

## Debate Pack

Number CDP - 2024/0029  
By Grahame Allen  
6 February 2024

# Motion to approve the Police Grant Report (England and Wales) 2024/25

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## Summary

This debate pack has been compiled ahead of the Motion to approve the Police Grant Report (England and Wales) 2024/25 on Wednesday 7 February 2024.

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 ext.2457**

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 \(England and Wales\) 2024/25](#)<sup>1</sup> on Wednesday 7 February 2024 is how Parliament approves the central police funding allocation for each force in England and Wales.

[Provisional funding for the 2024/25 financial year](#) was published on 14 December 2023 and was accompanied by a [Written Statement](#).<sup>2</sup>

The final [Police Grant Report for the 2024/25](#) financial year was published on 31 January 2024 and was also accompanied by a [Written Statement](#) on the same day.<sup>3</sup>

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 funding 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 2024](#) (published 28 July 2023). The figures for 2023/24 differ slightly to those shown in the table below, which uses updated precept figures for 2023/24.

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<sup>1</sup> Home Office, [Police Grant Report \(England and Wales\) 2023/24](#), HC 482, 31 January 2024

<sup>2</sup> [HC Deb 14 Dec 2023 HCWS132](#)

<sup>3</sup> [HC Deb 31 Jan 2024 HCWS229](#)

## 2

# Police Grant Report 2024/25

Core Police Funding for each police force in England and Wales for 2024/25 was announced to the House on the 14 December 2023 in [Written Statement 132](#) made by Chris Philp (Minister of State for Crime, Policing and Fire).

A [table](#) outlining the allocations accompanied a further written statement on 31 January 2024 ([Written Statement 229](#)).

The table below is based on this table and shows the 2024/25 police funding settlement for each police force in England and Wales. Figures are shown in cash terms and an estimate of the funding per head of population is provided.

Assuming all Police and Crime Commissioners in England and Wales increase their precept income (Band D level) by £13 in 2024/25 **police funding for police forces in England and Wales will increase to just under £16.4 billion in 2024/25 from just over £15.4 billion in 2022/23 - a cash rise of 6.0%:**

**Police Funding 2024/25**Core Police Funding to Police Forces 2024-25 (Not inclusive of crime programme funding<sup>a</sup>)

	2023/24 <sup>b</sup> (£m)	2024/25 <sup>c</sup> (£m)	Cash increase (%)	Estimated funding per head of population 2024/25 (£)
Avon & Somerset	384.9	409.7	6.4%	235
Bedfordshire	146.4	156.6	7.0%	222
Cambridgeshire	185.4	196.7	6.1%	220
Cheshire	247.5	264.0	6.7%	241
City of London	79.3	85.6	7.9%	-
Cleveland	166.1	177.2	6.7%	311
Cumbria	136.3	145.2	6.5%	291
Derbyshire	229.3	244.8	6.8%	232
Devon & Cornwall	400.3	428.5	7.0%	240
Dorset	168.8	179.8	6.5%	231
Durham	157.4	167.0	6.1%	265
Dyfed-Powys	139.0	148.0	6.5%	287
Essex	378.6	405.5	7.1%	218
Gloucestershire	147.9	157.7	6.6%	244
Greater Manchester	759.2	813.3	7.1%	284
Gwent	169.1	179.8	6.3%	306
Hampshire	435.0	464.2	6.7%	232
Hertfordshire	264.1	281.4	6.6%	235
Humberside	237.0	252.6	6.6%	270
Kent	403.4	429.9	6.6%	232
Lancashire	365.2	390.1	6.8%	255
Leicestershire	240.6	255.5	6.2%	228
Lincolnshire	155.0	163.9	5.7%	213
Merseyside	424.7	452.2	6.5%	318
Metropolitan Police	3,419.2	3,538.1	3.5%	402
Norfolk	207.7	221.7	6.7%	242
North Wales	196.8	208.6	6.0%	304
North Yorkshire	191.0	203.4	6.5%	249
Northamptonshire	170.7	181.6	6.4%	231
Northumbria	365.3	392.9	7.6%	271
Nottinghamshire	265.9	283.2	6.5%	247
South Wales	375.5	399.9	6.5%	304
South Yorkshire	334.5	355.1	6.2%	258
Staffordshire	246.7	262.7	6.5%	232
Suffolk	160.3	171.1	6.7%	225
Surrey	291.5	308.7	5.9%	257
Sussex	368.9	393.9	6.8%	231
Thames Valley	545.8	584.6	7.1%	232
Warwickshire	130.2	138.8	6.6%	233
West Mercia	279.5	298.0	6.6%	229
West Midlands	739.3	789.4	6.8%	270
West Yorkshire	574.8	615.5	7.1%	262
Wiltshire	151.3	161.0	6.4%	216
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>15,435.4</b>	<b>16,357.4</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>274</b>

**Notes:** a) Excludes funding for crime programmes including ASB, serious violence, Safer Streets, County Lines and VRUs.

b) 2023-24 Government grant funding has been restated to include the in-year funding police forces have received as part of the 2023-24 police pay award.

c) If all PCCs increase precept levels by £13. Council tax levels are a local decision for PCCs, and the referendum principles in England are not a tie to set taxes at the threshold level.

**Source:** HC Library estimates based on: [HC Deb 31 Jan 2024 HCWS229](#); Population: Census 2021

68% of the £922 million increase in core funding to police forces in 2024/25 is accounted for by the increase in government grant, while 32% is accounted for by the 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.<sup>4</sup>

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](#)

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<sup>4</sup> 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

[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 [Written Statement 372](#) 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”.<sup>5</sup>

On 23 January 2023, just prior to last year’s Motion on the Police Grant, the Minister stated that the Home Office would consult on the PFA early in 2023<sup>6</sup>:

**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.

A public consultation is yet to be announced though work on the review is continuing. The latest information on reform of the PAF was given in response to an Oral Question<sup>7</sup>:

**Alistair Strathern**

**(Mid Bedfordshire) (Lab)**

12. What progress his Department has made on reviewing the police funding formula. (900924)

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

<sup>6</sup> UIN [124098](#) 23 January 2023

<sup>7</sup> HC Deb [15 Jan 2024](#) c569W

## The Minister for Crime, Policing and Fire

(Chris Philp)

Work to update the funding formula is continuing, and I will update the House as soon as I can. The House should be aware that next year, 2024-25, police and crime commissioners funding frontline police will see their budgets increase by up to £922 million, which is an increase of about 6%.

# 3

## Media

### 3.1

## Articles

[Three-quarters of police stations have shut in some parts of the UK](#)

[subscription only] Amy Gibbons, Telegraph, 6 January 2024

[Thousands of UK police working away from frontline crime amid funding crisis](#)

Vikram Dodd, Guardian, 5 January 2024

[Who'd have thought it! Crime increases in areas hit by worst cuts to police force](#) Mark Howarth, Daily Mail, 31 December 2023

[Police chiefs warn over 'difficult financial decisions' amid funding shortfalls](#)

Flora Thompson, The Independent, 15 December 2023

[Sadiq Khan warns Met Police is 'chronically underfunded'](#)

Noah Vickers, Evening Standard, 10 December 2023

[London's council funding gap is largest of any English region](#)

Noah Vickers, Evening Standard, 19 August 2023

[Funding of public services in England skewed against poor areas, says IFS](#)

Larry Elliott, Guardian, Tue 15 Aug 2023

[Sunak offers at least 6% pay rise to millions of public sector workers](#)

Aubrey Allegretti, Guardian, 13 July 2023

[Police deserve a fair reward for their service \(.co.uk\)](#) [subscription only]

Sir Mark Rowley, Telegraph, 28 June 2023

[Stalkers and domestic abusers to be targeted by £39m police funding boost](#)

Patrick Daly, Independent, 11 May 2023

[Rishi Sunak to announce recruitment of 20,000 police officers since 2019](#)

Rajeev Syal, Guardian, 25 April 2023



[Fury as cash-strapped Sussex Police ask volunteers to help catch rapists by trawling CCTV footage](#)

Elizabeth Haigh, Daily Mail, 23 April 2023

[Bank of England's failure to police pension funds made mini-Budget crash worse, Lords say](#) [subscription only] Simon Foy, Telegraph, 7 February 2023

## 3.2

## Press releases and announcements

[Police to get funding boost to cut crime and keep public safe](#)

Home Office, 14 December 2023

[National Chair, Steve Hartshorn, slams police funding package for 2024/25](#)

Police Federation of England and Wales, 14 December 2023

[APCC Response to the Police Funding Announcement](#)

Association of Police and Crime Commissioners, 14 December 2023

[Performance Tracker 2023: Police](#)

Institute for Government, 30 October 2023

[Long-term funding, better pay and conditions urgently needed in policing to tackle shoplifting epidemic](#)

Police Federation of England and Wales, 19 October 2023

[Police pay step in right direction, but still falls short](#)

Police Federation of England and Wales, 13 July 2023

[£28 million funding will help keep places of worship safe](#)

Home Office, 21 June 2023

[Police forces in England and Wales could face a £700m budget shortfall, warns UNISON](#)

UNISON, 16 June 2023

[Officers must have access to right resources to salvage policing and the police service](#)

Police Federation of England and Wales, 9 June 2023

## 4 Parliamentary Business

### 4.1 Ministerial Statements

#### **Police Funding Settlement 2024-25**

**Written Statement:** [HCWS 229](#)

**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) 2024-25 (HC 482). The Report sets out the Home Secretary's determination for 2024-25 of the aggregate amount of grants that he 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 2023.

For 2024-25, overall funding for the policing system will rise by up to £842.9 million when compared to the restated 2023-24 police funding settlement, bringing the total settlement for 2024-25 up to £18.4 billion. Available funding to local policing bodies will increase next year by up to an additional £922.2 million, if Police and Crime Commissioners were to take-up the precept flexibility and using latest forecasts, taking total funding for local policing bodies to £16.4 billion.

Compared with 2019-20, this represents a total settlement increase of up to 30.7% in cash terms. Not only has the Government delivered the funding committed in the Spending Review 2021, the 2024-25 settlement has gone even further to provide additional funding for policing. This demonstrates the Governments continued commitment to giving policing the resources they need to keep the public safe.

The attached [table documents](#) funding to PCCs for 2024-25, including precept.

#### **Provisional Police Grant 2024-25: England and Wales**

**Written Statement:** [HCWS132](#)

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

My right hon. Friend the Home Secretary has today published the provisional police grant report (England and Wales) 2024-25. The report sets out the Home Secretary's determination for 2024-25 of the aggregate amounts of grants that he 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 have set out the provisional police funding settlement in Parliament for the forthcoming financial year. For 2024-25, overall funding for the policing system will rise by up to £842.9 million when compared to the restated 2023-24 police funding settlement, bringing the total settlement for 2024-25 up to £18.4 billion. Compared with 2019-20, this represents a total settlement increase of up to 30.7% in cash terms. For police and crime commissioners (PCCs), this means an increase of up to £922.2 million when compared to 2023-24 (if PCCs were to choose to take up the precept flexibility), taking total funding for PCCs to £16.4 billion. This funding settlement demonstrates that the Government remain committed to giving policing the resources it needs to keep the public safe.

For 2024-25, this Government are providing forces with an increase in Government grants of £624 million compared to the 2023-24 police funding settlement. This includes an additional £185 million, totalling £515 million when including funding provided in-year this financial year, to meet the costs of the pay award. The Home Office was only able to deliver this substantial funding increase by reprioritising funding from other programmes. We recognise the critical work carried out by our police officers on a daily basis, and the recent pay award rightly reflects the vital work they do to keep us all safe.

This settlement also confirms the additional grant funding as agreed at SR21 of £150 million and provides an additional £259 million to mitigate the impact of increased pension contributions. Furthermore, a one-off top-up payment of £26.8 million will be provided to forces for implementation costs, reducing the financial pressures forces are facing to deliver these changes. This boost in funding reflects the continued, unwavering commitment from this Government to maintain the 20,000 additional officers recruited nationally, and ensure policing has the resources and capabilities to reduce crime and keep the public safe from harm.

For 2024-25, the council tax referendum threshold for PCCs in England will be £13 for a band D property. This Government remain committed to ensuring the police are properly funded without placing an excessive burden on local taxpayers. When setting their budgets, PCCs should be mindful of the cost of living pressures that householders are facing.

In return for this significant investment, it is imperative that policing continues to deliver on driving forward improvements to productivity and identifying efficiencies where possible. The Government will continue to work with the sector to unlock the full range of opportunities and benefits of productivity and innovation to enable officers to have the tools to deliver on their core mission of keeping the public safe.

We therefore expect policing to approach the 2024-25 financial year with a focus on this Government's key priorities:

Maintaining 20,000 additional officers (148,433 officers in total nationally) through to March 2025.

Continuing to deliver on the opportunities presented by new technology and innovation to deliver improvements in productivity and drive forward efficiencies, therefore maximising officer time and service to the public.

Improving the visibility of police officers and focusing on providing a targeted approach to tackling crime and antisocial behaviour to make neighbourhoods safer, which should be a priority for all forces.

#### *Police uplift programme*

Since 2019, this Government have invested over £2.7 billion additional funding into Government grants, to enable the recruitment of 20,000 additional officers. In March 2023, the Government, in partnership with policing, successfully delivered on their commitment, which is an extraordinary achievement. As a result, we now have more officers in England and Wales than the previous peak in 2010—and the most officers on record. It is vital that this continues throughout 2024-25 so that communities can receive the benefits of this investment. We are therefore allocating £425 million to the maintenance of additional officers for 2024-25, to be distributed as follows:

£67.2 million of the £425 million will be paid to the forces who volunteered to recruit additional officers agreed on 31 March 2023 as an “additional recruitment top-up grant”—providing financial certainty to those who chose to bolster officer numbers above targets.

£357.8 million will be ringfenced funding, which will be allocated via funding formula shares. PCCs will be able to access this funding, as in previous years, by demonstrating that they have maintained their officer numbers.

#### *Efficiency and productivity*

As the Home Office has reprioritised budgets to make significant investments in policing, it is the responsibility of police forces, like all public services, to ensure that they make best use of that investment. This includes reducing inefficiencies and maximising productivity, and in doing so ensuring that the money provided to policing represents value for money. Police forces have exceeded the efficiency target that was set out at the start of this spending review period and this work should continue, for example through ongoing collaboration with BlueLight Commercial, who estimate their work has supported the delivery of over £170 million-worth of cashable and efficiency savings.

The recently published policing productivity review has examined productivity in policing and developed a range of recommendations which, if fully implemented, could free up the equivalent of an estimated around 20,000 full-time police officers over the next five years. The Government are keen to work with the sector to unlock the full range of opportunities and benefits outlined in the review. We will publish a formal response in 2024 once we have fully considered the recommendations and engaged across Government and with key stakeholders in policing.

Investment in new technologies and innovation has the scope to unlock productivity at force level, support the policing of serious offenders and allow forces to provide increased support to the communities they serve. In 2023-24, the Home Office accelerated delivery in areas including automated redaction for text and multimedia files, and we began to explore the scope of robotic process automation to reduce the amount of time the police spend on tasks such as data cleansing, data entry and vetting checks. We have continued to invest in giving the public a choice in how they contact the police with increased digital contact, including the development of a public facing app. In 2024-25 we will maintain our investment via the National Police Chiefs' Council chief scientific adviser for a biddable funding pot, to identify and

support local innovation within forces with productivity benefits. We will also provide £11 million to support productivity with increased investment in innovative technology. The funding arrangements for specific programmes will be confirmed in due course.

#### *National policing priorities*

This settlement provides £1 billion for national policing priorities (as set out at tables 1 and 4) to ensure local policing bodies and forces have the resources and tools they need to address the evolving challenges of policing in the 21st century.

The Home Office is delivering a range of major law enforcement programmes, which will replace and improve essential national technology systems. This investment supports the modernisation of core national systems, enhancing the way forces communicate with each other and law enforcement partners to share data, intelligence, information and evidence. We are also improving the quality and the use of police data, providing national search capabilities and advanced analytics, and putting cutting-edge technology in the hands of specialist officers to tackle high-harm crime such as child sexual abuse.

Digital capabilities can transform the way forces prevent and detect crime, safeguard the public and operate more efficiently. The Home Office remains focused on driving innovation and accelerating the delivery of priority capabilities into policing. This includes the development of a “digital front counter” that uses technology and data to improve service to the public, reduce demand on policing and improve efficiencies.

In total in this settlement and across wider budgets, the Home Office will directly invest in excess of £200 million in flagship crime programmes that are helping to keep our streets safe. This will support violence reduction units to tackle violence in the worst-affected areas of the country, it will enable the police to continue to stamp out the scourge of county lines and it will help local areas to keep their neighbourhoods safe, including through the continuation of Project ADDER. But this is also about maximising the impact of our funding. By targeting investment in hotspot policing in those areas that are disproportionately impacted by both serious violence and antisocial behaviour, we can drive down crime and deliver increased value for money. We are also continuing to invest in a number of other priority areas for crime reduction, including but not limited to economic crime, modern slavery and violence against women and girls. Funding details for specific programmes will be confirmed to the usual timescales.

#### *Counter-terrorism*

The Government will continue to provide essential support for counter-terrorism (CT) policing, ensuring it has the resources it needs to meet and deal with the threat of terrorism. CT police funding will continue to total at least £1 billion in 2024-25. This investment will support ongoing CT policing investigations to ensure the safety of our communities and includes funding for 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 fulfil their essential role in cutting crime and keeping people safe. I would like to express my continued gratitude and pay tribute to our dedicated police officers and staff for their exceptional dedication and

unwavering bravery. I have set out in a separate document, available as an online attachment, the tables illustrating how we propose to allocate the police funding settlement between the different funding streams and between local policing bodies for 2024-25. These documents are intended to be read together.

Attachments can be viewed [online](#)

### **Police Update**

**13 Jul 2023 | HCWS945**

**Suella Braverman, Secretary of State for the Home Department:**

The ninth report of the Police Remuneration Review Body (PRRB) was published today. The Review Body considered the pay and allowances for police officers up to and including the chief officer ranks in England and Wales. The Government thanks the Chair and members for their independent and expert advice.

Our police officers work tirelessly to keep this country safe and play a vital role in society. The Government is grateful for their dedication.

The PRRB has recommended a consolidated increase of 7% to all ranks up to and including assistant chief constables and commanders, with a corresponding increase to London Weighting and the Dog Handlers' Allowance; removal of point 0 of the constables' pay scale to bring starting salaries for constables up to £28,551; and an increase to pay point 3 of the chief superintendents' pay scale by £2,838 from 1 September 2023 and £2,837 from 1 September 2024. I have accepted these recommendations in full.

The 7% consolidated pay award will support forces to continue to maintain their officer workforce, following the successful recruitment of 20,000 additional officers.

The PRRB considered proposals for a new pay structure for chief constables and deputy chief constables. It recommended it is implemented for new appointments with effect from 1 September 2023, with existing chief constables and deputy chief constables transitioning to the new structure over at least three years. It recommended those transitioning to the new structure receive a pay increase of between 5% and 7%. To ensure the pay differentials between chief constables, deputy chief constables and other chief officer ranks in the Metropolitan Police Service and the City of London Police are maintained, the PRRB further recommended those ranks receive a pay increase of between 5% and 7%.

I have accepted the recommendation to implement a new pay structure in principle, subject to the development of a full and coherent implementation plan. In the interim, all chief constables and deputy chief constables, and ranks above commander in the Metropolitan Police Service and City of London Police, will receive a pay award of 7% in line with that for all other ranks.

As of 31 March 2023, there are 149,572 officers that will receive a consolidated increase of 7% to their pay as a result of the Government's acceptance of the PRRB's recommendations.

In determining the 2023/24 police pay award, the Government has carefully considered the PRRB's report. However, the recommendations the PRRB makes are above

affordability and therefore the Government has had to make difficult trade-offs in accepting this award whilst ensuring it is consistent with the Government's priority to halve inflation.

Police officers across England and Wales play a critical role in reducing crime and keeping the public safe. The Government is committed to maintaining the additional 20,000 police officers recruited under the Police Uplift Programme, and therefore the Home Office will provide additional funding for police forces over the Spending Review period of £330m in 2023/24 and £515m in 2024/25. This comes on top of the funding confirmed at the Police Funding Settlement at which we announced that funding available to Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) will increase by up to £550 million in 2023/24, including an increase of £174 million in Government grants.

The Home Office will achieve this by striving for offsetting savings in other programmes and working with forces to make efficiencies in meeting these exceptional financial pressures. The independent Policing Productivity review is due to report to the Home Secretary this autumn, and we expect policing to take all opportunities, including those identified by the Review, to improve productivity and maximise the impact of the significant investment made in policing. The Home Office is also working hard to maximise its other income streams in order to reduce reliance on taxpayer funding in other vital areas of delivery.

The PRRB also asks policing parties to bring forward proposals for a review of the existing power of PCCs to increase and decrease base pay of chief constables by plus or minus 10% on appointment. While I am content to receive proposals on this matter, I do not accept the PRRB's recommendation that the Home Office should issue guidance to PCCs advising them against exercising their power to vary starting salaries on appointment until the review is concluded. It is right that PCCs continue to use their discretion while this matter is considered.

The PRRB further recommends the relocation allowance for chief officers is amended as proposed by the chief officer remuneration review; and that the impact of the scheme is reviewed within three years of implementation. I accept the recommendation in principle, subject to the development of more detailed proposals to inform the amendments to the Police Regulations 2003.

I welcome the PRRB's recommendations that: policing parties should bring forward proposals to improve the independence, transparency, and consistency of determining and reporting on chief officer pay and allowances, including proposals on how to place in the public domain on an annual basis a consistent set of data on the total pay and allowances received by each chief officer in each force; and that the National Police Chiefs' Council should provide an interim report by 30 November 2023 on its progress to develop a long term pay and reward strategy, which should include an update on the work on constable base pay and a back to first principles review of the P-Factor.

### Safer Streets Fund – Round Five

06 Jul 2023 | HCWS916

**Suella Braverman, Secretary of State for the Home Department:**

The Government remains committed to preventing and reducing crime and ensuring the public is better protected across all parts of the country; every crime matters, every victim matters and every neighbourhood matters. To that end, the Safer Streets Fund is central to the Government's mission of levelling up. Everyone in this country should have the security and confidence that comes from a safe street and a safe home.

This is why the Government is today announcing an additional £60 million investment in improving public safety through the launch of the fifth round of the Safer Streets Fund, running over the second half of the 2023/24 and the whole of the 2024/25 financial year.

Since the launch of the Fund in 2020, this Government has already invested £120 million through four rounds of funding, and an additional £5 million through the Safety of Women at Night Fund, supporting over 292 projects across high-crime areas.

Earlier this year we published the formal evaluation of the first round of the Fund, which reflects that the initiative is improving understanding of crime prevention measures and making communities feel safer.

We will build on the successes of the previous rounds through Round Five, which will continue to tackle anti-social behaviour (ASB), neighbourhood crime and help to combat violence against women and girls in public places. All 43 Police and Crime Commissioners, and equivalents, across England and Wales will be eligible to receive £1.4m funding for tackling crime and ASB in their local area.

Among the range of interventions we will be funding are: CCTV and streetlighting, which deter offenders by making it more difficult to commit crime, public guardianship initiatives, reducing opportunities for potential crime and policing interventions.

This additional funding will continue to play a key role in ensuring our streets and communities are safe.

### Economic Crime Levy Allocations Update

**27 Mar 2023 | HCWS675**

**John Glen, Chief Secretary to the Treasury:**

Today I am confirming the allocation of £300million between 2023/24-2025/26 generated from the Economic Crime (Anti-Money Laundering) Levy. Announced at Budget 2020 the levy was legislated for in the 2022 Finance Act. The levy supplements approximately £200 million of additional government investment to tackle economic crime over the 2021 Spending Review period.

The Levy funding has been allocated to deliver benefits to the entire anti-money laundering system across both the public and private sector and will underpin the priorities set out in the next three-year, public-private Economic Crime Plan.

Over the next three years the Levy has been allocated to:

- Invest over £100 million in state of the art technology which will analyse and share data on threats in real time, to give law enforcement the tools it needs to stay ahead of criminals.
- Provide funding for more skilled financial crime investigators. This includes funding to hire 475 new investigators and Economic Crime training for more than 6500 existing investigators in the National Crime Agency and across national and regional intelligence, investigation and prosecution agencies. New and better trained officers will lead to more cases investigated, more criminals prosecuted, and more assets recovered.



- A further £60 million will fund new specialist intelligence teams in the National Crime Agency and expand the Combatting Kleptocracy Cell in order to tackle the most complex global money laundering networks.
- Funding for c.75 officers to sustain the increased staffing of the UK Financial Intelligence Unit and provide funding for 22 new financial investigators to analyse Suspicious Activity Reports embedded in regional organised crime units. The Suspicious Activity Reporting regime is a key pillar of the UK's Anti-Money Laundering (AML) system and is a critical tool for law enforcement to identify and disrupt money launderers.
- Invest £20 million in Companies House and the Insolvency Service to fund the creation of two new intelligence teams. These new teams will improve our understanding of how UK companies are misused to launder the proceeds of crime and help put a stop to it. Further £600,000 funding has been allocated for the deployment of UK experts overseas to raise the global standards on Beneficial Ownership multiplying the impact of our domestic reforms to Companies House.
- £1.2 million for a dedicated surge team to accelerate the fundamental reform of the AML supervisory supervision regime, leading to more effective risk-based supervision, more dissuasive enforcement, and greater sharing of high-value information and intelligence.

Recognising the importance of accountability and in line with the principle of transparency, this announcement made on 27th March will be followed in 2024 by the publication of an annual report on the operation of the levy. A more wide-ranging review of the levy will be undertaken by the end of 2027. These reports will be laid before Parliament.

## 4.2

## Debates

### [Public Services in Cornwall: Funding](#)

HC Deb 15 January 2024 c658

### [Police Stations](#)

HC Deb Monday 10 July 2023 c145

## 4.3

# Police Grant Report debates and voting records: 2015/16 – 2023/24

### [Police Grant Report \(England and Wales\) 2023-24](#)

**HC Deb 8 Feb 2023 cc929-956**

Question put and agreed to.

Resolved

### [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

[Lincolnshire Police: Finance](#)

24 Jan 2024 | 9735

**Asked by:** Sir John Hayes

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, how much and what proportion of the funding for the national rural crime unit will be allocated to Lincolnshire Police in each of the next five years.

**Answering member:** Chris Philp | **Department:** Home Office

The Government is committed to driving down rural crime. Whether someone lives in the countryside or a town or city, they should get the same service from the police if they fall victim to a crime.

The Home Office has provided £200,000 funding this financial year to help set up the National Rural Crime Unit, with an additional £100,000 from DEFRA. The National Rural Crime Unit has secured over £1m of funding from industry for the next three financial years, including from NFU Mutual, Network Rail and Construction and Equipment Association.

The National Rural Crime Unit aims to help police forces tackle rural crime priorities through the provision of specialist operational support, as well as through sharing best practice and encouraging regional and national approaches to tackling rural crime. Funding provided by the Government for the National Rural Crime Unit is not allocated to individual forces.

### [Police Funding Formula](#)

15 Jan 2024 | 743 c569

**Asked by:** Feryal Clark

Police forces are not being listened to when they raise serious concerns about the funding formula and how it limits their ability to tackle town centre crime. The British Retail Consortium reports that more than 850 acts of violence or abuse against shop workers happen every single day. Everyone has a right to feel safe at work, so when will the Home Secretary accept that retail crime is out of control and accept Labour's plan to introduce a new law to protect retail workers from violence and actually stand up for shop workers?

**Answered by:** Chris Philp | **Department:** Home Department

Theft offences are down by 47% since 2010, of course—those are the crime survey figures—but we have recently launched a retail crime action plan, where police are committing to prioritising attendance at incidents of retail crime and always following reasonable lines of inquiry in relation to shoplifting, assaults against shop workers and other forms of offending. In addition, we legislated in the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022—

### [Police Funding Formula](#)

15 Jan 2024 | 900924 | 743 cc568-570

**Asked by:** Alistair Strathern

What progress his Department has made on reviewing the police funding formula.

**Answered by:** Chris Philp | **Department:** Home Department

Work to update the funding formula is continuing, and I will update the House as soon as I can. The House should be aware that next year, 2024-25, police and crime commissioners funding frontline police will see their budgets increase by up to £922 million, which is an increase of about 6%.

### [Police: Finance](#)

21 Dec 2023 | HL1084

**Asked by:** Lord Taylor of Warwick

To ask His Majesty's Government what steps they are taking to ensure that police forces across the UK have sufficient funding to meet the needs of their communities.

**Answering member:** Lord Sharpe of Epsom | **Department:** Home Office

The Government is proposing a total police funding settlement of up to £18.4 billion in 2024-25, an increase of up to £842.9 million when compared to 2023-24. Assuming full take up of precept flexibility, overall police funding available to PCCs will increase by up to £922.2 million (6.0% in cash terms).

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 Funding Formula](#)

27 Nov 2023 | 741 cc545-6 | 900292

**Asked by:** Peter Aldous

What progress his Department has made on reviewing the police funding formula.

**Answered by:** Chris Philp | **Department:** Home Department

I thank my hon. Friend for his question. He is a tireless campaigner on this issue. I completely accept the need for a new police funding formula. We have been working on it extremely hard, with colleagues across government. I hope to have something further to say on the topic shortly, but in the meantime we are getting as much money as we can to frontline policing. This year, we have an extra £550 million going to frontline policing and £330 million going to support the police pay rise, which makes £880 million extra for policing this year.

### [Bedfordshire Police: Finance](#)

30 Nov 2023 | 4027

**Asked by:** Strathern, Alistair

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what the average level of funding for Bedfordshire Police was on a per-officer basis in each of the last three years.

**Answering member:** Chris Philp | **Department:** Home Office

Core funding for police forces is set out at the annual Police Settlement. The main sources of PCC funding are the local council police precept and government grants, which are distributed on a funding formula basis.

Local resourcing decisions are the responsibility of Chief Constables and locally elected Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs), including Mayors who exercise PCC or equivalent functions, to take decisions around their resourcing and estates. They are best placed to make decisions with their communities based on their local knowledge and experience, reflecting the operational independence of forces.

Bedfordshire Police funding will be up to £143.4 million in 2023/24, an increase of up to £15.2 million when compared to 2022/23. This is a continued increase in funding from the previous two financial years from £137.3 million in 2022/23 and £129.2 million in 2021/22.

Bedfordshire will also receive additional funding committed by the Home Office for the 2023-24 Pay Award of up to c£2.9 million for 2023-24.

During the Police Uplift Programme, the number of officers in Bedfordshire Police has increased from 1,351 in March 2021, to 1,411 in March 2022 and stood at 1,455 the end of March 2023.

[Police: Finance](#)

23 Oct 2023 | 201400

**Asked by:** Sarah Champion

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether she plans to reinstate capital grants for police forces in England.

**Answering member:** Chris Philp | **Department:** Home Office

From 2022/23 all forces received their core funding as resource grant. This provides maximum flexibility and options for investing in critical infrastructure and is in line with funding for local authorities as set out at the Local Government Finance Settlement.

We will consider these funding arrangements at the next Spending Review.

[Police: Finance](#)

20 Sep 2023 | 199347

**Asked by:** Mr Jonathan Lord

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what steps she is taking to increase funding for the police.

**Answering member:** Chris Philp | **Department:** Home Office

On 31 January, the Government confirmed a total police funding settlement of up to £17.2 billion in 2023/24, an increase of up to £313.8 million when compared to 2022/23.

Since then, the Home Office have announced a further £330 million of in year funding to support forces in managing the costs associated to the 2023/24 pay award. This is in addition to grant increases announced previously at the 2023/24 settlement.

This investment in the policing system continues to support policing, delivering resources to the front line and delivering the high-end capabilities needed in modern policing.

[Police: Food Banks and Poverty](#)

19 Jul 2023 | 193675

**Asked by:** Mr Tanmanjeet Singh Dhesi

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, pursuant to the Answer of 10 July 2023 to Question 191943, whether she has plans to hold discussions with chief constables on police officers (a) facing in-work poverty and (b) using food banks.

**Answering member:** Chris Philp | **Department:** Home Office

Chief Constables and Police and Crime Commissioners, like all employers, have a duty to manage and support their officers. It is therefore the responsibility of individual forces to provide financial wellbeing services where they consider it is appropriate to do so.

On 13 July 2023, the Government announced that it had accepted the recommendations of the Police Remuneration Review Body to award a consolidated increase of 7% to all ranks up to and including assistant chief constable and commander with effect from 1 September 2023. The Government also awarded the same increase to chief constables, deputy chief constables and ranks above commander in the Metropolitan Police Service and City of London Police.

The Government also accepted the PRRB's recommendation to remove the lowest pay point for constables, bringing starting salaries up to £28,551.

The Government has been clear in its commitment to support the wellbeing of our police, through continuing to fund the National Police Wellbeing Service and introducing a Police Covenant. We will continue to work closely with policing partners and help Chief Constables in their duty to support their workforce effectively.

[Police: Food Banks and Poverty](#)

10 Jul 2023 | 191943

**Asked by:** Mr Tanmanjeet Singh Dhési

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether she has held recent discussions with Chief Constables on police officers (a) facing in-work poverty and (b) making use of food banks.

**Answering member:** Chris Philp | **Department:** Home Office

The Police Remuneration Review Body (PRRB) considers and makes recommendations to the Government on the appropriate level of pay and allowances for police officers. The PRRB gathers and invites parties to submit evidence to inform its recommendations. This includes both written and oral evidence from the Government, police employers and police staff associations. It weighs the evidence, considers independent research, and formulates detailed recommendations. The Government values its independent and expert advice.

The Government is very carefully considering the Review Body's recommendations for the 2023/24 pay award.

This Government is committed to supporting the police workforce. The Police Covenant, established in law in 2022, will ensure police officers and staff are supported. We will continue to work closely with policing partners to identify and address the key priorities for officer and staff health and wellbeing.

[Topical Questions](#)

03 Jul 2023 | 735 c550

**Asked by:** Selaine Saxby

What steps is my right hon. Friend taking to ensure that police funding reflects rurality and the huge uplift in population experienced in remote coastal locations during the summer tourist season?

**Answered by:** Chris Philp | **Department:** Home Department

As I said in response to an earlier question, the Government intend to consult in due course on a new police funding formula, and part of that consultation will involve looking at the factors that should be taken into account. Those might include things such as population and crime levels, but things such as rurality, sparsity and seasonality, particularly seasonal tourism, are likely to form part of the new formula. I encourage Members across the House to engage closely with that consultation when it comes forward, to ensure that those factors are properly accounted for.



Police: Finance

09 Feb 2023 | 137925

**Asked by:** Mohammad Yasin

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, if she will make a comparative assessment of the potential merits of providing (a) single-year and (b) multi-year financial settlements for police forces.

**Answering member:** Chris Philp | **Department:** Home Office

Spending Review 2021 provided certainty on budgets for all forces across England and Wales, with total funding increases confirmed for 3 years. In June 2022, the government also provided additional funding of £350m over 3 years to support forces in meeting the costs of the 2022 pay award. This has enabled forces to plan ahead and ensure they are delivering efficiency savings to generate the best value for money for the tax payer.

On 31 January, the Government confirmed a total police funding settlement of up to £17.2 billion in 2023/24, an increase of up to £287 million when compared to 2022/23. This settlement honours the commitments made at Spending Review 2021, giving forces the certainty to plan, complete and maintain their work to recruit additional officers through the Police Uplift Programme.

## 5

## Further reading

Home Office, [Police Grant Report \(England and Wales\) 2024/25](#), HC 482, 31 January 2024

Welsh Government, [Written Statement: Final Police Settlement 2024-25](#), 31 January 2024

Home Office, [Police officer uplift, final position as at March 2023](#), 26 July 2023

Home Office, [Police funding for England and Wales 2015 to 2024](#), 28 July 2023

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

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

Institute for Government, [Performance Tracker 2023: Police](#), 30 October 2023

UKSA, [Assessment Report: Police Funding for England and Wales Statistics](#), 3 June 2021

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

## 6

# 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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