



Home Office

Home Office
Targets

Autumn
Performance Report
2005





Home Office Targets Autumn Performance Report 2005

Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for the Home Department
by Command of Her Majesty

December 2005

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HOME OFFICE AUTUMN PERFORMANCE REPORT 2005

INTRODUCTION BY THE HOME SECRETARY

I am pleased to introduce the 2005 Autumn Performance Report for the Home Office.

The report sets out the progress we have made towards achieving our 2004 Public Service Agreement (PSA) targets, published in the Spending Review (SR) White Paper (Cm 6237) presented to Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on 12 July 2004. The report covers progress against targets that the Home Office is solely responsible for delivering and also those targets that we jointly own with other departments such as the Department for Constitutional Affairs and the Crown Prosecution Service.



The measures and success criteria we use to assess progress against each target are set out in the SR2004 PSA Technical Notes, published by the Home Office in July 2004 and updated in July 2005.

The summary table opposite provides an overview of the progress so far across the targets. In the main body of the report each PSA target is set out alongside the latest outturn data for each of the contributory measures specified in the Technical Note.

The report shows that we have made significant progress against our targets. Overall crime is down by 12% and the fear of crime has fallen. In the year to September 2005 we have brought 1.194 million offences to justice, exceeding our target for 2005-06. Police performance has improved, but there is still much to do in reforming the police services, to meet operational requirements and the public's expectations. Our drug strategy continues to deliver real benefits to communities across the country with record numbers of drug misusing offenders entering drug treatment through the Criminal Justice System and falling drug related crime. Asylum remains under control with sustained falls in those not only claiming asylum but also those who have unfounded asylum claims.

However, there are areas where we need to do more, while we now have more people participating in their communities we still have to make progress in reducing race inequalities and building community cohesion.

This report shows we have made significant progress against our targets setting a strong platform from which we can deliver further improvements, we have a challenging time ahead of us, delivering reforms which will bring about change.

Charles Clarke

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Charles Clarke'. The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Secretary of State for the Home Department

Summary of Performance SR04 Targets

TARGET		PROGRESS
PSA 1	Reduce crime by 15%, and further in high crime areas, by 2007-08	Overall – On course 15% Reduction – on course High Crime Areas – on course
PSA 2	Reassure the public, reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour, and building confidence in the criminal justice system without compromising fairness	Overall – On course Fear of Crime – ahead Concern about anti social behaviour being a problem – ahead Confidence in local Police – on course Victim and Witness Satisfaction – on course Public Confidence in criminal Justice system – ahead Ethnic Minority Confidence – on course
PSA 3	Improve the delivery of justice by increasing the number of crimes for which an offender is brought to justice to 1.25 million by 2007-08	Overall – On course Offences Brought to Justice – on course
PSA 4	Reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs including substantially increasing the number of drug misusing offenders entering treatment through the criminal justice system	Overall – On course Number of drug misusing offenders entering treatment – on course Reduce harm caused by illegal drugs – on course
PSA 5	Reduce unfounded asylum claims as part of a wider strategy to tackle abuse of the immigration laws and promote controlled legal migration	Overall – Ahead Reducing unfounded Asylum Claims – ahead
PSA 6	Increase voluntary and community engagement, especially amongst those at risk of social exclusion	Overall – On course Voluntary activity by individuals at risk of social exclusion – ahead Contribution of the VCS to the delivery of public services – not yet assessed
PSA 7	Reduce race inequalities and build community cohesion	Overall – Slippage Perception of discrimination – slippage Discrimination by organisations – slippage Discrimination in labour market – slippage Community Cohesion – not yet assessed

Summary of Performance SR04 Targets (cont)

TARGET		PROGRESS
Efficiency	Home Office Value for Money Target: to achieve gains worth £1,970m p.a. (of which £1,240m would be cashable) by 2007-08, including by reducing the size of the headquarters by 2,700 full time equivalent (FTE) posts	Overall – On course Value for Money – on course
Police Standard	Maintain improvements in police performance, as monitored by the Police Performance Assessment Framework (PPAF), in order to deliver the outcomes expressed in the Home Office PSA	Overall – On course The performance of all police forces – on course Reduce gap between best and worst – on course Increase time spent on frontline duties – not yet assessed
NOMS Standard	Protect the public by ensuring there is no deterioration in the levels of re-offending for young offenders, and adults. Maintain the current low rate of prisoner escapes including category A	Overall – On course Re-convictions for young offenders – on course Re-convictions for adults – slippage Escapes – on course

Summary of Performance SR02 Targets

TARGET		PROGRESS
PSA 1	Reduce crime and the fear of crime; improve performance overall, including by reducing the gap between the highest Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships and the best comparable areas and reduce: vehicle crime by 30% from 1998-99 to 2004; domestic burglary by 25% from 1998-99 to 2005; robbery in the ten street crime initiative areas by 14% from 1999-2000 to 2005 and maintain.	Overall – Ahead Overall crime – ahead Vehicle crime – achieved Burglary – ahead Robbery – not achieved Gap between HCA and others – ahead
PSA 2	Improve the performance of all police forces, and significantly reduce the performance gap between the best and worst performing forces; and significantly increase the proportion of time spent on frontline duties.	Overall – On course The performance of all police forces – on course Reduce gap between best and worst – on course Increase time spent on frontline duties – on course
PSA 3	Improve the delivery of justice by increasing the number of crimes for which an offender is brought to justice to <u>1.15</u> million by 2005-06; with an improvement in all CJS areas, a greater increase in the worst performing areas and a reduction in the proportion of ineffective trials.	Overall – On course Offences brought to justice – ahead Improvement in all areas – on course Greater improvement in worse performing areas – on course Proportion of ineffective trials – ahead
PSA 4	Improve the level of public confidence in the Criminal Justice System, including increasing that of minority ethnic communities, and increasing year on year the satisfaction of victims and witnesses, whilst respecting the rights of defendants.	Overall – On course Improve the level of public confidence in the Criminal Justice System – ahead Ethnic minority community confidence – ahead Increasing year on year the satisfaction of victims – slippage Witness satisfaction – on course
PSA 5	Protect the public and reduce reoffending by 5%; and maintain the current low rate of prisoner escapes, including Category A escapes.	Overall – On course Re-convictions for young offenders – on course Re-convictions for adults – slippage Escapes – ahead
PSA 6	Reduce the harm caused by drugs by reducing the use of Class A drugs and the frequent use of any illicit drug among all young people under the age of 25, especially by the most vulnerable young people; reduce drug related crime, including as measured by the proportion of offenders testing positive at arrest.	Overall – On course Frequent drug use by vulnerable young people – on course Class A drug use amongst young people – on course Frequent drug use by young people – on course Class A drug use by vulnerable young people – on course Drug using offenders/Drug related crime – not yet assessed

Summary of Performance SR02 Targets (cont)

TARGET		PROGRESS
PSA 7	Focus the asylum system on those genuinely fleeing persecution by taking speedy, high quality decisions and reducing significantly unfounded asylum claims.	Overall – On course Asylum applications – Reducing unfounded asylum claims – achieved Quality of decisions – on course Proportion of failed asylum seekers removed – ahead Turnaround of manifestly unfounded cases – slippage Final appeal being decided within 6 months – on course
PSA 8	Increase voluntary and community sector activity, including increasing community participation, by 5% by 2006.	Overall – On course Community Participation – ahead Contribution of the VCS to the delivery of public services – not yet assessed
PSA 9	Bring about measurable improvements in race equality and community cohesion across a range of performance indicators, as part of the government's objectives on equality and social inclusion.	Overall – Slippage Confidence in public services – not achieved Community cohesion – probably achieved Race Employment Targets – Police: slippage Immigration Service: ahead Probation Service: ahead Prison Service: ahead Home Office: ahead Policy Appraisal – On course
PSA 10	Increase value for money from the Criminal Justice System, and the rest of the Home Office, by 3%; and ensure annual efficiency gains by the police of at least 2%.	Overall – On course The Home Office – met early The Police Service – on course

SR04 Performance

Reduce crime by 15%, and further in high crime areas, by 2007-08

Performance Against Targets

Overall Crime – on course

Measured by British Crime Survey

Baseline (BCS 2002-03):

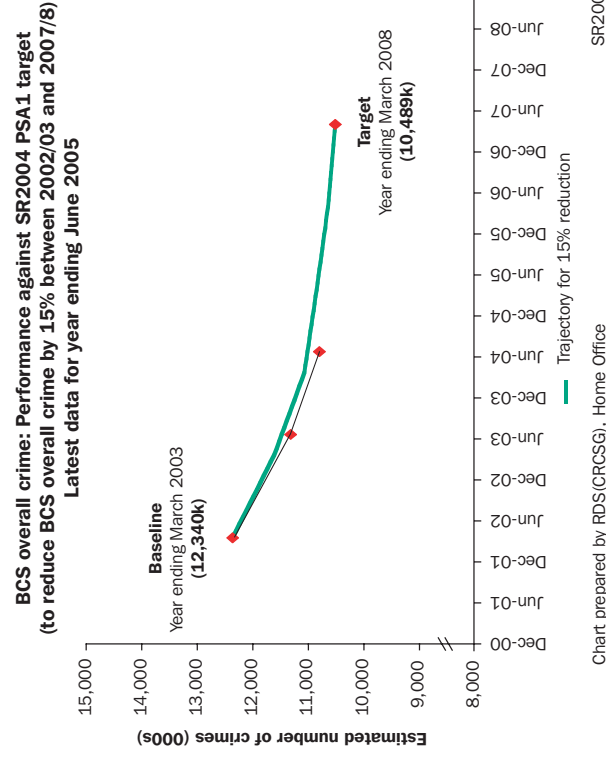
12,341,000

Target: (BCS 2007-08): a 15% reduction

Annual Outturn (BCS 04-05):

10,850,000 – a 12% reduction

Quarterly update (BCS to June 2005): 10,774,000



Greater reduction in high crime areas – on course

This is assessed by comparing the average crime reduction in the 40 high crime areas (HCAs) compared with the average reduction in the remaining Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) areas.

Baseline: 2003-04

Target: (2007-08) A greater reduction in HCAs than other CDRPs

Annual Outturn (2004-5):

HCA reduction: 11%

Reduction in remaining CDRPs: 5%

Reassure the public, reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour, and building confidence in the criminal justice system without compromising fairness

Performance Against Targets

Fear of Crime – Ahead

This is determined using questions in the British Crime Survey (BCS) which ask about people's level of fear of becoming a victim of burglary, car crime and a violent crime.

Violent Crime

Baseline (BCS 2002-03): 21%
 Target (BCS 2007-08): a reduction
 Annual outturn (BCS 2004-05): 16%
 Latest outturn (Year to June 05): 17%

Car Crime

Baseline (BCS 2002-03): 17% Target (BCS 2007-08): a reduction
 Annual outturn (BCS 2004-05): 13%
 Latest outturn (Year to June 05): 14%

Burglary

Baseline (BCS 2002-03): 15%
 Target (BCS 2007-08): a reduction
 Annual outturn (BCS 2004-05): 12%
 Latest outturn (Year to June 05): 13%

Concern that anti-social behaviour is a problem – Ahead

This is determined using the BCS which asks 7 questions about people's perception of a variety of forms of anti-social behaviour, and the responses produce an aggregate figure. Figures based on those with a high level of perceived anti social behaviour.

Baseline (BCS 2002-03): 21%

Target (BCS 2007-08): a reduction
 Annual outturn (BCS 2004-05): 17%
 Latest outturn (Year to June 05): 17%

Confidence in local police – On course

This is determined using the BCS which asks whether people think the police in their area are doing a good job.

Baseline (BCS 2003-04): 47%
 Target (BCS 2007-08): an increase
 Annual outturn (BCS 2004-05): 49%
 Latest outturn (Year to June 05): 48%

Victim and witness satisfaction – On course

This is determined using BCS questions on victim and witness satisfaction with the CJS. Baseline (BCS six months to March 2004): 58%

Target: (BCS 2007-08): an increase
 Annual outturn: (BCS 2004-05) 59%
 Latest outturn (Year to June 05): 58%

Public confidence in the criminal justice system – Ahead

This is determined using questions in the BCS which ask whether the public believes the CJS is effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice.

Baseline (BCS 2002-03): 39%
 Target (BCS 2007-08): an increase
 Annual outturn (BCS 2004-05): 43%
 Latest outturn (Year to June 05): 43%

Ethnic minority confidence – On Course

This is determined using questions in the Home Office Citizenship Survey (HOCS) which ask whether people from a black or minority ethnic background believe the CJS would treat them worse than people of other races.

Baseline HOCS: 33%
 Target (HOCS 2007): a decrease
 Latest outturn (HOCS 2005): 31%

Improve the delivery of justice by increasing the number of crimes for which an offender is brought to justice by 1.25 million by 2007-08

Performance Against Targets

Offences brought to justice – On course

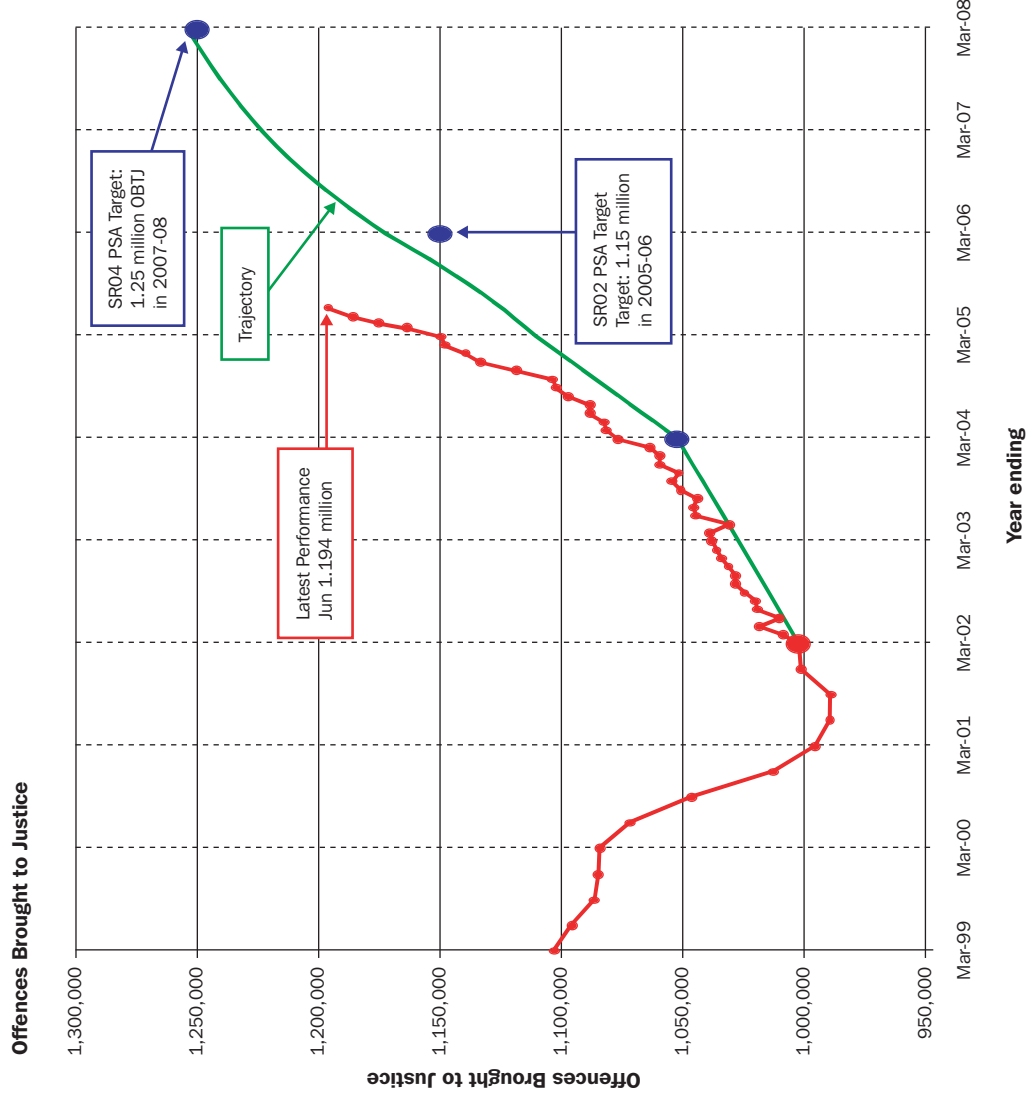
“Offences brought to justice” counts the number of offences that someone is convicted of, cautioned, has had taken into consideration by the court, or for which they receive a penalty notice (for some disorder cases) or have had a formal warning for the possession of cannabis. Only notifiable offences are counted.

As the target is an absolute figure no baseline applies.

SR04 Target (2007-08): 1,250,000

Latest outturn: (Year to June 2005)
1,194,101

(this includes estimates for one area, Hampshire & the Isle of Wight).



Reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs including substantially increasing the number of drug misusing offenders entering treatment through the criminal justice system

Performance Against Targets

Number of drug misusing offenders entering treatment through the criminal justice system – On course

Baseline: 384 a month in March 2004
Target: 1,000 a week by March 2008
Latest outturn: 2,207 in October 2005

Reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs – On course

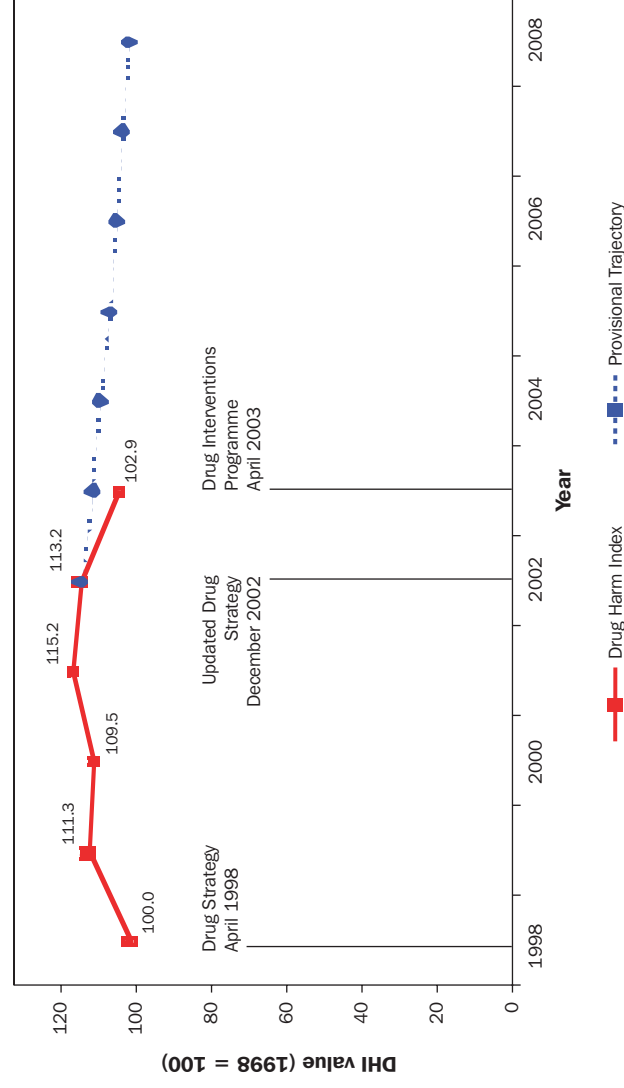
The level of harm caused by illegal drugs is measured by a substantial basket of individual harm indicators that have been amalgamated in the Drug Harm Index. The harms are weighted according to their economic impact to allow year-on-year comparisons of the harm caused by drugs.

Baseline (2002): 113.2

Target: A reduction by 2007-08

Latest outturn (2003): 102.9

The Drug Harm Index & Trajectory



Reduce unfounded asylum claims as part of a wider strategy to tackle abuse of the immigration laws and promote controlled legal migration

Performance Against Targets

Reducing unfounded asylum claims – Ahead

The target is measured as the absolute number of unfounded claims in a year. The absolute number of claims includes both the number of principal applicants and dependants. An unfounded asylum claim is one where the applicant and dependents of the applicant have not been granted full refugee status (indefinite leave to remain) under the 1951 UN Convention, ie failed asylum seekers (applicants refused refugee status at the initial decision stage for which no appeal is received, and applicants whose appeal rights are exhausted).

Baseline 2002-03: 70,200

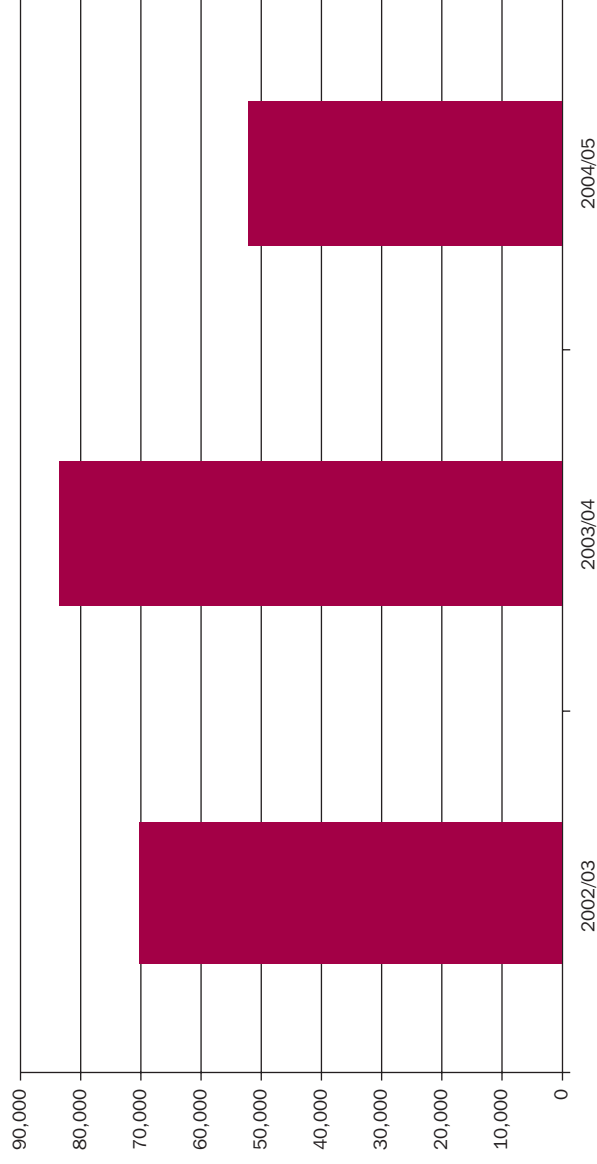
Target: a reduction

Outturn 2003-04: 83,300

Latest outturn 2004-05: 52,000

(The figures for 2004-05 are provisional and are subject to change)

Number becoming failed asylum seekers (including dependants)



The figures for 2004/05 are provisional

Increase voluntary and community engagement, especially amongst those at risk of social exclusion

Performance Against Targets

Voluntary activity by individuals at risk of social exclusion – Ahead

This is defined as covering those groups who suffer from a combination of linked problems such as unemployment, poor skills, low income, poor housing, high crime areas. The target covers people with no qualifications, minority ethnic groups and people with disabilities. Volunteering will be measured as those who have volunteered at least once a month in the 12 months prior to the Home Office Citizenship Survey.

Baseline (2001): 40.8%

Target (2007-08): an increase

Latest outturn (2003): 43.8%

Contribution of the VCS to the delivery of public services – Not yet assessed

The main source of information is the State of the Sector Panel, a panel of 3,600 voluntary and community organisations.

Baseline: (2002-03): 100

Target: an increase

Latest outturn: due to be published early in 2006.

Reduce race inequalities and build community cohesion

Performance Against Targets

Discrimination by organisations – Slippage

This is measured using the Home Office Citizenship Survey (HOCS) as a decrease in perceptions of racial discrimination by a range of organisations.

Baseline: (HOCS 2001) 38%

Target: (HOCS 2007) 34%

Latest outturn: (HOCS 2005) 37%

Discrimination in labour market – Slippage

This is measured using the HOCS as a decrease in perceptions of racial discrimination when seeking a job or applying for promotion.

Baseline (HOCS 2003):

Seeking jobs: 24%

Applying for promotion: 46%

Target (HOCS 2007): A reduction in at least one of the elements to:

Seeking jobs: reduce

Applying for promotion: reduce

Latest outturn (HOCS 2005):

Seeking jobs: 22%

Applying for promotion: 50%

Community cohesion – Not yet assessed

This is measured by perceptions of community cohesion, using the Home Office Citizenship Survey Local Area Boost. Baseline (HOCS 2005): 56-84% (the range of perceptions in the 10 selected areas.)

Target (HOCS 2007)

Results will be available early 2006.

Value for Money

Performance Against Targets

Home Office Value for Money Target: to achieve gains worth £1,970m p.a. (of which £1,240m would be cashable) by 2007-08, including by reducing the size of the headquarters by 2,700 full time equivalent (FTE) posts.

Value for Money – On Course

During 2004-05, the Home Office and the police service achieved gains worth £845m of which £554m was cashable.

That included gains worth £316m, of which £111m was cashable, in the police service in England and Wales.

During 2004-05 the headquarters shrank by 917 FTE posts.

Latest outturn figures for 2004-05:

Business area	Gains (£m)	o/w
cashable		
Police	316	111
IND	305	295
NOMS	144	70
HQ reform	32	32
Other*	47	46
TOTAL	845**	554

*Central procurement, IT

**caused by rounding

Improve the performance of all police forces, and significantly reduce the performance gap between the best and worst performing forces; and significantly increase the proportion of time spent on frontline duties.

Performance Against Targets

The performance of all police forces: On course

The Police Performance Assessments 2004-05 represent the first publication of joint Home Office and HMIC assessments and are a significant step forward in providing a full and rounded assessment of the service delivered by each of the 43 forces in England and Wales.

The assessments showed a strong improvement in policing across a range of policing areas. 169 of the grades given for direction of travel were improved, compared to only 14 deteriorated.

Most notable improvements were seen in the reducing crime domain where 30 of 43 forces improved with none declined. There have also been significant improvements in performance in investigating crime where the sanction detection rate nationally improved from 19% in October 2004 to 22.8% in October 2005.

Reduce gap between best and worst: On course

Target will be met if, 2005-06, no force to be more than 10% worse than the average of similar forces, in dealing with reducing and investigating crime.

Latest outturn:

At the end of March 2005, 2 forces had a performance gap of more than 10% on crime reduction, compared to 11 in March 2003.

3 forces had a gap larger than 10% for investigative performance, compared to 7 in March 2003.

All areas with performance gaps of over 10% were closing those gaps.

Increase time spent on frontline duties: On course

This is measured by police performance monitors

Baseline: (2003-04) 63.6%

Target: An increase

Latest outturn: (2004-05) 64.1%

National Offender Management Service (NOMS)

Performance Against Targets

Reduce Re-offending by adults and youths by 5%.

Re-offending is measured using the re-conviction rates. The target is to achieve a 5% reduction in the actual re-conviction rate compared to a predicted rate. This allows account to be taken for year on year variations in the profile of offenders such as their age, gender and criminal history as well as external factors. Re-conviction rates are calculated from a sample taken between January and March each year. In the Home Office Strategic Plan 2004 – 2008 NOMS were set a further target to reduce re-offending by 10%, by the end of the decade (2010) based on 2002-03 baseline.

Re-convictions for young offenders: On course

This is the percentage of those that, following release from secure training/custody, having received a reprimand/final warning/caution, or any other court disposal, are then convicted of another offence within a year

Baseline: 2000
 Target: (Jan-March 2006) 5%
 Latest outturn: (Jan-March 2003)
 Predicted rate: 37.8%
 Actual rate 36.9%
 Outturn 2.4%

Re-convictions for adults: Slippage

This is the percentage of those that, following discharge from prison or starting a community sentence, are then convicted of another offence within two years.

For the latest results we have changed the source data for this target from the Offenders Index to the Police National Computer as this is more accurate and provides a platform for the development of better measures in the future. Since 2001-02 we have greatly increased the work we are doing to reduce re-offending.

Baseline 2000

Target: (Jan-March 2006) 5%
 Latest outturn: (Jan-March 2001)
 Predicted rate: 58.6%
 Actual rate 58.5%
 Outturn 0.2%

Escapes: On course

This element will be met if the number of escapes as a proportion of the prison population does not exceed 0.17% and there are no category A escapes.

Target less than: 0.17%
 Latest outturn: (2004-05) 0.064%
 There have been no Category A escapes.

SR02 Performance

Reduce crime and the fear of crime; improve performance overall, including by reducing the gap between the highest Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership areas and the best comparable areas; and reduce:

- **vehicle crime by 30 % from 1998-99 to 2004;**
- **domestic burglary by 25 % from 1998-99 to 2005;**
- **robbery in the ten Street Crime Initiative areas by 14% from 1999-2000 to 2005; and maintain that level**

Performance Against Targets

Overall Crime – Ahead

Measured by British Crime Survey (BCS)
 Baseline (BCS 2001-02): 12,618,000
 Target: a reduction
 Annual outturn (BCS 04-05): 10,850,000 – a 14% reduction
 Quarterly update (BCS to June 2005): 10,774,000

Car crime – Achieved

Measured by British Crime Survey
 Baseline (BCS 2000): 3,009,000
 Target (BCS 2004-05): down 30%
 Annual outturn (BCS 2004-05): 1,886,000 down 37%
 Quarterly update (BCS to June 2005): 1,823,000

Burglary – Ahead

Measured by British Crime Survey
 Baseline (BCS 2000): 1,290,000
 Target (BCS 2005-06): down 25%
 Annual Outturn (BCS 2004-05): 756,000 down 41%
 Quarterly update (BCS to June 2005): 747,000

Robbery – Not achieved

This is measured using recorded crime
 Baseline (1999-2000): 68,782
 Target (2004-05): down 14%
 Annual outturn (March 2005): 68,283
 Robbery levels rose sharply between 1999 and 2001 – there were 100,794 robberies in 2001-02. The Street Crime Initiative reversed this upward trend: robbery in SCI areas was 32% lower in 2004-05 than in 2001-02, although only 1% down on the baseline year.

Gap between High Crime Areas and others – Ahead

This is assessed using recorded crime figures for vehicle crime, robbery and burglary per 1,000 population. In each Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRP) area. The gap is measured by comparing the highest crime quartile with the remainder.
 Gap baseline (2002-03 target crime per 1,000 population): 27.1
 Target: (2005-06) to reduce the gap
 Annual outturn (2004-05 target crimes per 1,000): 18
 *See Notes for BCS

Fear of Crime – Ahead

The BCS measures the percentage of people with high levels of worry about:

- worry about burglary
- worry about car crime; and
- worry about violent crime.

This target will be achieved if each is lower as reported by the BCS in 2005-6 than in the BCS 2002.

Fear of burglary

Baseline (BCS 2001-02): 15%
 Annual outturn (BCS 2004-05): 12%
 Quarterly update (BCS to June 2005): 13%

Fear of car crime

Baseline (BCS 2001-02): 17%
 Annual outturn (BCS 2004-05): 13%
 Quarterly update (BCS to June 2005): 14%

Fear of violent crime

Baseline (BCS 2001-02): 22%
 Annual outturn (BCS 2004-05): 16%
 Quarterly update (BCS to June 2005): 17%

Improve the performance of all police forces, and significantly reduce the performance gap between the best and worst performing forces; and significantly increase the proportion of time spent on frontline duties

Performance Against Targets

The performance of all police forces: On course

The Police Performance Assessments 2004-5 represent the first publication of joint Home Office and HMIC assessments and are a significant step forward in providing a full and rounded assessment of the service delivered by each of the 43 forces in England and Wales.

The assessments showed a strong improvement in policing across a range of policing areas. 169 of the grades given for direction of travel were improved, compared to only 14 deteriorated.

Most notable improvements were seen in the reducing crime domain where 30 of 43 forces improved with none declined. There have also been significant improvements in performance in investigating crime where the sanction detection rate nationally improved from 19% in October 2004 to 22.8% in October 2005.

Reduce gap between best and worst: On course

Target will be met if, 2005-06, no force to be more than 10% worse than the average of similar forces, in dealing with reducing and investigating crime.

Latest outturn:

At the end of March 2005, 2 forces had a performance gap of more than 10% on crime reduction, compared to 11 in March 2003.

3 forces had a gap larger than 10% for investigative performance, compared to 7 in March 2003.

All areas with performance gaps of over 10% were closing those gaps.

Increase time spent on frontline duties: On course

This is measured by police performance monitors

Baseline: (2003-04) 63.6%

Target: An increase

Latest outturn: (2004-05) 64.1%

Improve the delivery of justice by increasing the number of crimes for which an offender is brought to justice to 1.15 million by 2005-06; with an improvement in all CJS areas, a greater increase in the worst performing areas and a reduction in the proportion of ineffective trials

Performance Against Targets

Offences Brought To Justice (OBTJ) – Ahead

This element of the target was modified in the 2004 spending review, superseding the previous target of 1.2 million offences brought to justice in 2005-06. At the same time, a higher target of 1.25 million offences brought to justice was set for 2007-08.

As the target is an absolute figure no baseline applies.

Target (2005-06): 1,150,000

Latest outturn: Year to June 2005: 1,194,101

(this includes estimates for one area, Hampshire & the Isle of Wight).

Improvement in all areas – On Course

Baseline: 2001-02

Target: Improvement in all Criminal Justice Areas (CJA)

Latest outturn: (Sept 2005) 37 of the 42 areas have improved their performance over the baseline year. There are currently 5 areas where performance is below the baseline.

Greater improvement in worse performing areas – On course

Target: The average increase in OBTJs achieved by the worse performing CJAs between 2001-02 and 2005-06 to be greater than the national average increase over the period.

Latest outturn: 18 areas have been classified as 'worse performing'. As at June 2005 the aggregated performance of these areas was on track to achieve the target.

Proportion of ineffective trials – Ahead

Crown Courts

Baseline: (quarter to March 2003) 24%

Target: (quarter to March 2006) 17%

Latest outturn (quarter ending Sept 2005): 13.9%

Magistrate Courts

Baseline: (quarter to March 2003) 31%

Target: (quarter to March 2006) 23%

Latest outturn: (quarter ending Sept 2005): 21.3%

Improve the level of public confidence in the Criminal Justice System, including increasing that of minority ethnic communities, and increasing year on year the satisfaction of victims and witnesses, whilst respecting the rights of defendants

Performance Against Targets

Improve the level of public confidence in the Criminal Justice System – Ahead

This is determined using questions in the British Crime Survey (BCS) which asks whether the public believes the CJS is effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice.

Baseline: (BCS 2002-03): 39%
Target: (BCS 2005-06): an increase
Annual outturn: (BCS 2004-05): 43%
Latest outturn: (Year to June 05): 43%

Ethnic minority community confidence – Ahead

This is determined using questions in the BCS which ask whether people from a black or minority ethnic background believe the CJS is effective in bringing people who commit crimes to justice.

Baseline: (BCS 2002-03): 49%
Target: (BCS 2005-06): an increase
Latest outturn (year to March 05): 56%

Increasing year on year the satisfaction of victims – Slippage

This is measured using BCS questions on victim satisfaction with the CJS, together with questions on victim satisfaction with the police.

Baseline: (BCS six months to March 04): 59%
Target: (BCS 2005-06): an increase
Annual outturn: (BCS 2004-05) 58%
Latest outturn: (year to June 05): 58%

Witness satisfaction – On course

This is measured using a BCS question measuring witness satisfaction with the police.

Baseline: (BCS (six months to March 04) 2003-04): 57%
Target: (BCS 2005-06): an increase
Annual outturn: (BCS 2004-05) 58%
Latest outturn: (year to June 05): 58%

Respecting the rights of defendants

The rights of defendants are protected by law. We will investigate and take action if there is any evidence that the rights of defendants are not being respected or that public confidence in rights being respected is falling.

Protect the public and reduce reoffending by 5%:

- for young offenders;
- for both adults sentenced to imprisonment and adults sentenced to community sentences; and
- maintain the current low rate of prisoner escapes, including Category A escapes.

Performance Against Targets

Re-offending is measured using the re-conviction rates. The target is to achieve a 5% reduction in the actual re-conviction rate compared to a predicted rate. This allows account to be taken for year on year variations in the profile of offenders such as their age, gender and criminal history as well as external factors. Re-conviction rates are calculated from a sample taken between January and March each year.

Re-convictions for young offenders – On course

This is the percentage of those that, following release from secure training/custody, having received a reprimand/final warning/caution, or any other court disposal, are then convicted of another offence within a year.

This element of the target will be achieved if the re-conviction rate for the fourth quarter of year ending March 06 is at least 5% less than the predicted rate for that period.

Baseline: 2000 (Jan-March 2000)

Target: (Jan-March 2006) 5%

Latest outturn: (Jan-March 2003)

Predicted rate: 37.8%

Actual rate 36.9%

Outturn 2.4%

Re-convictions for adults – Slippage

This is the percentage of those that, following discharge from prison or starting a community sentence, are then convicted of another offence within two years.

For the latest results we have changed the source data for this target from the Offenders Index to the Police National Computer as this is more accurate and provides a platform for the development of better measures in the future. Since 2001-02 we have greatly increased the work we are doing to reduce re-offending.

This element of the target will be achieved if the re-conviction rate for the fourth quarter of year ending March 06 is at least 5% less than the predicted rate for that period.

Baseline: 2000 (Jan-March 2000)

Target: (Jan-March 2006) 5%

Latest outturn: (Jan-March 2001)

Predicted rate: 58.6.7%

Actual rate 58.5%

Outturn 0.2%

Escapes – Ahead

This element will be met if the number of escapes as a proportion of the prison population does not exceed 0.17% and there are no Category A escapes.

Target Less than: 0.17%

Latest outturn: (2004-05) 0.064%

There have been no Category A escapes

Reduce the harm caused by drugs by:

- reducing the use of Class A drugs and the frequent use of any illicit drug among all young people under the age of 25, especially by the most vulnerable young people;
- reduce drug related crime, including as measured by the proportion of offenders testing positive at arrest

Performance Against Targets

Frequent drug use by vulnerable young people – On course

Vulnerable young people are at greater risk of becoming problem drug users in later life. They include truants and excludees, young offenders and young people in care. We are using two surveys to measure this target: the Schools Survey (which focuses on truants and excludees) and the Offending, Crime and Justice Survey (which includes those who have ever been homeless, care leavers, truants and excludees, and young offenders)

Schools Survey

Baseline (2001): 22.1%

Target: A reduction by 2007-08 (the Young People PSA target has rolled forward into the SR04 period)
Latest outturn (2004): 16.6%

Offending, Crime and Justice Survey

Baseline (2003): 32.3%

Target: A reduction by 2007-08 (the Young People PSA target has rolled forward into the SR04 period)
Latest outturn (2004): 34.7%

Class A drug use amongst young people – On course

Baseline (BCS 1998): 8.6%

Target: A reduction (the Young People PSA target has rolled forward into SR04 period)
Latest outturn (BCS 2004-05): 8.1%

Frequent drug use by young people – On course

Baseline (BCS 2002-03): 11.3%

Target: A reduction (the Young People PSA target has rolled forward into SR04 period)
Latest outturn (BCS 2004-05): 10.1%

Class A drug use by vulnerable young people – On course

The Schools Survey and the Offending, Crime and Justice Survey are also used to measure Class A drug use by vulnerable young people.

Schools Survey Baseline (2001): 13.3%

Target: A reduction by 2007-08 (the Young People PSA target has rolled forward into the SR04 period)
Latest outturn (2004): 13.6%

Offending, Crime and Justice Survey Baseline (2003): 23.2%

Target: A reduction by 2007-08 (the Young People PSA target has rolled forward into the SR04 period)
Latest outturn (2004): 26.6%

Drug using offenders/Drug related crime – Not yet assessed

Proportion of offenders testing positive on arrest: This will be measured by the Arrestee Survey. Significant amounts of acquisitive crime are driven by the need to support Class A drug habits. Although drug related crime can be defined more widely, acquisitive crime remains at its heart.

Identifying exactly which acquisitive crimes were committed to support a drug habit is difficult, as routine crime statistics do not include information about the offenders drug use or motivation for offending.

The Arrestee Survey involves interviewing arrestees in custody about their drug use and offending. The first results of this new survey will be published in early 2006 and will help us develop our understanding of the extent of drug-related crime.

The Arrestee Survey will provide a more accurate indicator of the level of drug misuse amongst offenders and facilitate the development of measures of drug-related crime.

In the meantime, we are using numbers entering treatment via the Drug Interventions Programme as a proxy measure for success in engaging drug misusing offenders.

Baseline: 384 per month in March 2005; Target: 1000 per week by March 2008;

Latest outturn: 2,207 in October 2005

Focus the asylum system on those genuinely fleeing persecution by taking speedy, high quality decisions and reducing significantly unfounded asylum claims, including by:

- fast turnaround of manifestly unfounded cases;
- ensuring by 2004 that 75% of substantive asylum applications are decided within 2 months; and that a proportion (to be determined) including final appeal, are decided within 6 months; and
- enforcing the immigration laws more effectively by removing a greater proportion of failed asylum-seekers

Performance Against Targets

Reducing unfounded asylum claims – Achieved

Baseline (applications) (Oct 2002) 8,770
 Target: halve by September 2003
 Target outturn (Sept 2003): 4,270
 Latest outturn: (Sept 2005): 2,190

Quality of decisions – On course

Target: (Target is the same for both internal and external assessments.)
 For 2003-04: 80% – Achieved
 For 2005-06: 85%
 Annual outturn: (2004-05)
 Internal 88%
 External 84%

Turnaround of manifestly unfounded cases – Slippage

The target was modified in July 2005 following the expansion the countries listed in the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002 beyond the first 10.

The target is now to remove 75% of detained non-suspensive appeal cases certified as clearly unfounded and detained throughout the process within 28 days.

Target (2005-06): 75%
 Annual outturn (2004-05): 70%

Number of substantive asylum applications decided within 2 months – Achieved

Target (2003-04): 75%
 Target outturn (2003-04): 81%
 Latest update (2004-05): 80%

Final appeal being decided within 6 months – On course

Target 2003-04: 60%
 Outturn: 63%

Target (2004-05): 65%
 Latest outturn: (2004-05) April – September 59%
 Target: (2005-06) 75%

Proportion of failed asylum seekers removed – Ahead

Baseline: (2002-03) 21%
 Target: remove greater proportion in 2005-06
 Annual outturn: (2004-05) 27%

Increase voluntary and community sector activity, including increasing community participation, by 5% by 2006

Performance Against Targets

Community Participation – Ahead

The source of information is the Home Office Citizenship Survey, a biennial survey (a representative sample of 10,000 and a minority ethnic boost sample of 5,000 people aged 16 and over). The measure is the proportion who participate at least once a month in any of three core activities – civic participation, informal volunteering and formal volunteering.

Civic participation is defined as engaging in at least one of nine activities, including signing a petition or contacting a public official of a local council. Informal volunteering is defined as giving unpaid help as an individual to others who are not members of the family, such as giving advice to someone or looking after a property or a pet for someone who is away. Formal volunteering is defined as giving unpaid help through groups, clubs or organisations to benefit other people or the environment.

Baseline (2001): 18,633,108

Target (2005): 19,564,763 (5% increase)

Latest outturn (2003): 20,312,107

Contribution of the VCS to the delivery of public services – Not yet assessed

The main source of information is the State of the Sector Panel, a panel of 3,600 voluntary and community organisations, reflective of the diversity of the voluntary and community sector. Measures include the median number of full time equivalent employees, the median number of volunteers and median amount of total income from government, equally weighted and expressed as an index.

Baseline: (2002-2003): 100

Latest outturn: Due to be published early in 2006

Bring about measurable improvements in race equality and community cohesion across a range of performance indicators, as part of the government's objectives on equality and social inclusion.

Performance Against Targets

To achieve this PSA at least three of the following four elements must be achieved:

1. Confidence in public services – not achieved

This is measured using the Home Office Citizenship Survey (HOCS) as the percentage of people from BME communities who feel that one or more of the key public services would treat them worse than people of other races.

Baseline (HOCS 2001): 38%
Final Outturn (HOCS 2005): 37%
Target (HOCS 2005): 36%

This target was rolled forward in SR04.

2. Community cohesion – probably achieved

This is measured as the proportion of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds can get on well together. It is measured using the local area boost of the HOCS which covers 20 local areas.

Baseline (HOCS 2003): the figures for the 20 areas ranged from 43% to 91%
Final Outturn (HOCS 2005): cohesion increased in 11 of the 20 areas (see note below).

(the figures for the 20 areas ranged from 49% to 94%)

Target: an increase in most of the areas

Note:

The survey data shows:

- cohesion increased in 11 of the 20 areas at the 80% level of statistical significance
- at the 95% level of statistical significance the average level of cohesion in the 20 areas increased from 75% to 78%; cohesion increased in 9 of the 20 areas, and decreased in only one area

3. Race Employment Targets

Police: Slippage

Baseline: (1999) 3% overall 2% officers
Latest outturn 2004/05: 4.6% overall 3.5% officers

2004 Target: 4.6% overall 4% officers
2009 Target: 7% national

Immigration Service: ahead

Baseline: (1999) 7%
Latest outturn (2003/04): 25.9%

2004 Target: 7% - 2009 Target: 7%(national)

Probation Service: ahead

Baseline: (1999) 8.3%
Latest outturn: (2003/04) 10.5%
2004 Target: 8.3% – 2009 Target: 8.3%

Prison Service: ahead

Baseline: (1999) 3.2%
Latest outturn (2003/04) 5.4%
2004 Target: 4.9% – 2009 Target: 7% (national)

Home Office: ahead

Baseline: (1999) 20%
Latest outturn (2003/04): 36.3%
2004 Target: 25% – 2009 Target: 25% (London and Croydon)

4. Policy Appraisal – on course

This is measured as the number of government departments conducting Race Equality Impact Assessments.

Baseline: (2003/04) 11 Departments
Target: (2005/06) to increase
Latest outturn (2004/05): 14 Departments

Increase value for money from the Criminal Justice System, and the rest of the Home Office, by 3%; and ensure annual efficiency gains by the police of at least 2%.

Performance Against Targets

The Home Office: Met early

The Home Office contribution to the target will be met if by March 2006 there is an improvement in value for money of at least 3% of its expenditure compared with 2002-03 (excluding grants to the police).

Baseline: 2002-03 expenditure

Outturn: final outturn based on 2005-06 expenditure

Latest outturn: met early. 2004-05 outturn was £539m; the target was to deliver improvements worth at least £210m.

The Police Service: On course

The Police Service's contribution to the target will be met if there are efficiency gains equivalent to 2% of police net revenue expenditure in each of the years 2003-04 through to 2005-06.

Baseline: expenditure in each year

Latest outturn: (gains in 2004-05) – target element achieved; police forces achieved gains worth £316m, 3.24% of police net revenue expenditure.

British Crime Survey

The British Crime Survey (BCS) is used for a number of crime targets (SR04 PSA 1, PSA 2 and SR 02 PSA 1). BCS is used in preference over recorded crime as it provides a better reflection of the true extent of crime because it includes crimes that are not reported to the police. The BCS count also gives a better indication of crime over time because it is unaffected by changes in levels of reporting to the police and police recording practices.

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