Home Office

POLICE GRANT (ENGLAND AND WALES)

PROVISIONAL POLICE GRANT REPORT (ENGLAND AND WALES) 2011/12

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Report by the Secretary of State for the Home Department under section 46 of the Police Act 1996

Contents

1.   Introduction

1.1   This Report is prepared by the Secretary of State for the Home Department ('the Home Secretary') under section 46(3) of the Police Act 1996. It is laid before the House of Commons under section 46(6) of the 1996 Act. It applies to England and Wales.

1.2   This Report sets out the Home Secretary's determination for 2011/12, made under section 46(2) of the 1996 Act, of the aggregate amount of grants for police purposes (referred to in this report as 'the Police Core Settlement') that she proposes to pay under section 46 and the amount of grant she proposes to pay each police authority[1] under the same section. This determination has been approved by the Treasury as required by section 46(2) of the 1996 Act.

1.3   The Report also states the considerations which the Home Secretary took into account in making her determination.

1.4   In determining the allocation among police authorities of the whole or any part of the Police Core Settlement, the Home Secretary may, under section 46(4) of the 1996 Act, exercise her discretion in applying such formulae or other rules as she considers appropriate. This Report sets out the formula that she proposes to apply to the Police Main Grant element of the Police Core Settlement in 2011/12.

1.5   This Report does not set out the totality of central government funding to police authorities in England and Wales. It does not cover police grant for capital purposes made under section 47(1) of the 1996 Act, police grant for the safeguarding of national security made under section 48(1) of the 1996 Act, or police grant made for any other specific purpose. Neither does it cover grants paid to police authorities in England by the Department for Communities and Local Government, or to police authorities in Wales by the Welsh Assembly Government.

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[1]   Including the Greater London Authority on behalf of the Metropolitan Police Authority.

2.   Police Core Settlement

2.1   Pursuant to section 46(2) (a) of the 1996 Act the Home Secretary hereby determines that the amount of the Police Core Settlement to be made under section 46 is £4,779,131,010.

3.   Allocation of Police Core Settlement

3.1   Pursuant to section 46(2) (b) of the 1996 Act, the Home Secretary hereby determines that the amount of Police Core Settlement to be paid to each police authority other than the Metropolitan Police Authority, and to the Greater London Authority on behalf of the Metropolitan Police Authority, in 2011/12[2] is the amount shown against its name in column (c) of the table below.

	(a)[3] Allocation of Police Core Settlement	(b)[4] Allocation under Additional Rule 1	(c) Total (a)+(b)
Avon & Somerset	£120,928,228		£120,928,228
Bedfordshire	£43,914,103		£43,914,103
Cambridgeshire	£53,738,518		£53,738,518
Cheshire	£69,514,007		£69,514,007
City of London	£31,648,686		£31,648,686
Cleveland	£51,355,306		£51,355,306
Cumbria	£33,055,249		£33,055,249
Derbyshire	£70,154,887		£70,154,887
Devon & Cornwall	£118,939,534		£118,939,534
Dorset	£45,865,854		£45,865,854
Durham	£47,784,831		£47,784,831
Dyfed-Powys	£31,608,114	£2,732,175	£34,340,289
Essex	£117,609,934		£117,609,934
Gloucestershire	£39,052,497		£39,052,497
Greater London	£1,127,735,964		£1,127,735,964
Greater Manchester	£248,471,555		£248,471,555
Gwent	£47,040,084	£1,114,001	£48,154,085
Hampshire	£137,967,059		£137,967,059
Hertfordshire	£79,479,976		£79,479,976
Humberside	£74,795,050		£74,795,050
Kent	£117,877,730		£117,877,730
Lancashire	£114,338,664		£114,338,664
Leicestershire	£72,432,956		£72,432,956
Lincolnshire	£42,862,844		£42,862,844
Merseyside	£137,764,657		£137,764,657
Norfolk	£57,660,830		£57,660,830
North Wales	£45,654,997	£3,946,373	£49,601,370
North Yorkshire	£47,245,250		£47,245,250
Northamptonshire	£48,560,084		£48,560,084
Northumbria	£124,285,177		£124,285,177
Nottinghamshire	£86,849,635		£86,849,635
South Wales	£108,440,007	-£7,792,549	£100,647,458
South Yorkshire	£110,769,792		£110,769,792
Staffordshire	£74,171,697		£74,171,697
Suffolk	£45,905,914		£45,905,914
Surrey	£70,028,878		£70,028,878
Sussex	£108,977,515		£108,977,515
Thames Valley	£158,154,857		£158,154,857
Warwickshire	£35,185,705		£35,185,705
West Mercia	£74,143,444		£74,143,444
West Midlands	£272,888,161		£272,888,161
West Yorkshire	£192,653,755		£192,653,755
Wiltshire	£41,619,025		£41,619,025
Total England & Wales	**£4,779,131,010**	**£0.0**	**£4,779,131,010**

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[2]   Under section 46(2) of the 1996 Act any determination may be varied by further determinations under that subsection.

[3]   This is Police Main Grant allocation calculated using the Police Allocation Formula, except that for the Greater London Authority on behalf of the Metropolitan Police Authority, it also includes the special payment referred to in paragraph 4.3 below. From 2011, the Home Secretary has decided to roll Additional Rule 2, the Crime Fighting Fund and the Basic Command Unit Fund into Police Main Grant.

[4] This is an amount calculated under section 4.4 below.

4.   Considerations taken into account

4.1   Pursuant to section 46(3) of the 1996 Act, the considerations which the Home Secretary took into account in making her determination are set out in paragraphs 4.2 to 4.5 below.

(i)   Police Allocation Formula

4.2   The Police Main Grant element of the Police Core Settlement will be allocated on the basis of the needs-based Police Allocation Formula, which is described in Appendix A.

(ii)   Special Payment to the Greater London Authority on behalf of the Metropolitan Police Authority

4.3   The Home Secretary has decided that the Greater London Authority on behalf of the Metropolitan Police Authority should receive additional funding in recognition of the Metropolitan Police's distinct national, international and capital city functions. It would be difficult for the Police Allocation Formula to take account of these special circumstances. She has decided, therefore, that a portion of the Police Core Settlement will be assigned to the Greater London Authority on behalf of the Metropolitan Police Authority over and above that available through the Police Allocation Formula set out in Appendix A. The Home Secretary has set the amount of this special payment (the National, International and Capital City Grant) at £200,000,000.

(iii)   Additional Rule 1

4.4   The Home Secretary has decided that the grant provision under the Police Allocation Formula for police authorities in Wales shall be varied to ensure that South Wales Police Authority shall receive in Police Main Grant and local authority general grants the same change (increase or decrease) as that applicable to police authorities in England. On this basis the Home Secretary has decided that the grant provision under the Police Allocation Formula for South Wales Police Authority shall be reduced by £7,792,549. The sum will be paid in full to the other Police Authorities in Wales. Dyfed Powys Police Authority will receive £2,732,175; Gwent Police Authority will receive £1,114,001; North Wales Police Authority will receive £3,946,373.

(iv)   Consolidation of funding

4.5   The Home Secretary has decided to roll the Crime Fighting Fund, the Basic Command Unit Fund and the Additional Rule 2 Grant into Police Main Grant from the Financial Year beginning on 1 April 2011. This simplification and consolidation of funding streams will give police authorities greater freedom and flexibility over their spending decisions.

5.   Conclusion

5.1   This Report is made by the Home Secretary under section 46 of the Police Act 1996. It is laid before the House of Commons in accordance with that section.

5.2   The financial year for which the Report operates is that beginning on 1 April 2011.

Nick Herbert
Minister of State for the Home Department

X [Month] 201X

The approval of the Treasury has been obtained to the making of the determination specified in paragraph 2.1 and paragraph 3.1 of this Report.

[NAME]
[NAME]

Two of the Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury.

X [Month] 201X

Formula to be applied by the Home Secretary

1. The formula used for distributing Home Office Police Main Grant is the same as the Police Relative Needs Formula used by the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) in England and the Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) in Wales.

2. The first stage of the formula is to divide funds between the different activities that the police undertake. These activities, or workloads, can be broken down into five key areas:

- Crime (of which there are seven sub-categories)
- Incidents (e.g. public disorder)
- Traffic (e.g. assistance at road traffic accidents)
- Fear of Crime (e.g. public reassurance)
- Special Events (e.g. football matches)

3. A portion of total funding is also distributed according to population sparsity, to address the specific needs of rural forces.

4. The second stage is to divide funding for each of these workloads between the 43 police authorities of England and Wales. In order to do this, 'workload indicators' are calculated to estimate how much work each police force is expected to have in each of the key areas compared to other forces. These estimates are calculated using socio-economic and demographic indicators that are correlated with each workload. Indicators of workload are used rather than data on actual recorded crime levels to account for known variations in recording practices and to avoid creating perverse incentives.

5. The formula consists of a basic amount per resident and a basic amount for special events, and top-ups for the five key areas, sparsity and area costs (which takes account for regional differences in costs). These are detailed below:

Basic amount

Police Basic Amount	15.4153
Special Events Basic Amount	0.7914

Top-ups

Police Crime Top-up 1
2.4041 *multiplied by* **DAYTIME NET INFLOW PER RESIDENT POPULATION**; *plus*
0.2681 *multiplied by* **LOG OF WEIGHTED BARS PER 100 HECTARES**; *plus*
14.7254 *multiplied by* **INCOME SUPPORT/INCOME BASED JSA/GUARANTEE ELEMENT OF PENSION CREDIT CLAIMANTS**; *plus*
30.9856 *multiplied by* **SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS**

Police Crime Top-up 2	0.0288 *multiplied by* **POPULATION DENSITY**; *plus* 92.3475 *multiplied by* **LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT-RELATED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS**
Police Crime Top-up 3	0.0716 *multiplied by* **LOG OF WEIGHTED BARS PER 100 HECTARES**; *plus* 0.0078 *multiplied by* **POPULATION DENSITY**; *plus* 3.5936 *multiplied by* **RESIDENTS IN ROUTINE/SEMI ROUTINE OCCUPATIONS OR NEVER WORKED/LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED**; *plus* 8.8553 *multiplied by* **SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS**; *plus* 0.6696 *multiplied by* **DAYTIME NET INFLOW PER RESIDENT POPULATION**
Police Crime Top-up 4	0.1568 *multiplied by* **LOG OF WEIGHTED BARS PER 100 HECTARES**; *plus* 6.9062 *multiplied by* **SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS**; *plus* 21.3533 *multiplied by* **STUDENT HOUSING**; *plus* 0.9770 *multiplied by* **HARD PRESSED**
Police Crime Top-up 5	0.2951 *multiplied by* **LOG OF WEIGHTED BARS PER 100 HECTARES**; *plus* 32.7764 *multiplied by* **STUDENT HOUSING**; *plus* 128.9674 *multiplied by* **YOUNG MALE UNEMPLOYMENT-RELATED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS**
Police Crime Top-up 6	5.1600 *multiplied by* **DAYTIME NET INFLOW PER RESIDENT POPULATION**; *minus* 0.4745 *multiplied by* **LOG OF POPULATION SPARSITY**; *plus* 1.2122 *multiplied by* **LOG OF OVERCROWDED HOUSEHOLDS**
Police Crime Top-up 7	3.8602 *multiplied by* **DAYTIME NET INFLOW PER RESIDENT POPULATION**; *plus* 24.2535 *multiplied by* **STUDENT HOUSING**; *minus* 2.8724 *multiplied by* **WEALTHY ACHIEVERS**
Police Incidents Top-up	37.6969 *multiplied by* **INCOME SUPPORT/INCOME BASED JSA/GUARANTEE ELEMENT OF PENSION CREDIT CLAIMANTS**; *plus* 10.0545 *multiplied by* **RESIDENTS IN TERRACED ACCOMMODATION**
Police Fear of Crime Top-up	0.3165 *multiplied by* **LOG OF WEIGHTED BARS PER 100 HECTARES**; *plus* 3.0932 *multiplied by* **HARD PRESSED**
Police Traffic Top-up	1.1978 *multiplied by* **POPULATION SPARSITY**
Police Sparsity Top-up	0.8618 *multiplied by* **POPULATION SPARSITY**

6. The full Police Allocation Formula used to calculate the amount of Police Main Grant for a
    particular authority is given below:

Police Allocation Formula to be applied by the Home Secretary

(a) **PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2011** *multiplied by* the result of:
     POLICE BASIC AMOUNT; *plus*
     POLICE CRIME TOP-UP 1; *plus*
     POLICE CRIME TOP-UP 2; *plus*
     POLICE CRIME TOP-UP 3; *plus*
     POLICE CRIME TOP-UP 4; *plus*
     POLICE CRIME TOP-UP 5; *plus*
     POLICE CRIME TOP-UP 6; *plus*
     POLICE CRIME TOP-UP 7; *plus*
     POLICE INCIDENTS TOP-UP; *plus*
     POLICE FEAR OF CRIME TOP-UP; *plus*
     POLICE TRAFFIC TOP-UP; *plus*
     POLICE SPARSITY TOP-UP.

(b) **PROJECTED DAYTIME POPULATION IN 2011** *multiplied by* **SPECIAL EVENTS BASIC AMOUNT**;

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

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

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

(f) The result of (e) is *multiplied by* the result of £4,579,131,010 *divided by* the sum for all police authorities of the result of (e).

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7. A fuller explanation of the Police Allocation Formula can be found in 'A Plain English
    Guide to the Police Allocation Formula' on the Home Office website.

Definition of indicators used to calculate Police Main Grant

Unless otherwise stated, data used to construct indicators for the calculation of Police Main Grant are those available to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government ('the Secretary of State') on 1 October 2010 concerning the constituent authorities of the authority providing policing services relevant to the calculation of Police Main Grant.

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

Data used to construct indicators for this purpose for constituent authorities which are reorganised authorities comprise such data available, unless otherwise stated, on 1 October 2010 concerning the predecessor authorities, or parts of the predecessor authorities, as the Secretary of State considers appropriate. A reorganised authority is an authority subject to a structural, or a structural and boundary change which came into effect on 1 April 1995, 1 April 1996, 1 April 1997, 1 April 1998, 1 April 1999, or 1 April 2000 and which is made by an order under section 17 of the Local Government Act 1992 or under the Local Government Act 1972, as amended by section 1 of the Local Government (Wales) Act 1994, or those where boundaries have been altered under section 323 of the Greater London Authority Act 1999.

In this section a reference to "the authority's area" is to be read, in the case of the Greater London Authority, as a reference to the area of the Metropolitan Police District.

PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2011	For English authority areas, the projected total resident population in 2011, as estimated by the Office for National Statistics and published on 27 May 2010. For Welsh authority areas, the projected total resident population in 2011, as estimated by the Welsh Assembly Government.
DAYTIME NET-INFLOW PER RESIDENT POPULATION	**THE DAYTIME NET-INFLOW** (as defined below) *divided by* the total resident population of the authority, calculated using information from the 2001 Census.
DAYTIME NET-INFLOW	The number of persons working but not resident in the authority's area *minus* the number of persons resident in but working outside the authority's area, as estimated by the Secretary of State using information from the 2001 Census.

LOG OF WEIGHTED BARS PER 100 HECTARES

The natural logarithm[5] of:

The number of units that are bars (*defined as Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC) 56.30- beverage serving activities*), measured at the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) level, as estimated by the Secretary of State, based on information provided by the Office for National Statistics from the 2008 Annual Business Inquiry; *divided by* the number of hectares in the CSP, using information from the 2001 Census which is *divided by* 100; the result is then *multiplied by* the number of units that are bars within the force level area; the result is then *summed* to the force level area.

INCOME SUPPORT/ INCOME BASED JOB SEEKER'S ALLOWANCE

The number of Income Support/Income based Jobseekers Allowance/ Guarantee Element of Pension Credit claimants, over a period between:

a) May 2007 and February 2010, using twelve quarterly scans for this period for Income Support/Guarantee Element of Pension Credit claimants, *and*

b) August 2007 and August 2009, using scans made at the end of August of each year for Income based Jobseekers Allowance claimants,

as estimated by the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions, *divided by* the resident population at 30 June 2009, as estimated by the Office for National Statistics.

SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS

The proportion of households which are lone parent households with dependant children, calculated using information from the 2001 Census.

POPULATION DENSITY

The resident population at 30 June 2009, as estimated by the Office for National Statistics, *divided by* the area of the authority in hectares, using information from the 2001 Census.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT- RELATED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS

The number of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, currently Jobseeker's Allowance and National Insurance credits, with a duration of unemployment of more than one year, averaged over the period between May 2007 and April 2010, calculated using monthly information provided by the Office for National Statistics through NOMIS, *divided by* the sum of the number of resident males aged 18-64 years and the number of resident females aged 18-59 years at 30 June 2009, as estimated by the Office for National Statistics.

RESIDENTS IN ROUTINE/ SEMI ROUTINE OCCUPATIONS OR NEVER WORKED/ LONG TERM UNEMPLOYED

The proportion of residents in routine or semi-routine occupations or who have never worked or are long term unemployed (National Statistics – Socio Economic Classifications (NS-SEC) 6, 7 and 8), calculated using information from the 2001 Census.

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[5] The natural logarithm is also known as the Napierian log or log to the base e

STUDENT HOUSING

The proportion of households that contain all students, calculated using information from the 2001 Census.

HARD PRESSED POPULATION

The proportion of household residents living in areas classified as ACORN category 'Hard Pressed', as defined in ACORN data produced by CACI Limited, based upon information from the 2001 Census and updated lifestyle data, and released in 2010.

YOUNG MALE UNEMPLOYMENT-RELATED BENEFIT CLAIMANTS

The number of claimants of unemployment-related benefits, currently Jobseeker's Allowance and National Insurance credits, who were male and aged under 25 years, averaged over the period between May 2007 and April 2010, calculated using monthly information provided by the Office for National Statistics through NOMIS, *divided by* the sum of the number of resident males aged 18-64 years and the number of resident females aged 18-59 years at 30 June 2009, as estimated by the Office for National Statistics.

LOG OF POPULATION SPARSITY

The natural logarithm of **POPULATION SPARSITY** (as defined below).

POPULATION SPARSITY

The population sparsity of each authority measured at Output Area level.

The sum of:

(i) 2 *multiplied by* the resident population of those Output Areas within the area of the authority at the 2001 Census with 0.5 or less residents per hectare, *divided by* the total resident population of the authority, calculated using information from the 2001 Census; *and*

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

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

LOG OF OVERCROWDED HOUSEHOLDS

The natural logarithm of:

The proportion of overcrowded households with an occupancy rating of "-1 or less", calculated using information from the 2001 Census.

WEALTHY ACHIEVERS

The proportion of household residents living in areas classified as

POPULATION

ACORN category 'Wealthy Achievers', as defined in ACORN data produced by CACI Limited, based upon information from the 2001 Census and the updated lifestyle data, and released at the middle of 2010.

TERRACED HOUSEHOLDS

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

PROJECTED DAYTIME POPULATION IN 2011

PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2011 (as defined above) *plus* **DAYTIME NET-INFLOW** (as defined above).

POLICE GRANT RATE

The proportion of police revenue expenditure in England and Wales for 2011-2012, as estimated by the Home Secretary, which is to be met directly by the aggregate of police grant calculated under Appendix A of the Police Grant Report (England and Wales) 2011-2012.

AREA COST ADJUSTMENT FOR POLICE

A factor calculated to reflect differences in the costs of providing police services across the country. The factor is given in Appendix D of the Police Grant Report (England and Wales) 2011-2012. It is generally based on information derived from the following sources: the 2007, 2008 and 2009 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings provided by the Office for National Statistics; Subjective Analysis Return 2005-06 and 2007-08; Base Estimate Returns 1992-93; rateable values and hereditaments at 31 July 2010 from the HMRC; estimates of office hereditaments and floor space as at 2008; gross non-domestic rates and increases and reductions in rate yields, as supplied by authorities to the Secretary of State on the National Non-Domestic Rates Provisional Contributions Return 2010-11; and the total resident population as at 30 June 2009, as estimated by the Office for National Statistics.

Appendix C

Scaling factor

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

0.999996470780735

Area Cost Adjustment factors

Area Cost Adjustment Factor [6]	
Police Authority	**Factor**
Avon and Somerset	1.0332
Bedfordshire	1.0419
Cambridgeshire	1.0457
Cheshire	1.0199
Common Council of the City of London	1.5018
Cumbria	1.0018
Dorset	1.0095
Essex	1.0426
Gloucestershire	1.0200
Greater London Authority	1.1798
Greater Manchester	1.0236
Hampshire	1.0496
Hertfordshire	1.0891
Kent	1.0206
Merseyside	1.0062
Northamptonshire	1.0144
Nottinghamshire	1.0084
Surrey	1.1422
Sussex	1.0096
Thames Valley	1.1017
Warwickshire	1.0225
West Midlands	1.0121
West Yorkshire	1.0028
Wiltshire	1.0292

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[6] All police authorities listed have Area Cost Adjustment Factors greater than 1 which indicates labour (and materials) are more expensive that the national average. Those police authorities not listed have Area Cost Adjustment Factors of 1.