



DEBATE PACK

Number CDP-2020/0025, 7 February 2020

Police Grant Report (England and Wales) 2020/21

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Summary

This debate pack has been compiled ahead of the Motion to approve the Police Grant Report (England and Wales) 2020/21 on Monday 24 February 2020.

This is how Parliament approves the central police funding allocation for each force every financial year.

The pack contains recent press and trade articles and parliamentary material on the subject.

More detailed information and advice can be provided by our Police funding specialist:

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The House of Commons Library prepares a briefing in hard copy and/or online for most non-legislative debates in the Chamber and Westminster Hall other than half-hour debates. Debate Packs are produced quickly after the announcement of parliamentary business. They are intended to provide a summary or overview of the issue being debated and identify relevant briefings and useful documents, including press and parliamentary material. More detailed briefing can be prepared for Members on request to the Library.

1. Introduction

The Motion to approve the [Police Grant Report \(England and Wales\) 2020/21](#)¹ on Wednesday 12 February 2020 is how Parliament approves the central police funding allocation for each force in England and Wales.

The [Police Grant Report for the 2020/21 financial year](#) was published on 22 January 2020² and was accompanied by a [Written Statement](#) on the same day.³

Previous years' reports are available on the [Gov.uk website](#).

1.1 Funding in England and Wales

In England and Wales the main source of income for the 43 geographic police forces is central government grant made available through the annual Home Office Police Grant Report. Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) can also raise additional revenue funding through council tax precepts.

For the Metropolitan Police the role of the Police and Crime Commissioner is performed by the [Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime](#). Further detail on the budget setting process in London can be found on MOPAC's [Our Finances](#) pages.

For the Greater Manchester Police, the Mayor of Greater Manchester has responsibility for the governance and budgets with the Deputy Mayor for Policing and Crime. Further detail on policing in Manchester can be found on the Greater Manchester Police and Fire [webpages](#).

Background on police funding in England and Wales can be found in the Library Briefing Paper: [Police Funding](#).

2. Police Grant Report 2020/21

Direct resource funding for each police force in England and Wales for 2020/21 was announced to the House on the 22 January 2020 in a [Written Statement](#) made by Kit Malthouse (Minister of State for Policing and the Fire Service). The full Statement is reproduced later in this brief.

Table 2 (reproduced on the next page) of the tables that accompanied the [Written Statement: Police Grant allocation tables 2020/21](#), shows that, assuming all Police and Crime Commissioners in England and Wales maximise their precept income (increasing their precept Band D level by £10 in 2020/21) **total direct resource funding, including pensions grant, for England and Wales will increase to just under £13.1 billion in 2020/21 from just over £12.1 billion in 2019/20 - a cash rise of 8%:**

Table 2: Provisional change in total resource funding for England and Wales 2020/21, compared to 2019/20

PCC	2019/20	2020/21	Cash increase
	£m		
Avon & Somerset	303.2	326.6	23.4
Bedfordshire	112.9	121.9	9.0
Cambridgeshire	144.7	155.7	11.0
Cheshire	192.3	207.6	15.3
City of London	61.0	66.9	5.9
Cleveland	132.7	143.1	10.5
Cumbria	109.8	118.0	8.2
Derbyshire	179.5	193.5	14.0
Devon & Cornwall	314.0	338.3	24.3
Dorset	135.1	144.7	9.6
Durham	123.0	133.1	10.1
Dyfed-Powys	106.9	114.5	7.6
Essex	298.9	322.8	23.8
Gloucestershire	119.2	127.7	8.4
Greater London Authority	2,734.5	2,934.8	200.3
Greater Manchester	591.8	641.9	50.0
Gwent	130.4	140.2	9.8
Hampshire	339.2	366.2	27.0
Hertfordshire	204.8	221.1	16.3
Humberside	187.0	201.8	14.8
Kent	312.6	337.7	25.2
Lancashire	285.1	308.5	23.4
Leicestershire	188.6	203.2	14.6
Lincolnshire	122.5	131.4	8.9
Merseyside	331.0	359.0	28.1
Norfolk	165.1	177.0	11.8
North Wales	155.8	166.6	10.8
North Yorkshire	155.5	166.4	10.9
Northamptonshire	135.9	145.8	10.0
Northumbria	283.3	309.6	26.2
Nottinghamshire	208.2	224.8	16.6
South Wales	290.3	312.1	21.8
South Yorkshire	261.8	284.0	22.2
Staffordshire	196.0	211.0	15.1
Suffolk	125.2	134.8	9.6
Surrey	233.7	249.6	15.9
Sussex	286.9	309.9	22.9
Thames Valley	422.7	455.7	33.0
Warwickshire	102.1	109.6	7.5
West Mercia	220.0	236.6	16.6
West Midlands	568.8	620.2	51.4
West Yorkshire	446.7	484.7	38.1
Wiltshire	118.5	127.7	9.1
Total England & Wales	12,137.3	13,086.7	949.3

Note: Total resource funding consists of core grant funding, National and International Capital City (NICC) grants, Legacy Council Tax grants, Precept grant, Pensions grant and police precept and ringfenced grant (for £168m). Allocations of individual grant streams are set out in tables 3 and 4. Precept figures use actual precept figures for 2019/20, assume that PCCs in England and Wales increase their precept Band D level by £10, and Office of Budget Responsibility forecast tax base increases.

Source: [Written statement - HCWS51: Police Grant allocation tables 2020/21](#)

2.1 Reform of the police funding formula

The Home Office paused police funding formula reform in 2015 following errors made in the information shared with Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) and forces on the indicative impacts of the Government's proposed funding model.

The Home Affairs Select Committee's 2015 Report [Reform of the Police Funding Formula](#) (HC 476) criticised the original process and made recommendations on future reform.

The [Government's response](#) to the 2015 Report was not received until 8 March 2017. The response stated:

We are currently undertaking a period of detailed engagement with the policing sector and relevant experts on reform of the police funding formula. This Review will provide recommendations which will be considered carefully before reaching decisions on how to proceed. Reforming the formula remains a key priority for this Government. The response emphasises this commitment, to ensure that the future distribution of core grant funding to force areas in England and Wales is based on a fairer, more up-to-date and transparent formula. **Rt. Hon Brandon Lewis MP.**

On 14 September 2016, then Minister of State for Policing and the Fire Service, Brandon Lewis wrote to all PCCs setting out the Government's plans for continuing the process of police funding formula reform by launching the Review of the Police Core Grant Distribution Formula.⁴

Brandon Lewis wrote to the Chair of the Home Affairs Committee, Yvette Cooper, stating that "No new formula will be introduced without a public consultation" ([Letter from Rt Hon Brandon Lewis MP, Minister of State for Policing and the Fire Service, regarding the reform of the police funding formula](#), 6 April 2017). It was suggested in the media at the time (see [Government to U-turn on police funding reform to protect Met budget](#)) that the reforms to the funding formula would not go ahead.

In a [Written Statement](#) in January 2018 announcing the publication of the provisional settlement for 2018/19, the Minister stated "It is intended that the funding formula will be revisited at the next Spending Review." This was due to take place in 2019 but has now been scheduled for 2020, and it is not yet clear whether the review will include reform of the Police Allocation Formula.

⁴ Home affairs committee, Eight report, [Reform of the Police Funding Formula: Government Response to the Committee's Fourth Report of Session 2015–16](#), appendix 2

3. Media

3.1 Articles

[Mayor of London doubles council tax rise for policing fund](#)

BBC News, 29 Jan 2019

[Police settlement 'biggest in a decade'](#)

Dominic Brandy, Public Finance, 23 Jan 2020

[The police have the money – now they must deliver for the public](#)

Kit Malthouse, The Telegraph, 22 Jan 2020

[Boris Johnson launches huge investment into police... but Sadiq Khan STILL isn't happy](#)

Carly Read, The Express, 22 Jan 2020

3.2 Press releases and announcements

[Factsheet: Police Funding Settlement 2020-21](#)

Home Office, 22 January 2020

[Outdated funding system must be overhauled](#)

The Police Federation of England and Wales, 22 January 2020

[Long-term funding is key to future stability](#)

The Police Federation of England and Wales, 15 January 2020

[Home Office announces first wave of 20,000 police officer uplift](#)

Home Office, 9 October 2019

[National campaign to recruit 20,000 police officers launches today](#)

Home Office, 5 September 2019

4. Parliamentary Business

4.1 Ministerial Statements

Police Grant Report England and Wales 2020/21: Written statement - [HCWS51](#)

Mr Kit Malthouse (The Minister of State for Policing and the Fire Service)

My rt hon Friend the Home Secretary has today laid before the House the Police Grant Report (England and Wales) 2020/21 (HC 51) for the approval of the House. The Report sets out my rt hon Friend the Home Secretary's determination for 2020/21 of the aggregate amount of grants that she proposes to pay under section 46(2) of the Police Act 1996. Copies of the report will be available in the Vote Office.

Today this Government has laid the police funding settlement in Parliament which sets out the biggest increase in funding to forces since 2010. This includes £700m for the recruitment of 6,000 additional officers by the end of March 2021, which represents an almost 10% increase on the core grant provided to forces last year. Assuming full take up of council tax precept flexibility, overall funding to Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) will increase by £915 million to £13.1 billion next year. This would represent a total funding increase of up to 7.5%.

This people's Government is determined to strengthen our police service and tackle the unacceptable levels of crime, particularly violent crime, across our country. This Government will deliver on its commitment to recruit 20,000 additional officers over the next three years to protect the public and keep our families, communities and our country safe. We have already invested in this uplift programme, providing £45 million of additional funding in 2019/20 to ensure the programme gets off the ground. The 2020/21 funding settlement gives the police the investment they need to deliver on that promise. Taking all funding from the Government and PCCs' precept raising power into account, up to an extra £1.1 billion will be available for investment in the policing system in 2020/21. This would represent an increase of 8% funding on top of 2019/20 levels and is the single biggest increase in Government investment in policing for some time.

The Chancellor confirmed in his September 2019 statement to the House on the 2020/21 Spending Round that Government funding to policing will increase by £750 million next year. £700 million of this money will go directly to PCCs in England and Wales in order to support the recruitment of the first wave of up to 6,000 additional officers by the end of March 2021. These extra officers will be in addition to those leaving the service annually, and represents the biggest recruitment drive in decades. Over 75% (£532 million) of this funding will be paid to PCCs directly through core grant funding. To manage the uplift, and to ensure best possible use of this unprecedented investment, the Government is creating a ringfenced grant for the remainder of the funding (£168 million). Forces will be allocated a portion of this £168 million in line with their funding formula allocation, and will be able to access this as they progress against their recruitment targets.

This settlement also contains details of other areas of Government funding, including Legacy Council Tax Grants, National and International Capital City Grants, Welsh Top-Up Grant and Precept Grant.

We also propose enabling PCCs to raise further funding through precept flexibility, subject to confirmation at the final Local Government Finance Settlement. We propose to empower PCCs to increase their Band D precept by up to £10 in 2020/21 without the need to call for a local referendum, the equivalent of less than twenty pence per week. If all PCCs decide to maximise their flexibility, this would result in up to an additional £248 million of funding for local policing next year. It is for locally accountable PCCs to take decisions on local precept and explain to their electorate how this additional investment will help deliver a better police service.

In this settlement the Government will also allocate £153 million to cover additional pension costs. This amount is held flat compared to 2019/20 figures and will be reconsidered at the next Spending Review. This will ensure that the additional funding forces are receiving will be spent on recruiting additional officers, rather than covering existing costs.

As announced earlier this week, funding for counter-terrorism policing will total £906 million in 2020/21. This is a significant additional investment in the vital work of counter-terrorism police officers across the country. PCCs will be notified separately of force-level allocations, which will not be made public for security reasons.

National priorities

This Government will also continue to support PCCs and forces through investment in national policing priorities. This settlement will increase spending on national (resource) policing priorities by £91.7 million (staying flat as a percentage of overall police funding), which will benefit all forces across England and Wales. This increase is in line with the total increase in the overall settlement and includes £50 million to ensure delivery of the Police Uplift Programme.

From this increased funding for national policing priorities the Government has prioritised £150 million of funding for serious and organised crime in 2020/21, for new capabilities to tackle illicit finance, keeping the public safe and protecting vulnerable people. Organised criminals have been quick to adapt and make use of emerging technology, exploiting the vulnerable and threatening the fabric of our society by fuelling crime and violence.

We will tackle this threat by ensuring law enforcement have the resources they need. We will strengthen the National Crime Agency (NCA) through funding investigative tools needed to keep pace with the rate of technological change and globalisation of criminal networks. We will invest in tackling county lines drug dealing, fraud and cyber-crime and continue our investment in bearing down on online child sexual exploitation and abuse. To achieve this, funding will be allocated to local police forces, as well as the NCA and Regional Organised Crime Units to drive transformational change in our law enforcement response.

In 2020/21, £119 million will be spent on reducing serious violent crime. This includes dedicated funds to target county lines and funding for

Violence Reduction Units which form a key component of our action to tackle the root causes of violence. This targeted money, combined with the overall increase to police force funding, represents a significant investment in the police's capabilities to drive down violent crime.

The Government is also committed to tackling neighbourhood crime. We will allocate £10 million, alongside a £15 million contribution from the Chancellor, to bring the Safer Streets Fund to the £25 million total pledged last year. The fund will support areas in England and Wales that are persistently and disproportionately affected by acquisitive crimes such as burglary and theft to invest in well evidenced prevention initiatives such as home security and street lighting.

This Government will continue to support the completion of national transformation programmes delivering enhanced capabilities across policing. We will bring the Police Transformation Fund to a close and invest £60 million of funding next year for a programme of work to support the Government's priorities of increased digitisation in policing. This will include: further development of a National Data Analytics capability to support preventative policing interventions; delivery to forces of the Single Online Home policing website to provide more effective engagement with the public; providing productivity tools supporting collaboration and cyber-security to protect forces; support improvements to how fingerprint and digital forensics are used, helping forces to deliver a fully accredited, more integrated and sustainable service; and an uplift to forensics, including digital forensics, to build capability across policing and for new officers.

We will support the police to make use of the latest technologies, such as biometrics and analytics. This needs to be on the basis of good evidence and the best understanding of science. For that reason I am pleased to announce that there will be funding made available for a Police Chief Scientific Adviser and dedicated funding for investment in Science, Technology and Research. We will work closely with the National Police Chiefs Council to develop this role.

I will also establish and chair an ambitious Strategic Change and Investment Board (SCIB), which will form part of the sub-governance of the National Policing Board. The Board will replace the Police Reform and Transformation Board and will coordinate, prioritise and drive investment across the policing system and have greater sight on a range of allocations to meet Government priorities around crime prevention and reduction. The SCIB will also oversee the investment in major technology programmes upgrading critical infrastructure, such as replacing the Airwave communications system with the 4G Emergency Services Network. Funding will also be allocated for the development of the Law Enforcement Data Service, which will deliver an integrated service to provide intelligence to law enforcement and its partners and replace the existing Police National Computer and Police National Database.

Capital funding

Furthermore, this settlement will see funding for capital grant expenditure rebalanced, with £63.7 million to be spent on national priorities and infrastructure. This will allow the Government to provide further support,

for example, to police technology programmes, the College of Policing and Serious Organised Crime programmes. PCCs will continue to receive a capital grant worth £12.3 million in 2020/21. With the increase in other grants to PCCs, which can be utilised to cover both capital and non-capital spend, PCCs will see more funding overall with greater flexibility over how they use it.

Outcomes, efficiency and reform

I have set out how an additional £1.1 billion will be invested in our policing system next year. It is only right that in return the Government holds the police to account on delivering for the public. We will expect the police to achieve measurable improvements across a range of outcomes with the National Policing Board, chaired by the Home Secretary, holding the sector to account for delivering these improvements

This Government is also clear that the police, and all other public services, must continue to focus on improving efficiency and productivity to demonstrate to the taxpaying public they serve that they are getting the most out of this increased funding, and delivering the planned uplift in officer numbers. There are a number of expectations set out as part of this settlement.

The Government has committed £750 million to enable the recruitment of 6,000 additional officers. To manage the delivery of this uplift, we are ringfencing £168 million which will be paid to forces in line with their progress in recruiting the 6,000 additional officers by March 2021, and making the relevant infrastructure improvements needed to recruit the 20,000 additional officers by March 2023. Funding will be released quarterly and in arrears subject to evidence on their progress.

On behalf of the taxpayer, the Government will expect to see continued efficiency savings in 2020/21. Policing are on track to deliver £30 million of cashable savings from procurement in 2019/20, on top of the £40 million delivered in 2018/19. Through continued collaborative procurement policing will deliver another £30 million of cashable savings in 2020/21. Having delivered last year's condition to continue developing a new model for police procurement, policing have agreed the business case for BlueLight Commercial, a new national model for police procurement and commercial functions. BlueLight Commercial will embed and enhance future collaborative procurement, making best use of policing's buying power, increasing standardisation and improving value for money. BlueLight Commercial will apply strategic procurement approaches to areas such as vehicles, estates and equipment including uniform, to deliver annual savings of £20 million in commercial efficiencies once it has been fully established, which can be reinvested in the frontline. It will also develop an approach to reduce cost variation in back-office services such as payroll. The Home Office will work with HM Treasury to develop a plan for further efficiency savings in future years.

Forces must continue to drive productivity through digital, data and technology solutions, including mobile working. Forces should make best use of the products developed by the national police-led Frontline National Mobility Programme in 2019/20. This will ensure the benefits of mobile

working are maximised including through a new benefits tracking tool, increased use of guidelines, sharing of best practice and innovation and collaborative procurement. This means that all forces will be able to fully exploit mobile technology and that benefits can be rigorously tracked and driven, to improve the tools police officers have to be able to tackle crime wherever they are. Forces like Avon & Somerset are driving a digitally enabled culture, driving up usage of mobile digital working by withdrawing paper-based forms. South Yorkshire are using mobile devices to capture and access data in real time, allowing them to check the identity of potential suspects more quickly and capturing evidence to help secure convictions.

We also expect forces to work with us to develop an approach to drive best value from the millions of pounds spent on police technology, by building on existing engagement with regard to both sector-led and Home Office programmes such as the APCC and NPCC's Digital, Data and Technology Strategy (launched earlier this week), of which the Home Office will continue to support delivery and drive forward. The strategy's emphasis on convergence, stripping out duplication, consolidating applications, decommissioning non-essential infrastructure and moving to more interoperable solutions is crucial to achieve the best value for the taxpayer from technology investment. The Home Office will work with the police service to develop a detailed implementation plan and support early activities during 2020/21. Existing police-led programmes are already increasing effectiveness and improving service delivery through, for example, supporting forces to adopt cloud based productivity tools, the use of data analytics to support crime fighting and driving efficiency savings in the replacement of legacy IT systems, and building the Single Online Platform that already provides a digital policing front counter to 56 per cent of the population in England and Wales. Investment in these systems will be driven and managed by a Ministerial chaired Strategic Change and Investment Board, which will monitor the development of new capabilities by law enforcement and ensure they are built in the most efficient and effective way possible.

We will be engaging police leaders to discuss how these improvements will be delivered and continue working together on our ambitious longer-term plans for the next Spending Review period.

This people's Government has clearly set out its commitment to backing our police service, putting 20,000 extra police officers on the streets, and putting violent criminals behind bars for longer. We continue to pay tribute to our police forces and police staff around the country for their exceptional bravery, dedication and hard work. We are determined to give the service the resources it needs to crack down on crime, deal robustly with the criminals exploiting the vulnerable and to improve outcomes for the victims of crime.

I have set out in a separate document, attached, the tables illustrating how we propose to allocate the police funding settlement between the different funding streams and between Police & Crime Commissioners for 2020/21. These documents are intended to be read together.

[Police Funding written statement tables](#) (PDF Document, 249.63 KB)

This statement has also been made in the House of Lords: [HLWS47](#)

4.2 Debates

[Policing and Crime](#)

HC Deb 29 January 2020, cc238-839

[Policing: Staffordshire](#)

HC Deb 3 September 2019, cc134-152WH

[Police Funding](#)

HC Deb 27 March 2019, cc845-896

[Royal Commission on Police Funding](#)

HC Deb 26 March 2019, cc66-74WH

[Police, Fire and Rescue Services: Funding Reductions](#)

HC Deb 20 February 2019, cc549-569WH

[Merseyside Police Funding](#)

HC Deb 19 February 2019, cc499-520WH

[Police Funding Settlement](#)

HC Deb 13 December 2018, cc 431-450

[Police Funding Settlement](#)

HL Deb 13 December 2018, cc1497-1506

4.3 Parliamentary Questions

Police: Pensions: Written question - [10411](#)

Asked by **Louise Haigh** (Sheffield, Heeley), 30 January 2020

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether she has had discussions with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the implications of the quadrennial review of police pensions in 2020-21; and if she will make a statement.

Answered by: **Kit Malthouse**, 05 February 2020

Following the most recent valuation of the police pension schemes, the additional cost to policing in 2020-21 of employer contributions to police pensions is currently estimated to be £316 million.

The 2020-21 police funding settlement will increase funding available to the policing system by £1.1 billion next year. This includes general Government grant funding, pensions grant, council tax precept and investment in national priorities, and is the biggest funding increase in a decade. This substantial increase in funding will enable forces to meet their financial pressures as well as to invest in the recruitment of additional officers.

The written ministerial statement on the settlement, including details of the proposed pensions grant, can be accessed at:

<https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-statement/Commons/2020-01-22/HCWS51/>

Police: Pensions: Written question - [8370](#)

Asked by **Louise Haigh** (Sheffield, Heeley), 27 January 2020

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what the additional cost is to police forces of changes resulting from the quadrennial valuations of the public service pension schemes in 2020-21.

Answered by: **Kit Malthouse**, 3 February 2020

The additional cost to policing in 2020-2021 of employer contributions to police pensions is currently estimated to be £316 million.

The proposed 2020/21 police funding settlement increases funding by £1.1 billion to £15.2 billion. This includes general Government grant funding, pensions grant, council tax precept and investment in national priorities. This substantial increase in funding will enable forces to meet their genuine financial pressures as well as to invest in the recruitment of additional officers.

Decisions on funding for future years are a matter for the next Spending Review.

Action Fraud: Written question - [3275](#)

Asked by **Catherine West** (Hornsey and Wood Green), 14 January 2020

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what recent assessment she has made of the effectiveness of Action Fraud; what the average investigation timeframe is for a case being handled by Action Fraud; what proportion of cases handled by Action Fraud are passed on to the Police for further investigation; and whether she plans to allocate additional funding to Action Fraud.

Answered by: **Brandon Lewis**, 3 February 2020

The government remains committed to improving the law enforcement response to fraud. In the year ending March 2019, Action Fraud recorded on average almost 26,000 calls and online reports of fraud and cyber-crimes every month (ONS, 2019). Official figures show reports of cyber crime and fraud have trebled since Action Fraud was set up in 2013.

The Government is undertaking a Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) review led by Sir Craig Mackey QPM. The review will cover the powers, capabilities, governance and effectiveness of funding across the policing and law enforcement landscape, and will make recommendations that should be delivered through the 2020 spending review to strengthen the SOC system.

All Action Fraud reports are passed on to the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau (NFIB) within the City of London Police, who are responsible for reviewing and allocating intelligence packages to forces for investigation. Neither Action Fraud or NFIB have any investigatory powers and do not conduct fraud investigations themselves. The role of investigation and enforcement remains with local police forces

The Home Office does not hold information on the proportion of cases handled by Action Fraud that are disseminated to police forces for investigation. However, data on the number of fraud cases disseminated by the NFIB to police forces and also the number of fraud outcomes recorded by the police are published annually as part of the Home Office's 'Crime Outcomes in England and Wales' publication. The latest data can be found here: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/817769/crime-outcomes-hosb1219.pdf.

Knives: Crime: Written question - [3291](#)

Asked by **Mr Tanmanjeet Singh Dhesi** (Slough), 14 January 2020

To ask the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government, what recent discussions he has had with the Home Secretary on the effect of reductions in funding for local government on levels of knife crime.

Answered by: **Luke Hall**, 20 January 2020

My Department has ongoing discussions with the Home Office on multiple issues, including tackling crime. Tackling knife crime is a priority and the Government is determined to crack down on the scourge of violence devastating our communities.

The provisional Local Government Finance Settlement confirmed an increase of £2.9 billion in resources for local government this year. In addition, police funding is increasing by more than £1 billion this year, including council tax and additional funding through the Serious Violence Fund for forces worst affected by violent crime.

National Crime Agency: Finance: Written question - [2611](#)

Asked by **Alex Norris** (Nottingham North), 13 January 2020

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether her Department has plans to allocate additional resources to the National Crime Agency to tackle (a) county lines gangs, (b) modern slavery and (c) people trafficking; and what progress she has made on the implementation of the recommendations of the Independent review of the Modern Slavery Act 2015, published in September 2018.

Answered by **Victoria Atkins**, 3 February 2020

The National Crime Agency (NCA) leads the UK's whole-system response to serious and organised crime, including modern slavery and human trafficking. The NCA sets out its resourcing and operational priorities for the year ahead in its Annual Plan. The national response to county lines is jointly led by the NCA and police through the National County Lines Coordination Centre launched in September 2018. On 17 January, the Home Secretary announced uplifted £20m targeted investment to tackle county lines activity in 2020/21, which will include support for an expanded Centre. The Chancellor and Home Secretary announced a formal review of SOC as part of the 2019 Spending Round. The Review is assessing the SOC system, its available powers, structure and its funding arrangements.

On 9 July 2019, the Government published its response to the Independent Review of the Modern Slavery Act on and accepted majority of the recommendations. On the same day, the Home Office launched a public consultation to gather views on proposals to strengthen the transparency in supply chains provisions at section 54 of the Modern Slavery Act. The Home Office is currently analysing the responses received. In addition, the UK Government has now appointed an HMG Modern Slavery and Migration envoy, an Ambassador based in the Foreign & Commonwealth Office, who will represent HMG interests on modern slavery.

Police: Recruitment: Written question - [6447](#)

Asked by **Louise Haigh** (Sheffield, Heeley), 28 October 2019

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, how much of the £750 million police recruitment fund announced in the Spending Review will be retained by her Department to spend on publicity.

Answered by: **Kit Malthouse**, 05 November 2019

The Home Office is investing £750 million of new funding into policing to enable forces to recruit 6,000 additional officers by the end of March 2021.

The full details of this funding will be announced at the provisional police funding settlement announcement in the usual way.

Police: Training: Written question - [4389](#)

Asked by **Stephen Morgan** (Portsmouth South), 23 October 2019

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, how much funding she has allocated to provide police officers with inner armour training.

Answered by: **Kit Malthouse**, 5 November 2019

The Government takes police wellbeing and morale very seriously and is doing everything it can to support policing including investing in programmes which offer help directly to officers. That is why we have invested £7.5m in a new National Police Wellbeing Service (NPWS). The Government also welcomes the work being led by forces to promote officer health and wellbeing. Each Chief Constable has a duty to manage and support their workforce effectively, ensuring the welfare of all officers and staff.

The NPWS was launched in April 2019 and has developed evidence-based guidance, advice, tools and resources which can be accessed by forces, as well as individual officers and staff. These include resources to help forces better support officers and staff who are experiencing mental health problems.

This Government is committed to ensuring that the police have the support and protection they need to keep themselves and the public safe. That is why the Government has outlined its commitment to bring forward a Police Protection Bill that will strengthen the legal protection for pursuit drivers and establish a Police Covenant. The Covenant will focus on physical protection for officers, their health and wellbeing and support for their families.

This Government has also recently announced £10m in Taser funding, this could mean over 10,000 more police officers in England and Wales will be able to carry the devices to help protect themselves and the public.

Topical Oral Question, [HoC 667 c1329](#)

Asked by: **Jane Dodds** (Brecon and Radnorshire), 28 October 2019

Rural and agricultural communities are significantly affected by a rise in such crimes. Will the Minister confirm that there will be no significant reduction in funding to rural police forces, which in fact need more funding?

Answered by **Kit Malthouse**, 28 October 2019

Rural police forces in England will receive the same uplift funding as the other police forces do. As somebody who represents a large and very beautiful rural constituency, I have a particular interest in making sure that rural crime does not become a Cinderella part of the service.

Place-based crime prevention: Oral Question, [667 c14](#)

Asked by: **Rachael Maskell** (York Central), 28 October 2019

One of the greatest casualties of a decade of cuts to policing has been seen in the breakdown in partnerships between local authorities and mental health trusts. So what discussions is the Minister having with those departments to ensure that there is investment in those services and shared funding to move them forward?

Answered by: **Kit Malthouse**, 28 October 2019

The hon. Lady is right that the rise in the incidence of mental ill health has caused significant problems across the country, not least to the police. The frontline response teams I have met in the past few months in this job have all highlighted to me the problems they have in dealing with mental health cases. However, the problem has been sorted in some parts of the country, not least in my county of Hampshire, where there is a good relationship between the organisations, such that they are functioning well. I would like to take that best practice and spread it.

Police: Demonstrations: Written question – [1063](#)

Asked by **Conor McGinn** (St Helens North), 16 October 2019

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, how many officers from each police force are assigned to the policing operations for (a) Extinction Rebellion protests and (b) protests connected to the UK leaving the EU; and what estimate she has made of the cost of those operations.

Answered by: **Kit Malthouse**, 21 October 2019

The management of demonstrations, including the use of mutual aid and the associated costs, are operational matters for the police.

The Metropolitan Police have stated their intention to seek Special Grant funding to cover the additional costs of the Extinction Rebellion protests, however as yet no formal application has been received.

Offences against Children: Written question - [284691](#)

Asked by **Sarah Champion** (Rotherham), 2 September 2019

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what proportion of money allocated from the public purse for the prevention of child sexual abuse and exploitation was spent on disrupting perpetrators in the most recent period for which such information is available.

Answered by: **Victoria Atkins**, 8 October 2019

There are over 58,000 Registered Sex Offenders in the UK. A conservative estimate of the National Crime Agency (NCA) is that around 80,000 people in the UK present some kind of sexual threat to children online, while the Centre of Expertise on Child Sexual Abuse estimates that 15% of girls and 5% of boys experience some form of sexual abuse before the age of 16.

In February 2017, the Government published its Tackling Child Sexual Exploitation: Progress Report and announced a £40m package of measures to protect children and young people from sexual abuse, exploitation and trafficking, and to crack down on offenders. In September 2018, the Government announced an additional £21.5m investment in law enforcement to reduce the volume of offending and pursue the most hardened and dangerous abusers.

The Government has made significant progress in tackling child sexual exploitation. We have prioritised child sexual abuse as a national threat to empower law enforcement to tackle these crimes, developed world-leading technology such as the child abuse image database (CAID) to tackle online child sexual abuse, and built the capabilities of our law enforcement and intelligence partners to bring the highest-harm offenders to justice.

The Government continue to engage closely with a range of partners including law enforcement, charities and academics to build our understanding of the evolving threat in order to do all we can to protect children and stop offenders.

In 2017 the government established the Centre of Expertise on Child Sexual Abuse with £7.5 million of funding. Headed by Barnardo's, the centre works to improve our understanding of the scale and nature of pathways into child sexual offending and what works to prevent and tackle it, including developing a typology of child sexual offending which will support a more targeted response by the police and other agencies.

We will publish a national strategy setting out how we will galvanise local, national and international efforts to prevent, tackle and respond to all forms of Child Sexual Abuse, which will be supported by the announcement on 4 September 2019 of an additional £30 million to safeguard children from child sexual exploitation and abuse. Increasing funding for cutting-edge technology and the best intelligence and law enforcement capabilities will enable police officers to continue to target the worst and most sophisticated offenders.

Hate Crime: Muslims: Written question - [285405](#)

Asked by **Preet Kaur Gill** (Birmingham, Edgbaston), 2 September 2019

To ask the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government, what funding has been allocated to help increase the reporting of hate crimes by the Muslim community in each of the last five years.

Answered by: **Luke Hall**, 9 September 2019

We have allocated £250,000 in total over 2016/17 and 2018/19 to the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC). £150,000 of this was to support encouraging reporting from groups who are less likely to report hate crime. These groups included EU citizens and faith groups. Home Office data from 2017/18 shows that 52 per cent of religiously motivated hate crime was perpetrated against Muslims. In addition to the NPCC funding, the government is providing over £2.5 million to Tell MAMA, a hate crime reporting and victim support organisation. Whilst Tell MAMA predominantly supports Muslims or those targeted for being perceived to be Muslim, for example Sikhs, all communities are able to report hate crimes to Tell MAMA. To supply the information outside of these funding streams for the previous five years would involve a disproportionate cost to my Department.

Police: Recruitment: Written question - [HL16648](#)

Asked by **Lord Hogan-Howe**, 25 June 2019

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether, in the light of (1) their announcement of an additional £970 million in funding for the police service in 2019, (2) the fact that each police officer costs approximately £50,000 a year, and (3) their proposals to fund an increase in police numbers of 3,500 officers, they will instead be able to fund an extra 20,000 police officers.

Answered by: **Baroness Williams of Trafford**, 9 July 2019

Police funding is increasing by over £1 billion this year, including council tax and serious violence funding. Police force spending is a decision for PCCs and Chief Constables, considering their local pressures and priorities.

The Home Secretary has committed to prioritising police funding at the next Spending Review.

Police: Finance: Written question – [265556](#)

Asked by **Louise Haigh** (Sheffield, Heeley), 17 June 2019

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, pursuant to the Answer of 7 February 2019 to Question 216372 on Police: Finance, what the Police Transformation Fund underspend was in (a) 2016-17 and (b) 2017-18; and what estimate he has made of that underspend in 2018-19.

Answered by: Mr Nick Hurd, 8 July 2019

The Police Transformation Fund underspend was:

a) £ 5,922,195.65 in 2016-17, £5m of which was used for Emergency Services Mobile Communication research costs in 2016-17.

b) £42,884,039 in 2017-18, this was used to bring forward 2019-20 commitments which enabled us to finance the ministerial commitment to tackling serious violence in 2018-19

c) £3,084,351.34 in 2018-19

Police: Finance: Written question - [269091](#)

Asked by **Melanie Onn** (Great Grimsby), 25 June 2019

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what assessment he has made of the equality of availability of shared policing resources across all relevant police forces.

Answered by: **Mr Nick Hurd**, 1 July 2019

We recognise that demand on the police is changing and becoming more complex, and have made clear that the issue of the funding formula for police grant will be looked at again in the context of the next Spending Review. It is right first to consider what the overall envelope of funding to the police should be, before determining how it should be distributed.

4.4 Police Grant Report debates and the voting record: 2010/11 – 2019/20

[Police Grant Report \(England and Wales\) 2019/20](#)

HC Deb 5 Feb 2019 cc189-241

[Vote](#)

Division 321, 5 February 2019

[Police Grant Report \(England and Wales\) 2018/19](#)

HC Deb 7 Feb 2018 cc1508-1560

[Vote](#)

Division 116, 7 February 2018

[Police Grant Report \(England and Wales\) 2017/18](#)

HC Deb 22 February 2017, cc1033-1066

[Vote](#)

Division 165, 22 February 2017

[Police Grant Report \(England and Wales\) 2016/17](#)

HC Deb 10 February 2016, cc1586-1632

[Vote](#)

Division 191, 10 February 2016

[Police Grant Report \(England and Wales\) 2015/16](#)

HC Deb 10 February 2015, cc636-660

[Vote](#)

Division 150, 10 February 2015

[Police Grant Report \(England and Wales\) 2014/15](#)

HC Deb 12 Feb 2014 cc875-921

[Vote](#)

Division 212, 12 February 2014

5. Further reading

Institute for Government, [Performance Tracker 2019](#)

Public Accounts Select Committee, [Financial pressures undermining confidence in the police](#), 7 November 2018

Home Affairs Select Committee, [Committee warns of “dire consequences” without extra police funding](#), 25 October 2018

National Audit Office, [Financial sustainability of police forces in England and Wales 2018](#), HC 1501, 11 September 2018

Home Office, [Police Grant Report \(England and Wales\) 2018/19](#), HC 745, 31 January 2018.

Home Office, [Police financial reserves](#), 31 January 2018.

IFS, [Police Workforce and Funding in England and Wales](#)

R. Dinsey, P. Simpson and J. Payne, 2017

Home Office, [Guide to the police allocation formula](#), 26 March 2013.

5.1 Commons Library briefings

[Policing in the UK CBP 08582](#) 7 February 2020

This briefing discusses the key legislation for the governance of police services, how police forces work, including when they work together, how they organise their staff and how they are overseen.

[How our local police forces are funded](#) 20 December 2020

Funding for police services in England and Wales (policing is a devolved matter) is set for five years at periodic spending reviews and adjusted annually. It has long been recognised that the process by which funding is allocated to police forces requires reform. Funding to forces, through their Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs), has not kept track with overall spending on police services.

Over the last spending review period (2015/16 to 2019/20), overall funding for police services increased by 18%, but the amount of funding that goes to police forces increased by only 10%. Previous governments have tried to make changes to the allocation process but reform has stalled since 2017.

[Police Funding CBP 07279](#) 8 February 2016

This briefing explains the existing funding arrangements for police forces. It focuses on revenue funding for the territorial police forces of the United Kingdom. Police receive separate grants for capital purposes.

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