

LGBF 2020-21: Scottish Borders

Elected Members Briefing

March 2022



LGBF Background

- [Local Government Benchmarking Framework](#) (LGBF) launched in 2013, and reflects a commitment by SOLACE (Scotland) to **develop better measurement/comparable data as a catalyst for improving services** and enhancing public accountability across local government.
- Publicly reporting LGBF is a **statutory requirement** for all authorities; results and use of the LGBF is assessed during Best Value audits
- Framework is constructed predominantly from **measures already collected** by Scottish Government, ClFPA etc. for other purposes
- **Added to the LGBF for 2020-21:**
 - CHN 24: % of children living in poverty (After Housing Costs)
 - ECON 11: Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita
 - ECON 12a: Claimant Count as % of Working Age Population
 - ECON 12b: Claimant Count as % of 16-24 Population
- To note – Satisfaction measures have not been updated from 2020.

LGBF Purpose

- Supports councils to target transformational change resources to areas of greatest impact
 - Allows evidence based comparisons on spending, performance and customer satisfaction between similar councils (“Family Group”)
- Provides high level ‘**can openers**’ to support Senior Managers and Elected Members to ask questions
 - designed to help explore the choices that are being made locally about service design and delivery, and compare these to other councils, particularly within family groups.
 - Cost, performance and satisfaction across a theme should be considered collectively to give a rounded picture of performance.
- LGBF measures **cannot be interpreted in isolation**
 - should be used alongside other performance information to interpret and report on the progress being made against the council’s strategic priorities.

Presentation of Data

- National Online tool presents our position relative to ALL local authorities
- Valuable to look at our position relative to other similar Local Authorities (FAMILY GROUP)- now part of the tool too

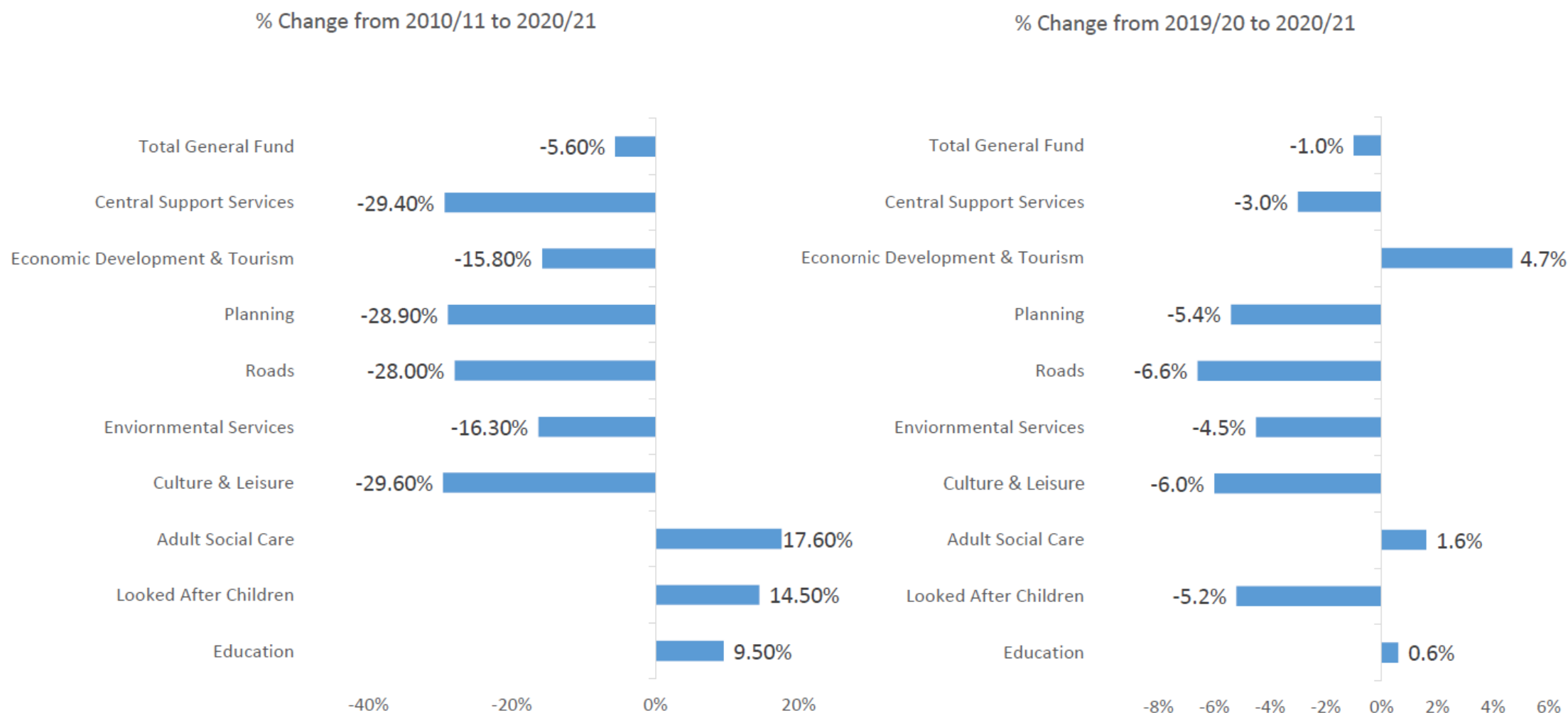
“Place” Services

Aberdeenshire
 Argyll & Bute
 Dumfries & Galloway
 Eilean Siar
 Highland
 Orkney Islands
Scottish Borders
 Shetland Islands

“People” Services

Angus
 Argyll & Bute
 East Lothian
 Highland
 Midlothian
 Moray
Scottish Borders
 Stirling

Expenditure Change: Scotland Picture



Adjusted for outliers

Expenditure Key messages

Real terms change in 2020/21

- 1. **LG revenue expenditure fell by 1% in real terms in 2020/21**
 - High inflation; Carried forward Covid funding; Reduced income;
- 2. **SG funding for councils**
 - Increased by 1.1% (excluding Covid funding of £1.3bn)
 - Increased by 13% (including Covid funding of £1.3bn)

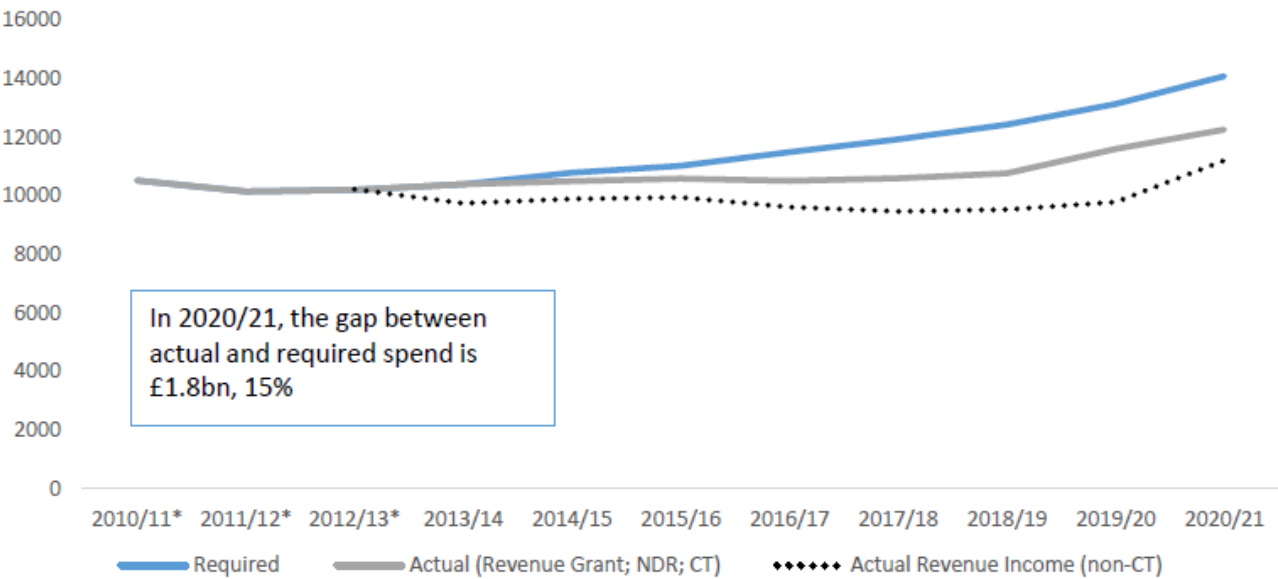
Historic trends

- 1. Local Government revenue expenditure levels have been largely preserved since 2013/14 (-0.6% reduction), but have fallen by 5.6% since 2010/11.
- 2. Scottish Government funding for councils has fallen by 4.2% since 13/14, and by 6.0% since 2010/11 (excluding Covid funding)

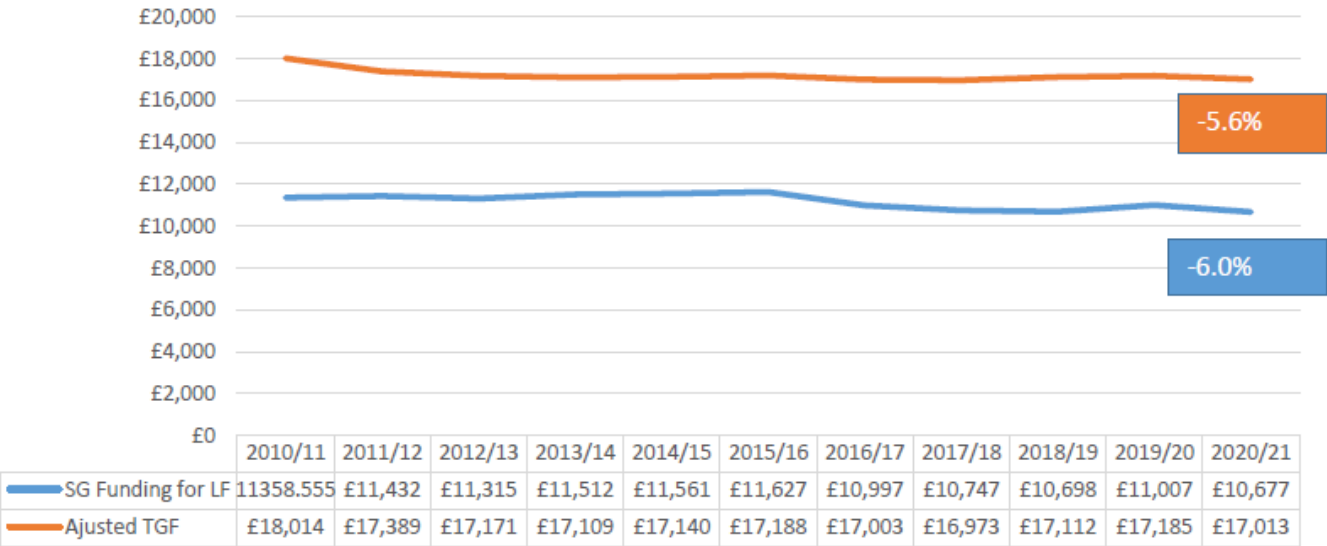
Funding Gap

Increasing reliance on savings/reserves/charges/ and income by councils to bridge the gap

Actual & Required Spending (Demographic & Inflationary pressures)



SG revenue funding for LG, and LG Total General Fund Expenditure



National Picture: Changes in the delivery/operating landscape in 2020/21 – Key Context

Expenditure patterns

- Ongoing Impact of Covid on Mainstream Budgets, including additional expenditure due to higher costs (social distancing guidelines and price volatility) and income loss. Other factors impacting mainstream budgets include; impact of home working; service redesign; staff redeployment; and increased partnership working.
- Additional Covid-19 Funding streams (Service Specific & Discretionary Grants)
- Non-recurring fiscal flexibilities (use of capital receipts; credit arrangements; loans fund principal repayment holiday)

Service delivery/activity levels

- Emergency Response activity – shift in focus for many services to delivery of emergency response
- Service closures – e.g. Culture & Leisure facilities; Recycling centres.
- Pauses in routine service activity– e.g. maintenance; repairs; inspections
- Service redesign – greater reliance on virtual delivery, with face to face support prioritised for the most vulnerable e.g. social work services
- Wholesale shift to homeworking – implications for workforce and service delivery
- Workforce recruitment patterns - e.g. sharp increase in numbers of cleaning/care staff

Wider Context

A number of wider contextual factors have affected both the level of demand for Local Government services, and also the context they deliver in. As above, some of these impacts will be long-term. Factors include:

- Increased financial hardship for families
- Exacerbated inequalities
- Increasing levels of vulnerability, including mental health and wellbeing
- Shut down/slow-down in economic activity
- Knock on effects coming through from other sectors, e.g. NHS Hospitals and supplier/contractor landscape
- Public perceptions and behaviour around risk/safety

Local Variability

There will be local variability in relation to the scale and the impact of these factors on both expenditure and performance. Some of the features which will be important in understanding this variation include:

- Local lockdowns
- Existing infrastructure
- Local priorities and strategic direction of travel pre-Covid
- Local pattern of demand and need during Covid
- Local partnership context

LGBF data – Potential Impact of Covid

Children's Services

- Educational Attainment
- Pupil Attendance
- Early Years Quality Ratings
- Positive Destinations
- CP Re-registrations & placement stability

Corporate

- LG Staff Absence
- Council Tax Collection
- Gender Pay Gap

Adult Social Care

- Home Care & Residential Care
- Adult Care Quality Ratings
- Delayed Discharges
- Hospital Readmissions

Culture & Leisure

- Culture & Leisure usage
- Digital Shift

Economic Development & Planning

- Claimant Count – Working Age & 16-25
- Employment Support & Business Start ups
- Planning applications & processing times

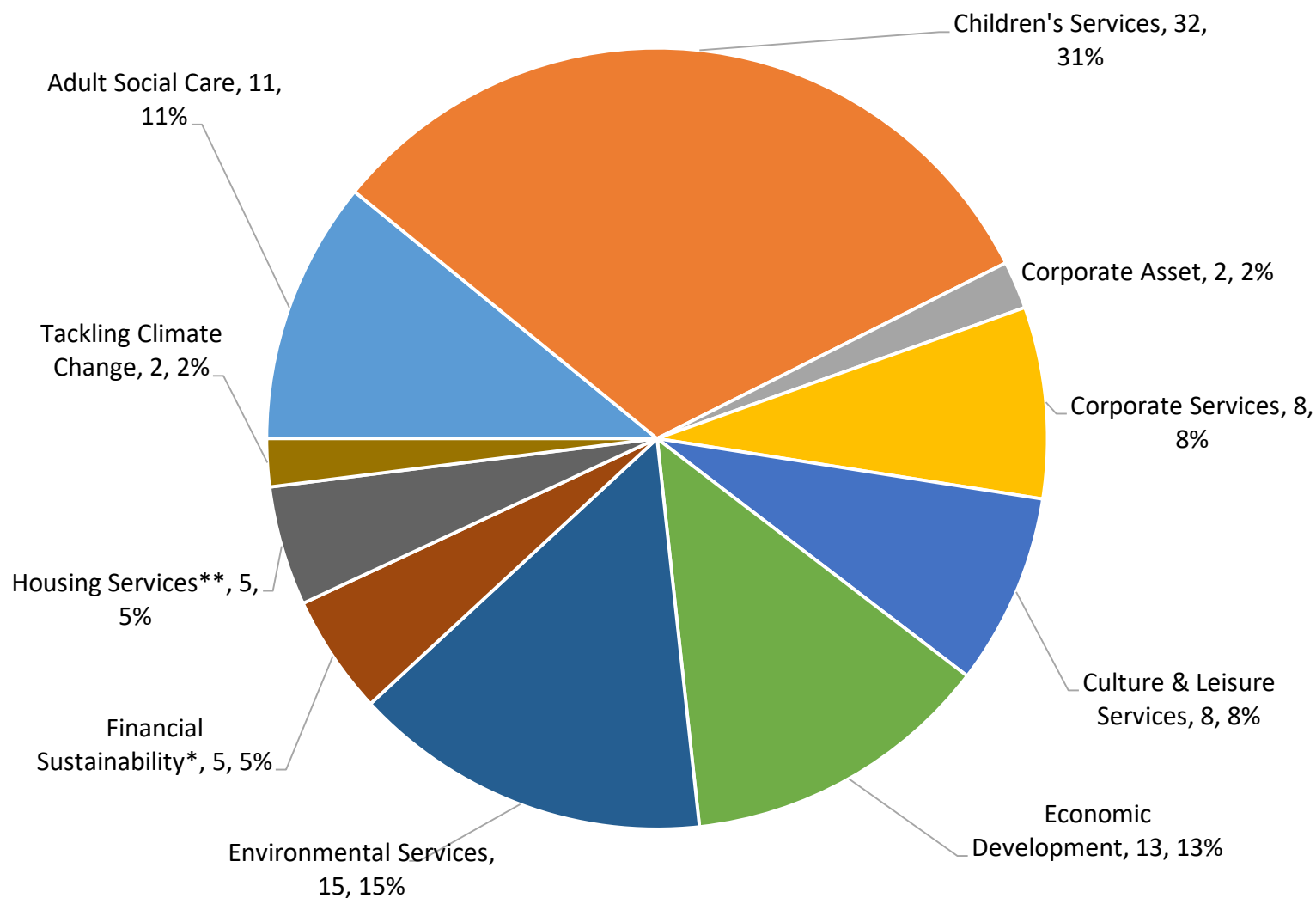
Housing

- Housing Quality
- Housing Management
- Rent Arrears

Environmental

- Recycling
- Street Cleanliness

LGBF Indicators for 2020-21 by Service Area



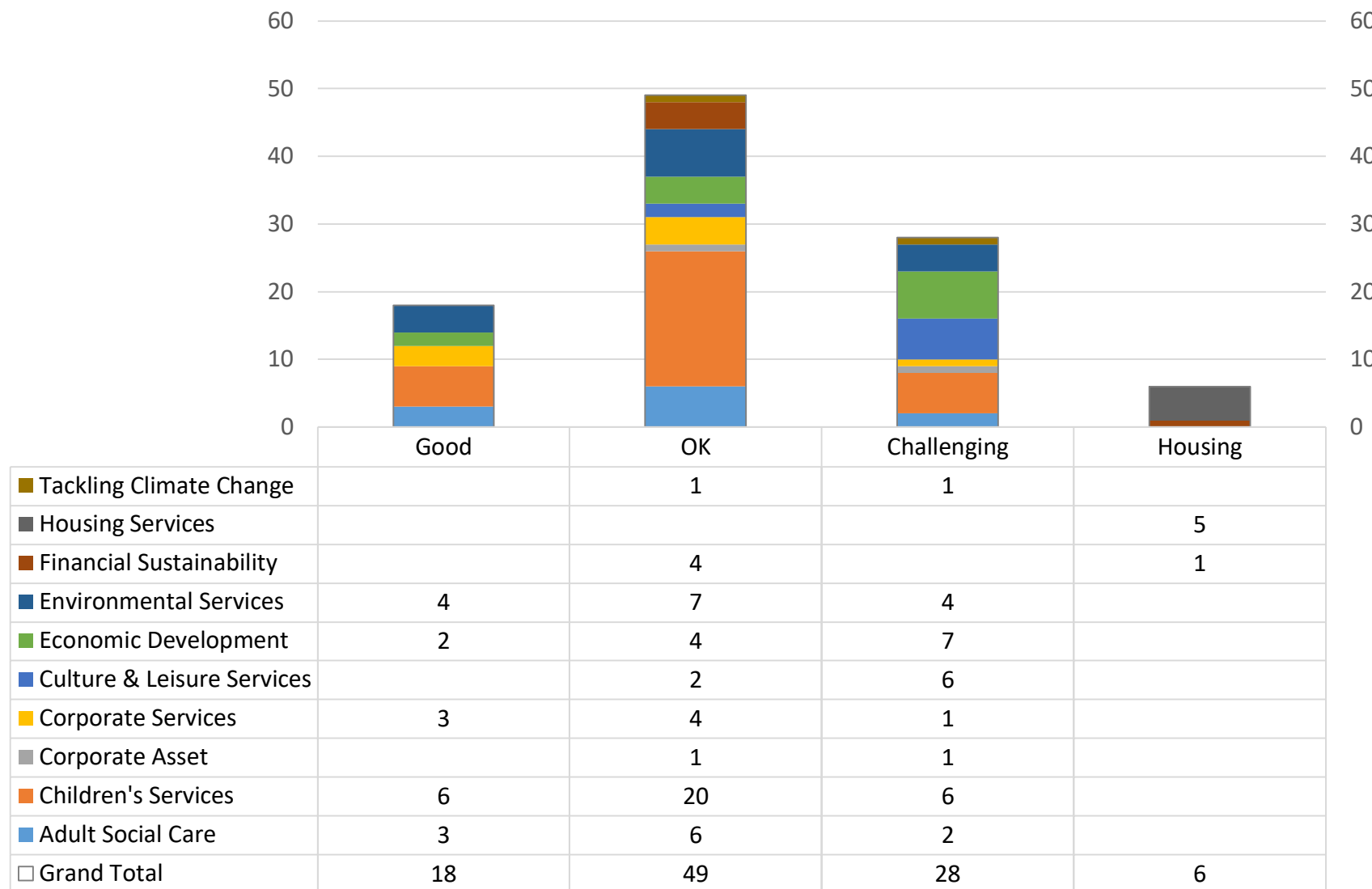
There are 101 indicators in the 2020-21 LGBF, although the Scottish Borders has 95.

The most indicators are for Children's Services, Environmental Services, Adult Social Care and Economic Development.

** Scottish Borders Council does not have Housing Services.

* Financial Stability – 1 indicator for Housing

“Status” of Scottish Borders LGBF Indicators for 2020-21



The majority, 71% of Scottish Borders 95 indicators (excluding Housing) are either Good or OK.

Although there are some where Scottish Borders performance is poor compared to Scotland and the Family Group.

Scottish Borders: LGBF 2020-21

Key Progress

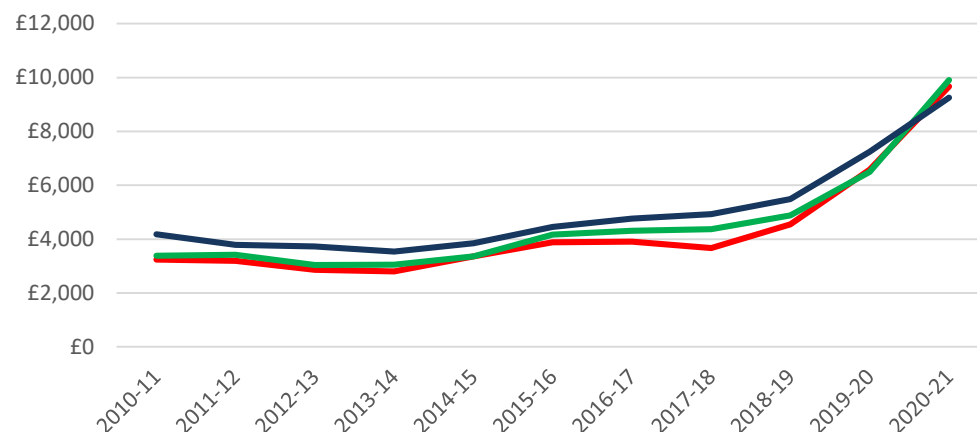
- Educational Attainment for all
- School leavers entering positive destinations
- Participation rate for 16-19 year olds
- Payment of invoices
- Gender Pay Gap reduced
- Home care costs per hour for people aged 65 or over
- % of people aged 65 and over with long-term care needs who receiving personal care at home
- Household waste recycled
- Street Cleanliness Score
- Time per business and industry planning application
- SBC continues to be financially stable

Key Challenges

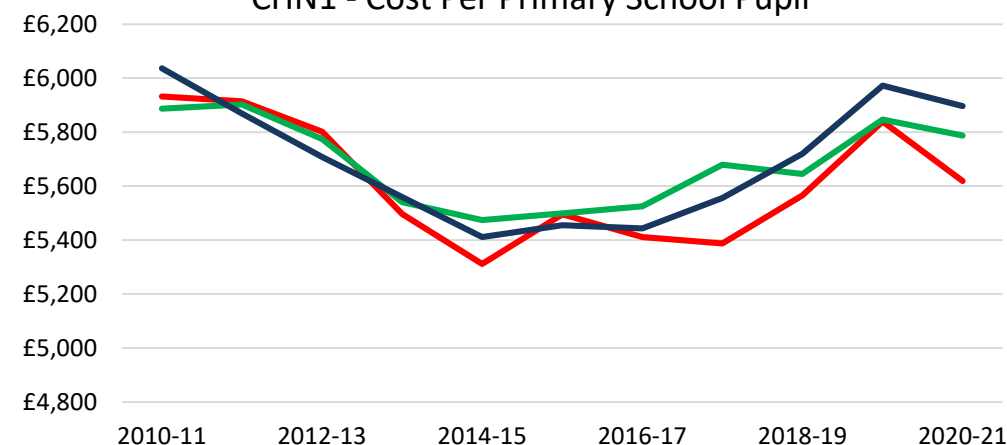
- Educational Attainment of pupils living in the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland. (Education Gap)
- % of children living in poverty (after housing costs)
- % of adults supported at home who agree that they had a say in how their help, care or support was provided
- % of carers who feel supported to continue in their caring role (similar to Family Group)
- Recovery from the impact of Covid-19 for sport facilities, library and museums/ galleries.
- More roads in the Scottish Borders should be considered for maintenance
- Proportion of people earning less than the living wage
- Claimant Count as a % of 16-24 Population
- Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita

Children – Cost per Pupil / Registration

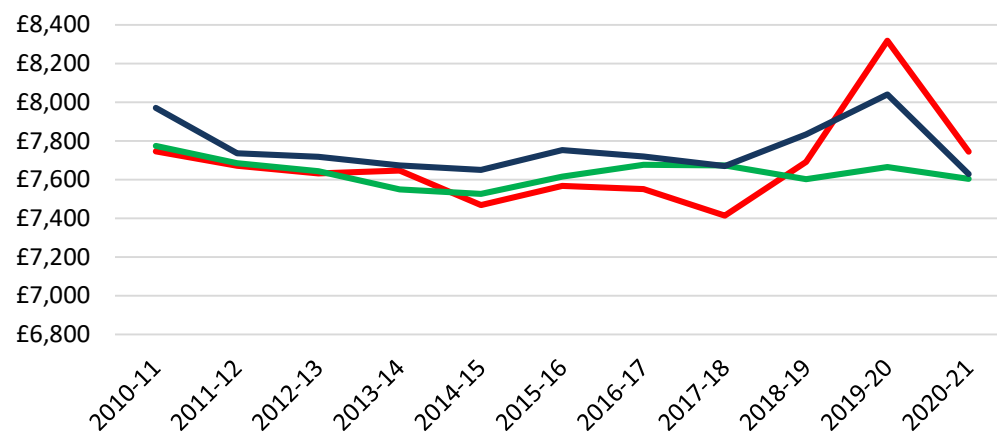
CHN3 - Cost per Pre-School Education Registration



CHN1 - Cost Per Primary School Pupil



CHN2 - Cost per Secondary School Pupil



The cost per Pre-School Education Registration and cost per Primary School Pupil for the Scottish Borders has a similar pattern to Scotland and Family Group.

The cost per Secondary School Pupil in the Scottish Borders has reduced in 2020-21 compared to the increases experienced between 2017-18 to 2019-20.

The reduced cost per pupil for both primary and secondary school pupil may be due to the Covid-19 response.

Educational Attainment: 5+ Awards at Level 5 &6

The proportion of pupils gaining 5+ awards at Level 5 and 6 has increased in the Scottish Borders between 2013-14 and 2020-21.

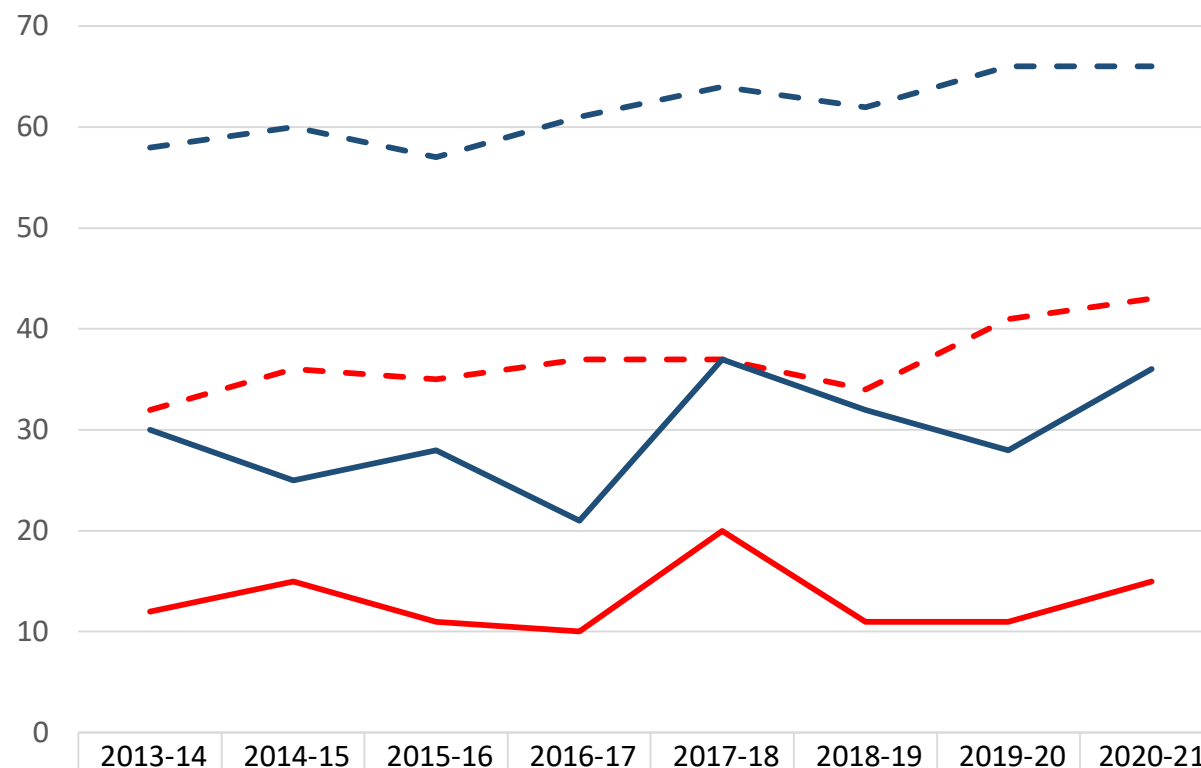
In 2020-21 there was a marked increase in attainment for the pupils who live in areas in the Scottish Borders that are part of the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland.

However, the attainment of those pupils in the 20% most deprived areas in the Scottish Borders is lower compared to the Family Group or Scotland.

*For 2020 and 2021, the absence of external assessment information and the Ministerial direction to award estimated grades have led to a different pattern of attainment than we have seen in previous years. The results for 2020 & 2021 should not be directly compared to those in previous years or future years. **The 2020 & 2021 data cannot be used to directly demonstrate subject, school or authority improvement compared with previous years.***

Proportion of Pupils Gaining 5+ Awards at Level 5 & 6

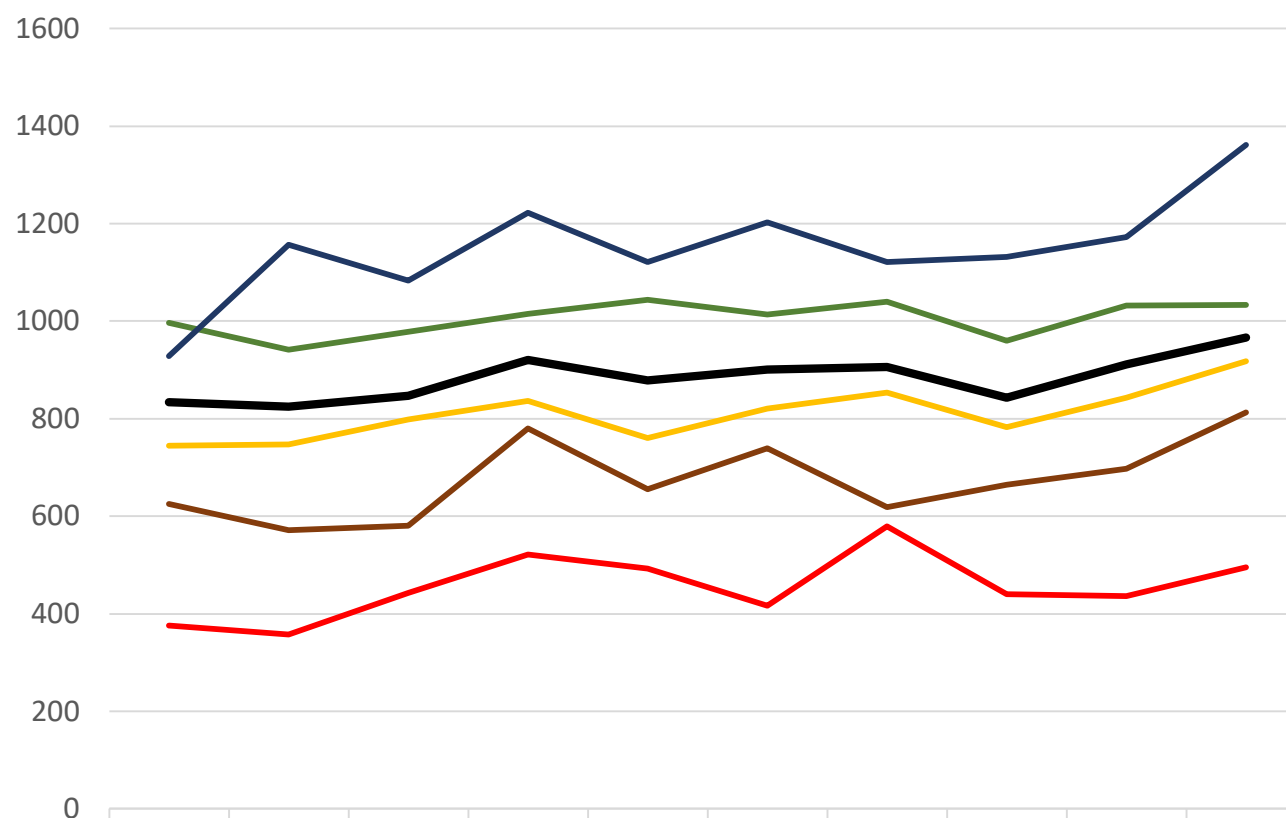
All Pupils and Pupils in the 20% Most Deprived Areas (SIMD)



| | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| — % of Pupils Gaining 5+ Awards at Level 5 | 58 | 60 | 57 | 61 | 64 | 62 | 66 | 66 |
| - - % of Pupils Gaining 5+ Awards at Level 6 | 32 | 36 | 35 | 37 | 37 | 34 | 41 | 43 |
| — % of Pupils from Deprived Areas Gaining 5+ Awards at Level 5 (SIMD) | 30 | 25 | 28 | 21 | 37 | 32 | 28 | 36 |
| — % of Pupils from Deprived Areas Gaining 5+ Awards at Level 6 (SIMD) | 12 | 15 | 11 | 10 | 20 | 11 | 11 | 15 |

Educational Attainment: Average Tariff

Average Tariff for
All Pupils and for
Pupils in Each SIMD
Quintile (20%)



The average total tariff score for pupils in the Scottish Borders has improved between 2011-12 and 2020-21.

A gap still remains between pupils who live in the most and least deprived areas. Although there has been improvement for all SIMD quintiles.

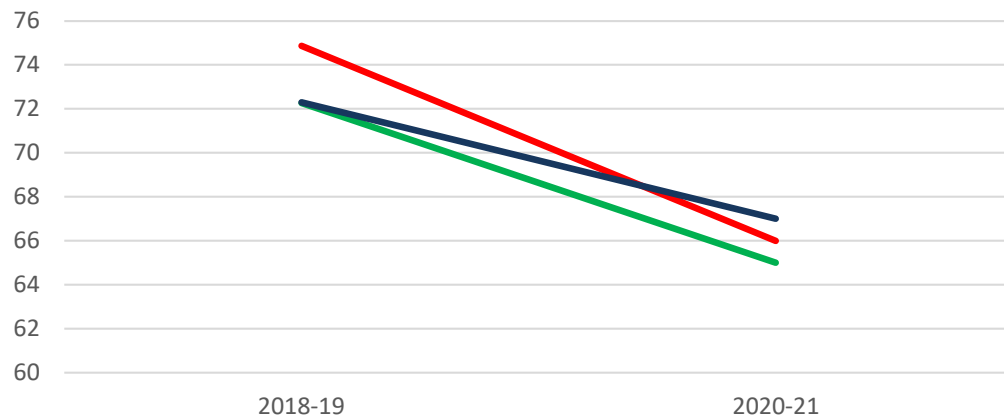
It is important to acknowledge the school years for 2019-20 and 2020-21 have been impacted by Covid-19.

*For 2020 and 2021, the absence of external assessment information and the Ministerial direction to award estimated grades have led to a different pattern of attainment than we have seen in previous years. The results for 2020 & 2021 should not be directly compared to those in previous years or future years. **The 2020 & 2021 data cannot be used to directly demonstrate subject, school or authority improvement compared with previous years.***

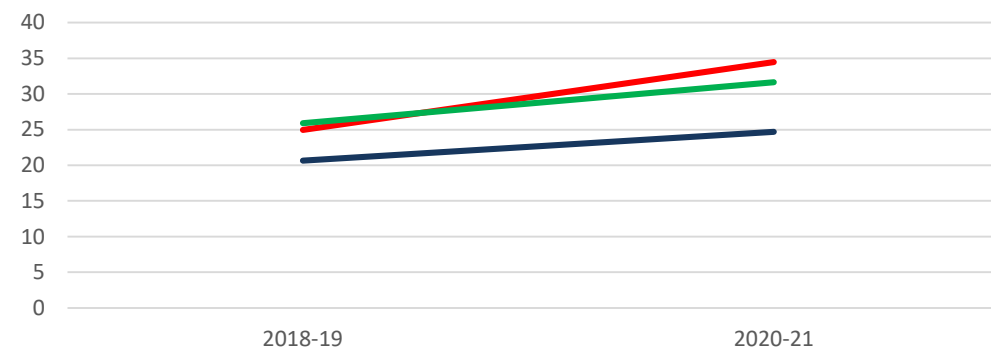
| | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Overall Average Total Tariff | 834 | 825 | 847 | 920 | 879 | 901 | 907 | 842 | 911 | 967 |
| Average Total Tariff SIMD quintile 1 | 376 | 358 | 443 | 522 | 493 | 417 | 579 | 440 | 436 | 495 |
| Average total tariff SIMD quintile 2 | 625 | 572 | 581 | 780 | 655 | 740 | 619 | 665 | 698 | 813 |
| Average total tariff SIMD quintile 3 | 744 | 747 | 798 | 836 | 760 | 821 | 854 | 783 | 843 | 918 |
| Average total tariff SIMD quintile 4 | 997 | 941 | 978 | 1015 | 1044 | 1014 | 1040 | 960 | 1032 | 1034 |
| Average total tariff SIMD quintile 5 | 928 | 1157 | 1083 | 1222 | 1121 | 1203 | 1121 | 1132 | 1172 | 1361 |

% of P1, P4 and P7 pupils combined Achieving in Expected Curriculum for Excellence (CfE) for Literacy and Gap

CHN13a - % of P1, P4 and P7 pupils combined achieving expected CFE Level in Literacy



CHN14a - Literacy Attainment Gap (P1,4,7 Combined) - percentage point gap between the least deprived and most deprived pupils



Across Scotland, the family group and in the Scottish Borders the % of P1, P4, P7 pupils achieving expected CFE Level in Literacy was lower in 2020-21 compared to 2018-19. This may be explained by the impact of Covid-19.

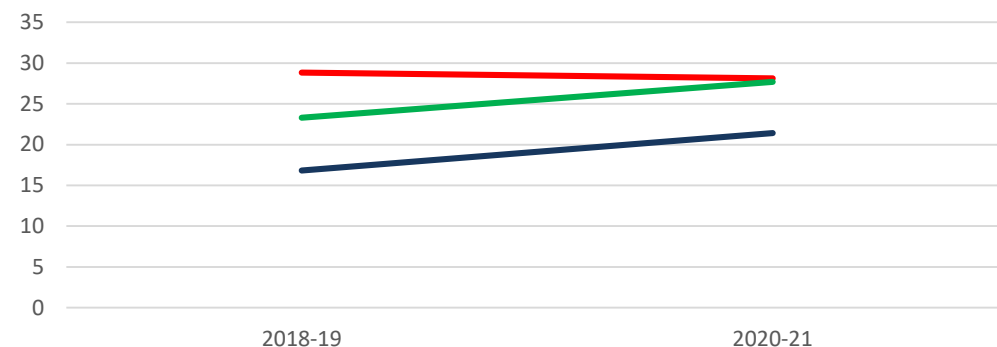
Unfortunately, between 2018-19 and 2020-21 the attainment gap between the least and most deprived pupils has increased for the Scottish Borders as well as the family group and Scotland.

% of P1, P4 and P7 pupils combined Achieving in Expected Curriculum for Excellence (CfE) for Numeracy and Gap

CHN13b - % of P1, P4 and P7 pupils combined achieving expected CFE Level in Numeracy



CHN14b - Numeracy Attainment Gap (P1,4,7 Combined) - percentage point gap between the least deprived and most deprived pupils

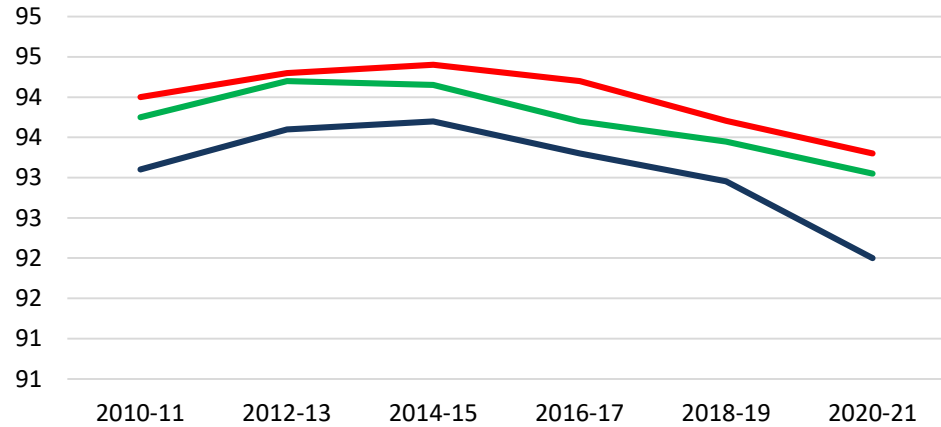


Across Scotland, the family group and in the Scottish Borders the % of P1, P4, P7 pupils achieving expected CFE Level in Numeracy was lower in 2020-21 compared to 2018-19. This may be explained by the impact of Covid-19.

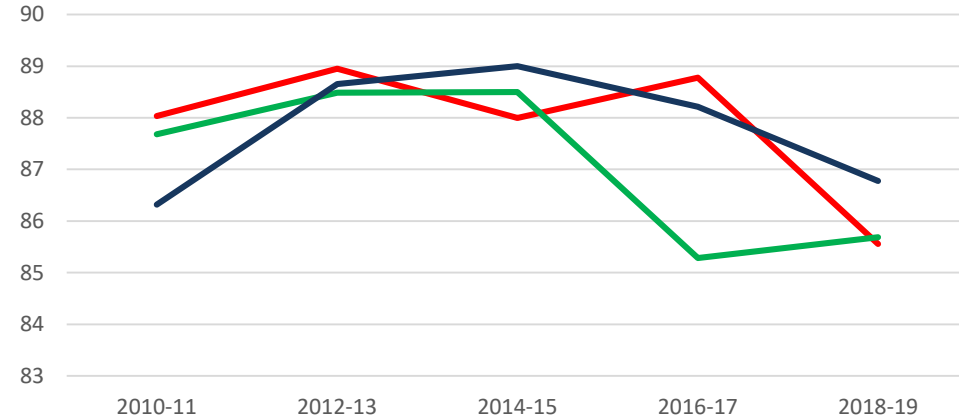
Between 2018-19 and 2020-21 the attainment gap for Numeracy between the least and most deprived pupils has decreased slightly, compared to an increase for the family group and Scotland. Although the gap in attainment is higher than the level for Scotland.

Children – School Attendance and Exclusion Rates

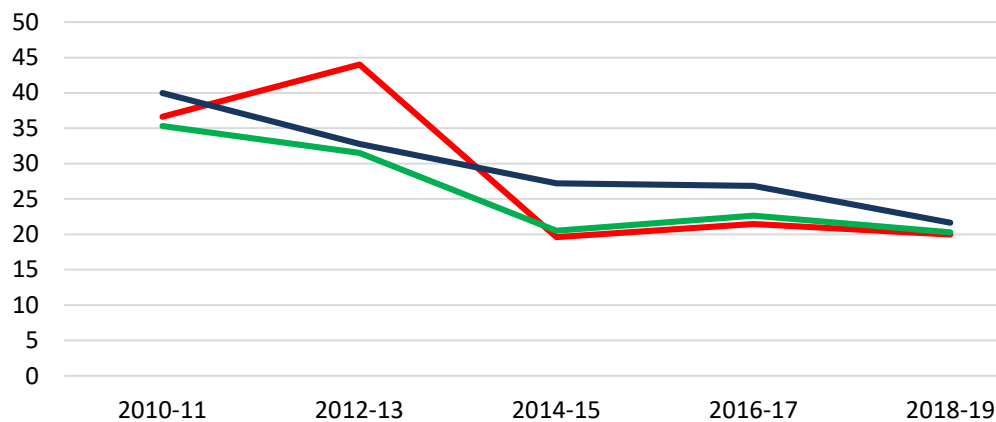
CHN 19a School Attendance Rate



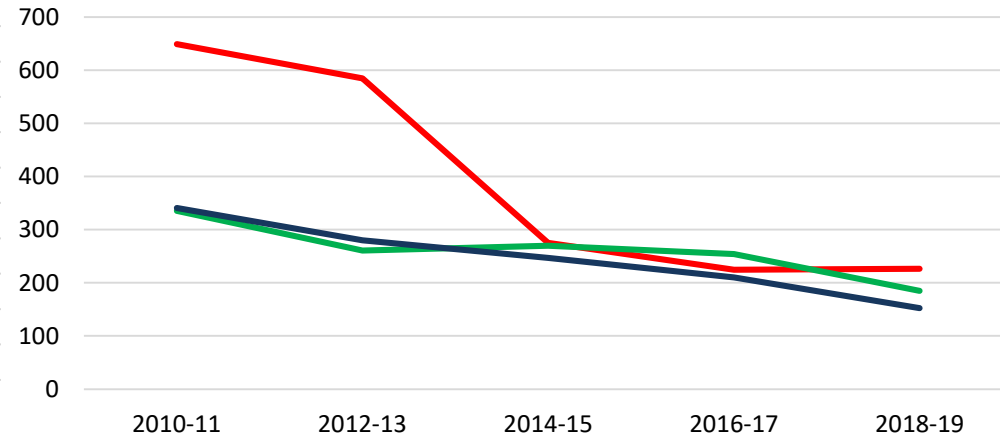
CHN 19b School Attendance Rate (LAC)



CHN20a School Exclusion Rate



CHN20b - School Exclusion Rates (LAC)



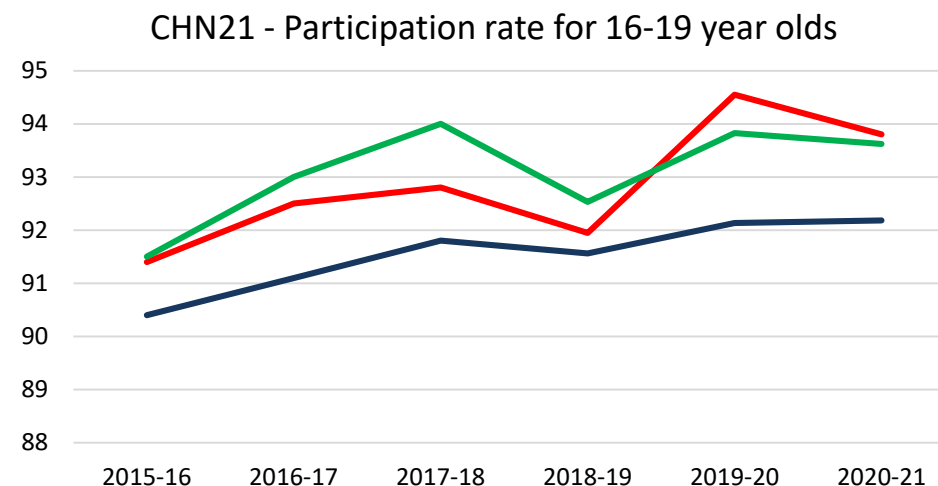
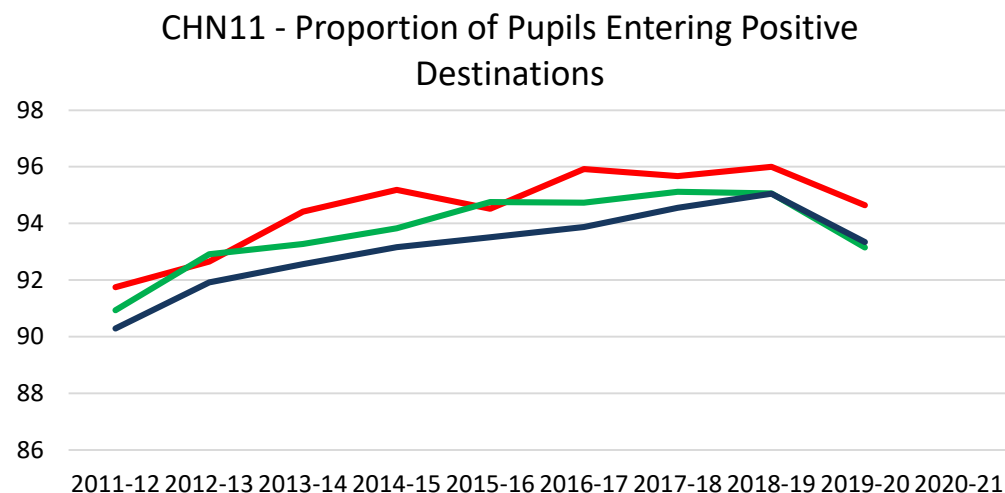
The Scottish Borders has consistently had better attendance rate for all pupils compared to the Family Group and Scotland.

The Scottish Borders has a similar trend to school exclusions compared to the Family Group and Scotland.

Note, only CHN19a School Attendance Rate is currently available for 2020-21.

These statistics look a little different this year following the disruption caused by COVID-19. As a result the attendance rate that these statistics focus on is what SG has termed the 'schools open' rate –i.e. it only looks at the attendance rate during the period that schools were open to all pupils.

Children – Positive Destinations / Participation Rate

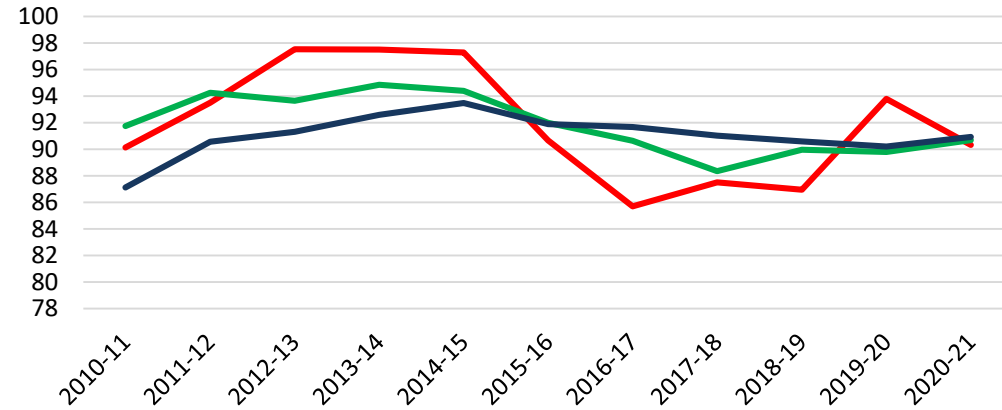


The Scottish Borders has consistently had a higher proportion of pupils entering positive destinations. Although the % of pupils entering a positive destination was down for 2019-20 for the Scottish Borders as well as the family group and Scotland.

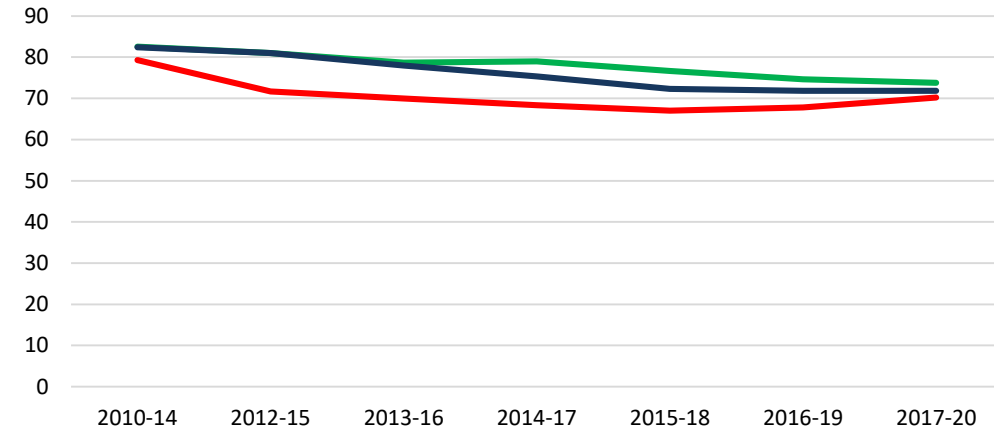
The participation rate within the Scottish Borders decreased slightly for 2020-21, but is higher than the level for the family group or Scotland.

Children – Early Years Quality Rating / Adults Satisfied with Local Schools / % Children Meeting Developmental Milestones

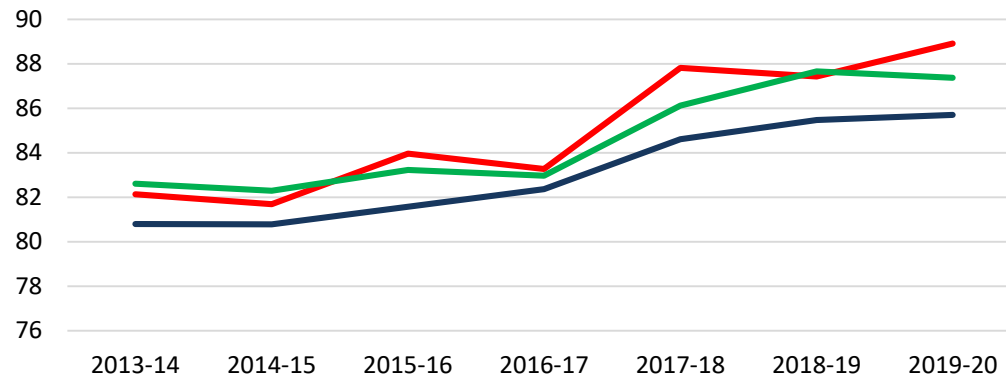
CHN18 - Quality Ratings for Childrens Provision



CHN10 - % of Adults Satisfied with Local Schools



CHN17 - % of Children Meeting Developmental Milestones



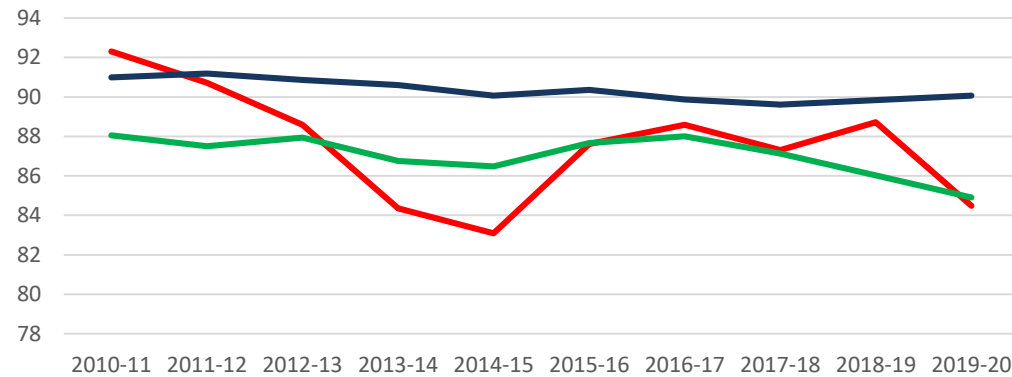
The % of funded early years provision which is graded good/better in the Scottish Borders is similar to both Family Group and Scotland.

The % of adults satisfied with local schools in the Scottish Borders increased slightly and is similar to the level for the Family Group and Scotland.

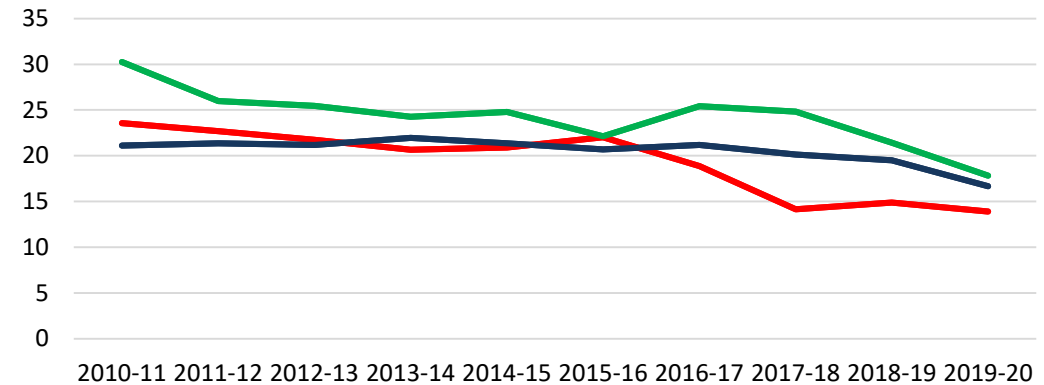
The % of children meeting developmental milestones in the Scottish Borders continues to be higher than Scotland.

Children – Looked After Children / Child Protection

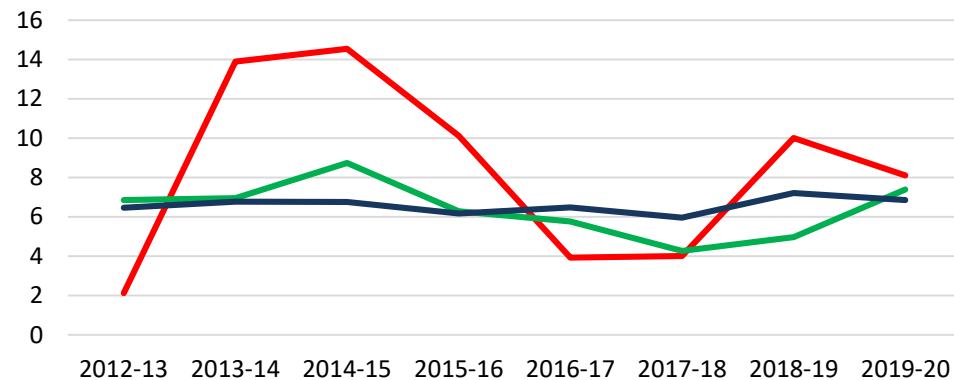
CHN9 - Balance of Care for looked after children: % of children being looked after in the Community



CHN23 - % LAC with more than 1 placement in the last year (Aug-July)



CHN22 - % of child protection re-registrations within 18 months

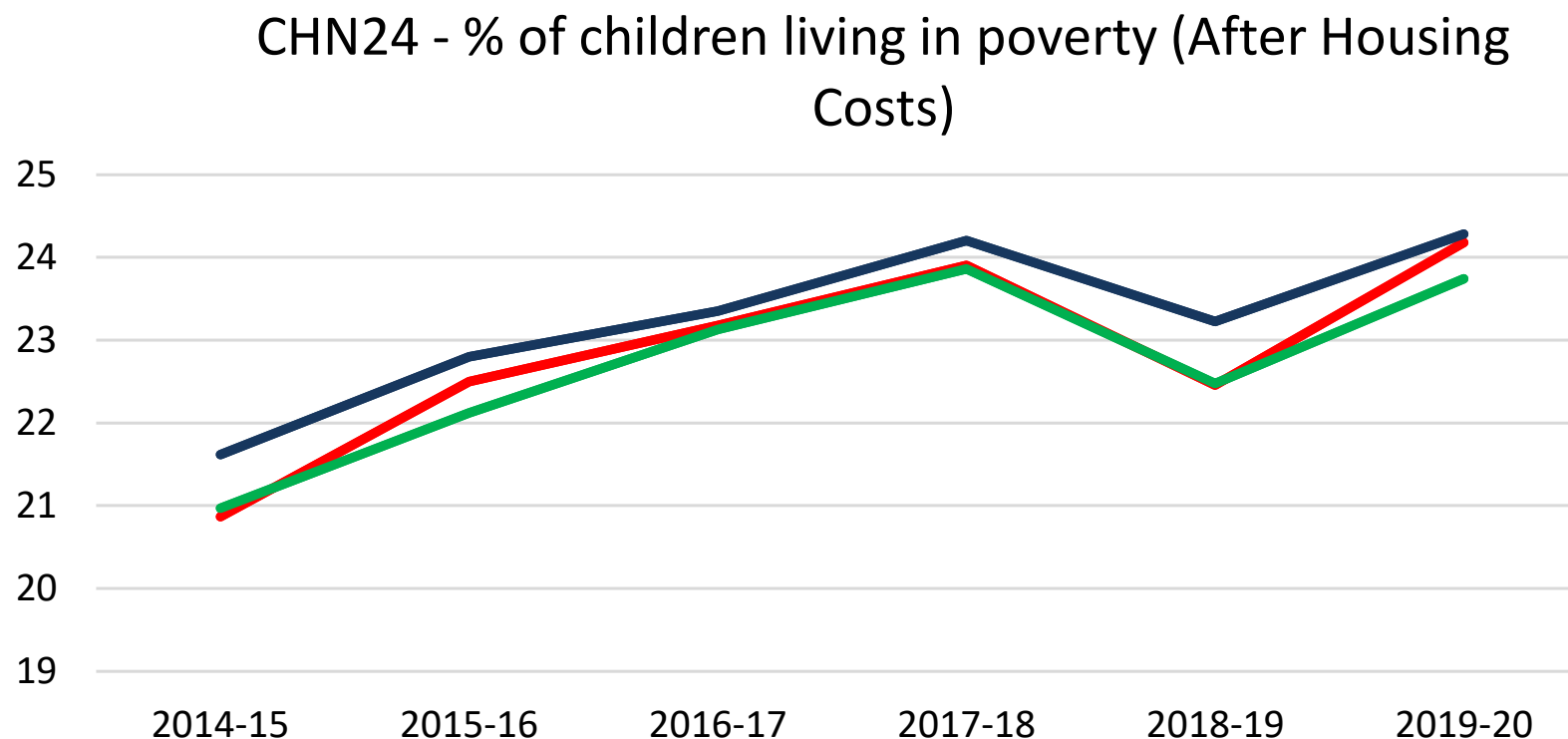


% of children looked after in the community in the Scottish Borders are in similar to the family group and lower compared to Scotland.

% of child protection re-registrations were within 18 months for the Scottish Borders in 2019-20 was slightly higher than both Family Group and Scotland. (small count)

Fewer Looked After Children in the Scottish Borders had more than 1 placement in the last year compared to both Family Group and Scotland.

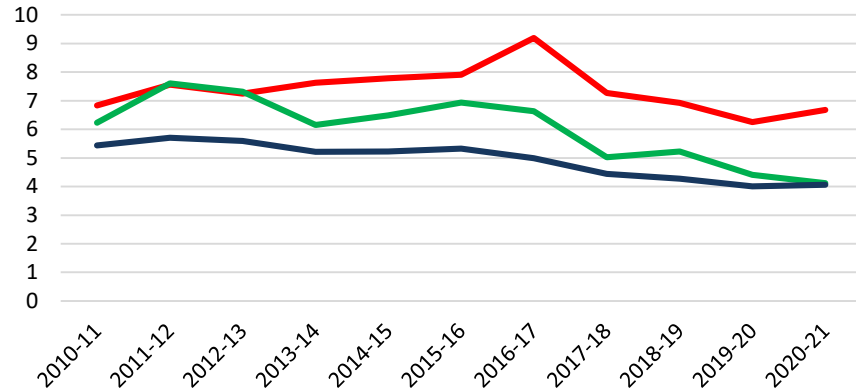
Children – % of Children living in poverty (After Housing Cost)



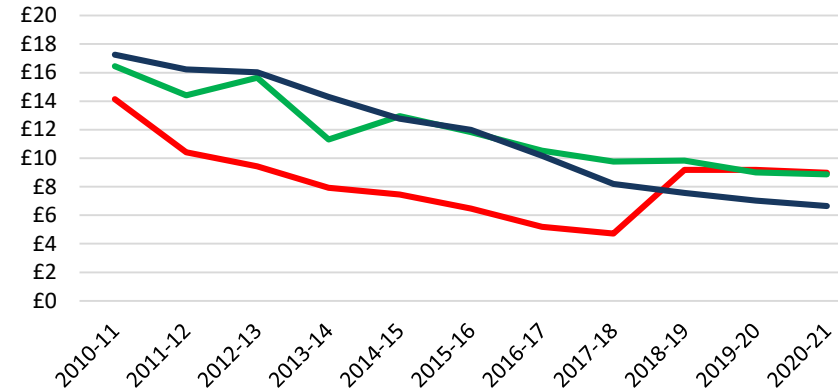
The Scottish Borders has consistently had similar levels of children living in poverty (after housing costs) as the family group and Scotland. In 2018-19 the proportion of children living in poverty was decreasing, however it increased again in 2019-20 and may increase further due to the impact of Covid-19.

Corporate – Support Services / Council Tax / Invoice Payment

CORP 1 - Support services as a % of Total Gross expenditure



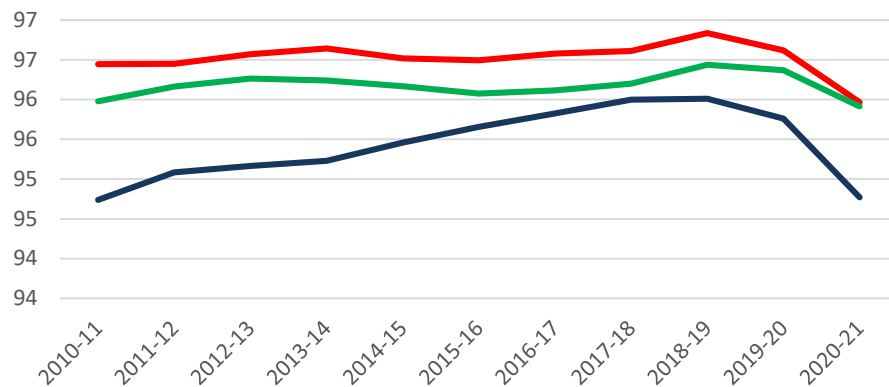
CORP 4 - The cost per dwelling of collecting Council Tax



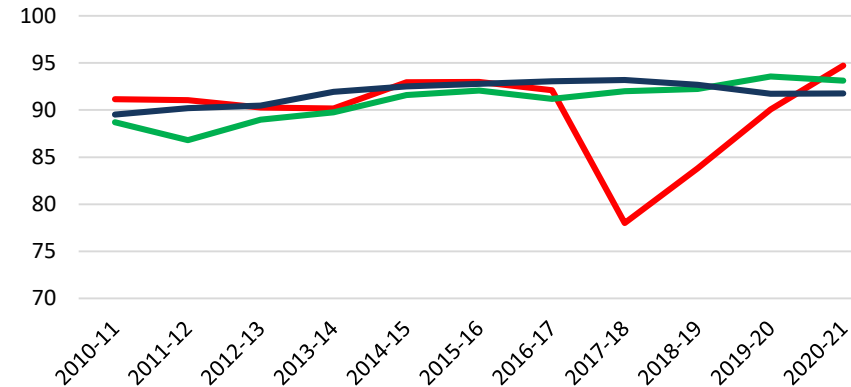
Support Services as a % of Total Gross expenditure is higher compared to the Family Group and Scotland. This is due to the IT contract and how SBC has focused functions.

The % of income due from Council Tax Received has reduced for SBC as well as the Family Group and Scotland, an impact of Covid-19.

CORP 7 - Percentage of income due from Council Tax received by the end of the year



CORP 8 - Percentage of invoices sampled that were paid within 30 days

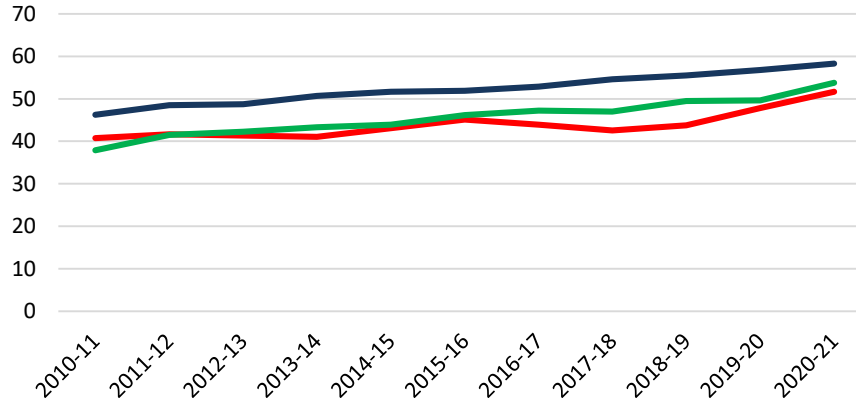


The cost of collecting Council Tax per dwelling has remained stable for SBC and the Family Group.

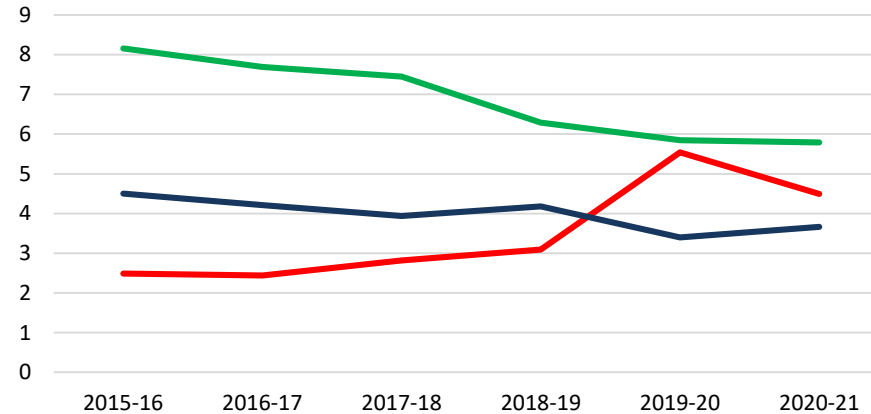
The % of invoices paid within 30 days continues to improve since 2017-18 and the implementation of Business World.

Corporate – Gender Pay and Sickness Absence

CORP 3b - The percentage of the highest paid 5% of employees who are women



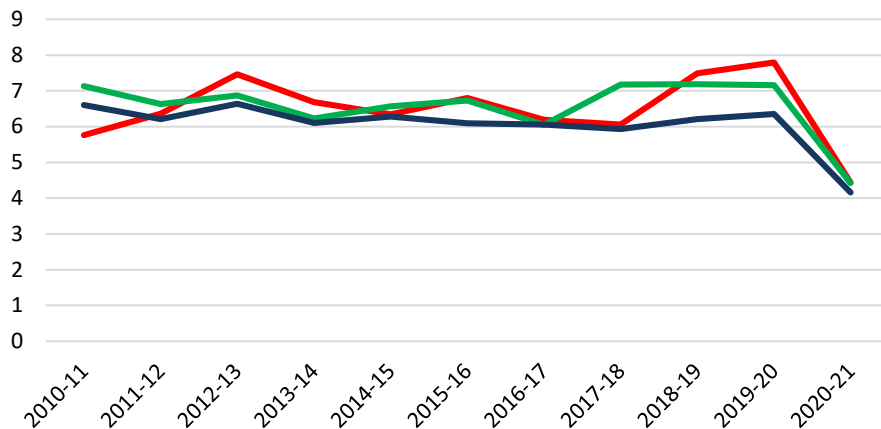
CORP 3c - The gender pay gap (%)



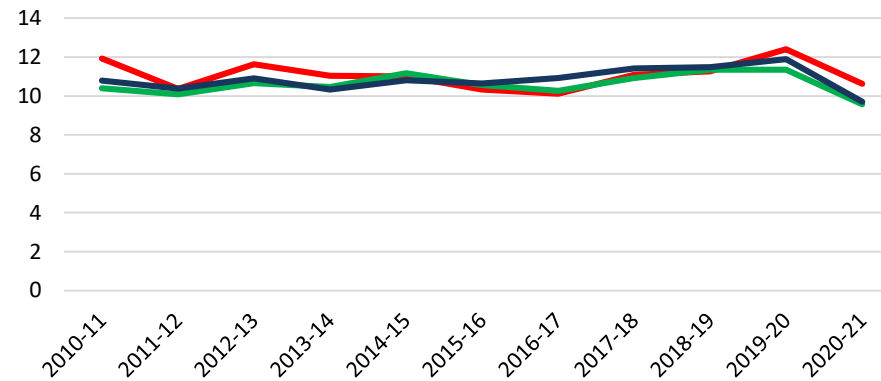
The Scottish Borders consistently has a lower proportion of women in the highest 5% of employees.

The Gender Pay Gap for Scottish Borders Council reduced slightly in 2020-21.

CORP 6a - Sickness Absence Days per Teacher

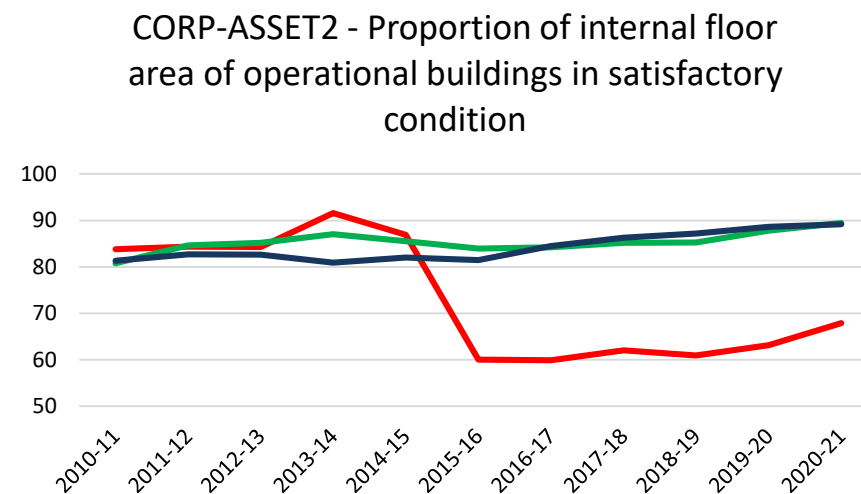
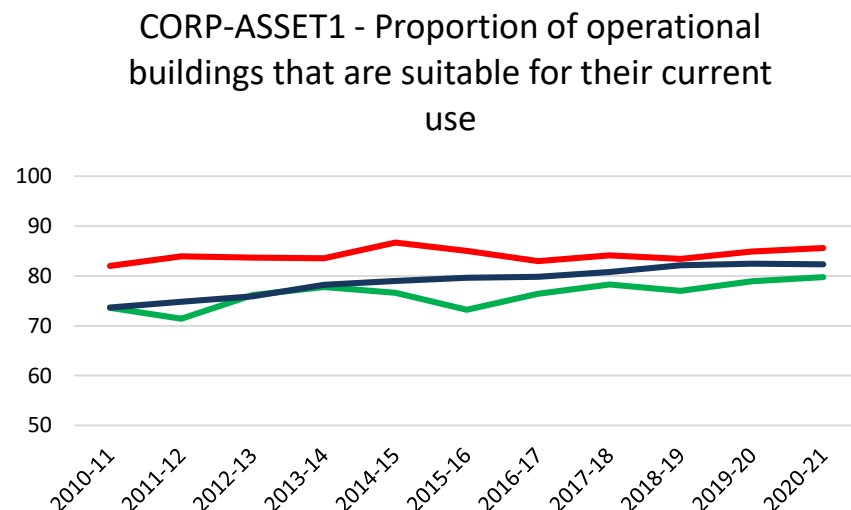


CORP6b - Sickness Absence Days per Employee (non-teacher)



In 2020-21 the number of Sickness Absence day per employee reduced for Teachers and other employees for Scottish Borders, Family Group and Scotland. The Sickness Absence records DO NOT included specific Covid-19 illness. The reduction in sickness absence may be due to many working from home (away from offices and classrooms).

Corporate Assets – Suitable Buildings / Floor Space in Satisfactory Condition

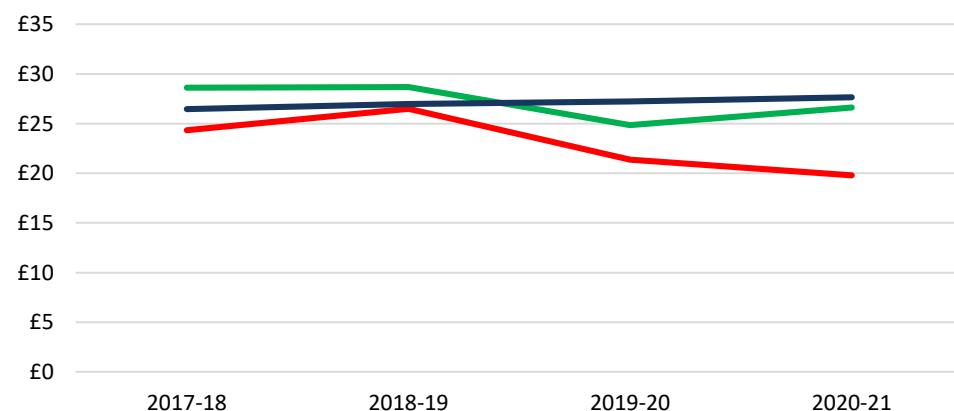


The % of Scottish Borders Council’s operational buildings that are suitable for their current use is slightly higher than the level for the Family Group and Scotland.

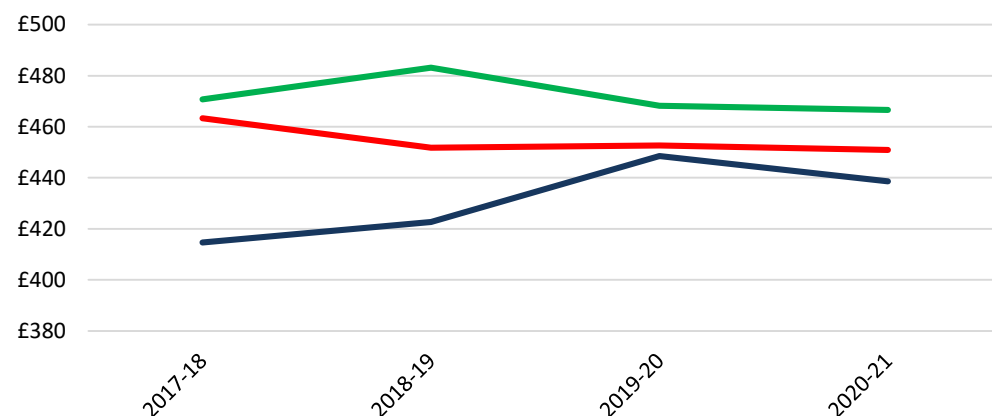
The % of internal floor area of operational buildings in satisfactory condition for Scottish Borders Council is improving, continues to be below the level for the Family Group and Scotland.

Adult Social Care – Cost of Home Care / Cost of Residential Care / % Self-Directed Support

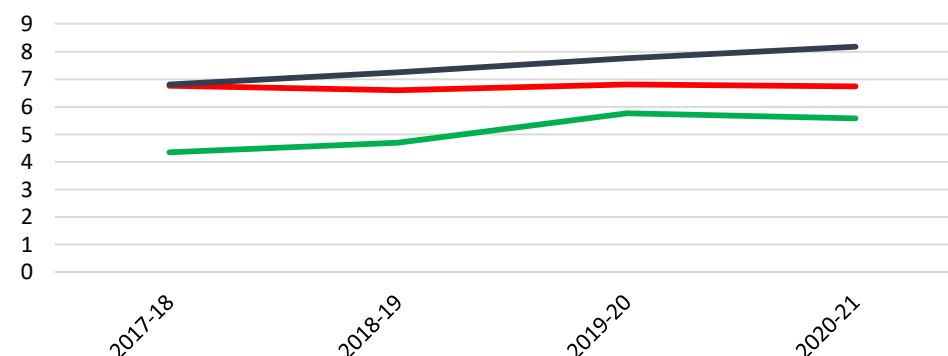
SW1 - Older Persons (Over65) Home Care Costs per Hour



SW5 - Older persons (over 65's) Residential Care Costs per week per resident



SW2 - Self Directed Support (Direct Payments + Managed Personalised Budgets) spend on adults 18+ as a % of total social work spend on adults 18+



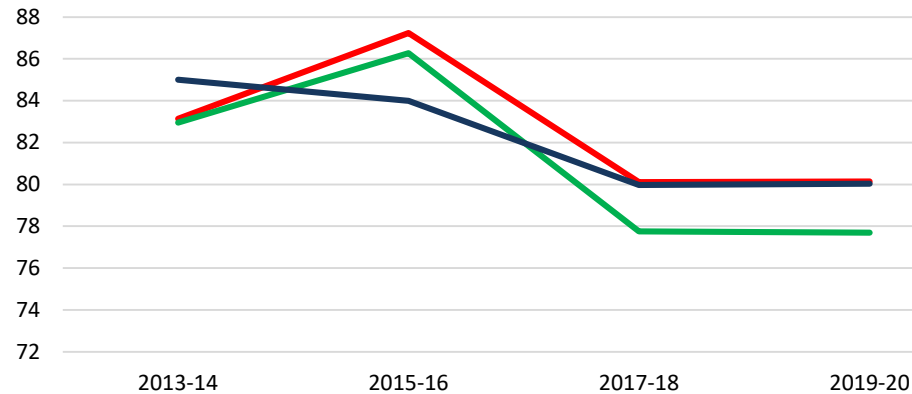
Home Care costs per hour for the Scottish Borders is lower compared to Family Group and Scotland.

Residential Care costs per week per resident is similar to Family Group and Scotland.

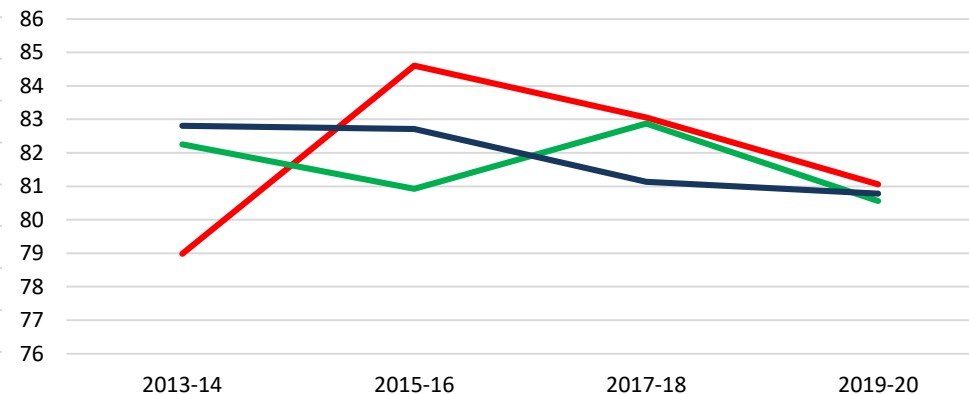
The % of Self Directed Support (Direct Payments + Managed Personalised Budgets) spend on adults 18+ as a % of total social work spend on adults 18+ for the Scottish Borders is similar to Family Group and Scotland.

Adult Social Care – Positive Impact / Supported Independence / Had a Say / Carers Feel Supported

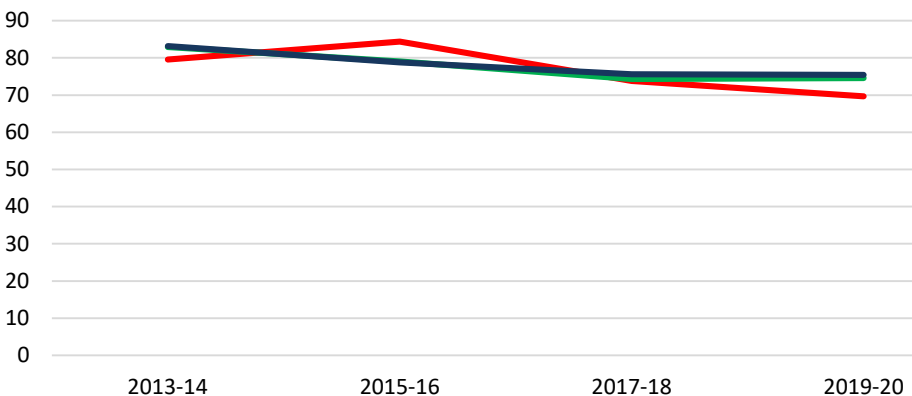
SW4b - % of Adults supported at home who agree their care had a positive impact on improving or maintaining their quality of life (C&E survey)



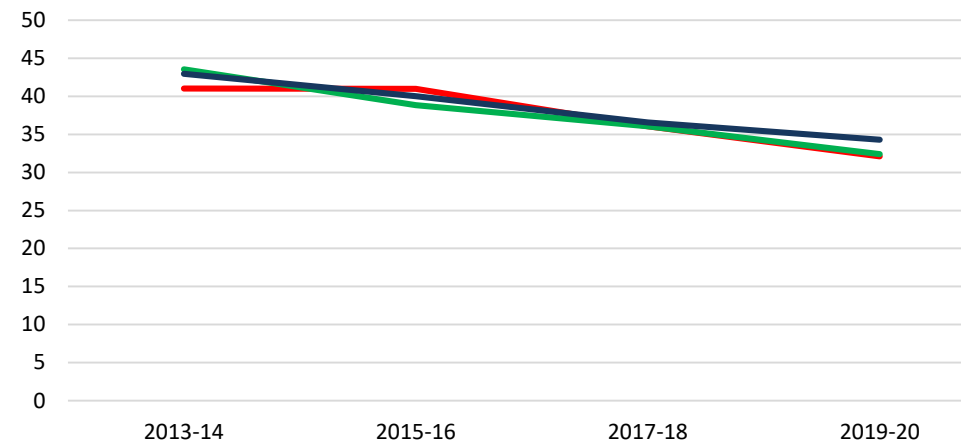
SW4c - Percentage of adults supported at home who agree that they are supported to live as independently as possible



SW4d - Percentage of adults supported at home who agree that they had a say in how their help, care or support was provided



SW4e - Percentage of carers who feel supported to continue in their caring role



For all of these indicators the results for the Scottish Borders has been similar to that of the Family Group and Scotland.

81% of adults supported at home who agree that their services and support had an impact in improving or maintaining their quality of life.

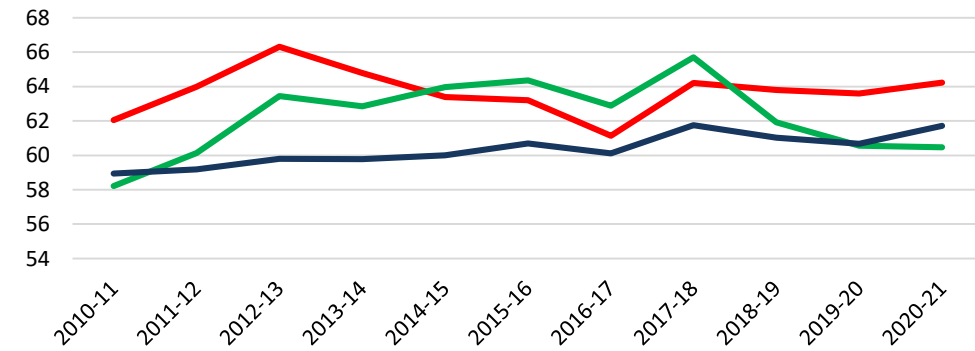
81% of adults supported at home who agree that they are supported to live as independently as possible.

70% of adults supported at home who agree that they had a say in how their help, care or support was provided.

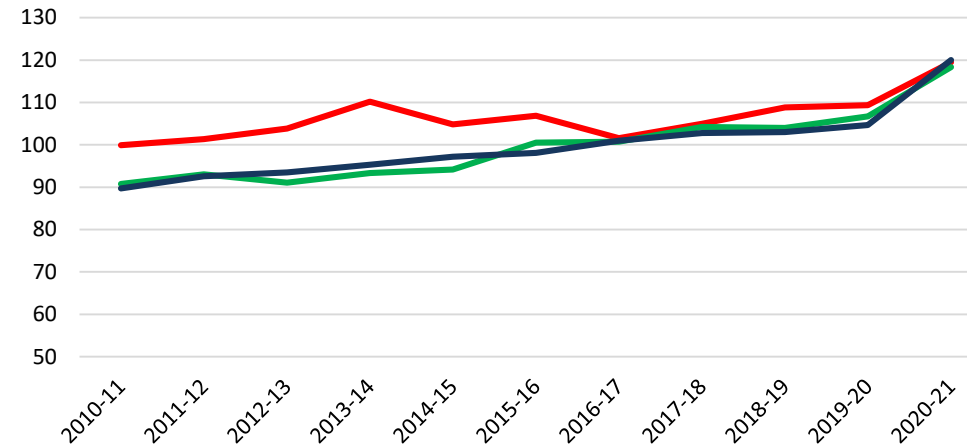
32% of carers who feel supported to continue in their caring role.

Adult Social Care – % Care at Home / 28 Day Readmissions / Care Inspectorate Inspections / Delayed Discharges

SW3a - % of people aged 65 and over with long-term care needs who receiving personal care at home



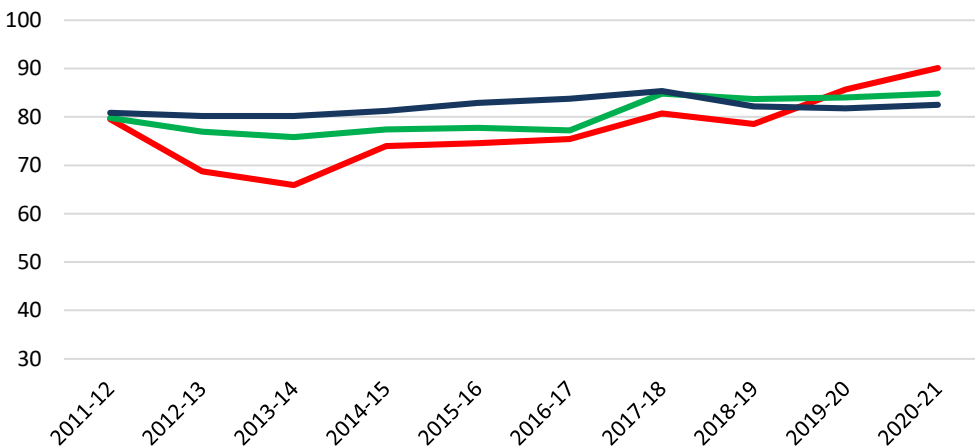
SW6 - Rate of readmission to hospital within 28 days per 1,000 discharges



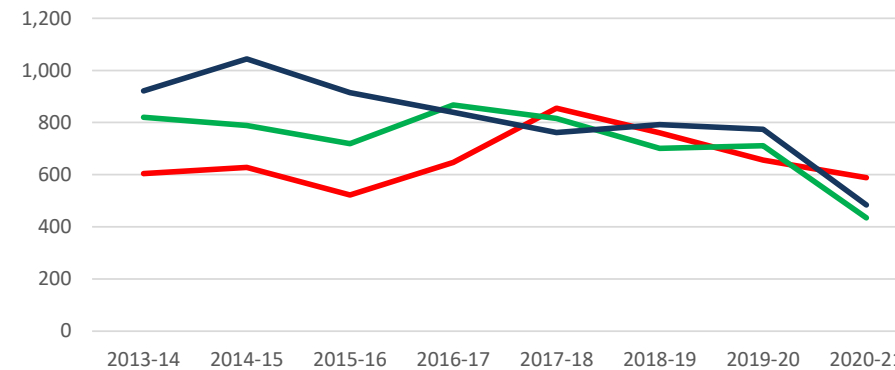
A higher % of people aged 65 and over with long-term care needs who receive personal care at home in the Scottish Borders compared to the Family Group and Scotland.

The rate of readmission to hospital within 28 days per 1,000 discharges for the Scottish Borders is similar to the level of the Family Group and Scotland.

SW7 - Proportion of care services graded 'good' (4) or better in Care Inspectorate inspections



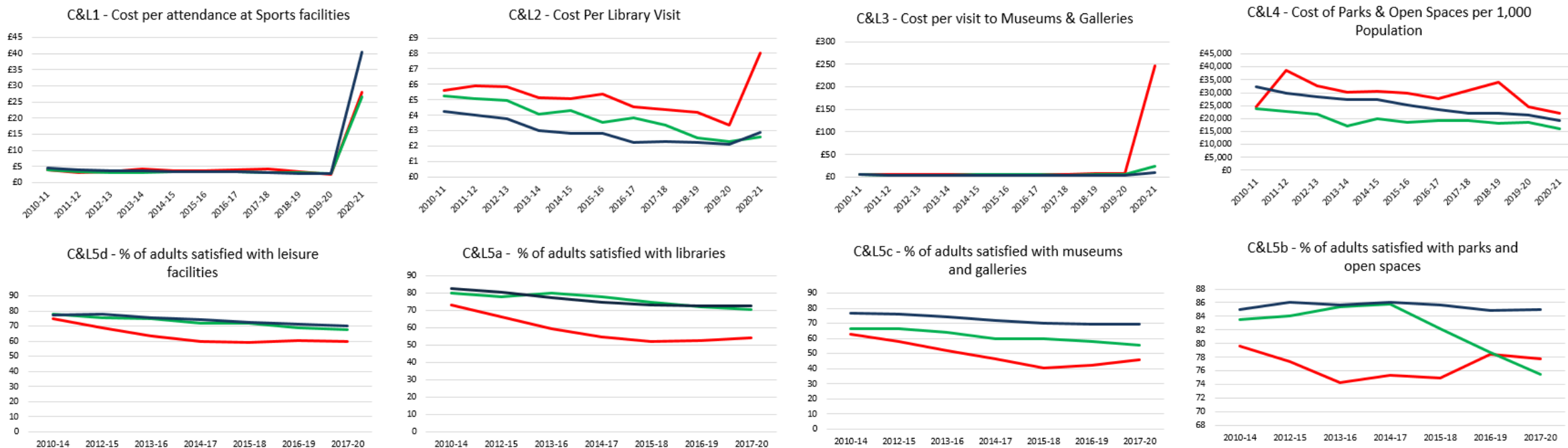
SW8 - Number of days people spend in hospital when they are ready to be discharged, per 1,000 population (75+)



A higher % of care services in the Scottish Borders are graded 'good' or better compared to Family Group and Scotland.

People spend slightly longer in hospital when they are ready to be discharged, per 1,000 population (75+) in the Scottish Borders compared to Family Group and Scotland.

Culture and Leisure Services – Sports Facilities / Libraries / Museums / Parks and Open Spaces

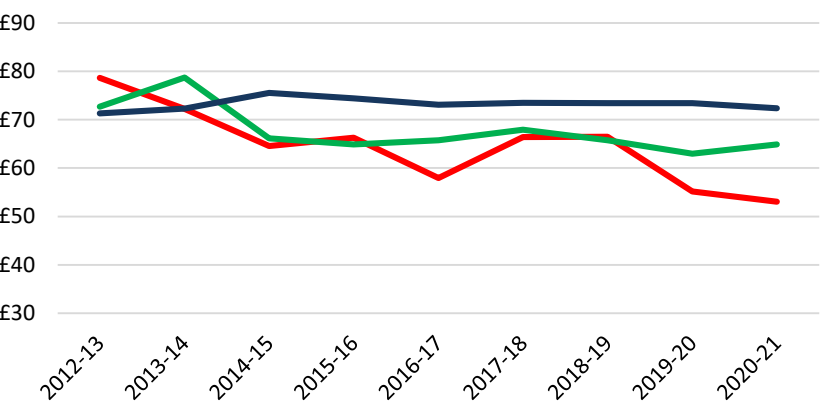


After years of decreasing cost per attendance or visit in 2020-21 there was a significant increase in costs due to the impact of Covid-19. In the Scottish Borders like the Family Group and Scotland the cost for Parks & Open Spaces per 1,000 population decreased slightly.

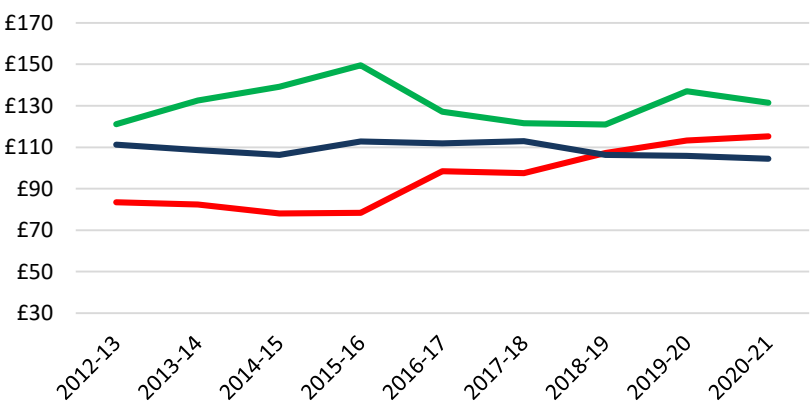
Note that the satisfaction measures have not been updated for 2020-21.

Environmental Services – Waste Services

ENV1a - Net cost of Waste collection per premises



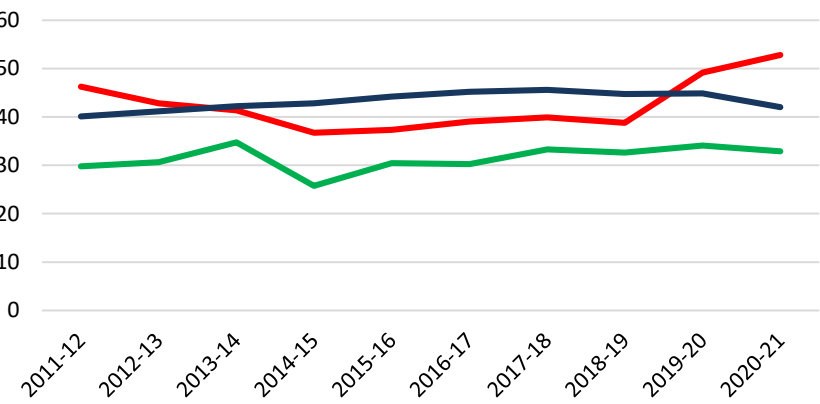
ENV2a - Net cost per Waste disposal per premises



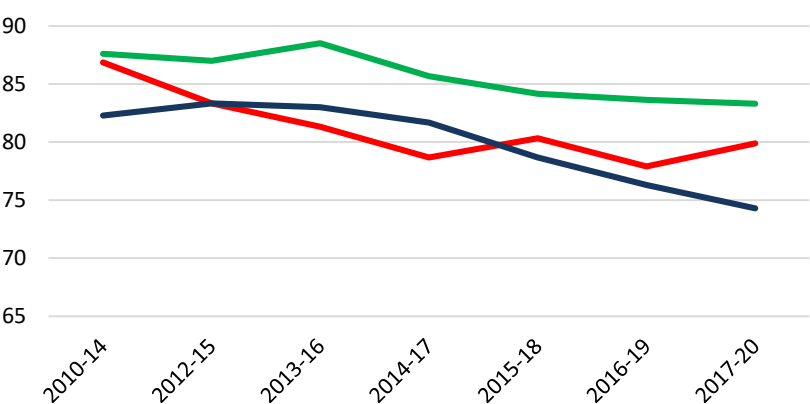
The cost of waste collection per premises in the Scottish Borders is lower than both Family Group and Scotland.

The cost of disposal has increased slightly.

ENV6 - The % of total household waste arising that is recycled



ENV7a - % of adults satisfied with refuse collection

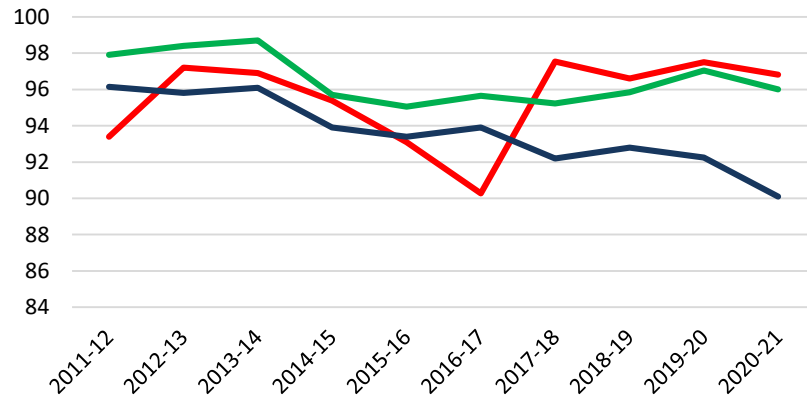


The % of total household waste being recycled has increased and is better than both Family Group and Scotland.

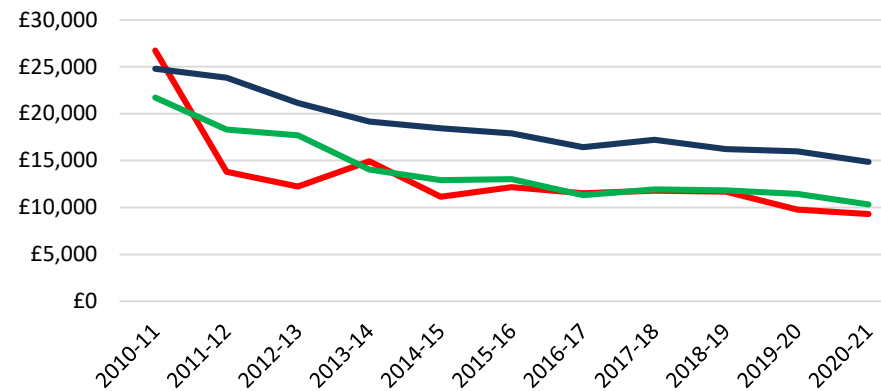
% Adults satisfied with refuse collection is higher compared to Scotland, but lower than Family Group. (Not updated for 2020-21)

Environmental Services – Street Cleaning / Trading Standards and Environmental Health

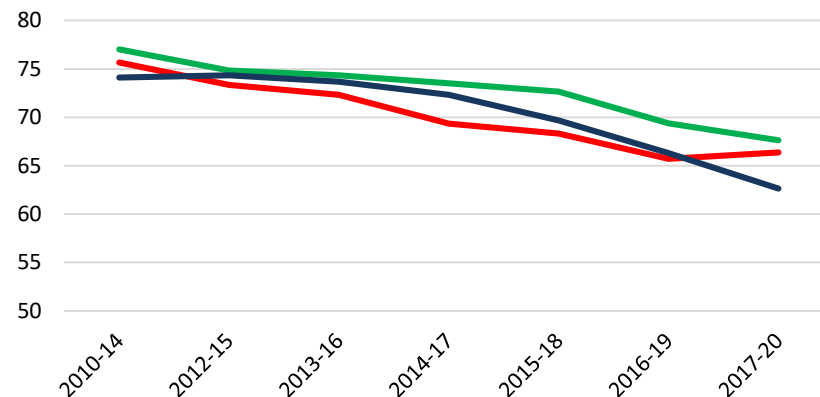
ENV3c - Cleanliness Score (%age Acceptable)



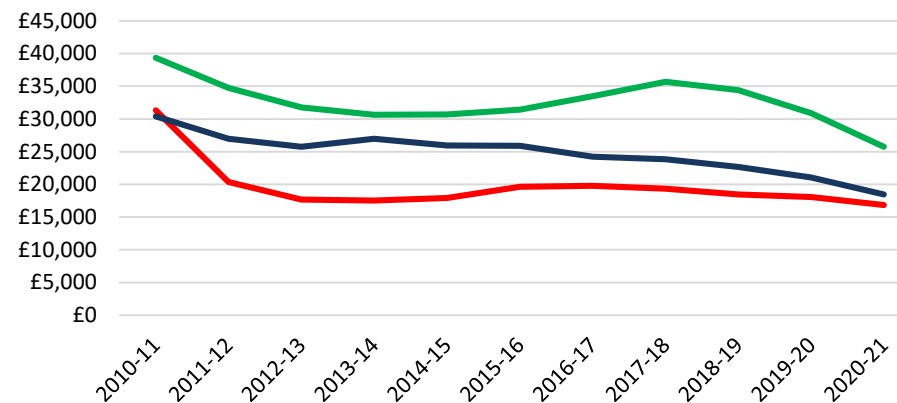
ENV3a - Net cost of street cleaning per 1,000 population



ENV7b - % of adults satisfied with street cleaning



ENV5 - Cost of trading standards and environmental health per 1,000 population



A cleanliness score for the Scottish Borders continues to be higher than Scotland and similar to Family Group.

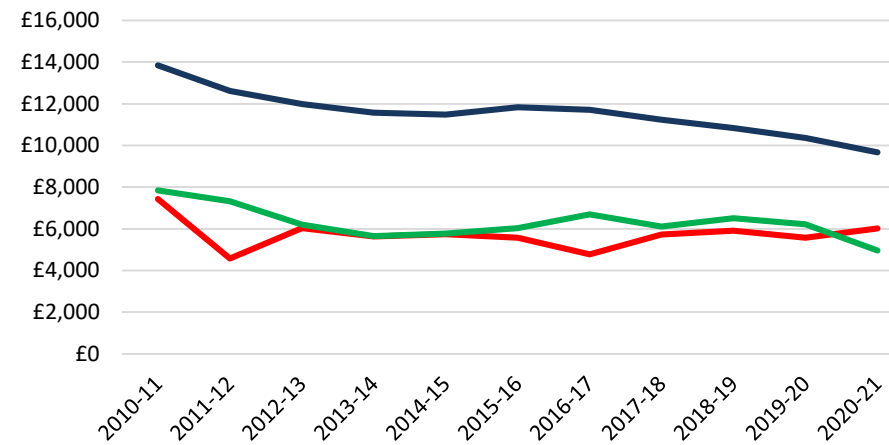
Adults in the Scottish Borders have a similar satisfaction with street cleaning as the Family Group and Scotland.

The net cost of street cleaning per 1,000 population in the Scottish Borders continues to be below the level for Scotland and similar to the Family Group.

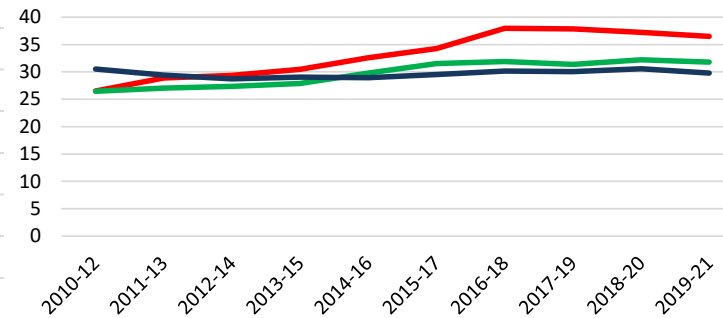
Cost of Trading Standards and Environmental Health per 1,000 population in the Scottish Borders is lower than both Family Group and Scotland.

Environmental Services – Cost of Road Maintenance / % of Roads that should be considered for maintenance treatment

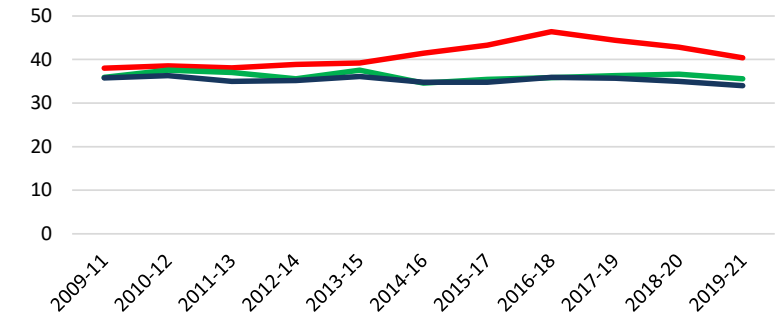
ENV4a - Cost of Roads per kilometre



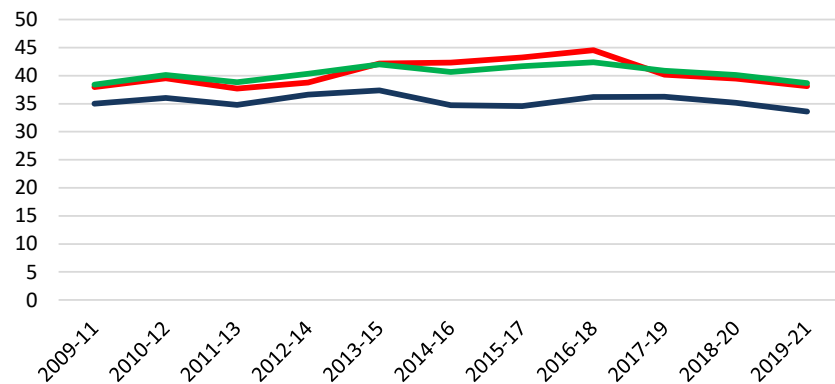
ENV4b - Percentage of A class roads that should be considered for maintenance treatment



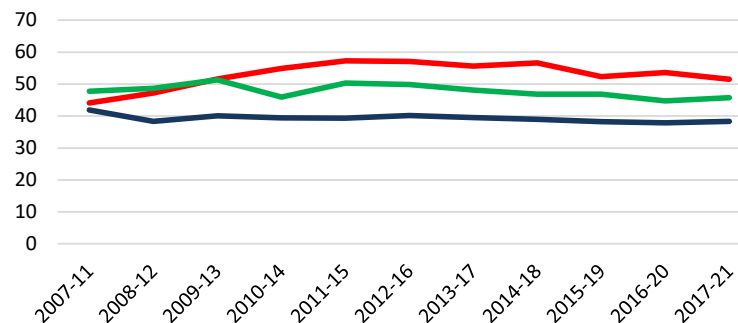
ENV4c - Percentage of B class roads that should be considered for maintenance treatment



ENV4d - Percentage of C class roads that should be considered for maintenance treatment



ENV4e - Percentage of unclassified roads that should be considered for maintenance treatment

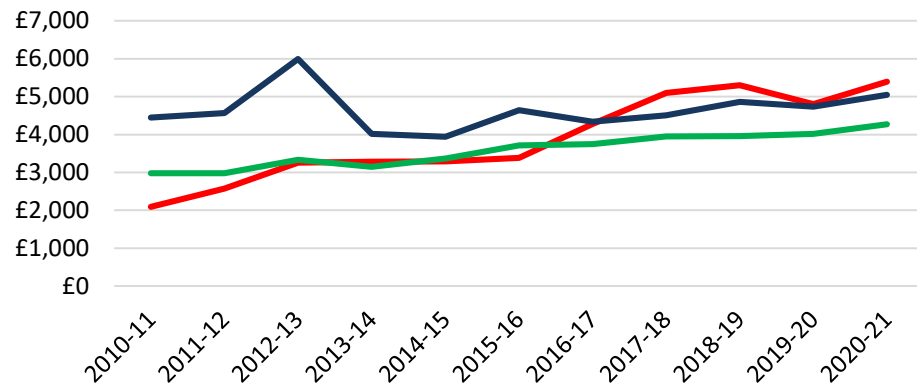


The cost of maintenance per kilometre of roads in the Scottish Borders is similar to the Family Group and below Scotland.

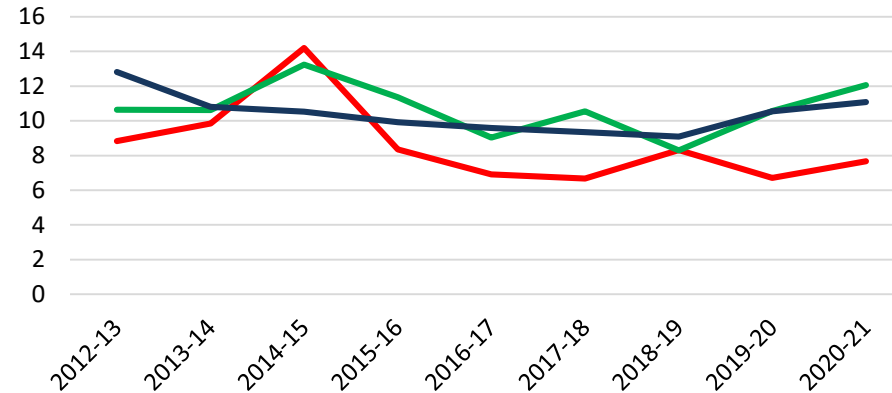
Higher proportion of roads should be considered for maintenance treatment in the Scottish Borders compared to Scotland.

Economic Development – Planning Applications / Investment of Economic Development & Tourism / Immediately available employment land.

ECON2 - Cost of planning & building standards per planning application



ECON3 - Average time per business and industry planning application (weeks)



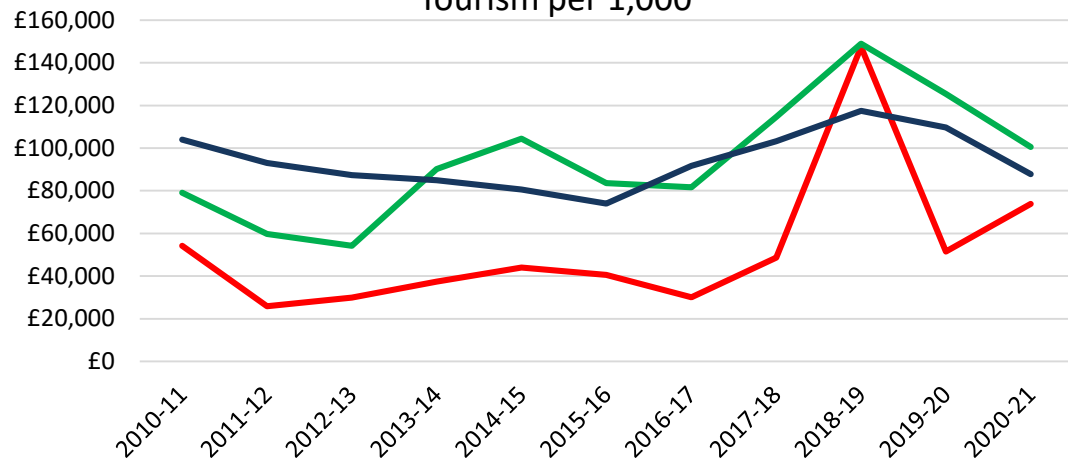
The cost of planning and building standards per Planning Application in the Scottish Borders is similar to Scotland.

The average time per business and industry planning applications is shorter in the Scottish Borders compared to Family Group and Scotland.

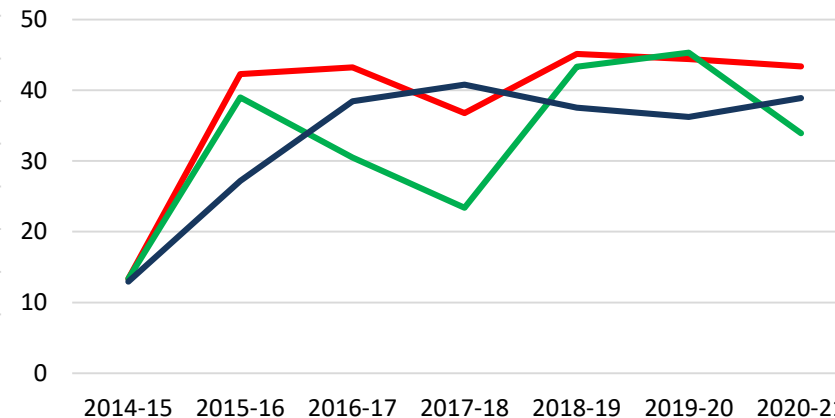
Scottish Borders has a lower level of investment in Economic Development & Tourism, (however this does not reflect the SOSE activity).

Immediately available employment land as a % of total land allocated for employment purposes in the local development higher in Scottish Borders compared to Family Group and Scotland.

ECON6 - Investment in Economic Development & Tourism per 1,000

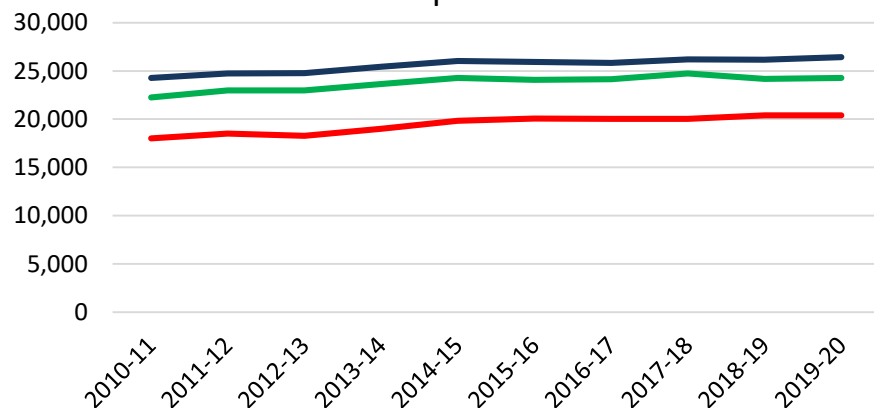


ECON10 - Immediately available employment land

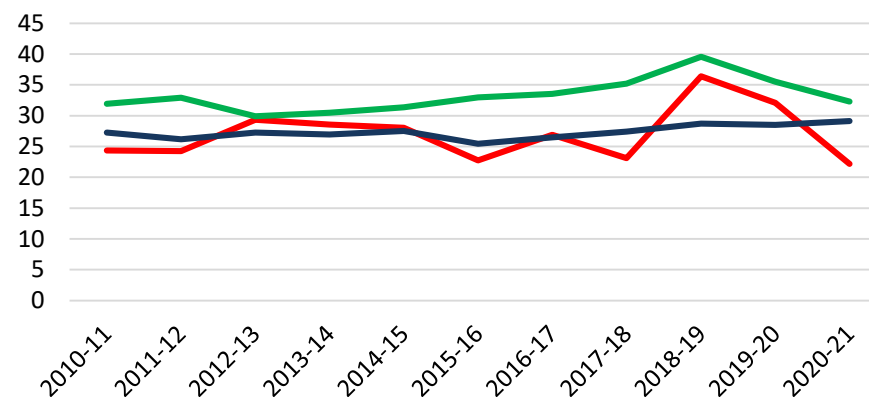


Economic Development – Gross Value Added (GVA) / % Procurement spend on local enterprises / Business Gateway Start up Rate

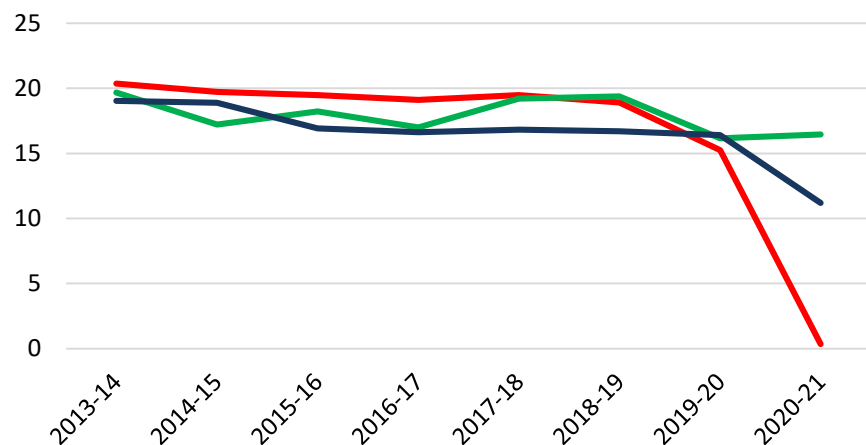
ECON11 - Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita



ECON4 - % procurement spend on Local enterprises



ECON5 - Business Gateway Start up rate



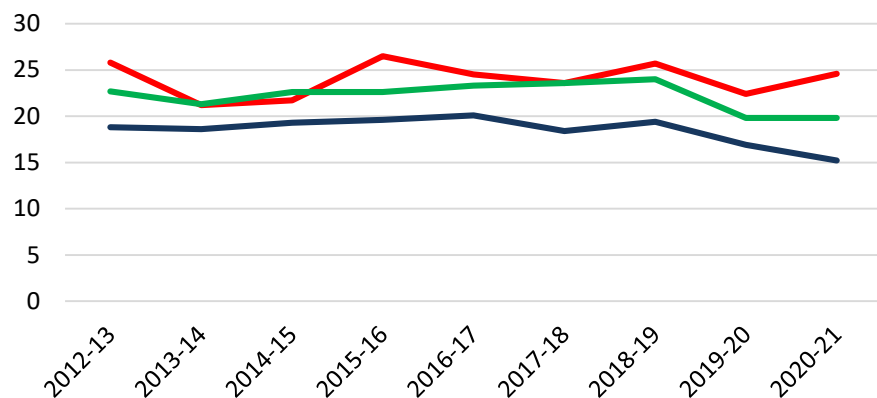
The Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita for the Scottish Borders has consistently been lower than the GVA of the Family Group and Scotland.

In 2020-21 the % of procurement spend spent on local enterprises in the Scottish Borders was lower compared to Family Group and Scotland. Reasons for this are a combination of the impact of Covid-19 and lower number of enterprise head quarters being located in the Scottish Borders (more 'branches').

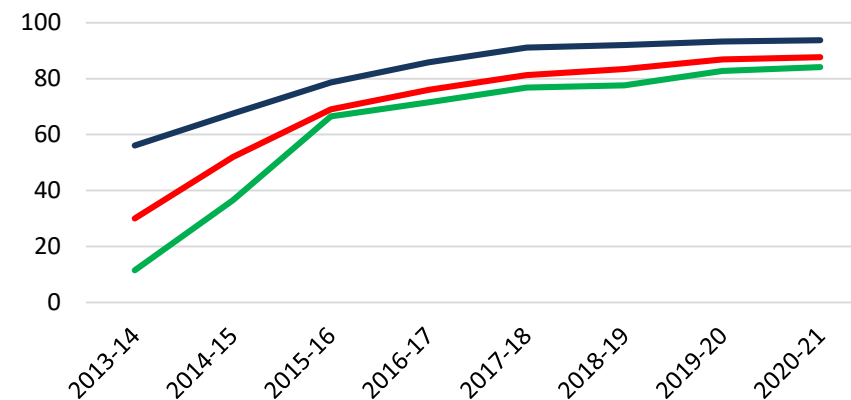
The number of business gateway start-ups per 10,000 population in the Scottish Borders has declined significantly.

Economic Development – Living Wage / Broadband / Town Vacancy

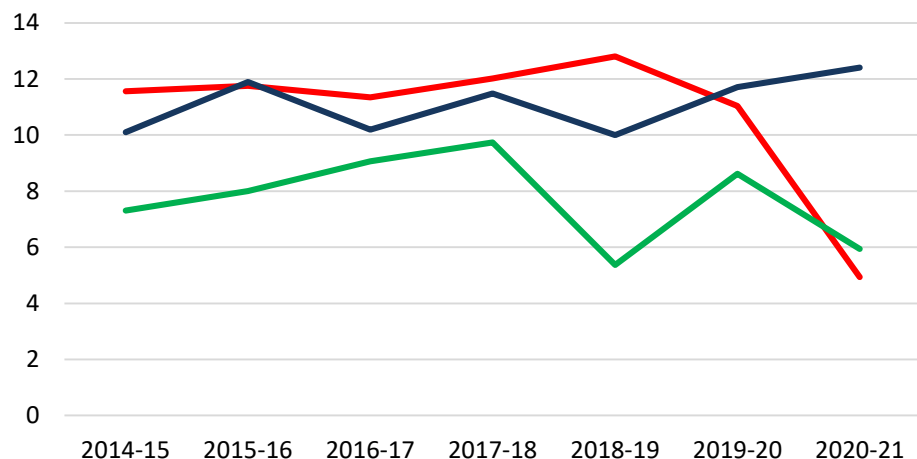
ECON7 - % Earning less than the Real Living Wage



ECON8 - Proportion of properties receiving superfast broadband



ECON9 - Town Vacancy Rates

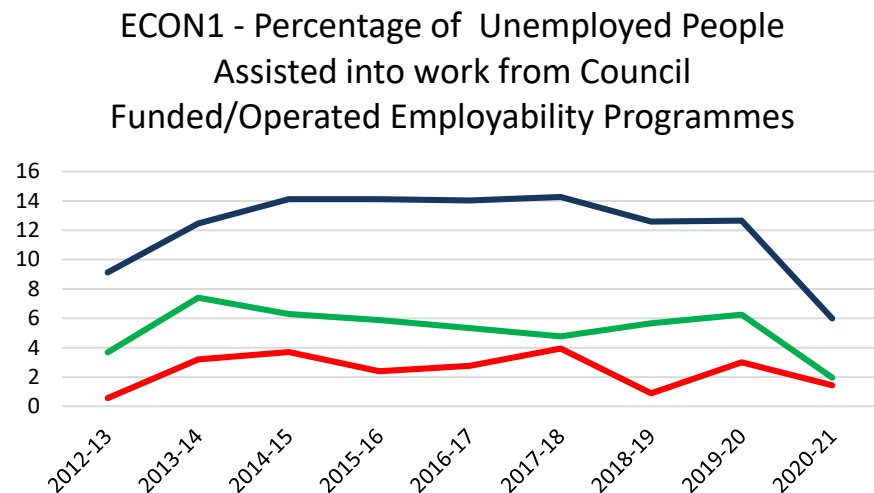
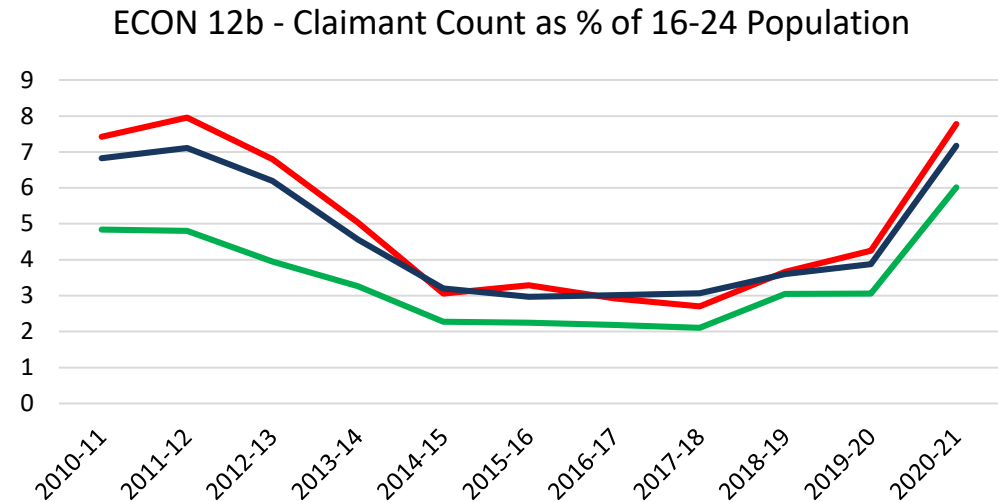
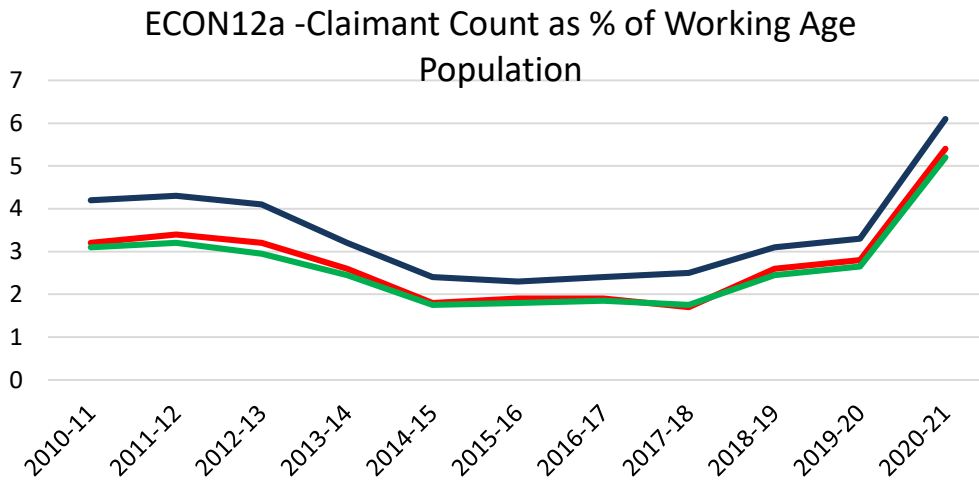


Higher (24.6%) of people earning **less than the living wage** in the Scottish Borders compared to Family Group and Scotland.

% of properties receiving superfast broadband in the Scottish Borders is lower compared to Scotland, but higher than Family Group.

The town vacancy rate in the Scottish Borders reduced in 2020-21 and lower compared to Family Group and Scotland.

Economic Development – % Unemployed People Assisted into work from Council Funded/Operated Employability Programmes / Claimant Count % of Working Age / Claimant Count % Aged 16-24



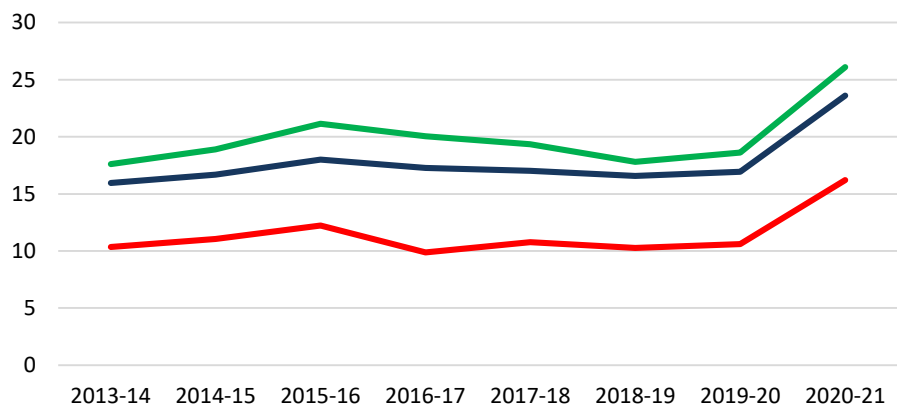
Scottish Borders consistently has had a lower % of unemployed people assisted into working from council funded / operated employability programmes.

The claimant count as a % of working age in the Scottish Borders is similar to the Family Group and below the level for Scotland. 2020-21 saw a marked increase in claimant counts due to Covid-19.

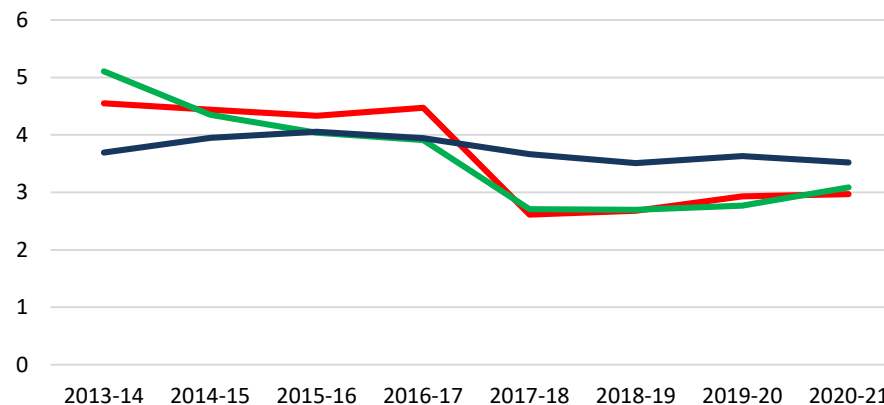
The claimant count as a % of 16-24 population in the Scottish Borders has consistently been higher than Scotland and the Family Group. 2020-21 saw a marked increase in claimant counts due to Covid-19.

Financial Sustainability

FINUS1 - Total useable reserves as a % of council annual budgeted net revenue



FINSUS2 - Uncommitted General Fund Balance as a % of council annual budgeted net revenue

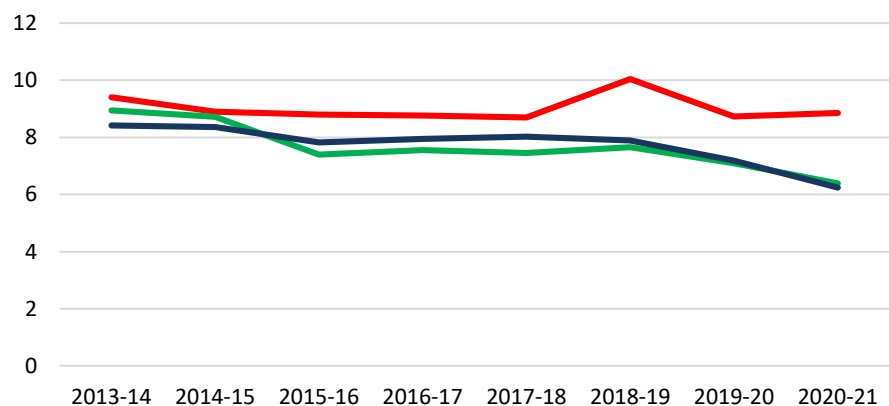


The financial sustainability indicators for the Scottish Borders show stability.

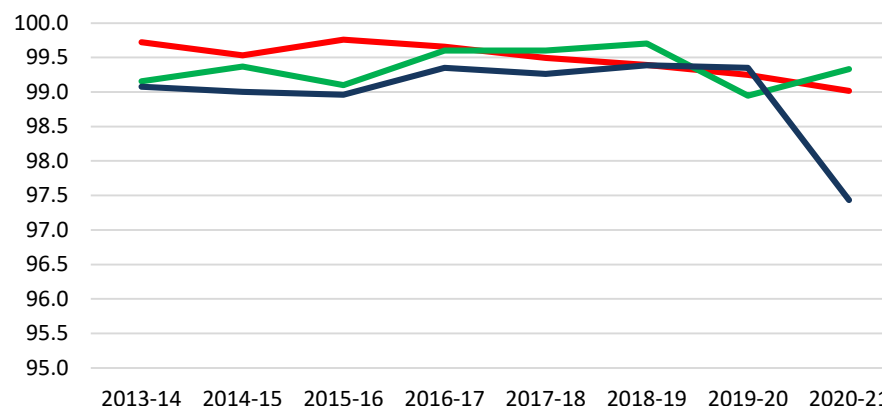
Total useable reserves as a % of council annual budgeted revenue consistently around 10%.

Uncommitted General Fund Balance as a % of council annual budgeted net revenue below 3% for last three years.

FINSUS 3 - Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream



FINSUS5 - Actual outturn as a percentage of budgeted expenditure

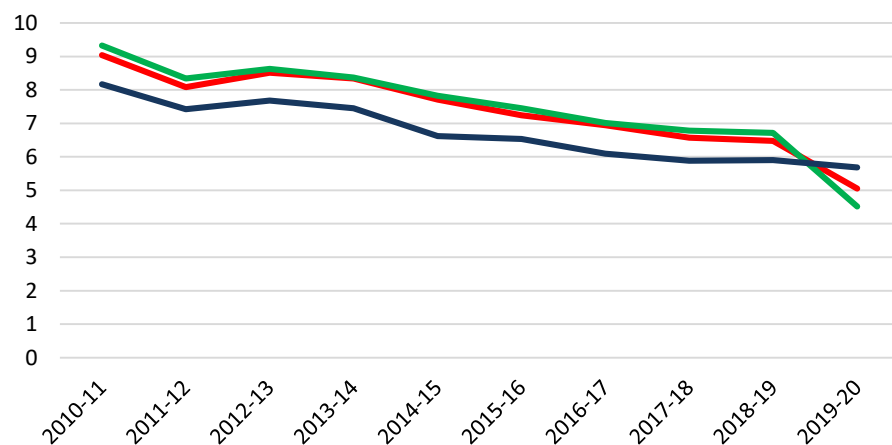


Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream - General Fund is higher in the Scottish Borders compared to Family Group and Scotland.

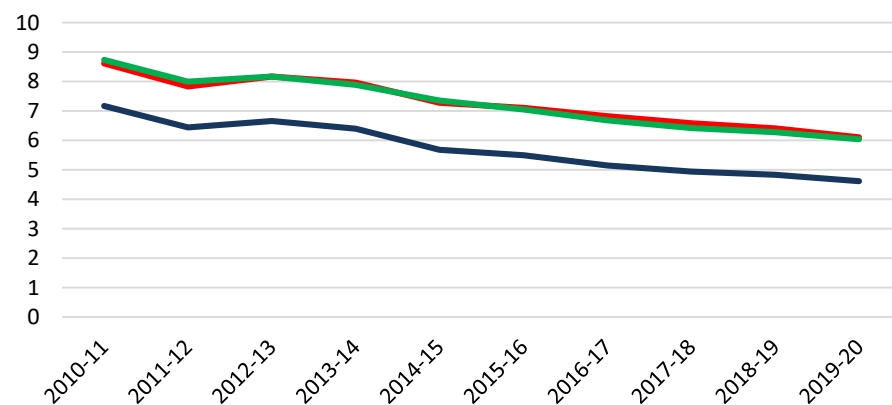
Actual outturn as a percentage of budgeted expenditure for the Scottish Borders has remained stable.

Tackling Climate Change

CLIM1 - CO2 emissions area wide per capita



CLIM2 - CO2 emissions area wide: emissions within scope of LA per capita



Overall, the Scottish Borders has lower CO2 emission area wide compared to the Family Group and Scotland.

Although, Scottish Borders has higher CO2 emissions compared to Scotland (similar to Family Group) when considering the CO2 emissions that are **within scope** of a local authority.

Within scope emissions form a subset of the indicator above, excluding certain emissions which it has been considered local authorities are unable to directly influence. Removing these emissions has a significant impact on some Local Authorities.

The following emissions included in the full dataset are excluded from 'within scope':

- emissions from sites within the EU ETS (except power stations, whose emissions are indirectly included via the end-user estimates which cover electricity use),
- emissions from motorway traffic
- emissions from diesel railways, and
- emissions from the Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) sector.

Scottish Borders: LGBF 2020-21

Key Progress

- Educational Attainment for all
- School leavers entering positive destinations
- Participation rate for 16-19 year olds
- Payment of invoices
- Gender Pay Gap reduced
- Home care costs per hour for people aged 65 or over
- % of people aged 65 and over with long-term care needs who receiving personal care at home
- Household waste recycled
- Street Cleanliness Score
- Time per business and industry planning application
- SBC continues to be financially stable

Key Challenges

- Educational Attainment of pupils living in the 20% most deprived areas of Scotland. (Education Gap)
- % of children living in poverty (after housing costs)
- % of adults supported at home who agree that they had a say in how their help, care or support was provided
- % of carers who feel supported to continue in their caring role (similar to Family Group)
- Recovery from the impact of Covid-19 for sport facilities, library and museums/ galleries.
- More roads in the Scottish Borders should be considered for maintenance
- Proportion of people earning less than the living wage
- Claimant Count as a % of 16-24 Population
- Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita

Relevant Links

- Councils are expected to display and link this information clearly on their websites: www.scotborders.gov.uk/performance
- Online tool: [My Local Council](#)

