



Home Office

# **Police Grant (England and Wales)**

## **Police Grant Report (England and Wales)**

### **2026-27**

January 2026

**HC 1638**





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Presented to the House of Commons pursuant to section 46 of the  
Police Act 1996

Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on 28 January 2026

**HC 1638**



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ISBN 978-1-5286-6186-7

E03528744 01/26

Printed on paper containing 40% recycled fibre content minimum.

Printed in the UK by HH Associates Ltd. on behalf of the Controller of His Majesty's Stationery Office.

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# 1. Introduction

- 1.1 The majority of public funding for local policing bodies in England and Wales is provided by the Home Office and is agreed by the UK Parliament on an annual basis, through a process referred to as the “police funding settlement”. The scope of the police funding settlement includes this Police Grant Report and an accompanying Written Ministerial Statement.
- 1.2 The police grant report is prepared by the Secretary of State for the Home Department (the Home Secretary) under section 46(3) of the Police Act 1996 (the 1996 Act). This Report sets out the Home Secretary’s determination for 2026-27, made under section 46(2) of the 1996 Act, of the aggregate amount of grants for police purposes that she proposes to pay under section 46, and the amount of grants she proposes to pay each local policing body<sup>1</sup> under the same section. The aggregate amount of grants for police purposes under section 46 comprises:
- Home Office Police Main Grant (the Police Main Grant);
  - Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (now Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG)) Formula Funding;
  - Legacy Council Tax Grants;
  - National and International Capital City Grants;
  - Welsh Top-Up Grant;
  - Precept Grant.
- 1.3 As well as summarising the grants set out within the police grant report, the Written Ministerial Statement confirms wider grant funding paid to local policing bodies which does not fall under section 46 of the 1996 Act and in some cases is not provided by the Home Office. In 2026-27 this includes:

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<sup>1</sup> Police and Crime Commissioners, the Greater Manchester, York and North Yorkshire, South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire Mayors with PCC functions, the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime and the Common Council of the City of London (which retains its role in providing governance of the City of London Police) are referred to collectively as “local policing bodies”, and that term is used in this Report – see section 101(1) of the Police Act 1996.

- The Neighbourhood Policing Grant paid to local policing bodies by the Home Office under section 169 of the Criminal Justice & Public Order Act 1994, in order to deliver growth within neighbourhood policing teams.
- Pensions grant funding paid to local policing bodies by the Home Office under section 31 of the Local Government Act 2003.
- The National Insurance Contribution grant paid to local policing bodies by the Home Office under section 31 of the Local Government Act 2003.
- The Common Council of the City of London (on behalf of the City of London Police) and the Greater London Authority (on behalf of the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime) receive funding from the MHCLG Local Government Finance Settlement in recognition of legacy council tax grant funding paid to these authorities.
- Grants paid to local policing bodies in Wales by the Welsh Government.

1.4 The Written Ministerial Statement also sets out the assumed income that will be raised locally by policing bodies in 2026-27 through the council tax police precept. As the police funding settlement precedes policing bodies' decision making on their actual precept levels, this is based on the referendum limit for policing bodies in England which determines the level of increase in Council Tax Band D bill levels above which a local referendum must be held. While policing bodies in Wales are not subject to the referendum principles that apply in England, a £15 increase has been assumed for all policing bodies based on the referendum limits set out in MHCLG's Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement.

1.5 The Ministerial Statement also includes additional information on Home Office funding for counter-terrorism policing, as well as Home Office investment in the wider territorial policing system.

### Determination under the 1996 Act

1.6 The Report states the considerations which the Home Secretary took into account in making her determination under section 46 of the 1996 Act. In determining the allocation among local policing bodies of the whole or any part of the aggregate amount of grants for police purposes, the Home Secretary may, under section 46(4) of the 1996 Act, exercise her discretion in applying such formulae or other rules as she considers appropriate.

1.7 The Home Secretary has decided to continue to apply damping in a way that ensures every local policing body receives the same percentage increase in the totality of formula funding. Therefore, the allocations of Police Main Grant and

DCLG Formula Funding that were provided to local policing bodies in 2025-26 have been increased in line with the total overall increase of these grant streams in 2026-27. The Home Secretary gave consideration to whether a departure from the approach adopted since 2013-14 would promote the efficiency and effectiveness of the police but concluded that any such departure needed prior engagement with the sector. Funding allocations for both financial years are based on the Police Allocation Formula distribution from 2013-14. This Report sets out information on the formula that was applied to the Police Main Grant in 2013-14 as well as referencing separate documentation which sets out the method used to allocate 2013-14 DCLG Formula Funding.

- 1.8 The Home Secretary's determination under the 1996 Act reflects her statutory duty to promote the efficiency and effectiveness of the police. Alongside this determination, the Home Secretary has prioritised the Government's broader commitments to improve Neighbourhood Policing, reform the police to make them more productive and efficient and restore public confidence in policing.
- 1.9 The Home Office is delivering a Police Efficiency and Collaboration Programme, with a target of making £354 million of savings by 2028-29. These savings are to be reinvested into policing, supporting them to mitigate financial pressures and invest further in the front line.
- 1.10 The Government also remains committed to taking a more active role to drive improvement in police performance across forces and to uphold the highest standards across the service to ensure the public is effectively protected. A new performance function in the Home Office has been established which will use appropriate quality police data to spot trends, drive up standards, support performance improvements and consistency, and help raise public confidence in policing.
- 1.11 This determination has been approved by the Treasury as required by section 46(2) of the 1996 Act.

## 2. Aggregate amount of grants

2.1 Pursuant to section 46(2)(a) of the 1996 Act, the Home Secretary hereby determines that the aggregate amount of grants for police purposes to be made under section 46 is £10,789,643,852 comprising:

- £5,950,010,518 in Police Main Grant;
- £3,723,210,322 in DCLG Formula Funding;
- £507,388,388 in Legacy Council Tax Grants;
- £263,472,782 under an Additional Rule 2 allocation;
- £255,173,525 in National and International Capital City Grants;
- £81,396,440 in Welsh Top-Up Grant;
- £8,991,877 in Precept Grant.

### 3. Allocation of aggregate amount of grants to be made under section 46

- 3.1 Pursuant to section 46(2)(b) of the 1996 Act, the Home Secretary hereby determines the aggregate amount of grants for police purposes to be paid to each local policing body in 2026-27<sup>2</sup> is the amount shown against its name in column (h) of the table below.

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<sup>2</sup> Under section 46(2) of the 1996 Act any determination may be varied by further determinations under that subsection.

**Table 1 - Allocation of grants (£) under section 46 of the 1996 Act**

Police Force	(a) <sup>3,4</sup>	(b) <sup>5</sup>	(c) <sup>6</sup>	(d) <sup>7</sup>	(e) <sup>8</sup>	(f) <sup>9</sup>	(g) <sup>10</sup>	(h)
	Police Main Grant	DCLG Formula Funding	Legacy Council Tax Grants	Additional Rule 2	National and International Capital City Grants	Welsh Top-Up Grant	Precept Grant	Overall Total (a)+(b)+(c)+(d)+(e)+(f)+(g)
Avon & Somerset	150,899,131	74,727,944	14,708,861	7,798,888	-	-	-	248,134,824
Bedfordshire	57,703,417	30,895,811	4,637,335	3,074,025	-	-	-	96,310,588
Cambridgeshire	69,416,212	32,238,942	6,524,727	3,520,383	-	-	-	111,700,264
Cheshire	88,673,808	59,492,095	8,256,300	5,130,364	-	-	-	161,552,567
City of London	26,541,169	45,033,518	79,505	2,512,285	6,486,343	-	8,991,877	89,644,697
Cleveland	66,696,527	51,290,075	7,668,210	4,089,095	-	-	-	129,743,907
Cumbria	42,137,015	41,130,198	4,849,759	2,875,110	-	-	-	90,992,083
Derbyshire	89,146,491	49,985,599	8,699,994	4,820,579	-	-	-	152,652,664
Devon & Cornwall	147,933,230	83,678,286	15,461,371	8,008,228	-	-	-	255,081,116
Dorset	58,455,246	22,815,286	7,918,574	2,828,053	-	-	-	92,017,159
Durham	61,875,592	49,222,355	6,110,124	3,847,091	-	-	-	121,055,161
Dyfed-Powys	40,506,234	-	-	2,414,907	-	21,112,011	-	64,033,152
Essex	147,944,189	74,003,917	13,125,335	7,663,776	-	-	-	242,737,217

<sup>3</sup> Under section 46(2) of the 1996 Act any determination may be varied by further determinations under that subsection.

<sup>4</sup> The basis for this allocation is set out under paragraphs 4.2 and 4.12 below.

<sup>5</sup> This is an amount calculated under paragraph 4.3 below.

<sup>6</sup> The basis for this allocation is set out under paragraph 4.5 below.

<sup>7</sup> This is an amount calculated under paragraph 4.7 below.

<sup>8</sup> This is an amount calculated under paragraph 4.9 below.

<sup>9</sup> This is an amount calculated under paragraph 4.10 below.

<sup>10</sup> This is an amount calculated under paragraph 4.11 below.

Police Force	(a) <sup>3,4</sup>	(b) <sup>5</sup>	(c) <sup>6</sup>	(d) <sup>7</sup>	(e) <sup>8</sup>	(f) <sup>9</sup>	(g) <sup>10</sup>	(h)
	Police Main Grant	DCLG Formula Funding	Legacy Council Tax Grants	Additional Rule 2	National and International Capital City Grants	Welsh Top-Up Grant	Precept Grant	Overall Total (a)+(b)+(c)+(d)+(e)+(f)+(g)
Gloucestershire	49,019,877	25,861,694	6,082,168	2,603,708	-	-	-	83,567,448
Greater Manchester	328,980,433	241,321,229	25,713,688	19,701,445	-	-	-	615,716,794
Gwent	60,607,553	-	-	3,500,804	-	14,199,450	-	78,307,807
Hampshire	172,360,080	83,489,629	12,944,122	8,843,750	-	-	-	277,637,582
Hertfordshire	102,778,534	48,062,197	10,228,363	5,203,526	-	-	-	166,272,620
Humberside	97,109,265	61,845,197	10,040,945	5,495,703	-	-	-	174,491,110
Kent	153,146,186	88,318,115	13,297,595	8,347,864	-	-	-	263,109,760
Lancashire	144,832,900	105,291,979	12,826,739	8,677,574	-	-	-	271,629,192
Leicestershire	93,588,999	52,553,157	8,930,921	5,069,795	-	-	-	160,142,871
Lincolnshire	54,968,425	26,878,365	6,833,553	2,835,766	-	-	-	91,516,108
Merseyside	178,348,564	150,365,967	15,640,992	11,362,307	-	-	-	355,717,830
Metropolitan Police	1,262,553,035	998,516,597	119,675,912	329,918	248,687,182	-	-	2,629,762,643
Norfolk	72,339,946	38,104,548	9,304,523	3,814,293	-	-	-	123,563,310
North Wales	58,662,308	-	-	3,512,592	-	26,847,881	-	89,022,781
North Yorkshire	59,905,682	35,877,655	7,897,884	3,318,389	-	-	-	106,999,610
Northamptonshire	61,673,412	32,008,058	6,644,453	3,252,109	-	-	-	103,578,032
Northumbria	161,023,445	143,154,962	8,167,709	10,502,226	-	-	-	322,848,342
Nottinghamshire	112,232,773	63,802,173	9,726,194	6,086,714	-	-	-	191,847,853
South Wales	140,558,894	-	-	7,708,410	-	19,237,098	-	167,504,402
South Yorkshire	145,839,415	103,016,186	10,860,180	8,597,979	-	-	-	268,313,761
Staffordshire	95,541,723	52,927,365	11,964,555	5,138,835	-	-	-	165,572,478
Suffolk	58,666,045	30,271,613	6,785,775	3,070,568	-	-	-	98,794,000
Surrey	89,299,075	38,552,362	9,219,330	4,412,566	-	-	-	141,483,333
Sussex	140,454,059	71,319,005	13,201,621	7,326,030	-	-	-	232,300,714
Thames Valley	202,691,010	97,695,884	15,278,329	10,386,984	-	-	-	326,052,207

Police Force	(a) <sup>3,4</sup>	(b) <sup>5</sup>	(c) <sup>6</sup>	(d) <sup>7</sup>	(e) <sup>8</sup>	(f) <sup>9</sup>	(g) <sup>10</sup>	(h)
	Police Main Grant	DCLG Formula Funding	Legacy Council Tax Grants	Additional Rule 2	National and International Capital City Grants	Welsh Top-Up Grant	Precept Grant	Overall Total (a)+(b)+(c)+(d)+(e)+(f)+(g)
Warwickshire	44,711,870	23,067,371	5,154,144	2,339,991	-	-	-	75,273,376
West Mercia	95,486,024	57,574,157	11,975,126	5,298,780	-	-	-	170,334,087
West Midlands	362,818,962	239,530,308	19,025,734	20,816,278	-	-	-	642,191,282
West Yorkshire	248,409,530	171,918,570	16,692,905	14,526,383	-	-	-	451,547,388
Wiltshire	53,474,233	27,371,951	5,234,833	2,808,711	-	-	-	88,889,728
<b>Total England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>5,950,010,518</b>	<b>3,723,210,322</b>	<b>507,388,388</b>	<b>263,472,782</b>	<b>255,173,525</b>	<b>81,396,440</b>	<b>8,991,877</b>	<b>10,789,643,852</b>

## 4. Considerations taken into account

- 4.1 Pursuant to section 46(3) of the 1996 Act, the considerations which the Home Secretary took into account in making her determination are set out in paragraphs 4.2 to 4.12 below.

### Police Main Grant

- 4.2 In 2013-14, the distribution of the Police Main Grant to each local policing body was determined by application of the needs-based Police Allocation Formula described in Appendix A. In every year since then, each local policing body has received the same pro rata change in the Police Main Grant. The same approach is applied this year, with each local policing body receiving an equal percentage increase on their 2025-26 Police Main Grant allocations. The definitions of indicators used to calculate Police Main Grant are described in Appendix B.

### DCLG Formula Funding

- 4.3 As in each year since 2013-14, DCLG Formula Funding will be paid to local policing bodies by the Home Secretary under section 46 of the Police Act 1996. It is therefore included in this Report. This is as a result of the previous Government's decision that local policing bodies should be funded from outside the business rates retention scheme.
- 4.4 The method of distribution of the DCLG Formula Funding between local policing bodies in 2013-14 was set out in 'Calculating the 2013-14 Formula Funding' made by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, which accompanied the Provisional Local Government Finance Report (England) 2013-14.<sup>11</sup> In every year since then, each local policing body has received the same pro rata change in the DCLG Formula Funding. The same approach is applied this year with each local policing body receiving an equal percentage increase on their 2025-26 DCLG Formula Funding allocations.

### Legacy Council Tax Grants

- 4.5 This funding comprises Council Tax Freeze Grants from the 2011-12, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 schemes, payable to local policing bodies (formerly police authorities) in England who chose to freeze or lower precept in those years and the

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[https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20140505105851mp\\_/http://www.local.communities.gov.uk/finance/1314/CalcFFs.pdf](https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20140505105851mp_/http://www.local.communities.gov.uk/finance/1314/CalcFFs.pdf)

Local Council Tax Support Grant which is paid to local policing bodies in England from 2013-14 following the localisation of council tax support schemes. These funding streams were previously paid to local policing bodies by DCLG under section 31 of the Local Government Act 2003. The basis for allocating these funds is the same as in previous years. The aggregate amount of these funding streams is shown in column (c) of the table in Annex E.

### Additional Rule 1

- 4.6 The Home Secretary has decided that Police Main Grant allocations for local policing bodies in Wales shall be varied to ensure they shall receive, in Police Main Grant and local authority general grants, the same change (increase or decrease) as that applicable to local policing bodies in England. On this basis, an Additional Rule 1 adjustment has not been made for this year, as all Welsh Forces require additional funding to meet the increase applicable to policing bodies in England, which is met through the Welsh Top-Up described in paragraph 4.10. As a result, this is not included above in Table 1.

### Additional Rule 2

- 4.7 As a first step in her ambition to simplify the current funding arrangements for policing bodies, the Home Secretary has decided to amalgamate three grants made in previous police settlements (the Officer Maintenance Ringfenced Grant, the Additional Recruitment Top-Up Grant and the Neighbourhood Policing Grant) into a single amalgamated provision for each policing body. The funding that was formerly provided under the Officer Maintenance Ringfenced Grant and Neighbourhood Policing Grant in 2025-26 has been distributed to local policing bodies in line with the funding received by local policing bodies under these grants in 2025-26. The funding that was formerly provided under the Additional Recruitment Top-Up Grant has been distributed to local policing bodies in line with their percentage share of core funding.<sup>12</sup>
- 4.8 To advance the Government's objective of increasing Neighbourhood Policing, a proportion of the amalgamated allocation has been used to establish a Neighbourhood Policing Grant ringfence in 2026-27 (paragraph 1.3). The residue of the amalgamated funding is the additional rule 2 allocation, which is allocated over and above the core funding set out above, and over which policing bodies will have flexibility to use as they choose.

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<sup>12</sup> Core funding for local policing bodies consists of the Police Main Grant, DCLG Formula Funding Grant and Welsh Top-Up Grant noted in Section 4, and the grants paid to local policing bodies in Wales by the Welsh Government noted in Section 1.

### Special Payment to the Greater London Authority, on behalf of the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime and the Common Council of the City of London, on behalf of the City of London Police

- 4.9 The Home Secretary has decided that both the Greater London Authority, on behalf of the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, and the Common Council of the City of London, on behalf of the City of London Police, should receive additional funding in recognition of both police forces' distinct national and international capital city functions. These grants shall total £248,687,182 for the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime and £6,486,343 for the City of London Police.

### Welsh Top-Up

- 4.10 The Home Secretary has further decided that in order that they shall receive the same increase in Police Main Grant and local authority general grants as that applicable to local policing bodies in England, a specific Welsh Top-Up grant shall be paid to local policing bodies in Wales. The Police and Crime Commissioner for Dyfed-Powys shall receive an additional £21,112,011, the Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent shall receive an additional £14,199,450, the Police and Crime Commissioner for North Wales shall receive an additional £26,847,881 and the Police and Crime Commissioner for South Wales shall receive an additional £19,237,098.

### Special Payment to the Common Council of the City of London, on behalf of the City of London Police

- 4.11 The Home Secretary has decided that the Common Council of the City of London, on behalf of the City of London Police, should receive additional funding in recognition that the Common Council of the City of London does not have a police precept and therefore will not benefit from any flexibility in council tax referendum principles in 2026-27. This Precept grant shall be £8,991,877.

### Transfer of Special Branch Funding

- 4.12 As of 2022-23, funding for Special Branch functions in local policing bodies was transferred out of the Police Main Grant to the Counter-Terrorism Policing Grant (paid out for the safeguarding of national security made under section 48(1) of the 1996 Act). In total, £43,907,717 was transferred out of the Police Main Grant, with costs met via the Counter-Terrorism Policing Grant. To ensure fairness, each policing body will have their Police Main Grant reduced by the amount they budgeted on their Special Branch function in 2021-22. This is done through a manual adjustment to their Police Main Grant allocations and the result is shown in column (a) of Table 1, after the consideration in paragraph 4.2 has been taken into account. This adjustment is not being made public for security reasons.

## 5. Conclusion

5.1 This Report is made by the Home Secretary under section 46 of the Police Act 1996.

5.2 The financial year for which the Report operates is that beginning on 1 April 2026.

**Rt Hon Shabana Mahmood MP**  
**Secretary of State for the Home Department**

**21 January 2026**

The approval of His Majesty's Treasury has been obtained for the making of the determination specified in paragraph 2.1 and paragraph 3.1 of this Report.

**Gen Kitchen and Christian Wakeford**  
**Two of the Lords Commissioners of**  
**His Majesty's Treasury**

**26 January 2026**

# Appendix A

## Formula applied by the Home Secretary in 2013-14

- A.1 The formula used for distributing Home Office Police Main Grant is the same as the Police Relative Needs Formula used to calculate allocations of DCLG Formula Funding in England and by the Welsh Government in Wales.
- A.2 The first stage of the formula is to divide funds between the different activities that the police undertake. These activities, or workloads, can be broken down into five key areas:
- Crime (of which there are seven sub-categories)
  - Incidents (e.g. public disorder)
  - Traffic (e.g. assistance at road traffic accidents)
  - Fear of Crime (e.g. public reassurance)
  - Special Events (e.g. football matches)
- A.3 A portion of total funding is also distributed according to population sparsity, to address the specific needs of rural forces.
- A.4 The second stage is to divide funding for each of these workloads between the 43 local policing bodies of England and Wales. In order to do this, 'workload indicators' are calculated to estimate how much work each police force is expected to have in each of the key areas compared to other forces. These estimates are calculated using socio-economic and demographic indicators that are correlated with each workload. Indicators of workload are used rather than data on actual recorded crime levels to account for known variations in recording practices and to avoid creating perverse incentives.
- A.5 The formula consists of a basic amount per resident and a basic amount for special events, and top-ups for the five key areas, sparsity and area costs (which takes account for regional differences in costs). These are detailed below:

### *Basic amount*

Police Basic Amount	14.1412
Special Events Basic Amount	0.7356

### *Top-ups*

Police Crime Top-up 1	<p>2.1917 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>DAYTIME NET INFLOW PER RESIDENT POPULATION</b>; <i>plus</i>  0.2444 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>LOG OF WEIGHTED BARS PER 100 HECTARES</b>; <i>plus</i>  13.4246 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>INCOME SUPPORT/INCOME BASED JSA/GUARANTEE ELEMENT OF PENSION CREDIT CLAIMANTS</b>; <i>plus</i>  28.2485 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS</b></p>
Police Crime Top-up 2	<p>0.0262 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>POPULATION DENSITY</b>; <i>plus</i>  84.1901 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT-RELATED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS</b></p>
Police Crime Top-up 3	<p>0.0653 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>LOG OF WEIGHTED BARS PER 100 HECTARES</b>; <i>plus</i>  0.0071 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>POPULATION DENSITY</b>; <i>plus</i>  3.2761 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>RESIDENTS IN ROUTINE/SEMI ROUTINE OCCUPATIONS OR NEVER WORKED/LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED</b>; <i>plus</i>  8.0731 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS</b>; <i>plus</i>  0.6104 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>DAYTIME NET INFLOW PER RESIDENT POPULATION</b></p>
Police Crime Top-up 4	<p>0.1430 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>LOG OF WEIGHTED BARS PER 100 HECTARES</b>; <i>plus</i>  6.2961 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS</b>; <i>plus</i>  19.4672 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>STUDENT HOUSING</b>; <i>plus</i>  0.8907 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>HARD PRESSED</b></p>
Police Crime Top-up 5	<p>0.2690 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>LOG OF WEIGHTED BARS PER 100 HECTARES</b>; <i>plus</i>  29.8811 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>STUDENT HOUSING</b>; <i>plus</i>  117.5751 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>YOUNG MALE UNEMPLOYMENT-RELATED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS</b></p>
Police Crime Top-up 6	<p>4.7041 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>DAYTIME NET INFLOW PER RESIDENT POPULATION</b>; <i>minus</i>  0.4326 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>LOG OF POPULATION SPARSITY</b>; <i>plus</i>  1.1052 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>LOG OF OVERCROWDED HOUSEHOLDS</b></p>
Police Crime Top-up 7	<p>3.5191 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>DAYTIME NET INFLOW PER RESIDENT POPULATION</b>; <i>plus</i>  22.1112 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>STUDENT HOUSING</b>; <i>minus</i>  2.6187 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>WEALTHY ACHIEVERS</b></p>
Police Incidents Top-up	<p>35.2832 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>INCOME SUPPORT/INCOME BASED JSA/GUARANTEE ELEMENT OF PENSION CREDIT CLAIMANTS</b>; <i>plus</i>  9.4106 <i>multiplied by</i> <b>RESIDENTS IN TERRACED ACCOMMODATION</b></p>
Police Fear of Crime Top-up	

0.2982 *multiplied by* **LOG OF WEIGHTED BARS PER 100 HECTARES**; *plus*  
2.9150 *multiplied by* **HARD PRESSED**

Police Traffic Top-up 1.1149 *multiplied by* **POPULATION SPARSITY**

Police Sparsity Top-up 0.8098 *multiplied by* **POPULATION SPARSITY**

A.6 The full Police Allocation Formula used to calculate the amount of Police Main Grant for a local policing body is given below:

***Police Allocation Formula to be applied by the Home Secretary***

(a) **PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2013** *multiplied by* the result of:  
**POLICE BASIC AMOUNT**; *plus*  
**POLICE CRIME TOP-UP 1**; *plus*  
**POLICE CRIME TOP-UP 2**; *plus*  
**POLICE CRIME TOP-UP 3**; *plus*  
**POLICE CRIME TOP-UP 4**; *plus*  
**POLICE CRIME TOP-UP 5**; *plus*  
**POLICE CRIME TOP-UP 6**; *plus*  
**POLICE CRIME TOP-UP 7**; *plus*  
**POLICE INCIDENTS TOP-UP**; *plus*  
**POLICE FEAR OF CRIME TOP-UP**; *plus*  
**POLICE TRAFFIC TOP-UP**; *plus*  
**POLICE SPARSITY TOP-UP**.

(b) **PROJECTED DAYTIME POPULATION IN 2013** *multiplied by*  
**SPECIAL EVENTS BASIC AMOUNT**;

(c) The results of (a) and (b) are added together and the result is *multiplied by* **AREA COST ADJUSTMENT FOR POLICE**;

(d) The result of (c) is then *multiplied by* **POLICE GRANT RATE**;

(e) The result of (d) is then *multiplied by* the scaling factor given in Appendix C.

(f) The result of (e) is *multiplied by* the result of £4,540,433,501 *divided by* the sum for all local policing bodies of the result of (e).

A.7 A fuller explanation of the Police Allocation Formula can be found in the 'Guide to the Police Allocation Formula' on the Home Office website.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/guide-to-the-police-allocation-formula>

# Appendix B

## Definition of indicators used to calculate Police Main Grant

Unless otherwise stated, data used to construct indicators for the calculation of Police Main Grant are those available to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government ('the Secretary of State') on 1 October 2012 concerning the constituent authorities of the local policing body providing policing services relevant to the calculation of Police Main Grant.

Constituent authorities for this purpose, and in the definition of population density below, are the relevant billing authorities (in whole or in part) whose area is contained within the area of the local policing body providing policing services. Each of the following is a billing authority a) in England, a district council, a London Borough Council, the Common Council of the City of London, the Council of the Isles of Scilly and a county council which has the functions of a district council; and b) in Wales, a county council and a county borough council.

Data used to construct indicators for this purpose for constituent authorities which are reorganised authorities comprise such data available, unless otherwise stated, on 1 October 2012 concerning the predecessor authorities, or parts of the predecessor authorities, as the Secretary of State considers appropriate. A reorganised authority is an authority subject to a structural, or a structural and boundary change which came into effect on 1 April 1995, 1 April 1996, 1 April 1997, 1 April 1998, 1 April 1999, or 1 April 2000 and which is made by an order under section 17 of the Local Government Act 1992 or under the Local Government Act 1972, as amended by section 1 of the Local Government (Wales) Act 1994, or those where boundaries have been altered under section 323 of the Greater London Authority Act 1999.

In this section a reference to "the local policing body" is to be read, in the case of the Metropolitan Police District, as a reference to the Greater London Authority.

### **PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2013**

The projected total resident population in 2013, as estimated by the Office for National Statistics and published on 28 September 2012 for England and by the Welsh Government and published on 27 May 2010 for Wales.

<b>DAYTIME NET- INFLOW PER RESIDENT POPULATION</b>	<b>THE DAYTIME NET-INFLOW</b> (as defined below) <i>divided by</i> the total resident population of the local policing body, calculated using information from the 2001 Census.
<b>DAYTIME NET- INFLOW</b>	The number of persons working but not resident in the local policing body's area <i>minus</i> the number of persons resident in but working outside the body's area, as estimated by the Secretary of State using information from the 2001 Census.
<b>LOG OF WEIGHTED BARS PER 100 HECTARES</b>	The natural logarithm <sup>14</sup> of: The number of units that are bars ( <i>defined as Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC) 56.30- beverage serving activities</i> ), measured at the Community Safety Partnerships (CSP) level, as estimated by the Secretary of State, based on information provided by the Office for National Statistics from the March Inter-departmental Business Register; <i>divided by</i> the number of hectares in the CSP, using information from the 2001 Census which is <i>divided by</i> 100; the result is then <i>multiplied by</i> the number of units that are bars within CSP level; the above is then <i>divided by</i> the number of bars within the force level area and then <i>summed</i> to the force level area.
<b>INCOME SUPPORT/ INCOME BASED JOBSEEKER'S ALLOWANCE / GUARANTEE ELEMENT OF PENSION CREDIT</b>	The average number of Income Support/ Income based Jobseekers Allowance/ Guarantee Element of Pension Credit claimants, over a period between: May 2009 and February 2012, using twelve quarterly scans for this period for Income Support/ Guarantee Element of Pension Credit claimants, <i>and</i> August 2009 and August 2011, using scans made at the end of August of each year for Income based Jobseekers Allowance claimants, as estimated by the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions, <i>divided by</i> the resident population at 30 June 2011, as estimated by the Office for National Statistics.
<b>SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS</b>	The proportion of households which are lone parent households with dependant children, calculated using information from the 2001 Census.
<b>POPULATION DENSITY</b>	The resident population at 30 June 2011, as estimated by the Office for National Statistics, <i>divided by</i> the area of the local policing body in hectares, using information from the 2001 Census.

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<sup>14</sup> The natural logarithm is also known as the Napierian log or log to the base e.

<b>LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT-RELATED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS</b>	The number of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, currently Jobseeker's Allowance and National Insurance credits, with a duration of unemployment of more than one year, averaged over the period between May 2009 and April 2012, calculated using monthly information provided by the Office for National Statistics through NOMIS, <i>divided by</i> the sum of the number of resident males aged 18-64 years and the number of resident females aged 18-59 years at 30 June 2011, as estimated by the Office for National Statistics.
<b>RESIDENTS IN ROUTINE/ SEMI-ROUTINE OCCUPATIONS OR NEVER WORKED/ LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED</b>	The proportion of residents in routine or semi-routine occupations or who have never worked or are long-term unemployed (National Statistics – Socio Economic Classifications (NS-SEC) 6, 7 and 8), calculated using information from the 2001 Census.
<b>STUDENT HOUSING</b>	The proportion of households that contain all students, calculated using information from the 2001 Census.
<b>HARD PRESSED POPULATION</b>	The proportion of household residents living in areas classified as ACORN category 'Hard Pressed', as defined in ACORN data produced by CACI Limited, based upon information from the 2001 Census and updated lifestyle data, and released in 2012.
<b>YOUNG MALE UNEMPLOYMENT-RELATED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS</b>	The number of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, currently Jobseeker's Allowance and National Insurance credits, who were male and aged under 25 years, averaged over the period between May 2009 and April 2012, calculated using monthly information provided by the Office for National Statistics through NOMIS, <i>divided by</i> the sum of the number of resident males aged 18-64 years and the number of resident females aged 18-59 years at 30 June 2011, as estimated by the Office for National Statistics.
<b>LOG OF POPULATION SPARSITY</b>	The natural logarithm of <b>POPULATION SPARSITY</b> (as defined below).
<b>POPULATION SPARSITY</b>	The population sparsity of each local policing body measured at Output Area level. The sum of: (i) <i>2 multiplied by</i> the resident population of those Output Areas within the area of the local policing body at the 2001 Census with 0.5 or less residents per hectare, <i>divided by</i> the total resident population of the body, calculated using information from the 2001 Census; <i>and</i>

- (ii) The resident population of those Output Areas within the area of the local policing body at the 2001 Census with more than 0.5 but less than or equal to 4 residents per hectare, *divided by* the total resident population of the body, calculated using information from the 2001 Census.

Output Areas were introduced by the Office for National Statistics as the smallest units of output for the 2001 census. In England and Wales they have a minimum size of 100 residents and 40 households. They are based on census day postcodes and fit within the boundaries of 2003 statistical wards (and parishes).

**LOG OF OVERCROWDED HOUSEHOLDS**

The natural logarithm of:  
The proportion of overcrowded households with an occupancy rating of “-1 or less”, calculated using information from the 2001 Census.

**WEALTHY ACHIEVERS POPULATION**

The proportion of household residents living in areas classified as ACORN category 'Wealthy Achievers', as defined in ACORN data produced by CACI Limited, based upon information from the 2001 Census and updated lifestyle data, and released in 2012.

**TERRACED HOUSEHOLDS**

The proportion of households which are terraced, including end terraced, calculated using information from the 2001 Census.

**PROJECTED DAYTIME POPULATION IN 2013**

**PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2013** (as defined above) *plus* **DAYTIME NET-INFLOW** (as defined above).

**POLICE GRANT RATE**

The proportion of police revenue expenditure in England and Wales for 2013-2014, as estimated by the Home Secretary, which is to be met directly by the aggregate of police grant calculated under Appendix A of the Police Grant Report (England and Wales) 2013-2014.

**AREA COST ADJUSTMENT FOR POLICE**

A factor calculated to reflect differences in the cost of providing police services across the country. The factor is given in Appendix D. It is generally based on information derived from the following sources: the 2009, 2010 and 2011 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings provided by the Office for National Statistics; Subjective Analysis Return 2005-06 and 2007-08; Base Estimate Returns 1992-93; rateable values per square metre for offices in administrative areas in England and Wales from the VOA statistical release Business Floorspace 2012; gross non-domestic rates and increases and reductions in rate yields, as supplied by authorities to the Secretary of State on the National Non-Domestic Rates

Provisional Contributions Return 2012-2013; and the total resident population as at 30 June 2011, as estimated by the Office for National Statistics.

# Appendix C

## Scaling factor

The scaling factor used in paragraph 6(e) of Appendix A of this report is:

1.000009572949550

## Appendix D

### Area Cost Adjustment factors

<b>Area Cost Adjustment Factor<sup>15</sup></b>	
<b>Local Policing Body</b>	<b>Factor</b>
Avon and Somerset	1.032
Bedfordshire	1.0507
Cambridgeshire	1.0424
Cheshire	1.0137
Common Council of the City of London	1.5203
Essex	1.035
Gloucestershire	1.0223
Greater London Authority	1.177
Greater Manchester	1.0194
Hampshire	1.0461
Hertfordshire	1.0924
Kent	1.0133
Merseyside	1.006
Northamptonshire	1.0131
Nottinghamshire	1.0115
Suffolk	1.0027
Surrey	1.1336
Sussex	1.0128
Thames Valley	1.0971
Warwickshire	1.0245
West Midlands	1.0134
West Yorkshire	1.0031
Wiltshire	1.025

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<sup>15</sup> All local policing bodies listed have Area Cost Adjustment Factors of greater than 1 which indicates labour (and materials) are more expensive than the national average. Those local policing bodies not included have Area Cost Adjustment Factors of 1 or lower.

# Appendix E

## Legacy Council Tax Grants

### Allocation of legacy council tax grants (£)

Police Force	(a) <sup>16</sup>	(b)	(c)
	Allocation from Legacy Council Tax Freeze Grants	Allocation from Local Council Tax Support Grant	Total Legacy Council Tax Grants (a) + (b)
Avon & Somerset	3,330,966	11,377,895	14,708,861
Bedfordshire	750,940	3,886,395	4,637,335
Cambridgeshire	1,702,271	4,822,456	6,524,727
Cheshire	1,946,950	6,309,350	8,256,300
City of London	-	79,505	79,505
Cleveland	799,988	6,868,222	7,668,210
Cumbria	857,812	3,991,947	4,849,759
Derbyshire	1,354,010	7,345,984	8,699,994
Devon & Cornwall	2,392,253	13,069,118	15,461,371
Dorset	1,909,168	6,009,406	7,918,574
Durham	727,984	5,382,140	6,110,124
Essex	2,132,981	10,992,354	13,125,335
Gloucestershire	1,603,689	4,478,479	6,082,168
Greater Manchester	4,158,007	21,555,681	25,713,688
Hampshire	2,519,945	10,424,177	12,944,122
Hertfordshire	3,685,064	6,543,299	10,228,363
Humberside	1,699,837	8,341,108	10,040,945
Kent	2,203,492	11,094,103	13,297,595
Lancashire	1,714,097	11,112,642	12,826,739
Leicestershire	1,910,530	7,020,391	8,930,921
Lincolnshire	1,058,666	5,774,887	6,833,553
Merseyside	1,537,588	14,103,404	15,640,992
Metropolitan Police	-	119,675,912	119,675,912
Norfolk	1,427,896	7,876,627	9,304,523
North Yorkshire	2,151,776	5,746,108	7,897,884
Northamptonshire	1,591,048	5,053,405	6,644,453
Northumbria	1,301,034	6,866,675	8,167,709

<sup>16</sup> The Common Council of the City of London (on behalf of the City of London Police) and the Greater London Authority (on behalf of the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime) receive funding from the MHCLG Local Government Finance Settlement in recognition of legacy council tax grant funding paid to these authorities.

Police Force	(a) <sup>16</sup>	(b)	(c)
	Allocation from Legacy Council Tax Freeze Grants	Allocation from Local Council Tax Support Grant	Total Legacy Council Tax Grants (a) + (b)
Nottinghamshire	1,332,100	8,394,094	9,726,194
South Yorkshire	1,268,941	9,591,239	10,860,180
Staffordshire	3,541,087	8,423,468	11,964,555
Suffolk	1,894,846	4,890,929	6,785,775
Surrey	2,460,826	6,758,504	9,219,330
Sussex	3,061,988	10,139,633	13,201,621
Thames Valley	3,372,417	11,905,912	15,278,329
Warwickshire	1,244,413	3,909,731	5,154,144
West Mercia	2,775,206	9,199,920	11,975,126
West Midlands	1,991,344	17,034,390	19,025,734
West Yorkshire	2,225,828	14,467,077	16,692,905
Wiltshire	1,392,837	3,841,996	5,234,833
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,029,825</b>	<b>434,358,563</b>	<b>507,388,388</b>





E03528744  
978-1-5286-6186-7