



The Local Government Finance Settlement 2011-13

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The Local Government Financial Settlement is to be debated in the House on 9 February 2011.

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Summary

The revenue expenditure of local authorities in England was approximately £105bn in 2010/11 and they employ about 1.8m full-time equivalent (FTE) staff.

Central government will provide approximately £73bn in grants to local authorities in England in 2011/12. This funding is made up of the formula grant, comprised of revenue support grant, redistributed business rate income and Home Office Police Grant where appropriate, and specific grants.

The Local Government Financial Settlement consultation for England, for 2011/12 and 2012/13, was announced in an Oral Statement in the House by the Secretary of State, Eric Pickles MP, on 13 December 2010.

After a period of consultation, which ended on 17 January 2011, the settlement figures were confirmed on 31 January 2011, including partial adjustments in the light of responses received during the consultation. A further adjustment to the figures for 2012/13 was announced on 7 February 2011.¹

The Local Government Financial Settlement is to be debated in the House on 9 February 2011.

Formula grant to all local authorities in England, including police forces, will fall by 9.9% in 2011/12 and 7.3% in 2012/13.

Formula grant to local authorities, excluding grants to the police, will fall by 11.6% in 2011/12 and 7.6% in 2012/13.

Total revenue spending power of non-police local authorities will fall by 4.5% in 2011/12 and 3.3% in 2012/13.

Revenue spending power' is defined as the sum of: council tax; formula grant; non ring-fenced specific grants; and NHS funding for spend on social care that also benefits health.

This paper analyses the formula grant allocations and spending power calculations for English local authorities. Local authority funding in Wales is allocated by the Welsh Assembly Government and detailed information is available on its website

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/localgovernment/finandfunding/settlement/?lang=en>

Detailed information relating to the Local Government Finance Settlement is available on the Communities and Local Government website:

<http://www.local.communities.gov.uk/finance/1112/grant.htm>

The Local Government Association has produced briefings on this topic and they are available on their website:

<http://www.lga.gov.uk/lga/aio/16720540>

<http://www.lga.gov.uk/lga/core/page.do?pageId=15606746>

¹ HC Deb 7 February 2011 c2WS

1 Introduction

Local government in England is structured in two contrasting ways. In parts of England, a single tier "all purpose council" is responsible for all local authority functions, excluding fire and police services. Single tier authorities will be either unitary, metropolitan borough or London Borough. There are 125 single tier authorities in England.

The remainder of England has a two-tier system, in which responsibilities are divided between district and county councils. There are 201 district councils in the 27 English county council areas.

In these two-tier systems the county councils are responsible for education, highways, social services, libraries and waste disposal. Three county councils are responsible for the provision of fire services, while the remaining 24 are covered by a combined fire authority. The shire districts are responsible for housing, leisure & recreation facilities, waste collection, environmental health and revenue collection.

When comparing the amount of money allocated to authorities it is essential to only compare authorities that provide the same types of service. For example, you can compare the money going to different single tier councils, but not a single tier council with a district.

The way in which central government distributes money to local government is recognised as complex. The main aspects of the system can be summarised as follows:

- Local authority revenue expenditure is financed from four main sources; government grants, business rates, council tax and fees/charges.
- Local authorities receive formula grant through the annual local government finance settlement. Formula grant is comprised of revenue support grant, redistributed business rate income and Home Office Police Grant where appropriate.
- The formula grant forms only part of the central Government provision as local authorities also receive special grants, which may or may not be ring-fenced for specific purposes. Special grants and the formula grant are collectively known as Aggregate External Finance (AEF).
- The pot of money available for local authorities was announced in the Government's Spending Review.
- Specific grants are grants that will either be ring-fenced (restrictions on what they can be used for) or targeted (distributed outside the general formula, but without restrictions).
- In addition to the special grants that are included in the AEF, the Government makes other special grant payments to local authorities. These grants are usually referred to as specific grants outside AEF and include grants towards the cost of mandatory student awards and in respect of the mandatory rent allowance payments that local authorities make to housing associations and tenants living in private rented accommodation.

2 Key points

The Local Government Financial Settlement consultation for England, for 2011/12 and 2012/13, was announced in an Oral Statement to the House by the Secretary of State, Eric Pickles MP, on 13 December 2010.²

After a period of consultation, which ended on 17 January 2011, the settlement figures were confirmed on 31 January 2011, these were partially adjusted in the light of responses received during the consultation.³

A further adjustment to the figures for 2012/13 was announced on 7 February 2011.⁴

The Local Government Financial Settlement is to be debated in the House on 9 February 2011.

- Formula grant to all local authorities in England, including police forces, will fall by 9.9% in 2011/12 and 7.3% in 2012/13.
- Formula grant to local authorities, excluding grants to the police, will fall by 11.6% in 2011/12 and 7.6% in 2012/13.
- In its briefing on the announcement the Local Government Association (LGA) suggested that the formula grant would fall by 12.1% in 2011/12.⁵ This figure is the fall in the formula grant element funded by Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and excludes the Home Office police grant element.
- Total revenue spending power of non-police local authorities will fall by 4.5% in 2011/12 and 3.3% in 2012/13.
- In order to ensure that no local authority was faced with a reduction of more than 8.8% in revenue spending power a transition grant of £96m has been provided by DCLG.
- The total central government funding for all local authorities in England, Aggregate External Finance (AEF), will fall by 2.7% in 2011/12. This includes ring-fenced grants for frontline education.

The data released alongside the statement allows us to look at three different measures of local government finance. The measure that you choose to use will depend entirely on what you are trying to show.

Formula grant

The Formula Grant is, as the name suggests, distributed by formula through the Local Government Finance Settlement. There are no restrictions on what local government can spend it on. It comprises Revenue Support Grant, redistributed business rates and, for relevant authorities, the Home Office Police Grant.

It is a widely recognised term that has been in existence for a while and enables some longer term trends to be analysed.

² [HC Deb 13 December 2010 c679](#)

³ [HC Deb 31 January 2011 c26WS](#)

⁴ [HC Deb 7 February 2011 c2WS](#)

⁵ Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement, LGA Briefing, 14 December 2010

Spending power

'Revenue spending power' is defined as the sum of: council tax; formula grant; non ring-fenced specific grants; and NHS funding for spend on social care that also benefits health.

This is the measure the Secretary of State concentrated on in the Statement. It is a measure of the total financing available to local authorities.

Total non-ring fenced central government provision

This is the financial support provided by central government for revenue expenditure on services that impact on the council tax. It is the sum of the formula grant and specific grants.

By excluding the ring fenced specific grants for frontline education from this calculation we can see how much central government money has been provided to local authorities without restrictions.

This has been calculated by simply subtracting from the spending power total the council tax requirement.

3 How is the settlement derived?

The 2004 Spending Review announced the introduction of three-year financial settlements for local authorities, although the first multi-year settlement only contained two years' data to enable alignment with the 2007 Spending Review period. The first full three-year settlement, for 2008/09 – 2010/11, is therefore coming to an end.

Three-year funding settlements were introduced to provide greater certainty and stability in funding local services and this was welcomed by both the Local Government Association⁶ and opposition parties.⁷

This certainty should lead to strengthened financial management, increases in planning timescales and more efficient use of resources locally. The longer financial horizon will improve strategic decision making about local priorities.⁸

The settlement recently announced provides details only for the next two years with the Secretary of State referring to it in the chamber 'as a transitional settlement, using an inherited system'.⁹

That is why I have set out details only for the next two years to strike a balance between the need to help councils plan and the need to reform the system. This system, based on redistributing business rates, makes councils heavily reliant on handouts from central Government-some depend on us for up to 75% of their spending power. It is part of the trend that has led to some areas of the country becoming completely dependent on the public sector. It makes planning difficult, weakens local accountability and stifles local innovation. There is no incentive for councils to invest in their local economy as they will see most of the proceeds disappear

That is why I have set up a review of business rates with the intention that, in future, local government will be able to keep more of what it collects. Ultimately, the councils

⁶ LGA statement on the implications of the Local Government Financial Settlement, LGA Press Release 169/05, 7 December 2005

⁷ HC Deb 6th December 2007 c984 & c987

⁸ <http://www.local.odpm.gov.uk/finance/threeyear/summary.pdf>

⁹ [HC Deb 13 December 2010 c679-680](#)

that invest and support the local economy will be able better to use the finances themselves. The local government resource review will begin in the new year.

In answer to recent PQs, ministers suggested that the local government resource review would commence in January and develop proposals by July 2011.¹⁰ However there has yet to be an official announcement regarding the review and its terms of reference.

3.1 The formula grant distribution system

Since the introduction of the Grant Related Expenditure Assessment (GREA) scheme in the early 1980s, successive Governments have used a system based on notional figures for spending and local taxation.

The GREA was replaced by the Standard Spending Assessment (SSA) in 1990/91, with the Formula Spending Shares (FSS) replacing the SSA in 2003/04. Each of these distribution systems calculated a cash amount that was “intended to represent the amount which it would be appropriate for the receiving authority to calculate as its budget requirement”.¹¹

In 2005 the Local Government Minister announced that the Government no longer agreed with this view of the cash amount as the figures continued “to be misunderstood and misused for a variety of purposes such as spending or tax targets, for which they were neither intended nor suitable.”¹²

The current formula grant distribution system has been referred to as the ‘four block’ model. The Government noted that many responses to the formula grant consultation document stated that the new system would be more complex or use more judgment than the existing system, although it denied this would be the case.¹³

The Local Government Association (LGA), amongst others, has argued that the four block system is less transparent than the previous FSS system and harder to explain to key stakeholders. They said it would no longer be possible to see the total the Government is prepared to support through grant and how much of this is assumed to be financed by councils’ own resources including council tax.¹⁴

There are concerns that the methodology used to allocate funds are flawed, particularly the concepts of distributing on the basis of additional (above threshold), not actual, need and resource. This technical issue will not be discussed any further here, but those who wish to look into this in more detail are directed to the reports sourced in the footnote.¹⁵

The actual amount of grant which an authority receives through the revenue support grant (RSG) and national non-domestic rates (NNDR) is currently calculated using the four elements detailed below:

¹⁰ HC Deb 25 January 2011 c212W

¹¹ HC Deb 5th December 2005 c627w

¹² *ibid*

¹³ HC Deb 5th December 2005 c627w

¹⁴ Local Government Finance Settlement 2006/07 and 2007/08, LGA Briefing, 5th December 2005

¹⁵ [Four Block Muddle - fundamental flaws in formula funding](#), London Councils, March 2010
[Resource allocation for English local government: a critique of the four-block model](#), Gibson & Asthana, Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A, Vol. 174, Part 3

Relative Needs Block

This is based on the Relative Needs Formulae (RNF) which are similar to the previous FSS. The RNF are designed to reflect the relative needs of individual authorities in providing services.

As with the previous system the RNF are split into seven different blocks, covering the seven main service areas provided by local authorities.

Separate RNF have been developed, in consultation with local government, to cover each of these service areas as there are different factors influencing each service area. The RNF calculation for each specific service area is built on a basic amount per client, plus additional top ups to reflect local circumstances. The biggest factors that affect the top ups are area costs - which partly explain why London receives a higher per capita allocation than other regions - and deprivation.

Full details on each of the formulae and definitions of the indicators included are available in the Local Government Finance Report.¹⁶

Because the RNFs reflect the relative differences in the cost of providing services in different areas, they are expressed as a proportion of the total RNF. Unlike the previous FSS system RNF do not relate to the actual monetary amount of grant that a council needs to provide services.

Relative Resource Amount

The RRA is a negative figure which acknowledges the fact that areas that can raise more income locally through council tax require less Government support. This is calculated using local authorities' council tax taxbase data (a measure of the number of band D equivalent properties in the area).

Central Allocation

Once the Relative Needs and Relative Resources of local authorities have been taken into account, there remains an amount of money in the overall grant pot for distribution. This is shared out between the local authorities on a per capita basis.

Floor Damping Block

In order to protect authorities the government sets a guaranteed minimum increase in grant compared to the previous year, adjusted to allow a like-for-like comparison. This grant 'floor' is calculated separately for different groups of authorities, depending on the services they provide. The cost of providing the guaranteed floor is met by scaling back grant increases of those authorities above the floor.

The mechanism for damping grant changes has been changed for 2011/12 with the introduction of banded floors. Local authorities vary in their reliance on formula grant. For a given percentage reduction in formula grant the more dependent authorities will see a bigger reduction in budget requirement¹⁷ than the less dependent.

¹⁶ <http://www.local.communities.gov.uk/finance/1112/lgfr1112s/index.htm>

¹⁷ Budget requirement is basically the amount to be met from formula grant and council tax.

The banded floors system works by dividing social services and shire district authorities into four bands according to their reliance on formula grant.¹⁸ The floor for the most dependent authorities is set at smallest reduction with the floor for the least dependent set at the largest reduction. As in previous years there is a single floor for the police and fire and rescue authorities.

Between the consultation and the settlement the floors for shire districts in 2011/12 were increased by 0.6% points, while the floors for 2012/13 have been reduced by 1.5% points.

Table 1 below shows the floor levels for 2011/12 and 2012/13 as announced in the final settlement.

Table 1
Formula grant floors

	Social services authorities	Shire Districts	Police authorities	Fire & Rescue authorities
2011/12				
Single floor			-5.141%	-9.5%
Four banded floors				
Band 1 - most dependent	-11.3%	-13.2%		
Band 2	-12.3%	-14.2%		
Band 3	-13.3%	-15.2%		
Band 4 - least dependent	-14.3%	-16.2%		
2012/13				
Single floor			-6.703%	-3.4%
Four banded floors				
Band 1 - most dependent	-7.4%	-12.0%		
Band 2	-8.4%	-13.0%		
Band 3	-9.4%	-14.0%		
Band 4 - least dependent	-10.4%	-15.0%		

Advocates of the floor damping system argue that authorities need the stability of a guaranteed increase in grant. As the system is self-financing this does mean that non-floor authorities will not receive the increase in grant that the formula suggests is needed to provide services. The LGA has previously called on the Government to fund the floor from central funds rather than scaling back the awards of non-floor authorities.¹⁹

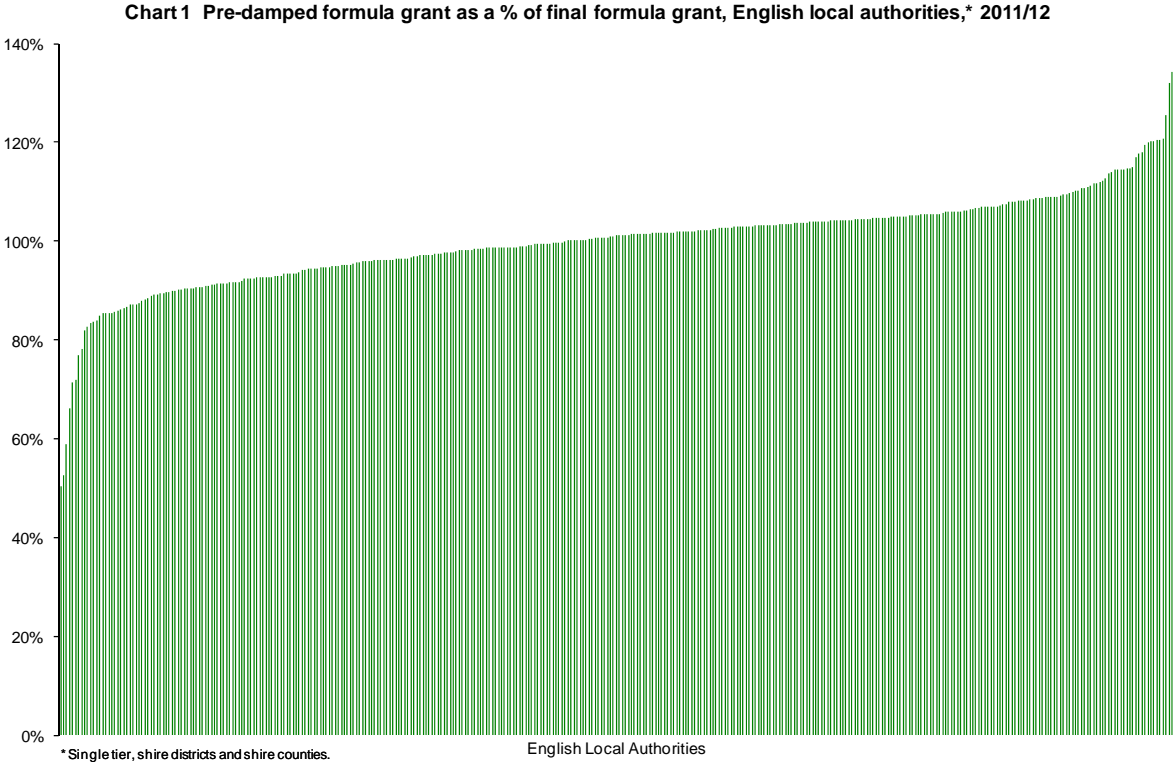
Opponents of floor damping say that the system does not allow the affects of the formula to work through, with the floor local authorities receiving more in grant than the formula suggest it should. Local authorities that have seen reductions in their population would still be protected by floor damping.

The Government has to balance providing an increase for all authorities and allowing formula grant changes to come through.

¹⁸ Defined as the proportion of the 2010/11 Budget Requirement that was funded through the 2010/11 formula grant

¹⁹ *Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement for 2008/09 to 2010/11*, Response by the Local Government Association, 8 January 2008

As the following chart shows for some local authorities the predamped grant, what the formula suggests they need to provide services, is half of their final grant allocation. At the other end of the spectrum there are local authorities whose predamped grant one-third higher than their final grant allocation.



3.2 National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR)

Once the amount of formula grant that an individual authority will receive has been calculated, the amount which will be financed through National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR) can be determined.

NNDR are the means by which local businesses contribute to the cost of providing local authority services. Business rates are paid into a central pool by revenue collecting authorities (single tier and shire districts). The pool is then distributed between all types of authority.

Prior to 2006/07 allocations were made on a per capita basis, but since then the allocation is as a proportion of the total formula grant, excluding any police grant. In 2011/12 NNDR accounts for 76% of the total formula grant available, so each LA will have that proportion of its formula grant (excluding police grant) financed through the NNDR pool.

The calculation of the distributable amount for the period 2007/08 to 2011/12 is set out in Appendix A. As the NNDR multiplier is linked in legislation to the RPI it will only be possible to finalise the distributable amount for 2011/12 after the publication of the September 2011 RPI data.

The calculation of the distributable amount is based on estimates of the total yield from business rates. If the total yield from business rates is larger than estimated the surplus is added to the available pot for the next year while a deficit would be recouped from it - this is exemplified in Appendix A.

Some local government practitioners have suggested that local authorities could have received an extra £1bn of funding if ministers had been less cautious when estimating the yield from business rates.²⁰

Bob Neill MP, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, dismissed these claims in a letter responding to the LGC report.²¹ The minister said that any increases in the amount of business rates would lead to a decrease in revenue support grant and therefore not impact on the overall level of formula grant, which had been outlined in the spending review.

This explanation was rejected by the Local Government Association director for finance & improvement Stephen Jones.²²

“[Mr Neill’s] explanation, that this can’t be done because the amount of RSG would change if it were [and] so it would not be of any benefit, I do not buy that at all.”

“If ministers want to change it they perfectly well could without compromising the overall integrity of the chancellor’s settlement. Bob Neill has invited us to have another go with officials and I suggest we do.”

Proposals for local authorities to keep the business rates they collect locally were announced in the Local Growth White Paper.²³ The document suggested that local business rate retention would be considered as part of the upcoming Local Government Resource review, which would need to consider:

- how to fund councils where locally raised funding would be insufficient to meet budget requirements and control council tax levels, as well as councils who do not collect business rates, such as upper tier authorities
- the position of councils whose business rate yield would be significantly higher than current spending
- how to ensure that proposals retain a genuine incentive effect and reward for promoting growth.

3.3 Police Grant

In addition to RSG and NNDR police forces receive a targeted Police Grant from the Home Office which is calculated by a different formula to the four-block model. Publication of the Home Office Police Grant Report is usually announced alongside the Local Government Finance Report. Full details on this specific element of police funding can be found in the Police Grant Report available via the following link.²⁴

Although headline figures for the second two years of the Spending Review period have been released no indicative authority level indications are provided as it is thought the Local Government Resource Review, particularly the local retention of business rates, may have implications on the funding for police authorities.

Each police authority in England and Wales will see a cash reduction in total formula grant funding of 5.1% in 2011/12 and 6.7% in 2012/13. Total government funding for police

²⁰ *Understated Business Rates - hope for £1bn relief?, Local Government*

²¹ <http://www.lgcplus.com/briefings/corporate-core/finance/lga-hits-back-at-bob-neill/5024139.article>

²² *ibid*

²³ *Local growth: realising every place’s potential*, October 2010, Cm 7961

²⁴ <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/police/police-finance/provisional-grant-report-2011-12>

authorities, including specific grant allocations, is to reduce by 4% in 2011/12 and 5% in 2012/13.

As across local government generally (see next section), there has been a reduction in the amount of funding allocated through specific grants. The Rule 2 Grant, Crime Fighting Fund and the Basic Command Unit Fund have all been absorbed within the Police Main Grant.

Table 2 below shows how total government money is allocated to police authorities in England and Wales over the four years of the spending review period.

Table 2
Police revenue funding- 2011/12 to 2014/15

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Total Formula Grant	8,285	7,729	7,942	7,810
Home Office police main grant	4,579	4,251	4,515	4,429
National, international and capital city grant (MPS only)	200	189	185	183
DCLG general grant	3,345	3,138	3,093	3,051
WAG general grant	161	151	149	147
Total Specific Grants				
Welsh top-up	13	13	20	20
Neighbourhood Policing Fund (NPF)	340	338	-	-
Counter-terrorism specific grant	567	564	563	562
Council tax (2011-12) freeze grant	75	75	75	75
PCC election funding	-	50	-	-
PFI grants	54	54	60	79
Total Government Funding	9,341	8,830	8,660	8,546
% cash change in total Government funding	-4%	-5%	-2%	-1%

Source: HC Deb 13 December 2010 c74WS

Details relating to each of the remaining specific grants were provided in a WMS.²⁵

I have set aside £50 million in 2012-13 to fund the first elections of Police and Crime Commissioners in that year. This amount was specifically included in the police settlement for this purpose and has therefore had no impact on allocations to forces. I have likewise set aside funding for the continuation of police private finance initiative projects.

Neighbourhood Policing Fund

²⁵ HC Dec 13 December 2010 c74WS

The Neighbourhood Policing Fund specific grant will continue until directly elected police and crime commissioners are in place. Funding totalling £340 million in 2011-12 and £338 million in 2012-13 will be made available. Approximately 90% of the grant will be ring-fenced for PCSOs-contributing up to 75% of their salary costs. The remaining 25% will need to be match-funded by the police, councils, businesses and other organisations. This will not apply to the Metropolitan Police Authority who will have full discretion on the spending of this funding from 2011-12. From 2013-14 this fund will be consolidated into the Police Main Grant.

Counter-Terrorism

Counter-terrorism has been prioritised to ensure that the police will have the necessary resources to respond to the changing demands posed by the terrorist threat. We have allocated £567 million to support counter-terrorism policing in 2011-12.

Forces will be notified of their individual allocations in early January. For security reasons, these allocations will not be available in the public domain.

Private Finance Initiatives Grant

Specific funding will be given to cover the costs of private finance initiative projects which are currently operational and where grants are being paid in 2010-11, and for projects that become operational in 2011-12. The Home Office will continue to support projects that are currently in procurement.

National, International and Capital City Grant

The National, International and Capital City Grant will continue to recognise the unique additional duties performed by the Metropolitan police service. In 2011-12 the funding will be £200 million. It will be reduced in subsequent years on the same basis as the Police Main Grant.

Council Tax Freeze

Funding was made available in the police spending review settlement to help police authorities deliver a council tax freeze in 2011-12. Should every authority participate in the freeze, it is estimated that they will receive a total of around £75 million in each of the next four years to compensate for income that they would otherwise have raised from council tax. Funding for this was included in the police settlement, and has been set aside accordingly.

3.4 Specific Grants

Specific grants are grants that will either be ring-fenced (restrictions on what they can be used for) or targeted (distributed outside the general formula, but without restrictions). Although the specific grants are not part of the Local Government Finance Report, which deals with the formula grant, in recent years their allocations have been announced alongside the formula grant.

There has been a reduction in the number of specific grants allocated in 2011/12 'from over 100 to around a dozen. With two exceptions (schools grant, and a new public health grant) these grants will no longer be ringfenced'.²⁶

Details of the specific grants being paid in 2011/12 are available on the CLG website:

²⁶ <http://www.local.communities.gov.uk/finance/1112/simpguide.pdf>

<http://www.local.communities.gov.uk/finance/1112/specgrant1112/index.htm>

One of the specific grants being allocated is the transition grant. This is being paid in 2011/12 to local authorities who would have otherwise seen a reduction in revenue spending power of more than 8.8%. The grant ensures that no local authority will see a reduction in its revenue spending power of more than 8.8% in either 2011/12 or 2012/13.²⁷

Some of the grants that have been cut, which totalled £3.4bn in 2010/11, have been transferred into or rolled into the formula grant.

If a grant is transferred into the formula an amount is added to the total pot to fund the services previously catered for by the specific grant. For example, in 2011/12 the Department of Transport elements of the Area Based Grant have been transferred to in to the formula grant. Other transfers, such as concessionary fares, services for children in care and social services grants have also been incorporated into the main formula grant.

A number of grants were rolled into the formula in 2011/12, with of value of about £2bn in 2010/11. This differs from transfers as generally each grant is basically the amount they would have received in 2011/12, but paid through the formula grant. The Supporting People grant uses a slightly different allocation method as some damping was applied in 2010/11 and to use the same method would lead to double damping.

The following funding streams have been rolled into formula grant in 2011/12:

- Local Transport Services
- Supporting People
- Housing Strategy for Older People
- LSC Staff Transfer
- HIV/AIDS Support
- Preserved Rights
- Animal Health & Welfare Grant
- County Council Functions for Civil Contingencies in London

²⁷ <http://www.local.communities.gov.uk/finance/1112/tgexplain.pdf>

4 Changes to the formula

In July 2010 the Government published a consultation document looking at proposals for reviewing the formulae used to distribute Formula Grant to local authorities.²⁸ The aim of this consultation was to assist in the updating and fine tuning of the existing system.

The Formula Grant Distribution System had last been reviewed before the 2008/09 settlement which covered 2008/09 and 2010/11 and prior to that before the 2006/07 settlement.

The consultation period ran for 10 weeks and closed in October. A summary of the responses was published by the Department.²⁹ Following this the Department proposed a number of changes to the formula grant distribution system published at the time of the provisional Local Government Financial Settlement announcement in December 2010.³⁰

The proposed changes were as follows and the brackets refer to the exemplifications in the consultation document:

Taking Account of Relative Needs and Resources

There would be an increase of 10% points in the size of the Relative Needs block and a similar decrease in the size of the central allocation. From 2010/11 the shares would therefore be Relative Needs Amount, 83.0%; Relative Resource Amount, -26.6%; Central Allocation, 43.6%. The Relative Needs block has increased from 71% (2006/07, 2007/08) and 73% (2008/09 – 2010/11).

Social Services for Older People

The low income adjustment would be revised using updated expenditure data (OPPSS1).

Police

The data used to estimate police workload would be updated (POL1)

The indicator *log of bars per 100 hectares* would be replaced by the indicator *log of weighted bars per 100 hectares* (POL2).

The whole of the Rule 2 grant would be rolled into Principal Formula Police Grant (POL4).

Fire and Rescue

The regression expenditure base for this formula would be updated (FIR1).

An updated fire risk index and a separate positively weighted population density indicator would be used (FIR4).

Highway Maintenance

The day visitors component of the indicator *daytime population per kilometre* would be removed (HM1).

²⁸ <http://www.local.communities.gov.uk/finance/1112/sumcon/index.htm>

²⁹ <http://www.local.communities.gov.uk/finance/1112/sumcon/conrepanalysis.pdf>

³⁰ <http://www.local.communities.gov.uk/finance/1112/condoc.pdf>

The regression expenditure base for this formula would be updated (HM2).

Environmental, Protective and Cultural Services

The indicator *day visitors* would **not** be replaced with *foreign visitor nights* (EPCS1).

The new flood defence formula based on geographical information would be used (EPCS2).

The new coast protection formula based on geographical information would not be used (EPCS3).

Capital Financing

There would be no new supported capital expenditure (revenue) (SCE(R)) issued from 1 April 2011. In other respects, the methodology for the calculation of RNFs would be unchanged.

Area Cost Adjustment

The weight given to the labour cost adjustment would be (ACA1)

Concessionary fares

Removing from the district block using a revised weighting within the EPCS and adjusting the baseline grant position based on net 2010/11 revenue expenditure (CONCF3).

Concessionary Travel, including the amount paid as a Special Grant in 2010/11 will be added into the county level EPCS formula using a formula based on predicting past expenditure (CONCF8) using indicators to reflect density, deprivation and non car-ownership.

Data changes

Changes will be made affecting data relating to incapacity benefit and severe disablement (DATA1), children receiving tax credit (DATA2), using May data for student exemptions in council tax base projections (DATA3) and updating definitions of low achieving ethnic groups (DATA4).

5 Analysis

5.1 Trends

When formula grant figures are compared from one year to the next, the previous year's grant is adjusted to take into account changes to the functions and responsibilities of the authority. When comparing the amount of formula grant received over time it is essential to use the adjusted figures.

Amending reports

The Government can amend a previous year's local government finance settlement if errors in the original settlement come to light after it has been approved. This has occurred in recent years due to problems encountered with the population estimate for 2002. This led to some LAs receiving more and some less than they should have done in the previous two settlements. When such data corrections are needed, an Amending Report for the settlement year in question is issued.

The Government decided to issue an Amending Report for the 2004/05 and 2005/06 settlements to incorporate changes to the population data used in the original 2004/05 settlement. Population estimates for 2002, which were used in the 2004/05 settlement, were revised by the Office for National Statistics on 9 September 2004. The Amending Reports for 2004/05 and 2005/06 were implemented at the same time as the 2006/07 settlement.

The Amending Report should not alter the overall amount of grant allocated in the relevant settlements, but it will change its distribution. Differences in a council's grant for 2004/05 and 2005/06 after the amendments have been made, were paid out with the 2006/07 settlement, or taken off the amount the council received in 2006/07. The amended and amended adjusted figures should be used for comparison where appropriate.

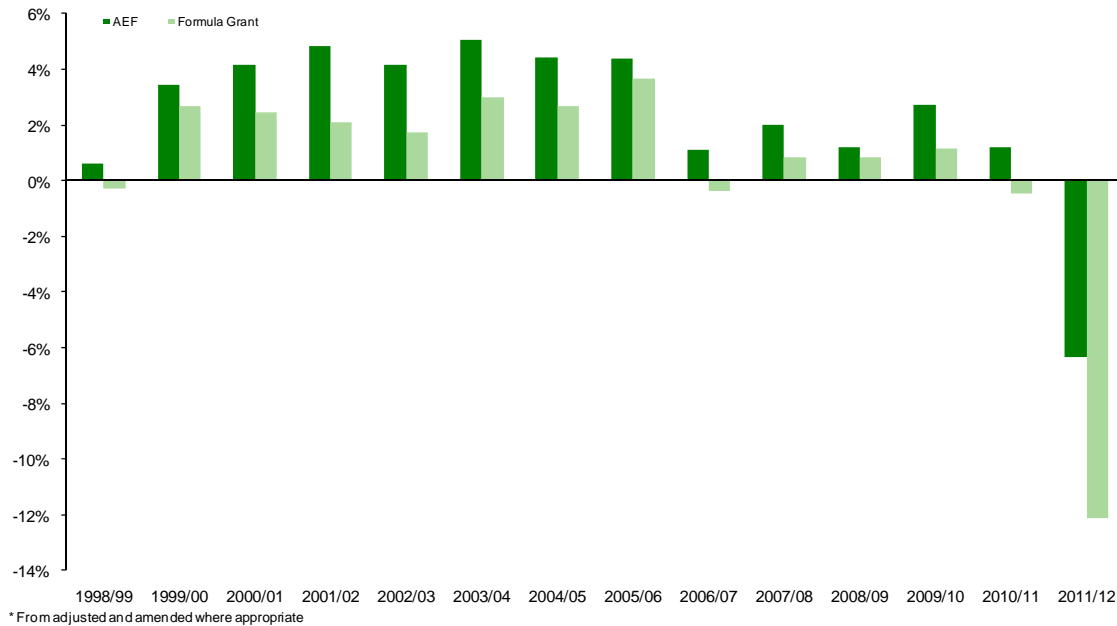
The LGA have stated that the 2011/12 settlement will be the most challenging in living memory:

Today's announcement confirms what councils already knew. Local government will have to cover a funding shortfall of around £6.5bn in the next financial year, with some councils facing more than 16 per cent reductions in the amount of money they receive from the Government. It is the toughest settlement in living memory.³¹

Chart 2 shows that real terms reductions in formula grant and AEF in 2011/12 are of a magnitude unseen in the previous thirteen years. AEF had previously seen annual increases in real terms, and whilst real terms reductions had been seen in formula grant in some years, these were relatively small in comparison with the 2011/12 reductions:

³¹ LGA responds to local government finance settlement, LGA Press Release, 31 January 2011.

Chart 2: Annual % change* in AEF & formula grant
Real terms, 2009/10 prices



5.2 Government Office Regions

Table 3 provides headline formula grant information for each different class of authority as well as a regional breakdown. The tables in appendix B and C supply the same information for each English local authority.

- Formula grant received per head of population will be highest in London in both 2011/12 (£834) and 2012/13 (£766).
- Excluding London, northern regions will receive more grant per head than their southern counterparts. The South East, South West and Eastern regions received the lowest levels of grant per capita.
- The largest decreases in formula grant in 2011/12 will be seen in the South East (-10.7%), with the smallest decreases in London (-9.1%).

Table 3
Formula grant allocations

	2011/12					2012/13				
	2010-11 Adjusted	Formula Grant allocations		Annual change from		Formula Grant allocations		Annual change from		
	Formula Grant (£ million)	(£ million)	£ per capita	(£ million)	%	(£ million)	£ per capita	(£ million)	%	
England	32,654.6	29,419.3	559.5	-3,235.3	-9.9%	27,139.4	512.5	-2,145.4	-7.3%	
London area	7,217.0	6,560.5	833.8	-656.5	-9.1%	6,078.7	765.8	-460.4	-7.0%	
Metropolitan areas	9,134.5	8,243.7	725.9	-890.8	-9.8%	7,625.0	667.6	-590.3	-7.2%	
Shire areas	16,300.6	14,612.5	438.2	-1,688.0	-10.4%	13,433.1	399.9	-1,094.6	-7.5%	
Isles of Scilly	2.6	2.6	1,071.3	0.0	0.0%	2.6	1,055.2	0.0	0.0%	
Inner London boroughs incl. City	2,502.2	2,221.2	772.7	-281.0	-11.2%	2,048.7	705.4	-164.9	-7.4%	
Outer London boroughs	2,254.4	2,000.5	400.6	-253.8	-11.3%	1,830.7	363.7	-156.0	-7.9%	
London boroughs	4,756.6	4,221.7	536.6	-534.8	-11.2%	3,879.4	488.7	-320.9	-7.6%	
GLA - all functions	2,395.5	2,277.2		-118.3	-4.9%	2,141.9		-135.4	-5.9%	
City of London - Police	64.9	61.6	4,764.3	-3.3	-5.1%	57.5	4,286.3	-4.1	-6.7%	
Metropolitan districts	6,654.4	5,905.4	520.0	-749.0	-11.3%	5,432.3	475.6	-444.8	-7.6%	
Metropolitan fire authorities	332.3	300.9	26.5	-31.4	-9.4%	291.9	25.6	-9.0	-3.0%	
Metropolitan police authorities	2,147.8	2,037.3	174.6	-110.4	-5.1%	1,900.8	162.0	-136.6	-6.7%	
Shire unitaries with fire	464.7	409.7	410.4	-55.0	-11.8%	377.0	375.2	-29.9	-7.3%	
Shire unitaries without fire	4,721.7	4,186.7	377.5	-534.9	-11.3%	3,842.6	343.8	-316.1	-7.6%	
Shire counties with fire	2,083.6	1,822.1	218.2	-261.5	-12.5%	1,660.5	197.3	-143.5	-8.0%	
Shire counties without fire	3,121.4	2,724.4	211.0	-397.0	-12.7%	2,486.9	191.4	-210.0	-7.8%	
Shire districts	1,473.5	1,259.7	59.3	-213.8	-14.5%	1,107.2	51.7	-144.4	-11.5%	
Combined fire authorities	464.7	443.0	18.5	-21.7	-4.7%	444.6	18.4	1.6	0.4%	
Shire police authorities	3,971.0	3,766.9	114.0	-204.1	-5.1%	3,514.4	105.6	-252.5	-6.7%	
GO REGIONAL SUMMARY										
South West GOR	2,551.0	2,289.0	428.7	-261.9	-10.3%	2,112.2	392.4	-163.2	-7.2%	
South East GOR	3,588.9	3,203.6	374.1	-385.4	-10.7%	2,924.0	338.8	-259.0	-8.1%	
London GOR	7,217.0	6,560.5	833.8	-656.5	-9.1%	6,078.7	765.8	-460.4	-7.0%	
Eastern GOR	2,698.0	2,414.2	410.3	-283.8	-10.5%	2,214.3	372.6	-184.6	-7.7%	
East Midlands GOR	2,467.5	2,215.5	488.2	-252.0	-10.2%	2,039.7	445.9	-164.1	-7.4%	
West Midlands GOR	3,615.0	3,271.1	596.1	-343.9	-9.5%	3,026.5	548.8	-230.2	-7.1%	
Yorkshire and Humber GOR	3,470.0	3,118.5	582.8	-351.5	-10.1%	2,879.8	533.8	-225.1	-7.3%	
North East GOR	2,007.0	1,811.4	696.3	-195.6	-9.7%	1,676.9	642.1	-128.0	-7.1%	
North West GOR	5,040.1	4,535.4	653.3	-504.7	-10.0%	4,187.3	601.2	-330.7	-7.3%	
FLOOR DAMPING GROUPS										
Education Authorities	21,802.4	19,270.1	366.5	-2,532.3	-11.6%	17,678.6	333.9	-1,465.1	-7.7%	
Police Authorities	8,319.1	7,891.4	150.1	-427.7	-5.1%	7,362.5	139.0	-528.9	-6.7%	
Fire Authorities	1,057.1	995.5	23.0	-61.6	-5.8%	988.6	22.7	-7.0	-0.7%	
Shire Districts	1,473.5	1,259.7	59.3	-213.8	-14.5%	1,107.2	51.7	-144.4	-11.5%	

5.3 Deprivation

The formulae used to calculate the relative need of an authority are built on a basic amount per client, plus additional top ups to reflect local circumstances. The biggest factors that affect the top ups are area costs - which partly explain why London receives a higher per capita allocation than other regions - and deprivation.

Although the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is not an indicator used in the calculation of the formula grant it is a useful way of comparing allocations and LA level deprivation.

The IMD provides information for all billing authorities. Analysis provided here is based on the rank of average rank measure of deprivation.³² Further information on the IMD 2007 is available on the DCLG website.³³

Because of the need to only compare the grant allocations for authorities that provide similar services a separate analysis has been undertaken for the single tier and shire district authorities.

Table 4 summarises the allocations for single tier authorities

For each of the expenditure/funding measures the more deprived areas generally receive higher per capita allocations than less deprived areas

Formula grant reductions are generally smaller for the most deprived and larger for the less deprived areas. This may be in part due to the banded floors approach to floor damping that has been applied. Under this approach authorities are split into four bands depending on their reliance on grant to finance their budget. The group of authorities more dependent on formula grant to finance their budget – generally the more deprived areas – is set the highest floor level, representing the smallest reduction.

The level of specific grant allocation for the most deprived areas will fall in 2011/12 while the less deprived areas will see a rise. This explains why there are larger falls in total non-ring fenced funding in the more deprived areas.

There are larger falls in revenue spending power for the more deprived authorities as they are more reliant on this central government money than the less deprived who raise a higher proportion through the council tax.

Table 5 summarises the allocations for shire district authorities.

The patterns between the deprivation deciles are similar to the situation witnessed with the single tier authorities. However, when looking at total non-ringfenced specific grants only the most deprived shire districts will see a fall; single tier authorities will see falls in the four most deprived deprivation deciles.

³² This is a population weighted average of the combined ranks for the Super Output Areas (SOAs) in a district. All the SOAs in a district need to be included to obtain such an average, as each SOA contributes to the character of that district. This measure is calculated by averaging all of the SOA ranks in each district. For the purpose of calculating this score the SOAs are ranked such that the most deprived SOA is given the rank of 32,482. The SOA ranks are population weighted within a district to take account of the fact that SOA size can vary.

³³

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation/deprivation07/>

Table 4
Allocations by deprivation of local authority, single tier authorities,¹ 2011/12

Deprivation Decile ²	Revenue Spending Power	Total non-ringfenced central government provision ³	Formula Grant	Non ring fenced specific grants
				<i>£ per capita</i>
1 (most deprived)	1,260.1	929.6	772.8	156.8
2	1,118.4	780.3	647.1	133.2
3	1,123.8	745.7	611.4	134.3
4	1,010.8	641.6	523.6	118.1
5	936.3	567.2	461.7	105.5
6	938.1	569.1	469.4	99.7
7	865.2	475.5	380.7	94.8
8	851.2	467.8	370.5	97.3
9	793.5	375.9	278.3	97.6
10 (least deprived)	758.2	312.4	223.4	89.0
				<i>Percentage change⁴</i>
1 (most deprived)	-8.4%	-11.0%	-10.9%	-11.6%
2	-7.8%	-10.8%	-10.3%	-13.4%
3	-7.7%	-11.2%	-11.1%	-11.7%
4	-7.7%	-11.6%	-11.2%	-13.3%
5	-5.1%	-8.1%	-11.2%	8.2%
6	-6.0%	-9.5%	-11.4%	0.4%
7	-4.1%	-7.2%	-11.6%	15.9%
8	-4.0%	-7.0%	-11.7%	16.7%
9	-2.9%	-5.9%	-12.7%	20.8%
10 (least deprived)	-2.2%	-5.2%	-13.5%	24.6%

Note:

¹ Excluding City of London, Isles of Scilly and unitary authorities formed in 2009 reorganisation.

² Deprivation deciles are produced using the CLG 2007 Indices of Deprivation and are produced separately for shire districts and single tier authorities.

³ Revenue spending power less council tax requirement from 2010/11.

⁴ % changes are for total allocations against the adjusted total of the previous year - they do not reflect the % change in per capita allocation.

Source:

DCLG. Local Government Finance Settlement 2011/12

DCLG. 2007 Indices of Deprivation.

Table 5
Allocations by deprivation of local authority, shire districts, 2011/12.

Deprivation Decile ¹	Revenue Spending Power	Total non-ringfenced central government provision ²	Formula Grant	Non ring fenced specific grants
				<i>£ per capita</i>
1 (most deprived)	175.8	113.5	85.9	27.6
2	152.3	87.0	75.5	11.4
3	141.7	77.5	66.3	11.2
4	133.3	75.0	65.2	9.8
5	127.4	67.4	57.7	9.7
6	124.6	63.0	53.9	9.1
7	117.1	62.4	54.4	8.0
8	118.8	58.8	50.9	7.9
9	116.6	54.8	47.2	7.7
10 (least deprived)	110.7	48.4	41.2	7.2
				<i>Percentage change²</i>
1 (most deprived)	-8.6%	-12.7%	-13.5%	-10.1%
2	-7.5%	-12.5%	-14.0%	-1.0%
3	-6.8%	-11.8%	-14.4%	8.1%
4	-6.9%	-11.6%	-14.1%	9.9%
5	-6.5%	-11.6%	-14.7%	12.8%
6	-6.5%	-12.1%	-14.9%	8.9%
7	-6.8%	-12.0%	-14.5%	9.6%
8	-6.1%	-11.6%	-14.9%	17.8%
9	-6.0%	-12.0%	-15.1%	14.5%
10 (least deprived)	-5.4%	-11.6%	-15.7%	22.5%

Note:

¹ Deprivation deciles are produced using the DCLG 2007 Indices of Deprivation and are produced separately for shire districts and single tier authorities.

² Revenue spending power less council tax requirement from 2010/11.

³ % changes are for total allocations against the adjusted total of the previous year - they do not reflect the % change in per capita allocation.

Source:

DCLG. Local Government Finance Settlement 2011/12

DCLG. 2007 Indices of Deprivation.

5.4 Political Control

Table 6 shows the average amount of formula grant per capita allocated by political control of the authority. It also provides the average annual increase by political control. Political control is defined as the party having majority of councillors after the local elections on 6 May 2010.

Table 6
Formula Grant allocations and Revenue Spending Power by political control¹ of LAs

	Number of authorities	Formula grant				Revenue Spending Power			
		2011/12		2012/13		2011/12		2012/13	
		£ per capita	% change ²	£ per capita	% change ²	£ per capita	% change ²	£ per capita	% change ²
County Council									
Conservative	26	211.4	-12.7%	191.27	-7.9%	693.7	-1.8%	672.14	-2.1%
NOC	1	317.3	-10.3%	295.39	-5.9%	820.5	-1.9%	799.76	-2.0%
Shire Districts									
Conservative	135	55.4	-14.7%	48.17	-11.8%	125.3	-6.6%	111.03	-5.6%
Labour	7	79.3	-13.9%	69.53	-11.5%	167.8	-7.6%	146.67	-7.1%
Liberal Democrat	18	58.8	-14.6%	51.60	-11.1%	134.1	-6.7%	118.89	-5.5%
NOC	35	69.0	-14.0%	60.77	-10.8%	143.9	-7.3%	126.25	-6.2%
Others	6	78.8	-13.7%	69.22	-11.2%	150.1	-7.6%	132.22	-6.4%
Single Tier (excluding City of London & Isles of Scilly)									
Conservative	38	342.1	-11.9%	310.19	-8.0%	855.0	-3.6%	812.82	-3.0%
Labour	43	601.8	-10.9%	551.62	-7.3%	1,089.1	-7.2%	1019.08	-4.5%
Liberal Democrat	7	421.3	-11.3%	383.72	-7.5%	928.9	-5.1%	876.80	-3.4%
NOC	35	448.5	-11.5%	408.48	-7.8%	931.7	-6.1%	879.92	-3.7%

Note:

¹ Political control is defined as party having majority of councillors.

² % change against the previous years adjusted figure.

Source:

DCLG. Local Government Finance Settlement 2011/12

Rallings & Thrasher (Univ. of Plymouth)

House of Commons Library

For shire districts and single tier authorities, average formula grant and revenue spending power per capita will be lower amongst Conservative controlled authorities and higher amongst Labour controlled authorities than those led by other political parties.

According to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007, Labour controlled authorities are generally in more deprived areas than Conservative authorities, which, given the evidence of section 5.3, may help explain the differences in the per capita figures.

6 Dealing with reduced income

6.1 Efficiency savings

In an evidence session with the Communities and Local Government Committee on 21 December 2010 Government Ministers insisted that local authorities should be able to deal with the cuts in Government funding through restructuring, providing examples such as merging its HR and planning departments.³⁴

Q8 Chair: Well, I think that local government was expecting cuts, but, talking to local government leaders and councillors, particularly those with the higher end of the cuts, they all say that, with a bit more time, it would have been easy to restructure, reorganise, reconfigure and make those sorts of savings. To do it immediately is much more difficult; therefore, it will result in cuts in front-line services, because they can't simply be found by sharing a chief executive or a bit of reorganisation. Indeed, I was interested to hear the radio interview between the Local Government Minister and one of your coalition colleagues, Councillor Richard Kemp, who spoke for quite a lot in local government when he said that he simply didn't believe that efficiency savings were going to deliver this amount of savings in the first year. I think he has invited you to spend a day in local government.

Grant Shapps: This is true. For those who didn't have the benefit of hearing it, he issued an invitation to spend the day with a local authority that he said would struggle to do this. My answer is that, unless that local authority has already merged its HR department, merged its planning department and merged its legal services, and has already shared its chief executives and senior team, it is not yet time to go to see it. If it has done all of the above, plus many other things that innovative local authorities are doing, sure, let's have a conversation and see how difficult it is. The truth is that there isn't a single local authority in the country that has actually done all those things. Until they have, there's no point in saying that it's impossible to do. We know that it is possible—they just need to get on with the job.

Q9 Chair: But surely, if you spend the day with them and they show you that, even if they did all these things, they wouldn't save 8% and cuts in services would still follow, that would be an interesting and informative visit for you, wouldn't it?

Grant Shapps: In a sense, Mr Kemp is an interesting example of this. He is involved in a whole range of different local authority interests, from his position on the LGA to the local authority, a housing association and many other things. When you look through the various different areas of local authority business in which he is involved, you will see that it isn't entirely clear and transparent just how much public subsidy is going into his own operation. If you take that across local authorities and have transparency throughout, what we are suggesting is that you will find that there is an awful lot of waste and duplication. It is very unclear how the public's money is being spent in lots of different directions. From January, of course, they will start to publish every £500 of expenditure online. I think we expect that, as we have found within our own Department, once you start to do that, suddenly savings that weren't previously apparently very high priorities become top priorities, and spending actually falls because of transparency. I would like to suggest, both to Mr Kemp and to local authorities, that that process of transparency is nothing to be afraid of; it is actually going to help them tremendously in achieving some of those budget savings.

³⁴ [Comprehensive Spending Review - uncorrected evidence - 21 December 2010](#), Communities and Local Government Committee

Q10 Chair: So the bottom line from your point of view, then, as a ministerial team, is that there is no need for any cuts in services in local government at all.

Grant Shapps: No, they shouldn't be cutting the front-line services.

Q11 Chair: None at all. There is no need for any at all.

Grant Shapps: There is no reason to do it. Unless the local authority can say, "Actually, we have already merged our education department—"

Q12 Chair: As you said, none of them has done that, so there is no need for any of them to cut services.

Grant Shapps: Right. So unless they have actually taken all that, why would they be cutting meals on wheels? There is no reason to do that, unless you've taken the tough decisions to restructure. That is the reason why restructuring has to be front-loaded, because otherwise you take the salami-slice approach of cutting services rather than doing what is really required, which is to restructure.

The Local Government Association has refuted the suggestion that efficiency savings of such magnitude required can be made.³⁵

It has been suggested that **councils should be more efficient in the management of their internal affairs** before they are required to consider changes and reductions to frontline services. A common suggestion is that **if councils cut chief executive pay, join back office services and eliminate so-called "non-jobs" then they can protect frontline services.**

The **Prime Minister** has acknowledged that "**local government is officially the most efficient part of the public sector**" and that "**Councils achieve well in excess of the sector's spending review targets, beating central government savings by a country mile.**" (Rt Hon David Cameron MP, Cutting the Cost of Politics speech, September 8th 2009).

Councils made savings of more than £3 billion between 2005 and 2008 and a further £1.7bn in 2008-09. In 2009-10 councils made efficiency savings saving of more than £4.8m every day. In addition, 9 out of 10 councils now publish details online of all spending above £500, so that residents can see exactly how their local authority is spending its money. In our November 2009 publication '*Delivering More for Less*' the LGA identified £4.5bn of savings that could be made by central government by relieving the burden of red tape on councils.

Councils know that it is likely that more efficiency savings can be made, and the LG Group is investing heavily in a national productivity programme. But **efficiency savings are not a quick short-term fix and what has to be saved over the next few years goes far beyond what can be achieved by conventional efficiency savings.**

6.2 Cuts to services and personnel

The revenue expenditure of local authorities in England in 2010/11 is estimated to be £105bn and they employ about 1.8m full-time equivalent (FTE) staff. Of all local authority employees nearly 0.4m FTEs work in education as teachers, 0.3m FTEs are employed on protection,

³⁵ [Local Government Finance Report 2011-12, 9th February 2011](#), LGA Briefing

law and order: police, fire, traffic wardens and police civilians and almost 1.1m FTEs work in administration and other support services³⁶

In a survey conducted by CIPFA respondents suggested that public libraries and leisure services were likely to be particularly vulnerable to cuts, with more than a quarter of local authorities planning large scale reductions to these budgets over the next twelve months.³⁷

There are a number of estimates on the number of local government jobs that will be lost as a result of the financial pressures that local authorities face. Research from CIPFA suggests that:³⁸

Up to 73,000 job losses are calculated to be under consideration in England alone as councils prepare their 2010/11 budgets. Of these approximately 30% are likely to be front-line non-managerial posts. The balance are managerial and back office roles

A rather more pessimistic analysis was provided by the Local Government Association:³⁹

Following updated analysis, the Local Government Group continues to estimate that the total number of posts likely to be lost in England and Wales is around 140,000.

- The Group undertook research on announcements by councils and notifications of redundancy notes communicated to the Trade Unions over the past twelve months, which referred to the number of posts that will be cut. These announcements and notifications covered 202 councils employing 1.85 million people - some 83% of the total local government workforce.
- For those authorities where no announcement or article was available, missing values were estimated using the observed ratio of cuts to employment headcount, to provide projected total number of losses across England and Wales for all councils. The headcount data was the latest data on the size of council workforces (Quarter 2 in 2010 of the Quarterly Public Sector Employers Survey), available on our website at <http://www.lga.gov.uk/lga/core/page.do?pageId=1955843>.

In evidence to the Communities and Local Government Committee the Secretary of State took issue with the estimates provided by the LGA.⁴⁰

I have to say—I don't mean this terribly rudely—it was the back of a fag packet. It wasn't original research. It was on the basis of a collection of newspaper headlines and then a projection of those headlines nationally. A lot of those headlines were around section 188 notices, which is really about a change of conditions. I think I said in the debate that Birmingham had given notice of 26,000 redundancies, which clearly were not going to happen, because they were changing the nature of car parking arrangements. They were changing the conditions.

I do think that there might well be a number of posts that go—that isn't necessarily jobs—but I think it is massively important that they should come from middle management. I was seriously impressed with what the leader in Liverpool did in terms of reducing their top management. Just from memory, it went from 73 down to 48.

³⁶ [Local Government Finance Statistics, England 2010](#)

³⁷ *Council survey shows up to 73,000 jobs and key budgets at risk over the next year*, CIPFA Press Release, 13 December 2010

³⁸ *ibid*

³⁹ [Local Government Finance Report 2011-12, 9th February 2011](#), LGA Briefing

⁴⁰ [Comprehensive Spending Review - uncorrected evidence - 21 December 2010](#), Communities and Local Government Committee

There were also some people who took a cut in salary, but they saved £4.2 million. That's a lot. That's a serious amount of money.

6.3 Ability to plug the gap:

Local authorities have only three other revenue raising options open to them

Council Tax

Local authorities set their own levels of council tax to meet the difference between the amount they wish to spend and the amount received from other sources. Local authorities are not totally free to do so as the Government can limit council tax increases through 'capping'.⁴¹

The current Government are keen that councils should freeze council tax in 2011/12. The Secretary of State announced that local authorities who choose to freeze council tax will receive funding from Government to help them do so.⁴²

The spending review also announced that the Government will protect the public from excessive council tax rises. We have set aside £650 million so every council can freeze council tax next year without hitting local services. We will provide councils that freeze council tax with the equivalent of a 2.5% increase in funding instead. That will provide real help to hard-working families and people on fixed incomes, such as pensioners.

In theory if local authorities wish to raise more than 2.5% in funding through council tax they can set a council tax level to do so; however the Secretary of State has stated that capping will be used to prevent those authorities who propose 'excessive' increases rises in council tax.⁴³

The Government also want to ensure that council tax payers are protected against authorities that reject the offer and impose excessive council tax rises. We will introduce powers for residents to veto excessive council tax increases through a local referendum. In the meantime, the Government will take capping action against councils that propose excessive rises.

This would suggest that local authorities' ability to raise additional revenue through council tax increases may be limited.

Reserves

The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government has suggested that financial reserves held by local authorities could be used to address shortfalls in finances:⁴⁴

Good financial planning is about putting a little extra away when the sun is shining so you have some cover during the rainy days.

⁴¹ See House of Commons Library Standard Note (SN/SG/5431) *Council Tax 2010/11* for further information: <http://www.parliament.uk/briefingpapers/commons/lib/research/briefings/snsg-05431.pdf>

⁴² [HC Deb 13 December 2010 c679-680](#)

⁴³ [HC Deb 13 December 2010 c680](#)

⁴⁴ *Rainy day reserves could help councils invest to save*, Department for Communities and Local Government Press Release, 30 November 2010.

But building up reserves isn't simply about turning town hall vaults into Fort Knox. These untapped funds exist to ensure councils can respond to unexpected situations like the pressing need to tackle the nation's unprecedented level of debt.

Just like any household facing challenging times, all good councils should be considering the merits of temporarily dipping into the money they have set aside as part of their plans to address immediate financial challenges, with a view to building up their reserves again in the sunnier days to come.

Baroness Margaret Eaton, chairman of the LGA, stated that such an approach does not offer a long term solution to funding challenges.⁴⁵

There are very good reasons for councils keeping money in reserves, the vast majority of which is set aside to fund long-term projects to improve local services.

Councils aren't simply sitting on vast reserves of untapped money. The majority of council reserves are already earmarked for particular purposes like paying for future capital investments, paying for insurance, meeting equal pay claims and redundancy payments.

We would expect to see councils starting to draw on the unallocated part of their reserves to help deal with the financial difficulties they face.

However, that money can only be spent once and cannot be considered a long-term solution to the unprecedented funding reductions councils are currently facing.

Local authorities hold both earmarked and unallocated financial reserves. Authorities in England will hold an estimated £10.5 billion of such reserves at 31 March 2011; equivalent to 9.9% of budgeted revenue expenditure in 2010/11. 70% of financial reserves are earmarked for spend on stated purposes. During 2010/11 authorities in England added £40.5m to their reserves.

Table 7 shows the total of earmarked and unallocated financial reserves held for each different class of local authority as well as a regional breakdown.

- Other authorities, such as police and fire authorities will hold over a quarter of all estimated financial reserves in England at 31 March 2011.
- All regions and classes of authority have larger amounts of earmarked financial reserves than unallocated financial reserves.
- Reserves, as a % of revenue expenditure, are largest in shire districts (36.6%) amongst classes of authority.
- As a region London holds the largest amount of reserves both in total (£3.3bn) and as a % of revenue expenditure (14.5%).
- London, the North West and South West are budgeted to increase their reserves during 2010/11; reserves in all other regions are set to decrease.

⁴⁵ The Telegraph (2 December 2010) Eric Pickles says councils should raid their '£10billion piggy bank' to save frontline services

- With the exception of other authorities, levels of reserves in all classes of authority are budgeted to decrease in 2010/11. Shire districts reserves are to decrease by 3.6% of revenue expenditure in 2010/11.

Table 7

Estimated financial reserves:^{1,2} totals and appropriations to and from, English regions and authority class, 2010/11.

	Appropriations to (+) and from (-) reserves during 2010/11		Estimated non-schools reserves ¹ at 31 March 2011			
	Total (£m)	% of revenue expenditure ³	Earmarked (£m)	Unallocated (£m)	Total	
					£m	% of revenue expenditure ³
England	44.5	0.0%	7,465.7	3,050.8	10,516.4	9.9%
<i>Regions</i>						
North East	-61.3	-1.1%	420.6	212.4	633.0	11.5%
North West	24.9	0.2%	775.5	340.8	1,116.3	7.8%
Yorkshire And Humber	-61.6	-0.6%	484.0	203.1	687.1	6.7%
East Midlands	-0.2	-0.0%	537.1	240.9	778.1	9.7%
West Midlands	-3.4	-0.0%	529.4	244.6	774.0	7.2%
East Of England	-58.1	-0.6%	588.1	283.9	871.9	8.6%
London	296.2	1.3%	2,526.3	779.3	3,305.6	14.5%
South East	-98.3	-0.7%	1,083.1	486.8	1,569.9	10.7%
South West	6.2	0.1%	521.7	258.9	780.6	8.5%
<i>Class of authority</i>						
London Boroughs	-95.4	-0.6%	1,183.1	483.5	1,666.6	11.1%
Metropolitan Districts	-38.7	-0.2%	986.8	371.2	1,358.0	6.5%
Unitary Authorities	-33.6	-0.2%	1,036.7	479.3	1,515.9	7.8%
Shire Counties	-1.9	-0.0%	1,482.1	471.9	1,954.0	6.9%
Shire Districts	-132.7	-3.6%	806.9	526.4	1,333.3	36.6%
Other Authorities ⁴	346.8	1.9%	1,970.2	718.5	2,688.7	14.4%

Notes:

¹ Reserves include both earmarked financial reserves and unallocated financial reserves

² Figures are all based on budgets for 2010/11

³ Budgeted revenue expenditure in 2010/11

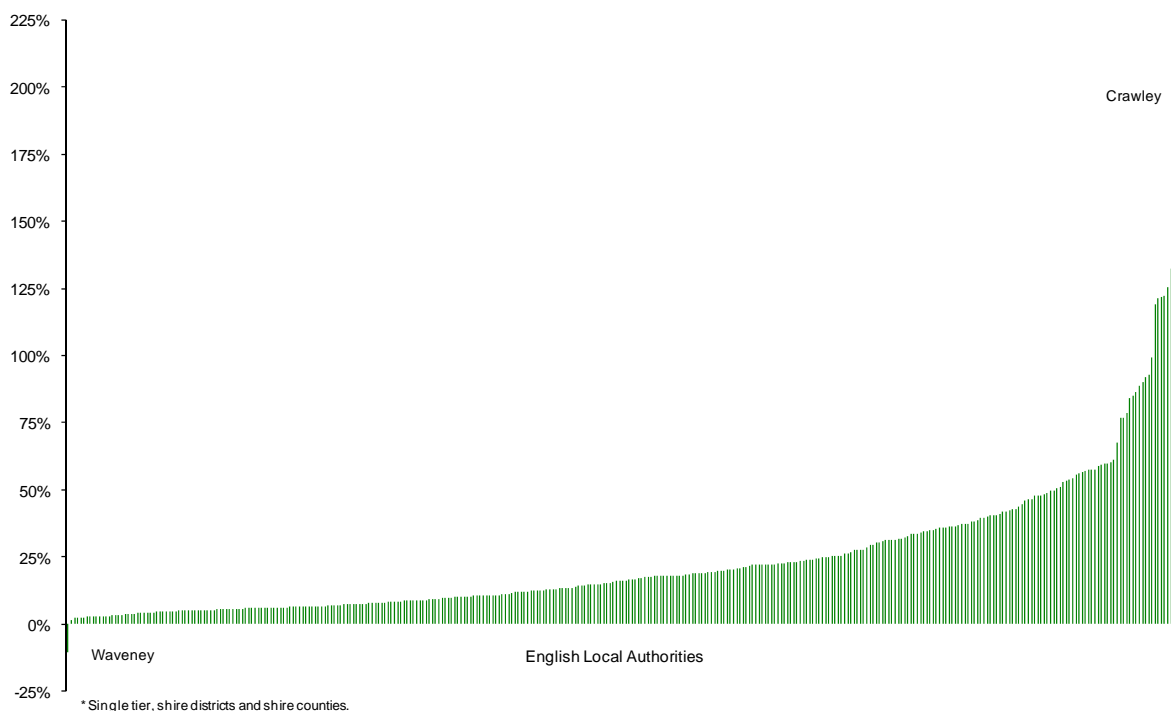
⁴ Other authorities include: police authorities; fire authorities; waste authorities; national parks authorities; passenger transport authorities; and, greater london authority.

Source:

DCLG Revenue Account Budget (RA) 2010/11.

Chart 2 shows estimated financial reserves held by local authorities at 31 March 2011 as a % of revenue expenditure in 2010/11. The proportion of reserves held by individual local authorities range from -10.3% of revenue expenditure in Waveney, to 202.3% in Crawley.

Chart 2: Estimated non-schools reserves at 31 March 2011 as % of 2010/11 revenue expenditure, English local authorities*



Sales, fees and charges

Sales, fees and charges are received by local authorities for providing a service. For example local authorities may charge for the use of leisure centres, collection of trade refuse, planning applications and fines for overdue library books. As this short list suggests they can range widely both in nature and amount of money involved.

In response to the provisional settlement the LGA suggested that councils need to have more power to set fees and charges to fund services in a fairer way.⁴⁶

Now, more than ever, councils need to be freed to set fees and charges at a level that ensures that service users pay the right share of the costs of many services. This would lead to a fairer system than exists now, where taxpayers heavily subsidise many services because the fees set by Whitehall officials bear no relation to the actual costs of providing that service.

During 2009/10, English authorities received income of £11.9 billion from sales, fees and charges, equivalent to 8.8% of total service expenditure.

- Income received from sales, fees and charges was largest in the London region, both in total value (£3 billion) and as a % of total service expenditure (10.9%).
- Sales, fees and charges as a % of total service expenditure were highest in shire districts (17.9%) amongst all classes of authority.

⁴⁶ *Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement*, Briefing by Local Government Association, 14 December 2010.

- Shire counties received more from sales, fees and charges in total (£2.6 billion) than other authority classes. However, as a % of total service expenditure only other authorities, such as police and fire authorities, received less.

Table 8
Sales, fees and charges, English regions and authority class,

	Total (£m)	% of total service expenditure in 2009/10
England	11,928.8	8.8%
<i>Regions</i>		
North East	532.9	7.6%
North West	1,557.4	8.3%
Yorkshire And Humber	950.5	7.4%
East Midlands	810.5	7.9%
West Midlands	1,137.3	8.4%
East Of England	1,203.8	8.9%
London	3,071.0	10.9%
South East	1,587.2	8.4%
South West	1,078.2	9.1%
<i>Class of authority</i>		
London Boroughs	2,386.1	11.4%
Metropolitan Districts	2,229.4	8.5%
Unitary Authorities	2,358.3	9.1%
Shire Counties	2,563.6	7.5%
Shire Districts	1,395.4	17.9%
Other Authorities	1 995.9	5.0%

¹ Other authorities include: police authorities; fire authorities; waste authorities; national parks authorities; passenger transport authorities; and, greater london authority.

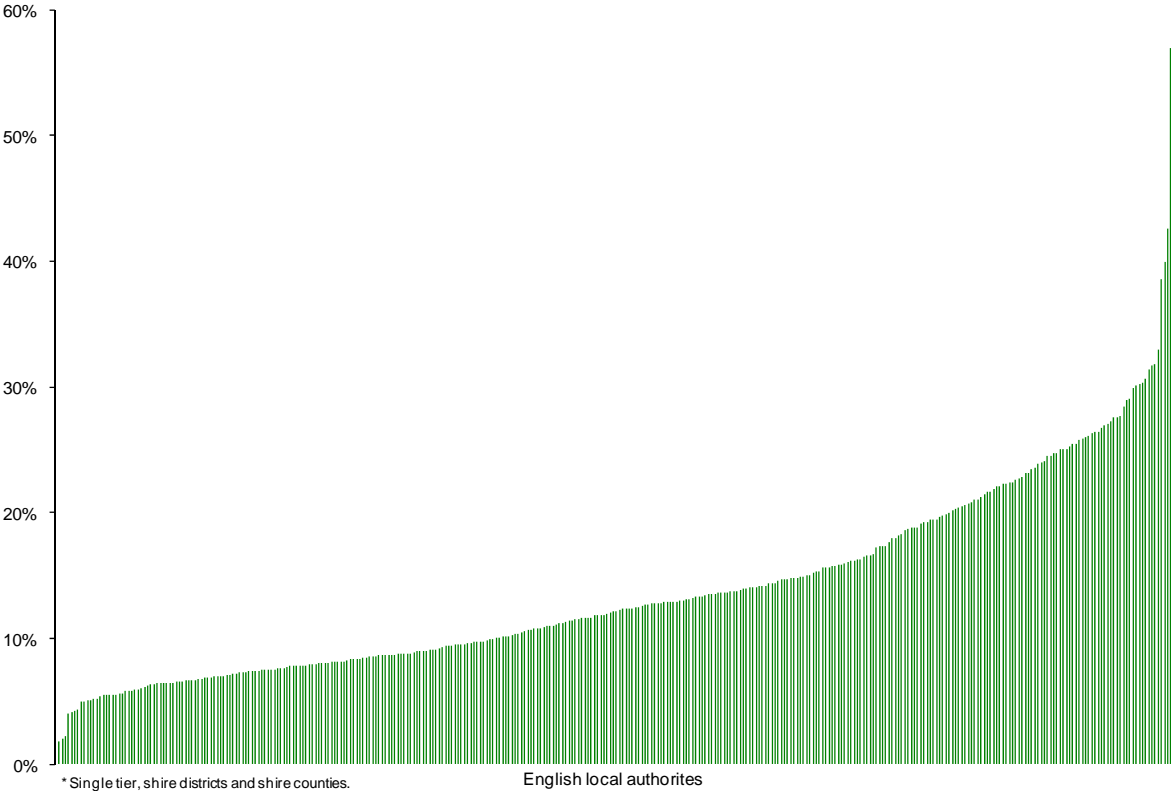
Source:

DCLG Service Expenditure Summary (RSX) 2009/10.

Chart 3 shows sales, fees and charges received as a % of total service expenditure by local authorities.⁴⁷ Income received varies markedly across local authorities.

⁴⁷ Single tier, shire council, and shire districts are shown; *other authorities* are not shown.

Chart 3. Sales, fees and charges as a % of total service expenditure, English local authorities,* 2009/10



7 Appended tables

Appendix A

Summary of the Calculation of Distributable Amount for 2011-12 based on data back to 2007-08

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	Outturn	Outturn	Provisional Outturn	Estimated contribution	Estimated contribution
1. Income from local lists					
Multiplier (pence)	44.1	45.8	48.1	40.7	42.6
Notional yield in respect of current year	20,521	21,307	22,463	22,929	24,262
Reliefs for current year					
Net Transitional Relief	138	66	0	471	353
Net Small Business Rate Relief	128	122	157	146	156
Mandatory Reliefs	2,211	1,502	2,127	1,896	2,024
Discretionary Reliefs	39	42	47	42	44
Total reliefs	2,515	1,732	2,330	2,554	2,577
Net rate yield in respect of current year after reliefs	18,006	19,576	20,133	20,375	21,685
Collection costs and other reductions to contributions					
Costs of collection	84	84	85	85	84
Losses on collection	103	215	238	181	193
City of London offset ^(a)	-	-	10	10	10
Total contribution in respect of current year	17,820	19,277	19,801	20,100	21,398
Prior year adjustments					
Interest on repayments	45	48	40	40	43
Repayments	637	448	613	566	566
Net prior year adjustment	682	496	653	606	609
Changes due to Schedule of Payment agreements	-	59	7	-7	-7
Changes due to the deferral of payments	-	-	98	-49	-49
Net rate yield from local lists	17,138	18,721	19,042	19,550	20,845
Income from Central list	1,177	1,153	1,171	1,156	1,156
Income from the former Crown list, contribution in lieu of rates	20	11	11	11	11
Total NNDR pool payments	18,335	19,885	20,224	20,702	22,012
Calibration change to contribution to the pool	-	-	-	-586	-625
Surplus / deficit brought forward	-845	-1,010	-1,625	-900	-2,284
Combined total	17,490	18,875	18,600	19,216	19,102
Distributable amount	18,500	20,500	19,500	21,500	19,000
Surplus / deficit carried forward	-1,010	-1,625	-900	-2,284	102

Footnotes

(a) City Offset reinstated in 2009-10 at £9.8m, £10m in 2010-11 & £10.2m in 2011-12

Source: Calculation of the Distributable Amount, CLG

Appended Table B

Formula Grant allocations

	2011/12					2012/13				
	2010-11 Adjusted Formula Grant (£ million)	Formula Grant allocations		Annual change from previous years adjusted grant		Formula Grant allocations (£ million)	£ per capita	Annual change from previous years adjusted grant		
		(£ million)	£ per capita	(£ million)	%			(£ million)	%	
GREATER LONDON										
City of London	107.82	100.31	3880.04	-7.51	-7.0%	93.29	6959.20	-6.99	-7.0%	
City of London - Non-Police	42.90	38.72	2995.75	-4.18	-9.7%	35.83	2672.90	-2.86	-7.4%	
City of London - Police	64.92	61.58	4764.33	-3.34	-5.1%	57.46	4286.30	-4.13	-6.7%	
Camden	208.31	184.77	776.26	-23.54	-11.3%	170.63	706.60	-13.64	-7.4%	
Greenwich	186.70	166.01	728.27	-20.68	-11.1%	153.00	666.59	-12.23	-7.4%	
Hackney	253.60	224.94	1043.23	-28.66	-11.3%	207.66	958.23	-16.59	-7.4%	
Hammersmith and Fulham	140.37	124.51	738.28	-15.86	-11.3%	114.92	680.41	-9.18	-7.4%	
Islington	185.85	164.85	854.69	-21.00	-11.3%	152.14	782.79	-12.16	-7.4%	
Kensington and Chelsea	123.45	108.27	616.91	-15.18	-12.3%	98.93	558.99	-9.07	-8.4%	
Lambeth	248.92	220.79	769.19	-28.13	-11.3%	203.74	704.56	-16.28	-7.4%	
Lewisham	208.60	186.56	691.88	-22.03	-10.6%	172.00	631.63	-13.75	-7.4%	
Southwark	262.45	232.79	784.32	-29.66	-11.3%	214.82	713.30	-17.17	-7.4%	
Tower Hamlets	258.93	229.67	968.18	-29.26	-11.3%	211.84	880.60	-16.93	-7.4%	
Wandsworth	172.13	152.68	527.36	-19.45	-11.3%	140.79	482.75	-11.25	-7.4%	
Westminster	209.98	186.61	709.79	-23.37	-11.1%	172.37	643.46	-13.77	-7.4%	
Barking and Dagenham	115.02	106.05	604.17	-8.97	-7.8%	99.03	559.61	-6.40	-6.1%	
Barnet	112.77	99.51	284.43	-13.27	-11.8%	90.64	256.14	-8.03	-8.1%	
Bexley	75.88	66.64	290.91	-9.24	-12.2%	60.52	262.46	-5.49	-8.3%	
Brent	187.05	165.91	657.68	-21.14	-11.3%	152.85	606.28	-12.21	-7.4%	
Bromley	78.55	67.32	213.51	-11.23	-14.3%	59.64	187.57	-6.92	-10.4%	
Croydon	138.84	123.35	355.50	-15.49	-11.2%	112.33	321.64	-10.10	-8.3%	
Ealing	165.74	145.35	458.36	-20.39	-12.3%	132.35	414.80	-12.14	-8.4%	
Enfield	142.45	131.04	444.16	-11.42	-8.0%	122.29	411.60	-7.80	-6.0%	
Haringey	172.74	153.22	673.09	-19.52	-11.3%	141.22	617.62	-11.29	-7.4%	
Harrow	78.15	70.13	300.88	-8.02	-10.3%	64.61	274.15	-4.96	-7.1%	
Havering	64.54	56.53	238.07	-8.01	-12.4%	51.36	214.66	-4.58	-8.2%	
Hillingdon	97.17	85.88	322.48	-11.29	-11.6%	77.78	289.12	-7.35	-8.6%	
Hounslow	104.37	90.67	379.97	-13.70	-13.1%	81.64	338.14	-8.36	-9.3%	
Kingston upon Thames	45.97	39.40	227.91	-6.57	-14.3%	35.19	200.60	-3.85	-9.8%	
Merton	76.84	66.62	316.25	-10.22	-13.3%	59.96	281.10	-6.22	-9.4%	
Newham	247.94	219.92	919.49	-28.02	-11.3%	202.75	849.81	-16.20	-7.4%	
Redbridge	111.15	101.09	369.37	-10.06	-9.1%	93.66	338.23	-6.65	-6.6%	
Richmond upon Thames	35.88	30.75	157.70	-5.13	-14.3%	27.24	137.86	-3.16	-10.4%	
Sutton	63.73	55.26	283.84	-8.48	-13.3%	49.60	252.36	-5.15	-9.4%	
Waltham Forest	139.60	125.93	563.87	-13.67	-9.8%	116.05	517.73	-9.17	-7.3%	
GLA - all functions	2395.54	2277.24		-118.30	-4.9%	2141.87		-135.37	-5.9%	
GLA - police	2135.36	2025.58	257.86	-109.78	-5.1%	1889.81	238.49	-135.77	-6.7%	
GLA - fire	260.18	251.66	31.98	-8.52	-3.3%	252.06	31.76	0.40	0.2%	

Appended Table B

Formula Grant allocations

	2011/12				2012/13				
	2010-11 Adjusted	Formula Grant allocations		Annual change from		Formula Grant allocations		Annual change from	
	Formula Grant (£ million)	(£ million)	£ per capita	adjusted grant (£ million)	%	(£ million)	£ per capita	adjusted grant (£ million)	%
GREATER MANCHESTER									
Bolton	144.98	128.04	482.24	-16.94	-11.7%	117.23	440.33	-10.12	-7.9%
Bury	78.22	67.81	371.05	-10.40	-13.3%	61.33	334.66	-6.06	-9.0%
Manchester	397.53	354.27	714.36	-43.26	-10.9%	326.91	650.77	-26.12	-7.4%
Oldham	136.76	122.42	556.59	-14.35	-10.5%	113.03	512.37	-8.75	-7.2%
Rochdale	131.75	115.55	565.14	-16.21	-12.3%	105.33	514.78	-9.66	-8.4%
Salford	152.53	135.63	593.93	-16.90	-11.1%	125.10	543.61	-10.00	-7.4%
Stockport	99.33	86.84	306.13	-12.49	-12.6%	79.28	278.80	-6.98	-8.1%
Tameside	119.70	106.72	493.19	-12.97	-10.8%	98.67	454.20	-7.52	-7.1%
Trafford	81.38	70.55	325.32	-10.82	-13.3%	63.60	291.46	-6.43	-9.2%
Wigan	152.11	135.01	438.30	-17.10	-11.2%	124.62	403.34	-9.69	-7.2%
Greater Manchester Fire	75.33	68.18	26.00	-7.16	-9.5%	66.03	25.05	-2.15	-3.2%
Greater Manchester Police	493.89	468.50	178.68	-25.39	-5.1%	437.10	165.82	-31.40	-6.7%
MERSEYSIDE									
Knowsley	133.35	118.28	788.58	-15.07	-11.3%	109.15	726.97	-8.72	-7.4%
Liverpool	383.35	340.03	764.38	-43.32	-11.3%	313.76	703.87	-25.07	-7.4%
Sefton	143.98	126.27	465.68	-17.71	-12.3%	115.09	425.75	-10.55	-8.4%
St Helens	103.77	91.01	513.37	-12.76	-12.3%	83.00	467.57	-7.58	-8.4%
Wirral	181.08	158.81	517.82	-22.27	-12.3%	144.74	472.67	-13.27	-8.4%
Merseyside Fire	46.30	41.91	31.04	-4.40	-9.5%	40.48	29.99	-1.42	-3.4%
Merseyside Police	285.95	271.25	200.93	-14.70	-5.1%	253.07	187.46	-18.18	-6.7%
SOUTH YORKSHIRE									
Barnsley	123.22	109.57	477.32	-13.65	-11.1%	101.15	437.75	-7.87	-7.2%
Doncaster	163.40	144.94	498.00	-18.46	-11.3%	133.44	457.34	-10.66	-7.4%
Rotherham	139.38	123.17	481.75	-16.21	-11.6%	112.99	440.14	-9.50	-7.8%
Sheffield	320.91	283.68	509.07	-37.22	-11.6%	260.81	463.64	-21.68	-7.7%
South Yorkshire Fire	36.77	33.28	24.95	-3.49	-9.5%	32.15	23.95	-1.13	-3.4%
South Yorkshire Police	216.42	205.29	153.94	-11.13	-5.1%	191.53	142.71	-13.76	-6.7%
TYNE AND WEAR									
Gateshead	119.61	105.90	554.59	-13.70	-11.5%	97.41	508.81	-8.04	-7.6%
Newcastle upon Tyne	193.18	171.35	599.49	-21.83	-11.3%	158.09	549.24	-12.63	-7.4%
North Tyneside	103.25	90.55	453.12	-12.70	-12.3%	82.52	410.17	-7.57	-8.4%
South Tyneside	101.04	90.06	590.23	-10.99	-10.9%	83.19	543.52	-6.51	-7.3%
Sunderland	178.24	158.10	561.71	-20.14	-11.3%	145.81	517.54	-11.65	-7.4%
Tyne and Wear Fire	35.57	32.19	28.98	-3.38	-9.5%	31.10	27.88	-1.09	-3.4%
Northumbria Police	264.59	250.98	176.29	-13.60	-5.1%	234.16	163.83	-16.82	-6.7%
WEST MIDLANDS									
Birmingham	769.48	691.21	662.78	-78.27	-10.2%	638.21	607.45	-50.04	-7.3%
Coventry	176.95	158.28	498.42	-18.67	-10.5%	146.13	456.86	-11.36	-7.2%
Dudley	142.56	128.11	415.47	-14.45	-10.1%	118.97	384.84	-8.43	-6.6%
Sandwell	205.73	186.50	638.08	-19.23	-9.3%	173.58	591.10	-12.09	-6.5%
Solihull	63.34	54.29	262.60	-9.06	-14.3%	48.46	233.35	-5.30	-9.9%
Walsall	153.00	137.11	533.66	-15.90	-10.4%	126.44	490.83	-9.95	-7.3%
Wolverhampton	160.88	145.03	604.15	-15.85	-9.8%	134.47	558.37	-9.91	-6.9%
West Midlands Fire	80.81	73.14	27.44	-7.68	-9.5%	70.65	26.37	-2.49	-3.4%
West Midlands Police	524.76	497.78	186.80	-26.98	-5.1%	464.42	173.33	-33.36	-6.7%
WEST YORKSHIRE									
Bradford	308.76	273.87	527.77	-34.89	-11.3%	252.29	480.71	-20.16	-7.4%
Calderdale	93.87	82.37	402.69	-11.49	-12.2%	75.04	364.03	-6.77	-8.3%
Kirklees	179.87	159.20	385.85	-20.67	-11.5%	146.21	351.72	-11.96	-7.6%
Leeds	358.99	315.06	387.84	-43.93	-12.2%	288.09	350.26	-25.29	-8.1%
Wakefield	158.93	139.80	427.15	-19.13	-12.0%	128.18	389.59	-10.87	-7.8%
West Yorkshire Fire	57.49	52.21	22.94	-5.28	-9.2%	51.51	22.41	-0.71	-1.4%
West Yorkshire Police	362.15	343.54	150.96	-18.62	-5.1%	320.51	139.46	-23.03	-6.7%

Appended Table B

Formula Grant allocations

	2011/12				2012/13				
	2010-11 Adjusted	Formula Grant allocations		Annual change from previous years adjusted grant		Formula Grant allocations		Annual change from previous years adjusted grant	
	Formula Grant (£ million)	£ (million)	£ per capita	£ (million)	%	£ (million)	£ per capita	£ (million)	%
ALL PURPOSE AUTHORITIES									
Bath & North East Somerset	50.35	43.54	239.07	-6.81	-13.5%	39.55	215.67	-3.59	-8.3%
Bedford	63.32	54.90	343.05	-8.42	-13.3%	49.32	306.27	-5.12	-9.4%
Blackburn with Darwen	92.39	82.55	588.73	-9.84	-10.6%	76.06	541.38	-6.08	-7.4%
Blackpool	94.99	86.42	616.30	-8.57	-9.0%	81.00	577.84	-5.06	-5.9%
Bournemouth	70.21	60.87	366.56	-9.34	-13.3%	54.83	329.44	-5.69	-9.4%
Bracknell Forest	30.45	26.09	224.38	-4.35	-14.3%	23.12	197.40	-2.68	-10.4%
Brighton & Hove	129.66	112.41	434.37	-17.24	-13.3%	101.38	389.63	-10.52	-9.4%
Bristol	207.65	185.24	411.06	-22.41	-10.8%	171.28	373.68	-13.06	-7.1%
Central Bedfordshire	59.02	50.58	195.35	-8.44	-14.3%	44.78	171.29	-5.11	-10.2%
Cheshire East	82.07	70.34	191.62	-11.74	-14.3%	63.21	171.37	-6.25	-9.0%
Cheshire West & Chester	111.42	96.60	294.81	-14.82	-13.3%	87.29	266.04	-8.47	-8.8%
Cornwall	245.38	217.05	400.58	-28.34	-11.5%	200.45	367.04	-15.10	-7.0%
Darlington	46.23	41.27	406.27	-4.96	-10.7%	38.07	372.69	-2.92	-7.1%
Derby	128.04	113.11	453.65	-14.92	-11.7%	103.58	411.92	-8.93	-7.9%
Durham	263.21	235.46	459.14	-27.75	-10.5%	218.28	423.53	-15.85	-6.8%
East Riding of Yorkshire	117.39	102.54	297.30	-14.85	-12.7%	93.73	269.36	-7.86	-7.7%
Halton	75.56	67.02	562.09	-8.54	-11.3%	61.75	516.79	-4.93	-7.4%
Hartlepool	59.03	52.01	567.43	-7.02	-11.9%	47.49	516.28	-4.26	-8.2%
Herefordshire	69.42	60.19	332.25	-9.23	-13.3%	54.46	299.43	-5.14	-8.6%
Isle of Wight Council	72.54	63.59	443.23	-8.95	-12.3%	58.41	403.81	-4.82	-7.6%
Kingston upon Hull	172.86	155.92	580.12	-16.94	-9.8%	145.02	534.48	-10.28	-6.6%
Leicester	208.02	189.85	601.87	-18.17	-8.7%	177.37	555.63	-11.66	-6.2%
Luton	100.36	91.16	464.42	-9.20	-9.2%	84.60	426.68	-6.01	-6.6%
Medway	97.68	86.10	335.76	-11.59	-11.9%	78.28	303.92	-7.12	-8.3%
Middlesbrough	95.22	86.34	611.35	-8.88	-9.3%	80.41	567.95	-5.56	-6.5%
Milton Keynes	98.36	88.49	364.41	-9.87	-10.0%	81.61	331.52	-6.18	-7.0%
North East Lincolnshire	84.16	74.14	470.26	-10.02	-11.9%	67.73	428.93	-6.00	-8.1%
North Lincolnshire	71.44	63.14	384.81	-8.29	-11.6%	57.94	350.40	-4.74	-7.6%
North Somerset	65.32	57.20	264.03	-8.12	-12.4%	52.35	237.97	-4.34	-7.7%
Northumberland	146.79	129.06	412.24	-17.73	-12.1%	118.14	376.28	-9.95	-7.8%
Nottingham	206.82	184.80	595.27	-22.02	-10.6%	170.55	542.76	-13.54	-7.4%
Peterborough	87.52	78.68	449.92	-8.84	-10.1%	72.55	410.62	-5.60	-7.2%
Plymouth	123.81	112.33	426.99	-11.48	-9.3%	105.19	396.45	-6.54	-5.9%
Poole	34.86	30.72	215.57	-4.13	-11.9%	28.18	196.83	-2.24	-7.4%
Portsmouth	102.13	91.25	439.54	-10.87	-10.6%	84.43	401.99	-6.40	-7.0%
Reading	64.40	55.83	361.05	-8.56	-13.3%	50.27	321.86	-5.22	-9.4%
Redcar and Cleveland	76.61	67.99	494.12	-8.62	-11.2%	62.48	454.11	-5.14	-7.6%
Rutland	9.41	8.06	208.06	-1.35	-14.3%	7.16	183.72	-0.78	-9.8%
Shropshire	108.51	95.25	323.84	-13.26	-12.2%	87.13	294.97	-7.25	-7.7%
Slough	64.40	57.25	441.44	-7.16	-11.1%	52.12	397.59	-4.71	-8.3%
South Gloucestershire	71.59	62.01	230.61	-9.58	-13.4%	56.11	206.53	-5.24	-8.5%
Southampton	116.66	104.85	431.21	-11.81	-10.1%	97.42	396.49	-6.93	-6.6%
Southend-on-Sea	72.29	64.01	385.64	-8.28	-11.5%	58.74	351.50	-4.84	-7.6%
Stockton-on-Tees	87.51	76.95	399.19	-10.56	-12.1%	70.23	362.46	-6.26	-8.2%
Stoke-on-Trent	143.09	130.07	538.79	-13.02	-9.1%	121.67	502.38	-7.80	-6.0%
Swindon	61.14	54.08	264.80	-7.05	-11.5%	49.50	239.09	-4.08	-7.6%
Telford and the Wrekin	79.33	70.85	433.30	-8.48	-10.7%	65.25	397.58	-5.17	-7.3%
Thurrock	66.85	61.06	376.53	-5.79	-8.7%	57.12	347.19	-3.51	-5.8%
Torbay	70.11	62.42	458.87	-7.69	-11.0%	57.92	423.41	-4.19	-6.7%
Warrington	66.15	57.36	287.98	-8.80	-13.3%	51.92	259.34	-4.97	-8.7%
West Berkshire	37.81	32.41	208.66	-5.41	-14.3%	28.61	182.63	-3.32	-10.4%
Wiltshire	121.58	104.19	225.41	-17.39	-14.3%	92.73	199.41	-10.07	-9.8%
Windsor and Maidenhead	23.67	20.29	139.32	-3.39	-14.3%	17.86	121.51	-2.07	-10.4%
Wokingham	24.21	20.75	124.77	-3.46	-14.3%	18.24	108.29	-2.12	-10.4%
York	57.40	49.77	245.41	-7.63	-13.3%	44.73	218.09	-4.64	-9.4%
Isles of Scilly	2.60	2.60	1071.31	0.00	0.0%	2.60	1055.22	0.00	0.0%

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Formula Grant allocations

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SHIRE COUNTIES									
Buckinghamshire	77.54	66.46	133.01	-11.09	-14.3%	58.49	116.35	-6.79	-10.4%
Cambridgeshire	140.19	120.14	193.97	-20.05	-14.3%	107.44	171.77	-11.33	-9.5%
Cumbria	176.80	158.53	317.29	-18.27	-10.3%	147.97	295.39	-9.25	-5.9%
Derbyshire	233.33	205.73	267.75	-27.60	-11.8%	189.66	245.60	-14.44	-7.1%
Devon	211.59	185.89	243.33	-25.70	-12.1%	171.28	222.58	-12.78	-6.9%
Dorset	73.87	65.41	160.00	-8.47	-11.5%	60.70	148.01	-3.76	-5.8%
East Sussex	134.80	117.82	226.31	-16.99	-12.6%	108.46	206.96	-8.40	-7.2%
Essex	323.82	283.71	198.24	-40.11	-12.4%	260.33	180.03	-20.42	-7.3%
Gloucestershire	159.92	137.84	230.80	-22.09	-13.8%	125.10	208.19	-11.42	-8.4%
Hampshire	216.63	185.65	141.96	-30.98	-14.3%	164.09	124.66	-19.05	-10.4%
Hertfordshire	234.21	200.72	180.88	-33.49	-14.3%	177.70	158.84	-20.63	-10.4%
Kent	361.09	315.99	219.85	-45.10	-12.5%	289.10	199.47	-23.72	-7.6%
Lancashire	380.03	333.68	283.42	-46.34	-12.2%	306.31	259.31	-25.04	-7.6%
Leicestershire	126.33	108.82	166.01	-17.51	-13.9%	98.45	149.18	-9.06	-8.4%
Lincolnshire	238.13	211.34	296.68	-26.80	-11.3%	195.22	271.90	-14.23	-6.8%
Norfolk	286.43	256.93	294.17	-29.50	-10.3%	239.80	271.79	-15.13	-5.9%
North Yorkshire	141.71	122.25	202.67	-19.45	-13.7%	110.64	182.31	-9.95	-8.2%
Northamptonshire	191.24	168.52	240.34	-22.72	-11.9%	154.52	218.05	-12.38	-7.4%
Nottinghamshire	227.57	198.73	252.51	-28.85	-12.7%	181.67	229.38	-15.45	-7.8%
Oxfordshire	142.54	122.16	188.44	-20.38	-14.3%	108.24	165.99	-12.56	-10.4%
Somerset	146.89	130.16	244.07	-16.73	-11.4%	120.47	224.53	-8.50	-6.6%
Staffordshire	200.06	174.81	208.93	-25.26	-12.6%	160.19	190.69	-12.92	-7.5%
Suffolk	212.40	185.27	252.84	-27.12	-12.8%	169.72	229.18	-13.90	-7.6%
Surrey	177.89	152.45	135.61	-25.44	-14.3%	134.78	119.01	-15.64	-10.4%
Warwickshire	122.80	107.32	196.87	-15.47	-12.6%	98.68	179.63	-7.50	-7.1%
West Sussex	141.24	121.04	150.15	-20.20	-14.3%	108.73	133.87	-10.83	-9.1%
Worcestershire	125.96	109.16	194.77	-16.79	-13.3%	99.64	177.15	-8.40	-7.8%

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BUCKINGHAMSHIRE									
Aylesbury Vale	11.06	9.38	53.60	-1.68	-15.2%	8.09	45.93	-1.23	-13.2%
Chiltern	3.88	3.25	35.13	-0.63	-16.2%	2.76	29.66	-0.46	-14.2%
South Bucks	2.95	2.47	36.43	-0.48	-16.2%	2.10	30.62	-0.35	-14.2%
Wycombe	9.06	7.68	46.77	-1.38	-15.2%	6.66	40.37	-0.97	-12.7%
CAMBRIDGESHIRE									
Cambridge	10.96	9.52	78.01	-1.45	-13.2%	8.43	68.67	-1.04	-11.0%
East Cambridgeshire	6.44	5.59	64.60	-0.85	-13.2%	4.94	56.20	-0.62	-11.2%
Fenland	9.28	7.96	83.82	-1.32	-14.2%	6.96	72.37	-0.97	-12.2%
Huntingdonshire	12.12	10.52	62.62	-1.60	-13.2%	9.29	54.94	-1.17	-11.2%
South Cambridgeshire	7.11	6.03	40.77	-1.08	-15.2%	5.24	35.02	-0.73	-12.3%
CUMBRIA									
Allerdale	9.44	8.20	86.72	-1.25	-13.2%	7.24	76.54	-0.91	-11.2%
Barrow-in-Furness	8.08	7.02	99.22	-1.07	-13.2%	6.21	87.75	-0.78	-11.2%
Carlisle	8.19	7.03	65.49	-1.16	-14.2%	6.35	58.84	-0.63	-9.0%
Copeland	6.52	5.66	80.13	-0.86	-13.2%	5.00	70.56	-0.63	-11.2%
Eden	4.38	3.71	71.25	-0.66	-15.2%	3.24	62.05	-0.45	-12.1%
South Lakeland	6.10	5.11	48.99	-0.99	-16.2%	4.38	41.92	-0.69	-13.5%
DERBYSHIRE									
Amber Valley	8.44	7.24	59.02	-1.20	-14.2%	6.32	51.17	-0.88	-12.2%
Bolsover	7.21	6.26	83.21	-0.95	-13.2%	5.53	73.21	-0.70	-11.2%
Chesterfield	8.72	7.57	74.43	-1.15	-13.2%	6.68	65.48	-0.84	-11.2%
Derbyshire Dales	4.26	3.57	50.79	-0.69	-16.2%	3.05	43.21	-0.50	-14.0%
Erewash	8.50	7.37	66.32	-1.12	-13.2%	6.51	58.39	-0.82	-11.2%
High Peak	6.22	5.27	56.38	-0.94	-15.2%	4.62	49.10	-0.62	-11.8%
North East Derbyshire	6.89	5.91	59.91	-0.98	-14.2%	5.16	52.09	-0.72	-12.2%
South Derbyshire	6.95	5.96	62.74	-0.99	-14.2%	5.20	54.14	-0.72	-12.2%
DEVON									
East Devon	7.03	5.96	43.66	-1.07	-15.2%	5.23	37.96	-0.68	-11.4%
Exeter	10.69	9.28	76.34	-1.41	-13.2%	8.26	67.54	-0.98	-10.6%
Mid Devon	5.69	4.82	62.02	-0.86	-15.2%	4.17	53.09	-0.63	-13.1%
North Devon	7.63	6.55	70.51	-1.08	-14.2%	5.71	61.23	-0.79	-12.2%
South Hams	4.96	4.20	49.72	-0.75	-15.2%	3.65	42.97	-0.52	-12.4%
Teignbridge	8.70	7.47	57.94	-1.24	-14.2%	6.51	50.21	-0.90	-12.2%
Torridge	6.06	5.26	77.82	-0.80	-13.2%	4.65	67.96	-0.59	-11.2%
West Devon	4.04	3.43	63.40	-0.61	-15.2%	2.97	54.53	-0.43	-12.7%
DORSET									
Christchurch	2.29	1.92	40.36	-0.37	-16.1%	1.78	37.12	-0.12	-6.4%
East Dorset	3.11	2.61	29.33	-0.50	-16.2%	2.32	25.98	-0.25	-9.8%
North Dorset	4.23	3.67	55.72	-0.56	-13.2%	3.24	49.00	-0.41	-11.2%
Purbeck	2.86	2.43	52.86	-0.43	-15.2%	2.14	46.42	-0.27	-11.1%
West Dorset	7.69	6.60	67.99	-1.09	-14.2%	5.75	59.16	-0.80	-12.2%
Weymouth and Portland	5.14	4.31	67.99	-0.83	-16.2%	3.69	58.27	-0.59	-13.8%
EAST SUSSEX									
Eastbourne	8.83	7.58	76.06	-1.25	-14.2%	6.81	67.53	-0.73	-9.7%
Hastings	9.08	7.79	89.37	-1.29	-14.2%	6.84	78.09	-0.92	-11.8%
Lewes	5.08	4.25	43.62	-0.82	-16.2%	3.77	38.37	-0.45	-10.7%
Rother	6.01	5.03	55.05	-0.97	-16.2%	4.33	46.97	-0.67	-13.3%
Wealden	7.42	6.22	42.96	-1.20	-16.2%	5.29	36.38	-0.87	-14.2%

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ESSEX									
Basildon	14.07	11.79	66.04	-2.28 -16.2%	10.39	57.59	-1.33 -11.3%		
Braintree	9.11	7.73	52.60	-1.39 -15.2%	6.68	44.99	-0.99 -13.0%		
Brentwood	4.69	3.93	52.45	-0.76 -16.2%	3.35	44.17	-0.55 -14.2%		
Castle Point	5.63	4.72	52.49	-0.91 -16.2%	4.12	45.61	-0.57 -12.2%		
Chelmsford	8.77	7.35	42.96	-1.42 -16.2%	6.64	38.35	-0.65 -9.0%		
Colchester	10.96	9.30	50.31	-1.66 -15.2%	8.40	44.63	-0.83 -9.0%		
Epping Forest	8.71	7.39	59.09	-1.32 -15.2%	6.45	51.36	-0.89 -12.1%		
Harlow	7.49	6.35	78.32	-1.14 -15.2%	5.62	68.88	-0.70 -11.1%		
Maldon	3.95	3.35	52.10	-0.60 -15.2%	2.92	44.99	-0.41 -12.2%		
Rochford	4.36	3.65	42.95	-0.70 -16.2%	3.25	37.89	-0.37 -10.3%		
Tendring	12.60	10.94	71.79	-1.66 -13.2%	9.66	62.72	-1.22 -11.2%		
Uttlesford	3.83	3.21	41.76	-0.62 -16.2%	2.77	35.67	-0.41 -13.0%		
GLOUCESTERSHIRE									
Cheltenham	7.19	6.10	52.88	-1.09 -15.2%	5.52	47.54	-0.53 -8.8%		
Cotswold	5.11	4.28	50.39	-0.83 -16.2%	3.64	42.66	-0.60 -14.2%		
Forest of Dean	6.82	5.85	69.48	-0.97 -14.2%	5.11	60.40	-0.71 -12.2%		
Gloucester	8.79	7.55	63.09	-1.25 -14.2%	6.84	56.69	-0.66 -8.8%		
Stroud	6.55	5.49	49.11	-1.06 -16.2%	4.67	41.63	-0.77 -14.2%		
Tewkesbury	4.87	4.23	51.94	-0.64 -13.2%	3.73	45.47	-0.47 -11.2%		
HAMPSHIRE									
Basingstoke and Deane	7.73	6.64	40.01	-1.09 -14.2%	6.05	36.12	-0.53 -8.0%		
East Hampshire	4.96	4.16	36.99	-0.80 -16.2%	3.63	32.14	-0.49 -11.8%		
Eastleigh	6.80	5.83	47.56	-0.96 -14.2%	5.16	41.73	-0.63 -10.9%		
Fareham	5.44	4.61	41.07	-0.83 -15.2%	4.00	35.46	-0.57 -12.4%		
Gosport	6.00	5.15	62.57	-0.85 -14.2%	4.75	57.10	-0.37 -7.3%		
Hart	3.53	2.96	31.59	-0.57 -16.2%	2.62	27.61	-0.31 -10.7%		
Havant	8.70	7.38	63.11	-1.32 -15.2%	6.43	54.86	-0.90 -12.3%		
New Forest	10.53	8.93	49.91	-1.60 -15.2%	7.78	43.21	-1.08 -12.2%		
Rushmoor	6.36	5.39	58.35	-0.97 -15.2%	4.75	51.14	-0.61 -11.4%		
Test Valley	6.70	5.68	49.28	-1.02 -15.2%	4.89	42.22	-0.74 -13.2%		
Winchester	5.53	4.64	40.36	-0.89 -16.2%	4.17	35.99	-0.43 -9.4%		
HERTFORDSHIRE									
Broxbourne	6.02	5.23	57.39	-0.79 -13.2%	4.70	51.29	-0.50 -9.5%		
Dacorum	7.96	6.67	47.18	-1.29 -16.2%	5.85	41.17	-0.77 -11.6%		
East Hertfordshire	7.25	6.08	44.02	-1.17 -16.2%	5.31	38.17	-0.72 -12.0%		
Hertsmere	7.46	6.33	63.09	-1.13 -15.2%	5.46	53.97	-0.83 -13.2%		
North Hertfordshire	7.10	5.95	47.02	-1.15 -16.2%	5.11	40.08	-0.79 -13.4%		
St Albans	6.83	5.73	41.28	-1.11 -16.2%	4.92	35.12	-0.76 -13.4%		
Stevenage	6.21	5.33	65.79	-0.88 -14.2%	4.80	59.00	-0.50 -9.5%		
Three Rivers	5.61	4.71	52.74	-0.91 -16.2%	4.01	44.55	-0.66 -14.2%		
Watford	7.22	6.05	71.20	-1.17 -16.2%	5.21	60.74	-0.81 -13.4%		
Welwyn Hatfield	6.82	5.72	48.42	-1.10 -16.1%	5.34	44.50	-0.34 -6.0%		
KENT									
Ashford	7.47	6.41	54.48	-1.06 -14.2%	5.62	47.19	-0.74 -11.7%		
Canterbury	12.23	10.50	68.64	-1.74 -14.2%	9.17	59.47	-1.27 -12.2%		
Dartford	6.83	5.86	60.65	-0.97 -14.2%	5.28	53.84	-0.55 -9.5%		
Dover	9.45	8.11	75.60	-1.34 -14.2%	7.08	65.76	-0.98 -12.2%		
Gravesham	7.56	6.49	64.30	-1.07 -14.2%	5.74	56.43	-0.71 -11.0%		
Maidstone	7.73	6.48	43.05	-1.25 -16.2%	5.70	37.56	-0.72 -11.2%		
Sevenoaks	5.86	4.91	42.69	-0.95 -16.2%	4.19	36.11	-0.68 -14.0%		
Shepway	8.80	7.46	73.09	-1.34 -15.2%	6.48	62.99	-0.94 -12.6%		
Swale	11.22	9.63	71.75	-1.59 -14.2%	8.41	62.12	-1.17 -12.2%		
Thanet	12.29	10.55	79.71	-1.75 -14.2%	9.21	69.17	-1.28 -12.2%		
Tonbridge and Malling	5.83	4.89	41.01	-0.94 -16.2%	4.27	35.49	-0.58 -11.9%		
Tunbridge Wells	6.00	5.09	46.96	-0.91 -15.2%	4.48	41.04	-0.57 -11.3%		

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Formula Grant allocations

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LANCASHIRE									
Burnley	10.50	9.11	107.04	-1.39	-13.2%	8.06	94.90	-1.02	-11.2%
Chorley	7.86	6.74	63.50	-1.12	-14.2%	5.88	55.15	-0.82	-12.2%
Fylde	5.14	4.36	57.03	-0.78	-15.2%	3.76	49.01	-0.57	-13.2%
Hyndburn	9.10	7.90	97.26	-1.20	-13.2%	6.98	86.01	-0.88	-11.2%
Lancaster	15.12	13.13	92.07	-2.00	-13.2%	11.61	81.02	-1.46	-11.2%
Pendle	10.20	8.86	98.81	-1.35	-13.2%	7.83	87.18	-0.99	-11.2%
Preston	13.63	11.70	84.95	-1.93	-14.2%	10.39	75.12	-1.25	-10.7%
Ribble Valley	3.77	3.24	55.33	-0.54	-14.2%	2.82	48.03	-0.39	-12.2%
Rossendale	5.53	4.69	69.78	-0.84	-15.2%	4.05	60.05	-0.62	-13.2%
South Ribble	6.43	5.39	49.44	-1.04	-16.2%	4.65	42.44	-0.70	-13.1%
West Lancashire	8.63	7.41	66.57	-1.23	-14.2%	6.47	57.99	-0.90	-12.2%
Wyre	8.94	7.67	68.16	-1.27	-14.2%	6.69	59.19	-0.93	-12.2%
LEICESTERSHIRE									
Blaby	5.97	5.12	54.01	-0.85	-14.2%	4.47	46.84	-0.62	-12.2%
Charnwood	11.22	9.74	57.94	-1.48	-13.2%	8.59	50.76	-1.08	-11.2%
Harborough	4.98	4.18	49.38	-0.81	-16.2%	3.56	41.71	-0.59	-14.2%
Hinckley and Bosworth	6.88	5.97	56.10	-0.91	-13.2%	5.27	49.14	-0.66	-11.2%
Melton	3.59	3.04	62.04	-0.55	-15.2%	2.62	53.36	-0.40	-13.2%
North West Leicestershire	6.50	5.51	59.76	-0.99	-15.2%	4.76	51.18	-0.72	-13.2%
Oadby and Wigston	4.26	3.62	60.03	-0.65	-15.2%	3.16	52.03	-0.44	-12.2%
LINCOLNSHIRE									
Boston	6.80	5.91	98.20	-0.90	-13.2%	5.22	86.27	-0.66	-11.2%
East Lindsey	16.19	14.05	97.26	-2.14	-13.2%	12.43	85.25	-1.57	-11.2%
Lincoln	9.47	8.22	92.37	-1.25	-13.2%	7.27	81.50	-0.92	-11.2%
North Kesteven	8.03	6.97	64.43	-1.06	-13.2%	6.16	56.33	-0.78	-11.2%
South Holland	8.52	7.40	85.72	-1.13	-13.2%	6.54	75.05	-0.82	-11.2%
South Kesteven	9.62	8.35	62.88	-1.27	-13.2%	7.37	55.13	-0.93	-11.2%
West Lindsey	7.59	6.51	71.30	-1.08	-14.2%	5.69	61.56	-0.79	-12.2%
NORFOLK									
Breckland	10.73	9.31	69.97	-1.42	-13.2%	8.22	61.19	-1.04	-11.2%
Broadland	7.45	6.46	51.59	-0.98	-13.2%	5.70	45.11	-0.72	-11.2%
Great Yarmouth	9.96	8.65	87.68	-1.32	-13.2%	7.64	76.74	-0.96	-11.2%
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	14.26	12.38	84.67	-1.88	-13.2%	10.94	74.19	-1.38	-11.2%
North Norfolk	8.23	7.06	68.13	-1.17	-14.2%	6.23	59.62	-0.79	-11.2%
Norwich	14.11	12.25	84.18	-1.86	-13.2%	11.23	75.89	-0.97	-7.9%
South Norfolk	8.10	6.95	57.39	-1.15	-14.2%	6.06	49.62	-0.84	-12.2%
NORTH YORKSHIRE									
Craven	3.82	3.24	57.39	-0.58	-15.2%	2.85	50.23	-0.37	-11.3%
Hambleton	5.42	4.71	53.62	-0.72	-13.2%	4.15	47.08	-0.52	-11.2%
Harrogate	10.08	8.45	53.30	-1.63	-16.2%	7.34	46.02	-1.05	-12.5%
Richmondshire	3.97	3.37	63.76	-0.60	-15.2%	2.91	54.52	-0.44	-13.2%
Ryedale	4.24	3.60	66.66	-0.65	-15.2%	3.11	57.35	-0.46	-13.0%
Scarborough	10.43	8.96	81.64	-1.48	-14.2%	8.03	72.90	-0.88	-9.8%
Selby	6.12	5.25	62.60	-0.87	-14.2%	4.68	55.20	-0.54	-10.4%
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE									
Corby	5.43	4.72	84.79	-0.72	-13.2%	4.17	74.38	-0.53	-11.2%
Daventry	5.84	5.01	62.66	-0.83	-14.2%	4.37	54.28	-0.61	-12.2%
East Northamptonshire	6.31	5.47	62.95	-0.83	-13.2%	4.83	55.07	-0.61	-11.2%
Kettering	6.44	5.46	59.15	-0.98	-15.2%	4.78	51.22	-0.64	-11.9%
Northampton	16.55	14.21	65.26	-2.34	-14.2%	12.94	58.66	-1.18	-8.4%
South Northamptonshire	5.46	4.58	50.09	-0.88	-16.2%	3.90	42.18	-0.65	-14.2%
Wellingborough	6.44	5.59	72.38	-0.85	-13.2%	4.94	63.46	-0.62	-11.2%

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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE									
Ashfield	10.05	8.72	73.85	-1.33	-13.2%	7.70	64.78	-0.97	-11.2%
Bassetlaw	10.68	9.27	82.43	-1.41	-13.2%	8.19	72.56	-1.03	-11.2%
Broxtowe	7.72	6.62	58.37	-1.10	-14.2%	5.78	50.50	-0.80	-12.2%
Gedling	8.01	6.95	61.13	-1.06	-13.2%	6.14	53.65	-0.77	-11.2%
Mansfield	9.50	8.24	81.76	-1.25	-13.2%	7.28	71.95	-0.92	-11.2%
Newark and Sherwood	9.82	8.42	73.21	-1.39	-14.2%	7.35	63.46	-1.02	-12.2%
Rushcliffe	6.47	5.55	48.94	-0.92	-14.2%	4.87	42.62	-0.64	-11.6%
OXFORDSHIRE									
Cherwell	9.95	8.63	60.91	-1.31	-13.2%	7.62	53.38	-0.96	-11.2%
Oxford	15.62	13.40	89.11	-2.22	-14.2%	11.72	77.56	-1.63	-12.2%
South Oxfordshire	7.12	6.04	45.92	-1.08	-15.2%	5.24	39.66	-0.75	-12.5%
Vale of White Horse	6.60	5.60	46.81	-1.00	-15.2%	4.82	40.13	-0.73	-13.2%
West Oxfordshire	5.38	4.67	44.50	-0.71	-13.2%	4.19	39.54	-0.44	-9.5%
SOMERSET									
Mendip	7.30	6.26	56.85	-1.04	-14.2%	5.46	49.37	-0.76	-12.2%
Sedgemoor	8.98	7.80	67.92	-1.19	-13.2%	6.89	59.51	-0.87	-11.2%
South Somerset	9.11	7.73	47.70	-1.38	-15.2%	6.81	41.75	-0.85	-11.2%
Taunton Deane	6.89	5.98	54.09	-0.91	-13.2%	5.31	47.72	-0.63	-10.6%
West Somerset	2.91	2.53	70.80	-0.38	-13.2%	2.24	62.42	-0.28	-11.1%
STAFFORDSHIRE									
Cannock Chase	7.80	6.69	70.36	-1.11	-14.2%	5.84	61.25	-0.81	-12.2%
East Staffordshire	8.22	7.05	64.11	-1.17	-14.2%	6.17	55.72	-0.84	-12.1%
Lichfield	5.58	4.73	47.19	-0.85	-15.2%	4.14	40.93	-0.56	-11.9%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	9.55	8.29	66.03	-1.26	-13.2%	7.32	58.14	-0.92	-11.2%
South Staffordshire	6.08	5.28	49.55	-0.80	-13.2%	4.65	43.62	-0.59	-11.2%
Stafford	7.55	6.47	50.75	-1.07	-14.2%	5.64	43.95	-0.78	-12.2%
Staffordshire Moorlands	7.14	6.12	63.86	-1.01	-14.2%	5.34	55.60	-0.74	-12.2%
Tamworth	6.01	5.21	68.72	-0.79	-13.2%	4.60	60.52	-0.58	-11.2%
SUFFOLK									
Babergh	5.47	4.69	53.99	-0.78	-14.2%	4.09	46.83	-0.57	-12.2%
Forest Heath	5.23	4.54	71.93	-0.69	-13.2%	4.01	62.77	-0.51	-11.2%
Ipswich	9.33	7.82	59.65	-1.51	-16.1%	7.20	54.07	-0.57	-7.4%
Mid Suffolk	5.90	5.01	51.55	-0.90	-15.2%	4.36	44.30	-0.62	-12.4%
St Edmundsbury	6.18	5.24	49.88	-0.94	-15.2%	4.58	43.29	-0.62	-11.9%
Suffolk Coastal	7.41	6.28	48.83	-1.12	-15.2%	5.55	42.62	-0.68	-10.9%
Waveney	10.48	9.10	75.38	-1.38	-13.2%	8.04	66.02	-1.01	-11.2%
SURREY									
Elmbridge	6.19	5.19	39.20	-1.00	-16.2%	4.41	33.07	-0.73	-14.2%
Epsom and Ewell	3.77	3.16	42.49	-0.61	-16.2%	2.82	37.56	-0.31	-9.8%
Guildford	7.72	6.54	47.63	-1.17	-15.2%	5.72	41.34	-0.78	-12.0%
Mole Valley	3.50	2.94	34.81	-0.57	-16.2%	2.54	29.96	-0.36	-12.5%
Reigate and Banstead	6.13	5.14	37.24	-0.99	-16.2%	4.61	32.98	-0.48	-9.5%
Runnymede	5.22	4.43	52.23	-0.79	-15.2%	3.85	45.05	-0.55	-12.4%
Spelthorne	5.13	4.30	46.08	-0.83	-16.2%	3.81	40.58	-0.45	-10.6%
Surrey Heath	4.36	3.65	43.24	-0.71	-16.2%	3.14	36.99	-0.48	-13.2%
Tandridge	3.84	3.22	39.06	-0.62	-16.2%	2.75	33.19	-0.44	-13.7%
Waverley	5.34	4.47	37.39	-0.86	-16.2%	3.83	31.88	-0.60	-13.5%
Woking	5.96	4.99	53.53	-0.96	-16.2%	4.25	45.30	-0.70	-14.2%
WARWICKSHIRE									
North Warwickshire	5.10	4.33	69.77	-0.78	-15.2%	3.74	60.12	-0.57	-13.2%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	8.99	7.71	62.59	-1.27	-14.2%	6.92	55.88	-0.75	-9.8%
Rugby	6.24	5.30	55.78	-0.95	-15.2%	4.62	48.20	-0.64	-12.2%
Stratford-on-Avon	6.35	5.38	44.15	-0.96	-15.2%	4.68	38.01	-0.66	-12.3%
Warwick	9.13	7.84	54.79	-1.29	-14.2%	6.98	48.33	-0.80	-10.3%
WEST SUSSEX									
Adur	4.14	3.47	56.26	-0.67	-16.2%	3.09	49.92	-0.35	-10.2%
Arun	8.97	7.61	49.68	-1.36	-15.2%	6.70	43.40	-0.85	-11.2%
Chichester	5.68	4.82	41.90	-0.86	-15.2%	4.20	36.19	-0.57	-12.0%
Crawley	8.85	7.59	70.55	-1.25	-14.2%	6.95	63.80	-0.61	-8.1%
Horsham	5.52	4.62	35.14	-0.89	-16.2%	3.94	29.76	-0.64	-13.9%
Mid Sussex	5.74	4.81	36.24	-0.93	-16.2%	4.08	30.60	-0.68	-14.2%
Worthing	6.82	5.72	54.84	-1.10	-16.2%	5.04	47.91	-0.64	-11.3%
WORCESTERSHIRE									
Bromsgrove	4.57	3.83	40.62	-0.74	-16.2%	3.30	34.85	-0.49	-13.0%
Malvern Hills	4.88	4.14	54.96	-0.74	-15.2%	3.57	47.20	-0.54	-13.2%
Redditch	5.54	4.70	59.30	-0.84	-15.2%	4.07	51.24	-0.60	-12.8%
Worcester	6.50	5.58	58.81	-0.92	-14.2%	5.00	52.57	-0.54	-9.8%
Wyche	7.13	6.12	51.92	-1.01	-14.2%	5.33	45.07	-0.74	-12.2%
Wyre Forest	7.36	6.24	63.06	-1.12	-15.2%	5.39	54.29	-0.81	-13.1%

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SHIRE POLICE AUTHORITIES										
Avon & Somerset Police	195.31	185.27	112.18	-10.04	-5.1%	172.86	103.51	-12.42	-6.7%	
Bedfordshire Police	77.15	73.18	118.94	-3.97	-5.1%	68.28	109.99	-4.91	-6.7%	
Cambridgeshire Police	87.97	83.45	105.06	-4.52	-5.1%	77.85	97.06	-5.59	-6.7%	
Cheshire Police	129.40	122.75	121.16	-6.65	-5.1%	114.52	112.64	-8.23	-6.7%	
Cleveland Police	102.91	97.62	173.31	-5.29	-5.1%	91.08	161.23	-6.54	-6.7%	
Cumbria Police	72.93	69.18	138.46	-3.75	-5.1%	64.54	128.85	-4.64	-6.7%	
Derbyshire Police	122.28	116.00	113.98	-6.29	-5.1%	108.22	105.72	-7.77	-6.7%	
Devon & Cornwall Police	201.58	191.22	112.00	-10.36	-5.1%	178.40	103.71	-12.82	-6.7%	
Dorset Police	70.52	66.89	93.25	-3.63	-5.1%	62.41	86.72	-4.48	-6.7%	
Durham Police	97.15	92.16	150.00	-4.99	-5.1%	85.98	139.24	-6.18	-6.7%	
Essex Police	193.23	183.30	104.19	-9.93	-5.1%	171.02	96.20	-12.29	-6.7%	
Gloucestershire Police	64.74	61.41	102.83	-3.33	-5.1%	57.29	95.35	-4.12	-6.7%	
Hampshire Police	223.76	212.26	111.59	-11.50	-5.1%	198.03	103.32	-14.22	-6.7%	
Hertfordshire Police	130.72	124.00	111.74	-6.72	-5.1%	115.69	103.41	-8.31	-6.7%	
Humberside Police	137.40	130.33	139.33	-7.06	-5.1%	121.60	129.01	-8.74	-6.7%	
Kent Police	210.32	199.50	117.79	-10.81	-5.1%	186.13	109.05	-13.37	-6.7%	
Lancashire Police	218.31	207.09	142.06	-11.22	-5.1%	193.21	132.16	-13.88	-6.7%	
Leicestershire Police	126.94	120.41	119.26	-6.53	-5.1%	112.34	110.34	-8.07	-6.7%	
Lincolnshire Police	71.13	67.48	94.73	-3.66	-5.1%	62.95	87.68	-4.52	-6.7%	
Norfolk Police	95.71	90.79	103.94	-4.92	-5.1%	84.70	96.00	-6.08	-6.7%	
North Yorkshire Police	83.23	78.95	97.96	-4.28	-5.1%	73.66	90.72	-5.29	-6.7%	
Northamptonshire Police	81.57	77.37	110.35	-4.19	-5.1%	72.19	101.87	-5.19	-6.7%	
Nottinghamshire Police	151.67	143.88	131.10	-7.80	-5.1%	134.23	121.34	-9.64	-6.7%	
Staffordshire Police	129.77	123.10	114.19	-6.67	-5.1%	114.85	106.13	-8.25	-6.7%	
Suffolk Police	77.13	73.17	99.86	-3.97	-5.1%	68.26	92.18	-4.90	-6.7%	
Surrey Police	111.00	105.29	93.66	-5.71	-5.1%	98.23	86.74	-7.06	-6.7%	
Sussex Police	184.30	174.83	110.27	-9.48	-5.1%	163.11	102.17	-11.72	-6.7%	
Thames Valley Police	260.97	247.55	109.61	-13.42	-5.1%	230.96	101.41	-16.59	-6.7%	
Warwickshire Police	58.28	55.29	101.41	-3.00	-5.1%	51.58	93.89	-3.71	-6.7%	
West Mercia Police	133.04	126.20	105.23	-6.84	-5.1%	117.74	97.81	-8.46	-6.7%	
Wiltshire Police	70.60	66.97	100.48	-3.63	-5.1%	62.48	92.97	-4.49	-6.7%	
SHIRE FIRE AUTHORITIES										
Avon Fire	24.88	22.54	20.16	-2.34	-9.4%	22.40	19.76	-0.14	-0.6%	
Bedfordshire Fire	11.39	10.88	17.68	-0.51	-4.4%	10.99	17.71	0.11	1.0%	
Berkshire Fire	15.42	14.78	17.03	-0.64	-4.2%	14.96	17.07	0.18	1.2%	
Buckinghamshire Fire	11.45	10.47	14.10	-0.98	-8.6%	10.46	13.97	-0.01	-0.1%	
Cambridgeshire Fire	14.44	13.07	16.46	-1.37	-9.5%	12.63	15.74	-0.44	-3.4%	
Cheshire Fire	18.62	18.67	18.43	0.05	0.3%	19.04	18.73	0.37	2.0%	
Cleveland Fire	22.38	20.26	35.96	-2.13	-9.5%	19.57	34.64	-0.69	-3.4%	
Derbyshire Fire	19.67	18.03	17.71	-1.65	-8.4%	17.91	17.50	-0.11	-0.6%	
Devon and Somerset Fire	31.25	30.89	18.21	-0.35	-1.1%	31.49	18.43	0.59	1.9%	
Dorset Fire	11.00	10.88	15.17	-0.12	-1.1%	11.09	15.41	0.21	1.9%	
Durham Fire	14.53	13.15	21.40	-1.38	-9.5%	12.85	20.81	-0.30	-2.3%	
East Sussex Fire	14.67	13.83	17.75	-0.84	-5.7%	13.89	17.71	0.05	0.4%	
Essex Fire Authority	32.37	32.31	18.37	-0.06	-0.2%	33.10	18.62	0.79	2.4%	
Hampshire Fire	29.27	29.33	16.68	0.07	0.2%	30.09	16.98	0.76	2.6%	
Hereford & Worcester Fire	10.67	10.41	14.03	-0.26	-2.4%	10.58	14.22	0.18	1.7%	
Humberside Fire	27.17	25.63	27.39	-1.55	-5.7%	25.55	27.11	-0.07	-0.3%	
Kent Fire	29.60	28.42	16.78	-1.18	-4.0%	28.72	16.83	0.31	1.1%	
Lancashire Fire	32.61	31.25	21.44	-1.35	-4.2%	31.34	21.44	0.08	0.3%	
Leicestershire Fire	18.84	18.21	18.04	-0.63	-3.3%	18.44	18.11	0.23	1.3%	
North Yorkshire Fire	12.97	12.21	15.14	-0.76	-5.9%	12.30	15.14	0.09	0.7%	
Nottinghamshire Fire	25.01	22.63	20.62	-2.38	-9.5%	21.86	19.76	-0.77	-3.4%	
Shropshire Fire	8.27	7.48	16.35	-0.79	-9.5%	7.23	15.73	-0.25	-3.4%	
Staffordshire Fire	18.60	18.54	17.20	-0.06	-0.3%	18.90	17.46	0.36	1.9%	
Wiltshire Fire	9.59	9.11	13.67	-0.48	-5.0%	9.23	13.74	0.12	1.3%	

Appended Table C

Revenue spending power allocations

	2011/12				2012/13			
	Revenue Spending Power allocations		Annual change from previous years adjusted spending power		Revenue Spending Power allocations		Annual change from previous years adjusted spending power	
	(£ million)	£ per capita	£ million	%	(£ million)	£ per capita	(£ million)	%
GREATER LONDON								
City of London	108.29	4,189.01	-7.52	-6.5%	101.13	7544.29	-6.98	-6.5%
City of London - Non-Police								
City of London - Police								
Camden	309.65	1,300.91	-21.67	-6.5%	292.64	1211.86	-13.44	-4.4%
Greenwich	273.69	1,200.63	-22.88	-7.7%	257.81	1123.27	-11.96	-4.4%
Hackney	337.54	1,565.42	-32.57	-8.8%	309.96	1430.32	-22.51	-6.8%
Hammersmith and Fulham	210.22	1,246.51	-14.76	-6.6%	198.50	1175.22	-9.03	-4.4%
Islington	278.49	1,443.88	-26.80	-8.8%	262.42	1350.25	-11.89	-4.3%
Kensington and Chelsea	205.97	1,173.64	-11.44	-5.3%	194.96	1101.54	-8.67	-4.3%
Lambeth	358.42	1,248.66	-29.88	-7.7%	337.31	1166.43	-15.90	-4.5%
Lewisham	314.10	1,164.87	-21.79	-6.5%	295.49	1085.12	-13.40	-4.3%
Southwark	365.25	1,230.61	-33.66	-8.4%	343.52	1140.65	-16.69	-4.6%
Tower Hamlets	342.93	1,445.63	-33.09	-8.8%	316.53	1315.83	-20.83	-6.2%
Wandsworth	230.84	797.34	-15.92	-6.4%	216.63	742.79	-10.40	-4.6%
Westminster	269.91	1,026.64	-21.00	-7.2%	253.20	945.22	-13.42	-5.0%
Barking and Dagenham	182.34	1,038.81	-11.51	-5.9%	173.49	980.41	-6.19	-3.4%
Barnet	287.52	821.85	-7.67	-2.6%	276.59	781.63	-7.13	-2.5%
Bexley	181.33	791.61	-5.20	-2.8%	174.11	755.05	-4.93	-2.8%
Brent	301.15	1,193.75	-18.73	-5.9%	284.75	1129.49	-11.73	-4.0%
Bromley	227.56	721.73	-5.73	-2.5%	218.56	687.43	-6.18	-2.7%
Croydon	311.57	898.00	-16.46	-5.0%	298.05	853.42	-8.94	-2.9%
Ealing	303.05	955.65	-15.51	-4.9%	287.36	900.65	-11.20	-3.8%
Enfield	281.64	954.62	-8.03	-2.8%	270.29	909.70	-6.96	-2.5%
Haringey	283.44	1,245.14	-24.33	-7.9%	268.15	1172.73	-11.05	-4.0%
Harrow	192.59	826.30	-3.72	-1.9%	185.37	786.52	-4.49	-2.4%
Havering	186.23	784.29	-3.24	-1.7%	179.96	752.10	-4.02	-2.2%
Hillingdon	220.02	826.20	-7.06	-3.1%	210.19	781.35	-6.66	-3.1%
Hounslow	209.77	879.07	-10.32	-4.7%	199.06	824.45	-7.62	-3.7%
Kingston upon Thames	136.91	791.99	-3.61	-2.6%	131.93	751.96	-3.51	-2.6%
Merton	169.27	803.56	-6.76	-3.8%	161.55	757.36	-5.68	-3.4%
Newham	335.79	1,403.93	-32.40	-8.8%	308.84	1294.47	-21.92	-6.6%
Redbridge	221.21	808.29	-5.89	-2.6%	212.37	766.91	-6.09	-2.8%
Richmond upon Thames	166.68	854.71	-1.02	-0.6%	162.46	822.29	-2.64	-1.6%
Sutton	170.96	878.19	-4.93	-2.8%	164.59	837.35	-4.32	-2.6%
Waltham Forest	242.93	1,087.75	-13.36	-5.2%	230.55	1028.55	-8.87	-3.7%
GLA - all functions								
GLA - police								
GLA - fire								

Appended Table C

Revenue spending power allocations

	2011/12				2012/13			
	Revenue Spending Power allocations		Annual change from previous years adjusted spending power		Revenue Spending Power allocations		Annual change from previous years adjusted spending power	
	(£ million)	£ per capita	£ million	%	(£ million)	£ per capita	(£ million)	%
GREATER MANCHESTER								
Bolton	259.85	978.67	-19.50	-7.0%	246.73	926.75	-9.82	-3.8%
Bury	161.45	883.39	-7.19	-4.3%	153.68	838.56	-5.75	-3.6%
Manchester	568.35	1,146.03	-54.84	-8.8%	522.24	1039.61	-38.62	-6.9%
Oldham	233.69	1,062.51	-20.20	-8.0%	222.45	1008.42	-8.49	-3.7%
Rochdale	223.58	1,093.54	-21.57	-8.8%	210.58	1029.13	-10.35	-4.7%
Salford	255.39	1,118.33	-24.64	-8.8%	242.01	1051.66	-9.95	-3.9%
Stockport	247.81	873.56	-7.16	-2.8%	238.43	838.48	-6.60	-2.7%
Tameside	208.67	964.30	-13.88	-6.2%	198.54	913.96	-7.30	-3.5%
Trafford	178.54	823.25	-7.06	-3.8%	170.29	780.43	-6.09	-3.5%
Wigan	278.62	904.47	-19.12	-6.4%	265.69	859.91	-9.43	-3.4%
Greater Manchester Fire								
Greater Manchester Police								
MERSEYSIDE								
Knowsley	198.22	1,321.53	-19.13	-8.8%	183.02	1218.98	-12.78	-6.5%
Liverpool	579.95	1,303.72	-55.96	-8.8%	530.46	1190.02	-40.78	-7.1%
Sefton	269.49	993.84	-19.54	-6.8%	255.81	946.29	-10.45	-3.9%
St Helens	175.26	988.66	-16.91	-8.8%	164.41	926.22	-8.58	-5.0%
Wirral	323.49	1,054.77	-26.00	-7.4%	306.36	1000.47	-13.07	-4.1%
Merseyside Fire								
Merseyside Police								
SOUTH YORKSHIRE								
Barnsley	215.49	938.72	-17.67	-7.6%	205.08	887.50	-7.70	-3.6%
Doncaster	276.48	949.96	-26.68	-8.8%	259.57	889.67	-13.16	-4.8%
Rotherham	242.91	950.08	-13.45	-5.2%	230.60	898.26	-9.27	-3.9%
Sheffield	535.21	960.42	-47.47	-8.1%	508.19	903.40	-21.23	-4.0%
South Yorkshire Fire								
South Yorkshire Police								
TYNE AND WEAR								
Gateshead	217.08	1,136.77	-17.04	-7.3%	206.82	1080.28	-7.79	-3.6%
Newcastle upon Tyne	311.39	1,089.45	-28.02	-8.3%	295.54	1026.78	-12.29	-4.0%
North Tyneside	197.55	988.61	-9.04	-4.4%	187.87	933.79	-7.37	-3.8%
South Tyneside	172.09	1,127.86	-16.60	-8.8%	160.58	1049.16	-9.49	-5.6%
Sunderland	290.58	1,032.41	-28.04	-8.8%	275.00	976.11	-11.56	-4.0%
Tyne and Wear Fire								
Northumbria Police								
WEST MIDLANDS								
Birmingham	1159.87	1,112.16	-105.19	-8.3%	1095.76	1042.93	-48.77	-4.3%
Coventry	302.63	952.93	-18.35	-5.7%	287.26	898.11	-11.26	-3.8%
Dudley	269.61	874.34	-9.44	-3.4%	258.06	834.78	-8.17	-3.1%
Sandwell	329.61	1,127.71	-23.69	-6.7%	313.41	1067.25	-11.69	-3.6%
Solihull	167.59	810.72	-6.11	-3.5%	160.54	773.02	-5.12	-3.1%
Walsall	276.49	1,076.18	-19.43	-6.6%	262.81	1020.21	-9.71	-3.6%
Wolverhampton	271.79	1,132.18	-20.39	-7.0%	258.51	1073.44	-9.61	-3.6%
West Midlands Fire								
West Midlands Police								
WEST YORKSHIRE								
Bradford	491.63	947.40	-47.44	-8.8%	465.04	886.07	-19.84	-4.1%
Calderdale	180.76	883.65	-9.42	-5.0%	171.67	832.78	-6.64	-3.7%
Kirklees	349.06	845.99	-15.53	-4.3%	332.56	800.02	-11.73	-3.4%
Leeds	645.35	794.43	-33.86	-5.0%	612.61	744.82	-24.34	-3.8%
Wakefield	284.61	869.58	-14.17	-4.7%	269.97	820.52	-10.57	-3.8%
West Yorkshire Fire								
West Yorkshire Police								

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	2011/12				2012/13			
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	(£ million)	£ per capita	£ million	%	(£ million)	£ per capita	(£ million)	%
ALL PURPOSE AUTHORITIES								
Bath & North East Somerset	134.64	739.29	-3.57	-2.6%	129.80	707.92	-3.25	-2.4%
Bedford	149.02	931.14	-5.86	-3.8%	142.61	885.52	-4.55	-3.1%
Blackburn with Darwen	156.19	1,113.88	-15.07	-8.8%	145.39	1034.88	-8.82	-5.7%
Blackpool	165.51	1,180.40	-13.09	-7.3%	158.28	1129.18	-4.92	-3.0%
Bournemouth	154.59	930.90	-6.18	-3.8%	146.66	881.19	-5.68	-3.7%
Bracknell Forest	88.97	765.09	-2.38	-2.6%	85.73	731.81	-2.26	-2.6%
Brighton & Hove	259.84	1,004.04	-12.70	-4.7%	245.74	944.49	-10.33	-4.0%
Bristol	416.30	923.79	-15.65	-3.6%	398.51	869.41	-12.54	-3.0%
Central Bedfordshire	202.56	782.28	-3.61	-1.7%	195.96	749.56	-4.40	-2.2%
Cheshire East	273.51	745.14	-4.60	-1.7%	264.85	718.07	-5.58	-2.1%
Cheshire West & Chester	279.91	854.27	-8.60	-3.0%	268.77	819.12	-8.01	-2.9%
Cornwall	496.79	916.89	-16.74	-3.3%	476.75	872.97	-14.12	-2.9%
Darlington	92.63	911.83	-3.40	-3.5%	88.52	866.61	-2.81	-3.1%
Derby	218.76	877.36	-12.60	-5.4%	207.35	824.63	-8.71	-4.0%
Durham	486.27	948.23	-35.90	-6.9%	464.10	900.49	-15.49	-3.2%
East Riding of Yorkshire	269.81	782.26	-8.15	-2.9%	259.28	745.12	-7.28	-2.7%
Halton	128.37	1,076.68	-12.39	-8.8%	121.80	1019.33	-4.90	-3.9%
Hartlepool	105.79	1,154.13	-10.21	-8.8%	98.29	1068.68	-5.99	-5.7%
Herefordshire	161.54	891.73	-5.36	-3.2%	154.98	852.06	-4.75	-3.0%
Isle of Wight Council	147.02	1,024.66	-5.98	-3.9%	140.53	971.55	-4.67	-3.2%
Kingston upon Hull	266.09	990.02	-25.68	-8.8%	249.53	919.68	-12.64	-4.8%
Leicester	322.72	1,023.10	-23.22	-6.7%	307.18	962.28	-11.26	-3.5%
Luton	174.26	887.80	-10.07	-5.5%	166.41	839.24	-5.55	-3.2%
Medway	210.51	820.95	-7.80	-3.6%	201.16	781.02	-6.36	-3.1%
Middlesbrough	154.24	1,092.10	-14.88	-8.8%	145.95	1030.85	-6.03	-4.0%
Milton Keynes	200.41	825.30	-7.01	-3.4%	192.03	780.11	-5.53	-2.8%
North East Lincolnshire	152.32	966.11	-14.70	-8.8%	143.65	909.72	-6.43	-4.3%
North Lincolnshire	142.60	869.03	-6.06	-4.1%	136.14	823.36	-4.53	-3.2%
North Somerset	165.70	764.83	-4.00	-2.4%	159.57	725.38	-3.87	-2.4%
Northumberland	309.58	988.86	-18.71	-5.7%	296.39	944.02	-9.67	-3.2%
Nottingham	320.20	1,031.41	-29.47	-8.4%	302.74	963.42	-13.24	-4.2%
Peterborough	155.57	889.64	-7.85	-4.8%	147.71	836.03	-5.48	-3.6%
Plymouth	230.90	877.70	-10.47	-4.3%	221.46	834.65	-6.41	-2.8%
Poole	111.04	779.09	-1.07	-1.0%	107.68	752.25	-2.02	-1.8%
Portsmouth	182.14	877.29	-8.43	-4.4%	173.29	825.09	-6.17	-3.4%
Reading	140.41	907.99	-6.24	-4.3%	133.75	856.39	-4.93	-3.6%
Redcar and Cleveland	139.83	1,016.16	-12.92	-8.5%	132.91	966.08	-5.02	-3.6%
Rutland	31.78	819.91	-0.72	-2.2%	30.73	788.40	-0.76	-2.4%
Shropshire	246.75	838.92	-7.26	-2.9%	237.16	802.84	-6.68	-2.7%
Slough	118.61	914.63	-6.06	-4.9%	112.59	858.81	-4.26	-3.6%
South Gloucestershire	204.82	761.74	-5.07	-2.4%	198.03	728.92	-4.48	-2.2%
Southampton	210.59	866.04	-9.60	-4.4%	201.08	818.40	-6.75	-3.2%
Southend-on-Sea	150.78	908.35	-5.53	-3.5%	143.94	861.34	-4.69	-3.2%
Stockton-on-Tees	165.02	856.12	-12.85	-7.2%	156.67	808.55	-6.14	-3.8%
Stoke-on-Trent	245.90	1,018.58	-21.60	-8.1%	235.23	971.24	-7.44	-3.1%
Swindon	155.70	762.34	-3.87	-2.4%	150.12	725.15	-3.50	-2.3%
Telford and the Wrekin	146.27	894.53	-6.35	-4.2%	139.28	848.71	-4.94	-3.4%
Thurrock	134.58	829.82	-3.31	-2.4%	129.79	788.84	-3.01	-2.3%
Torbay	135.31	994.68	-4.81	-3.4%	129.13	943.99	-4.18	-3.1%
Warrington	155.34	779.96	-5.63	-3.5%	148.71	742.83	-4.79	-3.1%
West Berkshire	123.82	797.27	-2.64	-2.1%	119.45	762.62	-2.95	-2.4%
Wiltshire	358.24	775.02	-8.30	-2.3%	344.95	741.78	-9.15	-2.6%
Windsor and Maidenhead	97.16	667.14	-1.06	-1.1%	94.30	641.48	-1.74	-1.8%
Wokingham	113.78	684.12	-0.74	-0.6%	111.14	659.86	-1.69	-1.5%
York	138.09	680.92	-4.88	-3.4%	132.04	643.80	-4.43	-3.2%
Isles of Scilly	4.61	1,901.37	-0.01	-0.1%	4.62	1874.41	0.01	0.2%

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Revenue spending power allocations

	2011/12				2012/13			
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	(£ million)	£ per capita	£ million	%	(£ million)	£ per capita	(£ million)	%
SHIRE COUNTIES								
Buckinghamshire	337.18	674.84	-2.03	-0.6%	330.40	657.28	-5.60	-1.7%
Cambridgeshire	389.59	629.01	-12.09	-3.0%	378.11	604.52	-10.12	-2.6%
Cumbria	409.95	820.50	-7.90	-1.9%	400.62	799.76	-8.02	-2.0%
Derbyshire	540.11	702.93	-13.21	-2.4%	525.66	680.70	-12.81	-2.4%
Devon	558.23	730.72	-10.14	-1.8%	544.90	708.09	-11.50	-2.1%
Dorset	289.93	709.22	0.70	0.2%	285.74	696.74	-3.24	-1.1%
East Sussex	403.89	775.82	-6.38	-1.6%	395.37	754.44	-7.56	-1.9%
Essex	977.99	683.36	-13.05	-1.3%	957.87	662.39	-17.16	-1.8%
Gloucestershire	422.99	708.28	-10.91	-2.5%	411.44	684.72	-10.23	-2.4%
Hampshire	814.72	622.98	-7.87	-1.0%	796.05	604.76	-16.15	-2.0%
Hertfordshire	793.92	715.45	-12.49	-1.5%	773.43	691.33	-18.11	-2.3%
Kent	1000.82	696.34	-18.65	-1.8%	977.29	674.29	-20.37	-2.0%
Lancashire	863.75	733.64	-27.32	-3.1%	837.46	708.95	-23.97	-2.8%
Leicestershire	386.55	589.74	-6.94	-1.8%	377.33	571.79	-7.91	-2.1%
Lincolnshire	505.77	710.02	-14.18	-2.7%	490.95	683.78	-12.93	-2.6%
Norfolk	684.30	783.46	-11.71	-1.7%	669.50	758.84	-12.79	-1.9%
North Yorkshire	407.67	675.84	-8.61	-2.1%	397.17	654.46	-8.83	-2.2%
Northamptonshire	458.76	654.29	-12.29	-2.6%	446.43	629.98	-10.71	-2.3%
Nottinghamshire	560.96	712.78	-15.39	-2.7%	544.96	688.06	-14.41	-2.6%
Oxfordshire	457.09	705.10	-8.78	-1.9%	444.71	681.95	-11.03	-2.4%
Somerset	359.93	674.92	-7.38	-2.0%	351.09	654.37	-7.65	-2.1%
Staffordshire	532.65	636.63	-10.67	-2.0%	519.83	618.82	-11.12	-2.1%
Suffolk	524.75	716.14	-13.10	-2.4%	510.70	689.62	-12.41	-2.4%
Surrey	823.53	732.55	-2.50	-0.3%	808.83	714.18	-12.67	-1.5%
Warwickshire	378.74	694.74	-5.10	-1.3%	371.23	675.77	-6.37	-1.7%
West Sussex	560.25	695.00	-3.67	-0.7%	549.46	676.48	-9.31	-1.7%
Worcestershire	367.18	655.13	-6.48	-1.7%	358.80	637.90	-7.26	-2.0%

Appended Table C

Revenue spending power allocations

	2011/12				2012/13			
	Revenue Spending Power allocations		Annual change from previous years adjusted spending power		Revenue Spending Power allocations		Annual change from previous years adjusted spending power	
	(£ million)	£ per capita	£ million	%	(£ million)	£ per capita	(£ million)	%
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE								
Aylesbury Vale	20.52	117.27	-1.98	-8.8%	18.06	102.56	-1.40	-7.2%
Chiltern	11.01	118.83	-0.55	-4.8%	10.07	108.08	-0.46	-4.3%
South Bucks	7.59	112.01	-0.35	-4.4%	6.92	100.89	-0.35	-4.8%
Wycombe	18.15	110.51	-1.42	-7.3%	16.12	97.77	-0.97	-5.6%
CAMBRIDGESHIRE								
Cambridge	17.78	145.77	-1.32	-6.9%	15.87	129.30	-1.04	-6.2%
East Cambridgeshire	10.20	117.80	-0.74	-6.8%	9.06	103.09	-0.62	-6.4%
Fenland	16.68	175.58	-1.61	-8.8%	14.65	152.36	-1.12	-7.1%
Huntingdonshire	19.06	113.45	-1.57	-7.6%	16.83	99.55	-1.17	-6.5%
South Cambridgeshire	13.67	92.47	-0.98	-6.7%	12.29	82.15	-0.73	-5.6%
CUMBRIA								
Allerdale	13.66	144.54	-1.15	-7.8%	11.97	126.46	-0.91	-7.1%
Barrow-in-Furness	14.82	209.49	-1.43	-8.8%	12.86	181.91	-1.24	-8.8%
Carlisle	14.72	137.21	-1.05	-6.7%	13.28	123.00	-0.63	-4.5%
Copeland	11.00	155.77	-1.06	-8.8%	9.49	133.87	-0.92	-8.8%
Eden	7.78	149.42	-0.54	-6.4%	7.05	134.99	-0.45	-6.0%
South Lakeland	14.04	134.50	-0.79	-5.3%	12.80	122.53	-0.69	-5.1%
DERBYSHIRE								
Amber Valley	14.57	118.70	-1.13	-7.2%	12.76	103.36	-0.88	-6.4%
Bolsover	12.94	172.05	-1.25	-8.8%	11.18	147.99	-1.08	-8.8%
Chesterfield	14.42	141.81	-1.39	-8.8%	12.23	119.86	-1.18	-8.8%
Derbyshire Dales	9.86	140.22	-0.61	-5.8%	9.00	127.64	-0.50	-5.2%
Erewash	14.33	128.90	-1.01	-6.6%	12.58	112.84	-0.82	-6.1%
High Peak	11.78	125.99	-0.80	-6.4%	10.48	111.45	-0.62	-5.6%
North East Derbyshire	12.40	125.67	-0.83	-6.3%	11.02	111.28	-0.72	-6.1%
South Derbyshire	11.31	119.03	-0.87	-7.2%	10.07	104.73	-0.72	-6.7%
DEVON								
East Devon	13.96	102.17	-0.98	-6.6%	12.43	90.19	-0.68	-5.2%
Exeter	15.50	127.51	-1.28	-7.6%	13.60	111.26	-0.98	-6.7%
Mid Devon	10.61	136.41	-0.75	-6.6%	9.47	120.60	-0.63	-6.2%
North Devon	13.32	143.48	-1.22	-8.4%	11.71	125.47	-0.79	-6.3%
South Hams	10.08	119.29	-0.61	-5.7%	8.97	105.69	-0.52	-5.4%
Teignbridge	16.05	124.50	-1.08	-6.3%	14.18	109.33	-0.90	-6.0%
Torridge	9.32	137.84	-0.70	-7.0%	8.21	119.94	-0.59	-6.7%
West Devon	7.85	145.11	-0.52	-6.2%	7.05	129.29	-0.43	-5.8%
DORSET								
Christchurch	6.07	127.55	-0.28	-4.4%	5.58	116.55	-0.12	-2.1%
East Dorset	10.69	120.25	-0.33	-3.0%	9.95	111.29	-0.25	-2.5%
North Dorset	7.01	106.33	-0.49	-6.5%	6.20	93.77	-0.41	-6.2%
Purbeck	6.06	132.07	-0.34	-5.4%	5.49	118.99	-0.27	-4.7%
West Dorset	12.83	132.22	-1.06	-7.7%	11.37	116.84	-0.80	-6.6%
Weymouth and Portland	11.41	179.92	-0.70	-5.8%	10.16	160.43	-0.59	-5.5%
EAST SUSSEX								
Eastbourne	17.22	172.80	-1.06	-5.8%	15.39	152.72	-0.73	-4.5%
Hastings	19.17	219.85	-1.85	-8.8%	16.28	185.85	-1.57	-8.8%
Lewes	12.58	128.96	-0.65	-4.9%	11.42	116.28	-0.45	-3.8%
Rother	13.12	143.44	-0.80	-5.7%	11.72	127.12	-0.67	-5.4%
Wealden	18.20	125.77	-0.94	-4.9%	16.53	113.76	-0.87	-5.0%

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ESSEX								
Basildon	30.18	169.02	-2.04	-6.3%	27.18	150.57	-1.33	-4.7%
Braintree	17.77	120.94	-1.36	-7.1%	15.62	105.23	-0.99	-6.0%
Brentwood	10.16	135.44	-0.61	-5.6%	9.18	121.06	-0.55	-5.7%
Castle Point	12.87	143.08	-0.82	-6.0%	11.65	129.02	-0.57	-4.7%
Chelmsford	19.31	112.81	-1.16	-5.7%	17.60	101.68	-0.65	-3.6%
Colchester	21.51	116.33	-1.39	-6.1%	19.46	103.37	-0.83	-4.1%
Epping Forest	16.55	132.41	-1.09	-6.2%	14.86	118.26	-0.89	-5.6%
Harlow	14.84	182.92	-1.43	-8.8%	13.15	161.16	-0.82	-5.9%
Maldon	8.18	127.12	-0.49	-5.6%	7.37	113.43	-0.41	-5.2%
Rochford	10.62	124.85	-0.54	-4.8%	9.77	113.97	-0.37	-3.7%
Tendring	20.38	133.69	-1.55	-7.1%	17.59	114.13	-1.22	-6.5%
Uttlesford	8.61	112.07	-0.51	-5.6%	7.83	100.94	-0.41	-5.0%
GLOUCESTERSHIRE								
Cheltenham	15.09	130.87	-0.97	-6.0%	13.69	117.90	-0.53	-3.8%
Cotswold	10.39	122.23	-0.72	-6.4%	9.25	108.30	-0.60	-6.1%
Forest of Dean	11.34	134.72	-0.87	-7.1%	10.02	118.41	-0.71	-6.6%
Gloucester	16.16	135.08	-1.30	-7.5%	14.33	118.78	-0.66	-4.4%
Stroud	14.45	129.39	-0.96	-6.3%	12.97	115.65	-0.77	-5.6%
Tewkesbury	7.99	98.24	-0.58	-6.8%	7.00	85.43	-0.47	-6.3%
HAMPSHIRE								
Basingstoke and Deane	14.58	87.88	-1.01	-6.5%	12.98	77.52	-0.53	-3.9%
East Hampshire	11.35	100.92	-0.64	-5.3%	10.21	90.36	-0.49	-4.6%
Eastleigh	12.62	102.94	-0.84	-6.3%	11.30	91.43	-0.63	-5.3%
Fareham	11.32	100.81	-0.77	-6.4%	10.19	90.32	-0.57	-5.3%
Gosport	11.69	142.04	-0.73	-5.8%	10.57	127.17	-0.37	-3.4%
Hart	9.35	99.80	-0.38	-3.9%	8.70	91.80	-0.31	-3.5%
Havant	16.91	144.59	-1.14	-6.3%	14.99	127.93	-0.90	-5.7%
New Forest	21.63	120.90	-1.38	-6.0%	19.49	108.23	-1.08	-5.3%
Rushmoor	12.09	130.84	-0.94	-7.2%	10.78	116.05	-0.61	-5.3%
Test Valley	12.42	107.77	-0.86	-6.5%	10.99	94.78	-0.74	-6.3%
Winchester	12.43	108.12	-0.79	-6.0%	11.41	98.64	-0.43	-3.6%
HERTFORDSHIRE								
Broxbourne	10.36	113.76	-0.68	-6.1%	9.03	98.60	-0.50	-5.2%
Dacorum	17.79	125.76	-1.03	-5.5%	15.97	112.32	-0.77	-4.6%
East Hertfordshire	16.28	117.88	-0.97	-5.6%	14.78	106.34	-0.72	-4.7%
Hertsmere	13.87	138.22	-1.15	-7.7%	12.24	120.98	-0.83	-6.4%
North Hertfordshire	16.96	134.04	-0.93	-5.2%	15.23	119.36	-0.79	-4.9%
St Albans	17.10	123.30	-1.02	-5.6%	15.65	111.82	-0.76	-4.6%
Stevenage	11.64	143.58	-0.79	-6.4%	10.39	127.77	-0.50	-4.6%
Three Rivers	11.42	127.97	-0.78	-6.4%	10.21	113.47	-0.66	-6.1%
Watford	15.25	179.49	-1.05	-6.4%	13.70	159.62	-0.81	-5.6%
Welwyn Hatfield	15.14	128.14	-0.85	-5.3%	13.99	116.56	-0.34	-2.4%
KENT								
Ashford	14.02	119.18	-1.35	-8.8%	12.15	101.93	-1.03	-7.9%
Canterbury	21.34	139.59	-1.46	-6.4%	19.02	123.42	-1.27	-6.3%
Dartford	12.37	127.95	-0.85	-6.4%	11.14	113.63	-0.55	-4.7%
Dover	15.75	146.80	-1.27	-7.5%	13.80	128.13	-0.98	-6.7%
Gravesham	13.35	132.32	-1.01	-7.0%	11.79	115.90	-0.71	-5.7%
Maidstone	21.17	140.64	-0.96	-4.3%	19.45	128.10	-0.72	-3.6%
Sevenoaks	15.04	130.70	-0.75	-4.8%	13.68	118.02	-0.68	-4.8%
Shepway	18.47	181.03	-1.75	-8.6%	16.53	160.65	-0.94	-5.4%
Swale	18.60	138.59	-1.58	-7.8%	16.25	120.06	-1.17	-6.7%
Thanet	23.54	177.86	-2.27	-8.8%	19.84	148.98	-1.91	-8.8%
Tonbridge and Malling	14.25	119.49	-0.73	-4.8%	12.90	107.20	-0.58	-4.3%
Tunbridge Wells	12.51	115.39	-0.85	-6.4%	11.23	102.90	-0.57	-4.9%

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LANCASHIRE								
Burnley	21.07	247.38	-2.03	-8.8%	18.22	214.41	-1.76	-8.8%
Chorley	13.97	131.60	-0.98	-6.6%	12.44	116.58	-0.82	-6.2%
Fylde	10.59	138.47	-0.64	-5.7%	9.53	124.31	-0.57	-5.7%
Hyndburn	17.15	211.21	-1.65	-8.8%	14.80	182.33	-1.43	-8.8%
Lancaster	22.84	160.17	-1.88	-7.6%	20.26	141.37	-1.46	-6.7%
Pendle	19.22	214.48	-1.85	-8.8%	16.61	184.85	-1.60	-8.8%
Preston	26.04	189.08	-2.51	-8.8%	22.60	163.36	-2.18	-8.8%
Ribble Valley	6.75	115.44	-0.44	-6.1%	6.10	103.74	-0.39	-6.0%
Rossendale	11.23	167.01	-1.08	-8.8%	9.76	144.67	-0.84	-7.9%
South Ribble	13.84	126.98	-0.85	-5.8%	12.44	113.60	-0.70	-5.3%
West Lancashire	15.35	137.97	-1.11	-6.7%	13.61	122.05	-0.90	-6.2%
Wyre	15.87	141.06	-1.07	-6.3%	13.97	123.56	-0.93	-6.2%
LEICESTERSHIRE								
Blaby	10.05	105.95	-0.74	-6.9%	8.96	93.90	-0.62	-6.5%
Charnwood	17.69	105.25	-1.45	-7.6%	15.62	92.28	-1.08	-6.5%
Harborough	10.24	121.04	-0.67	-6.1%	9.27	108.74	-0.59	-6.0%
Hinckley and Bosworth	10.89	102.28	-0.83	-7.1%	9.59	89.50	-0.66	-6.5%
Melton	6.76	137.80	-0.47	-6.5%	6.08	123.68	-0.40	-6.2%
North West Leicestershire	11.93	129.32	-0.84	-6.6%	10.58	113.86	-0.72	-6.4%
Oadby and Wigston	7.69	127.60	-0.55	-6.7%	6.94	114.43	-0.44	-5.9%
LINCOLNSHIRE								
Boston	9.97	165.82	-0.96	-8.8%	8.66	143.14	-0.76	-8.1%
East Lindsey	20.88	144.50	-2.01	-8.8%	17.96	123.20	-1.57	-8.0%
Lincoln	15.61	175.38	-1.24	-7.3%	13.78	154.56	-0.92	-6.2%
North Kesteven	12.82	118.44	-1.06	-7.7%	11.42	104.52	-0.78	-6.4%
South Holland	12.85	148.90	-1.20	-8.5%	11.38	130.57	-0.82	-6.8%
South Kesteven	15.69	118.12	-1.18	-7.0%	13.86	103.69	-0.93	-6.3%
West Lindsey	13.09	143.29	-1.02	-7.2%	11.61	125.63	-0.79	-6.4%
NORFOLK								
Breckland	13.57	101.94	-1.31	-8.8%	11.47	85.31	-1.11	-8.8%
Broadland	12.46	99.47	-0.84	-6.3%	11.07	87.67	-0.72	-6.1%
Great Yarmouth	18.22	184.75	-1.76	-8.8%	15.58	156.43	-1.50	-8.8%
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	20.08	137.39	-1.92	-8.7%	17.47	118.53	-1.38	-7.3%
North Norfolk	13.81	133.27	-1.01	-6.8%	12.21	116.91	-0.79	-6.1%
Norwich	24.30	166.95	-2.34	-8.8%	20.88	141.08	-1.85	-8.1%
South Norfolk	13.98	115.47	-0.99	-6.6%	12.38	101.37	-0.84	-6.4%
NORTH YORKSHIRE								
Craven	7.11	125.95	-0.55	-7.2%	6.42	113.09	-0.37	-5.4%
Hambleton	8.56	97.46	-0.62	-6.7%	7.53	85.38	-0.52	-6.5%
Harrogate	23.36	147.38	-1.34	-5.4%	21.38	134.10	-1.05	-4.7%
Richmondshire	7.45	140.92	-0.47	-5.9%	6.73	126.25	-0.44	-6.2%
Ryedale	7.85	145.42	-0.52	-6.2%	7.05	129.98	-0.46	-6.2%
Scarborough	19.21	175.14	-1.35	-6.6%	17.08	155.10	-0.88	-4.9%
Selby	10.65	126.96	-0.79	-6.9%	9.62	113.59	-0.54	-5.3%
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE								
Corby	8.59	154.45	-0.83	-8.8%	7.45	132.92	-0.53	-6.6%
Daventry	9.56	119.63	-0.74	-7.2%	8.51	105.60	-0.61	-6.7%
East Northamptonshire	9.74	112.02	-0.73	-7.0%	8.57	97.66	-0.61	-6.6%
Kettering	12.70	137.48	-0.87	-6.4%	11.37	121.76	-0.64	-5.4%
Northampton	30.60	140.57	-2.32	-7.1%	27.51	124.67	-1.18	-4.1%
South Northamptonshire	10.81	118.34	-0.76	-6.5%	9.80	106.05	-0.65	-6.2%
Wellingborough	9.57	123.88	-0.79	-7.6%	8.26	106.17	-0.62	-7.0%

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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE								
Ashfield	15.95	135.04	-1.54	-8.8%	13.77	115.81	-1.13	-7.6%
Bassetlaw	15.97	142.01	-1.54	-8.8%	13.92	123.31	-1.10	-7.3%
Broxtowe	13.33	117.45	-1.19	-8.2%	11.79	103.09	-0.80	-6.4%
Gedling	13.55	119.15	-1.05	-7.2%	11.89	103.99	-0.77	-6.1%
Mansfield	15.33	152.07	-1.48	-8.8%	13.38	132.19	-0.92	-6.4%
Newark and Sherwood	15.82	137.56	-1.25	-7.3%	14.02	120.95	-1.02	-6.8%
Rushcliffe	11.62	102.43	-0.78	-6.3%	10.46	91.52	-0.64	-5.7%
OXFORDSHIRE								
Cherwell	16.04	113.17	-1.27	-7.3%	14.09	98.66	-0.96	-6.4%
Oxford	28.06	186.64	-1.92	-6.4%	25.35	167.74	-1.63	-6.0%
South Oxfordshire	13.66	103.87	-0.93	-6.4%	12.28	92.99	-0.75	-5.8%
Vale of White Horse	12.08	101.00	-0.91	-7.0%	10.67	88.85	-0.73	-6.4%
West Oxfordshire	8.87	84.43	-0.65	-6.8%	7.83	73.87	-0.44	-5.3%
SOMERSET								
Mendip	13.35	121.24	-0.89	-6.3%	11.78	106.55	-0.76	-6.0%
Sedgemoor	14.09	122.68	-1.08	-7.1%	12.32	106.48	-0.87	-6.6%
South Somerset	18.22	112.45	-1.48	-7.5%	16.16	99.05	-0.85	-5.0%
Taunton Deane	12.55	113.49	-0.99	-7.3%	11.10	99.72	-0.63	-5.4%
West Somerset	4.98	139.26	-0.48	-8.8%	4.29	119.66	-0.35	-7.5%
STAFFORDSHIRE								
Cannock Chase	13.59	142.89	-1.02	-7.0%	11.98	125.62	-0.81	-6.3%
East Staffordshire	15.05	136.80	-1.32	-8.1%	13.31	120.26	-0.84	-6.0%
Lichfield	10.89	108.64	-0.71	-6.1%	9.73	96.26	-0.56	-5.4%
Newcastle-under-Lyme	16.27	129.70	-1.16	-6.6%	14.42	114.57	-0.92	-6.0%
South Staffordshire	9.74	91.47	-0.72	-6.8%	8.52	79.92	-0.59	-6.4%
Stafford	14.20	111.35	-0.96	-6.3%	12.73	99.19	-0.78	-5.8%
Staffordshire Moorlands	12.01	125.31	-1.03	-7.9%	10.73	111.64	-0.74	-6.5%
Tamworth	9.48	124.95	-0.71	-7.0%	8.33	109.50	-0.58	-6.5%
SUFFOLK								
Babergh	10.06	115.82	-0.97	-8.8%	8.86	101.44	-0.67	-7.1%
Forest Heath	7.43	117.71	-0.63	-7.9%	6.49	101.58	-0.51	-7.2%
Ipswich	22.18	169.09	-1.25	-5.3%	20.41	153.29	-0.57	-2.7%
Mid Suffolk	11.02	113.49	-0.76	-6.4%	9.91	100.80	-0.62	-5.8%
St Edmundsbury	12.79	121.68	-0.81	-6.0%	11.45	108.13	-0.62	-5.1%
Suffolk Coastal	14.65	113.85	-1.15	-7.3%	13.21	101.36	-0.68	-4.9%
Waveney	16.31	135.16	-1.34	-7.6%	14.18	116.47	-1.01	-6.7%
SURREY								
Elmbridge	18.68	141.23	-0.71	-3.7%	17.24	129.37	-0.73	-4.1%
Epsom and Ewell	8.98	120.90	-0.45	-4.7%	8.28	110.11	-0.31	-3.6%
Guildford	16.15	117.53	-1.04	-6.0%	14.52	105.03	-0.78	-5.1%
Mole Valley	9.68	114.70	-0.41	-4.1%	8.87	104.51	-0.36	-3.9%
Reigate and Banstead	17.62	127.69	-0.84	-4.5%	16.29	116.69	-0.48	-2.9%
Runnymede	9.69	114.30	-0.66	-6.4%	8.62	100.74	-0.55	-6.0%
Spelthorne	11.86	127.11	-0.68	-5.4%	10.78	114.93	-0.45	-4.0%
Surrey Heath	11.36	134.48	-0.54	-4.5%	10.45	122.96	-0.48	-4.4%
Tandridge	11.15	135.28	-0.45	-3.9%	10.28	123.95	-0.44	-4.1%
Waverley	14.16	118.42	-0.69	-4.7%	12.92	107.55	-0.60	-4.4%
Woking	14.15	151.77	-1.02	-6.7%	12.86	137.04	-0.70	-5.2%
WARWICKSHIRE								
North Warwickshire	9.35	150.83	-0.68	-6.7%	8.35	134.34	-0.57	-6.4%
Nuneaton and Bedworth	16.93	137.42	-1.20	-6.6%	15.13	122.22	-0.75	-4.7%
Rugby	12.19	128.35	-0.83	-6.4%	10.82	112.99	-0.64	-5.6%
Stratford-on-Avon	13.02	106.74	-0.78	-5.7%	11.63	94.42	-0.66	-5.3%
Warwick	16.64	116.35	-1.15	-6.4%	14.99	103.74	-0.80	-5.1%
WEST SUSSEX								
Adur	10.23	165.92	-0.81	-7.3%	9.42	152.12	-0.35	-3.6%
Arun	18.97	123.85	-1.26	-6.2%	16.87	109.27	-0.85	-4.8%
Chichester	12.86	111.77	-0.74	-5.5%	11.51	99.18	-0.57	-4.7%
Crawley	15.67	145.59	-1.32	-7.7%	14.07	129.21	-0.61	-4.2%
Horsham	13.61	103.52	-0.69	-4.8%	12.34	93.26	-0.64	-4.9%
Mid Sussex	14.28	107.53	-0.72	-4.8%	12.94	96.90	-0.68	-5.0%
Worthing	15.30	146.72	-0.97	-6.0%	13.79	131.17	-0.64	-4.4%
WORCESTERSHIRE								
Bromsgrove	11.58	122.81	-0.56	-4.6%	10.62	111.99	-0.49	-4.4%
Malvern Hills	8.79	116.69	-0.65	-6.9%	7.79	102.99	-0.54	-6.5%
Redditch	11.36	143.44	-0.89	-7.2%	10.06	126.70	-0.60	-5.6%
Worcester	11.99	126.43	-0.76	-6.0%	10.64	111.87	-0.54	-4.8%
Wychavon	12.22	103.72	-1.08	-8.1%	10.76	91.00	-0.74	-6.4%
Wyre Forest	14.29	144.36	-1.31	-8.4%	12.58	126.67	-0.81	-6.1%

Appended Table C

Revenue spending power allocations

	2011/12				2012/13			
	Revenue Spending Power allocations		Annual change from previous years adjusted spending power		Revenue Spending Power allocations		Annual change from previous years adjusted spending power	
	(£ million)	£ per capita	£ million	%	(£ million)	£ per capita	(£ million)	%
SHIRE POLICE AUTHORITIES								
Avon & Somerset Police								
Bedfordshire Police								
Cambridgeshire Police								
Cheshire Police								
Cleveland Police								
Cumbria Police								
Derbyshire Police								
Devon & Cornwall Police								
Dorset Police								
Durham Police								
Essex Police								
Gloucestershire Police								
Hampshire Police								
Hertfordshire Police								
Humberside Police								
Kent Police								
Lancashire Police								
Leicestershire Police								
Lincolnshire Police								
Norfolk Police								
North Yorkshire Police								
Northamptonshire Police								
Nottinghamshire Police								
Staffordshire Police								
Suffolk Police								
Surrey Police								
Sussex Police								
Thames Valley Police								
Warwickshire Police								
West Mercia Police								
Wiltshire Police								
SHIRE FIRE AUTHORITIES								
Avon Fire	45.20	40.4	-1.78	-3.8%	45.05	39.75	-0.14	-0.3%
Bedfordshire Fire	28.26	45.9	-0.08	-0.3%	28.37	45.71	0.11	0.4%
Berkshire Fire	33.68	38.8	-0.18	-0.5%	33.85	38.63	0.18	0.5%
Buckinghamshire Fire	28.29	38.1	-0.54	-1.9%	28.28	37.77	-0.01	0.0%
Cambridgeshire Fire	29.29	36.9	-0.97	-3.2%	28.84	35.96	-0.44	-1.5%
Cheshire Fire	44.14	43.6	0.44	1.0%	44.51	43.78	0.37	0.8%
Cleveland Fire	31.38	55.7	-1.85	-5.6%	30.70	54.34	-0.69	-2.2%
Derbyshire Fire	40.61	39.9	-1.09	-2.6%	40.49	39.55	-0.11	-0.3%
Devon and Somerset Fire	75.70	44.6	0.75	1.0%	76.29	44.66	0.59	0.8%
Dorset Fire	29.13	40.6	0.33	1.1%	29.34	40.77	0.21	0.7%
Durham Fire	30.21	49.2	-0.96	-3.1%	29.92	48.45	-0.30	-1.0%
East Sussex Fire	38.99	50.0	-0.22	-0.6%	39.04	49.79	0.05	0.1%
Essex Fire Authority	76.01	43.2	1.01	1.4%	76.80	43.20	0.79	1.0%
Hampshire Fire	68.95	39.2	1.04	1.5%	69.71	39.34	0.76	1.1%
Hereford & Worcester Fire	31.57	42.6	0.26	0.8%	31.75	42.65	0.18	0.6%
Humberside Fire	48.47	51.8	-0.99	-2.0%	48.40	51.35	-0.07	-0.2%
Kent Fire	72.35	42.7	-0.10	-0.1%	72.66	42.57	0.31	0.4%
Lancashire Fire	61.73	42.3	-0.61	-1.0%	61.82	42.29	0.08	0.1%
Leicestershire Fire	35.49	35.2	-0.20	-0.6%	35.72	35.09	0.23	0.6%
North Yorkshire Fire	31.19	38.7	-0.30	-0.9%	31.28	38.53	0.09	0.3%
Nottinghamshire Fire	46.31	42.2	-1.79	-3.7%	45.55	41.17	-0.77	-1.7%
Shropshire Fire	21.14	46.2	-0.45	-2.1%	20.89	45.46	-0.25	-1.2%
Staffordshire Fire	43.27	40.1	0.55	1.3%	43.63	40.32	0.36	0.8%
Wiltshire Fire	25.02	37.5	-0.09	-0.3%	25.14	37.41	0.12	0.5%