

## Summary: Intervention & Options

<b>Department /Agency:</b> <b>Home Office</b>	<b>Title:</b> <b>Impact Assessment of creating a new civil injunction to prevent gang-related violence.</b>	
<b>Stage:</b> Final	<b>Version:</b> 2.1	<b>Date:</b> 6 July 2009
<b>Related Publications:</b>		

Available to view or download at:

<http://www.>

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**What is the problem under consideration? Why is government intervention necessary?**

Gang violence has a significant impact on those neighbourhoods affected by it, with a small number of individuals having a disproportionate impact on the communities they live in both in terms of crime and the fear of crime. In London, Manchester, Birmingham and Liverpool significant attempts have been made to reduce the level of this gang-related violence and a range of techniques, both traditional policing and partnership interventions, have been used. However, lacking from all responses is the ability to deliver swift control at periods of high tension, where lethal reprisal is most likely

**What are the policy objectives and the intended effects?**

This injunction will serve the purpose of:

- Preventing acts of serious violence from occurring
- Breaking down gang culture and preventing younger gang members' behaviour from escalating
- Providing an opportunity for local agencies to engage with gang-members and develop effective strategies for them to exit the gang.

Ultimately it will lead to a reduction in gang-related violent crime and associated crimes.

**What policy options have been considered? Please justify any preferred option.**

1. Do Nothing - no specific civil tool to manage violence
2. Create a new civil injunction which can be used to prevent gang-related violence and control gang members

**When will the policy be reviewed to establish the actual costs and benefits and the achievement of the desired effects?**

The policy will be monitored and reviewed after one year.

**Ministerial Sign-off** For final proposal/implementation stage Impact Assessments:

***I have read the Impact Assessment and I am satisfied that (a) it represents a fair and reasonable view of the expected costs, benefits and impact of the policy, and (b) the benefits justify the costs.***

Signed by the responsible Minister:

.....Date:

## Summary: Analysis & Evidence

**Policy Option: 2**

**Description: Create a new civil injunction which can be used to prevent gang-related violence and control gang members**

<b>COSTS</b>	<b>ANNUAL COSTS</b>		Description and scale of <b>key monetised costs</b> by 'main affected groups'  DCLG - Court Fees Passed to LAs/Police - £52,000 DCLG - Police Costs in Securing Courts - £57,000 MoJ - Civil Legal Aid Costs - £63,000 HMCS - Fines - £250 MoJ - Prison Place Maintenance - £66,000
	<b>One-off</b> (Transition)	<b>Yrs</b>	
	£ 0	-	
	<b>Average Annual Cost</b> (excluding one-off)		
£ 239,000		<b>Total Cost (PV)</b>	£ 2,200,000
Other <b>key non-monetised costs</b> by 'main affected groups'			

<b>BENEFITS</b>	<b>ANNUAL BENEFITS</b>		Description and scale of <b>key monetised benefits</b> by 'main affected groups' Unknown
	<b>One-off</b>	<b>Yrs</b>	
	£ Unknown		
	<b>Average Annual Benefit</b> (excluding one-off)		
£ Unknown		<b>Total Benefit (PV)</b>	£ 0
Other <b>key non-monetised benefits</b> by 'main affected groups'  Reduction in violent gang offences in affected areas. Reduction in other offences related to gangs due to prohibitions. Protection of community from individuals who are involved in gang-related violence. Increased public confidence in police and local authority ability to deal with gangs.			

### Key Assumptions/Sensitivities/Risks

ASBO evidence used as proxy for costs, high estimates assume 75% of ASBO rates, low estimates assume 50% of ASBO rates.

Price Base Year 2008	Time Period Years 10	<b>Net Benefit Range (NPV)</b> £ Unknown	<b>NET BENEFIT (NPV Best estimate)</b> £ Unknown
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What is the geographic coverage of the policy/option?		England and Wales		
On what date will the policy be implemented?		April 2010		
Which organisation(s) will enforce the policy?		Police/Local Authority		
What is the total annual cost of enforcement for these organisations?		£ Unknown		
Does enforcement comply with Hampton principles?		Yes		
Will implementation go beyond minimum EU requirements?		N/A		
What is the value of the proposed offsetting measure per year?		£ Unknown		
What is the value of changes in greenhouse gas emissions?		£ Unknown		
Will the proposal have a significant impact on competition?		Yes/No		
Annual cost (£-£) per organisation (excluding one-off)	Micro	Small	Medium	Large
Are any of these organisations exempt?	Yes/No	Yes/No	N/A	N/A

<b>Impact on Admin Burdens Baseline</b> (2005 Prices)		(Increase - Decrease)	
Increase of £	Decrease of £	<b>Net Impact</b>	£ Unknown

Key: Annual costs and benefits: Constant Prices (Net) Present Value

## Evidence Base (for summary sheets)

[Use this space (with a recommended maximum of 30 pages) to set out the evidence, analysis and detailed narrative from which you have generated your policy options or proposal. Ensure that the information is organised in such a way as to explain clearly the summary information on the preceding pages of this form.]

### **Background**

According to the Centre for Social Justice Report on street gangs 'Dying to Belong':

*"Over the past decade British society has seen an increase in gang culture and its associated violence. In addition, the composition and nature of gang culture has shifted: gang members are getting younger, geographical territory is transcending drug territory and violence is increasingly chaotic."*

Statistics taken from the report indicate that:

*"Police in London and Strathclyde have each identified 171 and 170 gangs respectively"*

*"Between 600 and 700 young people are estimated to be directly gang-involved in the London Borough of Waltham Forest alone, with an additional 8,100 people affected by gangs"*

*"In both Manchester and Liverpool around 60% of shootings are gang-related"*

### **Rationale**

Gang violence has a significant impact on those neighbourhoods affected by it, with a small number of individuals having a disproportionate impact on the communities they live in – both in terms of crime and the fear of crime.

In London, Manchester, Birmingham and Liverpool significant attempts have been made to reduce the level of this gang-related violence and a range of techniques, both traditional policing and partnership interventions, have been used. However, lacking from all responses is the ability to deliver swift control at periods of high tension, where lethal reprisal is most likely. In Birmingham the use of civil injunctions applied for under section 222 of the Local Government Act 1972 delivered an element of immediate control. This new injunction will form a key plank in reassuring the public that the Government is on the front foot in tackling gangs

In total (at interim stage) Birmingham obtained around 30 injunctions between August and end of December 2007. This approach was a coordinated one which combined intensive policing, deployment of a mediation service, and interventions aimed at enabling individuals to leave gangs.

While it is not possible to say that injunctions were the sole driver for change, a number of the affected parts of Birmingham experienced a reduction in firearms incidents, woundings and robberies during the period that injunctions were in place. After January 2008, when injunctions were no longer available, there was an increase in firearms incidents, woundings and robberies in key affected areas. Examples of success include:

- In Handsworth / Lozells / Newtown, the level of robberies in the 4 months prior to the injunctions averaged 55 per month compared with 33 per month while injunctions were in place. After injunctions were removed this rose again to 48.

- In Aston / Nechells, there was an average of 11 firearms incidents in the 4 months preceding the orders compared with 4 for the period the orders were in place. After the court judgment, this figure rose to 9 in March.
- In the city centre, firearms usage dropped from 8 in July 2007 to 1 in September 2007. Again, after injunctions were removed, there was then a rise leading to a peak of 9 incidents in May 2008.

### **Objectives**

This new provision allows the police or a local authority to apply to a county court (or the High Court) for an injunction against an individual to prevent gang-related violence. This injunction will serve the purpose of:

- Preventing acts of serious violence from occurring
- Breaking down gang culture and preventing younger gang members' behaviour from escalating
- Providing an opportunity for local agencies to engage with gang-members and develop effective strategies for them to exit the gang.

The Government is firmly in favour of prosecuting offences where the evidence is sufficient and the public interest is such as to support such a prosecution under the criminal law.

The proposed new injunction would enable a court to impose a range of restrictions or requirements on an individual such as:

- Not entering a specified place, for example, the neighbourhood that the gang regards as 'its' territory, or the area where the gang has offended because gangs' 'power bases' are partly the result of everyone in their territory knowing them and being frightened of them;
- Not being with named members of a gang – gangs are able to intimidate people because they operate in significant numbers, lone gang members are much less able to threaten or commit violence;
- Not using or threatening to use violence;
- Not using animals to intimidate, threaten or perpetrate violence;
- Not using the internet to encourage or facilitate violence; and
- Not wearing particular items of clothing such as gang colours or balaclavas which prevent identification.

Alongside this, the Government is proposing that the court should have the power to require those given an injunction to take part in positive activities such as community outreach programmes or mediation sessions between rival gangs to ensure that they are provided with alternatives to their gang lifestyle.

The ultimate objective is to reduce levels of gang-related violent crime.

### **Appraisal**

This section sets out the identified costs and benefits of the options and quantifies them, where possible.

#### **Option 1 – Do Nothing**

This option would not change the status quo and therefore gang-related violence would continue at its present rate. There would be no additional costs or benefits from this option.

## **Option 2 – Create a new civil injunction which can be used to prevent gang-related violence and control gang members**

This option involves costs in terms of the civil proceedings involved in serving the injunction. These can be quantified and the details of the estimated annual cost of this option are set out below. However, this option is also likely to bring about benefits in the form of a reduction in gang-related violence and crime. The scale of this is difficult to estimate as no firm evidence on the subject exists. In addition, it is difficult to accurately quantify the benefit of reduced crime.

### **Costs**

The assumptions behind cost estimates are set out below. Cost estimates are annual.

### Injunctions

- Injunctions granted:  
155 is the estimated maximum number of injunctions likely to be granted in the 8 areas most likely to use the new injunction.

High estimate: +10

Low estimate: -10

*Source: Police forces*

- Unit county court costs of obtaining an injunction:  
Average unit cost for civil injunction hearing is £300, assuming two hearings are required costing £150 per hearing.

*Source: HMCS Financial management*

- Unit civil legal aid costs for injunction hearing  
Average unit cost for civil legal aid for injunction hearing is £498

*Source: MoJ*

### Breach

- Breach rate  
Due to lack of statistics for injunctions, a proxy measure was used. The average breach rate for ASBOs<sup>1</sup> (43%) is used as a baseline proxy for injunction breach rate. It is assumed that the breach rate for injunctions is less than the breach rate for ASBOs.

High estimate: Assume breach rate is 32% (75% of ASBO breach rate)

Low estimate: Assume breach rate is 22% (50% of ASBO breach rate)

*Source: ASBO data <http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/asbos/asbos2.htm>*

- Unit county court costs of hearing for breaching an injunction:  
Average unit cost for civil injunction breach hearing, £75 per hearing.

*Source: HMCS Financial management*

- Unit civil legal aid costs for breach of an injunction hearing

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<sup>1</sup> The breach rate for ASBOs issued to over 18's between April 1999 and December 2006.

Average unit cost for civil legal aid for breach of an injunction hearing £166

Source: MoJ

### Disposals for breaching injunction

#### *Imprisonment*

- Imprisonment rate:

Due to lack of statistics on injunctions, the imprisonment rate for ASBOs<sup>2</sup> (55%) is used as a proxy for breach of an injunction imprisonment rate for breaching an injunction.

It is assumed that the imprisonment rate for breaching an injunction is less than the imprisonment rate for breaching an ASBO.

High estimate: Assume breach imprisonment rate is 41% (75% of ASBO breach imprisonment rate)

Low estimate: Assume breach imprisonment rate is 28% (50% of ASBO breach imprisonment rate)

Source: ASBO data <http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/asbos/asbos2.htm>

- Average sentence:

Due to lack of statistics for injunctions, the average sentence length for breaching an ASBO<sup>3</sup> (3.8 months) is used as a proxy for the average length of sentence for breaching an injunction. However, it is assumed that the length of imprisonment for breaching an injunction is less than the length of imprisonment for breaching an ASBO.

High estimate: Assume breach imprisonment length is 2.9months (75% of ASBO breach imprisonment length)

Low estimate: Assume breach imprisonment length is 1.9months (50% of ASBO breach imprisonment length)

Source: ASBO data <http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/asbos/asbos2.htm>

- Prison places needed:

Prison place requirement for one year is calculated using the average number imprisoned, the length of sentence and a proportion of sentence actually served of 50%<sup>4</sup>.

- Unit costs for a prison place for one year:

£40,000 is the average resource costs of one prison cell for one year.

Source: MoJ

#### *Fines*

- Fine rate for breached injunctions:

Due to lack of statistics for injunctions, the average fine rate for ASBOs<sup>5</sup> is used as a proxy for the fine rate for breach of an injunction.

It is assumed that the fine rate for breaching an injunction is less than the fine rate for breaching an ASBO.

High estimate: Assume breach fine rate is 8% (75% of ASBO breach fine rate)

Low estimate: Assume breach fine rate is 6% (50% of ASBO breach fine rate)

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<sup>2</sup> The breach rate for ASBOs issued to over 18's between April 1999 and December 2006.

<sup>3</sup> The breach rate for ASBOs issued to over 18's between April 1999 and December 2006.

<sup>4</sup> For sentences less than 12 months in length, on average, defendants will only serve half of their sentence.

<sup>5</sup> The breach rate for ASBOs issued to over 18's between April 1999 and December 2006.

Source: ASBO data <http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/asbos/asbos2.htm>

- Fines not paid:

It is assumed that 50% of fines will not be paid.

Source: MoJ

- Unit cost of Fine recovery for those not paid

It is assumed that each fine not paid will incur fine enforcement costs. £241 is the average of the maximum (£455) and minimum (£26) unit fine enforcement costs for criminal courts.

It is assumed that the fine enforcement costs for breaching an injunction are less than the fine enforcement costs of enforcing a fine issued in a criminal court.

High estimate: Assume unit fine enforcement cost in civil court is £181 (75% of average criminal fine enforcement cost)

Low estimate: Assume unit fine enforcement cost in civil court is £121 (50% of average criminal fine enforcement cost)

Source: MoJ

#### *Conditional discharge*

- Conditional Discharge rate:

It was assumed that conditional discharges would be the type of disposal used deal with 50% of those who did not receive either a fine or a custodial sentence.

High estimate: 25%

Low estimate: 34%

Source: Assumption

#### *Suspended sentence*

- Suspended sentence rate:

It was assumed that suspended sentences would be the type of disposal used to deal with 50% of those who did not receive either a fine or a custodial sentence.

High estimate: 25%

Low estimate: 34%

Source: Assumption

#### Security costs

- Hours of court time per hearing:

Average length of time taken in court for each type of injunction hearing.

Injunction: 1

Breach: 1

Variation: 0.5

Appeal: 3

Source: HMCS Financial management

- Total courtroom hours for all types of hearings

Total number of courtroom hours is the average number of courtroom hours per hearing multiplied by the number of hearings.

- Average unit costs of securing a court room for one hour:

Calculated using the cost per hour of police time for a sergeant or below of £33.33, (calculated by PFFPU) and an assumed number of officers required to secure the courtroom.

High estimate: Assume 6 officers needed to secure a courtroom (£200)

Low estimate: Assume 3 officers needed to secure a courtroom (£100)

*Source: PFFPU, HO*

### Variations

- Average proportion of civil injunctions that will be varied:  
Assumption.

High estimate: 20%

Low estimate: 10%

*Source: Assumption taken from discussion with BCC/other LAs.*

- Unit county court costs for varying an injunction:  
Average unit cost for civil injunction variation hearing, £75 per hearing.

*Source: HMCS Financial management*

- Unit civil legal aid costs for breach of an injunction hearing  
Average unit cost for civil legal aid for a hearing to vary an injunction, £166 per hearing

*Source: MoJ*

### Appeals

- Average proportion of civil injunctions that will be appealed:  
Assumption.

High estimate: 2%

Low estimate: 0.5%

*Source: Assumption taken from discussion with BCC.*

- Unit court costs for an appeal hearing against an injunction:  
Average unit cost for civil injunction appeal hearing, £400 per hearing.

*Source: HMCS Financial management*

- Unit civil legal aid costs for appeal of an injunction hearing  
Average unit cost for civil legal aid for an appeal of an injunction hearing, £498 per hearing.

*Source: MoJ*

### **Cost Estimates**

DCLG - Court Fees Passed to LAs/Police: min - £47,000; max - £57,000; average - £52,000.

Injunctions can be applied for by either a police force or local authority. County courts bill for their time. Costs incurred by the courts in hearing injunction cases will be billed to either the applying local authority or police force.

DCLG - Police Costs in Securing Courts: min - £33,000; max - £82,000, average - £57,000.

Unlike Magistrates' or Crown Courts, County Courts do not tend to have sufficient resources to secure courtrooms for violent or unpredictable individuals, particularly where it is possible that a custodial sentence may be considered. Costs will be incurred by police forces in providing additional officers to ensure the safety of court staff and witnesses.

MoJ - Civil Legal Aid Costs: min - £56,000; max - £71,000; average - £63,000.

Respondents will be entitled to civil legal aid when responding to an injunction hearing. This service provision is directed by the Ministry of Justice, so an additional burden will fall on them.

HMCS – Fines: min - £100; max - £400; average - £250.

A small number of individuals may be fined for breach of an injunction. Where a fine is imposed, costs will fall to HMCS in fine collection.

MoJ - Prison Place Maintenance: min - £27,000; max - £104,000; average - £66,000.

It is possible that custodial sentences will be given as a result of injunction brief. This additional prison burden will fall to MoJ.

## **Benefits**

In theory, the use of civil injunctions should be effective in reducing the level of crime. *Grogger (2002)* sets out three reasons to support the argument that injunctions might reduce the level of crime:

1. The increased level of enforcement resulting from an injunction acts as a direct deterrent to gang-related violence;
2. Imposing an injunction raises the gang member's 'perceived probability of apprehension', thereby reducing the likelihood that the gang member would *choose* to engage in criminal activities;
3. The introduction of civil prosecutions for gang-related offences may reduce the level of crime via the theory that 'certainty rather than severity of punishment may more effectually prevent crime'.

In the period when injunctions were available in Birmingham, there is some evidence that the level of violent crime was lowered. While it cannot be proven that this change was due to the policy (due to the absence of a controlling factor) this would appear to support the theory.

The intervention is expected to provide the following benefits:

- Reduction in violent gang offences in affected areas.
- Reduction in other offences related to gangs due to prohibitions.
- Protection of community from individuals who are involved in gang-related violence.
- Increased public confidence in police and local authority ability to deal with gangs.

Due to a lack of robust evidence, no attempt to quantify these benefits has been made. However, as illustrated below, only a small impact in the identified areas is required in order to outweigh the costs of the intervention.

The Home Office estimated that the average cost of 'violence against the person' (the category most analogous with gang related violent crime) in 2003/04 was around £10,000 (Dubourg et al 2005). As a rough estimate of the scale of benefit resulting from the reduction in violent crime, this implies that the intervention would only have to reduce annual crimes against the person by around 24, or 2%, to offset the costs.

### **Monitoring**

The policy will be monitored using management information from police and local authorities.

### **Evaluation**

An evaluation of the policy has been considered but has been ruled out at present. Monitoring of the policy will provide an indication of its effectiveness.

### **Feedback**

Any lessons or conclusions obtained from monitoring of the policy will be referred to when planning future policy in this area.

## Specific Impact Tests: Checklist

Use the table below to demonstrate how broadly you have considered the potential impacts of your policy options.

**Ensure that the results of any tests that impact on the cost-benefit analysis are contained within the main evidence base; other results may be annexed.**

Type of testing undertaken	<i>Results in Evidence Base?</i>	<i>Results annexed?</i>
Competition Assessment	No	No
Small Firms Impact Test	No	No
Legal Aid	No	No
Sustainable Development	No	No
Carbon Assessment	No	No
Other Environment	No	No
Health Impact Assessment	No	No
Race Equality	No	No
Disability Equality	No	No
Gender Equality	No	No
Human Rights	No	No
Rural Proofing	No	No

# Annexes

## GANG INJUNCTIONS - FINANCIAL MODEL FOR IA

Average	155	High estimate	Low estimate	
		<b>Injunctions granted</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>145</b>
		Average unit cost - police and local authority in securing injunction	£0	£0
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£0</b>	<b>£0</b>
Average	£ 150.00	Average unit cost - court fees passed on to police or local authority in obtaining injunction	£300	£300
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£49,500</b>	<b>£43,500</b>
		Average unit cost - civil legal aid costs falling to MoJ in obtaining injunction	£332	£332
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£54,780</b>	<b>£48,140</b>

Average	43%	High estimate	Low estimate	
		<b>Breach rate</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>22%</b>
		Breaches	53	31
		Average unit cost - police and local authority in breach proceedings	£0	£0
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£0</b>	<b>£0</b>
Average	£ 75.00	Average unit cost - court fees passed on to police or local authority in breach proceedings	£75	£75
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£3,991</b>	<b>£2,338</b>
		Average unit cost - civil legal aid costs falling to MoJ in breach proceedings	£166	£166
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£8,833</b>	<b>£5,175</b>

Proportion	55%	High estimate	Low estimate	
		<b>Imprisonment rate for breaches</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>28%</b>
		Number imprisoned	22	9
		Average sentence (months)	2.9	1.9
		Prison places needed	3	1
		Unit costs for each prison place	£40,000	£40,000
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£104,263</b>	<b>£27,148</b>

11%	High estimate	Low estimate		
		<b>Fine rate for breached injunctions</b>		
		8%	6%	
		Number fined	4	2
		Fine not paid	2	1
50%		Unit costs for each fine not paid	£181	£121
£241		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£397</b>	<b>£103</b>

High estimate	Low estimate			
		<b>Conditional discharge rate for breached injunctions</b>		
		25%	34%	
		Number discharged	13	10
		Unit costs for each discharge	£0	£0
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£0</b>	<b>£0</b>

High estimate	Low estimate			
		<b>Suspended sentence rate for breached injunctions</b>		
		25%	34%	
		Number issued S.S	13	10
		Unit costs for S.S	£0	£0
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£0</b>	<b>£0</b>

£ 33.33	High estimate	Low estimate		
		<b>Security Costs</b>		
		<b>Total courtroom hours for all types of hearing (Injunctions, breaches, variations and appeals)</b>		
		410	331	
		Average unit costs of securing court rooms for one hour	£200	£100
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£81,914</b>	<b>£33,057</b>

High estimate	Low estimate		
		<b>GRAND TOTAL INC CIVIL COURT FEES</b>	
		£314,595	£163,607

Average £239,101

High estimate	Low estimate		
		<b>GRAND TOTAL W/OUT CIVIL COURT FEES</b>	
		£257,309	£116,391

Average £186,850

High estimate	Low estimate		
		<b>INC 50% CONTRIBUTION TO COURT FEES</b>	
		£285,952	£139,999

Average £212,976

### Sources:

Injunctions granted	Police forces
Civil Court costs	Jason Barnes and Andrea Fletcher, HMCS Financial Management
Police cost	PFPU
ASBO statistics	<a href="http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/asbos/asbos2.htm">http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/asbos/asbos2.htm</a>
Hearing times	Jason Barnes, HMCS Financial Management
Fine enforcement rate	HMCS
Fine enforcement costs	HMCS
Civil legal aid	Paul Ingley, Legal Aid

	High estimate	Low estimate		
		<b>Variation rate</b>		
		20%	10%	
		Variations	33	15
		Average unit cost - police and local authority in varying injunction	£0	£0
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£0</b>	<b>£0</b>
Average	£75	Average unit cost - court fees passed on to police or local authority in varying injunction	£75	£75
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£2,475</b>	<b>£1,088</b>
		Average unit cost - civil legal aid costs falling to MoJ in varying injunction	£166	£166
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£5,478</b>	<b>£2,407</b>

	High estimate	Low estimate		
		<b>Appeal rate</b>		
		2%	0.50%	
		Appeals	3	1
		Average unit cost - police and local authority in supervising appeal	£0	£0
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£0</b>	<b>£0</b>
Average	£400	Average unit cost - court fees passed on to police or local authority in injunction appeal	£400	£400
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£1,320</b>	<b>£290</b>
		Average unit cost - civil legal aid costs falling to MoJ in injunction appeal	£498	£498
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£1,643</b>	<b>£361</b>

Type of injunction hearing	Court time per hearing (hours)
Injunction	1
Breach	1
Variation	0.5
Appeal	3

Civil Legal Aid Cost Max	£70,735
Civil Legal Aid Cost Min	£56,083
Civil Legal Aid Costs Avrg	£63,408.89
Average Prison Place Maintenance Costs	£65,705.74
HMCS - Fine Collection	£250.03
Court Fees Max	£57,286
Court Fees Min	£47,216
Court Fees Avrg	£52,251
Security Avrg	£57,485.50

## References

Grogger, J. (2002); *The Effects of Civil Gang Injunctions on Reported Violent Crime: Evidence From Los Angeles County*; Journal of Law and Economics Volume 45, Number 1

Dubourg, Hamed, Thorns (2005); *The Economic and Social Costs of Crime Against Individuals and Households 2003/04*;

<http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/statistics/statistics39.htm>