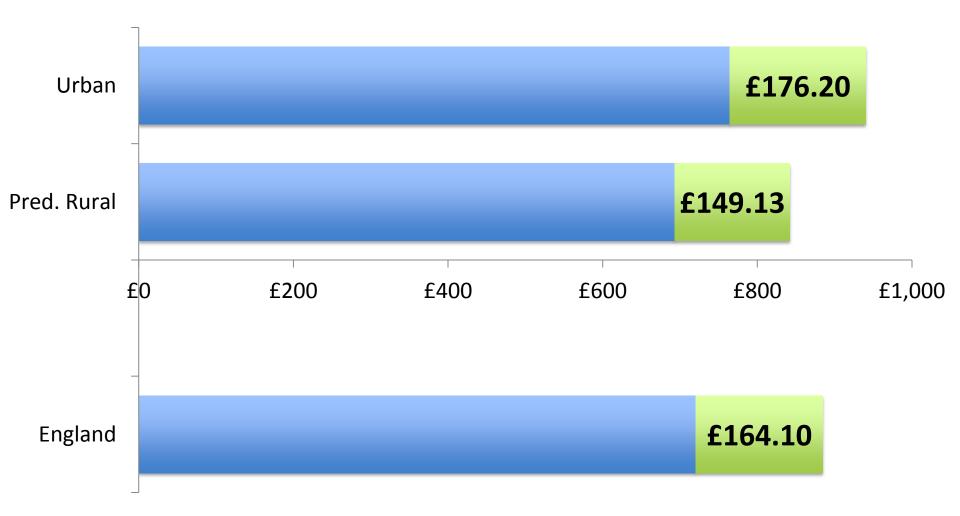
Spending Power Analysis

- 1. Spending Power per head is less in rural areas than in urban areas ... yet ...
- 2. Council Tax is much higher per head in rural areas than in urban areas ... this is because ...
- 3. Formula Grant is considerably lower per head in rural areas than urban areas ... but ...
- 4. Has Efficiency Support for Services in Sparse Areas (ESSSA) bridged the gap between rural and urban ?? ... and ...
- 5. Has the gap got wider with the 2013/14 Settlement ??

All Local Authorities (excluding fire authorities and GLA)



Other Grants Shown In Green



Public Health Grant shown in Orange



From Formula Grant and Council Tax



Council Tax is shown in Red, Formula Grant in Blue



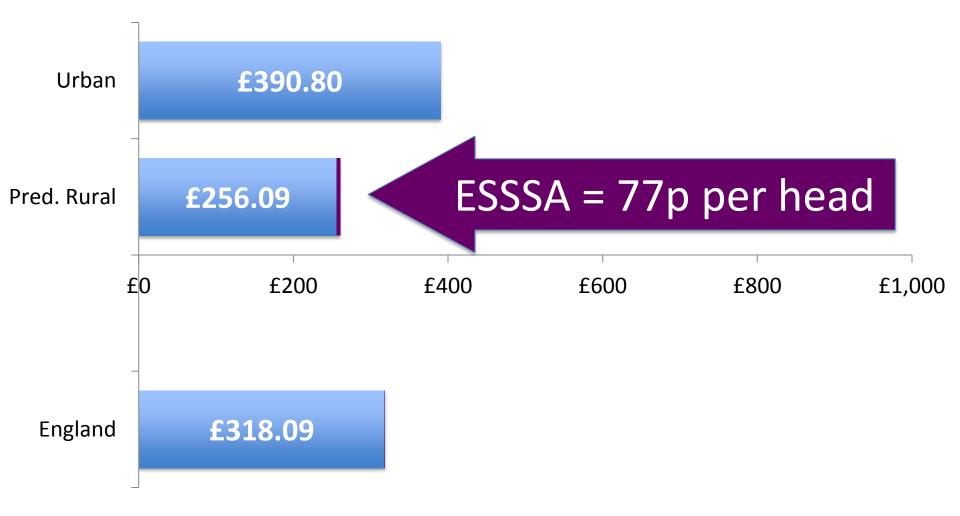
Council Tax is significantly higher per head in rural areas (by about £85)



ESSSA shown in purple



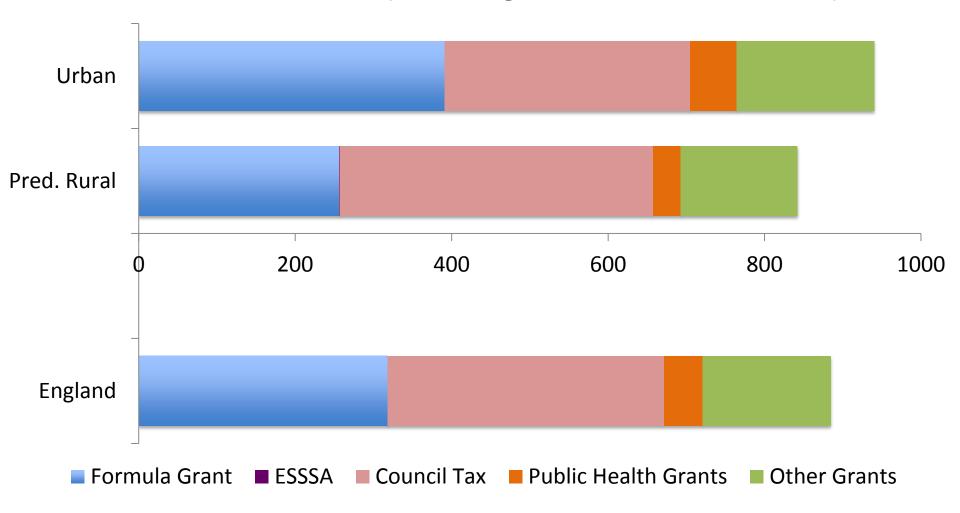
ESSSA shown in purple



Formula Grant is considerably lower per head in rural areas than urban areas (by about £135)



All Local Authorities (excluding fire authorities and GLA)



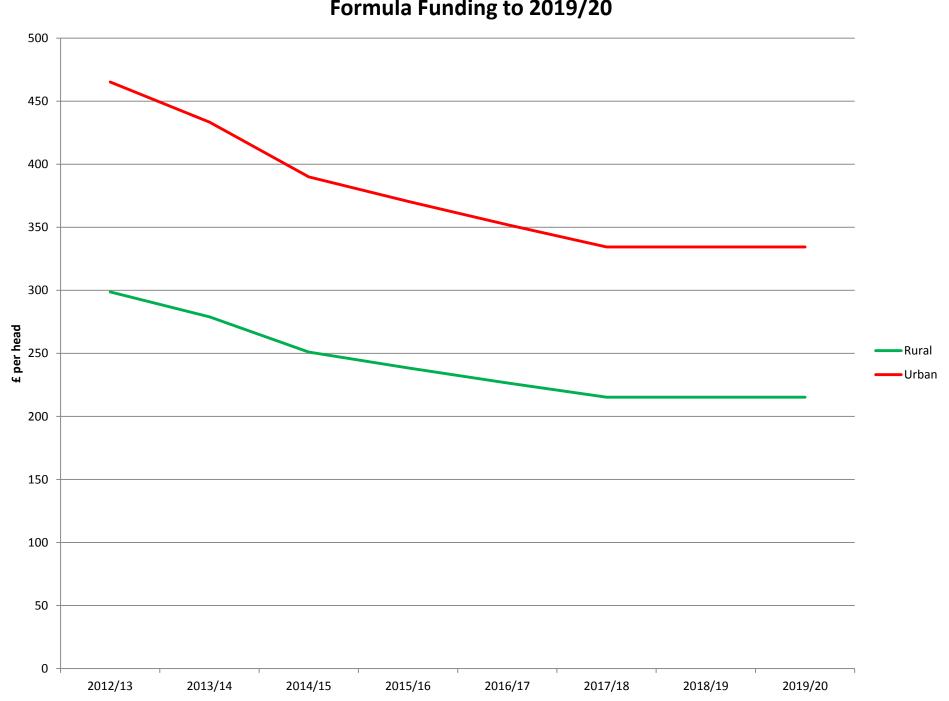
All Local Authorities (excluding fire authorities and GLA)

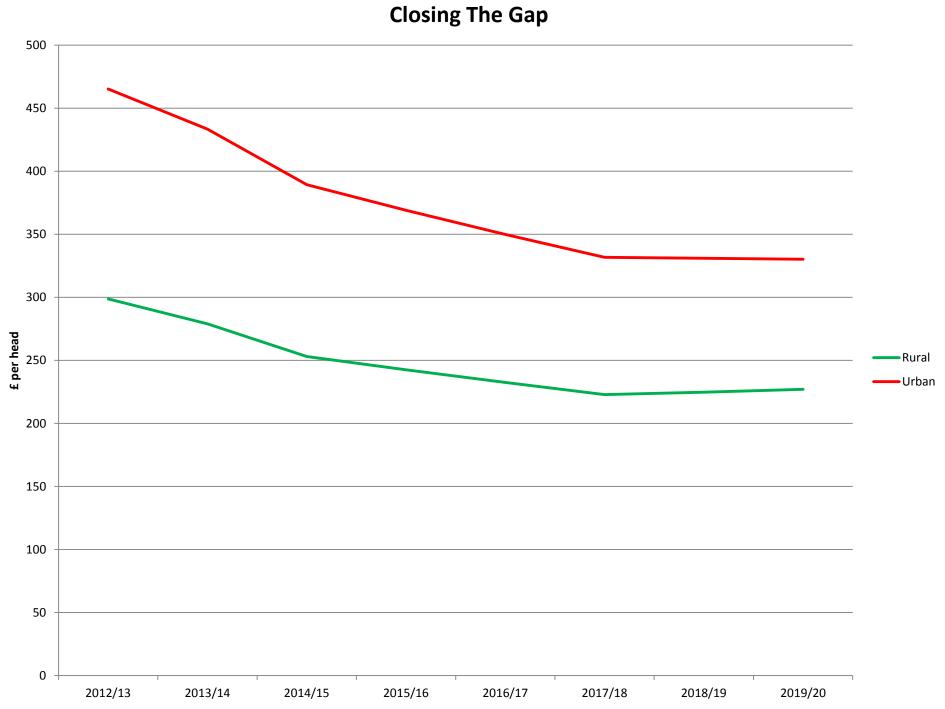


Has the gap got wider?

	Predominantly Rural	Predominantly Urban
Cash	-5.58%	-3.54%
Per Head	-6.05%	-6.55%
Per Dwelling	-4.97%	-2.95%

Formula Funding to 2019/20





Plus Points

Relatively small amounts

Government composition

Minus Points

• Little or no evidence...

...and no chance of getting much

No re-distribution until 2020?

Terrible prognosis for some urbans

Options

Unwind damping

Increase sparsity elements of formulae again

Reduce density element of EPCS

Grant from DCLG programme underspends

The Plan?

Ask to close gap by c.1.5% per year until 2020

Density element of EPCS best target

Damping will need to unwind

Expanded ESSSA as fall-back (starting 14/15)

Achieving the Plan

Rural authorities need to be involved

 Rural MPs need to continue to make the point to DGLG Ministers and Secretary of State

Rural Fair Shares Campaign