules of the NPP Career pathway to track progress through the pathway	National rollout of Neighbourhood Policing Programme Career pathway achieved by Summer 2027	College of Policing	Police force area	Monthly
Monitoring	Workforce proportions by: • function	Proportion of workforce	Monitor only	Police Workforce Statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Bi-annual

	• officer/ staff mix • gender • ethnicity • rank					
Monitoring	Workforce per 1,000 population: • all workforce • officers • staff	Numbers per 1,000 population	Monitor only	Police Workforce Statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Bi-annual
Monitoring	Unplanned leavers	Proportion of officer leavers who leave due to voluntary resignation	Monitor only	Police Workforce Statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Bi-annual
Monitoring	Sickness rates	Proportion of officers on long-term sick leave	Monitor only	Police Workforce Statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Annual
Monitoring	Limited duty rates	Proportion of officers on recuperative and adjusted duties	Monitor only	Police Workforce Statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Annual
Monitoring	Complaints (including those investigated subject to special procedures), conduct	Number of: • complaint cases • allegations finalised	Monitor only	Police complaints statistics, IOPC	Police force area	Annual

	matters and recordable conduct for: • officers • staff	Rates of allegations per 1,000 workforce				
Monitoring	Nature of complaints, special procedures, conduct matters and recordable conduct allegations	Proportions of allegations finalised by allegation type	Monitor only	Police complaints statistics, IOPC	Police force area	Annual
Monitoring	Result and action taken for complaints, special procedures, conduct matters and recordable conduct allegations	Proportion of allegation decisions with a case to answer Proportions of allegations resulting in referrals to proceedings, learning outcomes, and no action	Monitor only	Police complaints statistics, IOPC	Police force area	Annual
Monitoring	Time taken to finalise complaints, special procedures, conduct matters and recordable conduct cases	Average number of days	Monitor only	Police complaints statistics, IOPC	Police force area	Annual

Monitoring	Misconduct proceedings for: • officers • staff Including those investigated subject to Special Procedures, conduct matters and recordable conduct.	Number of individuals referred to meetings, hearings and accelerated hearings Number of identifiable individuals subject to a misconduct allegation Rates per 10,000 workforce	Monitor only	Police Misconduct Statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Annual
Monitoring	Misconduct finding level for individuals referred to misconduct proceedings	Proportions of misconduct finding level categories (gross misconduct, misconduct or not misconduct).	Monitor only	Police Misconduct Statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Annual
Monitoring	Outcome for individuals referred to misconduct proceedings where gross misconduct was found proven	Proportions of different outcomes (e.g. dismissal, final written warning, no action) where gross misconduct was found.	Monitor only	Police Misconduct Statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Annual

Crime

Type	Name	Measure	Target/ Ambition	Data source	Geographic level	Frequency of publication
Headline	***Note some of these categories overlap*** Crime rates for: • total recorded crime • total victim-based crimes • serious violence • violence against the person • sexual offences Crime rates VAWG: • domestic abuse flagged offences • rape • other sexual offences • stalking • harassment Crime rates CSAE:	Rates of crimes recorded by police per 1,000 population	Whilst we expect crime levels to fall over time, we would also expect to see increases for crimes which are currently underreported, particularly shop-theft or those offences classified as VAWG or CSAE.	Police-recorded crime, Home Office	Police force area	Quarterly

	• contact child sexual abuse • indecent images of children offences Crime rates for total acquisitive: • robbery • theft offences Crime rates for other offences: • criminal damage and arson • drug offences • possession of weapon offences (all and article with blade or point) • firearms offences • public order offences • miscellaneous crimes against society					
Headline	Homicide	Volume of crimes recorded by police	Decrease	Police-recorded crime, Home Office	England and Wales	Quarterly

Headline	Female homicide	Volume of crimes recorded by police	Decrease	Homicide Index, Home Office	England and Wales	Annual
Headline	Prevalence of VAWG	Estimated proportion of people who have experienced domestic abuse, sexual assault, or stalking	Halve within a decade	Crime Survey for England and Wales, Office for National Statistics	England and Wales	Annual
Headline	Prevalence of sexual harassment	Estimated proportion of people who have experienced sexual harassment	Decrease	Crime Survey for England and Wales, Office for National Statistics	England and Wales	Annual
Headline	Knife-enabled crime split out by: • assault with injury and assault with intent to cause serious harm • threats to kill • robbery • other crime (attempted murder, rape, sexual assault) • homicide	Volume of crimes recorded by police	Halve total volume of knife-enabled crime within a decade	Police-recorded crime and Homicide Index, Home Office	England and Wales	Quarterly

Headline	All town-centre crime split into: retail crime: • shop theft (shoplifting) • robbery of business property • (Assaults on retail workers will follow when data available) street crime: • theft from the person • robbery of personal property	Volume of crimes recorded by police	Decrease	Police-recorded crime, Home Office	Police force area	Quarterly
Headline	Prevalence of: • fraud • computer misuse	Estimated proportion of people aged 16 or over experiencing a crime or crime-related experience in the 12-month survey period	Decrease	Crime Survey for England and Wales, Office for National Statistics	England and Wales	Annual
Monitoring	Prevalence of other crimes	Estimated proportion of people aged 16 or over experiencing a crime or crime-related	Decrease	Crime Survey for England and Wales, Office for National Statistics	England and Wales	Annual

		experience in the 12-month survey period				
Monitoring	Proportion of crimes reported, by offence group	Estimated proportion of incidents which were reported to the police (or, where relevant, Report Fraud)	Increase	Crime Survey for England and Wales, Office for National Statistics	England and Wales	Annual
Monitoring	Under 25s hospital admissions for knife injuries	Volume of admissions to NHS hospitals for assault with sharp object	Decrease	NHS	England and Wales	Monthly
Monitoring	Over 25s hospital admissions for knife injuries	Volume of admissions to NHS hospitals for assault with sharp object	Decrease	NHS	England and Wales	Monthly
Monitoring	SOC: Lead disruptions by police forces	Volume of lead disruptions by threat and assessment	Monitor only	Agency and partner management information system, National Crime Agency	Police force area	Annual – internal use only
Monitoring	SOC: Proceeds of crime receipted	Value of the proceeds of crime recovered in	Monitor only	Joint Asset Recovery	Police force area	Annual

		receipts from Confiscation Orders and Forfeiture Orders		database, the National Crime Agency.		
Monitoring	SOC: Seizures of drugs	Quantity (kg) of drugs seized by police: • Class A • Class B • Class C	Monitor only	Seizures of drugs in England and Wales statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Annual
Monitoring	SOC: Seizures of drugs	Number of drug seizures by police: • Class A • Class B • Class C	Monitor only	Seizures of drugs in England and Wales statistics, Home Office	Police force area	Annual
Monitoring	SOC: County Lines	Number of county lines closed through the County Lines Programme	Monitor only	National County Lines Coordination Centre (NCLCC)	County Lines Programme forces	Quarterly
Monitoring	SOC: County Lines	Number of county lines arrests attributed to the County Lines Programme	Monitor only	National County Lines Coordination Centre (NCLCC)	County Lines Programme forces	Quarterly

Monitoring	SOC: County Lines	Number of county line holders charged through the County Lines Programme	Monitor only	National County Lines Coordination Centre (NCLCC)	County Lines Programme forces	Quarterly
Monitoring	SOC: County Lines	Number of children and young people referred for safeguarding linked to the County Lines Programme	Monitor only	National County Lines Coordination Centre (NCLCC)	County Lines Programme forces	Quarterly
Monitoring	SOC: County Lines	Number of sharp objects and bladed weapons (e.g. knives) seized during police activity linked to the County Lines Programme	Monitor only	National County Lines Coordination Centre (NCLCC)	County Lines Programme forces	Quarterly

Public perceptions, trust and confidence

Type	Name	Measure	Target/ Ambition	Data source	Geographic level	Frequency of publication
Headline	Public perceptions of trust and confidence in the local police	Estimated proportion of adults who (tend to or strongly) agree with the statement: • overall, you have confidence in local police • police in this area can be trusted Estimated proportion of adults who perceive the police in the local area to do a good or excellent job	Increase	Crime Survey for England and Wales, Office for National Statistics	England and Wales	Annual
Headline	Public perceptions of police procedural justice in the local area	Estimated proportion of adults who (tend to or strongly) agree with the statement: • police would treat you fairly	Increase	Crime Survey for England and Wales from the Office for National Statistics	England and Wales	Annual

		• police would treat you with respect				
Headline	Public perceptions of whether police understand and deal with their local concerns	Estimated proportion of adults who (tend to or strongly) agree with the statement: • police understand local concerns • police deal with local concerns	Increase	Crime Survey for England and Wales from the Office for National Statistics	England and Wales	Annual
Monitoring	Public perceptions of crime in local area	Estimated proportion of adults who perceive the level of crime in their local area to have gone down a little or a lot in the past few years	Increase	Crime Survey for England and Wales from the Office for National Statistics	England and Wales	Annual
Monitoring	Perceptions of ASB in local area	Estimated proportion of adults who perceive ASB and crime to be a big or fairly big problem in local high street or town centre	Decrease	Crime Survey for England and Wales from the Office for National Statistics	England and Wales	Rolling quarterly basis