



Home Office

Police Funding for England & Wales

2015-2020

Statistical Bulletin 10/19

July 2019

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Section 1: Introduction

Reason for publication

The Home Office is responsible for the 43 territorial police forces of England and Wales, each of which is governed by a local policing body¹ (typically a Police and Crime Commissioner), elected by the local population². Policing in Scotland and in Northern Ireland is devolved and is the responsibility of the Scottish Government and Northern Ireland Executive. The information contained in this publication relates only to policing in England and Wales.

The UK Statistics Authority has previously noted that arrangements for police funding are complicated and has recommended that the Home Office publish a regular analysis of police funding in line with the principles set out in the Code of Practice for Statistics. Following this recommendation, the Home Office is publishing this document to provide a single source of statistical information on police funding levels in the recent period and the context for earlier periods. This publication is intended to help to inform debates on police funding by providing a single authoritative source of facts. The Home Office will update this bulletin each year.

The publication includes a detailed breakdown of police funding for the years 2015-16 to 2019-20 in Section 2. Section 3 provides further information on police funding from 1995-96 onwards. For a number of reasons set out in Section 3, it is difficult to compare current total police funding levels with years before 2015-16 due to changes in the structure of police funding over the period.

Essential components of police funding

Government funding for policing is set at spending reviews and the detail is set out annually. The majority of Government funding for the police forces in England and Wales is provided by the Home Office and is agreed by the UK Parliament on an annual basis. Each year the Home Office publishes a Provisional Police Grant Report which contains grant funding allocations for the following year to be paid out under the Police Act 1996. This is subject to a public consultation before a Final Police Grant Report is published and voted on by Parliament. The Home Office accompanies publication of each Police Grant Report with a Written Ministerial Statement providing context and further information on funding not set out through the Police Grant Report. This includes police funding paid by the Welsh Government and Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG); funding for national policing priorities (also termed as reallocations); police capital funding; counter-terrorism police funding; and police precept. The funding set out in the Written Ministerial Statement and the Police Grant Report is often referred to as the police funding settlement.

In addition to Government funding, Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) set a local police precept which is part of council tax. Police precept accounts for around 34 per cent of the funding PCCs receive and is paid directly by local taxpayers. The level of the police precept for the following year is set by each PCC by 1 March. Each year MHCLG set referendum principles for PCCs in England which set out the level of increase in Band D bill level above which a local referendum must be held. Council tax in Wales is a devolved matter. In Wales, local authorities are responsible for the setting, collection and enforcement of council tax. PCCs in Wales are not subject to the referendum principles which apply in England, when setting their council tax Band D bill levels.

In addition to these main sources of funding, PCCs also receive income from other sources. These include: charging for special police services (SPS) (for example providing police officers at football matches, festivals, concerts and other events where they have been requested to do so by the event organiser) to recover costs; the provision of services such as training; and income from donations and sponsorship. PCCs also hold financial reserves.

The wider policing structure includes a number of law enforcement bodies which are partly funded from the police funding settlement and are only within the scope of this publication in this respect. These include the Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC), which investigates complaints about the police; Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS), which is responsible for inspection; and the National Crime Agency (NCA), which is a Non-Ministerial Department. Police forces participate in Regional Organised Crime Units, which are largely funded out of PCCs' budgets but which also receive Home Office grant partly funded from police settlement funding for national priorities.

¹ For the Metropolitan Police Service this role is fulfilled by the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC). For the City of London Police, this role is fulfilled by the Common Council of the City of London. For Greater Manchester Police this role is fulfilled by the Combined Authority Mayor for Greater Manchester. Police forces in all other police areas have Police and Crime Commissioners. For the remainder of the document the term Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) refers to all local policing bodies.

² The Common Council of the City of London is not directly elected by popular vote.

The funding considered here does not therefore constitute the whole budget for policing either in a particular police force area or overall, or for the NCA. This bulletin is focused on the main elements of police funding as set out to the UK Parliament each year as part of the annual police settlement process.

Section 2: Police funding since 2015-16

Figure 2.1 shows the total of police funding for the years 2015-16 to 2019-20. This consists of Government funding to PCCs; funding for national priorities (including the Serious Violence Fund in 2019-20); police precept; counter-terrorism police funding and police capital funding. Table 2.2 overleaf provides a detailed breakdown. It also shows the absolute and percentage change in each funding stream between 2018-19 to 2019-20. A glossary of the funding streams is on the following page in Table 2.3.

As shown in Table 2.2, overall police funding, including counter-terrorism police funding, has increased by £1,066m between 2018-19 and 2019-20. This includes an increase in funding to PCCs of £815m, coming from a £303m increase in Government grant funding to PCCs, including pensions grant, and a £512m increase in police precept income, as well as funding for national priorities, counter-terrorism policing and the £100m serious violence fund. The table also shows that overall police funding has increased by over £2 billion since 2015-16, from £11,940m to £14,063m.

Council tax referendum principles are set each year for PCCs in England by MHCLG. These set a level above which an increase in Band D bill level triggers a local referendum. Referendum principles for 2019-20 were £24 for an equivalent Band D property. Most PCCs chose to increase their precept level by £24 for 2019-20.

Police funding figures for 2015-16 in Table 2.2 are those adjusted for use as the Spending Review 2015 baseline, including Airwave, the emergency services communication service, which was previously funded outside the police settlement. Final council tax freeze grant figures were not available at the time of the 2015-16 police funding settlement and so forecasts were used at the time. The 2015-16 figures overleaf therefore do not agree exactly with the funding figures published at the time of the 2015-16 funding settlements in December 2014 and February 2015.

This section is supplemented by Annex 1, which provides force level funding figures for each PCC split into Government funding and precept; Annex 2, which provides a breakdown of Government funding grant streams; and Annex 3, which provides a technical explanation of the Spending Review 2015 funding commitments.

Figure 2.1 Police funding 2015-16 to 2019-20



Numbers (1)-(5) in the chart correspond to lines marked (1)-(5) in Table 2.2, indicating how the different elements of funding sum to the overall total.

Table 2.2 Overall police funding 2015-16 to 2019-20

Police Funding	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	18-19 to 19-20 change	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	%
Core grant funding	7,101	7,061	6,962	6,962	7,108	146	2%
Council tax grants	545	545	544	545	548	2	0%
National and International Capital City grants	176	178	178	178	190	12	7%
Pensions grant	0	0	0	0	143	143	n/a
Total Government funding to PCCs (1)	7,822	7,784	7,685	7,685	7,989	303	4%
Council tax precept (2)	3,105	3,214	3,357	3,638	4,149	512	14%
Total funding to PCCs	10,927	10,998	11,042	11,323	12,138	815	7%
Private Finance Initiative (PFI)	73	73	73	73	73	0	0%
Police technology programmes	240	305	417	495	495	0	0%
Arms length bodies	51	46	54	63	63	0	0%
Additional NCA and ROCU funding	0	14	28	42	56	14	34%
SOC Strategy implementation	0	0	0	0	90	90	n/a
Police Innovation Fund/ Police Transformation Fund*	70	131	175	175	169	-6	-3%
Special grant	15	25	50	93	73	-20	-22%
Pre-charge bail	0	0	15	4	4	0	0%
National Priorities (3)	449	594	812	945	1,023	78	8%
Total police settlement funding	11,376	11,592	11,854	12,269	13,161	893	7%
Counter-terrorism police funding** (4)	564	674	675	728	792	64	9%
Counter-terrorism and NCA pensions grant (4)	0	0	0	0	10	10	n/a
Police funding including counter terrorism	11,940	12,266	12,529	12,997	13,963	967	7%
Serious Violence Fund*** (3)	0	0	0	0	100	100	n/a
Total resource funding	11,940	12,266	12,529	12,997	14,063	1,066	8%
Police capital grant	90	54	46	46	47	1	2%
Special grant capital	1	1	1	1	1	0	0%
Police live services	0	10	18	13	13	0	0%
Communications capabilities development	20	0	0	0	0	0	n/a
Arm's length bodies capital	0	0	0	0	4	4	n/a
National police air service	10	17	12	15	12	-4	-24%
Total capital funding (5)	121	82	77	75	76	1	1%
Pensions grant funding****	1,637	1,796	1,926	2,095

* The Police Transformation Fund (PTF) includes a firearms uplift which is paid through counter-terrorism police funding, as it supports delivery of counter-terrorism capability. For example, £24m of firearms uplift was allocated in 2019-20 on top of £792m counter-terrorism police funding. Other public statements may therefore refer to £816m counter-terrorism police funding. In this table, funding for the armed uplift is not shown in the counter-terrorism police funding figure and is included as part of the PTF. This funding is for a five-year investment from 2016-17.

** There was an additional c£28m of in-year uplifts to counter-terrorism police funding in 2017-18 from the Treasury Reserve to manage the costs of terrorist attacks in that year. This is not included in the annual budget allocation set out above.

*** In March 2019, after the 2019-20 police funding settlement was approved by Parliament, the Government announced a new £100m Serious Violence Fund. £6m of this funding is prioritised from the PTF and is shown in the Serious Violence Fund line in this table. For this reason, the PTF and national priorities figures are different from those published in the final 2019-20 police funding settlement in February 2019.

****The pensions grant funding figures have changed for 2015-16 and 2016-17 from last year's publication due to an error. Further details are available in Table 2.3 Definitions in the pensions grant funding subsection.

.. Figure not yet available.

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Table 2.3 Definitions

Core grant funding Originally based on the police allocation formula (PAF)³ and DCLG's (now-MHCLG) own relative needs based formula, during this period core funding has been allocated on the basis of uniform percentage changes for each police force area. Core funding is made up of core Home Office grant funding, ex-DCLG formula grant, Welsh top-up and Welsh Government funding. Annex 2 provides further detail of these grant streams.

Council Tax grants The combination of legacy council tax freeze grant funding paid to PCCs in England who chose to freeze their precept levels in certain years and Local Council Tax Support grant paid to PCCs in England to compensate them for a reduction in income due to changes in the council tax benefit system. Also includes City of London Precept grant. Annex 2 and Section 3 provide further detail.

National and International Capital City (NICC) grants Funding for the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) and the Common Council of the City of London in recognition of the unique and additional activities associated with policing London.

Pensions grant Funding to cover part of the costs of increased employer pension contributions for police officers and some police staff as part of a revaluation of public sector pensions.

Council tax precept Police precept element of council tax, set by the PCC and raised locally.

Private Finance Initiative (PFI) Payments to PCCs for long term PFI contract commitments.⁴ A number of PCCs receive a PFI grant from the Home Office which contributes towards the cost of the Unitary Charge (the quarterly payment paid to the PFI provider).

Police technology programmes Funding for infrastructure costs of national police technology programmes: Airwave; the Emergency Services Mobile Communication Programme (ESMCP); Home Office Biometrics; National Law Enforcement Data Programme; National Automatic Number Plate Recognition Service (NAS) and Forensic Archive.

Arm's length bodies Part funding for policing bodies: HMICFRS PEEL Inspections; Independent Office for Police Conduct; College of Policing Direct Entry scheme; Police Now graduate programme; Gangmasters and Labour Abuse Authority and set-up costs of the Office for Communications Data Authorisations. In 2015-16 this included the Knowledge Fund and Ordnance Survey grant.

Additional NCA and ROCU funding Funding to protect the budget of the National Crime Agency and the Regional and Organised Crime Units grant funding in cash terms.

Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) Strategy Implementation Funding to implement elements of the SOC Strategy, published in November 2018, including funding to combat illicit finance and child sexual exploitation.

Police Innovation Fund Grant funding provided to PCCs to support emergency services collaboration, improvements to police ICT and the development of the police workforce⁵.

Police Transformation Fund Provides funding to deliver the mechanisms for policing to transform itself to meet future demands and build the capability it needs to respond to changing crime and threats. In addition, it supports an uplift to police firearms capability.

Special grant Contingency funding to assist PCCs to manage exceptional or unexpected costs in year. In 2018-19, this included the costs of policing the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in London.

Pre-charge bail Funding for the Ministry of Justice to cover their costs of changes to the police bail system (legal aid and court running costs).

Counter-terrorism police funding Ring-fenced funding. Force level allocations are not published for security reasons.

Counter-terrorism and NCA pensions grant Funding to cover part of the costs of increased employer pension contributions for police officers and some police staff working in counter-terrorism policing and the National Crime Agency, as part of a revaluation of public sector pensions.

³ See explanation in the latest Police Grant Report: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/police-grants-in-england-and-wales-2019-to-2020>

⁴ PFI is a type of Public Private Partnership and is a long-term contract where the private sector designs, builds, finances and operates an infrastructure project.

⁵ In 2017-18 money awarded through the Police Innovation Fund in 2017-18 is included in the published Transformation Fund total (£175m).

Serious Violence Fund Announced in March 2019 to support forces to tackle increased demand from serious violence. £63m has been allocated to fund surge capacity in force areas with high levels of serious violence and £1.6m for data improvement projects. A further £35m has been made available to establish Violence Reduction Units in these areas.

Police capital grant Funding to PCCs for capital expenditure.

Special grant capital Capital contingency funding.

Police live services Investment costs for national law enforcement IT systems including the Police National Computer, Police National Database and Childhood Abuse Identification Database.

Communications capabilities development Programme to help policing to acquire and exploit communications data and lawfully intercepted material.

Arm's length bodies capital Funding for policing bodies: College of Policing and set-up costs of the Office for Communications Data Authorisations.

National Police Air Service (NPAS) Funding to support the operation and development of the National Police Air Service, which provides air support to the police in England and Wales.

Pensions grant funding Additional funding paid according to demand to cover the costs of police officer pensions above police employer contributions.⁶ The pensions grant figures for 2015-16 and 2016-17 have been revised from last year's (July 2018) statistical bulletin. This is because there was an error in that the figures that were reported for these prior years included the pensions grant for Fire Superannuation as well as the Police. It should also be noted that these pensions grant figures are forecasts, which may be revised in future.

⁶ Annual managed expenditure (AME), which is paid in addition to the police funding settlement agreed at Spending Review. AME is spent on items that may be unpredictable or not easily controlled by departments, and are relatively large, including public sector pensions.

Section 3: Police funding before 2015-16

It is difficult to make direct comparisons between current police funding figures and police funding in the years before 2015-16 due to a number of significant changes in the structure of police funding and the structure of policing over the period. It is not easy to make valid comparisons of police funding from one spending review period to the next as each spending review reflects a different baseline of what is funded from within the police funding settlement announced each year to Parliament. This section provides information on the key changes to the structure of police funding and of policing and should not be taken as a comprehensive list of all changes to different parts of the system since 1995. Annex 4 provides an overview of the key national law enforcement bodies from 1996 onwards.

Police governance

Directly elected Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) were introduced in 2012 and are responsible for ensuring an effective and efficient police force and delivery of community safety and crime reduction in their area. PCCs replaced Police Authorities which had existed since 1964. PCCs in Wales receive part of their core grant funding from the Welsh Government. Additionally, council tax is devolved in Wales and the Welsh Government has policy responsibility for the police precept element of police funding in Wales. The Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) is a functional body of the Greater London Authority and has been responsible for the oversight of the Metropolitan Police since January 2012. In 2017, a Combined Authority mayor with PCC functions was introduced in Greater Manchester, fulfilling the role of the PCC there.

Policing reform

Before 2002, training of new police officers was the responsibility of the Home Office. Responsibility then passed to an independent police training body - Central Police Training and Development Authority (CENTREX). CENTREX and the information technology body Police Information Technology Organisation (PITO), operating since 2002, were not funded through the police funding settlement. In 2007, CENTREX and PITO were succeeded by the National Policing Improvement Agency (NPIA), established as a Non-Departmental Public Body. NPIA provided expertise for policing in areas such as information technology, information sharing, and recruitment. NPIA's funding was not consistently treated as part of the main police funding settlement.

In 2013, NPIA's functions were transferred to a number of bodies including the College of Policing and the Home Office. The College of Policing took over a number of police training and development roles; its Direct Entry programme for senior policing ranks has been funded through the police settlement since 2014-15. In 2013-14, the Police Innovation Fund was introduced and continued until 2016-17, when the Police Transformation Fund (PTF) was introduced. Both are funded from the main police settlement and both provide funding to develop capabilities. The police's share of Airwave, the emergency services communication service, was funded separately by the Home Office from 2006-07 to 2015-16 (at times through NPIA). Since 2016-17, Airwave has been funded from within the police settlement, along with the Emergency Services Mobile Communication Programme and part funding of other police technology programmes that were previously funded from other budgets.

Inspection and complaints

A number of law enforcement arm's length bodies receive part of their funding from other Home Office budgets and part from the police funding settlement. These arm's length bodies include Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) which has a statutory duty to inspect the efficiency and effectiveness of the police forces in England and Wales, amongst other bodies. Since 2014-15 HMICFRS has received funding for its PEEL⁷ inspections from the police settlement. These arm's length bodies also include the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) which was established in 2004 (succeeding the Police Complaints Authority)⁸ to oversee the police complaints system and to investigate serious incidents. The IPCC was fully funded from other Home Office budgets until 2014-15; since then part of its funding has come from the police settlement.⁹

Core and specific grant funding

The structure of Government funding to Police Authorities and subsequently Police and Crime Commissioners has changed significantly over time. Until 2013-14, a significant part of core police funding was paid by the Department of

⁷ Police Effectiveness, Efficiency and Legitimacy

⁸ Work and inspectors also transferred from Police Standard Units to the IPCC over a period of time. Police Standard Units were local police force bodies responsible for dealing with police standards and complaints.

⁹ IPCC was reformed and renamed as the Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC) in 2018.

Communities and Local Government (DCLG)¹⁰, based on their own relative needs-based formula. This funding transferred to the Home Office in 2013-14. Historically grant funding has been made up of core grant funding, the Home Office element originally based on a funding formula, as well as a number of separate, targeted grant streams. Over the period these specific grant streams have ended and a number have been consolidated into core grant funding.

Rule 2 grant was introduced in 2006-07 as a non-ring-fenced grant and was an amalgamation of five specific grants which were not distributed on the basis of the police funding formula: Rural Police Fund¹¹; Forensic DNA grant¹²; Integrated Police Learning and Development Programme; London and the south east allowances¹³; and the Special Priority Payment Scheme¹⁴. From 2011-12, Rule 2 grant has been consolidated into core grant funding. Basic Command Unit¹⁵ and Crime Fighting Fund¹⁶ grants were consolidated into core police grant at the same time.

A number of other specific grants have been consolidated into core police grant since 2011-12, including Community Support Officers grant¹⁷ and the Neighbourhood Policing Fund.¹⁸ Royal Parks grant funding transferred into the police settlement in 2015-16, becoming part of the National and International Capital City (NICC)¹⁹ grant. NICC grant was first paid to the Metropolitan Police Service in the mid-1990s following changes to the police funding formula. It was initially known as the Metropolitan Police Service special payment, but later renamed. It has sometimes been treated as part of core grant funding. NICC grant was extended to the City of London police in 2014-15.

Police precept

Police precept was introduced as part of the creation of council tax in 1993-94, which replaced the community charge. It was then extended across England and Wales in 1995-96.

A number of Government grants have been introduced in England since 2010-11 which have a direct relationship with police precept levels, making it difficult to compare police precept levels over this period. Council tax freeze grants started in 2011-12, payable to local authorities in England including police authorities/PCCs, who chose not to increase their council tax level for that year. There were a number of freeze grant schemes up until 2015-16 and all apart from the 2012-13 scheme were consolidated into the police settlement, meaning that the PCCs who qualified for these former grants continue to receive this funding in 2019-20. Local council tax support (LCTS) grant was introduced in 2013-14 to compensate local authorities, including PCCs, for a reduction in income due to changes in the council tax benefit system. These Government grants are paid from within the Home Office police settlement, apart from council tax freeze grants funding for the London police forces which are received through MHCLG's local government finance settlement. Precept grant was introduced in 2018-19 and is paid to the Common Council of the City of London on behalf of the City of London police to compensate the force for not receiving police precept income.

Police pensions

Prior to 2006-07 police pensions were paid by police forces out of their general funding. Since 2006-07, police force areas receive ring-fenced pensions top-up grant funding for police pensions from outside of the agreed police settlement funding total. This funding is paid according to demand as annual managed expenditure (AME), taking into account a number of assumptions.²⁰ This financing arrangement protects police forces from fluctuations in the number of retirees and therefore in pension expenditure.

¹⁰ Now Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG).

¹¹ Rural Police Fund provided additional funding to forces with large rural areas, from 2001-02 until 2006-07.

¹² Forensic DNA grant started in April 2000 to expand the National DNA Database (NDNAD) until all of the 'known active offending population' were covered.

¹³ London and south east allowances supported the payment of London and SE allowances and free police travel in London.

¹⁴ Started in 2002, the Special Priority Payment Scheme provided funding for additional recruitment and retention payments to front line/operational police officers.

¹⁵ Basic Command Units targeted high crime areas and were funded by specific grant from 2003-04 to 2010-11.

¹⁶ Crime Fighting Fund was a specific grant paid from 2000-01 to 2010-11 to encourage community activism and to support innovation by the voluntary sector to reduce substance misuse and offending by young people.

¹⁷ Funding for Community Support Officers focusing on anti-social behaviour and low level crime.

¹⁸ Neighbourhood Policing Fund, paid from 2005 to 2012-13, supported dedicated neighbourhood policing teams.

¹⁹ NICC grant is funding to the London forces for the additional activities associated with policing London due to its status as the capital city of the United Kingdom.

²⁰ Relevant assumptions include the number of: retired officers and survivor benefits in payment; deceased officers no longer receiving a pension; and police officers and their force making contributions to the scheme.

Serious and organised crime national policing bodies

Until 1998, serious and organised crime was dealt with through Regional Crime Squads, funded by contributions from police forces. These were replaced by the National Crime Squad (NCS) which was initially funded by a levy on police forces, but from April 2002 was directly funded by the Home Office. In 2006, the Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA) was formed from a merger of the National Crime Squad; the National Criminal Intelligence Service²¹; the National Hi-Tech Crime Unit²²; parts of Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs; and the Immigration Service. SOCA was an executive Non-Departmental Public Body (NDPB) of the Home Office funded by grant.²³ SOCA was replaced by the National Crime Agency in 2013. The National Crime Agency is a Non-Ministerial Government department and is funded outside of the police settlement; however, since 2016-17 the National Crime Agency has received some funding from the police settlement to maintain its funding level in cash terms compared to 2015-16. The National Crime Agency also absorbed the formerly separate Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre²⁴.

Counter-Terrorism Police Funding

Prior to 2001, funding for police counter-terrorism activities was allocated to police forces in England and Wales through several mechanisms, including the general Police Grant; special grant payments; and ad hoc specific grants. From 2001, these separate funding streams were brought together and paid to police forces as ring-fenced counter-terrorism police funding. Total counter-terrorism police funding is announced to Parliament each year; however, force level allocations are not published for security reasons.

²¹ National Criminal Intelligence Service was an agency from 1992 to 2006 which gathered intelligence and shared analysis and insight with police forces.

²² National Hi-Tech Crime Unit investigated serious and organised crime committed over the internet and was part of the National Crime Squad from 2001 to 2006.

²³ SOCA also received funding from other Government sources including the Scottish Executive and the Northern Ireland Office.

²⁴ Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (CEOP) formed in 2006 as an affiliated unit of SOCA with operational independence. It became a command of the National Crime Agency in 2013.

Annexes

Annex 1: Force level funding data from 2015-16 to 2019-20 (£m)

Force area	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
	Gov't funding	Precept	Total	Gov't funding	Precept	Total	Gov't funding	Precept	Total	Gov't funding	Precept	Total	Gov't funding	Precept	Total
Avon & Somerset	177.1	92.1	269.3	176.2	95.9	272.1	174.0	99.8	273.7	174.0	107.8	281.7	180.1	123.1	303.2
Bedfordshire	68.7	30.9	99.6	68.3	32.6	100.9	67.4	34.0	101.4	67.4	37.2	104.6	69.8	43.1	112.9
Cambridgeshire	79.8	48.2	128.1	79.4	49.7	129.1	78.4	51.4	129.8	78.4	55.6	134.0	81.3	63.4	144.7
Cheshire	115.1	54.4	169.5	114.5	57.3	171.8	113.0	59.3	172.4	113.0	64.8	177.9	117.3	75.0	192.3
City of London	55.4	0.0	55.4	56.8	0.0	56.8	56.1	0.0	56.1	57.0	0.0	57.0	61.0	0.0	61.0
Cleveland	92.8	29.4	122.3	92.4	30.9	123.2	91.2	32.0	123.2	91.2	34.3	125.4	94.2	38.4	132.7
Cumbria	64.7	34.5	99.2	64.4	35.7	100.1	63.6	36.9	100.4	63.6	39.4	102.9	66.0	43.8	109.8
Derbyshire	109.1	51.6	160.7	108.5	53.6	162.1	107.1	55.5	162.7	107.1	60.1	167.2	111.1	68.4	179.5
Devon & Cornwall	182.3	95.8	278.0	181.3	99.3	280.7	179.0	103.1	282.0	179.0	112.3	291.3	185.7	128.3	314.0
Dorset	66.8	51.6	118.4	66.5	53.1	119.6	65.7	54.8	120.5	65.7	59.0	124.7	68.3	66.8	135.1
Durham	86.2	26.3	112.5	85.8	27.5	113.3	84.7	28.4	113.0	84.7	31.0	115.6	87.6	35.4	123.0
Dyfed-Powys	50.3	43.0	93.3	50.0	43.3	93.3	49.3	47.3	96.6	49.3	49.8	99.1	51.7	55.2	106.9
Essex	172.8	88.1	260.8	171.8	92.6	264.5	169.6	97.4	267.0	169.6	106.2	275.9	175.8	123.1	298.9
Gloucestershire	60.3	44.0	104.3	60.0	45.6	105.6	59.3	47.2	106.5	59.3	51.0	110.3	61.6	57.7	119.2
Greater Manchester	436.1	105.1	541.2	433.7	111.0	544.7	428.0	117.4	545.4	428.0	128.0	556.1	443.1	148.8	591.8
Gwent	72.9	44.9	117.8	72.5	47.0	119.5	71.5	49.5	120.9	71.5	52.0	123.5	74.3	56.0	130.4
Hampshire	197.1	102.0	299.1	196.1	105.7	301.8	193.5	111.0	304.5	193.5	120.6	314.2	200.3	138.9	339.2
Hertfordshire	118.6	62.4	181.1	118.0	63.0	181.0	116.5	66.3	182.8	116.5	72.4	188.9	120.7	84.0	204.8
Humberside	124.5	44.9	169.4	123.9	47.0	170.9	122.3	49.1	171.4	122.3	53.1	175.3	126.5	60.4	187.0
Kent	187.2	85.9	273.1	186.2	90.7	276.9	183.8	95.6	279.3	183.8	105.1	288.8	190.7	121.9	312.6
Lancashire	193.6	65.3	258.9	192.5	67.8	260.3	190.0	70.3	260.3	190.0	76.7	266.8	196.8	88.3	285.1
Leicestershire	114.5	53.2	167.7	113.9	55.7	169.6	112.5	58.1	170.5	112.5	63.1	175.5	116.5	72.1	188.6
Lincolnshire	65.9	42.5	108.4	65.6	44.3	109.9	64.7	45.8	110.6	64.7	49.1	113.9	67.1	55.4	122.5
Merseyside	252.3	54.7	307.0	251.0	57.9	308.9	247.7	59.8	307.5	247.7	65.0	312.6	256.1	74.9	331.0

Force area	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
	Gov't funding	Precept	Total	Gov't funding	Precept	Total	Gov't funding	Precept	Total	Gov't funding	Precept	Total	Gov't funding	Precept	Total
MOPAC	1,950.9	566.5	2,517.4	1,941.7	566.7	2,508.3	1,918.7	592.0	2,510.8	1,918.7	641.4	2,560.1	2,010.2	725.2	2,735.4
Norfolk	88.8	56.8	145.5	88.3	59.2	147.5	87.2	61.7	148.9	87.2	66.4	153.6	90.4	74.8	165.1
North Wales	73.2	66.7	139.8	72.7	68.3	141.1	71.7	71.5	143.2	71.7	74.7	146.5	74.8	81.0	155.8
North Yorkshire	77.0	60.0	137.1	76.6	62.6	139.2	75.7	65.0	140.7	75.7	69.2	144.8	78.5	77.0	155.5
Northamptonshire	74.4	44.8	119.2	74.0	46.9	120.9	73.1	49.0	122.0	73.1	53.0	126.0	75.7	60.1	135.9
Northumbria	226.9	32.6	259.5	225.7	34.9	260.6	222.6	37.5	260.1	222.6	42.7	265.3	230.6	52.8	283.3
Nottinghamshire	136.5	52.4	188.9	135.8	54.4	190.2	134.0	56.5	190.5	134.0	61.1	195.1	138.7	69.5	208.2
South Wales	160.6	94.5	255.1	159.6	99.3	258.9	157.4	105.4	262.8	157.4	113.6	271.0	163.8	126.5	290.3
South Yorkshire	189.9	49.1	239.1	188.9	51.6	240.5	186.4	54.3	240.7	186.4	59.3	245.8	192.7	69.1	261.8
Staffordshire	119.0	57.7	176.7	118.4	58.6	177.0	116.9	60.8	177.7	116.9	65.8	182.7	120.9	75.1	196.0
Suffolk	70.7	40.2	110.9	70.4	41.7	112.1	69.5	43.2	112.7	69.5	46.7	116.2	72.0	53.3	125.2
Surrey	101.1	103.9	205.0	100.6	107.2	207.8	99.3	110.8	210.2	99.3	117.7	217.0	103.2	130.5	233.7
Sussex	165.8	83.9	249.7	164.9	88.8	253.7	162.8	93.2	256.0	162.8	102.1	264.9	168.6	118.3	286.9
Thames Valley	231.6	138.1	369.7	230.4	143.5	373.9	227.4	149.5	376.9	227.4	162.3	389.7	236.1	186.6	422.7
Warwickshire	53.9	35.6	89.5	53.6	37.1	90.7	52.9	37.9	90.8	52.9	41.2	94.1	54.8	47.3	102.1
West Mercia	122.3	76.2	198.5	121.7	79.5	201.2	120.2	81.0	201.2	120.2	85.6	205.8	124.6	95.4	220.0
West Midlands	452.6	70.2	522.8	450.1	75.4	525.5	444.1	80.3	524.4	444.1	90.2	534.3	460.0	108.8	568.8
West Yorkshire	319.3	85.3	404.6	317.5	90.2	407.7	313.3	94.9	408.3	313.3	104.8	418.1	324.7	122.0	446.7
Wiltshire	63.7	39.1	102.8	63.4	41.2	104.6	62.6	42.5	105.0	62.6	46.6	109.2	64.8	53.7	118.5
Total	7,822.5	3,104.6	10,927.0	7,783.6	3,214.4	10,998.0	7,684.6	3,357.1	11,041.6	7,685.4	3,637.9	11,323.4	7,988.8	4,149.5	12,138.3

Footnotes

(1) Total resource funding consists of Government grant funding and precept.

(2) Government grant funding consists of core grant funding, council tax grants, National and International Capital City grants and pensions grant.

(3) Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Annex 2: Breakdown of Government funding grant streams to PCCs

General Government grant funding to PCCs is made up of core grant funding, council tax grants and National and International Capital City (NICC) grants. This is paid out by the Home Office through the Police Grant Report as approved by the House of Commons on an annual basis; by the Welsh Government through their annual Police Settlement; and by MHCLG through the Local Government Finance settlement, which is approved by the House of Commons on an annual basis. In 2019-20, PCCs are also receiving pensions grant funding, paid as a specific grant.

Table A2.1 below shows Government funding broken down by grant stream and relevant Government source.

Table A2.1 Government funding grant streams to PCCs (£m)

Government funding stream (£m)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Core HO grant¹	4,136	4,112	4,055	4,055	4,143
Ex-DCLG* grant¹	2,818	2,802	2,763	2,763	2,818
Welsh Top-Up¹	13	10	6	4	4
Welsh Government funding²	135	137	139	141	143
Core grant funding	7,101	7,061	6,962	6,962	7,108
Council tax freeze grants (HO)¹	73	73	73	73	73
Council tax freeze grants (MHCLG)³	37	37	37	37	38
Legacy Council Tax Support grant¹	434	434	434	434	434
Precept grant¹	0	0	0	1	3
Council tax grants	545	545	544	545	548
National and International Capital City grants¹	176	178	178	178	190
Pensions grant⁴	0	0	0	0	143
Total Government funding to PCCs	7,822	7,784	7,685	7,685	7,989

*Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), now MHCLG

Source

¹ Home Office Police Grant Report

² Welsh Government Police Settlement

³ Local Government Finance Settlement

⁴ Specific grant

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Annex 3: Spending Review 2015 – Technical explanations of police funding protections

Real terms protection of overall police spending

The 2015 Spending Review announced in November 2015 protected overall police spending in real terms for each year of the Spending Review period, from 2016-17 to 2019-20. Overall police spending consists of Government funding for the police and police precept.²⁵

This protection was reliant on PCCs increasing their precept levels to the maximum level within the council tax referendum principles in each year, based on forecasts from the time.

The table below (Table A3.1) was published in the Written Ministerial Statements which accompanied the Provisional Police Grant Report 2016-17, laid in Parliament in December 2015, and the Final Police Grant Report 2016-17, laid in Parliament in February 2016. The table shows the Government funding totals for the relevant years, as well as forecasts for police precept income. Taking Government funding and police precept together and using the GDP deflators in place at the time (November 2015), overall police spending was forecast to be flat in real terms across the period.

Funding for counter-terrorism policing was agreed separately as part of a wider settlement for counter-terrorism and National Security.

Table A3.1 Spending Review 2015 overall police funding

Police Funding (£m)						Change	Cash change	Real change
	2015-16*	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2015-16 - 2019-20	2015-16 - 2019-20	2015-16 - 2019-20
Govt Funding (excl CT)	8,271	8,378	8,497	8,631	8,785	514	6.2%	-1.4%
<i>of which Home Office</i>	8,099	8,204	8,321	8,453	8,604	506	6.2%	-1.4%
<i>of which DCLG</i>	37	37	37	37	37	0	0.0%	-7.2%
<i>of which Welsh Govt</i>	135	137	139	141	143	8	6.2%	-1.4%
Precept**	3,105	3,194	3,286	3,379	3,474	369	11.9%	3.8%
Total	11,376	11,572	11,783	12,010	12,258	883	7.8%	0.0%

*Government funding includes Airwave which was brought into the police settlement in 2015-16 and council tax freeze grant amounts which were not known at the time of the 2015-16 annual police settlement.

** Precept figures assumed that all PCCs maximise their precept up to the 2%/£5 referendum principles in each year and PCCs in Wales increased precept by 2% each year. These figures assumed the 10 PCCs in the lower quartile receiving the £5 flexibility remained the same as in 2016-17.

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Government funding totals up to 2018-19 have been as set out in the table in each year. In 2019-20 Government settlement funding was increased by £233m above the figure shown above, an increase of £327m when the serious violence fund is included.

The precept forecasts were based on the low council tax base growth assumptions used at the time of the Spending Review announcement of 0.5 per cent per annum.

Actual precept income has been considerably higher than forecast in each of the years to date, being £259m higher in 2018-19 and £675m higher in 2019-20. This is due in part to higher council tax base increases than forecast at the time of the 2016-17 police funding settlement and in part to the higher referendum principles for 2018-19 of £12 and for 2019-20 of £24, as opposed to the previous 2%/£5.

²⁵ Counter-terrorism police funding received a separate settlement.

Protection of PCC funding

In the Written Ministerial Statement which accompanied the Provisional Police Grant Report 2016-17, laid in Parliament in December 2015, the Home Office set out a planning assumption for PCCs for their funding levels in each year of the 2015 Spending Review period:

“PCCs should plan on the basis that their direct resource funding (consisting of formula funding, Legacy Council Tax Grants, National and International City Grants and precept) will remain at broadly flat cash levels when compared with 2015-16, throughout the Spending Review period.”

For 2016-17 and 2017-18 this planning assumption was maintained. Each PCC received sufficient Government funding to ensure that if they increased their precept level up to the referendum limit, their direct resource funding (Government funding and precept) would be at least flat in cash terms compared to 2015-16, the Spending Review baseline year.

For 2018-19, the planning assumption was changed: each PCC received flat cash Government grant funding, and the council tax referendum principles were changed from 2% or £5 to £12 for all PCCs in England. This meant that using the GDP deflators in place at the time (November 2017), each PCC who increased their precept level by £12 would receive direct resource funding (Government funding and precept) that would be at least flat in real terms compared to 2017-18. Funding to PCCs increased by £282m in 2018-19 coming from an increase in precept income²⁶.

For 2019-20, the planning assumption was changed again: PCCs received an additional £161m in general Government grant funding. This meant that using the GDP deflators in place at the time (November 2018), each PCC received general Government grant funding flat in real terms compared to 2018-19. PCCs also received £143m in pensions grant. The council tax referendum principles were changed from £12 to £24 for all PCCs in England, and precept income increased by £512m. This means that total funding to PCCs increased by £815m in 2019-20. Annex 1 provides force level funding figures for the years 2015-16 to 2019-20.

²⁶ Also includes £0.9m precept grant to the Common Council of the City of London.

Statistical Bulletins are prepared by staff in Home Office Statistics under the National Statistics Code of Practice and can be downloaded from GOV.UK:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/home-office/about/statistics>

ISBN: 978-1-78655-840-4

ISSN: 1759-7005



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