LGBF Annual Report

2002/21

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INTRODUCTION

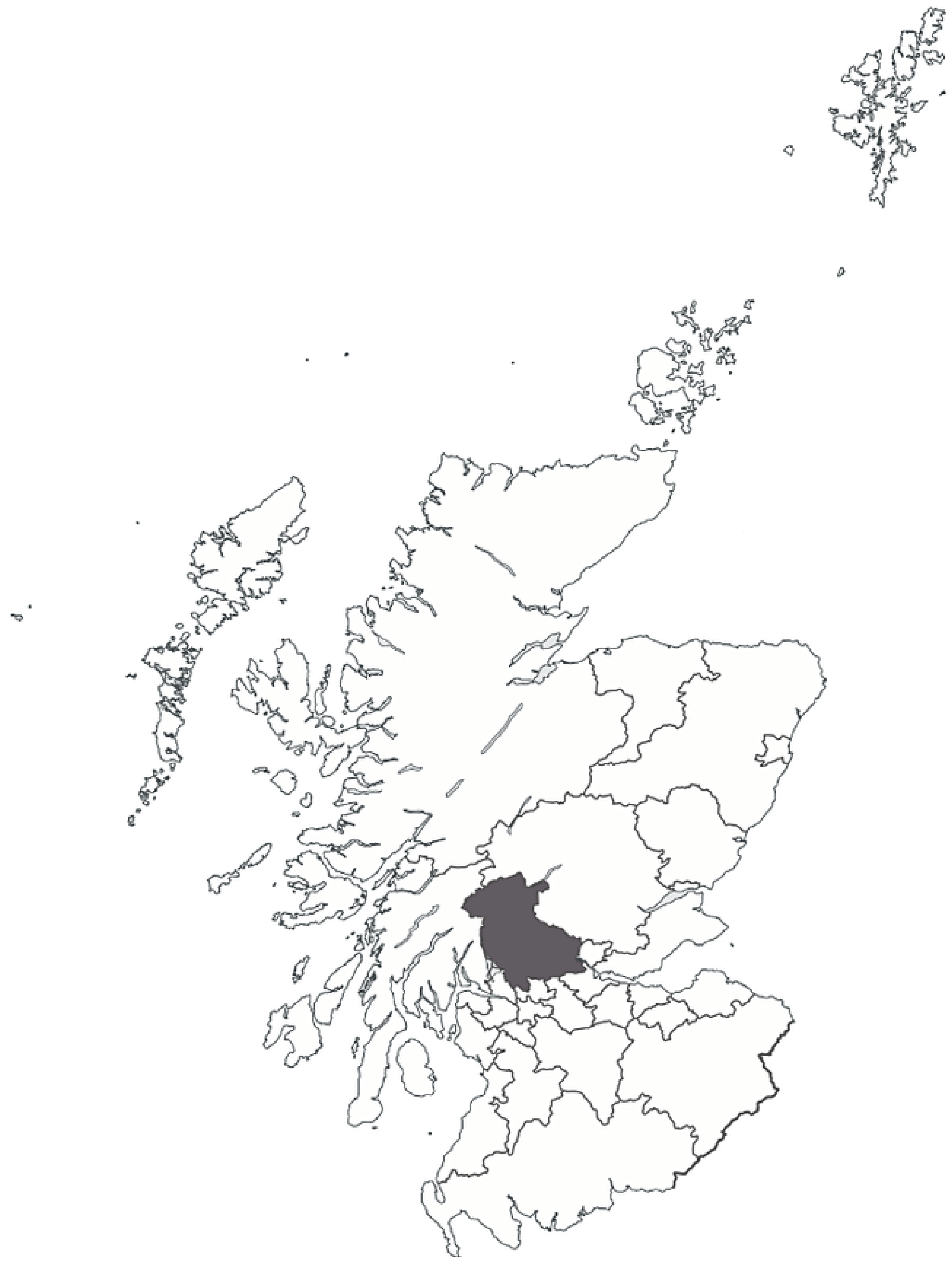
Local government benchmarking framework report.

Reporting on the SDGs is important in communicating to stakeholders the organization's commitment to contributing to the Global Goals; claiming accountability and responsibility to take the necessary actions; and measuring progress over time.

SDG Progress Reports cater to a variety of audiences, so it's best to adjust it accordingly. First, identify your target reader. Next, you can shift your focus on what they need to know. For example, your action plans are in the interest of your beneficiaries. Some readers might prefer details like timelines or budgets, while others like your trustees will be more interested in the impact made, the challenges you encountered and the lessons you learned from them.

Your SDG progress report can start with a brief review of your organization's alignment to the Global Goals. It can include the social responsibility and business case for taking action on the SDGs.

Creating a good SDG progress report means being transparent with your audience. Back up your claims with relevant data. Keep your sentences concise when necessary, but dive into detail when it comes to qualitative and quantitative evidence. Remember: this report is a combination of understanding how your mission aligns with global sustainability efforts, and communicating that clearly with the rest of the world.



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ABOUT THIS REPORT

What is LGBF?

The LGBF is a high-level benchmarking tool designed to support senior management teams and elected members to ask questions about key council services.

It reflects a commitment by SOLACE (Scotland) and COSLA to develop better measurement and comparable data as a catalyst for improving services, targeting resources to areas of greatest impact and enhancing public accountability.

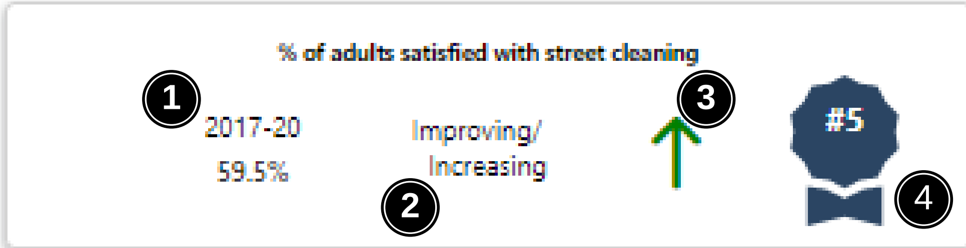
The framework provides high-level 'can openers' which are designed to focus questions on why variations in cost and performance are occurring between similar councils. They do not supply the answers. That happens as councils engage with each other to 'drill down' and explore why these variations are happening.

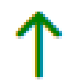
The LGBF helps councils compare their performance against a suite of efficiency, output and outcome indicators that cover all areas of local government activity. The framework now has 8 years of data. Publication of the LGBF forms part of each council's statutory requirements for public performance reporting, replacing the previous SPI regime.

The LGBF voluntarily applies the high standards for statistical rigour set out in the three pillars of the UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice – trustworthiness, quality, and value.

Symbology

Below is the explanation for any of the symbology used within this report:



1	2017-20 59.5%	Text
2	Improving/ Increasing	Text
3		Text
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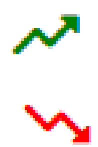
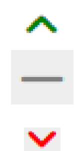
5		Text
6		Text

FAMILY GROUPS

Why do we use family groups?

To understand why variations in cost and performance are occurring, councils work together to 'drill-down' into the benchmarking data across service areas. This process has been organised around 'family groups' of councils so that we are comparing councils that are similar in terms of the type of population that they serve (e.g. relative deprivation and affluence) and the type of area in which they serve them (e.g. urban, semi-rural, rural). The point of comparing like with like is that this is more likely to lead to useful learning and improvement.

These councils are grouped by the type of population they serve, e.g. level of deprivation and affluence.

Family Groupings for Children, Social Work and Housing indicators			
Family Group 1	**Family Group 2**	Family Group 3	Family Group 4
East Renfrewshire	**Stirling**	Falkirk	Eilean Siar
East Dunbartonshire	Moray	Dumfries & Galloway	Dundee City
Aberdeenshire	East Lothian	Fife	East Ayrshire
Edinburgh, City of	Angus	South Ayrshire	North Ayrshire
Perth & Kinross	Scottish Borders	West Lothian	North Lanarkshire
Aberdeen City	Highland	South Lanarkshire	Inverclyde
Shetland Islands	Argyll & Bute	Renfrewshire	West Dunbartonshire
Orkney Islands	Midlothian	Clackmannanshire	Glasgow City

Least deprived ↔ Most deprived

These councils are grouped by the type of area they serve, e.g. rural, semi-rural and urban.

Environmental, Culture & Leisure, Economic Development, Corporate & Property indicators			
Family Group 1	**Family Group 2**	Family Group 3	Family Group 4
Eilean Siar	**Stirling**	Angus	North Lanarkshire
Argyll & Bute	Perth & Kinross	Clackmannanshire	Falkirk
Shetland Islands	Moray	Midlothian	East Dunbartonshire
Highland	South Ayrshire	South Lanarkshire	Aberdeen City
Orkney Islands	East Ayrshire	Inverclyde	Edinburgh, City of
Scottish Borders	East Lothian	Renfrewshire	West Dunbartonshire
Dumfries & Galloway	North Ayrshire	West Lothian	Dundee City
Aberdeenshire	Fife	East Renfrewshire	Glasgow City

Rural ↔ Urban

Overview

Adult Social Care Services

Adult Care - At Home Care

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value	Rank	Previous Rank
Older Persons (Over65) Home Care Costs per Hour	2020-21	£ 22.18	£ 23.01	3	4
% of people 65+ with long-term care needs who are receiving personal care at home	2020-21	67.2%	65.6%	2	2
Percentage of adults supported at home who agree that their services and support had an impact in improving or maintaining their quality of life	2019-20	77.3%	81.0%	5	2
% of adults supported at home who agree that they are supported to live as independently as possible	2019-20	70.8%	84.2%	8	3
% of adults supported at home who agree that they had a say in how their help, care or support was provided	2019-20	73.7%	73.2%	5	6
% of carers who feel supported to continue in their caring role	2019-20	29.0%	38.0%	8	2

Adult Care - Adult Health Care

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value	Rank	Previous Rank
SDS (Direct Payment + Managed Personalised Budget) spend on adults 18+ as a % of total social work spend on adults 18+	2020-21	5.5%	5.2%	5	5
Older persons (over 65's) Residential Care Costs per week per resident	2020-21	£ 522.84	£ 431.02	6	3
Rate of readmission to hospital within 28 days per 1,000 discharges	2020-21	151.5	104.7	8	4
Proportion of care services graded good or better	2020-21	89.5%	90.0%	2	1
Number of days people spend in hospital when they are ready to be discharged, per 1,000 population (75+)	2020-21	375.1 Days	848.8 Days	4	6

Children's Services

Children & Families Social Work

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value	Rank	Previous Rank
The Gross Costs of 'Children Looked After' in residential based services per child per week	2020-21	£ 3,880	£ 3,446	3	2
The Gross Cost of "Children Looked After" in a community setting per Child per Week	2020-21	£ 173	£ 215	1	1
Balance of Care for looked after children: % of children being looked after in the community	2020-21	92.5%	92.7%	1	1
% of child protection re-registrations within 18 months	2020-21	15.2%	8.0%	7	7
% of LAC with more than 1 placement in the last year (Aug-Jul)	2020-21	15.8%	18.7%	2	5
% of Children Living in Poverty (After Housing Costs)	2020-21	18.1%	21.3%	1	1

Early Years

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value	Rank	Previous Rank
Cost per Pre-School Education place	2020-21	£ 13.70K	£ 10.41K	8	8
% of Children meeting developmental milestones	2020-21	86.2%	86.4%	6	8
% of funded early years provision which is graded		97.6%		1	

Employment

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value	Rank	Previous Rank
Participation rate for 16-19 year olds (per 100)	2020-21	93.7%	94.4%	3	3

Other

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value	Rank	Previous Rank
% of Adults Satisfied with Local Schools	2017-20	74.7%	73.0%	3	6

Primary Schools

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value	Rank	Previous Rank
Cost Per Primary School Pupil	2020-21	£ 6,100	£ 6,068	7	7
% of P1, P4 and P7 pupils combined achieving expected CFE Level in Literacy	2020-21	73.6%	79.0%	1	1
% of P1, P4 and P7 pupils combined achieving expected CFE Level in Numeracy	2020-21	80.1%	83.4%	1	1
Literacy Attainment Gap (P1,4,7 Combined) - percentage point gap between the least deprived and most deprived pupils	2020-21	38.4%	26.9%	8	6
Numeracy Attainment Gap (P1,4,7 Combined) - percentage point gap between the least deprived and most deprived pupils	2020-21	30.8%	24.8%	8	6

School Attendance

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value	Rank	Previous Rank
School attendance rates (per 100 pupils)	2020-21	93.4%	93.7%	2	3
School attendance rates (per 100 'looked after children')	2020-21	86.5%	85.4%	6	7
School exclusions (per 1,000 pupils)	2020-21	7.0	17.6	2	2
School exclusions (per 1,000 'looked after children')	2020-21	46.4	115.4	2	2

School Leaver Tariff

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value	Rank	Previous Rank
Overall Average Total Tariff	2020-21	1,090	1,062	1	1
Average Total Tariff SIMD Quintile 1	2020-21	642	614	4	3
Average Total Tariff SIMD Quintile 2	2020-21	792	711	2	2
Average Total Tariff SIMD Quintile 3	2020-21	1,039	1,021	2	1
Average Total Tariff SIMD Quintile 4	2020-21	1,229	1,115	1	1
Average Total Tariff SIMD Quintile 5	2020-21	1,370	1,410	1	1

Overview

Secondary Schools

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value	Rank	Previous Rank
Cost per Secondary School Pupil	2020-21	£ 7,409	£ 7,572	4	3
% of Pupils Gaining 5+ Awards at Level 5	2020-21	72.0%	72.0%	1	1
% of Pupils Gaining 5+ Awards at Level 6	2020-21	50.0%	50.0%	1	1
% of Pupils from 20% most Deprived Areas Gaining 5+ Awards at Level 5 (SIMD)	2020-21	44.0%	44.0%	4	2
% of Pupils from 20% most Deprived Areas Gaining 5+ Awards at Level 6 (SIMD)	2020-21	19.0%	19.0%	4	2
% of Pupils Entering Positive Destinations	2020-21	95.7%	93.2%	2	4

Corporate Services

Absence

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value	Rank	Previous Rank
Sickness Absence Days per Teacher	2020-21	3.74	6.32	4	5
Sickness Absence Days per Employee (non-teacher)	2020-21	9.49	11.95	7	6

Corporate Property Assets

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value	Rank	Previous Rank
% of operational buildings that are suitable for their current use	2020-21	90.0%	90.7%	4	4
% of internal floor area of operational buildings in satisfactory condition	2020-21	98.3%	97.0%	1	1

Council Tax

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value	Rank	Previous Rank
The cost per dwelling of collecting Council Tax	2020-21	£ 6.97	£ 7.66	7	7
Percentage of income due from Council Tax received by the end of the year	2020-21	97.1%	97.8%	1	1

Financial Position

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value	Rank	Previous Rank
Support services as a % of Total Gross expenditure	2020-21	4.2%	4.1%	6	5
Percentage of invoices sampled that were paid within 30 days	2020-21	74.2%	82.9%	8	8

Gender Pay Gap

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value	Rank	Previous Rank
The percentage of the highest paid 5% of employees who are women	2020-21	61.7%	61.5%	6	8
The gender pay gap (%)	2020-21	-0.1%	-0.9%	1	3

Culture & Leisure Services

Leisure Facilities & Attractions

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value	Rank	Previous Rank
Cost per attendance at Sports facilities	2020-21	£ 213.35	£ 2.42	8	4
Cost Per Library Visit	2020-21	£ 3.05	£ 2.32	4	5
Cost of Museums per Visit	2020-21	£ 55.94	£ 8.76	7	8
% of adults satisfied with libraries	2017-20	83.4%	85.7%	2	2
% of adults satisfied with museums and galleries	2017-20	71.8%	66.8%	3	4
% of adults satisfied with leisure facilities	2017-20	76.6%	79.0%	1	1

Parks & Open Spaces

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value	Rank	Previous Rank
Cost of Parks & Open Spaces per 1,000 Population	2020-21	£ 20.53K	£ 22.88K	5	3
% of adults satisfied with parks and open spaces	2017-20	87.3%	86.3%	4	4

Economic Development

Economic Growth

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value	Rank	Previous Rank
% of procurement spent on local enterprises	2020-21	17.3%	16.4%	8	7
No of business gateway start-ups per 10,000 population	2020-21	18.8	25.3	1	1
Cost of Economic Development & Tourism per 1,000 population	2020-21	£ 54.42K	£ 63.22K	2	4
Proportion of properties receiving Superfast Broadband	2020-21	90.3%	89.6%	6	6
Town Vacancy Rates	2020-21	5.5%	5.2%	1	1
Immediate available employment land as a % of total land allocated for employment purposes in the local development plan	2020-21	48.7%	45.3%	2	3
Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita	2020-21	£ 25286.99K	£ 27534.23K	2	2

Employment

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value	Rank	Previous Rank
Percentage of Unemployed People Assisted into work from Council Funded/Operated Employability Programmes	2020-21	7.9%	19.3%	4	4
Proportion of people earning less than the living wage	2020-21	13.2%	14.6%	1	1
Claimant Count as a % of Working Age Population	2020-21	4.5%	2.5%	1	2
Claimant Count as % of 16-24 Population	2020-21	4.9%	2.6%	1	2

Overview

Planning

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value	Rank	Previous Rank
Cost per planning application	2020-21	£ 5,995	£ 5,857	5	5
Average Time Per Commercial Planning Application	2020-21	10.02 Weeks	9.23 Weeks	5	6

Environmental Services

Cost of Regulation

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value	Rank	Previous Rank
Cost of Trading Standards and environmental health per 1,000 population	2020-21	£ 22.68K	£ 22.23K	8	8
Cost of Trading Standards, Money Advice & Citizens Advice per 1,000	2020-21	£ 8.95K	£ 8.33K	8	8
Cost of environmental health per 1,000 population	2020-21	£ 13.73K	£ 13.89K	7	7

Road Maintenance

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value	Rank	Previous Rank
Cost of maintenance per kilometre of roads	2020-21	£ 10.46K	£ 13.25K	6	8
Percentage of A class roads that should be considered for maintenance treatment	2019-21	32.6%	31.9%	5	5
Percentage of B class roads that should be considered for maintenance treatment	2019-21	42.0%	40.1%	8	8
Percentage of C class roads that should be considered for maintenance treatment	2019-21	42.0%	40.5%	7	6
Percentage of unclassified roads that should be considered for maintenance treatment	2017-21	45.9%	46.1%	8	8

Street Cleaning

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value	Rank	Previous Rank
Net cost of street cleaning per 1,000 population	2020-21	£ 18.47K	£ 21.67K	7	8
Street Cleanliness Score (% Acceptable)	2020-21	92.6%	96.3%	4	1
% of adults satisfied with street cleaning	2017-20	59.5%	55.5%	5	8

Waste & Recycling

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value	Rank	Previous Rank
Net cost per Waste collection per premises	2020-21	£ 138	£ 139	8	8
Net cost per Waste disposal per premises	2020-21	£ 109	£ 94	8	5
The % of total household waste arising that is recycled	2020-21	47.8%	54.8%	6	5
% of adults satisfied with refuse collection	2017-20	69.7%	64.3%	7	8

Financial Sustainability

Financial Position

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value
Total useable reserves as a % of council annual budgeted revenue	2020-21	23.9%	17.1%
Uncommitted General Fund Balance as a % of council annual budgeted net revenue	2020-21	5.3%	4.2%
Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream - General Fund	2020-21	7.0%	9.0%
Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream - Housing Revenue Account	2020-21	19.0%	19.0%
Actual outturn as a percentage of budgeted expenditure	2020-21	98.7%	100.1%

Housing Services

Management & Homelessness

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value
Gross rent arrears (all tenants) as at 31 March each year as a percentage of rent due for the reporting year	2020-21	11.3%	12.0%
Percentage of rent due in the year that was lost due to voids	2020-21	0.8%	0.7%

Property & Assets

Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value
Percentage of dwellings meeting SHQS	2020-21	90.8%	96.5%
Average time taken to complete non-emergency repairs	2020-21	3.16 Days	3.67 Days
Percentage of council dwellings that are energy efficient	2020-21	93.1%	92.2%

Tackling Climate Change

Climate Change Emissions

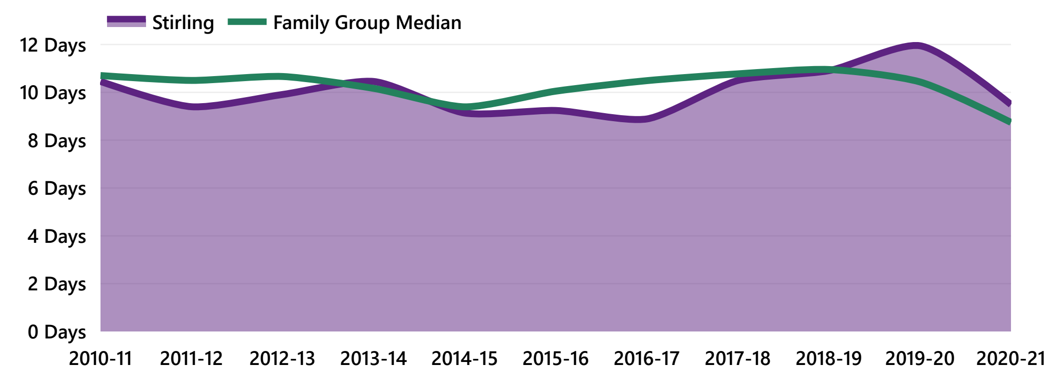
Indicator	Period	Value	Previous Value
CO2 emissions area wide per capita	2020-21	4.90 tC02	6.17 tC02
CO2 emissions area wide: emissions within scope of LA per capita	2020-21	5.35 tC02	6.15 tC02

Absence

Sickness Absence Days per Employee (non-teacher)	2020-21: 9.49 — Improving/ Decreasing — #7
Sickness Absence Days per Teacher	2020-21: 3.74 — Improving/ Decreasing — #4

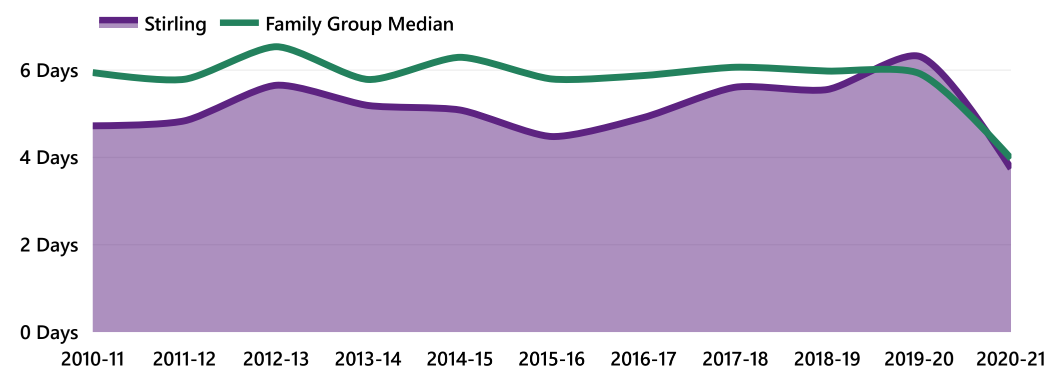
Levels of sickness absence have decreased during 2020/21. A decrease in both short term absence and long term absence (beyond 28 calendar days) has occurred. Of our employees, 68% experienced no absence during 2020/21.

Sickness Absence Days per Employee (non-teacher)



Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	10.46	#4
2011-12	9.40	#1
2012-13	9.91	#2
2013-14	10.45	#6
2014-15	9.13	#3
2015-16	9.24	#2
2016-17	8.89	#2
2017-18	10.50	#3
2018-19	10.91	#4
2019-20	11.95	#6
2020-21	9.49	#7

Sickness Absence Days per Teacher



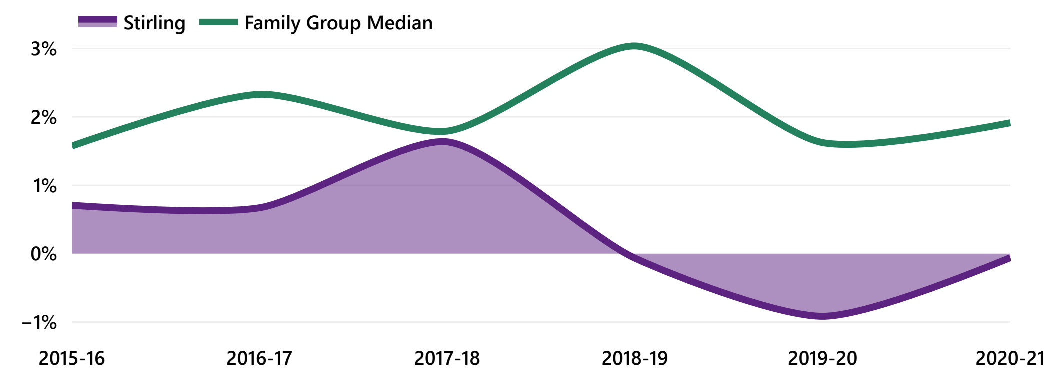
Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	4.72	#1
2011-12	4.84	#1
2012-13	5.65	#2
2013-14	5.19	#2
2014-15	5.09	#2
2015-16	4.48	#1
2016-17	4.91	#2
2017-18	5.61	#3
2018-19	5.56	#4
2019-20	6.32	#5
2020-21	3.74	#4

Gender Pay Gap

The percentage of the highest paid 5% of employees who are women	2020-21: 61.7% — Declining/ Increasing — #6
The gender pay gap (%)	2020-21: -0.1% — Improving/ Increasing — #1

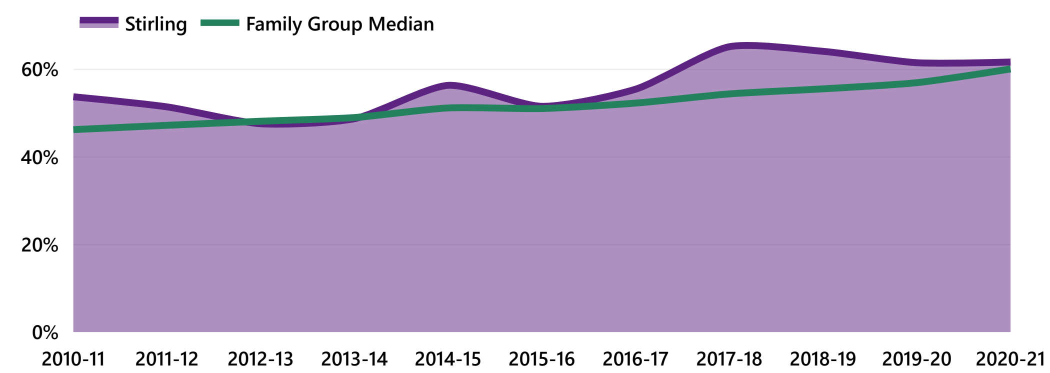
The gender pay gap has narrowed from last year but still remains in favour of women.

The gender pay gap (%)



Period	Value	Rank
2015-16	0.7%	#2
2016-17	0.7%	#2
2017-18	1.6%	#4
2018-19	-0.1%	#1
2019-20	-0.9%	#3
2020-21	-0.1%	#1

The percentage of the highest paid 5% of employees who are women



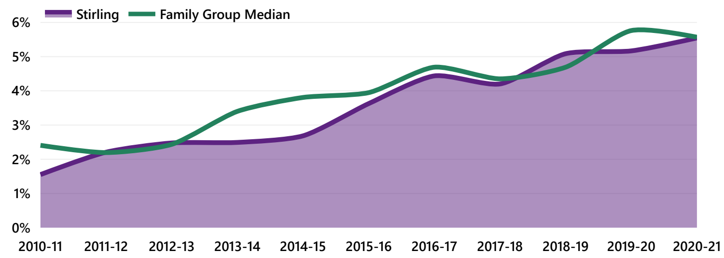
Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	53.8%	#4
2011-12	51.4%	#2
2012-13	47.6%	#4
2013-14	48.8%	#2
2014-15	56.4%	#8
2015-16	51.6%	#4
2016-17	55.5%	#7
2017-18	65.2%	#8
2018-19	64.1%	#8
2019-20	61.5%	#8
2020-21	61.7%	#6

Adult Health Care

SDS (Direct Payment + Managed Personalised Budget) spend on adults 18+ as a % of total social work spend on adults 18+	Older persons (over 65's) Residential Care Costs per week per resident	Rate of readmission to hospital within 28 days per 1,000 discharges	Proportion of care services graded good or better	Number of days people spend in hospital when they are ready to be discharged, per 1,000 population (75+)
2020-21 5.5% Improving/ Increasing #5	2020-21 £ 522.84 Declining/ Increasing #6	2020-21 151.5 Declining/ Increasing #8	2020-21 89.5% Declining/ Decreasing #2	2020-21 375.1 Days Improving/ Decreasing #4

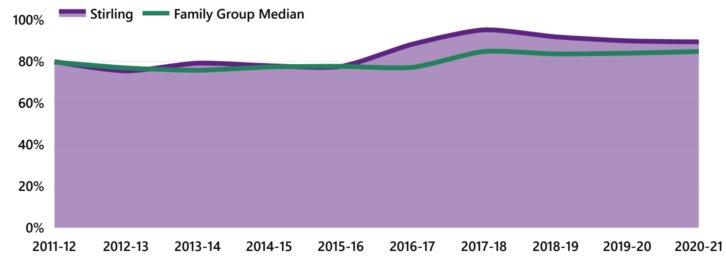
Work is ongoing to ensure that commissioned care provision is in line Clackmannanshire & Stirling HSCP's strategic priorities to provide care closer to home and to support people living with dementia. Discharges continue to be treated as priority 1 under eligibility criteria. Performance in this key area has been challenging during the Covid pandemic and related crisis within care at home and care home services.

SDS (Direct Payment + Managed Personalised Budget) spend on adults 18+ as a % of total social work spend on adults 18+



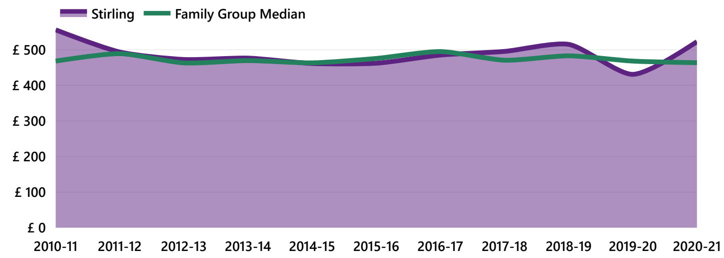
Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	1.6%	#7
2011-12	2.2%	#4
2012-13	2.5%	#4
2013-14	2.5%	#7
2014-15	2.7%	#8
2015-16	3.6%	#7
2016-17	4.4%	#5
2017-18	4.2%	#6
2018-19	5.1%	#3
2019-20	5.2%	#5
2020-21	5.5%	#5

Proportion of care services graded good or better



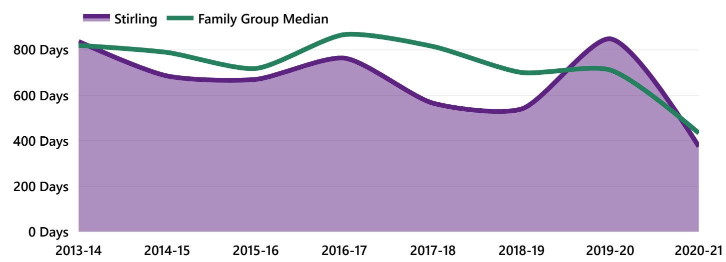
Period	Value	Rank
2011-12	80.0%	#4
2012-13	75.5%	#6
2013-14	79.2%	#3
2014-15	78.0%	#4
2015-16	77.7%	#5
2016-17	88.4%	#1
2017-18	95.3%	#1
2018-19	91.9%	#1
2019-20	90.0%	#1
2020-21	89.5%	#2

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



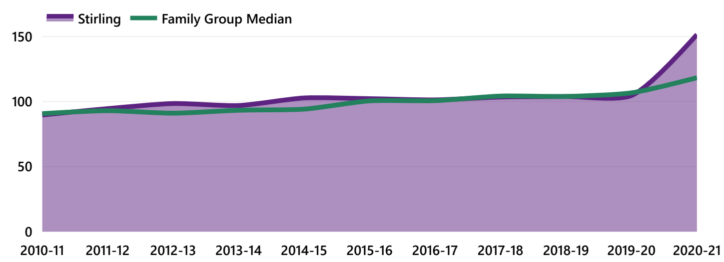
Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	£ 556.05	#7
2011-12	£ 493.76	#6
2012-13	£ 472.81	#6
2013-14	£ 476.67	#5
2014-15	£ 461.54	#4
2015-16	£ 462.34	#4
2016-17	£ 485.25	#4
2017-18	£ 495.51	#6
2018-19	£ 515.24	#6
2019-20	£ 431.02	#3
2020-21	£ 522.84	#6

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



Period	Value	Rank
2013-14	837.0 Days	#5
2014-15	685.4 Days	#3
2015-16	670.5 Days	#3
2016-17	763.8 Days	#4
2017-18	565.7 Days	#2
2018-19	540.3 Days	#2
2019-20	848.8 Days	#6
2020-21	375.1 Days	#4

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



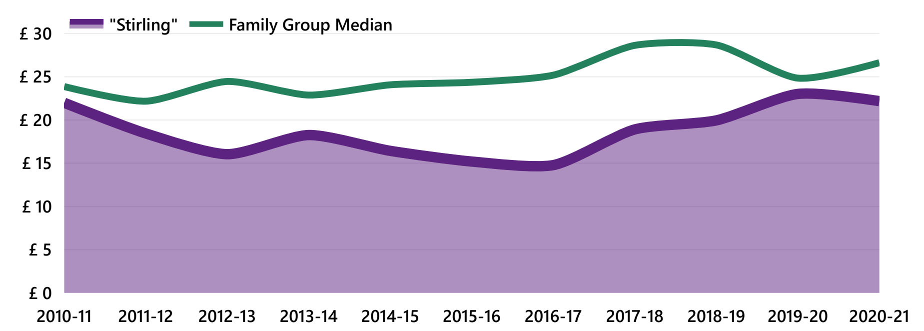
Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	89.7	#4
2011-12	94.6	#5
2012-13	98.5	#6
2013-14	97.0	#6
2014-15	102.8	#6
2015-16	102.2	#5
2016-17	101.3	#5
2017-18	103.5	#3
2018-19	103.9	#4
2019-20	104.7	#4
2020-21	151.5	#8

At Home Care

Older Persons (Over65) Home Care Costs per Hour	% of people 65+ with long-term care needs who are receiving personal care at home	Percentage of adults supported at home who agree that their services and support had an impact in improving or maintaining their quality of life	% of adults supported at home who agree that they are supported to live as independently as possible	% 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
2020-21 £ 22.18 Improving/ Decreasing #3	2020-21 67.2% Improving/ Increasing #2	2019-20 77.3% Declining/ Decreasing #5	2019-20 70.8% Declining/ Decreasing #8	2019-20 73.7% Improving/ Increasing #5	2019-20 29.0% Declining/ Decreasing #8

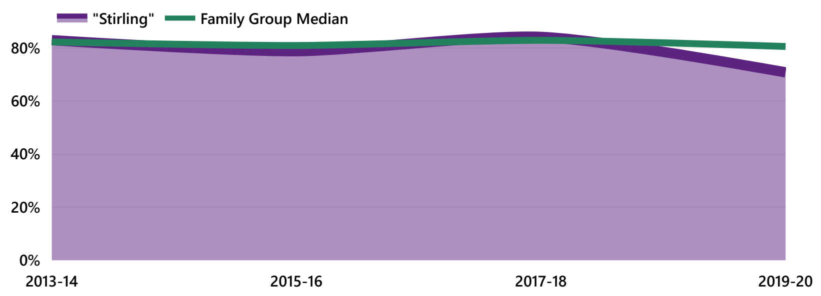
Care at Home costs per hour have reduced in 2020-21 and there is an increase in the percentage of older people (65+) in the Stirling area receiving their long-term care needs at home. This is in line with the HSCP vision ensuring the provision of care at home to meet the long term needs of people aged 65+ remains a priority. The outcome indicators (SW04) below are normally reported every 2 years from the Scottish Health and Care Experience Survey commissioned by the Scottish Government. The most current data is for 2019/20. The HSCP continues to focus on the development of care and support which will offer individuals, their families and carers more choice and control.

Older Persons (Over65) Home Care Costs per Hour



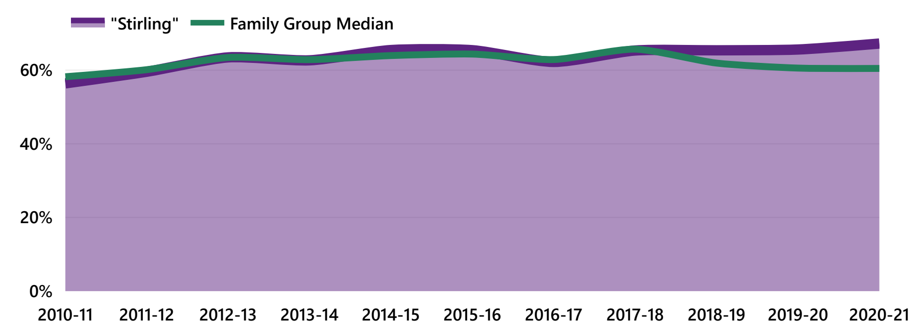
Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	£ 21.99	#3
2011-12	£ 18.44	#2
2012-13	£ 16.04	#3
2013-14	£ 18.26	#3
2014-15	£ 16.43	#1
2015-16	£ 15.19	#2
2016-17	£ 14.78	#1
2017-18	£ 18.91	#2
2018-19	£ 19.95	#2
2019-20	£ 23.01	#4
2020-21	£ 22.18	#3

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



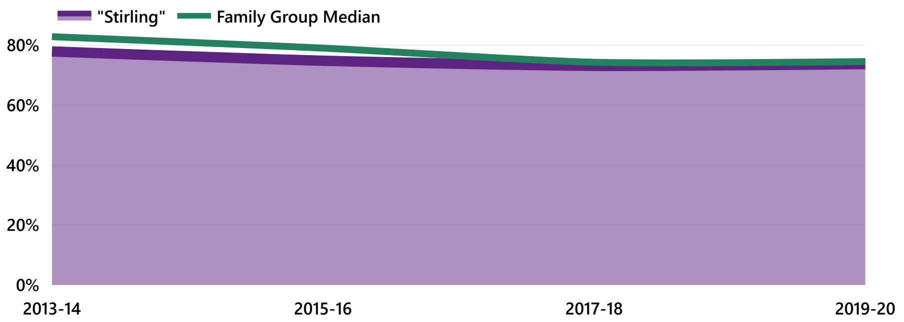
Period	Value	Rank
2013-14	82.9%	#3
2015-16	78.8%	#5
2017-18	84.2%	#3
2019-20	70.8%	#8

% of people 65+ with long-term care needs who are receiving personal care at home



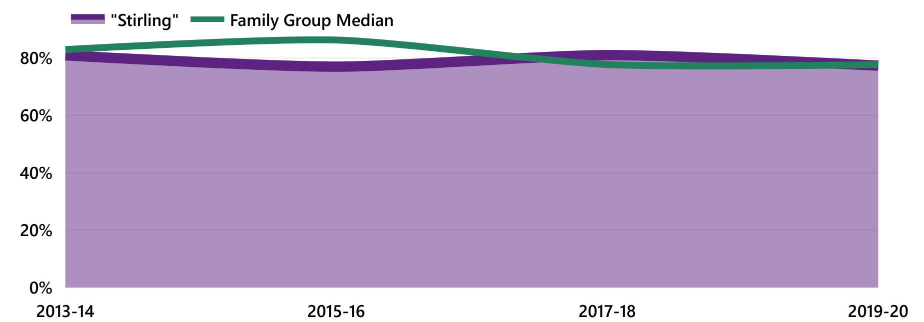
Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	56.4%	#5
2011-12	59.6%	#5
2012-13	63.5%	#4
2013-14	62.7%	#5
2014-15	65.5%	#3
2015-16	65.4%	#4
2016-17	62.2%	#5
2017-18	65.3%	#5
2018-19	65.4%	#2
2019-20	65.6%	#2
2020-21	67.2%	#2

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



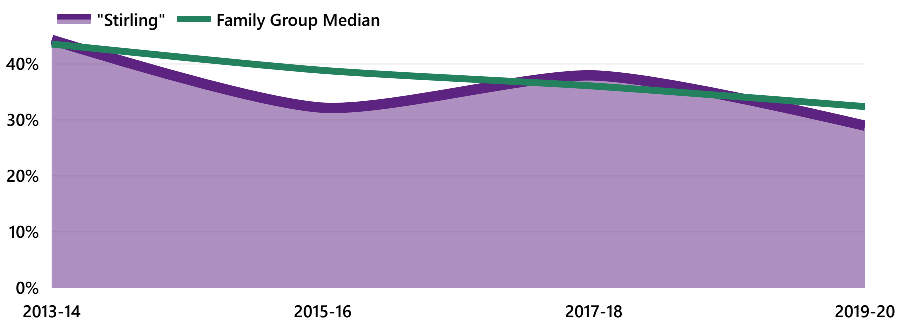
Period	Value	Rank
2013-14	77.9%	#8
2015-16	74.8%	#7
2017-18	73.2%	#6
2019-20	73.7%	#5

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



Period	Value	Rank
2013-14	80.9%	#7
2015-16	77.0%	#8
2017-18	81.0%	#2
2019-20	77.3%	#5

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



Period	Value	Rank
2013-14	44.3%	#3
2015-16	32.2%	#8
2017-18	38.0%	#2
2019-20	29.0%	#8

Corporate Property Assets

% of operational buildings that are suitable for their current use

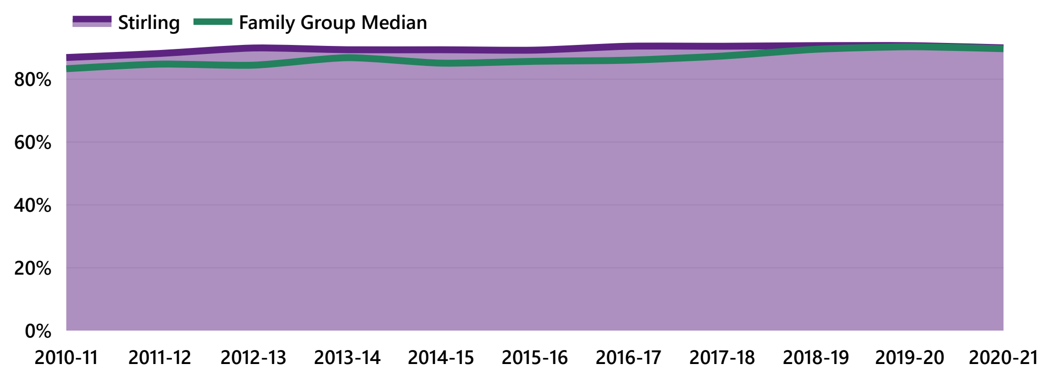
2020-21 90.0% | Declining/ Decreasing | #4

% of internal floor area of operational buildings in satisfactory condition

2020-21 98.3% | Improving/ Increasing | #1

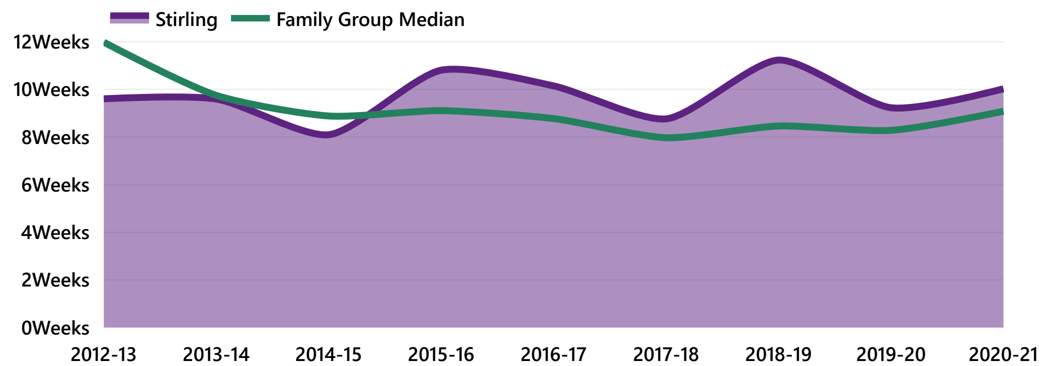
No Submission

% of operational buildings that are suitable for their current use



Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	86.9%	#3
2011-12	88.2%	#3
2012-13	89.9%	#1
2013-14	89.4%	#2
2014-15	89.4%	#3
2015-16	89.3%	#3
2016-17	90.5%	#3
2017-18	90.5%	#2
2018-19	90.7%	#3
2019-20	90.7%	#4
2020-21	90.0%	#4

Average Time Per Commercial Planning Application



Period	Value	Rank
2012-13	9.60 Weeks	#2
2013-14	9.59 Weeks	#4
2014-15	8.10 Weeks	#3
2015-16	10.81 Weeks	#6
2016-17	10.15 Weeks	#5
2017-18	8.76 Weeks	#6
2018-19	11.23 Weeks	#8
2019-20	9.23 Weeks	#6
2020-21	10.02 Weeks	#5

Planning

Cost per planning application

2020-21 £ 5,995 | Declining/ Increasing | #5

Average Time Per Commercial Planning Application

2020-21 10.02 Weeks | Declining/ Increasing | #5

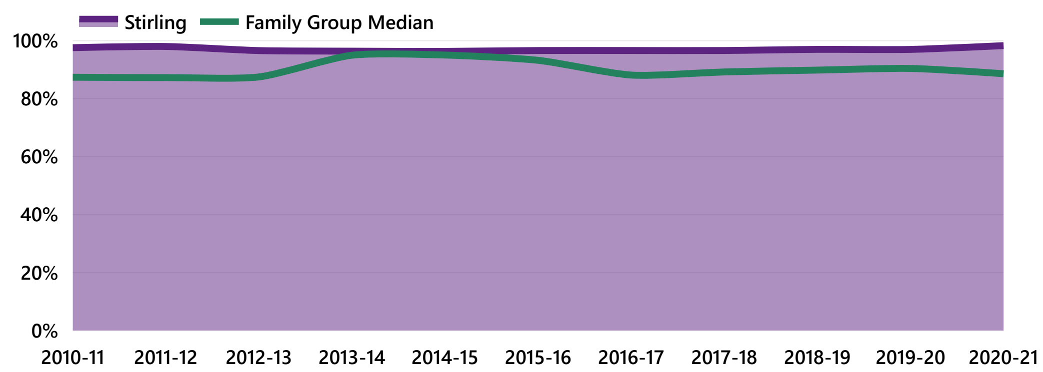
Two indicators are included here. A measure of spend on planning and business standards which is standardised per planning application and the average time taken to process local business and industry planning applications. Average time per Commercial Planning application(weeks) measures only Local applications. Major applications are not included within the calculation.

Local developments include applications for changes to individual houses and smaller developments for new housing as well as applications covering areas of development such as minerals, business & industry, waste management, electricity generation, freshwater fish farming, marine finfish farming, marine shellfish farming, telecommunications, Approval of Matters Specified in Conditions (AMSCs) and other developments.

From mid-March 2020 planning application processing was initially impacted by the move to home working with insufficient technology to efficiently process planning applications, restrictions on site visits and staffing and resourcing issues due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. This resulted in a reduction in the number of applications processed and decided during the first two quarters. There was a large increase in householder applications and a reduction in the number of local applications. This is also reflective of the impacts of Covid-19, with many homeowners carrying out improvement works and/or to create space for home working arrangements.

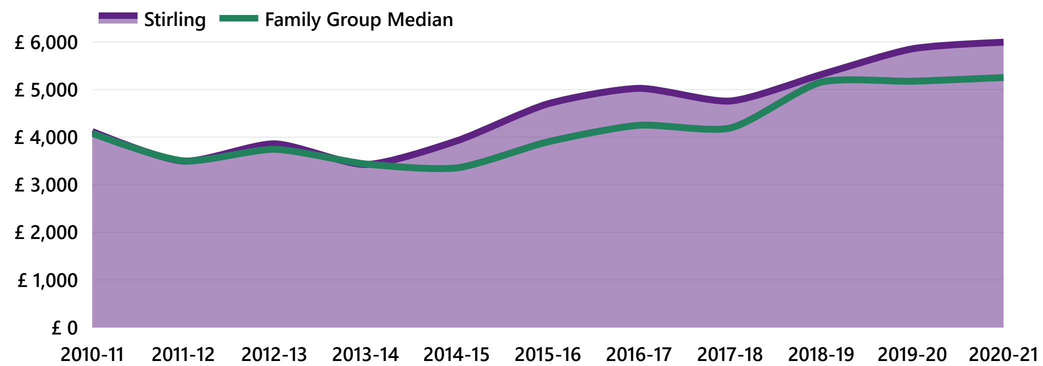
Drilling down further into the statistics shows that performance in the latter part of the reporting period had stabilised and improved. For example, the average timescales for processing householder applications in February and March 2021 were 6.8 and 6.1 weeks respectively, significantly faster than the Scottish average and well within statutory timescales. This was reflective of an increased resource within the team and lower number of local applications. The cost of planning and building standards services is standardised per planning application and building warrant. This measure includes costs of both planning and building standards services. Total Planning Costs is calculated using the following components of the Local Financial Return (LFR 07: Building, Planning and Development), divided by the Number of decided planning applications. This data is collected by Scottish Government from Local and Planning Authorities as part of the Planning Performance Framework. In 20/21 Stirling was included in just under a third of Councils reporting reduced costs. Whilst the number of applications determined in 2020/21 is only slightly above those in 2019/20, as mentioned previously the make-up of applications shifted in 20/21.

% of internal floor area of operational buildings in satisfactory condition



Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	97.6%	#1
2011-12	98.0%	#1
2012-13	96.6%	#2
2013-14	96.4%	#3
2014-15	96.3%	#3
2015-16	96.6%	#3
2016-17	96.6%	#3
2017-18	96.6%	#3
2018-19	97.0%	#2
2019-20	97.0%	#1
2020-21	98.3%	#1

Cost per planning application



Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	£ 4,119	#5
2011-12	£ 3,497	#4
2012-13	£ 3,860	#6
2013-14	£ 3,426	#4
2014-15	£ 3,923	#6
2015-16	£ 4,700	#6
2016-17	£ 5,025	#6
2017-18	£ 4,760	#6
2018-19	£ 5,316	#6
2019-20	£ 5,857	#5
2020-21	£ 5,995	#5

Cost Of Regulation

Cost of Trading Standards and environmental health per 1,000 population

2020-21
£ 22.68K

Declining/ Increasing

#8

Cost of Trading Standards, Money Advice & Citizens Advice per 1,000

2020-21
£ 8.95K

Declining/ Increasing

#8

Cost of environmental health per 1,000 population

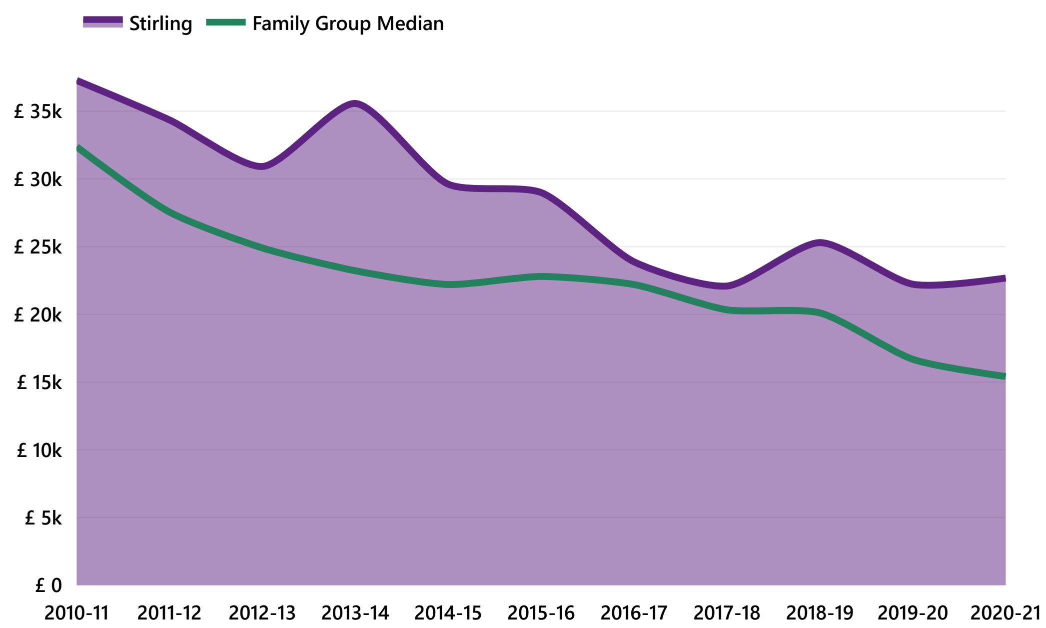
2020-21
£ 13.73K

Improving/ Decreasing

#7

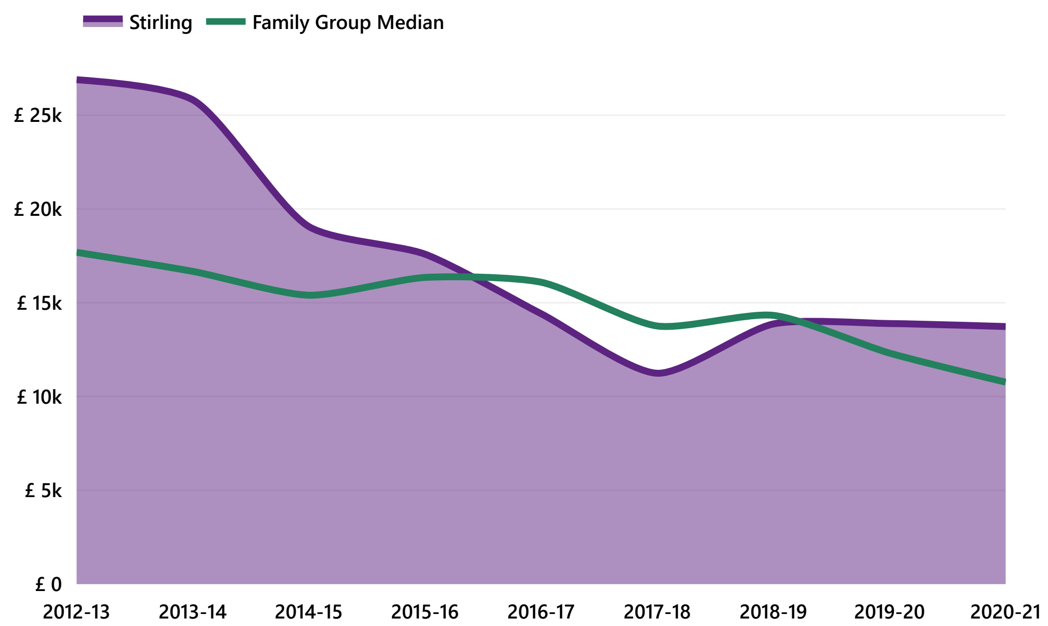
No Submission

Cost of Trading Standards and environmental health per 1,000 population



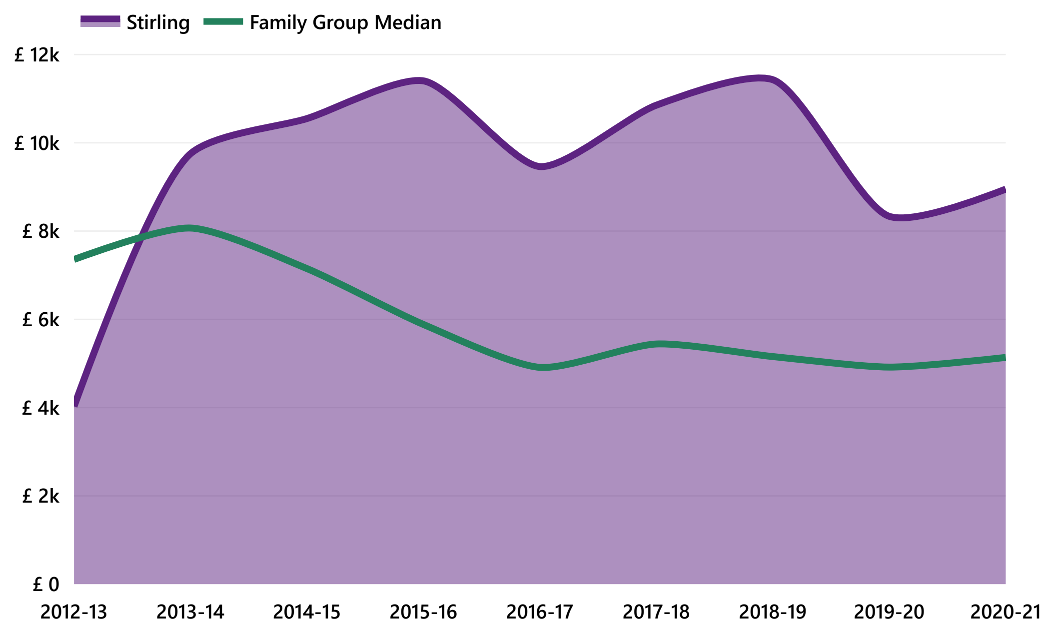
Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	£ 37.27K	#8
2011-12	£ 34.35K	#8
2012-13	£ 30.92K	#8
2013-14	£ 35.57K	#8
2014-15	£ 29.61K	#8
2015-16	£ 28.99K	#8
2016-17	£ 23.88K	#7
2017-18	£ 22.09K	#6
2018-19	£ 25.30K	#8
2019-20	£ 22.23K	#8
2020-21	£ 22.68K	#8

Cost of environmental health per 1,000 population



Period	Value	Rank
2012-13	£ 26.89K	#8
2013-14	£ 25.82K	#8
2014-15	£ 19.06K	#8
2015-16	£ 17.59K	#6
2016-17	£ 14.42K	#3
2017-18	£ 11.24K	#2
2018-19	£ 13.87K	#4
2019-20	£ 13.89K	#7
2020-21	£ 13.73K	#7

Cost of Trading Standards, Money Advice & Citizens Advice per 1,000



Period	Value	Rank
2012-13	£ 4.03K	#2
2013-14	£ 9.75K	#8
2014-15	£ 10.55K	#8
2015-16	£ 11.40K	#8
2016-17	£ 9.46K	#7
2017-18	£ 10.85K	#8
2018-19	£ 11.43K	#8
2019-20	£ 8.33K	#8
2020-21	£ 8.95K	#8

Council Tax

The cost per dwelling of collecting Council Tax

2020-21 £ 6.97 — Improving/ Decreasing — #7

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

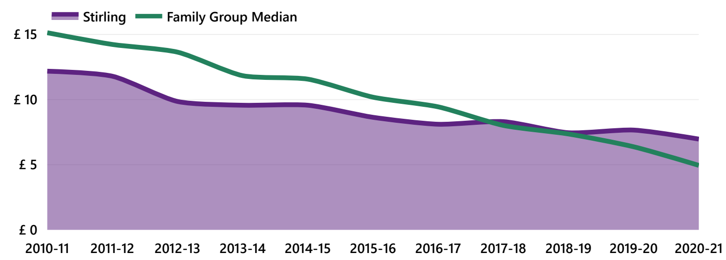
2020-21 97.1% — Declining/ Decreasing — #1

Income from Council Taxpayers makes up around 20% of the Council's total income, and for financial year 2020/21 this represents £52.7 million. Unfortunately, the COVID pandemic significantly impacted on Council Tax collection rates during the year, with Stirling's collection rate seeing a 0.7% fall from prior year levels, representing a reduction in income collected of £0.7 million.

However, despite the adverse impact of COVID on collection levels, Stirling maintained top ranking in Scotland for % of Council Tax collected. Council Tax collection continues to represent a significant strength area, with the Council continuing to display high performance in this area.

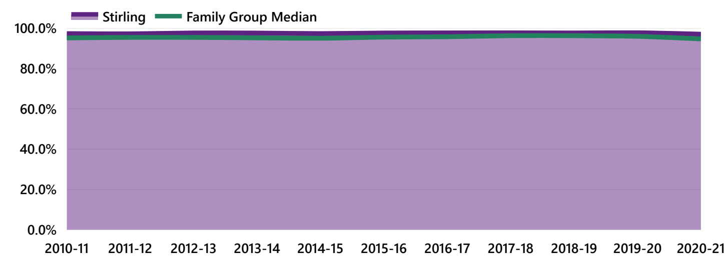
The Service continues to actively seek improvement opportunities through more efficient working practices and deployment of staffing resources required to support Council Tax collection.

The cost per dwelling of collecting Council Tax



Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	£ 12.18	#3
2011-12	£ 11.79	#3
2012-13	£ 9.86	#3
2013-14	£ 9.57	#2
2014-15	£ 9.57	#3
2015-16	£ 8.64	#3
2016-17	£ 8.11	#3
2017-18	£ 8.31	#5
2018-19	£ 7.46	#5
2019-20	£ 7.66	#7
2020-21	£ 6.97	#7

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



Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	97.4%	#1
2011-12	97.3%	#3
2012-13	97.7%	#1
2013-14	97.7%	#2
2014-15	97.4%	#2
2015-16	97.7%	#2
2016-17	97.8%	#2
2017-18	97.8%	#2
2018-19	97.7%	#2
2019-20	97.8%	#1
2020-21	97.1%	#1

Housing - Management & Homelessness

Percentage of rent due in the year that was lost due to voids

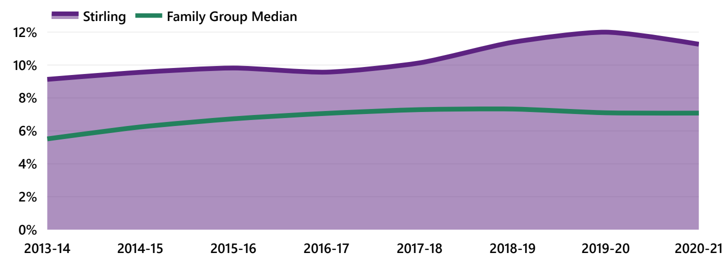
2020-21 0.8% — Declining/ Increasing — #3

Gross rent arrears (all tenants) as at 31 March each year as a percentage of rent due for the reporting year

2020-21 11.3% — Improving/ Decreasing — #6

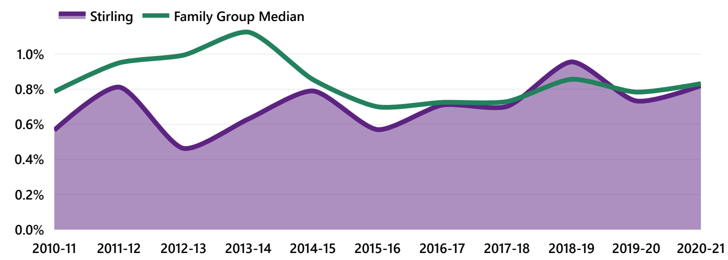
No Submission

Gross rent arrears (all tenants) as at 31 March each year as a percentage of rent due for the reporting year



Period	Value	Rank
2013-14	9.1%	#5
2014-15	9.6%	#6
2015-16	9.8%	#6
2016-17	9.6%	#6
2017-18	10.1%	#6
2018-19	11.4%	#6
2019-20	12.0%	#6
2020-21	11.3%	#6

Percentage of rent due in the year that was lost due to voids



Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	0.6%	#2
2011-12	0.8%	#2
2012-13	0.5%	#1
2013-14	0.6%	#1
2014-15	0.8%	#3
2015-16	0.6%	#3
2016-17	0.7%	#3
2017-18	0.7%	#3
2018-19	1.0%	#5
2019-20	0.7%	#3
2020-21	0.8%	#3

Early Years

Cost per Pre-School Education place

2020-21 | £ 13.70K | Declining/ Increasing | #8

% of Children meeting developmental milestones

2020-21 | 86.2% | Declining/ Decreasing | #6

% of funded early years provision which is graded good/better

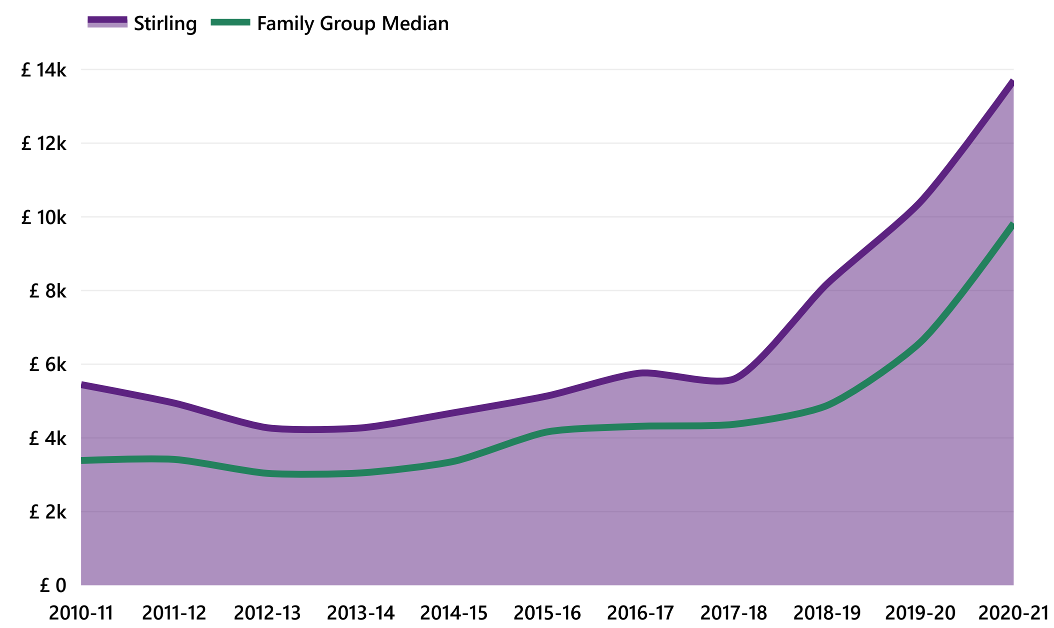
2020-21 | 97.6% | Declining/ Decreasing | #1

1140 hours of early learning and childcare has been delivered in Stirling in all nurseries, and with funded childminders, since August 2020. This was one year ahead of the statutory duty. In addition to this, parents/carers can purchase more hours where available and can purchase places for babies and toddlers until they become entitled to free childcare.

Over the last 2 years, we have focussed on developing a Play and Learning Framework which places value on the importance of relationships, communication, interactions, family and of diverse communities working together to support the children. It provides a shared framework, which enables all Funded Providers; local authority, partner nurseries and partner childminders, to collaborate with each other, children and families in order to promote the rights of the child. This ensures a consistent and holistic approach in scaffolding and progressing children's learning and development, through play.

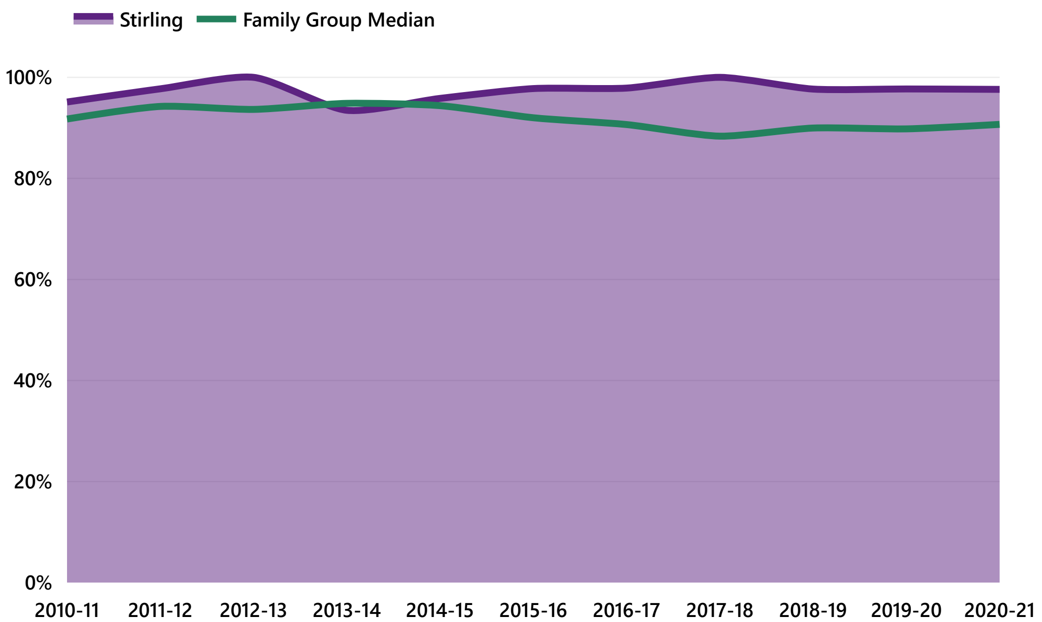
We are working now to embed the Framework, further develop approaches to self-evaluation and redesign family learning to ensure it is relevant and accessible to all children and families.

Cost per Pre-School Education place



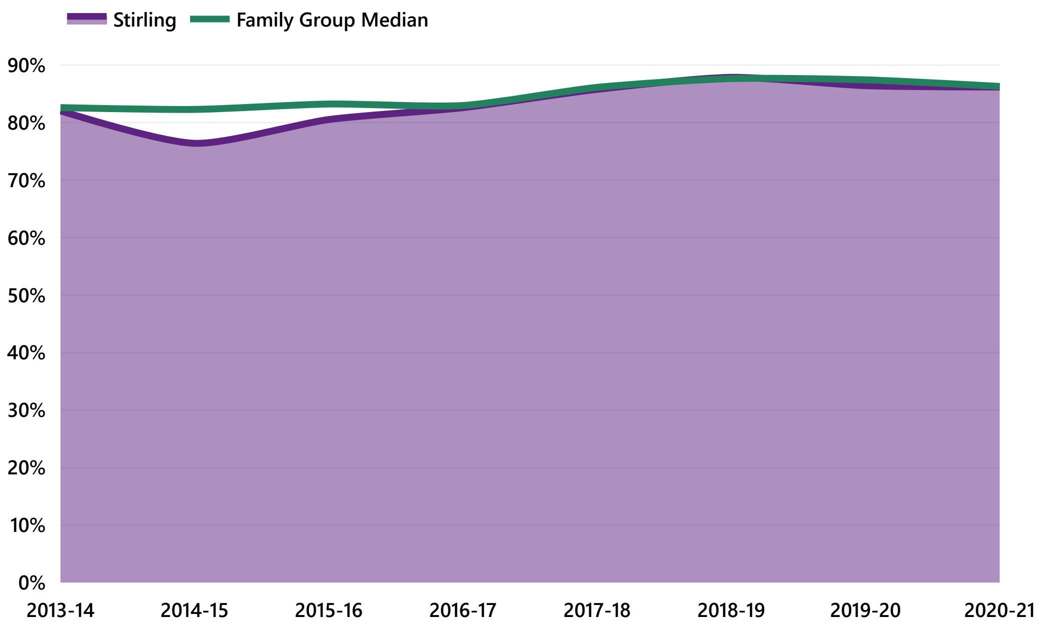
Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	£ 5.45K	#8
2011-12	£ 4.94K	#8
2012-13	£ 4.27K	#7
2013-14	£ 4.27K	#7
2014-15	£ 4.68K	#7
2015-16	£ 5.14K	#7
2016-17	£ 5.76K	#8
2017-18	£ 5.60K	#7
2018-19	£ 8.18K	#8
2019-20	£ 10.41K	#8
2020-21	£ 13.70K	#8

% of funded early years provision which is graded good/better



Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	95.1%	#2
2011-12	97.7%	#1
2012-13	100.0%	#1
2013-14	93.5%	#5
2014-15	95.8%	#4
2015-16	97.8%	#1
2016-17	97.9%	#1
2017-18	100.0%	#1
2018-19	97.7%	#1
2019-20	97.7%	#1
2020-21	97.6%	#1

% of Children meeting developmental milestones



Period	Value	Rank
2013-14	82.0%	#6
2014-15	76.4%	#8
2015-16	80.5%	#6
2016-17	82.6%	#6
2017-18	85.8%	#6
2018-19	87.9%	#4
2019-20	86.4%	#8
2020-21	86.2%	#6

Economic Growth

No of business gateway start-ups per 10,000 population

2020-21 18.8 — Declining/ Decreasing — #1

Proportion of properties receiving Superfast Broadband

2020-21 90.3% — Improving/ Increasing — #6

Town Vacancy Rates

2020-21 5.5% — Declining/ Increasing — #1

Immediate available employment land as a % of total land allocated for employment purposes in the local development plan

2020-21 48.7% — Improving/ Increasing — #2

% of procurement spent on local enterprises

2020-21 17.3% — Improving/ Increasing — #8

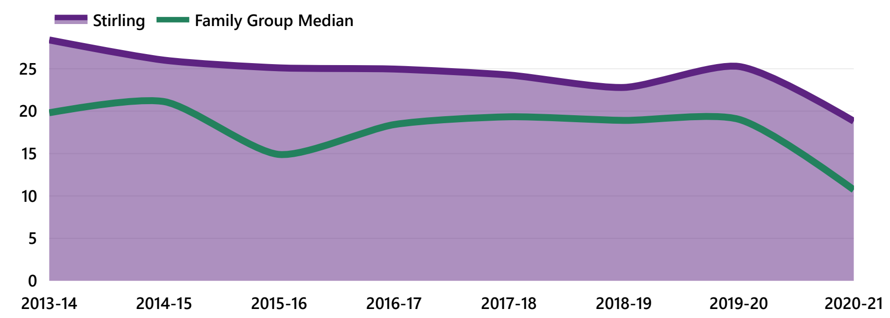
Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita

2020-21 £ 25286.99K — Declining/ Decreasing — #2

Cost of Economic Development & Tourism per 1,000 population

2020-21 £ 54.42K — Improving/ Decreasing — #2

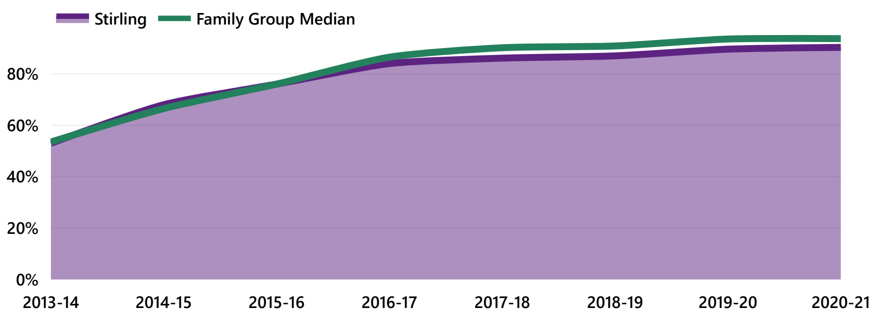
No of business gateway start-ups per 10,000 population



Period	Value	Rank
2013-14	28.4	#1
2014-15	26.0	#1
2015-16	25.1	#1
2016-17	25.0	#1
2017-18	24.3	#1
2018-19	22.8	#1
2019-20	25.3	#1
2020-21	18.8	#1

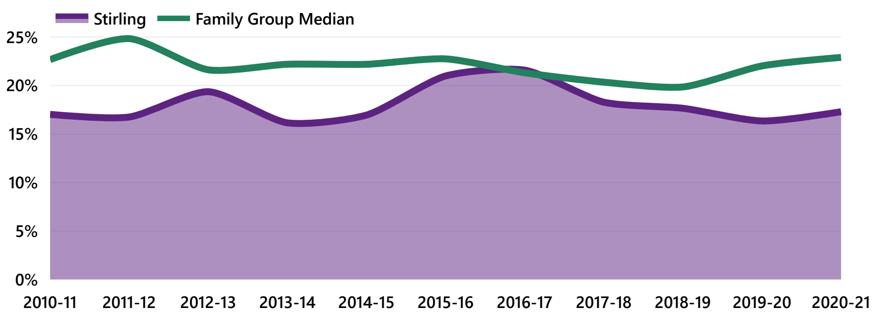
No Submission

Proportion of properties receiving Superfast Broadband



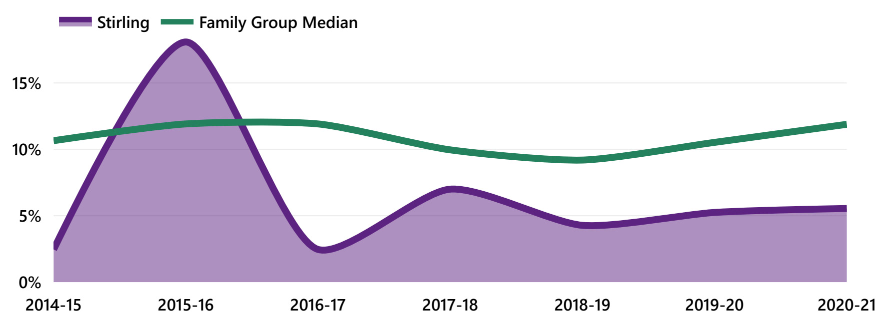
Period	Value	Rank
2013-14	53.0%	#5
2014-15	68.0%	#4
2015-16	76.0%	#4
2016-17	84.0%	#6
2017-18	86.1%	#6
2018-19	87.0%	#6
2019-20	89.6%	#6
2020-21	90.3%	#6

% of procurement spent on local enterprises



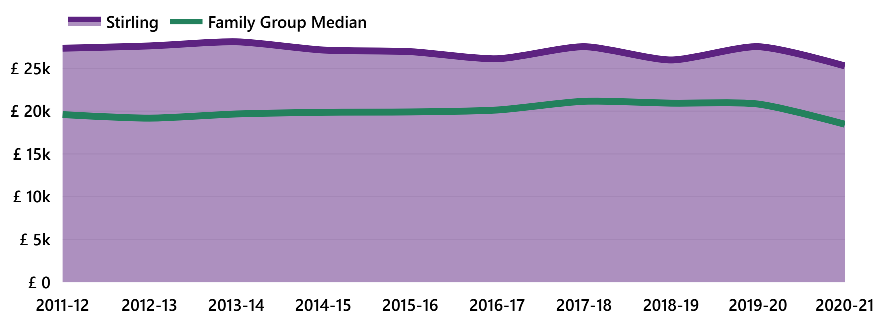
Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	17.0%	#8
2011-12	16.8%	#6
2012-13	19.4%	#5
2013-14	16.2%	#8
2014-15	17.0%	#8
2015-16	21.0%	#7
2016-17	21.6%	#3
2017-18	18.3%	#7
2018-19	17.7%	#7
2019-20	16.4%	#7
2020-21	17.3%	#8

Town Vacancy Rates



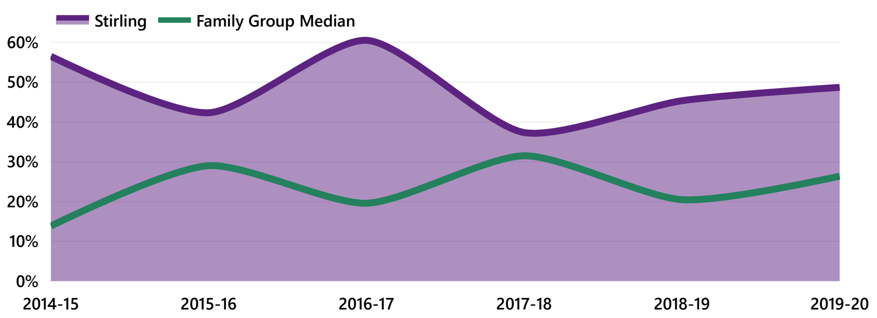
Period	Value	Rank
2014-15	2.5%	#1
2015-16	18.1%	#7
2016-17	2.5%	#1
2017-18	7.0%	#2
2018-19	4.3%	#1
2019-20	5.2%	#1
2020-21	5.5%	#1

Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita



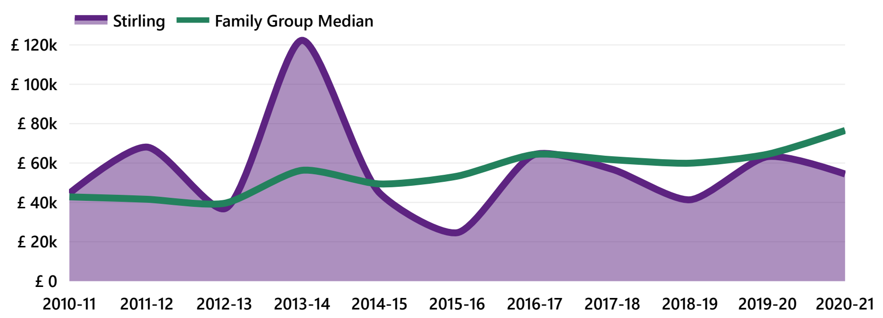
Period	Value	Rank
2011-12	£ 27355.25K	#1
2012-13	£ 27623.34K	#1
2013-14	£ 28104.79K	#2
2014-15	£ 27141.61K	#2
2015-16	£ 26952.49K	#2
2016-17	£ 26122.67K	#2
2017-18	£ 27531.91K	#2
2018-19	£ 25983.25K	#2
2019-20	£ 27534.23K	#2
2020-21	£ 25286.99K	#2

Immediate available employment land as a % of total land allocated for employment purposes in the local development plan



Period	Value	Rank
2014-15	56.5%	#1
2015-16	42.3%	#3
2016-17	60.5%	#2
2018-19	37.3%	#4
2019-20	45.3%	#3
2020-21	48.7%	#2

Cost of Economic Development & Tourism per 1,000 population



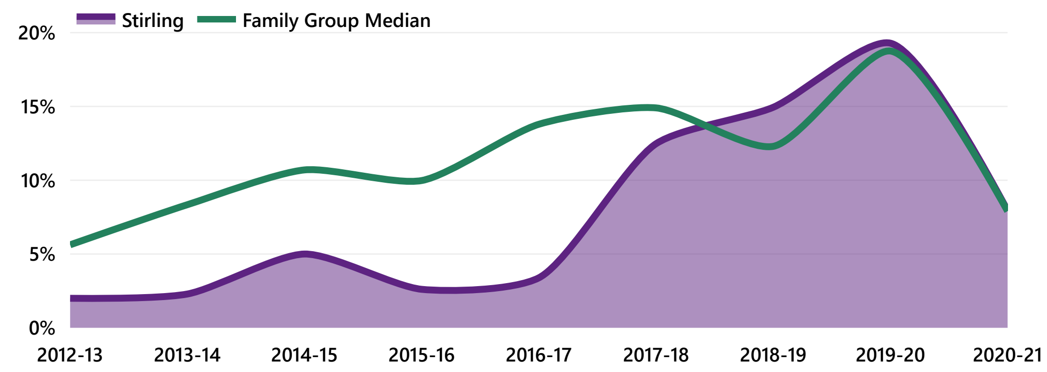
Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	£ 44.62K	#5
2011-12	£ 68.09K	#6
2012-13	£ 36.79K	#3
2013-14	£ 122.33K	#8
2014-15	£ 44.76K	#3
2015-16	£ 24.63K	#1
2016-17	£ 64.34K	#4
2017-18	£ 56.79K	#4
2018-19	£ 41.34K	#2
2019-20	£ 63.22K	#4
2020-21	£ 54.42K	#2

Employment

Percentage of Unemployed People Assisted into work from Council Funded/Operated Employability Programmes	Proportion of people earning less than the living wage	Claimant Count as a % of Working Age Population	Claimant Count as % of 16-24 Population	Participation rate for 16-19 year olds (per 100)
2020-21 7.9%	2020-21 13.2%	2020-21 4.5%	2020-21 4.9%	2020-21 93.7%
Declining/ Decreasing	Improving/ Decreasing	Declining/ Increasing	Declining/ Increasing	Declining/ Decreasing
#4	#1	#1	#1	#3

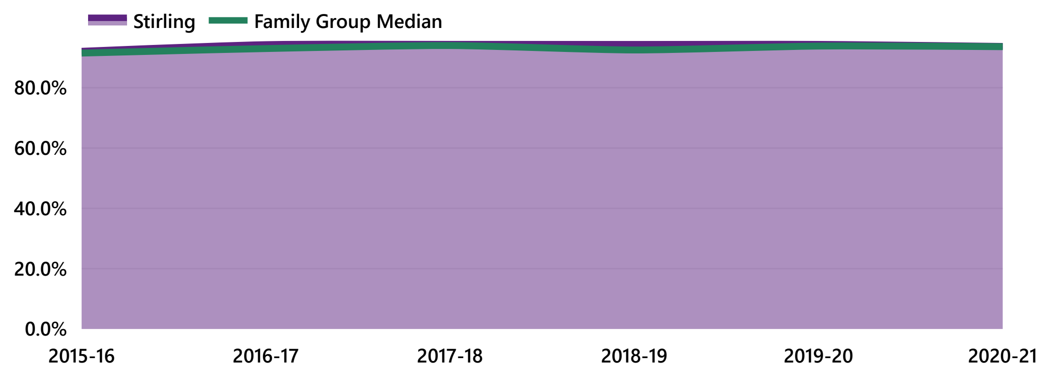
Stirling's overall data in this section is positive, comparing well both with comparator Councils and nationally. This is positive at a Council wide level. Targeted work continues in locality action plan areas to reduce the socio economic gap between these communities and the Council wide position.

Percentage of Unemployed People Assisted into work from Council Funded/Operated Employability Programmes



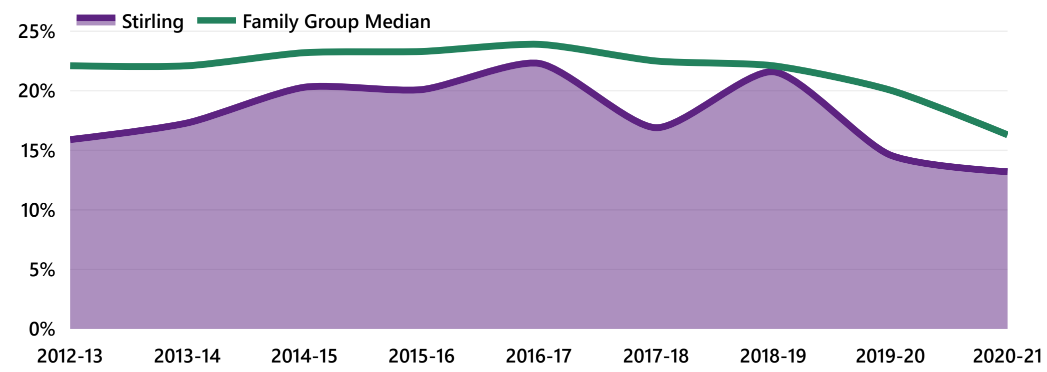
Period	Value	Rank
2012-13	2.0%	#7
2013-14	2.3%	#7
2014-15	5.0%	#8
2015-16	2.6%	#8
2016-17	3.4%	#8
2017-18	12.5%	#5
2018-19	14.9%	#3
2019-20	19.3%	#4
2020-21	7.9%	#4

Participation rate for 16-19 year olds (per 100)



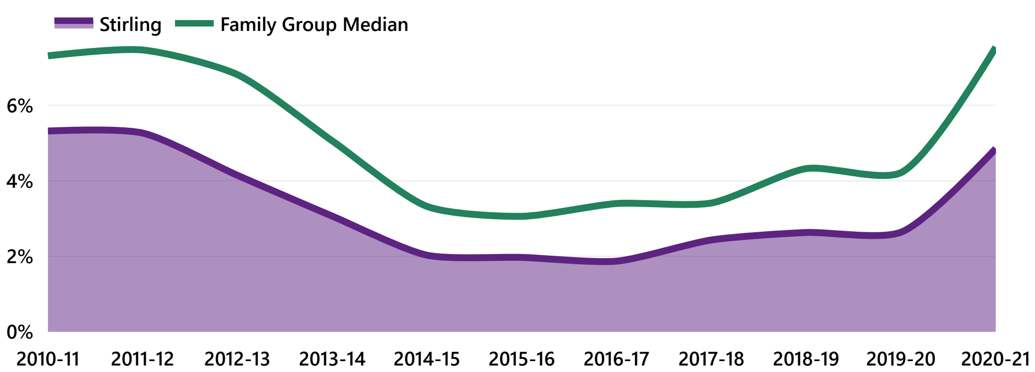
Period	Value	Rank
2015-16	92.1%	#3
2016-17	94.3%	#1
2017-18	94.4%	#2
2018-19	94.4%	#2
2019-20	94.4%	#3
2020-21	93.7%	#3

Proportion of people earning less than the living wage



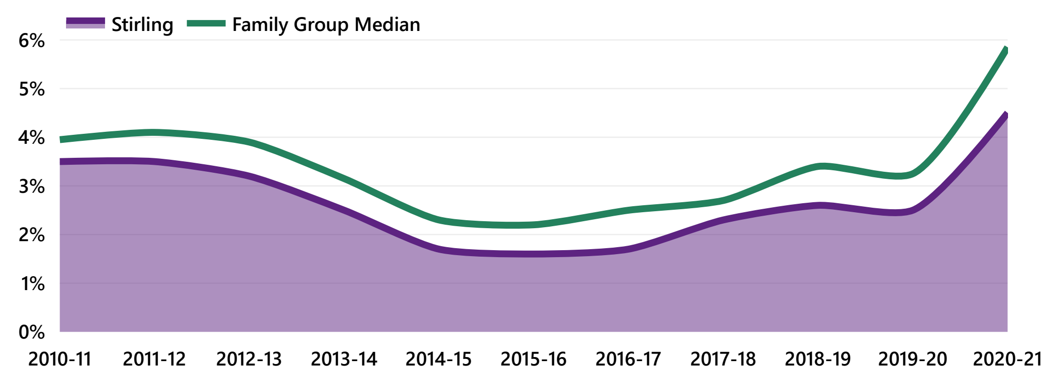
Period	Value	Rank
2012-13	15.9%	#1
2013-14	17.3%	#1
2014-15	20.3%	#1
2015-16	20.1%	#1
2016-17	22.3%	#2
2017-18	16.9%	#1
2018-19	21.6%	#4
2019-20	14.6%	#1
2020-21	13.2%	#1

Claimant Count as % of 16-24 Population



Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	5.3%	#2
2011-12	5.3%	#2
2012-13	4.1%	#2
2013-14	3.1%	#1
2014-15	2.0%	#2
2015-16	2.0%	#2
2016-17	1.9%	#1
2017-18	2.4%	#2
2018-19	2.6%	#1
2019-20	2.6%	#2
2020-21	4.9%	#1

Claimant Count as a % of Working Age Population



Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	3.5%	#4
2011-12	3.5%	#3
2012-13	3.2%	#3
2013-14	2.5%	#3
2014-15	1.7%	#3
2015-16	1.6%	#2
2016-17	1.7%	#2
2017-18	2.3%	#3
2018-19	2.6%	#2
2019-20	2.5%	#2
2020-21	4.5%	#1

Financial Position

Support services as a % of Total Gross expenditure

2020-21 4.2% — Declining/ Increasing — #6

Percentage of invoices sampled that were paid within 30 days

2020-21 74.2% — Declining/ Decreasing — #8

Total useable reserves as a % of council annual budgeted revenue

2020-21 23.9% — Improving/ Increasing — #4

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

2020-21 5.3% — Improving/ Increasing — #3

Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream - General Fund

2020-21 7.0% — Improving/ Decreasing — #5

Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream - Housing Revenue Account

2020-21 19.0% — Stable/ No Change — #4

Actual outturn as a percentage of budgeted expenditure

2020-21 98.7% — Improving/ Decreasing — #7

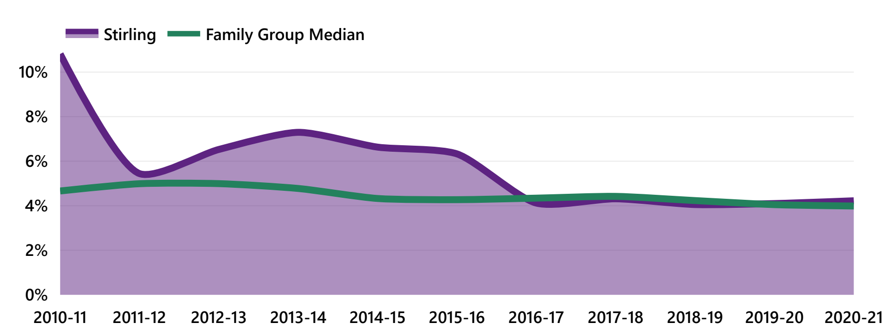
The External Auditor's report on the 2020/21 financial year outlines that the Council's financial management is effective with strong budgeting, financial monitoring and reporting processes that are aligned to its corporate priorities. The Council and its wider group financial position is sustainable into the foreseeable future, although Covid-19 continues to add additional pressure and uncertainty.

The Covid-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the Council's finances during 2020/21. Additional budget pressures totalled £8.9 million for the year and these were addressed through a combination of using Council reserves and additional Scottish Government funding. Stirling Council reported a general fund surplus of £16.9 million for 2020/21, which was largely due to the receipt of additional funding to meet Covid pressures in future years. This has resulted in a large increase in the Council's reserves with £17 million earmarked for pandemic recovery.

The Council has developed a Covid-19 Recovery Plan, which was approved in June 2021. It sets out 14 priorities, and accompanying actions, which are aligned to the strategic goals within the 10-year Council strategy. The Council recognises the non-recurring nature of such reserves and has taken steps to ensure they are used effectively and in line with Council strategy and strategic objectives.

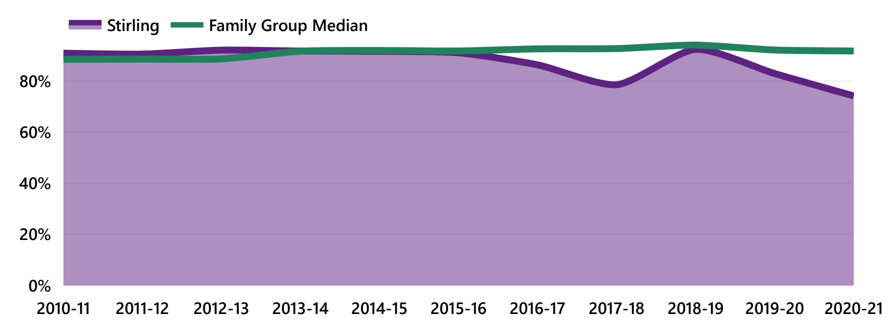
The Council's 10-year strategy includes a transformation plan to address the longer-term financial challenge. Aligned to this, Stirling Council projects a cumulative £28 million budget deficit over the next 5 years and is in the process of reviewing its income and expenditure streams in advance of the 2022/23 budget.

Support services as a % of Total Gross expenditure



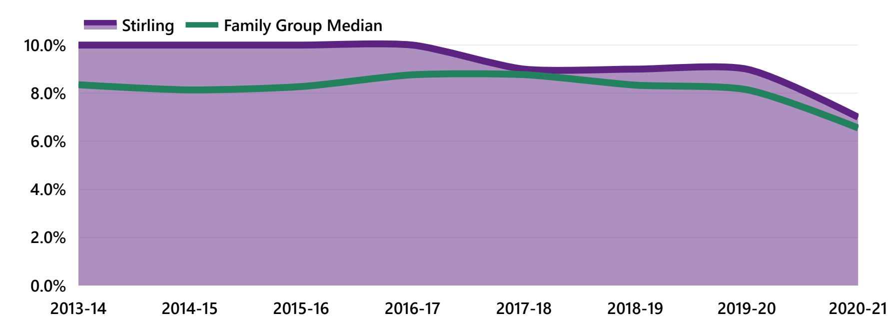
Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	10.8%	#8
2011-12	5.4%	#6
2012-13	6.5%	#7
2013-14	7.3%	#8
2014-15	6.6%	#8
2015-16	6.3%	#7
2016-17	4.1%	#4
2017-18	4.3%	#4
2018-19	4.1%	#3
2019-20	4.1%	#5
2020-21	4.2%	#6

Percentage of invoices sampled that were paid within 30 days



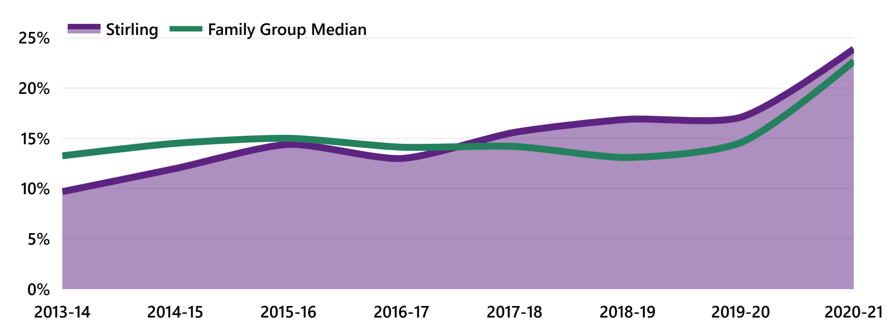
Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	90.9%	#2
2011-12	90.6%	#3
2012-13	92.1%	#2
2013-14	91.8%	#3
2014-15	91.7%	#5
2015-16	91.1%	#5
2016-17	86.4%	#8
2017-18	78.6%	#8
2018-19	92.4%	#6
2019-20	82.9%	#8
2020-21	74.2%	#8

Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream - General Fund



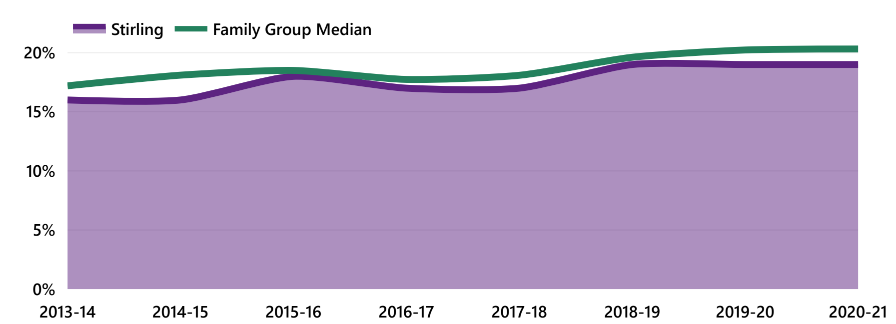
Period	Value	Rank
2013-14	10.0%	#7
2014-15	10.0%	#7
2015-16	10.0%	#7
2016-17	10.0%	#7
2017-18	9.0%	#5
2018-19	9.0%	#6
2019-20	9.0%	#6
2020-21	7.0%	#5

Total useable reserves as a % of council annual budgeted revenue



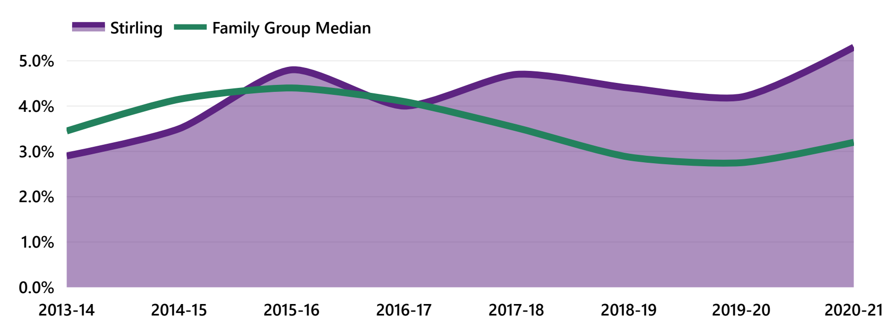
Period	Value	Rank
2013-14	9.7%	#7
2014-15	12.0%	#6
2015-16	14.4%	#5
2016-17	13.0%	#5
2017-18	15.6%	#4
2018-19	16.9%	#3
2019-20	17.1%	#3
2020-21	23.9%	#4

Ratio of Financing Costs to Net Revenue Stream - Housing Revenue Account



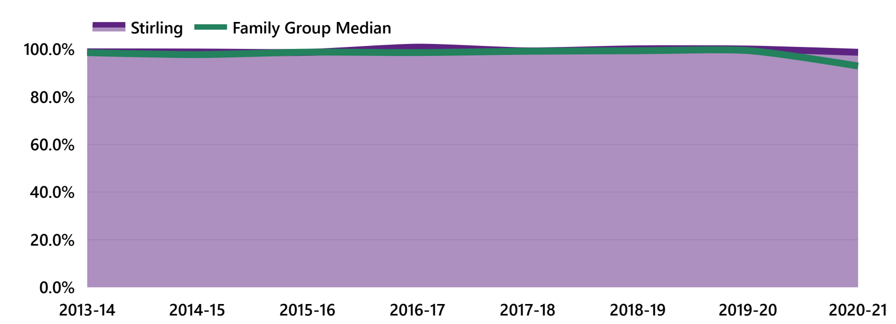
Period	Value	Rank
2013-14	16.0%	#2
2014-15	16.0%	#3
2015-16	18.0%	#3
2016-17	17.0%	#4
2017-18	17.0%	#4
2018-19	19.0%	#4
2019-20	19.0%	#4
2020-21	19.0%	#4

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



Period	Value	Rank
2013-14	2.9%	#5
2014-15	3.5%	#6
2015-16	4.8%	#4
2016-17	4.0%	#5
2017-18	4.7%	#2
2018-19	4.4%	#2
2019-20	4.2%	#2
2020-21	5.3%	#3

Actual outturn as a percentage of budgeted expenditure



Period	Value	Rank
2013-14	98.9%	#7
2014-15	98.9%	#7
2015-16	98.7%	#4
2016-17	100.9%	#7
2017-18	99.3%	#6
2018-19	100.2%	#7
2019-20	100.1%	#7
2020-21	98.7%	#7

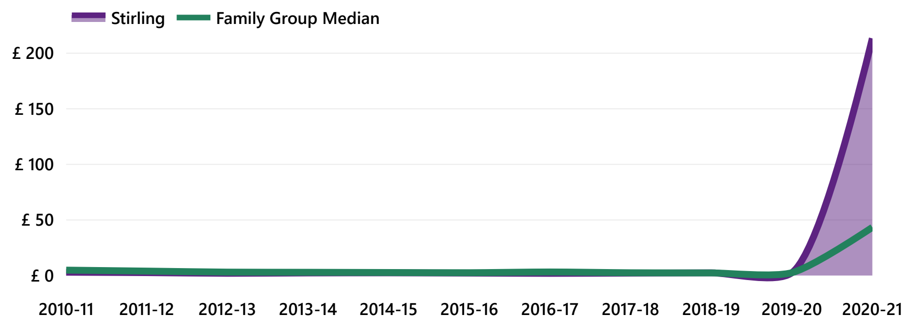
Leisure Facilities & Attractions

Cost per attendance at Sports facilities	Cost Per Library Visit	Cost of Museums per Visit	% of adults satisfied with libraries	% of adults satisfied with museums and galleries	% of adults satisfied with leisure facilities
2020-21 £ 213.35	2020-21 £ 3.05	2020-21 £ 55.94	2017-20 83.4%	2017-20 71.8%	2017-20 76.6%
Declining/ Increasing	Declining/ Increasing	Declining/ Increasing	Declining/ Decreasing	Improving/ Increasing	Declining/ Decreasing
#8	#4	#7	#2	#3	#1

The library cost per visit is up slightly at £3.05 rather than £2.32 in 2019-10, but the higher figure is in line with previous years. Visitor numbers for all library services dropped significantly in 20-21 with enforced closures due to COVID.
In Stirling visits fell from 1,007,096 in 2019-20 to 686,561. This reflects the fact that from March until July 2020 our service had to be delivered online-only. During this period, we invested in online resources and promoted e-books, e-audio books, newspapers and magazines available online. This resulted in a huge increase in online use.

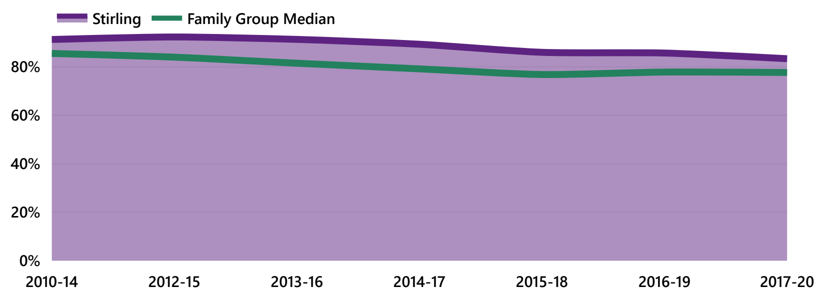
From 17th March 2020 when Lockdown began to 31st March 21, Stirling Libraries issued a total of 35233 e-books. As soon as we were able to do so, we offered a Select and Collect service where books could be requested and collected from library entrances and from mobile library vehicles. This ran from July to December 2020, with some libraries opening briefly for browsing and computer access in November and December before all physical services were forced to close again in the New Year. They remained closed until April 2021. During the six-month period where physical books could be lent, a total of 51,300 physical books were borrowed. Stirling Libraries have adapted to changing conditions and made the service available as widely and safely as restrictions allowed at every stage. All libraries opened for browsing and computer use in August 2021. We are gradually re-introducing groups and activities, starting with the larger libraries.

Cost per attendance at Sports facilities



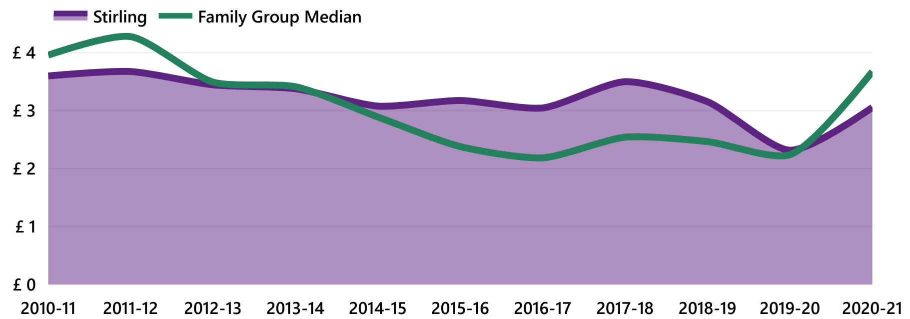
Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	£ 2.97	#3
2011-12	£ 2.61	#2
2012-13	£ 2.00	#2
2013-14	£ 2.33	#2
2014-15	£ 2.42	#3
2015-16	£ 2.20	#3
2016-17	£ 1.95	#2
2017-18	£ 2.17	#3
2018-19	£ 2.43	#5
2019-20	£ 2.42	#4
2020-21	£ 213.35	#8

% of adults satisfied with libraries



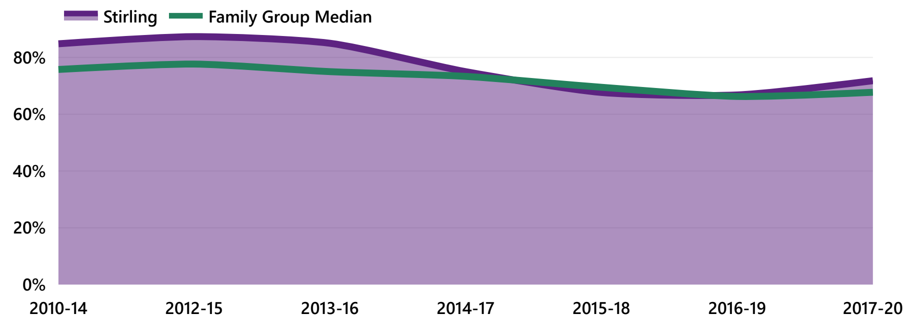
Period	Value	Rank
2010-14	91.3%	#2
2012-15	92.3%	#2
2013-16	91.3%	#2
2014-17	89.3%	#2
2015-18	86.0%	#2
2016-19	85.7%	#2
2017-20	83.4%	#2

Cost Per Library Visit



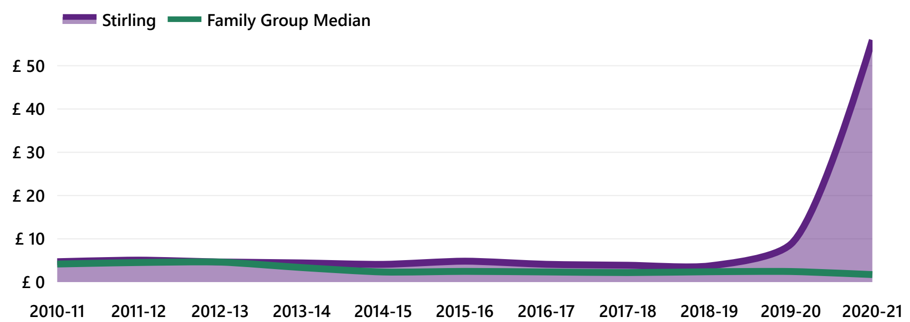
Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	£ 3.60	#4
2011-12	£ 3.67	#4
2012-13	£ 3.44	#3
2013-14	£ 3.38	#4
2014-15	£ 3.08	#5
2015-16	£ 3.17	#6
2016-17	£ 3.05	#6
2017-18	£ 3.50	#6
2018-19	£ 3.15	#6
2019-20	£ 2.32	#5
2020-21	£ 3.05	#4

% of adults satisfied with museums and galleries



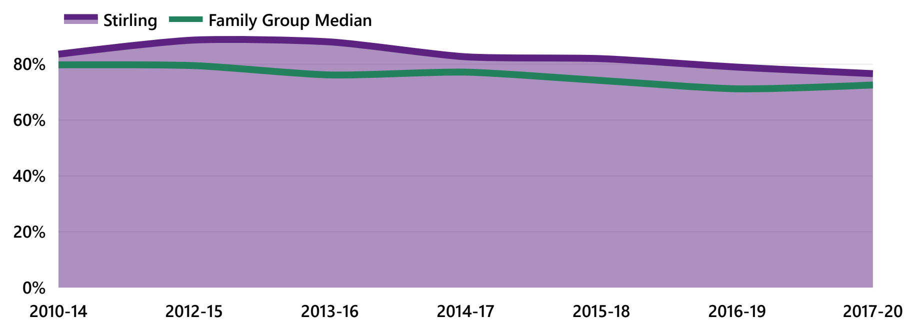
Period	Value	Rank
2010-14	84.8%	#1
2012-15	87.3%	#1
2013-16	85.0%	#1
2014-17	75.0%	#3
2015-18	67.7%	#5
2016-19	66.8%	#4
2017-20	71.8%	#3

Cost of Museums per Visit



Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	£ 4.71	#6
2011-12	£ 5.08	#5
2012-13	£ 4.65	#5
2013-14	£ 4.44	#6
2014-15	£ 4.10	#6
2015-16	£ 4.84	#6
2016-17	£ 4.11	#6
2017-18	£ 3.90	#6
2018-19	£ 3.74	#6
2019-20	£ 8.76	#8
2020-21	£ 55.94	#7

% of adults satisfied with leisure facilities



Period	Value	Rank
2010-14	83.6%	#2
2012-15	88.7%	#2
2013-16	88.0%	#1
2014-17	82.7%	#1
2015-18	82.0%	#1
2016-19	79.0%	#1
2017-20	76.6%	#1

Parks & Open Spaces

Cost of Parks & Open Spaces per 1,000 Population

2020-21 £ 20.53K — Improving/ Decreasing — #5

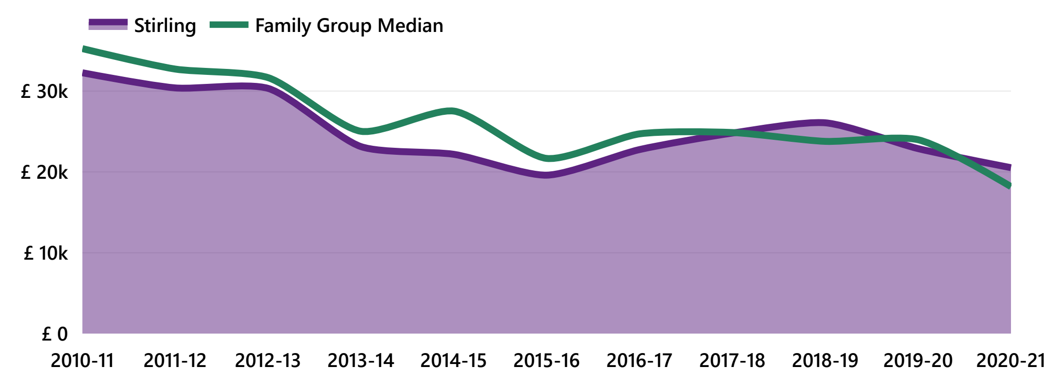
% of adults satisfied with parks and open spaces

2017-20 87.3% — Improving/ Increasing — #4

There has been a reduction in expenditure in parks and open spaces over the last reported period. In 2018-19, over £26k was spent per 1000 people on parks and open spaces. In 2020-21, this reduced to under £20.5k per 1000 people.

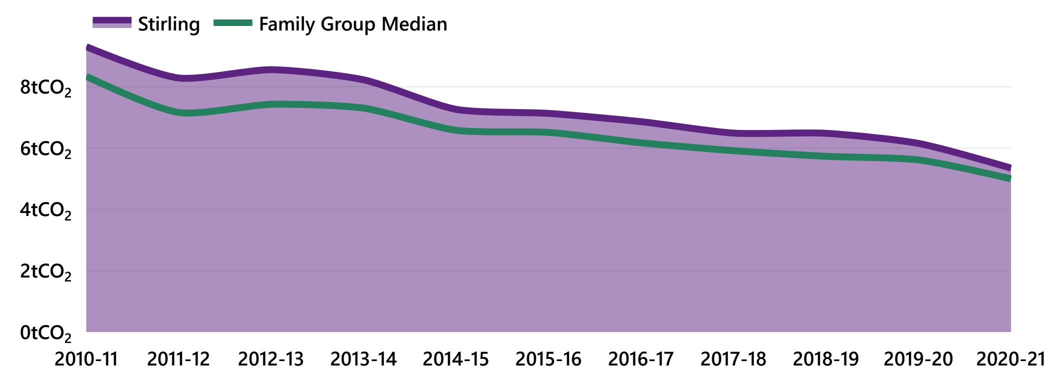
In terms of satisfaction with Stirling Council's parks and open spaces, residents are more satisfied than they are nationally:-

Cost of Parks & Open Spaces per 1,000 Population



Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	£ 32.27K	#4
2011-12	£ 30.40K	#4
2012-13	£ 30.34K	#4
2013-14	£ 23.13K	#3
2014-15	£ 22.18K	#3
2015-16	£ 19.60K	#3
2016-17	£ 22.76K	#4
2017-18	£ 24.81K	#4
2018-19	£ 26.08K	#6
2019-20	£ 22.88K	#3
2020-21	£ 20.53K	#5

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



Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	9.31 tC02	#7
2011-12	8.29 tC02	#7
2012-13	8.56 tC02	#7
2013-14	8.23 tC02	#7
2014-15	7.26 tC02	#6
2015-16	7.13 tC02	#7
2016-17	6.86 tC02	#7
2017-18	6.49 tC02	#6
2018-19	6.48 tC02	#7
2019-20	6.15 tC02	#7
2020-21	5.35 tC02	#7

Climate Change Emissions

CO2 emissions area wide per capita

2020-21 4.90 tC02 — Improving/ Decreasing — #5

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

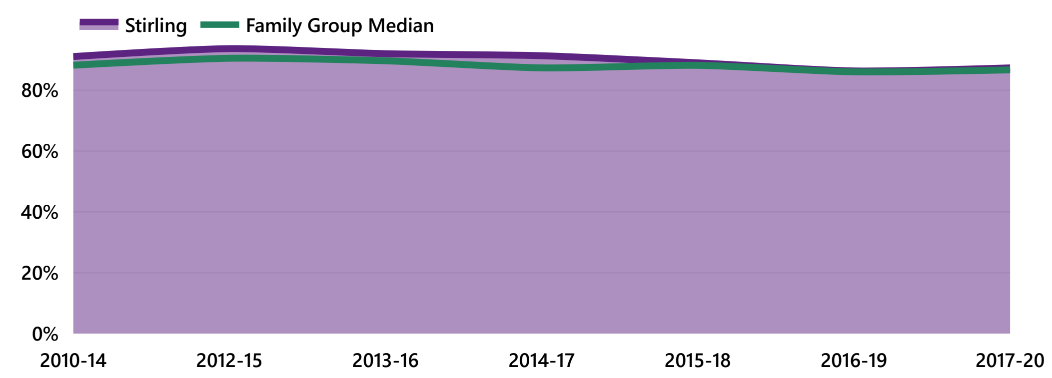
2020-21 5.35 tC02 — Improving/ Decreasing — #7

The key information from the DBEIS data is the emissions reduction trend over time. Compared with 2019, per capita emissions for the full data-set across the Stirling area decreased in the Industrial & Commercial sector (by 8.3%), in the Domestic sector (by 4.2%) and in the Transport sector (by 25.6%). This combined to give a total area-wide emissions reduction of 20.7% during 2020. This was an exceptional year as the Covid-19 pandemic took hold and economic activity closed down for months at a time. It is anticipated that emissions will increase for 2021 as economic activity began to pick up again following the worst impacts of the pandemic.

At 4.9 tonnes, per capita emissions for the full Stirling data-set were 6.5% higher than the Scottish local authority area average of 4.6 tonnes. This is not a valid comparison, however, as the two baseline measures were not the same in 2005 (having a 17.2% difference between them). A more meaningful comparison is the % reduction in per capita emissions since 2005. For Stirling there has been a 47.7% reduction in this measure since 2005, while the Scottish average is 48.1% for the same period.

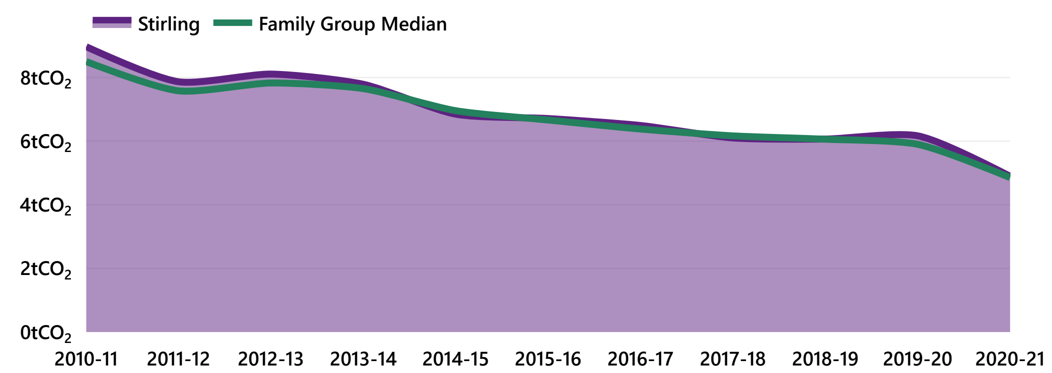
These comparisons highlight the difficulties in making direct comparisons between authorities as each has its own circumstances, especially with regard to industrial and commercial activity. Some areas have heavy industry which could have very large emissions, while many have little heavy industry at all. Similarly, some authorities will have more through traffic than others or will have more dispersed populations, so transport emissions may be higher. Domestic emissions tend to vary less from place to place, but there are still many influencing factors that may need to be taken into account, such as fuel types used locally, type and condition of housing (including insulation), average temperature, average household size, type of household, plus income and preferences of the occupiers. Land area and use differences introduce a host of other considerations, which is why these emissions figures are not intended to be used to make comparisons between local authority areas.

% of adults satisfied with parks and open spaces



Period	Value	Rank
2010-14	91.1%	#2
2012-15	93.7%	#1
2013-16	92.0%	#2
2014-17	91.3%	#2
2015-18	89.0%	#3
2016-19	86.3%	#4
2017-20	87.3%	#4

CO2 emissions area wide per capita



Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	8.97 tC02	#6
2011-12	7.87 tC02	#6
2012-13	8.11 tC02	#6
2013-14	7.79 tC02	#6
2014-15	6.85 tC02	#4
2015-16	6.71 tC02	#5
2016-17	6.49 tC02	#5
2017-18	6.10 tC02	#4
2018-19	6.07 tC02	#5
2019-20	6.17 tC02	#6
2020-21	4.90 tC02	#5

Property and Assets

Percentage of dwellings meeting SHQS

2020-21
90.8%

Declining/
Decreasing

#5

Average time taken to complete non-emergency repairs

2020-21
3.16 Days

Improving/
Decreasing

#1

Percentage of council dwellings that are energy efficient

2020-21
93.1%

Improving/
Increasing

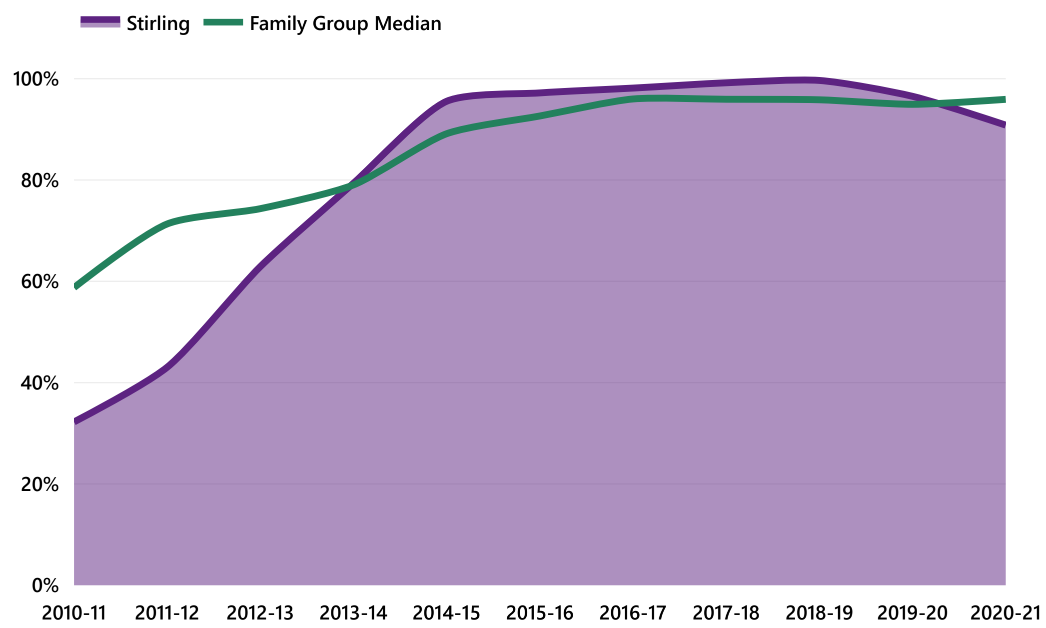
#1

Stirling Council recorded an improvement in performance in 2020/21 despite the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic and remains above the Scottish local authority average of 86.35% with 93.12% of Stirling Council social rented properties recorded as meeting compliance with the Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing (EESSH1) standard at 31st March 2021.

Our investment in energy efficiency measures continues in order to ensure that we maximise our compliance with the new Energy Efficiency Standard for Social Housing 2 (EESSH2) that requires all Scottish Registered Social Landlords to strive to achieve an energy efficiency rating of 'B' or above for all social rented stock by 2032. Investment in energy efficiency measures to date has resulted in 57.5% (3,311 homes) of our housing stock already meeting the new 2032 target.

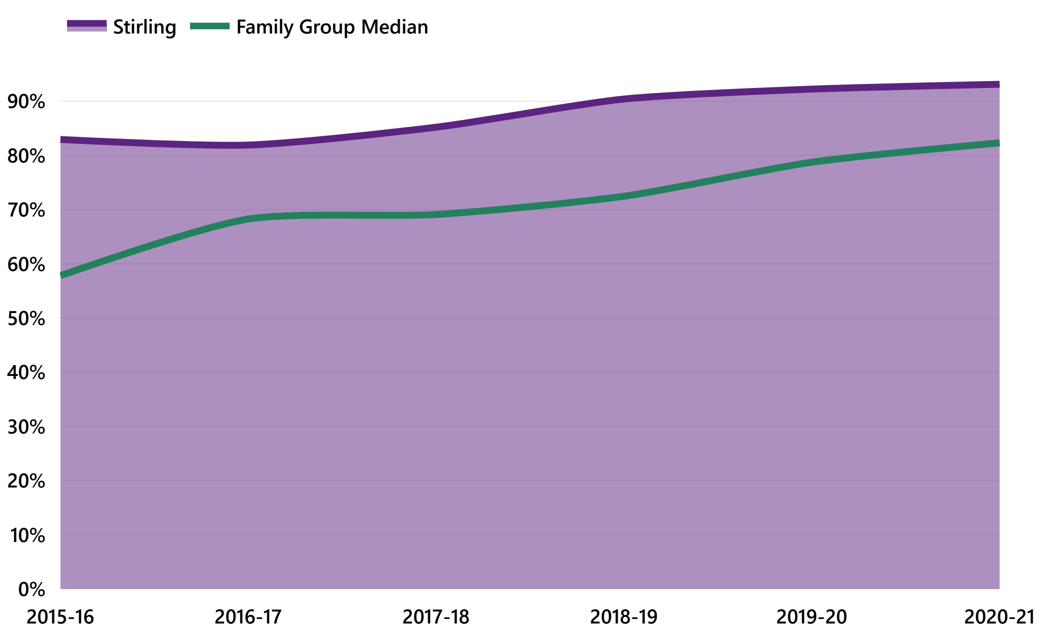
Achieving a rating of 'B' or above removes the energy efficiency of a property as one of the four drivers of fuel poverty.

Percentage of dwellings meeting SHQS



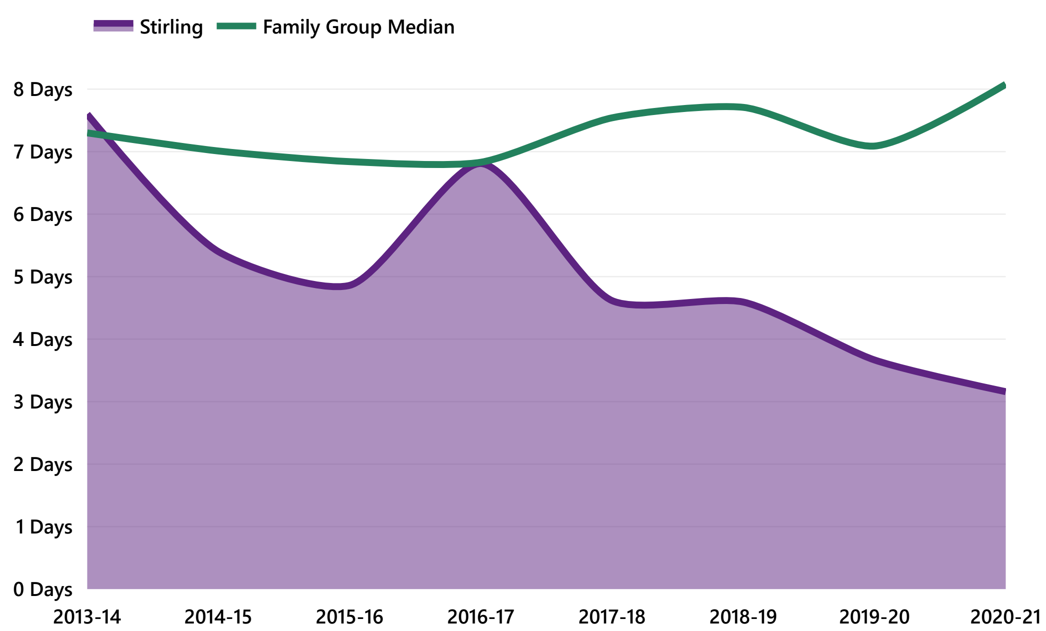
Period	Value	Rank
2010-11	32.2%	#5
2011-12	43.0%	#5
2012-13	62.9%	#6
2013-14	79.4%	#3
2014-15	95.5%	#1
2015-16	97.2%	#1
2016-17	98.1%	#1
2017-18	99.2%	#1
2018-19	99.6%	#1
2019-20	96.5%	#2
2020-21	90.8%	#5

Percentage of council dwellings that are energy efficient



Period	Value	Rank
2015-16	82.9%	#2
2016-17	81.9%	#2
2017-18	85.2%	#1
2018-19	90.4%	#1
2019-20	92.2%	#1
2020-21	93.1%	#1

Average time taken to complete non-emergency repairs



Period	Value	Rank
2013-14	7.60 Days	#4
2014-15	5.40 Days	#2
2015-16	4.86 Days	#1
2016-17	6.81 Days	#3
2017-18	4.62 Days	#1
2018-19	4.59 Days	#1
2019-20	3.67 Days	#1
2020-21	3.16 Days	#1