



**POLICE AND CRIME PANEL: 5 FEBRUARY 2015**

**AGENDA NO: 6**

**PROPOSED PRECEPT FOR 2015-16**

**REPORT BY TREASURER TO THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER**

**PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

*This report sets out the proposed 2015-16 precept for the Police and Crime Commissioner for Dorset for consideration by the Police and Crime Panel.*

**1. INTRODUCTION**

1.1 The Police and Crime Panels (Precepts and Chief Constable Appointments) Regulations 2012 require the PCC to notify the panel of their proposed precept for 2015-16 by the 1<sup>st</sup> February 2015. This then needs to be considered by the Police and Crime Panel who can either approve the proposed precept or veto it. A two thirds majority of the Police and Crime Panel is required to veto any precept proposal.

**2. BACKGROUND**

2.1 The Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) in 2010 resulted in cuts in government support for the Police Service of 20% over the period 2011-12 to 2014-15.

2.2 On the 26 June 2013, the Chancellor announced the results of the 2013 Spending Round. In respect of Police funding, the headline level of cuts in government funding was a 5.75% real terms cut in 2014-15 (3.3% cash reduction) and a 4.9% real terms cut in 2015-16 (3.2% cash reduction).

2.3 In the Chancellor's 2013 Autumn Statement, it was announced that departmental budgets for government departments would be reduced by a further 1.1% in 2014-15 and 2015-16. Whilst Local Government spending was protected from these additional cuts for 2014-15, the Home Office, which now provides all of the police funding, was not protected.

2.4 For 2014-15, the Home Secretary decided that despite the further reduction to Home Office funding, the central government revenue funding to police would be protected from further reductions. The headline cash reduction of 3.3% for 2014-15 was therefore confirmed.

2.5 The finance settlement for Police in 2014-15, announced in December 2013, was a single year settlement, unlike the rest of local government who also received a provisional settlement for 2015-16. Forecasting for 2015-16 has therefore been problematic and have been based largely around the June 2013 indications.

- 2.6 Announcements in the Chancellor's budget and Autumn Statement also indicate that this level of cuts is set to continue for several more years, into the next parliament.

### **3. TOP-SLICING OF BUDGETS**

- 3.1 With the 2014 settlement, there was also the announcement that various sums of money would be top-sliced from the main Police Grant for other purposes.
- 3.2 Firstly, the establishment of a new Police Innovation Fund to help further reforms and enable greater collaboration between the emergency services and cut the cost of police ICT contracts for which £50m was allocated.
- 3.3 Additionally, it was announced that the Independent Police Complaints Committee (IPCC) would be strengthened with funding again top-sliced from the existing police funding settlement but no staff transferring from forces to the IPCC. Other top-slices for 2014-15 were for the HMIC for force inspections, College of Policing for direct entry schemes, City of London Capital City Grant and the National Police Co-ordination Centre.
- 3.4 There was also an indication that even greater sums would be top-sliced for these and other purposes in 2015-16 and beyond, adding to the uncertainty around the budget.

### **4. COUNCIL TAX**

- 4.1 Dorset Police Authority accepted the Council Tax Freeze Grant for 2011-12 which was equivalent to a 2.5% increase in precept (Council Tax). This made them eligible for a grant of around £1.3m for the four years of the spending review period.
- 4.2 A similar scheme was offered for 2012-13 with a Freeze Grant equivalent to 4% on offer if the precept was frozen, equivalent to £1.6m. The key difference was however that this funding was one-off i.e. offered for 2012-13 only. This funding was therefore lost from the budget from 2013-14 onwards.
- 4.3 For 2013-14 and 2014-15 the Freeze Grant on offer was only equivalent to 1%, with significant uncertainty around whether this would be only payable for a limited period. This, coupled with the level of cuts being imposed by central government and the PCC's desire to invest in a number of initiatives meant that the Freeze Grant was rejected and increases of 1.95% and 1.96% in Council Tax were made.

### **5. TAXBASE**

- 5.1 Each year, the taxbase upon which the council tax is collected increased as the number of properties within Dorset increases. Assumptions of taxbase growth within the MTFP were increased during the year from an historic 0.2% assumption to 0.6% which was the average growth in recent years.
- 5.2 Confirmation was received in mid-January from the billing authorities that taxbase growth for 2015-16 will be significantly greater than budgeted, at around 1.5%, the largest rise being within Bournemouth of almost 3%. This will add around £463k additional funding for 2015-16 over and above the initial MTFP assumptions.
- 5.3 Additionally, the difference between the assumed and actual council tax receipts for 2014-15 are returned to the precepting authorities the following year. The total collection

fund surplus relating to Dorset Police for 2015-16 is around £383k, which is £83k greater than originally budgeted.

## 6. PROVISIONAL SETTLEMENT FOR 2015-16

- 6.1 The provisional Police Finance Settlement, was received on 17 December 2014. The final settlement is not expected until around the 4th February 2015, after the notification to the Panel of the PCC's proposed precept, however there is no indication that the funding position will change.
- 6.2 One of the key changes in the provisional settlement is that, unlike 2014-15, the protection of the Police budget from the additional cuts to the Home Office DEL has not continued for 2015-16. In the provisional settlement for 2015-16, some of the additional 1.1% cut has been passed onto the Police Service, with the cash reduction increasing from 3.2% to 3.4%.
- 6.3 Top-slicing for 2015-16 has also increased from £90m in 2014-15 to £176.8m in 2015-16. The announcement included the removal of the topslice for the National Police Coordination Centre (NPoCC) and the proposed National ICT topslice; worth £2.3m and £69m respectively. However, the Home Office will instead be charging police forces to recover this funding, as the Home Secretary feels it is more transparent than top-slicing.
- 6.4 Top-slices for the innovation fund and IPCC have increased significantly. There are also a further three new top-slices in 2015-16;
- **Police Knowledge Fund (£5m)** - Further details will be provided in due course, however it is linked to driving improvements in the same way as the Innovation Fund.
  - **Major Projects Fund (£40m)** - The topslice will support development of the National Police Data Programme, Home Office Biometrics and the Emergency Services Mobile Communications Programme.
  - **Police Special Grant (£15m)** - A contingency fund which will support forces facing unplanned or unexpected additional pressures which place them at financial risk.
- 6.5 Once these are taken into account the actual level of cuts applied to all English forces is a 6.12% cash reduction in Police Grant and for Dorset a 2.62% reduction in Ex-DCLG Formula Funding. This is an increased cut from what was being anticipated within the MTFP and represents an additional loss of funding of around £680,000 per annum, taking the total cut in revenue grant funding for 2015-16 to around £3.2m.
- 6.6 The previous arrangements for formula damping have also remained in place so that all forces receive the same level of cuts. This means that the needs-based funding formula for policing which is supposed to determine how much funding each area receives has never been properly implemented. Dorset currently loses around £1.9m per annum as a result of this.
- 6.7 Also announced as part of the Finance Settlement were the rules around the Council Tax Freeze Grant and Referendum Limits for 2015-16. Despite much speculation that the referendum limits would be cut, the limit remains at 2% and the Freeze Grant on offer at 1%. It also appears that the 2015-16 freeze grant will now be added to the funding baseline whereas it was only originally anticipated that it would be payable for 1 year. However, treatment of all of these grants will be subject to the next spending review which is expected around July 2015, following the next general election.
- 6.8 Again, no details have been published by the Home Office in relation to the review of the police funding formula which was due to commence in early 2013.

6.9 The following table summarises the change in the funding position for 2015-16 from November's MTFP to date.

	<b>November 14 MTFP £'000</b>	<b>Post Settlement (17 December 14) £'000</b>	<b>Final (January 2015) £'000</b>
<b>Grant</b>	59.584	58.904	58.904
<b>Council Tax</b>	51.105	51.459	51.567
<b>Total (base)</b>	<b>110.689</b>	<b>110.363</b>	<b>110.471</b>
<b>Collection Fund (one-off)</b>	0.300	0.271	0.383
<b>Total</b>	<b>110.989</b>	<b>110.634</b>	<b>110.854</b>

6.10 Therefore, although the overall funding position had appeared to have changed fairly significantly post settlement, the final position leaves a shortfall of £135k compared to the original MTFP assumptions.

## **7. CAPITAL FUNDING**

7.1 Police capital funding in 2015-16 is £120.9m in total, of which £10.4m will be top-sliced for the National Police Air Service (NPAS) and £1m held as contingency, with the remaining £109.5m distributed to PCCs. As with last year each PCC has received a uniform cut in capital grant.

7.2 The Home Office have indicated that Ministers are still considering an additional top-slice to support the Communications Capabilities Development (CCD) Programme and Emergency Services Mobile Communications Programme (ESMCP) and will announce a final decision in Final Police Grant Report in early February 2015.

## **8. FUNDING ALLOCATION**

8.1 All policing related funding comes initially to the PCC for them to commission services as appropriate. This includes:-

- Police Revenue Grant (including Revenue Support Grant)
- Policing Precept
- Specific Grants

8.2 A small element of the Police Revenue Grant / Precept is used to fund the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. For 2015-16 this sum will remain at £870,100.

8.3 The Community Safety Fund was received as a specific grant for 2013-14 (£555,000) but was rolled into the Police Revenue Grant from 2014-15 onwards. This sum will remain with the PCC and will be used to directly commission community safety related services. Additionally, the funding for a number of other similar services originally commissioned within Dorset Police totalling £309,100 will continue to be commissioned by the PCC so that all of this expenditure can be prioritised and monitored in one place.

- 8.4 Specific grants have been received by the PCC since 2014-15 for the commissioning of Victim services and Restorative Justice services. These are ring-fenced and will increase to full year allocations in 2015-16, and will again be spent directly by the PCC.
- 8.5 The establishment of a local innovation fund was part of the precept proposals for 2014-15 which will be used initially for the purchase of body worn cameras. This sum will be allocated to other projects in 2015-16, including partly funding the new Victims Bureau.
- 8.6 All of the remaining Police Revenue Grant / Precept and the other specific grants will be passed to the Chief Constable for the commissioning of police services.
- 8.7 A summary of the funding streams for 2015-16 is shown below:-

		2014-15	2015-16
	Police Revenue Grant	£62.076m	£58.904m
	Policing Precept	£50.800m	£51.567m{assuming Freeze}
	Collection Fund Surplus	£0.515m	£0.383m
Specific Grants:	Council Tax Legacy	£7.340m	£7.340m
	PFI Grant	£5.238m	£5.238m
	Loan Charges	£0.071m	£0.071m
	Counter Terrorism	£1.755m	£1.755m {estimated}
	Victim Services	£0.318m	£0.636m
	Restorative Justice	£0.082m	£0.169m
Income	Other Income	£3.751m	£4.163m
	<b>TOTAL FUNDING</b>	<b>£131.946m</b>	<b>£130.226m</b>
<b>2015-16</b>	<b><u>CHIEF CONSTABLE</u></b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b><u>OPCC</u></b>
£127.387	Policing Services	£0.870m	Office of the PCC
		£0.555m	Community Safety Fund
		£0.309m	Other Commissioned Svcs
		£0.636m	Victim Services
		£0.169m	Restorative Justice
		£0.300m	Local Innovation Fund
<b>£127.387m</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£2.839m</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>

8.8 The Local Innovation Fund was used in 2014-15 for the purchase of body-worn cameras. In 2015-16, around £225k will be used to partly fund Phase 2 of the Victims Bureau and the rest to continue funding of some of the projects which have commenced in 2014-15 through the Victims Competed Fund.

## **9. COST PRESSURES FOR 2015-16**

9.1 Following several years of pay freezes, with the exception of small rises for staff on less than £21,000 p.a., an increase in police staff pay of 1% was agreed payable from 1 September 2013.

9.2 Negotiations for 2014-15 and 2015-16 are on-going. Recently, an offer to Local Government staff of 2.2% was accepted and it is possible that a similar offer may be made to Police Staff shortly.

9.3 General inflationary pressures are also borne by the budget, particularly around contractual commitments. National agreements for items such as Airwave and Training are also seeing significant cost increases as government funding is reduced / removed from the bodies providing these functions. General inflation will therefore add another £300-400k of cost pressures to the budget gap for 2015-16.

9.4 Additionally, whilst the proposed National ICT topslice did not happen (see 6.3), charges will now be made for elements of ICT provision which were previously not charged.

9.5 Police Officer recruitment in Dorset had also been significantly increased during 2014 with 100 new officers recruited. Whilst some of the cost of this is met from the savings and new approach set out in section 10 below, this will cause additional cost pressures in 2015-16.

9.6 Taking the loss of grant (£3.2m), and the cost pressures into account, the total budget pressures for 2015-16 are well in excess of £5m.

## **10. SAVINGS GENERATED**

10.1 At budget setting last year, PCC stated his intention to freeze council tax for 2015-16 if sufficient savings could be generated and there were no significant changes in our expected funding levels.

10.2 During the year, a risk based review of the Force budgets was undertaken with a view to removing the risk of underspending and freeing up budget to be applied to both officer recruitment and the identified savings gap in future years. The results of this were reported to the September 2014 meeting of the Police and Crime Panel.

10.3 The capital programme and financing options have also been reviewed. Significant capital receipts are anticipated over the next few years which will be used to reduce the capital financing required from the revenue account.

10.4 These changes have meant that most of the savings gap identified for 2015-16 has been closed.

## **11. FUTURE OUTLOOK**

11.1 Announcements made in the Chancellor's Autumn Statement made it clear that further cuts in public spending will be required by whatever government is in power after the May 2015 general election. The likelihood is that there will be a spending review around

July 2015 which will set out the direction for the next parliamentary period. The current expectation is that the cuts will continue in line with those from CSR 2010 so we anticipate further cuts of around 3.5% per annum for the foreseeable future.

- 11.2 Adding further uncertainty, a new police funding formula, which determines the way in which government funding for the Police Service is split between forces, was also supposed to be implemented. It was originally anticipated that it would be implemented in 2015-16 but given the lack of progress it now seems more likely that it will be well into the next parliamentary period before any fundamental changes are made.
- 11.3 There is currently no indication on council tax arrangements beyond 2015-16. The largest risk in this area would be if the Freeze Grants from previous years were taken out of the funding baseline by any future government.
- 11.4 Therefore there is great uncertainty over future levels of funding both in terms of what support will be given nationally through government grants and what will be achievable locally through council tax.
- 11.5 A significant additional cost pressure arises in 2016-17 due to the introduction of the Single State Pension. Current discounts in National Insurance rates applied to occupational pension schemes will be removed which will add around £2m to National Insurance costs from 2016-17 onwards.
- 11.6 A conservative estimate would be that further savings of £8m-£12m will still be required over the next few years.
- 11.7 Recent analysis by the Institute for Fiscal Studies (published in The Times on 13 January) of the various political parties manifesto commitments would suggest that the level of cuts post 2015-16 for unprotected services such as the Police could be as high as 26%, depending upon who is elected. This would push the future grant reductions beyond £15m and would mean either a fundamental rethink of Policing services or a very significant rise in Council Tax to compensate.

## **12. PRECEPT OPTIONS FOR 2015-16**

- 12.1 On 18 December Kris Hopkins, the Communities and Local Government Minister announced details of the referendum principles for English local government alongside the provisional settlement. He confirmed that as in 2014-15 the threshold for triggering a council tax referendum will be 2% and above for all local authorities, except parishes.
- 12.2 Details of the 2015-16 freeze were also confirmed and follow the same terms as the 2014-15 scheme. A PCC which freezes or reduces its basic amount of council tax in 2015-16 compared to 2014-15 will be eligible to receive the grant. The amount of grant provided will be equivalent to 1% of the basic amount of council tax set for 2014-15 multiplied by the amount calculated as the area's council tax base for 2015-16, not taking into account reductions to be awarded under council tax reduction schemes.
- 12.3 On this assumption, the basic options for 2015-16 are:-
  - To freeze council tax and accept the Council Tax Freeze Grant on offer. For 2015-16 this grant is equivalent to a 1% council tax increase. This would mean a grant of around £574k receivable from 2015-16 onwards.

- To raise council tax by up to 2%. This would add £514k ongoing funding to the base budget for each 1% increase, and would mitigate the overall significant funding reductions. A 2% increase would therefore add £1.03m, an additional £429k compared to accepting the Freeze Grant.
- To raise council tax by over 2%. This however would be deemed “excessive” and would require a referendum to be held in Dorset. The cost of such a referendum is estimated to be in the region of £1m.

### **13. THE PREFERRED OPTION – PRECEPT PROPOSAL FOR 2014-15**

- 13.1 The PCC’s preferred option is to freeze Council Tax for 2015-16. This will generate a Freeze Grant of around £574k, added to the funding baseline.
- 13.2 Although the Police grant has been cut further than originally anticipated, the additional growth in taxbase has offset around 2/3 of the loss.
- 13.3 The 2015-16 budget has been balanced, mainly through the risk-based review of budgets and changes to capital financing being proposed.
- 13.4 A cliff edge of funding does however still exist, in relation to National Insurance in 2016-17 which will be an additional cost pressure on top of any further grant losses, currently estimated at 3.5% per annum. The option of raising additional council tax income from a 2% increase and increasing officer numbers now was considered. However it was not deemed to be a prudent policy, knowing that this cliff edge is ahead and not having the ability to make Police Officers redundant.
- 13.5 Taking the Freeze for one year will allow officer numbers to be maintained at the level to which they have been increased in 2014-15. It will therefore contribute significantly towards the vision set out in the Police and Crime Plan.
- 13.6 The detailed implications of the proposed precept are set out in the Budget Requirement paper attached to this report at Appendix 2.

### **14. PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

- 14.1 Public consultation is done throughout the year via the Community Safety Survey. In the quarter 3 (2014-15) survey, the public were asked their opinion on an increase for 2015-16. 26% of respondents supported a Freeze, and 14% an increase of £2 (around 1%). 11% would support an increase of £4 (2%) and the remaining 48% would support a larger increase, although this would of course trigger a Council Tax referendum, at the cost of around £1m.
- 14.2 A further public consultation has also been running on the 2015-16 precept proposals via the website. Of the respondents to date, 30% have indicated that they support a Freeze and 4% a reduction in Council Tax. 13% would support a 1% increase although this can be achieved by accepting the Freeze Grant, at no cost to the council tax payer. 22% have indicated that an increase of around 2% is about right and a further 30% would be happy to support a higher increase. This consultation closes on the 31 January and the final results will be presented to the police and crime panel meeting.

### **15. STATUTORY DECLARATIONS**

#### Robustness of the estimates



- 15.1 The Local Government Act 2003 (Section 25) requires all Financial Officers with 'Section 151' responsibilities to make a statement with regard to the robustness of estimates and the adequacy of reserves at the time the budget is set. The Police and Crime Commissioner has a statutory duty to "have regard to the report when making decisions about the calculations".
- 15.2 There are also a range of other safeguards aimed at ensuring local authorities do not over-commit themselves financially. These include:
- the Chief Financial Officer's powers under section 114 of the Local Government Act 1988, which require a report to the Authority if there is or is likely to be unlawful expenditure or an unbalanced budget;
  - the Local Government Finance Act 1992 which requires a local authority to calculate its budget requirement for each financial year, including the revenue costs which flow from capital financing decisions. The Act also requires an authority to budget to meet its expenditure after taking into account other sources of income. This is known as the 'balanced budget requirement'; and
  - the Prudential Code, introduced under the Local Government Act 2003, which applies to capital financing and treasury management decisions from 2004/05 onwards.
- 15.3 Whilst budgets are based on realistic assumptions, some budgets are subject to a degree of estimating error as actual expenditure can be determined by factors outside the Police and Crime Commissioners' control, for example major inquiries. The Police and Crime Commissioner has well developed arrangements for the monitoring and reporting of budgets during the year.
- 15.4 The robustness of the budget critically depends on the maintenance of a sound financial control environment including effective financial management. Under the scheme of Cost Centre Management, overspendings on delegated budgets have to be offset by underspendings elsewhere in the budget or carried forward to the following year.
- 15.5 In preparing the estimates, detailed risk assessments of both bids and budget reductions were carried out. More general risks relating to the strategy are set out in the attached budget requirement paper.
- 15.6 With regard to capital finance, the Panel are asked to note that a separate report dealing with the Prudential Indicators, including a section on the risk assessment associated with treasury management decisions, together with a revised Treasury Management Strategy, will be presented to the Joint Independent Audit Committee in March.

#### Balances and Reserves

- 15.7 The Police and Crime Commissioner's medium term policy is that the level of General Balances should be 3% of the total budget. Uncommitted General Balances as at 31 March 2015 are anticipated to be near to this level.
- 15.8 Earmarked reserves (i.e. everything except the General Balance) are intended to be used for specific purposes over a period of time of more than a single financial year. These earmarked reserves protect the PCC against specific financial risks, as in the case of the Insurance Reserve, or are used as a means of funding specific capital projects.

- 15.9 Earmarked reserves are likely to stand at around £6.6m at 31 March 2015 and General Balances are likely to stand around £3.4m.

	31/03/14	31/03/15	31/03/16	31/03/17	31/03/18	31/03/19
	£m's	£m's	£m's	£m's	£m's	£m's
Insurance Reserve	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0
PFI Reserve	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Protected Body Armour	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pensions Reserve	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Major Operations Reserve	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Workforce Change Reserve	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>

Capital Reserve Balances	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Opening Balance	6,635	2,820	4,121	6,083	5,046
Transfers to / (From) reserve	(3,815)	1,301	1,963	(1,037)	(3,177)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>2,820</b>	<b>4,121</b>	<b>6,083</b>	<b>5,046</b>	<b>1,870</b>

#### General Assurance

- 15.10 In relation to the estimates, I am satisfied that they provide a robust and accurate basis upon which to calculate the police precept.

## 16. CONCLUSION

- 16.1 Significant reductions in funding have been seen for the Police Service in recent years and these are likely to continue until at least 2017-18.
- 16.2 For 2015-16, the Police Finance Settlement has confirmed further cuts to government funding of £3.2m. Additional cost pressures within the budget mean that the budget gap for 2015-16 is well in excess of £5m.
- 16.3 The option of Freezing council tax for 2015-16 is supported by the PCC, although it appears likely that future increases will be necessary, particularly in 2016-17 with a funding cliff edge anticipated.

## 17. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 17.1 The panel are requested to support a Freeze in precept for 2015-16 and acceptance of the Freeze Grant equivalent to a 1% council tax increase.
- 17.2 For the purposes of issuing a report to the Commissioner on the proposed precept, the Police and Crime Panel is recommended to endorse the council tax requirement and the basic amount of council tax for police purposes in Dorset for 2015-16 as presented in Appendix 1.

**RICHARD BATES**  
**TREASURER TO THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER**  
**February 2015**

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Appendix 1: Council Tax Requirement for 2015-16  
Appendix 2: Police Budget Requirement 2015-16

**Appendix 1**

**DORSET POLICE**

<b>BUDGET SUMMARY</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	
<b>Council Tax Requirement</b>			110,854,600	<b>-2.24%</b>
To be met from :-	Police Grant	41,472,110Cr		
	Formula Funding	17,432,171Cr	58,904,281Cr	
Council Tax payers			51,950,319	
Estimated Surplus on 2014-15 collection funds			382,996Cr	
PRECEPT required in 2015-16			<u>51,567,323</u>	

**PRECEPTS**

District Councils	Tax Base 2015-16	Estimated Surplus on Collection Funds 2014-15 £.p.	Precept 2015-16 £.p.	Tax Base 2014-15	Precept 2014-15 £.p.
	BOURNEMOUTH	59,581.82	88,589.00Cr	11,148,354.34	57,869.00
CHRISTCHURCH	19,253.00	0.00	3,602,428.83	19,095.00	3,572,865.45
EAST DORSET	36,446.00	0.00	6,819,411.06	36,194.00	6,772,259.34
NORTH DORSET	26,135.60	28,588.00Cr	4,890,232.12	25,847.60	4,836,344.44
POOLE	54,808.00	124,847.35Cr	10,255,124.88	53,933.00	10,091,403.63
PURBECK	18,452.92	17,122.74	3,452,725.86	18,301.55	3,424,403.02
WEST DORSET	40,531.90	99,710.00Cr	7,583,923.81	40,130.30	7,508,780.43
WEYMOUTH & PORTLAND	20,389.40	58,384.00Cr	3,815,060.63	20,128.10	3,766,168.79
	<b>275,598.64</b>	<b>382,995.61Cr</b>	<b>51,567,261.53</b>	<b>271,498.55</b>	<b>50,800,093.69</b>

**COUNCIL TAX**

	2015-16	2014-15	
<b>BASIC AMOUNT</b>	<b>£187.11</b>	£187.11	<b>+0.00%</b>
(Equivalent to	£3.59	£3.59	per week)
BAND A	<b>£124.74</b>	£124.74	
BAND B	<b>£145.53</b>	£145.53	
BAND C	<b>£166.32</b>	£166.32	
BAND D	<b>£187.11</b>	£187.11	
BAND E	<b>£228.69</b>	£228.69	
BAND F	<b>£270.27</b>	£270.27	
BAND G	<b>£311.85</b>	£311.85	
BAND H	<b>£374.22</b>	£374.22	