

## Foreword

**The information in this booklet presents the key facts and figures relating to the Council's Revenue and Capital Budgets for 2004/05.**

The booklet is intended to complement the information contained within the 2004/05 Revenue Estimates and Capital Programmes. Where information has been reproduced from sources outwith the Council these have been acknowledged.

As well as summarising the Council's expenditure and funding for 2004/05, it contains a number of key facts about the services provided by the Council and also comparative statistics for other Scottish Authorities.

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Director of Financial Services  
March 2004

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## **Serving the City - Budget Priorities**

**Glasgow City Council is the main provider of services to the City's 600,000 residents and those others who visit, work and do business in the City.**

The Council has a £2,219 million gross revenue budget which is spent on the provision of Education, Social Work, Police, Fire and other services and on the repayment of debt. The Council also has a capital works programme totalling over £212 million which includes increased Pre-12 and City Growth Fund investment.

In determining its budget and service plan strategy Glasgow City Council set out the key priorities as follows:

- \* Education, social inclusion and city regeneration
- \* Council Tax stability
- \* Protect and improve the delivery of front line services
- \* Seek out efficiency savings across the Council
- \* Direct resources to priority service areas
- \* Reflect impact of changes in population
- \* Consider together Council's revenue and capital budgets.

These priorities reflect the wide ranging views and comments received from stakeholders, as identified through the Council's consultation mechanisms, Best Value reviews and Citizens' Panel.

## **Funding of Council Services**

### **COUNCIL SERVICES**

The Council is responsible for providing services such as Education, Social Work, Roads, Cleansing and Leisure and Recreation. Police and Fire services are provided through Joint Boards with other neighbouring local authorities.

### **REVENUE EXPENDITURE**

Revenue expenditure is the day to day running costs incurred by the Council in providing services. This includes salaries and wages costs, other running costs, payments for services and debt repayment.

### **AGGREGATE EXTERNAL FINANCE (AEF)**

AEF is the total grant provided by central government to local authorities. It comprises three elements : Revenue Support Grant (RSG), Non Domestic Rate Income (NDRI) and Specific Grants. RSG is the principal grant received by local authorities and is determined by the total level of grant available and an individual authority's need to spend. NDRI is collected by all authorities and paid into a central pool which is then redistributed by the Scottish Executive. Specific Grants are provided for a specific service area or initiative.

### **FEES AND CHARGES**

Charges are levied in respect of services such as the provision of school meals, residential accommodation and leisure and recreational facilities.

### **USE OF BALANCES AND TRADING OPERATION PROFITS**

Councils who have generated surpluses in previous years may use these to help create stability in the level of Council Tax. The same applies to surpluses generated by Trading Operations.

### **LOCAL TAX**

The difference between AEF, fees and charges, the use of balances, and the total budgeted expenditure is met by Council Tax. This is a tax levied on individual properties.

The section entitled "Calculation of Council Tax 2004/05" on page 6 shows how these different elements combine to fund the Council's budgeted net revenue expenditure for 2004/05.

## Calculation of Council Tax

### 1 CALCULATION OF COUNCIL TAX 2004/05

		£
	<i>Gross Service Expenditure</i>	2,218,938,500
Less:	Service Income	895,593,300
	<i>Net expenditure to be funded by grant/local taxes</i>	1,323,345,200
Less:	Central Government Grant	1,085,962,000
	Use of balances	7,500,000
	<b>Local Tax to be collected</b>	<b><u>229,883,200</u></b>
	<b>Council Tax Band D 2004/05</b>	<b><u>1,185</u></b>

This figure is the charge generated by Glasgow City Council. In addition, charges levied by Scottish Water for the provision of water and waste water services are added to produce the total local tax.

### 2 COMBINED COUNCIL TAX AND SCOTTISH WATER CHARGES 2004/05

Band	Upper Limit of House Value £	Proportion Band D	Council Tax 2004/05 £	Water Charge £	Total Charge £
A	up to 27,000	6/9	790	226	1,016
B	35,000	7/9	922	263	1,185
C	45,000	8/9	1,053	301	1,354
D	58,000	9/9	1,185	338	1,523
E	80,000	11/9	1,448	413	1,861
F	106,000	13/9	1,712	489	2,201
G	212,000	15/9	1,975	564	2,539
H	over 212,000	18/9	2,370	677	3,047

### 3 MOVEMENT IN BAND D 1996/97 TO 2004/05

Year	£	% increase
1996/97	805	19.1%
1997/98	982	22.0%
1998/99	1,074	9.4%
1999/00	1,074	0.0%
2000/01	1,094	1.9%
2001/02	1,120	2.4%
2002/03	1,141	1.9%
2003/04	1,163	1.9%
2004/05	1,185	1.9%

## Council Tax Statistics

### SCOTTISH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

#### BAND D

Council	2003/2004 £	2004/05 £	Increase £	Increase %
Aberdeen City	1,020	1,108	88	8.6
Aberdeenshire	966	1,014	48	5.0
Angus	933	985	52	5.6
Argyll & Bute	1,034	1,075	41	4.0
Clackmannanshire	995	1,043	48	4.8
Comhairle Nan Eilean Siar	867	911	44	5.1
Dumfries & Galloway	931	964	33	3.5
Dundee City	1,089	1,135	46	4.2
East Ayrshire	1,014	1,064	50	4.9
East Dunbartonshire	966	1,033	67	6.9
East Lothian	993	1,043	50	5.0
East Renfrewshire	955	1,003	48	5.0
Edinburgh, City of	1,041	1,083	42	4.0
Falkirk	906	951	45	5.0
Fife	981	1,015	34	3.5
<b>Glasgow City</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Highland	989	1,039	50	5.1
Inverclyde	1,089	1,143	54	5.0
Midlothian	1,072	1,126	54	5.0
Moray	907	996	89	9.8
North Ayrshire	977	1,025	48	4.9
North Lanarkshire	972	1,006	34	3.5
Orkney	900	940	40	4.4
Perth & Kinross	983	1,037	54	5.5
Renfrewshire	988	1,039	51	5.2
Scottish Borders	935	985	50	5.3
Shetland	873	936	63	7.2
South Ayrshire	964	1,012	48	5.0
South Lanarkshire	971	1,005	34	3.5
Stirling	1,062	1,105	43	4.0
West Dunbartonshire	1,070	1,089	19	1.8
West Lothian	984	1,028	44	4.5
<b>Scotland Average</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>4.4</b>

Source : Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (CoSLA)

#### GLASGOW CITY COUNCIL INDICATIVE MAXIMUM BAND D LEVEL 2005/2006

Year	£	Increase £	Increase %
2005/06	1,232	47	4.0

## Council Tax Annual Percentage Increases

### SCOTTISH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

#### BAND D

Council	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Total
	%	%	%	%	2001/02 to 2004/05 %
Aberdeen City	7.0	5.0	4.0	8.6	26.9
Aberdeenshire	10.0	7.5	5.1	5.0	30.5
Angus	6.5	7.3	5.9	5.6	27.8
Argyll & Bute	4.9	2.5	2.5	4.0	14.6
Clackmannanshire	4.2	2.8	1.7	4.8	14.2
Comhairle Nan Eilean Siar	5.7	6.5	6.4	5.1	25.8
Dumfries & Galloway	4.9	4.9	3.6	3.5	18.0
Dundee City	-0.9	3.2	0.9	4.2	7.5
East Ayrshire	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	21.2
East Dunbartonshire	5.1	4.9	5.6	6.9	24.5
East Lothian	5.9	5.1	4.0	5.0	21.6
East Renfrewshire	6.0	5.9	4.9	5.0	23.8
Edinburgh City	4.9	4.3	4.0	4.0	18.4
Falkirk	7.4	6.2	5.0	5.0	25.6
Fife	4.9	4.9	4.9	3.5	19.6
<b>Glasgow City</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Highland	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.1	23.8
Inverclyde	8.5	4.9	2.5	5.0	22.5
Midlothian	3.9	3.5	3.5	5.0	16.9
Moray	5.0	4.8	4.9	9.8	26.7
North Ayrshire	6.0	5.7	5.4	4.9	23.9
North Lanarkshire	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	14.8
Orkney Isles	9.3	9.3	9.2	4.4	36.2
Perth & Kinross	10.1	7.0	5.0	5.5	30.4
Renfrewshire	5.9	5.0	5.0	5.2	22.8
Scottish Borders	8.3	10.1	8.2	5.3	35.9
Shetland Isles	9.2	8.4	7.8	7.2	36.8
South Ayrshire	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	21.6
South Lanarkshire	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.5	11.5
Stirling	6.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	22.8
West Dunbartonshire	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.8	9.0
West Lothian	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.5	15.8
<b>Scottish Average</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>18.8</b>

## Government Grant Settlement

### SCOTTISH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

AEF 2003/04 to 2005/06 (i)

Council	2003/04 £m	2004/05 £m	2005/06 £m
Aberdeen	260.2	273.6	283.4
Aberdeenshire	289.4	308.8	321.5
Angus	147.0	155.2	162.7
Argyll & Bute	148.6	159.0	164.6
Clackmannanshire	65.4	68.3	70.9
Comhairle Nan Eilean Siar	86.0	90.3	93.3
Dumfries & Galloway	215.5	229.6	239.4
Dundee	229.1	237.6	245.9
East Ayrshire	168.2	176.8	184.5
East Dunbartonshire	132.2	141.7	147.9
East Lothian	113.6	121.1	126.8
East Renfrewshire	109.7	119.5	125.1
Edinburgh	565.0	589.6	614.7
Falkirk	193.3	205.6	215.2
Fife	463.1	493.5	517.8
<b>Glasgow City</b>	<b>1,041.4</b>	<b>1,075.5</b>	<b>1,114.0</b>
Highland	333.9	354.2	367.5
Inverclyde	129.7	135.2	140.9
Midlothian	109.5	117.5	122.5
Moray	117.7	126.6	132.2
North Ayrshire	194.5	203.2	212.1
North Lanarkshire	448.3	467.3	490.4
Orkney	49.5	52.3	54.1
Perth & Kinross	173.9	186.2	194.8
Renfrewshire	241.4	252.4	264.7
Scottish Borders	156.5	165.2	172.2
Shetland	70.6	74.7	77.0
South Ayrshire	147.5	154.1	160.1
South Lanarkshire	408.8	430.0	450.1
Stirling	120.7	128.5	134.2
West Dunbartonshire	146.9	152.5	159.2
West Lothian	206.9	222.1	232.1
<b>Scotland Total</b>	<b>7,283.9</b>	<b>7,667.7</b>	<b>7,991.7</b>

Source: Scottish Executive

(i) The 2003/04 figures are the original grant figures which were announced by the Scottish Executive in December 2002. The 2004/05 and 2005/06 figures are the revised figures issued in December 2003 and may be expected to change as further announcements are made during the year.



## Government Grant Settlement

### SCOTTISH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

#### AEF % increases 2003/04 to 2005/06

<b>Council</b>	<b>2003/04 to 2004/05 Increase %</b>	<b>2004/05 to 2005/06 Increase %</b>	<b>Average Annual % Increase %</b>
Aberdeen	5.2	3.6	4.5
Aberdeenshire	6.7	4.1	5.5
Angus	5.6	4.8	5.3
Argyll & Bute	7.0	3.5	5.4
Clackmannanshire	4.5	3.8	4.2
Comhairle Nan Eilean Siar	5.0	3.2	4.2
Dumfries & Galloway	6.5	4.3	5.5
Dundee	3.7	3.5	3.7
East Ayrshire	5.1	4.4	4.8
East Dunbartonshire	7.2	4.4	5.9
East Lothian	6.6	4.7	5.8
East Renfrewshire	9.0	4.7	7.0
Edinburgh	4.4	4.2	4.4
Falkirk	6.4	4.7	5.7
Fife	6.6	4.9	5.9
<b>Glasgow City</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Highland	6.1	3.8	5.0
Inverclyde	4.2	4.3	4.3
Midlothian	7.3	4.3	5.9
Moray	7.5	4.4	6.2
North Ayrshire	4.5	4.4	4.5
North Lanarkshire	4.3	4.9	4.7
Orkney	5.8	3.4	4.7
Perth & Kinross	7.1	4.6	6.0
Renfrewshire	4.5	4.9	4.8
Scottish Borders	5.6	4.2	5.0
Shetland	5.8	3.1	4.6
South Ayrshire	4.5	3.9	4.3
South Lanarkshire	5.2	4.7	5.1
Stirling	6.4	4.4	5.6
West Dunbartonshire	3.8	4.4	4.2
West Lothian	7.3	4.5	6.1
<b>Scotland Total</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>

## Non Domestic Rates

### 1 NON DOMESTIC RATE POUNDAGE 2004/05

National rate poundage (rateable value over £25,000)	<b>49.1p</b>
National rate poundage (rateable value up to £25,000)	<b>48.8p</b>

*Source: Scottish Executive*

Owners of non domestic properties such as industrial and commercial premises pay Non Domestic Rates instead of Council Tax. This charge is calculated by multiplying the national rate poundage (set annually by the Scottish Executive) by the rateable value of the property (revalued every five years by the City Assessor).

### 2 NON DOMESTIC RATE INCOME (NDRI) 1996/97 TO 2002/03 (Actuals)

	<b>Raised in the City £000</b>	<b>Received from national pool £000</b>	<b>Net payment to national pool £000</b>
1996/97	219,410	159,507	59,903
1997/98	203,939	159,662	44,277
1998/99	231,326	167,718	63,608
1999/00	239,193	172,008	67,185
2000/01	260,622	201,238	59,384
2001/02	266,242	185,602	80,640
2002/03	256,909	204,701	52,208

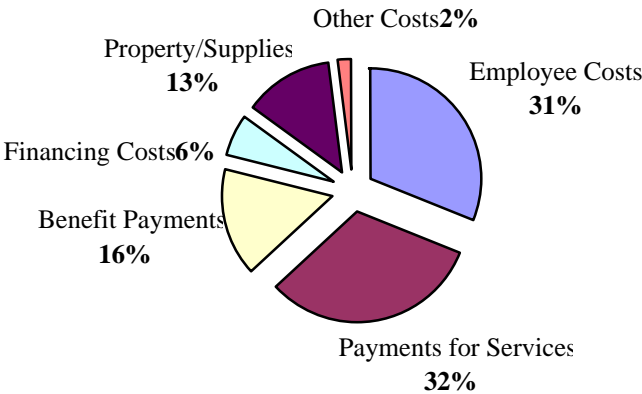
*Source: Scottish Executive for 1996/97 to 1998/99*

The reduction in NDRI raised in the City in 2002/03 is due to the impact of the boundary changes at Braehead.

All NDRI raised within the City is paid into a national pool which the Scottish Executive redistributes to authorities as part of the grant settlement. In 2002/03 above, the City paid over £52 million more into the pool than it receives back.

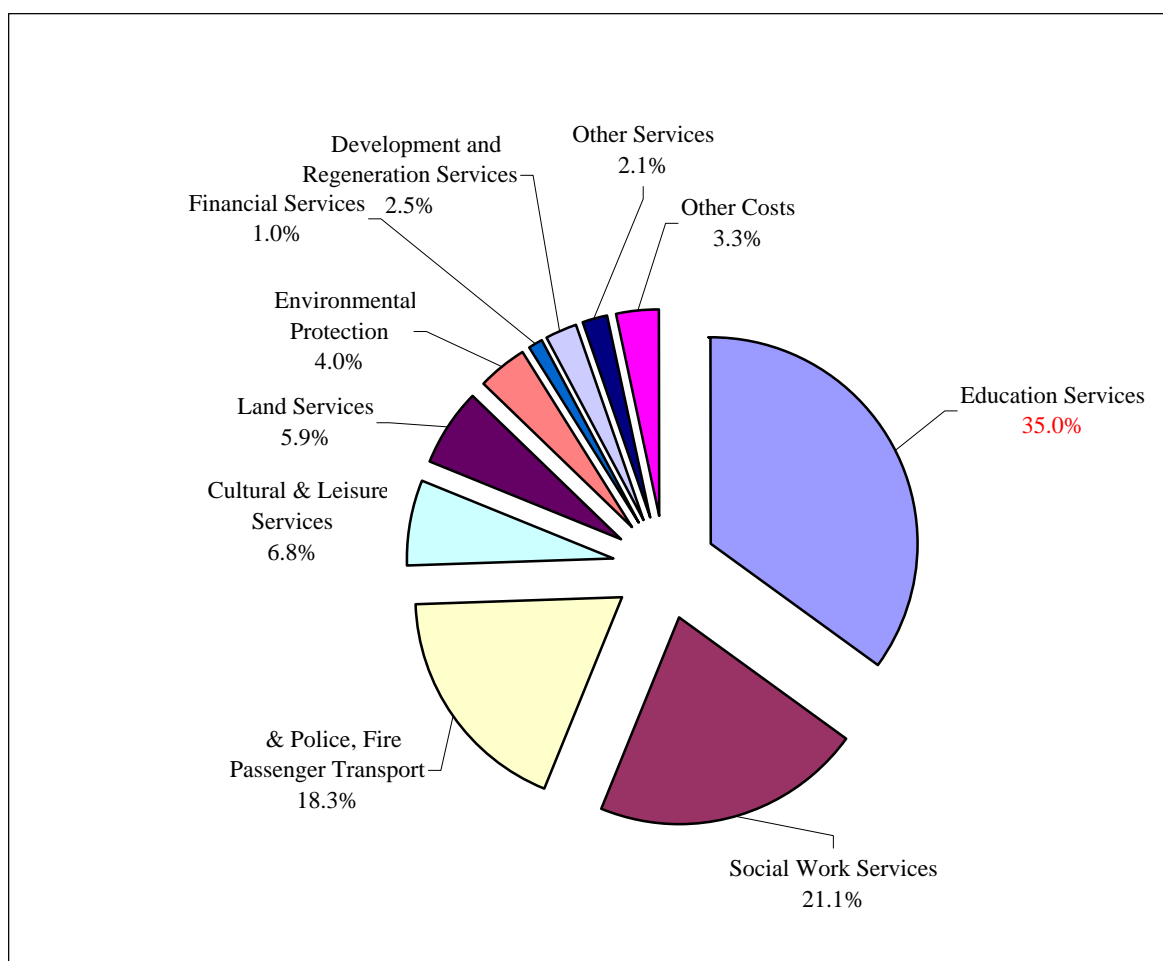
# Analysis of Gross Expenditure by Type

	Budget		Last year
	£000	%	%
Employee Costs	686,303	31	31
Payments for Services	733,602	32	32
Benefit Payments	353,171	16	17
Financing Costs	123,610	6	6
Property/Supplies	278,693	13	12
Other Costs	43,560	2	2
<b>Gross Expenditure</b>	<b>2,218,939</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>



## Analysis of Net Expenditure by Service

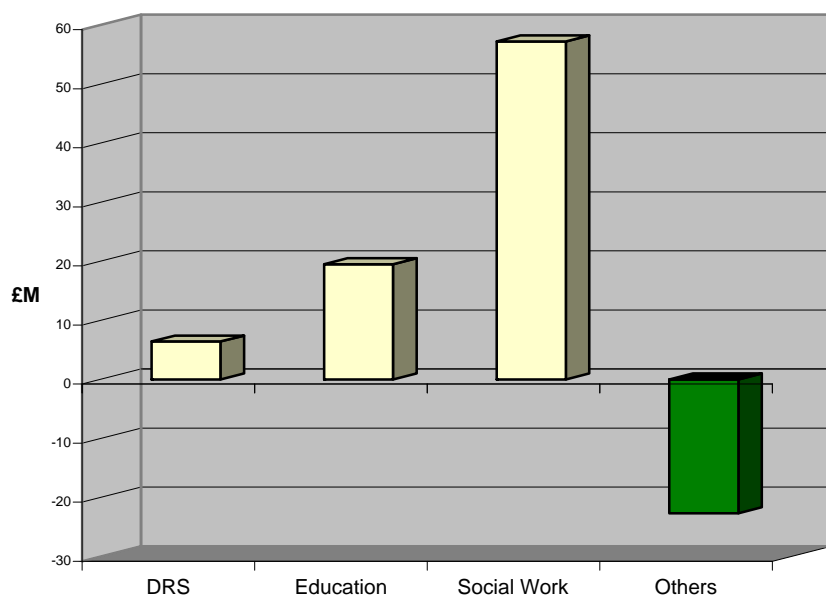
	Budget £000	%	Band D Equivalent £
Education Services	461,838	35.0	414
Social Work Services	279,872	21.1	250
Police, Fire & Passenger Transport	242,374	18.3	217
Cultural & Leisure Services	90,278	6.8	81
Land Services	78,217	5.9	70
Environmental Protection	53,005	4.0	47
Financial Services	13,437	1.0	12
Development and Regeneration Services	32,753	2.5	30
Other Services	27,873	2.1	25
Other Costs	43,698	3.3	39
	<b>1,323,345</b>	100.0	<b>1,185</b>



## Net Expenditure on Key Priority Areas

The Council's budget strategy highlighted key priority areas, particularly Education and Social Work Services, Social Inclusion and Regeneration. In setting the budget over the period 1999/2005, resources have been redirected into these priority areas. The net change in service budgets arising from the recommended budget options is given in the chart below. (Social Inclusion and Regeneration is included within Development and Regeneration Services -DRS.)

### NET RECOMMENDED BUDGET OPTIONS



### COMPARISON OF BUDGETED NET EXPENDITURE WITH GOVERNMENT SUPPORTED EXPENDITURE

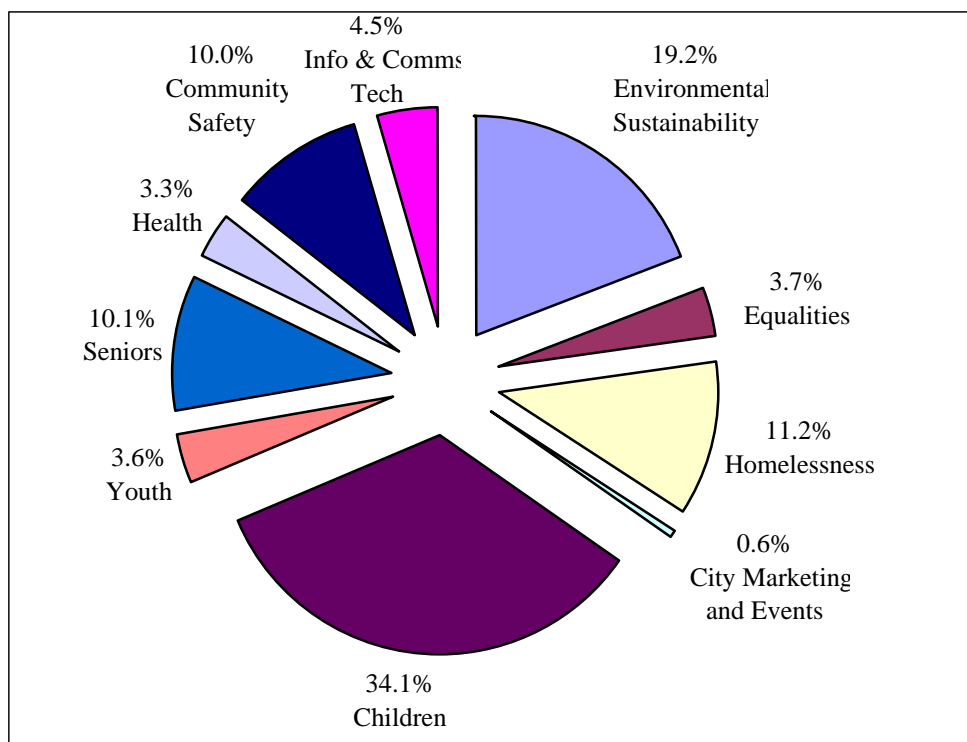
The full extent of need for Education and Social Work Services in Glasgow is not reflected in the government grant settlement. On a comparable basis, budgeted net expenditure on these services is significantly above the Scottish Executive's assessment of need for expenditure. Additional expenditure is not supported by government grant and the authority requires to fund this through council tax.

## Service Improvements and Developments

The Council has approved service improvements and developments initiatives in 2004/05 of £41.9 million revenue spend and £58.4 million capital spend. This funding provides for new spend in programme areas such as extending Surestart and childcare strategy programmes, extending the nurture class pilot project and continuing the nutrition in schools programme. Major capital spend includes projects such as Regeneration of the Clyde, investment in Glasgow's primary schools and the Kelvingrove "New Century" project.

### Thematic Summary of Service Improvements and Developments

Theme	Revenue £	Capital £	Total £
Environmental Sustainability	1,955,000	17,328,000	19,283,000
Equalities	2,710,000	950,000	3,660,000
Homelessness	10,000,000	1,200,000	11,200,000
City Marketing and Events	200,000	350,000	550,000
Children	14,245,650	19,900,000	34,145,650
Youth	1,699,500	1,900,000	3,599,500
Seniors	7,886,500	2,200,000	10,086,500
Health	2,342,000	925,000	3,267,000
Community Safety	658,000	9,358,000	10,016,000
Information and Communications Technology	163,600	4,302,000	4,465,600
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>41,860,250</b>	<b>58,413,000</b>	<b>100,273,250</b>



## Funding of Net Expenditure

### COMPARISON OF GRANT TO COUNCIL TAX 1996/1997 to 2003/04

	<i>1996/97 Estimate £m</i>	<b>2001/02 Estimate £m</b>	<b>2002/03 Estimate £m</b>	<b>2003/04 Estimate £m</b>	<b>2004/05 Estimate £m</b>
<b>Net Expenditure</b>	<i>990.7</i>	<b>1,126.2</b>	<b>1,206.4</b>	<b>1,299.0</b>	<b>1,323.3</b>
<b>Funded by:</b>					
Government Grant	<i>844.7</i>	899.7	972.3	1,060.0	1,085.9
Use of Balances		6.0	7.5	7.2	7.5
Use of DLO/DSO Profits		7.2	7.2	7.2	0.0
Amount to be met from Council Tax	<i>146.0</i>	213.3	219.4	224.6	229.9
<b>Total Funding</b>	<u><i>990.7</i></u>	<u><b>1,126.2</b></u>	<u><b>1,206.4</b></u>	<u><b>1,299.0</b></u>	<u><b>1,323.3</b></u>
% of Government Grant to total funding	85.3	79.9	80.6	81.6	82.1

The balance between government grant and total Council funding is such that, despite a 28.6% increase (£844.7 million in 1996/97 to £1,085.9 million in 2004/05) in grant over the eight years since local government re-organisation, the amount required to be met by council tax payers in order to maintain the same level of service has increased by 57.5% (£146 million in 1996/97 to £229.9 million in 2004/05).

## Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure is the spending by the Council on assets, such as land, buildings, vehicles and infrastructure. 2004/05 is the first year of the new Prudential Code which, under the Local Government in Scotland Act 2003, replaces the previous Section 94 Government controls over capital expenditure. Local Authorities are now free to determine the level of their capital investment plans as long as they are prudent, sustainable and affordable.

The capital programme is funded primarily from borrowing, and expenditure can be augmented by capital receipts such as lottery grants or proceeds from the sale of assets. Capital expenditure may also be funded from current revenue, known as CFCR.

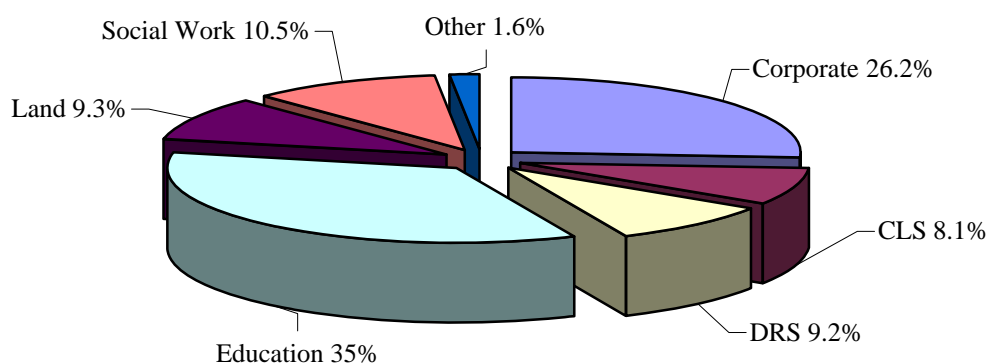
A number of key development projects are also being resourced from the Council's Capital Fund including investment in Pre 12 Educational establishments, the M74 completion project and the proposed new Riverside Museum.

The capital programme includes New Starts projects with an estimated spend of £58.4 million in 2004/05, reflecting the Council's priorities of Education, Social Inclusion and Regeneration.

Service Analysis of New Starts 2004/05, including Repairs and Renewals and Access Glasgow projects:

	Budget £000	%
Building Services	50	0.1
Chief Executives	15	0.0
Corporate (inc Lighting and M74)	15,284	26.2
Cultural and Leisure Services	4,750	8.1
Development and Regeneration Services	5,355	9.2
Direct and Care Services	333	0.6
Education Services	20,425	35.0
Environmental Protection Services	457	0.8
Financial Services	100	0.2
Land Services	5,444	9.3
Social Work Services	6,200	10.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,413</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Service Analysis of New Starts 2004/05**

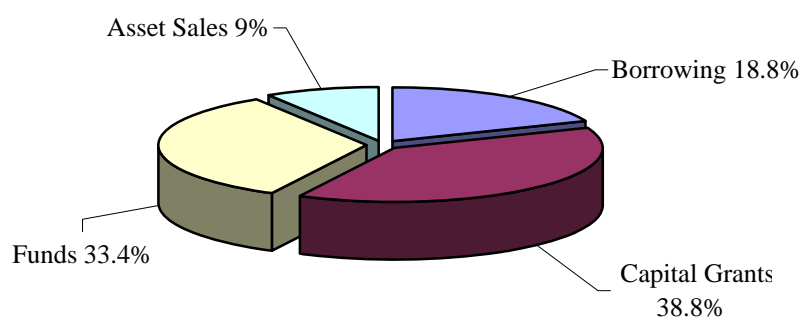




In addition, the Council has commitments in relation to prior years' capital approvals, bringing total forecast expenditure in 2004/05 to £212.375 million, funded by:

	£000	%
Borrowing	39,906	18.8
Capital Grants etc	82,453	38.8
Funds	70,980	33.4
Asset sales	19,036	9.0
	<u>212,375</u>	<u>100.0</u>

### Funding of Capital Expenditure



Following transfer of responsibilities from Communities Scotland, the Council now has strategic responsibility for Housing Development funding. In addition to the mainstream capital programme outlined above, there will be a Housing Development and a Private Sector Housing Grant programme, funded in full by the Scottish Executive. Indications are that these programmes will total some £80million, subject to final grant allocations from the Executive.

## Key Statistics

**Area:** 17,639 hectares

### Population (Mid Year Estimate)

	No.	% change
1996	616,430	
1997	611,660	-0.77
1998	619,680	1.31
1999	611,440	-1.33
2000	609,370	-0.34
2001	600,000 *	-1.54

\* Council estimate

Age Group	Population	%
0-15	111,969	18.7
16-24	79,552	13.3
25-44	194,813	32.4
45-64	122,338	20.4
65-84	81,194	13.5
85+	10,134	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Glasgow City Council

### Political Make-up Of the Council

Labour	71
Liberal Democrats	3
Scottish National Party	3
Conservative	1
Scottish Socialist Party	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>

### Staff Statistics

Category	Full-Time Equivalents as at Dec.2003
Teachers	6,024
Other	24,812
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,836</b>

### Council Tax Rebates and Housing Benefits

In 2004/05 Council Tax Benefit and Housing Benefit is estimated to be £77.5 million and £275.7 million respectively.

## Key Statistics - Services

### EDUCATION SERVICES

School Type	2004/05		
	Number	Places	Teachers
Pre-Fives	130	6,908	172
Primary	197	40,679	2,307
Secondary	29	29,236	2,238
Special	52	2,281	734

Pupil Numbers	Primary		Secondary	
	Number	% change	Number	% change
1996/97	50,140		29,759	
1997/98	48,969	-2.3	29,501	-0.9
1998/99	47,609	-2.8	28,899	-2.0
1999/00	46,197	-3.0	29,405	1.8
2000/01	44,896	-2.8	29,282	-0.4
2001/02	44,058	-1.9	29,380	0.3
2002/03	43,085	-2.2	29,238	-0.5
2003/04	41,796	-3.0	29,367	0.4

### SOCIAL WORK SERVICES

Client Group	No of Persons Receiving Service			02/03	% change
	00/01	01/02	% change		
Older People aged 65+	23,046	23,230	0.8	25,611	10.2
Adults (18-64) with mental Health Problems	2,267	2,407	6.2	2,095	-13.0
Adults (18-64) with physical Disability	8,570	6,655	-22.3	5,568	-16.3
Adults (18-64) with Learning Disability	1,658	2,230	34.5	1,897	-14.9
Adults (18-64) with HIV/AIDS	105	243	131.4	198	-18.5
Adults (18-64) with Drug/ Alcohol Problems	4,349	5,048	16.1	3,935	-22.0
Looked after Children'	3,118	3,422	9.7	3,384	-1.1

Source: Accounts Commission Statutory Performance Indicators

### CULTURE AND LEISURE SERVICES

	Number
Leisure Facilities	24
Playing Pitches	
- General	92
- School	192
Community Facilities	
- managed	42
- monitored	41
- school letting facilities	300
Community Education/Action Teams	8
Libraries	35
Mobile Libraries	1
Real on the Road Library	1
Theatres/Venues	3
Museums	12

### LAND SERVICES

	Number
Cremations	6,931
Burials	1,217
Length of Principal Roads	132km
Length of Non-Principal Roads	1,570km
Length of cycle routes	116km
Road Bridges - owned and maintained by Council	298
Council owned Car Parks (with charges)	22
Parks and Open spaces	3,665h.a.
Back court areas maintained	5,867
Domestic Gardens maintained	17,400
Void Gardens maintained	1,500
Golf Courses	5

### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SERVICES

	Number per annum
Domestic Collections	1.7 million
Commercial Collections	3.5 million
Litter Bins Emptied	3.1 million
Kms of street swept	360,500
Backcourt Areas maintained	8,500

## Key Statistics - Deprivation

Glasgow City Council continues to argue for an increased weighting to be given to deprivation factors in the distribution of grant to local authorities. Deprivation, and its consequences, in particular poor health, impacts on both the need for and cost of providing local authority services. The figures below show that the scale of deprivation and the extent of ill-health in Glasgow City is much larger than in any other council area in Scotland.

### The 50 most Deprived Wards in Scotland

Glasgow City	28	56%
Scotland	50	100%

Source: Scottish Executive: Scottish Indices of Deprivation 2003

The 2003 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation examined the 1,222 wards in Scotland and reported that 28 of the 50 most deprived wards are in Glasgow. Analysis of the various components of the Index shows that Glasgow has 29 of the 50 most deprived wards in terms of income, 25 of the 50 most deprived wards in terms of employment, and 19 of the 50 most deprived wards in terms of education. Significantly Glasgow has 36 of the 50 most deprived wards in terms of health which clearly demonstrates that while there are severe problems of deprivation in terms of income, employment and education, Glasgow is particularly deprived in terms of health.

The latest estimates for life expectancy at birth for Glasgow are 75.8 years for women and 68.5 years for men which are both the lowest levels in Scotland.

### Households applications under the homeless persons legislation

	2000/01	%	2001-02	%	2002-03	%
Glasgow City	12,202	27.1	12,244	26.3	12,608	24.8
Scotland	45,004	100	46,540	100.0	50,917	100.0

Source: Scottish Executive

### Children looked after per 1,000 child population

	1999	2000	2001	2002
Glasgow City	17.0	19.0	21.5	21.0
Scotland average	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.0

Source: Scottish Executive

### % pupils leaving school with 3 or more Higher grades at band A to C

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Glasgow City	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Scotland average	23.0	22.0	22.0	22.0

Source: Scottish Executive

### % pupils leaving school to enter full time higher education

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Glasgow City	17.0	20.0	19.0	20.0
Scotland average	31.0	32.0	32.0	31.0

Source: Scottish Executive

### % of Pupils Entitled to Free School Meals

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Glasgow City	42.3	41.3	40.9	39.6
Scotland average	20.3	19.5	18.8	18.8

Source: Scottish Executive

## **Glossary of Terms**

### **CFCR - Capital From Current Revenue**

Capital expenditure that is financed by contributions from the revenue budget.

### **Council Tax**

Council Tax meets the difference between expenditure and grant income and fees and charges, and comprises a 50% property charge and a 50% personal charge.

### **Council Tax Base**

Band D equivalent dwellings.

### **General Fund**

The fund to which expenditure is charged for Council services.

### **Non Domestic Rates**

Non domestic rates are levied against non-domestic properties at a rate per £ rateable value set by the Scottish Executive.

### **Prudential Code**

Up till now Central Government through the Section 94 borrowing consent set the amount that a local authority is permitted to borrow in order to fund its capital programme. This has been replaced from 1 April 2004 by the new Prudential Code introduced by the Local Government Scotland Act 2003 under which local authorities are free to determine the level of capital investment as long as it is prudent, sustainable and affordable.

### **Revenue Support Grant (RSG)**

RSG is the main grant allocated by Central Government to support services provided by local authorities.

### **Specific Grants**

Grants that relate to provision of a specific service or initiative.

### **Scottish Water**

Scottish Water sets the charge for water and waste water for each property band but it is the responsibility of local authorities to collect these charges along with Council Tax.

## **THE SCOTTISH PUBLIC SERVICES OMBUDSMAN**

If you have gone through the Council's complaints process and you are still unhappy, you have the right to take your complaint to the Scottish Ombudsman, 4, Melville Street, Edinburgh EH3 7NS. Tel: 0870 011 5378

Generally, if you want to do this, you must contact the Ombudsman within one year.