

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE REPORT (NO.1) 2016-17
(Final Settlement - Councils)

WELSH MINISTERS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE REPORT
(NO.1) 2016-17
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SECTION ONE: PURPOSE OF REPORT AND MAIN PROPOSALS

Chapter 1: Purpose of report

- 1.1 This report is made in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (“the 1988 Act”). It sets out how much revenue support grant (RSG) the Welsh Ministers propose to distribute to county and county borough councils (hereafter referred to as councils) in Wales in 2016-17. The report also sets out how Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) will be distributed to councils and states the amount of RSG the Welsh Ministers propose to pay to specified bodies providing services to local government.
- 1.2 This report specifically relates to receiving authorities (other than Police and Crime Commissioners), and specified bodies. The Local Government Act 2003 amended the 1988 Act to allow a separate Local Government Finance Report to be produced for Police and Crime Commissioners in Wales. The 1988 Act has been amended to make reference to Police and Crime Commissioners following the commencement of section 1 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011.
- 1.3 Before making determinations about the overall amount of RSG and the respective shares of RSG and NDR to be distributed amongst receiving authorities and specified bodies, the Welsh Ministers consulted such representatives of local government as appeared appropriate from 9 December 2015 to 20 January 2016 as required by the 1988 Act.

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Chapter 2: Main Proposals

Revenue Support Grant

- 2.1 The amount of RSG for councils in 2016-17 is £3,173,400,506, of which, £2,498,507 is top-up funding allocated outside the Standard Spending Assessment mechanism. In addition, £2,554,001 is to be paid to specified bodies.
- 2.2 Under the system of distribution determined in this report, the amount of RSG to be paid to an individual council is determined by its Standard Spending Assessment (SSA) and top-up funding allocation, taking account of the amount of NDR it will receive and also assuming the amount of council tax it is able to raise. Section 2 of this report describes how this process works.

Distributable amount: Non-Domestic Rates

- 2.3 The distributable amount of NDR available for 2016-17 is £977 million, defined as F in Section 2, Chapter 4. Therefore, the figure for councils is £928.15 million (which is the total NDR less 5 per cent allocated to Police). The basis upon which NDR is distributed to councils is described in Section 2, Chapter 4.

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SECTION TWO: COUNCILS

Chapter 3: Calculation of the amount of Revenue Support Grant for each council

- 3.1 This chapter specifies the basis on which the Welsh Ministers will distribute the amount of RSG to be paid to councils in 2016-17.
- 3.2 The method by which SSAs for councils have been calculated is set out in Chapter 5. The calculation makes use of information reflecting the demographic, physical, economic and social characteristics of each area.
- 3.3 In order to calculate the amount of grant to be paid to each council, Welsh Ministers will first calculate the SSA for every authority. For this purpose, it is assumed that there is no use of, or contribution to, financial reserves.

The RSG entitlement for each council is calculated by applying the formula:

$$(A - B - (C \times D)) + E$$

Where:

- A is the SSA for the council as calculated in accordance with Chapter 5
- B is the council's share of the distributable amount from the non-domestic rating account as calculated in accordance with Chapter 4
- C is the standard tax element for the council as specified in paragraph 3.4 below
- D is the council tax base for RSG purposes for the council area as specified in Table 3.1
- E is a one-off top-up funding added to the calculated RSG as specified in Table 3.2.

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Standard tax elements for calculating Revenue Support Grant entitlements

3.4 The appropriate “standard tax element” for councils is £1,088.26.

Council tax base for distributing Revenue Support Grant

3.5 Each council is required to calculate its council tax base in accordance with regulations made under section 33(5) of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (these are the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (Wales) Regulations 1995 (as amended)¹). The calculation of the council tax base for the purpose of distributing RSG is made having regard to council tax base figures supplied to Welsh Ministers by councils on Form CT1 on or before 11 November 2015.

3.6 The council tax base figures for the purpose of distributing RSG are set out in Table 3.1 on the next page. In order to ensure consistency across Wales, no account is taken of councils’ assumptions about collection rates. For the purpose of distributing RSG, collection rates are assumed to be 100 per cent.

Top-up funding

3.7 So that all Authorities receive a maximum decrease in unhypothecated funding of 3.0 per cent compared to 2015-16, an additional top-up has been included for certain Authorities. The 2015-16 figures are the estimate of the councils’ share of the Distributable Amount and RSG calculated in accordance with Section 2, Chapters 3 and 4 of the Local Government Finance Report 2015-16, after adjustments for transfers and taxbase. Table 3.2 specifies for each Authority the 2016-17 the additional top up.

¹ SI 1995/2561 and see the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 1999 SI 1999/2935 (W27), the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) and the Council Tax (Prescribed Classes of Dwellings) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2004 SI 2004/3094 (W268).

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Table 3.1: Council tax base: Number of Band D equivalent properties for 2016-17¹

<i>County and county borough councils</i>	Number of Band D equivalent properties
Isle of Anglesey	30,709
Gwynedd	50,437
Conwy	50,504
Denbighshire	39,480
Flintshire	63,393
Wrexham	53,821
Powys	62,114
Ceredigion	31,773
Pembrokeshire	55,033
Carmarthenshire	72,748
Swansea	91,437
Neath Port Talbot	48,477
Bridgend	53,247
The Vale of Glamorgan	58,291
Rhondda Cynon Taf	76,207
Merthyr Tydfil	18,642
Caerphilly	61,418
Blaenau Gwent	21,200
Torfaen	33,228
Monmouthshire	45,789
Newport	57,146
Cardiff	143,439
<i>Wales total</i>	1,218,531

*Notes: An explanation of Band D equivalent properties is given in Annex 3 – Explanatory Notes.
Due to rounding, the sum of the tax base for all the councils may not add to the Wales total*

¹ Council Tax Base for 2016-17 is used for the 2016-17 Final Settlement

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Table 3.2: Top-up Funding

<i>County and county borough councils</i>	Top-Up Funding (£)
Isle of Anglesey	0
Gwynedd	0
Conwy	0
Denbighshire	0
Flintshire	0
Wrexham	0
Powys	1,952,015
Ceredigion	435,988
Pembrokeshire	0
Carmarthenshire	0
Swansea	0
Neath Port Talbot	0
Bridgend	0
The Vale of Glamorgan	0
Rhondda Cynon Taf	0
Merthyr Tydfil	0
Caerphilly	0
Blaenau Gwent	0
Torfaen	0
Monmouthshire	110,504
Newport	0
Cardiff	0
<i>Wales total</i>	2,498,507

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Chapter 4: Calculation of the amount of non-domestic rates for each council

4.1 This chapter specifies the basis on which Welsh Ministers will distribute among councils the appropriate share of the distributable amount from the non-domestic rating account for 2016-17. It will be distributed pro rata to adult population in each council's area, using the formula below.

$$(F \times 95\%) \times \frac{G}{H}$$

where:

- F is the distributable amount, specified in paragraph 2.3 of Chapter 2 of this Report
- G is the resident population aged 18 years and over in each council area for the period up to the end of June 2014. The latest release takes into account the results of the 2011 Census, as derived from estimates by the Office for National Statistics and specified in Table 4.1 on the next page
- H is the population of Wales on the same basis as set out in respect of G above

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Table 4.1: Resident population aged 18 years and over at 30 June 2014¹

<i>County and county borough councils</i>	Prescribed figure (rounded)
Isle of Anglesey	56,530
Gwynedd	98,580
Conwy	94,560
Denbighshire	75,340
Flintshire	121,600
Wrexham	107,300
Powys	107,500
Ceredigion	62,880
Pembrokeshire	99,000
Carmarthenshire	147,800
Swansea	194,300
Neath Port Talbot	112,600
Bridgend	112,200
The Vale of Glamorgan	100,700
Rhondda Cynon Taf	186,900
Merthyr Tydfil	46,590
Caerphilly	141,100
Blaenau Gwent	55,720
Torfaen	72,250
Monmouthshire	74,230
Newport	113,600
Cardiff	281,200
<i>Wales total</i>	2,462,000

Note: Figures shown in the above table are rounded to four significant figures of those actually used and, therefore, the sum of the population for all the councils may not add to the Wales total

¹ Mid-Year Population Estimates 2014 in Wales, taken from the 2011 Census.

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Chapter 5: Calculation of the Standard Spending Assessment for each council

- 5.1 No part of the RSG for councils is earmarked for particular services. The relevant tables referred to in this section do not form a basis for calculating a notional allocation of either SSA or grant to individual councils for particular services.
- 5.2 The SSA of each council is determined following the methodology recommended by the Distribution Sub-Group (DSG), a sub group of the Partnership Council for Wales:
- the DSG methodology has identified a set of need indicators;
 - the SSA units are those that are appropriate to apply to the indicators given in the table, following the DSG methodology; the size of the unit gives an indication of the appropriate level of spending associated with that indicator;
 - each SSA unit shown alongside a need indicator is multiplied by the value of that need indicator;
 - the sum of the resulting figures, together with an amount for debt financing and boundary changes, comprises that council's SSA.
- 5.3 The indicators used to determine the SSA for each council, and their definitions, are set out in Section 3, Annex 2.
- 5.4 Table 4, Annex 2 sets out the SSA determined for each council in Wales. The SSA units in Table 1, Annex 2 have been rounded to three decimal places as appropriate (if the fourth decimal place ends between 1 and 4 the figure is rounded downwards, otherwise rounded upwards). Therefore the sum of the values calculated using Table 1, when added to the figures shown in Table 2, Annex 2 may not exactly equate with the amounts determined in Table 4.

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SECTION THREE - ANNEXES TO THE REPORT

Annex 1: Amount of Revenue Support Grant to be paid to Specified Bodies

Annex 2: Indicators used in the calculation of councils' Standard Spending Assessments

Annex 3: Glossary and Explanatory Notes

Annex 4: Statutory Basis for the Report

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Annex 1: Amounts of Revenue Support Grant to be paid to Specified bodies

The amount of RSG that Welsh Ministers will pay to each specified body is the amount shown against its name in the right hand column of the table below:

Specified Body	Amount in £s
The Improvement and Development Agency for Local Government	295,128
Welsh Local Government Association ¹	2,258,873
TOTAL	2,554,001

¹ WLGA figure includes £272,000 to fund a National Adoption Service.

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Annex 2: Indicators and Values used in the Calculation of Councils' Standard Spending Assessments

Table 1: Indicators and data used to calculate SSAs for councils

<i>Need indicator</i>	<i>Note</i>	<i>Data Year</i>	<i>SSA Unit (£)</i>
Population, all ages (projected)	1	2016	159.92
Population aged 3 to 11 (projected)	1	2016	55.17
Population aged 3 to 16 (projected)	1	2016	359.41
Population aged 11 to 20 (projected)	1	2016	52.42
Population aged 18 to 64 (projected)	1	2016	160.42
Population aged 16 and over (projected)	1	2016	2.40
Population aged 18 and over (projected)	1	2016	5.02
Population aged under 60 (projected)	1	2016	0.42
Population aged 60 and over (projected)	1	2016	10.52
Population aged 85 and over (projected)	1	2016	1,334.65
Population aged 11 to 15 (projected) and secondary school pupils in year groups 12 to 14	2	2016 & 2015	187.65
Population aged 16 to 18 (projected) other than at school	3	2016 & 2015	28.81
Enhanced population (projected)	4	2016 & 2014	54.39
Primary school pupils and modelled nursery school pupils	5	2015	3,302.85
Secondary school pupils in year groups 7 to 11	6	2015	4,123.91
Secondary school pupils in year groups 10 and 11	7	2015	969.23
Primary school pupils eligible for free school meals	8	2015	1,925.96
Secondary school pupils eligible for free school meals	9	2015	2,825.97
Area per modelled primary school index	10	2015	342.79
Area per modelled secondary school index	11	2015	95.98
Dependent children in households where head is in a low occupational classification	12	2001	35.46
Dependent children in lone adult households	13	2001	51.66
Dependent children in social rented housing	14	2001	399.81
Dependent children in overcrowded housing	15	2001	766.49
Pensioners living alone in households	16	2001	983.83
Pensioners with a limiting long-term illness	17	2001	600.41
Households where head is aged 18 to 64 with no carer	18	2001	82.12
Adults aged 18 to 64 in non-white ethnic groups	19	2001	176.10
Population aged under 18 in wards with weighted density greater than the Welsh average	20	2001	83.47
Dispersion threshold 2,500 (1991)	21	1991	0.01
Dispersion threshold 5,000 (1991)	21	1991	0.01
Dispersion threshold 300 (2001)	21	2001	5.12
Dispersion threshold 7,500 (2001)	21	2001	0.36
Settlement threshold 1,000	22	1991	98.10
Settlement threshold 7,500	22	1991	45.59
Settlement threshold 12,500	22	1991	3.12
Settlement threshold 30,000	22	1991	12.38
Settlement threshold 40,000	22	1991	9.81

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Need indicator	Note	Data Year	SSA Unit (£)
Population within settlement threshold 50,000	23	1991	18.81
Total income support, job seekers allowance and pension credit claimants	24	2012-2015	111.10
Dependent children in out of work families	25	2014	2,526.31
Income support, job seekers allowance and pension credit claimants aged 18 to 64	26	2012-2015	152.75
Pension credit claimants aged 65 and over	27	2012-2015	638.21
Severe disablement allowance and disability living allowance claimants aged 18 to 64	28	2012-2015	618.21
Number of deaths from all causes	29	2014	8.42
Index-weighted working age population	30	2004 & 2016	26.10
Total homelessness decisions	31	2012-2015	684.39
Housing General Capital Funding	32	2016-17	176.13
Planning applications received	33	2013-2015	260.59
Urban road length	34	2015	1,426.62
Weighted Road Length	35	2015	1,256.71
Traffic flow	36	2014	0.00
Street lighting units	37	2015	83.35
Length of artificially protected coastline	38	2015	4,505.50
Ships arriving at ports	39	2014	46.85
All dwellings	40	2015	23.51
Food premises	41	2015	129.53
Trading premises	42	2015	24.95
Land drainage levies	43	2015-16	1.00
National park levies	44	2016-17	1.00
Deprivation Grant	45	2000	1,000.00
Housing Benefit Recipients	46	2013-2015	21.63
Council Tax Reduction Schemes Expenditure	47	2014-15	0.97
Council Tax Reduction Schemes Caseload	48	2014-15	15.81
Integrated Family Support Service	49	2016-17	1,021.89

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Notes to Table 1

Definitions of indicators used in the calculation of council Standard Spending Assessments

[Note: references to forms used to collect statistical data are Welsh Government forms]

1. *Population*

For the purpose of this Report, the population of an area and, except where otherwise indicated, the number of persons of any description in an area shall be the projected number at 30 June of the data year as calculated by the Welsh Government as usually resident in that area or the number derived from those projections.

2. *Population aged 11 to 15 and secondary school pupils in year groups 12 to 14*

The population of the council area (see note 1) plus the number of pupils at January of the Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) data year in year groups 12 to 14 at maintained secondary schools in the council area (aggregated from information reported by maintained schools on the PLASC return, and information from councils) plus those Educated Other Than At School (EOTAS).

3. *Population aged 16 to 18 other than at school*

The projected population of the council area (see note 1) less the number of pupils at January of the PLASC data year in year groups 12 to 14 at maintained secondary schools in the council area (aggregated from information reported by maintained schools the PLASC return, and information from councils) plus those EOTAS.

4. *Enhanced population*

The total population of the council area (see note 1) plus the number of overnight visitors from within and outside the United Kingdom and the number of day visitors, based on estimates provided by the Scarborough Tourism and Economic Activity Model (compiled from information collected by Global Tourism Solutions (UK) Ltd in the publication 'STEAM in Wales').

5. *Primary school pupils and modelled nursery school pupils*

The number of pupils aged 4 and over at January of the data year at maintained primary and nursery schools excluding special schools in the council area, plus pupils aged 5 to 10 inclusive at independent schools excluding special schools and special education for which the council pays full tuition fees plus those EOTAS. An estimate for nursery pupils aged 3 is also included by taking the population of that age group in the council and scaling the number down by the proportion of 3 year olds in nursery schools for Wales as a whole. Part-time pupils have been given a weighting of one-half (aggregated from information reported by maintained schools on the PLASC return, and information from councils).

6. *Secondary school pupils*

The number of pupils in year groups 7 to 11 in the data year at maintained secondary schools in the council area excluding special schools; plus pupils aged between 11 and 15 at independent schools for whom the council pays full tuition fees, excluding special schools

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and special education (aggregated from information reported by maintained schools on the PLASC return and information from councils) plus those EOTAS.

7. Secondary school pupils in year groups 10 and 11

The number of pupils in year groups 10 and 11 in the data year at maintained secondary schools in the council area excluding special schools; plus pupils at independent schools for whom the council pays full tuition fees, excluding special schools and special education (aggregated from information reported by maintained schools on the PLASC return and information from councils) plus those EOTAS.

8. Primary school pupils eligible for free school meals

The number of pupils registered on roll that were eligible for a free school meal at January of each year at maintained nursery and primary schools, attending reception year onwards, in the council area (aggregated from information reported by maintained schools on the PLASC return) plus those EOTAS eligible for free school meals.

9. Secondary school pupils eligible for free school meals

The number of pupils registered on roll that were eligible for a free school meal at January of each year at maintained secondary schools, attending years 7 to 11, in the council area (aggregated from information reported by maintained schools on the PLASC return) plus those EOTAS eligible for free school meals.

10. Area per modelled primary school index

Land area divided by a modelled number of primary schools within the council. Land area is defined as the high water mark area of land in hectares as at the end of April of the year. The data are calculated by the Cartographic Unit, Welsh Government, using Ordnance Survey's Boundary Line data. The modelled number of schools is derived using regression methods, taking into account the number of pupils in maintained primary schools (see note 5) and the population settlement indicator with a threshold of 1000 (see note 22). Modelled rather than actual school numbers are used to avoid perverse incentives. Distribution Sub Group paper 41 (2000) describes the calculation of modelled number of schools.

11. Area per modelled secondary school index

Land area divided by a modelled number of secondary schools within the council. Land area is defined as the high water mark area of land in hectares as stated above. The data are calculated by the Cartographic Unit, Welsh Government, using Ordnance Survey's Boundary Line data. The modelled number of schools is derived using regression methods, taking into account the number of pupils in maintained secondary schools (see notes 6 and 7) and the population settlement indicator with a threshold of 7500 (see note 22). Modelled, rather than actual, school numbers are used in order to avoid perverse incentives. Distribution Sub Group paper 50 (2000) describes the calculation of modelled number of schools.

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12. Dependent children in households where head is in National Statistics Socio-economic Classification 6, 7 or 8

The number of dependent children resident in households where the head of household is classed as being in a semi-routine occupation, routine occupation or never worked or long term unemployed (NS-SeC 6, 7 or 8) (2001 Population Census).

13. Dependent children in lone adult households

The number of dependent children resident in households where there is only one resident adult (2001 Population Census).

14. Dependent children in social rented housing

The number of dependent children resident in households in social rented housing (2001 Population Census).

15. Dependent children in overcrowded housing

The number of dependent children resident in overcrowded housing (2001 Population Census).

16. Pensioners living alone in households

The number of persons of pensionable age (males and females aged 65 and over) residing alone in households (2001 Population Census).

17. Pensioners with a limiting long-term illness

The number of usually resident persons of pensionable age (males and females aged 65 and over) with a limiting long-term illness (2001 Population Census).

18. Households (where head is aged 18 to 64) with no carer

The number of households containing a person with a limiting long-term illness (where the head of household is aged between 18 and 64) and no carer (2001 Population Census).

19. Adults in non-white ethnic groups

The number of persons aged between 18 and 64 in non-white ethnic groups per head of the population aged 18 to 64 (2001 Population Census).

20. Population aged under 18 in wards with population weighted density greater than the Welsh average

The total number of persons aged under 18 usually resident in the council area who reside in wards where the result of multiplying the usually resident population aged under 18 by the usually resident population and dividing by the area in hectares is greater than the average over all Welsh wards (2001 Population Census).

21. Dispersion, with various thresholds

This is a measure designed to capture the additional time and distance costs associated with service delivery to dispersed communities. The parameter is calculated to settlement centroids within each authority with "key" settlements defined on the basis of varying

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population threshold criteria (report commissioned by the National Assembly for Wales from Pion Economics and NWRRL “The Derivation of Population Distribution Measures for Use in the Calculations of SSAs in Wales”).

22. Settlement, with various thresholds

The population in each authority outside settlements above the specified threshold population size using the population figures from the 1991 Population Census (report commissioned by the National Assembly from Pion Economics and NWRRL “The Derivation of Population Distribution Measures for Use in the Calculations of SSAs in Wales”).

23. Population within settlement threshold

The population in each authority within settlements above the specified threshold population size using the population figures from the 1991 Population Census (report commissioned by the National Assembly from Pion Economics and NWRRL “The Derivation of Population Distribution Measures for Use in the Calculations of SSAs in Wales”).

24. Total number of Income Support Claimants (MIG and Non-MIG), Income Based Jobseeker’s Allowance Recipients or Pension Credit Claimants

The estimated number of claimants of Income Support (MIG and Non-MIG) or recipients of Income Based Jobseeker’s Allowance or claimants of Pension Credit, taken on a quarterly basis and averaged over the 12 quarters up to and including February of the data year (NOMIS).

25. Dependent children in out of work families

The estimated number of children in out of work families, during the data year (Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs).

26. Number of Income Support Claimants (MIG and Non-MIG), Income Based Jobseeker’s Allowance Recipients or Pension Credit Claimants aged 18-64

The estimated number of claimants of Income Support (MIG and Non-MIG), recipients of Income Based Jobseeker’s Allowance or claimants of Pension Credit, who are aged 18-64, taken on a quarterly basis and averaged over the 12 quarters up to and including February of the data year (NOMIS).

27. Number of Income Support Claimants (MIG and Non-MIG) or Pension Credit Claimants aged 65+

The estimated number of claimants of Income Support (MIG and Non-MIG) or Pension Credit, who are aged 65+, taken on a quarterly basis and averaged over the 12 quarters up to and including February of the data year (NOMIS).

28. Number of Severe Disablement Allowance or Disability Living Allowance Claimants aged 18-64

The estimated number of claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance or Disability Living Allowance who are aged 18-64, taken on a quarterly basis and averaged over the 12 quarters up to and including February of the data year (NOMIS).

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29. Number of deaths from all causes

Deaths by 'local authority of usual residence' including numbers and standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) by sex (2014 registrations), compiled by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

30. Index-Weighted Working Age Population

An index derived from the statistical analysis of Gross Value Added multiplied by working age population (see note 1) set out in Distribution sub group paper 35 (2007).

31. Total homelessness decisions

A three year average of the annual number of total homelessness decisions taken by eligibility and unitary authority (as reported by councils to the Welsh Government on form WHO12).

32. Housing General Capital Funding (GCF)

GCF is provided to unitary authorities for capital projects on an unhypothecated basis. The calculation of the Housing funding is distributed on a formula basis using a variety of indicators such as total repair costs (2008 Living in Wales Survey), private dwelling stock estimates, amount of grants for completed Disabled Facilities Grants (DFGs) and 2001 Census data.

33. Planning applications received

The number of planning applications received during each financial year averaged over the three financial years up to and including that ending in the data year (as reported by councils as part of the Welsh Government Development Control Quarterly Survey).

34. Urban road length

The total length in kilometres at 1 April of the data year of those roads within the council's area, excluding trunk roads, subject to a speed limit not exceeding 40 miles per hour (as derived from estimates reported by councils on form TP1).

35. Weighted road length

The total length in kilometres at 1 April of the data year, of those roads within the council's area, excluding trunk roads, with weightings of 3.2 for principal roads and 1.0 for all other local roads (as derived from estimates reported by councils on form TP1).

36. Traffic flow

The 'annual traffic flow' in vehicle kilometres for the data year on principal roads within the council's area (as derived from estimates from the National Road Traffic Survey, Department of Transport).

37. Street lighting units

The number of street lighting units reported within the council area at 1 April of the data year (as reported by councils to the Welsh Government).

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38. Length of artificially protected coastline

This is defined as the aggregate of the lengths in kilometres of coastline at 1 April of the data year where capital works have been carried out under the Coast Protection Act 1949 or any earlier similar legislation, exclusive of those lengths owned and maintained by private interests or by public bodies other than councils.

39. Ships arriving at ports

The estimated number of ships arriving at ports in the council area in the data year, excluding vessels employed in supply, dredging or dumping at sea (Department for Transport).

40. Dwellings

The number of domestic hereditaments as at 31 March of the data year (Valuation Office Agency).

41. Food premises

The number of business hereditaments falling within the classes Food (as defined by the Welsh Government and agreed by DSG (2000) Paper 55) as at 31 March of the data year (Valuation Office Agency).

42. Trading premises

The number of business hereditaments classified as commercial, industrial and leisure properties as at 31 March of the data year (Valuation Office Agency).

43. Land drainage levies

The amounts levied on the council by the Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs) for the financial year taken from the Annual Reports for the IDBs provided to the Welsh Government.

44. National park levies

The amounts to be levied on councils by the National Park Authorities for the financial year stated. Where the levy is to be borne by more than one council, the apportionment is according to the percentages specified in the National Park Authorities (Levies) (Wales) Regulations 1995 (SI 1995/3019 as amended)¹.

45. Deprivation Grant

The former deprivation grant maintains a historic allocation based on the WIMD 2000.

46. Housing Benefit Recipients

The number of Housing Benefit recipients by local authority taken from the Single Housing Benefit Extract (SHBE) from Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). An average of 24 months leading up to May of the data year are taken.

¹ See (i) the National Parks Authorities (Levies) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 1996 SI 1996/2913; and (ii) the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Consequential Amendments and Repeals) Order 2001 SI 2001/3649.

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47. Council Tax Reduction Schemes - Expenditure

The indicator is based on Council Tax Reduction Schemes Expenditure for 2014-15 collected by the Local Taxation Policy and Council Tax Support Branch within Welsh Government.

48. Council Tax Reduction Schemes - Caseload

The indicator is based on Council Tax Reduction Schemes Caseload for 2014-15 collected by the Local Taxation Policy and Council Tax Support Branch within Welsh Government.

49. Integrated Family Support Service

This indicator is based on historical distribution which has been created to preserve the funding at a regional level.

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Table 2: Sum to be added to the value calculated using the formula set out in Table 1 for debt financing and other items

<i>County and county borough councils</i>	£
Isle of Anglesey	8,249,350
Gwynedd	14,886,351
Conwy	16,716,945
Denbighshire	13,153,250
Flintshire	15,238,418
Wrexham	14,148,168
Powys	17,775,428
Ceredigion	11,000,870
Pembrokeshire	15,383,904
Carmarthenshire	20,587,374
Swansea	24,460,798
Neath Port Talbot	15,349,816
Bridgend	15,718,898
The Vale of Glamorgan	11,447,107
Rhondda Cynon Taf	29,576,633
Merthyr Tydfil	6,512,729
Caerphilly	24,236,272
Blaenau Gwent	9,157,097
Torfaen	10,515,708
Monmouthshire	9,004,731
Newport	22,735,481
Cardiff	31,492,528
Wales¹	357,347,855

¹ Due to rounding, the sum of the debt financing and other items for all the councils may not add to the Wales total.

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Notes to Table 2

The sum shown for each council comprises the following items:

1. An adjustment in respect of the boundary changes that took place on 1 April 2005¹, based on the transfers of total resident population between the areas affected as estimated using information from the 2001 Population Census.
2. Debt financing component of SSAs for councils. The components of debt financing are repayments and interest for pre- and post-31/04/04 debt and a reduction in respect of capital financing grants. The rate of repayment assumed is at 4 per cent and the rate of interest used is the pool rate of interest for 2016-17, which is calculated at 6.1 per cent. A detailed description of the calculation is given in paragraphs (a) to (f) below.

Note: In paragraphs (a) to (f) below wherever information is only available for areas other than the areas of the councils, it is apportioned to the councils on the basis of the number of persons at 30 June of the year in question, estimated by the Registrar General as usually resident in the areas concerned, except where different apportionments have been agreed between specific councils (as notified by the Welsh Government).

(a) The amount of the notional credit ceiling in any one year is based upon that set out on the Capital Outturn Return (5) forms for 31 March 2004 reported during 2005 for the councils and fire authorities. The assumed credit ceilings are given in Table 3 of this Annex. An adjustment is made for two year supplementary credit approvals not wholly taken up in the first year of issue and notified to the National Assembly.

(b) Councils are assumed to repay 4 per cent of any notional credit ceiling as at the start of the settlement year on a reducing balance basis. New debt is added to the notional credit ceiling in each year equivalent to each authority's allocation of supported borrowing for the relevant year available to the Welsh Ministers when their calculations were made. This method of rolling forward the notional ceiling is set out in Distribution sub group paper 26 (2009).

(c) Interest payments on any notional credit ceiling in respect of (a), as reduced by the annual repayment described in (b), are determined as the result of applying the pool rate of interest to the average notional total credit ceiling during 2015-16.

(d) The capital-financing component of each council in respect of debts incurred is the sum of:

the repayments for 2016-17 described in (b) above and the interest payments described in (c),

¹ The boundary changes made by the Neath Port Talbot and Powys (Cwmtwrch) Order 2004 SI 2004/2746 (W244).

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(e) The component in respect of pre-1990 leasing charges and attributed to councils is derived from information collected from local authorities to validate the leasing data provided on Revenue Outturn (RO) forms.

(f) The component in respect of capital financing grants from debts incurred on or before 31 March 1990 by probation committee areas and magistrate's court committee areas and attributed to councils is derived from information on the amount payable to each probation committee area and magistrate's court committee area in the year 2016-17, provided by the National Offender Management Service and HM Courts Service.

The debt-financing component of each council's SSA is the sum of the amounts described in (d) and (e), less the amount described in (f).

3. Funding for pre-determined commitments: Local Government Borrowing Initiative - Highways Improvement; Local Government Borrowing Initiative - 21st Century Schools; Private Finance Initiative.

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Table 3: Notional credit ceiling at 31 March 2004

<i>County and county borough councils</i>	Credit Ceiling	
	£'000	£ per head of population
Isle of Anglesey	74,510	1,093
Gwynedd	126,848	1,075
Conwy	103,051	926
Denbighshire	98,909	1,054
Flintshire	129,337	867
Wrexham	107,787	836
Powys	142,229	1,109
Ceredigion	78,589	1,040
Pembrokeshire	118,705	1,031
Carmarthenshire	171,392	973
Swansea	235,308	1,040
Neath Port Talbot	137,589	1,010
Bridgend	117,392	896
The Vale of Glamorgan	98,198	812
Rhondda Cynon Taff	239,134	1,029
Merthyr Tydfil	60,243	1,077
Caerphilly	152,277	889
Blaenau Gwent	91,140	1,317
Torfaen	96,562	1,064
Monmouthshire	70,115	810
Newport	138,990	999
Cardiff	283,897	906
Wales	2,872,201	978

*Notes: Figures include relevant apportionment of fire and rescue authority credit ceiling
Due to rounding, the credit ceiling for all the councils may not add to the Wales total*

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Table 4: Total standard spending assessments for each council

<i>County and county borough councils</i>	<i>Standard spending assessment</i>	
	£	£ per head of population ¹
Isle of Anglesey	125,347,280	1,786
Gwynedd	221,838,893	1,802
Conwy	204,382,133	1,761
Denbighshire	182,572,149	1,902
Flintshire	253,737,652	1,643
Wrexham	228,338,702	1,614
Powys	236,065,322	1,754
Ceredigion	131,150,686	1,723
Pembrokeshire	216,783,561	1,744
Carmarthenshire	330,854,546	1,752
Swansea	407,273,740	1,661
Neath Port Talbot	258,331,212	1,831
Bridgend	245,462,265	1,716
Vale of Glamorgan	213,883,209	1,659
Rhondda Cynon Taf	436,708,302	1,851
Merthyr Tydfil	109,475,850	1,822
Caerphilly	330,139,028	1,824
Blaenau Gwent	132,323,515	1,909
Torfaen	165,459,681	1,799
Monmouthshire	141,267,177	1,535
Newport	271,331,270	1,801
Cardiff	582,401,914	1,588
Wales	5,425,128,088	1,733

Notes: Due to rounding, SSA for all the councils may not add to the Wales total

¹ as defined in note 1 to Table 1

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Annex 3: Glossary and Explanatory notes

This glossary offers explanations of some of the key technical terms used in the report.

Band D equivalent properties: For the purposes of the council tax, each property has been given a valuation in terms of a band. These bands range from Band A up to Band I and the council tax bills for each band vary according to a set of multipliers. These multipliers vary from sixth-ninths for a Band A property to two and three-ninths for a Band I property while the multiplier for a Band D property is one. The number of Band D equivalent properties in an authority is the total number of domestic dwellings expressed in terms of their relation to Band D. For example, one Band H property is equivalent to two Band D properties, because it pays twice as much council tax.

Billing Authorities are local authorities empowered to set local charges and issue bills for the council tax and the non-domestic rates on behalf of itself and other authorities in the area. In Wales, the billing authorities are county and county borough councils.

Council Tax Base of an area is equal to the number of Band D equivalent properties, after adjustment for discounts and exemptions. Discounts are available to people who live alone, and to owners of homes that are not anyone's main home. Council Tax is not charged for certain properties, known as exempt properties, such as those lived in only by students. The description of how the tax base is calculated and used in the calculation of RSG is at paragraph 3.5 in section 2 of this Report.

Council Tax for Standard Spending is the level of council tax for a Band D property which would be charged in all parts of Wales if all councils and police force areas spent at the level of their SSA. This figure is used to work out how the amount of RSG payable to councils should be shared among them, and similarly how the amount of RSG payable to Police and Crime Commissioners should be shared out.

Distribution Sub Group (DSG) is a working group of the Partnership Council's Consultative Forum on Finance. Copies of its reports, remits and details of membership are available from the Welsh Government's Local Government Finance Division.

Non-Domestic Rates are the property tax paid by owners and occupiers of non-domestic property. All non-domestic rates are paid into a central pool administered by the Welsh Government for redistribution to Councils and Police and Crime Commissioners.

Qualifications affecting council tax calculation RSG is distributed to enable each council to set broadly the same council tax for dwellings listed in the same valuation band. For each council it is assumed that the council tax base used for RSG distribution is calculated in accordance with the relevant secondary legislation (The Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (Wales) Regulations 1995 SI 1995/2561 (as amended)¹. Secondly, it is

¹ See the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 1999 SI 1999/2935 (W27) and the Local Authorities (Calculation of Council Tax Base) and Council Tax (Prescribed Classes of Dwellings) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2004 SI 2004/3094 (W268).

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assumed that the application of section 35 of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (“special items”) will result in the same council tax for dwellings listed in the same valuation band across the whole of a council’s area.

Receiving Authorities are councils. RSG is paid to each receiving authority.

Specified bodies are bodies which provide services for local authorities and are specified in the Revenue Support Grant (Specified Bodies) (Wales) Regulations 2000 (SI 2000/718 (W.25)) (as amended)¹.

SSAs (Standard Spending Assessments) are notional assessments for RSG distribution purposes of each council's need to spend on revenue services, excluding specific grants.

Standard tax element is the portion of the council tax for standard spending attributable to each class of receiving authority. It is a common figure for each authority within a class. The two classes of authorities in Wales are councils and Police and Crime Commissioners.

¹ See the Revenue Support Grant (Specified Bodies) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2003 SI 2003/706 (W.85) and the Revenue Support Grant (Specified Bodies) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006 SI 2006/764 (W.73).

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Annex 4: Statutory Basis for the Report

1. The Local Government Finance Report is made under section 84G (Local government finance reports) of the Local Government Finance Act 1988 (“the 1988 Act”) as amended by the Local Government Act 2003 (“the 2003 Act”). Section 84G was inserted into the 1988 Act by section 40 and paragraph 1 of Schedule 2 to the 2003 Act. The report will have effect for the financial year 2016-17 if approved by resolution of the National Assembly for Wales.

Amount of RSG and redistributed non-domestic rates

2. Section 84F (Determination of grant) of the 1988 Act requires Welsh Ministers to determine the amount of RSG for each financial year; how much they propose to pay to receiving authorities (county and county borough councils) and how much they propose to pay to specified bodies.
3. Specified bodies are bodies which provide services for local authorities and are specified in Revenue Support Grant (Specified Bodies) (Wales) Regulations 2000 (as amended by the Revenue Support Grant (Specified Bodies) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 and the Revenue Support Grant (Specified Bodies) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006).

Basis of distributing RSG

4. Section 84G requires Welsh Ministers to make a report setting out their determinations under section 84F and to specify the basis on which RSG is to be distributed amongst the receiving authorities and specified bodies.

Redistributed Non-domestic rates

5. Paragraph 9A of Schedule 8 (Years where two local government finance reports prepared for Wales) to the 1988 Act requires the Welsh Ministers to specify in the first report the distributable amount from the non-domestic rating account. Under paragraph 11A (Distribution: local government finance reports) of the same Schedule the Welsh Ministers are required to set out in the report the basis (the basis of distribution) on which the distributable amount will be distributed among receiving authorities.