HMIC — Promoting improvements in policing to make everyone safer

HMIC Value for Money Profile 2016

Cleveland Police

compared with all forces in England & Wales

*The forces in the most similar group can be identified
in the charts in this section by using the key below*

a	Cleveland
b	Merseyside
c	Northumbria
d	Greater Manchester
e	West Yorkshire
f	Humberside

Contents

Introduction

Data about a single force can never reveal all there is to know. Insight comes from putting a force's data side by side with others so that the differences are revealed. No two forces face the same problems, so it makes sense to compare the performance of forces which share similar demographics and are therefore, more likely to have similar problems. For example, there is more value in comparing Greater Manchester Police's crime performance with that of the West Midlands Police and other similar, large urban forces. In fact the Home Office has 'clustered' forces into most similar groups or MSGs, as we refer to them in this document, to produce a standard set of comparison forces to set against your force. We highlight these forces in the bar charts and, where relevant, we also show the most similar group of forces average (or MSG average), represented by a line across the bars in the charts. Forces in the same group as your force are listed on the front cover of this document.

We also show the expenditure for each force (usually expressed as £ per head of population) and compare it with other MSG forces. There are limitations, which you should be aware of. First and foremost, the way the police service is funded is largely based on past expenditure patterns and the ability of forces to raise different levels of income from their council tax base.

Secondly, the financial comparisons used in this document do not adjust for the costs of operating in a particular part of the country. An "area cost adjustment" figure is available from the Home Office, but when we applied it to the data, it made a small difference to some forces close to London, such as Surrey and Thames Valley, and for obvious reasons, a larger difference to the Metropolitan Police. For most forces there was little change, so we decided to present costs without the adjustment. A few forces may want to make some adjustments; but in general most forces are not sufficiently affected.

In any case, users of this information should be looking at larger differences in costs compared with the MSG average, than that represented by the area cost adjustment. Furthermore, it is often the case that the main factors which explain higher costs lie elsewhere. More often than not, the main factor is volume – higher PCSO expenditure is most likely due to having more of them, rather than the average cost of each PCSO. In some areas, such as training, the major factor is the mix of the workforce – a higher percentage of police officers can be expensive. (It may also be more appropriate in some cases.)

The aim of the profiles is to help Police and Crime Commissioners, Police and Crime Panels and force managers identify significant differences, raise legitimate questions, ask for explanations and possibly further investigation. The information draws attention to questions which should be addressed.

Here are some illustrative examples:
- why is it that this force is more able to identify rape suspects and charge them, than others?
- why is it that similar crimes attract different outcomes (such as charges or informal warnings) in different forces?
- is there a relationship between high sickness rates for police officers and the fact that this force has fewer local police officers?
- if more of our incidents are classified as emergencies than other similar forces, is that because we have too few call handlers (classified as dealing with the public) or because more training is required?
- if our information, communications and technology costs are higher, is this helping our force to be more efficient or is it just expensive?
- have major reductions in police staff resulted in more costly police officers doing 'back office type jobs?

HMIC's Value for Money (VfM) profiles allow you to compare your force's performance, and the costs of achieving it, with that of other forces. The VfM profiles provide an important tool not only to help discover areas of high relative cost or identify differences in performance, but also to identify other forces which are achieving more with less. Although last year's autumn statement changed the financial climate for police forces; it remains challenging. This and a redistribution of the police grant among forces due to changes in the funding formula mean that the profiles continue to be a vital tool.

The VfM profiles are:
- designed for use by force management, police and crime commissioners (PCCs) and local policing bodies as well as HMIC;
- wide ranging, covering a large amount of information in a single, easy to use document;
- presented in a uniform format to allow you to focus attention on the main differences which require explanation and action to improve;
- timely – being published close to the announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's autumn statement, when major financial decisions are being taken;
- not league tables or targets – they are designed to raise questions, not make judgments.

Each profile has two parts: a summary (published separately), and this more detailed profile; both are available on our website. They are designed to be investigative tools to draw attention to large, and possibly unexplained, differences in costs or performance. These should be followed up to confirm whether resources are being used efficiently and effectively.

What changes have been made?

The main changes this year are:

1. There have not been any major changes to the Police Objective Analysis (POA) definitions and categories. However, public protection units have been separated from investigations and are now presented separately as a distinct category (pages 30 and 31).
2. The profiles now provide data on how incidents have been categorised (emergency, priority, scheduled or resolved without deployment) and how this has differed from 2012/13 to 2015/2016.
3. For the second year, the profiles include data covering outcomes associated with recorded crime. The profiles present the data on principle outcomes for each crime category along with the difference from the expected volumes of those outcomes based on the England and Wales average.

How do I use the profiles?

Most of the data are presented as bar charts so you can see how your force compares with others. Your force is highlighted in black with forces in your 'most similar group' (MSG) shown in teal. MSG forces share similar demographics (more details about MSG forces can be found on page 6). Finally, a horizontal line runs across each bar chart representing the average value across all forces in England and Wales (excluding the Metropolitan Police Service and City of London Police) unless stated otherwise.

The profiles are presented as 'logic trees' with the data broken down progressively from left to right. By following the branches of the logic tree, you can identify the reason(s) for differences between your force and others. To illustrate, in the example given on page 5 a force could be spending more on police officers because there are more of them (officers per head of population), or because they are more expensive (cost per officer), or because it is spending more on overtime.

Most pages also include tables which lay out the main data presented in the charts as well as some additional comparisons. Typically, from left to right they show:
- a short description the relevant volumes (e.g. staff numbers/total costs/numbers of crimes)
- a ratio for comparison (e.g. staff per head of population)
- the average costs per volumes
- the 'difference' which
   o for costs shows how much more, or less, it is costing your force than the average;
   o for crimes/outcomes shows how many more, or fewer, crimes/outcomes your force is recording as a result of the difference from the average; and
   o for workforce shows how much larger, or smaller, your force's workforce is as a result of the difference from the average.

- chevrons (<<) against the data highlight whether your force is an outlier for this item (whether the force is in the top or bottom 10 percent and the effect of the difference is greater than £1 per head of population).

An example is shown on the following page

Note on Crime Data Integrity

In 2014 HMIC completed an inspection into the way police forces in England and Wales record crime data. This report identified serious concerns about the crime recording process and HMIC is now undertaking a programme of inspecting crime data recording across police forces in England and Wales. In response to the findings of both the 2014 report and the inspection programme, many forces have or are in the process of reviewing their crime recording processes. This may have an impact on recorded crime trends although the impact is likely to vary by force.

Note on Collaboration

For the majority of forces that are not involved in significant or large-scale collaborations, the use of net expenditure provides an adequate comparison. However, as the use of collaboration increases in scale, the way data are collected and presented has adapted. In 2014/15, additional headings were added to the POA, separating out staff and third party costs and income related to collaboration. CIPFA guidance explains how forces should record their collaborations depending on the type of model they operate – As we present costs net of earned income, costs in collaborating forces should be broadly comparable with other forces. The main exception is costs per FTE staff, which can be distorted if the collaboration is reported using the 'lead force' model (where all staff are shown as based in the force providing the service, rather than split across the forces taking part in the collaboration).

Feedback

Many forces worked with us throughout the development of the VfM profiles, and we are grateful to those that provided us with feedback and comments. HMIC is always keen to hear from users how the profiles can be improved. If you have any suggestions, or any analysis which you think might be useful to include, please contact HMICProfiles@hmic.gsi.gov.uk.

4. This chart shows a breakdown of the previous branch of the logic tree, revealing overtime has little bearing on officer costs.

1. The profiles use 'logic trees' break each policing function down (from left to right) into component parts. For each breakdown, you can see how the force (labelled 'a') compares to other forces in its most similar group of forces (labelled 'b - f'), as well as all forces in England and Wales.
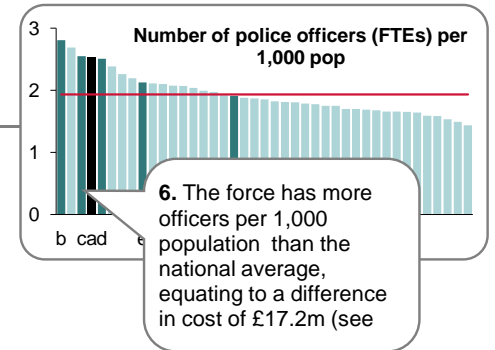
Number of police officers (FTEs) per 1,000 pop

6. The force has more officers per 1,000 population than the national average, equating to a difference in cost of £17.2m (see

Police officer cost (exc OT) per pop

Officer cost per head of population

Police officer cost (exc OT) per FTE

2. The force (a) has some of the highest officer costs per head of population nationally...

Officer overtime as % of total salary costs
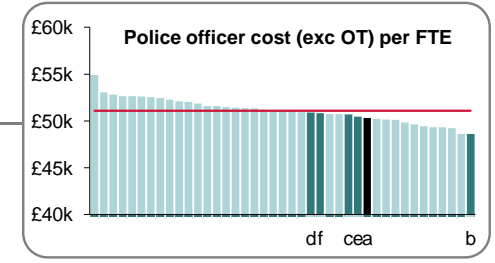
7. The cost of individual officers in the force is relatively low.

5. The force spends little (as a proportion) on overtime.

Officer costs	£/head	Averages		Diff* £m	
		All	MSG	All	MSG
All pay exc. overtime	127.7	99.0	121.0	16.0	3.7
Overtime	2.2	3.0	3.4	-0.4	-0.7
Total	129.8	102.0	124.4	15.5	3.0

3. ...equating to a difference of £15.5m when compared to the national (all) average.

Officer overtime as a % of total salary costs	% sal	Averages		Diff* £m	
		All	MSG	All	MSG
Total	1.7%	3.0%	2.9%	-0.9	-0.8 <<

N.B Outliers are highlighted with blue chevrons, and represent the values that are in the highest and lowest 10% of values across all force and, where appropriate, have a value of more than £1 per head.

Number of officers and cost per officer		Averages		Diff* £m	
		All	MSG	All	MSG
FTE per 1,000 population	2.54	1.93	2.40	17.2	3.8 <<
Cost per FTE (£000s)	50.3	51.3	50.4	-1.4	-0.1

* Net cost of the difference in spend to the average per head of all/MSG forces.

Frequently asked questions

What is the purpose of the most similar group (MSG) comparison?

The MSG was designed to offer a fairer comparison of levels of crime between forces as they group forces with similar demographics. While MSG comparisons do not take account of the fact that some areas have higher costs than others; they are used here to compare costs since forces in a high crime MSG (such as large urban forces) are likely to have greater resources such as more officers, staff and PCSOs. While most forces share similar demographics with the rest of their group, there are a few that are less closely aligned (the Metropolitan Police Service, Dyfed-Powys Police, Surrey Police and City of London Police). Apart from City of London Police, the remaining forces are still included with a most similar group, but their appearance as an outlier means they should be treated with caution. MSGs were last updated for the 2013 VfM profiles using data from the 2011 Census; this grouping remains the most recent update.

What checks have been applied to the data?

The data presented in the profiles are subject to a systematic checking process:
- The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) applies arithmetic and reconciliation checks to the financial data from forces.
- Each force is asked to check its statistical outliers (where its costs are significantly different from average and/or from its return for the previous year).
- Each force receives a draft profile to check the figures before publication.

Each year forces identify anomalies or inconsistencies which HMIC attempts to resolve. Forces are able to resubmit data to correct any errors.

Which workforce figures are used?

The profiles include staff numbers drawn from two data sets: the Home Office annual data return (ADR), which is a snapshot at 31 March each year of full-time equivalent staff in post and the Police Objective Analysis (POA) which counts the average, budgeted, full-time equivalent staff for the financial year. Given the differences between the two, these figures in some cases will not align completely. In general, the profiles use POA budgeted staff numbers to make detailed financial comparisons between forces. However, POA is a relatively recent invention and, prior to 2011/12, it was not validated by HMIC. Consequently, it cannot provide a series long enough to show changing trends over time. In contrast, ADR has been validated over several years so is used to present trends on police officers, PCSO and police staff numbers. It is also used where equivalent data are not available from POA.

Which population figures are used?

The profiles use mid-2015 population estimates, which are the latest available from the ONS. Please note that the ONS police recorded crime data publication,12 months to 31 March 2016 (published in July 2016) used mid-2014 population estimates so numbers will not match exactly.

Which crime figures are used?

The VfM profiles include the crime statistics published by the ONS in for the data for the 12 months to March 2016. The Home Office introduced a new framework to measure outcomes associated with crimes in 2013. Data covering outcomes associated with crimes recorded in the 12 months to 31 March 2016 for all forces are published by the Home Office and updated on 20 October 2016.

How are averages calculated?

Unless stated otherwise, the simple average of all forces and MSG forces are used. Except for their own profiles, City of London Police and the Metropolitan Police Service are omitted from the averages and the charts because they are outliers in most categories.

What rule is used to highlight outliers?

The difference is highlighted if the indicator puts the force in the top or bottom 10 percent and the effect of the difference is greater than £1 per head of population.

Where can I find further contextual information to help me understand the data?

Further contextual information can be provided by HMIC, for example the definitions used by CIPFA in constructing the POA dataset.

Section One – Costs, workforce and demand/performance

This section looks at how a force deploys its workforce and the associated costs for each of the 13 headline categories within the Police Objective Analysis (POA). POA subcategory information on costs is also presented. POA estimates are used for all cost and workforce data unless stated otherwise. These data are taken as a snapshot as at 8 November 2016. Any updates to the data made after this time will not be reflected in the profile. Home Office Annual Data Requirement (ADR) data is used where relevant POA data is not available. Examples include officers by rank, sickness rates, restricted/recuperative duty rates, officers' length of service and leavers/joiners.

With the exception of special constables, workforce data comprises full-time equivalent (FTE) figures. In POA estimates these are calculated as the number of staff budgeted for each staff type. Police workforce figures published by the Home Office are based on those in-post as of 31 March each year. The two sets of figures are not, therefore, directly comparable.

Key to the data and calculations

- Net revenue expenditure: The profiles use a different calculation for net revenue expenditure to the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA); it is calculated as total expenditure minus earned income to show the total cost of policing to the taxpayer.
- Earned income: Where earned income is referred to, this covers partnership income, sales fees charges and rents, special police services, reimbursed income and interest.
- Averages: All averages in this section (unless otherwise stated) are simple, unweighted England and Wales averages, including the force in question. As the Metropolitan Police and City of London Police data distort the chart scales, they have been excluded from all charts and averages except for those in their own profiles.
- Difference to most similar group (MSG) / All force: Differences are calculated using the difference in cost per head. An example calculation is as follows: (Force cost per head - MSG cost per head) multiplied by population = absolute cost of difference.
- Police officer spend as % of gross expenditure: The profiles show the proportion of spend on officers (including overtime) by function. Calculation is as follows: (Police officer spend + Police officer overtime) / Gross Revenue Expenditure (GRE) = police officer spend as % of GRE.

- National policing: To more accurately compare forces, national policing functions (such as counter terrorism/special branch) is not included in totals of spend and workforce (unless stated otherwise).
- Operational frontline, frontline support and business support: POA data is mapped onto these categories. Since counter-terrorism/special branch is a national policing function, we do not include this as a frontline role (for the reason given above). Due to this, and the previously described differences between the ADR and POA workforce data, the totals and proportions may not match those published elsewhere. The list of POA categories and their classifications are given in Annex 3.

Please note that, throughout the profiles, rounding may cause apparent discrepancies between totals and the sums of the parts.

How to use this section

Users may wish to focus on those charts where the force is an outlier, i.e. where the force is significantly different from the average, Outliers are highlighted with blue chevrons and indicate that the force falls within the highest or lowest 10% and, where applicable, the financial value is greater than £1 per head. Alternatively users may wish to examine where the force of interest is positioned relative to other forces they think are similarly performing or where they expect that force to be.

Users should consider exploring the reasons for any differences by looking at the force as a whole, using relevant local knowledge. Staffing levels should also be considered in the context of workforce modernisation, collaboration efforts and the outsourcing of services. Please note that in some cases, charts are not given for all breakdowns; priority is given to those areas with the highest costs or levels.

Throughout the profiles the chart scales vary and as a result the differences shown may not be as significant as they first appear.
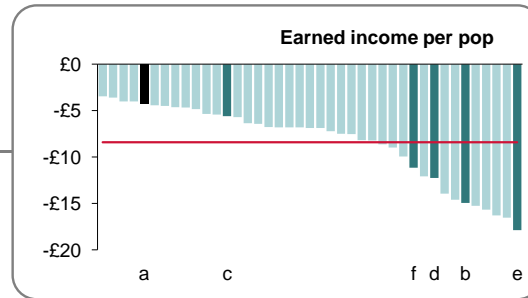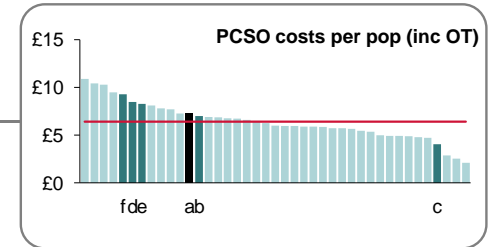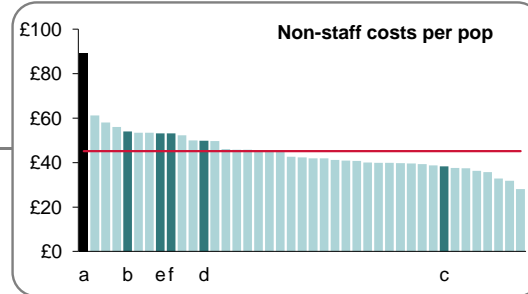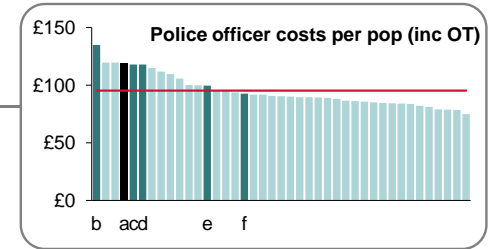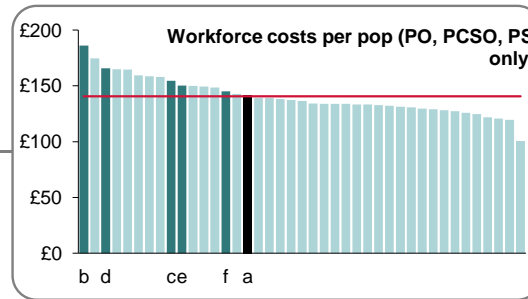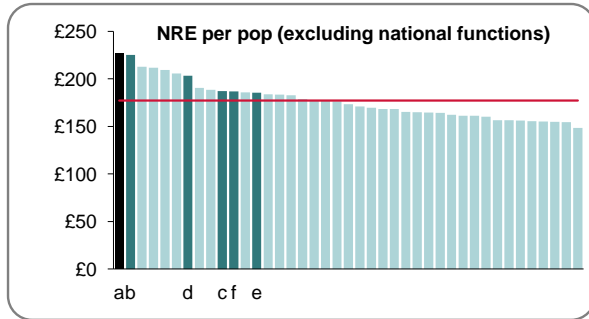
Income and expenditure - Overview

How much does the force spend in each area of business compared with others? How much does it earn in income?

Cost per head of population
The profiles calculate net revenue expenditure (NRE) as total expenditure minus earned income to show the total cost of policing to the taxpayer. Note that this is different from NRE as reported in the raw POA data.

To improve comparability between forces, national policing functions (such as counter-terrorism/special branch) are excluded from the data analysis and charts.

Workforce costs per pop (PO, PCSO, PS only)

Police officer costs per pop (inc OT)

Police staff costs per pop (inc OT)

Non-staff costs per pop

PCSO costs per pop (inc OT)

NRE per pop (excluding national functions)

Earned income per pop

	£m	£/head	Averages		Diff* £m	
			All	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**
Population	562k					
Police officers	66.7	118.7	95.1	113.5	13.3	2.9
Police staff	8.8	15.7	38.9	36.2	-13.1	-11.6
PCSOs	4.1	7.3	6.4	7.4	0.5	-0.1
Workforce	79.6	141.6	140.4	157.1	0.7	-8.7
Non-staff costs	50.2	89.3	45.2	56.3	24.8	18.5
Earned income	-2.4	-4.2	-8.4	-11.0	2.3	3.8 <<
NRE exc nat.pol.	127.4	226.6	177.2	202.4	27.8	13.6 <<
National policing**	1.8	3.1	4.3	6.0	-0.7	-1.6
NRE inc nat. pol.	129.2	229.8	181.5	208.4	27.1	12.0 <<

* Net cost of the difference in spend to the average per head of all/MSG forces.

** Note that national policing has been included in the table only for reference so that the totals reconcile to the financing totals later in this section.

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Cleveland

## Income and expenditure - Spend by function

What proportion of spend is on the front line or in business support compared with others? What proportion is spent in visible functions?

Cost per head of population
Police workforce roles are split into three categories: operational front line, frontline support and business support. The front line is further broken down into visible and non-visible roles (see Annex 3 for a breakdown by POA category). These plots show the NRE in each category. To improve comparability between forces, national policing functions are excluded.

Collaboration and outsourcing affect workforce numbers so costs, rather than FTE figures, are presented.

Note that in *PEEL:Police efficiency 2015 (October 2015)* HMIC define frontline support as *operational support*. Since this is the name of a POA category, *frontline support* is used here to avoid confusion.

NRE per pop (excluding national functions)

% Visible operational front line

% Non-visible operational front line

% Frontline support

% Business support
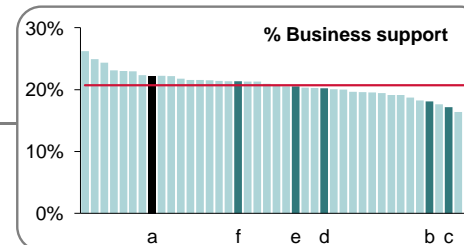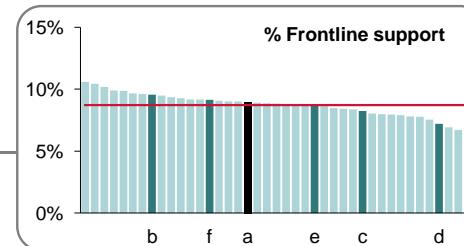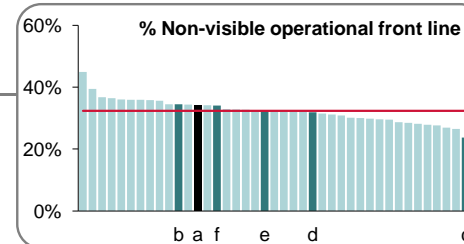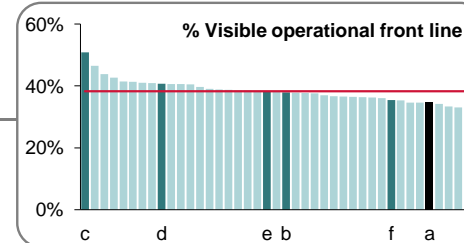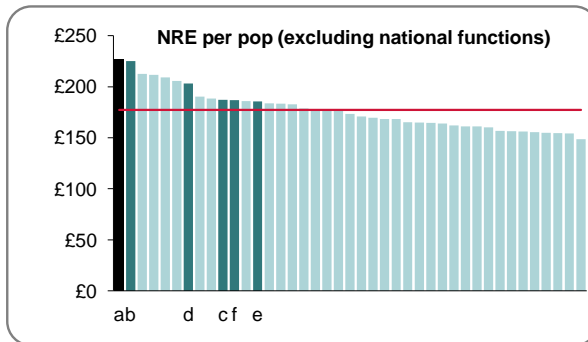
	NRE £m	Force breakdown	Averages All	MSG	MSG Diff** £m
Visible	40.6	34.6%	38.2%	39.6%	-5.9
Non-visible	40.1	34.2%	32.4%	31.8%	2.8
Operational front line	80.7	68.8%	70.6%	71.4%	-3.1
Frontline support	10.5	9.0%	8.7%	8.6%	0.4
Business support	26.1	22.2%	20.7%	19.9%	2.7
Other*	10.1				
Total (NRE)	127.4	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

* Functions classified as *Other* do not fit into any of the three categories. They include costs associated with the PCC and central costs such as capital financing and pension costs.

** Net cost of the difference in proportion spent in each category compared to the average of MSG forces.
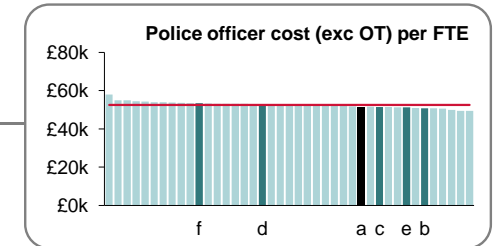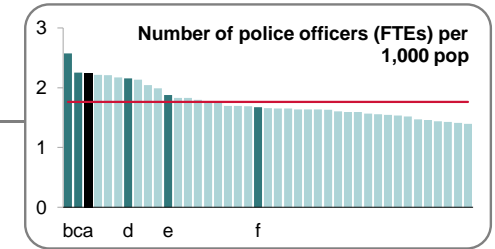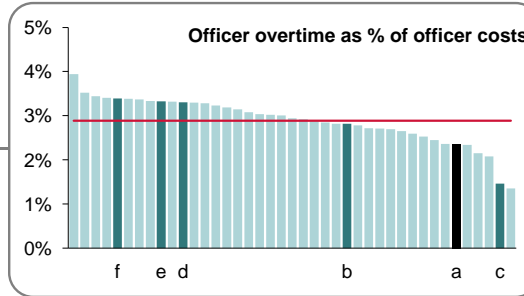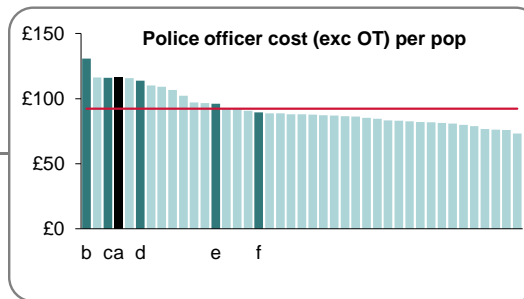
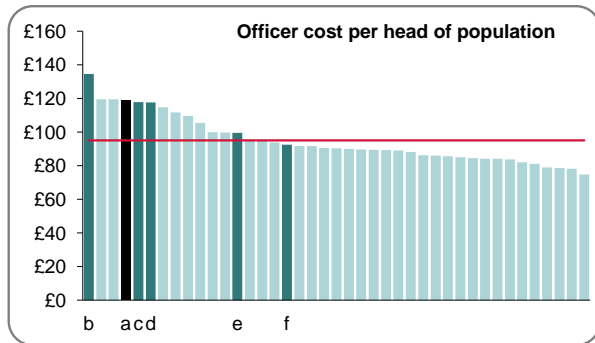*Source: POA estimates 2016/17*

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - Workforce costs - Officers

How much do officers in the force cost compared with others? How much overtime do they receive?

Cost per head of population
Police officer costs are split into salary and overtime (OT). OT costs are also shown as a percentage of the overall salary costs (including OT). To improve comparability between forces, national policing functions are excluded.

Officer cost per head of population

Police officer cost (exc OT) per pop

Number of police officers (FTEs) per 1,000 pop

Police officer cost (exc OT) per FTE

Officer overtime as % of officer costs

FTE police officers	1,263 (exc national policing functions)

Officer costs	£m	£/head	Averages		Diff* £m		
			All	MSG	All	MSG	
All pay exc. overtime	65.2	115.9	92.3	110.4	13.2	3.1	<<
Overtime	1.6	2.8	2.7	3.1	0.0	-0.2	
Total	66.7	118.7	95.1	113.5	13.3	2.9	<<

Officer overtime as a % total salary cost	% salary	Averages		Diff* £m	
		All	MSG	All	MSG
Total	2.4%	2.9%	2.8%	-0.3	-0.3

Number of officers and cost per officer	Force	Averages		Diff* £m		
		All	MSG	All	MSG	
FTE per 1,000 population	2.25	1.76	2.13	14.1	3.4	<<
Cost** per FTE (£000s)	51.6	52.5	51.9	-1.2	-0.4	

* Net cost of the difference in spend to the average per head of all/MSG forces.

** Cost excludes overtime.

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - Workforce costs - Police staff and police community support officers (PCSOs)

How much do police staff and PCSOs cost in the force compared with others?

> **Cost per head of population**
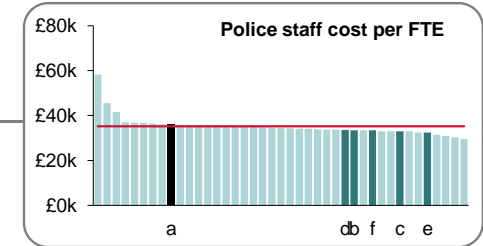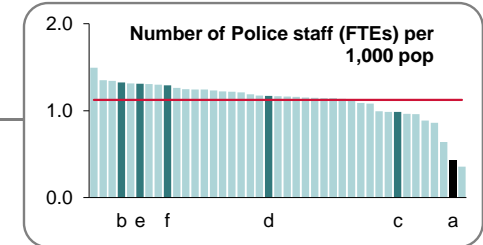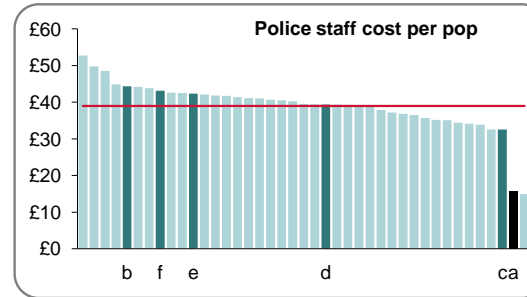> National policing functions have been excluded to improve comparability between forces.
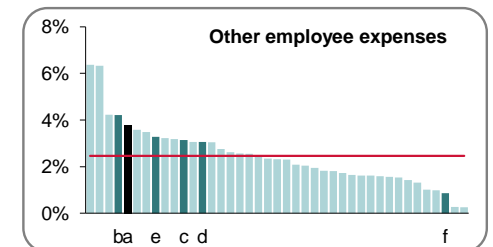>
> Note that collaboration/outsourcing arrangements will affect staff costs for certain forces.

Police staff

Police staff FTE	244 (exc national policing functions)

			Averages		Diff* £m	
	£m	£/head	All	MSG	All	MSG
Police staff cost	8.8	15.7	38.9	36.2	-13.1	-11.6 <<

Including overtime costs

		Averages		Diff* £m	
	Force	All	MSG	All	MSG
FTEs per 1,000 pop	0.4	1.1	1.1	-13.9	-13.2 <<
Cost** per FTE (£000s)	36.0	35.2	33.6	0.2	0.6

Police staff cost per pop

Number of Police staff (FTEs) per 1,000 pop

Police staff cost per FTE

PCSOs

PCSOs FTE	132 (exc national policing functions)

			Averages		Diff* £m	
	£m	£/head	All	MSG	All	MSG
PCSO cost	4.1	7.3	6.4	7.4	0.5	-0.1

Including overtime costs

		Averages		Diff* £m	
	Force	All	MSG	All	MSG
FTEs per 1,000 pop	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0
Cost** per FTE (£000s)	30.9	31.7	31.6	-0.1	-0.1
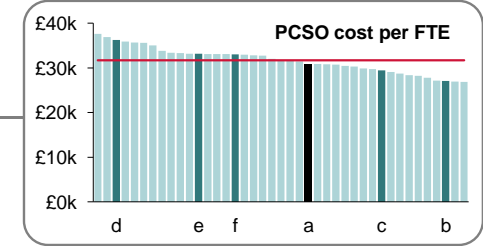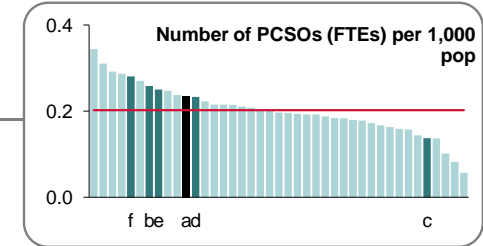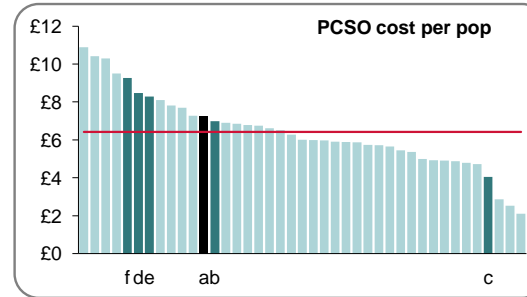
* Net cost of the difference in spend to the average per head of all/MSG forces.

** Cost includes overtime.

PCSO cost per pop

Number of PCSOs (FTEs) per 1,000 pop

PCSO cost per FTE
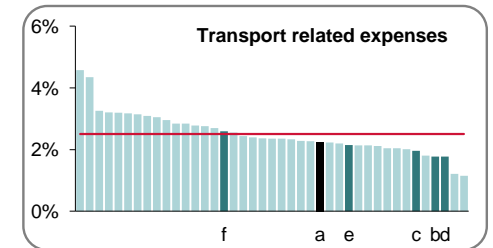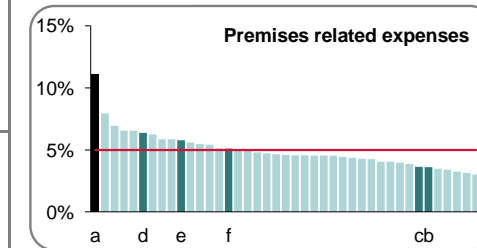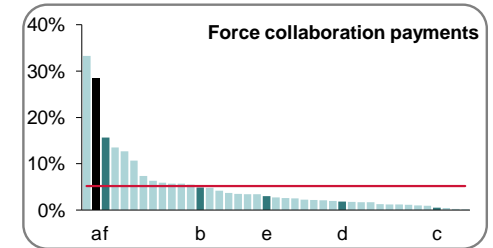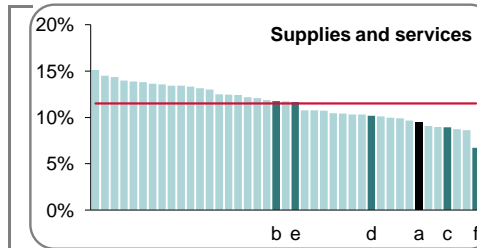
Cleveland

Income and expenditure - Non-staff costs

Apart from on the workforce, where else is the force spending money compared with others?

Non-staff costs as a percentage of workforce costs
Workforce costs include officer, staff and PCSO salary and overtime costs only. Temporary and agency costs are classified as non-staff. To improve comparability between forces, national policing functions are excluded.

Non-staff costs are broken down into specific types of running costs. They are shown as a percentage of workforce costs as many are largely dependent on the size of the workforce.

Note that collaboration, outsourcing and partnership arrangements will affect the data for some forces.

Supplies and services

Force collaboration payments

Non-staff cost as a % of workforce costs

Premises related expenses

Transport related expenses

Restructure, training & conference

Other employee expenses

Force workforce costs	£80m					
	£m	% of w'force costs	Averages All	MSG	Diff* £m All	MSG
Supplies and services**	7.5	9.4%	11.5%	9.8%	-1.7	-0.3
Force collaboration payments	22.6	28.3%	5.2%	9.0%	18.4	15.4 <<
Premises related expenses	8.8	11.1%	5.0%	5.9%	4.9	4.1 <<
Transport related expenses	1.8	2.3%	2.5%	2.1%	-0.2	0.1
Restructure, training and conference	0.3	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	-0.2	-0.2
Other employee expenses***	3.0	3.8%	2.5%	3.1%	1.0	0.6
PCC outsource/collab/commission	2.8	3.5%	2.2%	2.3%	1.1	0.9 <<
Non-staff costs	46.8	58.8%	29.4%	32.8%	23.4	20.7 <<
Capital financing	3.4	4.2%	3.1%	3.7%	0.9	0.4
Total non-staff costs	50.2	63.0%	32.5%	36.5%	24.3	21.1 <<

* Net cost of the difference in spend to the average percentage of all/MSG forces.

** Includes 3rd party payments excluding collaboration.

*** Including temporary and agency staff, injury and ill health costs.
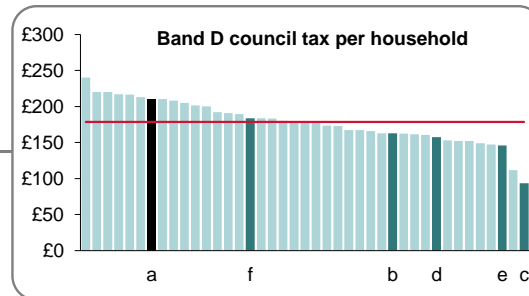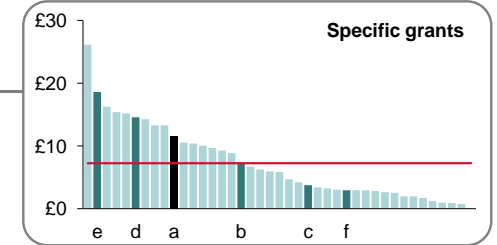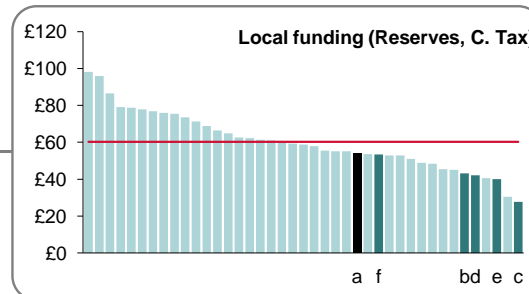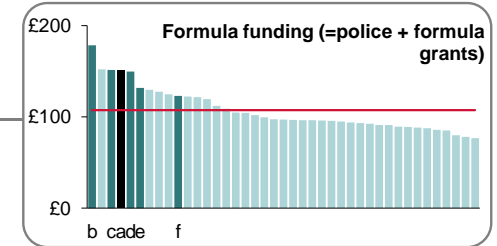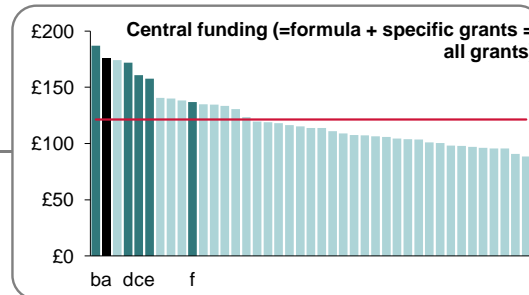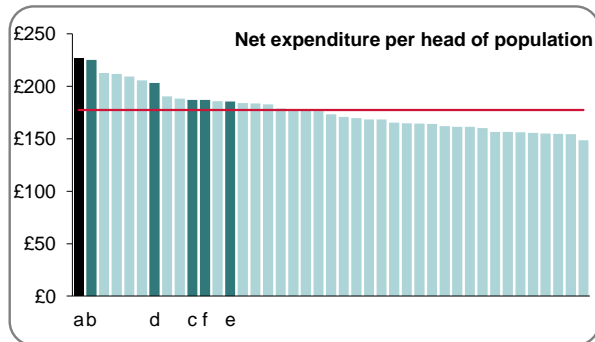
Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - Financing

How much money does the local policing body receive in funding compared with others and from where? What is the level of council tax in the force and how does that compare with others?

Funding per head of population

Central funding is broken down into formula-based funding*, and government grants, which are not formula based. Local funding is comprised of council tax, use of reserves and council tax support grants.

To show a typical council tax payment in the force, Band D tax rates (from CIPFA estimates) have been included . The yield shows the amount, from every £1 of council tax collected, that goes to the local policing body.

Central funding (=formula + specific grants = all grants)

Formula funding (=police + formula grants)

Specific grants

Net expenditure per head of population

Local funding (Reserves, C. Tax)

Band D council tax per household

Population	562k				
			Averages		
	£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**	**Diff** £m**
Formula funding*	84.7	150.7	107.4	147.5	1.8
Legacy council tax grants	7.7	13.6	6.7	7.7	3.3
Specific grants	6.5	11.6	7.3	9.8	1.0
Central funding	98.9	175.9	121.3	165.0	6.1
Council tax	31.6	56.3	58.5	42.7	7.7
Reserves	-1.3	-2.4	1.7	0.7	-1.8
Local funding	30.3	53.9	60.2	43.4	5.9
Net revenue expenditure	129.2	229.8	181.5	208.4	12.0

* Sum of police grant, non-domestic rates and revenue support grant.

** Net cost of the difference in spend to the average per head of MSG forces.

	Averages	
Band D tax rate	**All**	**MSG**
£210.4	£178.4	£158.9

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Cleveland

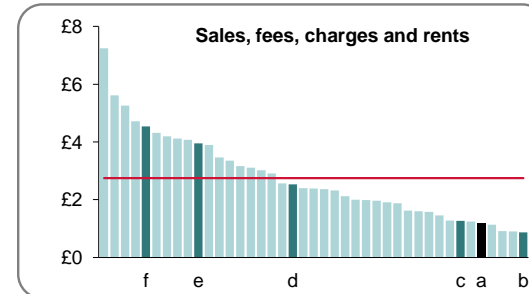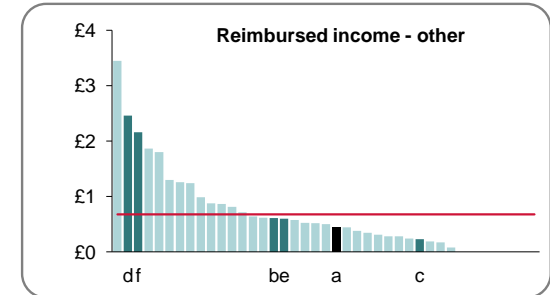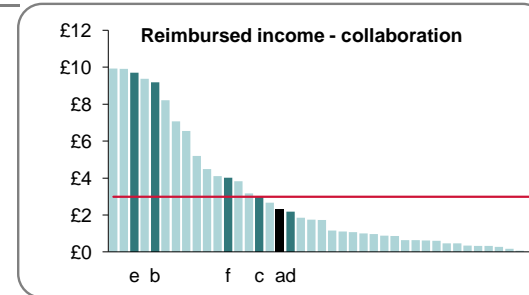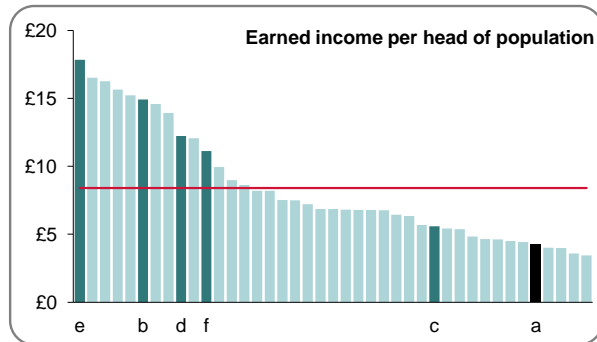## Income and expenditure - Earned income

How much money does the force earn compared with others and from where does it receive it?

Income per head of population
Earned income is removed from Gross Revenue Expenditure (GRE) in order to calculate NRE and does not include government grants.

To improve comparability between forces national policing functions have been excluded.

Some forces have high earned income related to special functions such as policing ports and airports or policing large events (sports, festivals etc.).

Reimbursed income - collaboration

Reimbursed income - other

Earned income per head of population

Sales, fees, charges and rents

Special police services

Partnership income
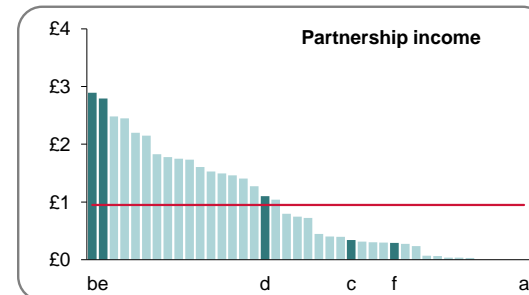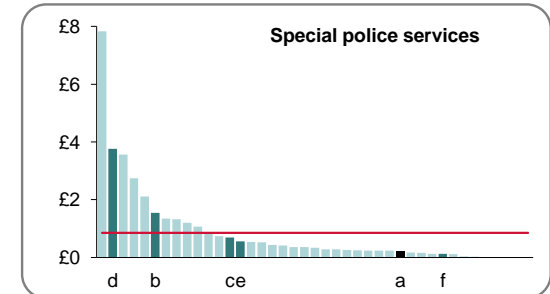
Population	562k					
			Averages		**Diff* £m**	
	£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**
Reimbursed income						
- From collaboration	1.3	2.3	3.0	5.1	-0.4	-1.5
- Other	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	-0.1	-0.4
Sales, fees, charges and rents	0.7	1.2	2.7	2.4	-0.9	-0.7 <<
Special police services	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.1	-0.4	-0.5
Partnership income	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.2	-0.5	-0.7
Interest	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0
Total earned income	2.4	4.2	8.4	11.0	-2.3	-3.8 <<

* Net cost of the difference in earnings to the average per head of all/MSG forces.

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - Funding trends

How has the local policing body's income changed over time compared with others?

Please note that estimates of reserves are unreliable and that these figures are not adjusted for inflation. The change over time is, therefore, a nominal and not a real change.
The Band D council tax rates are from CIPFA estimates.

Note that change over time for reserves has not been given due to values crossing zero, with the potential for false negatives.

Note that values for previous years have been adjusted using mid-2015 population figures.

Force £ per 1,000 pop	2012/13 estimate	2013/14 estimate	2014/15 estimate	2015/16 estimate	2016/17 estimate	Change 12/13-16/17
Central funding*	178.6	177.5	170.0	162.6	162.2	-9%
Legacy council tax grants		0.0	13.6	13.6	13.6	
Council tax	59.6	62.8	51.2	54.4	56.3	-6%
Reserves	2.6	-1.9	-1.8	-4.7	-2.4	
Total funding	240.9	238.5	233.0	226.0	229.8	-5%

MSG Average £ per 1,000 pop	2012/13 estimate	2013/14 estimate	2014/15 estimate	2015/16 estimate	2016/17 estimate	Change 12/13-16/17
Central funding*	170.9	169.5	166.1	158.2	157.3	-8%
Legacy council tax grants		0.4	7.0	7.7	7.7	
Council tax	44.7	46.1	38.6	40.6	42.7	-4%
Reserves	4.4	1.6	1.2	2.0	0.7	
Total funding	219.9	217.6	213.0	208.5	208.4	-5%

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Band D tax rate	£194	£198	£202	£206	£210
All Average	£166	£169	£172	£175	£178
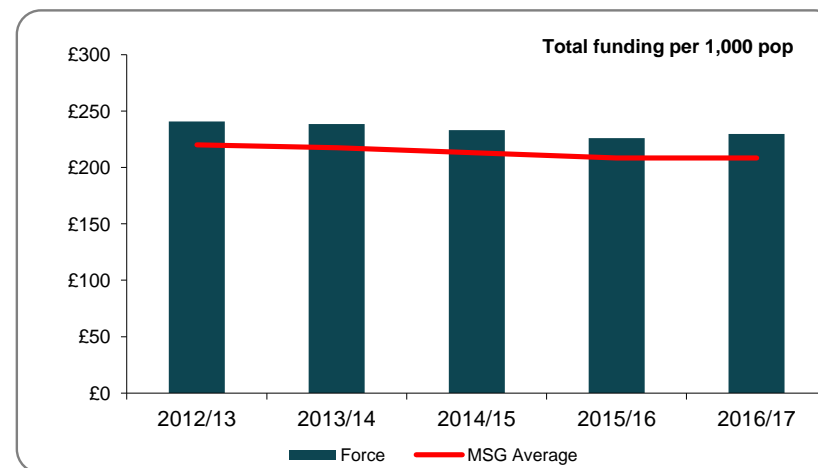
*Central funding does not include council tax freeze grant.
Source: POA Estimates 2012/13 to 2016/17

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - Total costs by function

How does the force apportion its spend across the different functions compared with others? How has this changed since last year?

Population	562k

	Budgeted spend £m	Spend per head £		Diff from*		% of total**		% Officers***	
		Force	MSG Av	MSG £m	Last year	Force	MSG Av	Force	MSG Av
Neighbourhood policing	13.2	23.4	23.4	0.0	-2.4	10.9%	12.2%	68.7%	62.7%
Incident (response) management	18.9	33.6	35.6	-1.1	-15.2	15.6%	18.5%	99.6%	99.8%
Local investigation/prisoner processing	7.0	12.4	11.5	0.5	8.2	5.7%	6.0%	84.8%	93.2%
Other local policing	3.1	5.5	5.6	0.0	0.8	2.5%	2.9%	84.9%	75.9%
Local policing	42.1	75.0	76.0	-0.6	-8.6	34.7%	39.5%	86.4%	86.8%
Dealing with the public	8.4	14.9	12.7	1.2	0.9	6.9%	6.6%	22.0%	22.1%
Road policing	2.0	3.6	3.9	-0.2	0.4	1.7%	2.0%	88.0%	74.1%
Operational support	4.6	8.3	8.7	-0.3	-0.7	3.8%	4.5%	69.2%	77.1%
Intelligence	6.6	11.8	8.3	1.9	1.1	5.5%	4.3%	70.7%	56.4%
Investigation - Public protection	6.4	11.4	11.3	0.0	4.2	5.3%	5.9%	87.2%	84.5%
Investigations [exc local investigation)	7.7	13.7	10.2	2.0	1.1	6.4%	5.3%	90.4%	72.6%
Investigative support	2.7	4.8	5.0	-0.1	0.7	2.2%	2.6%	0.0%	1.8%
Custody	4.9	8.7	6.7	1.1	1.2	4.0%	3.5%	44.4%	43.8%
Other criminal justice arrangements	3.9	6.9	5.1	1.0	-1.9	3.2%	2.6%	6.7%	5.7%
Criminal justice arrangements	8.8	15.6	11.8	2.1	-0.8	7.2%	6.1%	23.8%	23.4%
ICT	4.3	7.7	8.5	-0.5	-0.6	3.6%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Human resources	1.5	2.8	2.3	0.2	0.4	1.3%	1.2%	0.0%	1.9%
Training	3.2	5.7	3.8	1.0	0.6	2.6%	2.0%	28.1%	49.2%
Other support functions	18.9	33.6	25.6	4.5	1.5	15.6%	13.3%	14.3%	17.1%
Support functions	28.0	49.8	40.3	5.3	2.0	23.1%	20.9%	10.7%	12.0%
Police and Crime Commissioner	4.0	7.1	4.4	1.5	1.4	3.3%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Total exc national policing and central costs	121.3	215.8	192.7	13.0	1.7	100.0%	100.0%	51.5%	53.1%
National policing	1.8	3.1							
Central costs	6.1	10.8							
Total	129.2	229.8							

Note that workforce under the heading of 'local investigation' are included within 'local policing' not 'investigation' as in POA

* The difference in spend per 1,000 population and last year values have been adjusted with mid-2015 population figures.

** Percentage of budgeted spend (excluding on national policing and central costs) by function.

*** Cost of police officers as % of total gross cost by function.

Source: POA estimates 2015/16 and 2016/17

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Summary

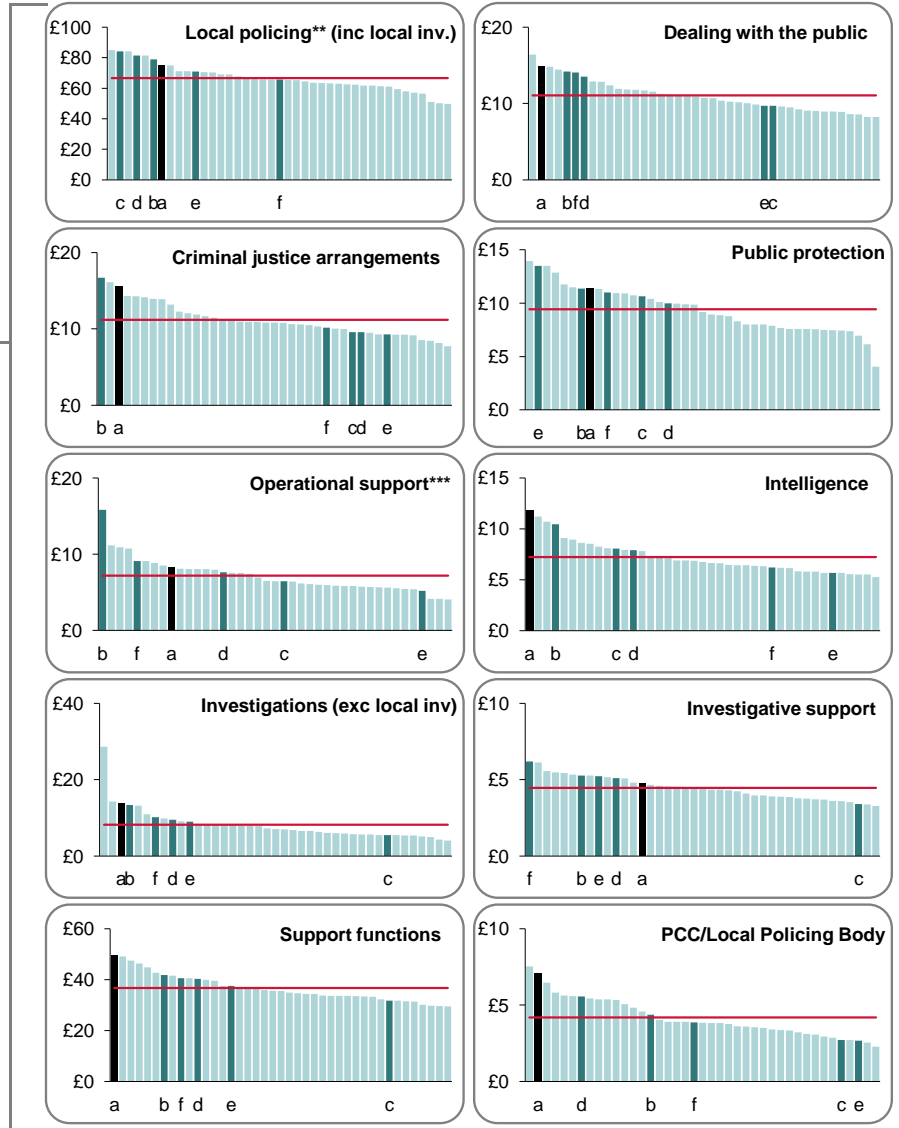What does the force spend across the different functions compared with others?

> National policing functions have been excluded to improve comparability between forces.
>
> Note that collaboration/outsourcing arrangements will affect staff costs for certain forces.

Total cost per population, excluding national policing
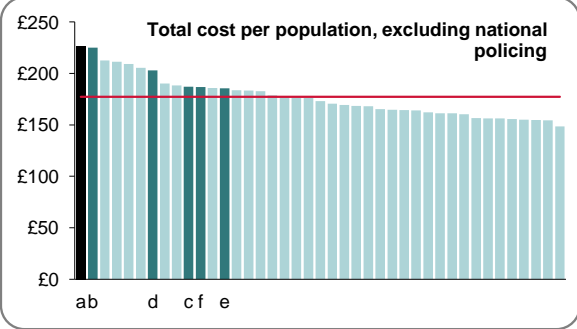
Population	562k

	£m	£/head	Averages		Diff* £m	
			All	MSG	All	MSG
Local policing**	42.1	75.0	66.7	76.0	4.6	-0.6
Dealing with the public	8.4	14.9	11.0	12.7	2.2	1.2 <<
Criminal justice arrangements	8.8	15.6	11.2	11.8	2.5	2.1 <<
Road policing	2.0	3.6	4.0	3.9	-0.3	-0.2
Operational support***	4.6	8.3	7.2	8.7	0.6	-0.3
Intelligence	6.6	11.8	7.2	8.3	2.6	1.9 <<
Public protection	6.4	11.4	9.4	11.3	1.1	0.0
Investigations	7.7	13.7	8.2	10.2	3.1	2.0 <<
Investigative support	2.7	4.8	4.5	5.0	0.2	-0.1
Support functions	28.0	49.8	36.7	40.3	7.3	5.3 <<
PCC/Local Policing Body	4.0	7.1	4.2	4.4	1.6	1.5 <<
Tot. exc national pol. & central costs	121.3	215.8	170.3	192.7	25.6	13.0

* Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG forces.

** Note that workforce under the heading of 'local investigation' are included within 'local policing' and not 'investigation' as in POA.

*** Note that this is the POA category, not the workforce descriptor used in *Policing in Austerity: Meeting the Challenge* (July 2014).
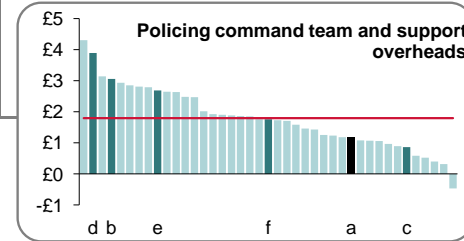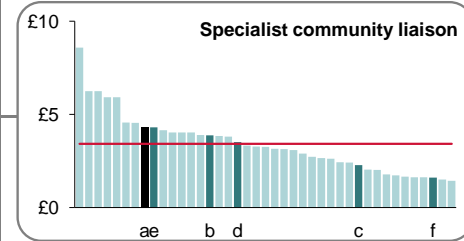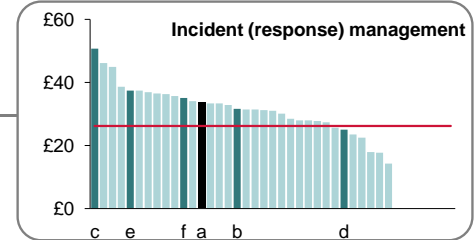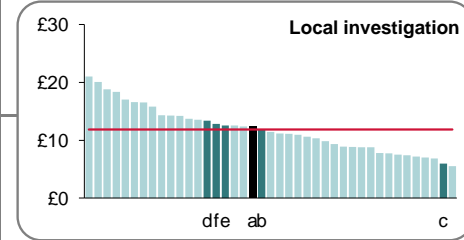
Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Local policing** (inc local inv.)

Dealing with the public

Criminal justice arrangements

Public protection

Operational support***

Intelligence

Investigations (exc local inv)

Investigative support
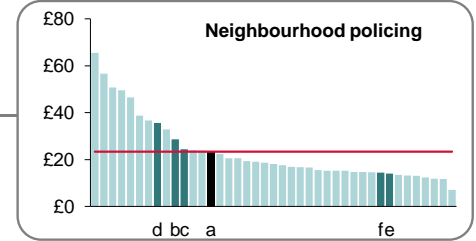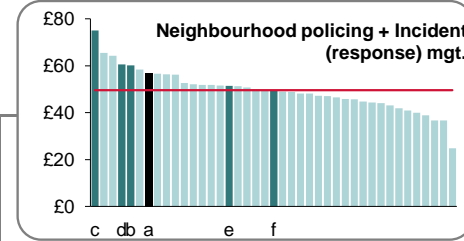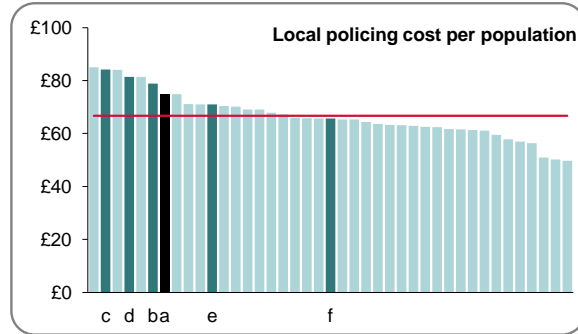

Support functions

PCC/Local Policing Body

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Local policing (including local investigation/prisoner processing)

What does the force spend on the different areas within local policing compared with others?

> Note that a chart showing the combined cost of neighbourhood policing and incident (response) management has been included as some forces use the same staff to fulfil both functions.

Neighbourhood policing + Incident (response) mgt.

Neighbourhood policing

Local policing cost per population

Local investigation

Incident (response) management

Specialist community liaison

Population	562k

| | £m | £/head | Averages | | Diff* £m | | % | MSG |
			All	MSG	All	MSG	Off**	Avg.
Incident (response) management	18.9	33.6	26.2	35.6	4.2	-1.1	100%	100%
Neighbourhood policing	13.2	23.4	23.4	23.4	0.0	0.0	69%	63%
Local investigation/prisoner processing***	7.0	12.4	11.8	11.5	0.3	0.5	85%	93%
Specialist community liaison	2.4	4.3	3.4	3.3	0.5	0.6	93%	77%
Policing command team & support overheads	0.7	1.2	1.8	2.2	-0.3	-0.6	56%	72%
Local policing	42.1	75.0	66.7	76.0	4.6	-0.6	86%	87%
Total exc local investigation	35.2	62.6	54.9	64.5	4.3	-1.1	87%	85%

Policing command team and support overheads

* Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG forces.

** Officer salaries and overtime as % of gross expenditure.

*** Workforce included 'local investigation' are included within 'local policing' not investigation as in POA.

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Local policing (including local investigation/prisoner processing) - Use of resources

How does the force spend its money within local policing compared with others?

Note that collaboration/outsourcing will affect costs for certain forces.

Local policing cost per population

Police officers

PCSOs

Police staff

Non-staff costs

Earned income
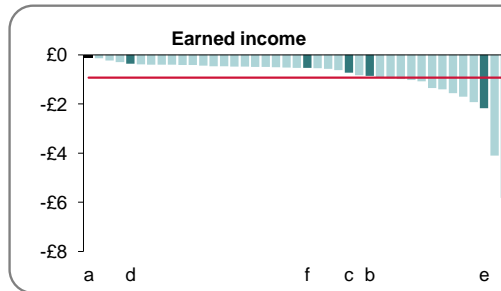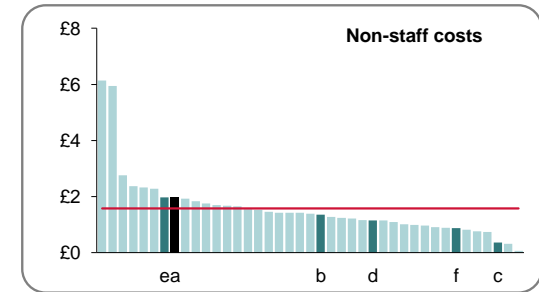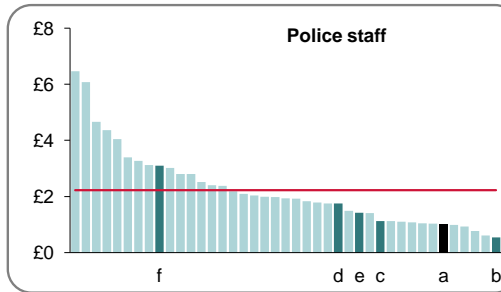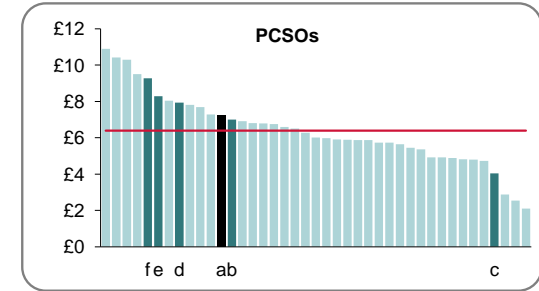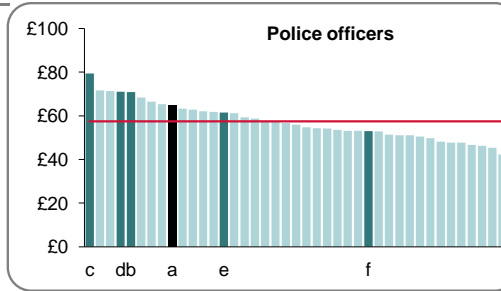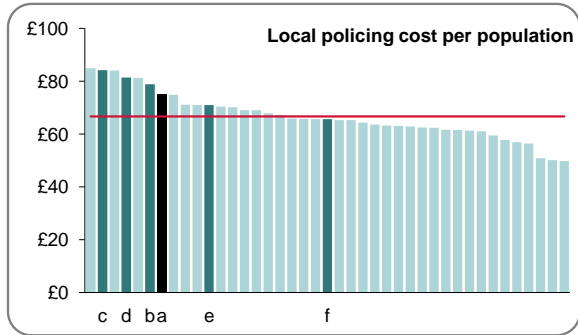
Staffing	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages All	MSG	Diff* FTE All	MSG
Police officers	721	1.28	1.12	1.29	92	-3
PCSOs	132	0.23	0.20	0.23	19	3
Police staff	16	0.03	0.07	0.05	-23	-11

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages All	MSG	Diff** £m All	MSG
Police officers	36.5	64.9	57.4	66.7	4.2	-1.1
PCSOs	4.1	7.3	6.4	7.3	0.5	0.0
Police staff	0.6	1.0	2.2	1.5	-0.7	-0.3
Non-staff costs	1.1	2.0	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.4
Earned income	-0.1	-0.1	-0.9	-0.8	0.5	0.4
Total cost	**42.1**	**75.0**	**66.7**	**76.0**	**4.6**	**-0.6**

Cost/FTE	Force	All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	£51k	£51k	£52k	-0.6	-0.9
PCSOs	£31k	£32k	£32k	-0.1	-0.1
Staff	£35k	£32k	£31k	0.0	0.1

* Net difference in the number of staff/officers compared to if the force had the average number of FTEs per head of all/MSG forces.

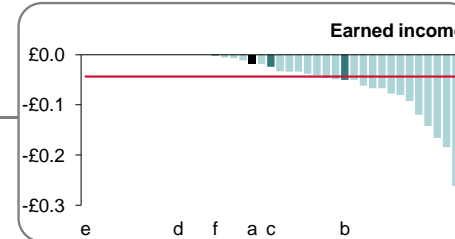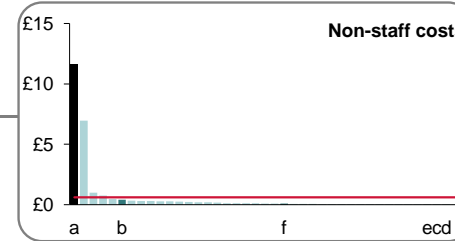** Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG forces.

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Dealing with the public

How does the force spend its money within dealing with the public compared with others?

Note that collaboration/outsourcing will affect costs for certain forces.

Dealing with the public cost per population

Central communications unit

Local call centres / front desk
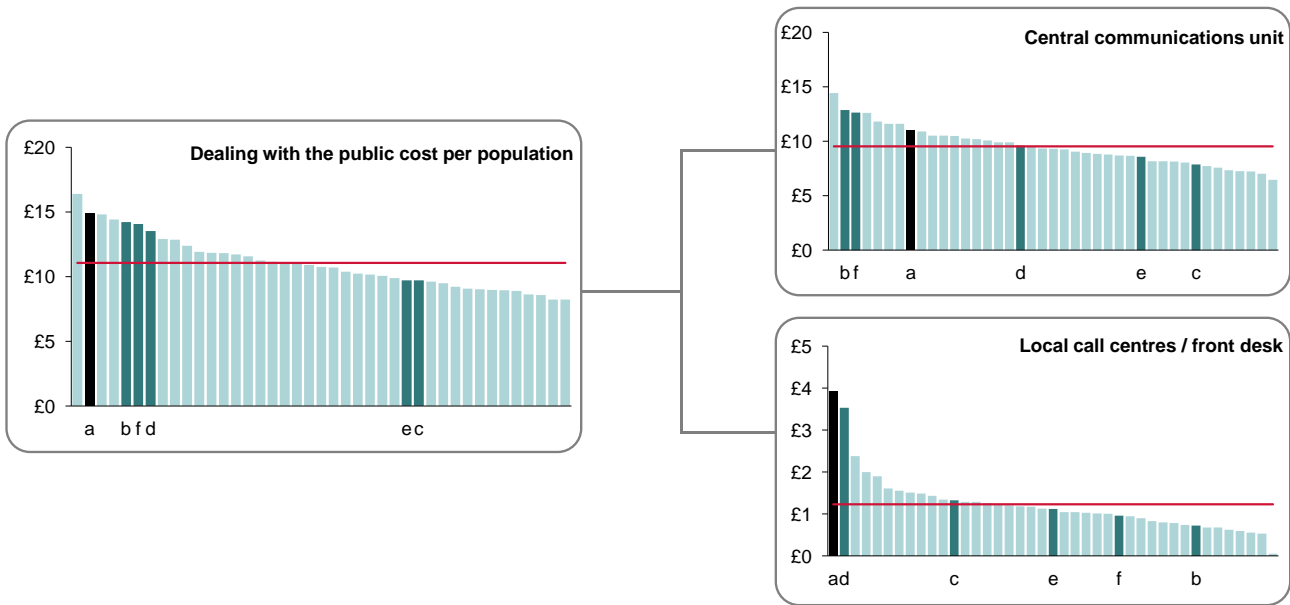
Population		562k							
			Averages			**Diff* £m**		**%**	**MSG**
	£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**		**All**	**MSG**	**Officer****	**Average**
Central communications unit	6.2	11.0	9.5	10.4		0.8	0.3		30%	23%
Local call centres/front desk	2.2	3.9	1.2	1.9		1.5	1.1 <<	0%	6%
Command team and support	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3		-0.2	-0.2		n/a	30%
Dealing with the public	8.4	14.9	11.0	12.7		2.2	1.2 <<	22%	22%

* Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG forces.

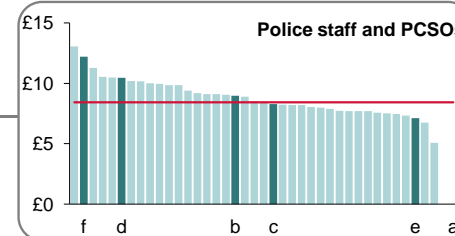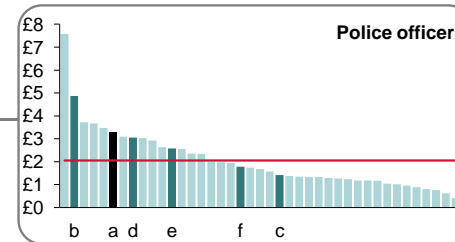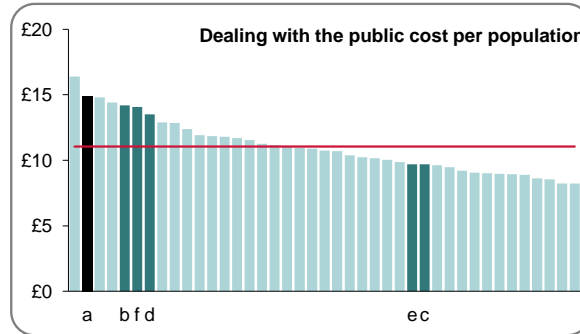** Officer salaries and overtime as % of gross expenditure.

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Dealing with the public - Use of resources

How does the force spend its money within dealing with the public compared with others?

Note that collaboration/outsourcing will affect costs for certain forces.

Dealing with the public cost per population

Police officers

Police staff and PCSOs

Non-staff costs

Earned income

Staffing	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff* FTE All	Diff* FTE MSG
Police officers	34	0.06	0.03	0.05	15	6
Police staff and PCSOs	0	0.00	0.24	0.22	-135	-122

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff** £m All	Diff** £m MSG
Police officers	1.8	3.3	2.1	2.8	0.7	0.3
Police staff and PCSOs	0.0	0.0	8.4	7.8	-4.7	-4.4
Non-staff costs	6.5	11.6	0.6	2.0	6.2	5.4
Earned income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total cost	8.4	14.9	11.0	12.7	2.2	1.2

Cost/FTE	Force	All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	£54k	£60k	£56k	-0.2	-0.1
Police staff and PCSOs	n/a	£35k	£36k	0.0	0.0

* Net difference in the number of staff/officers compared to if the force had the average number of FTEs per head of all/MSG forces.
** Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG forces.
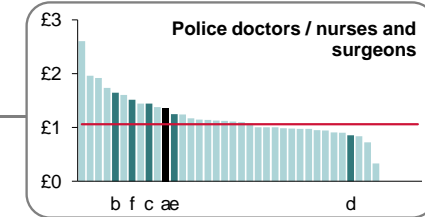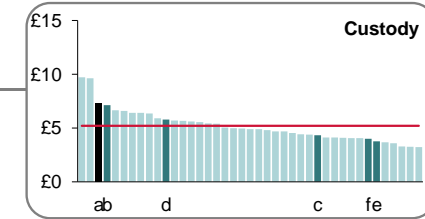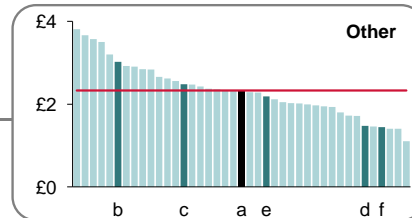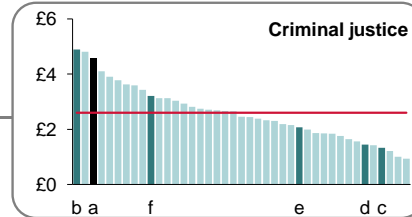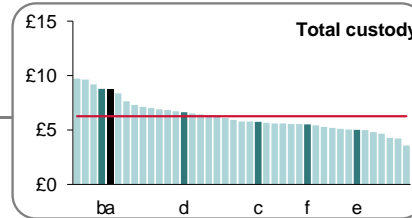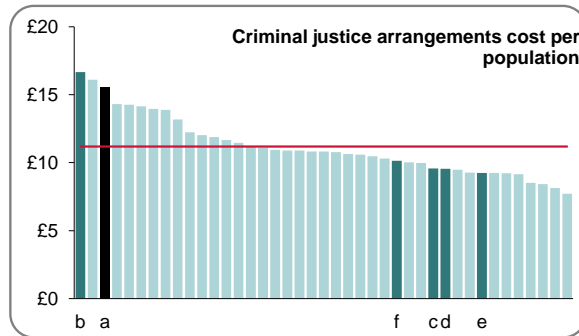
Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Criminal justice arrangements

What does the force spend on the different areas within criminal justice arrangements compared with others?

Note that individual charts for all functions are not included. Priority is given to areas with the highest costs.

Note that collaboration/outsourcing will affect costs for certain forces.

Custody

Total custody

Criminal justice arrangements cost per population

Criminal justice

Police doctors / nurses and surgeons

Other

Population				562k					
				Averages		**Diff* £m**		**%**	**MSG**
	£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**		**All**	**MSG**	**Off****	**Average**
Custody	4.1	7.3	5.2	5.4		1.2	1.1	<< 44%	44%
Police doctors / nurses and surgeons	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.3		0.2	0.0	0%	0%
Custody subtotal	4.9	8.7	6.3	6.7		1.4	1.1	37%	35%
Criminal justice	2.6	4.6	2.6	2.9		1.1	0.9	<< 3%	12%
Police national computer	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.0		-0.2	-0.1	0%	0%
Criminal records bureau	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3		-0.2	-0.1	0%	1%
Property officer / stores	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3		-0.2	-0.2	n/a	0%
Fixed penalty scheme	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1		0.2	0.2	0%	0%
Coroner assistance	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4		0.2	0.1	43%	10%
Command team and support	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1		0.1	0.1	57%	55%
Other criminal justice arrangements subtotal	1.3	2.3	2.3	2.2		0.0	0.1		
Criminal justice arrangements	8.8	15.6	11.2	11.8		2.5	2.1	<< 24%	23%

* Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG forces.   ** Officer salaries and overtime as % of gross expenditure, 'n/a' indicates zero expenditure.

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Criminal justice arrangements - Use of resources
How does the force spend its money within criminal justice arrangements compared with others?

Note that collaboration/outsourcing will affect costs for certain forces.

Criminal justice arrangements cost per population

Police officers

Police staff and PCSOs

Non-staff costs

Earned income
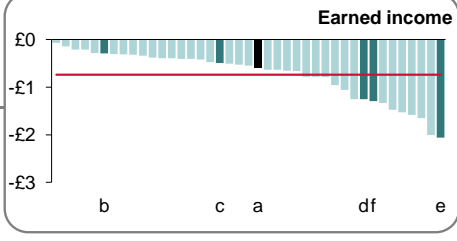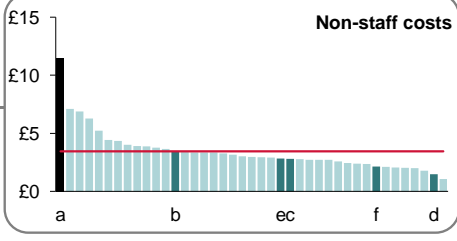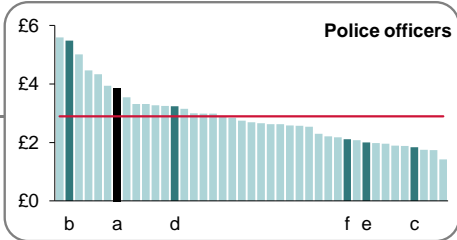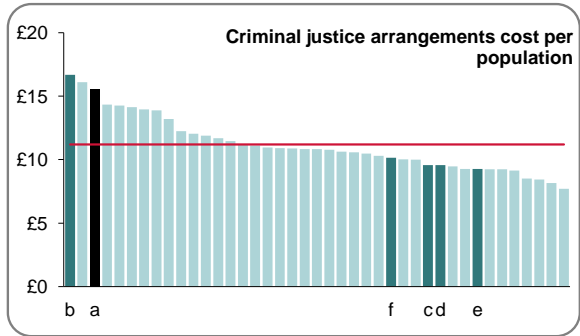
Staffing	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages All	MSG	Diff* FTE All	MSG
Police officers	35	0.06	0.05	0.05	8	6
Police staff and PCSOs	15	0.03	0.19	0.19	-90	-93

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages All	MSG	Diff** £m All	MSG
Police officers	2.2	3.9	2.9	3.1	0.5	0.4
Police staff and PCSOs	0.5	0.8	5.6	5.7	-2.7	-2.7
Non-staff costs	6.5	11.5	3.4	4.0	4.5	4.2
Earned income	-0.3	-0.6	-0.7	-1.0	0.1	0.2
Total cost	8.8	15.6	11.2	11.8	2.5	2.1

Cost/FTE	Force	All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	£62k	£61k	£60k	0.0	0.1
Police staff and PCSOs	£31k	£30k	£30k	0.0	0.0

* Net difference in the number of staff/officers compared to if the force had the average number of FTEs per head of all/MSG forces.

** Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG forces.
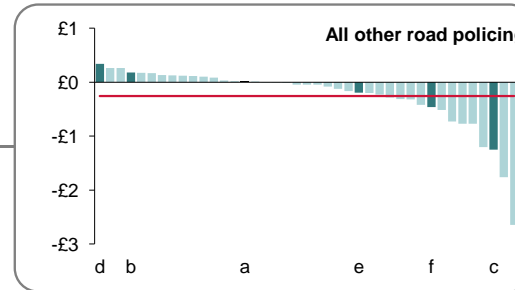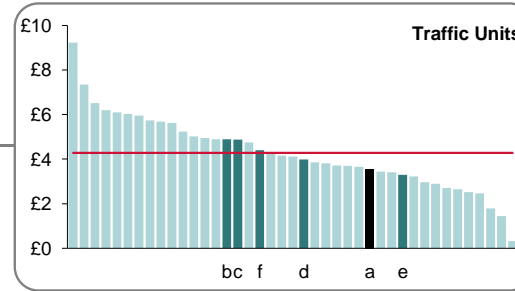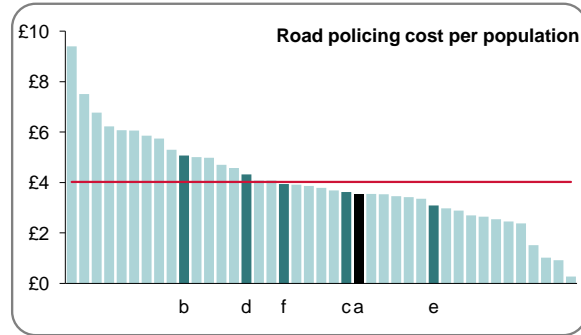
Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Road policing

What does the force spend on the different areas within road policing compared with others?

Note that individual charts for all functions are not included. Priority is given to areas with the highest costs.

Note that collaboration/outsourcing may affect costs for certain forces. - particularly those hosting such arrangements.

Road policing cost per population

Traffic Units

All other road policing

Population	562k							
			Averages		**Diff* £m**		**% of which**	**MSG**
	£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**	**Officers****	**Average**
Traffic Units	2.0	3.6	4.3	4.2	-0.4	-0.3	91%	93%
Command Team and Support	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	33%
Casualty Reduction Partnership	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	0.1	65%	27%
All other road policing subtotal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-
Road policing	**2.0**	**3.6**	**4.0**	**3.9**	**-0.3**	**-0.2**	**88%**	**74%**

* Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG forces.

** Officer salaries and overtime as % of gross expenditure.

*Source: POA estimates 2016/17*

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Road policing - Use of resources
How does the force spend its money within road policing compared with others?

Note that collaboration, outsourcing and other partnership arrangements will affect costs and earned income for some forces - particularly those hosting such arrangements.

Earned income will include driver awareness courses and Casualty Reduction Partnerships.

Road policing cost per population

Police officers

Police staff and PCSOs

Non-staff costs

Earned income
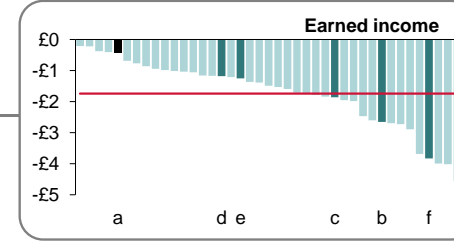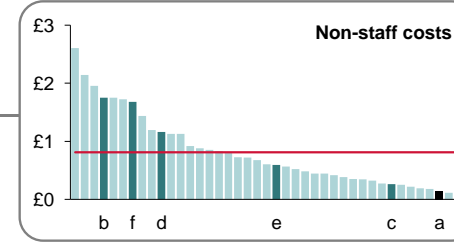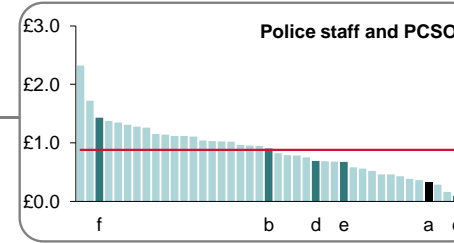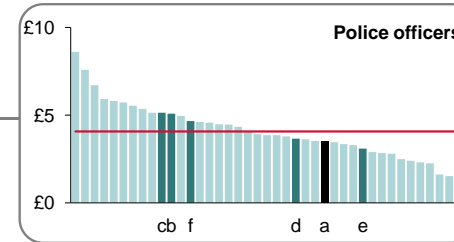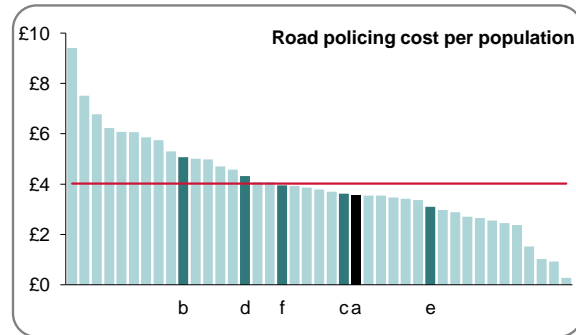
Staffing	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages All	MSG	Diff* FTE All	MSG
Police officers	35	0.06	0.08	0.08	-7	-10
Police staff and PCSOs	7	0.01	0.03	0.02	-9	-7

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages All	MSG	Diff** £m All	MSG
Police officers	2.0	3.5	4.1	4.2	-0.3	-0.4
Police staff and PCSOs	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.7	-0.3	-0.2
Non-staff costs	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.9	-0.4	-0.4
Earned income	-0.2	-0.4	-1.7	-1.9	0.7	0.8
Total cost	2.0	3.6	4.0	3.9	-0.3	-0.2

Cost/FTE	Force	All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	£57k	£54k	£53k	0.1	0.1
Police staff and PCSOs	£27k	£31k	£28k	0.0	0.0

* Net difference in the number of staff/officers compared to if the force had the average number of FTEs per head of all/MSG forces.
** Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG forces.
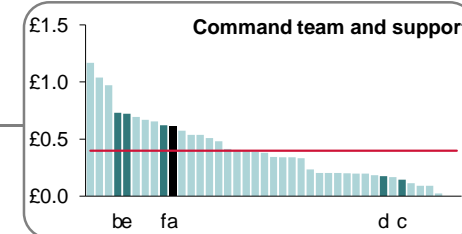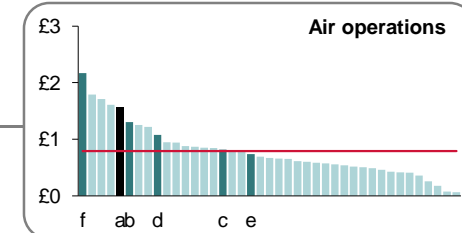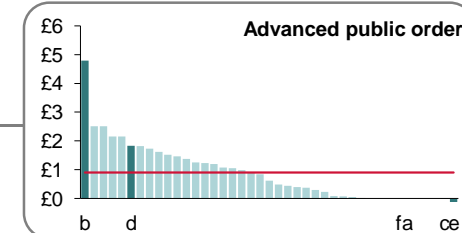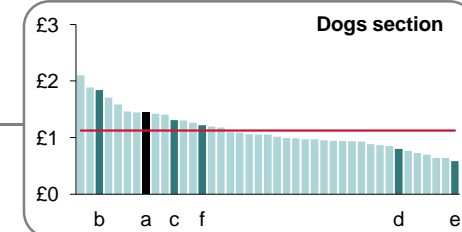
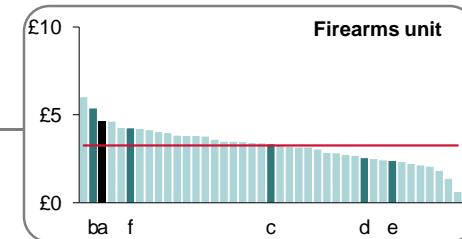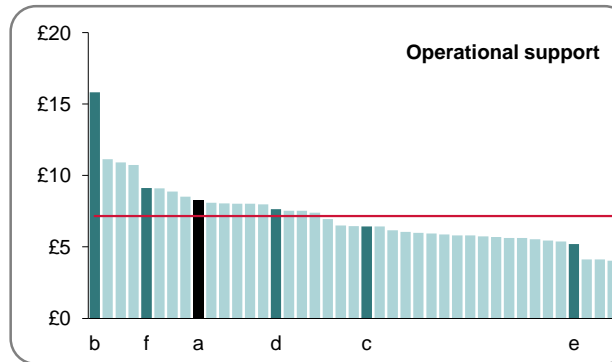*Source: POA estimates 2016/17*

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Operational support

What does the force spend on the different areas within operational support compared with others?

> Note that individual charts for all functions are not included. Priority is given to areas with the highest costs. Operational support used here is the POA category, not the workforce descriptor used in HMIC's PEEL: Police efficiency 2015 (October 2015)
>
> Note that collaboration/outsourcing will affect costs for certain forces.

Firearms unit

Dogs section

Advanced public order

Air operations

Command team and support

Operational support

Population	562k		Averages		Diff* £m		%	MSG
		£m	£/head	All	MSG	All	MSG	Off**	Average
Firearms unit		2.6	4.6	3.3	3.7	0.8	0.5 <<	85%	94%
Dogs section		0.8	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.1	97%	93%
Advanced public order		0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	-0.5	-0.6	n/a	63%
Air operations		0.9	1.6	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.2	35%	13%
Civil contingencies		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	-0.3	-0.2	n/a	43%
Command team and support		0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	23%	67%
Other functions		0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	-0.1	-0.3		
Operational support		4.6	8.3	7.2	8.7	0.6	-0.3	69%	77%

* Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG forces.

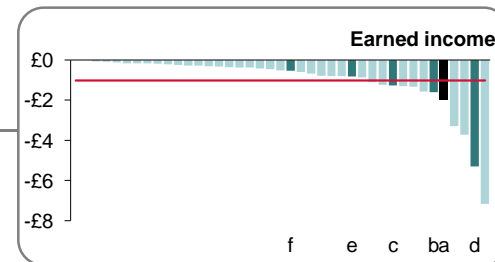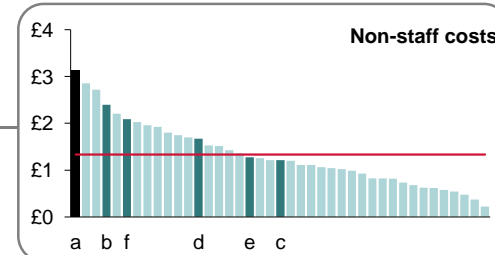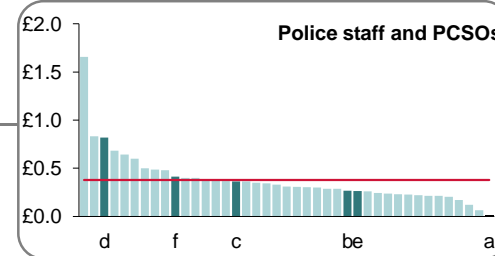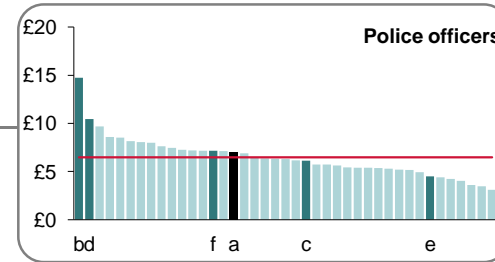** Officer salaries and overtime as % of gross expenditure

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Operational support - Use of resources

How does the force spend its money within operational support compared with others?

Note that collaboration/outsourcing will affect costs for certain forces.

Operational support

Police officers

Police staff and PCSOs

Non-staff costs

Earned income

Staffing	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff* FTE All	Diff* FTE MSG
Police officers	72	0.13	0.11	0.14	7	-9
Police staff and PCSOs	-	-	0.01	0.01	-6	-6

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff** £m All	Diff** £m MSG
Police officers	4.0	7.1	6.5	8.3	0.3	-0.7
Police staff and PCSOs	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	-0.2	-0.2
Non-staff costs	1.8	3.1	1.3	2.0	1.0	0.7
Earned income	-1.1	-2.0	-1.0	-1.9	-0.5	0.0
Total cost	4.6	8.3	7.2	8.7	0.6	-0.3

Cost/FTE	Force	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff** £m All	Diff** £m MSG
Police officers	£55k	£56k	£58k	-0.1	-0.2
Police staff and PCSOs	n/a	£37k	£36k	0.0	0.0

* Net difference in the number of staff/officers compared to if the force had the average number of FTEs per head of all/MSG forces.

** Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG forces.

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Intelligence

What does the force spend on the different areas within intelligence compared with others?

Note that collaboration/outsourcing will affect costs for certain forces.

Intelligence gathering

Intelligence cost

Intelligence analysis / threat assessments

Command team and support
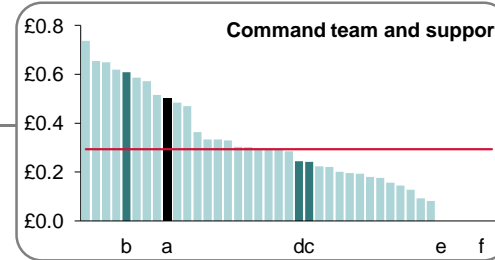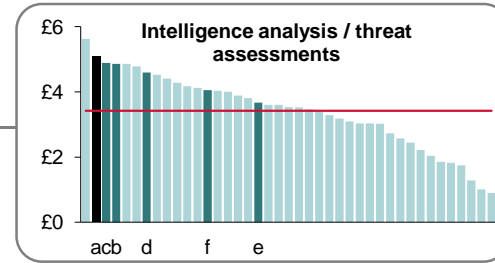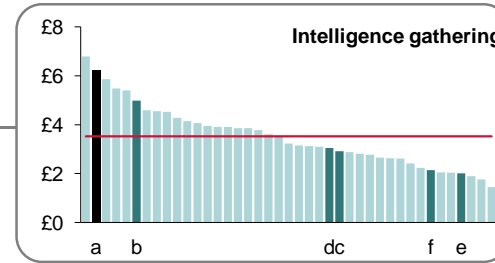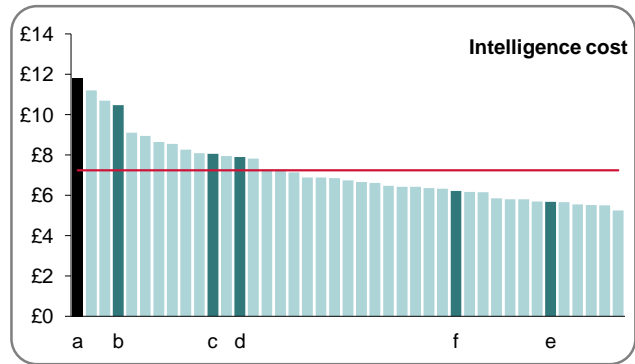
| Population	562k								
			Averages		**Diff* £m**			**%**	**MSG**
	£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**		**Off****	**Average**
Intelligence gathering	3.5	6.2	3.5	3.6	1.5	1.5 <<		84%	61%
Intelligence analysis / threat assessments	2.9	5.1	3.4	4.5	0.9	0.3 <<		56%	51%
Command team and support	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1		52%	49%
Intelligence	6.6	11.8	7.2	8.3	2.6	1.9 <<		71%	56%

* Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG forces.

** Officer salaries and overtime as % of gross expenditure

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Intelligence - Use of resources

How does the force spend its money within intelligence compared with others?
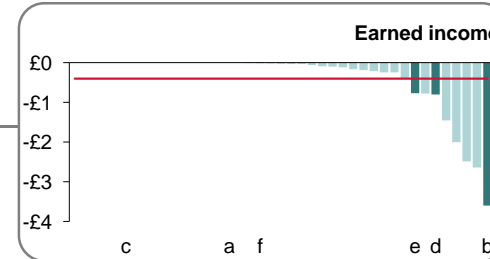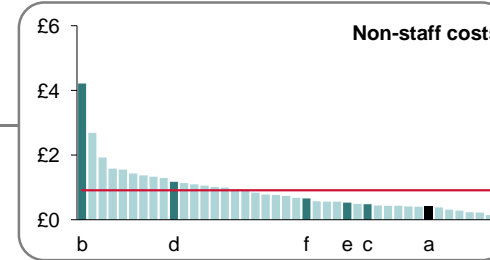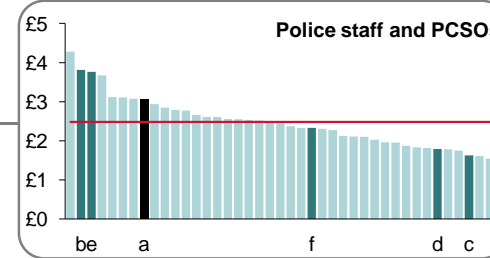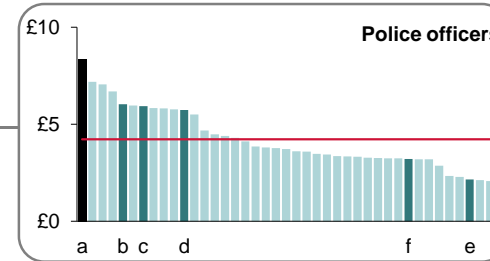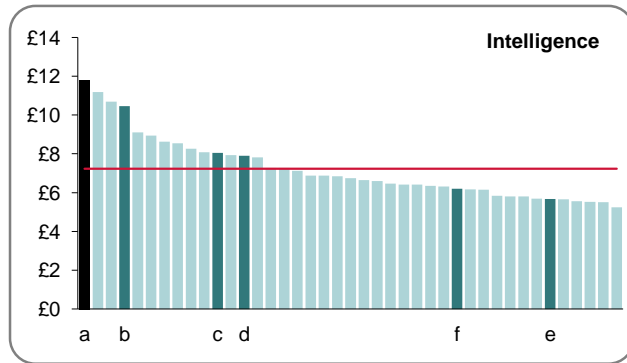
Staffing	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages		Diff* FTE	
			All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	87	0.15	0.07	0.10	45	30
Police staff and PCSOs	47	0.08	0.07	0.09	6	-2

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages		Diff** £m	
			All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	4.7	8.4	4.2	5.2	2.3	1.8
Police staff and PCSOs	1.7	3.1	2.5	2.7	0.3	0.2
Non-staff costs	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.2	-0.3	-0.5
Earned income	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.9	0.2	0.5
Total cost	6.6	11.8	7.2	8.3	2.6	1.9

Cost/FTE	Force	Averages		Diff** £m	
		All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	£54k	£57k	£52k	-0.3	0.2
Police staff and PCSOs	£37k	£34k	£31k	0.1	0.3

* Net difference in the number of staff/officers compared to if the force had the average number of FTEs per head of all/MSG forces.
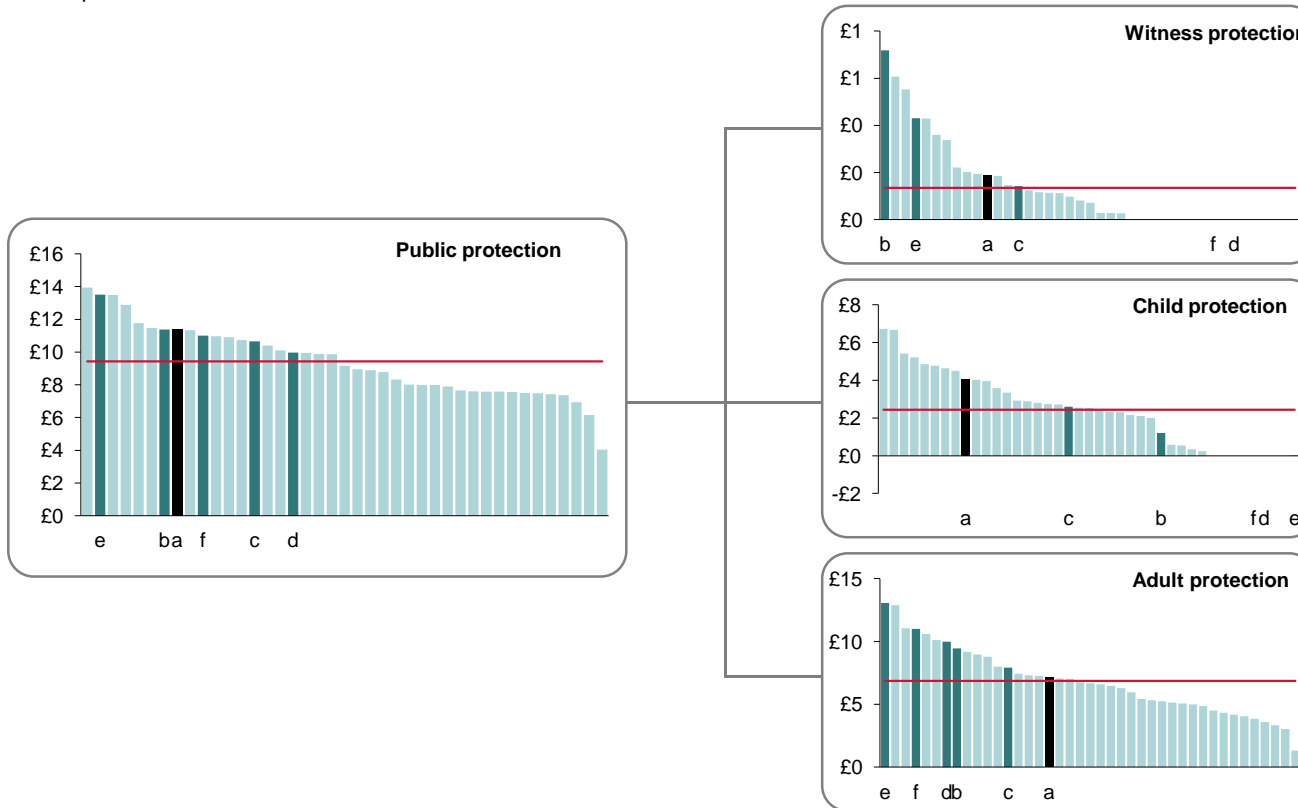
** Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG forces.

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Investigation public protection
What does the force spend on the different areas within public
protection compared with others?

Population	562k							
			Averages		Diff* £m		%	Average
	£m	£/head	All	MSG	All	MSG	Off**	MSG
Witness protection	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100%	36%
Child protection	2.3	4.1	2.4	1.3	0.9	1.5	90%	48%
Adult protection	4.0	7.1	6.9	9.8	0.2	-1.5	85%	85%
Public protection	6.4	11.4	9.4	11.3	1.1	0.0	87%	84%

''n/a' indicates zero expendature

* Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG forces.

** Officer salaries and overtime as % of gross expenditure

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Investigation public protection - Use of resources

How does the force spend its money within investigations compared with others?

Note that collaboration/outsourcing will affect costs for certain forces.

Public protection

Police officers

Police staff and PCSOs

Non-staff costs

Earned income
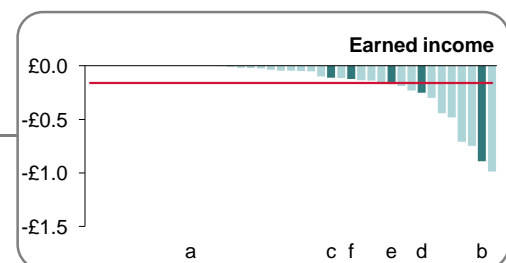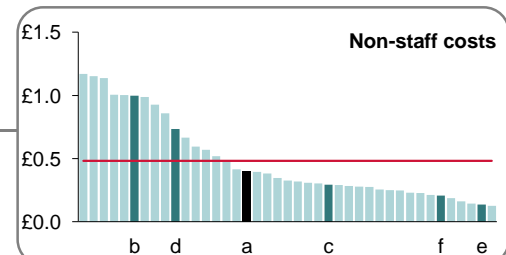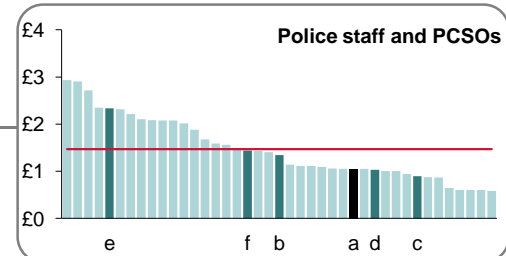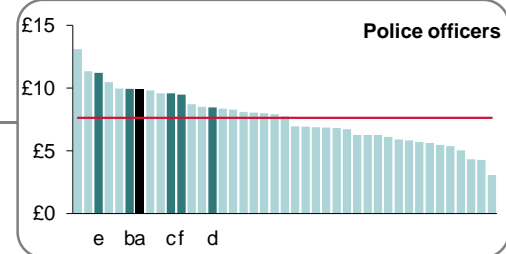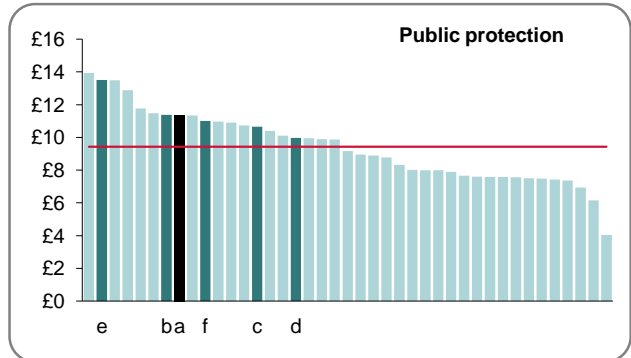
Staffing	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff* FTE All	Diff* FTE MSG
Police officers	112	0.20	0.14	0.19	31	3
Police staff and PCSOs	21	0.04	0.05	0.05	-5	-5

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff** £m All	Diff** £m MSG
Police officers	5.6	9.9	7.6	9.8	1.3	0.1
Police staff and PCSOs	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.3	-0.2	-0.2
Non-staff costs	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Earned income	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.1
Total cost	6.4	11.4	9.4	11.3	1.1	0.0

Cost/FTE	Force	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff** £m All	Diff** £m MSG
Police officers	£50k	£53k	£51k	-0.4	-0.1
Police staff and PCSOs	£28k	£32k	£29k	-0.1	0.0

* Net difference in the number of staff/officers compared to if the force had the average number of FTEs per head of all/MSG forces.

** Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG forces.
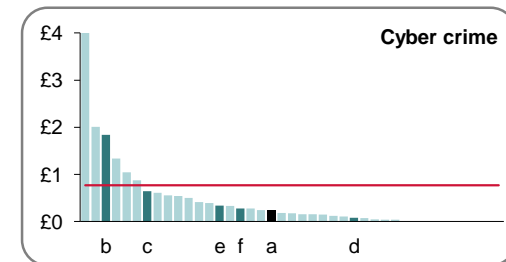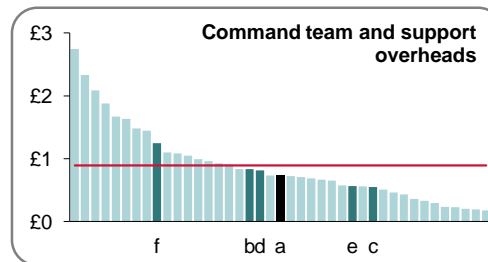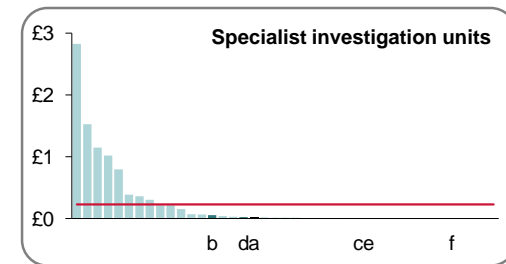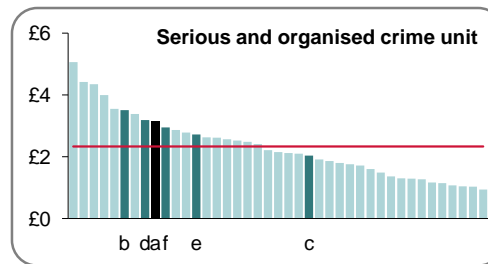
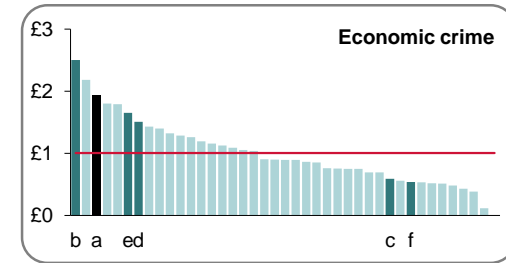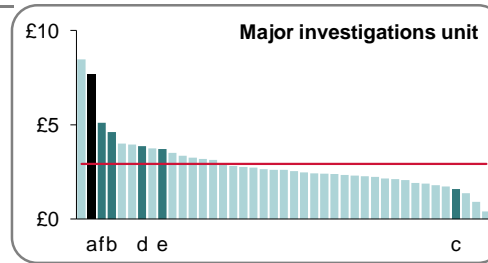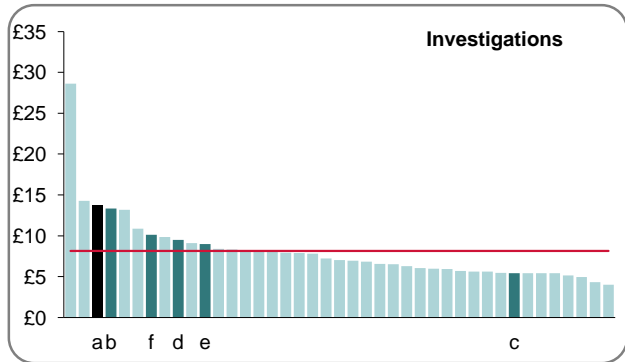*Source: POA estimates 2016/17*

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Investigations (excluding local investigation/prisoner processing)

What does the force spend on the different areas within investigations compared with others?

Note that spend on local investigation/prisoner processing is classified under local policing. Collaboration/outsourcing will affect costs for certain forces.

A new category for cyber crime was added to the POA dataset for 2015, for use when a force has a seperate cyber crime unit. Many forces (10) have entered a zero value.

Investigations

Major investigations unit

Economic crime

Serious and organised crime unit

Specialist investigation units

Command team and support overheads

Cyber crime

Population	562k

	£m	£/head	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff* £m All	Diff* £m MSG		% Off**	Average MSG
Major investigations unit	4.3	7.7	2.9	4.4	2.7	1.8	<<	90%	78%
Serious and organised crime unit	1.8	3.1	2.3	2.9	0.5	0.1		97%	74%
Economic crime	1.1	1.9	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.3		99%	62%
Command team and support overheads	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	-0.1	0.0		53%	75%
Specialist investigation units	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0		0%	28%
Cyber crime	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.6	-0.3	-0.2		77%	67%
Investigations	7.7	13.7	8.2	10.2	3.1	2.0	<<	90%	73%

* Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG forces.

** Officer salaries and overtime as % of gross expenditure
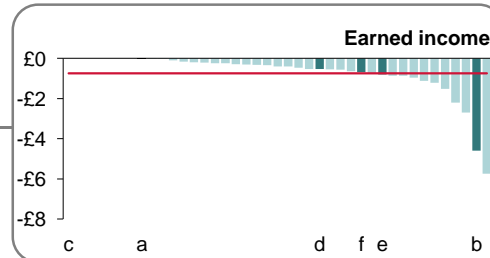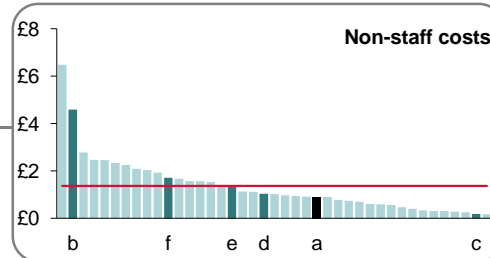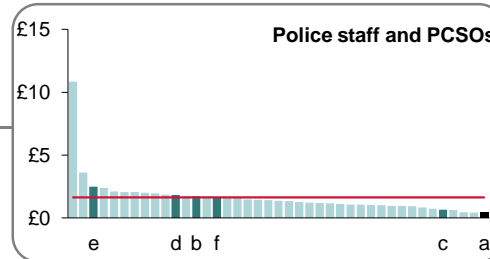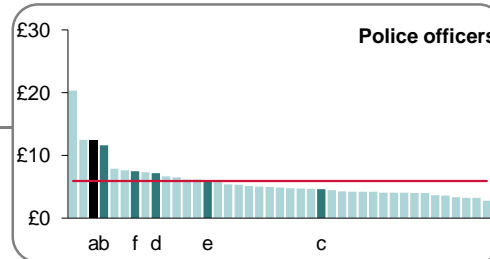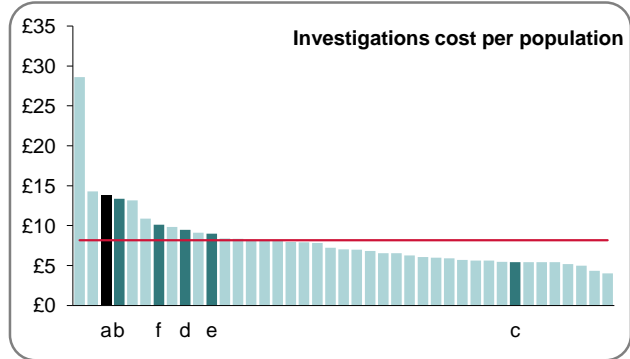
Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Investigations (excluding local investigation/prisoner processing) - Use of resources
How does the force spend its money within investigations compared with others?

Note that collaboration/outsourcing will affect costs for certain forces.

Investigations cost per population

Police officers

Police staff and PCSOs

Non-staff costs

Earned income

Staffing	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages All	MSG	Diff* FTE All	MSG
Police officers	119	0.21	0.09	0.14	69	40
PCSOs	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Police staff	9	0.02	0.04	0.04	-16	-15

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages All	MSG	Diff** £m All	MSG
Police officers	7.0	12.4	5.9	8.2	3.7	2.4
Police staff and PCSOs	0.2	0.4	1.6	1.5	-0.7	-0.6
Non-staff costs	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.6	-0.3	-0.4
Earned income	0.0	0.0	-0.7	-1.1	0.4	0.6
Total cost	7.7	13.7	8.2	10.2	3.1	2.0

Cost/FTE	Force	Averages All	MSG	Diff** £m All	MSG
Police officers	£59k	£66k	£58k	-0.9	0.0
Police staff and PCSOs	£26k	£37k	£35k	-0.1	-0.1

* Net difference in the number of staff/officers compared to if the force had the average number of FTEs per head of all/MSG forces.

** Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG forces.
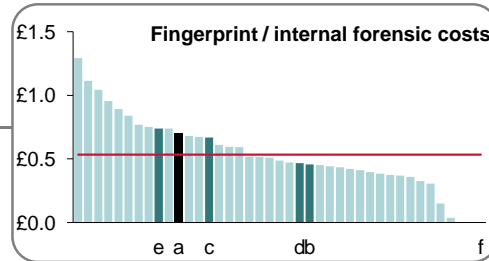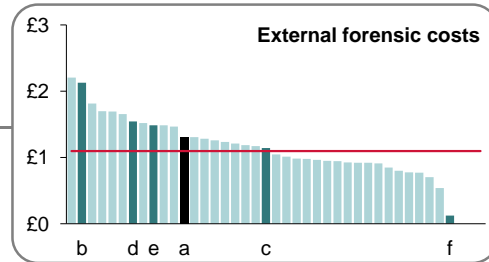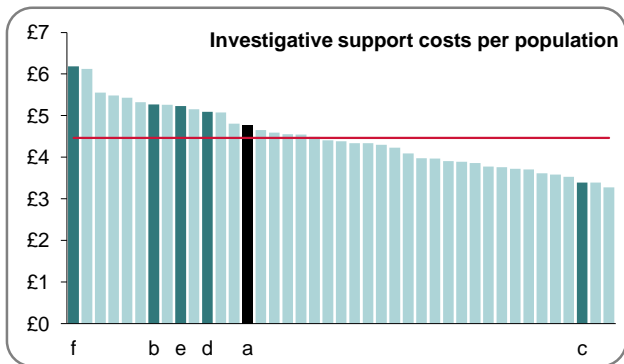
Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Investigative support
What does the force spend on the different areas within investigative support compared with others?

Note that individual charts for all functions are not included. Priority is given to areas with the highest costs.

Note that collaboration/outsourcing will affect costs for certain forces.

Investigative support costs per population

Scenes of crime officers

External forensic costs

Fingerprint / internal forensic costs

Population	562k							
			Averages		**Diff* £m**		**%**	**MSG**
	£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**	**Off****	**Average**
Scenes of crime officers	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.6	0.3	0.1	0%	0%
External forensic costs	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0%	0%
Other forensic services	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.2	-0.2	-0.3	0%	9%
Fingerprint/internal forensic	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0%	0%
Photographic image recovery	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0%	1%
Command team and support	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	n/a	21%
Investigative support	2.7	4.8	4.5	5.0	0.2	-0.1	0%	2%

* Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG forces.

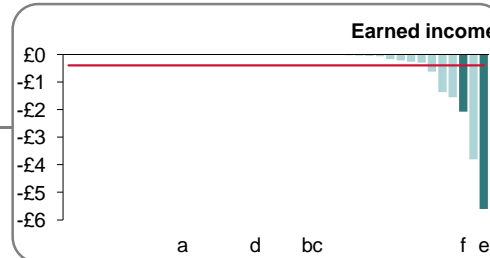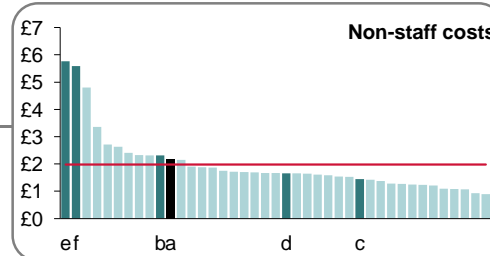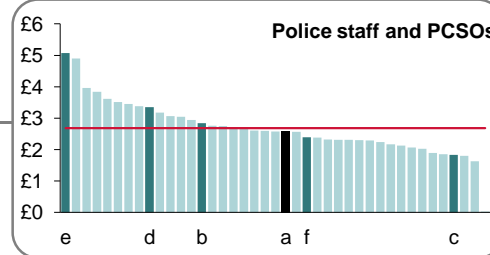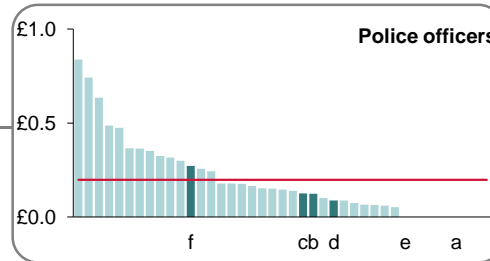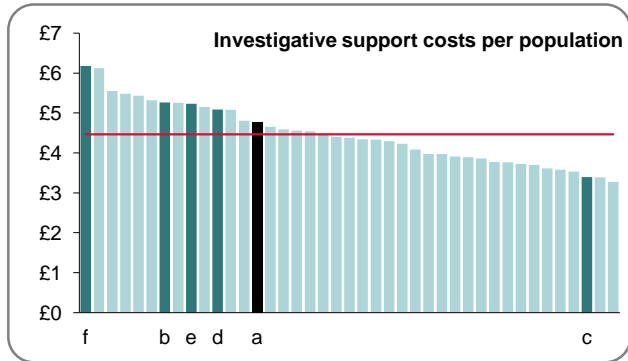** Officer salaries and overtime as % of gross expenditure.

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Investigative support - Use of resources

How does the force spend its money within investigative support compared with others?

Note that collaboration/outsourcing will affect costs for certain forces.

Investigative support costs per population

Police officers

Police staff and PCSOs

Non-staff costs

Earned income

Staffing	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages All	MSG	Diff* FTE All	MSG
Police officers	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2	-1
Police staff and PCSOs	39	0.07	0.07	0.08	0	-5

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages All	MSG	Diff** £m All	MSG
Police officers	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Police staff and PCSOs	1.4	2.6	2.7	3.0	-0.1	-0.2
Non-staff costs	1.2	2.2	2.0	3.2	0.1	-0.5
Earned income	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-1.3	0.2	0.7
Total cost	2.7	4.8	4.5	5.0	0.2	-0.1

Cost/FTE	Force	Averages All	MSG	Diff** £m All	MSG
Police officers	n/a	£62k	£55k	0.0	0.0
Police staff and PCSOs	£37k	£38k	£38k	-0.1	0.0

* Net difference in the number of staff/officers compared to if the force had the average number of FTEs per head of all/MSG forces.

** Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG forces.
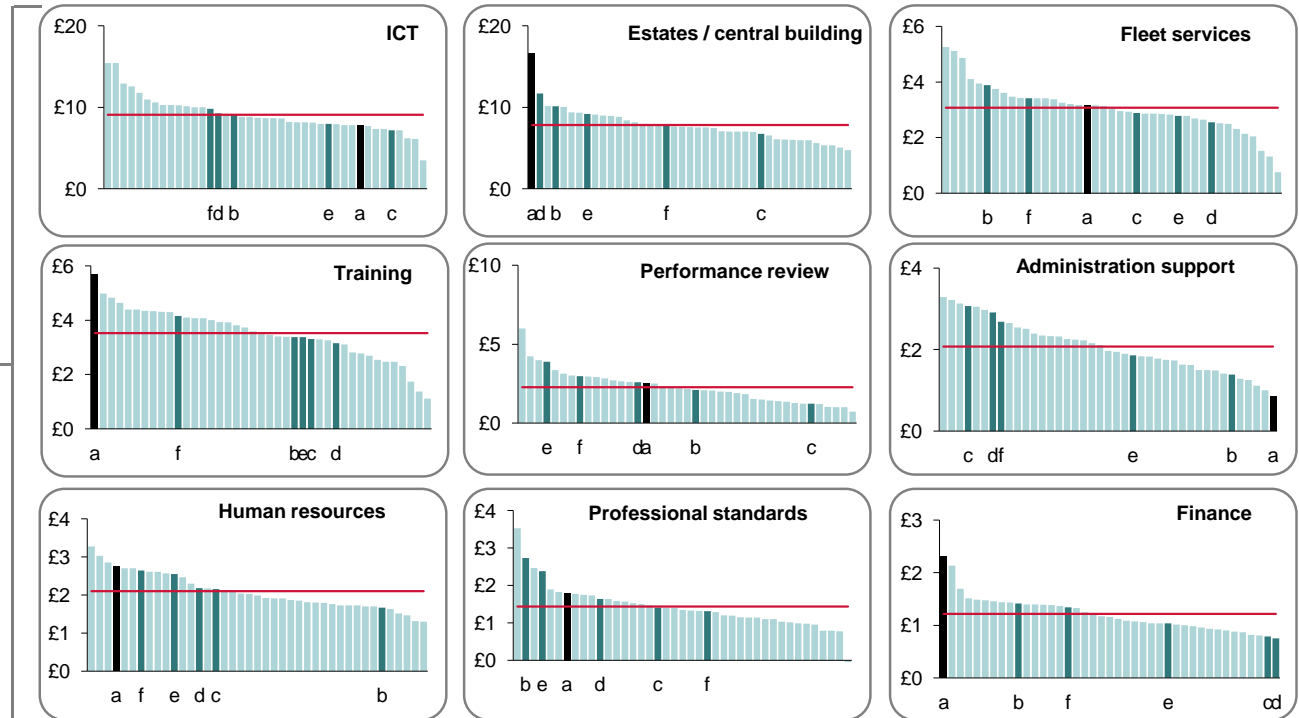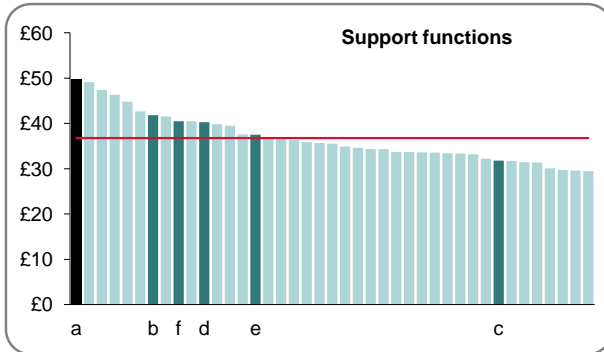
Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Support functions

What does the force spend on the different areas within support functions compared with others?

Note that individual charts for all functions are not included. Priority is given to areas with the highest costs.

Note that collaboration/outsourcing will affect costs for certain forces.

Support functions

ICT

Estates / central building

Fleet services

Training

Performance review

Administration support

Human resources

Professional standards

Finance

Population 562k

	£m	£/head	Averages		Diff* £m	
			All	MSG	All	MSG
ICT	4.3	7.7	9.1	8.5	-0.8	-0.5
Estates / central building	9.3	16.6	7.8	10.4	4.9	3.5 <<
Fleet services	1.8	3.2	3.1	3.1	0.1	0.0
Training	3.2	5.7	3.5	3.8	1.2	1.0 <<
Performance review	1.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	0.1	0.0
Administration support	0.5	0.8	2.1	2.1	-0.7	-0.7 <<
Human resources	1.5	2.8	2.1	2.3	0.4	0.2
Professional standards	1.0	1.8	1.4	1.9	0.2	0.0
Finance	1.3	2.3	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.6 <<
All other support functions	3.6	6.4	4.1	4.3	1.3	1.2 <<
Support functions	**28.0**	**49.8**	**36.7**	**40.3**	**7.3**	**5.3** <<

* Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG forces.

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Cleveland

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Support functions - Use of resources

How does the force spend its money within support functions compared with others?

Note that collaboration/outsourcing will affect costs for certain forces.

Police officers

Support functions

Police staff and PCSOs

Non-staff costs

Earned income
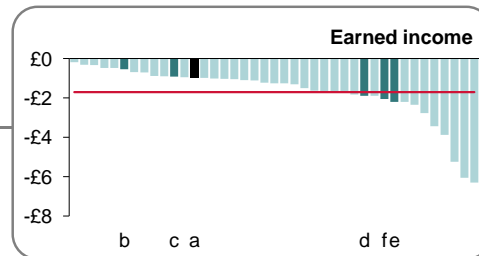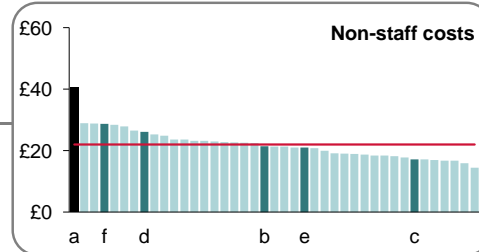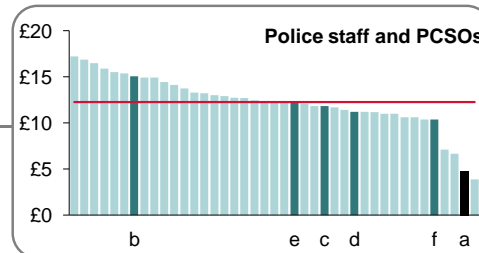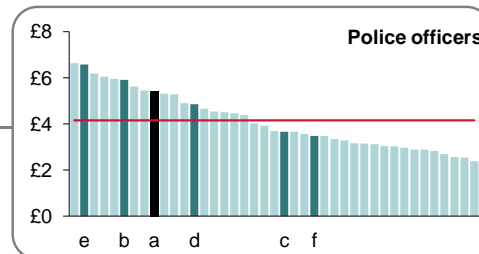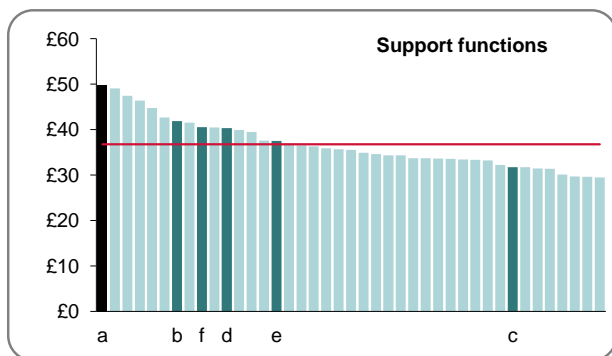
Staffing	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages All	MSG	Diff* FTE All	MSG
Police officers	49	0.09	0.06	0.08	13	3
Police staff and PCSOs	72	0.13	0.34	0.33	-119	-111

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages All	MSG	Diff** £m All	MSG
Police officers	3.1	5.4	4.1	5.0	0.7	0.3
Police staff and PCSOs	2.7	4.8	12.2	10.9	-4.2	-3.4
Non-staff costs	22.8	40.5	22.0	25.8	10.4	8.3
Earned income	-0.5	-1.0	-1.7	-1.4	0.4	0.3
Total cost	28.0	49.8	36.7	40.3	7.3	5.3

Cost/FTE	Force	Averages All	MSG	Diff** £m All	MSG
Police officers	£62k	£65k	£61k	-0.1	0.1
Police staff and PCSOs	£37k	£36k	£33k	0.1	0.3

* Net difference in the number of staff/officers compared to if the force had the average number of FTEs per head of all/MSG forces.

** Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG forces.

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Cleveland

**Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Support functions - Use of resources**

These charts provide a detailed breakdown of support service functions as a cost per FTE and a percentage of total NRE.

Note that collaboration/outsourcing will affect costs for certain forces.

POA 2016/17 estimates
(including national policing functions)

Total FTE*	1,670
Officer FTE	1,292
Total NRE (£m)	129.2

*Officers, staff and PCSOs

	Cost £m	per FTE	All Avg	Diff** £m
ICT	4.3	£2,596	£2,900	-0.5
Estates	9.3	£5,577	£2,474	5.2
Training	3.2	£1,917	£1,118	1.3
Human resources	1.5	£926	£667	0.4
Finance	1.3	£778	£390	0.6

	% NRE	All Avg	Diff** £m
ICT	3.4%	5.0%	-2.2
Estates	7.2%	4.3%	3.8
Training	2.5%	1.9%	0.7
Human resources	1.2%	1.2%	0.0
Finance	1.0%	0.7%	0.4

** Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all forces.

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Cost per FTE

Percent NRE

Cleveland
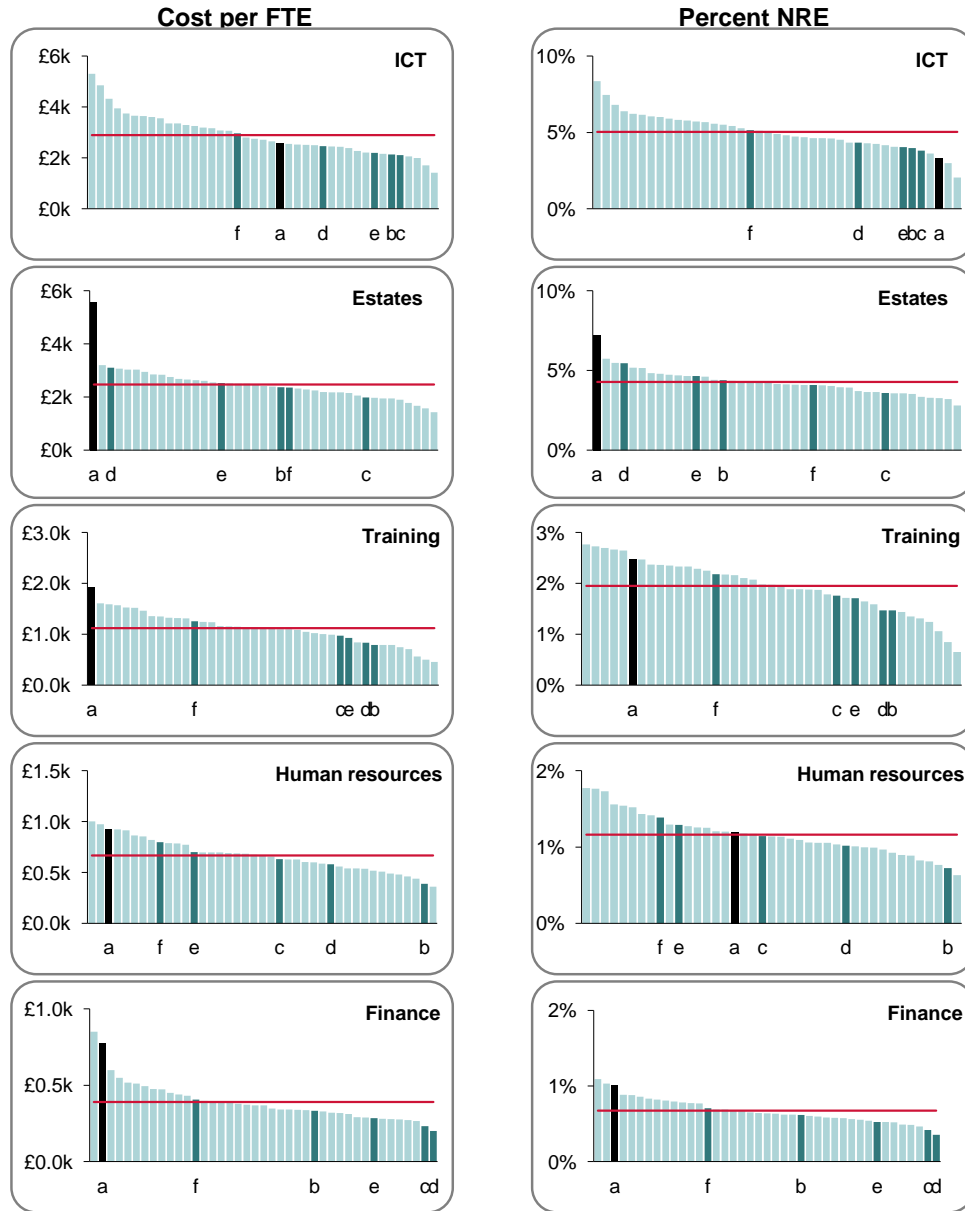
Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC)/Local policing bodies

What is the expenditure of the local policing body on its own office and non-policing commissioned services?

Broadly, 'Cost of PCC/Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime' includes salary and associated costs (including expenses and training) of the PCC, deputy PCC and any appointed deputies and special advisers. For the Metropolitan Police Service this relates to the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime and similar staff and costs. PCC salaries are set by the Senior Salaries Review Body.

'Office of PCC/local policing body & other costs' includes salary and associated costs of the Chief Executive, Chief Finance Officer and any other staff employed to support the PCC/ Deputy Mayor as well as office-running costs. It also includes other local policing body costs such as external audit and council tax leaflets.

PCC Commissioned services includes
- services previously commissioned under the community safety fund grant;
- victim and witness services including restorative justice (RJ); and
- services directly commissioned by the PCC.

The split between Community Safety and Victims/Witnesses/RJ/Other costs is based on percentage of gross PCC Commissioned Services spent on Community Safety.
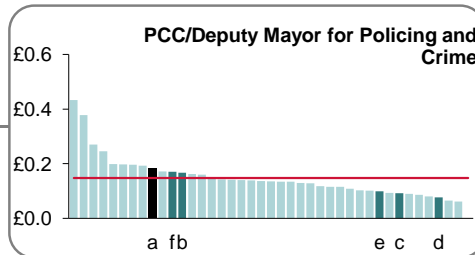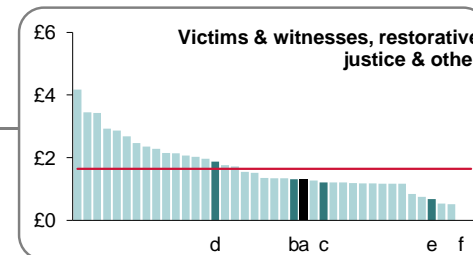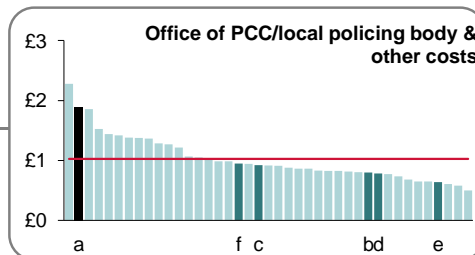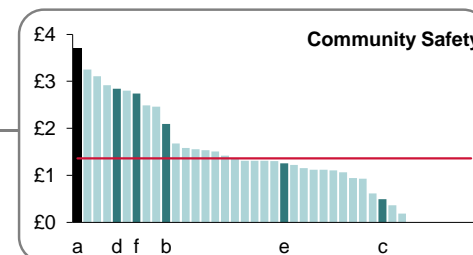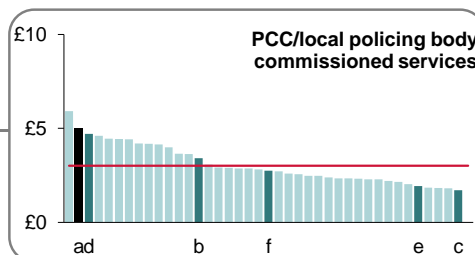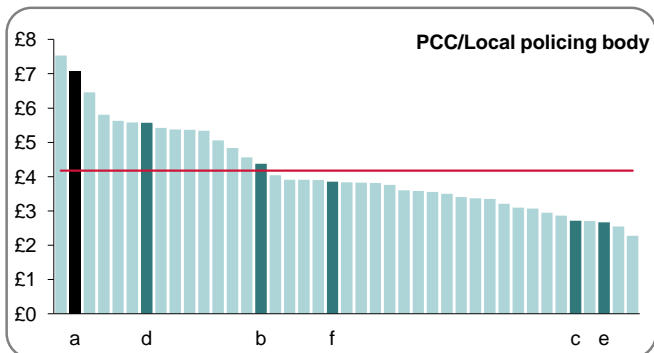
Population				562k		
			Averages		**Diff* £m**	
	£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**
Community Safety	2.08	3.70	1.36	2.19	1.31	0.85
Victims & witnesses, restorative justice & other	0.73	1.30	1.64	1.06	-0.19	0.14
PCC/local policing body commissioned services	2.81	5.00	3.00	3.25	1.12	0.98
Cost of PCC/Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime	0.10	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.02	0.03 <<
Office of PCC/local policing body & other costs	1.06	1.89	1.03	1.00	0.49	0.50 <<
PCC/Local policing body cost	3.98	7.07	4.18	4.37	1.63	1.52

* Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG PCCs/local policing bodies.   <<

Data on the office of the PCC should be read with caution as staff numbers will vary according to the local context. Some staff within the OPCC may be providing a dual service to the force, e.g., finance, communications or analysis teams.

Note that HMIC do not inspect expenditure incurred by local policing bodies/PCCs.

Source: POA estimates 2016/17   Cleveland

Income and expenditure - Criminal justice costs

How much does the force spend per charge compared with others? What is the size of its workforce that deals with criminal justice?

These charts show the NRE cost of criminal justice (as opposed to criminal justice arrangements) per 100 charges.

FTE within the criminal justice function is then shown per 100 charges.

Note that charges data is from 2015/16 whereas FTE and cost figures are from 2016/17 estimates.

Criminal justice cost per 100 charges

Criminal justice FTE per 100 charges
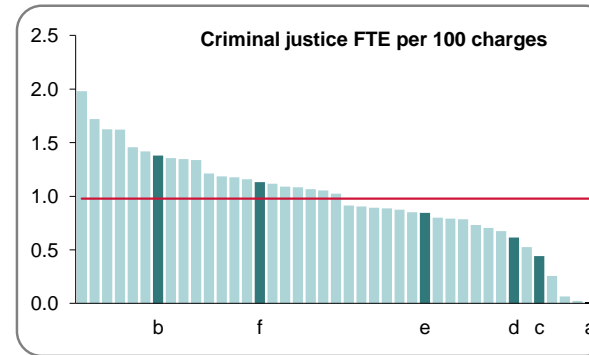
Charges	9,842				
		Per 100	**Averages**		**MSG Diff**
	Force	**charges**	**All**	**MSG**	
Criminal justice FTE	1	0.0	1.0	0.7	-72 *
Criminal justice cost	£2.6m	£26k	£29k	£24k	£0.2m **

* Net difference in the number of FTEs compared to if the force had the average number of FTEs per head of MSG forces.

** Net cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG forces.

Source: POA estimates 2016/17 (costs/FTE) and Home Office Crime Statistics 2015/16 (charges)
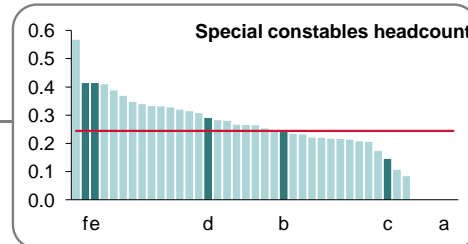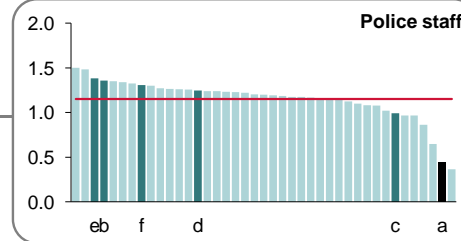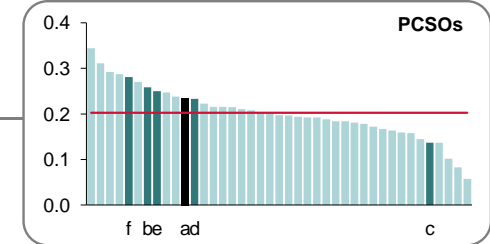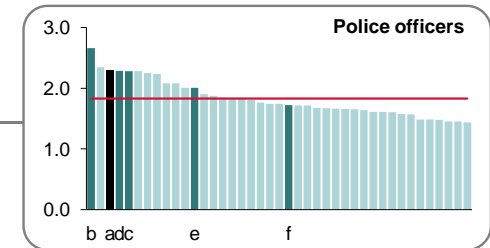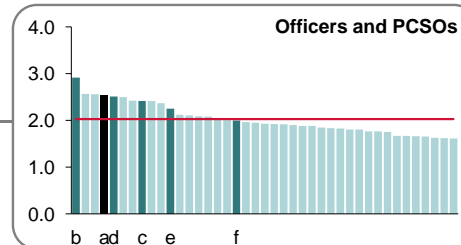
Cleveland

Workforce - Summary

How large is the force's workforce relative to it's population compared with others? How many officers, staff, PCSOs and special constables do they employ per 1,000 population?

Figures in the charts give the total number (including those within national policing) of FTEs (or head count for special constables) per 1,000 population.

All data is from POA except for contractors - which comes from ADR and is 2015/16 FTE. Special constables data, taken from POA, is average head count across the year.

Note that collaboration/outsourcing will affect staff/non-staff costs for certain forces.

Police officers

Total workforce (excluding special constables and contractors) per 1,000 pop

Officers and PCSOs

PCSOs

Police staff

Special constables headcount

Population	562k

	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	All Avg	Diff* FTE	% of total workforce Force	Avg
Police officers	1,292	2.30	1.83	265	77%	57%
PCSOs	132	0.23	0.20	18	8%	6%
Sub-total	1,424	2.53	2.03	283	85%	64%
Police staff	246	0.44	1.15	-401	15%	36%
Total	1,670	2.97	3.18	-118	100%	100%
Special constables **	0	0.00	0.24	-138		

* Net difference in the number of officers compared to if the force had the average number of FTEs per head of all forces.

** Headcount

Source: POA estimates 2016/17, ADR 502 for special constables as at March 2016   Cleveland

Workforce - Officers/PCSOs by rank

How are officers in the force split amongst the ranks compared with other forces? What is the supervisory ratio of sergeants to constables (and PCSOs) compared with others?

Charts show the proportion of the total officer/PCSO workforce at each rank. The chart for superintendents includes chief superintendents, and the chart for inspectors includes chief inspectors. National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC) are officers above the rank of chief superintendent.

Two further charts show numbers of constables (and PCSOs) per sergeant giving an indication of the average supervision requirement for each sergeant.

Note that this is ADR data for all officers and so totals will not match the POA data given elsewhere.

Superintendents (inc. chief superintendents)

Inspectors (inc. chief inspectors)

Sergeants
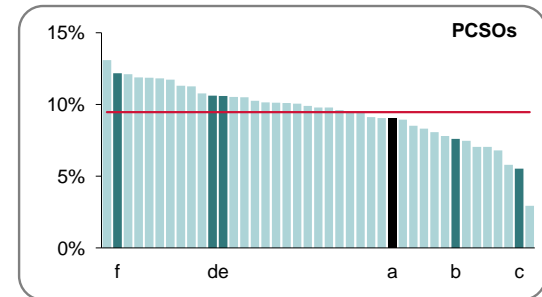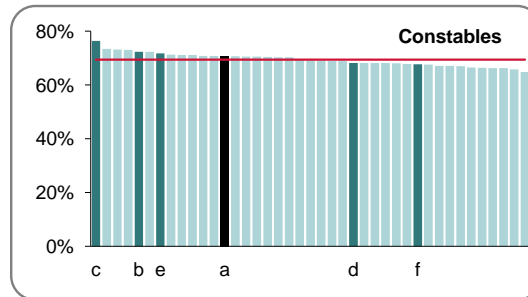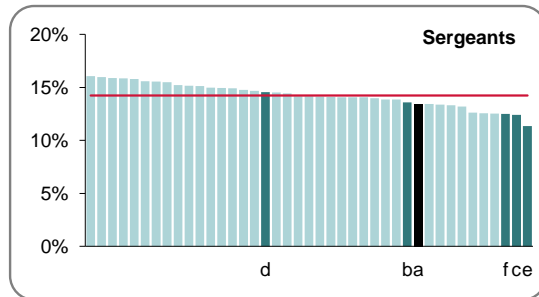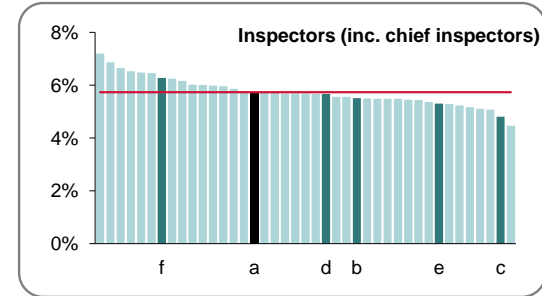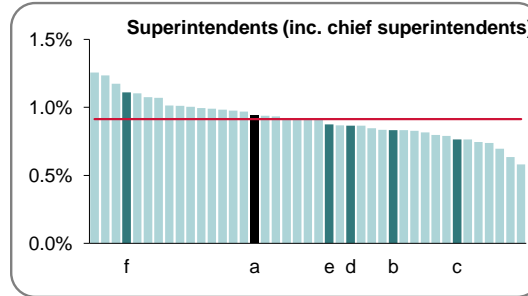
Constables

PCSOs

Officers and PCSOs	FTE	%	All Avg
NPCC ranks	3	0.2%	0.2%
Chief superintendents	3	0.2%	0.3%
Superintendents	10	0.7%	0.7%
Chief inspectors	17	1.2%	1.3%
Inspectors	63	4.5%	4.4%
Sergeants	186	13.4%	14.2%
Constables	977	70.6%	69.4%
PCSOs	125	9.0%	9.5%
Force total	**1,383**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Supervision ratio	Force	All Avg
Constables per sergeant	5.3	4.9
Constables and PCSOs per sergeant	5.9	5.6

Supervision ratio

Constables per sergeant

Constables and PCSOs per sergeant
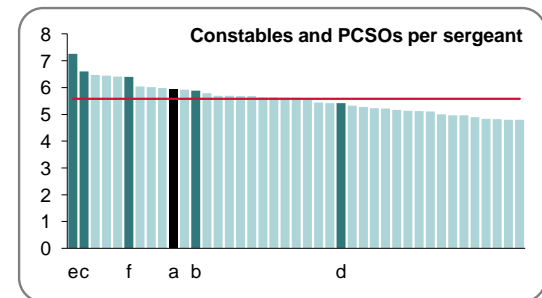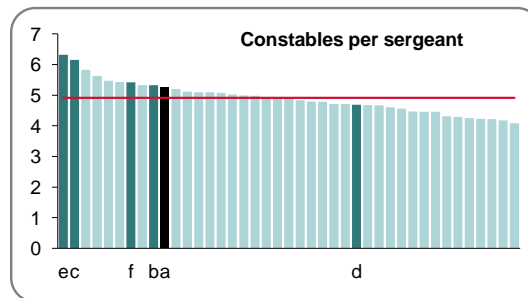
Source: ADR 502 March 2016

Cleveland

Workforce - Officers/staff by back office function

In functions where officers and staff can fulfil similar roles, what proportion of these functions are made up of police staff compared with other forces? How has that changed?

HMIC split police workforce roles into three categories using the ADR601 functions: operational front line (including visible and non-visible), frontline support* and business support.

ADR601 categories are mapped to the POA data for use here. For consistency to elsewhere in the profile, counter terrorism/special branch (a national policing function) has been removed from the front line. Due to this, and the fact that ADR601 data deals with officers in post as of 31 March whereas POA data is of budgeted posts for the whole financial year, proportions will not necessarily match to other published figures. Annex 4 shows a list of POA functions and their classification.

Note that PCSOs are not included here as they, almost exclusively, work in visible frontline roles.

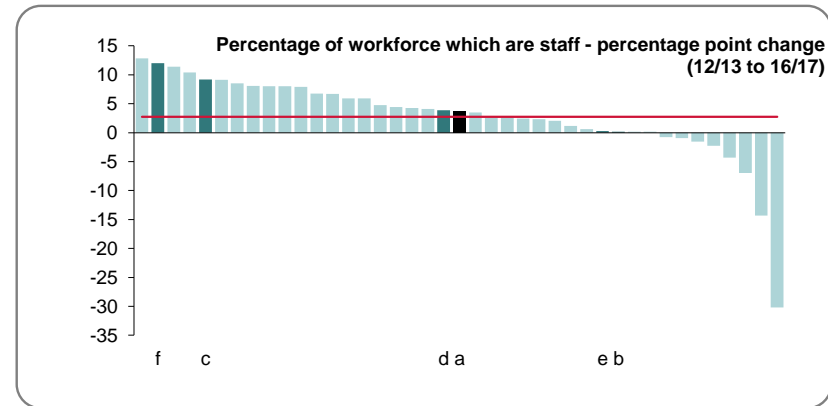* In PEELPolice efficiency 2015, HMIC define this role as operational support. Since this is the name of a POA category, frontline support is used here to avoid confusion.

Percentage of workforce which are staff - percentage point change (12/13 to 16/17)

	2012/13 Estimates					2016/17 Estimates					Percentage point change in % roles fulfilled by staff	
	Police officers	Police Staff	% Staff	All Avg	Diff* FTE Off	Police officers	Police Staff	% Staff	All Avg	Diff* FTE Off	Force	All avg
Criminal justice	6	2	25%	89%	5	1	0	0%	89%	1	-24.9	0.2
Local call centres / front desk	0	0	n/a	92%	n/a	0	0	n/a	98%	n/a	n/a	5.9
Intelligence analysis	32	20	39%	62%	12	29	35	55%	68%	9	15.9	6.6
Intelligence gathering	8	9	53%	26%	-5	56	12	17%	32%	10	-35.7	5.3
Scenes of crime officers	5	31	87%	95%	3	0	23	100%	99%	0	12.7	3.8
Central communications unit	28	0	0%	83%	23	34	0	0%	82%	28	0.0	-0.7
Custody	62	11	15%	44%	21	30	0	0%	44%	13	-15.3	0.2
Training	32	2	5%	46%	14	19	5	21%	47%	6	15.9	1.6
Human resources	0	1	100%	98%	0	0	4	100%	99%	0	0.0	1.4
Administration support	0	0	n/a	97%	n/a	1	10	91%	96%	1	n/a	-0.7
Total (of above functions)	173	76	31%	72%	73	170	89	34%	75%	66	3.7	2.8

* Net difference in the number of officers if the force had the average proportion of staff of all forces.

Source: POA estimates 2016/17 & 2012/13

Cleveland

Workforce - Workforce numbers by function

What are the numbers of police officers, staff and PCSOs across various functions? How has this changed since last year?

	Workforce FTE 2016/17	Workforce FTE 2015/16	Diff from last year, FTE	% change from last year
Population	562k			
Neighbourhood policing	305	340	-35	-10%
Incident (response) management	386	541	-155	-29%
Local investigation / prisoner support*	123	36	86	237%
Other local policing	55	51	4	8%
Local policing	868	969	-101	-10%
Investigation - public protection	133	85	48	56%
Investigations exc local investigations	128	125	3	2%
Dealing with the public	34	20	14	66%
Operational support	72	76	-4	-5%
Intelligence	133	129	5	4%
Investigative support	39	34	5	16%
Road policing	42	39	3	8%
Custody	30	30	0	-1%
Other criminal justice arrangements	20	25	-5	-18%
Criminal justice arrangements	50	55	-5	-9%
Information communication technology	0	0	0	
Human Resources	4	3	1	35%
Finance	2	2	0	1%
Other support functions	115	92	23	25%
Support functions	121	97	24	25%
Police and Crime Commissioner**	18	16	3	17%
Total exc national policing and central costs	**1,639**	**1,644**	**-5**	**0%**
Central costs	0	0	0	
National policing	31	31	0	1%
Total	**1,670**	**1,675**	**-5**	**0%**

* Note that workforce under the heading of 'local investigation' are included within 'local policing' not 'investigation'.

** Previously called Police Authority/Crime Commissioner in 2012/13 POA.

Source: POA estimates 2016/17, 2015/16

Cleveland

Workforce - Leavers

What proportion of the workforce left the force last year and how does that compare with other forces?
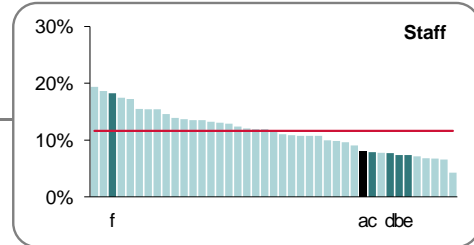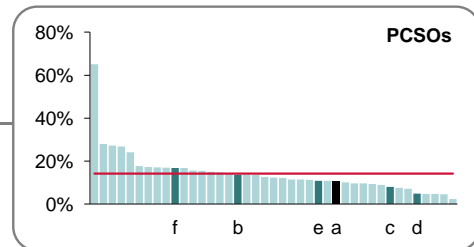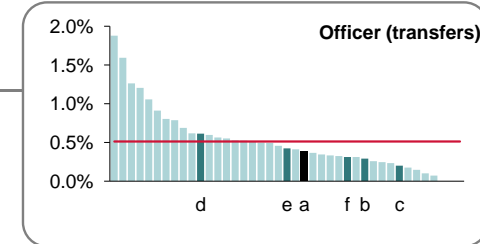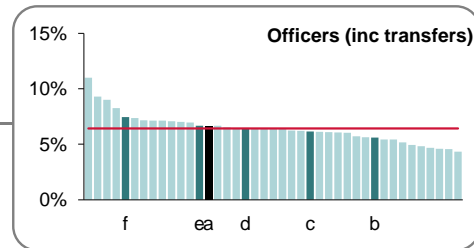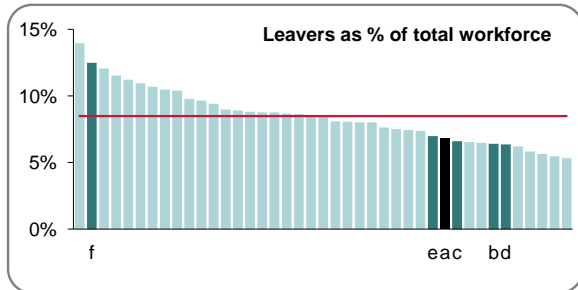
> These charts show the number and percentage of the workforce (FTEs) that left the force between 31 March 2015 and 2016 (using 31 March 2015 totals figures to calculate percentage of workforce).
>
> Officers are broken down into those who transferred or left the service. We have costed the salary impact of the workforce leaving the service to give context.
>
> Note that PCSOs leaving forces may return as police officers.
>
> Note that ADR data is used and workforce totals will not match the POA data given elsewhere.
>
> Note that data for some forces may not match published data sources due to data resubmissions.

Officers (exc transfers)

Officer (transfers)

Officers (inc transfers)

PCSOs

Leavers as % of total workforce

Staff

	Strength*	Leavers	% w'force	All Avg	Salary** £m
Police officers	1,326				
Leaving force		89	6.7%	6.4%	4.6
Transfers		5	0.4%	0.5%	0.3
Officers exc transfers		84	6.3%	5.9%	4.3
PCSOs	123	13	10.5%	14.2%	0.4
Police staff	197	16	8.0%	11.6%	0.6
Force total	1,646	112	6.8%	8.5%	5.3

* as at 31 March 2015

** Salary calculated using leaver FTE multiplied by average officer/staff/PCSO cost excluding overtime (POA data).

Source (leavers): ADR531 (31 March 2015 & 31 March 2016). Source (strength): ADR502 (as at 31 March 2015). Source (salary): POA estimates 2016/17

Cleveland

Workforce - Joiners

What proportion of the workforce joined the force last year and how does that compare with others?

These charts show the number and percentage of the workforce (FTEs) that joined the force between 31 March 2015 and 2016 using 31 March 2015 as the baseline.

Note that ADR data is used and totals will not match the POA data given elsewhere.

Note that data for some forces may not match published data sources due to data resubmissions.

Joiners as % of total workforce

Officers (exc transfers)

Police officers

Officer (transfer)
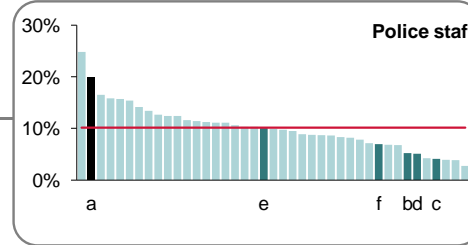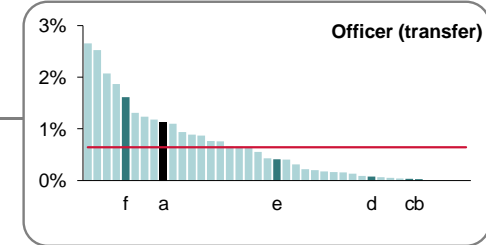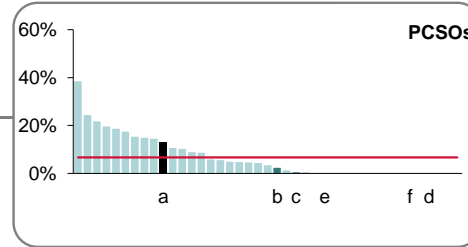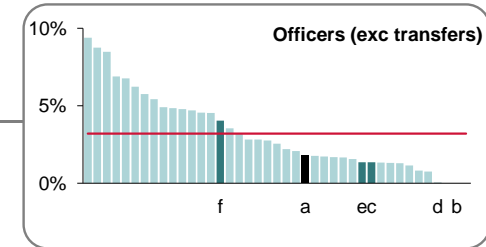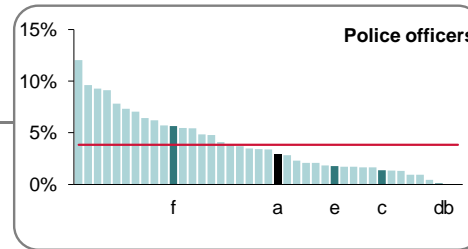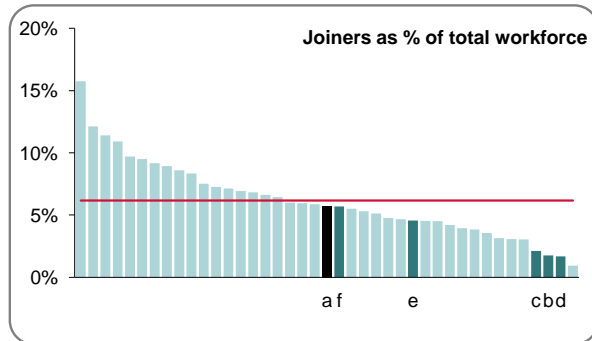
PCSOs

Police staff

	Strength*	Joiners	% w'force	All Avg	Salary** £m
Police officers	1,326				
Officers exc transfers		24	1.8%	3.2%	1.2
Transfers		15	1.1%	0.6%	0.8
Joining force		39	2.9%	3.8%	2.0
PCSOs	123	16	13.0%	6.7%	0.5
Police staff	197	39	19.8%	10.2%	1.4
Overall	1,646	94	5.7%	6.2%	3.9

* as at 31 March 2015

** Salary calculated using leaver FTE multiplied by average officer/staff/PCSO cost excluding overtime (POA data).

Source (joiners): ADR521 (31 March 2015 & 31 March 2016). Source (strength): ADR502 (as at 31 March 2015).   Cleveland

Workforce - Sickness and recuperative/restricted duty

What proportion of the force's workforce are absent and what proportion of officers are on restricted/recuperative duty? How do these rates compare with other forces?

These charts show sickness broken down into short and medium term (28 days and less) and long term (more than 28 days).

Officers on restricted duties (i.e. officers who, because of a disability or other factors, are unable to undertake the full range of operational duties) and recuperative duties (officers returning to work in a phased way after injury or illness) are included separately.

Note that gaps towards the left of some charts indicate that data is not available or has not been included; zero absence levels have been excluded as it is likely to be due to data inaccuracies.

Note that ADR data is used and workforce totals will not match the POA data given elsewhere.

	Strength	FTE	% of total	All Avg
Officers	1,259			
Long-term sickness		42	3.3%	2.1%
Short/medium sickness		18	1.4%	2.0%
PCSOs	125			
Long-term sickness		3	2.4%	1.8%
Short/medium sickness		3	2.4%	2.3%
Staff	221			
Long-term sickness		4	1.9%	1.8%
Short/medium sickness		4	1.8%	2.0%

Long-term sickness during 2015/16 Q4

	Strength	Head count	% of total	All Avg
Officers	1,259			
Restricted duty		90	7.2%	4.1%
Recuperative duty		33	2.6%	3.4%
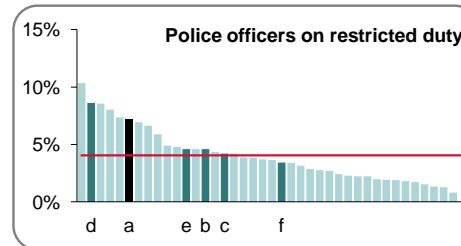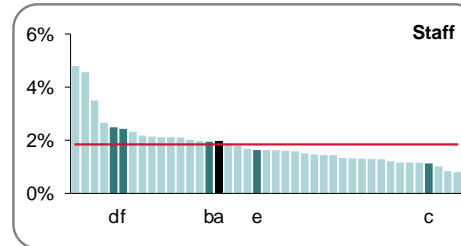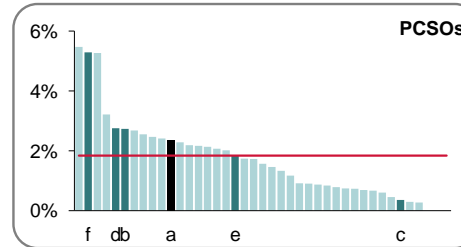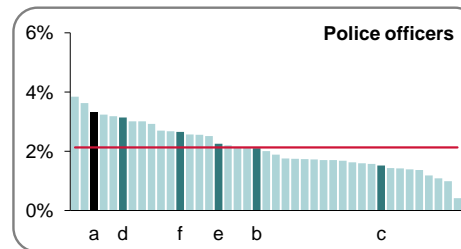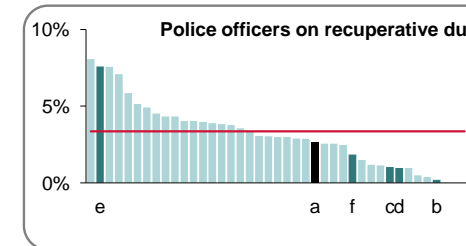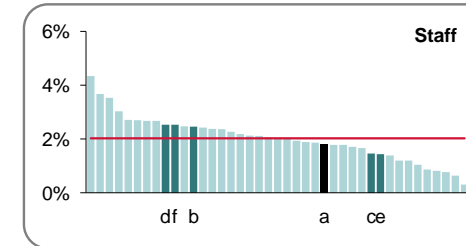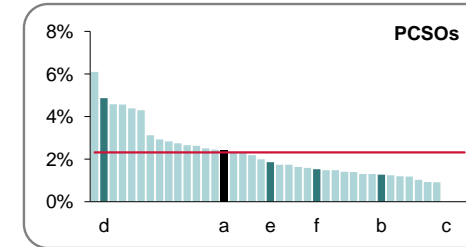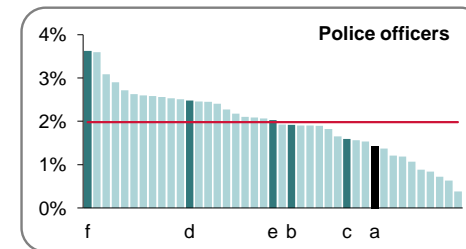
Note that ADR 554 figures (restricted and recuperative duty) are headcount not FTE.

Source: ADR 502 (strength and short/medium term sickness); 551 (long term); and 554 (recuperative/restricted duty) - as at 31 March 2016

Cleveland

Long-term sickness — Police officers, PCSOs, Staff

Short and medium term sickness — Police officers, PCSOs, Staff

Police officers on restricted duty

Police officers on recuperative duty

Workforce - Officers' length of service

What is the age profile of officers in the force compared with others? How many officers are projected to retire over the next few years and what are the estimated savings from them doing so?

> The projected number of retirees is shown for officers with 25-30 years' service.* The estimated saving of them retiring is also provided, calculated from the average cost of a police officer. This does not take into account replacements. Data is given as headcount.

All officers

Proportion of officers
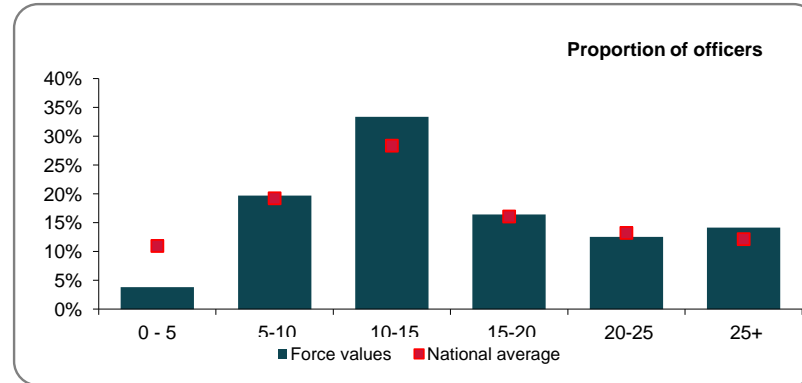
	0 - 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25+	Total
March 2016 Headcount	49	253	429	211	161	182	1,285

Officers with 25 years' service or more - Projected retirement
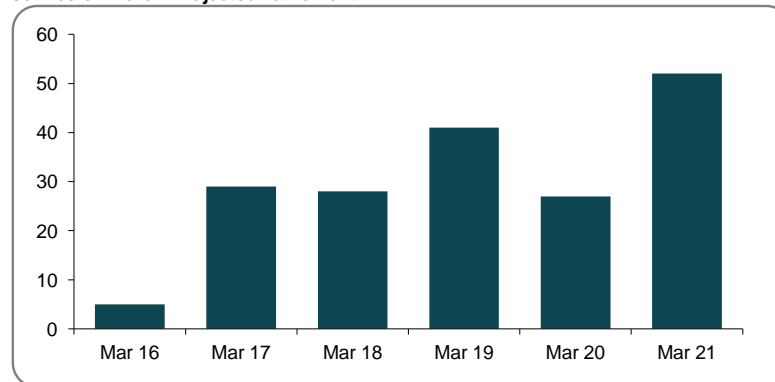
	Mar 16	Mar 17	Mar 18	Mar 19	Mar 20	Mar 21	Total
March 2016 Headcount	5	29	28	41	27	52	182
Salary cost**	£0.3m	£1.5m	£1.4m	£2.1m	£1.4m	£2.7m	£9.4m

* Please note that typically officers cannot retire until they have completed 30 years service.

** Headcount multiplied by average salary cost per FTE excluding overtime.

Source (officer head count): ADR582 (31 March 2016); Source (salary): POA estimates 2016/17

Cleveland

Demand - Crime trends

How is the number of crimes and charges per officer changing over time in the force and how does this compare with others?

> Total crime (excluding fraud) is included but not broken down into the different crime -types to ensure there is sufficient data to show a robust series.
>
> Note that PCSOs are not included and officer/staff numbers are given in FTEs. This data is from ADR (end -of-year actuals as at 31 March) and so will not match the POA data (estimates) given elsewhere.
> Note that recorded crime and charges data on this page is from a live (refreshed) database and therefore will not match the d ata given elsewhere taken from the March publication snapshot.
>
> The series have been plotted as indices to enable comparison of the change over time in each series.

Trends for this force

Crimes per police officer

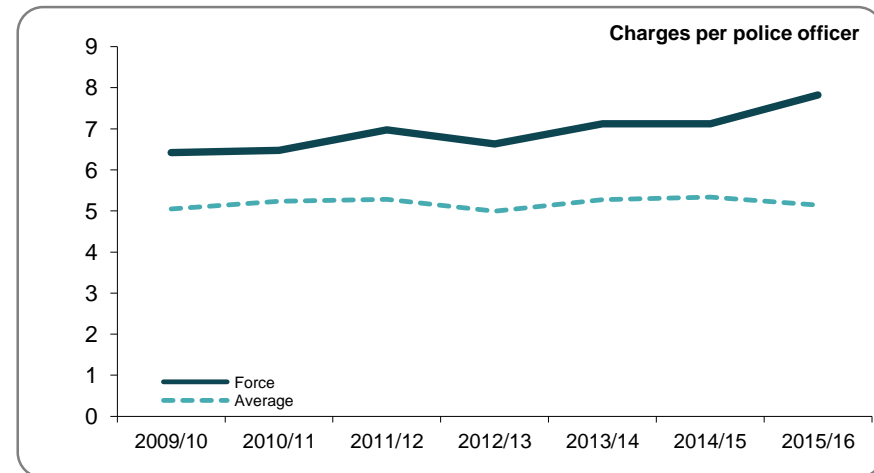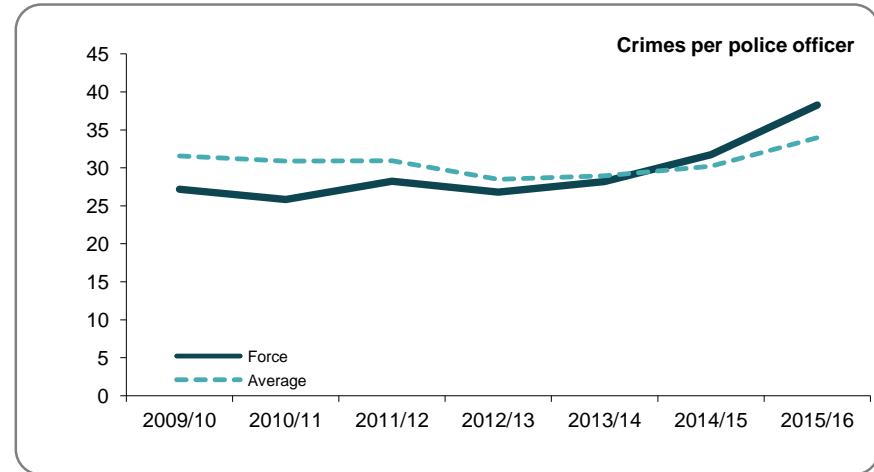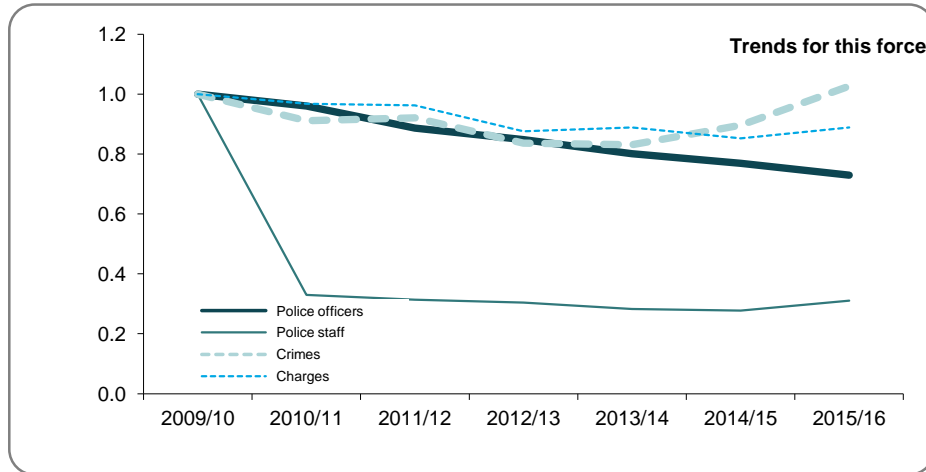|	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Police officers	1,724	1,655	1,529	1,463	1,382	1,326	1,259
Police staff	711	235	223	216	201	197	221
All crime excl fraud	46,898	42,739	43,176	39,241	38,973	42,041	48,150
Charges*	11,076	10,716	10,659	9,697	9,840	9,443	9,842
Crimes/officer	27.2	25.8	28.2	26.8	28.2	31.7	38.3
All average	31.6	30.9	31.0	28.5	29.0	30.2	33.9
Charges*/officer	6.4	6.5	7.0	6.6	7.1	7.1	7.8
All average	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.1

Charges per police officer

*Total charges recorded during the period. Note the charges in section two refer to the number of outcomes for only those offences which were recorded during the period.
Source: ADR 502 March 2016; Home Office (charges) / ONS Crime statistics 2015/16.

Cleveland

Demand - Recorded crimes per visible officers

How does the number of crimes per visible police officer in the force compare with others?

While police officers are not just dealing with crime, the numbers of crimes per visible police officer gives some indication of how the measurable crime workload for this force's visible officers compares with other forces.

Note that PCSOs are not included. Visible roles are defined in Annex 4.

Victim-based crimes per visible officer

Total crimes (excluding fraud) per visible police officer

Other crimes against society per visible officer
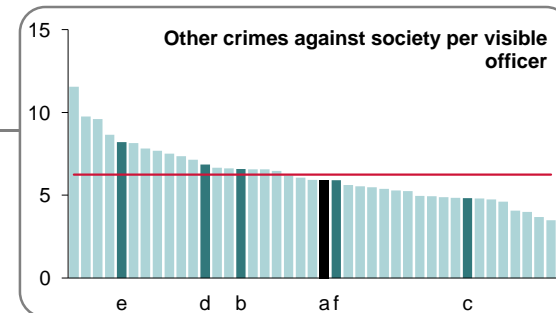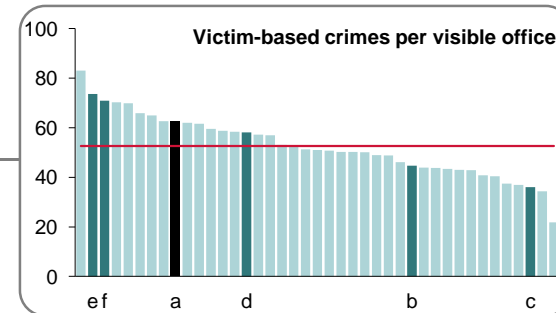
Visible police officers	703

Recorded crime	Force	Per vis. officer	Averages All	Averages MSG	MSG Diff*
Victim-based	43,956	62.6	52.7	57.6	4.9
Other crimes against society	4,163	5.9	6.2	6.4	-0.5
Crimes (exc fraud)	48,119	68.5	58.9	64.0	4.5

* Net difference in the number of crimes per visible officer compared to if force had the MSG average number of crimes.
Sources: POA estimates 2016/17 ONS Crime Statistics 2015/16.

Cleveland

Demand - Crime outcomes per visible officer

How does the force respond to crimes compared with others?

What are the number of cases with suspect identified, action taken and charges per visible police officer?

Please refer to 'Offences and outcomes introduction' section for the definition of 'suspect identified' and 'action taken'.

This page includes both victim-based crime and other crimes against society.

'Suspect Identified' per visible officer

Action taken

No action

'Charged/Summonsed
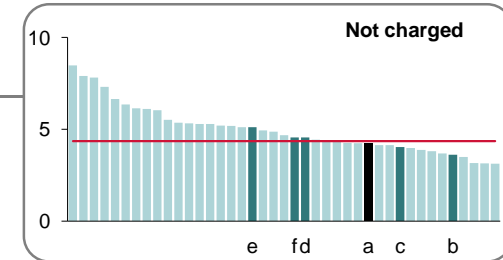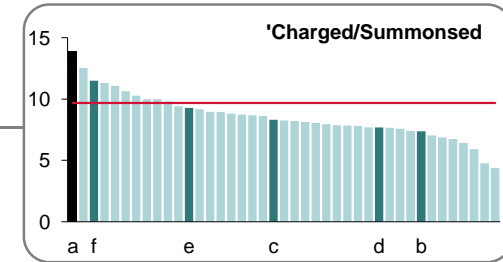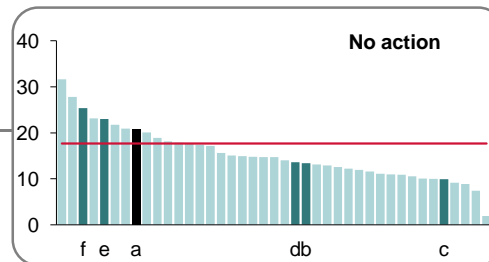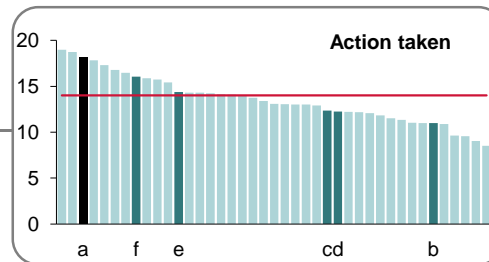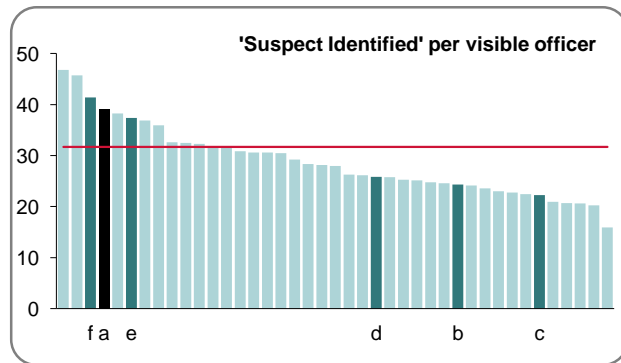
Not charged

	Visible police officers	703
	Crimes (exc fraud)	48,119

	Force	Per vis. officer	MSG Avg	MSG Diff*
Suspect identified	27,407	39.0	31.7	7.3
Action taken	12,753	18.2	14.0	4.1
Charged/Summonsed	9,787	13.9	9.7	4.3
No action	14,654	20.9	17.7	3.2
Not charged	2,966	4.2	4.4	-0.1

* Net difference in the number of outcome per visible officer compared to if force had the MSG average.

Sources: Detections: Home Office Outcome Statistics 2015/16, Visible officers: POA estimates 2016/17 Crime data: ONS Crime Statistics 2015/16. Cleveland

Demand - 999 calls

What is the level of demands on the force from 999 calls compared with others? How much does dealing with these calls cost compared with others and what is the level of workforce required to deal with them?

> Costs and workforce levels are calculated across central communications units (CCU) and also within CCU and front desk combined to account for differences in force structure.
>
> Note that
> - for consistency with elsewhere in this section, the horizontal lines in the bar charts represent the average of all forces, not the MSG average.
> - staff in CCU and front desk perform a range of functions and may spend differing amounts of their time dealing with emergency calls.
> - Collaboration/outsourcing will affect costs for certain forces.

Central communications unit only

Cost per 999 call

FTE per 1,000 pop

999 calls per FTE (LIN: 5,230) (CLE: 2.319)
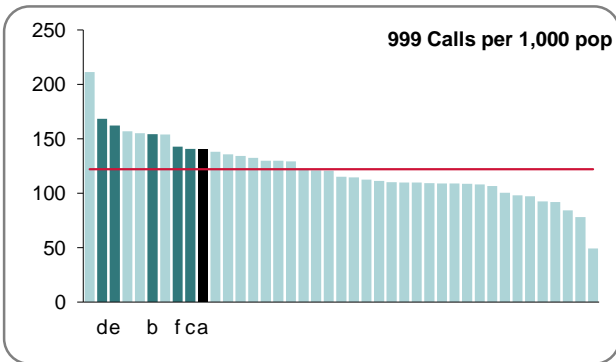
Central communications unit and front desk
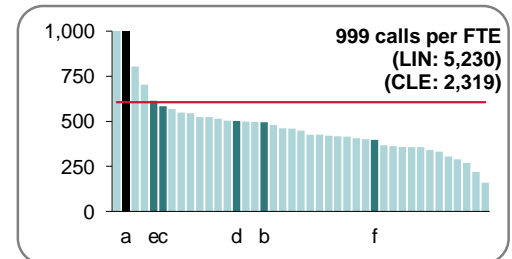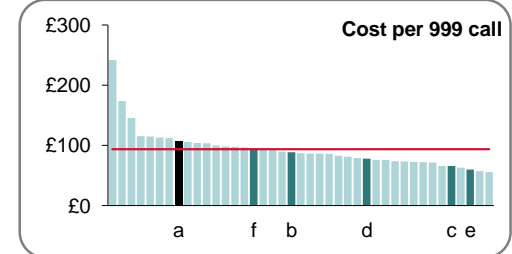
Cost per 999 call

FTE per 1,000 pop

999 calls per FTE (LIN: 5,230) (CLE: 2,319)

999 Calls per 1,000 pop

LIN = Lincolnshire   CLE = Cleveland

Population	562k
999 Calls received	78,843

	Force	MSG Avg	All Avg
FTE workforce	34		
Gross cost	£6.2m		
FTE per 1,000 pop	0.06	0.22	0.24
Calls per FTE	2,319	906	666
Calls per 1000 pop	140	151	122
Cost per call	£78	£69	£83

	Force	MSG Avg	All Avg	Diff* MSG	All
FTE workforce	34				
Gross cost	£8.4m				
FTE per 1,000 pop	0.06	0.26	0.27	-113	-118
Calls per FTE	2,319	819	606	-62	-96
Calls per 1,000 pop	140	151	122	-6,239	10,275
Cost per call	£106	£82	£94		

* Net difference in number of FTEs/999 calls compared to if force matched average of MSG forces

Cleveland

Demand - Emergency incidents

What is the level of emergency calls in the force compared with others? How have these levels changed?

An emergency response occurs when the police call handler assesses that there is a degree of importance or urgency associated with the incident and an emergency response is required.

All police forces record incidents in accordance with the provisions of the National Standard for Incident Recording (NSIR). These figures are not subject to the same level of quality assurance as recorded crime data.

Incident counts should be interpreted only as incidents recorded by the police, and may under estimate the true level of incidents.

Incidents are separated into anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents, crimes (notifiable, classified command and control) incidents and other command and control incidents.

The charts on the right side of the page show the percentage change in each type of incident over the past 12 months.

Emergency crime incidents

% Change - Emergency crime incidents

Emergency ASB incidents

% Change - Emergency ASB incidents

Emergency incidents per 1,000 pop

Other emergency C&C incidents

% Change - Other emergency C&C incidents

Population   562k

	Force	Incidents per 1,000 pop	Averages			Differences*		Change in emergency incidents		
			All	MSG		All	MSG	Force	All	MSG
Crime incidents	7,292	13	9	11		2,091	1,037	15%	31%	156%
ASB incidents	5,991	11	4	5		3,580	3,084	-6%	82%	554%
Other incidents	22,344	40	32	32		4,243	4,220	3%	554%	163%
Total emergency incidents	35,627	63	46	49		9,914	8,341	4%	0%	169%

* Net difference in the number of incidents compared to if the force had the average number per head of all/MSG forces.

Source: ADR 342 2015/16

Cleveland

Demand - Priority incidents

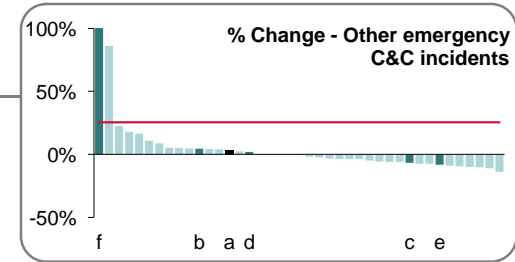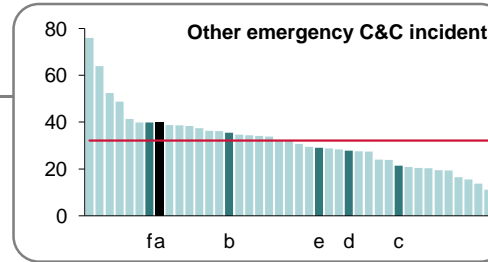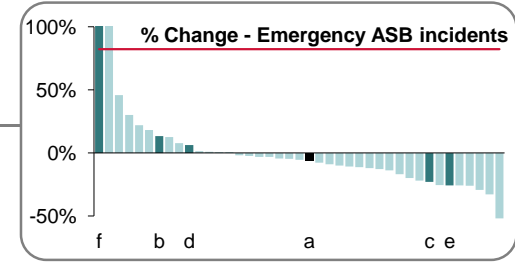What is the level of priority calls in the force compared with others? How have these levels changed?
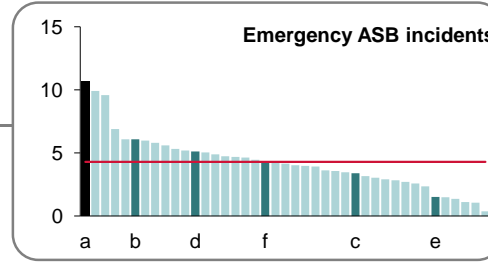
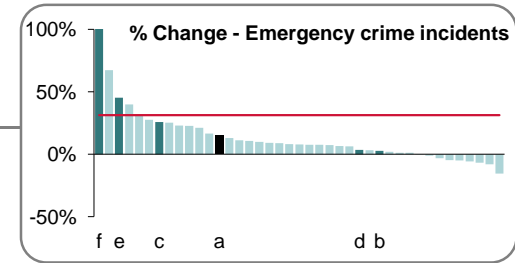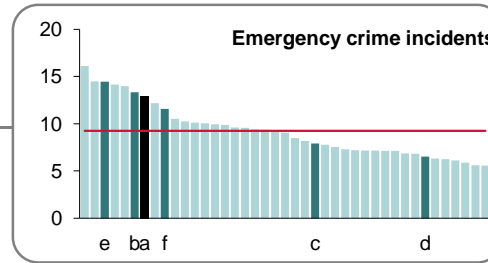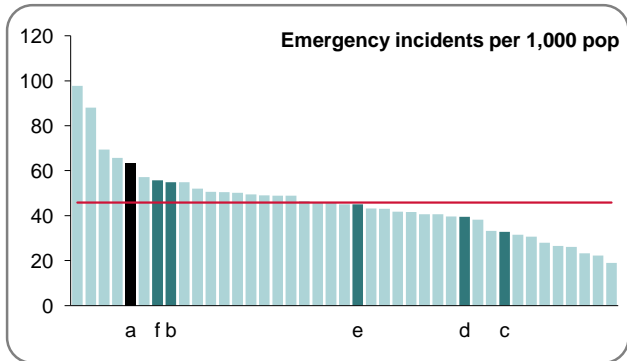A priority response occurs when the police call handler assesses that there is a degree of importance or urgency associated with the incident but an emergency response is not required.

All police forces record incidents in accordance with the provisions of the National Standard for Incident Recording (NSIR). These figures are not subject to the same level of quality assurance as recorded crime data.

Incident counts should be interpreted only as incidents recorded by the police, and may under estimate the true level of incidents.

Incidents are separated into anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents, crimes (notifiable, classified command and control) incidents and other command and control incidents.

The charts on the right side of the page show the percentage change in each type of incident over the past 12 months.

Priority incidents per 1,000 pop

Priority crime incidents

% Change - Priority crime incidents

Priority ASB incidents

% Change - Priority ASB incidents

Other priority C&C incidents

% Change - Other priority C&C incidents
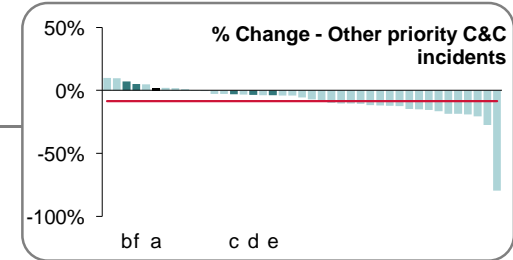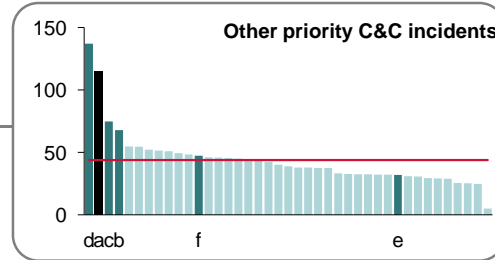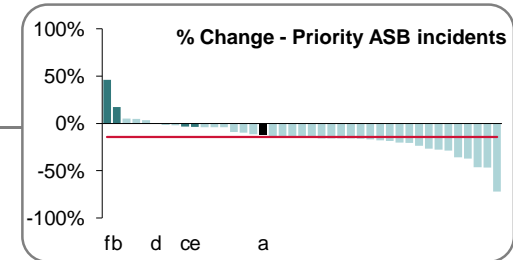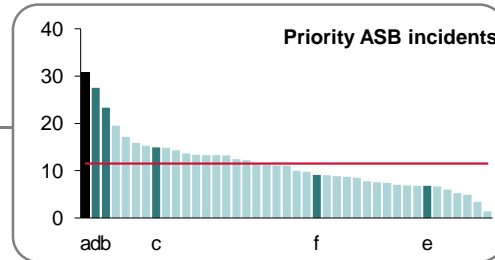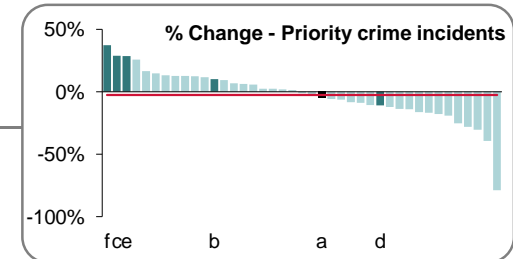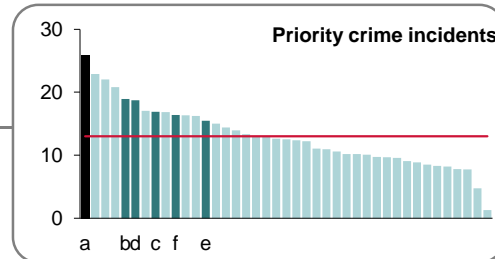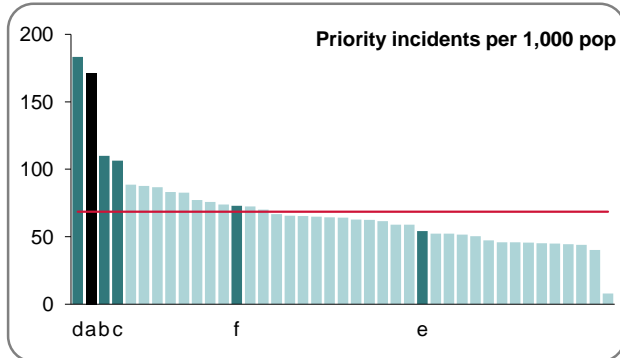
Population	562k

	Force	Incidents per 1,000 pop	Averages		Differences*		Change in priority incidents		
			All	MSG	All	MSG	Force	All	MSG
Crime incidents	14,586	26	13	19	7,269	4,056	-5%	-3%	15%
ASB incidents	17,294	31	12	19	10,823	6,756	-12%	-14%	7%
Other incidents	64,413	115	44	79	39,689	20,074	2%	-8%	1%
Total priority incidents	96,293	171	69	116	57,782	30,887	-2%	-9%	4%

* Net difference in the number of incidents compared to if the force had the average number per head of all/MSG forces.

Source: ADR 342 2015/16

Cleveland

Demand - All incidents

How has the categorisiation of incidents changed over time and how does the most recent year compare compare to the MSG?

All police forces record incidents in accordance with the provisions of the National Standard for Incident Recording (NSIR). These figures are not subject to the same level of quality assurance as recorded crime data.

Incident counts should be interpreted only as incidents recorded by the police, and may under estimate the true level of incidents.

Large changes between years may be due to the force changing their internal recording categories

Scheduled are appointment where a contact does not require an immediate or priority response but still requires police attendance, it will result in a scheduled response.

Resolution without deployment can occur where the needs of the caller can be adequately met through provision of advice, information, helpdesk or telephone investigation function or signposting to another lead agency/service.

Breakdown of all incidents per 1,000 population
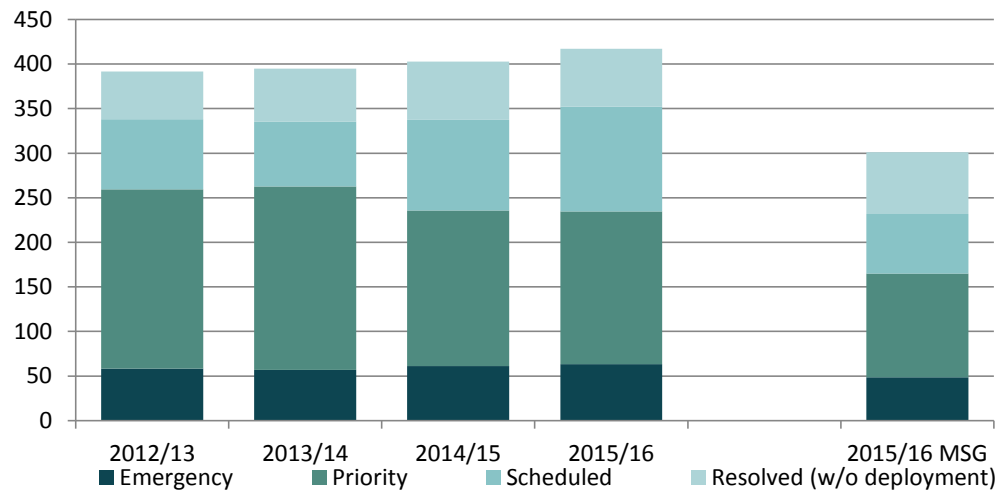
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2015/16 MSG	Diff %
Emergency	58	57	61	63	49	31%
Priority	201	206	175	171	116	47%
Scheduled	79	73	102	117	67	75%
Resolved (w/o deployment)	54	59	65	65	69	-6%
Total	392	395	403	417	301	38%

Source: ADR 342 2012/13 to 2015/16

Cleveland

Section two – offences and outcomes

This section focuses on criminal offences recorded by each force and resulting outcomes from those offences over the 12 month period to March 2016. These pages use the ONS published data on police recorded crime alongside Home Office data on outcome types. Definitions of offences in each crime category can be found in Annex 1. Data covering all outcome types (1-21) in the new outcome framework are available from 2014/15. This publication uses the outcomes definitions on page 58 below to analyse outcomes. Definitions of outcome type (1-18) in each group can be found in Annex 2.

The following pages present the volumes and changes in recorded crime for top-level crime categories as well as the change since 2014/15. They also present the proportion of recorded crimes where a suspect was identified and where action was taken based the new outcome framework. The following categories from the outcome framework were used to identify if a suspect was identified and or action taken (please see page 58).

- Suspect Identified – is defined as an outcome where an offender is identified enabling actions such as a charge, formal or informal sanction or an offence to be taken into consideration by the court. Also included are outcomes where a suspect is identified but evidential difficulties prevent prosecution or prosecution is not in the public interest.
- Action Taken - Defined as an outcome where an offender receives a charge or summons, an out-of-court formal outcome, an out-of-court informal outcome or who asks the offence to be taken into consideration.

Further analysis on pages 80 to 85 provides the volume of key outcomes for more detailed crime categories and presents the difference from the expected volume of that outcome based on the England and Wales average. Users may want to question why there are differences from the expected volumes, why a force might have higher than expected outcomes for some crimes, or lower than expected outcomes in others.

Also to Note

- Outcome 20 "action undertaken by another body/agency" was introduced from April 2015 and outcome 21 "further investigation to support formal action not in the public interest" was introduced from January 2016 (on a voluntary basis). Together, these outcomes account for 0.5% of total offences and have been offences with these outcomes have been excluded from the pages 60-85 of the profiles. For this reason
- some figures may appear different to those published by the Home Office and HMIC's PEEL reports.
- Pages 60-85 report on the outcomes for offences recorded during the period to 31 March 2016 and will differ from page 49 data on charges, which presents all charges recorded during the period, even if the offence to which it relates was not recorded in the period.
- On pages 80-85 England and Wales percent of outcomes is not provided for broad offence categories (violence against person, sexual offences etc) as the profile of component offence subcategories will differ by forces and comparison would be unreliable.
- Changes over time for crimes are measured against a baseline of 2014/15.
- Crimes against children are included in overall crime data.
- Fraud is excluded from all crime to make comparisons between forces more meaningful. Fraud offences are now recorded by the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau.
- Categories with fewer than 50 cases are not included in analysis such as crime rate or trend as small volumes will not provide robust estimates.
- For recorded crime and outcomes, MSG (simple, unweighted) averages are used. With the exception of pages 80 to 85, horizontal lines in the plots show the MSG.

Section two - Offences and outcomes

Introduction

The offences described in this section are presented as a crime tree as shown below. The tree distinguishes between victim based crimes and other crimes against society where there is no victim but a criminal offence has been committed. Fraud is shown separately with a dotted line because a practical and reliable method for collecting force-level data has not been developed. Nevertheless, this profile provides the latest ONS information.

The ONS crime tree

- Crimes
  - Victim-based crime
    - Violence against the person
      - Homicide
      - Violence with injury
      - Violence without injury
    - Sexual offences
      - Rape
      - Other sexual offences
    - Robbery
    - Theft offences
      - Burglary
      - Vehicle offences
      - Theft from the person
      - Bicycle theft
      - Shoplifting
      - Other theft offences
    - Criminal damage and arson offences
      - Criminal damage
      - Arson
  - Other crimes against society
    - Trafficking of drugs
    - Possession of drugs
    - Possession of weapons offences
    - Public order offences
    - Miscellaneous crimes
  - Fraud

Note: Definitions of offences in each category can be found in Annex 1.

Crime committed against children

This year, the profiles include a section on crime committed against children and the resulting outcomes. This includes crimes where the victims are specifically stated as children or victims are highly likely to be children (see crime tree below) There are other crime categories that may include child victims, but it is not possible to distinguish between adult and child victims (e.g. theft). These categories are not included in this section. Although not a perfect measure, these crimes give a good indication of the scale of crimes committed specifically against children within the force.

```
                                              ── Rape

Crime against children  <                     ── Sexual offences / abuse

                                              ── Cruelty / other
```

Note: Definitions of offences in each category can be found in Annex 1.

Outcome terminology

The Home Office introduced a new way of classifying the results of police investigations in April 2013. New classifications called 'outcomes' are associated with all recorded crimes, provi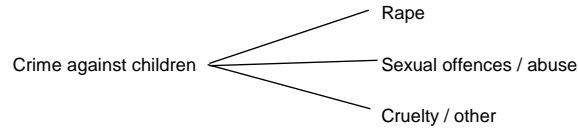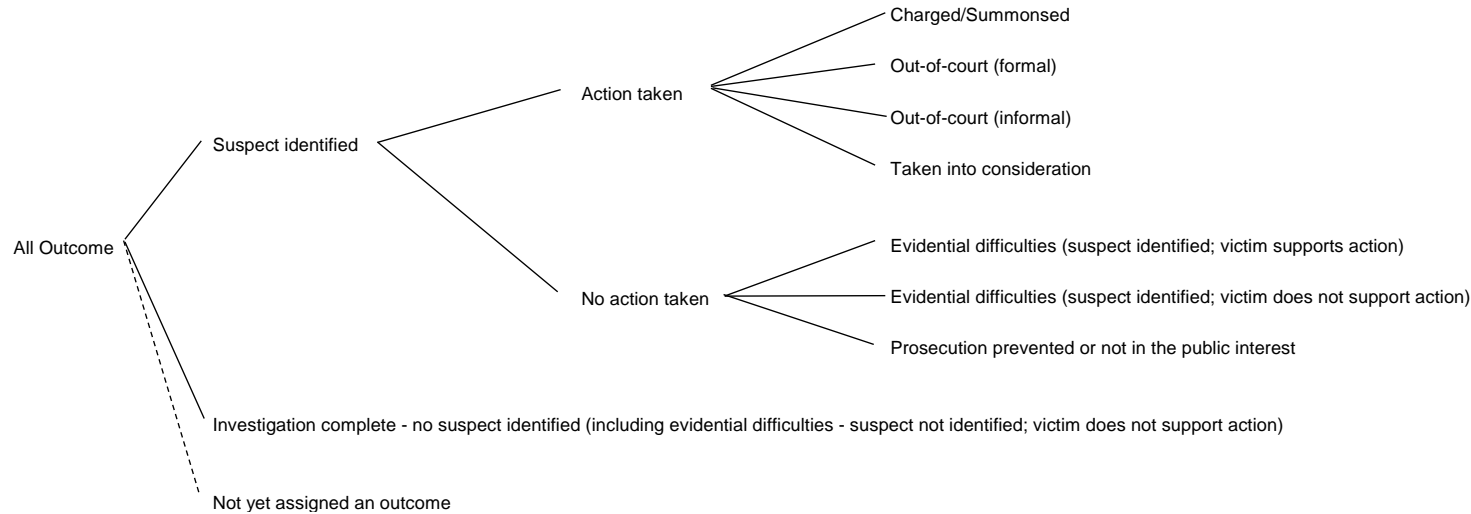ding a more detailed picture of how the police deal with investigations. The following outcome groups are used in this section:

```
                                                              ── Charged/Summonsed

                                    Action taken  <           ── Out-of-court (formal)

                    Suspect identified  <                     ── Out-of-court (informal)

                                                              ── Taken into consideration

All Outcome  <

                                                              ── Evidential difficulties (suspect identified; victim supports action)

                                    No action taken  <        ── Evidential difficulties (suspect identified; victim does not support action)

                                                              ── Prosecution prevented or not in the public interest

                    Investigation complete - no suspect identified (including evidential difficulties - suspect not identified; victim does not support action)

                    Not yet assigned an outcome
```

Note
Definitions of outcome types in each category can be found in Annex 2.
Outcome 20 "action undertaken by another body/agency" was introduced from April 2015 and outcome 21 "further investigation to support formal action not in the public interest" was introduced from Janurary 2016 (on a volantary basis). Together, these outcomes account for 0.5% of total offences and have been exluded from the profiles. For this reasons some figures may appear different to those published by the Home Office and HMIC's PEEL reports.

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Offences and outcomes - Crimes - Recorded offences

What is the Recorded offence rate for crimes (excluding fraud) in the force and how does this compare with others?

How does the Recorded offence rate compare with last year and how does the change compare with others?

Crimes (excl. fraud)

Fraud
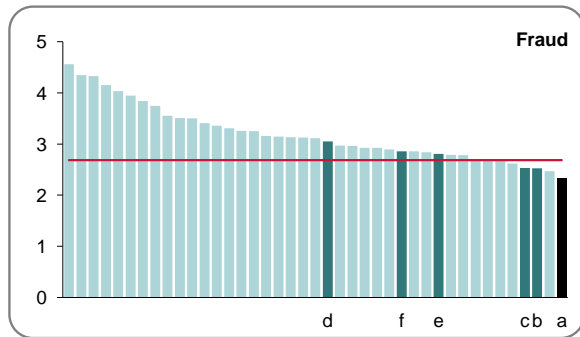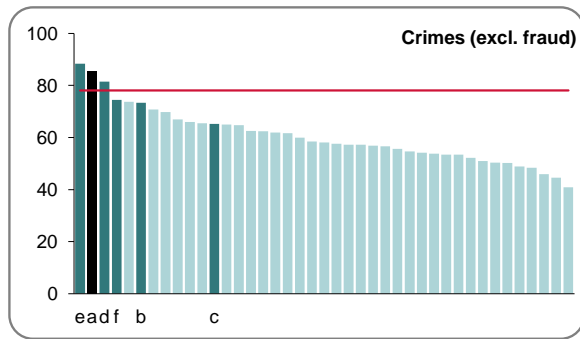
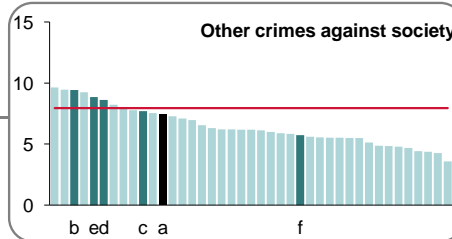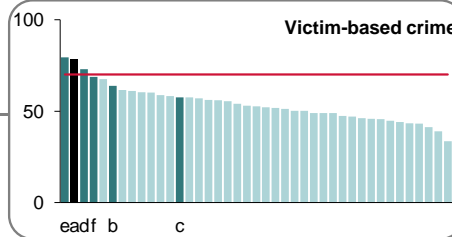|	Offences	per 1,000 pop***	MSG Avg	Difference
	1,311	2.33	2.69	-199

Fraud data are experimental statistics published as part of ONS crime statistics and are in the testing phase and not yet fully developed.

The figures presented here for police force areas are based on victims' address information. This is in contrast with traditional crimes which are based on where the offence took place (which in the case of fraud is often hard to define).

Offences where the victim's police force area is unknown relate to cases where it has not be possible to attribute offences to a police force area, for example, due to missing address information, or where the offence occurred outside the UK. There were 24,593

Source: ONS Crime Statistics 2015/16, 2014/15

Recorded offence rate

Victim-based crime

Other crimes against society

Percent change from 2014/15

Victim-based crime

Other crimes against society

Population	562k

2015/16	Offences	per 1,000 pop	MSG Avg	Difference*	
Victim-based crime	43,956	78.2	70.1	4,542	12%
Other crimes against society	4,163	7.4	8.0	-311	-7%
Crimes (excl fraud)	48,119	85.6	78.1	4,231	10%

2014/15	Offences	% change** Force	MSG Avg
Victim-based crime	37,838	16%	16%
Other crimes against society	4,203	-1%	14%
Crimes (excl fraud)	42,041	14%	15%

* Net difference in the number of offences compared to if the force had the MSG average number of offences per 1,000 population. A negative difference means the force has a lower Recorded offence rate than the MSG average.

**Percentage change from 2014/15 to 2015/16

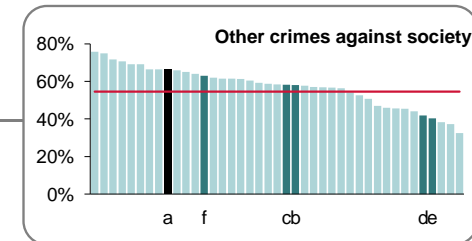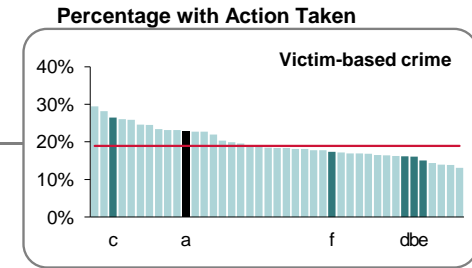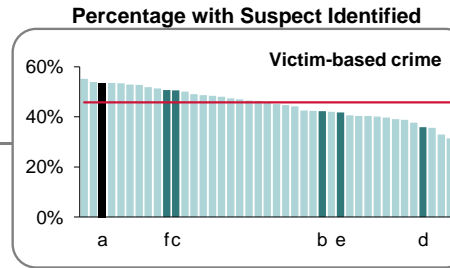***Uses the same population figure as the rest of the profile and may not match ONS figures

Cleveland

Offences and outcomes - Crimes (excluding fraud) - Outcome

What are the outcomes for crimes (excluding fraud) and how does this compare with others?

The charts show the proportion of crimes recorded in 2015/16 that have a tracked outcome showing that a suspect has been identified and that an action has been taken. Please see 'Offences and outcomes introduction' (from pages 56) for definitions.

Crimes against society include those with no identifiable victim, such as drug offences. The proportion of cases which have an identified suspect has not been reported as there is little variation between forces.

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Victim-based crime

Percentage with Action Taken

Victim-based crime

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Crimes (excl. fraud)

Other crimes against society
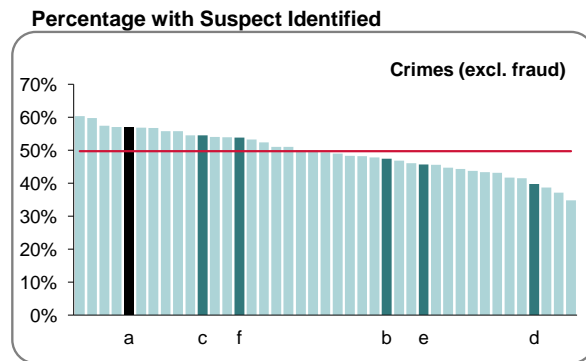
	Total offences	Suspect Identified			Action Taken		
		Force	%	MSG Avg*	Force	%	MSG Avg*
Victim-based crime	43,956	23,537	54%	46%	9,995	23%	19%
Other crimes against society	4,163	3,870	93%	84%	2,758	66%	55%
Crimes (excl fraud)	48,119	27,407	57%	50%	12,753	27%	23%

Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2016

Cleveland

Offences and outcomes - Victim-based crime - Recorded offences

What is the Recorded offence rate for victim-based crime in the force and how does this compare with others?
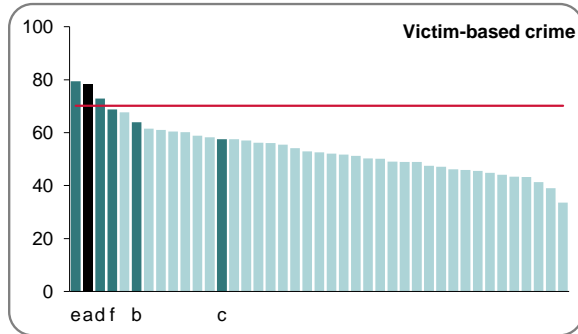
Recorded offence rate

Percent change from 2014/15

Victim-based crime

Violence against the person

Sexual offences

Robbery

Theft offences

Criminal damage and arson

Population	562k				
2015/16	**Offences**	**per 1,000 pop**	**MSG Avg**	**Difference***	
Violence against the person	10,938	19.5	18.3	631	6%
Sexual offences	1,326	2.4	2.1	169	15%
Robbery	338	0.6	0.8	-112	-25%
Theft offences	22,470	40.0	36.0	2,231	11%
Criminal damage and arson	8,884	15.8	12.9	1,623	22%
Victim-based crime	43,956	78.2	70.1	4,542	12%

		% change**	
2014/15	**Offences**	**Force**	**MSG Avg**
Violence against the person	7,941	38%	42%
Sexual offences	877	51%	26%
Robbery	300	13%	12%
Theft offences	20,411	10%	6%
Criminal damage and arson	8,309	7%	13%
Victim-based crime	37,838	16%	16%

* Net difference in the number of offences compared to if the force had the MSG average number of offences per 1,000 population. A negative difference means the force has a lower Recorded offence rate than the MSG average.

**Percentage change from 2014/15 to 2015/16

Source: ONS Crime Statistics 2015/16, 2014/15
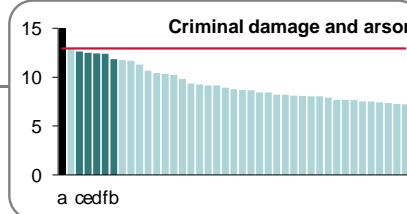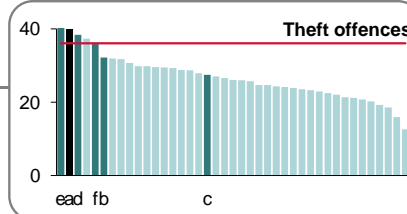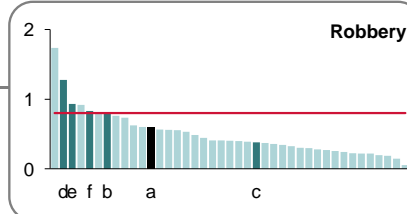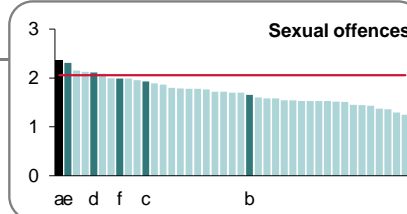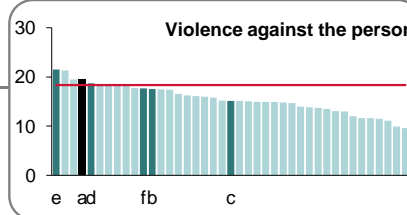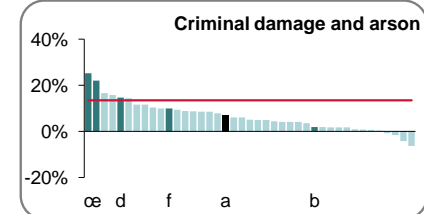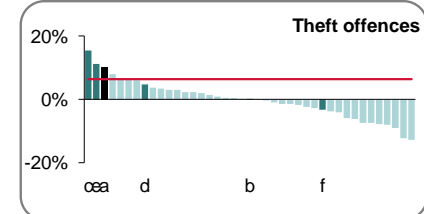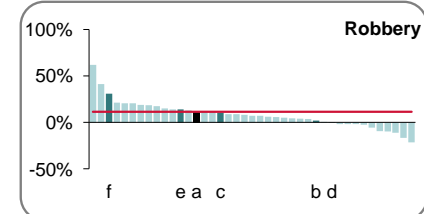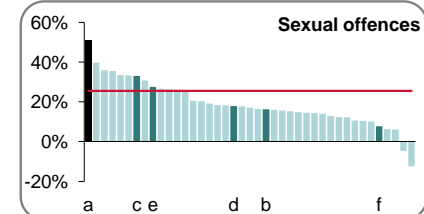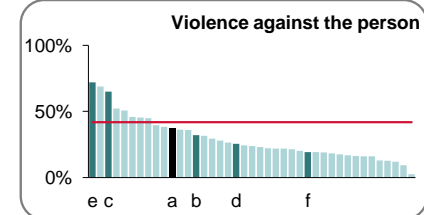
Cleveland

Offences and outcomes - Victim-based crime - Outcome

What are the outcomes for victim-based crime and how does this compare with others?

> The charts show the proportion of crimes recorded in 2015/16 that have a tracked outcome showing that a suspect has been identified and that an action has been taken. Please see 'Offences and outcomes introduction' (from pages 56) for definitions.

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Victim-based crime
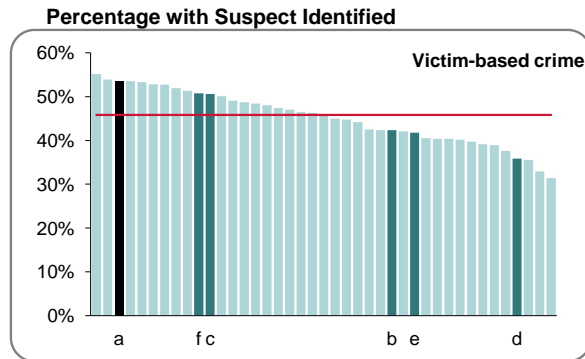
|	Offences	Suspect Identified			Action Taken		
		Force	%	MSG Avg*	Force	%	MSG Avg*
Violence against the person	10,938	9,897	90%	85%	2,530	23%	27%
Sexual offences	1,326	907	68%	68%	173	13%	15%
Robbery	338	250	74%	52%	105	31%	21%
Theft offences	22,470	9,575	43%	30%	6,011	27%	17%
Criminal damage and arson	8,884	2,908	33%	30%	1,176	13%	13%
Victim-based crime	43,956	23,537	54%	46%	9,995	23%	19%

Percentage with Suspect Identified
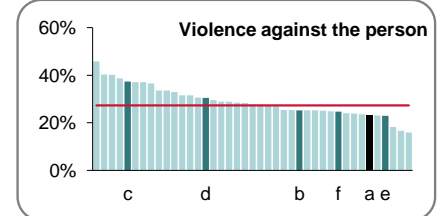
Violence against the person

Sexual offences

Robbery

Theft offences

Criminal damage and arson

Percentage with Action Taken

Violence against the person

Sexual offences

Robbery

Theft offences

Criminal damage and arson

Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2016

Cleveland

Offences and outcomes - Violence against the person - Recorded offences

What is the Recorded offence rate for violence against the person in the force and how does this compare with others? How does the rate compare with last year?

As homicide numbers are so small, care should be taken when making comparisons between forces. For this reason, a plot has not been included for homicide.

Categories with fewer than 50 cases will not be included in analysis as the results may not be robust and will be shown as "n/a".

Recorded offence rate

Percent change from 2014/15

Violence against the person

Violence with injury

Violence with injury

Violence without injury

Violence without injury
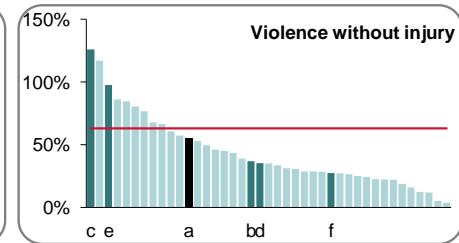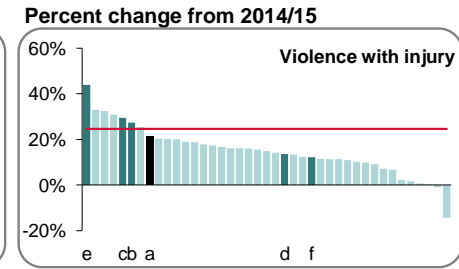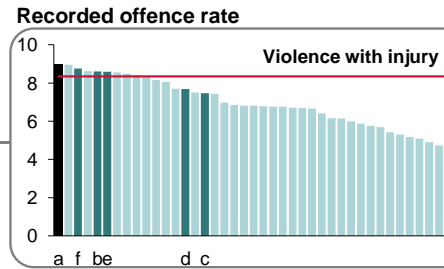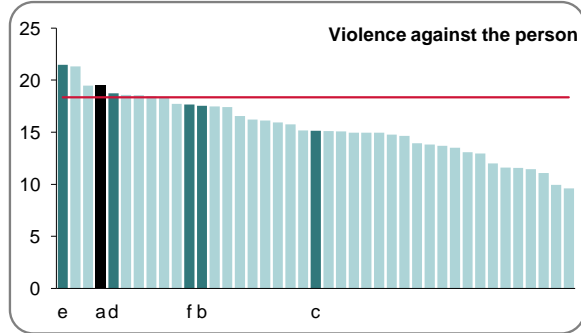
Population	562k				
2015/16	**Offences**	**per 1,000 pop**	**MSG Avg**	**Difference***	
Homicide	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Violence with injury	5,043	9.0	8.3	353	8%
Violence without injury	5,889	10.5	10.0	279	5%
Violence against the person	10,938	19.5	18.3	631	6%

2014/15	**Offences**	**% change** Force	**MSG Avg**
Homicide	7	-14%	-14%
Violence with injury	4,150	22%	25%
Violence without injury	3,784	56%	63%
Violence against the person	7,941	38%	42%

* Net difference in the number of offences compared to if the force had the MSG average number of offences per 1,000 population. A negative difference means the force has a lower Recorded offence rate than the MSG average.

**Percentage change from 2014/15 to 2015/16

Source: ONS Crime Statistics 2015/16, 2014/15

Cleveland

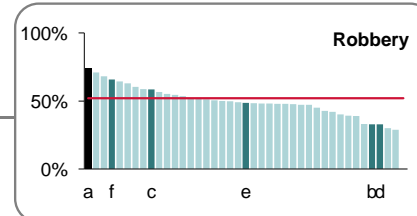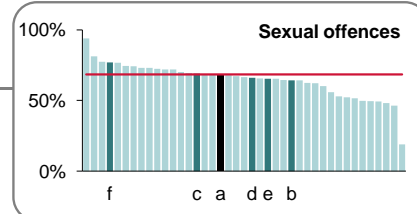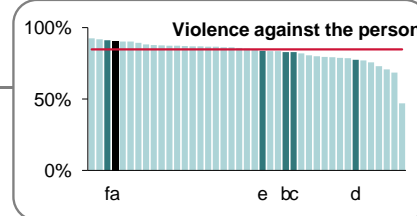## Offences and outcomes - Violence against the person - Outcome

What are the outcomes for violence against the person and how does this compare with others?

The charts show the proportion of crimes recorded in 2015/16 that have a tracked outcome showing that a suspect has been identified and that an action has been taken. Please see 'Offences and outcomes introduction' (from pages 56) for definitions.
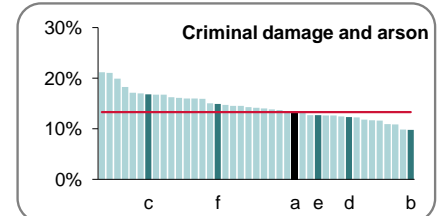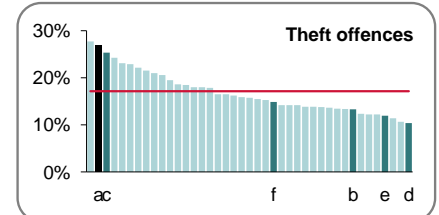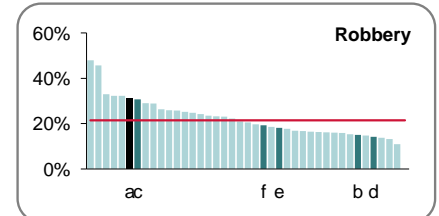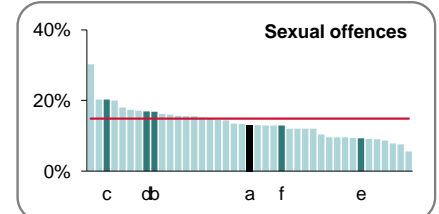
As homicide numbers are so small, care should be taken when making comparisons between forces. For this reason, a plot has not been included for homicide.

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Violence against the person

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Violence with injury

Percentage with Action Taken

Violence with injury

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Violence without injury

Percentage with Action Taken

Violence without injury

	Offences	Suspect Identified			Action Taken		
		Force	%	MSG Avg*	Force	%	MSG Avg*
Homicide	6	3	n/a	n/a	3	n/a	n/a
Violence with injury	5,043	4,445	88%	83%	1,235	24%	30%
Violence without injury	5,889	5,449	93%	86%	1,292	22%	25%
Violence against the person	10,938	9,897	90%	85%	2,530	23%	27%

Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2016

Cleveland

Offences and outcomes - Sexual offences - Recorded offences

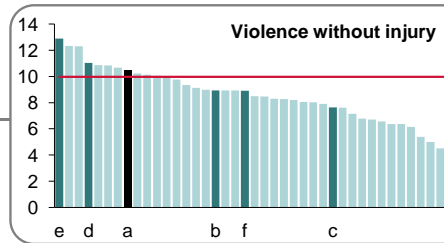What is the Recorded offence rate for sexual offences in the force and how does this compare with others? How does the rate for sexual offences compare to last year and how does it compare with others?

Note that due to the complex nature of these crimes, particularly rape, care should be taken when comparing crime rates across forces as there are many factors which can affect the level of recorded crime. For example, victims being encouraged to report crimes or cultural differences.

Recorded offence rate

Rape

Sexual offences

Other sexual offences

Percent change from 2014/15

Rape

Other sexual offences
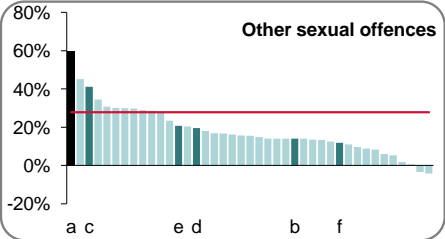
Population	562k				
2015/16	**Offences**	**per 1,000 pop**	**MSG Avg**	**Difference***	
Rape	448	0.8	0.70	55	14%
Other sexual offences	878	1.6	1.36	114	15%
Sexual offences	1,326	2.4	2.06	169	15%

2014/15	**Offences**	**% change****	
		Force	**MSG Avg**
Rape	328	37%	22%
Other sexual offences	549	60%	28%
Sexual offences	877	51%	26%

* Net difference in the number of offences compared to if the force had the MSG average number of offences per 1,000 population. A negative difference means the force has a lower Recorded offence rate than the MSG average.

**Percentage change from 2014/15 to 2015/16

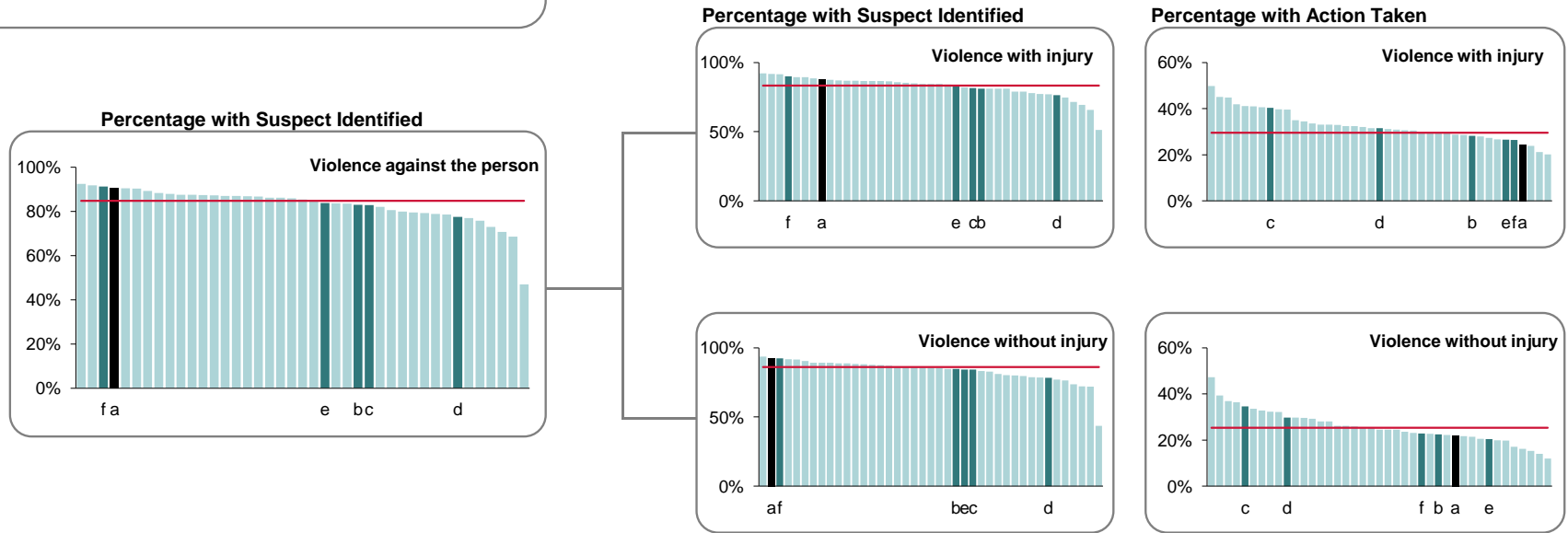*Source: ONS Crime Statistics 2015/16, 2014/15*

Cleveland

Offences and outcomes - Sexual offences - Outcome

What are the outcomes for sexual offences and how does this compare with others?

The charts show the proportion of crimes recorded in 2015/16 that have a tracked outcome showing that a suspect has been identified and that an action has been taken. Please see 'Offences and outcomes introduction' (from page

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Sexual offences

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Rape

Percentage with Action Taken

Rape

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Other sexual offences

Percentage with Action Taken

Other sexual offences

		Suspect Identified			Action Taken		
	Offences	Force	%	MSG Avg*	Force	%	MSG Avg*
Rape	448	280	63%	71%	48	11%	12%
Other sexual offences	878	627	71%	67%	125	14%	16%
Sexual offences	1,326	907	68%	68%	173	13%	15%

Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2016

Cleveland

Offences and outcomes - Robbery - Recorded offences

What is the Recorded offence rate for robbery in the force and how does this compare with others? How does the rate for robbery compare with last year and how does this compare with others?

> Categories with fewer than 50 cases will not be included in analysis as the results may not be robust and will be suppressed.

Recorded offence rate
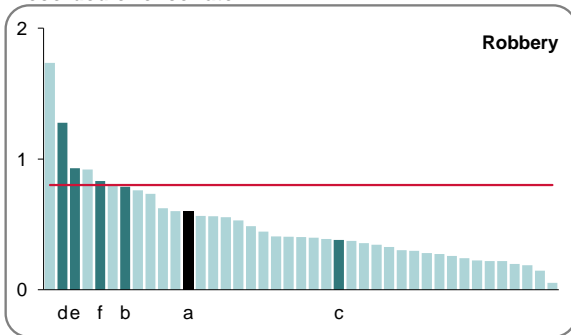
Percent change from 2014/15
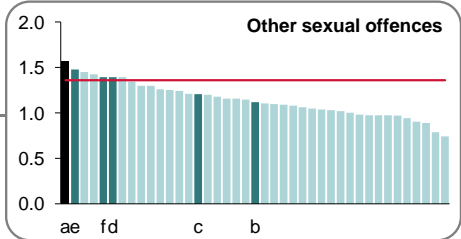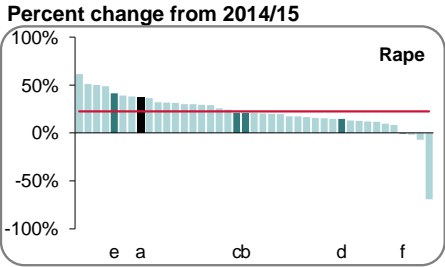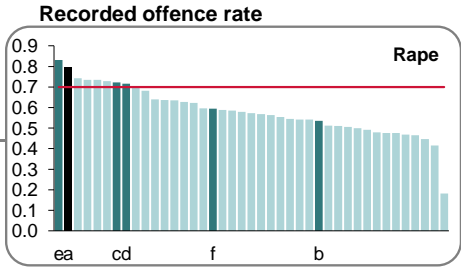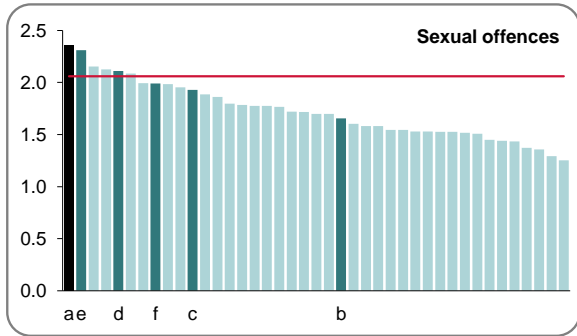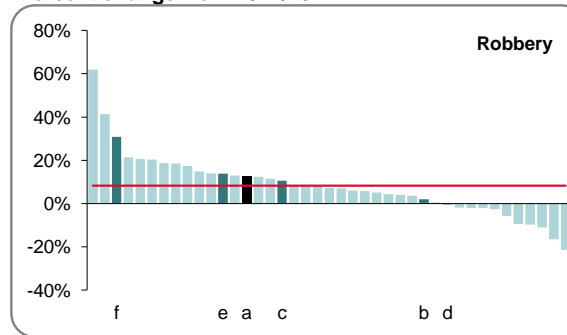

Population	562k

2015/16	Offences	per 1,000 pop	MSG Avg	Difference*	
Robbery	338	0.6	0.8	-112	-25%

2014/15	Offences	% change** Force	MSG Avg
Robbery	300	13%	12%

* Net difference in the number of offences compared to if the force had the MSG average number of offences per 1,000 population. A negative difference means the force has a lower Recorded offence rate than the MSG average.

**Percentage change from 2014/15 to 2015/16

Source: ONS Crime Statistics 2015/16, 2014/15

Cleveland

Offences and outcomes - Robbery - Outcome

What are the outcomes for robbery and how does this compare with others?

> The charts show the proportion of crimes recorded in 2015/16 that have a tracked outcome showing that a suspect has been identified and that an action has been taken. Please see 'Offences and outcomes introduction' (from page 56) for definitions.
>
> Categories with fewer than 50 cases will not be included in analysis as the results may not be robust and will be suppressed.

Percentage with Suspect Identified
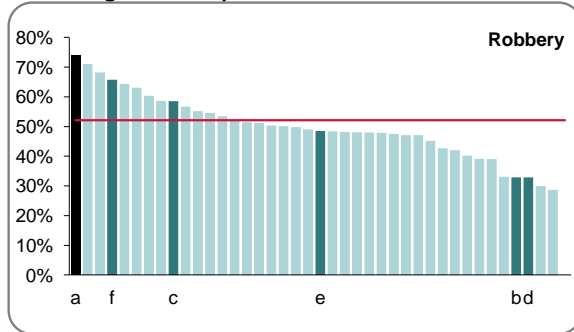
Percentage with Action Taken
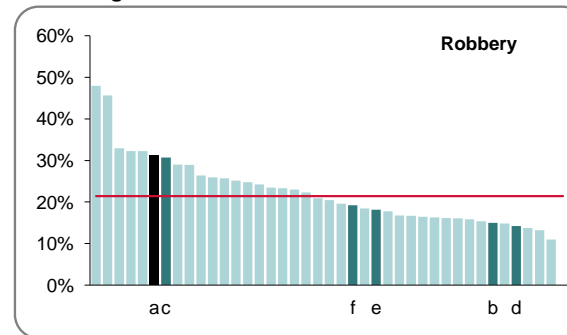
	Offences	Suspect Identified			Action Taken		
		Force	%	MSG Avg*	Force	%	MSG Avg*
Robbery	338	250	74%	52%	105	31%	21%

Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2016

Cleveland

Offences and outcomes - Theft offences - Recorded offences

What is the Recorded offence rate for theft offences in the force and how
does this compare with others? How does the rate compare with last year?
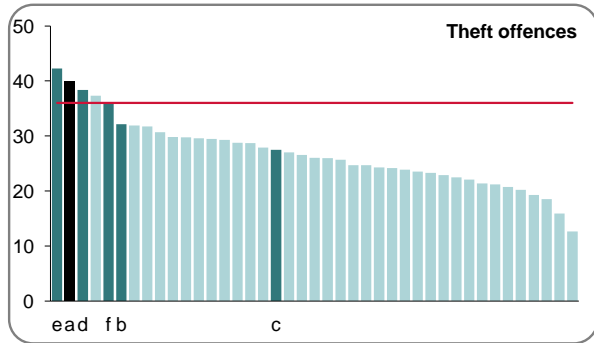
Theft offences

Population	562k

2015/16	Offences	per 1,000 pop	MSG Avg	Difference*	
Burglary	5,488	9.8	9.3	266	5%
Vehicle offences	3,326	5.9	6.9	-573	-15%
Bicycle theft	915	1.6	1.5	68	8%
Theft from the person	368	0.7	1.2	-283	-43%
Shoplifting	6,599	11.7	7.8	2,216	51%
All other theft offences	5,774	10.3	9.3	537	10%
Theft offences	22,470	40.0	36.0	2,231	11%

2014/15	Offences	% change ** Force	% change ** MSG Avg
Burglary	5,068	8%	4%
Vehicle offences	3,039	9%	10%
Bicycle theft	1,163	-21%	-9%
Theft from the person	345	7%	11%
Shoplifting	5,626	17%	7%
All other theft offences	5,170	12%	9%
Theft offences	20,411	10%	6%

* Net difference in the number of offences compared to if the force had the MSG average
number of offences per 1,000 population. A negative difference means the force has a
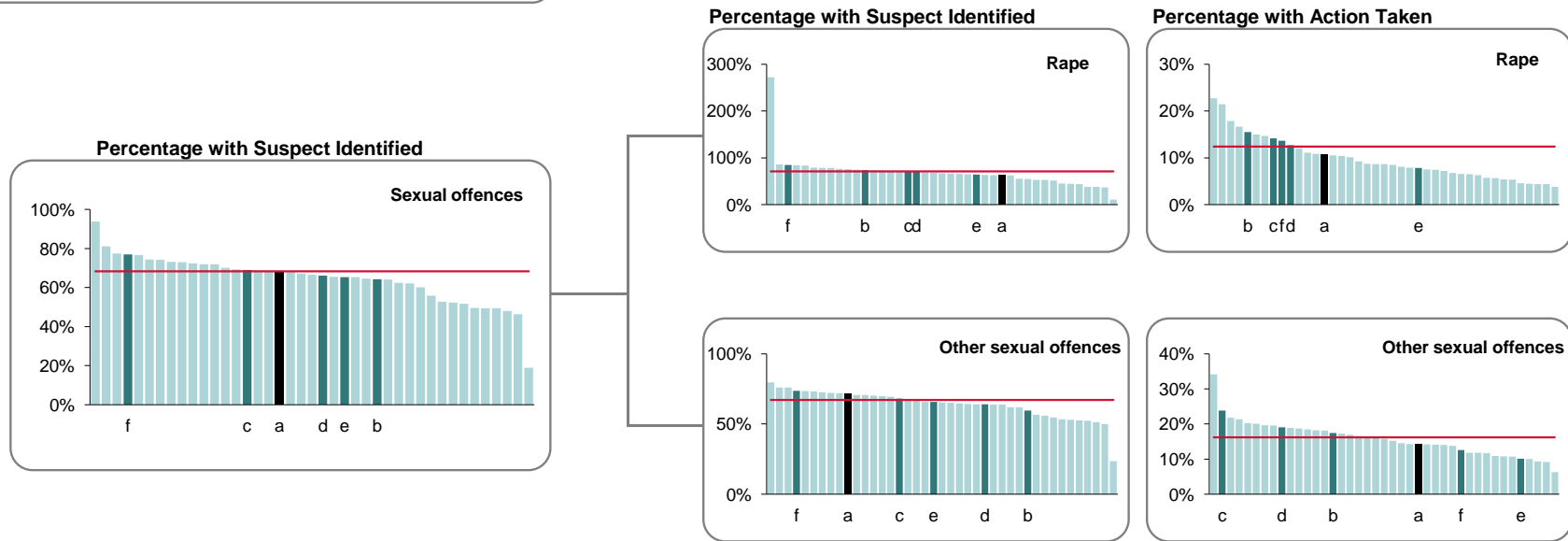lower Recorded offence rate than the MSG average.

**Percentage change from 2014/15 to 2015/16

Source: ONS Crime Statistics 2015/16, 2014/15

Recorded offence rate

Burglary

Vehicle offences

Bicycle theft

Theft from the person

Shoplifting

All other theft offences

Percent change from 2014/15

Burglary

Vehicle offences

Bicycle theft

Theft from the person

Shoplifting
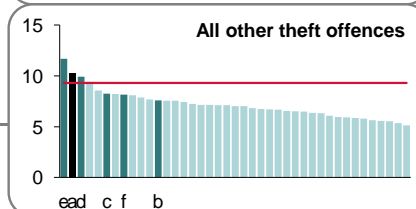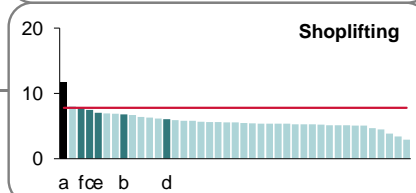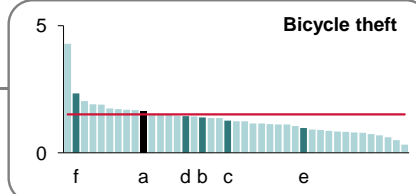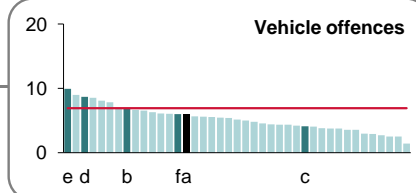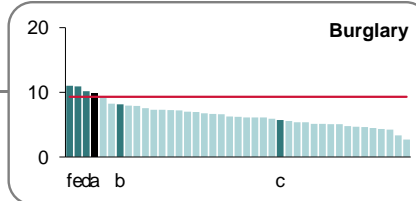
All other theft offences
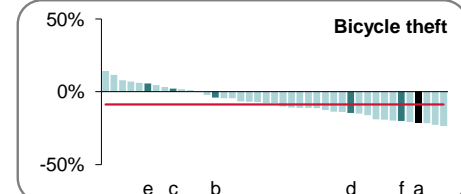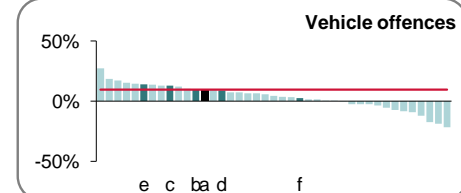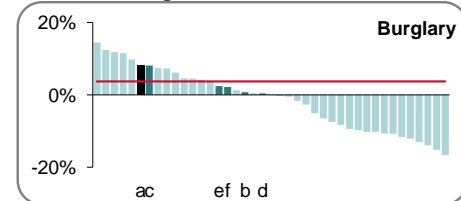
Cleveland

Offences and outcomes - Theft offences - Outcome

What are the outcomes for theft offences and how does this compare with others?

The charts show the proportion of crimes recorded in 2015/16 that have a tracked outcome showing that a suspect has been identified and that an action has been taken. Please see 'Offences and outcomes introduction' (from pages 56) for definitions.

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Theft offences

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Burglary

Vehicle offences

Bicycle theft

Theft from the person

Shoplifting

All other theft offences

Percentage with Action Taken

Burglary

Vehicle offences

Bicycle theft

Theft from the person

Shoplifting

All other theft offences
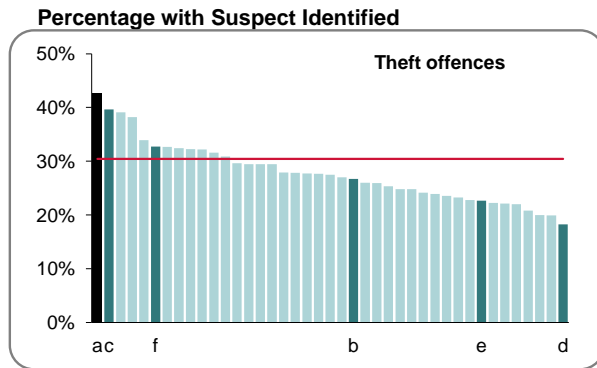
	Offences	Suspect Identified			Action Taken		
		Force	%	MSG Avg	Force	%	MSG Avg
Burglary	5,488	1,488	27%	18%	665	12%	8%
Vehicle offences	3,326	664	20%	14%	330	10%	6%
Bicycle theft	915	221	24%	15%	68	7%	5%
Theft from the person	368	115	31%	20%	25	7%	5%
Shoplifting	6,599	4,947	75%	65%	4,343	66%	50%
All other theft offences	5,774	2,140	37%	29%	580	10%	8%
Theft offences	22,470	9,575	43%	30%	6,011	27%	17%
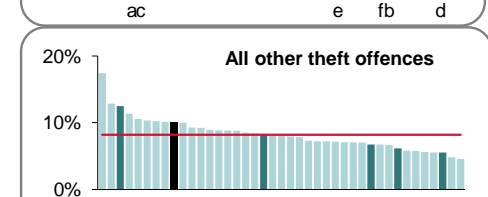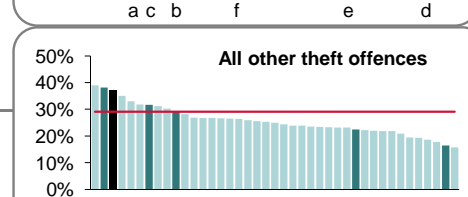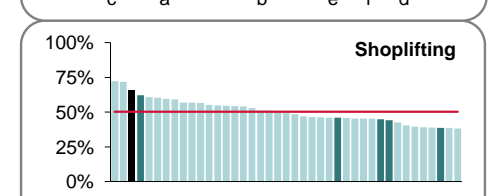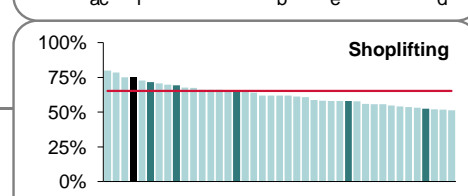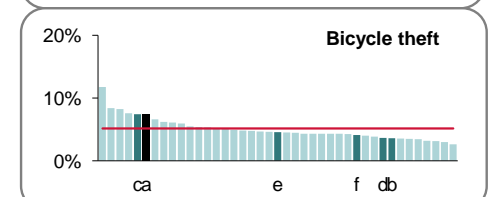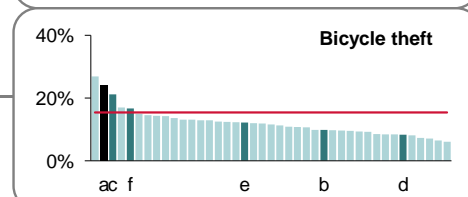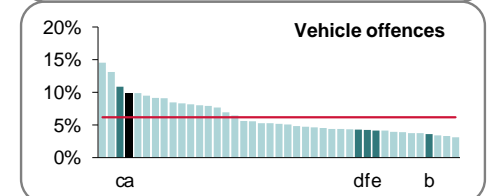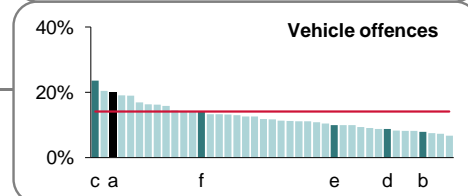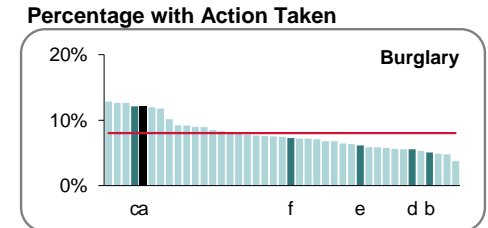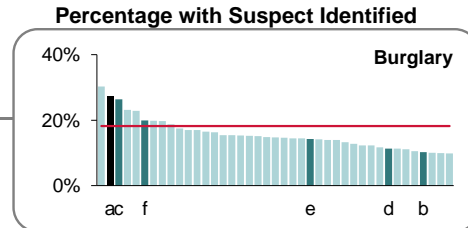
Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2016

Cleveland

Offences and outcomes - Criminal damage and arson - Recorded offences

What is the Recorded offence rate for criminal damage and arson in the force and how does this compare with others? How does the rate compare with last year and how does this compare with others?

Recorded offence rate

Percent change from 2014/15

Criminal damage and arson

Criminal damage
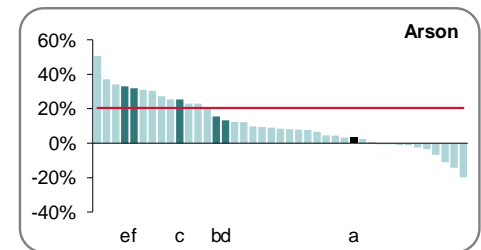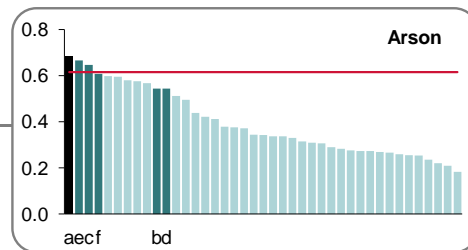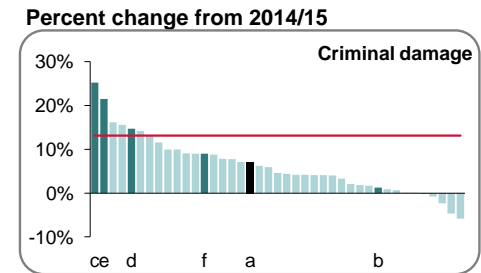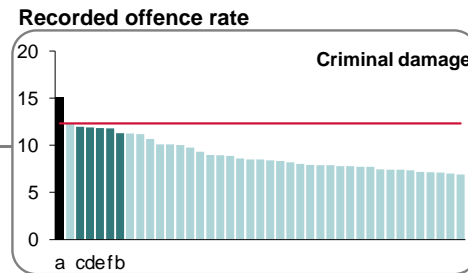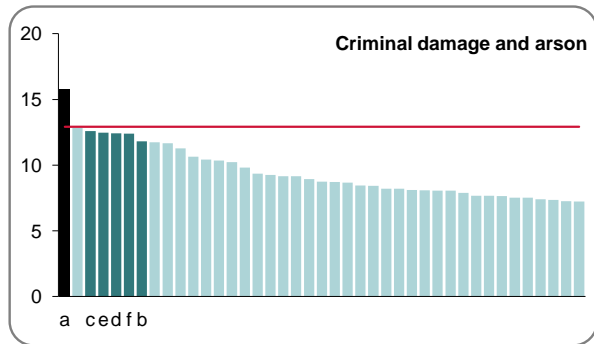
Arson

Population	562k

2015/16	Offences	per 1,000 pop	MSG Avg	Difference*	
Criminal damage	8,500	15.1	12.3	1,584	23%
Arson	384	0.7	0.6	38	11%
Criminal damage and arson	8,884	15.8	12.9	1,623	22%

	Offences	% change **	
2014/15		Force	MSG Avg
Criminal damage	7,937	7%	13%
Arson	372	3%	20%
Criminal damage and arson	8,309	7%	13%

* Net difference in the number of offences compared to if the force had the MSG average number of offences per 1,000 population. A negative difference means the force has a lower Recorded offence rate than the MSG average.

**Percentage change from 2014/15 to 2015/16

Source: ONS Crime Statistics 2015/16, 2014/15

Cleveland

Offences and outcomes - Criminal Damage and Arson - Outcome

What are the outcomes for criminal damage and arson and how does this compare with others?
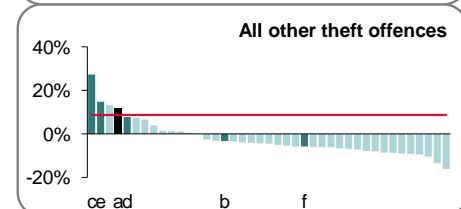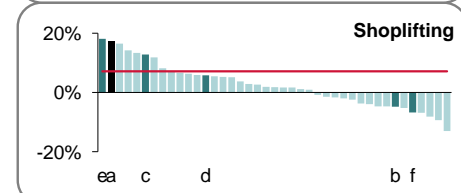
The charts show the proportion of crimes recorded in 2015/16 that have a tracked outcome showing that a suspect has been identified and that an action has been taken. Please see

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Criminal damage and arson

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Criminal damage

Percentage with Action Taken

Criminal damage

Arson

Arson

	Offences	Suspect Identified			Action Taken		
		Force	%	MSG Avg	Force	%	MSG Avg
Criminal damage	8,500	2,809	33%	30%	1,153	14%	14%
Arson	384	99	26%	23%	23	6%	8%
Criminal damage and arson	8,884	2,908	33%	30%	1,176	13%	13%

Cleveland

Offences and outcomes - Other crimes against society - Recorded offences

What is the Recorded offence rate for other crimes against society in the force and how does this compare with others? How does the rates compare with last year?

Recorded offence rate

Percent change from 2014/15
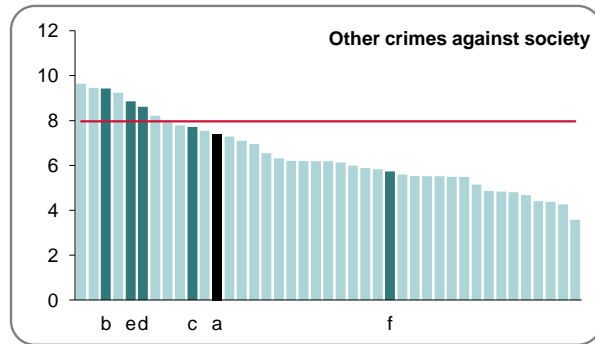
Population	562k

2015/16	Offences	per 1,000 pop	MSG Avg	Difference*	
Trafficking of drugs	290	0.5	0.6	-21	-7%
Possession of drugs	1,169	2.1	1.9	116	11%
Public order offences	1,800	3.2	3.7	-298	-14%
Possession of weapons	272	0.5	0.5	1	1%
Misc crimes against society	632	1.1	1.3	-109	-15%
Other crimes against society	4,163	7.4	8.0	-311	-7%

2014/15	Offences	% change**	
		Force	MSG Avg
Trafficking of drugs	276	5%	-5%
Possession of drugs	1,435	-19%	-22%
Public order offences	1,753	3%	43%
Possession of weapons	247	10%	17%
Misc crimes against society	492	28%	33%
Other crimes against society	4,203	-1%	14%

* Net difference in the number of offences compared to if the force had the MSG average number of offences per 1,000 population. A negative difference means the force has a lower Recorded offence rate than the MSG average.
**Percentage change from 2014/15 to 2015/16
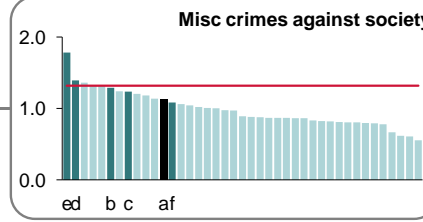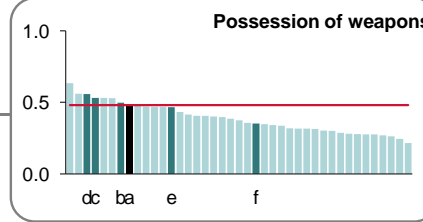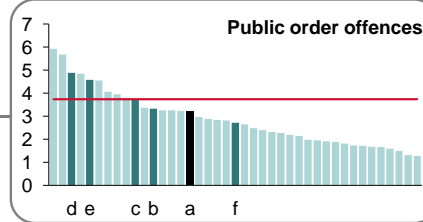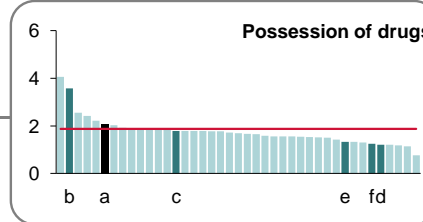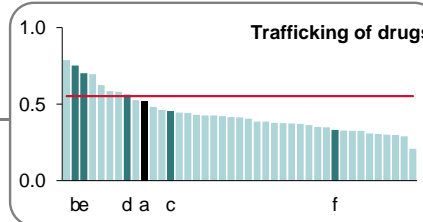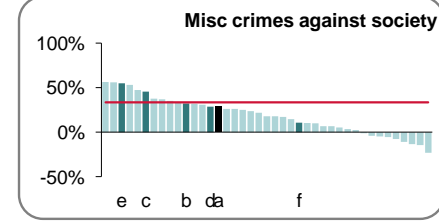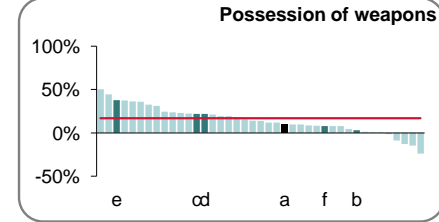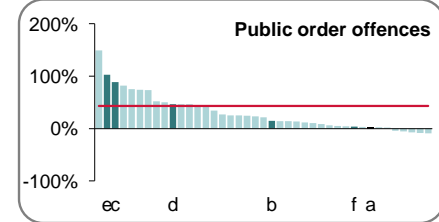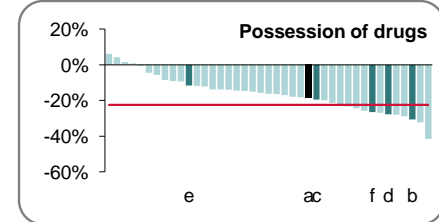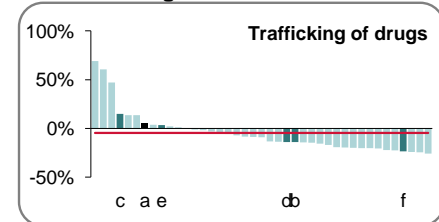
Source: ONS Crime Statistics 2015/16, 2014/15

Cleveland

Outcomes - Other crimes against society

What are the outcomes for other crimes against society and how does this compare with others?

The charts show the proportion of crimes recorded in 2015/16 that have a tracked outcome showing that a suspect has been identified and that an action has been taken. Please see 'Offences and outcomes introduction' (from pages 56) for definitions.

Percentage with Action Taken

Trafficking of drugs

Possession of drugs

Public order offences

Possession of weapons

Misc crimes against society

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Other Crimes
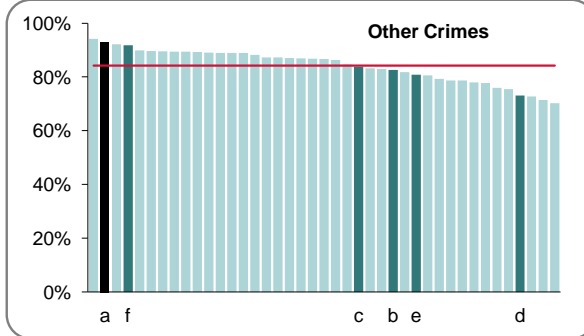
	Total offences	Suspect Identified			Action Taken		
		Force	%	MSG Avg	Force	%	MSG Avg
Trafficking of drugs	290	249	86%	84%	222	77%	73%
Possession of drugs	1,169	1,157	99%	97%	1,044	89%	89%
Public order offences	1,800	1,635	91%	79%	898	50%	37%
Possession of weapons	272	265	97%	91%	226	83%	70%
Misc crimes against society	632	564	89%	79%	368	58%	42%
Other crimes against society	4,163	3,870	93%	84%	2,758	66%	55%
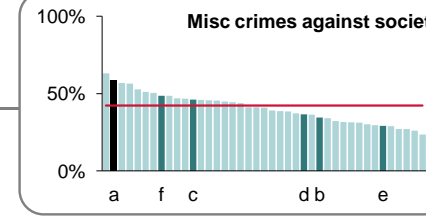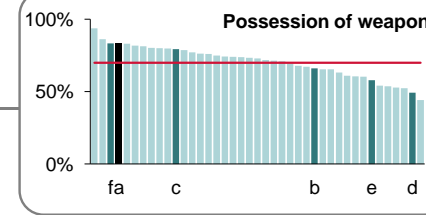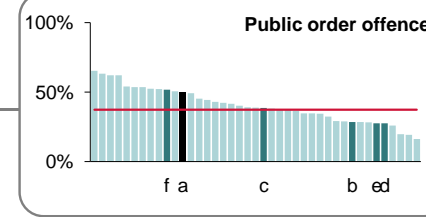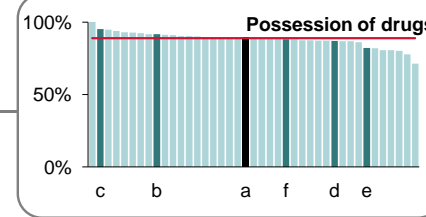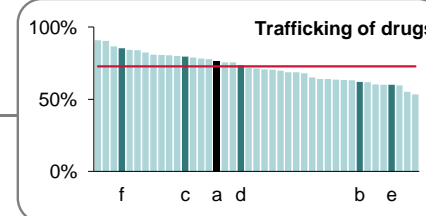
Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2016

Cleveland

Offences and outcomes - Crime against children - Recorded offences

What is the Recorded offence rate for crime against children in the force and how does this compare with others and with last year?

> Categories with fewer than 50 cases will not be included in analysis as the results may not be robust and will be shown as "n/a".
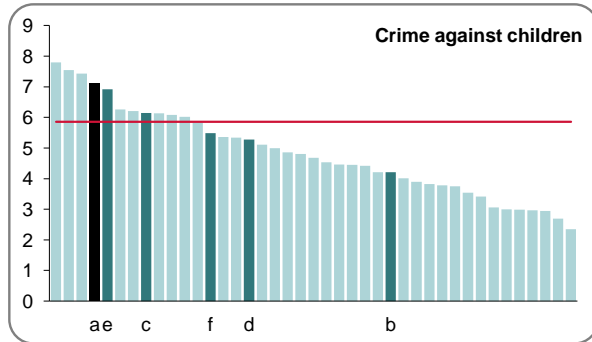
Recorded offence rate
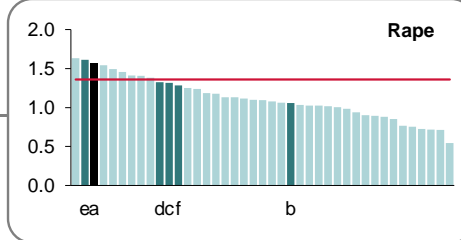
Percent change from 2014/15
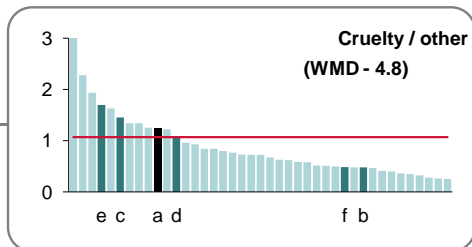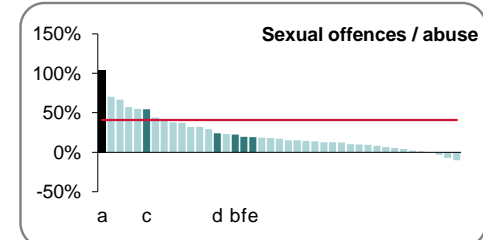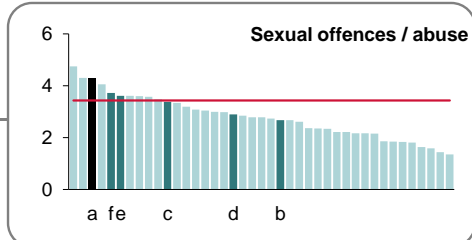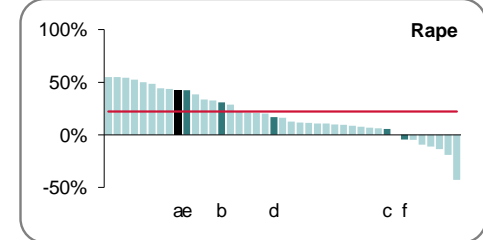
Population - Child under 16	109k				
2015/16	**Offences**	**per 1,000 pop**	**MSG Avg**	**Difference***	
Rape	171	1.6	1.4	23	16%
Sexual offences / abuse	466	4.3	3.4	94	25%
Cruelty / other	134	1.2	1.1	18	16%
Crime against children	**771**	**7.1**	**5.9**	**135**	**21%**

		% change **	
2014/15	**Offences**	**Force**	**MSG Avg**
Rape	120	43%	22%
Sexual offences / abuse	228	104%	41%
Cruelty / other	132	2%	12%
Crime against children	**480**	**61%**	**27%**

* Net difference in the number of offences compared to if the force had the MSG average number of offences per 1,000 population. A negative difference means the force has a lower Recorded offence rate than the MSG average.

**Percentage change from 2014/15 to 2015/16
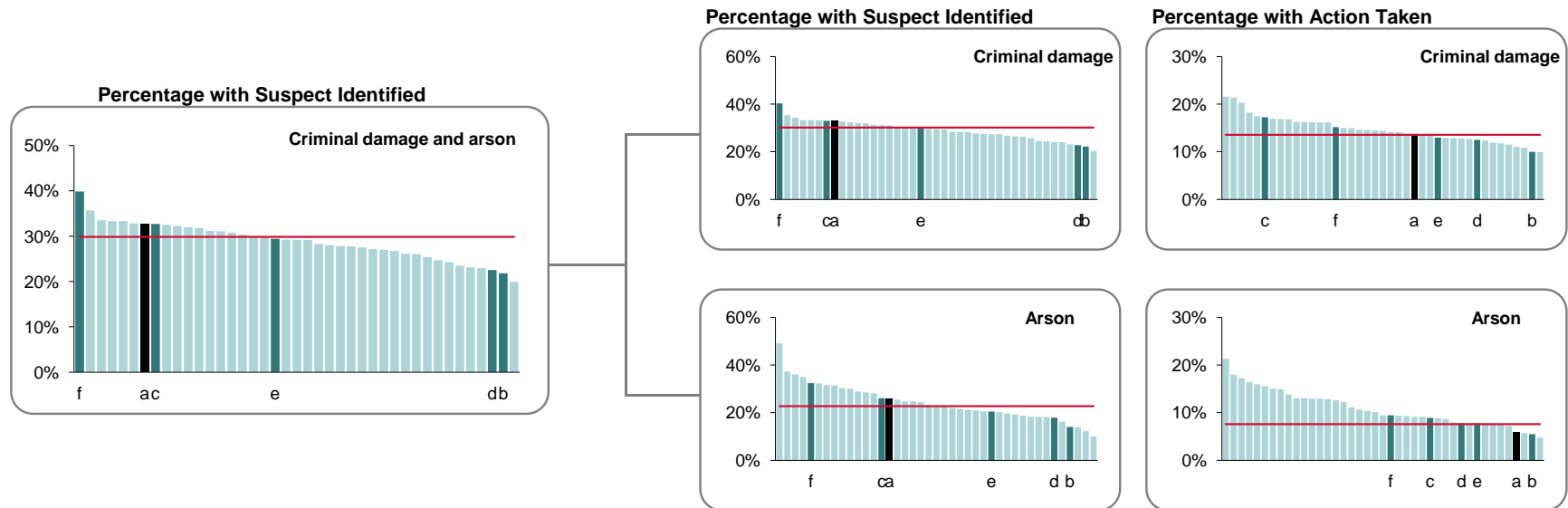
Source: ONS Crime Statistics 2015/16, 2014/15

Cleveland

Offences and outcomes - Crime against children - Outcome

What are the outcomes for crime against children and how does this compare with others?

The charts show the proportion of crimes recorded in 2015/16 that have a tracked outcome showing that a suspect has been identified and that an action has been taken. Please see 'Offences and outcomes introduction' (from pages 56) for definitions.

Categories with fewer than 50 cases will not be included in analysis as the results may not be robust and will be shown as "n/a".

Percentage with Suspect Identified
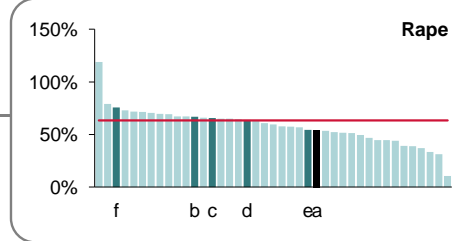
Percentage with Suspect Identified — Crime against children

Percentage with Suspect Identified — Rape
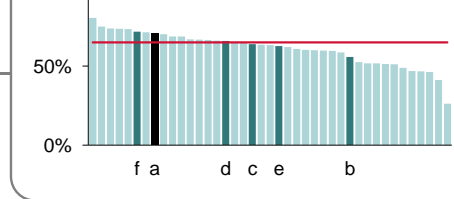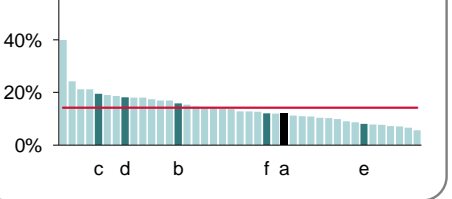
Percentage with Action Taken — Rape

Percentage with Suspect Identified — Sexual offences / abuse

Percentage with Action Taken — Sexual offences / abuse

Percentage with Suspect Identified — Cruelty / other
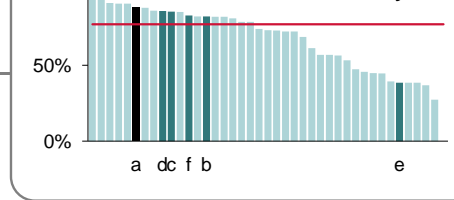
Percentage with Action Taken — Cruelty / other
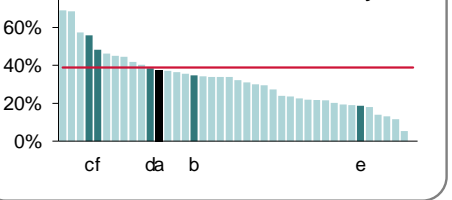
	Offences	Suspect Identified			Action Taken		
		Force	%	MSG Avg*	Force	%	MSG Avg*
Rape	171	93	54%	63%	27	16%	16%
Sexual offences / abuse	466	329	71%	65%	55	12%	14%
Cruelty / other	134	118	88%	77%	50	37%	39%
Crime against children	**771**	**540**	**70%**	**66%**	**132**	**17%**	**19%**

* E&W average for 30 forces that submitted tracked outcome data.

Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2016

Cleveland

Offences and outcomes - Outcome percentage - Victim-based crime

What proportion of offences result in each outcome for victim-based crime and how does this compare with the other forces?

Please see 'Offences and outcomes introduction' (from pages 56) for definitions.
The percentage takes into account the volume difference between crime types.

Note that
- Out of court (formal) includes caution and penalty notices for disorder.
- Out of court (informal) includes cannabis/khat warning and community resolution.
- Suspect identified - no action includes evidential difficulties (victim supports action and victim does not support action) and prosecution prevented or not in the public interest.

Charged/summonsed %

Suspect identified %

Suspect identified - action taken %

Out of court (formal) %

No suspect identified %

Suspect identified - no action %

Out of court (informal) %

Not yet assigned an outcome %
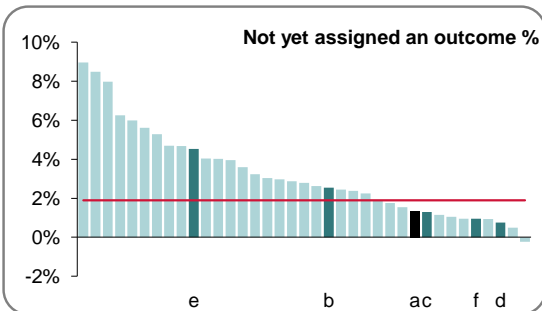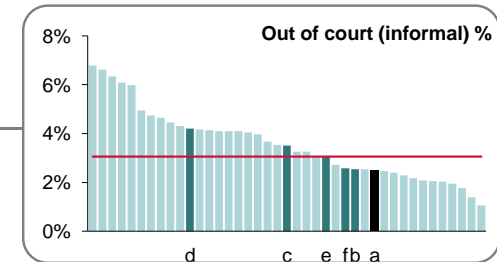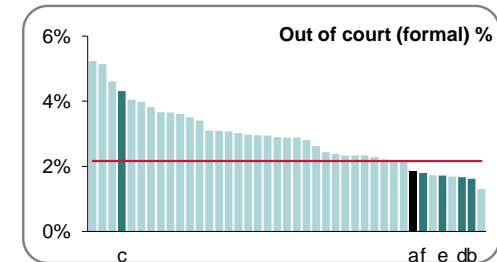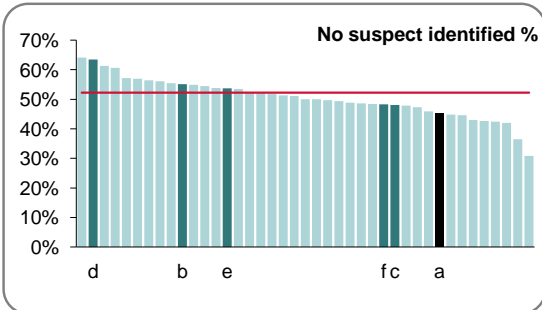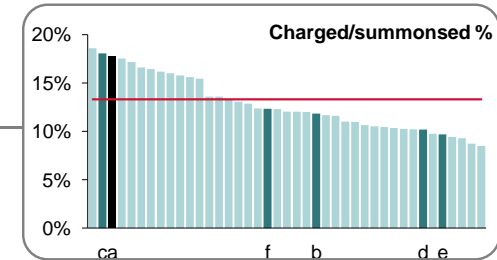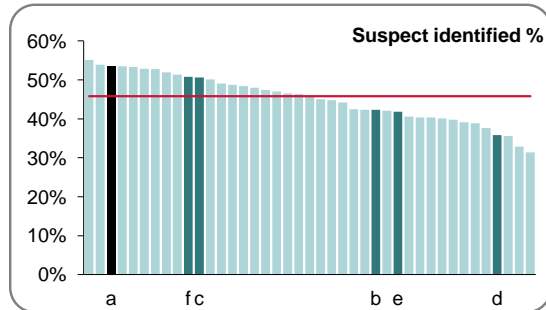
Note: It is imperative to look at the allocation of outcomes in their totality to get the complete picture of how a force is handling their crime demand, including crimes which have not yet been assigned an outcome. Forces with high proportions of crimes categorised as 'not yet assigned an outcome' may appear as outliers in the branches of suspect identified and in no suspect identified. A full breakdown of outcomes is available from page 80.

Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2016

Cleveland

Offences and outcomes - Outcome percentage - Other crimes against society

What proportion of offences result in each outcome for crimes against society and how does this compare with the other forces?

Please see 'Offences and outcomes introduction' (from pages 56) for definitions. Thirty forces provided tracked outcome data.

The percentage takes into account the volume difference between crime types.

Crimes against society include those with no identifiable victim, such as drug offences. The proportion of cases which have an identified suspect has not been reported as there is little variation between forces.

Note that
- Out of court (formal) includes caution and penalty notices for disorder.
- Out of court (informal) includes cannabis/khat warning and community resolution.

A full breakdown of outcomes is available from page 80.

Charged/summonsed %

Suspect identified - action taken %

Out of court (formal) %

Out of court (informal) %

Cleveland
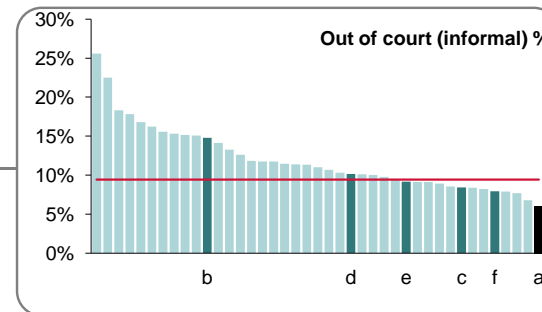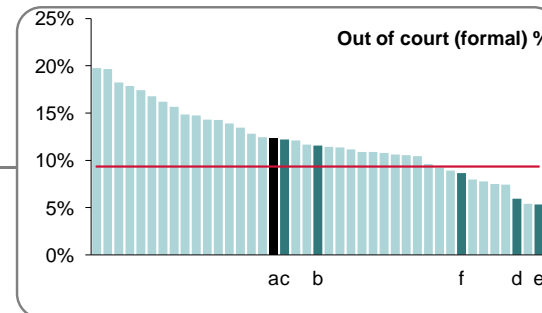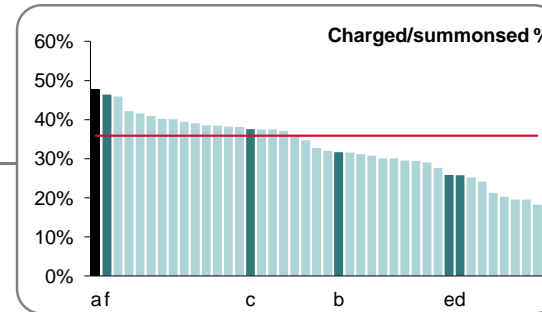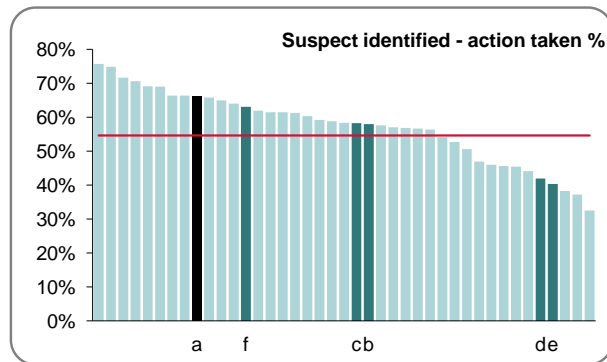
Offences and outcomes - Charged/Summonsed
What proportion of offences result in charges and how does this compare with the other forces?

These charts and tables show the charge rates for all crime types compared with the MSG.

The actual percentage expected plot shows the force's actual charges divided by the number the force would expect if it were performing in line with all forces for each crime type. For example, if the number of offences is above/below 100%, more/fewer offences are resulting charges/summons for this force than the average.

	Offences	Outcomes	%	% E&W	Expected	Difference
Homicide	6	3	50%	63%	4	-1
Violence with Injury	5,043	910	18%	21%	1,072	-162
Violence without Injury	5,889	972	17%	16%	916	56
Violence against the person	10,938	1,885	17%		1,992	-107
Rape	448	48	11%	9%	41	7
Other Sexual Offences	878	110	13%	13%	110	0
Sexual offences	1,326	158	12%		151	7
Robbery	338	104	31%	18%	62	42
Burglary	5,488	548	10%	6%	336	212
Vehicle offences	3,326	290	9%	4%	145	145
Theft from the Person	368	22	6%	3%	10	12
Bicycle Theft	915	55	6%	3%	26	29
Shoplifting	6,599	3,579	54%	31%	2,078	1,501
Other Theft Offences	5,774	388	7%	4%	245	143
Theft offences	22,470	4,882	22%		2,842	2,040
Criminal damage	8,500	752	9%	8%	651	101
Arson	384	17	4%	7%	27	-10
Criminal damage & arson	8,884	769	9%		678	91
Victim-based crime	43,956	7,798	18%		5,724	2,074
Trafficking of drugs	290	186	64%	58%	170	16
Possession of drugs	1,169	575	49%	32%	375	200
Possession of weapons offences	272	196	72%	53%	143	53
Public Order Offences	1,800	713	40%	23%	420	293
Miscellaneous crimes	632	319	50%	32%	200	119
Other crimes against society	4,163	1,989	48%		1,308	681
Total	48,119	9,787	20%		7,028	2,759

Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2016
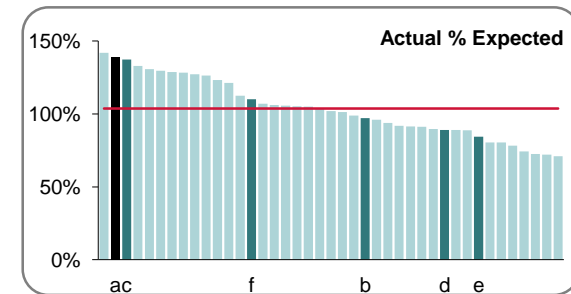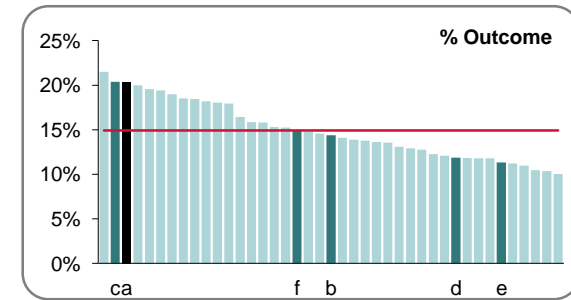
Cleveland

Offences and outcomes - Out-of-court (formal)

What proportion of offences result in out-of-court (formal) outcomes and how does this compare with the other forces?

> These charts and tables show the rates of out-of-court (formal) outcomes for all crime types compared with the MSG.
>
> The actual percentage expected plot shows the force's out-of-court (formal) outcomes divided by the number the force would expect if it were performing in line with all forces for each crime type. For example, if the number of offences is above/below 100%, more/fewer offences are resulting in out-of-court (formal) outcomes for this force than the average.

	Offences	Outcomes	%	% E&W	Expected	Difference
Homicide	6	0	0%	0%	0	0
Violence with Injury	5,043	147	3%	5%	261	-114
Violence without Injury	5,889	156	3%	4%	233	-77
Violence against the person	10,938	303	3%		494	-191
Rape	448	0	0%	0%	0	-0
Other Sexual Offences	878	10	1%	2%	15	-5
Sexual offences	1,326	10	1%		15	-5
Robbery	338	0	0%	0%	1	-1
Burglary	5,488	7	0%	0%	17	-10
Vehicle offences	3,326	13	0%	0%	10	3
Theft from the Person	368	0	0%	0%	1	-1
Bicycle Theft	915	2	0%	0%	4	-2
Shoplifting	6,599	291	4%	6%	408	-117
Other Theft Offences	5,774	61	1%	1%	63	-2
Theft offences	22,470	374	2%		503	-129
Criminal damage	8,500	130	2%	3%	219	-89
Arson	384	0	0%	1%	4	-4
Criminal damage & arson	8,884	130	1%		223	-93
Victim-based crime	43,956	817	2%		1,237	-420
Trafficking of drugs	290	34	12%	11%	33	1
Possession of drugs	1,169	259	22%	24%	279	-20
Possession of weapons offences	272	23	8%	10%	27	-4
Public Order Offences	1,800	160	9%	6%	110	50
Miscellaneous crimes	632	39	6%	4%	25	14
Other crimes against society	4,163	515	12%		474	41
Total	48,119	1,332	3%		1,711	-379
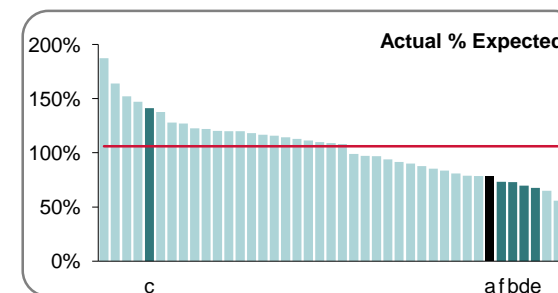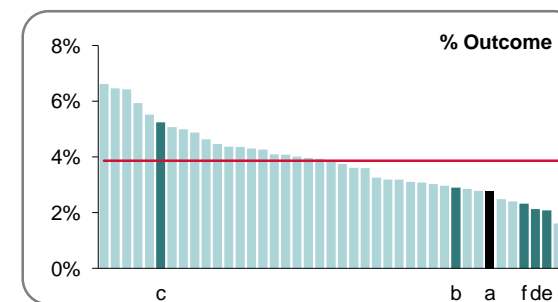
Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2016

Cleveland

Offences and outcomes - Out-of-court (informal)

What proportion of offences result in out-of-court (informal) outcomes and how does this compare with the other forces?

These charts and tables show the charge rates for all crime types compared with the MSG.

The actual percentage expected plot shows the force's actual charges divided by the number the force would expect if it were performing in line with all forces for each crime type. For example, if the number of offences is above/below 100%, more/fewer offences are resulting charges/summons for this force than the average.

	Offences	Outcomes	%	% E&W	Expected	Difference
Homicide	6	0	0%	0%	0	0
Violence with Injury	5,043	178	4%	5%	259	-81
Violence without Injury	5,889	164	3%	5%	268	-104
Violence against the person	10,938	342	3%		527	-185
Rape	448	0	0%	0%	0	-0
Other Sexual Offences	878	5	1%	1%	9	-4
Sexual offences	1,326	5	0%		9	-4
Robbery	338	1	0%	0%	1	-0
Burglary	5,488	7	0%	0%	13	-6
Vehicle offences	3,326	9	0%	0%	8	1
Theft from the Person	368	3	1%	1%	2	1
Bicycle Theft	915	8	1%	1%	8	-0
Shoplifting	6,599	369	6%	10%	632	-263
Other Theft Offences	5,774	120	2%	2%	122	-2
Theft offences	22,470	516	2%		785	-269
Criminal damage	8,500	223	3%	4%	310	-87
Arson	384	6	2%	2%	6	-0
Criminal damage & arson	8,884	229	3%		317	-88
Victim-based crime	43,956	1,093	2%		1,638	-545
Trafficking of drugs	290	2	1%	1%	4	-2
Possession of drugs	1,169	210	18%	33%	382	-172
Possession of weapons offences	272	7	3%	4%	12	-5
Public Order Offences	1,800	25	1%	5%	85	-60
Miscellaneous crimes	632	8	1%	2%	15	-7
Other crimes against society	4,163	252	6%		498	-246
Total	48,119	1,345	3%		2,136	-791

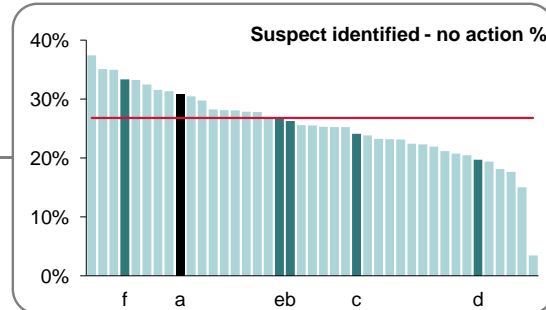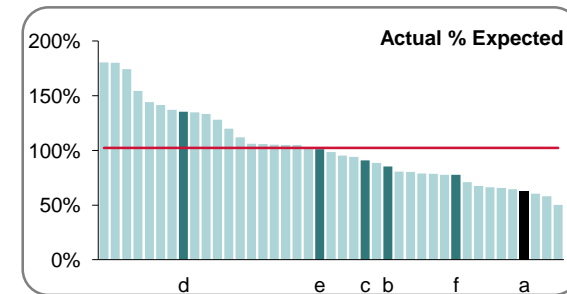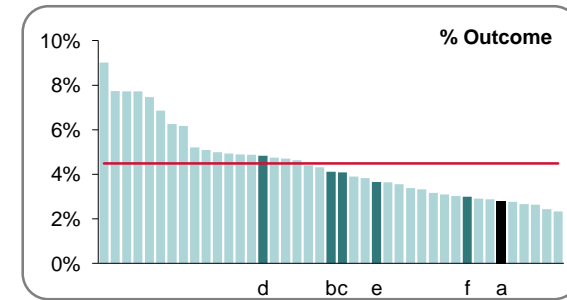*Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2016*

Cleveland

Offences and outcomes - Suspect identified - no action taken

What proportion of offences have not had any action taken and how does this compare with the other forces?

These charts and tables show the rates of offences of which a suspect has been identified but no action has been taken for all crime types compared with the MSG.

The actual percentage expected plot shows the force's offences of which no action has been taken divided by the number the force would expect if it were performing in line with all forces for each crime type. For example, if the number of offences is above/below 100%, more/fewer offences are resulting in no action being taken for this force than the average.

	Offences	Outcomes	%	% E&W	Expected	Difference
Homicide	6	0	0%	11%	1	-1
Violence with Injury	5,043	3,210	64%	50%	2,526	684
Violence without Injury	5,889	4,157	71%	59%	3,460	697
Violence against the person	10,938	7,367	67%		5,987	1,380
Rape	448	232	52%	56%	249	-17
Other Sexual Offences	878	502	57%	48%	425	77
Sexual offences	1,326	734	55%		674	60
Robbery	338	145	43%	25%	83	62
Burglary	5,488	823	15%	7%	396	427
Vehicle offences	3,326	334	10%	5%	182	152
Theft from the Person	368	90	24%	9%	33	57
Bicycle Theft	915	153	17%	6%	57	96
Shoplifting	6,599	604	9%	12%	770	-166
Other Theft Offences	5,774	1,560	27%	17%	972	588
Theft offences	22,470	3,564	16%		2,410	1,154
Criminal damage	8,500	1,656	19%	14%	1,211	445
Arson	384	76	20%	12%	48	28
Criminal damage & arson	8,884	1,732	19%		1,259	473
Victim-based crime	43,956	13,542	31%		10,412	3,130
Trafficking of drugs	290	27	9%	10%	28	-1
Possession of drugs	1,169	113	10%	8%	88	25
Possession of weapons offences	272	39	14%	23%	62	-23
Public Order Offences	1,800	737	41%	42%	763	-26
Miscellaneous crimes	632	196	31%	36%	227	-31
Other crimes against society	4,163	1,112	27%		1,167	-55
Total	48,119	14,654	30%		11,574	3,080
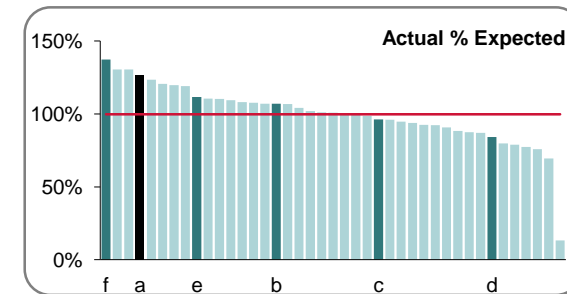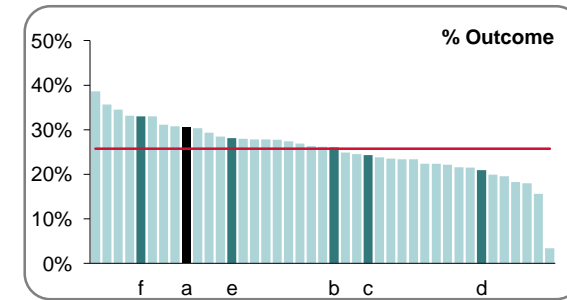
Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2016

% Outcome

Actual % Expected

Cleveland

Offences and outcomes - Investigation complete – no suspect identified

What proportion of offences result in no suspect being identified and how does this compare with the other forces?

> These charts and tables show the rates of offences which have no suspect identified for all crime types compared with the MSG.
>
> The actual % expected plot shows the force's offences which no suspect identified divided by the number the force would expect if it were performing in line with all forces for each crime type. For example, if the number of offences is above/below 100%, more/fewer offences are resulting in non suspect being identified for this force than the average.

	Offences	Outcomes	%	% E&W	Expected	Difference
Homicide	6	0	0%	2%	0	-0
Violence with Injury	5,043	469	9%	14%	720	-251
Violence without Injury	5,889	381	6%	13%	752	-371
Violence against the person	10,938	850	8%		1,472	-622
Rape	448	10	2%	7%	31	-21
Other Sexual Offences	878	116	13%	19%	165	-49
Sexual offences	1,326	126	10%		195	-69
Robbery	338	80	24%	50%	169	-89
Burglary	5,488	3,990	73%	82%	4,497	-507
Vehicle offences	3,326	2,655	80%	87%	2,894	-239
Theft from the Person	368	252	68%	84%	311	-59
Bicycle Theft	915	693	76%	88%	803	-110
Shoplifting	6,599	1,639	25%	36%	2,401	-762
Other Theft Offences	5,774	3,594	62%	72%	4,163	-569
Theft offences	22,470	12,823	57%		15,068	-2,245
Criminal damage	8,500	5,673	67%	69%	5,901	-228
Arson	384	279	73%	74%	285	-6
Criminal damage & arson	8,884	5,952	67%		6,186	-234
Victim-based crime	43,956	19,831	45%		23,091	-3,260
Trafficking of drugs	290	22	8%	5%	15	7
Possession of drugs	1,169	1	0%	1%	11	-10
Possession of weapons offences	272	1	0%	6%	16	-15
Public Order Offences	1,800	149	8%	20%	352	-203
Miscellaneous crimes	632	44	7%	15%	96	-52
Other crimes against society	4,163	217	5%		490	-273
Total	48,119	20,048	42%		23,592	-3,544
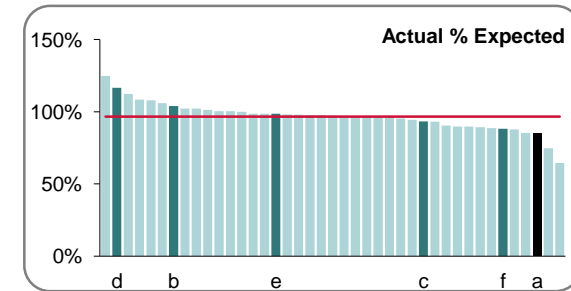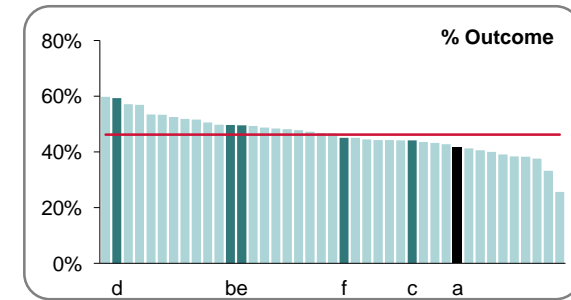
Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2016

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Offences and outcomes - Not yet assigned an outcome
What proportion of offences have not yet been assigned an outcome and how does this compare with the other forces?

These charts and tables show the rates of offences which have not yet been assigned an outcomes for all crime types compared with the MSG.

The actual percentage expected plot shows the force's offences which have not yet been assigned outcomes divided by the number the force would expect if it were performing in line with all forces for each crime type. For example, if the number of offences is above/below 100%, more/fewer offences are not yet being assigned outcomes for this force than the average.

	Offences	Outcomes	%	% E&W	Expected	Difference
Homicide	6	3	50%	24%	1	2
Violence with Injury	5,043	129	3%	4%	204	-75
Violence without Injury	5,889	59	1%	4%	260	-201
Violence against the person	10,938	191	2%		465	-274
Rape	448	158	35%	28%	127	31
Other Sexual Offences	878	135	15%	18%	154	-19
Sexual offences	1,326	293	22%		281	12
Robbery	338	8	2%	6%	22	-14
Burglary	5,488	10	0%	4%	193	-183
Vehicle offences	3,326	7	0%	2%	73	-66
Theft from the Person	368	1	0%	3%	10	-9
Bicycle Theft	915	1	0%	2%	15	-14
Shoplifting	6,599	13	0%	3%	193	-180
Other Theft Offences	5,774	40	1%	3%	199	-159
Theft offences	22,470	72	0%		681	-609
Criminal damage	8,500	18	0%	2%	195	-177
Arson	384	6	2%	4%	14	-8
Criminal damage & arson	8,884	24	0%		209	-185
Victim-based crime	43,956	588	1%		1,658	-1,070
Trafficking of drugs	290	19	7%	14%	40	-21
Possession of drugs	1,169	11	1%	3%	34	-23
Possession of weapons offences	272	6	2%	5%	12	-6
Public Order Offences	1,800	16	1%	4%	70	-54
Miscellaneous crimes	632	24	4%	11%	68	-44
Other crimes against society	4,163	76	2%		225	-149
Total	48,119	664	1%		1,880	-1,216

Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2016
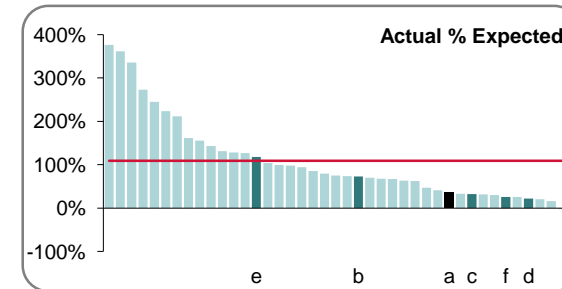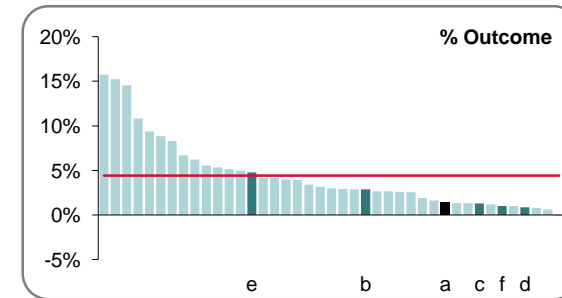
Cleveland

HMIC Value for Money Profile 2016 - Annexes 1 - 4

Annex 1 - Crime Codes
Offences included in each category

1. Victim-based crime
    1.1. Violence against the person
        1.1.1. Homicide

1	Murder		4.10	Corporate manslaughter
4.1	Manslaughter		4.2	Infanticide

        1.1.2. Violence with injury

2	Attempted murder		5E	Endangering life
4.3	Intentional destruction of a viable unborn child		6	Endangering railway passengers (outcomes only)
4.4	Causing death by dangerous driving		7	Endangering life at sea (outcomes only)
4.6	Causing death by careless driving under influence of drink or drugs		8F	Inflicting grievous bodily harm without intent (outcomes only)
4.7	Causing or allowing death of child or vulnerable person		8G	Actually bodily harm and other injury(outcomes only)
4.8	Causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving		8H	Racially or religiously aggravated inflicting grievous bodily harm without intent (outcomes only)
4.9	Causing death or serious injury by driving: unlicensed drivers etc.		8J	Racially or religiously aggravated actual bodily harm and other injury (outcomes only)
5A	Wounding or carrying out an act endangering life (outcomes only)		8K	Poisoning or female genital mutilation (outcomes only)
5B	Use of substance or object to endanger life (outcomes only)		8N	Assault with injury
5C	Possession of items to endanger life(outcomes only)		8P	Racially or religiously aggravated assault with injury
5D	Assault with intent to cause serious harm		37.1	Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking

        1.1.3. Violence without injury

3A	Conspiracy to murder		13	Child abduction
3B	Threats to kill		14	Procuring illegal abortion
8L	Harassment		36	Kidnapping
8M	Racially or religiously aggravated harassment		104	Assault without injury on a constable
8Q	Stalking		105A	Assault without injury
11	Cruelty to and neglect of children (outcomes only)		105B	Racially or religiously aggravated assault without injury
11A	Cruelty to children/young persons		106	Modern slavery
12	Abandoning child under two years (outcomes only)			

    1.2. Sexual offences
        1.2.1. Rape

19C	Rape of a female aged 16 and over		19F	Rape of a male aged 16 and over
19D	Rape of a female child under 16		19G	Rape of a male child under 16
19E	Rape of a female child under 13		19H	Rape of a male child under 13

(cont.)

1.2.2. Other sexual offences

17A	Sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over	70	Sexual activity etc with a person with a mental disorder
17B	Sexual assault on a male child under 13	71	Abuse of children through sexual exploitation
20A	Sexual assault on a female aged 13 and over	72	Trafficking for sexual exploitation
20B	Sexual assault on a female child under 13	73	Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature
21	Sexual activity involving a child under 13	88A	Sexual grooming
22A	Causing sexual activity without consent	88C	Other miscellaneous sexual offences
22B	Sexual activity involving child under 16	88D	Unnatural sexual offences
23	Incest or familial sexual offences	88E	Exposure and voyeurism

1.3. Robbery

1.3.1 Robbery of business property

34A	Robbery of business property

1.3.2 Robbery of personal property

34B	Robbery of personal property

1.4. Theft offences

1.4.1. Burglary

1.4.1.1. Domestic burglary

28A	Burglary in a dwelling	28D	Attempted distraction burglary in a dwelling
28B	Attempted burglary in a dwelling	29	Aggravated burglary in a dwelling
28C	Distraction burglary in a dwelling		

1.4.1.2 Non-domestic burglary

30A	Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	31	Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling
30B	Attempted burglary in a building other than a dwelling		

1.4.2. Vehicle offences

126	Interfering with a motor vehicle	45	Theft from vehicle
37.2	Aggravated vehicle taking	48	Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle

1.4.3. Theft from the person

39	Theft from the person

1.4.4. Bicycle theft

44	Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle

1.4.5. Shoplifting

46	Shoplifting

1.4.6. Other theft offences

35	Blackmail	43	Dishonest use of electricity
40	Theft in a dwelling other than from an automatic machine or meter	47	Theft from automatic machine or meter
41	Theft by an employee	49	Other theft
42	Theft of mail	49A	Making off without payment

(cont.)

1.5. Criminal damage and arson

1.5.1. Criminal damage

58A	Criminal damage to a dwelling	58F	Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling (outcomes only)
58B	Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling	58G	Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle (outcomes only)
58C	Criminal damage to a vehicle	58H	Racially or religiously aggravated other criminal damage (outcomes only)
58D	Other criminal damage	58J	Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage
58E	Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a dwelling (outcomes only)		

1.5.2. Arson

56A	Arson endangering life	56B	Arson not endangering life

2. Other crimes against society

2.1. Drug offences

2.1.1. Trafficking of drugs

92A	Trafficking in controlled drugs

2.1.2. Possession of drugs

92C	Other drug offences	92E	Possession of controlled drugs (Cannabis)
92D	Possession of controlled drugs (excl. Cannabis)		

2.2. Possession of weapons offences

10A	Possession of firearms with intent	10D	Possession of article with blade or point
10B	Possession of firearms offences	81	Other firearms offences
10C	Possession of other weapons	90	Other knives offences

2.3. Public order offences

9A	Public fear, alarm or distress	63	Treason felony (outcomes only)
9B	Racially or religiously aggravated public fear, alarm or distress	64	Riot (outcomes only)
62	Treason (outcomes only)	65	Violent disorder (outcomes only)
62A	Violent disorder	66	Other offences against the State or public order

2.4. Miscellaneous crimes

15	Concealing an infant death close to birth	76	Aiding suicide
24	Exploitation of prostitution	78	Immigration Acts (outcomes only)
26	Bigamy	79	Perverting the course of justice
27	Soliciting for the purposes of prostitution	80	Absconding from lawful custody
33	Going equipped for stealing, etc	802	Dangerous driving
33A	Making, supplying or possessing articles for use in fraud	814	Fraud, forgery etc associated with vehicle or driver records
38	Profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime	82	Customs and Revenue offences (outcomes only)
53H	Making or supplying articles for use in fraud (outcomes only)	83	Bail offences
53J	Possession of articles for use in fraud (outcomes only)	84	Trade descriptions etc (outcomes only)
54	Handling stolen goods	85	Health and Safety offences (outcomes only)
59	Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage	86	Obscene publications etc
60	Forgery or use of false drug prescription	87	Protection from eviction (outcomes only)
61	Other forgery	89	Adulteration of food (outcomes only)
61A	Possession of false documents	91	Public health offences (outcomes only)
67	Perjury	94	Planning laws (outcomes only)
68	Libel (outcomes only)	95	Disclosure, obstruction, false or misleading statements etc
69	Offender Management Act offences	96	Wildlife
75	Betting, gaming and lotteries (outcomes only)	99	Other notifiable offences

(cont.)

3. Fraud offences

51	Fraud by company director (outcomes only)	53D Fraud by false representation: other frauds (outcomes only)
52	False accounting (outcomes only)	53E Fraud by failing to disclose information (outcomes only)
53B	Preserved other fraud and repealed fraud offences (pre Fraud Act 2006) (outcomes only)	53F Fraud by abuse of position (outcomes only)
53C	Fraud by false representation: cheque, plastic card and online bank accounts (not PSP) (outcomes only)	55 Bankruptcy and insolvency (outcomes only)

* At March 2013 ONS publication crime code 53B was categorised under fraud offences.

Crime committed against children

Offences included in each category
  Crime against children
    Rape

19D	Rape of a female child under 16
19E	Rape of a female child under 13
19G	Rape of a male child under 16
19H	Rape of a male child under 13

Sexual offences / abuse

17B	Sexual assault on a male child under 13
20B	Sexual assault on a female child under 13
21	Sexual activity involving a child under 13
22B	Sexual activity involving child under 16
71	Abuse of children through sexual exploitation
73	Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature
88A	Sexual grooming

Cruelty / other

11	Cruelty to and neglect of children (outcomes only)
11A	Cruelty to children/young persons
4.3	Intentional destruction of a viable unborn child
4.7	Causing or allowing death of child or vulnerable person
12	Abandoning child under two years (outcomes only)
13	Child abduction
15	Concealing an infant death close to birth

Other offences against children not included
  (It is not possible to distinguish between adult and child victims within these crime types.)

23	Incest or familial sexual offences
86	Obscene publications etc
99	Other notifiable offences

Annex 2 - Outcome Types

	Outcome group / type
1	**Charged/Summonsed**
4	**Taken into consideration**
	Out-of-court (formal)
2	Caution - youths
3	Caution - adults
6	Penalty Notices for Disorder
	Out-of-court (informal)
7	Cannabis/Khat warning
8	Community resolution
	Prosecution prevented or not in the public interest
5	Offender died
9	Not in public interest (CPS)
10	Not in public interest (Police)
11	Prosecution prevented – suspect under age
12	Prosecution prevented – suspect too ill
13	Prosecution prevented – victim/key witness dead/too ill
17	Prosecution time limit expired
15	**Evidential difficulties (suspect identified; victim supports action)**
	Evidential difficulties (victim does not support action)
14	Evidential difficulties: suspect not identified; victim does not support further action
16	Evidential difficulties: suspect identified; victim does not support further action
18	**Investigation complete - no suspect identified**
20	**Action undertaken by another body/agency**

Outcomes 20 (action undertaken by another body/agency) and 21 (further investigation to support formal action not in the pblic interest) have been excluded.

Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2016, as published October 2016

Outcome Types

Outcome 1 Charge / Summons: A person has been charged or summonsed for the crime (irrespective of any subsequent acquittal at Court).

Outcome 2 Caution – youths: A youth offender has been cautioned by the police.

Outcome 3 Caution – adults: An adult offender has been cautioned by the police.

Outcome 4 Taken into Consideration (TIC): The offender admits the crime by way of a formal police interview and asks for it to be taken into consideration by the court. There must be an interview where the suspect has made a clear and reliable admission of the offence and which is corroborated with additional verifiable auditable information connecting the suspect to the crime.

Outcome 5 Offender died: The offender has died before proceeding could be initiated.

(cont.)

Outcome 6	Penalty Notices for Disorder: A Penalty Notice for Disorder (or other relevant notifiable offence) has been lawfully issued under Section 1 – 11 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001.
Outcome 7	Cannabis/Khat Warning: A warning for cannabis or khat possession has been issued in accordance with College of Policing guidance. Note: Khat warnings were introduced from 24 June 2014 and numbers are likely to be small.
Outcome 8	Community Resolution: A Community Resolution (with or without formal (Restorative Justice) has been applied in accordance with College of Policing guidance.
Outcome 9	Not in public interest (CPS): Prosecution not in the public interest (CPS decision). The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) by virtue of their powers under the Criminal Justice Act 2003 decides not to prosecute or authorise any other formal action.
Outcome 10	Not in public interest (Police) (from April 2014): Formal action against the offender is not in the public interest (Police decision).
Outcome 11	Prosecution prevented – suspect under age (from April 2014): Prosecution prevented – named suspect identified but is below the age of criminal responsibility.
Outcome 12	Prosecution prevented – suspect too ill (from April 2014): Prosecution prevented – Named suspect identified but is too ill (physical or mental health) to prosecute.
Outcome 13	Prosecution prevented – victim/key witness dead/too ill (from April 2014): Named suspect identified but victim or key witness is dead or too ill to give evidence.
Outcome 14	Evidential difficulties: suspect not identified; victim does not support further action (from April 2014): Evidential difficulties victim based – named suspect not identified. The crime is confirmed but the victim declines or is unable to support further police action to identify the offender.
Outcome 15	Evidential difficulties (suspect identified; victim supports action) (from April 2014): Evidential difficulties named suspect identified – the crime is confirmed and the victim supports police action but evidential difficulties prevent further action. This includes cases where the suspect has been identified, the victim supports action, the suspect has been circulated as wanted but cannot be traced and the crime is finalised pending further action.
Outcome 16	Evidential difficulties: suspect identified; victim does not support further action (from April 2014): Evidential difficulties victim based – named suspect identified. The victim does not support (or has withdrawn support from) police action.
Outcome 17	Prosecution time limit expired (from April 2014): Suspect identified but prosecution time limit has expired (from April 2014).
Outcome 18	Investigation complete –no suspect identified (from April 2014): The crime has been investigated as far as reasonably possible – case closed pending further investigative opportunities becoming available.
Outcome 19	National Fraud Intelligence Bureau filed (NFIB only) (from April 2014): A crime of fraud has been recorded but has not been allocated for investigation because the assessment process at the NFIB has determined there are insufficient lines of enquiry to warrant such dissemination.
Outcome 20	Action undertaken by another body/agency (from April 2015): Further action resulting from the crime report will be undertaken by another body or agency other than the police, subject to the victim (or person acting on their behalf) being made aware of the action being taken. Note: during 2014/15 (and therefore in this publication), these were included within outcome 18.
Outcome 21	Not in the public interest – suspect identified (from January 2016) Further investigation resulting from the crime report that could provide evidence sufficient to support formal action being taken against the suspect is not in the public interest – police decision.

Annex 3 – POA Categories

POA data are split into 12 categories, which sub-divide into headings as follows:

POA estimates are used for all cost and workforce data unless stated otherwise. These data are taken

    a. Neighbourhood policing
    b. Incident (response) management
    c. Local investigation *
    d. Specialist community liaison
    e. Local policing command team and support overheads

2) Dealing with the public
    a. Front desk
    b. Central communications unit
    c. Dealing with the public command team and support overheads

3) Criminal justice arrangements
    a. Custody *(now include other custody costs)*
    b. Police doctors/nurses and surgeons
    c. Interpreters and translators
    d. Criminal justice
    e. Police national computer
    f. Criminal record bureau
    g. Coroner assistance
    h. Fixed penalty schemes (central ticket office)
    i. Property officer / stores
    j. Criminal justice arrangements command team and support overheads

4) Road policing
    a. Traffic units
    b. Traffic wardens / police community support officers - traffic
    c. Vehicle recovery
    d. Casualty reduction partnership
    e. Road policing command team and support overheads

9) National policing
    a. Secondments (out of force)
    b. Counter terrorism / special branch
    c. NPCC projects / initiatives
    d. Hosting national services
    e. Other national policing requirements

10) Support functions
    a. Human resources
    b. Finance
    c. Legal
    d. Fleet services
    e. Estates / central building costs
    f. Information communication technology
    g. Professional standards
    h. Press and media
    i. Performance review / corporate development
    j. Procurement
    k. Training
    l. Administration support
    m. Force command
    n. Support to associations and trade unions
    o. Social club support and force band
    p. Insurance / risk management
    q. Catering

5) Operational support
    a. Operational Support Command Team and Support Overheads
    b. Air operations
    c. Mounted police
    d. Specialist terrain
    e. Dogs section
    f. Advanced public order
    g. Airport and ports policing unit
    h. Firearms unit
    i. Civil Contingencies
    j. Event

6) Intelligence
    a. Intelligence command team and support overheads
    b. Intelligence analysis / threat assessments
    c. Intelligence gathering

7) Investigations
    a. Investigations command team and support overheads
    b. Major investigation unit
    c. Economic crime (including regional asset recovery team)
    d. Specialist investigation units
    e. Serious and organised crime unit
    f. Local investigation/ prisoner processing*
    g. Cyber crime

8) Investigative support
    a. Scenes of crime officers
    b. External forensic costs
    c. Fingerprint / internal forensic costs
    d. Photographic image recovery
    e. Other forensic services
    f. Investigative support command team and support overheads

11) Police & Crime Commissioner
    a. Cost of the democratic process
    b. Office of Police Crime Commissioner
    c. Share of any Formal Shared Service Arrangement
    d. Commissioned services

12) Central costs
    a. Revenue contribution to capital
    b. Capital financing
    c. Pensions and exit costs

13) Public protection *(previously 7f)*
    a. Witness protection
    b. Child protection
    c. Adult protection

* Local investigation is included under local policing rather than investigations

Annex 4 - Coding of POA categories

Local policing
V	Neighbourhood policing
V	Incident (response) management
V	Specialist community liaison
V	Local command team and support overheads

Dealing with the public
F	Local call centres / front desk
F	Central communications unit
F	Contact management units
F	Command team and support overheads

Road policing
V	Traffic units
V	Traffic wardens / PCSOs - traffic
F	Vehicle recovery
F	Casualty reduction partnership
F	Command team and support overheads

Operational support
F	Command team and support overheads
F	Air operations
V	Mounted police
F	Specialist terrain
V	Dogs section
F	Advanced public order
F	Airports and ports policing unit
V	Firearms unit
O	Civil contingencies
V	Events

Intelligence
O	Command team and support overheads
O	Intelligence analysis / threat assessments
F	Intelligence gathering

Public protection
F	Witness protection
F	Child protection
F	Adult protection

Investigations
F	Command team and support overheads
F	Major investigations unit
F	Economic crime (including regional asset recovery team)
F	Specialist investigation units
F	Serious and organised crime unit
F	Local investigation/ prisoner processing*
F	Cyber crime

Investigative support
F	Scenes of crime officers
O	External forensic costs
O	Fingerprint / internal forensic costs
O	Photographic image recovery
O	Other forensic services
O	Command team and support overheads

Criminal justice arrangements
F	Custody
F	Police doctors / nurses and surgeons
F	Interpreters and translators
F	Other custody costs
O	Criminal justice
O	Police national computer
O	Criminal records bureau
O	Coroner assistance
O	Fixed penalty schemes (central ticket office)
B	Property officer / stores
O	Command team and support overheads

Support functions
B	Human resources
B	Finance
B	Legal services
B	Fleet services
B	Estates / central building costs
B	Information communication technology
O	Professional standards
B	Press and media
B	Performance review / corporate development
B	Procurement
B	Training
B	Administration support
O	Force command
B	Support to associations and trade unions
B	Social club support and force band
B	Insurance / risk management
B	Catering

Police and Crime Commissioner
X	Cost of police crime commissioner
X	Office of police crime commissioner
X	Other costs

Central costs
X	Revenue contribution to capital
X	Capital financing
X	Pensions and exit costs

National policing
X	Secondments (out of force)
X	Counter terrorism / special branch
X	ACPO projects / initiatives
X	Hosting national services
X	Other national policing requirements

V = Visible operational front line
F = Non-visible front line
O = Frontline support
B = Business support
X = Excluded (not coded)

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* Local investigation is included here under local policing rather than investigations

Outliers

This page provides the areas in which the force is an outlier in costs. The force's figures are compared to the spend of other forces. To be flagged as an outlier, the spend must be one of the highest 10% or lowest 10% of any force and the effect of the difference is greater than £1 per head of population. The difference (Diff) calculations are the net cost of the difference in spend to the average per head of all forces.

	£m	£/head	Avg	Diff £m		£m	£/head	Avg	Diff £m
OVERALL COSTS					Local call centres/front desk	2.2	3.9	1.2	1.5
Earned income	-2.4	-4.2	-8.4	2.3	Dealing with the public	8.4	14.9	11.0	2.2
NRE exc nat.pol.	127.4	226.6	177.2	27.8	**Criminal justice**				
NRE inc nat. pol.	129.2	229.8	181.5	27.1	Criminal justice	2.6	4.6	2.6	1.1
					Operational support				
Officer costs					Firearms unit	2.6	4.6	3.3	0.8
All pay exc. overtime	65.2	115.9	92.3	13.2	**Intelligence**				
Total	66.7	118.7	95.1	13.3	Intelligence gathering	3.5	6.2	3.5	1.5
Staffing	FTE (POA)	FTE/1000	Avg	Diff £m	Intelligence analysis / threat assessments	2.9	5.1	3.4	0.9
Police officers	1,263.0	2.2	1.8	14.1	Intelligence	6.6	11.8	7.2	2.6
Police staff	244.3	0.4	1.1	-13.9	**Investigations**				
Non Staff Costs	£m	% staff cost	Avg	Diff £m	Major investigations unit	4.3	7.7	2.9	2.7
Premises related expenses	8.8	11.1	5.0	4.9	Investigations	7.7	13.7	8.2	3.1
Force collaboration payments	22.6	28.3	5.2	18.4	**Support functions**				
Non-staff costs	46.8	58.8	29.4	23.4	Estates / central building	9.3	16.6	7.8	4.9
Total non-staff costs	50.2	63.0	32.5	24.3	Training	3.2	5.7	3.5	1.2
					Administration support	0.5	0.8	2.1	-0.7
Earned Income	£m	£/head	Avg	Diff £m	Finance	1.3	2.3	1.2	0.6
Sales, fees, charges and rents	-0.7	-1.2	-2.7	0.9	All other support functions	3.6	6.4	4.1	1.3
Total earned income	-2.4	-4.2	-8.4	2.3	Support functions	28.0	49.8	36.7	7.3
					Police and Crime Commissioner				
COSTS BY OBJECTIVE	£m	£/head	Avg	Diff £m	PCC/local policing body commissioned serv	2.8	5.0	3.0	1.1
NRE by objective group					PCC/Local policing body cost	4.0	7.1	4.2	1.6
Dealing with the public	8.4	14.9	11.0	2.2					
Criminal justice arrangements	8.8	15.6	11.2	2.5					
Intelligence	6.6	11.8	7.2	2.6					
Investigations	7.7	13.7	8.2	3.1					
Support functions	28.0	49.8	36.7	7.3					
PCC/Local Policing Body	4.0	7.1	4.2	1.6					

Dealing with the public