

Executive

Provisional Local Government Finance Item 8 Settlement 2016-17

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Summary On 17 December 2015 the Secretary of State for Communities & Local Government set out the provisional Local Government Finance Settlement 2016-17 in a ministerial statement to Parliament.

This year's settlement is the first of the current parliament and four year Spending Review period (2016-17 to 2019-20). Unlike previous years it set out provisional funding allocations for local authorities for the four year period 2016-17 to 2019-20.

This report outlines the main headlines from the settlement for London local government.

Recommendations Executive is asked to note and comment on the contents of the report.

Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement 2016-17

Introduction

1. The provisional 2016-17 Local Government Finance Settlement was announced on 17 December 2015 by Greg Clark, the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government. This year's settlement is the first of the current parliament and four year Spending Review period (2016-17 to 2019-20). Unlike previous years it set out provisional funding allocations for local authorities for the four year period 2016-17 to 2019-20.
2. The provisional settlement consultation includes a number of technical changes to the way resources are allocated, which were not consulted on over the summer due to the autumn Spending Review. By the time the Executive meets, the consultation deadline will have passed (15 January), and will have been cleared through urgency. The response will be circulated to the Executive in advance of the meeting. In addition, Mayor Pipe and Councillor O'Neill will have met the Secretary of State to discuss the settlement and forthcoming changes to the system of Local Government Finance.
3. This report outlines the main headlines from the settlement for London local government.

Summary of key points for London local government

4. Final figures for 2016-17 will not be confirmed until the final settlement in early February, however, the key headlines for London local government from the provisional settlement are summarised below.
 - The settlement outlines provisional figures for the four years 2016-17 to 2019-20, but councils accepting these figures will have to publish an efficiency plan.
 - The government is proposing a new method for distributing Revenue Support Grant (RSG) taking into account the relative distribution of each authority's 2015-16 RSG, Baseline Funding and Council Tax.
 - Overall, Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA) will fall in real terms by 13 per cent for London Boroughs (14 per cent for England) in 2016-17, and by 34 per cent by 2019-20 (37 per cent for England).
 - Core funding¹ from government to London boroughs will have fallen by 63 per cent in real terms between 2010-11 and 2019-20.
 - The council tax referendum threshold will remain at 2 per cent and, as announced in the Spending Review, upper tier authorities will be allowed to raise a further 2 per cent to spend on social care.

¹ Defined as Formula grant between 2010-11 and 2012-13, and Settlement Funding Assessment thereafter

- There will be no Council Tax Freeze Grant in 2016-17. Funding for previous years' grants will continue.
- In 2016-17, £1.5 billion of New Homes Bonus will be awarded nationally. London's share of NHB is £308 million (21 per cent).
- Government is consulting on options to reform the NHB – moving from 6 to 4 year rolling scheme and sharpening the incentives (meaning a reduction to annual award) that will save £800 million in 2019-20 – this will partly fund the new “improved” Better Care Fund (BCF).
- The new BCF funding will be £105 million in 2017-18 rising to £1.5 billion by 2019-20 nationally.
- Education Services Grant will be cut from £564 million to £514 million nationally (8.8 per cent) and from £94 million to £86 million across London (8.5 per cent)

Overall Funding Allocations

A multi-year settlement

5. Provisional funding allocations for local authorities have been outlined for the four year period 2016-17 to 2019-20. This was presented as an “offer” to local authorities to provide certainty over funding allocations for four years: in return, authorities must submit efficiency plans to government outlining how they will save money. The certainty this could provide is something London Councils has repeatedly asked for, however, the exact nature of the government's offer to local authorities who accept the provisional figures is unclear.
6. On the face of it, the requirement to publish an efficiency plan may not seem too onerous, but the detail about exactly what these plans should contain, and when councils will have to submit them, remains vague. More significantly, the alternative for councils that don't take up the offer is also unclear. This could mean exposure to the risk of further funding reductions in future years: the incentive for councils to agree the plans will therefore be strong.

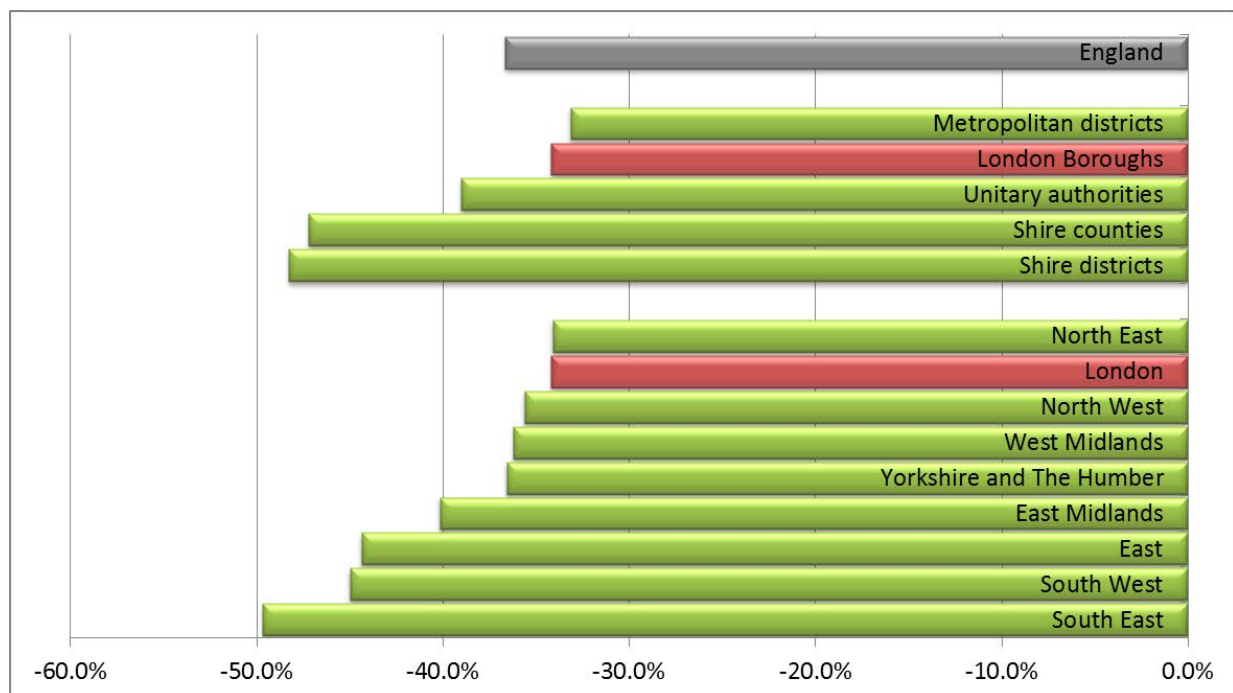
Settlement Funding Assessment

7. Since 2013, Settlement Funding Assessment has been the main measure of central funding to local government. It comprises RSG and baseline funding (locally retained business rates after tariff/top up payments). Within SFA, baseline funding has increased by RPI inflation (and will continue to do so), meaning any cuts to overall SFA have come through RSG.
8. The 2016-17 settlement includes an important change to how RSG is allocated, which takes into account local authorities' ability to raise council tax. This new aggregate measure (which

includes SFA and 2015-16 Council tax requirement) is known as ‘Settlement Core Funding’. Reductions to RSG are being calculated at a tier or service level so that “local councils delivering similar services receive a similar percentage change in Settlement Core Funding for those services”.

9. The new method offers some protection to more grant-dependent areas at the expense of those where council tax makes up a larger proportion of resources, and represents a big shift in policy. It benefits London overall, but - with 13 boroughs experiencing larger cuts than the England average and 20 lower – there are clear winners and losers from the change. (Appendix A shows individual borough figures).
10. At the England level SFA will reduce from £21.3 billion in 2015-16 to £18.6 billion in 2016-17 (14 per cent in real terms). This comprises £7.2 billion of RSG and £11.4 billion of Baseline Funding. For London boroughs, SFA will reduce by 13 per cent in real terms (from £3.8 billion to £3.4 billion) in 2016-17.

Chart 1 – Real terms change in SFA (%) 2015-16 to 2019-20 by region & authority type



Note: Figures are for councils only - i.e. they exclude Fire Authorities and the GLA.

11. Chart 1 (above) shows that, over the cumulative four year period, London boroughs will receive the second lowest percentage cut of all regions, and the second lowest in terms of authority type (only metropolitan districts will receive a lower cut). Shire counties and districts will see the largest percentage cuts to SFA.

Spending Power

12. The settlement includes a definitional change to revenue spending power compared with previous years. From 2016-17 onwards it will be known as “Core Spending Power” and is defined as the sum of:

- Settlement Funding Assessment
- Estimated Council Tax Requirement (including estimated increases in tax base and rate²)
- Proposed Improved Better Care Fund (BCF) from 2017-18 onwards
- New Homes Bonus (NHB); and
- Rural Services Delivery Grant.

13. Table 1 below shows the breakdown of ‘Core Spending Power’ by funding element. At the England level, spending power will decrease from £44.5 billion to £44.3 billion (8 per cent in real terms). Within this, SFA will reduce by £6.8 billion (37 per cent in real terms) and NHB by £0.3 billion (30 per cent in real terms), which is largely offset by the government’s estimate of council tax increasing by £5.3 billion (15 per cent),

Table 1 – Detailed breakdown of Core Spending Power – England 2015-16 to 2019-20

	Baseline	Estimates £bn (cash)				% change (15-16 to 19-20)	
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Cash	Real
Council Tax*	22.0	23.1	24.4	25.8	27.3	24%	15%
SFA	21.2	18.6	16.6	15.5	14.5	-32%	-37%
Of which:							
Local Share of NNDR	11.3	11.4	11.6	12	12.4	9%	2%
Revenue Support Grant	9.9	7.2	5	3.6	2.3	-76%	-78%
Better Care Fund			0.1	0.8	1.5	n/a	n/a
New Homes Bonus	1.2	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	-25%	-30%
Rural Services Delivery Grant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	319%	289%
Core Spending Power	44.5	43.3	42.7	43.2	44.3	-1%	-8%

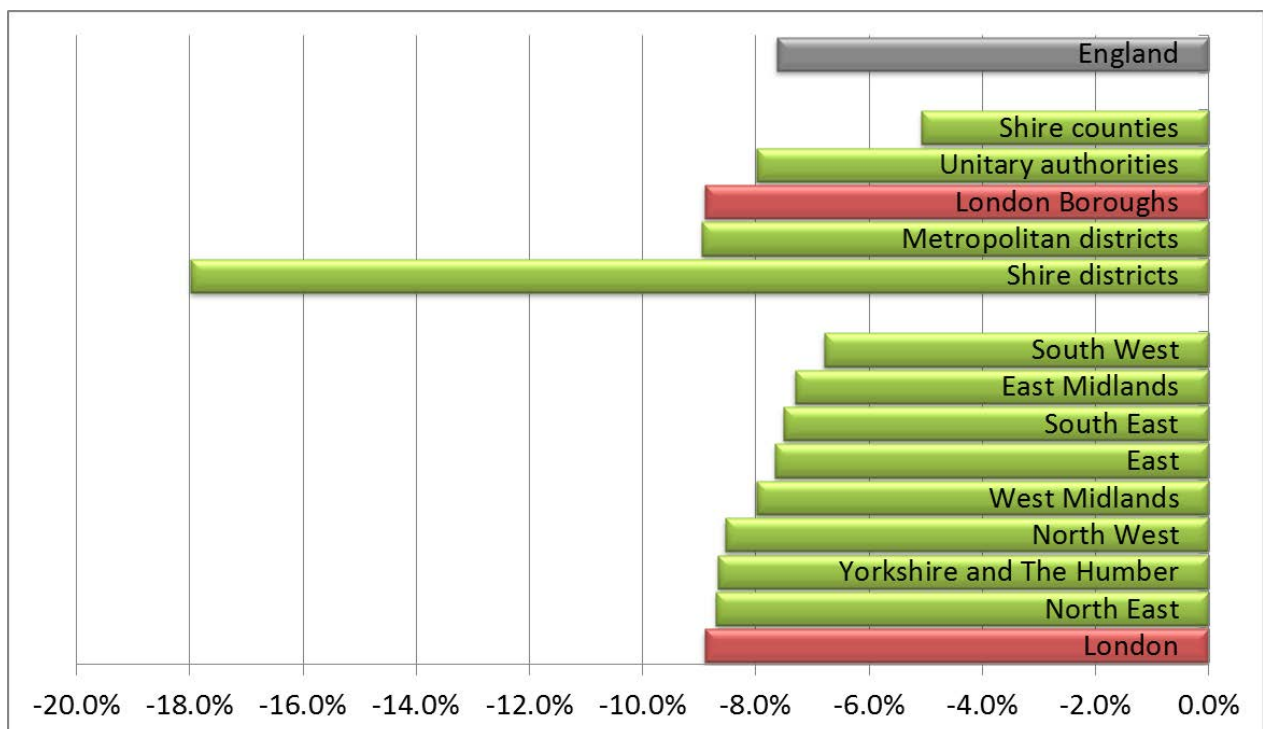
* Council tax figures includes adult social care and district councils increases

14. Core Spending Power for London Boroughs will reduce by 5 per cent in real terms in 2016-17 (compared with 4 per cent for England), and will reduced by 9 per cent in real terms over the four year period (compared with 8 per cent for England). Again, there is a wide variation across London (see Appendix B), ranging from 5 per cent to 18 per cent reduction.

² DCLG is assuming all upper tier authorities accept the new ‘flexibility to increase council tax to fund adult social care by 2%, as well as assuming all councils raise council tax by 1.75%. Individual authority tax bases are assumed to increase by the average annual change between 2013-14 and 2015-16.

15. Chart 2 (below) shows the average reductions to Core Spending Power by region and authority type. While London overall has benefited from the RSG methodology change (shown in Chart 1), when council tax and the other significant grants (NHB and BCF) are taken into account, London Boroughs as a group will see the largest funding reductions of all. This is because on average they are more grant-dependent and less tax-dependent when compared with other areas.

Chart 2 – Real terms change in Core Spending Power (%) 2015-16 to 2019-20 by region & authority type



Note: Figures are for councils only - i.e. they exclude Fire Authorities and the GLA.

16. It is worth noting that DCLG's Core Spending Power figures assume all eligible authorities will raise council tax by 1.75 per cent on average, and that eligible authorities will use the flexibility to raise council tax for social care (see paragraph 18), hence the overall figures are likely to downplay the eventual scale of funding reductions.

Council Tax

17. There will be no Council Tax Freeze Grant in 2016-17. The Government intends to roll the 2015-16 Council Tax Freeze grant into RSG (paid only to those authorities who qualified for the scheme in 2015-16) in the same way as the grant in previous years. The provisional

settlement sets out the Government's council tax referendum principles for 2016-17³. Once again, the core threshold for local referendums will be 2 per cent.

18. It also confirms the policy outlined in Spending Review 2015 that councils with adult social care responsibilities (upper tier authorities) will be able to increase Council Tax by up to 2 per cent for each year between 2016-17 and 2019-20 to fund adult social care services⁴. The effective threshold for local referendums for London boroughs is therefore 4 per cent for 2016-17. The Government has invited authorities to offer their views on the operation of the social care flexibility and indicate whether their authority is minded to take up the flexibility (in full or in part), by 15 January 2016. Analysis suggests this could raise around £55 million across London if all boroughs chose to raise it in 2016-17, and a cumulative £225 million over the four years to 2019-20.
19. Taken as a whole, the Council Tax policy changes represent a significant change in direction from the previous government's approach of capping and Council Tax freezes. The relationship between tax base and adult social care need is not immediately apparent, and the policy will therefore benefit some authorities more than others. While it shows that the Government recognises the increasing financial pressure councils are under to deliver adult social care, the additional cumulative £225 million (assuming all boroughs raised it) will not be enough to close the growing funding gap (estimated to be over £700 million a year by 2020).
20. More significantly, while the process for monitoring the precept is relatively light touch, it is the first time central government has moved to ringfence an element of locally determined council tax to pay for a particular service. Councils will be under significant pressure to use the flexibility, as the settlement reveals that the new Better Care Fund allocations from 2017-18 will be calculated assuming all eligible authorities raise the precept (see paragraph 25). This policy could therefore be interpreted as central government increasing control over local taxation.

Specific grants

21. The provisional settlement provided details of three special and specific grants (included within the Core Spending Power allocations): the proposed Improved Better Care Fund (from 2017-18 onwards); New Homes Bonus allocations; and Rural Services Delivery Grant.

³ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/486692/Council_Tax_-_Alternative_Notional_Amounts_draft_report_.pdf

⁴ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/486499/Council_Tax_Setting_in_2016-17_-_letter_to_Chief_Executives.pdf

London boroughs will receive £312 million from revenue grants in 2016-17, rising to £437 million in 2019-20.

New Homes Bonus

22. The Spending Review set out the overall envelope for New Homes Bonus payments over the period to 2019-20 as being £1.485 billion for 2016-17, reducing to £900 million by 2019-20. The Government has published provisional allocations for 2016-17 – the final year of the 6 year rolling New Homes Bonus (NHB) scheme.⁵ London boroughs' share of the national total has stayed broadly the same at 21 per cent, receiving £308 million of the £1.46 billion national total in 2016-17.
23. Alongside the settlement consultation there is a separate consultation on reforms to NHB that were announced at the Spending Review. This consultation seeks views on the options for change to two aspects of the Bonus: reducing overall costs by moving from 6 years to 4 of payments and reform of the Bonus in order to better reflect local authorities' performance on housing growth (i.e. "to sharpen the incentive"). It also considers options for staying within the funding envelope in the event of a sudden surge in housing growth. London boroughs have, on the whole, benefited from the NHB so any reduction to this funding stream will likely have a negative impact. London Councils will respond to the consultation by the deadline of 10 March 2016.
24. At the time of writing DCLG has not confirmed whether the NHB topslice that went to the LEP, worth £70 million in 2015-16, will continue in 2016-17. Despite the original plans suggesting this would be a one-off arrangement in 2015-16, and nothing to indicate its continuation in the Spending Review or the LGF settlement, DCLG officials have not yet been able to confirm this.

Better Care Fund

25. The Government is providing £1.5 billion additional funding for authorities to spend on adult social care by 2019-20, through an improved Better Care Fund. This will be partly funded by savings from the New Homes Bonus. It is proposing to allocate this funding through a separate grant to local government using a methodology which benefits those councils who stand to benefit less from the additional council tax flexibility for social care. It assumes all eligible authorities will use the 2 per cent flexibility each year. The consultation document states that the Government will consult formally on the proposed distribution methodology in

⁵https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/486250/New_Homes_Bonus_-_provisional_allocations.xlsx

“due course” before a final decision is taken. The indicative BCF allocations (from the Core Spending Power figures), show that London boroughs will receive £22 million (21 per cent) of the national total (£105 million) in 2017-18, £140 million (17 per cent) of the total £825 million in 2018-19; and £247 million (16 per cent) of the total £1.5 billion in 2019-20.

Rural Services Delivery Grant

26. Nationally rural services grant will increase from £15.5 million in 2015-16 to £20 million in 2016-17 (to be top sliced from RSG), and paid as a section 31 grant. The government intends to increase this to £65 million by 2019-20. No London boroughs will benefit from this funding, and London Councils’ consultation response has questioned this policy decision, reiterating the fact that there are additional costs to delivering services in densely populated urbanised areas that should be taken into consideration.

Education Services Grant

27. The School Revenue Funding Settlement: 2016 to 2017 was also published on 17th December 2015, confirming details of the Pupil Premium, Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) and Education Services Grant (ESG).

28. The Pupil Premium will be the same as in 2015-16, with final allocations published in June 2016, and the DSG continues to be set out in three notional blocks: the early years block, the schools block and the high needs block. Total DSG will be £40.2 billion in 2016-17, with London receiving 18.5 per cent (£7.4 billion).

29. The overall ESG will be cut by 7.5 per cent from £815 million in 2015-16 to £750 million in 2016-17. This is a first step towards achieving the savings announced in the Spending Review of £600 million.⁶ The amount paid directly to local authorities will fall 8.8 per cent from £564 million in 2015-16 to £514 million in 2016-17, including an 8.5 per cent cut from £93.6m to £85.7m in London. The remainder is paid directly to academies, which will continue to receive protection against large falls in ESG.⁷ The retained duties rate of £15 per pupil will be maintained, but general funding rates will be reduced by 11.5 per cent across all school types.

Further information regarding business rates reform

30. The settlement consultation document restates the Government’s intention to reform the business rates retention system and move to 100 per cent retention by 2020. It also outlined further details about the reforms, including that the government intends to:

⁶<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/department-for-educations-settlement-at-the-spending-review-2015>

⁷https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/485641/ESG_technical_note_2016-17_Final.pdf

- consider giving more responsibility to councils in England, and to Wales, to support older people with care needs – including people who, under the current system, would be supported through Attendance Allowance (currently worth c.£4.5 billion across England and c.£480 million in London in 2015-16) and is planning to consult in the New Year on this proposal, including on the right model of devolution and the level of flexibility that councils would need in order to effectively deliver this additional responsibility;
- seek the “earliest opportunity” to legislate on this in 2016;
- set up systems to involve councils, businesses and others in the process early in 2016; and
- consult on the implementation of the 100 per cent business rates retention scheme in summer 2016, following a period of extensive engagement with councils and their representatives in the preceding months.

Recommendations

31. The Executive is asked note and comment on the contents of the report.

Financial Implications for London Councils

None

Legal Implications for London Councils

None

Equalities Implications for London Councils

None

Appendix A – provisional Settlement Funding Assessment by London Borough - 2016-17 to 2019-20 (£m)

	Adjusted SFA	Settlement Funding Assessment				Cumulative % change in SFA from 2015-16 to 2019-20				Real terms cumulative % change in SFA from 2015-16 to 2019-20			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Barking and Dagenham	98.8	89.5	82.6	78.7	74.9	-9.5%	-16.4%	-20.3%	-24.2%	-11.0%	-19.3%	-24.5%	-29.6%
Barnet	107.3	90.6	78.2	71.3	64.4	-15.6%	-27.1%	-33.6%	-40.0%	-17.0%	-29.6%	-37.0%	-44.3%
Bexley	65.6	55.5	48.0	43.7	39.6	-15.5%	-26.9%	-33.4%	-39.7%	-16.9%	-29.4%	-36.8%	-44.0%
Brent	152.7	136.8	125.1	118.6	112.1	-10.4%	-18.0%	-22.3%	-26.6%	-11.9%	-20.8%	-26.4%	-31.9%
Bromley	69.7	56.5	46.8	41.3	35.9	-18.9%	-32.9%	-40.7%	-48.5%	-20.3%	-35.2%	-43.8%	-52.2%
Camden	154.8	138.5	126.5	119.8	113.0	-10.5%	-18.3%	-22.6%	-27.0%	-12.0%	-21.1%	-26.7%	-32.2%
City of London	27.9	25.9	24.4	23.6	22.7	-7.2%	-12.6%	-15.6%	-18.7%	-8.8%	-15.6%	-20.0%	-24.5%
Croydon	132.0	114.6	101.7	94.4	87.3	-13.2%	-23.0%	-28.5%	-33.9%	-14.7%	-25.6%	-32.2%	-38.6%
Ealing	135.1	118.9	107.0	100.2	93.6	-12.0%	-20.9%	-25.8%	-30.7%	-13.5%	-23.6%	-29.7%	-35.7%
Enfield	129.6	114.4	103.3	97.0	90.8	-11.7%	-20.3%	-25.1%	-29.9%	-13.2%	-23.0%	-29.0%	-34.9%
Greenwich	143.4	129.5	119.3	113.6	107.9	-9.7%	-16.8%	-20.8%	-24.7%	-11.2%	-19.6%	-24.9%	-30.1%
Hackney	187.3	170.8	158.5	151.7	144.9	-8.8%	-15.4%	-19.0%	-22.7%	-10.4%	-18.3%	-23.3%	-28.2%
Hammersmith and Fulham	105.6	95.1	87.2	82.9	78.5	-10.0%	-17.4%	-21.6%	-25.7%	-11.5%	-20.3%	-25.7%	-31.1%
Haringey	140.8	126.0	115.1	109.0	102.9	-10.5%	-18.3%	-22.6%	-26.9%	-12.0%	-21.0%	-26.6%	-32.1%
Harrow	69.3	58.2	50.0	45.4	40.9	-16.0%	-27.8%	-34.5%	-41.0%	-17.4%	-30.3%	-37.9%	-45.2%
Havering	63.3	52.5	44.5	40.0	35.6	-17.1%	-29.7%	-36.8%	-43.7%	-18.5%	-32.1%	-40.1%	-47.8%
Hillingdon	84.9	72.6	63.6	58.5	53.5	-14.5%	-25.1%	-31.1%	-37.0%	-15.9%	-27.7%	-34.7%	-41.5%
Hounslow	87.6	76.2	67.8	63.1	58.4	-13.0%	-22.6%	-28.0%	-33.4%	-14.5%	-25.3%	-31.8%	-38.1%
Islington	145.2	130.9	120.4	114.5	108.6	-9.8%	-17.1%	-21.2%	-25.2%	-11.3%	-19.9%	-25.3%	-30.6%
Kensington and Chelsea	90.9	79.8	71.5	66.9	62.2	-12.3%	-21.4%	-26.4%	-31.6%	-13.7%	-24.0%	-30.2%	-36.5%
Kingston upon Thames	40.3	32.2	26.1	22.7	19.4	-20.2%	-35.2%	-43.6%	-52.0%	-21.6%	-37.4%	-46.5%	-55.4%
Lambeth	190.1	171.4	157.6	149.9	142.3	-9.8%	-17.1%	-21.1%	-25.1%	-11.3%	-19.9%	-25.2%	-30.5%
Lewisham	162.6	146.7	135.0	128.4	121.9	-9.8%	-17.0%	-21.1%	-25.0%	-11.3%	-19.8%	-25.2%	-30.4%
Merton	64.9	55.5	48.5	44.6	40.7	-14.5%	-25.3%	-31.3%	-37.3%	-16.0%	-27.8%	-34.9%	-41.8%
Newham	189.3	172.7	160.4	153.5	146.7	-8.8%	-15.3%	-18.9%	-22.5%	-10.3%	-18.2%	-23.1%	-28.0%
Redbridge	93.9	82.0	73.1	68.1	63.2	-12.8%	-22.2%	-27.5%	-32.7%	-14.2%	-24.9%	-31.3%	-37.5%
Richmond upon Thames	44.3	33.0	24.5	20.0	14.9	-25.4%	-44.6%	-54.9%	-66.3%	-26.7%	-46.5%	-57.3%	-68.7%
Southwark	197.9	179.5	165.9	158.3	150.7	-9.3%	-16.2%	-20.0%	-23.8%	-10.8%	-19.0%	-24.2%	-29.3%
Sutton	67.9	58.1	50.8	46.7	42.7	-14.5%	-25.2%	-31.2%	-37.1%	-15.9%	-27.7%	-34.8%	-41.6%
Tower Hamlets	187.9	170.7	158.0	150.9	143.8	-9.1%	-15.9%	-19.7%	-23.4%	-10.6%	-18.8%	-23.8%	-28.9%
Waltham Forest	121.9	108.7	98.9	93.5	88.1	-10.8%	-18.8%	-23.3%	-27.8%	-12.3%	-21.6%	-27.3%	-32.9%
Wandsworth	126.2	114.6	106.0	101.2	96.4	-9.2%	-16.0%	-19.8%	-23.7%	-10.7%	-18.9%	-24.0%	-29.1%
Westminster	154.1	140.6	130.5	124.9	119.2	-8.8%	-15.3%	-18.9%	-22.6%	-10.3%	-18.2%	-23.2%	-28.2%
London Boroughs	3,833.4	3,398.5	3,076.8	2,896.8	2,717.7	-11.3%	-19.7%	-24.4%	-29.1%	-12.8%	-22.5%	-28.4%	-34.2%
England	21,249.9	18,601.5	16,621.6	15,536.0	14,499.7	-12.5%	-21.8%	-26.9%	-31.8%	-13.9%	-24.4%	-30.7%	-36.7%

Note: Figures for Richmond from 2018-19, and Bromley and Kingston in 2019-20 are the net SFA position after tariff adjustments in those years.

Appendix B – provisional Core Spending Power by London Borough - 2016-17 to 2019-20 (£m)

	Adjusted CSP	Core Spending Power				Cumulative % change in Core Spending Power from 2015-16 to 2019-20				Real terms cumulative % change in Core Spending Power from 2015-16 to 2019-20			
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Barking and Dagenham	147.0	142.7	140.3	141.7	145.1	-2.9%	-4.5%	-3.6%	-1.3%	-4.5%	-7.8%	-8.6%	-8.4%
Barnet	263.2	257.5	255.4	257.6	265.5	-2.2%	-3.0%	-2.1%	0.9%	-3.8%	-6.3%	-7.2%	-6.4%
Bexley	157.8	154.1	152.8	155.8	161.0	-2.4%	-3.2%	-1.3%	2.0%	-4.0%	-6.5%	-6.4%	-5.3%
Brent	247.7	242.0	238.2	239.8	245.5	-2.3%	-3.8%	-3.2%	-0.9%	-3.9%	-7.1%	-8.2%	-8.0%
Bromley	204.9	198.8	195.9	197.0	201.8	-3.0%	-4.4%	-3.9%	-1.5%	-4.6%	-7.6%	-8.9%	-8.5%
Camden	251.4	241.4	235.5	235.5	238.8	-4.0%	-6.3%	-6.3%	-5.0%	-5.6%	-9.5%	-11.2%	-11.8%
City of London	34.3	33.0	31.8	30.7	30.3	-3.9%	-7.3%	-10.4%	-11.6%	-5.5%	-10.5%	-15.1%	-18.0%
Croydon	275.3	268.3	265.0	266.9	274.0	-2.6%	-3.7%	-3.0%	-0.5%	-4.2%	-7.0%	-8.1%	-7.6%
Ealing	255.1	246.1	242.1	244.2	250.1	-3.5%	-5.1%	-4.2%	-2.0%	-5.1%	-8.3%	-9.2%	-9.0%
Enfield	234.5	226.2	222.2	225.3	230.5	-3.5%	-5.3%	-3.9%	-1.7%	-5.1%	-8.5%	-8.9%	-8.8%
Greenwich	222.6	215.3	211.1	210.8	214.9	-3.3%	-5.1%	-5.3%	-3.5%	-4.9%	-8.4%	-10.2%	-10.4%
Hackney	266.3	257.8	253.1	251.6	256.3	-3.2%	-5.0%	-5.5%	-3.7%	-4.8%	-8.2%	-10.4%	-10.6%
Hammersmith and Fulham	163.9	158.9	155.8	156.1	159.1	-3.1%	-5.0%	-4.8%	-2.9%	-4.7%	-8.2%	-9.7%	-9.9%
Haringey	230.8	224.4	222.7	227.1	234.6	-2.8%	-3.5%	-1.6%	1.6%	-4.4%	-6.8%	-6.7%	-5.7%
Harrow	171.7	167.2	165.0	166.7	171.2	-2.6%	-3.9%	-2.9%	-0.3%	-4.3%	-7.2%	-7.9%	-7.4%
Havering	169.6	166.6	165.3	167.3	172.7	-1.7%	-2.5%	-1.3%	1.8%	-3.4%	-5.8%	-6.5%	-5.5%
Hillingdon	194.5	188.9	186.3	187.0	191.7	-2.9%	-4.2%	-3.8%	-1.4%	-4.5%	-7.5%	-8.8%	-8.5%
Hounslow	178.6	174.6	172.3	173.9	178.6	-2.2%	-3.5%	-2.6%	0.0%	-3.9%	-6.8%	-7.7%	-7.2%
Islington	229.9	221.0	216.4	214.9	218.4	-3.9%	-5.9%	-6.5%	-5.0%	-5.5%	-9.1%	-11.4%	-11.8%
Kensington and Chelsea	166.2	159.2	154.9	155.6	157.5	-4.2%	-6.8%	-6.4%	-5.2%	-5.8%	-10.0%	-11.3%	-12.0%
Kingston upon Thames	125.8	122.5	120.9	120.5	122.5	-2.6%	-3.9%	-4.2%	-2.6%	-4.3%	-7.2%	-9.2%	-9.6%
Lambeth	293.7	286.1	282.9	285.6	293.7	-2.6%	-3.7%	-2.8%	0.0%	-4.2%	-7.0%	-7.8%	-7.2%
Lewisham	250.8	241.2	236.0	236.7	240.6	-3.8%	-5.9%	-5.6%	-4.0%	-5.4%	-9.1%	-10.6%	-10.9%
Merton	145.8	141.4	139.2	140.0	143.2	-3.0%	-4.5%	-3.9%	-1.8%	-4.6%	-7.8%	-9.0%	-8.8%
Newham	264.9	255.3	252.1	254.7	261.7	-3.6%	-4.8%	-3.8%	-1.2%	-5.2%	-8.1%	-8.8%	-8.3%
Redbridge	186.3	179.4	176.3	178.9	183.2	-3.7%	-5.4%	-4.0%	-1.7%	-5.3%	-8.6%	-9.0%	-8.7%
Richmond upon Thames	157.8	152.4	149.9	150.2	151.9	-3.4%	-5.0%	-4.8%	-3.7%	-5.0%	-8.3%	-9.8%	-10.6%
Southwark	291.4	281.9	276.7	276.6	281.9	-3.3%	-5.0%	-5.1%	-3.2%	-4.9%	-8.3%	-10.0%	-10.2%
Sutton	152.4	148.6	147.5	149.4	153.8	-2.5%	-3.2%	-2.0%	0.9%	-4.1%	-6.5%	-7.1%	-6.3%
Tower Hamlets	282.9	275.3	271.2	266.9	272.4	-2.7%	-4.1%	-5.6%	-3.7%	-4.3%	-7.4%	-10.6%	-10.6%
Waltham Forest	205.6	200.6	199.2	203.5	210.4	-2.4%	-3.1%	-1.1%	2.3%	-4.1%	-6.4%	-6.2%	-5.0%
Wandsworth	182.3	177.3	173.9	173.8	177.5	-2.8%	-4.6%	-4.7%	-2.7%	-4.4%	-7.9%	-9.7%	-9.6%
Westminster	210.9	202.3	197.0	195.6	198.1	-4.1%	-6.6%	-7.3%	-6.1%	-5.7%	-9.8%	-12.1%	-12.8%
London Boroughs	6,815.9	6,608.3	6,504.8	6,538.1	6,688.4	-3.0%	-4.6%	-4.1%	-1.9%	-4.7%	-7.8%	-9.1%	-8.9%
England	44,501.3	43,254.8	42,690.1	43,170.3	44,278.9	-2.8%	-4.1%	-3.0%	-0.5%	-4.4%	-7.3%	-8.0%	-7.6%