



Home Office

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

## **Provisional Police Grant Report (England and Wales) 2022/23**

December 2021

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# 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 (the 1996 Act).
- 1.2 This Report sets out the Home Secretary's determination for 2022/23, made under section 46(2) of the 1996 Act, of the aggregate amount of grants for police purposes that she proposes to pay under section 46, and the amount of grant she proposes to pay each local policing body<sup>1</sup> under the same section. The aggregate amount of grants for police purposes comprises the Home Office Police Core Settlement, Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) [now Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC)] Formula Funding, Legacy Council Tax Grants, National and International Capital City Grants, Welsh Top-Up Grant and Precept Grant. 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 local policing bodies of the whole or any part of the aggregate amount of grants for police purposes, the Home Secretary may, under section 46(4) of the 1996 Act, exercise her discretion in applying such formulae or other rules as she considers appropriate.
- 1.5 The Home Secretary has decided to continue to apply damping in a way that ensures every local policing body receives the same percentage increase in the totality of formula funding. Therefore, the allocations of Police Main Grant and DCLG Formula Funding that were provided to local policing bodies in 2021/22 have been increased in line with the total overall increase of these grant streams in 2022/23. Funding allocations for both financial years are based on the Police Allocation Formula distribution from 2013/14. This Report sets out information on the formula that was applied to the Police Main Grant element of the Police Core Settlement in 2013/14 as well as referencing separate documentation which sets out the method used to allocate 2013/14 DCLG Formula Funding.

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

- 1.6 As in each year since 2013/14, DCLG Formula Funding will be paid to local policing bodies by the Home Secretary under section 46 of the Police Act 1996. It is therefore included in this Report. This is as a result of the Government's decision that local policing bodies should be funded from outside the business rates retention scheme.
- 1.7 Council Tax Freeze Grant funding relating to the 2011/12, 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16 schemes and Local Council Tax Support (LCTS) funding previously paid to local policing bodies in England by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government under section 31 of the Local Government Act 2003, will in 2022/23 also be paid to local policing bodies by the Home Secretary under section 46 of the Police Act 1996. It is therefore included in this Report. This is a result of the Government's ambition to simplify police funding arrangements.
- 1.8 This Report does not set out the totality of central Government funding to local policing bodies in England and Wales. It does not cover the police grant for the safeguarding of national security made under section 48(1) of the 1996 Act. Neither does it cover grants paid to local policing bodies in Wales by the Welsh Government. This report also does not cover pensions grant funding paid to local policing bodies under section 31 of the Local Government Act 2003 by the Home Office. The Common Council of the City of London (on behalf of the City of London Police) and the Greater London Authority (on behalf of the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime) also have access to Council Tax Freeze Grant funding through the DLUHC Local Government Finance Settlement. This Report does not cover this funding. In addition, pursuant to section 169 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994, the Home Secretary hereby determines that £135,000,000 of grant funding will be made available to local policing bodies to support the recruitment of 8,000 additional police officers by the end of the 2022/23 financial year. The funding allocations for this £135,000,000 are based on the Police Allocation Formula distribution from 2013/14. The Home Secretary has determined that this funding will be made subject to the following conditions: funding will only be released as local policing bodies deliver against their published recruitment targets for 2022/23; and the funding must be spent on specified qualifying costs, which will be agreed between local policing bodies and the Home Office.
- 1.9 This Report also does not set out the totality of police funding. Local policing bodies raise a substantial proportion of their funding locally through Council Tax Precept. In addition, the Home Office reallocates funding for national policing priorities. The accompanying Written Ministerial Statement sets out the Government's plans for the other elements of police funding.

## 2. Aggregate amount of grants

- 2.1 Pursuant to section 46(2) (a) of the 1996 Act, the Home Secretary hereby determines that the aggregate amount of grants for police purposes to be made under section 46 is £9,192,959,522 (comprising £5,056,977,899 in Home Office Police Core Settlement, £507,388,388 in Legacy Council Tax Grants, £190,173,525 in National and International Capital City Grants, £62,919,379 in Welsh Top-Up Grant, £5,321,401 in Precept Grant and £3,370,178,930 in DCLG Formula Funding).

## 3. Allocation of aggregate amount of grants

3.1 Pursuant to section 46(2) (b) of the 1996 Act, the Home Secretary hereby determines that subject to footnotes 4 to 10 below, the aggregate amount of grants for police purposes to be paid to each local policing body in 2022/23<sup>2</sup> is the amount shown against its name in column (f) of the table below.

**Table 1 - Allocation of Police Core Settlement grants**

Police Force	(a) <sup>3,4</sup>	(b) <sup>5</sup>	(c)	(d) <sup>6</sup>	(e) <sup>7</sup>	(f)
	Allocation of Police Main Grant	Allocation under Additional Rule 1	Total (a) + (b)	Allocation of Ex-DCLG Formula Funding	Allocation of Legacy Council Tax Grants	Overall Total (c)+(d)+(e)
Avon & Somerset	£ 129,059,303	£ -	£ 129,059,303	£ 67,642,309	£ 14,708,861	£ 211,410,473
Bedfordshire	£ 49,231,615	£ -	£ 49,231,615	£ 27,966,298	£ 4,637,335	£ 81,835,248
Cambridgeshire	£ 59,416,255	£ -	£ 59,416,255	£ 29,182,075	£ 6,524,727	£ 95,123,057
Cheshire	£ 75,286,678	£ -	£ 75,286,678	£ 53,851,109	£ 8,256,300	£ 137,394,087
City of London <sup>8,9</sup>	£ 21,493,338	£ -	£ 21,493,338	£ 40,763,481	£ 79,505	£ 62,336,324
Cleveland	£ 56,393,673	£ -	£ 56,393,673	£ 46,426,797	£ 7,668,210	£ 110,488,681
Cumbria	£ 35,373,386	£ -	£ 35,373,386	£ 37,230,271	£ 4,849,759	£ 77,453,415
Derbyshire	£ 76,006,930	£ -	£ 76,006,930	£ 45,246,010	£ 8,699,994	£ 129,952,934
Devon & Cornwall	£ 126,165,638	£ -	£ 126,165,638	£ 75,743,988	£ 15,461,371	£ 217,370,997
Dorset	£ 50,129,547	£ -	£ 50,129,547	£ 20,651,962	£ 7,918,574	£ 78,700,083
Durham	£ 52,274,253	£ -	£ 52,274,253	£ 44,555,137	£ 6,110,124	£ 102,939,514
Dyfed-Powys <sup>10</sup>	£ 34,312,075	£ -	£ 34,312,075	£ -	£ -	£ 34,312,075
Essex	£ 126,536,828	£ -	£ 126,536,828	£ 66,986,933	£ 13,125,335	£ 206,649,096
Gloucestershire	£ 41,815,111	£ -	£ 41,815,111	£ 23,409,512	£ 6,082,168	£ 71,306,791

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

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

<sup>4</sup> The basis for this allocation is set out under sections 4.2 and 4.8 below.

<sup>5</sup> This is an amount calculated under section 4.5 below.

<sup>6</sup> This is an amount calculated under section 4.7 below.

<sup>7</sup> The basis for this allocation is set out under section 4.9 below.

<sup>8</sup> See section 4.3 below for an explanation of the additional National and International Capital City Grant paid to the Greater London Authority, on behalf of the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, and the Common Council of the City of London, on behalf of the City of London Police.

<sup>9</sup> See section 4.4 below for an explanation of the additional Precept Grant paid to the Common Council of the City of London, on behalf of the City of London Police.

<sup>10</sup> See section 4.6 below for an explanation of the additional Welsh Top-Up Grant paid to Gwent, Dyfed-Powys, and North Wales.

Greater Manchester	£ 278,791,176	£ -	£ 278,791,176	£ 218,439,371	£ 25,713,688	£ 522,944,234
Gwent <sup>10</sup>	£ 51,478,559	£ -	£ 51,478,559	£ -	£ -	£ 51,478,559
Hampshire	£ 147,475,713	£ -	£ 147,475,713	£ 75,573,219	£ 12,944,122	£ 235,993,054
Hertfordshire	£ 88,036,280	£ -	£ 88,036,280	£ 43,504,983	£ 10,228,363	£ 141,769,626
Humberside	£ 82,590,241	£ -	£ 82,590,241	£ 55,981,092	£ 10,040,945	£ 148,612,278
Kent	£ 130,558,858	£ -	£ 130,558,858	£ 79,943,873	£ 13,297,595	£ 223,800,326
Lancashire	£ 122,632,146	£ -	£ 122,632,146	£ 95,308,290	£ 12,826,739	£ 230,767,175
Leicestershire	£ 79,768,566	£ -	£ 79,768,566	£ 47,570,114	£ 8,930,921	£ 136,269,602
Lincolnshire	£ 46,999,375	£ -	£ 46,999,375	£ 24,329,783	£ 6,833,553	£ 78,162,711
Merseyside	£ 150,464,219	£ -	£ 150,464,219	£ 136,108,404	£ 15,640,992	£ 302,213,615
Metropolitan Police <sup>8</sup>	£ 1,068,666,629	£ -	£ 1,068,666,629	£ 903,838,168	£ 119,675,912	£ 2,092,180,709
Norfolk	£ 61,806,068	£ -	£ 61,806,068	£ 34,491,510	£ 9,304,523	£ 105,602,101
North Wales <sup>10</sup>	£ 49,690,051	£ -	£ 49,690,051	£ -	£ -	£ 49,690,051
North Yorkshire	£ 50,999,924	£ -	£ 50,999,924	£ 32,475,768	£ 7,897,884	£ 91,373,577
Northamptonshire	£ 52,646,568	£ -	£ 52,646,568	£ 28,973,083	£ 6,644,453	£ 88,264,104
Northumbria	£ 135,645,335	£ -	£ 135,645,335	£ 129,581,140	£ 8,167,709	£ 273,394,184
Nottinghamshire	£ 95,707,294	£ -	£ 95,707,294	£ 57,752,509	£ 9,726,194	£ 163,185,997
South Wales	£ 119,772,640	£ -	£ 119,772,640	£ -	£ -	£ 119,772,640
South Yorkshire	£ 123,718,084	£ -	£ 123,718,084	£ 93,248,286	£ 10,860,180	£ 227,826,550
Staffordshire	£ 81,500,713	£ -	£ 81,500,713	£ 47,908,841	£ 11,964,555	£ 141,374,109
Suffolk	£ 50,147,874	£ -	£ 50,147,874	£ 27,401,286	£ 6,785,775	£ 84,334,935
Surrey	£ 76,588,714	£ -	£ 76,588,714	£ 34,896,862	£ 9,219,330	£ 120,704,906
Sussex	£ 120,044,791	£ -	£ 120,044,791	£ 64,556,602	£ 13,201,621	£ 197,803,014
Thames Valley	£ 173,429,932	£ -	£ 173,429,932	£ 88,432,450	£ 15,278,329	£ 277,140,711
Warwickshire	£ 38,220,256	£ -	£ 38,220,256	£ 20,880,144	£ 5,154,144	£ 64,254,544
West Mercia	£ 81,292,393	£ -	£ 81,292,393	£ 52,115,028	£ 11,975,126	£ 145,382,547
West Midlands	£ 308,325,066	£ -	£ 308,325,066	£ 216,818,264	£ 19,025,734	£ 544,169,063
West Yorkshire	£ 210,833,479	£ -	£ 210,833,479	£ 155,617,409	£ 16,692,905	£ 383,143,793
Wiltshire	£ 45,652,326	£ -	£ 45,652,326	£ 24,776,568	£ 5,234,833	£ 75,663,727
<b>Total</b>	<b>£ 5,056,977,899</b>	<b>£ -</b>	<b>£ 5,056,977,899</b>	<b>£ 3,370,178,930</b>	<b>£ 507,388,388</b>	<b>£ 8,934,545,217</b>

## 4. Considerations taken into account

- 4.1 Pursuant to section 46(3) of the 1996 Act, the considerations which the Home Secretary took into account in making her determination are set out in paragraphs 4.2 to 4.9 below.

### Police Allocation Formula

- 4.2 The Police Main Grant element of the Police Core Settlement has been distributed on a pro-rata basis to the 2021/22 Police Main Grant allocations. This approach is consistent with the distribution of Police Main Grant in the previous eight years. The 2013/14 amounts were allocated according to the needs-based Police Allocation Formula described in Appendix A.

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

- 4.3 The Home Secretary has decided that both the Greater London Authority, on behalf of the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, and the Common Council of the City of London, on behalf of the City of London Police, should receive additional funding in recognition of both police forces' distinct national and international capital city functions. These grants shall total £185,339,439 for the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime and £4,834,086 for the City of London Police. These shall be funded through a reallocation from within the overall police settlement.

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

- 4.4 The Home Secretary has decided that the Common Council of the City of London, on behalf of the City of London Police, should receive additional funding in recognition that the Common Council of the City of London do not have a police precept and therefore will not benefit from any flexibility in council tax referendum principles in 2022/23. This Precept grant shall be £5,321,401. This shall be funded through a reallocation from within the overall police settlement.

### Additional Rule 1

- 4.5 The Home Secretary has decided that Police Main Grant allocations for local policing bodies in Wales shall be varied to ensure they shall receive in Police Main Grant and local authority general grants the same change (increase or decrease) as that applicable to local policing bodies in England. On this basis, an Additional Rule 1

adjustment has not been made for this year, as all Welsh Forces require additional funding to meet the increase applicable to policing bodies in England, which is met through the Welsh Top-Up described in paragraph 4.6.

### Welsh Top-Up

- 4.6 The Home Secretary has further decided that in order that they shall receive the same change (increase or decrease) in Police Main Grant and local authority general grants as that applicable to local policing bodies in England, a specific Welsh Top-Up grant shall be paid to local policing bodies in Wales. The Police and Crime Commissioner for Dyfed-Powys shall receive an additional £17,705,626, the Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent shall receive an additional £10,864,165, the Police and Crime Commissioner for North Wales shall receive an additional £22,204,505 and the Police and Crime Commissioner for South Wales shall receive an additional £12,145,083.

### DCLG Formula Funding

- 4.7 To ensure that all local policing bodies receive the same percentage increase in Government formula funding, allocations of this funding have been distributed pro-rata to the 2021/22 allocations. This was the same approach as taken for the previous eight financial years. The basis for 2013/14 allocations between local policing bodies was set out in 'Calculating the 2013-14 Formula Funding' made by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, which accompanied the Provisional Local Government Finance Report (England) 2013/14.

### Transfer of Special Branch Funding

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

### Legacy Council Tax Grants

- 4.9 This funding comprises Council Tax Freeze Grants from the 2011/12, 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16 schemes, payable to local policing bodies (formerly police

authorities) in England who chose to freeze or lower precept in those years and the Local Council Tax Support Grant which is paid to local policing bodies in England from 2013/14 following the localisation of council tax support schemes. These funding streams were previously paid to local policing bodies by DCLG. The basis for allocating these funds is the same as in previous years and is available on the DLUHC website. The aggregate amount of these funding streams is shown in Column (c) of the table below.

**Table 2 - Allocation of legacy council tax grants**

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

<sup>11</sup> The Common Council of the City of London (on behalf of the City of London Police) and the Greater London Authority (on behalf of the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime) also have access to unringfenced Council Tax Freeze Grant funding relating to the 2011/12 freeze grant scheme. The Greater London Authority (on behalf of the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime) also has access to Council Tax Freeze Grant funding in relation to the 2013/14, 2014/15 & 2015/16 freeze grant schemes. This funding will form part of their Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA) in 2022/23 and is part of the DLUHC Local Government Finance Settlement.

Norfolk	£	1,427,896	£	7,876,627	£	9,304,523
North Yorkshire	£	2,151,776	£	5,746,108	£	7,897,884
Northamptonshire	£	1,591,048	£	5,053,405	£	6,644,453
Northumbria	£	1,301,034	£	6,866,675	£	8,167,709
Nottinghamshire	£	1,332,100	£	8,394,094	£	9,726,194
South Yorkshire	£	1,268,941	£	9,591,239	£	10,860,180
Staffordshire	£	3,541,087	£	8,423,468	£	11,964,555
Suffolk	£	1,894,846	£	4,890,929	£	6,785,775
Surrey	£	2,460,826	£	6,758,504	£	9,219,330
Sussex	£	3,061,988	£	10,139,633	£	13,201,621
Thames Valley	£	3,372,417	£	11,905,912	£	15,278,329
Warwickshire	£	1,244,413	£	3,909,731	£	5,154,144
West Mercia	£	2,775,206	£	9,199,920	£	11,975,126
West Midlands	£	1,991,344	£	17,034,390	£	19,025,734
West Yorkshire	£	2,225,828	£	14,467,077	£	16,692,905
Wiltshire	£	1,392,837	£	3,841,996	£	5,234,833
<b>Total</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>73,029,825</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>434,358,563</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>507,388,388</b>

## 5. Conclusion

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

5.2 The financial year for which the Report operates is that beginning on 1 April 2022.

**Rt Hon. Priti Patel MP**  
**Secretary of State for the Home Department**

December 2021

# Appendix A

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

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

### *Basic amount*

Police Basic Amount	14.1412
Special Events Basic Amount	0.7356

### *Top-ups*

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) **PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2013** multiplied by the result of:  
**POLICE BASIC AMOUNT**; plus  
**POLICE CRIME TOP-UP 1**; plus  
**POLICE CRIME TOP-UP 2**; plus  
**POLICE CRIME TOP-UP 3**; plus  
**POLICE CRIME TOP-UP 4**; plus  
**POLICE CRIME TOP-UP 5**; plus  
**POLICE CRIME TOP-UP 6**; plus  
**POLICE CRIME TOP-UP 7**; plus  
**POLICE INCIDENTS TOP-UP**; plus  
**POLICE FEAR OF CRIME TOP-UP**; plus  
**POLICE TRAFFIC TOP-UP**; plus  
**POLICE SPARSITY TOP-UP**.
- (b) **PROJECTED DAYTIME POPULATION IN 2013** multiplied by  
**SPECIAL EVENTS BASIC AMOUNT**;
- (c) The results of (a) and (b) are added together and the result is multiplied by **AREA COST ADJUSTMENT FOR POLICE**;
- (d) The result of (c) is then multiplied by **POLICE GRANT RATE**;
- (e) The result of (d) is then multiplied by the scaling factor given in Appendix C.
- (f) The result of (e) is multiplied by the result of £4,540,433,501 divided by the sum for all local policing bodies of the result of (e).

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

# Appendix B

## Definition of indicators used to calculate Police Main Grant

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

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

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

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

### **PROJECTED POPULATION IN 2013**

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

<b>DAYTIME NET- INFLOW PER RESIDENT POPULATION</b>	<b>THE DAYTIME NET-INFLOW</b> (as defined below) <i>divided by</i> the total resident population of the local policing body, calculated using information from the 2001 Census.
<b>DAYTIME NET- INFLOW</b>	The number of persons working but not resident in the local policing body's area <i>minus</i> the number of persons resident in but working outside the body's area, as estimated by the Secretary of State using information from the 2001 Census.
<b>LOG OF WEIGHTED BARS PER 100 HECTARES</b>	The natural logarithm <sup>12</sup> of: The number of units that are bars ( <i>defined as Standard Industrial Classification 2007 (SIC) 56.30- beverage serving activities</i> ), measured at the Community Safety Partnerships (CSP) level, as estimated by the Secretary of State, based on information provided by the Office for National Statistics from the March Inter-departmental Business Register; <i>divided by</i> the number of hectares in the CSP, using information from the 2001 Census which is <i>divided by</i> 100; the result is then <i>multiplied by</i> the number of units that are bars within CSP level; the above is then <i>divided by</i> the number of bars within the force level area and then <i>summed</i> to the force level area.
<b>INCOME SUPPORT/ INCOME BASED JOBSEEKER'S ALLOWANCE / GUARANTEE ELEMENT OF PENSION CREDIT</b>	The average number of Income Support/ Income based Jobseekers Allowance/ Guarantee Element of Pension Credit claimants, over a period between: May 2009 and February 2012, using twelve quarterly scans for this period for Income Support/ Guarantee Element of Pension Credit claimants, <i>and</i> August 2009 and August 2011, using scans made at the end of August of each year for Income based Jobseekers Allowance claimants, as estimated by the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions, <i>divided by</i> the resident population at 30 June 2011, as estimated by the Office for National Statistics.
<b>SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS</b>	The proportion of households which are lone parent households with dependant children, calculated using information from the 2001 Census.
<b>POPULATION DENSITY</b>	The resident population at 30 June 2011, as estimated by the Office for National Statistics, <i>divided by</i> the area of the local policing body in hectares, using information from the 2001 Census.

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<sup>12</sup> The natural logarithm is also known as the Napierian log or log to the base e.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Appendix C

## Scaling factor

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

1.000009572949550

## Appendix D

### Area Cost Adjustment factors

<b>Area Cost Adjustment Factor<sup>13</sup></b>	
<b>Local Policing Body</b>	<b>Factor</b>
Avon and Somerset	1.032
Bedfordshire	1.0507
Cambridgeshire	1.0424
Cheshire	1.0137
Common Council of the City of London	1.5203
Essex	1.035
Gloucestershire	1.0223
Greater London Authority	1.177
Greater Manchester	1.0194
Hampshire	1.0461
Hertfordshire	1.0924
Kent	1.0133
Merseyside	1.006
Northamptonshire	1.0131
Nottinghamshire	1.0115
Suffolk	1.0027
Surrey	1.1336
Sussex	1.0128
Thames Valley	1.0971
Warwickshire	1.0245
West Midlands	1.0134
West Yorkshire	1.0031
Wiltshire	1.025

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<sup>13</sup> All local policing bodies listed have Area Cost Adjustment Factors of greater than 1 which indicates labour (and materials) are more expensive than the national average. Those local policing bodies not included have Area Cost Adjustment Factors of 1 or lower.

