



Glasgow City Council

Finance and Audit Scrutiny Committee

Report by Chief Executive

Contact: Cormac Quinn Ext: 73625

Local Government Benchmarking Framework 2022/23

Purpose of Report:

This report provides the Committee with an overview of the Local Government Benchmarking Framework (LGBF). This report presents a wide suite of measures for consideration and assessment of performance.

Recommendations:

The committee is asked to note this report and to:

- consider the Local Government Benchmarking Framework and provide comment on those indicators that may highlight areas of comparative interest.
- note that the Local Government Benchmarking Framework will be reported annually to the committee when the figures are updated; and
- note the ongoing programme of benchmarking work.

Ward No(s):

Citywide: ✓

Local member(s) advised: Yes ☐ No ☐ consulted: Yes ☐ No ☐

1.0 Background

- 1.1 This report presents detailed information from the Local Government Benchmarking Framework (LGBF). These indicators form part of the suite of Statutory Performance measures used by the Council to consider how it is performing in its duty to deliver Value for Money and are used by Audit Scotland to assess how the Council is performing in its duty to deliver Best Value.
- 1.2 This report reflects the data provided by all 32 local authorities in Scotland, based on their Local Financial Return (LFR) for 2022/23. The LGBF is managed by the Improvement Service, the national improvement organisation for local government in Scotland.
- 1.3 The LGBF provides benchmark comparisons across eight key headings
- Children's Services
 - Adult Social Care
 - Culture and Leisure
 - Environmental Services
 - Corporate Services
 - Housing
 - Economic Development and Planning
 - Financial Sustainability
- 1.4 To facilitate comparisons within the LGBF, local authorities are grouped into two sets of benchmarking families. These groupings reflect either similar social or environmental characteristics, depending on the measure being considered.

2.0 The Local Government Benchmarking Framework (LGBF)

- 2.1 A complete set of charts of the distinct indicators relevant to Glasgow are included at Appendix 1. For each chart, **Glasgow is highlighted in green**, benchmarking family group members are highlighted in blue, all other authorities are shaded grey.
- 2.3 The opportunity to view full performance for each of the LGBF indicators is available from the [Improvement Service website](#). The previous online comparison tool, accessed via the [My Local Council Scotland](#) webpage, has been discontinued.
- 2.4 The indicators themselves are derived from; and are reflective of, a range of key areas. Some indicators are reflective of cost; some also look at customer satisfaction, and some are directly relevant to our strategic commitments.
- 2.5 As the Council is not a direct provider of social housing, the indicators relating to housing management, housing conditions and housing energy efficiency are not included.

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- 2.6 The 2022/23 data still note the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on Local Authorities in certain areas.
- 2.7 No value judgement is made about a high or low ranking as this may be affected by several factors including local choices on investment priorities, population distribution, and the socio-economic composition of each local authority.
- 2.8 In order to ensure consistency as to how the highest quartile and lowest quartile are reflected (in the table at 4.0); where costs or expenditure are high, this will always be placed in the lowest quartile. Notwithstanding that in some cases it may be as result of active investment or service reform.
- 2.9 It should also be noted that although extracted from the Local Financial Return (LFR), there can be significant variation in the detail of each indicator as reported by each authority. An Improvement Service hosted subgroup of Directors of Finance across all 32 authorities continues to look in detail at how to improve consistency, identify potential anomalies, and highlight areas for improved financial recording and reporting.
- 2.10 Services continue to look at outlying areas of performance and are using this work to provide some policy context to these areas of interest. An officer led Strategic Performance Group (including Council Family performance leads) supports work to look at the outlying indicators in the LGBF to better understand some of the potential operational and strategic issues that may underpin out performance. Key outliers are detailed at 3.0 and full table is provided at 4.0.
- 2.11 Some of the key LBGF indicators are also a component part of the Strategic Plan actions and are therefore included in the thematic reporting cycle.

3.0 Learning and Improvement in the LGBF: Highlights of the Council's placement in the highest and lowest eight (Quartile)

- 3.1 Below are some of the key indicators in the lowest eight nationally, with a note of some context and where appropriate; the actions being undertaken to understand and to address areas of improvement where required.

Key Indicators placed in the Lowest Eight (Quartile)

➤ Net cost of street cleaning per 1,000 population

The **net cost of street cleaning per 1,000 is the 3rd highest in Scotland at £22.47 per person**, which is a slight increase of 92p per person on last year's 2021/22 figures (£22.55 per person).

Glasgow has a number of costs within this indicator which are not highlighted within this figure and include elements which are consistent with a large urban authority. These include:

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- A significant number of large scale events take place which generate increased demands for street cleaning
- Clean-ups operations required after sporting events which take place or are conducted in the city.
- River/boat cleaning service
- Night shift cleaning work

Glasgow also has a programme of investment which is also reflected in the ongoing costs.

➤ **% Of total household waste that is recycled**

Currently **Glasgow at 28% of all waste recycled**; has **the third lowest rate** of recycling across all Councils. The **average rate** of recycling for Scotland is **43%** of all waste.

The large number of tenemental properties in the city make it incredibly complex to promote and sustain recycling. This is due to a number of factors but include access, space and the nature of the property ownership.

The work to roll out the new grey bin in parts of the city will increase the ability of residents to recycle more materials.

Glasgow will continue to work with Zero Waste Scotland to best identify opportunities for us to continue improving recycling rates..

➤ **% of Crisis Grant Decisions within 1 day**

The most recent data has Glasgow decisions made within one day at 87%, the Scottish average is 92%.

Glasgow has continued to experience a significant increase in the volume of Scottish Welfare Fund (SWF) applications over the last number of years. Two events that appear to be linked to this spike are the roll out of Universal Credit and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic from March 2020. This has been further compounded by the cost-of-living crisis, resulting in application levels remaining extremely high.

By way of example, applications for Crisis Grants have increased by 70% over the last 5 years. On average, 180 Crisis Grant applications are received on a daily basis. The steep increase in applications received by the Fund has a consequential impact for resources, and is particularly challenging during specific periods of the year where we see a rise in applications during January, (straight after the Christmas period) throughout July, August and October.

The administration funding provided by Scottish Government to Glasgow is fully utilised for the resourcing of the Scottish Welfare Fund team. In addition, Glasgow City Council supplements the administration costs to maintain the current establishment. However, it is predicted that volumes of applications will remain inflated during 2024/2025. This is due to the expiration of the DWP's Cost-of-Living payments, migration of Tax Credit Cases to Universal

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Credit and the continued inflated costs due to the ongoing cost of living crisis. Despite these challenges we continue to strive to consider every Crisis Grant application in line with the guidance and within the required 1 day timescale.

➤ **Business Gateway Start Ups per 10,000 population**

Currently Glasgow is the **2nd lowest ranking** of all the authorities at **8 start ups per 10,000 population**. The Scottish Average for Business Gateway Start Ups is 14.3.

Business Gateway data is calculated on the number of individuals or businesses that Business Gateway has engaged with during a set period. At the last annual report, Glasgow's Business Gateway start-up figure was the second highest in Scotland.

Office of National Statistics (ONS) data provides a truer picture of Glasgow's SME start-up ecosystem, as it captures the total SME population of Glasgow, not just those who have engaged with Business Gateway. Using this method, the cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh outperform all other local authority areas in Scotland whether calculated using the total population or working age population as baseline data.

➤ **Claimants count as % of working age population**

We will be liaising with the Improvement Service to better understand the data provided with respect to this measure.

The number of claimants in Glasgow in December 2023 was 4.8% (21,590). This is greater than the Glasgow City Region average of 3.3% and the average for Scotland which is 2.9%.

Over the 3-year period Glasgow's claimant count has decreased by 3.2%, from 8.0% in December 2020 to 4.8% in December 2023, meaning 14,450 fewer claimants over the period. This was the 2nd largest decrease in the claimant count across all 8 local authorities within the City Region area, West Dunbartonshire with the highest decrease of 3.5% (2,010 fewer claimants). It was also a greater decrease over the period than the national average for Scotland, which was 2.6%.

➤ **Claimant count as a percentage of 16-24 population**

We will be liaising with the Improvement Service to better understand the data provided with respect to this measure.

The number of 16-24 claimants in Glasgow in December 2023 was 4.4% (3,310 individuals). This is greater than the Glasgow City Region average of 3.7% and the average for Scotland which is 3.4%.

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Over the 3-year period Glasgow's 16-24 claimant count has decreased by 3.5% from 7.9% in December 2020 to 4.4% in December 2023, meaning 2,925 fewer 16-24 claimants over the period. This was the 5th largest % decrease in the claimant count across all 8 local authorities within the City Region area, West Dunbartonshire with the highest decrease of 4.2% (355 fewer 16-24 claimants). It was the same decrease than the national average for Scotland over the 3-year period, which was also 3.5%.

➤ **Uncommitted General Fund Balance as a % of council annual budgeted net revenue**

Glasgow is ranked 29th in this measure.

Councils hold reserves to deal with unexpected financial pressures and risks. The council's target for uncommitted general fund reserves is to achieve 2% over the medium term. The balance as at March 2023 was £26.3 million equivalent to 1.4% and this is not expected to change in the short term. However the council also has a Budget Support Fund, established in March 2023 to support the delivery of the budget over the medium term. The estimated balance at March 2024 is £60 million with further contributions planned over the next 2 years as a result of savings in the Council Budget approved in February 2024.

➤ **Cost of Planning Per Application**

Glasgow has **highest cost per application at £9,517**, with the Scottish average figure reported as £5,538.

A fuller understanding of what figures were used to calculate the cost per planning application is required to ensure that accurate direct staff costs rather than alone are attributed rather than a cost centre approach.

The LGBF allocates an average cost to a planning application for different authorities. To gain the "average cost of applications" they take the total cost of all the Planning and Building Standards staff and divide this by the total number of planning applications. A fuller understanding of what figures were used to calculate the cost per planning application is required to ensure that accurate direct staff costs rather than alone are attributed rather than a cost centre approach. All Councils in fact allocate their budgets differently which skews the apparent "cost" of dealing with planning applications. In GCC we don't have a definitive way of calculating the average cost of a planning application as the service is not split into different parts (e.g., the GCC budget covers policy planning and enforcement as well as development management which deals with planning applications).

Part of Heads of Planning Scotland feedback to the Improvement Service has noted that the LGBF measures don't provide a comparable data to the Costing the Planning Service estimates of cost of processing an application, which look only at planning costs specifically for processing applications. The most recent Costing the Planning Service exercise run by CIPFA calculated the cost of handling planning applications in Glasgow City Council as £1824 for residential

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applications, and £479 for householder applications, both of which sat in the median of comparable costs for planning authorities across Scotland; and £8,184 for major applications (non residential) which was well below the Scottish average.

➤ **Cost per attendance at sports facilities**

Glasgow has the second highest cost per attendance at sports facilities in Scotland at £12.26 against a Scottish average of £4.89.

Cost of attendance in Glasgow has dropped by £5.88 from last year.

➤ **Cost per Library visit**

Glasgow has the fifth highest cost per library visit at £5.86 compared to a Scottish National Average of £2.81.

The cost of visiting a library in Glasgow has fallen £7.06 over the last year.

3.2 Key indicators Ranked in the Highest Eight (Quartile)

Below are some of the key indicators in the highest eight nationally, with a note of some the actions being undertaken to understand and to support areas of improvement where appropriate.

➤ **% Of the highest paid employees who are women**

At **63%**, across similar Councils Glasgow has the **fifth highest proportion of female employees** in highly paid posts with a **Scottish Average of 59%**

From 2019 this indicator has been supplemented by an additional pay equality indicator, so this will continue to be reflected in future reporting.

➤ **Investment in Economic Development and Tourism per 1000 population**

Glasgow has the **5th highest level of investment at £184,732 per 1000** of the population; the **Scottish national average** for this indicator is **£109,348**.

➤ **Proportion of People Earning Less Than the Living Wage**

Glasgow has the **4th lowest** percentage of people recorded as **earning less than the Living Wage** at **7.7%** against a **national figure of 9%**.

The Glasgow Living Wage was originally launched in 2009 by Glasgow City Council to tackle in-work poverty focusing on Council Family staff in the first instance. The move increased the pay of 5,000 of the lowest paid staff across the council family. Since then, other employers throughout the city have been encouraged by the council to pay their staff a Living Wage.

➤ **Proportion of properties receiving superfast broadband**

Glasgow at **99.03%** of properties has **3rd highest** proportion of properties receiving superfast broadband in Scotland. The **Scottish average** is currently **96%**.

➤ **Current Gender Balance in Senior posts**

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Glasgow is placed 5th within Scotland in respect to this measure. Over the past year we increased percentage performance from 61.6% to 63%.

➤ **Percentage of procurement spent on local enterprises**

Glasgow is placed 5th within Scotland in respect to this measure. When compared to the Scottish average, Glasgow is around 6% higher in its performance.

➤ **SDS Spend on adults as a % of total adult spend**

Glasgow is the second highest placed Local Authority in respect to this measure. Glasgow introduced the option of Self Directed Support a number of years ago and, compared to the Scottish Average, currently spends around 5% more on this area of spend.

4.0 Overview of key outlying indicators and placement within the LGBF

4.1 Table 1 below summarises the indicators which are ranked within the highest or lowest eight local authorities (the highest and lowest quartiles). The service areas are colour coded as per the LGBF classification, for clearer identification.

4.2 It is of note that, in terms of Glasgow's position within these quartiles, some elements of performance are not easily comparable. This is currently the case with regards Home care costs per hour for people aged 65 or over (SW1). As a result of the methodology used by the Improvement Service, the Glasgow Health and Social Care Partnership (GCHSCP) costs are not consistent with the measure which they recognise. Where this exists, we will work with the Improvement Service to more accurately reflect Glasgow's performance.

Table 1

Highest ranked quartile					
		Rank			Rank
SW1	Home care costs per hour for people aged 65 or over	8	ENV4d	% Of C Class roads that should be considered for maintenance treatment	7
SW2	SDS Spend on adults as a % of total adult spend	2	ENV4e	% Of unclassified roads that should be considered for maintenance treatment	5
SW5	Residential costs per week per resident for people aged 65 or over	7	ECON 6	Investment in Economic Development & Tourism	5

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CHN2	Cost per Secondary School Pupil	7	ECON 8	Proportion of properties receiving superfast broadband	3
CH12b	Average Total Tariff SIMD quintile 1	7	CORP 3b	Percentage of the highest paid 5% employees who are women	5
CHN12c	Average Total Tariff SIMD quintile 2	6	CORP 3c	Current Gender Balance in Senior posts	5
CHN12f	Average Total Tariff SIMD quintile 5	5	FINSUS5	Actual outturn as a percentage of budgeted expenditure	7
ECON 4	Percentage of procurement spent on local enterprises	5			
ECON 7	Proportion of people earning less than the living wage	4			

Lowest Ranked Quartile

		Rank			Rank
CHN10	Percentage of adults satisfied with local schools	30	C&L1	Cost per attendance at leisure facilities	31
CHN12a	Overall average total tariff	25	C&L2	Cost per Library visit	28
CHN13b	Percentage of P1, P4 and P7 pupils combined achieving expected CFE level in numeracy	25	ENV 2a	Net cost of waste disposal per premise	25
CHN18	Percentage of funded early years provision which is graded good/better	26	ENV 6	% Of Household waste recycled	30
CHN19a	School attendance rates	29	ENV3a	Net Cost of Street Cleaning per 1,000 population	30
CHN21	Participation rate for 16-19 year olds (per 100)	30	ECON 12a	Claimants count as % of working age population	32
CORP 1	Support services as a % of total gross expenditure	32	ECON 12b	Claimant count as a percentage of 16-24 population	27
CORP 7	% Of income due from council tax received by the end of the year	31	ECON 5	Business Gateway Start Ups per 10,000 population	31
CORP 9	SWF Crisis Grant Decisions made within 1 day	25	ECON1	% Of unemployed people assisted in to work via Council employability programmes	30

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CORP4	Cost per dwelling of collecting council tax	25	ECON 2	Cost of Building and Planning Standards per application	32
ENV 3c	Street Cleanliness Score	31	FINSUS2	Uncommitted General Fund Balance as a % of council annual budgeted net revenue	29
ENV 5a	Cost of Trading Standards, Money Advice & Citizen Advice per 1000	28			

5.0 Scotland-wide Benchmarking Programme

- 5.1 An on-going programme of benchmarking development exercises has been rolled out by the Improvement Service and will be available, it is planned, before recess.
- 5.2 Glasgow continues to engage in an on-going programme of work with the Improvement Services and the Scottish Performance Network to ensure we are making effective use of the LGBF data. Using the LGBF indicators as 'can-openers' we aim through these collaborative networks to explore the very high-level indicators to focus questions on why variations in costs, outcomes and performance are occurring across similar council areas.

6.0 Other Benchmarking Activities

- 6.1 Each Council Service is required to produce an Annual Business Plan which sets out current year priorities. The guidance around the development process for the individual service plans recognises the importance of benchmarking for achieving and demonstrating Best Value. Services are also encouraged to consider any other relevant benchmarking activity that could be undertaken out with those reflected within the LGBF structure.
- 6.2 As noted at 2.8, 2.9, and 2.10 the indicators highlighted in within the highest and lowest quartile will also be followed up by individual Services and service leads throughout the year. The Strategic Planning and Performance Working Group, comprising performance leads across the Council Family also regularly scrutinise LGBF outliers in the course of the scheduled work programme.

Recommendations

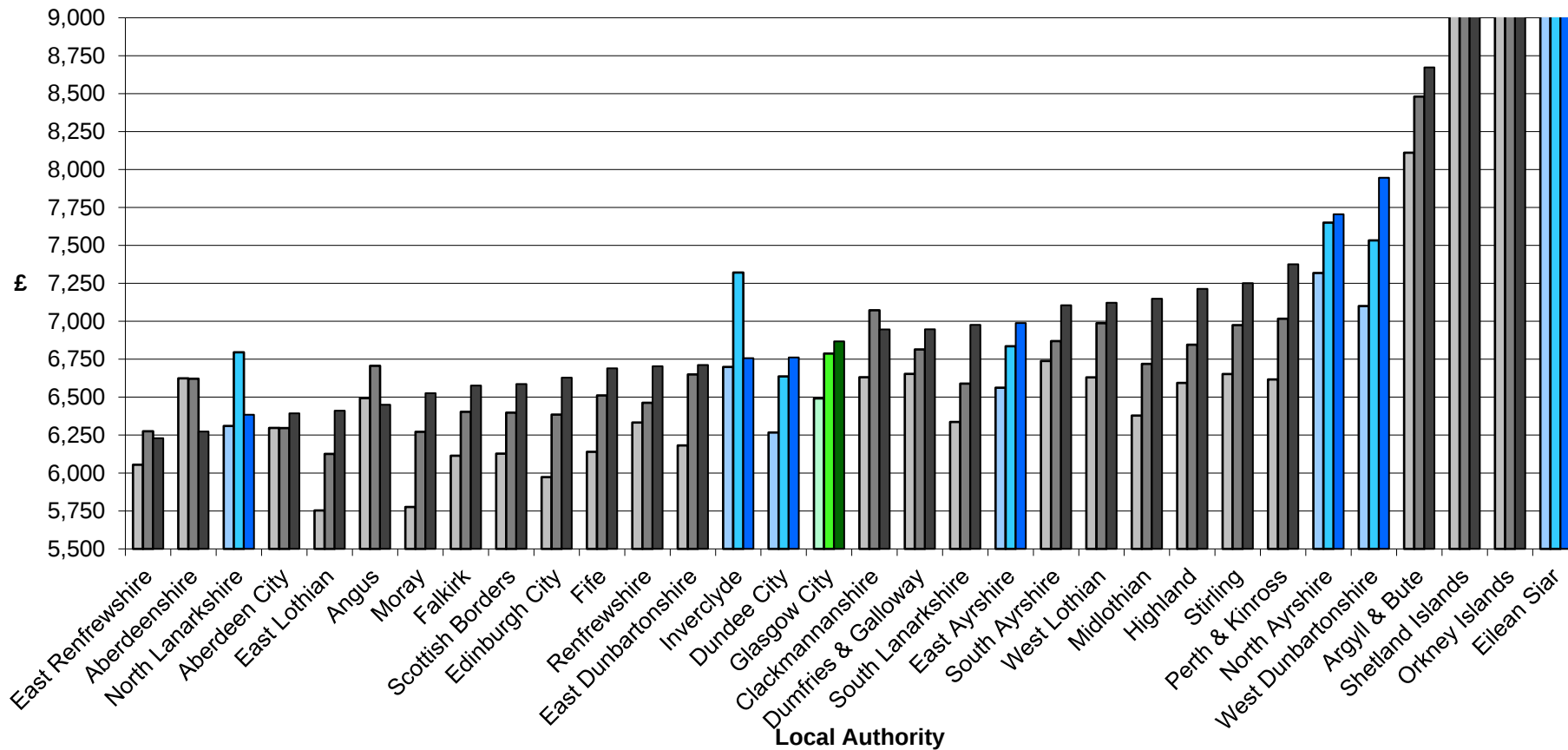
The committee is asked to note this report and to:

- consider the Local Government Benchmarking Framework and provide comment on those indicators that may highlight areas of best value.

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- note the ongoing programme of benchmarking work.

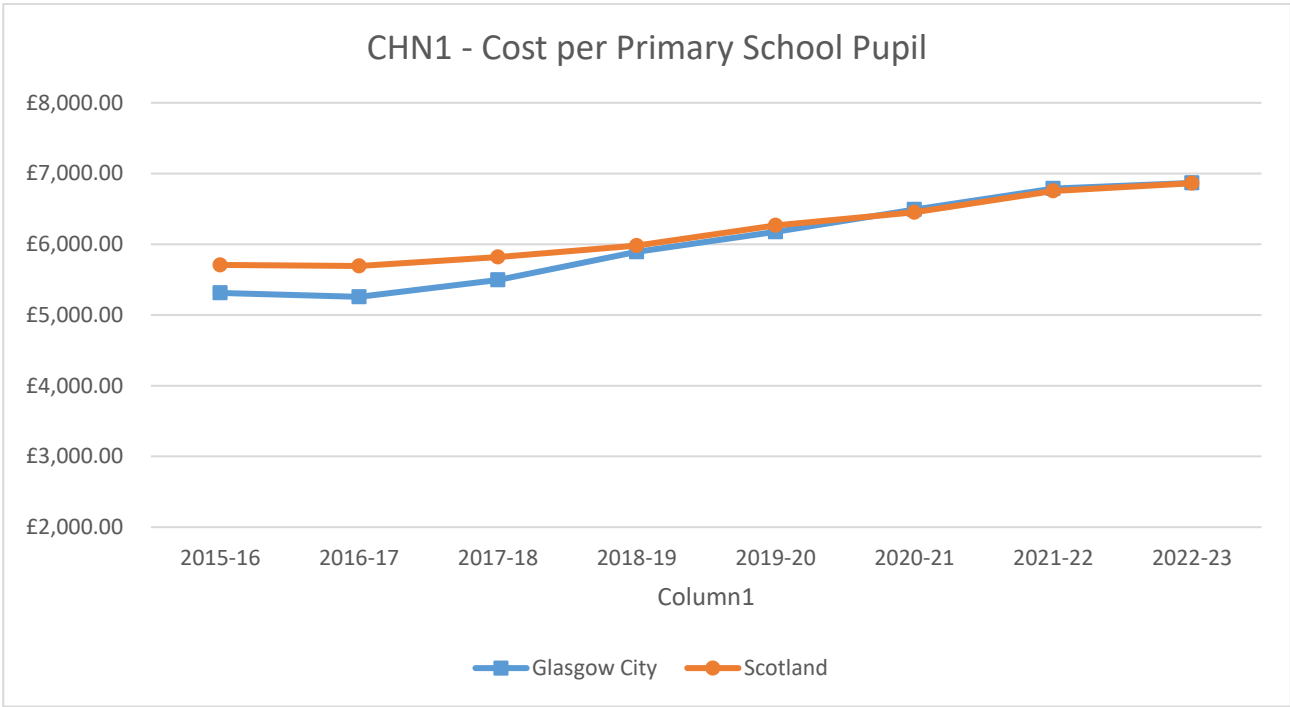
**CHN1 - Cost per Primary School Pupil
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



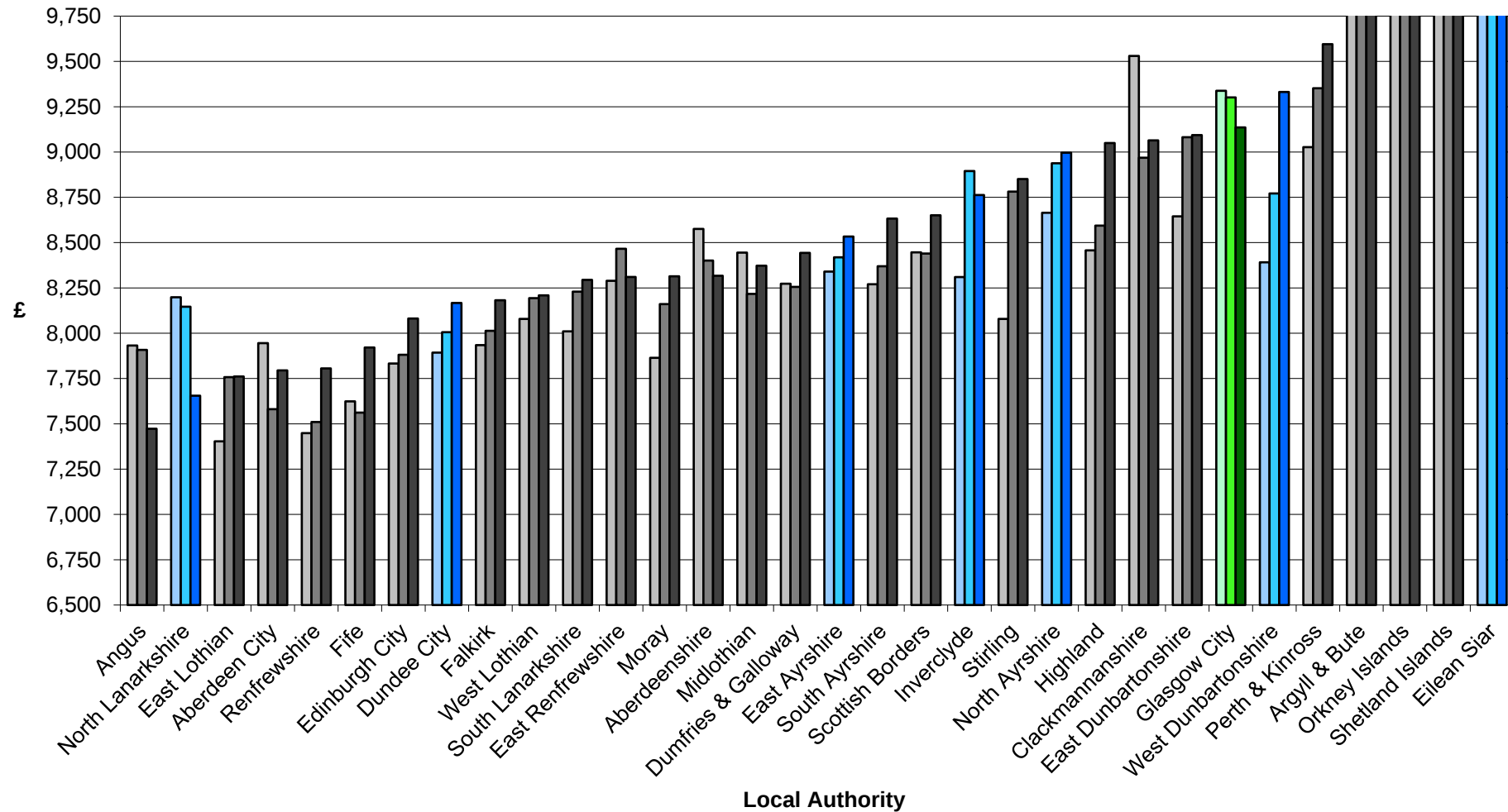
Shetland Islands 20/21 £9,724, **21/22** £9,818, **22/23** £10,646

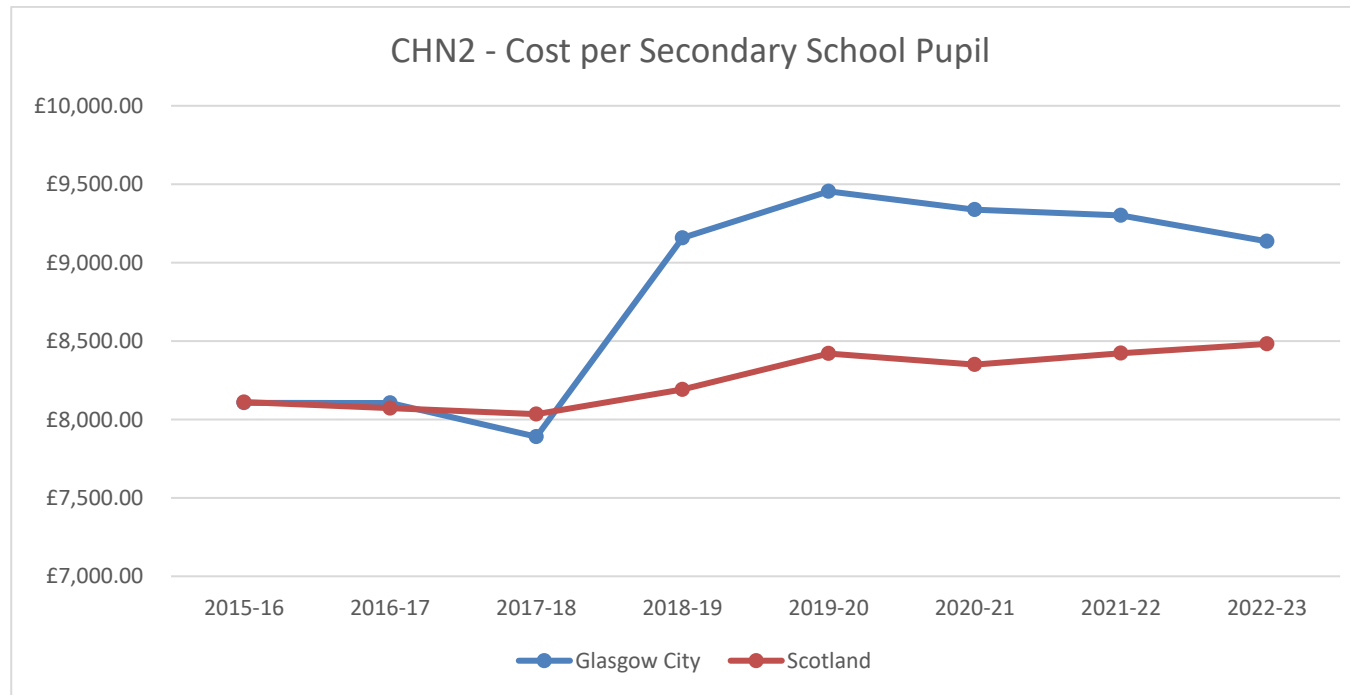
Orkney Islands 20/21 £10,052, **21/22** £10,800, **22/23** 10,814

Eilean Siar 20/21 £10, 813, **21/23** £11,023, **22/23** £11,463

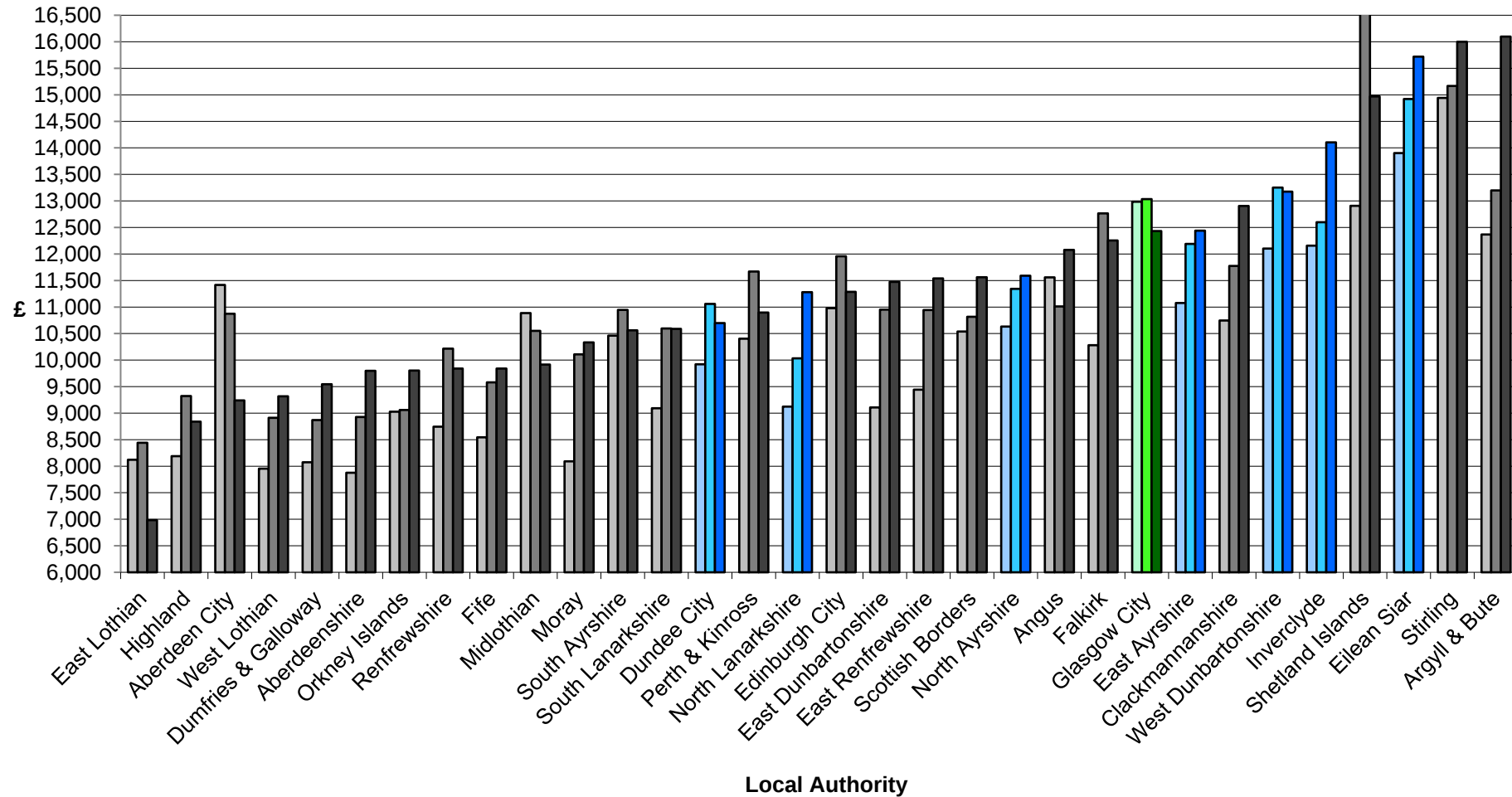


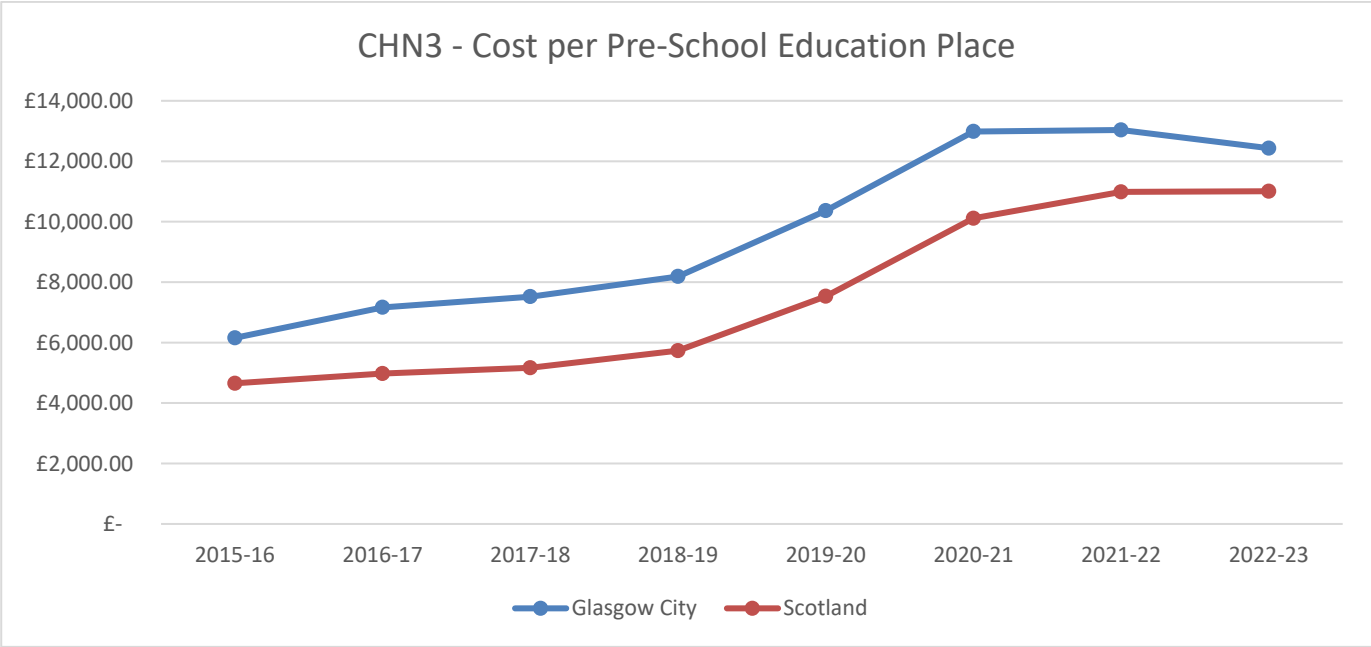
**CHN2 - Cost per Secondary School Pupil
2021/22, 2021/22, 2022/23**



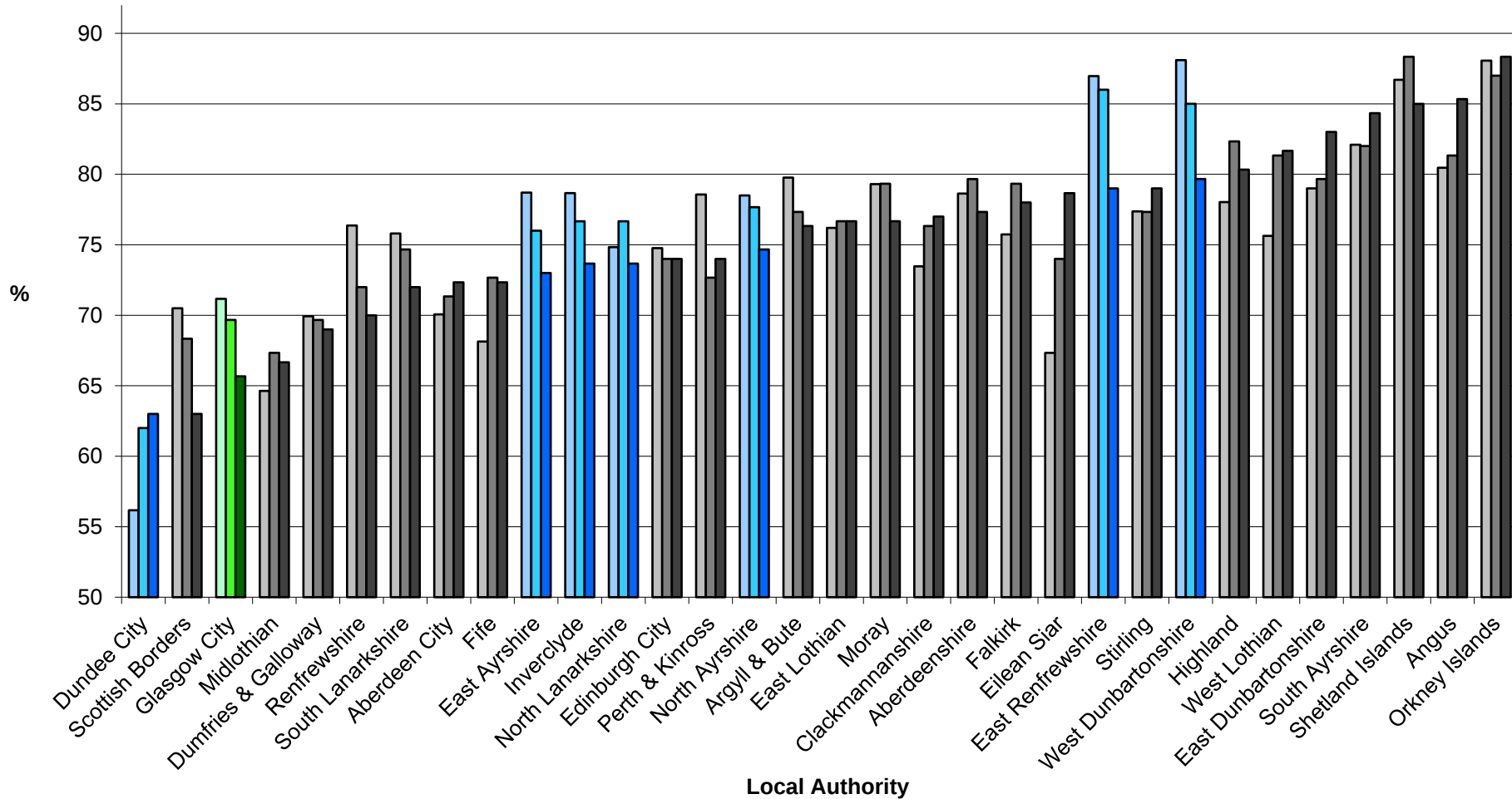


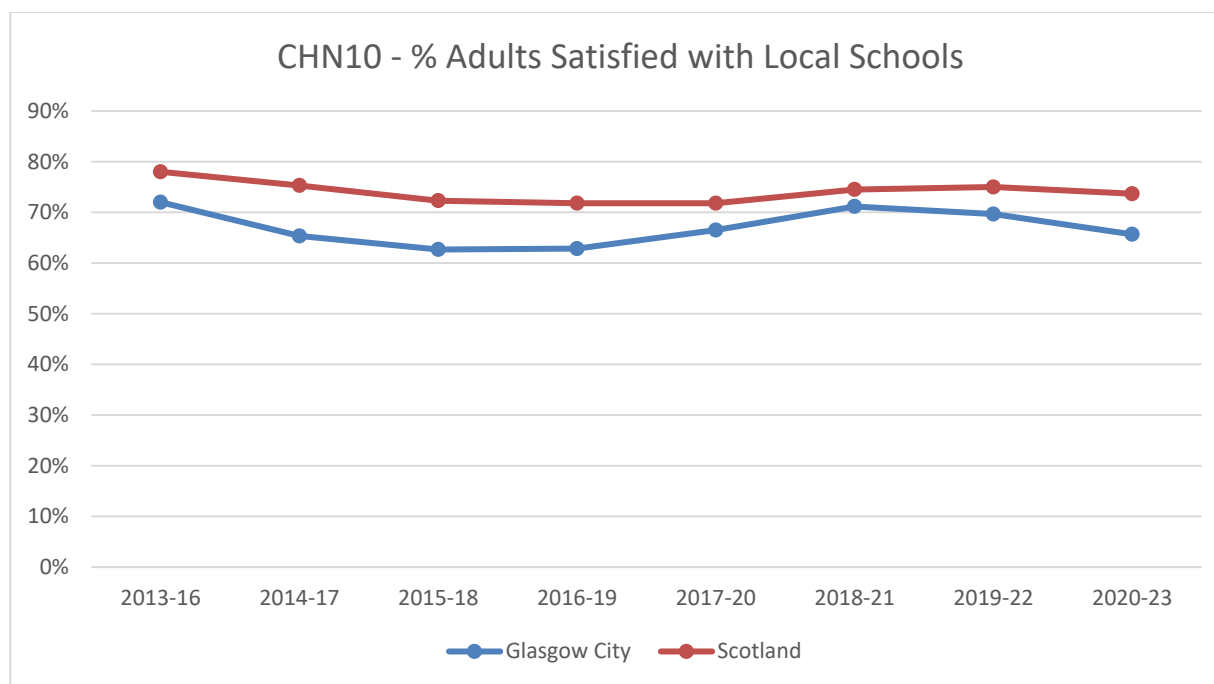
**CHN3 - Cost per Pre-School Education Place
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



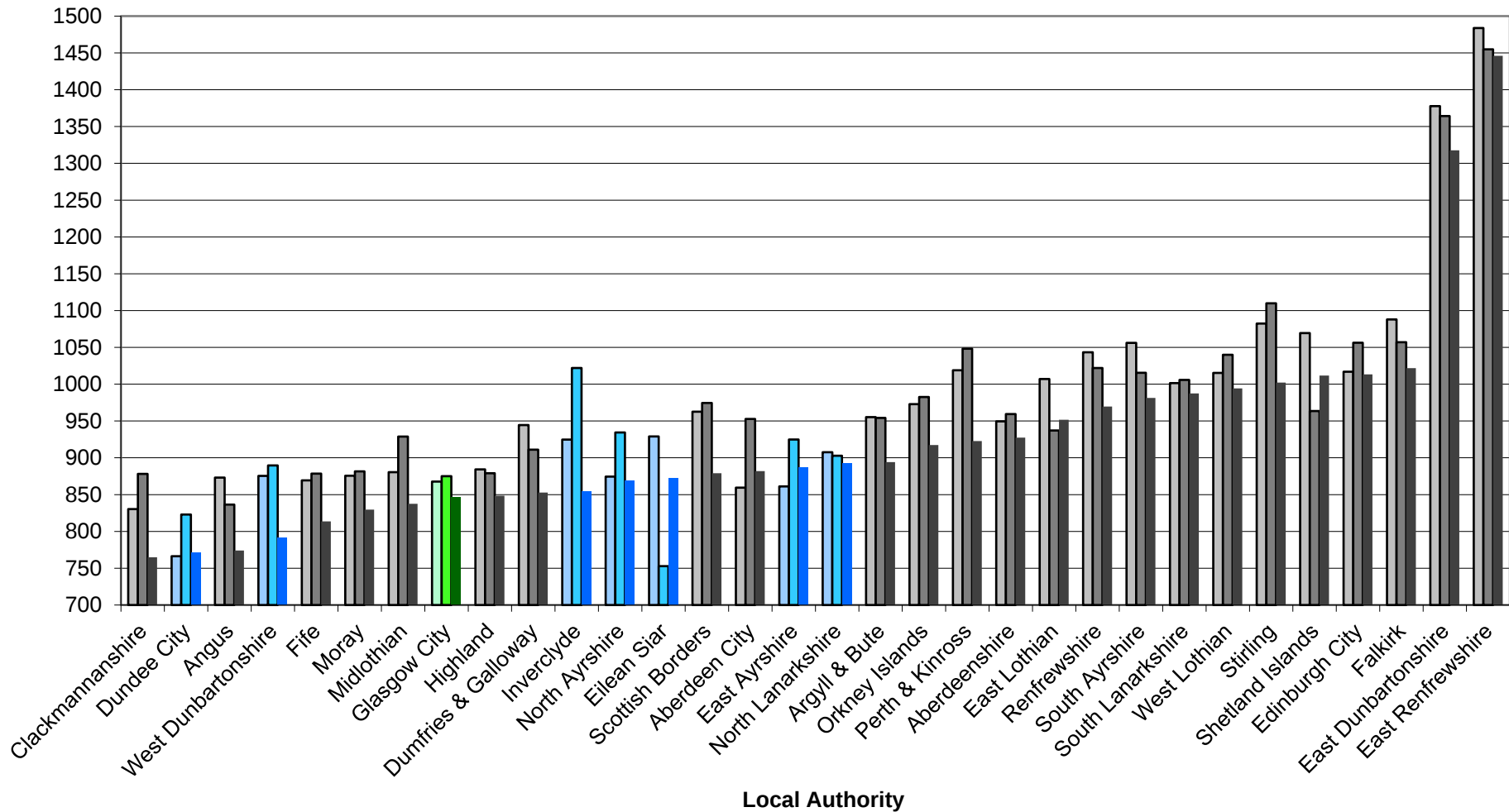


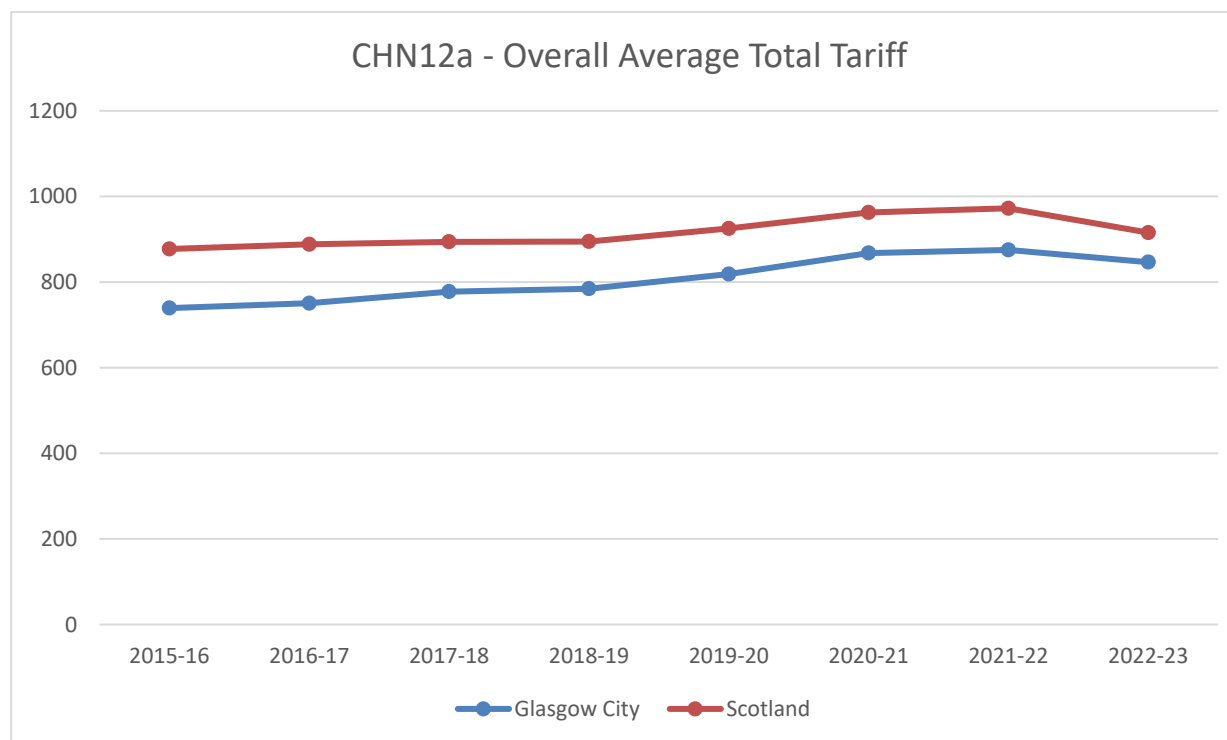
CHN10 - % of Adults Satisfied with Local Schools
2018/21, 2019/22, 2020/23



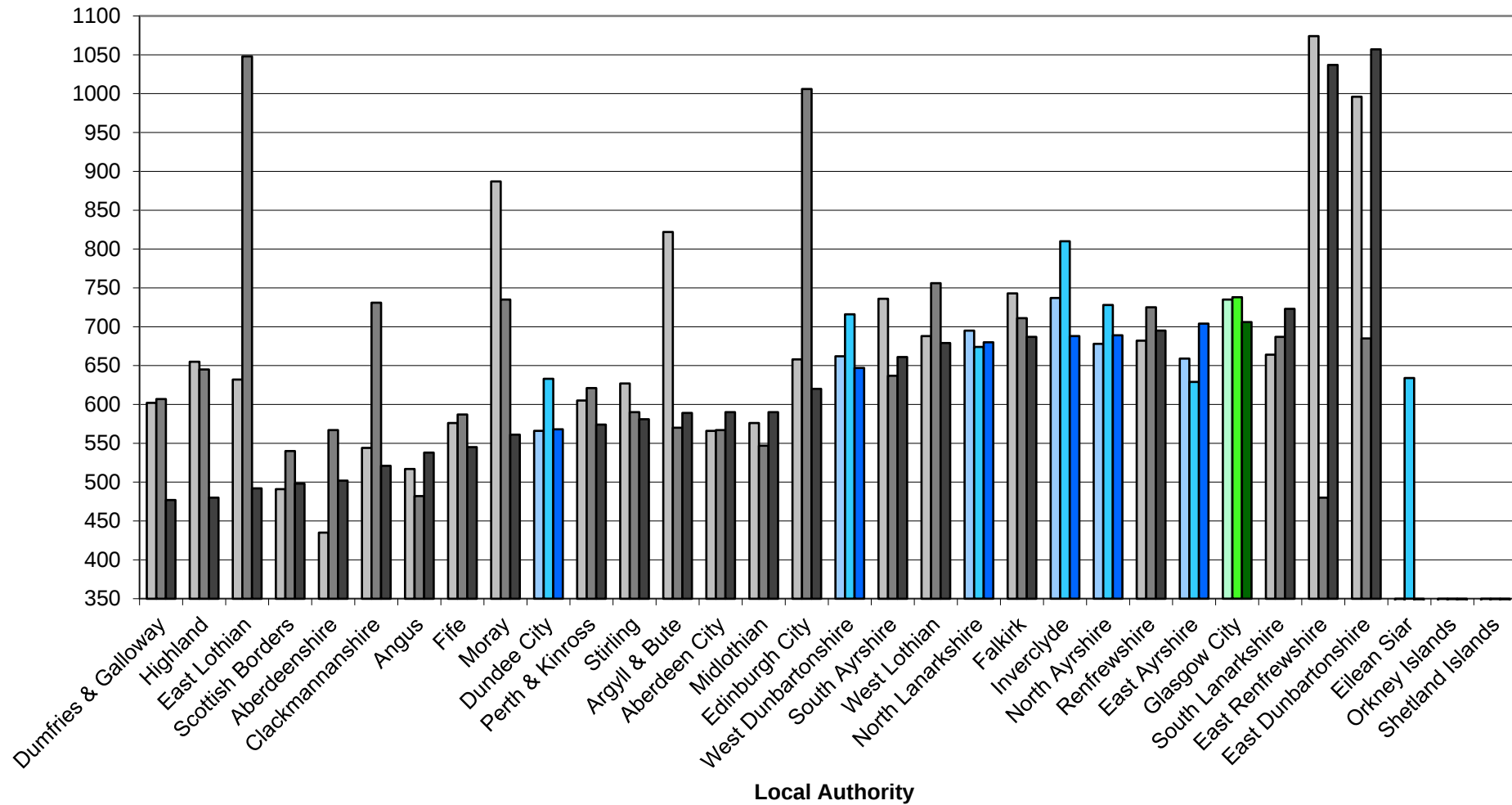


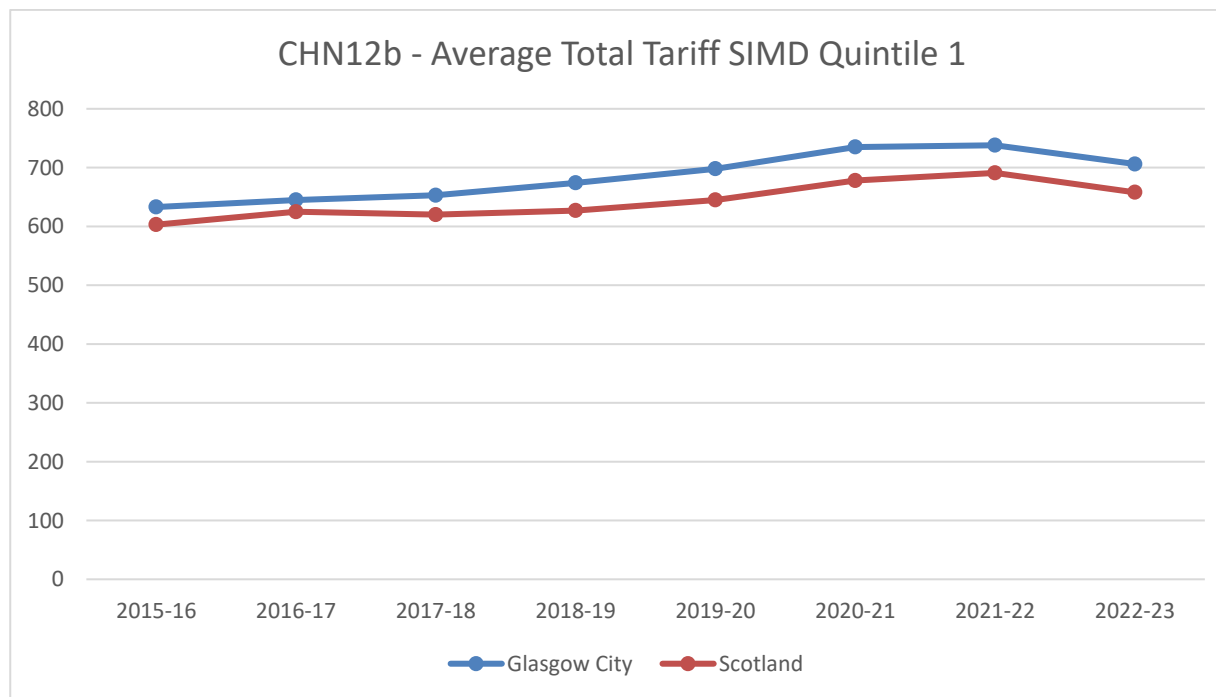
**CHN12a - Overall Average Total Tariff
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



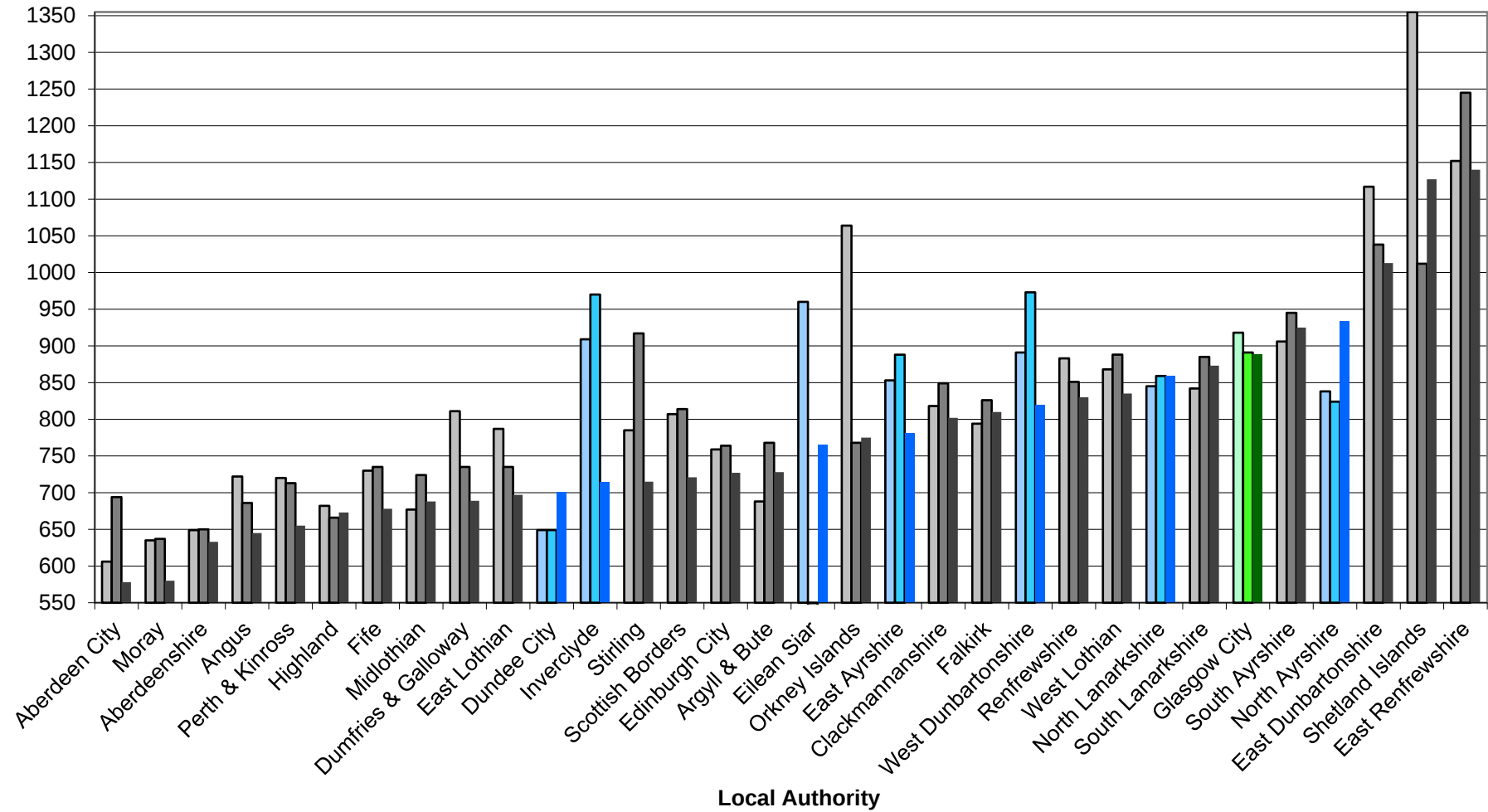


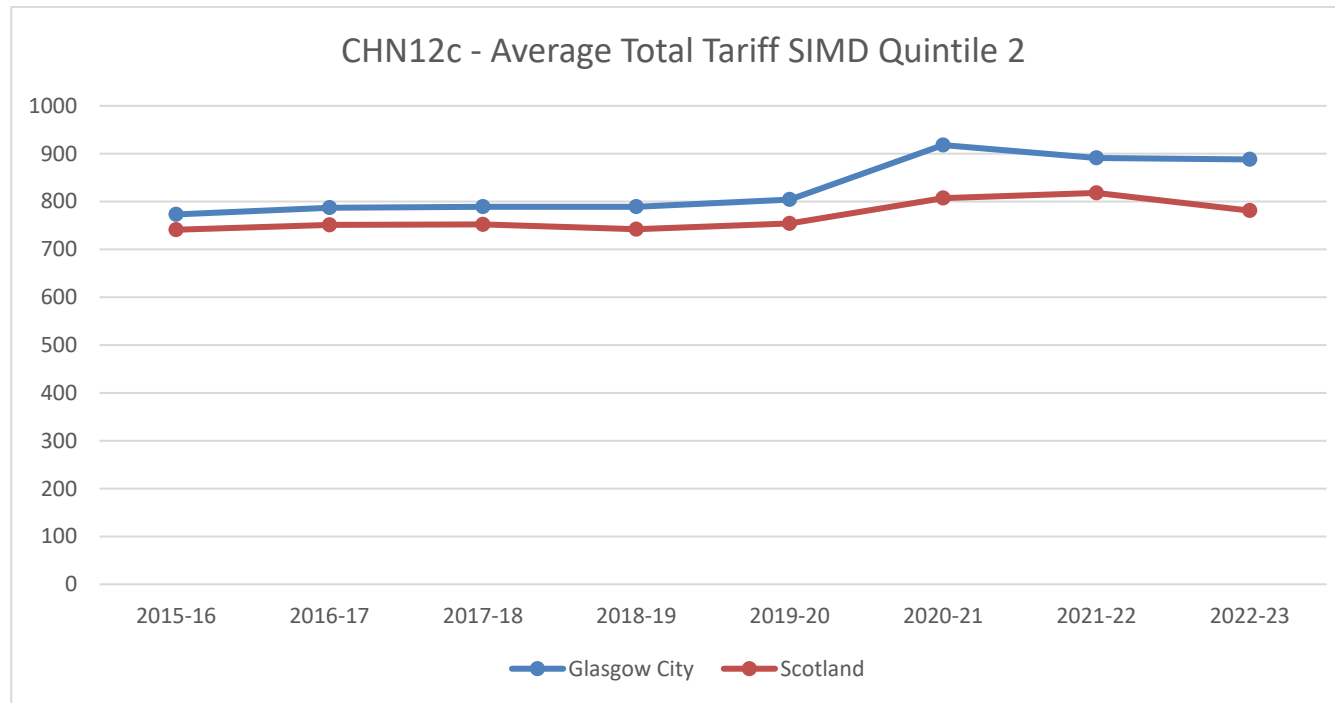
CHN12b - Average Total Tariff SIMD Quintile 1
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23



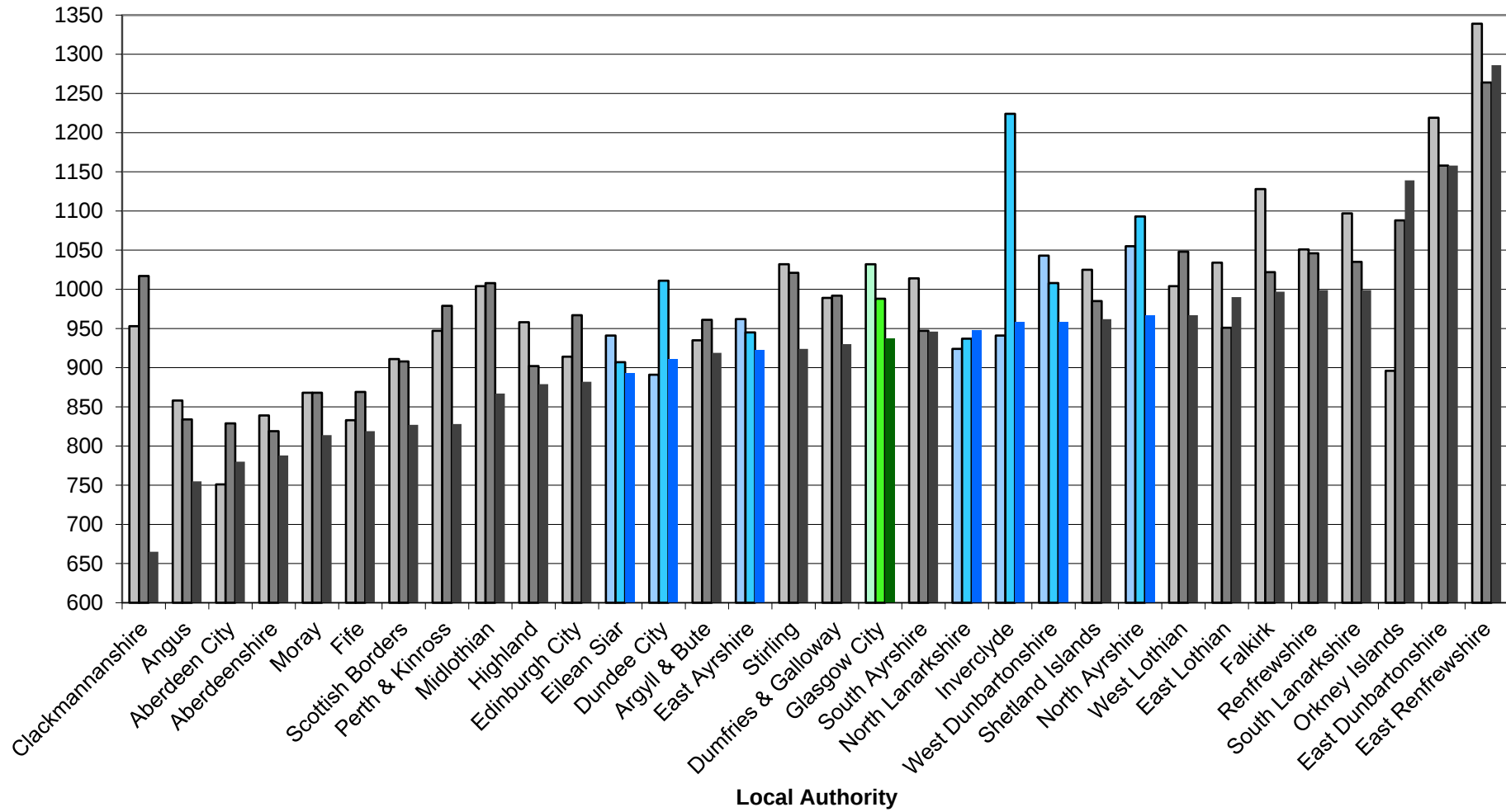


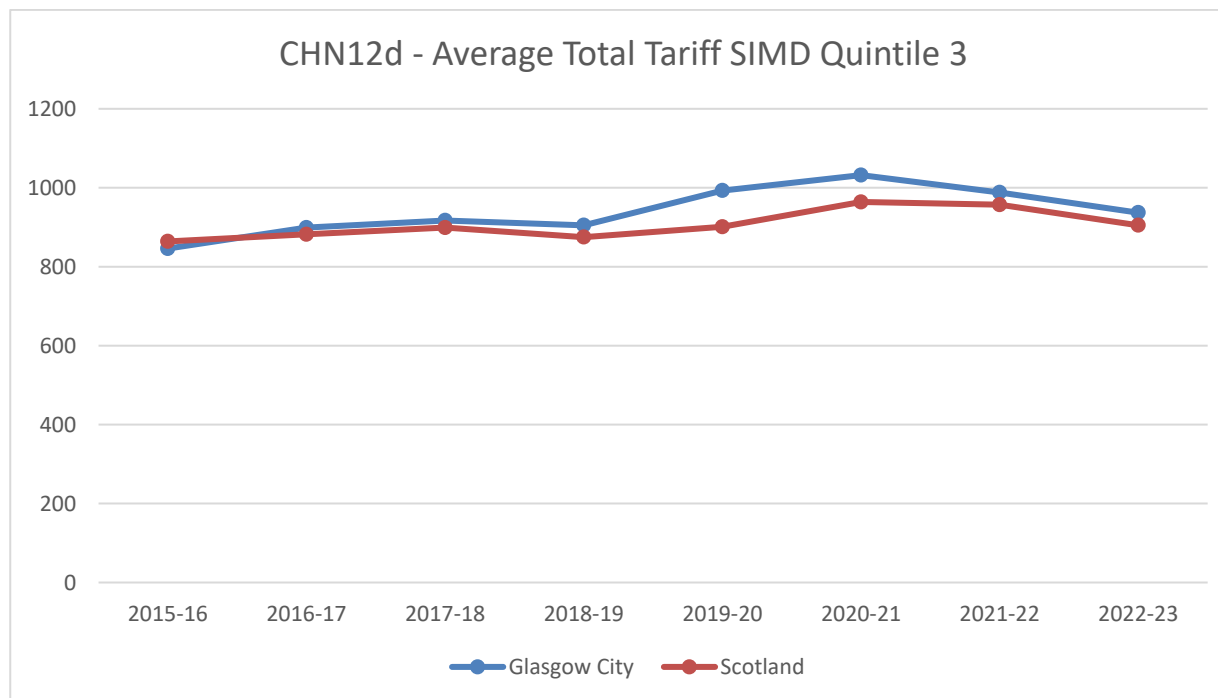
**CHN12c - Average Total Tariff SIMD Quintile 2
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



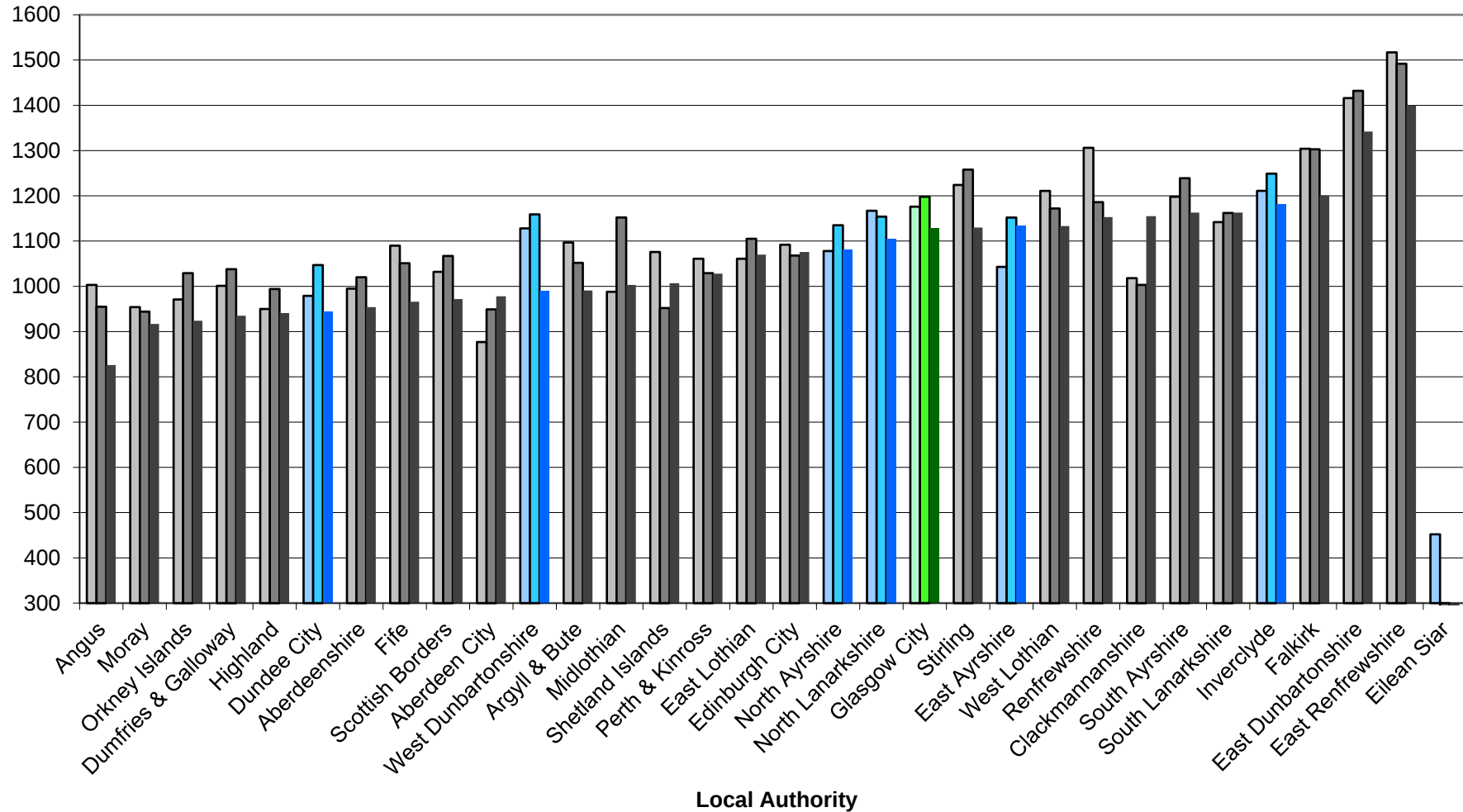


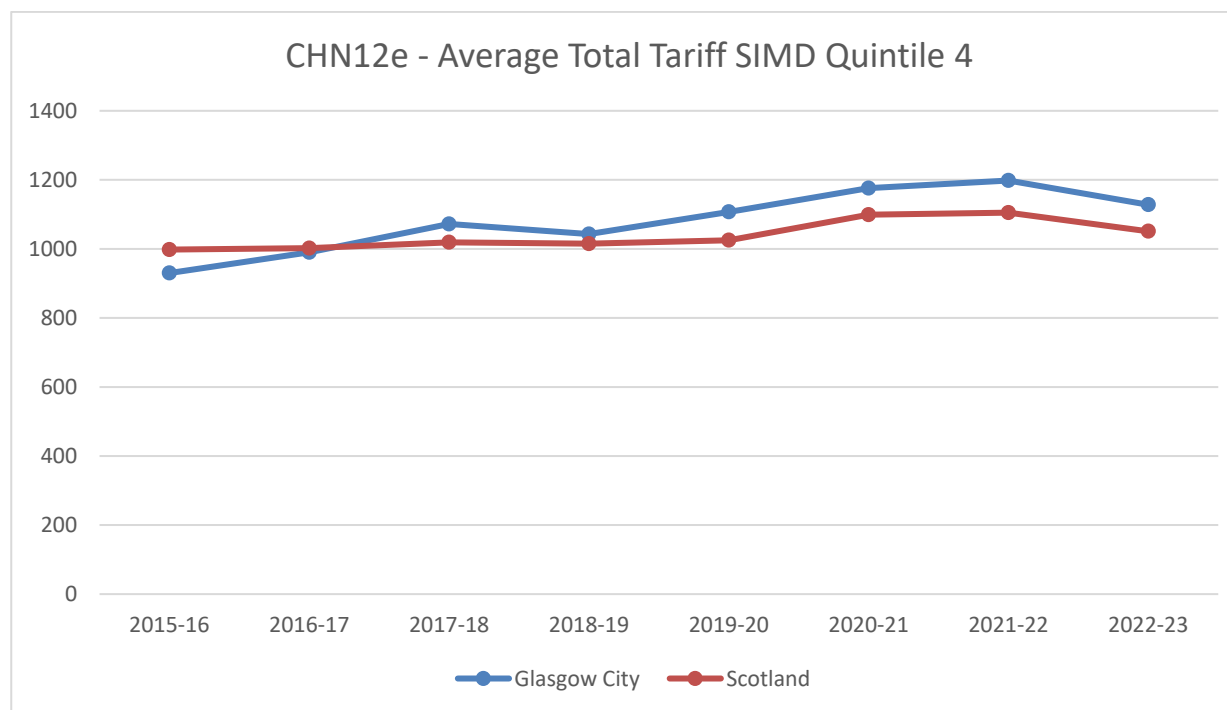
CHN12d - Average Total Tariff SIMD Quintile 3
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23



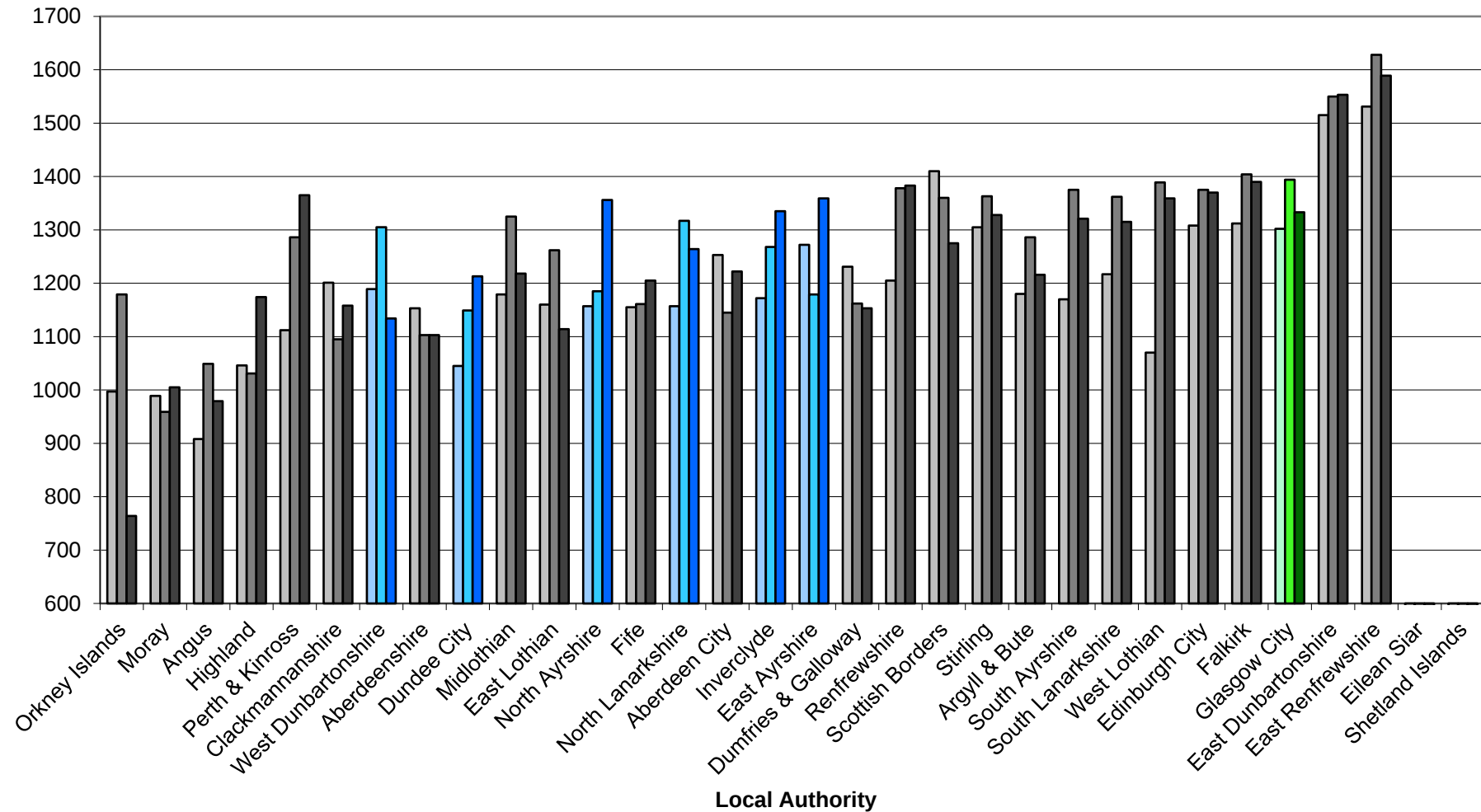


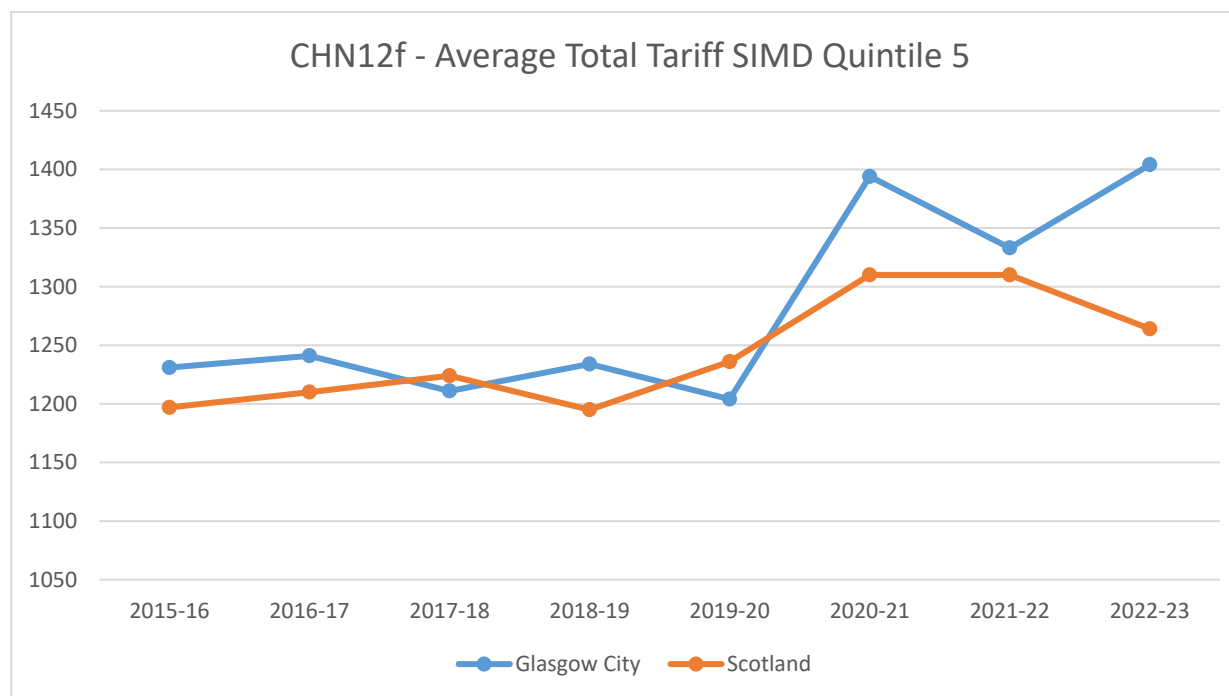
**CHN12e - Average Total Tariff SIMD Quintile 4
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



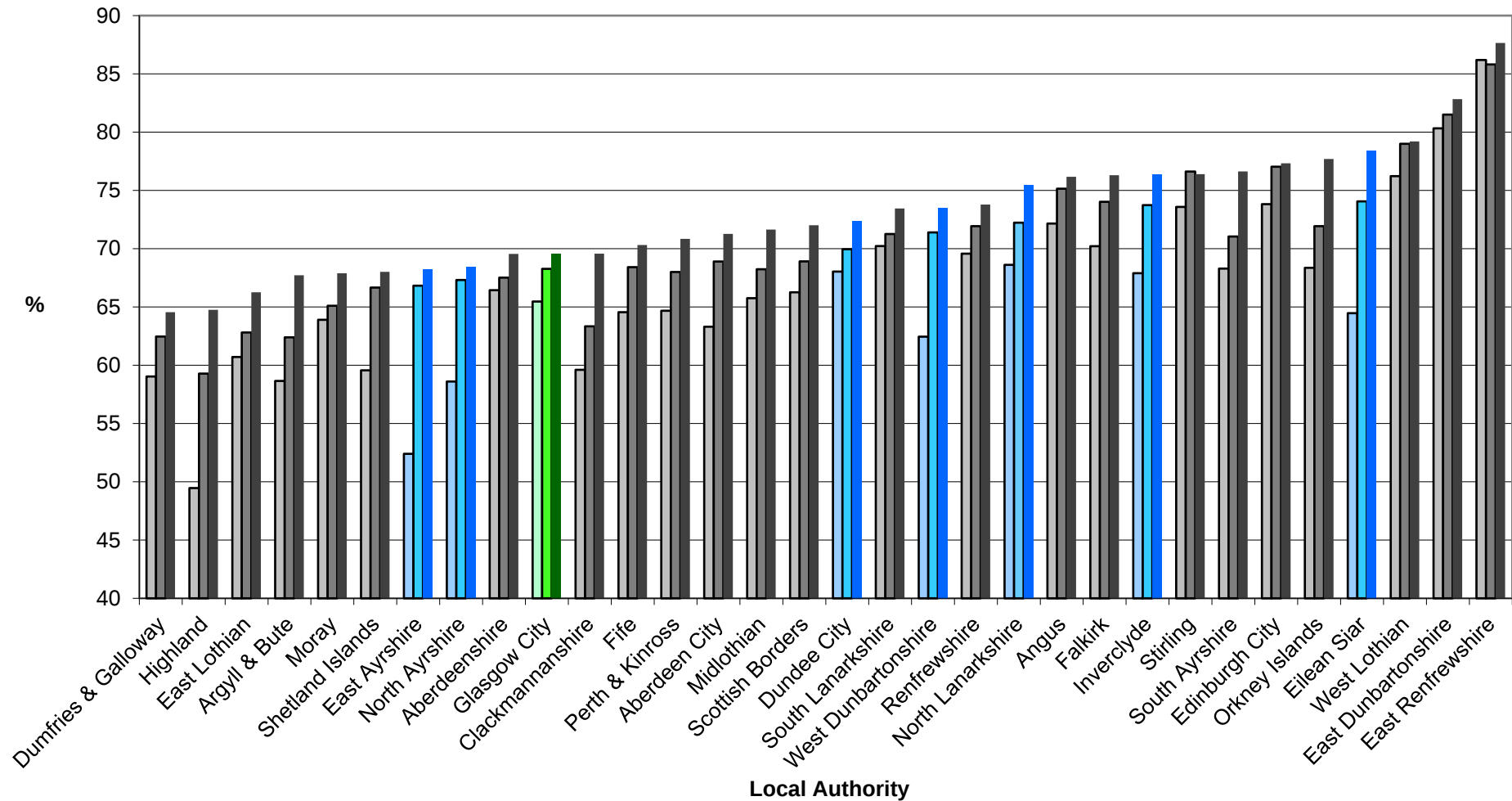


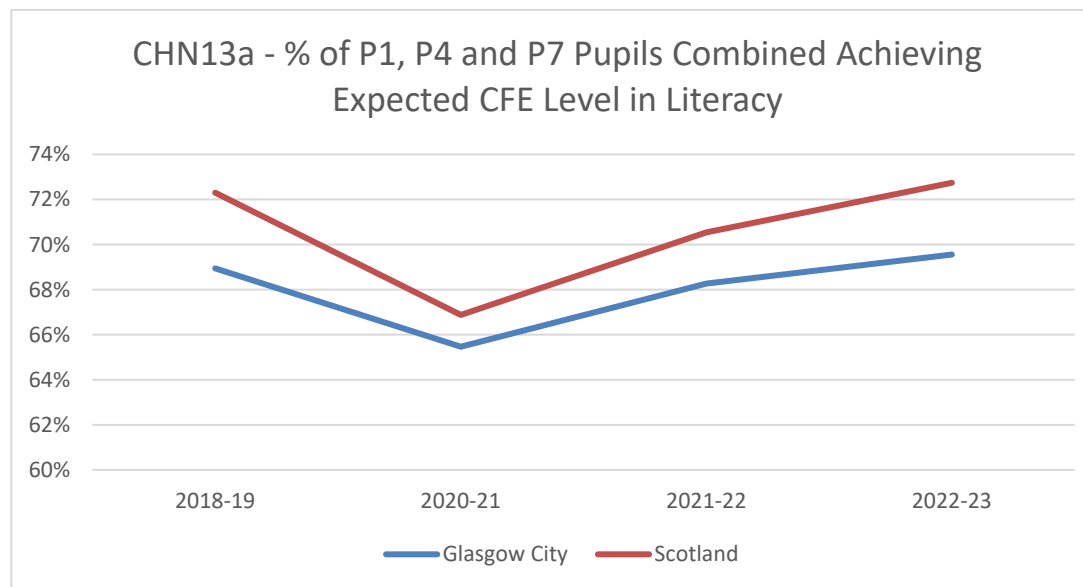
**CHN12f - Average Total Tariff SIMD Quintile 5
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



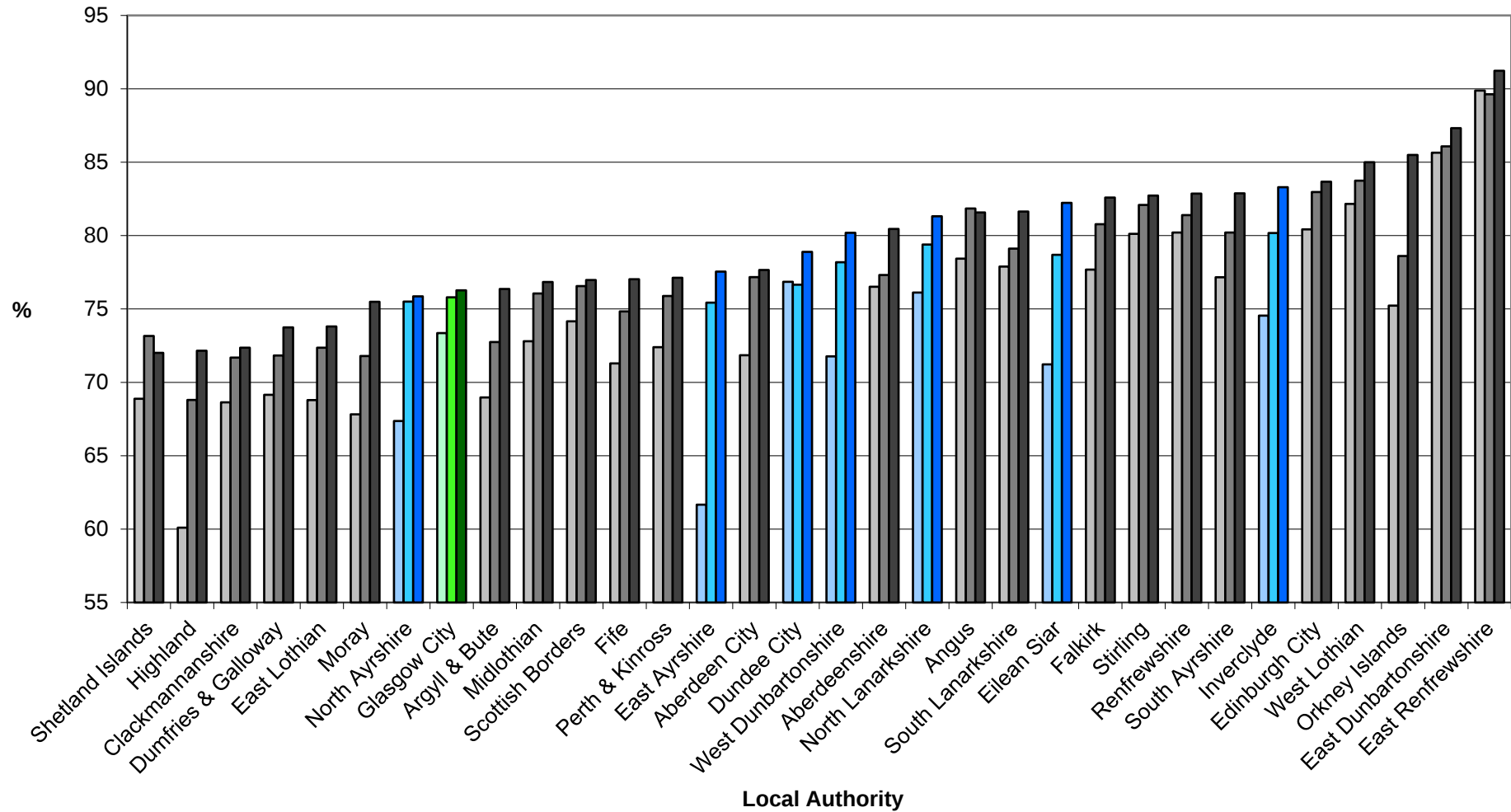


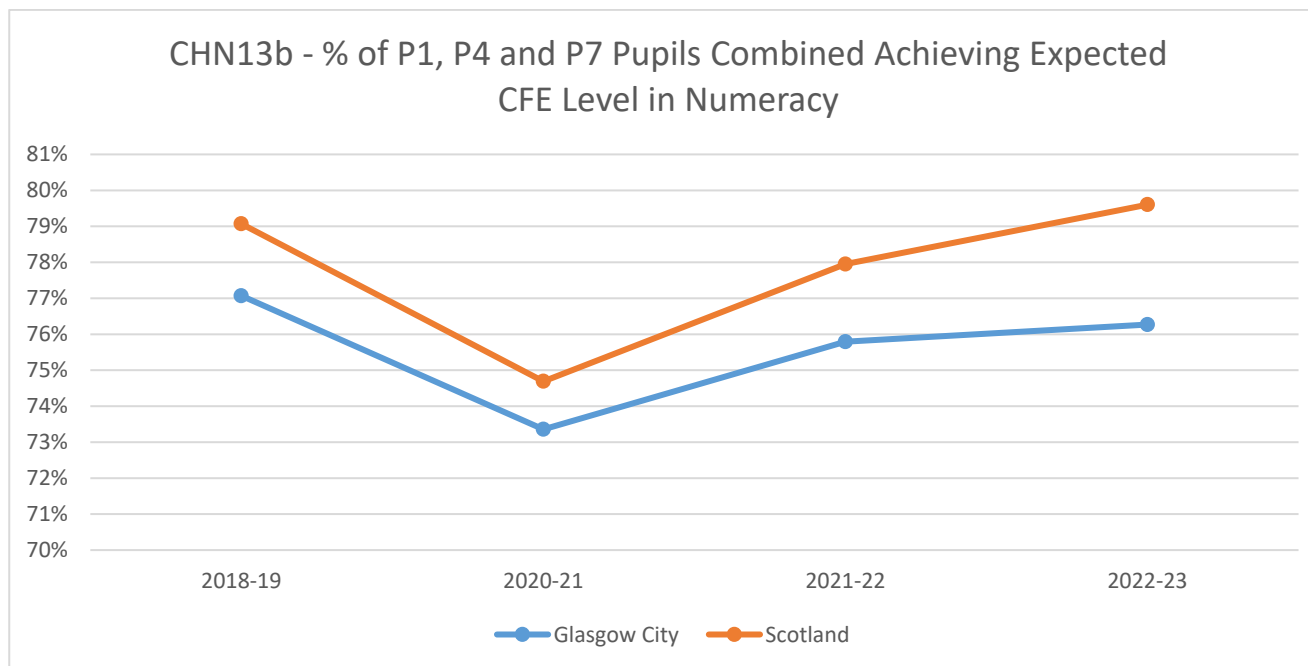
**CHN13a - % of P1, P4 and P7 Pupils Combined Achieving Expected CFE Level in Literacy
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



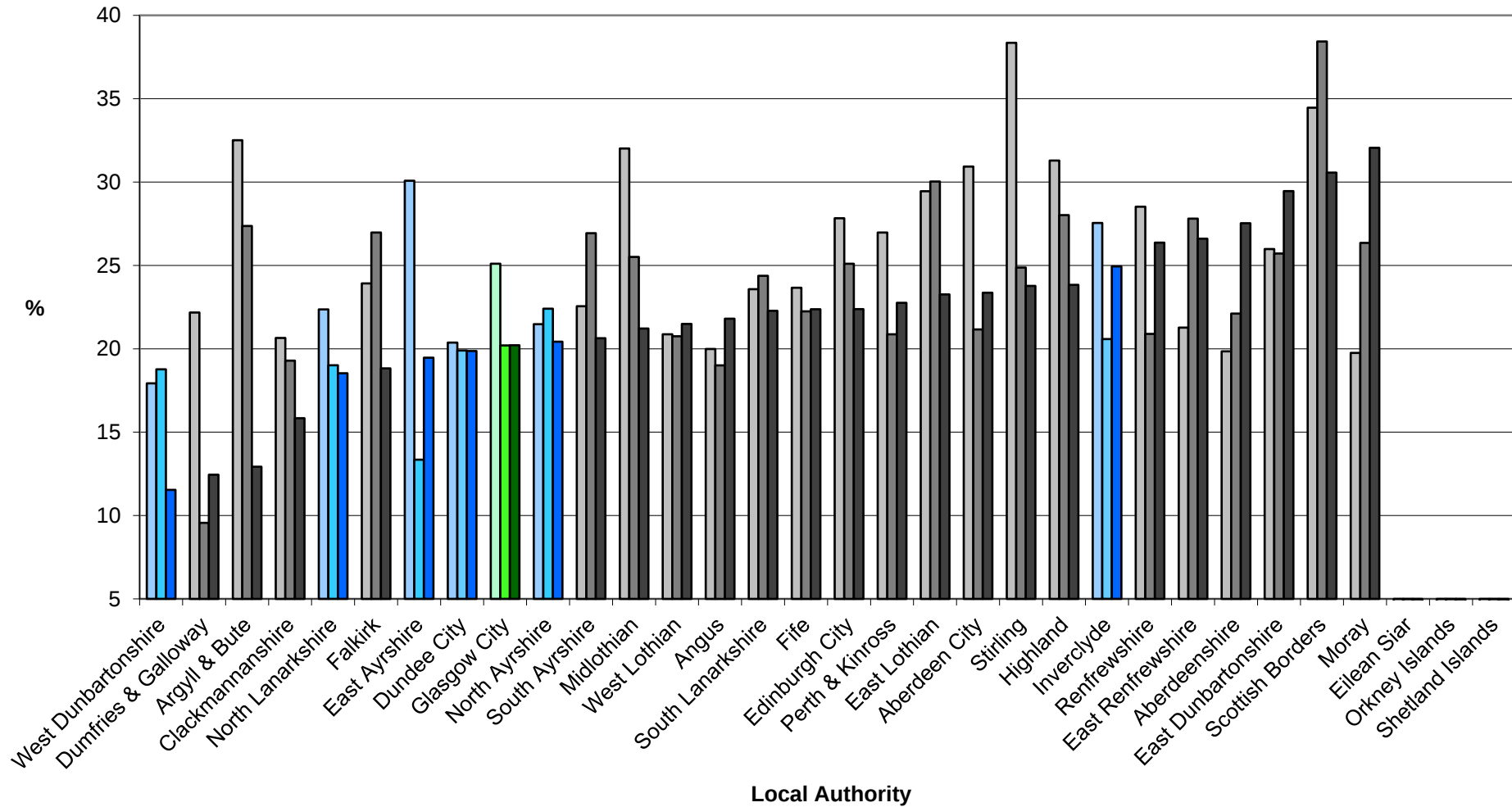


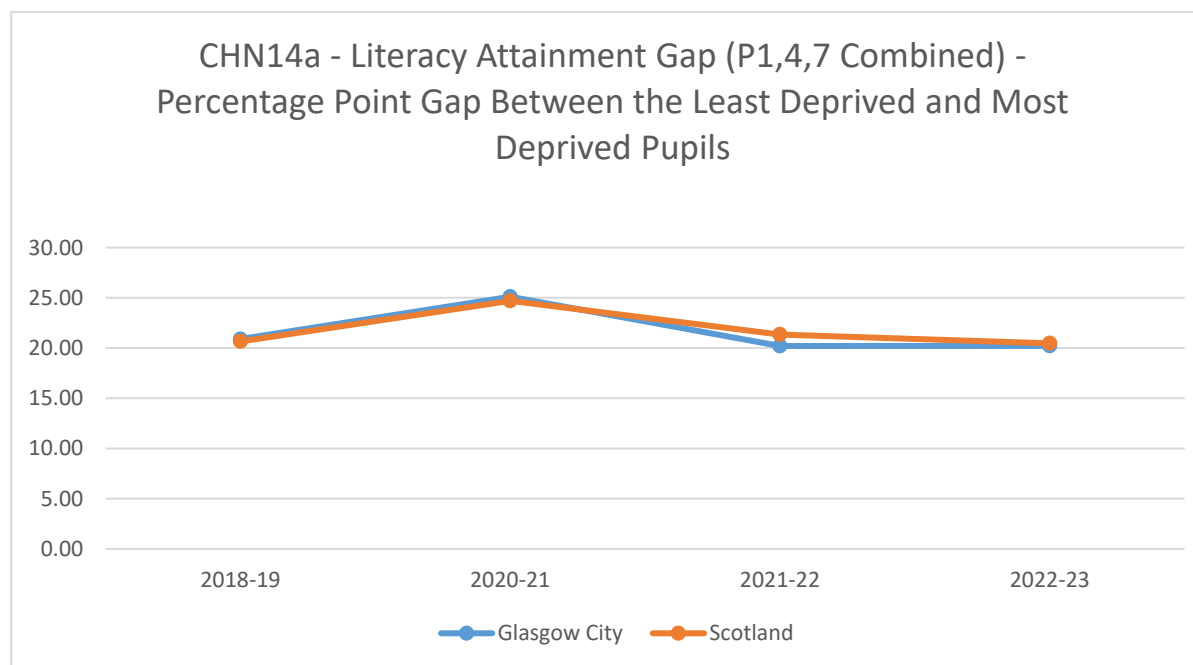
**CHN13b - % P1, P4 and P7 Pupils Combined Achieving Expected CFE Level in Numeracy
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



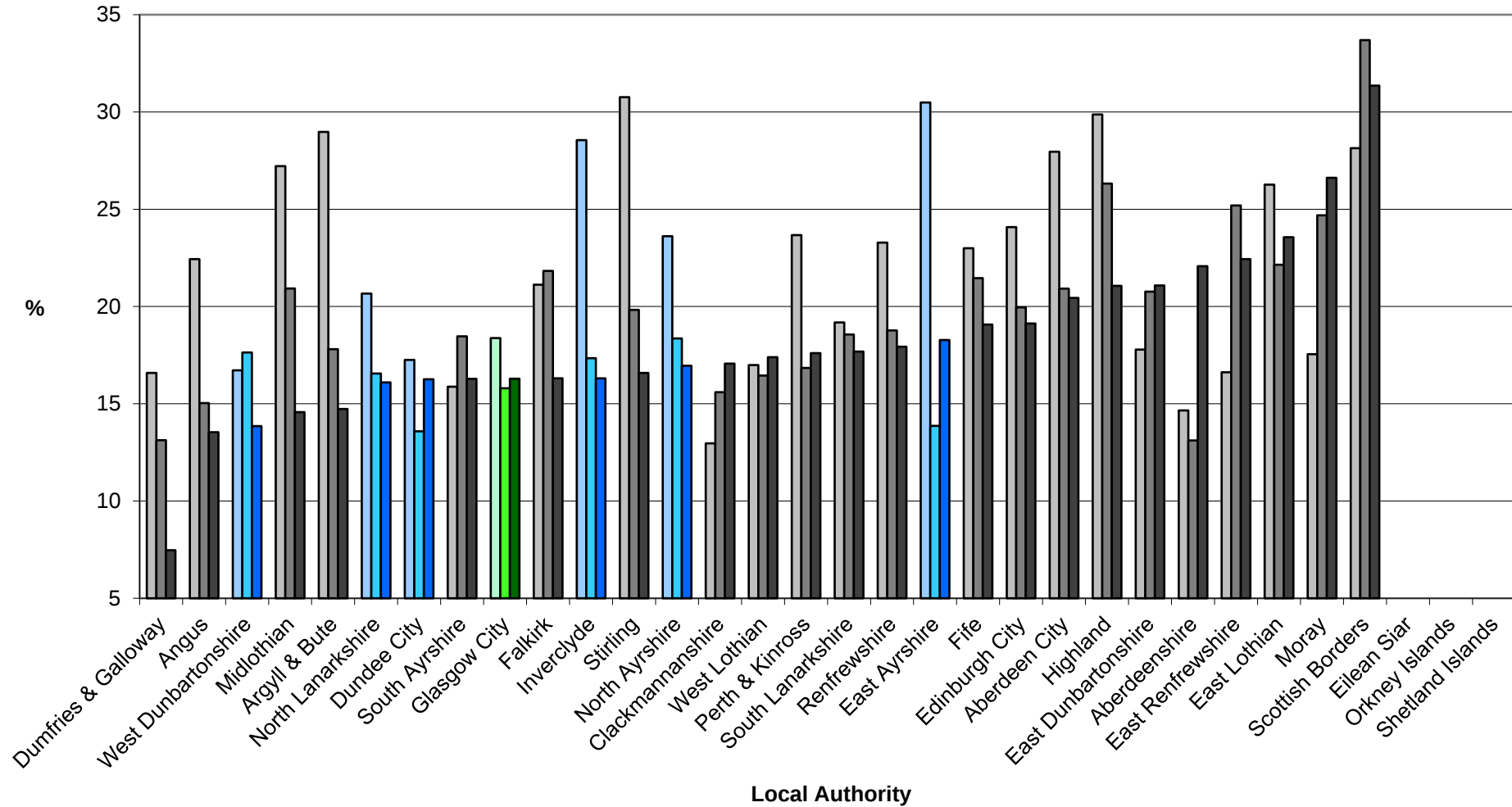


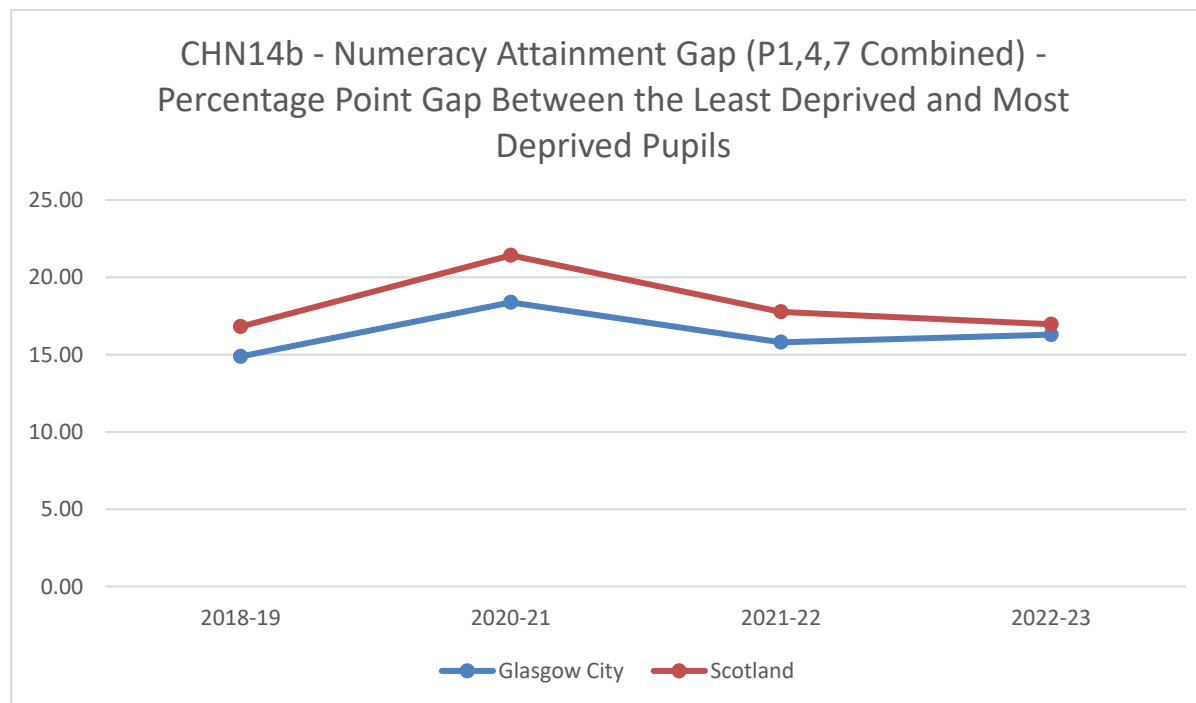
**CHN14a - Literacy Attainment Gap (P1,4,7 Combined) -
Percentage Point Gap Between the Least Deprived and Most Deprived Pupils
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



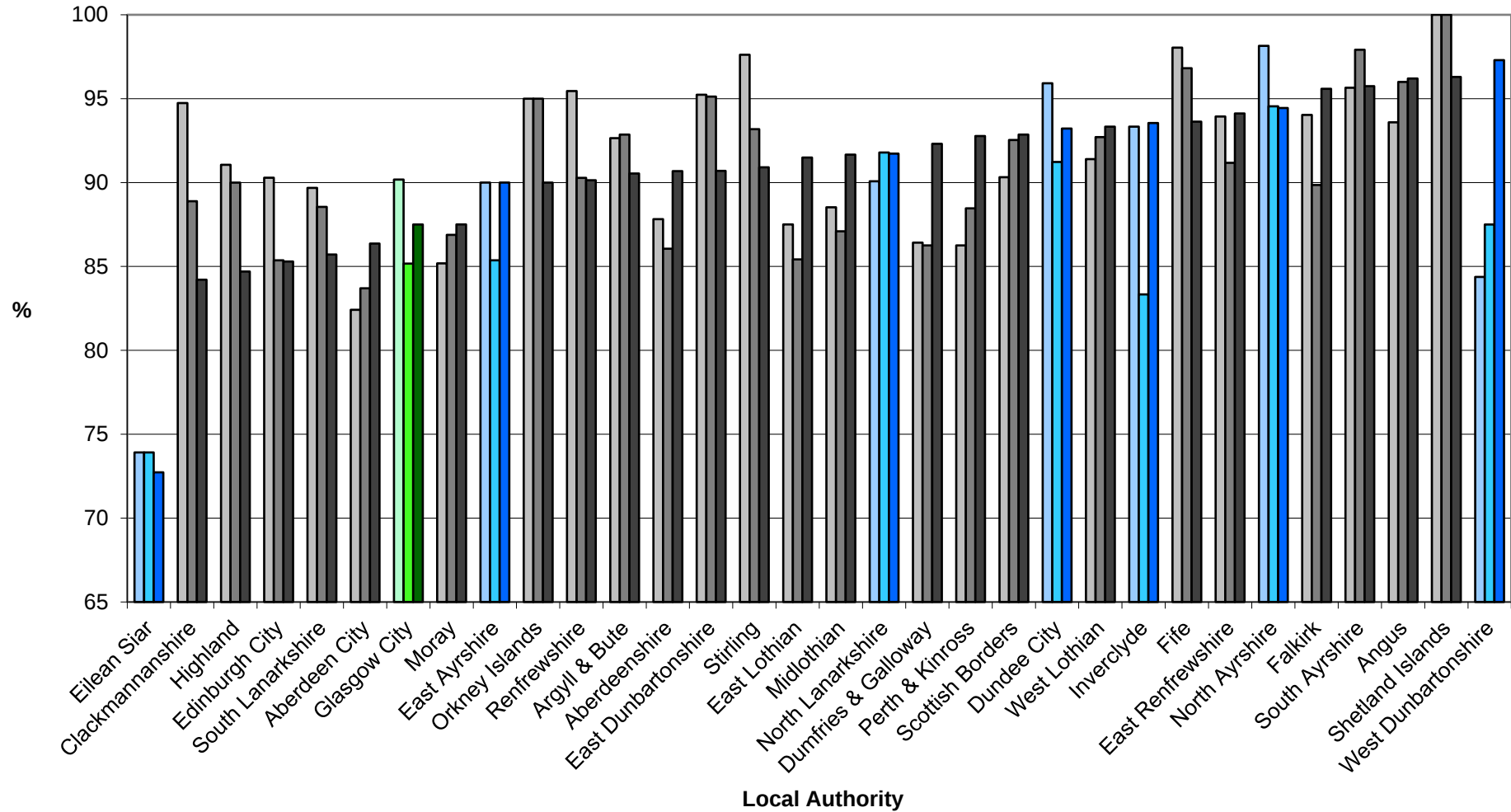


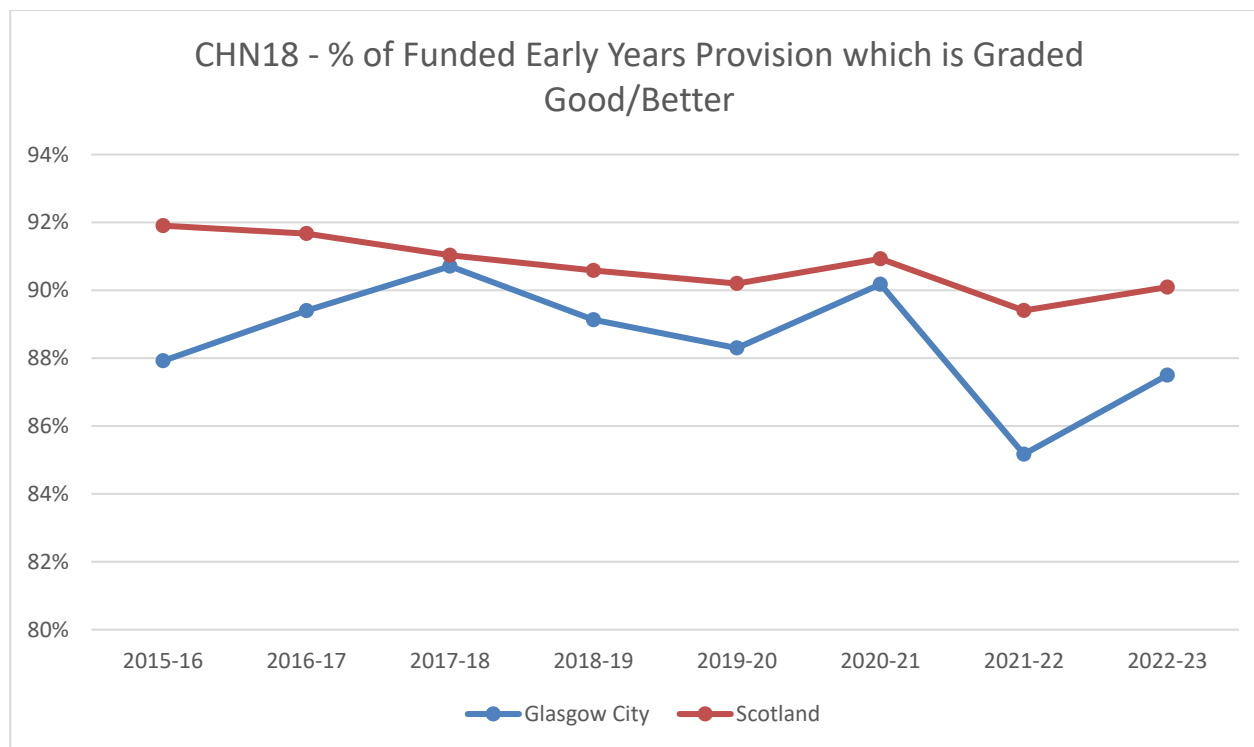
**CHN14b - Numeracy Attainment Gap (P1,4,7 Combined) -
Percentage Point Gap Between the Least Deprived and Most Deprived Pupils
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



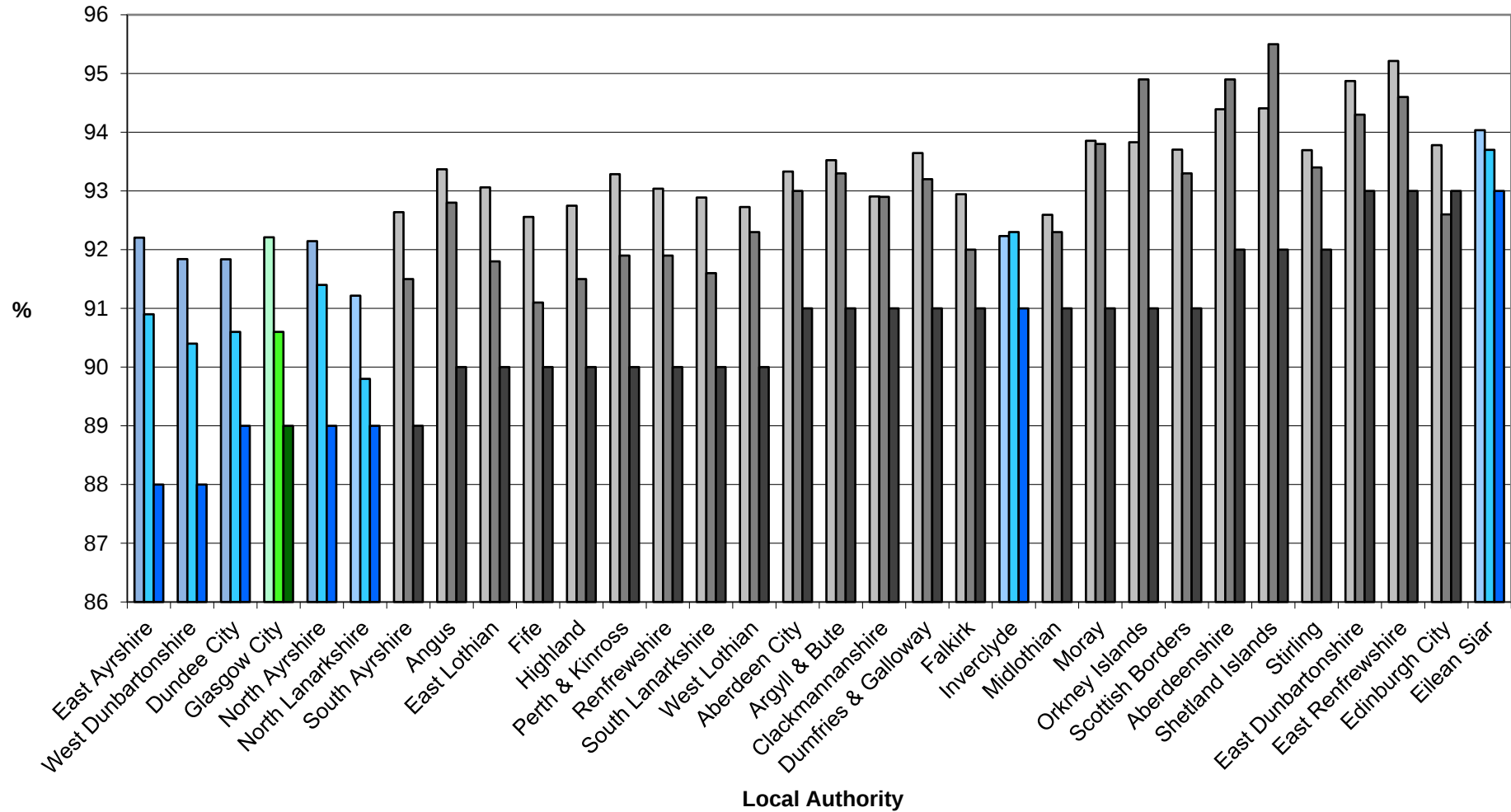


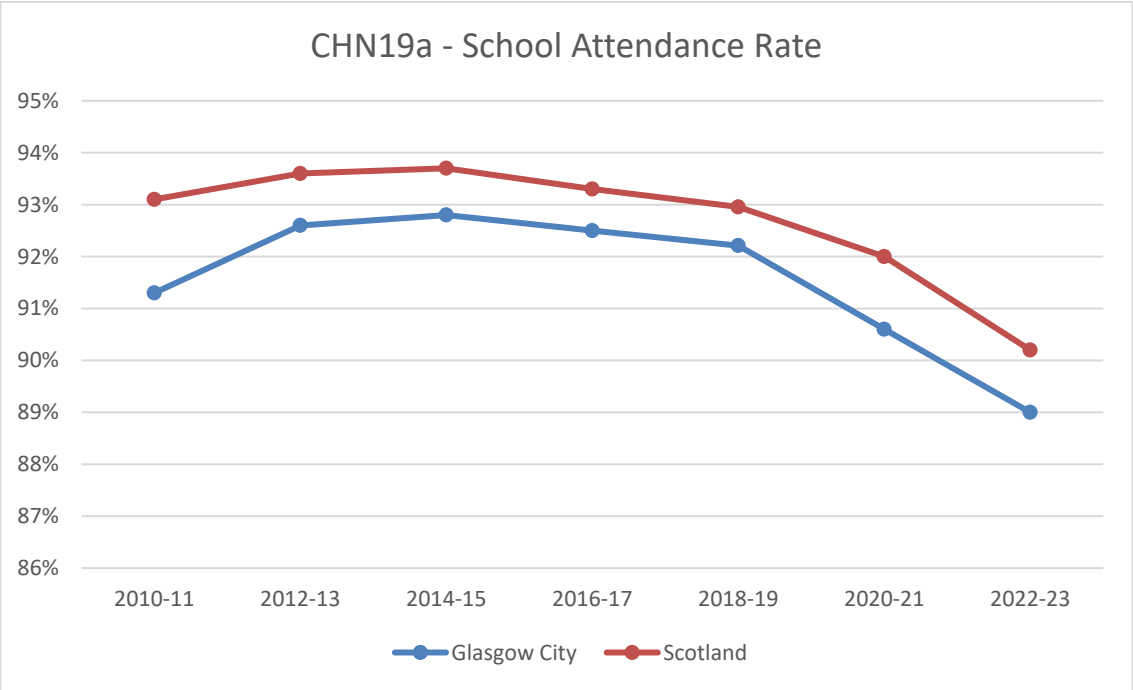
**CHN18 - % Funded Early Years Provision Which is Graded Good/Better
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



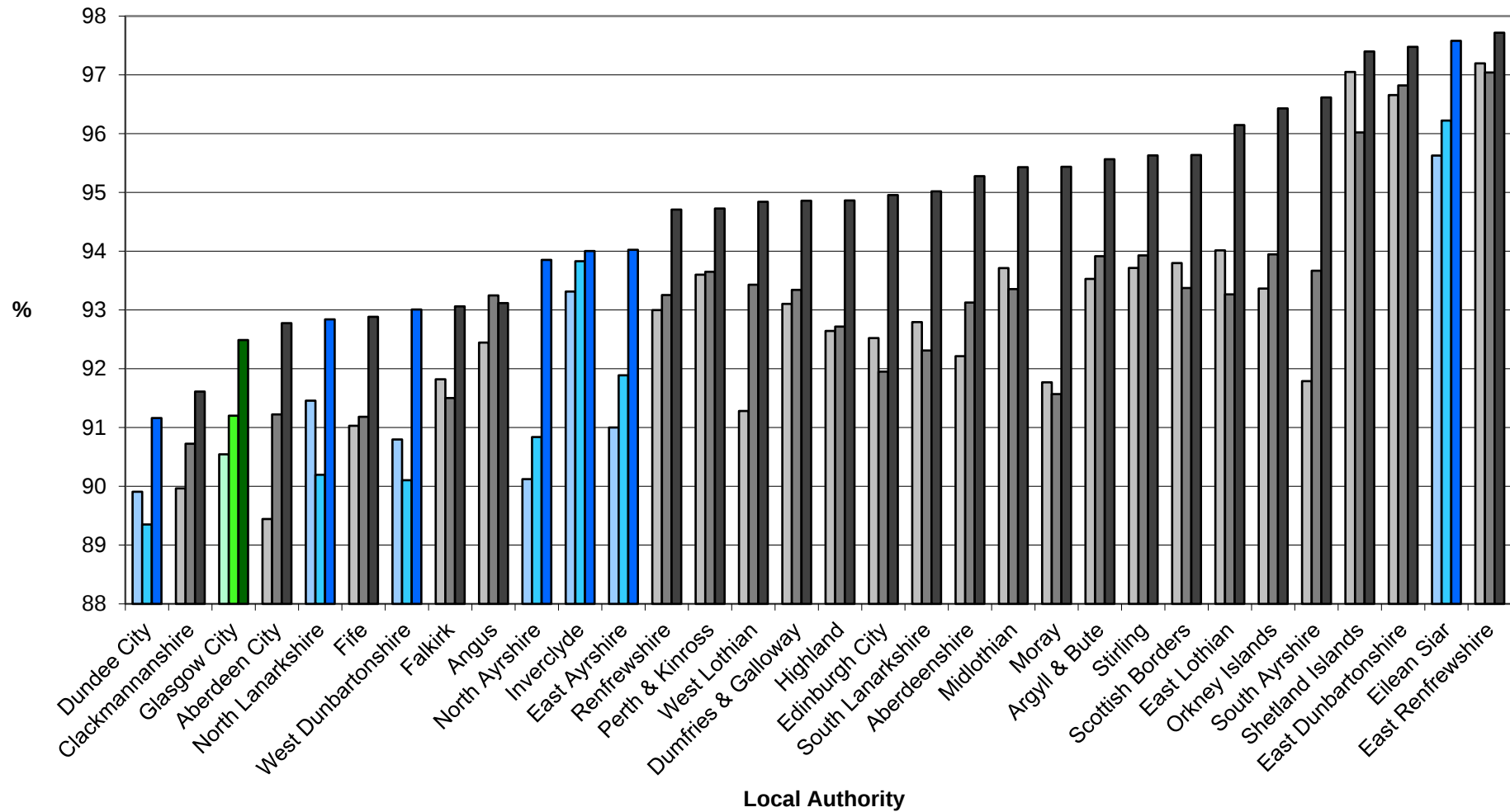


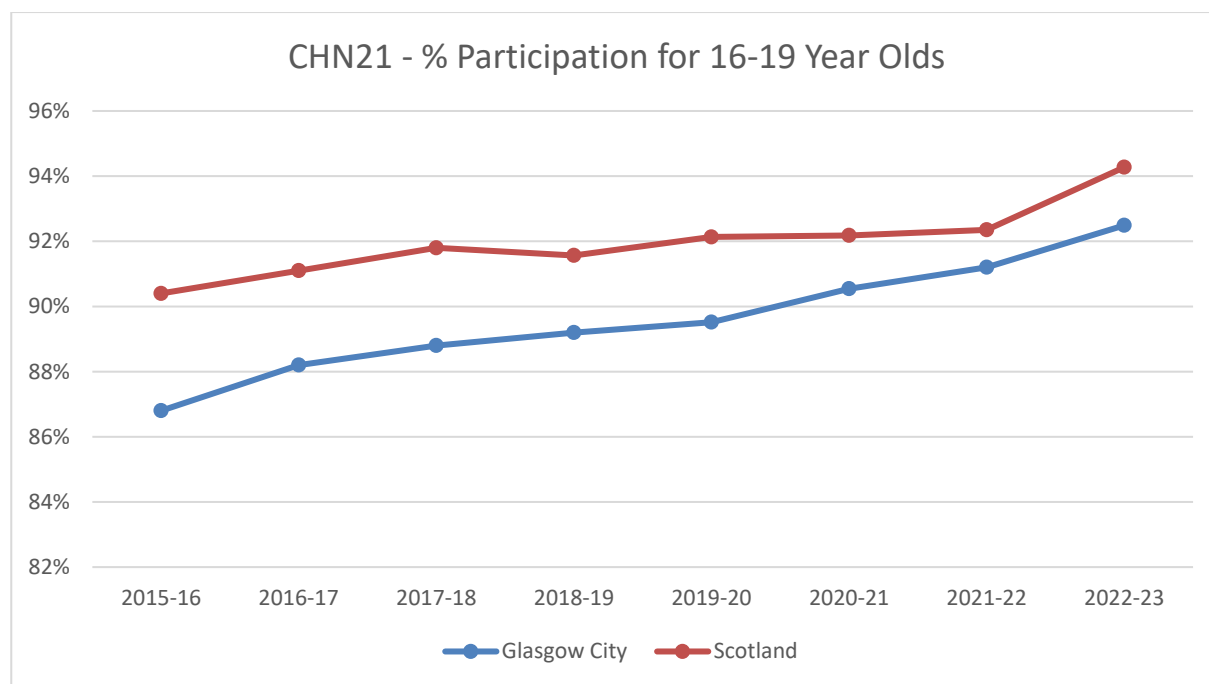
CHN19a - School Attendance Rate
2018/19, 2020/21, 2022/23



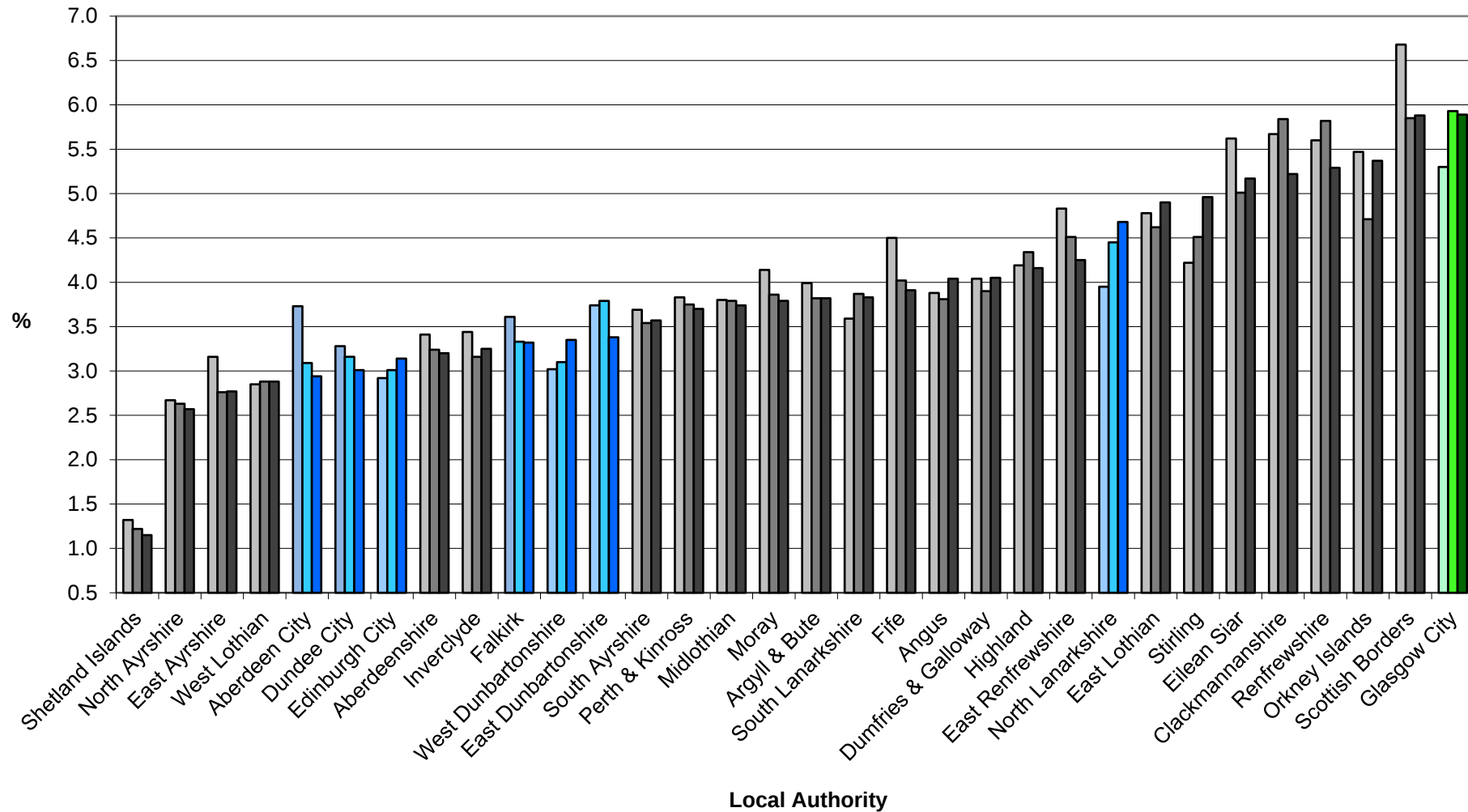


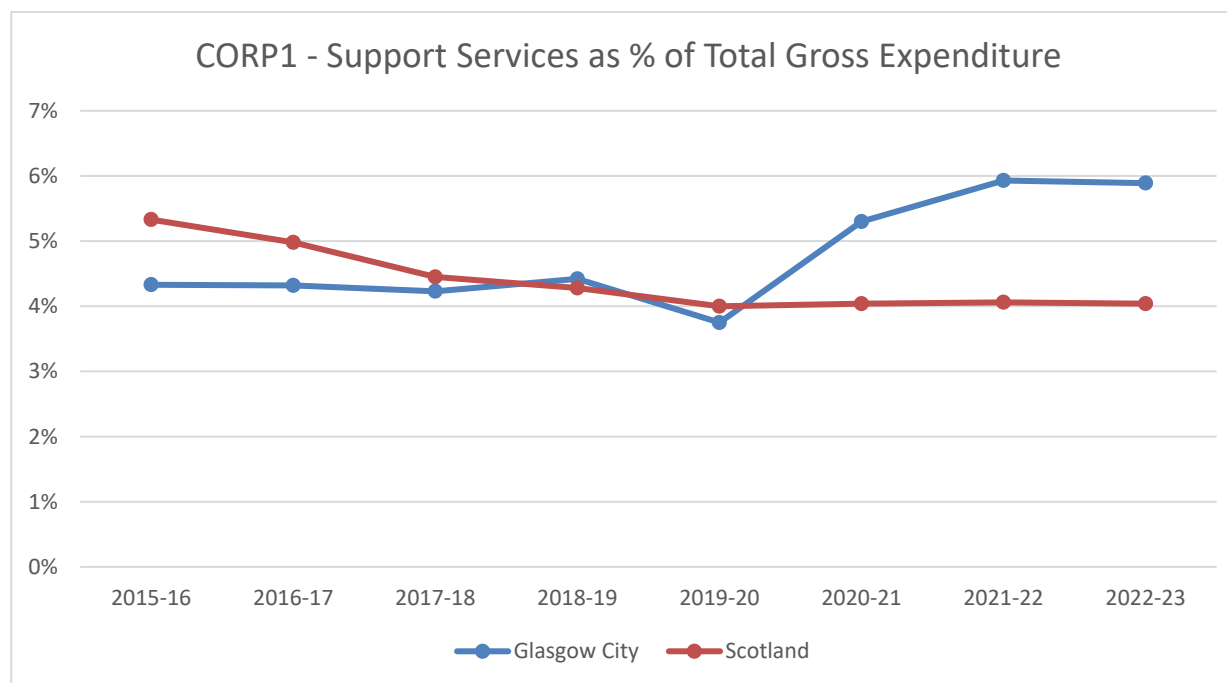
**CHN21 - % Participation for 16-19 Year Olds
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



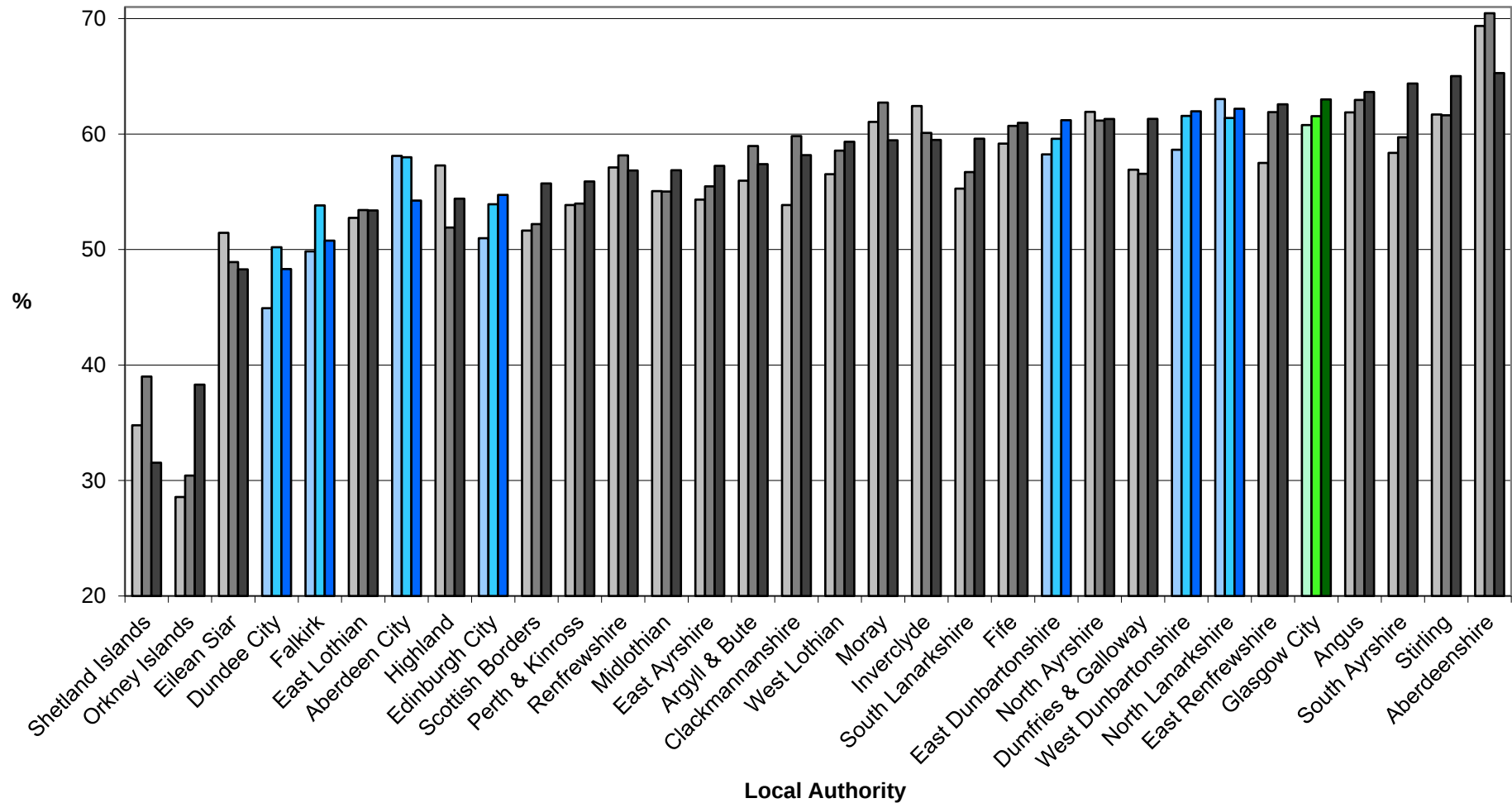


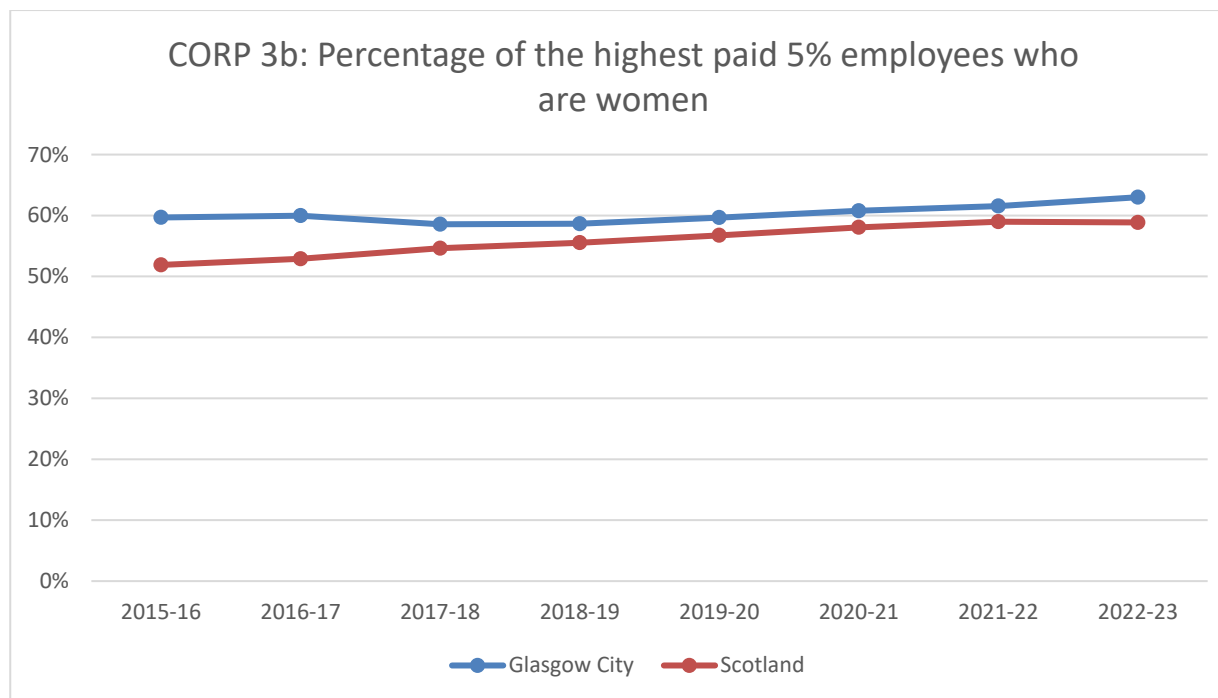
**CORP1 - Support Services as a % of Total Gross Expenditure
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



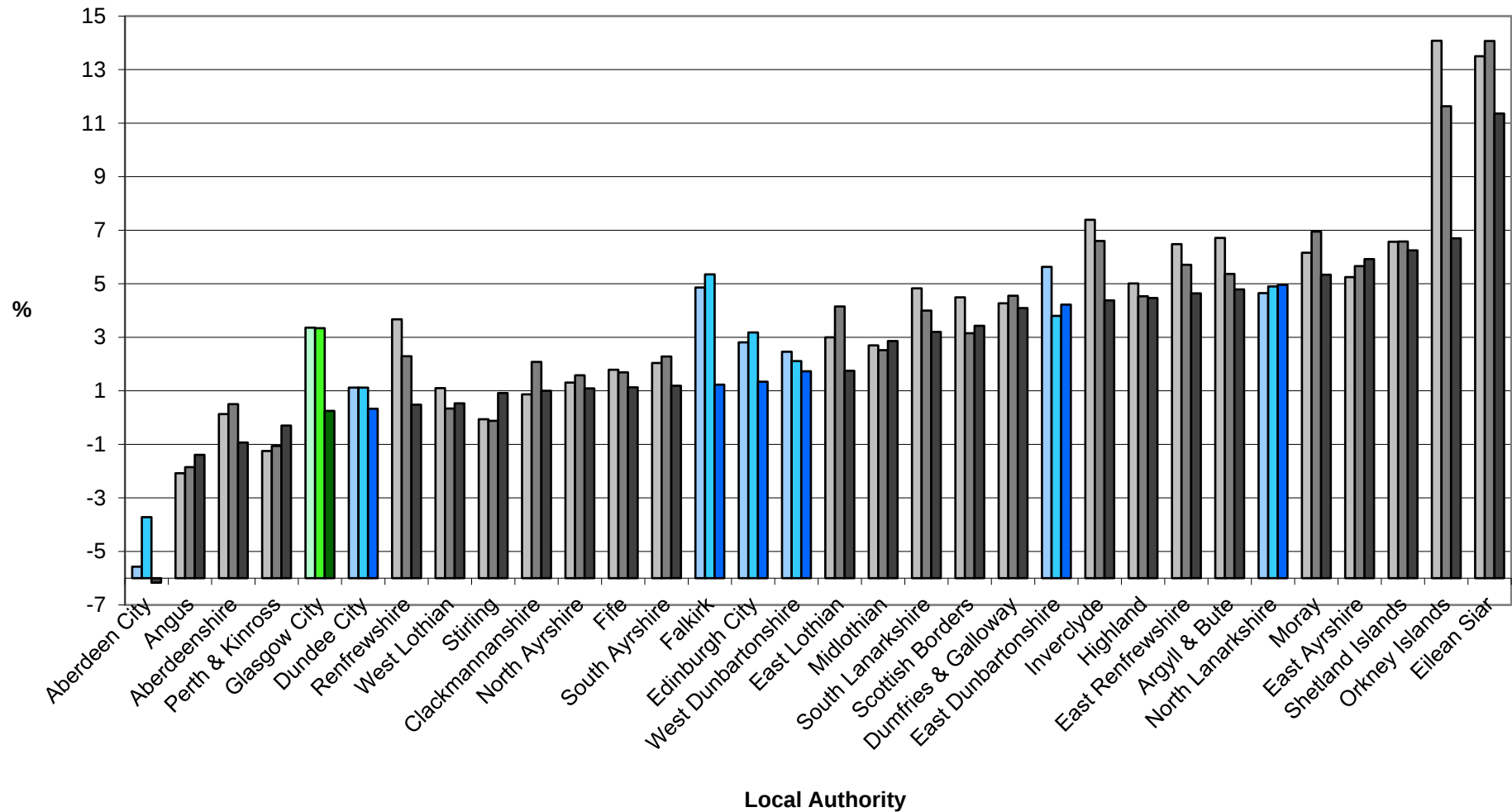


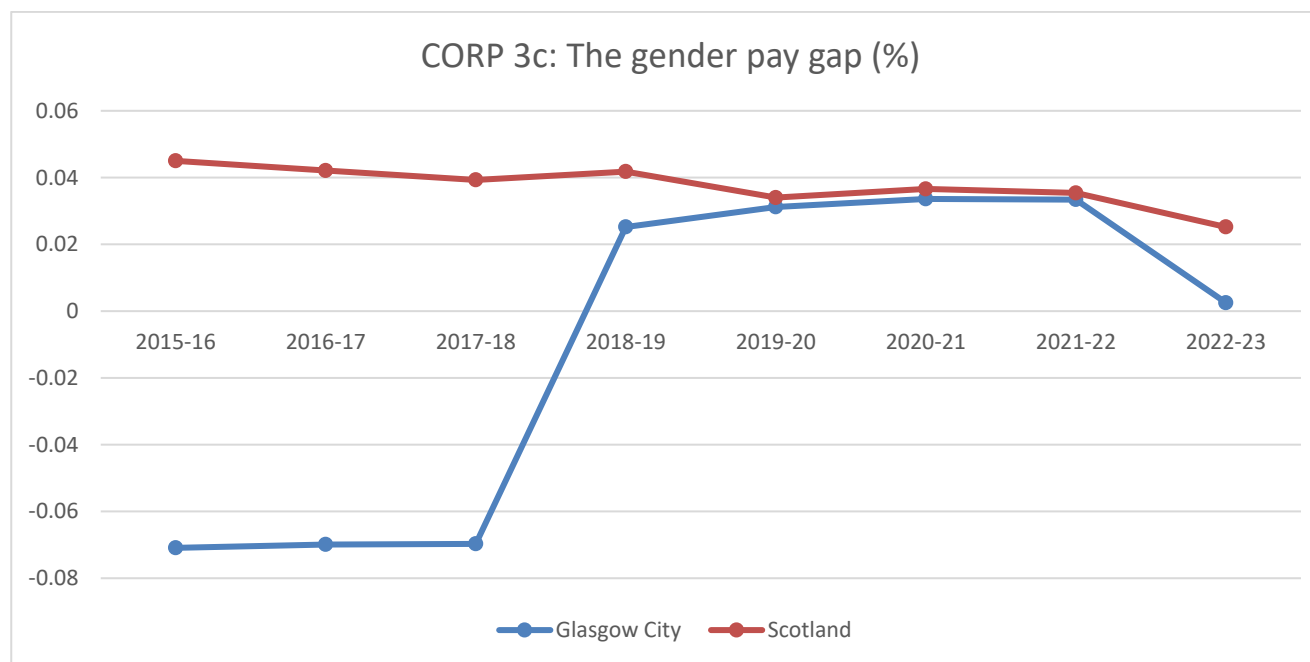
CORP3b - % the Highest Paid 5% of Employees Who are Women
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23



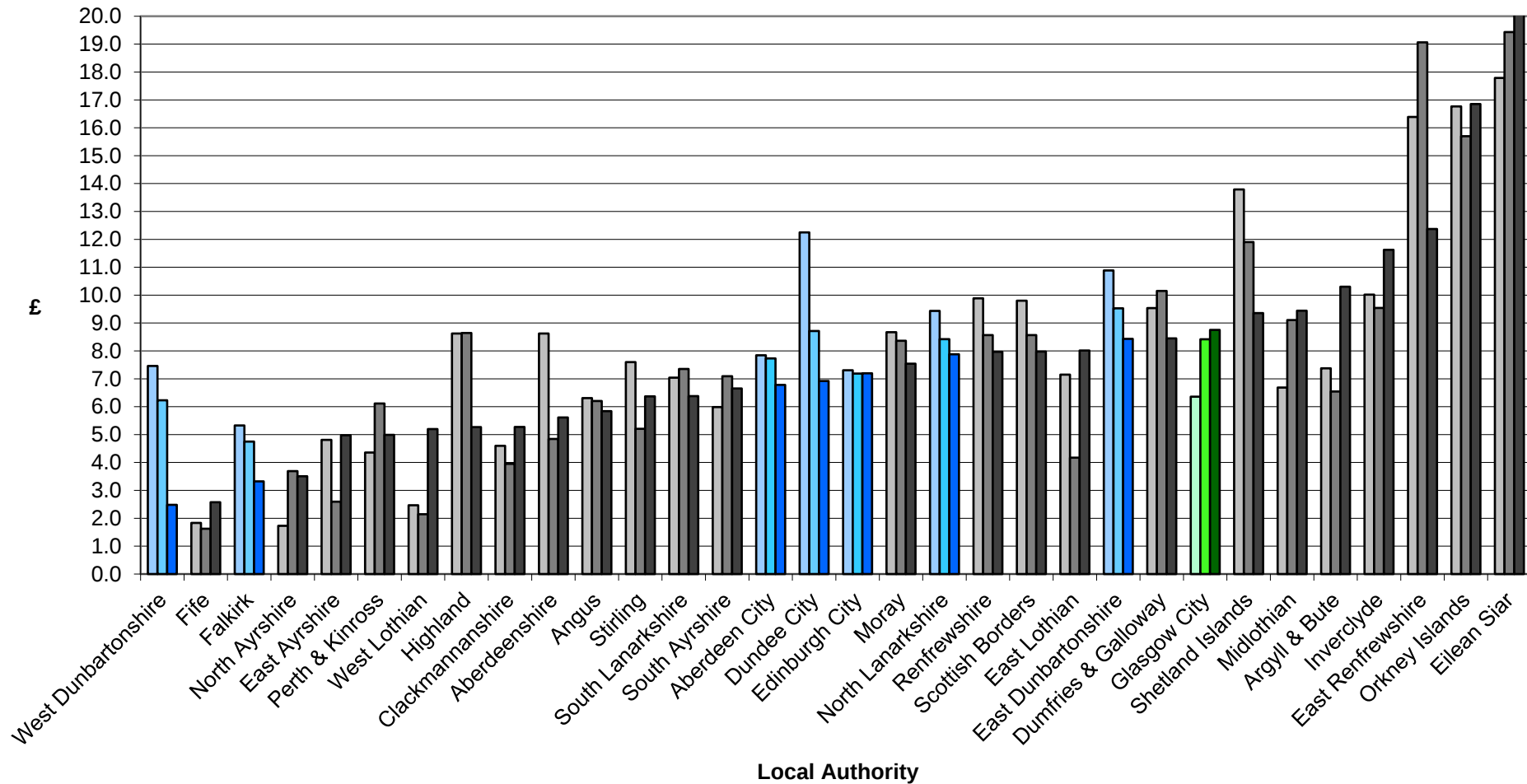


CORP 3c - The Gender Pay Gap (%)
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23

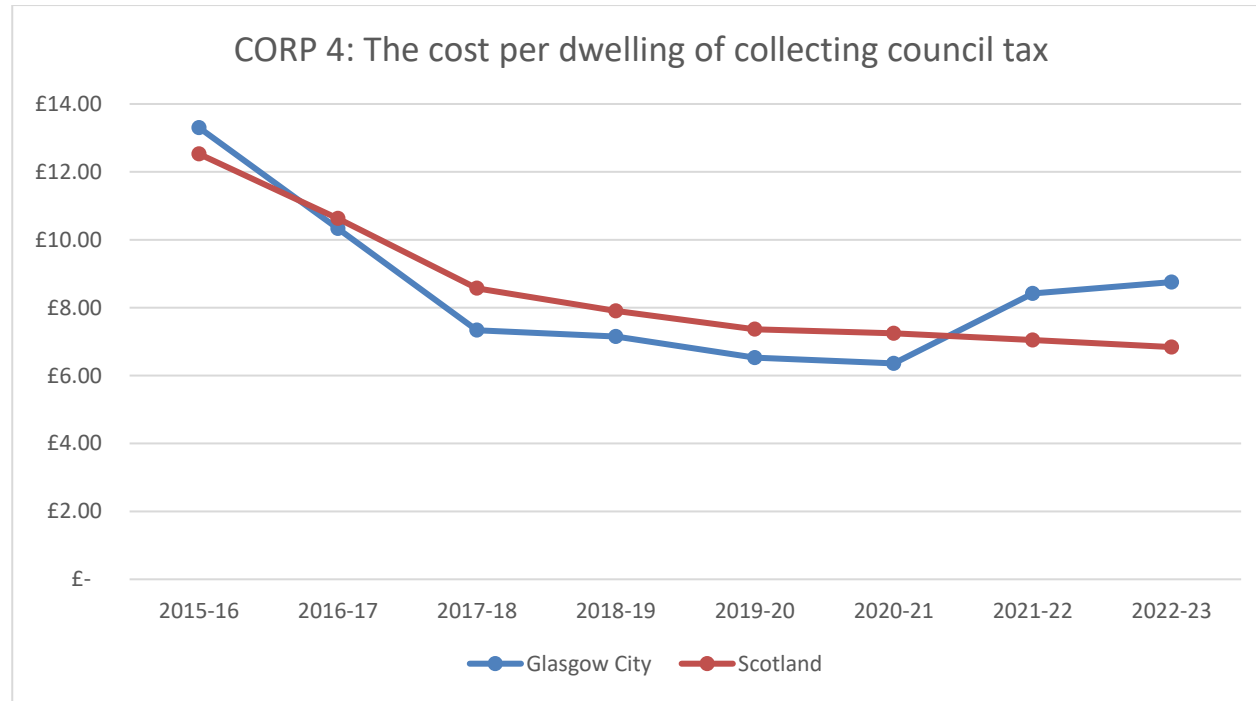




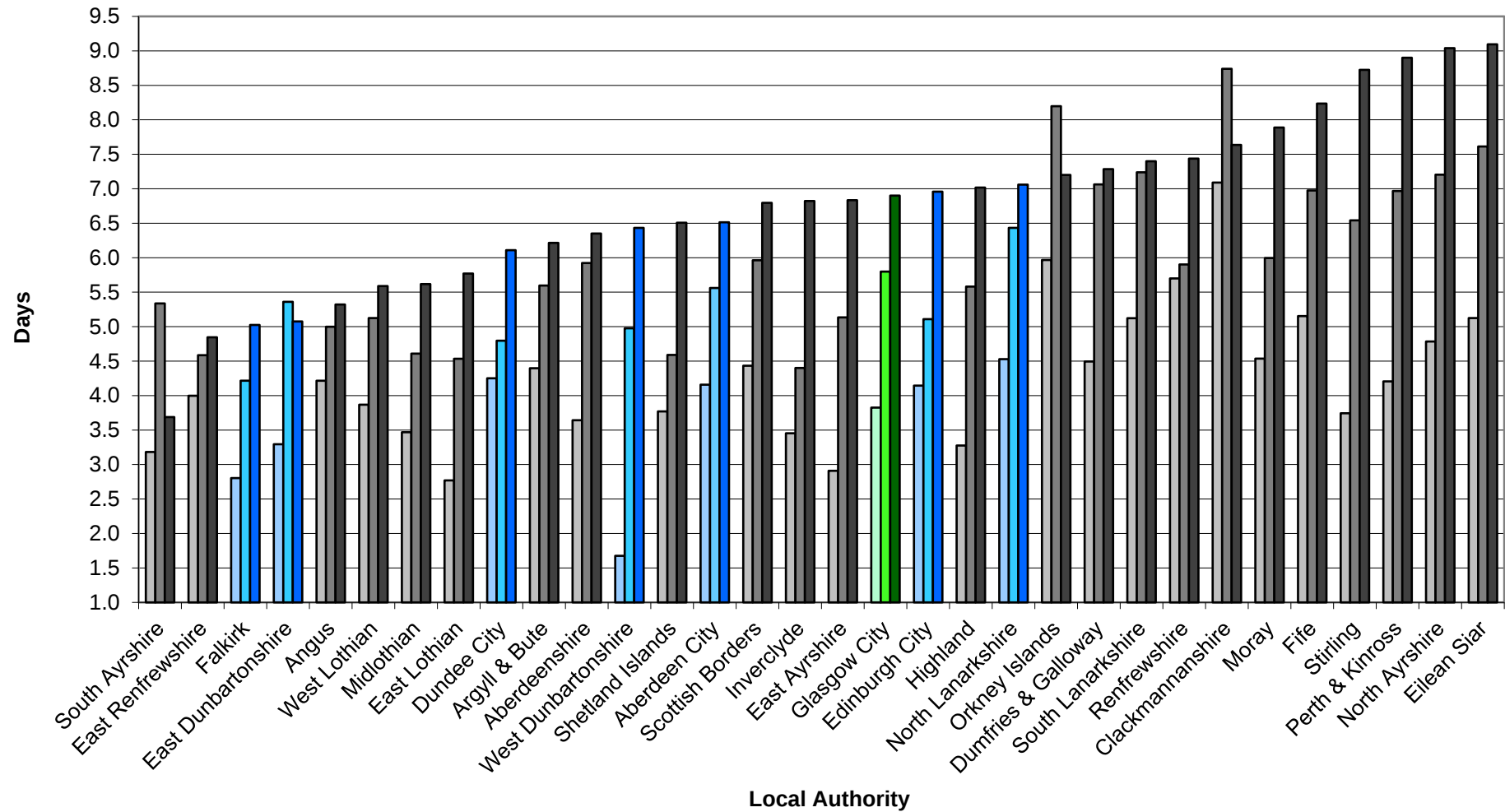
**CORP4 - The Cost per Dwelling of Collecting Council Tax
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**

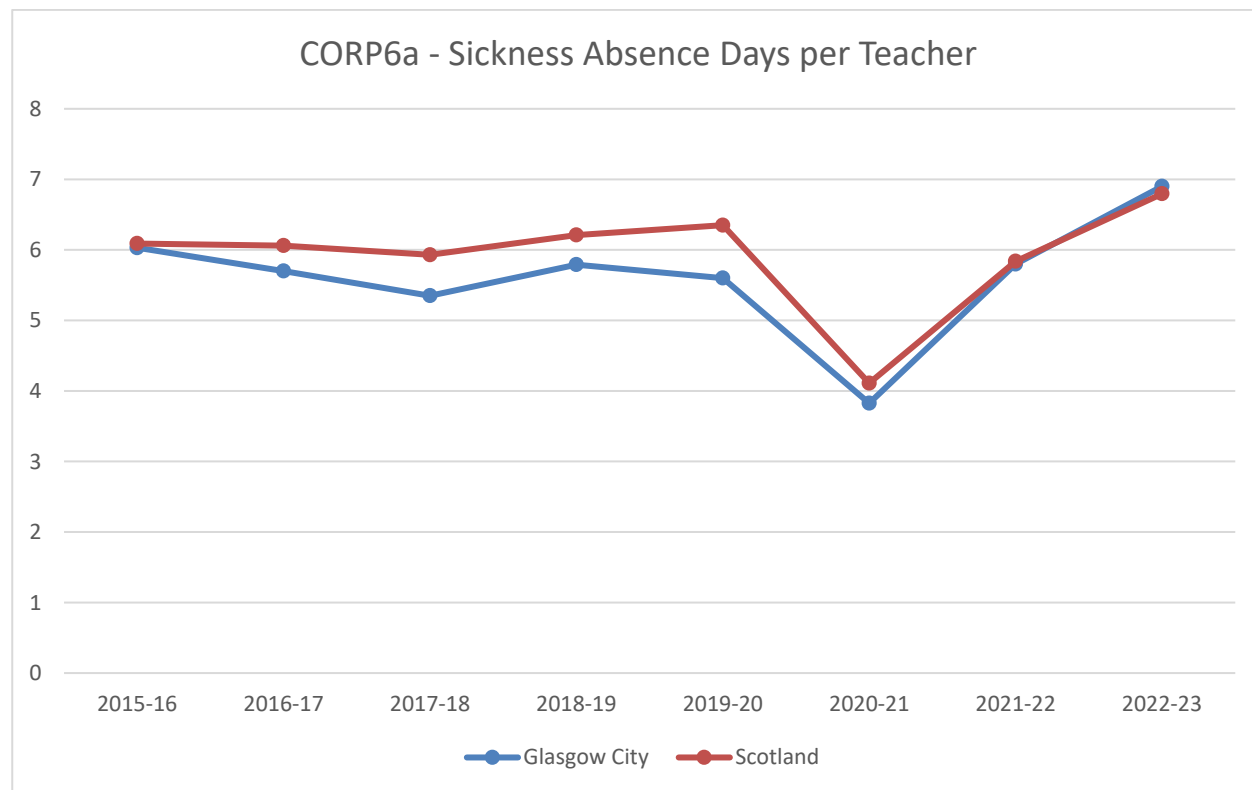


Eilean Siar 22/23 £21.61

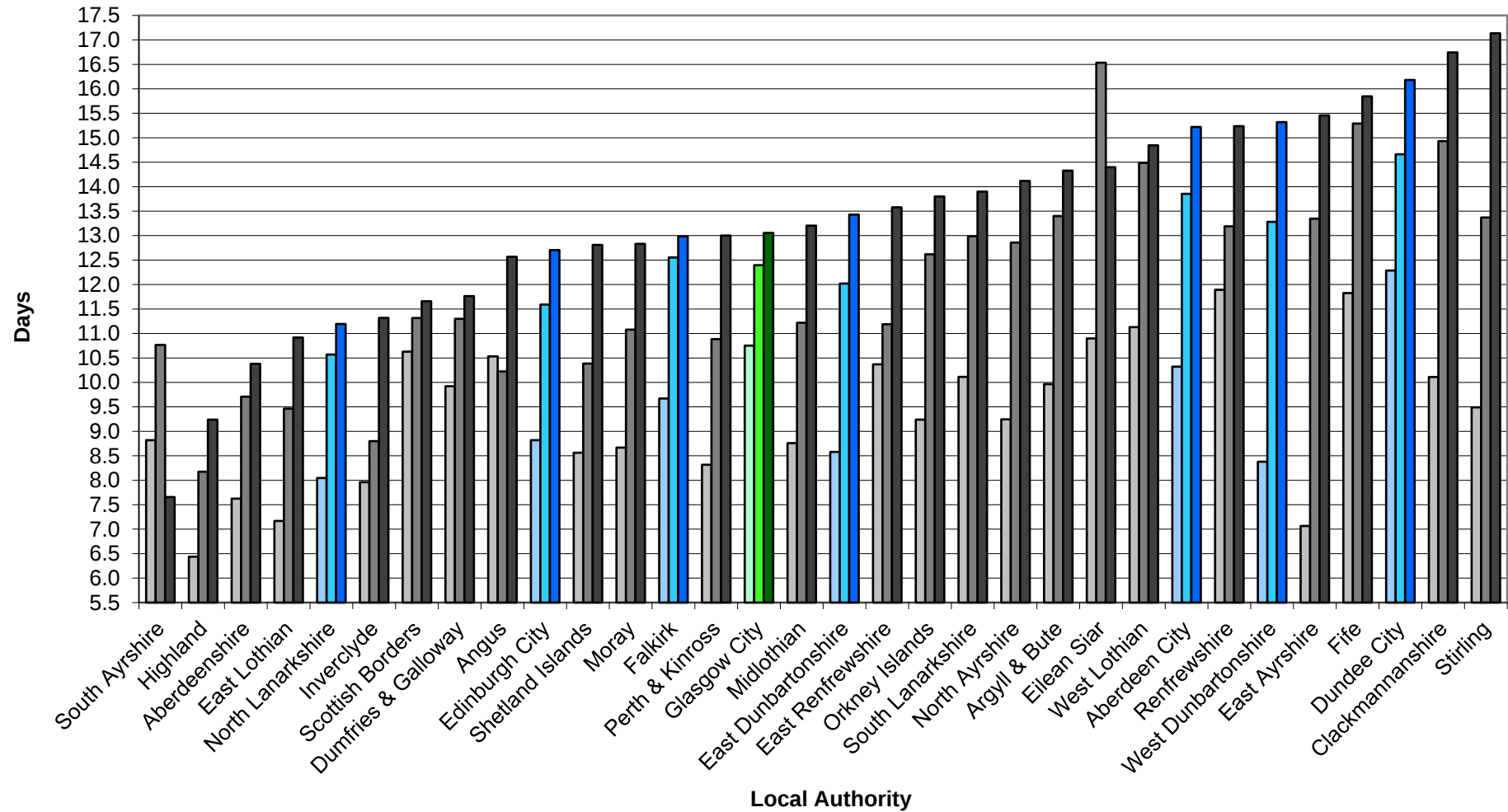


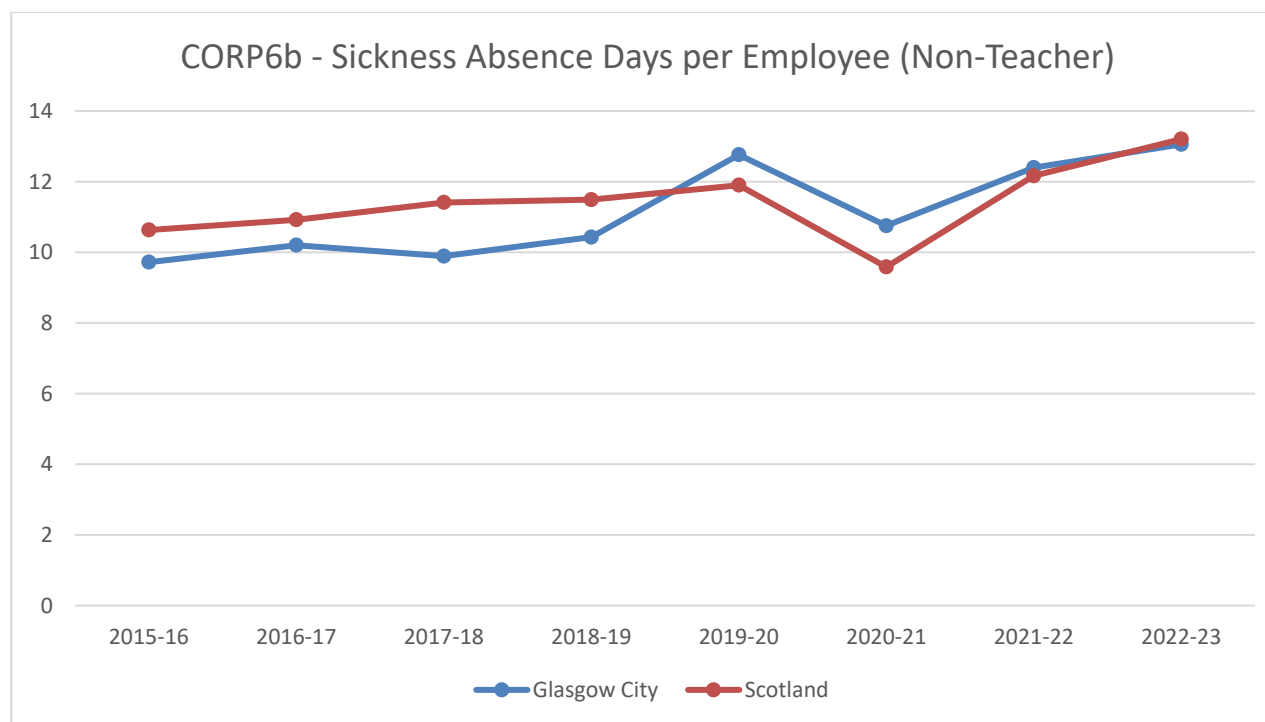
**CORP6a - Sickness Absence Days per Teacher
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



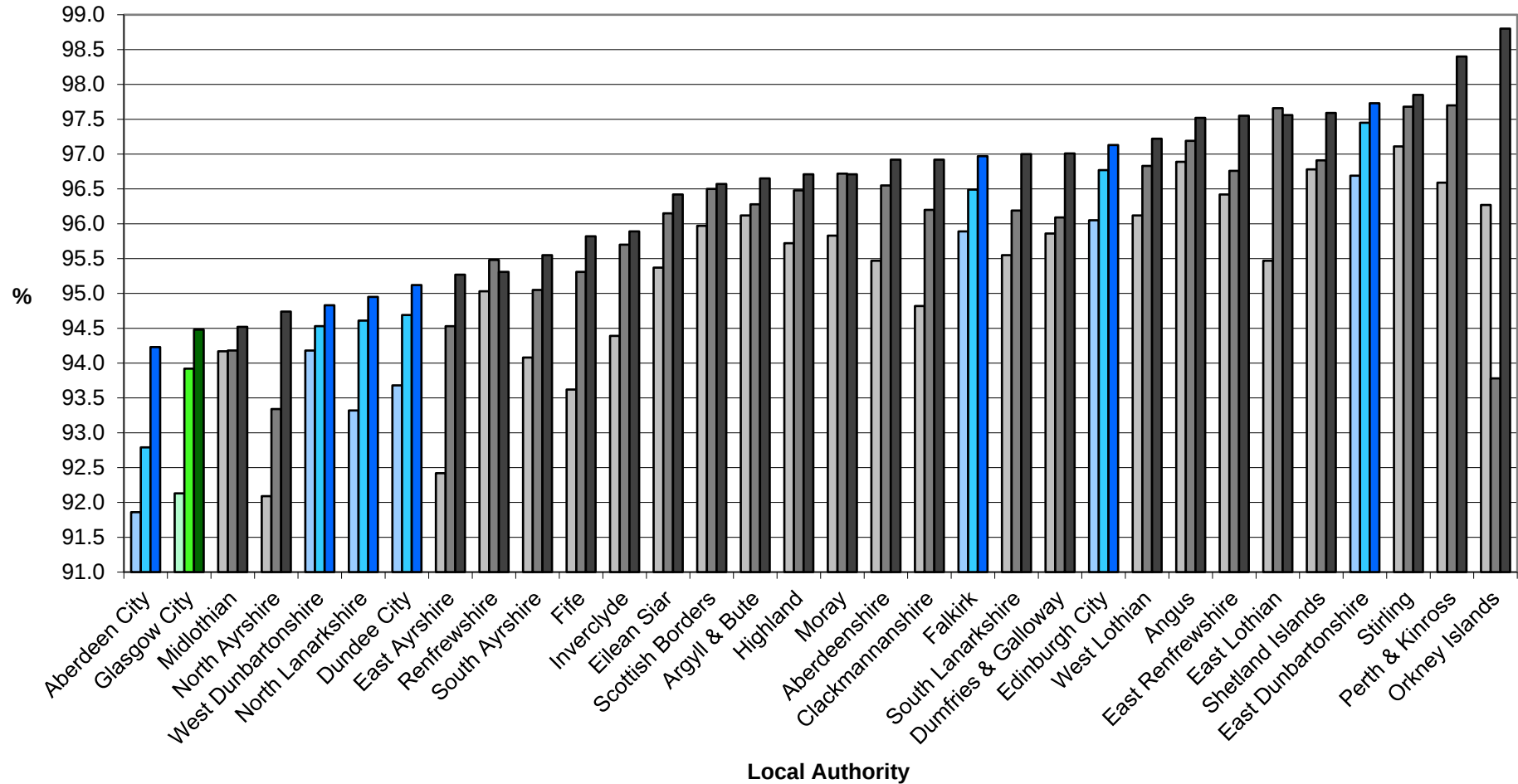


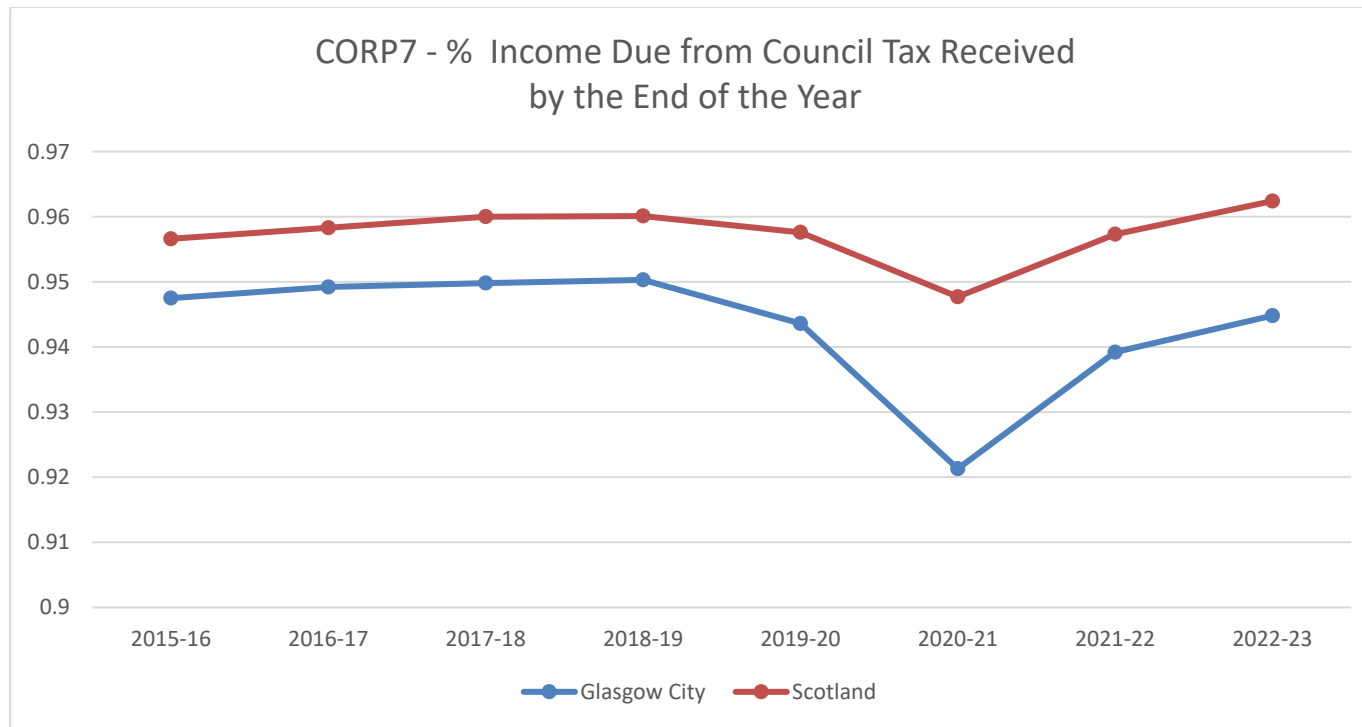
CORP6b - Sickness Absence Days per Employee (Non-Teacher)
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23



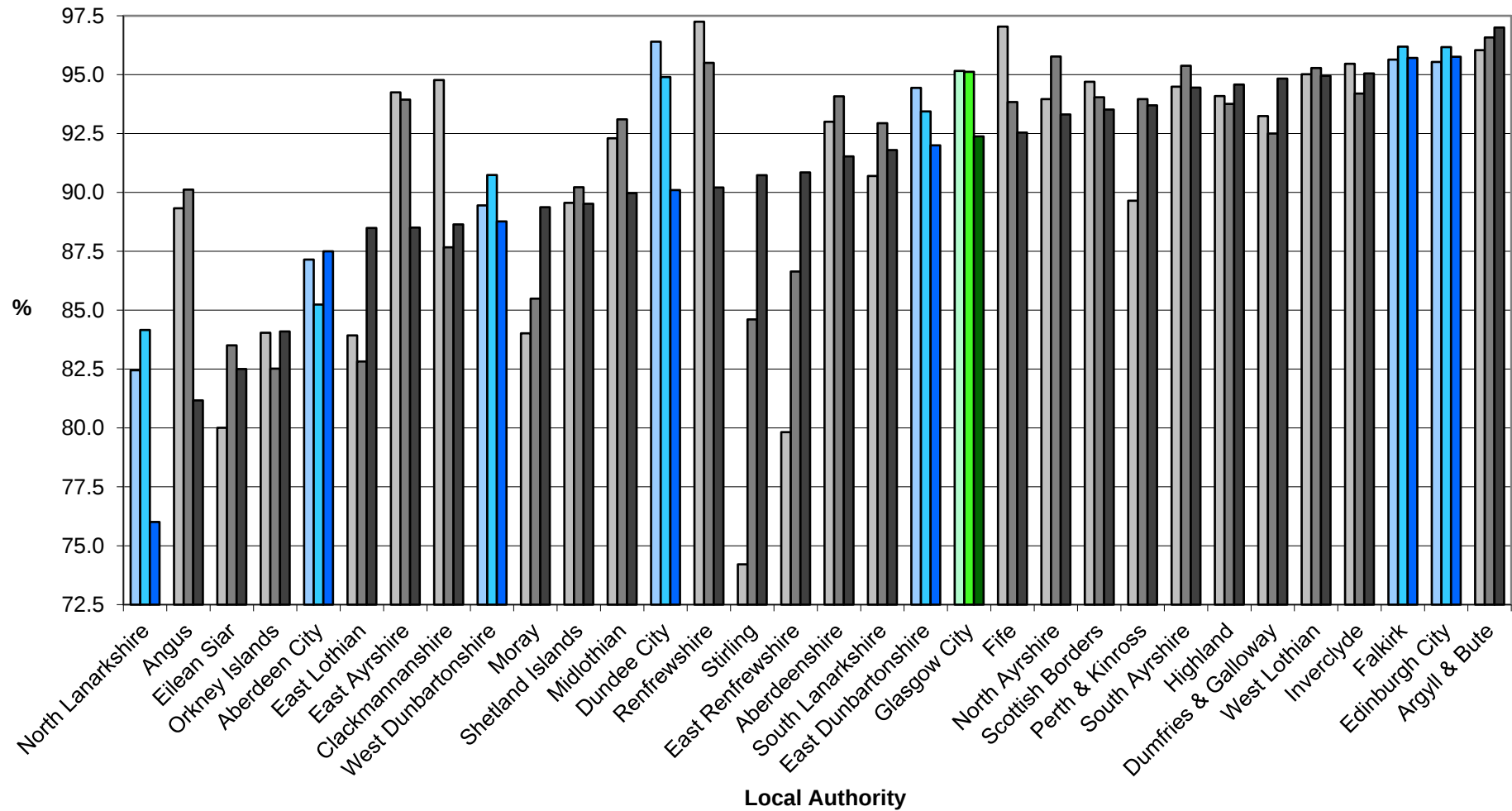


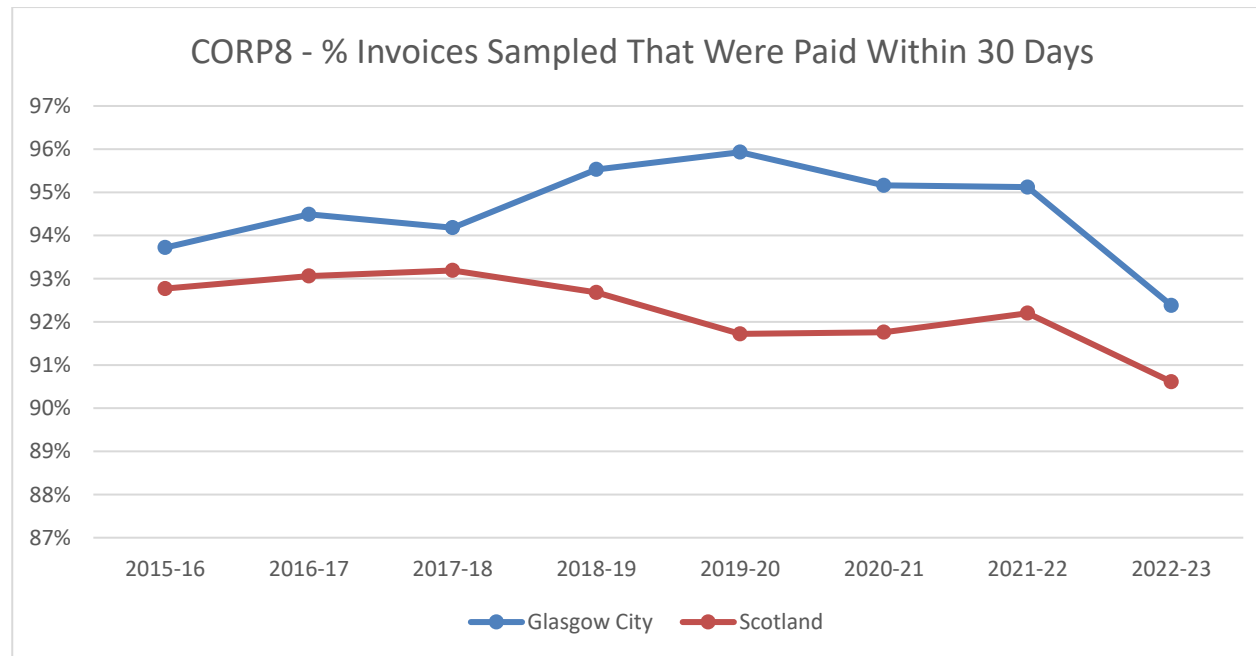
**CORP7 - % Income Due from Council Tax Received by the End of the Year
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



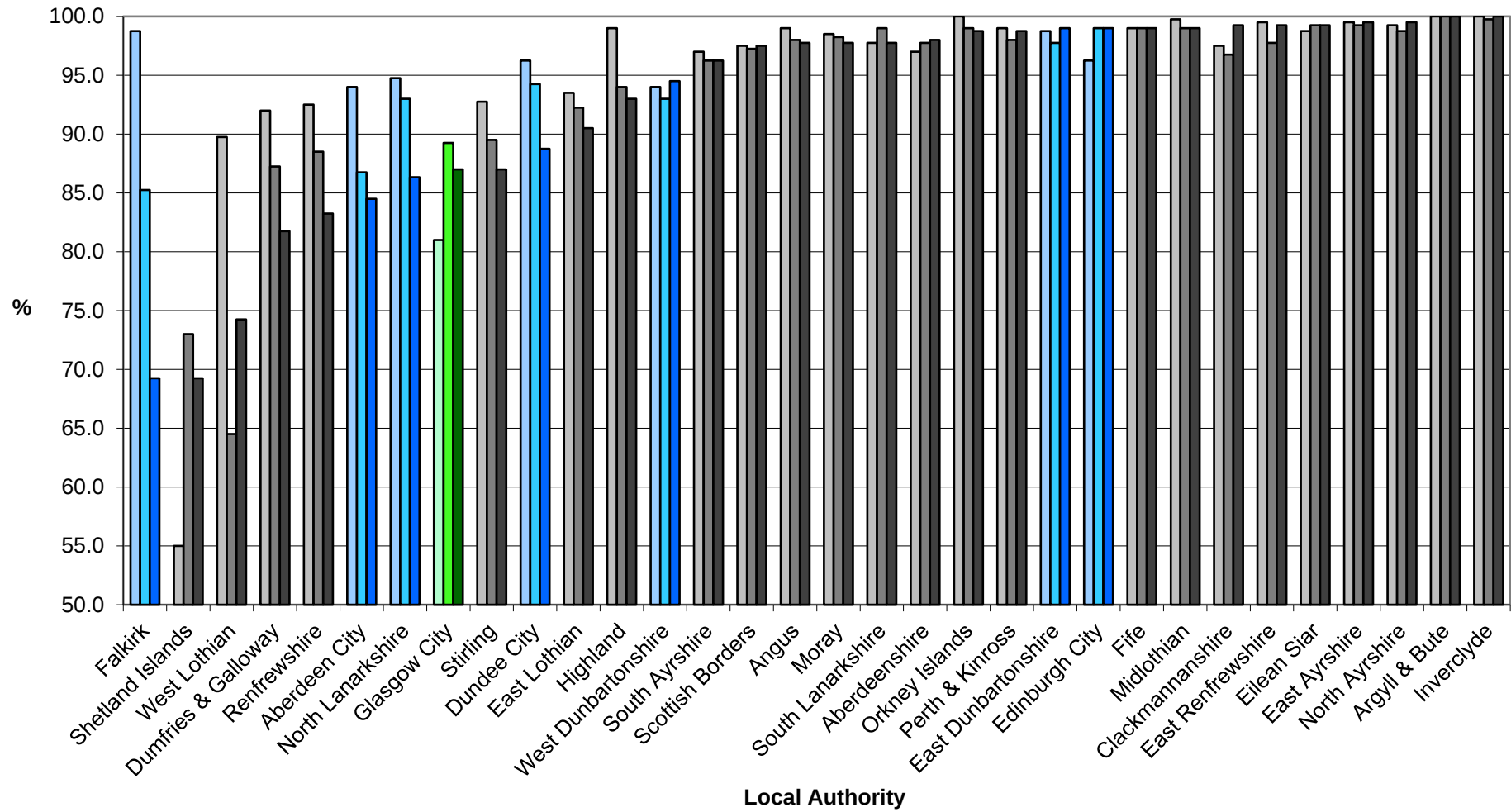


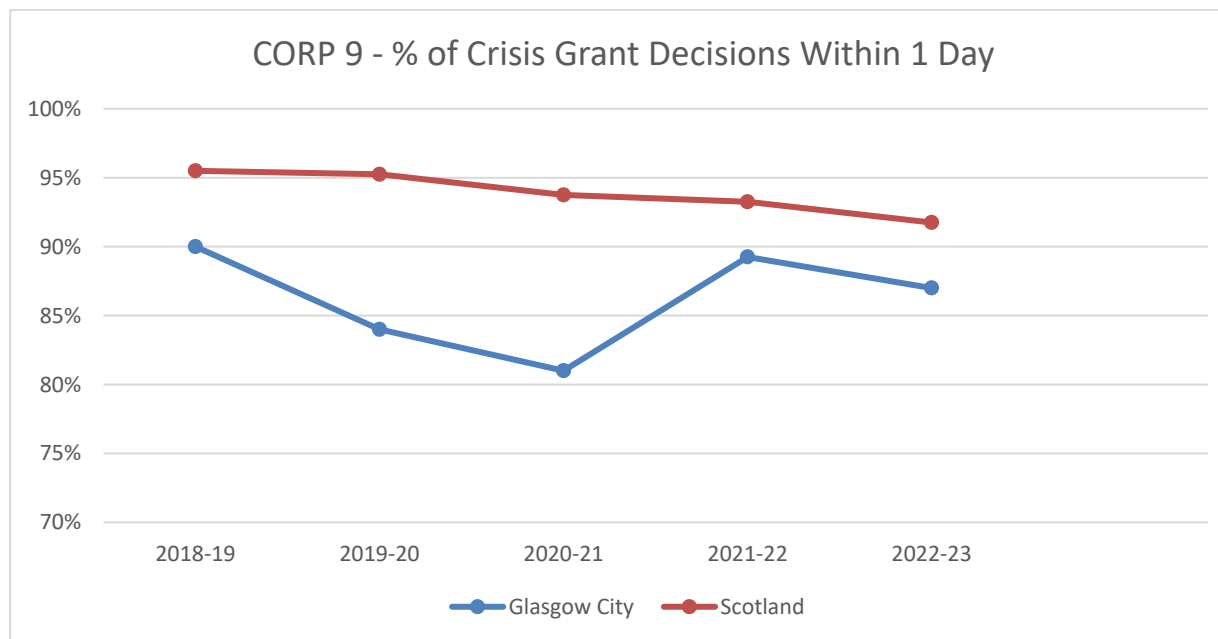
CORP8 - % of Invoices Sampled That Were Paid Within 30 Days
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23



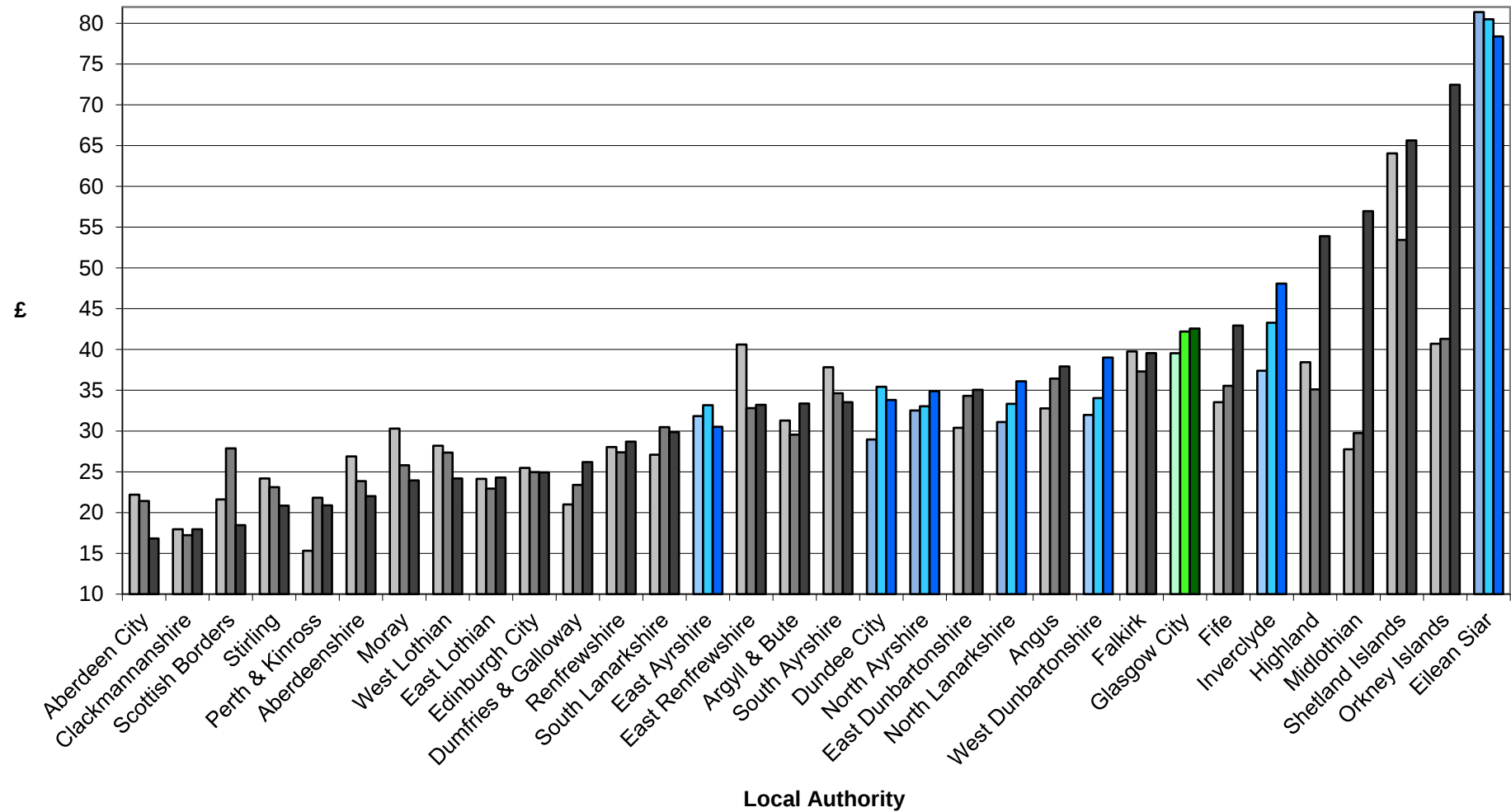


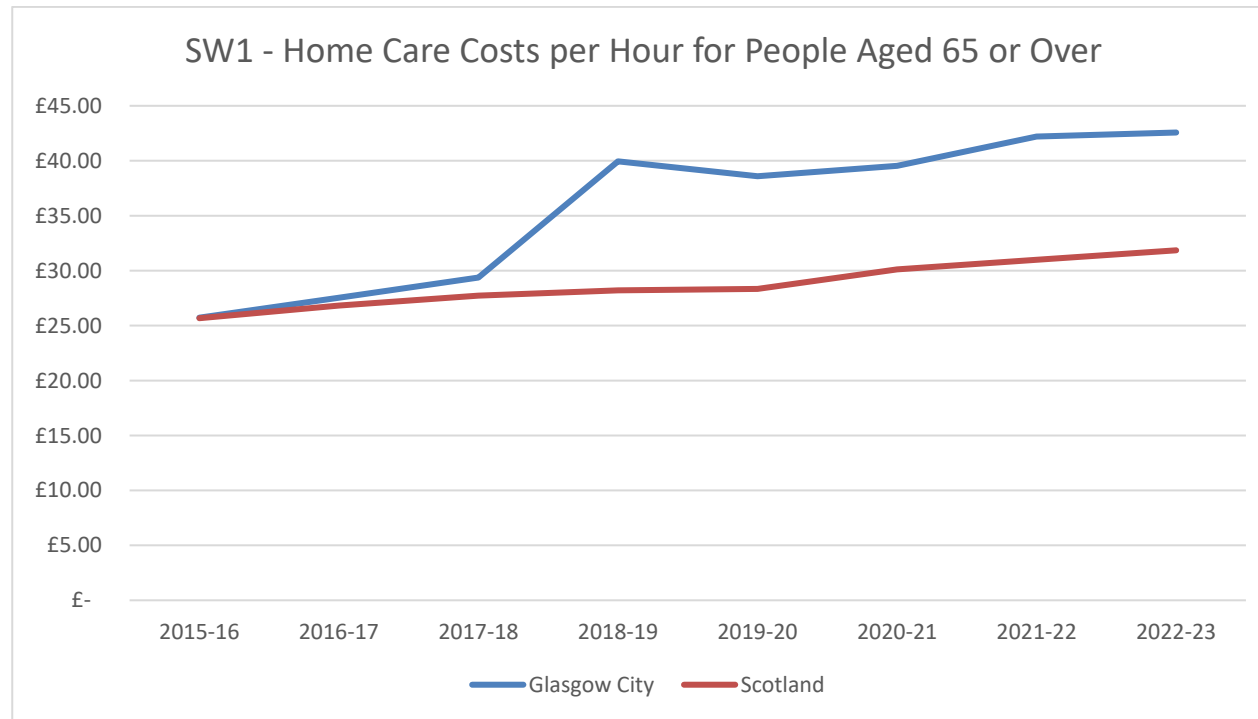
CORP 9 - % of Crisis Grant Decisions Within 1 Day
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23



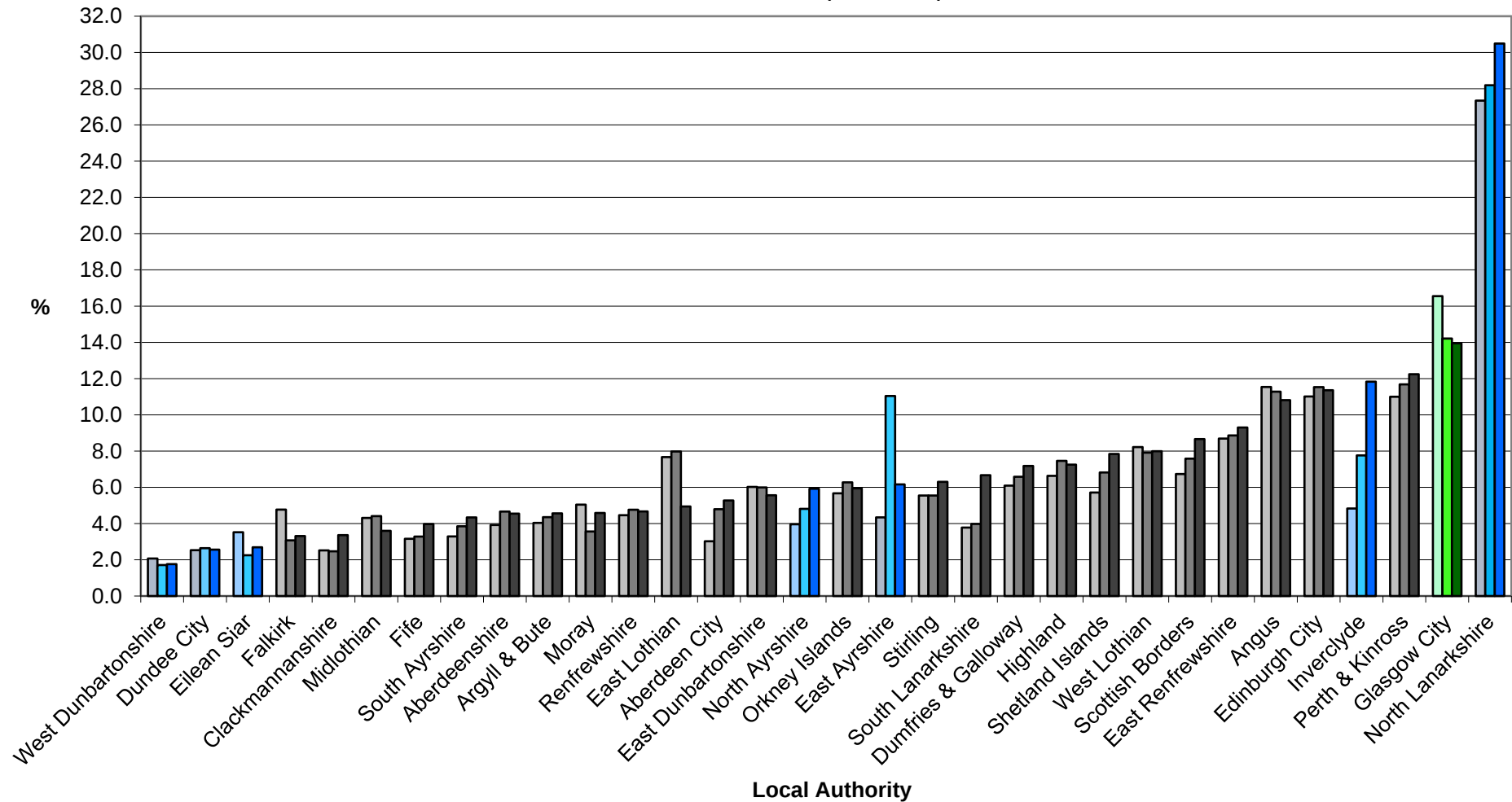


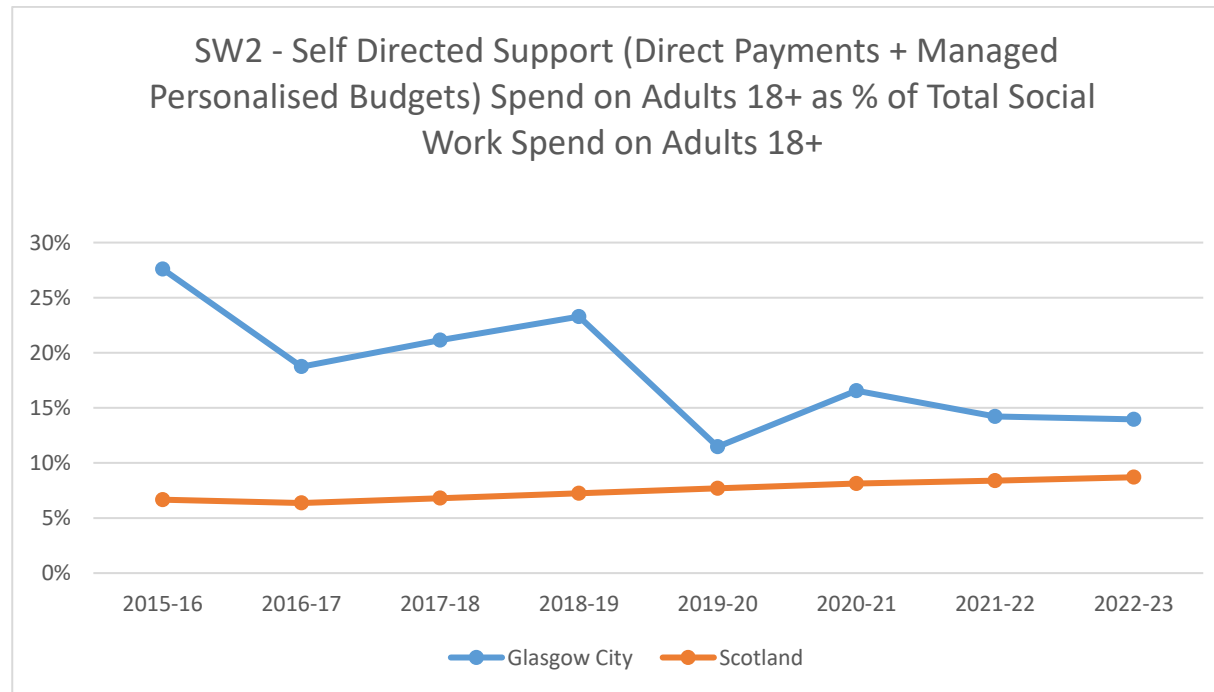
**SW1 - Home Care Costs per Hour for People Aged 65 or Over
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



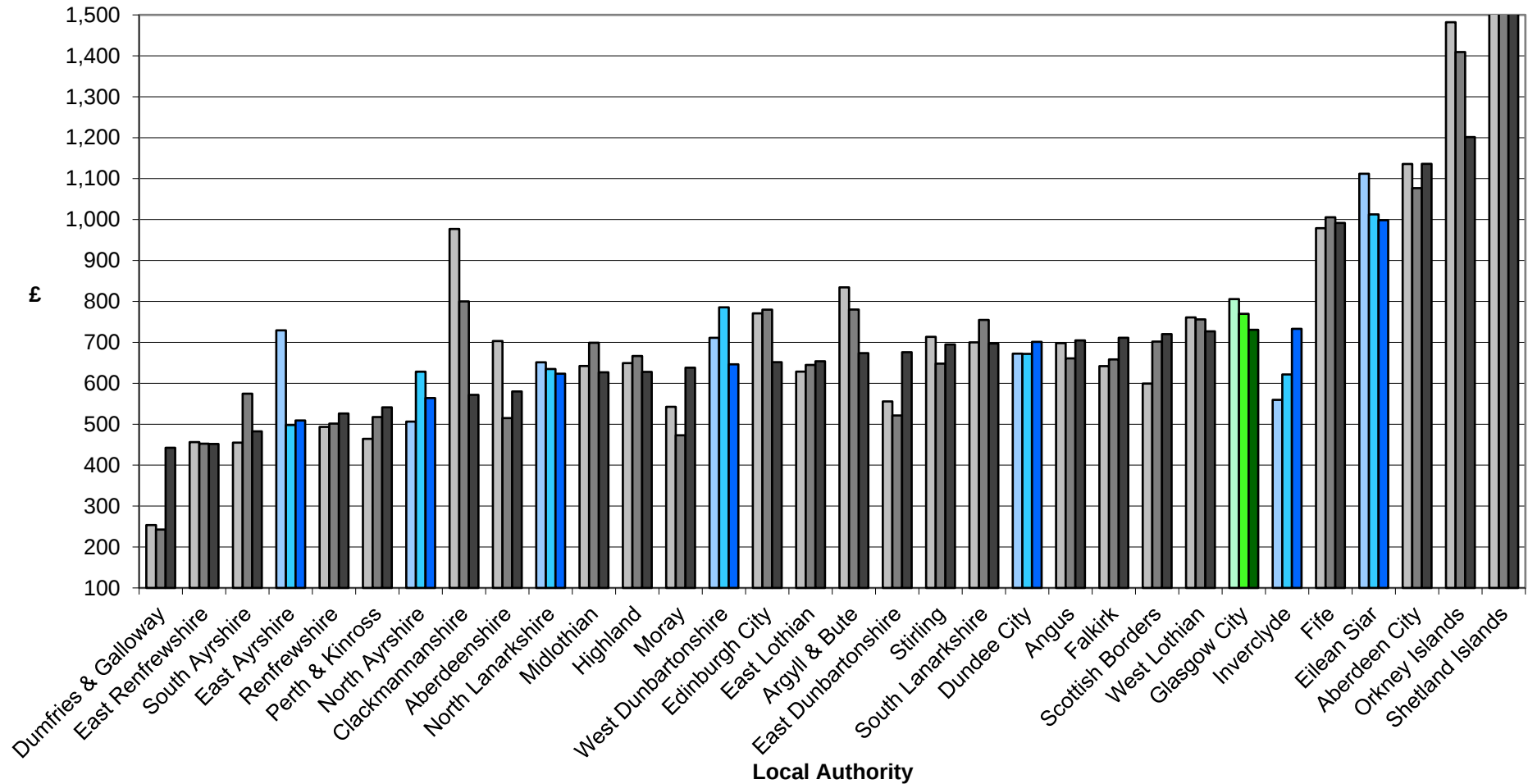


**SW2 -Self Directed Support (Direct Payments + Managed Personalised Budgets)
Spend on Adults 18+ as % of Total Social Work Spend on Adults 18+
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**

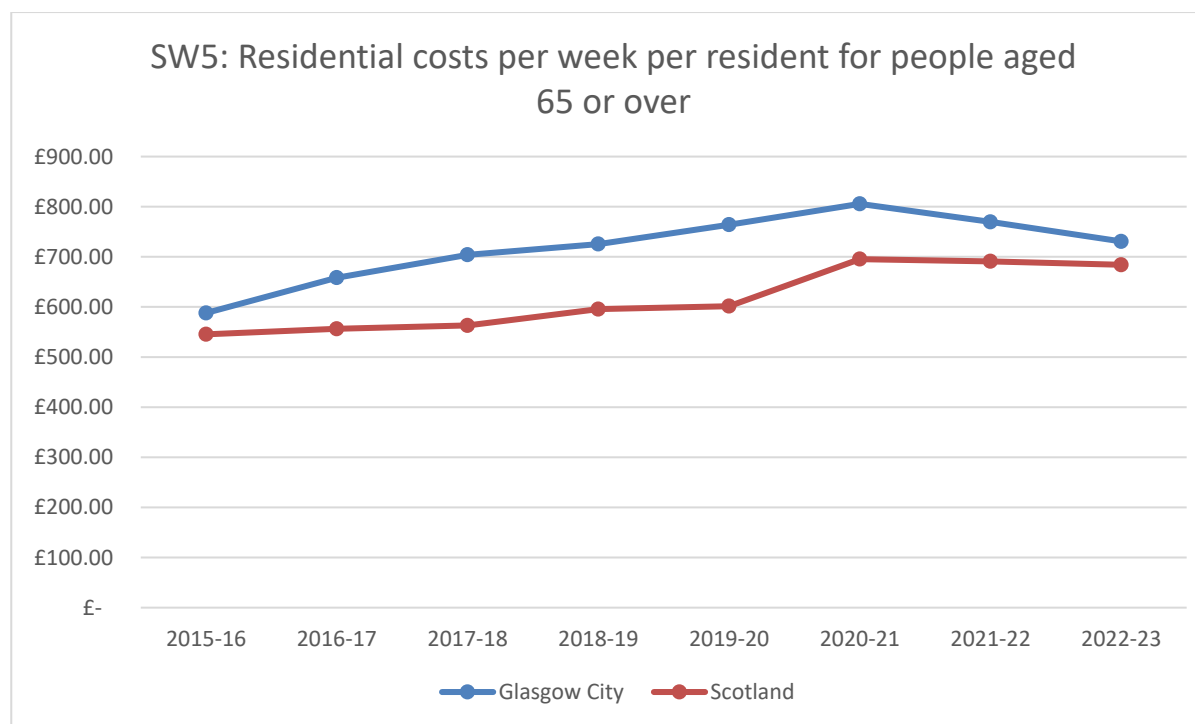




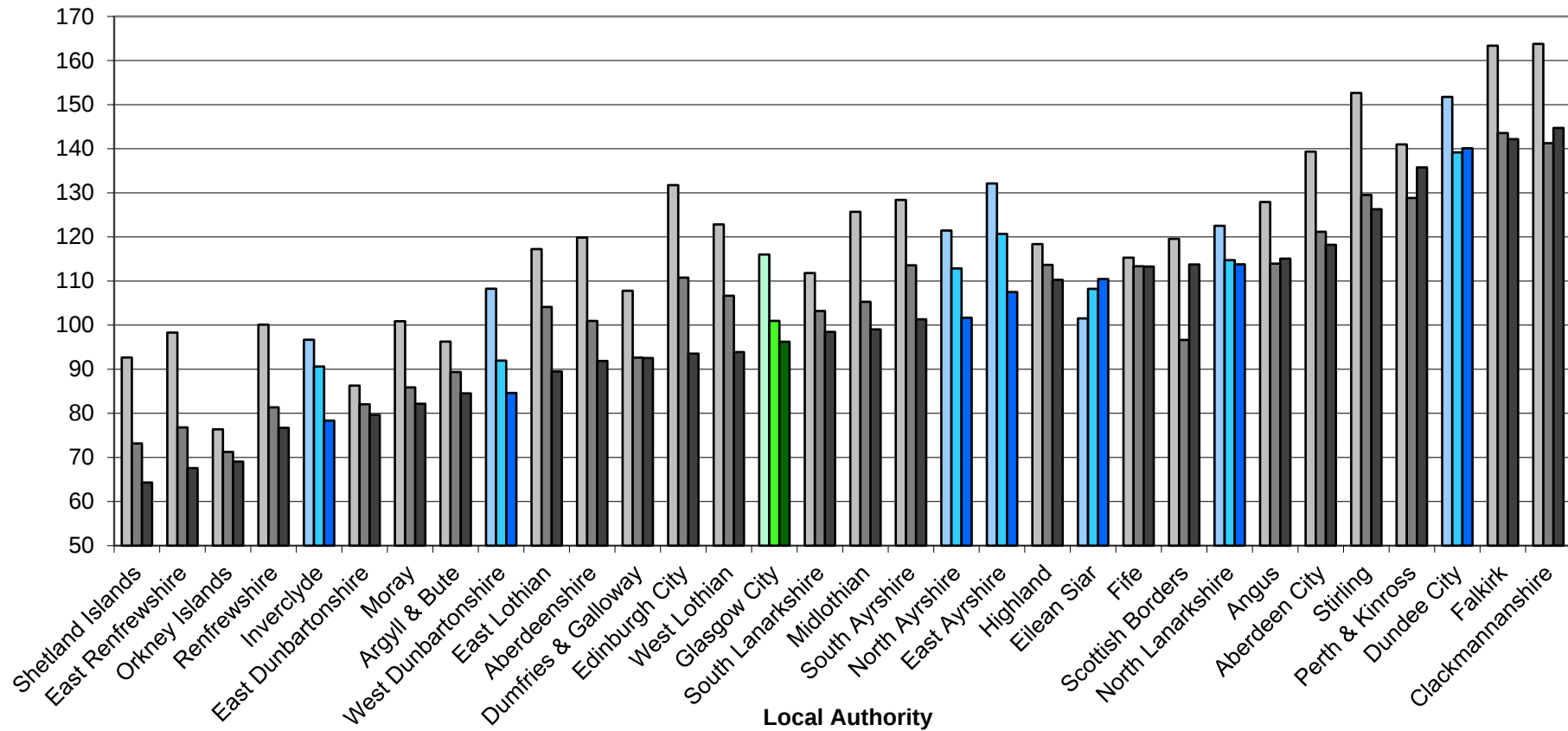
**SW5 - Residential Costs per Week per Resident for People Aged 65 or Over
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**

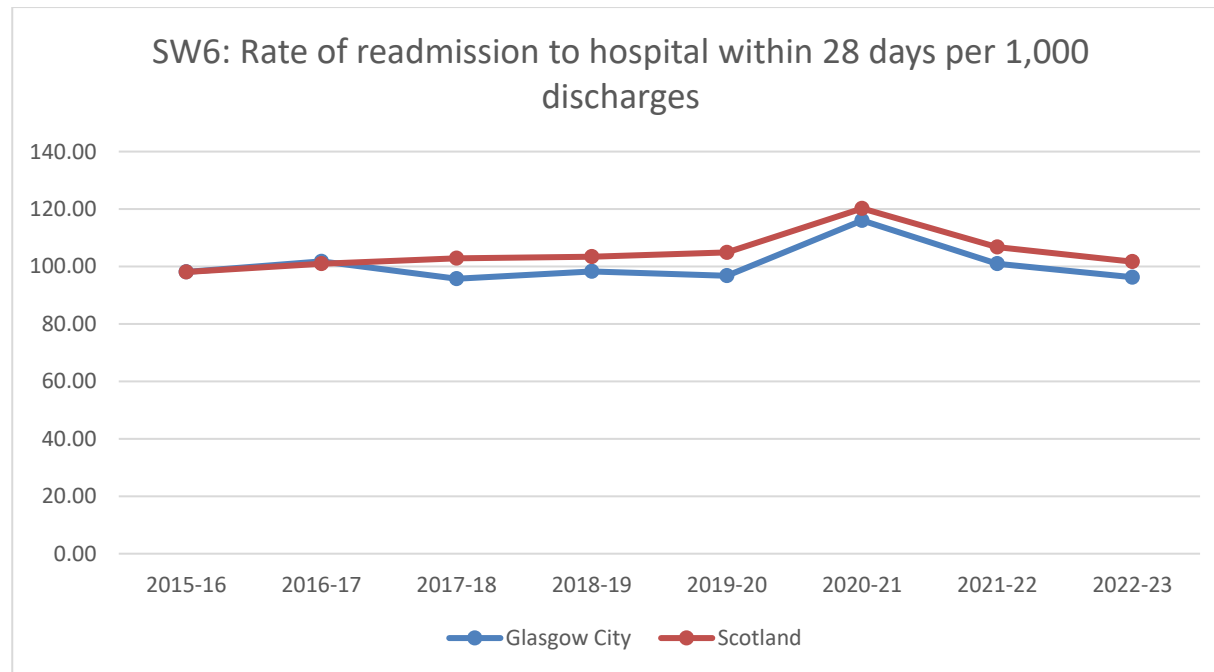


Shetland Islands 20/21 £2,462.42, 21/22 £2,962.83, 22/23 2,646.95

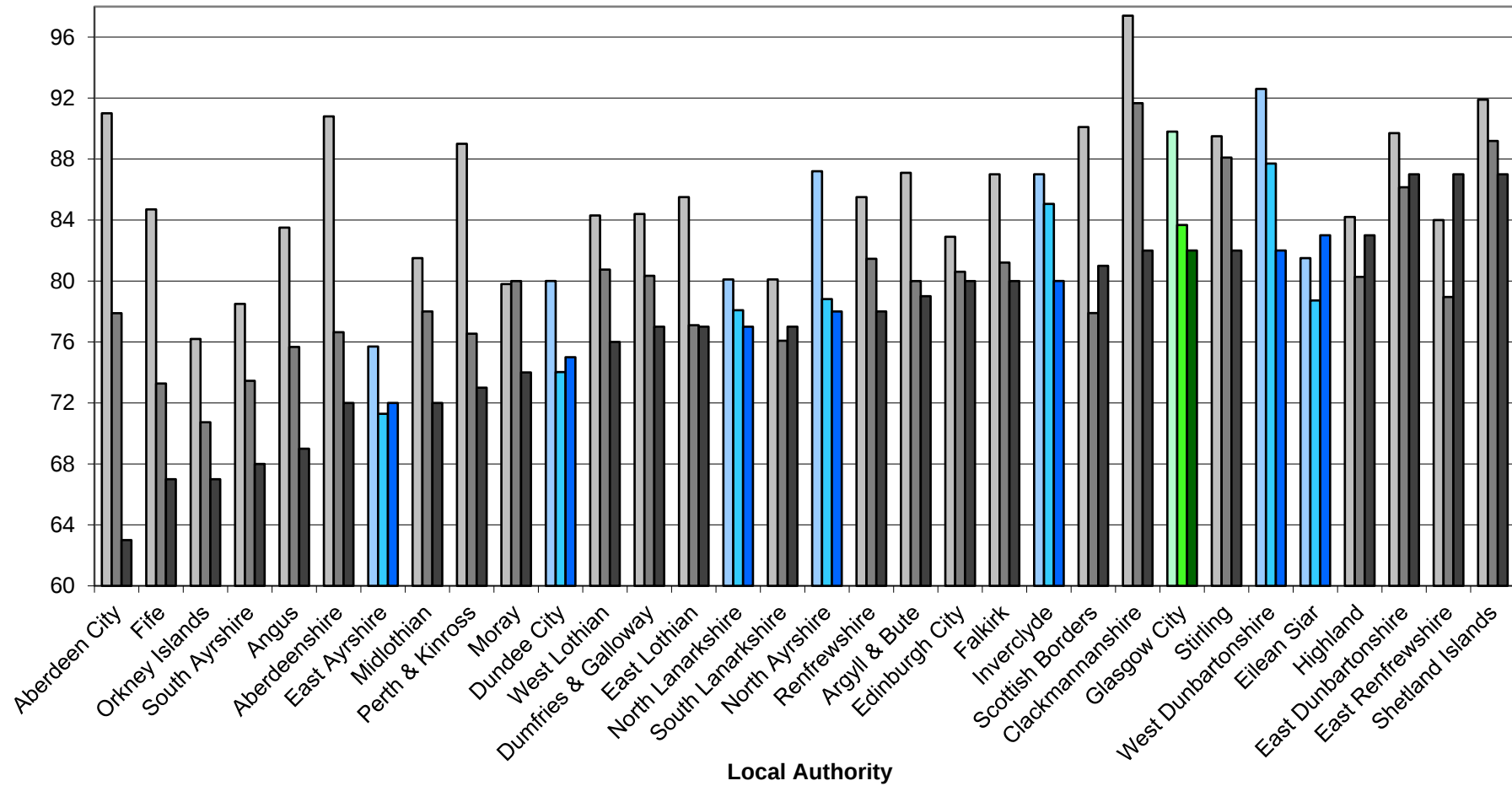


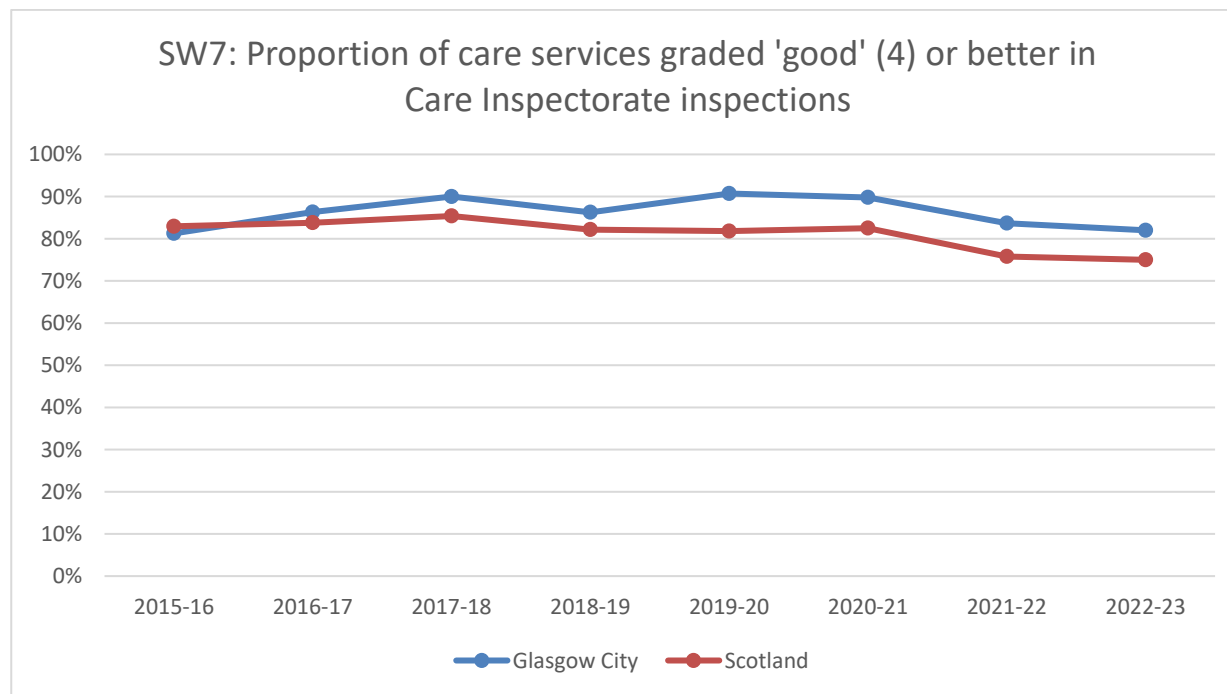
SW6 - Rate of Readmission to Hospital within 28 days per 1,000 Discharges
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23



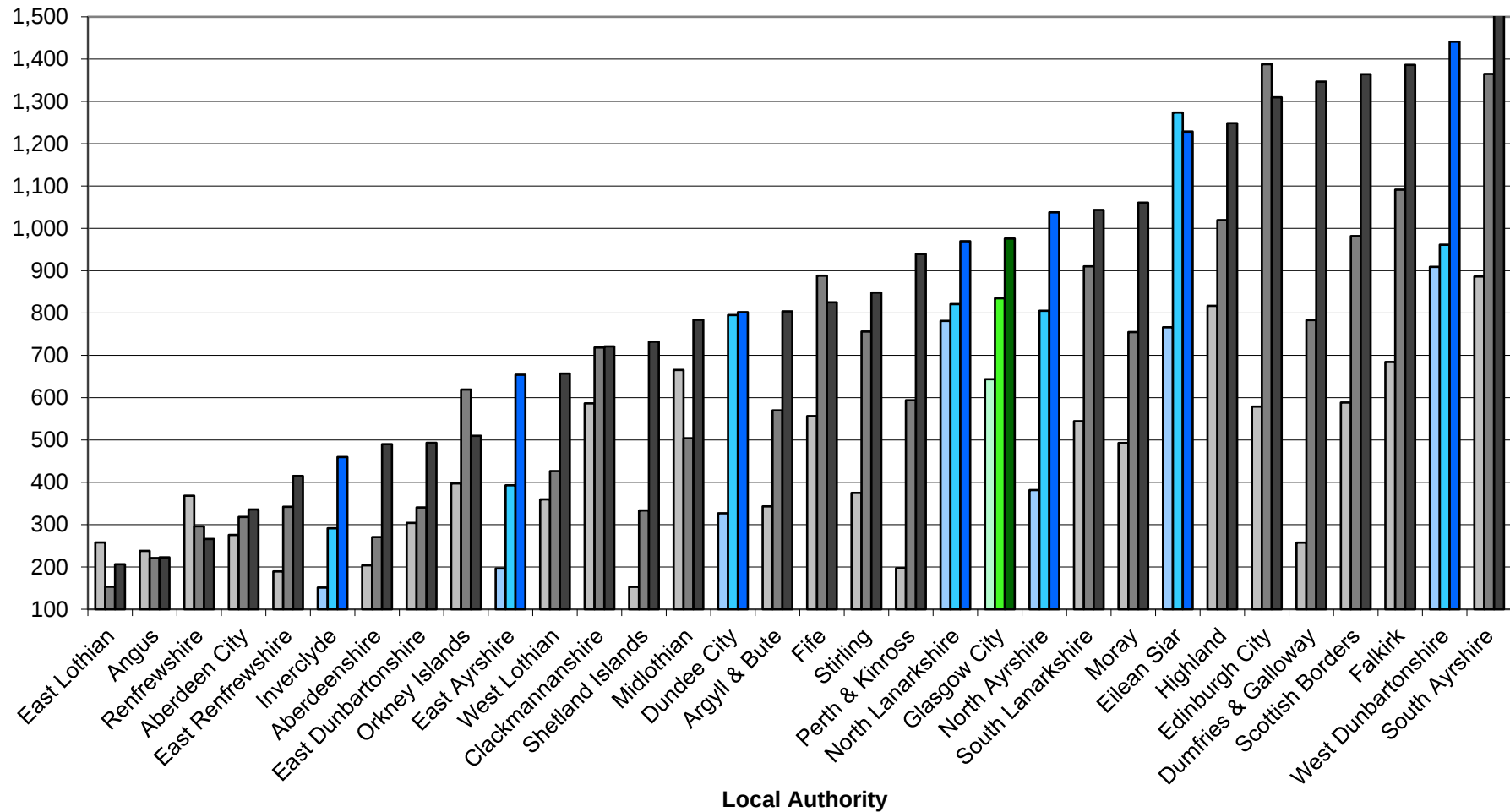


**SW7 - Proportion of Care Services Graded 'Good' (4) or Better in
Care Inspectorate Inspections
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**

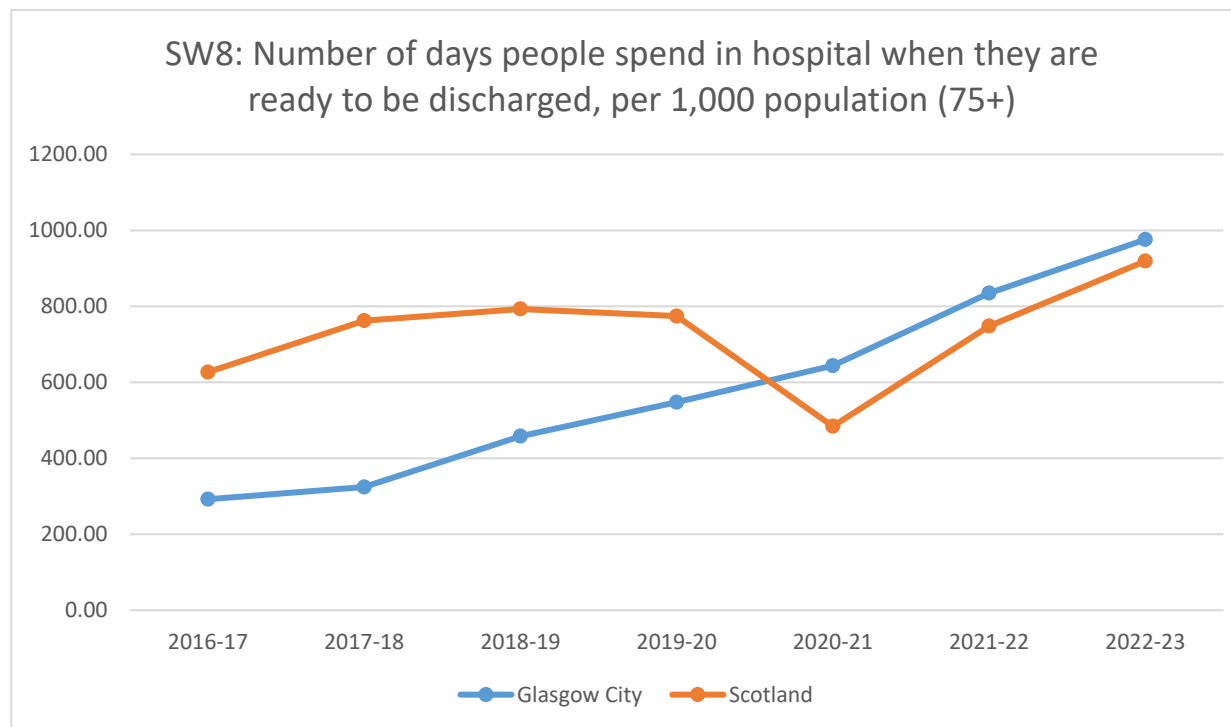




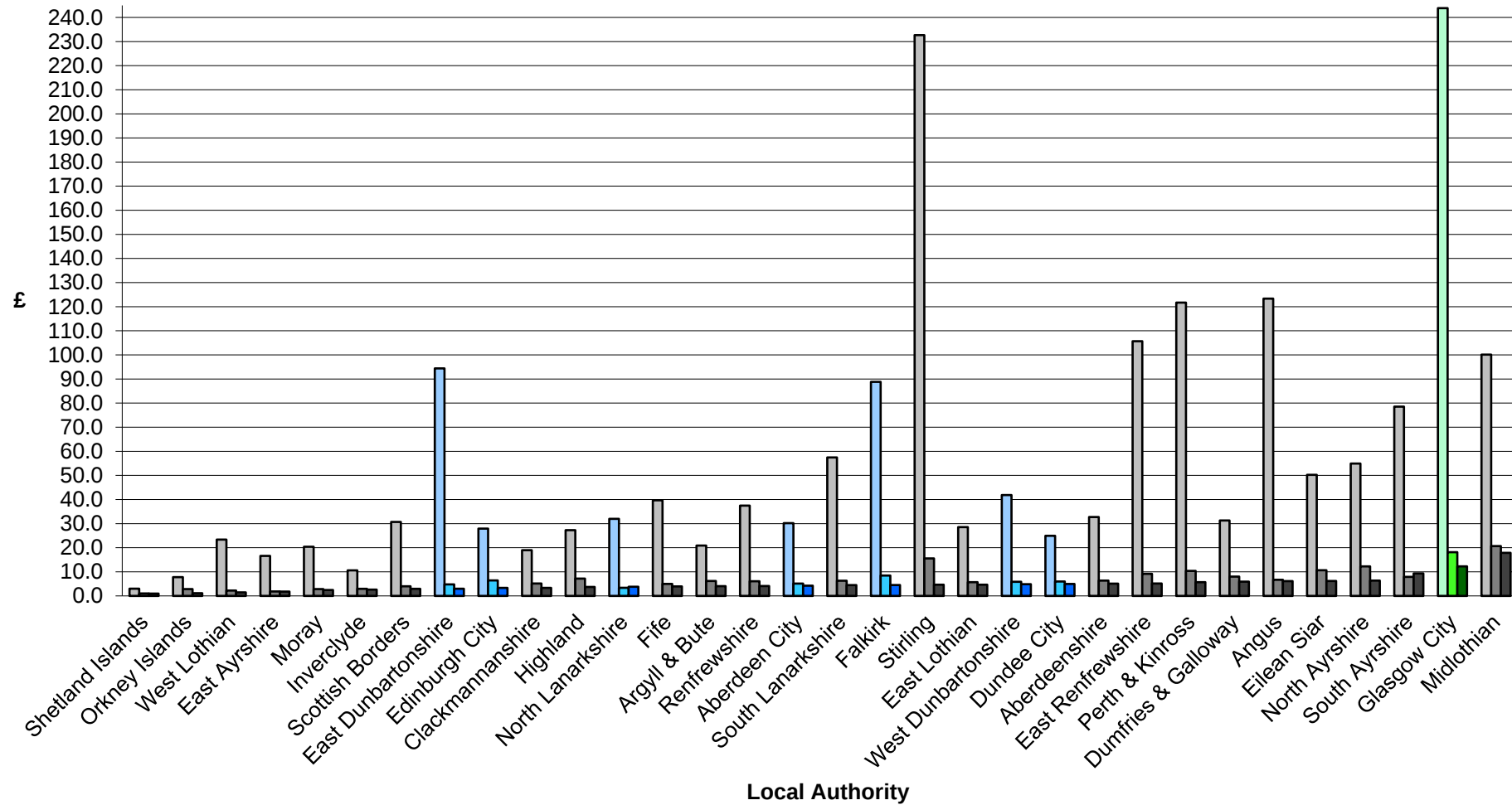
**SW8 - Number of Days People Spend in Hospital
When They are Ready to be Discharged, per 1,000 Population (75+)
2021/22, 2021/22, 2022/23**

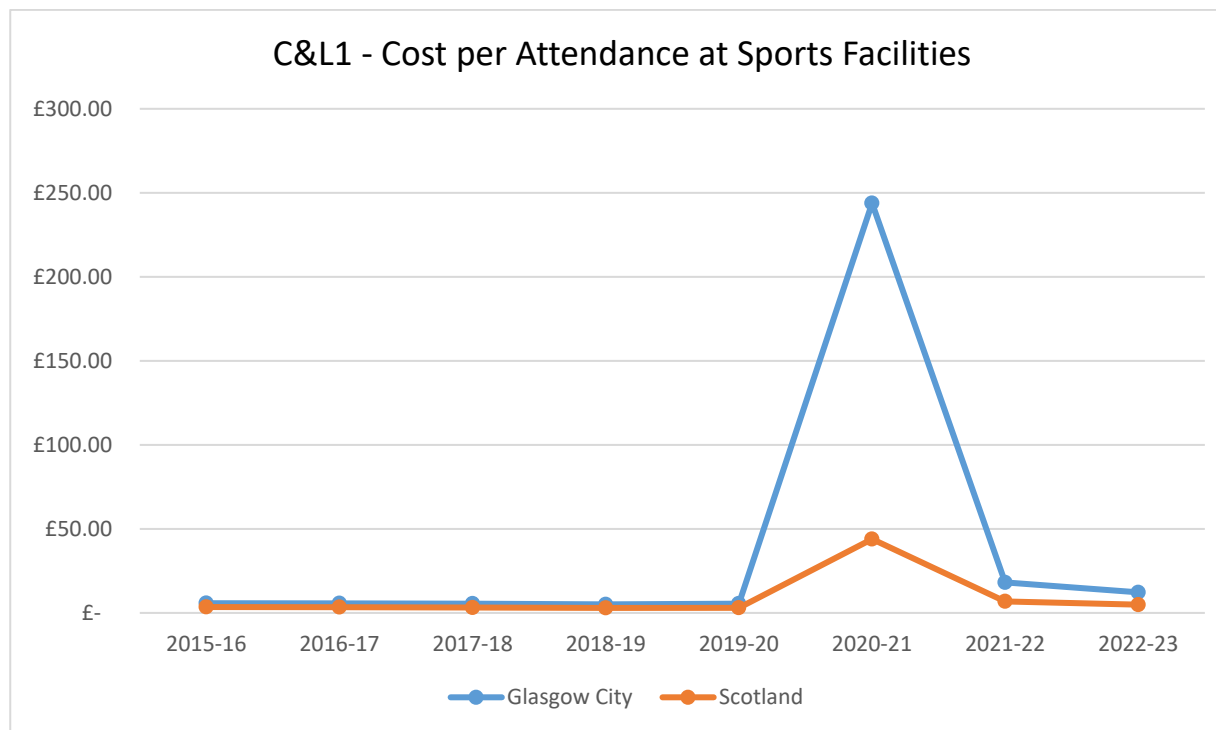


South Ayrshire 22/23 2,216

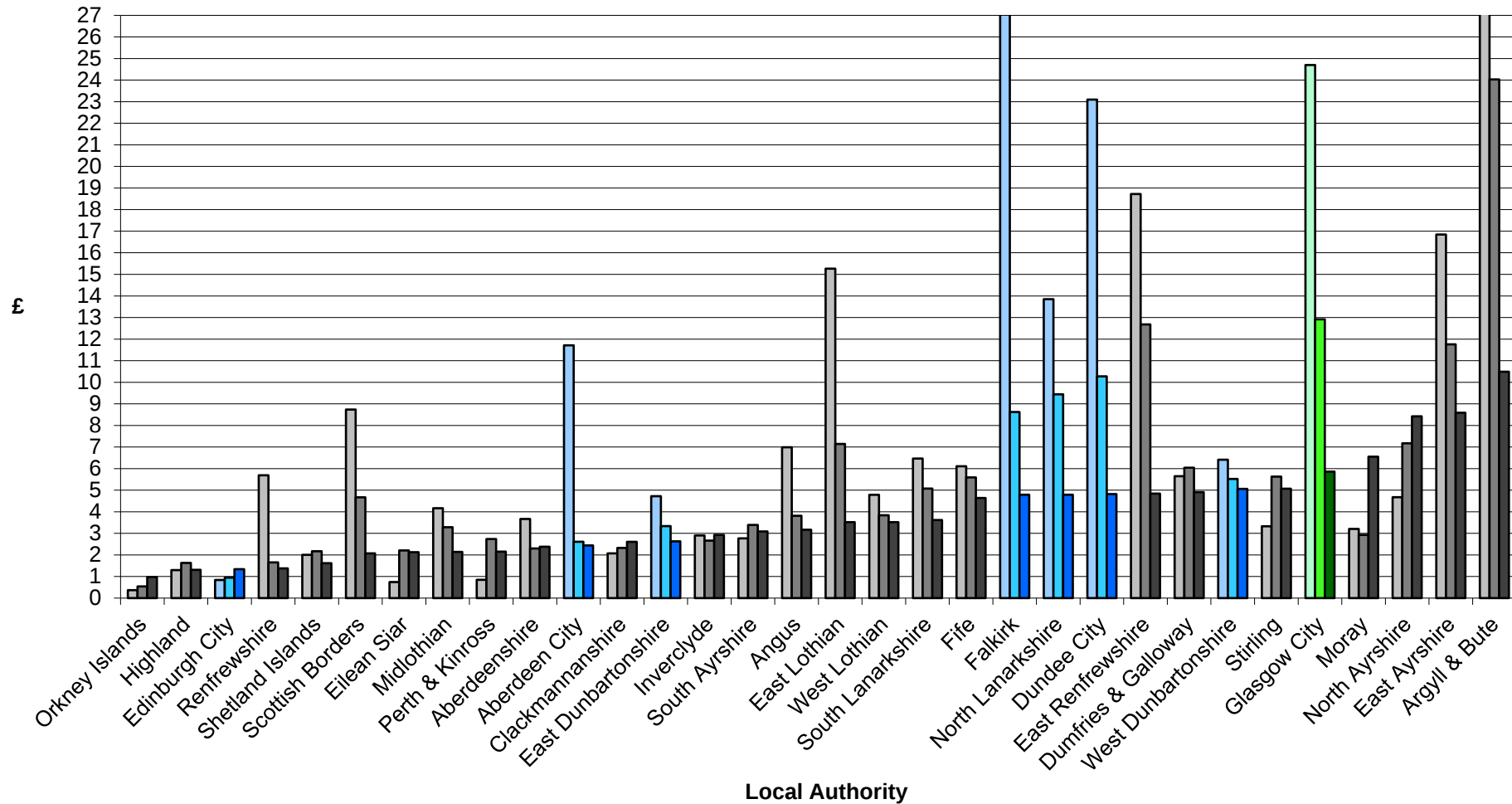


C&L1 - Cost per Attendance at Sports Facilities
2021/22, 2021/22, 2022/23

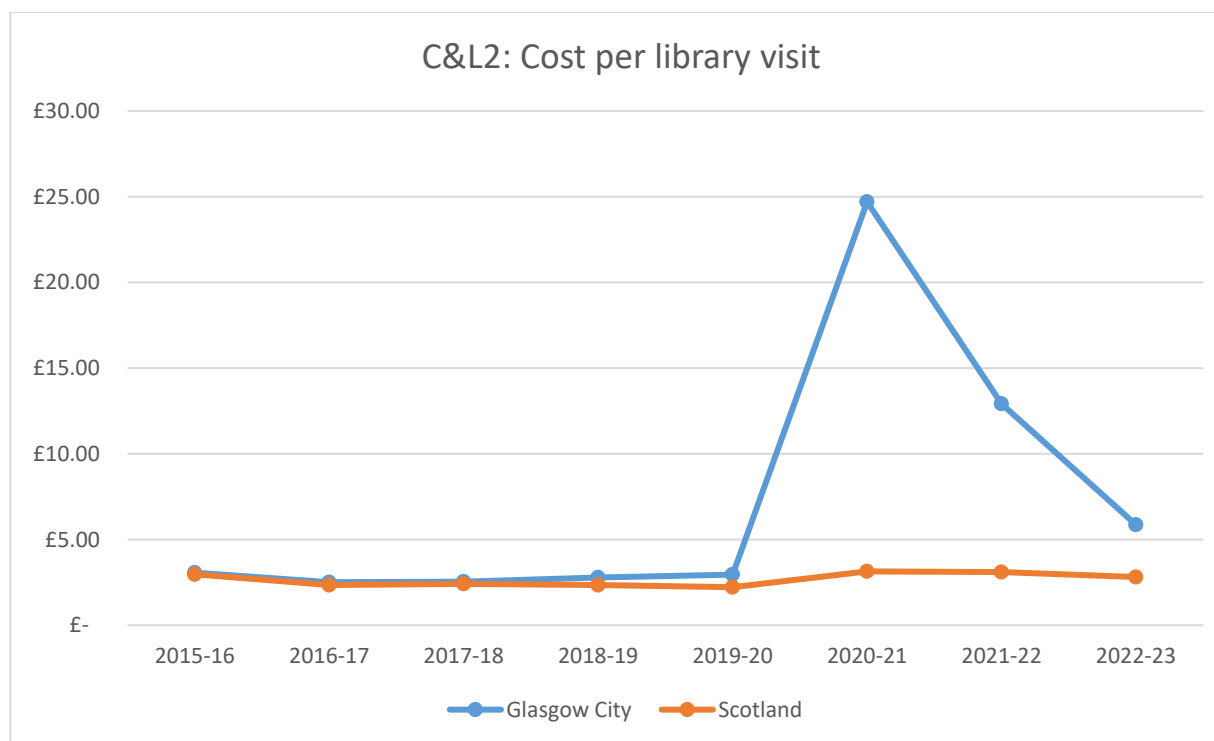




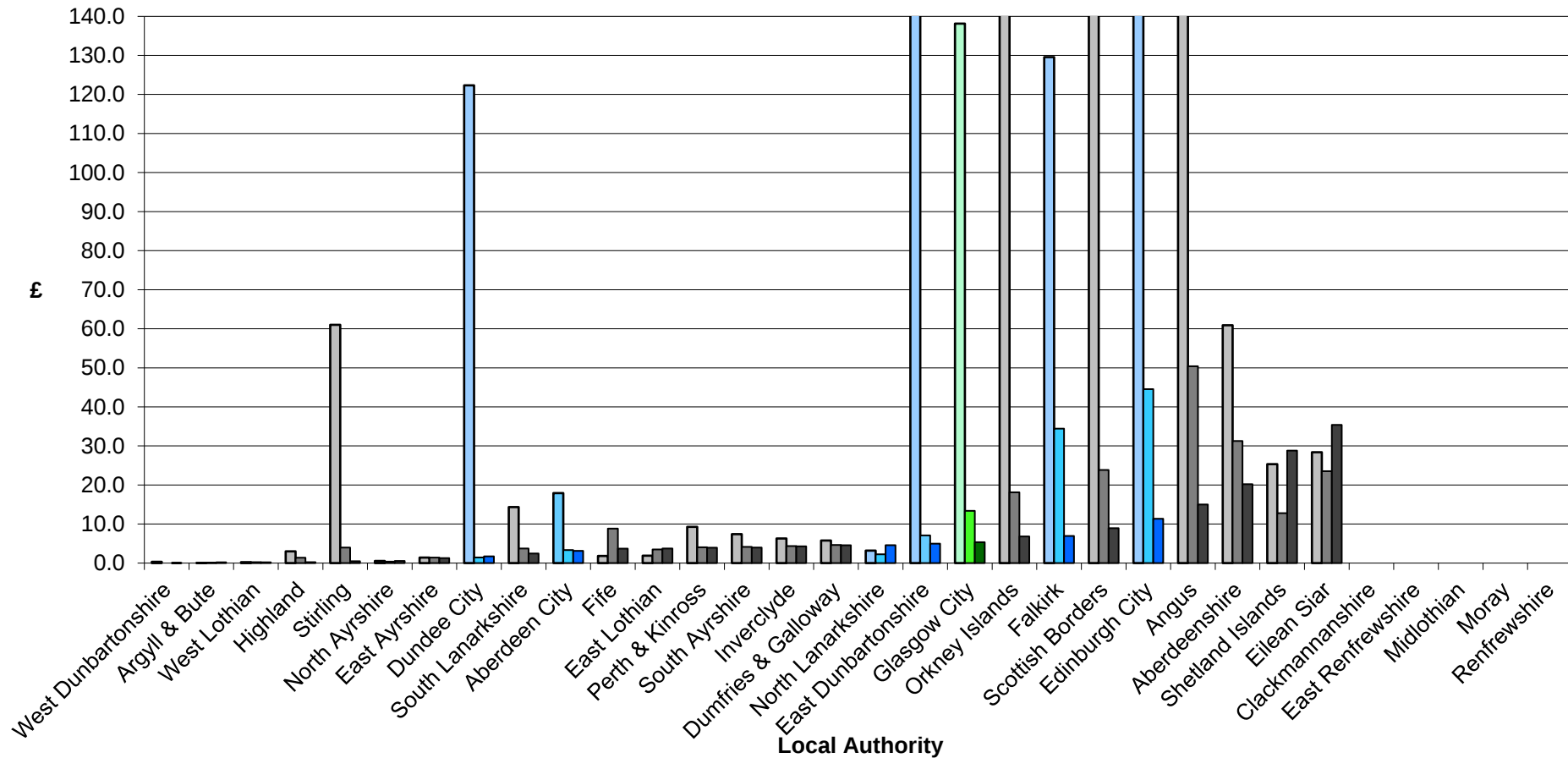
**C&L2 - Cost per Library Visit
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



Argyle & Bute 20/21 £40.26



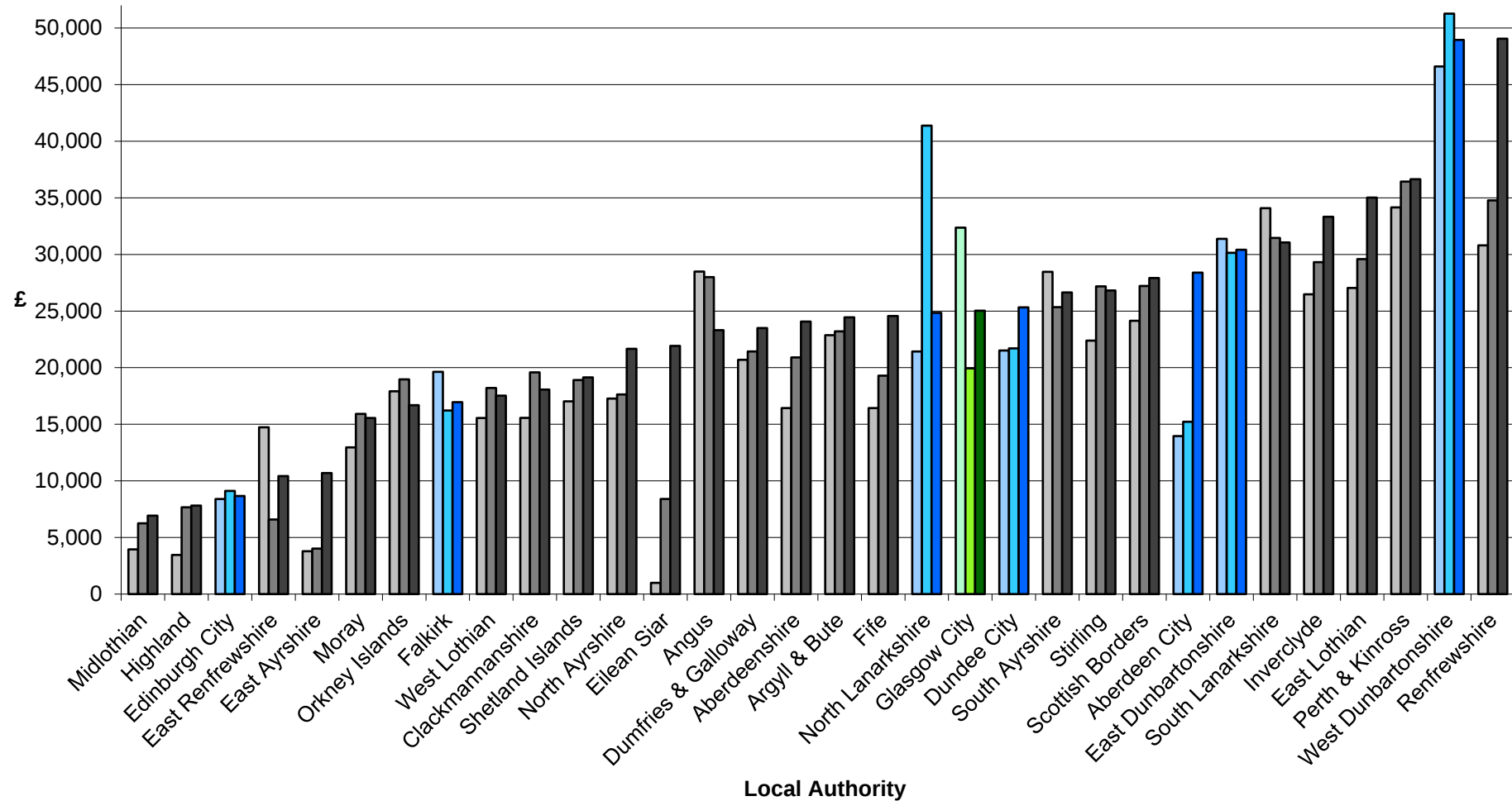
**C&L3 - Cost of Museums per Visit
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**

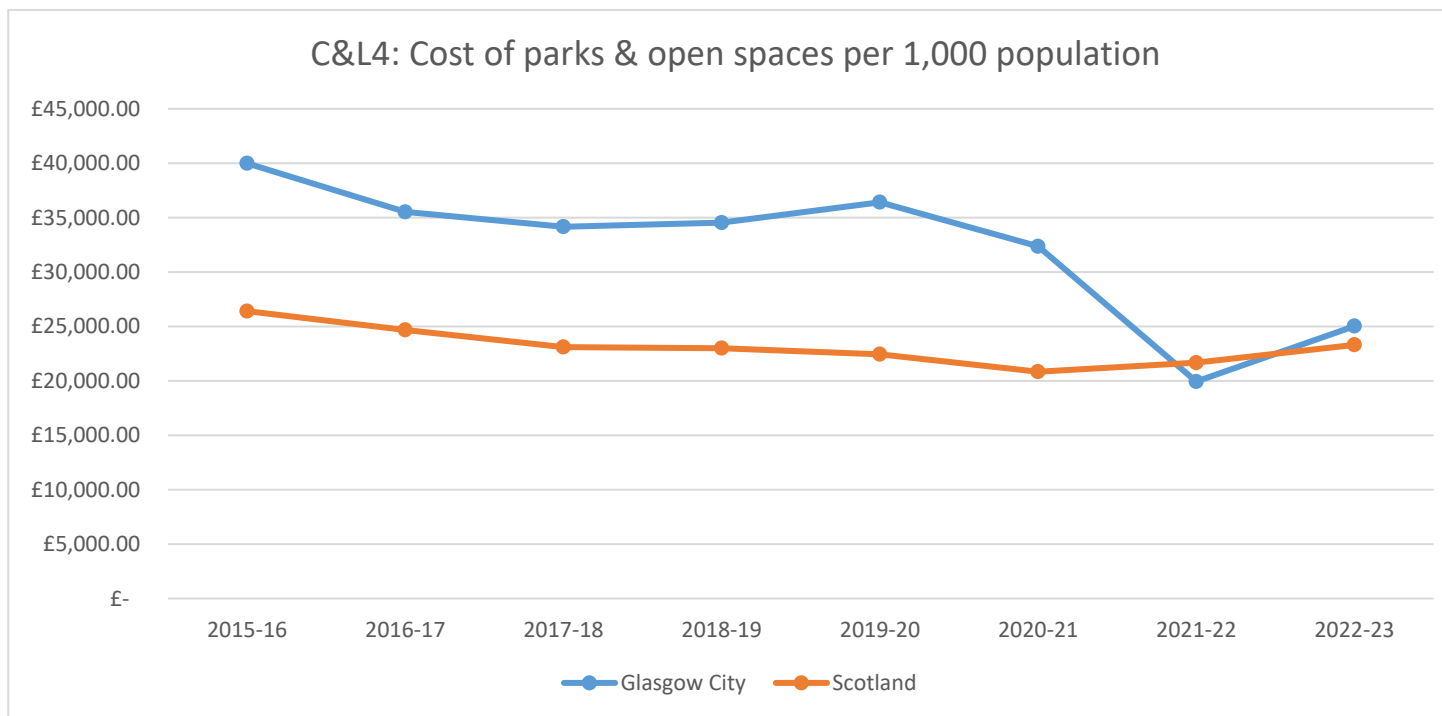


East Dunbartonshire 20/21 £380.02, Orkney Islands 20/21 223.48
Scottish Borders 20/21 £269.38, Edinburgh 20/21 £225.66
Angus 20/21 £1,355.15

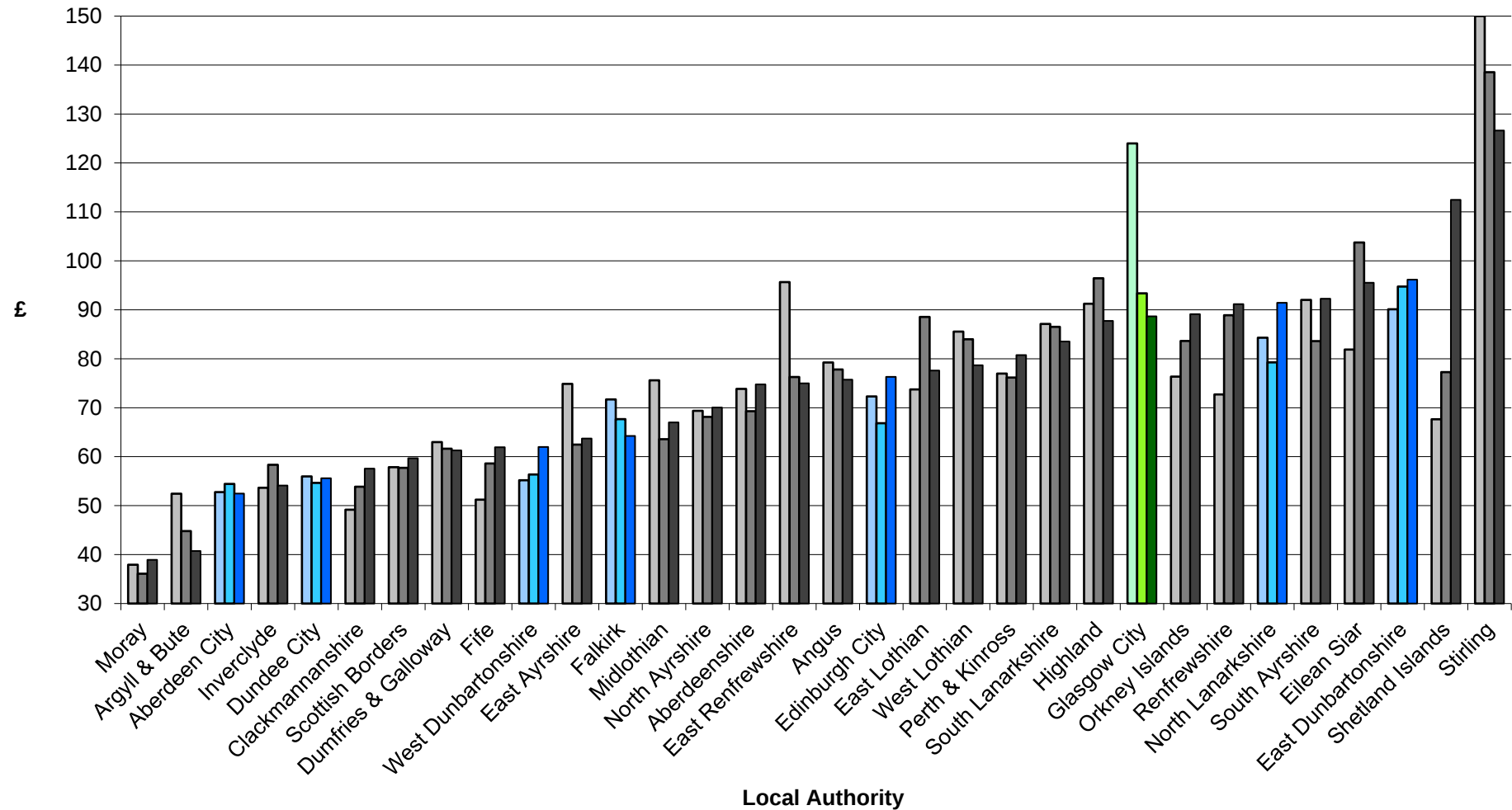


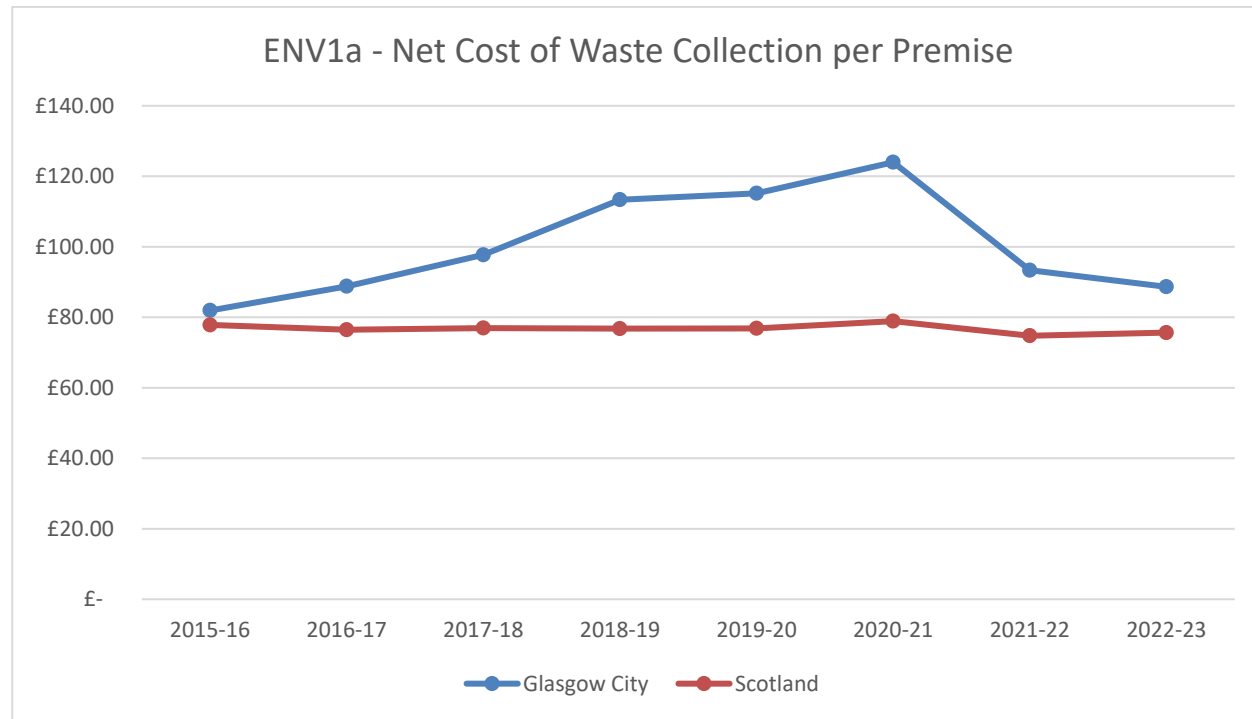
**C&L4 - Cost of Parks & Open Spaces per 1,000 Population
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



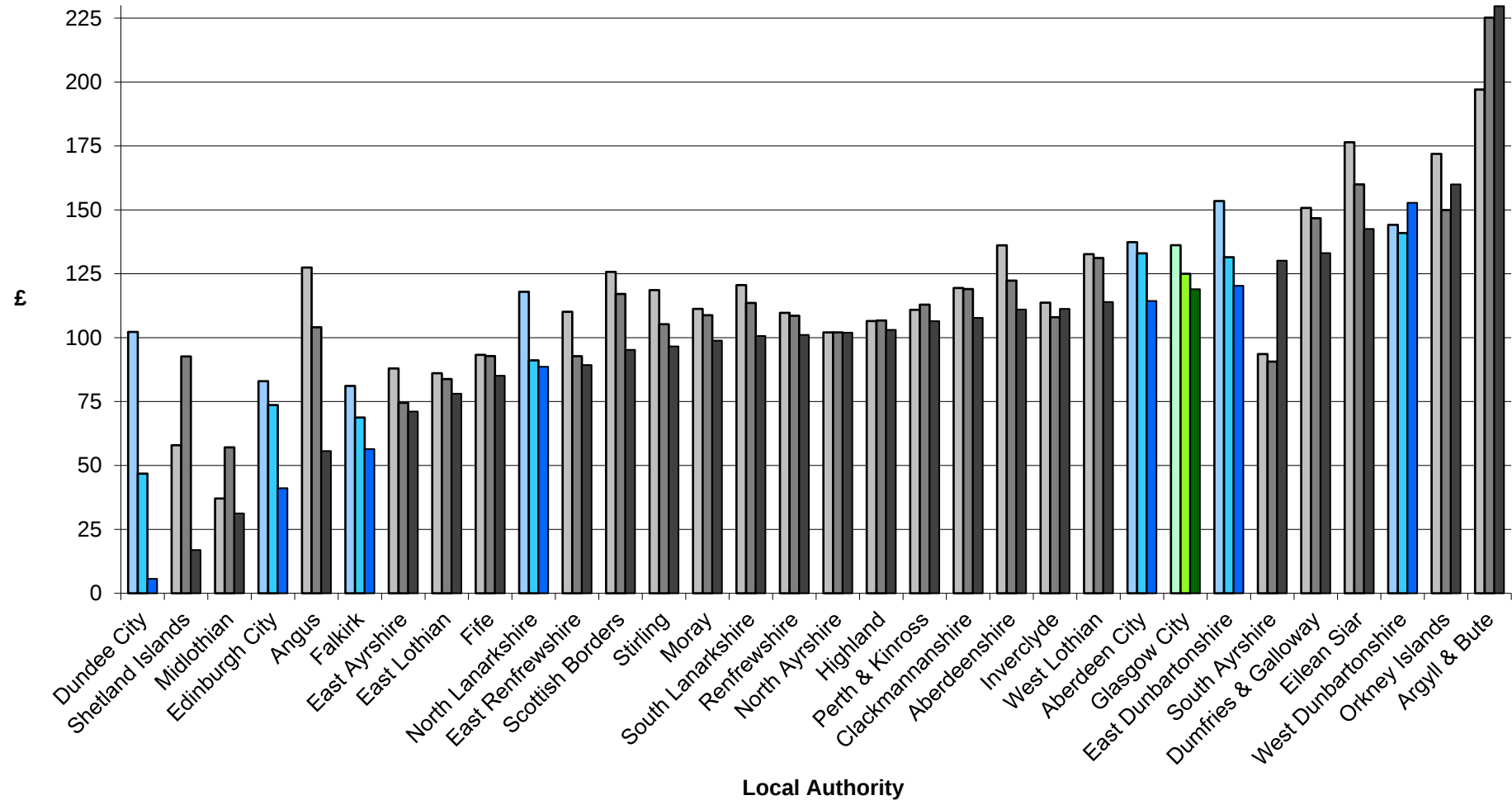


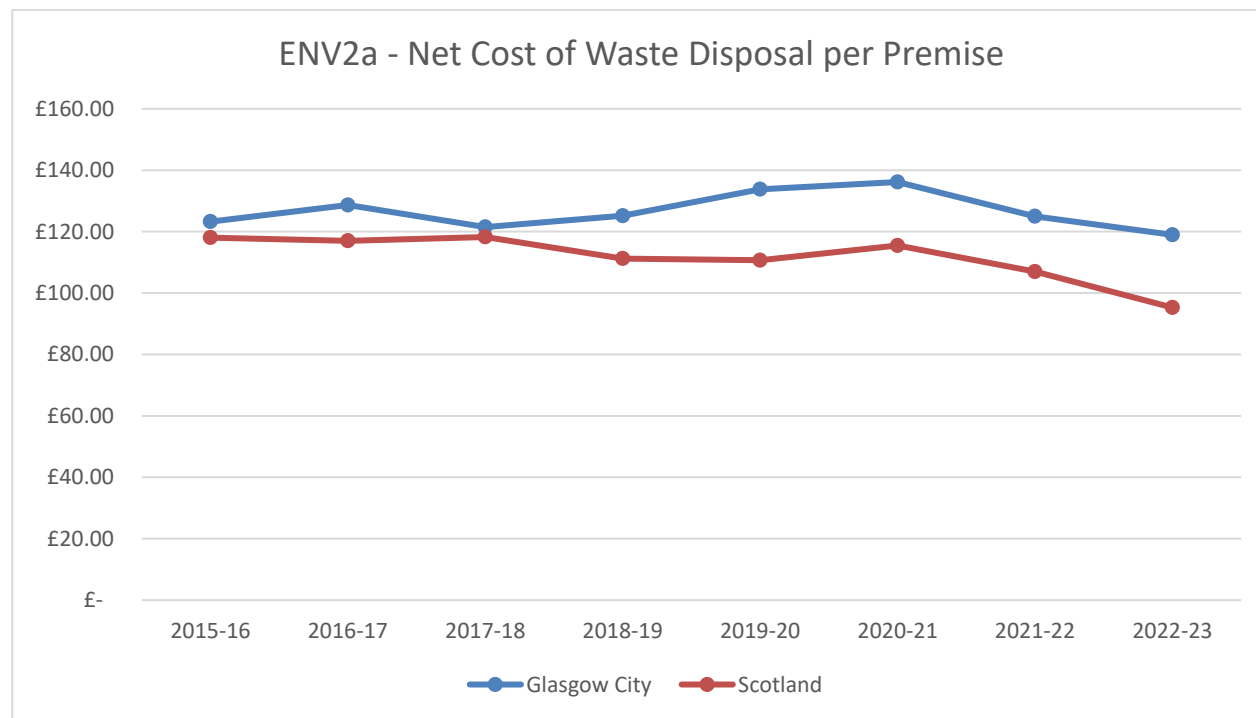
**ENV1a - Net Cost of Waste Collection per Premise
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



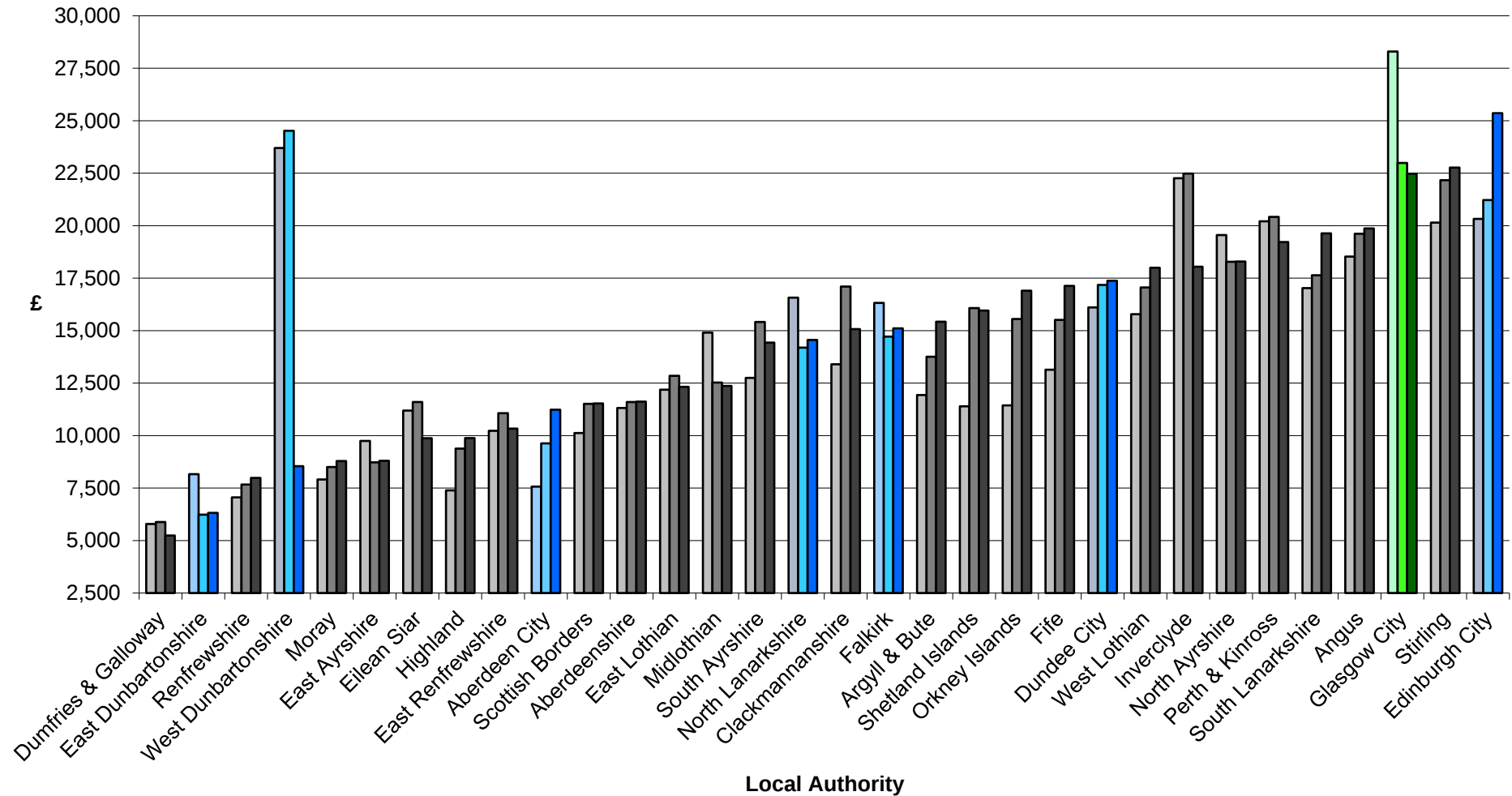


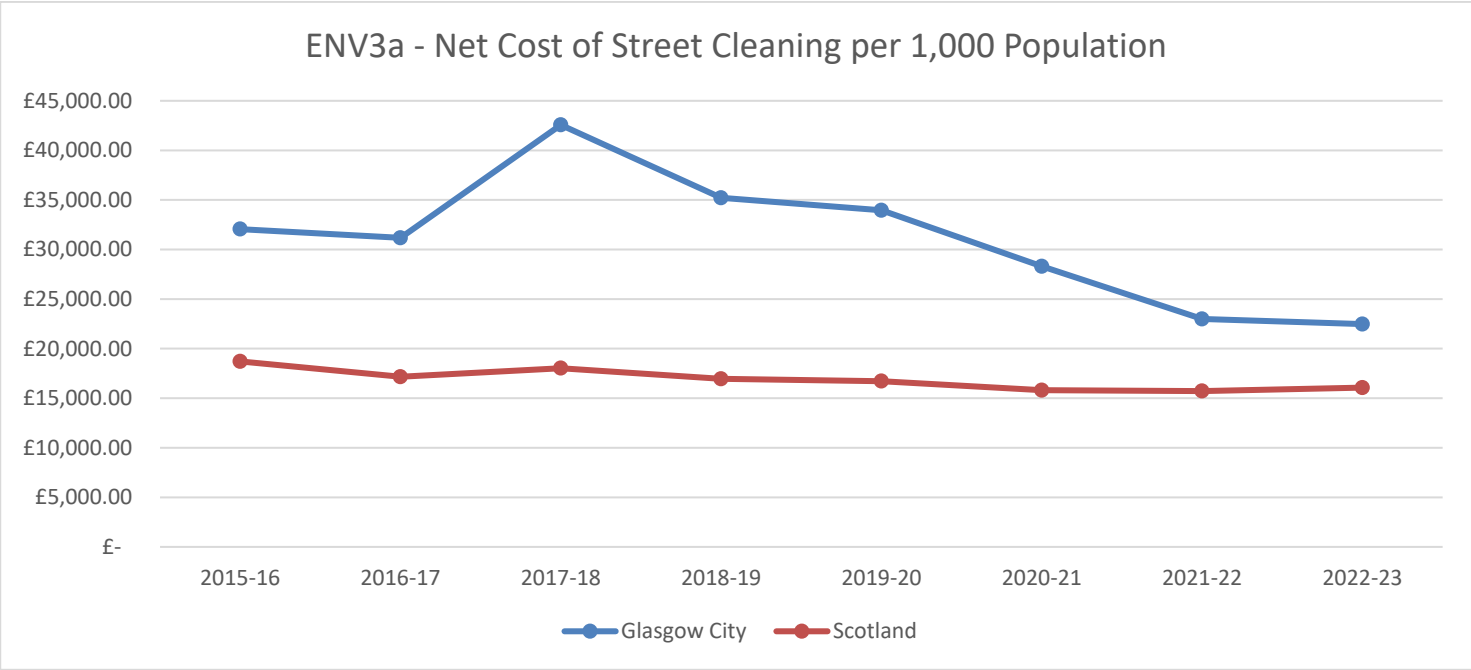
**ENV2a - Net Cost of Waste Disposal per Premise
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



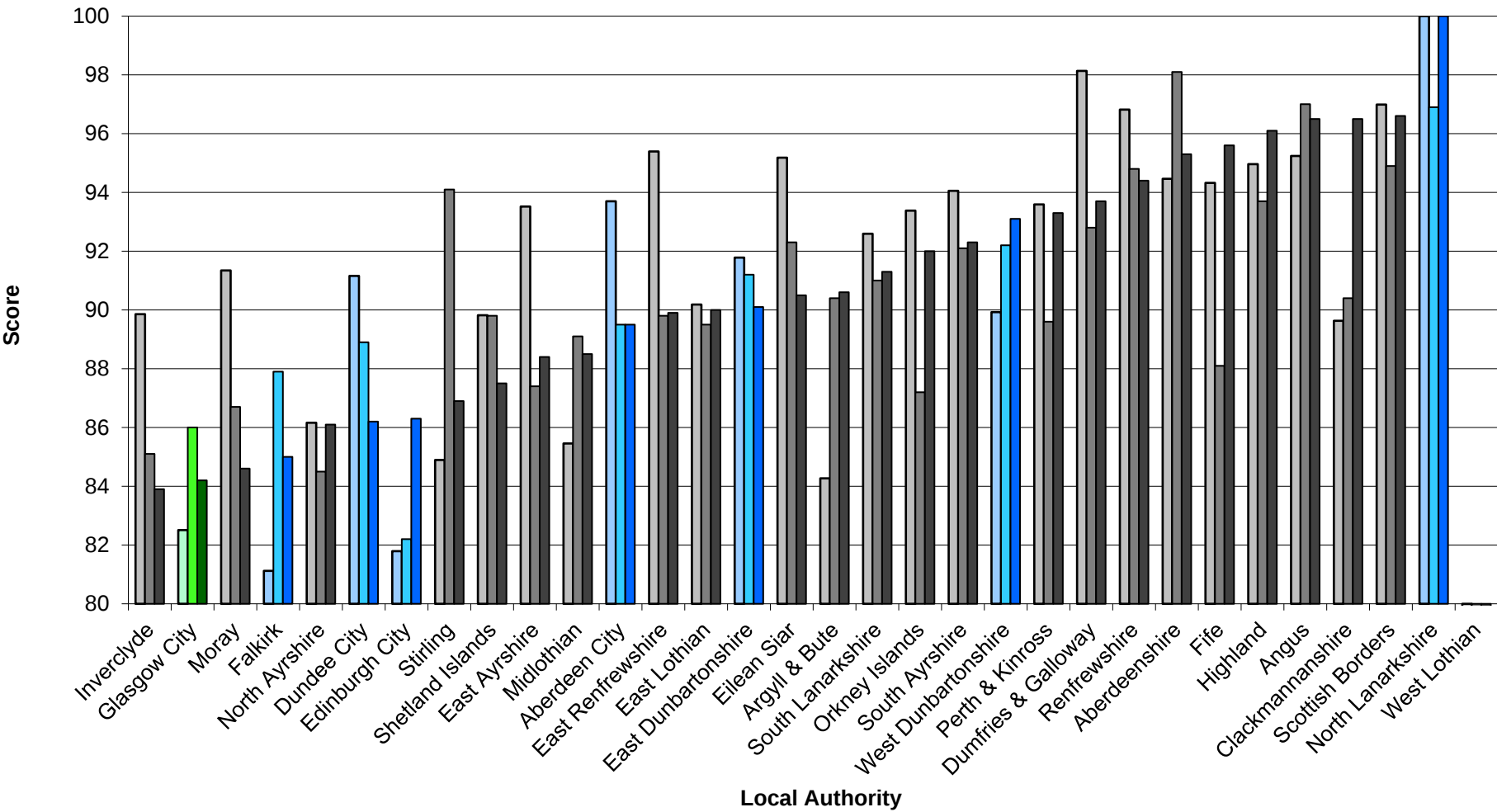


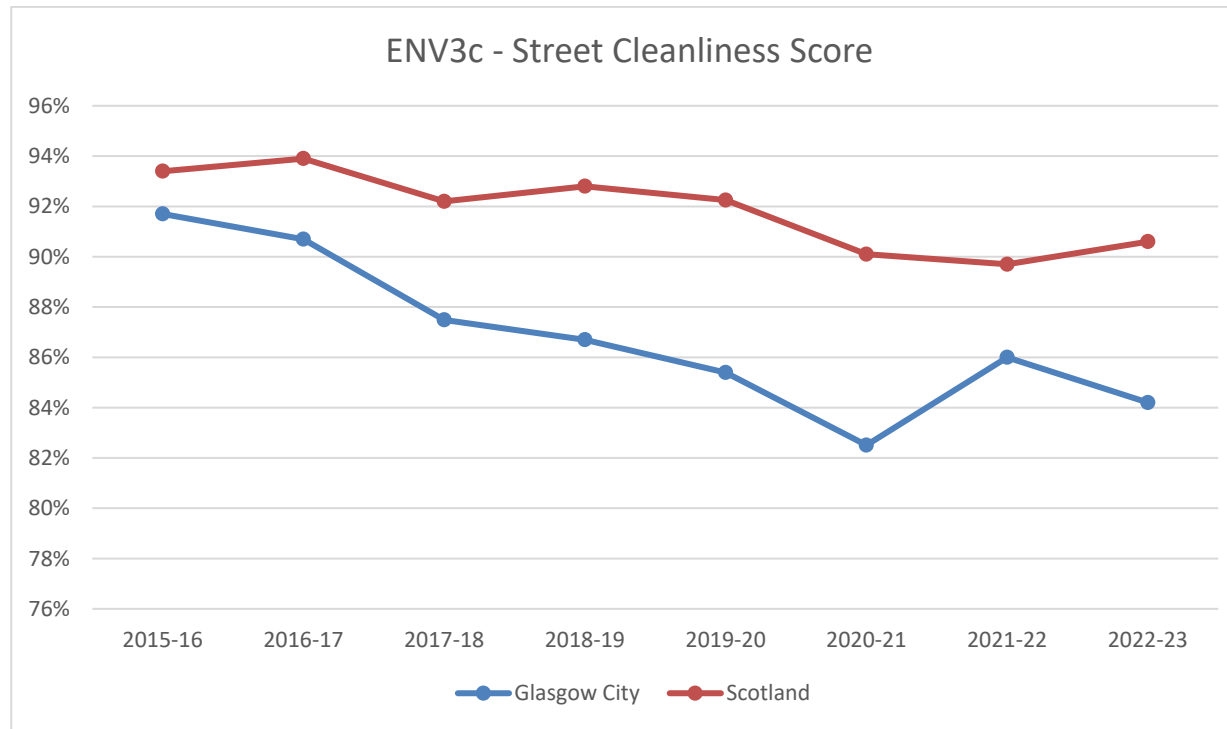
**ENV3a - Net Cost of Street Cleaning per 1,000 Population
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



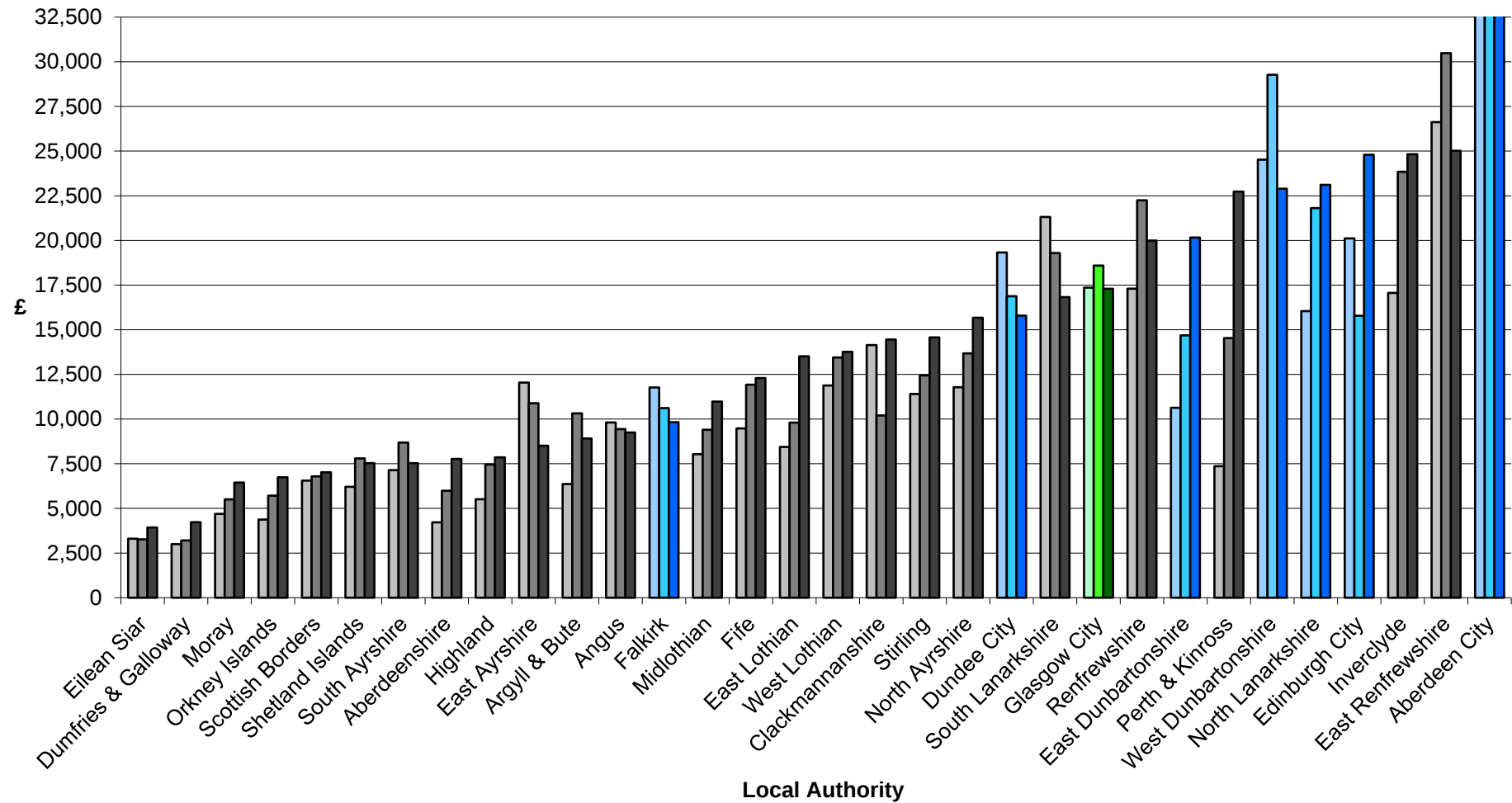


ENV3c - Street Cleanliness Score
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23

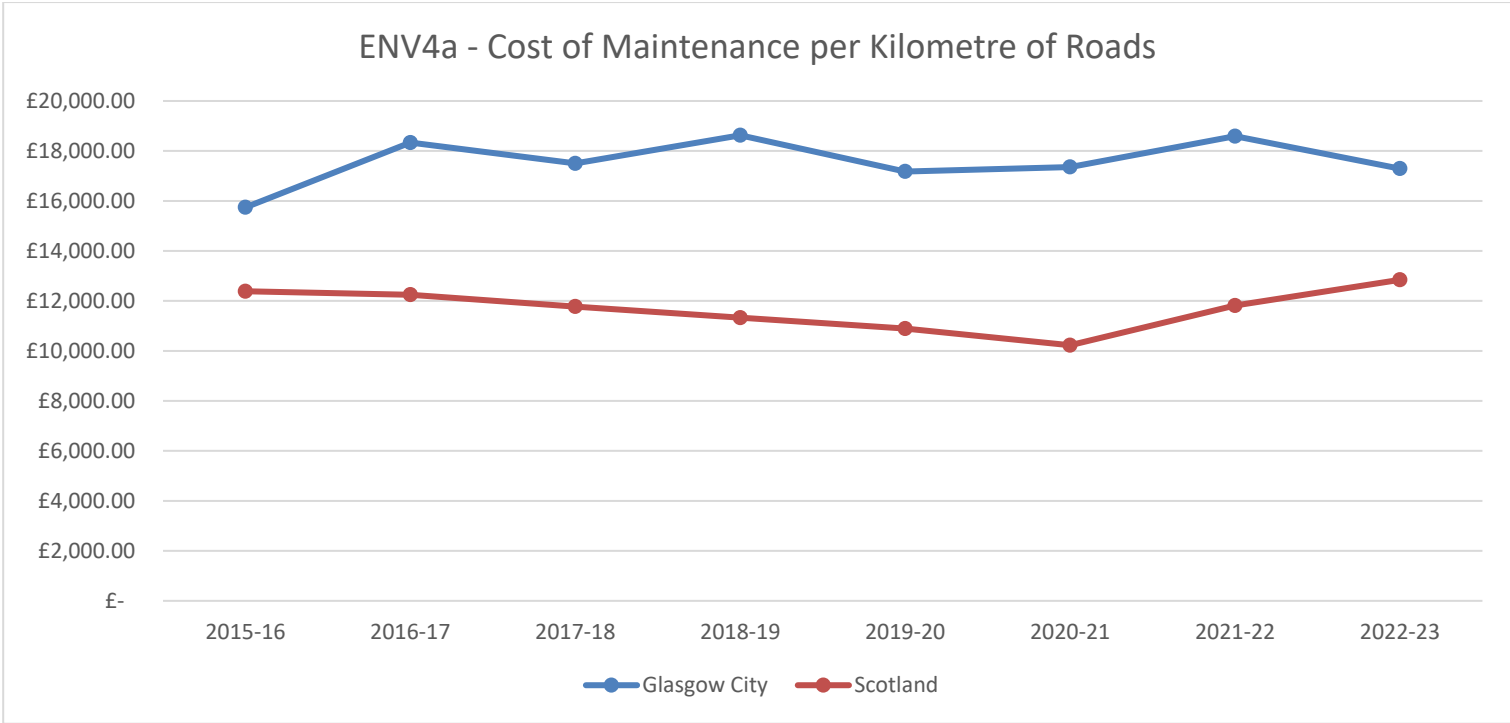




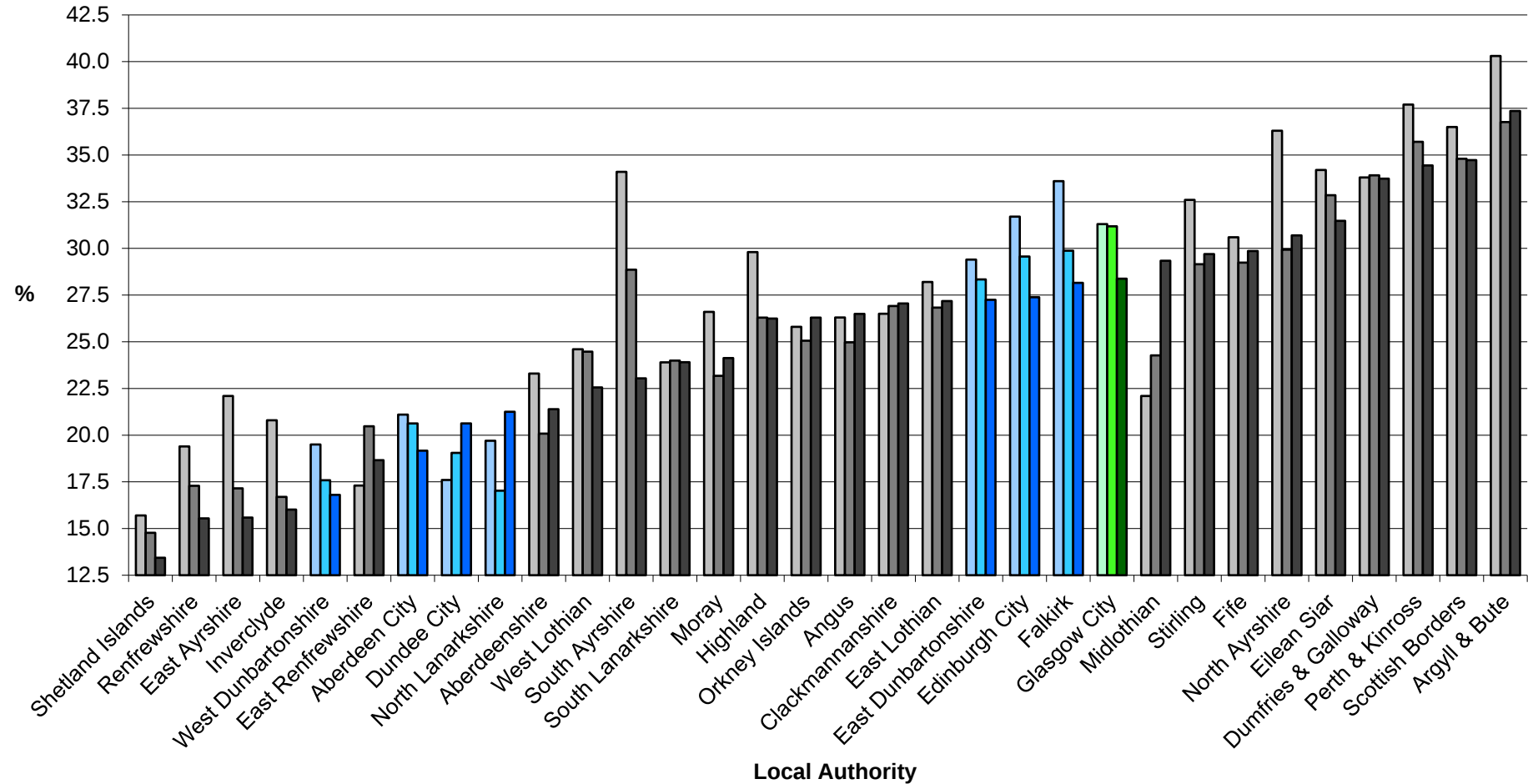
**ENV4a - Cost of Maintenance per Kilometre of Roads
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**

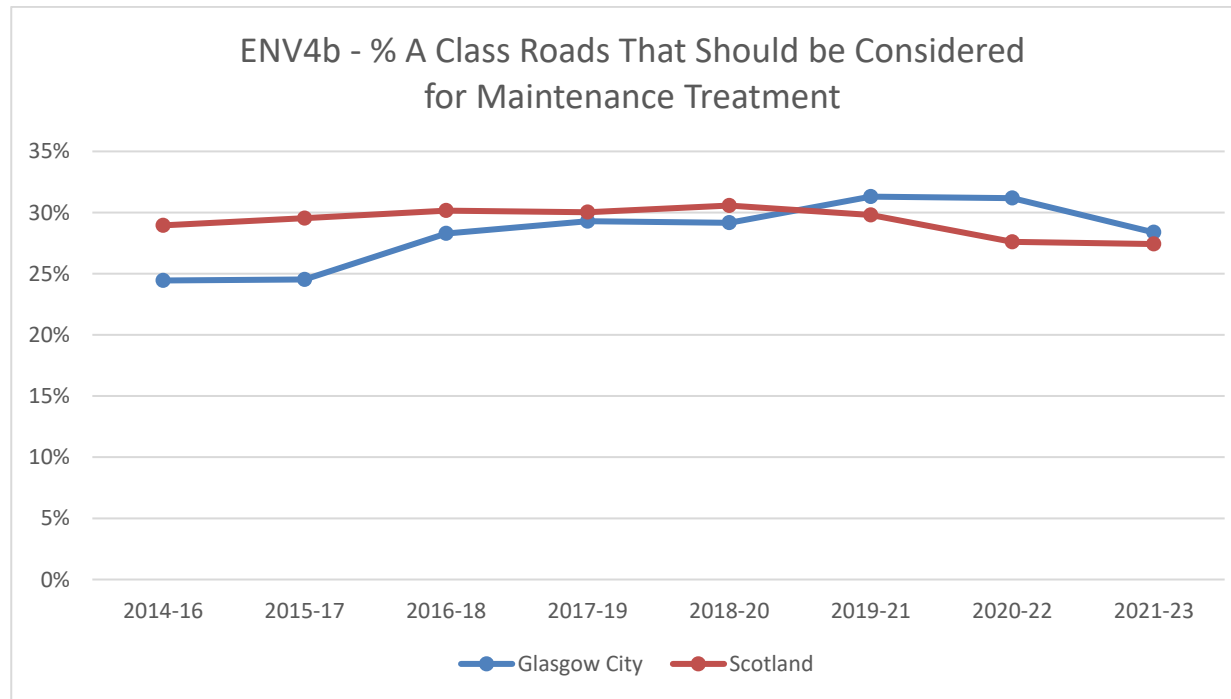


Aberdeen City 20/21 £70,349.84 21/22 £74,131.08 22/23 £81,201.16

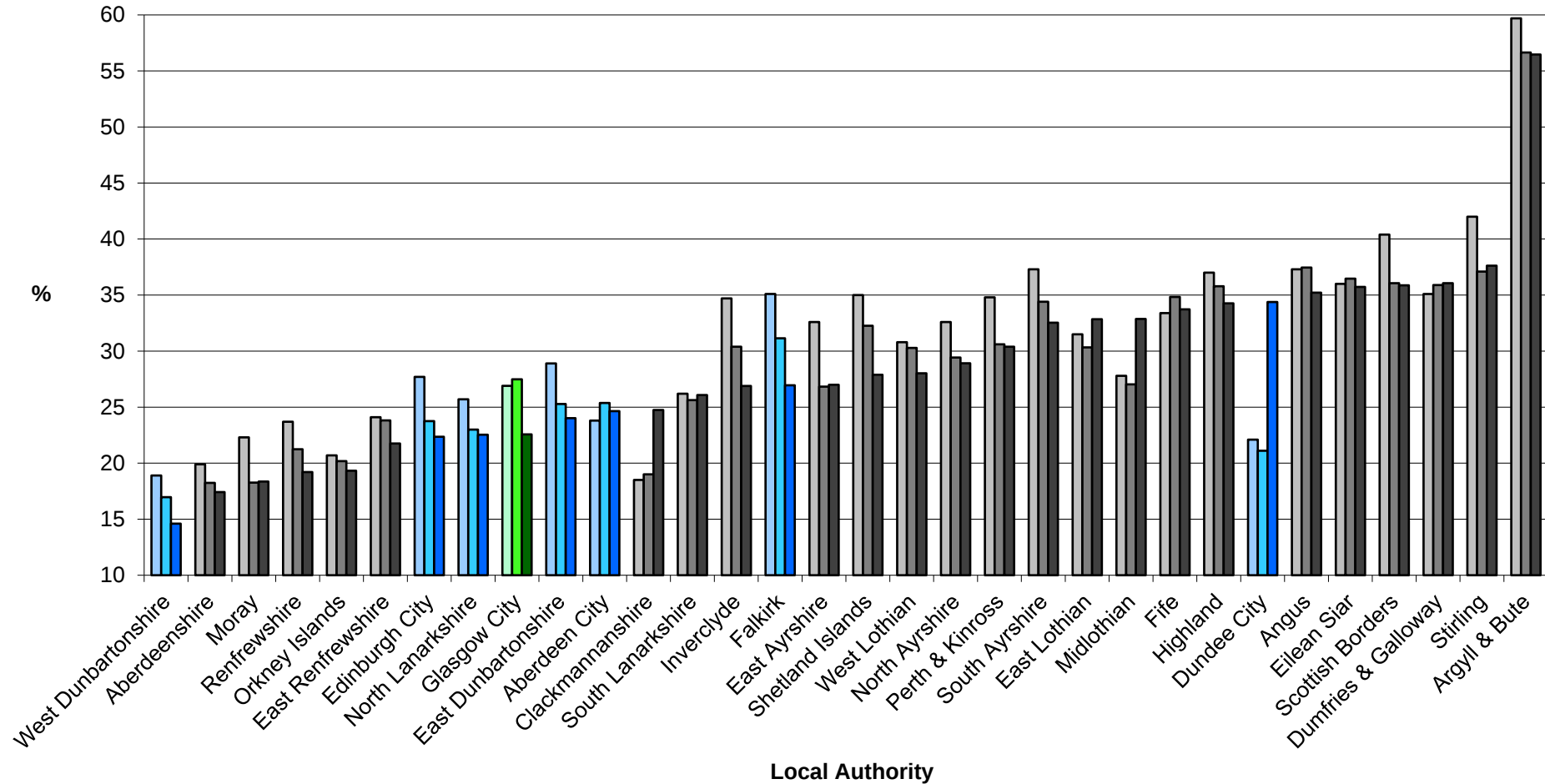


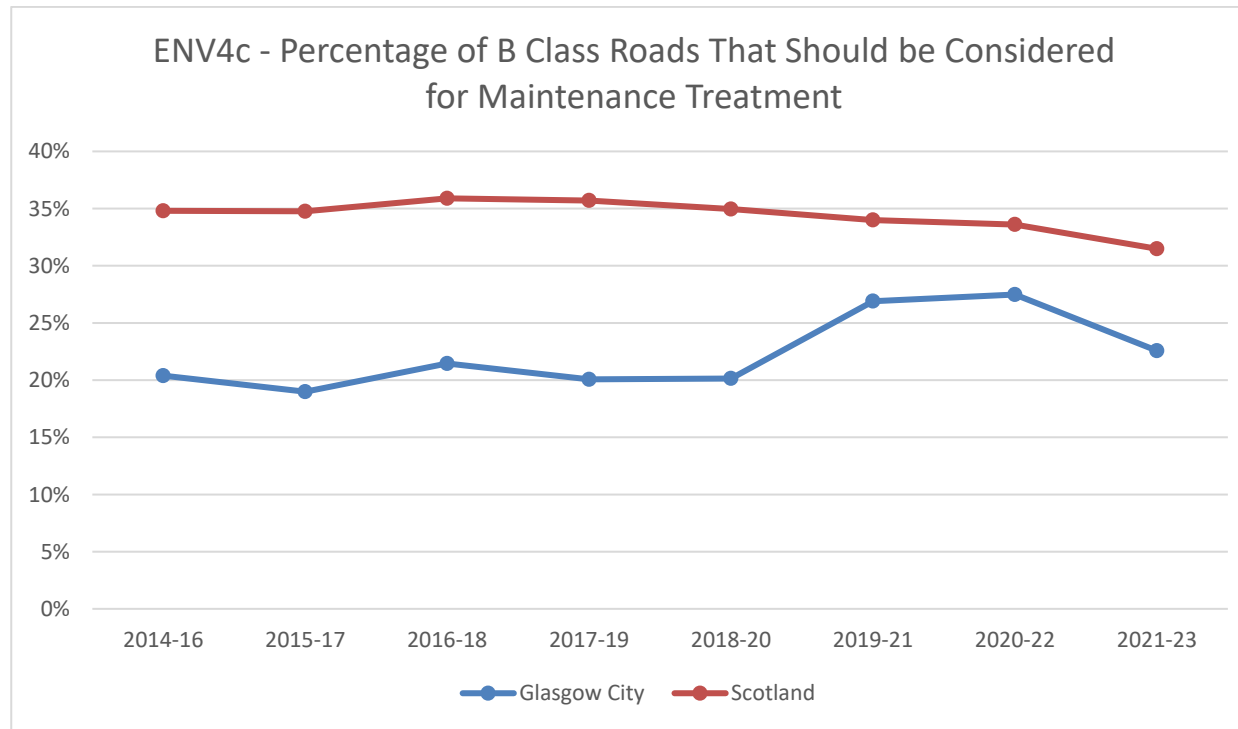
**ENV4b - Percentage A Class Roads that Should be Considered for Maintenance Treatment
2019/21, 2020/22, 2021/23**



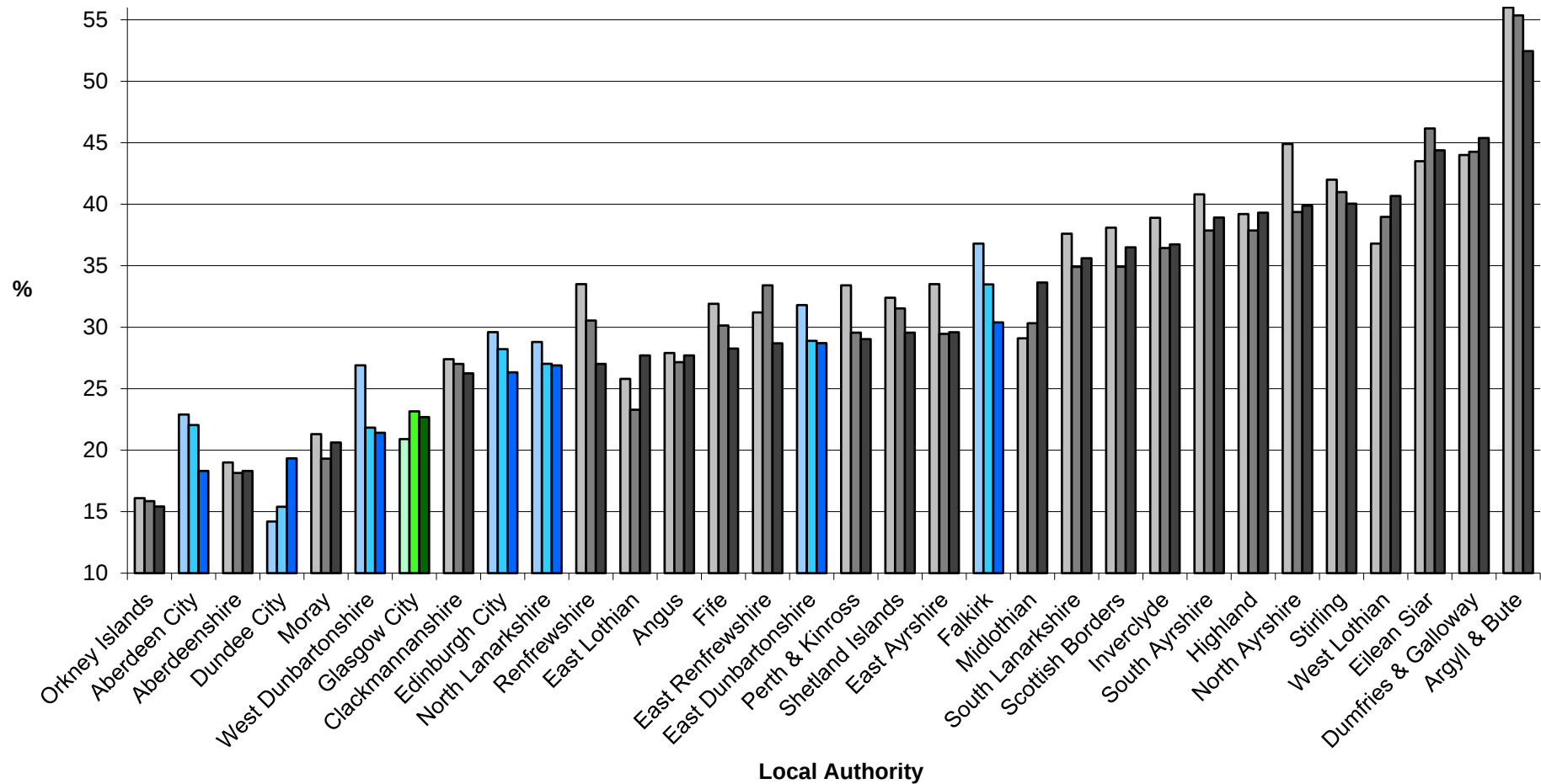


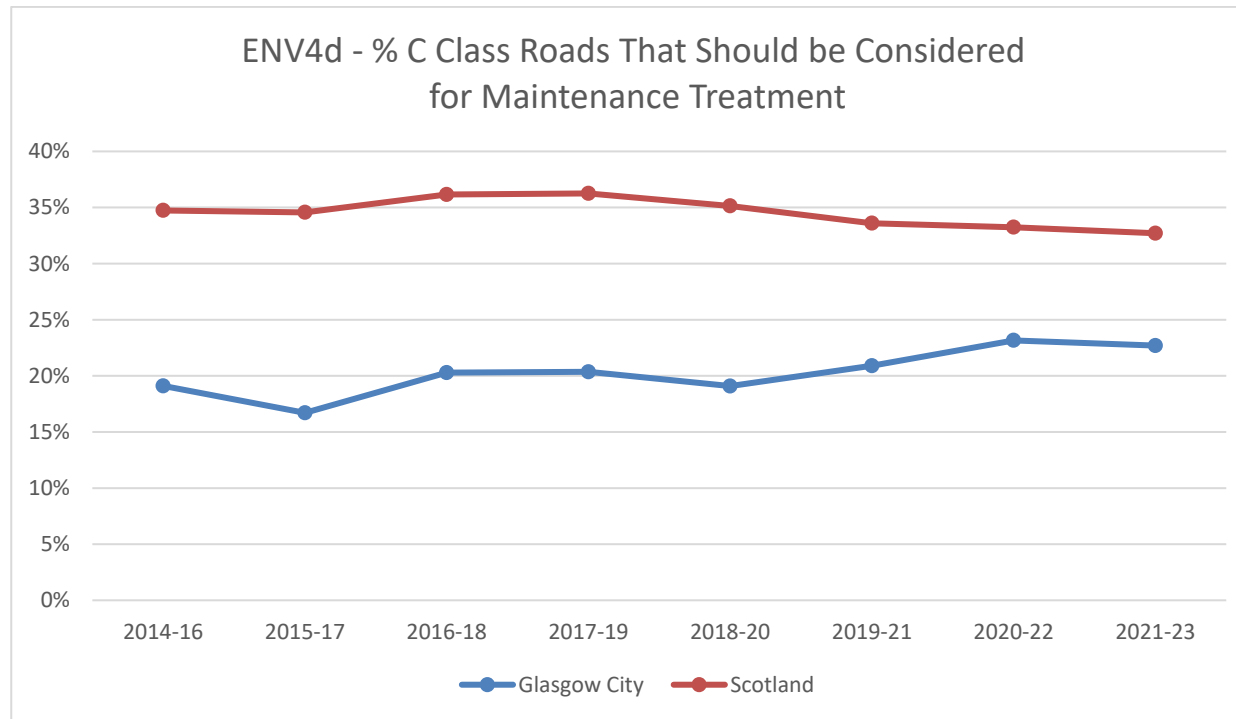
**ENV4c - Percentage B Class Roads That Should be Considered for Maintenance Treatment
2019/21, 2020/22, 2021/23**



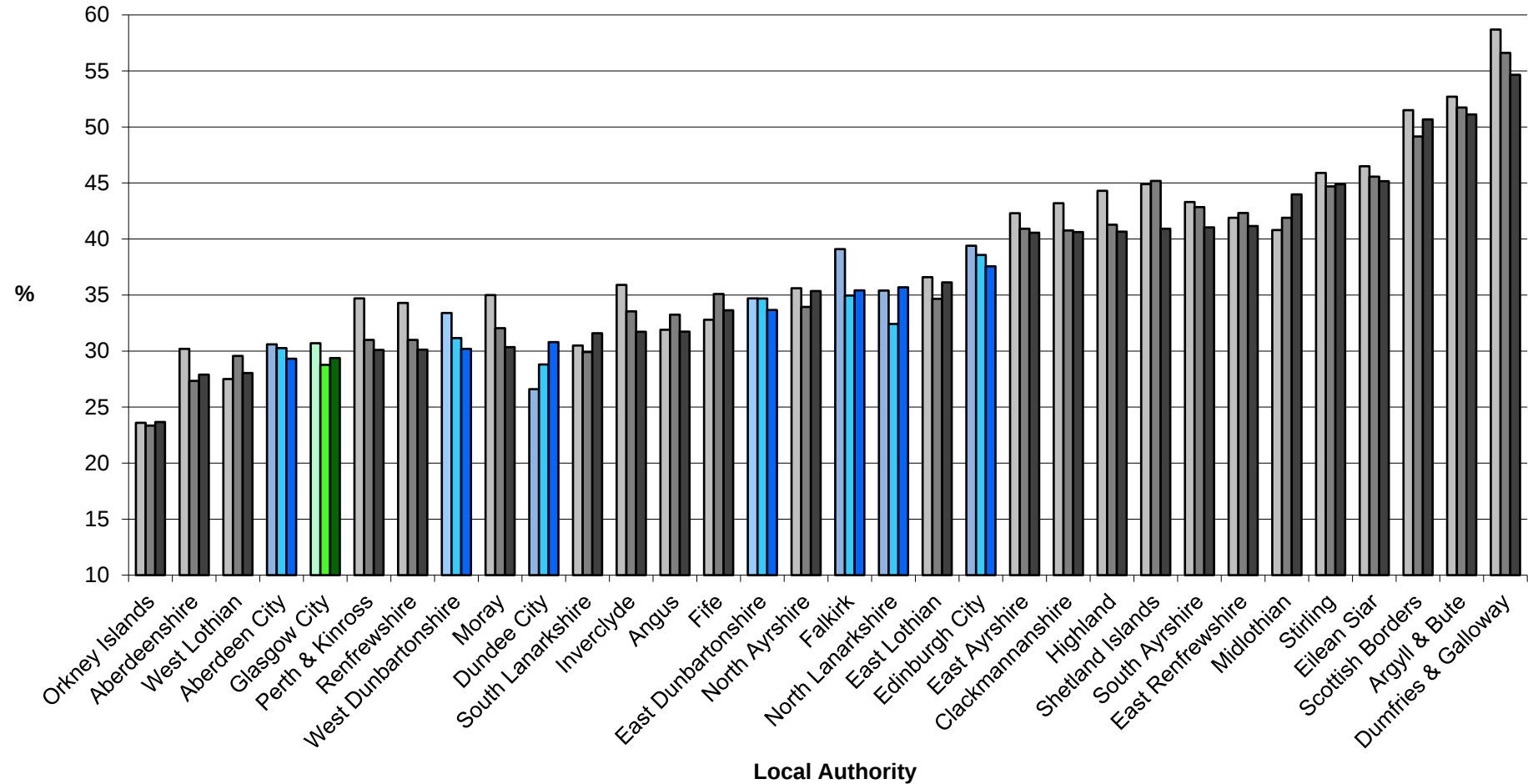


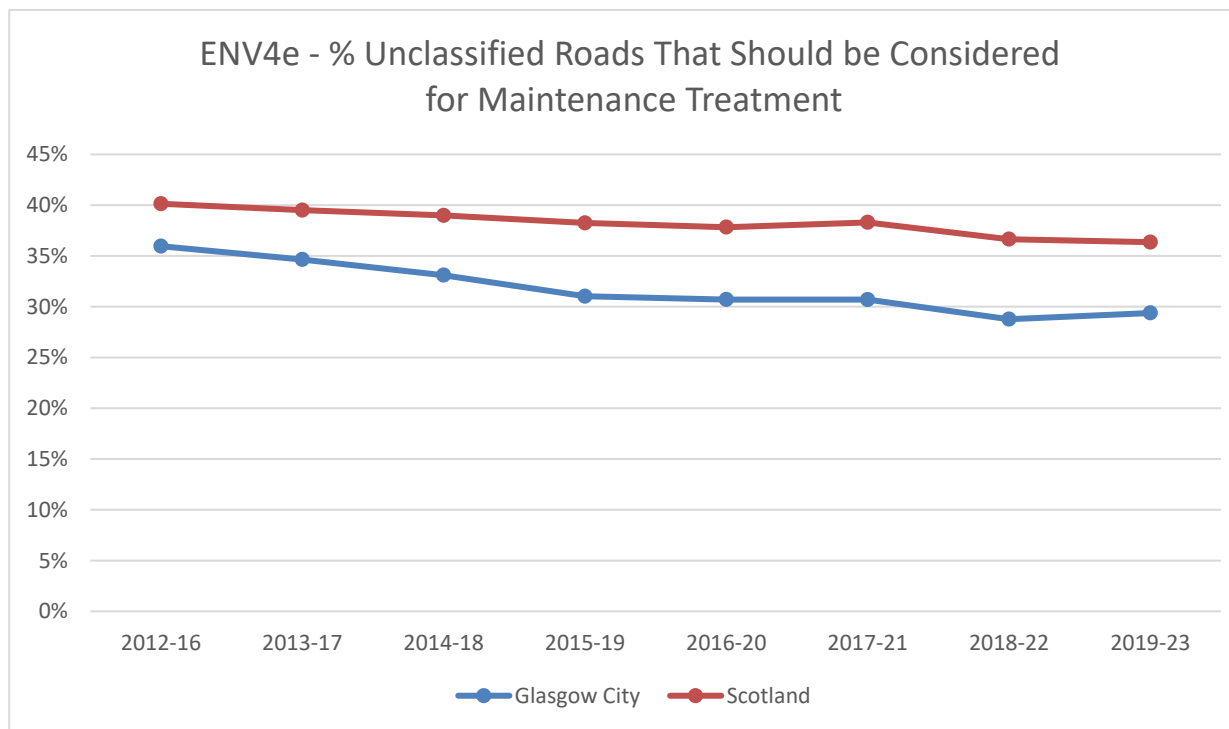
**ENV4d - Percentage C Class Roads That Should be Considered for Maintenance Treatment
2019/21, 2020/22, 2021/23**



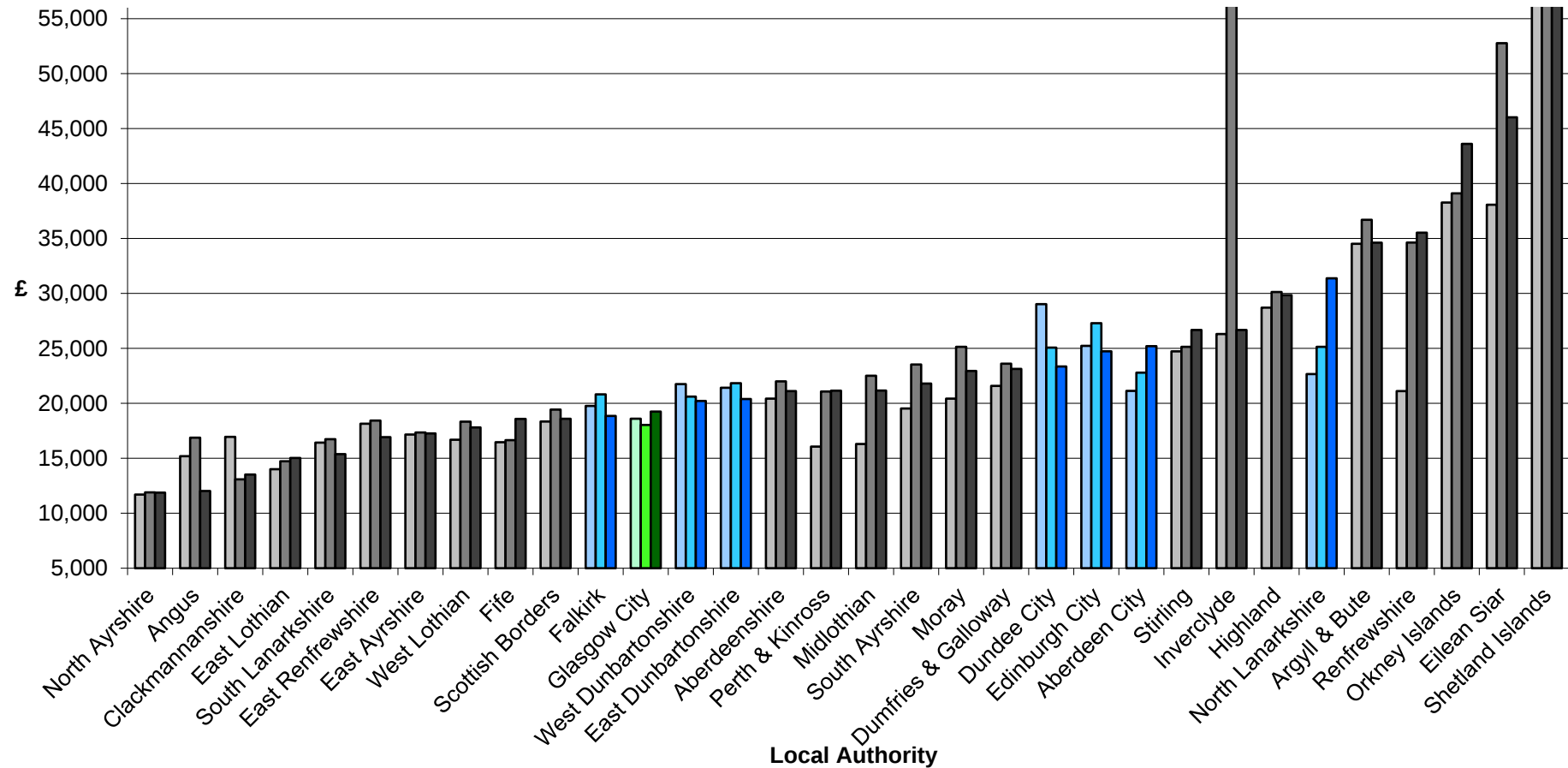


**ENV4e - Percentage Unclassified Roads That Should be Considered for Maintenance Treatment
2017/21, 2018/22, 2019-23**



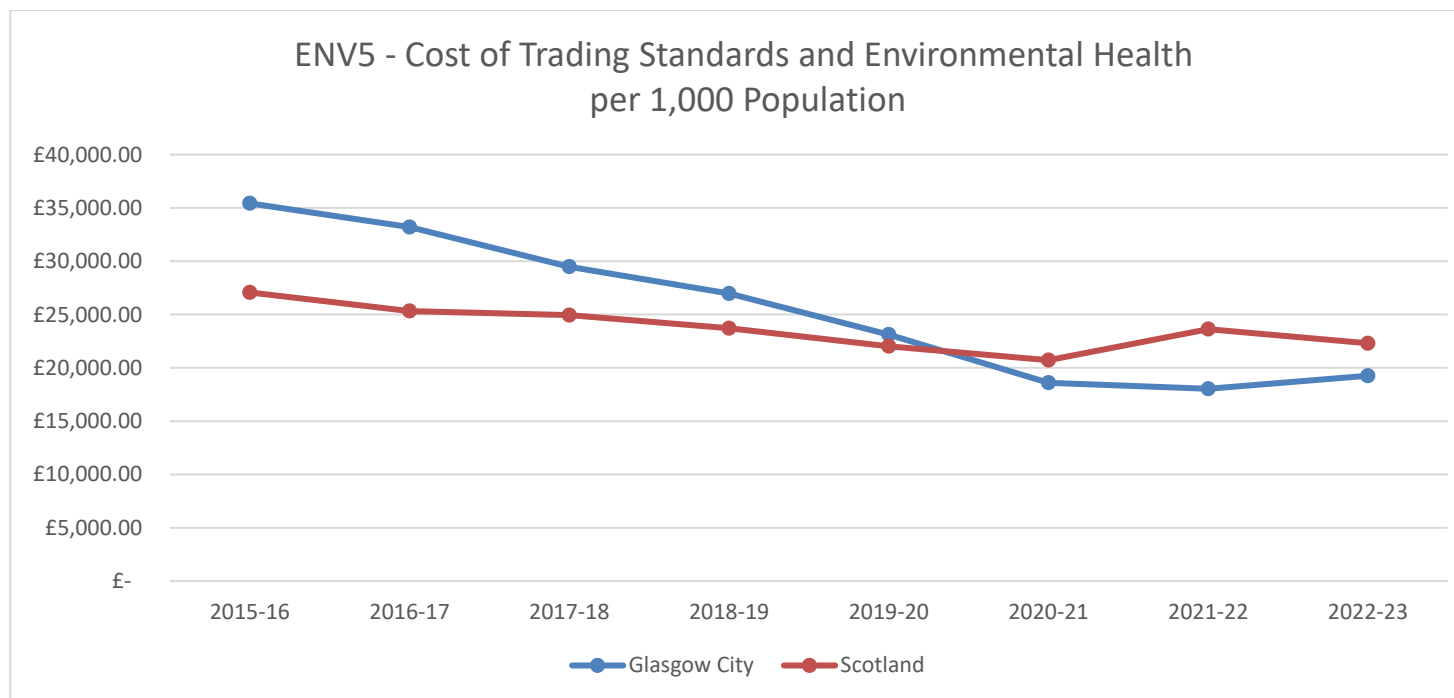


**ENV5 - Cost of Trading Standards and Environmental Health per 1,000 Population
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**

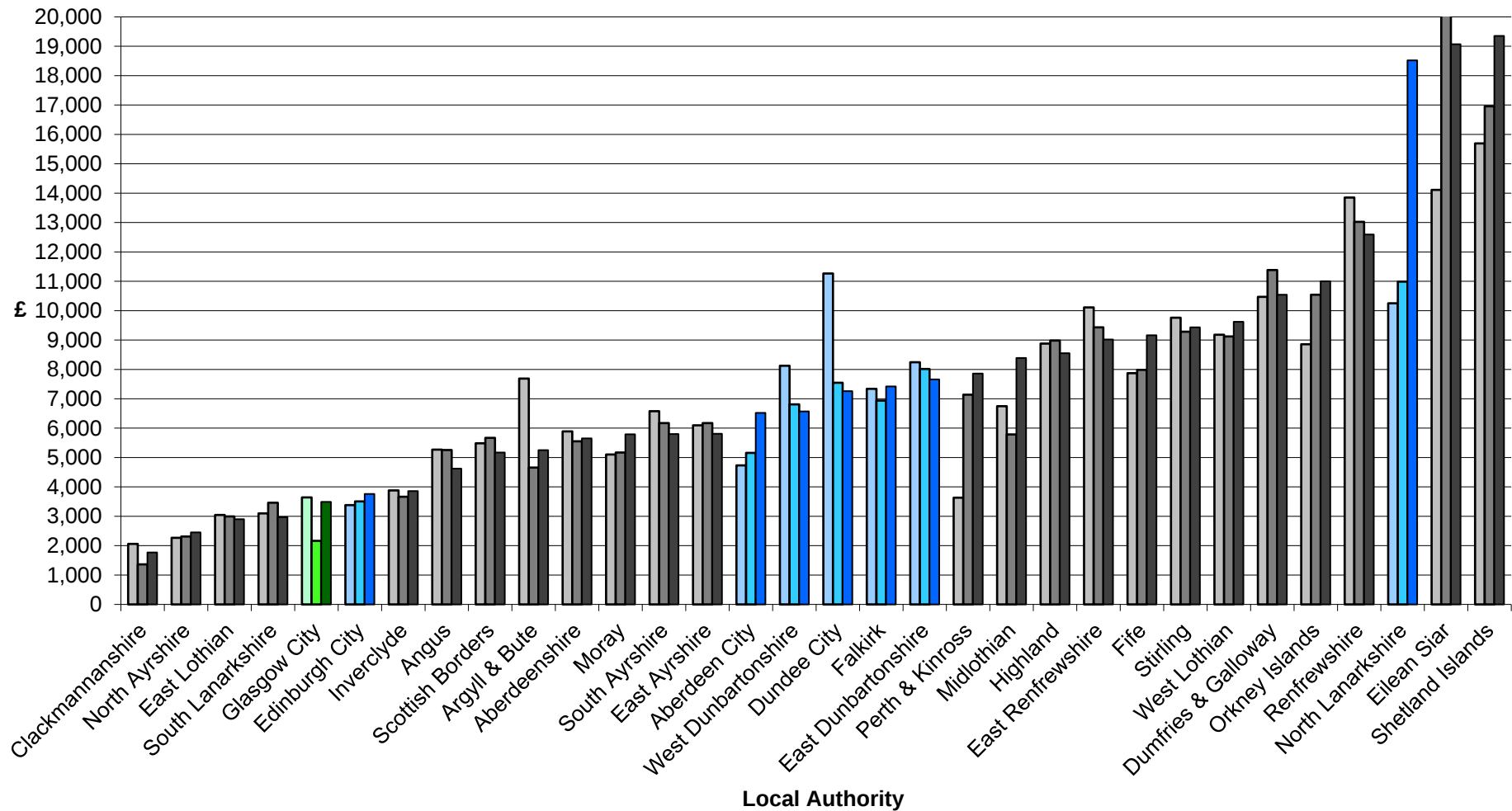


Inverclyde 21/22 £120,749.62

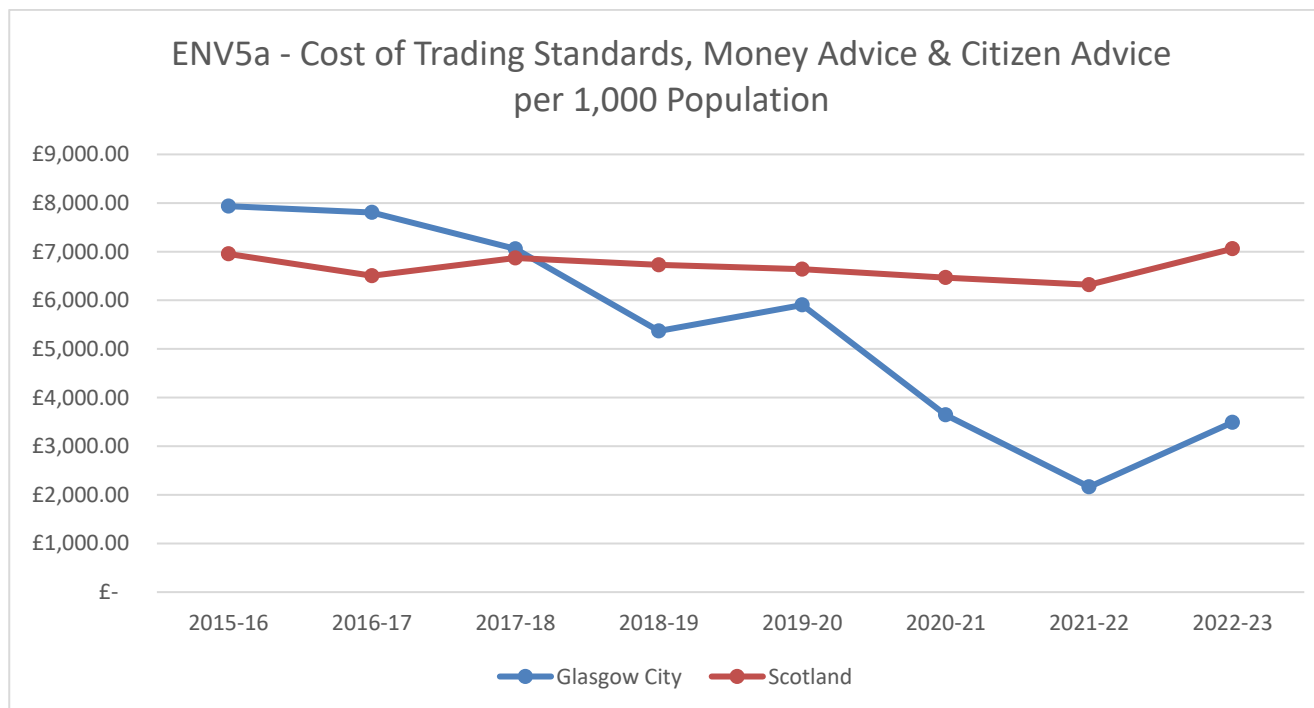
Shetland Islands 20/21 £56,553.10 **21/22** £61,604.36 **22/23** £62,772.45



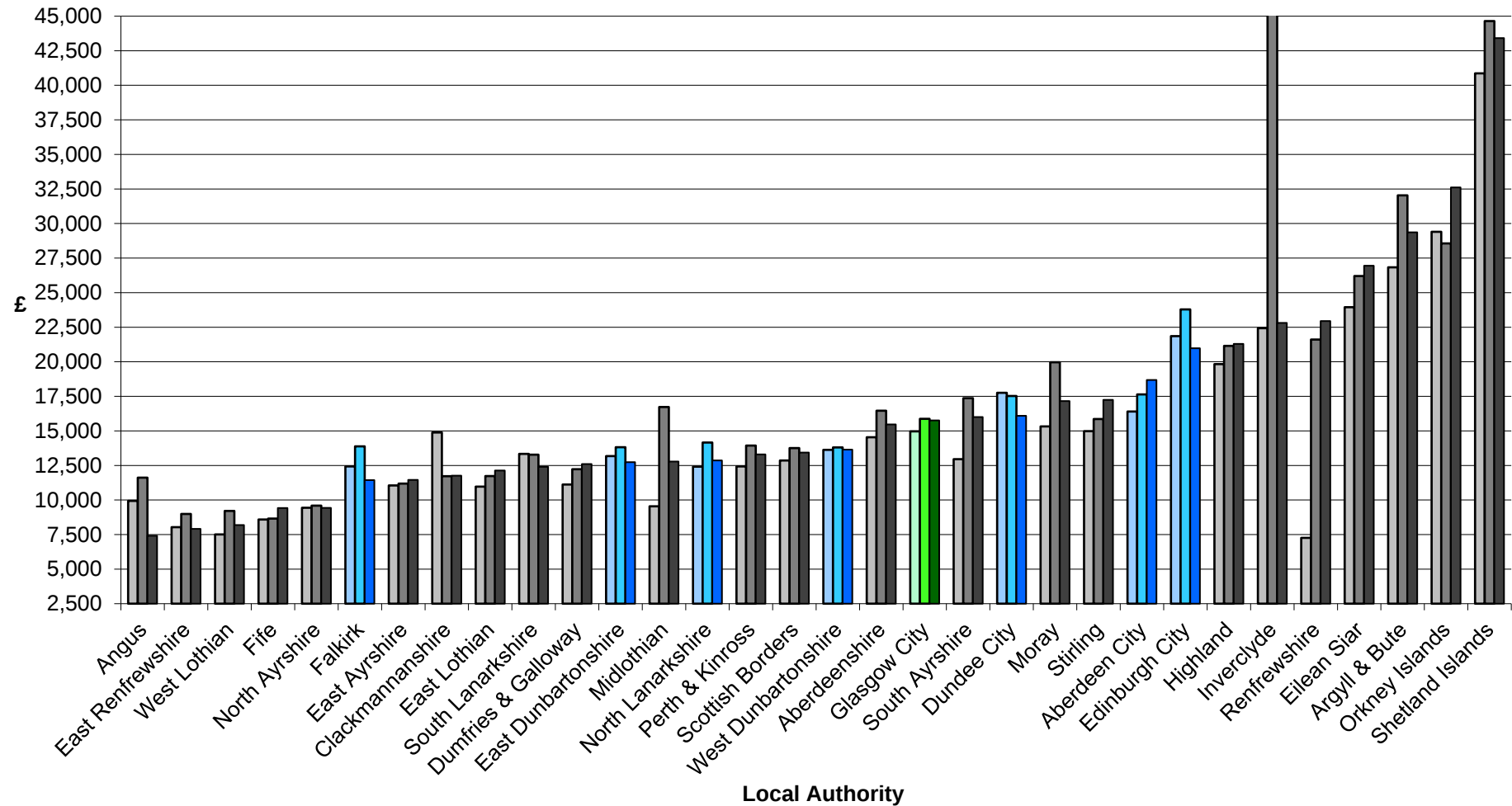
**ENV5a - Cost of Trading Standards, Money Advice & Citizen Advice per 1,000 Population
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



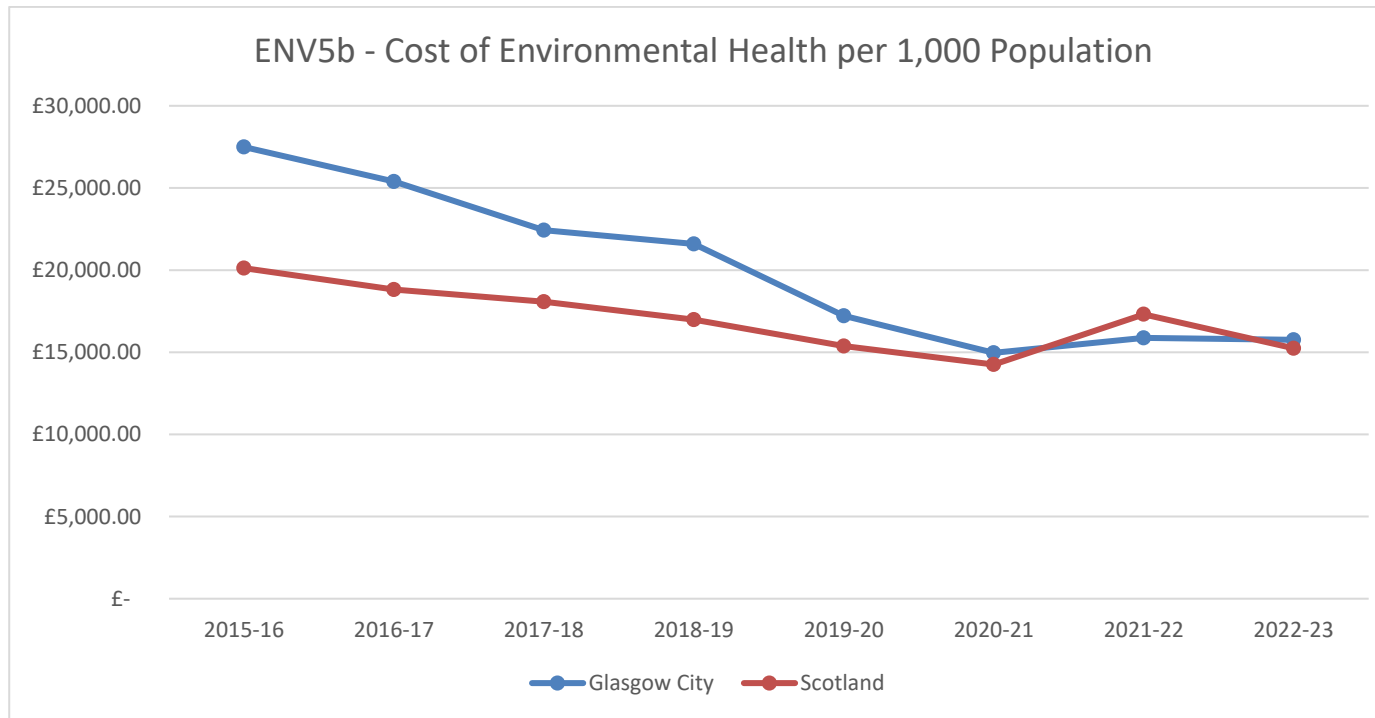
Eilean Siar 21/22 £26,558.86



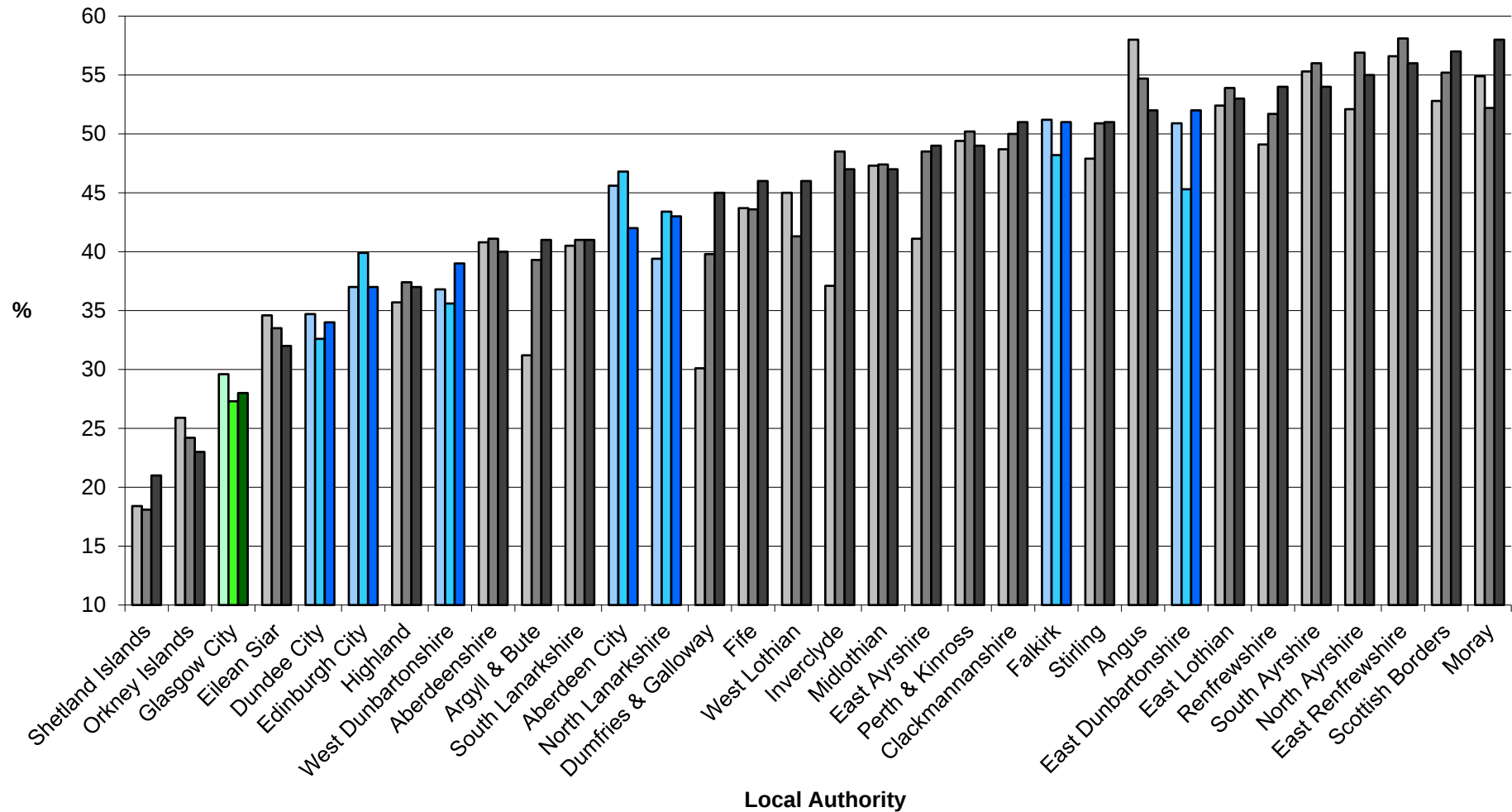
**ENV5b - Cost of Environmental Health per 1,000 Population
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**

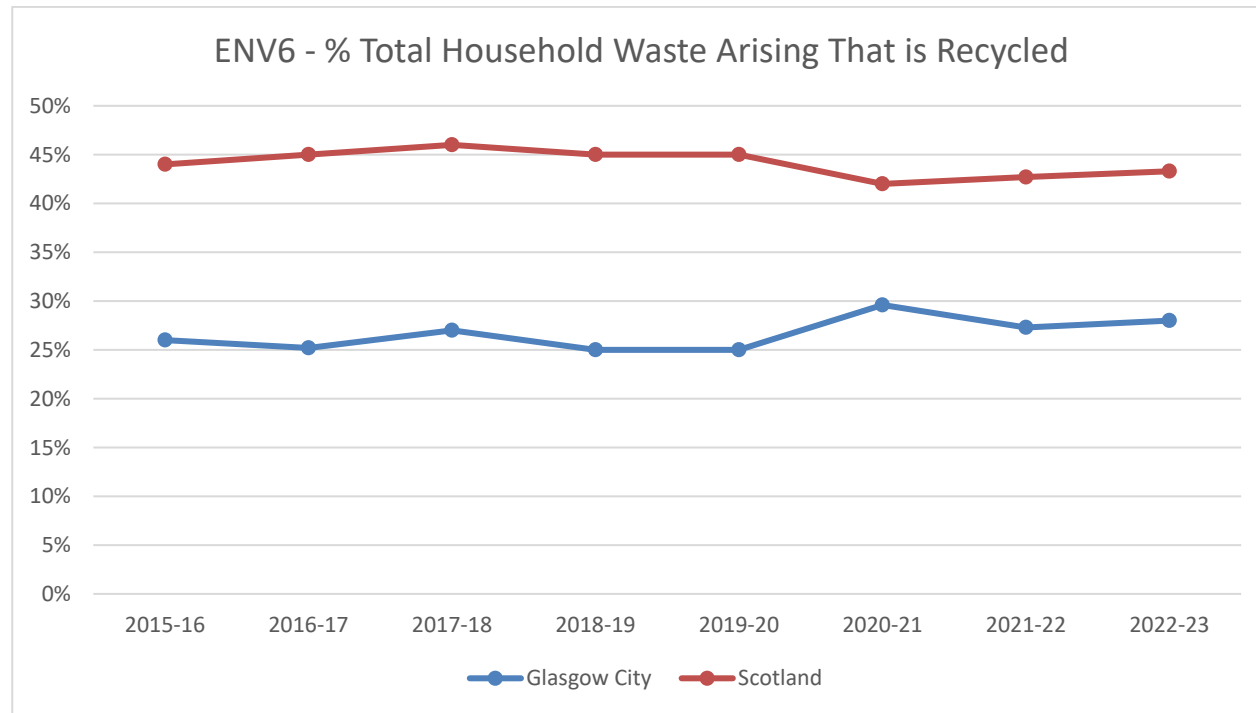


Inverclyde 21/22 £117,081.29

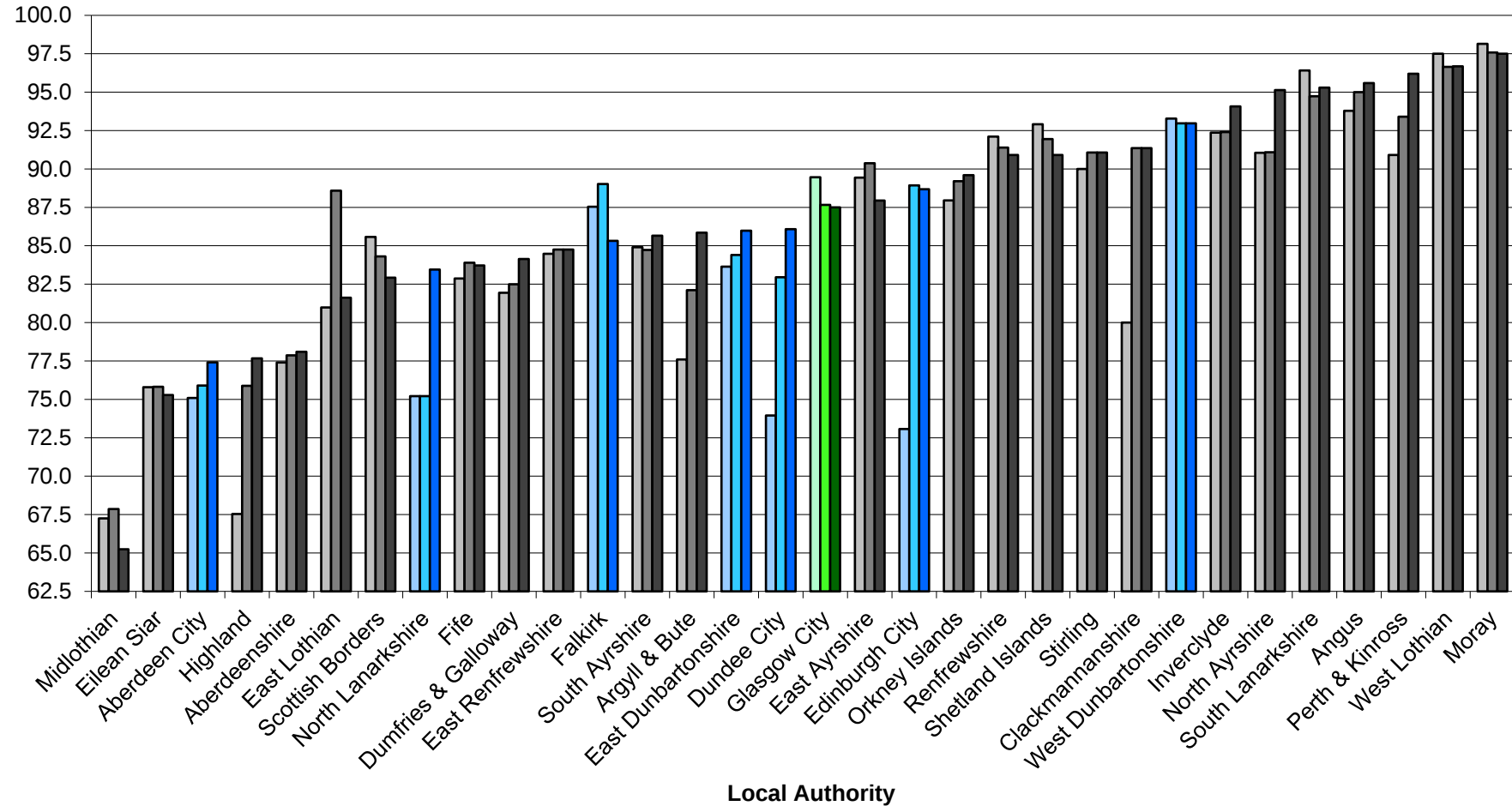


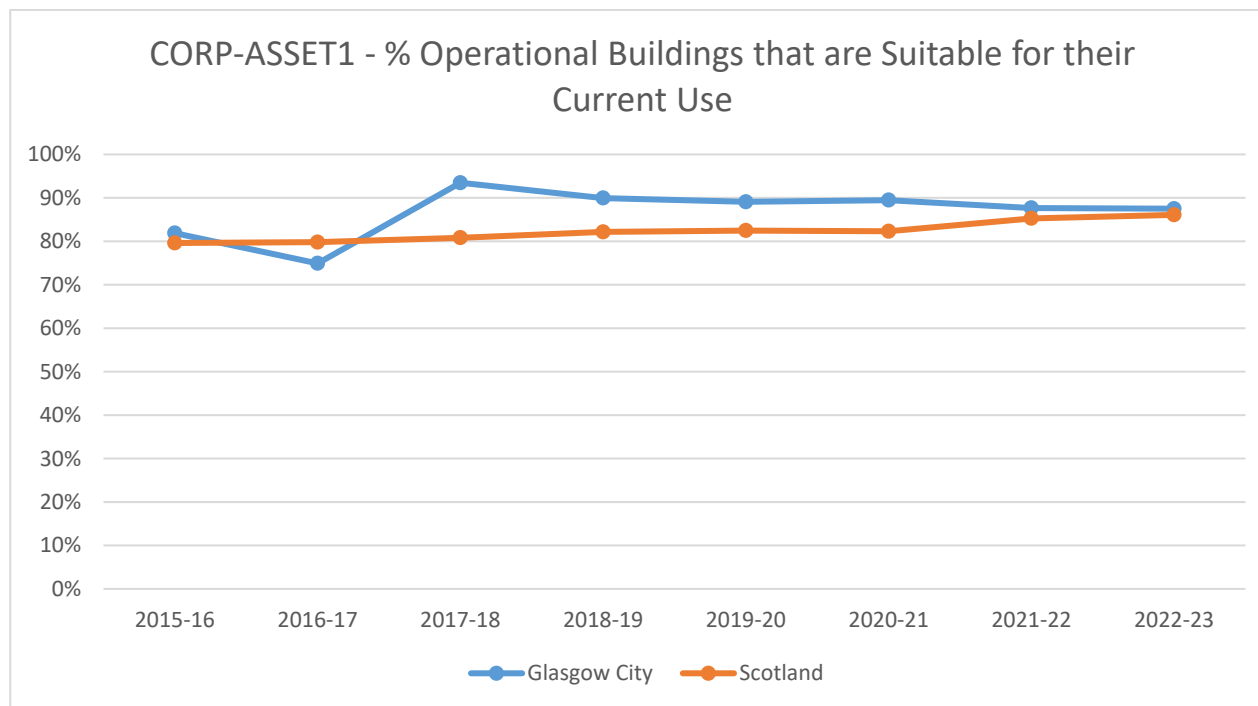
ENV6 - % Total Household Waste Arising that is Recycled
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23



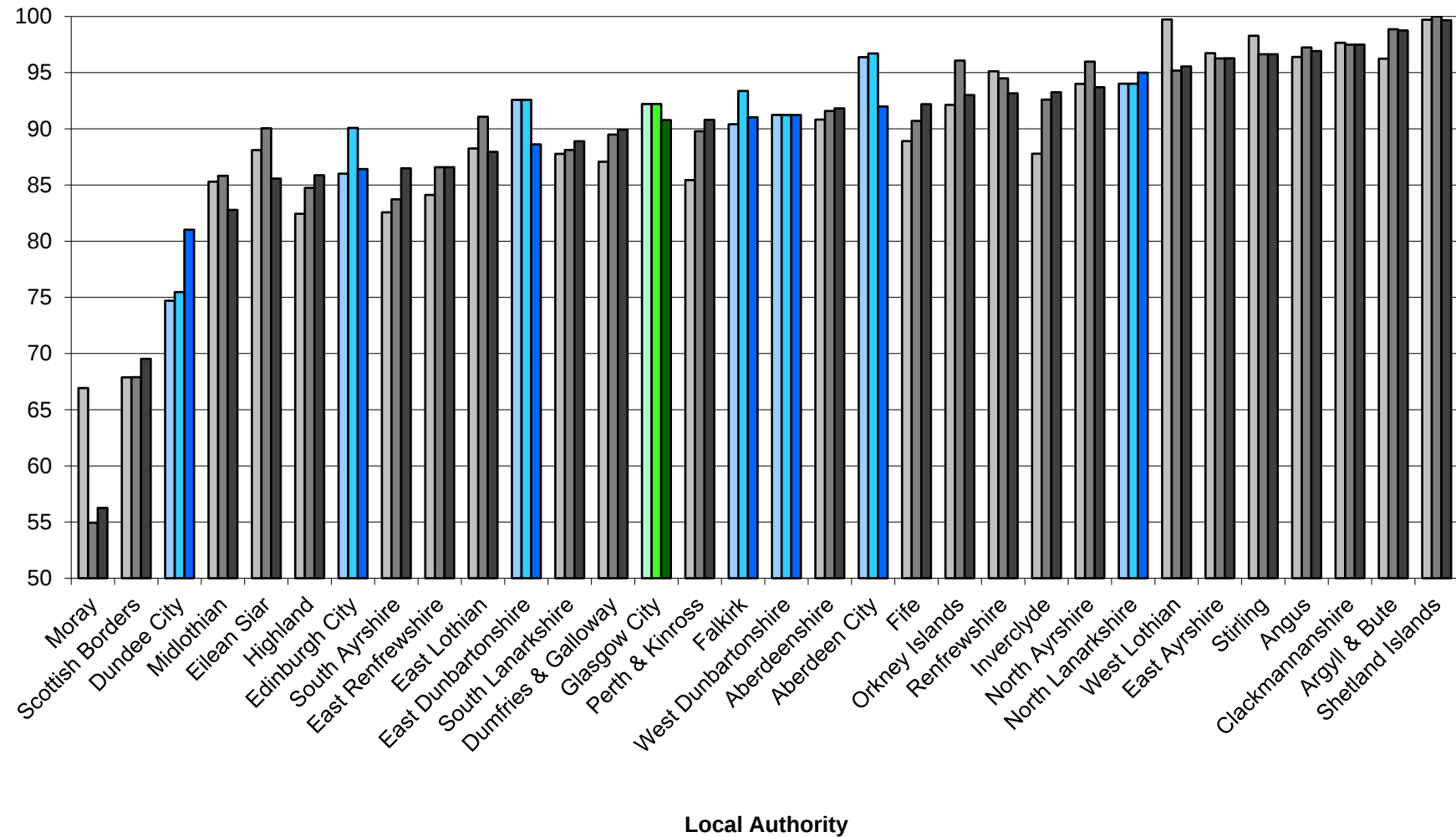


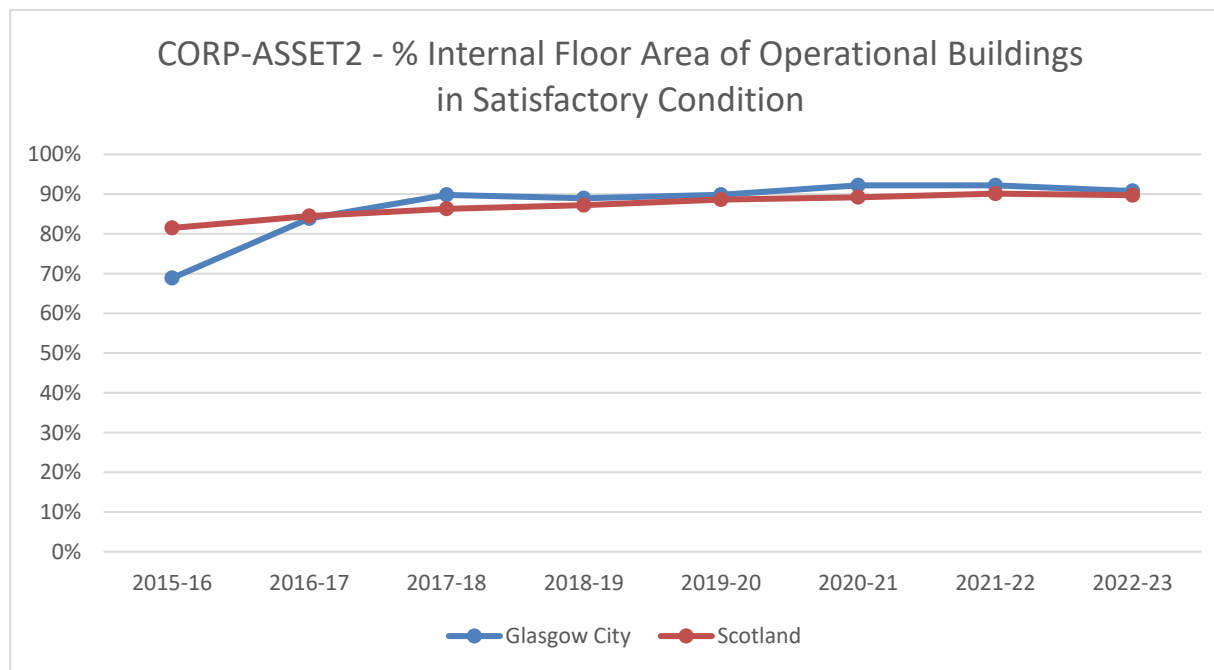
**CORP-ASSET1 - % Operational Buildings That are Suitable for Their Current Use
2020/21, 2021/22 2022/23**



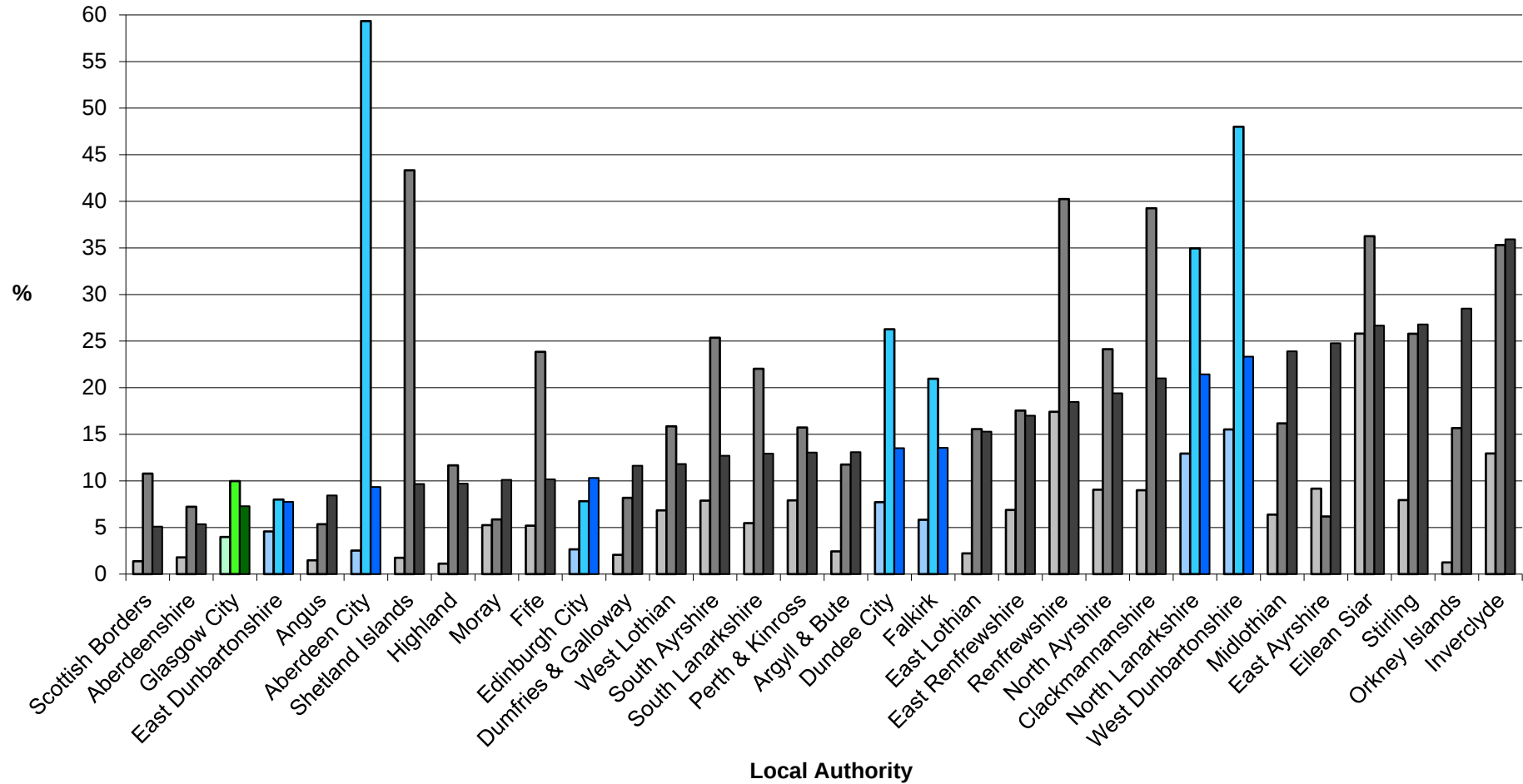


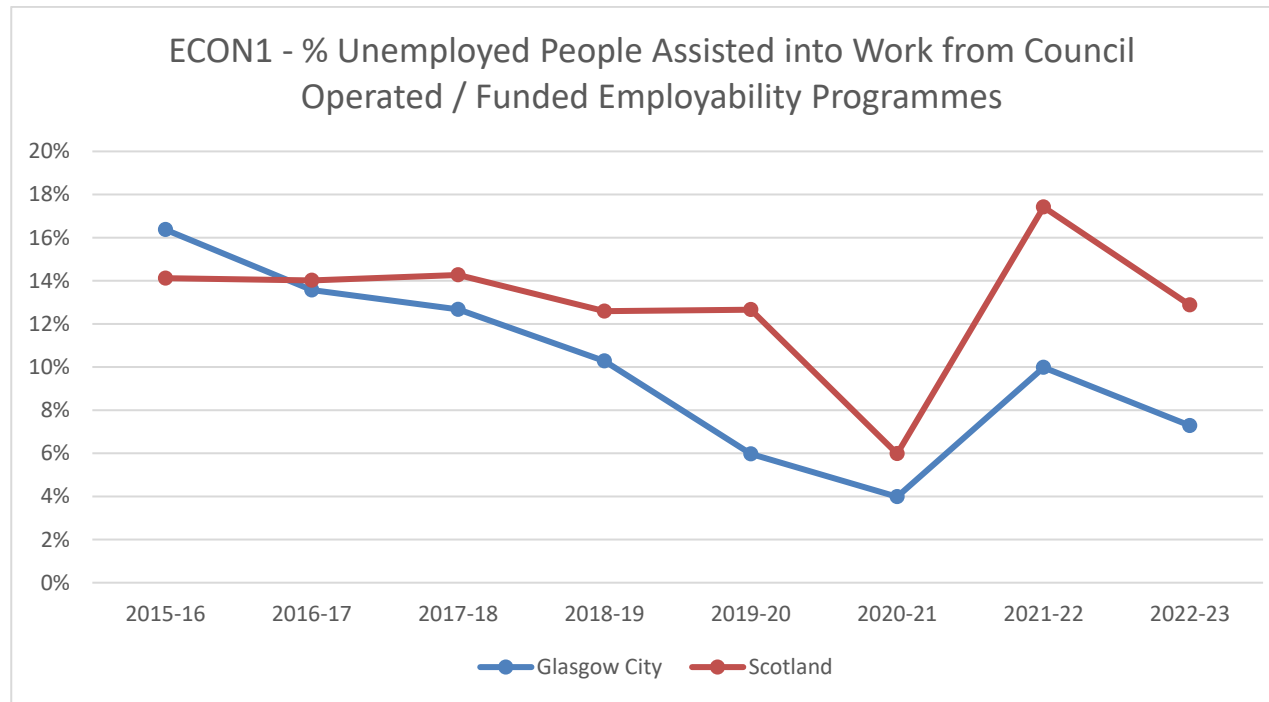
**CORP-ASSET2 - % Internal Floor Area of Operational Buildings in Satisfactory Condition
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



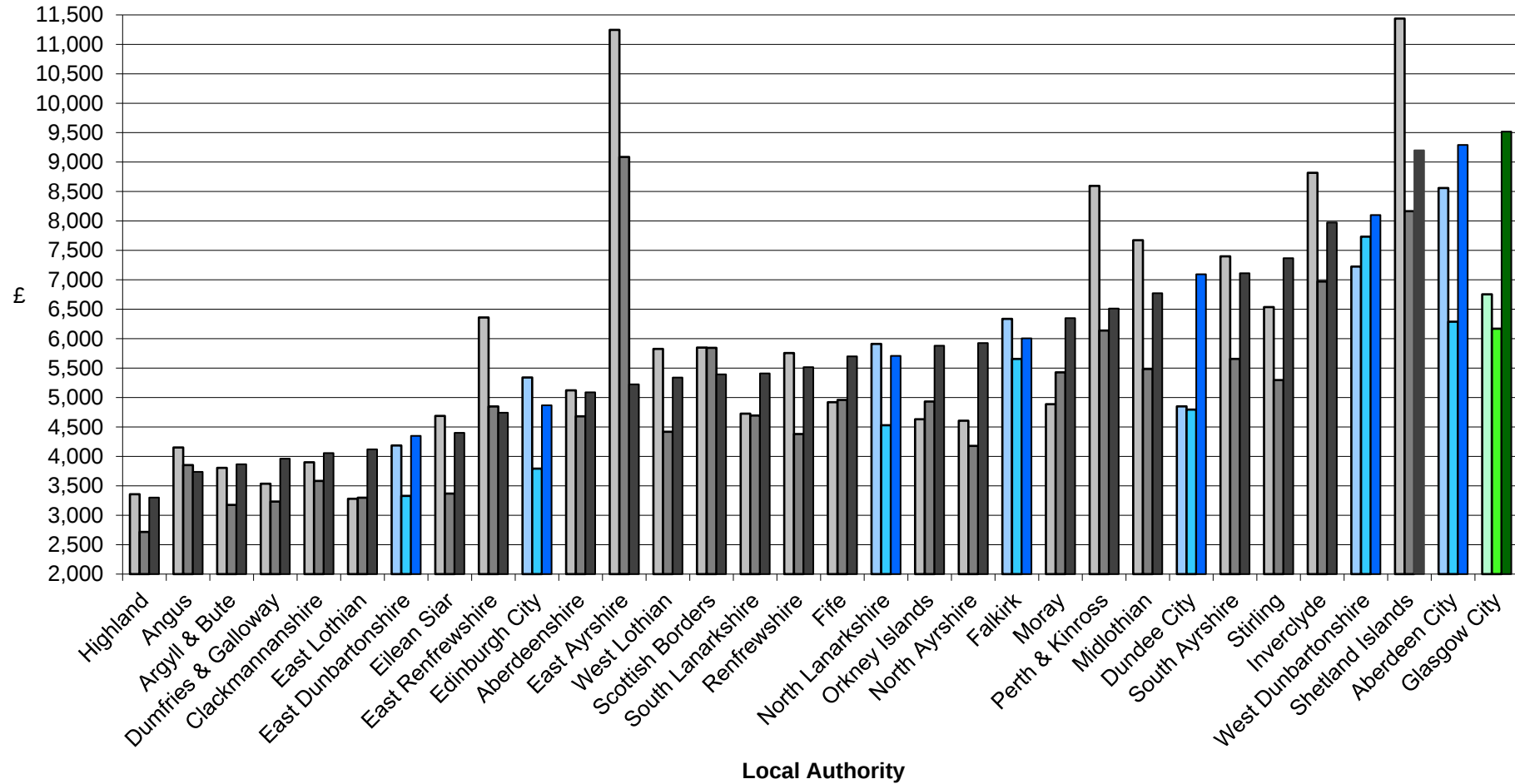


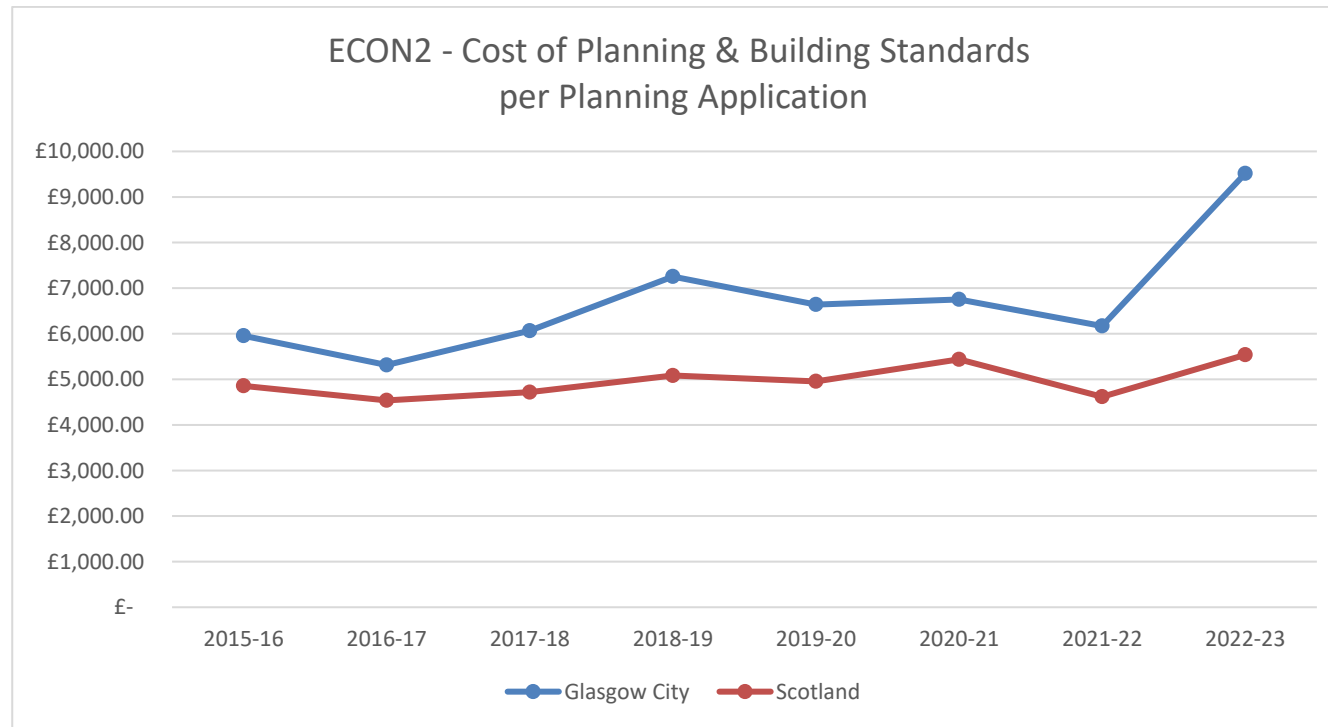
**ECON 1 - % Unemployed People Assisted into Work from Council Operated / Funded
Employability Programmes 2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



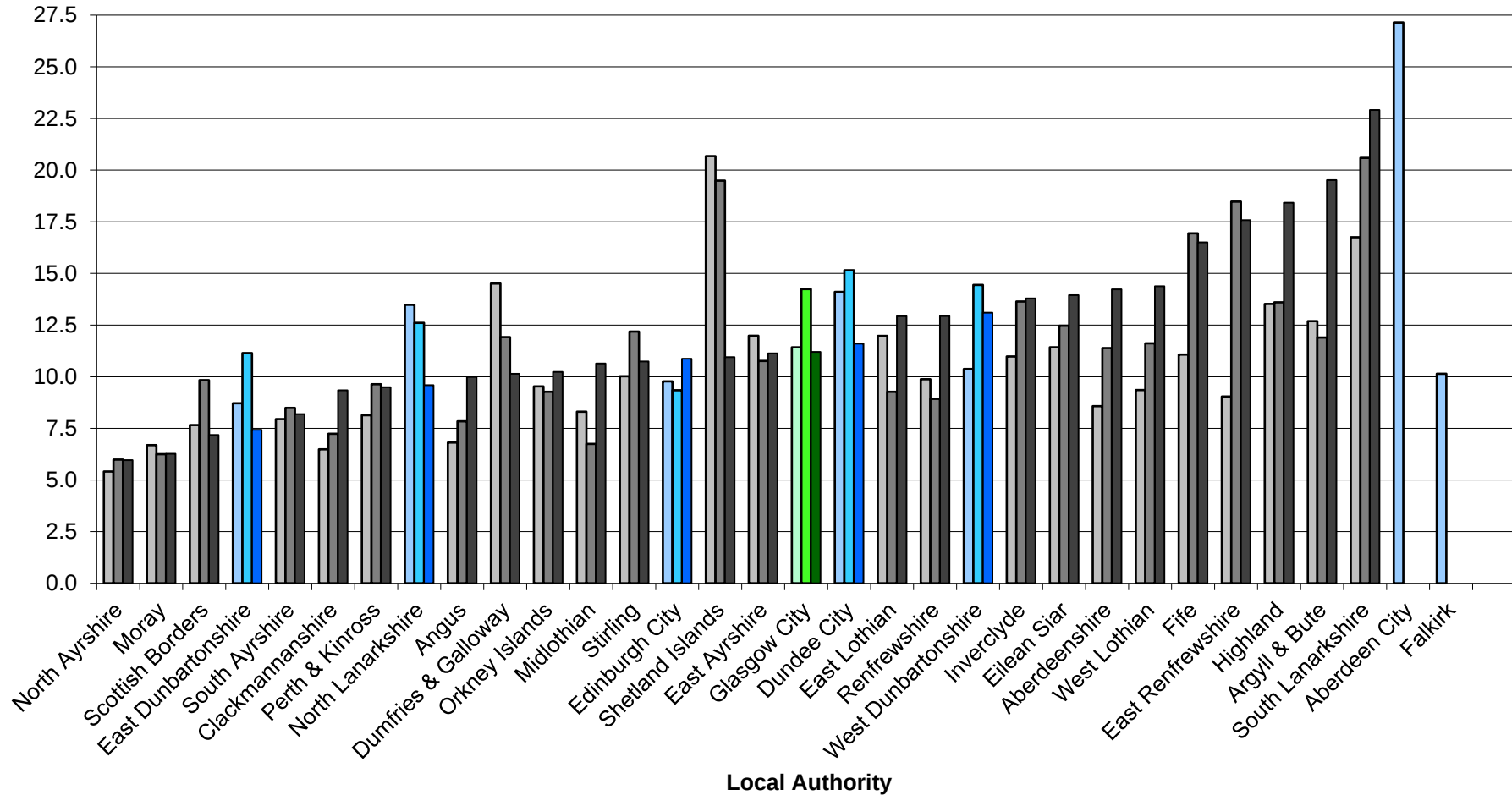


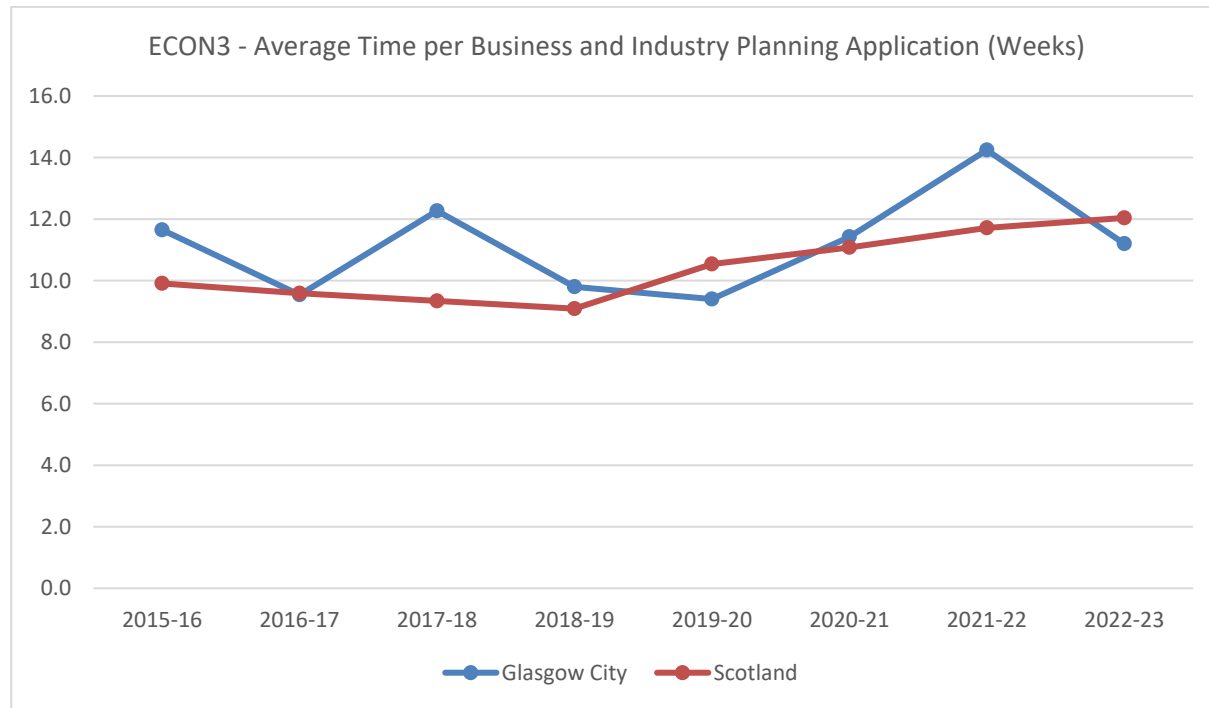
**ECON 2 - Cost of Planning & Building Standards per Planning Application
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



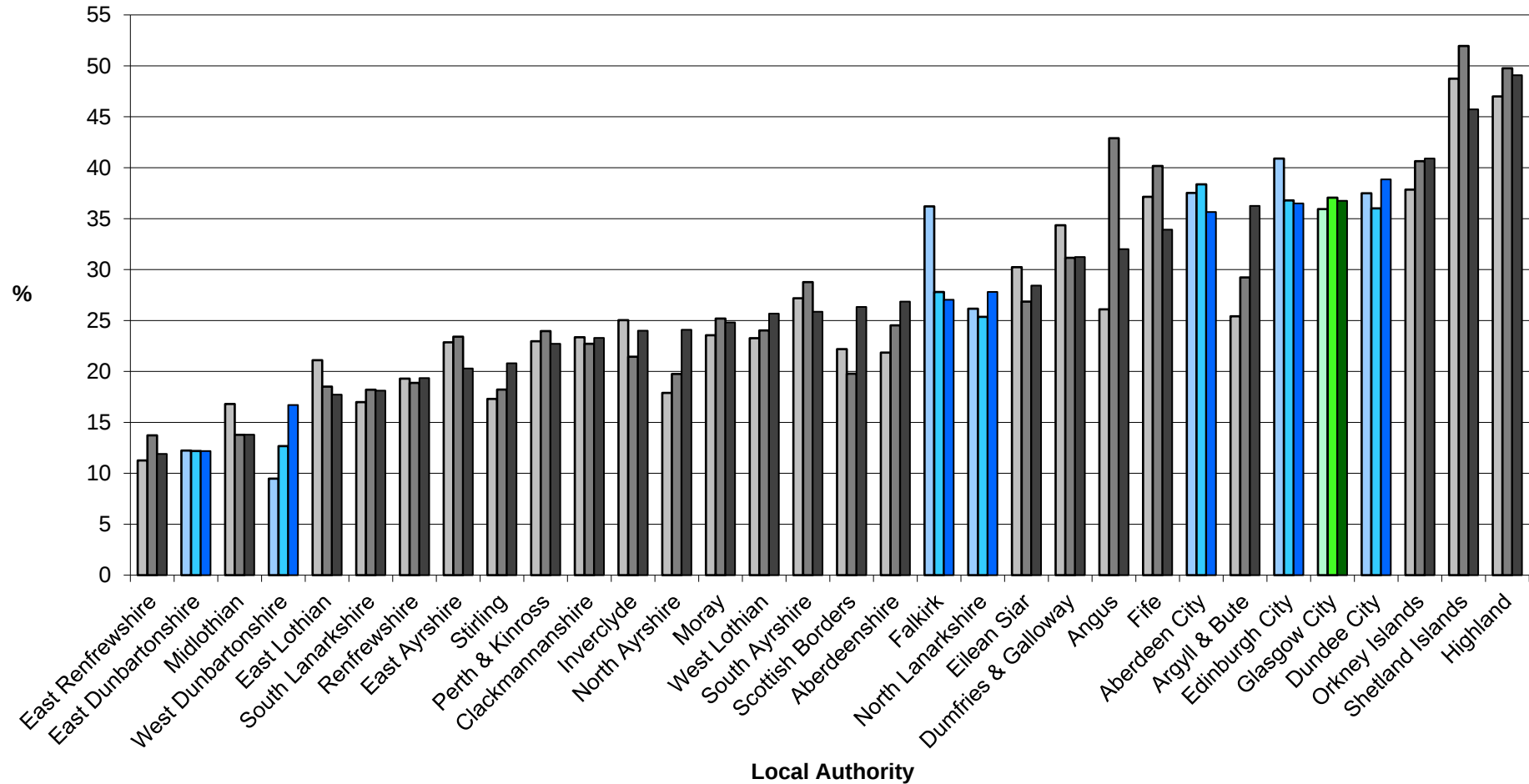


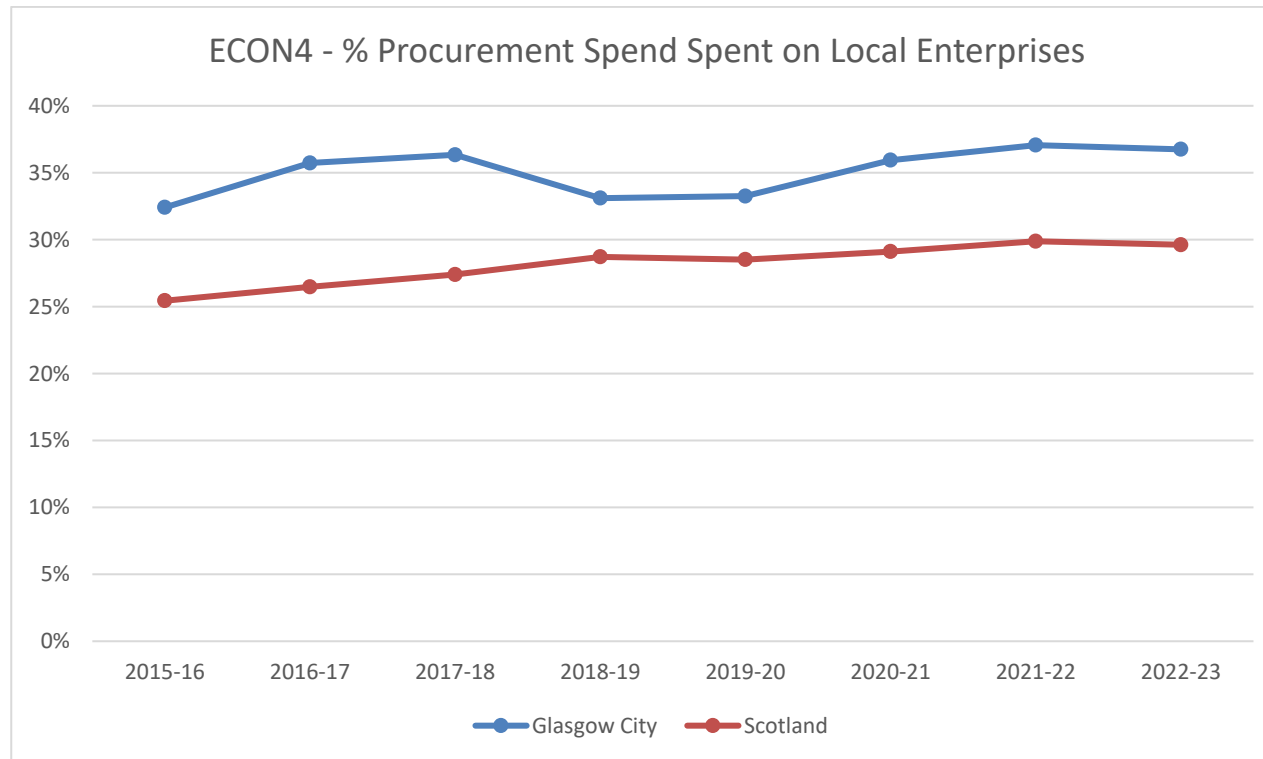
ECON 3 - Average Time per Business and Industry Planning Application (Weeks)
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23



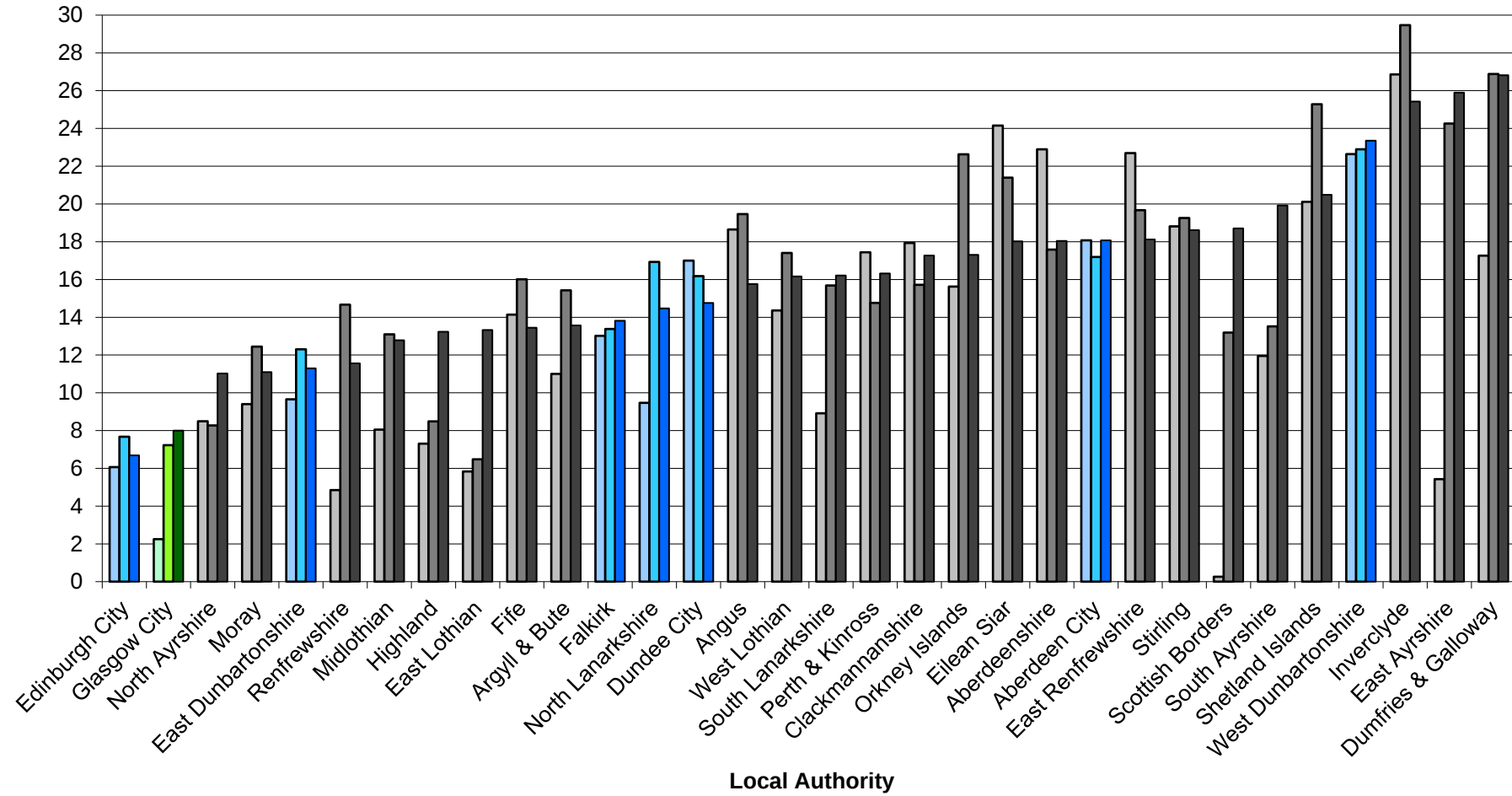


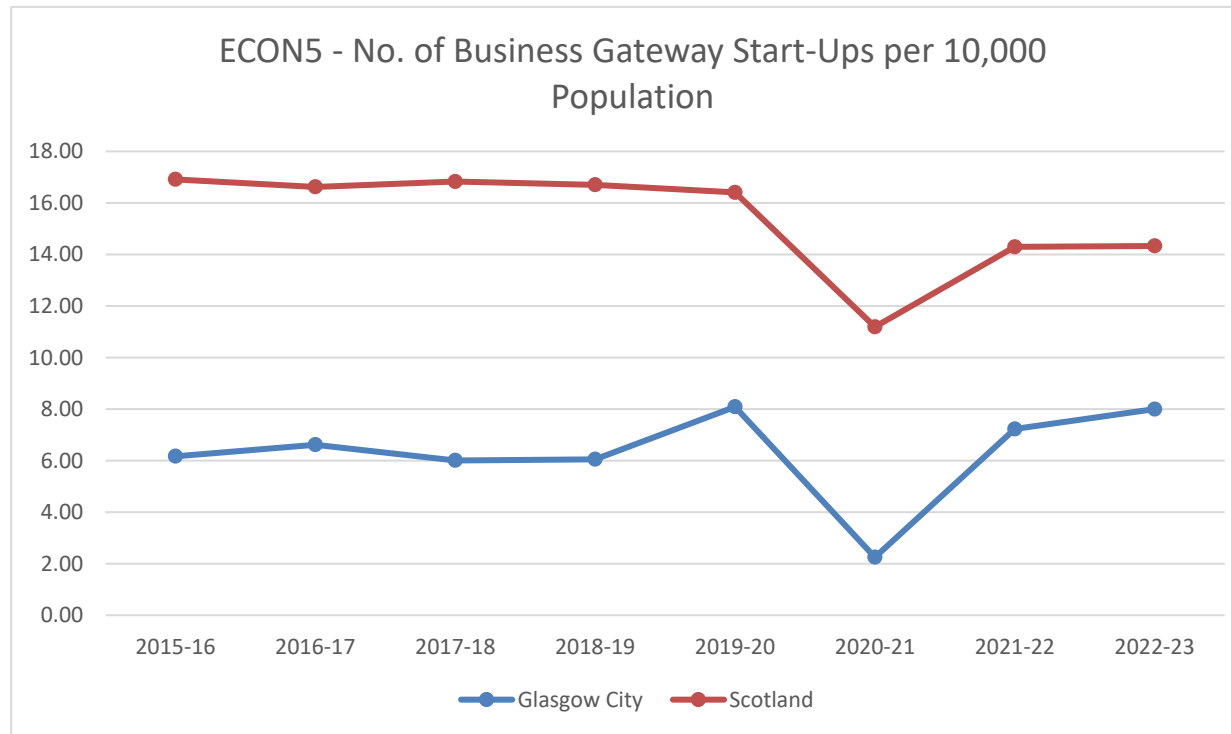
ECON 4 - % Procurement Spend Spent on Local Enterprises
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23



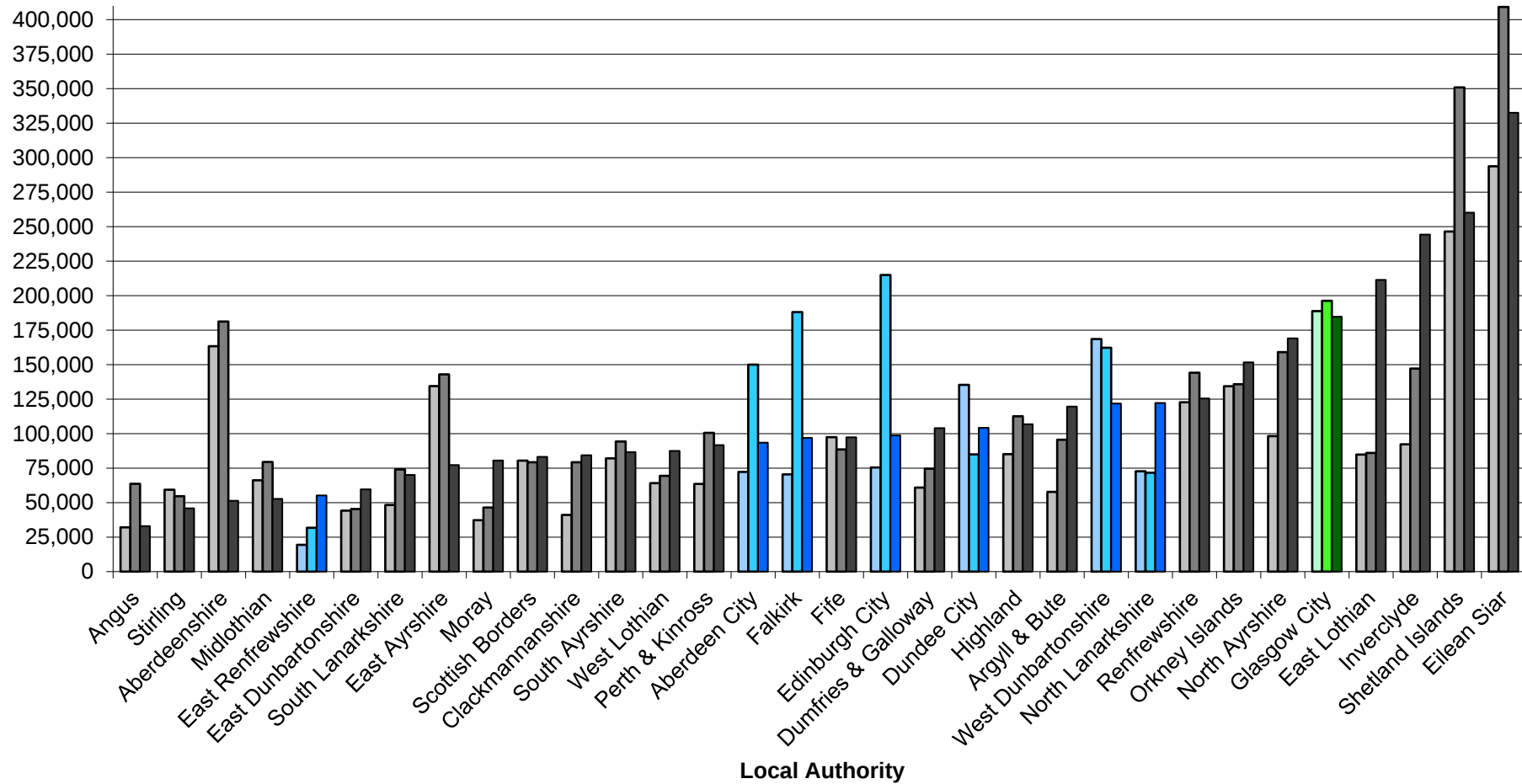


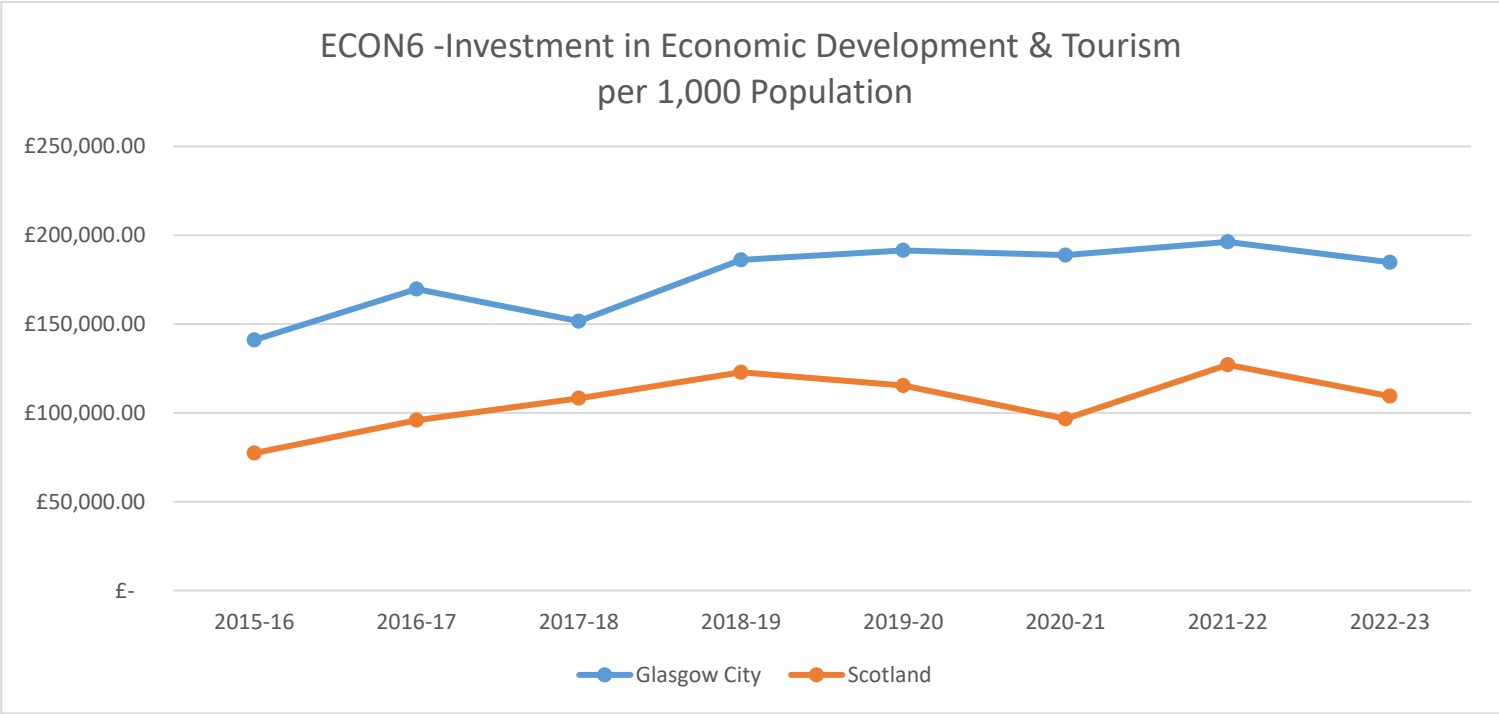
**ECON 5 - No. of Business Gateway Start-Ups per 10,000 Population
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



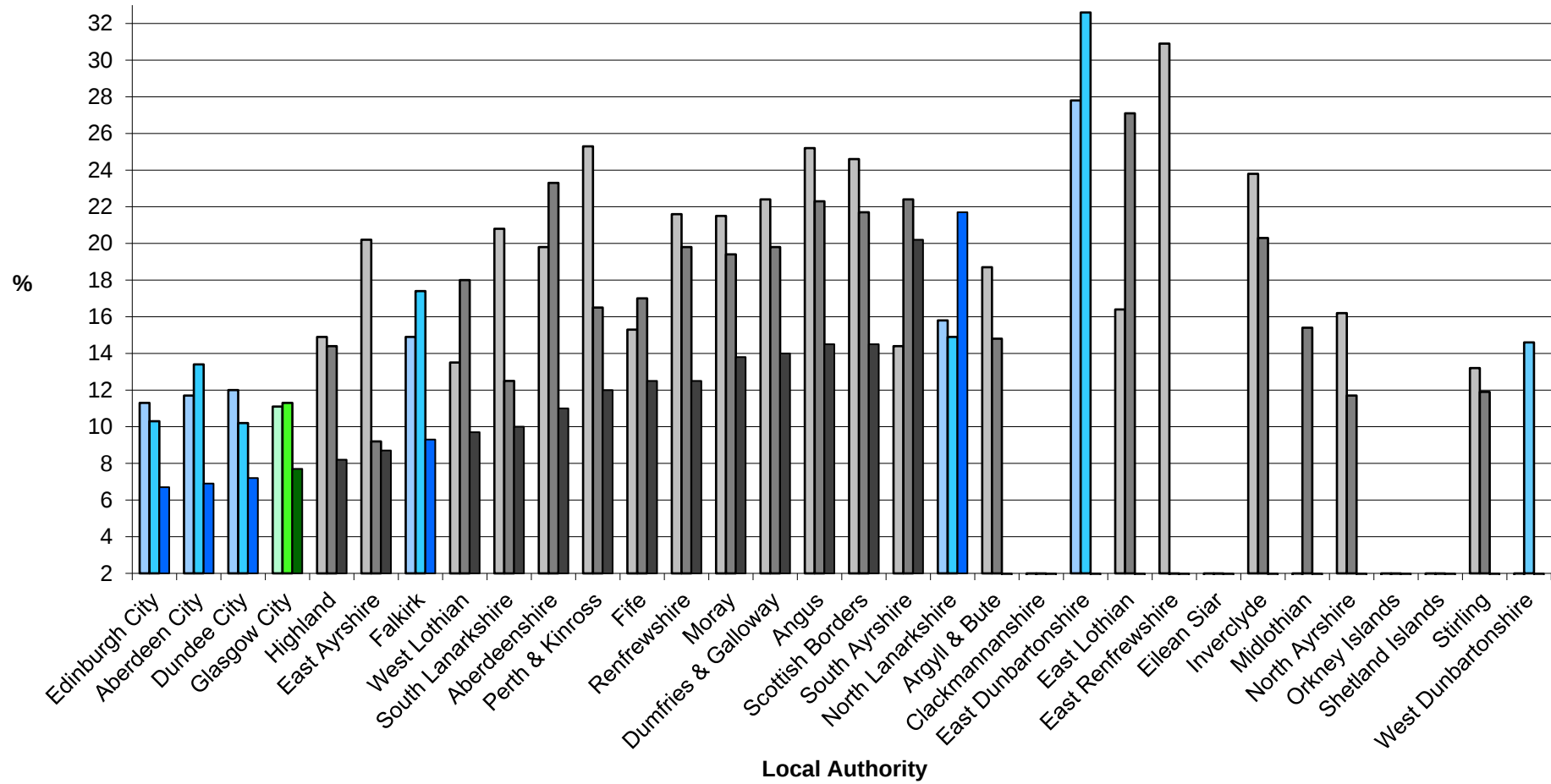


**ECON6 - Investment in Economic Development & Tourism per 1,000 Population
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



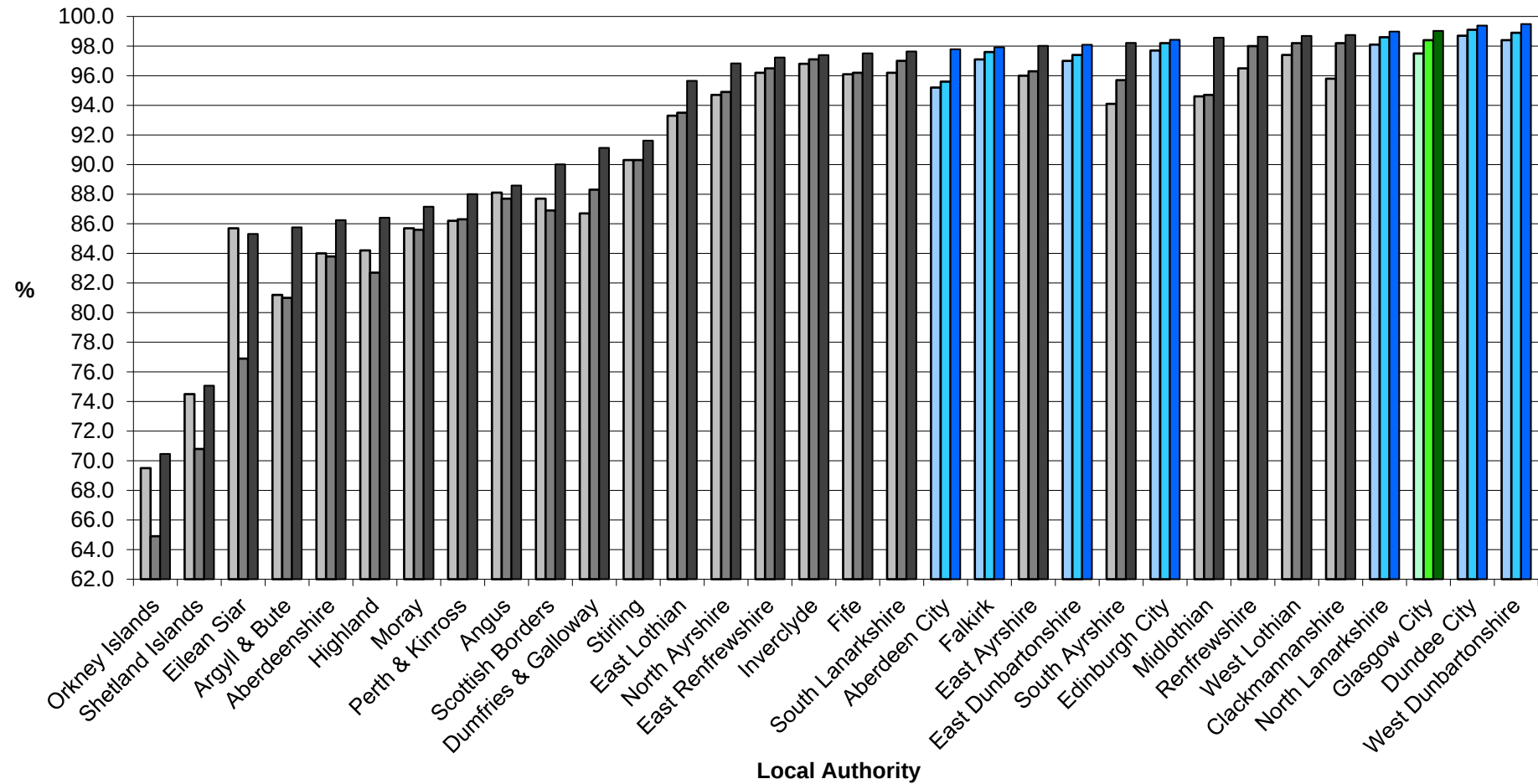


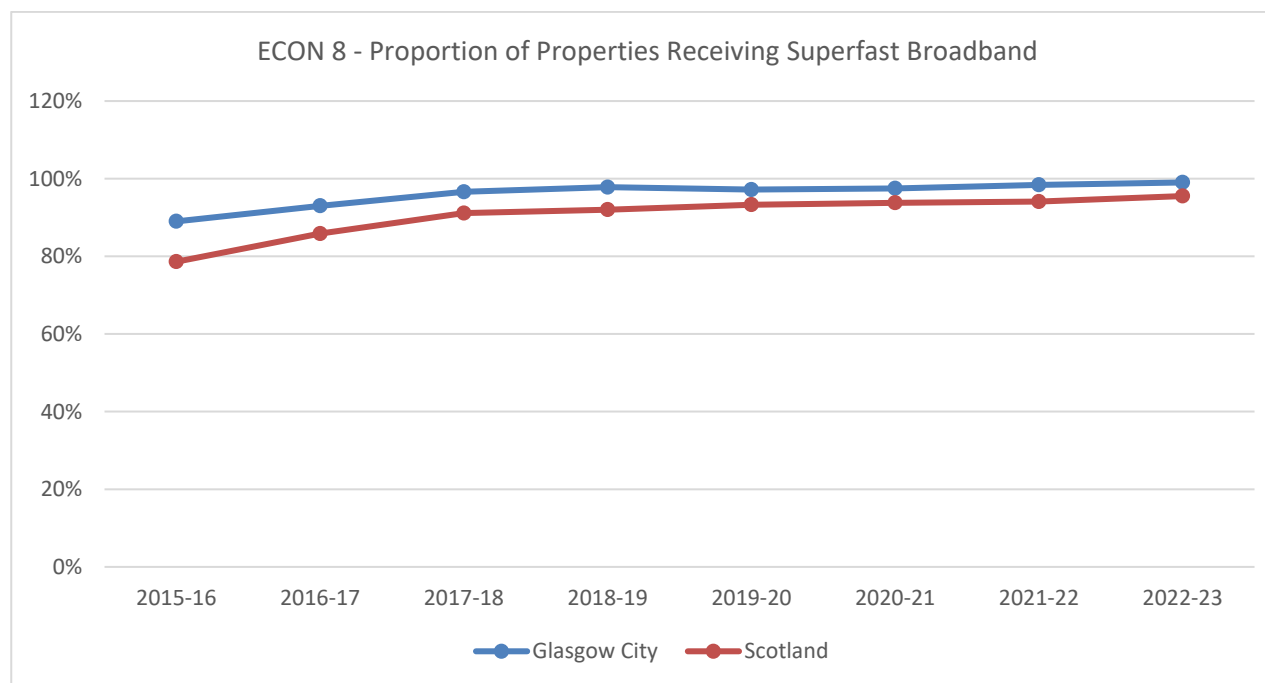
**ECON 7 - Proportion of People Earning Less Than the Living Wage
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



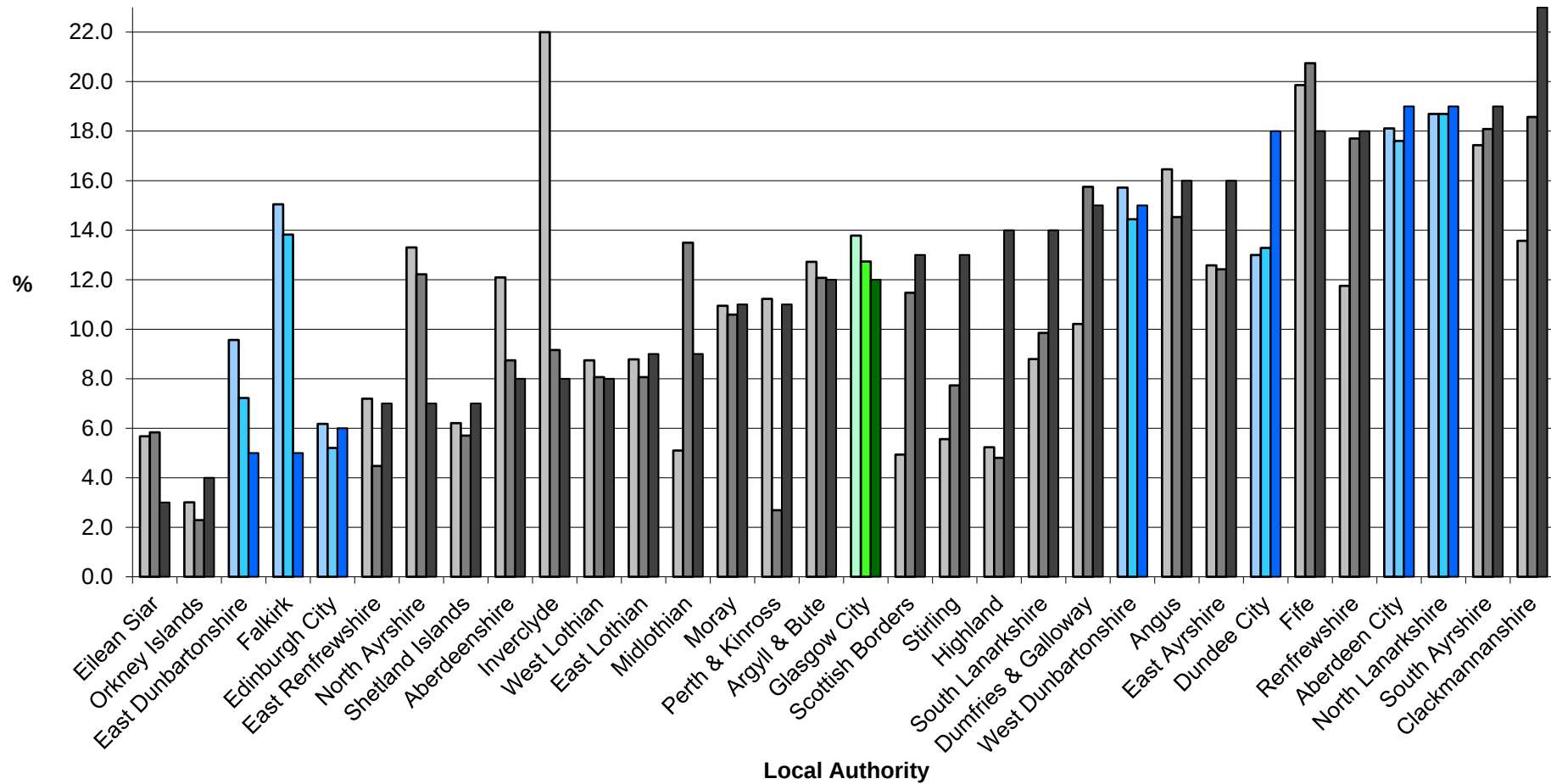


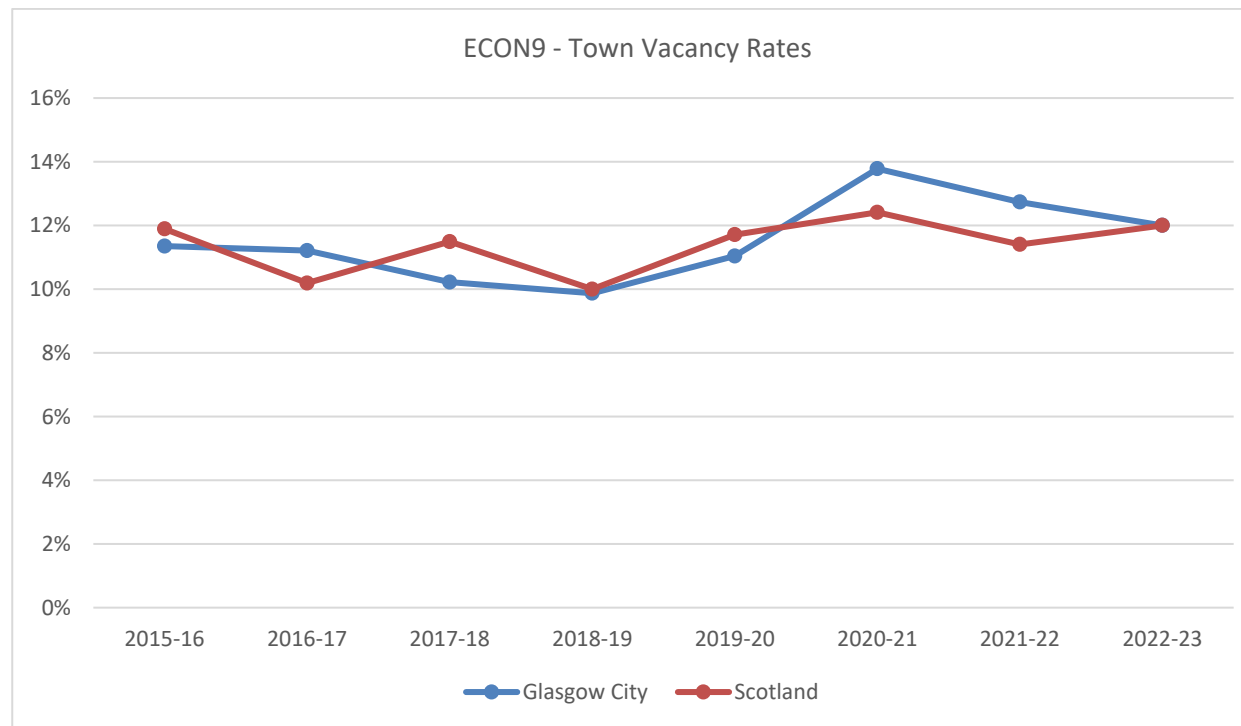
**ECON 8 - Proportion of Properties Receiving Superfast Broadband
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



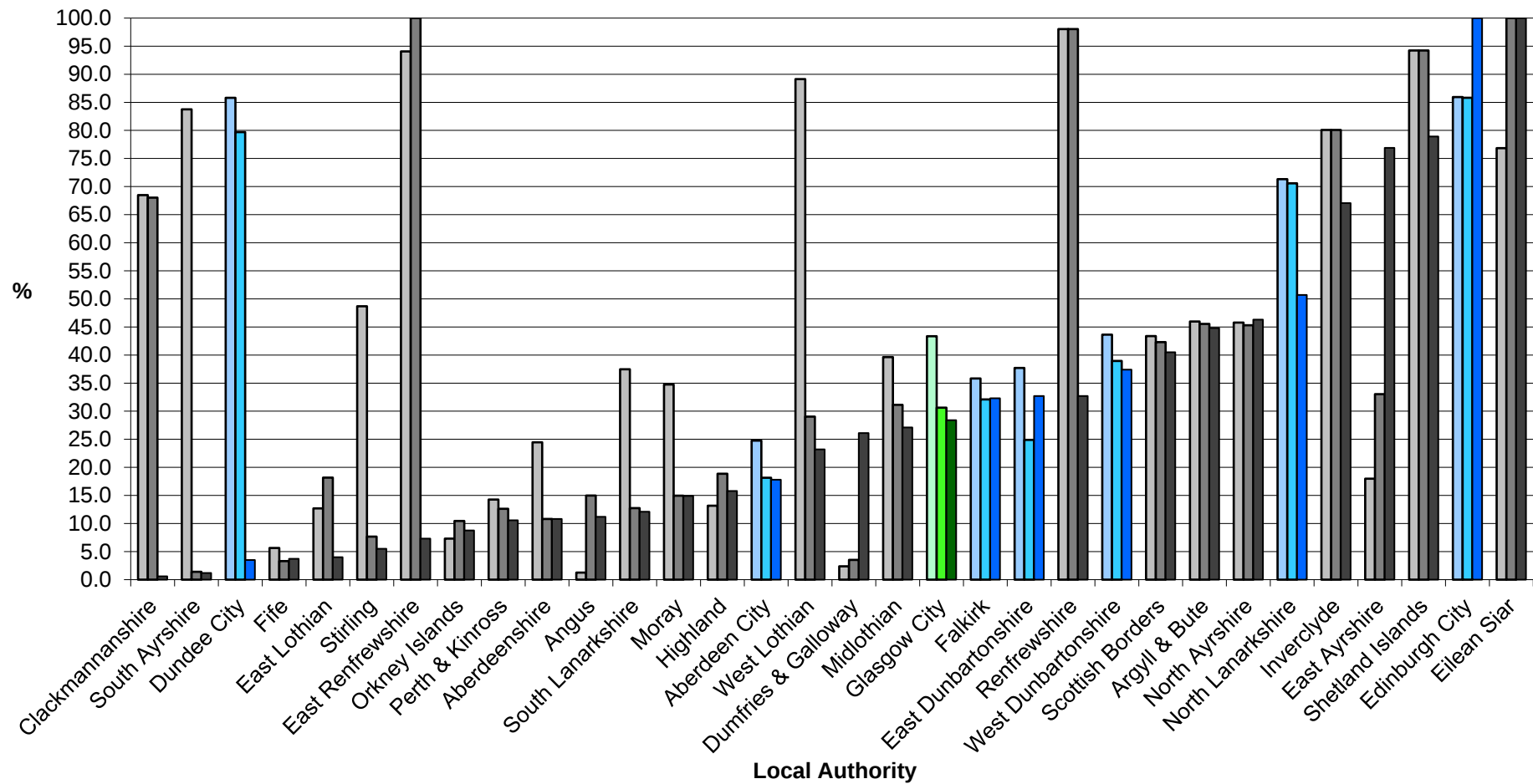


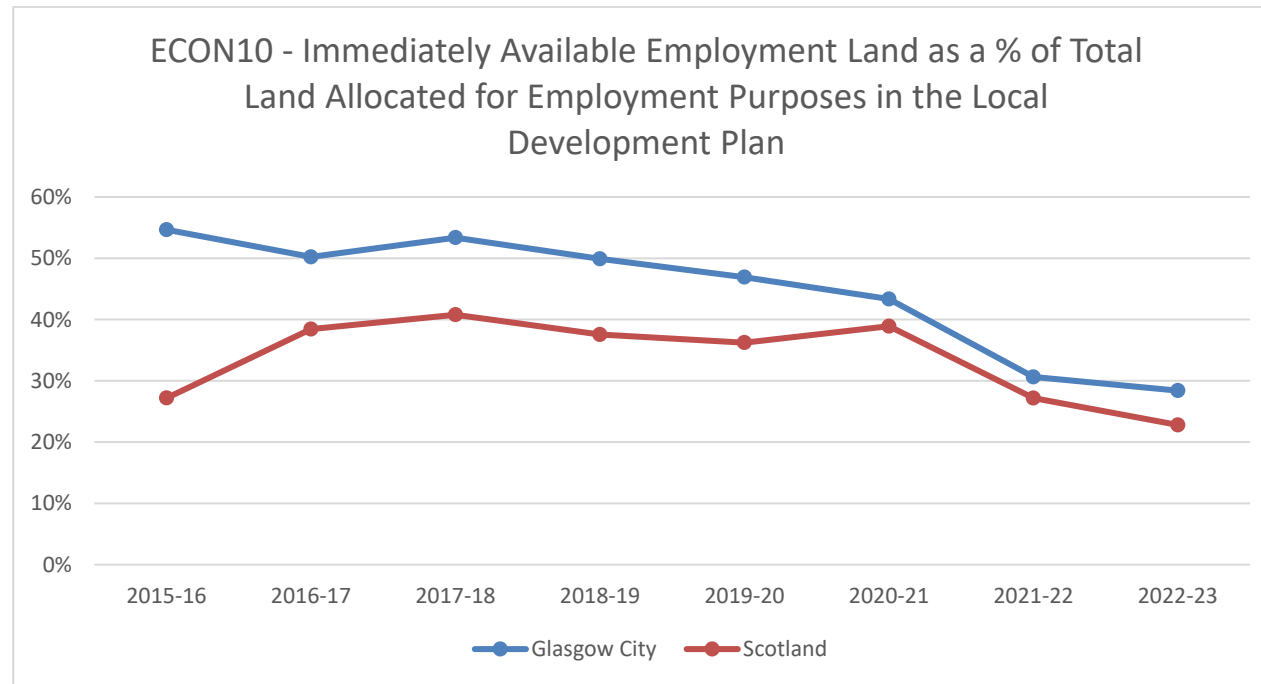
**ECON9 - Town Vacancy Rates
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



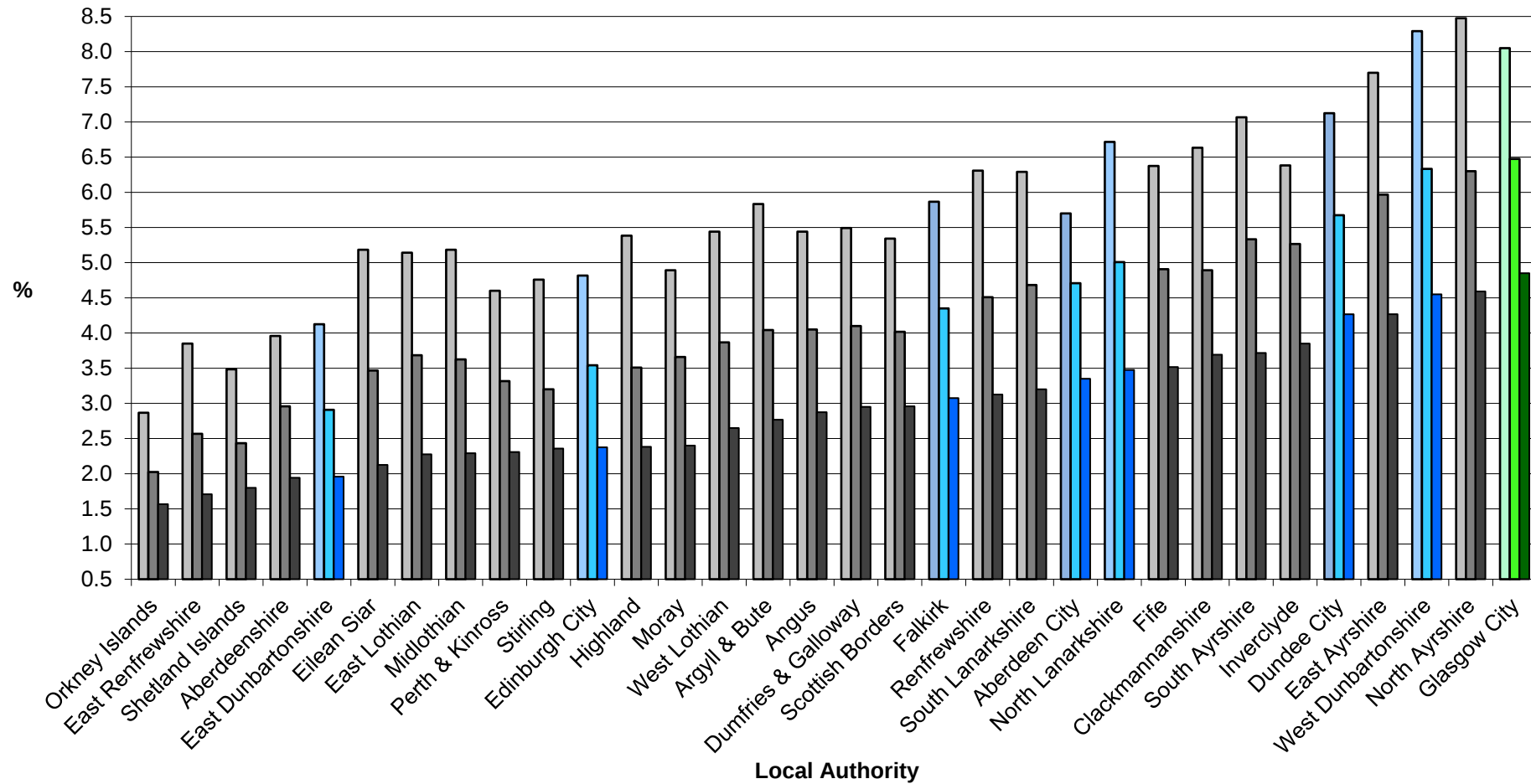


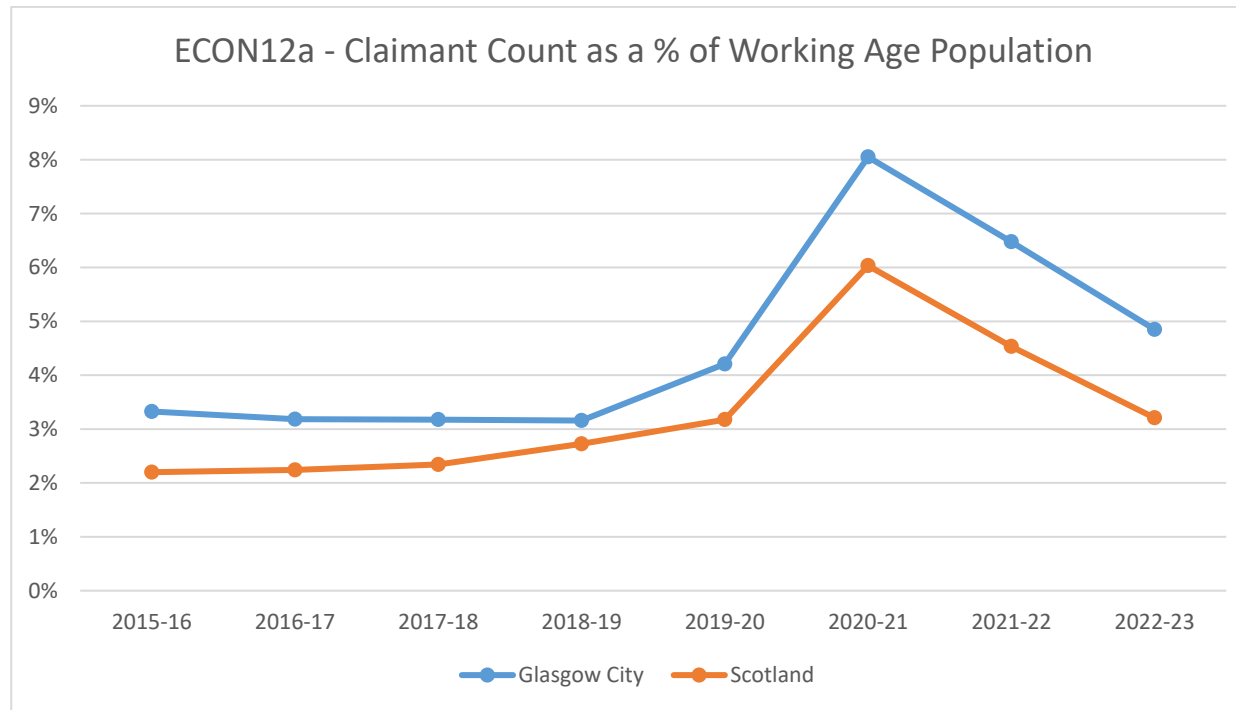
**ECON10 - Immediately Available Employment Land as a % of Total Land Allocated
for Employment Purposes in the Local Development Plan
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



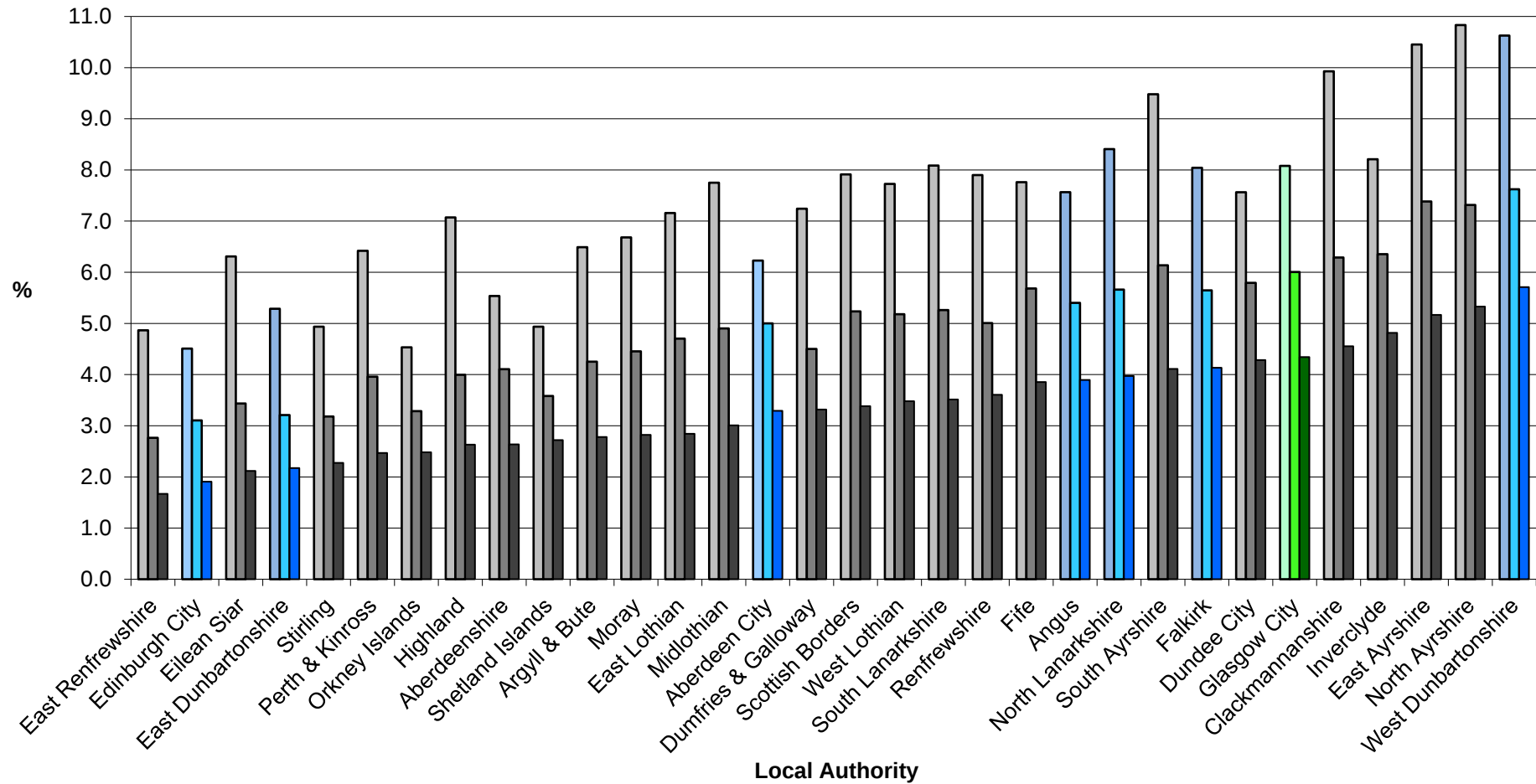


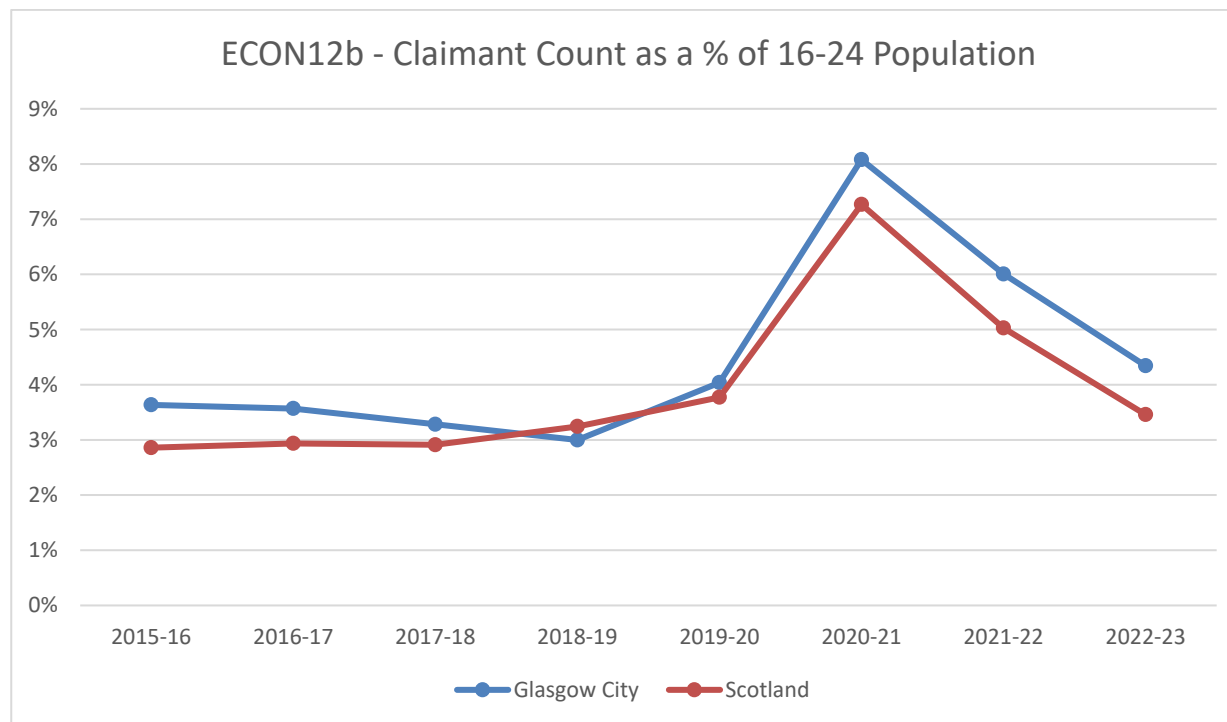
**ECON12a - Claimant Count as a % of Working Age Population
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



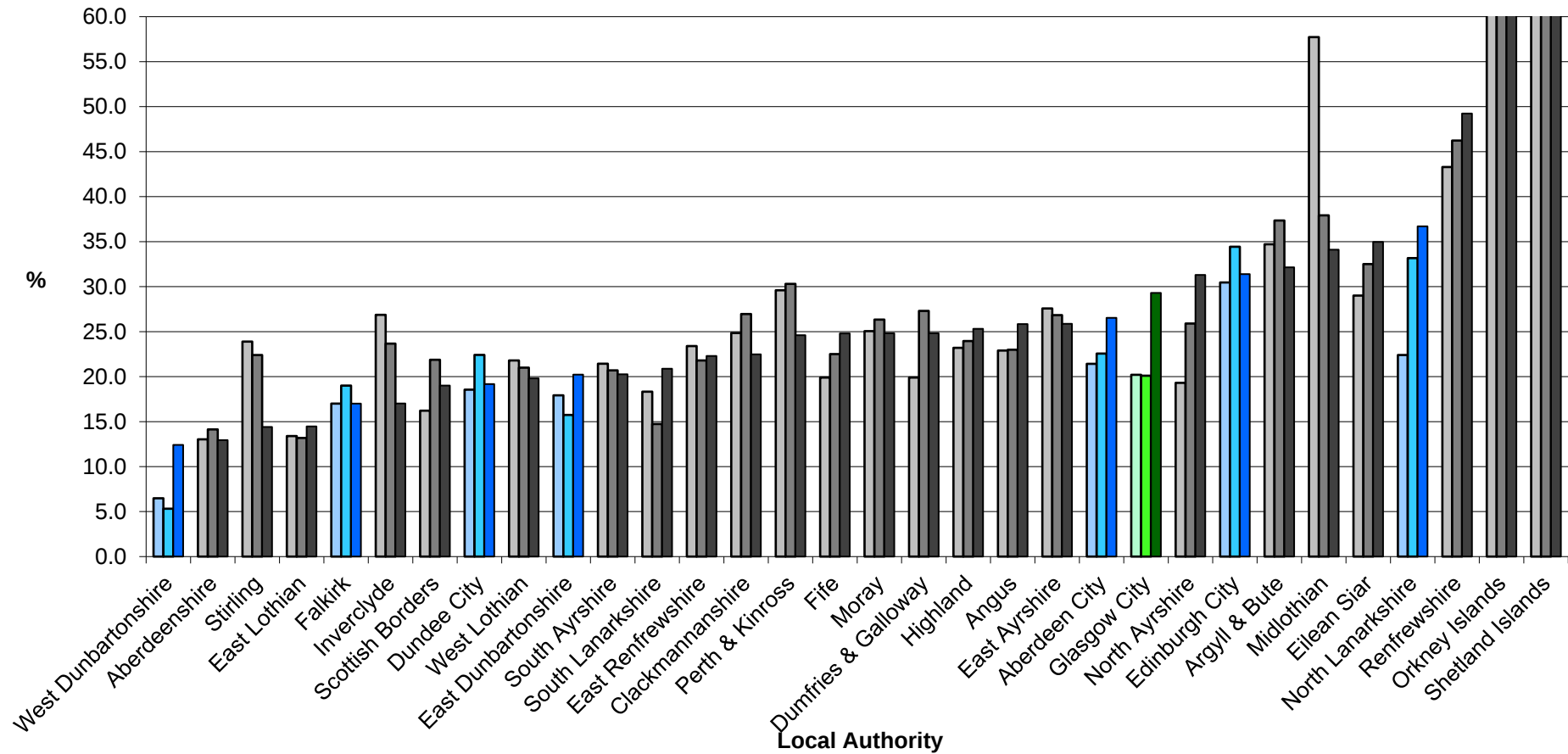


**ECON12b - Claimant Count as a % of 16-24 Population
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**

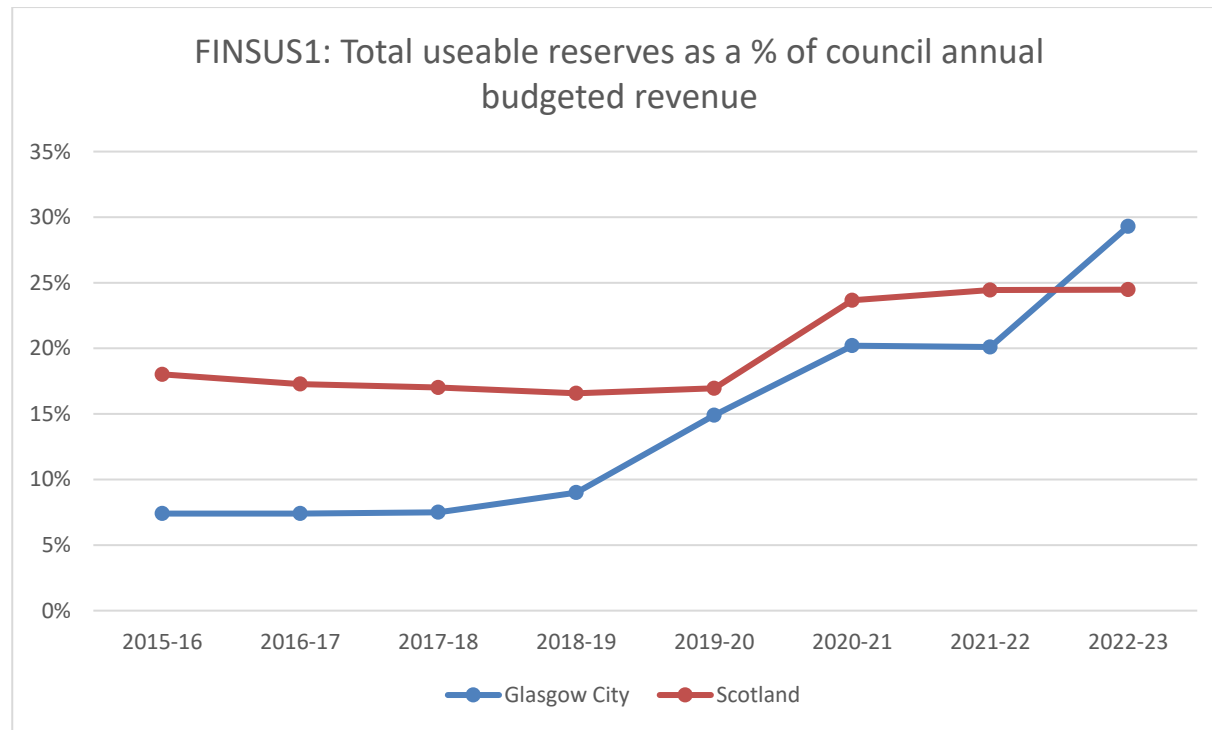




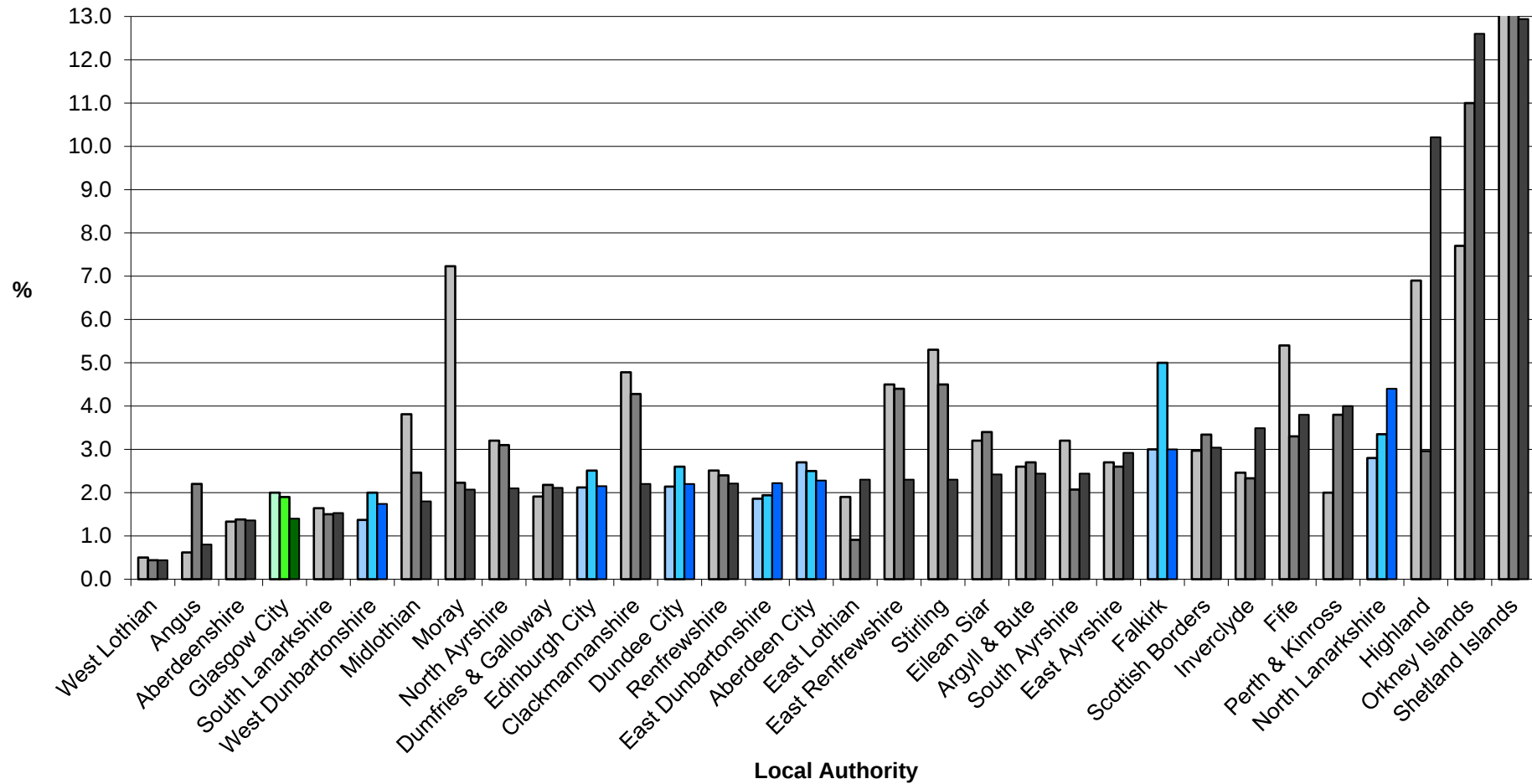
**FINSUS1 - Total Useable Reserves as a % of Council Annual Budgeted net Revenue
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**



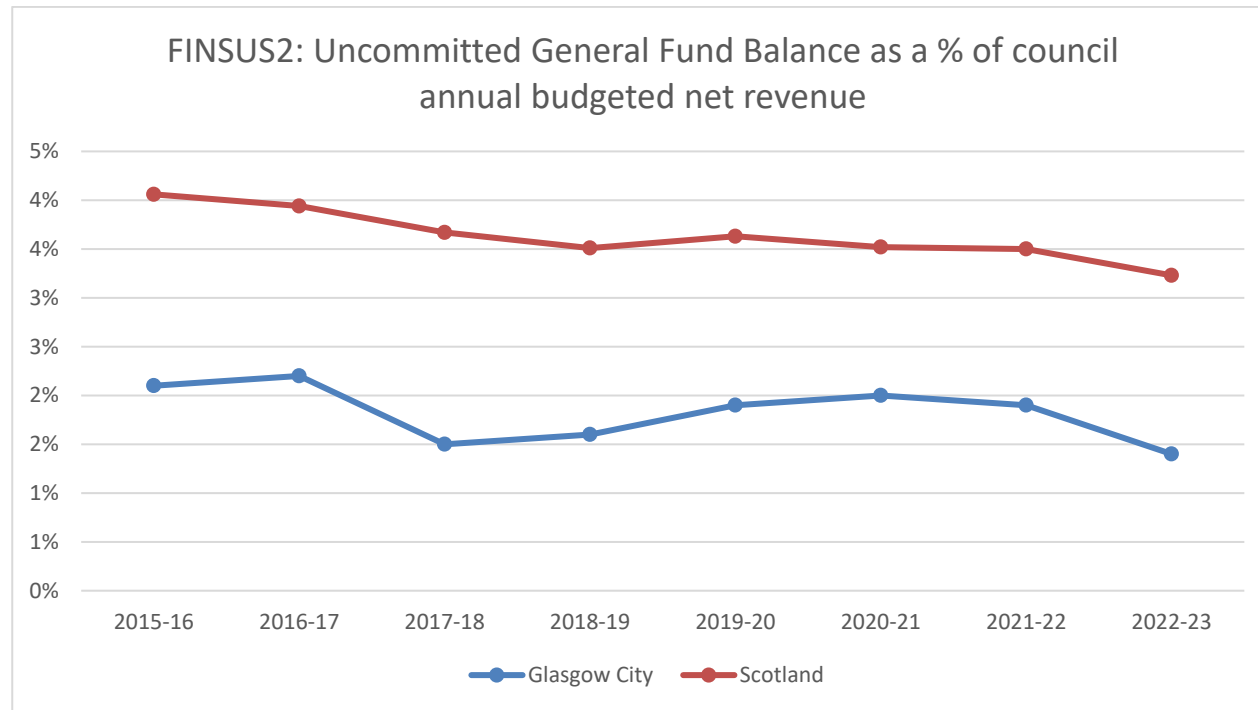
Orkney Islands 20/21 327.20 21/22 313.20 22/23 272/60
Shetlands Islands 20/21 375.27 21/22 364.08 22/23 328.48



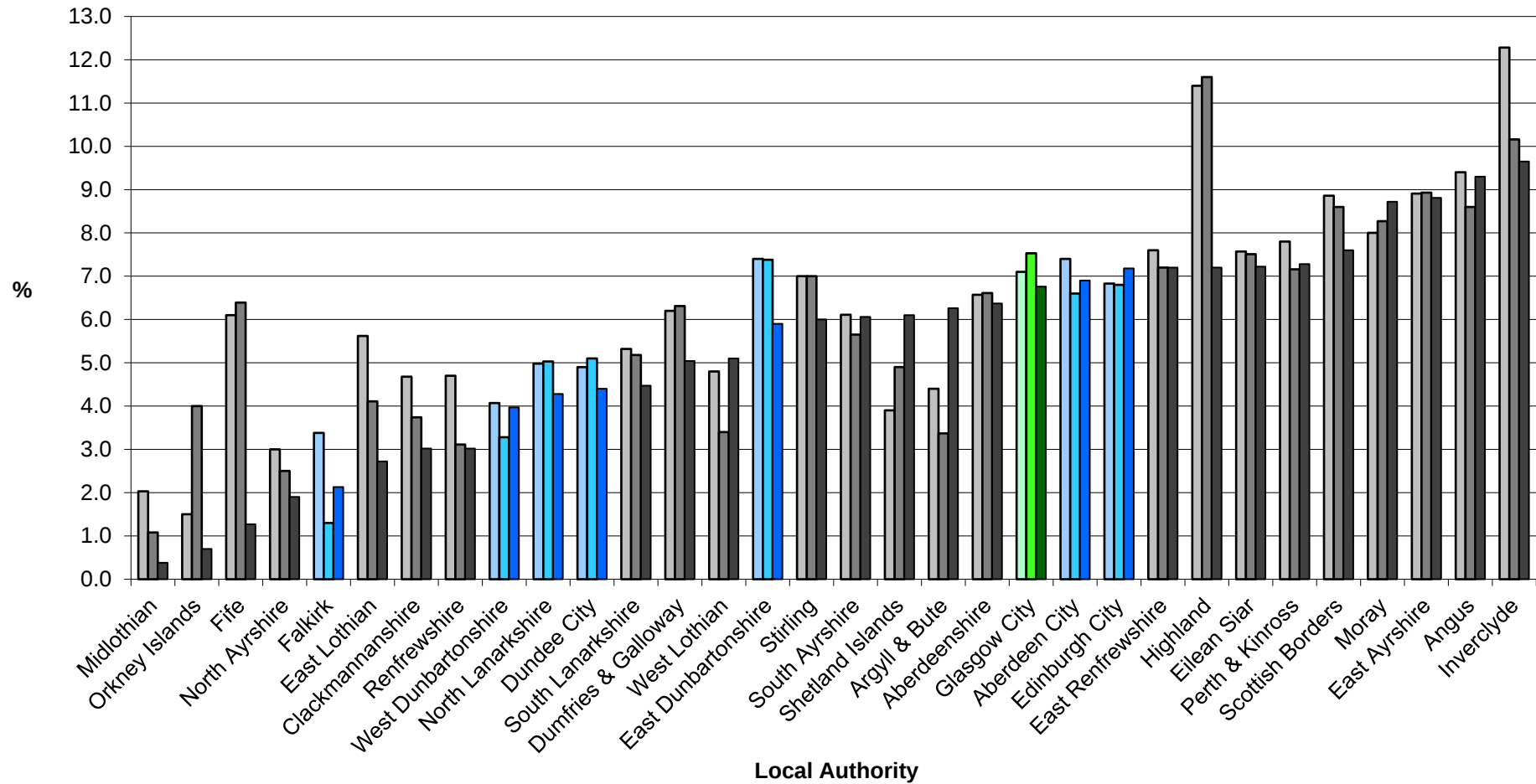
**FINSUS2 - Uncommitted General Fund Balance as a %
of Council Annual Budgeted Net Revenue
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**

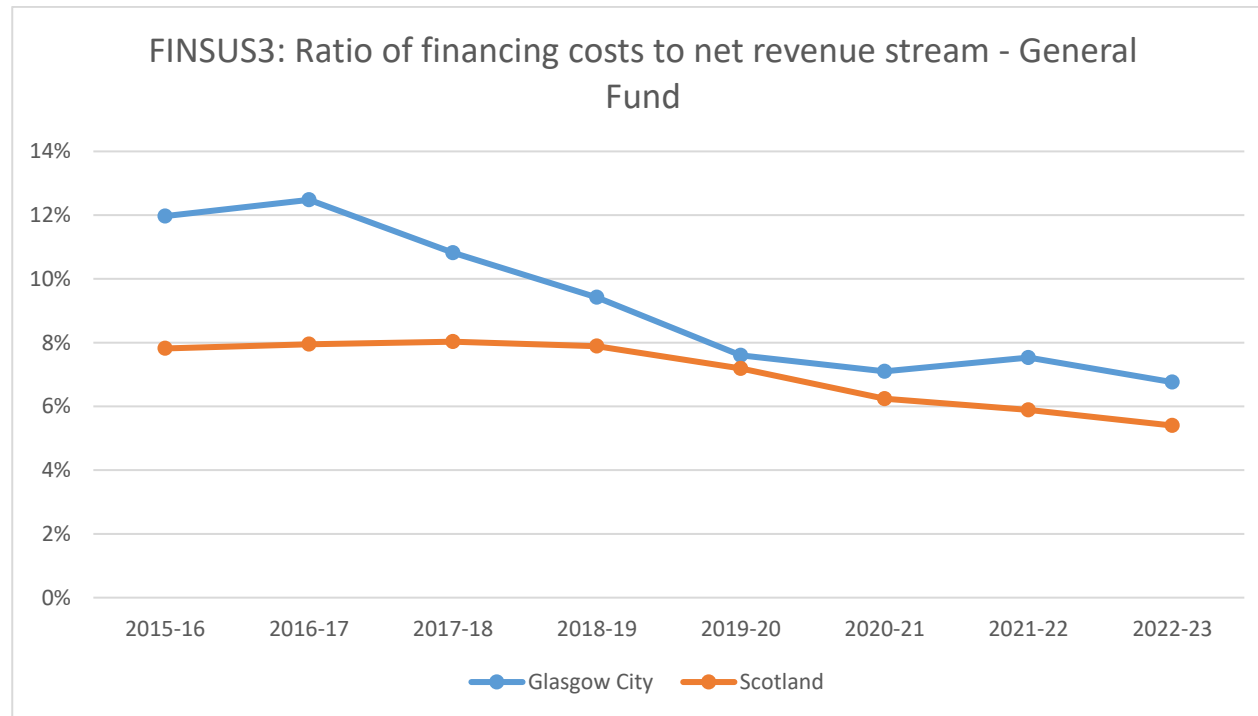


Shetland Islands 20/21 16.29 21/22 20.78

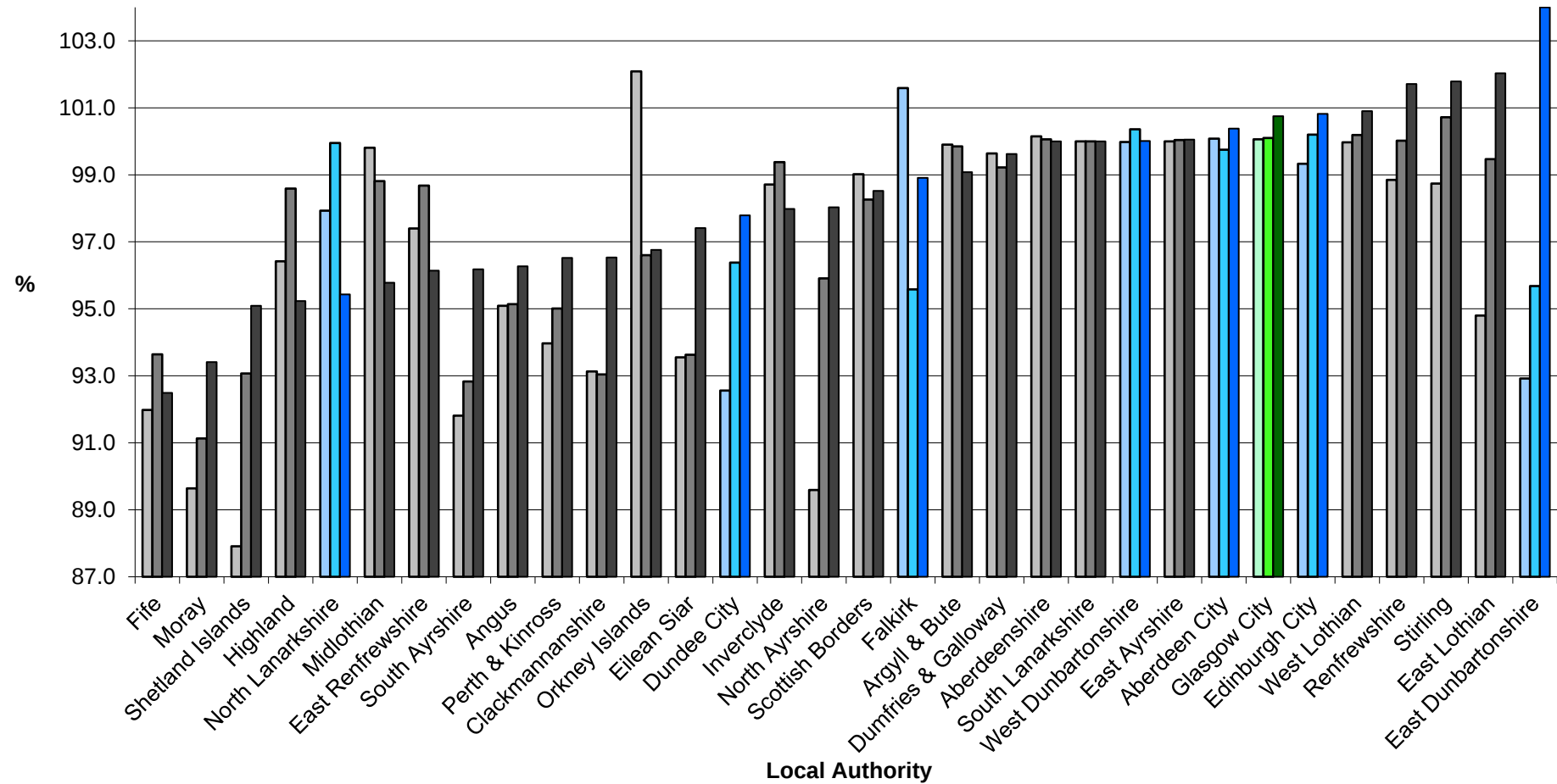


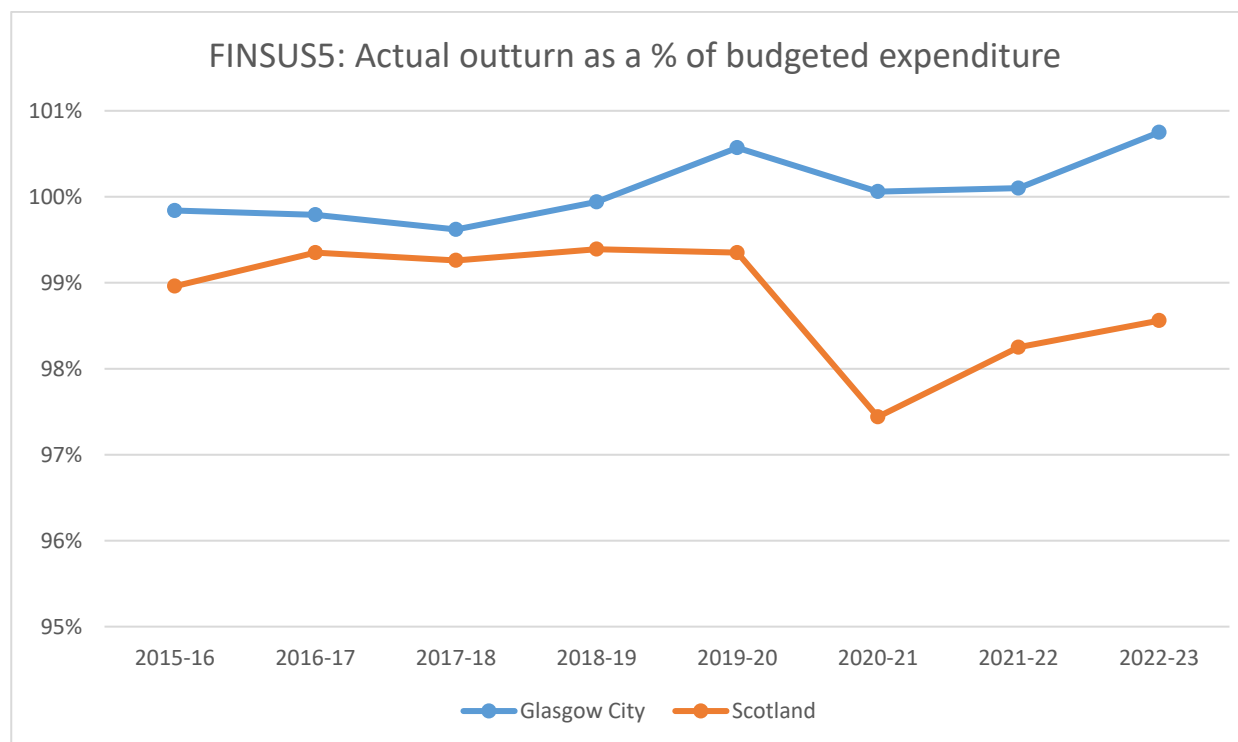
**FINSUS 3 - Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**





**FINSUS5 - Actual Outrun as a Percentage of Budgeted Expenditure
2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23**





Policy and Resource Implications

Resource Implications:

Financial: None

Legal: None

Personnel: None

Procurement: None

Council Strategic Plan: The report details performance information which reflects aspects relevant to the Grand Challenges outlined in the Strategic Plan.

Equality and Socio-Economic Impacts:

Does the proposal support the Council's Equality Outcomes 2021-25? Please specify.

Yes, by highlighting benchmarked areas of Equality work the report seeks to assist in increasing people's knowledge about Equality and Fairness which supports the Equality Outcomes.

What are the potential equality impacts as a result of this report?

No EQIA required as the report is a comparative one; based on local authority data from 2022-23, and no policy decisions are initiated in this report.

Please highlight if the policy/proposal will help address socio-economic disadvantage:

Yes, by highlighting areas of work the report seeks to assist in increasing people's knowledge about Fairness and impact of policy/planning on socio-economic outcomes.

Climate Impacts:

Does the proposal support any climate Plan actions? Please specify:

No significant climate impacts identified at this point.

*What are the potential
climate impacts as a result
of this proposal?*

None

*Will the proposal
contribute to Glasgow's net
zero carbon target?*

N/A

**Privacy and Data
Protection impacts:**

Data collated with be handled in accordance with
the General Data Protection Regulation