

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 the end of 2017, 19 councils were operating DPE (using local traffic wardens and civil enforcement), while two more were actively working towards DPE. 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 expenditures have fallen by 6.1 % and the surplus now represents 10.3 % of net transport expenditure. Parking makes a smaller contribution to overall transport expenditure in Scotland compared with England where it is 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 net transport expenditure	6.85	7.26	8.61	8.69	10.32
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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.

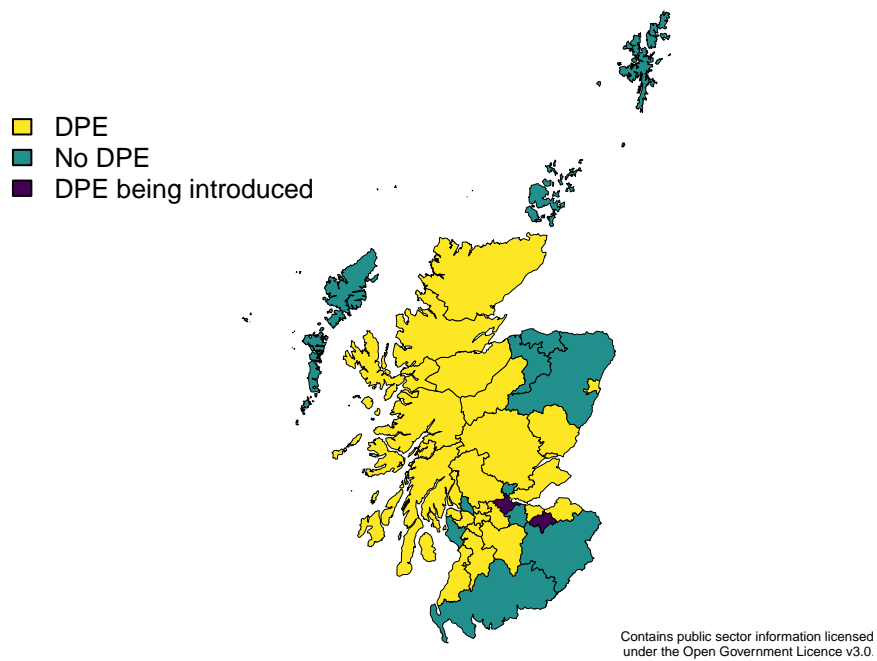


Figure 1: Map showing implementation of decriminalised parking in Scotland (Boundary data for this map is from Office for National Statistics (2017a))

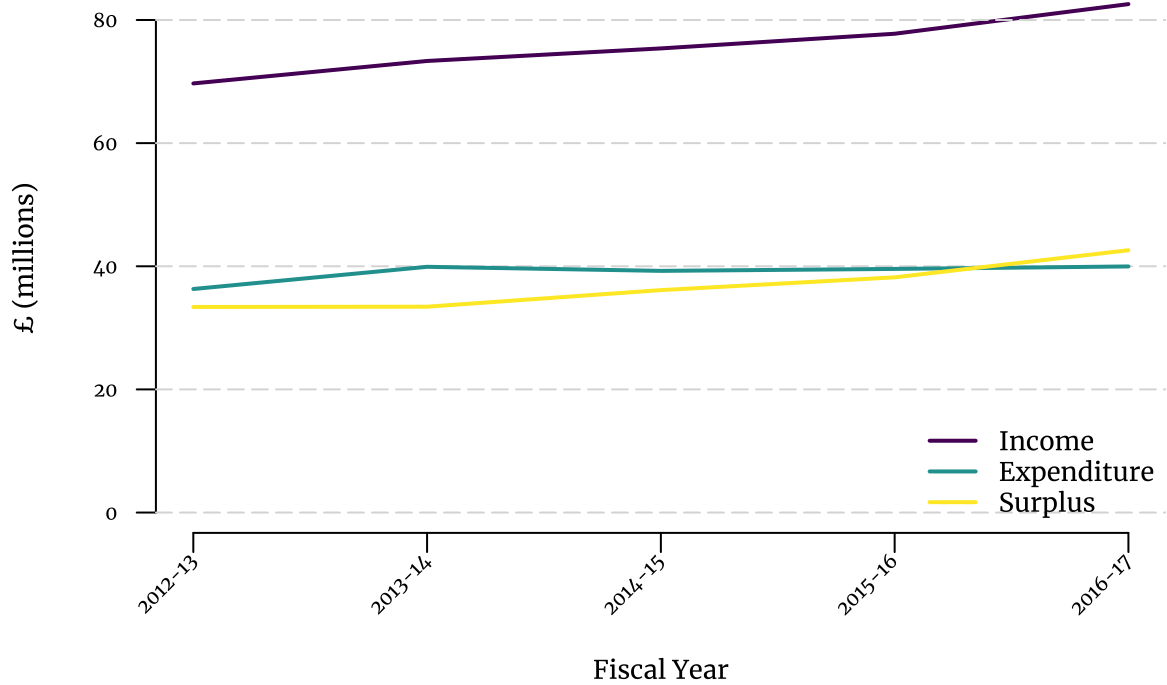


Figure 2: Parking revenues–Scotland

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.

The three councils which had the largest year-on-year percentage increases in income were East Dunbartonshire (up 247.2 %), Falkirk (up 107.2 %) and Orkney Islands (up 29.4 %). The biggest decreases were in Dundee City (16.4 %), and Aberdeen City (4.8 %) (excluding Shetland Islands, and Clackmannanshire where income was 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 %

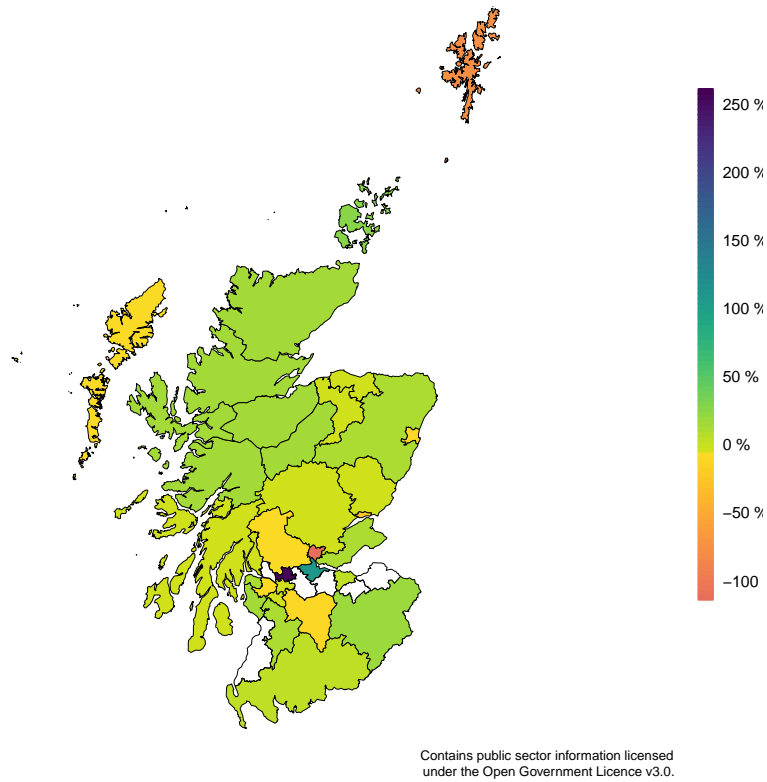


Figure 3: Map of change in parking income from 2015-16 to 2016-17 (Boundary data for this map is from Office for National Statistics (2017a))

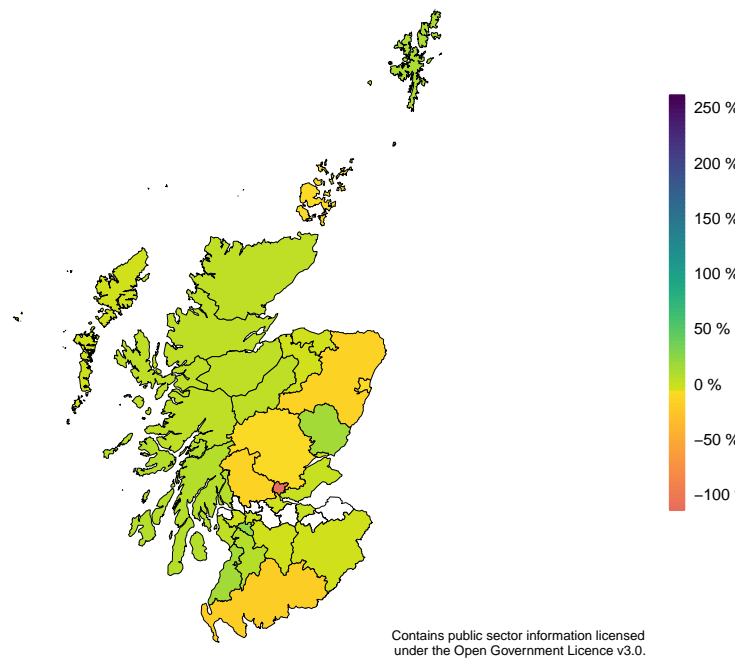


Figure 4: Map of average annual change in parking income over the past four years from 2012-13 to 2016-17 (Boundary data for this map is from Office for National Statistics (2017a))

Scottish councils with DPE earn 20.0 % of their income from PCNs (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 %	
Dumfries and Galloway	293	239	216	248	210	-15.32 %	-7.99 %	1400.00 %

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
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 %. 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 %
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 %

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

Local Authority	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
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

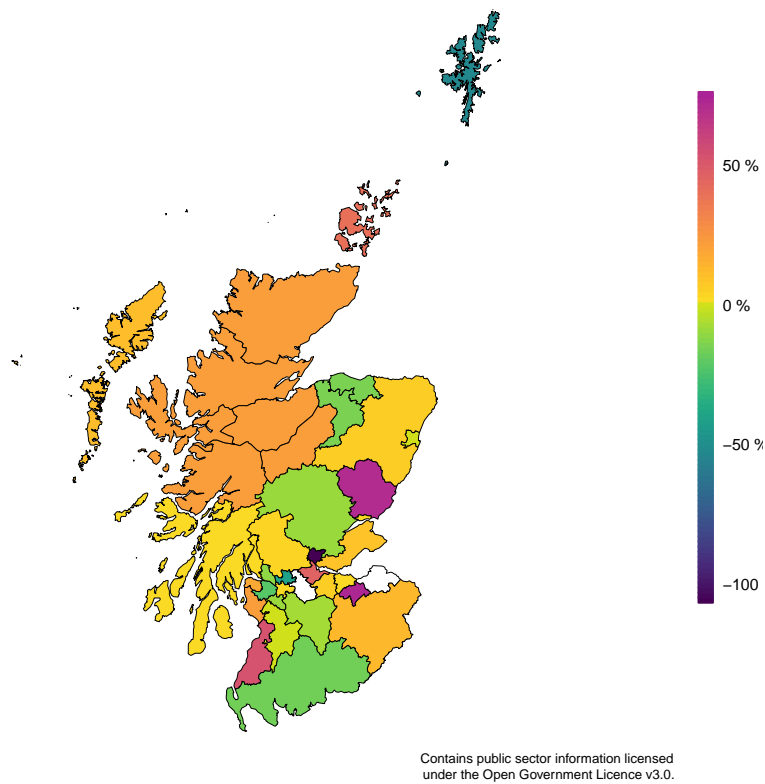


Figure 5: Map of change in parking expenditure from 2015-16 to 2016-17 (Boundary data for this map is from Office for National Statistics (2017a))

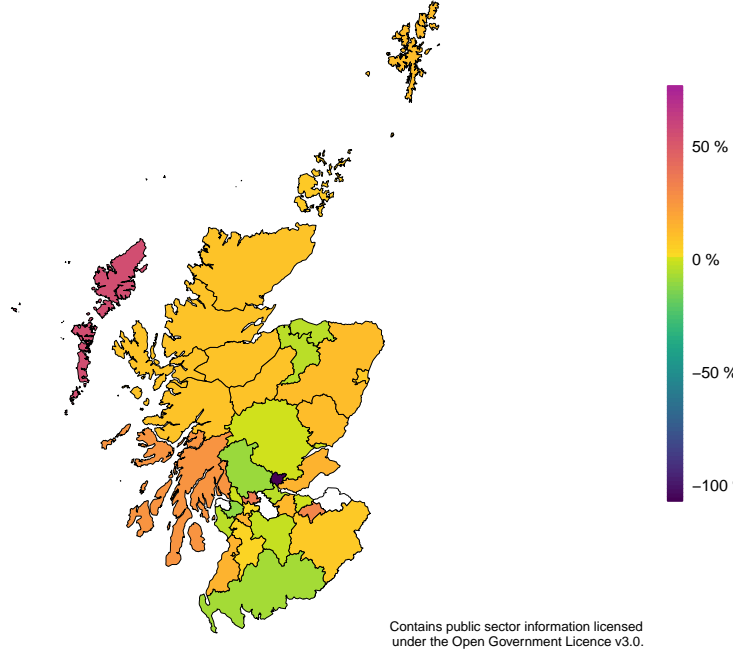


Figure 6: Map of average annual change in parking expenditure over the past four years from 2012-13 to 2016-17 (Boundary data for this map is from Office for National Statistics (2017a))

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	<i>9.12 %</i>	17.86 %
Total	33,390	33,431	36,126	38,199	42,605	<i>11.53 %</i>	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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