

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Classification:</b> Open	<b>Date:</b> 15th December 2009	<b>MEETING NAME</b> Executive
<b>Report title:</b>		Policy and Resources Strategy 2010/11 to 2012/13 – Local Government Settlement and Update on Budget	
<b>Ward(s) or groups affected:</b>		All	
<b>From:</b>		Finance Director	

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Executive:
  - i. Note the provisional local government settlement for 2010/11.
  - ii. Taking all the issues in this report, instruct the Finance Director to report back to the executive at its meeting on 26 January 2010 with proposals that balance the budget for 2010/11 for onward agreement at Council Assembly.
  - iii. In view of the recession and uncertainty with regards future grant settlements, instructs the Finance Director and other Chief Officers to closely monitor and review business and budget plans and processes.

## BACKGROUND

2. In February 2009 Council Assembly agreed a budget for 2009/10 of £315.2m based on a nil increase in council tax (Southwark element) in line with policy priorities. In setting the budget resources have been aligned to priorities. Members have set out a number of policy and service improvement priorities with regards regeneration, waste, housing, leisure/culture, children's and youth provision, and social care and health.
3. In setting the budget resources were aligned to priorities as set out in the corporate plan and *Southwark 2016*, the sustainable community strategy. This includes continued commitment to long term schemes and projects as part of an ambitious and holistic approach to regeneration across the borough alongside directing resources to directly support projects that tackle worklessness and support local businesses through the recession.
4. Agreeing the budget also affirmed taking difficult decisions with regards social care, which represents one of the most significant pressures impacting on local resources. Commitments for the Council as a whole of some £14.8m were agreed. Commitments resulted principally from increased demand pressures and the additional strain being placed on services as a result of the economic downturn such as loss of interest earnings. Some commitments such as the additional operating cost of the new administrative centre were directly offset by efficiency savings as a consequence of moving to this centre.
5. Savings and efficiencies of some £17.3million were agreed for 2009/10. A significant proportion will be achieved through better use of resources. Savings will require close monitoring to ensure delivery and to provide early warning of any shortfalls. In achieving savings targets risk will be managed to avoid impact on frontline service provision.
6. On 20<sup>th</sup> October 2009, a report was presented to Executive which set the context for the business and budget planning round. It noted the continued uncertainty of local government financing arrangements for 2011/12 and beyond not least with regard to the recession and

economic climate looking forward. The report also agreed initial changes to a refreshed medium term resources strategy (MTRS).

## KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

### Provisional settlement 2010/11 – initial analysis

7. On the 26<sup>th</sup> November 2009, the minister of state for local government announced the 2010/11 provisional local government settlement which represents the third and final year of the current spending review.
8. There are no major changes to the formula grant announced in November 2007.

Table1. Outlining formula grant change for 2010/11

	2010/11	
	%	£m
<b>England</b>	2.6%	747.5
<b>London Boroughs</b>	1.8%	75.2
<b>Inner London</b>	1.6%	35.7
<b>Outer London</b>	2.1%	39.5
<b>Southwark</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>3.4</b>

9. As the table shows for 2010/11, Southwark has received the minimum possible grant increase. This increase (1.5% for 2010/11) is less than the national average increase (2.6% for 2010/11). The main reason for Southwark's poor settlement is that the borough has been severely affected by the formula changes particularly for children and younger adults which substantially underestimates the scale and complexity of demand and need in children and younger adults services.
10. In preparing budget options for 2010/11 and future years, the council will need to be mindful of the impact of inflation on council costs and services. This continues to represent a challenge in budget planning terms due to the level of volatility with regards inflation. The latest data shows that current RPI stands at -0.8%. However, this rate is subject to some change and therefore close monitoring of inflation alongside flexibility within budget planning will be required between now and budget setting in February 2010.
11. The government has yet again given no indication of grant for local government for 2011/12 and beyond and has not provided any assurance that a grant floor would continue to be in place for future years. The failure to set out future grant allocation makes it extremely challenging to plan with any certainty for future years. This level of uncertainty is made more significant due to continued impact of the recession on council services. Officers, through relevant representative bodies, are continuing to lobby for changes to be made to the government's grant formula and to seek assurance on the determination of the "grant floor" in future years.

### Population

12. The Council continue to be concerned that there is a significant shortfall between Southwark's population and the population calculated by the ONS that is used for grant allocation. Southwark council is working closely with the ONS to bring forward improvements to the measurement of migration which includes for the first time a recognition of 'short term' migration in the borough (between 1-12 months). The council will continue to lobby for this hidden population to be recognised in the funding settlement and for the most updated population estimates to be used.
13. The ONS are currently undertaking a programme of work to improve migration and population statistics, this is a five year programme up to 2012. In the short term the ONS will use

administrative data to improve data on geographical distribution of migration, and provide additional sources of information on migration. In the medium and longer term the ONS will make more extensive use of administrative data, and investigate the possibility of more high-tech methods of collecting data such as e' borders.

14. The ONS are also looking at improvements in identifying the student population. The alternative methodology is to use Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) data rather than GP registrations currently used. This exercise showed that Southwark population would rise by 5,500 if this methodology were adopted. The ONS have also been looking at short term migration, In October they published a research report on local authority level short term migration estimates. This report identified Southwark as having 21,300 short term migrants, the eighth highest in England and Wales.
15. Both of these estimates are still at a developmental stage, and the additional 26,800 will not be used to allocate funding to Southwark in 2010/11 grant settlement. There remains uncertainty as to whether this figure will be used in future grant settlement, not least due to the impact of 2011 census.
16. The latest 2008 mid-year estimate supplied by the ONS gives Southwark's population as 278.0k, an increase of 3.6k on the previous year's estimate. However, this is not the figure that will be used for the 2009/10 grant settlement. Instead, CLG will use the Mid-year 2004 estimate as the base and project this forwards using past data. In using this 2004 depressed base position, CLG arrives at a population estimate for the 2009/10 settlement of 267.7k, some 12.7k below the 2006 based 2009 projection of 280.4k. Failure to use the most up-to-date information available means the councils resource needs are understated by some £6m.
17. The 2006 based projections were not published in time to inform the 2008/09 local government finance settlement, however the government's decision not to use the 2006 based projections in the 2009/10 and 2010/11 settlements will result in an approximate funding loss, before the operation of cost floors of over £16m, this taken with £6m lost in 2008/09 using the 2004 based projections, gives a total pre-damped grant loss over the life of the current three year settlement of over £22m. In addition to this lost £22m, it is estimated that at least a further £18m had been lost in preceding years, giving a total of over £40m in pre-damped grant lost since 2002/03.
18. Every 10 years a census is carried out in England and Wales to produce an accurate estimate of the population. Census data underpins central government calculations on the amount of financial support that each local authority receives to plan and fund local services, in order to meet the needs of their community. A recent study by London Councils concluded that for every additional 1000 residents identified, there is a corresponding increase in funding of approximately £600,000. In recognition of the importance of achieving a high census return, Southwark Council initiated the 2011 census programme in October 2009. The programme aims to support ONS (Office for National Statistics) get an accurate census count in Southwark, produce evidentiary documentation on the census process and outcomes, and create a programme legacy which will provide the Council with the opportunity for significantly improved population demographics, beyond 2011.

#### Specific grant

19. The council will be receiving some £220.2m in specific and unringfenced revenue grant (£177.8m relates to DSG) from the government in 2010/11, an increase of £15.5m (7.24%). This is based on the announcements received to date, confirmation is still awaited on some £10m of specific grants (based on 2009/10 allocations). However after 2010/11 (the third year of the current Comprehensive Spending Review) there is no certainty as to the level of these grants or whether some will continue in the future. This adds to the challenges of planning over the medium term.

## Area Based Grant (ABG)

20. In 2010/11 the expected allocation for area based grant (ABG) is £43.956m. The overall the level of grant has fallen by £0.828m (1.85%) from the latest 2009/10 grant to 2010/11. It is unclear at this stage as to what will be level and status of area based grant from 2011/12. This is likely to be addressed through the comprehensive spending review in autumn 2010. A concern relates to the potential for area based grant to be subsumed within general grant allocation and the possible impact on overall resources to Southwark. Table 2 below sets out the ABG allocation and changes both nationally and for Southwark.

	Original 2008/09 £m	Final 2008/09 £m	Adjusted 2008/09 £m	Latest 2009/10 £m	Adjusted 2009/10 £m	Latest 2010/11 £m
England	2,986.3	3,059.1	3,092.7	3,280.9	5,159.8	5,050.1
Change in ABG £m				188.2		(109.7)
Change in ABG %				6.1%		(2.1%)

	Original 2008/09 £m	Final 2008/09 £m	Adjusted 2008/09 £m	Latest 2009/10 £m	Adjusted 2009/10 £m	Latest 2010/11 £m
Southwark	23.6	24.1	24.7	26.0	44.8	44.0
Change in ABG £m				1.3		(0.8)
Change in ABG %				5.3%		(1.8%)

21. Supporting people grant will be included within area based grant for 2010/11, nationally this is £1.636bn, for Southwark £18.766m, which is the same as the 2009/10 allocation.

## Recent issues arising

22. 2010/11 represents the third year of a three year budget programme agreed by council assembly in February 2008. It was appropriate and relevant for the council to agree a three year budget at that time. The council has delivered its objectives to date over that three year period. This is against a backdrop of unprecedented changes in the global financial environment as a result of the economic downturn. The recession that has followed the crisis is having a significant impact on the UK economy. London, as a global financial centre, is particularly vulnerable. It is within this context that there is a need for the council to review its plans at this time, including agreement of the 2010/11 budget.

23. In reviewing its plans the council needs to be mindful of the continued uncertainty with regards future funding particularly from 2011/12 onwards. This uncertainty allied with the recession strengthens the importance of maintaining a robust medium term resource framework within which to plan council business and sustain delivery of essential frontline services.

## Refreshing the 2010/11 Budget

24. In refreshing the 2010/11 budget the council is experiencing a number of new and emerging pressures not least the impact of the second wave of recession, and additional demand pressures across the council, particularly with regards social care. These pressures relate to external factors that are beyond the control of the council and include changes to regulation,

legislation alongside recommendations from government. The council continues to mitigate the overall impact of these pressures on service delivery

25. The report on the 20<sup>th</sup> October highlighted some of the impacts arising from the recession and the possible effects of a second wave on council services. In order to effectively manage the volatility and uncertainty the council will need to consider the extent to which resources are set aside so that there is sufficient flexibility for the council to respond to the impact of recession.
26. There are a number of demand pressures across the council. This includes particular pressures within social care. There has been a significant increase in the number of children requiring care and support and in the complexity of cases. There has also been an increase in costs resulting from the numbers of children with learning disabilities continuing to need care into adulthood. This is at the same time as additional rigour being applied from external regulation and inspection particularly with regard safeguarding. The impact of all of these changes is driving up cost pressures within the social care system, which is compounded by the issue of retaining and recruiting high quality staff which has been reported on a national scale. The council is mitigating the impact of these additional pressures through effective management and review across services where possible. This will need to be considered as part of preparing budget plans for 2010/11 and future years.
27. There are a number of other pressures that are beyond the control of the council due to external factors. Some of the most significant of these: include the proposed changes to the allocations of concessionary fares across London government that would have a direct impact on council finances, aligned with potential changes to how this is resourced from central government; and the change in subsidy from 2010/11 with regards to housing benefits announced by the government.
28. The council is delivering on an ambitious programme of savings to achieve value for money outcomes across services. The delivery of modernisation is a central part of this process, with the office accommodation move to Tooley Street facilitating further improvement in medium to longer-term savings. This includes the rationalisation of management structures, shared service delivery, better use of information technology and reduced costs resulting from co-location (e.g. reduced staff travel across the borough which also has sustainable benefits). The council is considering service re-configuration and design as part of the modernisation programme which is focused on securing improved service delivery at the frontline whilst achieving value for money. The council will look into options with regards fees, charges and income generation that are sensitive to the impact on residents during the current recession whilst at the same time providing resources to support local priorities and meet demand costs. Achieving improvement through procurement and better contract management will also need to be considered as part of the budget setting process.

### **Schools Budget and Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)**

29. The schools budget can be defined as planned expenditure to be made directly by schools together with amounts to be spent centrally on education. The amount spent directly by schools is determined through a local formula to produce what is known as the individual schools budget. The main block of funding for schools budget expenditure is received in the form of a specific dedicated schools grant. This grant is based on the number of pupils and a per pupil funding allocation. The 2008/09 – 2010/11 comprehensive spending review set the per pupil allocations for Southwark as follows:

2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
£5,755.83	£5,961.29	£6,200.27

This means a per pupil increase in funding of 4% in 2010/11

30. This increase provides for an increase in delegated school budgets of a minimum of 2.1% under the terms of the minimum funding guarantee (MFG). In coming to this guarantee, the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) has provided funding for an increase in schools' costs in 2010-11 of 3.1%, abated by 1% as schools' contribution to the delivery of the department's overall efficiency savings target. DCSF will provide a further increase in the funding per pupil of 0.8% as headroom to enable authorities to implement the MFG. The remainder of the increase in DSG funding receivable (i.e. equivalent to a further 1.1% increase in resources per pupil) is provided to assist authorities and their schools to support the universal roll out of a personalised offer to all pupils – including those with special educational needs.
31. The advice from DCSF is that in taking decisions on the allocation of these resources, local authorities and their schools forums should consider the Government's priorities: ensuring all children are making good progress; early intervention to prevent children from falling behind; targeted support for specific groups – certain ethnic minorities, white working class children, children in care and those with special educational needs; and ensuring that the school workforce has the skills and confidence to address the needs of children within these groups.
32. Other expenditure within the schools budget is funded through additional specific grants that include standards fund grant and school development grant. An important aspect of planning the schools budget is the consultation the authority is required to have with the schools forum. In the main the authority is seeking agreement on the formulae used to produce the individual schools budgets delegated to schools at the start of the year together with the basis of either devolving the remaining funds to schools during the year or being spent directly by the authority.
33. In particular, for 2010/11 there is a requirement on all authorities to consult their schools forum on the development of a common and transparent single funding formula for nursery education that applies across maintained and private, voluntary and independent (PVI) settings (from April 2010). Initial discussions have already been had at Southwark's schools forum and an FEEE (free early education entitlement) steering group has been established tasked with developing proposals and reporting both to schools forum and the early years strategic partnership. It includes nominees from the schools forum, representatives from the private and voluntary sectors, parents, childminders and council officers. The steering group has now met four times and developed interim proposals for the direction. These will be used as the basis to develop more detailed costed options for formal consultation with the schools forum and other interested parties during the Autumn Term 2009. These proposal will then need to be formally agreed by the authority in late 2009 early 2010
34. On the 31st January 2008 the government launched the review of the formula for distributing dedicated schools grant (DSG). The aim is to develop a single, transparent formula that will be available for use in distributing the DSG to local authorities from 2011 to 2012. The development phase of the review started in February 2008 and will continue until late 2009, with consultation on specific proposals in early 2010. It is expected that broad decisions from the review will be announced in summer 2010
35. In previous years schools budget funding for 16-18 year olds has previously been allocated through the Learning and Skills Council (LSC). However proposals within the Apprenticeships, Skills, Children & Learning Bill currently moving through parliament mean that from 2010/11 the LSC will cease to exist and local authorities will take on responsibility for securing education and training for all 16 to 19 year olds, giving them the responsibility and duty to deliver for all children and young people from 0 to 19. This change in function will involve the transfer of a number of staff from the former LSC to Southwark. The detail of how Southwark will be compensated for the additional costs of this transfer of function is still to be finalised.

36. Schools balances remain a concern for the government at this time with balances nationally continuing to rise. While the government decided to put on hold new legislation that would have forced local authorities to recover and redistribute excessive balances, there is a risk that the government may take action to reduce balances under the next spending review particularly if it appears that local authorities continue to indicate that they are not taking action themselves to manage balances effectively. Work is currently being undertaken with schools in Southwark to identify how much of current schools balances can be deemed as being committed/uncommitted.
37. Officers presented a report to the schools forum on 1st October on those schools holding 'excess' balances as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2009 as defined by DCSF (i.e. balances of over 5% of budget share for secondary schools and of over 8% for primary schools). The forum fully supported the authority's proposals for scrutiny of the balances held by these schools and has agreed to receive a further report at its meeting in December. The Forum has indicated its support for any proposal that the authority might make for the reallocation of excess balances where these cannot be justified.

### **Housing Revenue Account (HRA)**

38. The Housing Revenue Account (HRA) reflects the statutory requirement under Section 74 of the Local Government and Housing Act 1989 to account separately for local authority housing provision. It is a ring-fenced account, containing solely the costs arising from the provision and management of the Council's housing stock, offset by tenants' rents and service charges, housing subsidy, leaseholder service charges and other income.
39. The 2009/10 HRA rent setting and budget report was approved by the Executive on 27th January 2009, following consultation with Tenant Council and Area Housing Forums. The effects of the housing subsidy settlement, combined with inflationary pressures and unavoidable commitments totalled £23.6m. This was balanced by a range of measures, including increases in all rents and service charges, improved collection and voids management and a re-balancing of resources between revenue and the Investment programme. Annual efficiency savings in line with corporate guidance on the general fund at 5% were delivered through revised and more efficient working across housing services, together with contract and supply chain improvements. Re-profiling and re-direction of resources also allowed increased spending in high priority areas, such as repairs and maintenance.
40. For 2010/11 and beyond, the existing financing framework offers little prospect of increased central government resources. The HRA will continue to be under financial pressure to meet the needs of maintaining and improving the housing stock as resources are constrained at or below existing levels. Government effectively operates control over rent policy through the rent restructuring regime and claws back rent resources by more than is generated by the annual increase applied to tenant's rents. To ensure a balanced HRA budget requires a progressive programme of efficiency savings, cost reductions and income maximisation across all income streams.
41. The government's recent proposals to dismantle the housing subsidy system represents a radical change to council housing finance. The introduction of 'self-financing' would mean national subsidy redistribution ceases and local authorities fund their management and maintenance needs through their retained rent receipts, but with a 'debt' adjustment (based on notional affordability). The key element in determining whether it is financially viable for individual authorities will be the amount of the national housing debt assumed for redistribution purposes and the methodology employed to redistribute that debt. CLG have put forward a number of options as part of the consultation, but no authority specific figures are available at present. Notwithstanding this, the Council has made a detailed response on the principles behind the reform proposals; CLG have indicated that they propose to make 'an offer' to authorities in Spring 2010.

42. On a positive note, the government have recognised the need to increase spending nationally on the housing stock, with proposed average uplifts in management and maintenance of 5% and major repairs of 24% (albeit their own research indicates increases should be in the order of 10% and 43% respectively). However there are as yet no details on how the increased spending assumptions would breakdown between authorities and using the proposed 'net present value' only ensures affordability on average over 30 years, not necessarily in year one, therefore the prospects in the short-term remain uncertain.
43. Other important proposals include the retention and strengthening of the HRA ring-fence and the introduction of a "who benefits, pays" ethos for both tenants and council taxpayers, which could potentially impact on the allocation of costs between the HRA and general fund. It is also proposed to abolish the current RTB capital receipts pooling arrangements with authorities able in future to retain all RTB receipts for housing investment purposes.
44. The potential timescale for changes is 2012/13 or possibly a year earlier if widespread consensus can be reached amongst authorities, avoiding the need for primary legislation.
45. Consultation on the HRA Rent Setting Report commences at Tenant Council on 4th January 2010, followed by individual Area Housing Forums during January and a further Tenant Council meeting on 25th, which culminates in consolidated recommendations to the Executive on 26th January 2010.

### **Capital**

46. In September 2009 the Executive noted the new and emerging pressures on the capital programme arising from issues of service demands, the recession, and the impact on the pace of regeneration schemes, and requested the Finance Director to submit a refreshed 10 year capital programme for approval to a future Executive meeting. Officers continue to work on this programme and a report will be presented to Executive as part of the council's business planning process.

### **Medium term resources strategy (MTRS)**

47. At its meeting on 20<sup>th</sup> October 2009, the executive considered and approved initial changes to the MTRS. Since that time officers have continued to work to update the MTRS so that it provides an effective framework for the regular review of resource priorities and principles to best reflect the changing and uncertain environment in which the council operates. An updated MTRS will be presented to the 26<sup>th</sup> January 2010 meeting of the Executive.

### **Community Impact Statement**

48. This report gives an indication of the likely resource availability following the provisional local government settlement. No decisions have yet been taken as a result of the issues arising from this report therefore there is no direct community impact at this stage. It is, however, recognised that in drawing up proposals for the budget the impact on the community of any potential change in service design, outcomes or access will need to be addressed and identified.

### **SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS**

#### **Strategic Director of Communities, Law & Governance**

49. The council has obligations under Section 32 of the Local Government and Finance Act 1992 to calculate and agree an annual budget. The matters contained in this report will assist in the future discharge of that obligation.

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Background Papers	Held At	Contact
Policy and resources strategy and budget working papers	Town Hall	Cathy Doran, extension 020 7525 4396  Stephen Gaskell, Extension 020 7525 7293

## APPENDICES

No	Title
A	Year on Year change in formula grant for London 2010/11

### Audit Trail

Lead Officer	Duncan Whitfield, Finance Director	
Report Author	Cathy Doran, FMS Stephen Gaskell, Corporate Planning and Performance	
Version	Final	
Dated	7 <sup>th</sup> December 2009	
Key Decision?	Yes	
<b>CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / EXECUTIVE MEMBER</b>		
Officer Title	Comments Sought	Comments included
Director of Communities, Law & Governance	Yes	Yes
Finance Director	Yes	Yes
List other Officers here	All Chief Officers	
Executive Member(s)	Yes	No
Date final report sent to Constitutional Support Services	7 <sup>th</sup> December 2009	

## APPENDIX A

## Year on Year change in formula grant for 2010/11

Local Authority	2009/10 Formula Grant (£ million)	Adjusted 2009/10 Formula Grant (£ million)	Functional Change (£ million)	Provisional 2010/11 Formula Grant (£ million)	Change	
					(£ million)	(%)
England	28,254.048	28,248.014	-6.034	28,995.502	747.488	2.6%
London area	6,350.354	6,349.409	-0.945	6,475.356	125.947	2.0%
Metropolitan areas	7,993.081	7,991.780	-1.301	8,196.603	204.823	2.6%
Shire areas	13,908.396	13,904.608	-3.788	14,321.263	416.655	3.0%
Isles of Scilly	2.218	2.218	0.000	2.281	0.063	2.8%
Inner London boroughs incl. City	2,199.199	2,198.855	-0.344	2,234.581	35.727	1.6%
Outer London boroughs	1,914.591	1,913.990	-0.601	1,953.462	39.472	2.1%
London boroughs	4,113.790	4,112.845	-0.945	4,188.044	75.198	1.8%
GLA - all functions	2,236.564	2,236.564	0.000	2,287.312	50.748	2.3%
Greater London						
City of London	103.123	103.122	-0.001	104.669	1.547	1.5%
Camden	163.373	163.351	-0.023	167.254	3.903	2.4%
Greenwich	163.084	163.047	-0.037	166.784	3.737	2.3%
Hackney	216.756	216.725	-0.032	219.975	3.251	1.5%
Hammersmith and Fulham	119.153	119.135	-0.018	120.922	1.787	1.5%
Islington	157.901	157.875	-0.026	160.244	2.368	1.5%
Kensington and Chelsea	104.402	104.392	-0.010	105.958	1.566	1.5%
Lambeth	210.806	210.772	-0.034	213.934	3.162	1.5%
Lewisham	177.592	177.555	-0.037	180.218	2.663	1.5%
<b>Southwark</b>	<b>227.356</b>	<b>227.319</b>	<b>-0.037</b>	<b>230.729</b>	<b>3.410</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
Tower Hamlets	228.816	228.772	-0.044	232.204	3.432	1.5%
Wandsworth	148.011	147.984	-0.027	150.204	2.220	1.5%
Westminster	178.823	178.805	-0.018	181.487	2.682	1.5%
Barking and Dagenham	99.202	99.175	-0.027	102.785	3.609	3.6%
Barnet	91.950	91.914	-0.036	94.556	2.642	2.9%
Bexley	64.650	64.621	-0.028	65.591	0.969	1.5%
Brent	162.095	162.058	-0.037	164.489	2.431	1.5%
Bromley	64.219	64.186	-0.033	65.149	0.963	1.5%
Croydon	116.823	116.783	-0.039	118.535	1.752	1.5%
Ealing	142.348	142.310	-0.037	144.445	2.135	1.5%
Enfield	118.314	118.274	-0.040	121.920	3.646	3.1%
Haringey	142.520	142.488	-0.033	144.625	2.137	1.5%
Harrow	66.786	66.762	-0.023	67.764	1.001	1.5%
Havering	54.522	54.496	-0.026	55.314	0.817	1.5%
Hillingdon	82.763	82.730	-0.033	84.411	1.681	2.0%
Hounslow	90.127	90.098	-0.030	91.449	1.351	1.5%
Kingston upon Thames	36.668	36.653	-0.015	37.203	0.550	1.5%
Merton	66.751	66.732	-0.019	67.733	1.001	1.5%
Newham	217.888	217.842	-0.046	223.981	6.138	2.8%
Redbridge	94.841	94.808	-0.033	98.018	3.210	3.4%
Richmond upon Thames	27.615	27.601	-0.014	28.015	0.414	1.5%
Sutton	53.735	53.713	-0.022	54.518	0.806	1.5%
Waltham Forest	120.775	120.744	-0.031	122.962	2.218	1.8%