



GROUP STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS SUMMARY

2016/17

SUMMARY

CHESHIRE POLICE

Summary Group Statement of Accounts 2016/17



Message from your Commissioner and Chief Constable

Welcome to this summary of the Commissioner's and Chief Constable's Group Statement of Accounts for 2016/17, produced to provide clear information and aid understanding. You can access a full copy of the published accounts on the Cheshire Police website at www.cheshire.police.uk.

In May 2016 David Keane was elected as the second Police and Crime Commissioner for Cheshire. In 2016/17, the Commissioner has undertaken a wide ranging public consultation on the police priorities of Cheshire residents and then subsequently on the Police & Crime Plan. The Police & Crime Plan 2016-21 was published in December 2016 and sets out a vision for the next four years in which Cheshire will have a Constabulary focused on community policing, putting victims first. Further details regarding the Plan and its implementation will be found in the Annual Report which will be published in the Autumn on the Commissioner's website at www.cheshire-pcc.gov.uk.

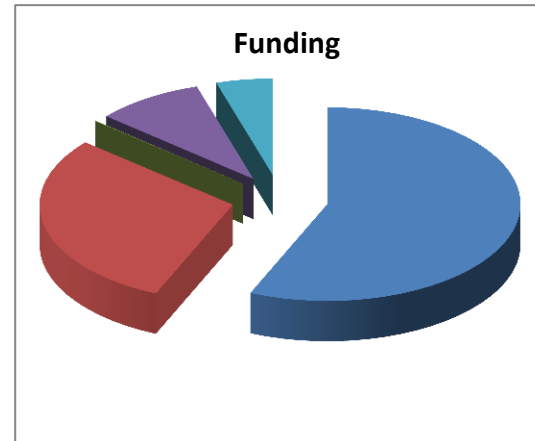
The 2016/17 budget was prepared reflecting real term reductions of £6.9m, due to decreases in Government funding. We try to ensure that we protect local neighbourhood policing and roles that protect the public. These 2016/17 summary accounts explain how we were funded and what we spent together with the performance levels achieved.

David Keane
Police & Crime Commissioner

Simon Byrne
Chief Constable

WHERE DID THE MONEY COME FROM?

	Funding	
	£000	
Government Grants	(111,191)	60.0%
Council Tax - Precept	(58,316)	26.3%
Interest on Balances	(126)	0.1%
Specific Grants	(17,795)	9.6%
Service Income	(9,314)	4.1%
	(196,743)	100.0%

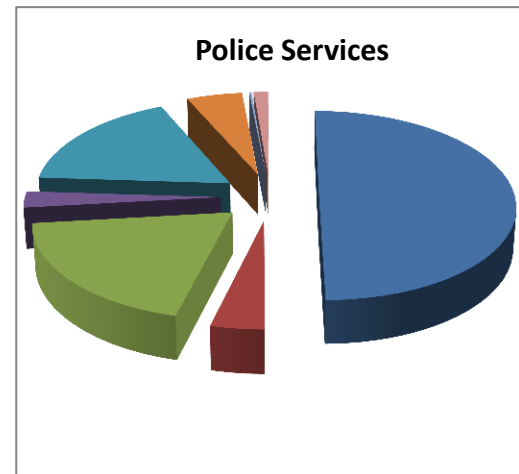


Your Council Tax contributes 26.3% towards the cost of policing Cheshire, with Government grants, business rates and other income providing the rest.

HOW WAS IT SPENT?

The Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement on page 13 shows Cheshire Police spent £196.7m in 2016/17 in providing the following police services.

	Expenditure	
	£000	
<u>Police Services:</u>		
Police Pay	91,665	49.9%
Local Policing	7318	4.0%
Force Operations	35,569	19.4%
Centrally Delivered Services	5,093	2.8%
Business Services	31,878	17.4%
Collaborations	9,393	5.1%
Corporate Costs	398	0.2%
OPCC	2,413	1.3%
	183,727	100.0%
Corporate Costs & Accounting Adjustments *	15,849	
Transfers to/(from) Reserves	(2,835)	
	196,742	



* Accounting adjustments are for the non-cash expenditure such as depreciation, actuarial pension costs together with the cash expenditure not allocated to a service, for example the minimum revenue provision for capital financing.

Performance in 2016/17

The Constabulary has seen a 22.6% increase in overall crime, which equates to 12,000 more crimes when compared with last year. However the Constabulary has increased solved rates in rape offences (2.5%) and domestic violence with injury crimes (3%) compared with last year.

The Constabulary also measures responsiveness in terms of phone calls answered and incidents attended. Responsiveness has been consistently high and has actually increased in terms of calls answered.

	2016/17	2015/16
% of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds	96.3%	94.7%
% of Grade 1 incidents attended within 15 minutes	87.9%	89.3%
% of Grade 2 incidents attended within 60 minutes	76.3%	79.2%

The Constabulary monitors service recipient data in order to indicate performance. In 2016/17, the Constabulary performed consistently well with reference to the year previous and saw a number of increases across key indicators.

	2016/17	2015/16
% of Cheshire public who agree that the police are dealing with crime issues effectively in their area.	84.7%	84.0%
% of Cheshire public who agree that the police are dealing with ASB issues effectively in their area.	76.7%	76.9%
% of Cheshire public who think that the police do a good / excellent job in their area.	79.9%	78.0%
Number of complaints	583	532
% of Crime victims satisfied with whole experience	87.2%	87.0%

SUMMARY BALANCE SHEET

The balance sheet shows the value of the Commissioner's assets against his liabilities.

31 March 2015 £m	31 March 2016 £m		31 March 2017 £m
82.2	118.0	Long Term Assets*	129.5
0.5	0.6	Stock	0.6
23.4	23.5	Short Term Debtors	22.8
23.6	16.3	Cash and Cash Equivalents	5.6
1.3	0.3	Assets (held for sale)	0
131.0	158.7	Total Assets	158.4
(20.1)	(21.3)	Current Liabilities	(19.8)
(25.4)	(23.3)	Long Term Liabilities	(22.7)
(16.9)	(16.8)	Borrowing	(16.8)
(62.4)	(61.4)	Total Liabilities	(59.3)
68.6	97.3	Net Worth Before Pensions	99.1
(2,000.7)	(1,750.9)	Pension Liability**	(2,185.2)
(1,932.1)	(1,653.7)	Net Worth After Pensions	(2,086.2)
		Financed By:	
36.5	28.1	Usable Reserves	20.0
32.1	69.1	Unusable Reserves***	79.0
68.6	97.2	Net Worth Before Pensions	99.0
(2,000.7)	(1,750.9)	Pension Reserve	(2,185.2)
(1,932.1)	(1,653.7)	Net Worth After Pensions	(2,086.2)

*Whilst the value of Long Term Assets has decreased in recent years, in 2016/17 the five yearly revaluation has resulted in the increase of asset value, owing to an extension in estimated asset life.

** The large pension liability above is included in the balance sheet to show what the Commissioner would owe if it had to pay all the pensions for all the existing and retired officers and staff in the pension schemes on 31 March. This would not happen as the actual payment of such pensions is made over many years and is funded by future contributions from officers and staff, together with Government funding.

*** Unusable reserves includes the capital accounting reserves representing the difference between the current valuation of assets and the historic cost of those assets; accumulated absences (as part of the working terms and conditions, at any given time employees can hold entitlement to leave, time off in lieu or flexi leave for additional hours worked) which are generally taken as leave rather than paid; and the potential impact of any surplus/deficit on the council tax collection fund applicable to the Commissioner.

Capital Investment

To support the changes and savings required in 2016/17, capital investment in new technology, estate management and equipment was identified in the 2016/17 Budget Report together with the annual replacement programmes, which required funding of £14.602m. This was approved on 29 January 2016 at Management Board. The programme was reviewed, amended and changes approved throughout the year as necessary with the year-end position shown below together with details of how this was funded. In 2016/17 the Commissioner progressed with IT and Estates projects which delivered tablet devices to front line officers (£1.5m) and the purchase of Charles Stewart House (£3.8m).

The following tables show how much the Commissioner invested in assets during 2016/17 and how this expenditure was financed.

<u>Capital Expenditure</u>	£000	
Property	4,096	28.6%
Vehicles	2,865	20.0%
Equipment	3,720	26.0%
Intangibles	3,636	25.4%
	<u>14,317</u>	100.0%

