

**Cabinet – 6 January 2011**

**Report of the Executive Director for Resources and Deputy Chief Executive  
and County Treasurer (Designate)**

**Part I - Item No. 3 (b)**

Electoral Division affected:  
All

**Revenue Budget 2011/12 – 2013/14**  
(Appendix 'A' refers)

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**Executive Summary**

The Cabinet agreed the financial strategy for 2011/12 – 2013/14 at its meeting on 4 November 2010, following the announcement of the Comprehensive Spending Review. At that time, the forecast of the level of savings that may be required over the next three financial years was £187m, as a result both of anticipated reductions in government funding, and increases in costs (largely from demographic pressures and the waste PFI scheme).

The government published the Local Government Finance Settlement on 10 December 2010, which provided a 2 year settlement, giving certainty over the next 2 years. For the County Council the settlement is slightly more favourable than previously anticipated; although the Council will see its "spending power" reduce by £32m in 2011/12, and a further £26m in 2012/13.

At the same time, the forecast of costs has been updated, to reflect the latest information on future commitments, in particular regarding inflation on major contracts.

The impact of the settlement, together with the review of costs, has been to reduce the level of savings needed over the next 3 years from £187m to £179.1m. Although this is a slightly improved position it remains a significant challenge; representing a reduction in the Council's 2010/11 "non-schools" budget of a quarter.

Over the Autumn, the Cabinet and the Executive Leadership Team have been working to develop a set of budget proposals for 2011/12 to 2013/14.

The first stage of the budget consultation process has now been concluded, and the responses are summarised in the report.

## **Recommendations**

Cabinet is asked:

- a) to note the level of savings required over the next three financial years, after the impact of the settlement, together with the review of costs, has been taken into account:

2011/12	£71.6m
2012/13	£50.1m
2013/14	£57.4m
<b>Total</b>	<b>£179.1m</b>

- b) to consider any proposals for the revenue budget and council tax for 2011/12 to 2013/14 to go out for the second stage of consultation following this meeting, until 3 February 2011 when the Cabinet will consider its final budget recommendations to make to the Full Council on 17 February 2011;
- c) to consider what recommendation it wishes to make on the determination of the 2010/11 Schools Budget;
- d) to recommend to the Budget meeting of the Full Council on 17 February 2011 a Council Tax freeze in 2011/12 in order to access the Council Tax Freeze funding made available by the government within the settlement..

## **Background and Advice**

See attached report set out at Appendix 'A'.

## **Consultations**

See attached report set out at Appendix 'A'.

## **Implications:**

This item has the following implications, as indicated:

## **Risk management**

See attached report set out at Appendix 'A'.

**Any representations made to the Cabinet prior to the issue being considered in accordance with the Public Notice of Forward Plans**

Name: Organisation: Comments:

N/A

**Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985  
List of Background Papers**

Paper	Date	Contact/Directorate/Tel
The Financial Strategy 2011/12 – 2013/14	November 2010	Gill Kilpatrick, Resources Directorate, (01772) 534715
Budget working papers	October - November 2010	Steve Freeman, Resources Directorate, (01772) 533134

Reason for inclusion in Part II, if appropriate

N/A



### The Revenue Budget 2011/12 – 2013/14

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#### Introduction

This report provides an update on the County Council's financial position for the next three years, i.e. 2011/12 – 2013/14, following the announcement of the Local Government Finance Settlement on December 13<sup>th</sup> 2010.

#### Local Government Funding Settlement

The settlement provides certainty for the next two financial years and results in revenue funding for local authorities in England reducing by an average of 4.7% in 2011/12, and 3.3% in 2012/13.

The government has introduced a new term of “Spending Power” which describes the level of overall resources available to a local authority and includes:-

- *General Formula Grant*  
includes resources for the transfer of responsibility for concessionary travel to upper tier authorities, and the transfer of certain specific grants into formula grant.
- *Early Years Intervention Grant*  
consists of a number of early years grants, including children’s centres, nursery education for 2 year olds, sure start, connexions, positive action for young people and children’s fund.
- *Learning Disability Grant*  
reflects the transfer of PCTs’ share of responsibility for learning disability services to upper tier authorities
- *NHS funding to support social care and benefit health*  
part of the additional funding provided to support social care, received via the PCTs.
- *Council tax revenue*
- *Council tax freeze grant*  
equivalent to the revenue otherwise raised through a 2½% council tax increase, BUT only available to those authorities who freeze council tax in 2011/12.

In addition, there are a number of specific grants (for example, PFI grant) that the County Council will continue to receive, but are not included in the calculation of “spending power”.

The government has capped the loss in “spending power” of an authority to 8.9% in each year. Any authority with grant losses in excess of 8.9% will

receive a transitional grant to limit the loss, thereby enabling authorities to adjust to the reduced level of funding over a longer time period.

### **The County Council's Settlement**

In overall terms, the County Council's "spending power" will reduce by £32.514m in 2011/12 (a reduction of 3.63% from 2010/11) and a further £24.088m in 2012/13 (a reduction of 2.8%), as set out below:

**Table 1 – The County Council's "Spending Power"**

<b>"Spending Power"</b>	<b>2011/12 £m</b>	<b>2012/13 £m</b>
Council Tax	423.593	423.593
Formula Grant including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• specific grants now added to formula grant</li> <li>• concessionary travel funding</li> </ul>	333.821	306.334
Early Intervention Grant	47.241	48.107
NHS funding to support social care and benefit health	14.977	14.386
Learning Disability Grant	33.654	34.452
Council Tax Freeze Grant	10.606	10.606
<b>Total Spending Power</b>	<b>863.892</b>	<b>837.477</b>
<b>Reduction from previous year - £m</b>	<b>-32.514</b>	<b>-26.415*</b>
<b>Reduction from previous year - %</b>	<b>-3.63%</b>	<b>-3.06%*</b>

The comparison to 2010/11 is on a "like for like" basis, taking into account that in 2011/12 the County Council will take on additional responsibilities for concessionary travel, and full responsibility for learning disabilities.

The 2012/13 figures in the table above are different from the government's published figures of a reduction of £24m (2.8%). This is due to the government comparison being based on a re-calculated 2011/12 figure.

In addition to its "spending power" the County Council is estimated to continue to receive £19.6m of specific grants in 2011/12 and 2012/13. However, there remains some uncertainty regarding the level of specific grants, with further announcements scheduled during January 2011. Further information is provided in the report, which sets out the level of risk within the 2011/12 and 2012/13 financial position.

Overall, the settlement was slightly more favourable than estimated at the time of the Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR). The table below sets out the impact on the level of savings needed over the next three years. As no indication of the settlement for 2013/14 has been published, the savings in

2013/14 remains an estimate, but the assumptions are consistent upon the experience of the settlement.

At the time of the CSR, it was estimated that the County Council would need to save £186.4m over the next three years. This was based on two factors - the expected reductions in the level of government funding, and increases in the Council's costs. It is worth reflecting that in 2011/12 alone, the County Council's costs will increase by over £71m as a result of inflation, demographic pressures (particularly in both adult and children's social care) and the impact of the waste PFI, which adds £42m to the cost base.

Over the past three months, the County Council's cost base has been under continual review to ensure the budget contains the latest position and all commitments are captured.

In particular, it is now possible to factor the expected financial impact of the Equal Pay Review (EPR) into the budget for 2011/12, together with the latest rate of inflation on key contracts. Although the updated forecast of the cost of the EPR in 2011/12 is less than previously forecast, over the following two years the EPR will add over £12m to the County Council's costs.

As set out in the table below, as a result of the settlement, and the latest forecast of costs, this has reduced to £179.1m, an improvement of £7.3m over the three year period. Although an improved position, this remains a significant challenge over the next three years – it is a reduction of a quarter of the County Council's net budget in 2010/11.

**Table 2: Updated Savings Requirements**

	<b>2011/12 £m</b>	<b>2012/13 £m</b>	<b>2013/14 £m (Estimated)</b>
Spending Power (as per Settlement):	863.891	837.477	820.581
Specific Grants	19.848	19.848	19.848
Council Tax increase of 2.5%		10.590	10.856
<b>The County Council's Resources</b>	<b>883.739</b>	<b>867.915</b>	<b>851.285</b>
Previous year base budget (including spend funded previously by specific grant)	867.391	883.739	867.916
Less : Full year effect of savings from 2010/11 budget process	-17.199		
Less : Spending commitments which will fall out with the loss of specific grant	-5.239		
Additional cost pressures:			
- Pay, pension and Price inflation	14.051	19.093	23.532
- Growth : Waste PFI	41.780		
- Growth : Demographic increases including Adult Social Care and Fostering Agency costs	14.974	8.382	8.279
- Latest forecast of impact of equal pay	-16.000	5.000	7.000

	2011/12 £m	2012/13 £m	2013/14 £m
New Responsibilities			
- Learning Disability	33.654	0.798	-
- Concessionary Fares	21.993	0.950	0.991
<b>Total Spending requirement</b>	<b>955.405</b>	<b>917.962</b>	<b>907.315</b>
<b>Savings Gap</b>	<b>71.666</b>	<b>50.047</b>	<b>57.363</b>
Previous Forecast at CSR	75.433	54.200	56.800
<b>Change</b>	<b>-3.767</b>	<b>-4.153</b>	<b>0.563</b>
<b>Total Change Over the 3 Years</b>			<b>-7.357</b>

### Comparison with Other Local Authorities

The results for the County Council compared to other similar councils and the other councils in Lancashire (before the effect of transition grant) are set out in the table below.

**Table 3: Lancashire's Settlement Compared to Other Local Authorities**

	2011/12 Change %	2012/13 Change %
Lancashire County Council	-3.6	-2.8
England	-4.7	-3.3
Shire County Councils	-1.8	-2.1
Lancs Unitaries and Districts	-9.8	-6.2

### The Strategy for Delivering Budget Savings

At its meeting in November 2010, Cabinet agreed the following “below the line” savings, which will reduce the management and administration costs of the organisation without impacting on services.



**Table 3 – "Below the Line" Budget Savings**

<b>"Below the Line" Reductions Identified</b>	<b>2011/12 £m</b>	<b>2012/13 £m</b>	<b>2013/14 £m</b>	<b>Total £m</b>
<i>Corporate Savings Already Secured</i>				
Savings from the Strategic Partnership	7.0	2.5	4.5	14.0
Treasury Management Strategy	9.0	0.5	0.5	10.0
Review of Insurance	2.0	-	-	2.0
Impact of pension valuation	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.9
Improvement in the tax base from previously forecast	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
<i>Proposed Corporate Initiatives</i>				
Reduction in policy, performance management, administration and related costs	3.5	3.5	-	7.0
Consolidation of Property Functions and Accommodation savings	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0
Reduction in management costs by reducing number of earners >£50k	2.5	2.5	-	5.0
Reduce Travel and conference costs by 25%	1.0	1.0	-	2.0
Reduction in use of agency staff	1.0	1.0	-	2.0
Reduction in use of consultants	1.0	-	-	1.0
Review of Financial Transactions	0.5	0.5	-	1.0
Transport Review	1.1	0.8	1.5	3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>55.3</b>

While at £55m these savings are substantial, the County Council will still be required to find up to a further £124m from services over the next 3 years.

**Table 4 – Analysis of Service and Below the Line Budget Savings**

<b>Area</b>	<b>2011/12 £m</b>	<b>2012/13 £m</b>	<b>2013/14 £m</b>	<b>Total £m</b>
Below line Reduction	31.2 (43%)	15.0 (30%)	9.1 (1617%)	<b>55.3 (31%)</b>
Service Reductions	40.5 (57%)	35.0 (70%)	48.3 (84%) 47.7 (83%)	<b>123.8119.5 (69%)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>57.43</b>	<b>179.1</b>

## **Uncertainties Remaining within the Settlement**

### *New Homes Bonus*

The Government proposes to pay a "New Homes Bonus" for six years to local authorities' equivalent to the average Council Tax for each new home constructed or long term empty home brought back in to use. It is intended that the scheme will begin from 2011/12 and £200m has been top sliced from the overall local government settlement. Consultation on the design of the scheme closed on Christmas Eve 2010 and included a number of key questions including the split between County and District Councils in two tier areas. At this stage it is exceptionally difficult to estimate what level of resource that might flow to the Council from this source. Updates will be provided as further information becomes available.

### *Local Government Resource Review*

The Government is committed to undertaking from January 2011 a Local Government Resource Review to address perceived inadequacies in the current local government finance system and also to improve the system in line with their "localism" agenda.

Included in the review are outline proposals for some form of retention or localisation of business rates as well as changes to the overall distribution formula. The recent settlement has demonstrated that the current formula system has difficulty coping with the present financial scenario of declining resources. However, any fundamental change to the grant system creates significant uncertainty beyond the 2 year settlement already announced. Whilst the forecast for 2013/14 is in line with the outcome of the settlement; changes in the distribution formula may result in significant change for Lancashire. At this stage the timings of the various stages of the review are not known but further information will be provided as the timing becomes clearer.

### *Level of Specific Grant*

Within the financial strategy for 2011/12 and future years, some £19.6m of funding is expected to be maintained from specific grants. Some grants have been confirmed. However, announcements in relation to others, in particular, the previously ringfenced Learning Skills Council grant which supports Adult Learning, are due in January 2011. The expectation is that if the funding is reduced, the services will look to reduce costs and manage the reduction in funding.

## **Schools Budget**

In line with the school funding arrangements introduced in November 2007, Cabinet agreed in respect of the 2008/09 Schools Budget that:

- a) The County Council's allocation of Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) is applied in its entirety to the Authority's Schools Budget and not to supplement the Schools Budget from other resources available to the Authority; and
- b) The detailed allocation of resources within the Schools Budget is determined at a later date by the Cabinet Member for Schools in consultation with the Executive Director for Children and Young People and the Executive Director for Resources (or County Treasurer Designate) and in conjunction with the Lancashire Schools Forum.

The Cabinet is asked to consider what recommendation it wishes to make on these matters for the determination of the 2010/11 and future years' Schools Budget.

### **Budget Consultation 2011/12**

#### *First stage of consultation*

The budget consultation process has been split into two stages for 2011/12.

At the first stage, the Cabinet has consulted on service priorities with:

- the Life in Lancashire Panel, and has conducted a survey of the Life in Lancashire panel with regard to spending priorities, the results of which are summarised below, with the detail attached at Annex 1;
- staff, in terms of ideas for budget savings; and
- the Public, through an online budget calculator.

In relation to the Life in Lancashire Panel, this wave dealt with priorities for the county council's budget and acceptable levels of Council Tax increase. The survey was sent to all 4,026 members of the panel. In total 1,972 questionnaires were returned, giving an overall response rate of 49%.

#### *Highest priority services for spending in the coming years*

- **Services for older people** (58%), **primary and secondary education** (51%) and **crime prevention** (46%) are seen as the highest priorities for spending in the next year. These were also the top priorities in 2009 and 2008.

#### *Lowest spending priorities in the coming years*

- **Museums** are the lowest spending priority (54%), which were also the lowest priority for spending in 2009 and 2008.

- **Country parks, open spaces and picnic sites and trading standards** are seen as the next lowest priorities (33% and 29% respectively).

#### *Level of council tax increase*

- Four fifths of respondents think that the council should make no increase in council tax (79%).
- Only one in ten of respondents feel they could support an increase in council tax of 3% or more (10%).

The full report from the Life in Lancashire panel is included at Annex 1.

The County Council's staff has have also been engaged in identifying savings through an intranet based suggestion scheme. This has generated a large number of ideas. Many of these are in to the category of "good housekeeping" and the messages flowing from these, such as instituting a ban on the purchase of paper diaries given the availability of electronic diaries, are being circulated within the Council. Others offer more potential for significant savings either in their own right or as part of the various savings exercises already commenced. These ideas have been referred to the relevant managers for action, with oversight of the whole process from the Director of Finance. Feedback is being provided to the staff making individual suggestions.

In addition, the public have been invited to participate in the budget process through an "on line calculator" available via the County Council's website. This process closed on 31 December 2010 and the results will be available to the Cabinet at its meeting in early February when it considers its final recommendations to the Council.

#### *Second stage of consultation*

After the publication of the Cabinet's budget proposals for 2011/12 and future years, the second stage of the consultation process comprises of consultation with:

- District and Unitary Councils
- Trade Unions
- The Youth Council and
- Business representatives.

The consultation will cover the proposals that Cabinet wish to make in respect of 2011/12 and future years.

#### **Reserves Strategy**

The current forecast for County Fund Balance at the end of the current year is around £50m after allowing for £10m of severance costs. It is proposed to

separate from the County Fund Balance which is the Council's back stop fund to deal with unforeseen circumstances, specific reserves to address the following issues:

- Invest to Save Projects – This includes a range of projects to be delivered through the Strategic Partnership as well as future invest to save projects meeting the agreed criteria.
- Severance Costs – To provide funding to assist in managing the reduction in the County Council's workforce.

These reserves will be funded from transfers from County Fund Balance and from earmarked reserves which, following review, are no longer required. The level at which these reserves and County Fund Balance are maintained will be managed over the financial strategy period in the context both of the demands of the overall change programme and the financial risk profile facing the Council, which is considered significant. The outcome of this work will be incorporated into the next budget report to Cabinet.

### **Robustness of the Estimates and Adequacy of Reserves**

The Executive Director for Resources and the County Treasurer (Designate) have both reviewed the work carried out to produce the estimates contained in the budget and have assessed the level of reserves in the light of the financial risks facing the Council. Following this they have concluded that the estimates are as robust as can be reasonably expected and that the broad scale of the risks reflected in these estimates are largely known (the major "unknown" would be any major change in the Government Funding Model which is to be reviewed). Therefore, it is recommended that the level of specific reserves held by the County Council be maintained.



# **Living in Lancashire: Budget Consultation 2010**

Fieldwork 19 November – 10 December 2010

**Prepared by** Rebecca Robinson  
Principal research and intelligence officer  
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December 2010

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## 1 Executive summary

This wave of the Life in Lancashire panel dealt with priorities for the county council budget and acceptable levels of Council Tax increase. The survey was sent to all 4,026 members of the panel. In total 1,972 questionnaires were returned, giving an overall response rate of 49%.

### 1.1 Highest priority services for spending in the coming years

- **Services for older people** (58%), **primary and secondary education** (51%) and **crime prevention** (46%) are seen as the highest priorities for spending in the next year. These were also the top priorities in 2009 and 2008.

### 1.2 Lowest spending priorities in the coming years

- **Museums** are seen as the service that should be the lowest spending priority (54%), which was also the lowest priority for spending in 2009 and 2008.
- **Country parks, open spaces and picnic sites** and **trading standards** are seen as the next lowest priorities (33% and 29% respectively).

### 1.3 Level of council tax increase

- Four fifths of respondents think that the council should make no increase in council tax (79%).
- Only one in ten of respondents feel they could support an increase in council tax of 3% or more (10%).

## **2 Introduction**

Lancashire County Council has used Living in Lancashire regularly since August 2001. A panel of willing participants is recruited and is approached on a regular basis to seek their views on a range of topics and themes. Panel members are voluntary participants in the research they complete and no incentives are given for completion.

The panel has been designed to be a representative cross-section of the county's population. The results for each survey are weighted in order to reflect the demographic profile of the county's population.

The panel provides access to a sufficiently large sample of the population so that reliable results can be reported at a county wide level. It also provides data at a number of sub-area and sub-group levels.

Each Living in Lancashire wave is themed. Firstly, it enables sufficient coverage on a particular topic to be able to provide insight into that topic. And secondly, it comes across better to the residents completing the questionnaires if there is a clear theme (or 2-3 clear themes) within each survey.

The panel is refreshed periodically. New members are recruited to the panel and some current members are retired on a random basis. This means that the panel remains fresh and is not subject to conditioning i.e. the views of panel members become too informed with county council services to be unrepresentative of the population as a whole.

## **3 Research objectives**

The objectives of this consultation are:

- to obtain an indication of the service areas that residents believe should be budget priorities for the coming years; and
- to obtain an understanding of what residents perceive to be an acceptable level of increase in Council Tax for 2011/2012.

This work follows on from previous yearly budget consultations that have taken place since 2003.

## 4 Methodology

This wave of Living in Lancashire research was sent to 4,026 members of the panel on 19 November. No reminders were sent, and the fieldwork ended on 10 December 2010.

In total 1,972 questionnaires were returned, giving an overall response rate of 49%. The response rate is lower than in previous years as the panel has recently been refreshed. However, the number of responses is similar to that received in previous years.

All data are weighted by age, ethnicity and district to reflect the Lancashire overall population, and figures are based on all respondents unless otherwise stated. The weighted responses have been scaled to match the effective response of 1,332, which is the equivalent size of the data if it had not been weighted and was a perfect random sample.

### 4.1 Limitations

The table below shows the sample tolerances that apply to the results in this survey. Sampling tolerances vary with the size of the sample as well as the percentage results.

Number of respondents	50/50 + / -	30/70 + / -	10/90 + / -
50	14%	13%	8%
100	10%	9%	6%
200	7%	6%	4%
500	4%	4%	3%
1000	3%	3%	2%
2000	2%	2%	1%

On a question where 50% of the people in a sample of 1000 respond with a particular answer, the chance are 95 out of 100 that the answer would be between 47% and 53% (ie +/- 3%), versus a complete coverage of the entire Lancashire population using the same procedure.

The following table shows what the percentage differences between two samples on a statistic must be greater than, to be statistically significant.

Size of Sample A	Size of Sample B	50/50	70/30	90/10
100	100	14%	13%	8%
100	200	12%	11%	7%
500	1000	5%	5%	3%
2000	2000	3%	3%	2%

(Confidence interval at 95% certainty for a comparison of two samples)

For example, where the size of sample A and sample B is 2000 responses in each and the percentage result in each group you are comparing is around 50% in each category, the difference in the results needs to be more than 3% to be statistically significant. This is to say that the difference in the results of the two groups of people is not due to chance alone and is a statistically valid difference (e.g. of opinion, service usage).

For each question in the survey, comparisons have been made between different sub-groups of respondents (e.g. age, gender, disability, ethnicity, geographic area) to look for statistically significant differences in opinion. Statistically valid differences between sub-groups are described in the main body of the report.

In charts or tables where responses do not add up to 100%, this is due to multiple responses or computer rounding.

## 5 Main research findings

### 5.1 Priorities for service development

The first section of the budget consultation questionnaire gave the proportion of spending and the actual expenditure on a wide range of services Lancashire County Council provides. It gave details on council expenditure in 2010/11 and the sources of council finances. It also informed panel members of the county council plans for the following years.

Panel members were then given a list of county council services and asked which three or four should be the highest spending priorities for the coming years. These priorities are shown on chart one.

**Services for older people** (including care in their own homes and in residential homes), **primary and secondary education** and **crime prevention** (working with partner organisations to help prevent crime and disorder and reduce fear of crime) are the highest priorities (58%, 51% and 46% respectively).

**Repairing roads and bridges** (including emergencies and fixing potholes) and **children's social care** (protecting vulnerable children) are the next highest priorities (38% and 32% respectively).

The same options were given on the budget questionnaires in 2009 and 2008, enabling the priorities to be compared over time. The current results are broadly similar to those in the last three years, with the top three priorities remaining the same. This shows the public's spending priorities are generally staying the same. The proportion of respondents mentioning the top three priorities has increased compared to the 2009 results. Two services that have increased in importance over the past three years are repairing roads and bridges and support for businesses/attracting investment.

#### 5.1.1 Individual services - high priority for spending

##### **Services for older people**

Perhaps as might be expected, the priority of services for older people is once again closely related to the age of the panel member. Older people's services are a higher priority for those 60 years and over (66%), and are also more important among those aged 45 to 59 (59%) compared to younger respondents.

##### **Primary and secondary education**

This is the highest priority for those aged 25 to 44 years (61%), as it was in 2009. While still a priority, it is less important for those aged 45-59 years (48%) or 60 years or over (43%). Also, where respondents have children in

the household it is a higher priority (73%) compared to households without children (42%).

### **Crime prevention**

Crime prevention is an important priority for all respondents. However, it is significantly more important for BME respondents (64%) compared to white respondents (44%). This is a reversal of the result from last year when BME respondents were significantly less likely to say crime prevention is a high priority.

### **Children's social care**

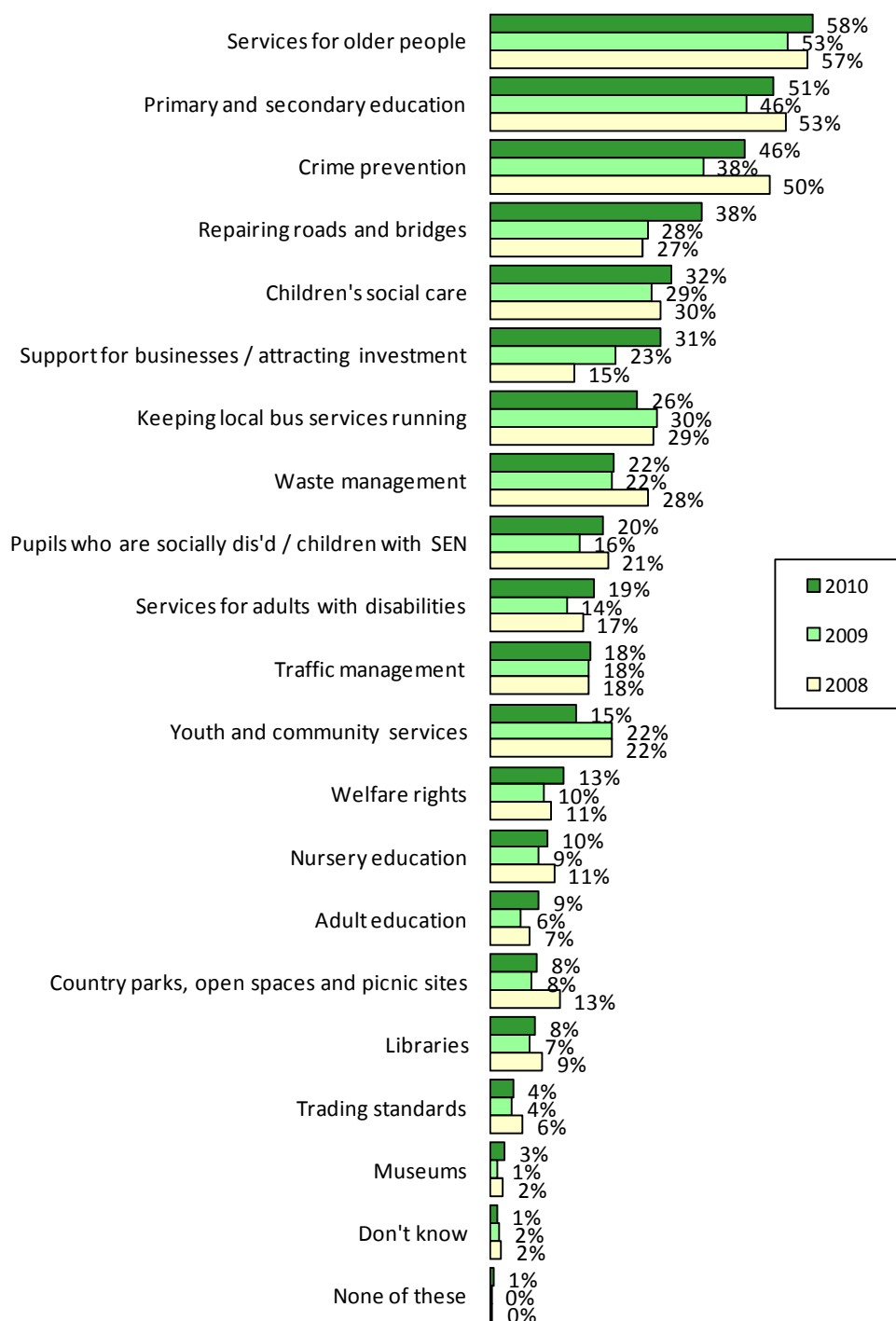
The importance of children's social care is, unsurprisingly, more important to respondents with children in their household (49%) than those without (27%). It is also a higher priority among women (38%). Light service users are less likely to place children's social care as a high priority (29%).

### **Other services**

Keeping local bus services running is more of a priority to respondents aged 60 and over (37%) and disabled respondents (36%). BME respondents and those with a disability are more likely to think services for adults with disabilities are a priority (33% and 27% respectively).

Welfare rights are more likely to be a high priority for BME respondents (38%) and respondents from the lowest socio-economic group (DE, 24%). Homeowners are less likely to rate welfare rights as a high priority (12%).

**Chart 1 - Which three or four of the following should be the highest priorities for spending in the coming years?**



Base: All respondents (unweighted 1,926, weighted 1,377)

From the same list of county council services, respondents were next asked to name the services that should be the lowest priorities for funding. The lowest priorities are shown on chart two.

As in the 2009 and 2008 surveys, **museums** are seen as the service that should be the lowest priority for spending next year (54%). **Country parks, open spaces and picnic sites** (33%) is the next lowest priority. **Trading standards** (29%), **welfare rights** (27%), **libraries** (27%) and **adult education** (26%) are also seen as relatively low priorities.

#### 5.1.2 Individual services - low priority for spending

##### **Museums and country parks**

Museums and country parks are consistently mentioned by all the different demographic groups as a low priority for spending. However, respondents from a BME background (67%) and respondents in socio-economic group DE (66%) place museums as a lower priority. Country parks are a lower priority for respondents without children (38%).

##### **Welfare rights**

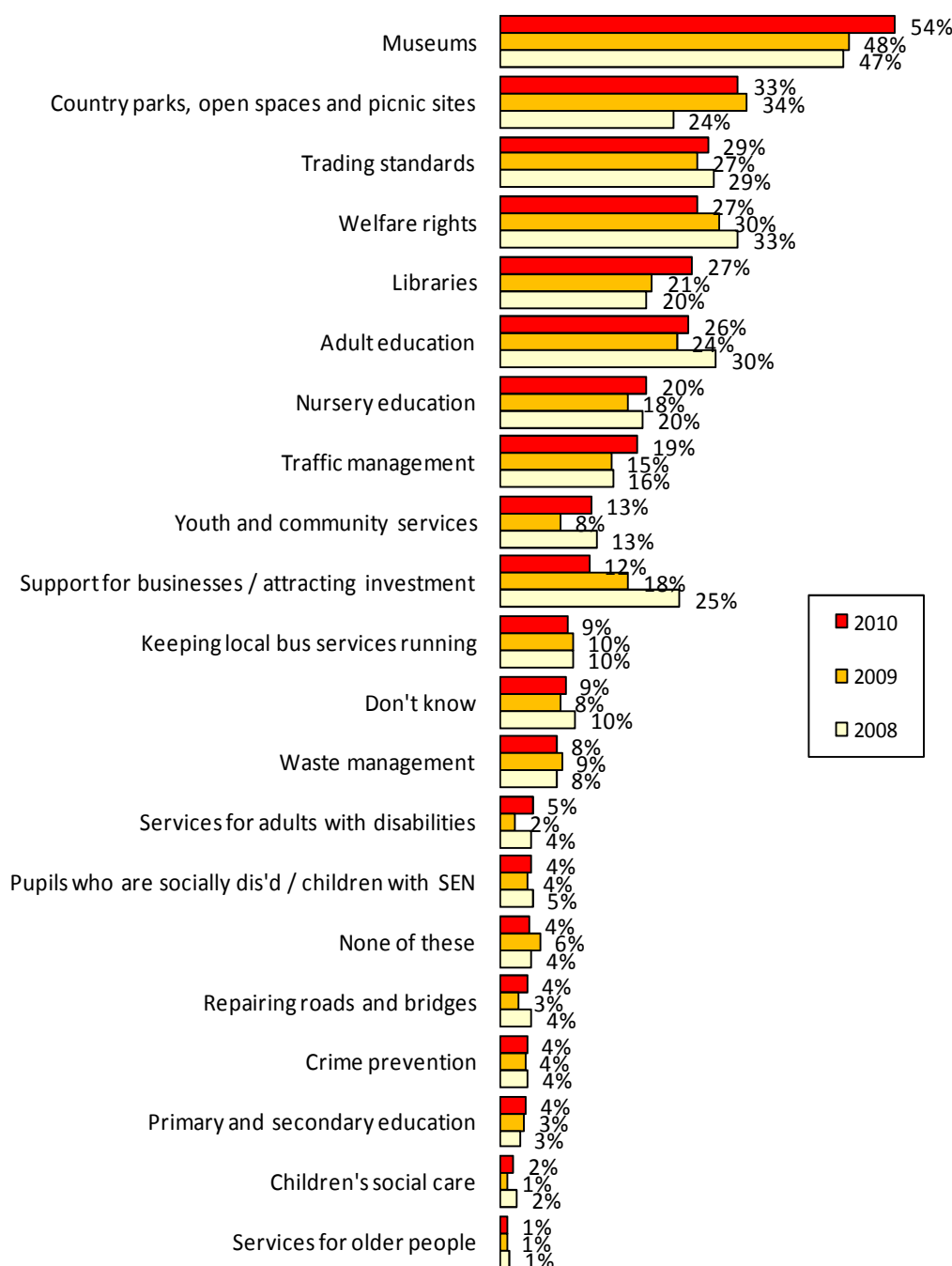
The respondents who put welfare rights as a low priority are in the highest socio-economic group AB (38%), whereas respondents from an ethnic minority, disabled respondents and respondents not in employment are less likely to rate them as a low priority (12%, 17% and 20% respectively).

##### **Libraries**

This is more likely to be mentioned as a low priority by respondents in socio-economic group DE (37%) and by BME respondents (39%).



**Chart 2 - And which three or four of the following services should be the lowest priorities for spending in coming years?**

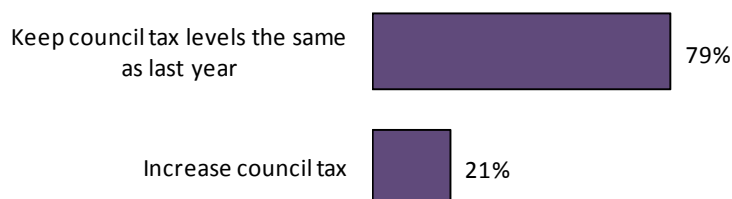


Base: All respondents (unweighted 1,778, weighted 1,276)

## 5.2 Opinion on acceptable levels of council tax increase

Panel members were then asked whether the council should increase council tax next year or keep it at the current level. Four fifths of respondents think the council should **keep council tax levels the same as last year** (79%).

**Chart 3 - Which of the following most closely matches your opinion on what the council should do about increasing council tax next year?**

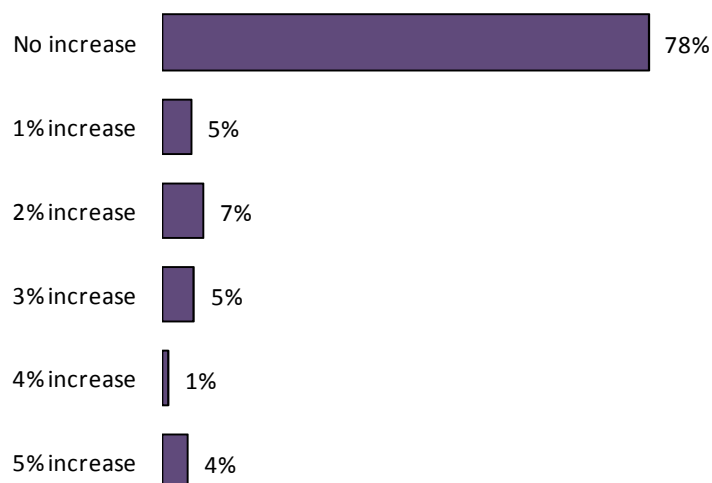


Base: All respondents (unweighted 1,850, weighted 1,339)

BME respondents are more likely to think that council tax levels should be kept at the same level as last year (87%). Medium and heavy service users and respondents from socio-economic group AB are more likely to think there should be an increase in council tax (27%, 31% and 31% respectively).

Respondents who think there should be an increase in council tax were asked what level of increase they feel they could support. Chart 4 shows the response to this, with the proportion answering that they would only accept no increase from the previous question to give a clearer picture.

**Chart 4 - What level of council tax increase do you feel you could support?**



Base: All respondents (unweighted 1,905, weighted 1,364)

By subgroup for the above measure, those panel members in the lowest socio-economic group (DE) and respondents in eastern districts of Lancashire are less likely to suggest a higher increase.

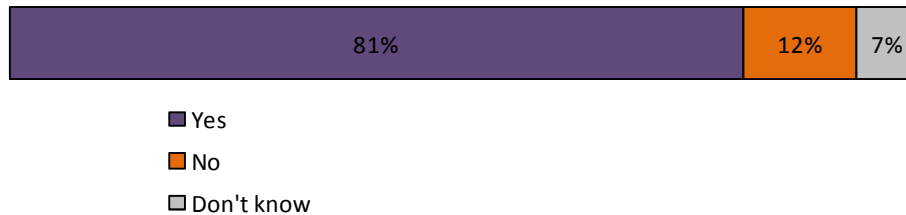
Table 1 shows the proportions of the panel that are prepared to pay each increase option, and the total proportion of the panel who would be prepared to pay each option or more. Only a fifth of the panel feel they could support an increase in council tax (22%).

**Table 1 - Proportions of respondents prepared to pay increase**

Increase in Council Tax 2010/11	Proportion of all respondents prepared to pay increase	Cumulative % of all respondents prepared to pay increase
No increase	<b>78%</b>	<b>100%</b>
1%	<b>5%</b>	<b>22%</b>
2%	<b>7%</b>	<b>17%</b>
3%	<b>5%</b>	<b>10%</b>
4%	<b>1%</b>	<b>5%</b>
5%	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>
Base: All respondents (unweighted 1,905, weighted 1,364)		

Every year the council sends a leaflet out with council tax bills explaining how council tax is spent. Panel members were asked whether they remember receiving this leaflet. The majority of respondents do remember receiving the leaflet (81%).

**Chart 5 - Do you remember receiving the council tax leaflet at the beginning of this year?**

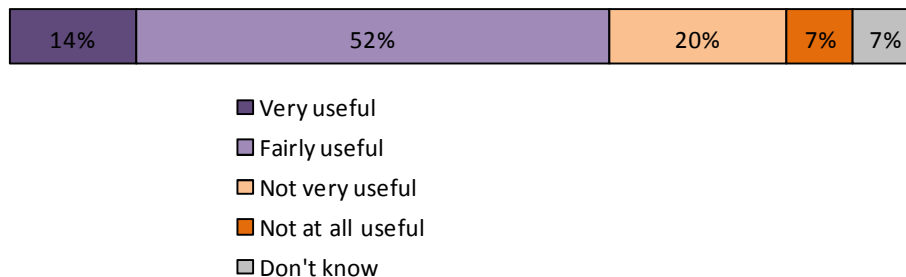


Base: All respondents (unweighted 1,929, weighted 1,387)

BME respondents were less likely to remember receiving the council tax leaflet (60% answered 'yes').

Panel members were then asked how useful they find that type of leaflet at explaining how council tax is spent. Around half of respondents find the leaflet fairly useful (52%) but only one in seven finds it very useful (14%). Around a third of respondents don't find the leaflet useful (27%).

**Chart 6 - And generally, how useful do you find this type of leaflet at explaining how your council tax is spent?**



Base: All respondents (unweighted 1,930, weighted 1,389)

## **6 Appendix**

### **6.1 Appendix 1: Socio-Economic-Group Definitions**

These groups are based on Market Research Society definitions and on the respondent. They are graded as A, B, C1, C2, D and E.

#### **Group A**

- Professional people, very senior managers in business or commerce or top-level civil servants.
- Retired people, previously grade A, and their widows

#### **Group B**

- Middle management executives in large organisations, with appropriate qualifications
- Principle officers in local government and civil service
- Top management or owners of small business concerns, educational and service establishments
- Retired people previously grade B, and their widows

#### **Group C1**

- Junior management, owners of small establishments, and all others in non-manual positions
- Jobs in this group have very varied responsibilities and educational requirements
- Retired people, previously grade C1, and their widows

#### **Group C2**

- All skilled manual workers, and those manual workers with responsibility for other people
- Retired people, previously grade C2, with pensions from their job
- Widows, if receiving pensions from their late partner's job

#### **Group D**

- All semi skilled and unskilled manual workers, and apprentices and trainees to skilled workers
- Retired people, previously grade D, with pensions from their late job
- Widows, if receiving pensions from their late partner's job

#### **Group E**

- All those entirely dependant on the state long term, through sickness, unemployment, old age or other reasons
- Those unemployed for a period exceeding six months (otherwise classified on previous occupation)
- Casual workers and those without a regular income

## 6.2 Appendix 2: marked up questionnaire

<b>Which three or four of the following should be the highest/lowest spending priorities for spending in the coming years?</b>		
	<b>Highest priorities</b>	<b>Lowest priorities</b>
Services for older people (including care in their own homes and in residential homes)	58%	1%
Primary and secondary education	51%	4%
Crime prevention (working with partner organisations to help prevent crime and disorder and reduce the fear of crime)	46%	4%
Repairing roads and bridges (including emergencies and fixing potholes)	38%	4%
Children's social care (protecting vulnerable children)	32%	2%
Support for businesses and attracting investment to Lancashire	31%	12%
Keeping local bus services running	26%	9%
Waste management (household waste disposal and recycling)	22%	8%
Pupils who are socially disadvantaged and children with special educational needs	20%	4%
Services for adults with disabilities	19%	5%
Traffic management (making road travel safer and reducing congestion)	18%	19%
Youth and community services (activities and support for young people)	15%	13%
Welfare rights (helping people get the financial support they are entitled to)	13%	27%
Nursery education	10%	20%
Adult education	9%	26%
Country parks, open spaces and picnic sites	8%	33%
Libraries	8%	27%
Trading standards (consumer protection)	4%	29%
Museums	3%	54%
Don't know	1%	9%
None of these	1%	4%
<b>Unweighted base</b>	<b>1,926</b>	<b>1,778</b>
<b>Weighted base</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>1,276</b>

<b>Which of the following most closely matches your opinion on what the council should do about increasing council tax next year?</b>	
Keep council tax levels the same as last year	79%
Increase council tax	21%
<b>Unweighted base</b>	<b>1,850</b>
<b>Weighted base</b>	<b>1,339</b>

<b>What level of council tax increase do you feel you could support?</b>	
1% increase	39%
2% increase	27%
3% increase	18%
4% increase	3%
5% increase	13%
<b>Unweighted base</b>	<b>627</b>
<b>Weighted base</b>	<b>446</b>

<b>Every year you receive a leaflet from Lancashire County Council with your council tax bill, explaining how your council tax is spent. Do you remember receiving this leaflet at the beginning of this year?</b>	
Yes	81%
No	12%
Don't know	7%
<b>Unweighted base</b>	<b>1,929</b>
<b>Weighted base</b>	<b>1,387</b>

<b>And generally, how useful do you find this type of leaflet at explaining how your council tax is spent?</b>	
Very useful	14%
Fairly useful	52%
Not very useful	20%
Not at all useful	7%
Don't know	7%
<b>Unweighted base</b>	<b>1,930</b>
<b>Weighted base</b>	<b>1,389</b>