

Foreword

The information in this booklet presents the key facts and figures relating to the Council's Revenue and Capital Budgets for 2006/07.

The booklet is intended to complement the information contained within the 2006/07 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 2006/07, 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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Serving the City - Budget Priorities

Glasgow City Council is the main provider of services to the City's 578,790 residents and those others who visit, work and do business in the City.

The Council has a £2,239 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 £202 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:

- * Provide accessible, accountable Council services that are effective and offer value for money
- * Create a cleaner, safer City and a sustainable environment
- * Promote social inclusion and tackle poverty and improve health and well being
- * Sustain the physical, social, economic, cultural and environmental regeneration of Glasgow
- * Develop Glasgow's metropolitan role, quality of life, heritage and services

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 2006/07" on page 6 shows how these different elements combine to fund the Council's budgeted net revenue expenditure for 2006/07.

Calculation of Council Tax

1 CALCULATION OF COUNCIL TAX 2006/07

		£
	<i>Gross Service Expenditure</i>	2,239,021,700
Less:	Service Income	818,758,100
	Total Net Service Expenditure	1,420,263,600
Add:	Changes in balances	10,000,000
	<i>Net expenditure to be funded by grant/local taxes</i>	1,430,263,600
Less:	Central Government Grant	1,188,662,700
	Local Tax to be collected	<u>241,600,900</u>
	Council Tax Band D 2006/07	<u>1,213</u>

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 2006/07

Band	Upper Limit of House Value £	Scottish Proportion Band D	Council Tax 2006/07 £	Water Charge £	Total Charge £
A	up to 27,000	6/9	809	236	1,045
B	35,000	7/9	943	276	1,219
C	45,000	8/9	1,078	315	1,393
D	58,000	9/9	1,213	355	1,568
E	80,000	11/9	1,483	433	1,916
F	106,000	13/9	1,752	512	2,264
G	212,000	15/9	2,022	591	2,613
H	over 212,000	18/9	2,426	709	3,135

3 MOVEMENT IN BAND D 1996/97 TO 2006/07

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%
2005/06	1,213	2.4%
2006/07	1,213	0.0%

Council Tax Statistics

SCOTTISH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

BAND D

Council	2005/06 £	2006/07 £	Increase £	Increase %
Aberdeen City	1,162	1,196	34	2.9
Aberdeenshire	1,065	1,113	48	4.5
Angus	1,037	1,072	35	3.4
Argyll & Bute	1,117	1,156	39	3.5
Clackmannanshire	1,074	1,127	53	4.9
Comhairle Nan Eilean Siar	956	999	43	4.5
Dumfries & Galloway	988	1,018	30	3.0
Dundee City	1,180	1,211	31	2.6
East Ayrshire	1,116	1,171	55	4.9
East Dunbartonshire	1,079	1,121	42	3.9
East Lothian	1,069	1,096	27	2.5
East Renfrewshire	1,053	1,105	52	4.9
Edinburgh, City of	1,126	1,152	26	2.3
Falkirk	999	1,045	46	4.6
Fife	1,050	1,091	41	3.9
Glasgow City	1,213	1,213	0	0.0
Highland	1,086	1,135	49	4.5
Inverclyde	1,176	1,206	30	2.6
Midlothian	1,176	1,210	34	2.9
Moray	1,045	1,096	51	4.9
North Ayrshire	1,075	1,125	50	4.7
North Lanarkshire	1,041	1,077	36	3.5
Orkney	973	1,007	34	3.5
Perth & Kinross	1,088	1,136	48	4.4
Renfrewshire	1,091	1,143	52	4.8
Scottish Borders	1,019	1,064	45	4.4
Shetland	981	1,017	36	3.7
South Ayrshire	1,063	1,111	48	4.5
South Lanarkshire	1,040	1,076	36	3.5
Stirling	1,149	1,201	52	4.5
West Dunbartonshire	1,113	1,138	25	2.2
West Lothian	1,074	1,101	27	2.5
Scotland Average	1,094	1,129	35	3.2

Source : Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (CoSLA)

GLASGOW CITY COUNCIL INDICATIVE MAXIMUM BAND D LEVEL 2007/08

Year	£	Increase £	Increase %
2007/08	1,262	49	4.0

Council Tax Annual Percentage Increases

SCOTTISH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

BAND D

Council	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	2002/03 to 2006/07 %
Aberdeen City	5.0	4.0	8.6	4.9	2.9	28.1
Aberdeenshire	7.5	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.5	30.2
Angus	7.3	5.9	5.6	5.3	3.4	30.6
Argyll & Bute	2.5	2.5	4.0	3.9	3.5	17.5
Clackmannanshire	2.8	1.7	4.8	3.0	4.9	18.5
Comhairle Nan Eilean Siar	6.5	6.4	5.1	4.9	4.5	30.6
Dumfries & Galloway	4.9	3.6	3.5	2.5	3.0	18.8
Dundee City	3.2	0.9	4.2	4.0	2.6	15.8
East Ayrshire	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	27.0
East Dunbartonshire	4.9	5.6	6.9	4.5	3.9	28.6
East Lothian	5.1	4.0	5.0	2.5	2.5	20.6
East Renfrewshire	5.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	28.6
Edinburgh City	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.3	20.0
Falkirk	6.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.6	28.5
Fife	4.9	4.9	3.5	3.4	3.9	22.4
Glasgow City	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.4	0.0	8.3
Highland	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.5	4.5	27.7
Inverclyde	4.9	2.5	5.0	2.9	2.6	19.2
Midlothian	3.5	3.5	5.0	4.4	2.9	20.9
Moray	4.8	4.9	9.8	4.9	4.9	32.8
North Ayrshire	5.7	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.7	28.3
North Lanarkshire	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	18.7
Orkney Isles	9.3	9.2	4.4	3.5	3.5	33.6
Perth & Kinross	7.0	5.0	5.5	4.9	4.4	29.8
Renfrewshire	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.8	27.6
Scottish Borders	10.1	8.2	5.3	3.5	4.4	35.5
Shetland Isles	8.4	7.8	7.2	4.8	3.7	36.1
South Ayrshire	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.5	27.1
South Lanarkshire	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	16.5
Stirling	6.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	25.9
West Dunbartonshire	2.5	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.2	11.1
West Lothian	3.5	3.5	4.5	4.5	2.5	19.8
Scottish Average	4.5	3.9	4.4	3.9	3.2	16.3

Government Grant Settlement

SCOTTISH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

AEF 2005/06 to 2007/08 (i)

Council	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
	£m	£m	£m
Aberdeen	286.9	292.9	298.4
Aberdeenshire	324.5	342.4	351.6
Angus	165.7	173.2	177.9
Argyll & Bute	167.0	176.1	179.5
Clackmannanshire	71.9	74.1	76.3
Comhairle Nan Eilean Siar	94.1	96.2	97.9
Dumfries & Galloway	241.7	250.7	256.3
Dundee	249.5	254.6	259.0
East Ayrshire	186.5	194.0	197.9
East Dunbartonshire	149.6	153.3	156.0
East Lothian	128.8	135.6	139.5
East Renfrewshire	130.2	138.1	141.4
Edinburgh	617.4	634.1	648.2
Falkirk	218.3	226.2	232.6
Fife	523.5	538.9	554.3
Glasgow City	1,117.1	1,139.9	1,159.6
Highland	373.1	389.2	399.9
Inverclyde	141.7	146.5	149.4
Midlothian	124.4	127.8	131.1
Moray	133.2	137.9	141.7
North Ayrshire	215.8	223.5	228.6
North Lanarkshire	496.1	514.8	527.3
Orkney	54.8	57.7	58.9
Perth & Kinross	196.9	206.4	212.4
Renfrewshire	267.5	273.9	280.3
Scottish Borders	174.0	181.9	187.2
Shetland	77.5	79.2	80.5
South Ayrshire	164.4	169.8	173.8
South Lanarkshire	455.8	468.4	478.8
Stirling	135.8	138.6	142.4
West Dunbartonshire	161.1	164.4	167.3
West Lothian	234.8	245.0	250.9
Scotland Total	8,079.7	8,345.0	8,536.9

Source: Scottish Executive

(i) The 2005/06 figures are the original grant figures which were announced by the Scottish Executive in December 2004. The 2006/07 and 2007/08 figures are the revised figures issued in November 2005 and may be expected to change as further announcements are made during the year.

Government Grant Settlement

SCOTTISH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

AEF % increases 2005/06 to 2007/08

Council	2005/06 to 2006/07 Increase %	2006/07 to 2007/08 Increase %	Average Annual % Increase %
Aberdeen	2.1	1.9	2.0
Aberdeenshire	5.5	2.7	4.2
Angus	4.6	2.7	3.7
Argyll & Bute	5.5	1.9	3.7
Clackmannanshire	3.1	2.9	3.1
Comhairle Nan Eilean Siar	2.2	1.8	2.0
Dumfries & Galloway	3.7	2.3	3.0
Dundee	2.0	1.7	1.9
East Ayrshire	4.0	2.0	3.1
East Dunbartonshire	2.5	1.7	2.1
East Lothian	5.3	2.9	4.1
East Renfrewshire	6.0	2.4	4.3
Edinburgh	2.7	2.2	2.5
Falkirk	3.6	2.8	3.3
Fife	2.9	2.9	2.9
Glasgow City	2.0	1.7	1.9
Highland	4.3	2.8	3.6
Inverclyde	3.4	2.0	2.7
Midlothian	2.7	2.6	2.7
Moray	3.5	2.8	3.2
North Ayrshire	3.5	2.3	3.0
North Lanarkshire	3.8	2.4	3.2
Orkney	5.3	2.0	3.7
Perth & Kinross	4.8	2.9	3.9
Renfrewshire	2.4	2.3	2.4
Scottish Borders	4.5	2.9	3.8
Shetland	2.1	1.8	1.9
South Ayrshire	3.3	2.3	2.9
South Lanarkshire	2.8	2.2	2.5
Stirling	2.0	2.8	2.4
West Dunbartonshire	2.1	1.7	1.9
West Lothian	4.4	2.4	3.4
Scotland Total	3.3	2.3	2.8

Non Domestic Rates

1 NON DOMESTIC RATE POUNDAGE 2006/07

National rate poundage (rateable value over £29,000)	45.3
National rate poundage (rateable value up to £29,000)	44.9

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).

A Small Business Rates Relief Scheme is in operation. This applies to properties with a cumulative rateable value of £11,500 or less and is funded by a supplement to the rate poundage for businesses with a rateable value of more than £29,000. For 2006/76 this supplement is set at 0.40p.

2 NON DOMESTIC RATE INCOME (NDRI) 1996/97 TO 2004/05 (Actuals)

	Raised in the City £000	Received from national pool £000	Net payment to national pool £000
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
2003/04	267,409	206,200	61,209
2004/05	279,895	216,551	63,344

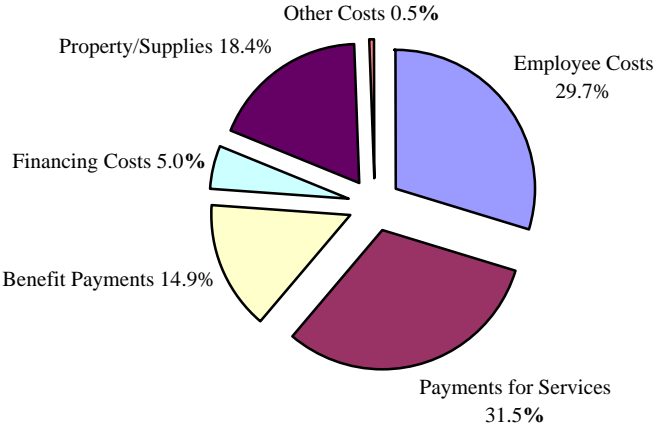
Source: Scottish Executive

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 2004/05 above, the City paid over £63 million more into the pool than it receives back.

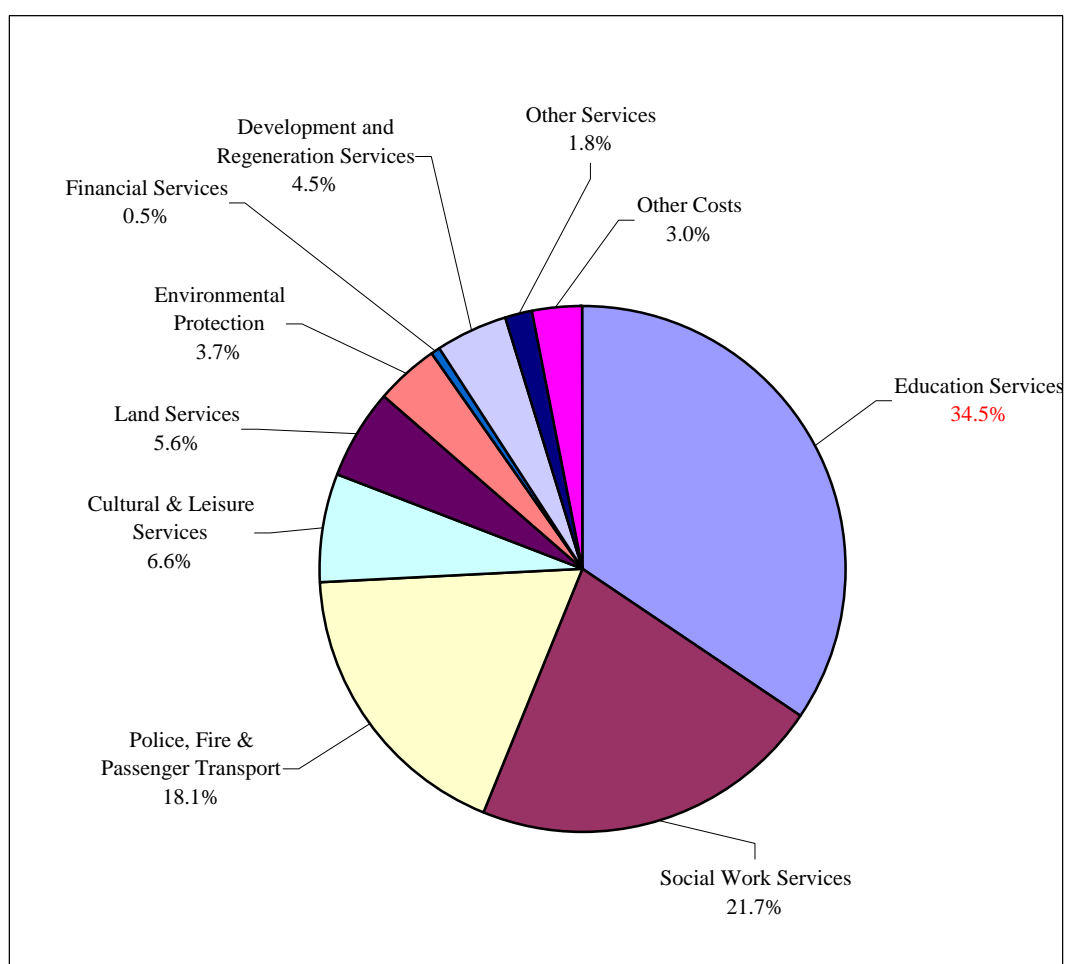
Analysis of Gross Expenditure by Type

	Budget £000	%	Last year %
Employee Costs	665,753	29.7	32
Payments for Services	705,130	31.5	26.9
Benefit Payments	334,679	14.9	15.3
Financing Costs	110,859	5.0	5.4
Property/Supplies	411,374	18.4	19.9
Other Costs	11,227	0.5	0.5
Gross Expenditure	2,239,022	100.0	100



Analysis of Net Expenditure by Service

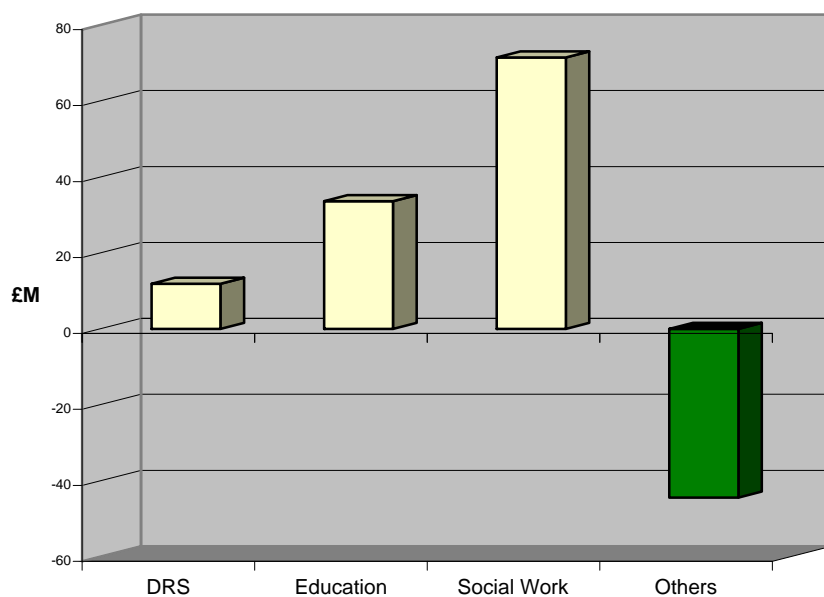
	Budget £000	%	Band D Equivalent £
Education Services	488,464	34.5	418
Social Work Services	308,088	21.7	263
Police, Fire & Passenger Transport	257,590	18.1	220
Cultural & Leisure Services	94,243	6.6	80
Land Services	79,806	5.6	68
Environmental Protection	53,170	3.7	45
Financial Services	7,136	0.5	6
Development and Regeneration Services	64,055	4.5	55
Other Services	24,918	1.8	22
Other Costs	42,794	3.0	36
	1,420,264	100.0	1,213



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 1999/2007, 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.

Funding of Net Expenditure

COMPARISON OF GRANT TO COUNCIL TAX 1996/1997 to 2006/07

	<i>1996/97 Estimate £m</i>	2002/03 Estimate £m	2003/04 Estimate £m	2004/05 Estimate £m	2005/06 Estimate £m	2006/07 Estimate £m
Net Expenditure	<i>990.7</i>	1,206.4	1,299.0	1,323.3	1,384.2	1,430.3
Funded by:						
Government Grant	<i>844.7</i>	972.3	1,060.0	1,085.9	1,138.3	1,188.7
Use of Balances		7.5	7.2	7.5	7.5	0.0
Use of DLO/DSO Profits		7.2	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amount to be met from Council Tax	<i>146.0</i>	219.4	224.6	229.9	238.4	241.6
Total Funding	<u><i>990.7</i></u>	<u>1,206.4</u>	<u>1,299.0</u>	<u>1,323.3</u>	<u>1,384.2</u>	<u>1,430.3</u>
% of Government Grant to total funding	85.3	80.6	81.6	82.1	82.2	83.1

The balance between government grant and total Council funding is such that, despite a 40.7% increase (£844.7 million in 1996/97 to £1,188.7 million in 2006/07) in grant over the ten 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 65.5% (£146 million in 1996/97 to £241.6 million in 2006/07).

Capital Programme

Capital expenditure is spending on the Council's assets such as land and buildings; vehicles, plant, furniture and equipment; and infrastructure. The City Council's investment in the infrastructure of the City and its services contributes to the Council key priorities of Education, Regeneration and Social Inclusion.

The Local Government in Scotland Act 2003 introduced the Prudential Code for capital finance, allowing local authorities greater freedom to determine the scale of their capital investment plans, as long as they are affordable, prudent and sustainable.

A number of major developments will continue to progress during 2006/07 including:

Clyde Gateway - This includes development of business and residential sites in the Southern part of Dalmarnock by the removal of development constraints and provision of necessary infrastructure facilities. Opportunities for development are opened up by the completion of the M74 and the East End Regeneration project, linking the M74 and M8.

M74 Completion - The Council, in partnership with the Scottish Executive, is committed to this major economic development, which is due for completion in 2010.

River Clyde Regeneration - This includes redeveloping the Broomielaw as the international financial services district and provision of a pedestrian bridge between the north bank of the river and Tradeston together with associated public realm works .

Riverside Museum - A new Museum of Transport, accommodating the Clyde Maritime Trust and Glenlee, to be built within the Glasgow Harbour development on the North bank of the river Clyde.

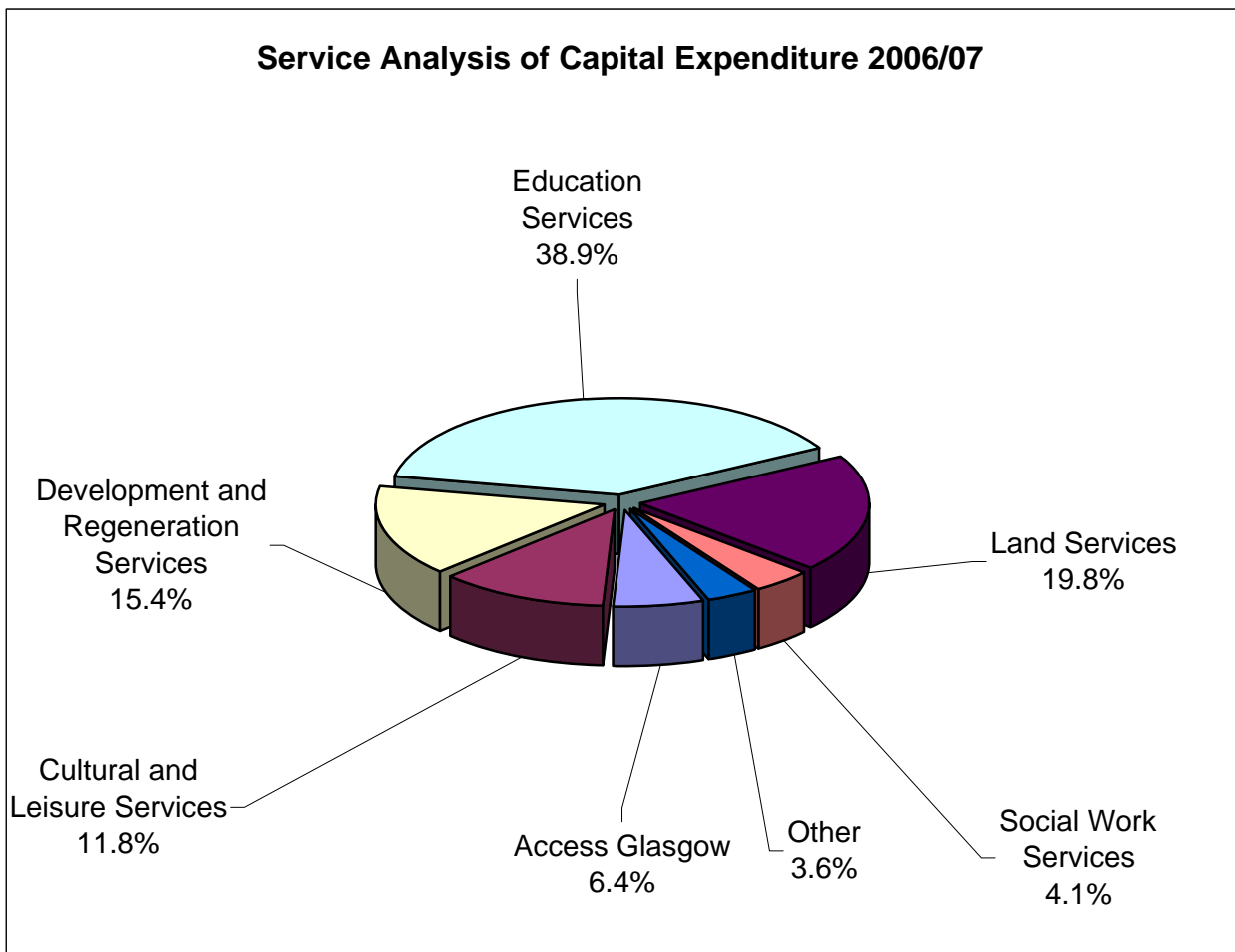
National and Regional Sports Strategy - This includes the development of a National Indoor Sports Arena in the East End; and Indoor Training Facility at Toryglen South playing fields, providing a high quality indoor and outdoor football complex; and the upgrading of Scotstoun Stadium for rugby, athletics and other sports.

Pre-12 Strategy - The Council has an ongoing programme for replacing and refurbishing Pre-12 and Special Education Needs schools.

Capital Expenditure

An analysis of 2006/07 estimated capital expenditure is given in the following table.

	Budget £000	%
Access Glasgow	13,001	6.4
Cultural and Leisure Services	23,856	11.8
Development and Regeneration Services	31,238	15.4
Education Services	78,691	38.9
Land Services	40,037	19.8
Social Work Services	8,270	4.1
Other	7,262	3.6
Total	<u>202,355</u>	<u>100.0</u>



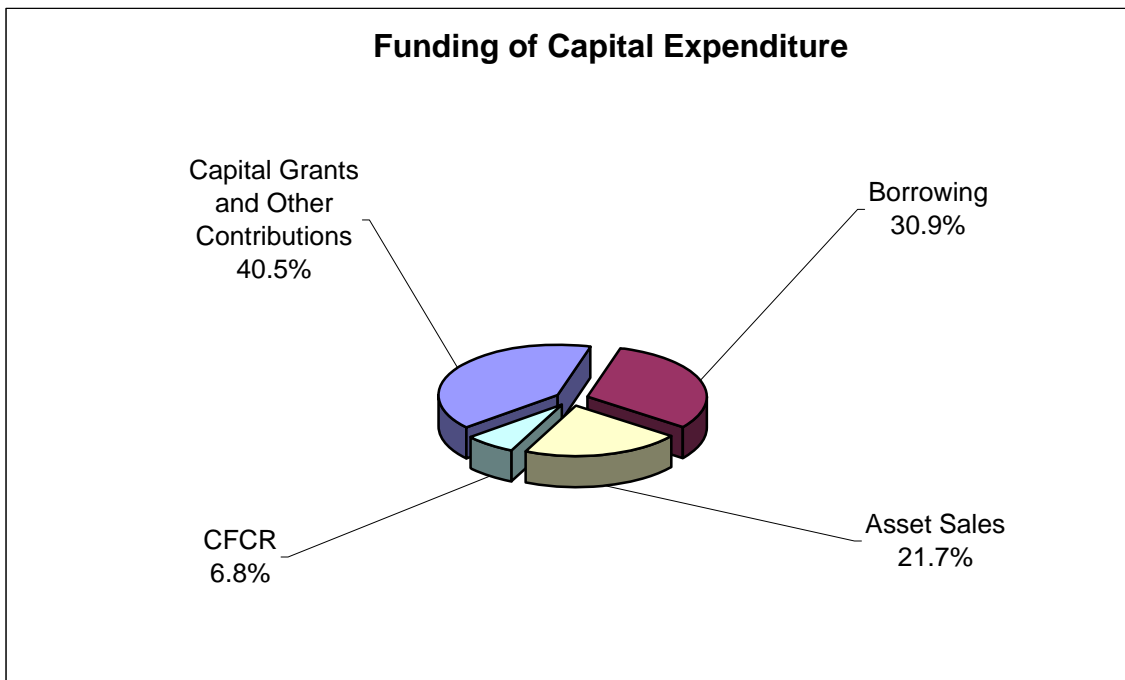
Funding of Capital Expenditure

Projected gross capital expenditure in 2006/07 totals £202.4m

Capital income is often received for specific capital schemes, reducing the net cost to the Council. This includes grants from the Scottish Executive and UK government departments, grants from the National Lottery, Local Enterprise Companies, European Regional Development Fund, and other public and private sector contributions. The residual net cost to the Council may be funded from: borrowing, the principal financing method; receipts from asset sales; the use of fund balances; and the use of revenue funds, known as capital from current revenue (CFCR).

An analysis of the funding for the projected 2006/07 gross expenditure is given in the following table.

	£000	%
Capital Grants and Other Contributions	82,032	40.5
Borrowing	62,561	30.9
Asset Sales	43,910	21.7
CFCR	13,852	6.8
	<u>202,355</u>	<u>100.0</u>



Key Statistics

Area: 17,639 hectares

Population (Mid Year Estimate)

	No.	% change
1997	611,660	
1998	619,680	1.31
1999	611,440	-1.33
2000	609,370	-0.34
2001	600,000 *	-1.54
2004	577,670	-3.72
2005	578,790	0.19

* Council estimate

Source : General Register Office for Scotland

Age Group	Population	%
0-15	98,364	17.0
16-24	85,123	14.7
25-44	183,925	31.8
45-64	125,629	21.7
65-84	76,264	13.2
85+	9,485	1.6
Total	578,790	100.0

Source : General Register Office for Scotland

Political Make-up Of the Council

Labour	69
Scottish National Party	4
Liberal Democrats	3
Conservative	1
Scottish Socialist Party	1
Independent	1
Total	79

Staff Statistics

Category	Full-Time Equivalents as at Mar.2006
Teachers	5,865
Other	25,841
Total	31,706

Council Tax Rebates and Housing Benefits

In 2006/07 Council Tax Benefit and Housing Benefit is estimated to be £77.5 million and £257.2 million respectively.

Key Statistics - Services

EDUCATION SERVICES

School Type	2006/07		
	Number	Places	Teachers
Pre-Fives	125	7,287	177
Primary	171	38,711	2,573
Secondary	29	28,173	2,467
Special	52	2,198	752

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
2004/05	40,552	-3.0	28,960	-1.4
2005/06	39,456	-2.7	28,510	-1.6

SOCIAL WORK SERVICES

Client Group	No of Persons Receiving Service				
	02/03	03/04	% change	04/05	% change
Older People aged 65+	25,611	25,612	0.0	23,610	-7.8
Adults (18-64) with mental Health Problems	2,095	2,360	12.6	2,269	-3.9
Adults (18-64) with physical Disability	5,568	7,326	31.6	6,654	-9.2
Adults (18-64) with Learning Disability	1,897	2,146	13.1	2,261	5.4
Adults (18-64) with HIV/AIDS	198	241	21.7	253	5.0
Adults (18-64) with Drug/ Alcohol Problems	3,935	5,011	27.3	6,128	22.3
Looked after Children	3,384	2,956	-12.6	2,853	-3.5

Source: Accounts Commission Statutory Performance Indicators

CULTURE AND LEISURE SERVICES

	Number
Leisure Facilities	29
Playing Pitches	
- General	105
- School	210
Community Facilities	
- managed	44
- monitored	39
- school letting facilities	233
Community Education/Action Teams	8
Libraries	36
Theatres/Venues	2
Museums	12

LAND SERVICES

	Number
Cremations	5,828
Burials	1,159
Length of Principal Roads	132km
Length of Non-Principal Roads	1,604km
Length of cycle routes	169km
Road Bridges - owned and maintained by Council	282
Council owned Car Parks (with charges)	18
Parks and Open spaces	3,665h.a.
Back court areas maintained	5,465
Domestic Gardens maintained	18,000
Void Gardens maintained	1,169
Golf Courses	5

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SERVICES

	Number per annum
Domestic Collections (including recycling)	19.5 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 in Glasgow City is much larger than in any other council area in Scotland.

The 65 most Deprived Datazones in Scotland

Glasgow City	56	86%
Scotland	65	100%

Source: Scottish Executive: Scottish Indices of Deprivation 2004

The 2004 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation covers the 6,505 datazones in Scotland, each with a population of between 500 and 1,500, and sums up deprivation according to income, employment, health, education, housing and access factors. It reported that 56 of the 65 most deprived datazones are in Glasgow (or 86% of the 1% most deprived in Scotland), 265 of the 325 most deprived datazones are in Glasgow (or 82% of the 5% most deprived in Scotland) and 478 of the 650 most deprived datazones are in Glasgow (or 74% of the 10% most deprived in Scotland).

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

	2002-03	%	2003-04	%	2004-05	%
Glasgow City	12,608	24.8	8,822	18.8	9,875	18.3
Scotland	50,917	100.0	46,925	100.0	53,998	100.0

Source: Scottish Executive

Children looked after per 1,000 child population

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Glasgow City	19.0	21.5	21.0	20.0	21.0
Scotland average	10.0	10.2	10.0	20.7	11.0

Source: Scottish Executive

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

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Glasgow City	13.0	19.0	18.0	19.0	18.0
Scotland average	22.0	30.0	31.0	30.0	30.0

Source: Scottish Executive

% pupils leaving school to enter full time higher education

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Glasgow City	20.0	19.0	20.0	18.0	21.0
Scotland average	32.0	32.0	31.0	29.0	31.0

Source: Scottish Executive

% of Pupils Entitled to Free School Meals

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Glasgow City	41.3	40.9	39.6	41.9	41.4
Scotland average	19.5	18.8	18.8	18.4	19.8

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.