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Criminal Justice System (CJS) Delivery Data Dashboard for All-Crime and Recorded Adult Rape Offences: Data Quality Note

February 2024 Dashboard



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Introduction

This document outlines the different data sources used to compile the statistics presented in the February 2024 Criminal Justice System (CJS) Delivery Data Dashboard for all-crime and recorded adult rape offences. Each section details any data quality considerations for each source, outlines checks completed (by system owners and statistical processes) and flags any areas of concern. It also provides information on the modelling of local areas, in addition to guidance for interpreting local data and in-depth definitions of the metrics detailed in the Dashboard.

The local Dashboard contains a concentrated collection of published data from a variety of published sources across the Criminal Justice System, many of which are Official Statistics releases. The local Dashboard for all-crime and recorded adult rape offences presents all metrics at a national level and at the 41 Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB) areas. Additionally, in the Dashboard, metrics from the ‘crime recorded to police decision’ stage are published at Police Force Area level and metrics from the ‘police referral to prosecution by the CPS’ stage are published at CPS Area level. For more granular Court data at the ‘charge to case completion in court’_stage, the [Crown Court Information Tool](#) publishes a number of select metrics down to Crown Court level that only feature in the Dashboard at a national or LCJB level.

The local Dashboard represents the first time that more granular, local-level data has been published by some Government departments and therefore there are some specific cuts of data included within the Dashboard that are not included in some departmental quarterly statistical releases. Further details on these, including guidance for interpreting the data and data quality reports, can be found at the end of this document.

Data sources

Home Office

The data that forms the basis of the **crime recorded to police decision** stage of the Dashboard is produced using the official crime outcomes in England and Wales statistics. The exception to this is the metric that measures the volume of police referrals to the CPS for either early advice or for a charging decision which is data captured by the CPS. There are three crime outcomes data sources:



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- Aggregated Crimsec4 return: an aggregated return supplied on monthly basis from a small number of police forces;
- Home Office Data Hub (HODH): The HODH allows police forces to provide record-level detail on offences;
- Voluntary returns: The Home Office requested that all forces providing Crimsec4 voluntarily provide additional outcomes data on a quarterly basis.

The Home Office receives monthly data from police forces on crime, crime outcomes and records that were initially recorded as crimes and subsequently transferred to another police force or cancelled. These data are quality assured and analysed by Home Office statisticians. Any anomalies or errors identified through this process result in a report being returned to the relevant force for validation or correction. Prior to the publication of crime outcomes, a verification exercise is carried out with all forces. The data held by the Home Office are returned to individual forces asking for confirmation that the data accords with that held on their own systems and to highlight any perceived inconsistencies in their data. Again, forces resubmit data if required.

The data covers notifiable offences recorded by the 43 territorial forces in England and Wales funded by the Home Office and excludes crimes recorded by the British Transport Police. It also excludes Fraud and Computer Misuse Offences which are reported to and recorded centrally by Action Fraud and the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau.

At a ‘national’ level (England and Wales) the median days metrics do not include the following Police Force Areas: Devon and Cornwall, Humberside, West Midlands and Greater Manchester. These forces did not provide offence-level data to the Home Office Data Hub for the reporting periods.

The ‘national’ level (England and Wales) volume of outcomes and offences does not include Greater Manchester Police and Devon and Cornwall as they have not been able to supply outcomes data for the full reporting period. When the required data is provided, these will be included in future publications of the Dashboard.

It is important to note that data from the police can be influenced by improvements and changes to recording processes and practices by the police. Data can also be affected by changes to administrative processes, such as prioritisation being given to other tasks which may lead to backlogs which when cleared can skew distributions.

Force Notes on Median Day metrics:

1. Humberside Police are unable to provide median days data prior to April 2018, this is due to IT system changes.
2. South Yorkshire Police are unable to accurately confirm data prior to December 2018 due to a system change at that time. South Yorkshire are



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working with Home Office to quality assure and this will be reflected in the next publication update.

3. West Mercia Police are unable to accurately confirm data prior to October 2017 due to a system change at that time
4. Following the implementation of a new IT system in July 2019, Greater Manchester Police have been unable to supply data from July 2019 to March 2020.
5. Following the implementation of a new IT system in November 2022, Devon and Cornwall have been unable to supply data from October 2022 to September 2023.
6. Kent Police are unable provide median days data prior to September 2018, this is due to IT system changes.

Crown Prosecution Service

The data that forms the basis of the **police referral to prosecution by the CPS** section of the Dashboard is derived from the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) Case Management System (CMS). This is used by CPS staff for case management purposes and its associated Management Information System (MIS). As with any large-scale recording system, data is subject to possible errors in entry and processing. The CPS does not publish official statistics. The figures are provisional and subject to change as more information is recorded by the CPS. The data is held on a database within the MIS, based on **suspects** (prior to being charged) or **defendants** (after being charged). The Dashboard includes total data on all suspects or defendants irrespective of sex or gender.

In these statistics, a suspect or defendant represents one person in a single set of proceedings, which may involve one or more charges. A set of proceedings usually relates to an incident, or series of related incidents, that are the subject of a police file. If a set of proceedings relates to more than one person, then each is counted as a suspect or defendant. Sometimes one person is involved in several sets of proceedings during the same year: if so, they are counted as a suspect or defendant on each occasion.

The CPS collects data in the same way whether it is at a national or local level. However, you cannot add up local CPS data to create a national figure. This is because some CPS work is not counted in local figures, so it will not appear in Police Force Area, LCJB or CPS Area volumes or rates.

The CPS monitoring of cases involving offences of child abuse, crimes against older people, domestic abuse, hate crime, modern slavery and rape involve the application of monitoring ‘flags’ or case-markers to applicable cases that are recorded on the CPS’ electronic Case Management System (CMS). The data that are produced through the application of the flag are primarily used for monitoring performance on all cases that involve allegations or charges where these categories of criminal



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offending apply. The data are accurate only to the extent that the flags have been correctly applied.

The flag is applied from the onset of the case and will remain in place even if the charges are later amended or dropped. If a case commences under a different offence, but during the prosecution an applicable charge is preferred, the case is flagged at that stage.

An adult rape flagged case is identified through the application of a rape flag but the absence of a child abuse flag. A child abuse flag is added to the case if there is a victim under the age of 18. A rape flag is added if there is a rape offence, including attempted, conspiracy and incitement, in the case, due to the nature of CPS systems this will include cases where the eventual outcome may not relate to the flagged offences. For further definition of offences applicable to both flags see CPS published caveats. The data available for each CPS metric varies and is dependent on the age of the metric and how long the CPS has collected and recorded the data for. For some CPS metrics in the Dashboards, data records date back to 2015, whilst for others, the metric is newer and so records are more recent.

The metric 'Cases the police refer to the CPS for a charging decision' identifies the total number of suspects referred by the police to the CPS for a charging decision, where the first consultation has been completed. This is an important distinction as it is only possible to tell if a suspect has been referred to the CPS for a charging decision once the first consultation has been completed. This is also why this metric cannot simply be subtracted from the 'Number of suspects the police refer to the CPS for early advice or for a charging decision' metric to create a volume of suspects referred for early advice. The two measure different things and so you cannot subtract receipts for charging from referrals from the police.

The CPS metric 'Post-trial cases where the decisions to charge and proceed to trial are correct (%)' indicates the percentage of cases where the right person was charged and tried with the right offence. These cases are assessed post-trial by a body of CPS legal compliance managers against a set criteria. This metric is based on a dip sample of 210 cases from the previous quarter from the CPS magistrates' court, Crown Court and rape and serious sexual offences units.

The three case file quality metrics within the crime recorded to police decision stage that are data captured by the CPS contain data that is not published elsewhere. The metrics will enable the police and the CPS to jointly identify key themes and issues relating to case file submissions, identify where improvements can be made, and provide valuable data to support local joint discussion and action.

The police and the CPS are committed to working together to improve the standard of case file submissions. Improving compliance is a key task for the joint police and CPS Case Progression Working Group. The Group is working hard to improve



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compliancy both in terms of improving the number of assessments completed by lawyers and improving case file compliancy by the police.

Under the Joint National Action Plan for Rape, the CPS and Police publicly committed to reducing the number of rape cases marked as Pending Response Further Investigation (PRFI). There was a significant amount of work undertaken across the CPS to develop the proposals in this area, and the available data allowed us to conclude that there was considerable variation in practice in PRFI processes.

With the rollout of Operation Soteria launched externally in July, the CPS felt the summer period was an ideal opportunity for new guidance for PRFI for all crime types (not just rape) with regards to changes and clarifications to the process to ensure national consistency in approaches and practices.

A ‘housekeeping exercise’ was completed in Areas during September and October, so that the new processes start with accurate data, and we can be confident that data going forward is based on the new guidance.

The benefits of doing this outweigh what will appear as a ‘blip’ in our data reporting, more than simply ensuring that national consistency piece and allowing a more complete and accurate analysis of our data. It will allow us to adapt our processes to the increasing volume of early advice cases we’re seeing in rape cases and have seen continue post NOM launch. It will also support Areas in returning cases to the police appropriately and focusing resources on chasing those cases to bring them back quickly for a charging decision.

Ministry of Justice

The data at the **charge to case completion in court** stage is produced using the respective criminal court management information systems (MIS)-and data warehousing facilities drawing data directly from court-based administrative systems. For the magistrates’ courts data this is LIBRA and for the Crown Court data this is Xhibit while both jurisdictions also report data through the new Common Platform system.

LIBRA and Xhibit are used by court staff for case management purposes. This contains information about the incidences and dates of major events as each case proceeds in the criminal courts. Being from an administrative system, data are subject to clerical and inputting errors - the volume of these errors is low and assumed to be random across all cases. As such they are not believed to impact on the integrity of the data.

The ‘Common Platform’ is a new digital case management system for the magistrates’ and Crown Courts. The system seeks to streamline data collection, data accessibility and improve the way criminal cases are processed across the Criminal



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Justice System. It will eventually replace the existing ‘legacy’ criminal court systems, with a single, streamlined system. The roll out of the Common Platform system remains ongoing across all criminal courts in England and Wales.

Information on where witnesses have provided evidence via section 28 has been obtained from the system used by court staff to schedule and manage the recording and playback of the recorded hearings and as such covers all such hearings carried out in the period covered by this report. As with other case management systems the data are subject to clerical and input errors, but the volume is low and is not expected to impact on the integrity of the data.

This system does not record the offence(s) defendant(s) have been charged with; this information has been obtained by matching this data using unique case references to Xhibit (mentioned above) to extract and identify adult rape offences. The match rate achieved was over 95% and the missing items were mainly cases held on Common Platform. A very small number were missing for other reasons.

This data covers witnesses in cases with at least one adult rape offence:

- Where the witness is the complainant, their identity is protected by legislation.
- This covers live cases that may still be progressing through courts (virtually all other measures cover cases that have concluded).

Advice on using and interpreting the Dashboard data

The data within the all-crime and recorded adult rape Dashboard aims to capture the majority of the Criminal Justice System through metrics that break the system down into three key stages: crime recorded to police decision, police referral to prosecution by the CPS, and charge to case completion-in court.

Crimes recorded by the police and the subsequent outcomes allocated to these crimes are captured by the Home Office. A subset of these offences will be referred on to the CPS for early advice, a charging decision, or prosecution. For some offences the CPS must authorise the charging decision before a prosecution can commence. Ministry of Justice and HMCTS data then captures all cases reaching the criminal court system from the point of receipt to completion. This data includes cases prosecuted by the CPS where the decision to charge was made by the police or the CPS. It also includes cases prosecuted by the CPS that were not investigated by the police, and cases prosecuted by other prosecuting authorities besides the CPS. While the metrics within the Dashboard do not allow for a read-across of data for the entire Criminal Justice System, they measure performance of the priorities at each of these three distinct stages.

There are several key points to consider when interpreting the data in the Dashboard metrics. These considerations apply universally to all three sets of data provided by the Home Office, CPS, and MoJ/HMCTS respectively:



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Counting rules

Each department collects, collates and publishes metrics differently. The different counting basis relates to the operational priorities of each department, e.g., Home Office will count and consider all notifiable crimes recorded whereas the Ministry of Justice counts those which reach court – which will be the subset of notifiable offences resulting in charges, and a range of other summary offences that also result in a formal court case.

Further information regarding the individual counting basis of each metric can be found in 'Metric definitions' and in the supporting documentation for each published release outlined at the end of this document.

Data linkage

It is not currently possible to accurately track individual offences or defendants across the Criminal Justice System for the purposes of statistical reporting. As such there are no overarching cross-Criminal Justice System metrics included within the current Dashboard. Work to better link the administrative data held across the Criminal Justice System is ongoing and is a high priority for enabling more joined up reporting and analysis of the drivers which impact the system as a whole.

Timing and movement of cases through the system

Although each metric is reported at the same point in time, this relates to a different point in the progress of a case through the Criminal Justice System. Comparisons across departmental measures will reflect these different stages. For example, the MoJ data will count defendants dealt with at court in a given quarterly period – these will result from offences recorded by the Home Office in earlier periods, and similarly referrals made to the CPS in earlier periods.

Offence allocation

The way that offences are selected for reporting differs across stages of the Dashboard. Although the same source list of defined offence codes is common across departments, the way that this is allocated to the underlying measures means that comparisons are difficult to accurately interpret. For example, the CPS will apply a rape flag to a suspect's case even if subsequently the rape offence is dropped, or the suspect is charged with a different offence (a sexual assault for example). The MoJ however, allocates the most serious offence in a case as the principal offence at the point of the case being received into the court system.

Use of mean and median in timeliness metrics

For policing metrics that measure timeliness within the Dashboard, the median number of days has been used as this excludes outliers (for example, due to recording errors) and represents a more accurate reflection of policing performance. For the timeliness metrics that measure CPS and court performance however, the mean number of days is calculated. The mean tells us about all cases, including the outliers which is an accurate reflection of what the CPS and courts deal with.



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Coloured text indicating net changes

Coloured text within the Dashboard that indicate net changes, e.g., 'down 12 days from previous quarter' are only indicative of the directions of the change (e.g., an increase or decrease) and do not represent statistically significant changes. The text is coloured red or green to reflect whether, broadly speaking, the increase or decrease is a positive or negative change in system performance. Changes in percentage metrics are given as percentage point change rather than percentage change.

Rounding data

Metrics with typically low values are rounded to 1 decimal place. Low values are defined here as lower than 5 (or 5% for percentage metrics). All other metrics are rounded to 0 decimal places. Net change figures are calculated prior to rounding, so calculating a net change using the displayed rounded figures might give a different result. The rounded figures will be used to determine whether the net change is 'up' or 'down' on the previous quarter or whether there has been no change in a metric's performance. For rounding off a 5, the rule used is to round to the nearest even digit (following international standard IEC 60559). For example, 0.5 is rounded to 0, and 1.5 is rounded to 2. For unrounded figures, please see the accompanying CSV file.

Low volume and data suppression methodology

For the metric "Witnesses who have given evidence via Section 28", the Dashboard does not publish values below 5. If the value is between 1 and 4, the data is labelled as "Suppressed due to low volumes" in a footnote within the Dashboard. Values of 0 are not suppressed, and zeros are published. Net change figures between time periods are also suppressed if they are calculated from low values between 1 and 4. Low values are published for all other metrics.

Reasons for missing data

If data is missing in the dashboard the reason will be displayed on the Dashboard as a footnote. The reasons are:

- "*Suppressed due to low volumes*" – see "Low volume and data suppression methodology" above.
- "*No data to calculate this field*" – this is used when it is not possible to calculate a metric, for example timeliness metrics when there are zero offences/cases.
- "*Data not available*" – this is used when the data is unavailable, for example because a police force was not able to provide data for a given period.

Snapshot metrics

For metrics that measure volumes at a single point in time, for example the number of outstanding cases at the Crown Court ("snapshot metrics"), the figures are presented as quarterly, with no figures shown for rolling annual periods.



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Population adjusted metrics

Dashboard metrics that measure volumes for Home Office and CPS data are also available as population-adjusted figures. These metrics are expressed as per 100,000 population. Population adjusted figures are given for rolling annual data only, except for metrics that measure a volume at a single point in time, for which quarterly figures are given (see "Snapshot metrics" above). The population figures used are the same ones the Office for National Statistics (ONS) use to population adjust crime levels by police force area and are taken from the mid-2021 population estimates in table P3 published below: [Crime in England and Wales: Police Force Area data tables](#)

Population adjustments can assist in comparing local areas by reducing the 'extremes' of large or more densely populated areas.

We are currently unable to calculate population adjusted metrics for London North and London South CPS areas. These areas span both the Metropolitan Police and City of London so distinct population figures aren't given by the ONS for these two CPS areas. Dashboard metrics for Ministry of Justice data are similarly not available as population-adjusted figures. This is because there are no available population figures for the courts, unlike for police force areas. Offences can also be heard in a court in one location that would have been committed and recorded in a different location in England and Wales.

Most similar area groupings

The most similar areas are based on His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) police force area groupings. These are groups of areas that have been found to be the most similar to each other based on an analysis of demographic, social and economic characteristics which relate to crime. In some cases, the Police Force Area name does not match the LCJB name. In those cases, we have made the following adjustments:

- 'Metropolitan Police Service' Police Force Area is mapped to 'London' LCJB.
- 'Hampshire' Police Force Area is mapped to 'Hampshire and Isle of Wight' LCJB.
- 'Norfolk' and 'Suffolk' Police Force Areas have both been mapped to 'Norfolk and Suffolk' LCJB. Because of this we have also combined the most similar groupings for Norfolk and Suffolk into one group. This means that any other group that contained a comparison with either 'Norfolk' or 'Suffolk' will now show a comparison with 'Norfolk and Suffolk' instead.

Raw data download (CSV) documentation

A CSV file is available to download from the CJS Delivery Data Dashboard website which contains all values shown in the Dashboard.

The table below describes each column of the CSV file.



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Table 1 - The table below describes each column of the CSV file.

Column	Description
offence_type	Whether the record refers to all offences or recorded adult rape offences. (Any mention of adult rape offences within CPS data is referring to case which has a rape flag applied but in the absence of a child abuse flag)
stage	The stage of the Criminal Justice System that the metric falls under. The three stages are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Crime recorded to police decision• Police referral to prosecution by the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)• Charge to case completion in court
priority_area	The priority area within which the metric falls. The priority areas are five areas selected for improvement across the Criminal Justice System. They are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improving timeliness• Increasing victim engagement• Improving quality of justice• Rape review - progress against aims (for recorded adult rape metrics only)
metric_name	The metric name.
geographic_granularity	Whether the record refers to national data or data for a local area. The available geographic granularities differ according to the metric. The options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• National (available for all metrics)• Local Criminal Justice Board (LCJB) area (available for all metrics)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CPS area• Police force area
geographic_area_name	The name of the geographic area: either "National" (England and Wales), or the name of a local area.
date_granularity	Whether the time_period column refers to a rolling annual period or a quarter.
time_period	The time period to which the record refers.
value	The value of the metric for the given geographic area and time period. The value is shown with no rounding applied.



Column	Description
<code>reason_for_missing_data</code>	<p>The reason if the value column is empty. This could be due to three reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>"Suppressed due to low volumes"</i>• <i>"No data to calculate this field"</i>• <i>"Data not available"</i> <p>For more information, please see the "Reasons for missing data" section above.</p>

Local-level data breakdowns

Home Office, CPS, MoJ and HMCTS - Local Criminal Justice Board areas

The Home Office, CPS, MoJ and HMCTS data for all Dashboard metrics are broken down to Local Criminal Justice Board areas in the all-crime and recorded adult rape offences Dashboard. There are 41 Local Criminal Justice Boards which map to individual or multiple Police Force Areas, as outlined at the end of this document. Local Criminal Justice Boards (LCJBs) are the forum in which local criminal justice partners come together to work in the common interest to improve the CJS in their local area. They are pivotal for local collaboration on important cross-system issues, and they work in partnership across agencies to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the CJS at the local level and to improve the experiences of victims and witnesses.

Publishing all Dashboard metrics broken down at this level will provide oversight of the Criminal Justice System while increasing transparency of data at a granular level.

Home Office

There are 43 Police Force Areas at which relevant policing metrics in the all-crime and recorded adult rape Dashboard are published. The Dashboard data includes only the 43 territorial forces funded by the Home Office in England and Wales. The Home Office receives monthly data from police forces on crime, crime outcomes and records that were initially recorded as crimes and subsequently transferred to another police force or cancelled. See the below metrics definition tables for further details.

Crown Prosecution Service

The CPS data can be presented in a national, or local-level format. For a small number of CPS metrics that relate to the crime recorded to police decision stage of the Dashboard, the CPS data is presented at Police Force Area level, in addition to national, LCJB and CPS Area level data. Data from 14 CPS Areas are used when presenting local-level data alongside LCJB areas. The CPS operates across England and Wales, with 14 regional teams prosecuting cases locally. Each of these 14 CPS Areas is headed by a Chief Crown Prosecutor and works closely with local



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police forces and other criminal justice partners. To find out more about CPS Areas please visit [the Crown Prosecution Service website](#).

The data rules outlined earlier in this document (see the 'Data Sources' section) apply to CPS statistics whether they are captured at a national or local level. The CPS collects data for all the Dashboard metrics for all 14 CPS Areas. Generally speaking, suspects or defendants recorded in a specific area (e.g., East Midlands) will have been investigated for offences or committed offences in those areas. However, sometimes a CPS Area will take on work for another CPS Area. It is not possible to differentiate these cases in the data, so suspects and defendants are recorded to the CPS Area that is managing the case, and not the CPS Area local to the investigating police force. An example of this is most British Transport Police cases in England and Wales that are referred to the CPS for early advice, a charging decision, or prosecution, are managed by CPS West Midlands.

Ministry of Justice and HMCTS

National data represent all activity captured across the supporting criminal court administrative systems, regardless of whether a specific region or court location is known. There are instances where the geographic location of a case, defendant or trial is not currently known. This includes instances where: (i) data are 'new' and the associated information is not yet completed and (ii) data reported is incomplete and it is not possible to reliably identify a court location. Local breakdowns only include those cases where the court location is known. The sum of local level data will therefore not always equate to the national figures.

The Crown Court Information Tool publishes a number of select metrics that are also published in the Dashboard at a national level. The Dashboard signposts to the [Crown Court Information Tool](#) where a more granular Crown Court level breakdown of key metrics can be found.

The 'flow' of cases and defendants through the criminal courts are not specifically tied to the location of an individual or the initial offence. As such, care should be taken when seeking to make direct comparisons with local level data presented by the Home Office or CPS. For example, it is known that a high volume of adult rape cases are heard in London but offences will have been committed across England and Wales, with potentially differing locations recorded by the Home Office and CPS measures prior to reaching the Crown Court.

Metric definitions

The below tables detail the Dashboard metrics according to the criminal justice partner that collects the data and their accompanying definitions. The tables also indicate the point in the Dashboard series at which individual metrics will be included.



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Metrics in italics are those specific to the Dashboard for recorded adult rape offences.



Table 2 - Home Office Dashboard Metrics

Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name (linked, where possible to published statistics)	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Average days taken for police to record a successful outcome in victim-based cases	<u>Median days of offence recorded (victim) to informal/formal outcome</u>	Median days is measured from when victim-based offences were recorded by the police to when a charge/ summons outcome was assigned on the local force record management system.	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area, Police Force Area
Average days taken for police to record a successful outcome in cases where there is no specific victim	<u>Median days of offence recorded (state) to informal/formal outcome</u>	Median days is measured from when state-based offences were recorded by the police to when an informal/ formal outcome was assigned on the local force record management system.	December 2021	All-crime LCJB area, Police Force Area
Average days taken for police to charge an offender in victim-based cases	<u>Median days of offence recorded (victim) to charge</u>	Median days is measured from when victim-based offences were recorded by the police to when a charge/ summonsed outcome was assigned on the local force record management system.	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area, Police Force Area



Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name (linked, where possible to published statistics)	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Average days taken for police to charge an offender in cases where there is no specific victim	<u>Median days of offence recorded (state) to charge</u>	Median days is measured from when state-based offences were recorded by the police to when a charge/ summonsed outcome was assigned on the local force record management system.	December 2021	All-crime: LCJB area, Police Force Area
Investigations closed because the victim does not support further police action	<u>Crime outcomes - victim does not support (%)</u>	The volume of outcomes for 'Evidential difficulties: Victim does not support action (both suspect identified and not identified). Divided by all outcomes assigned.	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area, Police Force Area
Victim-based offences where an offender is issued with a successful outcome	<u>Volume: informal/formal outcomes (victim)</u>	Volume of victim-based offences were recorded by the police where an informal/ formal outcome was assigned on the local force record management system.	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area, Police Force Area
Offences with no specific victims where an offender is issued with a successful outcome	<u>Volume: informal/formal outcomes (State)</u>	Volume of state-based offences were recorded by the police where an informal/ formal outcome was assigned on the local force record management system.	December 2021	All-crime: LCJB area, Police Force Area



Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name (linked, where possible to published statistics)	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Victim-based offences where an offender is issued with a successful outcome (%)	<u>Proportion: informal/formal outcomes (victim)</u>	Proportions have been calculated by dividing the informal/ formal outcome by the total outcome counts for offences where there are specific individual victims.	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area, Police Force Area
Offences with no specific victims where an offender is issued with a successful outcome (%)	<u>Proportion: informal/formal outcomes (state)</u>	Proportions have been calculated by dividing the informal/ formal outcome by the total outcome counts for offences where there are no specific individual victims.	December 2021	All-crime LCJB area, Police Force Area
Investigation closed because no suspect is identified: victim-based offences	<u>Volume: No suspect identified (victim)</u>	Volume of investigation complete - no suspect identified outcomes for victim-based offences.	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area, Police Force Area
Investigation closed because no suspect is identified: offences with no specific victims	<u>Volume: No suspect identified (state)</u>	Volume of investigation complete - no suspect identified outcomes for state-based offences.	December 2021	All-crime LCJB area, Police Force Area



Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name (linked, where possible to published statistics)	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Investigation closed because no suspect is identified: victim-based offences (%)	<u>Proportion: No Suspect identified (victim)</u>	Proportions have been calculated by dividing the no suspect identified outcome counts by the total outcome counts for offences where there are specific individual victims.	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area, Police Force Area
Investigation closed because no suspect is identified: offences with no specific victims (%)	<u>Proportion: no suspect identified (state)</u>	Proportions have been calculated by dividing the no suspect identified outcome counts by the total outcome counts for offences where there are no specific individual victims.	December 2021	All-crime: LCJB area, Police Force Area
Investigations where an offender is issued with a charge outcome: victim-based offences (%)	<u>Proportion of victim based crime investigations which result in a charge outcome out of all those cases with a closed investigative outcome</u>	The number of victim based crimes which result in a charge as a proportion of all crimes with an investigative outcome closed in the same period. This could include cases recorded in a previous time period.	May 2023	All Crime, LCJB area, Police Force Area



Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name (linked, where possible to published statistics)	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Investigations where an offender is issued with a charge outcome: offences with no specific victims (%)	<u>Proportion of state based crime investigations which result in a charge outcome out of all those cases with a closed investigative outcome</u>	The number of state based crimes which result in a charge as a proportion of all crimes with an investigative outcome closed in the same period. This could include cases recorded in a previous time period.	May 2023	All Crime, LCJB area, Police Force Area
Investigations where an offender is issued with a charge outcome: victim-based offences	<u>Volume of investigations where an offender is issued with a change (victim)</u>	Volume of victim-based offences which were recorded by the police where a charged/summoned outcome was assigned on the local force record management system.	May 2023	All Crime, LCJB area, Police Force Area
Investigations where an offender is issued with a charge outcome: offences with no specific victims	<u>Volume of investigations where an offender is issued with a charge (state)</u>	Volume of state-based offences which were recorded by the police where a charged/summoned outcome was assigned on the local force record management system.	May 2023	All Crime, LCJB area, Police Force Area
Recorded offences: victim based	<u>No. of recorded offences (victim)</u>	Volume of victim-based offences.	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area, Police Force Area



Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name (linked, where possible to published statistics)	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Recorded offences: no specific victims	<u>No. of recorded offences (state)</u>	Volume of state-based offences.	December 2021	All-crime: LCJB area, Police Force Area
Investigations which result in a charge (% of all investigations closed in the same time period)	<u>Proportion of crime investigations which result in a charge outcome out of all those cases with a closed investigative outcome</u>	The number of crimes which result in a charge as a proportion of all crimes with an investigative outcome closed in the same period. This could include cases recorded in a previous time period.	December 2021	Adult rape: LCJB area, Police Force Area



Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name (linked, where possible to published statistics)	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Investigations which result in a charge in the same time period in which the offence is recorded (%)	<u>Percentage of cases which result in a charge (out of all adult rape cases recorded)</u>	This metric is an alternative charge ratio metric. This differs to the metric above because it calculates the percentage of crimes where a decision has been made to charge, out of the total number of crimes recorded in the same quarterly period. These include open and completed investigations – investigations where a decision has been made and investigations where a decision has not yet been made.	December 2021	Adult rape: LCJB area, Police Force Area



Additional definitions

Police Recorded Crime

- **Victim based** - all police-recorded crimes where there is a specific victim. This victim could be an individual, an organisation or corporate body. This category includes violent crimes directed at a specific individual or individuals, sexual offences, robbery, all theft offences (including burglary and vehicle offences), criminal damage and arson. It excludes fraud and computer misuse act offences which are not recorded by the territorial forces in England and Wales but centrally by the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau at the City of London Police.
- **State based** - all police-recorded crimes where there are no specific individual victims and this includes public order offences, drug offences, possession of weapons other miscellaneous crimes against the state.
- **Adult rape offences** include offence codes: rape of a male aged 16 or over (19F) and rape of a female aged 16 or over (19C).

Police recorded crime investigations

The Dashboard includes 'outcomes' for all crimes that have been investigated and does not include 'crimes pending an outcome'.

- **Successful Outcomes** consists of the following outcomes:
Charged/Summonsed (outcome 1), Taken into consideration (outcomes 4), Out-of-court formal (outcomes 2, 3 & 6) and Out-of-court informal (outcomes 7 & 8).

Crown Prosecution Service

Please note the links below take you to the specific Excel file containing the metric. To read about the CPS quarterly publication which provides commentary on the data that is published and explains further how to interpret CPS data: [CPS data summary Quarter 2 2023-2024](#)

Metrics in italics are those specific to the Dashboard for recorded adult rape flagged offences.



Table 3 – Crown Prosecution Service Dashboard Metrics

Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Average days from police referring a case to the CPS and the CPS authorising a charge	<u>Mean days from police referral to the CPS decision to charge</u>	Average (mean) number of days from the first referral by police to the CPS making a decision to charge. This metric is the total time taken and may include multiple CPS consultations and time taken by the police to complete further investigative work.	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape flagged: LCJB area, CPS area
Legal pre-charge reviews completed by the CPS within 28 days (%)	<u>Percentage of pre-charge reviews completed within 28 days</u>	Percentage of consultations completed within 28 days. A consultation occurs when a CPS prosecutor has considered new information received from the police and completes a legal review. This metric does not include legal reviews completed after the CPS has made the decision to authorise a charge at the prosecution stage.	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape flagged: LCJB area, CPS area



Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Cases stopped after a defendant has been charged because a victim no longer supports the prosecution (%)	<u>Percentage of non-convictions that are stopped post charge because a victim did not provide evidence or withdrew</u>	Percentage of non-convictions that are stopped post charge because a victim did not provide evidence or has withdrawn - The proportion of non-convictions where the victim no longer supports the prosecution, does not, or refuses to attend. When a prosecution is outstanding, a victim is referred to by the legal term complainant. The data presented is sourced from CPS data that uses the term complainant.	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape flagged: LCJB area, CPS area
Number of suspects where a CPS decision on charging has been made	<u>Volume of pre-charge legal decisions</u>	Number of suspects referred by the police for a charging decision and the CPS have given a legal decision. A legal decision is a charge, a decision to take no further action, or to allow an out of court disposal	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape flagged: LCJB area, CPS area
Number of suspects the CPS authorised to be charged	<u>Volume of suspects authorised to be charged by the CPS</u>	Number of suspects referred by the police for a charging decision by the CPS who have been charged. A charge means that a first hearing has been registered on the CPS case management system.	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape flagged: LCJB area, CPS area



Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Legal decisions by the CPS that result in a charge (%)	<u>Percentage of legal decisions by the CPS that result in a charge</u>	Percentage of all legal decisions where a charge was authorised by the CPS. A charge means that a first hearing has been registered on CPS case management system.	June 2022	All-crime and adult rape flagged: LCJB area, CPS area
Legal decisions by the CPS where the decision is not to prosecute (%)	<u>Percentage of legal decisions by the CPS where the prosecution code has not been met</u>	The proportion of all legal decisions where the Code for Crown Prosecutors is not met for either evidential or public interest reasons, the CPS has decided that no further action should be taken against the suspect. This is often abbreviated to 'NFA' or referred to as a 'no prosecution' decision. This is published on the CPS website as part of the quarterly publication.	June 2022	All-crime and adult rape flagged: LCJB area, CPS area
Legal decisions by the CPS that result in an out of court disposal (%)	<u>Percentage of legal decisions by the CPS that result in an out of court disposal</u>	An out of court disposal is a response to a crime without having to take the matter to court. It can take the place of a prosecution if it is an appropriate response to the offender and/or the seriousness and consequences of the offending. The metric includes CPS decisions to issue an out of court disposal. It does not contain police decisions.	June 2022	All-crime and adult rape flagged: LCJB area, CPS area



Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Not-guilty expected plea cases submitted by the police that comply with the guidance on charging (%)	N/A – this metric is not currently published outside of the Dashboard	Percentage of not guilty anticipated plea cases submitted by the police to the CPS where an assessment has been completed and the case has been assessed to be compliant with the Directors Guidance (on charging) (DG6) To note: the data in the Dashboard is from Q1 2022 onwards.	August 2022	All-crime and adult rape flagged: LCJB area, Police Force area
Not-guilty expected plea cases submitted by the police that have been assessed against the guidance on charging	N/A – this metric is not currently published outside of the Dashboard	Number of not guilty anticipated plea cases submitted by the police to the CPS where an assessment on compliance with the Directors Guidance (on charging) (DG6) has been completed.	August 2022	All-crime and adult rape flagged: LCJB area, Police Force area
Cases where a guilty plea is expected and entered at the first court hearing (%)	N/A – this metric is not currently published outside of the Dashboard	Percentage of cases where a guilty plea was entered at the first court hearing, where it had been anticipated that a guilty plea would be the outcome. These cases are not subject to the same quality assurance assessment as not-guilty plea anticipated cases, but the metric provides an indication of a good quality investigation, and that the case is of a suitable quality for defence practitioners to advise their clients.	August 2022	All-crime and adult rape flagged: LCJB area, Police Force area



Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Number of suspects finalised on the CPS system where further investigation is needed and a response is pending from the police	<u>Volume of suspects finalised as pending response further investigation</u>	Number of suspects finalised as pending response – further investigation. Decisions recorded as pending response – further investigation (formally known as administrative finalisations) finalise or close the suspect on the CPS Case Management System for administrative reasons following requests for further information being sent to the investigating authority. These are not legal decisions and may not be the end of the case.	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape flagged: LCJB area, CPS area
Prosecutions stopped by the CPS	<u>Volume of prosecutions dropped</u>	The number of prosecutions that were stopped by the CPS.	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape flagged: LCJB area, CPS area
Number of suspects the police refer to the CPS for early advice or for a charging decision	<u>Volume of referrals from the police for a charging decision</u>	A suspect is only counted once for either an early advice or charging decision.	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape flagged: LCJB area, Police Force Area, CPS area



Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Cases the police refer to the CPS for a charging decision	<u>Number of cases received from the police for a charging decision by the CPS where a consultation has been completed</u>	Number of suspects referred by the police to the CPS for a charging decision where the first legal consultation has been completed. The data excludes any consultations which occurred prior to the application of the Full Code or Threshold Tests such as early investigative advice. Non-legal consultations, such as those which are finalised as 'pending response – further investigation' are not counted in this data. The data is recorded retrospectively at the point of the first legal consultation, and this means that the data will refresh each time the report is run, meaning that volumes reported, in any given time-period, will always be subject to change as case files are updated. As of the Feb 24 publication this data is run at the same time as the CPS quarterly data publications; however there may still be some discrepancy between data in the CJS dashboard and the CPS quarterly publications.	August 2022	All-crime and adult rape flagged: LCJB area, Police Force Area,



Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Number of suspects waiting for the CPS to provide early advice or a charging decision, or with the police needing further investigation	<u>Number of suspects waiting for the CPS to provide early advice or a charging decision, or with the police needing further investigation</u>	Number of suspects live on the CPS Case Management System at the end of a reporting period, and which are carried forward into the next reporting period. This metric includes all cases that are live on the CPS system, including suspects that have been returned to the police for further investigation.	June 2022	All-crime and adult rape flagged: LCJB area, CPS area
Defendants who have a case outstanding in the magistrates' courts or at the Crown Court	<u>Volume of outstanding prosecution proceedings</u>	Number of defendants live on the CPS Case Management System at the end of a reporting period that are carried forward into the next reporting period. This metric includes all prosecution cases live on the CPS System in magistrates' courts and at the Crown Court. The metric excludes cases committed for sentence at the Crown Court, appeals, extradition and proceeds of crime proceedings.	June 2022	All-crime and adult rape flagged: LCJB area, CPS area



Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Number of suspects where the CPS decided to authorise a charge or out of court disposal, not to allow charge or that further investigation is needed and a response is pending from the police	<u>Volume of finalised pre-charge decisions</u>	Number of suspects referred by the police for a charging decision which have been finalised or closed on the CPS Case Management System after making a legal decision, or where further investigation is required by the investigating authority to enable a charging decision to be made. A legal decision is a charge, a decision to take no further action or to allow an out of court disposal. Decisions recorded as pending response – further investigation (formally known as administrative finalisations) are finalised in the CPS Case Management System for administrative reasons after requests for further information have been sent to the investigating authority. These are not legal decisions and may not be the end of the case.	December 2021	adult rape flagged: LCJB area, CPS area
Post-trial cases where the decisions to charge and proceed to trial are correct (%)	N/A – this metric is not currently published outside of the Dashboard	Percentage of cases where the right person was charged and tried with the right offence. These cases are assessed post-trial by a body of CPS legal compliance managers against a set criteria. This metric is based on a dip sample of 210 cases from the previous quarter from the CPS magistrates' court, Crown Court and rape and serious sexual offences units.	November 2022	All-crime and adult rape flagged: LCJB area, CPS area



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Ministry of Justice

Metrics in italics are those specific to the Dashboard for recorded adult rape offences.



Table 4 - Ministry of Justice Dashboard Metrics

Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Trial cases outstanding for a year or more at the Crown Court	<u>Volume of outstanding cases "for trial" older than 12 months</u>	Outstanding duration refers to the time between the receipt of a case in a specific Crown Court and the end of the reporting period, for example counts in Q3 2020 relate to cases which are open as at the end of September 2020. 'For trial' cases are assigned at the point of receipt into the Crown Court - we know that most of these cases will result in the entry of a guilty plea and that only a minority will require a trial.	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area
Trial cases outstanding for a year or more at the Crown Court (remanded in custody)	<u>Volume of outstanding cases "for trial" older than 12 months (custody)</u>	Outstanding duration refers to the time between the receipt of a case in a specific Crown Court and the end of the reporting period, for example counts in Q3 2020 relate to cases which are open as at the end of September 2020. 'For trial' cases are assigned at the point of receipt into the Crown Court - we know that most of these cases will result in the entry of a guilty plea and that only a minority will require a trial. This metric is calculated for cases where the principal defendant is in custody.	March 2022	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area



Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Trial cases outstanding for a year or more at the Crown Court (not remanded in custody)	<u>Volume of outstanding cases "for trial" older than 12 months (non-custody)</u>	<p>Outstanding duration refers to the time between the receipt of a case in a specific Crown Court and the end of the reporting period, for example counts in Q3 2020 relate to cases which are open as at the end of September 2020.</p> <p>'For trial' cases are assigned at the point of receipt into the Crown Court - we know that most of these cases will result in the entry of a guilty plea and that only a minority will require a trial. This metric is calculated for cases where the principal defendant is not in custody, including a small number of cases where the custody status is 'unknown'.</p>	March 2022	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area
Average days from charge to case completion at the Crown Court (completion means any outcome, including guilty pleas, acquittals and convictions)	<u>Mean days from charge to completion at Crown Court</u>	<p>Estimated mean durations in days from a charge being given (prior to entering the criminal courts) and the completion of the case – this is based on the number of defendants in valid cases that were disposed of in the reporting period. Valid case counts exclude appeals, 'bring backs' and 'committals for breach' (sentence cases only), transfers out and cases which have been issued a bench warrant and cases which have no hearing recorded (e.g., main, plea or preliminary).</p>	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area



Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Average days from charge to case completion (remanded in custody) (completion means any outcome, including guilty pleas, acquittals and convictions)	<u>Mean days from charge to completion at Crown Court (remanded in custody)</u>	Estimated mean durations in days from a charge being given (prior to entering the criminal courts) and the completion of the case – this is based on the number of defendants in valid cases that were disposed of in the reporting period. Valid case counts exclude appeals, 'bring backs' and 'committals for breach' (sentence cases only), transfers out, cases which have been issued a bench warrant and cases which have no hearing recorded (e.g., main, plea or preliminary). This metric is calculated for defendants with a custody remand status.	March 2022	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area
Average days from charge to case completion (not remanded in custody) (completion means any outcome, including guilty pleas, acquittals and convictions)	N/A – this metric is not currently published outside of the Dashboard	Estimated mean durations in days from a charge being given (prior to entering the criminal courts) and the completion of the case – this is based on the number of defendants in valid cases that were disposed of in the reporting period. Valid case counts exclude appeals, 'bring backs' and 'committals for breach' (sentence cases only), transfers out and cases which have been issued a bench warrant and cases which have no hearing recorded (e.g., main, plea or preliminary). This metric is calculated for defendants without a custody remand status, including a small number of cases where the custody status is 'unknown'.	March 2022	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area



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Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Average days from charge to case arrival at the Crown Court	<u>Mean days from charge to completion</u> <u>(Magistrates Court)</u>	Estimated mean durations in days from a charge being given (prior to entering the criminal courts) and the completion of the case at the Magistrates' courts – this is given only for cases which subsequently go up to Crown Court and have completed. This is based on the number of defendants in valid cases that were disposed of in the reporting period. Valid case counts exclude appeals, 'bring backs' and 'committals for breach' (sentence cases only), transfers out, cases which have been issued a bench warrant and cases which have no hearing recorded (e.g., main, plea or preliminary).	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area



Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Average days from charge to case arrival at the Crown Court (remanded in custody)	<u>Mean days from charge to completion</u> <u>(Magistrates Court)</u> <u>(remanded in custody)</u>	Estimated mean durations in days from a charge being given (prior to entering the criminal courts) and the completion of the case at the magistrates' courts – this is given only for cases which subsequently go up to Crown Court and have completed. This is based on the number of defendants in valid cases that were disposed of in the reporting period. Valid case counts exclude appeals, 'bring backs' and 'commitments for breach' (sentence cases only), transfers out and cases which have been issued a bench warrant and cases which have no hearing recorded (e.g., main, plea or preliminary). This metric is calculated for defendants with a custody remand status.	March 2022	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area



Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Average days from charge to case arrival at the Crown Court (not remanded in custody)	N/A – this metric is not currently published outside of the Dashboard	Estimated mean durations in days from a charge being given (prior to entering the criminal courts) and the completion of the case at the magistrates' courts – this is given only for cases which subsequently go up to Crown Court and have completed. This is based on the number of defendants in valid cases that were disposed of in the reporting period. Valid case counts exclude appeals, 'bring backs' and 'committals for breach' (sentence cases only), transfers out and cases which have been issued a bench warrant and cases which have no hearing recorded (e.g., main, plea or preliminary). This metric is calculated for defendants without a custody remand status, including a small number of cases where the custody status is 'unknown'.	March 2022	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area



Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Average days from arrival to case completion at the Crown Court (completion means any outcome, including guilty pleas, acquittals and convictions)	<u>Mean days from sending to Crown Court to completion at Crown Court</u>	Estimated mean durations in days from receipt into the Crown Court and the completion of the case – this is based on the number of defendants in valid cases that were disposed of in the reporting period. Valid case counts exclude appeals, 'bring backs' and 'committals for breach' (sentence cases only), transfers out and cases which have been issued a bench warrant and cases which have no hearing recorded (e.g., main, plea or preliminary).	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area
Average days from case arrival at the Crown Court to case completion (remanded in custody) (completion means any outcome, including guilty pleas, acquittals and convictions)	<u>Mean days from sending to Crown Court to completion at Crown Court (remanded in custody)</u>	Estimated mean durations in days from receipt into the Crown Court and the completion of the case – this is based on the number of defendants in valid cases that were disposed of in the reporting period. Valid case counts exclude appeals, 'bring backs' and 'committals for breach' (sentence cases only), transfers out and cases which have been issued a bench warrant and cases which have no hearing recorded (e.g., main, plea or preliminary). This metric is calculated for defendants with a custody remand status.	March 2022	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area



Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Mean days from case arriving at Crown Court to case completion at Crown Court (non-custody cases) <i>(completion means any outcome, including guilty pleas, acquittals and convictions)</i>	N/A – this metric is not currently published outside of the Dashboard	Estimated mean durations in days from receipt into the Crown Court and the completion of the case – this is based on the number of defendants in valid cases that were disposed of in the reporting period. Valid case counts exclude appeals, 'bring backs' and 'commitments for breach' (sentence cases only), transfers out and cases which have been issued a bench warrant and cases which have no hearing recorded (e.g., main, plea or preliminary). This metric is calculated for defendants without a custody remand status.	March 2022	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area
Cases in which the victim or witness no longer supports prosecution on the day of trial (%)	<u>Proportion of listed trials in which prosecution offers no evidence as victim no longer supports prosecution</u>	A trial that does not go ahead on the day of trial as planned and does not require a further relisting (a 'cracked' trial) as the victim no longer supports prosecution. This is calculated as a proportion of all listed trials.	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area
Cases which resulted in a completed trial (%)	<u>Proportion of defendants dealt with who went to trial</u>	Proportion of not guilty pleas for defendants dealt with e.g., NGP / GP + NGP + Dropped (excludes no plea entered).	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area



Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Cases which are rearranged on the day of trial (%)	<u>Proportion of listed trials which are rearranged on the day of trial ('ineffective')</u>	A trial which goes ahead on the planned date and occurs is then considered as 'effective', a trial that is listed but does not go ahead is considered either cracked, ineffective or vacated as detailed in the supporting guidance document which is available here: Criminal court statistics publication	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area
Cases where the prosecution end cases on the day of trial (%)	<u>Proportion of listed trials that don't proceed to trial on the day and don't require rearranging because the prosecution does not proceed ('cracked')</u>	A trial that does not go ahead on the day and does not require relisting (a 'cracked' trial) due to the prosecution ending the case, as a proportion of all listed trials.	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area
Guilty plea rate for serious magistrates' court cases (%) (where no further action is required by the magistrates' courts)	<u>Guilty plea rate for defendants dealt with in serious cases at Magistrates' court</u>	Includes plea entry for defendants dealt with in 'for trial' cases which have completed in the Magistrates' courts during the specified time period, where no further action is required by the Magistrates' courts.	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area



Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Guilty plea rate (%) (as a proportion of all defendants who enter a plea, e.g., guilty, not guilty and dropped)	<u>Guilty plea rate for defendants dealt with at the Crown Court</u>	The guilty plea rate is calculated as the volume of defendants who plead guilty as a proportion of all defendants who enter a plea, e.g., guilty, not guilty and dropped. A guilty plea is recorded when a defendant: (i) pleads guilty to all counts; (ii) pleads guilty to some counts and not guilty to others and no jury is sworn in respect of the not guilty counts; or (iii) pleads not guilty to some or all counts but offers a guilty plea to alternatives which are accepted (providing no jury is sworn in respect of the other counts). The stage at which a defendant pleaded guilty is calculated from the hearing type entered by the court, e.g., prior to trial includes guilty pleas entered at the plea hearing, at the plea and case management hearing or at a newton hearing (no further trial time required).	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area



Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Early guilty plea rate (%)	<u>Proportion of defendants who plead guilty prior to trial</u>	The guilty plea rate is calculated as the volume of defendants who plead guilty as a proportion of all defendants who enter a plea, e.g., guilty, not guilty and dropped. A guilty plea is recorded when a defendant: (i) pleads guilty to all counts; (ii) pleads guilty to some counts and not guilty to others and no jury is sworn in respect of the not guilty counts; or (iii) pleads not guilty to some or all counts but offers a guilty plea to alternatives which are accepted (providing no jury is sworn in respect of the other counts). The stage at which a defendant pleaded guilty is calculated from the hearing type entered by the court, e.g., prior to trial includes guilty pleas entered at the plea hearing, at the plea and case management hearing or at a newton hearing (no further trial time required).	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area



Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Cases which resulted in a completed trial or guilty plea (%) (an aggregated metric that represents both percentage of cases which resulted in a completed trial and guilty plea rate at the Crown Court)	<u>Cases dealt with where the case was not dropped following commencement at the Crown Court</u>	An aggregated metric that represents both percentage of cases which resulted in a completed trial and guilty plea rate at the Crown Court.	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area
Completed cases at the Crown Court (completion means receiving any outcome, including guilty pleas, acquittals, and convictions)	<u>Disposals (All cases)</u>	Disposals include cases where a disposal is recorded against each defendant and all their offences and cases that are transferred out.	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area
Cases outstanding at the Crown Court (excluding cases where the case can't progress because the defendant is absent)	<u>Outstanding caseload volumes</u>	A count of all cases where one or more offences remains incomplete at the end of the period. Outstanding cases exclude cases that have a live bench warrant issued on the case, at the end of the period.	December 2021	All-crime and adult rape: LCJB area
Receipts at the Crown Court (cases arriving at the Crown Court)	<u>Volume of receipts</u>	Volume of receipts for recorded adult rape offences.	December 2021	Adult rape: LCJB area



Plain English metric name	Statistical metric name	Statistical definition	Included in Dashboard from	Published at the following local areas:
Witnesses who have given evidence via Section 28	Number of witnesses who have given evidence via section 28 in a case with at least one adult rape offence	This is the number of witnesses who have provided evidence via Section 28 in a case where the defendant(s) have been charged with at least one adult rape offence. In some instances, the witnesses may have provided evidence in the same case against the same defendant(s). The use of Section 28 is a decision for the judiciary based on the circumstances of that case. The intention of the metric is to monitor uptake of Section 28, not assess individual decisions.	December 2021	Adult rape: LCJB area,



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Local Criminal Justice Board Mapping: Police Force Area to LCJB Area

Table 5 – Local Criminal Justice Board Mapping: Police Force Area to LCJB Area

Police Force Area	LCJB Area
Avon and Somerset	Avon and Somerset
Bedfordshire	Bedfordshire
Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire
Cheshire	Cheshire
City of London	London
Cleveland	Cleveland
Durham	Durham
Cumbria	Cumbria
Derbyshire	Derbyshire
Devon and Cornwall	Devon and Cornwall
Dorset	Dorset
Dyfed-Powys	Dyfed-Powys
Essex	Essex
Gloucestershire	Gloucestershire
Greater Manchester	Greater Manchester
Gwent	Gwent
Hampshire	Hampshire and Isle of Wight
Hertfordshire	Hertfordshire
Humberside	Humberside
Kent	Kent
Lancashire	Lancashire
Leicestershire	Leicestershire
Lincolnshire	Lincolnshire
Metropolitan	London
Merseyside	Merseyside
Norfolk	Norfolk and Suffolk
Suffolk	Norfolk and Suffolk
North Wales	North Wales
North Yorkshire	North Yorkshire
Northamptonshire	Northamptonshire
Northumbria	Northumbria
Nottinghamshire	Nottinghamshire
South Yorkshire	South Yorkshire
South Wales	South Wales
Staffordshire	Staffordshire
Surrey	Surrey
Sussex	Sussex
Thames Valley	Thames Valley
Warwickshire	Warwickshire
West Mercia	West Mercia
West Midlands	West Midlands



HM Government

Police Force Area	LCJB Area
West Yorkshire	West Yorkshire
Wiltshire	Wiltshire



HM Government

CPS Area Mapping: Police Force Area to CPS Area

Table 5 – CPS Area Mapping: Police Force Area to CPS Area

Police Force Area	CPS Area
Avon and Somerset	South West
Bedfordshire	Thames and Chiltern
Cambridgeshire	East of England
Cheshire	Mersey-Cheshire
City of London	London North and London South
Cleveland	North East
Durham	North East
Cumbria	North West
Derbyshire	East Midlands
Devon and Cornwall	South West
Dorset	Wessex
Dyfed-Powys	Cymru/Wales
Essex	East of England
Gloucestershire	South West
Greater Manchester	North West
Gwent	Cymru/Wales
Hampshire	Wessex
Hertfordshire	Thames and Chiltern
Humberside	Yorkshire and Humberside
Kent	South East
Lancashire	North West
Leicestershire	East Midlands
Lincolnshire	East Midlands
Metropolitan	London North and London South
Merseyside	Mersey-Cheshire
Norfolk	East of England
North Wales	Cymru/Wales
North Yorkshire	Yorkshire and Humberside
Northamptonshire	East Midlands
Northumbria	North East
Nottinghamshire	East Midlands
South Wales	Cymru/Wales
South Yorkshire	Yorkshire and Humberside
Staffordshire	West Midlands
Suffolk	East of England
Surrey	South East
Sussex	South East
Thames Valley	Thames and Chiltern
Warwickshire	West Midlands
West Mercia	West Midlands
West Midlands	West Midlands



Police Force Area	CPS Area
West Yorkshire	Yorkshire and Humberside
Wiltshire	Wessex

Publications Guidance

Home Office: [Crime outcomes in England and Wales](#)

CPS: [CPS quarterly data summaries](#)

Ministry of Justice: [A guide to criminal court statistics](#)

Crown Court Information Tool: [Crown Court Information | Courts and Tribunals Judiciary](#)