

# Oflog Dashboard Report for Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council

This is a report which demonstrates the Oflog dashboard data in the form of bar charts, using LG Inform, the Local Government Association's data benchmarking tool. Please select your authority using the modifier at the top of the report. A relevant comparison group will be suggested, or you can also select your own.

Whilst councils run the services listed below (except for 'Skills') and control the spending, and they regularly make decisions which may impact on performance, it should be noted that factors like the characteristics of residents and areas can also have a large influence on a council's activity and performance.

Other points which are important to note are the following:

- comparisons should only be made between similar authorities (for example, it's not necessarily appropriate to compare the rate of apprenticeships in Forest of Dean with Westminster, because of the different number and size of employers in each area)
- performance can be impacted by factors outside of councils' control (for example, the number and proportion of older people in an area, or the type of housing)
- it is possible that a council may choose to focus resources on a more pressing local issue which does not feature in the (national) dashboard below, and this means their improvement journey may differ from other authorities for a particular metric or set of metrics.

In addition, individual indicators should not be looked at in isolation from one another, but in the round. And the data displayed in this report should not be assumed to provide answers but, rather, allow users to ask questions and explore what is going on within a service. There may be explanations for a council's performance compared to others which are not immediately obvious without exploration.

Please note that, in two-tier areas (where there is both a county and a district council operating) there are some services where just one of those councils has responsibility for delivery. Therefore, in that situation, the other council may show a value of zero or missing because it does not deliver the service.

The metrics in the charts below are taken from various published national data collections: source information for each metric is listed under the chart, for a more detailed view. All data is shown as it appears in the source publication; if your chosen authority doesn't feature in one of the charts, this is because the value was either missing from the original publication, is suppressed due to disclosure rules of the publication source or, as outlined above, is not responsible for the service.

## Waste Metrics

The charts in this section relate to the generation of household waste and the rates of recycling. Note that, in two-tier areas where there is both a county and a district authority, the district is responsible for waste collection and the county for waste disposal. Therefore, in some charts the value may be zero or missing for these types of authority.

The factors that affect the amount of waste and recycling rates are complex. Performance can be influenced by council decisions, for example, whether they choose to collect food waste, collect all types of plastic, collect general waste on a weekly or fortnightly basis and invest in waste prevention. However, differences between councils may not simply be due to performance, but also to circumstances outside authorities' control. For example, research has shown the following:

- waste infrastructure, such as size of bin, amount of internal or external storage a resident has to keep waste, type of bin and method of collection are also important
- number of different types of materials collected, and proximity to recycling centres affect recycling levels
- housing type has a big impact on recycling rates, with flats and high density housing often having lower rates; and houses producing more garden waste.

And socio-economic factors include:

- level of occupancy of households
- levels of education or income
- how normalised the behaviour is across the community
- levels of satisfaction derived from recycling
- concern for the public good.

As a result, it is **often not appropriate to conclude the performance of a council simply based on a comparison** of its data with others of the same type; it is also important to understand the characteristics of the area and its population as well.

For more information about the factors affecting recycling, see:



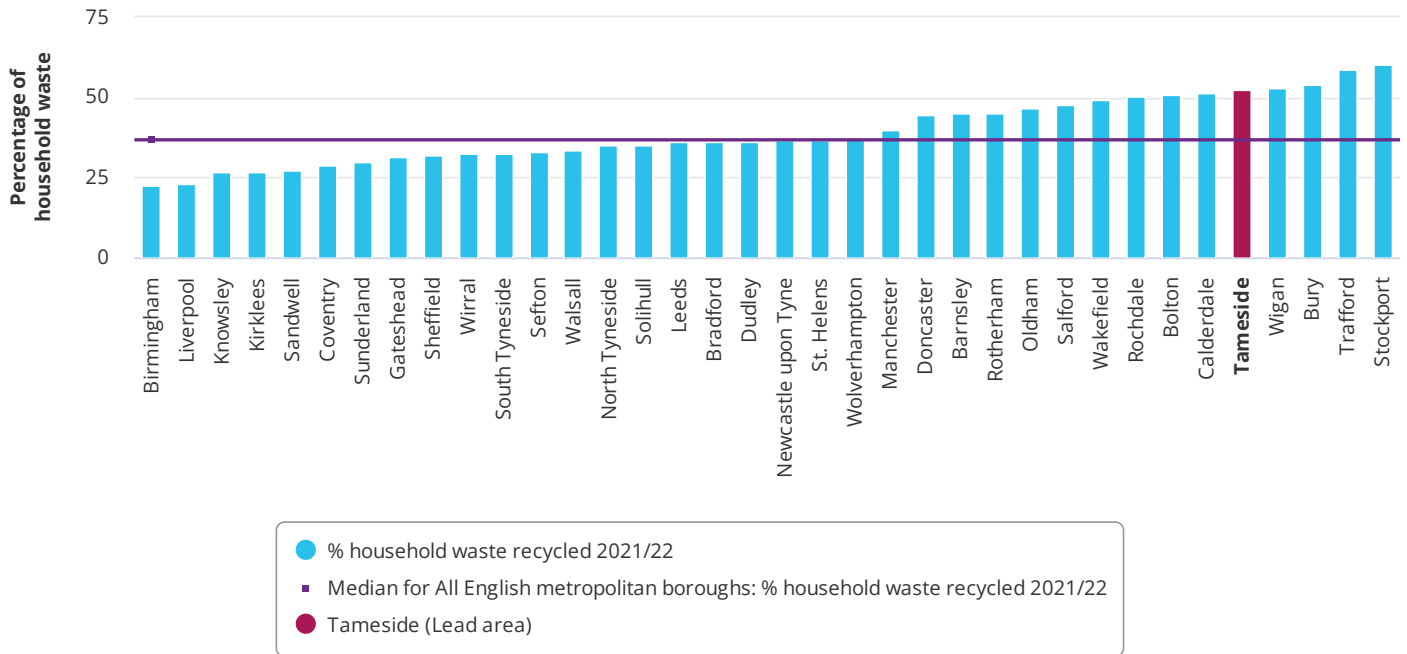
## Household waste recycling rate

This is the percentage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the authority for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion as a proportion of the total tonnage of household waste collected. 'Household waste' means those types of waste which are to be treated as household waste for the purposes of Part II of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 by reason of the provisions of the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992.

It should be noted that recycling rates are based on weight (tonnages). Garden waste is a heavy material and this can be a factor in higher recycling rates in areas with lots of gardens. In addition, lower recycling rates are often associated with areas with lots of flats, since it can be more difficult to store recycling, or it needs to be taken to communal, external locations.

In 2021/22, the percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting for Tameside was 52.60%, which was above the All English metropolitan boroughs median percentage of 36.55%.

### Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting (2021/22) for All English metropolitan boroughs



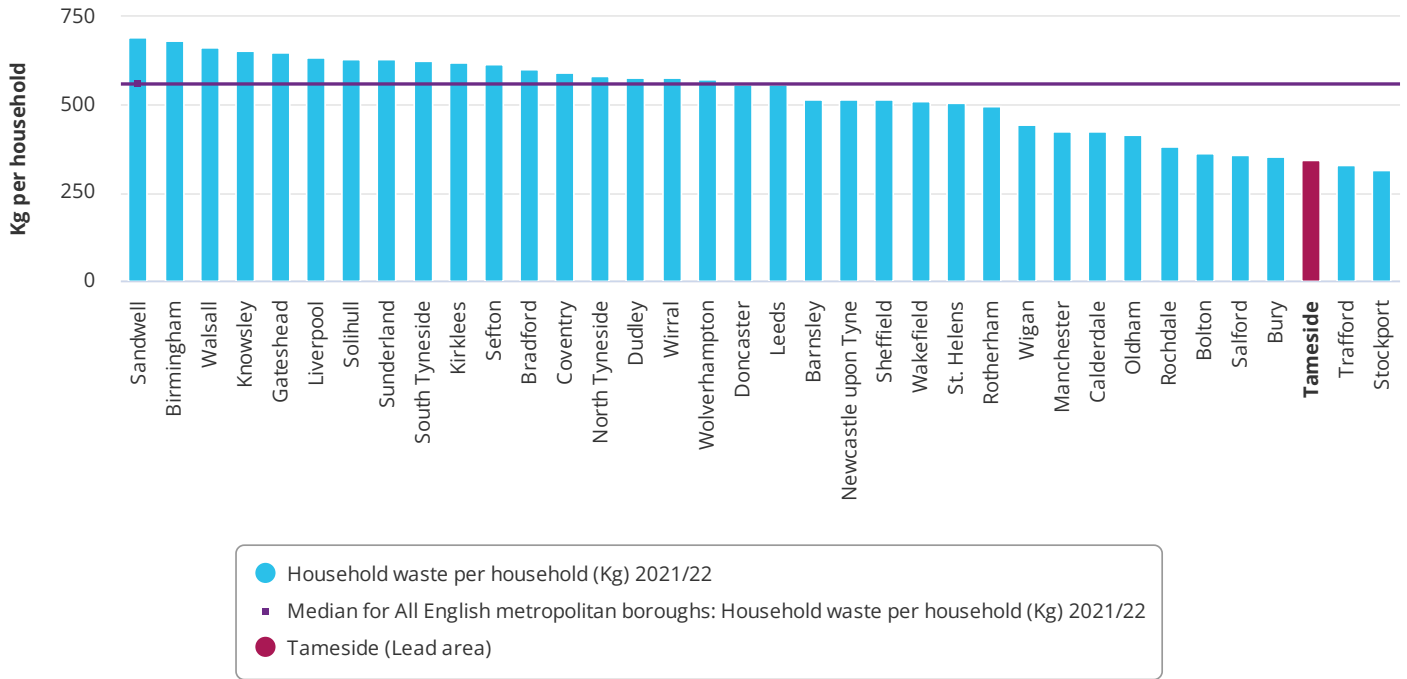
**Source:** Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Local authority collected waste management, [Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting \(annual\)](#) , **Data updated:** 28 Nov 2023

## Amount of residual household waste

This chart shows the number of kilograms of residual household waste collected per household. Residual waste is any collected household waste that is not sent for reuse, recycling or composting.

In 2021/22, the amount of residual household waste collected per household for Tameside was 343.30 kilograms, which was below the All English metropolitan boroughs median amount of 559.45 kilograms per household.

### Residual household waste per household (annual) (2021/22) for All English metropolitan boroughs



**Source:** Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, Local authority collected waste management, [Residual household waste per household \(annual\)](#),  
**Data updated:** 28 Nov 2023

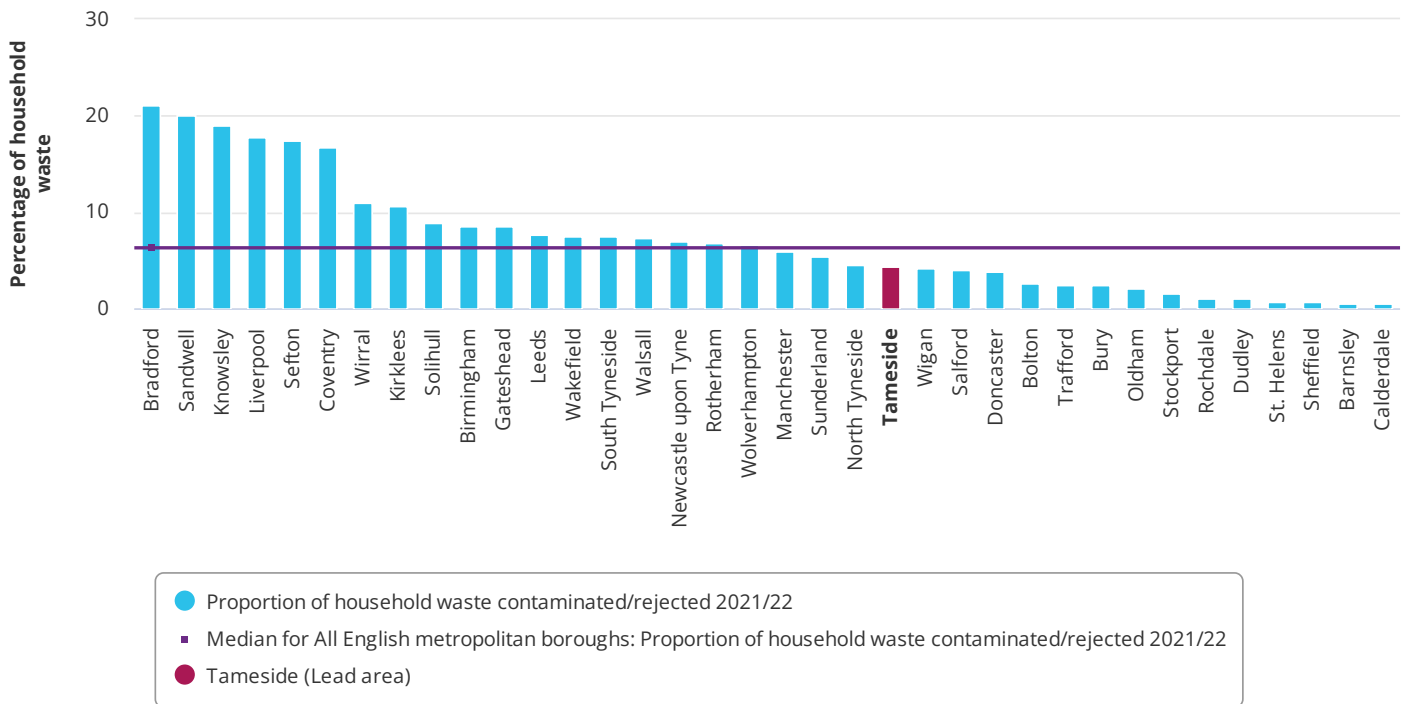
## Household recycling contamination rate

Contamination is the action of polluting a waste stream with anything that shouldn't be there. This includes general waste items going into a recycling bin (placing a glass bottle into a mixed paper recycling bin for example), or when materials are not properly cleaned, such as when food residue remains on a plastic yogurt container.

The chart below shows the estimated amount of household recycling that is rejected, as a percentage of all waste intended to be recycled. Waste intended to be recycled is the sum of household waste sent for recycling plus estimated rejects. Household estimated rejects is calculated from total household waste not sent for recycling minus household waste collected not with the intention for recycling (the difference between total unrecycled waste and waste that was not intended to be recycled).

In 2021/22, the proportion of household waste contaminated/rejected for Tameside was 4.34%, which was below the All English metropolitan boroughs median proportion of 6.23%.

### Proportion of household waste contaminated/rejected (2021/22) for All English metropolitan boroughs



**Source:**

Calculated by LG Inform, N/A, [Proportion of household waste contaminated/rejected](#) , **Data updated:** 28 Nov 2023

## Adult Social Care Metrics

The charts in this section relate to adult social care services for people whose care is partly or wholly supported by the local authority. It therefore excludes care for people which is wholly private and self-funded. Note that, in two-tier areas where there is both a county and a district authority, the county is responsible for adult social care services. Therefore, there will be no charts in this section for a district authority. You may change the report, to show your county council's data, by using the modifier at the top of the report.

Some of the data in the charts is taken from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF). In England, ASCOF brings together data to help government (both central and local) drive improvements in social care through the measurement of long-term outcomes for the individuals who use social care and their carers.

Whilst the data is helpful to measure performance, it should be noted that a significant part of the difference between councils can be due to characteristics of the local population that are beyond the control of the council. For example, an area with a well-performing care system could appear to have worse outcomes than another area with a poorer-performing system, because its population is less healthy/has higher needs for care and support.

However, the ASCOF data does provide councils with information so they can monitor the impact of local interventions and decisions: they can compare the 'before' and 'after' in their own authority for outcomes that matter most to people, and to identify their priorities for making improvements.

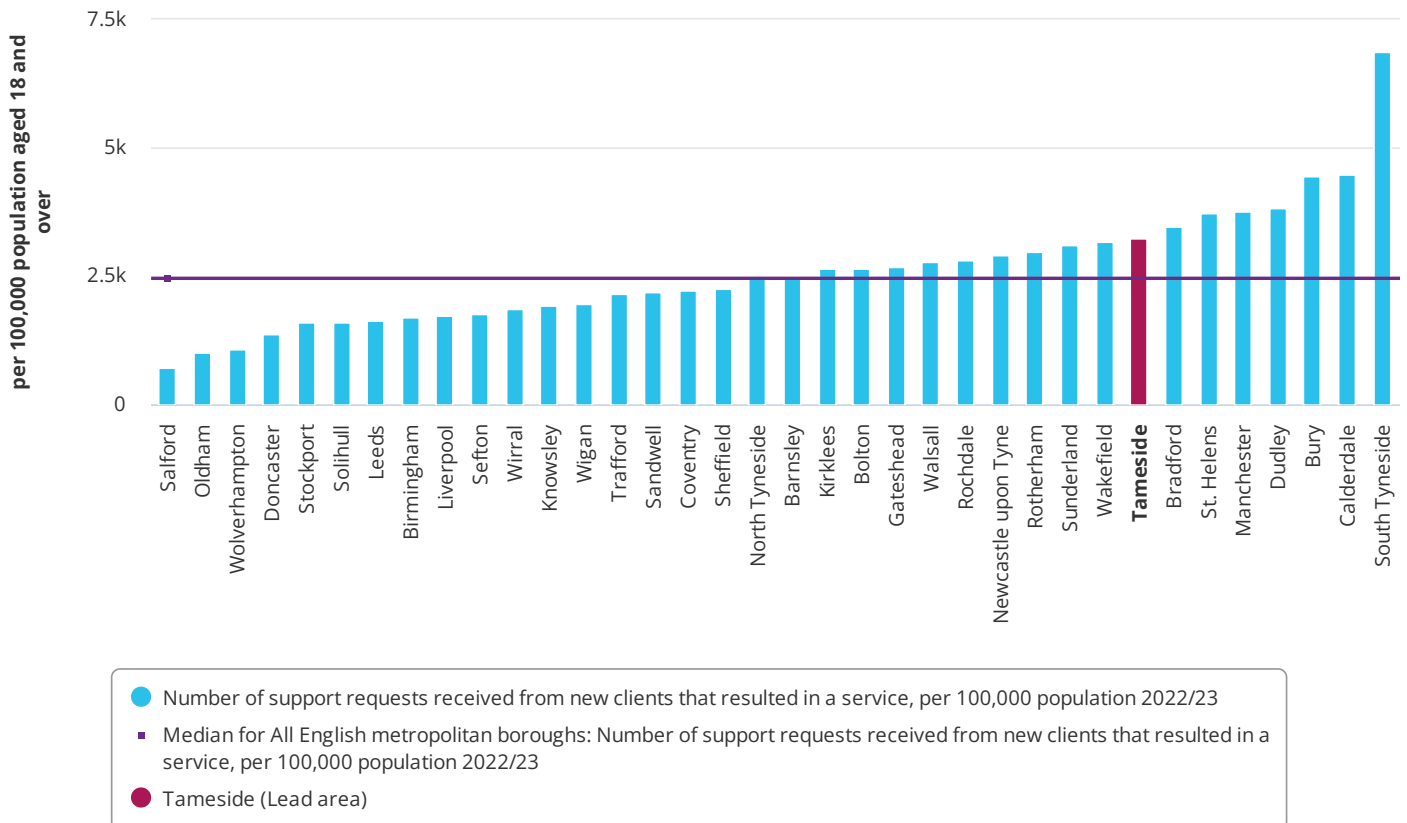
## Requests resulting in a service

The chart below shows number of adult social care support requests received from new clients by the local authority that resulted in a service, per 100,000 population.

The metric provides a measure of the volume of care services being accessed in an area from the authority. It is a measure of local need, although it does exclude those who may have needs which are not severe enough to result in a service (who may be signposted to other services or provided with universal services). This is a contextual metric rather than an explicit measure of performance. It will be affected by demographic factors, such as the average care needs, wealth and age of the population.

In 2022/23, the number of support requests received from new clients that resulted in a service for Tameside was 3,238 per 100,000 population, which was above the All English metropolitan boroughs mean number of 2,465 per 100,000 population.

### Number of support requests received from new clients that resulted in a service, per 100,000 population (2022/23) for All English metropolitan boroughs



#### Source:

Calculated by LG Inform, N/A

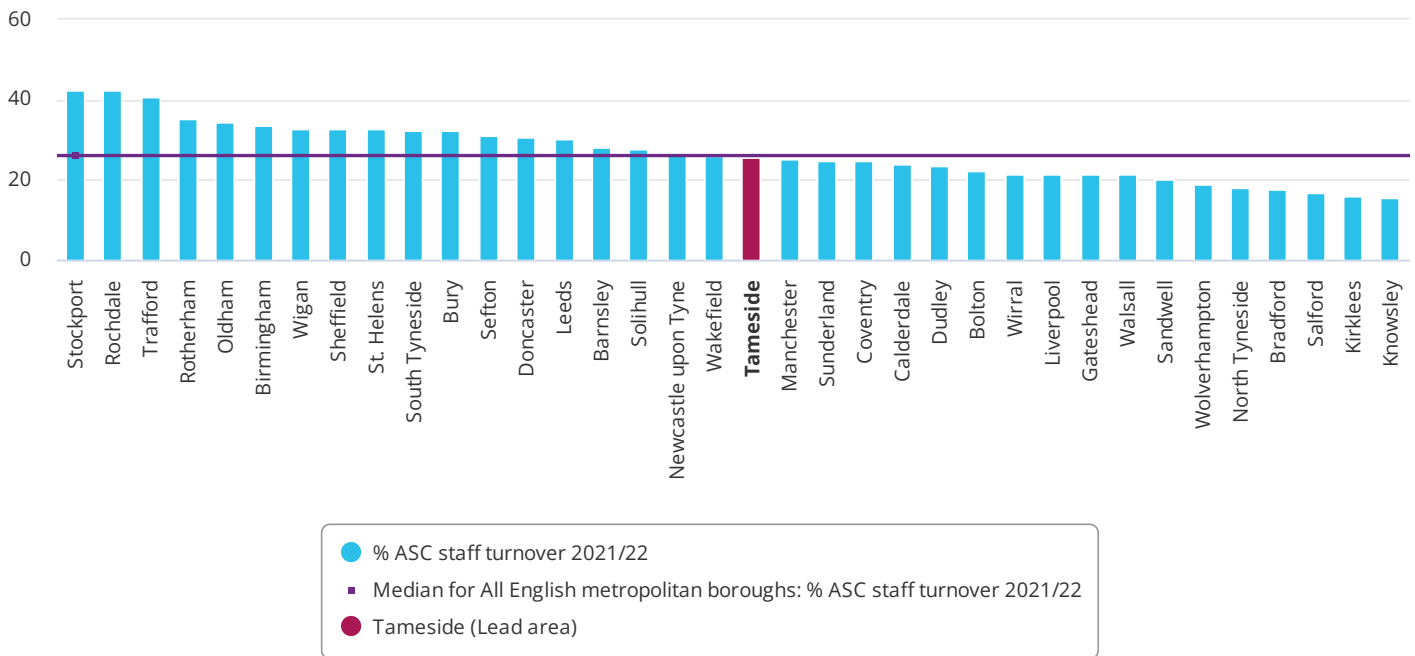
## Workforce turnover rate

This metric shows the proportion of directly employed staff in the formal care workforce leaving their role in the past 12 months. It is the staff turnover rate for adult social care employees across both the independent and local authority sector and across all services (community care, day care, domiciliary care and residential care). It is calculated by expressing the number of leavers during the year as a percentage of employees.

This indicator is important because it is recognised that a lower turnover is more likely to lead to more effective continuity of care and retention of skills, thereby delivering a workforce more capable of delivering high quality care. A lower turnover rate could indicate better working conditions; but it is also affected by conditions in local labour markets which means that achieving a lower level of workforce turnover will be more challenging in some local authority areas than in others.

In 2021/22, the staff turnover rate for adult social care for Tameside was 25.6%, which was below the All English metropolitan boroughs median rate of 25.9%.

### Staff turnover rate for adult social care (ASC), all sectors, all services (2021/22) for All English metropolitan boroughs



**Source:** Skills for care, Adult social care workforce estimates, [Staff turnover rate for adult social care \(ASC\), all sectors, all services](#) , **Data updated:** 09 Dec 2022



## Quality of life of social care users

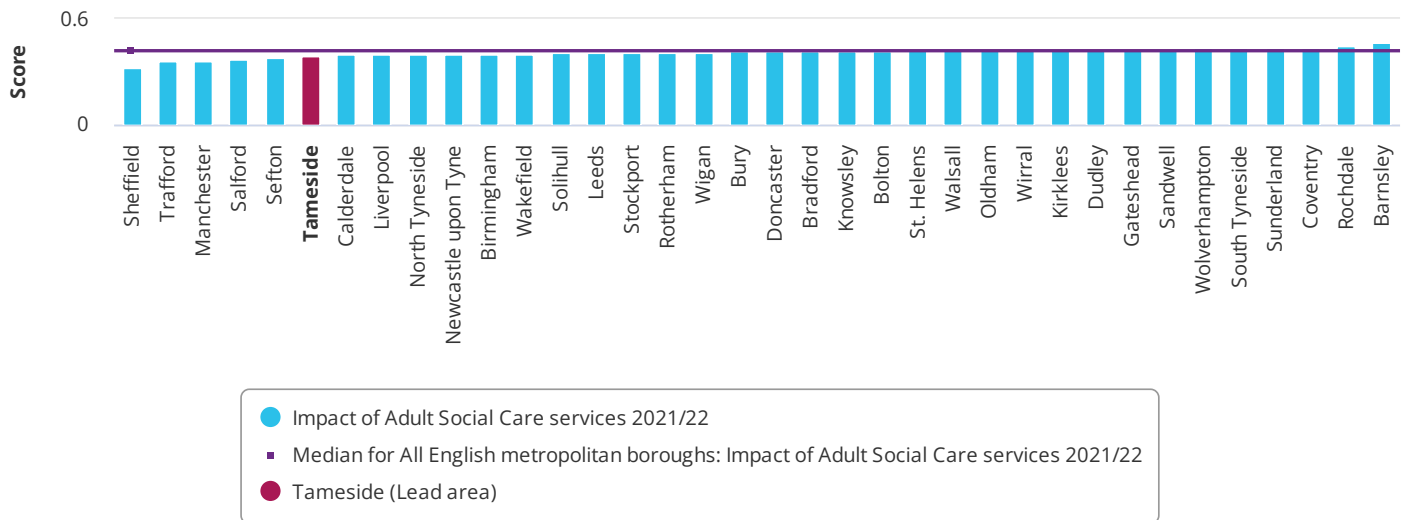
This measure gives an overarching view of the quality of life of people receiving adult social care services. It comes from the Adult Social Care Survey, in which people receiving care report for themselves about their quality of life in eight areas: control, dignity, personal care, food and nutrition, safety, occupation, social participation and accommodation. The measure has been adjusted on the basis of research to remove non service-related factors (underlying health and care needs, gender, and so on), in order to better reflect the impact of local authority adult social care services on an individual's social care-related quality of life.

The results are usually between -0.8 and +1, with the majority of local authorities usually scoring between 0.4 and 0.6. A higher value indicates a better quality of life. The eligible population for this survey covers all users of long-term support provided or commissioned by the local authority, who are aged 18 and over.

It is also known as the 'Adjusted social care-related quality of life measure' (1J), and should be viewed alongside ASCOF measure (1A) [Social care-related quality of life](#) which gives an overarching view of the quality of life of users of social care using all factors, not just those related to a local authority's role.

In 2021/22, the adjusted social care-related quality of life impact score for Tameside was **0.394**, which was below the All English metropolitan boroughs median score of 0.416.

### Adjusted Social care-related quality of life impact of Adult Social Care services (2021/22) for All English metropolitan boroughs



**Source:** NHS England, Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England, [Adjusted Social care-related quality of life impact of Adult Social Care services](#), **Data updated:** 13 Nov 2023

## Quality of life of carers

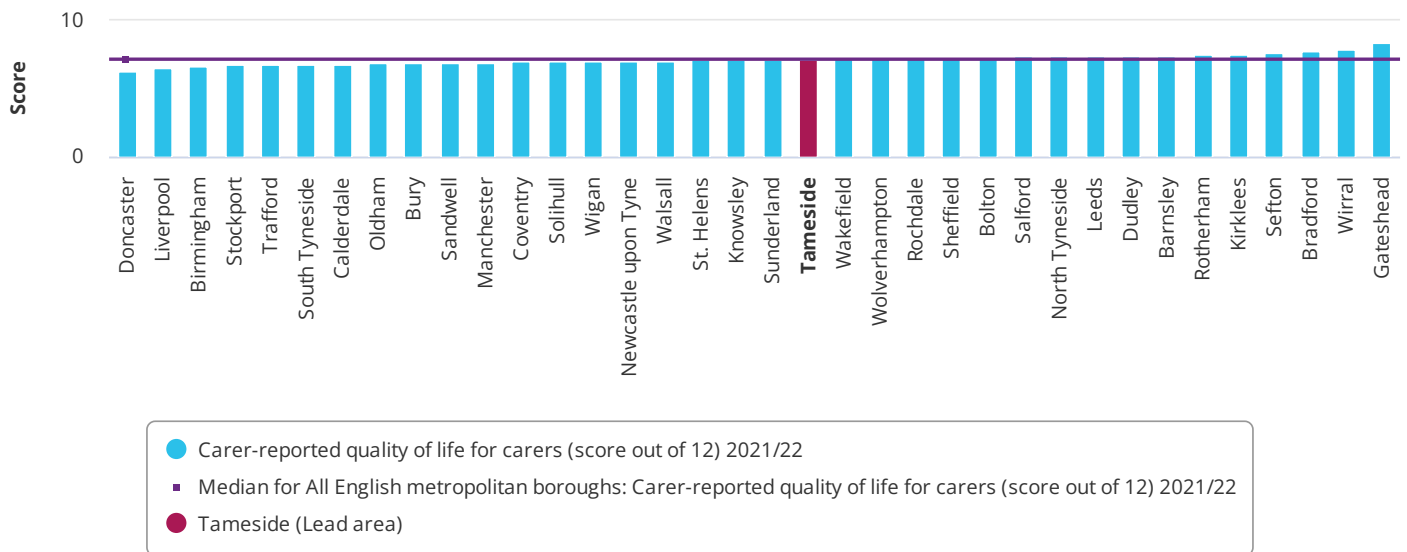
This measure gives an overarching view of the quality of life of carers, based on outcomes identified through research that carers themselves think are important, and to which adult social care contributes. It is drawn from the biennial Survey of Adult Carers in England (SACE), which seeks the opinions of carers aged 18 or over who are caring for a person aged 18 or over, on a number of topics that are considered to be indicative of a balanced life alongside their unpaid caring role.

This measure combines carers' responses to six questions measuring different outcomes related to their overall quality of life. The questions relate to: occupation, control, personal care, safety, social participation and encouragement and support.

It should be noted that, while the measure gives an overall indication of the reported outcomes for carers, government statisticians note that it does not, at present, identify the specific contribution of councils' adult social care services towards those outcomes. Therefore, comparisons between authorities are not necessarily meaningful.

In 2021/22, the carer-reported quality of life for carers score for Tameside was 7.2%, which was above the All English metropolitan boroughs median score of 7.2.

### Carer-reported quality of life for carers (score out of 12) (2021/22) for All English metropolitan boroughs



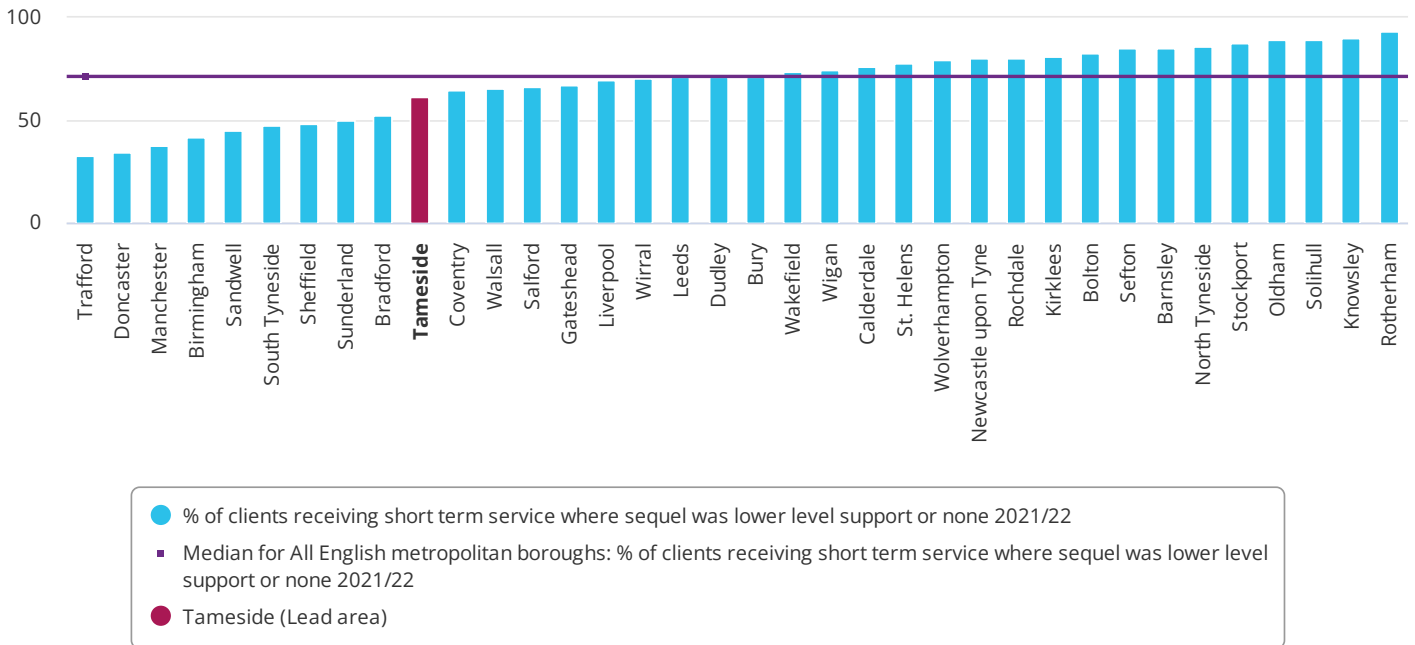
**Source:** NHS England, Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England, [Carer-reported quality of life for carers \(score out of 12\)](#) , **Data updated:** 13 Nov 2023

## Outcome of short-term services

This chart shows the proportion of new clients who received short-term services during the year, where no further request was made for ongoing support afterwards, or support was provided at a lower level. Since short-term services aim to re-able people and promote their independence, this measure aims to provide evidence of a good outcome in delaying dependency or supporting recovery – short-term support which results in no further need for services.

In 2021/22, the proportion of those that received short-term service, where no further request was made for ongoing support afterwards, or support of a lower level, for Tameside was 61.8%, which was below the All English metropolitan boroughs median proportion of 71.5%.

### Proportion of those that received short-term service during the year where sequel was either no ongoing support or support of a lower level (2021/22) for All English metropolitan boroughs



**Source:** NHS England, Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England, [Proportion of those that received short-term service during the year where sequel was either no ongoing support or support of a lower level](#) , **Data updated:** 24 Oct 2022

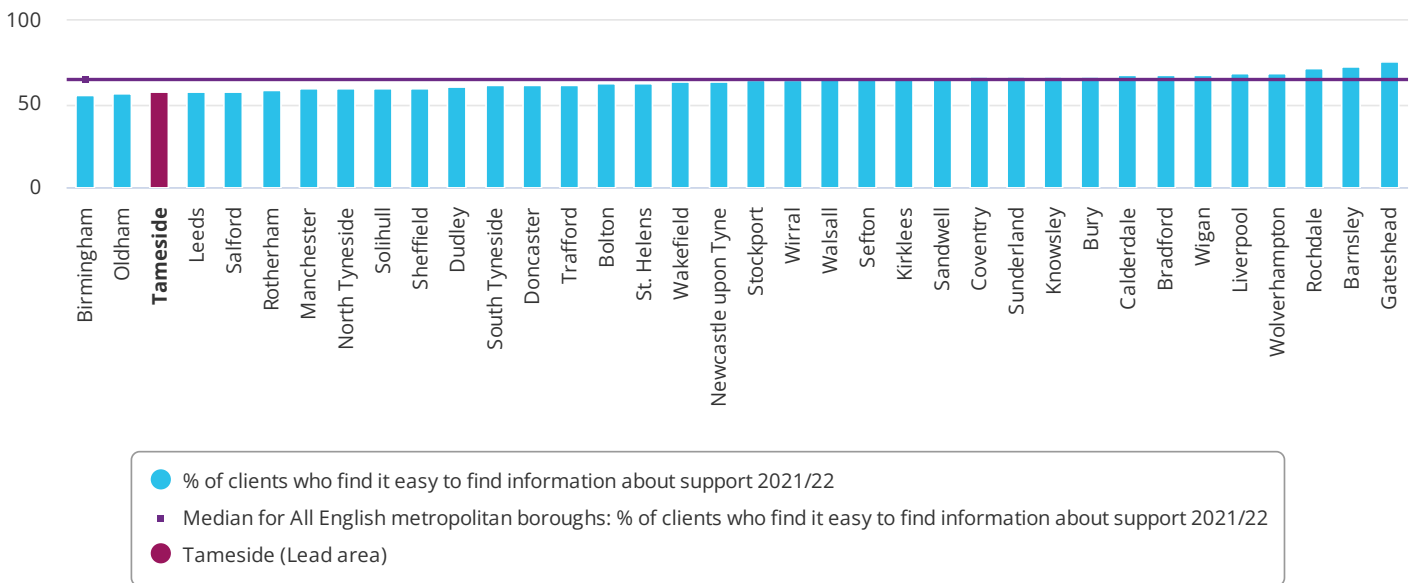
## Ease of finding information: for people who use adult social care

It is important that people know what social care choices are available to them locally, what they are entitled to, and who to contact when they need help. This is because information is a key factor in early intervention and reducing dependency. Improved and/or more information can help people who use adult social care have greater choice and control over their lives. In turn, this may help to sustain caring relationships through, for example, reduction in stress, improved welfare and physical health improvements.

The chart below shows social services users' experience of access to information and advice about social care in the past year. It was taken from the Adult Social Care Survey, which allows people to say how easy or difficult it was to find information and advice about support, services or benefits.

In 2021/22, the proportion of people who use care services and find it easy to find information about services, support or benefits for Tameside was 57.7%, which was below the All English metropolitan boroughs median proportion of 64.3%.

### Proportion of people who use care services who find it easy to find information about services (2021/22) for All English metropolitan boroughs



#### Source:

NHS England, Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England, [Proportion of people who use care services who find it easy to find information about services](#), **Data updated:** 13 Nov 2023

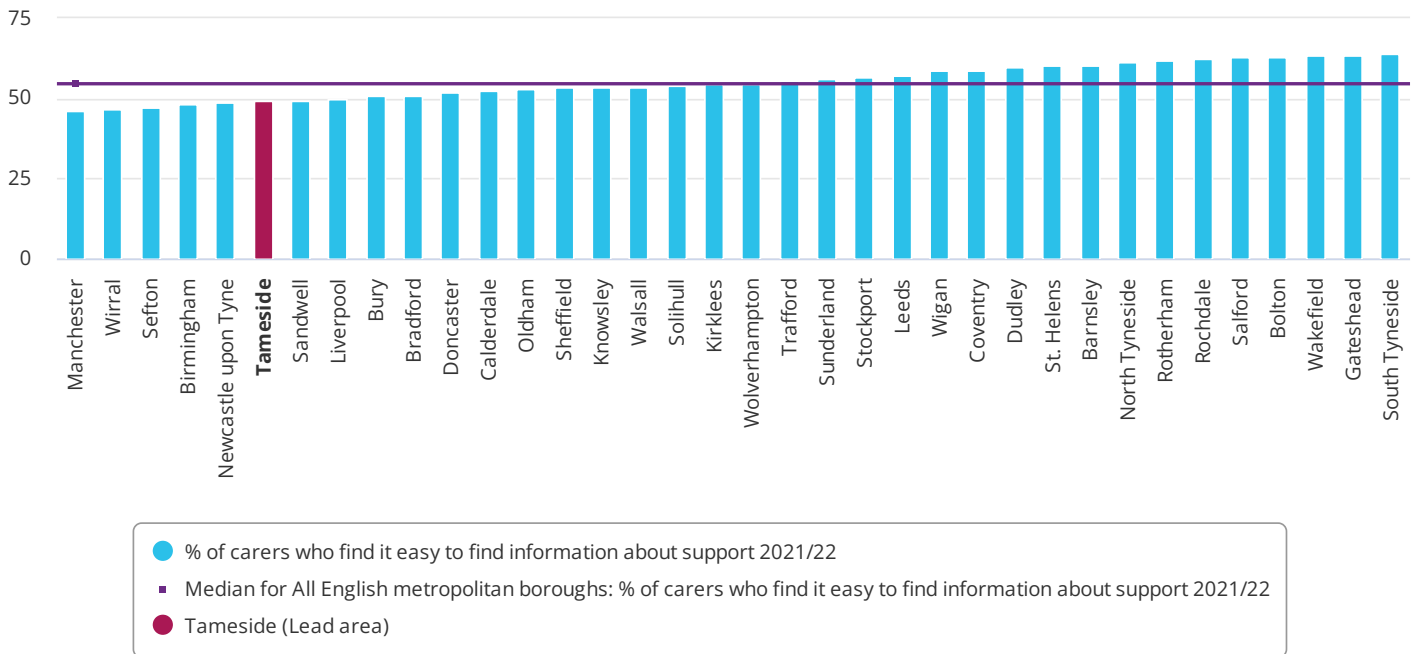
## Ease of finding information: for carers of people who use adult social care

As for users of social care services, it is important that carers know what social care choices are available to them locally, what they are entitled to, and who to contact when they need help. This is because information is a key factor in early intervention and reducing dependency. Improved and/or more information can help carers and the people they support have greater choice and control over their lives. In turn, this may help to sustain caring relationships through, for example, reduction in stress, improved welfare and physical health improvements.

The chart below shows the experience of carers in accessing information and advice about social care in the past year. It was taken from the Carers Survey, which allows people to say how easy or difficult it was to find information and advice about support, services or benefits.

In 2021/22, the proportion of carers who find it easy to find information about support for Tameside was 49.4%, which was below the All English metropolitan boroughs median proportion of 54.6%.

### The proportion of carers who find it easy to find information about support (2021/22) for All English metropolitan boroughs



**Source:** NHS England, Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England, [The proportion of carers who find it easy to find information about support](#), **Data updated:** 13 Nov 2023

## Skills Metrics

The [Oflog Dashboard](#) shows data about the skills, qualification and training of residents for mayoral combined authorities only. The charts below show that data broken down for individual authorities.

Councils know how vital it is for residents to have the skills to get on in life and in the workplace. They have a direct role to ensure there are a sufficient number of post-16 places, help 16- and 17-year-olds that have left learning to reintegrate into education, employment or training, and provide adult and community education.

But this is not the full picture. Across any one council area, many other organisations provide skills and training from schools, further education colleges, universities, adult education centres, independent training providers and national agencies, each of whom are in most cases funded by national government. Knowing what is on offer and how to access it can be confusing, so councils are keen to coordinate provision.

While they have no formal coordination role, councils can use their convening power, local leadership, knowledge and governance mechanisms (e.g. employment and skills boards) to encourage collaboration between organisations. Devolved areas like mayoral combined authorities and the Greater London Authority have devolved functions over the adult education budget (AEB) and join up provision through systems leadership across their area. Many councils and devolved areas also have discretionary or devolved employment and skills services to help connect provision.

Because of this complicated picture, it is often **not appropriate to conclude the performance of a council simply based on a comparison of its data with others** of the same type, as it is important to understand the wider range of organisations delivering skills, the characteristics of the area and its population as well.



## Further education and skills achievements per 100,000 population aged 19 to 64

This chart shows the rate of the population aged 19 to 64 per 100,000 in a council area who are estimated to have achieved a further education qualification or above. The learners are those who participated in a funded further education and skills course (including apprenticeships) at any point during the full academic year (August to July). The learners counted are a total of those doing Basic Skills (English and maths), Level 2, Full Level 2 (equivalent to a National Vocational Qualification at Level 2, or 5 GCSEs), Level 3, Full Level 3 (equivalent to a National Vocational Qualification at Level 3, or 2 A-Levels), Level 4+, apprenticeships and courses with 'No level assigned'. Learners undertaking more than one course will appear only once in the total; and the location is based upon the home postcode of the learner. Figures exclude learners where the location is outside of England or unknown; and privately funded training.

The data in this chart includes apprenticeships, which are paid jobs that incorporate on-the-job and off-the-job training leading to nationally recognised qualifications. Completing an apprenticeship is known to be beneficial to an individual's future employment, earnings and career development when compared with apprentices who do not complete them.

There are some factors which are associated with the likelihood of an apprenticeship being completed, and they may extend to other further education qualifications and skills. Factors which make apprenticeship completion more likely include: the sex of the apprentice (women are more likely to complete an apprenticeship than men), an apprenticeship with a large employer, training from public sector organisations, the focus of the apprenticeship (those studying for selected technical subjects are more likely to complete them) and living in an area with a high local unemployment rate.

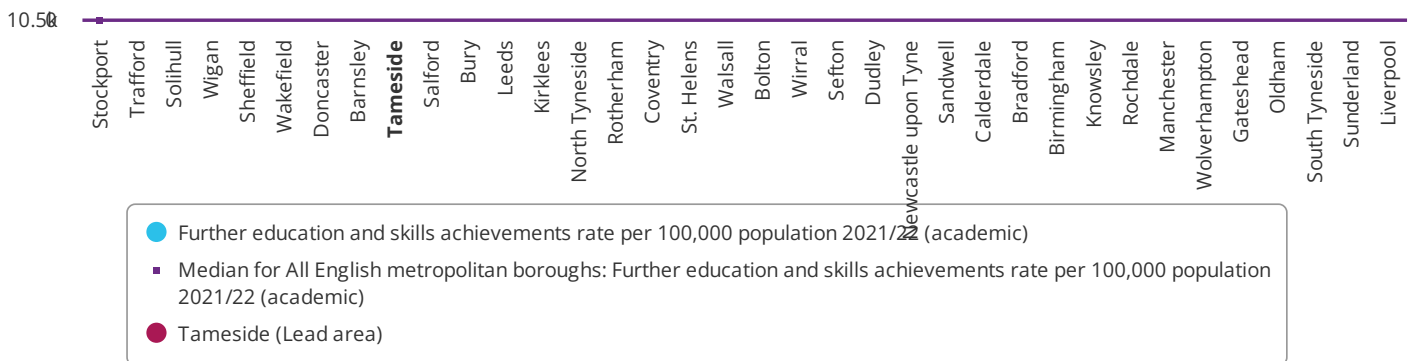
Factors which make completion less likely include living in a deprived area and/or sparsely populated area where transport may be an issue in terms of sufficiency or affordability. Some of these characteristics are outside of a councils' control, and should be considered when comparing one council's results with another.

For more information about the factors affecting the completion of apprenticeships, see:

Grieg, M. (2019), [Factors affecting Modern Apprenticeship completion in Scotland - International Journal of Training and Development](#)

In 2021/22 (academic), the rate of the population aged 15-64 per 100,000 population in a council area who are estimated to have achieved a further education qualification or above for Tameside was **3,108**, which was below the All English metropolitan boroughs median rate of 3,673 per 100,000 population.

### Further education and skills achievements rate per 100,000 population (2021/22 (academic)) for All English metropolitan boroughs



#### Source:

Department for Education, Further education and skills, [Further education and skills achievements rate per 100,000 population](#) , **Data updated:** 24 Jul 2023

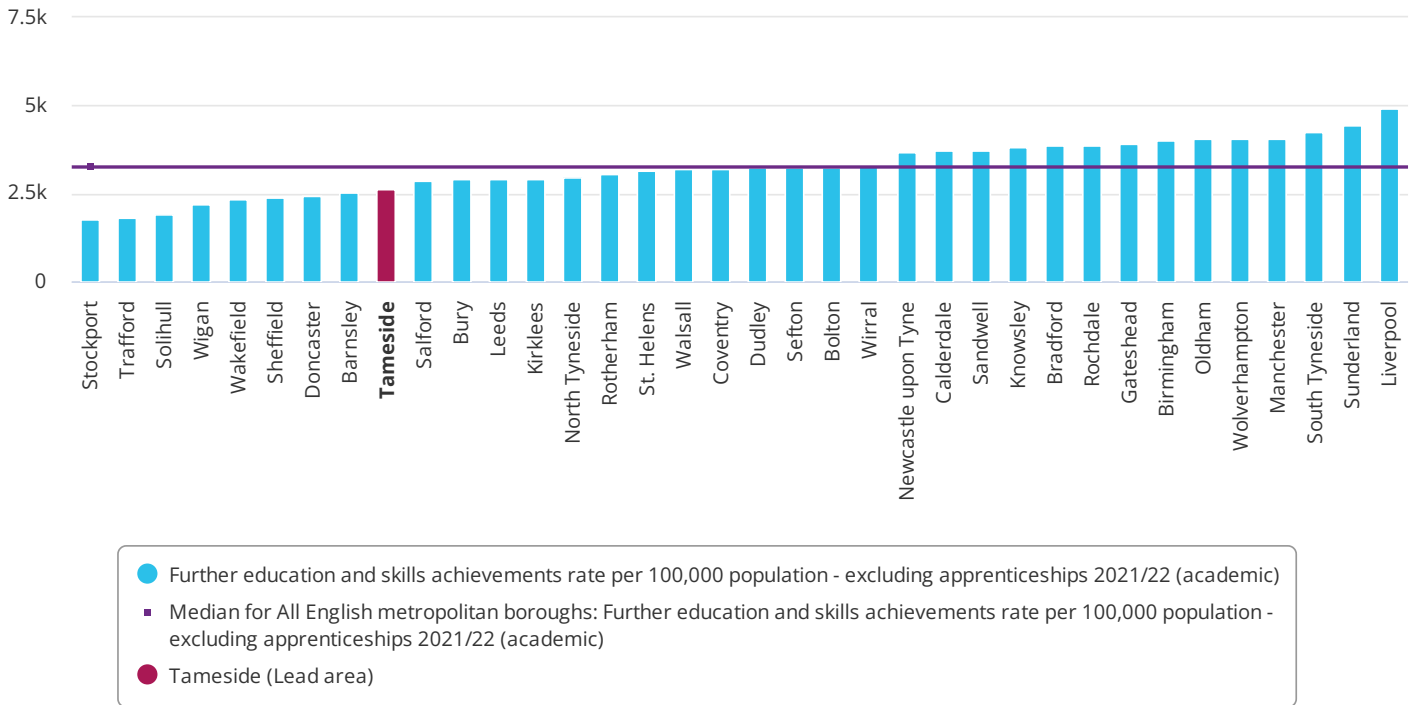


## Further education and skills achievements per 100,000 population aged 19 to 64 (excluding apprenticeships)

This chart shows the rate of the population aged 19 to 64 per 100,000 in a council area who are estimated to have achieved a further education qualification, but excludes apprenticeships. The apprenticeships data represents a sizeable proportion of the total achievement figure for an area, so excluding apprenticeships gives a better indication of the other further education achievements. For councils in a mayoral combined authority, funding has often been targeted at other further education, so this is of particular interest.

In 2021/22 (academic), the rate of the population aged 19-64 per 100,000 population in a council area who are estimated to have achieved a further education qualification excluding apprenticeships for Tameside was **2,616**, which was below the All English metropolitan boroughs median percentage of 3,229 per 100,000 population.

### Further education and skills achievements rate per 100,000 population - excluding apprenticeships (2021/22 (academic)) for All English metropolitan boroughs



**Source:** Calculated by LG Inform, N/A, [Further education and skills achievements rate per 100,000 population - excluding apprenticeships](#), **Data updated:** 27 Nov 2023

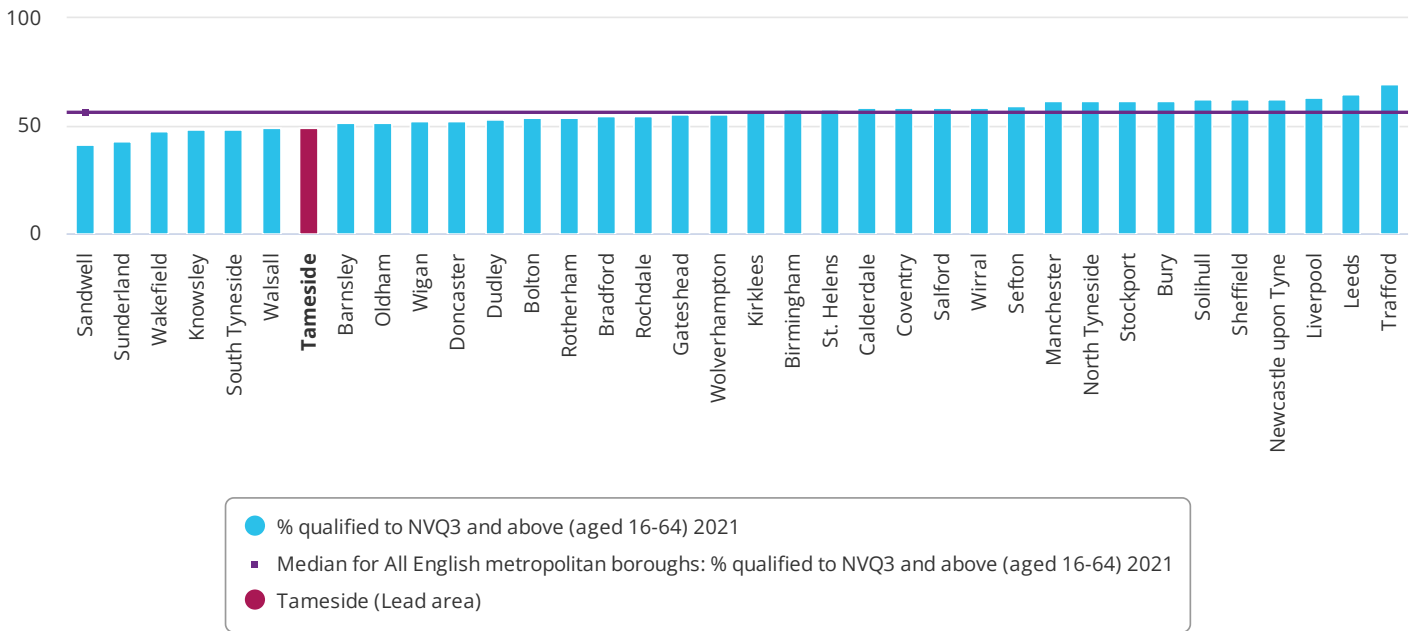
## Proportion of adults with a Level 3 qualification or higher

This chart shows the percentage of the population in an area aged 16-64 that hold a qualification at Level 3 or above. People are counted as being qualified to level 3 or above if they have achieved either at least 2 A-levels grades A-E, or 4 A/S levels graded A-E, or any equivalent (or higher) qualification in the Qualifications and Credit Framework.

Data is taken from the Annual Population Survey (APS) which is a continuous household survey, covering the UK with a sample size of approximately 320,000 respondents, and estimates are made on the basis of this for each council area. However, in some cases, particularly for district councils, the estimate is based on fairly small numbers of respondents. For this reason, the figure should not be considered as an exact one.

In 2021, the proportion of the population (aged 16-64) that hold a qualification at Level 3 or above for Tameside was 49.0%, which was below the All English metropolitan boroughs median proportion of 56.0%.

### Proportion of population qualified to at least Level 3 or higher (aged 16-64) (2021) for All English metropolitan boroughs



**Source:**

Nomis, Annual Population Survey, [Proportion of population qualified to at least Level 3 or higher \(aged 16-64\)](#) , **Data updated:** 13 Nov 2023

## Finance Metrics

The charts below show information about council finances. They provide contextual information on local authority funding, the constraints they face and their overall financial resilience.

The first two charts show data about council reserves.

Reserves exist because councils are responsible for setting and managing their own budgets and for forward planning, which means they have to prepare for future eventualities. The ability to hold reserves means councils are not under pressure to spend money during a single financial year in order to get it used up – it can be carried forward into the following year. The reserves represent amounts carried forward from one year to the next.

Councils hold reserves for three main purposes:

- To provide for financial risks, so that any unbudgeted future events can be funded without the need for immediate cuts in services. This is the equivalent of household savings set aside 'for a rainy day'
- To set aside funding for future projects. Not everything the council wants or needs to do can start immediately and some programmes take more than one year. Reserves enable councils to set money aside to ensure these priorities can be funded.
- Because funding has been provided for specific purposes - often by central government. This can be called 'ringfencing'. The money can only be used for that purpose and, unless it can be spent immediately, it needs to be set aside for later.

Councils often ' earmark ' reserves for specific purposes, or have those purposes decided for them (in the case of ringfenced money). They also leave a proportion of reserves 'unallocated' or 'non-ringfenced' because some financial risks cannot be foreseen and money needs to be kept aside for these eventualities.

It is largely up to councils how much they keep in reserves and how much they earmark. Councils may therefore have different approaches to how they distinguish between ' earmarked ' and 'unallocated' reserves. The level of a council's reserves will also depend upon its needs, the risks it faces and what it wants to do. For example, a council with ambitious plans may have higher risk, and so keep a higher level of reserves; while one with policies that largely avoid risk may have lower levels. It can also depend upon the decisions the council has made in the past. The level of reserves that need to be held is therefore largely a matter of judgement.

Councils need to keep a prudent level of reserves to provide for risks, although it is difficult to judge this without knowing the future. A level that is 'too high' would lock away public money that could possibly be spent in other ways, but councils with 'too low' a level are taking a chance that nothing will happen which costs them the whole of their reserves.

One of the biggest financial risks facing councils is that government funding is only announced one year at a time. Councils could keep lower levels of reserves if they were given certainty of funding for a period into the future.



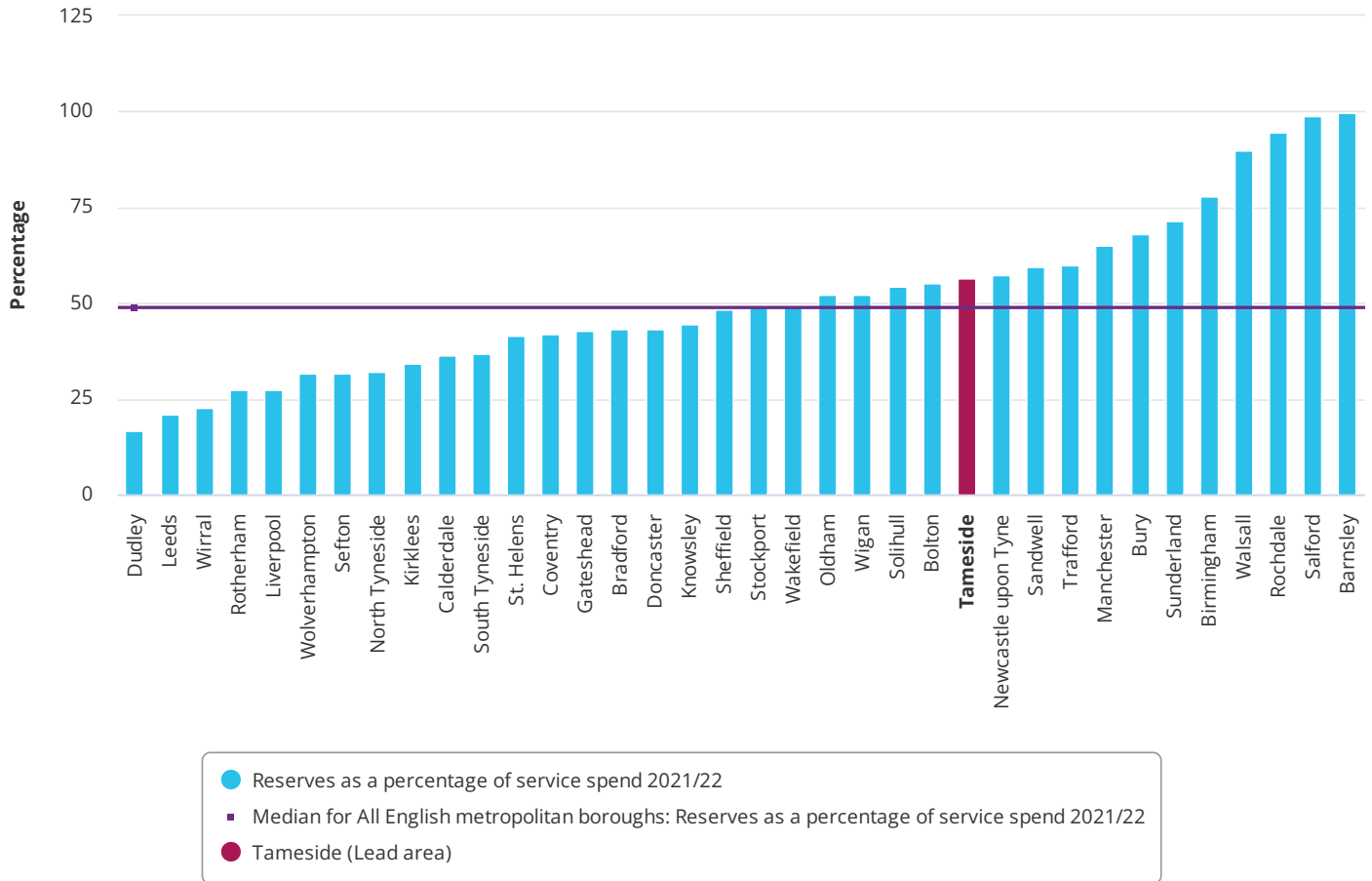
## Reserves as a proportion of service expenditure

The following chart shows reserves as a proportion of 'service expenditure'. 'Service expenditure' is one of the ways in which council spending can be expressed, and is the total of all expenditure on services provided by the council after deducting grants provided by government departments, specifically to run a particular service, and any income generated by those services, such as charges for use of leisure facilities or planning fees.

Total reserves are the sum of 'unallocated' reserves (those that have been put aside for unspecified, unexpected expenses) plus 'earmarked reserves' (those that the council has set aside for specific purposes, such as a planned project, or because the purposes was decided for them by the government department which awarded them the funding - in the case of ringfenced money). For more information about reserves and how councils use them, see the introduction to the 'Financial Metrics' section.

In 2021/22, the reserves as a proportion of 'service expenditure' for Tameside was 56.5%, which was above the All English metropolitan boroughs median proportion of 48.7%.

### Reserves as a percentage of service spend (2021/22) for All English metropolitan boroughs



**Source:**

Calculated by LG Inform, N/A

## Reserves as a proportion of net revenue expenditure

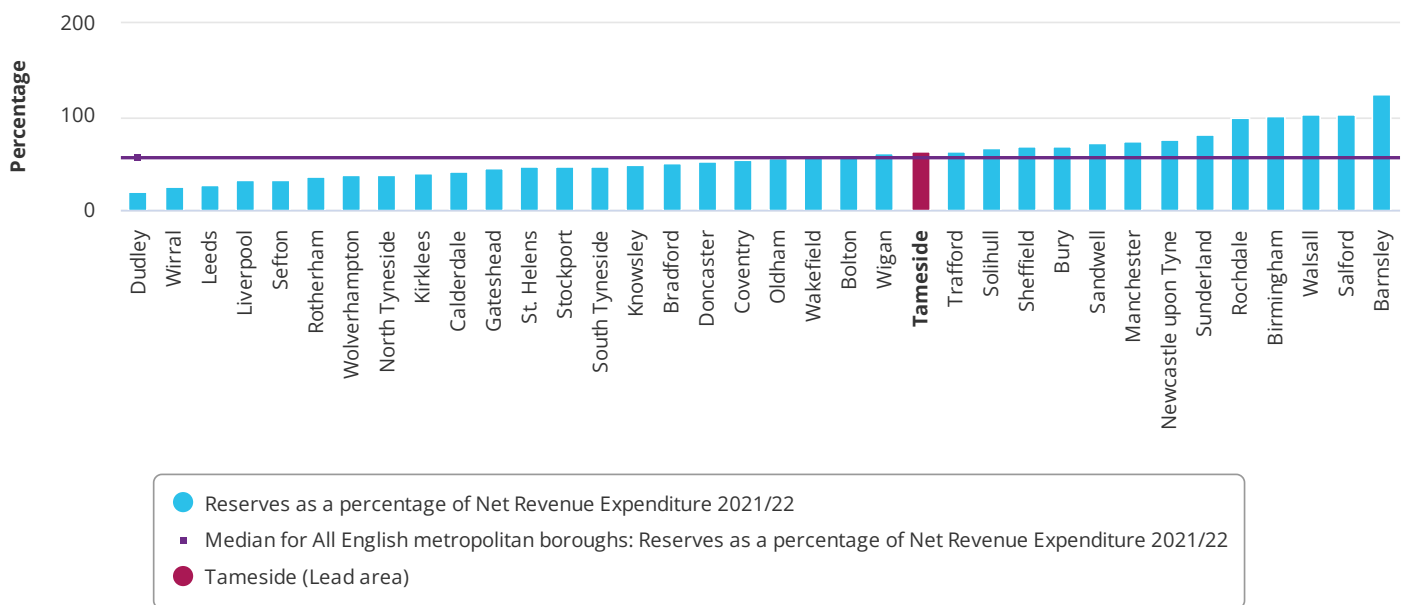
The following chart shows total reserves as a proportion of 'net revenue expenditure'. 'Net revenue expenditure' is one of the ways in which council spending can be expressed, and is the total of all expenditure on services provided by the council, plus certain types of other expenditure councils incur such as the costs of administering housing benefits on behalf of the Department for Work and Pensions, the costs of borrowing, income from investments, surpluses and deficits from trading activities and amounts paid to other local public bodies in some parts of the country (for example, parish councils and waste disposal authorities). It also deducts grants provided by government departments specifically to run particular services and any income generated by those services, plus any other government grants. 'Net revenue expenditure' is then funded each year by Council Tax, business rates, use of reserves (where appropriate) and – for some councils - the general grant from government which is called 'Revenue Support Grant'.

'Net revenue expenditure' is arguably a more relevant figure against which to compare levels of reserves than 'Service Expenditure', because the reserves will reflect risks relating to the whole of the council's expenditure not just its services.

Total reserves are the sum of 'unallocated' reserves (those that have been put aside for unspecified, unexpected expenses) plus 'earmarked reserves' (those that the council has set aside for specific purposes, such as a planned project, or because the purposes was decided for them by the government department which awarded them the funding - in the case of ringfenced money).

In 2021/22, the total reserves as a proportion of 'net revenue expenditure' for Tameside was 62.7%, which was above the All English metropolitan boroughs median proportion of 55.2%.

### Reserves as a percentage of Net Revenue Expenditure (2021/22) for All English metropolitan boroughs



#### Source:

Calculated by LG Inform, N/A, [Reserves as a percentage of Net Revenue Expenditure](#), Data updated: 23 Nov 2023

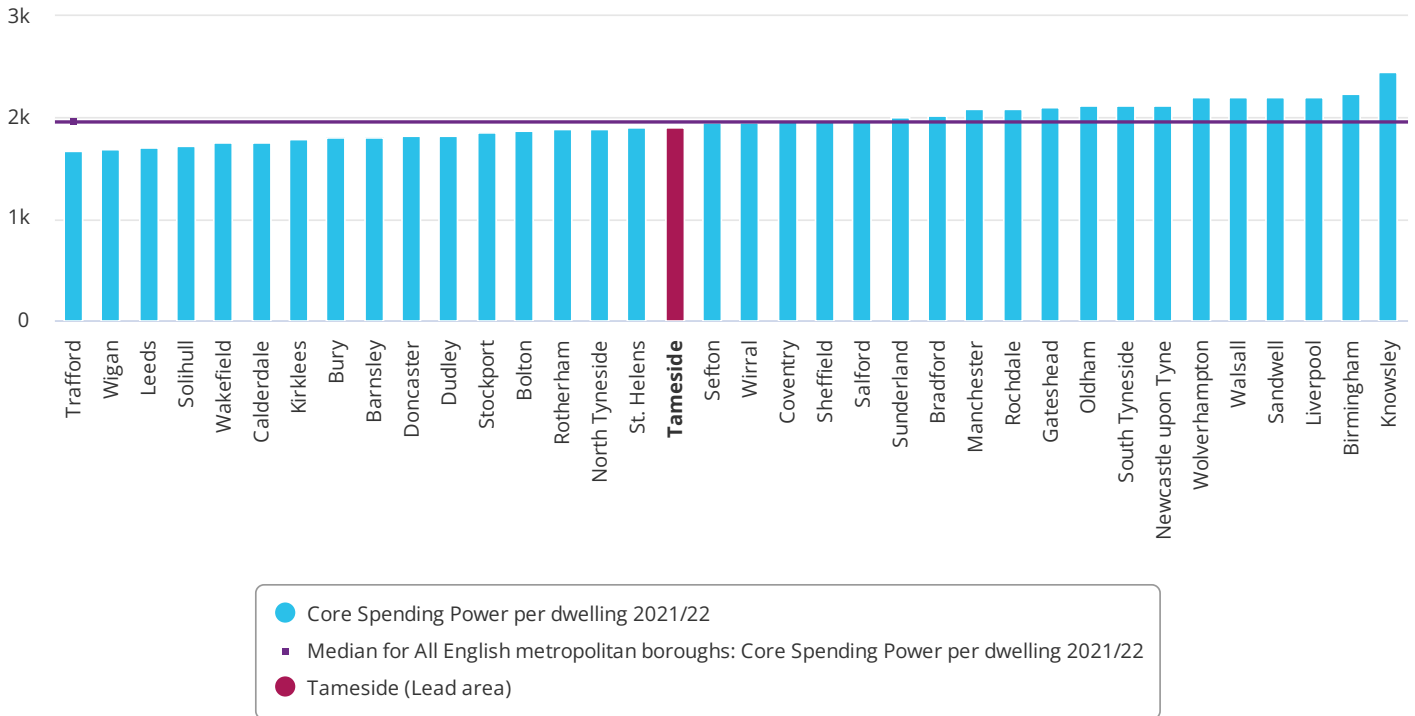
## Total core spending power per dwelling

Core Spending Power is described by the government as a measure of the resources available to councils to fund service delivery. It combines income from Council Tax and business rates (as estimated by the government) with many of the revenue grants that government departments provides to councils. Core Spending Power is largely out of the control of the council and may be thought of as the amount of money made available by the government, which is a combination of grants provided by the government and local taxes (Council Tax and Business Rates) that the government permits councils to raise and retain. Core Spending Power excludes several important sources of income such as Dedicated Schools Grant. An explanation of Core Spending Power and what is included within it can be found here:

[Explanatory note on core spending power](#)

In 2021/22, the total core spending power per dwelling for Tameside was £1,905, which was below the All English metropolitan boroughs median of £1,954.

### Core Spending Power per dwelling (2021/22) for All English metropolitan boroughs



#### Source:

Calculated by LG Inform, N/A, [Core Spending Power per dwelling](#), Data updated: 06 Jul 2023

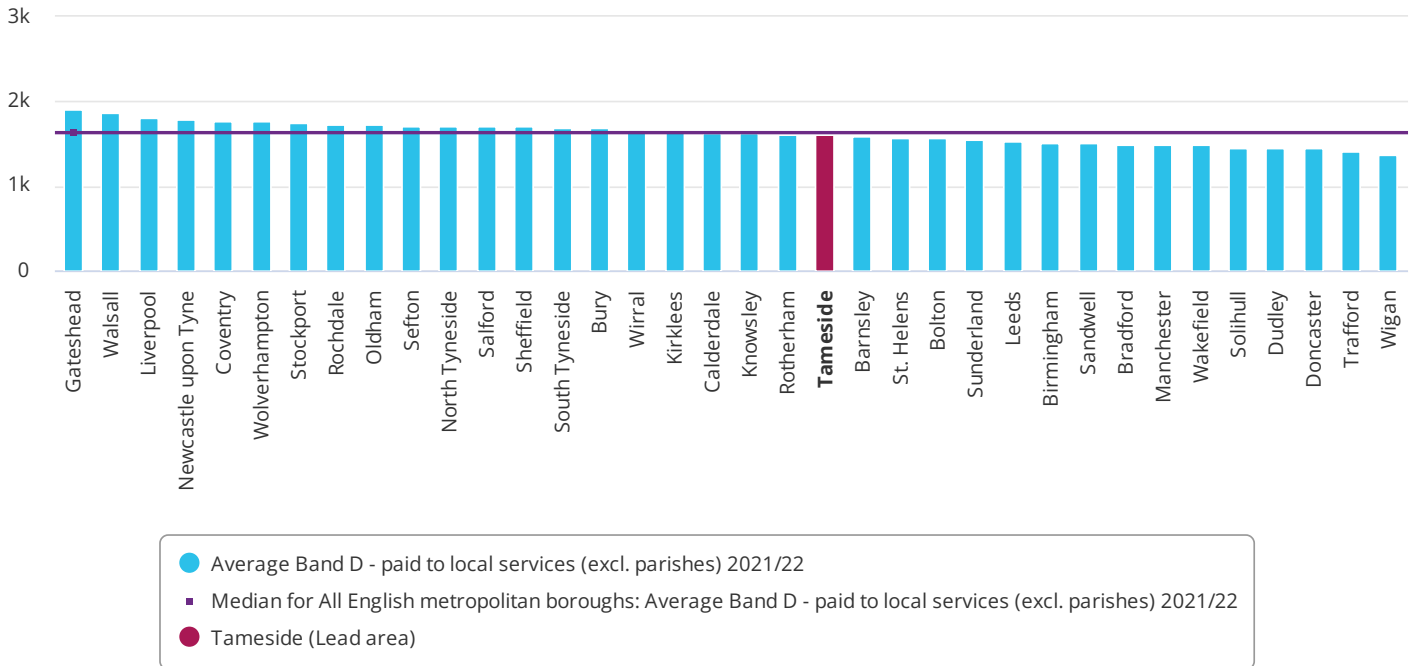
## Level of Band D Council Tax rates

Band D Council Tax is set each year by the council. The 'Band D' formula theoretically allows comparison between authorities on how much Council Tax would be paid by a couple living in a medium-sized property. Band D Council Tax is the aggregate of Council Tax decisions by all 'precepting' authorities in the area, although excluding parish and town council in this case. For example, in many rural areas, it is the total of Band D tax set by the district council, the county council, the police and the fire authority.

The original conception of Band D Council Tax was that if all councils provided the same level of service to local residents, Band D council tax should be the same everywhere, with different levels of government grants providing for councils with different needs. It is arguable how much this was ever true, but it certainly isn't the case now. Council Tax bandings have not been reviewed for over thirty years and the distribution formula for grants has not been amended for many years, so it is no longer possible to say with certainty that a council with a lower Council Tax is more efficient than one setting a higher rate.

In 2021/22, the average council tax Band D bill for Tameside was £1,604, which was below the All English metropolitan boroughs median bill of £1,624.

### Council tax average Band D tax bill - amount paid to local services (excl. parishes) (2021/22) for All English metropolitan boroughs



**Source:** Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities, Council Tax levels set by local authorities, [Council tax average Band D tax bill - amount paid to local services \(excl. parishes\)](#), **Data updated:** 23 Mar 2023

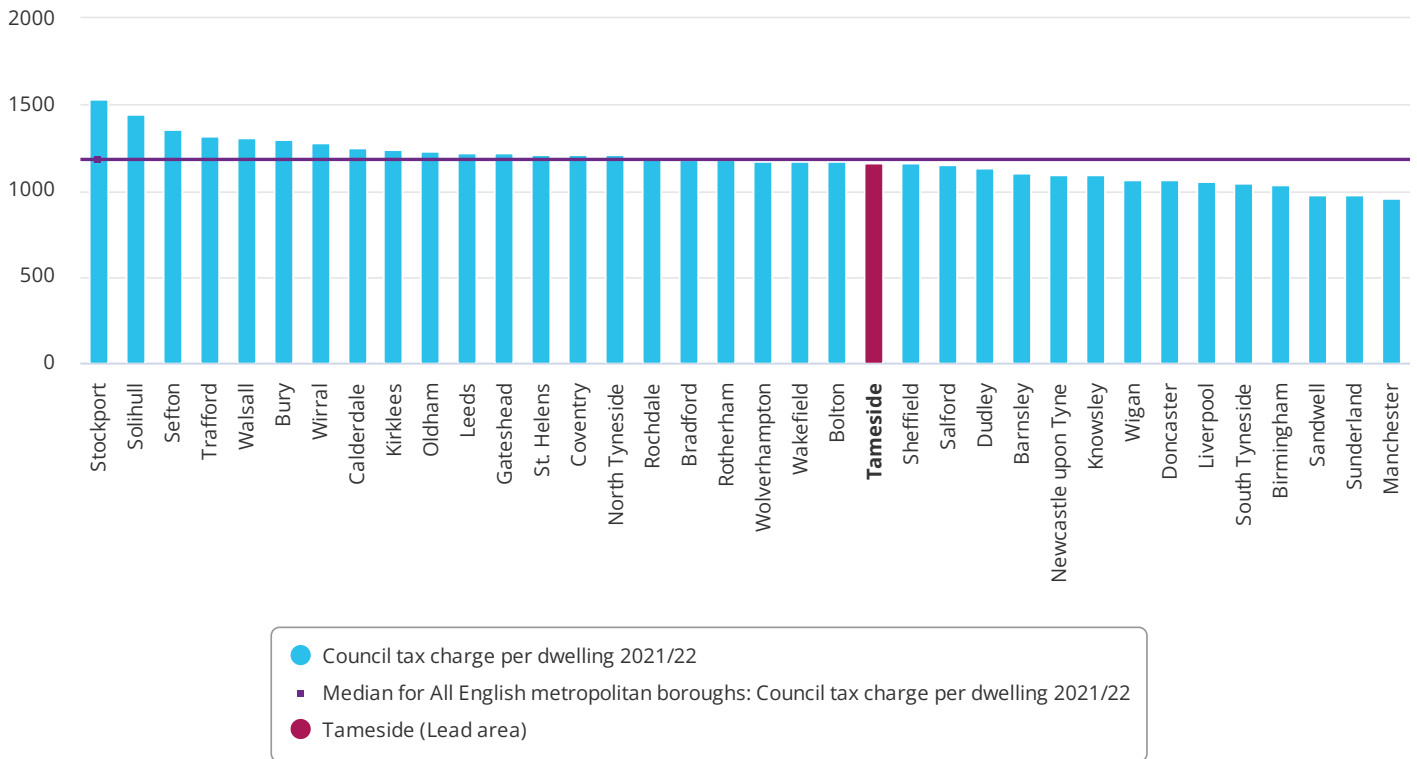


## Council Tax revenue per dwelling

This is a broad measure of how much Council Tax on average a resident in a particular area pays, before local discounts and council tax support. This measure differs from the Band D Council Tax rate because not all properties belong to the 'Band D' category for a medium sized, medium value dwelling. In practice, some authorities have a majority of lower valued properties while others contain a lot of higher valued residences. Generally speaking this reflects the nature of the area and its property. It is important to note that the majority of bandings were based on valuations in 1991.

In 2021/22, the average council tax a resident pays, before local discounts and council tax support, for Tameside was £1,165, which was below the All English metropolitan boroughs median of £1,178.

### Council tax, average charge per chargeable dwelling (2021/22) for All English metropolitan boroughs



**Source:** Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities, Council tax, [Council tax, average charge per chargeable dwelling](#) , **Data updated:** 29 Mar 2023

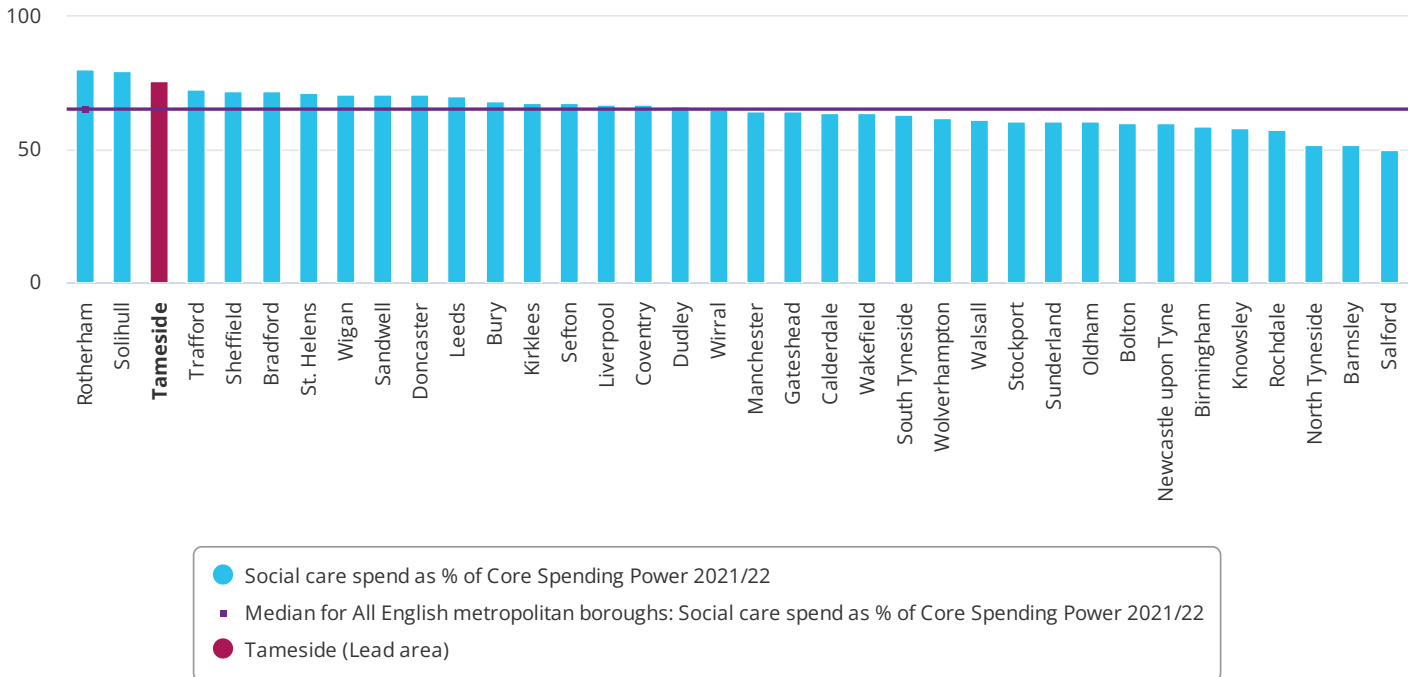
## Social care spend as percentage of core spending power

Core Spending Power is described by the government as a measure of the resources available to councils to fund service delivery. Where a council is a social care providing authority (counties and single tier authorities), a proportion of that funding will need to be allocated to provide social care for adults and children. This chart shows that proportion (although the chart below may be empty of your council's data if you have selected a district authority: you may change the report, to show your county council's data, by using the modifier at the top of the report).

Social care is generally regarded as a 'demand led' service, insomuch as the cost of providing these services is strongly influenced by the number of eligible residents living in the area – for example the size of the elderly population or the number of vulnerable children. The proportion of core spending power allocated to social care spending is a measure of how much a council has allocated to these services but also an indication of how much funding it has available for other services.

In 2021/22, the level of social care spend as a percentage of Core Spending Power for Tameside was 75.8%, which was above the All English metropolitan boroughs median of 65.1%.

### Social care spend as % of Core Spending Power (2021/22) for All English metropolitan boroughs



#### Source:

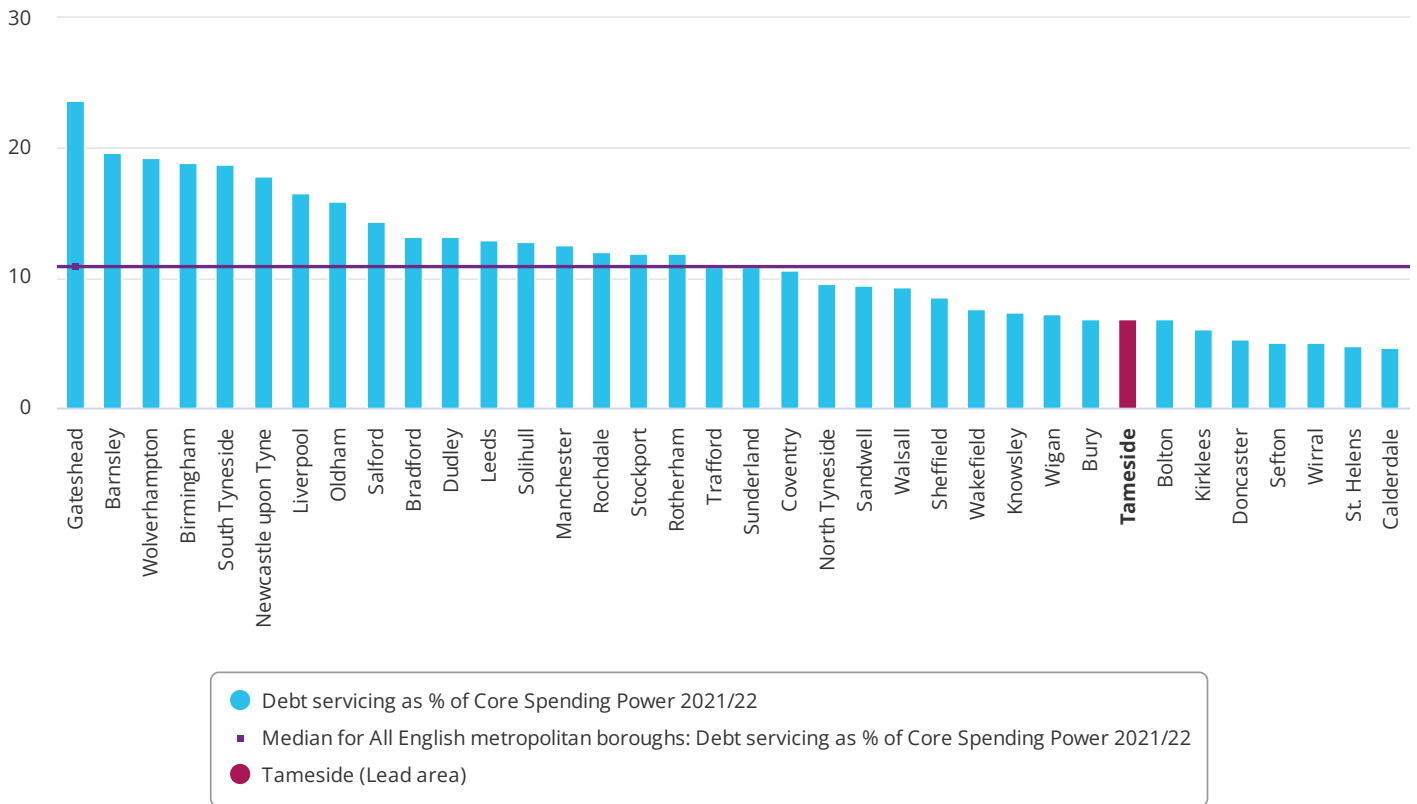
Calculated by LG Inform, N/A, [Social care spend as % of Core Spending Power](#), Data updated: 23 Nov 2023

## Debt servicing as percentage of core spending power

Capital expenditure is expenditure which has an impact over more than one year – for example building a road or a community centre which is going to last many years. Where a council finances capital spending by borrowing or credit, it will incur costs on its budget over the period of the loan or credit arrangement. These figures demonstrate how much the council is currently paying in relation to servicing its debt compared with its Core Spending Power, recognising the fact that current residents are getting the benefit of investments in assets made several years ago.

In 2021/22, the level of debt servicing as a percentage of Core Spending Power for Tameside was 6.9%, which was below the All English metropolitan boroughs median of 10.9%.

### Debt servicing as % of Core Spending Power (2021/22) for All English metropolitan boroughs



**Source:**

Calculated by LG Inform, N/A, [Debt servicing as % of Core Spending Power](#) , **Data updated:** 23 Nov 2023

## Total debt as percentage of core spending power

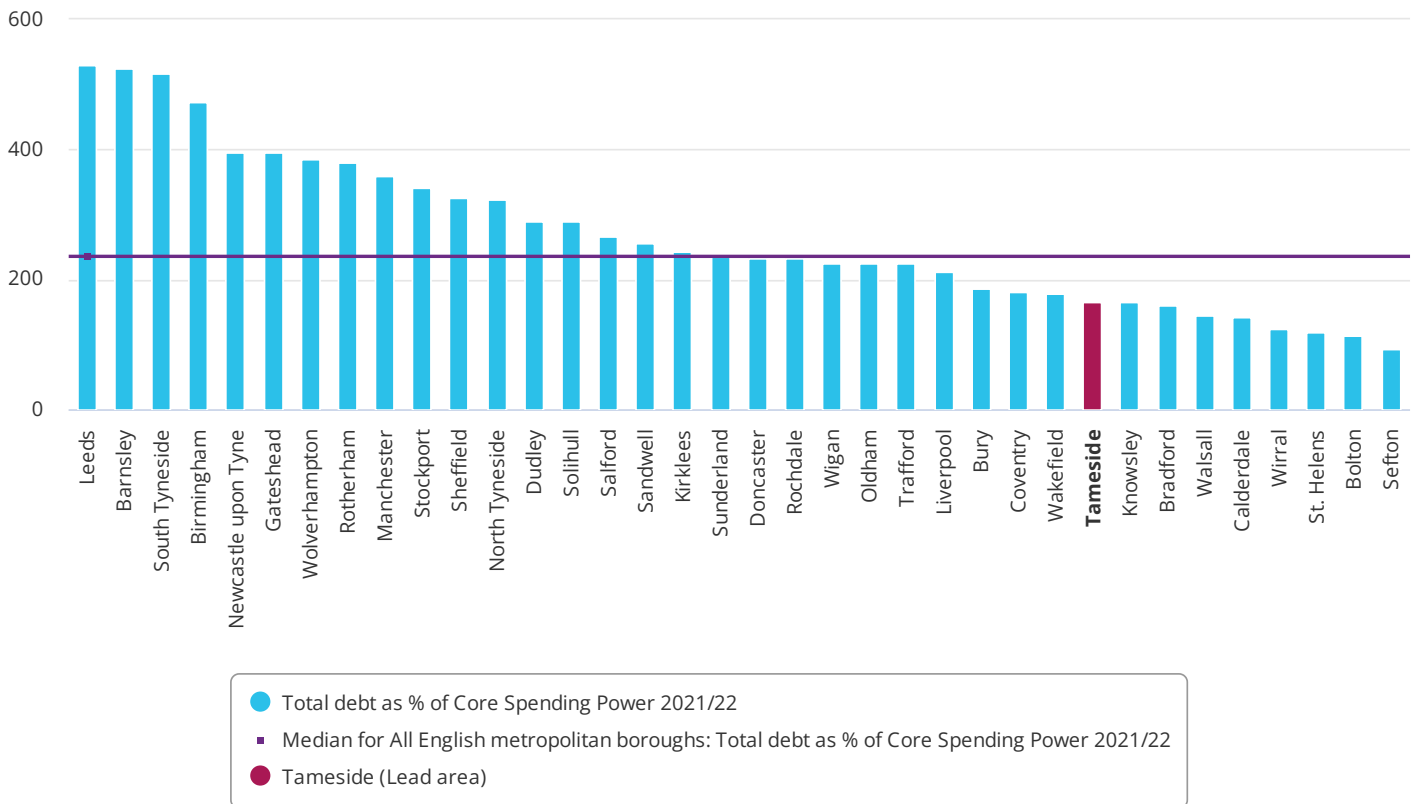
'Total debt' is Capital Financing Requirement, a measure of capital indebtedness that the council has built up over many years of capital financing decisions, but based on a methodology. (It is perhaps more accurate to describe this as the amount of capital expenditure that has not yet been funded by capital receipts, capital grants or revenue contributions and which therefore will need to be funded in future years. As such is some kind of measure of capital indebtedness, but arguably not a perfect one.

Core Spending Power is a measure of the funding the government makes available to councils for service delivery but it excludes several important elements that may be contributing to the servicing of debt including schools grants, investment income, service income and housing rents.

In 2021/22, the total debt as a percentage of Core Spending Power for Tameside was 166.0%, which was below the All English metropolitan boroughs median percentage of 235.0%.

Note the metric on total debt as a percentage of core spending power used by Oflog uses different financial years for the denominator and numerator, whereas LG Inform uses the same financial year so the numbers will differ slightly.

### Total debt as % of Core Spending Power (2021/22) for All English metropolitan boroughs



#### Source:

Calculated by LG Inform, N/A, [Total debt as % of Core Spending Power](#) , **Data updated:** 22 Nov 2023