

Financial Scrutiny Unit Briefing

Draft Budget 2014-15: Local Government

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This briefing summarises the Local Government settlement in Draft Budget 2014-15, with a focus on the Local Government and Regeneration Committee's stated remit for its scrutiny of the Draft Budget, which aims to be both a look forward over the next two years of spending, and a look back over the Government's progress and performance during the period of the 2011 Spending Review.



CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
INTRODUCTION	5
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET	5
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SETTLEMENT	5
CHANGES SINCE 2013-14 DRAFT BUDGET	6
SHARE OF THE OVERALL BUDGET AND REAL TERMS CHANGES	7
GENERAL RESOURCE GRANT + NDRI	8
CAPITAL.....	9
NON-DOMESTIC RATES INCOME	10
FORECAST FOR NDRI IN DRAFT BUDGET 2014-15	10
HISTORICAL NDRI ESTIMATES.....	10
HISTORICAL INCOME FROM NDR AND COUNCIL TAX	12
PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT	13
SPECIFIC COMMITMENTS.....	14
<i>Council tax freeze</i>	14
<i>Teacher numbers and probationers</i>	15
WIDER PARTNERSHIP WITH THE SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT	15
AGREEMENT ON JOINT WORKING	16
NATIONAL PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK	16
PROCEDURE FOR ALLOCATIONS TO INDIVIDUAL LOCAL AUTHORITIES	18
ANNEX – LOCAL GOVERNMENT-RELATED INDICATORS	20
SOURCES	21
RELATED BRIEFINGS	24

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This briefing analyses the total local government settlement, with a particular focus on the stated remit of the Local Government and Regeneration Committee's budget scrutiny, which aims to be both a look forward over the next two years of spending, and a look back over the Government's progress and performance during the period of the 2011 Spending Review.

The total allocation to local government in 2014-15 will be £10,531.4m. While this figure includes the Scottish Government's best estimate of non-domestic rates income (NDRI), it does not include income from the council tax, any fees and charges which local authorities collect themselves, or other funding received direct from the UK Government or European Union.

The Scottish Government guarantees the combined general revenue grant and distributable NDRI figure, approved by Parliament, to each local authority. If NDRI receipts are lower than anticipated, this is compensated for by an increase in general revenue grant and therefore any extra non-domestic rates income goes to the Scottish Government, not to local authorities, although any extra is distributed back to local authorities as part of future years' local government finance settlements.

In terms of the figures in the Draft Budget, key points to note are—

- Local Government's share of the overall Scottish budget remains largely static from 2013-14 to 2015-16. From 2013-14 to 2014-15 there is a small real terms increase in the overall allocation to Local Government, and from 2014-15 to 2015-16 there is a real terms reduction of 1.1%.
- Total General Resource Grant + NDRI shows a small annual cash increase, but an annual real terms reduction of 1.5% from 2013-14 to 2014-15.
- The capital settlement was re-profiled with reductions in 2012-13 and 2013-14 of £120 million and £100 million respectively offset by a corresponding increase in 2014-15 of £120 million with £100 million added in 2015-16.
- NDRI is expected to increase by 10.4% in real terms from 2013-14 to 2014-15. This is due to the Scottish Government matching the English poundage rate, which is tied to September RPI and factors such as inflation, buoyancy and prior year adjustments (i.e. appeals losses assumptions being more cautious than turned out to be the case).

As in previous years, in order to access the full amount of the funding package for 2014-15, the Draft Budget outlines that each local authority will need to "agree formally to work with the Scottish Government" to—

- freeze the council tax;
- maintain teacher numbers in line with pupil numbers; and
- secure places for all probationers, who require one, under the teacher induction scheme.

Alongside the Draft Budget, the Scottish Government published an Agreement on Joint Working on Community Planning and Resourcing, which contains clear direction to Community Planning Partnerships on sharing budget and resources to improve local outcomes for communities. However, the Agreement does not spell out how the expectations set out in the document are to be achieved, under what timescale, and how it will be monitored.

In addition to the priorities for local government, as part of its Performance Evaluation document, the Government also provided information on all of the indicators and targets in the National Performance Framework specifically influenced by local government activity.

From the 50 indicators in the Framework, the Government highlighted 25 indicators as being “relevant to the Local Government and Regeneration Committee.” The summary document provides an up-to-date snapshot of performance against each of the indicators. The relevant indicators are listed in the annex to this briefing.

In terms of the overall picture, of the 25 indicators, 12 are listed as “performance improving”, 8 are listed as “performance maintaining” and 5 are listed as “performance worsening”.

INTRODUCTION

[Draft Budget 2014-15](#) (Scottish Government 2013a) was published on 11 September 2013, and sets out the Government’s draft spending plans for 2014-15 in all devolved areas of spend. This briefing analyses the total local government settlement, with a particular focus on the stated remit of the Local Government and Regeneration Committee’s budget scrutiny, which aims to be both a look forward over the next two years of spending, and a look back over the Government’s progress and performance during the period of the 2011 Spending Review.

In order to support the Local Government and Regeneration Committee’s “Pre-Budget” scrutiny sessions June 2013, SPICe produced [Local Government finance- facts and figures, 1999-2014](#) (Campbell 2013), which provides historical context and can be read in conjunction with this Briefing.

Many of the numbers in this briefing are adjusted for inflation (presented in “real terms” or 2013-14 prices) and the deflator used is the HM Treasury’s GDP deflator, as used in the Draft Budget (1.9% for 2014-15 and 1.8% for 2015-16).

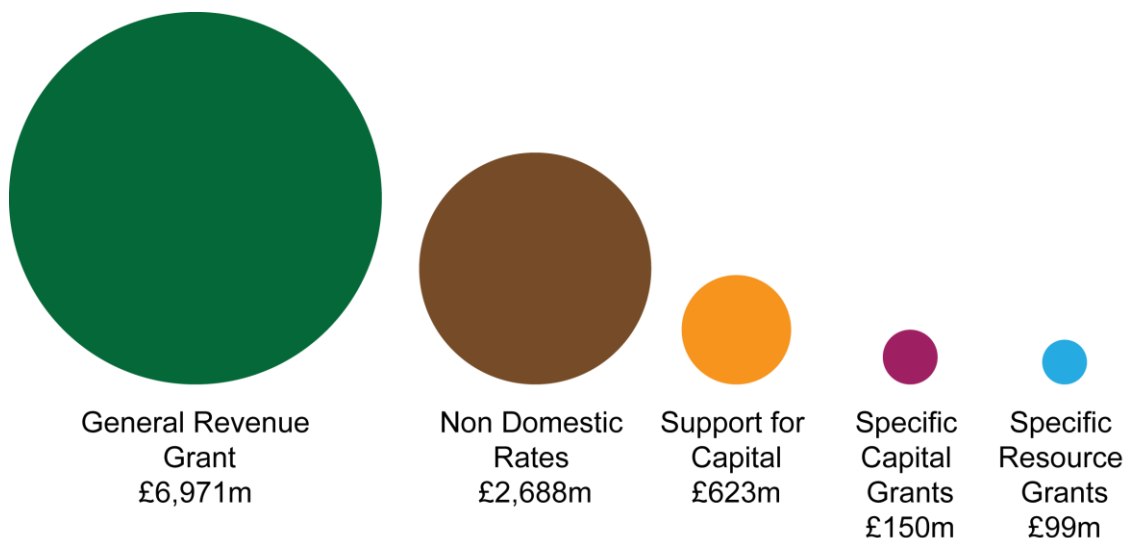
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SETTLEMENT

The total allocation to local government in 2014-15 will be £10,531.4m. While this figure includes the Scottish Government’s best estimate of non-domestic rates income (NDRI) (see below), it does not include income from the council tax, any fees and charges which local authorities collect themselves, or other funding received direct from the UK Government or European Union. Figure 1 shows the constituent parts of the local government settlement.

The Scottish Government guarantees the combined general revenue grant and distributable NDRI figure, approved by Parliament, to each local authority. If NDRI receipts are lower than anticipated, this is compensated for by an increase in general revenue grant and therefore any extra non-domestic rates income goes to the Scottish Government, not to local authorities, although any extra is distributed back to local authorities as part of future years’ local government finance settlements.

Figure 1: 2014-15 Local Government settlement



CHANGES SINCE 2013-14 DRAFT BUDGET

A number of changes have been made to the Draft Budget for 2014-15 since the publication of [Draft Budget 2013-14](#) (Scottish Government 2012a). These are reconciled in table 1 below.

Table 1 – changes since 2013-14 Draft Budget

	£m
2014-15 allocation in 2013-14 Draft Budget	10,131.7
Revenue changes	
Transfer from DWP - Council tax reduction scheme	320.0
Transfer from Scottish Government - Council tax reduction scheme	23.0
Pre-school provision from Children and Young People Bill	50.7
Free Personal and Nursing Care	4.5
Residual national police costs	0.4
Oban Airport	0.8
National Care Home Contract	2.5
Total revenue changes	401.9
Capital changes	
Children and Young People Bill	30.0
Broadband	-20.2
Total capital changes	9.8
Total changes	411.7
2014-15 allocation after above changes	10,543.4
Enterprise areas - business rates relief scheme ¹	-12.0
2014-15 allocation in 2014-15 Draft Budget	10,531.4

¹ This money will be transferred back into the Local Government settlement in-year.

SHARE OF THE OVERALL BUDGET AND REAL TERMS CHANGES

Tables 2 and 3 below set out the allocations to local government in cash and real terms, and as a percentage of the total Scottish Budget.

Table 2 – Local Government share of the total budget

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Local Government TME ² (£m)	10,274.8	10,531.4	10,608.2
Scottish Government TME (£m)	34,681.0	35,407.6	35,998.5
LG TME share of overall budget	29.6%	29.7%	29.5%

Table 3 – Local Government budget – real terms changes

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Local Government TME (real) (£m)	10,274.8	10,335.1	10,226.3
Annual change (£m)		60.3	-108.8
Annual change (%)		0.6%	-1.1%

Some points to note about these figures are as follows—

- Local Government's share of the overall Scottish budget remains largely static from 2013-14 to 2015-16.
- From 2013-14 to 2014-15 there is a small real terms increase in the overall allocation to Local Government, and from 2014-15 to 2015-16 there is a real terms reduction of 1.1%.
- The capital settlement was re-profiled with reductions in 2012-13 and 2013-14 of £120 million and £100 million respectively offset by a corresponding increase in 2014-15 of £120 million with £100 million added in 2015-16.

² TME is Total Managed Expenditure – the total local government settlement.

GENERAL RESOURCE GRANT + NDRI

As noted above, the Scottish Government guarantees the combined general resource grant (GRG) and distributable NDRI figure. Combined GRG³ and NDRI figures are set out in table 4 below.

Table 4 – Local Government GRG + NDRI

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
General Resource Grant + NDRI cash (£m)	9,623.7	9,659.3	9,692.0
Cash terms annual change (£m)		35.6	32.7
Cash terms annual change (%)		0.4%	0.3%
General Resource Grant + NDRI real (£m)	9,623.7	9,479.2	9,343.2
Real terms annual change (£m)		-144.5	-136.0
Real terms annual change (%)		-1.5%	-1.4%

Some points to note about these figures—

- Total GRG + NDRI shows a small annual cash increase, but an annual real terms reduction of 1.5% from 2013-14 to 2014-15.
- The figures are similar for 2014-15 to 2015-16 – a small cash increase but a real terms reduction.
- Issues around NDRI and the proportion of local government income coming from NDR are discussed below.

³ The Budget document refers to both General Revenue Grant and General Resource Grant – both refer to the same area of the budget.

CAPITAL

Calculating annual changes to the capital budget is complicated this year by reprofiling, explained in the Draft Budget—

“The capital settlement was re-profiled with reductions in 2012-13 and 2013-14 of £120 million and £100 million respectively offset by a corresponding increase in 2014-15 of £120 million with £100 million added in 2015-16.”

Therefore, tables 5 and 6 below set out both the reprofiled budget as in the Draft Budget document, and an illustrative non-reprofiled capital budget.

Table 5 – Local Government Capital – as per Draft Budget 2014-15

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Support for Capital	449.9	623.0	672.2
Specific Capital Grants	102.3	150.2	145.1
Total capital (cash) - reprofiled	552.2	773.2	817.3
Cash terms annual change (£m)		221.0	44.1
Cash terms annual change (%)		40.0%	5.7%
Total capital (real) - reprofiled	552.2	758.8	787.9
Real terms annual change (£m)		206.6	29.1
Real terms annual change (%)		37.4%	3.8%

Table 6 – Local Government Capital – illustrative version – not reprofiled

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Total capital (cash) - reprofiled	552.2	773.2	817.3
Effect of removal of reprofiling	+100.0	-120.0	-100.0
Total capital (cash) - not reprofiled	652.2	653.2	717.3
Cash terms annual change (£m)		1.0	64.1
Cash terms annual change (%)		0.2%	9.8%
Total capital (real) - not reprofiled	652.2	641.0	691.5
Real terms annual change (£m)		-11.2	50.5
Real terms annual change (%)		-1.7%	7.9%

NON-DOMESTIC RATES INCOME

Non-domestic rates income is currently the single largest source of revenue under the control of the Scottish Government, although the money is collected by local authorities. Table 7 below shows the forecast receipts from non-domestic rates in cash and real terms through to 2015-16. The supplement for large retailers who sell alcohol and tobacco products, which began on 1 April 2012, will continue to 2015.

FORECAST FOR NDRI IN DRAFT BUDGET 2014-15

Table 7: Non-Domestic Rates Income

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
NDRI (cash) (£m)	2,435.0	2,688.0	2,883.0
Cash terms annual change (£m)		253.0	195.0
Cash terms annual change (%)		10.4%	7.3%
NDRI (real)	2,435.0	2,637.9	2,779.2
Real terms annual change (£m)		202.9	141.3
Real terms annual change (%)		8.3%	5.4%

The Government's estimate of NDRI has seen real terms increases over the period of the Spending Review, although the overall settlement to Local Government has remained largely flat in cash terms. The Scottish Government (Scottish Government 2013d) has stated that the expected increase in NDRI is due to two factors—

- Matching of the English poundage rate, which is tied to September RPI and this ensures there is no inflationary increase for Scottish ratepayers above those in England; and
- Factors such as inflation, buoyancy and prior year adjustments (i.e. appeals losses assumptions being more cautious than turned out to be the case).

The next NDR revaluation will take place in 2017. In the period before that time, the Government plans on conducting a "thorough and comprehensive review of the whole business rates system." It ran [a consultation](#) (Scottish Government 2012b) from November 2012 to February 2013, and in early 2013 [published its response](#) (Scottish Government 2013g).

HISTORICAL NDRI ESTIMATES

Table 8 and Figure 2 below shows the percentage of the total settlement made up of the Government's estimate of NDRI. Caution should be used when comparing year-on-year changes due to changes in the local government settlement. These are detailed in the notes below the table.

Figure 2: NDRI estimate as % of total LG Revenue funding from SG

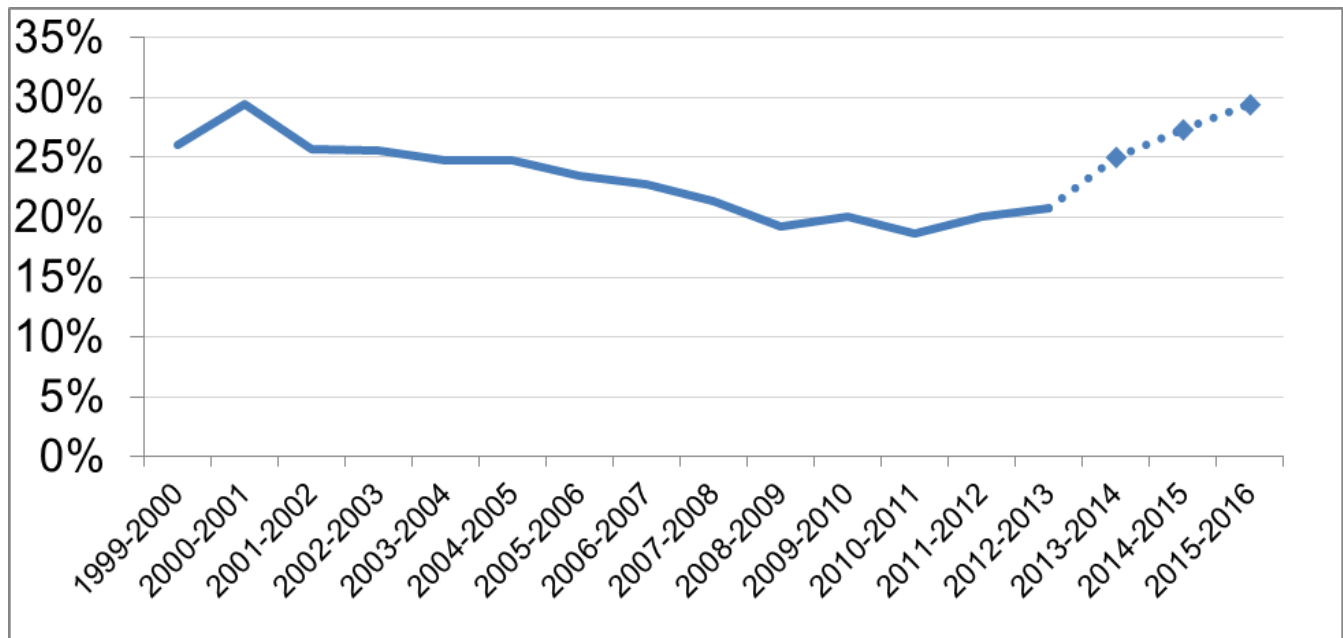


Table 8: NDRI estimate as percentage of total revenue allocation

Financial Year	Total Local Government Revenue Funding from Scottish Government (£m)	Scottish Government estimate of NDRI	NDRI estimate as % of total Local Government Revenue funding from Scottish Government
1999-2000	5,513.1	1,440.5	26.1%
2000-2001	5,630.4	1,662.7	29.5%
2001-2002	6,048.8	1,553.9	25.7%
2002-2003	6,721.2	1,718.1	25.6%
2003-2004	7,280.2	1,804.4	24.8%
2004-2005	7,662.2	1,895.9	24.7%
2005-2006	8,086.8	1,897.1	23.5%
2006-2007	8,313.6	1,883.8	22.7%
2007-2008	8,705.6	1,859.7	21.4%
2008-2009	10,209.7	1,962.8	19.2%
2009-2010	10,788.9	2,165.1	20.1%
2010-2011	11,141.0	2,068.2	18.6%
2011-2012	10,861.6	2,182.0	20.1%
2012-2013	10,915.7	2,263.0	20.7%
2013-2014	9,728.5	2,435.0	25.0%
2014-2015	9,758.2	2,668.0	27.3%
2015-2016	9,790.9	2,883.0	29.4%

Notes and sources on Table 8

All figures for total revenue allocations for 1999-2014 are taken from the relevant [Local Government Finance Circulars](#) (Scottish Government 2013c). Specifically, for total LG Revenue allocations—

- 1999-2008 represent the total Aggregate External Finance figures.
- From 2008-09 the total revenue figures include all the former ring-fenced grants that were previously outside the annual local government finance settlement but were combined as agreed with COSLA following the signing of the Concordat.
- The 2014-16 figures represent Budget figures and are taken from the Draft Budget 2014-15.
- The LG Revenue allocation falls in 2013-14, due to the removal of the police and fire functions from local government, which has the effect of increasing the NDRI % figure.

For estimates of NDRI, again, all figures for 1999-2014 are taken from the relevant Local Government Finance Circulars and figures for 2014-2016 figures are taken from Draft Budget 2014-15. The Scottish Government guarantees the combined general revenue grant and distributable non-domestic rate income figure, approved by Parliament, to each local authority. A drop in non-domestic rate income is compensated for by an increase in general revenue grant and vice versa.

HISTORICAL INCOME FROM NDR AND COUNCIL TAX

Data on historical income from both NDR and the council tax are set out in [Local Government finance- facts and figures, 1999-2014](#) (Campbell 2013). The relevant chart and table are reproduced below. NDRI figures here differ from those in table 8 – the figures in table 9 are the “contributable amount”, that is the amount of NDRI actually collected by local authorities in year, whereas the figures shown in table 8 represent the “distributable amount” which is a combination of the Scottish Government’s estimate plus any prior year adjustments.

Figure 3: Council tax and Non-Domestic Rates Income

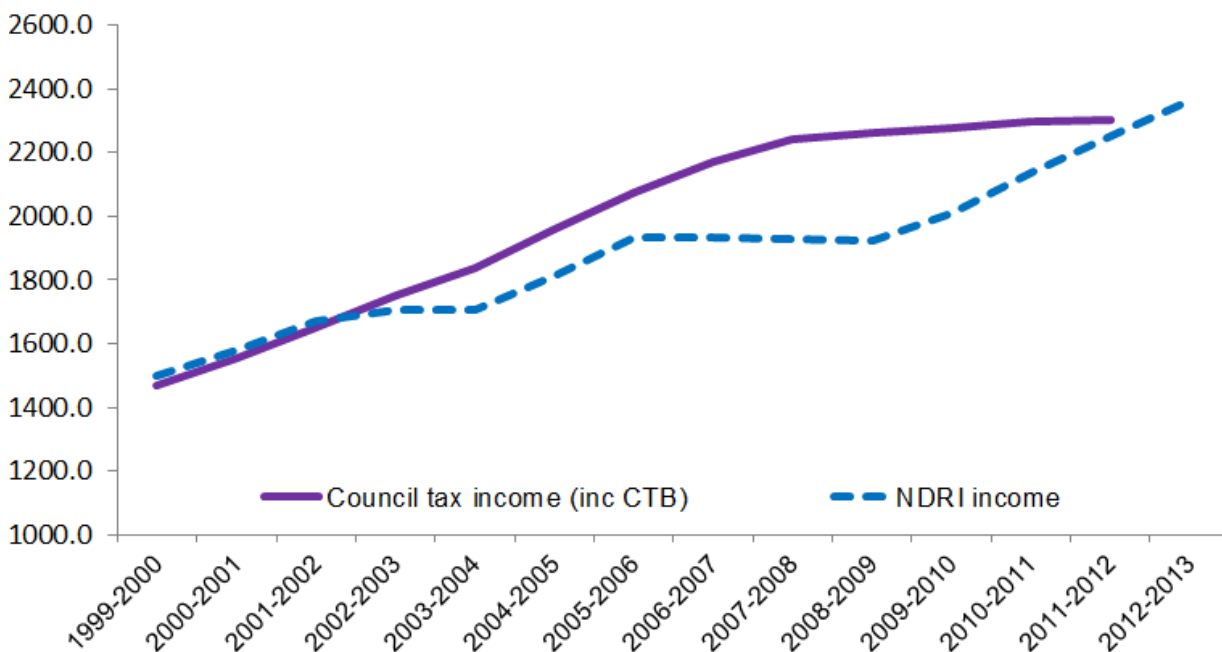


Table 9: Council tax income and Non-Domestic Rates Income – historical

Year	Council tax income (excluding CTB) (£m)	Council tax benefit subsidy (£m)	Council tax income (including CTB) (£m)	NDR Income (Contributable Amount) (£m)
1999-2000	1,194	276	1,469	1,497
2000-01	1,273	279	1,553	1,578
2001-02	1,363	285	1,649	1,671
2002-03	1,459	294	1,753	1,705
2003-04	1,532	308	1,840	1,706
2004-05	1,615	345	1,960	1,813
2005-06	1,720	354	2,074	1,933
2006-07	1,812	359	2,171	1,933
2007-08	1,890	354	2,244	1,928
2008-09	1,909	351	2,260	1,924
2009-10	1,910	368	2,278	2,010
2010-11	1,923	375	2,298	2,138
2011-12	1,926	376	2,302	2,252
2012-13				2,362

Source: [Scottish Local Government Finance Statistics](#) (Scottish Government 2013f)

PRIORITIES FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Draft Budget indicates that the key priorities agreed during the last spending review period will be continued throughout 2014-15 and 2015-16. There are two aspects to the priorities for local government—

- three specific commitments; and
- a wider partnership between the Scottish Government and Local Government.

Also published alongside the Draft Budget was an [Agreement on joint working on community planning and resourcing](#) (Scottish Government 2013b).

SPECIFIC COMMITMENTS

As in previous years, in order to access the full amount of the funding package for 2014-15, the Draft Budget outlines that each local authority will need to “agree formally to work with the Scottish Government” to—

- freeze the council tax;
- maintain teacher numbers in line with pupil numbers; and
- secure places for all probationers, who require one, under the teacher induction scheme.

Prior to 2013-14, local authorities also had responsibility for maintaining police numbers, through the police boards. However, that responsibility has now transferred to the Scottish Police Authority and the Police Service of Scotland.

In addition to the three priorities above, for 2015-16, local authorities will also be required to “work with their NHS partners towards full integration of Health and Social Care.”

Council tax freeze

The Draft Budget 2014-15 states that—

“The council tax freeze has provided further protection for hard pressed households across Scotland many of whom have been affected by the economic downturn and the impact of UK Government’s welfare reforms.”

The Scottish Government is providing an additional £70m of funding in 2014-15 to freeze the council tax at the previous year’s level. However, since the freeze is based on 2007-08 levels of council tax, and the Scottish Government has provided £70m to councils’ baseline allocations in each of the six years of the freeze, the actual cost of the council tax freeze for 2014-15 is £490m. In other words, £70m is the cost of freezing the council tax compared to not freezing it for one year, and £490m is the cost of freezing the council tax compared to not freezing it over a seven year period (i.e. 2008-09 to 2014-15).

Table 10 below sets out the total cost of the freeze in each year since its introduction, to 2015-16.

Table 10: Cost of the council tax freeze

Financial year	Cost per year (£m)
2008-09	70
2009-10	140
2010-11	210
2011-12	280
2012-13	350
2013-14	420
2014-15	490
2015-16	560
Total 2008-09 to 2015-16	2,520

Teacher numbers and probationers

The Draft Budget states that the Government’s priority for education is that teacher numbers will be maintained in line with pupil numbers and places secured for all probationers, who require one, under the teacher induction scheme in both 2014-15 and 2015-16. Local authorities need to meet these commitments from within the overall resource settlement.

In the [Committee performance document](#) (Scottish Parliament Finance Committee 2013), the Government states that both these priorities were achieved up to the most recent year for which data is available.

WIDER PARTNERSHIP WITH THE SCOTTISH GOVERNMENT

The Draft Budget states that the funding package for local government—

“will be focussed on delivery of our joint priorities of growing the Scottish economy and protecting front-line services and the most vulnerable in our society, including through a greater focus on prevention measures and reform of public services.”

The Draft Budget describes the joint actions that local government and the Scottish Government will take. The main specific elements of this approach are as follows—

- Ensure that capital resources “are used to best effect to support economic growth”;
- Embedding a new preventative approach in the new Single Outcome Agreements;
- Continued involvement in the Early Years and Reshaping Care for Older People change funds; and

- To support integration of health and social care via resources allocated by health boards in 2015-16.

AGREEMENT ON JOINT WORKING

Community Planning Partnerships are described in the Draft Budget as the vehicle through which much of the broad approach described above will be delivered at a local level—

“including through the new recently agreed SOAs which describe how the CPPs will plan and provide resources for and oversee delivery of a preventative approach in key strategic areas. To enable more effective and integrated local planning, CPPs, including local government, will be expected to show a demonstrable commitment to the Agreement on Joint Working published alongside the Budget.”

The [Agreement on Joint Working on Community Planning and Resourcing](#) (Scottish Government 2013b) contains a clear direction to partners within CPPs that they will—

- ensure the SOA is the focal point for the planning and deployment of resources locally;
- share budget, investment and resource planning information through the CPP, at an early stage in the decision-making process, including setting out the broad financial parameters they are working to, key milestones, and how resources already and can further support SOA delivery;
- agree how total resources can most effectively be deployed and aligned between partners to achieve the outcomes set out in the agreed SOA and ensure that deployment and alignment in practice; and
- demonstrate commitment and adherence to this Agreement through their engagement with CPPs and in relevant governance and budget making processes, including in final budget documents, delivery plans and subsequent accountability arrangements (Scottish Government 2013b).

However, the Agreement also notes that all of this work, collaboration and sharing of budgets does not replace or override formal governance and accountability of partner bodies. The Agreement also does not spell out how the expectations set out in the document are to be achieved, under what timescale, and how it will be monitored.

No further guidance is available from the Scottish Government to CPPs at present on the terms of the agreement (although the National Community Planning Group may issue more guidance in future), and it states that Partners in each CPP—

“will quite rightly exercise a high degree of discretion in determining how to implement this Agreement. In doing so, they will take a practical and proportionate approach that best fits local circumstances whilst remaining firmly within its spirit and intent.”

NATIONAL PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK

As part of the [2007 Spending Review](#) (Scottish Government 2007), the Scottish Government introduced a new outcomes-based National Performance Framework (NPF) to underpin the delivery of its agenda. In June 2008, the Government launched [Scotland Performs](#) (Scottish

Government 2008), a website designed to present information on how Scotland is performing against the range of indicators outlined in the NPF. The NPF was “refreshed” in 2011.

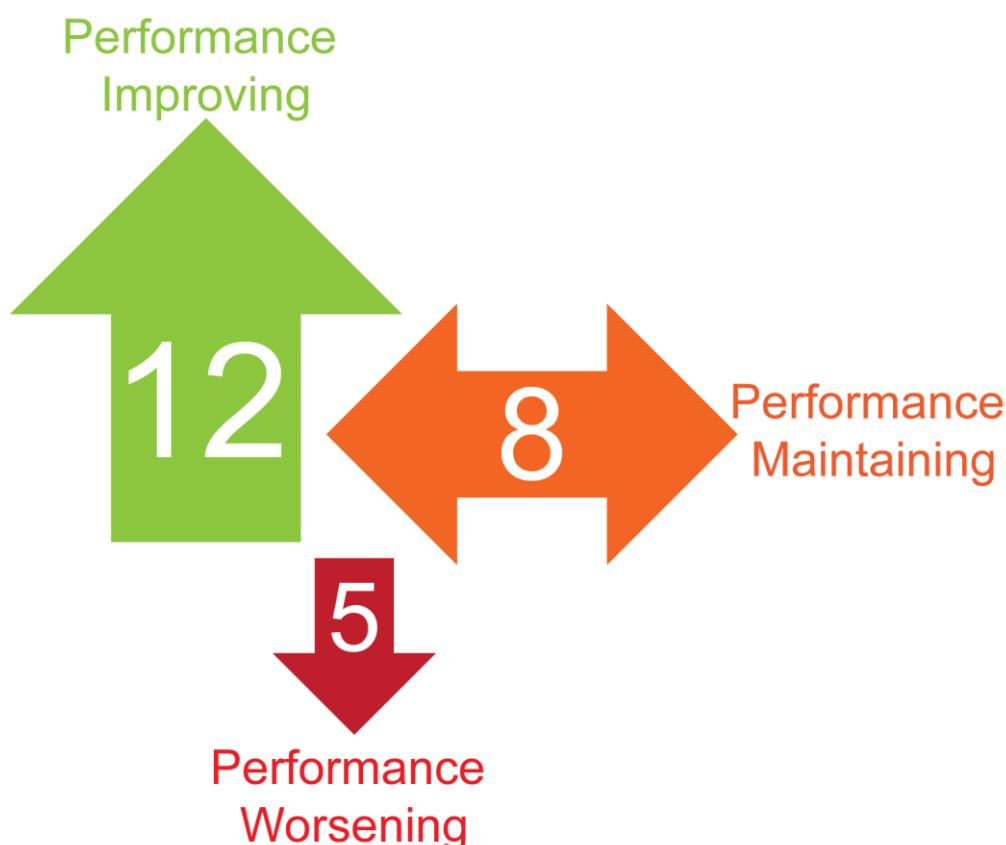
Full details about the refreshed NPF can be found in [SB 12/12: The National Performance Framework and Scotland Performs](#) (Campbell 2012).

In addition to the priorities for local government, discussed above, as part of its [Performance Evaluation document](#), the Government also provided information on all of the indicators and targets in the National Performance Framework specifically influenced by local government activity (Scottish Parliament Finance Committee 2013).

From the 50 indicators, the Government highlighted 25 indicators as being “relevant to the Local Government and Regeneration Committee.” The summary document provides an up-to-date snapshot of performance against each of the indicators. The relevant indicators are listed in the annex to this briefing, and linked to the relevant part of the Scotland Performs website.

In terms of the overall picture, of the 25 indicators, 12 are listed as “performance improving”, 8 are listed as “performance maintaining” and 5 are listed as “performance worsening”, as per Figure 4 below.

Figure 4: National Performance Framework – Local Government related indicators



Some issues that committees and individual members may wish to consider when scrutinising this performance information are as follows—

- Although it states that these indicators are relevant to the Local Government and Regeneration portfolio, no attempt has been made to quantify local government’s contribution to the indicator. For some, the link is obvious, as the indicator concerns a local government service (for example, school positive inspection reports). However for others, local government’s contribution is only one of many public sector and external

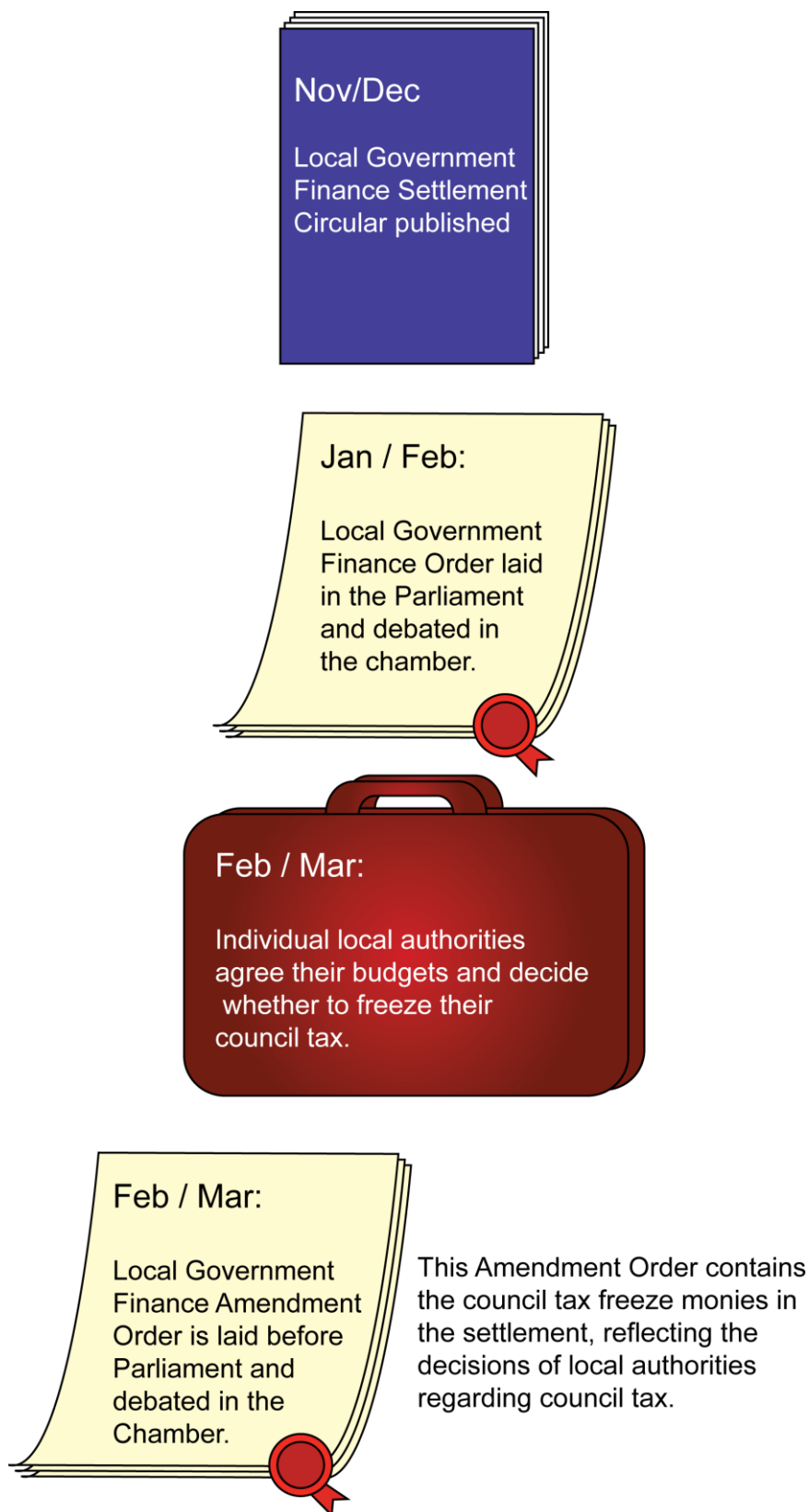
factors that can affect the performance assessment of an indicator (for example, number of businesses).

- The document also does not explain what impact a performance assessment has had on budgetary decisions, if any. For example, the percentage of people who are “very or fairly” satisfied with local public services has markedly decreased since 2011. But, there is no explanation of how this assessment has impacted on budget decisions.
- As well as the lack of links to the budget, there is no mention in the document of how indicators are linked to the new SOAs.
- Whether the indicators themselves are the most appropriate measure of performance for that policy area, and whether the stated “criteria for recent change”, which determines the performance assessment, is appropriate.
- Whether the indicators chosen as being related to the Local Government portfolio are the correct set, and whether any are missing, or should not be included.

PROCEDURE FOR ALLOCATIONS TO INDIVIDUAL LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Following the publication of the Draft Budget, the local government settlement undergoes its own parliamentary procedure in parallel with the formal budget process. This procedure is outlined in Figure 5 below.

Figure 5: timeline for allocations to individual local authorities



ANNEX – LOCAL GOVERNMENT-RELATED INDICATORS

Those indicators listed in the Scottish Government Performance Evaluation document as being relevant to the Local Government and Regeneration Committee are as follows—

- [Improve access to suitable housing options for those in housing need](#)
- [Improve children's services](#)
- [Increase the proportion of young people in learning, training or work](#)
- [Improve the skill profile of the population](#)
- [Reduce the proportion of individuals living in poverty](#)
- [Reduce children's deprivation](#)
- [Improve people's perceptions about the crime rate in their area](#)
- [Reduce reconviction rates](#)
- [Increase the number of businesses](#)
- [Increase cultural engagement](#)
- [Reduce waste generated](#)
- [Reduce deaths on Scotland's roads](#)
- [Increase the proportion of pre-school centres receiving positive inspection reports](#)
- [Increase the proportion of schools receiving positive inspection reports](#)
- [Improve levels of educational attainment](#)
- [Reduce traffic congestion](#)
- [Increase the proportion of journeys to work made by public or active transport](#)
- [Increase physical activity](#)
- [Improve support for people with care needs](#)
- [Improve the responsiveness of public services](#)
- [Improve people's perceptions of the quality of public services](#)
- [Improve people's perceptions of their neighbourhood](#)
- [Reduce the number of individuals with problem drug use](#)
- [Increase the number of new homes](#)
- [Reduce Scotland's carbon footprint](#)

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