

Local Authority Parking Finances in Scotland 2016 - 17

This note covers parking finances for the 32 local authorities in Scotland. They are required to submit details of their finances to the Scottish Government annually in a standard format. The figures are normally published in March, nearly a year after the financial year end. This note looks at the section on parking income and expenditure for 2012-13 to 2016-17 and is based primarily on Scottish Local Government Finance Statistics data (Scottish Government (2018)), as well as data reported by English and Welsh Local Government authorities which is used for comparison, all of the sources of which are listed in the references¹.

In addition, Transport Scotland is now publishing an annual report on decriminalised parking - the latest being: *Decriminalised Parking Enforcement – Local Authorities’ Income and Expenditure: 2016 to 2017* (Transport Scotland (2017)), which follows on from a report released in 2016 by the Scottish Parliament Rural Economy and Connectivity Committee that showed for the first time the number of Penalty Charge Notices (PCNs) issued and penalty income raised in Scotland for the years 2013-14 to 2015-16 (Transport Scotland (2016)).

The Transport Scotland report deals with the statutory returns which are required by councils operating Decriminalised Parking Enforcement (DPE) to show how the surpluses are reinvested in transport activities. The local finance figures also include non-DPE activities, primarily off-street parking.

1 Introduction

Table 1 shows that as of **December** 2017, 19 councils were operating DPE (using local traffic wardens and civil enforcement), while two more were actively working towards DPE, **one of which—Midlothian—introduced DPE in January 2018**. The remaining ten authorities were not currently considering DPE, but still use fixed penalty notices issued instead of fines enforced by the Justice of the Peace courts. See Figure 1 for the map².

Police Scotland no longer enforces parking offences but now deals only with dangerous parking (e.g. on pedestrian crossings) by local arrangement. Several of the authorities not using DPE have rejected it because of the cost of setting it up and running it for the small number of parking offences.

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²Boundary data for this and all further maps is from Office for National Statistics (2017a). Contains public sector information licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

Table 1: Parking arrangements for local authorities in Scotland

| Using DPE | Considering using DPE | Not using DPE |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Angus (2017) | Falkirk | Aberdeenshire |
| Argyll and Bute (2014) | Midlothian | Clackmannanshire |
| Dundee City (2004) | | Dumfries and Galloway |
| East Ayrshire (2012) | | Eilean Siar |
| East Dunbartonshire (2014) | | Moray |
| East Lothian (2017) | | North Ayrshire |
| East Renfrewshire (2013) | | Orkney Islands |
| Edinburgh City (1998) | | Scottish Borders |
| Fife (2013) | | Shetland Islands |
| Glasgow City (1999) | | West Dunbartonshire |
| Highland (2016) | | West Lothian |
| Inverclyde (2014) | | |
| North Lanarkshire (2017) | | |
| Perth and Kinross (2002) | | |
| Renfrewshire (2010) | | |
| South Ayrshire (2012) | | |
| South Lanarkshire (2005) | | |
| Stirling (2017) | | |
| Aberdeen City (2003) | | |

2 Summary

Table 2 and Figure 2 show the summary accounts for local authorities in Scotland for fiscal years 2012-13 to 2016-17. The income has increased by 6.2 %, the expenditure has increased by 1.0 %, and the surplus has increased by 11.5 % compared to the previous fiscal year. Total transport costs have fallen by 6.1 % and the surplus now represents 10.3 % of transport costs. Parking makes a smaller contribution to overall transport expenditure in Scotland compared with England where it is around 20.5 % of total transport.

Table 2: Summary of parking accounts for Scotland (£ millions)

| | | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | Change 2016-17 on 2015-16 |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|
| Parking | Income | 69.70 | 73.34 | 75.38 | 77.77 | 82.58 | 6.19 % |
| | Expenditure | 36.31 | 39.91 | 39.25 | 39.57 | 39.97 | 1.02 % |
| | Surplus | 33.39 | 33.43 | 36.13 | 38.20 | 42.60 | 11.53 % |
| Total transport | Net expenditure | 487.28 | 460.37 | 419.60 | 439.67 | 412.87 | -6.10 % |

| | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Parking surplus as percentage of all transport costs | 6.85 | 7.26 | 8.61 | 8.69 | 10.32 |
|--|------|------|------|------|-------|

Since 2012-13 income has risen by 18.5 % and expenditure has risen by 10.1 %. Over the same period the surplus has risen by 27.6 %. Figure 2 gives a longer term overview of the trends in incomes, expenditures and surpluses.

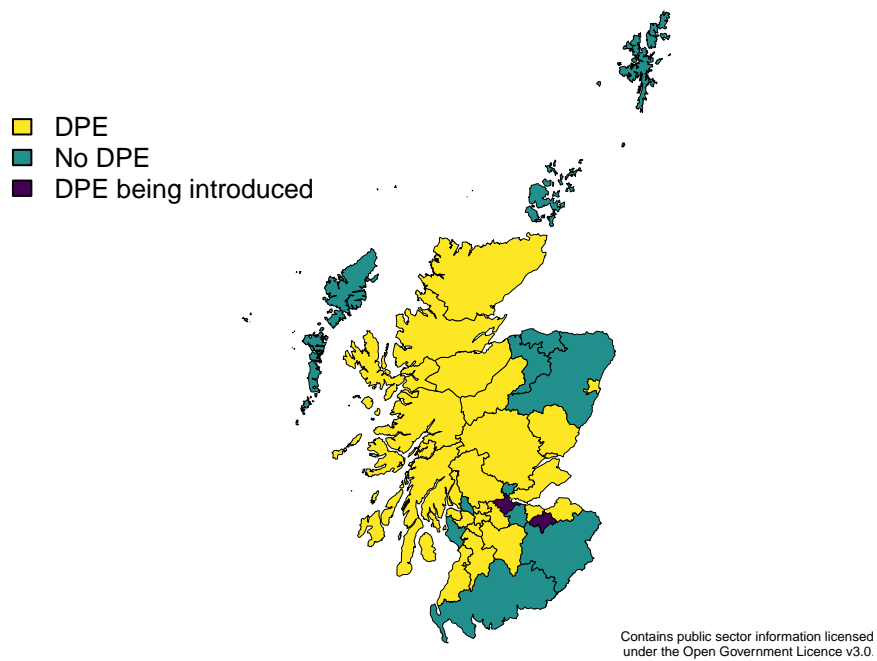


Figure 1: Map showing implementation of decriminalised parking in Scotland (Boundary data for this map is from Office for National Statistics (2017a))

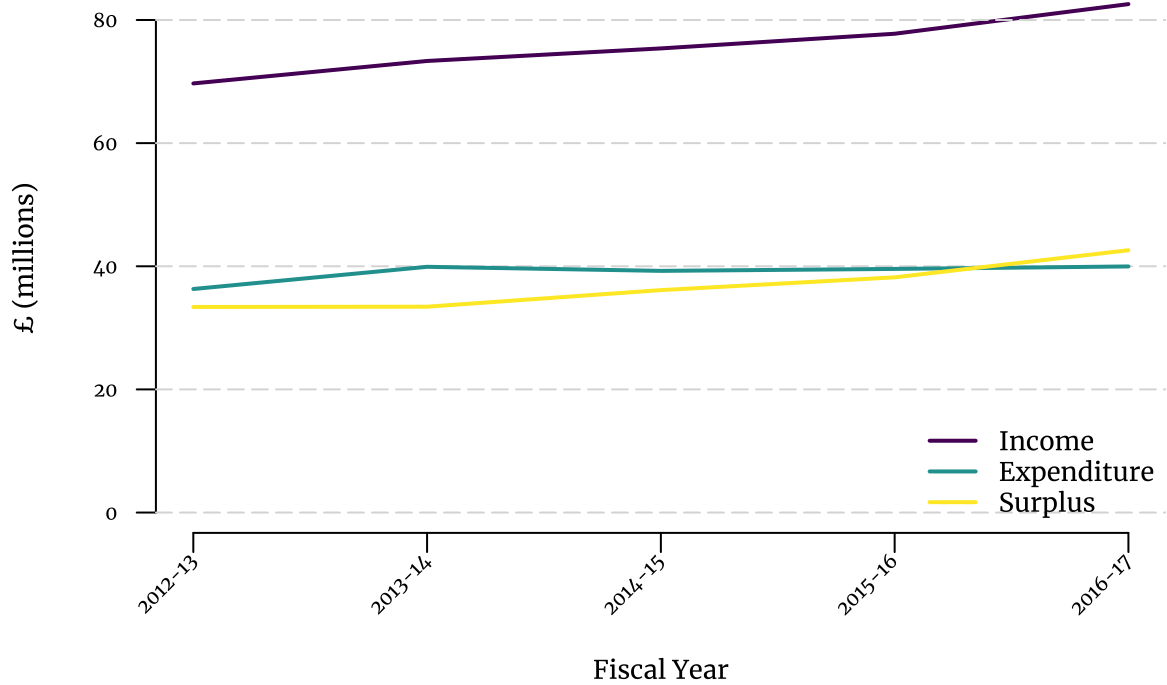


Figure 2: Parking revenues—Scotland

Table 3: Comparison of parking income and expenditure in across the nations of Great Britain (£ millions)

| | England without London | London | Scotland | Wales | Great Britain |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| Fiscal year | (2016-17) | (2016-17) | (2016-17) | (2016-17) | (2016-17) |
| Parking income | 938.68 | 638.97 | 82.58 | 37.41 | 1697.63 |
| Parking expenditure | 495.60 | 260.52 | 39.97 | 23.43 | 819.52 |
| Surplus | 443.08 | 378.45 | 42.60 | 13.98 | 878.11 |
| Surplus as proportion of income | 47.20% | 59.23% | 51.59% | 37.37% | 51.73% |

Table 3 provides a comparison with London, England excluding London, and Wales for the most recent available data, while Table 4 compares the changes between 2016-17 and 2015-16 with the average annual change over the four-year period from 2012-13.

On average, parking surpluses in Great Britain have risen by about 8.6 % annually over the past four years compared with 1.9 % annually for the Retail Prices Index during the same period (Office for National Statistics (2019a)).

Table 4: Changes in parking income and expenditure from 2012-13 to 2016-17 across the nations of Great Britain

| | England without London | London | Scotland | Wales | Great Britain |
|---|------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|------------------|
| Average annual change in income | 3.07 % | 3.47 % | 4.33 % | 5.30 % | 3.33 % |
| Change in income since previous year | 4.42 % | 7.18 % | 6.19 % | 4.45 % | 5.53 % |
| Average annual change in expenditure | -0.10 % | -3.70 % | 2.43 % | 1.87 % | -1.16 % |
| Change in expenditure since previous year | 3.39 % | -1.52 % | 1.02 % | 6.49 % | 1.75 % |
| Average annual change in surplus | 7.30 % | 10.44 % | 6.28 % | 12.69 % | 8.62 % |
| Change in surplus since previous year | 5.60 % | 14.11 % | 11.53 % | 1.20 % | 9.32 % |

3 Income

Total council parking income from all sources in Scotland for 2016-17 was £82.6 million, 6.2 % higher than 2015-16. Note that this includes meter and penalty income for on- and off-street parking, but does not include income received by private parking companies. Table 5 ranks the Scottish councils in terms of parking income.

Five councils increased their income over the past year and 28 decreased their income. Five councils did not show any income in 2016-17. The changes from 2015-16 are mapped in Figure 3.

The top three Scottish cities by income were Edinburgh City, Glasgow City, and Aberdeen City, and between them accounted for 71.9 % of parking income.

East Dunbartonshire increased their income by 247.2 % while Falkirk and Orkney Islands increased by 107.2 % and 29.4 % respectively. The biggest decreases were in Dundee City (16.4 %), and Aberdeen City (4.8 %) (excluding Shetland Islands, and Clackmannanshire with income under £30,000).

Table 5: Parking income for Scotland (£,000)

| Local Authority | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | Change 2016-17 on 2015-16 | Average annual change since 2012-13 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|---|
| Edinburgh City | 23,684 | 24,736 | 25,894 | 27,712 | 30,234 | 9.10 % | 6.29 % |
| Glasgow City | 17,437 | 17,868 | 18,025 | 19,530 | 20,203 | 3.45 % | 3.75 % |
| Aberdeen City | 8,074 | 9,200 | 8,730 | 8,444 | 8,040 | -4.78 % | -0.11 % |
| Dundee City | 3,383 | 3,605 | 3,876 | 4,485 | 3,751 | -16.37 % | 2.62 % |
| Fife | 2,647 | 2,971 | 3,302 | 2,958 | 3,467 | 17.21 % | 6.98 % |
| Perth and Kinross | 3,012 | 3,019 | 2,916 | 2,856 | 2,905 | 1.72 % | -0.90 % |
| South Lanarkshire | 2,141 | 2,161 | 2,281 | 2,462 | 2,352 | -4.47 % | 2.38 % |
| Highland | 1,218 | 1,243 | 1,353 | 1,519 | 1,815 | 19.49 % | 10.49 % |

Table 5: Parking income for Scotland (£,000) (*continued*)

| Local Authority | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | Change 2016-17 on 2015-16 | Average annual change since 2012-13 |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|---|
| East Ayrshire | 1,150 | 1,242 | 1,493 | 1,528 | 1,790 | 17.15 % | 11.70 % |
| Stirling | 2,188 | 2,223 | 2,019 | 1,671 | 1,620 | -3.05 % | -7.24 % |
| South Ayrshire | 612 | 826 | 775 | 0 | 1,187 | | 18.01 % |
| Argyll and Bute | 719 | 711 | 1,005 | 1,089 | 1,089 | 0.00 % | 10.94 % |
| Renfrewshire | 1,024 | 1,063 | 1,063 | 1,066 | 1,052 | -1.31 % | 0.68 % |
| Moray | 681 | 655 | 670 | 681 | 690 | 1.32 % | 0.33 % |
| Aberdeenshire | 674 | 697 | 635 | 416 | 488 | 17.31 % | -7.76 % |
| Falkirk | 456 | 454 | 419 | 223 | 462 | 107.17 % | 0.33 % |
| Inverclyde | 0 | 0 | 157 | 328 | 385 | 17.38 % | |
| East Renfrewshire | 86 | 186 | 211 | 211 | 216 | 2.37 % | 25.89 % |
| North Ayrshire | 131 | 178 | 193 | 165 | 195 | 18.18 % | 10.46 % |
| East Dunbartonshire | 0 | 0 | 54 | 53 | 184 | 247.17 % | |
| Scottish Borders | 174 | 147 | 127 | 141 | 174 | 23.40 % | 0.00 % |
| Orkney Islands | 111 | 87 | 80 | 85 | 110 | 29.41 % | -0.23 % |
| East Lothian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 84 | | |
| Eilean Siar | 35 | 30 | 38 | 37 | 36 | -2.70 % | 0.71 % |
| Shetland Islands | 15 | 4 | 29 | 72 | 27 | -62.50 % | 15.83 % |
| Dumfries and Galloway | 26 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 7.14 % | -12.85 % |
| Angus | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0.00 % | 18.92 % |
| Clackmannanshire | 15 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 0 | -100.00 % | -100.00 % |
| Midlothian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| North Lanarkshire | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| West Dunbartonshire | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| West Lothian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Total | 69,696 | 73,341 | 75,380 | 77,766 | 82,577 | 6.19 % | 4.33 % |

Table 6 shows the number of PCNs issued council by council in Scotland for the years 2013-14 to 2016-17, with the average income per PCN for 2016-17. The total number of PCNs has increased by around 3.5 % a year on average. The average recovery per PCN was £33.3 in 2016-17.

Table 6: Number of PCNs for councils using DPE and average 2016-17 income per PCN

| Local Authority | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | £/PCN (2016-17) |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|
| Aberdeen City | 47,320 | 46,450 | 37,754 | 37,754 | £42.72 |
| Argyll and Bute | | 5,929 | 8,123 | 13,018 | £32.07 |
| Dundee City | 23,180 | 25,415 | 31,332 | 29,266 | £34.66 |
| East Ayrshire | 7,597 | 6,232 | 5,391 | 5,995 | £41.07 |

Table 6: Number of PCNs for councils using DPE and average 2016-17 income per PCN (*continued*)

| Local Authority | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | £/PCN (2016-17) |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------------|
| East Dunbartonshire | | 3,948 | 3,331 | 4,704 | £30.49 |
| East Lothian | | | | 953 | £29.56 |
| East Renfrewshire | 4,762 | 4,322 | 5,696 | 3,742 | £56.54 |
| Edinburgh City | 181,756 | 179,340 | 184,964 | 192,381 | £29.16 |
| Fife | 16,639 | 19,248 | 19,904 | 20,142 | £30.42 |
| Glasgow City | 118,245 | 116,937 | 118,902 | 133,901 | £35.89 |
| Highland | | | | 4,101 | £17.21 |
| Inverclyde | | 3,439 | 6,260 | 7,200 | £43.59 |
| Perth and Kinross | 11,881 | 9,077 | 7,133 | 7,805 | £40.13 |
| Renfrewshire | 10,280 | 7,497 | 7,588 | 6,160 | £26.48 |
| South Ayrshire | 7,187 | 6,716 | 5,968 | 5,238 | £37.75 |
| South Lanarkshire | 18,787 | 22,412 | 23,513 | 23,693 | £31.91 |
| Total | 447,634 | 456,962 | 465,859 | 496,053 | £33.30 |

Table 7: Proportion of parking income from PCNs in Scottish councils using DPE with London, and England excluding London, for comparison

| Local Authority | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Aberdeen City | 19.97 % | 18.79 % | 17.51 % | 20.06 % |
| Argyll and Bute | | 23.16 % | 24.59 % | 38.34 % |
| Dundee City | 14.70 % | 19.35 % | 24.80 % | 27.04 % |
| East Ayrshire | 26.86 % | 16.79 % | 13.39 % | 13.76 % |
| East Dunbartonshire | | | | 77.94 % |
| East Lothian | | | | 33.54 % |
| East Renfrewshire | 72.46 % | 99.24 % | 98.80 % | 97.95 % |
| Edinburgh City | 21.27 % | 19.80 % | 18.88 % | 18.56 % |
| Fife | 14.33 % | 17.73 % | 16.88 % | 17.67 % |
| Glasgow City | 24.23 % | 24.11 % | 20.41 % | 23.79 % |
| Highland | | | | 3.89 % |
| Inverclyde | | 84.44 % | 84.63 % | 81.52 % |
| Perth and Kinross | 14.71 % | 11.87 % | 10.38 % | 10.78 % |
| Renfrewshire | 28.56 % | 21.90 % | 20.41 % | 15.50 % |
| South Ayrshire | 29.83 % | 33.03 % | | 16.66 % |
| South Lanarkshire | 28.47 % | 31.93 % | 30.33 % | 32.15 % |
| Scottish DPE authorties | 19.72 % | 19.68 % | 18.96 % | 20.00 % |
| London | 42.86 % | 40.36 % | 49.29 % | 42.01 % |
| England without London | 11.96 % | 10.87 % | 11.49 % | 12.76 % |

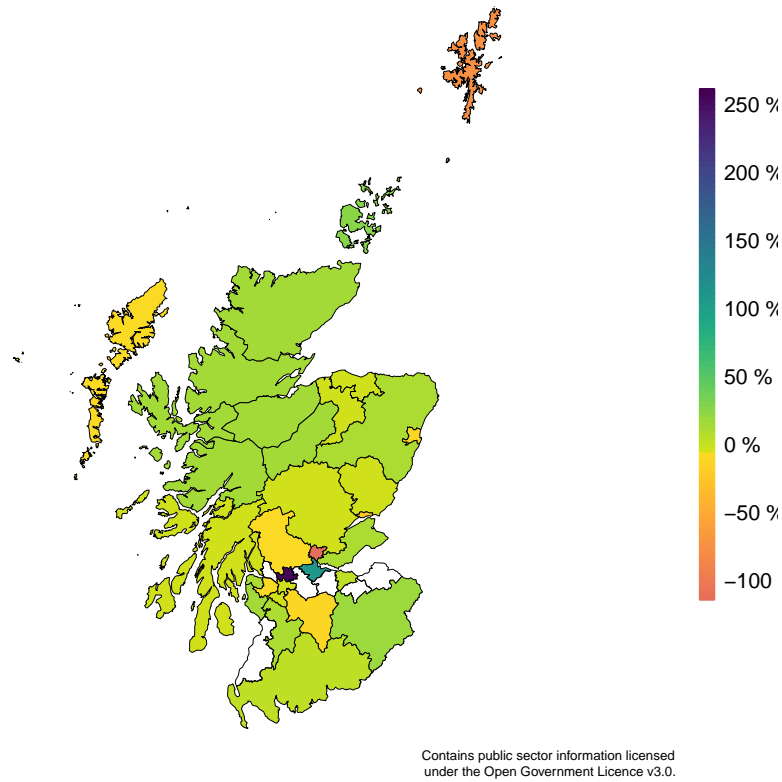


Figure 3: Map of change in parking income from 2015-16 to 2016-17 (Boundary data for this map is from Office for National Statistics (2017a))

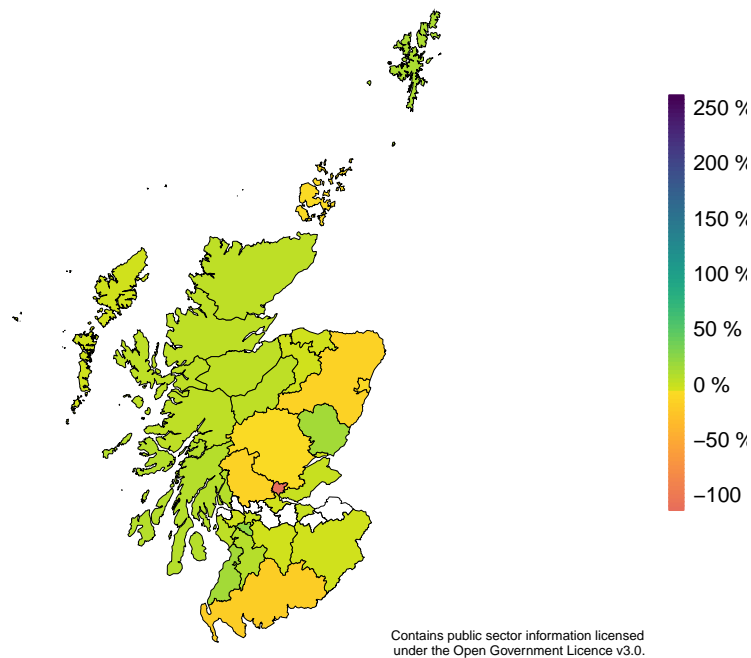


Figure 4: Map of average annual change in parking income over the past four years from 2012-13 to 2016-17 (Boundary data for this map is from Office for National Statistics (2017a))

Scottish councils with DPE earn 20.0 % of their income from PCNs, which is **about half of the equivalent proportions for London and for the rest of England** (see Table 7).

4 Expenditure

Table 8 ranks the councils in terms of expenditure on parking.

Overall expenditure has risen by £0.4 million (1.0 %) after a rise of £0.3 million last year, with two councils having increased their costs and 30 having reduced them. The changes from 2015-16 are mapped in Figure 5.

The largest increase in expenditure occurred in Midlothian where it increased by 69.6 % while Angus and South Ayrshire increased by 66.7 % and 50.2 % respectively. The biggest decreases were in Shetland Islands (49.3 %), and East Dunbartonshire (37.9 %) (excluding Clackmannanshire with expenditure under £30,000).

The table also shows the proportion of income taken up by costs in 2016-17. Nationally in Scotland it is 48.4 % with Glasgow at 34.4 % and Edinburgh at 27.7 %.

Table 8: Parking expenditure for Scotland (£,000)

| Local Authority | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | Change 2016-17 on 2015-16 | Average annual change since 2012-13 | Expenditure as propor- tion of income |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Edinburgh City | 8,508 | 9,433 | 8,539 | 8,355 | 8,365 | 0.12 % | -0.42 % | 27.67 % |
| Glasgow City | 6,574 | 7,565 | 6,670 | 6,948 | 6,952 | 0.06 % | 1.41 % | 34.41 % |
| Aberdeen City | 3,716 | 4,315 | 4,221 | 4,877 | 4,821 | -1.15 % | 6.72 % | 59.96 % |
| Fife | 1,794 | 2,636 | 3,003 | 2,779 | 3,013 | 8.42 % | 13.84 % | 86.91 % |
| Dundee City | 3,018 | 2,864 | 2,681 | 2,840 | 2,848 | 0.28 % | -1.44 % | 75.93 % |
| Perth and Kinross | 2,405 | 2,307 | 2,245 | 2,635 | 2,395 | -9.11 % | -0.10 % | 82.44 % |
| South Lanarkshire | 1,830 | 1,702 | 1,674 | 1,832 | 1,696 | -7.42 % | -1.88 % | 72.11 % |
| Stirling | 2,267 | 2,072 | 1,880 | 1,508 | 1,546 | 2.52 % | -9.13 % | 95.43 % |
| Highland | 982 | 955 | 950 | 1,119 | 1,334 | 19.21 % | 7.96 % | 73.50 % |
| East Ayrshire | 843 | 1,009 | 1,241 | 962 | 955 | -0.73 % | 3.17 % | 53.35 % |
| Argyll and Bute | 315 | 432 | 679 | 726 | 726 | 0.00 % | 23.21 % | 66.67 % |
| South Ayrshire | 439 | 581 | 529 | 470 | 706 | 50.21 % | 12.61 % | 59.48 % |
| Aberdeenshire | 409 | 455 | 505 | 568 | 589 | 3.70 % | 9.55 % | 120.70 % |
| Scottish Borders | 305 | 353 | 364 | 349 | 390 | 11.75 % | 6.34 % | 224.14 % |
| Moray | 420 | 437 | 433 | 425 | 362 | -14.82 % | -3.65 % | 52.46 % |
| Inverclyde | 0 | 130 | 250 | 297 | 346 | 16.50 % | | 89.87 % |
| East Renfrewshire | 210 | 258 | 288 | 378 | 345 | -8.73 % | 13.21 % | 159.72 % |
| East Dunbartonshire | 113 | 284 | 384 | 549 | 341 | -37.89 % | 31.80 % | 185.33 % |
| North Ayrshire | 389 | 363 | 859 | 279 | 336 | 20.43 % | -3.60 % | 172.31 % |
| Falkirk | 372 | 318 | 365 | 223 | 320 | 43.50 % | -3.69 % | 69.26 % |
| Renfrewshire | 455 | 449 | 540 | 368 | 289 | -21.47 % | -10.73 % | 27.47 % |
| Midlothian | 82 | 56 | 94 | 135 | 229 | 69.63 % | 29.27 % | |

Table 8: Parking expenditure for Scotland (£,000) (*continued*)

| Local Authority | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | Change 2016-17 on 2015-16 | Average annual change since 2012-13 | Expenditure as propor- tion of income |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| Dumfries and Galloway | 293 | 239 | 216 | 248 | 210 | -15.32 % | -7.99 % | 1400.00 % |
| Angus | 134 | 167 | 133 | 114 | 190 | 66.67 % | 9.12 % | 3166.67 % |
| East Lothian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 170 | | | 202.38 % |
| West Lothian | 96 | 143 | 105 | 143 | 149 | 4.20 % | 11.62 % | |
| Orkney Islands | 105 | 112 | 90 | 98 | 134 | 36.73 % | 6.29 % | 121.82 % |
| Eilean Siar | 19 | 81 | 86 | 93 | 102 | 9.68 % | 52.22 % | 283.33 % |
| West Dunbartonshire | 79 | 83 | 90 | 86 | 77 | -10.47 % | -0.64 % | |
| Shetland Islands | 25 | 5 | 28 | 71 | 36 | -49.30 % | 9.54 % | 133.33 % |
| Clackmannanshire | 109 | 106 | 112 | 92 | 0 | -100.00 % | -100.00 % | |
| North Lanarkshire | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | |
| Total | 36,306 | 39,910 | 39,254 | 39,567 | 39,972 | 1.02 % | 2.43 % | 48.41 % |

Table 9 shows the proportion of income taken up by expenditure over the previous four years. Across Scotland it was 48.4 % compared to 50.9 % in the previous year.

Edinburgh's expenditure was 27.7 % having fallen since last year, and Glasgow's has fallen to 34.4 %. **Most of the medium-sized councils spend 50–90% of their income on parking management, which includes enforcement.** Care should be taken in interpreting the percentages towards the bottom of the table, as the very low parking incomes can lead to extreme values which are less meaningful.

Table 9: Parking expenditure as proportion of parking income

| Local Authority | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Edinburgh City | 35.92 % | 38.13 % | 32.98 % | 30.15 % | 27.67 % |
| Glasgow City | 37.70 % | 42.34 % | 37.00 % | 35.58 % | 34.41 % |
| Aberdeen City | 46.02 % | 46.90 % | 48.35 % | 57.76 % | 59.96 % |
| Fife | 67.77 % | 88.72 % | 90.94 % | 93.95 % | 86.91 % |
| Dundee City | 89.21 % | 79.45 % | 69.17 % | 63.32 % | 75.93 % |
| Perth and Kinross | 79.85 % | 76.42 % | 76.99 % | 92.26 % | 82.44 % |
| South Lanarkshire | 85.47 % | 78.76 % | 73.39 % | 74.41 % | 72.11 % |
| Stirling | 103.61 % | 93.21 % | 93.12 % | 90.25 % | 95.43 % |
| Highland | 80.62 % | 76.83 % | 70.21 % | 73.67 % | 73.50 % |
| East Ayrshire | 73.30 % | 81.24 % | 83.12 % | 62.96 % | 53.35 % |
| Argyll and Bute | 43.81 % | 60.76 % | 67.56 % | 66.67 % | 66.67 % |
| South Ayrshire | 71.73 % | 70.34 % | 68.26 % | | 59.48 % |
| Aberdeenshire | 60.68 % | 65.28 % | 79.53 % | 136.54 % | 120.70 % |
| Scottish Borders | 175.29 % | 240.14 % | 286.61 % | 247.52 % | 224.14 % |

Table 9: Parking expenditure as proportion of parking income
(*continued*)

| Local Authority | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Moray | 61.67 % | 66.72 % | 64.63 % | 62.41 % | 52.46 % |
| Inverclyde | | | 159.24 % | 90.55 % | 89.87 % |
| East Renfrewshire | 244.19 % | 138.71 % | 136.49 % | 179.15 % | 159.72 % |
| East Dunbartonshire | | | 711.11 % | 1035.85 % | 185.33 % |
| North Ayrshire | 296.95 % | 203.93 % | 445.08 % | 169.09 % | 172.31 % |
| Falkirk | 81.58 % | 70.04 % | 87.11 % | 100.00 % | 69.26 % |
| Renfrewshire | 44.43 % | 42.24 % | 50.80 % | 34.52 % | 27.47 % |
| Midlothian | | | | | |
| Dumfries and Galloway | 1126.92 % | 1593.33 % | 1542.86 % | 1771.43 % | 1400.00 % |
| Angus | 4466.67 % | 2783.33 % | 2216.67 % | 1900.00 % | 3166.67 % |
| East Lothian | | | | | 202.38 % |
| West Lothian | | | | | |
| Orkney Islands | 94.59 % | 128.74 % | 112.50 % | 115.29 % | 121.82 % |
| Eilean Siar | 54.29 % | 270.00 % | 226.32 % | 251.35 % | 283.33 % |
| West Dunbartonshire | | | | | |
| Shetland Islands | 166.67 % | 125.00 % | 96.55 % | 98.61 % | 133.33 % |
| Clackmannanshire | 726.67 % | 757.14 % | 746.67 % | 657.14 % | |
| North Lanarkshire | | | | | |
| Total | 52.09 % | 54.42 % | 52.07 % | 50.88 % | 48.41 % |

* Empty cells indicate the council reported no income and/or no expenditure

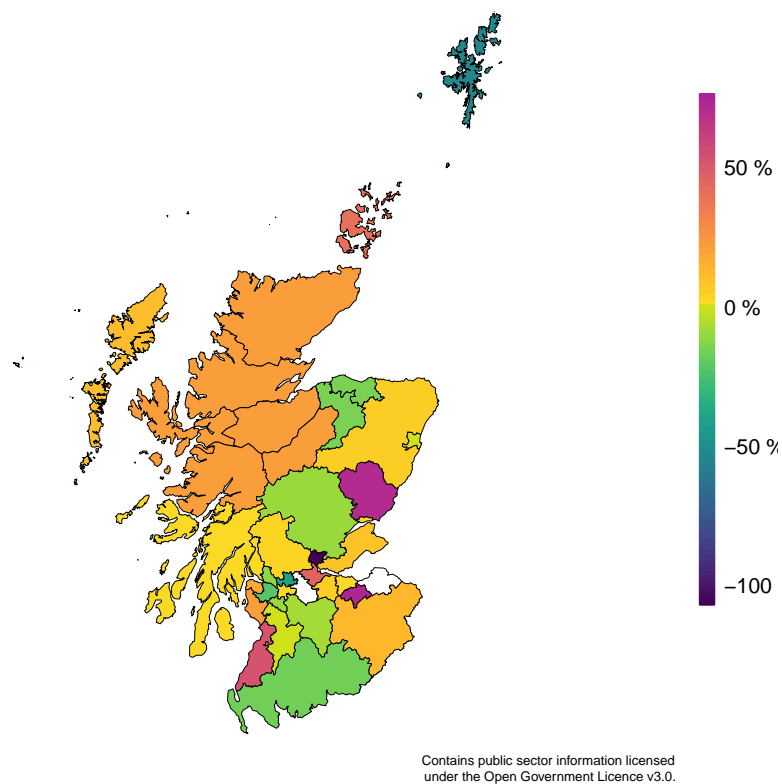


Figure 5: Map of change in parking expenditure from 2015-16 to 2016-17 (Boundary data for this map is from Office for National Statistics (2017a))

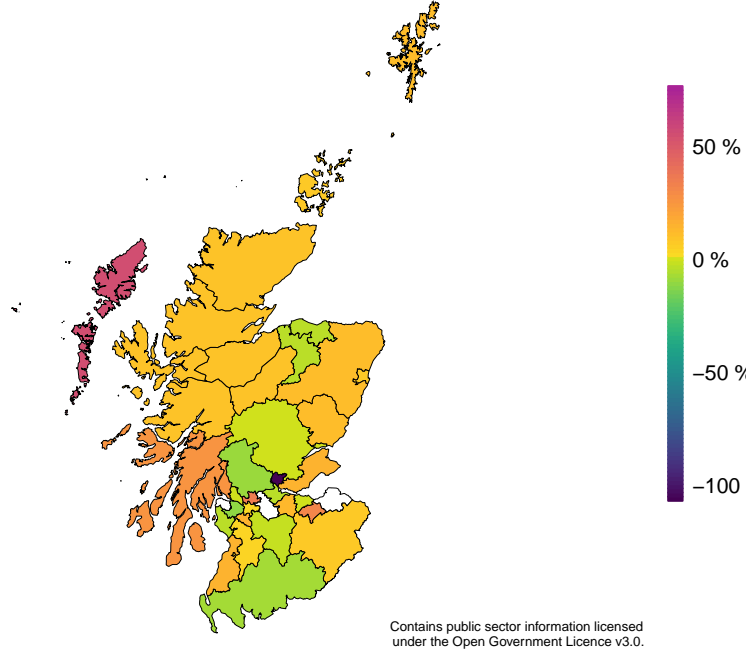


Figure 6: Map of average annual change in parking expenditure over the past four years from 2012-13 to 2016-17 (Boundary data for this map is from Office for National Statistics (2017a))

5 Surpluses

Table 10 shows the parking surpluses from 2012-13 to 2016-17 and the change from 2015-16 to 2016-17. It also shows the proportion that parking surpluses represent of total transport expenditure.

The total *surpluses* for Scotland amounted to £44.4 million between 18 authorities, of which the top three—Edinburgh City, Glasgow City, and Aberdeen City—accounted for 86.4 %. 14 councils made a loss with the total of parking deficits falling to £1.8 million from £2.5 million last year.

Overall, parking contributed £42.6 million to local authority finances in Scotland in 2016-17 compared with £38.2 million in 2016-17, an increase of 11.5 %.

Fife increased their surplus by 153.6 % while Perth and Kinross and East Ayrshire increased by 130.8 % and 47.5 % respectively. The biggest decreases were in Stirling (54.6 %), and Dundee City (45.1 %).

Angus increased their deficits by 70.4 % while Midlothian and North Ayrshire increased by 69.6 % and 23.7 % respectively (excluding Orkney Islands with a deficit under £30,000). The biggest decreases were in East Dunbartonshire (68.3 %), and Aberdeenshire (33.6 %).

Table 10: Parking surpluses for Scotland (£,000)

| Local Authority | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | Change 2016-17 on 2015-16 | Surplus as pro- portion of trans- port spend- ing |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------------|---|
| Edinburgh City | 15,176 | 15,303 | 17,355 | 19,357 | 21,869 | 12.98 % | 244.98 % |
| Glasgow City | 10,863 | 10,303 | 11,355 | 12,582 | 13,251 | 5.32 % | 58.89 % |
| Aberdeen City | 4,358 | 4,885 | 4,509 | 3,567 | 3,219 | -9.76 % | 30.12 % |
| Dundee City | 365 | 741 | 1,195 | 1,645 | 903 | -45.11 % | 14.13 % |
| East Ayrshire | 307 | 233 | 252 | 566 | 835 | 47.53 % | 7.91 % |
| Renfrewshire | 569 | 614 | 523 | 698 | 763 | 9.31 % | 5.76 % |
| South Lanarkshire | 311 | 459 | 607 | 630 | 656 | 4.13 % | 2.37 % |
| Perth and Kinross | 607 | 712 | 671 | 221 | 510 | 130.77 % | 4.10 % |
| Highland | 236 | 288 | 403 | 400 | 481 | 20.25 % | 1.81 % |
| South Ayrshire | 173 | 245 | 246 | -470 | 481 | | 4.75 % |
| Fife | 853 | 335 | 299 | 179 | 454 | 153.63 % | 1.54 % |
| Argyll and Bute | 404 | 279 | 326 | 363 | 363 | 0.00 % | 2.72 % |
| Moray | 261 | 218 | 237 | 256 | 328 | 28.12 % | 5.61 % |
| Falkirk | 84 | 136 | 54 | 0 | 142 | | 1.31 % |
| Stirling | -79 | 151 | 139 | 163 | 74 | -54.60 % | 0.88 % |
| Inverclyde | 0 | -130 | -93 | 31 | 39 | 25.81 % | 0.79 % |
| Clackmannanshire | -94 | -92 | -97 | -78 | 0 | -100.00 % | 0.00 % |
| North Lanarkshire | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0.00 % |
| Shetland Islands | -10 | -1 | 1 | 1 | -9 | | -0.04 % |
| Orkney Islands | 6 | -25 | -10 | -13 | -24 | <i>84.62 %</i> | -0.19 % |
| Eilean Siar | 16 | -51 | -48 | -56 | -66 | <i>17.86 %</i> | -0.97 % |
| West Dunbartonshire | -79 | -83 | -90 | -86 | -77 | <i>-10.47 %</i> | -1.38 % |
| East Lothian | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -86 | | -1.66 % |
| Aberdeenshire | 265 | 242 | 130 | -152 | -101 | <i>-33.55 %</i> | -0.42 % |
| East Renfrewshire | -124 | -72 | -77 | -167 | -129 | <i>-22.75 %</i> | -1.30 % |
| North Ayrshire | -258 | -185 | -666 | -114 | -141 | <i>23.68 %</i> | -1.23 % |
| West Lothian | -96 | -143 | -105 | -143 | -149 | <i>4.20 %</i> | -1.01 % |
| East Dunbartonshire | -113 | -284 | -330 | -496 | -157 | <i>-68.35 %</i> | -2.18 % |
| Angus | -131 | -161 | -127 | -108 | -184 | <i>70.37 %</i> | -1.80 % |
| Dumfries and Galloway | -267 | -224 | -202 | -234 | -195 | <i>-16.67 %</i> | -1.45 % |
| Scottish Borders | -131 | -206 | -237 | -208 | -216 | <i>3.85 %</i> | -1.59 % |
| Midlothian | -82 | -56 | -94 | -135 | -229 | <i>69.63 %</i> | -3.75 % |
| Total deficit | -1,464 | -1,713 | -2,176 | -2,460 | -1,763 | <i>-28.33 %</i> | -1.07 % |
| Total surplus | 34,854 | 35,144 | 38,302 | 40,659 | 44,368 | 9.12 % | 17.86 % |
| Total | 33,390 | 33,431 | 36,126 | 38,199 | 42,605 | 11.53 % | 10.32 % |

* Where the change in surplus is actually a change in deficit, the values are in italics

6 Comparison between Local Government Finance figures and Transport Scotland decriminalised parking enforcement figures

As mentioned in the introduction, there are now two sources of information from Scottish local authorities giving the income, expenditure and surpluses for parking: the Local Government Finance (LGF) figures, which cover all the parking activities; and the Transport Scotland figures (for those authorities operating DPE), which cover only the statutory elements of on-street parking and penalties, and do not include council-run off-street parking. Table 11 compares the two sets of figures. *The differences between the two sources may not be due solely to off-street income and expenditure only being included in the LGF figures as it is possible that councils use different figures for overheads and other costs in reporting the two sets of figures.*

The biggest difference in reported income is in Glasgow City where the LGF figures show £15.1 million more income than the Transport Scotland set. Its expenditure is reported by LGF as £1.9 million higher, making the difference in the two surpluses £13.2 million. *Glasgow's off-street car parks and on-street enforcement have been run by City Parking (Glasgow) LLP, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Glasgow Council since 2007.*

In Edinburgh City, the LGF income is £1.2 million higher. On the other hand Dundee City has LGF income £1.0 million less than the DPE income, and Argyll and Bute has LGF income reported to be £0.1 million less. *NB: Aberdeen is only the biggest negative difference here because its LGF income is currently zero!*

Table 11: Comparison of Local Government Finance and Transport for Scotland DPE parking accounts for 2016-17 (£,000)

| Local Authority | Local Government Finance | | | Transport Scotland | | | Difference | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------|--------------------|-------------|---------|------------|-------------|---------|
| | Income | Expenditure | Surplus | Income | Expenditure | Surplus | Income | Expenditure | Surplus |
| Aberdeenshire | 488 | 589 | -101 | | | | | | |
| Angus | 6 | 190 | -184 | | | | | | |
| Argyll and Bute | 1,089 | 726 | 363 | 1,229 | 272 | 956 | -140 | 454 | -593 |
| Clackmannanshire | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Dumfries and Galloway | 15 | 210 | -195 | | | | | | |
| Dundee City | 3,751 | 2,848 | 903 | 4,713 | 3,645 | 1,069 | -962 | -797 | -166 |
| East Ayrshire | 1,790 | 955 | 835 | 1,360 | 863 | 497 | 430 | 92 | 338 |
| East Dumbartonshire | 184 | 341 | -157 | 184 | 188 | -4 | 0 | 153 | -153 |
| East Lothian | 84 | 170 | -86 | 83 | 182 | -99 | 1 | -12 | 13 |
| East Renfrewshire | 216 | 345 | -129 | 212 | 187 | 25 | 4 | 158 | -154 |
| Edinburgh City | 30,234 | 8,365 | 21,869 | 29,078 | 8,277 | 20,801 | 1,156 | 88 | 1,068 |
| Eilean Siar | 36 | 102 | -66 | | | | | | |
| Falkirk | 462 | 320 | 142 | | | | | | |
| Fife | 3,467 | 3,013 | 454 | 3,401 | 2,680 | 720 | 66 | 333 | -266 |
| Glasgow City | 20,203 | 6,952 | 13,251 | 5,096 | 5,064 | 32 | 15,107 | 1,888 | 13,219 |
| Highland | 1,815 | 1,334 | 481 | 939 | 1,043 | -105 | 876 | 291 | 586 |
| Inverclyde | 385 | 346 | 39 | 352 | 335 | 17 | 33 | 11 | 22 |
| Midlothian | 0 | 229 | -229 | | | | | | |
| Moray | 690 | 362 | 328 | | | | | | |
| North Ayrshire | 195 | 336 | -141 | | | | | | |
| North Lanarkshire | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Orkney Islands | 110 | 134 | -24 | | | | | | |
| Perth and Kinross | 2,905 | 2,395 | 510 | 2,905 | 3,701 | -795 | 0 | -1,306 | 1,305 |
| Renfrewshire | 1,052 | 289 | 763 | 1,052 | 434 | 619 | 0 | -145 | 144 |
| Scottish Borders | 174 | 390 | -216 | | | | | | |
| Shetland Islands | 27 | 36 | -9 | | | | | | |
| South Ayrshire | 1,187 | 706 | 481 | 964 | 429 | 535 | 223 | 277 | -54 |
| South Lanarkshire | 2,352 | 1,696 | 656 | 2,352 | 2,353 | -1 | 0 | -657 | 657 |
| Stirling | 1,620 | 1,546 | 74 | | | | | | |
| West Dumbartonshire | 0 | 77 | -77 | | | | | | |
| West Lothian | 0 | 149 | -149 | | | | | | |
| Aberdeen City | 8,040 | 4,821 | 3,219 | 8,040 | 4,104 | 3,936 | 0 | 717 | -717 |
| Total | 82,577 | 39,972 | 42,605 | 61,959 | 33,757 | 28,202 | 16,795 | 1,545 | 15,250 |

* The totals calculated in the final 'Differences' column only take into account LAs that have DPE

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