HMIC Value for Money Profiles 2012

Cumbria Constabulary

compared with all forces in England and Wales

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

a	Cumbria
b	Cheshire
c	Derbyshire
d	Durham
e	Norfolk
f	North Wales
g	Staffordshire
h	Suffolk

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section One – Workforce and Costs

Introduction

Section Two - Offences & Outcomes

Introduction

Appendices

Introduction

How can forces and Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) make the right decisions about improving value for money? While a private sector organisation can point to the 'bottom line' as the rationale for their choices, there is no agreed equation which derives value for money for policing. However, forces do have one key advantage over the private sector: access to detailed information from other similar organisations.

By exploiting the benefits of similarity, forces can reduce complexity. How? By comparing their own costs and performance with those of organisations facing similar conditions. HMIC's value for money profiles are designed for that purpose. They enable local managers and PCCs to ask the right questions, and expose areas where costs are high or performance could be improved. This also makes them integral to HMIC's approach to risk-based inspections.

The profiles are best used as part of a comprehensive performance review system. Many forces are already doing this, using the data contained in the profiles to decide where their attention should best be focused. Those forces have found that challenging costs and performance is never straight forward. There are always a range of plausible reasons that need to be assessed. A sceptical attitude is best. Never let a good story get in the way of the facts!

With these uses in mind, the profiles are designed to be:

• Relevant – using the most useful, nationally available information
• Accurate - as data is subject to a systematic quality assurance process (described below)
• Timely - produced in October each year, when key budget decisions are taken.
• Easy to use - information presented in a structured and logical format. Time saved by viewing several related charts and tables per
  page (or screen). Profiles can be used as a booklet and present extremely well on IPads or other tablet devices.
• Focused – key differences identified, showing the impact of the difference between force and average. In addition, chevrons highlight
  the largest differences.
• Unbiased - the facts, without the application of arbitrary weightings
• Balanced - compares relative performance with relative expenditure

Use them as a reference document.

How to use the profiles

The purpose of the profiles is to help you compare your force with others. Most of the data is presented as bar charts so you can see the range of forces and where your force sits. A horizontal line runs across each bar chart and represents the simple average.

Your force is highlighted in black, but you will also notice some other forces highlighted in a darker blue. This group of forces are considered to be most similar to your force, sharing similar demographic characteristics. For this reason they make for a better comparison than with other forces. They are generally referred to as the MSG or the most similar group.

The bulk of forces fall into defined clusters to form a Group, but there are a few who are less closely clustered. These are the Metropolitan Police, Dyfed-Powys, Surrey and the City of London. These forces are still included within a most similar group, but their appearance as an outlier needs to be treated with more caution.

The MSG was designed to more fairly compare levels of crime between forces, rather than costs. They do not take account of the fact that some areas, such as London, have higher costs than elsewhere. However, they are still useful as a cost comparison as forces in a high crime MSG such as that for large urban forces are likely to have more resources, such as more police officers per head of population.

The profiles are presented in the form of 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 difference between your force and the others. For example, is this force spending more on police officers because there are more of them (officers per population) or because they are more expensive (cost per officer).

The small blue tables on most pages include key numerical data presented in the charts. Often they include a more detailed list of functions and costs. Reading from left to right, the tables include: a short description of the function (or crime type), followed by the volumes (e.g. Staff numbers / costs or numbers of crimes); the ratio for comparison such as your force's cost per head of population and the average costs per head of population (either the "all" England and Wales average or the "Group" MSG average).

To the right of the main table, we show how much more or less it is costing your force as a result of costs being higher or lower than the average. The more detailed financial pages include a further table. This shows whether your force spends disproportionately more than the average on police officers. Taking the call centre function for example, you might question why some forces have disproportionately higher police officer costs compared with the average.

You will notice the appearance of chevrons against some cost of difference calculations. These figures are highlighted if the indicator puts the force in the top or bottom ten percent and the effect of the difference is greater than £1 per head of population.

POLICE OFFICERS

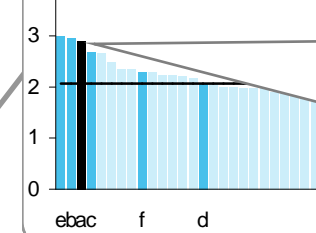2012/13 estimates £ per head of population

These charts break down police officer costs into salary and overtime costs (OT). Police officer overtime costs are also shown as a percentage of the overall salary costs.

... are also presented.
... Home Office published FTE
... at 31st March 2012, and so

1. Logic trees breakdown left to right, comparing force (a) to most similar group (highlighted) as well as all forces in England and Wales.

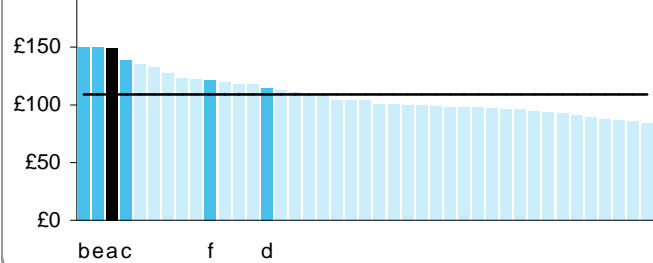**4.** This chart shows a breakdown of the previous chart, revealing overtime has little bearing on officer costs.

Police officers (exc OT)

Officer cost per head

2. The force has some of the highest officer costs per pop nationally...
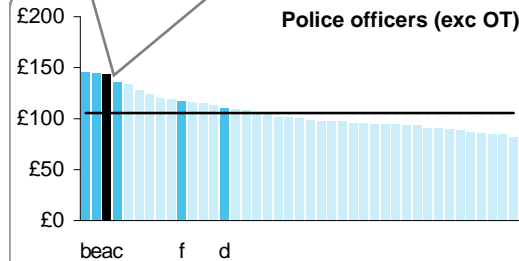
Police officer FTE per 1,000

6. The force has more officers per pop than national average and the 3rd highest nationally, equating to a difference in cost of £111.2m (see table).
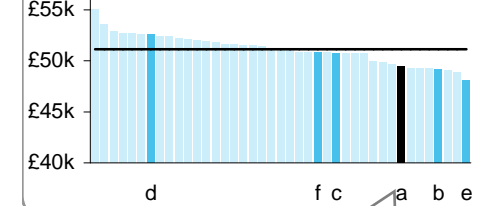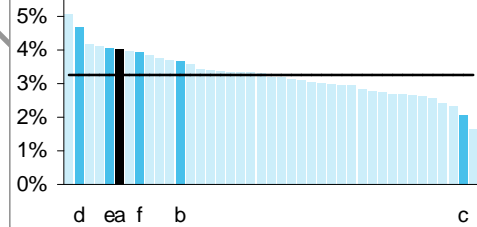
Police officer cost per FTE (exc OT)

7. The cost of individual officers in force are relatively low.

Police officer overtime % salary

5. They are in line with most similar group but £3m above national average.

3. ...equating to a difference of £105.3m to national average.

	£m	£/head	*Avg*	Diff. £m	
Police officers (exc. OT)	376.6	143.2	105.5	99.3	<<
Police overtime	15.1	5.8	3.5	6.1	<<
Total	391.8	149.0	108.9	105.3	<<

PO overtime % salary	% sal	*Avg*	Diff. £m
National functions	0.4%	0.1%	1.0
Other	3.6%	3.1%	1.9
Total	4.0%	3.3%	2.8

	Avg	Diff. £m	
FTE/1,000	2.89	*2.07*	111.2	<<
£000/FTE	£49.5k	£51.1k	-12.4	

Budgeted FTE 2012/13 (POA	7,608
FTE Mar 12 (ADR502)	7,498

N.B Outliers are highlighted with red chevrons and fall within the top or bottom 10% of forces, where applicable with a financial value of more than £1 per head.

Source: POA Statistics 2012/13 estimates and ADR502

Borsetshire

Data quality

HMIC gives every force the opportunity to check their Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) financial estimates data and Home Office management data (excluding crime data which is checked by the Home Office) through a systematic quality assurance process:
• CIPFA apply arithmetic and reconciliation checks
• Each force is asked to check their statistical outliers
• Each force receives a draft profile to check again
• HMIC resolves inconsistencies identified by ourselves and forces

Each year forces identify some anomalies or inconsistencies, which HMIC try hard to resolve. HMIC strongly encourage forces to make the necessary changes, but forces are responsible for the data they have submitted. As a result some anomalies may remain.

There are a number of ways to identify them. First, where significantly higher than average costs in one function are also shown against lower than average costs in another related function. One example is extremely high HR costs compared with extremely low training costs. Second, where costs are surprisingly low or high. Lastly, some urban forces are reporting comparatively low rates of criminal damage and anti social behaviour incidents. This probably reflects differences in the ability of IT systems to capture all the data.

Validity of comparisons

Collaboration and contracting out A few forces have raised concerns about the validity of staff comparisons between forces involved in collaborations and/or contracting out and others. Forces that lead collaboration by providing services to other forces, are concerned that higher staff numbers will reflect badly in their comparisons and distort the MSG averages.   Others suggest that the comparison of non staff costs, when some forces are contracting out large parts of their organisation, is less than useful.

While we are aware of these issues, we are not yet convinced of the need to remove the relevant pages. Instead we have included an additional summary expenditure page by function, opposite the summary staffing page. Comparison of the net cost or staffing numbers by function, makes it clear which forces are involved in collaboration with other forces and which with the private sector. The non staff costs page is also retained because it so clearly identifies forces – currently Lincolnshire and Cleveland – who have undertaken large scale initiatives.

To help further with comparisons, an appendix includes a list of forces that have contracted out some or most of their custody function as well as those involved in Private Finance Initiatives (PFI). This provides some context, especially when comparing premises costs where a PFI scheme is involved.

Earned income vs. government grant Another concern, identified by North Wales Police, concerns the recording of Criminal Record Bureau (CRB) funding. Most forces have coded CRB funding as earned income while others have coded it as a grant. The POA guidance clearly states that CRB income be coded to grants. The relevant forces have been contacted and asked to submit corrections which are included.

Use of budgeted and actual staff numbers The profiles include staff numbers drawn from two data sets: the Home Office annual data return (ADR 502) which is a snapshot on 31st March of full time equivalent staff in post and the police objective analysis which counts the average, budgeted, full time equivalent staff.

In general the profiles use police objective analysis (POA) budgeted staff numbers to make detailed financial comparisons between forces. POA is a relatively recent invention and prior to 2011-12, had not been checked by HMIC. Consequently, it cannot provide a time series long enough to show changing trends. For this purpose the ADR is used because it can display data, which has been checked, over several years. ADR staff numbers are mostly used to present overall staff trends: police officers, PCSOs or police staff. Occasionally they are used to compare measures of police activity between forces.

Although the profiles show the budgeted POA and ADR 502 ftes side by side, there is no expectation that they be the same for two main reasons. First, the POA staff numbers are an average over the following financial year (2012-13), while the ADR is a snapshot at the end of the previous year (March 31st 2012). Second, the POA counts budgeted staff and will therefore include vacant posts, while the ADR counts the actual staff in post. You may notice a large difference between the two data for police staff numbers. This may be due to reductions in staff numbers between the end of one financial year and the start of the next.

Restorative justice For a force to submit a count of Restorative justice (RJ) to the Home Office, the only requirement is for the force to have a local policy in place. As there is no definition that would allow comparison, RJs are unlikely to be a National Statistic and are not included in the profiles.

New data sets

Emergency and priority incidents per population The data shows how the demands on your force for the two highest priority calls differ from your most similar forces and others. Total emergency and priority incidents [i] are broken down into those related to crime, anti social behaviour (ASB) and other incidents. This data is drawn from force command and control systems and therefore will not include all recorded crimes or incidents.

A striking feature of other EP incidents is that the average exceeds that for the averages of crime and ASB. Further research by HMIC at six forces [ii] has revealed that a handful of categories included in 'other incidents' account for around 50 percent of the total. These invariably include: concerns for welfare (which can include individuals with mental health problems and other vulnerable people, such as the elderly or children), domestic incidents, suspicious circumstances, traffic collisions and ASB classified as nuisance.

_____

[i] Lower priorities, scheduled calls, have not been used as these data were found to be unreliable. The main reason is that scheduled calls are not always recorded on command and control systems; often they are recorded on separate systems for appointments.

[ii] The emergency and priority (EP) incident classifications are based on ACPO/NPIA definitions to make the data more comparable (see "National Contact Management Principles and Guidance", ACPO and NPIA, London, 2010). Emergency incidents are defined as aiming to get to victim within 15mins or 20 mins in rural locations. Priority incidents are generally those with an estimated time of arrival of within 60 mins. Some forces do not distinguish between these categories, so they are combined in the charts.

As this data is new we have encountered some minor problems, which we would like to draw to your attention. While some further local checking may required, we feel the information remains useful for comparative purposes – especially where there are large differences. You may like to check two aspects. First, the incident data includes a small proportion of calls classified as 'admin' incidents, for instance when officers use the command and control system as a means of making sure that an urgent task is carried out by others. Admin incidents represent a small proportion, often less than 5 percent. Second, we know of some forces which provided incidents with duplicate incidents included. The percentages are again small, these forces are as follows: Avon and Somerset, Dyfed Powys, Metropolitan Police, Norfolk, North Yorkshire and South Yorkshire.

Lower priority, scheduled calls have not been used as these data were found to be unreliable. The main reason is that scheduled calls are not always recorded on command and control systems, often they are recorded on separate systems for appointments.

Ribbon charts showing longer term trends, 2001-02 to 2011-12, for some crimes by force. Four types of crime rates are shown because of their distinctive patterns: violence with injury, vehicle theft (including interference), burglaries (all) and criminal damage.

The purpose of these charts is to examine the trends for your force compared with similar forces set against the rest. If your recent trends differ from the similar forces, and the general pattern, then you should review the likely causes and locations.

A few observations on the main four charts. A general feature is the reduction in the range of crime rates between forces over the period. This suggests that forces are becoming more similar in some respects, although part of this convergence is likely due to changes in recording. For example, the violence with injury chart shows large variations in crime recording, certainly until 2005-06 when the National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS) were being implemented. (2008-09 is the baseline year used in the profiles). It also shows that the introduction of NCRS had little impact on one force.

No crime rates – we show four year trends and a comparison with the all force average. The highest no crime rate is for rape.

Council tax yield – this chart shows the variation in the yield per head for your force compared with others for £1 change in Council tax.

Common queries

The three most common queries received last year are worth repeating. The first was about the rule applied to highlight particular differences. 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. The other query was about the population base. The profiles adopt the mid year 2010 population estimate to align with Home Office publications especially crime rates. Rather than basing the workforce mix calculations on police officer percentages of the workforce we have used police officer costs as a percentage of gross costs for two reasons. First, it takes better account of comparisons where some forces have contracted out services, such as custody. Second, the costs of police officers vary between forces.

A final word...

Almost without exception forces have made changes to their data. Like last year, several have also raised detailed points and we would especially like to thank those who have taken the trouble to give us feedback. We count within this group two regular contributors: Thames Valley Police and Lancashire, but this year add North Wales, South Wales, Northamptonshire and Northumbria Police as each made important points.

I am 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 me: lawrenceroy.morris33@hmic.gsi.gov.uk or 0203 513 0517.

Section One – Workforce and Costs

INTRODUCTION

This section looks at both how a force deploys its workforce and the associated costs of each of the 12 headline categories within the Police Objective Analysis (POA). POA subcategory information on costs is also presented.

POA 2012/13 estimates are used for all cost and workforce data unless stated otherwise. These data are taken as a snapshot as at 9th October. Any updates to the data which are made after this time will not be reflected in the profile.

Workforce data comprises full-time equivalent (FTE) figures. In POA estimates these are calculated as the number of staff budgeted for each staff type. Within support services, staff levels are less likely to be affected by local demographics and are therefore additonally presented as cost of function as a percentage of total cost.

Local policing workforce by function

The POA data is initially divided into twelve groups:

Local policing
Dealing with the public
Roads policing
Specialist operations
Intelligence
Investigations
Investigative support
Criminal justice
Support functions
Police authority
Central costs
National policing

Throughout the profiles the chart scales differ and the differences shown may not be as significant as they first appear.

Key to the data and calculations

Net revenue expenditure: The profiles use a different calculation for net revenue expenditure to 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, which include the force in question. As the Metropolitan Police and City of London Police data distorts the chart scales, they have been excluded from all force profiles except for their own

Difference to most similar group (MSG) / All force: Differences are calculated on standardised data, as opposed to absolute values.
Calculation is as follows: (Force cost per head - MSG cost per head) * population.

Police officer as % of gross expenditure: We have chosen to show the proportion of spend on officer (and overtime) by function.
Calculation is as follows: (Police officer spend + Police officer overtime) / Gross Revenue Expenditure (GRE).

Personel ADR datasets: ADR datasets (other than crime) have been refreshed and run from live data, during week commencing 24th September.

How to use this section

Users may wish to focus on those charts where the force is an outlier, i.e. where they are significantly different from the average, or where they are particularly high or low. Outliers are highlighted with red chevrons and fall within the top or bottom 10% of forces; where applicable with a financial value of more than £1 per head. They should explore 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.

EXPENDITURE
2012/13 estimates £ per head of population

These charts give an overview of what policing in each force costs per head of population.
NB: the profiles calculate net revenue expenditure as total expenditure minus earned income to show the total cost of policing to the taxpayer.
NB: This is different from net revenue expenditure (NRE) as reported in POA data.

Total exc national functions
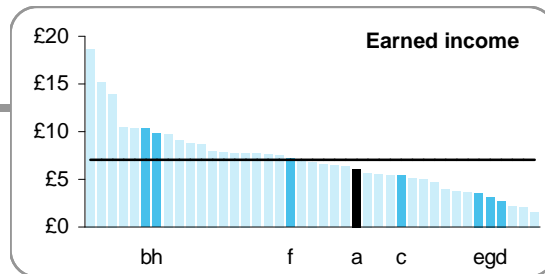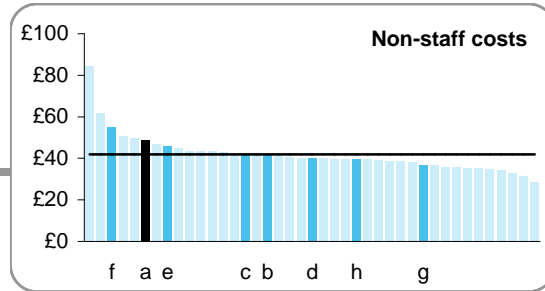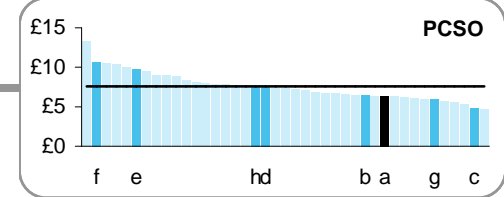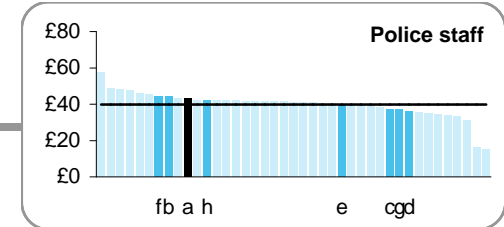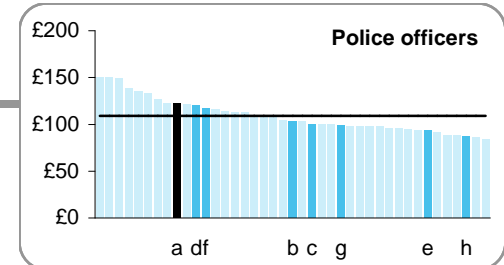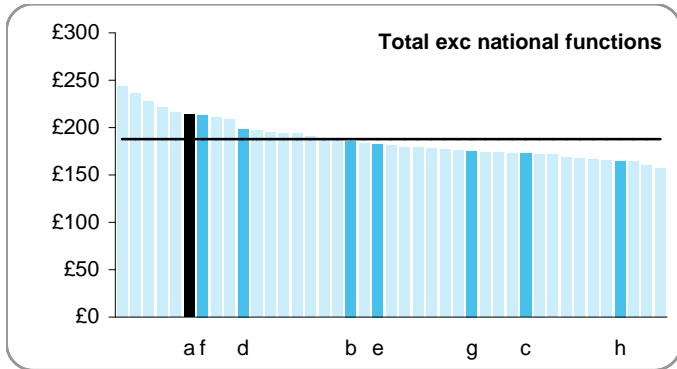
Population	494k

	£m	£/head	*Avg*	Diff. £m
Police officers	60.7	123	*109*	6.7
Police staff	21.4	43	*40*	1.7
PCSOs	3.2	6	*8*	-0.6
Workforce	85.3	172	*157*	7.9
Non-staff costs	24.0	48	*42*	3.2
Earned income	-3.0	-6	*-7*	0.5
Net revenue exp.	106.2	215	*191*	11.6
Total exc national	105.7	214	*188*	13.0

Workforce costs

Non-staff costs

Earned income

Police officers

Police staff

PCSO

Source: POA estimates 2012/13

Cumbria

POLICE OFFICERS

2012/13 estimates £ per head of population

These charts break down police officer costs into salary and overtime costs (OT). Police officer overtime costs are also shown as a percentage of the overall salary costs.

Estimated FTE numbers for the year 2012/13 are also presented.
An additional data table compares these with Home Office published FTE figures (ADR502), which are a snapshot taken at 31st March 2012, and so will not necessarily be the same.

Police officer FTE per 1,000

Police officers (exc OT)

Officer cost per head

Police officer cost per FTE (exc OT)

Police officer overtime % salary
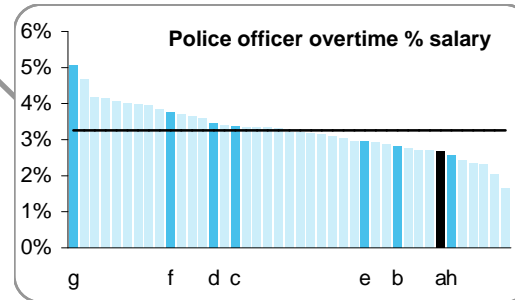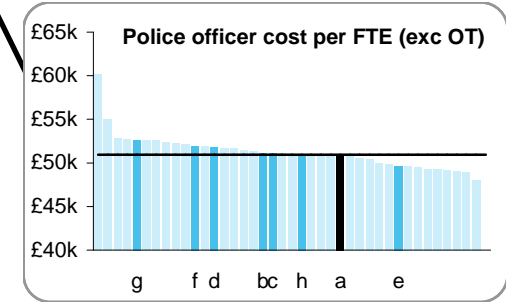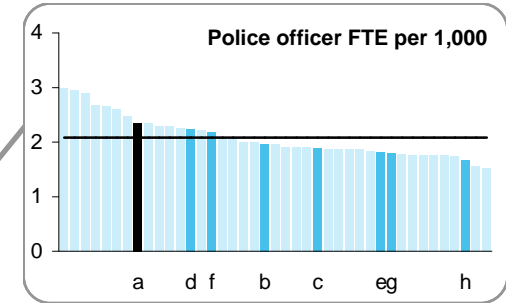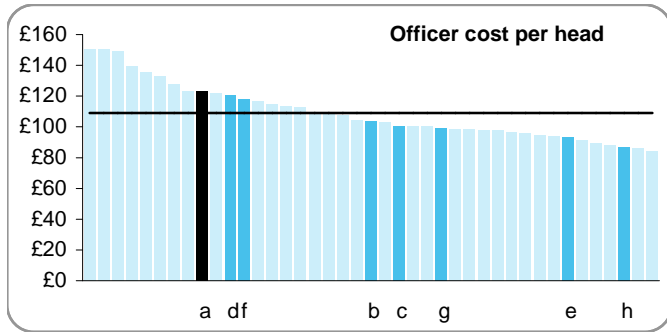
	£m	£/head	*Avg*	Diff. £m
Police officers (exc. OT)	59.1	119.5	105.6	6.9
Police overtime	1.6	3.2	3.5	-0.1
Total	60.7	122.7	109.1	6.7

PO overtime % salary		% sal	*Avg*	Diff. £m
National functions		0.0%	0.1%	-0.1
Other		2.7%	3.1%	-0.3
Total		2.7%	3.3%	-0.3

		Avg	Diff. £m
FTE/1,000	2.36	*2.08*	6.9
£000/FTE	£50.8k	£50.9k	-0.2

Budgeted FTE 2012/13 (POA)	1,164
FTE Mar 12 (ADR502)	1,125

Here and on next page, flagged as outlier where

the two figures differ by more than 5%

Source: POA Statistics 2012/13 estimates and ADR502

Cumbria

POLICE STAFF AND POLICE COMMUNITY SUPPORT OFFICERS (PCSO)
2012/13 estimates £ per head of population

These charts break down police staff and PCSO costs into more detail.

Estimated FTE numbers for the year 2012/13 are also presented. An additional data table compares these with Home Office published FTE figures (ADR502), which are a snapshot taken at 31st March 2012, and so will not necessarily be the same.

Home Office staff FTE data includes S38, and excludes temporary contract staff and traffic wardens while POA includes traffic wardens.

POLICE STAFF

£m	£/head	Avg		Diff. £m
21	43.3	39.9		1.7

		Avg		Diff. £m
FTE/1,000	1.44	1.26		2.9
£000/FTE	30.1k	32.0k		-1.3

Budgeted FTE 2012/13 (POA)	711	<<
FTE Mar 12 (ADR502)	668	

PCSOs

£m	£/head	Avg		Diff. £m
3.2	6.4	7.6		-0.6

		Avg		Diff. £m
FTE/1,000	0.21	0.26		-0.6
£000/FTE	£30.2k	£29.6k		0.1

Budgeted FTE 2012/13 (POA)	105
FTE Mar 12 (ADR502)	102

Source: POA Statistics 2012/13 estimates and ADR502

Police staff cost per head

Police staff FTE per 1,000

Police staff cost per FTE

PCSO cost per head

PCSO FTE per 1,000

PCSO cost per FTE

Cumbria
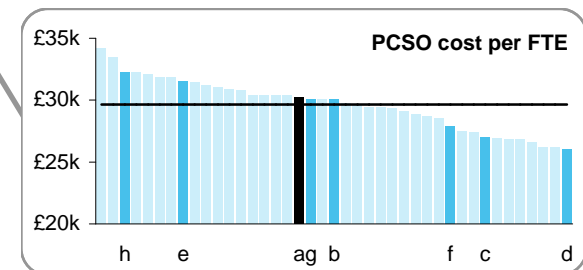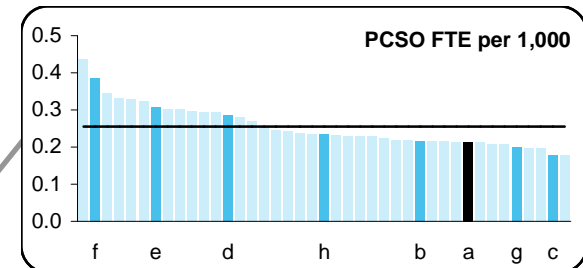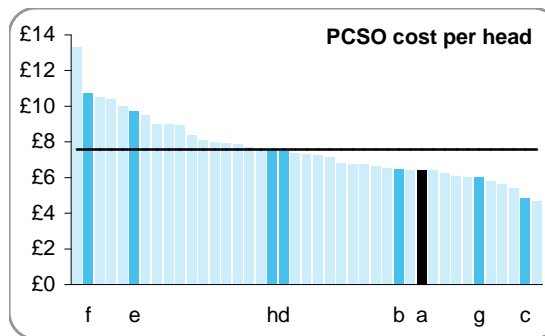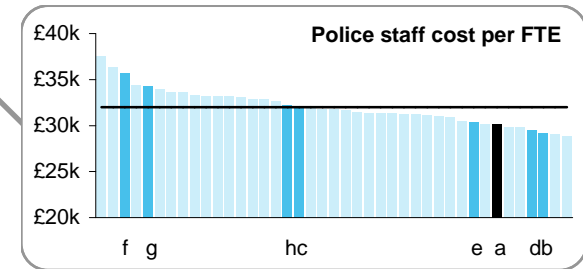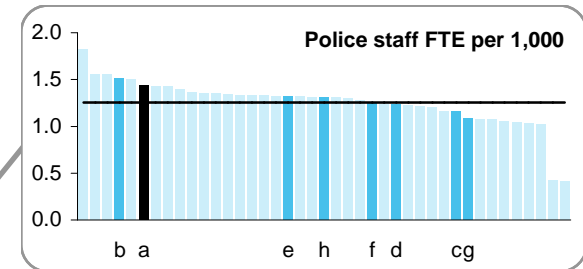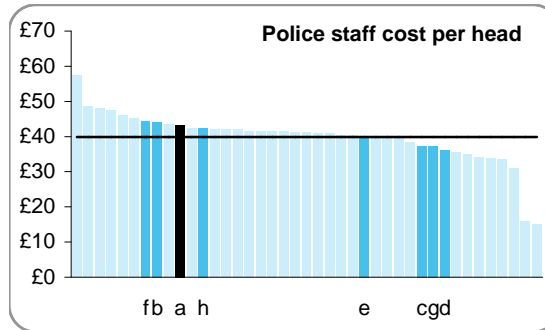
NON-STAFF COSTS AS PERCENTAGE OF WORKFORCE COSTS

2012/13 estimates

These charts provide information about non-staff costs broken down into specific types of running costs.

Non-staff costs are shown as a percentage of staff costs, as non-staff costs are largely dependent on the number of staff working for an organisation.

Third party payments include mutual aid from other police authorities, contributions to inter-authority services, transfer payments and national levies.

Premises related expenses

Transport related expenses

Non-staff % staff costs

Supplies & services

Third Party Payments - collaboration with other police forces

Other employee expenses
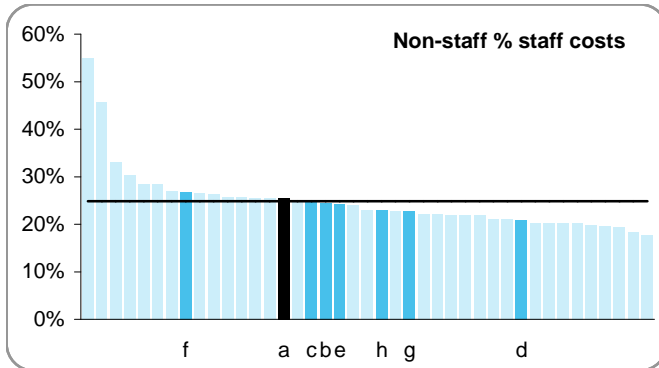
Staff costs	£85m

	£m	% staff	Avg	Diff. £m
Supplies & services*	11.1	13.1%	13.3%	-0.16
Premises	4.1	4.8%	5.0%	-0.11
Transport	2.7	3.2%	3.1%	0.10
Collaboration payments	0.3	0.4%	0.9%	-0.48
Other employee exps**	3.4	4.0%	2.6%	1.19 <<
Non-staff costs	21.7	25.5%	24.8%	0.54

Capital financing	2.3	2.7%	2.5%	0.16
Total	24.0	28.1%	27.3%	0.70

Source: POA estimates 2012/13

* Inc 3rd party payments exc collaboration

** Inc temporary & agency staff, injury & ill health costs

Cumbria
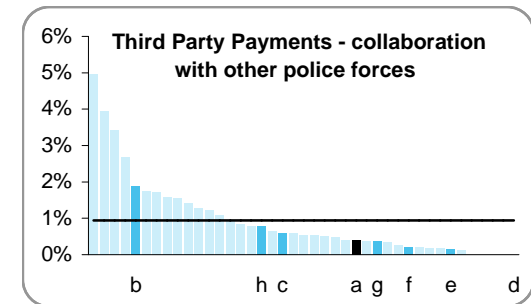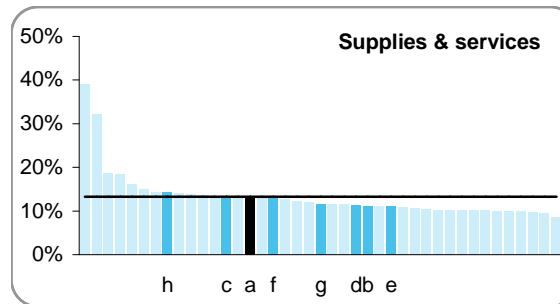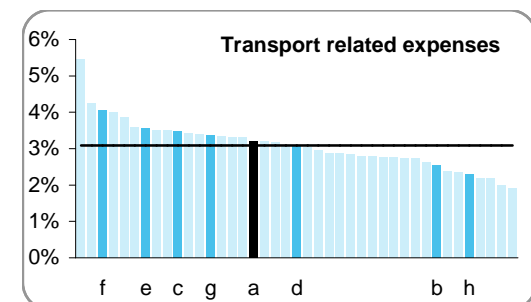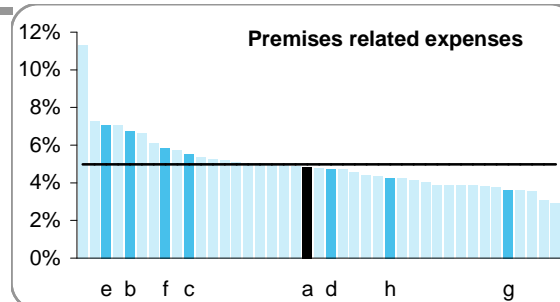
FINANCING OF EXPENDITURE

2012/13 estimates £ per head of population

These charts show how the force funds its expenditure broken down into more detail using POA finance data.
Central funding is broken down into formula based funding, and government grants, which are not formula based.
Local funding is comprised of council tax and use of reserves.

Note: forces in Wales did not receive an increase in government grant for agreeing to freeze or reduce council tax but did receive a four year grant from the Welsh Government for an additional 500 PCSO's across Wales.

Central funding

Formula funding

Local funding

Specific grants

Net expenditure

Band D Council Tax per household

Yield per head of £1 Council Tax
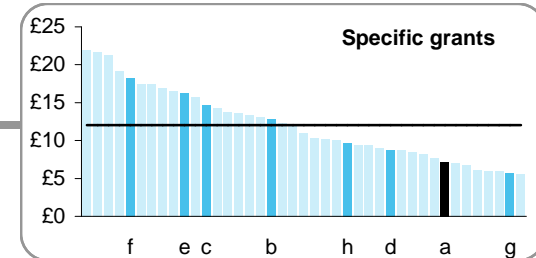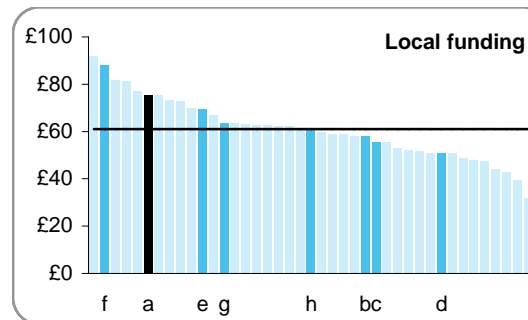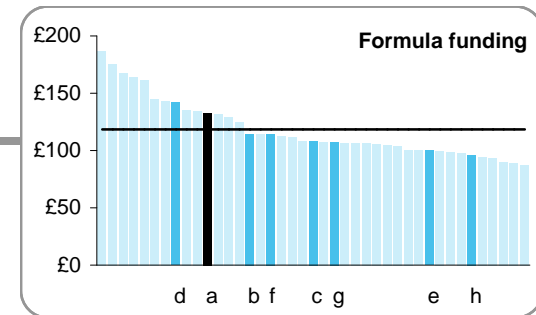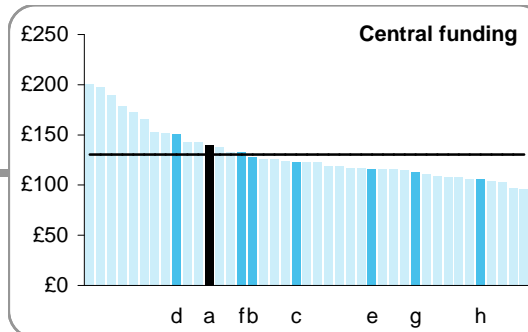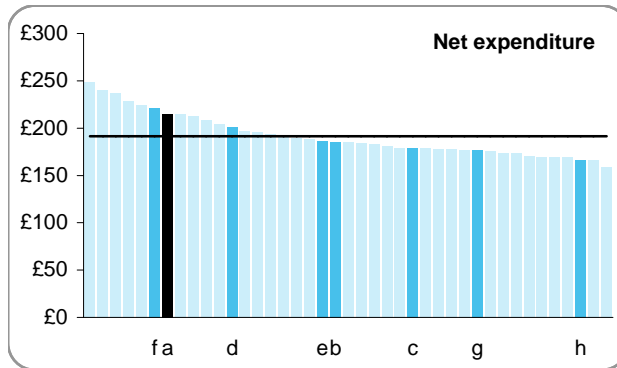
Population	494k

	£m	£/head	Avg
Central funding			
Formula funding*	65	132	118
Specific grants	4	7	12
Local funding			
Council tax	36	72	60
Reserves (transfers)	2	3	1
Net revenue exp.	106	215	191
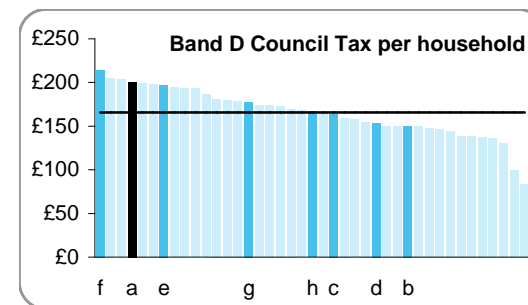
Band D tax rate	Avg
£201	£166
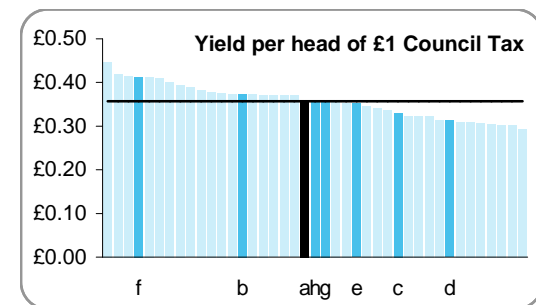
Council Tax £/head	Yield of £1 CT	Avg
£72	£0.36	£0.36

* Sum of Police Grant, Non-Domestic Rates, & Revenue Support Grant

Source: POA estimates 2012/13

Cumbria

EARNED INCOME

2012/13 estimates £ per head of population

These charts break down information into different categories of 'earned' or external income using POA. This is the income removed from GRE in order to calculate NRE and does not include government grants.

Earned income per head
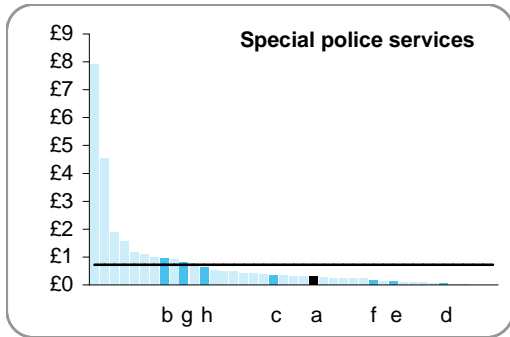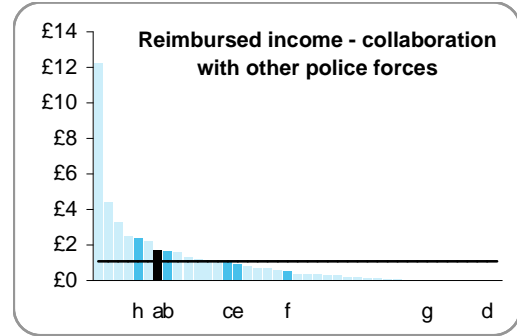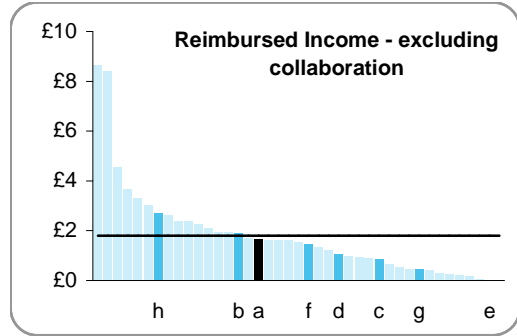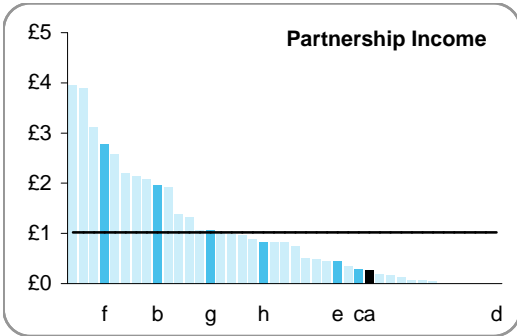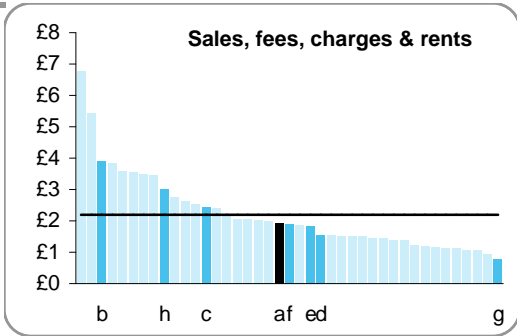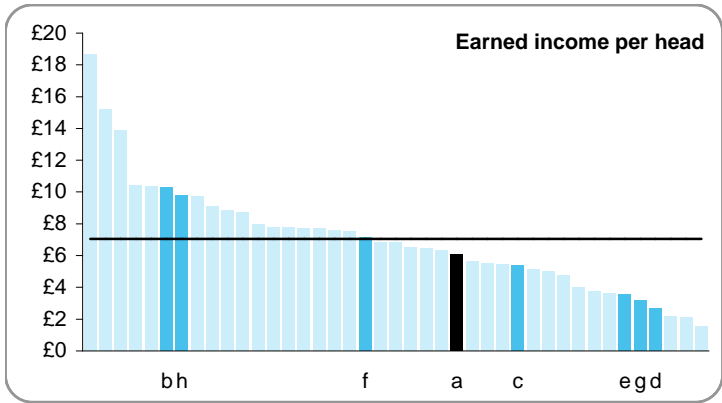

	£m	£/head	Avg	Diff. £m
Sales, fees, charges & rents	1.0	1.9	2.2	-0.1
Reimbursed Income				
- Collaboration	0.8	1.7	1.1	0.3
- Exc collaboration	0.8	1.7	1.8	-0.1
Partnership income	0.1	0.3	1.0	-0.4
Special police services	0.2	0.3	0.7	-0.2
Interest	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.0
Total earned income	3.0	6.1	7.1	-0.5

Population 494k

Source: POA estimates 2012/13

Sales, fees, charges & rents

Partnership Income

Reimbursed Income - excluding collaboration

Reimbursed income - collaboration with other police forces

Special police services

Cumbria

FUNDING SOURCE TRENDS

2009/10 - 2010/11 actuals and estimates for 2011/12 - 2012/13 £ per head of population

These charts show how the financial position and funding of forces has changed since 2009/10.
Please note that estimates of reserves are unreliable, and that these figures are not adjusted for inflation.

Total funding per head

Legend: —— Cumbria - - - Average
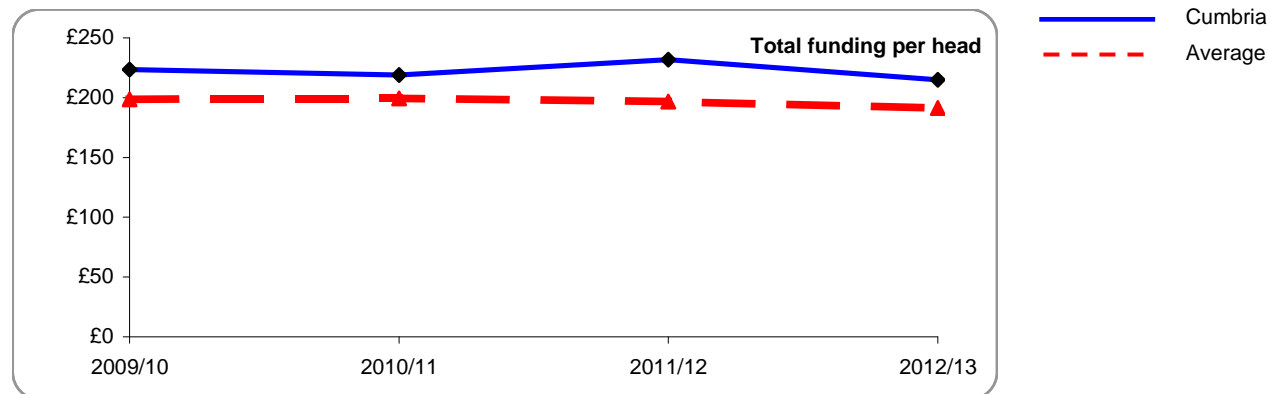
£ per 1000	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Change
Central gov funding	154.6	155.4	149.9	139.5	-10%
Reserves	1.7	-5.7	12.4	3.4	
Council tax	67.2	69.2	69.6	72.0	7%
Total funding	223.6	218.9	231.9	214.9	-4%

Average	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Change
Central gov funding	142.4	145.9	137.9	130.4	-8%
Reserves	0.4	-3.6	1.3	1.3	
Council tax	55.7	57.2	57.5	59.7	7%
Total funding	198.5	199.5	196.7	191.4	-4%

Band D tax rate	£188	£194	£194	£201
Average	£157	£162	£162	£166

Source: CIPFA statistics; POA Statistics 2012/13 estimates

Cumbria

WORKFORCE - SUMMARY
March 2012

These charts show the overall police workforce per 1,000 population which are then broken down into police officers, police staff and PCSOs.
We have subdivided officers into community police officers (CPO - those within neighbourhood response, traffic roles and probationers) and others, and therefore used ADR 502 and 601 as the data source.
Specials numbers are headcount as opposed to FTE.

FTE per 1,000 pop

Community police officers

Community support officer

Total workforce

CPOs+PCSOs

Other POs
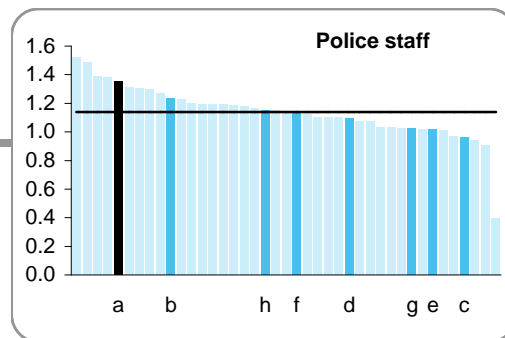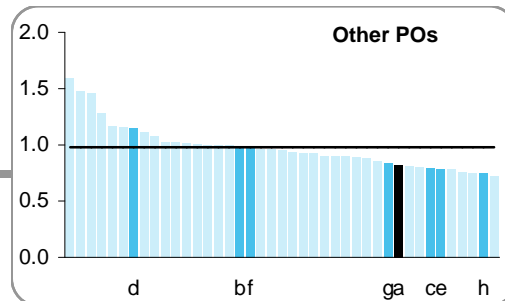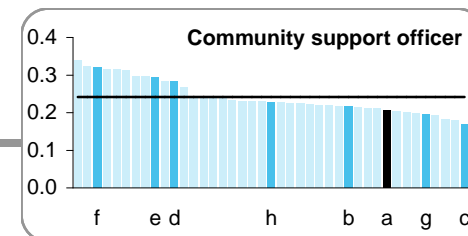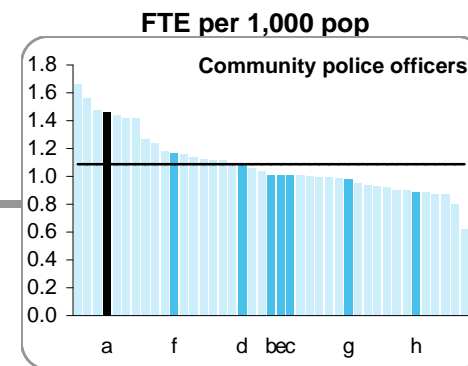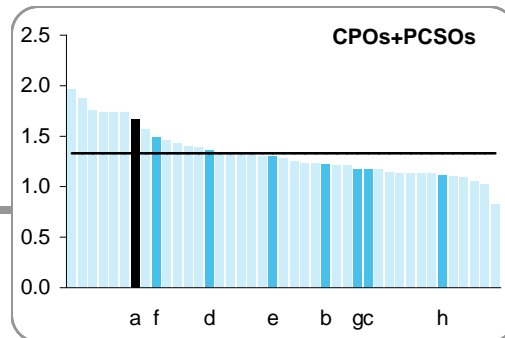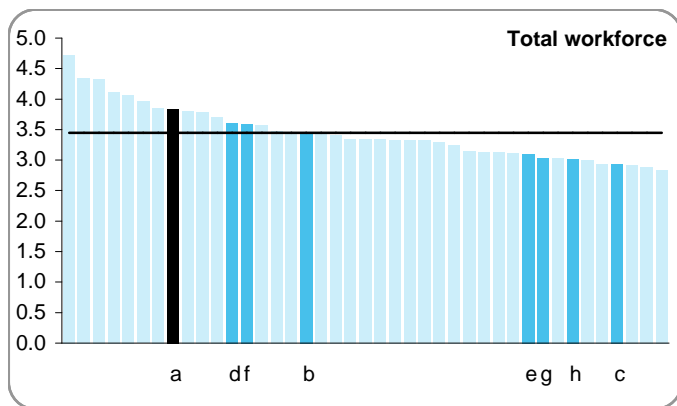
Police staff

Population	494k

	FTE	per 1,000	Avg		Diff		% Total	Avg
Community POs	721	1.46	1.09		183	<<	38%	31%
PCSOs	102	0.21	0.24		-17		5%	7%
Sub-total	824	1.67	1.33		166		43%	38%
Other POs	404	0.82	0.98		-79		21%	28%
Police staff	668	1.35	1.14		105		35%	33%
Total	1,895	3.83	3.45		191		100%	100%

Special constables	174	0.35	0.32		16
Contractors	0	-	0.03		-14

Source: ADR 502 / 601 March 2012

Cumbria

POLICE OFFICERS/PCSOs BY RANK
March 2012 % of FTE

These charts show the percentage of the total officer and PCSO workforce by rank. The chart for superintendents includes chief superintendents, and the chart for inspectors includes chief inspectors. Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) are officers above the rank of chief superintendents.

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

Superintendents (inc. chief S)

Inspectors (inc. chief I)

Sergeant
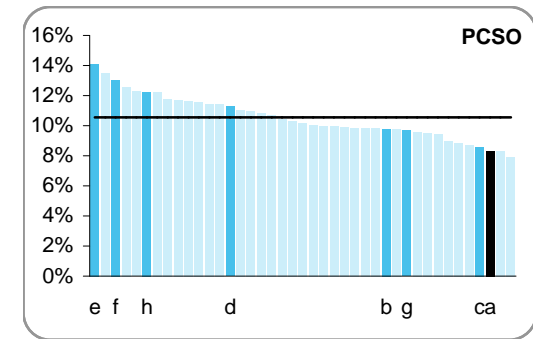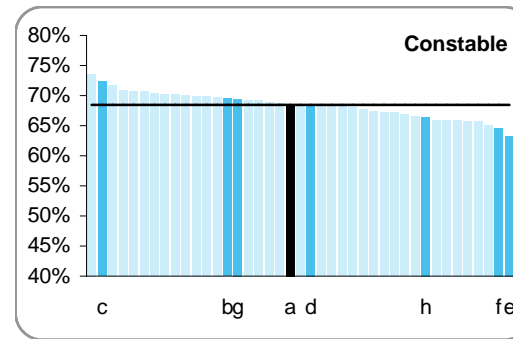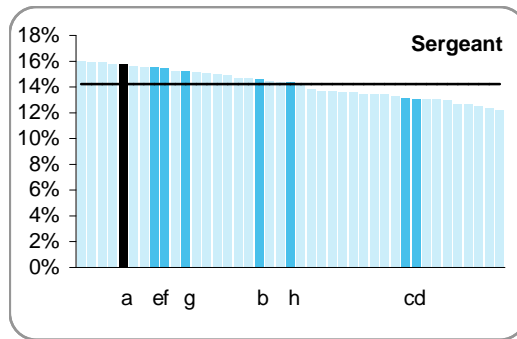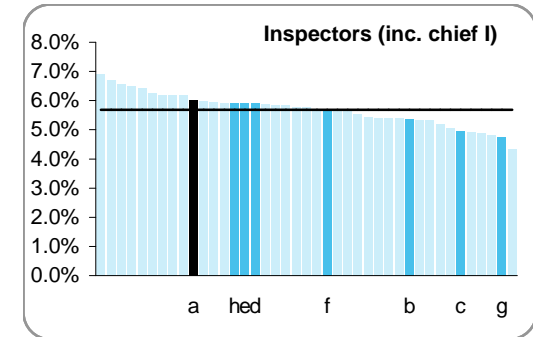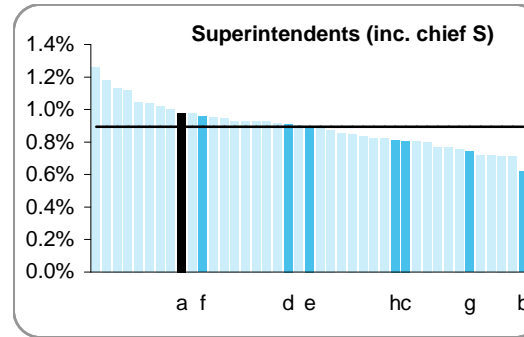
Constable

PCSO

	FTE	%	Avg
ACPO	3	0.2%	0.2%
Chief superintendent	4	0.3%	0.3%
Superintendent	8	0.7%	0.6%
Chief inspector	13	1.1%	1.2%
Inspector	61	5.0%	4.5%
Sergeant	193	15.8%	14.2%
Constable	843	68.7%	68.5%
PCSO	102	8.3%	10.5%
Force total	1,228	100.0%	100.0%

Constables per sergeant	4.4	4.9
Const. & PCSOs per Sergeant	4.9	5.6

Source: ADR 502 March 2012

Constables per sergeant

Constables & PCSOs per sergeant

Cumbria
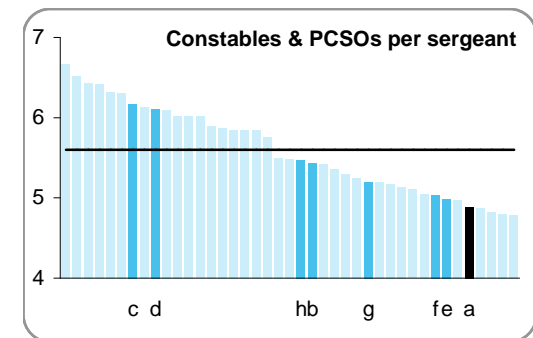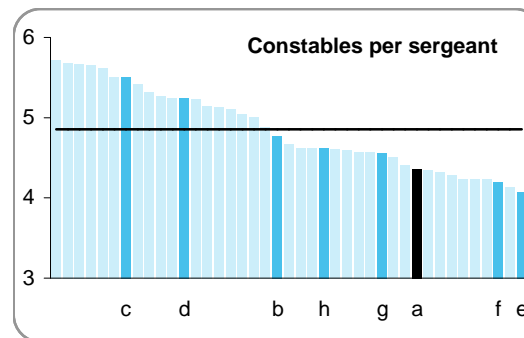
WORKFORCE & CRIME TRENDS

These charts compare trends of all officers and total crime excluding fraud and forgery.
Charges data also exclude fraud and forgery.
We have opted to show totals in order to maintain both consistency and better data quality over time.
Note: PCSO are not shown.
These charts should be used to highlight relative changes rather than absolutes values.

Trends

Crimes per police officer
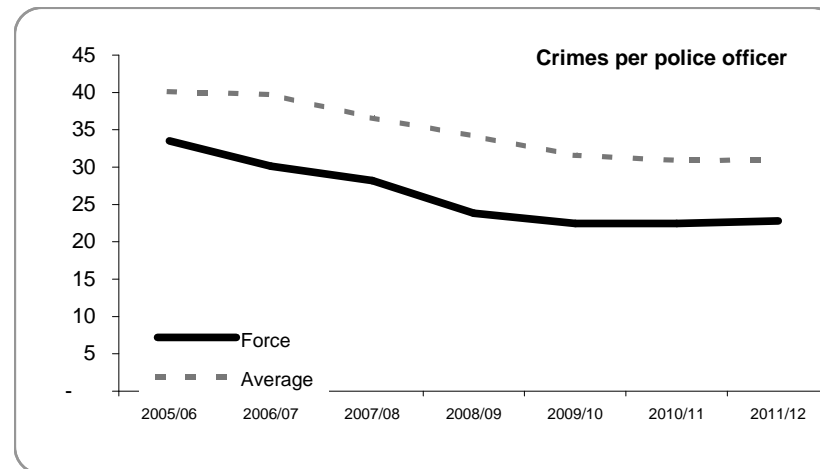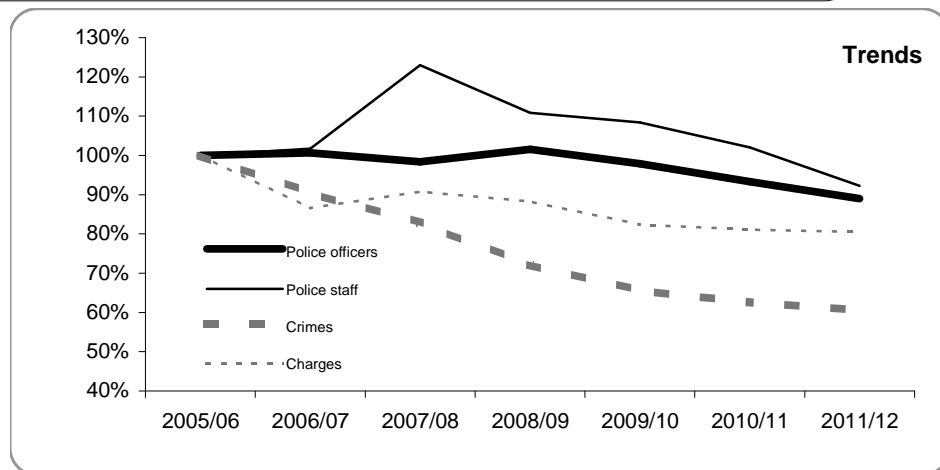
	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Police officers	1,265	1,273	1,244	1,284	1,238	1,180	1,125
Police staff	762	775	937	844	826	778	703
All crime ex F&F	42,405	38,373	35,110	30,577	27,798	26,523	25,667
Charges ex F&F	8,612	7,454	7,822	7,604	7,097	6,984	6,937
Crimes/officer	34	30	28	24	22	22	23
National Avg	40	40	37	34	32	31	31
Charges/officer	6.8	5.9	6.3	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.2
National Avg	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.3
% crime victim-based				85.0%	84.0%	83.4%	83.7%
National Avg				88.1%	87.7%	87.5%	87.6%

Charges per police officer
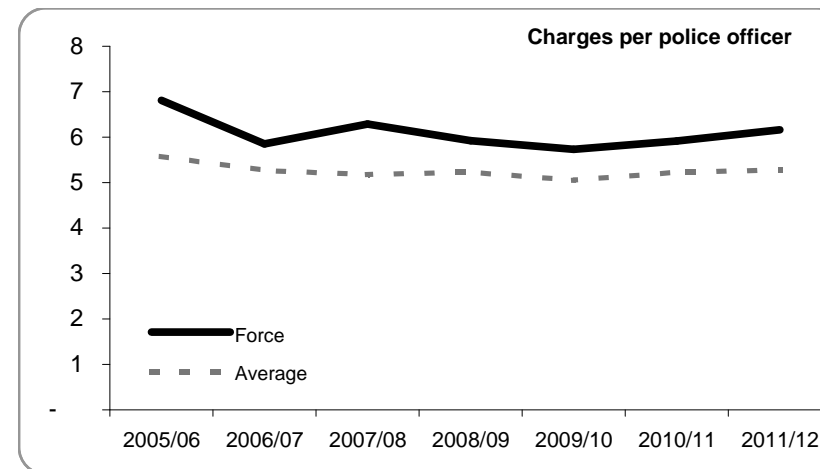
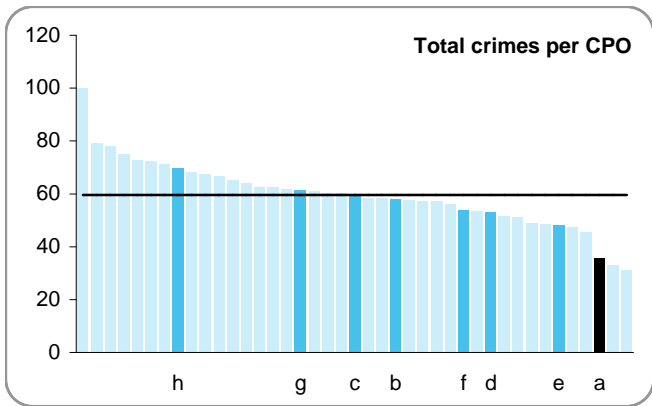*Source: ADR 502 March 2012 and Home Office Crime 08/09*

Cumbria

COMMUNITY POLICE OFFICERS AND CRIME
March 2012 workforce, 2011/12 crime

These charts show numbers of police officers allocated to community duties in relation to the amount of crime in the force. While police officers are not just dealing with crime, the numbers of crimes per police officer allocated to CPO (Community police officers - see Workforce Summary) gives some indication of how busy these officers are compared to their peer group of forces.

Detail on crime can be found in section two.

Total crimes per CPO

Victim based offences
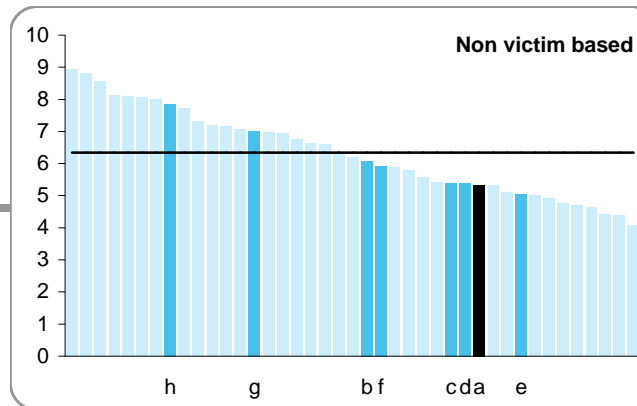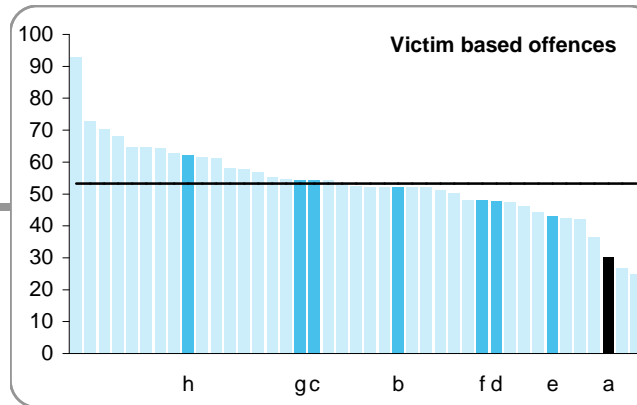
Non victim based

Community police officers	721
Total police officers	1,125

Crime	N	per CPO	Avg	per all PO's	Avg
Victim based	21,809	30	53	19	28
Non victim based	3,858	5	6	3	3
Total exc fraud	25,667	36	60	23	31

Source: ADR 601 March 2012

Source: Home Office Crime Statistics 2011/12

Cumbria

Force breakdown against group average - staff
POA 12/13 ESTIMATES

Population	494k

	Budgeted staff FTE			Staff per head FTE / 1,000 pop			Group average FTE / 1,000 pop			Diff from group FTE			% of total PO+PS	
	PO	PS	Total	PO	PS	Total	PO	PS	Total	PO	PS	Total	Force	Group
Neighbourhood	471	105	576	0.95	0.21	1.16	0.38	0.27	0.66	281	-30	252	29%	19%
Incident response	164	0	164	0.33	0.00	0.33	0.57	0.00	0.57	-115	-1	-116	8%	16%
Local investigation	107	0	107	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.22	0.01	0.22	0	-5	-4	5%	6%
Other	24	22	46	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.12	-9	-2	-11	2%	3%
Local policing	766	127	893	1.55	0.26	1.81	1.23	0.33	1.56	157	-37	120	45%	45%
Dealing with the public	12	163	175	0.02	0.33	0.35	0.05	0.26	0.31	-14	36	22	9%	9%
Road policing	91	24	115	0.18	0.05	0.23	0.11	0.03	0.15	35	8	43	6%	4%
Specialist operations	50	4	54	0.10	0.01	0.11	0.11	0.01	0.12	-3	0	-3	3%	3%
Intelligence	75	49	124	0.15	0.10	0.25	0.09	0.08	0.17	31	11	42	6%	5%
Investigations	84	26	111	0.17	0.05	0.22	0.20	0.06	0.26	-13	-4	-17	6%	7%
Investigative support	3	41	44	0.01	0.08	0.09	0.00	0.08	0.09	1	1	2	2%	2%
Custody	28	37	65	0.06	0.07	0.13	0.06	0.06	0.12	-2	9	7	3%	3%
Other	7	86	93	0.01	0.17	0.19	0.01	0.20	0.22	0	-14	-14	5%	6%
Criminal justice	35	123	158	0.07	0.25	0.32	0.07	0.26	0.33	-2	-4	-6	8%	10%
ICT	0	51	51	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.07	0.07	0	18	18	3%	2%
Human resources	0	23	23	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	-1	0	-1	1%	1%
Training	15	22	37	0.03	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.07	-2	5	3	2%	2%
Other	18	154	172	0.04	0.31	0.35	0.04	0.27	0.30	0	22	22	9%	9%
Support functions	33	251	283	0.07	0.51	0.57	0.07	0.41	0.49	-4	46	42	14%	14%
Police authority	0	6	6	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0%	0%
Central costs	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0%	0%
Total exc national	1,149	814	1,964	2.32	1.65	3.97	1.95	1.53	3.47	188	58	246	100%	100%
National policing	15	2	17	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.06	-8	-4	-12		
Total	1,164	816	1,981	2.36	1.65	4.01	1.99	1.54	3.53	180	54	234		

Source: POA estimates 2012/13

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

Force breakdown against group average - cost
   POA 12/13 ESTIMATES

Population	494k

	Budgeted spend £m	Spend per head		Diff from group £m	% of total		% PO *	
		Force	Group		Force	Group	Force	Group
Neighbourhood	25.9	52.4	27.1	12.5	25%	14%	87%	66%
Incident response	7.7	15.6	28.2	-6.2	7%	15%	99%	87%
Local investigation	5.5	11.0	12.2	-0.6	5%	6%	94%	95%
Other	3.6	7.4	6.5	0.4	3%	3%	64%	63%
Local policing	42.7	86.4	74.1	6.1	40%	39%	88%	84%
Dealing with the public	5.5	11.1	11.4	-0.2	5%	6%	14%	26%
Road policing	4.7	9.5	6.5	1.5	4%	3%	85%	78%
Specialist operations	3.4	6.9	7.2	-0.2	3%	4%	86%	77%
Intelligence	5.4	11.0	7.8	1.6	5%	4%	73%	61%
Investigations	5.9	11.9	13.6	-0.9	6%	7%	79%	76%
Investigative support	2.5	5.0	5.0	0.0	2%	3%	7%	4%
Custody	3.9	7.9	7.4	0.2	4%	4%	41%	42%
Other	2.4	4.8	6.0	-0.6	2%	3%	13%	9%
Criminal justice	6.3	12.7	13.4	-0.4	6%	7%	30%	28%
ICT	6.7	13.6	9.5	2.0	6%	5%	0%	1%
Human resources	1.1	2.2	2.2	0.0	1%	1%	0%	8%
Training	2.0	4.0	3.2	0.4	2%	2%	0%	0%
Other	14.0	28.4	24.2	2.0	13%	13%	15%	17%
Support functions	23.8	48.2	39.1	4.5	23%	21%	10%	12%
Police authority	1.0	2.0	1.4	0.3	1%	1%	0%	1%
Central costs	4.6	9.2	8.8	0.2	4%	5%	0%	0%
Total exc national	105.7	213.9	188.4	12.6	100%	100%	55%	53%
National policing	0.5	1.0	2.7	-0.9				
Total	106.2	214.9	191.1	11.8				

* PO salaries + overtime as
% of gross expenditure

Source: POA estimates 2012/13

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

LEAVERS

2011-12

These charts show the percentage of the workforce that left the force between 31st March 2011 and 2012; using 31st March 2011 as the baseline.
Officers are broken down into those who transferred or left the service. Because of the current financial climate, we have costed the salary impact of staff leaving the service. However, PCSOs leaving forces may return as police officers.
NB: The leavers figures are FTE.

Leavers as % of total workforce

Officers

Exc transfers

Transfers
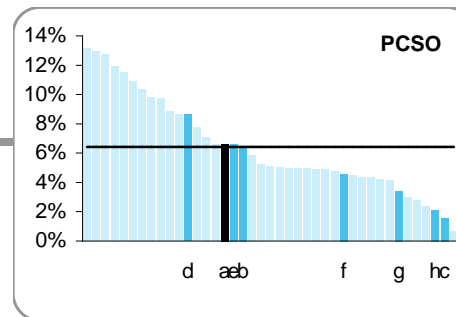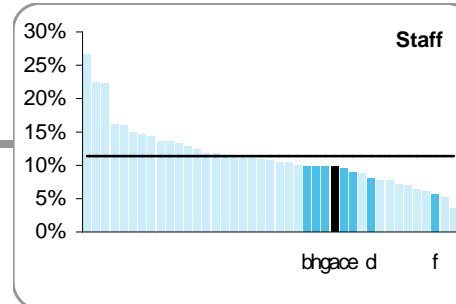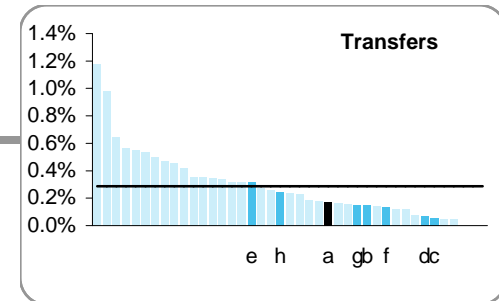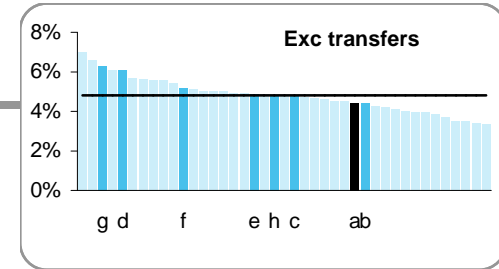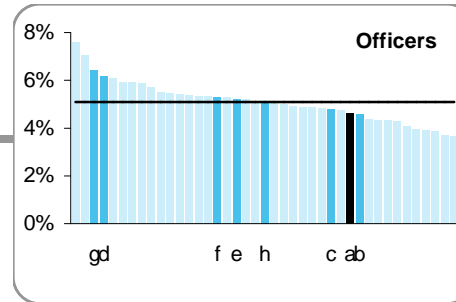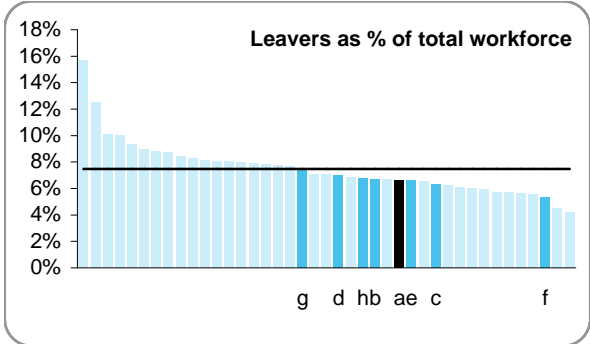
Staff

PCSO

	Strength *	Leavers	% Force		Avg	Salary £m
Police officers	1,180					
Exc transfers		52	4.4%		4.8%	
Transfers		2	0.2%		0.3%	
Leaving force		54	4.6%		5.1%	2.8
PCSO	104	7	6.6%		6.4%	0.2
Police staff	778	76	9.8%		11.4%	2.3
Force total	2,062	137	6.7%		7.5%	5.3

* as at Mar 11

All leavers
Source: ADR531 (as at 31/03/12)
Source: ADR531 (as at 31/09/11)
Source: ADR502 (as at 31/03/11)

Cumbria

JOINERS

2011-12

These charts show the percentage of the workforce that joined the force in 2011/12, against a baseline of 2010/11.

NB: The joiners figures are FTE.

Police officers

Joiners as % of total workforce
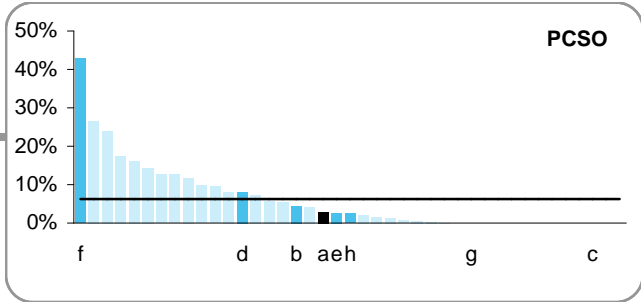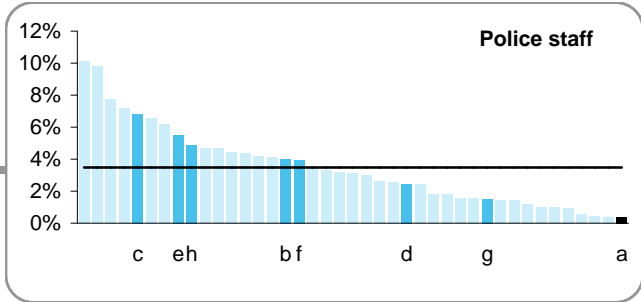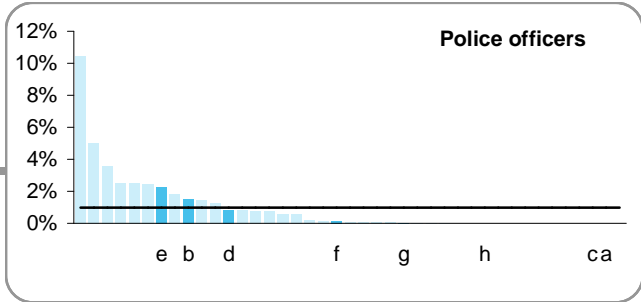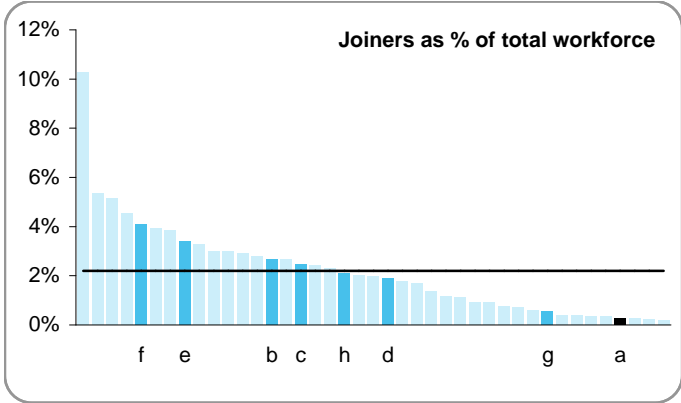
Police staff

PCSO

	Strength*	Joiners	%	Avg
Police officers	1,180	0	0.0%	1.0%
PCSO	104	3	2.9%	6.2%
Police staff	778	3	0.4%	3.5%
Overall	2,062	6	0.3%	2.2%

as at Mar 11

Source: ADR521 & ADR 502 (as at 31/03/12 and 30/09/2011)

Cumbria

SICKNESS & RECUPERATIVE RESTRICTED

March 2012

These charts show sickness absence 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 limiting factor, 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.

NB: The gaps towards the left of some charts indicate that data is not available or has not been included; absence above 12% of the workforce and zero absence have been excluded.

Long-term absence

Police officers

PCSO

Staff

Police officers restricted duty

Short and medium term absence

Police officers

PCSO

Staff

Police officers recuperative duty

	Strength *	FTE	%	Avg
Officers	1,125			
Long term absence		18	1.6%	1.7%
Sickness absence		24	2.1%	2.1%
PCSO	102			
Long term absence		1	1.0%	1.7%
Sickness absence		3	2.9%	2.0%
Staff	703			
Long term absence		9	1.2%	1.7%
Sickness absence		19	2.6%	2.1%

* as at Mar 12

Long term absence: 2010/11-Q4

Officers	1,125			
Recuperative		15	1.3%	2.1%
Restricted		64	5.4%	4.2%

Source: ADR 502, 551 and 554 (as at 31/03/12)

ADR 554 figures are headcount not FTE

Cumbria

POLICE OFFICERS LENGTH OF SERVICE

These charts show the number of officers by length of service. A more detailed breakdown of 25 – 30 years is provided for planning purposes, shown by projected retirement dates. Salary costs are presented using the average cost of a police officer.

ALL OFFICERS

National average ────
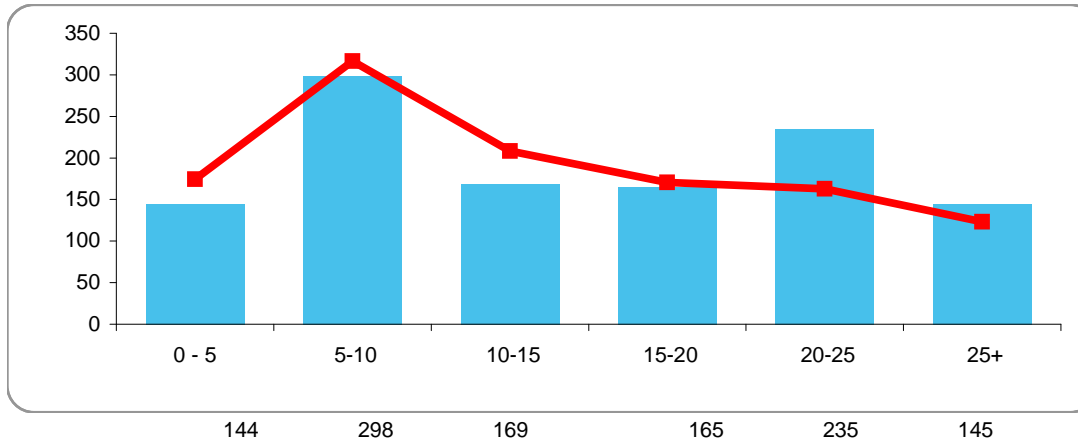
	0 - 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25+	Total
	144	298	169	165	235	145	1,156

25 YEARS OR MORE - Projected retirement
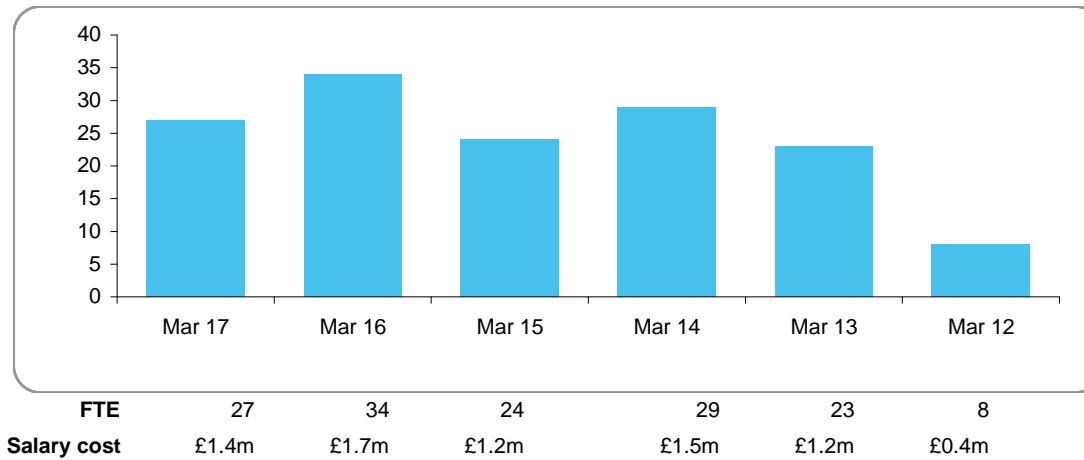
	Mar 17	Mar 16	Mar 15	Mar 14	Mar 13	Mar 12	Total
FTE	27	34	24	29	23	8	145
Salary cost	£1.4m	£1.7m	£1.2m	£1.5m	£1.2m	£0.4m	£7.4m

Source: ADR 582 (as at 31/03/12)

Cumbria

WORKFORCE BY FUNCTION

Budgeted FTE 2012/13 per 1,000

These charts show the workforce costs by function in terms of
FTE per 1,000 population.
For definitions of the workforce categories, please refer to
Appendix 2.

Total exc national

Local policing

Dealing with the public

Criminal justice

Specialist operations

Intelligence

Investigations

Investigative support

Support functions

Source: POA estimates 2012/13

Cumbria
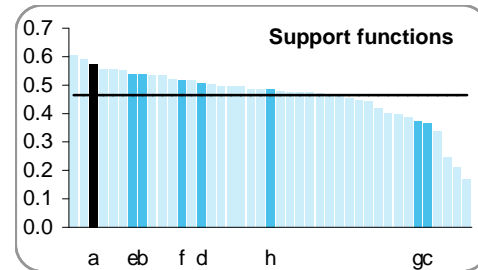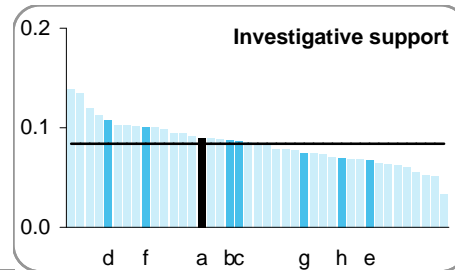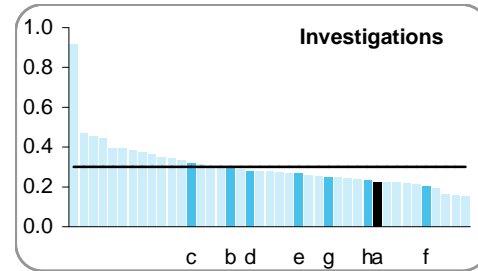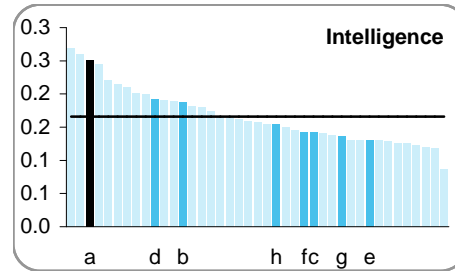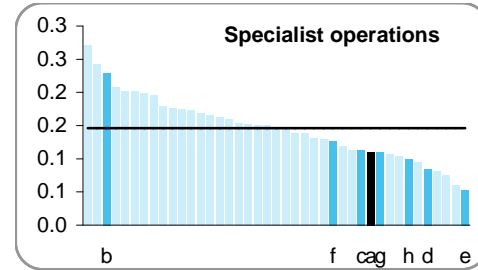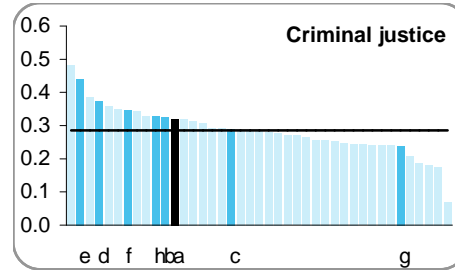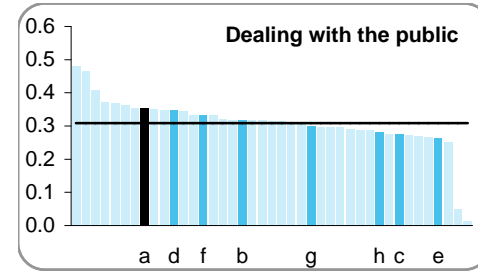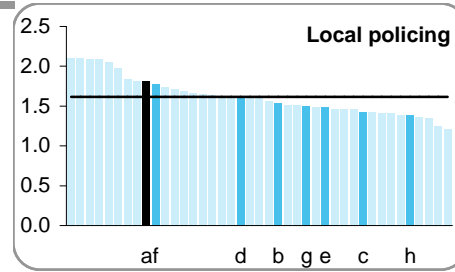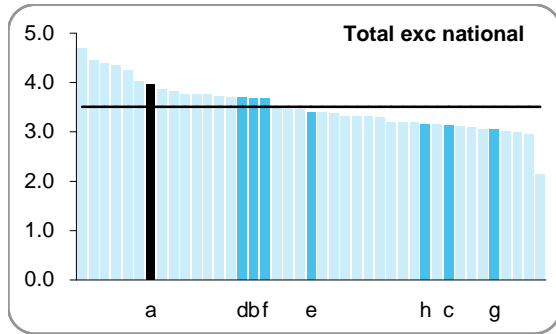
NET REVENUE EXPENDITURE BY FUNCTION

Cost per head of population by function

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

Total exc national

Local policing

Dealing with the public

Criminal justice

Specialist operations

Intelligence

Investigations

Investigative support

Support functions
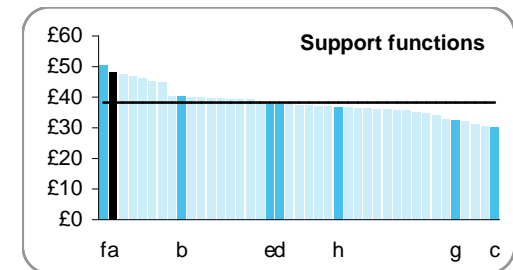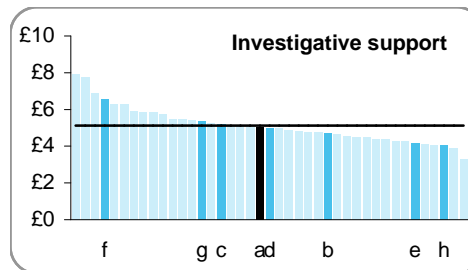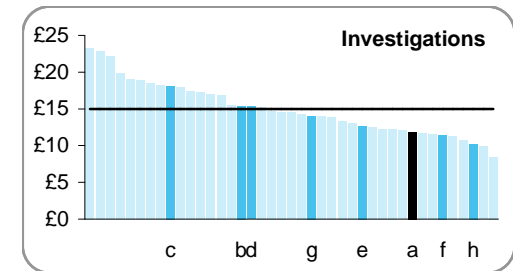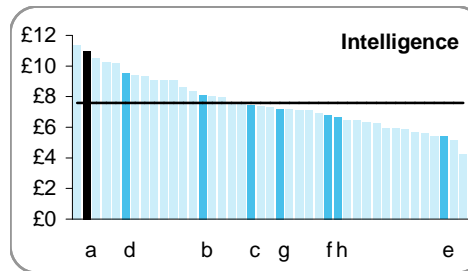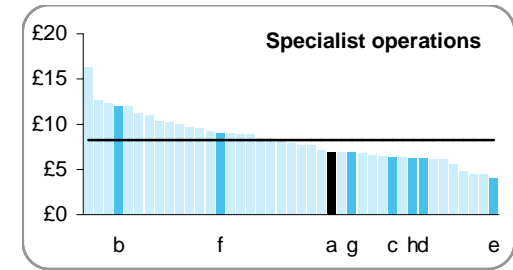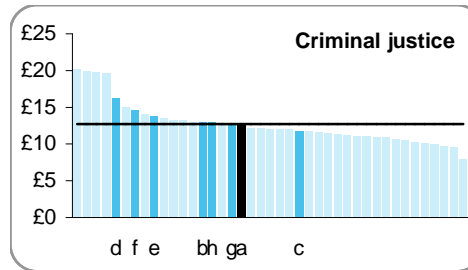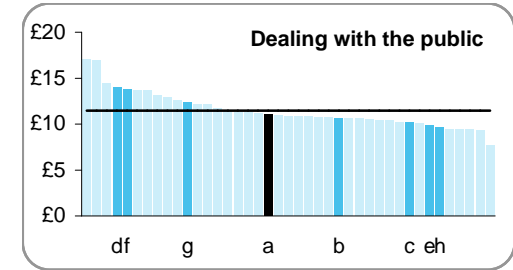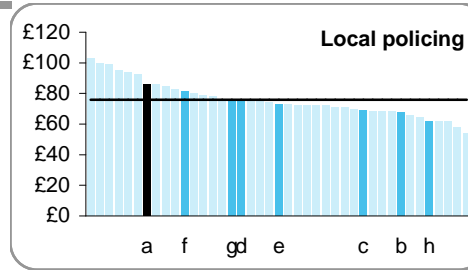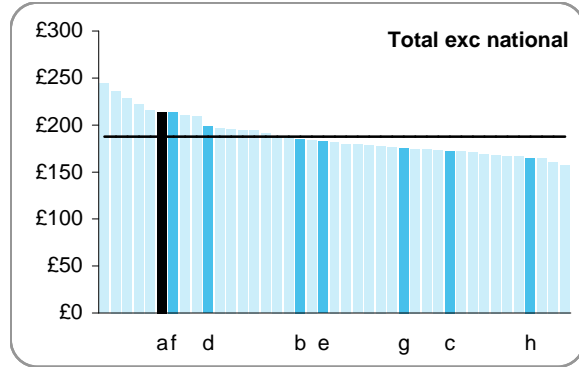
Population	494k					
			Averages		*Diff £m*	
	£m	£/head	All	*MSG*	All	*MSG*
Local policing	42.7	86.4	75.9	74.1	5.2	6.1
Dealing with the public	5.5	11.1	11.5	11.4	-0.2	-0.2
Criminal justice	6.3	12.7	12.7	13.4	0.0	-0.4
Road policing	4.7	9.5	5.8	6.5	1.9	1.5 <<
Specialist operations	3.4	6.9	8.2	7.2	-0.7	-0.2
Intelligence	5.4	11.0	7.6	7.8	1.7	1.6 <<
Investigations	5.9	11.9	15.0	13.6	-1.5	-0.9
Investigative support	2.5	5.0	5.1	5.0	-0.1	0.0
Support functions	23.8	48.2	38.3	39.1	4.9	4.5 <<
Police authority	1.0	2.0	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.3
Central costs	4.6	9.2	6.4	8.8	1.4	0.2
Total exc national	105.7	213.9	187.7	188.4	13.0	12.6

National policing	0.5	1.0	3.7	2.7	-1.4	-0.9 <<
Total	106.2	214.9	191.4	191.1	11.6	11.8

Source: POA estimates 2012/13

Cumbria

LOCAL POLICING including local investigation/ prisoner processing

**Objectives – cost per head of population**

Neighbourhood policing

Incident (response) management

Local policing

Specialist community liaison

Local command team and support overheads

Local investigation

| Population	494k								
			Averages			*Diff £m*			
		£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**	**% PO ***	**MSG**
Neighbourhood policing		25.9	52.4	25.4	27.1	13.4	12.5 <<	87%	66%
Incident (response) manageme		7.7	15.6	29.7	28.2	-7.0	-6.2 <<	99%	87%
Local Investigation		5.5	11.0	14.3	12.2	-1.6	-0.6	94%	95%
Specialist community liaison		1.0	2.1	3.5	3.8	-0.7	-0.9	48%	57%
Command team & support		2.6	5.3	3.0	2.7	1.1	1.3 <<	70%	74%
Total local policing		42.7	86.4	75.9	74.1	5.2	6.1	88%	84%
Total exc local investigation		37.3	75.4	61.7	61.8	6.8	6.7	87%	81%

Source: POA estimates 2012/13

* PO salaries + overtime as % of gross expenditure

Cumbria
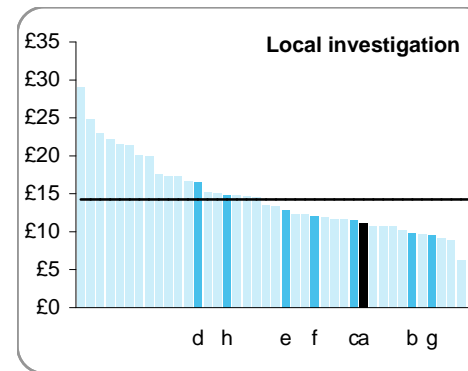
LOCAL POLICING

Use of resources
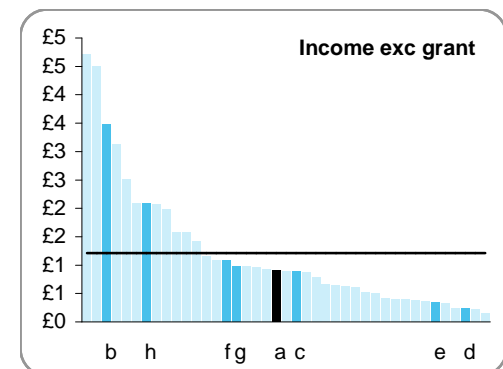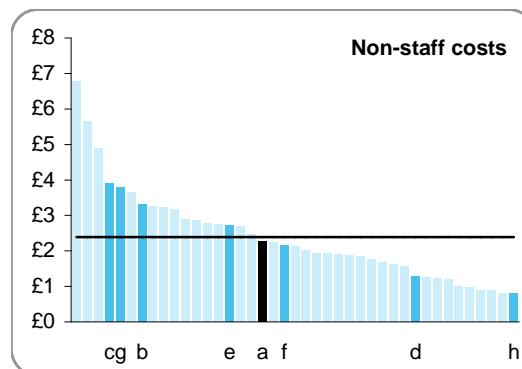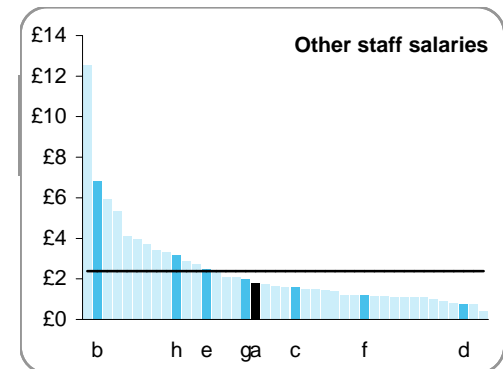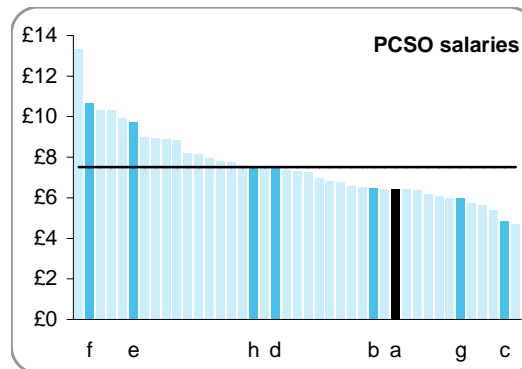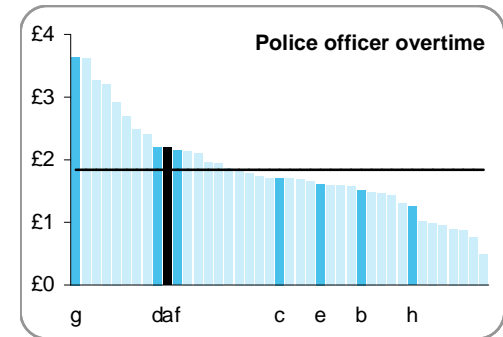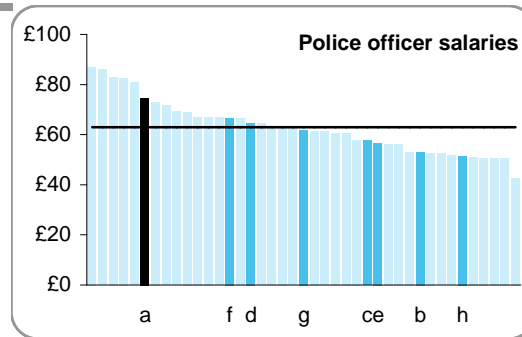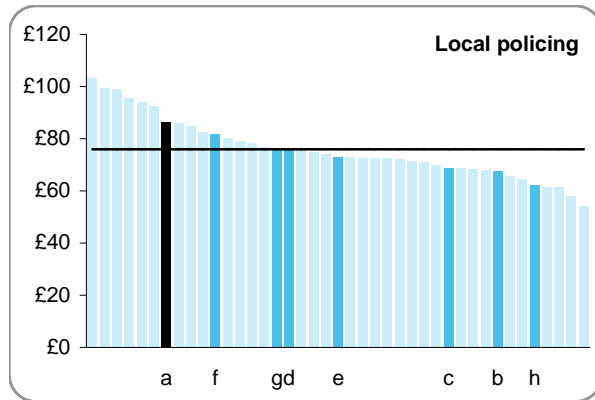
Staffing	FTE	FTE/1000	Averages		Diff FTE	
			All	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**
Police officers	766	1.55	1.28	1.23	133	157
PCSOs	105	0.21	0.25	0.25	-21	-20
Police staff	22	0.04	0.08	0.08	-19	-17

Expenditure	£m	£/head	All	MSG	All	MSG
PO salaries	36.9	74.6	62.9	60.8	5.7	6.8
PO overtime	1.1	2.2	1.8	2.0	0.2	0.1
PCSOs	3.2	6.4	7.5	7.4	-0.6	-0.5
Police staff	0.9	1.9	2.4	2.5	-0.3	-0.3
Non-staff costs	1.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	-0.1	-0.1
Income	-0.4	-0.9	-1.2	-1.3	0.2	0.2
Total cost	42.7	86.4	75.9	74.1	5.2	6.1

Cost/fte			All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers		£48k	£49k	£49k	-0.8	-1.0
PCSOs		£30k	£30k	£29k	0.1	0.1
Staff		£40k	£29k	£31k	0.2	0.2

Source: POA estimates 2012/13

DEALING WITH THE PUBLIC

Objectives – cost per head of population

Central communications unit

Dealing with the public

Local call centres / front desk

Contact management units

Population	494k
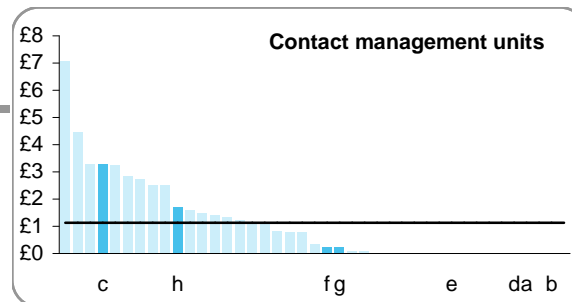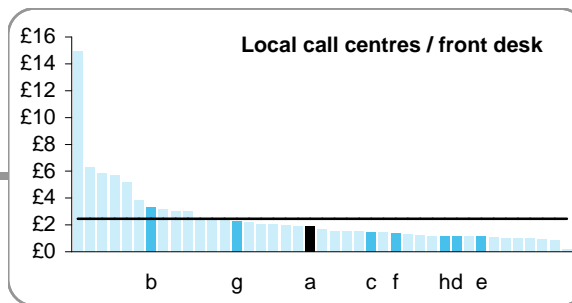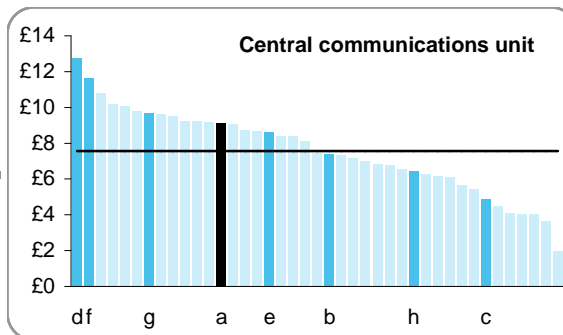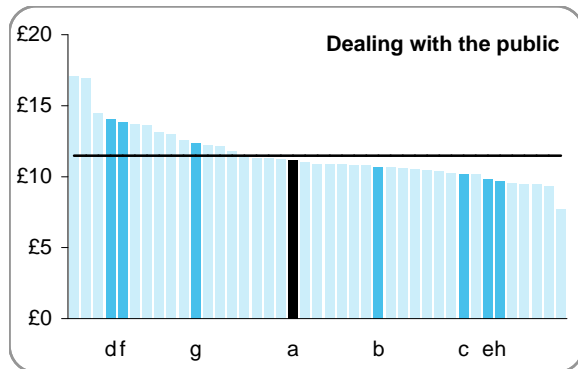
	Averages				Diff £m				% PO	MSG
	£m	£/head	All	MSG		All	MSG		% PO	MSG
Central communications unit	4.5	9.1	7.6	8.8		0.8	0.2		16%	27%
Local call centres/front desk	0.9	1.9	2.4	1.7		-0.3	0.1		0%	11%
Contact management units	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.7		-0.6	-0.3		na	22%
Command team & support	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3		-0.1	-0.1		100%	69%
Total dealing with the public	5.5	11.1	11.5	11.4		-0.2	-0.2		14%	26%

Source: POA estimates 2012/13

DEALING WITH THE PUBLIC

Use of resources

Dealing with the public

Police officers
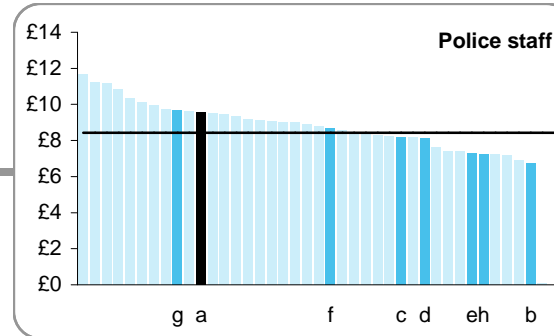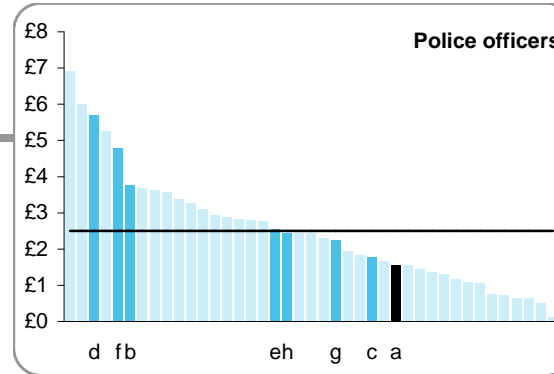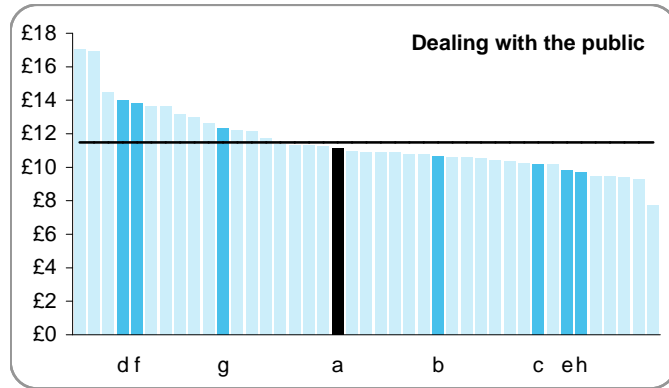
Police staff

Staffing	FTE	FTE/1000	Averages		Diff FTE	
			All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	12	0.02	0.04	0.05	-10	-14
Police Staff	163	0.33	0.26	0.26	32	36

Expenditure	£m	£/head	All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	0.8	1.6	2.5	3.1	-0.5	-0.8
Police staff +PCSO	4.7	9.5	8.4	8.2	0.6	0.7
Non-staff costs	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	-0.3	-0.1
Income	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total cost	5.5	11.1	11.5	11.4	-0.2	-0.2

Cost/fte			All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers		£65k	£55k	£57k	0.1	0.1
Police Staff		£28k	£31k	£31k	-0.5	-0.6

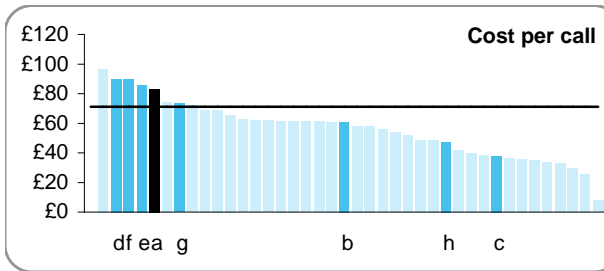*Source: POA estimates 2012/13*

999 CALLS

2011/12

Data taken from ADR 441, showing the number of calls per 1,000 population and per staff within central communications units (CCU) and also within CCU + Front Desk combined to account for differences in force structure.
Cost per call is calculated using the same function.
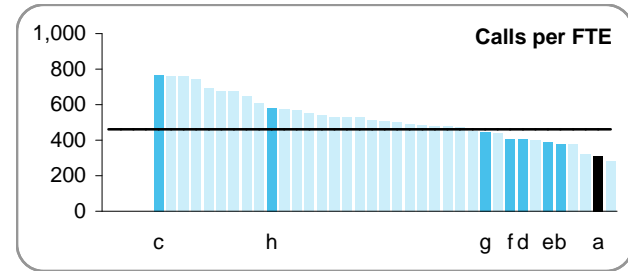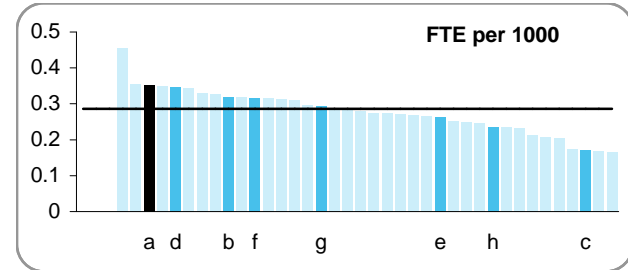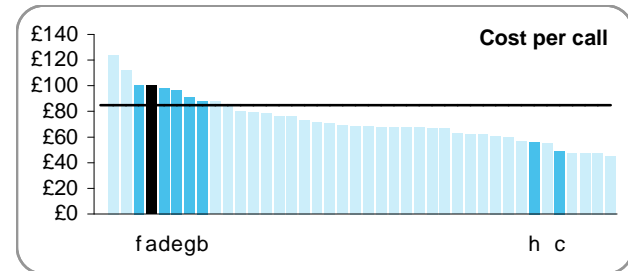
Central communications unit only

Cost per call

FTE per 1000

Calls per FTE

CCU + Front Desk

Cost per call

FTE per 1000

Calls per FTE
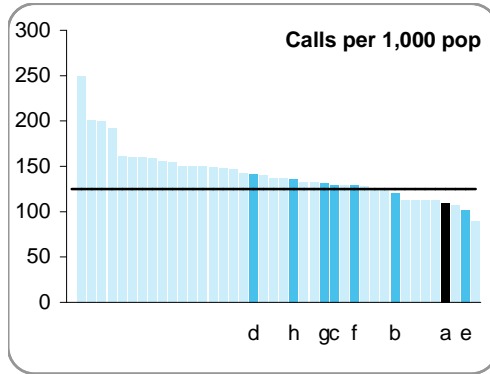
Calls per 1,000 pop

Population	494k
Calls received	54,086
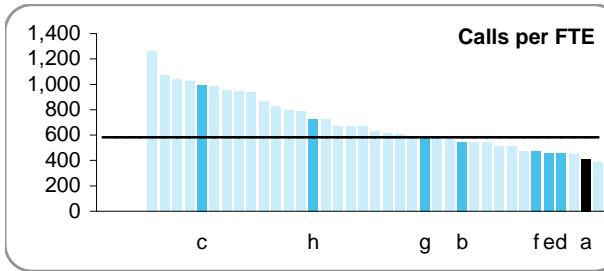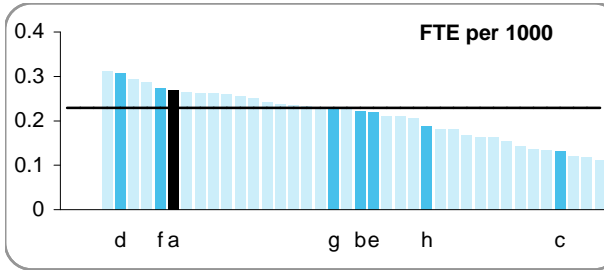
FTE staff	133
Gross cost	£4.5m

		Avg
FTE/1000 pop	0.27	0.23
Calls per FTE	408	582
Calls per 1000	109	125

Cost per call	£83	£71

FTE staff	174
Gross cost	£5.4m

		Avg
FTE/1000 pop	0.35	0.29
Calls per FTE	312	461
Calls per 1000	109	125

Cost per call	£100	£85

Source: ADR 441

Source: POA data

Cumbria

EMERGENCY & PRIORITY (EP) CALLS PER POPULATION

2011-12

Number of emergency (aim to arrive within 15 minutes in urban and 20 minutes in rural areas) and priority (aim to arrive within 60 minutes) graded closing incident codes, showing incidents per population.
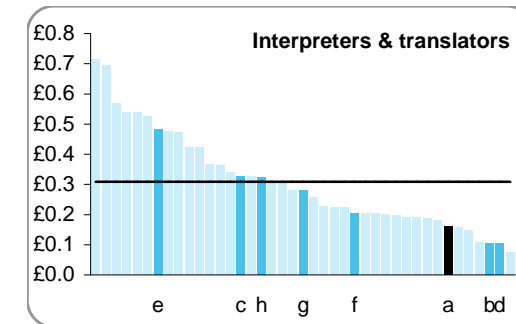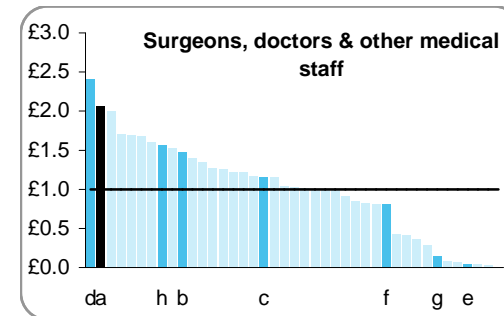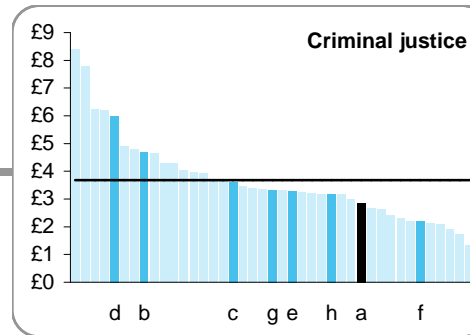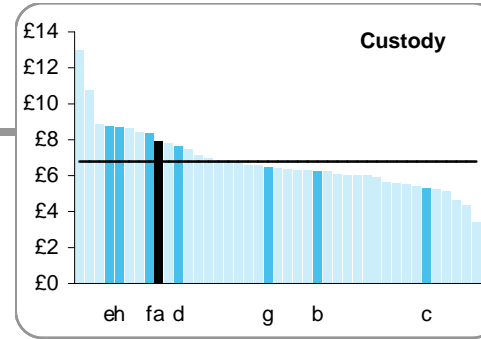

ASB

EP calls per 1000 pop
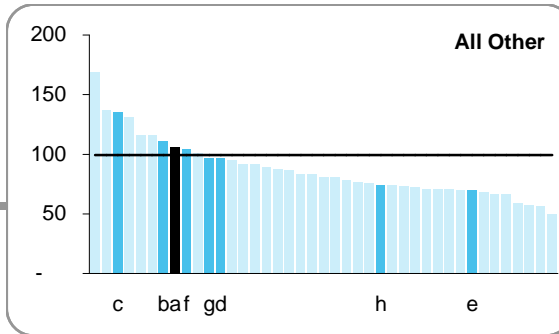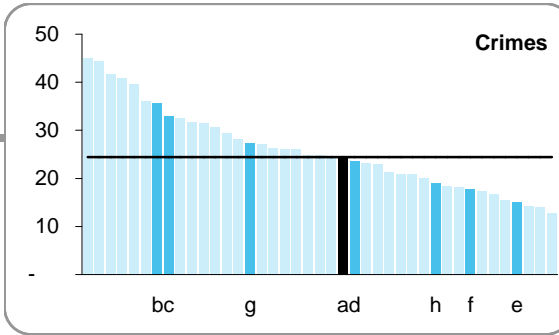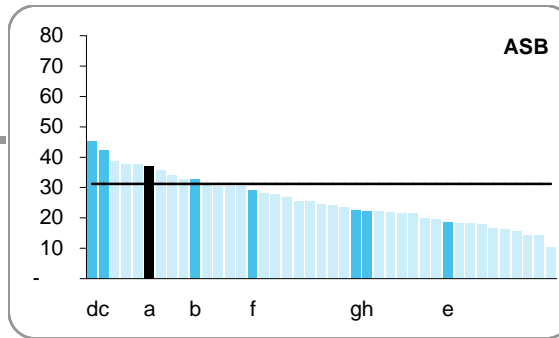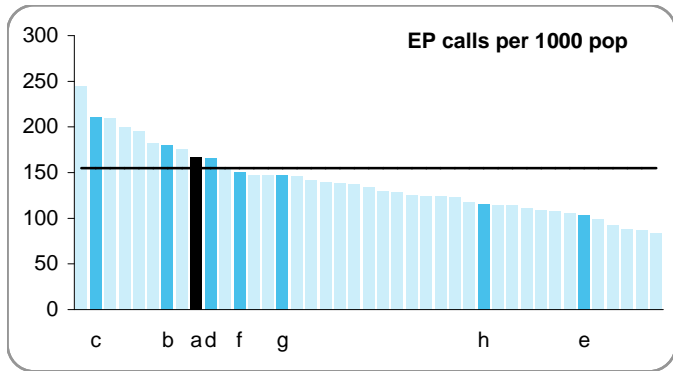
Crimes

Population	494k

Calls

	Calls	Calls/1000	MSG Avg
ASB	18,308	37	31
Crimes	12,133	25	24
All Other	52,174	106	99
EP Total	82,615	167	155

All Other

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ARRANGEMENTS

Objectives – cost per head of population

Criminal justice

Custody

Criminal justice

Surgeons, doctors & other medical staff

Interpreters & translators
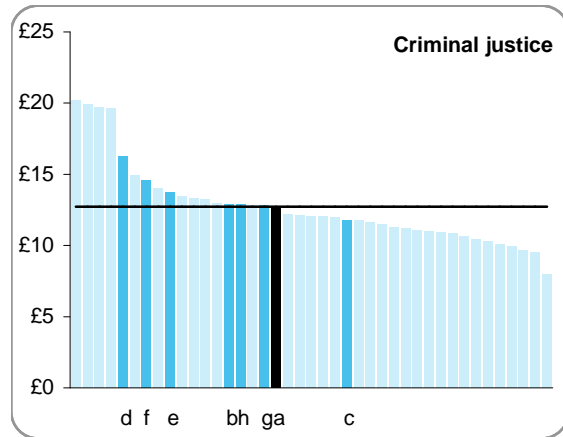
Population	494k

	£m	£/head	Averages		Diff £m			% PO	MSG
			All	MSG	All	MSG			
Custody *	3.9	7.9	6.8	7.4	0.6	0.2		41%	42%
Criminal justice	1.4	2.9	3.7	3.6	-0.4	-0.4		13%	14%
Police national computer	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.1		0%	0%
Criminal records bureau	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	-0.2	-0.2		0%	0%
Property officer / stores	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.1		na	0%
Coroner assistance	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0		0%	5%
Fixed penalty scheme	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.0		0%	1%
Command team & support	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1		81%	46%
Total criminal justice arrangements	6.3	12.7	12.7	13.4	0.0	-0.4		30%	28%

*Source: POA estimates 2012/13   * Appendix 3 lists the forces that outsource custody*

Note: Custody above includes

	£m	£/head	All	MSG	All	MSG
Surgeons, doctors & other medical	1.0	2.06	1.00	1.21	**0.5**	**0.4**
Interpreters & translators	0.1	0.16	0.31	0.25	**-0.1**	**0.0**

Source: CIPFA Police Estimates Statistics 2012-13, as POA data was incomplete within these objectives.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ARRANGEMENTS

Use of resources

Criminal justice

Police officers

Police staff

Non-staff costs

Income
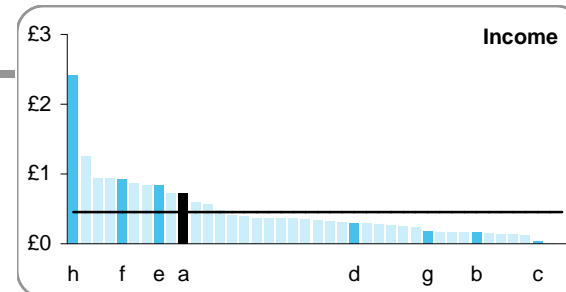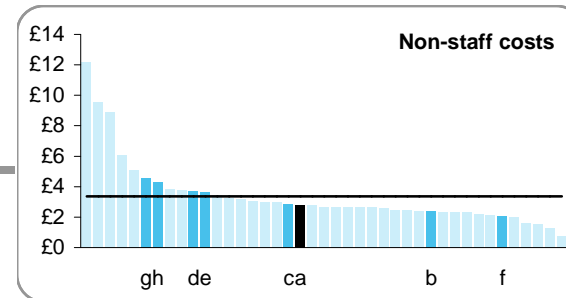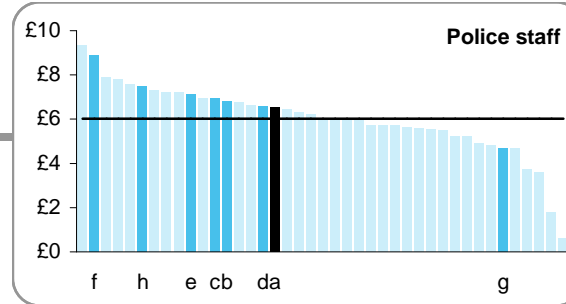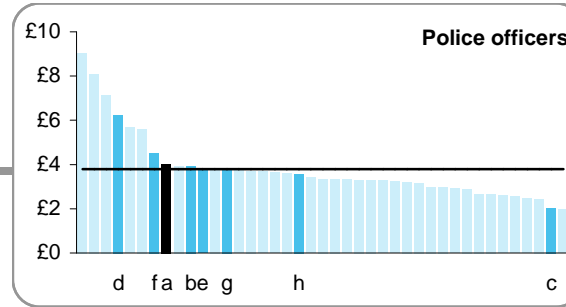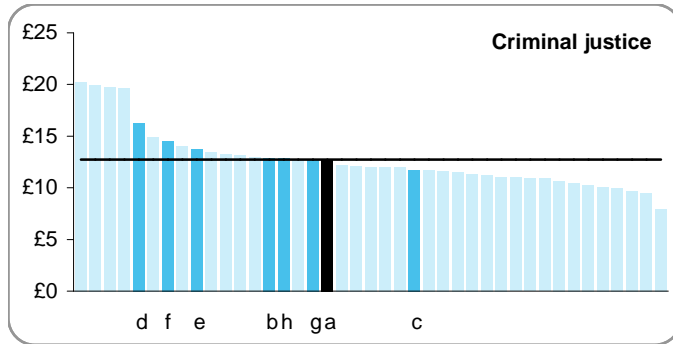
Staffing	FTE	FTE/1000	Averages		Diff FTE	
			All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	35	0.07	0.07	0.07	2	-2
Police Staff	123	0.25	0.22	0.26	15	-4

Expenditure	£m	£/head	All	MSG	Diff £m	
					All	MSG
Police officers	2.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	0.1	0.0
Police staff +PCSO	3.2	6.5	6.0	6.9	0.3	-0.2
Non-staff costs	1.4	2.8	3.4	3.3	-0.3	-0.2
Income	-0.4	-0.7	-0.5	-0.7	-0.1	0.0
Total cost	6.3	12.7	12.7	13.4	0.0	-0.4

Cost/FTE			All	MSG	Diff £m	
					All	MSG
Police officers		£56k	£55k	£51k	0.1	0.2
Police Staff		£26k	£27k	£26k	-0.1	0.0

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Staffing and cost compared to charges

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.
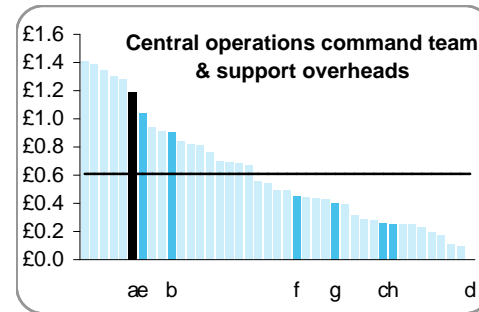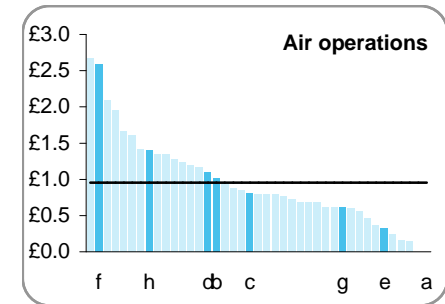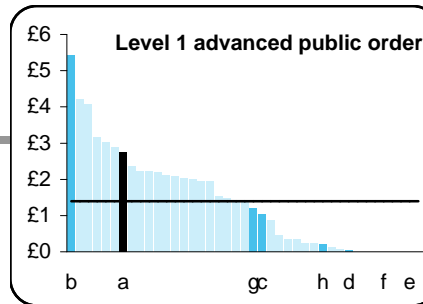Crimes stated are those recorded on Crimesec3

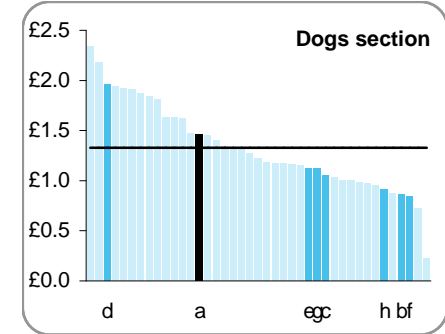**Criminal justice cost per 100 charges**

Criminal justice FTE per 100 charges
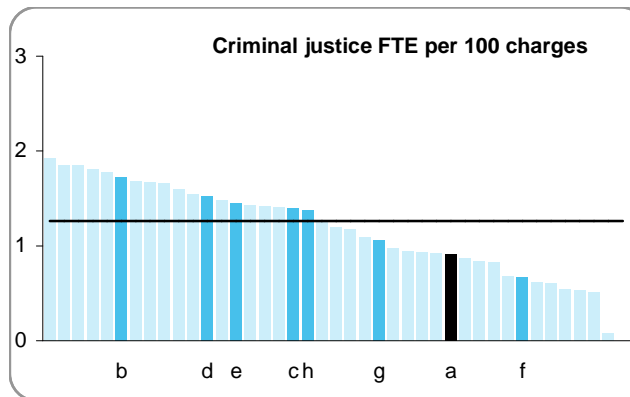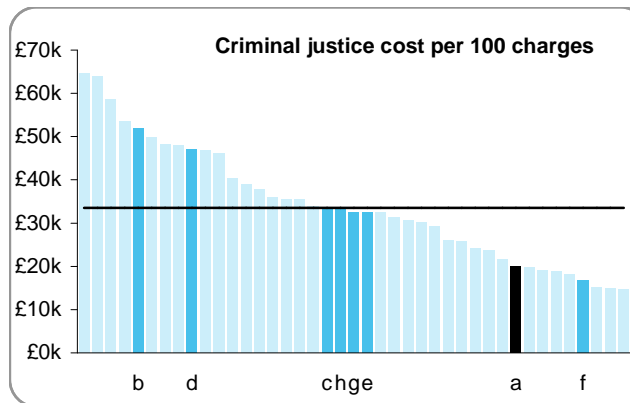
Charges	7,066

	per 100 charges	Group		Diff
Criminal justice FTE	64	0.9	1.3	-25
Criminal justice cost	£1.4m	£20k	£34k	-£1.0m

Source: POA estimates 2012/13

SPECIALIST OPERATIONS

Objectives – cost per head of population

Specialist operations

Firearms unit

Dogs section

Level 1 advanced public order

Air operations

Central operations command team & support overheads
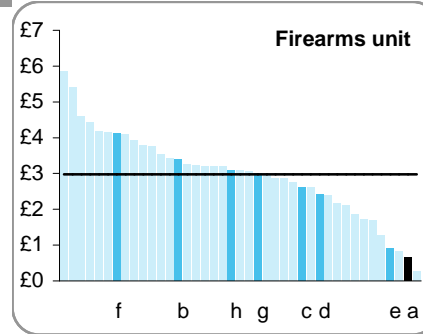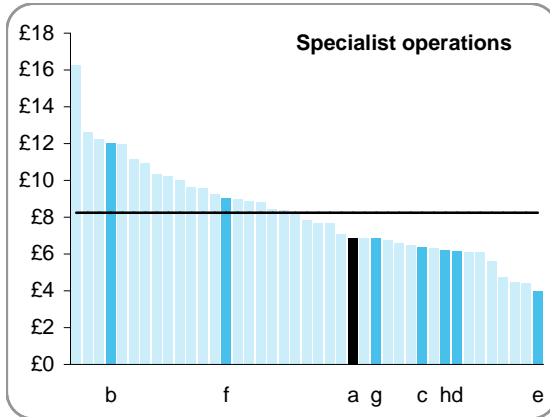
Population	494k

	£m	£/head	Averages All	MSG	Diff £m All	MSG		% PO	MSG
Firearms unit	0.3	0.7	3.0	2.5	-1.1	-0.9	<<	73%	84%
Dogs section	0.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.1		95%	92%
Lev 1 adv public order	1.4	2.7	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.7		98%	74%
Air operations	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	-0.5	-0.5		na	14%
Civil contingencies	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0		70%	74%
Specialist terrain	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1		0%	1%
Mounted police	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0		na	0%
Airports & ports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		na	13%
Command team & support	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3		75%	64%
Total specialist operations	3.4	6.9	8.2	7.2	-0.7	-0.2		86%	77%

Staffing	FTE
Firearms unit	5
Dogs section	14
Lev 1 adv public order	25

Cumbria
22/10/2012

SPECIALIST OPERATIONS

Use of resources

Police officer salaries

Specialist operations

Non-staff costs
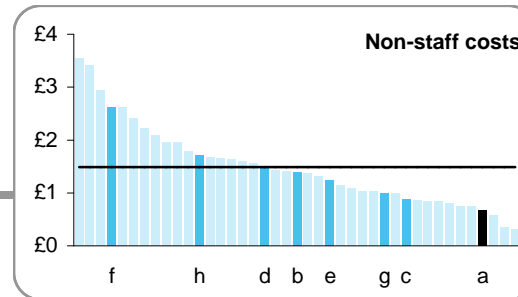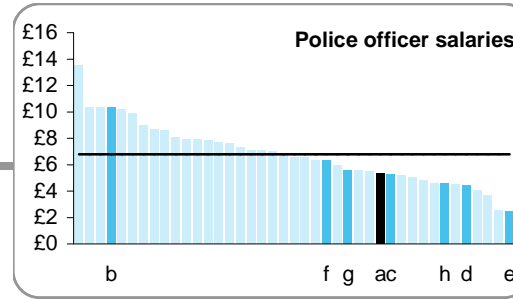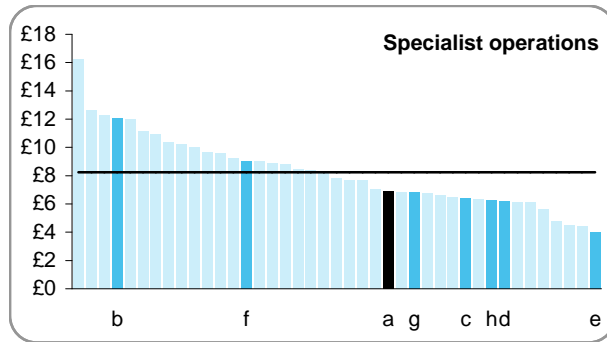
			Averages		Diff FTE	
Staffing	**FTE**	**FTE/1000**	**All**	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**
Police officers	50	0.10	0.13	0.11	-15	-3
Police Staff	4	0.01	0.01	0.01	-3	0

					Diff £m	
Expenditure	**£m**	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**
PO salaries	2.7	5.4	6.8	5.6	-0.7	-0.1
PO overtime	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Police staff	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.1	0.0
Non-staff costs	0.3	0.7	1.5	1.4	-0.4	-0.3
Income	0.0	0.0	-0.8	-0.3	0.4	0.1
Total cost	3.4	6.9	8.2	7.2	-0.7	-0.2

				Diff £m	
Cost/fte		**All**	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**
Police officers	£53k	£52k	£51k	0.1	0.1
Police staff	£31k	£32k	£35k	0.0	0.0

Source: POA estimates 2012/13

INTELLIGENCE

Objectives – cost per head of population
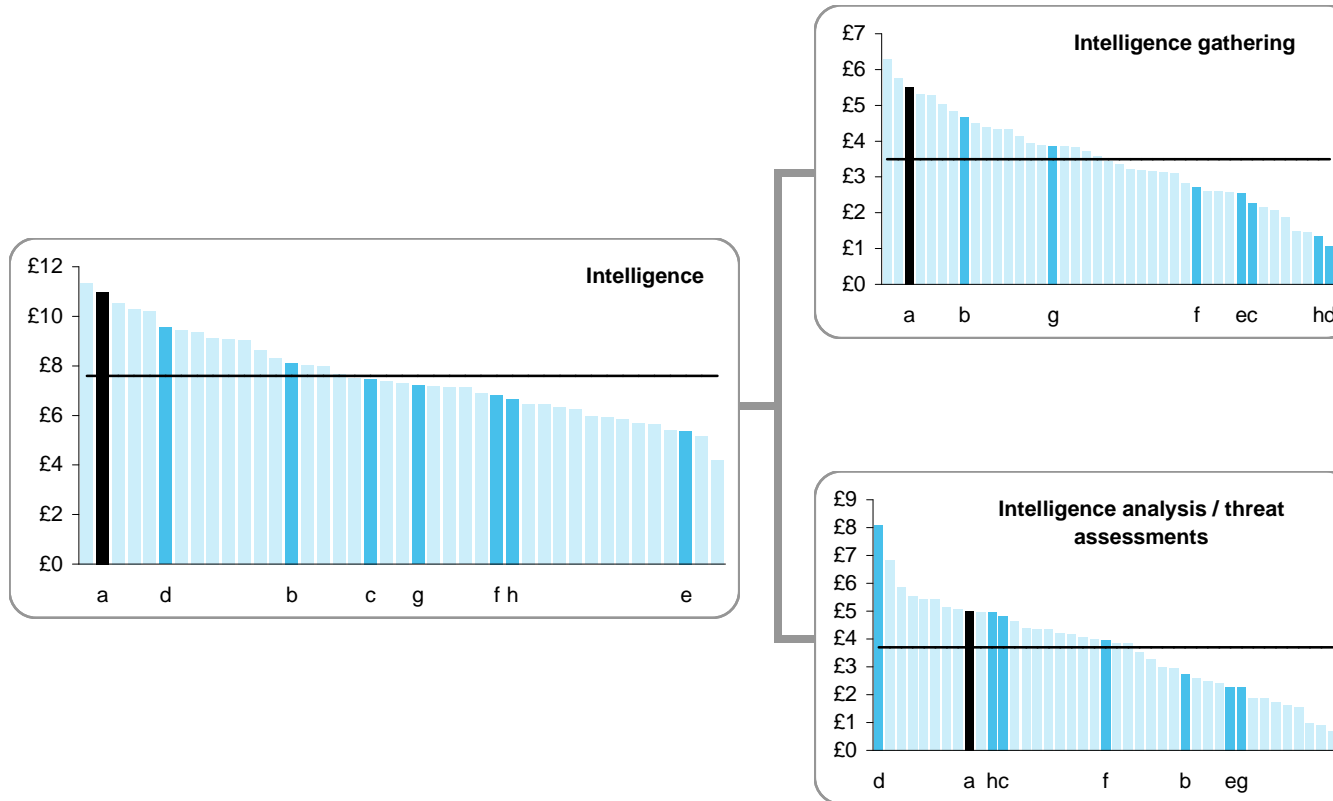
	£m	£/head	*Averages*		*Diff £m*			% PO	MSG
			All	MSG	All	MSG			
Intelligence gathering	2.7	5.5	3.5	3.0	1.0	1.2 <<		79%	72%
Intelligence analysis/threat assessments	2.5	5.0	3.7	4.3	0.6	0.4		64%	49%
Command team & support	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0		100%	60%
Total intelligence	5.4	11.0	7.6	7.8	1.7	1.6 <<		73%	61%

Population: 494k

Source: POA estimates 2012/13

INTELLIGENCE

Use of resources
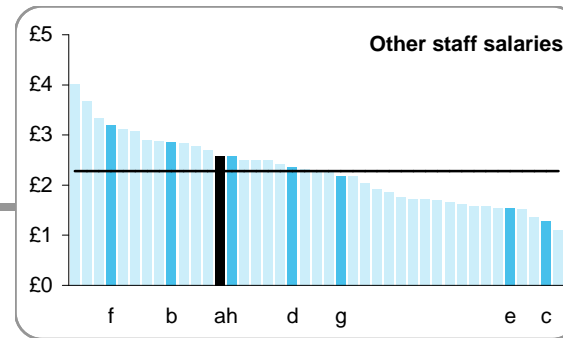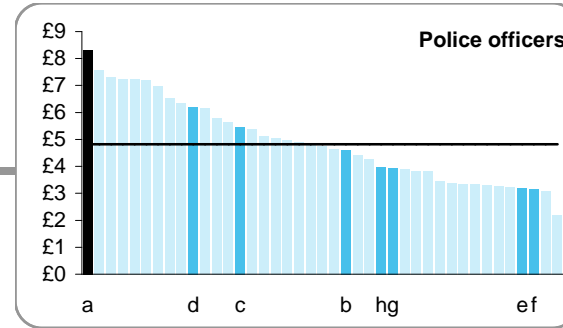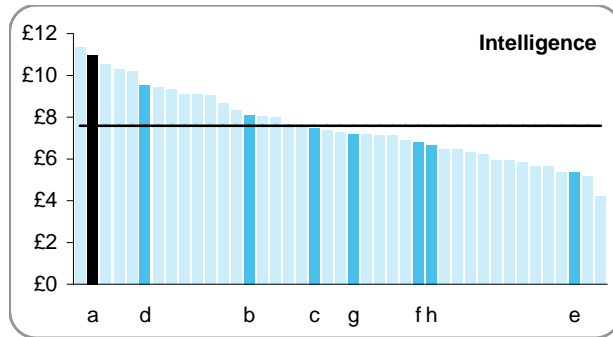
		Averages			Diff FTE	
Staffing	FTE	FTE/1000	All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	75	0.15	0.09	0.09	30	31
Police staff	49	0.10	0.07	0.08	12	11

					Diff £m	
Expenditure	£m	£/head	All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	4.1	8.3	4.9	4.9	1.7	1.7
Police staff	1.3	2.6	2.3	2.3	0.2	0.1
Non-staff costs	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	-0.1	-0.1
Income	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Total cost	5.4	11.0	7.6	7.8	1.7	1.6

					Diff £m	
Cost/fte			All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers		£54k	£53k	£53k	0.1	0.0
Police staff		£26k	£30k	£30k	-0.2	-0.2

Source: POA estimates 2012/13

INVESTIGATIONS exc local investigation/prisoner processing

Objectives – cost per head of population

Public protection
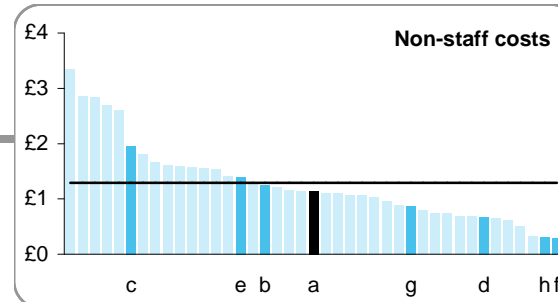

Major investigations unit

Investigations

Serious & organised crime unit

Economic crime

Specialist investigation units

Crime support command team and support overheads
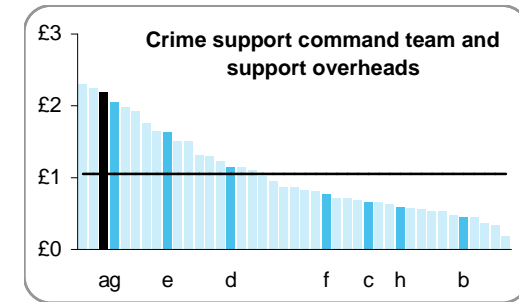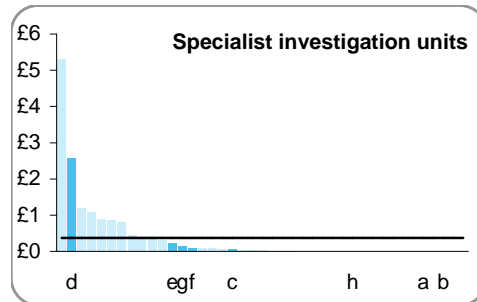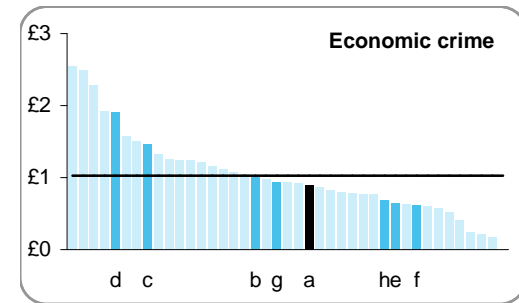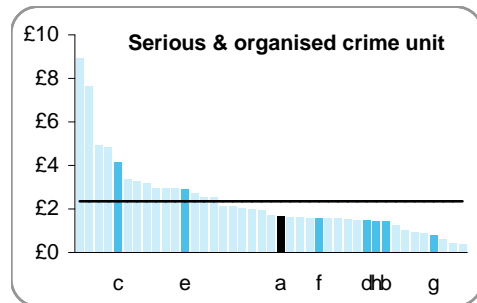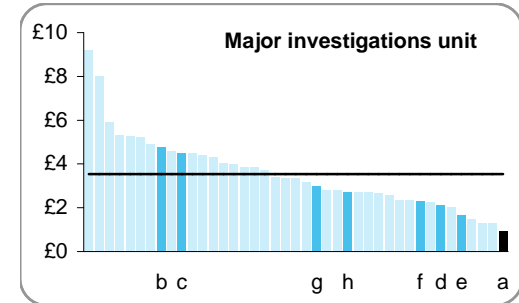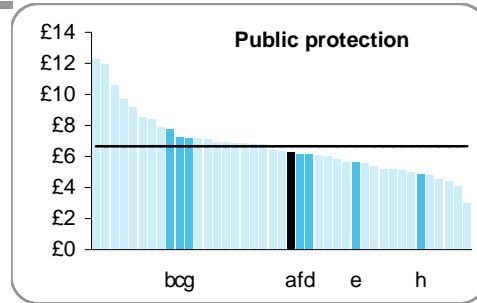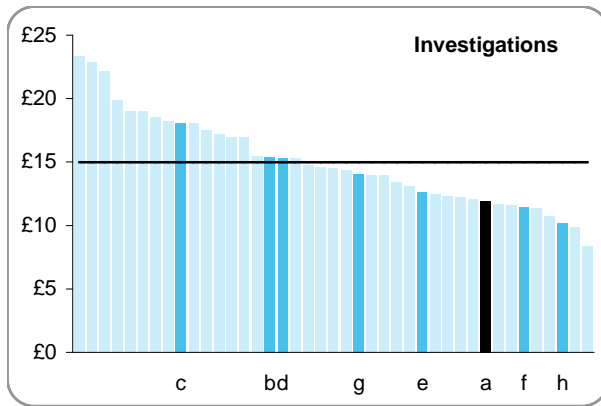
Population	494k

	£m	£/head	Averages All	MSG	Diff £m All	MSG		% PO	MSG
Public protection	3.1	6.24	6.66	6.39	-0.2	-0.1		83%	83%
Major investigations unit	0.5	0.94	3.55	2.74	-1.3	-0.9	<<	80%	74%
Serious/organised crime unit	0.8	1.66	2.35	1.92	-0.3	-0.1		94%	89%
Economic crime	0.4	0.88	1.03	1.02	-0.1	-0.1		73%	65%
Specialist investigation units	0.0	-	0.37	0.39	-0.2	-0.2		na	56%
Command team & support	1.1	2.18	1.05	1.18	0.6	0.5	<<	54%	72%
Total	5.9	11.91	15.00	13.64	-1.5	-0.9		79%	76%

INVESTIGATIONS
Use of resources

Police officer salaries

Investigations

Other staff salaries

Non-staff costs
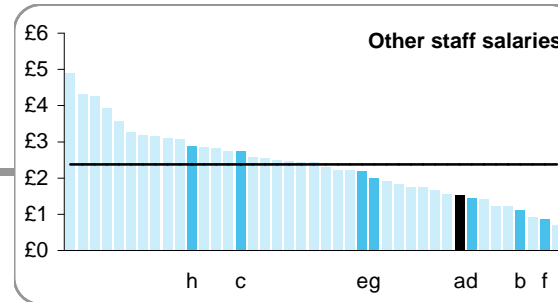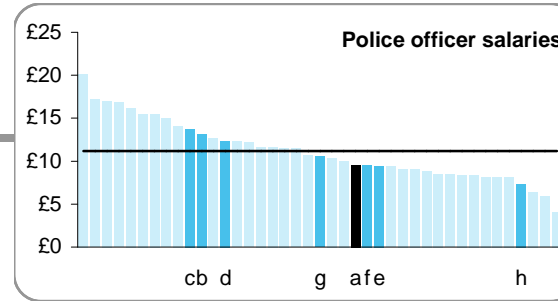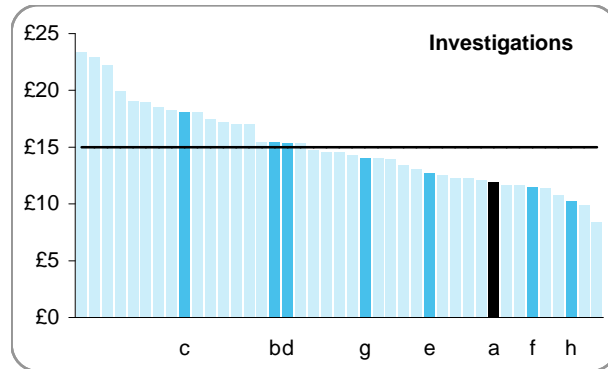
Staffing	FTE	FTE/1000	Averages		Diff FTE	
			All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	84	0.17	0.23	0.20	-27	-13
Police staff	26	0.05	0.07	0.06	-11	-4

Expenditure	£m	£/head	All	MSG	Diff £m	
					All	MSG
PO salaries	4.7	9.6	11.2	10.7	-0.8	-0.6
PO overtime	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	-0.2	-0.2
Police staff	0.7	1.5	2.4	1.8	-0.4	-0.2
Non-staff costs	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.0	-0.1	0.1
Income	-0.3	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	0.0	0.0
Total cost	5.9	11.9	15.0	13.6	-1.5	-0.9

Cost/FTE			All	MSG	Diff £m	
					All	MSG
Police officers		£56k	£50k	£54k	0.6	0.2
Police staff		£29k	£31k	£30k	-0.1	0.0

Source: POA estimates 2012/13

INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT
Objectives – cost per head of population

External forensic costs

Investigative support

Scenes of crime officers

Fingerprint / internal forensic costs
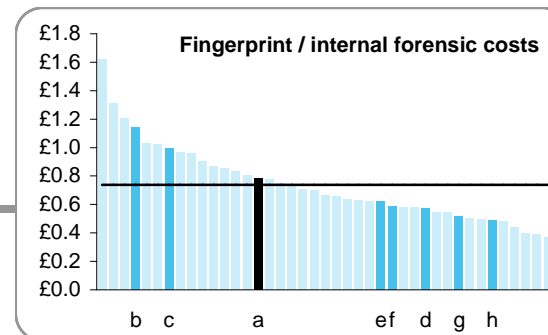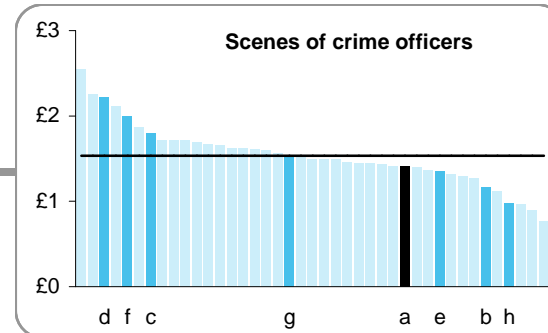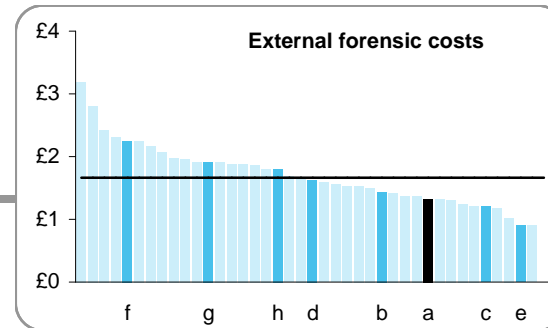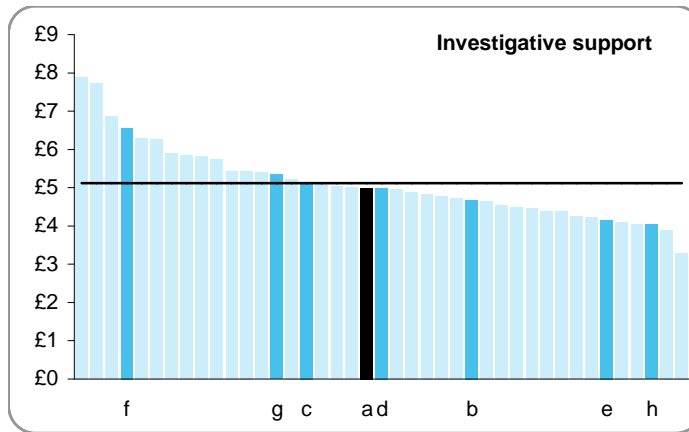
Population	494k

	£m	£/head	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff £m All	Diff £m MSG	% PO	MSG
External forensic costs	0.7	1.33	1.67	1.56	-0.2	-0.1	0%	0%
Scenes of crime officers	0.7	1.41	1.53	1.55	-0.1	-0.1	0%	0%
Fingerprint/DNA bureau	0.4	0.78	0.74	0.71	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Photographic image recovery	0.2	0.35	0.28	0.29	0.0	0.0	0%	6%
Other forensic services	0.4	0.79	0.72	0.69	0.0	0.1	42%	30%
Command team & support	0.2	0.34	0.18	0.18	0.1	0.1	0%	0%
Total investigative support	2.5	5.00	5.12	4.99	-0.1	0.0	7%	4%

INVESTIGATIVE SUPPORT

Use of resources
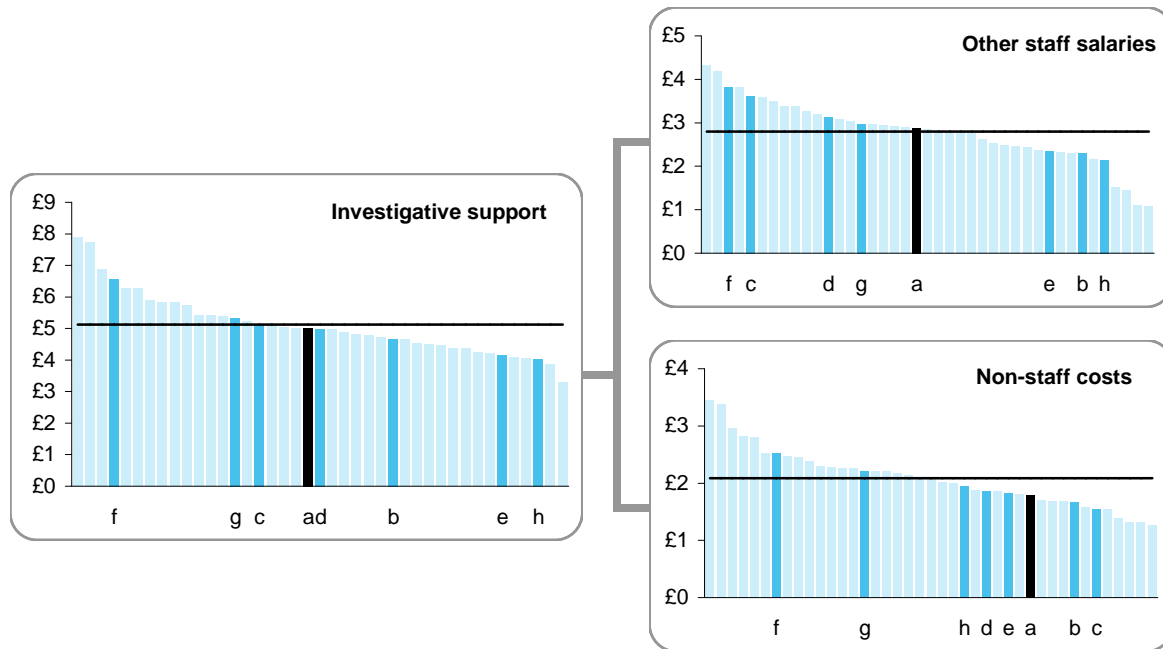
Staffing	FTE	FTE/1000	All	MSG	Diff FTE All	MSG
Police officers	3	0.01	0.01	0.00	0	1
Police staff	41	0.08	0.08	0.08	2	1

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Avg	MSG	Diff £m All	MSG
PO salaries	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Police staff	1.4	2.9	2.8	2.9	0.0	0.0
Non-staff costs	0.9	1.8	2.1	1.9	-0.1	-0.1
Income	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total cost	2.5	5.0	5.1	5.0	-0.1	0.0

Cost/fte			Avg	MSG	Diff £m All	MSG
Police officers		£52k	£53k	£50k	0.0	0.0
Police staff		£34k	£35k	£35k	-0.1	-0.1

Source: POA estimates 2012/13

SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

Objectives – cost per head of population
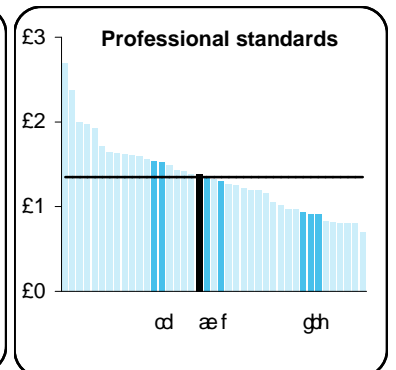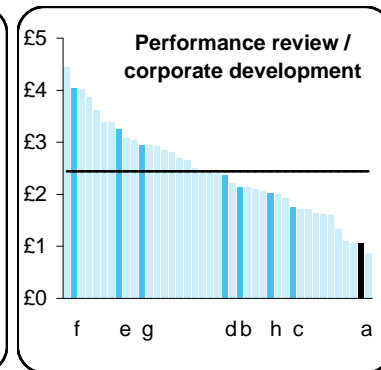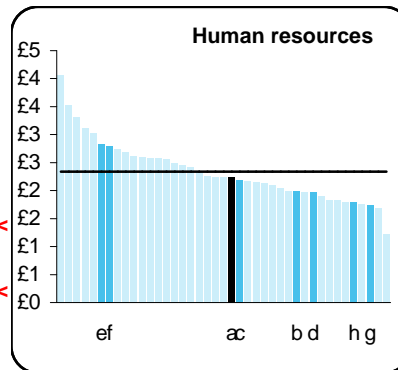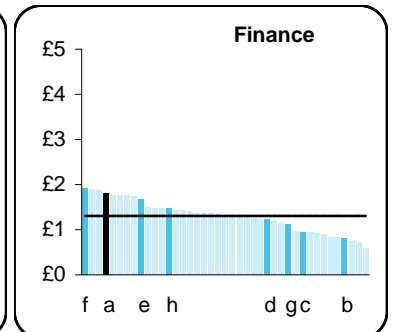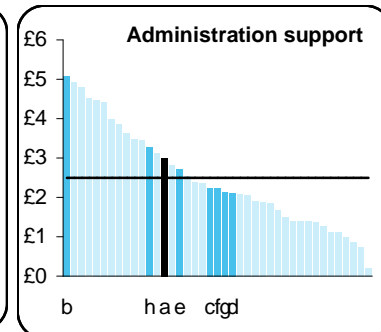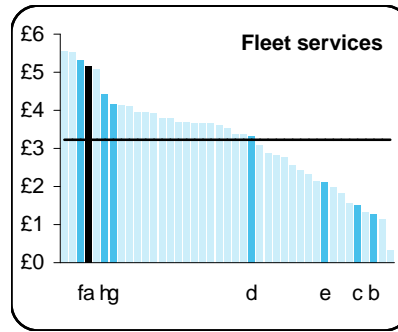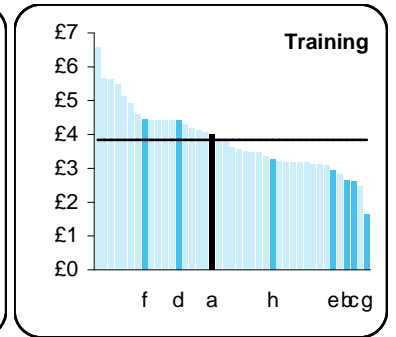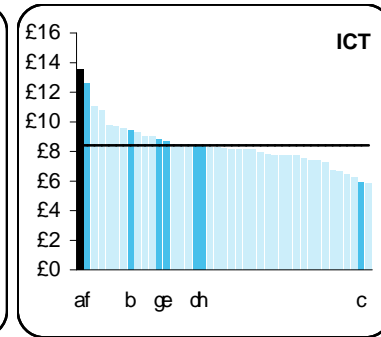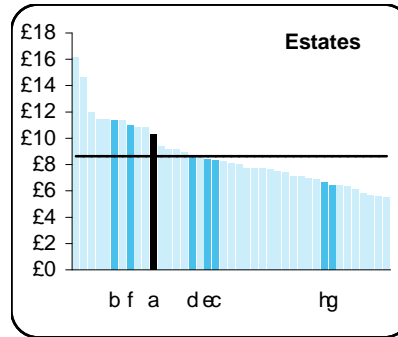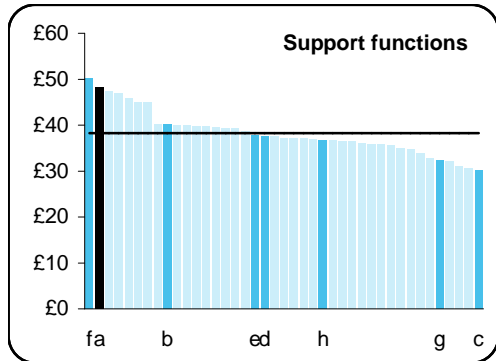
	£m	£/head	Averages		Diff £m	
			All	MSG	All	MSG
Estates/building costs	5.1	10.3	8.6	8.9	0.8	0.7
ICT	6.7	13.6	8.4	9.5	2.6	2.0 <<
Training	2.0	4.0	3.8	3.2	0.1	0.4
Fleet services	2.5	5.1	3.2	3.4	0.9	0.9 <<
Administration support	1.5	3.0	2.5	2.9	0.2	0.1
Human resources	1.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	-0.1	0.0
Finance	0.9	1.8	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.2
Performance review	0.5	1.1	2.4	2.4	-0.7	-0.7 <<
Professional standards	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.1
All other	2.8	5.7	4.2	4.0	0.8	0.8 <<
Total	23.8	48.2	38.3	39.1	4.9	4.5 <<

Population   494

Source: POA estimates 2012/13

SUPPORT FUNCTIONS
Use of resources

Support functions

Police officers

Other staff salaries

Non-staff costs

		Averages		**Diff FTE**	
Staffing	**FTE**	**FTE/1000**	**All**	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**
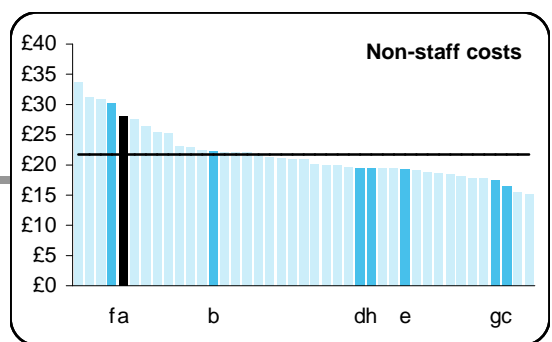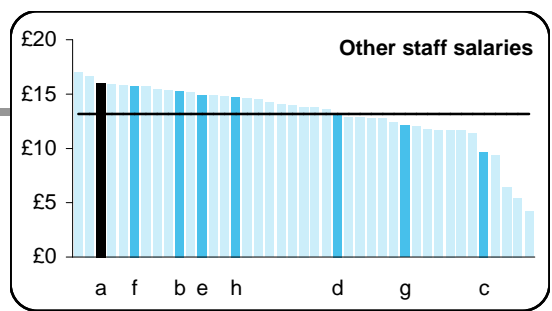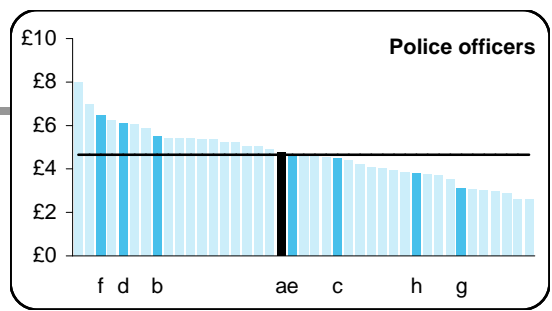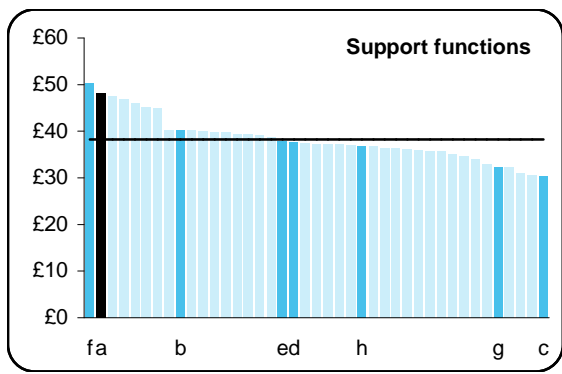
Staffing	**FTE**	**FTE/1000**	**All**	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**
Police officers	33	0.07	0.07	0.07	-4	-4
Police staff	251	0.51	0.39	0.41	57	46

Expenditure	**£m**	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**
Police officers	2.4	4.8	4.7	4.9	0.1	0.0
Police staff	7.9	16.0	13.2	13.9	1.4	1.0
Non-staff costs	13.9	28.0	21.7	21.6	3.1	3.2
Income	-0.3	-0.6	-1.3	-1.2	0.3	0.3
Total cost	23.8	48.2	38.3	39.1	4.9	4.5

Diff £m

Cost/FTE		**All**	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**
Police officers	£72k	£62k	£66k	0.3	0.2
Police staff	£31k	£33k	£34k	-0.5	-0.5

Source: POA estimates 2012/13

SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

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

Total FTE	1,981
Total NRE	£106m

Cost £m		per FTE	Avg	Diff £m
Human resources	1.10	£556	£661	-0.2
Finance	0.89	£450	£370	0.2
ICT	6.72	£3,392	£2,385	2.0
Training	1.98	£1,000	£1,087	-0.2
Premises	5.07	£2,561	£2,425	0.3

	% NRE	Avg	Diff £m
Human resources	1.0%	1.2%	-0.2
Finance	0.8%	0.7%	0.2
ICT	6.3%	4.4%	2.0
Training	1.9%	2.0%	-0.2
Premises	4.8%	4.5%	0.3

Cost per FTE

% NRE
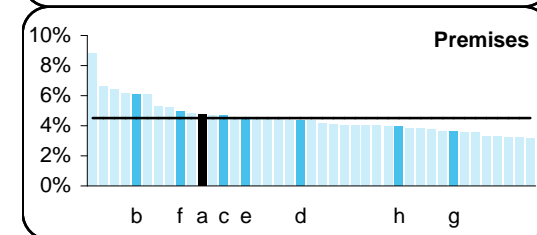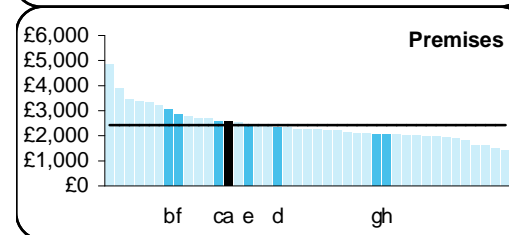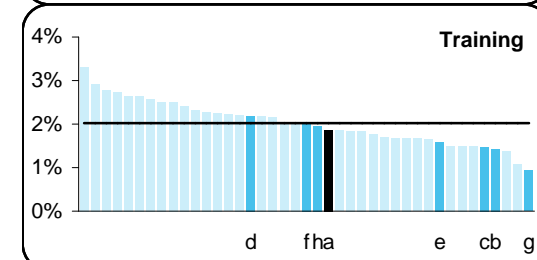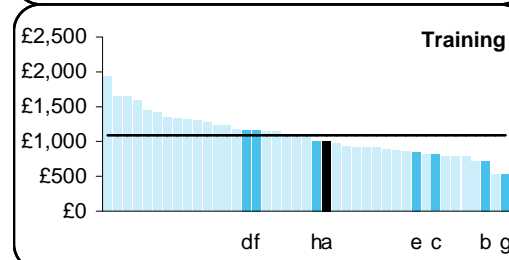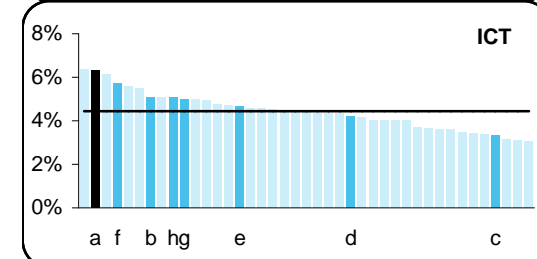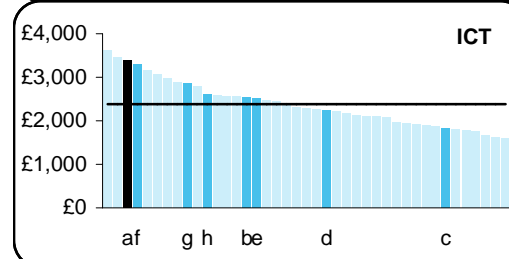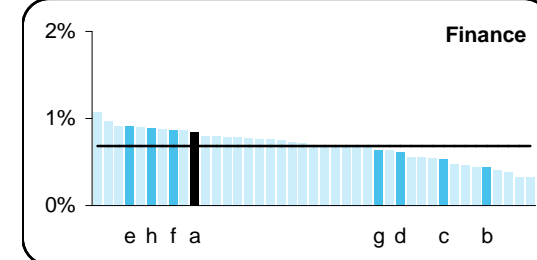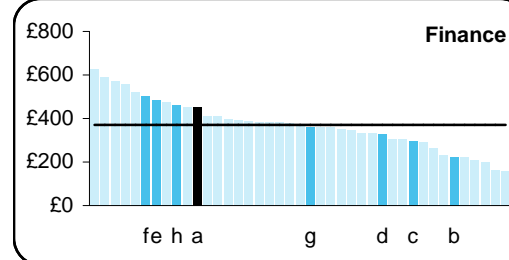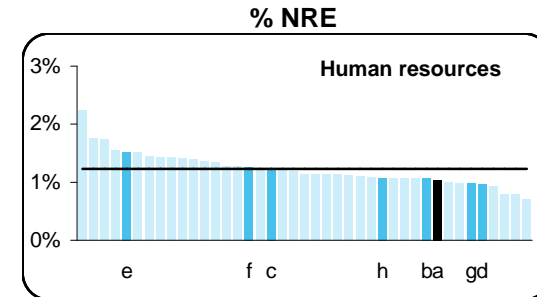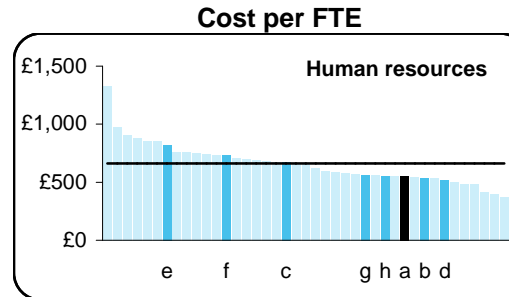
NATIONAL POLICING
Objectives – cost per head of population

Counter terrorism / special branch

Gross cost

Other national policing requirements
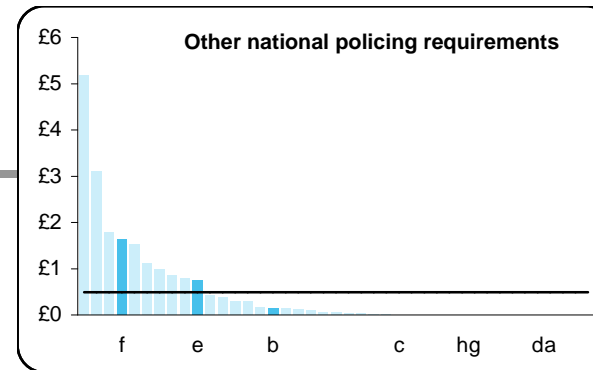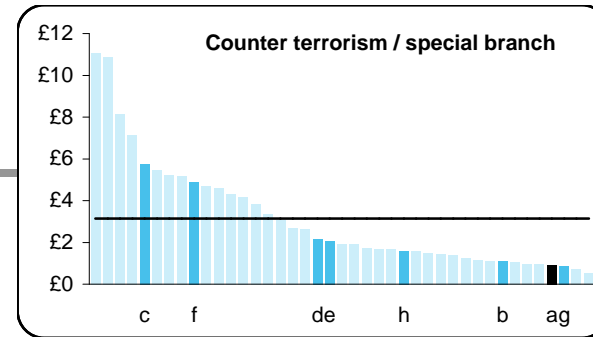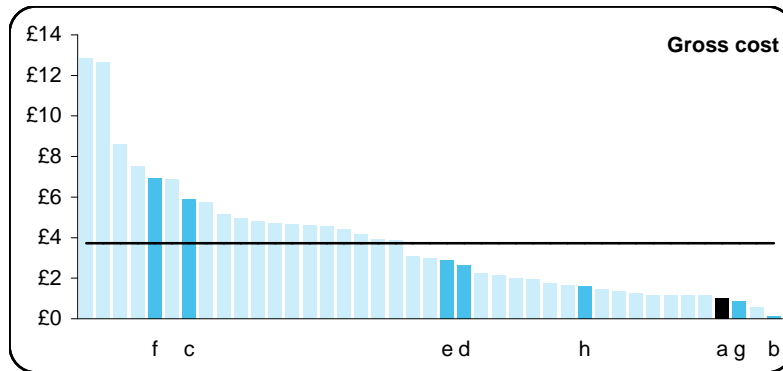
Population	494k

	£m	£/head	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff £m All	Diff £m MSG		% PO	MSG
Counter terrorism/special branch	0.5	0.93	3.14	2.42	-1.1	-0.7	<<	92%	77%
Other national policing requirements	0.0	0.00	0.49	0.32	-0.2	-0.2		na	34%
Hosting national services	0.0	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.0	0.0		na	3%
Secondments (out of force)	0.0	-0.01	0.00	-0.09	0.0	0.0		91%	83%
ACPO projects / initiatives	0.0	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.0	0.0		0%	0%
Total	0.5	0.99	3.72	2.73	-1.4	-0.9	<<	89%	77%

	£m	£/head	All	MSG	All	MSG
Specific grants	0.2	0.34	2.91	2.20	-1.3	-0.9
Cost net of grants	0.3	0.65	0.81	0.53	-0.1	0.1

Source: POA estimates 2012/13

NATIONAL POLICING
Use of resources

Gross cost

Police officers

Police staff

Non-staff costs

Income exc grant
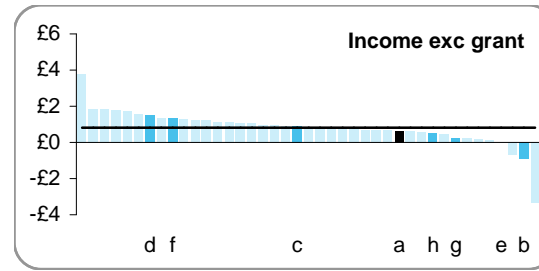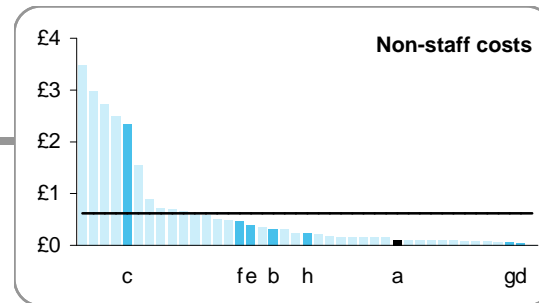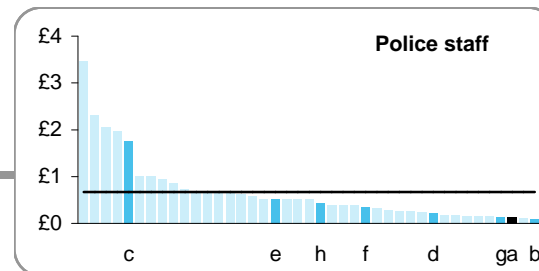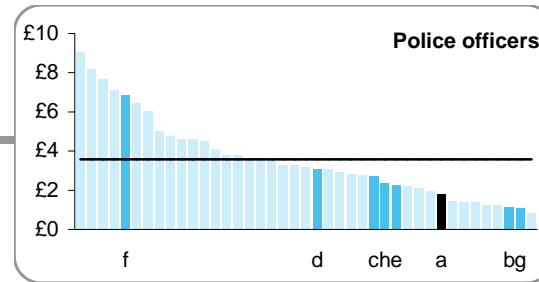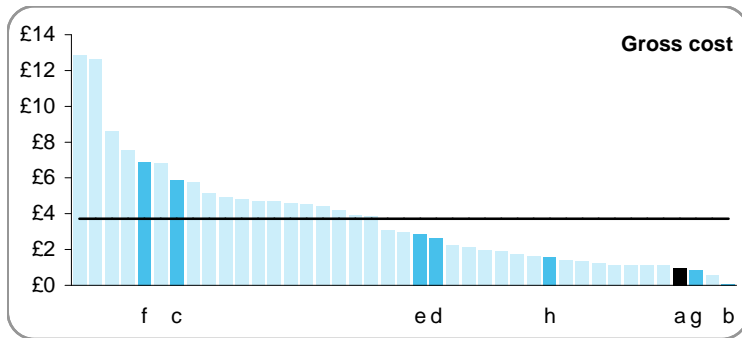
Staffing	FTE	FTE/1000	Averages		Diff FTE	
			All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	15	0.03	0.06	0.05	-16	-8
PCSOs	-	-	0.00	-	0	0
Police staff	2	0.00	0.02	0.01	-8	-4

Expenditure	£m	£/head	All	MSG	Diff £m	
					All	MSG
Police officers	0.9	1.8	3.6	2.7	-0.9	-0.4
Police staff	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	-0.3	-0.2
Non-staff costs	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	-0.3	-0.2
Income	-0.5	-1.0	-1.1	-0.9	0.1	-0.1
Total cost	0.5	1.0	3.7	2.7	-1.4	-0.9
Specific grants	0.2	0.3	2.9	2.2	-1.3	-0.9
Cost net of grants	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	-0.1	0.1

Cost/fte			All	MSG	Diff £m	
					All	MSG
Police officers		£58k	£55k	£56k	0.0	0.0
Police staff		£31k	£32k	£35k	na	na

Source: POA estimates 2012/13

WORKFORCE MIX

The table below uses POA data to look at differences in the proportion of workforce that are police staff and PCSOs, compared to the proportion that are officers. For each POA category the percentage of workforce who are staff and PCSOs in your force are compared to levels in other forces.

This comparison is done twice:

1) Comparing your force to the median percentage (i.e. 'middle' ratio of staff to officers where 21 forces report a high %staff and or PCSO and 21 forces report a lower %).
2) Comparing your force to the upper quartile (the percentage above which only a quarter of forces report higher staff and or PCSO).

Each time, the number of posts this change represents to your force is calculated, along with the cost of this difference (based on the number of posts and the difference between the median cost per office and median cost per police staff/PCSO). These average costs include overtime but exclude agency staff and are calculated separately for each of the chosen POA categories.

Please note, the cost of difference is indicative and not a 'saving' opportunity as it is unlikely that the full differences could be realised in any given case.

The analysis focuses on thirteen POA categories where our analysis found significant costs of difference between forces.
The analysis does not include specials or look at the 'Local Policing' POA category (where most specials are counted and where a different analytical approach would be required).

Note: If total staff numbers per population in a particular category are less than a quarter of the national median for that category then the relevant rows in the table are left blank.
This is because such low numbers either indicate a problem with the data or that the relevant function may be contracted out (and hence the calculations are not applicable).

	Current staffing				Difference from median			Difference from UQ		Difference in median pay
	Police officers	Staff /PCSO	%Staff/ PCSOs	National median %	from median (no. of posts)	Cost of difference	National UQ %	(no. of posts)	Cost of difference	
Criminal Justice	4	60	94%	93%	0	£0k	97%	2	£67k	£30k
Central Communications Unit	11	122	92%	88%	0	£0k	95%	4	£105k	£25k
Intelligence Analysis	30	38	56%	58%	1	£33k	75%	13	£307k	£23k
Administration Support	0	66	100%	100%	0	£0k	100%	0	£0k	£37k
Local Call Centres / Front Desk	0	41	100%	100%	0	£0k	100%	0	£0k	£25k
Training	15	18	56%	44%	0	£0k	57%	1	£10k	£18k
Intelligence Gathering	42	11	21%	24%	1	£25k	36%	8	£154k	£20k
Custody	28	37	57%	57%	0	£0k	61%	1	£38k	£26k
Contact Management Units	0	0	na	95%	0	£0k	100%	0	£0k	£25k
Human Resources	0	23	100%	100%	0	£0k	100%	0	£0k	£24k
Other Forensic Services	3	3	50%	89%	2	£48k	97%	3	£58k	£20k
Scenes of Crime Officers	0	16	100%	100%	0	£0k	100%	0	£0k	£16k
Grand Total	133	435			5	£105k		32	£740k	

Source: POA estimates 2012/13

Total CoD per population	£0.2		£1.5

Cumbria

INTRODUCTION

This section focuses on criminal offences dealt with by each force and resulting outcomes. Crime and sanction detections are presented in the format developed by HMIC in consultation with stakeholders as displayed below.

The intention is to differentiate between crimes that are victim based, and those that are driven by police activity.

```
Crimes ──── Victim based ──┬── Violence against the person ──┬── With injury
           │                │                                 └── Without injury
           │                │
           │                ├── Sexual offences ──┬── Rape
           │                │                      └── Other sexual offences
           │                │
           │                ├── Stealing ──┬── Burglary ──┬── Domestic
           │                │              │              └── Non Domestic
           │                │              ├── Robbery ──┬── Personal
           │                │              │             └── Business
           │                │              ├── Vehicle Crime inc interference
           │                │              ├── Shoplifting
           │                │              └── Other stealing
           │                │
           │                └── Criminal Damage & Arson
           │
           └── Non victim based crime ──┬── Public Disorder
                │                        ├── Drug offences ──┬── Trafficking of drugs
                │                        │                    └── Possesion or using drugs
                │                        ├── Crimes disrupted
                │                        └── Other non victim based
                │
                └╌╌ Fraud and forgery
```

Data is shown as offences per 1,000 population.
Definitions of offences in each category can be found in Appendix 1.

Note that fraud and forgery are generally excluded from all crime as we recognise that the recording in this area is not as robust as other crime categories.

A sanction detection means that a recorded crime has been resolved by the police. The types of outcomes are:
> Caution - police have identified a suspect and issued them with a caution
> Penalty notice for disorder - a fine issued by the police for anti-social behaviour, as well as shoplifting, criminal damage and possession of cannabis
> Charge summons - the suspect has been charged and/or brought to court
> Taken into consideration (TIC) - courts take this offence into consideration when sentencing for other crimes
> Cannabis warning

We acknowledge that 24 forces are returning data on community resolutions / restorative justice, and that these will affect sanction detection rates. These forces are listed in Appendix 3.

Expected sanction detection volumes are calculated by modelling what force detections would be should the force align to the peer average.

MSG averages are generally used in this section. The averages quoted are simple unweighted averages and not weighted national averages.

Changes over time for crimes and sanction detections are measured against the baseline of 2008/09 due to the introduction of public order offences.

LONG TERM TRENDS – RIBBON CHARTS

**Crime rate per 1,000 pop from 2001/02**

Note range = max - min rate

The first three charts show interesting longer term trends across all forces, notably a reduction in variance between the start and end of the period.

Violence with injury

Force
Group
Others
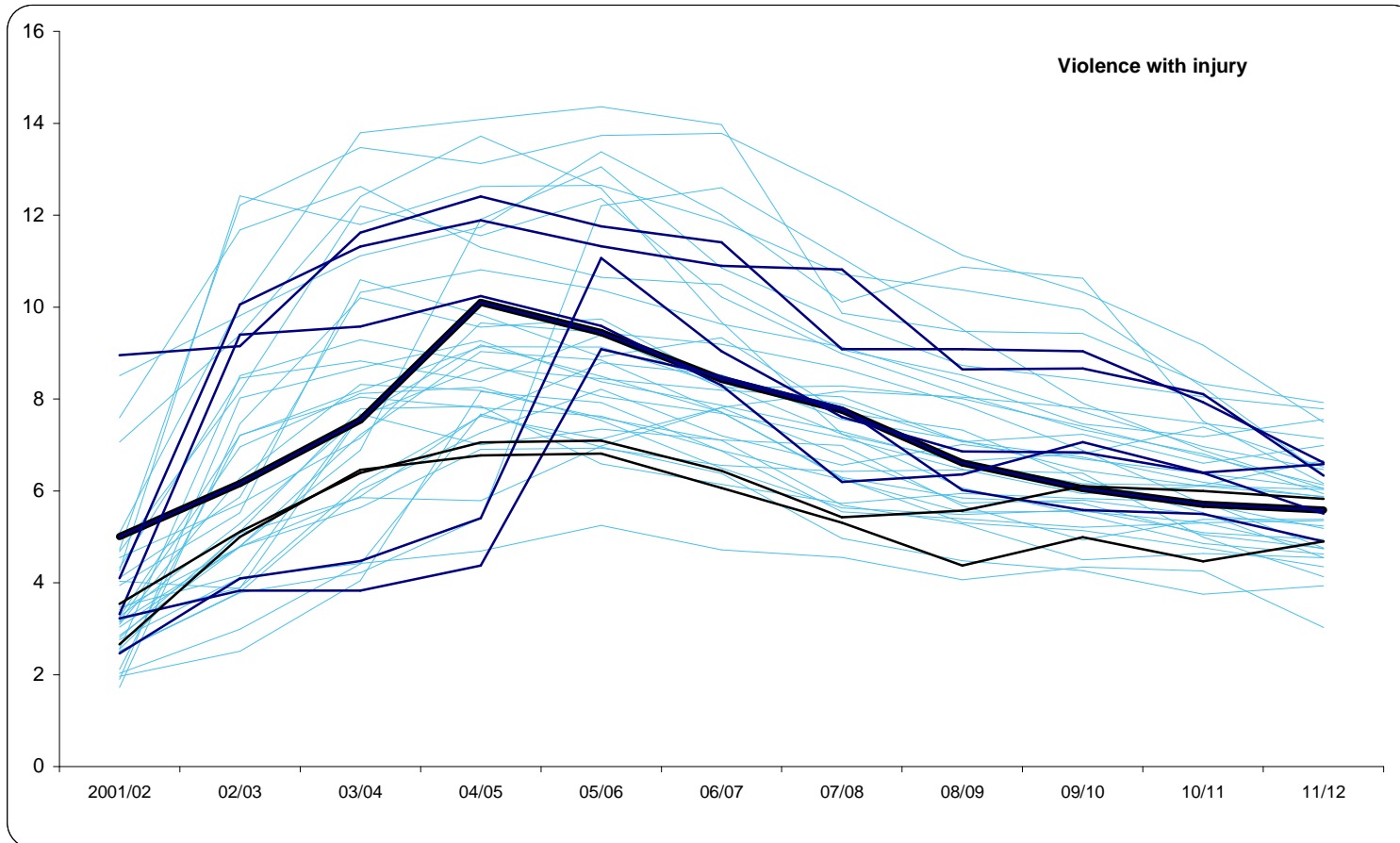
	2001/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12
Your force	5.0	6.2	7.5	10.1	9.4	8.4	7.8	6.6	6.1	5.7	5.6
Group	4.2	6.6	7.6	8.5	9.5	8.6	7.5	6.7	6.8	6.3	5.8
All forces	3.7	6.5	8.2	9.0	9.4	8.7	7.7	7.1	6.7	6.2	5.7
Range	7.2	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.1	9.3	8.0	7.1	6.4	5.4	4.9

Cumbria

Vehicle crime
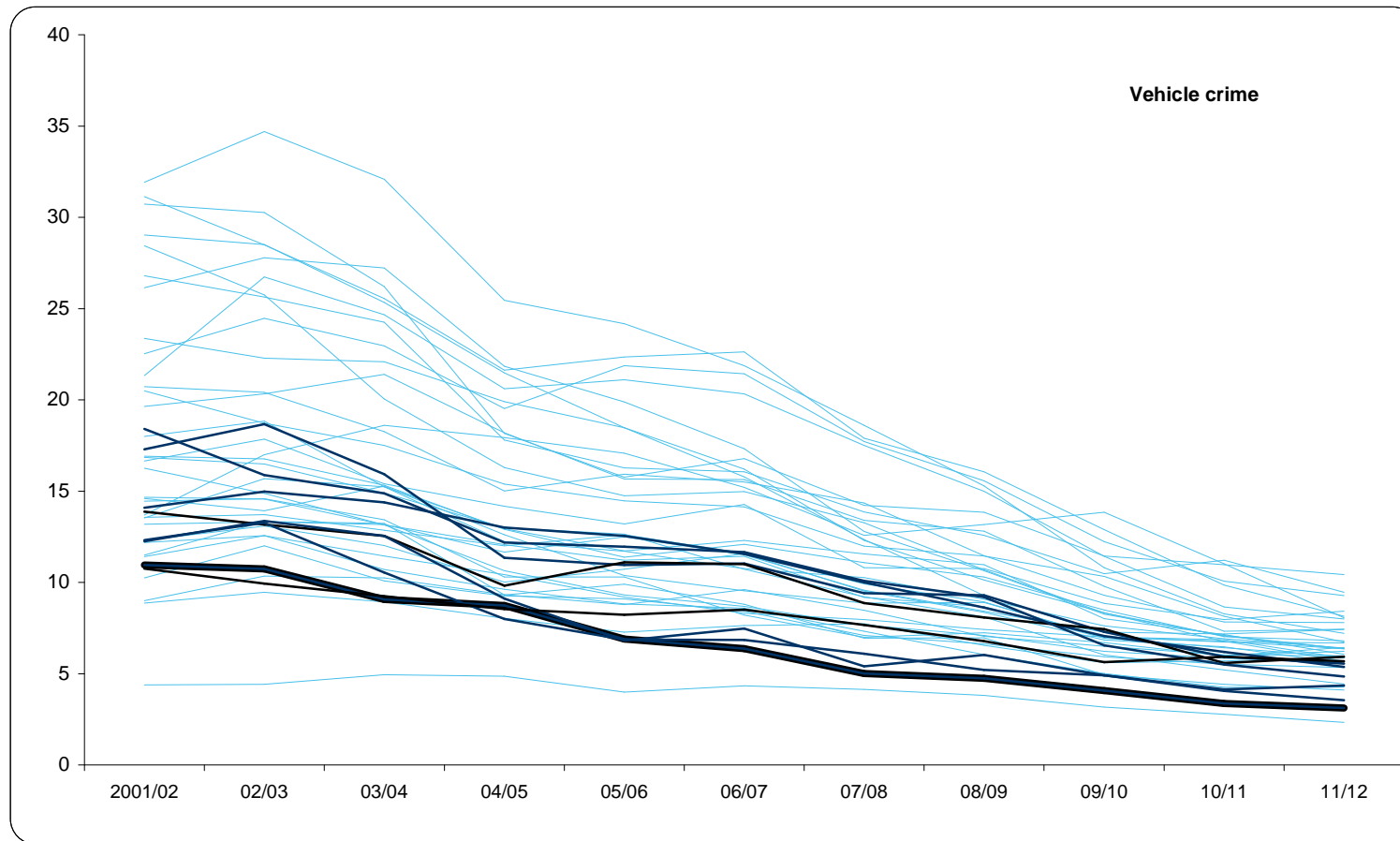
	2001/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12
Your force	11.0	10.7	9.1	8.7	6.9	6.4	5.0	4.7	4.1	3.4	3.1
Group	13.7	13.7	12.4	10.1	9.4	9.3	7.8	7.2	6.0	5.1	4.8
All forces	17.2	17.5	16.2	13.5	12.8	12.4	10.5	9.4	7.7	6.7	6.2
Range	27.5	30.3	27.1	20.6	20.2	18.3	14.5	12.3	10.7	8.4	8.1

Cumbria
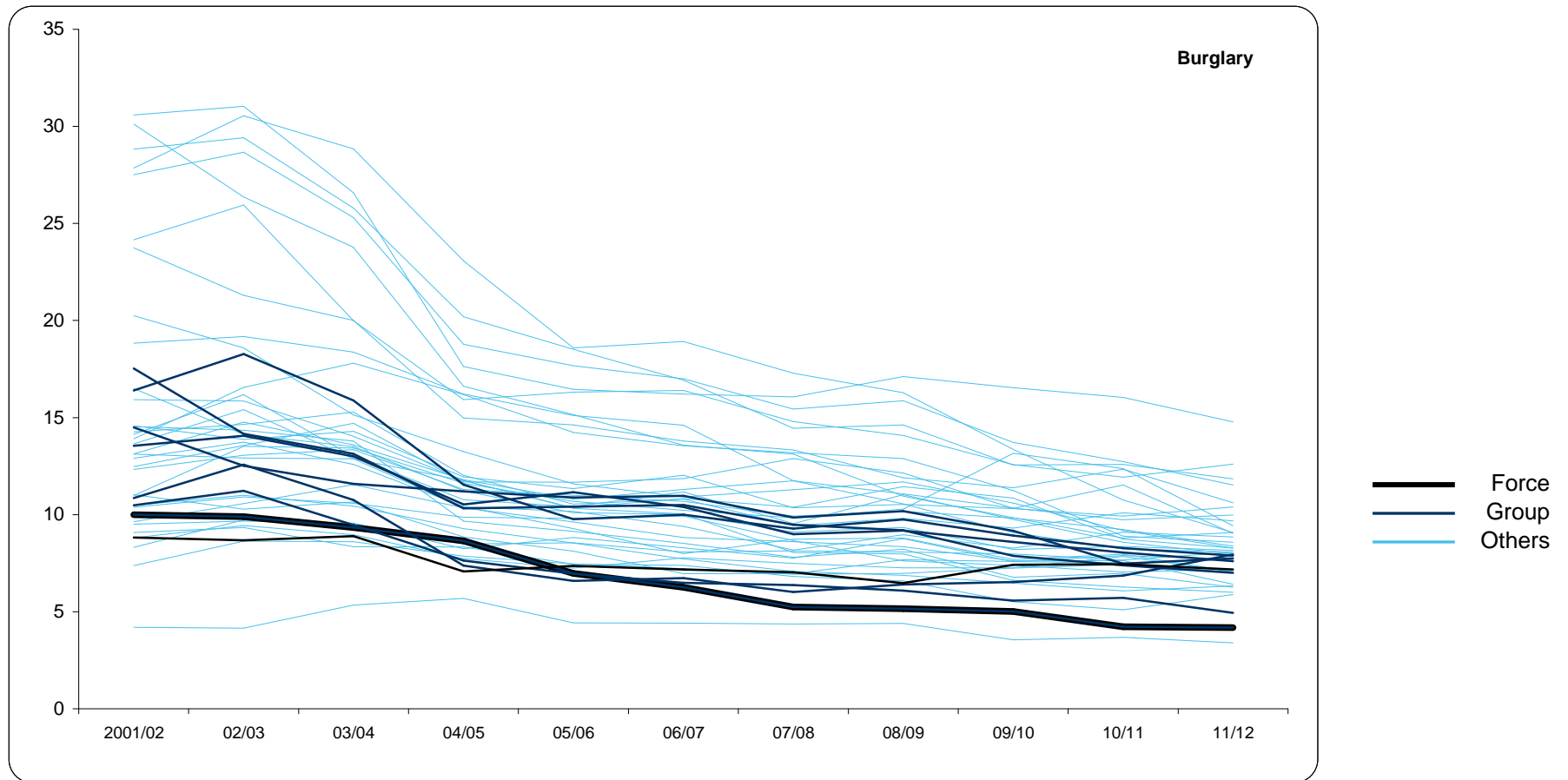
Burglary

Burglary is shown per population to maintain consistency

	2001/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12
Your force	10.0	9.9	9.3	8.6	7.0	6.3	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.2	4.2
Group	12.8	12.7	11.5	9.3	8.8	8.6	7.8	7.8	7.4	6.9	6.8
All forces	15.0	15.3	14.3	11.7	10.8	10.5	9.8	9.8	9.0	8.6	8.2
Range	26.4	26.9	23.5	17.4	14.2	14.5	12.9	12.7	13.0	12.4	11.4

Legend: Force, Group, Others

Cumbria

Criminal damage

	2001/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12
Your force	20.4	20.8	23.4	25.7	27.3	25.5	23.0	18.1	14.9	13.9	12.7
Group	18.9	20.1	21.6	21.7	22.3	22.1	19.4	17.1	14.6	13.0	11.8
All forces	18.4	19.8	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.8	19.3	17.3	14.8	12.8	11.5
Range	22.3	19.6	16.9	16.9	18.1	17.4	17.9	12.6	10.5	7.6	8.3

Cumbria

RECORDED OFFENCES - ALL CRIMES

2011/12 per 1,000 population

Total exc fraud

Victim based crime

Non victim based
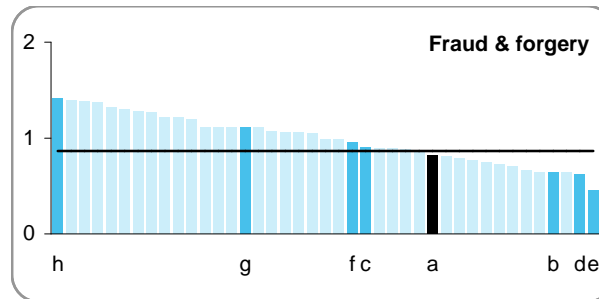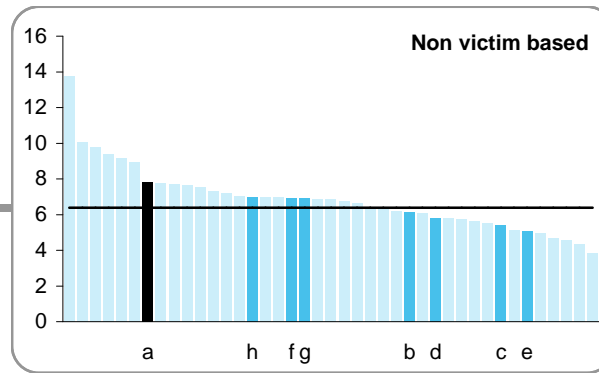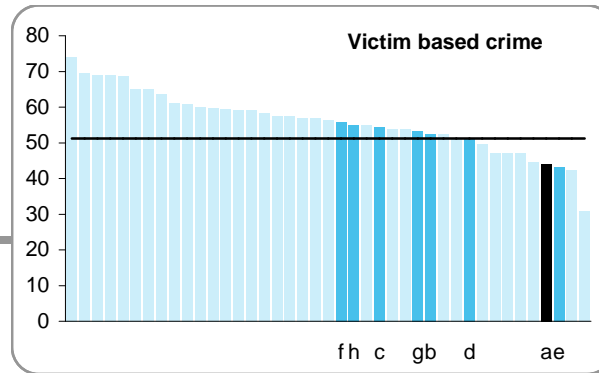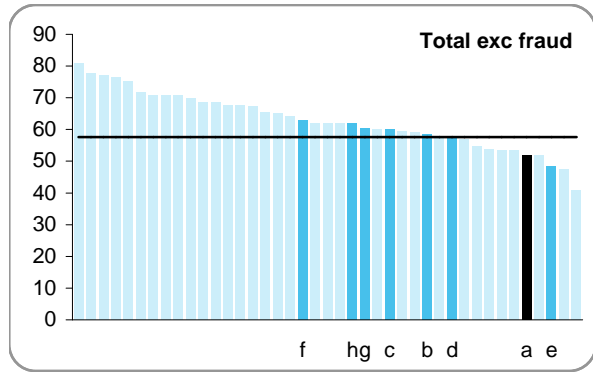
Fraud & forgery

Population	494k

	Offences	**per 1000**	***MSG***		**Difference**	
Victim based	21,809	44.1	51.2		-3,526	-14%
Non victim based	3,858	7.8	6.4		705	22%
Total exc fraud	25,667	51.9	57.6		-2,820	-10%

Fraud & forgery	404	0.8	0.9
Grand total	26,071	52.7	58.5

Source: Home Office Crime Statistics 2011/12

Cumbria

SANCTION DETECTIONS - ALL CRIMES

The actual % expected figures shows your detection rate as a percentage of the **national** average detection rate. Hence if above 100%, you are achieving more sanction detections than the national average.

As at March 2012, 23 forces submitted data on community resolutions / restorative justice - this will negatively affect sanction detection rates.

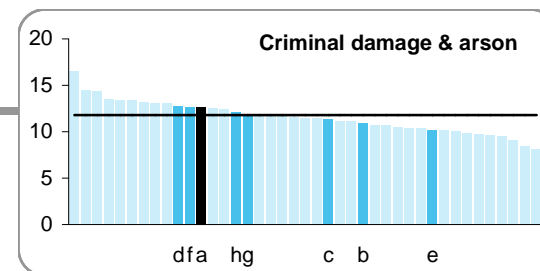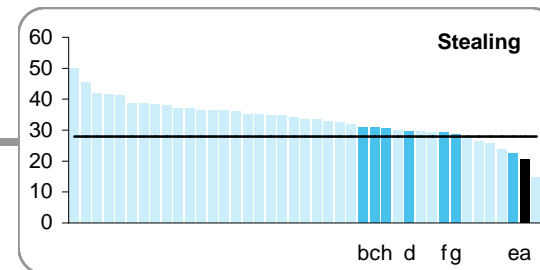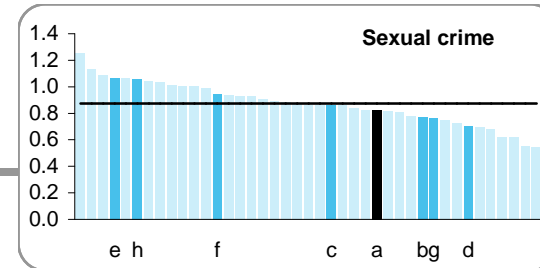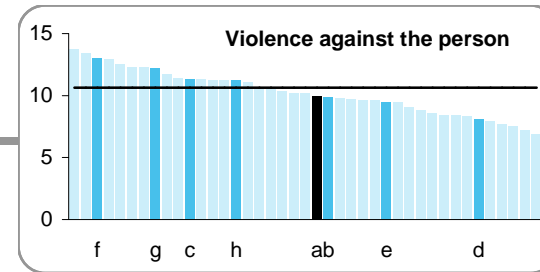Forces reporting these data are listed in Appendix 3.

Victim based crime

Total exc fraud

Non victim based
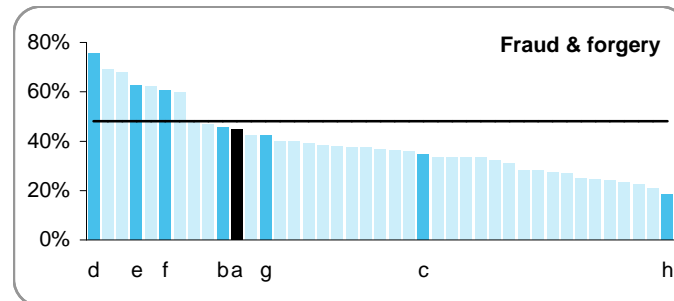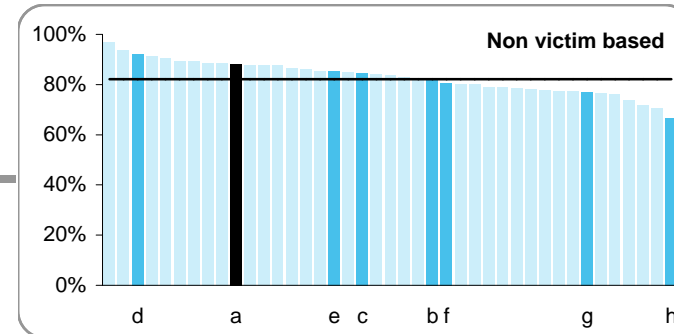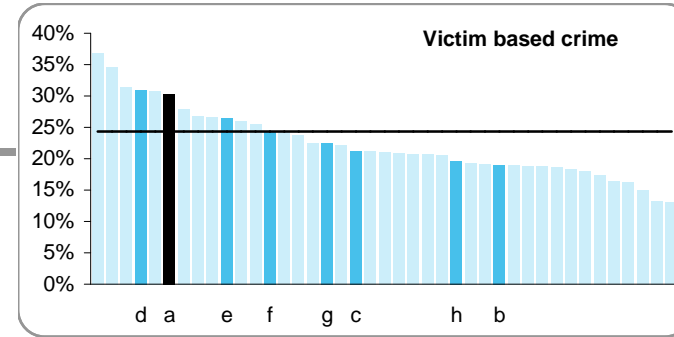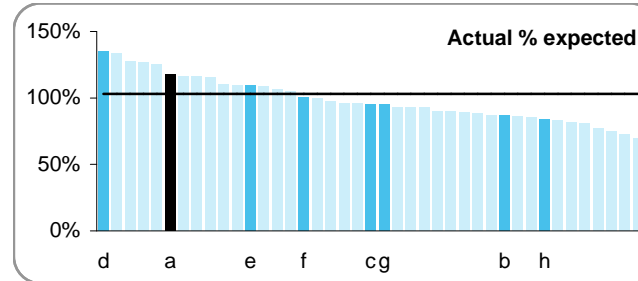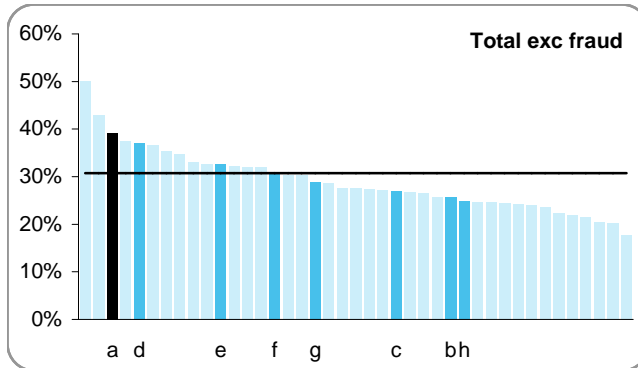
Actual % expected

	Offences	SDs	%	*MSG*	Exp	Diff
Victim based	21,809	6,624	30%	24%	5,588	1,036
Non victim based	3,858	3,406	88%	82%	3,182	224
Total exc fraud	25,667	10,030	39%	31%	8,771	1,259

Actual % expected	117%

Fraud & forgery	404	181	45%	48%	194	-13

Source: Home Office Crime Statistics 2011/12

Fraud & forgery

Cumbria

RECORDED OFFENCES - VICTIM BASED
## 2011/12 per 1,000 population

Violence against the person

Sexual crime

Victim based crime

Stealing

Criminal damage & arson
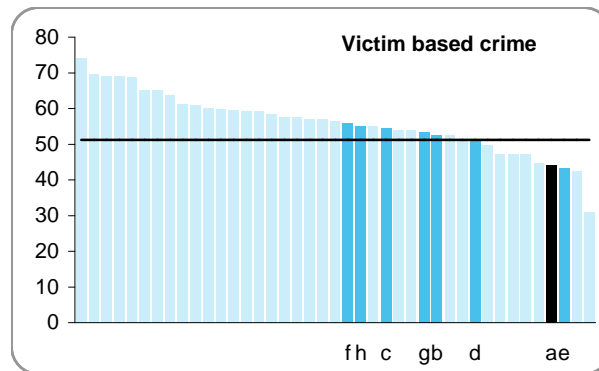
Population	494k

	Offences	per 1000	MSG		Difference	
Violence against the person	4,920	10.0	10.6		-340	-6%
Sexual offences	407	0.8	0.9		-25	-6%
Stealing	10,228	20.7	27.9		-3,582	-26%
Criminal damage & arson	6,254	12.7	11.8		421	7%
Victim based offences	21,809	44.1	51.2		-3,526	-14%

Source: Home Office Crime Statistics 2011/12

Cumbria

SANCTION DETECTIONS - VICTIM BASED

Violence against the person

Victim based crime

Sexual crime

Stealing

Criminal damage & arson
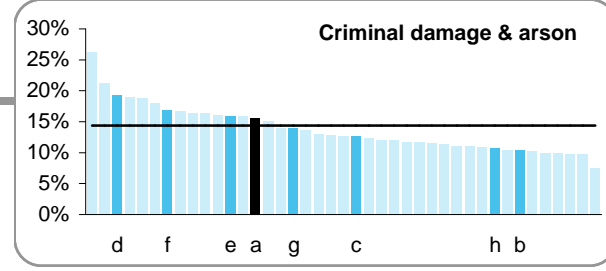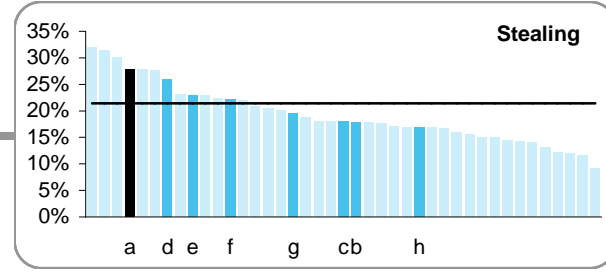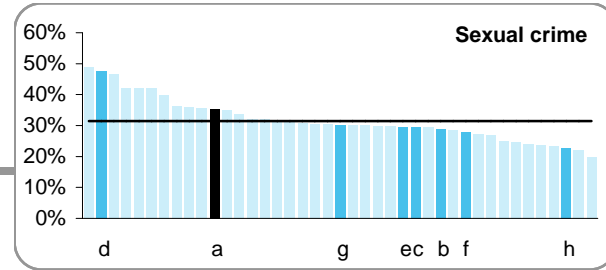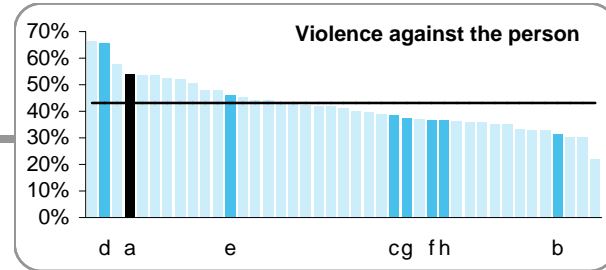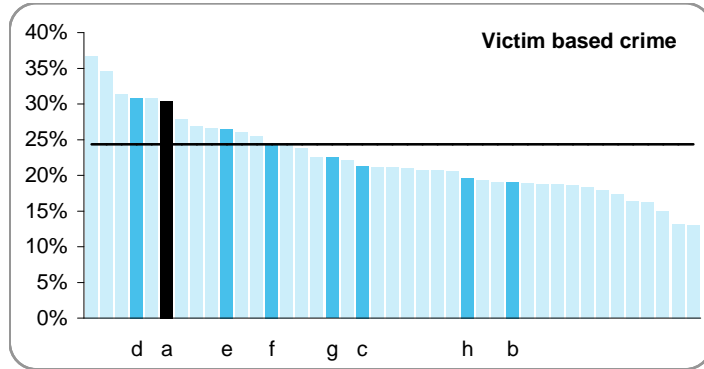
	Offences	SDs	%	MSG	Exp	Diff
Violence against the person	4,920	2,647	54%	43%	2,137	510
Sexual offences	407	144	35%	31%	129	15
Stealing	10,228	2,857	28%	21%	2,423	434
Criminal damage & arson	6,254	976	16%	14%	900	76
Victim based offences	21,809	6,624	30%	24%	5,588	1,036

Source: Home Office Crime Statistics 2011/12

Cumbria

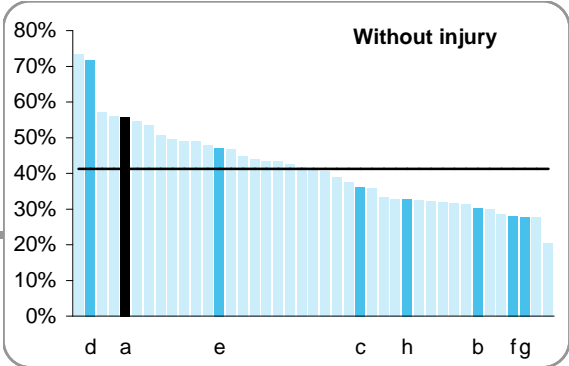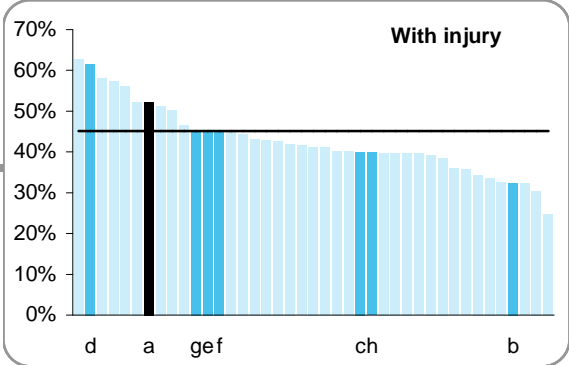# RECORDED OFFENCES - VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON
2011/12 per 1,000 population

Violence against the person

With injury
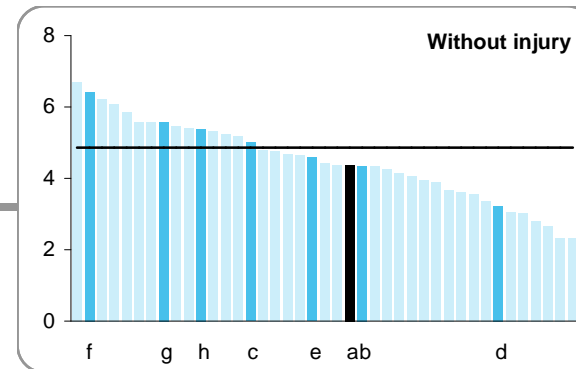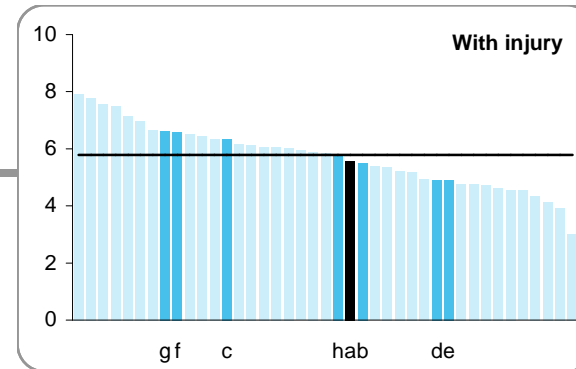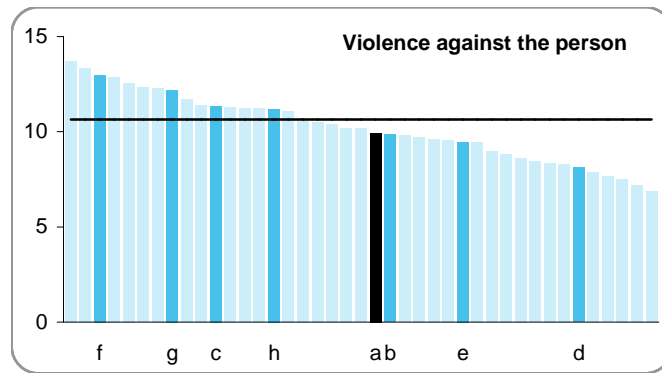
Without injury

Population	494k

	Offences	per 1000	MSG		Difference	
With injury	2,761	5.6	5.8		-97	-3%
Without injury	2,159	4.4	4.9		-244	-10%
Violence against person	4,920	10.0	10.6		-340	-6%

Source: Home Office Crime Statistics 2011/12

Cumbria

SANCTION DETECTIONS - VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON
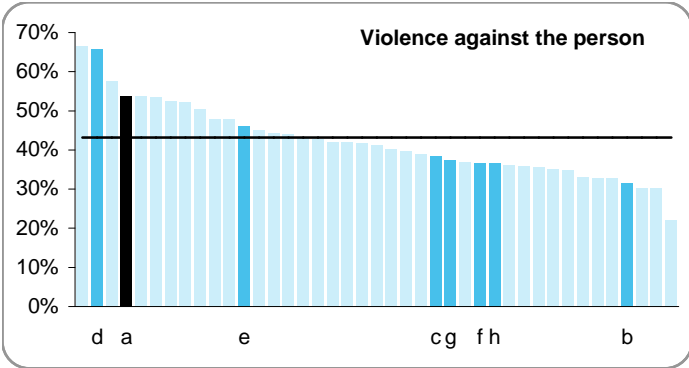
	Offences	SDs	%	MSG	Exp	Diff
With injury	2,761	1,441	52%	45%	1,247	194
Without injury	2,159	1,206	56%	41%	890	316
Violence against person	4,920	2,647	54%	43%	2,137	510

Source: Home Office Crime Statistics 2011/12

Cumbria

RECORDED OFFENCES - SEXUAL OFFENCES
2011/12 per 1,000 population

Sexual crime

Rape

Other sexual crime

	Offences	per 1000	MSG		Difference	
Population	494k					
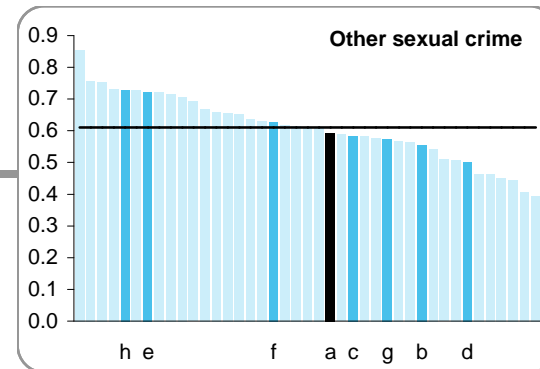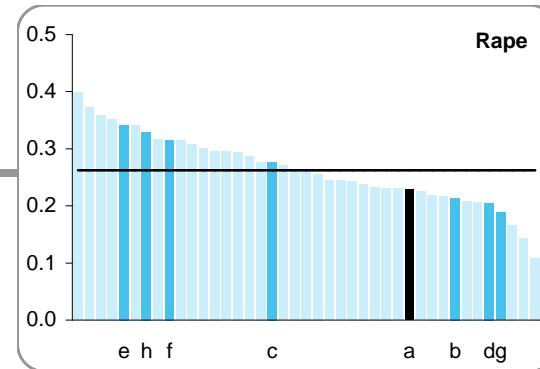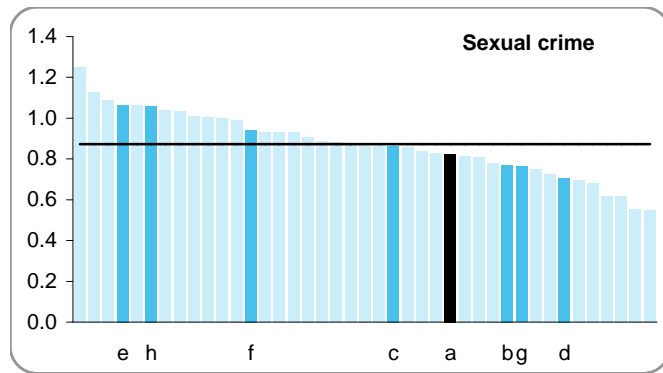
	Offences	per 1000	MSG		Difference	
Rape	113	0.23	0.26		-17	-13%
Other sexual offences	294	0.59	0.61		-8	-3%
Sexual offences	407	0.82	0.87		-25	-6%

Source: Home Office Crime Statistics 2011/12

Cumbria

SANCTION DETECTIONS - SEXUAL OFFENCES

Sexual crime

Rape
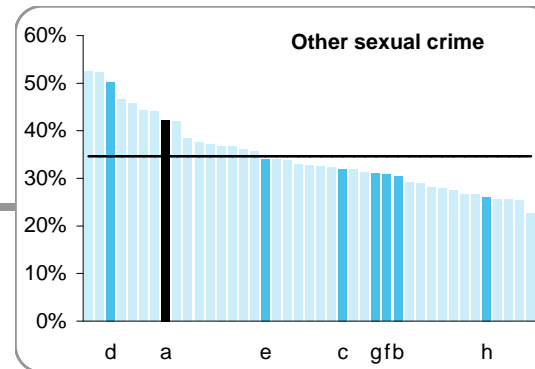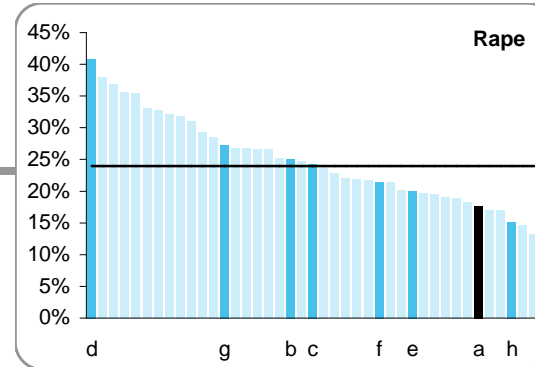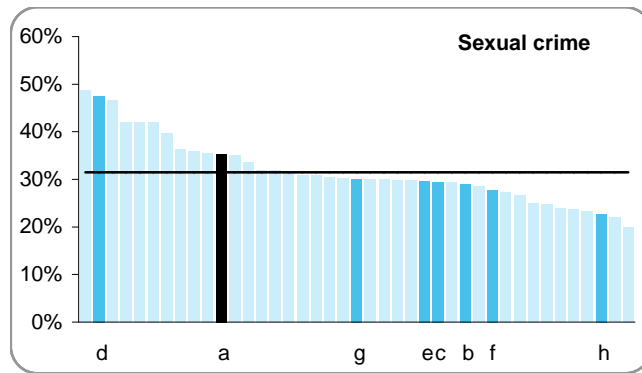
Other sexual crime

	Offences	SDs	%	Msg	Exp	Diff
Rape	113	20	18%	24%	27	-7
Other sexual offences	294	124	42%	35%	102	22
Sexual offences	407	144	35%	31%	129	15

Source: Home Office Crime Statistics 2011/12

Cumbria

RECORDED OFFENCES - STEALING
2011/12 per 1,000 population

Robbery

Robbery of personal property

Business robbery

Stealing

Burglary

Domestic burglary

Non-domestic burglary

Population	494k

Vehicle crime
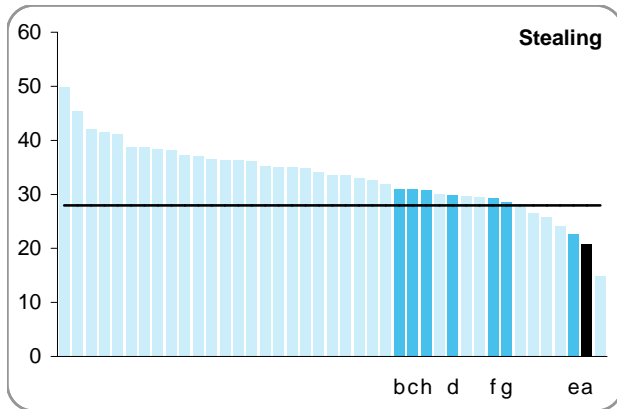
	Offences	per 1000	MSG		Difference	
Robbery						
Personal	47	0.1	0.3		-91	-66%
Business	7	0.0	0.0		-12	-64%
	54	0.1	0.3		-104	-66%
Burglary						
Domestic	666	1.3	2.6		-601	-47%
Non-domestic	1,404	2.8	4.2		-696	-33%
	2,070	4.2	6.8		-1,297	-39%
Vehicle crime	1,544	3.1	4.8		-828	-35%
Shoplifting	2,569	5.2	5.2		1	0%
Other stealing	3,991	8.1	10.8		-1,355	-25%
Stealing	10,228	20.7	27.9		-3,582	-26%

Source: Home Office Crime Statistics 2011/12

Shoplifting

Other stealing

Cumbria

Stealing

Robbery

Robbery of personal property

Business robbery

Burglary

Domestic burglary

Non-domestic burglary

Vehicle crime

Shoplifting
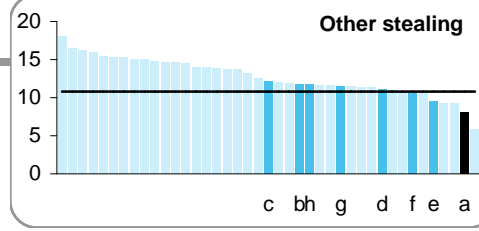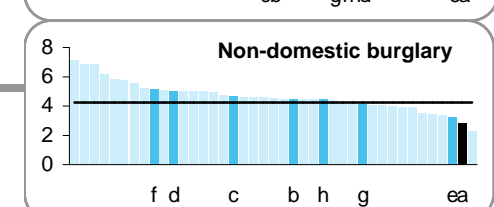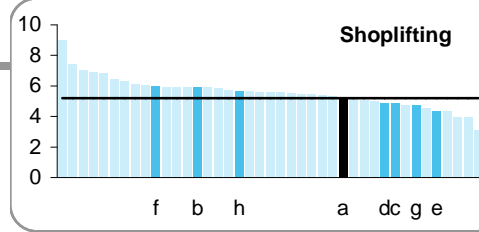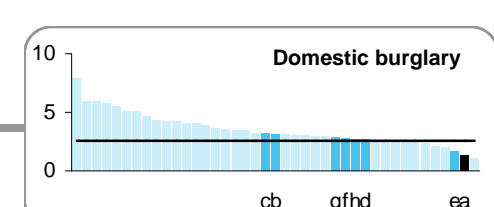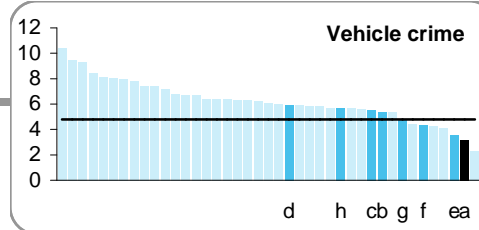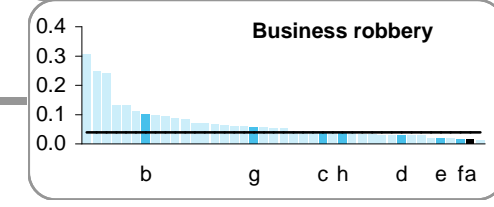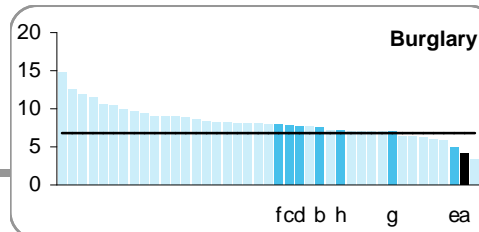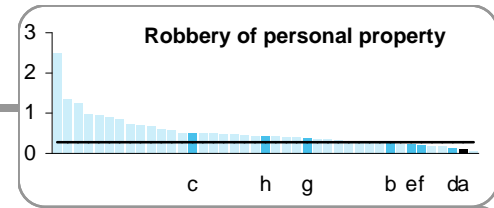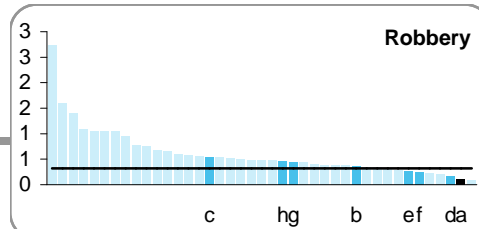
Other stealing
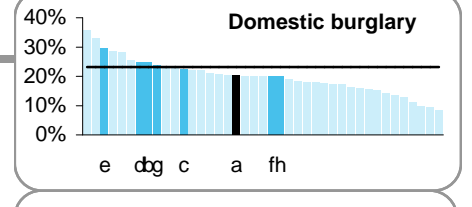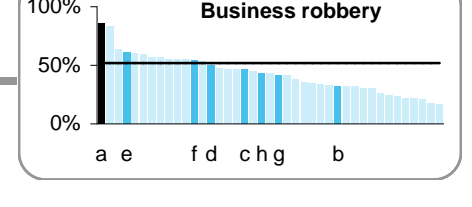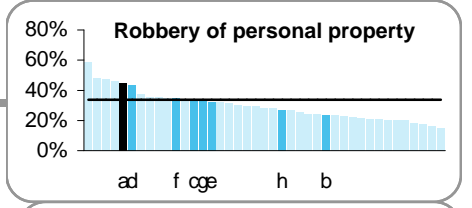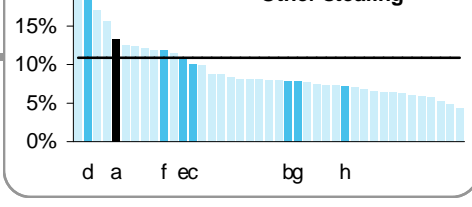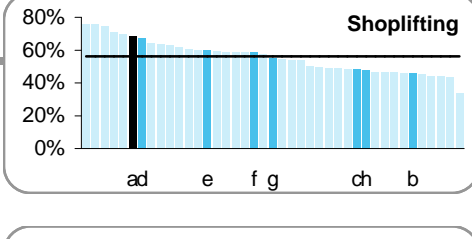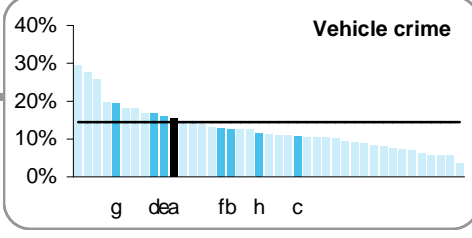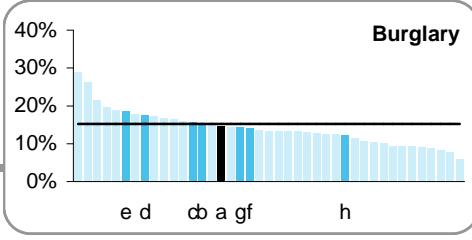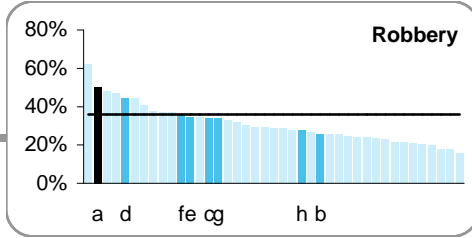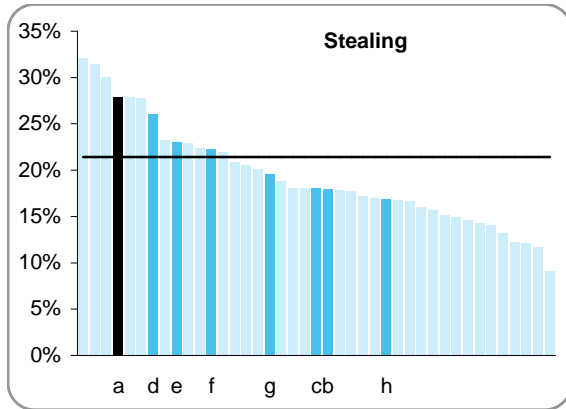
Population	494k

	Offences	SDs	%	MSG		Exp	Diff
Robbery							
Personal	47	21	45%	34%		16	5
Business	7	6	86%	52%		4	2
	54	27	50%	36%		20	7
Burglary							
Domestic	666	135	20%	23%		154	-19
Non-domestic	1,404	167	12%	10%		146	21
	2,070	302	15%	15%		301	1
Vehicle crime	1,544	240	16%	14%		223	17
Shoplifting	2,569	1,758	68%	56%		1,446	312
Other stealing	3,991	530	13%	11%		434	96
Stealing	10,228	2,857	28%	21%		2,423	434

Source: Home Office Crime Statistics 2011/12

Cumbria

Public disorder

Non victim based

Drug trafficking

Drug crime

Drug possession
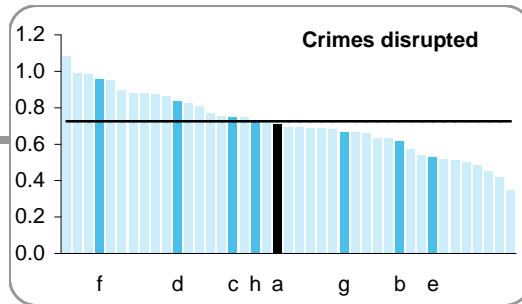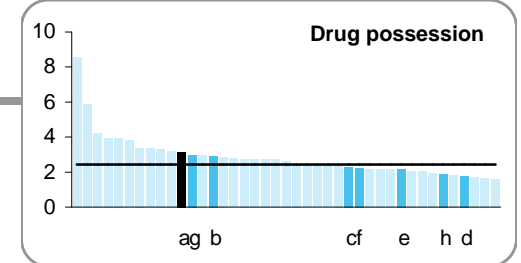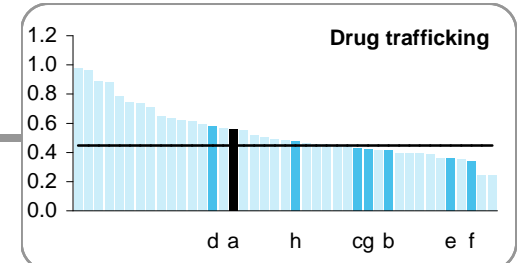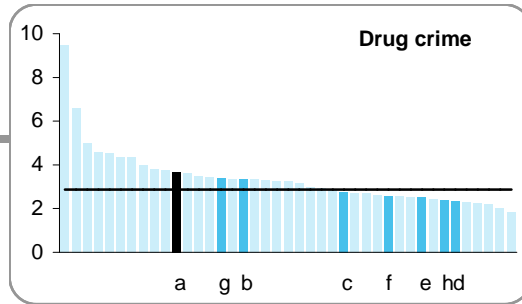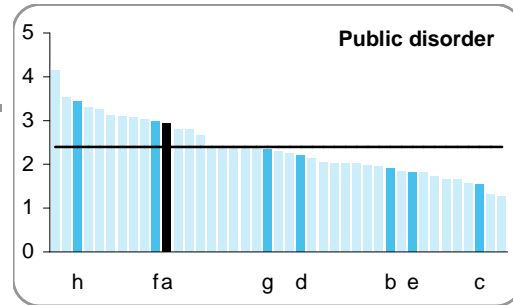
Crimes disrupted

Population	494k

	Offences	per 1000	MSG	Difference	
Drug trafficking	276	0.6	0.4	55	25%
Drug possession	1,543	3.1	2.4	344	29%
Drug offences	1,819	3.7	2.9	399	28%
Public disorder	1,453	2.9	2.4	266	22%
Crimes disrupted	352	0.7	0.7	-6	-2%
Other non victim based	234	0.5	0.4	47	25%
Non victim based	3,858	7.8	6.4	705	22%

Source: Home Office Crime Statistics 2011/12

Cumbria

SANCTION DETECTIONS - NON VICTIM BASED
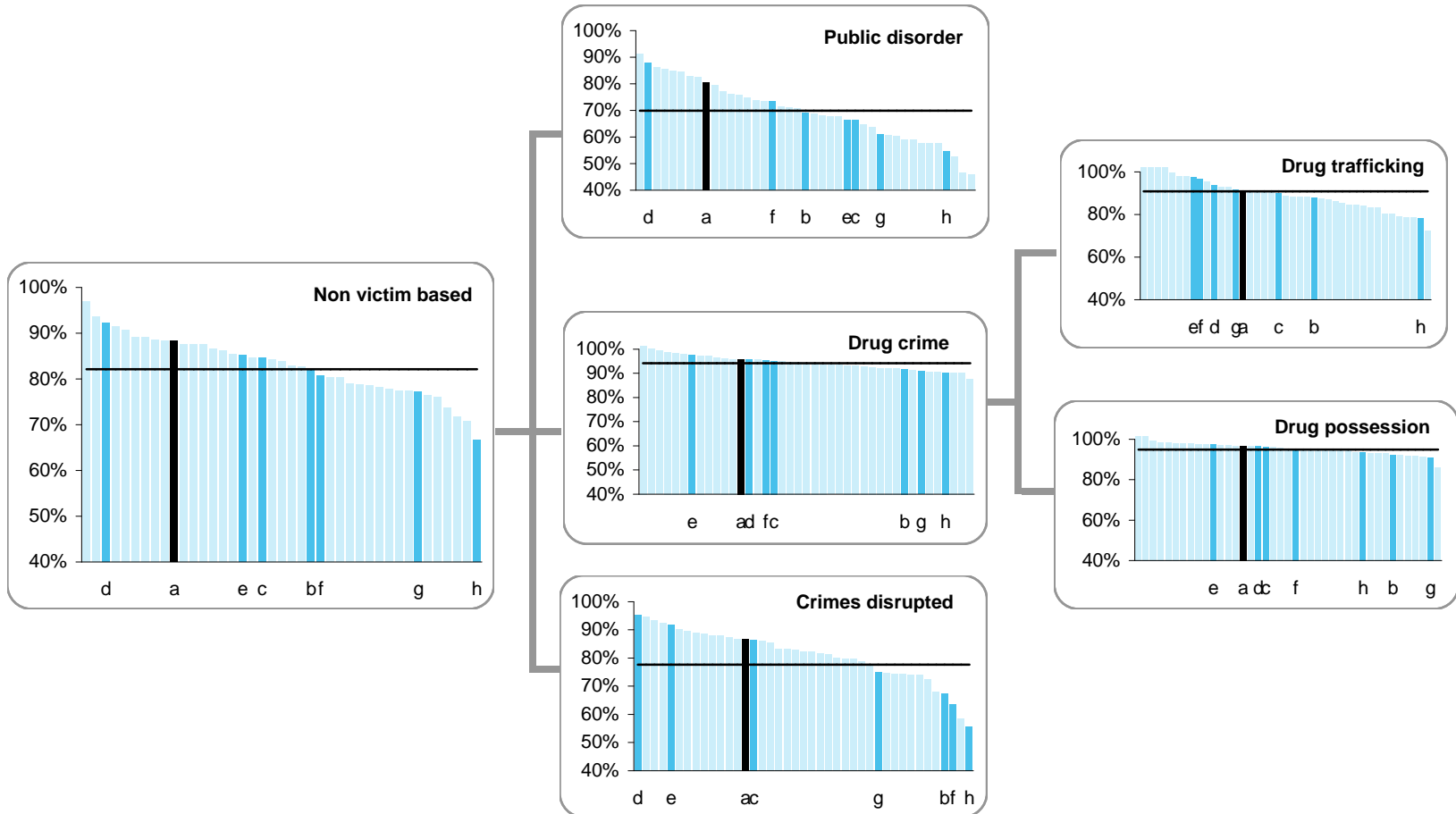
	Offences	SDs	%	MSG	Exp	Diff
Drug trafficking	276	252	91%	91%	251	1
Drug possession	1,543	1,494	97%	95%	1,464	30
Drug offences	1,819	1,746	96%	94%	1,715	31
Public disorder	1,453	1,171	81%	70%	1,016	155
Crimes disrupted	352	305	87%	78%	274	31
Other non victim based	234	184	79%	76%	178	6
Non victim based	3,858	3,406	88%	82%	3,182	224

Source: Home Office Crime Statistics 2011/12

Cumbria

RECORDED OFFENCES - ALL CRIMES
Change 2008/09 to 2011/12

Total exc fraud

Victim based crime

Non victim based
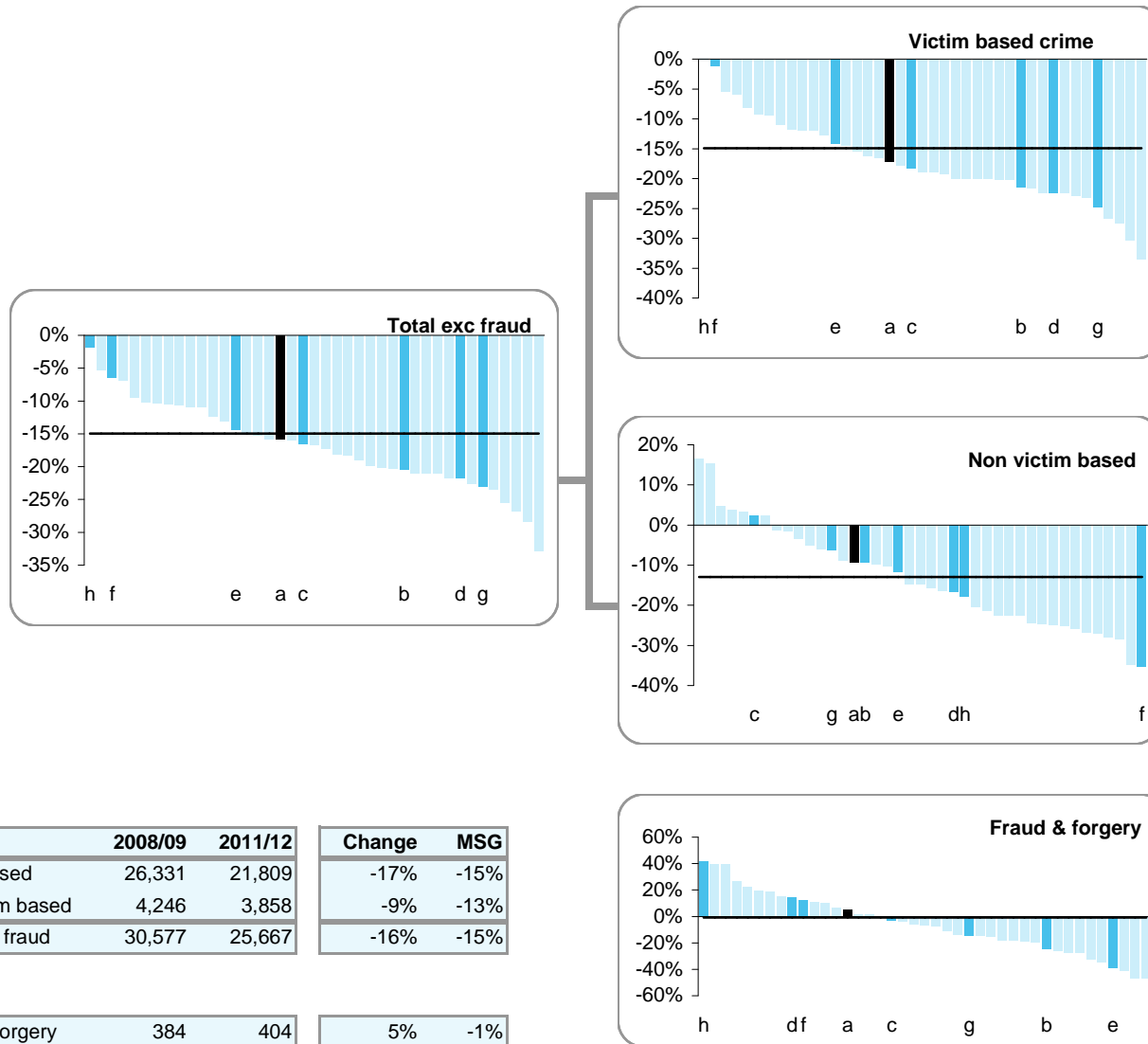
Fraud & forgery

	2008/09	2011/12	Change	MSG
Victim based	26,331	21,809	-17%	-15%
Non victim based	4,246	3,858	-9%	-13%
Total exc fraud	30,577	25,667	-16%	-15%

	2008/09	2011/12	Change	MSG
Fraud & forgery	384	404	5%	-1%
All crime	30,961	26,071	-16%	-15%

Source: Home Office Crime Statistics 2011/12

Cumbria

Violence against the person

Sexual crime

Victim based crime

Stealing

Criminal damage & arson

	2008/09	2011/12	Change	MSG
Violence against person	5,162	4,920	-5%	0%
Sexual offences	324	407	26%	9%
Stealing	11,891	10,228	-14%	-11%
Criminal damage & arson	8,954	6,254	-30%	-31%
Victim based offences	26,331	21,809	-17%	-15%

Source: Home Office Crime Statistics 2011/12

Cumbria

RECORDED OFFENCES - VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON
Change 2008/09 to 2011/12
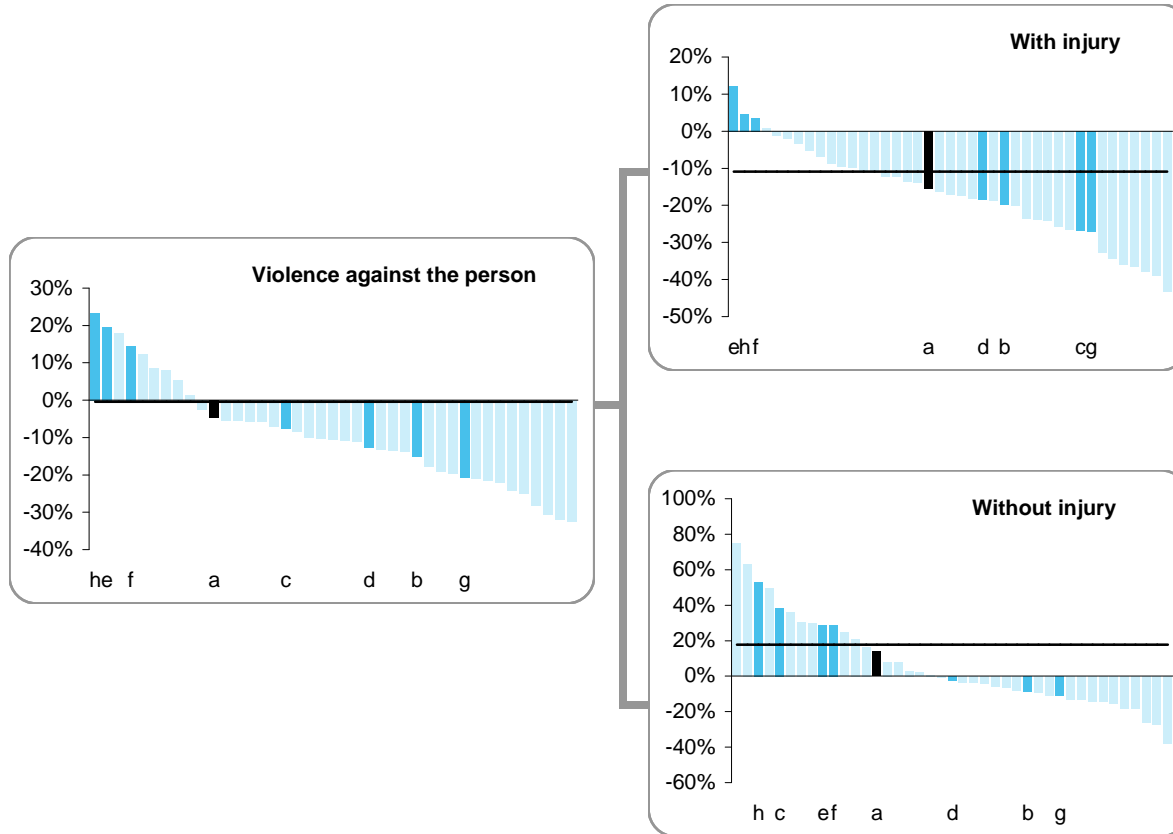
	2008/09	2011/12		Change	MSG
With injury	3,267	2,761		-15%	-11%
Without injury	1,895	2,159		14%	18%
Violence against person	5,162	4,920		-5%	0%

Source: Home Office Crime Statistics 2011/12

Cumbria

RECORDED OFFENCES - SEXUAL OFFENCES
Change 2008/09 to 2011/12
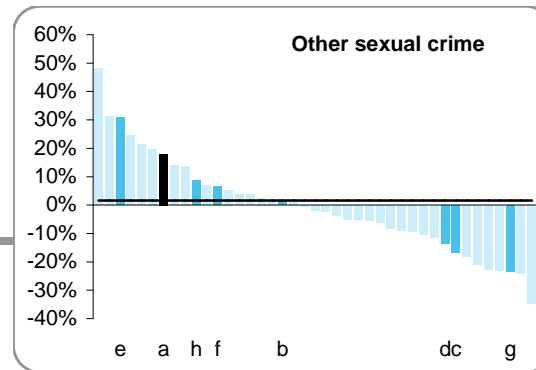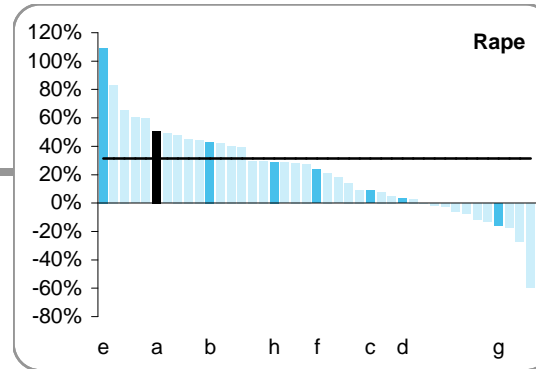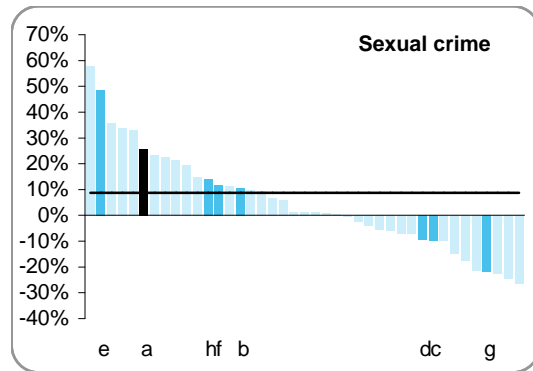
	2008/09	2011/12	Change	MSG
Rape	75	113	51%	31%
Other sexual offences	249	294	18%	2%
Sexual offences	324	407	26%	9%

Source: Home Office Crime Statistics 2011/12

Cumbria

RECORDED OFFENCES - STEALING
Change 2008/09 to 2011/12

Stealing

Robbery

Burglary

Vehicle crime

Shoplifting

Other stealing
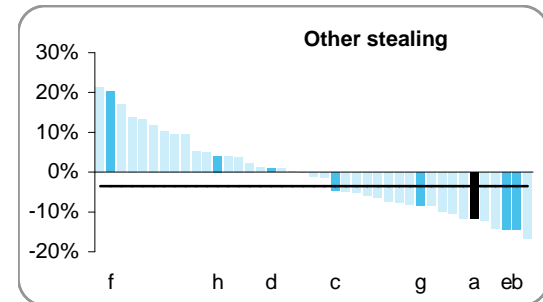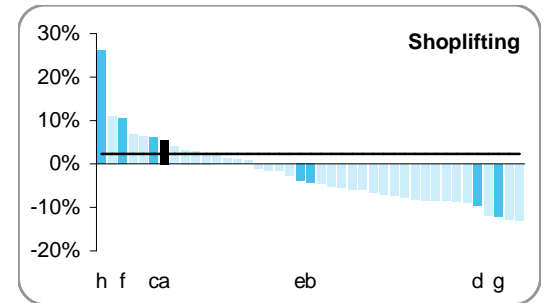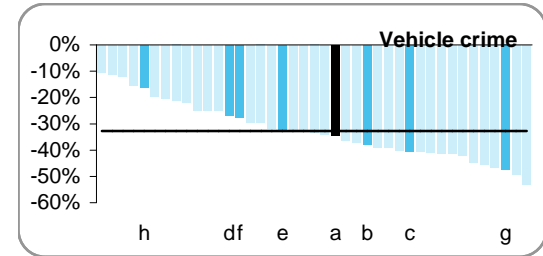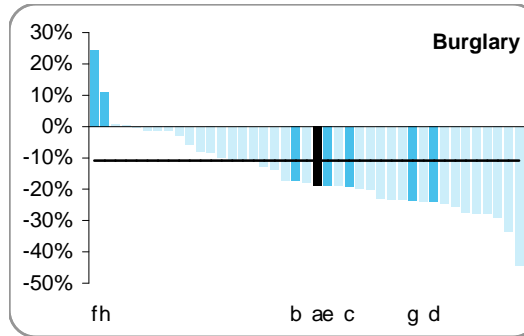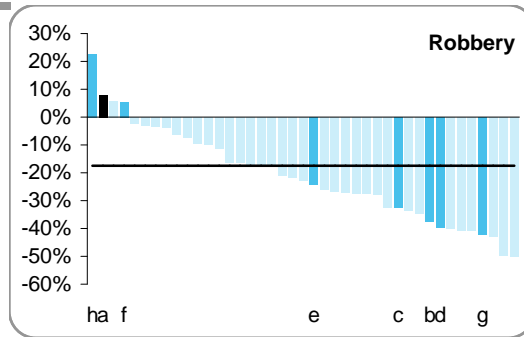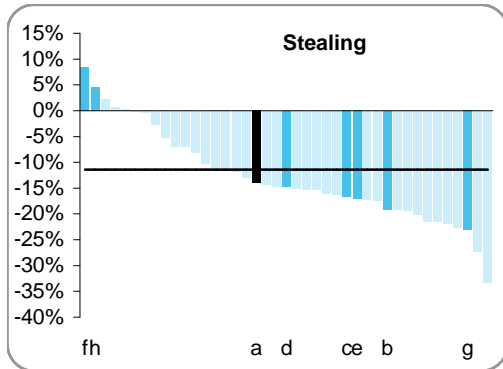
Population	494k

	2008/09	2011/12	Change	MSG
Robbery				
Personal	46	47	2%	-15%
Business	4	7	75%	-21%
	50	54	8%	-17%
Burglary				
Domestic	799	666	-17%	-10%
Non-domestic	1,751	1,404	-20%	-11%
	2,550	2,070	-19%	-11%
Vehicle crime	2,346	1,544	-34%	-33%
Shoplifting	2,436	2,569	5%	2%
Other stealing	4,509	3,991	-11%	-3%
Stealing	11,891	10,228	-14%	-11%

Source: Home Office Crime Statistics 2011/12

Cumbria

RECORDED OFFENCES - NON VICTIM BASED
Change 2008/09 to 2011/12

Non victim based

Public disorder

Drug crime

Crimes disrupted

Other non victim based

Drug trafficking
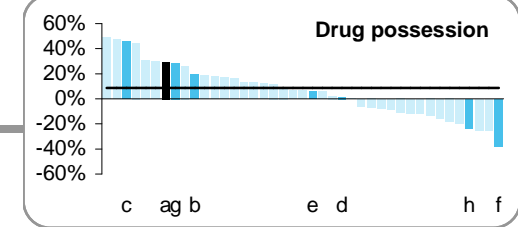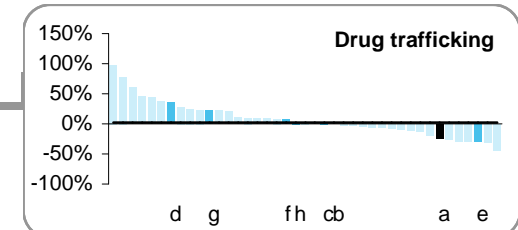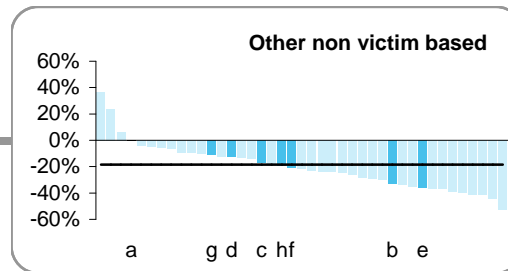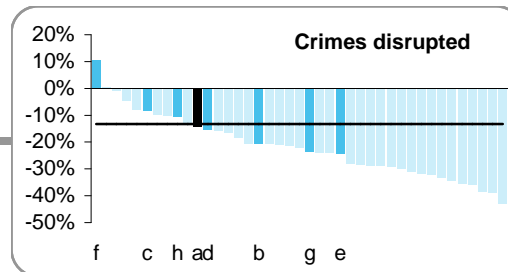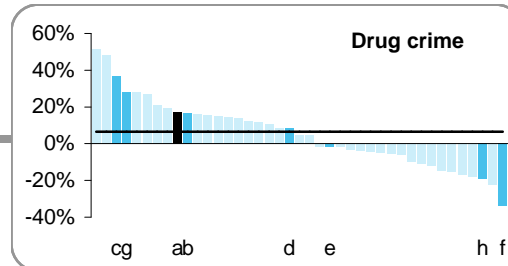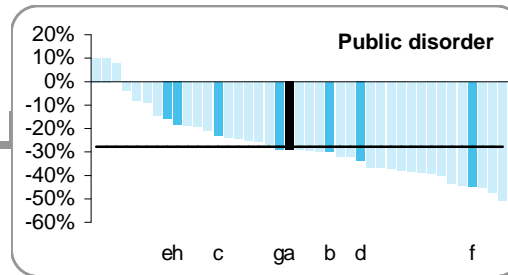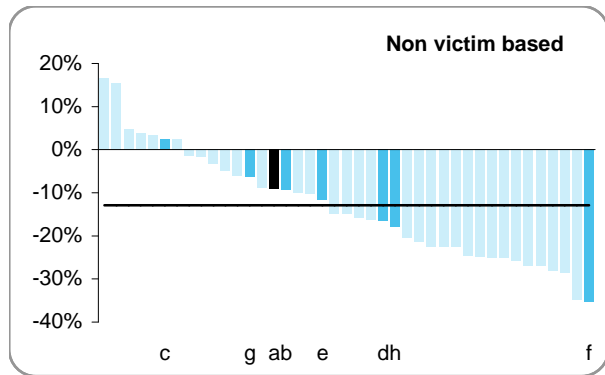
Drug possession

	2008/09	2011/12	Change	MSG
Drug trafficking	363	276	-24%	2%
Drug possession	1,193	1,543	29%	9%
Drug offences	1,556	1,819	17%	6%
Public disorder	2,046	1,453	-29%	-28%
Crimes disrupted	411	352	-14%	-13%
Other non victim based	233	234	0%	-18%
Non victim based	4,246	3,858	-9%	-13%

Source: Home Office Crime Statistics 2011/12

Cumbria

CHANGE IN SANCTION DETECTIONS %

	2008/09	2011/12	Change	Msg
Victim based	31%	30%	0%	-1%
Non victim based	89%	88%	-1%	-5%
All crime exc fraud & forgery	39%	39%	0%	-2%
Fraud & forgery	66%	45%	-22%	-8%
Victim based				
Violence against the person	61%	54%	-7%	-6%
Sexual offences	41%	35%	-5%	-3%
Stealing	27%	28%	1%	-1%
Criminal damage & arson	17%	16%	-2%	-2%
Non victim based				
Public disorder	84%	81%	-3%	-11%
Drug offences	96%	96%	0%	-3%
Crimes disrupted	91%	87%	-5%	-7%
Other non victim based	87%	79%	-8%	-3%
Violence against the person (VAP)				
VAP with injury	59%	52%	-7%	-3%
VAP without Injury	64%	56%	-8%	-9%
Sexual offences				
Rape	21%	18%	-4%	-2%
Other sexual offences	47%	42%	-4%	-2%
Stealing				
Personal robbery	63%	45%	-18%	1%
Business robbery	100%	86%	-14%	7%
Domestic burglary	18%	20%	2%	3%
Non Domestic burglary	12%	12%	0%	-2%
Vehicle crime	17%	16%	-2%	0%
Shoplifting	72%	68%	-4%	-11%
Other stealing	15%	13%	-2%	-1%
Drugs				
Drug trafficking	89%	91%	2%	1%
Drug possession	99%	97%	-2%	-3%

Note: Please be aware that community resolutions / restorative justice may impact on changes in sanction detection rates.

Source: Home Office Crime Statistics 2011/12

Cumbria

SANCTION DETECTIONS BY TYPE
2011/12

These charts show how different types of sanction detections are used.

Charge summons

Cautions

Fixed penalty

TIC
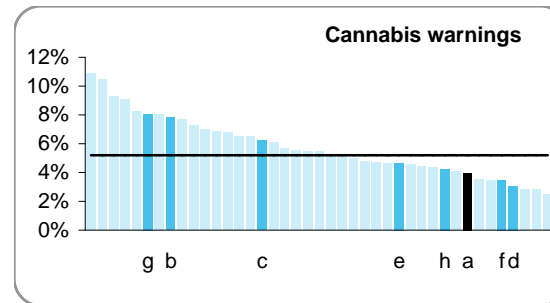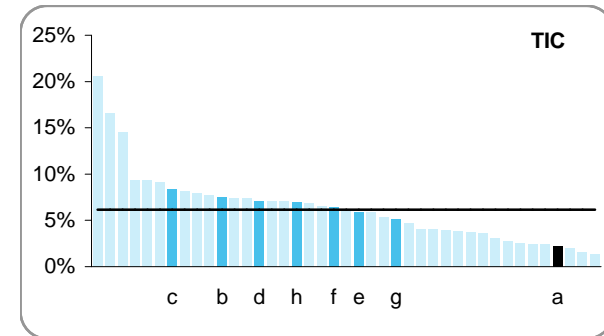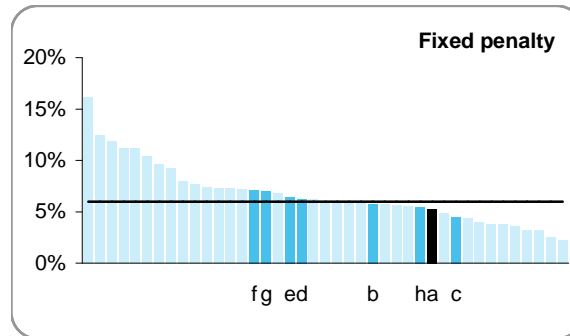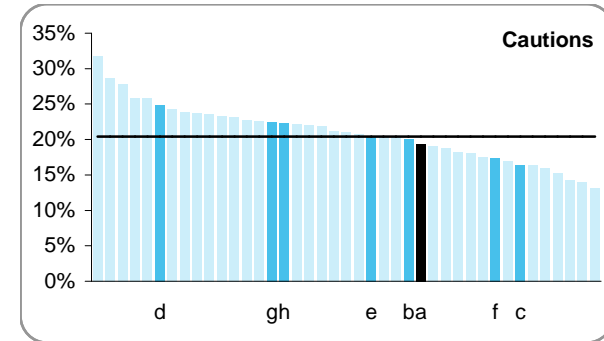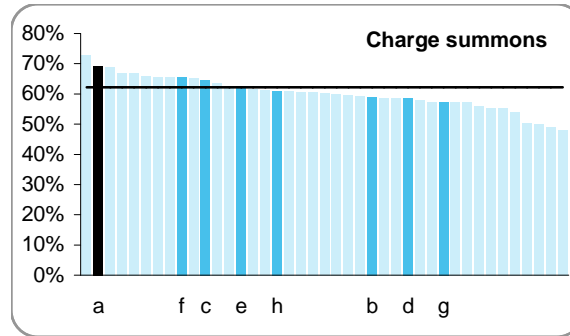
Cannabis warnings

	%	MSG
Charge summons	69%	62%
Cautions	19%	20%
Penalty notices	5%	6%
Cannabis warnings	4%	5%
Taken into consideration	2%	6%
Total	100%	100%

Source: Home Office Crime Statistics 2011/12

Cumbria

CHANGES IN DETECTION TYPES
Changes 2008/09 to 2011/12

These charts show how the proportions of the types of sanction detections have changed since 2008/09. Note that up to 2008/09 cannabis warnings were recorded as FPN detections, from this point they have moved into 'Other'.

Fixed penalty

Cautions

Charge summons

Cannabis warnings

TIC
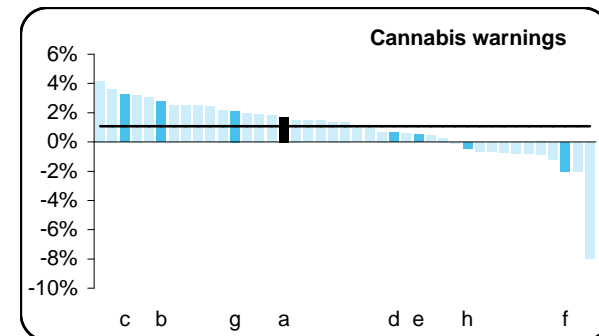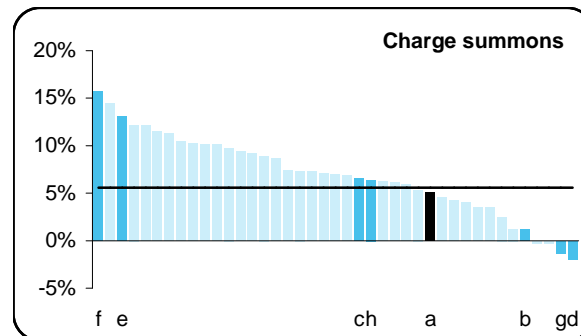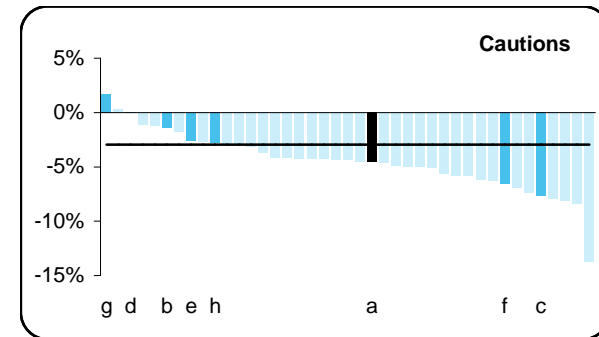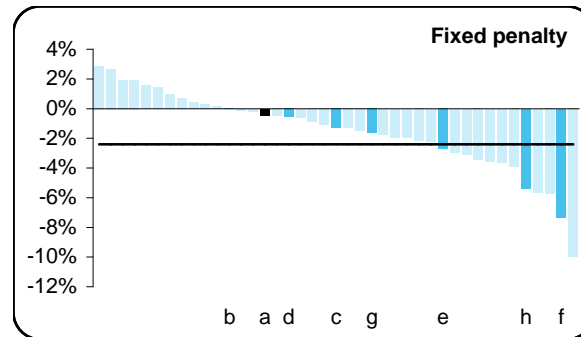
	2008/09	2011/12	Change	MSG
Charge summons	64%	69%	5%	6%
Cautions	24%	19%	-5%	-3%
Penalty notices	6%	5%	0%	-2%
Cannabis warnings	2%	4%	2%	1%
Taken into consideration	4%	2%	-2%	0%
Total	100%	100%		

Source: Home Office Crime Statistics 2011/12

Cumbria
22/10/2012
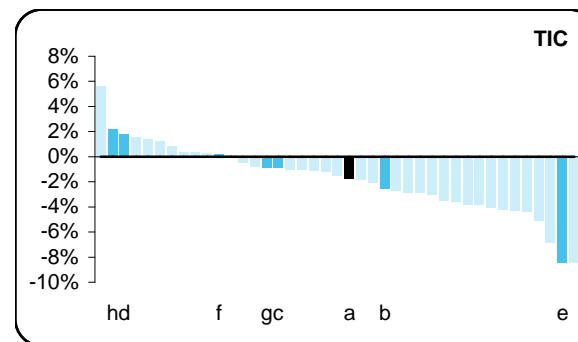
CHARGES

2011/12

These charts and tables show the overall charge rates and compare them with the expected charge rates. The expected charge rates show what the force would have achieved if they had matched the average for each crime type. The term charges relates to crime offences cleared up by means of charge or summons.

	Offences	Charges	%	MSG	Diff from expected
Victim based					
VAP with injury	2,761	1,088	39%	32%	198
VAP without Injury	2,159	897	42%	29%	276
Rape	113	20	18%	23%	-6
Other sexual offences	294	112	38%	28%	29
Domestic burglary	666	118	18%	14%	25
Non-domestic burglary	1,404	143	10%	6%	53
Robbery of personal property	47	21	45%	33%	6
Business robbery	7	6	86%	50%	2
Vehicle crime	1,544	197	13%	8%	74
Shoplifting	2,569	1,135	44%	35%	227
Other stealing	3,991	361	9%	7%	90
Criminal damage & arson	6,254	706	11%	10%	110
Non-victim based					
Public disorder	1,453	775	53%	44%	134
Drug trafficking	276	233	84%	71%	38
Drug possession	1,543	704	46%	29%	260
Crimes disrupted	352	252	72%	61%	37
Other non victim based	234	169	72%	66%	14
Total exc fraud	25,667	6,937	27%	19%	1,567
Fraud & forgery	404	129	32%	33%	-5
All crime	26,071	7,066	27%	19%	1,561

Source: Home Office Crime Statistics 2011/12

Charges % offences
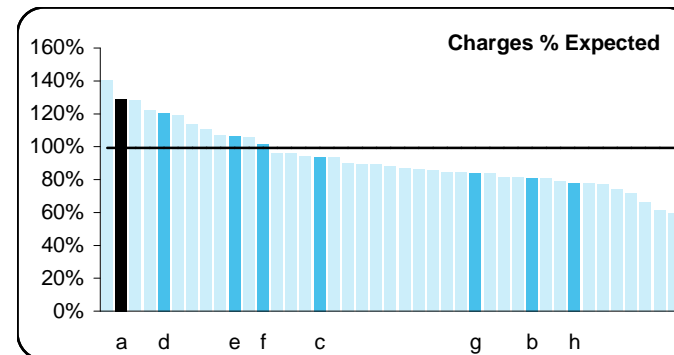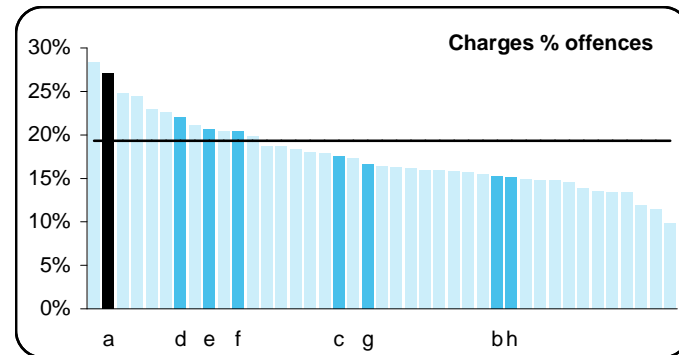
Charges % Expected

The level of expected charges is based on MSG average charge rates, whereas expected sanction detections shown on p61 are based on average rates for all forces

NO CRIME

These charts show the 'no crime rate ' (number of 'no crimes ' divided by total recorded crime).

This information gives a more rounded picture of a forces crime recording practises.

A crime could be no crimed where it is considered to have been recorded in error or where, having been recorded, additional verifiable information becomes available that determines that no crime was committed.

Outliers in the table below are highlighted for those in the top and bottom 10% nationally.

Burglary

Robbery

Other stealing

Rape

Other sexual
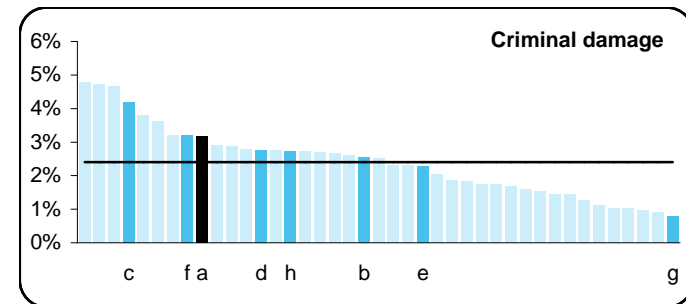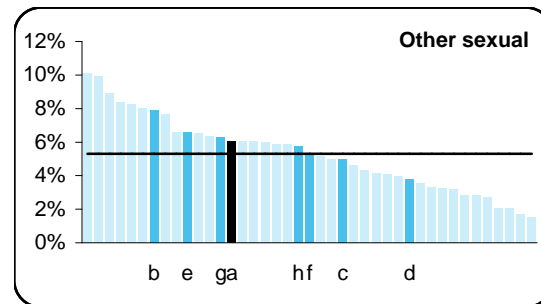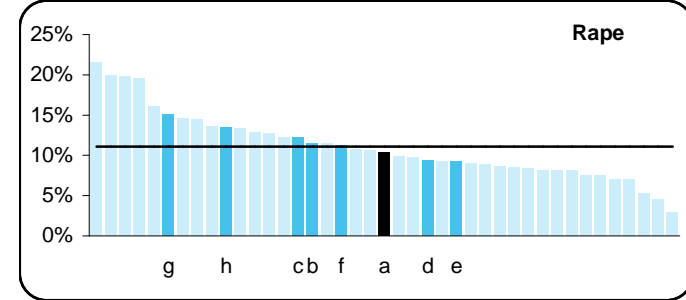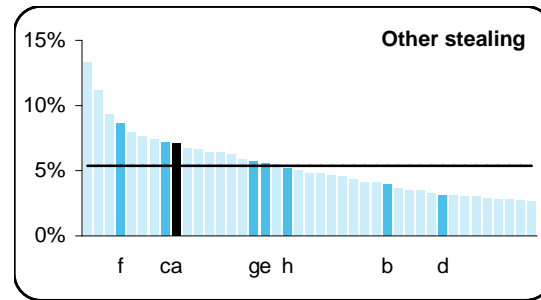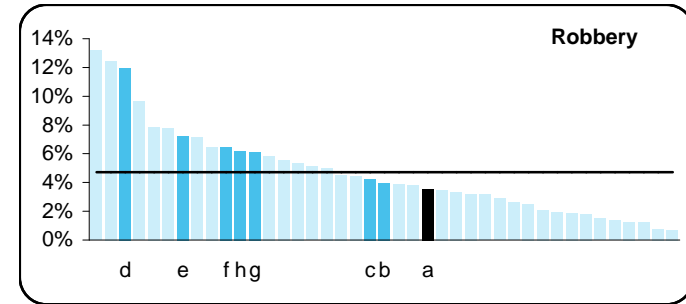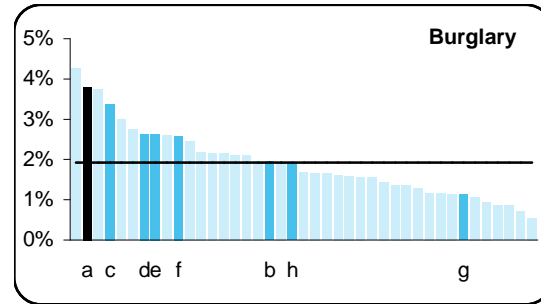
Criminal damage

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Average	
Burglary	2.2%	4.1%	4.7%	3.8%	1.9%	<<
Robbery	7.4%	6.0%	10.7%	3.6%	4.7%	
Other stealing	6.2%	7.0%	8.3%	7.1%	5.4%	
Rape	15.7%	11.0%	9.9%	10.3%	11.1%	
Other sexual	5.7%	8.2%	10.1%	6.1%	5.3%	
Criminal damage	2.4%	3.1%	3.9%	3.2%	2.4%	

Source: Home Office Crime Statistics 2011/12

Please note:

The proportion of 'no crimes' does not in itself infer high or low compliance with the overall requirements of the HOCR. Levels of 'no criming' are particularly susceptible to local recording practice and the IT systems in use. A police force having a high level of 'no crimes' may be indicative of that force having a local recording process that captures all reports as crimes at the first point of contact and before any further investigation has taken place to consider the full facts.

OVERALL SATISFACTION

2011/12 percentage satisfied

These charts show user satisfaction for the 'whole experience' (excluding road traffic collisions).

95% confidence intervals are also shown.

% satisfied
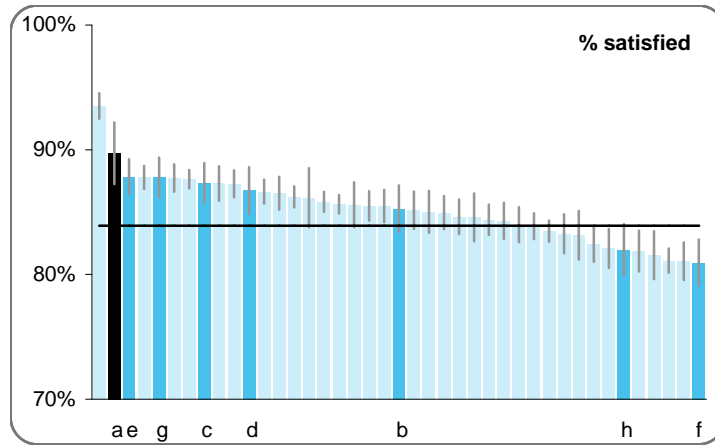
		Avg
Satisfaction	89.7%	83.9%
Confidence interval	2.5%	0.2%

Source: Victims of Crime Survey 2011/12

Cumbria

Appendix 1 – Crime Codes

Offences included in each category

1. Victim-based

1.1. Violence against the person

1.1.1. Violence with injury

1	Murder
4.2	Infanticide
4.1	Manslaughter
2	Attempted murder
37.1	Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking
4.10	Corporate manslaughter
4.3	Intentional destruction of a viable unborn child
4.4	Causing death by dangerous driving
4.6	Causing death by careless driving under influence of drink or drugs
4.7	Causing or allowing death of child or vulnerable person
4.8	Causing death by careless or inconsiderate driving
4.4/6	Historic code
4.4/6/8	Historic code
4.9	Causing death by driving: unlicensed drivers etc.
5A	Wounding or carrying out an act endangering life (GBH with intent)
5B	Use of substance or object to endanger life
8F	Inflicting grievous bodily harm without intent
8G	Actually bodily harm and other injury
8A	Less serious wounding
8D	Racially or religiously aggravated less serious wounding
5	Wounding or other act endangering life
8H	Racially or religiously aggravated inflicting grievous bodily harm without intent
8J	Racially or religiously aggravated actual bodily harm and other injury
8K	Poisoning or female genital mutilation

1.1.2. Violence without injury (excl crime prevention and public order offences, inc kidnapping)

8C	Historic - harassment and public fear
8E	Historic - harassment and public fear (RRA)
8M	Racially or religiously aggravated harassment
8L	Harassment
7	Endangering life at sea
6	Endangering railway passengers
3	Threat or conspiracy to murder
3B	Threats to kill
3A	Conspiracy to murder
36	Kidnapping
14	Procuring illegal abortion
13	Child abduction
12	Abandoning child under two years
11	Cruelty to and neglect of children
105B	Racially or religiously aggravated assault without injury
105A	Assault without injury
104	Assault without injury on a constable

1.2. Sexual offences

1.2.1. Rape

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

1.2.2. Other sexual offences (excluding rape)

17A	Sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over
17B	Sexual assault on a male child under 13
20A	Sexual assault on a female aged 13 and over
20B	Sexual assault on a female child under 13
21	Sexual activity involving a child under 13
22A	Causing sexual activity without consent
22B	Sexual activity involving child under 16
23	Incest or familial sexual offences
70	Sexual activity etc with a person with a mental disorder
71	Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography
72	Trafficking for sexual exploitation
73	Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature
88A	Sexual grooming
88C	Other miscellaneous sexual offences
88D	Unnatural sexual offences
88E	Exposure and voyeurism
16	Buggery
17	Indecent assault on a male
18	Gross indecency between males
20	Indecent assault on a female
22	Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16
25	Abduction of female
74	Gross indecency with a child
139	Indecent exposure

1.3. Acquisitive crime

1.3.1. Burglary

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

1.3.1.2. Non-domestic burglary
30	Historic code
30A	Burglary in a building other than a dwelling
30B	Attempted burglary in a building other than a dwelling
31	Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling
30	Historic code

1.3.2.1. Robbery - personal
34B	Robbery of personal property

1.3.2.2. Robbery - business
34A	Robbery of business property

1.3.3. Vehicle crime
37.2	Aggravated vehicle taking
48	Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle
2.0007	- of which, attempted theft of a vehicle
126	Interfering with a motor vehicle
45	Theft from vehicle

1.3.4. Shoplifting
46	Shoplifting

1.3.5. Other acquisitive crime

39	Theft from the person
40	Theft in a dwelling other than from an automatic machine or meter
44	Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle
49	Other theft
35	Blackmail
41	Theft by an employee
42	Theft of mail
43	Dishonest use of electricity
47	Theft from automatic machine or meter
53B	Preserved other fraud and repealed fraud offences (pre Fraud Act 2006)

1.4. Criminal damage & arson

56	Arson
56A	Arson endangering life
56B	Arson not endangering life
58A	Criminal damage to a dwelling
58B	Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling
58C	Criminal damage to a vehicle
58D	Other criminal damage
58E	Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a dwelling
58F	Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling
58G	Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle
58H	Racially or religiously aggravated other criminal damage

2. Non victim-based Crime

2.1. Public disorder

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

2.2. Drug offences

2.2.1. Drug trafficking

92A   Trafficking in controlled drugs

2.2.2. Drug possession

92C   Other drug offences

92D   Possession of controlled drugs (excl. cannabis)

92E   Possession of controlled drugs (cannabis)

92B   Historic code possession of controlled drugs

2.3. Crimes disrupted

8B   Historic code - possession of weapons

5C   Possession of items to endanger life

10A   Possession of firearms with intent

10B   Possession of firearms offences

10C   Possession of other weapons

10D   Possession of article with blade or point

33   Going equipped for stealing, etc

53J   Possession of articles for use in fraud

54   Handling stolen goods

59   Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage

61A   Possession of false documents

90   Other knife offences

2.4. Other state-based offences

15   Concealing an infant death close to birth

26   Bigamy

55   Bankruptcy and insolvency

67   Perjury

68   Libel

75   Betting, gaming and lotteries

76   Aiding suicide

78   Immigration Acts

79   Perverting the course of justice

80   Absconding from lawful custody

81   Other firearms offences

82   Customs and Revenue offences

83   Bail offences

84   Trade descriptions etc

85   Health and Safety offences

86	Obscene publications etc
87	Protection from eviction
89	Adulteration of food
91	Public health offences
94	Planning laws
95	Disclosure, obstruction, false or misleading statements etc
99	Other notifiable offences (class 98/99)
802	Dangerous driving
814	Fraud, forgery etc associated with vehicle or driver records
27	Soliciting for the purposes of prostitution
24	Exploitation of prostitution
38	Profiting from or concealing knowledge of the proceeds of crime
69	Offender management act
53H	Making or supplying articles for use in fraud

3. Fraud & forgery

51	Fraud by company director
52	False accounting
53C	Fraud by false representation: cheque, plastic card and online bank accounts (not PSP)
53D	Fraud by false representation: other frauds
53E	Fraud by failing to disclose information
53F	Fraud by abuse of position
60	Forgery or use of false drug prescription
61	Other forgery
53A	Cheque and credit card fraud (pre Fraud Act 2006)
53G	Obtaining services dishonestly (to be discontinued)

Appendix 2 – POA Categories

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

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

2) Dealing with the public
   a. Local call centres / front desk
   b. Central communications unit
   c. Contact management units
   d. Dealing with the public command team and support overheads

3) Criminal justice arrangements
   a. Custody / prisoner handling
   b. Criminal justice
   c. Police national computer
   d. Criminal record bureau
   e. Coroner assistance
   f. Fixed penalty schemes (central ticket office)
   g. Property officer / stores
   h. 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

5) Specialist operations
   a. Central operations command team and support overheads
   b. Air operations
   c. Mounted police
   d. Specialist terrain
   e. Dogs section
   f. Level 1 advanced public order
   g. Airport & ports policing unit
   h. Firearms unit
   i. Civil contingencies and planning

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

7) Specialist investigations
   a. Crime support command team and support overheads
   b. Major investigation unit
   c. Economic crime (including regional asset recovery team)
   d. Specialist investigation units
   e. Serious & organised crime unit
   f. Public protection

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

9) National policing

    a. Secondments (out of force)

    b. Counter terrorism / special branch

    c. ACPO 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. Freedom of information

    p. Social club support and force band

    q. Insurance / risk management

    r. Catering

11) Police authority

    a. Democratic representation

    b. Police authority support

    c. Other costs

    d. Yreasury management

    e. Internal audit

12) Central costs

    a. Revenue contribution to capital

    b. Capital financing

    c. Pensions and exit costs

Restorative Justice / Community resolutions

Forces who return data on RJ / CR (to Mar-12)

Force	Approx RJ (inc other)
Avon & Somerset	5,287
Cambridgeshire	1,273
Derbyshire	5,829
Devon and Cornwall	5,380
Dorset	236
Dyfed-Powys	197
Essex	3,213
Gloucestershire	2,594
Greater Manchester	2,601
Gwent	205
Hampshire	4,038
Leicestershire	27
Lincolnshire	6
Merseyside	2,117
Norfolk	1,992
Northamptonshire	2,509
Northumbria	2,011
Suffolk	4,003
Surrey	3,492
Sussex	3,891
Thames Valley	4,663
Warwickshire	383
West Mercia	4,540
Wiltshire	1,202

Outsourcing of Custody

Forces who outsource custody (as at 26/07/2012)

Force	with
Cleveland	Reliance
Norfolk	Reliance
Suffolk	Reliance
Sussex	Reliance
TVP	Reliance
Warwickshire	Reliance
West Mercia	Reliance
Lancashire	G4S
Lincolnshire	G4S
South Wales	G4S
Staffordshire	G4S