THE COST OF CRIME

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Executive Summary

> "The test of police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder, not the visible evidence of police action in dealing with it."
>
> Sir Robert Peel[1]

With crime levels top of the list of voters' concerns,[2] this paper, for the first time, details the cost of recorded crime per person in each of the police force areas in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. It uses 2007 data, the latest year available.

Despite significant increases in spending on public order and safety in recent years, crime figures, particularly for violent offences, remain unacceptably high. Official presentation of the data too often blurs rather than illuminates the picture, with the British Crime Survey and police recorded crime sometimes showing opposite trends.

The report uses crime data from each police force – gathered using the Freedom of Information Act – and compares the number of different crimes in each police force area in England and Wales with the Home Office estimates of the cost of each type of crime. Dividing the total cost of recorded crimes with the population of each police force area allows us to calculate the cost of crime per person, which can then be compared with other police force areas.

The key findings of the report are:

- **Recorded crime** in England, Wales and Northern Ireland **cost nearly £15 billion in 2007**, equivalent to nearly **£275 for every person**.

- **Violence against the person**, including murder and serious assault, was responsible for the highest economic and social costs, at around **£155 per person**.

- Residents of **Nottinghamshire** suffered from the **highest cost of crime**, at **£390 per person**. It was closely followed by **London**, at **£388 per person**, though that could partly be due to a large number of visitors making London's daytime and evening population significantly larger than the resident population. **Humberside** had the third highest cost at **£380 per person**.

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[1] Sir Robert Peel, *Nine principles of policing*, 1829
[2] Ipsos Mori Issues Index, June 2008 http://www.ipsos-mori.com/content/home-page-news/political-monitor-april-2008.ashx

- Many, predominantly rural, areas saw a far lower cost of crime. Crime cost **£130 per resident in North Yorkshire**, £186 per resident in Dyfed Powys and £194 per resident in Surrey.

The tables below show the five highest cost of crime areas – for **recorded crime overall** and for three categories of series and violent crime: **violence against the person** (including murder but not including common assault), **sexual offences** and **robbery/mugging** (of personal property):

	Police force	Cost of overall recorded crime, per person
1	Nottinghamshire Police	£389.94
2	Metropolitan Police	£387.83
3	Humberside Police	£379.52
4	Greater Manchester Police	£372.71
5	Derbyshire Constabulary	£365.99

	Police force	Cost of violence against the person, per person
1	West Midlands	£224.81
2	Derbyshire	£219.25
3	Humberside	£218.90
4	Gwent	£210.44
5	Cleveland	£206.30

	Police force	Cost of sexual offences, per person
1	Nottinghamshire	£49.54
2	Hampshire	£44.68
3	Leicestershire	£44.24
4	Derbyshire	£42.26
5	West Midlands	£41.19

	Police force	Cost of robbery/mugging (of personal property), per person
1	Metropolitan	£36.41
2	Greater Manchester	£35.79
3	West Midlands	£23.01
4	Bedfordshire	£16.05
5	Nottinghamshire	£15.20

While some would argue that social factors are an important cause of the wide disparities in the cost of crime in different police force areas, it is indisputable that police performance in many parts of the country could be improved, which would reduce crime and achieve greater value for taxpayers' money.

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It is hard to sustain the idea that – after so much new money has been injected into policing – the problem is a lack of resources. Attempts to improve performance should look, not to further big increases in spending, but to a number of policy reforms:

▪ **Police forces should be brought under local control.** The present regime of central control and targets has created unnecessary bureaucracy and distorted police priorities, with forces spending disproportionate effort on easy to solve crimes. Genuine local accountability would be far better ensured with direct elections and detailed and comparable information on local crime levels.

▪ **Lessons should be learnt from successful reforms abroad.** New York cut crime by 50 per cent in just five years through "broken windows" policing, which targeted low-level crimes, simultaneously making it harder for serious criminals to operate. In addition, the CompStat information system held local NYPD commanders to account for their performance in bringing crime levels down.

▪ **Police bureaucracy should be radically reduced.** If time spent on paperwork could be cut in half, then 10 per cent of police time could be saved, equivalent to an extra 14,050 officers across the country.

High crime levels in Britain need not continue. Crime can be brought down, as it has in other cities and countries around the world, by determined action and reforms to increase the accountability of the police to the local people they serve.

Across different public services it is starting to be accepted that better information on the relative performance of different providers can help drive up standards. The Government is preparing to publish mortality statistics for patients undergoing major surgery at NHS hospitals in England[3], while politicians of both parties have announced plans to introduce local crime maps. These moves are long overdue.

Following our comparison of the cost of crime in the different London boroughs[4], we hope that by publishing these national estimates for the first time, taxpayers will be armed with better knowledge of how effectively their money is being spent. With greater public accountability, poor performance by individual police forces can no longer be tolerated.

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[3] Carvel, J. 'Hospital surgery death rates to be made public', *Guardian*, 29 May 2008
[4] 'The Cost of Crime in London', The TaxPayers' Alliance, April 2008
http://tpa.typepad.com/home/files/the_cost_of_crime_in_london.pdf

1. Method

The cost of different crimes

The Home Office first studied the cost of crime in 2000.[5] They used a range of information from the insurance industries, the criminal justice system and survey data to estimate the different economic and social impacts of each type of offence.

That information was then used to provide estimates for a range of crimes and for the total cost of crime in the United Kingdom, which they estimated to be £60 billion. This is significantly higher than our total as they attempted to estimate the total cost of all crime, whereas our report focuses on recorded crime, which is considerably lower. Table A1, in the appendix, as an example, shows the different factors contributing to the estimates for the cost of different crimes against individuals. Similar estimates were made for crimes against businesses and public sector organisations.

In June 2005 the estimates for crimes against the person were revised.[6] The most significant change was a reduction in the estimate for violence against the person thanks to a new survey of the emotional and physical costs of serious wounding replacing a previous, largely arbitrary, estimate. This significantly reduced the estimate of the costs of violence against the person and offset a rise in the costs of less serious injuries and murder. Estimates of the cost of crime against businesses were not revised.

As our crime data is from 2007 we have updated the Home Office estimates to 2007-08 prices using the Treasury GDP deflators. Table 1 shows the cost of a number of different crimes, from both Home Office studies and updated to 2007-08 prices:

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[5] Brand, S. & Price, R. *'The economic and social costs of crime'*, Home Office Research Study 217, Economics and Resource Analysis – Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Home Office, 2000
[6] Dubourg, R. et. al. *'The economic and social costs of crime against individuals and households 2003/04'*, Home Office Online Report 30/05, Research, Development and Statistics Directorate, Home Office, June 2005

Table 1: Estimates of the economic and social costs of different types of crime

Crime	HORS 217 (2000 prices)	2005 Home Office update (2003 prices)	2007-08 prices
Violence against the person (not including Common Assault)	£19,000	£10,407	£11,617
Common Assault	£540	£1,440	£1,607
Sexual Offences	£19,000	£31,438	£35,095
Robbery/Mugging	£4,700	£7,282	£8,129
Burglary in a dwelling	£2,300	£3,268	£3,648
Theft	£600	£844	£942
Criminal Damage	£510	£866	£967
Burglary not in a dwelling	£2,700	-	£3,275
Theft from a shop	£100	-	£121
Robbery/till snatch	£5,000	-	£6,065

Recorded crime data

Crime data is not routinely published for each force with a full breakdown. Crimes like Common Assault, which are important to establishing the cost of crime, are often included in "other" categories. For that reason we had to send Freedom of Information Act requests to 42 forces in England, Wales and Northern Ireland requesting the numbers of each individual crime in the Home Office cost of crime categories. The Metropolitan Police statistics were obtained from their website without the need for a Freedom of Information request. We failed to obtain responses from Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Hertfordshire and Merseyside police forces. Table A2 in the appendix shows the number of crimes in each area broken down by type.

Differences in reporting standards between forces

Many forces advised that using recorded crime data to compare forces was not appropriate. Cumbria Constabulary, for example, told us that:

> *"Police forces in the United Kingdom are routinely required to provide statistics to government bodies and the recording criteria is set nationally. However, the systems used for recording these figures are not generic. It should be noted that for this reason, this force's response to your questions should not be used for comparison purposes with any other response you may receive."*

While there will be differences in reporting standards between forces, and efforts should be made to reduce those differences, that should not prevent comparisons being made. In 2002 the National Crime Recording Standard was introduced in order to make reporting more reliable and consistent. The

Home Office compares recorded crime statistics in its annual "Crime in England and Wales" publication, while the Government is planning to introduce local crime mapping in England and Wales next year, which will allow the performance of different police forces to be compared.[7]

Comparing the problem of crime across the country is vital to understanding the issue and effectively forming policy and directing resources to tackle it. While recorded crime statistics should be treated with caution they currently offer the best way of making such a comparison.

Reported crime compared to total crime

When the Home Office studies translated their estimates of the average cost of crime into an estimate of the total cost they scaled up the number of reported crimes to take account of the number of crimes that go unreported. They recommended that future studies follow a similar approach.

We have elected to stick to recorded crime. The multipliers that the Home Office researchers use to convert recorded to total crime are necessarily unreliable. There is no way of knowing a precise relationship between recorded crime and the unknown actual amount of crime. Beyond that, the true multipliers might actually vary substantially between areas and using a single ratio to convert from recorded crime might, therefore, be inappropriate. This decision should be borne in mind, however, if comparisons, such as the cost of crime and expenditure on maintaining law and order, are drawn. The British Crime Survey suggests that only a quarter of violent crimes, for example, are recorded.[8]

Murder

Murder has been included in our study within 'Violence against the person' and increases the estimate of the average cost of violence against the person substantially. This means that we have, effectively, assumed a constant rate of murder as a proportion of violence against the person.

An alternative would have been to separate murders from other violence against the person. This would be useful to the extent that some boroughs have more murders relative to the amount of violence against the person and separating out murders provided a more accurate picture of the true costs of crime in each borough.

Figure 1 shows the number of homicides and violence against the person offences in London in 2006-07, as an example. It shows that, by including murder in violence against the person we will lose some detail, as there is

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[7] BBC News, 18 June 2008 http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk_politics/7460134.stm
[8] Nicholas, S., Povey, D., Walker, A. and Kershaw C., "Crime in England and Wales 2004-05", Home Office Statistical Bulletin 11/05, Home Office, July 2005.

clearly variation in the relationship between the two crimes, but murders do increase broadly in line with violence against the person.

Murder, however, is still a relatively rare event and could very easily show extremely high variation from year to year without any underlying social change. As the economic and social cost of a murder is very high – £1,458,975 in 2003-04 – a single, freak event featuring multiple homicides (e.g. a major incidence of arson) could substantially add to our estimate of a borough's total cost of crime. Using an estimate, constructed on the basis of UK-wide data, of violence against the person including murder, as we have done, seems a more reliable way forward.

Figure 1: Number of homicide offences compared to violence against the person offences

Number of offences, violence against the person, 2006-07
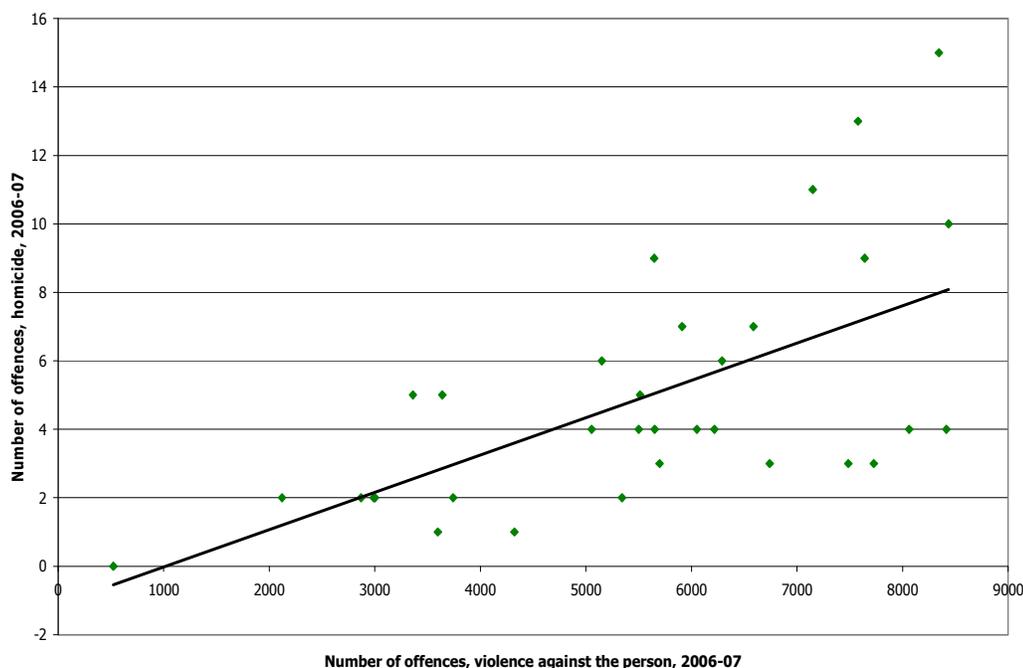
Resident versus 'place of work' population

In order to calculate the amount of crime per person we have compared our estimates of the total number of crimes with the mid-2006 resident population, the latest available data, for each police force's area.[9] More recent estimates were available for England but not for Wales and it seemed preferable to use comparable population figures. This does not perfectly capture the per person impact of crime as it does not account for the extent to which crime in a given borough is faced by people who are not resident

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[9] Office for National Statistics, 'Mid-2006 UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland', August 2007

but instead work in or visit the area. Some areas may be affected by this issue more than others, particularly London.

Fraud and other crimes where costs cannot be isolated

There are a number of offences for which there are no good estimates of the average cost per crime. For example, of the £60 billion cost of crime that the Home Office estimated in 2000, £13.8 billion was the cost of fraud and forgery. However, no average cost per incident was presented. Even if such an estimate did exist the geographical location of a fraud may be somewhat meaningless if someone is defrauded by e-mail, post or telephone. For that reason fraud has been left out of our estimates along with other crimes such as motoring offences. This, combined with using reported crime figures, means that our estimates are a significant underestimate of the total cost of crime but it seems absolutely right to continue to err on the side of caution.

London

The City of London has been left out as, with a tiny resident population (less than 10,000), an independent police force and otherwise exceptional circumstances, comparisons between the City and other parts of the country are unlikely to be useful.

The data for the Metropolitan Police is updated from the earlier TaxPayers' Alliance report "The Cost of Crime in London" (published in April 2008).[10] The earlier report used 2006-07 data, the latest available at the time.

Scotland

Unfortunately, Scottish police forces break down crime in a quite different way to English forces. Attempting to translate Scottish crime statistics into English categories resulted in incredible statistics with the Scottish forces showing an unrealistically low amount of violence per person. Scotland has therefore been left out of this study.

Calendar/Financial Year

In order to get the most up to date information, with many forces yet to release their 2007-08 crime statistics, the calendar year of 2007 was studied. For Avon and Somerset Police, Derbyshire Constabulary, Hampshire Constabulary and the Metropolitan Police, this was not practical so 2007-08 figures were used instead. These forces are marked with a * in the tables.

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[10] The Cost of Crime in London', The TaxPayers' Alliance, April 2008
http://tpa.typepad.com/home/files/the_cost_of_crime_in_london.pdf

2. The cost of crime in each police force area

Multiplying the number of crimes in each category by the estimate of the average cost per crime in that category provides an estimate of the total cost of recorded crime in different areas. Table A2 in the appendix shows the number of crimes in each area broken down by type, while table A3 shows the total cost of crime for each police force area.

In order to assess the cost of crime per person we have to divide the total cost of crime for each force by its population. Each force covers a number of local authorities whose populations are taken from the Office for National Statistics 2006 mid-year estimates. More recent estimates were available for England but not for Wales and it seemed preferable to use comparable population figures. Table A4 in the appendix shows the area that each force covers and the relevant population estimate.

The total cost of crime in each police force area can then be divided by the population in that area to establish the cost of crime per person. Table A5 in the appendix shows the cost of crime per person in each police force area.

A summary of the results is presented below. Table 2 ranks the police forces by the total cost of crime per person and Figure 2 presents the information, including the cost of crime breakdown, in graphical form. Figure 3 maps the amount of crime across the country with areas with a high cost of crime per person shaded more darkly than those with a low cost of crime, from black to white. Those forces that did not provide data are shaded in blue.

The figures show:

- Recorded crime in England, Wales and Northern Ireland cost nearly £15 billion in 2007, equivalent to nearly £275 for every person. Violence against the person, including murder and serious assault, was responsible for the highest economic and social costs, at around £155 per person.

- Residents of Nottinghamshire suffered from the highest cost of crime, at £390 per person. It was closely followed by London, at £388 per person, though that could partly be due to a large number of visitors making London's daytime and evening population significantly larger than the resident population. Humberside had the third highest cost at £380 per person.

- Many, predominantly rural, areas saw a far lower cost of crime. Crime cost £130 per resident in North Yorkshire, £186 per resident in Dyfed Powys and £194 per resident in Surrey.

Table 2: The cost of crime by police force area

	Police force	Total cost of crime	Population	Cost of crime per person
1	Nottinghamshire Police	£411,579,162	1,055,500	£389.94
2	Metropolitan Police*	£2,913,533,525	7,512,400	£387.83
3	Humberside Police	£343,465,441	905,000	£379.52
4	Greater Manchester Police	£951,801,569	2,553,700	£372.71
5	Derbyshire Constabulary*	£275,990,681	754,100	£365.99
6	Cleveland Police	£201,972,372	558,100	£361.89
7	West Midlands Police	£927,014,147	2,600,100	£356.53
8	South Yorkshire Police	£452,017,904	1,292,900	£349.62
9	Gwent Constabulary	£184,459,070	559,600	£329.63
10	West Yorkshire Police	£703,975,509	2,161,200	£325.73
11	Thames Valley Police	£611,916,712	1,935,300	£316.19
12	Leicestershire Constabulary	£288,460,421	963,100	£299.51
13	Hampshire Constabulary*	£547,820,942	1,829,400	£299.45
14	Essex Police	£386,519,923	1,361,200	£283.96
15	Avon and Somerset Police*	£434,849,196	1,560,500	£278.66
16	Northamptonshire Police	£184,890,413	669,100	£276.33
17	Durham Constabulary	£163,329,769	600,000	£272.22
18	Suffolk Constabulary	£190,189,606	702,000	£270.93
19	South Wales Constabulary	£327,612,054	1,227,000	£267.00
20	Gloucestershire Constabulary	£151,375,316	578,600	£261.62
21	Bedfordshire Police	£150,860,518	590,700	£255.39
22	Staffordshire Police	£268,325,798	1,062,500	£252.54
23	Wiltshire Constabulary	£158,689,216	635,300	£249.79
24	Northumbria Police	£346,609,045	1,397,500	£248.02
25	Cheshire Constabulary	£246,292,360	999,800	£246.34
26	Kent Police	£396,199,135	1,634,600	£242.38
27	Northern Ireland Police	£418,621,004	1,742,000	£240.31
28	Dorset Police	£167,536,790	701,100	£238.96
29	North Wales Police	£159,287,485	675,700	£235.74
30	Cumbria Constabulary	£116,676,575	496,200	£235.14
31	Sussex Police	£353,657,933	1,528,400	£231.39
32	Devon and Cornwall Constabulary	£372,101,402	1,650,600	£225.43
33	Warwickshire Police	£117,241,959	522,200	£224.52
34	West Mercia Constabulary	£262,448,044	1,181,900	£222.06
35	Cambridgeshire Constabulary	£154,002,608	752,900	£204.55
36	Norfolk Constabulary	£165,764,291	832,400	£199.14
37	Surrey Police	£210,857,216	1,085,200	£194.30
38	Dyfed Powys Police	£93,573,002	503,600	£185.81
39	North Yorkshire Police	£102,043,558	783,400	£130.26
	Merseyside Police	*No usable response*	1,353,600	
	Lincolnshire Police	*No usable response*	686,200	
	Lancashire Constabulary	*No usable response*	1,165,700	
	Hertfordshire Constabulary	*No usable response*	1,058,600	

Figure 2: The per person cost of crime by category, by police force area
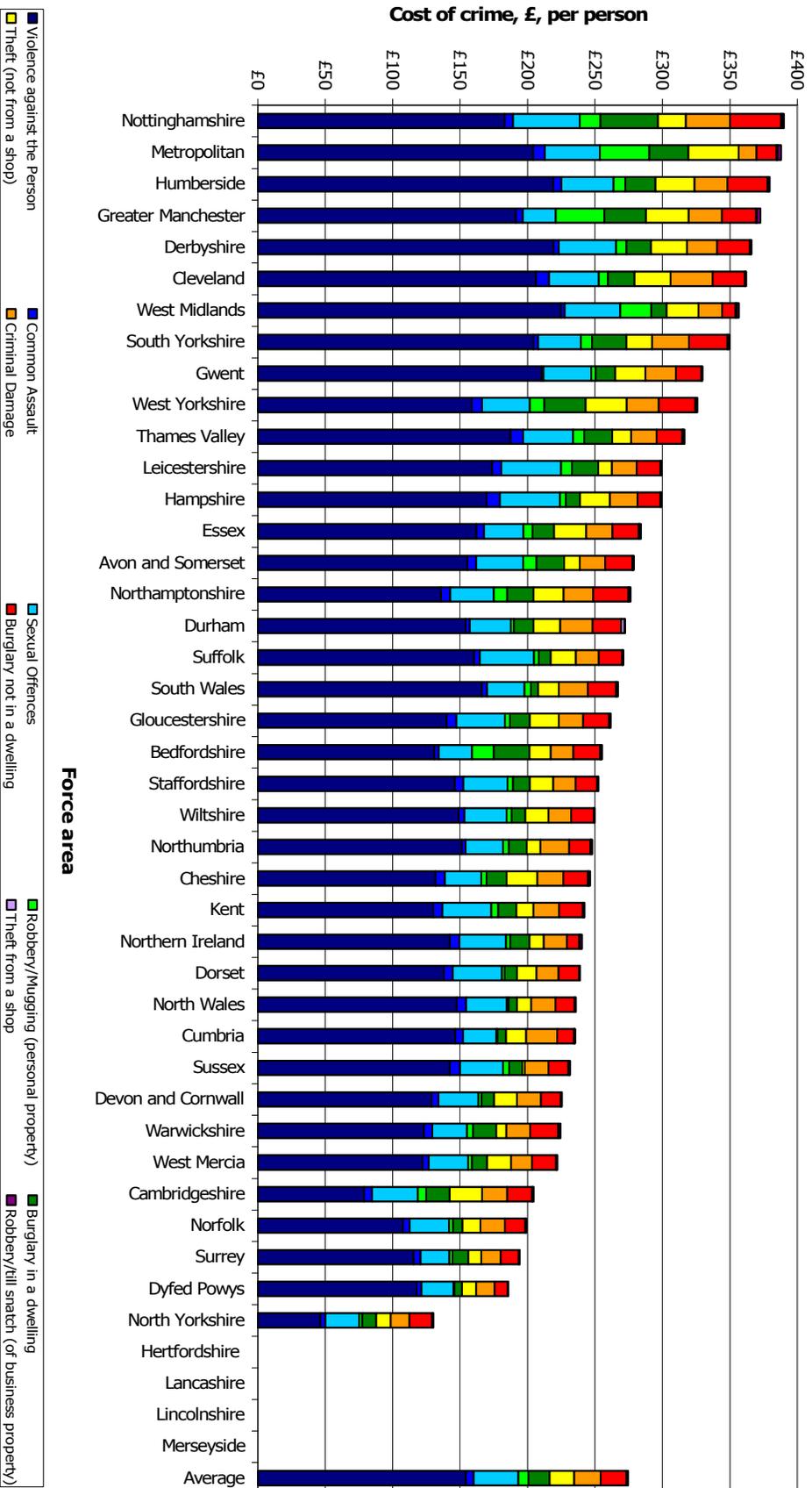
Figure 3: The per person cost of crime by category, by police force area
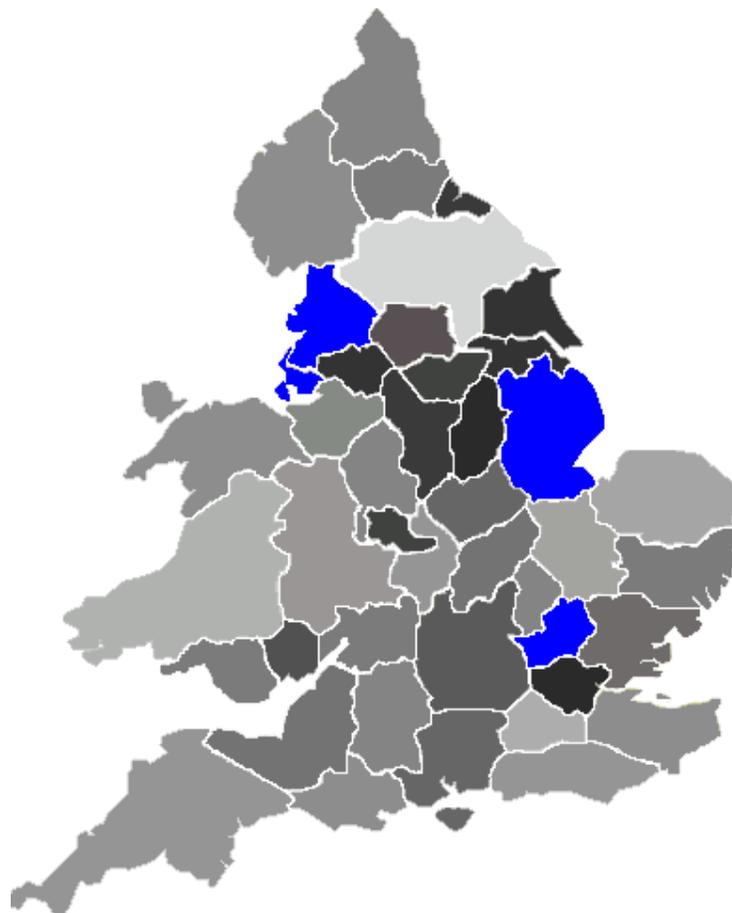
Figure 3 maps the amount of crime across the country with police force areas. Areas with a high cost of crime per person are shaded more darkly than those with a low cost of crime, from black to white. Forces that did not provide data are shaded in blue.

North Yorkshire

North Yorkshire showed the lowest cost of crime by quite a significant margin. Such an exceptional result suggests that there may be some kind of problem with the information provided to us in response to our Freedom of Information Request or significant differences in the classification of crime in North Yorkshire and elsewhere in the country.

3. High crime rates can be effectively tackled

Broader social factors make an obvious contribution to rates of crime. Not all of the difference between, for example, Nottinghamshire and North Yorkshire, will be due to police performance. However, if the test of police efficiency is "the absence of crime and disorder" we should look to improve police performance in order to reduce the economic and social burden imposed by high rates of crime. In other countries new ways of policing have achieved radical cuts in rates of crime.

There has been a significant increase in spending on "public order and safety" across the country since 2001-02:[11]

Year	Public order and safety spending, £ billion
2001-02	£22.8 billion
2002-03	£24.4 billion
2003-04	£26.5 billion
2004-05	£28.4 billion
2005-06	£29.3 billion
2006-07	£30.5 billion
2007-08	£32.5 billion

Even accepting that inflation and new demands from threats such as terrorism will have taken up a significant portion of this new spending, it is hard to sustain the idea that – after so much new money has been injected into the system – the problem is a lack of resources. Attempts to improve performance should look to reform policy rather than provide further big increases in spending.

There are a number of possible reforms that would significantly improve police performance:

1. Bring police forces under local control

It is not possible for the Home Office to adequately understand and address the problem of crime in communities across the country from Whitehall. The present regime of targets constitutes one attempt to control the police from the centre and is widely understood to create an unhelpful distortion as forces chase 'detections' and devote inappropriate amounts of effort to easy to solve crimes.[12] Recent proposals to centralise the appointment of chief constables[13] suggest that, under present government policies, this problem could get worse rather than better.

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[11] HM Treasury, '*Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses 2008*', April 2008
[12] Sergeant, H. '*The public and the police*', Civitas, May 2008
[13] Leppard, D. 'Ministers to hire and fire top police', *The Times*, May 2008

Effective policing can be delivered when targets are replaced with genuine local accountability. Direct, local elections are the best way to ensure such accountability. The Conservative Police Reform Taskforce[14] argued for elected police commissioners to replace police authorities and detailed information on crime levels by area. Douglas Carswell MP, representing the Direct Democracy campaign, has argued that Britain needs to "send for the sheriff" in order to align police priorities with the public's desire for a serious crackdown on crime.[15]

2. Learn lessons from other countries

The experience of New York in achieving radical cuts in crime (a 50 per cent cut between 1993 and 1998) makes it a useful example for other areas looking to drive down crime rates.[16] There are two key policies that made those reductions in crime and disorder possible:[17]

- *Detailed and up to date crime statistics* – while some forces, such as the Metropolitan police, are improving the detail of their crime statistics no force comes close to the detailed information and reporting that New York possesses with the CompStat system. Geographically detailed and up to date information can allow for far more efficient use of police resources.

- *Tackling low-level, quality of life crime* – this is often, unfortunately, represented as "zero tolerance" which can be misunderstood as an unthinking over-zealousness. Instead, the idea is simply to take seriously crimes like vandalism that are individually minor but, taken together, have a very severe effect on communities. This both improves the quality of community life and arrests a progression to more serious crimes.

3. Launch an ambitious drive to cut police bureaucracy

Home Office statistics suggest that police officers across the country spent around 20 per cent of their time on various forms of paperwork.[18] Sir Ronnie Flanagan's report[19] for the Government put forward recommendations that, he argued, would save time "in ways equivalent to more than 3,000 additional officers."

This has to be good news but might not be nearly ambitious enough. There are more than 140,500 police officers across the country.[20] If time spent on

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[14] Police Reform Taskforce 'Police for the People',
[15] Carswell, D. 'The Localist Papers: 4. Send for the Sheriff', *Daily Telegraph*, June 2007
[16] Bratton, W. J. & Andrews, W. 'What We've Learned About Policing', *City Journal*, Spring 1999
[17] Bratton, W. J. et. al. 'Zero Tolerance: Policing a Free Society', Enlarged and Revised Second Edition, Institute of Economic Affairs Health and Welfare United – Choice in Welfare No. 35, January 1998
[18] Steele, J. 'Bobbies on beat for one hour in seven', *Daily Telegraph*, December 2007
[19] Flanagan, R. *'The review of policing: final report'*, February 2008
[20] Home Office, *'About the police'*, http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/police/about/?view=Standard

paperwork could be cut in half (with modern technology ten per cent of an officer's day does not seem unreasonable) then 10 per cent of police time could be saved; equivalent to 14,050 officers across the country.

Appendix

Table A1: Breakdown of HORS217 estimates of the total economic and social costs of crime on individuals

Offence type	In anticipation of crime (£)		As a consequence of crime (£)					In response to crime (£)	Average cost (£)	Number of incidents (000s)	Total cost (£ billion)
	Security expenditure	Insurance administration	Property stolen and damaged	Emotional and physical impact on victims	Lost output	Victim services	Health services	Criminal Justice System (incl. Police)			
Violence against the person	2	-	-	13,000	2,500	10	1,200	2,700	19,000	880	16.8
Homicide	-	-	-	700,000	370,000	4,700	630	22,000	1,100,000	1.1	1.2
Wounding	2	-	-	12,000	2,000	6	1,200	2,700	18,000	880	15.6
Serious wounding	10	-	-	97,000	14,000	6	8,500	13,000	130,000	110	14.1
Other wounding	0	-	-	120	400	6	200	1,300	2,000	780	1.5
Common Assault	0	-	-	240	20	6	-	270	540	3,200	1.7
Sexual Offences	2	-	-	12,000	2,000	20	1,200	3,900	19,000	130	2.5
Robbery/Mugging	0	40	310	2,400	420	6	190	1,400	4,700	420	2.0
Burglary in a Dwelling	330	100	830	550	40	4	-	490	2,300	1,400	2.7
Theft	40	30	310	160	10	0	-	60	600	7,300	4.4
Theft (not vehicle)	-	20	130	100	4	0	-	90	340	3,800	1.3
Vehicle theft	70	50	500	220	20	0	-	30	890	3,500	3.1
Criminal Damage	10	20	190	200	30	0	-	60	510	3,000	1.5
All crimes against individuals and households (£billion)	0.7	0.5	4.1	17.0	2.9	0.0	1.3	5.7	2000	16,400	32.2

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Table A2: The number of crimes in categories relevant to the cost of crime, by police force area

Force	Violence against the Person	Common Assault	Sexual Offences	Robbery/Mugging (of personal property)	Burglary in a dwelling	Theft (not from a shop)	Criminal Damage	Burglary not in a dwelling	Theft from a shop	Robbery/till snatch (of business property)	Total
Metropolitan Police*	131,956	40,787	8,766	33,645	59,837	297,736	102,493	34,057	34,420	3,355	747,052
Greater Manchester Police	42,069	8,127	1,784	11,243	21,660	85,851	65,048	19,650	15,542	1,154	272,128
West Yorkshire Police	29,520	10,247	2,186	2,847	18,021	70,344	52,874	17,716	11,528	357	215,640
West Midlands Police	50,317	4,265	3,052	7,359	8,139	64,951	47,577	7,912	14,699	680	208,951
Hampshire Constabulary*	26,699	11,334	2,329	943	5,300	42,711	38,927	9,329	12,878	119	150,569
Thames Valley Police	31,227	11,170	2,047	1,941	10,927	29,111	37,466	11,369	11,569	237	147,064
South Yorkshire Police	22,757	2,787	1,170	1,300	9,004	25,961	36,684	11,233	7,984	167	119,047
Nottinghamshire Police	16,626	4,148	1,490	1,974	12,341	23,151	35,561	12,215	7,246	220	114,972
Essex Police	19,000	4,702	1,133	1,138	5,942	34,453	27,498	8,021	9,314	183	111,384
Avon and Somerset Police*	20,875	6,272	1,548	1,906	8,761	19,526	30,063	9,550	9,547	97	108,145
Kent Police	18,282	6,975	1,689	1,038	6,078	21,737	32,482	8,749	9,922	162	107,114
Devon and Cornwall Constabulary	18,308	5,284	1,389	477	4,242	29,843	30,159	7,403	7,435	67	104,607
Northern Ireland Police	21,340	7,840	1,715	667	6,804	19,690	30,847	4,816	5,155	480	99,354
Humberside Police	17,053	3,374	1,006	939	5,598	27,731	22,782	8,223	7,246	102	94,054
Northumbria Police	18,197	2,423	1,110	701	5,148	14,992	30,761	6,736	9,116	141	89,325
South Wales Constabulary	17,533	3,149	968	731	1,761	19,832	27,389	7,860	7,306	122	86,651
Sussex Police	18,727	7,140	1,399	818	4,076	3,099	27,545	6,981	7,991	104	77,880
Cheshire Constabulary	11,332	4,338	773	460	4,074	24,318	19,728	5,570	6,156	161	76,910

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Force	Violence against the Person	Common Assault	Sexual Offences	Robbery/Mugging (of personal property)	Burglary in a dwelling	Theft (not from a shop)	Criminal Damage	Burglary not in a dwelling	Theft from a shop	Robbery/till snatch (of business property)	Total
West Mercia Constabulary	12,434	3,273	982	449	3,626	22,191	18,940	6,418	5,759	77	**74,149**
Staffordshire Police	13,357	4,123	992	558	3,554	19,897	18,114	5,153	4,927	80	**70,755**
Derbyshire Constabulary*	14,232	1,916	908	711	3,764	21,467	17,244	5,607	3,522	85	**69,456**
Leicestershire Constabulary	14,402	4,099	1,214	974	5,087	10,383	18,493	5,136	5,065	64	**64,917**
Cleveland Police	9,911	3,349	586	474	2,984	15,946	17,944	4,090	1,054	42	**56,380**
Durham Constabulary	7,955	1,162	521	173	2,388	12,583	14,845	3,892	12,583	28	**56,130**
Northamptonshire Police	7,824	2,856	618	811	3,544	15,856	15,229	5,322	3,637	110	**55,807**
Cambridgeshire Constabulary	5,111	2,796	724	582	3,585	19,305	14,429	4,226	3,748	80	**54,586**
Surrey Police	10,794	3,556	654	313	3,540	10,908	16,131	4,423	3,881	84	**54,284**
Norfolk Constabulary	7,707	2,661	691	292	1,637	11,631	15,672	3,842	3,900	32	**48,065**
Suffolk Constabulary	9,685	1,965	800	297	1,728	13,911	12,329	3,729	3,184	17	**47,645**
Gwent Constabulary	10,137	457	565	229	2,227	13,251	13,051	3,214	2,946	27	**46,104**
Gloucestershire Constabulary	6,970	2,585	594	278	2,315	13,288	10,674	3,411	3,190	50	**43,355**
Dorset Police	8,327	2,818	727	195	1,719	10,817	11,894	3,257	3,306	24	**43,084**
Wiltshire Constabulary	8,142	1,722	565	301	1,729	11,752	10,929	3,222	2,545	42	**40,949**
Bedfordshire Police	6,652	1,221	415	1,166	4,291	9,989	10,204	3,572	3,344	90	**40,944**
North Wales Police	8,572	2,990	579	113	1,128	7,663	12,559	2,925	3,301	34	**39,864**
North Yorkshire Police	3,137	1,807	559	218	2,210	9,050	11,136	4,053	3,696	38	**35,904**
Cumbria Constabulary	6,250	1,814	350	42	869	7,854	11,771	1,908	2,232	10	**33,100**
Warwickshire Police	5,539	2,064	379	298	2,455	4,125	9,518	3,313	1,865	121	**29,677**

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Force	Violence against the Person	Common Assault	Sexual Offences	Robbery/Mugging (of personal property)	Burglary in a dwelling	Theft (not from a shop)	Criminal Damage	Burglary not in a dwelling	Theft from a shop	Robbery/till snatch (of business property)	Total
Dyfed Powys Police	5,104	1,132	341	41	761	5,686	7,085	1,517	1,471	5	23,143
Hertfordshire Constabulary	*No usable response*										0
Lancashire Constabulary	*No usable response*										0
Lincolnshire Police	*No usable response*										0
Merseyside Police	*No usable response*										0
Total	714,060	194,728	49,318	78,642	252,854	1,122,590	984,075	279,620	274,210	9,048	3,959,145

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Table A3: The total cost of crime by category, by police force area

Force	Violence against the Person	Common Assault	Sexual Offences	Robbery/ Mugging (of personal property)	Burglary in a dwelling	Theft (not from a shop)	Criminal Damage	Burglary not in a dwelling	Theft from a shop	Robbery/till snatch (of business property)	Total (£ million)
Metropolitan Police*	£1,532,932,852	£65,544,709	£307,642,770	£273,500,205	£218,285,376	£280,467,312	£99,110,731	£111,536,675	£4,164,820	£20,348,075	£2,914m
Greater Manchester Police	£488,715,573	£13,060,089	£62,609,480	£91,394,347	£79,015,680	£80,871,642	£62,901,416	£64,353,750	£1,880,582	£6,999,010	£952m
West Midlands Police	£584,532,589	£6,853,855	£107,109,940	£59,821,311	£29,691,072	£61,183,842	£46,006,959	£25,911,800	£1,778,579	£4,124,200	£927m
West Yorkshire Police	£342,933,840	£16,466,929	£76,717,670	£23,143,263	£65,740,608	£66,264,048	£51,129,158	£58,019,900	£1,394,888	£2,165,205	£704m
Thames Valley Police	£362,764,059	£17,950,190	£71,839,465	£15,778,389	£39,861,696	£27,422,562	£36,229,622	£37,233,475	£1,399,849	£1,437,405	£612m
Hampshire Constabulary*	£310,162,283	£18,213,738	£81,736,255	£7,665,647	£19,334,400	£40,233,762	£37,642,409	£30,552,475	£1,558,238	£721,735	£548m
South Yorkshire Police	£264,368,069	£4,478,709	£41,061,150	£10,567,700	£32,846,592	£24,455,262	£35,473,428	£36,788,075	£966,064	£1,012,855	£452m
Avon and Somerset Police*	£242,504,875	£10,079,104	£54,327,060	£15,493,874	£31,960,128	£18,393,492	£29,070,921	£31,276,250	£1,155,187	£588,305	£435m
Northern Ireland Police	£247,906,780	£12,598,880	£60,187,925	£5,422,043	£24,820,992	£18,547,980	£29,829,049	£15,772,400	£623,755	£2,911,200	£419m
Nottinghamshire Police	£193,144,242	£6,665,836	£52,291,550	£16,046,646	£45,019,968	£21,808,242	£34,387,487	£40,004,125	£876,766	£1,334,300	£412m
Kent Police	£212,381,994	£11,208,825	£59,275,455	£8,437,902	£22,172,544	£20,476,254	£31,410,094	£28,652,975	£1,200,562	£982,530	£396m
Essex Police	£220,723,000	£7,556,114	£39,762,635	£9,250,802	£21,676,416	£32,454,726	£26,590,566	£26,268,775	£1,126,994	£1,109,895	£387m
Devon and Cornwall Constabulary	£212,684,036	£8,491,388	£48,746,955	£3,877,533	£15,474,816	£28,112,106	£29,163,753	£24,244,825	£899,635	£406,355	£372m
Sussex Police	£217,551,559	£11,473,980	£49,097,905	£6,649,522	£14,869,248	£2,919,258	£26,636,015	£22,862,775	£966,911	£630,760	£354m

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Force	Violence against the Person	Common Assault	Sexual Offences	Robbery/ Mugging (of personal property)	Burglary in a dwelling	Theft (not from a shop)	Criminal Damage	Burglary not in a dwelling	Theft from a shop	Robbery/till snatch (of business property)	Total (£ million)
Northumbria Police	£211,394,549	£3,893,761	£38,955,450	£5,698,429	£18,779,904	£14,122,464	£29,745,887	£22,060,400	£1,103,036	£855,165	£347m
Humberside Police	£198,104,701	£5,422,018	£35,305,570	£7,633,131	£20,421,504	£26,122,602	£22,030,194	£26,930,325	£876,766	£618,630	£343m
South Wales Constabulary	£203,680,861	£5,060,443	£33,971,960	£5,942,299	£6,424,128	£18,681,744	£26,485,163	£25,741,500	£884,026	£739,930	£328m
Leicestershire Constabulary	£167,308,034	£6,587,093	£42,605,330	£7,917,646	£18,557,376	£9,780,786	£17,882,731	£16,820,400	£612,865	£388,160	£288m
Derbyshire Constabulary*	£165,333,144	£3,079,012	£31,866,260	£5,779,719	£13,731,072	£20,221,914	£16,674,948	£18,362,925	£426,162	£515,525	£276m
Staffordshire Police	£155,168,269	£6,625,661	£34,814,240	£4,535,982	£12,964,992	£18,742,974	£17,516,238	£16,876,075	£596,167	£485,200	£268m
West Mercia Constabulary	£144,445,778	£5,259,711	£34,463,290	£3,649,921	£13,227,648	£20,903,922	£18,314,980	£21,018,950	£696,839	£467,005	£262m
Cheshire Constabulary	£131,643,844	£6,971,166	£27,128,435	£3,739,340	£14,861,952	£22,907,556	£19,076,976	£18,241,750	£744,876	£976,465	£246m
Surrey Police	£125,393,898	£5,714,492	£22,952,130	£2,544,377	£12,913,920	£10,275,336	£15,598,677	£14,485,325	£469,601	£509,460	£211m
Cleveland Police	£115,136,087	£5,381,843	£20,565,670	£3,853,146	£10,885,632	£15,021,132	£17,351,848	£13,394,750	£127,534	£254,730	£202m
Suffolk Constabulary	£112,510,645	£3,157,755	£28,076,000	£2,414,313	£6,303,744	£13,104,162	£11,922,143	£12,212,475	£385,264	£103,105	£190m
Northamptonshire Police	£90,891,408	£4,589,592	£21,688,710	£6,592,619	£12,928,512	£14,936,352	£14,726,443	£17,429,550	£440,077	£667,150	£185m
Gwent Constabulary	£117,761,529	£734,399	£19,828,675	£1,861,541	£8,124,096	£12,482,442	£12,620,317	£10,525,850	£356,466	£163,755	£184m
Dorset Police	£96,734,759	£4,528,526	£25,514,065	£1,585,155	£6,270,912	£10,189,614	£11,501,498	£10,666,675	£400,026	£145,560	£168m
Norfolk Constabulary	£89,532,219	£4,276,227	£24,250,645	£2,373,668	£5,971,776	£10,956,402	£15,154,824	£12,582,550	£471,900	£194,080	£166m
Durham Constabulary	£92,413,235	£1,867,334	£18,284,495	£1,406,317	£8,711,424	£11,853,186	£14,355,115	£12,746,300	£1,522,543	£169,820	£163m
North Wales Police	£99,580,924	£4,804,930	£20,320,005	£918,577	£4,114,944	£7,218,546	£12,144,553	£9,579,375	£399,421	£206,210	£159m

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Force	Violence against the Person	Common Assault	Sexual Offences	Robbery/ Mugging (of personal property)	Burglary in a dwelling	Theft (not from a shop)	Criminal Damage	Burglary not in a dwelling	Theft from a shop	Robbery/till snatch (of business property)	Total (£ million)
Wiltshire Constabulary	£94,585,614	£2,767,254	£19,828,675	£2,446,829	£6,307,392	£11,070,384	£10,568,343	£10,552,050	£307,945	£254,730	**£159m**
Cambridgeshire Constabulary	£59,374,487	£4,493,172	£25,408,780	£4,731,078	£13,078,080	£18,185,310	£13,952,843	£13,840,150	£453,508	£485,200	**£154m**
Bedfordshire Police	£77,276,284	£1,962,147	£14,564,425	£9,478,414	£15,653,568	£9,409,638	£9,867,268	£11,698,300	£404,624	£545,850	**£151m**
Gloucestershire Constabulary	£80,970,490	£4,154,095	£20,846,430	£2,259,862	£8,445,120	£12,517,296	£10,321,758	£11,171,025	£385,990	£303,250	**£151m**
Cumbria Constabulary	£72,606,250	£2,915,098	£12,283,250	£341,418	£3,170,112	£7,398,468	£11,382,557	£6,248,700	£270,072	£60,650	**£117m**
Warwickshire Police	£64,346,563	£3,316,848	£13,301,005	£2,422,442	£8,955,840	£3,885,750	£9,203,906	£10,850,075	£225,665	£733,865	**£117m**
North Yorkshire Police	£36,442,529	£2,903,849	£19,618,105	£1,772,122	£8,062,080	£8,525,100	£10,768,512	£13,273,575	£447,216	£230,470	**£102m**
Dyfed Powys Police	£59,293,168	£1,819,124	£11,967,395	£333,289	£2,776,128	£5,356,212	£6,851,195	£4,968,175	£177,991	£30,325	**£94m**
Hertfordshire Constabulary	*No usable response*										
Lancashire Constabulary	*No usable response*										
Lincolnshire Police	*No usable response*										
Merseyside Police	*No usable response*										
Total (£ million)	**£8,295m**	**£313m**	**£1,731m**	**£639m**	**£922m**	**£1,057m**	**£952m**	**£916m**	**£33m**	**£55m**	**£14,913m**

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Table A4: The population of each police force area

Force	Area	Population
Avon and Somerset Police	Somerset, South Gloucestershire, Bristol, North Somerset, Bath & N. E. Somerset	1,560,500
Bedfordshire Police	Bedfordshire county, Luton	590,700
Cambridgeshire Constabulary	Peterborough, Fenland, Huntingdonshire, Cambridge, South Cambridgeshire, East Cambridgeshire	752,900
Cheshire Constabulary	Cheshire county, Halton, Warrington	999,800
Cleveland Police	Hartlepool, Redcar and Cleveland, Middlesbrough, Stockton-on-Tees	558,100
Cumbria Constabulary	Cumbria county	496,200
Derbyshire Constabulary	Derbyshire county	754,100
Devon and Cornwall Constabulary	Devon county, Cornwall county, Plymouth, Torbay, Isles of Scilly	1,650,600
Dorset Police	Dorset county, Bournemouth, Poole	701,100
Durham Constabulary	County Durham, Darlington	600,000
Dyfed Powys Police	Ceredigion, Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, Powys	503,600
Essex Police	Essex county	1,361,200
Gloucestershire Constabulary	Gloucestershire county	578,600
Greater Manchester Police	Bolton, Bury, Oldham, Rochdale, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford, Wigan, Salford, Manchester	2,553,700
Gwent Constabulary	Blaenau Gwent, Caerphilly, Monmouthshire, Newport, Torfaen	559,600
Hampshire Constabulary	Hampshire county, Isle of Wight, Southampton, Portsmouth	1,829,400
Hertfordshire Constabulary	Hertfordshire county	1,058,600
Humberside Police	East Riding of Yorkshire, Kingston upon Hull, North Lincolnshire, North East Lincolnshire	905,000
Kent Police	Kent county, Medway	1,634,600
Lancashire Constabulary	Lancashire county	1,165,700
Leicestershire Constabulary	Leicestershire, Leicester, Rutland	963,100
Lincolnshire Police	Lincolnshire county	686,200
Merseyside Police	Liverpool, Sefton, Wirral, St Helens, Knowsley	1,353,600
Metropolitan Police	London	7,512,400
Norfolk Constabulary	Norfolk county	832,400

Force	Area	Population
Northamptonshire Police	Northamptonshire county	669,100
Northern Ireland Police	Northern Ireland	1,742,000
Northumbria Police	Northumberland, North Tyneside, South Tyneside, Newcastle, Gateshead, Sunderland	1,397,500
North Wales Police	Anglesey, Conwy, Gwynedd, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Wrexham	675,700
North Yorkshire Police	North Yorkshire county, York	783,400
Nottinghamshire Police	Nottinghamshire county, Nottingham	1,055,500
South Wales Constabulary	Bridgend, Cardiff, Merthyr Tydfil, Neath Port Talbot, Rdhondda Cynon Taff, Swansea, Vale of Glamorgan	1,227,000
South Yorkshire Police	Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham, City of Sheffield	1,292,900
Staffordshire Police	Staffordshire, Stoke-on-trent	1,062,500
Suffolk Constabulary	Suffolk county	702,000
Surrey Police	Surrey county	1,085,200
Sussex Police	East Sussex, West Sussex, City of Brighton and Hove	1,528,400
Thames Valley Police	Oxfordshire, West Berkshire, Reading, Wokingham, Bracknell Forest, Windsor and Maidenhead, Slough, Buckinghamshire	1,935,300
Warwickshire Police	Warwickshire county	522,200
West Mercia Constabulary	Shropshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Telford & Wrekin	1,181,900
West Midlands Police	Birmingham, Coventry, Wolverhampton, Dudley, Sandwell, Solihull, Walsall	2,600,100
West Yorkshire Police	Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees, Leeds, Wakefield	2,161,200
Wiltshire Constabulary	Wiltshire, Swindon	635,300
	Total	**54,418,900**

Table A5: The per person cost of crime by category, by police force area

Force	Violence against the Person	Common Assault	Sexual Offences	Robbery/Mugging (of personal property)	Burglary in a dwelling	Theft (not from a shop)	Criminal Damage	Burglary not in a dwelling	Theft from a shop	Robbery/till snatch (of business property)	Total
Nottinghamshire Police	£182.99	£6.32	£49.54	£15.20	£42.65	£20.66	£32.58	£37.90	£0.83	£1.26	**£389.94**
Metropolitan Police*	£204.05	£8.72	£40.95	£36.41	£29.06	£37.33	£13.19	£14.85	£0.55	£2.71	**£387.83**
Humberside Police	£218.90	£5.99	£39.01	£8.43	£22.57	£28.86	£24.34	£29.76	£0.97	£0.68	**£379.52**
Greater Manchester Police	£191.38	£5.11	£24.52	£35.79	£30.94	£31.67	£24.63	£25.20	£0.74	£2.74	**£372.71**
Derbyshire Constabulary*	£219.25	£4.08	£42.26	£7.66	£18.21	£26.82	£22.11	£24.35	£0.57	£0.68	**£365.99**
Cleveland Police	£206.30	£9.64	£36.85	£6.90	£19.50	£26.91	£31.09	£24.00	£0.23	£0.46	**£361.89**
West Midlands Police	£224.81	£2.64	£41.19	£23.01	£11.42	£23.53	£17.69	£9.97	£0.68	£1.59	**£356.53**
South Yorkshire Police	£204.48	£3.46	£31.76	£8.17	£25.41	£18.92	£27.44	£28.45	£0.75	£0.78	**£349.62**
Gwent Constabulary	£210.44	£1.31	£35.43	£3.33	£14.52	£22.31	£22.55	£18.81	£0.64	£0.29	**£329.63**
West Yorkshire Police	£158.68	£7.62	£35.50	£10.71	£30.42	£30.66	£23.66	£26.85	£0.65	£1.00	**£325.73**
Thames Valley Police	£187.45	£9.28	£37.12	£8.15	£20.60	£14.17	£18.72	£19.24	£0.72	£0.74	**£316.19**
Leicestershire Constabulary	£173.72	£6.84	£44.24	£8.22	£19.27	£10.16	£18.57	£17.46	£0.64	£0.40	**£299.51**
Hampshire Constabulary*	£169.54	£9.96	£44.68	£4.19	£10.57	£21.99	£20.58	£16.70	£0.85	£0.39	**£299.45**
Essex Police	£162.15	£5.55	£29.21	£6.80	£15.92	£23.84	£19.53	£19.30	£0.83	£0.82	**£283.96**
Avon and Somerset Police*	£155.40	£6.46	£34.81	£9.93	£20.48	£11.79	£18.63	£20.04	£0.74	£0.38	**£278.66**

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Force	Violence against the Person	Common Assault	Sexual Offences	Robbery/Mugging (of personal property)	Burglary in a dwelling	Theft (not from a shop)	Criminal Damage	Burglary not in a dwelling	Theft from a shop	Robbery/till snatch (of business property)	Total
Northamptonshire Police	£135.84	£6.86	£32.41	£9.85	£19.32	£22.32	£22.01	£26.05	£0.66	£1.00	**£276.33**
Durham Constabulary	£154.02	£3.11	£30.47	£2.34	£14.52	£19.76	£23.93	£21.24	£2.54	£0.28	**£272.22**
Suffolk Constabulary	£160.27	£4.50	£39.99	£3.44	£8.98	£18.67	£16.98	£17.40	£0.55	£0.15	**£270.93**
South Wales Constabulary	£166.00	£4.12	£27.69	£4.84	£5.24	£15.23	£21.59	£20.98	£0.72	£0.60	**£267.00**
Gloucestershire Constabulary	£139.94	£7.18	£36.03	£3.91	£14.60	£21.63	£17.84	£19.31	£0.67	£0.52	**£261.62**
Bedfordshire Police	£130.82	£3.32	£24.66	£16.05	£26.50	£15.93	£16.70	£19.80	£0.68	£0.92	**£255.39**
Staffordshire Police	£146.04	£6.24	£32.77	£4.27	£12.20	£17.64	£16.49	£15.88	£0.56	£0.46	**£252.54**
Wiltshire Constabulary	£148.88	£4.36	£31.21	£3.85	£9.93	£17.43	£16.64	£16.61	£0.48	£0.40	**£249.79**
Northumbria Police	£151.27	£2.79	£27.88	£4.08	£13.44	£10.11	£21.29	£15.79	£0.79	£0.61	**£248.02**
Cheshire Constabulary	£131.67	£6.97	£27.13	£3.74	£14.86	£22.91	£19.08	£18.25	£0.75	£0.98	**£246.34**
Kent Police	£129.93	£6.86	£36.26	£5.16	£13.56	£12.53	£19.22	£17.53	£0.73	£0.60	**£242.38**
Northern Ireland Police	£142.31	£7.23	£34.55	£3.11	£14.25	£10.65	£17.12	£9.05	£0.36	£1.67	**£240.31**
Dorset Police	£137.98	£6.46	£36.39	£2.26	£8.94	£14.53	£16.40	£15.21	£0.57	£0.21	**£238.96**
North Wales Police	£147.37	£7.11	£30.07	£1.36	£6.09	£10.68	£17.97	£14.18	£0.59	£0.31	**£235.74**
Cumbria Constabulary	£146.32	£5.87	£24.75	£0.69	£6.39	£14.91	£22.94	£12.59	£0.54	£0.12	**£235.14**
Sussex Police	£142.34	£7.51	£32.12	£4.35	£9.73	£1.91	£17.43	£14.96	£0.63	£0.41	**£231.39**
Devon and Cornwall Constabulary	£128.85	£5.14	£29.53	£2.35	£9.38	£17.03	£17.67	£14.69	£0.55	£0.25	**£225.43**

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Force	Violence against the Person	Common Assault	Sexual Offences	Robbery/Mugging (of personal property)	Burglary in a dwelling	Theft (not from a shop)	Criminal Damage	Burglary not in a dwelling	Theft from a shop	Robbery/till snatch (of business property)	Total
Warwickshire Police	£123.22	£6.35	£25.47	£4.64	£17.15	£7.44	£17.63	£20.78	£0.43	£1.41	**£224.52**
West Mercia Constabulary	£122.21	£4.45	£29.16	£3.09	£11.19	£17.69	£15.50	£17.78	£0.59	£0.40	**£222.06**
Cambridgeshire Constabulary	£78.86	£5.97	£33.75	£6.28	£17.37	£24.15	£18.53	£18.38	£0.60	£0.64	**£204.55**
Norfolk Constabulary	£107.56	£5.14	£29.13	£2.85	£7.17	£13.16	£18.21	£15.12	£0.57	£0.23	**£199.14**
Surrey Police	£115.55	£5.27	£21.15	£2.34	£11.90	£9.47	£14.37	£13.35	£0.43	£0.47	**£194.30**
Dyfed Powys Police	£117.74	£3.61	£23.76	£0.66	£5.51	£10.64	£13.60	£9.87	£0.35	£0.06	**£185.81**
North Yorkshire Police	£46.52	£3.71	£25.04	£2.26	£10.29	£10.88	£13.75	£16.94	£0.57	£0.29	**£130.26**
Hertfordshire Constabulary	*No usable response*										
Lancashire Constabulary	*No usable response*										
Lincolnshire Police	*No usable response*										
Merseyside Police	*No usable response*										
Average	**£154.39**	**£5.72**	**£33.04**	**£7.45**	**£15.90**	**£18.13**	**£19.70**	**£18.84**	**£0.67**	**£0.72**	**£274.55**

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