



Firearm and Shotgun Certificates in England and Wales 2011/12

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Firearm and Shotgun Certificates in England and Wales 2011/12

SUMMARY

There were 141,820 firearm certificates on issue on 31 March 2012, an increase of 0.3 per cent compared with 141,347 on issue at the end of March 2011.

The number of firearms covered by such certificates (477,888 firearms) increased in the last year and is the highest number since these figures were first collected in 1995.

There were 562,696 shotgun certificates on issue on 31 March 2012, a fall of 0.3 per cent from the 564,269 on issue at the end of March 2011. The longer-term trend since 2002 in shotgun certificates is relatively flat.

There were 11,502 new firearm certificates granted in 2011/12, an increase of two per cent from the 11,286 certificates granted during 2010/11. This follows an increase of 19 per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11 and a six per cent fall between 2008/09 and 2009/10.

There were 31,254 new shotgun certificates granted during 2011/12, an eight per cent increase compared with 2010/11 when 29,068 shotgun certificates were granted.

Around one per cent of new applications for firearm certificates and two per cent of new applications for shotgun certificates were refused in 2011/12, similar to the level in the previous four years.

A total of 349 firearm certificates were revoked in 2011/12, a fall of 14% since 2010/11 and the first decrease since 2005/06. The number of shotgun certificates revoked fell by six per cent, from 1,379 in 2010/11 to 1,301 in 2011/12.

There were 3,417 registered firearm dealers on 31 March 2012, an increase of seven per cent compared with the figure of 3,205 last year, and the highest number since these figures were first collected in 1995.

There were 3,399 people covered by firearm visitors' permits and 8,075 people covered by shotgun visitors' permits in 2011/12. Both of these figures are the highest numbers since the series began in 1995.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents information on firearm and shotgun certificates under the Firearms Acts 1968 to 1997. It covers certificates issued by police forces in the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, as well as historical trend data and police force comparisons. The bulletin also provides information on the number of registered firearm dealers, visitors' permits and European Firearm Passes (EFP) issued.

This bulletin has previously been published in March each year, but as the data now come directly from the National Firearms Licensing Management System (NFLMS) we are able to produce it in a more timely fashion.

The definitions of a firearm and a shotgun are provided in Box 1. Further details of the legislation covering the licensing of firearms are given in the notes at the end of this report.

Box 1 Definitions

According to the Firearms Act 1968, a **firearm** means a lethal barrelled weapon of any description from which any shot, bullet or other missile can be discharged. It includes any prohibited weapon, any component part of such a weapon and any accessory to such a weapon designed or adapted to diminish the noise or flash caused by the firing of the weapon.

It is – with certain statutory exceptions – an offence to possess, purchase, or acquire any firearm or ammunition to which Section 1 of the Firearms Act 1968 applies without holding a firearm certificate.

Section 1 of the 1968 Act applies to all firearms except a shotgun or an air gun.

A **shotgun** is defined as a smooth-bore gun (not being an air gun) which: (i) has a barrel not less than 24 inches in length and does not have any barrel with a bore exceeding two inches in diameter; (ii) either has no magazine or has a non-detachable magazine incapable of holding more than two cartridges; and (iii) is not a revolver gun. Other smooth-bore guns may require a firearm certificate.

It is – with certain statutory exceptions – an offence for a person to possess, purchase, or acquire any shotgun without holding a shotgun certificate

Data for this bulletin are taken from the National Firearms Licensing Management System (NFLMS). The NFLMS is a register of all persons who have applied for, or have been granted, a certificate to possess or acquire a firearm or shotgun. It is a web-based national register of all firearm certificate holders. The NFLMS updates the Police National Computer with details of individuals who own firearms and/or shotguns and records details of anyone who has been refused a certificate or had one revoked. In addition, the NFLMS maintains information on people, companies and dealers that have requested firearms and/or shotgun certificates. It also holds information on weapons and their history.

The NFLMS is used by all police forces in England and Wales, and is a live operational system that allows police forces to interrogate the data. To produce statistics for this bulletin a 'snapshot' was taken on 1 April 2012 and data were extracted for the financial year (1 April 2011 – 31 March 2012).

Due to the transition from in-force data collection systems to the NFLMS during 2006, robust data relating to 2006/07, and numbers of weapons and persons covered by certificates for 2007/08, are not available.

Statistics on crimes involving the use of a firearm during 2010/11 were published separately in [Homicides, Firearm Offences and Intimate Violence](#) (Smith *et al.*, 2012)¹.

2. FIREARM CERTIFICATES (See Notes, paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9)

There are three series of data collections covering firearms certificates. The data on firearm certificates on issue have been collected since 1971, with a break of 12 years before it started again in 1983, since when they have been collected every year. The data collection on new and renewal applications has been running every year since 1983, and the data on number of firearms covered by certificates on issue have been collected every year since 1995.

Number of certificates on issue

There were 141,820 firearm certificates on issue at the end of March 2012, a slight increase of 0.3 per cent compared with the 141,347 on issue at the end of March 2011. This follows a slight fall of 0.3 per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11 (Table 1 and Figure 1).

The number of firearm certificates on issue generally declined between 1971, soon after the introduction of the 1968 Firearms Act, and 2002. Since then, there has been an upward trend before the slight fall in 2010/11. The number of firearm certificates on issue in 2011/12 is 20 per cent higher than in 2002.

The number of firearms covered by such certificates² (477,888 firearms) also increased and is the highest number since these figures were first collected in 1995.

The number of firearms covered by certificates on issue decreased from a high of 418,300 in 1996 to 295,000 in 1998 and corresponded with the tightening of gun control through the Firearms (Amendment) Act 1997 prompted by the Dunblane massacre. Since 1998 the number of firearms covered by certificates has increased by 62 per cent.

The rise in the number of firearms since 1998 is largely explained by an increase in the average number of firearms covered by each certificate. The average number of firearms per certificate on 31 March 2012 was 3.4 (Table 1). This number is slightly higher than the 3.3 firearms per certificate reported in 2010/11 and the highest since figures were first collected in 1995. The number of firearms per certificate has gradually increased from 2.2 in 1999 to the figure of 3.4 reported this year.

Details for applications, renewal, variation and revocations, as well as certificates and firearms held by population for each police force area in 2011/12 are given in Table 2.

The police forces with the highest number of firearm certificates on issue were Devon and Cornwall (9,728), Thames Valley (6,448) and North Yorkshire (6,164).

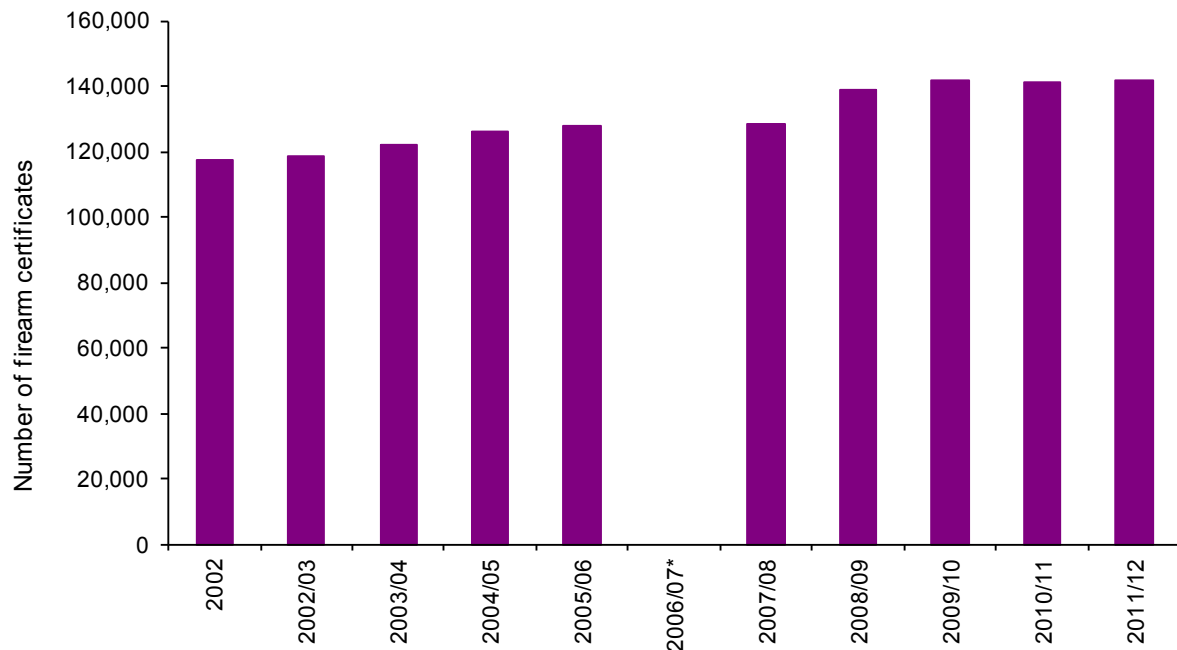
The number of firearms covered by certificates on issue per head of population was highest in Dyfed-Powys (2,500 per 100,000 population), North Yorkshire (2,237 per 100,000 population) and Cumbria (2,101 per 100,000 population). The police forces with the lowest number of firearms covered by certificates on issue per head of population were City of London (163 per 100,000 population),

¹ 2011/12 figures will be published in January 2013.

² This figure includes those actually possessed and those authorised for possession but not yet acquired.

Metropolitan Police (205 per 100,000 population) and Merseyside (270 per 100,000 population) and This pattern is not surprising as those police forces with the highest number of firearms per head of population are in the more rural areas, where the population tends to be lower and firearms are more frequently used for employment and leisure activities.

Figure 1 Firearm certificates on issue, 2002 to 2011/12



*2006/07 data are not available (see Introduction)

New applications and renewals

There were 11,502 new firearm certificates granted in 2011/12, an increase of two per cent from the 11,286 certificates granted during 2010/11. This follows an increase of 19 per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11 and a six per cent fall between 2008/09 and 2009/10 (Table 1).

In 2011/12 one per cent of new applications for firearm certificates were refused, similar to the level seen in previous years.

There were 35,723 renewal applications granted in 2011/12. In 1995 the renewal cycle for firearm certificates changed from three years to five years, so it is not appropriate to directly compare year-on-year changes for renewals.

Revocations of certificates

Firearm certificates can be revoked if the Chief Police Officer is satisfied that the holder can no longer be entrusted with firearms, according to the Firearms Act 1968. For example, if the holder is of unsound mind or no longer has a good reason for having a firearm.

In 2011/12, a total of 349 firearm certificates were revoked (Table 2), a fall of 14% since 2010/11 (Table 5). This is the first decrease since 2005/06.

3. SHOTGUN CERTIFICATES (See Notes, paragraphs 2, 3, 7, 8 and 9)

There are three series of data collections covering shotgun certificates. The data on shotgun certificates on issue have been collected since 1971, with a break of 12 years before it started again in 1983, since when they have been collected every year. The data collection on new and renewal applications has been running every year since 1983, and the data on number of shotguns covered by certificates on issue have been collected every year since 1995.

Number of certificates on issue

There were 562,696 shotgun certificates on issue at the end of March 2012, a 0.3 per cent reduction compared with 564,269 at the end of March 2011 (Table 3 and Figure 2).

The number of shotgun certificates on issue peaked in 1988 (at 882,000) before falling to 559,000 in 2002. Since 2002, the trend in the number of shotgun certificates held has been relatively flat. The number of certificates on issue this year is more than a third lower (36%) than the 1988 peak.

Shotgun certificates in force at the end of March 2012 covered 1,328,647 shotguns, a decrease of 0.6 per cent from the 1,336,701 on issue at the end of March 2011.

The average number of shotguns per certificate in 2011/12 was 2.4, the same as in 2010/11. The average number of shotguns per certificate has been relatively steady over the last ten years (Table 3).

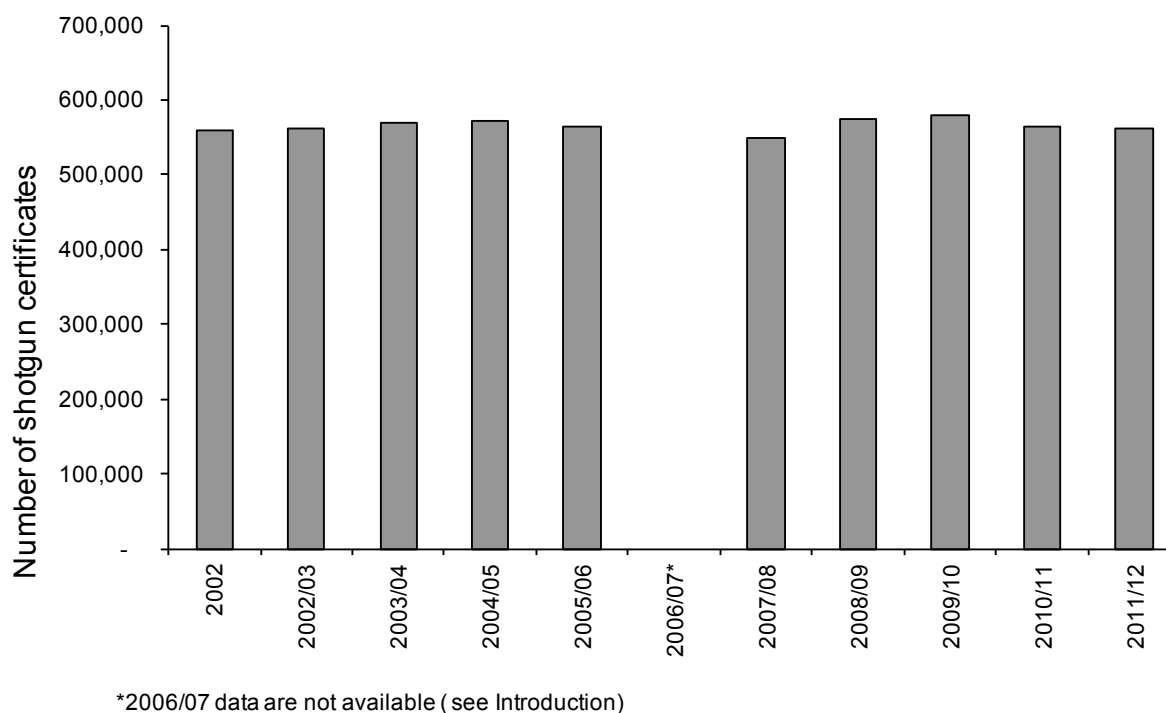
Details for applications, renewal, variation and revocations, as well as certificates and shotguns held by population for each police force are given in Table 4.

The police forces with the highest number of shotgun certificates on issue were Devon and Cornwall (30,653), Thames Valley (27,618) and West Mercia (26,639).

The number of shotguns covered by certificates on issue per head of population was highest in Dyfed-Powys (8,689 per 100,000 population), Norfolk (6,417 per 100,000 population) and Suffolk (5,788 per 100,000 population). The police forces with the lowest number of shotguns covered by certificates on issue per head of population were City of London (360 per 100,000 population), Merseyside (552 per 100,000 population) and Metropolitan Police (635 per 100,000 population).

As with firearms, this is not unexpected as the police forces with the highest number of shotguns per head of population reflect the more rural nature of the areas, with lower population and shotguns used more frequently for employment and recreational activities.

Figure 2 Shotgun certificates on issue, 2002 to 2011/12



New applications, renewals and revocations

There were 31,254 new shotgun certificates granted during 2011/12, an eight per cent increase compared with 2010/11 when 29,068 shotgun certificates were granted (Table 3). The number of renewal certificates in 2011/12 was 137,913.

As with firearm certificates, the renewal of shotgun certificates changed from a three to a five-year cycle in 1995, so it is not appropriate to directly compare year-on-year changes.

In 2011/12, around two per cent of new applications for shotgun certificates, and less than one per cent of applications for the renewal of shotgun certificates, were refused. The number of shotgun certificates revoked fell by six per cent, from 1,379 in 2010/11 to 1,301 in 2011/12. Last year's figure of 1,379 was the highest since the series began in 1992 (Table 5).

4. FIREARM DEALERS (see Notes, paragraphs 10 and 11)

On 31 March 2012, there were 3,417 registered firearm dealers in England and Wales, an increase of seven per cent from the 3,205 dealers registered in 2010/11 and the highest figure since records began in 1995. The number of registered firearm dealers declined between 1996 and 2003/04, from 2,490 to 1,950 (a decline of 22%) but has since risen (Table 6 and Figure 3).

This increase is partly due to the introduction of the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006, which required businesses selling air weapons to register with the police as firearm dealers. This Act, which came into force on 1 October 2007, allowed businesses to apply for registration from 6 April 2007 (see Notes, paragraph 10). The effect of the Act can be seen in the relatively high number of applications that were granted for previously unregistered dealers in 2007/08 (1,273 were granted in that year compared with fewer than 300 in all previous years; Table 6).

Details for applications, removals and registered dealers for each police force area are given in Table 7.

Figure 3 Firearm dealers registered, 1995 to 2011/12



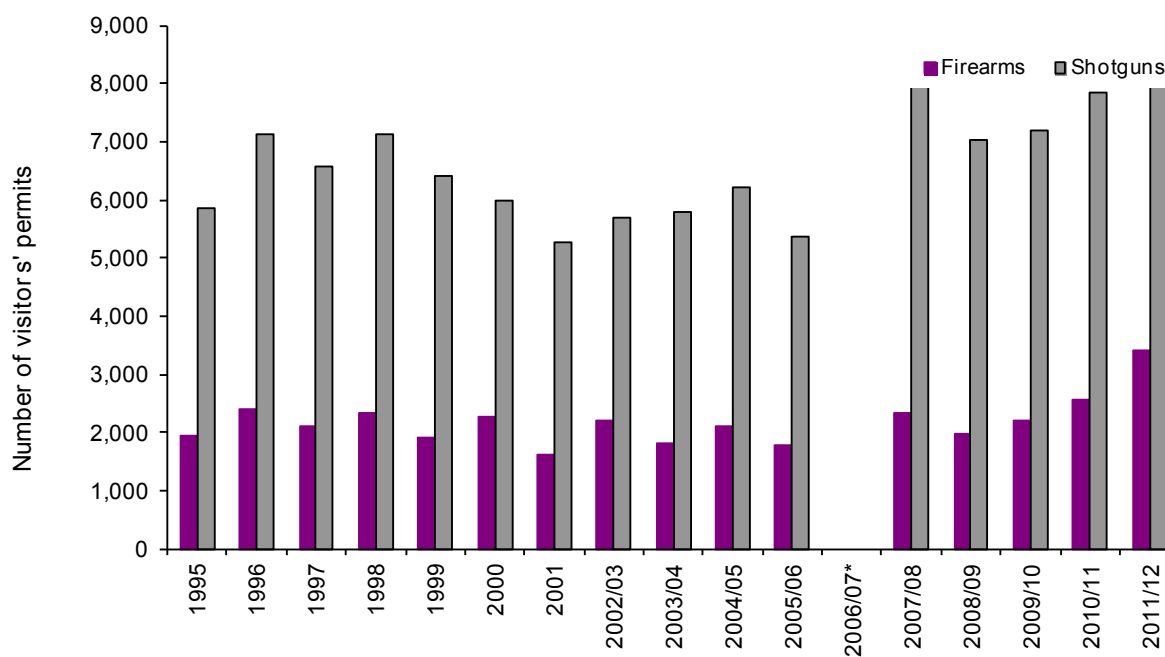
*2006/07 data are not available (see Introduction)

5. VISITORS' PERMITS (See Notes, paragraph 12)

In 2011/12, a total of 3,399 people were covered by individual and group firearm visitors' permits, a 25 per cent increase compared with 2010/11, when 2,559 people were covered. The figures tend to fluctuate from year to year, but this year's figure is the highest number since the series began in 1995 (Tables 8 and 9, and Figure 4). This increase is likely to be related to the Olympics being held in the United Kingdom in 2012 as a number of sports use firearms.

In 2011/12 8,075 people were covered by shotgun visitors' permits, an increase of three per cent compared with 2010/11 (7,856) and the highest number since the series began (Tables 8 and 10, and Figure 4).

Figure 4 Visitors' permits, 1995 to 2011/12



*2006/07 data are not available (see Introduction)

6. EUROPEAN FIREARMS PASSES (EFPs) AND ARTICLE 7 AUTHORITIES

(See Notes, paragraph 13)

The police began to issue EFPs in January 1993. At the end of March 2012, 14,792 EFPs were on issue in England and Wales (Table 11), a decrease of two per cent compared with the 15,030 EFPs on issue at the end of March 2011.³

During 2011/12, 14 applications for Article 7 Authorities were granted to certificate holders, compared with nine during 2010/11 (Table 12).⁴

³ See Table 10 in [Firearm certificates 2010/11](#) Paracha (2012).

⁴ See Table 11 in [Firearm certificates 2010/11](#) Paracha (2012).

NOTES

Accuracy of the statistics

1. The statistics in this bulletin for years up to and including 2005/06 were compiled by each police force and included in an annual aggregate return to the Home Office. Figures from 2007/08 onwards have been extracted from the National Firearms Licensing Management System (NFLMS) by the National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA). They are subject to the measurement inaccuracies inherent in any large-scale recording system. To ensure the reliability of data, prior to publication, each force was asked to check their own provisional data and supply revised figures where necessary.

Regulations on the issue of certificates and permits

2. On 1 January 1995, the renewal cycle for both firearm and shotgun certificates changed from three to five years. Therefore it is not appropriate to directly compare year-on-year changes for renewals. So, for example, an individual who was issued a firearm certificate in 1994 would have needed to have renewed three years later, in 1997. For certificates issued in 1995, the renewal would not be due until the year 2000. Therefore it is not appropriate to directly compare year-on-year changes due to changes in the pattern of renewals in the late 1990s.

3. All persons acquiring or in possession of a firearm or shotgun must have a certificate issued by the Chief Police Officer of the police force area in which the person lives, unless they are otherwise exempt. Persons sentenced to any form of custody for a period of three years or more are prohibited from possessing firearms for life. Those sentenced to three months or more but less than three years are subject to a five-year prohibition from the date of their release.

4. Firearm certificates are issued for weapons covered by section 1 of the 1968 Firearms Act (as amended), including rifles, muzzle-loading revolvers and shotguns with magazines that are capable of holding more than two cartridges. The Chief Police Officer must be satisfied that an applicant has good reason for wanting a weapon, is fit to be entrusted with it, and that the public safety or the peace will not be endangered. The certificate lists the number, type and serial number of each weapon held and any conditions attached (a standard condition is that weapons and ammunition are held in a secure place when not in use).

5. The Firearms (Amendment) Act 1997 banned all firearms with a barrel less than 30 cm in length or with an overall length of less than 60 cm. Certain types of firearms remain exempt, including muzzle-loading guns, firearms used for the humane killing of animals, flare pistols and vintage pistols held as war trophies or collectors' items.

6. Section 39 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 banned air weapons that use, or are designed or adapted for use with, a self-contained gas cartridge system. With effect from 20 January 2004, under section 5(3) of the 1968 Act, such weapons could not be purchased, acquired, manufactured, sold or transferred without the Secretary of State's authority. The offence of possession was brought into force separately under subsection 4 and came into effect on 30 April 2004. This made provision for existing owners to keep and continue to use their weapons, provided the weapons were added to a firearm certificate (new or variation). Existing owners who did not wish to apply for a certificate were able to hand their weapon into the police for disposal by 30 April 2004.

7. Shotgun certificates, covered by section 2 of the 1968 Act and section 2 of the 1988 Act, permit the holder to possess any number of shotguns. These can include pump-action and self-loading weapons that have a magazine that is incapable of holding more than two cartridges, but excludes large magazine smooth-bore guns. Apart from the general prohibitions applying to all types of firearm,

applications may not be granted or renewed if a Chief Police Officer has reason to believe that the applicant is prohibited by the Firearms Acts from possessing a shotgun or if he/she is satisfied that the applicant does not have a good reason for possessing, purchasing or acquiring one. Nor may applications be granted or renewed unless the Chief Police Officer is satisfied that the applicant can be permitted to possess a shotgun without danger to the public safety or to the peace (section 3 of the 1988 Act). The certificate specifies the description of the shotguns including, if known, the identification numbers of the guns.

8. Certain types of weapons (e.g. machine guns) are prohibited under section 5 of the 1968 Act as amended by section 1 of the 1988 Act; their possession can only be authorised by the Secretary of State after careful enquiries by the police.

9. The Firearms (Period of Certificate) Order 1994 came into effect on 1 January 1995. The Order extends the life of all firearm and shotgun certificates granted or renewed after that date to five years. To alter the number and type of weapons held on a firearm certificate, an application for a variation must be made to the Chief Police Officer. The expiry date of a shotgun certificate can be aligned with the holder's firearm certificate (section 11 of the 1988 Act). In 1989, forces began recording the number of weapons for both firearm and shotgun certificates on their computer systems.

10. Section 13 of the 1988 Act increased the registration period for dealers from one to three years. The grounds for refusal of new applications for registration were extended and a register of transactions must be retained for at least five years.

11. Section 31 of the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 required businesses that sell air weapons to register with the police as dealers. The section was brought into place in two stages: businesses were able to apply for registration from 6 April 2007 and the offence of not being registered came into effect on 1 October 2007.

Regulations on the issue of visitors' permits

12. The conditions for exemptions from holding a firearm certificate were revised in sections 15 to 19 of the 1988 Act. Visitors' permits were introduced allowing the holder to possess a firearm or shotgun without holding a certificate. Permits are in force for a period not exceeding 12 months. Group applications may be made for up to 20 persons (section 17 of the 1988 Act).

13. Each EU state was required to amend its firearms legislation to meet the requirements of the 1991 EC Weapons Directive. In the UK these changes were made by means of the Firearms Acts (Amendment) Regulations 1992, which made provision for the police to issue two new documents to British residents: the European Firearms Pass (EFP) and an Article 7 Authority.

(a) The EFP is broadly speaking a passport for firearms. EU residents intending to take their firearm or shotgun to another EU state will need an EFP issued by their State of residence. There is only one criterion for the issue of an EFP to a British resident, that the applicant must possess a valid firearm or shotgun certificate. The EFP does not replace the certificate.

(b) Article 7 of the Weapons Directive requires any EU resident wanting to purchase certain types of firearms, or ammunition for such firearms, outside his or her State of residence to have the prior authority of their own State. In England, Wales and Scotland this agreement is at the discretion of the local Chief Police Officer. Firearms cannot be brought into the UK if an individual does not hold an appropriate firearm certificate, even if Article 7 Authority has been granted.

Table abbreviations

‘-’ indicates nil

‘..’ indicates that data are not available.

Firearm Certificate Statistics for Scotland in 2011 can be found here:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/0039/00393877.pdf>

Table 1 Firearm certificates: applications, certificates on issue and firearms covered by certificates: 1971 and 1983 to 2011/12 ^{1,2}

Numbers							England and Wales		
Year	Applications						Firearm certificates on issue	Number of firearms covered by certificates on issue ⁴	Average number of firearms per certificate
	New applications			Renewal applications ³					
	Granted	Refused	% refused	Granted	Refused	% refused			
1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	190,600	..	..
1983 ⁵	10,500	230	2.1	43,400	200	0.5	159,800	..	..
1984 ⁵	11,400	220	1.9	43,700	180	0.4	160,300	..	..
1985 ⁵	11,700	220	1.8	44,200	150	0.3	160,400	..	..
1986 ⁵	12,100	260	2.1	43,600	240	0.5	160,300	..	..
1987 ⁵	11,500	230	2.0	42,600	280	0.7	159,000	..	..
1988 ⁵	10,100	240	2.3	41,400	410	1.0	155,400	..	..
1989	10,800	260	2.4	40,500	300	0.7	149,400	..	..
1990	11,200	230	2.0	38,700	240	0.6	142,500	..	..
1991	10,100	180	1.8	38,400	170	0.4	138,600	..	..
1992	10,600	160	1.5	38,500	120	0.3	136,800	..	..
1993	10,900	120	1.1	37,300	170	0.5	138,400	..	..
1994	11,700	120	1.0	37,900	130	0.3	140,200	..	..
1995	10,900	110	1.0	38,500	110	0.3	141,700	413,600	2.9
1996	10,200	160	1.5	38,100	120	0.3	141,900	418,300	2.9
1997	6,800	120	1.7	32,800	80	0.2	133,600	305,000	2.3
1998	5,900	110	1.8	1,600	10	0.6	131,900	295,000	2.2
1999	5,000	90	1.8	250	0	0.0	132,300	296,400	2.2
2000	5,900	80	1.3	26,200	90	0.3	125,400	296,800	2.4
2001	7,100	80	1.1	31,300	110	0.4	119,600	301,000	2.5
2002	8,600	80	0.9	28,800	90	0.3	117,700	311,000	2.6
2002/03	8,600	70	0.8	25,100	70	0.3	118,600	316,700	2.7
2003/04	7,700	80	1.0	4,100	10	0.2	122,100	342,200	2.8
2004/05	9,100	150	1.6	8,300	10	0.1	126,400	358,300	2.8
2005/06	8,600	90	1.0	29,100	40	0.1	127,900	368,600	2.9
2006/07 ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007/08 ⁶	11,601	123	1.0	30,158	50	0.2	128,528	..	..
2008/09	10,046	133	1.3	9,668	24	0.2	138,728	435,383	3.1
2009/10	9,462	105	1.1	13,500	15	0.1	141,775	451,131	3.2
2010/11	11,286	129	1.1	34,132	34	0.1	141,347	464,839	3.3
2011/12	11,502	119	1.0	35,723	50	0.1	141,820	477,888	3.4

1. Figures for calendar years are as at 31 December, financial years as at 31 March.

2. Figures up to 2005/06 are rounded; since 2007/08 figures are unrounded.

3. The extension of the period of the certificates from three years to five years in 1995 meant that no renewals were due in 1998 and 1999. Those shown are delayed applications from 1997.

4. Full returns for all police forces available only from 1995.

5. Includes estimates made centrally for a small number of forces.

6. Figures are not available due to the transition from in-force data collection systems to the NFLMS in 2006.

Table 2 Firearm certificates: applications for grant, renewal, variation, and revocations, 2011/12; certificates on issue at 31 March 2012 by police force area

Numbers									England and Wales		
Police force area	Applications						Revocations	Firearm certificates on issue at 31 March	Number of firearms covered by certificates in force at 31 March	Average number of firearms per certificate	Number of firearms per 100,000 people
	New applications		Renewal applications		Variation of certificate						
	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused					
Avon and Somerset	421	2	1,439	1	362	2	44	5,667	17,607	3.1	1,085
Bedfordshire	122	0	422	1	101	0	7	1,590	5,526	3.5	899
Cambridgeshire	219	2	719	2	166	0	5	2,828	8,102	2.9	1,026
Cheshire	180	2	762	1	138	0	2	2,696	8,268	3.1	819
Cleveland	105	2	230	0	64	0	2	1,021	3,154	3.1	560
Cumbria	136	0	701	0	141	0	2	3,333	10,385	3.1	2,101
Derbyshire	229	3	718	1	203	3	5	3,130	11,150	3.6	1,103
Devon and Cornwall	906	1	2,319	0	570	1	6	9,728	26,838	2.8	1,597
Dorset	353	5	848	0	171	2	12	3,322	10,571	3.2	1,478
Durham	171	4	611	0	210	0	7	2,516	8,057	3.2	1,317
Essex	413	1	1,191	1	345	0	11	4,946	17,554	3.5	1,010
Gloucestershire	138	3	701	0	164	0	0	2,471	8,211	3.3	1,383
Greater Manchester	211	0	531	0	178	1	6	2,141	8,952	4.2	340
Hampshire	384	6	1,294	6	286	1	19	5,042	17,256	3.4	916
Hertfordshire	195	5	554	2	153	0	4	2,275	11,202	4.9	1,011
Humberside	232	1	788	2	205	1	4	2,756	8,267	3.0	897
Kent	476	1	1,141	3	321	0	4	5,050	17,473	3.5	1,038
Lancashire	257	1	734	0	213	1	5	1,529	9,489	6.2	655
Leicestershire	194	4	516	0	136	0	7	2,185	7,227	3.3	727
Lincolnshire	244	3	978	2	241	0	3	3,882	10,938	2.8	1,556
London, City of	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	19	6.3	163
Merseyside	72	1	238	1	66	0	2	939	3,655	3.9	270
Metropolitan Police	462	10	1,055	4	307	2	4	4,335	16,046	3.7	205
Norfolk	450	3	1,180	1	300	1	7	4,681	15,159	3.2	1,758
Northamptonshire	146	2	625	1	118	1	5	2,468	8,177	3.3	1,190
Northumbria	275	10	992	1	218	0	26	3,615	10,726	3.0	749
North Yorkshire	469	2	1,625	1	363	3	11	6,164	17,943	2.9	2,237
Nottinghamshire	126	5	420	0	110	0	8	1,884	7,252	3.8	667
South Yorkshire	176	0	443	1	191	0	3	1,843	6,762	3.7	509
Staffordshire	177	0	568	0	179	0	5	2,664	10,612	4.0	991
Suffolk	360	4	1,121	0	238	0	8	4,372	12,556	2.9	1,745
Surrey	272	1	683	0	213	0	1	2,890	10,996	3.8	975
Sussex	464	2	1,569	1	335	0	15	5,910	22,587	3.8	1,435
Thames Valley	448	1	1,674	2	360	0	26	6,448	21,715	3.4	964
Warwickshire	160	2	627	1	127	0	0	2,195	7,228	3.3	1,349
West Mercia	348	8	1,308	2	281	3	22	5,782	20,705	3.6	1,736
West Midlands	119	1	466	1	163	0	8	1,903	7,729	4.1	291
West Yorkshire	277	8	718	2	224	2	6	2,802	9,744	3.5	433
Wiltshire	257	6	832	0	237	0	4	3,152	10,408	3.3	1,573
Dyfed-Powys	391	3	901	4	155	0	12	3,737	12,650	3.4	2,500
Gwent	91	0	315	0	124	1	2	1,250	4,498	3.6	801
North Wales	200	2	675	0	152	1	9	2,640	7,253	2.7	1,069
South Wales	174	2	491	5	122	0	9	2,035	7,241	3.6	574
England and Wales	11,502	119	35,723	50	8,951	26	349	141,820	477,888	3.4	865

Table 3 Shotgun certificates: applications, certificates on issue and shotguns covered by certificates: 1971 and 1983 to 2011/12^{1,2}

Numbers							England and Wales		
Year	Applications						Shotgun certificates on issue	Number of shotguns covered by certificates on issue ⁴	Average number of shotguns per certificate
	New applications			Renewal applications ³					
	Granted	Refused	% refused	Granted	Refused	% refused			
1971	..	..		..	..		715,500	..	..
1983 ⁵	46,600	500	1.1	233,700	170	0.1	783,400	..	..
1984 ⁵	55,600	580	1.0	233,000	150	0.1	798,400	..	..
1985 ^{5,6}	60,500	690	1.1	232,900	170	0.1	819,300	..	..
1986 ⁵	64,100	810	1.2	239,900	160	0.1	841,000	..	..
1987 ⁵	65,000	960	1.5	246,300	230	0.1	861,300	..	..
1988 ^{5,6}	56,800	980	1.7	245,000	340	0.1	882,000	..	..
1989	47,500	970	2.0	226,200	330	0.1	865,100	..	..
1990 ⁵	37,800	550	1.4	213,500	650	0.3	802,300	..	..
1991 ⁷	35,500	540	1.5	208,700	450	0.2	724,600	..	..
1992	33,000	530	1.6	197,200	240	0.1	689,200	..	..
1993	31,100	450	1.4	195,800	190	0.1	681,100	..	..
1994	32,200	440	1.3	201,400	140	0.1	670,000	..	..
1995	24,800	360	1.4	195,900	130	0.1	653,800	1,325,800	2.0
1996	25,800	500	1.9	193,100	230	0.1	638,000	1,335,000	2.1
1997	20,800	380	1.8	174,500	170	0.1	623,100	1,343,900	2.2
1998	16,900	380	2.2	6,600	60	0.9	627,600	1,343,100	2.1
1999	15,600	440	2.7	2,500	10	0.4	625,700	1,327,800	2.1
2000	18,200	350	1.9	141,300	280	0.2	602,500	1,320,900	2.2
2001	22,700	370	1.6	162,400	310	0.2	577,200	1,307,600	2.3
2002	25,600	350	1.3	152,700	300	0.2	559,000	1,314,600	2.4
2002/03	26,100	350	1.3	125,200	260	0.2	561,800	1,325,400	2.4
2003/04	22,500	370	1.6	13,500	50	0.4	569,900	1,372,700	2.4
2004/05	23,400	490	2.1	46,600	40	0.1	572,400	1,384,000	2.4
2005/06	25,200	380	1.5	141,100	180	0.1	563,600	1,360,800	2.4
2006/07 ⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2007/08 ⁸	32,358	552	1.7	123,766	170	0.1	549,207	..	..
2008/09	25,411	492	1.9	25,408	93	0.4	574,946	1,366,082	2.4
2009/10	23,950	462	1.9	47,137	45	0.1	580,653	1,358,522	2.3
2010/11	29,068	533	1.8	130,737	170	0.1	564,269	1,336,701	2.4
2011/12	31,254	651	2.0	137,278	191	0.1	562,696	1,328,647	2.4

1. Figures for calendar years are as at 31 December, financial years as at 31 March.

2. Figures up to 2005/06 are rounded; since 2007/08 figures are unrounded.

3. The extension of the period of the certificates from three years to five years in 1995 means that renewal figures since this date are not directly comparable. No renewals were due in 1998 and 1999, those shown are delayed applications from 1997.

4. Full returns for all police forces available only from 1995.

5. Includes estimates made centrally for a small number of forces.

6. Records of shotgun certificates on issue were computerised by the Metropolitan Police in 1985 and Thames Valley in 1988 bringing to light previous under-recording of these figures by up to 7,000 in each force.

7. Reductions of about 9,000 certificates in Essex, 6,000 certificates in Kent and 2,000 in West Mercia occurred in 1991 due to previous over-recording in these forces' figures.

8. Figures are not available due to the transition from in-force data collection systems to the NFLMS in 2006.

Table 4 Shotgun certificates: applications for grant, renewal, variation, and revocations, 2011/12; certificates on issue at 31 March 2012 by police force area

Numbers		England and Wales							
Police force area	Applications				Revocations	Shotgun certificates on issue at 31 March	Number of shotguns covered by certificates in force at 31 March	Average number of shotguns per certificate	Number of shotguns per 100,000 people
	New applications		Renewal applications						
	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused					
Avon and Somerset	899	24	5,039	6	123	20,844	45,149	2.2	2,781
Bedfordshire	340	7	1,759	2	19	6,448	15,212	2.4	2,474
Cambridgeshire	701	6	3,215	2	22	12,539	29,519	2.4	3,733
Cheshire	579	19	3,166	1	25	11,600	27,150	2.3	2,690
Cleveland	160	4	557	1	9	2,608	5,582	2.1	991
Cumbria	255	4	1,486	0	10	9,558	22,564	2.4	4,564
Derbyshire	683	11	2,631	1	15	11,969	28,542	2.4	2,824
Devon and Cornwall	1,396	6	7,197	3	15	30,653	67,485	2.2	4,016
Dorset	738	8	2,329	1	40	10,955	23,909	2.2	3,344
Durham	358	18	1,352	2	23	6,133	14,234	2.3	2,327
Essex	1,110	19	5,169	12	46	21,121	49,225	2.3	2,832
Gloucestershire	539	10	2,892	1	2	10,538	25,991	2.5	4,379
Greater Manchester	468	14	2,087	1	22	8,313	18,278	2.2	695
Hampshire	1,104	43	5,384	25	68	21,199	49,161	2.3	2,609
Hertfordshire	708	22	2,626	1	35	10,205	29,247	2.9	2,641
Humberside	493	24	2,550	2	20	9,662	24,522	2.5	2,662
Kent	1,224	8	4,592	1	19	21,632	48,916	2.3	2,905
Lancashire	794	3	2,988	2	19	11,605	27,936	2.4	1,928
Leicestershire	734	13	2,749	1	26	10,890	25,762	2.4	2,592
Lincolnshire	680	6	3,519	2	14	14,323	37,672	2.6	5,359
London, City of	1	0	10	0	0	31	42	1.4	360
Merseyside	172	7	934	5	11	3,504	7,473	2.1	552
Metropolitan Police	2,529	52	5,623	11	65	25,408	49,613	2.0	635
Norfolk	1,347	12	5,886	1	36	20,424	55,335	2.7	6,417
Northamptonshire	453	10	2,304	0	15	9,564	22,660	2.4	3,297
Northumbria	533	41	1,863	2	62	9,028	20,523	2.3	1,434
North Yorkshire	845	12	3,997	2	33	18,215	42,096	2.3	5,248
Nottinghamshire	358	23	1,850	7	38	8,166	20,508	2.5	1,887
South Yorkshire	573	8	1,891	2	28	8,280	18,400	2.2	1,385
Staffordshire	513	3	2,723	0	12	12,021	31,856	2.7	2,973
Suffolk	847	13	3,933	2	28	17,059	41,643	2.4	5,788
Surrey	916	6	3,232	6	5	12,902	28,403	2.2	2,520
Sussex	978	12	4,627	11	46	19,619	47,178	2.4	2,997
Thames Valley	1,598	28	6,795	6	84	27,618	64,867	2.3	2,879
Warwickshire	425	6	2,296	0	15	8,809	20,557	2.3	3,835
West Mercia	1,186	74	7,792	28	79	26,639	67,417	2.5	5,652
West Midlands	420	9	2,285	3	29	8,298	17,985	2.2	677
West Yorkshire	698	27	2,461	14	37	10,449	22,556	2.2	1,003
Wiltshire	818	10	2,946	5	26	12,877	28,723	2.2	4,341
Dyfed-Powys	1,019	12	3,757	11	30	15,837	43,970	2.8	8,689
Gwent	206	2	1,708	4	5	5,707	14,126	2.5	2,516
North Wales	488	5	3,209	1	29	12,042	29,012	2.4	4,276
South Wales	368	10	1,869	3	16	7,404	17,648	2.4	1,400
England and Wales	31,254	651	137,278	191	1,301	562,696	1,328,647	2.4	2,405

Table 5: Number of firearm and shotgun certificate revocations, 1992 to 2011/12

Numbers	England and Wales	
	Firearm certificates	Shotgun certificates
1992	146	630
1993	147	687
1994	193	753
1995	206	685
1996	392	1,163
1997	393	1,133
1998	403	1,084
1999	341	1,003
2000	334	940
2001	309	810
2002	..	..
2002/03	188	623
2003/04	195	684
2004/05	314	956
2005/06	196	699
2006/07	..	..
2007/08 ¹	248	904
2008/09	260	1,009
2009/10	302	1,076
2010/11	404	1,379
2011/12	349	1,301

1. From 2007/08 data are extracted from the NFLMS. Prior to this year, figures were supplied direct to the Home Office from police forces.

.. Data not available

Table 6 Firearm dealers: applications for registration and renewal, granted, and refused; dealers registered, 1995 to 2011/12¹

Numbers		England and Wales			
Year	Applications for registration from dealers				Dealers registered ²
	Previously unregistered		Previously registered		
	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused	
1995	193	10	1,760	13	2,470
1996	149	14	240	2	2,490
1997	102	5	80	2	2,400
1998	120	6	1,360	18	2,180
1999	172	3	180	1	2,090
2000	133	-	190	2	2,070
2001	249	3	1,150	9	1,960
2002/03	154	2	250	3	1,970
2003/04	281	6	300	1	1,950
2004/05	167	5	1,050	-	1,970
2005/06	228	1	310	1	2,030
2006/07 ³	..	..	..	..	..
2007/08	1,273	9	1,035	-	2,792
2008/09	667	7	325	1	2,840
2009/10	628	9	303	2	3,182
2010/11	834	6	1,345	5	3,205
2011/12	665	7	636	1	3,417

1. Figures for calendar years are as at 31 December, financial years as at 31 March.

2. Figures up to 2005/06 are rounded; since 2007/08 figures are unrounded.

3. Figures are not available due to the transition from in-force data collection systems to the NFLMS in 2006.

Table 7 Firearm dealers: applications for registration and removals from register, 2011/12; dealers registered at 31 March 2012 by police force area

Police force area	Numbers				England and Wales	
	New applications for registration		Applications for new certificates from registered dealers		Dealers removed from 31 March register	Dealers registered at 31 March
	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused		
Avon and Somerset	23	0	13	0	12	96
Bedfordshire	3	0	7	0	0	37
Cambridgeshire	2	0	9	0	4	42
Cheshire	3	0	11	0	1	43
Cleveland	3	0	3	0	0	19
Cumbria	11	0	8	0	2	56
Derbyshire	19	1	34	0	5	73
Devon and Cornwall	17	0	23	0	3	137
Dorset	11	0	16	0	2	60
Durham	4	0	5	0	0	33
Essex	12	0	24	0	3	125
Gloucestershire	3	1	7	0	0	39
Greater Manchester	8	0	15	0	0	62
Hampshire	22	2	18	0	0	108
Hertfordshire	13	0	14	0	0	67
Humberside	8	0	14	0	2	57
Kent	20	0	43	1	4	129
Lancashire	4	0	16	0	1	22
Leicestershire	13	0	9	0	5	51
Lincolnshire ¹	10	1	13	0	0	80
London, City of	0	0	0	0	0	0
Merseyside	1	0	3	0	0	9
Metropolitan Police	59	1	31	0	18	223
Norfolk	15	0	9	0	4	57
Northamptonshire	7	0	9	0	3	53
Northumbria	8	0	16	0	3	54
North Yorkshire	19	0	7	0	2	84
Nottinghamshire	49	0	24	0	4	143
South Yorkshire	9	0	4	0	0	42
Staffordshire	15	0	17	0	0	110
Suffolk	11	0	17	0	13	76
Surrey	42	0	20	0	9	191
Sussex	16	0	20	0	0	117
Thames Valley	109	0	33	0	44	250
Warwickshire	15	0	15	0	2	142
West Mercia	16	1	27	0	1	141
West Midlands	13	0	23	0	5	86
West Yorkshire	7	0	10	0	0	61
Wiltshire	15	0	13	0	1	85
Dyfed-Powys	8	0	7	0	5	50
Gwent	6	0	6	0	1	27
North Wales	9	0	14	0	3	42
South Wales	7	0	9	0	1	38
England and Wales	665	7	636	1	163	3417

Table 8 Visitors' permits, 1995 to 2011/12¹

Numbers	England and Wales	
	Total persons covered ²	
	Firearm certificates	Shotgun certificates
Year		
1995	1,960	5,850
1996	2,400	7,120
1997	2,100	6,570
1998	2,350	7,140
1999	1,920	6,420
2000	2,280	5,990
2001	1,630	5,260
2002/03	2,220	5,680
2003/04	1,810	5,780
2004/05	2,110	6,200
2005/06	1,770	5,360
2006/07 ³	..	..
2007/08	2,345	7,930
2008/09	1,974	7,035
2009/10	2,209	7,186
2010/11	2,559	7,856
2011/12	3,399	8,075

1. Figures up to 2005/06 are rounded; since 2007/08 figures are unrounded.

2. Due to differences in recording between the NFLMS and the previous in-force collections the number of persons covered by visitors' permits can no longer be broken down by individual and group permits.

3. Figures are not available due to the transition from in-force data collection systems to the NFLMS.

Table 9 Visitors' firearm permits: applications for groups and individuals by police force area, 2011/12

Numbers					England and Wales		
Police force area	New applications				Total of persons covered	Variation applications	
	On behalf of individuals		Group applications			Granted	Refused
	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused			
Avon and Somerset	120	-	2	-	143	-	-
Bedfordshire	8	-	-	-	8	-	-
Cambridgeshire	11	-	-	-	11	-	-
Cheshire	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Cleveland	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
					-		
Cumbria	27	-	-	-	27	-	-
Derbyshire	5	-	-	-	5	-	-
Devon and Cornwall	54	-	-	-	54	-	-
Dorset	242	-	-	-	242	-	-
Durham	18	-	-	-	18	-	-
					-		
Essex	36	-	-	-	36	-	-
Gloucestershire	19	-	-	-	19	-	-
Greater Manchester	15	-	-	-	15	-	-
Hampshire	227	-	8	-	283	-	-
Hertfordshire	19	-	1	-	25	-	-
					-		
Humberside	9	-	-	-	9	-	-
Kent	18	-	-	-	18	-	-
Lancashire	51	-	3	-	78	-	-
Leicestershire	28	-	1	-	34	-	-
Lincolnshire	26	-	-	-	26	-	-
					-		
London, City of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merseyside	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Metropolitan Police	775	-	43	-	964	-	-
Norfolk	86	-	-	-	86	-	-
Northamptonshire	8	-	-	-	8	-	-
					-		
Northumbria	55	-	-	-	55	-	-
North Yorkshire	28	-	1	-	37	-	-
Nottinghamshire	7	-	-	-	7	-	-
South Yorkshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staffordshire	34	-	-	-	34	-	-
					-		
Suffolk	96	-	3	-	109	-	-
Surrey	142	-	25	-	482	-	-
Sussex	49	-	2	-	55	-	-
Thames Valley	121	-	2	-	137	-	-
Warwickshire	118	-	-	-	118	-	-
					-		
West Mercia	23	-	-	-	23	-	-
West Midlands	66	-	-	-	66	-	-
West Yorkshire	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Wiltshire	134	-	1	-	140	-	-
					-		
Dyfed-Powys	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
Gwent	7	-	-	-	7	-	-
North Wales	7	-	-	-	7	-	-
South Wales	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
					-		
England and Wales	2,702	-	92	-	3,399	-	-

Table 10 Visitors' shotgun permits: applications for groups and individuals by police force area, 2011/12

Numbers					England and Wales		
Police force area	New applications				Total of persons covered	Variation applications	
	On behalf of individuals		Group applications			Granted	Refused
	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused			
Avon and Somerset	148	-	3	-	181	-	-
Bedfordshire	125	-	5	-	138	-	-
Cambridgeshire	101	-	-	-	101	-	-
Cheshire	38	-	2	-	45	-	-
Cleveland	13	-	-	-	13	-	-
Cumbria	153	-	-	-	153	-	-
Derbyshire	21	-	1	-	27	-	-
Devon and Cornwall	175	-	8	-	233	-	-
Dorset	163	-	-	-	163	-	-
Durham	43	-	-	-	43	-	-
Essex	144	-	4	-	165	-	-
Gloucestershire	91	-	3	-	110	-	-
Greater Manchester	52	-	5	-	83	-	-
Hampshire	607	-	30	-	791	-	-
Hertfordshire	57	-	2	-	73	-	-
Humberside	70	-	3	-	94	-	-
Kent	178	-	6	-	240	-	-
Lancashire	25	-	-	-	25	-	-
Leicestershire	96	-	7	-	171	-	-
Lincolnshire	240	-	3	-	253	-	-
London, City of	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Merseyside	26	-	1	-	33	-	-
Metropolitan Police	626	-	24	-	754	-	-
Norfolk	246	-	5	-	272	-	-
Northamptonshire	56	-	3	-	89	-	-
Northumbria	321	-	10	-	385	-	-
North Yorkshire	253	-	16	-	357	-	-
Nottinghamshire	5	-	-	-	5	-	-
South Yorkshire	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Staffordshire	74	-	4	-	105	-	-
Suffolk	318	-	8	-	358	-	-
Surrey	232	-	35	-	496	-	-
Sussex	241	-	12	-	303	-	-
Thames Valley	792	-	27	1	867	-	-
Warwickshire	95	-	1	-	101	-	-
West Mercia	175	-	6	-	198	-	-
West Midlands	13	-	-	-	13	-	-
West Yorkshire	6	-	-	-	6	-	-
Wiltshire	405	-	10	-	470	-	-
Dyfed-Powys	18	-	-	-	18	-	-
Gwent	4	-	-	-	4	-	-
North Wales	111	-	3	-	135	-	-
South Wales	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
England and Wales	6,561	-	247	1	8,075	-	-

Table 11 European firearm passes: applications for grant, renewal and variation, and cancellations during 2011/12; passes on issue at 31 March 2012, by police force area

Numbers				England and Wales	
Police force area	Applications			Cancellations	Passes on issue at 31 March
	Grant of new certificate	Renewal of certificate	Variation of certificate		
Avon and Somerset	72	93	0	70	426
Bedfordshire	29	40	0	14	138
Cambridgeshire	41	76	0	40	292
Cheshire	24	37	0	9	223
Cleveland	5	13	0	2	54
Cumbria	7	19	0	17	101
Derbyshire	21	41	0	10	209
Devon and Cornwall	62	97	0	19	404
Dorset	95	22	0	13	281
Durham	9	16	0	6	62
Essex	98	188	0	65	631
Gloucestershire	43	95	0	31	312
Greater Manchester	25	46	0	25	205
Hampshire	81	203	0	50	618
Hertfordshire	43	90	0	15	373
Humberside	21	44	0	11	145
Kent	134	205	0	93	770
Lancashire	53	51	0	12	232
Leicestershire	24	58	0	8	189
Lincolnshire	51	38	0	15	207
London, City of	1	1	0	0	3
Merseyside	25	5	0	1	52
Metropolitan Police	490	581	0	127	2,648
Norfolk	60	63	0	22	242
Northamptonshire	26	98	0	34	248
Northumbria	18	44	0	22	155
North Yorkshire	37	102	0	10	355
Nottinghamshire	17	29	0	5	138
South Yorkshire	15	30	0	6	121
Staffordshire	23	33	0	10	180
Suffolk	37	64	0	17	263
Surrey	113	184	0	80	740
Sussex	110	195	0	53	675
Thames Valley	148	245	0	59	970
Warwickshire	24	81	0	34	250
West Mercia	62	137	0	41	481
West Midlands	39	80	0	34	275
West Yorkshire	33	63	0	31	259
Wiltshire	52	57	0	9	289
Dyfed-Powys	39	28	0	19	155
Gwent	19	34	0	20	138
North Wales	30	19	0	9	102
South Wales	25	68	0	22	181
England and Wales	2,381	3,713	0	1,190	14,792

Table 12 Article 7 Authorities: applications for grant, variations and cancellations, by police force area, 2011/12

Numbers									England and Wales	
Police force area	Applications								Variations	Cancellations
	By certificate holders		By non-certificate holders		For possession outside UK		For ammunition only			
	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused		
Avon and Somerset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Bedfordshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Cambridgeshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Cheshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Cumbria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Derbyshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	1
Devon and Cornwall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Dorset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Durham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Essex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Gloucestershire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Greater Manchester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Hertfordshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Humberside	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	0
Kent	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	1
Lancashire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Leicestershire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Lincolnshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
London, City of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Merseyside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Metropolitan Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Northamptonshire	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	1
Northumbria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
North Yorkshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Nottinghamshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
South Yorkshire	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	0
Staffordshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Suffolk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Surrey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Sussex	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	-	1
Thames Valley	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	0
Warwickshire	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	0
West Mercia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
West Midlands	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	-	0
West Yorkshire	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	2
Wiltshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Dyfed-Powys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
Gwent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
North Wales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
South Wales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
England and Wales	14	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	7