



(c) crown copyright

C(79) 47

COPY NO

81

23 October 1979

CABINET

RATE SUPPORT GRANT SETTLEMENT 1980-81

Memorandum by the Secretary of State for the
Home Department

1. This paper is about the Rate Support Grant for 1980-81 and various related matters. They have been discussed in a Ministerial Group (MISC 21) under my chairmanship. They are due to be announced on 16 November (Scotland) and 20 November (England and Wales). The Rate Support Grant (RSG), and the level of rates next year, is always a politically sensitive subject. But this year there is the added complication of using the cash limit on the RSC in a new way to influence local authority wage settlements. This is the last year of the present RSG arrangement for England and Wales: for the next settlement, the new Unitary Grant system should be operating. Annex A describes the present system. Annex B explains the proposed Unitary Grant on which agreement has now been reached by the Ministers concerned.
2. Increase Order for 1978-79. Annex C describes the system of increase orders. For 1978-79 there is no problem. MISC 21 agrees that the sums remaining within the cash limits for 1978-79 should be paid out, subject to agreement among officials on the exact figures.
3. 1979-80 Increase Orders. There are two related problems here. Normally the sum to be paid for 1979/80 would also be determined by the cash limit set a year ago. But our predecessors set the cash limit too low. We agreed before the Budget to make an adjustment for additional wage costs, but to abate it by at least £300 million, with provision for further possible changes when the results of awards were known. It was subsequently also agreed by the Ministerial Committee on Economic Strategy that a further £20 million offsetting savings should be sought because of the cost of the Clegg awards, and the wish to apply pressure on management for increased efficiency in the use of local authority manual labour. The Secretary of State for the Environment has offered to find £10 million on other local authority programmes, notably housing and to abate the increase order by a further £10 million to cover the balance. The Chief Secretary, Treasury, accepts this compromise and the Group agrees to recommend it to Cabinet.

4. There is also the related question of the cost, in 1979-80, of the expected Clegg recommendation on teachers, craftsmen, and the joint local authority/union study of the pay of Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical grades. The main settlement for the manuals is due at the beginning of November 1979 and its costs up to the end of this financial year will have to be included in this increase order. The cost to central government, on the present RSG percentage, is put at between £130 million and £150 million. The Group agrees in principle that the Government should meet this cost without further abatement, and suggests that the exact figure should be settled at official level.

5. 1980-81 RSG Percentage. Turning to the current settlement, the Secretary of State for the Environment proposes that the RSG percentage for 1980-81 should be 61 per cent as in the present year. The Chief Secretary, Treasury, has argued for a reduction to 59 per cent. A 61 per cent grant should allow average rate increases to be held to about 15 per cent; a 59 per cent grant indicates a rate rise of around 21 per cent (fuller figures are set out in Annex D). A 61 per cent grant, coupled with a realistic cash limit (see paragraph 7 below) meet the Government's previous share of expenditure levels and would thus clearly shift the burden of responsibility for higher rate increases from central to local government. A reduction in grant might impose either increases in rates and/or a further volume squeeze on local government expenditure, and invalidate the basis on which Departments have negotiated with local authorities since the summer. But it would be consistent with our wish to reduce the level of central government expenditure and diminish the burden of taxation and public sector borrowing. Without a reduction in grant percentage there is a danger that actual local authority expenditure will exceed the plans approved by Cabinet. The Group was unable to reach an agreed recommendation on the percentage, but the majority would favour a percentage somewhat higher than 59 per cent.

6. 1980-81 Distribution Formula. The RSG percentage cannot be divorced from the question of the distribution formula. Broadly speaking a 61 per cent RSG would slightly reverse the present drift away from the Shire counties. At 60.5 per cent grant the overall position of the Shires is held constant in terms of their share of the grant. However, as Annex F shows, 33 of the 47 Shires would lose grant in real terms compared with last year. At 60 per cent or any lower percentage the drift continues. There is no defensible way, within the existing formula, of improving these shares; and no justification for varying them arbitrarily by altering the formula in the last year of the present RSG system. Figures are set out in Annex E; Annex F sets out the likely effects for individual authorities for 61 per cent, 60.5 per cent, 60 per cent and 59 per cent. The Group was keenly aware of the political need to halt this drift if possible, but the Chief Secretary still wishes to recommend that the grant should be reduced to 59 per cent. However, the whole Group recommends that the present distribution formula should be retained, whatever percentage grant is agreed.

7. 1980-81 Cash Limit. Cabinet has already decided upon the volume of local authority expenditure next year. The problem is to translate this into cash terms. What increase in wages and prices should be assumed for this purpose? The Ministerial Committee on Economic Strategy has agreed that the cash limits for next year should make 'realistic but not extravagant' allowance for pay increases. As in the remainder of 1979-80, allowance must be made for the costs of the Clegg and other comparability awards already in the pipeline, and for those on which recommendations are expected before next April. The Chief Secretary has assumed that comparability awards yet to come will increase local authority costs by about 6 per cent in 1980-81 over 1979-80. But in addition, the 1980-81 figures must include some allowance for prices and for settlements in the current wage round and the one beginning in August 1980. The Chief Secretary has assumed that public sector pay will move broadly in line with wages in the private sector and on that basis expects that the increase in local authority costs from price movements and pay settlements will be about 14.6 per cent in 1980-81 over 1979-80. To allow for some further improvements in efficiency in local authority services he proposes rounding this figure down to 13 per cent.

8. The majority of the Group believes that this provision is unrealistically low. The current rate of price inflation is over 17.0 per cent. This figure has been widely publicised, and it is (wrongly) believed to be the rate which the Government is prepared to see in the nationalised industries. The majority consider that the current rate of price inflation, rather than the expected movement in wages averaged over next year, will determine the key local authority pay settlements to be reached in the next six months. The Secretary of State for the Environment proposes an inflation allowance of 17.5 per cent which he would be prepared to shade down to 16.5 per cent, for the same reasons as the Chief Secretary, in order to give authorities an incentive to seek further operating economies. The Group also noted that the negotiations for the local authority manual workers' pay settlement are closely linked to those of the National Health Service Ancillaries. It is even more important to set a realistic pay assumption for this group because the Health Authorities have not got the safety-valve of rate increases if pay exceeds the forecast figure.

9. 1980-81: General. The Cabinet will have to reach an overall judgment which balances all these factors. Annex D shows, as clearly as possible, the relationship between them. The rate increases shown are of course only arithmetical consequences of the various policy options. We cannot guarantee that individual local authorities will respond as predicted, or even rationally. The lower the inflation assumption we build in, the more Treasurers will be tempted to play safe and budget for higher rate increases. The cash limit sets a ceiling to central government's contribution; and if inflation turns out lower than expected, the Government will pay out only the lesser amount. But Cabinet has now to decide on a grant percentage and on the inflation assumptions to build in to the 'eligible expenditure' in determining the cash limit.

10. Domestic element. MISC 21 proposes that the Domestic Rate Relief should remain at 18½p in the pound in England and 36p in Wales, as for the last five years.
11. Safety Net. MISC 21 agrees that the 'safety net' arrangements, which set a limit on the maximum year-on-year grant loss of individual authorities, should be set at 1p outside London, and at 3p for the London Boroughs.
12. Scotland. MISC 21 recommend that the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Chief Secretary, Treasury, should agree bilaterally upon the corresponding arrangements and figures for Scotland, once the Cabinet has approved the figures for England and Wales.
13. Transitional Arrangements. MISC 21 recommend that if the new Unitary Grant system described in Annex B is approved by Ministers and introduced in 1981-82 there should be transitional arrangements in 1980-81 based on similar principles which would penalise the 20 or so highest-spending local authorities by tapering the grant payable under the increase orders.
14. I invite the Cabinet:-
- (i) to agree to the recommendations of MISC 21 on the 1978-79 second increase order (paragraph 2) on the first increase order for 1979-80 (paragraph 3) and on the cash limit to apply to the second increase order for 1979-80 (paragraph 4);
 - (ii) to agree that the distribution formula for 1980-81 should remain unchanged (paragraph 6);
 - (iii) to agree the RSG percentage for 1980-81 (paragraph 5);
 - (iv) to agree the cash limit for 1980-81 (paragraphs 7-8);
 - (v) to endorse the proposals for 1980-81 on the domestic element (paragraph 10) the safety net (paragraph 11) consequential treatment for Scotland (paragraph 12) and transitional arrangements contingent on introduction of Unitary Grant (paragraph 13).

W W

Home Office

23 October 1979

SUPPORT GRANT (RSG): THE PRESENT SYSTEMPURPOSE

to support local authority expenditure generally - not earmarked for particular services.

CALCULATION OF TOTAL

Government determines Aggregate Exchequer Grant (AEG) as a percentage of total local authority relevant expenditure. Total RSG is determined as the residual of AEG after deducting specific and supplementary grants.

BASIC PRINCIPLE OF DISTRIBUTION

Each local authority should be in a position to provide a comparable level of service for a similar rate poundage.

STRUCTURE

The quantum of RSG, and its division into the following three elements, is a matter for the decision of Ministers each year.

Needs element (61%).

Resources element (29%).

Domestic element (10%) - this compensates local authorities for the amount by which they are required to reduce the rate poundage charged to domestic ratepayers - operates separately from other elements and may be disregarded.

DIAGRAMS OF GRANT PAYMENTS

Diagrams showing the flow of grant payments under the present system and under unitary grant are at Appendix I.

NEEDS ELEMENT

Purpose - to compensate for variations in authorities per head expenditure needs, so that each authority above the authority with the highest assessed needs receives sufficient grant to bring its expenditure needs down to the level of that 'minimum need authority'.

Method of distribution - according to needs assessments derived from statistical analysis of total local authority expenditure (see Annex C). The total needs element is determined by central Government and each authority's entitlement is determined by the application of a formula prescribed by central Government.

RESOURCES ELEMENT

Purpose - to compensate for variations in authorities' rateable resources (in terms of rateable value per head) in order to enable all authorities to finance their expenditure (net of needs element) through a similar rate poundage.

Method of distribution - according to how far an authority's rateable resources falls short of a prescribed national standard. Central Government determines the total resources element on the assumption that rate poundage will be compatible with its guidelines. Grant is

paid to all authorities whose rateable resources fall short of the "national standard rateable value" according to the size of this deficiency and the rate poundage they set. This national standard is set below that of the authorities with the highest rateable resources (eg the City of London, certain London boroughs) because otherwise the total cost of RSG would be too high.

OPERATIONAL LEVERS

RSG distribution cannot be tailored to penalise or favour individual authorities. However, the overall balance of distribution among classes of authority may be adjusted by decisions on

- size of the overall grant percentage
- ratio between needs and resources elements
- choice of formula to assess authorities' needs
- size of downward adjustment of London's gross needs element entitlement to compensate for its advantage in rateable resources
- a safety net on grant losses.

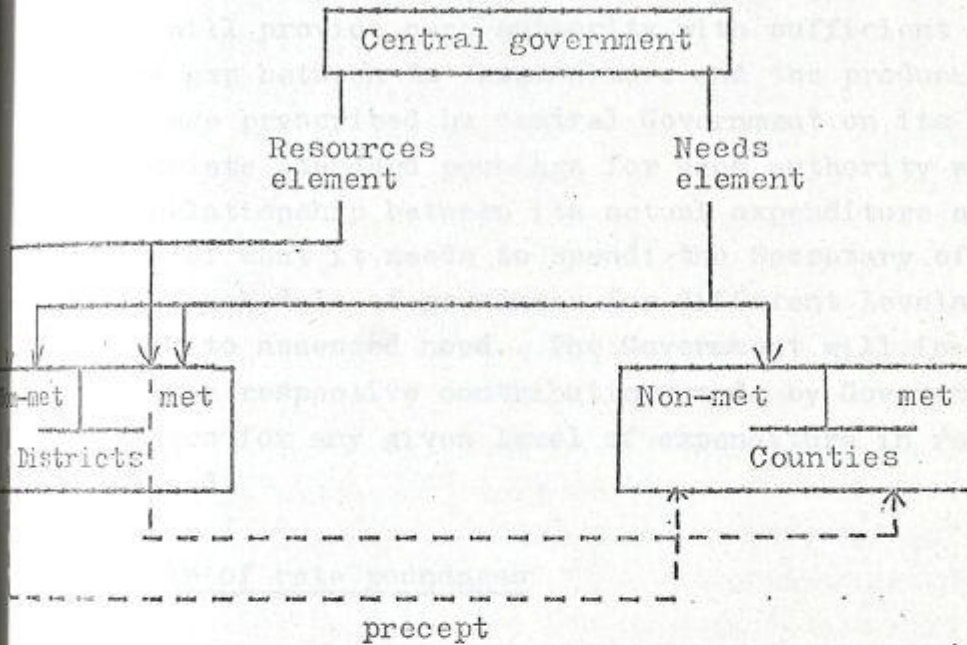
INDIVIDUAL ENTITLEMENTS

Central government determines each authority's needs element entitlement by the formula it prescribes; but while they may determine the total resources element, each grant-receiving authority may determine their individual share by setting their rate poundage at a level above the expected average. Not only does such behaviour offset the restraint of other authorities, it can also exhaust the total resources element available before authorities obtain their full entitlement. In these circumstances, each authority experiences a uniform "clawback" of part of their entitlement: the innocent suffer along with the guilty. These arrangements neither encourage thrift nor penalise extravagance.

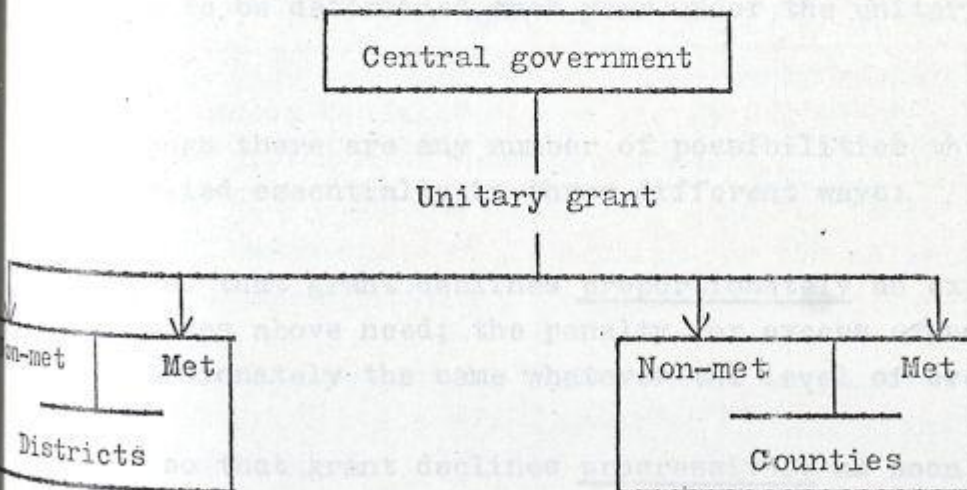
of grant payments

following diagrams show the flow of grant payments under the present system and under unitary grant.

Present system



Unitary grant



DESIGN OF THE PROPOSED UNITARY GRANT SYSTEM

The main principles

1. Unitary grant will be paid direct to all counties and districts in both metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas and to the GLC and ILEA. It will provide each authority with sufficient grant to bridge the gap between its expenditure and the product of a standard rate poundage prescribed by central Government on its rateable value. The appropriate standard poundage for each authority will depend upon the relationship between its actual expenditure and Government's assessment of what it needs to spend; the Secretary of State will prescribe a schedule of poundages for different levels of expenditure in relation to assessed need. The Government will in this way determine the respective contributions made by Government grant and by ratepayers for any given level of expenditure in relation to assessed need.

The Schedule of rate poundages

2. The design of the schedule of poundages is a central part of the unitary grant mechanism because it enables Government to determine the degree of pressure it wishes to apply ^{to} authorities spending ⁱⁿ excess of assessed need. It will therefore be one of the key issues to be determined each year under the unitary grant regime.

3. Although there are any number of possibilities the schedules can be applied essentially in three different ways:

- a. so that grant declines proportionately as expenditure increases above need; the penalty for excess expenditure is proportionately the same whatever the level of over-spending;
- b. so that grant declines progressively as soon as expenditure has reached a specified threshold above assessed need; the penalty for excess expenditure increases more than proportionately as over-spending increases;

(c) so that grant support declines as soon as expenditure reaches assessed need; for many authorities this could mean that they would lose grant pound for pound as expenditure increased above need.

4. Option (a) would provide no significant disincentive to expenditure above assessed need whereas option (c) would undermine authorities' power to determine their own expenditure and would be the same as applying cash limits to individual authorities and would make it very difficult to ensure that the penalties were applied only to those authorities which deserved them. It is envisaged that schedules of the type described in option (b) above will in practice be used. This will provide a taper for expenditure in excess of assessed need, thus increasing the poundage cost to an authority of such expenditure. The steeper taper of grant support would come into effect only after expenditure had reached a specified threshold above assessed needs - say 5% or 10% - in order to allow some tolerance for the accuracy of the needs assessment - no formula assessment of an individual authorities' needs can ever give a precise indication of what it needs to spend.

5. An illustrative example of a poundage schedule of the type described in option (b) is shown below. This provides for a steep taper of grant support once expenditure reaches 110% of assessed need

Expenditure as a percentage of assessed need	Standard rate poundage on which grant calculations are based
%	P
80	56
85	62
90	68
95	74
100	80
105	86
110	93
115	101
120	110
125*	120

*For expenditure more than 25% above need this authority's grant would be reduced.

6. On the basis of the illustrative schedule shown above, unitary grant would work as follows. Two identical authorities each have assessed expenditure needs of £300m and rateable value of £150m. Authority A spends exactly at the level of its assessed need (ie £300m) and so levies the standard rate poundage of 80p (assuming no changes in balances) which yields £120m (£150m x 80p). Its grant entitlement is £180m (£300m - £120m) equivalent to 60% of its expenditure, leaving ratepayers to meet 40%. Authority B, however, spends 20% above its assessed need £360m. It levies a standard rate poundage 110p, yielding £165m (ie £150m x 110p). Its grant entitlement is therefore £195m (£360m - £165m), equivalent to only 54% of its expenditure, leaving ratepayers to meet 46%.

Tiers

7. Because of the differing functions of the tiers in different classes of authority (for example, education is provided by county councils in shire areas but by district councils in metropolitan areas) each tier will need a separate needs assessment and rate poundage schedule. Thus there will be different poundage schedules for shire counties, shire districts, metropolitan counties, metropolitan districts and the London authorities reflecting their various functions. Account would also have to be taken of services provided concurrently by different tiers.

"Levers"

8. The present grant machinery incorporates a number of "levers" - as indicated in Annex A - which enable Ministers to exercise some influence over the overall balance and stability of the distribution. The new grant system must incorporate comparable mechanisms if the transition to and operation of unitary grant is to be as smooth as possible, with the minimum of disruption for the majority of authorities which comply with Government guidelines on expenditure.

9. The mechanism proposed to achieve this is a system of "multipliers". Given that an authority's entitlement to unitary grant will be the difference between

- its expenditure; and
- the sum produced from rates by the appropriate standard rate poundage,

the Secretary of state will have the power to prescribe multipliers

(which may be greater or less than one) to the standard poundages as they apply to individual authorities.

9. Thus if the prescribed multiplier for an individual authority were 0.95 it would in effect have to charge 95% of its standard rate poundage, rather than 100%. This would effectively reduce the yield from the application of the standard rate poundage, increase the gap between the yield and the authority's expenditure and thus increase its entitlement to grant by the desired amount. Conversely a multiplier greater than 1 (say 1.05) would have the opposite effect.

10. It is an essential feature of the multiplier device that its use should be constrained by general principles applied to all authorities otherwise it could be used to make a totally arbitrary adjustment to any individual authority's grant entitlement.

11. Within this constraint the multiplier system would be used:

- to replicate the mechanisms for the current London clawback arrangements and also the special within-London distribution arrangements;
- to place a limit on the degree of resource equalisation under unitary grant (which would be much greater than under the present arrangements) and thus to avoid any major shifts in the distribution of the grant; and
- to place a limit - or safety net - on the grant losses of individual authorities.

The Annual Cycle Under Unitary Grant

12. The annual cycle under a unitary grant system is likely to be as follows:

- (i) November preceding the grant year: relevant expenditure, needs assessments and rate poundage schedules are published at current prices. In addition the cash limit on the grant would be announced which would enable the needs assessments and poundage schedules to be projected to outturn prices in line with cash limit assumptions;

- (ii) February/March preceding the grant year: the rate poundage schedules are revised in outturn prices in the light of inflation on authorities' budgeted expenditure; they (and the needs assessments) may also be adjusted to reflect any change in the cash limits;
- (iii) April: grant payments commence at settlement (ie previous November) prices;
- (iv) November: (usually) a variation order (replacing the present increase order) in outturn prices, in accordance with the cash limit enabling the grant total to be adjusted either up or down; the poundage schedules would be adjusted if necessary for grant calculation purposes;
- (v) November after the end of the grant year: final adjustment (corresponding to the present second increase order) to the fixed national sum of grant to be distributed according to actual outturn expenditure.

Stability

Before rates are set therefore, the Government will publish at the start of the year rate poundage schedules and expenditure needs assessments for every authority. In this way ratepayers and councillors will be able to see clearly the relationship between what their authority actually plans to spend and Government's assessment of what it needs to spend, and the effect of any gap between the two on the rates required. When rates are set authorities will have to explain and justify to ratepayers the higher rate poundage needed to finance higher expenditure.

Limits

An important point here is the Government cash limit on grant. Needs assessments and poundage schedules against which authorities' expenditure are to be compared will be constrained to the national cash limit. If accountability is to be effective and the comparison a fair one it is essential that the cash limits are based on what can reasonably be defended as "realistic" inflation assumptions. Making local government more accountable to ratepayers, central government must face increased accountability over its cash limit decisions.

INCREASE ORDERS

Rate Support Grant settlements are made at the pay and price levels then prevailing. They are then updated for inflation by Increase Orders. Normally there are two of these. The 1st Increase Order is made in the November of the grant year, 12 months after the initial settlement. The second Increase Order is made the following November, after the end of the grant year. The additional grant payable by way of Increase Order is cash limited; there are separate cash limits for Rate Support Grant, for Transport Supplementary Grant and for National Parks Supplementary Grant.

1978-79

We are agreed that we should pay out the sums remaining within the cash limits - about £35m for RSG and £0.8m for TSG (para 2).

1979-80

The cash limit on RSG is likely to total some £665m in November, before allowance is made for the variable items. The Group propose that it should be abated by £310m. The cash limit on TSG, similarly increased, is likely to stand at £70m (para 3).

Pay and price increases after November fall to be dealt with in a second Increase Order next November. The Group consider that we should set a firm cash limit on the amount of grant so payable. This should take account of the likely level of pay settlements still to come, but not changes in prices. The cash limit will continue to be adjustable (for the variable items). The Group do not consider any further abatement should be made in the cash limit, and propose that the exact figure (which will be between £130m and £150m) be settled between officials. (Para 4).

When those shown, particularly if Central Government sets a cash limit towards the top left-hand corner of the table. Where ranges are shown (for selected examples only) the higher figure illustrates the rate increases which could follow if Local Authorities assume inflation at 10.50% while Government assumes a different figure.

CONFIDENTIAL

ANNEX D

RATE SUPPORT GRANT 1980-81

£ billion

Inflation assumption (1979-80 to 1980-81)	Eligible Expenditure	Rate Support Grant Percentage			
		59%	60%	60.5%	61%
(ie Chief Secretary's proposal)	18100	10700 (22-30%)	10900 (18-27%)	11000 (17-25%)	11050 (15-24%)
	18250	10750 (23%)	10950 (19%)	11050 (18%)	11750 (16%)
(ie Chief Secretary's Starting point)	18350	10800 (23-28%)	11000 (20-24%)	11100 (18-23%)	11200 (17-21%)
	18400	10850 (24%)	11050 (20%)	11150 (19%)	11200 (17%)
	18500	10900 (25%)	11100 (21%)	11200 (20%)	11300 (18%)
(ie Secretary of State for the Environment's proposal)	18600	11000 (25%)	11150 (22%)	11250 (20%)	11350 (18%)
	18650	11000 (26%)	11200 (22%)	11300 (21%)	11400 (19%)

Figures in brackets indicate the theoretical average increase in domestic rates associated with each item in the table. In practice Authorities will make their own assumptions about inflation, and may well make rate increases much higher than those shown, particularly if Central Government sets a cash limit towards the top left-hand corner of the table. Where ranges are shown (for selected examples only) the higher figure illustrates the rate increases which could follow if Local Authorities assume inflation at 16.50% while Government assumes a different figure.

CONFIDENTIAL

POSSIBLE 1980/81 NEEDS ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION OPTIONS

Estimated needs element shares

	1979/80	1980/81 at 59% grant	1980/81 at 60% grant	1980/81 at 60.5% grant	1980/81 at 61% grant
ENGLAND & WALES	100.00%	100.00%	100.00	100.00%	100.00%
English Non-Met	45.9%	45.2%	45.7%	45.9%	46.1%
Welsh Non-Met	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.8%	5.8%
TOTAL Non-Met	51.6%	50.9%	51.4%	51.6%	51.9%
Met districts	26.3%	26.4%	26.4%	26.4%	26.4%
London	22.1%	22.7%	22.2%	21.9%	21.7%
Non-London	77.9%	77.3%	77.8%	78.1%	78.3%

1980/81 shares of grant are estimated, and cannot yet be made final. They may be subject to adjustments of 0.1% or slightly more, by late changes in the statistical data and by the final agreement with the local authority associations on the allowance to be made for pay and price changes up to November 1979.

POSSIBLE 1980/81 NEEDS ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION OPTIONS

TABLE HM06.A

Estimated final needs element grant and changes

59% grant

	Estimated final allocation		Change 80/81 on 79/80 in real terms			Estimated final allocation		Change 80/81 on 79/80 in real terms	
	1979/80	1980/81	Cash amount	Poundage equivalent		1979/80	1980/81	Cash amount	Poundage equivalent
	£m	£m	£m	p	METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS	£m	£m	£m	p
Arden	£71.925m	£79.966m	£-6.468m	-4.0p	Bolton	£28.887m	£33.736m	£-0.985m	-2.1p
Bedfordshire	£41.901m	£49.281m	£-1.084m	-1.2p	Bury	£15.900m	£17.886m	£-1.225m	-3.9p
Derbyshire	£51.990m	£57.969m	£-4.523m	-3.6p	Manchester	£86.329m	£99.619m	£-4.149m	-4.9p
Derham	£36.175m	£40.805m	£-2.677m	-2.7p	Oldham	£25.265m	£29.145m	£-1.224m	-3.2p
Devon	£36.560m	£40.901m	£-3.044m	-2.9p	Rochdale	£25.078m	£29.341m	£-0.803m	-2.2p
Devonshire	£73.696m	£83.919m	£-4.664m	-2.9p	Salford	£36.855m	£42.792m	£-1.508m	-3.4p
Dorset	£67.760m	£79.560m	£-1.887m	-1.9p	Stockport	£24.809m	£27.827m	£-1.993m	-4.0p
East Angles	£32.598m	£37.051m	£-2.132m	-3.0p	Tameside	£23.780m	£27.751m	£-0.833m	-2.2p
East Devon	£44.330m	£51.373m	£-1.911m	-2.3p	Trafford	£20.656m	£23.285m	£-1.543m	-4.0p
East Dorset	£73.607m	£84.496m	£-3.979m	-2.5p	Wigan	£27.007m	£31.251m	£-1.211m	-2.3p
East Devon	£65.877m	£75.493m	£-3.691m	-2.2p	Knowsley	£24.754m	£28.532m	£-1.222m	-4.0p
East Devon	£35.370m	£39.276m	£-3.239m	-3.1p	Liverpool	£85.621m	£100.082m	£-2.834m	-3.3p
East Devon	£56.986m	£65.722m	£-2.775m	-2.7p	St Helens	£17.396m	£20.484m	£-0.425m	-1.3p
East Devon	£43.171m	£48.963m	£-2.928m	-2.6p	Sefton	£31.781m	£36.180m	£-2.020m	-4.0p
East Devon	£108.468m	£122.270m	£-8.107m	-3.1p	Wirral	£34.517m	£39.620m	£-1.870m	-3.3p
East Devon	£36.967m	£41.210m	£-3.224m	-3.8p	Barnsley	£22.223m	£25.960m	£-0.752m	-1.9p
East Devon	£110.001m	£127.280m	£-4.941m	-1.9p	Doncaster	£28.663m	£33.573m	£-0.879m	-1.7p
East Devon	£43.347m	£48.149m	£-3.954m	-3.7p	Rotherham	£24.059m	£28.497m	£-0.422m	-1.0p
East Devon	£76.629m	£81.374m	£-10.735m	-6.3p	Sheffield	£53.038m	£60.272m	£-3.488m	-3.6p
East Devon	£91.306m	£105.240m	£-4.502m	-3.0p	Gateshead	£22.548m	£26.436m	£-0.667m	-1.8p
East Devon	£7.753m	£8.895m	£-0.425m	-2.1p	Newcastle	£32.952m	£37.521m	£-2.087m	-4.1p
East Devon	£112.977m	£123.473m	£-12.325m	-4.8p	N Tyneside	£21.569m	£24.874m	£-1.052m	-3.1p
East Devon	£131.536m	£153.523m	£-4.584m	-2.0p	S Tyneside	£22.604m	£26.694m	£-0.477m	-1.7p
East Devon	£73.891m	£84.259m	£-4.546m	-3.1p	Sunderland	£31.935m	£37.034m	£-1.352m	-2.7p
East Devon	£45.636m	£52.996m	£-1.858m	-2.0p	Birmingham	£132.099m	£150.853m	£-7.930m	-4.4p
East Devon	£50.151m	£57.102m	£-3.179m	-2.6p	Coventry	£34.465m	£38.976m	£-2.451m	-4.1p
East Devon	£39.431m	£44.299m	£-3.097m	-3.4p	Dudley	£18.060m	£20.812m	£-0.896m	-1.7p
East Devon	£26.910m	£31.155m	£-1.190m	-2.3p	Sandwell	£33.403m	£38.726m	£-1.424m	-2.8p
East Devon	£54.241m	£61.802m	£-3.395m	-2.9p	Solihull	£14.436m	£16.206m	£-1.146m	-3.1p
East Devon	£101.866m	£117.737m	£-4.706m	-2.8p	Walsall	£26.114m	£30.131m	£-1.258m	-2.7p
East Devon	£33.884m	£37.264m	£-3.464m	-3.6p	Wolverhampton	£31.194m	£36.567m	£-0.929m	-2.0p
East Devon	£31.177m	£35.407m	£-2.067m	-3.3p	Bradford	£52.013m	£61.570m	£-0.950m	-1.2p
East Devon	£23.499m	£32.967m	£-1.289m	-1.8p	Calderdale	£20.418m	£23.571m	£-0.971m	-3.0p
East Devon	£74.584m	£85.648m	£-4.001m	-2.3p	Kirklees	£35.250m	£40.840m	£-1.531m	-2.3p
East Devon	£35.466m	£39.649m	£-2.980m	-2.9p	Leeds	£70.470m	£81.540m	£-3.165m	-2.4p
East Devon	£52.178m	£60.107m	£-2.611m	-1.5p	Wakefield	£27.435m	£32.115m	£-0.862m	-1.6p
East Devon	£37.699m	£36.782m	£-2.512m	-3.0p					
East Devon	£34.764m	£38.819m	£-2.967m	-2.6p					
East Devon	£35.426m	£39.617m	£-2.965m	-3.3p	ENGLAND & WALES	£4,801.000m	£5,534.000m	£-236.802m	-2.5p
East Devon	£33.313m	£37.967m	£-2.075m	-3.2p	English Non-Met	£2,201.720m	£2,501.840m	£-144.627m	-2.9p
East Devon	£32.870m	£37.848m	£-1.661m	-2.9p	Welsh Non-Met	£275.013m	£316.861m	£-13.704m	-2.9p
East Devon	£42.196m	£48.469m	£-2.251m	-3.0p	TOTAL Non-Met	£2,476.732m	£2,818.701m	£-158.331m	-2.9p
East Devon	£23.377m	£27.540m	£-0.559m	-1.5p					
East Devon	£54.007m	£62.524m	£-2.393m	-2.5p	Met districts	£1,263.581m	£1,460.299m	£-58.526m	-3.0p
East Devon	£17.862m	£19.649m	£-1.821m	-10.0p	London	£1,060.686m	£1,255.000m	£-19.945m	-1.0p
East Devon	£39.107m	£46.063m	£-0.943m	-1.4p					
East Devon	£32.281m	£36.801m	£-2.001m	-3.2p	Non-London	£3,740.314m	£4,279.000m	£-216.857m	-2.9p

POSSIBLE 1980/81 NEEDS ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION OPTIONS
 Estimated final needs element grant and changes
 60% grant

TABLE H008.A

NON-METROPOLITAN COUNTRIES	Estimated final allocation		Change 81/81 on 79/80 in real terms		METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS	Estimated final allocation		Change 80/81 on 79/80 in real terms	
	1979/80	1980/81	Cash amount	Poundage equivalent		1979/80	1980/81	Cash amount	Poundage equivalent
	£m	£m	£m	%		£m	£m	£m	%
Avon	£71.925m	£82.673m	£-3.781m	-2.3%	Bolton	£28.887m	£34.494m	£-0.228m	-0.5%
Bedfordshire	£41.901m	£50.723m	£0.357m	0.4%	Bury	£15.900m	£18.412m	£-0.700m	-2.2%
Berkshire	£51.990m	£59.930m	£-2.563m	-2.0%	Manchester	£86.329m	£101.045m	£-2.723m	-3.1%
Bucks	£36.175m	£42.335m	£-1.147m	-1.1%	Oldham	£25.265m	£29.799m	£-0.570m	-1.5%
Cambs	£36.560m	£42.563m	£-1.382m	-1.3%	Rochdale	£25.078m	£29.951m	£-0.193m	-0.5%
Cheshire	£73.696m	£86.600m	£-1.983m	-1.2%	Salford	£36.855m	£43.538m	£-0.762m	-1.7%
Cleveland	£67.760m	£81.217m	£-0.231m	-0.2%	Stockport	£24.809m	£28.676m	£-1.144m	-2.2%
Cornwall	£32.598m	£38.265m	£-0.917m	-1.3%	Tameside	£23.780m	£28.390m	£-0.194m	-0.5%
Cumbria	£44.330m	£52.748m	£-0.537m	-0.6%	Trafford	£20.656m	£23.943m	£-0.885m	-2.3%
Derbyshire	£73.607m	£87.100m	£-1.367m	-0.9%	Wigan	£27.007m	£32.158m	£-0.304m	-0.6%
Devon	£65.877m	£78.256m	£-0.923m	-0.6%	Knowsley	£24.754m	£29.063m	£-0.691m	-2.2%
Dorset	£35.370m	£40.985m	£-1.527m	-1.5%	Liverpool	£85.621m	£101.621m	£-1.295m	-1.5%
Durham	£56.986m	£67.483m	£-1.014m	-1.0%	St Helens	£17.396m	£21.036m	£0.127m	0.4%
East Sussex	£43.171m	£50.865m	£-1.025m	-0.9%	Sefton	£31.781m	£37.058m	£-1.142m	-2.2%
Essex	£108.468m	£126.455m	£-3.923m	-1.5%	Wirral	£34.517m	£40.624m	£-0.866m	-1.5%
Gloucs	£36.967m	£42.654m	£-1.789m	-2.0%	Barnsley	£22.223m	£26.607m	£-0.185m	-0.3%
Hampshire	£110.001m	£131.516m	£-0.707m	-0.3%	Doncaster	£28.663m	£34.407m	£-0.046m	-0.1%
H & Worcs	£43.347m	£49.927m	£-2.171m	-2.0%	Rotherham	£24.059m	£29.220m	£0.301m	0.7%
Herts	£76.629m	£84.134m	£-7.974m	-4.6%	Sheffield	£53.038m	£61.869m	£-1.883m	-1.9%
Humberston	£91.306m	£107.710m	£-2.049m	-1.3%	Gateshead	£22.548m	£27.061m	£-0.043m	-0.1%
I of Wight	£7.753m	£9.228m	£-0.092m	-0.4%	Newcastle	£32.952m	£38.371m	£-1.238m	-2.4%
Kent	£112.977m	£127.696m	£-8.102m	-3.1%	N Tyneside	£21.569m	£25.442m	£-0.484m	-1.6%
Lancs	£131.536m	£157.515m	£-0.592m	-0.3%	S Tyneside	£22.604m	£27.172m	£0.002m	0.0%
Leics	£73.881m	£86.688m	£-2.117m	-1.4%	Sunderland	£31.935m	£37.909m	£-0.477m	-0.9%
Lincs	£45.636m	£54.541m	£-0.313m	-0.3%	Birmingham	£132.099m	£153.887m	£-4.896m	-2.7%
Norfolk	£50.151m	£59.083m	£-1.198m	-1.0%	Coventry	£34.465m	£39.967m	£-1.460m	-2.4%
Northants	£39.431m	£45.804m	£-1.592m	-1.7%	Dudley	£18.060m	£21.676m	£-0.832m	-0.1%
N'berland	£26.910m	£31.998m	£-0.392m	-0.7%	Sandwell	£33.403m	£39.628m	£-0.522m	-1.0%
N Yorks	£54.241m	£63.730m	£-1.467m	-1.3%	Solihull	£14.436m	£16.784m	£-0.563m	-1.5%
Notts	£101.866m	£120.575m	£-1.868m	-1.1%	Walsall	£26.114m	£30.905m	£-0.484m	-1.0%
Oxon	£33.884m	£38.840m	£-1.889m	-1.9%	Wolver'ton	£31.194m	£37.326m	£-0.169m	-0.4%
Salop	£31.177m	£36.474m	£-1.001m	-1.6%	Bradford	£52.013m	£62.920m	£0.400m	0.5%
Somerset	£28.499m	£34.165m	£-0.091m	-0.1%	Calderdale	£20.418m	£24.125m	£-0.417m	-1.3%
Staffs	£74.584m	£88.554m	£-1.096m	-0.6%	Kirklees	£35.250m	£41.942m	£-0.429m	-0.6%
Suffolk	£35.466m	£41.377m	£-1.253m	-1.2%	Leeds	£70.470m	£83.664m	£-1.042m	-0.8%
Surrey	£52.178m	£63.009m	£0.290m	0.2%	Wakefield	£27.435m	£33.813m	£0.035m	0.1%
Warwicks	£32.699m	£38.161m	£-1.144m	-1.4%					
W Sussex	£34.764m	£40.666m	£-1.120m	-1.0%					
Wilts	£35.426m	£41.122m	£-1.461m	-1.6%	ENGLAND & WALES	£4,801.000m	£5,657.000m	£-113.602m	-1.2%
					English Non-Met	£2,201.720m	£2,583.370m	£-63.097m	-1.3%
					Welsh Non-Met	£275.013m	£324.928m	£-5.637m	-1.2%
					TOTAL Non-Met	£2,476.732m	£2,908.299m	£-68.734m	-1.3%
					Met districts	£1,263.581m	£1,493.701m	£-25.124m	-1.2%
					London	£1,060.686m	£1,255.000m	£-19.945m	-1.0%
					Non-London	£3,740.314m	£4,402.000m	£-93.857m	-1.2%

POSSIBLE 1980/81 NEEDS ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION OPTIONS

TABLE HM03.A

Estimated final needs element grant and changes
61% grant

NON-METROPOLITAN COUNTIES	Estimated final allocation		Change 80/81 on 79/80 in real terms		METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS	Estimated final allocation		Change 80/81 on 79/80 in real terms	
	1979/80	1980/81	Cash amount	Poundage equivalent		1979/80	1980/81	Cash amount	Poundage equivalent
	£m	£m	£m	£		£m	£m	£m	£
Avon	£71.925m	£85.360m	£-1.094m	-0.7%	Bolton	£28.887m	£35.252m	£0.530m	1.1%
Bedfordshire	£41.901m	£52.164m	£1.799m	2.0%	Bury	£15.900m	£18.937m	£-0.174m	-0.5%
Berkshire	£51.990m	£61.890m	£-0.603m	-0.5%	Manchester	£86.329m	£102.471m	£-1.296m	-1.5%
Bucks	£36.175m	£43.866m	£0.384m	0.4%	Oldham	£25.265m	£30.452m	£0.084m	0.2%
Cambs	£36.560m	£44.225m	£0.280m	0.3%	Rochdale	£25.078m	£30.560m	£0.416m	1.1%
Cheshire	£73.696m	£89.281m	£0.697m	0.4%	Salford	£36.855m	£44.284m	£-0.016m	-
Cleveland	£67.760m	£82.873m	£1.426m	1.4%	Stockport	£24.809m	£29.524m	£-0.296m	-0.6%
Cornwall	£32.598m	£39.480m	£0.297m	0.4%	Tameside	£23.780m	£29.029m	£0.444m	1.1%
Cumbria	£44.330m	£54.123m	£0.838m	1.0%	Trafford	£20.656m	£24.601m	£-0.227m	-0.6%
Derbyshire	£73.607m	£89.720m	£1.245m	0.8%	Wigan	£27.007m	£33.066m	£0.604m	1.1%
Devon	£65.877m	£81.019m	£1.835m	1.1%	Knowsley	£24.754m	£29.594m	£-0.160m	-0.5%
Dorset	£35.370m	£42.694m	£0.180m	0.2%	Liverpool	£85.621m	£103.160m	£0.244m	0.3%
Durham	£56.936m	£69.245m	£0.747m	0.7%	St Helens	£17.396m	£21.589m	£0.679m	2.0%
East Sussex	£43.171m	£52.767m	£0.876m	0.8%	Sefton	£31.781m	£37.937m	£-0.264m	-0.5%
Essex	£108.468m	£130.639m	£0.261m	0.1%	Wirral	£34.517m	£41.629m	£0.139m	0.2%
Glouce	£36.967m	£44.098m	£-0.337m	-0.4%	Barnsley	£22.223m	£27.254m	£0.542m	1.3%
Hampshire	£110.001m	£135.752m	£3.531m	1.3%	Doncaster	£28.663m	£35.240m	£0.788m	1.5%
H & Worcs	£43.347m	£51.705m	£-0.398m	-0.4%	Rotherham	£24.059m	£29.943m	£1.024m	2.3%
Herts	£76.629m	£86.894m	£-5.214m	-3.0%	Sheffield	£55.038m	£63.466m	£-0.286m	-0.3%
Humber	£91.306m	£110.173m	£0.423m	0.3%	Gateshead	£22.548m	£27.685m	£0.582m	1.5%
Humberside	£7.753m	£9.561m	£0.242m	1.2%	Newcastle	£32.952m	£39.221m	£-0.388m	-0.7%
I of Wight	£7.977m	£131.919m	£-3.879m	-1.5%	N Tyneside	£21.569m	£26.010m	£0.094m	0.2%
Kent	£131.536m	£161.586m	£3.400m	1.4%	S Tyneside	£22.604m	£27.651m	£0.481m	1.7%
Leics	£73.881m	£89.117m	£0.312m	0.2%	Sunderland	£31.935m	£38.784m	£0.098m	0.8%
Lincs	£45.636m	£56.086m	£1.232m	1.3%	Birmingham	£132.099m	£156.921m	£-1.862m	-1.0%
Hants	£50.151m	£61.064m	£0.783m	0.6%	Coventry	£34.465m	£40.958m	£-0.469m	-0.8%
Northants	£39.431m	£47.309m	£-0.087m	-0.1%	Dudley	£18.060m	£22.540m	£0.832m	1.6%
Northumberland	£26.910m	£32.841m	£0.495m	0.9%	Sandwell	£33.403m	£40.530m	£0.380m	0.7%
N Yorks	£54.241m	£65.657m	£0.460m	0.4%	Solihull	£14.436m	£17.362m	£0.010m	-
Notts	£101.866m	£123.413m	£0.970m	0.6%	Walsall	£26.114m	£31.679m	£0.290m	0.6%
Nottingham	£33.884m	£40.415m	£-0.313m	-0.3%	Wolverhampton	£31.194m	£38.086m	£0.591m	1.3%
Salop	£31.177m	£37.540m	£0.066m	0.1%	Bradford	£52.013m	£64.269m	£1.749m	2.1%
Somerset	£28.499m	£35.363m	£1.107m	1.5%	Calderdale	£28.418m	£24.679m	£0.137m	0.4%
Staffs	£74.584m	£91.460m	£1.810m	1.0%	Kirklees	£35.250m	£43.044m	£0.673m	1.0%
Suffolk	£35.466m	£43.104m	£0.475m	0.4%	Leeds	£70.470m	£85.787m	£1.082m	0.8%
Surrey	£52.178m	£65.910m	£3.192m	1.7%	Wakefield	£27.435m	£33.910m	£0.933m	1.6%
Warwicks	£32.699m	£39.529m	£0.225m	0.3%					
W Sussex	£34.764m	£42.513m	£0.727m	0.6%					
Wiltshire	£35.426m	£42.626m	£0.044m	-	ENGLAND & WALES	£4,801,000m	£5,780,000m	£9,198m	0.1%
Wilt					English Non-Met	£2,201,720m	£2,664,901m	£18,433m	0.4%
Wilt					Welsh Non-Met	£275,013m	£332,996m	£2,430m	0.5%
Wilt					TOTAL Non-Met	£2,476,733m	£2,997,897m	£20,864m	0.4%
Wilt					Met districts	£1,203,581m	£1,527,104m	£8,279m	0.4%
Wilt					London	£1,000,686m	£1,255,000m	£-19,945m	-1.0%
Wilt					Non-London	£3,743,314m	£4,525,000m	£29,143m	0.4%

ME (FLGR)

23/10/79

POSSIBLE 1980/81 NEEDS ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION OPTIONS
 Estimated final needs element grant and changes
 60.5% grant

TABLE HNS.2.A

NON-METROPOLITAN COUNTIES	Estimated final allocation		Change 80/81 on 79/80 in real terms		METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS	Estimated final allocation		Change 80/81 on 79/80 in real terms	
	1979/80	1980/81	Cash amount	Poundage equivalent		1979/80	1980/81	Cash amount	Poundage equivalent
	£m	£m	£m	£		£m	£m	£m	£
Avon	£71.925m	£64.027m	£-2.426m	-1.5p	Bolton	£28.887m	£34.876m	£0.154m	0.3p
Bedfordshire	£41.901m	£51.449m	£1.084m	1.2p	Bury	£15.900m	£18.677m	£-0.435m	-1.3p
Berkshire	£51.990m	£60.918m	£-1.575m	-1.2p	Manchester	£86.329m	£101.764m	£-2.004m	-2.3p
Bucks	£36.175m	£43.107m	£-0.375m	-0.4p	Oldham	£25.265m	£30.128m	£-0.241m	-0.6p
Cambs	£36.568m	£43.401m	£-0.544m	-0.5p	Rochdale	£25.078m	£30.258m	£0.114m	0.3p
Cheshire	£73.696m	£87.951m	£-0.632m	-0.4p	Salford	£36.855m	£43.914m	£-0.386m	-0.9p
Cleveland	£67.760m	£82.051m	£0.684m	0.6p	Stockport	£24.809m	£29.103m	£-0.717m	-1.4p
Cornwall	£32.598m	£38.877m	£-0.385m	-0.4p	Tameside	£23.780m	£28.712m	£0.128m	0.3p
Cumbria	£44.830m	£53.441m	£0.156m	0.2p	Trafford	£20.656m	£24.275m	£-0.554m	-1.4p
Derbyshire	£73.607m	£88.424m	£-0.051m	-	Wigan	£27.007m	£32.616m	£0.154m	0.2p
Devon	£65.877m	£79.649m	£0.465m	0.3p	Knowsley	£24.754m	£29.331m	£-0.423m	-1.6p
Dorset	£35.870m	£41.047m	£-0.668m	-0.6p	Liverpool	£85.621m	£102.396m	£-0.528m	-0.6p
Durham	£56.986m	£68.371m	£-0.126m	-0.1p	St Helens	£17.396m	£21.315m	£0.405m	1.2p
East Sussex	£43.171m	£51.824m	£-0.067m	-0.1p	Sefton	£31.781m	£37.561m	£-0.699m	-1.4p
Essex	£108.468m	£128.564m	£-1.814m	-0.7p	Wirral	£34.517m	£41.131m	£-0.359m	-0.6p
Gloucs	£36.967m	£43.382m	£-1.053m	-1.2p	Barnsley	£22.223m	£26.933m	£0.221m	0.5p
Hampshire	£110.901m	£133.652m	£1.431m	0.5p	Doncaster	£28.663m	£34.827m	£0.374m	0.7p
H & Worcs	£43.347m	£50.823m	£-1.280m	-1.2p	Rotherham	£24.059m	£29.584m	£0.665m	1.5p
Herts	£76.629m	£85.525m	£-6.583m	-3.8p	Sheffield	£53.038m	£62.674m	£-1.078m	-1.3p
Humberside	£91.806m	£108.952m	£-0.798m	-0.5p	Gateshead	£22.548m	£27.375m	£0.272m	0.7p
I of Wight	£7.753m	£9.396m	£0.076m	0.4p	Newcastle	£32.952m	£38.799m	£-0.809m	-1.6p
Kent	£112.977m	£129.825m	£-5.973m	-2.3p	N Tyneside	£21.569m	£25.728m	£-0.198m	-0.6p
Lancs	£131.536m	£159.527m	£1.420m	0.6p	S Tyneside	£22.604m	£27.414m	£0.243m	0.9p
Leics	£73.881m	£87.912m	£-0.892m	-0.6p	Sunderland	£31.935m	£38.350m	£-0.036m	-0.1p
Lincs	£45.636m	£55.319m	£0.465m	0.5p	Birmingham	£132.099m	£155.416m	£-3.366m	-1.0p
Norfolk	£50.151m	£60.082m	£-0.199m	-0.2p	Coventry	£34.465m	£40.467m	£-0.960m	-1.6p
Northants	£39.431m	£46.563m	£-0.834m	-0.9p	Dudley	£18.060m	£22.111m	£0.403m	0.9p
N'berland	£26.910m	£32.423m	£0.077m	0.1p	Sandwell	£33.403m	£40.093m	£-0.067m	-0.1p
N Yorks	£54.241m	£64.701m	£-0.496m	-0.4p	Solihull	£14.436m	£17.075m	£-0.276m	-0.7p
Notts	£101.866m	£122.005m	£-0.438m	-0.3p	Walsall	£26.114m	£31.295m	£-0.093m	-0.2p
Oxon	£33.884m	£39.634m	£-1.094m	-1.1p	Wolver'pton	£31.194m	£37.709m	£0.214m	0.5p
Salop	£31.177m	£37.011m	£-0.463m	-0.7p	Bradford	£32.013m	£63.600m	£1.080m	1.3p
Somerset	£28.499m	£34.769m	£0.513m	0.7p	Calderdale	£20.418m	£24.405m	£-0.137m	-0.4p
Staffs	£74.584m	£90.019m	£0.369m	0.2p	Kirklees	£35.250m	£42.498m	£0.127m	0.2p
Suffolk	£35.466m	£42.248m	£-0.382m	-0.4p	Leeds	£70.470m	£84.734m	£0.029m	-
Surrey	£52.178m	£64.471m	£1.753m	1.0p	Wakefield	£27.435m	£33.465m	£0.488m	0.9p
Warwicks	£32.699m	£38.850m	£-0.454m	-0.5p					
W Sussex	£34.764m	£41.597m	£-0.189m	-0.2p					
Wills	£35.426m	£41.880m	£-0.703m	-0.8p	ENGLAND & WALES	£4,891.000m	£5,719.000m	£-51.802m	-0.5p
Clwyd	£33.313m	£39.642m	£-0.400m	-0.6p	English Non-Met	£2,291.720m	£2,624.467m	£-22.000m	-0.4p
Dyfed	£32.870m	£39.273m	£-0.236m	-0.4p	Welsh Non-Met	£275.013m	£328.995m	£-1.570m	-0.3p
Gwent	£42.196m	£50.389m	£-0.331m	-0.4p	TOTAL Non-Met	£2,476.733m	£2,953.462m	£-23.571m	-0.4p
Gwynedd	£23.377m	£28.533m	£0.433m	1.1p					
Mid Glam	£54.007m	£64.882m	£-0.035m	-	Met districts	£1,213.581m	£1,510.538m	£-0.287m	-0.4p
Powys	£17.862m	£20.114m	£-1.356m	-7.3p	London	£1,090.686m	£1,255.000m	£-19.945m	-1.0p
South Glam	£39.107m	£47.754m	£0.748m	1.1p					
West Glam	£32.281m	£38.409m	£-0.393m	-0.6p	Non-London	£3,740.314m	£4,464.000m	£-31.857m	-0.4p