

OUTCOMES MAP

CRIME AND PUBLIC SAFETY

February 2013: Version 1.0

MAPPING OUTCOMES FOR SOCIAL INVESTMENT

This is one of 13 outcomes maps produced by SROI network in partnership with NPC, Investing for Good and Big Society Capital. Each map examines a particular issue area or domain, and aims to document the relevant outcomes and indicators that are currently being measured by charities, government, academics and practitioners working in this field.

This map is not intended to be prescriptive about what you should measure; instead it aims to be a starting point for social investors, funders, charities and social enterprises thinking about measuring outcomes in this domain. Neither is it intended to be definitive or comprehensive: we plan to develop the maps further in future as we learn more about measurement practice in this area.

If you have any feedback or suggestions for how we could do this, please get in touch with Tris Lumley at NPC by emailing tris.lumley@thinkNPC.org.

Outcomes maps in this series

Housing and essential needs

Education and learning

Employment and training

Physical health

Substance use and addiction

Mental health

Personal and social well-being

Politics, influence and participation

Finance and legal matters

Arts and culture

Crime and public safety

Local area and getting around

Conservation of the natural environment and climate change

MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK: CRIME AND SAFETY

Definition

In this overview we are exploring outcomes related to 'Criminal, anti-social, or other activity that poses a significant threat to public safety'. We have focused on the protection of communities and the British public. We have not included:

- Organisational outcomes e.g. satisfaction with policing etc.
- Crime that doesn't have a direct effect on public safety or property e.g. fraud

Context

Crime, anti-social behaviour and major incidents are highly damaging to both individuals and communities - physically, socially and economically. The threat of this harm reduces confidence and resilience and damages personal and social wellbeing. Every individual has the right to feel safe where they live and therefore the achievement of outcomes relating to crime and public safety are of paramount importance both locally and nationally.

In England and Wales, crime levels are largely monitored by the British Crime Survey (BCS) and police recorded crime statistics. In 2010/11, the BCS estimated there were 9.4 million offences in England and Wales and there were 4.2 million recorded offences. Crime against property accounts for around three quarters of these offences, with violence accounting for most of the remainder. According to the British Crime Survey there were 2,203,000 violent incidents against adults, 745,000 domestic burglaries, 1,189,000 incidents of vehicle related theft and 563,000 incidents of theft against the person in England and Wales in 2010/11. Since a peak in the mid-1990s, the underlying trend in crime levels in England and Wales has been downward. The risk of crime, however, remains high with 21.5% of adults interviewed for the 2010/11 British Crime Survey having been victims of at least one crime in the previous year (16.3% victims of household crime and 5.9% victims of personal crime).

In Scotland, crime levels are monitored by the Scottish equivalent of the British Crime Survey, the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS). In 2010/11, the SCJS estimated that there were 874,000 crimes committed in Scotland, including 654,000 property crimes and 200,000 violent crimes. As in England and Wales, crime levels in Scotland have been gradually falling in recent years. The overall risk of crime in Scotland, however, is lower than in England and Wales, with 17.8% of adults falling victim to crime in the 2010/11 survey period (15.9% property crime and 3% violent crime). The equivalent survey in Northern Ireland, the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS), has also reported a decline in crime rates. In 2010/11, it estimated a total of 161,000 incidents and the lowest victimisation rate in the UK - 12.6%.

Becoming a victim of crime can affect individuals physically, emotionally or economically. However, the fear of these effects also has a negative impact, particularly on mental health and aspects of social wellbeing, such as trust and a sense of 'belonging'. The 2010/11 BCS reported a slight decrease in perceived likelihood of victimisation from the previous year. However, there remains a disparity between perceived likelihood and actual prevalence of crime throughout the UK.

A significant proportion of crime is committed by previous offenders. Therefore key to reducing overall levels of crime is reducing reoffending rates. The Ministry of Justice has reported that in the 12 months ending September 2010, around 660,000 offenders were cautioned, convicted (excluding immediate custodial sentences) or released from custody. Around 170,000 of these offenders committed a proven re-offence within one year. This gives a proven one-year reoffending rate of 26.5%. The equivalent statistic is slightly higher in Scotland at 31% for the same period.

By tackling crime we improve the lives of those at risk of victimisation, but also the lives of offenders, their families and the wider communities in which crimes are committed. By reducing the fear of crime and we help build strong, resilient communities, in which people can thrive and reach their potential. In light of this, a number of projects, organisations and initiatives exist which aim to reduce crime. These tend to operate in the areas of:

- Youth crime and anti-social behaviour
- Reoffending
- Victim support
- Crime prevention through victim education
- Bringing criminals to justice

In addition to reducing the negative effect of crime, we need to be able to manage and minimise the negative effect of major incidents - be that fire, flooding or terrorism. We also need to reduce the prevalence, and therefore negative impact, of other factors affecting public safety, such as preventable accidents.

Notes about this overview

An outcome is a change that occurs as the result of an activity; it can be positive or negative, intended or unintended. With reference to various existing frameworks, in the table below we have compiled a list of the most commonly measured outcomes in the area of crime and safety. In addition, we have made suggestions regarding how these outcomes could be measured and referred you to some existing tools for doing so.

Our list is in no way exhaustive, and we also acknowledge that outcomes exist within a chain of events and that some of the outcomes listed in this document will lead to further outcomes. For example, reduced reoffending may result in increased personal wellbeing or social isolation for those involved. For the purpose of this overview we have focused on the

measurement of the changes we have listed. However, to understand the value of these outcomes, and what they mean to those involved, practitioners and investors must look beyond the listed outcomes to see what impact they have on the lives of stakeholders, for this is where the true value exists.

Outcomes are never generic and their significance or value varies according to the stakeholder group. In the table we have highlighted some outcomes that are stakeholder group specific. This is because they were of particular significance in the frameworks we have reviewed. Where outcomes are relevant to a number of stakeholder groups, we have indicated for which groups they might be especially relevant in the 'stakeholder' column.

Within this framework, there are also many opportunities for outcomes to fit into a chain of events e.g. 'Reduced Crime' can free up resources associated with offending.

Vulnerable groups

Young people and crime – Some forms of crime disproportionately affect young people. For example, the 2010/11 BCS survey estimated that 8.8% of 16 – 24-year-olds in England and Wales had been a victim of violent crime during the year prior to the survey, compared to a national average of 3.1%. The proportion rose to 11.9% for young men, showing this group to be particularly vulnerable to violence. 16 – 24-year-olds are also more likely to be victims of burglary, with 6.4% of 2010/11 BSC respondents having experienced this type of crime in the 12 months before their interview.

Young offenders – Juvenile offenders are significantly more likely to reoffend than adults. In England and Wales around 100,000 juvenile offenders were cautioned, convicted or released from custody between October 2009 and September 2010. Around 34,000 of them committed a re-offence. This gives a proven re-offending rate of 34.8 per cent, which compares to 26.5% for adults.

Inner city areas – Those living in cities and towns are more likely to be victims of crime than those living in the countryside. The 2010/11 BCS survey found that those living in urban areas in England and Wales were more likely than those in rural areas to experience violent crime or burglary (2.9% compared with 1.3% and 3.4% compared with 2.0 respectively).

Deprived areas – Deprivation affects the risk of crime, with those in deprived areas being more likely to be victimised than others. For example, the 2010/11 BSC survey found that 4.2% of those living in the 20% most deprived areas (according to the Employment Deprivation Index) had been a victim of violent crime compared with 3.1% of the overall population.

Young people and road safety – Research has shown young people to be particularly at risk of road traffic accidents resulting in serious physical injury or death. For example, of the 6,506 car drivers killed in 2010, 10.3% were aged 17-19 and 26% were aged 20-29.

Key outcomes

- **Reduced crime (an overall reduction in the rate of criminal activity)**
- **Reduced reoffending (a reduction in the rate of offending by those who have already offended)**
- **Improved public perception of safety (an improvement in the public's opinion of how safe it is)**
- **Change in level of contact with the Criminal Justice System (a change in the number of people who have contact with the Criminal Justice System- both offenders and victims)**
- **Reduced rate of preventable accidents (a reduction in the number of accidents that could have been stopped)**
- **Reduced rate of harassment (incl. bullying) (a reduction in the number of people who are bullied or harassed in the workplace, at school or in general)**

Examples of typical interventions

- **Crime fighting:** there has been a radical shift from Whitehall to local communities, including the election of Police and Crime Commissioners and the introduction of Community Safety Partnerships (comprising the police, local authorities, the NHS, probation officers and fire and rescue), which is where decisions should be taken about how to tackle the crime issues that matter most locally. Initiatives tackle risk factors that can drive crime, from poor parenting and education to dealing with drug abuse and problem drinking. The establishment of a National Crime Agency will strengthen the operational response to organised crime and better secure borders.
- **Reducing youth offending:** Positive Futures projects provide prevention and diversionary activities for vulnerable 10 – 19-year-olds at risk of drug misuse and offending. Various charitable/public initiatives focus on:
 - reducing drug and alcohol misuse
 - preventing serious youth violence
 - reducing youth reoffending (e.g. prison mentors/education programmes for prisoners)
 - reducing the number of NEETs
- **Crime prevention:** Neighbourhood Watch schemes; surveillance technology installation

- **Reducing preventable accidents:** Public education campaigns (e.g. road and fire safety); infrastructure investment; safety equipment distribution (e.g. smoke alarm installation for the elderly)

Current approaches to measurement

As mentioned above, levels of crime in England and Wales are generally measured by the British Crime Survey (BCS) and with reference to police recorded crime statistics. The BCS and recorded crime provide generally good coverage of crime committed against the public, particularly for offences involving physical harm, loss or damage to property. However, neither the BCS nor police recorded crime aim to provide complete counts of crime so data must be treated with an element of caution. The coverage of police recorded crime statistics is defined by the Notifiable Offence List, which includes a broad range of offences, from murder to minor criminal damage, theft and public order offences. However, there are some, mainly less serious offences that are excluded from the recorded crime collection. These tend to be behaviours that would be considered 'anti-social', such as littering, begging and drunkenness. Incidents of these behaviours tend to be less frequently monitored.

The BCS is a face-to-face survey in which people resident in households in England and Wales are asked about their experiences of crime in the 12 months prior to interview. Until recently the BCS did not cover crimes against those aged under 16, but since January 2009 interviews have been carried out with children aged 10 to 15. Police recorded crime statistics are administrative data based on notifiable crimes that are reported to and recorded by the police in England and Wales. Unlike the BCS, recorded crime includes crime against commercial and public sector bodies, and so-called victimless crimes (such as drug possession offences).

Recorded crime figures provide a good measure of trends in well-reported crimes and can be used for local crime pattern analysis. However, there are also categories of crime whose numbers are heavily influenced by the extent to which police proactively investigate.

Police recording practice is governed by the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS). The NCRS was introduced nationally in April 2002 to ensure greater consistency and transparency of crime recording between forces, together with a victim focus where crimes reported by the public are recorded 'unless there is credible evidence to the contrary'. Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) now has a role in the quality assurance of crime recording, and is currently conducting a review looking at crime recording practice in all forces. Police recorded crime figures should be seen as a product of an administrative system where rules can be subject to different interpretation and, for some categories of crime, can reflect police workload and activity rather than underlying levels of crime.

In Scotland and Northern Ireland, police recorded crime statistics are also analysed alongside data from face to face surveys; the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) and the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS). The issues mentioned above are also relevant to data in these countries.

Statistics relating to criminal justice and the judicial system, including reoffending rates, are collected by the Ministry of Justice in England and Wales, the Scottish Government and the Northern Ireland Office. These are comprehensive and can be broken down by criminal demographics and crime.

With regard to public safety, statistics relating to road safety are recorded by the Department of Transport in England and Wales, Transport Scotland in Scotland and the Department of the Environment in Northern Ireland. Statistics relating to fire safety are also collected by and available from the governments of each country.

Until March 2011, local areas were set targets relating to crime reduction and public safety based on a National Outcome and Indicator Set through Local Area Agreements. This National Outcome and Indicator Set included many of the outcomes we have referred to in this overview.

Key sources

- Office of National Statistics (ONS): <http://www.statistics.gov.uk>
- The Home Office: www.homeoffice.gov.uk/
- Scottish Government: <http://home.scotland.gov.uk/home>
- Department of Justice (Northern Ireland): <http://www.dojni.gov.uk/>
- Ministry of Justice: <http://www.justice.gov.uk>
- NHS Hospital Episode Statistics: <http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk>
- Department for Transport: <http://www.dft.gov.uk/>
- Department of the Environment: www.doeni.gov.uk
- Health and Safety Executive: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/>
- Beatbullying: www.beatbullying.org/

Related outcomes

Crime and issues relating to public safety have a strong relationship with various aspects of personal and community wellbeing. The following outcomes – covered in other overviews – are therefore highly relevant to any project, initiative, activity or organisation focused on reducing crime or ensuring the safety of the public.

- **Related outcome:** physical health
- **Related outcome:** mental health
- **Related outcome:** finance and legal matters
- **Related outcome:** housing and essential needs
- **Related outcome:** substance use and addiction

Key outcomes	Specific outcome	Indicators	Existing measures	Source and use	Stakeholders (tagging)	Notes
Reduced crime	Reduced overall level of crime (links to a reduction in the fear of crime, which leads to improved perceptions of local neighbourhood and improved feelings of community safety)	Proportion of people claiming to have been a victim of crime in the last 12 months	The BCS, SCJS, and NICS capture overall crime rate by compiling response to various questions which monitor experience of specific types of crime individually. Data can be broken down by type of crime and victim demographics.	British Crime Survey 2010/11 Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2010/11 Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2010/11 Central and local governments, as well as various charitable, public and private organisations, refer to survey statistics when evaluating projects and choosing how to direct resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young people - Older people - Local communities - Police services - Criminal Justice System - Offenders 	The BCS, SCJS and NICS are face to face surveys and therefore subject to some social acceptability bias. As such, some crimes are more likely to be mentioned than others during interview. Data quality is also dependent on the reliability of respondent recall. These issues mean that this indicator should be treated with some caution.

		Police recorded crime rate	All police forces record crimes that are reported to them 'unless there is credible evidence to the contrary'.	<p>The Home Office publishes such data through the Office of National Statistics (ONS)</p> <p>Central and local governments, as well as various charitable, public and private organisations, refer to police recorded statistics when evaluating projects and choosing how to direct resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young people - Older people - Local communities - Police services - Criminal Justice System - Offenders 	<p>Police recorded crime statistics cover all 'notifiable' offences recorded by the police. This does not mean all criminal offences, as almost all the more minor summary offences are excluded (even though the police may record them for their own investigations). The term 'notifiable' covers offences that are notified to the Home Office, and they are collectively known as 'recorded crime'. Inevitably some types of crime are more likely to be reported – and therefore included in this data – than others.</p>
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	Reduced violent crime	Proportion of people claiming to have been a victim of <i>violent</i> crime in the last 12 months	The BCS, SCJS, and NICS capture violent crime rate by compiling response to various questions which monitor experience of specific types of violent crime individually. Data can be broken down by crime and victim demographics.	<p>British Crime Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2010/11</p> <p>The National Outcome and Indicator framework (used until March 2011) included the following indicator of the outcome 'Safer communities'. The performance of local areas was measured on this basis and in many cases the measure still applies.</p> <p>'NI 15: Reduce serious violent crime rate'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young people - Older people - Local communities - Police services - Criminal Justice System - Offenders 	<p>Violent crimes are those where the victim is intentionally stabbed, punched, kicked, pushed, jostled, etc. or threatened with violence whether or not there is any injury. In the BCS violent crime is grouped into two broad, high-level categories of violence with injury and violence without injury.</p> <p>Violence with injury includes all incidents of wounding, assault with injury and robbery which resulted in injury. Murder is not included.</p> <p>Violence without injury includes all incidents of assault without injury and incidents of robbery which did not result in injury. Possession of weapons is not included.</p>
		Recorded rate of violent crime	All police forces record crimes that are classified as violent. Data can be broken down by crime and victim demographics.	<p>The Home Office publishes such data through the Office of National Statistics (ONS)</p> <p>The National Outcome and Indicator framework (used until March 2011) included the following indicator of the outcome 'Safer communities'. The performance of local areas was measured on this basis and in many cases the measure still applies.</p> <p>'NI 15: Reduce serious violent crime rate'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young people - Older people - Local communities - Police services - Criminal Justice System - Offenders 	<p>In police recorded statistics, violent crimes are also categorised as violence with injury and violence without injury.</p> <p>Violence with injury includes all incidents of wounding, assault with injury and homicide. Unlike in the BCS, incidents of robbery are not included but attempts at inflicting injury are.</p> <p>Violence without injury includes all incidents of assault without injury and also includes possession of weapons offences and a number of public order offences, such as harassment.</p>

	Reduced assault with injury	Proportion of people claiming to have been injured as a result of <i>violent</i> crime in the last 12 months	As mentioned above, the BCS, SCJS, and NICS capture the rate of 'violence with injury' as distinct from 'violence without injury'. Data can be broken down by crime and victim demographics.	<p>British Crime Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2010/11</p> <p>The National Outcome and Indicator framework (used until March 2011) included the following indicator of the outcome 'Safer communities'. The performance of local areas was measured on this basis and in many cases the measure still applies.</p> <p>'NI 20: Reduce assault with injury rate'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young people - Older people - Local communities - Police services - Criminal Justice System - Offenders 	See above
		Recorded rate of 'violence with injury'.	As mentioned above, police forces record crimes that are classified as 'violence with injury'. Data can be broken down by crime and victim demographics.	<p>The Home Office publishes such data through the Office of National Statistics (ONS)</p> <p>The National Outcome and Indicator framework (used until March 2011) included the following indicator of the outcome 'Safer communities'. The performance of local areas was measured on this basis and in many cases the measure still applies.</p> <p>'NI 20: Reduce assault with injury rate'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young people - Older people - Local communities - Police services - Criminal Justice System - Offenders 	See above

	Reduced knife crime	Proportion of people claiming to have experienced knife crime in the last 12 months	The BCS, SCJS, and NICS capture the rate of knife crime by compiling response to questions which identify whether weapons are used during crimes and what those weapons are. Data can be broken down by victim demographics and the type of knife used.	British Crime Survey 2010/11 Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2010/11 Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2010/11 The National Outcome and Indicator framework (used until March 2011) included the following indicator of the outcome 'Safer communities'. The performance of local areas was measured on this basis and in many cases the measure still applies. 'NI 28: Reduce serious knife crime rate'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young people - Older people - Local communities - Police services - Criminal Justice System - Offenders 	Data regarding the use of other weapons are also available, e.g. gun crime.
		Number of admissions to NHS hospitals in England involving wounds suffered as the result of assault with a sharp object.	The NHS provides an additional source of information for the more serious incidents of knife crime by reporting the number of admissions to NHS hospitals in England involving wounds suffered as the result of assault with a sharp object.	Hospital Episode Statistics available from http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young people - Offenders - Prison service 	Although these figures can be affected by changes in NHS practice and recording they are not likely to be affected by police enforcement activity, changes to public reporting or police recording practices. This data does not necessarily refer to violent crime or crime with knives.

		Recorded rate of 'violence with sharp instrument'.	Police forces record crimes that involve the use of a sharp instrument. Data can be broken down by crime and victim demographics.	<p>The Home Office publishes such data through the Office of National Statistics (ONS)</p> <p>The National Outcome and Indicator framework (used until March 2011) included the following indicator of the outcome 'Safer communities'. The performance of local areas was measured on this basis and in many cases the measure still applies.</p> <p>'NI 20: Reduce serious knife crime rate'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women - Young people - Older people - Offenders - Prison service 	<p>Police recorded incidents include attempted murder, threats to kill, actual bodily harm (ABH), grievous bodily harm (GBH), robbery, rape and sexual assaults.</p> <p>This data does not necessarily refer to crime with knives only.</p>
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	Reduced domestic violence	Proportion of people claiming to have been a victim of domestic violence in the last 12 months.	The BCS, SCJS and NICS capture the change in level of incidents of domestic violence by compiling responses to various questions which monitor experience of domestic violence.	British Crime Survey 2010/11 Scottish and Crime Justice Survey 2010/11 Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2010/11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women - Prison Service - Social services - Local Authority 	<p>The Home Office defines domestic violence as any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • psychological • physical • sexual • financial • emotional <p>Survey data may underreport rates of domestic violence as some victims may not disclose such information for fear of the perpetrator being prosecuted.</p>
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		Police recorded domestic violence rate	All police forces record crimes that are classified as domestic violence. Data can be broken down by victim (and sometimes perpetrator) demographics.	The Home Office publishes such data through the Office of National Statistics (ONS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women - Prison Service - Social Services - Local authorities 	<p>The Home Office defines domestic violence as any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • psychological • physical • sexual • financial • emotional <p>It should be recognised that the statistics presented cover only those incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police and that not all incidents of domestic abuse come to the attention of the police.</p>
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		Proportion of victims of domestic violence claiming to be victims of repeat incidents of domestic violence	The Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) uses both police data and follow-up interviews with victims.	<p>The MARAC is a co-ordinated community response to domestic abuse, which calculates the number of people affected by domestic abuse on a local scale.</p> <p>The National Outcome and Indicator framework (used until March 2011) included the following indicator of the outcome 'Safer communities'. The performance of local areas was measured on this basis and in many cases the measure still applies.</p> <p>'NI 32: Repeat incidents of domestic violence'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women - Prison Service - Social Services - Local authorities 	These data are exclusive to the MARAC; however they may overlap with police records of domestic violence.
		Police recorded domestic homicide rate	All police forces record crimes that are classified as domestic homicide. Data can be broken down by victim (and sometimes perpetrator) demographics.	<p>The Home Office publishes such data through the Office of National Statistics (ONS)</p> <p>The National Outcome and Indicator framework (used until March 2011) included the following indicator of the outcome 'Safer communities'. The performance of local areas was measured on this basis and in many cases the measure still applies.</p> <p>'NI 34: Domestic homicide rate'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women - Prison Service - Social Services - Local authorities 	The Home Office defines domestic homicide as a killing in which the death of a person aged 16 or over has, or appears to have, resulted from violence, abuse or neglect by a person to whom he/she was related or with whom he/she was or had been in an intimate personal relationship, or a member of the same household as him/herself.

	Reduced hate crime	Police recorded rate of 'hate crime'	<p>Police record incidents of crime against a person or property that is motivated by hostility towards someone based on their disability, race, religion, gender-identity or sexual orientation, whether perceived to be so by the victim or any other person.</p> <p>Data can be broken down by reason for hostility</p>	The Home Office publishes such data through the Office of National Statistics (ONS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disabled people - Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and transgender people - Ethnic minorities - Offenders - Local communities 	<p>Note that this figure relates to the five monitored strands of hate crime classifications used by the criminal justice system and is not a count of crime as more than one form of hate crime can be assigned to an offence. Indicative data suggest that less than five per cent of hate crime offences have more than one monitored strand assigned.</p> <p>In addition, many hate crimes are not recorded – especially if they do not result in injury or damage to property. Therefore police statistics are likely to significantly underrepresent the prevalence of hate crime.</p>
		Proportion of people claiming to have been a victim of racially motivated crime in the last 12 months	<p>The BCS, SCJS and NICS capture the change in level of incidents of racially aggravated crime by compiling responses to various questions which monitor experience of racist crime.</p>	<p>British Crime Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Scottish and Crime Justice Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2010/11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ethnic minorities - Local communities - Prison services 	

		Proportion of people claiming to have been a victim of 'hate crime' during set reference period	Various ad hoc surveys have been undertaken to explore the prevalence of hate crime. For example, the Home office funded 'Homophobic Hate Crime: The British Gay Crime Survey'	http://www.stonewall.org.uk/documents/homophobic_hate_crime__final_report.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gay, lesbian and bisexual people - Local communities - Prison services 	
	Reduced criminal damage	Proportion of people claiming to have been a victim of vandalism in the last 12 months.	The BCS, SCJS and NICS capture the change in level of vandalism by compiling responses to various questions which monitor experience of various crimes against property.	<p>British Crime Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Scottish and Crime Justice Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2010/11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local communities - Local authorities - Young people - Offenders 	In the BCS, criminal damage is referred to as vandalism and is defined as the intentional and malicious damage to either the home, other property or vehicles. Vandalism in the BCS ranges from arson to graffiti. Cases where there is nuisance only (e.g. letting down car tyres) or where the damage is accidental are not included.

		Police recorded incidents of criminal damage	<p>All police forces record crimes that are classified as criminal damage. Data can be broken into criminal damage of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a dwelling; - a building other than a dwelling; - a vehicle; - other criminal damage. 	The Home Office publishes such data through the Office of National Statistics (ONS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local communities - Local authorities - Young people - Offenders 	Police recorded criminal damage results from any person who, without lawful excuse, destroys or damages any property belonging to another, intending to destroy or damage any such property or being reckless as to whether any such property would be destroyed or damaged. Damage which is repairable without cost, or which is accidental, is not included in police recorded crime statistics.
	Reduced acquisitive crime	Proportion of people claiming to have been a victim of acquisitive crime in the last 12 months	The BCS, SCJS and NICS capture the change in level of acquisitive crime compiling responses to various questions which monitor the change in the level of acquisitive crime	<p>British Crime Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Scottish and Crime Justice Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2010/11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local authorities - Individual - Business 	BCS acquisitive crime covers all household and personal crime where items are stolen.

	Reduced arson	Proportion of people claiming to have been a victim of arson in the last 12 months.	The BCS, SCJS and NICS capture the change in level of arson.	<p>British Crime Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Scottish and Crime Justice Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2010/11</p> <p>The National Outcome and Indicator framework (used until March 2011) included the following indicator of the outcome 'Safer communities'. The performance of local areas was measured on this basis and in many cases the measure still applies.</p> <p>NI 33: Arson incidents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local communities - Local authorities - Young people - Offenders 	
	Reduced drug-related (Class A) crime rate	Proportion of 16 to 59 year olds reporting use of drugs in the last 12 months	The BCS, SCJS and NICS capture the change in level of drug related crime compiling responses to various questions which monitor the change in the level of drug-related crime	<p>British Crime Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Scottish and Crime Justice Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2010/11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social services - Offenders - Young people - Prison services 	

		Rate of drug related offending (Class A)	All police forces have recorded data that can be broken down into particular categories.	<p>The Home Office publishes such data through the Office of National Statistics (ONS)</p> <p>The National Outcome and Indicator framework (used until March 2011) included the following indicator of the outcome 'Safer communities'. The performance of local areas was measured on this basis and in many cases the measure still applies.</p> <p>'NI38: Drug-Related (Class A) Offending'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social services - Offenders - Young people - Prison services 	
	Reduced crime linked with alcohol	Proportion of people claiming to have driven a vehicle under the influence of alcohol in the last 12 months	The BCS, SCJS and NICS capture the change in level of crime linked with alcohol compiling responses to various questions which monitor the change in the level of crime link with alcohol	<p>British Crime Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Scottish and Crime Justice Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2010/11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social services - Offenders - Young people - Prison services 	This data only includes recorded data from the police. The results are fairly inaccurate if one is to take into account drink-driving incidents where the driver was not reprimanded by police.

		Proportion of people under the influence of alcohol when performing a criminal offence in the last 12 months	The BCS, SCJS and NICS capture the change in level of crime linked with alcohol compiling responses to various questions which monitor the change in the level of crime link with alcohol	British Crime Survey 2010/11 Scottish and Crime Justice Survey 2010/11 Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2010/11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social services - Offenders - Young people - Prison services 	
Reduced reoffending	Reduced overall reoffending rate	Rate of proven reoffending	Data related to reoffending is collected by the Offender Management and Sentencing Analytical Services using Police National Computer (PNC)	Detailed data related to reoffending in England and Wales is published by the Ministry of Justice and is available here: http://www.justice.gov.uk/statistics/reoffending/proven-re-offending	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social services - Offenders - Prison services 	Proven re-offending is defined as any offence committed in a one year follow-up period and receiving a court conviction, caution, reprimand or warning in the one year follow-up.
		Proven reoffending rate for those released from custody	As above	As above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social services - Offenders - Prison services 	
		Proven reoffending rate for those starting a court order	As above	As above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social services - Offenders - Prison services 	

		Proven reoffending rate for drug misusing offenders	As above	As above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social services - Offenders - Prison services 	
	Reduced likelihood of reoffending	Score on Offenders Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS)	The Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS) is a predictor of re-offending based only on static risks – age, gender and criminal history.	<p>The OGRS was developed by the University of Lancashire and further information about the tool is available here:</p> <p>http://eprints.lancs.ac.uk/49988/1/oqrs3.pdf</p> <p>The OGRS has been in use by probation staff and corrections researchers since the late 1990s. It is updated from time to time to reflect changing patterns of offending.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social services - Offenders - Prison Services 	
	Reduced reoffending amongst young people	Proven reoffending rate amongst juvenile offenders	Data related to reoffending amongst under 18s is collected by the Offender Management and Sentencing Analytical Services using Police National Computer (PNC) and reported separately	<p>Detailed data related to reoffending in England and Wales is published by the Ministry of Justice and is available here:</p> <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/statistics/reoffending/proven-re-offending</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social services - Offenders - Young people - Prison services 	

<p>Improved public perception of safety</p>	<p>Reduced fear of crime in general</p>	<p>Self-reported level of worry about being a victim of crime</p>	<p>The British Crime Survey (BSC) contains the following question to measure public perception of fear of crime:</p> <p>In general, how worried are you about being a victim of crime?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very worried - Fairly worried - Not very worried - Not at all worried 	<p>British Crime Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Scottish and Crime Justice Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2010/11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals - Communities 	<p>Equivalent questions are included in the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) and the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS)</p>
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	Reduced fear of burglary	Self-reported level of worry about being a victim of burglary	<p>The British Crime Survey (BCS) includes a series of questions to gauge public fear of various crimes. This includes the following:</p> <p>(How worried are you about)...having your home broken into and something stolen?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very worried - Fairly worried - Not very worried - Not at all worried 	<p>British Crime Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Scottish and Crime Justice Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2010/11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals - Communities 	<p>Equivalent questions are included in the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) and the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS)</p>
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	Reduced fear of car crime	Self-reported level of worry about being a victim of car crime	<p>The British Crime Survey (BCS) includes a series of questions to gauge public fear of various crimes. This includes the following:</p> <p>(How worried are you about)...having your car stolen?</p> <p>AND</p> <p>(How worried are you about)...having things stolen from your car?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very worried - Fairly worried - Not very worried - Not at all worried 	<p>British Crime Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Scottish and Crime Justice Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2010/11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals - Communities 	<p>Equivalent questions are included in the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) and the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS)</p>
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	Reduced fear of violent crime	Self-reported level of worry about being physically attacked by a stranger	<p>The British Crime Survey (BCS) includes a series of questions to gauge public fear of various crimes. This includes the following:</p> <p>(How worried are you about)...being physically attacked by a stranger?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very worried - Fairly worried - Not very worried - Not at all worried 	<p>British Crime Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Scottish and Crime Justice Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2010/11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals - Communities 	<p>Equivalent questions are included in the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) and the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS)</p>
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		Self-reported level of worry about being raped	<p>The British Crime Survey (BCS) includes a series of questions to gauge public fear of various crimes. This includes the following:</p> <p>(How worried are you about)...being raped?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very worried - Fairly worried - Not very worried - Not at all worried 	<p>British Crime Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Scottish and Crime Justice Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2010/11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals - Communities - Women - Men 	<p>Equivalent questions are included in the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) and the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS)</p>
	Reduced fear of terrorism	Self-reported level of worry about being a victim of terrorism	<p>The British Crime Survey (BCS) includes a series of questions to gauge public fear of various crimes. This includes the following:</p> <p>(How worried are you about)...being a victim of a terrorist attack?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very worried - Fairly worried - Not very worried - Not at all worried 	<p>British Crime Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Scottish and Crime Justice Survey 2010/11</p> <p>Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2010/11</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals - Communities 	<p>Equivalent questions are included in the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS) and the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS)</p>

Change in contact with the Criminal Justice System	Reduced level of negative interaction with Criminal Justice System	Number of Police Cautions Issued	Data related to interaction with the Criminal Justice System is collected by the Offender Management and Sentencing Analytical Services using Police National Computer (PNC)	<p>Detailed data relating to the Criminal Justice System in England and Wales is published by the Ministry of Justice and is available here:</p> <p>http://www.justice.gov.uk/statistics/criminal-justice/criminal-justice-statistics</p> <p>Equivalent information is held by the Scottish Government and published here as part of 'Criminal Proceedings in Scotland':</p> <p>http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/12/12131605/2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social services - Offenders - Prison services 	
		Number of Penalty Notices for Disorder (PND)	As above	As above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social services - Offenders - Prison services 	
		Number of prosecutions and convictions	As above	As above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social services - Offenders - Prison services 	

		Number of First Time Entrants (FTEs) into the Criminal Justice System	As above	As above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social services - Offenders - Prison services 	
Reduced rate of preventable accidents	Reduced number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	Recorded rate of road casualties leading to death or serious injury	Data regarding accidents on public roads that have been reported to the police are recorded and collated by the Department of Transport	<p>The Department for Transport publishes such data and provides indicators for road traffic and safety issues.</p> <p>The indicator framework includes the following indicator of the topic 'Road accidents and safety'.</p> <p>Indicator: Deaths by age and gender, from all causes, all accidental deaths and road deaths</p> <p>The National Outcome and Indicator framework (used until March 2011) included the following indicator of the outcome 'Safer communities'. The performance of local areas was measured on this basis and in many cases the measure still applies.</p> <p>'NI47: People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents'</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals - Families - Health services 	Whilst all fatal road accidents are reported to the police, some leading to serious injury are not and are therefore not included in this data.

	Increased use of seatbelts in road vehicles	Self-reported use of seat belts in cars	The Road Safety Branch of the Northern Ireland Department of Environment conducted a Seat Belt Survey to measure prevalence of seat belt use	Data relating to this survey is available here: http://www.doeni.gov.uk/roadsafety/index/cars/newseatabeltregulations/seatbelts.htm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals - Families - Health services 	
			The Department for Transport has commissioned detailed surveys on seat belt use since 2002	Data relating to this survey is available here: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/seatbelt-and-mobile-phone-use-surveys-2009-results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals - Families - Health services 	
	Reduced prevalence of dangerous driving behaviour	Number of deaths caused by dangerous driving	This data is held by the Ministry of Justice and is available on request		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals - Families - Health services 	

		Self-reported driving safety	<p>The charity, Brake, conducts various surveys on road safety. To assess perceived driving safety the following question is asked:</p> <p>Within the past 12 months, how safe do you think your driving has been?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Always safe - Usually safe, but take risks occasionally - Often take risks - Always drive dangerously 	<p>Further information and survey results are available from the Brake website:</p> <p>www.brake.org.uk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals - Families - Health services 	
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		<p>Self-reported use of mobile phones whilst driving</p>	<p>The charity, Brake, conducts various surveys on road safety. To assess perceived driving safety the following question is asked:</p> <p>Within the past 12 months, have you driven while sending or reading a text message?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Once a day or more frequently - Several times a week - Once a week - Once a month - Once or twice - No 	<p>Further information and survey results are available from the Brake website:</p> <p>www.brake.org.uk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals - Families - Health services 	
	<p>Reduced prevalence of accidental fire</p>	<p>Number of recorded accidental fires</p>	<p>The Department for Communities and Local Government publishes data collected via the Incident Recording System which was adopted by fire and rescue services in 2009</p>	<p>Data regarding various measures of fire safety are available here:</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fire-statistics-great-britain-2011-to-2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals - Families - Health services 	

	Reduced rate of fatalities from fire	Number of recorded fatalities from fires	As above	As above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals - Families - Health services 	
	Increased use of smoke alarms	Proportion of households with working smoke alarms	As above	As above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals - Families - Health services 	
	Reduced rate of occupational deaths	Rate of fatal accidents at work	The Health and Safety Executive collates and publishes various data regarding occupational accidents	Data is available here: http://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/fatals.htm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals - Companies - Families - Health services 	
	Reduced likelihood of occupational accidents	Score on Health and Safety Risk Assessment tools	<p>The Health and Safety Executive publishes various tools to help businesses assess risk. These include risk assessments for :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Charity shops - Classrooms - Offices - Shops 	<p>Tools are available for download from the Health and Safety Executive website:</p> <p>http://www.hse.gov.uk/risk/assessment.htm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals - Companies - Families - Health services 	

Reduced harassment and bullying	<p>Reduced prevalence of bullying in schools</p> <p>(links to a reduced prevalence of bullying in schools which can lead to students feeling calmer/less anxious that can result in an increase in educational attainment)</p>	<p>Number of school pupils claiming to have been bullied</p>	<p>The Anti-bullying Alliance has designed a questionnaire to monitor bullying within schools called "Tell us about bullying"</p>	<p>The full questionnaire is available to download here: http://archive.teachfind.com/tv/static.teachers.tv/shared/files/Bullying%20questionnaire.pdf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Young people - Health services 	
	<p>Reduced prevalence of workplace bullying</p> <p>(links to employees feeling calmer/less anxious leading to an increase in employee morale)</p>	<p>Number of people claiming to have been harassed or bullied at work</p>	<p>The education union, ATL has produced a Workplace Bullying Toolkit including a questionnaire to measure the prevalence of various types of bullying at work</p>	<p>The full toolkit is available here: http://www.atl.org.uk/Images/ATL_Workplace_Bullying_Toolkit%20(update).pdf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals - Companies - Families - Health services 	

	Change in level of sexual harassment	Proportion of people claiming to have been a victim of sexual harassment in the last 12 months	The BCS, SCJS and NICS capture the change in the level of sexual harassment by compiling responses to various questions which monitor experience of sexual harassment	British Crime Survey 2010/11 Scottish and Crime Justice Survey 2010/11 Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2010/11		
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