

Debate Pack

Number CDP - 2023/0031

By Grahame Allen
and Zoe Mansfield

7 February 2023

Motion to approve the Police Grant Report (England and Wales) 2023/24

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Summary

This debate pack has been compiled ahead of the Motion to approve the Police Grant Report (England and Wales) 2023/24 on Wednesday 8 February 2023.

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:

Grahame Allen, x2457

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 \(England and Wales\) 2023/24](#) on Wednesday 8 February 2023 is how Parliament approves the central police funding allocation for each force in England and Wales.¹

[Provisional funding for the 2023/24 financial year](#) was published on 14 December 2022 and was accompanied by a [Written Statement](#).²

The final [Police Grant Report for the 2023/24](#) financial year was published on 31 January 2023 and was also accompanied by a [Written Statement](#) on the same day.³

Both Written Statements are reproduced later in this brief.

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 \(MOPAC\)](#). 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](#).

Previous years funding by police force can be found in the Home Office publication [Police funding for England and Wales 2015 to 2023](#) (published 12 July 2022). The figures for 2022/23 differ slightly to those shown in the table below, which uses updated precept figures for 2022/23.

¹ Home Office, [Police Grant Report \(England and Wales\) 2023/24](#), HC 1066, 31 January 2023

² [HC Deb 14 Dec 2022 HCWS443](#)

³ [HC Deb 31 Jan 2023 HCWS537](#)

2

Police Grant Report 2023/24

Direct resource funding for each police force in England and Wales for 2023/24 was announced to the House on the 14 December 2022 in a [Written Statement](#) made by Chris Philp (Minister of State for Crime, Policing and Fire).

A [table \(PDF\)](#) accompanying the [Written Statement](#) on 31 January 2023 provided no new information.

The table below is based on the table from the [Written Statement: Police Grant allocation table 2023/24 \(PDF\)](#). It shows the police funding settlement for 2023/24 for each police force in England and Wales in cash terms and an estimate of the funding per head of population.

Assuming all Police and Crime Commissioners in England and Wales increase their precept income (Band D level) by £15 in 2023/24 **police funding for police forces in England and Wales will increase to just under £15.1 billion in 2023/24 from just over £14.5 billion in 2022/23 - a cash rise of 3.6%:**

Police Funding Settlement 2023/24				
Total police funding to police forces				
	2022/23 (£m)	2023/24 (£m)	Cash increase (%)	Estimated funding per head of population 2023/24 (£)
Avon & Somerset	362.2	376.3	3.9%	216
Bedfordshire	137.3	142.8	4.0%	203
Cambridgeshire	174.2	181.3	4.1%	203
Cheshire	232.8	242.2	4.0%	221
City of London	74.5	76.9	3.2%	-
Cleveland	157.0	161.9	3.1%	284
Cumbria	128.9	133.4	3.5%	267
Derbyshire	216.0	224.3	3.8%	212
Devon & Cornwall	377.0	392.0	4.0%	219
Dorset	159.1	165.8	4.2%	213
Durham	148.5	153.6	3.4%	244
Dyfed-Powys	129.8	134.8	3.9%	261
Essex	355.9	371.1	4.3%	200
Gloucestershire	139.8	145.4	4.0%	225
Greater Manchester	715.1	738.6	3.3%	258
Gwent	159.1	164.6	3.5%	280
Hampshire	409.9	426.8	4.1%	214
Hertfordshire	248.1	258.7	4.3%	216
Humberside	223.8	231.6	3.5%	247
Kent	379.1	394.7	4.1%	213
Lancashire	343.7	355.9	3.5%	232
Leicestershire	226.6	235.2	3.8%	210
Lincolnshire	146.4	152.1	3.9%	198
Merseyside	400.1	412.5	3.1%	290
Metropolitan Police	3,241.6	3,339.2	3.0%	379
Norfolk	196.4	203.9	3.8%	223
North Wales	185.2	191.9	3.6%	279
North Yorkshire	180.7	187.9	4.0%	230
Northamptonshire	161.1	167.3	3.8%	213
Northumbria	342.8	354.8	3.5%	245
Nottinghamshire	250.9	259.8	3.5%	226
South Wales	352.5	364.7	3.5%	277
South Yorkshire	315.4	326.1	3.4%	237
Staffordshire	233.5	242.4	3.8%	214
Suffolk	150.9	157.0	4.0%	206
Surrey	275.2	286.7	4.2%	238
Sussex	346.6	361.4	4.3%	212
Thames Valley	511.9	533.6	4.2%	212
Warwickshire	122.7	127.8	4.2%	214
West Mercia	263.3	274.1	4.1%	211
West Midlands	695.6	718.4	3.3%	246
West Yorkshire	541.9	560.8	3.5%	238
Wiltshire	142.1	148.3	4.4%	199
England and Wales	14,555.1	15,078.5	3.6%	253

Notes: 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. Precept use reflects actual council tax requirements in 2022/23 and assumes that PCCs in England and Wales increase their precept Band D level by £15 and that council tax base levels increase in line with the latest Office for Budget Responsibility forecasts.

Source: Source: HC Library estimates based on: [HC Deb 31 Jan 2023 HCWS537](#); Population: Census 2021

33% of the £523 million increase in funding to police forces in 2023/24 is accounted for by the increase in government grant, while 67% is accounted for by an assumed increase in the police precept.

2.1

Reform of the police funding formula

Concerns over the use of the Police Allocation Formula (PAF) in its current form remain unresolved. 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

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

[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 was rescheduled for 2020.

The [2020 Spending Review \(PDF\)](#) and [the Autumn Budget and Spending Review 2021 \(web accessible\)](#) made no mention of reforming the Police Allocation Formula. However, the PAF was again used to allocate funding for recruitment under the Police Uplift Programme (PUP) up to 2024/25 to “recruit the final 8,000 police officers to meet the government’s commitment of 20,000 additional officers by 2023”.⁵

The latest information on reform of the PAF was given in response to a [Written Question](#), answered on 23 January 2023⁶:

Peter Gibson: To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether she plans to alter the police funding formula; and if she will take steps to increase police funding in areas with more properties in lower council tax bands.

Chris Philp (Minister of State for Crime, Policing and Fire): The government recognises that the current police funding formula is out of date and no longer accurately reflects demand on policing. A review of the funding formula was launched in Autumn 2021, and the Home Office is preparing to publish a first public consultation early this year. This will set out the broad principles of the Review and consult on the purpose, structure and components of a new formula.

In developing a new formula, we are considering the demands facing each police force and the relative impact of local factors on the resource required to meet demand.

⁵ HMT, [Autumn Budget and Spending Review 2021 \(web accessible\)](#), 27 October 2021, p51

⁶ UIN [124098](#) 23 January 2023

3 Media

3.1 Articles

[Police forces in line for below-inflation funding increase](#)

Gavin Cordon, Independent, 14 December 2022

[Record number of UK police forces are failing and need intensive help](#)

Vikram Dodd, Guardian, 30 June 2022

[£30 council tax rise 'to fund police and TEL](#)

Gavin Cordon, Evening Standard, 14 December 2022

3.2 Press releases and announcements

[Policing to receive up to £287 million funding boost next year](#)

Home Office, 15 December 2022

[Police funding for England and Wales statistics](#)

Home Office, 12 July 2022

[Pay and Morale Survey finds policing rests on a knife edge](#)

Police federation of England and Wales, 11 January 2023

[Target of the uplift programme fails to recognise reality](#)

Police federation of England and Wales, 4 January 2023

[Police Funding Settlement](#)

Association of Police and Crime Commissioners, 16 December 2022

4 Parliamentary Business

4.1 Ministerial Statements

Police Funding Settlement 2023-24

Written Statement: [HCWS537](#)

Mr Chris Philp (The Minister of State for Crime, Policing and Fire)

My Rt Hon Friend, the Home Secretary, has today laid before the House the Police Grant Report (England and Wales) 2023-24 (HC 1066). The Report sets out the Home Secretary's determination for 2023-24 of the aggregate amount of grants that she proposes to pay under section 46(2) of the Police Act 1996. Copies of the Report are available from the Vote Office.

The allocations that have been laid before the House today are as set out in my Statement and the provisional Police Grant Report of 14 December 2022.

In 2023-24 the overall funding settlement for the policing system will total up to £17.2 billion, a £287 million increase on the 2022-23 funding settlement. Available funding to Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) will increase next year by up to an additional £523 million, assuming full take-up of precept flexibility and using latest forecasts.

This would represent an increase to PCC funding in cash terms of 3.6% on the 2022-23 police funding settlement. This settlement demonstrates how the government is honouring the commitments set out at Spending Review 2021 to provide additional funding to maintain the Police Uplift Programme and to provide additional support for the recent pay award.

The attached [table \(PDF\)](#) documents funding to PCCs for 2023-24, including precept.

Provisional Police Grant Report (England and Wales) 2023-24

Written Statement: [HCWS443](#)

Mr Chris Philp (The Minister of State for Crime, Policing and Fire)

My Rt Hon. Friend the Home Secretary has today published the Provisional Police Grant Report (England and Wales) 2023-24. The Report sets out the Home Secretary's determination for 2023-24 of the aggregate amount of grants that she proposes to pay under section 46(2) of the Police Act 1996. A copy of the Report will be placed in the Libraries of both Houses.

Today the Government is setting out the provisional police funding settlement in Parliament for the 2023-24 financial year. Overall funding for policing will rise by up to £287 million compared to the 2022-23 funding settlement, bringing the total up to £17.2 billion for the policing system. Within this, funding to Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) will increase by up to an additional £523 million, assuming full

take-up of precept flexibility. This would represent an increase to PCC funding in cash terms of 3.6% on top of the 2022-23 police funding settlement.

The Chancellor confirmed at the Autumn Statement that departmental budgets set out at Spending Review 2021 will be maintained to 2024-25. This confirms that, despite the pressures faced by all public services, we are still increasing funding into 2023-24 by providing forces with an increase to government grants of £174 million, £74 million more than announced at Spending Review 2021 (SR21), reflecting the commitments made earlier this year to support the 2022-23 pay award. By delivering on this promise, we are making sure that the police receive the funding they need to achieve and maintain their overall officer headcount, comprised of their agreed Police Uplift baseline plus their allocation of the 20,000 additional officers.

To ensure that policing are able to balance budgets and deliver on key priorities, we have gone even further by providing an additional £5 on top of the £10 precept limit agreed at SR21, which could raise up to an additional £349m when compared to 2022-23. This means that PCCs will be receiving up to £15.1 billion of funding in 2023-24, an increase of over half a billion pounds.

This Government has provided significant investment into policing over the previous four years, and so now it is only right that we hold forces to account on delivery. We therefore expect policing to approach the 2023-24 financial year with a focus on this Government's key priorities:

- Ensuring overall police officer numbers are maintained at the agreed Police Uplift baseline plus force level allocations of the 20,000 additional officers.
- Deploying these additional officers to reduce crime and honour this Government's commitment to keep the public safe.
- Delivering improvements in productivity and driving forward efficiencies, maximising the value of the Government's investment.

Police Uplift Programme

Since 2019, this Government has invested over £3 billion, including additional funding each year and that rolled into government grants, to enable the recruitment of 20,000 additional officers, a government priority and manifesto commitment. Forces have worked hard and are delivering at pace, having recruited 15,343 additional officers in England and Wales as of the end of September 2022.

It is critical, however, that beyond March 2023 officer numbers are maintained to ensure the benefits of the additional 20,000 officers can be realised. Forces will need to retain both new and more experienced officers as we move into a new phase of the maintenance of officer numbers in 2023-24. We will look to forces to invest in their officers, striving to be efficient and conscientious with their own budgets. Many officers recruited since 2019 will be reaching the end of their probationary period, and we expect forces to deploy new and experienced officers effectively to ensure local communities benefit from the investment now and in years to come.

Reflecting the importance of reaching this milestone and maintaining the additional officers, in 2023-24 £275 million will be ringfenced and allocated in line with funding formula shares. As in previous years, PCCs will be able to access this by demonstrating that they have maintained their overall officer headcount, comprised

of their agreed Police Uplift baseline plus their allocation of the 20,000 additional officers.

Precept

Spending Review 2021 confirmed that PCCs in England will be empowered to raise additional funding through increased precept flexibility of up to £10 per year to 2024-25. However, recognising the financial pressures police forces are facing, we propose to enable PCCs in England in 2023-24 to increase their precept by up to £15 for a typical Band D property, subject to a period of consultation and approval from the House of Commons through the Local Government Finance Settlement. This would equate to an additional £349 million should all PCCs maximise this flexibility [Reference Note [1] within the Written Statement: “Calculated using the latest forecasts. Council tax in Wales is devolved and PCCs in Wales are not bound by the council tax referendum principles.”].

Using this precept flexibility is a decision that must be taken by each locally elected PCC. Local taxation should not be in place of sound financial management, and therefore I expect PCCs to exhaust all other options to reprioritise their budgets, seek efficiencies and maximise productivity of their existing resources before looking to local taxpayers for additional funding.

Efficiency and productivity

Police, like all public services, must ensure that they make best use of public money. This means reducing inefficiencies and maximising productivity. As part of the Spending Review 2021, we expect to see at least £100 million of cashable efficiency savings delivered from force budgets by 2024-25, achieved through areas such as:

- Working with BlueLight Commercial to maximise financial and commercial benefits related to procurement, through use of the organisation’s commercial expertise, leveraging the purchasing power available across the sector, and developing the capacity to implement a full commercial life-cycle approach to procurement.
- Corporate Functions, where the Home Office and BlueLight Commercial are conducting ongoing work with the sector to understand the opportunities around the management of corporate functions for example implementation of shared service models.

BlueLight Commercial is itself a sector-owned company, set up to provide commercial expertise and assistance to policing and assist forces in identifying and making efficiency savings. In 2021-22 the company assisted policing in make efficiency savings of almost £40 million (including cashable savings of £25m and non-cashable savings of £15m). The organisation has been funded by the Home Office for the last three years and we will continue to support the company in 2023-24 whilst they work towards establishing and implementing a sustainable funding model.

For the continuing significant investment into policing that the government has made in recent years it is crucial that we are delivering the best possible value for the public. This includes ensuring that the police are meeting the needs of their community and the public are receiving the highest possible quality of service. We have therefore commissioned the National Police Chiefs’ Council to conduct a review

of operational productivity in policing. We expect the review, led by Sir Stephen House, to deliver clear, practical, and deliverable recommendations to improve the productivity of policing, with the review team having already considered how the police respond to individuals experiencing acute mental health distress.

National priorities

This settlement provides £1.1 billion for national policing priorities (as set out at tables 1 and 4) to support PCCs and forces, and to support the strategic vision outlined in the Beating Crime Plan to cut crime, increase confidence in the criminal justice system, and put victims first.

For 2023-24, we will maintain settlement funding for programmes that prevent crime and help keep communities safe, including:

- This settlement provides funding to combat serious violence, including Violence Reduction Units and the Grip ‘hotspot policing’ programme. Funding arrangements for specific crime reduction programmes will be confirmed in due course.
- Delivering on the commitments made in the 10-year drug strategy by prioritising funding to clamp down on drugs and County Lines activity which has already achieved over 2,900 county line closures since 2019.
- Continuing to invest in tackling exploitation and abuse, including child sexual exploitation and modern slavery.
- Prioritising Regional Organised Crime Units, ensuring they are equipped with the specialist capabilities and dedicated resource needed to support law enforcement in confronting serious and organised crime.

Funding arrangements for specific crime reduction programmes will be confirmed in due course.

Going further, this settlement provides funding to improve the criminal justice system, victim care, and investigation outcomes including:

- Prioritising funding for commitments made through the Rape Review, ensuring the right support is in place to support police forces in implementing the national operating model for rape investigations and improving their digital capability, crucial for improving timeliness and reducing victim attrition.
- Investing in a new Victim Satisfaction Survey to drive improvements in the support police forces provide to victims, and gain new insights into why victims withhold or withdraw support for investigations.
- Continuing to invest in the development of forensics tools and services for police forces, and the Forensic Capability Network as a central resource supporting the national network of over 4,000 forensic specialists in police forces.

It is crucial that police forces and law enforcement partners have effective technology systems to support front line officers. Therefore, we are:

- Providing funding for major programmes of work which are already underway to replace and improve systems, such the National Law Enforcement Data Programme and Emergency Services Mobile Communications Programme.
- Continuing to invest in critical national police and law enforcement IT capabilities to transform the way that the police engage with the public and unlock more efficient working practices.

Counter-terrorism policing

The Government will continue to provide vital support for counter-terrorism (CT) policing, ensuring they have the resources they need to meet and deal with the threats we face. CT police funding will continue to total over £1 billion in 2023-24. This investment will support ongoing CT policing investigations to keep the country safe and includes funding for both armed policing and the CT Operations Centre. PCCs will be notified separately of force-level funding allocations for CT policing, which will not be made public for security reasons

This settlement will support the police to do their vital job to cut crime and keep people safe. I would like to express my gratitude and pay tribute to our dedicated police officers and staff for their exceptional commitment and bravery. 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 and Crime Commissioners for 2023-24. These documents are intended to be read together.

The attached [table \(PDF\)](#) documents the provisional police settlement for 2023-24.

4.2

Debates

[Police: Efficiency and Resourcing](#)

HC 19 December 2022

[Neighbourhood Crimes: Effectiveness of Police Community Support Officers](#)

HC 14 November 2022

[New Police Officers: Entry Pay Rates](#)

HC 14 November 2022

[Police Service: HMI Report](#)

HC 3 November 2022

[Police Funding](#)

HC 19 October 2022

[Police Officer Recruitment: London Region](#)

HC 5 September 2022

[Metropolitan Police Service](#)

HC 29 June 2022

[Police Funding](#)

HC 23 March 2022

4.3

Police Grant Report debates and voting records: 2015/16 – 2022/23

[Police Grant Report \(England and Wales\) 2022-23](#)

HC Deb 9 Feb 2022 cc989-1010

Question put and agreed to.

Resolved.

[Police Grant Report \(England and Wales\) 2021-22](#)

HC Deb 10 February 2021 cc352-385

Question put and agreed to.

Resolved.

[Police Grant Report \(England and Wales\) 2020-21](#)

HC Deb 24 February 2020 cc68-113

Question put and agreed to.

Resolved.

[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

4.4

Parliamentary Questions

Police: Finance: Written Question - [124098](#)

Asked by **Peter Gibson** (Darlington), Conservative, 16 January 2023

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether she plans to alter the police funding formula; and if she will take steps to increase police funding in areas with more properties in lower council tax bands.

Answered by: **Chris Philp**, 24 January 2023

The government recognises that the current police funding formula is out of date and no longer accurately reflects demand on policing. A review of the funding formula was launched in Autumn 2021, and the Home Office is preparing to publish a first public consultation early this year. This will set out the broad principles of the Review and consult on the purpose, structure and components of a new formula.

In developing a new formula, we are considering the demands facing each police force and the relative impact of local factors on the resource required to meet demand.

Crime Prevention: Written Question - [110732](#)

Asked by: **Colleen Fletcher** (Coventry North East), Labour, 14 December 2022

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what (a) financial and (b) other steps her Department is taking to help prevent crime in (i) Coventry North East constituency, (ii) Coventry, (iii) the West Midlands and (iv) England.

Answered by: **Chris Philp**, 19 December 2022

The Government is committed to tackling crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB). Last year the [Beating Crime Plan](#) laid out the Government's plan for tackling crime and ASB and committed to working with local agencies and partners to drive down ASB using the full range of powers and tools in the '2014 Act'.

We provided the police, local authorities and other local agencies with a range of flexible tools and powers that they can use to respond quickly and effectively to ASB through the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. It is for local areas to decide how best to deploy these powers depending on the specific circumstances.

The Home Office announced in March this year that ASB would be one of the primary crime and issue types being targeted in the next rounds of the Safer Streets Fund. This funding goes towards local projects aimed at increasing the safety of public spaces for all with a particular focus on addressing neighbourhood crime, anti-social behaviour and tackling violence against women and girls. At the end of July, we announced the outcome of Round Four of the Safer Streets Fund, investing an additional £50 million and supporting 111 projects across England and Wales.

We are committed to ensuring that policing has the resources it needs to cut crime and increasing the number of police officers by 20,000 by March 2023. These 20,000 additional officers will be on top of recruitment to cover retirement and those leaving the police.

It is for Chief Constables and Police and Crime Commissioners, as operational leaders and elected local representatives respectively, to decide how best to respond to local priorities.

Crimes of Violence: Crime Prevention: Written Question - [105544](#)

Asked by: **Dan Carden** (Liverpool, Walton), Labour, 7 December 2022

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what assessment her Department has made of the impact of ad-hoc funding in preparation for the Serious Violence Duty.

Answered by: **Chris Philp**, 15 December 2022

The Home Office will fund costs incurred through the implementation of the Serious Violence Duty.

This funding will support the specified authorities in a local government area to work together to prevent and reduce serious violence, including identifying the kinds of serious violence that occur in the area, the causes of that violence (so far as it is possible to do so), and to prepare and implement a strategy for preventing, and reducing serious violence in the area.

Grant funding for the specified authorities will be administered, on behalf of the Home Office, by local policing bodies.

Police: Finance: Written Question - [105543](#)

Asked by: **Dan Carden** (Liverpool, Walton), Labour, 7 December 2022

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what recent assessment she has made of the impact of inflation on the police precept; and whether she has made an assessment of the potential merits of alternative methods towards providing funding for local police services.

Answered by: **Chris Philp**, 15 December 2022

Around two thirds of police funding comes from central Government grants, as well as additional funding for specific purposes like crime reduction programmes. The remaining funding is drawn from a share of council tax known as “precept”. In total for 2022-23, the Government will provide around £10bn of grant funding to PCCs, with up to £4.9bn drawn from police precept.

Setting precept levels is a decision for elected Police and Crime Commissioners, taking into account local priorities. Central Government set upper limits on the amount that precept may be increased each year in

England. Any proposed increase above that limit is subject to a local referendum. Council tax policy in Wales is a matter for the devolved Government.

Police: Finance: Written Question - [104364](#)

Asked by: **Sarah Jones** (Croydon Central), Labour, 6 December 2022

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, how much was provided to police forces through (a) the DCLG grant, (b) the Welsh grant and (c) other grants in 2010/11.

Answered by: **Chris Philp**, 9 December 2022

The information requested is available online, on the Government website, at the link listed below. The tables show police forces' funding allocations for 2010-11 which contain information on the DCLG grant, Welsh grant and other grants.

<https://hansard.parliament.uk/lords/2009-11-26/debates/09112628000414/PoliceGrants> (opens in a new tab)

It is not possible 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.

Metropolitan Police: Finance: Written Question - [102927](#)

Asked by: **Helen Hayes** (Dulwich and West Norwood), Labour, 5 December 2022

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether the allocation of the National and International Capital Cities Grant to the Metropolitan Police has been adjusted for inflation.

Answered by: **Chris Philp**, 8 December 2022

In 2022-23 the Metropolitan Police Service will receive up to £3.24bn of funding. This is an increase of up to £169m when compared to 2021-22. In addition, the MPS receives funding for a number of other functions including as the lead for counter-terrorism, around £47m of funding relating to crime reduction programmes, and specific funding through the Police Special Grant.

The discretionary National and International Capital City (NICC) Grant, which is included in these figures totals £185.3m, unchanged from 2021-22.

Funding since 2010 cannot be directly compared as elements have changed or been amalgamated over time.

Hate Crime: LGBT+ People: Written Question - [101026](#)

Asked by: **Tulip Siddiq** (Hampstead and Kilburn), Labour, 1 December 2022

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what steps she has taken to tackle the recent increase of reported violent hate crimes towards LGBTQ+ people in (a) Hampstead and Kilburn constituency, (b) Greater London; and whether she will increase funding for the police.

Answered by: **Miss Sarah Dines**, 6 December 2022

The Government takes all forms of hate crime seriously. We expect the police to fully investigate these hateful attacks and make sure the cowards who commit them feel the full force of the law.

We also welcome the apparent greater willingness to report hate crimes to the police and that the police are better at identifying them. That helps to explain the increase seen in hate crime this year.

Our priority is to get more police onto our streets, cut crime, protect the public and bring more criminals to justice. We are supporting police by providing them with the resources they need, including recruiting 20,000 extra police officers.

The Metropolitan Police Service's funding will be up to £3.24 billion in 2022/23, an increase of up to £169.3 million when compared to 2021/22.

As at 30 September 2022, the Metropolitan Police Service have recruited 3,109 additional uplift officers against a total three-year allocation of 4,557 officers. The deployment of all officers is an operational decision for Chief Constables.

Police: Gwent: Written Question - [77609](#)

Asked by: **Ruth Jones** (Newport West), Labour, 2 November 2022

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether she has had discussions with Cabinet colleagues about the adequacy of Gwent Police force's budget.

Answered by: **Chris Philp**, 11 November 2022

The Government has published a funding settlement of up to £16.9 billion for 2022/23, up to £1.1 billion more than the previous year, to ensure police forces in England and Wales have the resources they need to protect the public.

For Gwent, funding will be up to £159.1m in 2022/23, an increase of up to £9.1m when compared to 2021/22.

Police Funding: Oral Question - [9016071](#)

Asked by: **Wayne David** (Caerphilly), Labour, 19 October 2022

What discussions he has had with Cabinet colleagues on the adequacy of levels of police funding in Wales.

Answered by: **David T. C. Davies**, 19 October 2022

The four Welsh police forces are adequately funded and will receive combined funding of up to £826.7 million in 2022-23, an increase of up to £45.1 million on the previous financial year. Gwent's funding will be up to £159.1 million, an increase of £9.1 million on the previous financial year.

Asked by: Wayne David (Caerphilly), Labour, 19 October 2022

South Wales police's area contains Cardiff, the capital city of Wales, yet it gets no extra resources for the extra responsibilities that comes with that. Will the Secretary of State make representations to his Government colleagues to address this anomaly?

Answered by: David T. C. Davies, 19 October 2022

South Wales police's funding will be up to £352.5 in 2022-23, an increase of £19 million on the previous financial year. If the hon. Gentleman wants to do something to support police forces in Wales, may I suggest that he talks to the Welsh Labour Government about their failure to hand over the apprenticeship levy, which is being held back by them and should be passed on to police forces so that—*[Interruption.]*

Police: West Yorkshire: Written Question - [63051](#)

Asked by: **Simon Lightwood** (Wakefield), Labour, 13 October 2022

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, how much funding her Department has provided (a) to West Yorkshire Police and (b) for policing in Wakefield constituency in the 2022-23 financial year.

Answered by: **Jeremy Quin**, 18 October 2022

On 2 February 2022, the Government published a total police funding settlement of up to £16.9 billion in 2022/23, an increase of up to £1.1 billion when compared to 2021/22.

West Yorkshire Police's funding will be up to £541.9m in 2022/23, an increase of up to £31.1m compared to 2021/22. The Home Office does not allocate funding to individual constituencies. Decisions about the allocation of police

resources locally, are a matter for Chief Constables and directly elected local policing bodies (including Police and Crime Commissioners, Mayors exercising with PCC functions and the London Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime).

Police: Blackpool: Written Question - [54679](#)

Asked by: **Scott Benton** (Blackpool South), Conservative, 22 September 2022

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, how much additional funding, including through Project ADDER, has been provided to (a) combat drug crime and (b) support general policing in Blackpool in the last 12 months.

Answered by: **Jeremy Quin**, 13 October 2022

This Government's 10-year Drug Strategy, underpinned by significant investment, sets out a whole system approach to reducing drug-related crime, harms and overall drug use. This includes £300m of dedicated investment over three years to drive work on tackling drug supply and county lines.

Through Project ADDER (Addiction, Diversion, Disruption, Enforcement and Recovery) we are trail-blazing a whole-system response to combatting drug misuse in 13 hardest hit areas across England and Wales. Project ADDER in Blackpool has provided the Lancashire Constabulary with over £650k of dedicated enforcement funding in 2021/22, with a further £575k provided for 2022/23. In total, Blackpool's Project ADDER funding allocation will be £1,925,000 for 2022/23, which includes both health and enforcement funding.

Police funding for the Lancashire Constabulary more generally will be up to £343.7m in 2022/23, an increase of up to £17.9m when compared to 2021/22. Decisions on how to use this funding are an operational matter for Chief Constables.

Drugs: Organised Crime: Written Question - [59569](#)

Asked by: **Ms Lyn Brown** (West Ham), Labour, 10 October 2022

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with reference to New support for victims of county lines exploitation, published on 24 September 2022, how much funding will be allocated to support services in London, for each of the next three years.

Answered by: **Jeremy Quin**, 12 October 2022

We are determined to crack down on county lines gangs and that is why, through the ten-year Drugs Strategy, we are investing up to £145m over three years in our successful County Lines Programme.

As part of that, in order to support those exploited, this financial year we are awarding not-for-profit organisation Catch22 up to £1.035m to deliver a specialist support service in London, the West Midlands, Merseyside and Greater Manchester. These are the four biggest exporting areas for county lines activity, aligning with the wider investment in police forces as part of the County Lines Programme.

We are awarding up to £1.5m in both financial years 2023/24 and 2024/25. Separate allocations have not been made by area.

As part of the package of support, funding will also be allocated to continue the delivery of the national confidential and anonymous helpline 'SafeCall', delivered across England and Wales by Missing People – including bespoke support for parents and carers.

Anti-social Behaviour: Written Question - [45690](#)

Asked by: **Janet Daby** (Lewisham East), Labour, 2 September 2022

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what recent steps she has taken to ensure that police forces have adequate funding to tackle anti-social behaviour.

Answered by: **Jeremy Quin**, 22 September 2022

It is for Chief Constables and Police and Crime Commissioners, as operational leaders and elected local representatives respectively, to decide how best to respond to local priorities and to help ensure the police have the resources they need; we have given them the biggest funding increase in a decade and are enabling policing to recruit 20,000 additional officers over the next three years.

The Metropolitan Police Service funding will be up to £3.24bn in 2022/23, an increase of up to £169.3m when compared to 2021/22. As at 30 June 2022, the Metropolitan Police Service has recruited 2,952 additional Police Uplift Programme officers against a total three-year allocation of 4,557 officers.

Provision of CCTV is a local matter, but the Safer Streets Fund (SSF) includes the delivery of situational crime prevention measures, such as improved street lighting and increased CCTV coverage, as possible funded interventions to prevent anti-social behaviour (ASB), neighbourhood crime and violence against women and girls. There is strong evidence to show simple solutions like increased CCTV can help to prevent crimes before they happen, relieving

the strain on police and empowering communities and individuals to feel safer when they are out in public.

On 25 July the Government announced a further £50 million funding for 111 projects through Round Four of the SSF; 83 of these projects have a primary focus on tackling ASB, using a wide range of interventions including: outreach and diversionary activities; educational programmes; behavioural change campaigns; as well as additional CCTV cameras and improved streetlighting.

Knives: Crime: Written Question - [48470](#)

Asked by: **Mr Tanmanjeet Singh Dhesi** (Slough), Labour, 6 September 2022

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether she has plans to increase policing resources in Slough constituency in the context of recent incidents of knife crime in that area.

Answered by: **Jeremy Quin**, 21 September 2022

The Government is determined to tackle serious violence, including knife crime, and has made £130m available this financial year (22/23) to do so. This includes £64m for our network of 20 Violence Reduction Units (VRUs) which bring together local partners to tackle the drivers of violence in their area, and £30m for our targeted police programme, Grip (previously Surge).

An independent evaluation of these programmes compared numbers of police-recorded violent offences taking place in the areas where these programmes operate with matched (control) areas. This found that in their first two years of operation, the programmes had together prevented an estimated 49,000 offences.

Over 10 years, we are also investing £200m in the Youth Endowment Fund (YEF), which funds interventions to divert children and young people away from exploitation and serious violence.

The previous Home Secretary visited Thames Valley Police and the VRU on 11 and 31 August. She met the Police and Crime Commissioner and other force leaders from the Southeast of England to discuss the positive work they are doing to reduce serious violence in their areas.

The Home Office has provided funding to 7 police forces and VRUs across the Southeast to combat serious violence, including knife crime. The areas that receive VRU funding are London, Thames Valley, Essex, Sussex, Hampshire, Kent, and Bedfordshire.

The Thames Valley VRU has received c £5.5m since 2019. This includes £1.16m in 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22, and a further £2m in 2022/23. The VRU also received additional investment of £787,000 in 2021/22 to deliver two

programmes that capitalise on key moments where learning is expected to be best heard in a young person's life, such as on admission to A&E or in police custody.

The Metropolitan Police and the London VRU have received a combined c.£91.1m since 2019, including c.£20.7m for this financial year. The remaining six areas have received a combined c.£54.8m since 2019, including c.£13.9m for this financial year.

VRUs are also delivering youth interventions with their funding. Thames Valley's VRU-funded 'Hospital Navigators' programme is delivered in 5 major A&Es across the area, including Slough, and provides immediate support to young people attending A&E because of a violent incident. This supported more than 470 vulnerable young people last year and has received additional funding from the YEF to evaluate its impact.

The South-eastern areas that receive VRU funding also receive funding for the Grip programme. Thames Valley Police have been allocated c.£4.8m over the last three years, including c.£798k for this financial year (2022/23). The Metropolitan Police have been allocated approximately £50.9m over the last three years, including £7.9m for this financial year (2022/23). The remaining six areas have received a combined c.£19.6m since 2019, including c.£3.6m in the current financial year of 2022/23.

The Government also encourages funding to be used on national weeks of action through Operation Sceptre. The latest phase of this operation took place between 16 and 22 May 2022. In the Thames Valley Police area, 13 knives were seized during enforcement action, with a further 97 being surrendered or seized during operational weapon sweeps.

In 2022/23, Thames Valley Police will receive up to £511.9m from Government Grants and precept. This is an increase of up to £28.6m compared to 2021/22. Through the Government's Police Uplift Programme, Thames Valley Police has been allocated 609 additional officers. As of 30 June 2022, the force has recruited 442 of these.

Police: Funding: Written Question - [48290](#)

Asked by: **Andrew Rosindell** (Romford) Conservative, 6 September 2022

Police: Finance: Written Question - [38784](#)

Asked by: **Preet Kaur Gill** (Birmingham, Edgbaston), Labour, 18 July 2022

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, when she last (a) conducted a review of the Police Allocation Formula (PAF) and (b) made an assessment of the impact of the PAF on the West Midlands; and if she will

publish a breakdown of the effect of damping on police funding allocations to West Midlands Police in each of the last 10 years.

Answered by: **Tom Pursglove**, 26 July 2022

The government is currently conducting a review of the Police Funding Formula. We recognise that the current police funding formula is out of date and no longer accurately reflects demand on policing. We intend to introduce a new funding formula before the next General Election.

Floor damping was applied by the then Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG - now the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities) before DCLG funding for local policing bodies was transferred to the Home Office in 2013/14. Funding allocations were confirmed through the 2013/14 Police Grant Report, and the floor damping calculation for policing bodies was set out in "Calculating the 2013/14 Formula Funding" which accompanied the Provisional Local Government Finance Report (England) 2013/14.

The annual Police Grant Report published by the Home Office provides information on how allocations have been made from 2013/14 to 2022/23. Damping applied to funding for local policing bodies before 2013/14 by the then-DCLG is set out in the annual Local Government Finance settlements.

Police: Banks: Written Question – [HL1618](#)

Asked by: **Lord Sikka** (Life Peer), Labour

To ask Her Majesty's Government what amount of funding, if any, police forces have received from banks in the last 10 years.

Answered by: **Baroness Williams of Trafford**, 21 July 2022

Police and Crime Commissioners generate income through a variety of funding sources including Government grants, police precept, charging for policing commercial events and investments (both interest and dividends).

You can find detailed breakdowns of force financing arrangements in their published annual financial statements.

Crime Prevention: Young People: Written Question – [38793](#)

Asked by: **Preet Kaur Gill** (Birmingham, Edgbaston), Labour, 18 July 2022

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what funding has been made available for early intervention and prevention programmes to

support young people at high risk of involvement in serious violence in the West Midlands in each of the last 12 years.

Answered by: **Tom Pursglove**, 26 July 2022

Tackling knife crime is a priority and the Government is determined to crack down on the scourge of violence devastating our communities.

The Police and Crime Commissioner for the West Midlands attended a recent Home Secretary visit to Birmingham on 29 June in preparation for the Commonwealth Games.

Home Office officials are in regular contact with police forces and PCCs, including the West Midlands, about their local response to knife crime. For West Midlands, this has included recent detailed examination of local data on violent crime, and police plans to tackle it.

On 2 February 2022, the Government published a total police funding settlement of up to £16.9 billion in 2022/23, an increase of up to £1.1 billion when compared to 2021/22.

It is for Chief Constables, directly elected Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) and Mayors with PCC functions to make operational decisions including how to allocate resources based on their local knowledge and experience.

West Midlands' funding will be up to £695.6m in 2022/23, an increase of up to £40.1m when compared to 2021/22.

In addition, the West Midlands has benefited from a wide range of funding intended to intervene early and divert young people from involvement in violence. Current intervention and prevention programmes were largely initiated from 2018 / 2019 and 12 years of figures are unavailable for these programmes. The funding includes:

- £1.831m between 2018/19 and 2019/20 from the Early Intervention Youth Fund (EIYF). The EIYF was designed to support and prevent young people from becoming involved in violence through positive activities.
- £10.11m between 2019 and 2022 to develop the West Midlands Violence Reduction Unit (VRU). VRUs bring together key local partners to identify the drivers of serious violence and deliver a coordinated and cohesive response. This includes a range of interventions to support young people at high risk of involvement in serious violence.
- £7m through the Youth Endowment Fund (YEF) for a range of projects to reduce serious violence. The YEF is supporting our response to serious violence by identifying what works in diverting children and young people away from involvement in serious violent crime.

Police: Havering: Written Question - [25757](#)

Asked by: **Andrew Rosindell** (Romford), Conservative, 27 June 2022

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what the financial contribution is of the London Borough of Havering to the Metropolitan Police; and how much is assigned from the London Metropolitan Police to the London Borough of Havering.

Answered by: **Kit Malthouse**, 5 July 2022

The average (Band D) council tax charge in the Borough of Havering is £1970.97, of which £277 is allocated to the Metropolitan Police. The Government does not collect data on the total amount collected from each borough or how those funds are allocated, as this is a matter for the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime and the Metropolitan Police.

Total funding for the Metropolitan Police in 2022-23 will be over £3 billion, of which around £849 million will come from council tax precept.

Police: Finance: Written Question - [1346](#)

Asked by: **Tom Hunt** (Ipswich), Conservative, 12 May 2022

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, when she plans to review the police allocation formula.

Answered by: **Kit Malthouse**, 20 May 2022

The Police Funding Formula Review is currently in progress, with ministers having confirmed their intention to introduce a new formula before the end of this Parliament.

The technical phase of the Review, which will deliver proposals for new funding arrangements, is underway, and a public consultation will take place before any new funding arrangements are implemented.

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Further reading

Home Office, [*Police officer uplift, quarterly update to December 2022*](#), 27 January 2023

Home Office, [*Police funding for England and Wales 2015 to 2023*](#), 12 July 2022)

Home Office, [*Police Grant report: 2022 to 2023 \(England and Wales\)*](#), HC 1084, 2 February 2022

Home Office, [*Police Grant report: 2021 to 2022 \(England and Wales\)*](#), 4 February 2021

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

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

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

IFS, [*Police Workforce and Funding in England and Wales*](#) R. Dinsey, P. Simpson and J. Payne, 2017

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Commons Library briefings

[Police service strength CBP 00634](#)

This briefing paper explores police service strength data from the Home Office, Scottish Government, and Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI). Each country receives individual analysis utilising the available data from each police force area and international comparisons where available.

[Policing in the UK CBP 08582](#)

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 \(Insight\)](#)

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](#)

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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