**2018-19 Provisional Local Government Finance Settlement**

*19 December 2017*

**INTRODUCTION**

The provisional local government finance settlement was announced by the Secretary of State Communities and Local Government, Sajid Javid MP, in an [oral statement](https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/provisional-local-government-finance-settlement-2018-to-2019-statement) to the House of Commons on Tuesday 19 December. Full details of the settlement can be found on the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) [pages](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/provisional-local-government-finance-settlement-england-2018-to-2019) on the GOV.UK website. A summary of the main announcements was published in a [press release](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-sets-out-further-measures-to-support-councils-to-deliver-services) by DCLG. The announcement set out provisional allocations for 2018-19. These were originally announced in December 2015 as part of the multi-year settlement offer, accepted by 97% of local authorities.

The publication of the [Draft 2018-19 Local Government Finance Report](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/draft-local-government-finance-report-2018-to-2019) marks the start of the [consultation](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/provisional-local-government-finance-settlement-2018-to-2019-consultation) spanning the Christmas period and ending with the **deadline for submissions on 16 January 2018**. As in previous years, the Technical Support Team will distribute a draft response as soon as possible to members for comment and to help support individual member authority submissions.

This briefing provides a summary and analysis of the day’s main announcements for members.

**Headlines**

* Increased council tax referendum principle from 2% to 3% for 2018-19 *and* 2019-20, with the maximum £5 increase maintained for district councils.
* Confirmation of the continuation of the ASC precept including the additional flexibility to raise the precept to 3% this year but by **no more than 6% over the 17-18 to 19-20 period.**
* Announcement of the Government’s “aim” to **localise 75% of business rates** from 2020-21 and implementation of the **new needs assessment.**
* **Consultation** in the Spring on “fair and affordable options” **to tackle** **negative RSG** in 2019-20.
* In addition to those already announced; **ten 100% business rates retention pilots** have been accepted for 2018-19, **eight of which were made by SCT members**.
* **No Transition Grant.**
* A **national increase in the 2018-19 core spending power of 1.5%** compared to 2017-18. **SCT members see an average increase of 2.2%.**

CAVEAT: this does not include the effects of pilot authorities forgoing their RSG and RSDG allocations. The TST will do further work on this in the coming days

* **RSG no longer a comparable measure of funding**: those authorities taking part in 100% Business Rates Retention pilots will not receive RSG as the funding will be reflected in an increased baseline funding level.
* Increase in **Rural Service Delivery Grant for 2018-19 to £65m** in line with 2017-18 and 2019-20. However, piloting authorities do forgo this grant.
* **£946m** paid in **New Homes Bonus.** Further **reduction in the number of** **payment years** from 5 years in 2017-18 to 4 years in 2018-19. NHB will continue to be paid on housing growth above 0.4% (0.4% in 2017-18). No further changes, as consulted on, in 2018-19.
* Savings from the New Homes Bonus in 2017-18 were allocated to local authorities as the £241m **Adult Social Care Support Grant.** Nothing announced for the 2018-19 savings.
* Continuation of capital receipts flexibilities for a further 3 years.

**COUNCIL TAX**

**Council Tax Referendum Principles**

The Secretary of State announced the Government’s proposed referendum principles for 2018-19 in the [draft principles report](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/draft-council-tax-reports-2018-to-2019). These were first outlined in the September 2017 [technical consultation on the 18-19 Settlement](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/local-government-finance-settlement-2018-to-2019-technical-consultation) where the consultation also asked whether further flexibilities were required for particular categories.

One major change has been announced today regarding LAs’ council tax. Specifically, referendum principles will apply to council tax increases in in excess of 2.99% for 2018-19 and 2019-20. This is an increase on the 2017-18 referendum limit of1.99% and brings council tax in line with current levels of inflation (CPI).

Today’s draft principles include:

* **3% council tax referendum trigger for counties, unitaries, London boroughs and GLA (up from 2%)**
* **Continuation of the ASC precept** at 2% with the flexibility to increase the precept by 1% to 3% in 2018-19 provided that increases do not exceed 6% between 2017-18 and 2019-20
* For shire districts 3% council tax referendum trigger or £5, whichever is higher (up from 2%)
* Police precepts can be increased by up to £12. This equates to between 5.34% and 12.20% for English PCCs. This compares to allowing a £5 increase for those in the lowest quartile of PCCs and a 2% threshold otherwise in 2017-18.

Last year, the Government asked parish and town councils to “exercise restraint” and transparency when deciding precept increases. The Technical Consultation said that this arrangement could continue into 2018-19 as long as the Government had evidence that this was being adhered to. Today, Mr Javid confirmed that the government intends to defer the setting of referendum principles for town and parish councils for three years.

**Business Rates Retention and Negative RSG**

Following the 2017 General Election and the omission of the Local Government Finance Bill in the Queen’s Speech, the Government moved from its pursuit of 100% Business Rates Retention to *increased* Business Rates Retention. Due to the General Election the implementation date of 2019-20 was delayed to 2020-21.

In today’s announcement, the Communities Secretary announced the Government’s aim to increase the local share of business rates retention to 75% in 2020-21. This will be through incorporating existing grants into business rate retention including the Revenue Support Grant, and the Public Health Grant. The remaining 25% central share will be returned to HM Treasury and recycled back to local government but this will not be visible.

Local authorities will be able to keep that same share of growth on their baseline levels from 2020-21, when the system is reset. Nonetheless, existing and newly announced pilots will be based on a 100% local share of business rates.

The much anticipated Fair Funding Review consultation has also been published today for implementation in 2020-21. The Technical Support Team will circulate a briefing on the consultation shortly.

The Secretary of State acknowledged LAs’ concerns regarding negative RSG in 2019-20 saying that the Government was looking for “fair and affordable options”. The Government will publish a consultation on these in spring 2018 in order to complete the process before publication of the 2019-20 provisional settlement.

**Pilots**

The Government had already announced that the 2017-18 pilots[[1]](#footnote-1)[1] would be extended into 2018-19. The 2017 Autumn Budget also announced 100% business rates retention for London councils in 2018-19.

On 1 September 2017 the DCLG published a prospectus inviting local authorities to submit proposals to pilot 100% business rates retention in 2018-19. 24 SCT members submitted plans, or were part of plans, to become a pilot area in 2018-19. Authorities selected as pilots for 2018-19 will forego Revenue Support Grant (RSG) and Rural Services Delivery Grant – the combined value of which will be taken into account in setting revised baseline funding levels and tariffs and top-ups. This will ensure that the changes are cost neutral, except for the value of any growth retained. These new pilots were not given the option to take on additional responsibilities.

The Technical Support Team understands that it was never likely that all of these pilot plans would be approved due to the costs involved.

Today’s announcement states that from 2020-21 the Government intends to implement 75% Business Rates Retention. Despite this, pilots will be based on a 100% local share of business rates.

Due to the large number of pilot applications a total of ten have been accepted for 2018-19 with further applications expected for 2019-20 (details on the process and timeline are yet to be determined). Of these ten, eight are SCT members with Mr Javid recognising that existing pilots have focused predominantly on urban areas. Today’s announcement confirms the following successful pilots in:

* Berkshire
* Derbyshire
* Devon
* Gloucestershire
* Kent and Medway
* Leeds
* Lincolnshire
* Solent
* Suffolk
* Surrey

At least three DCLG officials independently scored each pilot based on the application criteria originally set out. This in combination with ministerial judgement (which included the need for more rural pilots) and Treasury cost limits, lead to aforementioned decision.

The Technical Support Team will shortly be issuing the SCT budget survey which will ask for more detail on the pilot bids.

**Transition Grant**

Prior to 2016-17 changes to RSG were carried out by comparing the current year’s RSG allocation to the previous year. Each local authority therefore received the same flat rate reduction.

The 2016-17 provisional settlement was the first year in which the DCLG took actual precept into account when applying the cuts to core funding. This seriously impacted SCT members and prompted the SCT to call for transitional arrangements. The final 16-17 settlement announced additional funding worth £150m in both 2016-17 and 2017-18 “for councils with the sharpest reductions in Revenue Support Grant”. Of the £150m national total available in 2017-18 SCT members received £110m in Transition Grant.

No further transitional funding was announced for 2018-19.

**Four-Year Settlement Offer**

The 2016-17 settlement included a 4 year offer of ‘a guaranteed budget to every council which desires one and which can demonstrate efficiency savings’.

The 4 year offer included RSG, Transitional Grant (2016-17 and 2017-18), and the Rural Services Delivery Grant. Baseline funding level is be dependent on the business rates multiplier so was not included in the 4 year offer.

Only 10 authorities decided against accepting the offer – two of which are SCT members.

The 2017 Technical Consultation discussed ways in which the multi-year settlement offer could be expanded to include further grants but so far, no further announcements have been made.

**Core Spending Power**

The Minster confirmed Core Spending Power (CSP) figures today.

For 2018-19 Core Spending Power consists of:

* Settlement Funding Assessment (RSG and Baseline Funding)
* S31 compensation grant for changes in the uprating of the business rate multiplier from RPI to CPI
* Council Tax (the product of the maximum council tax precept that the LA can raise with an ASC precept of 2%)
* Improved Better Care Fund
* New Homes Bonus (including returned funding)
* Rural Services Delivery Grant

The 2018-19 provisional settlement today announced 1.5% increase nationally in the Core Spending Power (CSP) compared to 2017-18 settlement published today. SCT members have seen a 2.2% increase.

*CAVEAT: this does not include the effects of pilot authorities forgoing their RSG and RSDG allocations. The TST will do further work on this in the coming days*

A table by class of authority and SCT member can be found below.



**Settlement Funding Assessment**

***Baseline Funding Level and Tariff/Top-up Adjustments***

Baseline funding has been increased by the increase in the small business rates multiplier.

The Autumn Budget announced that in 2018-19 the small business rate multiplier would begin to be linked to CPI rather than RPI. The 2018-19 small business rate multiplier (SBRM) is therefore calculated as *0.480.*

Had DCLG still been using RPI the respective indices would have been 275.1 and 264.9 giving an increase of 3.9%. Local authorities have been compensated as usual (section 31 un-ring-fenced grant) for this under-indexation but also for the under-indexation in the 2014-15 and 2015-16 multipliers. The DCLG previously indicated that the compensation factor will be 10/490 or in other words, the multiplier would have been 10p higher in 2018-19 if it hadn’t been for the cumulative under-indexing.

Compensation will be via a section 31 (unringfenced grant) based on NNDR1s and paid in 12 monthly instalments. Payments will then be reconciled by means of one payment following the NNDR3s being received by DCLG.

**Rural Services Delivery Grant**

2018-19 allocations of the Rural Services Delivery Grant (RSDG) have been published totalling £65m. 2018-19 allocations had been expected to fall by £15m from £65m in 2017-18; however, this reduction has been cancelled. Allocations remain at £65m in 2019-20.

*CAVEAT: this does not include the effects of pilot authorities forgoing their RSDG allocations. The TST will do further work on this in the coming days*

The RSDG is distributed to the top-quartile of authorities ranked by super-sparsity, as per the distributional methodology for the Rural Services Delivery Grant indicator in 2015-16. In 2018-19 the grant is payable to 14 SCT members who receive a total of £49.5m.

**NEW HOMES BONUS**

**Changes to the Scheme**

The 2015 Spending Review confirmed that BCF would continue and that in the three years from 17-18, additional Improved Better Care (iBCF) funding would be added to the BCF progressively.

In 17-18 £105m iBCF was made available direct to local authorities increasing to £825m in 18-19 and £1.5bn in 19-20:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Year** | **iBCF Funding** |
| 2017-18 | £105m |
| 2018-19 | £825m |
| 2019-20 | £1,500m |

The £1.5bn consists of £700m new money and £800m savings from the New Homes Bonus programme. However it was unclear how the additional funding for 2017-18 and 2018-19 would be met.

At the beginning of 2016 the DCLG [consulted](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/new-homes-bonus-sharpening-the-incentive-technical-consultation) on options to reform the New Homes Bonus Scheme. The aim of the reform was to sharpen the NHB’s incentive to deliver new housing. The Government also wished to reduce the level of NHB payments, in order to provide the additional funding for the Better Care Fund.

Four proposals were consulted on including:

* Adjusting the Bonus to reflect estimates of deadweight
* A reduction in the number of years for which the Bonus is paid from the current 6 years to 4 years
* Withholding the Bonus from areas where there is no Local Plan in place
* Abating the Bonus in circumstances where planning permission for a new development has only been granted on appeal

DCLG implemented the first two proposals in 2017-18 basing payments on housing growth above 0.4% of the local authority’s housing stock (the consultation proposal was 0.25%) and reducing payments from 6 to 5 years. This yielded approximately £350m. Savings not distributed as iBCF were reallocated to upper-tier authorities as the £241m Adult Social Care Support Grant.

**2018-19 NHB Allocations**

In summer 2017, the DCLG re-consulted on the latter two proposals in the [2018-19 settlement technical consultation](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/645012/2018-19_Local_Government_Finance_Settlement_-_technical_consultation.pdf). The provisional 2018-19 settlement confirms that DCLG has further reduced the number of payment years from five to four years. Today’s settlement confirmed that no new changes will be implemented in 2018-19 and the housing growth baseline above which grant is paid will also remain at 0.4%.

DCLG has published [provisional allocations](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/new-homes-bonus-provisional-allocations-2018-to-2019) for 2018-19, the eighth year of the scheme. The provisional total NHB grant for 2018-19 is £0.946bn. Payments include the grant awarded in years 5 to 7 as well as year 8.

These figures will be used to update the SCT’s New Homes Bonus calculator shortly. The calculator will include a full explanation of how allocations have been reached. DCLG has published a [New Homes Bonus Calculator](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/new-homes-bonus-calculator-2018-to-2019).

**SCHOOLS FUNDING**

The Minister of State for School Standard, Nick Gibb, announced in a [written statement](http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-statement/Commons/2017-12-19/HCWS369/), school and early years [funding allocations for 2018-19](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dedicated-schools-grant-dsg-2018-to-2019) covering Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG), Education Services Grant (ESG) for academies, Pupil Premium and the additional £1.3bn over the next two years to phase in the National Funding Formula (NFF)

In July 2017 the Education Secretary Justine Greening announced £1.3bn (£416m in 2018-19 and £884m in 2019-20) to phase in the NFF in 2020-21. During the two year transition period a “soft formula” will be implemented whereby schools allocations will be indicative allowing LAs discretion over how it can be spent. From 20-21 the “hard formula” will allocate funding directly to schools.

As previously announced, the distribution of the DSG to local authorities will be set out in four blocks for each authority: a schools block, a high needs block, an early years block, and the new central school services block.

Nick Gibb confirmed that ESG has been maintained at current rates “to protect academies from excessive changes in funding as a result of the ending of the ESG”.

Allocations by SCT members can be found in Annex A of this briefing.

Pupil premium per pupil amounts have also been maintained at the current rates, with the exception of the pupil premium plus, which will increase from £1,900 per pupil to £2,300, as previously announced. The amounts for 2018-19 will be:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Pupils** | **Per Pupil Rate 2017-18** | **Per Pupil Rate 2018-19** |
| Disadvantaged pupils: Primary | £1,320 | £1,320 |
| Disadvantaged pupils: Secondary | £935 | £935 |
| Pupil Premium Plus [[2]](#footnote-2) | £1,900 | £2,300 |
| Service Children | £300 | £300 |

2018-19 pupil premium allocations will be published in June 2018 in order to incorporate pupil number data from the spring 2018 schools and alternative provision censuses.

**HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE**

**Green Paper**

Sajid Javid reconfirmed that the expected Green Paper for Adult Social Care will be published in summer 2018.

No new funding announcements were made for adult social care or children’s social care funding.

**Improved BCF**

The [2017 Spring Budget](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/spring-budget-2017-documents) included £2.021bn supplementary funding for the improved Better Care Fund (iBCF); £1.01bn in 17-18, £674m in 18-19 and £337m in 19-20. This brought the iBCF total up to £1.115bn in 17-18, £1.499bn in 18-19 and £1.837bn in 19-20 as shown below.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Improved BCF** | **17-18** | **18-19** | **19-20** |
| Original funding (SR15) | £105,000,000 | £825,000,000 | £1,500,000,000 |
| Supplementary funding (2017 Spring Budget) | £1,010,000,000 | £674,000,000 | £337,000,000 |
|  |  |  |  |
| **iBCF total** | **£1,115,000,000** | **£1,499,000,000** | **£1,837,000,000** |

Local authority iBCF allocations for 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 were published as part of core spending power figures, alongside the 17-18 settlement. DCLG updated these allocations to include the supplementary funding announced in the 2017 Spring Budget.

The settlement has republished these allocations.

Original funding continues to be distributed based on the assumption that all authorities will take up the 2% increase in council tax for social care, in full. The amount that could potentially be raised from this council tax flexibility is combined with the Improved BCF funding and distributed according to the existing (2013-14) adult social care relative needs formula.

Authorities forecast to raise more than this allocation from council tax do not receive an Improved BCF allocation. Authorities forecast to raise less than this allocation from council tax receive the difference in Improved BCF funding. However, Improved BCF grants are finally scaled to the total pot available.

90% of the supplementary funding is allocated according to this methodology. The remaining 10% of supplementary funding is distributed according the ASC RNF in order to “[recognise] that all local authorities face pressure on the provision of adult social care,”

18-19 Additional iBCF Review

At the time of the 2017 Spring Budget the Health and Communities Secretaries set out measures in a [written ministerial statement](http://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/written-questions-answers-statements/written-statement/Commons/2017-07-03/HCWS24/) to identify and support authorities which were struggling, and to ensure more joined up working with the NHS.

These measures included a performance dashboard and guidance. The dashboard included a breakdown of delayed days attributable to social care per 100,000 of the population and the equivalent for NHS-attributable delays. The Government also published indicative reductions required by each LA and local NHS, which could be shared differently at local level if agreed by both organisations.

There was concern that the review would only be able to access data up until September 2017, which would be just two months after local authorities were notified of their targets.

* Plans for Local Government to deliver an equal share to the NHS of the expectation to free up 2,500 hospital beds, including a breakdown of delayed days per 100,000 of the population and the indicative reduction levels required by each Local Authority and local NHS, which can be shared out differently at local level if agreed by both organisations.
* Considering a review, in November, of 2018/19 allocations of the social care funding provided at Spring Budget 2017 for areas that are poorly performing. This funding will all remain with local government, to be used for adult social care.
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In October 2017 the Health Secretary Jeremy Hunt wrote to 30 LAs regarding their poor progress in achieving DToC targets. In his letter the Health Secretary threatened to withhold the supplementary Better Care Fund allocations announced in the Spring 2017 Budget unless these LAs improve social care so that patients can be discharged more quickly; Whitehall officials believe some local authorities are failing to spend their money wisely.

On 5 December Sajid Javid and Jeremy Hunt wrote to local authorities to confirm that no council would receive less funding than their previously published allocation.

However, a handful of councils were told that they may still be subject to conditions on a proportion – no more than a third - of their 2018-19 additional iBCF allocation. These are councils whose performance remain in the bottom quartile (based on the latest data) and have not improved over the past year nor since last winter’s peak in February.  The Government will be looking closely at their performance in January 2018 (November 2017 data) to confirm whether this is necessary.

**Former Independent Living Fund**

In 2016 in their consultation the Government set out the amount and proposed distribution of the new ‘former Independent Living Fund (ILF) recipient grant, which compensates for the cost pressures caused by the closure of the ILF. The consultation invited comments on the proposed methodology for the value of the grant and the allocation of the funding.

Today, a [response](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/former-independent-living-fund-recipient-grant) by the Government confirms that the ‘Former ILF Recipient Grant’ will be paid to local authorities as outlined in the consultation document.

**Flexible Homelessness Support Grant**

The new flexible homelessness support grant will come in from 1 April 2017. It replaces DWP’s temporary accommodation management fee. Details of allocations for local authorities can be found [here](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/flexible-homelessness-support-grant-2017-18-to-2018-19).

**Homelessness Reduction Act: new burdens funding**

Information on the new burdens funding local authorities have been allocated to implement the Homelessness Reduction Act can be accessed [here](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/homelessness-reduction-act-new-burdens-funding).

**Highway Maintenance Funding**

Highway Maintenance Funding Allocations up to 2019-20 have been published [here](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/highways-maintenance-funding-allocations-201516-to-202021).

**Lead Local Flood Grant**

Local authority allocations of the s31 Lead Local Flood Grant for 2017-18 to 2019-20 have been published [here](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/lead-local-authority-flood-grant-2017-18-to-2019-20). The grant totals £4m in 2018-19 and £4.3m in 2019-20.

**Capital Flexibilities**

Sajid Javid announced the continuation of capital receipts flexibility programme for a further three years enabling local authorities to use capital receipts from the sale of their own assets.

**Local Authority Mergers**

Sajid Javid recently announced that he was “minded to” support the following mergers:

* Taunton Deane Borough Council and West Somerset District Council to merge into a single district council
* Forest Heath District Council and St Edmundsbury Borough Council to merger into a single district council
* Bournemouth (Unitary), Poole (Unitary) and Christchurch district to form a larger unitary authority
* Remaining Dorset districts and county to form a second unitary authority
* Suffolk Coastal district and Waveney district council to become a new single district council

These are currently all being consulted on with a final decision not expected until the New Year.

**Annex A**

*2018-19 school revenue funding settlement allocations by SCT member*

| **2018-19** | **Schools block** | **Central school services block** | **High needs block** | **Early years block** | **Total DSG allocation** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***£m*** | ***£m*** | ***£m*** | ***£m*** | ***£m*** |
| **England** | **33,681.947** | **468.718** | **5,298.804** | **3,603.834** | **43,053.303** |
| **SCT Members** | **14,184.618** | **199.839** | **2,141.252** | **1,458.227** | **17,983.934** |
| Bedford | 113.043 | 3.460 | 16.498 | 11.749 | 144.750 |
| Buckinghamshire | 309.656 | 7.467 | 73.940 | 32.510 | 423.575 |
| Cambridgeshire | 341.468 | 8.034 | 56.114 | 38.052 | 443.668 |
| Central Bedfordshire | 167.133 | 1.236 | 22.582 | 16.174 | 207.124 |
| Cheshire East | 207.684 | 2.936 | 30.251 | 21.101 | 261.971 |
| Cheshire West & Chester | 198.943 | 3.041 | 34.853 | 19.048 | 255.885 |
| Cornwall | 301.337 | 4.169 | 29.198 | 29.036 | 363.739 |
| Cumbria | 280.117 | 4.952 | 38.661 | 26.982 | 350.712 |
| Derbyshire | 428.500 | 4.516 | 65.816 | 43.951 | 542.784 |
| Devon | 394.118 | 3.563 | 61.275 | 40.169 | 499.125 |
| Dorset | 216.427 | 2.188 | 36.107 | 19.708 | 274.431 |
| East Riding of Yorkshire | 180.165 | 2.117 | 21.486 | 17.726 | 221.495 |
| East Sussex | 273.177 | 8.121 | 39.523 | 27.542 | 348.364 |
| Essex | 837.923 | 12.280 | 113.661 | 82.788 | 1,046.651 |
| Gloucestershire | 348.425 | 2.568 | 53.963 | 33.186 | 438.143 |
| Hampshire | 732.205 | 8.116 | 99.326 | 79.010 | 918.656 |
| Herefordshire | 99.341 | 0.685 | 12.373 | 9.430 | 121.829 |
| Hertfordshire | 739.309 | 5.753 | 98.366 | 87.983 | 931.411 |
| Isle of Wight | 69.466 | 0.630 | 13.185 | 6.702 | 89.983 |
| Kent | 881.665 | 13.761 | 183.145 | 88.448 | 1,167.018 |
| Lancashire | 727.855 | 6.435 | 100.953 | 74.156 | 909.399 |
| Leicestershire | 380.144 | 3.284 | 56.934 | 34.597 | 474.960 |
| Lincolnshire | 410.366 | 5.737 | 65.007 | 40.576 | 521.687 |
| Norfolk | 473.043 | 3.272 | 69.601 | 44.566 | 590.482 |
| North Yorkshire | 332.511 | 4.302 | 44.882 | 30.479 | 412.173 |
| Northamptonshire | 455.133 | 10.985 | 54.143 | 48.574 | 568.835 |
| Northumberland | 179.925 | 3.163 | 29.109 | 16.561 | 228.757 |
| Nottinghamshire | 469.118 | 6.654 | 57.237 | 46.899 | 579.907 |
| Oxfordshire | 365.797 | 4.041 | 51.166 | 39.655 | 460.658 |
| Shropshire | 157.872 | 3.160 | 20.217 | 15.001 | 196.251 |
| Somerset | 282.867 | 8.289 | 46.127 | 28.768 | 366.050 |
| Staffordshire | 471.754 | 6.465 | 60.541 | 47.848 | 586.608 |
| Suffolk | 400.214 | 8.773 | 50.122 | 39.798 | 498.907 |
| Surrey | 612.723 | 6.309 | 129.169 | 77.091 | 825.292 |
| Warwickshire | 316.445 | 4.424 | 53.979 | 33.627 | 408.475 |
| West Sussex | 445.645 | 8.672 | 72.712 | 49.982 | 577.011 |
| Wiltshire | 267.858 | 2.515 | 38.335 | 27.047 | 335.754 |
| Worcestershire | 315.247 | 3.766 | 40.694 | 31.707 | 391.414 |

1. [1] Greater Manchester CA, Liverpool City Region, West Midlands, West of England CA, Cornwall and GLA [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Looked After Children (LAC) and those adopted from care or who leave care under a Special Guardianship Order or Child Arrangements Order (formally known as a residence order). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)