HMICFRS Value for Money Profile 2017

Devon & Cornwall 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	Devon & Cornwall
b	Wiltshire
c	Suffolk
d	Warwickshire
e	North Wales
f	West Mercia
g	Norfolk
h	North Yorkshire

Contents

Introduction

These value for money profiles bring together information which HMICFRS uses to inspect each force in England and Wales. This information covers police spending across all types of activity - both national and local - and includes a range of indicators of police performance, including crime rates.

Forces have much in common. They often provide a response to similar types of crimes and incidents. This means they carry out many similar functions. Similarities make it easier to compare forces, and the profiles are specifically designed for this purpose – to highlight where there are important differences in costs or performance.

However, no two forces are exactly alike, so the task is to make the comparisons as fair as possible, given the constraints of using national data. We must also distinguish between costs which are within a force's control and those which are not. For example, national pay rates for police officers or the demographics of the force area are both outside the force's control.

To focus attention on areas which are both comparable and over which managers have some direct control, we consider several factors in the way information is presented. These are described below:

Most similar groups
While each force area has different types of population, some force areas have populations with similar demographics and are therefore more likely to have similar problems. The Home Office has "clustered" these forces into most similar groups or MSGs. Consequently, the profiles show comparisons between forces in the same MSG where this is relevant. It is important to bear in mind that these MSGs are based on social and urban demographic profiles which are associated with crime levels.

Collaboration
More forces – particularly neighbouring forces - are collaborating to provide common functions across their areas. The financial arrangements for these collaborations vary and are not dissimilar to those associated with forces with regional responsibilities. Forces involved in collaborations are the hardest to compare and interpretation of this information requires caution.

In general, the net expenditure figures provided as part of the collaboration work between forces is more accurate, as the data collection form asks forces to record their income against relevant expenditure. By contrast, workforce numbers can give a false impression - in particular where the function is being provided entirely by a lead force – since the lead force might show all the staff

involved in the collaboration within their totals, even though they are providing services to other forces.

National and regional policing functions
Many forces have national responsibilities for which they receive separate Home Office funding, for example on counter-terrorism. In addition, some forces are responsible for regional functions with varied sources of funding. These additional responsibilities can make a substantial difference to the way a force is presented in the profiles. We have attempted to take account of these factors in two ways.

First, in each force the cost and funding of national policing functions are shown separately from local policing expenditure. Second, we attempt to show the net cost to the force of regional functions. This can be harder to achieve because funding can be a mixture of income sources. If all the relevant income is not correctly attributed to the lead force of the regional unit, the net cost to the lead force will be reported as more expensive than is the case. In a large force, this may not stand out as significant but for smaller forces with responsibilities beyond their force area this can make a major difference. HMICFRS and Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy aim to improve how this information is collected and presented in next year's profiles.

The detailed information included in the profiles means that hundreds of differences are highlighted for each force. Most differences will not raise concerns and may be due to inconsistencies in the data (see data quality section below), but some will be significant. Aside from highlighting on the bar charts your force and the relevant most similar forces, we use three methods to help the user identify the most important areas for attention:

- the use of chevrons (<<) to highlight outliers in the comparisons (see below for the criteria we apply),
- by showing the impact of differences, such as the additional cost of expenditure being higher than the average force, the additional number of offences as a result of higher than average crime rates.
- by providing a list of all the outliers identified in the profiles – on the last page.

The profiles have done their job if they enable managers, inspectors, PCCs, Deputy Mayors and others interested parties to ask the right questions in the right areas indicated by the analysis. The profiles do not provide the answers to these questions and jumping to conclusions should be avoided. Further investigation or inspection is needed to arrive at the right conclusions and make the right decisions. High costs are not necessarily a sign of poor value for money and the cheapest is not always the best.

Data quality

Data quality is an important limitation to the correct interpretation of the data. HMICFRS applies a systematic and well developed approach to validating the data working with the Home Office, CIPFA and forces. However, data quality needs to be balanced by practical limitations, in particular the need to publish and the other priorities placed on analytical staff in forces. Furthermore, differences in recording systems mean that some forces must shoehorn their data into national categories. Inevitably some forces take more care in carrying out this tricky task than others.

In this section we draw your attention to two important data quality issues.

Crime data integrity

In 2014 HMICFRS 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 HMICFRS has since undertaken 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 our follow up inspections, many forces have or are in the process of improving their crime recording practices.

These improvements have clearly affected the recorded crime trends shown in the profiles. The effect is likely to vary by force and type of crime.

Quality of incident data

The quality of incident data provided by some forces has been of concern for some years because of implausibly large year on year fluctuations. Forces which provide such data are asked to check and re-submit their data to the Home Office.

More recently we have been able to compare this incident data with operational command and control data provided by forces involved in HMICFRS's big data project. This has revealed that some forces have not complied with the national definitions which require the exclusion of non-incident calls, such as 'admin' calls from their incident count; while others have included 'scheduled' calls within the 'priority' calls category.

We hope to address this issue next year, in the meantime, treat obvious outlier data from some forces with caution. However, some incident data is less affected by these problems: emergency incident data is more consistent than the priority incident data, which should be treated with extreme caution.

Changes we have made to some pages

To improve comparability we have made two minor changes to the analysis and presentation in this year's profile. Page 16 in last year's profile presented total funding trends and compared each force's funding trends with their MSG's funding trends. Page 41 in last year's profiles compared total staffing levels by type of staff. Both produce a flawed comparison because they do not take into account the mix of national and local funding or staffing. To avoid the wrong conclusions being drawn, we have removed information showing MSG funding trends. Workforce numbers recorded against national functions are removed from the totals, so that only local policing workforce numbers are compared.

As Police and Crime Commissioners do not fall under the inspection remit of the HMICFRS, we have also removed the page comparing NRE spend on PCC/local policing bodies.

Where does this information come from?

Data is from the police submitted to the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) through the Police Objective Analysis (POA) or to the Home Office through the Annual Data Requirement (ADR).
Please note, that the data used within the profiles are sourced from data available at the time of publication and may have subsequently been amended and updated.

Have there been any changes in definitions?

There have not been any major changes to the POA definitions and categories. However, two new sub-categories have been added to the Public Protection category, "Joint Teams" for forces who operate joint child and adult protection teams, and "Public Protection Command Team and Support Overheads" has been added to bring in line with other categories.

Under the category of Operational Support, the sub-categories "Events" and "Civil Contingencies" have been merged.
For the second year, the profiles include data covering outcomes associated with recorded crime. The profiles present the data on principal outcomes for each crime category.

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. HMICFRS is always keen to hear from users on how the profiles can be improved. If you have any suggestions, or any analysis which you think might be useful to include, please contact lawrenceroy.morris33@hmic.gsi.gov.uk or HMICProfiles@hmic.gsi.gov.uk

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 7. 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 6 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:
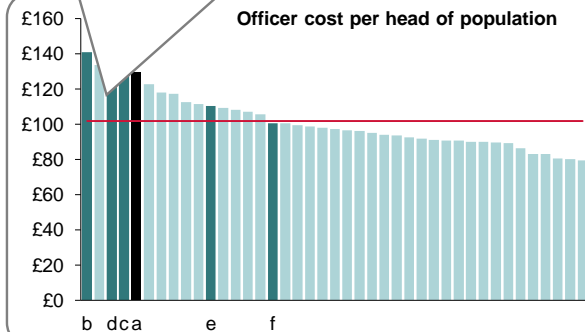- a short description of the relevant volumes (e.g. staff numbers/total costs/numbers of crimes)
- a ratio for comparison (e.g. staff per head of population)
- the average costs per volumes
- the 'difference' which shows the absolute cost of the difference between a force and an "expected value". Expected values are what would be expected of the force should they be reflective of either the national or MSG average. The difference will then show:
  - for costs shows how much more, or less, it is costing your force than the average;
  - 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
  - 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 of forces and the effect of the difference is greater than £1 per head of population).

An illustrative example is shown on the following page

Guidance page - How to read the profiles

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

1. The profiles use 'logic trees' to 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.

Officer cost per head of population

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

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

Police officer cost (exc OT) per pop

Officer overtime as % of total salary costs
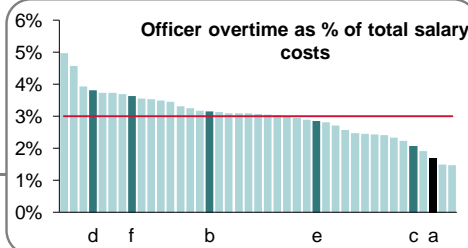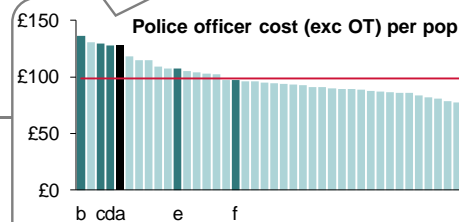
3. ...equating to a difference of £15.5m when compared to the national (all) average.

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

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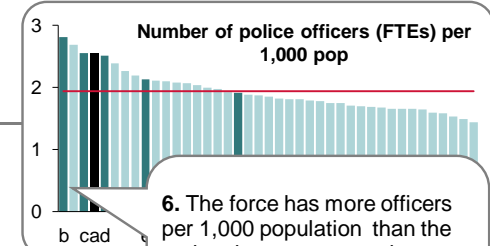
6. The force has more officers per 1,000 population than the national average, equating to a difference in cost of £17.2m (see table).

Police officer cost (exc OT) per FTE

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

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

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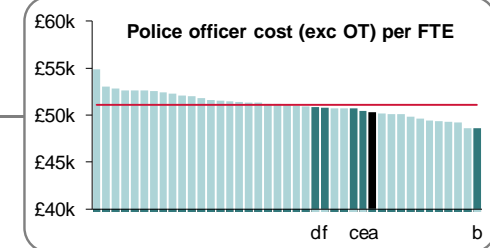
* Absolute cost of the difference in spend to the average per head of all/MSG forces.

Explanatory notes and caveats

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 HMICFRS 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 HMICFRS. 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-2016 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 2017 (published in July 2017) used mid-2015 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 31 March 2017. 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 2017 for all forces are published by the Home Office and updated on 19 October 2017.

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 of forces 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 HMICFRS, 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 the headline categories of activities 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 force estimates for 2017/18 collated by CIPFA. Any updates to the data made after this time will not be reflected in the profile. Home Office Annual Data Requirement (ADR) data are used where relevant and POA data are not available. Examples include officers by rank, sickness rates, recuperative and restricted/adjusted 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

- <u>Net revenue expenditure:</u> 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 (GRE) minus earned income to show the total cost of policing to the taxpayer.
- <u>Earned income:</u> Where earned income is referred to, this covers partnership income, sales fees charges and rents, special police services, reimbursed income and interest.
- <u>Averages:</u> All averages in this section (unless otherwise stated) are simple, unweighted England and Wales averages, including the force in question. As the Metropolitan Police Service 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.
- <u>Difference to most similar group (MSG) / All force:</u> Differences are presented as absolute cost of difference. They are calculated using the most appropriate method for the data presented and explained in footnotes. An example calculation is as follows: (Force cost per head minus MSG cost per head) multiplied by force population = absolute cost of difference from the MSG.

- <u>Police officer spend as % of gross expenditure</u>: The profiles show the proportion of spend on officers (including overtime) by function. Calculation is as follows: (Police officer salary + Police officer overtime) / Gross Revenue Expenditure (GRE) = police officer spend as % of GRE.
- <u>National policing:</u> To more accurately compare forces, national policing functions (such as counter terrorism/special branch) are not included in totals of spend and workforce (unless stated otherwise).
- <u>Operational frontline, frontline support and business support</u>: 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 and 4.

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 areas where the force is an outlier, i.e. where the force is different from the average. Outliers are highlighted with blue chevrons and indicate that the force falls within the highest or lowest 10 percent of forces and the effect of the difference is greater than £1 per head of population. 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. Workforce 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.

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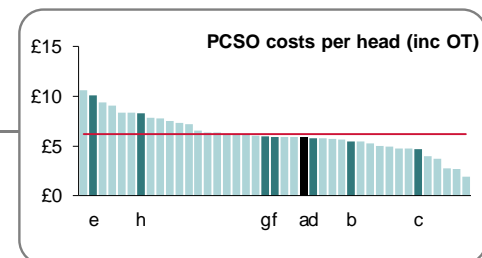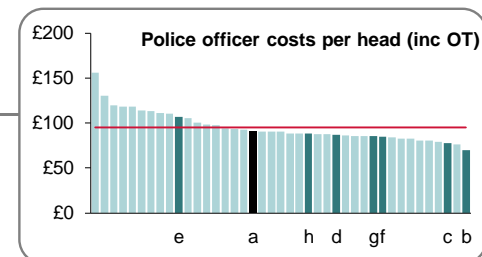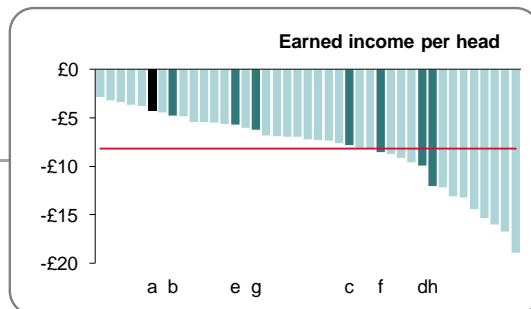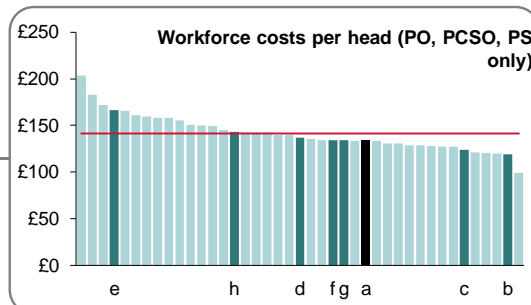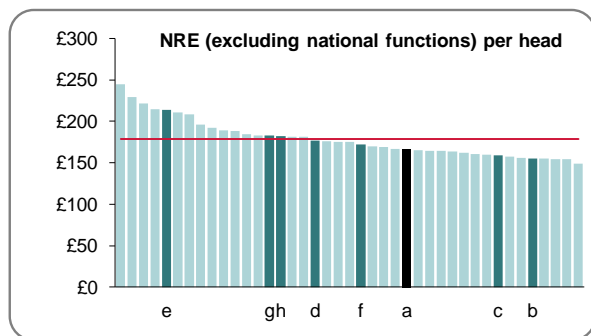
Income and expenditure - Overview

How much does the force spend compared with others on workforce and non staff costs? 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.

Police officer costs per head (inc OT)

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

Police staff costs per head (inc OT)

NRE (excluding national functions) per head

Non-staff costs per head

PCSO costs per head (inc OT)

Earned income per head

Population	1,734k					
			Averages		**Diff* £m**	
	£m	£/head	All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	158.5	91.4	95.4	86.3	-6.9	8.8
Police staff	62.7	36.2	40.1	43.6	-6.8	-12.9
PCSOs	10.1	5.8	6.2	6.5	-0.6	-1.2
Workforce	231.3	133.4	141.6	136.4	-14.3	-5.2
Non-staff costs	65.2	37.6	45.3	47.1	-13.4	-16.5
Earned income	-7.5	-4.3	-8.1	-7.4	6.7	5.4
NRE exc nat.pol.	289.0	166.7	178.8	176.1	-21.1	-16.3
National policing**	4.8	2.8	4.6	2.7	-3.2	0.1
NRE inc nat. pol.	293.8	169.4	183.5	178.8	-24.3	-16.2

* Absolute cost to the force of the difference between the force's spend per head and the average spend per head of all/MSG forces.

(force cost per head - MSG cost per head) * force population = absolute cost of difference

** 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 2017/18

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## Income and expenditure - Spend by category

What proportion of spend is on front line policing or in business support compared with others?

**Proportion of net revenue expenditure**
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 &4 for a breakdown by POA category). These charts show the proportion of NRE spend in each category. To improve comparability between forces, national policing functions are excluded.

Collaboration and partnership can artificially inflate or reduce the number of workforce FTE in a particular force. To avoid this distortion, costs of the workforce are used here to better represent how forces prioritise their resources.

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.

% Visible operational front line

% Non-visible operational front line

NRE (excluding national functions)
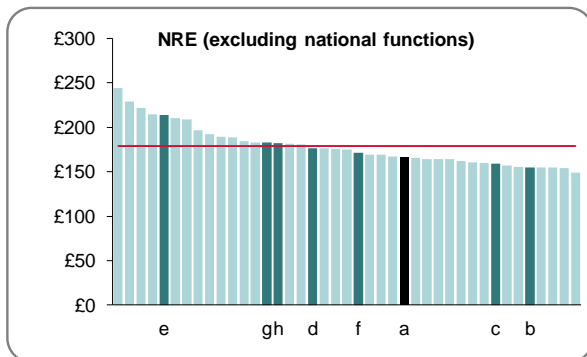
% Frontline support

	NRE £m	Force breakdown	Averages All	MSG	MSG Diff** £m
Visible	97.3	35.3%	36.9%	36.4%	-3.0
Non-visible	100.9	36.6%	33.1%	31.8%	13.2
Operational front line	198.1	72.0%	69.9%	68.2%	10.2
Frontline support	18.0	6.5%	8.9%	8.8%	-6.2
Business support	59.3	21.5%	21.1%	23.0%	-4.1
Other*	13.6				
Total (NRE)	289.0	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

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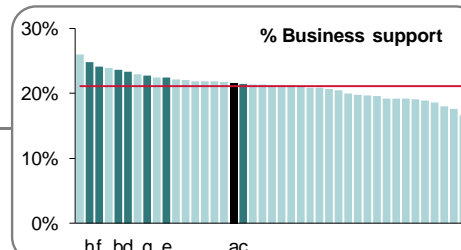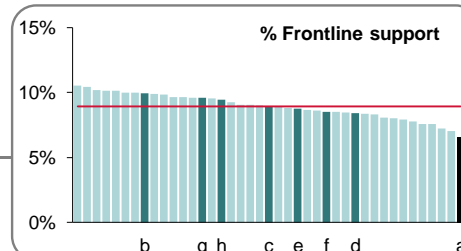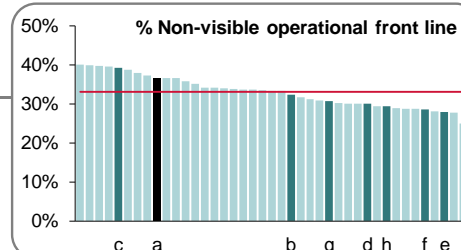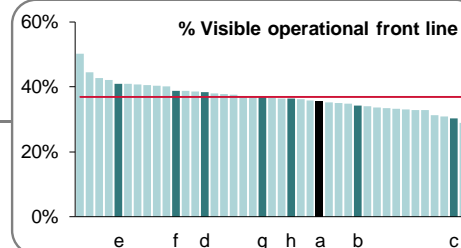
* Functions classified as *Other* do not fit into any of the three categories. They include costs associated with the PCC and central costs such as capital financing and pension costs.

** Cost of the difference between the forces planned spendng and expected spending based on the MSG average proportions

Source: POA estimates 2017/18

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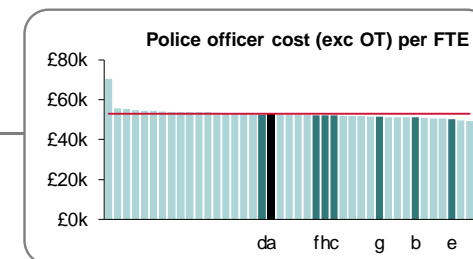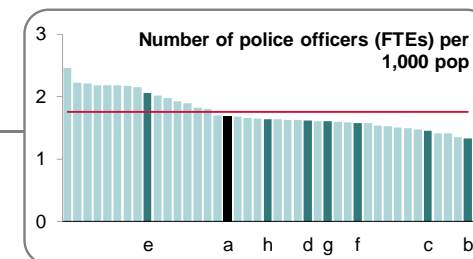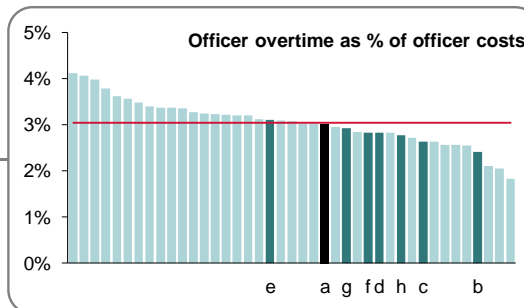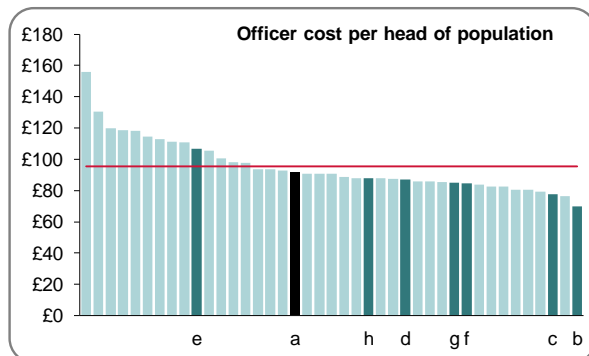## Income and expenditure - Workforce costs - Officers

How much do officers in the force cost compared with others? How much of the extra cost comes from having more officers and how much is because they spend more on their officers? 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).

Collaboration and partnership can artifically inflate or reduce the number of workforce in a particular force to avoid this distortion costs of the workforce are used here to better represent how forces prioritise their resources.

To improve comparability between forces, national policing functions are excluded.

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

Police officer cost (exc OT) per pop

Officer cost per head of population

Police officer cost (exc OT) per FTE

Officer overtime as % of officer costs

FTE police officers	2,928 (exc national policing functions)

Officer costs	£m	£/head	Averages All	MSG	Diff* £m All	MSG
Cost (Salary) exc. overtime	153.7	88.6	92.5	83.8	-6.7	8.3
Overtime	4.8	2.8	2.9	2.4	-0.2	0.5
Total	158.5	91.4	95.4	86.3	-6.9	8.8

Officer overtime as a % total officer cost	% salary	Averages All	MSG	Diff* £m All	MSG
Total	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%	-0.1	0.3

Number of officers and cost per officer	Force	Averages All	MSG	Diff* £m All	MSG
FTE per 1,000 population	1.69	1.75	1.62	-5.6	6.3
Cost** per FTE (£000s)	52.5	52.9	51.8	-1.1	2.0

* Cost of the difference between the forces planned spendng and expected spending based on the MSG average proportions

** Cost excludes overtime.

Source: POA estimates 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

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 other forces?

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

Collaboration and partnership can artifically inflate or reduce the number of workforce in a particular force to avoid this distortion costs of the workforce are used here to better represent how forces prioritise their resources.

Police staff

Police staff FTE	1,914 (exc national policing functions)

			Averages		Diff* £m	
	£m	£/head	All	MSG	All	MSG
Police staff cost	62.7	36.2	40.1	43.6	-6.8	-12.9

Including overtime costs

		Averages		Diff* £m	
	Force	All	MSG	All	MSG
FTEs per 1,000 populati	1.1	1.2	1.3	-3.3	-9.0
Cost** per FTE (£000s)	32.8	34.8	34.6	-3.9	-3.5

Police staff cost per head

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

Police staff cost per FTE
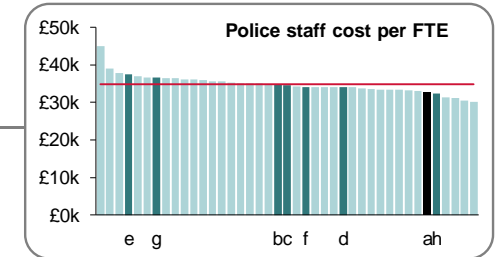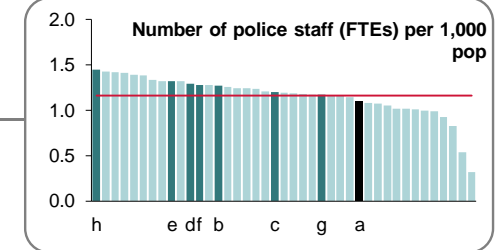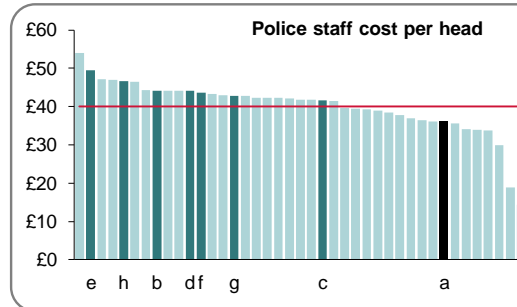
PCSOs

PCSOs FTE	260 (exc national policing functions)

			Averages		Diff* £m	
	£m	£/head	All	MSG	All	MSG
PCSO cost	10.1	5.8	6.2	6.5	-0.6	-1.2

Including overtime costs

		Averages		Diff* £m	
	Force	All	MSG	All	MSG
FTEs per 1,000 pop	0.1	0.2	0.2	-2.7	-3.4
Cost** per FTE (£000s)	38.8	32.8	32.7	1.6	1.6

* Cost of the difference between the forces planned spendng and expected spending based on the MSG average proportions

** Cost includes overtime.

PCSO cost per head

Number of PCSOs (FTEs) per 1,000 pop

PCSO cost per FTE

Source: POA estimates 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

Income and expenditure - Non-staff costs

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

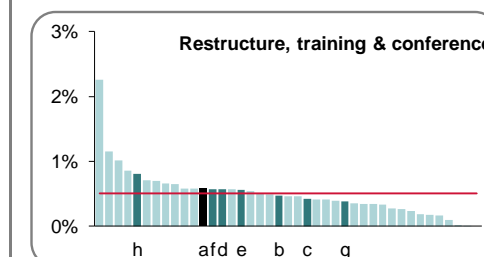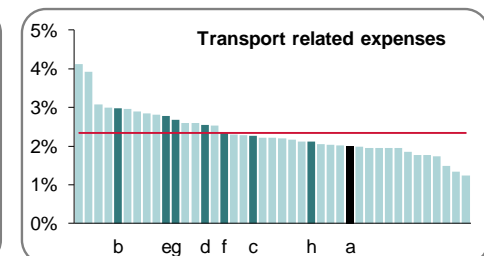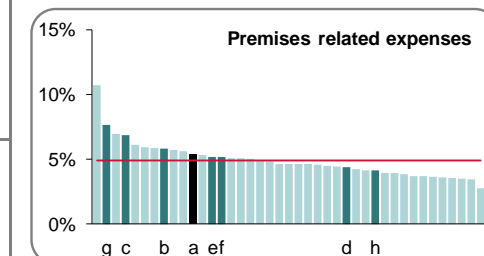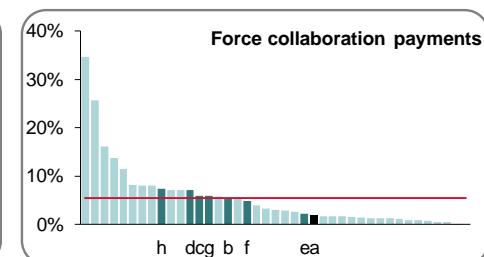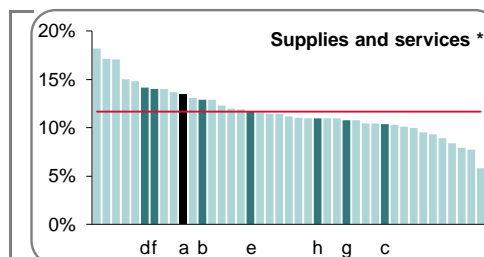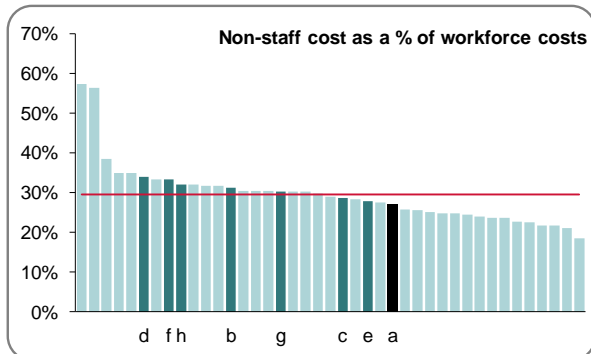**Non-staff costs as a percentage of workforce costs**
Non-staff costs are broken down into specific types of running costs.

As non-staff costs are largely dependent on the size of the workforce, they are presented here as a proportion of the workforce costs to improve comparability.

For the same reason of improved comparability between forces, national policing functions are excluded.

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	£231m					
		% of w'force	Averages		Diff* £m	
	£m	costs	All	MSG	All	MSG
Supplies and services**	31.3	13.5%	11.7%	12.3%	4.2	2.8
Force collaboration payments	4.0	1.7%	5.4%	5.0%	-8.6	-7.6
Premises related expenses	12.5	5.4%	4.9%	5.6%	1.1	-0.4
Transport related expenses	4.6	2.0%	2.3%	2.5%	-0.8	-1.1
Restructure, training and conference	1.3	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2	0.1
Other employee expenses***	3.7	1.6%	2.5%	2.3%	-2.1	-1.5
PCC outsource/collab/commission	5.0	2.2%				
Non-staff costs	62.4	27.0%	29.6%	30.6%	-6.0	-8.3
Capital financing	2.8	1.2%	2.8%	4.0%	-3.8	-6.5
Total non-staff costs	65.2	28.2%	32.4%	34.6%	-9.8	-14.8

planned spending and expected spending

** Includes third party payments excluding collaboration.

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

Source: POA estimates 2017/18

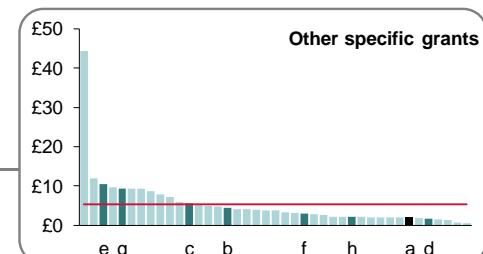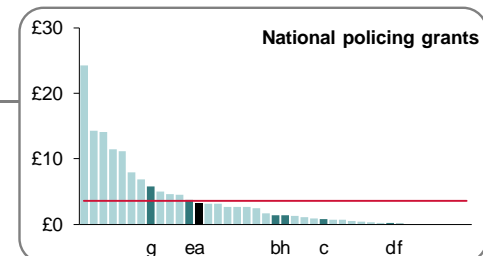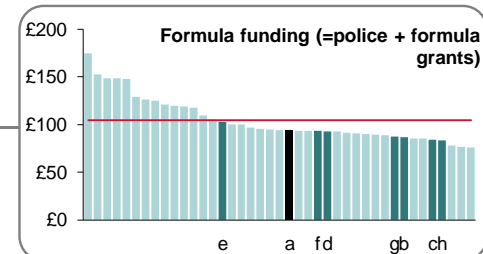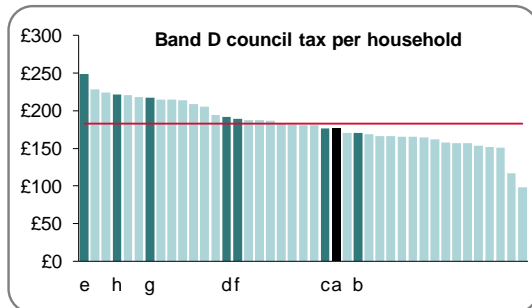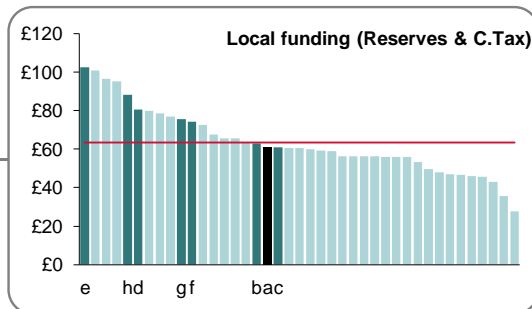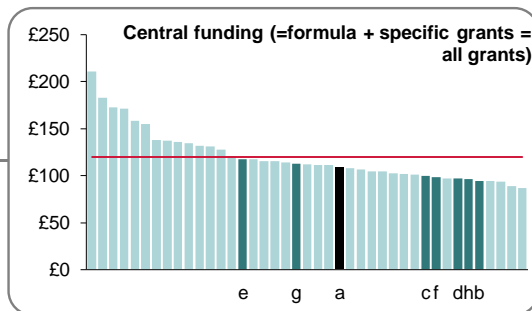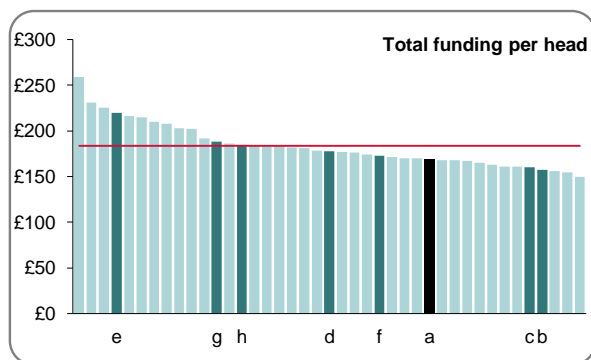Devon & Cornwall

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 that are not formula based. Local funding is comprised of council tax, and use of reserves.

The total funding on this page includes the specific funding received by forces for national policing functions. Some forces will receive national policing funding on behalf of other forces, the grants received for these national policing functions are shown separately to allow the reader to compare the financing of local policing.

To show a typical council tax payment in the force, Band D tax rates are provided (from CIPFA estimates) .

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

Formula funding (=police + formula grants)

National policing grants

Total funding per head

Local funding (Reserves & C.Tax)

Other specific grants

Band D council tax per household

Population	1,734k				
			Averages		
	£m	**£/head**	**MSG**	**All**	**Diff** £m
Formula funding*	163.5	94.3	90.6	104.5	-17.7
Legacy council tax grants	15.5	8.9	5.6	6.6	4.1
National policing grants	5.6	3.3	2.1	3.5	-0.5
Other specific grants	3.4	1.9	4.8	5.4	-5.9
Central funding	188.0	108.4	103.1	120.0	-20.1
Council tax	105.4	60.8	71.1	61.2	-0.8
Reserves	0.4	0.2	4.6	2.2	-3.5
Local funding	105.8	61.0	75.7	63.5	-4.3
Total funding	293.8	169.4	178.8	183.5	-24.3

	Averages	
Band D tax rate	**All**	**MSG**
£176.3	£182.9	£199.1

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

** Absolute cost to the force of the difference in income to the average income per head of all forces.

Source: POA estimates 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

Income and expenditure - Earned income

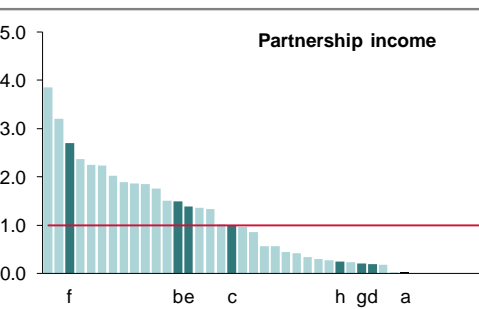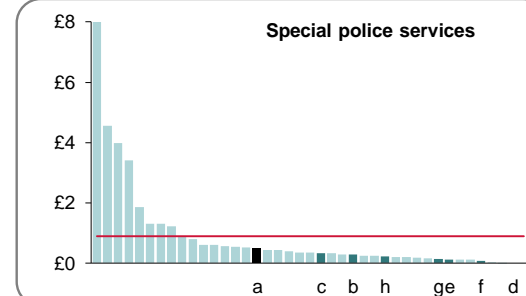How much income does the force earn compared with others and from where does it receive it?
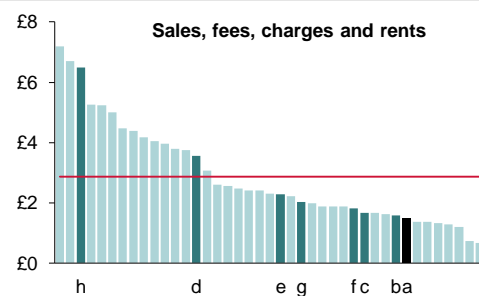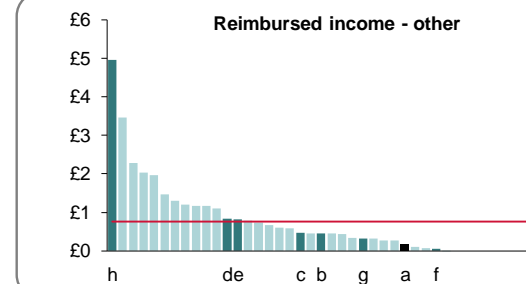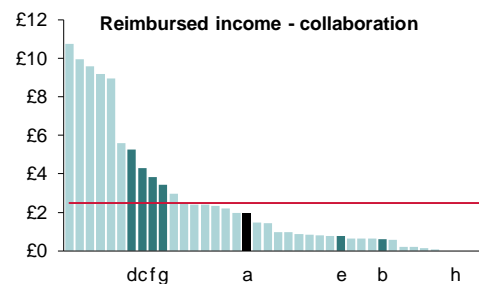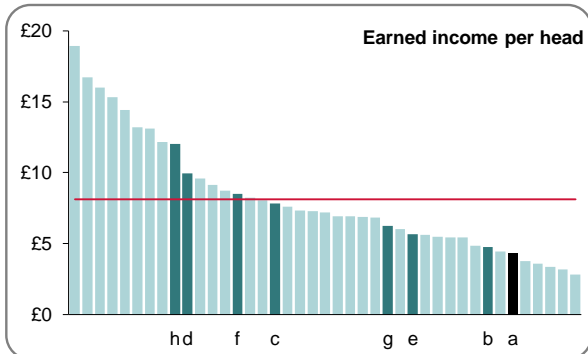
Income per head of population

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.

Different operating models across forces for collaboration and partnership between forces, and other agencies, give a range in levels of income under the headings of partnerships and reimbursed income.

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

Reimbursed income - collaboration

Reimbursed income - other

Earned income per head

Sales, fees, charges and rents

Special police services

Partnership income

Population	1,734k					
			Averages		**Diff* £m**	
	£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**
Reimbursed income						
- From collaboration	3.4	2.0	2.5	2.5	-0.9	-1.0
- Other	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.0	-1.0	-1.5
Sales, fees, charges and rents	2.6	1.5	2.9	2.6	-2.4	-1.9
Special police services	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.2	-0.7	0.5
Partnership income	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	-1.7	-1.5
Interest	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total earned income	7.5	4.3	8.1	7.4	-6.7	-5.4

* Absolute cost of the difference in income to the average income per head of all/MSG forces.

Source: POA estimates 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

Income and expenditure - Funding trends

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

Funding trends per head

Please note these figures are not adjusted for inflation. The change overtime is therefore a nominal and not a real change.

Please note that the figures on this page are inclusive of specific government grants for national policing functions, therefore they represent all publicly funded income received by a force. A breakdown of the grants received by the force are presented on page 13. Note that change over time for reserves has not been given due to negative and positive values cancelling each other out and therefore misrepresenting the actual change in reserves. Furthermore, please note that estimates of reserves are unreliable as they often bare little relationship compared with actual levels off reserves and should be treated with caution.

The Band D council tax rates are from CIPFA estimates.

Note that value for previous years have been adjusted using mid-2016 pop figures.

Force £ per head	2013/14 estimate	2014/15 estimate	2015/16 estimate	2016/17 estimate	2017/18 estimate	Percentage Change 13/14-17/18
Central funding*	107.6	102.7	98.1	97.6	99.5	-8%
National policing grants	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	3.3	322%
Legacy council tax grants	1.4	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	
Council tax	59.5	53.8	56.2	58.5	60.8	2%
Reserves	-2.5	0.3	-0.6	0.4	0.2	
Total funding	166.0	165.7	162.6	165.4	169.4	2%

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Band D tax rate	£162.9	£166.2	£169.5	£172.8	£176.3
All Average	£168.6	£171.8	£174.6	£178.4	£182.9

Total funding per head
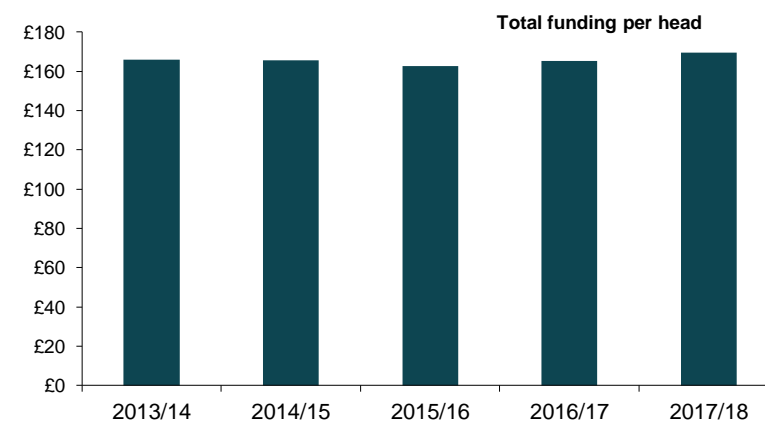
*Central funding does not include council tax freeze grant. Where this is received by a force, this is included in the legacy council tax grants.

Source: POA Estimates 2013/14 to 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

Income and expenditure - Total expenditure (NRE) by function

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

	Population	1,734k

	Budgeted spend £m	Spend per head £		Diff from*		% of total**		% spent on Officers***	
		Force	MSG Av	MSG £m	Last year	Force	MSG Av	Force	MSG Av
Neighbourhood policing	27.6	15.9	17.9	-3.4	0.9	9.7%	10.6%	78.3%	59.6%
Incident (response) management	47.0	27.1	28.5	-2.5	-0.6	16.6%	17.0%	84.1%	84.9%
Local investigation/prisoner processing	27.6	15.9	13.7	3.8	3.5	9.7%	8.1%	100.0%	86.1%
Other local policing	8.5	4.9	5.1	-0.4	1.1	3.0%	3.1%	50.7%	58.0%
Local policing	110.7	63.8	65.3	-2.5	4.8	39.0%	38.8%	84.0%	82.6%
Dealing with the public	17.6	10.2	10.8	-1.1	0.6	6.2%	6.4%	20.7%	14.6%
Road policing	4.5	2.6	3.1	-0.9	0.1	1.6%	1.8%	70.2%	70.4%
Operational support	18.0	10.4	7.7	4.7	1.4	6.3%	4.6%	83.9%	81.9%
Intelligence	9.7	5.6	6.4	-1.4	0.1	3.4%	3.8%	91.6%	46.4%
Public protection	12.1	7.0	8.8	-3.1	-4.4	4.3%	5.2%	71.7%	69.4%
Investigations [exc local investigation)	13.7	7.9	5.9	3.5	0.0	4.8%	3.5%	51.2%	61.3%
Investigative support	6.9	4.0	4.3	-0.5	0.3	2.4%	2.5%	2.2%	4.7%
Custody	13.3	7.7	6.6	1.8	2.3	4.7%	3.9%	59.1%	51.0%
Other criminal justice arrangements	6.3	3.6	5.1	-2.5	-2.8	2.2%	3.0%	0.7%	0.9%
Criminal justice arrangements	19.5	11.3	11.7	-0.7	-0.5	6.9%	6.9%	30.4%	23.1%
ICT	16.2	9.3	11.2	-3.3	-0.9	5.7%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Human resources	2.8	1.6	2.1	-0.8	-0.1	1.0%	1.2%	19.4%	2.6%
Training	5.1	2.9	3.7	-1.4	-0.9	1.8%	2.2%	37.8%	35.7%
Other support functions	38.5	22.2	22.7	-0.9	1.3	13.6%	13.5%	23.7%	13.7%
Support functions	62.6	36.1	39.8	-6.4	-0.5	22.1%	23.6%	16.8%	8.9%
Police and Crime Commissioner	8.6	4.9							
Total exc national policing and central costs	283.9	163.7	168.3	-8.0	2.9	100.0%	100.0%	53.3%	47.1%
National policing	4.8	2.8							
Central costs	5.1	2.9							
Total	293.8	169.4							

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

* The difference in spend per head and last year values have been adjusted with mid-2016 population figures.

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

*** Cost of police officers per function as % of total gross expenditure by function.
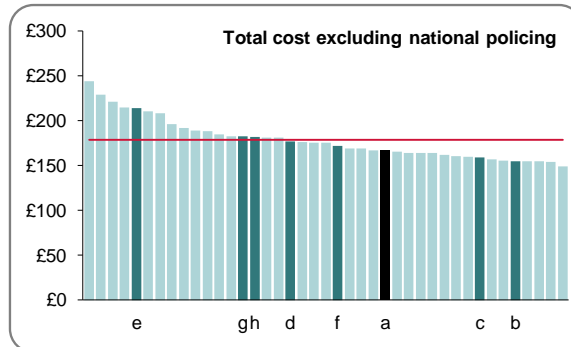
Source: POA estimates 2016/17 and 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Summary

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

> The charts on this page show spend per head by function.
>
> National policing functions have been excluded to improve comparability between forces.Note that collaboration/outsourcing arrangements will affect costs for certain forces.


Total cost excluding national policing

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

Population	1,734k					
			Averages		**Diff* £m**	
	£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**
Local policing**	110.7	63.8	65.9	65.3	-3.5	-2.5
Dealing with the public	17.6	10.2	11.4	10.8	-2.2	-1.1
Criminal justice arrangements	19.5	11.3	11.1	11.7	0.2	-0.7
Road policing	4.5	2.6	3.7	3.1	-2.0	-0.9
Operational support***	18.0	10.4	7.6	7.7	4.9	4.7 <<
Intelligence	9.7	5.6	7.3	6.4	-2.9	-1.4
Public protection	12.1	7.0	10.1	8.8	-5.5	-3.1 <<
Investigations	13.7	7.9	7.7	5.9	0.4	3.5
Investigative support	6.9	4.0	4.5	4.3	-0.9	-0.5
Support functions	62.6	36.1	37.6	39.8	-2.6	-6.4
PCC/Local Policing Body	8.6	4.9				
Tot. exc national pol. & central costs	**283.9**	**163.7**	**171.3**	**168.3**	**-13.1**	**-8.0**

* Absolute cost to the force of the difference between the force's spend per head and the average spend per head of all/MSG forces.

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

*** Note that this refers to the POA category, not the description of frontline support used within the HMIC report PEEL:Police efficiency 2015 (October 2015).
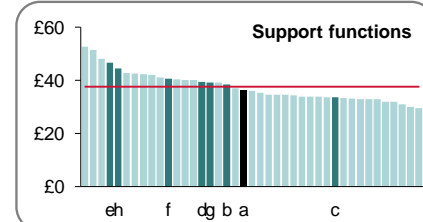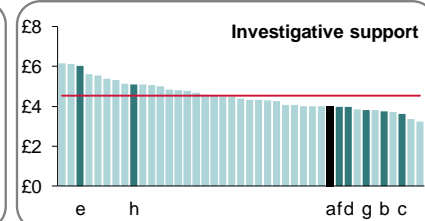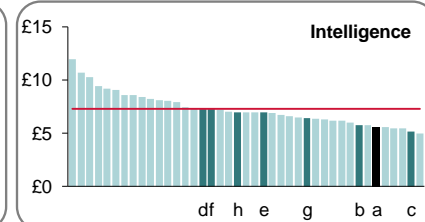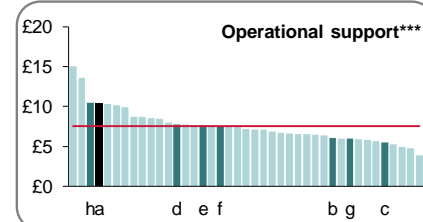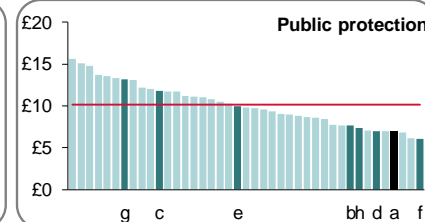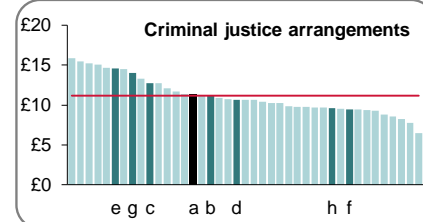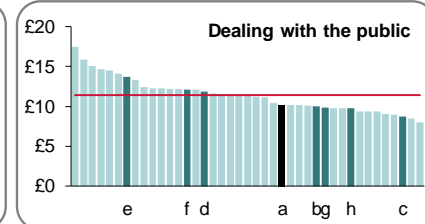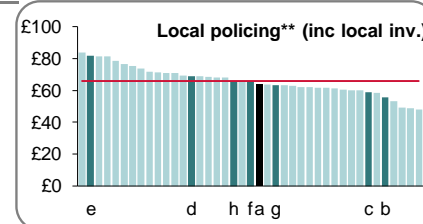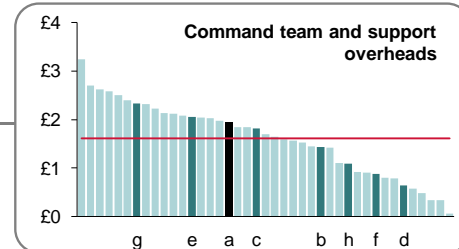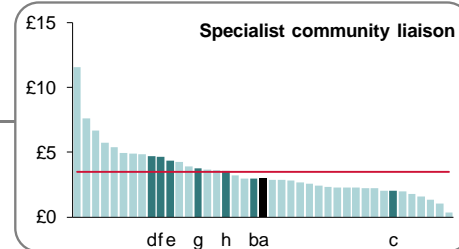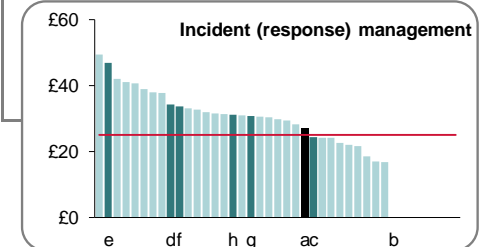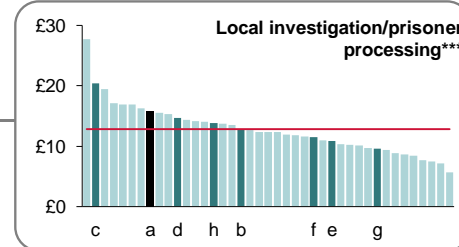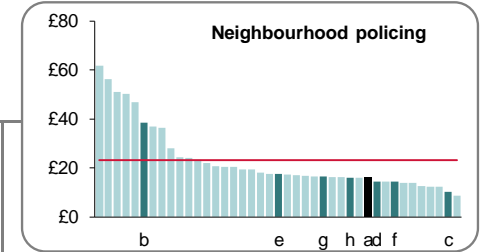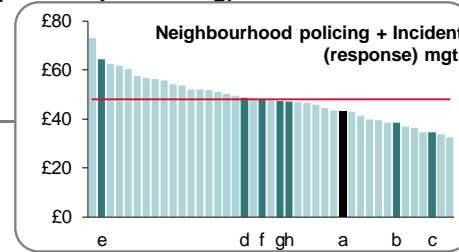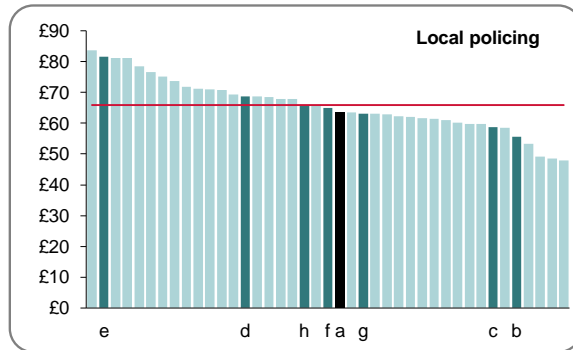
Source: POA estimates 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

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?

The charts on this page show spend per head.

As some force's operating models either combined the roles of neighbourhood policing and incident (response) management, or cannot distinguish between staff in either role, a chart showing the combined costs are presented here to ensure comparability across forces.

Local policing

Neighbourhood policing + Incident (response) mgt.

Neighbourhood policing

Local investigation/prisoner processing*

Incident (response) management

Specialist community liaison

Command team and support overheads

Population	1,734k							
			Averages		**Diff* £m**		**Officer cost****	
	£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**	**Force**	**MSG**
Neighbourhood policing	27.6	15.9	23.0	17.9	-12.3	-3.4	78%	60%
Incident (response) management	47.0	27.1	25.0	28.5	3.7	-2.5	84%	85%
Local investigation/prisoner processing***	27.6	15.9	12.8	13.7	5.4	3.8	100%	86%
Specialist community liaison	5.1	3.0	3.5	3.6	-0.9	-1.1	43%	56%
Command team & support overheads	3.4	1.9	1.6	1.5	0.6	0.7	62%	56%
Local policing	110.7	63.8	65.9	65.3	-3.5	-2.5	84%	83%
Total exc local investigation	83.1	47.9	53.1	51.6	-8.9	-6.3	79%	82%

* Absolute cost to the force of the difference between the force's spend per head and the average spend per head of all/MSG forces.

** Officer cost as % of gross expenditure, 'n/a' indicates zero expenditure.

*** Workforce for 'local investigation' are included within 'local policing' headline category, not 'investigation' as in POA.

Source: POA estimates 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

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?

> The charts on this page show spend per head.
>
> Note that collaboration/outsourcing will affect costs for certain forces.

Local policing

Police officers

PCSOs

Police staff

Non-staff costs

Earned income
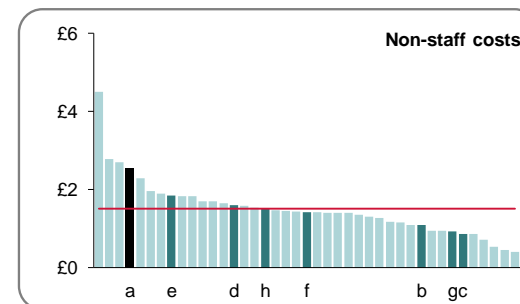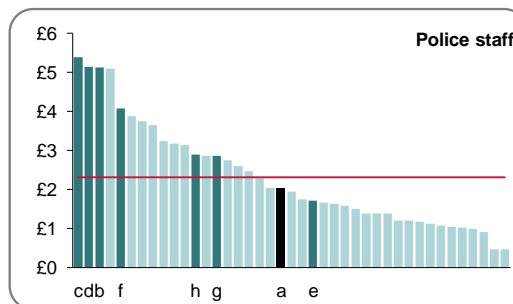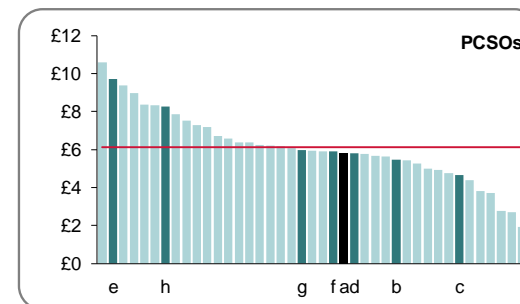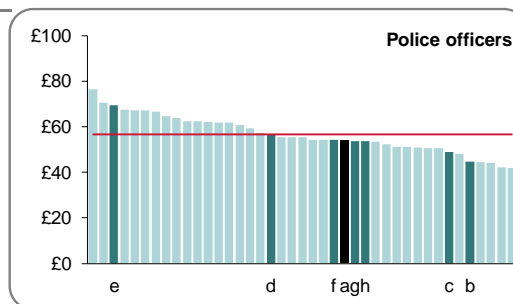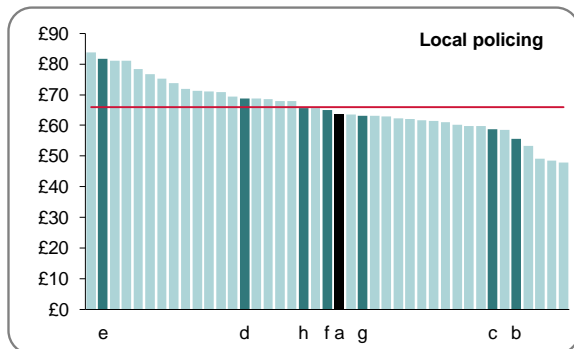
Workforce	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages All	MSG	Diff* FTE All	MSG
Police officers	1,925	1.11	1.10	1.08	14	59
PCSOs	260	0.15	0.19	0.20	-66	-85
Police staff	124	0.07	0.07	0.12	0	-78

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages All	MSG	Diff** £m All	MSG
Police officers	93.5	53.9	56.6	54.4	-4.8	-0.9
PCSOs	10.1	5.8	6.1	6.4	-0.5	-1.1
Police staff	3.5	2.0	2.3	3.6	-0.5	-2.8
Non-staff costs	4.4	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9
Earned income	-0.8	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	0.5	0.4
Total cost	110.7	63.8	65.9	65.3	-3.5	-2.5
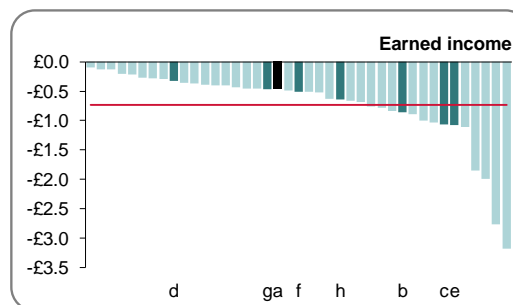
Cost/FTE	Force	Averages All	MSG	Diff** £m All	MSG
Police officers	£49k	£51k	£51k	-5.5	-3.9
PCSOs	£39k	£33k	£32k	1.6	1.7
Staff	£28k	£33k	£31k	-0.5	-0.4

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

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

Source: POA estimates 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

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?

The charts on this page show spend per head.

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

Dealing with the public

Central communications unit

Local call centres / front desk

Population	1,734k
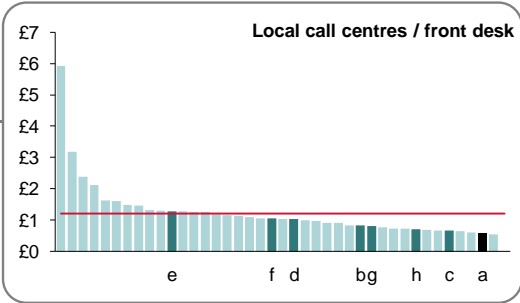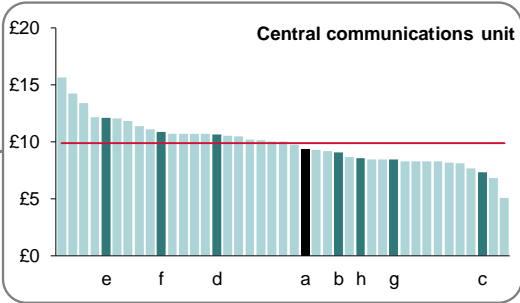
	£m	£/head	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff* £m All	Diff* £m MSG	Officer cost** Force	Officer cost** MSG
Central communications unit	16.2	9.3	9.9	9.5	-1.0	-0.4	23%	15%
Local call centres/front desk	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.9	-1.1	-0.5	0%	0%
Command team and support	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0%	20%
Dealing with the public	**17.6**	**10.2**	**11.4**	**10.8**	**-2.2**	**-1.1**	**21%**	**15%**

* Absolute cost to the force of the difference between the force's spend per head and the average spend per head of all/MSG forces.

** Officer cost as % of gross expenditure, 'n/a' indicates zero expenditure.

Source: POA estimates 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

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?

The charts on this page show spend per head.

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

Dealing with the public

Police officers

Police staff and PCSOs

Non-staff costs

Earned income
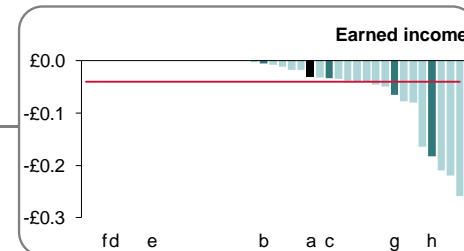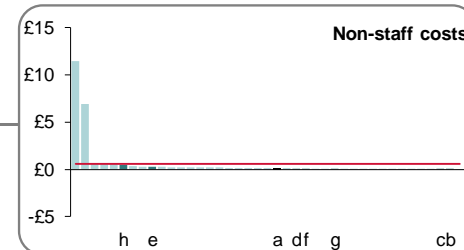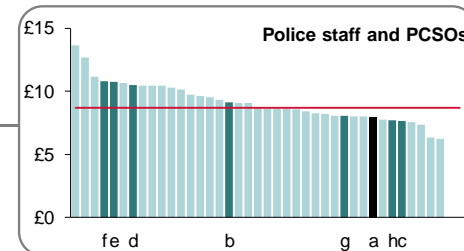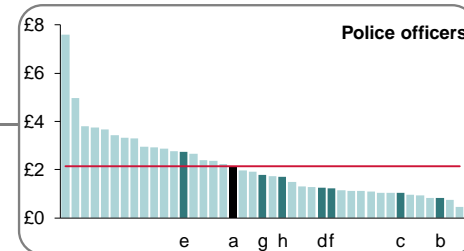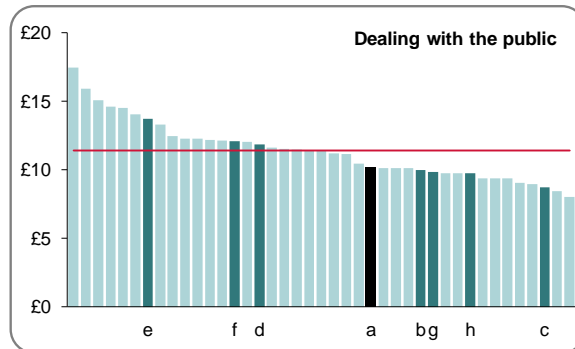
Workforce	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages All	MSG	Diff* FTE All	MSG
Police officers	63	0.04	0.04	0.03	1	16
Police staff and PCSOs	383	0.22	0.24	0.24	-36	-35

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages All	MSG	Diff** £m All	MSG
Police officers	3.7	2.1	2.1	1.6	-0.1	0.9
Police staff and PCSOs	13.8	8.0	8.7	9.1	-1.2	-1.9
Non-staff costs	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	-0.9	-0.1
Earned income	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total cost	17.6	10.2	11.4	10.8	-2.2	-1.1

Cost/FTE	Force	Averages All	MSG	Diff** £m All	MSG
Police officers	£58k	£60k	£58k	-0.1	0.0
Police staff and PCSOs	£36k	£36k	£38k	0.1	-0.6

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

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

Source: POA estimates 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

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?

The charts on this page show spend per head.

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.
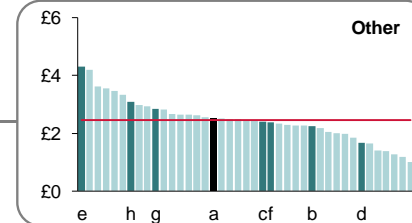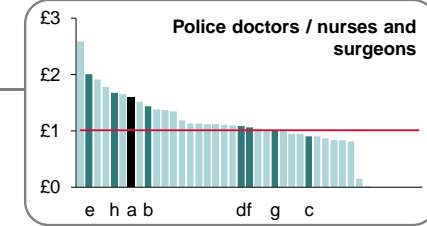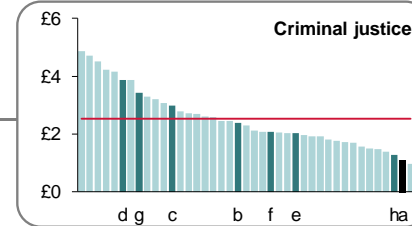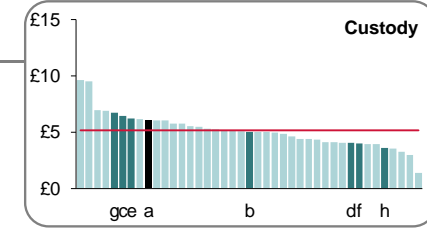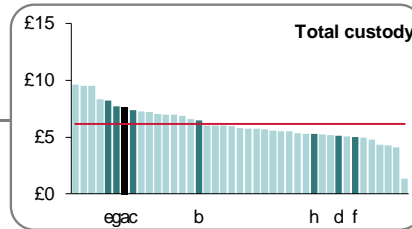
Population				1,734k								
			Averages			**Diff* £m**				**Officer cost****		
		£m	£/head	All	MSG	All	MSG			Force	MSG
	Custody	10.5	6.1	5.1	5.3	1.6	1.4			59%	51%
	Police doctors / nurses and surgeons	2.8	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.4			0%	0%
Total custody subtotal		13.3	7.7	6.1	6.6	2.6	1.8			47%	41%
Criminal justice		1.9	1.1	2.5	2.4	-2.5	-2.3	<<		0%	5%
	Police national computer	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.0	-0.9	-0.9			0%	0%
	Criminal records bureau	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	-0.7	-0.7			0%	0%
	Property officer / stores	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.2			0%	0%
	Fixed penalty scheme	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	-0.5	-0.8			n/a	0%
	Coroner assistance	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4			0%	0%
	Command team and support	2.2	1.3	0.2	0.2	1.9	1.8	<<		3%	26%
Other criminal justice arrangements subtotal		4.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	0.1	-0.3				
Criminal justice arrangements		19.5	11.3	11.1	11.7	0.2	-0.7			30%	23%

* Absolute cost to the force of the difference between the force's spend per head and the average spend per head of all/MSG forces.

** Officer cost as % of gross expenditure, 'n/a' indicates zero expenditure.

Source: POA estimates 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

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 other forces?

The charts on this page show spend per head.

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

Criminal justice arrangements

Police officers

Police staff and PCSOs

Non-staff costs

Earned income
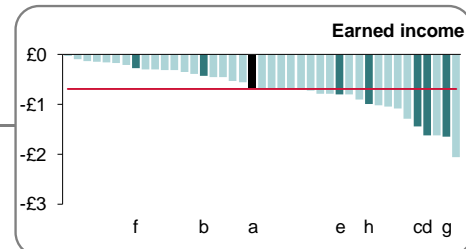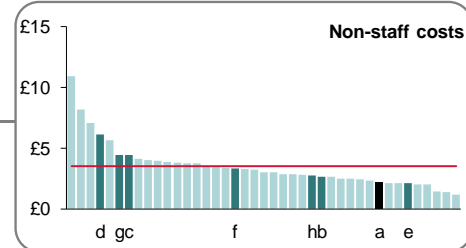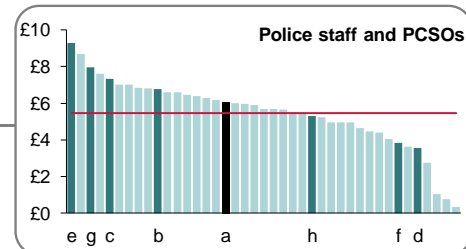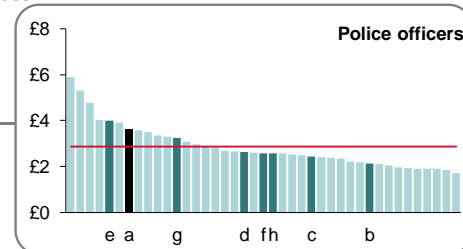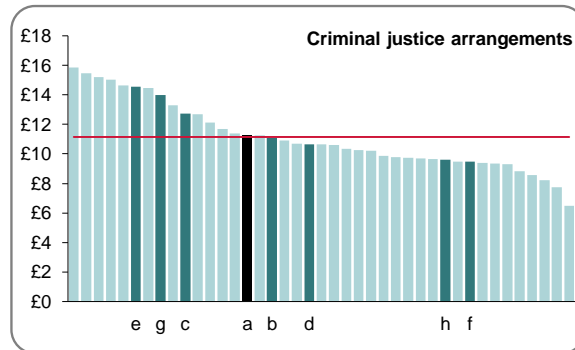
Workforce	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff* FTE All	Diff* FTE MSG
Police officers	87	0.05	0.05	0.04	9	10
Police staff and PCSOs	289	0.17	0.18	0.20	-28	-64

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff** £m All	Diff** £m MSG
Police officers	6.3	3.6	2.9	2.9	1.3	1.3
Police staff and PCSOs	10.6	6.1	5.5	6.3	1.1	-0.3
Non-staff costs	3.8	2.2	3.5	3.5	-2.2	-2.3
Earned income	-1.1	-0.7	-0.7	-1.0	0.1	0.6
Total cost	19.5	11.3	11.1	11.7	0.2	-0.7

Cost/FTE	Force	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff** £m All	Diff** £m MSG
Police officers	£72k	£63k	£65k	0.8	0.6
Police staff and PCSOs	£37k	£30k	£31k	1.9	1.7

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

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

Source: POA estimates 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Road policing

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

> The charts on this page show spend per head.
>
> 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.

Road policing

Traffic units

All other road policing
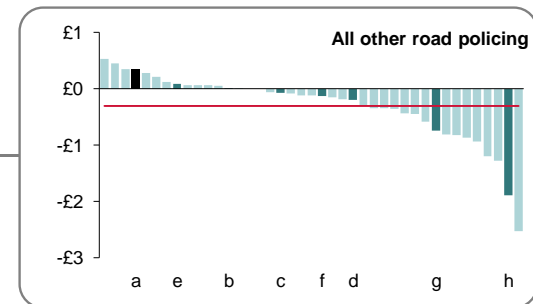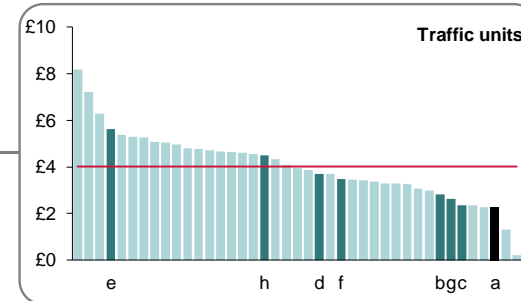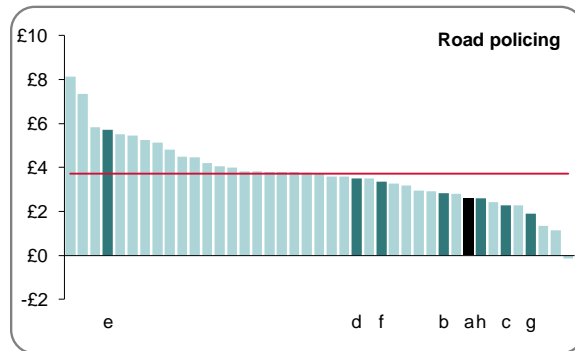
Population	1,734k									
				Averages			**Diff* £m**		**Officer cost****	
		£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**		**All**	**MSG**	**Force**	**MSG**
Traffic units		3.9	2.3	4.0	3.4	<<	-3.1	-2.0	93%	90%
Command team and support		0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0		-0.1	-0.1	0%	20%
Casualty reduction partnership		0.4	0.2	-0.3	-0.3		1.0	1.0	20%	29%
All other road policing subtotal		0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.2	-	-
Road policing		4.5	2.6	3.7	3.1		-2.0	-0.9	70%	70%

* Absolute cost to the force of the difference between the force's spend per head and the average spend per head of all/MSG forces.

** Officer cost as % of gross expenditure, 'n/a' indicates zero expenditure.

Source: POA estimates 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Road policing - Use of resources

How does the force spend its money within road policing compared with other forces?

> The charts on this page show spend per head.
>
> Note that collaboration, outsourcing and other partnership arrangements will affect costs and earned income for some forces .
>
> Earned income will include driver awareness courses and Casualty Reduction Partnerships.

Road policing

Police officers

Police staff and PCSOs

Non-staff costs

Earned income
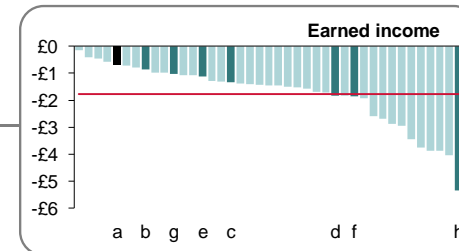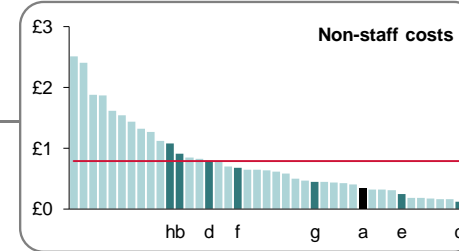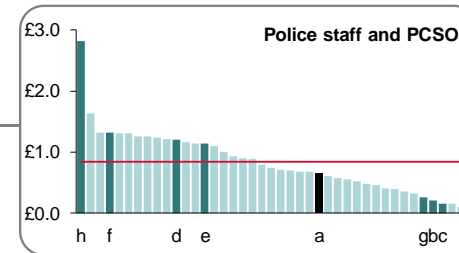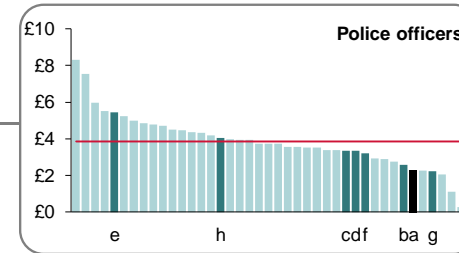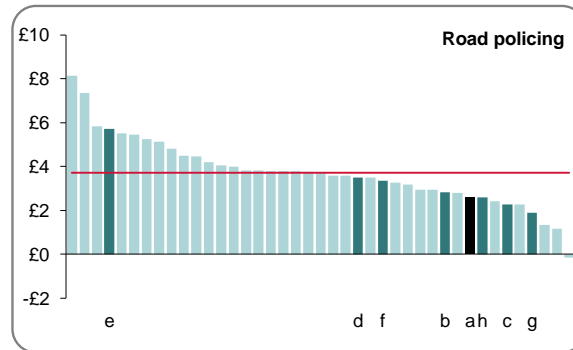
Workforce	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff* FTE All	Diff* FTE MSG
Police officers	65	0.04	0.07	0.06	-59	-42
Police staff and PCSOs	47	0.03	0.03	0.03	-2	-12

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff** £m All	Diff** £m MSG
Police officers	4.0	2.3	3.9	3.3	-2.7	-1.7
Police staff and PCSOs	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.0	-0.3	-0.6
Non-staff costs	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.6	-0.8	-0.4
Earned income	-1.2	-0.7	-1.8	-1.8	1.9	1.8
Total cost	4.5	2.6	3.7	3.1	-2.0	-0.9

Cost/FTE	Force	All	MSG	Diff** £m All	Diff** £m MSG
Police officers	£62k	£54k	£54k	0.5	0.5
Police staff and PCSOs	£24k	£30k	£29k	-0.3	-0.2

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

** Absolute cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG forces.
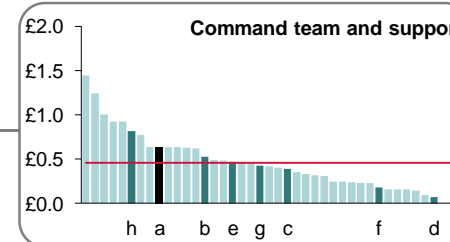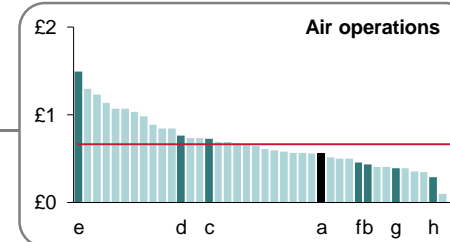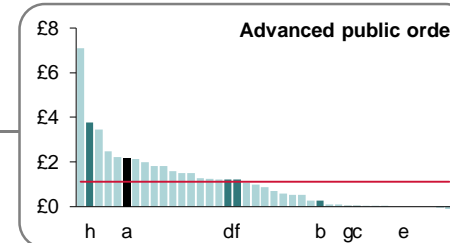
Source: POA estimates 2017/18
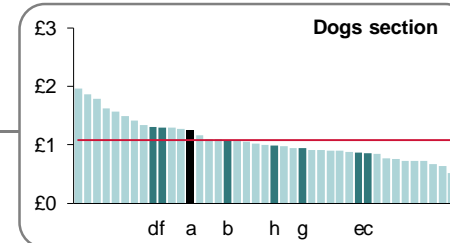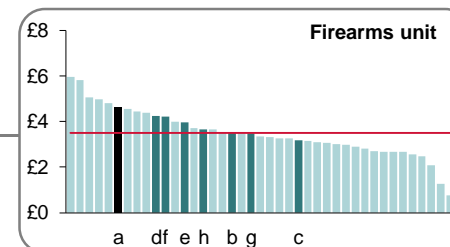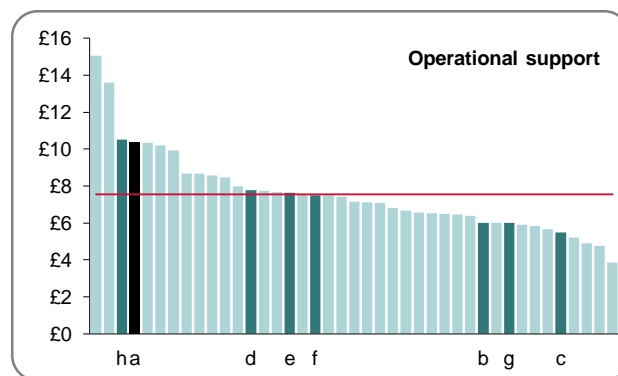
Devon & Cornwall

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Operational support

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

The charts on this page show spend per head.

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 HMICFRS' PEEL: Police efficiency 2015 (October 2015)

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

Operational support

Firearms unit

Dogs section

Advanced public order

Air operations

Command team and support

Population	1,734k		Averages		Diff* £m		Officer cost**	
		£m	£/head	All	MSG	All	MSG	Force	MSG
Firearms unit		8.1	4.7	3.5	3.9	2.0	1.4	98%	97%
Dogs section		2.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	94%	85%
Advanced public order		3.8	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.9	86%	80%
Air operations		1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	-0.2	-0.1	0%	8%
Civil contingencies and events		1.5	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	39%	46%
Command team and support		1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	88%	78%
Other functions		0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3		
Operational support		18.0	10.4	7.6	7.7	4.9	4.7 <<		84%	82%

* Absolute cost to the force of the difference between the force's spend per head and the average spend per head of all/MSG forces.

** Officer cost as % of gross expenditure, 'n/a' indicates zero expenditure.

Source: POA estimates 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

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

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

The charts on this page show spend per head.

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

Police officers

Police staff and PCSOs

Operational support

Non-staff costs

Earned income
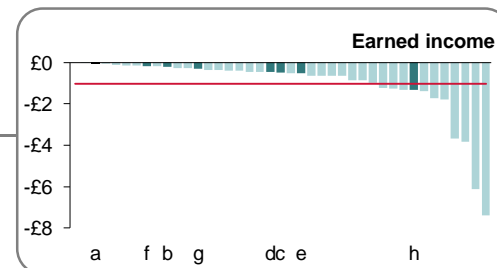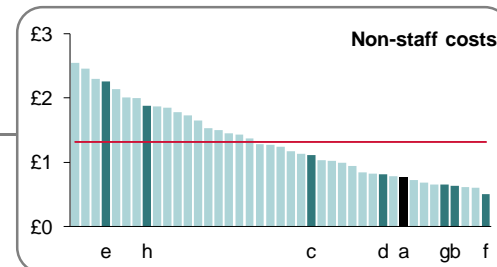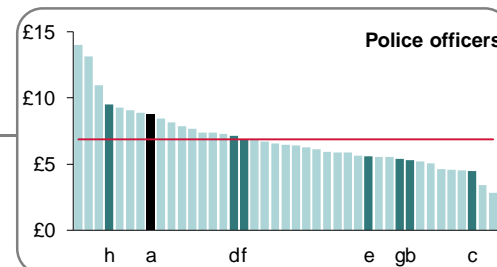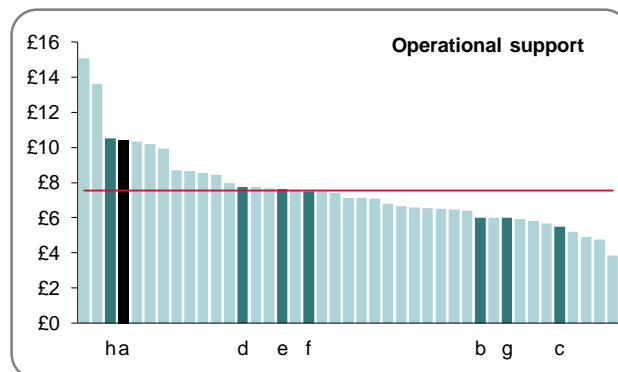
Workforce	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff* FTE All	Diff* FTE MSG
Police officers	296	0.17	0.12	0.12	85	81
Police staff and PCSOs	35	0.02	0.01	0.01	16	16

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff** £m All	Diff** £m MSG
Police officers	15.2	8.8	6.9	6.6	3.2	3.7
Police staff and PCSOs	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9
Non-staff costs	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.1	-1.0	-0.5
Earned income	-0.1	-0.1	-1.0	-0.4	1.7	0.7
Total cost	18.0	10.4	7.6	7.7	4.9	4.7

Cost/FTE	Force	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff** £m All	Diff** £m MSG
Police officers	£51k	£57k	£53k	-1.5	-0.6
Police staff and PCSOs	£46k	£36k	£37k	0.4	0.3

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

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

Source: POA estimates 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Intelligence

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

> The charts on this page show spend per head.
>
> Note that collaboration/outsourcing will affect costs for certain forces.

Intelligence cost

Intelligence gathering

Intelligence analysis / threat assessments

Command team and support
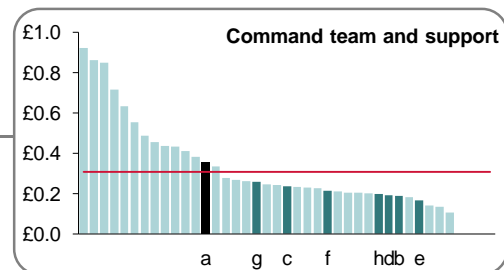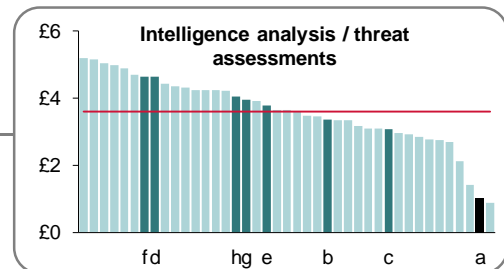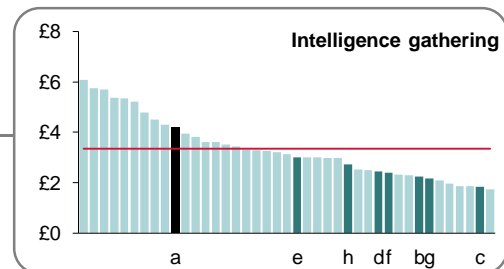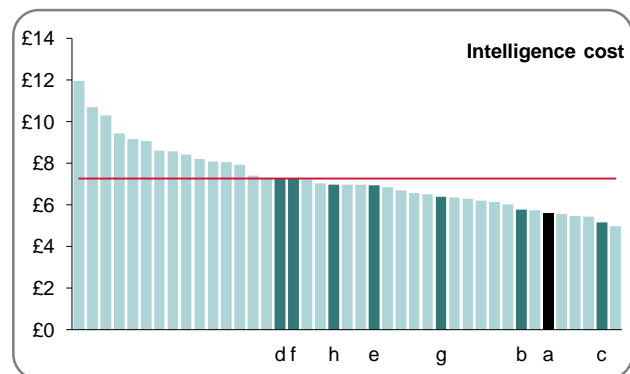
Population	1,734k							
			Averages		**Diff* £m**		**Officer cost****	
	£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**	**Force**	**MSG**
Intelligence gathering	7.3	4.2	3.4	2.6	1.5	2.7	90%	59%
Intelligence analysis / threat assessments	1.8	1.0	3.6	3.6	-4.5	-4.4 <<	96%	34%
Command team and support	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	100%	65%
Intelligence	9.7	5.6	7.3	6.4	-2.9	-1.4	92%	46%

* Absolute cost to the force of the difference between the force's spend per head and the average spend per head of all/MSG forces.

** Officer cost as % of gross expenditure, 'n/a' indicates zero expenditure.

Source: POA estimates 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

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

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

> The charts on this page show spend per head.
>
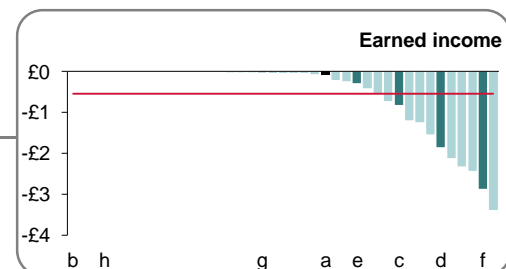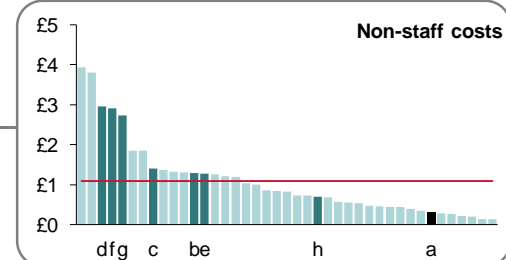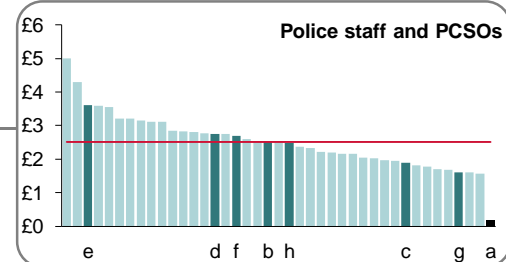> Note that collaboration/outsourcing will affect costs for certain forces.

Intelligence

Police officers

Police staff and PCSOs

Non-staff costs

Earned income
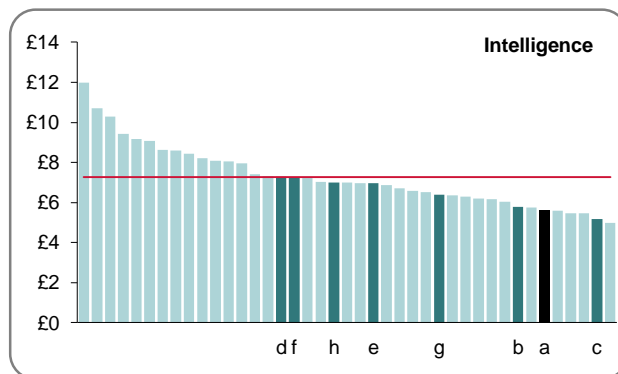
Workforce	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages All	MSG	Diff* FTE All	MSG
Police officers	127	0.07	0.07	0.05	-2	32
Police staff and PCSOs	87	0.05	0.08	0.07	-45	-39

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages All	MSG	Diff** £m All	MSG
Police officers	9.0	5.2	4.2	3.2	1.7	3.4
Police staff and PCSOs	0.3	0.2	2.5	2.2	-4.1	-3.5
Non-staff costs	0.5	0.3	1.1	1.7	-1.4	-2.4
Earned income	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.7	0.8	1.1
Total cost	9.7	5.6	7.3	6.4	-2.9	-1.4

Cost/FTE	Force	Averages All	MSG	Diff** £m All	MSG
Police officers	£71k	£57k	£59k	1.8	1.5
Police staff and PCSOs	£4k	£33k	£31k	-2.6	-2.4

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

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

Devon & Cornwall

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Public protection

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

The charts on this page show spend per head.

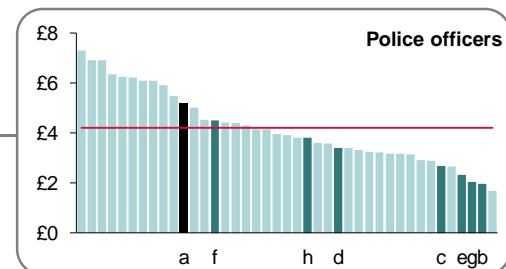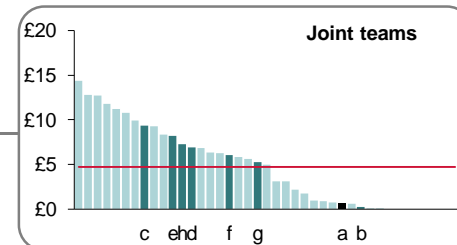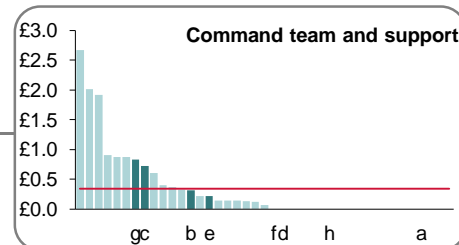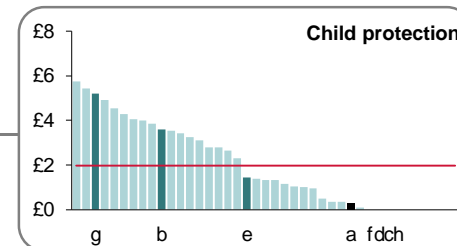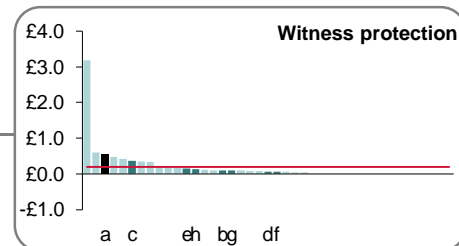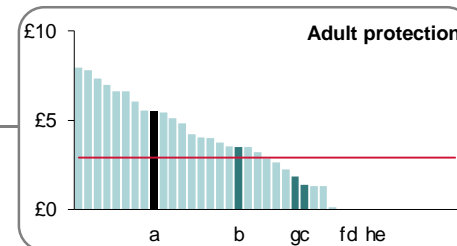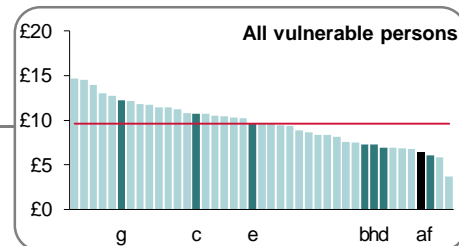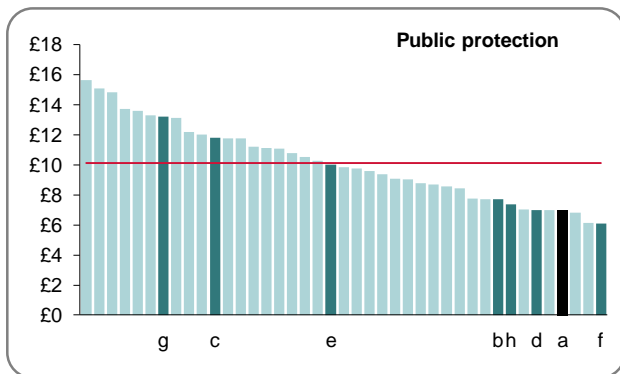Note that collaboration/outsourcing will affect costs for certain forces.

Public protection

All vulnerable persons

Adult protection

Witness protection

Child protection

Command team and support

Joint teams

Population		1,734k							
				Averages			**Diff* £m**		**Officer cost****
		£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**		**All**	**MSG**	**Force**	**MSG**
All vulnerable persons		11.1	6.4	9.6	8.3		-5.5	-3.3	78%	72%
Child protection		0.5	0.3	2.0	1.3		-2.9	-1.8	100%	40%
Adult protection		9.5	5.5	2.9	1.5		4.5	6.9	76%	39%
Joint teams		1.1	0.6	4.7	5.5		-7.1	-8.4	89%	64%
Witness protection		1.0	0.6	0.2	0.2		0.6	0.6	0%	1%
Command team and support		0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3		-0.6	-0.4	n/a	30%
Public protection		12.1	7.0	10.1	8.8		-5.5	-3.1 <<	72%	69%

* Absolute cost to the force of the difference between the force's spend per head and the average spend per head of all/MSG forces.

** Officer cost as % of gross expenditure, 'n/a' indicates zero expenditure.

Source: POA estimates 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Public protection - Use of resources

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

The charts on this page show spend per head.

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

Public protection

Police officers

Police staff and PCSOs

Non-staff costs

Earned income
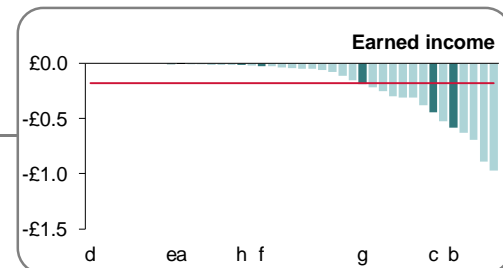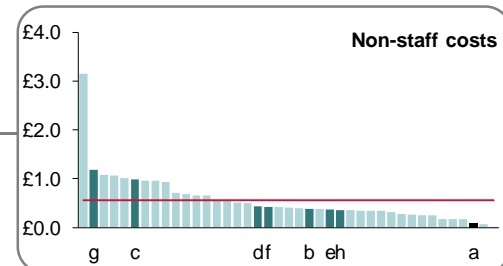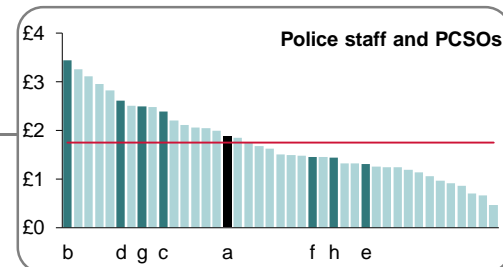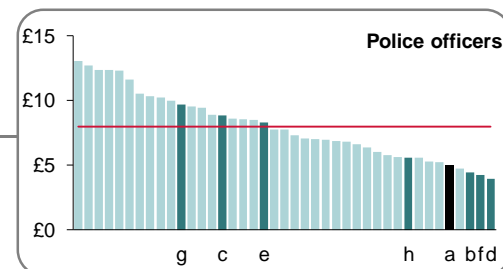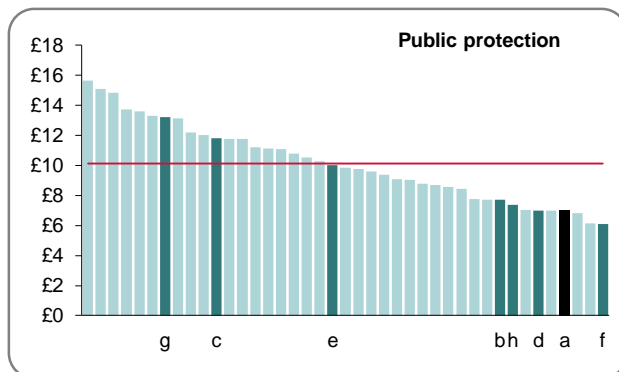
Workforce	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages		Diff* FTE	
			All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	181	0.10	0.15	0.12	-73	-21
Police staff and PCSOs	125	0.07	0.06	0.07	26	0

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages		Diff** £m	
			All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	8.7	5.0	8.0	6.3	-5.2	-2.2
Police staff and PCSOs	3.3	1.9	1.8	2.1	0.2	-0.4
Non-staff costs	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	-0.8	-0.8
Earned income	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.3
Total cost	12.1	7.0	10.1	8.8	-5.5	-3.1

Cost/FTE	Force	Averages		Diff** £m	
		All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	£48k	£55k	£54k	-1.2	-1.1
Police staff and PCSOs	£26k	£31k	£30k	-0.6	-0.4

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

** Absolute cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG forces.
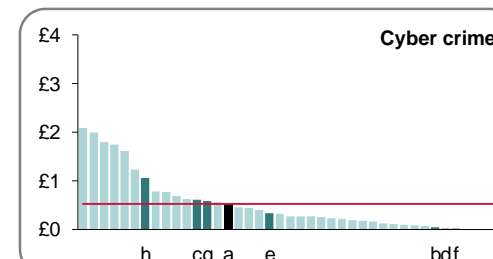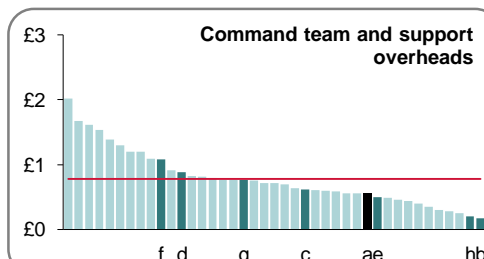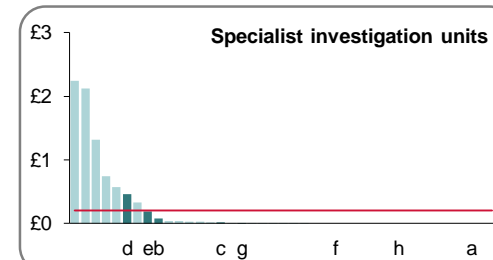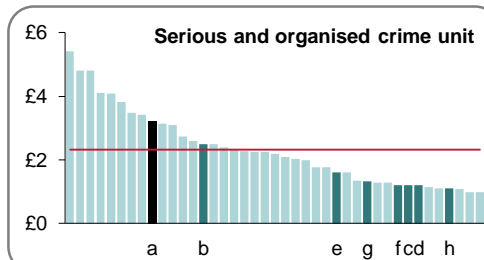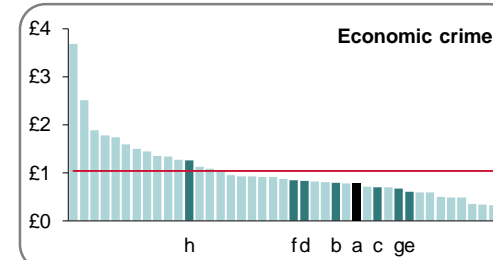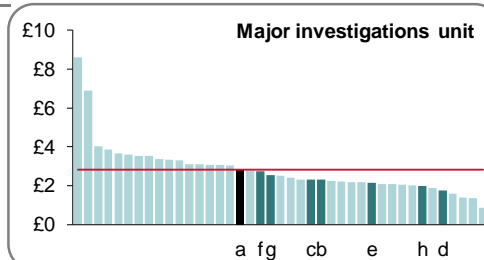
Source: POA estimates 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

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 other forces?

The charts on this page show spend per head.

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

Investigations

Major investigations unit

Economic crime

Serious and organised crime unit

Specialist investigation units

Command team and support overheads

Cyber crime

Population			1,734k							
			Averages			**Diff* £m**		**Officer cost****	
	£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**		**All**	**MSG**	**Force**	**MSG**
Major investigations unit	4.9	2.8	2.8	2.3		0.0	0.9	73%	64%
Serious and organised crime unit	5.6	3.2	2.3	1.7		1.5	2.7	38%	70%
Economic crime	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.8		-0.5	-0.1	49%	37%
Command team and support overheads	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6		-0.4	-0.1	69%	80%
Specialist investigation units	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1		-0.4	-0.2	n/a	58%
Cyber crime	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4		0.0	0.2	0%	61%
Investigations	13.7	7.9	7.7	5.9		0.4	3.5	51%	61%

* Absolute cost to the force of the difference between the force's spend per head and the average spend per head of all/MSG forces.

** Officer cost as % of gross expenditure, 'n/a' indicates zero expenditure.

Source: POA estimates 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

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 other forces?

> The charts on this page show spend per head.
>
> Note that collaboration/outsourcing will affect costs for certain forces.

Investigations

Police officers

Police staff and PCSOs

Non-staff costs

Earned income
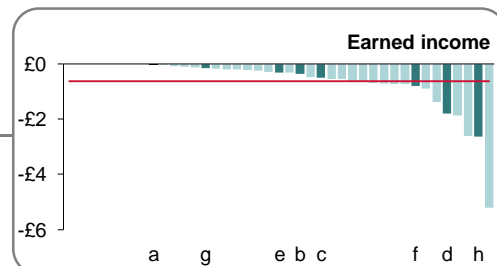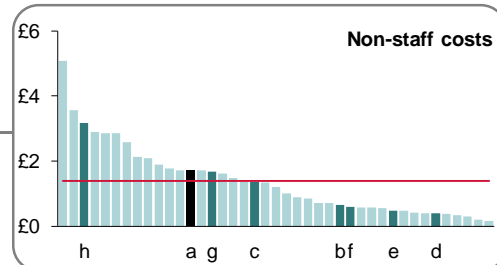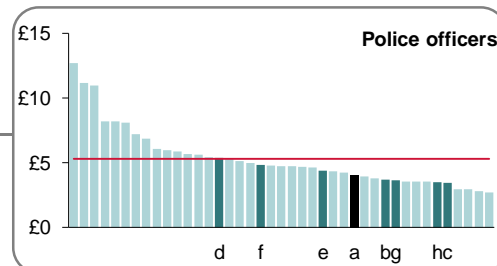
Workforce	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages		Diff* FTE	
			All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	108	0.06	0.09	0.06	-41	0
PCSOs	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Police staff	109	0.06	0.05	0.04	29	44

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages		Diff** £m	
			All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	7.0	4.1	5.3	4.1	-2.2	-0.1
Police staff and PCSOs	3.7	2.1	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.4
Non-staff costs	3.0	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.8
Earned income	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.8	1.1	1.4
Total cost	13.7	7.9	7.7	5.9	0.4	3.5

Cost/FTE	Force	Averages		Diff** £m	
		All	MSG	All	MSG
Police officers	£65k	£62k	£66k	0.3	-0.1
Police staff and PCSOs	£34k	£35k	£36k	-0.1	-0.2

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

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

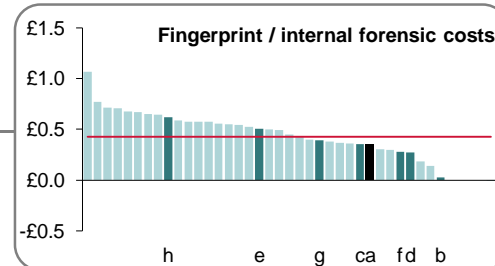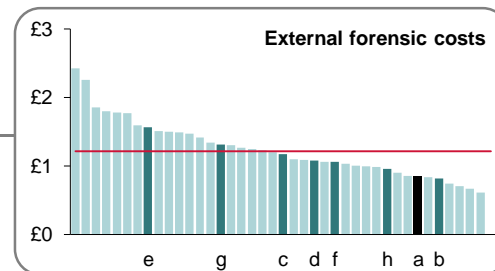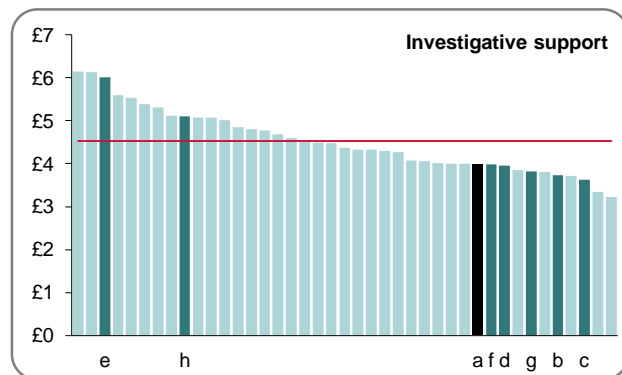*Source: POA estimates 2017/18*

Devon & Cornwall

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Investigative support

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

The charts on this page show spend per head.

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.

Scenes of crime officers

Investigative support

External forensic costs

Fingerprint / internal forensic costs

Population	1,734k							
			Averages		**Diff* £m**		**Officer cost****	
	£m	**£/head**	**All**	**MSG**	**All**	**MSG**	**Force**	**MSG**
Scenes of crime officers	2.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	1%	0%
External forensic costs	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.1	-0.6	-0.4	0%	0%
Other forensic services	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	-0.1	-0.1	6%	21%
Fingerprint/internal forensic	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0%	0%
Photographic image recovery	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.0	0%	0%
Command team and support	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0%	0%
Investigative support	**6.9**	**4.0**	**4.5**	**4.3**	**-0.9**	**-0.5**	**2%**	**5%**

* Absolute cost to the force of the difference between the force's spend per head and the average spend per head of all/MSG forces.

** Officer cost as % of gross expenditure, 'n/a' indicates zero expenditure.

Source: POA estimates 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

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

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

The charts on this page show spend per head.

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

Investigative support

Police officers

Police staff and PCSOs

Non-staff costs

Earned income
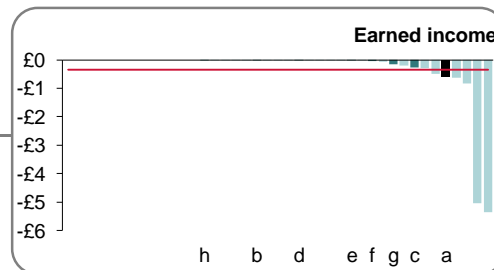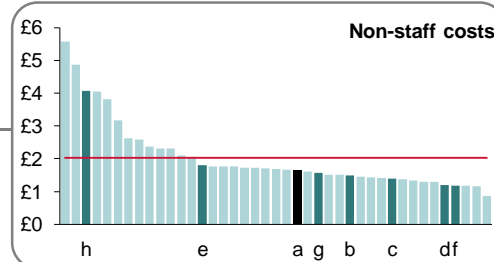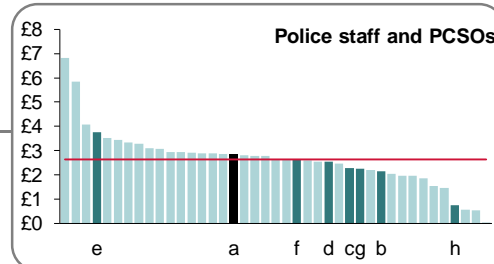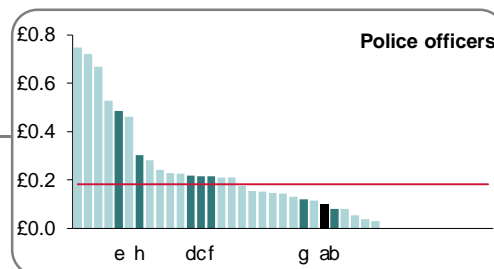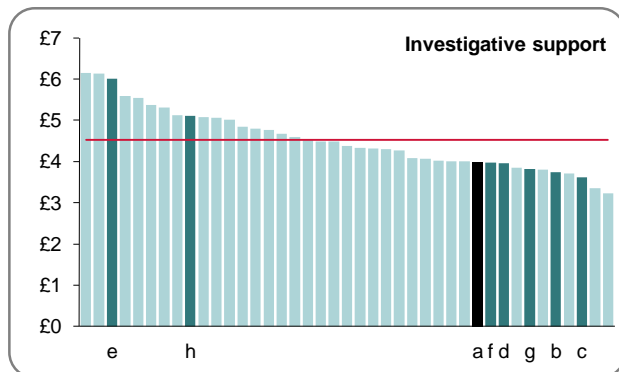
Workforce	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff* FTE All	Diff* FTE MSG
Police officers	6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	-2
Police staff and PCSOs	113	0.07	0.07	0.06	-5	7

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff** £m All	Diff** £m MSG
Police officers	0.17	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Police staff and PCSOs	4.93	2.8	2.6	2.4	0.3	0.8
Non-staff costs	2.84	1.6	2.0	1.8	-0.7	-0.3
Earned income	-1.03	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1	-0.4	-0.8
Total cost	6.92	4.0	4.5	4.3	-0.9	-0.5

Cost/FTE	Force	Averages All	Averages MSG	Diff** £m All	Diff** £m MSG
Police officers	£29k	£53k	£47k	-0.1	-0.1
Police staff and PCSOs	£44k	£39k	£39k	0.5	0.5

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

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

*Source: POA estimates 2017/18*

Devon & Cornwall

Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Support functions

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

The charts on this page show spend per head.

Note that all other support functions are not presented in a chart.

Note that collaboration/outsourcing will affect costs for certain forces.
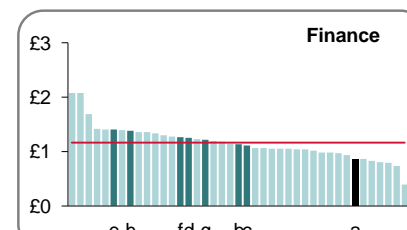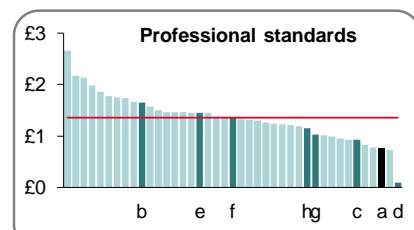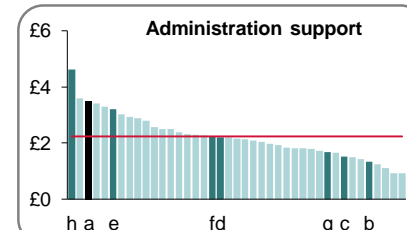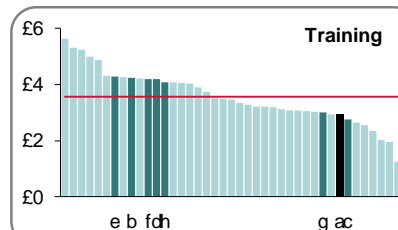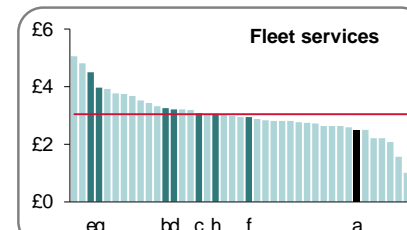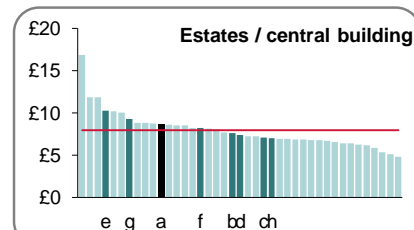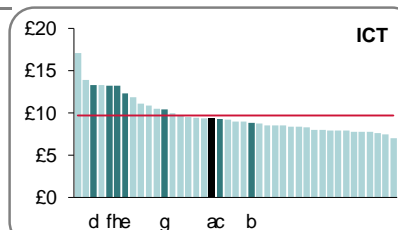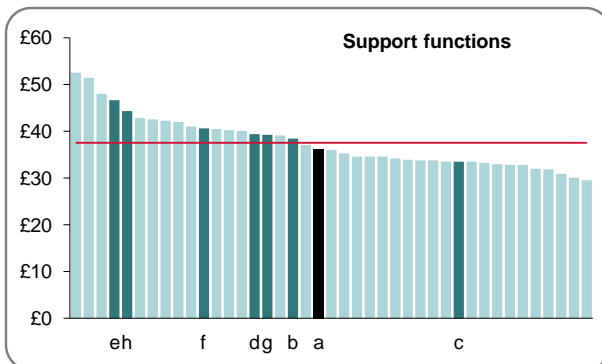
Population 1,734k

	£m	£/head	Averages All	MSG	Diff £m* All	MSG
ICT	16.2	9.3	9.7	11.2	-0.7	-3.3
Estates / central building	14.9	8.6	7.9	8.2	1.1	0.7
Fleet services	4.3	2.5	3.0	3.3	-0.9	-1.4
Training	5.1	2.9	3.6	3.7	-1.1	-1.4
Performance review	3.8	2.2	2.4	2.4	-0.3	-0.3
Administration support	6.1	3.5	2.2	2.5	2.2	1.7 <<
Human resources	2.8	1.6	2.2	2.1	-1.0	-0.8
Professional standards	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.1	-1.1	-0.5
Finance	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.2	-0.5	-0.6
All other support functions	6.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	-0.3	-0.4
Support functions	62.6	36.1	37.6	39.8	-2.6	-6.4

* Absolute cost to the force of the difference between the force's spend per head and the average spend per head of all/MSG forces.

Source: POA estimates 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

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

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

The charts on this page show spend per head.

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

Support functions

Police officers

Police staff and PCSOs

Non-staff costs

Earned income
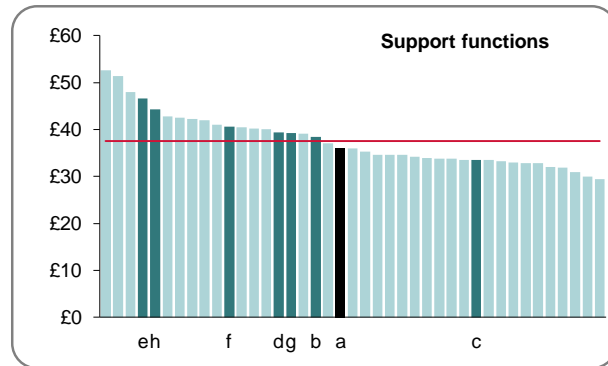
Workforce	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	Averages All	MSG	Diff* FTE All	MSG
Police officers	70	0.04	0.06	0.05	-39	-13
Police staff and PCSOs	577	0.33	0.36	0.39	-49	-99

Expenditure	£m	£/head	Averages All	MSG	Diff** £m All	MSG
Police officers	11.0	6.3	4.2	3.6	3.7	4.7
Police staff and PCSOs	17.4	10.0	12.9	14.0	-5.0	-6.9
Non-staff costs	36.9	21.3	22.3	23.5	-1.7	-3.8
Earned income	-2.7	-1.5	-1.8	-1.3	0.4	-0.3
Total cost	62.6	36.1	37.6	39.8	-2.6	-6.4

Cost/FTE	Force	Averages All	MSG	Diff** £m All	MSG
Police officers	£156k	£67k	£75k	6.3	5.7
Police staff and PCSOs	£30k	£36k	£36k	-3.2	-3.3

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

** Absolute cost of the difference in spend compared to the average per head of all/MSG forces.
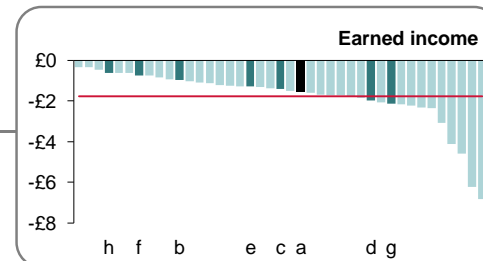
Devon & Cornwall
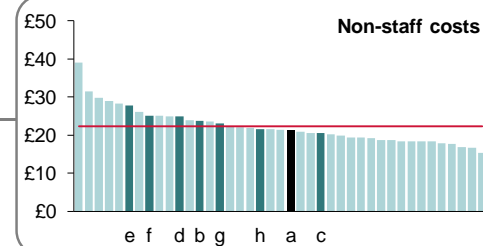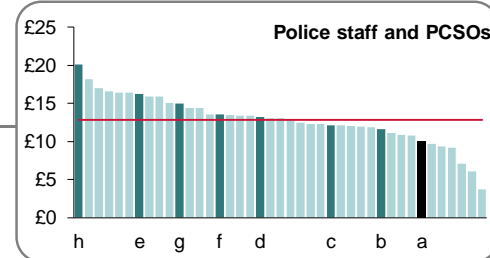
Income and expenditure - NRE by function - Support functions - Use of resources

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

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 2017/18 estimates
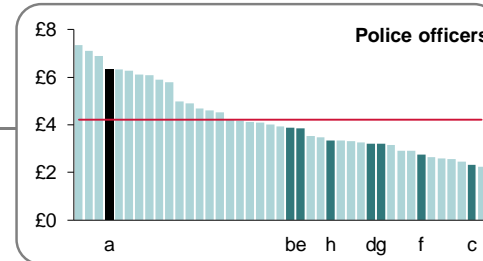
(including national policing functions)

Total FTE*	5,158
Officer FTE	2,945
Total NRE (£m)	293.8

*Officers, police staff and PCSOs

	Cost £m	per FTE	All Avg	Diff** £m
ICT	16.2	£3,133	£3,090	0.2
Estates	14.9	£2,885	£2,497	2.0
Training	5.1	£985	£1,122	-0.7
Human resources	2.8	£549	£704	-0.8
Finance	1.5	£291	£371	-0.4

	% NRE	All Avg	Diff** £m
ICT	5.5%	5.3%	0.5
Estates	5.1%	4.3%	2.2
Training	1.7%	1.9%	-0.6
Human resources	1.0%	1.2%	-0.7
Finance	0.5%	0.6%	-0.4

** Absolute cost to the force of the difference in spend to the average spend per head or proportion of all forces.

Source: POA estimates 2017/18

Cost per FTE charts: ICT, Estates, Training, Human resources, Finance

Percent NRE charts: ICT, Estates, Training, Human resources, Finance
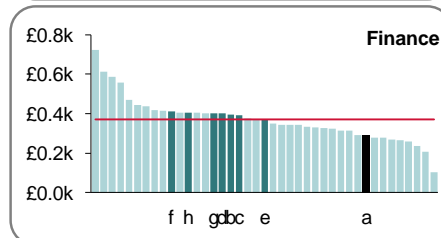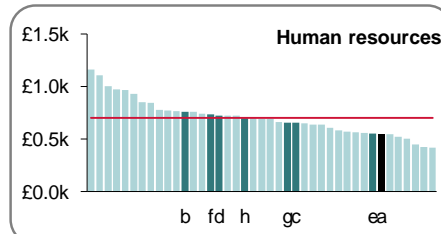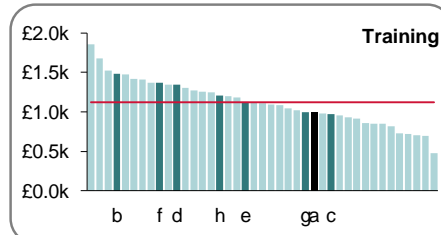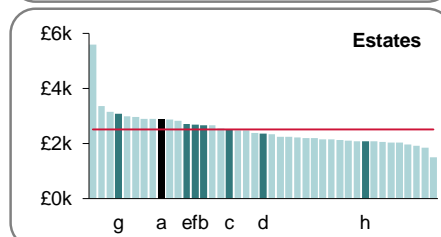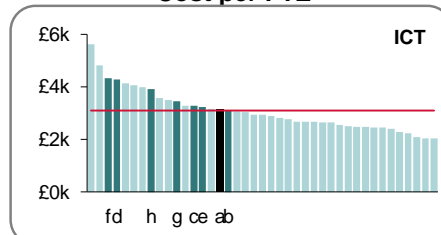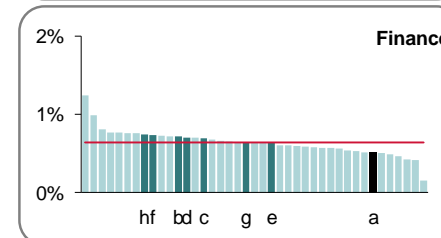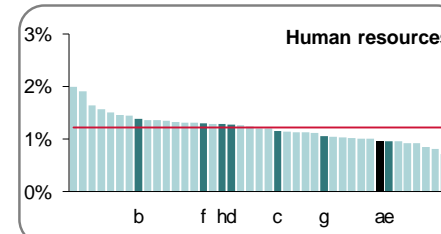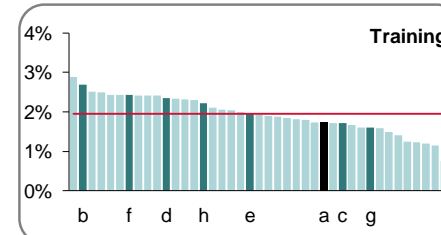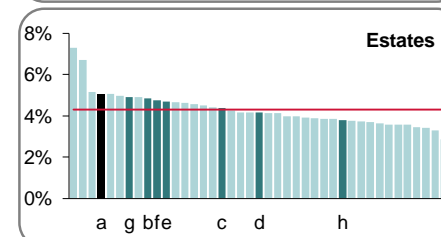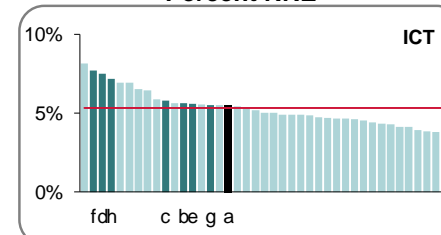
Devon & Cornwall

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 the criminal justice sub category (as opposed to criminal justice arrangements headline category) per 100 charges.

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

Note that charges data is from 2016/17 whereas FTE and cost figures are from 2017/18 estimates.

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

Criminal justice cost per 100 charges

Criminal justice FTE per 100 charges
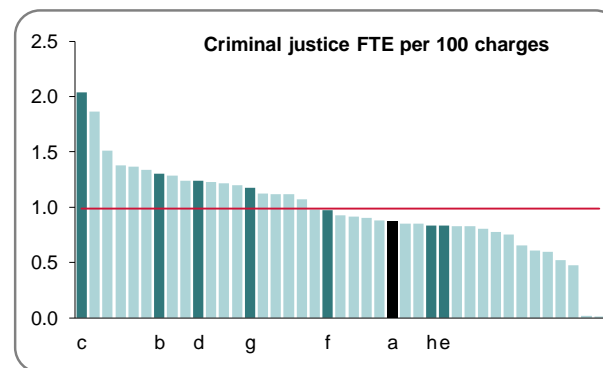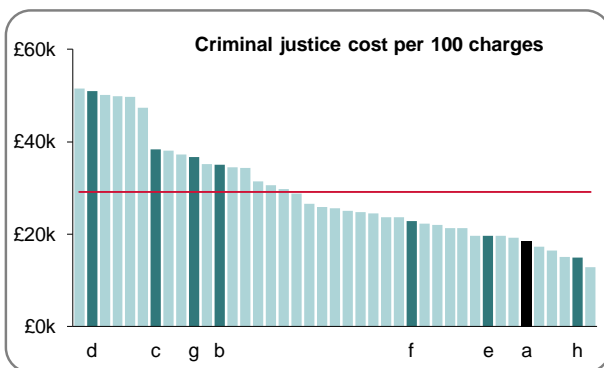
Charges	10,270				
		Per 100	**Averages**		**MSG Diff**
	Force	**charges**	**All**	**MSG**	
Criminal justice FTE	89	0.9	1.0	1.2	-30 *
Criminal justice cost	£1.9m	£18k	£29k	£30k	-£1.1m **

* Absolute difference in the number of workforce (FTE) compared to if the force had the average number of FTEs per head of MSG forces.

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

Source: POA estimates 2017/18 (costs/FTE) and Home Office Crime Statistics 2016/17 (charges)

Devon & Cornwall

Workforce - Summary (excluding national policing)

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

Figures in the charts give the total number of FTEs (or head count for special constables) per 1,000 population. All data is from POA . Special constables data is average head count across the year.

Note that collaboration/outsourcing arrangements will have an effect on the staffing FTE for a force. For example a lead force in a collaboration may report all staff within their FTE rather than split across the forces taking part in the collaboration. For this reason NRE spend may give a more comparable indicator of a forces priorities and resourcing.

Please note, national policing functions are excluded from these totals.

Police officers

Officers and PCSOs

PCSOs

Total workforce (excluding special constables and contractors)

Police staff

Special constables **
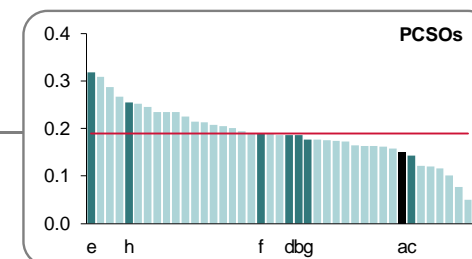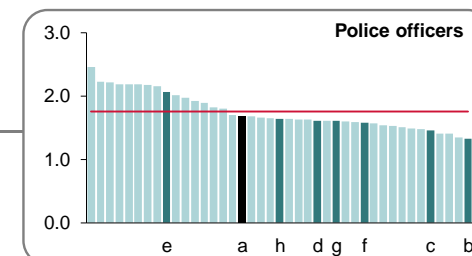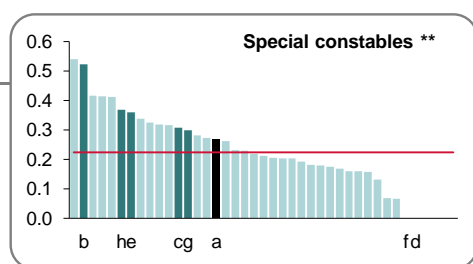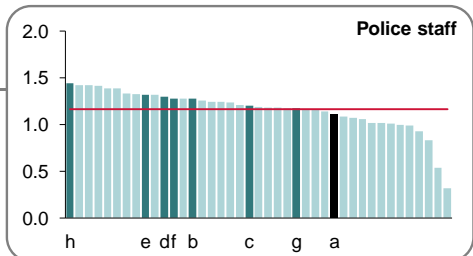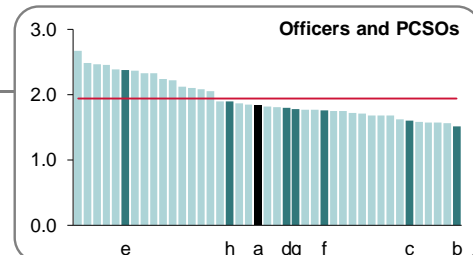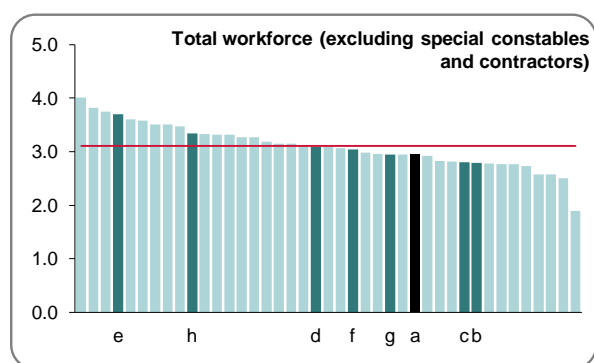
Population	1,734k

	FTE	FTE/ 1,000 pop	All Avg	Diff* FTE	% of total workforce Force	% of total workforce Avg
Police officers	2,928	1.69	1.75	-107	57%	56%
PCSOs	260	0.15	0.19	-69	5%	6%
Sub-total	3,188	1.84	1.94	-176	62%	63%
Police staff	1,914	1.10	1.16	-99	38%	37%
Total	5,102	2.94	3.10	-275	100%	100%
Special constables **	462	0.27	0.22	75		

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

** Headcount

Source: POA estimates 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

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)

Constables

Sergeants

PCSOs
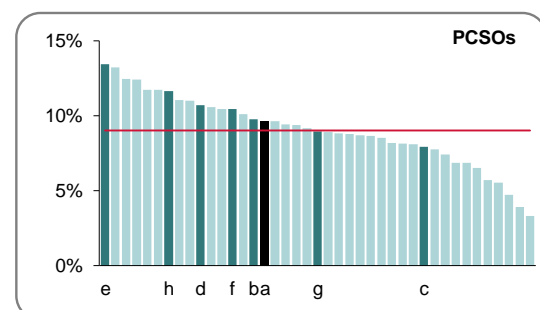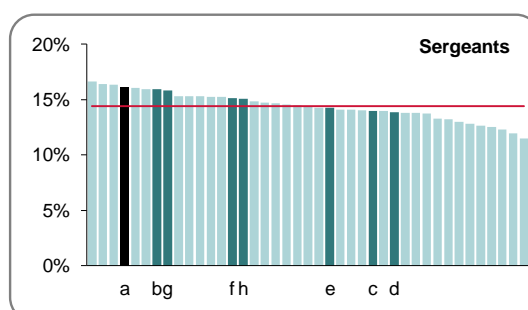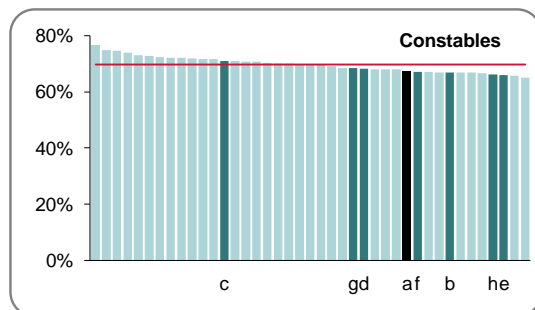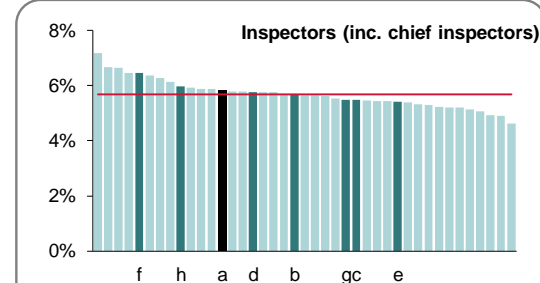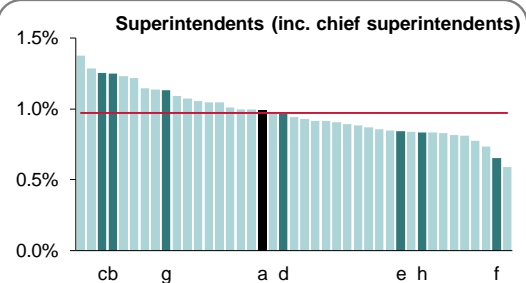
Officers and PCSOs	FTE	% of total officers/PCSOs %	All Avg
NPCC ranks	5	0.2%	0.2%
Chief superintendents	8	0.2%	0.2%
Superintendents	24	0.7%	0.7%
Chief inspectors	34	1.1%	1.3%
Inspectors	154	4.8%	4.4%
Sergeants	519	16.1%	14.4%
Constables	2,171	67.3%	69.7%
PCSOs	311	9.7%	9.0%
Force total	3,225	100.0%	100.0%

Supervision ratio	Force	All Avg
Constables per sergeant	4.2	4.9
Constables and PCSOs per sergeant	4.8	5.5

Supervision ratio

Constables per sergeant

Constables and PCSOs per sergeant
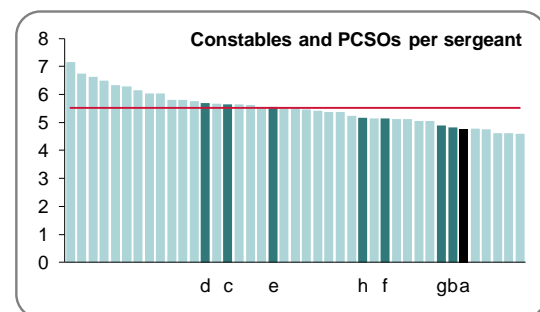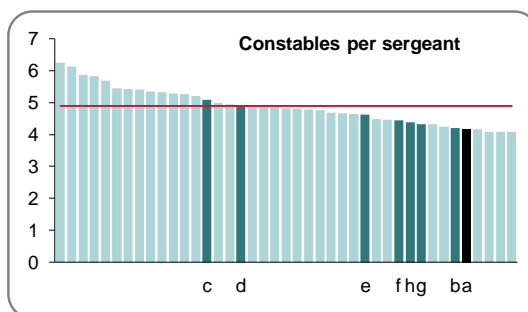
Source: ADR 502 March 2017

Devon & Cornwall

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 in the last five years?

HMICFRS 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 PEEL Police efficiency 2015, HMICFRS 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 17/18)

	2012/13 Estimates					2017/18 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	5	174	97%	89%	-15	0	89	100%	92%	-8	2.9	2.6
Local call centres / front desk	0	61	100%	92%	-5	0	35	100%	99%	0	0.0	6.5
Intelligence analysis	23	53	70%	62%	-6	45	3	6%	64%	28	-63.6	2.3
Intelligence gathering	87	43	33%	26%	-9	78	84	52%	35%	-27	18.7	8.8
Scenes of crime officers	5	46	91%	95%	2	0	39	100%	99%	0	9.5	4.1
Central communications unit	52	341	87%	83%	-16	63	339	84%	83%	-6	-2.4	0.3
Custody	79	116	59%	44%	-31	84	114	58%	45%	-25	-1.7	1.6
Training	83	36	30%	46%	18	39	7	15%	47%	15	-15.3	1.1
Human resources	2	61	97%	98%	0	16	85	84%	98%	14	-12.8	0.3
Administration support	2	48	96%	97%	1	0	166	100%	97%	-4	3.8	0.3
Total (of above functions)	338	978	74%	72%	-61	325	960	75%	76%	-10	0.4	3.5

* Absolute difference in the number of officers (FTE) if the force had the average proportion of staff (FTE) of all forces.

** 'n/a' indicates zero officers or staff in some years

Source: POA estimates 2017/18 & 2012/13

Devon & Cornwall

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?

Population	1,734k			

	Workforce FTE 2017/18	Workforce FTE 2016/17	Diff from last year, FTE	% change from last year
Neighbourhood policing	424	597	-173	-29%
Incident (response) management	1,278	1,004	274	27%
Local investigation / prisoner support*	416	386	30	8%
Other local policing	191	167	24	15%
Local policing	2,309	2,153	156	7%
Public protection	306	403	-97	-24%
Investigations exc local investigations	217	189	29	15%
Dealing with the public	446	460	-14	-3%
Operational support	331	256	74	29%
Intelligence	214	194	20	10%
Investigative support	119	93	26	28%
Road policing	112	108	4	3%
Custody	198	184	13	7%
Other criminal justice arrangements	178	222	-44	-20%
Criminal justice arrangements	376	407	-30	-7%
Information communication technology (ICT)	74	49	25	50%
Human resources	101	65	36	56%
Finance	37	26	11	41%
Other support functions	436	485	-50	-10%
Support functions	647	625	22	4%
Police and Crime Commissioner	26	29	-3	-11%
Total exc national policing and central costs	5,102	4,916	186	4%
Central costs	0	0	0	
National policing	56	47	9	20%
Total	5,158	4,963	195	4%

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

Devon & Cornwall

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 2016 and 2017 (using 31 March 2016 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
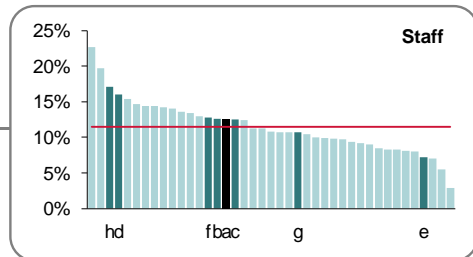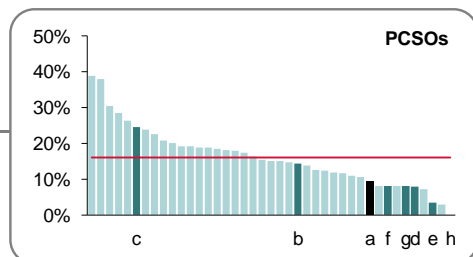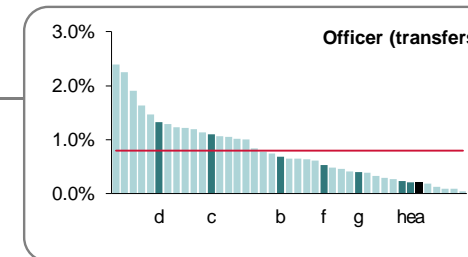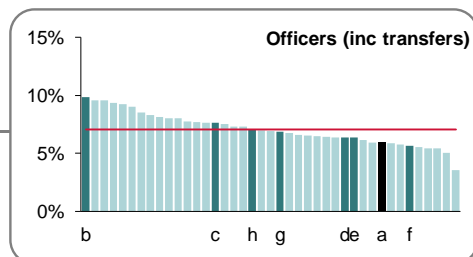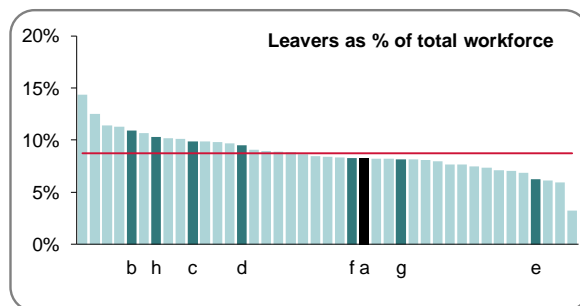
PCSOs

Staff

	Strength*	Leavers	% w'force	All Avg	Salary** £m
Police officers	2,959				
Leaving force		174	5.9%	7.1%	9.2
Transfers		6	0.2%	0.8%	0.3
Officers exc transfers		168	5.7%	6.3%	8.8
PCSOs	347	33	9.6%	16.1%	1.3
Police staff	1,636	207	12.6%	11.5%	6.8
Force total	4,943	409	8.3%	8.7%	16.9

* as at 31 March 2016

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

Source (leavers): ADR531 (31 March 2017). Source (strength): ADR502 (as at 31 March 2016). Source (salary): POA estimates 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

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 2016 and 2017 using 31 March 2016 as the baseline.

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

Joiners as % of total workforce

Police officers

Officers (exc transfers)

PCSOs

Officer (transfer)
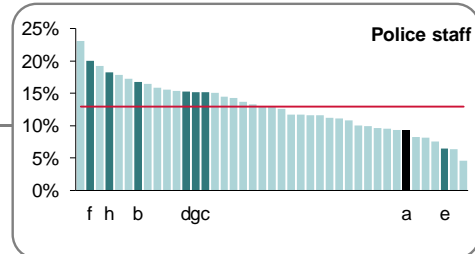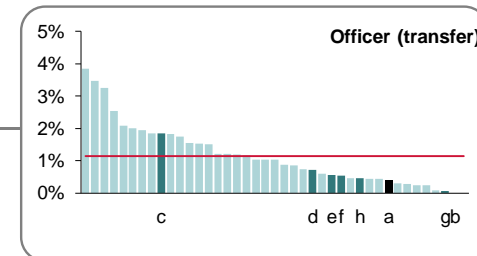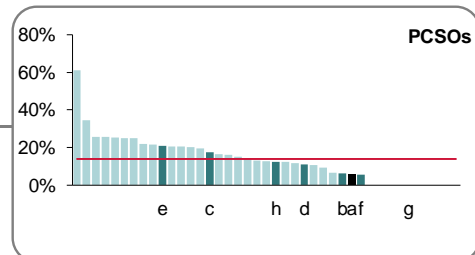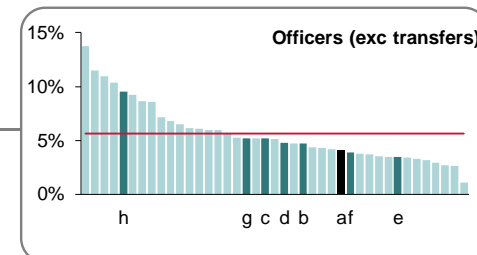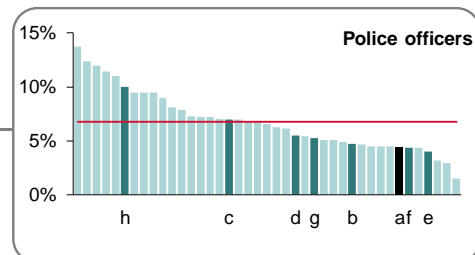
Police staff

	Strength*	Joiners	% w'force	All Avg	Salary** £m
Police officers	2,959				
Officers exc transfers		120	4.1%	5.6%	6.3
Transfers		11	0.4%	1.1%	0.6
Joining force		131	4.4%	6.8%	6.9
PCSOs	347	20	5.7%	13.7%	0.8
Police staff	1,636	152	9.3%	12.9%	5.0
Overall	4,943	303	6.1%	9.3%	12.6

* as at 31 March 2016

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

Source (joiners): ADR521 (31 March 2017). Source (strength): ADR502 (as at 31 March 2016). Source (officer/staff/PCSO cost): POA estimates 2017/18.

Devon & Cornwall

Workforce - Sickness and recuperative/restricted duty

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

These charts show sickness as a proportion of the workforce 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	2,914			
Long-term sickness		43	1.5%	2.0%
Short/medium sickness		60	2.0%	1.9%
PCSOs	311			
Long-term sickness		6	1.9%	1.6%
Short/medium sickness		9	3.0%	2.6%
Staff	1,465			
Long-term sickness		28	1.9%	1.7%
Short/medium sickness		36	2.5%	2.0%

	Strength	Head count	% of total	All Avg
Officers	2,914			
Restricted/adjusted duty		147	5.0%	3.2%
Recuperative duty		152	5.2%	4.1%
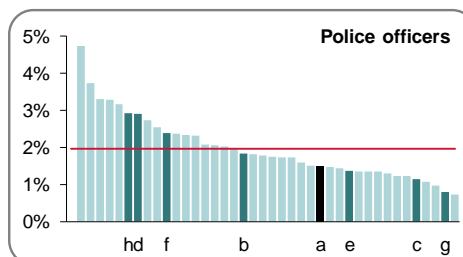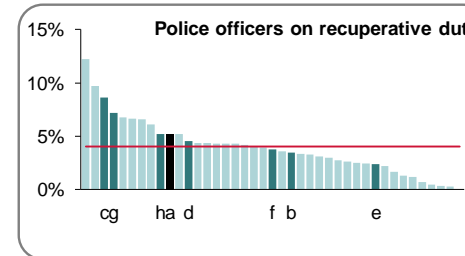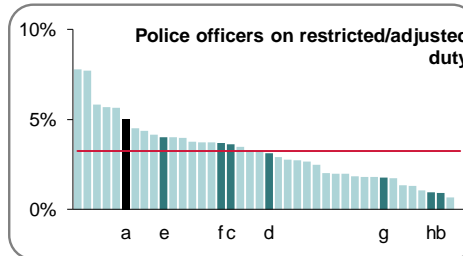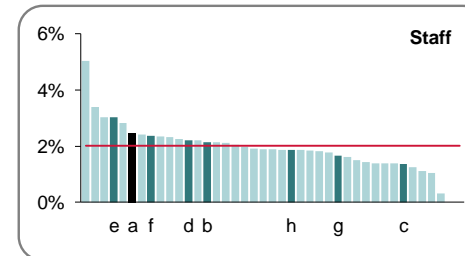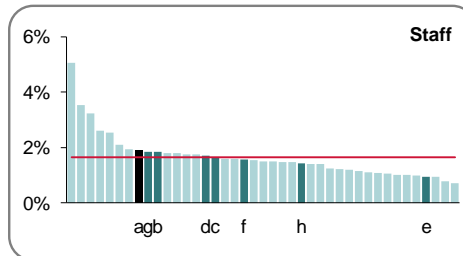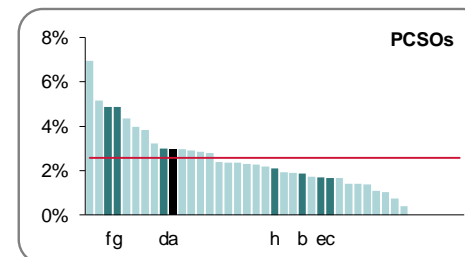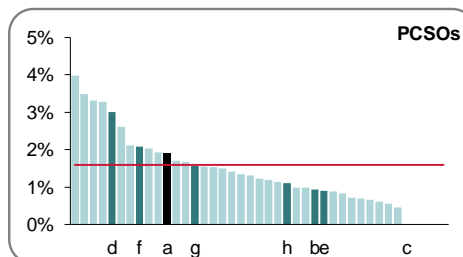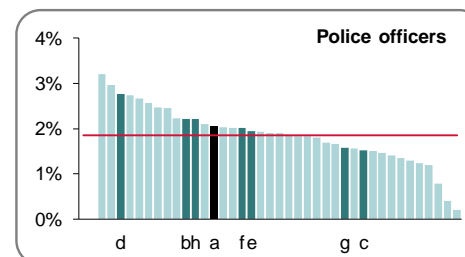
Note that ADR 554 figures (restricted and recuperative duty) are headcount not FTE.

Source: ADR 502 (strength);552 (short-term sickness); 551 (long-term sickness); and 554 (recuperative/restricted duty) - as at 31 March 2017

Devon & Cornwall

Workforce - Officers' length of service

What is the age profile of officers in the force compared with other forces? 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
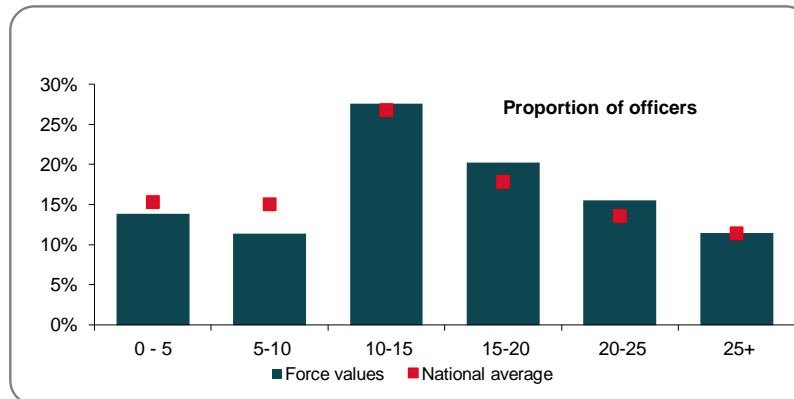
	0 - 5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25+	Total
March 2017 headcount	415	341	829	608	465	344	3,002

Projected retirement - projected number of officers who will reach 30 years of service within the next six years
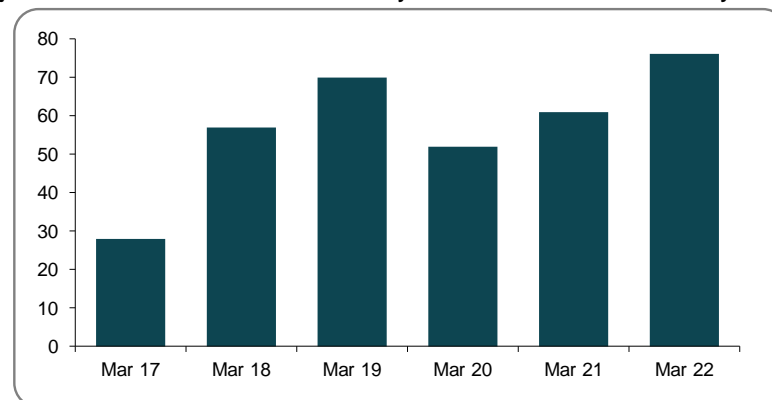
	Mar 17	Mar 18	Mar 19	Mar 20	Mar 21	Mar 22	Total
March 2017 headcount	28	57	70	52	61	76	344
Salary cost**	£1.5m	£3.0m	£3.7m	£2.7m	£3.2m	£4.0m	£18.1m

* Please note that typically officers cannot retire until they have completed 30 years service. The above chart shows the current number of officers who currently have 25 years or more of service, broken down by the year they are expected to reach 30 years of service.

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

Source (officer head count): ADR582 (as at 31 March 2017); Source (salary): POA estimates 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

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 (as at 31 March) and so will not match the POA data (estimates) given elsewhere.

Note that recorded crime data on this page represents all offences excluding fraud. The figures will differ from those displayed in section two off this profile where offences with the otucome is "action taken by another body/agency", outcome 20 are excluded.

The trends for this force chart has been plotted as indices to enable comparison of the change over time in each series.

Trends for this force

Crimes per police officer

Charges per police officer
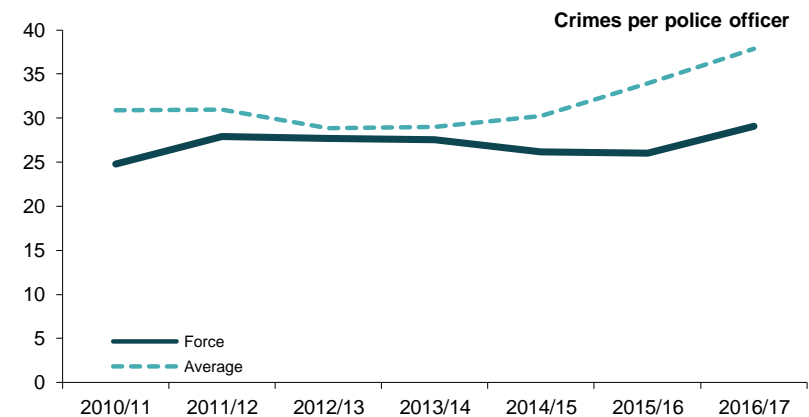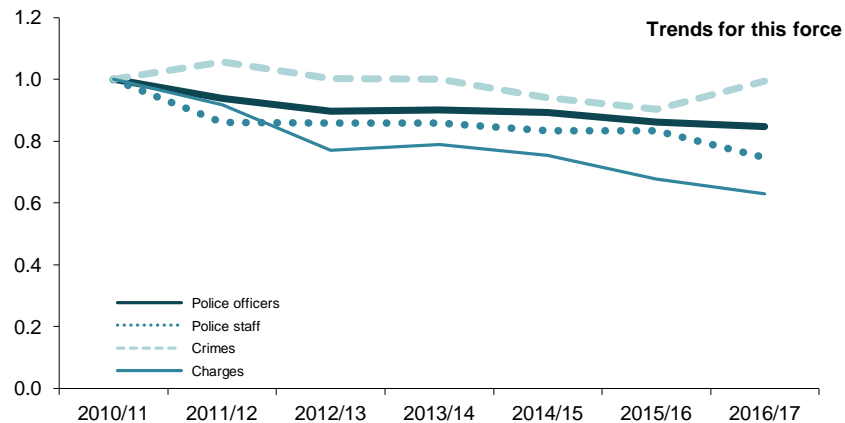
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Police officers	3,436	3,225	3,082	3,096	3,068	2,959	2,914
Police staff	1,960	1,689	1,682	1,684	1,633	1,636	1,465
All crime excl fraud	85,229	90,009	85,454	85,207	80,243	76,972	84,839
Charges*	16,294	14,965	12,563	12,858	12,303	11,036	10,270
Crimes/officer	24.8	27.9	27.7	27.5	26.2	26.0	29.1
All average	30.9	31.0	28.9	29.0	30.2	33.9	37.9
Charges*/officer	4.7	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.5
All average	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.9
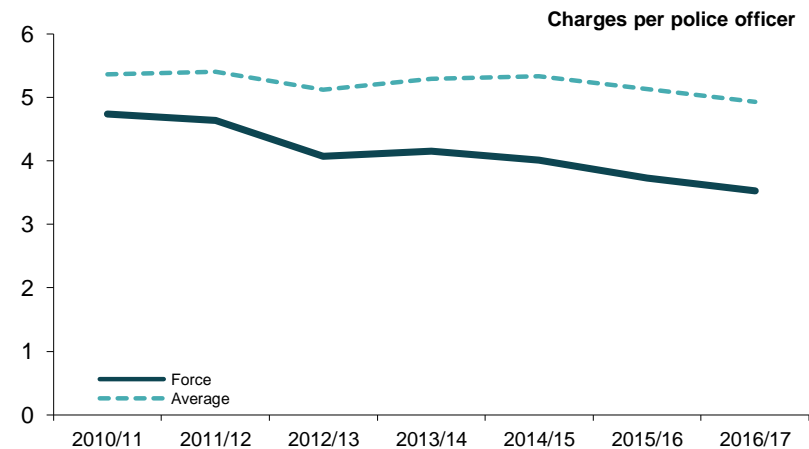
*Total charges recorded during the period. Note the charges in section two refer to the number of outcomes for only those offences which were recorded during the period so may differ in volume.
Source: ADR 502 March 2017; Home Office (charges) / ONS Crime statistics 2016/17.

Devon & Cornwall

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 offences 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.

Total offences (excluding fraud) per visible police officer

Victim-based offences per visible officer

Other crimes against society per visible officer
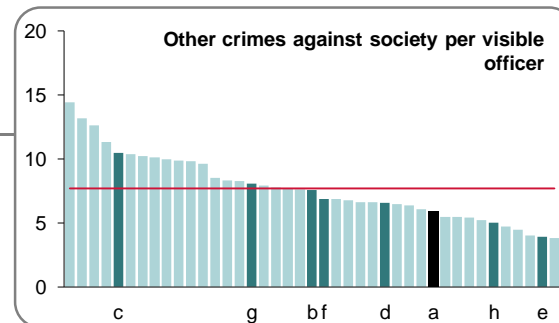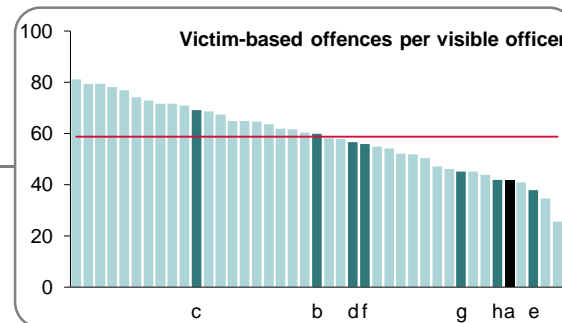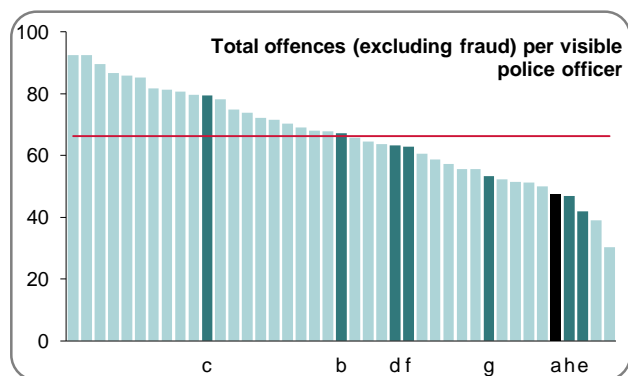
Visible police officers	1,775

Recorded crime	Force	Per vis. officer	Averages All	MSG	MSG Diff*
Victim-based	73,950	41.7	58.6	51.0	-9.3
Other crimes against society	10,532	5.9	7.7	6.8	-0.9
Offences (exc fraud)	84,482	47.6	66.4	57.8	-10.2

* Absolute difference in the number of offences per visible officer compared to if force had the MSG average number of crimes.
Sources: POA estimates 2017/18 ONS Crime Statistics 2016/17.

Devon & Cornwall

Demand - Crime outcomes per visible officer

How does the force respond to crimes compared with others?

What are the number of offences 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 aggregated figures for both victim-based crime and other crimes against society.

'Suspect Identified' per visible officer

Action taken

No action

Charged/Summonsed
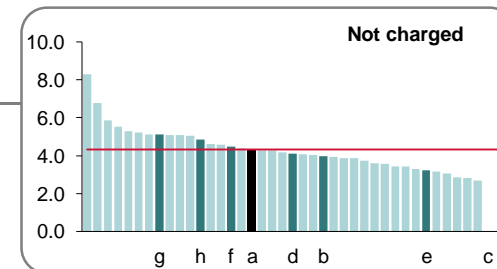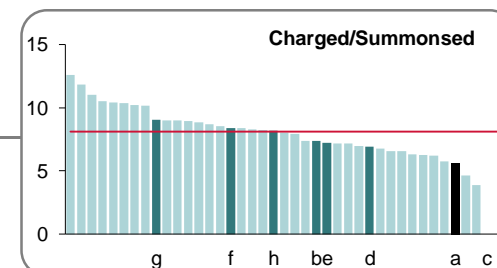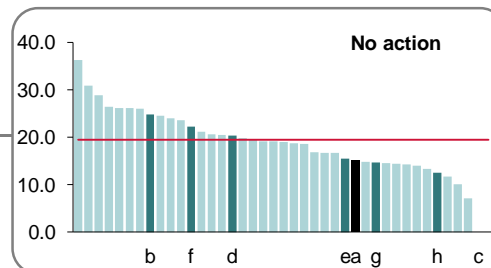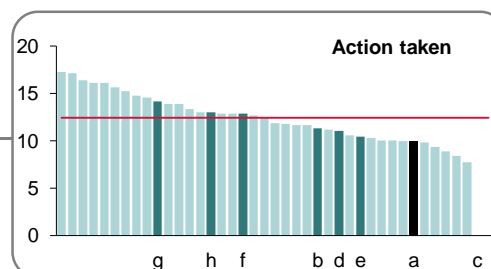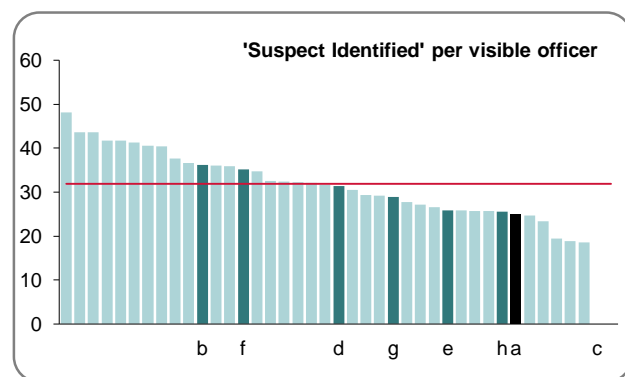
Not charged

Visible police officers	1,775
Offences (exc fraud)	84,482

	Force	Per vis. officer	MSG Avg	MSG Diff*
Charged/summonsed	9,923	5.6	7.5	-1.9
Not charged	7,659	4.3	4.3	0.0
Action taken	17,582	9.9	11.8	-1.9
No action	26,801	15.1	17.9	-2.8
Suspect identified	44,383	25.0	29.7	-4.7

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

Sources: Detections: Home Office Outcome Statistics 2016/17, Visible officers: POA estimates 2017/18 Crime data: ONS Crime Statistics 2016/17.

Devon & Cornwall

Demand - 999 calls

What is the level of demands on the force from 999 calls compared with other forces? 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 for central communications units (CCU) and also for 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: 6,582)
(CLE: 2,661)
(WMD 1,970)

Central communications unit and front desk

Cost per 999 call

FTE per 1,000 pop

999 calls per FTE
(LIN: 6,582)
(CLE: 2,661)

999 Calls per 1,000 pop
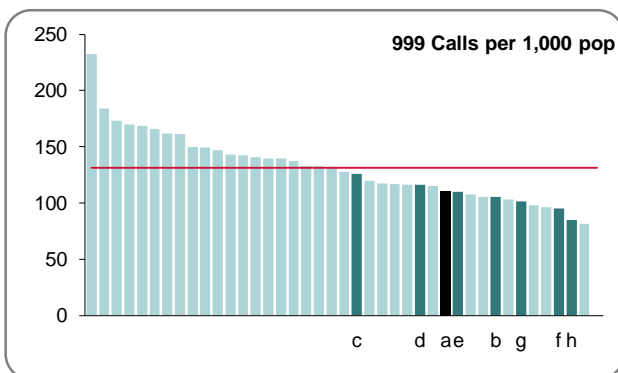
Population	1,734k
999 Calls received*	191,345

LIN = Lincolnshire   CLE = Cleveland   WMD=West Midlands

Central communications unit only

FTE workforce	402	
Gross cost	£16.2m	

	Force	MSG Avg	All Avg
FTE per 1,000 pop	0.23	0.24	0.24
Calls per FTE	476	467	761
Calls per 1000 pop	110	106	131
Cost per call	**£85**	**£91**	**£79**

Central communications unit and front desk

FTE workforce	437	
Gross cost	£17.2m	

	Force	MSG Avg	All Avg	Diff* MSG	Diff* All
FTE per 1,000 pop	0.25	0.26	0.27	-21	-38
Calls per FTE	438	416	674	-24	153
Calls per 1,000 pop	110	106	131	7,158	-36,593
Cost per call	**£90**	**£99**	**£89**		
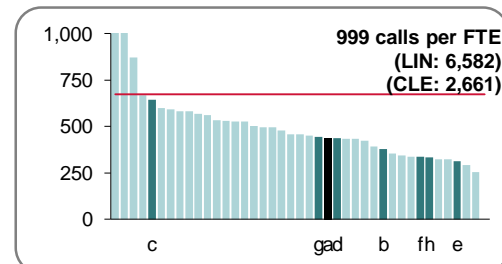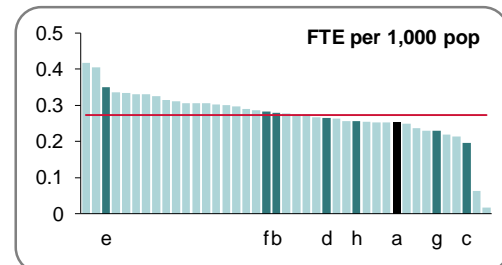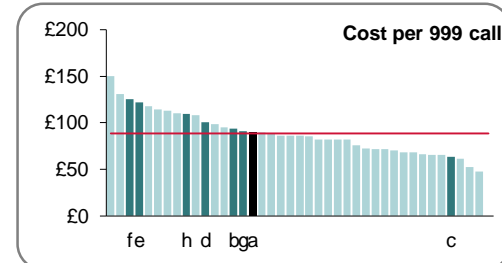
* Absolute difference in number of FTEs/999 calls compared to if force matched average of MSG forces

* Note data for Dorset covers only 10 months of the year to 31 March 2017 and so will not be directly comparable
Sources: Calls: ADR 410 2016/17, Cost and workforce: POA estimates 2017/18

Devon & Cornwall

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 (C&C) 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 incidents per 1,000 pop

Emergency crime incidents

% Change - Emergency crime incidents

Emergency ASB incidents

% Change - Emergency ASB incidents

Other emergency C&C incidents

% Change - Other emergency C&C incidents

Population	1,734k
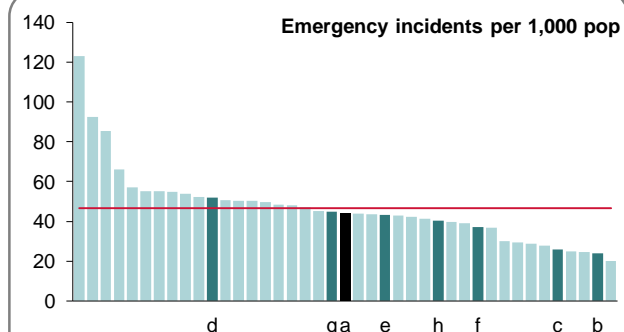
	Force	Incidents per 1,000 pop	Averages			Differences*		Change in emergency incidents		
			All	MSG		All	MSG	Force	All	MSG
Crime incidents	11,188	6	10	8		-6,156	-2,646	-9%	10%	6% <<
ASB incidents	8,681	5	4	4		1,269	1,874	-3%	1%	-1%
Other C&C incidents	56,635	33	32	27		531	9,750	-3%	-1%	3%
Total emergency incidents	76,504	44	47	39		-4,356	8,978	-4%	0%	3%

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

Devon & Cornwall

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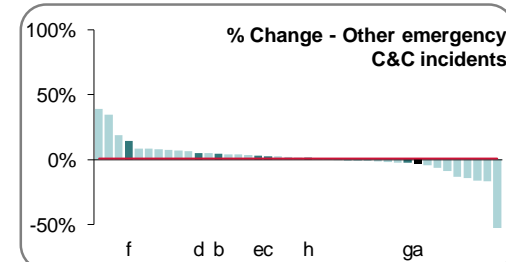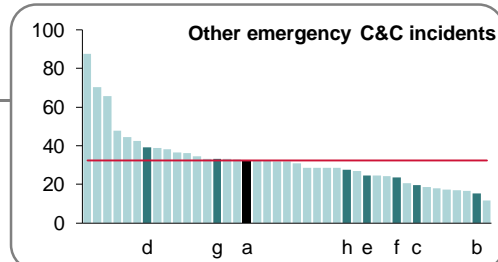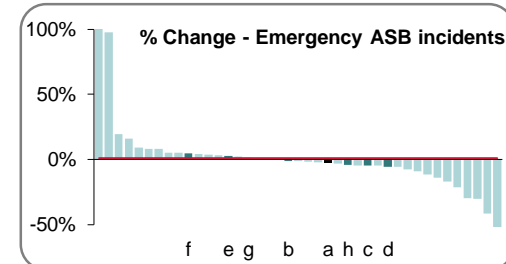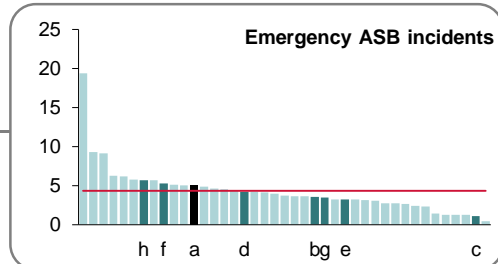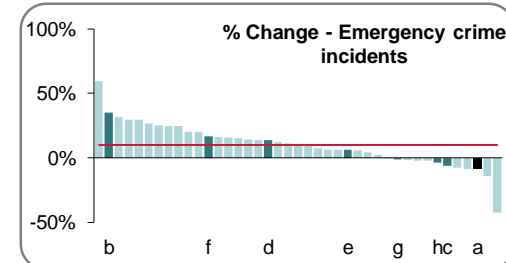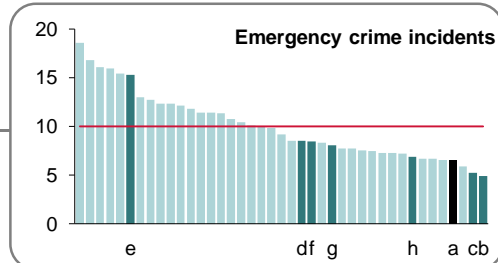
Incident counts should be interpreted only as incidents recorded by the police, and may under estimate the true level of incidents.

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

% Change - Priority crime incidents

Priority ASB incidents

% Change - Priority ASB incidents

Priority incidents per 1,000 pop

Other priority C&C incidents

% Change - Other priority C&C incidents
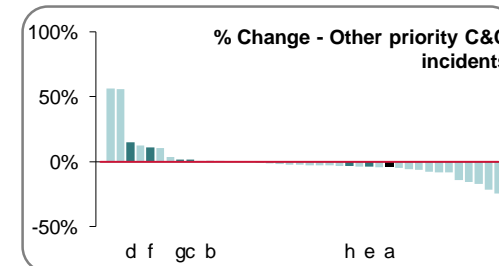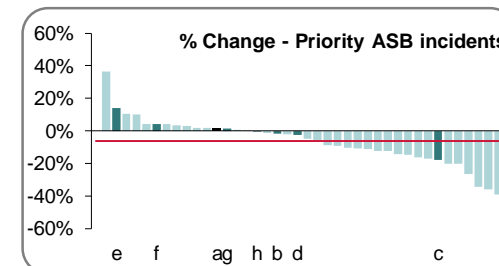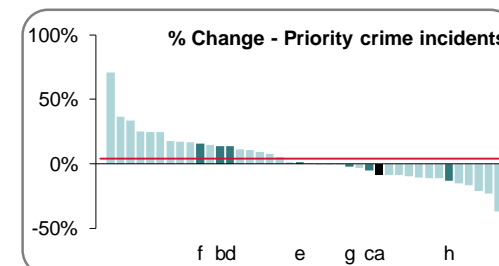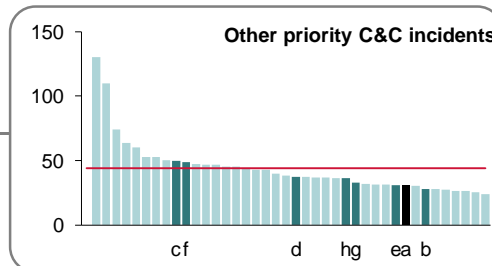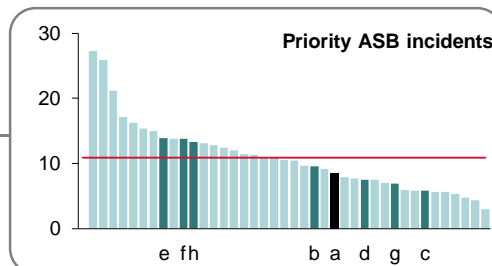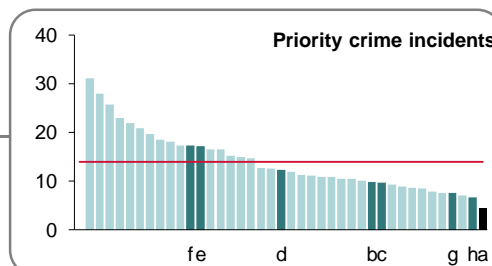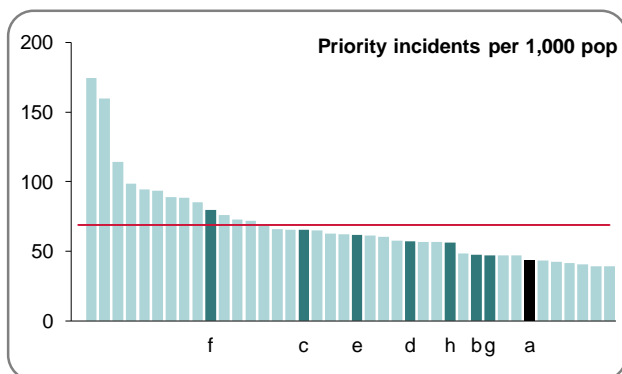
Population	1,734k

	Force	Incidents per 1,000 pop	Averages		Differences*		Change in priority incidents		
			All	MSG	All	MSG	Force	All	MSG
Crime incidents	7,484	4	14	11	-16,636	-10,895	-8%	4%	2%
ASB incidents	14,854	9	11	10	-4,026	-2,290	1%	-6%	0%
Other C&C incidents	53,334	31	44	37	-22,839	-10,561	-4%	0%	2%
Total priority incidents	75,672	44	69	57	-43,501	-23,746	-4%	0%	2%

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

Where no data were supplied by a force, differences to all/MSG forces, and changes from the previous year have not been included

Source: ADR 342 2016/17

Devon & Cornwall

Demand - All incidents

How has the categorisation of incidents changed over time and how does the most recent year 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 underestimate the true level of incidents.

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

Scheduled category are appointments 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

■ Emergency ■ Priority ■ Scheduled ■ Resolved (w/o deployment)
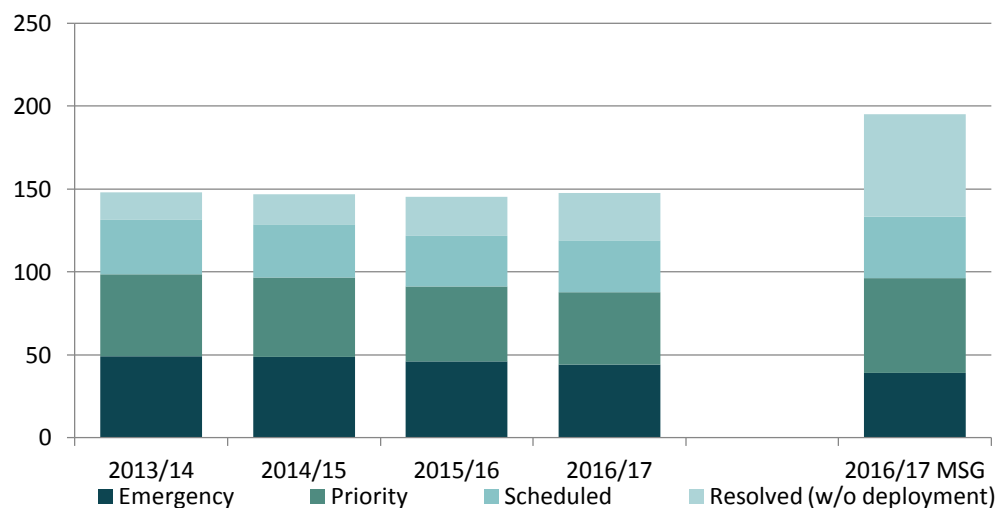
	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2016/17 MSG	Diff %
Emergency	49	49	46	44	39	13%
Priority	49	48	45	44	57	-24%
Scheduled	33	32	30	31	37	-16%
Resolved (w/o deployment)	16	18	24	29	62	-54%
Total	148	147	145	148	195	-24%

Source: ADR 342 2013/14 to 2016/17

Devon & Cornwall

Section two – offences and outcomes

This section uses the ONS published data on police recorded crime alongside Home Office data on outcome types.

The following pages present the volumes and changes in recorded crime for top-level crime categories. They also focus on the resulting outcomes from offences recorded over the 12 months to 31 March 2017, presenting the proportion of recorded crimes where a suspect was identified and where action was taken.

These categories taken from Home Office outcome framework and are summarised as follows:

- **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.

Definitions of offences in each crime category can be found in annex 1. This publication uses the outcomes groups on page 59 below to analyse outcomes. How these groups map to the Home Office outcome types and full definitions can be found in annex 2.

Also to Note

- Outcome 20 "action undertaken by another body/agency" was introduced from April 2015. As this outcome does not relate to police activity, offences with this outcome have been excluded from pages 60 to 85 of the profiles. These outcomes account for 0.8% of total offences. For this reason some overall offence figures may appear different to the offences stated in section 1 and those published by the Home Office and HMICFRS' PEEL reports.
- Pages 60-85 report on the outcomes for offences recorded during the period to 31 March 2017 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 2015/16.
- 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.
- 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.
- Outcomes data for Avon and Somerset has been removed from these profiles due to concerns around accuracy caused by issues reconciling data on Home Office Systems. They continue to work with the Home Office to resolve these issues.
- Outcomes data for Suffolk are not available. They are working with the Home Office to resolve this.

- Due to an issue in the original publication of the outcomes data for the year to 31 March 2017, published in July 2017, the Home Office have reissued the open data tables for this period in October 2017. The value for money profiles use the open data tables for the year to 31 March 2017 as published in October 2017.
  Figures may therefore differ from the Home Office publication referring to the outcomes data for the year ending 31 March 2017 as well as the ONS publication on recorded crimes figures for the year ending 31 March 2017. The Home Office regularly update the crimes and outcomes data so users should always refer to open data tables for the most up to data.
- This year's profiles use the outcomes data for the year to 31 March 2017 published in October, whereas the VFM profiles in 2016 use the outcomes data for the year to 31 March 2016, published in July. Subsequently there is a larger time lag in this data between the recording period and extraction from the administrative database in this publication than in previous years VFM profiles. The larger time lag results in additional time for investigations to be advanced and therefore to record an outcome against offences. This is particularly relevant for those offences where an outcome has yet to be recorded. Therefore any time series using the year ending March may not be appropriate in this case.

□

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
```
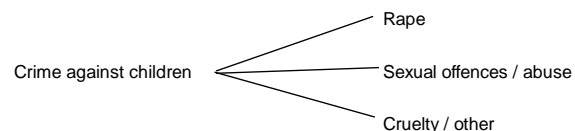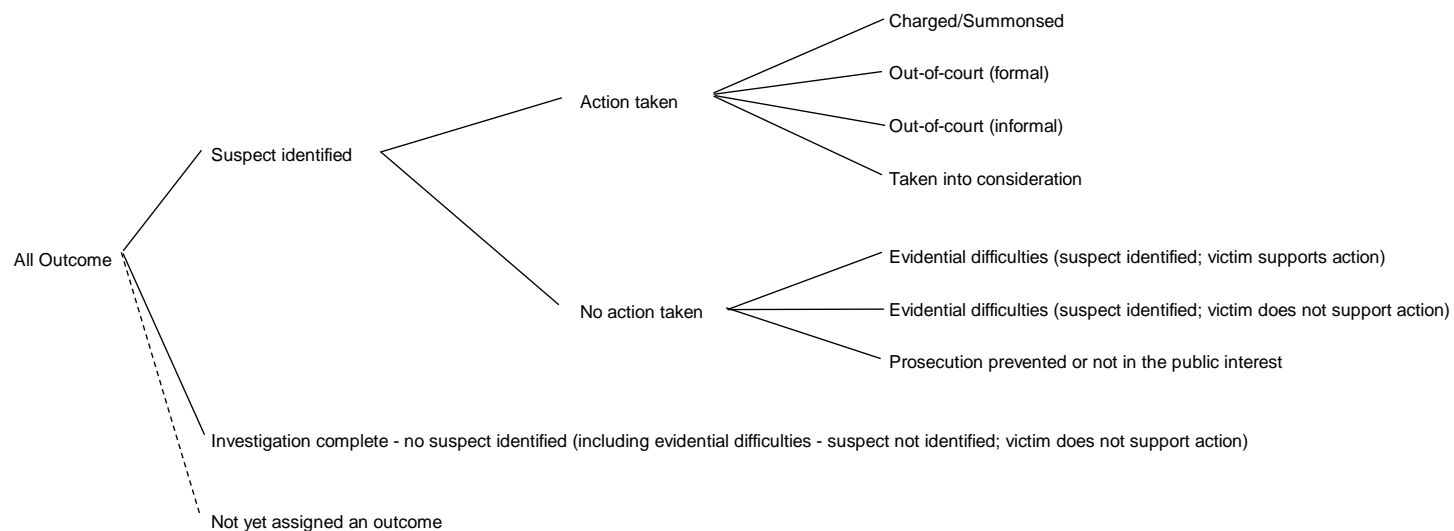
Note
Definitions of outcome types in each category can be found in Annex 2.
Outcome 20 "action undertaken by another body/agency" was introduced from April 2015. As this outcome does not relate to police activity, offences with this outcome have been excluded from pages 60 to 85 of the profiles. These outcomes account for 0.8% of total offences. For this reason some overall offence figures may appear different to the offences stated in section 1 and those published by the Home Office and HMICFRS' PEEL reports.

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 other forces?

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

Crimes (excl. fraud)

Fraud

Recorded offence rate

Victim-based crime

Other crimes against society

Percent change from 2015/16

Victim-based crime

Other crimes against society
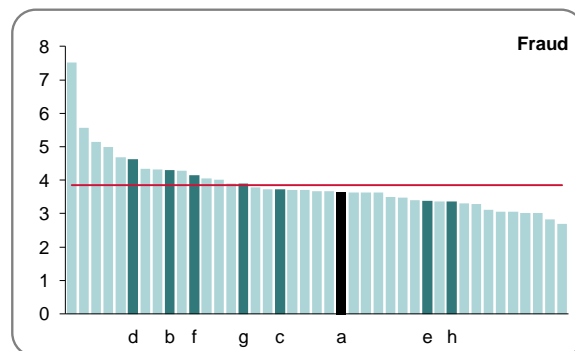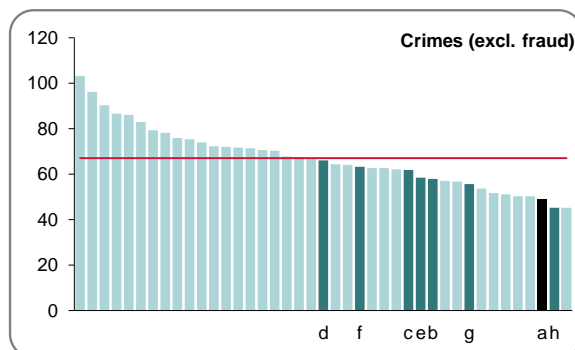
Fraud

	Offences	per 1,000 pop***	MSG Avg	Difference
	6,330	3.65	3.89	-408

Population	1,734k

2016/17	Offences	per 1,000 pop	MSG Avg	Difference*	
Victim-based crime	73,950	42.6	50.4	-13,392	-15%
Other crimes against society	10,532	6.1	6.6	-995	-9%
Crime (excl fraud)***	84,482	48.7	57.0	-14,387	-15%

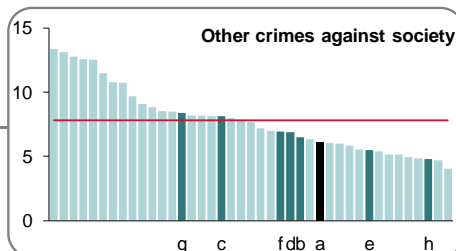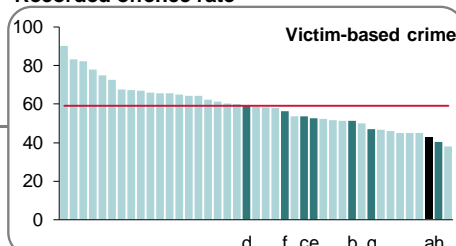| 2015/16	Offences	% change**	
		Force	MSG Avg
Victim-based crime	67,278	10%	7%
Other crimes against society	9,541	10%	10%
Crime (excl fraud)	76,819	10%	8%

Fraud

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 how other crimes are recorded, which is based on where the offence took place (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 34,206 such unknown offences nationally.

* Absolute and proportional differences 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 2015/16 to 2016/17

*** Please note that this figure will differ from that presented on page 49 as offences with outcome 21 have been excluded

Source: ONS Crime Statistics 2016/17, 2015/16
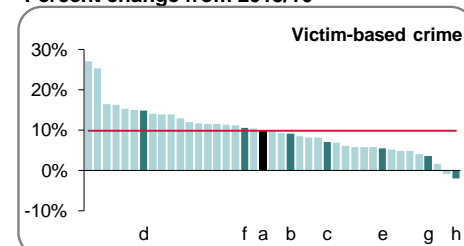
Devon & Cornwall

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 2016/17 that have a resulting 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.

Other crimes against society include those with no identifiable victim, such as drug offences.

Percentage with suspect identified

Victim-based crime

Percentage with action taken

Victim-based crime

Percentage with suspect identified

Crimes (excl. fraud)

Other crimes against society

Other crimes against society
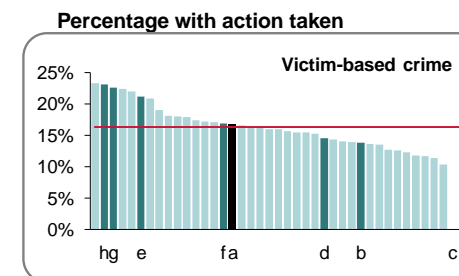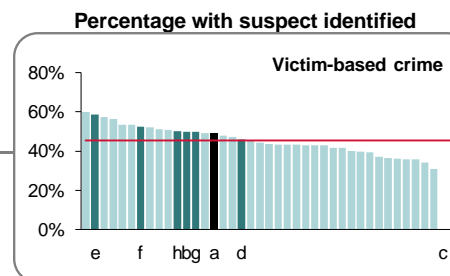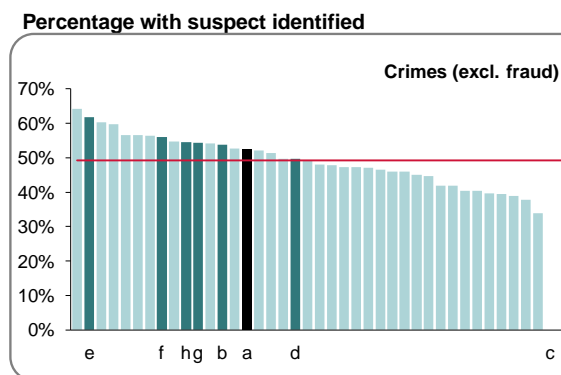
	Total offences	Suspect identified			Action taken		
		Force	%	MSG Avg	Force	%	MSG Avg
Victim-based crime	73,950	36,202	49%	51%	12,452	17%	18%
Other crimes against society	10,532	8,181	78%	84%	5,130	49%	51%
Crimes (excl fraud)	84,482	44,383	53%	55%	17,582	21%	22%

Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2017

Devon & Cornwall

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?
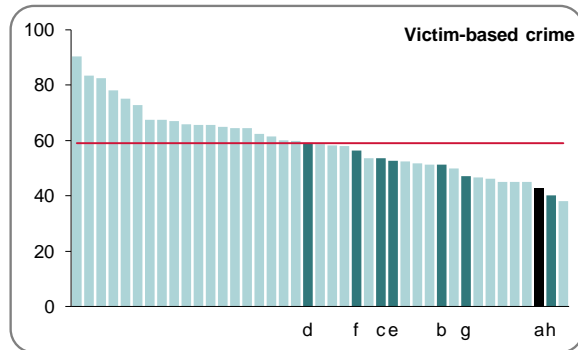
Recorded offence rate

Percent change from 2015/16

Victim-based crime

Violence against the person

Sexual offences

Robbery

Theft offences

Criminal damage and arson

Population	1,734k

2016/17	Offences	per 1,000 pop	MSG Avg	Difference*	
Violence against the person	26,807	15.5	17.4	-3,316	-11%
Sexual offences	3,359	1.9	2.2	-412	-11%
Robbery	422	0.2	0.3	-170	-29%
Theft offences	29,498	17.0	22.3	-9,148	-24%
Criminal damage and arson	13,864	8.0	8.2	-345	-2%
Victim-based crime	73,950	42.6	50.4	-13,392	-15%

2015/16	Offences	% change**	
		Force	MSG Avg
Violence against the person	23,960	12%	16%
Sexual offences	2,721	23%	19%
Robbery	380	11%	13%
Theft offences	27,453	7%	4%
Criminal damage and arson	12,764	9%	-1%
Victim-based crime	67,278	10%	7%

* Absolute and proportional differences 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 2015/16 to 2016/17
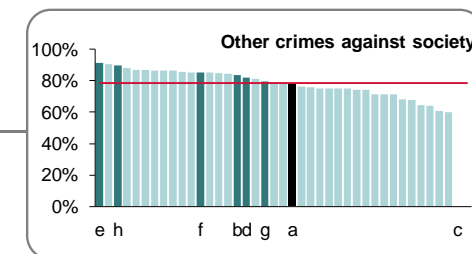
Source: ONS Crime Statistics 2016/17, 2015/16
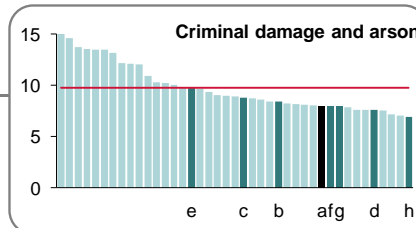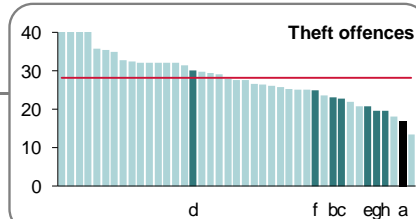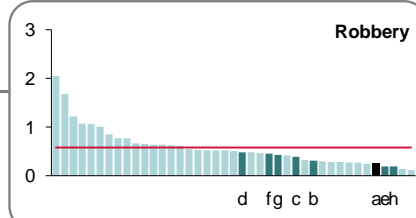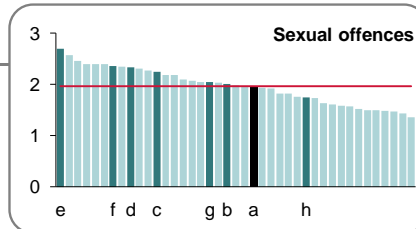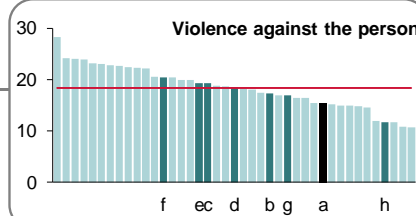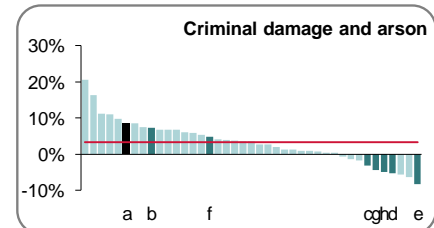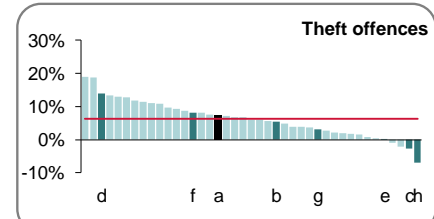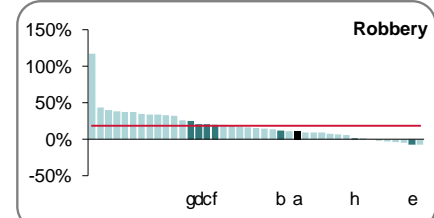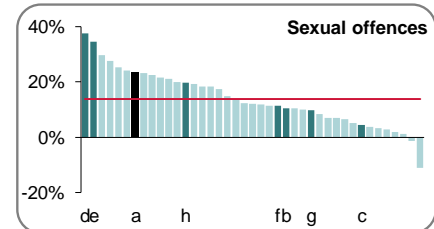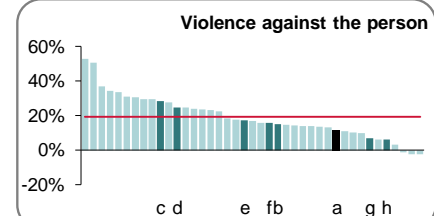
Devon & Cornwall

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 2016/17 that have a resulting 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

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

Victim-based crime
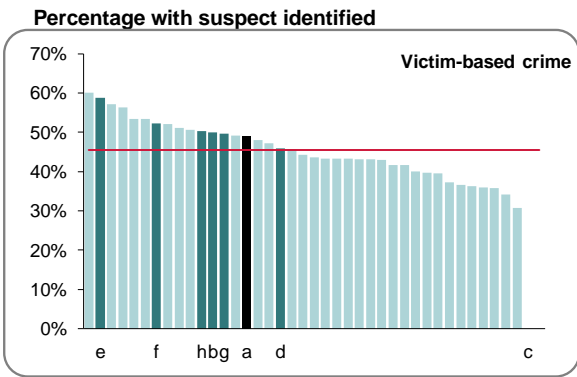
		Suspect identified				Action taken	
	Offences	Force	%	MSG Avg*	Force	%	MSG Avg*
Violence against the person	26,807	21,038	78%	85%	5,337	20%	23%
Sexual offences	3,359	2,311	69%	67%	332	10%	11%
Robbery	422	225	53%	51%	80	19%	19%
Theft offences	29,498	8,502	29%	30%	4,865	16%	18%
Criminal damage and arson	13,864	4,126	30%	32%	1,838	13%	14%
Victim-based crime	73,950	36,202	49%	51%	12,452	17%	18%
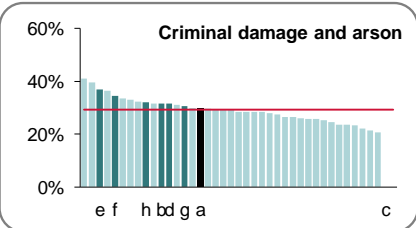
Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2017

Devon & Cornwall
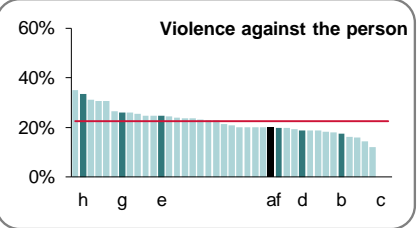
Offences and outcomes - Violence against the person - Recorded offences

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.

Recorded offence rate
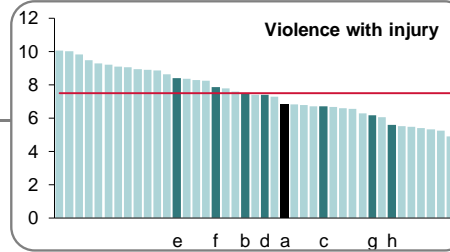
Violence with injury

Violence without injury

Percent change from 2015/16

Violence with injury

Violence without injury

Violence against the person
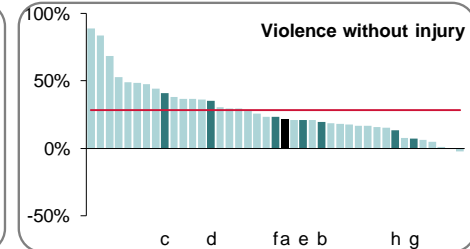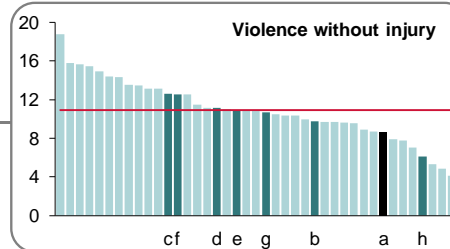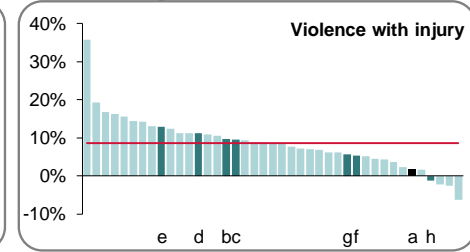
Population	1,734k

2016/17	Offences	per 1,000 pop	MSG Avg	Difference*	
Homicide	14	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Violence with injury	11,875	6.8	7.1	-359	-3%
Violence without injury	14,918	8.6	10.3	-2,954	-17%
Violence against the person	26,807	15.5	17.4	-3,316	-11%

2015/16	Offences	% change**	
		Force	MSG Avg
Homicide	15	-7%	79%
Violence with injury	11,677	2%	7%
Violence without injury	12,268	22%	23%
Violence against the person	23,960	12%	16%

* Absolute and proportional differences 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 2015/16 to 2016/17

Source: ONS Crime Statistics 2016/17, 2015/16

Devon & Cornwall

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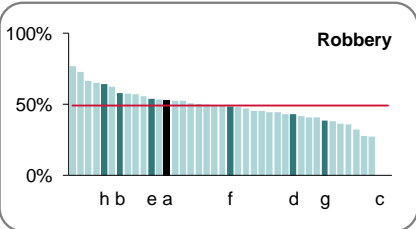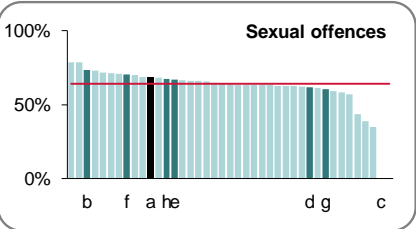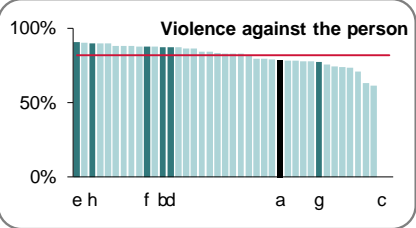
What are the outcomes for violence against the person and how does this compare with others?

The charts show the proportion of crimes recorded in 2016/17 that have a resulting 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.
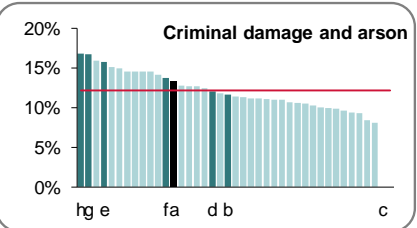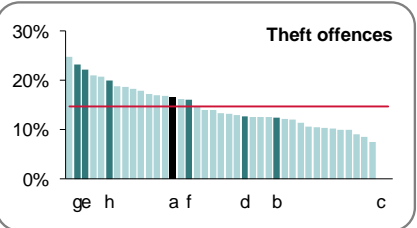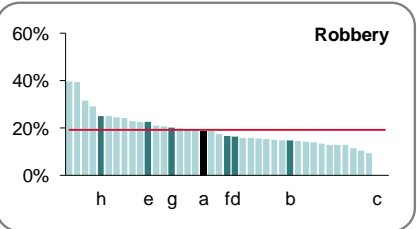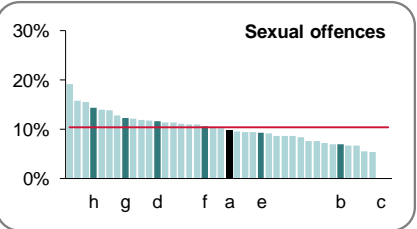
As homicide numbers are so small, care should be taken when making comparisons between forces. For this reason, a plot has not been included for homicide.

Percentage with suspect identified

Violence against the person

Percentage with suspect identified

Violence with injury

Percentage with action taken

Violence with injury

Violence without injury

Violence without injury

	Offences	Suspect identified			Action taken		
		Force	%	MSG Avg	Force	%	MSG Avg
Homicide	14	9	n/a	n/a	9	n/a	n/a
Violence with injury	11,875	9,520	80%	85%	2,608	22%	27%
Violence without injury	14,918	11,509	77%	86%	2,720	18%	19%
Violence against the person	26,807	21,038	78%	85%	5,337	20%	23%

Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2017

Devon & Cornwall

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 other forces? How does the rate for sexual offences change compared to last year and how does it compare with other forces?

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 historical crimes or cultural differences.

Recorded offence rate

Sexual offences

Percent change from 2015/16

Rape

Other sexual offences

Rape

Other sexual offences
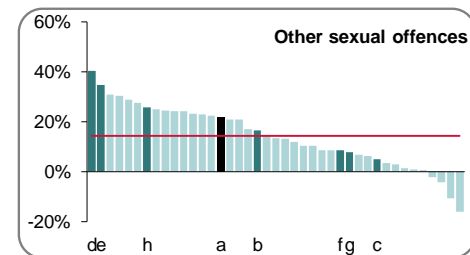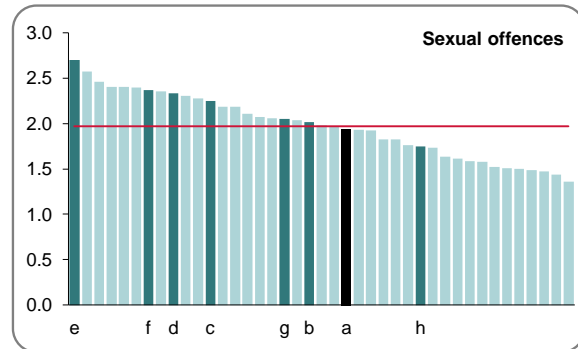
Population	1,734k				
2016/17	**Offences**	**per 1,000 pop**	**MSG Avg**	**Difference***	
Rape	1,258	0.7	0.74	-23	-2%
Other sexual offences	2,101	1.2	1.44	-390	-16%
Sexual offences	**3,359**	**1.9**	**2.18**	**-412**	**-11%**

		% change**	
2015/16	**Offences**	**Force**	**MSG Avg**
Rape	997	26%	17%
Other sexual offences	1,724	22%	20%
Sexual offences	**2,721**	**23%**	**19%**

* Absolute and proportional differences 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 2015/16 to 2016/17
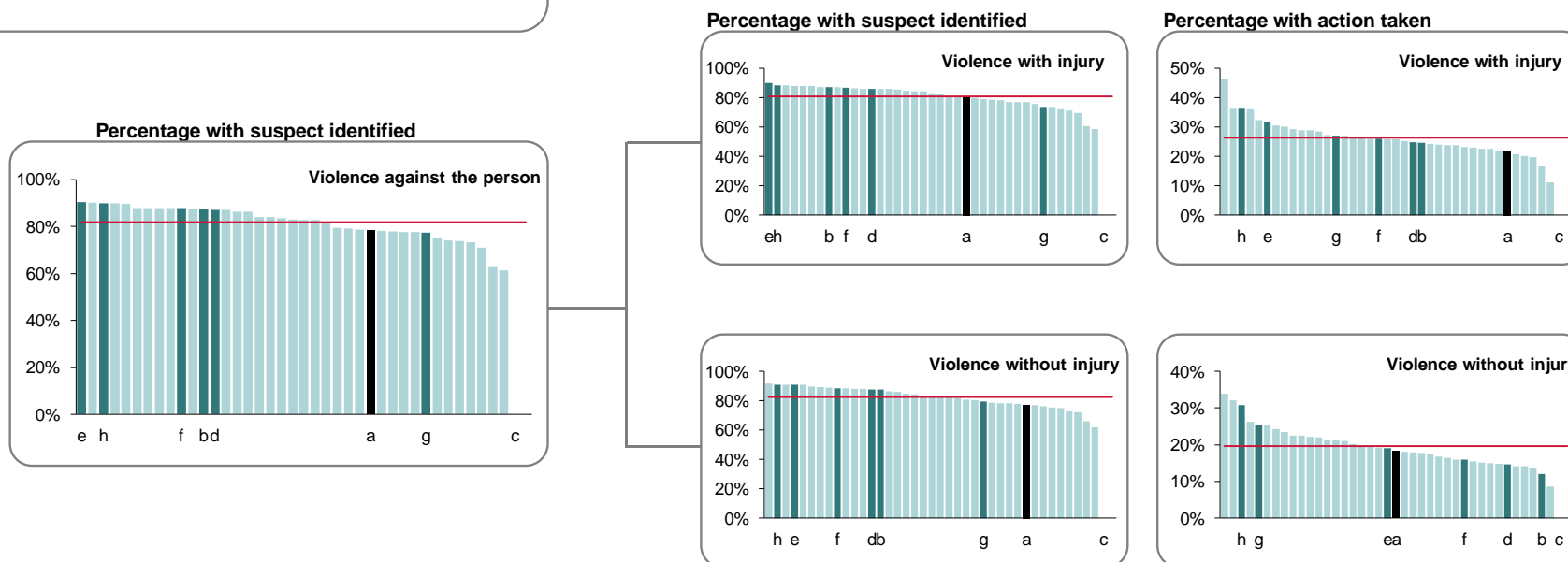
Source: ONS Crime Statistics 2016/17, 2015/16

Devon & Cornwall

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 2016/17 that have a resulting 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

Other sexual offences

Other sexual offences

	Offences	Suspect identified			Action taken		
		Force	%	MSG Avg	Force	%	MSG Avg
Rape	1,258	893	71%	65%	76	6%	6%
Other sexual offences	2,101	1,418	67%	68%	256	12%	13%
Sexual offences	3,359	2,311	69%	67%	332	10%	11%

Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2017

Devon & Cornwall

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 change compared with last year and how does this compare with others?

Recorded offence rate
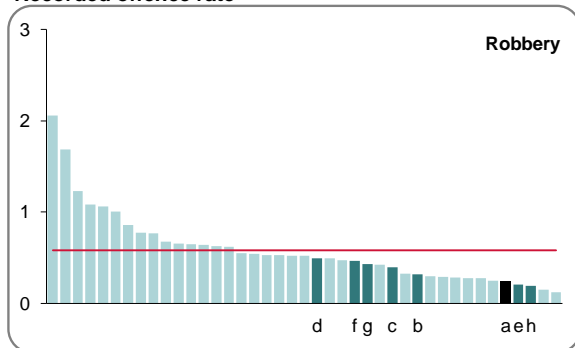
Percent change from 2015/16
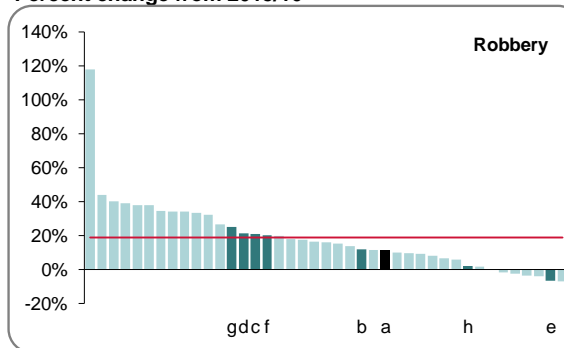
Population	1,734k

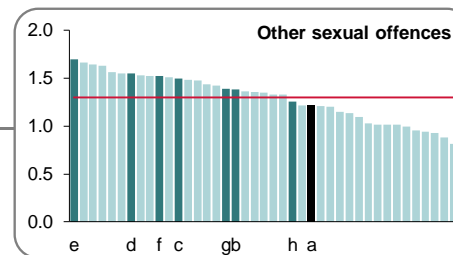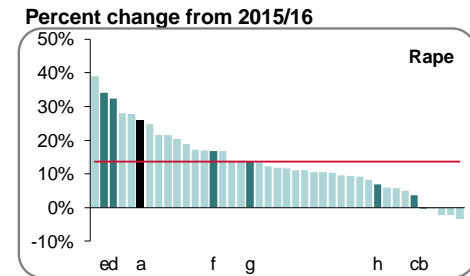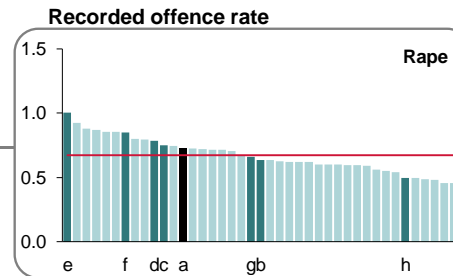| 2016/17	Offences	per 1,000 pop	MSG Avg	Difference*	
Robbery	422	0.2	0.3	-170	-29%

		% change**	
2015/16	Offences	Force	MSG Avg
Robbery	380	11%	13%

* Absolute and proportional differences 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 2015/16 to 2016/17

Source: ONS Crime Statistics 2016/17, 2015/16

Devon & Cornwall

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 2016/17 that have a resulting 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.
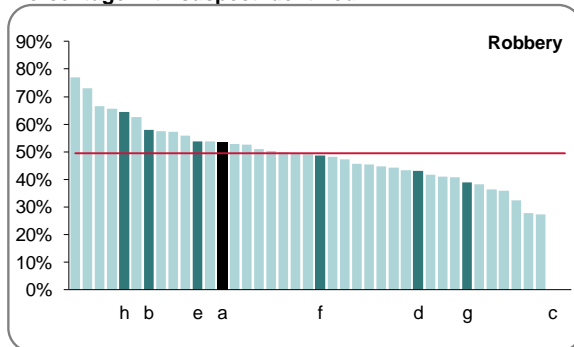
Percentage with suspect identified

Percentage with action taken

	Offences	Suspect identified			Action taken		
		Force	%	MSG Avg	Force	%	MSG Avg
Robbery	422	225	53%	51%	80	19%	19%

Devon & Cornwall

Offences and outcomes - Theft offences - Recorded offences

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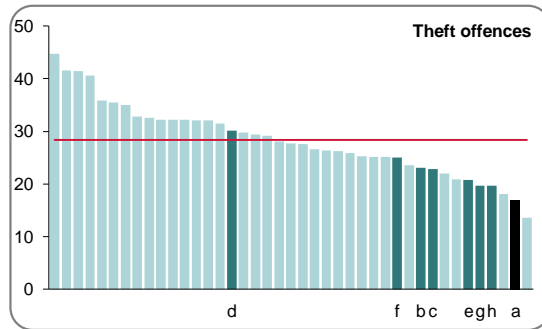
Theft offences

Population	1,734k

2016/17	Offences	per 1,000 pop	MSG Avg	Difference*	
Burglary	6,064	3.5	5.1	-2,789	-32%
Vehicle offences	4,730	2.7	4.0	-2,232	-32%
Bicycle theft	832	0.5	1.2	-1,188	-59%
Theft from the person	842	0.5	0.5	-103	-11%
Shoplifting	6,956	4.0	5.2	-2,106	-23%
All other theft offences	10,074	5.8	6.2	-729	-7%
Theft offences	29,498	17.0	22.3	-9,148	-24%

2015/16	Offences	% change **	
		Force	MSG Avg
Burglary	5,705	6%	0%
Vehicle offences	4,330	9%	8%
Bicycle theft	853	-2%	1%
Theft from the person	705	19%	13%
Shoplifting	6,640	5%	6%
All other theft offences	9,220	9%	1%
Theft offences	27,453	7%	4%

* Absolute and proportional differences 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.
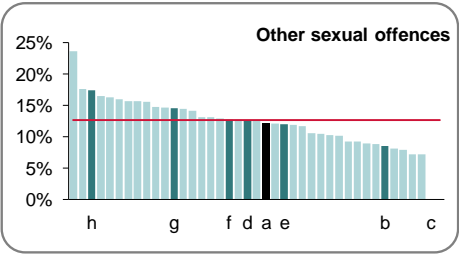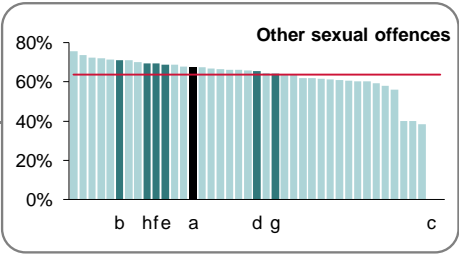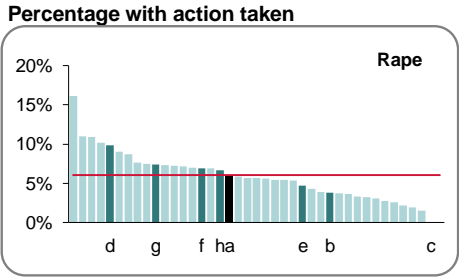
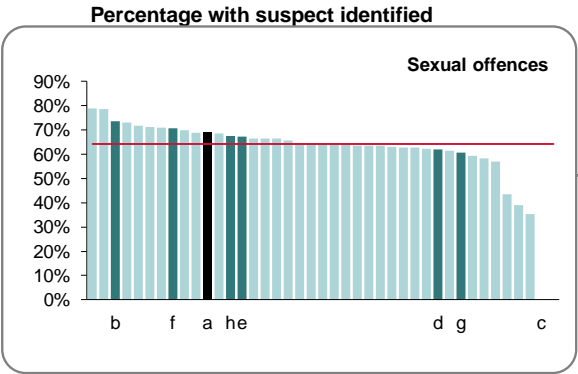**Percentage change from 2015/16 to 2016/17

Source: ONS Crime Statistics 2016/17, 2015/16

Recorded offence rate

Burglary

Vehicle offences

Bicycle theft

Theft from the person

Shoplifting

All other theft offences

Percent change from 2015/16

Burglary

Vehicle offences

Bicycle theft

Theft from the person

Shoplifting
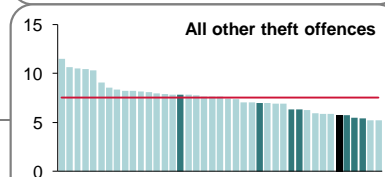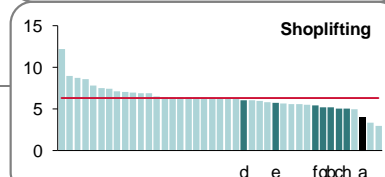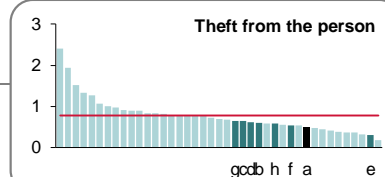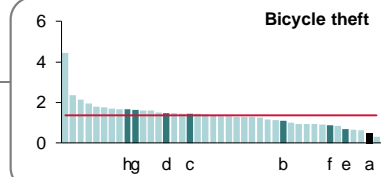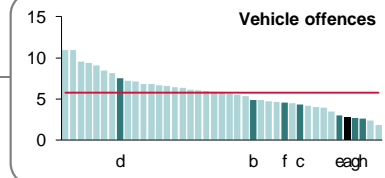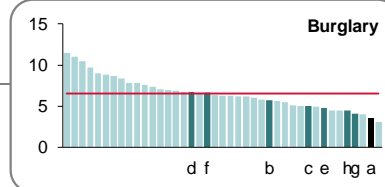
All other theft offences
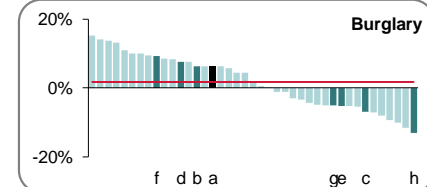
Devon & Cornwall

Offences and outcomes - Theft offences - Outcome

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

> The charts show the proportion of crimes recorded in 2016/17 that have a resulting 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
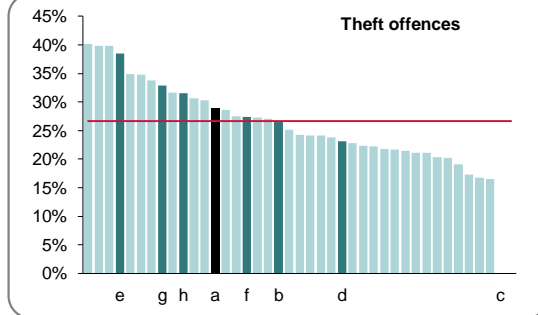
Theft offences

	Offences	Suspect identified			Action taken		
		Force	%	MSG Avg	Force	%	MSG Avg
Burglary	6,064	1,292	21%	17%	752	12%	8%
Vehicle offences	4,730	661	14%	13%	352	7%	6%
Bicycle theft	832	71	9%	12%	30	4%	5%
Theft from the person	842	144	17%	17%	32	4%	4%
Shoplifting	6,956	4,162	60%	62%	3,047	44%	50%
All other theft offences	10,074	2,172	22%	27%	652	6%	8%
Theft offences	29,498	8,502	29%	30%	4,865	16%	18%

Percentage with suspect identified
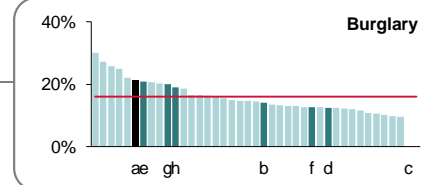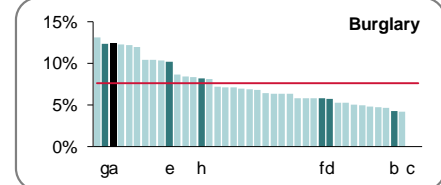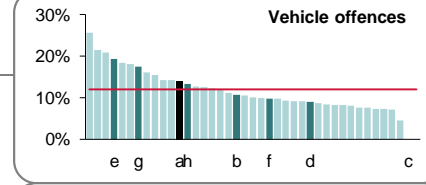
Burglary

Vehicle offences

Bicycle theft

Theft from the person

Shoplifting

All other theft offences

Percentage with action taken

Burglary

Vehicle offences
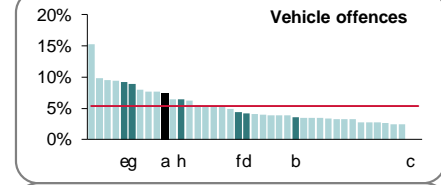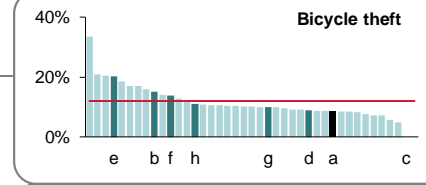
Bicycle theft
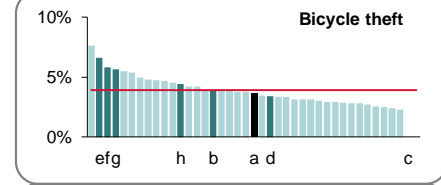
Theft from the person
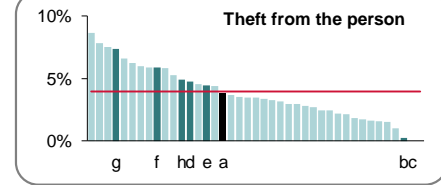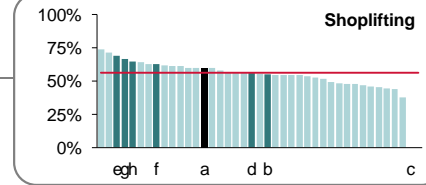
Shoplifting
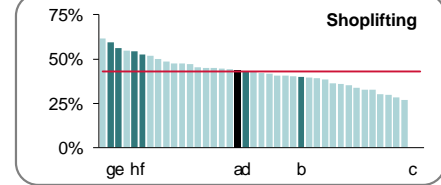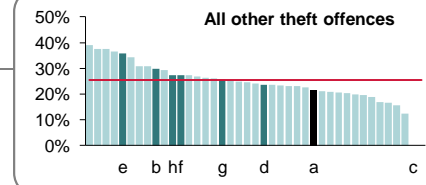
All other theft offences
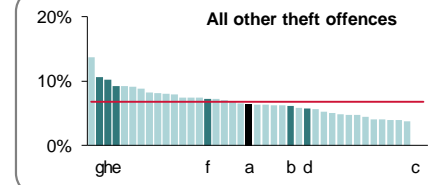
Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2017
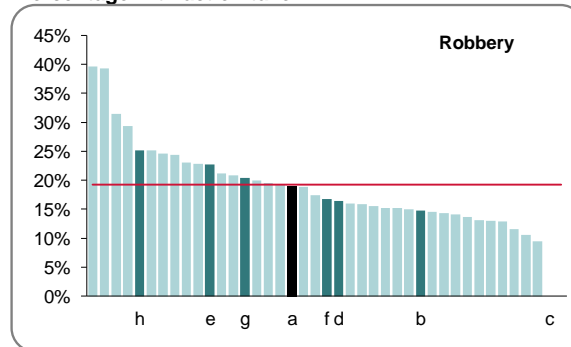
Devon & Cornwall

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 change compared with last year and how does this compare with others?
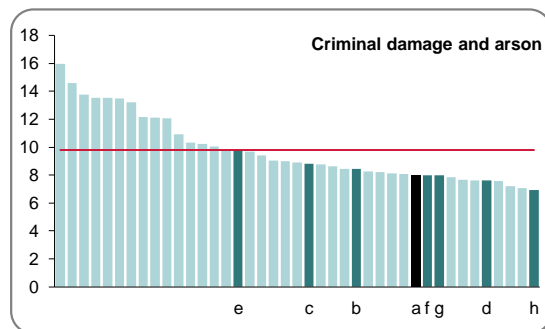
Recorded offence rate
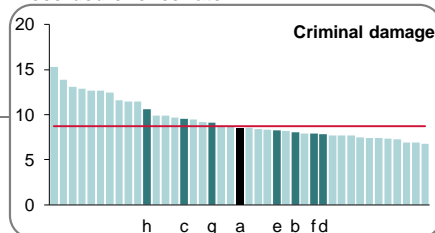
Percent change from 2015/16
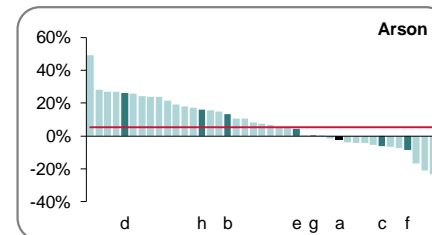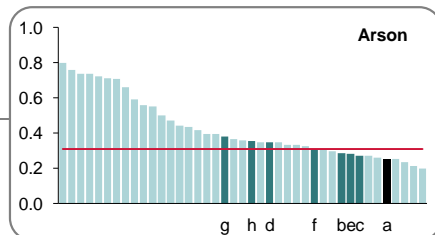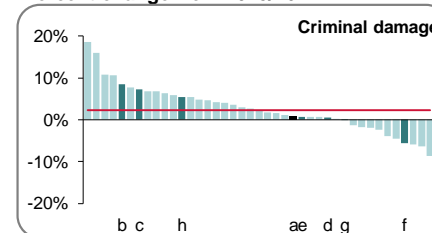
Population	1,734k

2016/17	Offences	per 1,000 pop	MSG Avg	Difference*	
Criminal damage	13,286	7.7	7.8	-309	-2%
Arson	578	0.3	0.4	-36	-6%
Criminal damage and arson	13,864	8.0	8.2	-345	-2%

2015/16	Offences	% change **	
		Force	MSG Avg
Criminal damage	12,303	8%	-1%
Arson	461	25%	4%
Criminal damage and arson	12,764	9%	-1%

* Absolute and proportional differences 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 2015/16 to 2016/17

Source: ONS Crime Statistics 2016/17, 2015/16

Devon & Cornwall

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 2016/17 that have a resultingoutcome 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

Arson

Percentage with action taken

Criminal damage

Arson

		Suspect identified			Action taken		
	Offences	**Force**	**%**	**MSG Avg**	**Force**	**%**	**MSG Avg**
Criminal damage	13,286	3,983	30%	33%	1,766	13%	14%
Arson	578	143	25%	24%	72	12%	10%
Criminal damage and arson	13,864	4,126	30%	32%	1,838	13%	14%

Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2017

Devon & Cornwall

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 do the rates compare with last year?

Other crimes against society

Recorded offence rate

Percent change from 2015/16
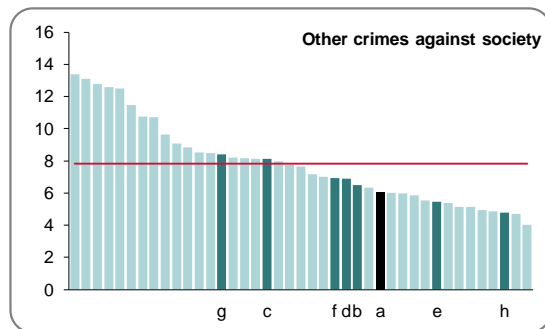
Population	1,734k

2016/17	Offences	per 1,000 pop	MSG Avg	Difference*	
Trafficking of drugs	666	0.4	0.3	80	14%
Possession of drugs	2,800	1.6	1.5	152	6%
Public order offences	4,922	2.8	3.2	-641	-12%
Possession of weapons	650	0.4	0.4	-67	-9%
Misc crimes against society	1,494	0.9	1.2	-520	-26%
Other crimes against society	**10,532**	**6.1**	**6.6**	**-995**	**-9%**

2015/16	Offences	% change**	
		Force	MSG Avg
Trafficking of drugs	729	-9%	-6%
Possession of drugs	2,926	-4%	-9%
Public order offences	4,293	15%	19%
Possession of weapons	523	24%	28%
Misc crimes against society	1,070	40%	23%
Other crimes against society	**9,541**	**10%**	**10%**

* Absolute and proportional differences 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.
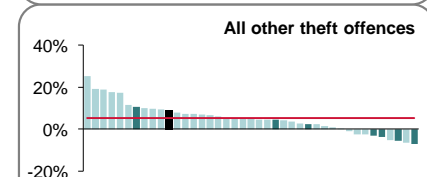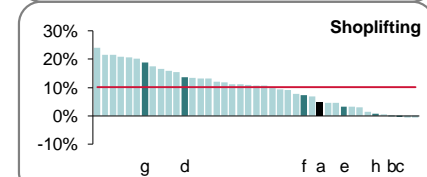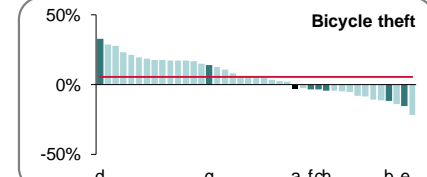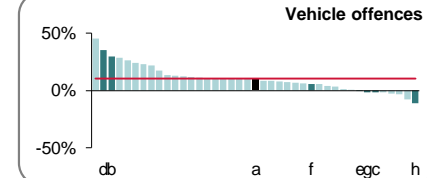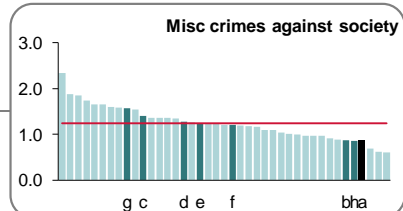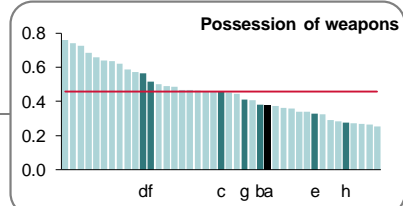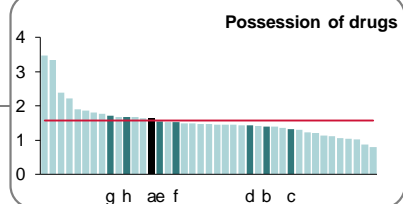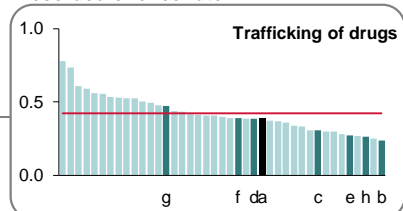
**Percentage change from 2015/16 to 2016/17
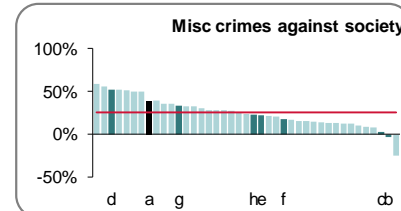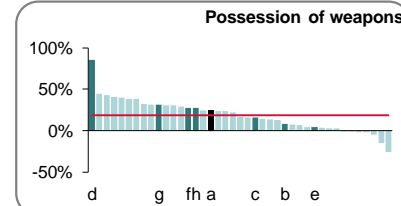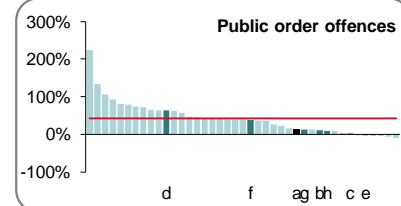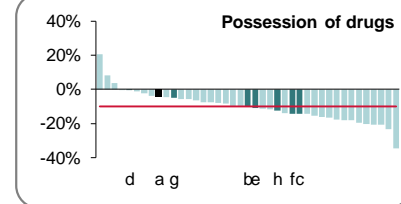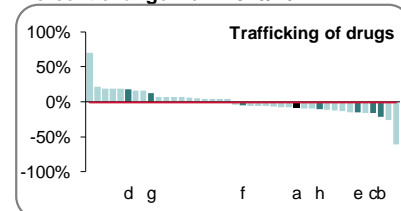
Devon & Cornwall

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 2016/17 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

Other Crimes

Percentage with suspect identified

Trafficking of drugs

Possession of drugs

Public order offences

Possession of weapons

Misc crimes against society

Percentage with action taken

Trafficking of drugs

Possession of drugs

Public order offences

Possession of weapons

Misc crimes against society

	Total offences	Suspect identified			Action taken		
		Force	%	MSG Avg	Force	%	MSG Avg
Trafficking of drugs	666	548	82%	78%	493	74%	68%
Possession of drugs	2,800	2,588	92%	96%	2,308	82%	88%
Public order offences	4,922	3,435	70%	80%	1,398	28%	35%
Possession of weapons	650	585	90%	91%	406	62%	64%
Misc crimes against society	1,494	1,025	69%	78%	525	35%	35%
Other crimes against society	10,532	8,181	78%	84%	5,130	49%	51%

Devon & Cornwall
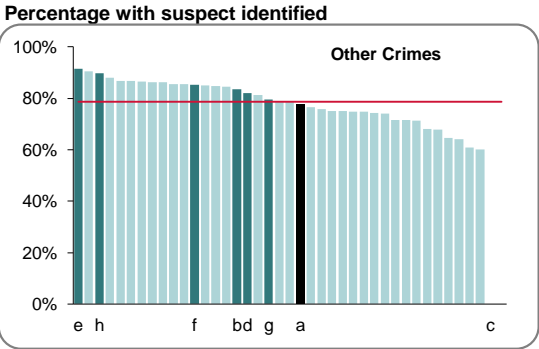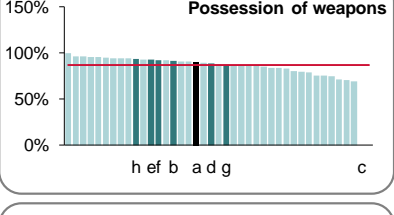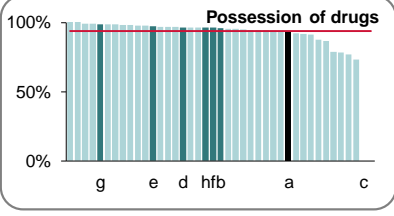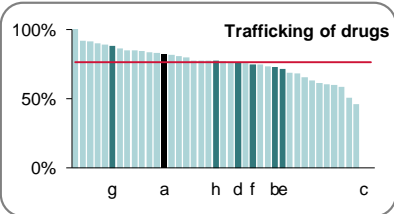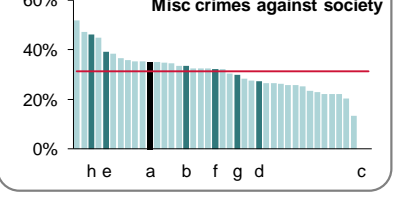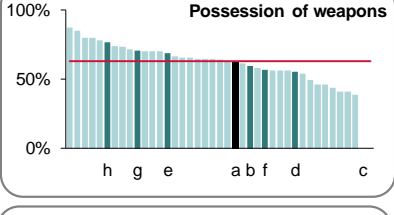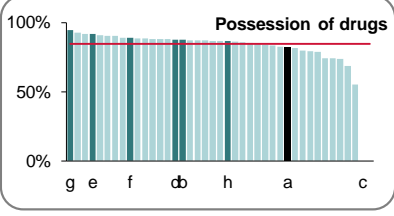
Offences and outcomes - Crime against children - Recorded offences

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
(West Midlands = 4.4)

Percent change from 2015/16

Rape

Sexual offences / abuse

Crime against children
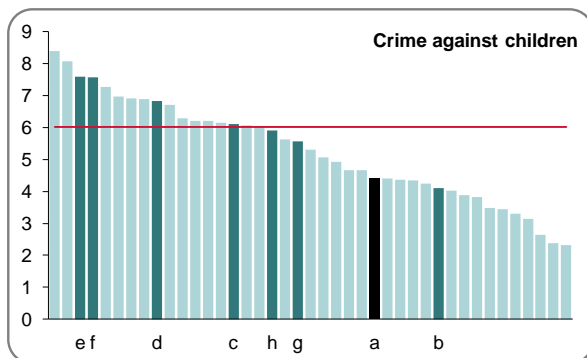
| Population - Child under 16	290k				
2016/17	**Offences**	**per 1,000 pop**	**MSG Avg**	**Difference***	
Rape	417	1.4	1.5	-13	-3%
Sexual offences / abuse	721	2.5	3.8	-390	-35%
Cruelty / other	142	0.5	0.7	-60	-30%
Crime against children	**1,280**	**4.4**	**6.0**	**-463**	**-27%**

	Offences	**% change ****	
2015/16		**Force**	**MSG Avg**
Rape	326	28%	16%
Sexual offences / abuse	527	37%	30%
Cruelty / other	134	6%	19%
Crime against children	**987**	**30%**	**23%**

* Absolute and proportional differences 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.

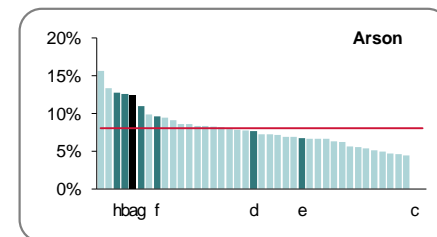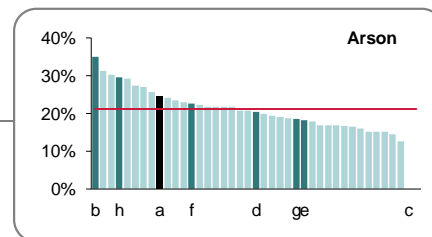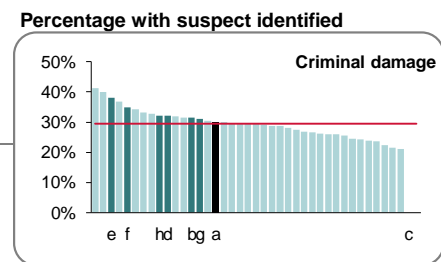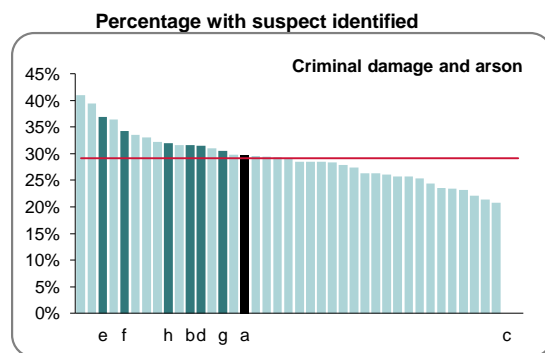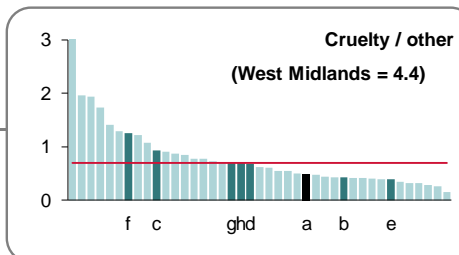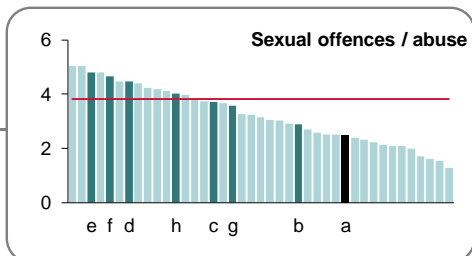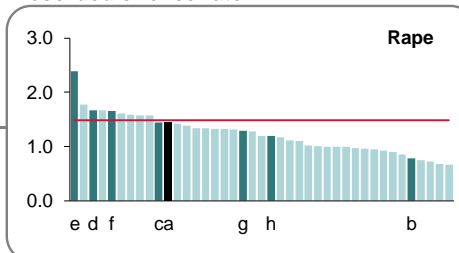**Percentage change from 2015/16 to 2016/17
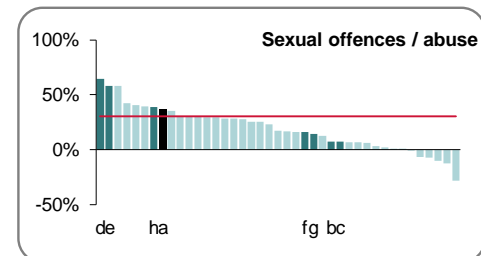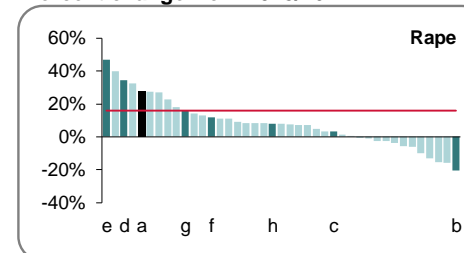
Source: ONS Crime Statistics 2016/17, 2015/16

Devon & Cornwall

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 2016/17 that have a resulting 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
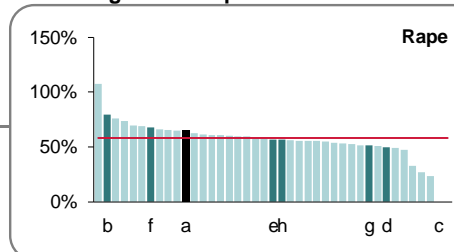
Crime against children

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
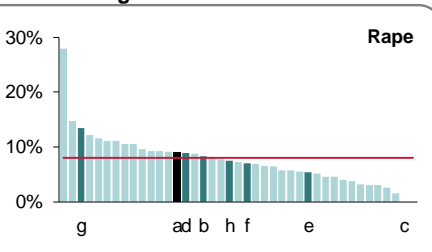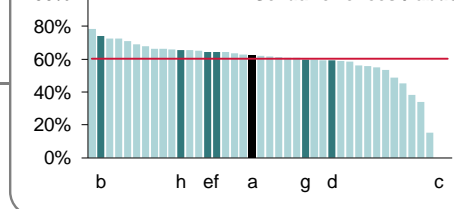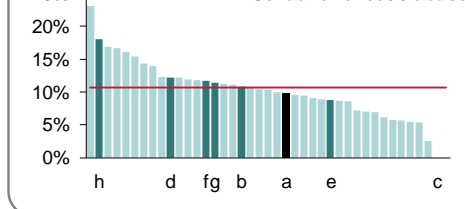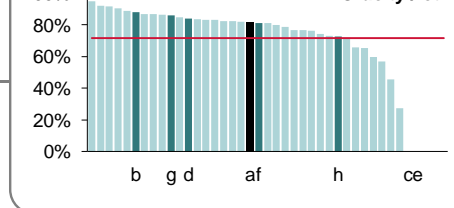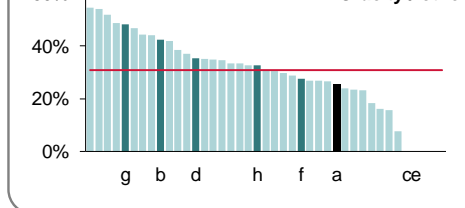
	Offences	Suspect identified			Action taken		
		Force	%	MSG Avg	Force	%	MSG Avg
Rape	417	271	65%	61%	38	9%	9%
Sexual offences / abuse	721	449	62%	64%	70	10%	12%
Cruelty / other	142	116	82%	70%	36	25%	30%
Crime against children	**1,280**	**836**	**65%**	**65%**	**144**	**11%**	**14%**

Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2017

Devon & Cornwall

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 other forces?

Please see 'Offences and outcomes introduction' (from pages 56) for definitions.

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) %

Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2017   Devon & Cornwall
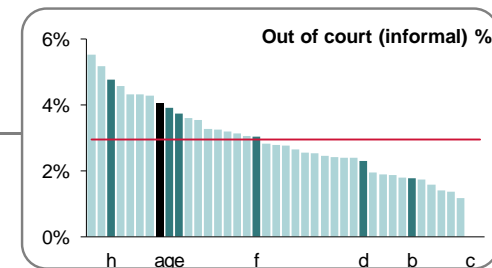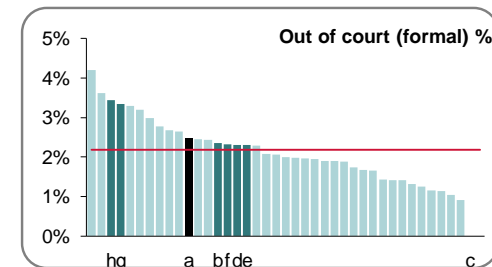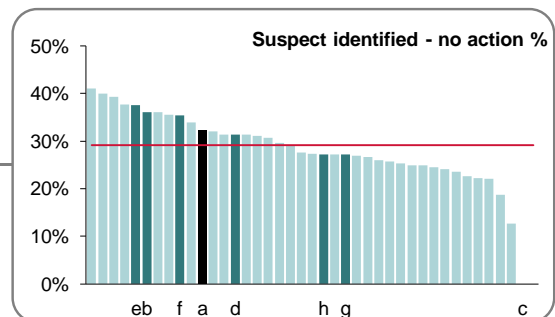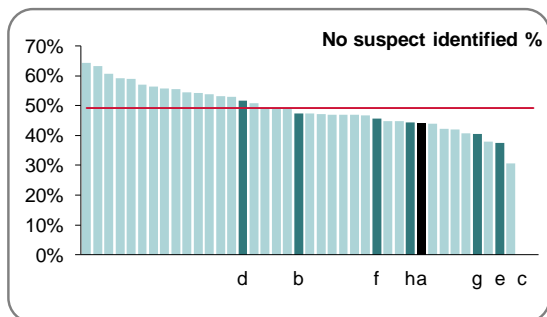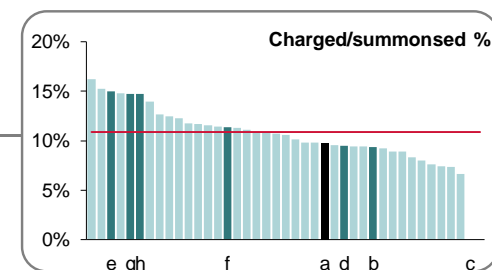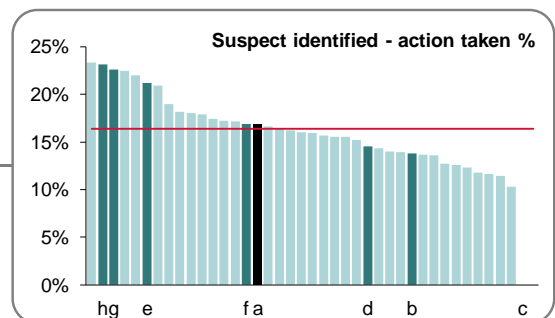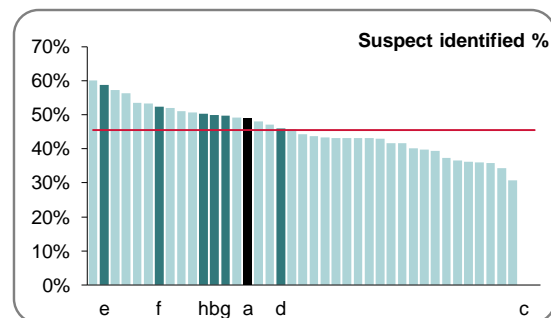
Offences and outcomes - Outcome percentage - Other crimes against society

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.

Crimes against society include those with no identifiable victim, such as drug offences.

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) %

Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2017

Devon & Cornwall
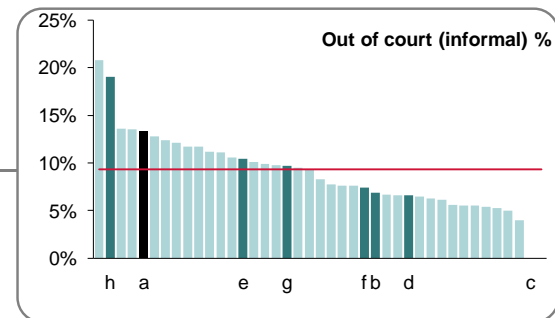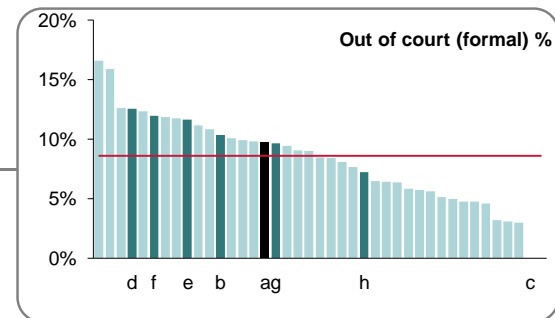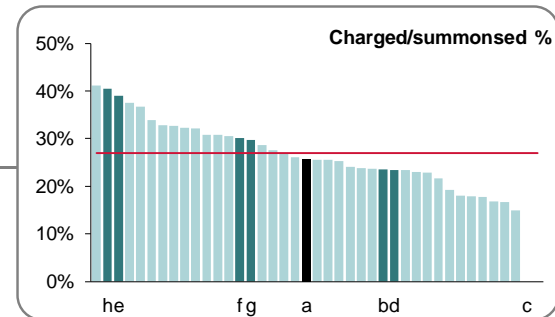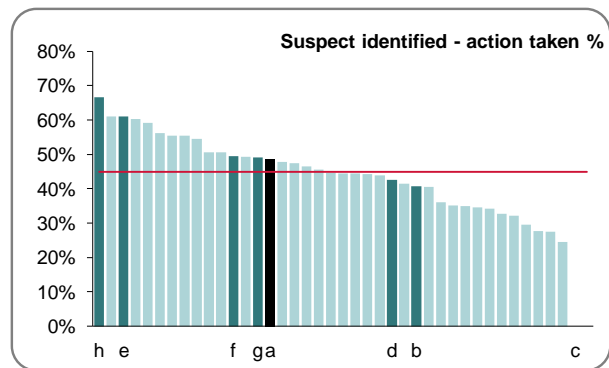
Offences and outcomes - Charged/summonsed

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

These charts and tables show the charge rates for all crime types compared with the England and Wales force average.

The first chart shows the proportion of all offences where the outcome was a charge or summons.

The actual percentage expected chart shows the force's actual charges compared with what would be expected if it were performing in line with all forces for each crime type. The expected value for the force would show as 100% if it were performing in line with all forces, so if the force's value is above 100%, this indicates that more offences are resulting in charges/summons for this force than the average.

	Offences	Outcomes	%	% E&W	Expected	Difference
Homicide	14	9	64%	59%	8	1
Violence with injury	11,875	1,584	13%	17%	2,023	-439
Violence without injury	14,918	1,675	11%	12%	1,767	-92
Violence against the person	26,807	3,268	12%		3,798	-530
Rape	1,258	75	6%	6%	79	-4
Other sexual offences	2,101	197	9%	10%	212	-15
Sexual offences	3,359	272	8%		291	-19
Robbery	422	76	18%	15%	65	11
Burglary	6,064	537	9%	6%	350	187
Vehicle offences	4,730	276	6%	4%	166	110
Theft from the person	842	19	2%	2%	19	0
Bicycle theft	832	11	1%	2%	19	-8
Shoplifting	6,956	1,649	24%	27%	1,912	-263
Other theft offences	10,074	254	3%	3%	339	-85
Theft offences	29,498	2,746	9%	10%	2,805	-59
Criminal damage	13,286	812	6%	6%	855	-43
Arson	578	42	7%	5%	30	12
Criminal damage & arson	13,864	854	6%		885	-31
Victim-based crime	73,950	7,216	10%		7,843	-627
Trafficking of drugs	666	364	55%	50%	335	29
Possession of drugs	2,800	652	23%	32%	899	-247
Possession of weapons offences	650	322	50%	46%	296	26
Public order offences	4,922	925	19%	16%	785	140
Miscellaneous crimes	1,494	444	30%	25%	367	77
Other crimes against society	10,532	2,707	26%		2,682	25
Total	84,482	9,923	12%		10,520	-597
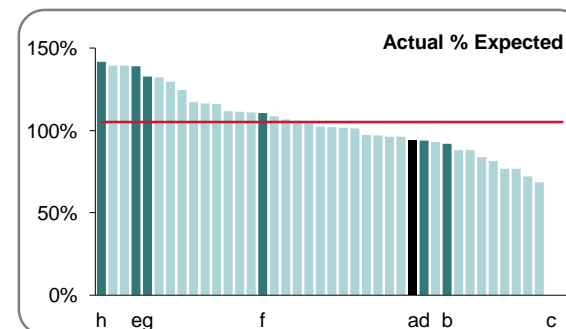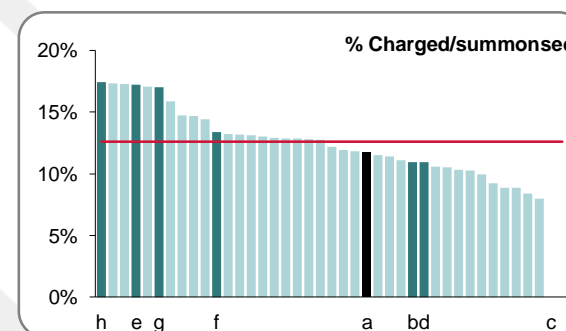
% Charged/summonsed

Actual % Expected

Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2017

Devon & Cornwall

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 England and Wales force average.

The first chart shows the proportion of all offences where there was an out of court (formal) outcome.

The actual percentage expected chart shows the force's actual out of court (formal) outcomes compared with what would be expected if it were performing in line with all forces for each crime type. The expected value for the force would show as 100% if it were performing in line with all forces, so if the force's value is above 100%, this indicates that more 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	11,875	454	4%	4%	459	-5
Violence without injury	14,918	441	3%	3%	396	45
Violence against the person	26,807	895	3%		855	40
Rape	1,258	0	0%	0%	1	-1
Other sexual offences	2,101	40	2%	1%	27	13
Sexual offences	3,359	40	1%		28	12
Robbery	422	2	0%	0%	1	1
Burglary	6,064	41	1%	0%	15	26
Vehicle offences	4,730	14	0%	0%	10	4
Theft from the person	842	2	0%	0%	2	-0
Bicycle theft	832	2	0%	0%	3	-1
Shoplifting	6,956	363	5%	4%	295	68
Other theft offences	10,074	115	1%	1%	82	33
Theft offences	29,498	537	2%	1%	406	131
Criminal damage	13,286	350	3%	2%	267	83
Arson	578	10	2%	1%	4	6
Criminal damage & arson	13,864	360	3%		272	88
Victim-based crime	73,950	1,834	2%		1,562	272
Trafficking of drugs	666	120	18%	10%	69	51
Possession of drugs	2,800	539	19%	20%	568	-29
Possession of weapons offences	650	69	11%	8%	51	18
Public order offences	4,922	238	5%	3%	171	67
Miscellaneous crimes	1,494	54	4%	2%	34	20
Other crimes against society	10,532	1,020	10%		894	126
Total	84,482	2,854	3%		2,456	398
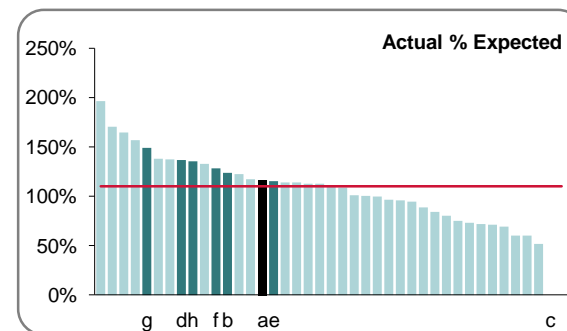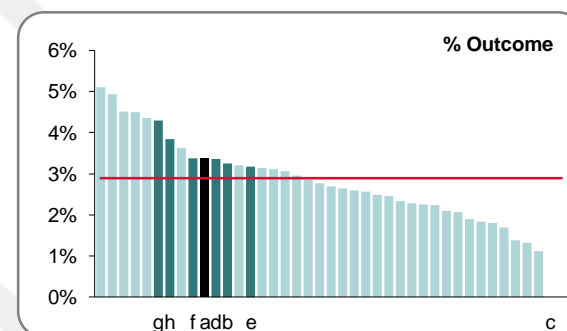
Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2017

Devon & Cornwall

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 rates of out of court (informal) outcomes for all crime types compared with the England and Wales force average.

The first chart shows the proportion of all offences where there was an out of court (informal) outcome.

The actual percentage expected chart shows the force's actual out of court (informal) outcomes compared with what would be ex pected if it were performing in line with all forces for each crime type. The expected value for the force would show as 100% if it were performing in line with all forces, so if the force's value is above 100%, this indicates that more offences are resulting in out of court (informal) outcomes for this force than the average.

	Offences	Outcomes	%	% E&W	Expected	Difference
Homicide	14	0	0%	0%	0	0
Violence with injury	11,875	569	5%	4%	515	54
Violence without injury	14,918	604	4%	3%	511	93
Violence against the person	26,807	1,173	4%		1,026	147
Rape	1,258	1	0%	0%	0	1
Other sexual offences	2,101	19	1%	1%	17	2
Sexual offences	3,359	20	1%		17	3
Robbery	422	2	0%	0%	1	1
Burglary	6,064	51	1%	0%	15	36
Vehicle offences	4,730	24	1%	0%	9	15
Theft from the person	842	10	1%	1%	5	5
Bicycle theft	832	15	2%	1%	6	9
Shoplifting	6,956	892	13%	8%	531	361
Other theft offences	10,074	214	2%	2%	163	51
Theft offences	29,498	1,206	4%	2%	730	476
Criminal damage	13,286	582	4%	3%	417	165
Arson	578	20	3%	1%	8	12
Criminal damage & arson	13,864	602	4%		425	177
Victim-based crime	73,950	3,003	4%		2,199	804
Trafficking of drugs	666	9	1%	2%	11	-2
Possession of drugs	2,800	1,117	40%	32%	890	227
Possession of weapons offences	650	15	2%	4%	26	-11
Public order offences	4,922	231	5%	3%	166	65
Miscellaneous crimes	1,494	24	2%	2%	30	-6
Other crimes against society	10,532	1,396	13%		1,122	274
Total	84,482	4,399	5%		3,321	1,078
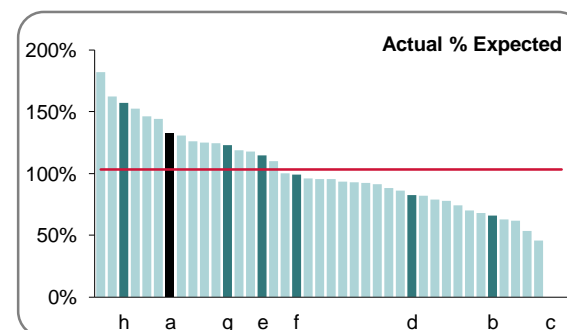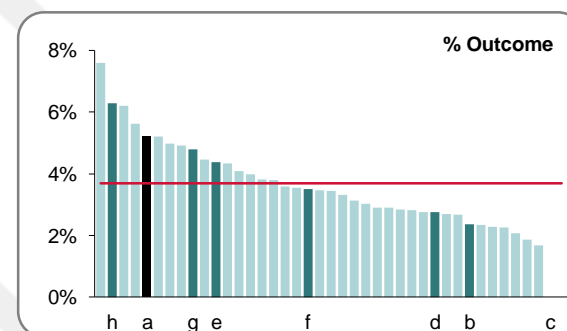
Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2017

Devon & Cornwall

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 for which a suspect has been identified but no action has been taken for all crime types compared with the England and Wales force average.
>
> The first chart shows the proportion of all offences where a suspect has been identified but no action had been taken.
>
> The actual percentage expected chart shows the force's actual offences where a suspect has been identified but no action had been taken compared with what would be expected if it were performing in line with all forces for each crime type. The expected value for the force would show as 100% if it were performing in line with all forces, so if the force's value is above 100%, this indicates that more offences are resulting in a suspect being identified but no action taken for this force than the average.

	Offences	Outcomes	%	% E&W	Expected	Difference
Homicide	14	0	0%	10%	1	-1
Violence with injury	11,875	6,912	58%	55%	6,475	437
Violence without injury	14,918	8,789	59%	63%	9,430	-641
Violence against the person	26,807	15,701	59%		15,907	-206
Rape	1,258	817	65%	60%	751	66
Other sexual offences	2,101	1,162	55%	52%	1,084	78
Sexual offences	3,359	1,979	59%		1,835	144
Robbery	422	145	34%	26%	108	37
Burglary	6,064	540	9%	8%	459	81
Vehicle offences	4,730	309	7%	6%	276	33
Theft from the person	842	112	13%	10%	86	26
Bicycle theft	832	41	5%	7%	55	-14
Shoplifting	6,956	1,115	16%	14%	944	171
Other theft offences	10,074	1,520	15%	18%	1,770	-250
Theft offences	29,498	3,637	12%	12%	3,590	47
Criminal damage	13,286	2,217	17%	17%	2,239	-22
Arson	578	71	12%	13%	74	-3
Criminal damage & arson	13,864	2,288	17%		2,313	-25
Victim-based crime	73,950	23,750	32%		23,752	-2
Trafficking of drugs	666	55	8%	12%	79	-24
Possession of drugs	2,800	280	10%	9%	263	17
Possession of weapons offences	650	179	28%	27%	175	4
Public order offences	4,922	2,037	41%	46%	2,284	-247
Miscellaneous crimes	1,494	500	33%	43%	635	-135
Other crimes against society	10,532	3,051	29%		3,437	-386
Total	84,482	26,801	32%		27,179	-378
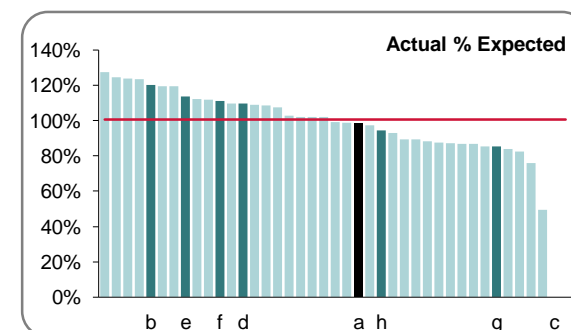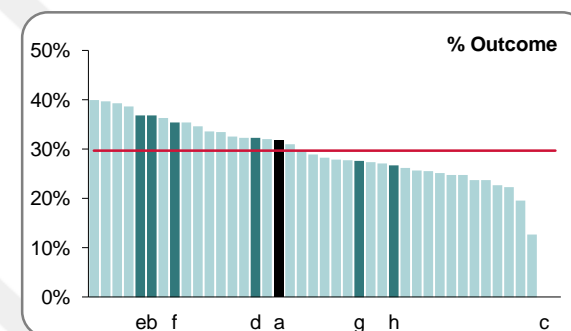
Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2017

Devon & Cornwall

**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 for which have no suspect identified for all crime types compared with the England and Wales force average.

The first chart shows the proportion of all offences where no suspect has been identified.

The actual percentage expected chart shows the force's actual offences where no suspect has been identified compared with what would be expected if it were performing in line with all forces for each crime type. The expected value for the force would show as 100% if it were performing in line with all forces, so if the force's value is above 100%, this indicates that more offences are resulting in no suspect being identified for this force than the average.

	Offences	Outcomes	%	% E&W	Expected	Difference
Homicide	14	0	0%	1%	0	-0
Violence with injury	11,875	1,677	14%	15%	1,740	-63
Violence without injury	14,918	2,022	14%	13%	1,986	36
Violence against the person	26,807	3,699	14%		3,726	-27
Rape	1,258	69	5%	7%	85	-16
Other sexual offences	2,101	282	13%	18%	384	-102
Sexual offences	3,359	351	10%		470	-119
Robbery	422	174	41%	51%	217	-43
Burglary	6,064	4,447	73%	81%	4,918	-471
Vehicle offences	4,730	3,684	78%	87%	4,098	-414
Theft from the person	842	666	79%	83%	703	-37
Bicycle theft	832	743	89%	88%	729	14
Shoplifting	6,956	2,469	35%	43%	2,961	-492
Other theft offences	10,074	7,350	73%	73%	7,306	44
Theft offences	29,498	19,359	66%	70%	20,715	-1,356
Criminal damage	13,286	8,746	66%	69%	9,119	-373
Arson	578	397	69%	75%	435	-38
Criminal damage & arson	13,864	9,143	66%		9,553	-410
Victim-based crime	73,950	32,726	44%		34,680	-1,954
Trafficking of drugs	666	7	1%	6%	41	-34
Possession of drugs	2,800	18	1%	1%	21	-3
Possession of weapons offences	650	21	3%	8%	52	-31
Public order offences	4,922	1,130	23%	26%	1,268	-138
Miscellaneous crimes	1,494	232	16%	16%	240	-8
Other crimes against society	10,532	1,408	13%		1,621	-213
Total	84,482	34,134	40%		36,321	-2,187
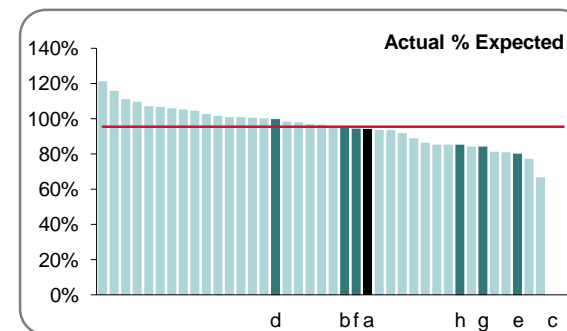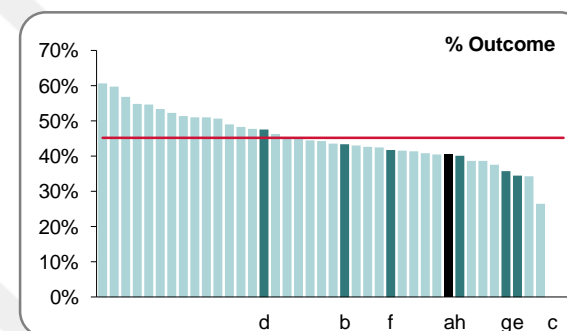
Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2017

Devon & Cornwall

Offences and outcomes - Not yet assigned an outcome

What is the difference between recorded crime and the number of outcomes assigned in the period?

The table below show the number of offences which have not yet been assigned an outcome within the period. The figure below is a sum of
1) offences for which the investigation has not reached a point to assign an outcome, and
2) any differences between total outcomes and total offences recorded due to forces submitting crime and outcomes data, or the data being extracted, at different times. This may occasionally result in a negative number being displayed for some crime types.

Figures are presented here to illustrate to some degree the level of recorded crime for which the outcome is not known at this time but are indicative only. Inferences should not be drawn about forces' performance from this table.

	Offences	Outcomes	% of offences
Homicide	14	5	35.7%
Violence with injury	11,875	678	5.7%
Violence without injury	14,918	1,387	9.3%
Violence against the person	26,807	2,070	7.7%
Rape	1,258	296	23.5%
Other sexual offences	2,101	401	19.1%
Sexual offences	3,359	697	20.8%
Robbery	422	23	5.5%
Burglary	6,064	325	5.4%
Vehicle offences	4,730	385	8.1%
Theft from the person	842	32	3.8%
Bicycle theft	832	18	2.2%
Shoplifting	6,956	325	4.7%
Other theft offences	10,074	552	5.5%
Theft offences	29,498	1,637	5.5%
Criminal damage	13,286	557	4.2%
Arson	578	38	6.6%
Criminal damage & arson	13,864	595	4.3%
Victim-based crime	73,950	5,022	6.8%
Trafficking of drugs	666	111	16.7%
Possession of drugs	2,800	194	6.9%
Possession of weapons offences	650	44	6.8%
Public order offences	4,922	357	7.3%
Miscellaneous crimes	1,494	237	15.9%
Other crimes against society	10,532	943	9.0%
Total	84,482	5,965	7.1%

Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2017

Devon & Cornwall

HMIC Value for Money Profile 2017 - 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

The outcome groups are used in this section two are noted below with their corresponding outcome type from the Home Office outcome framework.

```
                                                                      Charged/Summonsed - 1.

                                                Action taken          Out-of-court (formal) - 2. 3. & 6.

                                                                      Out-of-court (informal) - 7.&8.
                          Suspect identified
                                                                      Taken into consideration - 4.


                                                                      Evidential difficulties (suspect identified; victim supports action) - 15.
All Outcome
                                                No action taken       Evidential difficulties (suspect identified; victim does not support action) - 14.&16.

                                                                      Prosecution prevented or not in the public interest - 5., 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,17 & 21


                          Investigation complete - no suspect identified (including evidential difficulties - suspect not identified; victim does not support action) - 18.


                          Not yet assigned an outcome
```

Note
Definitions of outcome types are on the following page

Outcome 20 "action undertaken by another body/agency" was introduced from April 2015. As this outcome does not relate to police activity, offences with this outcome have been excluded from pages 60 to 85 of the profiles. These outcomes account for 0.8% of total offences. For this reason some overall offence figures may appear different to the offences stated in section 1 and those published by the Home Office and HMICFRS' PEEL reports.

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.

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.

Source: Home Office Crime Outcome Statistics for year ending March 2017, as published October 2017

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
    b. Police doctors/nurses and surgeons
    c. Criminal justice
    d. Police national computer
    e. Criminal record bureau
    f. Coroner assistance
    g. Fixed penalty schemes (central ticket office)
    h. Property officer / stores
    i. 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 and events *(events no longer a seperate category)*

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
    a. Witness protection
    b. Child protection
    c. Adult protection
    d. Joint teams
    e. Public protection command team and support overheads

* 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	Front desk
F	Central communications unit
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 and 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
F	Joint teams
F	Command team and support overheads

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
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 the democratic process
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 forces 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
COSTS BY OBJECTIVE	**£m**	**£/head**	**Avg**	**Diff £m**
NRE by objective group				
Operational support	18.0	10.4	7.6	4.9
Public protection	12.1	7.0	10.1	-5.5
Criminal justice				
Criminal justice	1.9	1.1	2.5	-2.5
Command team and support	2.2	1.3	0.2	1.9
Road policing				
Traffic units	3.9	2.3	4.0	-2.0
Intelligence				
Intelligence analysis / threat assessments	1.8	1.0	3.6	-4.5
Public protection				
Public protection	12.1	7.0	10.1	-5.5
Support functions				
Administration support	6.1	3.5	2.2	2.2