

National Crime and Policing Measures

These National Crime and Policing Measures will help focus effort on key national priorities, allow performance to be measured and help to demonstrate value for money in policing.

The Government has been clear that we must achieve significant reductions in crime and restore the public's confidence in the criminal justice system. These proposals are intended as an effective and nuanced way to work with the police towards meeting these over-arching goals.

Designed to support the police role in the government's crime reduction ambition

The police have a critical role in the government's ambition to achieve significant reductions in crime. These measures set out some key areas of focus for policing at a national level. But the police cannot achieve this ambition alone. A concerted effort across government will be required.

Key priorities addressed: murder, serious violence, domestic abuse, neighbourhood crime and drugs supply/county lines

The measures encompass a range of crime types, including high-harm and volume crimes.

Measured at a national level

Using national metrics such as CSEW minimises any administrative burden on forces and respects forces' operational autonomy.

'Directional' measures, not numerical targets

The measures are intended to allow forces to demonstrate performance against national priorities by showing progress against key indicators. They are not numerical targets.

Expectation of significant improvements within 3 years

We consider 3 years to be a reasonable timeframe for forces to embed new ways of working and to show clear improvements against indicators. This also takes into account lags in data reporting (eg CSEW asks about previous twelve months).

Range of metrics to reduce risk of over-prioritisation and perverse incentives

The proposals aim to reflect, as far as possible, the breadth of crime activity with which the police are faced, reducing the risk of significant areas being deprioritised. Where possible, measures are based on data that collected independently, lowering the risk of perverse incentives and 'gaming'.

National Crime and Policing Measures – metrics and data sources

| Priority area | National metrics | Data sources |
|--|---|---|
| Reduce murder and other homicide | Homicides | Police recorded |
| Reduce serious violence | Hospital admissions of u25s for assault with a sharp object | NHS |
| | Offences involving discharge of a firearm | Police recorded |
| Disrupt drugs supply and county lines | Drug-related homicides | Police recorded |
| | Police referrals into drug treatment | Public Health England* |
| Reduce neighbourhood crime | Burglary, robbery, theft of and from a vehicle, theft from a person | CSEW |
| Improve satisfaction among victims, with a particular focus on victims of domestic abuse | Satisfaction with the police among victims of domestic abuse | CSEW |
| | Victim satisfaction with the police | CSEW |
| Tackle cyber crime | Confidence in the law enforcement response to cyber crime | Cyber Aware Tracker |
| | Percentage of businesses experiencing a cyber breach or attack | Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport survey |

* We aim to include data on drug treatment referrals by Welsh police forces in due course