

Executive

Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement 2017-18 Item 6

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Summary On 15 December 2016 the Secretary of State for Communities & Local Government set out the provisional Local Government Finance Settlement 2017-18 in a ministerial statement to Parliament.

This year's settlement is the second of the current parliament and four year Spending Review period (2016-17 to 2019-20). For those authorities that have accepted the Government's four year offer, the provisional settlement confirms Revenue Support Grant allocations for the next three years 2017-18 to 2019-20.

This report outlines the main headlines from the provisional settlement for London local government, including changes to flexibility to raise the Social Care Precept; the new Adult Social Care Support Grant funded by a cut to New Homes Bonus; and changes to the business rates retention scheme resulting from the 2017 Revaluation.

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

Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement 2017-18

Introduction

1. The provisional 2017-18 Local Government Finance Settlement was announced on 15 December 2016 by Sajid Javid, the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government. This year's settlement is the second of the current parliament and four year Spending Review period (2016-17 to 2019-20). It set out Revenue Support Grant (RSG) allocations for 2017-18 and confirmed allocations for local authorities that accepted the Government's four year funding "offer" for the following two years 2018-19 and 2019-20.
2. The consultation on the provisional settlement closes on 13 January. As the consultation deadline will have passed by the time the Executive meets, it will be cleared through urgency. The response will be circulated to the Executive in advance of the meeting.
3. This report outlines the key points from the settlement impacting on London local government.

Summary of key points for London local government

4. Final figures for 2017-18 will not be confirmed until the final settlement in early February. The key headlines for London local government from the provisional settlement are, however, summarised below.
 - Settlement Funding Assessment (SFA) for England will fall in real terms by 10.6% in 2017-18 (9.4% for London Boroughs), and by 25.6% by 2019-20 (23.8% for London Boroughs).
 - Core Spending Power - which includes SFA, estimated Council Tax and several other grants, notably New Homes Bonus (NHB) and Improved Better Care Fund (IBCF) - will fall in real terms by 2.8% across England by 2019-20 (3.6% across London boroughs).
 - The referendum threshold for the main Council Tax increase will remain at 2%.
 - Local authorities will be allowed to increase the Social Care Precept up to 3% in 2017-18 and 2018-19, but increases cannot exceed 6% over the three years to 2019-20.
 - Councils wishing to use the extra freedom to raise their precept by 3% instead of 2% in 2017-18 must also show how they plan to use this extra money to improve social care.
 - There will be a new one off Adult Social Care Support Grant of £241.1 million (£37.3 million London) in 2017-18

- This is funded by reducing NHB by £241.1 million (£48.0 million London) as a result of moving from 6 to 5 year rolling scheme.
- It is estimated that London will lose out by £10.7 million from this switch in funding, however the impact varies across London with 12 boroughs gaining slightly while 21 are worse off.
- The settlement confirms the Improved BCF will be £105 million in 2017-18 rising to £1.5 billion by 2019-20 across England. London Boroughs will receive a cumulative £409 million of this.
- It was confirmed that London boroughs will receive £665 million in Public Health Grant (£3.3 billion England) in 2017-18.
- Business rates baselines, tariffs and top-ups will be adjusted to reflect the 2017 Revaluation – with London’s overall tariff (including the GLA) increasing from £345 million to £748 million. This will increase to around £950 million at the final settlement to reflect TfL capital grant and the GLA’s RSG being funded by business rates.
- In London, two boroughs will change from being top-up to tariffs authorities.

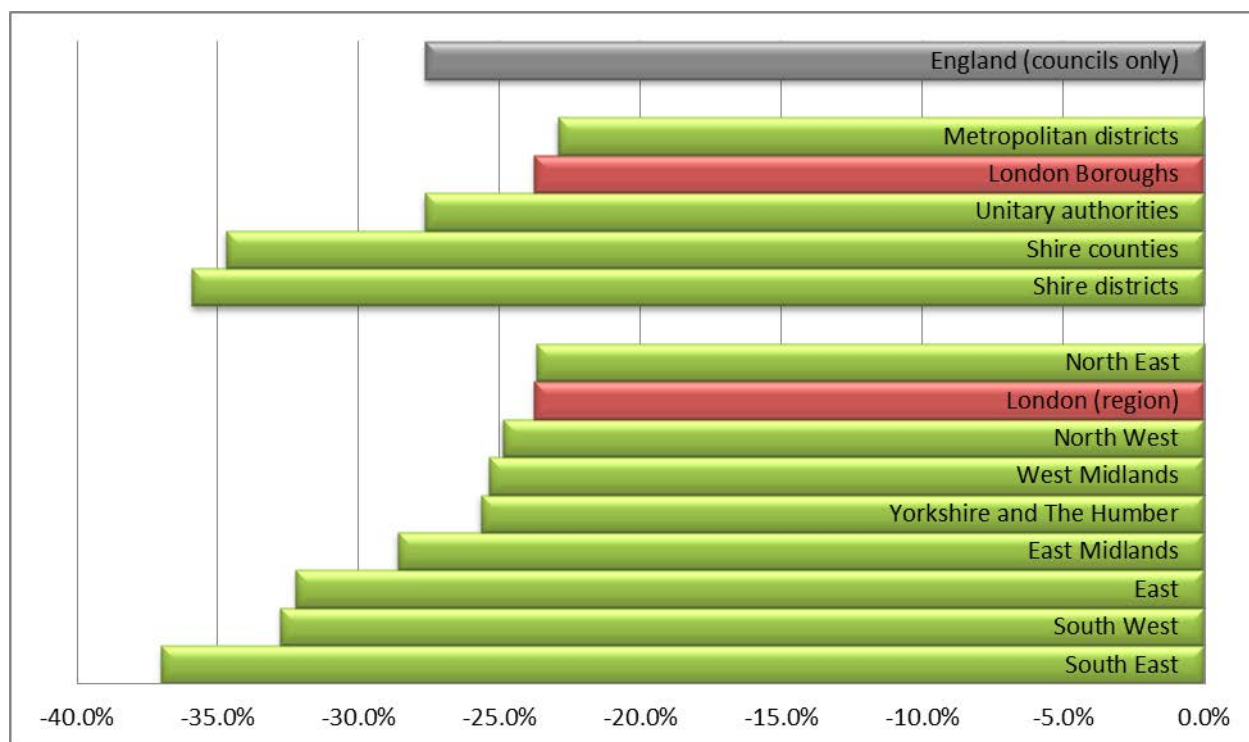
Overall Funding Allocations

Settlement Funding Assessment

5. 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 continues to increase by RPI inflation (2% this year), meaning any cuts to overall SFA come through reductions to RSG.
6. The Government’s ‘offer’ of fixed funding allocations for the four year period came with the proviso that any authority accepting the offer would have to publish an efficiency plan. Take up of the offer has been high with 97% of councils accepting (all but one London borough). Those councils not accepting are subject to the existing annual process for determining the level of central funding they will receive. However, in 2017-18 funding allocations for the 10 councils that did not take up the offer remain unchanged.
7. The provisional settlement broadly confirmed the figures set out in last year’s settlement which included an important change to how RSG was allocated, taking into account local authorities’ ability to raise council tax. That change benefits London overall, but has an adverse impact on around a third of boroughs.
8. In 2017-18, SFA will be cut in real terms by 10.6% (9.4% for London Boroughs), and by 2019-20 it will fall by 25.6% (23.8% for London Boroughs). Appendix A shows the individual

borough allocations. Chart 1 (below) shows that over the cumulative three 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.

Chart 1 – Real terms change in SFA (%) 2016-17 to 2019-20 by region & authority type



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

Core Spending Power

9. In 2017-18 “Core Spending Power” is defined as the sum of:

- Settlement Funding Assessment
- Estimated Council Tax
- Social Care Precept
- Potential Council Tax revenue from referendum principle for all districts.
- Improved Better Care Fund
- New Homes Bonus
- Rural Services Delivery Grant
- Transition Grant
- The 2017-18 Adult Social Care Support Grant.

10. Table 1 below shows the breakdown of ‘Core Spending Power’ by funding element. At the England level, spending power will increase by £1.1 billion from £43.6 billion to £44.7 billion (2.6% cash increase). Reductions to SFA and New Homes Bonus will be largely offset by the Government’s estimate of council tax increasing by £4.4 billion (13% in real terms). This

assumes that taxbase growth continues at the average annual rate between 2013-14 and 2016-17, that all authorities raise council tax by the maximum available (2%), and that all eligible local authorities take up an average of 2% social care flexibility per annum. This is likely to overstate the amount of council tax raised, as not all authorities will raise council tax or take up the social care precept. Added to which historic levels of housing growth may not continue.

Table 1 – Detailed breakdown of Core Spending Power – England 2016-17 to 2019-20 (£bn)

	2016-17 (baseline)	2017-18 (provisional)	2018-19 (illustrative)	2019-20 (illustrative)	Real terms % change (16-17 to 19-20)
Council Tax*	23.2	24.6	26.1	27.6	13%
SFA	18.6	16.6	15.6	14.6	-26%
<i>Of which:</i>					
<i>Local Share of NNDR</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>4%</i>
<i>Revenue Support Grant</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>-70%</i>
Improved Better Care Fund		0.1	0.8	1.5	n/a
New Homes Bonus	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	-43%
Rural Services Delivery Grant	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	n/a
Transition Grant	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	-100.00%
The 2017-18 Adult Social Care Support Grant	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	n/a
Core Spending Power	43.6	43.1	43.5	44.7	-2.8%

* Council Tax figures includes the government's assumptions about the SC precept and district councils increases

11. Despite cuts to SFA being lower for London boroughs than the England average, overall Core Spending Power for London Boroughs will reduce by 3.6% in real terms (compared with 2.8% for England) between 2016-17 and 2019-20. This is because London boroughs raise proportionally less from Council Tax and are more grant-dependent on average than the rest of England. Again there is a wide variation across London (see Appendix B), ranging from 0.1% to 10.1% cumulative reduction.

Council Tax

12. The provisional settlement set out the Government's Council Tax referendum principles for 2017-18, with the 2% referendum trigger remaining in place for the portion of the authority's council tax increase that has not been hypothecated for Adult Social Care.

13. The main change to Council Tax is the increase in the flexibility permitted in the use of the Social Care Precept (SCP). Social care authorities will have the freedom to increase by up to

3% in 2017-18 or 2018-19, but cannot exceed 6% in total over the three-year period. Table 2 (below) illustrates possible variations in the maximum increase in this precept in any one year from 2017-18 to 2019-20 (assuming whole percentages are used). In reality, fractional combinations within the overall envelope are permissible, e.g. 2.5%, 2.5%, 1%, but whole number combinations are shown for simplicity.

Table 2 – Illustrative combinations of allowable increases in SCP

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
Original intention at SR15	2%	2%	2%	6%
Permissible variations from 2017-18 to 2019-20	3%	3%	0%	6%
	3%	2%	1%	6%
	3%	1%	2%	6%
	2%	2%	2%	6%
	2%	3%	1%	6%
	1%	3%	2%	6%

14. To ensure that councils are using income from the precept for adult social care, they will be required to publish a description of their plans, including changing levels of spend on adult social care and other services. This must be signed off by the Chief Finance Officer (Section 151 Officer). Councils wishing to use the extra freedom to raise their precept by 3% instead of 2% in 2017-18 must also show how they plan to use this extra money to improve social care. The DCLG will write to adult social care authorities with further details on the conditions of the scheme in the near future. This suggests an increasing burden compared with 2016-17, where local authorities were only required to show that the funding raised was spent on adult social care. London Councils' consultation response will highlight this additional burden as a concern.

Specific grants

New Homes Bonus & Adult Social Care Support Grant

15. The Government has confirmed NHB payments to councils will be reduced from six years to five years in 2017-18, and will introduce a 0.4% baseline so that local authorities will need to achieve tax base growth of greater than 0.4% before they receive any NHB funding. This will reduce the income of councils in receipt of the New Homes Bonus by £241 million nationally next year (around £48 million in London) in comparison to indicative figures released in February 2016. This money will be used to fund a one-off Adult Social Care Support Grant in 2017-18 (see para 17). London boroughs' share of the national total will stay broadly the same in 2017-18 at 21%, receiving £261 million of the reduced £1.2 billion national total.

16. The Government will not introduce proposals it consulted on in March 2016 to withhold payments for areas without a local plan in 2017-18. However, it will revisit the case for withholding New Homes Bonus from 2018-19 from local authorities that are deemed not to be

planning effectively, making positive decisions on planning applications and delivering housing growth. To encourage more effective local planning, the Government will also consider withholding payments for homes that are built following an appeal.

17. The £241 million saving from NHB will be used to fund a one-off Adult Social Care Support Grant in 2017-18 that will be distributed in proportion to the adult social care relative needs formula from 2013-14 so that all authorities with responsibility for social care receive a share of this funding. London boroughs' share of the national total is £37 million. The change in distribution from NHB to ASC Support Grant will have a redistributive effect. At the overall level, it is estimated that London will lose around £10.7 million from this switch in funding compared with the Government's estimates for 2017-18 from last year's settlement; however the impact varies across London with 12 boroughs gaining, while 21 are worse off.

Improved Better Care Fund

18. There is no change to the illustrative figures set out in the 2016-17 LGF Settlement for the Improved Better Care Fund (IBCF). In 2017-18, the Government is providing £105 million, rising to £825 million in 2017-18 across England. The provisional settlement confirmed the allocation methodology which takes into account councils' ability to raise Social Care Precept, thereby benefiting those councils who benefit less from the additional Council Tax flexibility for social care. However, it does not confirm how the new flexibility to raise the Social Care Precept will impact the calculation of future year's IBCF allocations. The Core Spending Power projections for this grant assume the original 2% for the Social Care Precept each year to determine allocations. They show London Boroughs will receive £22 million in 2017-18; £140 million in 2018-19 and £247 million in 2019-20 (a cumulative £409 million).

Public Health Grant

19. Alongside the settlement, the Government published the Public Health Grant allocations for 2017-18. These have not changed from the indicative figures published at last year's settlement for 2017-18. The England total is £3.3 billion (down by 7.6% from £3.4 billion in 2016-17), and London boroughs will receive £665 million (also down by 7.6% from £682 million).

Lead Local Flood Authority Grant

20. The Government also published Lead Local Flood Authority Grant allocations for 2017-18 (for the grant that sits outside the funding within SFA). London Boroughs will receive £0.75 million in 2017-18 rising to £0.87 million by 2019-20.

Social Care funding gap

21. Before the provisional settlement, London Councils estimated a cumulative funding gap over the next four years (including 2016-17) of around £800 million for Social Care. This included assumptions that not all boroughs would raise the Social Care Precept or would raise overall Council Tax (as was the case in 2016-17). Even if all boroughs did raise the Precept and main Council Tax, the cumulative gap would have been around £700 million by 2020 (an annual gap of around £200 million in 2019-20).
22. If all boroughs used the flexibility to raise the Social Care Precept to 3% in 2017-18 and 2018-19 followed by a freeze in 2019-20, this would raise an additional £87 million over the next three years (£90 million in the next two years and £3 million less in 2019-20), compared with what could be raised from three annual increases of 2%. While this will reduce the Adult Social Care funding gap in the next two years (and the cumulative gap from around £700 million to £610 million), it would do nothing to address the annual gap of £200 million a year by 2019-20 in London.
23. The flexibility to raise more funding through the Social Care Precept, and front load it, is some recognition by Government of the urgent need to tackle the immediate and significant pressures facing Social Care. However, even if all boroughs levied the full Precept, the additional £87 million this would raise represents an increase in the money available for Adult Social Care of around 1% over the next three years – at a time when London’s population of older people will rise by more than 6%.
24. In addition, as stated in paragraph 17, the £241 million switch from NHB to Adult Social Care Support Grant will see London lose by at least £10.7 million. While not all of the non-ringfenced NHB would have been spent on Adult Social Care, the switch to a ringfenced grant does little to close the funding gap set out above. This move will see money designed to incentivise growth and housing supply taken away from councils at a time when the Government has made boosting housebuilding a clear priority.

Business Rates

25. Finally, the settlement set out significant changes to the business rates retention scheme as a result of the adjustments for the 2017 Revaluation, which alter both tariff and top ups and business rates baselines for individual authorities. The business rates revaluation adjustment ensures, as far as is practicable, that an authority’s retained income is the same after revaluation as immediately before. DCLG will keep the overall methodology under review in order to allow scope for further adjustments to be made in 2018-19.

26. This has resulted in London boroughs' changing from being an overall £14 million top up in 2016-17 to now paying an overall tariff in 2017-18 of £223 million. At an individual authority level, two boroughs (Hounslow and Tower Hamlets) will switch to become tariff authorities from 2017-18 and join the existing eight boroughs that were tariff authorities, leaving 23 top up authorities. The GLA's tariff will increase from £359 million in 2016-17 to £720 million in the final settlement, reflecting the change in funding of TfL's capital grant and the GLA's RSG from the central share of business rates. The GLA's share of business rates will increase from 20% to 37% and the central share reduce from 50% to 33% as a result. London's overall tariff will therefore be around £950 million.

27. The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government again restated the Government's intentions for local government to retain 100 per cent of business rates by 2020. He announced that the Local Government Finance Bill would enter parliament early in the new year, and that pilots would begin in 6 areas of the country in April 2017. Alongside Greater Manchester, Liverpool and London (announced in Budget 2016), there will be additional pilots in the West of England, Cornwall, and the West Midlands. Full details of the pilots are, however, still to be finalised.

28. The Government has stated the pilots will be "without detriment" to the resources that would have been available to individual authorities under the current local government finance regime (with any "detriment" payments funded from outside the Settlement). The pilot authorities, outside of London, will retain 100% of locally-raised business rates. In return they will forego Revenue Support Grant and a number of funding streams including Public Health Grant in Greater Manchester, Rural Services Grant in Cornwall, Transport for London (TfL) Capital Grant in London. Authorities' tariffs and top-ups will be adjusted to ensure cost neutrality.

Recommendations

29. 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)

	Annual allocations (£m)				Annual % change (cash)			Cumulative % change (cash) 2016-17 to 2019-20	Annual % change (real terms)			Cumulative % change (real) 2016-17 to 2019-20
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	
Barking & Dagenham	89.5	82.6	78.9	75.3	-7.7%	-4.5%	-4.5%	-15.8%	-9.0%	-6.5%	-6.2%	-20.2%
Barnet	90.6	78.3	71.5	64.8	-13.6%	-8.7%	-9.3%	-28.5%	-14.9%	-10.6%	-11.0%	-32.2%
Bexley	55.5	48.0	43.9	39.8	-13.5%	-8.6%	-9.2%	-28.2%	-14.7%	-10.5%	-10.8%	-31.9%
Brent	136.8	125.2	118.8	112.7	-8.5%	-5.1%	-5.2%	-17.7%	-9.8%	-7.0%	-6.9%	-21.9%
Bromley	56.5	46.8	41.4	36.1	-17.2%	-11.4%	-12.8%	-36.0%	-18.4%	-13.3%	-14.3%	-39.4%
Camden	138.5	126.6	120.1	113.6	-8.7%	-5.1%	-5.3%	-18.0%	-10.0%	-7.1%	-7.0%	-22.2%
City of London	25.9	24.4	23.6	22.8	-5.8%	-3.2%	-3.4%	-11.9%	-7.1%	-5.2%	-5.1%	-16.5%
Croydon	114.6	101.7	94.7	87.8	-11.2%	-6.9%	-7.2%	-23.4%	-12.5%	-8.9%	-8.9%	-27.3%
Ealing	118.9	107.0	100.5	94.1	-10.0%	-6.1%	-6.3%	-20.9%	-11.3%	-8.0%	-8.0%	-25.0%
Enfield	114.4	103.3	97.2	91.3	-9.7%	-5.9%	-6.1%	-20.2%	-11.0%	-7.8%	-7.8%	-24.3%
Greenwich	129.5	119.4	113.8	108.5	-7.8%	-4.6%	-4.7%	-16.2%	-9.2%	-6.6%	-6.4%	-20.6%
Hackney	170.8	158.6	152.0	145.6	-7.1%	-4.2%	-4.2%	-14.7%	-8.5%	-6.1%	-5.9%	-19.2%
Hammersmith & Fulham	95.1	87.3	83.1	78.9	-8.2%	-4.8%	-5.0%	-17.0%	-9.5%	-6.8%	-6.7%	-21.3%
Haringey	126.0	115.2	109.2	103.5	-8.6%	-5.1%	-5.3%	-17.9%	-9.9%	-7.1%	-7.0%	-22.2%
Harrow	58.2	50.1	45.6	41.2	-14.0%	-9.0%	-9.7%	-29.3%	-15.3%	-10.9%	-11.3%	-33.0%
Havering	52.5	44.6	40.2	35.9	-15.2%	-9.9%	-10.7%	-31.7%	-16.4%	-11.7%	-12.3%	-35.3%
Hillingdon	72.6	63.6	58.6	53.8	-12.4%	-7.8%	-8.3%	-26.0%	-13.7%	-9.7%	-9.9%	-29.8%
Hounslow	76.2	67.8	63.2	58.7	-11.0%	-6.8%	-7.1%	-23.0%	-12.3%	-8.7%	-8.8%	-27.0%
Islington	130.9	120.4	114.7	109.2	-8.0%	-4.7%	-4.9%	-16.6%	-9.3%	-6.7%	-6.6%	-21.0%
Kensington & Chelsea	79.8	71.6	67.1	62.6	-10.3%	-6.2%	-6.7%	-21.6%	-11.6%	-8.2%	-8.4%	-25.7%
Kingston upon Thames	32.2	26.1	22.8	19.5	-18.7%	-12.7%	-14.5%	-39.3%	-19.9%	-14.5%	-16.0%	-42.5%
Lambeth	171.4	157.7	150.3	143.0	-8.0%	-4.7%	-4.8%	-16.6%	-9.3%	-6.7%	-6.5%	-20.9%
Lewisham	146.7	135.0	128.7	122.5	-8.0%	-4.7%	-4.8%	-16.5%	-9.3%	-6.7%	-6.5%	-20.8%
Merton	55.5	48.5	44.7	41.0	-12.5%	-7.9%	-8.4%	-26.2%	-13.8%	-9.8%	-10.0%	-30.0%
Newham	172.7	160.5	153.9	147.5	-7.1%	-4.1%	-4.2%	-14.6%	-8.4%	-6.1%	-5.9%	-19.0%
Redbridge	82.0	73.1	68.3	63.6	-10.8%	-6.6%	-6.9%	-22.4%	-12.0%	-8.6%	-8.6%	-26.5%
Richmond upon Thames	33.0	24.5	21.8	15.1	-25.6%	-11.3%	-30.8%	-54.3%	-26.7%	-13.2%	-32.0%	-56.7%
Southwark	179.5	166.0	158.7	151.5	-7.5%	-4.4%	-4.5%	-15.6%	-8.9%	-6.4%	-6.2%	-20.0%
Sutton	58.1	50.8	46.9	43.0	-12.5%	-7.8%	-8.3%	-26.0%	-13.7%	-9.7%	-10.0%	-29.9%
Tower Hamlets	170.7	158.1	151.3	144.6	-7.4%	-4.3%	-4.4%	-15.3%	-8.7%	-6.3%	-6.1%	-19.7%
Waltham Forest	108.7	99.0	93.7	88.5	-8.9%	-5.4%	-5.5%	-18.5%	-10.2%	-7.3%	-7.2%	-22.8%
Wandsworth	114.6	106.0	101.4	96.9	-7.5%	-4.3%	-4.5%	-15.5%	-8.8%	-6.3%	-6.2%	-19.9%
Westminster	140.6	130.6	125.2	119.9	-7.1%	-4.1%	-4.3%	-14.7%	-8.4%	-6.1%	-6.0%	-19.2%
London Boroughs	3,398.5	3,078.3	2,905.6	2,732.7	-9.4%	-5.6%	-6.0%	-19.6%	-10.7%	-7.6%	-7.6%	-23.8%
England	18,601.5	16,632.4	15,598.8	14,584.3	-10.6%	-6.2%	-6.5%	-21.6%	-11.9%	-8.2%	-8.2%	-25.7%

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

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

	Annual allocations (£m)				Annual % change (cash)			Cumulative % change (cash)	Annual % change (real terms)			Cumulative % change (real)
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2016-17 to 2019-20	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2016-17 to 2019-20
Barking & Dagenham	144.9	143.3	145.9	150.6	-1.1%	1.9%	3.2%	4.0%	-2.5%	-0.3%	1.4%	-1.5%
Barnet	256.2	253.9	255.2	262.9	-0.9%	0.5%	3.0%	2.6%	-2.3%	-1.6%	1.2%	-2.7%
Bexley	154.7	154.0	155.9	160.8	-0.4%	1.2%	3.2%	4.0%	-1.8%	-0.9%	1.3%	-1.4%
Brent	246.5	245.8	249.9	258.2	-0.3%	1.7%	3.3%	4.8%	-1.7%	-0.4%	1.5%	-0.7%
Bromley	201.7	199.0	198.4	203.5	-1.4%	-0.3%	2.6%	0.9%	-2.8%	-2.4%	0.7%	-4.4%
Camden	243.3	237.9	239.2	243.6	-2.2%	0.5%	1.8%	0.1%	-3.6%	-1.5%	0.0%	-5.1%
City of London	33.4	32.2	31.7	31.6	-3.4%	-1.6%	-0.2%	-5.1%	-4.8%	-3.6%	-2.0%	-10.1%
Croydon	270.4	266.0	269.1	277.0	-1.6%	1.2%	2.9%	2.5%	-3.0%	-0.9%	1.1%	-2.9%
Ealing	244.7	240.6	244.2	251.3	-1.7%	1.5%	2.9%	2.7%	-3.1%	-0.6%	1.1%	-2.6%
Enfield	227.5	223.9	227.2	233.0	-1.6%	1.5%	2.6%	2.4%	-3.0%	-0.6%	0.7%	-2.9%
Greenwich	218.8	217.9	219.7	225.7	-0.4%	0.8%	2.7%	3.1%	-1.8%	-1.3%	0.9%	-2.2%
Hackney	256.9	251.3	251.6	256.5	-2.2%	0.1%	2.0%	-0.1%	-3.6%	-2.0%	0.1%	-5.3%
Hammersmith & Fulham	157.0	154.5	155.1	158.1	-1.6%	0.4%	2.0%	0.7%	-3.0%	-1.7%	0.1%	-4.5%
Haringey	220.1	217.0	220.0	225.7	-1.4%	1.4%	2.6%	2.5%	-2.8%	-0.8%	0.8%	-2.8%
Harrow	169.5	167.7	169.4	174.5	-1.1%	1.0%	3.0%	3.0%	-2.5%	-1.1%	1.2%	-2.4%
Havering	169.3	169.4	170.5	176.4	0.1%	0.7%	3.4%	4.2%	-1.3%	-1.4%	1.6%	-1.2%
Hillingdon	188.9	186.6	188.9	195.0	-1.2%	1.2%	3.3%	3.2%	-2.6%	-0.9%	1.4%	-2.1%
Hounslow	170.9	167.2	168.9	173.2	-2.2%	1.0%	2.5%	1.3%	-3.6%	-1.1%	0.7%	-3.9%
Islington	223.2	217.5	218.7	223.5	-2.6%	0.5%	2.2%	0.1%	-3.9%	-1.6%	0.4%	-5.1%
Kensington & Chelsea	157.7	153.9	154.8	157.3	-2.4%	0.6%	1.6%	-0.3%	-3.8%	-1.5%	-0.2%	-5.5%
Kingston upon Thames	123.1	121.3	120.2	122.4	-1.5%	-0.9%	1.8%	-0.6%	-2.9%	-3.0%	0.0%	-5.8%
Lambeth	284.6	279.5	282.4	289.6	-1.8%	1.0%	2.5%	1.8%	-3.2%	-1.1%	0.7%	-3.5%
Lewisham	243.2	240.6	242.0	247.1	-1.1%	0.6%	2.1%	1.6%	-2.5%	-1.5%	0.3%	-3.7%
Merton	139.7	137.8	138.3	141.6	-1.4%	0.3%	2.4%	1.3%	-2.8%	-1.8%	0.5%	-4.0%
Newham	251.7	247.5	249.3	254.9	-1.6%	0.7%	2.2%	1.3%	-3.1%	-1.4%	0.4%	-4.0%
Redbridge	181.4	178.4	181.8	187.2	-1.7%	1.9%	3.0%	3.2%	-3.1%	-0.2%	1.1%	-2.2%
Richmond upon Thames	153.2	150.8	150.0	149.9	-1.5%	-0.5%	-0.1%	-2.1%	-2.9%	-2.6%	-1.9%	-7.2%
Southwark	281.0	274.0	275.6	281.4	-2.5%	0.6%	2.1%	0.2%	-3.9%	-1.5%	0.3%	-5.1%
Sutton	148.9	146.7	146.8	150.5	-1.5%	0.1%	2.6%	1.1%	-2.9%	-2.0%	0.7%	-4.2%
Tower Hamlets	276.5	269.6	269.5	275.9	-2.5%	0.0%	2.4%	-0.2%	-3.9%	-2.1%	0.5%	-5.4%
Waltham Forest	201.0	200.5	204.6	211.7	-0.2%	2.1%	3.5%	5.4%	-1.7%	0.0%	1.6%	-0.1%
Wandsworth	178.5	177.2	178.1	182.5	-0.7%	0.5%	2.5%	2.2%	-2.2%	-1.6%	0.6%	-3.1%
Westminster	203.0	195.9	196.3	199.3	-3.5%	0.2%	1.6%	-1.8%	-4.9%	-1.9%	-0.3%	-6.9%
London Boroughs	6,621.2	6,519.5	6,569.1	6,732.5	-1.5%	0.8%	2.5%	1.7%	-2.9%	-1.3%	0.7%	-3.6%
England	43,564.2	43,068.6	43,493.8	44,678.3	-1.1%	1.0%	2.7%	2.6%	-2.6%	-1.1%	0.9%	-2.8%