



Grant Thornton

Counting Torbay - Total Public Spending

Draft (figures to be validated)

29 October 2009

Draft

Contents		Page
1	Executive Summary	1
2	Background	3
3	Overall spend in Torbay	5
4	Local expenditure	7
5	Central Government Expenditure	8
6	Expenditure by Non Department Public Bodies	10
7	Expenditure by the European Union	12
8	Community strategy spending	13
9	Next Steps	14
Appendices		
	Appendix: Methodology	

1 Executive Summary

1.1 Background

Torbay already has successful examples of local joint working, such as the integrated commissioning of health and social care services. Torbay's Local Strategic Partnership - Torbay Strategic Partnership - is now implementing an innovative approach to strategic commissioning for the locality. This requires the virtual pooling of all public sector investment locally to maximise the outcomes of this investment in terms of economic and community well-being and prosperity, as enshrined in their Community Plan. To support this the partnership has agreed to progress a Total Place type initiative.

1.2 Context

The worsening state of public finances, and the anticipated cuts in spending required by the government - whoever wins the next general election - not only next year, but through to 2015 and beyond, means that the public sector across a locality will need to be radical in identifying solutions in order to improve services to customers, deliver better value, and realise efficiencies. This means that, whilst Total Place is currently being piloted, all localities will need to adopt similar approaches in order to be able to sustain and enhance the quality and effectiveness of service delivery, as well as improving their efficiency.

Through this initiative, Torbay seeks to understand actual, not assumed, spend, and believes that the size of the unitary area means that it this exercise is critical if outcomes are to be improved and significant efficiencies realised.

1.3 Total Public Spending

This report represents the initial stage in Torbay's Total Place initiative, where all public sector expenditure flows - from central and regional government, as well as local delivery agencies, such as the PCT, local council, fire and police - have been counted, to provide for the first time what "public sector plc" means for Torbay.

Our initial analysis indicates that the estimated total public sector spend in Torbay for 2007/08 was approximately £1.2 billion. Further analysis is required to validate this amount, but it should be noted that, as the purpose of this exercise is to provide an order of magnitude rather than very precise figures, there is a need to balance the time and resource required to increase the accuracy of these figures with the benefits achieved by doing so.

1.4 Future Challenges

There are two primary factors that will enable effective collaboration locally:

- 1 the commitment of local agencies' leaders
- 2 central government flexibility with national delivery structures.

However, before these factors can be tested, there are challenges inherent in the Total Place approach that must be effectively managed. These include:

- understanding what elements of the spend can be locally controlled or influenced, and how this analysis can best be used to identify service delivery improvements; such as

removing duplication across agencies, or identifying new ways of delivering services at a lower cost through joint innovation

- understanding the voice and changing needs of the customer and how this must shape service improvement locally; for example, by integrating delivery channels and customer pathways across agencies
- overcoming cultural and organisational barriers to cross-organisational improvements
- being able to understand cost-benefit investment decisions at the local level by looking at the costs and benefit to the public sector as a whole in that place
- being able to effectively benchmark spending analyses across localities
- being able to articulate changes required by the national government to affect improvement locally; for example, amendments to performance frameworks, financial regulations and ring fences.

Torbay Strategic Partnership must now decide how to progress to the next stage of work. For example, to identify a priority focus area for more detailed review, to identify how public sector spend in Torbay can be commissioned to provide improved outcomes and greater value for money.

2 Background

2.1 Introduction

Torbay Council and its strategic partners agreed at the meeting of the Torbay Strategic Partnership in July 2009 to undertake a review of public sector spending flows taking place in Torbay.

The scope of the review is to analyse all public sector revenue expenditure, on an actuals basis, that took place during the 2007/08 financial year in relation to all local, regional and national public sector bodies. It was agreed to use the methodology developed by the Total Place pre-pilot in Cumbria.

This review, called Counting Torbay, represents the first stage in identifying how public sector spend in Torbay can be commissioned to provide improved outcomes and greater value for money.

2.2 Our Approach

This report analyses total public expenditure in Torbay in the financial year 2007/08. This includes expenditure by local and regional bodies, Non-Departmental Public Bodies (NDPBs) and central government departments.

We have sought to replicate the approach used in Counting Cumbria by classifying public expenditure under the 10 United Nations COFOG (Classification of the Functions of Government) headings.

COFOG classifies public expenditure into ten high level areas¹ as follows:

- 1 General Public Services, which includes the democratic and financial management functions of government;
- 2 Defence;
- 3 Public order and safety, which includes police services, prisons, fire and civil defence;
- 4 Economic affairs, which includes support to the economy including business and employment and specific sector support;
- 5 Environmental protection, which includes waste management, pollution control and the protection of bio-diversity;
- 6 Housing and community amenities, which includes housing and community development;
- 7 Health, which includes medical products, outpatient and hospital activities and other public health services;
- 8 Recreation, culture and religion, which includes recreation, sport and cultural activities;
- 9 Education, which includes all levels of education from pre-primary and primary through to higher education and training.
- 10 Social Protection, which includes support in terms of cash benefits, shelter and other services to different sectors of the population.

¹ see <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regcst.asp?Cl=4&Lg=1>

We have restricted our analysis to classifying public expenditure into the top level headings only. Further detailed research would be required to break figures down to the next level and this would still require some subjective analysis which may not give accurate results

The accuracy of our analysis is constrained by the need to assimilate financial data reported in different formats across a wide variety of local, regional and national organisations and disaggregate this to a local level using a variety of proxy indicators depending on the nature of the expenditure. This requires some significant assumptions to be made in some areas. We have followed, where possible, the same methodology as outlined in Counting Cumbria, and so the same caveats apply in that this can only result in a general indication of the areas of public expenditure rather than a definitive analysis. The methodology is explained in more detail in Appendix A.

Draft

3 Overall spend in Torbay

3.1 Summary

We estimate that total public expenditure in Torbay in 2007/08 was £1,194 million. We have divided this into "local and regional" organisations, which includes:

- Torbay Council;
- South West Regional Development Agency;
- Torbay Care Trust;
- South West Regional Health Authority;
- Devon and Cornwall Police Authority; and
- Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue;

and national organisations which include the central government departments and, as a subset of this, Non-Departmental Public Bodies (NDPBs).

This can be broken down as follows:

Summary of public expenditure

Expenditure category (COFOG)	Central Government	of which, NDPBs	Local and Regional	TOTAL	%
	£m	£m	£m	£m	
General public services	10.0	0.2	32.0	42.0	4
Defence	0	0	0	0	0
Public order and safety	37.0	4.9	39.0	76.0	6
Economic affairs	67.0	5.0	4.0	71.0	6
Environmental protection	11.0	0.7	9.0	20.0	2
Housing and community	11.0	11.4	2.0	13.0	1
Health	55.0	2.3	254.0	309.0	26
Recreation, culture and	12.0	2.4	5.0	17.0	1
Education	179.0	45.9	84.0	263.0	22
Social protection	371.0	1.5	12.0	383.0	32
TOTAL	753.0²	74.3	441.0	1,194.0	100.0

² Total may differ from departmental split in chapter 5 due to rounding

3.2 Key Questions

As with Counting Cumbria, there are a number of key questions that need to be asked of this spending figure, such as:

- How well do the various organisations connect in making their spending decisions?
- Where are the best opportunities for spending the overall total more effectively?
- Which spending streams should be linked by common management and objectives?
- Would Torbay citizens chose to spend the money this way?
- How clearly is the Torbay voice heard in shaping expenditure by non-Torbay bodies?

Draft

4 Local expenditure

4.1 Summary

The estimated expenditure by Torbay-based bodies by expenditure category for 2007/08 was:

	£millions	Percentage
General public services	32	7
Defence	0	0
Public order and safety	39	9
Economic affairs	4	1
Environmental protection	9	2
Housing and community	2	1
Health	254	57
Recreation, culture and religion	5	1
Education	84	19
Social protection	12	3
TOTAL	441	100

This is made up of the following expenditure by Torbay-based bodies

	£millions	Percentage
Torbay Council	175	39
South West Regional Development Agency	4	1
Torbay Care Trust	223	51
Devon and Cornwall Police	31	7
Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue	8	2
TOTAL*	441	100

*we have also allowed for a proportion (£0.2m) of the South West Strategic Health Authority's administration costs in this figure

It should be noted that the SWRDA spend reflects project specific spend in 2007/08 (plus an estimated allocation of SWRDA overheads) and so does not reflect SWRDA's year on year spend in Torbay. In fact, the six SWRDA funded projects with spend relating to 2007/08 represent a total of £15m of grant approvals and over £250m of inward investment over the lifetime of the associated projects.

5 Central Government Expenditure

5.1 Summary

We have estimated public expenditure by government departments in Torbay using expenditure identified for regional impacts within the Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses (PESA) 2009, and disaggregated this down to the Torbay level.

	£million
General public services:	13
of which:	
public and common services	12
international services	1
Defence	0
Public order and safety	39
Economic affairs:	67
of which:	
enterprise and economic development	7
science and technology	4
employment policies	14
agriculture, fisheries and forestry	13
transport	29
Environmental protection	11
Housing and community amenities	17
Health	228
Recreation, culture and religion	12
Education	264
of which:	
education	130
training	134
Social protection	395
TOTAL	1,046

In the table below we have allocated expenditure to individual departments using the same basis as the Counting Cumbria methodology. At this stage we have allocated "transfers to Torbay" on a simple pro-rata basis aligned to the Cumbria split, without further detailed analysis. The differences in the "per head" spend between the Torbay and Cumbria analyses is marked in some cases and suggests that a more detailed review of the methodology is required, together with reality checking with spending agencies in Torbay. In particular, the Counting Cumbria methodology produced anomalous results for both Education and Social Protection spend, and we have at this stage revised these to reflect a simplified allocation based on "young population" for Education and "total population" for Social Protection.

Department	Direct to public	Transfers to Torbay	Total
Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform	15	0	15
Children, Schools and Families	12	86	98
Communities and Local Government	14	8	22
Culture, Media and Sport	13	0	13
Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	25	0	25
Innovation, Universities and Skills	170	0	170
International Development	1	0	1
Transport	30	0	30
Work and Pensions	377	25	402
Health	55	173	228
Foreign Office	1	0	1
Home Office	7	2	9
Ministry of Defence	1	0	1
Ministry of Justice	29	0	29
Other Central Government	0	2	2
TOTAL	750	296	1,046

All figures in £millions

The "direct to public" figure is reflected in the summary table in chapter 3. However, note that the totals differ slightly due to rounding.

6 Expenditure by Non Department Public Bodies

6.1 Analysis of NDPBs

The full list of Non Departmental Public Bodies (NDPBs) from 'Public Bodies 2008' were considered. This list was then reduced to 107 by excluding all non-executive NDPBs and those that did not have any connection to Torbay, for example regional bodies outside of the South West and organisations connected with a single service such as a museum located in London.³

Each NDPB was allocated to one of the COFOG categories, since it would be impractical to allocate expenditure across an individual organisation to several categories and because by their nature NDPBs tend to focus on one key category. The allocation set out within Counting Cumbria was used as a starting point for this stage of the counting process, a recommended next step would be to review the allocation basis and make any required changes.

The total spend of each NDPB was found through departmental or the individual NDPB accounts. Since each of these accounts are presented slightly differently there are likely to be inconsistencies in the total spend across the 107 bodies. This is an area that would require further focus in order to gain a higher degree of confidence in the figures. The spend allocated to Torbay was then calculated by using a single category of apportionment for each NDPB e.g. population or land area and comparing the Torbay figure with the total figure for the area covered by that specific NDPB e.g. England and Wales, Great Britain or the United Kingdom.

A summary of the estimated spend by NDPBs in Torbay is set out in the following table:

	£ million	%
General public services	0.2	0.3
Defence	0	0
Public order and safety	4.9	6.5
Economic affairs	5.0	6.7
Environmental protection	0.7	1.0

³ A consideration of the list of NDPBs selected by stakeholders within Torbay would increase ownership of the figures contained within this section of the report.

	£ million	%
Housing and community amenities	11.4	15.3
Health	2.3	3.1
Recreation/culture/religion	2.4	3.2
Education	45.9	61.8
Social protection	1.5	2.0
Total	74.3	

The total expenditure by NDPBs in Torbay is estimated at £74.3m.

There are a number of issues associated with calculating the proportion of expenditure by NDPBs that is spent in Torbay. These include:

- The spend is unlikely to be evenly distributed according to a single factor - UK Sport or the National Endowment for Science, Technology and the Arts, for example, are unlikely to spend evenly across the country on the basis of proportionate population.
- Torbay residents are unlikely to have any influence over the spend of the majority of NDPBs - a significant sum may be spent in the authority in one year and very little spent in following years. The level of spend and services provided with that spend are generally determined outside of the area.

7 Expenditure by the European Union

7.1 Introduction

Torbay has access to the South West Objective 2 and Objective 3 Structural Funds programmes. These programmes are administered by the Government Office South West and cover some 585,000 people in the districts of West Devon, Torridge, North Devon and South Hams, most of Plymouth, parts of Torbay and West Somerset and 5 wards in inner city Bristol.

In Torbay, Objective 2 money is available for projects in Blatchcombe, Cockington with Chelston, Furzeham with Churston, St Peters with St Marys, Tormohun and Torwood.

Funded entirely from the European Unions European Social Fund the Objective 3 programme is available across the South West (except Cornwall and Isles of Scilly) and funds training, human resources and equal opportunities schemes to promote employability of people.

Objective 3 can provide financial support towards the running costs of projects run by a variety of organisations. These projects can include those for training, employment, education, research and childcare. ESF also supports Government programmes, including New Deal.

As with Counting Cumbria, for the purpose of this analysis we have assumed that the majority of this spend is through local and regional agencies and therefore have not accounted for it separately.

8 Community strategy spending

8.1 Spend compared to Torbay priorities

The priorities of the Torbay Strategic Partnership (TSP) have been documented in 'Turning the Tide' as follows:

- 1 Learning and Skills for the Future
- 2 Pride in the Bay
- 3 Stronger Communities
- 4 The New Economy.

It is helpful to consider how the total public sector spend within Torbay compares to the priorities that the LSP has set for the area. The table below seeks to estimate the level of expenditure by type of body against the four priorities set out above.

	£ million	%
Learning and Skills for the Future		
Pride in the Bay		
Stronger Communities		
The New Economy		
TOTAL		

This analysis will need to be completed as part of the next stage of work.

9 Next Steps

9.1 Counting Torbay in the Context of Total Place

The Total Place pilots, currently working towards a February 2010 reporting deadline, are following a series of stages, as follows:

- 1 Agree governance and management arrangements
- 2 High level counting exercise of all public sector expenditure flows relating to the locality
- 3 Scoping priority focus areas for detailed review, including customer insight
- 4 "Deep dive" analysis of priority focus areas
- 5 Identification of new and innovative delivery approaches
- 6 Identification of efficiencies
- 7 Identification of barriers - local and national

Counting Torbay therefore represents the second of these stages. For this work to progress, and to identify significant opportunities for service transformation across Torbay public sector, to improve services to customers, deliver better value and realise early efficiencies, the TSP will need to discuss and agree its next steps. For example, to maximise the detailed analysis now required, it is recommended that the TSP agrees a priority focus area. Examples of the Total Place pilots' focus areas are:

- Outcomes and experience of children and carers
- Safer, stronger and healthier neighborhoods
- Services for older people
- Housing to help regeneration

9.2 Actions Required to Complete the Counting Exercise

Further action is required to complete the counting exercise. This relates to validating the figures, particularly for local public sector bodies, to ensure ownership of the counting exercise.

Work is also required on the regional and central government spending figures. To illustrate, for central government spend this would require:

- a review of the way in which some elements of spend (particularly Education and Social Protection) are allocated down to a Torbay level from the total regional spend identified in PESA 2009; and
- a review of how spend is identified as direct central government spend in Torbay or central government spend via local agencies.

and for NDPBs:

- The list of selected NDPBs needs to be reviewed to sense check those that have been included, and to identify any potential omissions.
- Review the allocation basis for NDPB spend, and where appropriate, agree to any changes to the apportionment methods used. This is felt to be a particular area of challenge within the Counting Cumbria methodology applied. Various population

statistics have been used as the apportionment method for allocating spend for many of the NDPBs. However, the level of population in an area is not always an indicator of the level of service provided. For example, it may be possible to allocate spending on Youth Justice more accurately than looking at the population age of 15 - 24 - ie using crime figures or perhaps statistics held by the YOT on young people held in custody. It should be noted that there is a need to balance the time and resource required to increase the accuracy of these figures with the benefits achieved by doing so.

- Inconsistencies in formats of accounts means that figures may not be compared on a like-for-like basis.

In addition, the analysis will need to be allocated across Turning the Tide priorities.

It should be noted that, whilst some further quality assurance of this area is recommended, as the purpose of this exercise is to provide an order of magnitude rather than very precise figures it is not recommended that significant resource is spent ensuring that these figures are completely comparable.

Draft

Appendix: Methodology

Introduction

We have used the methodology publicly available in the Counting Cumbria report from 2008. The Sources of data for this study include:

- HM Treasury Public Expenditure Statistical Analysis (PESA) 2009
- Annual Accounts for 2007/08 for the NDPBs
- Annual accounts for:
 - Torbay Council
 - South West Regional Health Authority
 - Devon and Cornwall Police Authority
 - Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue;
- Spending data provided by:
 - Torbay Council
 - South West Regional Development Agency
 - Torbay Care Trust.

At this stage our results can only give an indication of where spend is allocated. In following the Counting Cumbria methodology we have had to make assumptions in some cases about the approach used. In other cases, we have changed the approach where we have felt that the resulting figures for Torbay were not robust. This is the case, for example, with allocating central government spend to Education and Social Protection where we have simplified the factors used to reduce regional spend detailed in PESA 2009 to reach the spend relevant to Torbay.

Similarly, we have not at this stage been able to analyse how central government spend is directed to Torbay agencies or spent directly by central government itself in Torbay. Therefore we have relied on the Counting Cumbria allocation as a proxy and this can only serve as an indication of the scale of direct total central government spend in Torbay and would require further detailed analysis.

The number and range of activity of NDPBs also produced a range of methodological issues which are indicated below.

Non Departmental Public Bodies

The NDPBs included within this report are set out below, along with the key information that was used to calculate the spend in Torbay.

NDPB	COFOG category	Approximate value	Allocation method
Learning and Skills Council	Education	26,466,744	Employment

Counting Torbay - Draft (figures to be validated)

Higher Education Funding Council for England	Education	16,746,091	Student age
Housing Corporation	Housing and Community amenities	6,174,126	Households
Big Lottery Fund	Housing and Community amenities	2,519,780	Population
English Partnerships	Housing and Community amenities	2,012,154	Households
Training and Development Agency for Schools	Education	1,609,892	School age
Arts Council England	Recreation, culture and religion	1,377,867	Population
National Policing Improvement Agency	Public order and safety	1,298,160	Population
Science and Technology Facilities Council	Economic affairs	1,220,057	Population
Youth Justice Board for England and Wales	Public order and safety	1,071,440	Student age
Serious Organised Crime Agency	Public order and safety	1,031,742	Population
Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council	Economic affairs	1,018,888	Economy
Construction Industry Training Board	Economic affairs	894,969	Construction
Criminal Injuries Compensation Authority	Public order and safety	776,549	Population

Counting Torbay - Draft (figures to be validated)

Health Protection Agency	Health	714,264	Population
Medical Research Council	Health	665,632	Population
Health and Safety Executive	Health	576,630	Employment
Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council	Economic affairs	542,209	Economy
Commission for Social Care Inspection	Social protection	503,702	Elderly
Environment Agency	Environmental protection	491,698	Area
Independent Living Fund	Social protection	490,851	Elderly
English Heritage	Housing and Community amenities	484,305	Households
British Transport Police Authority	Public order and safety	466,438	Population
Qualifications and Curriculum Authority	Education	357,605	Student age
Sport England	Recreation, culture and religion	351,114	Population
Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service	Social protection	273,528	School age
Quality Improvement Agency	Education	260,128	Employment
Arts and Humanities Research Council	Economic affairs	227,782	Population

Counting Torbay - Draft (figures to be validated)

Horserace Betting Levy Board	Economic affairs	216,270	Income
Technology Strategy Board	Economic affairs	206,671	Economy
National College for School Leadership	Education	201,157	School age
Healthcare Commission	Health	192,091	Population
Economic and Social Research Council	Economic affairs	186,029	Economy
Museums, Libraries and Archives Council	Recreation, culture and religion	172,718	Population
General Social Care Council	Social protection	171,094	Elderly
VisitBritain	Recreation, culture and religion	158,496	Population
UK Film Council	Recreation, culture and religion	146,493	Population
UK Sport	Recreation, culture and religion	145,821	Population
Natural England	Environmental protection	121,406	Area
Student Loans Company Ltd	Education	101,554	Student age
Natural Environment Research Council	Environmental protection	93,211	Area
The Pensions Regulator	General public services	92,016	Elderly

Counting Torbay - Draft (figures to be validated)

Advisory, Conciliation & Arbitration Service (ACAS)	General public services	88,071	Employment
Meat and Livestock Commission	Economic affairs	86,535	Agriculture
Capacitybuilders	Housing and Community amenities	85,433	Population
Independent Police Complaints Commission	Public order and safety	84,066	Population
British Educational Communications and Technology Agency	Education	78,169	School age
Commission for Patient and Public Involvement in Health	Health	76,650	Population
National Endowment for Science, Technology and the Arts	Economic affairs	68,920	Population
Equality and Human Rights Commission	Social protection	60,109	Population
National Biological Standards Board	Economic affairs	59,993	Population
UK CES	Education	53,069	Employment
Security Industry Authority	Public order and safety	49,829	Population
Partnership for Schools	Education	48,388	School age

Counting Torbay - Draft (figures to be validated)

Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment	Housing and Community amenities	39,032	Households
Information Commissioner's Office	General public services	37,016	Population
Competition Commission	Economic affairs	35,025	Economy
Monitor – Independent Regulator of NHS Foundation Trusts	Health	33,798	Population
National Heritage Memorial Fund	Housing and Community amenities	33,762	Population
Gambling Commission	Economic affairs	24,161	Economy
Parole Board	Public order and safety	23,813	Population
Commission for Rural Communities	Housing and Community amenities	23,091	Agriculture
Judicial Appointments Commission	Public order and safety	22,013	Population
Engineering Construction Industry Training Board	Economic affairs	21,422	Manufacturing
Standards Board for England	General public services	20,574	Population
Home Grown Cereals Authority	Economic affairs	20,264	Agriculture
Food from Britain	Economic affairs	19,157	Agriculture

Counting Torbay - Draft (figures to be validated)

Consumer Council for Postal Services (known as Postwatch)	Economic affairs	18,874	Population
School Food Trust	Education	18,865	School age
National Lottery Commission	Economic affairs	18,056	Population
Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority	Health	17,340	Population
Gas & Electricity Consumer Council (Energy Watch)	Economic affairs	16,711	Economy
Criminal Cases Review Commission	Public order and safety	16,693	Population
Public Lending Right	Housing and Community amenities	16,484	Population
Community Development Foundation	Recreation, culture and religion	14,625	Population
Consumer Council for Water	Economic affairs	14,527	Population
Appointments Commission	Health	13,440	Population
British Potato Council	Economic affairs	12,473	Agriculture
Rail Passengers Council	Economic affairs	12,099	Population
Horticulture Development Council	Economic affairs	11,856	Agriculture
Investors in People UK	Economic affairs	11,588	Employment

Counting Torbay - Draft (figures to be validated)

Firebuy	Public order and safety	11,529	Population
Human Tissue Authority	Health	10,943	Population
Milk Development Council	Economic affairs	10,301	Agriculture
The Pensions Advisory Service	Social protection	8,970	Elderly
Design Council	Economic affairs	8,362	Economy
Independent Housing Ombudsman Ltd	Housing and Community amenities	8,010	Households
11 MILLION	Social protection	7,522	School age
Office of the Immigration Services Commissioner	Public order and safety	7,500	Ethnic
Gangmasters Licensing Authority	Economic affairs	6,928	Agriculture
Culture South West	Recreation, culture and religion	5,961	Population
Competition Service	Economic affairs	4,946	Economy
Legal Services Commission	Public order and safety	4,579	Population
Hearing Aid Council	Health	3,809	Elderly
LEASE (The Leasehold Advisory Service)	Housing and Community amenities	3,139	Households

Counting Torbay - Draft (figures to be validated)

Football Licensing Authority	Recreation, culture and religion	3,008	Population
Sea Fish Industry Authority	Economic affairs	3,000	Area
Commission for the Compact	Social protection	2,943	Population
Joint Nature Conservation Committee	Environmental protection	2,542	Area
Health and Safety Commission	Health	1,837	Employment
Alcohol Education and Research Council	Health	1,513	Population
SITPRO Limited	Economic affairs	1,261	Economy
Office for Fair Access	General public services	1,076	Population
Renewable Fuels Agency	Environmental protection	225	Population
British Hallmarking Council	Economic affairs	137	Economy
Railway Heritage Committee	Recreation, culture and religion	34	Area
National Consumer Council x 3	Economic affairs	0	Economy

Allocations

The basis of allocated expenditure of NDPBs was as follows:

Population	Population
Area	Land area
Employment	Total employment
Agriculture	Employment in agriculture
Economy	Total economic activity
Ethnic	Ethnic population
Households	Total households
Income	Total household income
School age	Population aged 5 - 18
Student age	Population aged 15 - 24
Construction	Employment in the construction industry
Manufacturing	Employment in manufacturing
Elderly	Population aged 65+



Grant Thornton

www.grant-thornton.co.uk

© 2009 Grant Thornton UK LLP. All rights reserved.

"Grant Thornton" means Grant Thornton UK LLP, a limited liability partnership.

Grant Thornton UK LLP is a member firm within Grant Thornton International Ltd ('Grant Thornton International'). Grant Thornton International and the member firms are not a worldwide partnership. Services are delivered by the member firms independently.

We have not been formally contracted to undertake this piece of work. This publication has been prepared only as a guide. No responsibility can be accepted by us for loss occasioned to any person acting or refraining from acting as a result of any material in this publication