HMIC Value for Money Profile 2016

South Yorkshire Police

compared with all forces in England & Wales

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

a	South Yorkshire
b	West Yorkshire
c	Lancashire
d	Northumbria
e	South Wales
f	Nottinghamshire
g	Bedfordshire
h	Kent

Contents

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What changes have been made?

The main changes this year are:

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

How do I use the profiles?

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

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

Most pages also include tables which lay out the main data presented in the charts as well as some additional comparisons. Typically, from left to right they show:

- a short description the relevant volumes (e.g. staff numbers/total costs/numbers of crimes)
- a ratio for comparison (e.g. staff per head of population)
- the average costs per volumes
- the 'difference' which
    o for costs shows how much more, or less, it is costing your force than the average;
    o for crimes/outcomes shows how many more, or fewer, crimes/outcomes your force is recording as a result of the difference from the average; and
    o for workforce shows how much larger, or smaller, your force's workforce is as a result of the difference from the average.

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

An example is shown on the following page

Note on Crime Data Integrity

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

Note on Collaboration

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

Feedback

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

Guidance page - How to read the profiles

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

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

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

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

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

Police officer cost (exc OT) per pop

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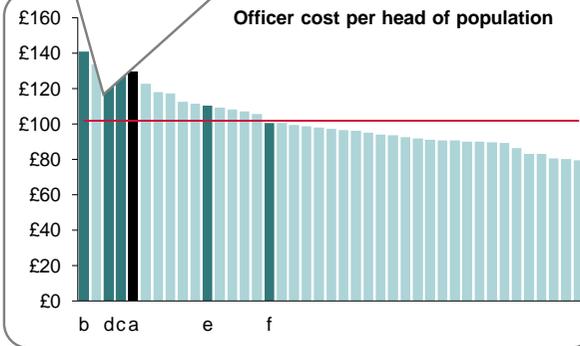
2. The force (a) has some of the highest officer costs per head of population nationally...

Officer overtime as % of total salary costs

Police officer cost (exc OT) per FTE

7. The cost of individual officers in the force is relatively low.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Frequently asked questions

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

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

What checks have been applied to the data?

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

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

Which workforce figures are used?

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

Which population figures are used?

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

Which crime figures are used?

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

How are averages calculated?

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

What rule is used to highlight outliers?

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

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

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

Section One – Costs, workforce and demand/performance

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

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

Key to the data and calculations

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

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

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

How to use this section

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

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

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

Income and expenditure - Overview

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

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

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

NRE per pop (excluding national functions)

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

Non-staff costs per pop

Earned income per pop

Police officer costs per pop (inc OT)

Police staff costs per pop (inc OT)

PCSO costs per pop (inc OT)
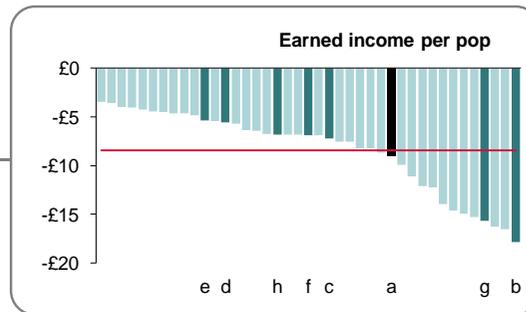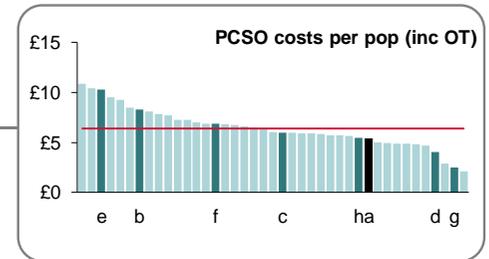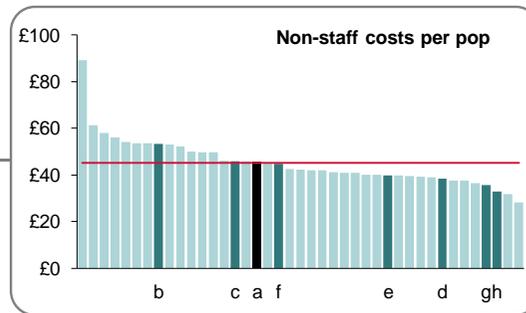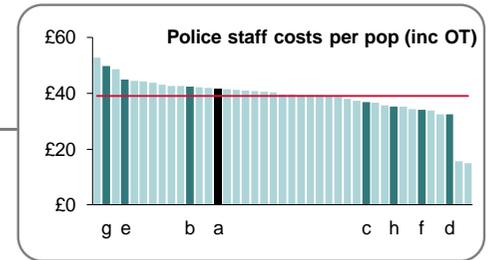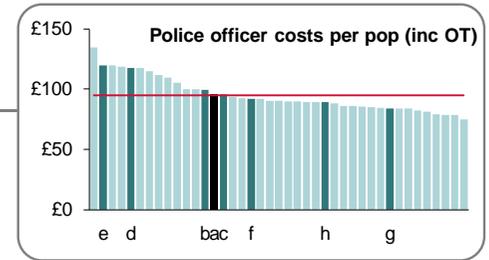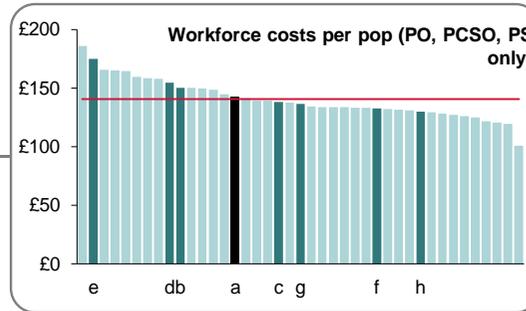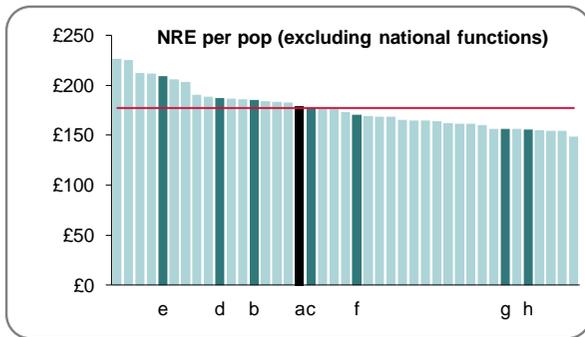
Population	1,375k					
				Averages		Diff* £m
	£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**
Police officers	131.3	95.5	95.1	99.1	0.6	-4.9
Police staff	57.4	41.7	38.9	39.7	3.8	2.8
PCSOs	7.4	5.4	6.4	6.1	-1.4	-1.0
Workforce	196.1	142.6	140.4	144.8	3.0	-3.0
Non-staff costs	62.1	45.2	45.2	42.0	-0.0	4.4
Earned income	-12.3	-9.0	-8.4	-9.3	-0.8	0.4
NRE exc nat.pol.	245.8	178.8	177.2	177.5	2.2	1.8
National policing**	2.9	2.1	4.3	7.2	-3.1	-7.1
NRE inc nat. pol.	248.7	180.9	181.5	184.7	-0.9	-5.3

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

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

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

South Yorkshire

## Income and expenditure - Spend by function

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

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

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

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

NRE per pop (excluding national functions)

% Visible operational front line

% Non-visible operational front line

% Frontline support

% Business support
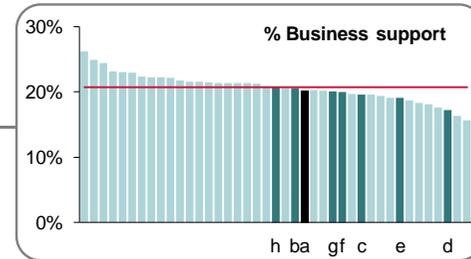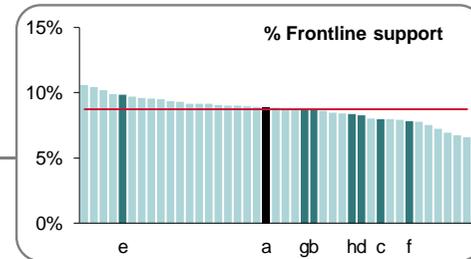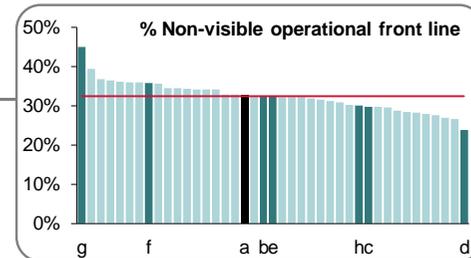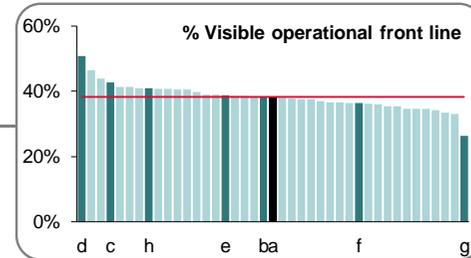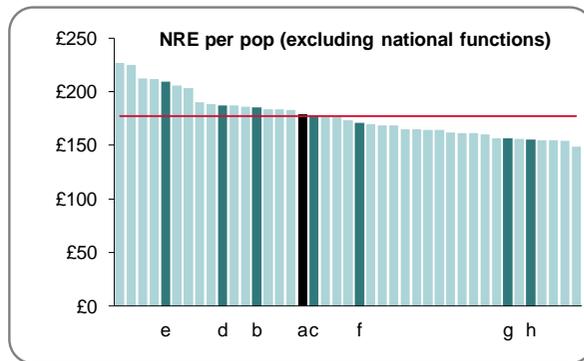
	NRE £m	Force breakdown	Averages All	MSG	MSG Diff** £m
Visible	87.6	38.2%	38.2%	39.1%	-2.0
Non-visible	75.0	32.7%	32.4%	32.7%	-0.1
Operational front line	162.6	70.8%	70.6%	71.8%	-2.1
Frontline support	20.3	8.9%	8.7%	8.6%	0.7
Business support	46.6	20.3%	20.7%	19.7%	1.4
Other*	16.3				
Total (NRE)	245.8	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

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

** Net cost of the difference in proportion spent in each category compared to the average of MSG forces.

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

South Yorkshire

Income and expenditure - Workforce costs - Officers

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

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

Officer cost per head of population

Police officer cost (exc OT) per pop

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

Police officer cost (exc OT) per FTE

Officer overtime as % of officer costs
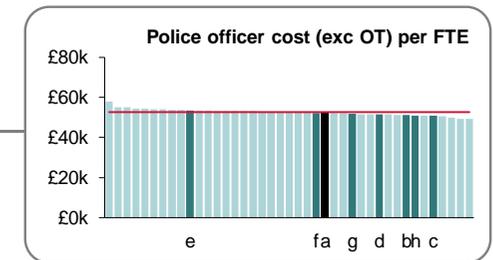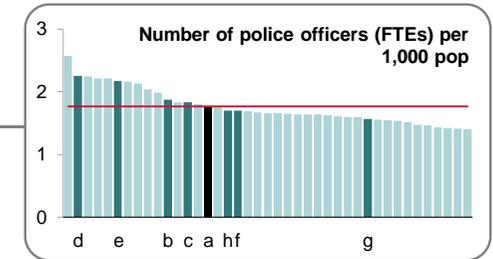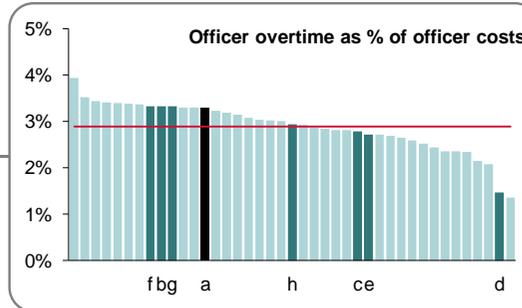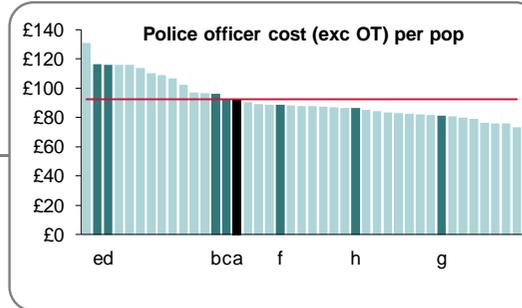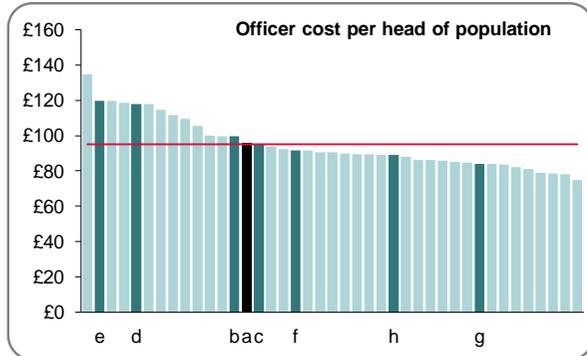
FTE police officers	2,436 (exc national policing functions)

Officer costs	£m	£/head	Averages		Diff* £m	
			All	MSG	All	MSG
All pay exc. overtime	127.0	92.4	92.3	96.3	0.1	-5.3
Overtime	4.3	3.1	2.7	2.8	0.5	0.4
Total	131.3	95.5	95.1	99.1	0.6	-4.9

Officer overtime as a % total salary cost	% salary	Averages		Diff* £m	
		All	MSG	All	MSG
Total	3.3%	2.9%	2.9%	0.5	0.5

Number of officers and cost per officer	Force	Averages		Diff* £m	
		All	MSG	All	MSG
FTE per 1,000 population	1.77	1.76	1.86	0.8	-6.2
Cost** per FTE (£000s)	52.1	52.5	51.8	-1.0	0.9

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

** Cost excludes overtime.

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

South Yorkshire

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

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

Cost per head of population
National policing functions have been excluded to improve comparability between forces.

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

Police staff

Police staff FTE	1,714 (exc national policing functions)

			Averages		Diff* £m	
	£m	£/head	All	MSG	All	MSG
Police staff cost	57.4	41.7	38.9	39.7	3.8	2.8

Including overtime costs

		Averages		Diff* £m	
	Force	All	MSG	All	MSG
FTEs per 1,000 pop	1.2	1.1	1.2	5.7	1.6
Cost** per FTE (£000s)	33.5	35.2	32.6	-3.0	1.4

Police staff cost per pop

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

Police staff cost per FTE
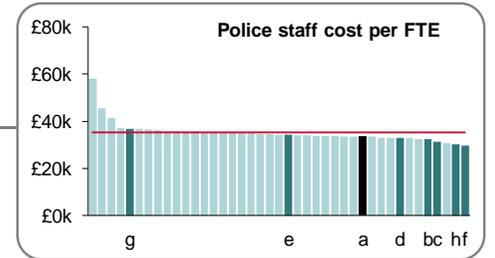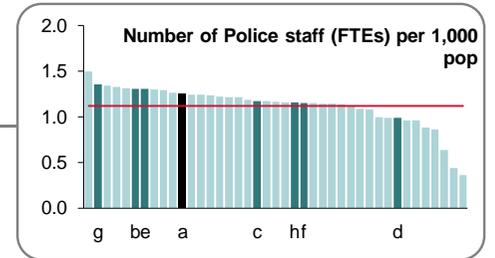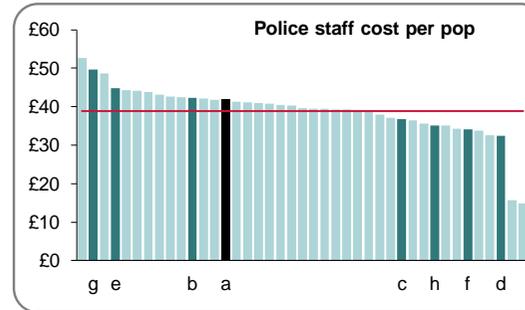
PCSOs

PCSOs FTE	225 (exc national policing functions)

			Averages		Diff* £m	
	£m	£/head	All	MSG	All	MSG
PCSO cost	7.4	5.4	6.4	6.1	-1.4	-1.0

Including overtime costs

		Averages		Diff* £m	
	Force	All	MSG	All	MSG
FTEs per 1,000 pop	0.2	0.2	0.2	-1.7	-1.4
Cost** per FTE (£000s)	32.8	31.7	30.9	0.2	0.4
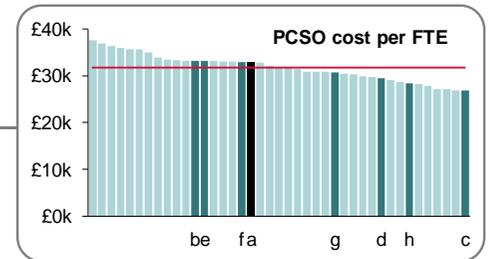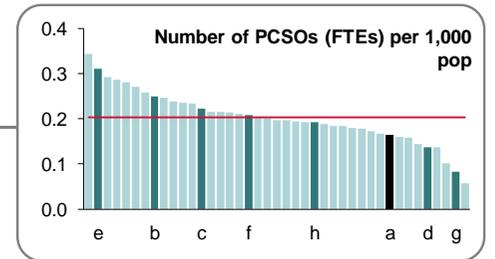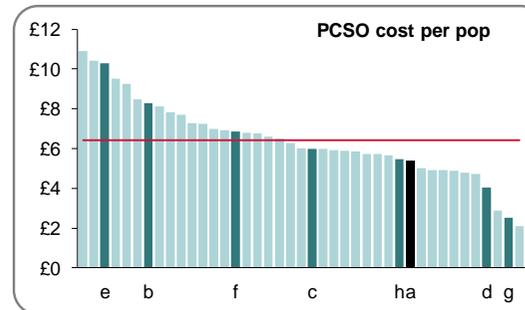
* Net cost of the difference in spend to the average per head of all/MSG forces.

** Cost includes overtime.

PCSO cost per pop

Number of PCSOs (FTEs) per 1,000 pop

PCSO cost per FTE

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

South Yorkshire

## Income and expenditure - Non-staff costs

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

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

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

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

Non-staff cost as a % of workforce costs

Supplies and services

Force collaboration payments

Premises related expenses

Transport related expenses

Restructure, training & conference

Other employee expenses
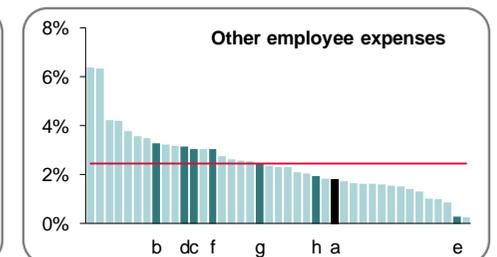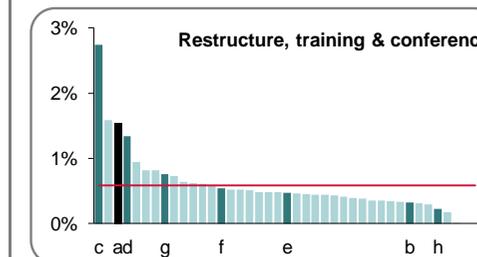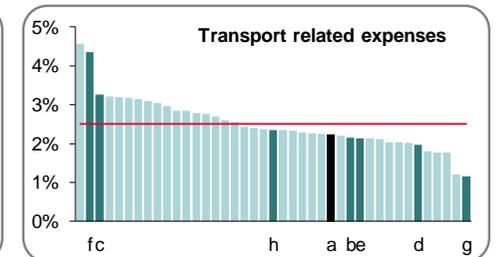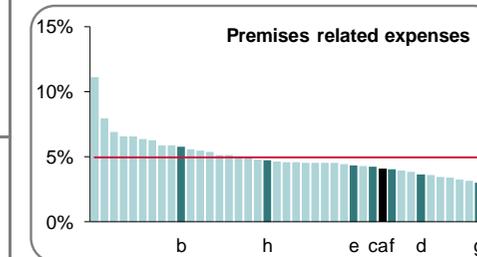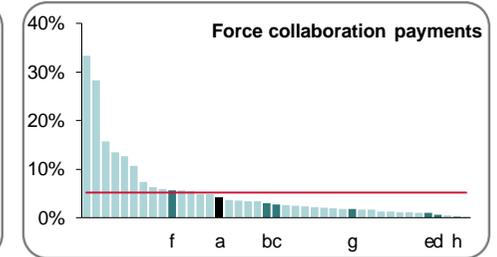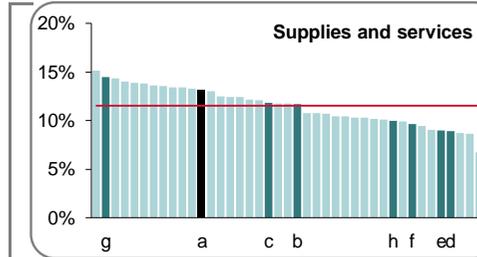
Force workforce costs	£196m					
		% of w'force		Averages		Diff* £m
	£m	costs	All	MSG	All	MSG
Supplies and services**	25.8	13.1%	11.5%	11.1%	3.2	4.0
Force collaboration payments	8.2	4.2%	5.2%	2.4%	-1.9	3.6
Premises related expenses	8.0	4.1%	5.0%	4.2%	-1.8	-0.3
Transport related expenses	4.4	2.2%	2.5%	2.4%	-0.5	-0.4
Restructure, training and conference	3.0	1.5%	0.6%	1.0%	1.9	1.1 <<
Other employee expenses***	3.5	1.8%	2.5%	2.4%	-1.3	-1.1
PCC outsource/collab/commission	5.2	2.6%	2.2%	2.2%	0.9	0.8
Non-staff costs	58.1	29.6%	29.4%	25.7%	0.4	7.6
Capital financing	4.0	2.1%	3.1%	3.4%	-2.1	-2.7
Total non-staff costs	62.1	31.7%	32.5%	29.1%	-1.7	5.0

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

** Includes 3rd party payments excluding collaboration.

*** Including temporary and agency staff, injury and ill health costs.

*Source: POA estimates 2016/17*

South Yorkshire

Income and expenditure - Financing

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

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

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

Net expenditure per head of population

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

Formula funding (=police + formula grants)

Specific grants

Local funding (Reserves, C. Tax)

Band D council tax per household
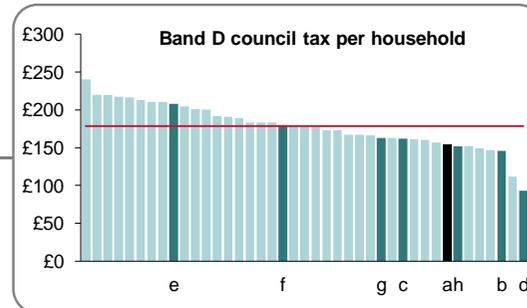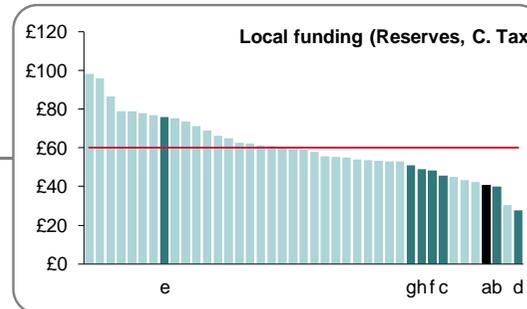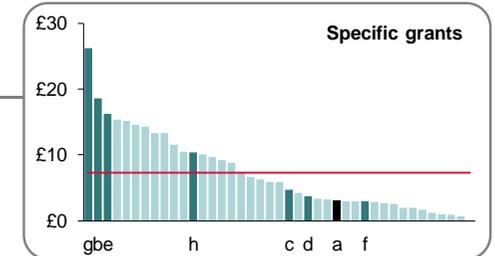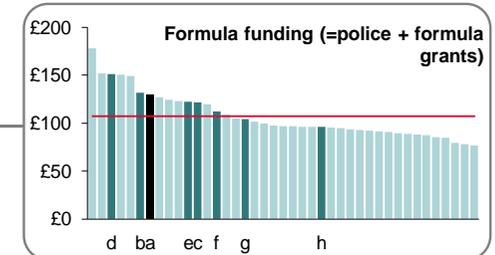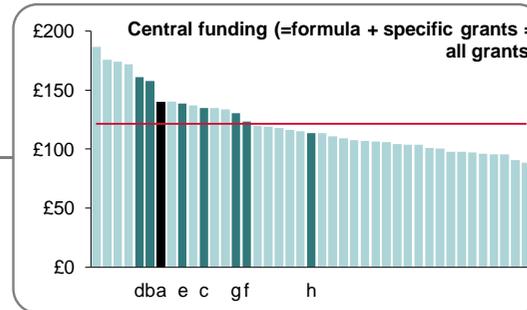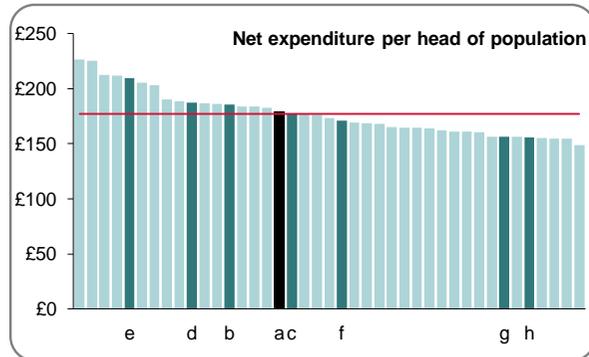
Population	1,375k				
			Averages		
	£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**	**Diff** £m**
Formula funding*	178.1	129.5	107.4	121.1	11.6
Legacy council tax grants	10.9	7.9	6.7	5.7	3.0
Specific grants	4.1	3.0	7.3	10.7	-10.6
Central funding	193.1	140.4	121.3	137.5	4.0
Council tax	53.0	38.6	58.5	47.0	-11.6
Reserves	2.6	1.9	1.7	0.2	2.3
Local funding	55.6	40.5	60.2	47.2	-9.3
Net revenue expenditure	248.7	180.9	181.5	184.7	-5.3

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

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

	Averages	
Band D tax rate	**All**	**MSG**
£153.2	£178.4	£157.2

South Yorkshire

Income and expenditure - Earned income

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

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

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

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

Reimbursed income - collaboration

Reimbursed income - other

Earned income per head of population

Sales, fees, charges and rents

Special police services

Partnership income
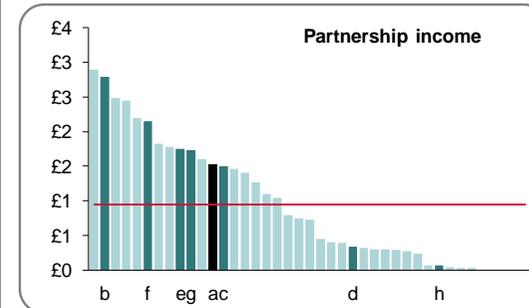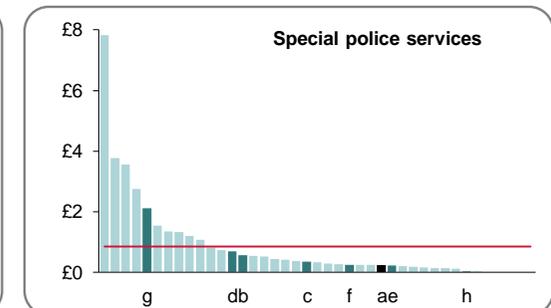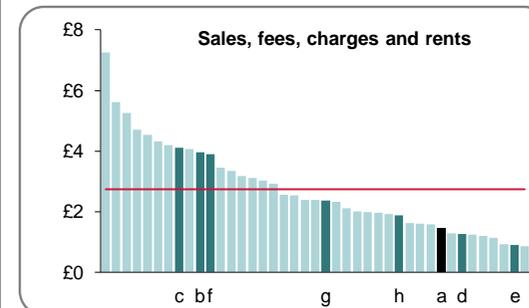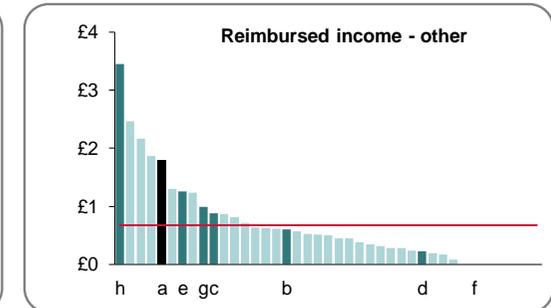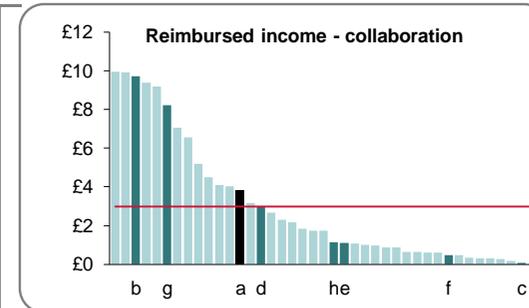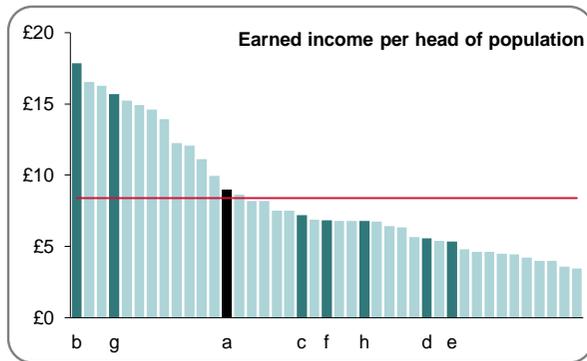
Population	1,375k					
			Averages		**Diff* £m**	
	£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**
Reimbursed income						
- From collaboration	5.3	3.8	3.0	3.4	1.2	0.5
- Other	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.2	1.5	0.9
Sales, fees, charges and rents	2.0	1.5	2.7	2.5	-1.8	-1.4
Special police services	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.6	-0.9	-0.4
Partnership income	2.1	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.1
Interest	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.0
Total earned income	12.3	9.0	8.4	9.3	0.8	-0.4

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

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

South Yorkshire

Income and expenditure - Funding trends

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

> Please note that estimates of reserves are unreliable and that these figures are not adjusted for inflation. The change over time is, therefore, a nominal and not a real change.
> The Band D council tax rates are from CIPFA estimates.
>
> Note that change over time for reserves has not been given due to values crossing zero, with the potential for false negatives.
>
> Note that values for previous years have been adjusted using mid-2015 population figures.

Force £ per 1,000 pop	2012/13 estimate	2013/14 estimate	2014/15 estimate	2015/16 estimate	2016/17 estimate	Change 12/13-16/17
Central funding*	147.7	145.9	139.8	133.4	132.5	-10%
Legacy council tax grants		0.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	
Council tax	39.0	40.5	34.9	36.5	38.6	-1%
Reserves	3.3	0.6	4.9	5.3	1.9	
Total funding	190.0	187.9	187.6	183.1	180.9	-5%

MSG Average £ per 1,000 pop	2012/13 estimate	2013/14 estimate	2014/15 estimate	2015/16 estimate	2016/17 estimate	Change 12/13-16/17
Central funding*	141.4	140.3	136.0	131.7	131.8	-7%
Legacy council tax grants		0.8	5.1	5.7	5.7	
Council tax	44.7	46.4	42.6	44.8	47.0	5%
Reserves	2.3	0.6	-0.3	1.6	0.2	
Total funding	188.3	188.0	183.4	183.7	184.7	-2%

Band D tax rate	£138	£143	£145	£148	£153
All Average	£166	£169	£172	£175	£178

Total funding per 1,000 pop
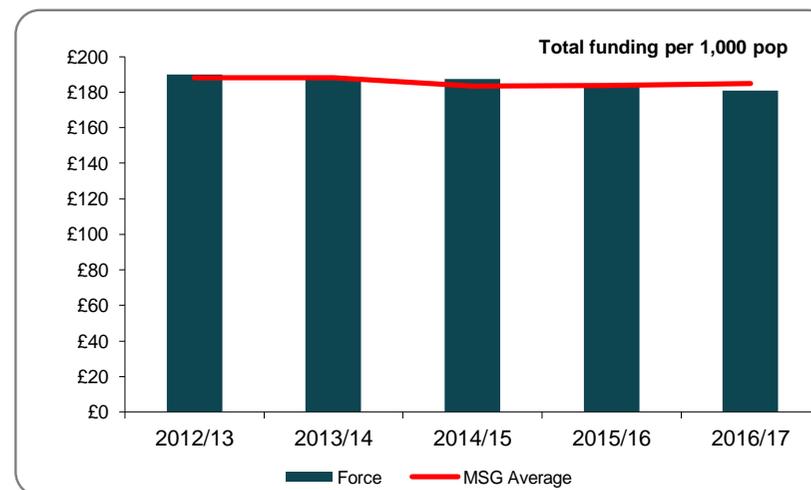
*Central funding does not include council tax freeze grant.

Source: POA Estimates 2012/13 to 2016/17

South Yorkshire

Income and expenditure - Total costs by function

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

Population	1,375k

	Budgeted spend £m	Spend per head £		Diff from*		% of total**		% Officers***	
		Force	MSG Av	MSG £m	Last year	Force	MSG Av	Force	MSG Av
Neighbourhood policing	68.1	49.6	24.6	34.4	32.8	28.8%	14.5%	87.3%	65.7%
Incident (response) management	0.0	0.0	25.8	-35.4	-35.3	0.0%	15.2%	n/a	74.5%
Local investigation/prisoner processing	21.8	15.8	13.7	2.9	3.8	9.2%	8.1%	98.0%	97.3%
Other local policing	6.6	4.8	6.1	-1.9	-0.4	2.8%	3.6%	79.1%	72.0%
Local policing	96.5	70.2	70.2	-0.1	0.8	40.8%	41.5%	89.2%	87.5%
Dealing with the public	15.1	11.0	10.6	0.5	0.0	6.4%	6.2%	5.5%	15.2%
Road policing	5.1	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	2.1%	2.2%	74.6%	72.4%
Operational support	11.1	8.0	7.0	1.4	-0.7	4.7%	4.2%	77.8%	79.6%
Intelligence	8.5	6.1	6.9	-1.0	-1.2	3.6%	4.0%	52.4%	54.9%
Investigation - Public protection	15.0	10.9	9.8	1.5	0.7	6.3%	5.8%	72.2%	81.4%
Investigations [exc local investigation)	5.9	4.3	7.7	-4.6	-1.9	2.5%	4.5%	68.4%	58.9%
Investigative support	7.5	5.5	4.5	1.3	-0.3	3.2%	2.7%	3.6%	2.7%
Custody	8.1	5.9	5.7	0.3	0.6	3.4%	3.4%	46.5%	47.4%
Other criminal justice arrangements	6.8	5.0	4.5	0.7	-1.9	2.9%	2.7%	4.4%	3.0%
Criminal justice arrangements	15.0	10.9	10.2	0.9	-1.4	6.3%	6.0%	22.9%	23.8%
ICT	10.1	7.3	8.1	-1.0	-0.2	4.3%	4.8%	0.6%	0.6%
Human resources	3.0	2.2	2.1	0.1	0.0	1.3%	1.2%	3.0%	2.6%
Training	4.7	3.4	3.6	-0.3	0.3	2.0%	2.1%	31.3%	47.7%
Other support functions	32.2	23.4	21.1	3.2	3.2	13.6%	12.5%	11.8%	18.7%
Support functions	49.9	36.3	34.9	2.0	3.4	21.1%	20.6%	8.6%	13.0%
Police and Crime Commissioner	7.0	5.1	3.9	1.7	-1.1	2.9%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Total exc national policing and central costs	236.5	172.0	169.3	3.7	-1.7	100.0%	100.0%	50.9%	53.0%
National policing	2.9	2.1							
Central costs	9.4	6.8							
Total	248.7	180.9							

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

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

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

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

*Source: POA estimates 2015/16 and 2016/17*   South Yorkshire

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Summary

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

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

Total cost per population, excluding national policing

Population			1,375k			
				Averages		**Diff* £m**
	£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**
Local policing**	96.5	70.2	66.7	70.2	4.8	-0.1
Dealing with the public	15.1	11.0	11.0	10.6	-0.1	0.5
Criminal justice arrangements	15.0	10.9	11.2	10.2	-0.4	0.9
Road policing	5.1	3.7	4.0	3.7	-0.5	0.0
Operational support***	11.1	8.0	7.2	7.0	1.2	1.4
Intelligence	8.5	6.1	7.2	6.9	-1.5	-1.0
Public protection	15.0	10.9	9.4	9.8	2.0	1.5
Investigations	5.9	4.3	8.2	7.7	-5.3	-4.6 <<
Investigative support	7.5	5.5	4.5	4.5	1.4	1.3 <<
Support functions	49.9	36.3	36.7	34.9	-0.6	2.0
PCC/Local Policing Body	7.0	5.1	4.2	3.9	1.2	1.7
Tot. exc national pol. & central costs	236.5	172.0	170.3	169.3	2.4	3.7

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

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

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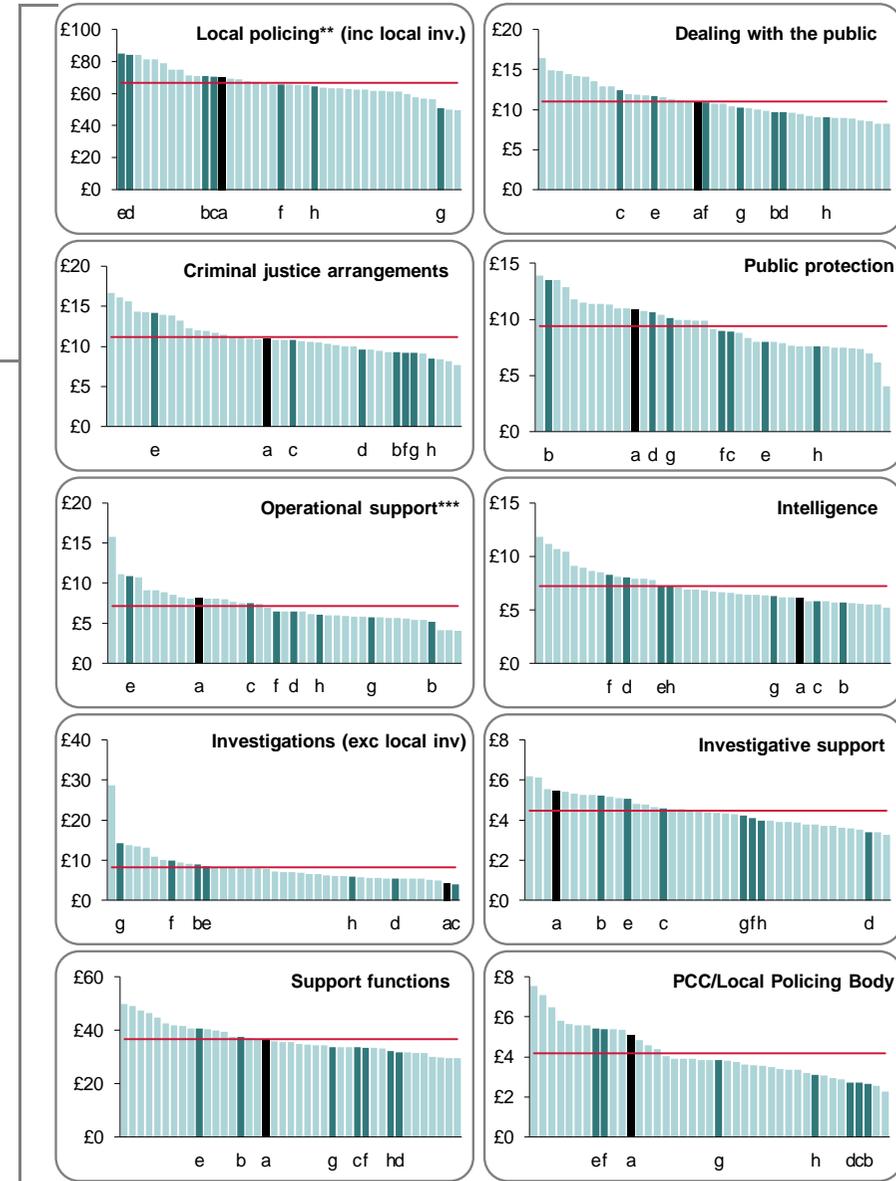
Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Local policing (inc local inv.)**

Dealing with the public

Criminal justice arrangements

Public protection

Operational support**

Intelligence

Investigations (exc local inv)

Investigative support

Support functions

PCC/Local Policing Body

South Yorkshire

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

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

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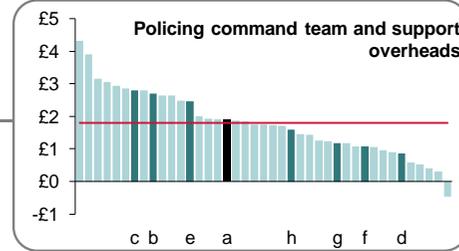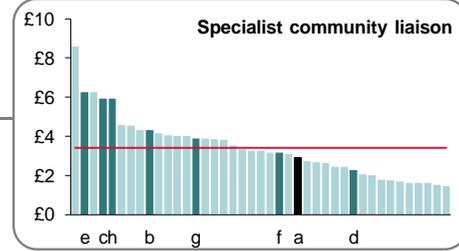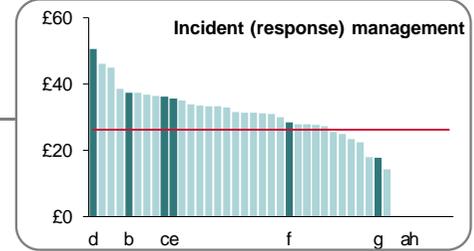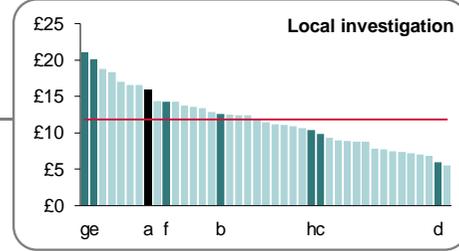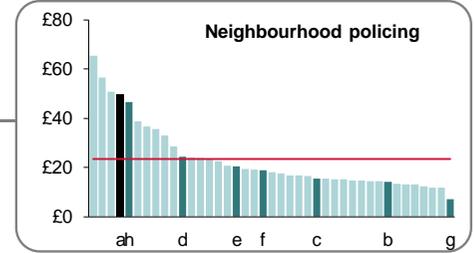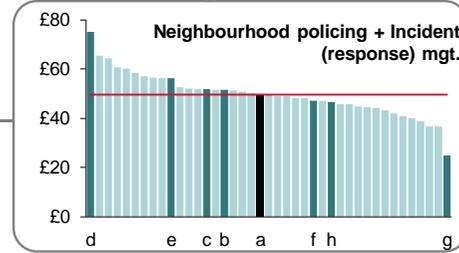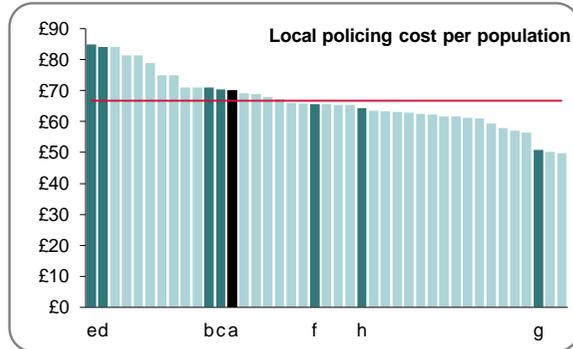
Local policing cost per population

Neighbourhood policing + Incident (response) mgt.

Neighbourhood policing

Local investigation

Incident (response) management

Specialist community liaison

Policing command team and support overheads

Population	1,375k

| | £m | £/head | Averages | | Diff* £m | | % | MSG |
			All	MSG	All	MSG	Off**	Avg.
Incident (response) management	0.0	0.0	26.2	25.8	-36.1	-35.4	n/a	74%
Neighbourhood policing	68.1	49.6	23.4	24.6	35.9	34.4 <	87%	66%
Local investigation/prisoner processing***	21.8	15.8	11.8	13.7	5.5	2.9	98%	97%
Specialist community liaison	4.0	2.9	3.4	4.3	-0.7	-2.0	74%	71%
Policing command team & support overheads	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.1	0.1	86%	74%
Local policing	96.5	70.2	66.7	70.2	4.8	-0.1	89%	88%
Total exc local investigation	74.7	54.3	54.9	56.5	-0.7	-2.9	87%	85%

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

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

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

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

South Yorkshire

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

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

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

Local policing cost per population

Police officers

PCSOs

Police staff

Non-staff costs

Earned income
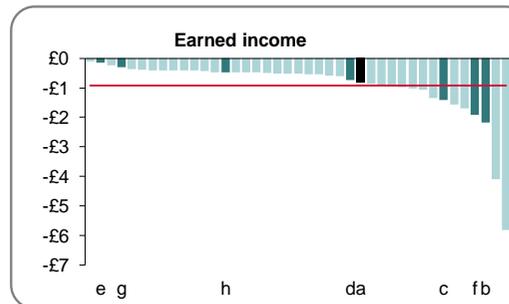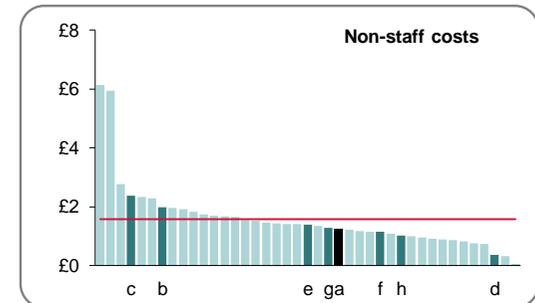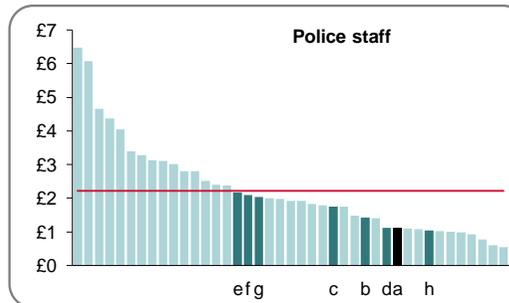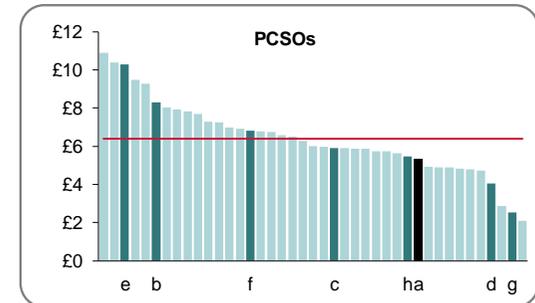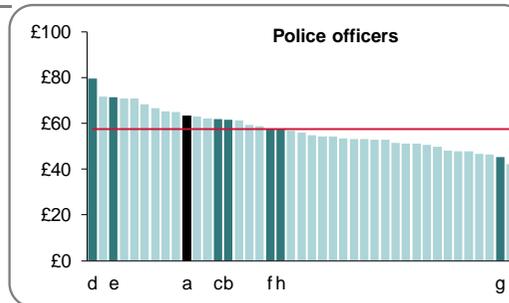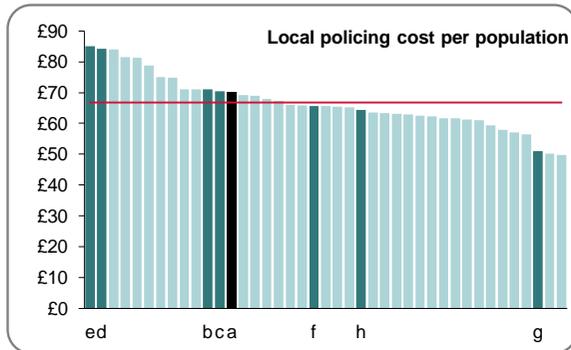
Staffing	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages		Diff* FTE	
			All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	1,691	1.23	1.12	1.22	154	16
PCSOs	225	0.16	0.20	0.20	-52	-43
Police staff	51	0.04	0.07	0.05	-44	-22

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages		Diff** £m	
			All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	87.0	63.3	57.4	62.2	8.1	1.5
PCSOs	7.4	5.4	6.4	6.1	-1.4	-1.0
Police staff	1.5	1.1	2.2	1.6	-1.5	-0.7
Non-staff costs	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.3	-0.5	-0.1
Earned income	-1.1	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	0.1	0.2
Total cost	96.5	70.2	66.7	70.2	4.8	-0.1

Cost/FTE	Force	All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	£51k	£51k	£51k	0.1	0.7
PCSOs	£33k	£32k	£31k	0.2	0.4
Staff	£30k	£32k	£30k	-0.1	0.0

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

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

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

South Yorkshire

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

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

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

Dealing with the public cost per population

Central communications unit
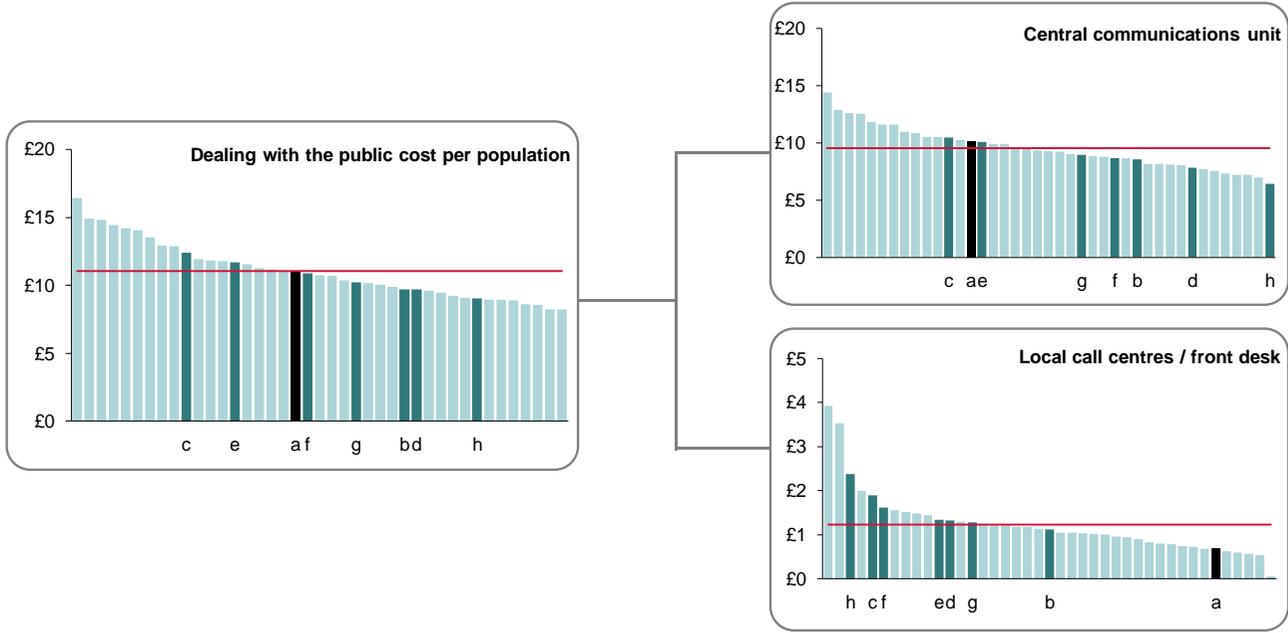
Local call centres / front desk

		Averages			Diff* £m			%	MSG
	£m	£/head	All	MSG		All	MSG	Officer**	Average
Central communications unit	14.0	10.2	9.5	8.9		0.9	1.7	6%	16%
Local call centres/front desk	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.5		-0.8	-1.1	0%	5%
Command team and support	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2		-0.2	-0.1	0%	29%
Dealing with the public	**15.1**	**11.0**	**11.0**	**10.6**		**-0.1**	**0.5**	**6%**	**15%**

Population 1,375k

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

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

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

South Yorkshire

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

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

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

Dealing with the public cost per population

Police officers

Police staff and PCSOs

Non-staff costs

Earned income
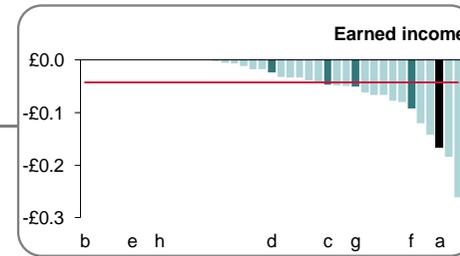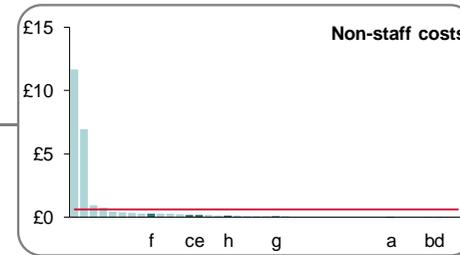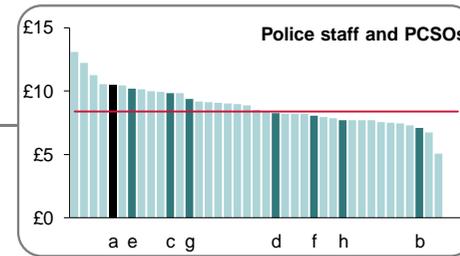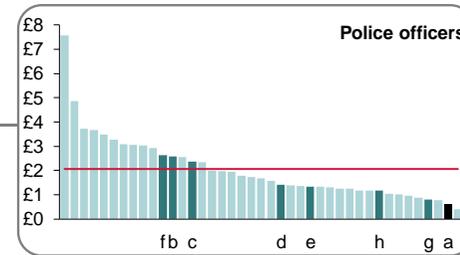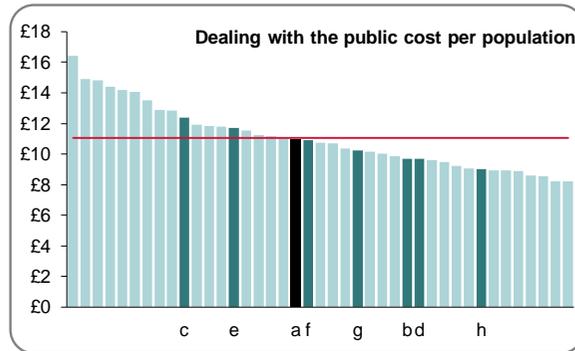
Staffing	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages		Diff* FTE	
			All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	13	0.01	0.03	0.03	-34	-24
Police staff and PCSOs	415	0.30	0.24	0.27	86	50

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages		Diff** £m	
			All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	0.8	0.6	2.1	1.6	-2.0	-1.4
Police staff and PCSOs	14.4	10.5	8.4	8.9	2.9	2.2
Non-staff costs	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	-0.8	-0.1
Earned income	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2
Total cost	15.1	11.0	11.0	10.6	-0.1	0.5

Cost/FTE	Force	All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	£65k	£60k	£60k	0.1	0.1
Police staff and PCSOs	£35k	£35k	£33k	-0.2	0.5

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

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

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

South Yorkshire

## Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Criminal justice arrangements

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

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

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

Criminal justice arrangements cost per population

Total custody

Criminal justice

Other

Custody

Police doctors / nurses and surgeons
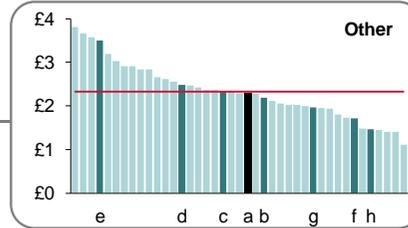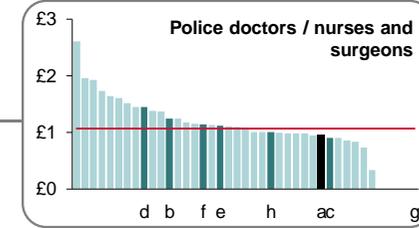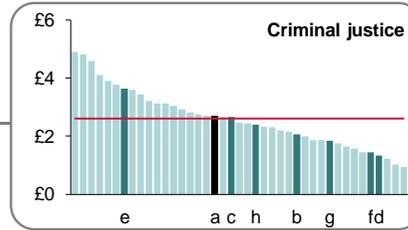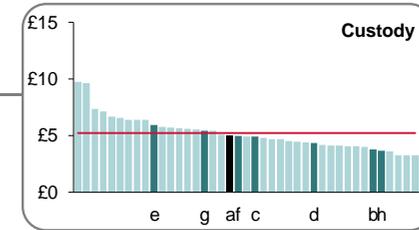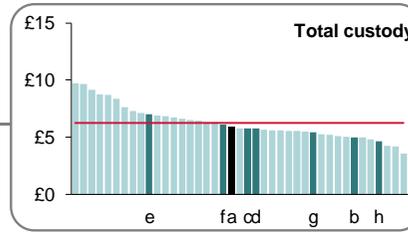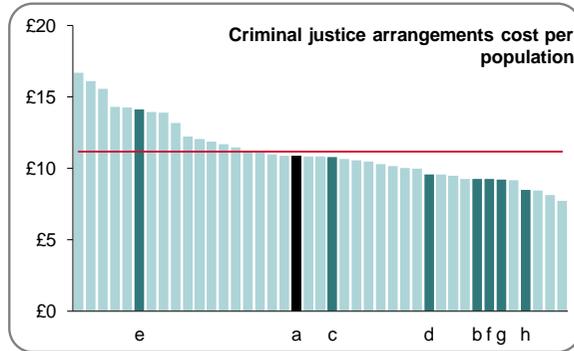
Population	1,375k							
				Averages		**Diff* £m**		**%**	**MSG**
	£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**	**Off****	**Average**
Custody	6.8	5.0	5.2	4.7	-0.3	0.3	46%	47%
Police doctors / nurses and surgeons	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.0	-0.2	0.0	0%	0%
Custody subtotal	8.1	5.9	6.3	5.7	-0.5	0.3	39%	39%
Criminal justice	3.7	2.7	2.6	2.3	0.1	0.6	2%	7%
Police national computer	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	0%	1%
Criminal records bureau	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0%	0%
Property officer / stores	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0%	1%
Fixed penalty scheme	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	0%	0%
Coroner assistance	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	22%	3%
Command team and support	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	65%	30%
Other criminal justice arrangements subtotal	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	-0.1	0.1		
Criminal justice arrangements	15.0	10.9	11.2	10.2	-0.4	0.9	23%	24%

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

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

South Yorkshire

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

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

Criminal justice arrangements cost per population

Police officers

Police staff and PCSOs

Non-staff costs

Earned income
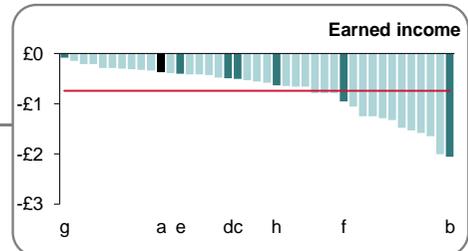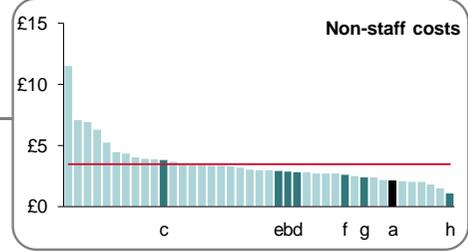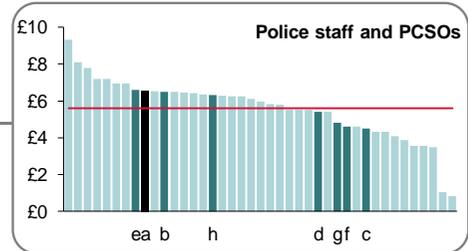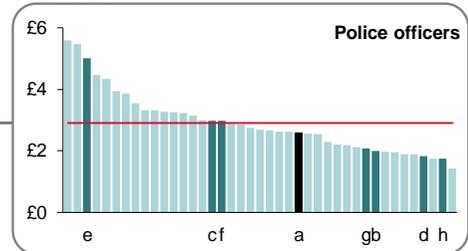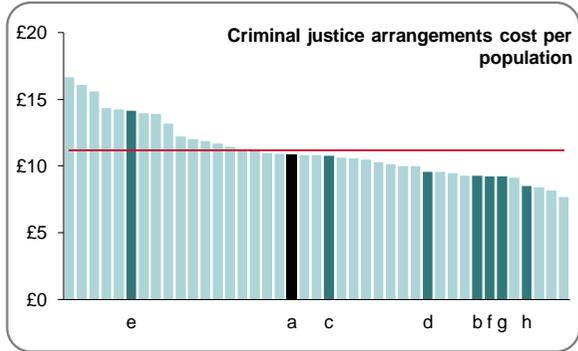
Staffing	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages All	MSG	Diff* FTE All	MSG
Police officers	55	0.04	0.05	0.04	-10	-5
Police staff and PCSOs	306	0.22	0.19	0.20	50	26

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages All	MSG	Diff** £m All	MSG
Police officers	3.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	-0.4	-0.1
Police staff and PCSOs	9.0	6.6	5.6	5.7	1.3	1.2
Non-staff costs	2.9	2.1	3.4	2.6	-1.8	-0.6
Earned income	-0.5	-0.4	-0.7	-0.7	0.5	0.4
Total cost	15.0	10.9	11.2	10.2	-0.4	0.9

Cost/FTE	Force	All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	£65k	£61k	£61k	0.2	0.2
Police staff and PCSOs	£29k	£30k	£28k	-0.2	0.5

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

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

South Yorkshire

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Road policing

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

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

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

Traffic Units

Road policing cost per population

All other road policing
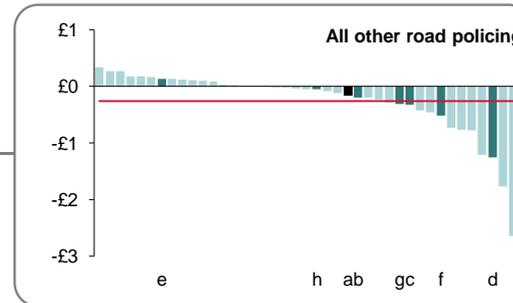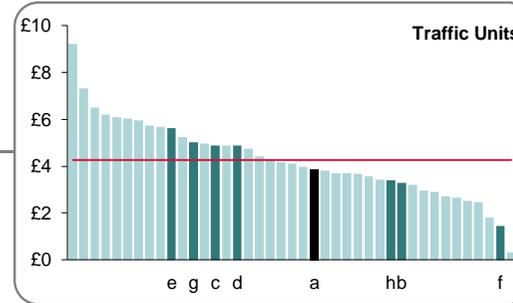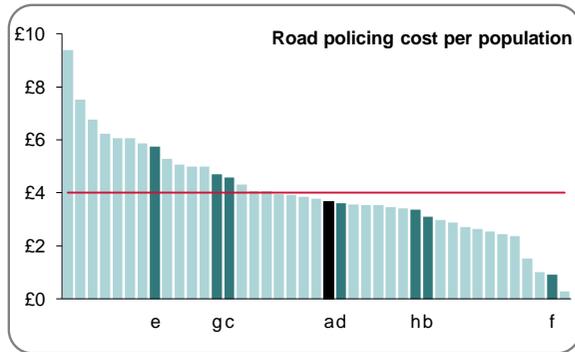
Population	1,375k								
			Averages		**Diff* £m**		**% of which**		**MSG**
	£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**	**Officers****		**Average**
Traffic Units	5.3	3.9	4.3	4.0	-0.6	-0.3	93%		91%
Command Team and Support	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0%		40%
Casualty Reduction Partnership	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.3	0.4	0.4	5%		16%
All other road policing subtotal	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-		-
Road policing	5.1	3.7	4.0	3.7	-0.5	0.0	75%		72%

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

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

*Source: POA estimates 2016/17*

South Yorkshire

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

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

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

Road policing cost per population

Police officers

Police staff and PCSOs

Non-staff costs

Earned income
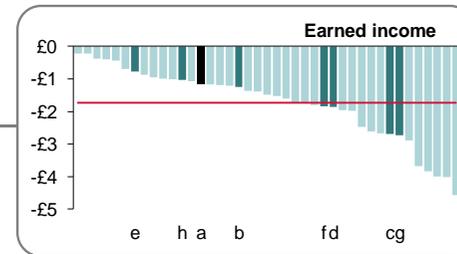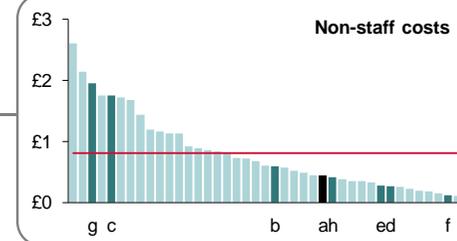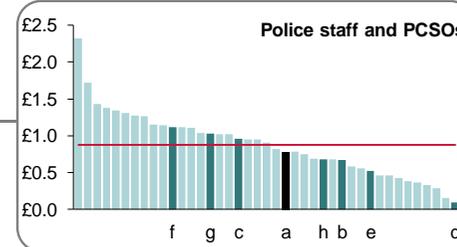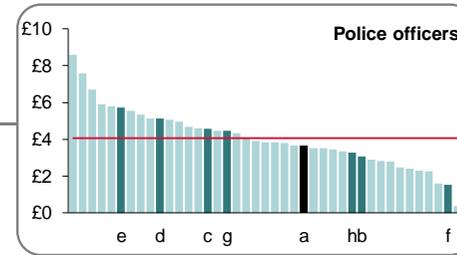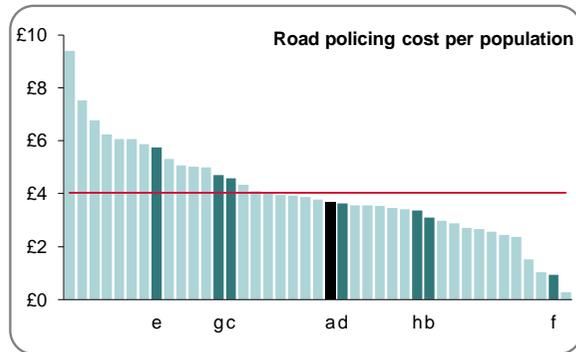
Staffing	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages All	MSG	Diff* FTE All	MSG
Police officers	92	0.07	0.08	0.07	-12	-7
Police staff and PCSOs	38	0.03	0.03	0.03	-1	2

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages All	MSG	Diff** £m All	MSG
Police officers	5.0	3.6	4.1	3.9	-0.6	-0.4
Police staff and PCSOs	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	-0.1	0.1
Non-staff costs	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	-0.5	-0.4
Earned income	-1.6	-1.2	-1.7	-1.7	0.8	0.7
Total cost	5.1	3.7	4.0	3.7	-0.5	0.0

Cost/FTE	Force	All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	£54k	£54k	£54k	0.0	0.0
Police staff and PCSOs	£29k	£31k	£28k	-0.1	0.0

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

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

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

South Yorkshire

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Operational support

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

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

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

Firearms unit

Dogs section

Advanced public order

Air operations

Command team and support

Operational support
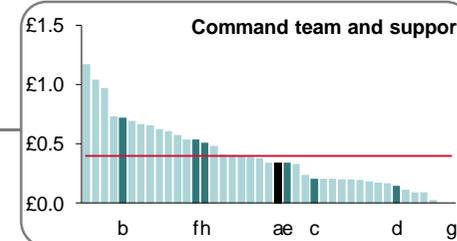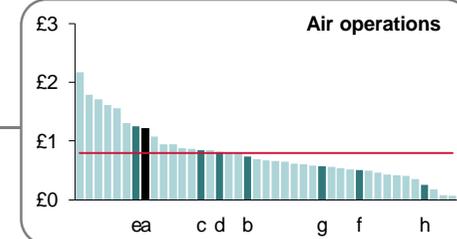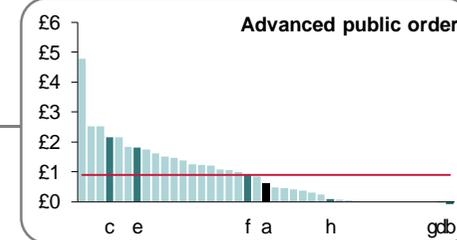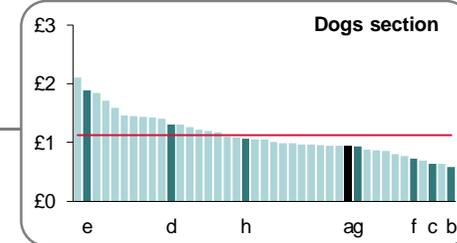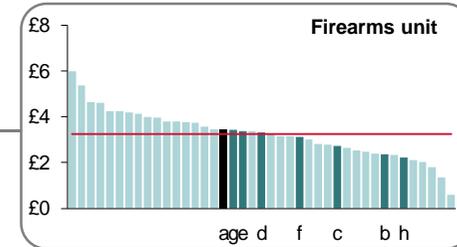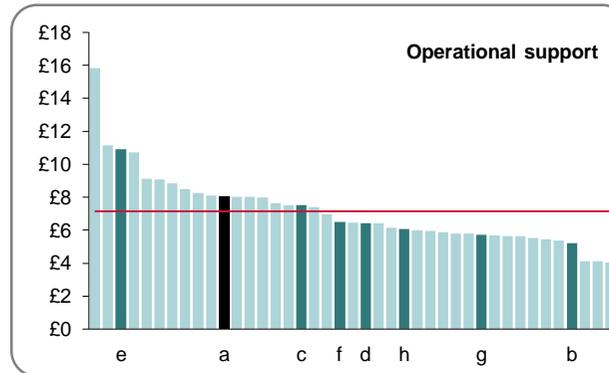
Population	1,375k		Averages		Diff* £m		%	MSG
		£m	£/head	All	MSG	All	MSG	Off**	Average
Firearms unit		4.7	3.5	3.3	3.0	0.3	0.6	97%	94%
Dogs section		1.3	0.9	1.1	1.0	-0.3	-0.1	87%	89%
Advanced public order		0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	-0.4	-0.1	95%	84%
Air operations		1.7	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	14%	6%
Civil contingencies		0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	-0.5	-0.7	62%	62%
Command team and support		0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.1	0.0	78%	67%
Other functions		1.9	1.4	0.2	0.7	1.6	1.0		
Operational support		11.1	8.0	7.2	7.0	1.2	1.4	78%	80%

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

** Officer salaries and overtime as % of gross expenditure

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

South Yorkshire

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

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

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

Operational support

Police officers

Police staff and PCSOs

Non-staff costs

Earned income
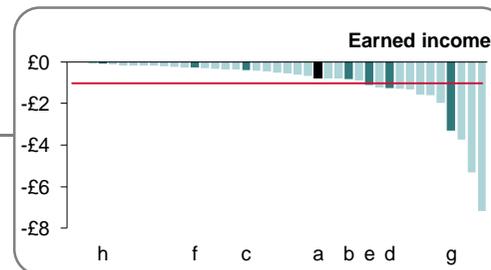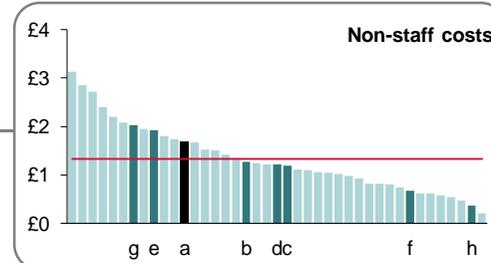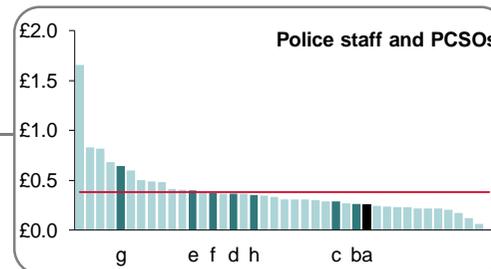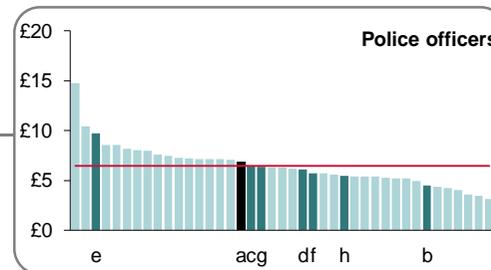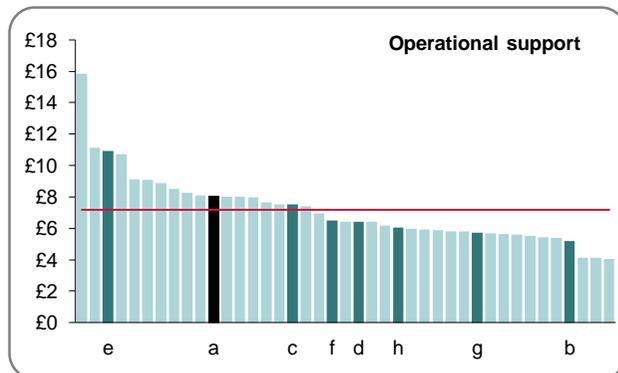
Staffing	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff* FTE All	Diff* FTE MSG
Police officers	151	0.11	0.11	0.11	-7	-5
Police staff and PCSOs	12	0.01	0.01	0.01	-2	-3

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff** £m All	Diff** £m MSG
Police officers	9.5	6.9	6.5	6.4	0.6	0.7
Police staff and PCSOs	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	-0.2	-0.1
Non-staff costs	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.6
Earned income	-1.1	-0.8	-1.0	-1.0	0.3	0.3
Total cost	11.1	8.0	7.2	7.0	1.2	1.4

Cost/FTE	Force	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff** £m All	Diff** £m MSG
Police officers	£63k	£56k	£56k	0.9	1.0
Police staff and PCSOs	£29k	£37k	£34k	-0.1	-0.1

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

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

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

South Yorkshire

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Intelligence

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

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

Intelligence gathering

Intelligence cost

Intelligence analysis / threat assessments

Command team and support
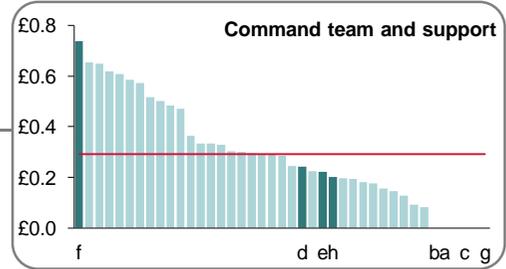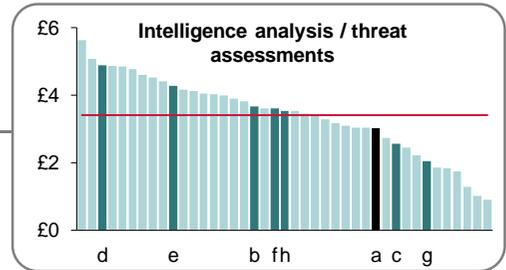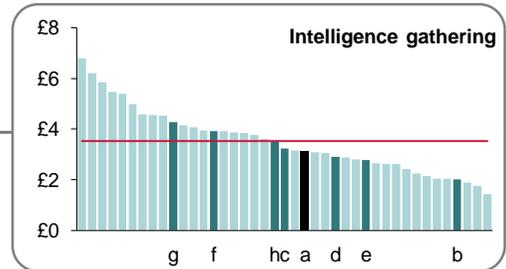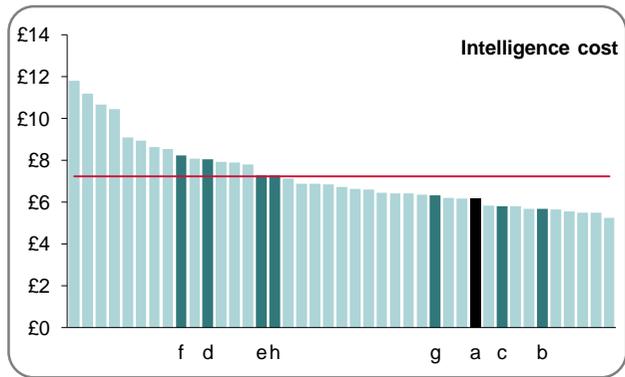
| Population		1,375k							
				Averages		**Diff* £m**		**%**	**MSG**
		£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**	**Off****	**Average**
Intelligence gathering		4.3	3.1	3.5	3.2	-0.5	-0.1	54%	60%
Intelligence analysis / threat assessments		4.2	3.0	3.4	3.5	-0.5	-0.6	51%	46%
Command team and support		0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	-0.4	-0.2	n/a	43%
Intelligence		8.5	6.1	7.2	6.9	-1.5	-1.0	52%	55%

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

** Officer salaries and overtime as % of gross expenditure

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

South Yorkshire

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

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

Intelligence

Police officers

Police staff and PCSOs

Non-staff costs

Earned income
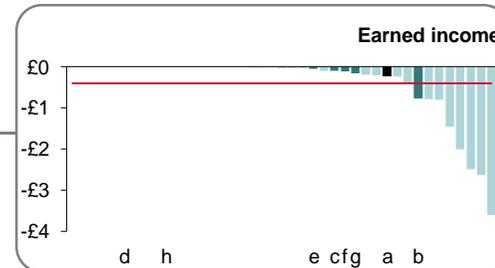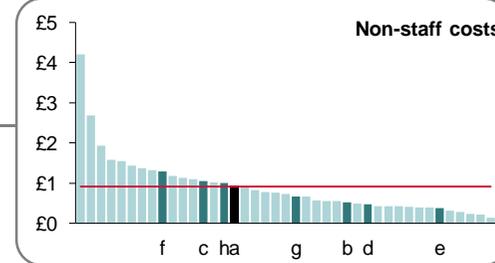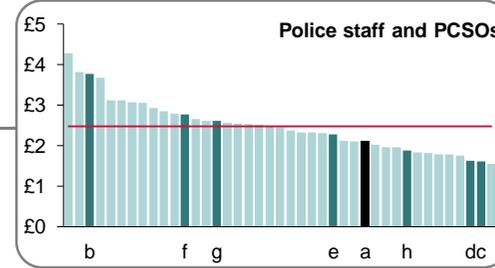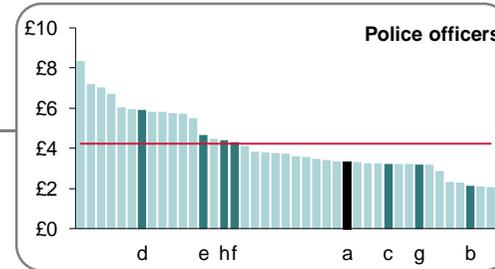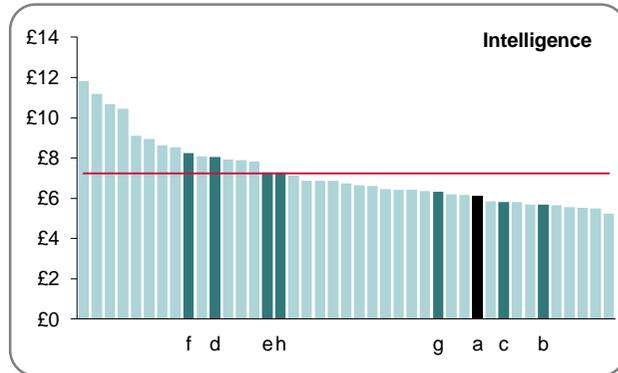
Staffing	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages All	MSG	Diff* FTE All	MSG
Police officers	82	0.06	0.07	0.07	-19	-17
Police staff and PCSOs	93	0.07	0.07	0.07	-7	-7

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages All	MSG	Diff** £m All	MSG
Police officers	4.6	3.4	4.2	3.9	-1.2	-0.8
Police staff and PCSOs	2.9	2.1	2.5	2.3	-0.5	-0.3
Non-staff costs	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.2
Earned income	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	0.2	-0.1
Total cost	8.5	6.1	7.2	6.9	-1.5	-1.0

Cost/FTE	Force	Averages All	MSG	Diff** £m All	MSG
Police officers	£56k	£57k	£55k	-0.1	0.1
Police staff and PCSOs	£31k	£34k	£32k	-0.3	-0.1

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

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

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

South Yorkshire

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Investigation public protection

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

Public protection

Witness protection

Child protection

Adult protection
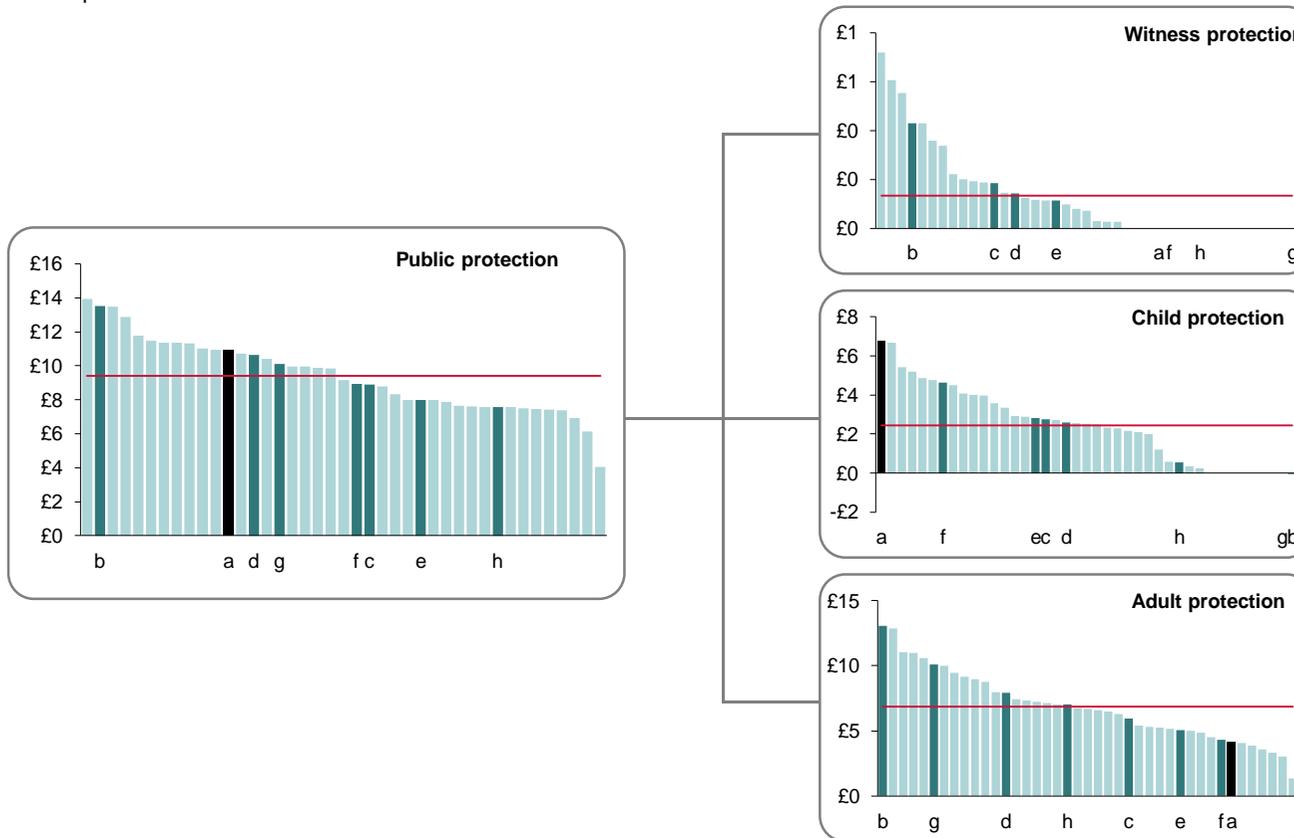
Population	1,375k								
			Averages			**Diff* £m**		**%**	**Average**
	£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**		**All**	**MSG**	**Off****	**MSG**
Witness protection	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1		-0.2	-0.1		n/a	21%
Child protection	9.3	6.7	2.4	2.5		5.9	5.8	<<	73%	66%
Adult protection	5.7	4.2	6.9	7.2		-3.7	-4.2		71%	80%
Public protection	15.0	10.9	9.4	9.8		2.0	1.5		72%	81%

''n/a' indicates zero expendature

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

** Officer salaries and overtime as % of gross expenditure

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

South Yorkshire

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

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

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

Public protection

Police officers

Police staff and PCSOs

Non-staff costs

Earned income
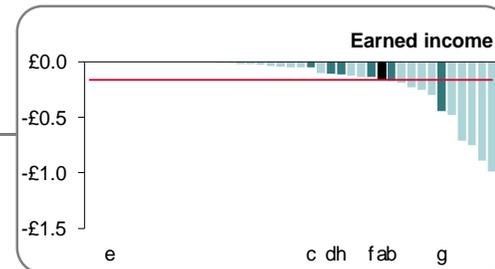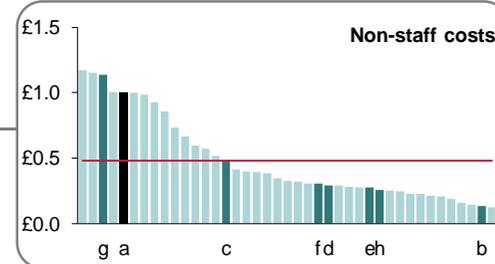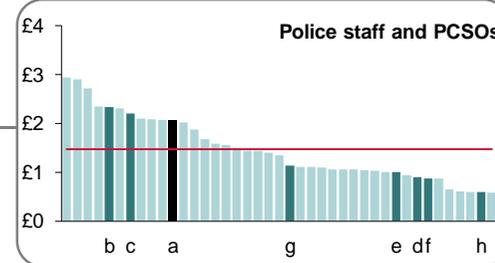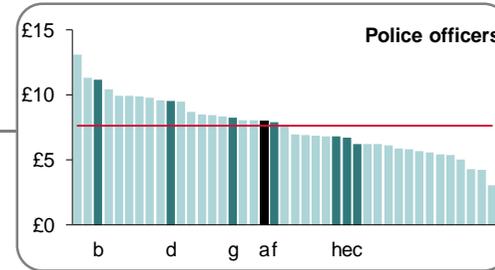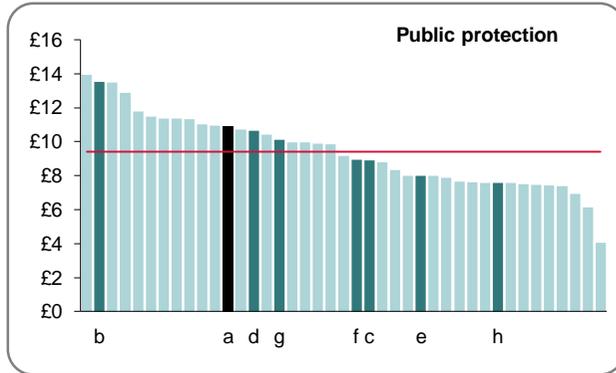
Staffing	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages All	MSG	Diff* FTE All	MSG
Police officers	204	0.15	0.14	0.15	7	-4
Police staff and PCSOs	87	0.06	0.05	0.05	23	22

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages All	MSG	Diff** £m All	MSG
Police officers	11.0	8.0	7.6	8.1	0.5	-0.1
Police staff and PCSOs	2.9	2.1	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.9
Non-staff costs	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
Earned income	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0
Total cost	15.0	10.9	9.4	9.8	2.0	1.5

Cost/FTE	Force	Averages All	MSG	Diff** £m All	MSG
Police officers	£54k	£53k	£53k	0.1	0.1
Police staff and PCSOs	£33k	£32k	£30k	0.1	0.3

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

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

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

South Yorkshire

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

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

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

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

Population	1,375k
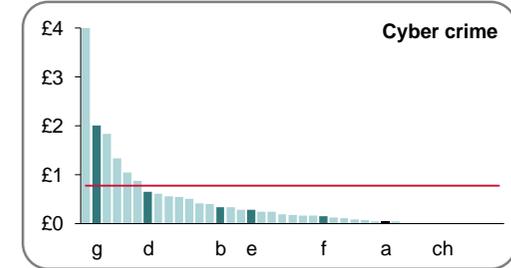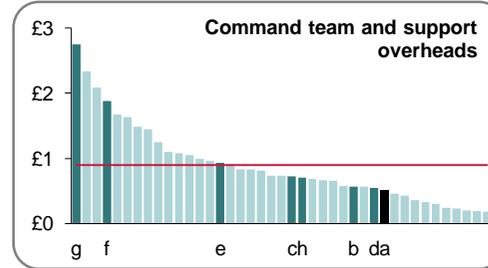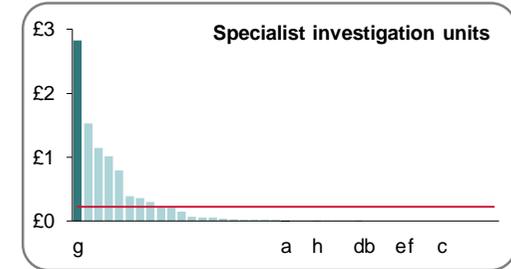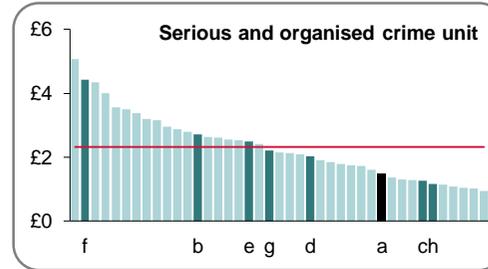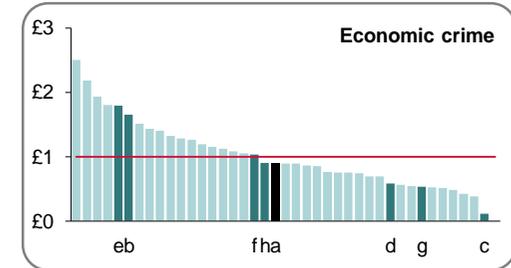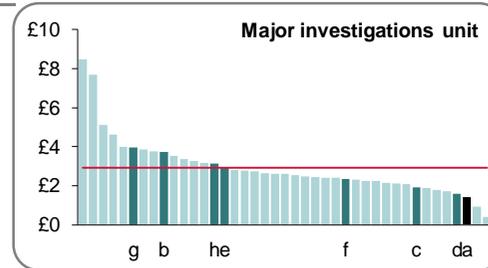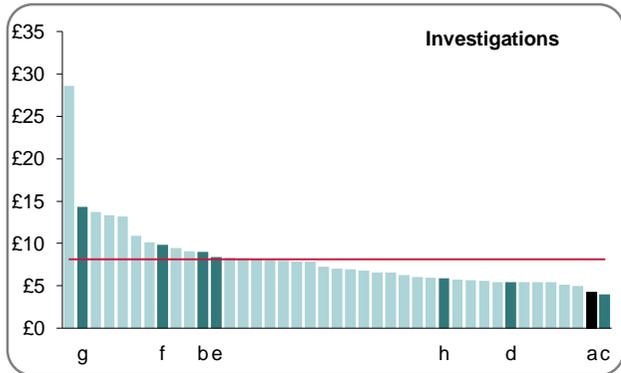
	£m	£/head	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff* £m All	Diff* £m MSG		% Off**	Average MSG
Major investigations unit	1.9	1.4	2.9	2.6	-2.1	-1.7	<<	45%	66%
Serious and organised crime unit	2.0	1.5	2.3	2.2	-1.2	-1.0		93%	79%
Economic crime	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	-0.1	-0.1		56%	48%
Command team and support overheads	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.1	-0.5	-0.8		66%	72%
Specialist investigation units	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	-0.3	-0.5		100%	13%
Cyber crime	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.4	-1.0	-0.5		0%	29%
Investigations	5.9	4.3	8.2	7.7	-5.3	-4.6	<<	68%	59%

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

** Officer salaries and overtime as % of gross expenditure

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

South Yorkshire

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

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

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

Investigations cost per population

Police officers

Police staff and PCSOs

Non-staff costs

Earned income
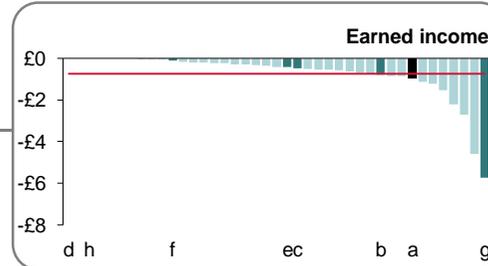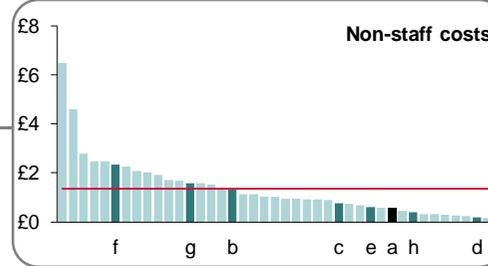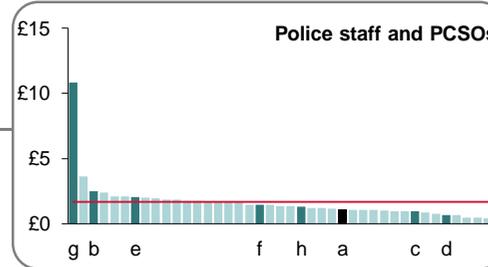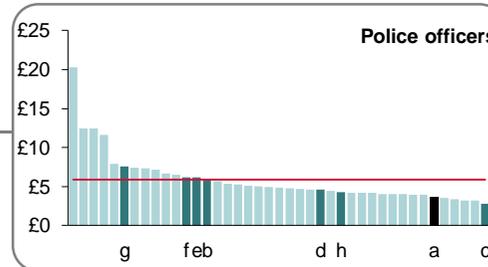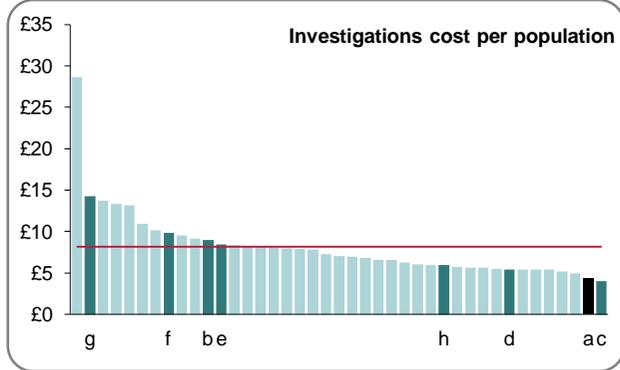
Staffing	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff* FTE All	Diff* FTE MSG
Police officers	78	0.06	0.09	0.08	-44	-39
PCSOs	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Police staff	45	0.03	0.04	0.07	-17	-48

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff** £m All	Diff** £m MSG
Police officers	5.0	3.6	5.9	5.1	-3.1	-2.1
Police staff and PCSOs	1.5	1.1	1.6	2.6	-0.7	-2.1
Non-staff costs	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.0	-1.1	-0.6
Earned income	-1.3	-1.0	-0.7	-1.1	-0.3	0.1
Total cost	5.9	4.3	8.2	7.7	-5.3	-4.6

Cost/FTE	Force	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff** £m All	Diff** £m MSG
Police officers	£64k	£66k	£61k	-0.2	0.3
Police staff and PCSOs	£34k	£37k	£38k	-0.1	-0.2

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

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

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

South Yorkshire

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Investigative support

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

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

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

Investigative support costs per population

Scenes of crime officers

External forensic costs

Fingerprint / internal forensic costs
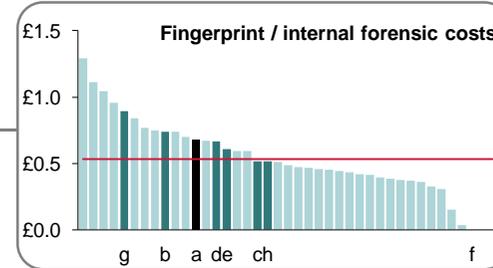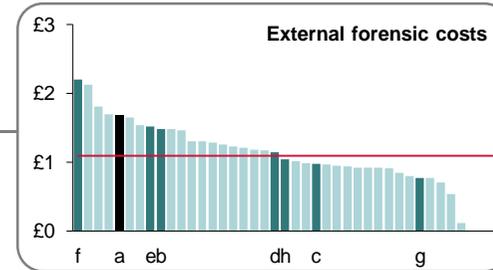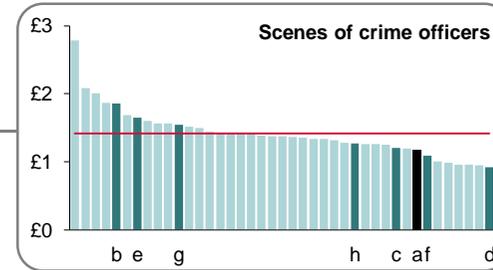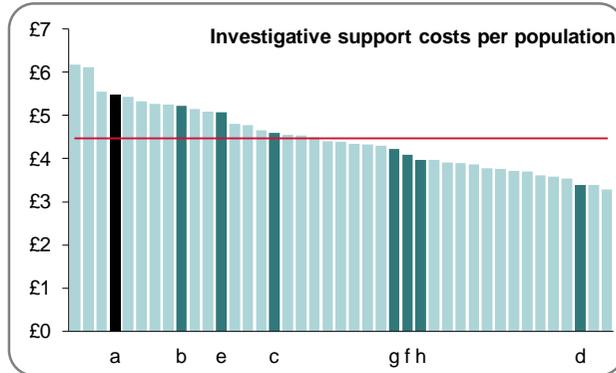
| Population	1,375k							
			Averages		**Diff* £m**		**%**	**MSG**
	£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**	**Off****	**Average**
Scenes of crime officers	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	-0.3	-0.2	1%	1%
External forensic costs	2.3	1.7	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.5	0%	0%
Other forensic services	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	18%	8%
Fingerprint/internal forensic	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0%	0%
Photographic image recovery	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0%	2%
Command team and support	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1%	19%
Investigative support	7.5	5.5	4.5	4.5	1.4	1.3 :<	4%	3%

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

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

South Yorkshire

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

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

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

Investigative support costs per population

Police officers

Police staff and PCSOs

Non-staff costs

Earned income
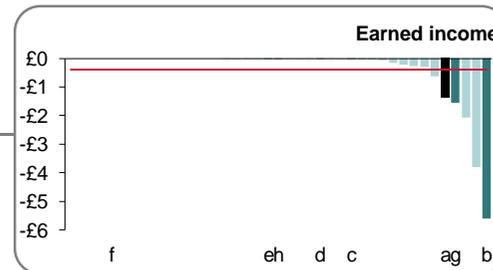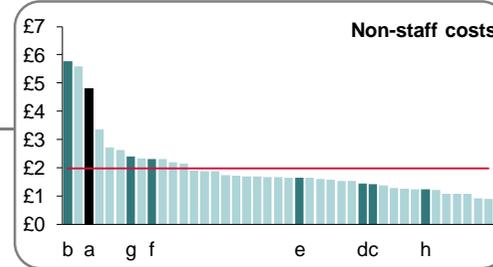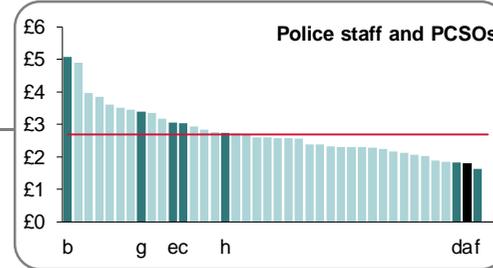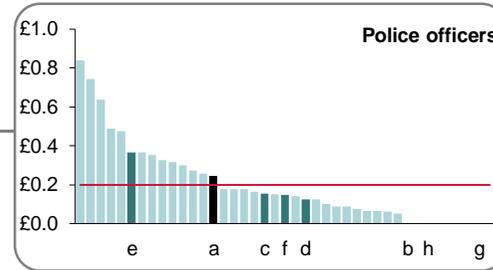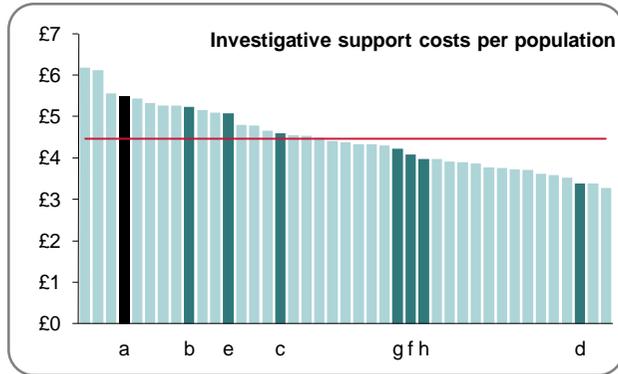
Staffing	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff* FTE All	Diff* FTE MSG
Police officers	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	2	3
Police staff and PCSOs	60	0.04	0.07	0.08	-36	-44

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff** £m All	Diff** £m MSG
Police officers	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Police staff and PCSOs	2.5	1.8	2.7	2.8	-1.2	-1.4
Non-staff costs	6.6	4.8	2.0	2.6	3.9	3.0
Earned income	-1.9	-1.4	-0.4	-1.1	-1.3	-0.4
Total cost	7.5	5.5	4.5	4.5	1.4	1.3

Cost/FTE	Force	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff** £m All	Diff** £m MSG
Police officers	£56k	£62k	£56k	0.0	0.0
Police staff and PCSOs	£41k	£38k	£37k	0.2	0.3

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

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

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

South Yorkshire

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Support functions

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

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

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

Support functions

ICT

Estates / central building

Fleet services

Training

Performance review

Administration support

Human resources

Professional standards

Finance
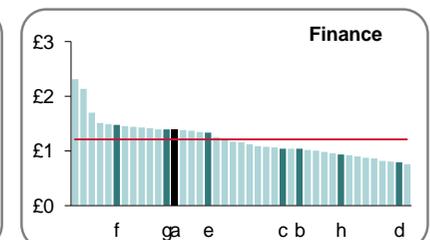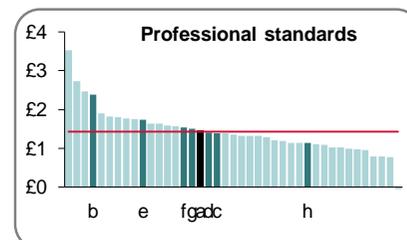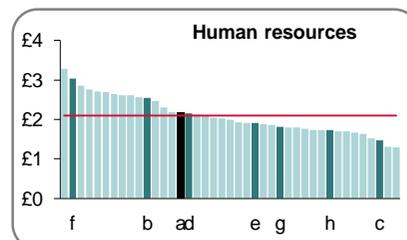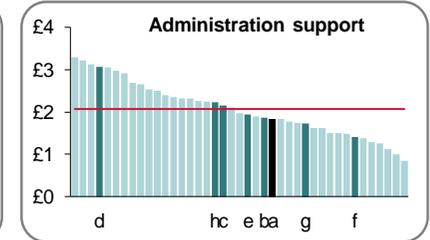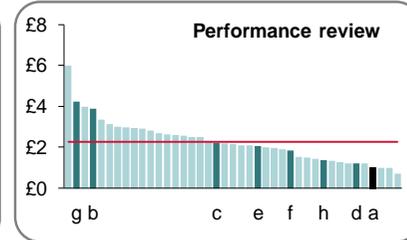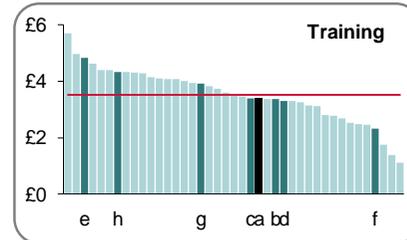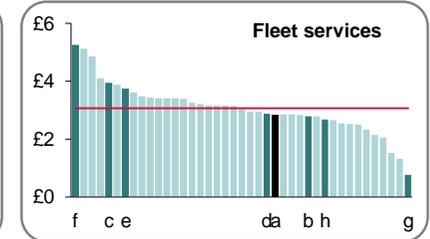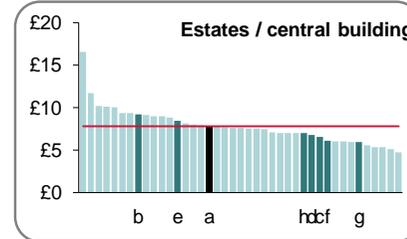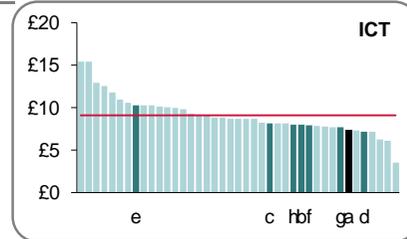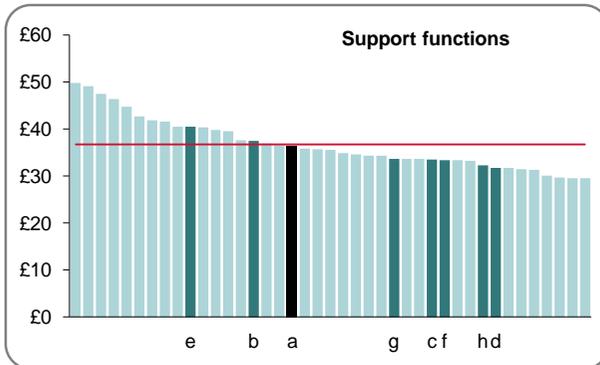
Population	1,375k

|	£m	£/head	Averages		Diff* £m	
			All	MSG	All	MSG
ICT	10.1	7.3	9.1	8.1	-2.4	-1.0
Estates / central building	10.7	7.8	7.8	7.2	0.0	0.8
Fleet services	3.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	-0.3	-0.3
Training	4.7	3.4	3.5	3.6	-0.2	-0.3
Performance review	1.4	1.0	2.3	2.2	-1.7	-1.7 <<
Administration support	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.0	-0.3	-0.3
Human resources	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	0.1	0.1
Professional standards	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.0	-0.1
Finance	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.2	0.3
All other support functions	9.7	7.0	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.5 <<
Support functions	49.9	36.3	36.7	34.9	-0.6	2.0

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

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

South Yorkshire

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

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

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

Support functions

Police officers

Police staff and PCSOs

Non-staff costs

Earned income
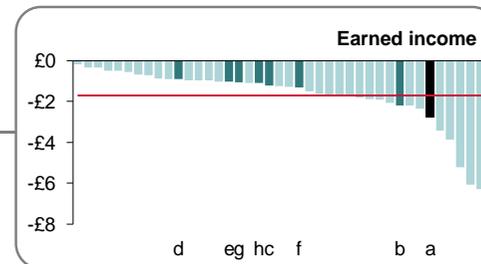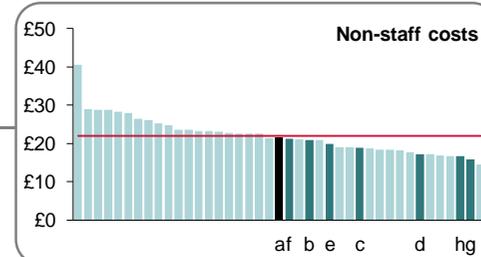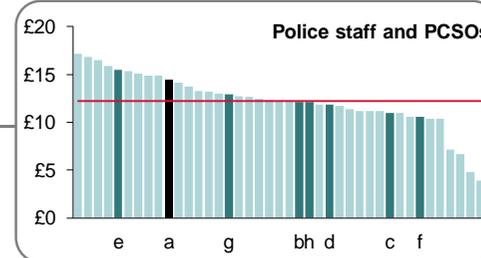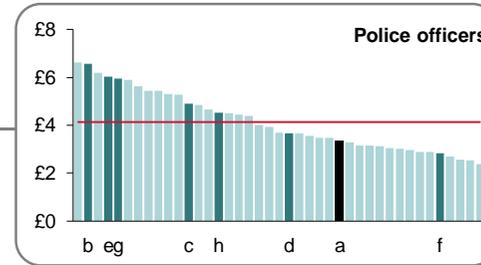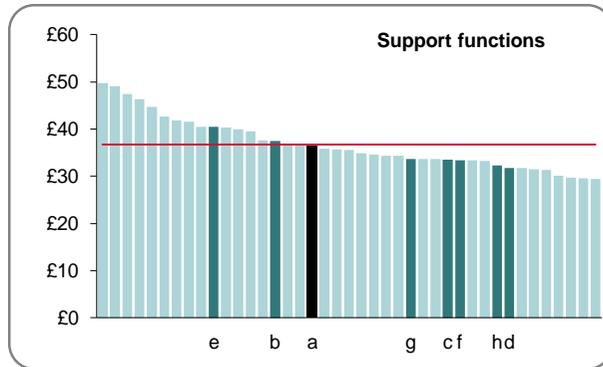
Staffing	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff* FTE All	Diff* FTE MSG
Police officers	64	0.05	0.06	0.07	-23	-37
Police staff and PCSOs	581	0.42	0.34	0.37	114	66

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff** £m All	Diff** £m MSG
Police officers	4.6	3.3	4.1	4.7	-1.1	-1.9
Police staff and PCSOs	19.8	14.4	12.2	12.6	3.0	2.5
Non-staff costs	29.3	21.3	22.0	19.0	-1.0	3.2
Earned income	-3.8	-2.8	-1.7	-1.4	-1.5	-1.8
Total cost	49.9	36.3	36.7	34.9	-0.6	2.0

Cost/FTE	Force	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff** £m All	Diff** £m MSG
Police officers	£72k	£65k	£64k	0.4	0.5
Police staff and PCSOs	£34k	£36k	£34k	-1.2	0.3

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

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

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

South Yorkshire

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

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

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

POA 2016/17 estimates

(including national policing functions)

Total FTE*	4,436
Officer FTE	2,479
Total NRE (£m)	248.7

*Officers, staff and PCSOs

	Cost £m	per FTE	All Avg	Diff** £m
ICT	10.1	£2,275	£2,900	-2.8
Estates	10.7	£2,417	£2,474	-0.3
Training	4.7	£1,049	£1,118	-0.3
Human resources	3.0	£673	£667	0.0
Finance	1.9	£432	£390	0.2

	% NRE	All Avg	Diff** £m
ICT	4.1%	5.0%	-2.4
Estates	4.3%	4.3%	0.1
Training	1.9%	1.9%	-0.2
Human resources	1.2%	1.2%	0.1
Finance	0.8%	0.7%	0.2

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

Source: POA estimates 2016/17

Cost per FTE

Percent NRE

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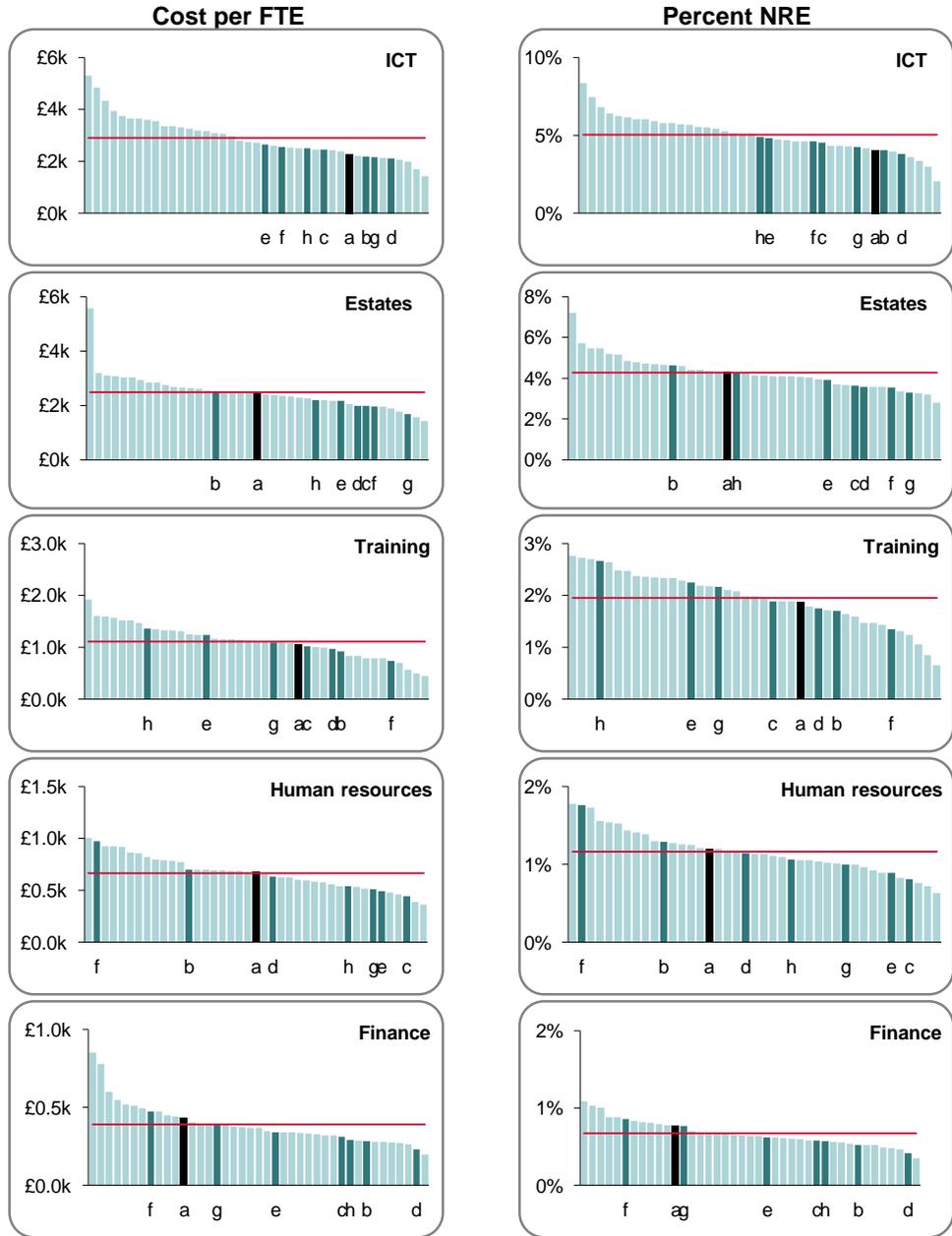
Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC)/Local policing bodies

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

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

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

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

The split between Community Safety and Victims/Witnesses/RJ/Other costs is based on percentage of gross PCC Commissioned Services spent on Community Safety.

PCC/local policing body commissioned services

Community Safety

Office of PCC/local policing body & other costs

Victims & witnesses, restorative justice & other

PCC/Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime

PCC/Local policing body
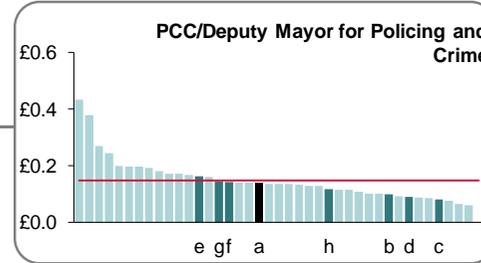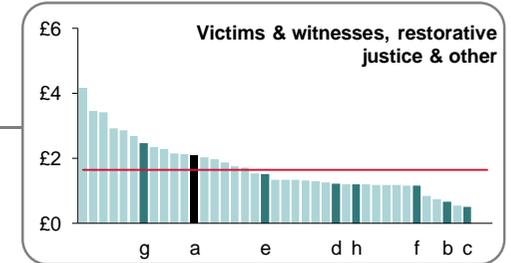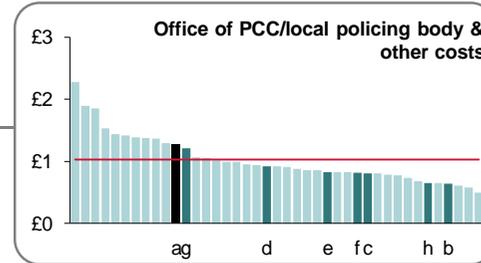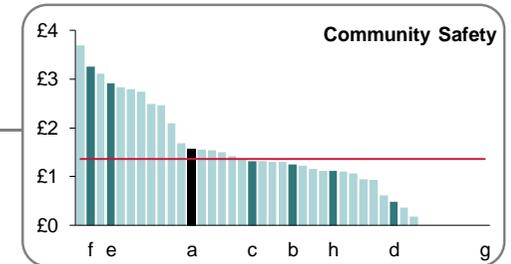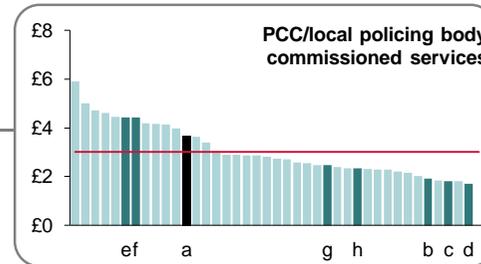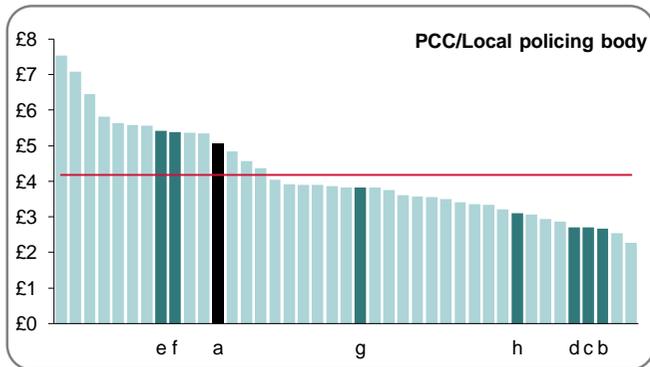
				Averages		Diff* £m	
Population		1,375k					
	£m	£/head	All	MSG		All	MSG
Community Safety	2.17	1.58	1.36	1.49		0.30	0.12
Victims & witnesses, restorative justice & other	2.84	2.07	1.64	1.35		0.59	0.98
PCC/local policing body commissioned services	5.02	3.65	3.00	2.84		0.89	1.11
Cost of PCC/Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime	0.19	0.14	0.15	0.12		-0.01	0.02
Office of PCC/local policing body & other costs	1.75	1.27	1.03	0.89		0.33	0.52
PCC/Local policing body cost	6.95	5.06	4.18	3.86		1.21	1.65

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

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

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

*Source: POA estimates 2016/17*

South Yorkshire

Income and expenditure - Criminal justice costs

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

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

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

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

Criminal justice cost per 100 charges

Criminal justice FTE per 100 charges
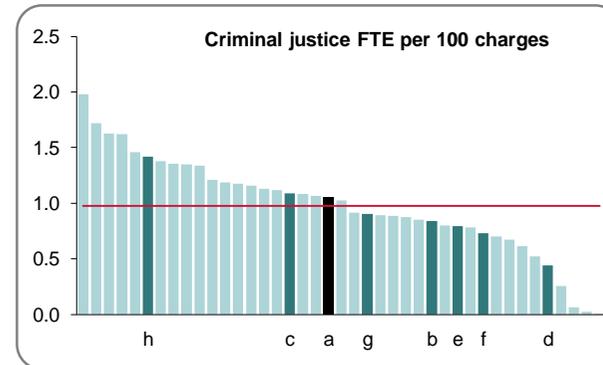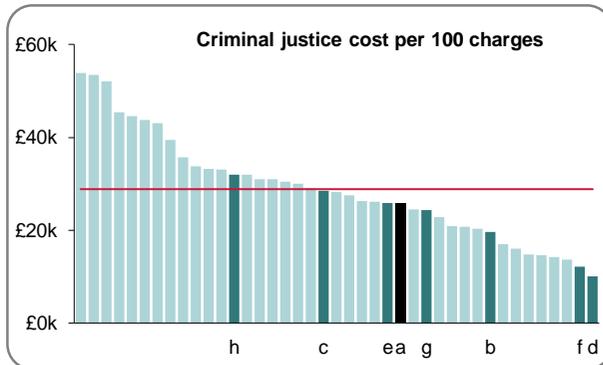
Charges	14,346				
	Force	**Per 100 charges**	**Averages**		**MSG Diff**
			All	**MSG**	
Criminal justice FTE	151	1.1	1.0	0.9	21 *
Criminal justice cost	£3.7m	£26k	£29k	£22k	£0.5m **

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

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

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

South Yorkshire

Workforce - Summary

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

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

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

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

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

Officers and PCSOs

Police officers

PCSOs

Police staff

Special constables headcount
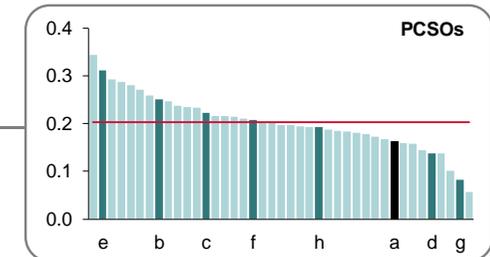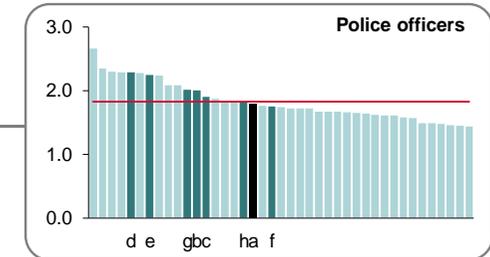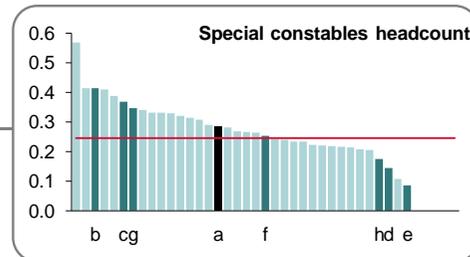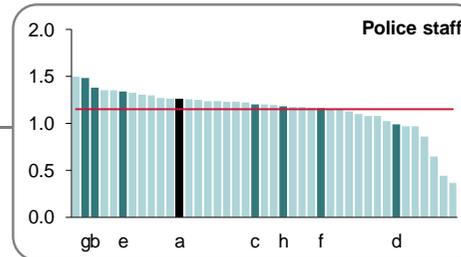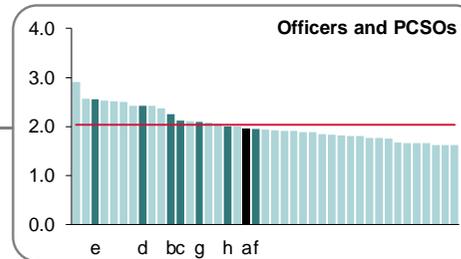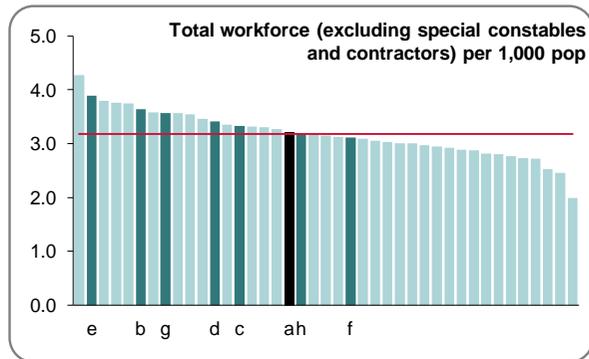
Population	1,375k

	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	All Avg	Diff* FTE	% of total workforce Force	% of total workforce Avg
Police officers	2,479	1.80	1.83	-34	56%	57%
PCSOs	225	0.16	0.20	-53	5%	6%
Sub-total	2,704	1.97	2.03	-87	61%	64%
Police staff	1,732	1.26	1.15	149	39%	36%
Total	4,436	3.23	3.18	62	100%	100%
Special constables **	388	0.28	0.24	52		

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

** Headcount

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

South Yorkshire

Workforce - Officers/PCSOs by rank

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

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

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

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

Superintendents (inc. chief superintendents)

Inspectors (inc. chief inspectors)

Sergeants
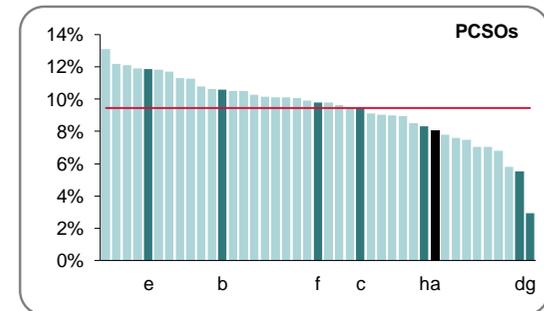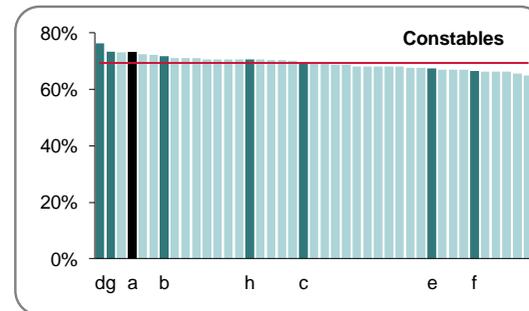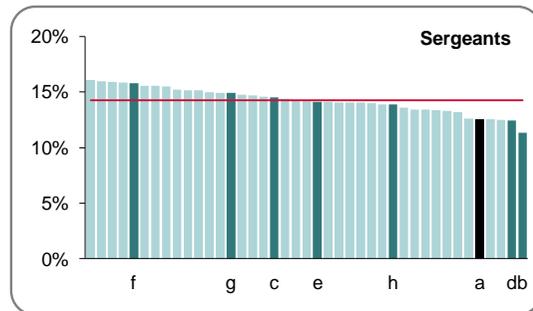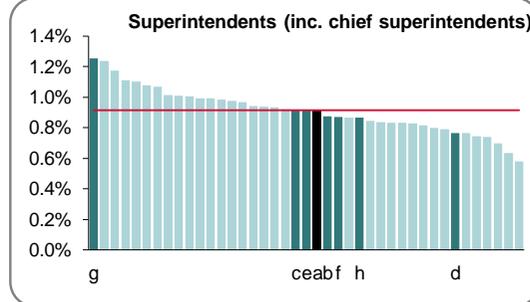
Constables

PCSOs

Officers and PCSOs	FTE	%	All Avg
NPCC ranks	4	0.1%	0.2%
Chief superintendents	7	0.3%	0.3%
Superintendents	18	0.6%	0.7%
Chief inspectors	34	1.3%	1.3%
Inspectors	108	4.0%	4.4%
Sergeants	340	12.5%	14.2%
Constables	1,984	73.1%	69.4%
PCSOs	219	8.1%	9.5%
Force total	2,714	100.0%	100.0%

Supervision ratio	Force	All Avg
Constables per sergeant	5.8	4.9
Constables and PCSOs per sergeant	6.5	5.6

Supervision ratio

Constables per sergeant

Constables and PCSOs per sergeant

Source: ADR 502 March 2016

South Yorkshire
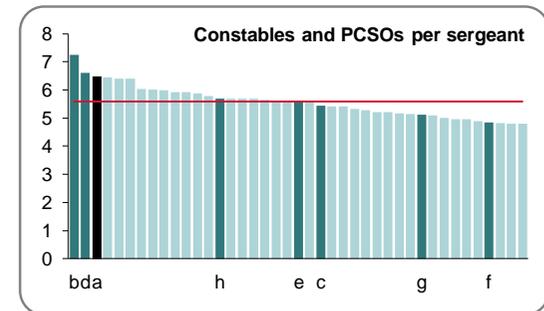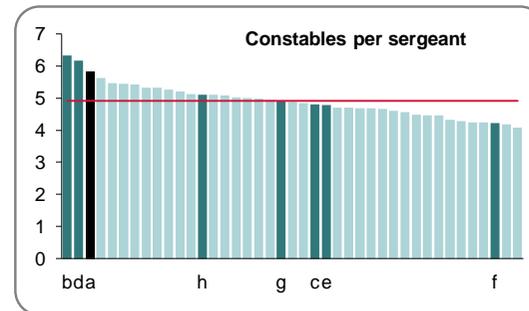
Workforce - Officers/staff by back office function

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of workforce which are staff - percentage point change (12/13 to 16/17)
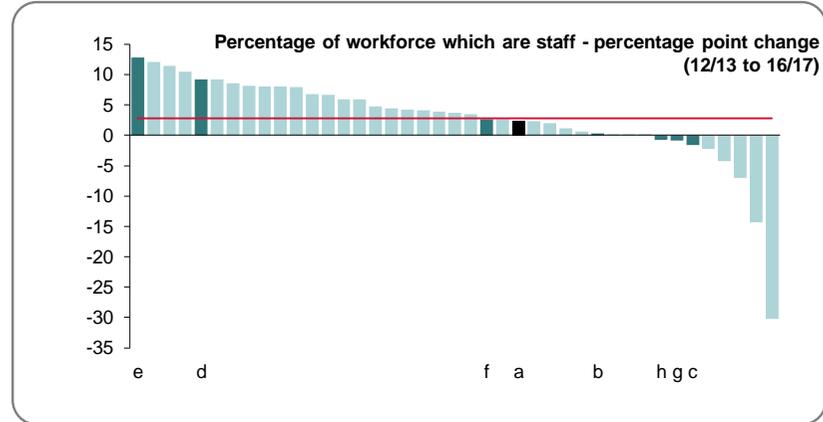
	2012/13 Estimates					2016/17 Estimates					Percentage point change in % roles fulfilled by staff	
	Police officers	Police Staff	% Staff	All Avg	Diff* FTE Off	Police officers	Police Staff	% Staff	All Avg	Diff* FTE Off	Force	All avg
Criminal justice	9	214	96%	89%	-16	0	151	100%	89%	-16	3.8	0.2
Local call centres / front desk	0	42	100%	92%	-3	0	30	100%	98%	-1	0.0	5.9
Intelligence analysis	45	73	62%	62%	-1	40	62	61%	68%	7	-1.4	6.6
Intelligence gathering	72	52	42%	26%	-19	42	31	42%	32%	-8	0.6	5.3
Scenes of crime officers	1	43	98%	95%	-1	0	38	100%	99%	0	2.3	3.8
Central communications unit	9	381	98%	83%	-59	13	382	97%	82%	-59	-1.0	-0.7
Custody	65	90	58%	44%	-23	53	77	59%	44%	-20	1.0	0.2
Training	50	69	58%	46%	-15	30	59	66%	47%	-17	7.9	1.6
Human resources	2	81	98%	98%	0	1	66	98%	99%	1	0.6	1.4
Administration support	0	114	100%	97%	-3	0	89	100%	96%	-3	0.0	-0.7
Total (of above functions)	252	1,159	82%	72%	-137	180	985	85%	75%	-113	2.5	2.8

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

Source: POA estimates 2016/17 & 2012/13

South Yorkshire

Workforce - Workforce numbers by function

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

	Workforce FTE 2016/17	Workforce FTE 2015/16	Diff from last year, FTE	% change from last year
Population	1,375k			
Neighbourhood policing	1,424	570	854	150%
Incident (response) management	0	979	-979	-100%
Local investigation / prisoner support*	418	313	105	34%
Other local policing	125	144	-18	-13%
Local policing	1,967	2,006	-38	-2%
Investigation - public protection	291	306	-15	-5%
Investigations exc local investigations	123	175	-52	-30%
Dealing with the public	428	444	-15	-3%
Operational support	163	195	-32	-16%
Intelligence	175	213	-38	-18%
Investigative support	66	67	-1	-2%
Road policing	130	127	3	2%
Custody	130	138	-8	-6%
Other criminal justice arrangements	232	269	-37	-14%
Criminal justice arrangements	361	406	-45	-11%
Information communication technology	70	115	-44	-39%
Human Resources	68	90	-22	-25%
Finance	47	56	-9	-15%
Other support functions	460	517	-57	-11%
Support functions	645	777	-132	-17%
Police and Crime Commissioner**	26	23	3	12%
Total exc national policing and central costs	4,375	4,739	-364	-8%
Central costs	0	0	0	
National policing	60	52	8	15%
Total	4,436	4,792	-356	-7%

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

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

Source: POA estimates 2016/17, 2015/16

South Yorkshire

Workforce - Leavers

What proportion of the workforce left the force last year and how does that compare with other forces?

These charts show the number and percentage of the workforce (FTEs) that left the force between 31 March 2015 and 2016 (using 31 March 2015 totals figures to calculate percentage of workforce).

Officers are broken down into those who transferred or left the service. We have costed the salary impact of the workforce leaving the service to give context.

Note that PCSOs leaving forces may return as police officers.

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

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

Officers (exc transfers)

Officers (inc transfers)

Officer (transfers)

Leavers as % of total workforce
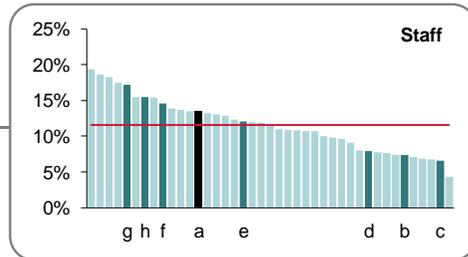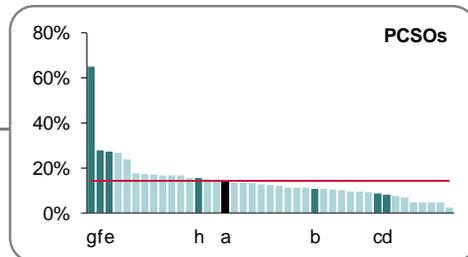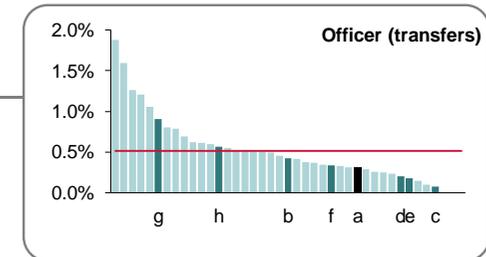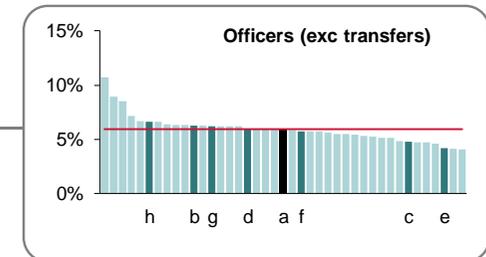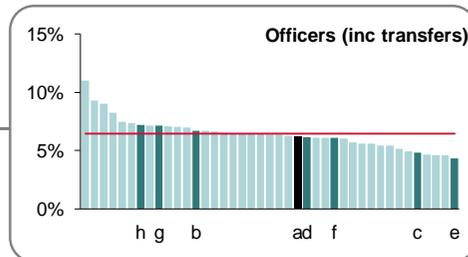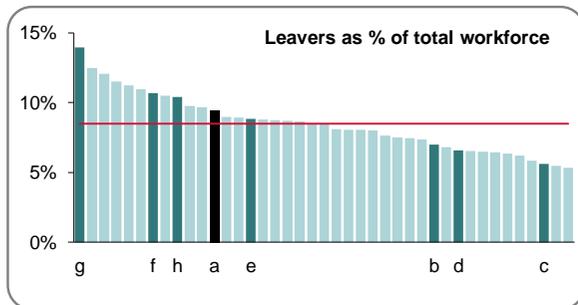
PCSOs

Staff

	Strength*	Leavers	% w'force	All Avg	Salary** £m
Police officers	2,587				
Leaving force		161	6.2%	6.4%	8.4
Transfers		8	0.3%	0.5%	0.4
Officers exc transfers		153	5.9%	5.9%	8.0
PCSOs	314	44	13.9%	14.2%	1.4
Police staff	1,870	253	13.5%	11.6%	8.5
Force total	4,772	449	9.4%	8.5%	17.8

* as at 31 March 2015

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

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

South Yorkshire

Workforce - Joiners

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

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

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

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

Joiners as % of total workforce

Police officers

PCSOs

Police staff

Officers (exc transfers)
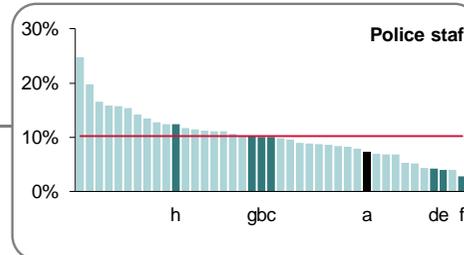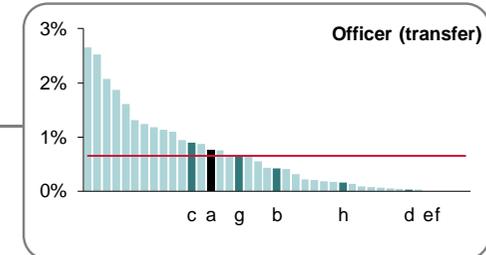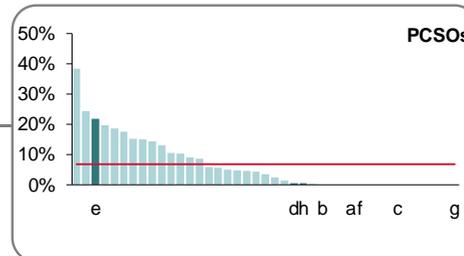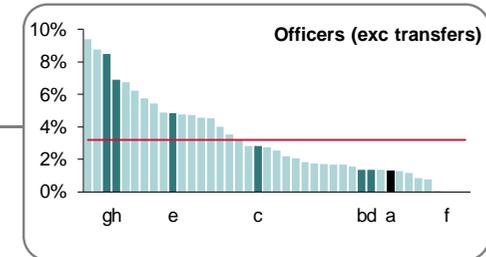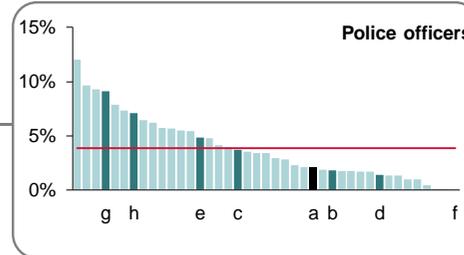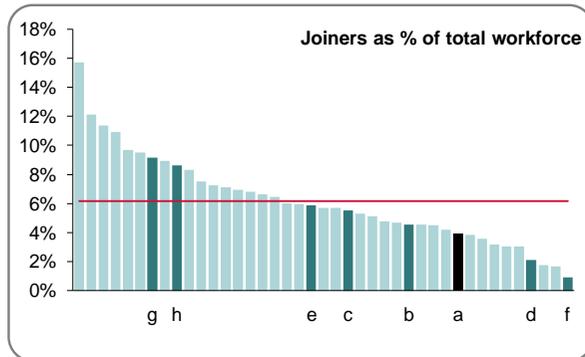
Officer (transfer)

	Strength*	Joiners	% w'force	All Avg	Salary** £m
Police officers	2,587				
Officers exc transfers		34	1.3%	3.2%	1.8
Transfers		20	0.8%	0.6%	1.0
Joining force		54	2.1%	3.8%	2.8
PCSOs	314	0	0.0%	6.7%	0.0
Police staff	1,870	134	7.2%	10.2%	4.5
Overall	4,772	188	3.9%	6.2%	7.3

* as at 31 March 2015

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

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

South Yorkshire

Workforce - Sickness and recuperative/restricted duty

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

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

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

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

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

	Strength	FTE	% of total	All Avg
Officers	2,494			
Long-term sickness		67	2.7%	2.1%
Short/medium sickness		72	2.9%	2.0%
PCSOs	219			
Long-term sickness		5	2.3%	1.8%
Short/medium sickness		10	4.6%	2.3%
Staff	1,769			
Long-term sickness		33	1.9%	1.8%
Short/medium sickness		77	4.3%	2.0%

Long-term sickness during 2015/16 Q4

	Strength	Head count	% of total	All Avg
Officers	2,494			
Restricted duty		43	1.7%	4.1%
Recuperative duty		146	5.9%	3.4%
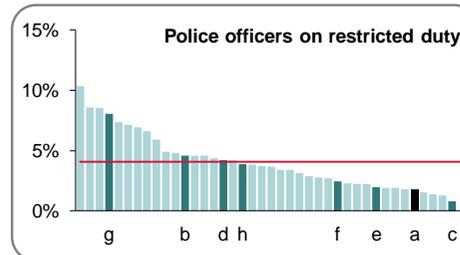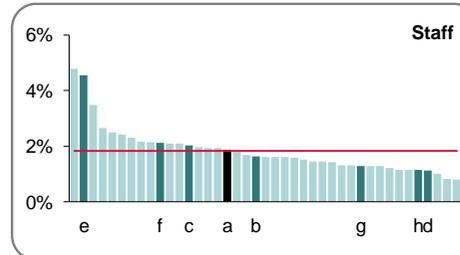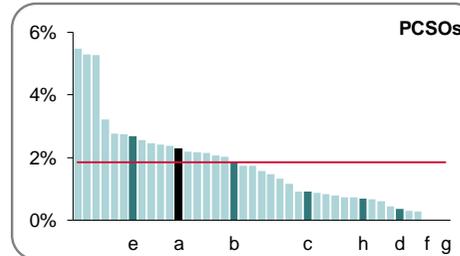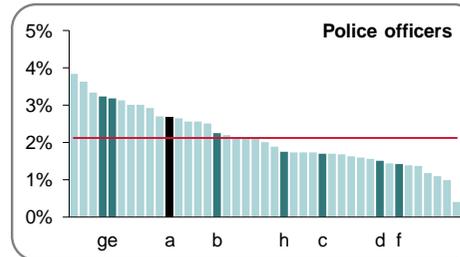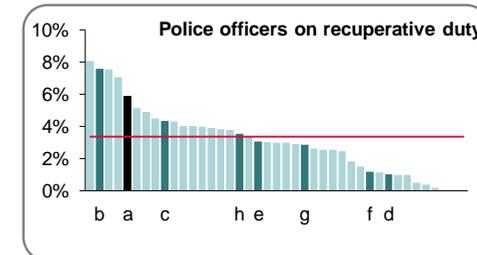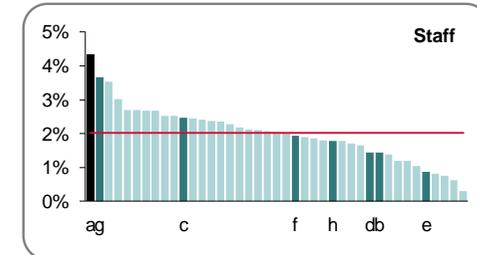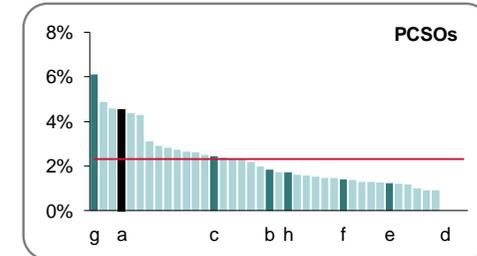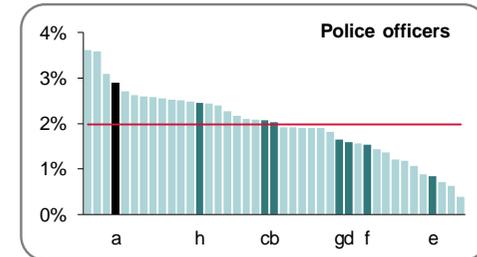
Note that ADR 554 figures (restricted and recuperative duty) are headcount not FTE.

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

South Yorkshire

Workforce - Officers' length of service

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

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

All officers

Proportion of officers

■ Force values   ■ National average
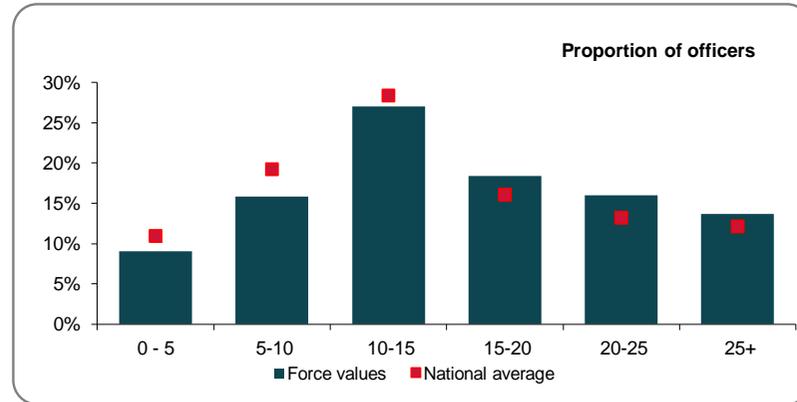
	0 - 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25+	Total
March 2016 Headcount	230	402	686	467	407	348	2,540

Officers with 25 years' service or more - Projected retirement
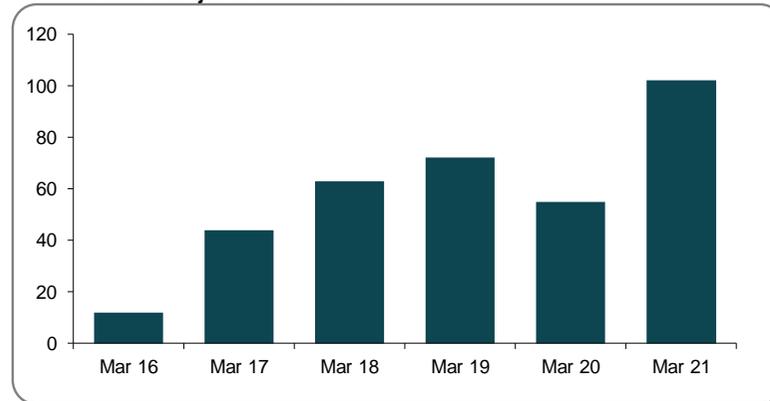
	Mar 16	Mar 17	Mar 18	Mar 19	Mar 20	Mar 21	Total
March 2016 Headcount	12	44	63	72	55	102	348
Salary cost**	£0.6m	£2.3m	£3.3m	£3.8m	£2.9m	£5.3m	£18.1m

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

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

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

South Yorkshire

Demand - Crime trends

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

Total crime (excluding fraud) is included but not broken down into the different crime-types to ensure there is sufficient data to show a robust series.

Note that PCSOs are not included and officer/staff numbers are given in FTEs. This data is from ADR (end-of-year actuals as at 31 March) and so will not match the POA data (estimates) given elsewhere.
Note that recorded crime and charges data on this page is from a live (refreshed) database and therefore will not match the data given elsewhere taken from the March publication snapshot.

The series have been plotted as indices to enable comparison of the change over time in each series.

Trends for this force

Crimes per police officer
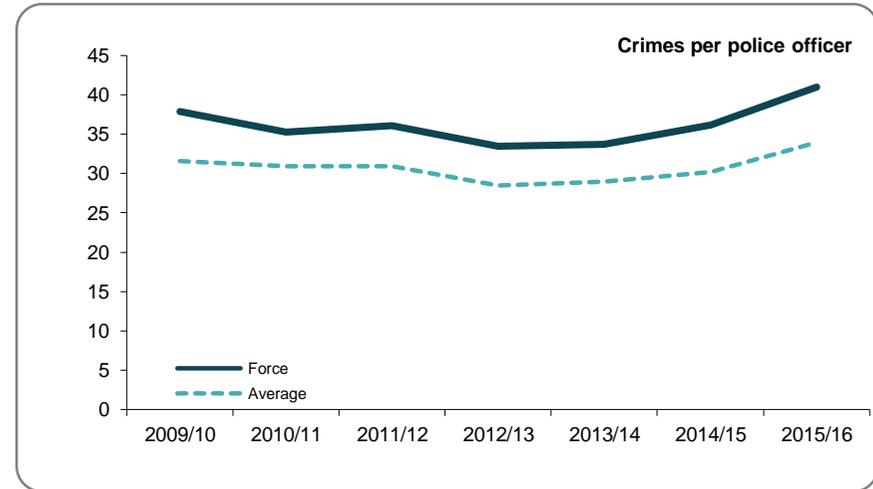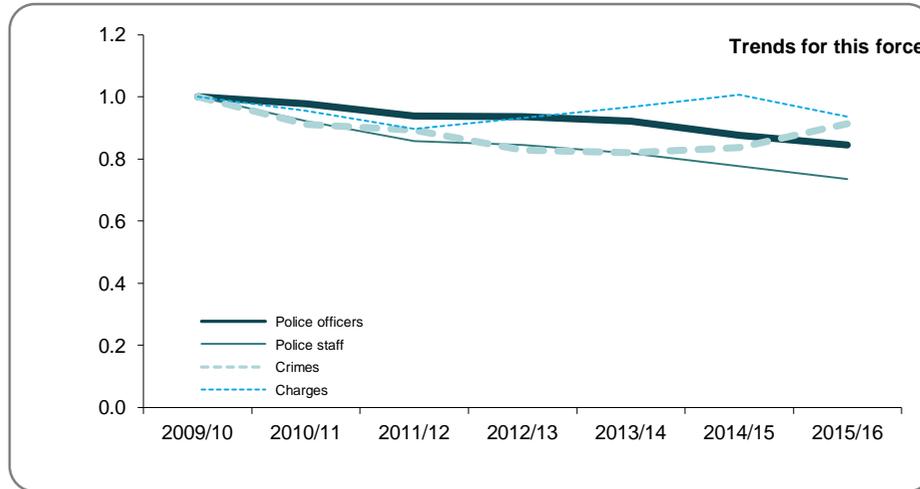
|	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Police officers	2,953	2,888	2,772	2,767	2,722	2,587	2,494
Police staff	2,404	2,215	2,062	2,033	1,969	1,870	1,769
All crime excl fraud	111,772	101,830	99,902	92,628	91,682	93,466	102,111
Charges*	15,310	14,616	13,745	14,284	14,815	15,427	14,346
Crimes/officer	37.9	35.3	36.0	33.5	33.7	36.1	40.9
All average	31.6	30.9	31.0	28.5	29.0	30.2	33.9
Charges*/officer	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.4	6.0	5.8
All average	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.1

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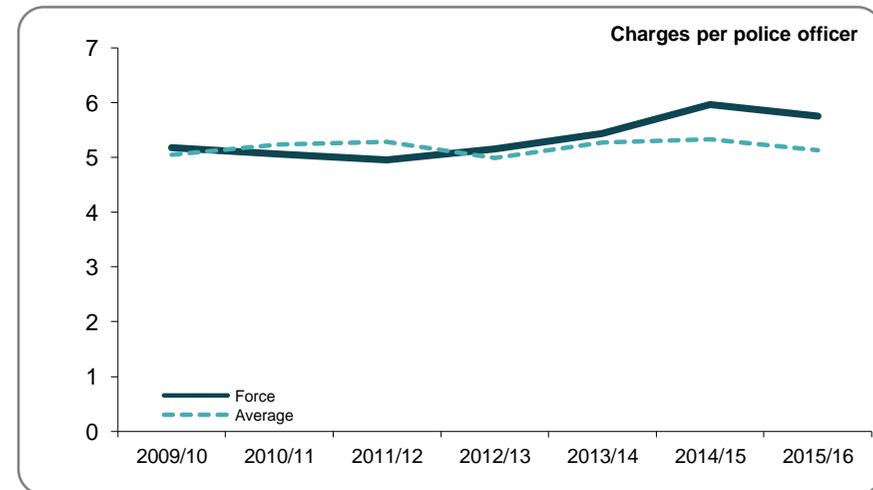
*Total charges recorded during the period. Note the charges in section two refer to the number of outcomes for only those offences which were recorded during the period.
Source: ADR 502 March 2016; Home Office (charges) / ONS Crime statistics 2015/16.

South Yorkshire

Demand - Recorded crimes per visible officers

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

> While police officers are not just dealing with crime, the numbers of crimes per visible police officer gives some indication of how the measurable crime workload for this force's visible officers compares with other forces.
>
> Note that PCSOs are not included. Visible roles are defined in Annex 4.

Victim-based crimes per visible officer

Total crimes (excluding fraud) per visible police officer

Other crimes against society per visible officer
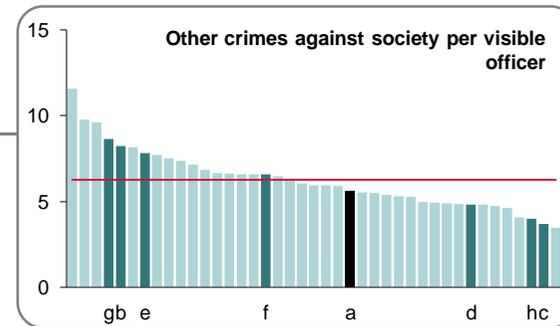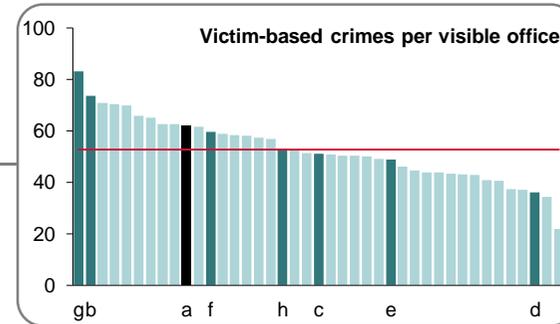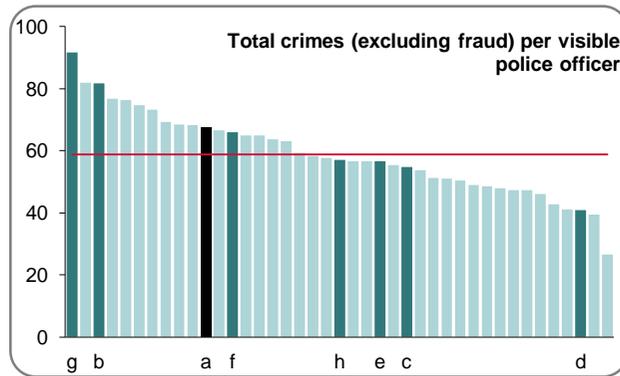
Visible police officers	1,499

| Recorded crime | Force | Per vis. officer | Averages | | MSG Diff* |
			All	MSG	
Victim-based	92,974	62.0	52.7	58.4	3.6
Other crimes against society	8,426	5.6	6.2	6.2	-0.6
Crimes (exc fraud)	101,400	67.6	58.9	64.6	3.1

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

South Yorkshire

Demand - Crime outcomes per visible officer

How does the force respond to crimes compared with others?

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

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

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

'Suspect Identified' per visible officer

Action taken

No action

'Charged/Summonsed
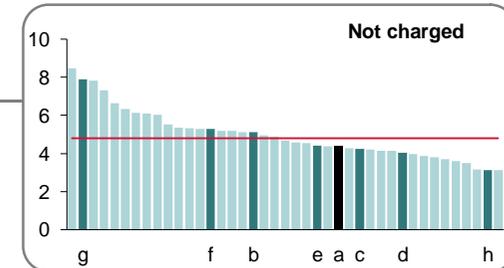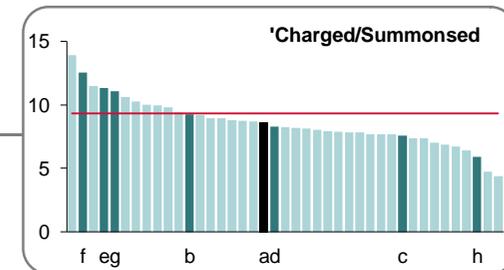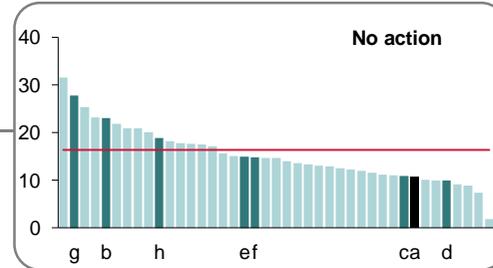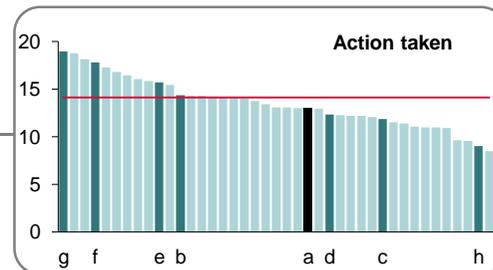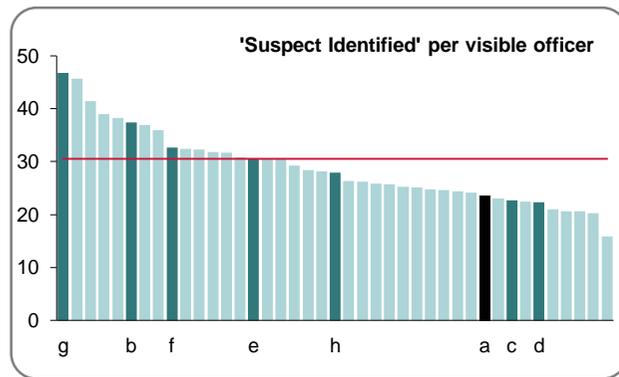
Not charged

Visible police officers	1,499
Crimes (exc fraud)	101,400

	Force	Per vis. officer	MSG Avg	MSG Diff*
Suspect identified	35,330	23.6	30.5	-6.9
Action taken	19,499	13.0	14.1	-1.1
Charged/Summonsed	12,930	8.6	9.3	-0.7
No action	15,831	10.6	16.3	-5.8
Not charged	6,569	4.4	4.8	-0.4

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

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

Demand - 999 calls

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

Costs and workforce levels are calculated across central communications units (CCU) and also within CCU and front desk combined to account for differences in force structure.

Note that
- for consistency with elsewhere in this section, the horizontal lines in the bar charts represent the average of all forces, not the MSG average.
- staff in CCU and front desk perform a range of functions and may spend differing amounts of their time dealing with emergency calls.
- Collaboration/outsourcing will affect costs for certain forces.

Central communications unit only

Cost per 999 call

FTE per 1,000 pop

999 calls per FTE
(LIN: 5,230)
(CLE: 2.319)

Central communications unit and front desk

Cost per 999 call

FTE per 1,000 pop

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

999 Calls per 1,000 pop

LIN = Lincolnshire   CLE = Cleveland
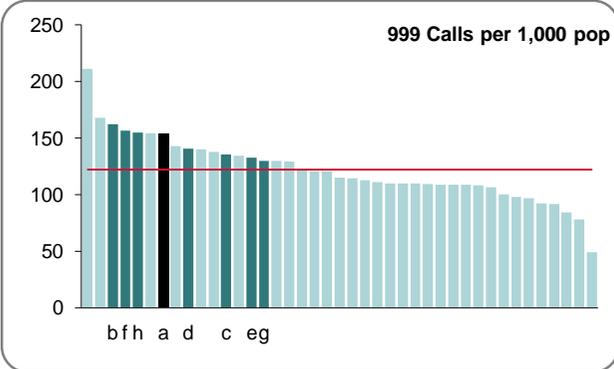
Population	1,375k
999 Calls received	211,631

	Force	MSG Avg	All Avg
FTE workforce	395		
Gross cost	£14.2m		
FTE per 1,000 pop	0.29	0.25	0.24
Calls per FTE	536	597	666
Calls per 1000 pop	154	146	122
Cost per call	**£67**	**£62**	**£83**

	Force	MSG Avg	All Avg	Diff* MSG	Diff* All
FTE workforce	425				
Gross cost	£15.2m				
FTE per 1,000 pop	0.31	0.29	0.27	28	52
Calls per FTE	498	510	606	10	76
Calls per 1,000 pop	154	146	122	11,260	43,938
Cost per call	**£72**	**£72**	**£94**		

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

South Yorkshire

Demand - Emergency incidents

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emergency crime incidents

% Change - Emergency crime incidents

Emergency ASB incidents

% Change - Emergency ASB incidents

Emergency incidents per 1,000 pop

Other emergency C&C incidents

% Change - Other emergency C&C incidents

Population 1,375k
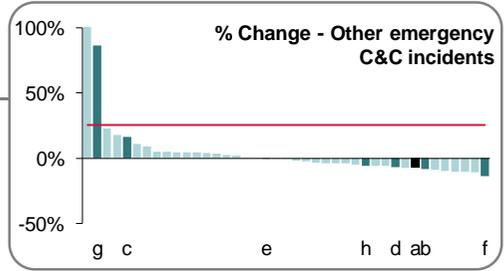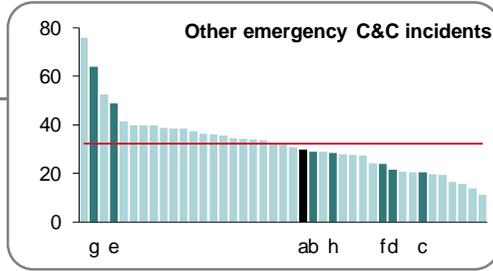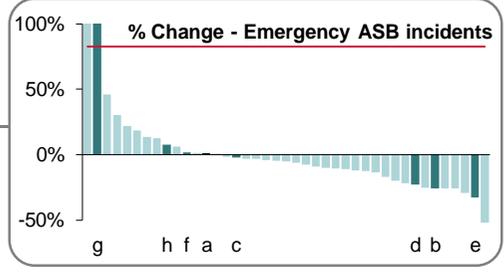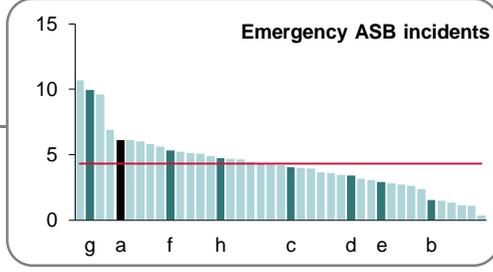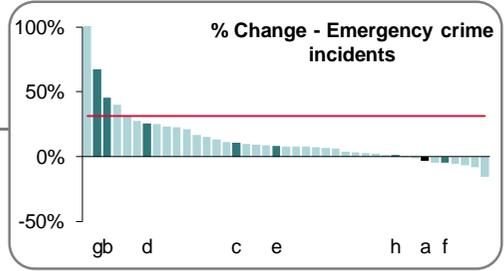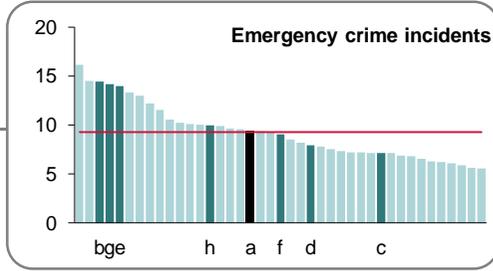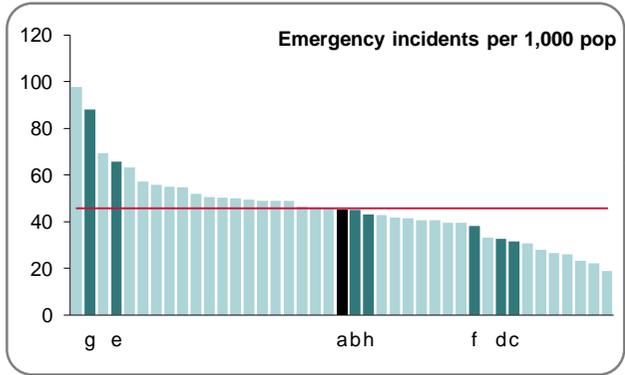
	Force	Incidents per 1,000 pop	Averages			Differences*		Change in emergency incidents		
			All	MSG		All	MSG	Force	All	MSG
Crime incidents	12,922	9	9	11		201	-1,869	-3%	31%	19%
ASB incidents	8,375	6	4	5		2,480	1,860	1%	82%	25%
Other incidents	40,573	30	32	33		-3,696	-5,025	-8%	25%	8%
Total emergency incidents	61,870	45	46	49		-1,015	-5,034	-6%	0%	11%

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

Source: ADR 342 2015/16

South Yorkshire

Demand - Priority incidents

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

A priority response occurs when the police call handler assesses that there is a degree of importance or urgency associated with the incident but an emergency response is not required.

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

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

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

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

Priority incidents per 1,000 pop

Priority crime incidents

% Change - Priority crime incidents

Priority ASB incidents

% Change - Priority ASB incidents

Other priority C&C incidents

% Change - Other priority C&C incidents
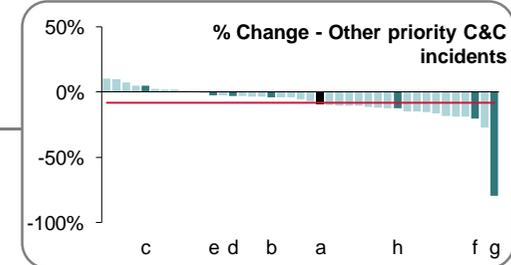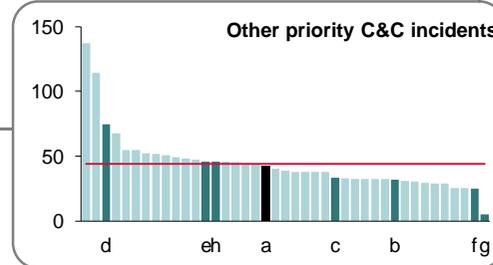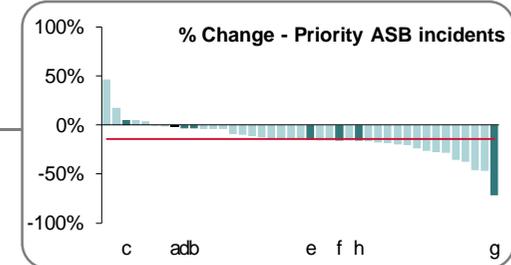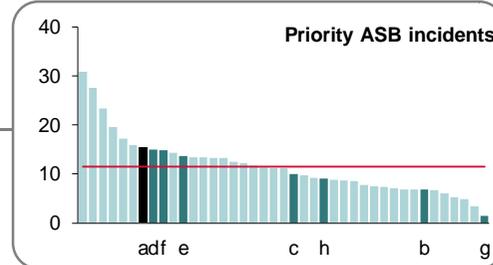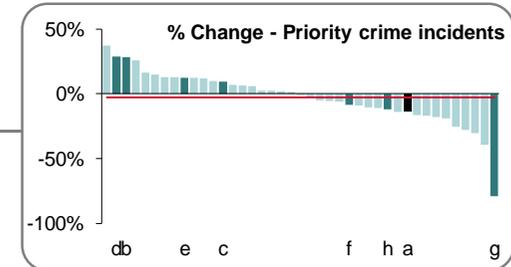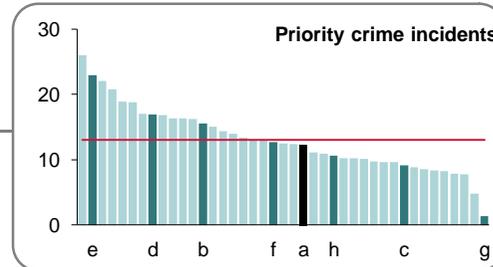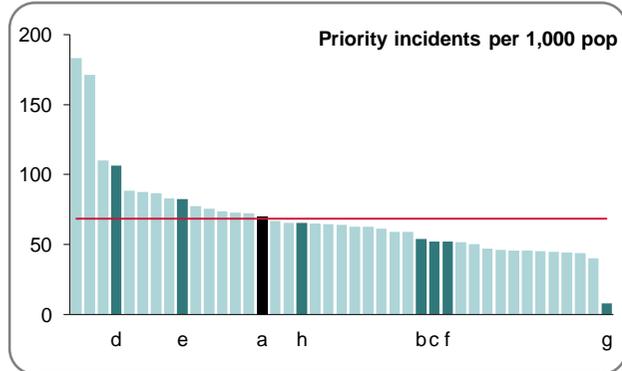
Population	1,375k

	Force	Incidents per 1,000 pop	Averages		Differences*		Change in priority incidents		
			All	MSG	All	MSG	Force	All	MSG
Crime incidents	16,835	12	13	13	-1,060	-557	-14%	-3%	-4%
ASB incidents	21,023	15	12	11	5,198	6,246	-2%	-14%	-15%
Other incidents	58,384	42	44	38	-2,082	6,168	-9%	-8%	-16%
Total priority incidents	96,242	70	69	61	2,057	11,857	-8%	-9%	-13%

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

Source: ADR 342 2015/16

South Yorkshire

Demand - All incidents

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

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

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

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

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

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

Breakdown of all incidents per 1,000 population

Legend: Emergency, Priority, Scheduled, Resolved (w/o deployment)
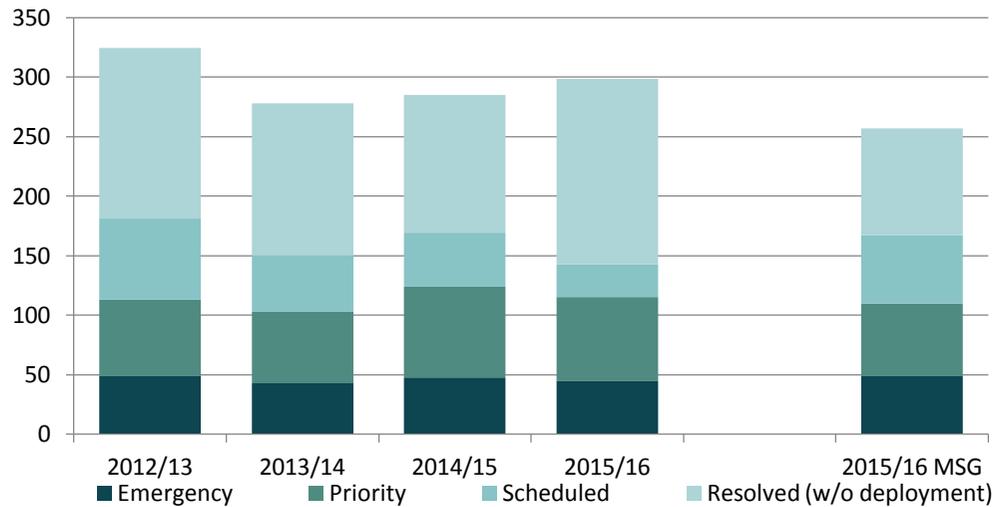
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2015/16 MSG	Diff %
Emergency	49	43	48	45	49	-8%
Priority	65	60	76	70	61	14%
Scheduled	68	48	45	28	57	-51%
Resolved (w/o deployment)	143	127	116	155	90	72%
Total	325	278	285	299	257	16%

Source: ADR 342 2012/13 to 2015/16

South Yorkshire

Section two – offences and outcomes

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

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

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

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

Also to Note

- Outcome 20 "action undertaken by another body/agency" was introduced from April 2015 and outcome 21 "further investigation to support formal action not in the public interest" was introduced from January 2016 (on a voluntary basis). Together, these outcomes account for 0.5% of total offences and have been offences with these outcomes have been excluded from the pages 60-85 of the profiles. For this reason

- some figures may appear different to those published by the Home Office and HMIC's PEEL reports.

- Pages 60-85 report on the outcomes for offences recorded during the period to 31 March 2016 and will differ from page 49 data on charges, which presents all charges recorded during the period, even if the offence to which it relates was not recorded in the period.

- On pages 80-85 England and Wales percent of outcomes is not provided for broad offence categories (violence against person, sexual offences etc) as the profile of component offence subcategories will differ by forces and comparison would be unreliable.

- Changes over time for crimes are measured against a baseline of 2014/15.

- Crimes against children are included in overall crime data.

- Fraud is excluded from all crime to make comparisons between forces more meaningful. Fraud offences are now recorded by the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau.

- Categories with fewer than 50 cases are not included in analysis such as crime rate or trend as small volumes will not provide robust estimates.

- For recorded crime and outcomes, MSG (simple, unweighted) averages are used. With the exception of pages 80 to 85, horizontal lines in the plots show the MSG.

Section two - Offences and outcomes

Introduction

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

The ONS crime tree

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

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

Crime committed against children

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

```
                                            Rape
Crime against children  <                   Sexual offences / abuse
                                            Cruelty / other
```
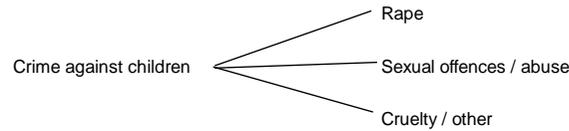
Note: Definitions of offences in each category can be found in Annex 1.

Outcome terminology

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

```
                                                          Charged/Summonsed
                                   Action taken  <         Out-of-court (formal)
                                                          Out-of-court (informal)
                  Suspect identified <                    Taken into consideration

All Outcome <
                                                          Evidential difficulties (suspect identified; victim supports action)
                                   No action taken <      Evidential difficulties (suspect identified; victim does not support action)
                                                          Prosecution prevented or not in the public interest

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

              Not yet assigned an outcome
```

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

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Offences and outcomes - Crimes - Recorded offences

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

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

Recorded offence rate

Percent change from 2014/15

Crimes (excl. fraud)

Victim-based crime

Victim-based crime

Fraud

Other crimes against society

Other crimes against society
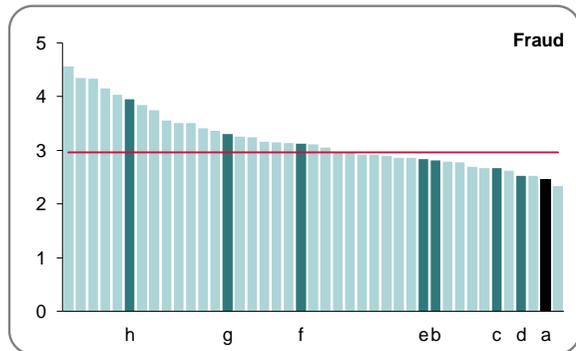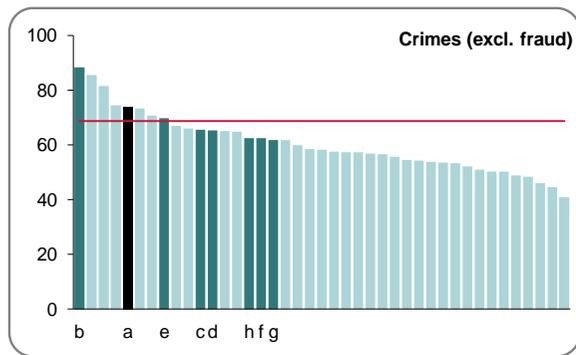
	Offences	per 1,000 pop***	MSG Avg	Difference
	3,394	2.47	2.96	-679
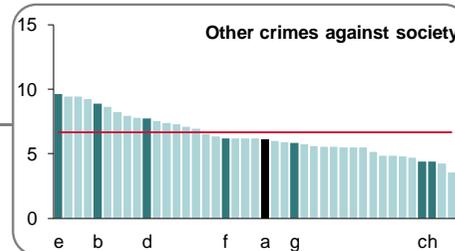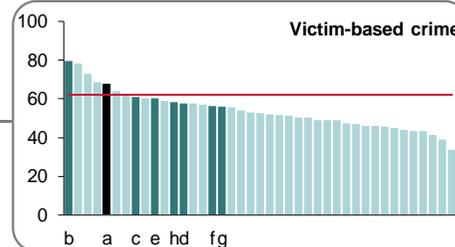
Population	1,375k

2015/16	Offences	per 1,000 pop	MSG Avg	Difference*	
Victim-based crime	92,974	67.6	62.0	7,711	9%
Other crimes against society	8,426	6.1	6.6	-709	-8%
Crimes (excl fraud)	101,400	73.8	68.7	7,002	7%

2014/15	Offences	% change**	
		Force	MSG Avg
Victim-based crime	85,618	9%	9%
Other crimes against society	7,848	7%	11%
Crimes (excl fraud)	93,466	8%	9%

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

South Yorkshire

Offences and outcomes - Crimes (excluding fraud) - Outcome

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

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

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

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Crimes (excl. fraud)

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Victim-based crime

Percentage with Action Taken

Victim-based crime

Other crimes against society
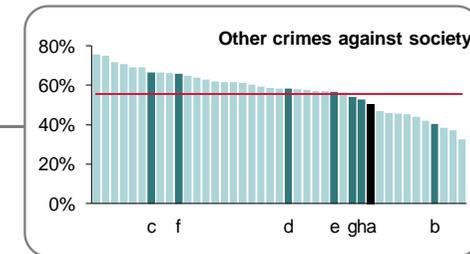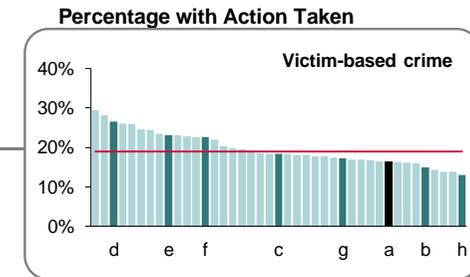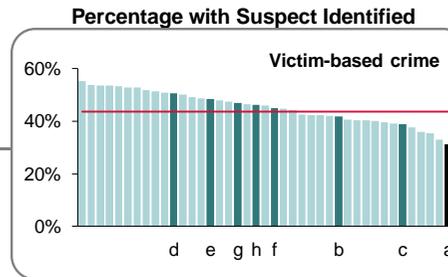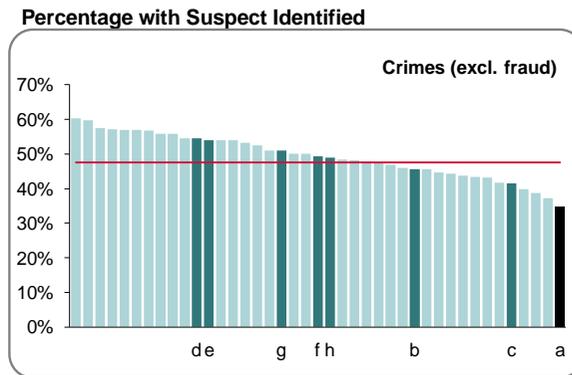
	Total offences	Suspect Identified			Action Taken		
		Force	%	MSG Avg*	Force	%	MSG Avg*
Victim-based crime	92,974	29,201	31%	44%	15,231	16%	19%
Other crimes against society	8,426	6,129	73%	84%	4,268	51%	56%
Crimes (excl fraud)	101,400	35,330	35%	48%	19,499	19%	23%

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

South Yorkshire

Offences and outcomes - Victim-based crime - Recorded offences

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

Recorded offence rate

Percent change from 2014/15

Victim-based crime

Violence against the person

Violence against the person

Sexual offences

Sexual offences

Robbery

Robbery

Theft offences

Theft offences

Criminal damage and arson

Criminal damage and arson
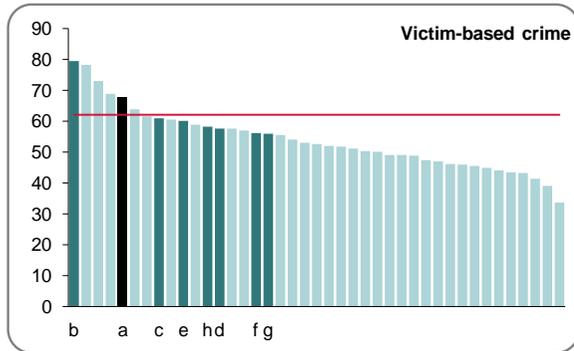
Population	1,375k

2015/16	Offences	per 1,000 pop	MSG Avg	Difference*	
Violence against the person	20,122	14.6	17.1	-3,331	-14%
Sexual offences	2,868	2.1	1.8	380	15%
Robbery	1,010	0.7	0.6	175	21%
Theft offences	51,318	37.3	31.5	7,986	18%
Criminal damage and arson	17,656	12.8	11.0	2,501	17%
Victim-based crime	92,974	67.6	62.0	7,711	9%

2014/15	Offences	% change**	
		Force	MSG Avg
Violence against the person	15,537	30%	30%
Sexual offences	2,480	16%	20%
Robbery	1,072	-6%	1%
Theft offences	51,096	0%	0%
Criminal damage and arson	15,433	14%	10%
Victim-based crime	85,618	9%	9%

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

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

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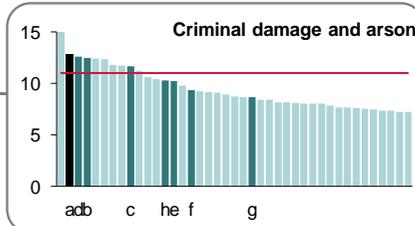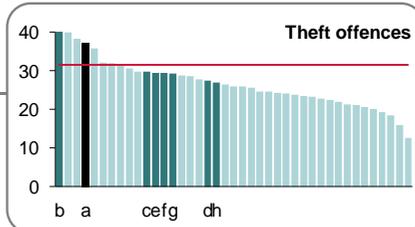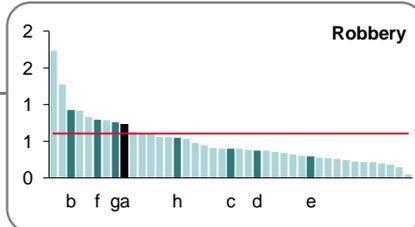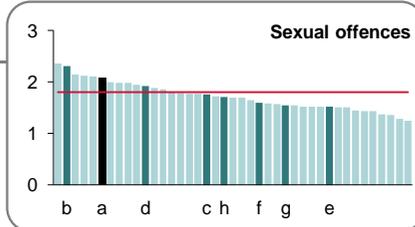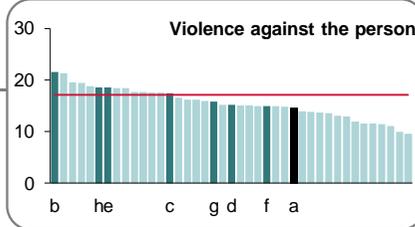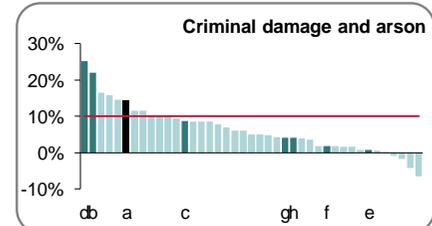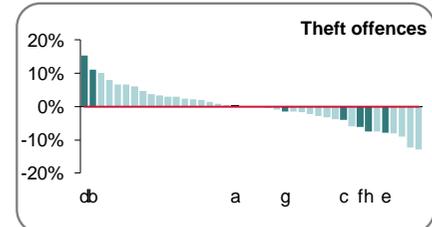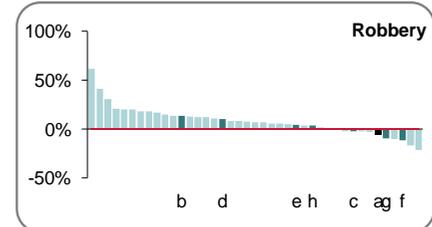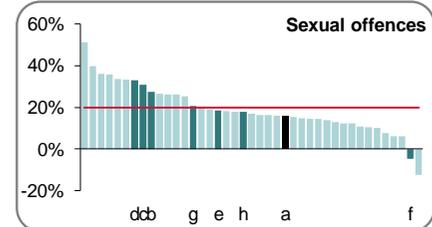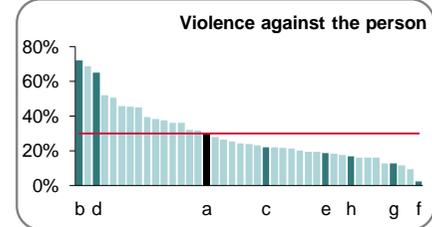
South Yorkshire

Offences and outcomes - Victim-based crime - Outcome

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

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

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Victim-based crime
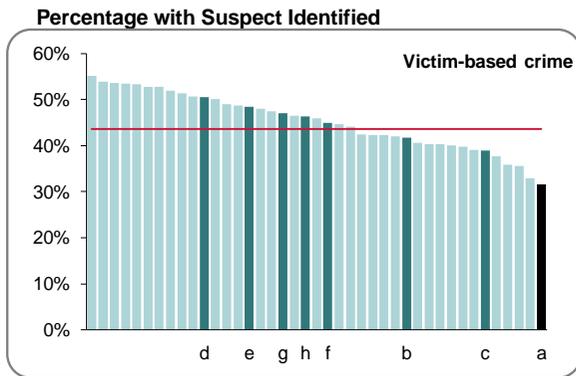
	Offences	Suspect Identified			Action Taken		
		Force	%	MSG Avg*	Force	%	MSG Avg*
Violence against the person	20,122	13,807	69%	81%	5,462	27%	28%
Sexual offences	2,868	1,331	46%	65%	249	9%	14%
Robbery	1,010	290	29%	51%	166	16%	25%
Theft offences	51,318	10,254	20%	27%	7,292	14%	16%
Criminal damage and arson	17,656	3,519	20%	28%	2,062	12%	14%
Victim-based crime	92,974	29,201	31%	44%	15,231	16%	19%

Percentage with Suspect Identified
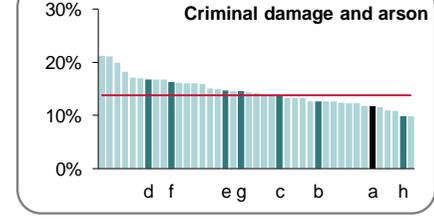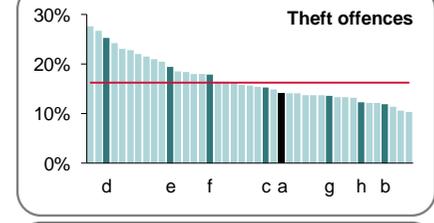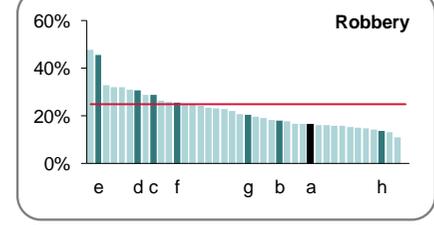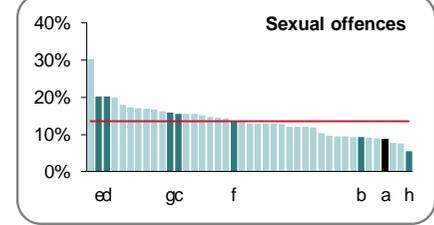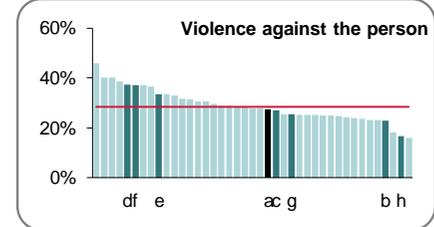
- Violence against the person
- Sexual offences
- Robbery
- Theft offences
- Criminal damage and arson

Percentage with Action Taken

- Violence against the person
- Sexual offences
- Robbery
- Theft offences
- Criminal damage and arson

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

South Yorkshire

Offences and outcomes - Violence against the person - Recorded offences

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

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

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

Recorded offence rate

Violence against the person

Violence with injury

Violence without injury

Percent change from 2014/15

Violence with injury

Violence without injury
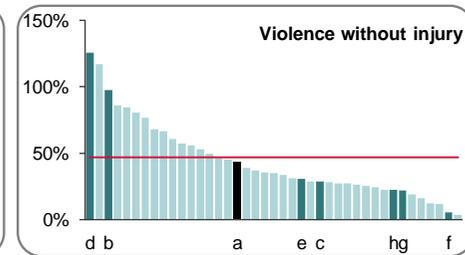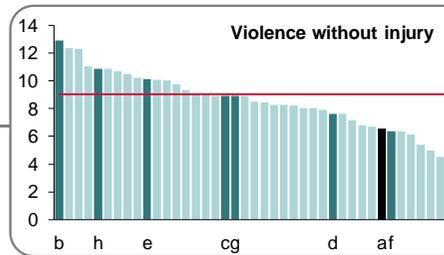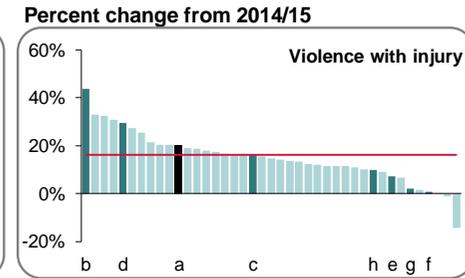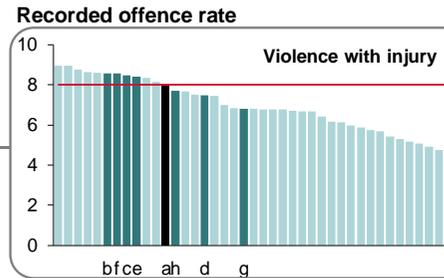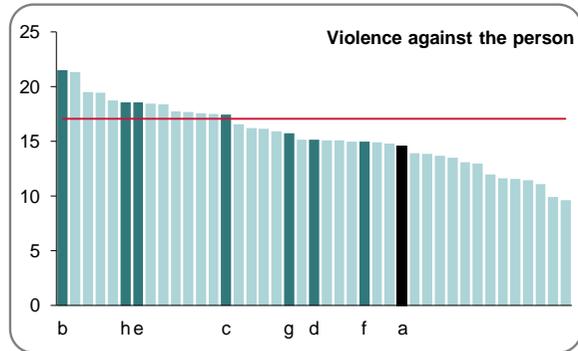
Population	1,375k				
2015/16	**Offences**	**per 1,000 pop**	**MSG Avg**	**Difference***	
Homicide	14	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Violence with injury	11,073	8.1	8.0	59	1%
Violence without injury	9,035	6.6	9.0	-3,390	-27%
Violence against the person	20,122	14.6	17.1	-3,331	-14%

		% change**	
2014/15	**Offences**	**Force**	**MSG Avg**
Homicide	14	0%	22%
Violence with injury	9,226	20%	16%
Violence without injury	6,297	43%	47%
Violence against the person	15,537	30%	30%

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

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

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

South Yorkshire

Offences and outcomes - Violence against the person - Outcome

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

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

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

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Violence against the person

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Violence with injury

Percentage with Action Taken

Violence with injury

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Violence without injury

Percentage with Action Taken

Violence without injury
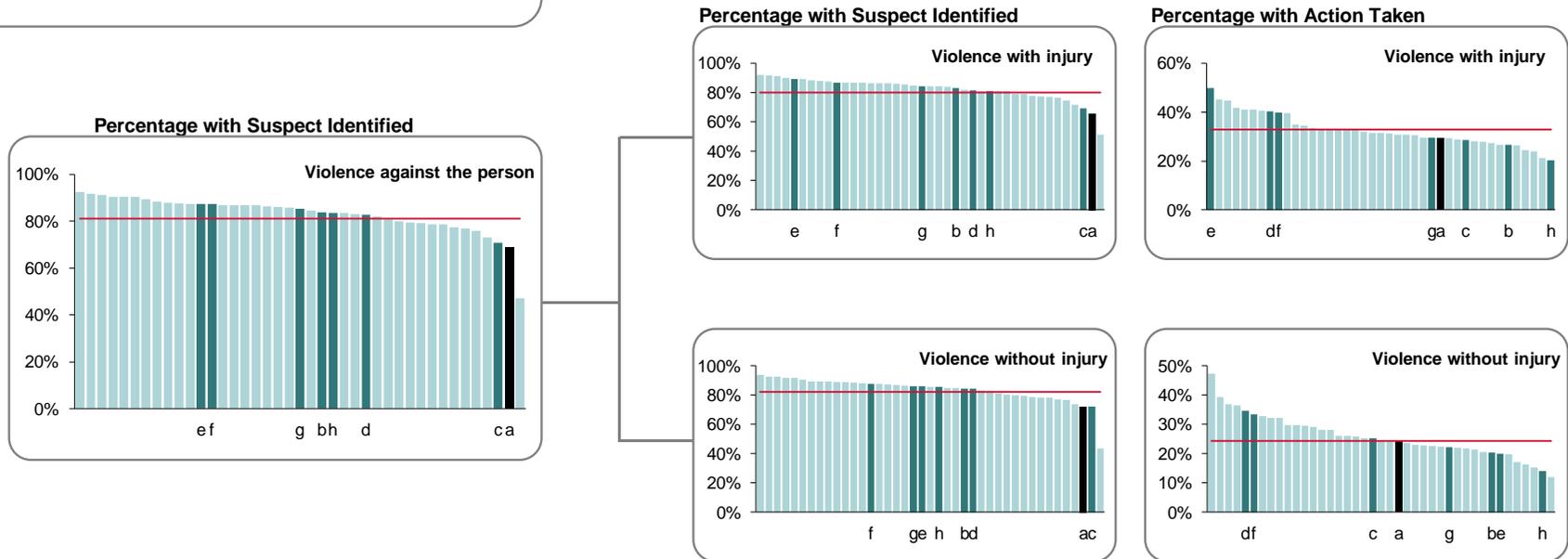
|	Offences	Suspect Identified			Action Taken		
		Force	%	MSG Avg*	Force	%	MSG Avg*
Homicide	14	10	n/a	n/a	9	n/a	n/a
Violence with injury	11,073	7,281	66%	80%	3,241	29%	33%
Violence without injury	9,035	6,516	72%	82%	2,212	24%	24%
Violence against the person	20,122	13,807	69%	81%	5,462	27%	28%

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

South Yorkshire

Offences and outcomes - Sexual offences - Recorded offences

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

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

Recorded offence rate

Percent change from 2014/15
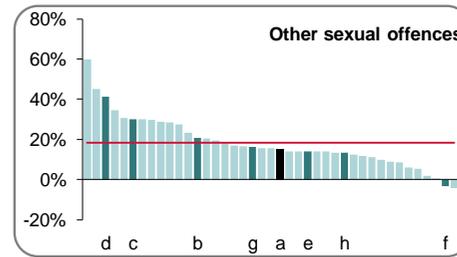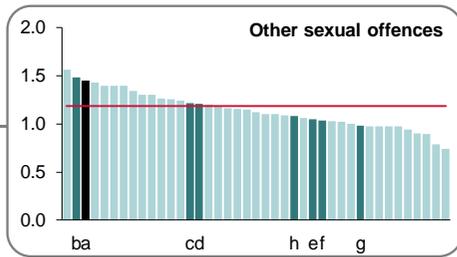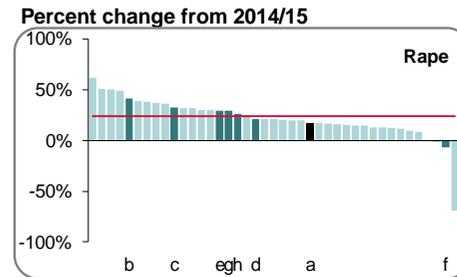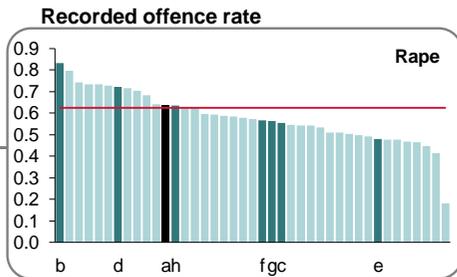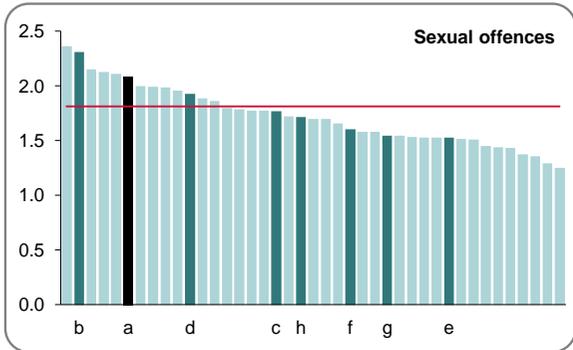
Population	1,375k				
2015/16	**Offences**	**per 1,000 pop**	**MSG Avg**	**Difference***	
Rape	874	0.6	0.62	17	2%
Other sexual offences	1,994	1.5	1.19	363	22%
Sexual offences	**2,868**	**2.1**	**1.81**	**380**	**15%**

	Offences	**% change****	
2014/15		**Force**	**MSG Avg**
Rape	744	17%	24%
Other sexual offences	1,736	15%	18%
Sexual offences	**2,480**	**16%**	**20%**

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

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

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

South Yorkshire

Offences and outcomes - Sexual offences - Outcome

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

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

Percentage with Suspect Identified — Sexual offences

Percentage with Suspect Identified — Rape

Percentage with Action Taken — Rape

Percentage with Suspect Identified — Other sexual offences

Percentage with Action Taken — Other sexual offences
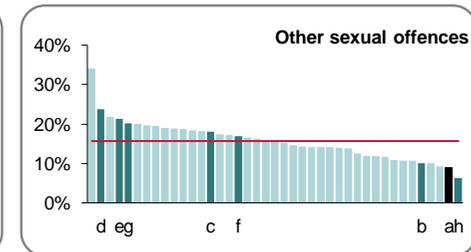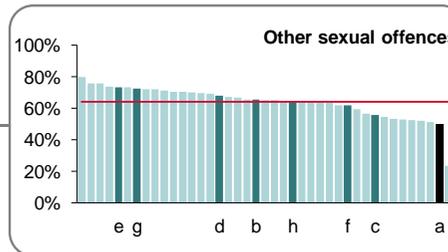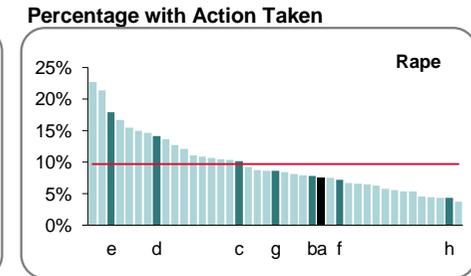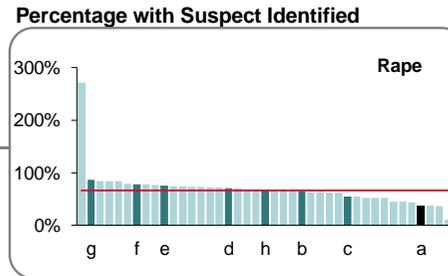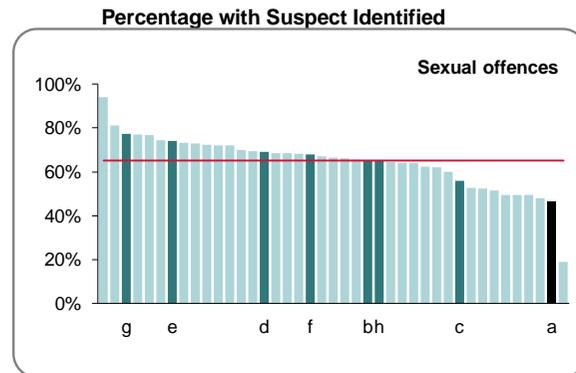
|	Offences	Suspect Identified			Action Taken		
		Force	%	MSG Avg*	Force	%	MSG Avg*
Rape	874	334	38%	67%	66	8%	10%
Other sexual offences	1,994	997	50%	64%	183	9%	16%
Sexual offences	2,868	1,331	46%	65%	249	9%	14%

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

South Yorkshire

Offences and outcomes - Robbery - Recorded offences

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

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

Recorded offence rate
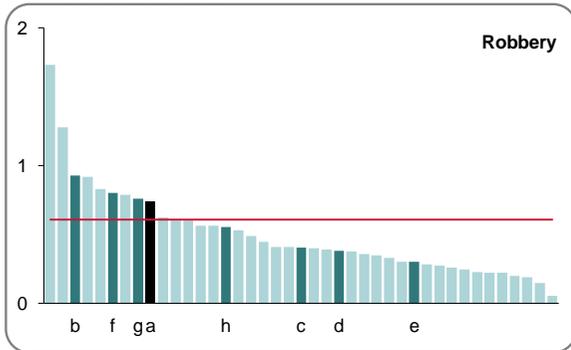
Robbery

Percent change from 2014/15
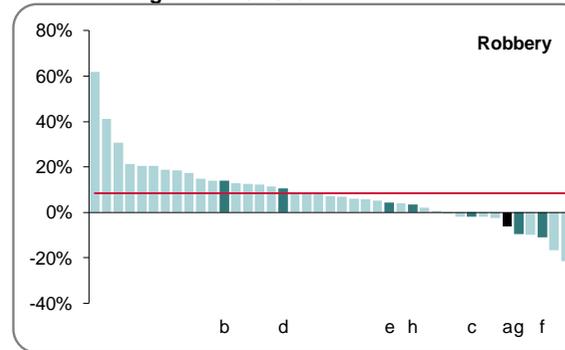
Robbery

Population	1,375k

2015/16	Offences	per 1,000 pop	MSG Avg	Difference*	
Robbery	1,010	0.7	0.6	175	21%

2014/15	Offences	% change**	
		Force	MSG Avg
Robbery	1,072	-6%	1%

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

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

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

South Yorkshire

Offences and outcomes - Robbery - Outcome

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

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

Percentage with Suspect Identified
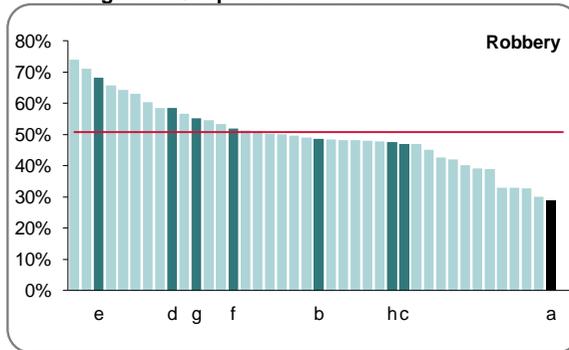
Percentage with Action Taken
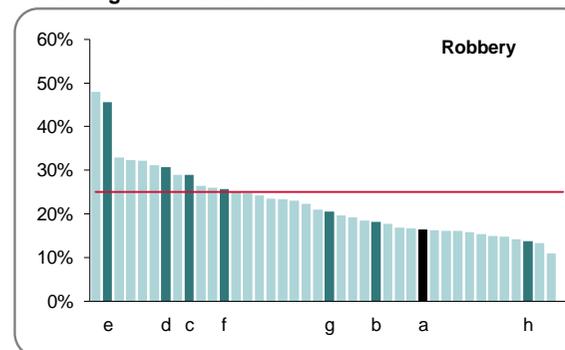
	Offences	Suspect Identified			Action Taken		
		Force	**%**	**MSG Avg***	**Force**	**%**	**MSG Avg***
Robbery	1,010	290	29%	51%	166	16%	25%

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

South Yorkshire

Offences and outcomes - Theft offences - Recorded offences

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

Recorded offence rate

Percent change from 2014/15
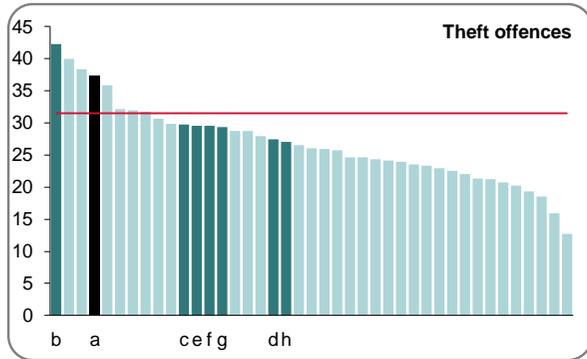
Population	1,375k

2015/16	Offences	per 1,000 pop	MSG Avg	Difference*	
Burglary	12,625	9.2	7.5	2,354	23%
Vehicle offences	11,752	8.5	6.9	2,294	24%
Bicycle theft	1,250	0.9	1.2	-448	-26%
Theft from the person	1,732	1.3	0.9	468	37%
Shoplifting	11,030	8.0	6.6	2,016	22%
All other theft offences	12,929	9.4	8.5	1,302	11%
Theft offences	51,318	37.3	31.5	7,986	18%

2014/15	Offences	% change **	
		Force	MSG Avg
Burglary	14,062	-10%	-6%
Vehicle offences	10,260	15%	6%
Bicycle theft	1,340	-7%	-7%
Theft from the person	1,734	0%	2%
Shoplifting	10,345	7%	3%
All other theft offences	13,355	-3%	0%
Theft offences	51,096	0%	0%

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

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

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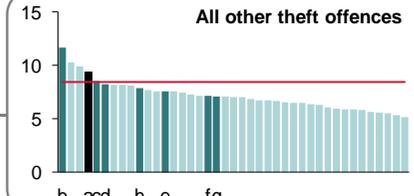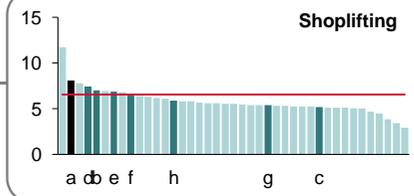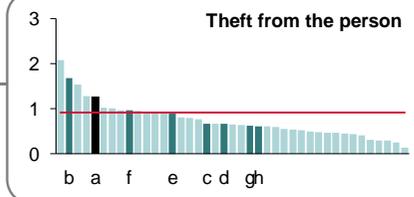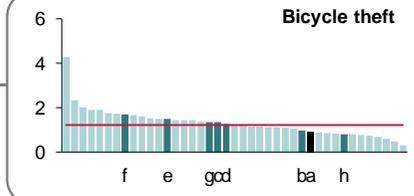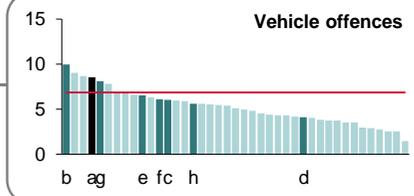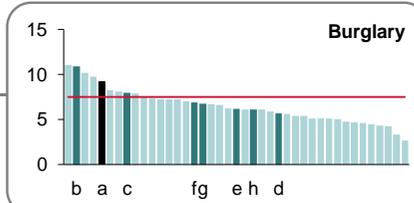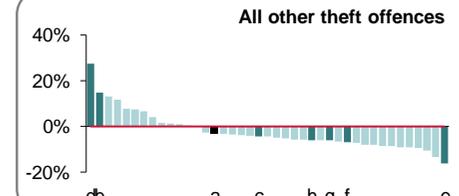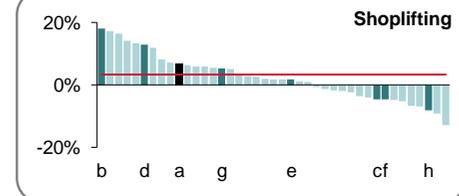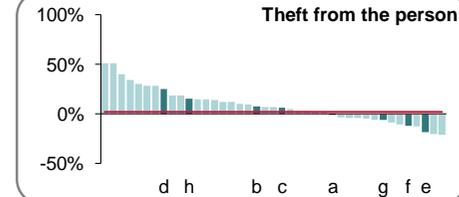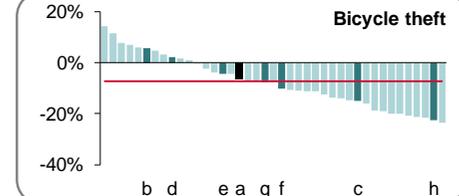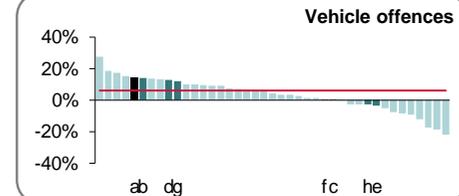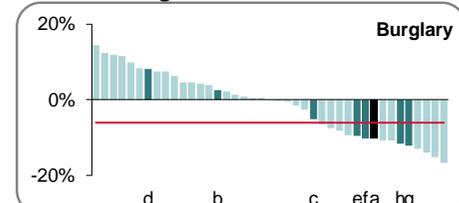
South Yorkshire

Offences and outcomes - Theft offences - Outcome

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

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

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Theft offences

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Burglary

Percentage with Action Taken

Burglary

Vehicle offences

Vehicle offences

Bicycle theft

Bicycle theft

Theft from the person

Theft from the person

Shoplifting

Shoplifting

All other theft offences

All other theft offences
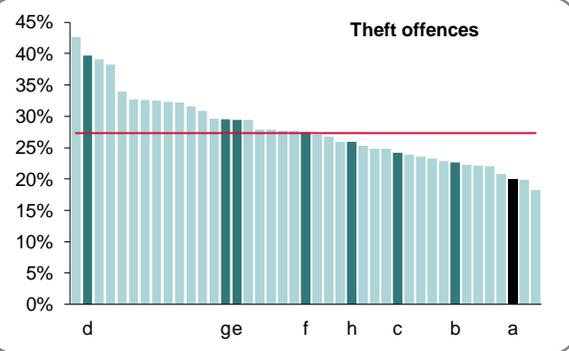
	Offences	Suspect Identified			Action Taken		
		Force	%	MSG Avg	Force	%	MSG Avg
Burglary	12,625	1,245	10%	16%	704	6%	8%
Vehicle offences	11,752	780	7%	12%	463	4%	6%
Bicycle theft	1,250	91	7%	12%	43	3%	4%
Theft from the person	1,732	107	6%	15%	57	3%	4%
Shoplifting	11,030	5,739	52%	63%	5,092	46%	50%
All other theft offences	12,929	2,292	18%	25%	933	7%	8%
Theft offences	51,318	10,254	20%	27%	7,292	14%	16%
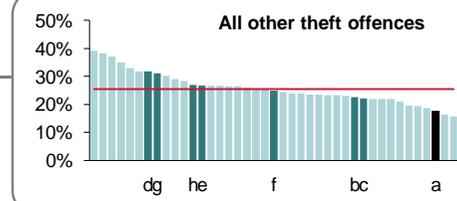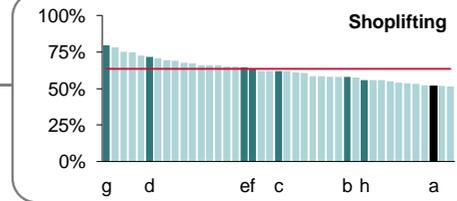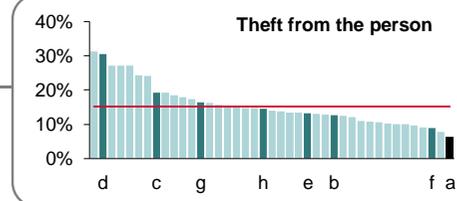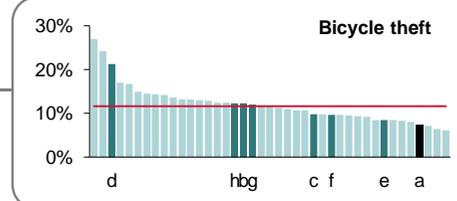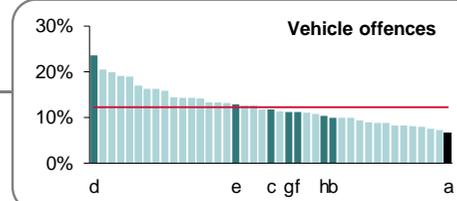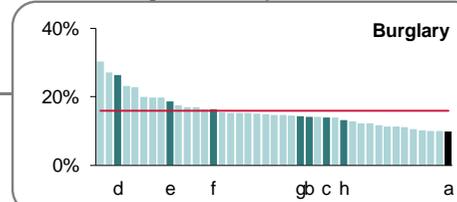
Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2016

South Yorkshire
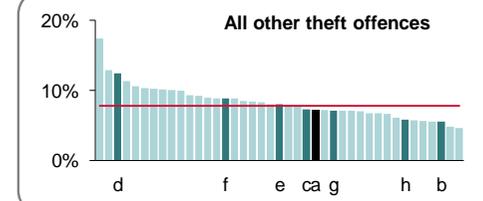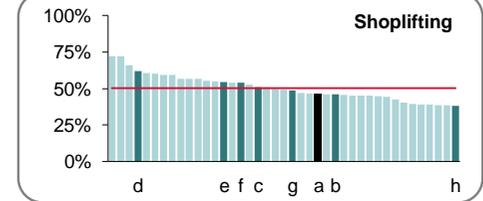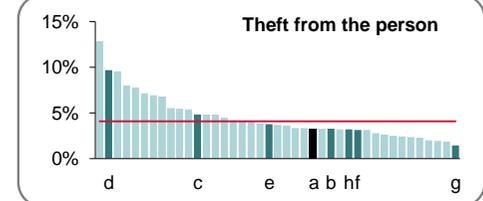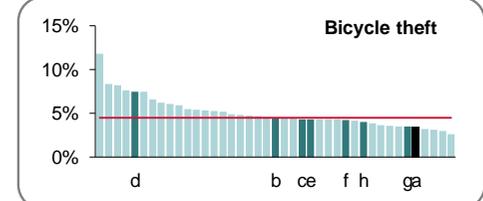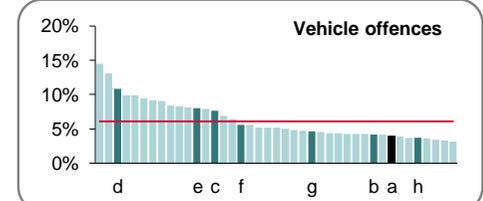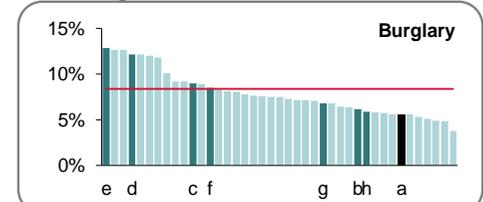
Offences and outcomes - Criminal damage and arson - Recorded offences

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

Recorded offence rate

Criminal damage

Arson

Percent change from 2014/15

Criminal damage

Arson

Criminal damage and arson
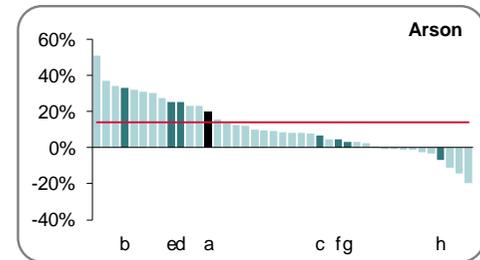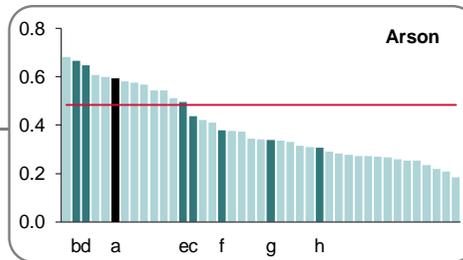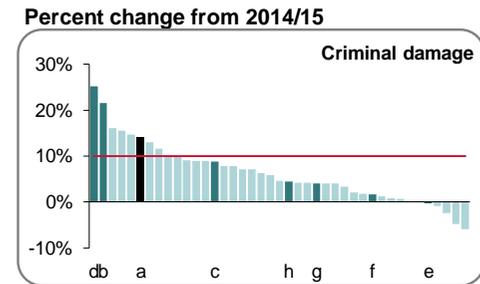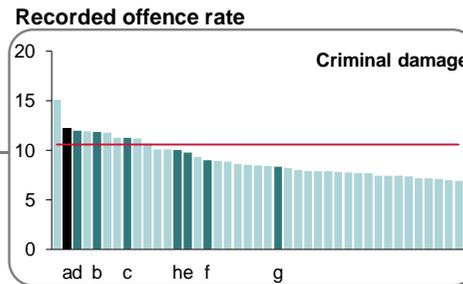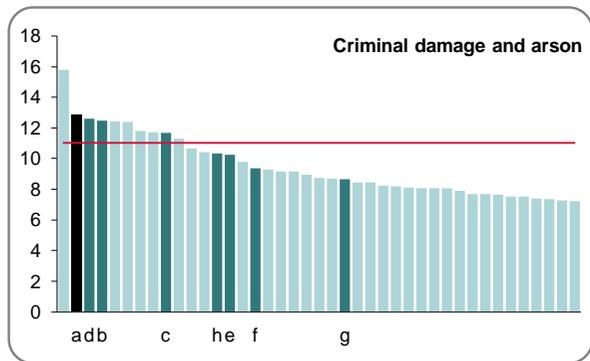
Population	1,375k

2015/16	Offences	per 1,000 pop	MSG Avg	Difference*	
Criminal damage	16,838	12.2	10.5	2,347	16%
Arson	818	0.6	0.5	154	23%
Criminal damage and arson	17,656	12.8	11.0	2,501	17%

2014/15	Offences	% change **	
		Force	MSG Avg
Criminal damage	14,750	14%	10%
Arson	683	20%	14%
Criminal damage and arson	15,433	14%	10%

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

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

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

South Yorkshire

Offences and outcomes - Criminal Damage and Arson - Outcome

What are the outcomes for criminal damage and arson and how does this compare with others?

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

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Criminal damage and arson

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Criminal damage

Percentage with Action Taken

Criminal damage
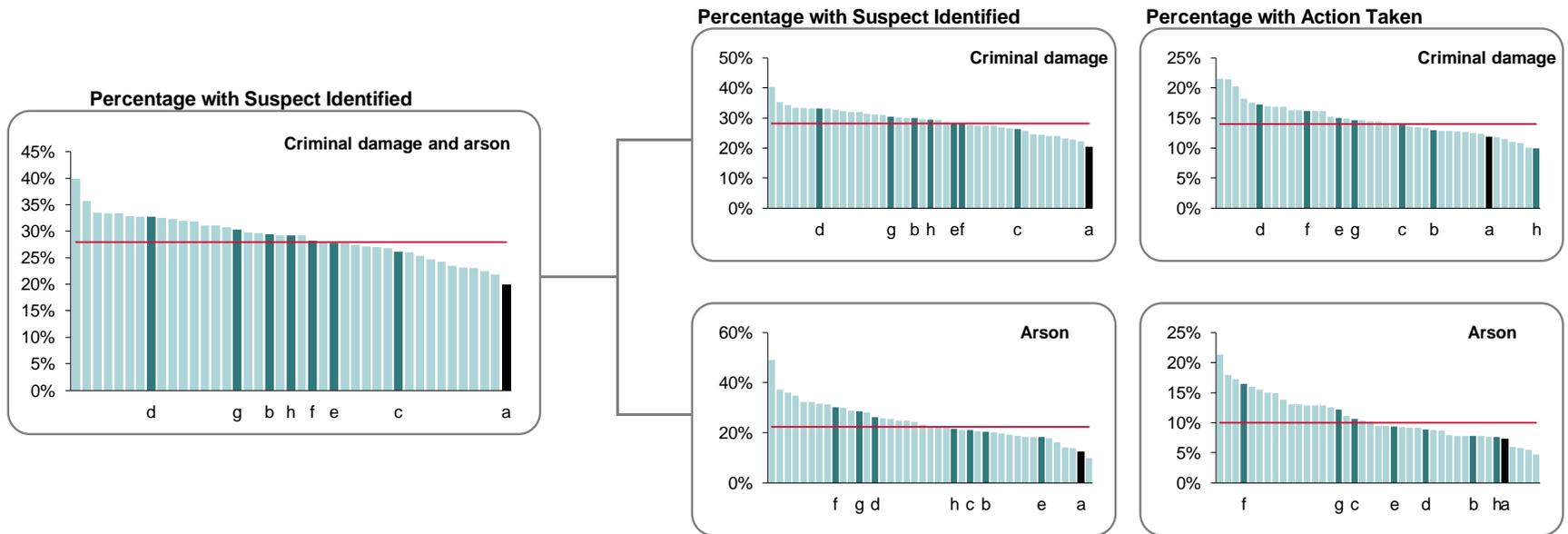
Arson

Arson

	Offences	Suspect Identified			Action Taken		
		Force	%	MSG Avg	Force	%	MSG Avg
Criminal damage	16,838	3,419	20%	28%	2,003	12%	14%
Arson	818	100	12%	22%	59	7%	10%
Criminal damage and arson	17,656	3,519	20%	28%	2,062	12%	14%

South Yorkshire

Offences and outcomes - Other crimes against society - Recorded offences

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

Recorded offence rate

Percent change from 2014/15
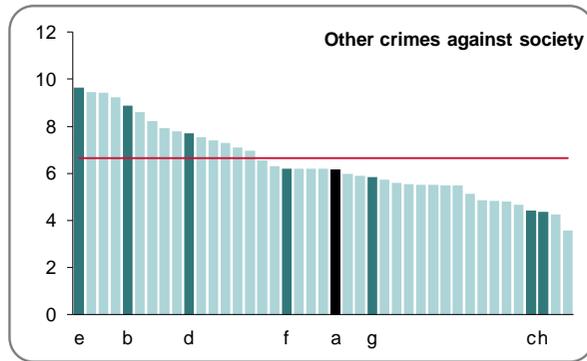
Population	1,375k

2015/16	Offences	per 1,000 pop	MSG Avg	Difference*	
Trafficking of drugs	799	0.6	0.5	92	13%
Possession of drugs	1,800	1.3	1.6	-430	-19%
Public order offences	3,641	2.6	3.0	-437	-11%
Possession of weapons	726	0.5	0.4	132	22%
Misc crimes against society	1,460	1.1	1.1	-66	-4%
Other crimes against society	8,426	6.1	6.6	-709	-8%

2014/15	Offences	% change** Force	% change** MSG Avg
Trafficking of drugs	932	-14%	0%
Possession of drugs	2,461	-27%	-15%
Public order offences	2,542	43%	34%
Possession of weapons	674	8%	12%
Misc crimes against society	1,239	18%	19%
Other crimes against society	7,848	7%	11%

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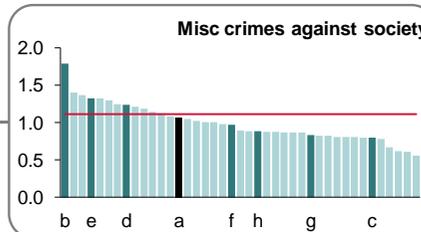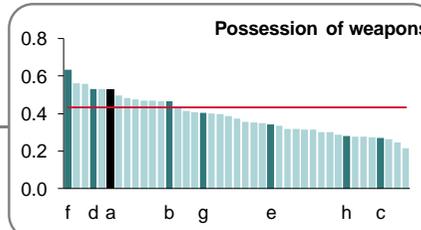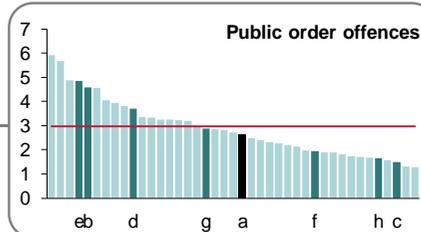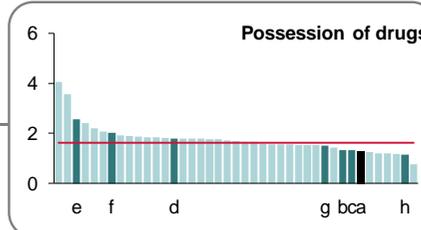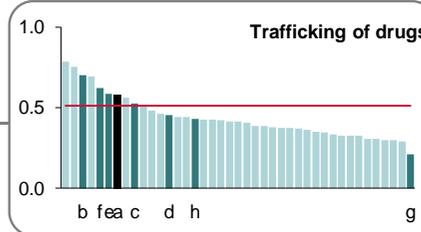
**Percentage change from 2014/15 to 2015/16
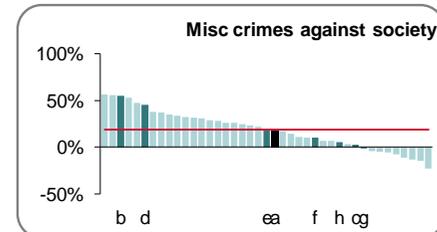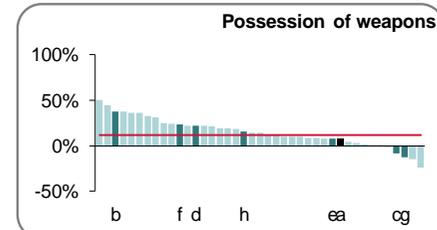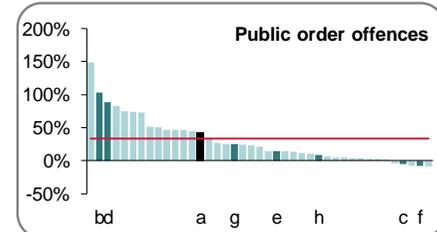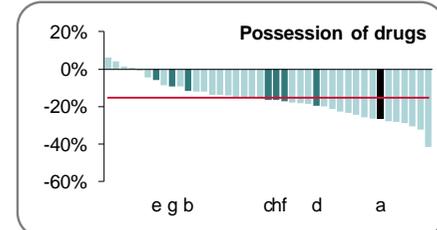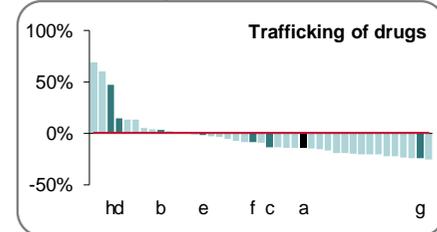
Source: ONS Crime Statistics 2015/16, 2014/15

South Yorkshire

Outcomes - Other crimes against society

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

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

Percentage with Action Taken
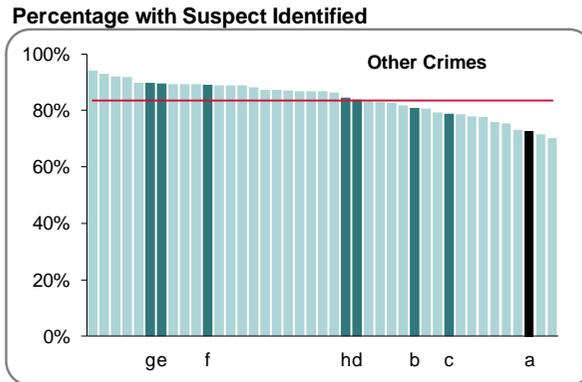
Percentage with Suspect Identified
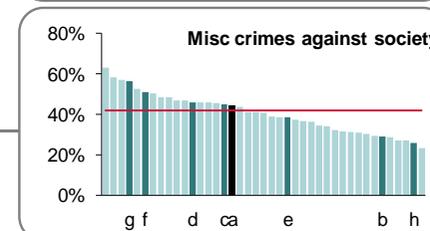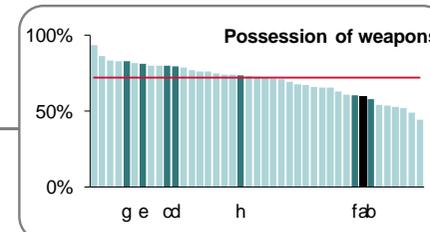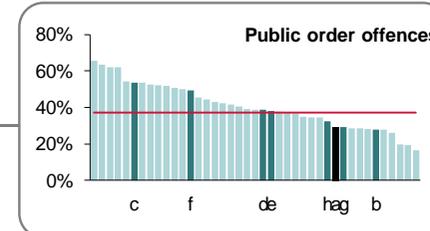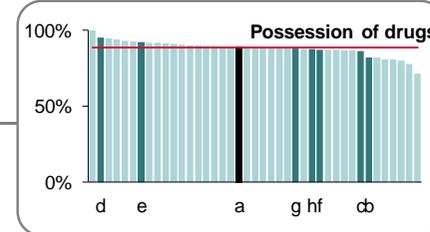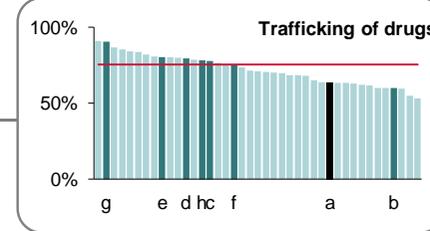
	Total offences	Suspect Identified			Action Taken		
		Force	%	MSG Avg	Force	%	MSG Avg
Trafficking of drugs	799	581	73%	85%	511	64%	76%
Possession of drugs	1,800	1,693	94%	96%	1,608	89%	89%
Public order offences	3,641	2,181	60%	78%	1,063	29%	37%
Possession of weapons	726	586	81%	92%	438	60%	72%
Misc crimes against society	1,460	1,088	75%	77%	648	44%	42%
Other crimes against society	**8,426**	**6,129**	**73%**	**84%**	**4,268**	**51%**	**56%**

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

South Yorkshire

Offences and outcomes - Crime against children - Recorded offences

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

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

Recorded offence rate

Rape

Sexual offences / abuse

Cruelty / other
(WMD - 4.8)

Crime against children
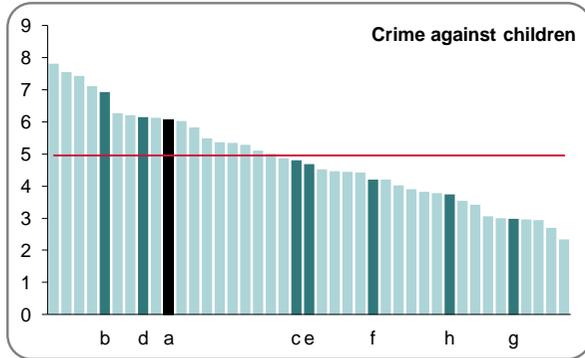
Percent change from 2014/15
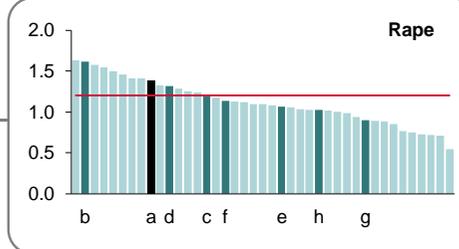
Rape

Sexual offences / abuse
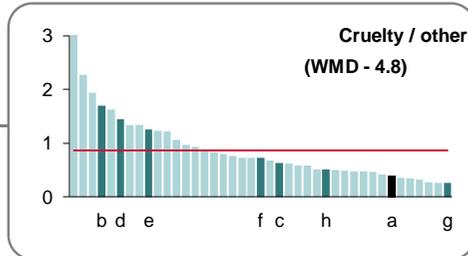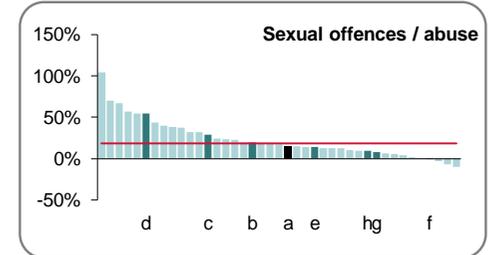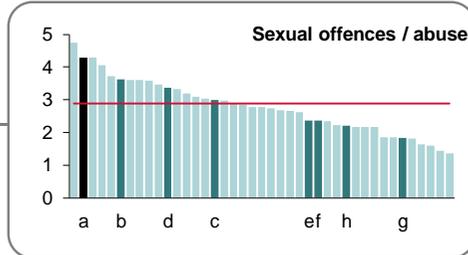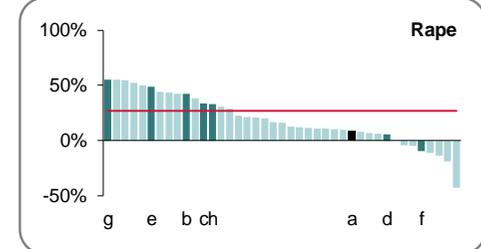
Population - Child under 16			255k		
2015/16	**Offences**	**per 1,000 pop**	**MSG Avg**	**Difference***	
Rape	353	1.4	1.2	46	15%
Sexual offences / abuse	1,099	4.3	2.9	363	49%
Cruelty / other	101	0.4	0.9	-119	-54%
Crime against children	**1,553**	**6.1**	**4.9**	**289**	**23%**

		% change **	
2014/15	**Offences**	**Force**	**MSG Avg**
Rape	325	9%	27%
Sexual offences / abuse	956	15%	19%
Cruelty / other	110	-8%	35%
Crime against children	**1,391**	**12%**	**22%**

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

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

South Yorkshire

Offences and outcomes - Crime against children - Outcome

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

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

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

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Crime against children

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Rape

Percentage with Action Taken

Rape

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Sexual offences / abuse

Percentage with Action Taken

Sexual offences / abuse

Percentage with Suspect Identified

Cruelty / other

Percentage with Action Taken
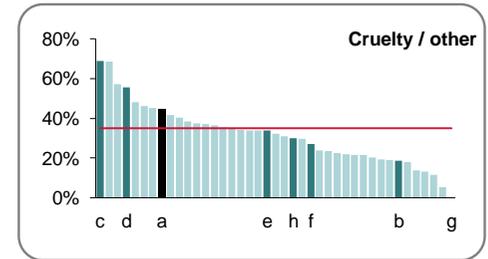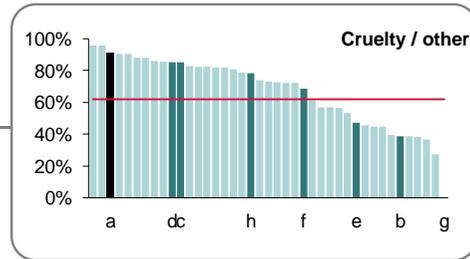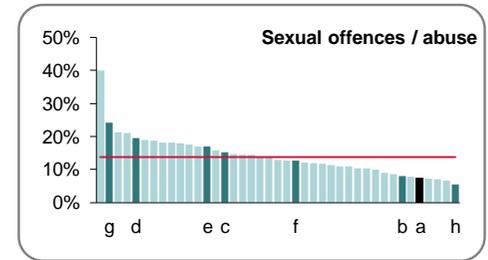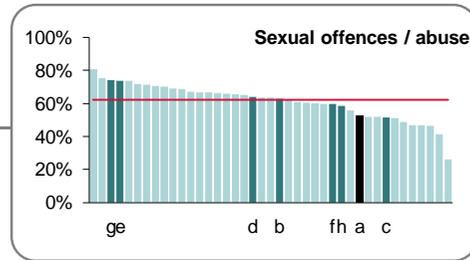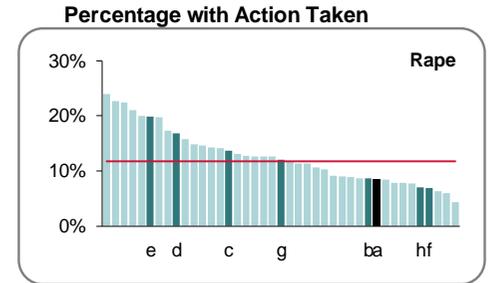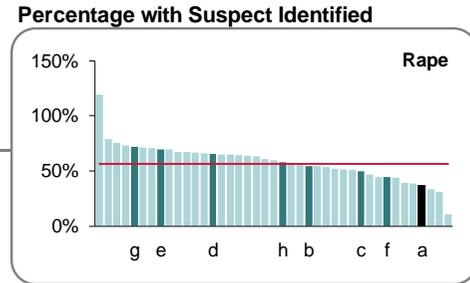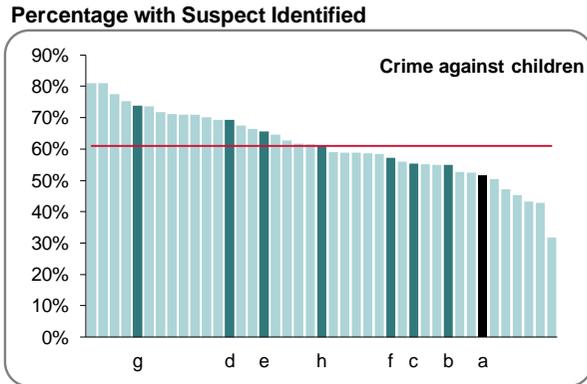
Cruelty / other

|	Offences	Suspect Identified			Action Taken		
		Force	%	MSG Avg*	Force	%	MSG Avg*
Rape	353	131	37%	56%	30	8%	12%
Sexual offences / abuse	1,099	577	53%	62%	85	8%	14%
Cruelty / other	101	92	91%	62%	45	45%	35%
Crime against children	**1,553**	**800**	**52%**	**61%**	**160**	**10%**	**17%**

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

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

South Yorkshire

Offences and outcomes - Outcome percentage - Victim-based crime

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

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

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

Suspect identified %

Suspect identified - action taken %

Charged/summonsed %

No suspect identified %

Suspect identified - no action %

Out of court (formal) %

Out of court (informal) %

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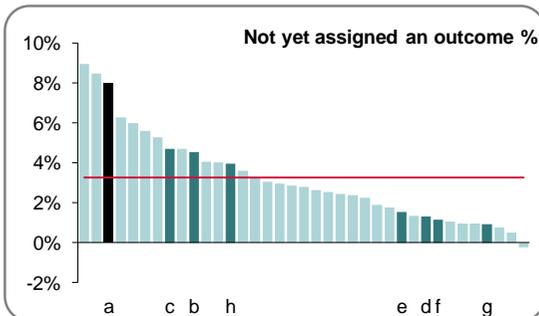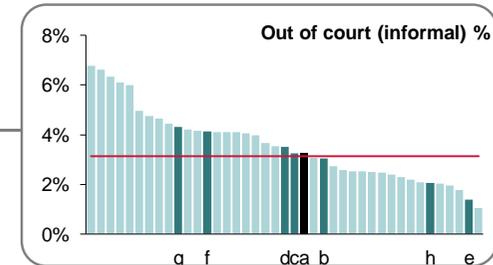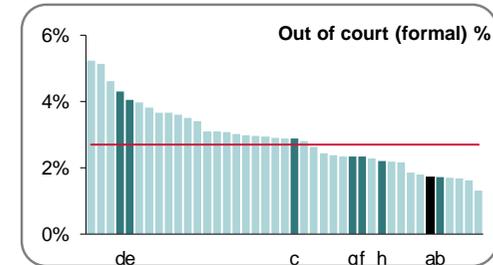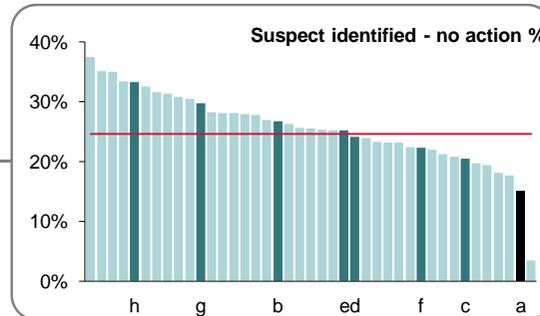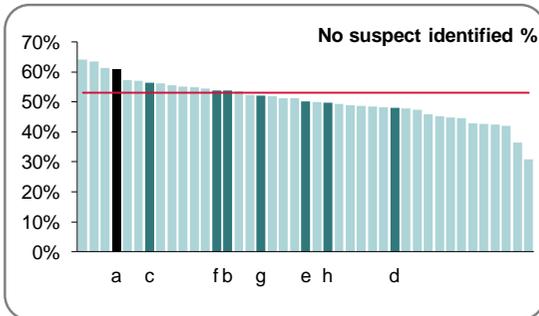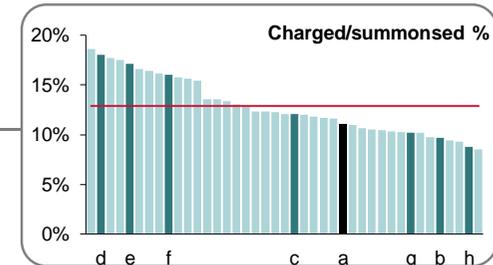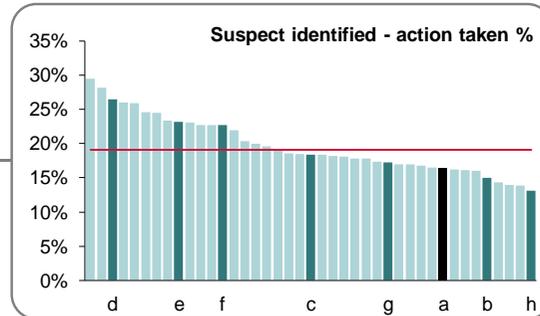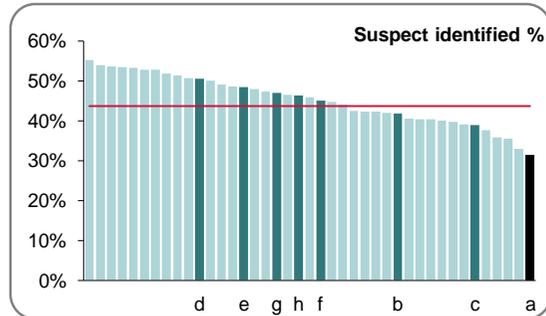
Note: It is imperative to look at the allocation of outcomes in their totality to get the complete picture of how a force is handling their crime demand, including crimes which have not yet been assigned an outcome. Forces with high proportions of crimes categorised as 'not yet assigned an outcome' may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

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

South Yorkshire

Offences and outcomes - Outcome percentage - Other crimes against society

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

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

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

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

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

A full breakdown of outcomes is available from page 80.

Charged/summonsed %

Suspect identified - action taken %

Out of court (formal) %

Out of court (informal) %

South Yorkshire
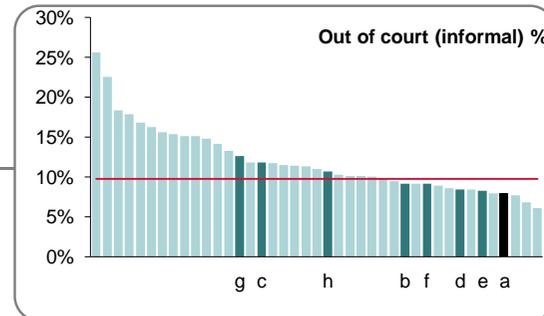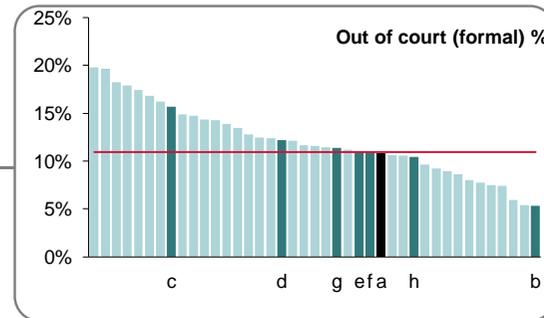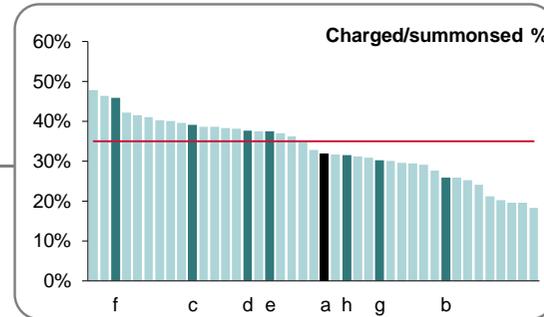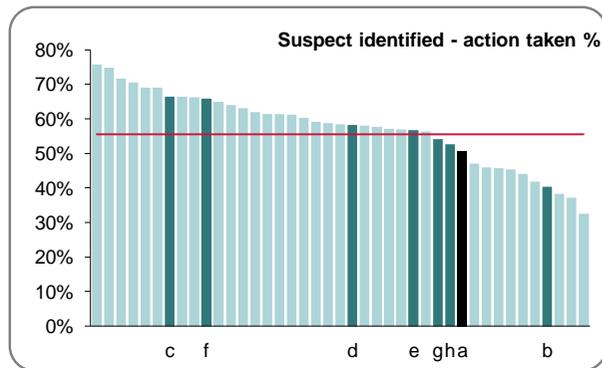
Offences and outcomes - Charged/Summonsed

What proportion of offences result in charges and how does this compare with the other forces?

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

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

	Offences	Outcomes	%	% E&W	Expected	Difference
Homicide	14	9	64%	63%	9	0
Violence with Injury	11,073	2,048	18%	21%	2,354	-306
Violence without Injury	9,035	1,518	17%	16%	1,405	113
Violence against the person	20,122	3,575	18%		3,768	-193
Rape	874	66	8%	9%	80	-14
Other Sexual Offences	1,994	130	7%	13%	249	-119
Sexual offences	2,868	196	7%		330	-134
Robbery	1,010	156	15%	18%	184	-28
Burglary	12,625	616	5%	6%	774	-158
Vehicle offences	11,752	400	3%	4%	512	-112
Theft from the Person	1,732	44	3%	3%	49	-5
Bicycle Theft	1,250	31	2%	3%	36	-5
Shoplifting	11,030	3,537	32%	31%	3,474	63
Other Theft Offences	12,929	503	4%	4%	549	-46
Theft offences	51,318	5,131	10%		5,394	-263
Criminal damage	16,838	1,137	7%	8%	1,290	-153
Arson	818	43	5%	7%	58	-15
Criminal damage & arson	17,656	1,180	7%		1,348	-168
Victim-based crime	92,974	10,238	11%		11,023	-785
Trafficking of drugs	799	416	52%	58%	467	-51
Possession of drugs	1,800	677	38%	32%	577	100
Possession of weapons offences	726	357	49%	53%	381	-24
Public Order Offences	3,641	699	19%	23%	849	-150
Miscellaneous crimes	1,460	543	37%	32%	463	80
Other crimes against society	8,426	2,692	32%		2,738	-46
Total	101,400	12,930	13%		13,775	-845
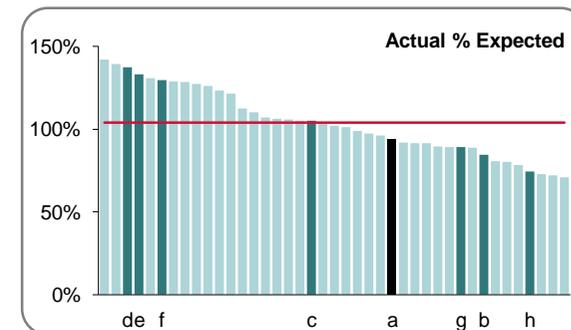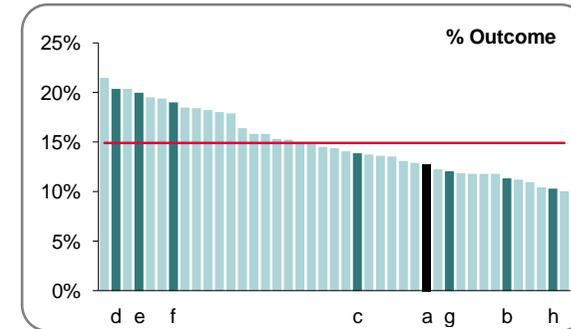
Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2016

South Yorkshire

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

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

These charts and tables show the rates of out-of-court (formal) outcomes for all crime types compared with the MSG.

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

	Offences	Outcomes	%	% E&W	Expected	Difference
Homicide	14	0	0%	0%	0	0
Violence with Injury	11,073	424	4%	5%	574	-150
Violence without Injury	9,035	261	3%	4%	358	-97
Violence against the person	20,122	685	3%		932	-247
Rape	874	0	0%	0%	1	-1
Other Sexual Offences	1,994	29	1%	2%	34	-5
Sexual offences	2,868	29	1%		35	-6
Robbery	1,010	3	0%	0%	3	0
Burglary	12,625	13	0%	0%	38	-25
Vehicle offences	11,752	29	0%	0%	35	-6
Theft from the Person	1,732	4	0%	0%	6	-2
Bicycle Theft	1,250	3	0%	0%	5	-2
Shoplifting	11,030	534	5%	6%	682	-148
Other Theft Offences	12,929	85	1%	1%	141	-56
Theft offences	51,318	668	1%		908	-240
Criminal damage	16,838	219	1%	3%	434	-215
Arson	818	3	0%	1%	9	-6
Criminal damage & arson	17,656	222	1%		443	-221
Victim-based crime	92,974	1,607	2%		2,320	-713
Trafficking of drugs	799	93	12%	11%	92	1
Possession of drugs	1,800	481	27%	24%	429	52
Possession of weapons offences	726	66	9%	10%	72	-6
Public Order Offences	3,641	217	6%	6%	222	-5
Miscellaneous crimes	1,460	51	3%	4%	58	-7
Other crimes against society	8,426	908	11%		873	35
Total	101,400	2,515	2%		3,193	-678
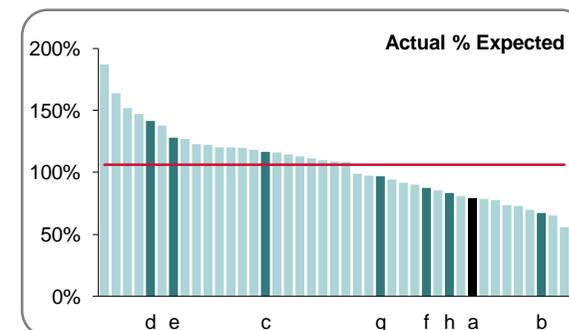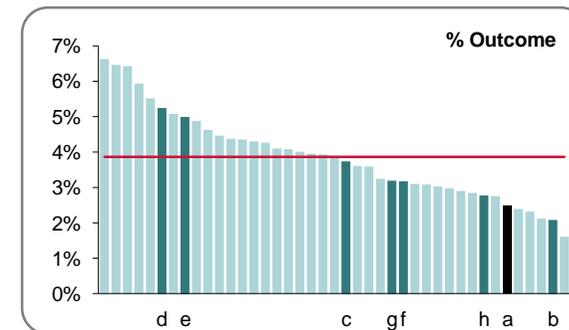
Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2016

South Yorkshire

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

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

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

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

	Offences	Outcomes	%	% E&W	Expected	Difference
Homicide	14	0	0%	0%	0	0
Violence with Injury	11,073	769	7%	5%	570	199
Violence without Injury	9,035	433	5%	5%	410	23
Violence against the person	20,122	1,202	6%		980	222
Rape	874	0	0%	0%	0	-0
Other Sexual Offences	1,994	24	1%	1%	20	4
Sexual offences	2,868	24	1%		20	4
Robbery	1,010	4	0%	0%	3	1
Burglary	12,625	21	0%	0%	31	-10
Vehicle offences	11,752	23	0%	0%	29	-6
Theft from the Person	1,732	9	1%	1%	9	0
Bicycle Theft	1,250	8	1%	1%	11	-3
Shoplifting	11,030	760	7%	10%	1,056	-296
Other Theft Offences	12,929	319	2%	2%	273	46
Theft offences	51,318	1,140	2%		1,408	-268
Criminal damage	16,838	643	4%	4%	614	29
Arson	818	13	2%	2%	14	-1
Criminal damage & arson	17,656	656	4%		628	28
Victim-based crime	92,974	3,026	3%		3,039	-13
Trafficking of drugs	799	2	0%	1%	10	-8
Possession of drugs	1,800	449	25%	33%	588	-139
Possession of weapons offences	726	15	2%	4%	32	-17
Public Order Offences	3,641	147	4%	5%	172	-25
Miscellaneous crimes	1,460	52	4%	2%	35	17
Other crimes against society	8,426	665	8%		837	-172
Total	101,400	3,691	4%		3,876	-185
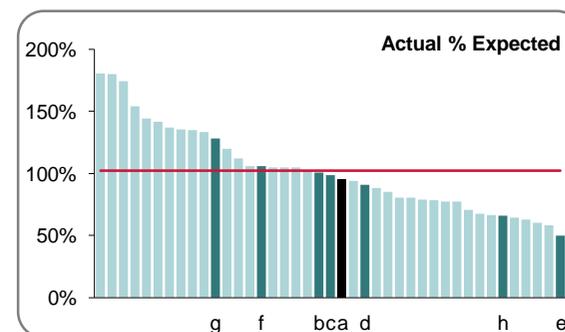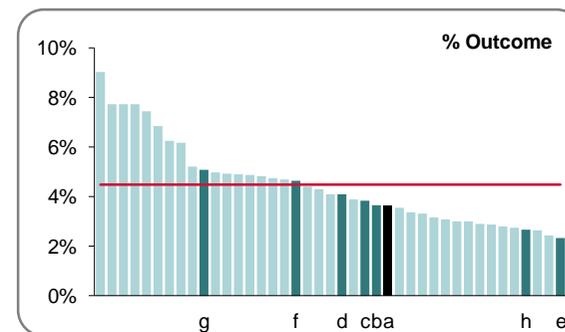
Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2016

South Yorkshire

Offences and outcomes - Suspect identified - no action taken

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

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

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

	Offences	Outcomes	%	% E&W	Expected	Difference
Homicide	14	1	7%	11%	2	-1
Violence with Injury	11,073	4,040	36%	50%	5,546	-1,506
Violence without Injury	9,035	4,304	48%	59%	5,309	-1,005
Violence against the person	20,122	8,345	41%		10,857	-2,512
Rape	874	268	31%	56%	486	-218
Other Sexual Offences	1,994	814	41%	48%	965	-151
Sexual offences	2,868	1,082	38%		1,451	-369
Robbery	1,010	124	12%	25%	248	-124
Burglary	12,625	541	4%	7%	911	-370
Vehicle offences	11,752	317	3%	5%	642	-325
Theft from the Person	1,732	50	3%	9%	157	-107
Bicycle Theft	1,250	48	4%	6%	77	-29
Shoplifting	11,030	647	6%	12%	1,287	-640
Other Theft Offences	12,929	1,359	11%	17%	2,176	-817
Theft offences	51,318	2,962	6%		5,251	-2,289
Criminal damage	16,838	1,416	8%	14%	2,400	-984
Arson	818	41	5%	12%	101	-60
Criminal damage & arson	17,656	1,457	8%		2,501	-1,044
Victim-based crime	92,974	13,970	15%		20,307	-6,337
Trafficking of drugs	799	70	9%	10%	76	-6
Possession of drugs	1,800	85	5%	8%	135	-50
Possession of weapons offences	726	148	20%	23%	166	-18
Public Order Offences	3,641	1,118	31%	42%	1,543	-425
Miscellaneous crimes	1,460	440	30%	36%	524	-84
Other crimes against society	8,426	1,861	22%		2,444	-583
Total	101,400	15,831	16%		22,770	-6,939
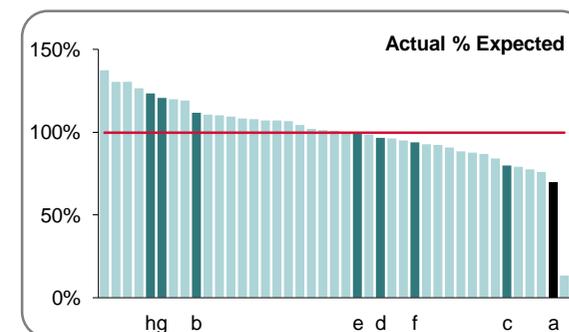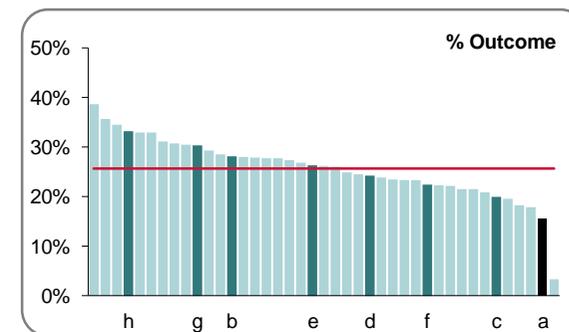
Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2016

South Yorkshire

Offences and outcomes - Investigation complete – no suspect identified

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

These charts and tables show the rates of offences which have no suspect identified for all crime types compared with the MSG.

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

	Offences	Outcomes	%	% E&W	Expected	Difference
Homicide	14	0	0%	2%	0	-0
Violence with Injury	11,073	2,543	23%	14%	1,581	962
Violence without Injury	9,035	1,645	18%	13%	1,153	492
Violence against the person	20,122	4,188	21%		2,735	1,453
Rape	874	97	11%	7%	60	37
Other Sexual Offences	1,994	412	21%	19%	374	38
Sexual offences	2,868	509	18%		434	75
Robbery	1,010	494	49%	50%	505	-11
Burglary	12,625	10,378	82%	82%	10,345	33
Vehicle offences	11,752	10,614	90%	87%	10,224	390
Theft from the Person	1,732	1,546	89%	84%	1,463	83
Bicycle Theft	1,250	1,111	89%	88%	1,097	14
Shoplifting	11,030	4,213	38%	36%	4,014	199
Other Theft Offences	12,929	10,175	79%	72%	9,321	854
Theft offences	51,318	38,037	74%		36,464	1,573
Criminal damage	16,838	12,500	74%	69%	11,690	810
Arson	818	625	76%	74%	607	18
Criminal damage & arson	17,656	13,125	74%		12,297	828
Victim-based crime	92,974	56,353	61%		52,434	3,919
Trafficking of drugs	799	25	3%	5%	42	-17
Possession of drugs	1,800	17	1%	1%	17	0
Possession of weapons offences	726	63	9%	6%	42	21
Public Order Offences	3,641	1,043	29%	20%	713	330
Miscellaneous crimes	1,460	171	12%	15%	221	-50
Other crimes against society	8,426	1,319	16%		1,034	285
Total	101,400	57,672	57%		53,424	4,248
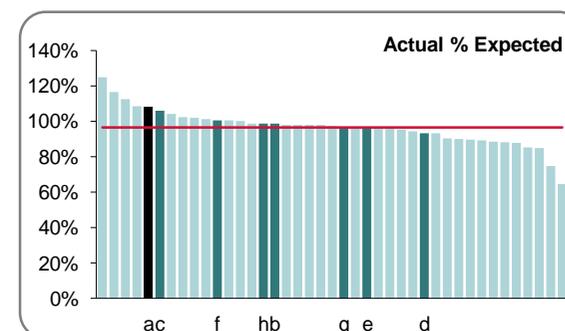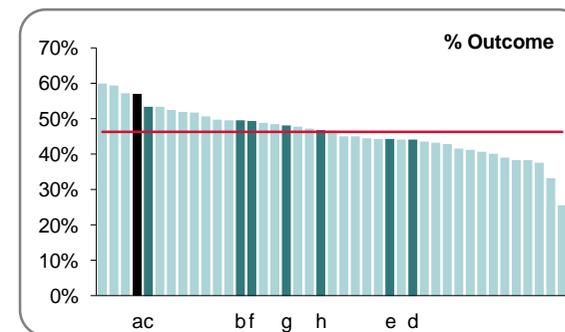
Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2016

South Yorkshire

Offences and outcomes - Not yet assigned an outcome

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

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

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

	Offences	Outcomes	%	% E&W	Expected	Difference
Homicide	14	4	29%	24%	3	1
Violence with Injury	11,073	1,249	11%	4%	447	802
Violence without Injury	9,035	874	10%	4%	399	475
Violence against the person	20,122	2,127	11%		849	1,278
Rape	874	443	51%	28%	247	196
Other Sexual Offences	1,994	585	29%	18%	350	235
Sexual offences	2,868	1,028	36%		597	431
Robbery	1,010	226	22%	6%	66	160
Burglary	12,625	1,002	8%	4%	443	559
Vehicle offences	11,752	358	3%	2%	258	100
Theft from the Person	1,732	79	5%	3%	45	34
Bicycle Theft	1,250	48	4%	2%	20	28
Shoplifting	11,030	1,078	10%	3%	322	756
Other Theft Offences	12,929	462	4%	3%	445	17
Theft offences	51,318	3,027	6%		1,534	1,493
Criminal damage	16,838	919	5%	2%	387	532
Arson	818	93	11%	4%	30	63
Criminal damage & arson	17,656	1,012	6%		416	596
Victim-based crime	92,974	7,420	8%		3,462	3,958
Trafficking of drugs	799	193	24%	14%	111	82
Possession of drugs	1,800	90	5%	3%	53	37
Possession of weapons offences	726	77	11%	5%	33	44
Public Order Offences	3,641	417	11%	4%	142	275
Miscellaneous crimes	1,460	201	14%	11%	157	44
Other crimes against society	8,426	978	12%		496	482
Total	101,400	8,398	8%		3,968	4,430
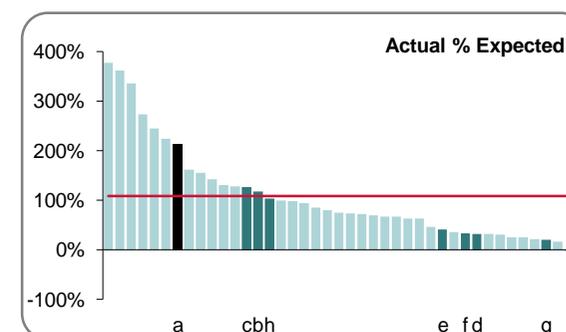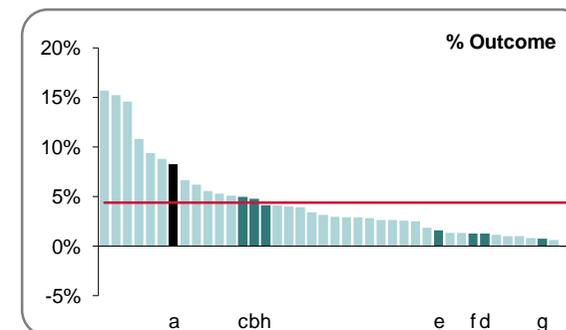
Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2016

South Yorkshire

HMIC Value for Money Profile 2016 - Annexes 1 - 4

Annex 1 - Crime Codes

Offences included in each category

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

1	Murder		4.10	Corporate manslaughter
4.1	Manslaughter		4.2	Infanticide

    1.1.2. Violence with injury

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

    1.1.3. Violence without injury

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

  1.2. Sexual offences
    1.2.1. Rape

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

(cont.)

1.2.2. Other sexual offences

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

1.3. Robbery

1.3.1 Robbery of business property

34A	Robbery of business property

1.3.2 Robbery of personal property

34B	Robbery of personal property

1.4. Theft offences

1.4.1. Burglary

1.4.1.1. Domestic burglary

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

1.4.1.2 Non-domestic burglary

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

1.4.2. Vehicle offences

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

1.4.3. Theft from the person

39	Theft from the person

1.4.4. Bicycle theft

44	Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle

1.4.5. Shoplifting

46	Shoplifting

1.4.6. Other theft offences

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

(cont.)

1.5. Criminal damage and arson

1.5.1. Criminal damage

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

1.5.2. Arson

56A	Arson endangering life		56B	Arson not endangering life

2. Other crimes against society

2.1. Drug offences

2.1.1. Trafficking of drugs

92A Trafficking in controlled drugs

2.1.2. Possession of drugs

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

2.2. Possession of weapons offences

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

2.3. Public order offences

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

2.4. Miscellaneous crimes

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

(cont.)

3. Fraud offences

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

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

Crime committed against children

Offences included in each category
  Crime against children
    Rape
      19D   Rape of a female child under 16
      19E   Rape of a female child under 13
      19G   Rape of a male child under 16
      19H   Rape of a male child under 13

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

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

Other offences against children not included
      (It is not possible to distinguish between adult and child victims within these crime types.)
      23   Incest or familial sexual offences
      86   Obscene publications etc
      99   Other notifiable offences

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

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

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

Outcome Types

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

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

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

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

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

(cont.)

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

Annex 3 – POA Categories

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Local investigation is included under local policing rather than investigations

Annex 4 - Coding of POA categories

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

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

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

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

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

Public protection
F	Witness protection
F	Child protection
F	Adult protection

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Outliers

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

	£m	£/head	Avg	Diff £m
OVERALL COSTS				
Non Staff Costs	**£m**	**% staff cost**	**Avg**	**Diff £m**
Restructure, training and conference	3.0	1.5	0.6	1.9
COSTS BY OBJECTIVE	**£m**	**£/head**	**Avg**	**Diff £m**
NRE by objective group				
Investigations	5.9	4.3	8.2	-5.3
Investigative support	7.5	5.5	4.5	1.4
Local policing				
Neighbourhood policing	68.1	49.6	23.4	35.9
Public protection				
Child protection	9.3	6.7	2.4	5.9
Investigations				
Major investigations unit	1.9	1.4	2.9	-2.1
Investigations	5.9	4.3	8.2	-5.3
Investigative support				
Investigative support	7.5	5.5	4.5	1.4
Support functions				
Performance review	1.4	1.0	2.3	-1.7
All other support functions	9.7	7.0	4.1	4.0