



Scottish Local Authorities Economic Development Indicators Framework 2015-2016 Final Report





About this report

This report has been developed as part of the support provided to SLAED by the Improvement Service's Economic Outcomes Programme (EOP). The EOP is funded by local government and the Scottish Government.

Further information on the Economic Outcomes Programme can be accessed via the following link: www.improvementservice.org.uk/economic-development.html

The report sets out a range of data and information which is primarily based on returns submitted by the 32 Local Authorities. The purpose of the SLAED Indicators Framework is to assist Local Authorities to:

- evidence and publicise the contribution that they make to Scotland's economy through their economic development activities; and
- provide a basis for collating consistent data which can be used to better understand impact and identify potential areas for improvement.

Principal Author

Hannah Young, Project Manager, Economic Outcomes Programme, Improvement Service
hannah.young@improvementservice.org.uk

Acknowledgements

The Economic Outcomes Programme is grateful to a wide range of individuals and organisations for their support in collating the data for this report, including SLAED, the 32 Scottish Councils, the Business Gateway National Unit, Scottish Enterprise (SE), Highlands and Islands Enterprise (HIE) and the Scottish Government.

Please email slaed@improvementservice.org.uk if you have any queries regarding this report.

Improvement Service

December 2016

Contents

About this report	3
Foreword	5
Executive Summary	7
1. Introduction	14
1.1 Background	14
1.2 Purpose	14
1.3 Approach and methodology	15
1.4 Structure of report	15
2. SLAED Measures	17
2.1 Input indicators	17
2.2 Activity indicators	17
2.3 Output indicators	18
2.4 Outcome indicators	19
2.5 Changes from previous version	21
3. Data Returns	24
3.1 Response rates	24
3.2 Timing	28
3.3 Quality	28
3.4 Technical capacity	28
4. Analysis	30
4.1 Input Indicators	30
4.2 Activity Indicators	32
4.3 Output Indicators	35
4.4 Outcome Indicators	44
4.5 Individual Council Data	61
4.6 Benchmarking	61
4.7 Year on Year Comparison	63
5. Conclusions and Recommendations	66
5.1 Next Steps	74
5.2 Further Information	74
Appendix 1 – Returns by Councils	75
Appendix 2 – Indicator Breakdowns by Council Area	108

Foreword

I am delighted to introduce the 2015/16 SLAED Indicators report, which is the fourth annual report providing an overview of the economic development work of Scotland's local authorities.

The annual Indicators report enables SLAED to capture and evidence the vital role that councils are playing in economic development, both locally and across Scotland as a whole. It also assists in identifying what is working well, areas for improvement and where we ought to prioritise future efforts in order to achieve the greatest economic impact. As the lead organisations for local economic development, Scotland's councils are making a substantial contribution both in relation to their local economies and in delivering the aims of Scotland's Economic Strategy.

This report provides clear evidence of the scale and impact of local authorities' commitment and delivery. In 2015/16, councils directly employed over 1,347 people (full time equivalent) in economic development and spent in the region of £222m on mainstream economic development activities. This provides very tangible evidence of the priority that councils are continuing to give to economic development in a time of severe resource challenges. Moreover, this significant figure does not include the wider range of council services that impact on the economy, such as infrastructure, education and planning.

Councils' continued investment in direct economic development activities achieves significant outcomes. Scotland's local authorities supported almost 16,900 businesses, supported just under 21,600 unemployed people into jobs and, through effective partnership working, levered in an additional £1.56 for every £1 of council funding spent on economic development projects.

Once again, I would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone involved in the recording, collation and presentation of the data for the 2015/16 SLAED Indicators Report; not least our partners at the Improvement Service. Significant progress has been made since this Framework was introduced in 2012/13 and the completeness and quality of the data is improving year-on-year.

My thanks also to the SLAED Performance Group, which oversees this area of work. The group has been highly effective in ensuring the ongoing buy-in to and development of the Framework.

The work of local economic development services across the country is making a significant difference to individuals, businesses and local economies. The SLAED Indicators Framework ensures that our members' collective effort can now be measured at a national level and is a useful tool in raising awareness concerning the importance of Local Economic Development.

SLAED has also been strategically involved with Scottish Government and a range of other key stakeholders as new approaches to policy and practice are explored ensuring that delivery locally continues to meet the identified needs of local communities. SLAED welcomes the opportunity to continue to forge new productive partnerships for local delivery within nationally and regionally agreed frameworks.

Jim Galloway
Chair, SLAED



Executive Summary

Background and context

1. The SLAED Indicators Framework was designed to provide consistent data and evidence on what councils throughout Scotland are delivering as local economic development organisations. This is the fourth year that the SLAED Indicators Report has been produced in its current format, which is based on input and feedback from councils themselves. The Framework is used by all 32 Scottish local authority economic development services to provide data on economic development inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes. This allows meaningful comparisons to be made on the relative performance of areas to assist in the ongoing monitoring of performance and resource allocation within councils. This also allows for a year-on-year picture to be developed of the contribution that local authorities are making to local and national economic outcomes.
2. As 2015/16 is the fourth financial year that this Framework has been completed by councils in its current format, feedback suggests that it is now very well embedded within council economic development services. The SLAED Performance Group carried out an in-depth review of the Framework in late 2015 / early 2016 in which it engaged with all SLAED Strategic and Thematic sub-groups. The review considered the existing indicators in terms of their appropriateness to council economic development delivery, the quality and robustness of their definitions and whether any additional indicators should be included. As a result, a number of definitions were strengthened to enhance consistency, and small changes were made to the Data Return Template to make the data submitted more comprehensive. This will enhance the comparability of the data, both between councils and between review periods going forward.
3. Through the annual publication of this report, SLAED is demonstrating its continuous commitment to accountability and transparency in monitoring the performance of councils in the delivery of their economic development services. The report is intended to articulate the significant contribution made to Scotland's economy by councils, both individually and collectively, as well as identifying areas for improvement. The aim of this is to ensure the most effective use of resources, strengthen performance management in economic development and maximise the positive impact that councils have on the Scottish economy.
4. The key challenge in developing a consistent set of Economic Development indicators for local authorities is that the economic circumstances of individual council areas can vary significantly, therefore the resulting challenges, opportunities and responses will also be different across councils. Councils do not deliver exactly the same economic development activities, meaning that direct comparisons of delivery and performance can sometimes be difficult to make. This issue is made more challenging by the potential for council officers from different councils to interpret the indicator definitions differently. This issue has, however, been addressed through the review work outlined above and significant effort has gone into defining fully each indicator included within the Framework.
5. There is interest from the Scottish Government, Audit Scotland, the Scottish Parliament and a wide range of stakeholders in the delivery of economic development services by councils. The Single Outcome Agreements that all councils have with their Community Planning Partnerships

(CPPs) emphasise economic recovery, growth and jobs, therefore good information on local economies is required, as well as an understanding of the links between inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes. Going forward, the annual publication of the SLAED Indicators Framework will assist councils and CPPs to develop their Local Outcome Improvement Plans.

Objectives, approach and methodology

6. The purpose of this report is to provide SLAED and its stakeholders with the data and analysis for 2015/16. The Improvement Service's (IS) Economic Outcomes Programme (EOP) has collected data across all measures from Councils and presents it within this report. Although the EOP has liaised with SLAED and individual Councils in seeking to ensure consistency of data returns, it has not undertaken an audit of the data, systems and processes used to capture the data within the 32 Councils. The data submitted by councils is, therefore, presented in good faith without having being audited by the IS.
7. This report does not include detailed commentary or analysis on the comparative performance of councils, reflecting the fact that there are different policy objectives that influence the resources committed to economic development activities within individual councils. This means that different output levels between two councils might simply be reflective of the different policy priorities rather than relative performance levels.
8. In terms of the process for compiling this report, in June 2016, all 32 Scottish councils were issued with an email which directed them to download the 2015/16 SLAED Indicators Data Return Template from the Improvement Service website. A Guidance document was also available which contained instructions for completing the template and detailed definitions of each indicator.
9. Council data returns were collated by the Improvement Service in a central database along with the data sourced from other organisations and publicly available resources. Through adding this to the data for the previous three review periods an ongoing picture of the impact that councils have on the Scottish economy can be developed. This will also assist in identifying areas for improvement.

The measures

10. Four categories of indicators are included in the SLAED Indicators Framework: Input Indicators, Activity Indicators, Output Indicators and Outcome Indicators. The full Framework for 2015/16 included 25 indicators. Data for eight of these was collected from publicly available sources such as ONS, NOMIS and the Scottish Government, and a further seven were collected from other agencies including the Business Gateway National Unit, Scottish Enterprise, Highlands and Islands Enterprise and the Supplier Development Programme (SDP). This approach was designed to minimise the reporting burden on councils. It means that councils are only required to report on administrative data that they alone hold.
11. The majority of the indicators reflect what councils are delivering in terms of economic development interventions in their respective areas. However, some of the indicators are a reflection of the broader economic context within council areas, including the majority of the outcome indicators contained within the Framework.
12. There are two input measures included in the report: Economic Development Expenditure – estimated; and Economic Development Staffing – estimated.

13. There are three activity measures included in the report: Number of Attendees at Business Gateway events; Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council; and Number of Companies Registered with the Supplier Development Programme.
14. There are six output measures included in the report: Number of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity; Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions; Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International; Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities; Availability of Employment Land; and Number of Businesses Participating in SDP.
15. There are 14 outcome measures included in the report: Gross Value Added (GVA) per Head; Gross Weekly Earnings; Employment Rate; New Business Start Up Rate; Business Survival Rate; Claimants in Receipt of Out of Work Benefits; Working Age Population with low/ no Qualifications; Carbon Dioxide Emissions per capita; Town Vacancy Rates; Number of Business Gateway Start-ups that are Trading; Business Gateway Survival Rate; Leverage of External Funding; Number of Planned New and Safeguarded Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects; and Number of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of their Participation in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities.

Responses

16. Data for the first eight outcome measures was sourced from publicly available datasets published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and NOMIS. Data for a further seven indicators was sourced from other organisations such as the Business Gateway, Scottish Enterprise, Highlands and Islands Enterprise and the Supplier Development Programme.
17. All 32 Councils actively participate in the SLAED Indicators Framework. Of the nine indicators for which councils submitted data, 29 councils were able to complete all of these. One other council submitted data for all but one indicator. This is a slightly improved response rate to the 2014/15 Framework. In overall terms, the level of responses for councils is indicative of a very high level of engagement and commitment to this work.

Analysis

18. More detailed analysis by council area and indicator type is provided in the full report and appendices. The sections below provide a summary of the aggregate data for the indicators for which councils submitted data. These are some of the highlights and full details of all indicators are included in the main report.
19. The table below provides a summary of the aggregated data for the input indicators for 2015/16.

Economic Development Expenditure – Estimated (1)	Capital Spend	Revenue Spend	Total Spend
	£61,489,672	£160,440,433	£221,930,105

In 2015/16, Scottish councils spent almost £222m on economic development, made up of over £61m capital spend and over £160m revenue spend. This figure is based on returns from all 32 councils. This is a 2.6% decrease on the 2014/15 figure of £227,799,161.

Economic Development Staffing – Estimated (I2)	Total FTE Staff
	1,347.64

In 2015/16, an estimated 1,347.64 FTE members of staff were employed in economic development within Scottish Councils. This is based on returns from all 32 council and is a decrease of almost 7% on the 2014/15 figure of 1,446. There were also 158.70 in-house Business Gateway staff.

20. The data for two of the activity indicators for 2015/16 was sourced from publicly available datasets and is available within the main report. A new activity indicator ‘A2 - Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council’ was added to the Framework for 2015/16

Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council (A2)	No. of Events	No. of Attendees
	227	14,962

In 2015/16 Councils ran 227 business events at which there were 14,962 attendees. This is based on returns from 31 councils. The remaining council didn’t run any events in 15/16.

21. The table below provides a summary of the aggregated data for the output indicators for 2015/16.

No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity (OP1)	No. of Businesses	Instances of Support
	16,893	22,886

In 2015/16 Councils supported 16,893 unique businesses and provided 22,886 instances of support. These figures are based on returns from all 32 Councils and reflect support over and above that provided by the Business Gateway. This is an 8.7% decrease on the 2014/15 total of 18,506 businesses supported.

Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities (OP4)	Total	Of Which ¹			
		Male	Female	16-24	25-64
	66,807	36,177	24,005	24,693	35,030

Based on returns from 32 Councils, 66,807 unemployed people participated in Council funded or operated employability activities in 2015/16. This is a 7% increase on the 2014/15 figure of 62,319 participants.

1 Not all councils were able to break down the total number of participants into gender and age, therefore the sum of these does not add up to the total.

Availability of Employment Land (OP5)	Total Allocated	Immediately Available	% Available
	9,273	2,522	27.2%

In 2015/16, an estimated 9,273 Ha of land was allocated for business use across Scotland. Of this, an estimated 27.2% was deemed to be immediately available. This means that the land was fully serviced and marketed. This is a significant increase on the 2014/15 figure of 12.9%.

22. The table below provides a summary of the aggregated data for the outcome indicators for 2015/16.

Town Vacancy Rates (OC9)	Total Units	Vacant/Void	Vacancy Rate
	29,985	3,566	11.9%

Based on returns from 29 Councils, 11.9% of units in town centres across Scotland were vacant/void in 2015/16. This is marginally higher than the 2014/15 vacancy rate of 10.1%.

Leverage of External Funding (OC12)	Council £	External £	Rate £
	£94,098,241 ²	£146,410,008	£1 : £1.56

In 2015/16, the total cost of local authority economic development projects in Scotland was an estimated £240,528,754. Of this, for every £1 invested by councils, a further £1.56 was levered in from external sources. These costs do not include total budgets invested in delivery of economic development (e.g. staffing, other revenue or capital). This is a significant increase on the 2014/15 figure of £1.33.

Number of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of their Participation in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities (OC14)	Total	Of Which ³			
		Male	Female	16-24	25-64
	21,624	11,108	7,551	9,176	9,483

Based on returns from 32 Councils, 21,624 people progressed into employment as a result of participation in Council funded or operated employability activities in 2015/16. This is a 10.6% decrease on the 2014/15 figure of 24,000.

² This is likely to be a subset of the £222m of council spend reported under indicator I1

³ Not all councils were able to break down the total number of participants into gender and age, therefore the sum of these does not add up to the total.

Conclusions, recommendations and next steps

23. From the collection, collation and analysis of the 2015/16 SLAED Indicators data, a number of conclusions have been drawn. These have been set out in the main report with recommended actions proposed for consideration by SLAED.
24. The timescales involved in the collection, collation and analysis of council returns was broadly reflective of the 2014/15 Framework. However, there are still a number of challenges in collecting the data from councils and further details are provided in the full report.
25. The SLAED Indicators Framework will be subject to ongoing review and refinement with an understanding that a balance needs to be maintained between improvement and continuity and the ability to make year-on-year comparisons. This process falls under the remit of the SLAED Performance Group with support from the Improvement Service and the SLAED Executive Group.
26. This report and the subsequent discussions that the Performance Group will have with the SLAED sub groups will help to influence the 2016/17 Framework.

Further information

Please email slaed@improvementservice.org.uk or contact Hannah Young on 07584 217117 if you have any queries regarding this report.



1. Introduction

This report provides an analysis of the SLAED Indicators data submitted by all 32 Scottish councils covering the 2015/16 financial year. This is the fourth year that the SLAED Indicators data has been collected and reported on in this format.

1.1 Background

The purpose of reporting on the SLAED Indicator data on an annual basis is to provide consistent evidence of what Scottish councils are delivering in their role as local economic development organisations, in partnership with other national agencies such as Scottish Enterprise (SE), Highlands and Islands Enterprise (HIE), Skills Development Scotland (SDS) and VisitScotland (VS).

The SLAED Indicators are a set of measures that can be used to assess the overall and relative delivery of council economic development activity and enable assessment of the comparative performance of different areas and assist in identifying areas for improvement. However, this Framework is not intended to be used as the basis of crude league tables and recognises the varying economic characteristics of different council areas, which have a significant impact on local priorities and resource management.

Instead, the SLAED Indicators Framework should be used to accumulate evidence that will assist in informing councils and partners in the ongoing development of interventions, performance monitoring and resource allocation. This will develop a comprehensive overview of the importance of council-led economic development activity, demonstrating its contribution to local and national economic outcomes and estimating gross impact across Scotland.

The Improvement Service (IS) has been involved in collecting and reporting on the SLAED Indicators since 2012 when it was asked to support SLAED in developing and refining the Framework. Since April 2015, the IS has been providing a secretariat service to SLAED which includes the continuation of support in collecting and reporting on the Indicators Framework. This involves working with the SLAED Performance group to ensure that the Indicators are relevant to council economic development delivery, that councils are able to collect the data and that indicator definitions are complete and robust.

Data for the SLAED Indicators Framework should be routinely collated and utilised by councils as part of their ongoing performance management.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide SLAED, local authorities and other stakeholders with data and analysis of the SLAED Indicators for the 2015/16 financial year. This will contribute to an ongoing time series comparison, and this is the first report in which a comparison with the previous year's data is set out in Appendix 1 for each council. This sets a basis for improvement in future review periods and this ongoing monitoring will develop a meaningful and consistent picture of local authority led economic development in Scotland at a local and national level.

When considering the data in this report, it is important to note that not every council delivers the same economic development interventions or to the same levels of investment. This means that different output levels between two councils might reflect different policy priorities rather than performance levels. Accordingly, this report does not attempt to make conclusions in terms of the comparative performance of councils. A comprehensive Guide was issued to councils to assist in completing returns and this sought to ensure consistency in data returns. The data submitted by councils has therefore been accepted as correct and the EOP has not carried out any audit or validation of the data or the systems used to capture it.

Councils are encouraged to use the data within this report to inform appropriate benchmarking and performance improvement discussions with comparable council areas. For example, where the data indicates that a council seems to be particularly successful in delivering a certain activity, there may be an element of good practice that can be captured and shared.

1.3 Approach and methodology

The 2015/16 Framework is comprised of the same suite of indicators as the 2014/15 version, except for the addition of one new indicator (A2 - Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council). Making minimal changes to indicators helps to ensure consistency and enhance the ability to show a time series comparison with previous years. However, the

SLAED Performance Group conducted a comprehensive review of the Framework in late 2015 / early 2016 from which a number of improvements were made to the definitions of indicators and the way in which they are reported in the Data Return Template. The Review focussed on how the Framework could be refined and strengthened to ensure that all councils are reporting in the same way and worked with all of the SLAED Strategic and Thematic Groups to ensure the most suitable measures are included, gaps were addressed and definitions were as robust as possible. The Performance group will continue to provide strategic oversight of the Framework to ensure continuous improvement.

The data request was issued by the EOP in early June 2016 and returns were collated in a central database along with the data for some of the outcome indicators taken from publicly available sources and data supplied by the Business Gateway, Scottish Enterprise, Highlands and Islands Enterprise and the Supplier Development Programme.

1.4 Structure of report

Section 2 of the report provides a definition of the indicators included in the 2015/16 SLAED Indicators Framework. Section 3 details the data collection process and council return rates for each indicator. Section 4 analyses the returns, providing aggregate figures for Scotland as a whole wherever possible. The conclusion of the report considers the implications of the data and provides recommendations on how the Framework can be further refined and strengthened to better reflect the range and scale of economic development activity delivered by councils.



2. SLAED Measures

There are four broad types of indicator included in the SLAED Indicators Framework:

- Input Indicators
- Activity Indicators
- Output Indicators
- Outcome Indicators

Some of the outcome indicators contained within the SLAED Framework are aligned to the Community Planning Outcomes Profile.

2.1 Input indicators

The table below summarises each input measure, the definition and source.

Table One – Input Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Definition	Source
I1	Economic Development Expenditure - Estimated	a) Total capital spend on economic development in 2015/16	Councils' accounts
		b) Total revenue spend on economic development in 2015/16	Local Finance Return (LFR): LFR 02 and LFR 07
I2	Economic Development Staffing – Estimated	Total number of FTE staff working directly in economic development delivery.	Councils' own records

2.2 Activity indicators

The table below summarises each activity measure, the definition and source.

Table Two – Activity Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Definition	Source
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	This is an indicator of activity delivered by the Business Gateway services. An event is defined as a workshop to develop skills and training for start-up, growth and local service customers.	Business Gateway National Unit

Ref	Indicator	Definition	Source
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	This was included as an additional indicator in order to remove this type of one-to-many business support from indicator OP1 below. Events are included where the council has had a role in their organisation and / or funding.	Councils' own records
A3	Number of Companies Registered with the Supplier Development Programme	This is a count of the number of companies that are registered with the Supplier Development Programme (SDP).	Supplier Development Programme (SDP)

2.3 Output indicators

The table below summarises each output measure, the definition and source.

Table Three – Output Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Definition	Source
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity	The number of unique businesses that have been supported by a Council Economic Development team activity during 2015/16. (e.g. grant, loan, advice).	Councils' own records
OP2	Number of Support Interventions by Business Gateway:	A business can receive support across the start-up, growth and local services. A business supported is one benefiting from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Value Start-Up services • Potential High Value Start Up • Growth Advisory • Growth Pipeline • Local Advisory Services • Local Expert 	Business Gateway National Unit
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International (SDI)	This measure is used to record the number of companies that have received international trade support from SDI.	SE / HIE Local Activity Reports 2015-2016.
OP4	Number of People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	The total number of unique individuals who have participated in Council run and/or funded employability programmes during 2015/16.	Councils' own records

Ref	Indicator	Definition	Source
OP5	Immediately Available Employment Land	Available employment land is that which has been allocated as employment land but is not yet in use, regardless of minor or major constraints. Immediately available employment land is that which is immediately available for business use. It is therefore serviced and marketed land, as opposed to simply land designated for employment/ industrial use in the Local Plan. This also means that the land has access to utilities.	Employment Land Audit
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in the Supplier Development Programme	This is a count of the number of companies that are 'active' following registration with SDP.	Supplier Development Programme (SDP)

2.4 Outcome indicators

The table below summarises each outcome measure, the definition and source.

Table Four – Outcome Indicators

Ref	Indicator	Definition	Source
OC1	Gross Value Added (NUTS3 Regions)	Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita measures change in total economic output at the local level. It assesses the relative value or productivity of businesses, sectors and economies.	Office for National Statistics (ONS)
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings	This is the average gross weekly earnings of full time employees and includes two different types of data: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Average weekly earnings for full time workers – Residence Based (those living in a Council area but working in another Council area). 2. Average weekly earnings for full time workers – Workforce Based (those working in a Council area, regardless of where they live). 	ONS

Ref	Indicator	Definition	Source
OC3	Employment Rate	Employment rate is the number of people in employment of working age (16-64 years) expressed as a percentage of the total working age population.	NOMIS
OC4	New Business Starts	Number of new business births/ start-ups (VAT/PAYE registrations) in the Council area per 10,000 adult working age population (aged 16-64 years).	ONS – Business Demography
OC5	Business Survival Rate	Measures the sustainability of new businesses in an area, expressed as a percentage rate of the VAT/PAYE registered businesses that survive for at least three years.	ONS – Business Demography
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits	Percentage of working age people (16-64) claiming one of more of the key benefits, and; Measure of the percentage of working age population (16-64) that are on Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA).	NOMIS
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	Provides a percentage of the working age population (aged 16-64) that have either no formal qualifications or qualifications at SCQF (Scottish Credit & Qualifications Framework) Level 4 or lower.	Scottish Government
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita	Measures carbon dioxide emissions by local authority areas per head of total population and provides an indication of the local authority contribution to the Government target of achieving a 42% reduction in emissions by 2020.	Scottish Government
OC9	Town Vacancy Rates	Measure of vacant units as a percentage of total units in each local authority's key town centres. Towns should have a population of at least 5,000 people.	Councils' own records
OC10	Number of Business Gateway Start-ups that are Trading	Measure of business start-ups supported by the Business Gateway that are now trading.	Business Gateway National Unit

Ref	Indicator	Definition	Source
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate	This measures the rate of survival (%) of Business Gateway start-ups at 36 months.	Business Gateway National Unit
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	External Funding is any additional funding that is awarded to a Council to invest in economic development activities as a result of the council's own contribution.	Councils' own records
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects	This measure is used to record the potential for new job creation from completed inward investment projects.	SE / HIE Local Activity Reports 2015-2016.
OC14	Number of People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of their Participation in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	This measure is used to track the progression of those people that have participated in employability activities (OP4 above) into a job outcome.	Councils' own records

2.5 Changes from previous version

As outlined in section 1.3 above, a number of small amendments were made to the Data Return Template and Guidance as a result of a comprehensive review of the Framework carried out by the SLAED Performance Group over the course of 2015/16. The final version of the 2015/16 Framework was approved by the group in May 2016. A summary of the main changes made to the Framework from the 2014/15 version are set out in Table five below.

Table Five – Changes to the SLAED Indicators Framework

Ref	Indicator	Changes
I1	Economic Development Expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stated that expenditure should be related to clear economic benefit Capital spend source changed from LFR to council's own records Removed reference to planning – this should not be included
I2	Economic Development Staffing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Added staff categories to the Data Return Template – councils should break staff down into these
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events Delivered by the Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a new indicator for 2015/16 and has been included to separate attendees at business events from the more intensive support provided to businesses captured under indicator OP1.

Ref	Indicator	Changes
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stated that councils should not include event attendees – these should be captured under indicator A2 • Updated list of sectors to better reflect the businesses councils are supporting
OP4	No. of People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Return Template now asks for total number of unique participants as well as number of participants on each programme – one person may have participated in more than one programme • Removed ‘unemployed’ from indicator title • Stated that councils should count ‘live’ participants, including new starts throughout the year
OP5	Immediately Available Employment Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarification that the first figure should be all available employment land (rather than all employment land) and the second should be of which is immediately available • Definition of available / immediately available employment land more robust • Specified source as Employment Land Audit
OC9	Town Vacancy Rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edge of town and out of town retail units should not be included • Requested that councils state their source for this for future development of the indicator
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlighted that external funding should be specifically for economic development • Included additional criteria for what should/should not be included in the Guidance • Added additional categories to the Data Return Template
OC14	No. of People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of their Participation in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Return Template now asks for total number of unique participants as well as number of participants on each programme – one person may have participated in more than one programme • Removed ‘unemployed’ from indicator title



3. Data Returns

This section of the report sets out and analyses the data submitted by councils and examines the response rate for each of the indicators.

3.1 Response rates

The 2015/16 SLAED Indicators Framework included 25 Indicators. Data for eight of these was collected from publicly available sources such as ONS, NOMIS and the Scottish Government, and a further eight were collected from other agencies including the Business Gateway National Unit, Scottish Enterprise, Highlands and Islands Enterprise and the Supplier Development Programme. The data for these indicators is therefore verified and complete so far as the data allows.

Of the remaining nine indicators for which councils submitted their own data, out of 32 councils:

- 29 councils (91%) submitted data for every indicator (100% completion);
- 1 councils (3%) submitted data for all but one indicator (89% completion);
- 2 councils (6%) submitted data for six out of nine indicators (67% completion).

These response rates are similar to 2014/15.

Table six below details the response rate per council for each of the indicators that councils were responsible for providing data for. Where a cell is highlighted red, the council was unable to supply data for that particular indicator for 2015/16.

A number of councils were able to submit their SLAED Indicators Return by the deadline of 1st July 2016. In some cases councils experienced delays in completing parts of the return template due to relying on colleagues from other council departments to provide data for some of the indicators. By bringing the request for data and subsequent deadline forward, it was hoped that the challenge of staff annual leave causing a delay in submissions could be partially avoided. However, a number of delays were still experienced and councils are encouraged to submit returns by the initial deadline wherever possible to ensure that analysis can be carried out and the data can be included in the final report.

3.2 Timing

As a result of feedback from the SLAED Performance group, the request for data was issued two weeks earlier for 2015/16 than in previous years. However, this did not have an impact on the timing of responses. General feedback suggests that the current timescale used for the collection, collation, analysis and reporting of data remains suitable for councils. This timescale enables publication of the annual report at the end of November to coincide with the SLAED Annual Conference and the group agreed that these timescales should be continued for 2016/17. However, it should be noted that the data for revenue expenditure (indicator I1) is aligned with councils' LFR returns and therefore councils are unable to submit this data until September / October each year.

3.3 Quality

There were very few gaps in the 2015/16 Framework where councils were unable to provide data for indicators. This demonstrates continued buy-in and commitment from councils to completing SLAED Indicator returns. Response rates are similar to the 2014/15 Framework, reflecting the minimal changes made this year. The quality of the returns was also similar to last year and this has allowed the beginning of a year-on-year comparison to be demonstrated in Appendix 1.

The review of the Framework carried out in 2015/16, as mentioned above, has helped to address the issue of variations in the ways in which the definitions of some of the indicators are interpreted by different council officers. The Chairs of all Strategic and Thematic groups were involved in this process and each reviewed the indicators most relevant to the remit of each of their groups. This involved developing the definitions of the existing indicators to reduce the potential for differing interpretations and increase the robustness and comparability of the data submitted by councils.

A future aspiration for the Framework is to include suitable tourism measures, and the SLAED Performance Group will continue to work with the SLAED Tourism Group and VisitScotland with the aim of developing suitable measures for inclusion in the 2016/17 Framework.

3.4 Technical capacity

The Data Return Template for the 2015/16 featured a number of small changes, as outlined in Table 5 above. In most cases this allowed for additional detail / breakdown of data within some of the existing indicators. In addition, Indicator A2 - Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council, was added to the Template. As was the case in 2014/15, the Improvement Service sought clarification from individual councils where data returns appeared to contain errors or significant variations from previous years. The Data Return Template will continue to be adapted for future review periods as required.



4. Analysis

This section provides a broad analysis for each of the four levels of measurement – ‘input’, ‘activity’, ‘output’ and ‘outcome’. All of the data for each Council can be found at the end of this report in Appendices 1 and 2.

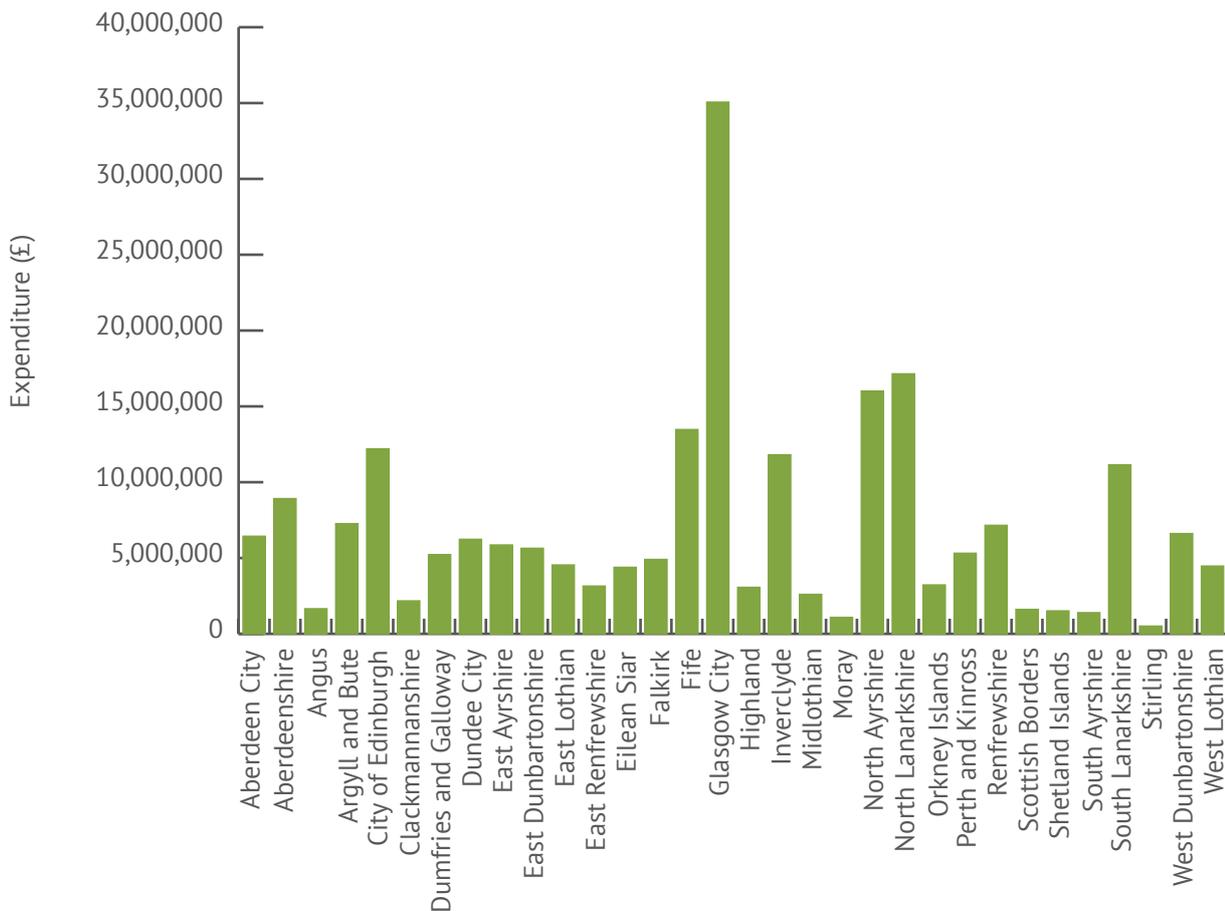
4.1 Input Indicators

The section below provides a summary of the data for two input indicators:

I1 – Economic Development Expenditure – Estimated (2015/16)

This measure provides an estimate of each Council’s expenditure on the delivery of their economic development service, both in terms of capital projects and revenue costs (including staff). In 2015/16, overall estimated expenditure on economic development for all 32 Councils was £221,930,105 which is a 2.6% decrease compared to the 2014/15 figure of £227,799,161.

Economic Development Expenditure – Estimated (2015/16)



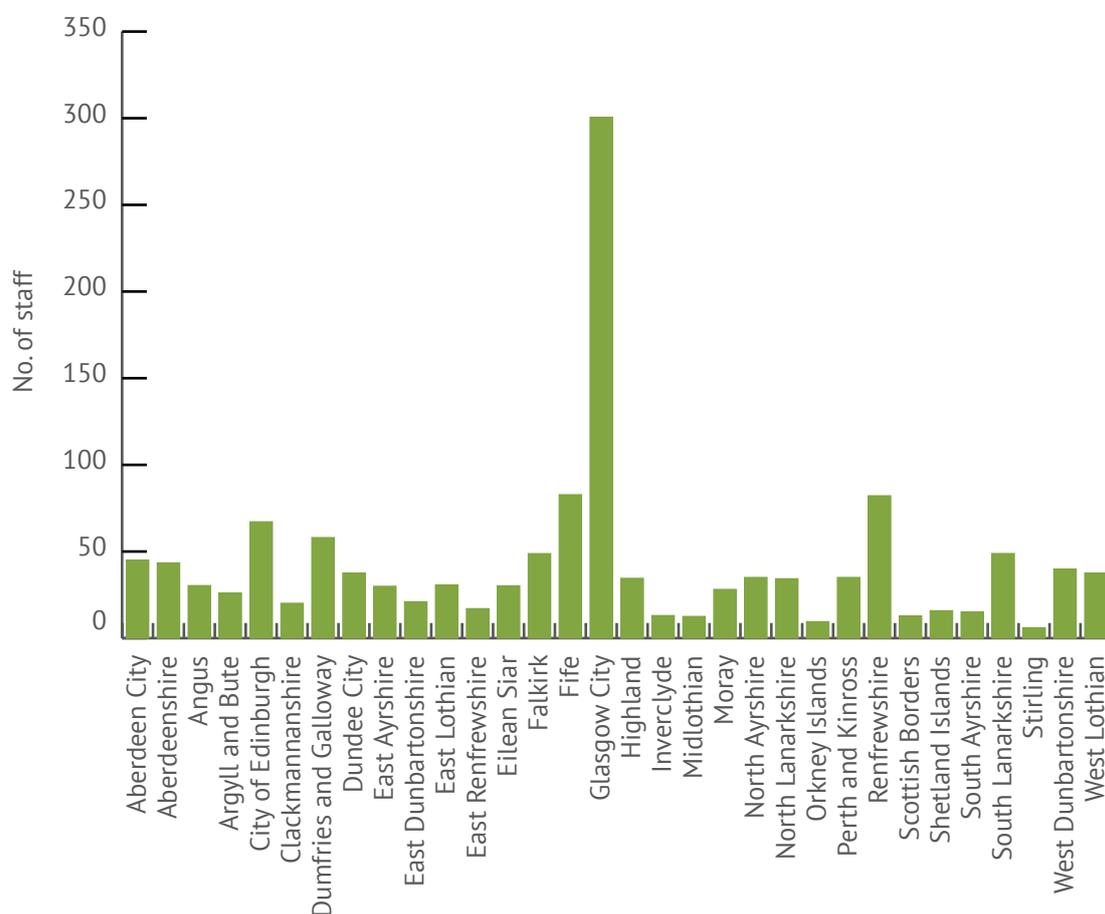
The total estimated capital spend in Scotland was £61,489,672 and estimated revenue spend was £160,440,433. This represents an increase of almost 74% in capital spend on the 2014/15 figure and a decrease of almost 17% in revenue spend.

As was the case in the previous two review periods, Glasgow City Council accounted for the most significant percentage of total overall expenditure in Scotland (16% in 2015/16). As would be expected, in most cases the city councils and larger authorities had higher economic development spend figures than smaller authorities.

12 – Economic Development Staffing – Estimated (2015/16)

This is a measure of the total number of FTE staff working on the delivery of councils’ economic development services. This includes all staff working across Council departments – for example in some councils employability may not be delivered by staff assigned specifically to the ‘economic development service’. In 2015/16, there were almost 1,348 FTE staff working in economic delivery across Scottish councils. This is a decrease of almost 7% on the 2014/15 figure of 1,446. There were also an additional 159 staff working on in-house Business Gateway delivery, which wasn’t counted in previous years.

Economic Development Staffing – Estimated (2015/16)



As was the case in 2014/15, Glasgow City Council accounted for a large proportion of the economic development staff in Scottish councils at over 22%.

The 2015/16 Framework is the first in which councils were asked to provide a breakdown of staffing numbers. The table below provides a breakdown of staffing types for Scotland as a whole.

Table Seven – Breakdown of Staff

Staff Type	Number	Percentage
Business Support / Sector Development	274.75	20%
Employability / Skills	511.56	34%
Town / City Centre Management	33.15	2%
Policy and Performance	46.25	3%
External Funding	49.22	3%
Area Promotion / Marketing	47.06	3%
Physical Regeneration	99.35	7%
Rural Development	38.70	3%
Tourism	36.65	2%
Other	210.95	14%
In-house Business Gateway Staff	158.70	11%

4.2 Activity Indicators

The section below provides a summary of the data for two activity indicators:

A1 – Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events (2015/16)

This is a measure of activity delivered by the Business Gateway and counts the number of businesses that attended Business Gateway events in 2015/16. An event is defined as a workshop to develop skills and training for start-up, growth and local service customers. The purpose of this indicator is to count the number of businesses that actually attended an event rather than those that registered to attend. In 2015/16, there were 3,117 Business Gateway events across Scotland, and these were attended by 24,678 businesses. A breakdown of attendees by council area is provided below:

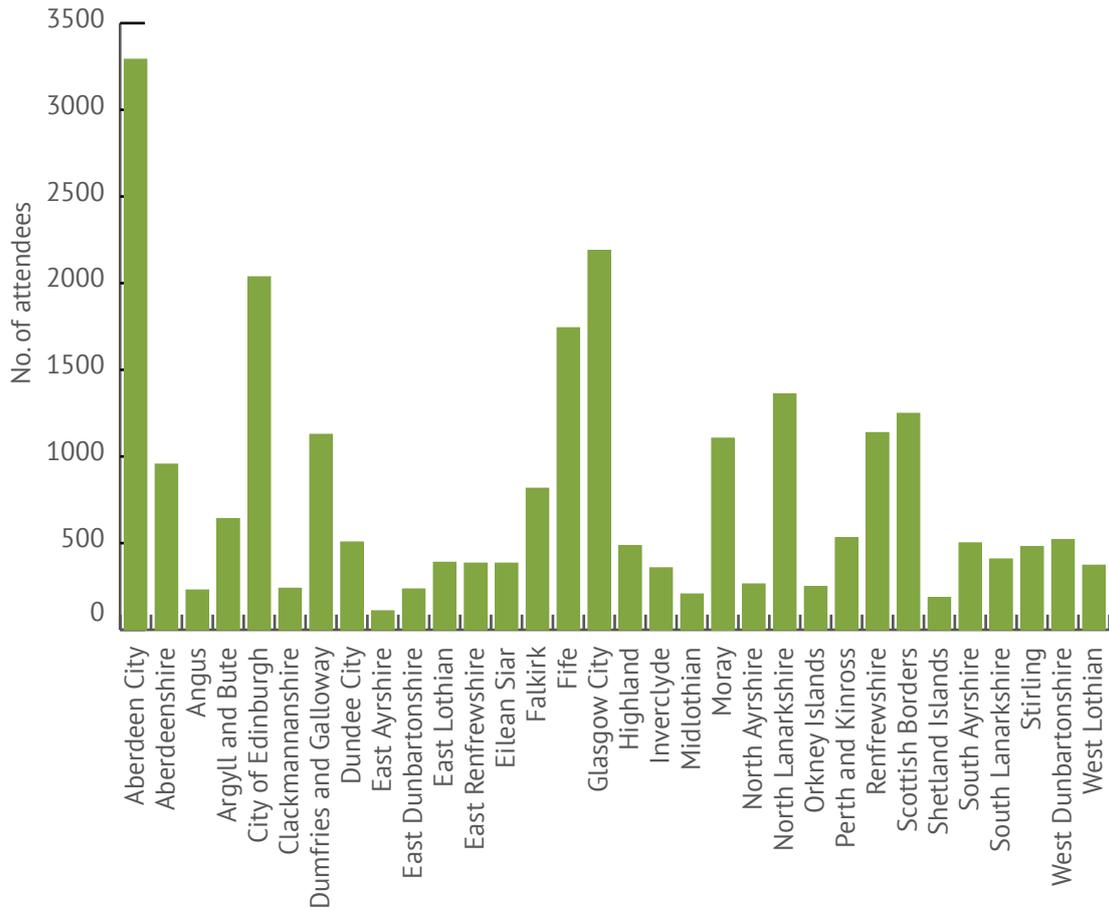
It is important to note that businesses can attend Business Gateway events in any council area, not just the one that they operate within, and this is reflected in these figures.

The number of businesses attending Business Gateway events in 2015/16 is similar to the 2014/15 figure of 24,838 businesses attending events.

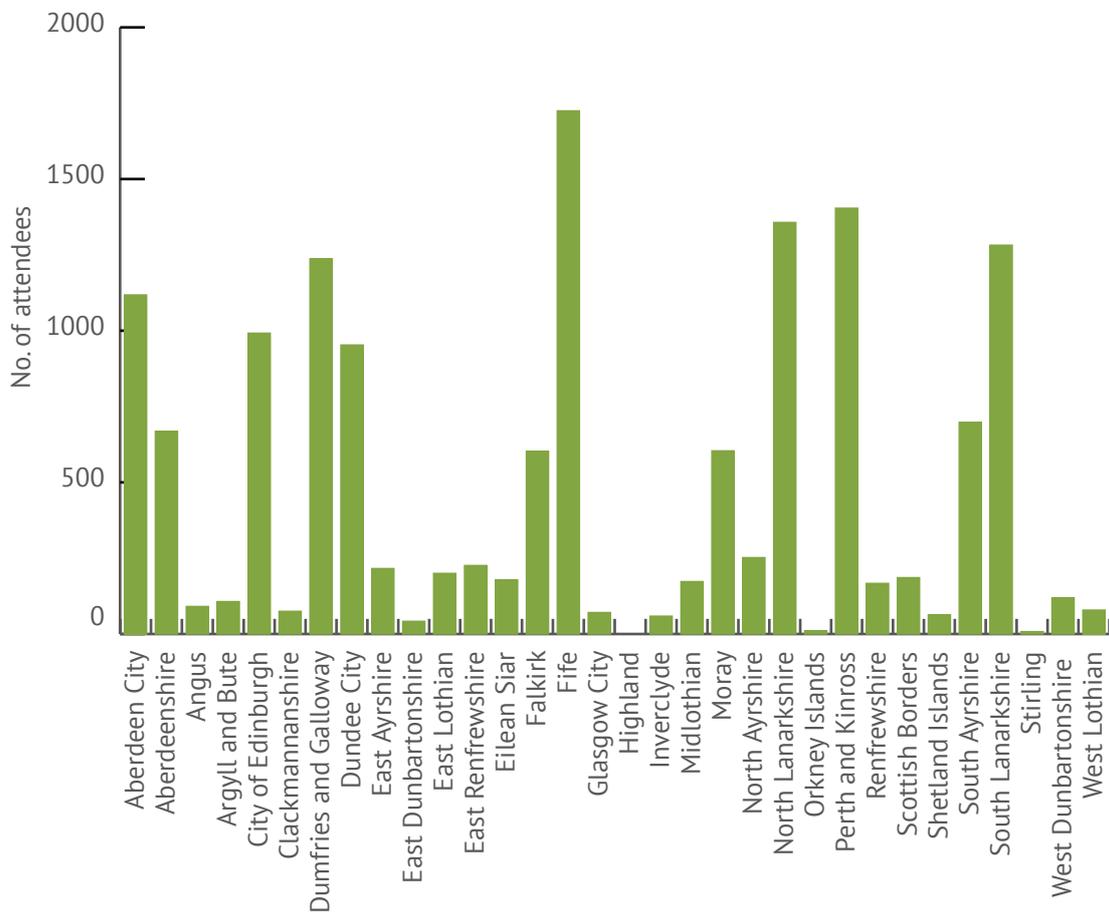
A2 – Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council (2015/16)

This is a new indicator added to the Framework for 2015/16 to separate attendees at events, or one to many business support, from the more specific and intensive, one to one, support provided to businesses under indicator OP1 - Number of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity.

Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events (2015/16)



Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council (2015/16)



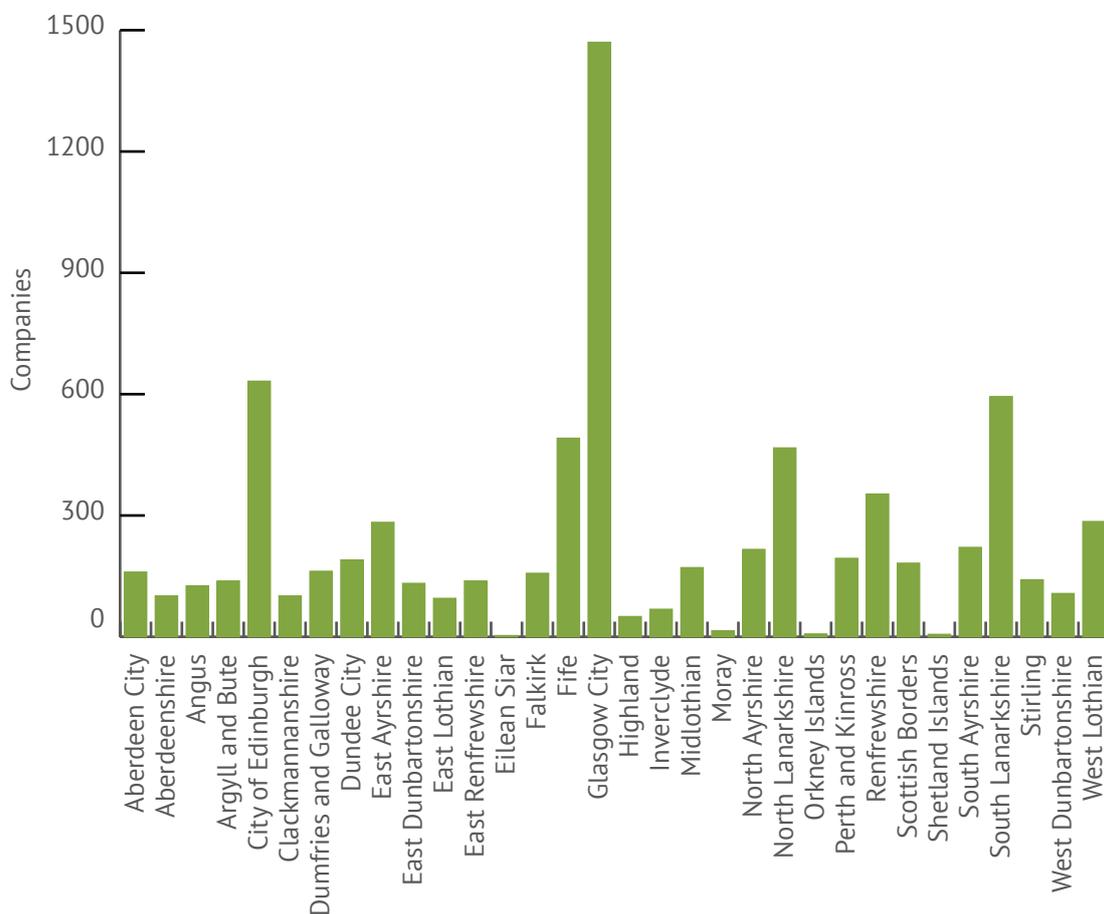
Based on 30 returns, councils ran 227 business events in 2015/16 and these were attended by 14,962 businesses. Aberdeen City Council ran the highest number of events at 53, whereas Fife Council had the highest number of attendees at 1,725.

A3 – Number of Companies Registered with the Supplier Development Programme (SDP) (2015/16)

This indicator assists in measuring the number of businesses within a local authority area that are aiming to win business, grow or diversify through bidding for public contracts. This indicator therefore counts the number of businesses in each council area that are registered with the Supplier Development Programme.

In 2015/16, 7,456 companies were registered with the Supplier Development Programme across Scotland. This is significantly higher than the 5,800 registered in 2014/15.

Number of Companies Registered with the Supplier Development Programme (SDP) (2015/16)



Glasgow City Council accounted for almost 20% of the companies with 1,470 registered with SDP. This was followed by City of Edinburgh Council with 632 (8.5%) and South Lanarkshire Council with 594 (8.0%). In comparison, the smaller councils such as the islands had just a few companies registered with SDP.

4.3 Output Indicators

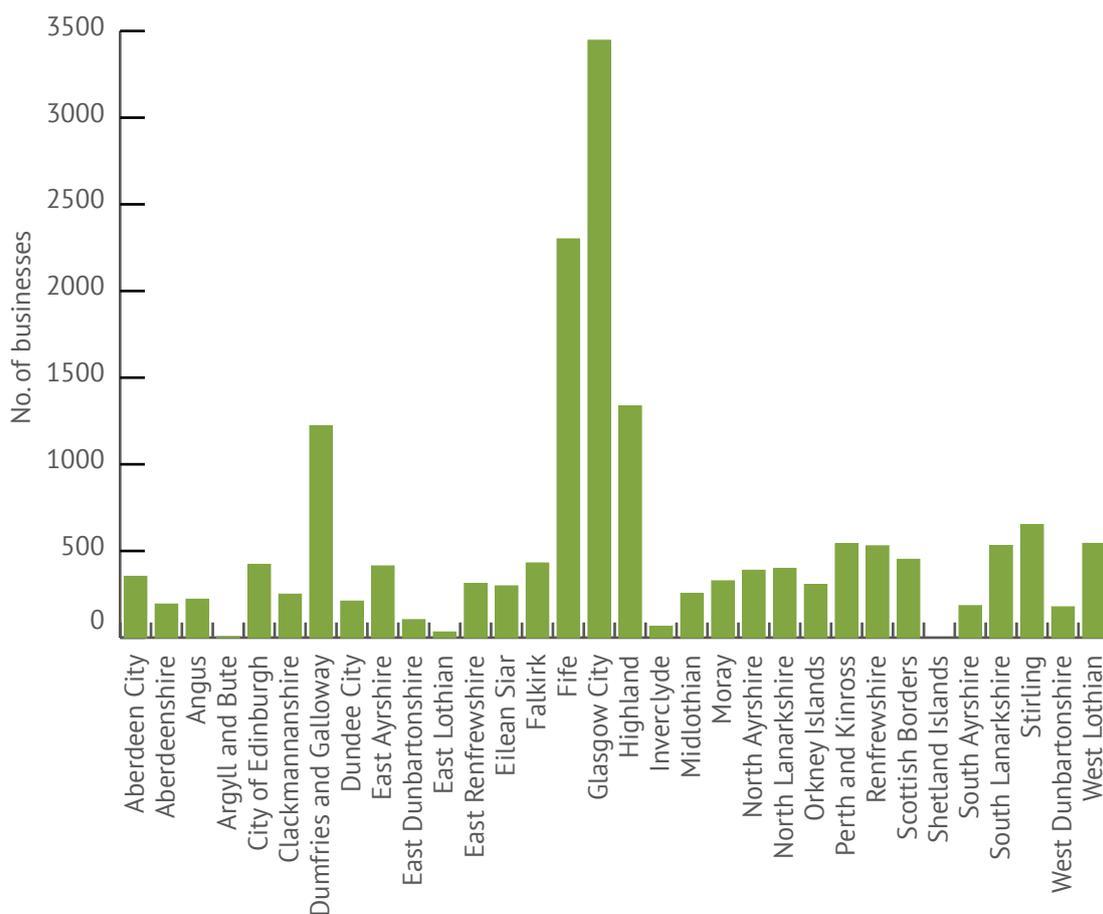
The Section below provides a summary of the data for six output indicators:

OP1 – Number of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activities (2016/16)

This is an indicator of the total number of unique businesses that have been supported by Councils' Economic Development services (excluding Business Gateway) during 2015/16. It also seeks to count the number of support interventions provided to businesses within each council area, and the sectors that the businesses are operating in. This indicator measures business support provided by councils over and above that provided through the Business Gateway.

Councils reported on the number of businesses assisted by their Economic Development service, the number of instances of support provided and the type of support provided. The number of businesses supported was broken down into sectors according to the 'key sectors' used by Scottish Enterprise. These are also aligned to the key sectors in Scotland's Economic Strategy in which Scotland is seen to have a distinct comparative advantage and Scottish Government support interventions are targeted.

Number of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activities (2015/16)



The data provided by 31 councils indicated that the total number of businesses supported by Economic Development services across Scotland in 2015/16 was 16,893. This is a 8.7% decrease on the 2014/15 total of 18,506. This may represent a decrease in the number of businesses being supported across Scotland over the last three years, but could also be a result of business events

being removed from this indicator and included in indicator A2 for 2015/16. Glasgow City Council supported the highest number of businesses in 2015/16 at 3,446 (20%) a change from 2014/15 where Fife Council supported the highest number of businesses at (18%). Fife Council placed second at 2,300 (13.6%), followed by Highland Council at 1,336 (8%) and Dumfries and Galloway at 1,222 (7.2%). This figure also represents an average of 545 businesses supported per council area which is a decrease on the average of 578 in 2014/15, and represents a return similar to the average figure of 540 in 2013/14.

Similar to figures in previous years, councils classified the majority of businesses supported as 'non-sector' (42.9%). This suggests that council business support interventions may not currently be focussed on the sectors specified in Scotland's Economic Strategy: food and drink, financial and business services, life sciences, energy, tourism and creative industries. These have been identified as sectors and companies where Scotland has a distinct advantage and where interventions should be targeted. However, this may also reflect the way in which councils record the data, for example they may not record the sector in which a business operates. Of the 16,893 businesses supported, 10.7% of these were in the tourism sector, 5.2% were in the food and drinks sector and 5.7% were in the construction sector. Table Eight provides a breakdown of the sectors in which councils supported businesses in 2014/15.

Table Eight – Business Support Sectors

Sector	No. Businesses Supported	% Total Business Support
Aerospace, Defence & Marine	55	0.3%
Chemical sciences	11	0.1%
Creative Industries (Inc Digital)	1,282	7.6%
Construction	954	5.7%
Enabling Technologies/ICT	353	2.1%
Energy – Low Carbon/Renewables	160	1.0%
Energy – Oil & Gas	465	2.8%
Food & Drink	882	5.2%
Further & Higher Education	129	0.8%
Forest Industries	74	0.4%
Financial Services	325	1.9%
Life Sciences	116	0.7%
Local Services	928	5.5%
Manufacturing	411	2.4%
Non-Sector	7,245	42.9%
Primary Industries	235	1.4%
Tourism	1,804	10.7%
Textiles	147	0.9%
Retail/Wholesale	929	5.5%

The main types of support provided to businesses vary significantly between council areas, reflecting the different priorities and economic characteristics of areas. However, Table nine below shows the aggregated numbers for each type of support intervention, and the percentage of total support at the national level (based on 26 councils that could provide this breakdown).

Table Nine – Types of Business Support

Type of Support	No. of Instances	% of Total Support
Grant	1,868	15.1%
Loan	133	1.1%
Referral to Other Agency (e.g. SDS)	896	7.2%
Skills Advice	786	6.3%
Land & Property	960	7.7%
Export Assistance	400	3.2%
Tourism Support	823	6.6%
Recruitment & Skills	2,493	20.1%
Other	4,084	32.9%

This demonstrates that a significant number of businesses across Scotland received recruitment & skills advice from councils, and a large number also received grants. Councils reported a wide range of ‘other’ types of support which further demonstrates the diversity of support interventions provided by councils to local businesses, and the challenges in capturing all of these.

OP2 - Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions (2015/16)

This is an indicator of support delivered by the Business Gateway’s core service, and in 2015/16 Scottish businesses received 12,610 support interventions and this is a 7.1% decrease on the 2014/15 figure of 13,569. The numbers of businesses supported are counted as benefiting from:

- High value start up services
- Potential high value start up
- Growth advisory
- Growth pipeline
- Local advisory services
- Local expert help

Account management referral volumes are excluded as this is the exit destination from the growth pipeline. A breakdown of support interventions by council area is provided below.

Similar to 2014/15 figures, Glasgow City Council accounted for a significant number of the support interventions (11.7%) received by businesses. In contrast, East Dunbartonshire Council accounted for the smallest number of interventions at just 0.2%, followed by Orkney Islands Council at 0.3%, reflecting the smaller business base in those areas.

CASE STUDY

East Lothian Food & Drink Business Improvement District (BID)

East Lothian is a gastronomic delight with everything from cider and fruit liqueurs, award-winning butchers, freshly caught seafood, smoked fish, fruit and vegetables, chocolate, gin and beer.

East Lothian Food and Drink (ELFD) has supported the local food and drink industry since 2004. Part of East Lothian Council, it encourages local food producers and processors to supply to local hospitality businesses, farm shop, visitor attractions and retail outlets throughout the county.

It also aims to help all food and drink producers and processors in the area grow and develop their business further afield. This involved developing a multi-agency support package for individual businesses which included East Lothian Council Economic Development and Strategic Investments, Business Gateway, Scottish Enterprise, Scottish Development International, Queen Margaret University and Scotland Food and Drink.

The initial work helped local businesses grow their sales across Scotland. Those businesses now wanted to develop the initiative further, expanding product sales into the rest of the UK and internationally.

The Challenge

The project had identified several barriers to growth for East Lothian food and drink companies:

- time to market their products and services properly through marketing/PR and engaging with motivated sales agents
- cost of transportation, volumes of scale to achieve bargaining power
- lack of capital to develop sales as there is not currently sufficient funding in place to employ a sales person. It is anticipated that following the development period a sales person would become self-funding and able to bring in

enough income to support the next layer of growth

The ELFD companies believed that the most effective way for them to move forward was to become a Food and Drink Business Improvement District. They proposed forming a not-for-profit limited by guarantee company, [East Lothian Food & Drink BID](#).

East Lothian Council supported for the initiative, both financially and in-kind. Funding was provided from the community food fund and in-kind support from businesses that formed the steering group.

Intended outcomes

The key aims of East Lothian Food and Drink (ELFD) BID are to:

- be self-sustaining within 3 years
- provide collaborative marketing and branding
- provide collaborative distribution
- develop new markets where Scottish Enterprise research indicates that there is a gap for ELFD products.
- provide membership benefits such as cost reductions through joint procurement
- unite businesses in a partnership that puts them at the heart of food and drink sector growth in East Lothian

Overall, successful ELFD BID is expected to contribute to:

- growing the food and drink sector in East Lothian
- growing food service listing and, indirectly, food and drink tourism
- growing product distribution geographically
- marketing East Lothian Food and Drink as a recognisable and sought-after brand

Action/Approach

Consultation and partnership are among the cornerstones of the BID process; all relevant parties within the BID area help shape the development, management, delivery and evolution of a BID.

Over six months, organisations were asked about their priorities for East Lothian food and drink businesses. The extensive consultation included:

1. Digital survey of businesses in the BID area
2. Open meetings for businesses and stakeholders
3. One-to-one meetings with local businesses
4. Draft business plan – opportunity for businesses to comment and make suggestions

The responses provided in the online survey, at meetings and in face-to-face discussions were all carefully considered in the development of the BID Business Plan.

Following the consultation, a five-year business plan was developed and the steering group took the project to ballot. Eligible businesses would decide if they wished the BID company to be formed to implement the business plan over the next five years.

Obstacles and issues

The main obstacle faced was working within current Business Improvement District legislation. As the legislation had been written for the development of town and city centre BIDs, there were some difficulties in making a food and drink BID work within it.

For example, the group also found that agricultural businesses, including dairy, rapeseed oil, flour and vegetables, could not be included as eligible voters in the ballot as they are not non-domestically rated - a requirement of the legislation.

Discussions with Scottish Government will hopefully lead to a review of the legislation and an update that will work more effectively with emerging non-town or city centre BIDs.



Results

The BID ballot was successful, with 90% of participants voting in favour of the East Lothian Food and Drink BID.

The BID came into being on 1 August 2016. A not-for-profit, limited by guarantee company has been set up and a board formed to direct the projects outlined in the business plan.

Lessons learned

The BID team would have involved Scottish Government at earlier stage to discuss issues and lack of flexibility in the BID legislation that was written for town or city centre BIDs.

Engagement and communication with businesses throughout the process was absolutely key to success, listening and addressing the issues and concerns raised and taking on board positive ideas and suggestions.

Next steps

Key projects in the business plan have clear desired outcomes set against them and will be monitored and evaluated against these. East Lothian Food and Drink is hoping to do a pilot sales project in the new year.

Contact information

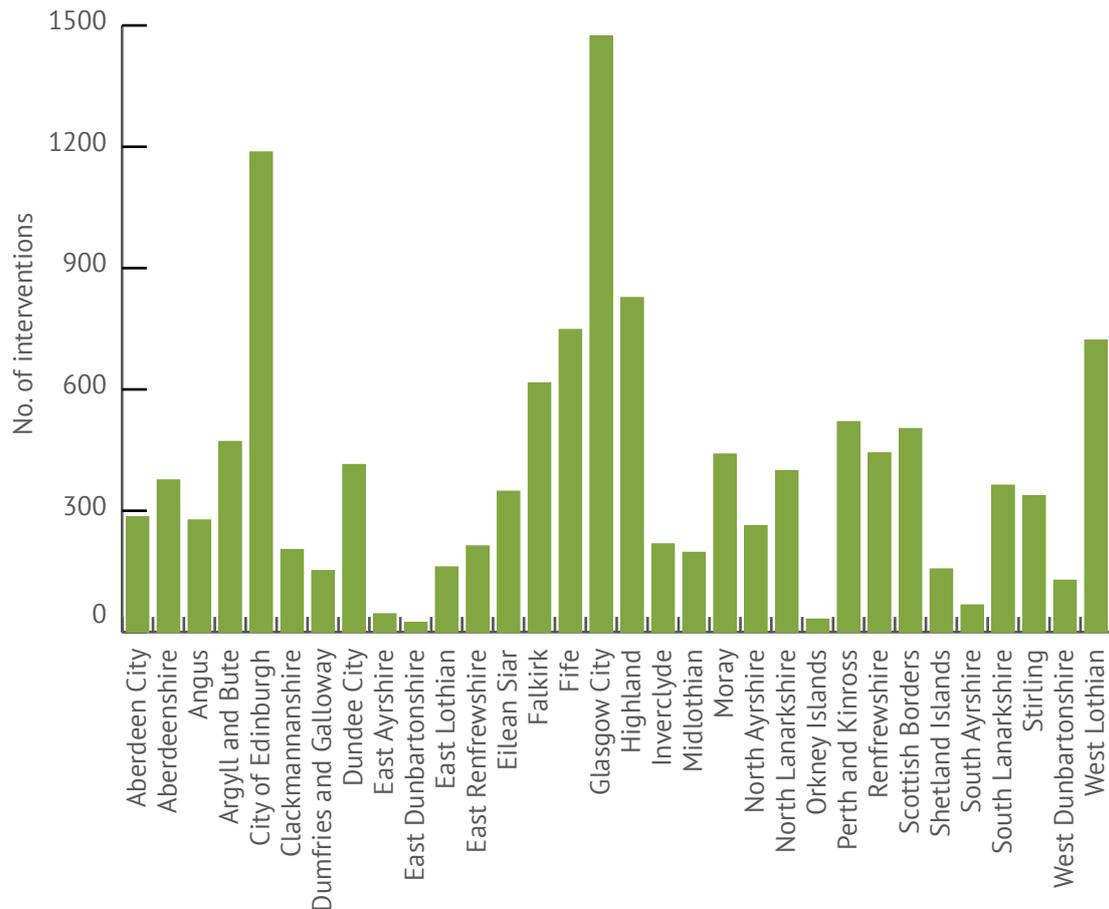
Maggie Mitchell

Project Manager

E: elfdbid@marketingforsales.co.uk

T: 07952 970325

Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions (2015/16)



OP3 - Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International (2015/16)

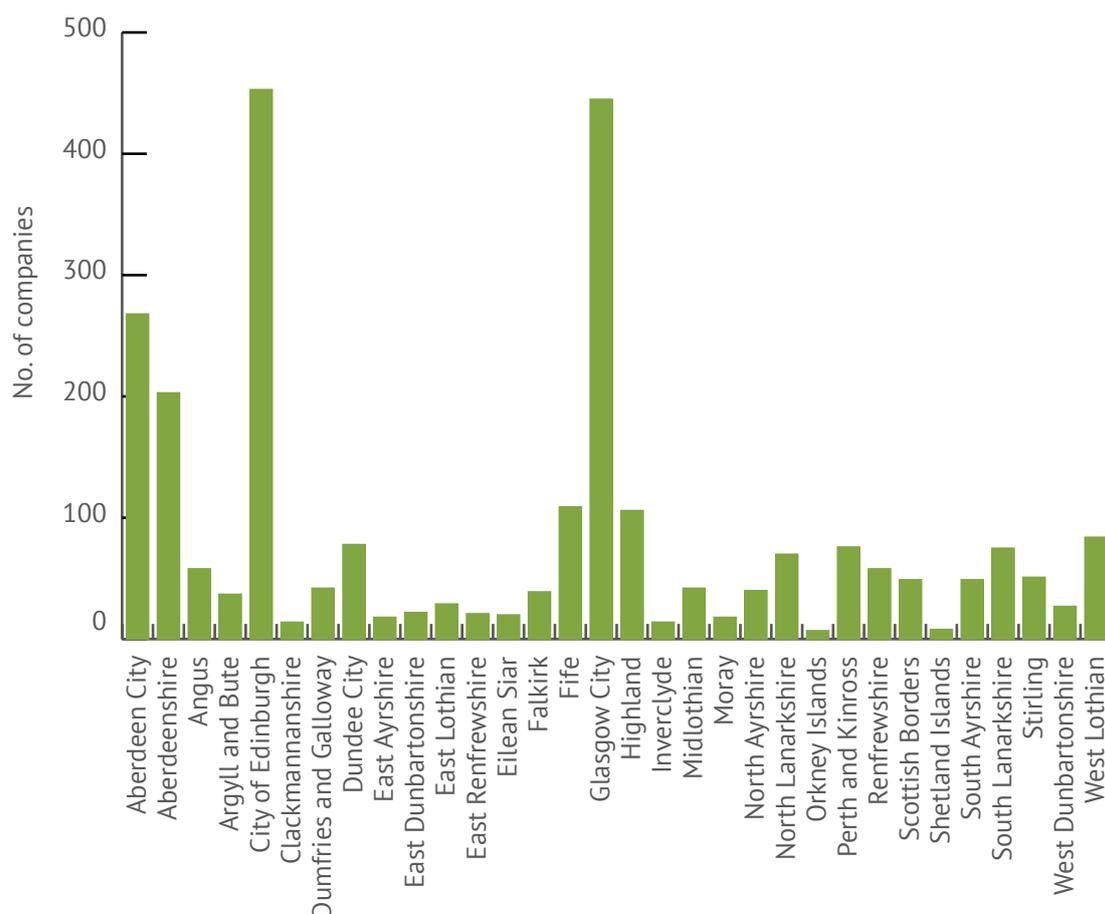
This is a proxy measure for export and is used to provide context for council areas, rather than reflecting direct council activity.

This is a measure of support delivered by Scottish Development International (SDI) within each council area. The data for this indicator was sourced directly from Scottish Enterprise and Highlands and Islands Enterprise's Local Activity Reports for 2015/16. These annual reports demonstrate SE/HIE activity within individual council areas. In 2015/16, 2,630 companies were assisted to export across Scotland and a breakdown by council area is provided below.

Of the companies assisted in 2015/16, 17.2% were in Edinburgh City Council and 16.9% were in Glasgow City Council, with 453 and 414 businesses supported respectively. Similarly to 2014/15, the majority of export support remains focussed in larger cities in the central belt of Scotland. This reflects the large business bases in these areas.

The number of companies assisted by SDI in 2015/16 was 5% lower than in 2014/15, when 2,727 companies were assisted.

Number of Companies Assisted by SDI (2015/16)



OP4 - Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities (2015/16)

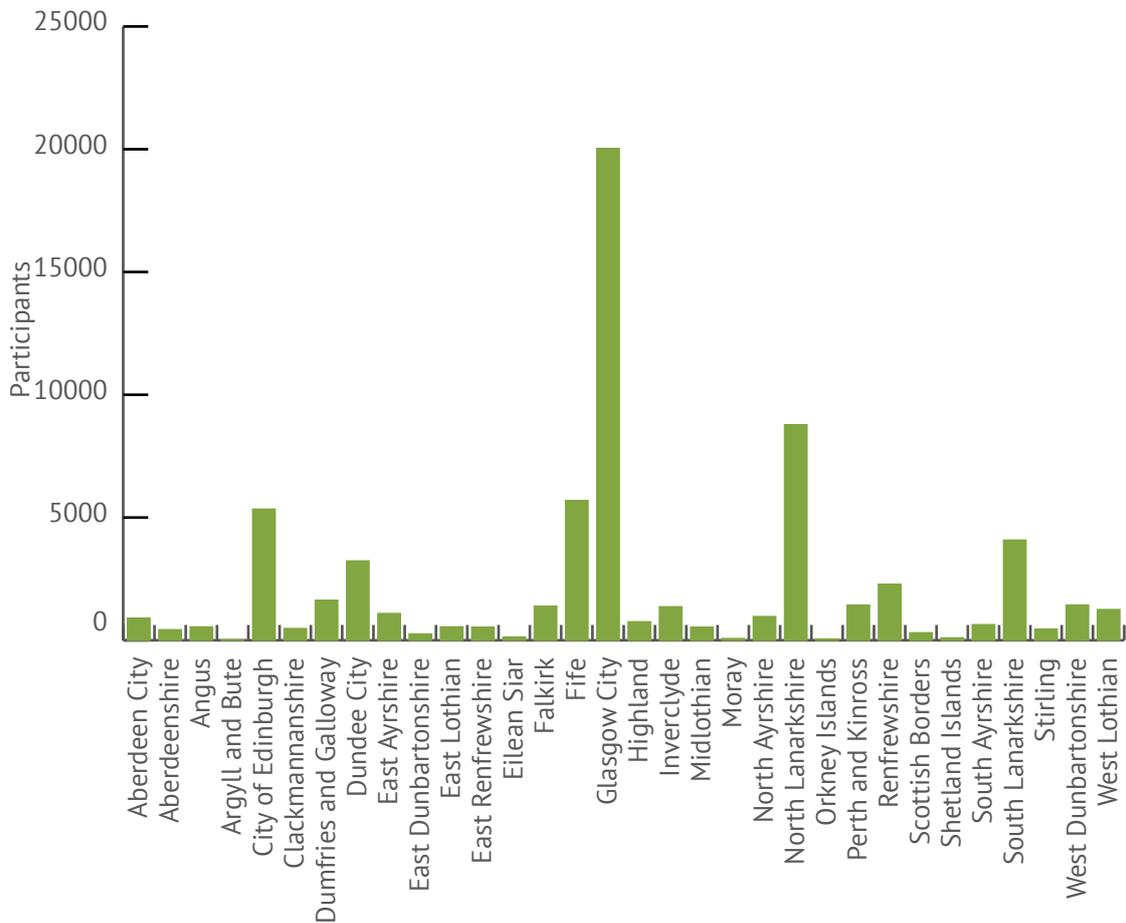
This is a measure of the total number of unique individuals that participated in employability activities that were funded and/or operated by councils in 2015/16. The purpose of this indicator is to assist in understanding the response to unemployment in each council area. Employability activities delivered by councils usually seek to address economic inactivity in their areas. Councils might make a financial contribution to the delivery of employability programmes through mainstream providers such as Skills Development Scotland (SDS). Alternatively, councils might deliver these programmes directly, and this indicator is designed to measure both types of activity.

The total number of participants in council funded and/or operated employability activities across Scotland in 2015/16 was 66,807 based on data from all 32 councils. This is a 7% increase on the number of participants in 2014/15 (62,319). This is also an average of 2,088 participants per council area which is higher than the figure for 2014/15 (1,947 per council area) but lower than in 2013/14 (2,223 per council area) and 2012/13 (2,314 per council area).

As was the case in 2014/15, the majority of participants were in Glasgow City Council (30%). The second highest number of participants was in City of Edinburgh Council, but this was still significantly lower at 8%. Based on the 29 councils that provided a breakdown of this data into gender, 60% of participants were male and 40% were female. Based on the 27 councils that provided a breakdown into age, 41% of participants were aged 16-24 and the remaining 59% were aged 25-64. Due to not all councils being able to break down the total number of participants into gender and age, the sum of these do not add up to the total number of participants. This is

therefore an area for improvement in future review periods.

Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities (2015/16)



OP5 – Availability of Employment Land (2015/16)

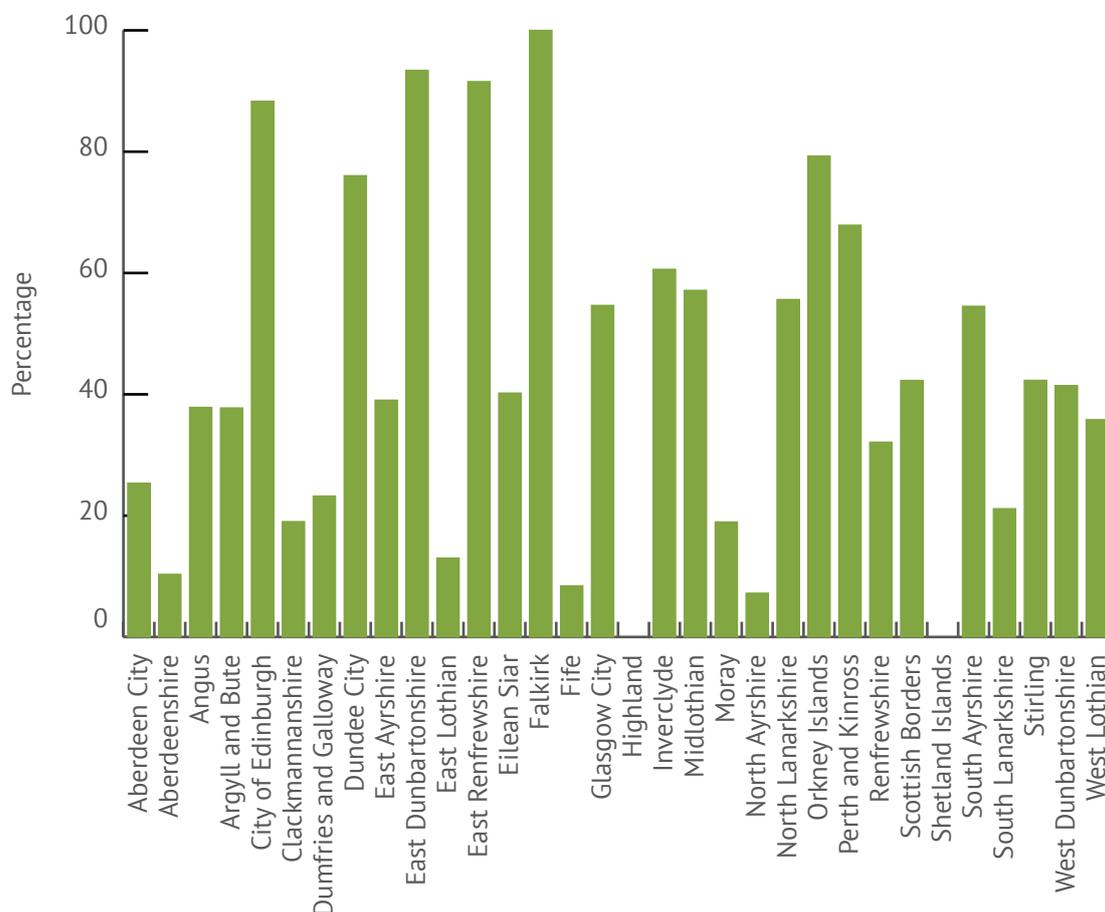
The purpose of this measure is to contribute to the assessment of how ‘investor ready’ and competitive a council area is in terms of providing the necessary infrastructure for new and growing businesses, including inward investment. Employment land includes any land that is immediately available for business use, which means it is fully serviced and marketed as opposed to simply designated for employment/industrial use in the Local Development Plan. The land is therefore immediately available for business expansion or relocation purposes.

Based on the 30 councils that provided data for this indicator, 9,273 hectares of land were designated for employment/industrial use in Scotland in 2015/16, which is a 40% decrease compared to 2014/15 (15,572 hectares of land). Of this, 27.2% was deemed to be immediately available for business use across Scotland which is a considerable increase from 2014/15 where this figure was 12.9%. This is likely to be due to the changes made to the definition as a result of the review carried out in 2015/16, rather than a significant change in actual employment land availability.

Falkirk Council had the highest percentage of immediately available land at 100%. This was followed by East Dunbartonshire Council at 93.4%, East Renfrewshire Council at 91.6% and City of Edinburgh 88.3%. In contrast, North Ayrshire had just 7.2% of land that was immediately available for business use, and this was followed by Fife Council with 8.4% and Aberdeenshire with 10.3%.

Despite the more robust definition for 2015/16, there remains a large variation between figures submitted for this indicator which could be a result of different economic conditions in council areas, or could indicate differences in interpretations. Caution should therefore be taken when looking at these figures at the national level.

Immediately available (%) Employment Land (2015/16)



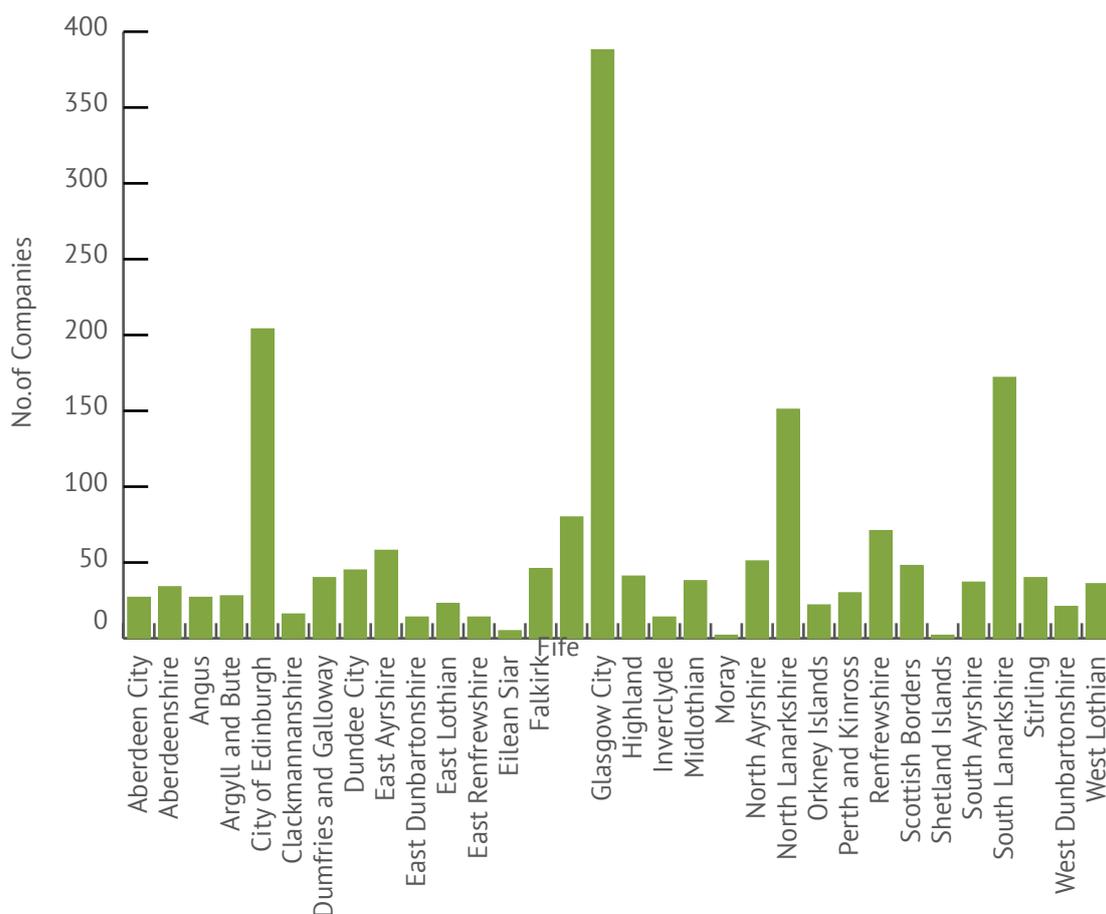
OP6 - Number of Companies Participating in the Supplier Development Programme (SDP) (2015/16)

The data used in this measure comes directly from the Supplier Development Programme and counts the number of businesses that are 'active' following registration with the programme.

In 2015/16 there were 1,825 companies across Scotland actively participating in the Supplier Development Programme by attending events, which is significantly higher than in 2014/15 (380) and 25% of the total number of companies registered with the programme. This is due to the re-launch of programme in 2015 in which the new team undertook deeper engagement with member authorities, improved marketing to raise awareness of the service and implemented a new programme of training including online digital webinars which has allowed SDP to grow its audience.

Of the total number of companies attending these core SDP training events, almost 21.3% (388 companies) were from Glasgow City Council, followed by 11.2% (204 companies) from City of Edinburgh Council, 9.4% (172 companies) from South Lanarkshire Council and 8.3% (151 companies) from North Lanarkshire. This reflects the fact that these are large central belt councils with large business bases where more events are being held and are therefore more accessible to local companies.

Number of Companies Participating in the Supplier Development Programme (2015/16)



4.4 Outcome Indicators

The Section below provides a summary of the data for 14 outcome indicators:

OC1 – Gross Value Added per Head (2014)

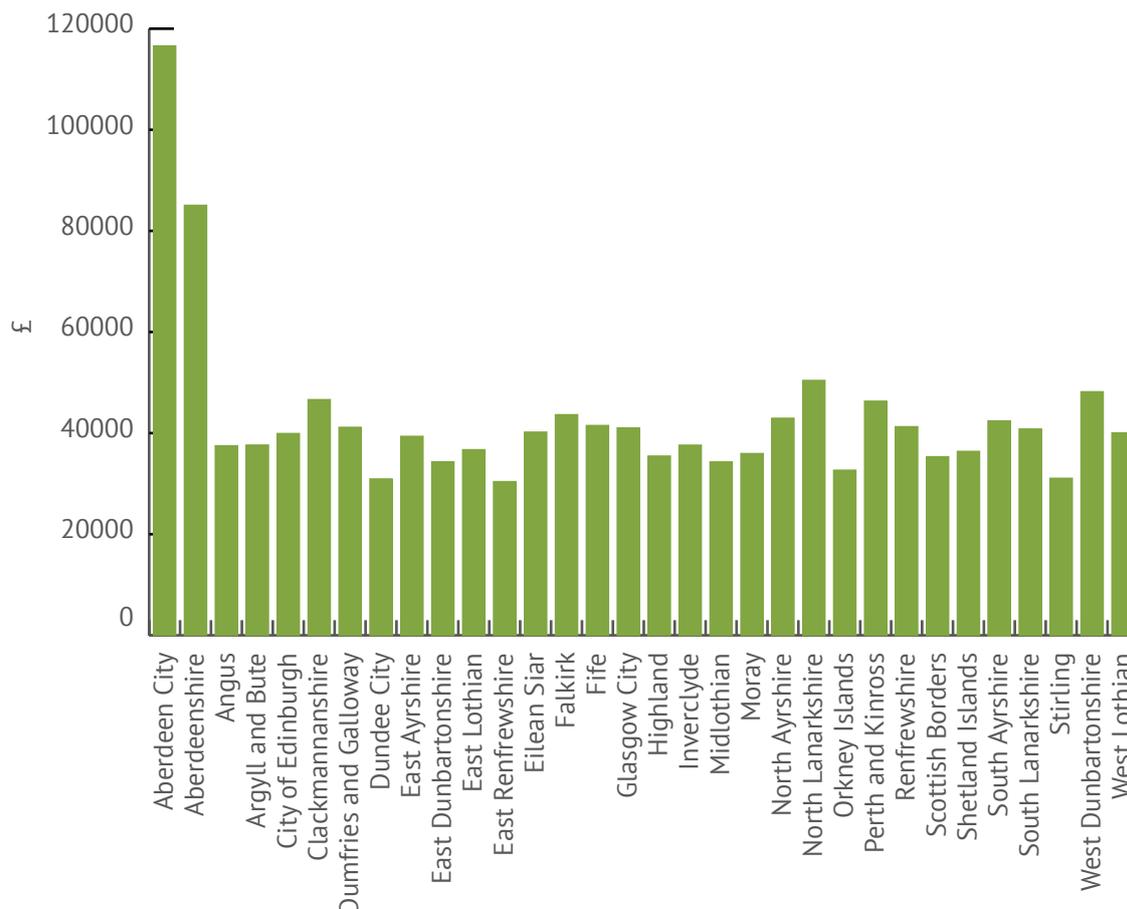
This indicator is used to assess the relative economic health and wealth of areas. In previous review periods data available at NUTS3 regions was used. However, for the 2015/16 review period GVA by council area, taken from the Annual Business Survey, has been used instead. The most recent year for which this data is available is 2014.

GVA assesses the relative value or productivity of businesses, sectors and economies. GVA tends to be higher in areas where there is a more diverse business base and where businesses undertake higher margin activity, and is lower in areas where there is a higher reliance on rural industries. Sectors that are highly capital intensive, such as oil & gas, will tend to have higher GVA per capita.

In 2014 the average GVA per capita in Scotland was £48,928. This is not comparable with the previous year's data due to the change in source. There is a considerable time lag between GVA data is collected and when it is published, therefore the 2014 data included in this report is the latest available. The GVA per capita for each council area is demonstrated in the chart below:

The significantly higher GVA in Aberdeen City and Shire councils is reflective of the economic opportunities around oil and gas in the area, and it should be noted that the time lag in this data means that the most recently available data is pre the downturn in this sector.

Gross Added Value per Head (2014)



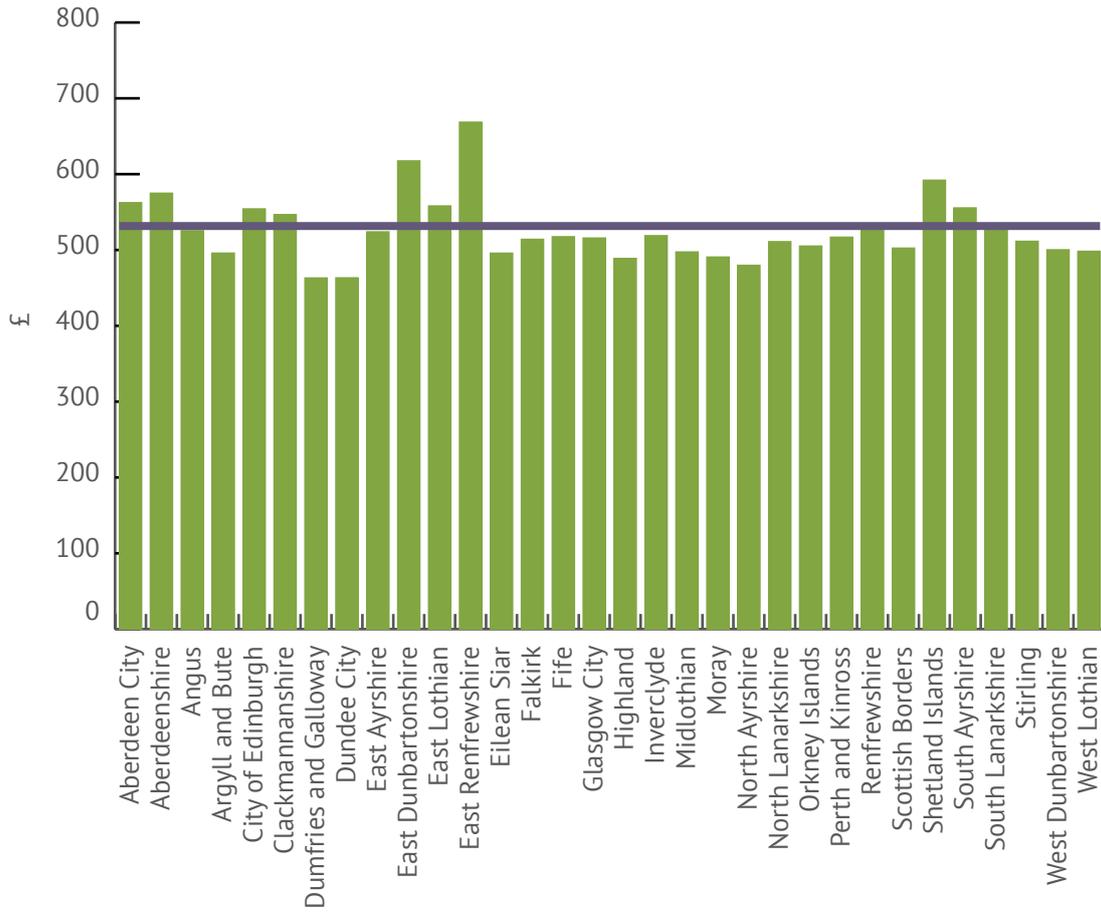
OC2 – Gross Weekly Earnings (2015)

This indicator measures the median gross weekly earnings of full time employees within council areas. There are two definitions. Firstly, residence based (those living in a council area, regardless of the council area in which they work); and, secondly, workplace based (those that work in a council area, regardless of the council area in which they live). These indicators can be used to assess the relative prosperity of a council area, as well as the extent to which people living in one council area are reliant on jobs in other areas. It also assists in the assessment of the value of local economies and the demand for skills by the local business base. Breaking this data down into council area assists in the understanding of sub regions and travel to work areas that do not always coincide with political or administrative boundaries.

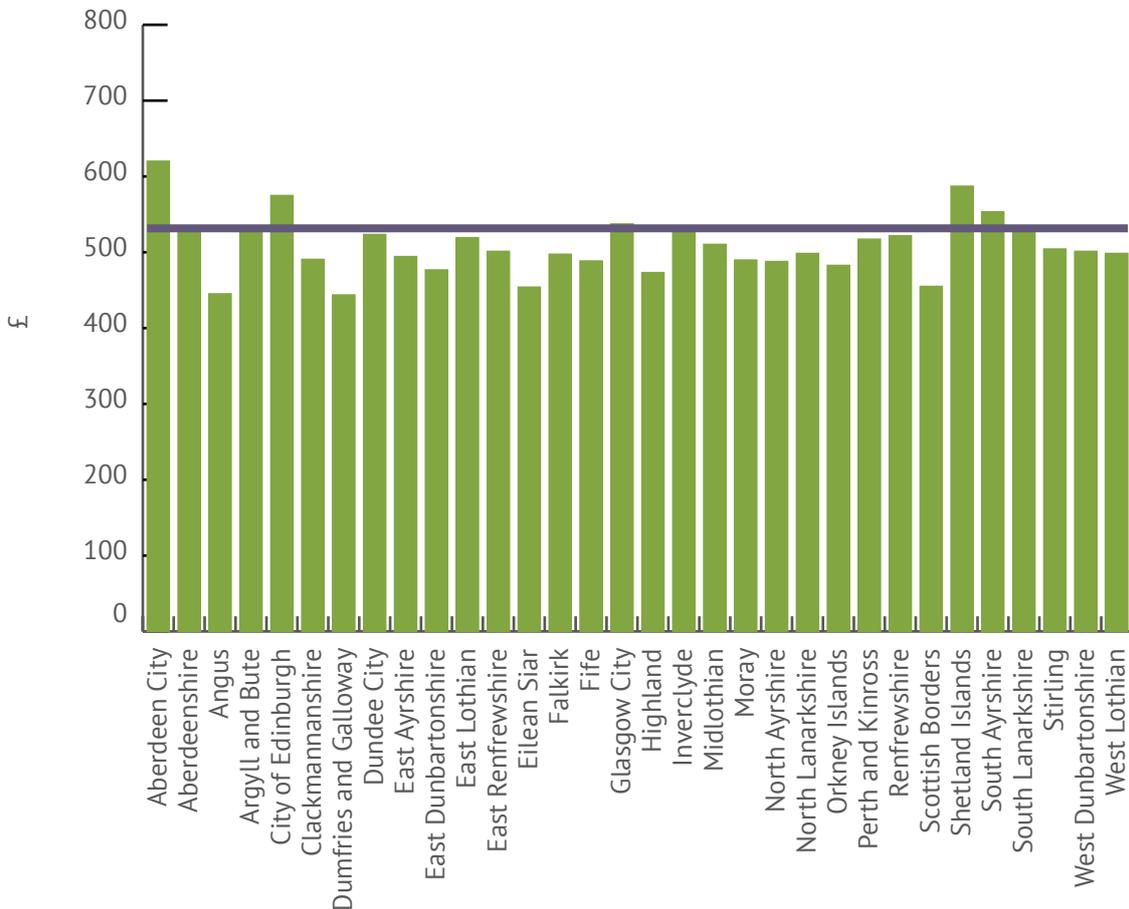
In 2015, the average residence based gross weekly earnings for full time employees in Scotland were £527.00 per week, which is higher than the figure of £518.00 for 2014. The average workplace based earnings were also £527.00 per week, which is again higher than the 2014 figure of £519.40.

Residence based earnings in East Renfrewshire Council were significantly higher than the Scottish average at £668.60 per week. This was followed by East Dunbartonshire Council at £617.40 and Shetland Islands Council at £592.00. In comparison, employees residing in Dumfries & Galloway Council had the lowest average weekly earnings at £463.10, closely followed by Dundee City Council at £463.30 and North Ayrshire at £479.80 per week.

Gross Weekly Earnings - Residence Based (2015)



Gross Weekly Earnings - Workplace Based (2015)

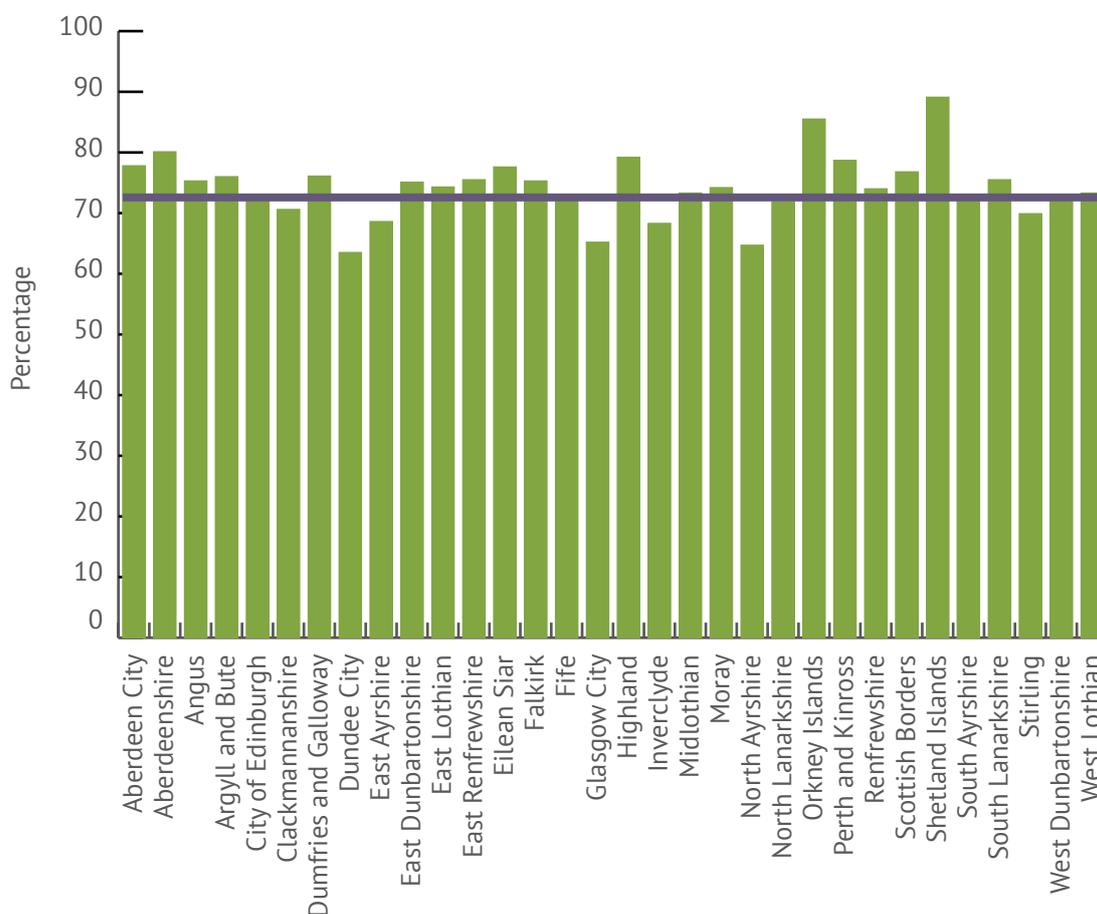


Aberdeen City Council had the highest workplace based earnings in 2015/16 at £620.20, which is significantly higher than the Scottish average. This was followed by Shetland Islands Council at £587.20 and the City of Edinburgh Council at £573.30. In comparison, Dumfries & Galloway Council had the lowest workplace based earnings at £443.80, followed by Angus Council at £445.30, Comhairle nan Eilean Siar Council at £454.10 and Scottish Borders at £455.10.

OC3 – Employment Rate (2015/16)

This is a measure of economic activity within council areas. The employment rate is the number of people aged 16-64 that were in employment expressed as a percentage of the total 16-64 population in 2015/16. The overall employment rate for Scotland in 2015/16 was 72.9% which is higher than the 2014/15 rate of 71.5%.

Employment rate (2015/16)



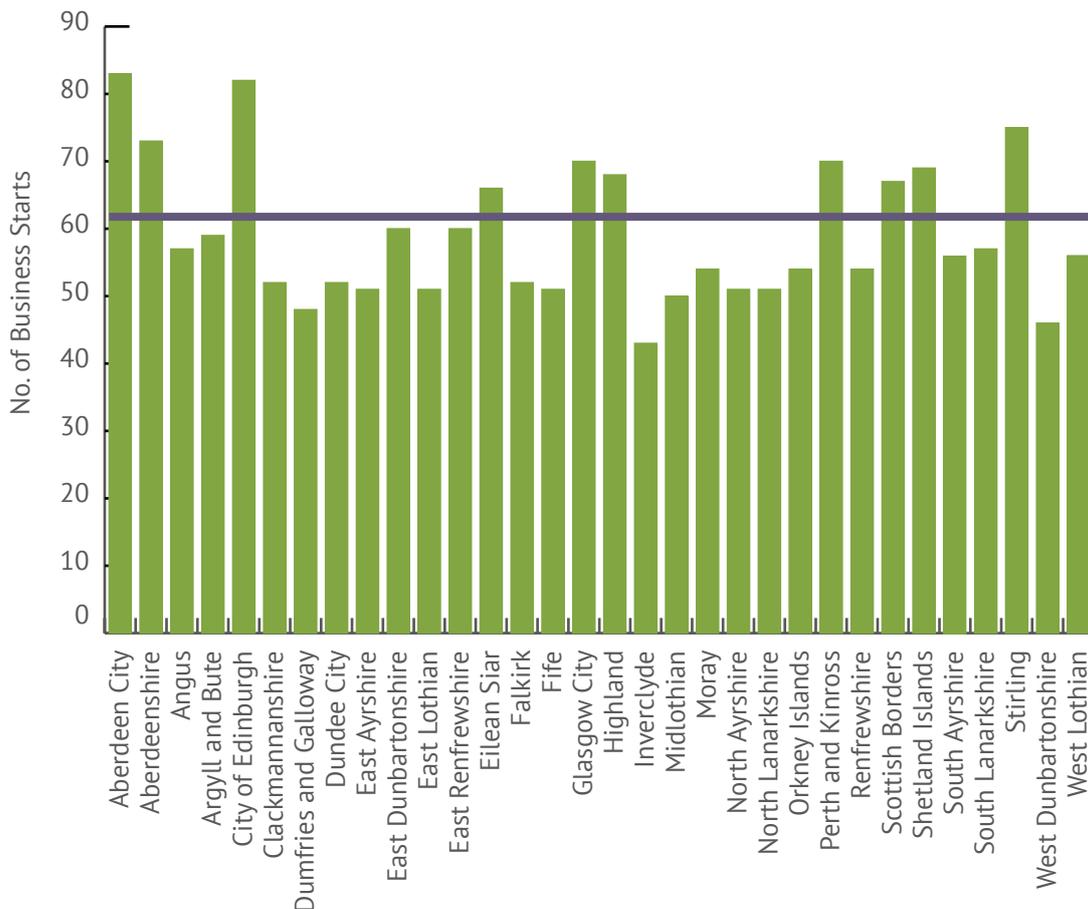
Shetland Islands Council had the highest employment rate in 2015/16 at 89.1%. This was followed by Orkney Islands Council with an 85.5% employment rate, Aberdeenshire Council at 80.1%, Highland Council at 79.2% and Perth & Kinross Council at 78.7%. Similarly to 2014/15, Dundee City Council had the lowest employment rate at 63.5%, followed by North Ayrshire Council at 64.7% and Glasgow City Council at 65.2%.

OC4 – New Business Starts (2014)

This measure is used to assist in assessing the level of entrepreneurship within council areas by counting the number of business births (VAT/PAYE registrations) per 10,000 16-64 years population. The average number of new business births per 10,000 16-64 years population across

Scotland in 2014 was 62.

New Business Starts (2014)



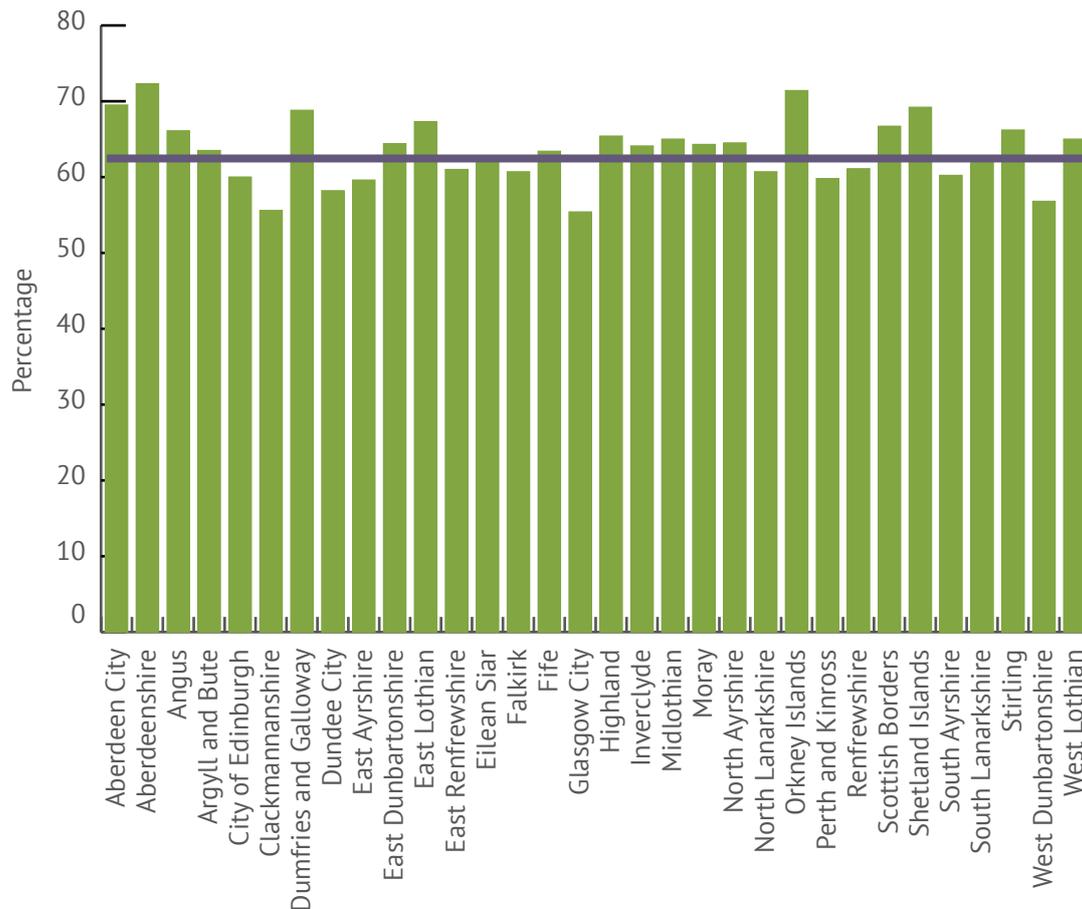
As was the case in 2013, Aberdeen City Council’s start-up rate was considerably higher than average at 83 per 10,000 16-64 years population, followed by City of Edinburgh Council at 82 and Stirling Council at 75. Inverclyde Council had the lowest start up rate at 43 per 10,000 16-64 population. This was followed by West Dunbartonshire Council at 46, Dumfries and Galloway at 48 and Midlothian Council at 50.

This indicator does not account for inward commuting, as a start-up is only counted under the council area in which it is registered. There is also a considerable time lag in the availability of this data which is sourced from the ONS Business Demography; therefore 2014 is currently the most recent year for which data is available.

OC5 – Business Survival Rate (2011-2014)

This indicator measures the sustainability of business start-ups in an area in terms of their three year survival rate. The most recent data available for this indicator is for start-ups in 2011 that have survived to 2014 and this is sourced from the ONS Business Demography data. This has an impact on the relevance of this data and the ability to carry out in-depth analysis.

Business Survival Rate (2011-2014)

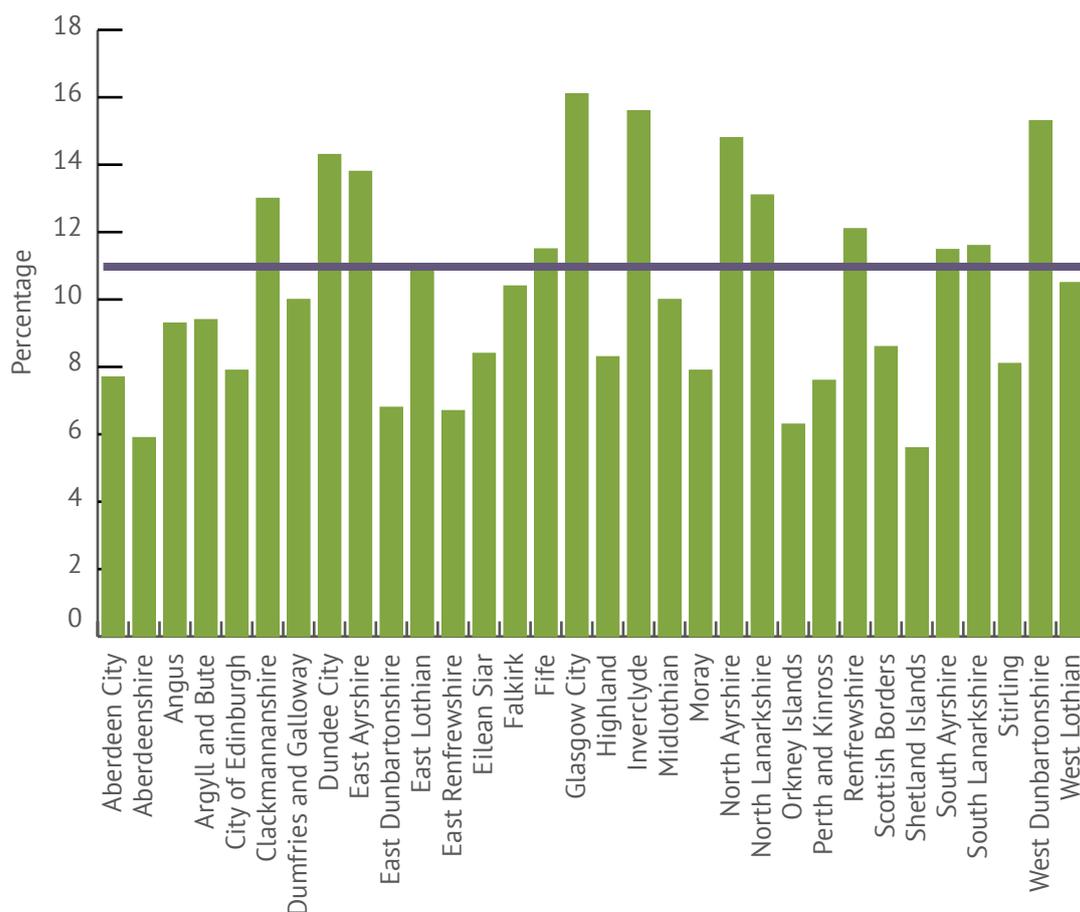


The average three-year survival rate of businesses in Scotland from 2011-2014 was 62.8%, which is higher than in 2010-2013 when it was 57.1%. The survival rate in Aberdeenshire Council was considerably higher than average at 72.3%, followed by Orkney Islands Council at 71.4%, Aberdeen City at 69.5% and Shetland Islands Council at 69.2%. The business survival rate was lowest in Glasgow City at 55.4%, followed by Clackmannanshire Council at 55.6% and West Dunbartonshire Council at 56.8%.

OC6 – Claimants in Receipt of Out of Work Benefits (2016)

This indicator is used to measure the percentage of people aged 16-64 that were claiming one or more of the key DWP benefits, as well as the percentage that were claiming Job Seeker’s Allowance specifically in 2016. The key DWP benefits include bereavement benefit, carer’s allowance, personal independence payment, incapacity benefit, severe disablement allowance, income support, Jobseeker’s allowance and widow’s benefit. This is used as a proxy measure for poverty and low income. In 2016, 10.8% of the Scottish population aged 16-64 was claiming one or more of the key DWP benefits, which is a 3.7% decrease on the 2015 figure of 14.5%. It is noted that the key benefits data is likely to be influenced by Welfare Reform changes, which include stricter eligibility criteria. These changes result in potential difficulties in making year-on-year comparisons.

Claimants in Receipt of Key DWP Benefits (2016)

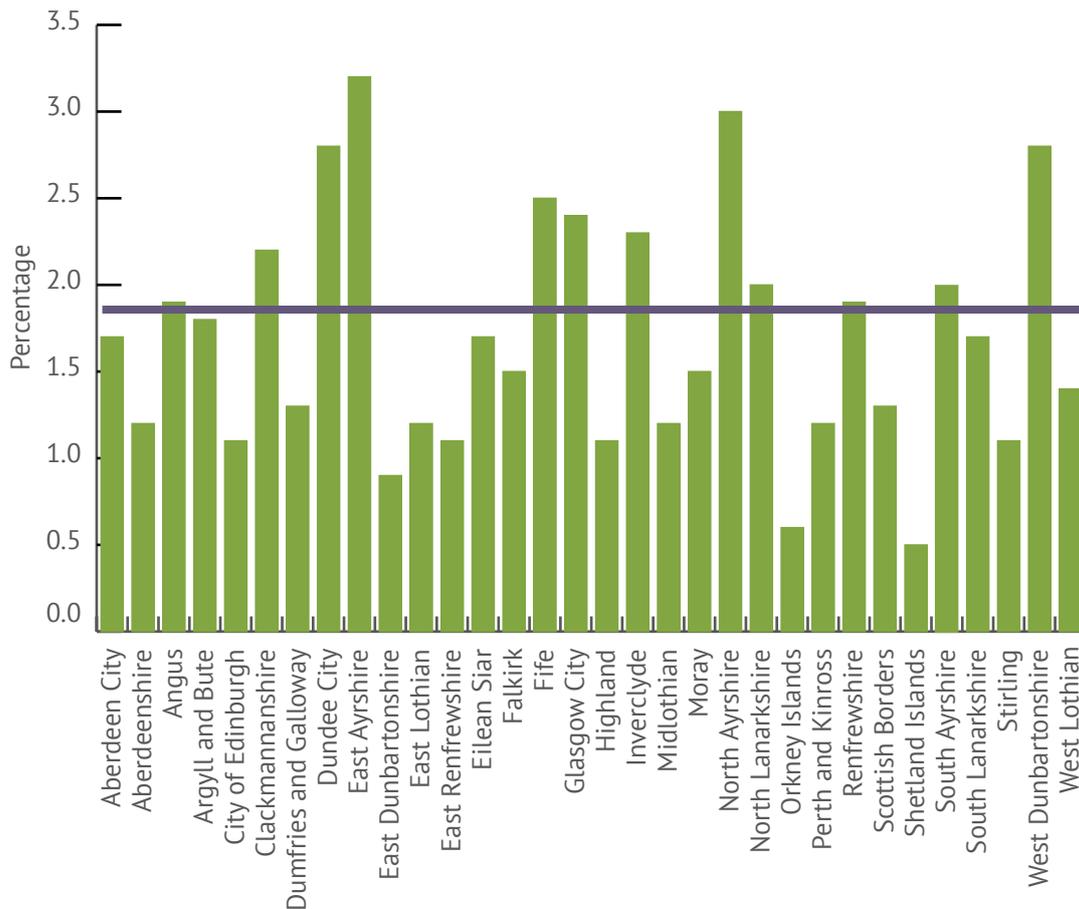


As was the case in 2015, Glasgow City Council had the highest percentage of people aged 16-64 claiming one or more of the key DWP benefits (16.1%). This was followed by Inverclyde Council at 15.6%, West Dunbartonshire Council at 15.3% and Dundee City Council at 14.3%. In contrast, Shetland Islands Council had the lowest percentage of key benefit claimants at 5.6%, followed by Aberdeenshire Council at 5.9%, Orkney Islands Council at 6.3% and East Dunbartonshire Council at 6.8%.

Within this measure, 1.8% of the Scottish population aged 16-64 was claiming Job Seeker's Allowance in 2016. This is considerably lower than the percentage of JSA claimants in 2014/15 (2.4%). Again, this is likely to be affected by Welfare Reform changes.

The highest percentage of JSA claimants was in East Ayrshire Council at 3.2%, but this is a considerable decrease for the council compared to 2014/15 figure. This was followed by North Ayrshire at 3% and West Dunbartonshire and Dundee City Councils at 2.8% each. In comparison, Shetland Islands Councils had the lowest percentage of JSA claimants at 0.5%, followed by Orkney Islands Council at 0.6% and East Dunbartonshire Council at 0.9%.

Job Seeker's Allowance Claimants

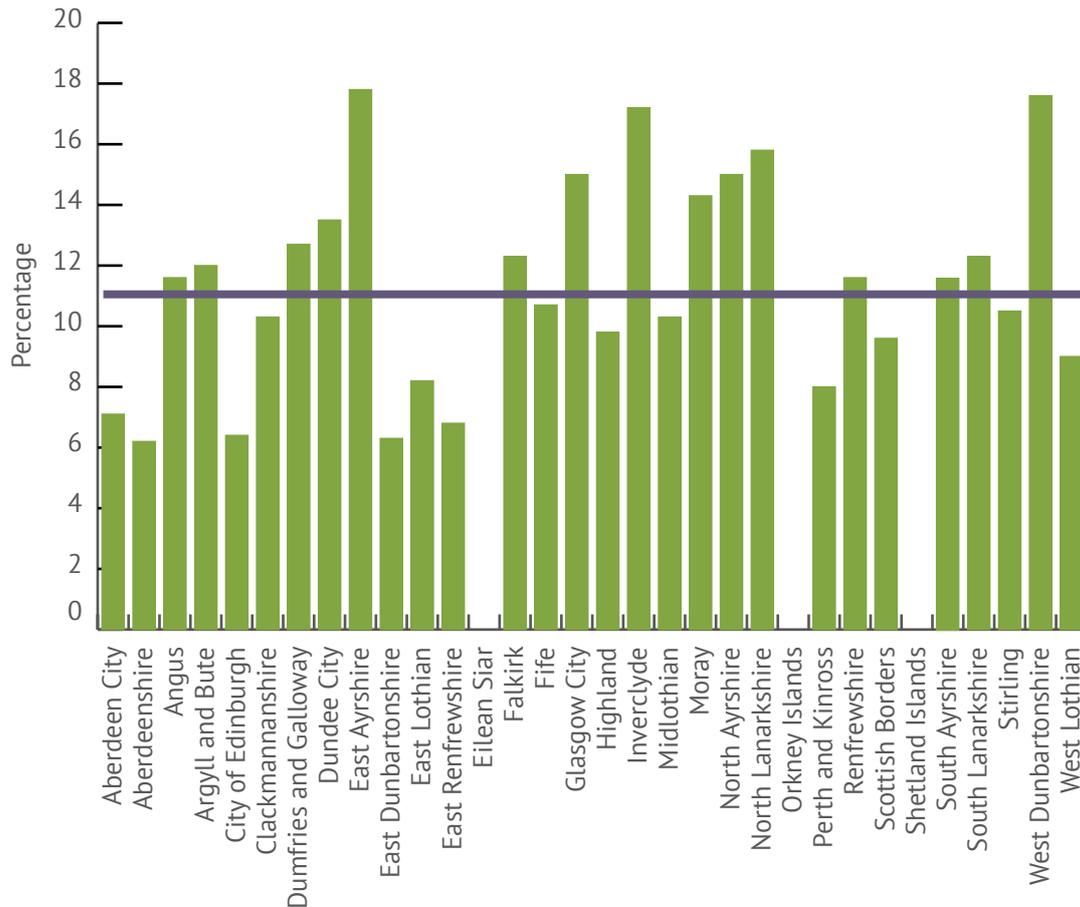


OC7 – Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications (2015)

This measure shows the percentage of the population aged 16-64 that had either no formal qualifications or qualifications at SCQF (Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework) level 4 or lower in 2015. In 2015 11.2% of the population of Scotland aged 16-64 was classified as having low or no qualifications, a decrease of 0.4% on the 2014 figure.

If less than five individuals have achieved a certain SCQF level in an area the data is suppressed to avoid identification, therefore no data is available for Comhairle nan Eilean Siar, Orkney Islands Council and Shetland Islands Council. East Ayrshire Council had the highest number of people aged 16-64 with low/no qualifications at 17.8%, followed by West Dunbartonshire Council at 11.6% and Inverclyde Council at 11.2%. In contrast, Aberdeenshire Council had the lowest percentage of people aged 16-64 with low/no qualifications at 6.2% followed by East Dunbartonshire Council at 6.3% and City of Edinburgh Council at 6.4%.

Population Aged 16-64 with Low/No Qualifications (2015)



OC8 – Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (2014)

This is a measure of carbon dioxide emissions per head of population in local authorities. These estimates are not directly comparable to the Scottish level greenhouse gas emissions figures which are used to report progress towards the Government target of achieving a 42% reduction in emissions by 2020. However, these estimates can assist councils in understanding their environmental impact and contribute to informing local action against climate change.

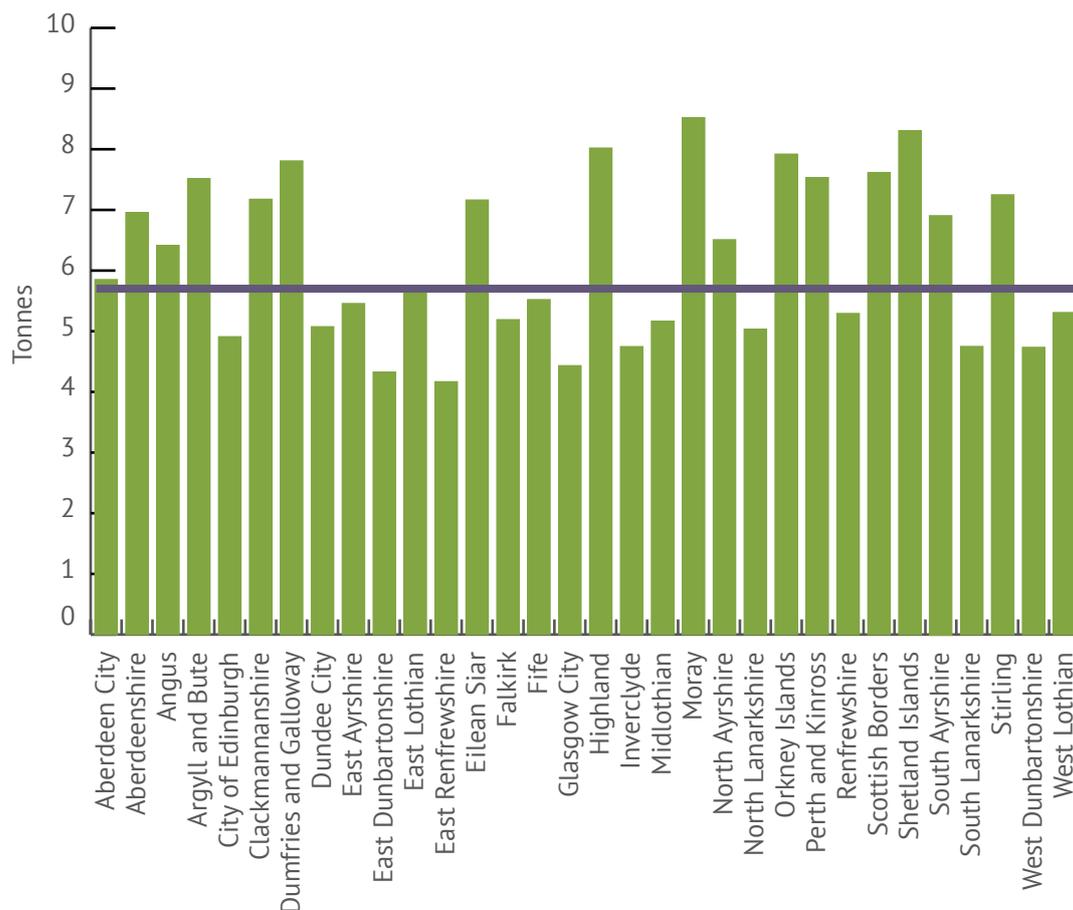
Data for this indicator is sourced from the subset of 'Local authority carbon dioxide emissions estimates 2013' which is produced by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC). This represents only the carbon dioxide emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities and excludes emissions that local authorities do not have direct influence over. Emissions that have been removed in the subset of data are:

- Motorways
- EU Emissions Trading System
- Diesel railways
- Land use, land change and forestry

The removal of these emissions has significantly varying impacts on different local authorities depending on the proportion of their emissions from the above sources.

In 2014 the average carbon dioxide emissions throughout Scotland were 5.7 tonnes per capita, which is a considerable reduction on the 2013 figure of 6.5 tonnes per capita.

Carbon Dioxide Emissions Per Capita (2014)



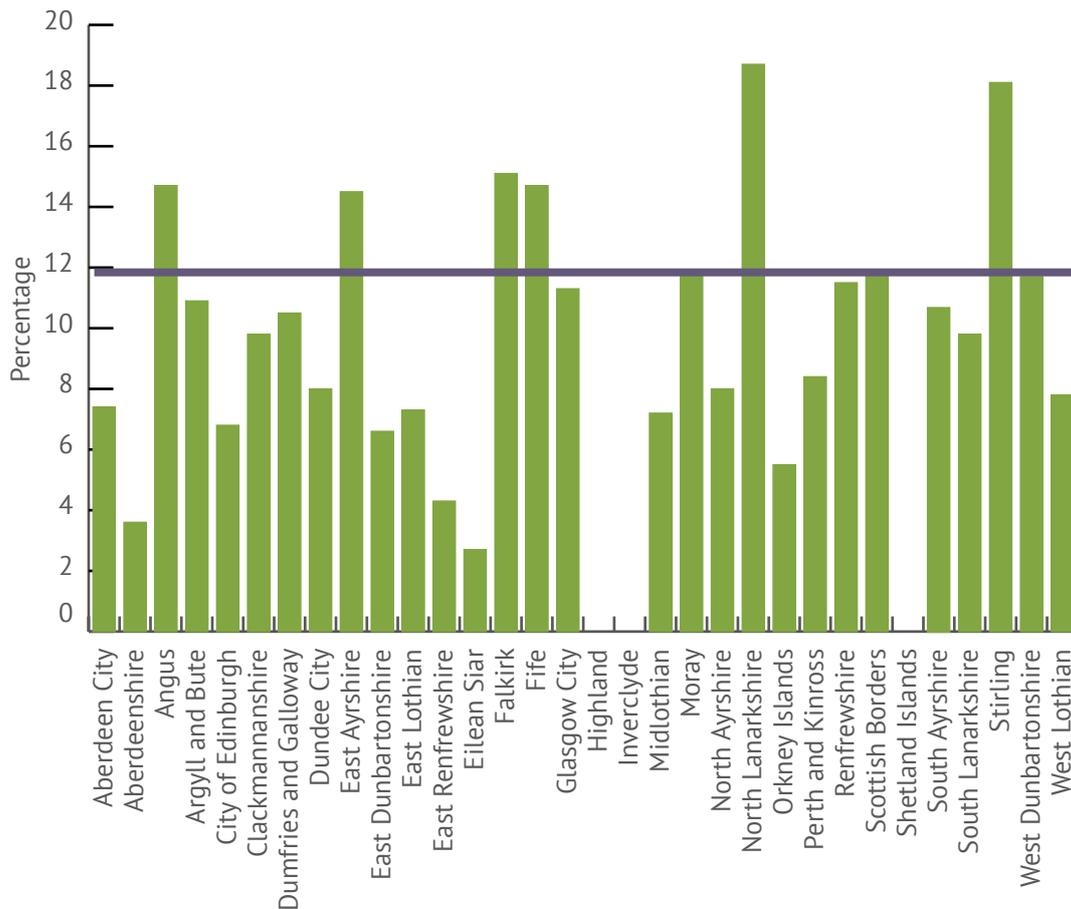
As was the case in 2013, Moray Council had the highest carbon dioxide emissions in 2014 at 8.5 tonnes per capita, which represents a 1.4 tonne decrease. This was followed by Shetland Islands Council at 8.3 tonnes per capita and Highland Council at 8.0 tonnes per capita. In comparison, and similarly to 2013, East Renfrewshire Council had the lowest carbon dioxide emissions at 4.2 tonnes per capita, which represents a 0.3 tonne decrease on 2013. This was followed by East Dunbartonshire Council at 4.3 tonnes per capita and Glasgow City Council at 4.4 tonnes per capita.

There remains a considerable time lag in the availability of this data and 2014 is the most recent available for the purpose of this report.

OC9 – Town Vacancy Rates (2015/16)

This indicator is used to measure vacant retail units in a local authority’s key town centres as a percentage of the total retail units, reflecting the relative vibrancy of town centres. Based on the 29 councils that submitted data for this indicator, the overall estimated number of retail units in Scottish town centres in 2015/16 was 29,985 of which 3,566 were vacant or void. This is a considerable increase compared to 2014/15 where these figures stood at 25,439 and 2,569 respectively. This year’s figures represent an 11.9% average vacancy rate for towns across Scotland, compared to the 2014/15 figure of 10.1%.

Town Vacancy Rates (2015/16)



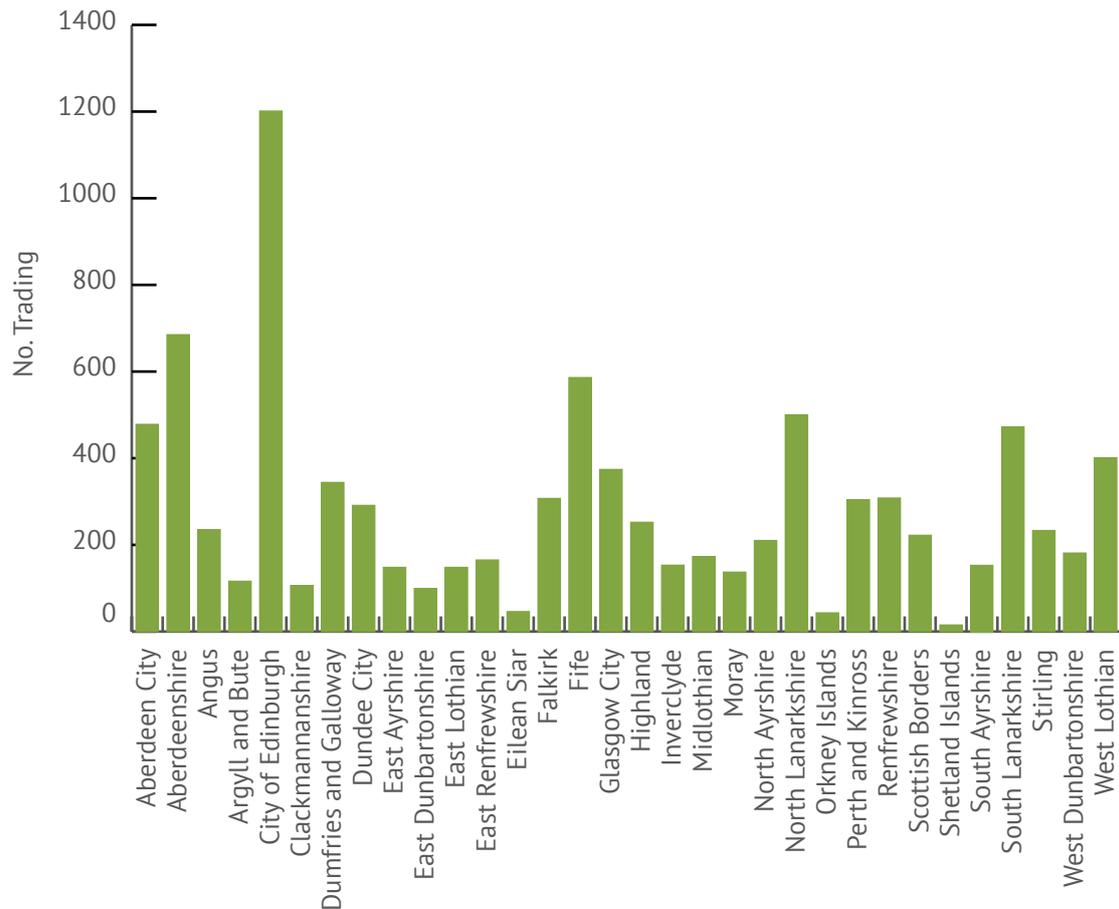
The town vacancy rate was lowest in Comhairle nan Eilean Siar at just 2.7%, followed by Aberdeenshire Council at 3.6% and East Renfrewshire at 4.3%. In comparison, the vacancy rate was highest in North Lanarkshire Council at 18.7%, followed by Stirling Council at 18.1% and Falkirk Council at 15.1%.

OC10 – Number of Business Gateway Start-ups that are Trading (2015/16)

This is a measure of the number of start-up businesses assisted by the Business Gateway that have begun trading, therefore assessing the intermediate outcome of this support. This seeks to capture this aspect of the ‘route to impact’ of Business Gateway support. In 2015/16, a total of 9,087 start-up businesses supported by the Business Gateway across Scotland were trading. This is decrease on the 2014/15 figure of 10,103.

Similarly to last year, 13.2% of these businesses were in the City of Edinburgh Council area. Aberdeenshire Council had the second highest percentage of businesses trading at 7.5%, followed by Council Fife Council at 6.4%. This is similar to the situation in 2014/15. In contrast, the island Councils all had significantly less Business Gateway start-up businesses trading (0.2% - 0.5%), which reflects the smaller business base in these areas.

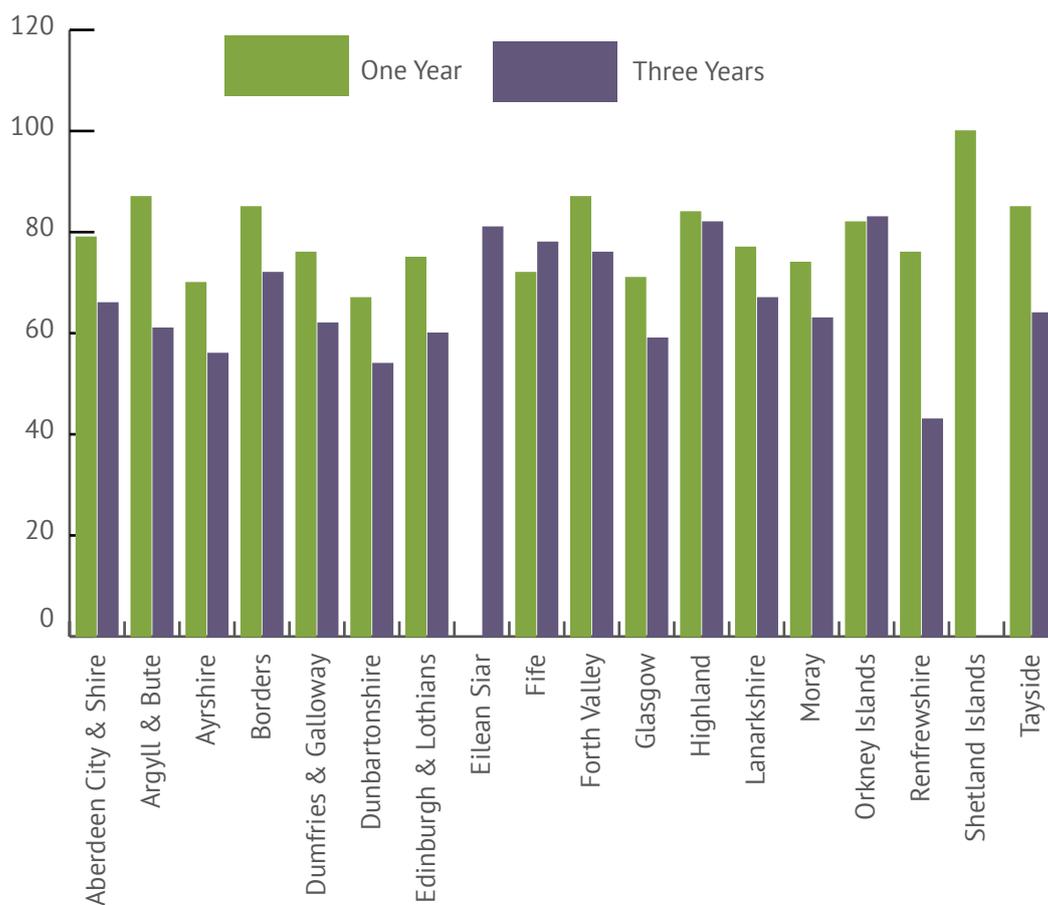
Number of Business Gateway Start-ups Trading (2015/16)



OC11 – Business Gateway Survival Rates (2015/16)

This builds on indicator OC10 above and measures the percentage of Business Gateway start-up businesses that have survived for one year and three years. This measures the sustainability of Business Gateway supported start-ups. This data cannot currently be broken down into council areas; therefore it is presented by Business Gateway region. The overall one year survival rate across Scotland in 2015/16 was 78%, and this dropped to 66% when looking at the three year survival rate.

Business Gateway Survival Rates (2015/16)



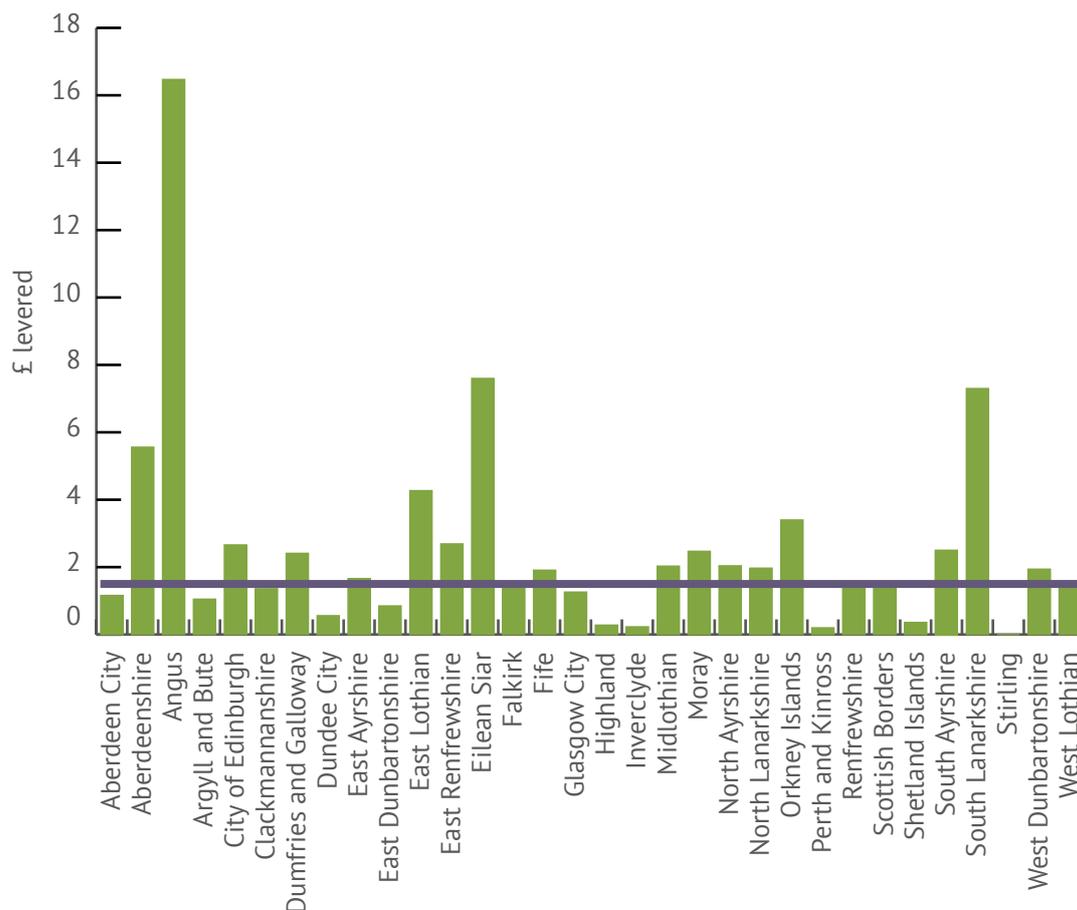
OC12 – Leverage of External Funding (2015/16)

This indicator is used to assess the value of external funding that a council's own financial contribution to projects has levered in. In the context of the SLAED Indicators Framework, external funding is any additional funding that has been secured by a council to invest in economic development activities. This usually includes European Funding, Scottish and UK Government funding, Lottery funding and private sector funding. Leverage of external funding is expressed as 'for every £1 of council spend, an additional £X has been levered in from external sources'.

In 2015/16, the estimated total cost of local economic development projects in Scotland was £240,528,754, made up of £94,098,241 of council contributions and £146,410,008 of funding levered in from external sources. This means that councils levered in an average of £1.56 for every £1 of their own spend on economic development projects, based on the 31 councils that submitted data for this indicator. These costs do not include total budgets invested in delivery of economic development (e.g. staffing, other revenue or capital). This is higher than the 2014/15 figure of £1.33 for every £1 of council spend. There are a number of possible explanations for this increase, including City Deal spend beginning in Glasgow.

When considering these figures, it is important to note that relative performance in leveraging in external funding is difficult to measure because different areas have different access to funding.

Leverage of External Funding (2014/15)



OC13 – Number of Planned New and Safeguarded Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects (2015/16)

This measure is used to indicate the potential for new job creation and safeguarded jobs from completed inward investment projects within each council area. Data for this indicator was supplied by Scottish Enterprise and Highlands and Islands Enterprise and reflects the delivery of support by Scottish Development International (SDI) within council areas. This is a proxy measure for inward investment.

In 2015/16 there were 4,313 planned new jobs from completed inward investment projects across Scotland. This is slightly less than the number of planned new jobs in 2014/15 which was 4,602. However, the planned safeguarded jobs from completed inward investment projects in 2015/16 was 2,777, which was significantly lower than the 2014/15 figure of 5,057. In comparison to the figures in 2014/15, Glasgow City Council's number of safeguarded jobs has fallen sharply and this is a result of this year's data no longer being influenced by the Commonwealth Games' impact.

The area in which there were the most significant number of planned new jobs were Glasgow City Council at 1,391 jobs. This was followed by City of Edinburgh Council with 882 planned new jobs and West Lothian Council at 767 planned new jobs. The area with the highest number of planned safeguarded jobs was West Lothian Council at 547, followed by Glasgow City Council at 450 planned safeguarded jobs.

CASE STUDY

Crowdfund Angus

With more competition for funding and grants coupled with reducing budgets, Angus Council's Funding, Policy and Projects team needed to identify a new way of supporting local people and initiatives.

Crowdfund Angus is a bespoke crowdfunding platform that allows businesses, individuals and community groups to campaign for funding to achieve their goals. It provides a showcase for local projects, ideas and businesses through a video, blog and funding campaign. It is the first of its kind in Scotland delivered by a local authority.

The Challenge

Providing support which will nurture and develop new and existing businesses is essential in creating employment opportunities, sustainable jobs and supporting the economy. However, we are all living in difficult financial times and coming under ever increasing pressure to do more with less. The ability to bring in external funding is therefore becoming a higher priority for individuals, community groups and businesses.

As a result, the demand on Angus Council for support and assistance in accessing potential funding streams was becoming difficult to manage. The council began looking for an innovative solution to meet this growing demand.

The Solution

Angus Council approached Crowdfunder UK, the biggest crowdfunding platform in the country, to gauge its interest in working with it. Crowdfunder was excited at the opportunity of working with a local authority as this was an area it was keen to develop.

An online platform was developed that could be accessed by anyone and that would suit all levels of businesses from evolution to

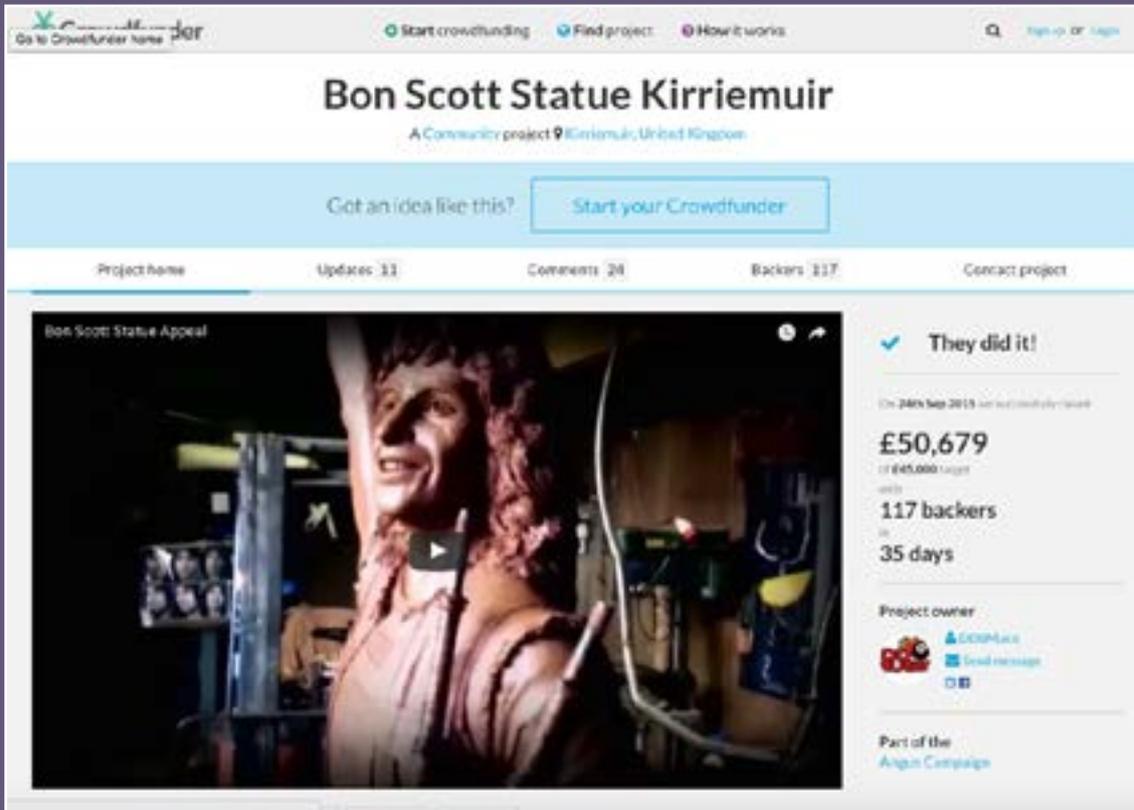
development, and encourage entrepreneurial spirit. Crowdfunder also provided comprehensive training to the Council's Funding, Policy and Projects team to ensure that support would be available at grass root level.

The Crowdfund Angus portal was launched in August 2015 to an audience of local businesses, community groups, third sector organisations and a Scottish Government minister.

The portal allows each individual, group or business to create a project page which other users can view and share, and ultimately pledge cash in return for rewards. Angus Council supports the individual, group or business through each stage of the process.

The Angus Crowdfund Portal in Action:

Stage	Support Available
1. Idea?	Contact Angus council funding team for support/ advice. Teleconference with Crowdfund UK where needed
2. Create project	Funding team help with story board. Contacts for help with promotional films where required. No campaign launched until all parties happy.
3. Tell your crowd	Angus Council help with social media messaging to reach as wide an audience as possible. Further support from Crowdfund UK where needed.
4. The crowd pledges cash in return for rewards	Rewards can be amended, broadened where a campaign takes off quickly.



Stage	Support Available
5. Crowd shares project with friends	Marketing base for new company/business/ community group is grown as campaign grows. Loyal customer base already growing.
6. Hit target	Celebrate. If business, further business advice available through economic development service.

Results

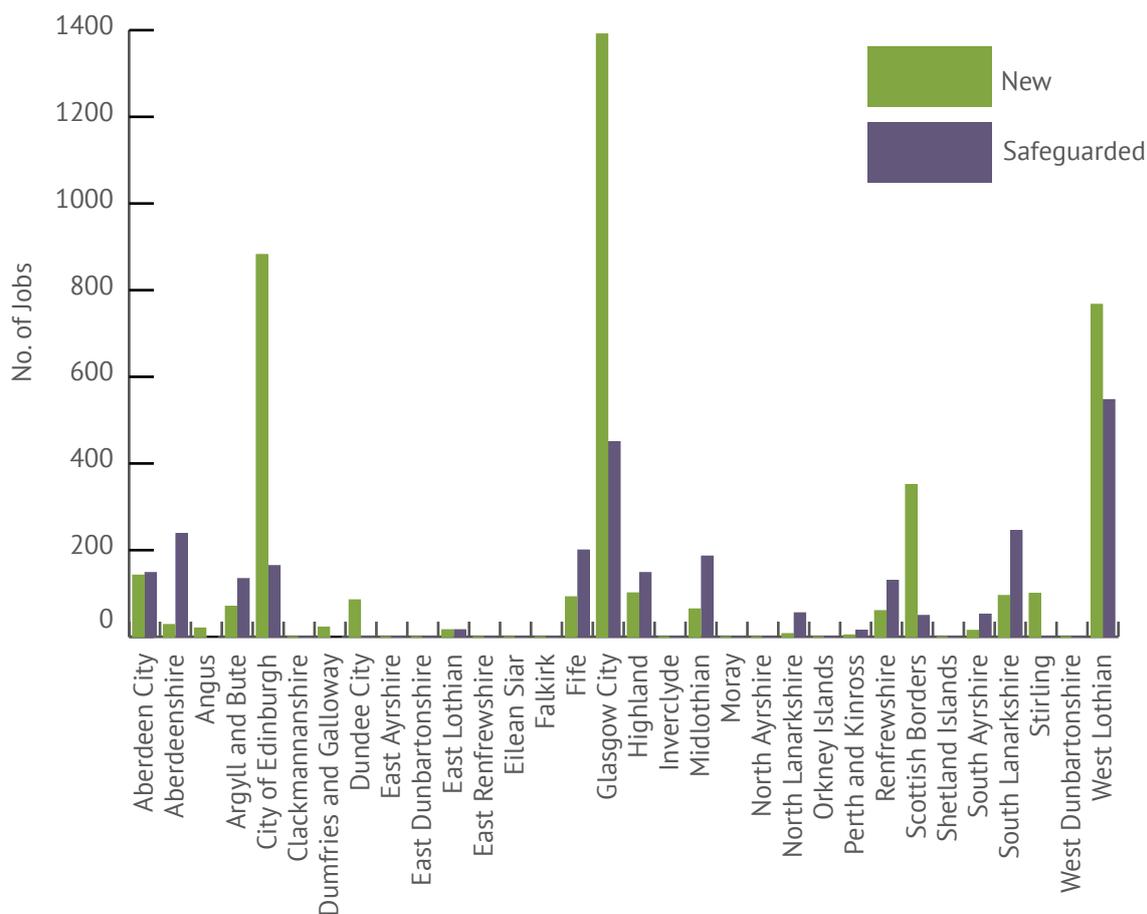
Over £120,000 has been raised through Crowdfund Angus so far. The campaigns have generated 36 volunteering placements, safeguarded 6 jobs, engaged 655 people through events and reached as far as Canada for funding.

The influx of funding to the Angus economy has encouraged growth, employability, tourism, business, entrepreneurship, community capacity and a new way of thinking towards funding. Communities have taken ownership of their environments and can see the visible results of their hard work.

Other benefits:

- Local people, businesses and third sector have easy access to services delivered by economic development and other council services
- A very visible platform for business growth at international level and development of customer base
- Development of skills and work experience for students
- Stimulates and encourages entrepreneurial spirit, vital for the rural economy
- Empowerment and validation for local people and businesses, particularly where traditional funding routes are not available
- Funding decisions are made by the community for the community, which meets the aims of the Community Empowerment Act 2015
- Participants and partners are encouraged to act as ambassadors of Crowdfund Angus

Number of Planned New and Safeguarded Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects (2015/16)



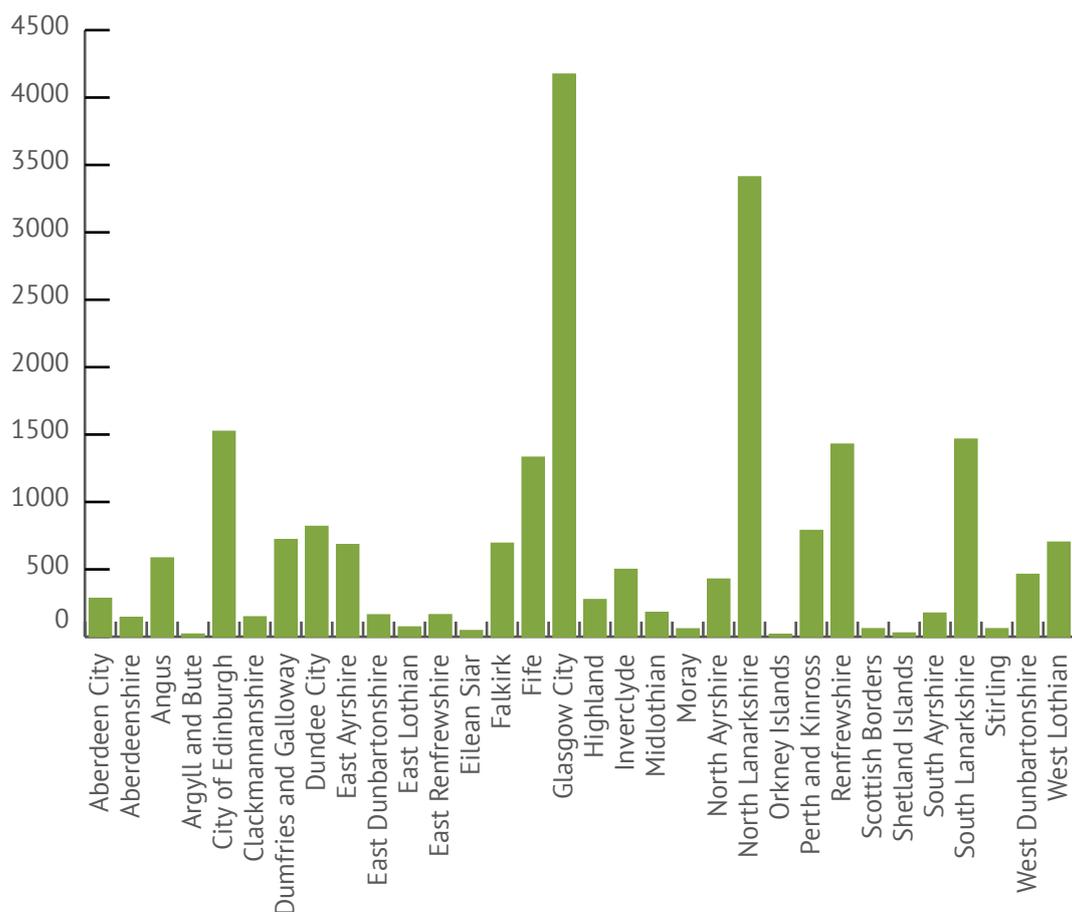
OC14 - Number of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of their Participation in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities (2015/16)

This measure is used to track the progression of people that have participated in council funded and/or operated employability activities, as outlined in indicator OP4 above, into a job outcome. A job outcome has been achieved when a participant enters paid employment and can therefore include apprenticeships, but not work placements or ILM beneficiaries.

In 2015/16, 21,624 people entered into employment from council funded and/or operated employability programmes. This is a considerable decrease when compared to the 2014/15 figure of 24,000. Of this, 60% were male and 40% were female, which is similar to 2014/15. However, the percentage of those aged 16-24 has reduced from 57% in 2014/15 to 49% in 2015/16, and the percentage aged 25-64 has increased from 43% to 51%.

As was the case in 2014/15, Glasgow City Council accounted for almost 20% (4,174) of the total participants across Scotland. This was followed by North Lanarkshire Council with 3,412 people progressing into employment and City of Edinburgh Council with people 1,524 progressing into employment. In comparison, in Orkney Islands Council, just 18 people progressed into employment, followed by 20 people in Argyll and Bute Council and 28 in Shetland Islands Council. However, this may reflect the size and economic characteristics of these council areas.

Number of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of their Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities (2015/16)



It should also be noted that there is a delay between individuals participating in employability programmes (measured by indicator OP4) and a job being secured. In the absence of unique identifiers it is difficult to accurately track the progression of individual participants securing a job. The process of participating in employability programmes into securing a job often happens over consecutive review periods; therefore the data for these two indicators cannot be used together to calculate the percentage of employability programme participants that progress into employment. An alternative calculation of the percentage of unemployed people assisted into work from council funded/operated employability programmes is included in the Local Government Benchmarking Programme (LGBF). Further details of this can be found in section 4.6 below.

4.5 Individual Council Data

Data for each of the indicators and Council areas, including comparisons with aggregated Scottish totals and averages can be accessed in Appendix 1 of this report.

4.6 Benchmarking

The data included in the annual SLAED Indicators Report is not intended to be used as league tables and, as such, the Report does not attempt to benchmark councils' performance. The data submitted by councils is not subject to a validation process by either SLAED or the Improvement Service. Despite efforts to minimise this via the Guidance issued with the SLAED Indicators Return Template, some indicators may be subject to differing interpretations by individual council officers.

Efforts to increase the robustness of the indicators and their definitions are ongoing via the SLAED Performance Group with support from the Improvement Service. However, it is important to note that differences in figures may still be partially attributable to some inconsistencies in the data collection processes between councils rather than actual performance.

For benchmarking information, the Local Government Benchmarking Framework (LGBF) currently includes one economic development indicator, and the LGBF team agreed to work with SLAED to develop at least one more. This is likely to be a measure around business support. The existing economic development indicator uses the annual data from the SLAED Indicator OC14 'Number of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of their Participation in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities'. The current denominator is 'Modelled Unemployment for Local and Unitary Authorities' taken from ONS. The full range of data for all LGBF benchmarking indicators can be accessed via the [Local Government Benchmarking Framework](#) section of the Improvement Service website.

4.7 Year on Year Comparison

This is the fourth year in which the SLAED Indicators Framework Report has been published. Improvements are made to the framework each year to make the indicators and their definitions as robust as possible and minimise the opportunities for different interpretations. However, every effort is made to ensure that these improvements do not impact on the year-on-year comparability of the data.

Table ten below outlines emerging trends in some of the indicators for which data is submitted by councils. It should be noted that the 2012/13 Framework was limited and of a reduced quality than subsequent years, which will have an impact on the ability to make meaningful comparisons. These indicators demonstrate the main areas in which councils are delivering economic development interventions.

Table Ten: Year on Year comparison

Ref ⁴	Indicator	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
I1	Economic Development expenditure – estimated	-	£226,061,069	£227,799,161	£221,930,105
I2	Economic Development staffing – estimated	-	1,525	1,446	1,348
OP1	No. of businesses supported by council economic development activity	12,587	17,279	18,506	16,893
OP4	No. of unemployed people that have participated in council funded/operated employability activities	67,119	68,911	62,319	66,807
OP5	Availability of employment land	19.6%	17.5%	12.9%	27.2%
OC9	Town vacancy rate	10.4%	10.2%	10.1%	11.9%

4 Note that the indicator reference codes may vary between different years due to the addition and removal of additional indicators, albeit the definitions are broadly consistent.

Ref ⁴	Indicator	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
OC12	Leverage of external funding	£1:£1.01	£1 : £1.80	£1 : £1.33	£1 : £1.56
OC14	No. of unemployed people progressed to employment from participation in council funded/operated employability activities	18,715	24,893	24,181	21,624

CASE STUDY

Renfrewshire beats the odds on Youth Employment



Youth unemployment is not a new problem and few economic development professionals would contemplate the end to this challenge. Yet, Renfrewshire's experience suggests that an end to structural youth unemployment is a realistic prospect.

Renfrewshire has driven the biggest growth in youth employment in Scotland over the last three years. Between 2012 and 2015, it grew from 43.2 per cent to 68.3 per cent. The rise took Renfrewshire Council, in youth employment terms, from 27th out of Scotland's 32 local authorities, up to 4th. Between 2012 and 2015, there was an increase from 8,400 employed, up to nearly 13,000.

Key to this was a rethink in the council's approach to employability, through the 'Invest in Renfrewshire' scheme launched in 2012 at the peak of the recession with unemployment levels at their highest. At this point, Invest in Renfrewshire set about creating more jobs.

That meant working with businesses, offering them financial, training and growth support. By March 2016 almost 900 local businesses were

partnered with Invest in Renfrewshire and the programme had created more than 1,000 jobs.

Renfrewshire has also faced the challenges of underemployment. For example, graduate unemployment was low because so many graduates were taking casual work, but the underemployment issue was quite significant. Renfrewshire's graduate internship programme has been particularly successful in giving graduates a period of paid work experience, either at a local business or within the Council itself. More than 90 per cent of interns have moved into work after their time in the programme.



5. Conclusions and Recommendations

The annual SLAED Indicators Report provides stakeholders with an overview of local authorities' economic development activities. The report also consistently demonstrates the significant contribution that councils are making to the Scottish economy and achieving the objectives set out in Scotland's Economic Strategy, as well as the individual Single Outcome Agreements for each area. By collecting and reporting on this data on an annual basis, councils and stakeholders can identify year-on-year improvements as well as areas that might require additional focus. Examples of good practice can also be identified and shared between councils for improvement purposes.

From the overall collection, reporting and analysis of the data for the 2015/16 review period, the SLAED Indicators Framework can demonstrate a number of conclusions. Conclusions have been grouped under a number of headings and recommended actions for SLAED in addressing each of these.

The conclusions and recommendations, made by the Improvement Service, are set out in the table below and it is the responsibility of the SLAED Executive Group and the SLAED Performance Group to take forward any amendments or improvements to the Framework, with support in doing so from the IS.

	Area	Conclusions	Recommendation	Action
1	General	<p>The majority of councils provided data for all of the indicators and the remainder provided data for the majority of indicators. As the completeness of returns in 2014/15 was also high, this demonstrates continued commitment to the Framework by councils as well as a recognition of its benefits in providing an overview of local government contribution to economic development in Scotland. This also allows for robust conclusions to be drawn and year-on-year comparisons to be made.</p>	<p>It is recommended that councils continue to submit data for all of the indicators that are applicable to them. It is also recommended that the SLAED Performance Group continues to review the suite of indicators on a regular basis to ensure the Framework is as straightforward and relevant to councils as possible.</p>	<p>Membership of the SLAED Performance Group remains open to any interested council economic development officers. The Improvement Service will continue to work with the group to make improvements and issue the request for 2016/17 data in June 2017, as set out in the Service Level Agreement for 2016-2018 with SLAED.</p>
2	General	<p>The quality of the data provided was again an improvement on the previous year as a result of the comprehensive review of the Framework conducted in 2015/16. This suggests that councils have an increasing understanding of what should be reported for each indicator. For 2015/16 councils did not submit any 'not applicable' responses, and very few submitted a 'not available' return for any of the indicators. This demonstrates ongoing buy-in to the Framework.</p>	<p>Councils should continue to use the detail in the Data Return Template as a basis for ensuring that their systems record all of the required data. This will ensure that all aspects of the important contribution they make to local and national economic development are adequately captured.</p>	<p>SLAED Performance Group to continue to review the indicators on an annual basis to ensure that all aspects of local economic development are adequately captured within the Framework.</p>

Area	Conclusions	Recommendation	Action
3 General	<p>Only three councils were able to submit their return by the original deadline of 1st July 2016. This is despite the request for data being sent out two weeks earlier than usual based on feedback from councils. This is a significant decrease on the number that submitted by the deadline in 2014/15 (8 councils) and 2013/14 (11 councils) and suggests that the exact timing of the request being issued may not be as significant as previously thought.</p>	<p>Feedback from the Performance Group suggests that the timing of the request for data can be challenging due to staff annual leave within councils. However, moving the date of the data request did not have a positive impact on the timeliness of responses, therefore the timescales for 2016/17 will remain broadly similar to previous years.</p>	<p>Councils should continue to expect the request for data to be issues in early June each year and align their data collection processes accordingly.</p>
4 General	<p>In some cases, a key challenge in collating the SLAED Indicators data is the availability of the lead contact within a council. Changing job roles and officers leaving councils can make it difficult to identify who has responsibility for completing the SLAED return for a council which can result in significant delays in obtaining it.</p>	<p>An officer from each council should be a member of the SLAED Performance Group to ensure ongoing communication around the Framework throughout the year.</p>	<p>A regularly updated database of SLAED Indicators contacts will be maintained by the Improvement Service. Where possible, a second officer will be identified within councils as an alternative contact.</p>

	Area	Conclusions	Recommendation	Action
5	General	<p>The SLAED Performance Group made a number of changes to the Framework for 2015/16 including tightening definitions and adding additional detail to some of the indicators. An additional indicator was also included (A2 - Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council). This has meant that the 2015/16 Framework is more robust and, despite the improvements, the indicators have remained the same as previous years to ensure consistency and comparability of the data with 2014/15.</p>	<p>The extensive work carried out in 2015/16 to review the Framework has been successful in reducing the number of queries from councils around definitions and sources. The Performance Group should continue to review the Framework on an annual basis to ensure that indicators, definitions and sources remain relevant to council economic development delivery.</p>	<p>SLAED Performance Group to work closely with all Strategic and Thematic groups to ensure continued relevance of the indicators falling under each of their respective remits. This includes identifying any gaps in the Framework.</p>
6	General	<p>The Improvement Service is contracted to provide a secretariat service to SLAED for 2016-18 and part of this arrangement includes continued support in collating and reporting on the SLAED Indicators data for 2015/16. This ensures continuity and consistency in the Framework and encourages continued buy-in and commitment from councils. This also assists the Performance Group in further developing and refining the Framework.</p>	<p>The Improvement Service should continue working closely with the Performance Group to share good practice and ensure consistency and ongoing development of the Framework.</p>	<p>The Improvement Service will continue to support the Performance Group with the development of the 2016/17 Framework as part of the secretariat service.</p>

Area	Conclusions	Recommendation	Action
7	<p>As was the case in 2014/15, there remains a significant time lag in the availability of data for some of the outcome indicators sourced from publicly available datasets. This has an impact on the quality of these indicators and their relevance in relation to the up to date data submitted by councils. This also means that the data does not accurately reflect the current economic conditions within an area. However, this issue remains outwith the control of SLAED and the individual councils.</p>	<p>The Performance Group should continue to communicate the need for this data to key stakeholders such as the Scottish Government, and seek the most up to date data available for the SLAED Indicators purposes.</p>	<p>The Performance Group will continue to monitor this situation and access the most up to date data possible.</p>
8	<p>This is the fourth year that the SLAED Indicators Report has been published in its updated format, therefore the beginning of a time series comparison is starting to emerge. The 2015/16 report is the first in which the Appendix includes this time series information for each council. This is a useful tool for councils to use in understanding the changing economic conditions in their area, as well as the impact that their economic development interventions are having on an annual basis.</p>	<p>Councils should continue to submit the full set of data for the SLAED Indicators Framework to ensure that their contribution to positive economic outcomes in Scotland is not underestimated and the year-on-year picture can continue to be developed.</p>	<p>The Performance Group will use the time series data to consider how the Indicators Framework can best be used to make improvements to local and national economic development delivery.</p>

	Area	Conclusions	Recommendation	Action
9	Quality	There were no issues encountered in receiving the 2015/16 data from external sources including Business Gateway, Scottish Enterprise and the Supplier Development Programme. It has also been advised that all Business Gateway data will be available at local authority level from 2016/17.	The SLAED Performance Group should continue to work with external data suppliers to ensure that data requests are communicated well in advance of when it is required. The benefits of including this data should also be regularly communicated to councils and the data suppliers.	The SLAED Performance Group will continue to work with Business Gateway to access all relevant data at local authority level.
10	Quality	The challenge of differing interpretations of the indicators by individual council officers was addressed for 2015/16 and this has had benefits in terms of more robust definitions and fewer queries from councils.	Reviews should be carried out on an annual basis to identify where there are opportunities to increase the robustness of indicator definitions.	The Performance Group should continue to work with the Strategic and Thematic Groups to develop the Framework and ensure its relevance to councils.
11	Quality	As a result of the comprehensive review carried out in 2015/16 and the subsequent amendments to the Framework, it is expected that there will be minimal changes to the 2016/17 version.	It is important that all officers completing their council's SLAED Indicators return continue to read the Guidance document in full. This will ensure that the data they submit is as robust and comparable as possible.	The Performance Group should continue to monitor the Framework and make any changes required as this moves forward.
12	Quality	A further breakdown of data for some of the indicators was included in the 2015/16 Framework and this has resulted in greater detail in areas such as types of staffing and expenditure. This has helped to standardise what councils submit under these indicators and provide an indication of the types of economic development that councils are including.	The Performance Group should continue to develop the breakdowns for each of the relevant indicators to ensure these accurately reflect council economic development activity, whether that is services, staff, sectors, etc.	The Performance Group will continue these discussions at its regular meetings.

	Area	Conclusions	Recommendation	Action
13	Quality	<p>The SLAED Indicators Framework continues to recognise that some councils have more resources available to assist in the completion of their return than others. Priority levels assigned to this task also have an impact on the speed and quality of individual returns.</p>	<p>All councils are encouraged to assign priority to the SLAED Indicators Framework as it is designed to demonstrate and assess the positive impact that councils are having on economic development at a local and national level.</p>	<p>The Performance Group and the Improvement Service will continue to communicate the importance of the SLAED Indicators Framework both externally and within the SLAED membership.</p>
14	Quality	<p>For the last three years there have been no tourism measures included in the Framework due to lack of availability of suitable measures for which data is available and can be accessed without additional cost.</p>	<p>The SLAED Performance Group should continue to work with the Tourism Group and VisitScotland to identify suitable tourism measures to be included in the Framework.</p>	<p>Pursue the availability of the tourism 'volume' and 'value' measures from VisitScotland for inclusion in the 2016/17 Framework.</p>
15	Quality	<p>The SLAED Performance Group and the Improvement Service remain open to suggestions for the inclusion of additional indicators or improvements to existing indicators in the Framework.</p>	<p>Councils are encouraged to put forward any suggestions that they may have for additional indicators or improvement to existing indicators. These should be made by early 2017 for inclusion in the 2016/17 Framework.</p>	<p>Suggestions should be submitted to slaed@improvementservice.org.uk for discussion at the SLAED Performance Group.</p>
16	Quality	<p>An ongoing challenge for the report is how councils can use the data to drive improvements and efficiencies in service delivery and share good practice. This is the first year in which a number of case studies have been included in the SLAED Indicators Report and these help to demonstrate the context behind some of the indicators.</p>	<p>Case studies should continue to be developed and included within the Framework to provide a more meaningful picture of local economic development delivery.</p>	<p>Councils should continue to work with the Performance Group and the Improvement Service to develop suitable case studies for inclusion in the annual report. All additional case studies will be shared with all SLAED members on the Knowledge Hub group.</p>

	Area	Conclusions	Recommendation	Action
17	Quality	Some councils are still unable to provide breakdowns under the headline data for some indicators and this could be improved for future review periods to add more value to the findings.	Councils should continue to develop their reporting processes to include the breakdowns set out in the Data Return Template.	The Performance Group should continue to work with councils to address any challenges around data collection.
18	Highlights	In 2015/16, councils levered in £1.56 per £1 of council spend on economic development projects. This is higher than the 2014/15 figure of £1.33.	The Performance Group should explore the reasons behind the increase in levered-in funding.	The Performance Group should consider how this data can be used to drive improvements.
19	Highlights	In 2015/16, councils supported 21,624 participants in employability programmes into a job. This is almost 3,000 fewer people than in 2014/15.	The Performance Group should explore whether this means that councils have supported fewer people, or there are fewer people in need of this type of support.	The Performance Group should consider how this data can be used to drive improvements.
20	Highlights	In 2015/16, Councils provided support to 16,893 businesses. This is a significant decrease from the 2014/15 figure of 18,506.	The Performance Group should explore the reasons behind the drop	The Performance Group should consider how this data can be used to drive improvements.

5.1 Next Steps

The findings of this report will be reported to SLAED and will be published to coincide with the SLAED Annual Conference in December 2016. The SLAED Performance Group, with support from the Improvement Service, will continue to work with councils and the SLAED Strategic and Thematic groups to further develop the Framework for 2016/17. Membership of the Performance Group is open to all 32 councils which encourages a wide range of views and experiences to influence improvements. The focus for the Performance Group in the coming year will be to explore how councils can use this data to assess relative performance, identify added value and good practice and drive improvements and efficiencies.

5.2 Further Information

Please email slaed@improvementservice.org.uk if you have any queries regarding this report.

Appendix 1: Returns by Council



ABERDEEN CITY COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated	2015/16	£6,440,000	£11,468,235	-43.8%
	Capital Spend		£1,180,000	£2,133,235	
	Revenue Spend		£5,260,000	£9,335,000	
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	44.9	42.9	+4.7%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	3,291	2,441	+34.8%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	1,118	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	160	127	+26%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity	2015/15	353	953	-63%
	No. of instances of support		557	953	
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	285	315	-9.5%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	268	244	+9.8%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	907	704	+28.8%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	25.4%	26.8%	-1.4%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	27	2	+1250%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£116,583	Different Sources	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based	2015	£562.40	£573.50	-1.9%
	Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based		£620.20	£632.10	-1.9%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	77.8%	78.1%	-0.3%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	83	90	-7.8%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	69.5%	60.4%	+9.1%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	7.7%	8.7%	-1%
			1.7%	1.2%	+0.5%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	7.1%	6.6%	+0.5%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	5.9	6.6	-10.6%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	7.4%	7.4%	No Change
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	478	454	+5.29%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year) <i>Aberdeen City & Shire</i>	2015/16	66%	59%	+7%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £1.16	£1 : £33.72	-96.6%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects	2015/16	142	284	-50%
	Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs		148	0	N/A
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	285	482	-40.9%

ABERDEENSHIRE COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£8,921,210 £0 £8,921,210	£17,993,000 £459,000 £17,534,000	-50.4%
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	43.4	49.26	-11.9%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	955	891	+7.2%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	668	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	101	40	+152.5%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	193 263	168 168	+14.9%
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	£574.90	410	-8.3%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	£532.90	161	+26%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	432	369	+17%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	10.3%	6.7%	+3.6%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	34	0	N/A
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£85,071	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£574.90 £532.90	£574.60 £509.80	+0.05% +4.53%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	80.1%	81.2%	-1.1%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	73	84	-13.1%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	72.3%	68.8%	+3.5%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	5.9% 1.2%	7.3% 0.8%	-1.4% +0.4%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	6.2%	7.9%	-1.7%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	7	7.3	-4.1%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	3.6%	3%	+0.6%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	685	626	+9.42%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year) <i>Aberdeen City & Shire</i>	2015/16	66%	59%	+7%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £5.56	£1 : £11.28	-50.7%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	28 238	1 0	+2700% N/A
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	143	173	-17.34%

ANGUS COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£1,660,000 £175,000 £1,485,000	£3,000,000 £453,000 £2,547,000	-44.7%
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	30.3	32.5	-6.8%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	229	314	-27%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	91	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	126	99	+27.3%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	221 257	463 638	-52.3%
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	277	295	-6.1%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	58	47	+23.4%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	547	656	-16.6%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	37.9%	10.5%	+27.4%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	27	0	N/A
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£37,501	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£525.40 £445.30	£467.70 £438.20	+12.3% +1.62%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	75.3%	72.9%	+2.4%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	57	57	N/A
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	66.1%	61.8%	+4.3%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	9.3% 1.9%	11.8% 1.8%	-2.5% +0.1%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	11.6%	10.9%	+0.7%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	6.4	7.1	-9.9%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	14.7%	14.7%	No Change
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	235	226	+4%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year) <i>Tayside</i>	2015/16	64%	50%	+14%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £16.47	£1 : £15.24	+8.1%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	20 0	10 0	+100% N/A
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	585	361	+62%

ARGYLL & BUTE COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated	2015/16	£7,271,192	£8,055,732	-9.7%
	Capital Spend		£5,120,000	£6,164,000	
	Revenue Spend		£2,151,192	£1,891,732	
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	26	22.2	+17.1%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	641	808	-20.7%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	107	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	138	112	+23.2%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity	2015/16	5	21	-76.2%
	No. of instances of support		5	21	
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	471	551	-14.5%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	37	36	+2.8%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	20	203	-90.2%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	37.8%	30.6%	+7.2%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	28	7	+300%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£37,638	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based	2015	£495.90	£475.20	+4.4%
	Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based		£531.80	£510.80	+4.1%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	76%	76.7%	-0.7%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	59	60	-1.7%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	63.5%	56.6%	+6.9%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	9.4%	12.7%	-3.3%
			1.8%	2.0%	-0.2%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	12%	8.3%	+3.7%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	7.5	7.7	-2.6%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	10.9%	11.1%	-0.2%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	116	112	+3.6%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year)	2015/16	61%	70%	-9%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £1.05	£1 : £0.93	+12.9%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects	2015/16	70	2	+3400%
	Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs		134	0	N/A
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	20	132	-84.9%

CITY OF EDINBURGH COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£12,200,000 £0 £12,200,000	£12,400,000 £0 £12,400,000	-1.6%
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	67.1	100.83	-33.5%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	2,036	1,751	+16.3%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	992	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	632	468	+35%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	422 422	648 648	-34.9%
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	1,187	1,254	-5.3%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	453	449	+0.9%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	5,342	5,371	-0.5%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	88.3%	81.4%	+6.9%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	204	24	+750%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£39,920	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£554.20 £574.90	£562.80 £569.80	-1.5% +1%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	72.1%	72.9%	-0.8%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	82	80	+2.5%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	60%	56.3%	+3.7%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	7.9% 1.1%	10.6% 1.8%	-2.7% -0.7%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	6.4%	6%	+0.4%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	4.9	5.8	-15.5%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	6.8%	5.8%	+13.8%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	1,201	1,212	-0.9%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year) <i>Edinburgh & the Lothians</i>	2015/16	60%	51%	+9%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £2.66	£1 : £0.32	+731.3%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	882 164	477 375	+84.9% -56.3%
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	1,524	1,687	-9.7%

CLACKMANNANSHIRE COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£2,179,000 664,000 £1,515,000	£3,315,000 £1,082,000 £2,233,000	-34.3%
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	20.1	22	-8.6%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	239	288	-17%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	75	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	101	86	+17.4%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	250 349	171 327	+46.2%
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	204	185	+10.3%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	14	17	-17.7%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	480	744	-35.5%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	19%	28.1%	-9.1%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	16	10	+60%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£46,627	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£546.70 £490.70	£462.50 £462.50	+18.2% +6.1%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	70.6%	68.4%	+2.2%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	52	45	+15.6%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	55.6%	60.9%	-5.3%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	13% 2.2%	17.1% 3%	-4.1% -0.8%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	10.3%	14%	-3.7%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	7.2	8.2	-12.2%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	9.8%	6.2%	+3.6%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	106	110	-3.6%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year) <i>Forth Valley</i>	2015/16	76%	70%	+6%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £1.36	£1 : £2.99	-54.5%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	0 0	0 0	N/A
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	148	270	-45.2%

DUMFRIES & GALLOWAY COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£5,230,344 £1,726,432 £3,503,912	£7,382,000 £0 £7,382,000	-29.2%
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	58	141	-58.9%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	1,127	1,713	-34.2%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	1,237	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	162	122	+32.8%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	1,222 N/A	720 821	+69.7%
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	152	214	-29%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	42	41	+2.4%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	1,629	1,199	+35.9%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	23.2%	47.8%	-24.6%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	40	5	+700%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£41,147	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£463.10 £443.80	£453.80 £432.40	+2.1% +2.6%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	76.1%	72.8%	+3.3%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	48	48	No Change
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	68.8%	57.1%	+11.7%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	10% 1.3%	14.3% 2.1%	-4.3% -0.8%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	12.7%	14.5%	-1.8%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	7.8	8.5	-8.2%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	10.5%	10.9%	-0.4%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	344	399	-13.8%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year)	2015/16	62%	61%	+1%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £2.41	£1 : £2.65	-9.1%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	22 0	0 81	N/A -100%
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	720	740	-2.7%

DUNDEE CITY COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£6,238,556 £597,000 £5,641,556	£6,162,840 £365,000 £5,797,840	+1.2%
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	37.5	33.5	+11.9%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	506	633	-20%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	953	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	190	145	+31%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	210 543	170 364	+23.5%
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	414	407	+1.7%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	78	65	+20%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	3,235	2,904	+11.4%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	76%	76.2%	-0.2%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	45	10	+350%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£30,931	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£463.30 £523.50	£467.80 £516.30	-1% +1.4%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	63.5%	64.9%	-1.4%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	52	52	No Change
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	58.2%	55.1%	+3.1%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	14.3% 2.8%	18.1% 3.5%	-3.8% -0.7%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	13.5%	17.5%	-4%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	5.1	5.8	-12%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	8%	8.8%	-0.8%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	291	288	+1%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year) <i>Tayside</i>	2015/16	64%	50%	+14%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £0.56	£1 : £0.96	-41.7%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	85 0	104 472	-18.3% -100%
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	819	732	+11.9%

EAST AYRSHIRE COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated	2015/16	£5,864,832	£2,405,100	+143.9%
	Capital Spend		£2,215,832	£0	
	Revenue Spend		£3,649,000	£2,405,100	
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	29.9	30	-0.3%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	109	301	-63.8%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	216	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	283	234	+20.9%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity	2015/16	413	587	-29.6%
	No. of instances of support		1,287	1,421	
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	45	142	-68.3%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	18	25	-28%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	1,091	959	+13.8%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	39%	6.8%	+473.5%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	58	11	+427.3%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£39,360	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based	2015	£523.90	£526.70	-0.5%
	Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based		£494.40	£491.70	+0.6%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	68.6%	69.0%	-0.4%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	51	45	+13.3%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	59.6%	52.9%	+6.7%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	13.8%	18.2%	-4.4%
			3.2%	3.7%	-0.5%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	17.8%	16.1%	+1.7%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	5.5	5.9	-6.8%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	14.5%	12.0%	+2.5%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	148	242	-38.8%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year) <i>Ayrshire</i>	2015/16	56%	42%	+14%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £1.66	£1 : £1.51	+9.9%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects	2015/16	0	487	-100%
	Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs		0	0	
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	683	433	+57.7%

EAST DUNBARTONSHIRE COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£5,646,683 £819,683 £4,827,000	£5,380,000 £211,000 £5,169,000	+5%
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	21	29	-27.6%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	235	121	+94.2%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	42	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	132	121	+9.1%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	103 112	79 88	+30.4%
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	24	19	+26.3%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	22	23	-4.4%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	259	343	-24.5%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	93.4%	86.0%	+7.4%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	14	12	+16.7%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£34,324	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£617.50 £476.80	£610.40 £471.00	+1.2% +1.2%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	75.1%	72.8%	+2.3%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	60	61	-1.6%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	64.4%	60.7%	+3.7%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	6.8% 0.9%	9.8% 1.4%	-3% -0.5%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	6.3%	7%	-0.7%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	4.3	4.7	-8.5%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	6.6%	7.6%	-1%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	99	129	-23.3%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year) <i>Dunbartonshire</i>	2015/16	54%	50%	+4%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £0.85	£1 : £0.45	+88.9%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	0 0	56 0	-100%
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	163	244	-33.2%

EAST LoTHIAN COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£4,546,000 £10,000 £4,536,000	£1,507,793 £0 £1,507,793	+201.5%
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	30.7	11	+179.1%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	389	256	+52%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	200	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	95	75	+26.7%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	32 386	1,934 1,939	-98.4%
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	161	129	+24.8%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	29	43	-32.6%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	548	792	-30.8%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	13%	0%	+13%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	23	2	+1050%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£36,720	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£558.10 £519.30	£538.80 £507.60	+3.6% +2.3%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	74.3%	75.3%	-1%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	51	55	-7.3%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	67.3%	62%	+5.3%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	11% 1.2%	11.8% 1.9%	-0.8% -0.7%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	8.2%	8.3%	-0.1%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	5.6	6.4	-12.5%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	7.3%	7.4%	-0.1%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	148	191	-22.5%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year) <i>Edinburgh & the Lothians</i>	2015/16	60%	51%	+9%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £4.27	£1 : £3.55	+20.3%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	16 16	0 0	N/A
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	73	226	-67.7%

EAST RENFREWSHIRE COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated	2015/16	£3,155,000	£4,316,446	-26.9%
	Capital Spend		£1,946,000	£2,927,000	
	Revenue Spend		£1,209,000	£1,389,446	
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	17	19.8	-14.1%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	384	344	+11.6%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	226	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	138	122	+13.1%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity	2015/16	312	228	+36.8%
	No. of instances of support		312	228	
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	213	291	-26.8%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	21	19	+10.5%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	530	598	-11.4%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	91.6%	25.0%	+66.6%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	14	13	+7.7%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£30,405	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based	2015	£668.60	£652.50	+2.5%
	Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based		£501.30	£441.20	+13.6%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	75.5%	74.6%	+0.9%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	60	64	-6.3%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	61%	60%	+1%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits	2016	6.7%	9.6%	-2.9%
	JSA		1.1%	1.4%	-0.3%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	6.8%	6.5%	+0.3%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	4.2	4.5	-6.7%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	4.3%	3.6%	+0.7%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	165	179	-7.8%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year) <i>Renfrewshire</i>	2015/16	43%	59%	-27.1%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £2.69	£1 : £3.04	-11.5%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects	2015/16	0	0	N/A
	Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs		0	0	
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	164	262	-37.4%

COMHAIRLE NAN EILEAN SIAR

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£4,393,000 £1,204,000 £3,189,000	£4,930,932 £820,000 £4,110,932	-10.9%
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	30.2	25.7	+17.5%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	384	221	+73.8%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	178	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	3	1	+200%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	298 342	250 277	+19.2%
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	348	319	+9.1%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	20	10	+100%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	133	54	+146.3%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	40.2%	1.7%	+38.5%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	5	0	N/A
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£40,200	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£495.80 £454.10	£461.80 £445.50	+7.4% +1.9%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	77.6%	74.6%	+3%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	66	57	+15.8%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	62.5%	46.2%	+16.3%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	8.4% 1.7%	11.8% 2.4%	-3.4% -0.7%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	-	-	N/A
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	7.2	7.6	-5.3%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	2.7%	1.9%	+42.1%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	46	40	+15%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year)	2015/16	81%	80%	+1%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £7.60	£1 : £0.33	+2203%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	0 0	0 0	N/A
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	46	77	-40.3%

FALKIRK COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£4,911,000 £873,000 £4,038,000	£7,690,000 £1,444,000 £6,246,000	-36.1%
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	48.75	58	-16%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	816	709	+15.1%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	602	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	157	127	+23.6%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	430 430	391 391	+10%
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	616	661	-6.8%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	39	45	-13.3%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	1,390	1,454	-4.4%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	100%	100%	0%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	46	13	+253.9%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£43,646	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£514.10 £497.50	£508.70 £517.40	+1.1% -3.9%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	75.3%	72.5%	+2.8%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	52	54	-3.7%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	60.7%	54.4%	+6.3%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	10.4% 1.5%	14.6% 2.6%	-4.2% -1.1%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	12.3%	11.2%	+1.1%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	5.2	6.2	-16.1%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	15.1%	16.5%	-1.4%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	307	376	-18.4%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year) <i>Forth Valley</i>	2015/16	76%	70%	+6%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £1.37	£1 : £1.20	+14.2%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	0 0	20 0	-100%
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	694	678	+2.4%

FIFE COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£13,475,983 £3,235,983 £10,240,000	£11,007,704 £2,225,704 £8,782,000	+22.4%
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	82.75	79.8	+3.7%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	1,742	1,499	+16.2%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	1,725	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	491	411	+19.5%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	2,300 2,300	2,034 2,202	+13.1%
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	748	879	-14.9%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	109	118	-7.6%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	5,695	3,682	+54.7%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	8.4%	12.4%	-4%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	80	44	+81.8%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£41,508	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£517.50 £488.60	£515.70 £479.10	+0.35% +2%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	73.1%	72.9%	+0.2%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	51	52	-1.9%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	63.4%	56.5%	+6.9%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	11.5% 2.5%	5.0% 2.7%	-3.5% -0.2%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	10.7%	8.2%	+2.5%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	5.5	6.5	-15.4%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	14.7%	15.1%	-0.4%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	586	801	-26.8%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year)	2015/16	78%	77%	-1.3%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £1.91	£1 : £0.80	+138.8%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	92 200	331 739	-72.2% -72.9%
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	1,332	1,393	-4.4%

GLASGOW CITY COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£35,064,932 £7,039,130 £28,025,802	£28,050,396 £521,024 £27,529,372	+25%
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	300.45	352.24	-14.7%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	2,188	2,293	-4.6%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	71	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	1,470	1,114	+32%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	3,446 7,576	2,826 8,977	+21.9%
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	1,474	1,699	-13.2%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	445	414	+7.5%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	20,031	21,798	-8.1%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	54.7%	4.4%	+50.3%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	388	129	+200.8%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£41,029	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£515.80 £537.40	£497.50 £539.00	+3.7% -0.3%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	65.2%	65.3%	-0.1%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	70	68	+2.9%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	55.4%	48.7%	+6.7%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	16.1% 2.4%	21.1% 3.7%	-5% -1.3%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	15%	18.7%	-3.7%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	4.4	5.2	-15.4%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	11.3%	11.8%	-0.5%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	374	557	-32.9%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year)	2015/16	59%	51%	+8%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £1.26	£1 : £1.19	+5.9%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	1,391 450	789 2,781	+76.3% -83.8%
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	4,174	5,892	-29.2%

HIGHLAND COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£3,071,578 £763,578 £2,308,000	£7,978,082 £1,179,000 £6,799,082	-61.5%
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	34.5	11	+213.6%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	484	1,215	-60.2%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	N/A	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	50	15	+233.3%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	1,336 1,336	1,042 1,097	+28.2%
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	827	664	+24.6%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	106	94	+12.8%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	756	616	+22.7%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	N/A	0.1%	N/A
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	41	1	+4000%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£35,463	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£488.90 £473.30	£487.90 £476.90	+0.2% +0.8%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	79.2%	78.6%	0.6%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	68	66	+3%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	65.4%	62.5%	+2.9%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	8.3% 1.1%	11.7% 1.4%	-3.4% -0.3%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	9.8%	7.7%	+2.1%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	8	8.7	-8.1%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	N/A	N/A	N/A
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	252	256	-1.6%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year)	2015/16	82%	69%	+10.3%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £0.28	£1 : £2.15	-87%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	101 148	253 117	-60.1% +26.5%
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	276	315	-12.4%

INVERCLYDE COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£11,810,000 £4,605,000 £7,205,000	£8,457,000 £0 £8,457,000	+39.7%
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	13	15	-13.3%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	357	354	+0.9%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	59	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	68	57	+19.3%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	65 203	128 170	-49.2%
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	218	269	-19%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	14	19	-26.3%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	1,367	1,254	+9%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	60.6%	60.7%	-0.1%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	14	1	+1300%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£37,620	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£518.90 £533.40	£509.40 £506.40	+1.9% +5.3%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	68.3%	69.6%	-1.3%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	43	44	-2.3%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	64.1%	46.4%	+17.7%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	15.6% 2.3%	20.5% 3.3%	-4.9% -1%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	17.2%	15.6%	+1.6%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	4.7	5.3	-11.3%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	12.6%	23.6%	-11%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	153	151	+1.3%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year) <i>Renfrewshire</i>	2015/16	43%	59%	-16%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £0.23	£1 : £0.25	-8%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	0 0	500 0	-100%
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	500	705	-29.1%

MIDLOTHIAN COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£2,607,317 £0 £2,607,317	£2,008,756 £0 £2,008,756	+29.8%
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	12.5	8	+56.3%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	206	271	-24%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	173	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	171	126	+35.7%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	255 355	73 73	+249.3%
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	197	168	+17.3%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	42	48	-12.5%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	533	863	-38.2%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	57.1%	57.1%	N/A
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	38	11	+245.5%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£34,306	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£497.40 £510.50	£475.50 £479.80	+4.6% +6.4%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	73.3%	74.8%	-1.5%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	50	58	-13.8%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	65%	59%	+6%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	10% 1.2%	14% 1.9%	-4% -0.7%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	10.3%	15.5%	-5.2%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	5.2	5.7	-8.8%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	7.2%	7%	+0.2%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	173	196	-11.7%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year) <i>Edinburgh & Lothians</i>	2015/16	60%	51%	+9%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £2.03	£1 : £7.31	-72.2%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	64 186	2 0	+3100% N/A
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	181	296	-38.9%

MORAY COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated	2015/16	£1,091,706	£3,094,448	-64.7%
	Capital Spend		£1,125,659	£1,019,448	
	Revenue Spend		-£33,953	£2,075,000	
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	28.1	8.5	+230.6%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	1,105	952	+16.1%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	604	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	15	2	+650%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity	2015/16	327	697	53.1%
	No. of instances of support		332	762	
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	440	356	+23.6%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	18	20	-10%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	74	682	-89.1%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	19%	15.4%	+23.4%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	2	0	N/A
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£35,955	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based	2015	£490.70	£434.30	+8.5%
	Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based		£489.80	£451.50	
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	74.2%	75.8%	-2.1%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	54	48	+12.5%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	64.3%	60%	+7.2%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	7.9%	10.5%	-2.6%
			1.5%	1.6%	-0.1%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	14.3%	11.2%	+3.1%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	8.5	9.9	-14.1%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	11.9%	12.9%	-7.8%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	137	120	+14.2%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year)	2015/16	63%	57%	+10.5%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £2.47	£1 : £2.49	-0.8%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects	2015/16	0	64	-100%
	Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs		0	0	N/A
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	59	270	-78.1%

NORTH AYRSHIRE COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated	2015/16	£16,012,866	£10,982,000	+45.8%
	Capital Spend		£7,723,866	£2,792,000	
	Revenue Spend		£8,289,000	£8,190,000	
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	35	24.5	+42.9%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	264	269	-1.9%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	252	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	216	195	+10.8
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity	2015/16	388	323	+20.1%
	No. of instances of support		N/A	625	
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	263	333	-21%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	40	40	N/A
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	969	1,281	-24.4%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	7.2%	5.75	+26.1%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	51	3	+1600%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£42,944	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based	2015	£479.80	£509.90	-5.9%
	Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based		£487.90	£506.40	-3.7%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	64.7%	68.5%	-5.5%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	51	49	+2%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	64.5%	58.6%	+10.1%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits	2016	14.8%	20.2%	-5.4%
	JSA		3%	4.3%	-1.3%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	15%	15.5%	-0.5%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	6.5	7.4	-12.2%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	8%	5.6%	+42.9%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	210	286	-26.6%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year) <i>Ayrshire</i>	2015/16	56%	42%	+33.3%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £2.04	£1 : £1	+104%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects	2015/16	0	55	-100%
	Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs		0	62	-100%
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	428	962	-55.5%

ORKNEY ISLANDS COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£3,230,000 £746,000 £2,484,000	£3,757,000 £1,391,000 £2,366,000	TBC
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	9.5	12	0.7%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	248	256	1%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	10	New Measure	0.1%
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	7	1	0.1%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	306 306	219 219	1.8% 1.4%
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	32	60	0.3%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	7	19	0.3%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	54	N/A	0.1%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	79.3%	79.3%	N/A
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	22	0	1.2%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£32,665	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£505.20 £482.80	£533.40 £516.00	-5.3% -6.4%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	85.5%	89.3%	-3.8%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	54	63	-14.3%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	71.4%	60.0%	+11.4%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	6.3% 0.6%	9.1% 0.7%	-2.8% -0.1%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	-	-	N/A
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	7.9	8.2	-3.7%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	5.5%	7.3%	-1.8%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	43	48	-10.4%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year)	2015/16	83%	75%	+8%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £3.40	£1 : £0.68	+400%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	0 0	12 0	-100%
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	18	N/A	N/A

NORTH LANARKSHIRE COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£17,151,318 £8,551,993 £8,599,325	£14,138,962 £2,679,680 £11,459,282	+21.3%
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	34.26	32.8	+4.5%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	1,361	1,448	-6%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	1,357	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	467	370	+26.2%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	399 542	472 500	-15.5%
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	399	437	-8.7%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	70	80	-12.5%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	8,781	4,216	+108.2%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	55.6%	52.6%	+5.7%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	151	14	+978.6%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£50,426	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£511.00 £498.50	£482.40 £489.40	+5.9% +1.9
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	71.9%	70.9%	+1.4%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	51	49	+4.1%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	60.7%	56.3%	+7.8%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	13.1% 2%	18.3% 3.2%	-5.2% -1.2%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	15.8%	16.1%	-0.3%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	5	5.7	-12.3%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	18.7%	12.4%	+50.8%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	500	563	-11.2%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year) <i>Lanarkshire</i>	2015/16	67%	54%	+24.1%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £1.97	£1 : £1.43	+37.8%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	7 55	100 4	-93% +1275%
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	3,412	2,155	+58.3%

PERTH & KINROSS COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£5,319,489 £3,295,825 £2,023,664	£5,499,000 £282,000 £5,217,000	-3.3%
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	35	33	+6.1%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	531	578	-8.1%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	1,404	54	+2500%
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	194	New Measure	N/A
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	541 541	628 628	-13.9%
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	520	488	+6.6%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	76	79	-3.8%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	1,435	1,192	+20.4%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	67.9%	20.9%	+224.9%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	30	7	+328.6%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£46,320	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£516.90 £517.30	£481.20 £447.30	+7.4% +15.6%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	78.7%	77.1%	+2.1%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	70	67	+4.5%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	59.8%	59.5%	+0.5%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	7.6% 1.2%	10.4% 1.3%	-2.8% -0.1%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	8%	8.9%	-0.9%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	7.5	8.1%	-7.4%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	8.4%	9.3%	-9.7%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	304	317	-4.1%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year) <i>Tayside</i>	2015/16	64%	50%	+28%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £0.20	£1 : £1.16	-82.8%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	4 15	0 21	N/A -28.6%
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	789	691	+14.2%

RENFREWSHIRE COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£7,159,387 £772,757 £6,386,630	£6,674,080 £1,357,624 £5,316,456	+7.3%
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	82.13	75.16	+9.3%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	1,137	1,037	+9.6%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	167	300	-44.3%
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	353	New Measure	N/A
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	529 799	463 666	+14.3%
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	443	517	-14.3%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	58	70	-17.1%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	2,287	1,779	+28.6%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	32.1%	31.9%	+0.6%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	71	19	+273.7%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£41,270	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£534.00 £521.90	£540.40 £540.40	-1.2% -3.4%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	74%	73.8%	+0.3%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	54	54	N/A
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	61.1%	54.7%	+11.7
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	12.1% 1.9%	16.5% 2.9%	-4.4% -1%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	11.6%	12.2%	-0.6%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	5.3	6.4	-17.2%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	11.5%	13.5%	-14.8%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	308	311	-1%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year)	2015/16	43%	59%	-27.1%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £1.40	£1 : £2.35	-40.4%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	60 130	789 9	-92.4% +1344%
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	1,429	860	+66.2%

SCOTTISH BORDERS COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£1,616,000 £363,000 £1,253,000	£1,952,868 £841,000 £1,111,868	-17.2%
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	12.7	21	-39.5%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	1,248	1,144	+9.1%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	186	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	182	144	+26.4%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	451 499	419 484	+7.6%
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	503	356	+41.3%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	49	54	-9.3%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	309	284	+8.8%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	42.3%	13.4%	+215.7%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	48	0	N/A
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£35,331	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£502.50 £455.10	£490.00 £456.00	+2.6% -0.2%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	76.8%	76.9%	-0.1%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	67	57	+17.5%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	66.7%	58.7%	+13.6%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	8.6% 1.3%	11.8% 1.8%	-3.2% -0.5%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	9.6%	8.5%	+1.1%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	7.6	8.2	-7.3%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	11.8%	11.6%	+1.7%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	222	225	-1.3%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year)	2015/16	72%	66%	+9.1%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £1.41	£1 : £0.85	+65.9%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	351 49	0 0	N/A N/A
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	60	100	-40%

SHETLAND ISLANDS COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£1,519,102 £0 £1,519,102	£2,876,455 £401,303 £2,475,152	-47.2%
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	15.8	15.8	N/A
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	185	161	+14.9%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	63	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	6	0	N/A
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	N/A N/A	31 N/A	N/A
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	156	182	-14.3%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	8	12	-33.3%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	100	43	+132.6%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	N/A	N/A	N/A
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	2	0	N/A
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£36,385	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£592.00 £587.20	£519.40 £518.20	+14% +13.3%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	89.1%	79.4%	+12.2%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	69	58	+19%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	69.2%	70%	-1.1%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	5.6% 0.5%	7.8% 0.7%	2.2% -0.2%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	-	-	N/A
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	8.3	9.1	-8.8%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	N/A	5.4%	N/A
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	15	21	-28.6%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year)	2015/16	N/A	N/A	N/A
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £0.36	N/A	N/A
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	0 0	67 0	-100% N/A
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	28	N/A	N/A

SOUTH AYRSHIRE COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£1,401,268 £368,268 £1,033,000	£1,225,955 £347,955 £878,000	+14%
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	15	13.5	+11.1%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	501	352	+42.3%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	698	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	221	185	+19.5%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	184 348	250 878	-26.4%
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	67	205	-67.3%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	49	47	+4.3%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	639	1,363	-53.1%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	54.5%	20.9%	+160.8%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	37	3	+1133%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£42,535	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£556.30 £554.20	£568.30 £534.60	-2.1% +3.7%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	72.1%	72.4%	-0.4%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	56	56	N/A
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	60.3%	48.2%	+25.1%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	11.5% 2%	15.6% 2.8%	-4.1% -0.8%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	11.6%	12.4%	-0.8%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	6.9	7.5	-8%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	10.7%	12.4%	-13.7%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	154	243	-36.6%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year) <i>Ayrshire</i>	2015/16	56%	42%	+33.3%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £2.52	£1 : £1.48	+70.3%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	16 52	26 72	-38.5% -27.8%
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	180	575	-68.7%

SOUTH LANARKSHIRE COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£11,137,666 £3,726,666 £7,411,000	£8,543,390 £2,956,000 £5,587,390	+30.4%
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	48.8	41.5	+17.6%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	408	494	-17.4%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	1,282	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	594	453	+31.1%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	531 594	637 637	-16.6%
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	363	426	-14.8%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	75	92	-18.5%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	4,083	4,187	-2.5%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	21.1%	4.3%	+390.7%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	172	10	+1620%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£40,819	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£531.10 £535.00	£517.50 £531.90	+2.6% +0.6%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	75.5%	75.2%	+0.4%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	57	60	-5%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	61.9%	58%	+6.7%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	11.6% 1.7%	16.1% 2.7%	-4.5% -1%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	12.3%	12.9%	-0.6%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	4.7	5.3	-11.3%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	9.8%	9.2%	+6.5%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	472	502	-6%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year) <i>Lanarkshire</i>	2015/16	67%	54%	+24.1%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £7.30	£1 : £6.06	+20.5%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	95 245	155 301	-38.7% -18.6%
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	1,466	2,037	-28%

STIRLING COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£515,676 £0 £515,676	£1,905,987 £0 £1,905,987	-72.9%
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	6	6.6	-9.1%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	480	639	-24.9%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	8	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	141	113	+24.8%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	651 651	650 960	+0.2%
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	337	352	-4.3%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	51	52	-1.9%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	459	413	+11.1%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	42.3%	56.5%	-25.1%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	40	9	+344.4%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£31,065	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£511.50 £504.40	£527.00 £507.10	-2.9% -0.5%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	69.9%	75.2%	-7%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	75	71	+5.6%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	66.2%	62%	+6.8%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	8.1% 1.1%	11.1% 1.8%	-3% -0.7%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	10.5%	9.2%	+1.3%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	7.2	8.2	-12.2%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	18.1%	2.5%	+624%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	233	238	-2.1%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year) <i>Forth Valley</i>	2015/16	76%	70%	+8.6%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	N/A	N/A	N/A
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	100 0	0 0	N/A N/A
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	60	120	-50%

WEST DUNBARTONSHIRE COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£6,616,000 £2,134,000 £4,482,000	£8,415,000 £985,000 £7,430,000	-21.4%
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	39.8	39	+2.1%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	520	729	-28.7%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	119	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	107	95	+12.6%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	177 194	235 242	-24.7%
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	128	125	+2.4%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	27	31	-12.9%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	1,439	1,310	+9.8%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	41.4%	77.1%	-46.3%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	21	3	+600%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£48,184	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£500.30 £501.30	£479.70 £475.10	+4.3% +5.5%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	72.3%	66%	+9.5%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	46	43	+7%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	56.8%	59.5%	-4.5%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	15.3% 2.8%	20.9% 4.1%	-5.6% -1.3%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	17.6%	18.3%	-0.7%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	4.7	5.4	-13%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	11.7%	11.4%	+2.6%
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	181	216	-16.2%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year) <i>Dunbartonshire</i>	2015/16	54%	50%	+8%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £1.94	£1 : £0.86	+125.6%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	0 0	10 23	-100% -100%
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	463	710	-34.8%

WEST LoTHIAN COUNCIL

Ref	Indicator	Period	Current (2015-16 Framework)	Previous (2014-15 Framework)	% Change
I1	Economic Development Expenditure – estimated Capital Spend Revenue Spend	2015/16	£4,473,000 £507,000 £3,966,000	£5,225,000 £342,000 £4,883,000	-14.4%
I2	Economic Development Staffing – estimated	2015/16	37.5	39	-3.8%
A1	Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events	2015/16	372	356	+4.5%
A2	Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council	2015/16	79	New Measure	N/A
A3	Number of Companies Registered with SDP	2015/16	285	237	+20.3%
OP1	No. of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity No. of instances of support	2015/16	543 1,045	596 663	-8.9%
OP2	Number of Business Gateway Support Interventions	2015/16	722	861	-16.1%
OP3	Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International	2015/16	84	88	-4.5%
OP4	Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	1,253	1,006	+24.6%
OP5	Availability of Employment Land	2015/16	35.8%	100%	-64.2%
OP6	Number of Businesses Participating in SDP	2015/16	36	17	+111.8%
OC1	Gross Value Added per Capita	2014	£40,038	Different Source	N/A
OC2	Gross Weekly Earnings – Residence Based Gross Weekly Earnings – Workforce Based	2015	£498.30 £498.60	£503.40 £490.60	-1% +1.6%
OC3	Employment Rate	2015/16	73.3%	76.5%	-4.2%
OC4	New Business Starts per 10,000 Working Age Population	2014	56	55	+1.8%
OC5	Business Survival Rate (3 Year)	2011-2014	65%	57.4%	+13.2%
OC6	Claimants in Receipt of Out-of-Work Benefits JSA	2016	10.5% 1.4%	14.3% 2.1%	-3.8% -0.7%
OC7	Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications	2015	9%	11.1%	-2.1%
OC8	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (tonnes)	2014	5.3	6.1	-13.1%
OC9	Town Vacancy Rate	2015/16	7.8%	7.8%	N/A
OC10	Number of Business Gateway start-ups that are Trading	2015/16	401	468	-14.3%
OC11	Business Gateway Survival Rate (3 Year) <i>Edinburgh & Lothians</i>	2015/16	60%	51%	+17.6%
OC12	Leverage of External Funding	2015/16	£1 : £1.58	£1 : £0.69	+129%
OC13	Number of Planned New Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects Number of Planned Safeguarded Jobs	2015/16	767 547	8 0	+9488% N/A
OC14	No. of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of Participation in Council Funded/Operated Employability Activities	2015/16	702	657	+6.4%

Appendix 2: Indicator Breakdowns by Council Area



I1 – Economic Development Expenditure – estimated (2015/16)

Council Area	Capital Spend	Revenue Spend	TOTAL
Aberdeen City	£1,180,000	£5,260,000	£6,440,000
Aberdeenshire	£0	£8,921,210	£8,921,210
Angus	£175,000	£1,485,000	£1,660,000
Argyll and Bute	£5,120,000	£2,151,192.00	£7,271,192
City of Edinburgh	£0	£12,200,000	£12,200,000
Clackmannanshire	£664,000	£1,515,000	£2,179,000
Dumfries and Galloway	£1,726,432	£3,503,912	£5,230,344
Dundee City	£597,000	£5,641,556	£6,238,556
East Ayrshire	£2,215,832	£3,649,000	£5,864,832
East Dunbartonshire	£819,683	£4,827,000	£5,646,683
East Lothian	£10,000	£4,536,000	£4,546,000
East Renfrewshire	£1,946,000	£1,209,000	£3,155,000
Eilean Siar	£1,204,000	£3,189,000	£4,393,000
Falkirk	£873,000	£4,038,000.00	£4,911,000
Fife	£3,235,983	£10,240,000	£13,475,983
Glasgow City	£7,039,130	£28,025,802	£35,064,932
Highland	£763,578	£2,308,000	£3,071,578
Inverclyde	£4,605,000	£7,205,000	£11,810,000
Midlothian	£0	£2,607,317	£2,607,317
Moray	£1,125,659	-£33,953	£1,091,706
North Ayrshire	£7,723,866	£8,289,000	£16,012,866
North Lanarkshire	£8,551,993	£8,599,325	£17,151,318
Orkney Islands	£746,000	£2,484,000	£3,230,000
Perth and Kinross	£3,295,825	£2,023,664	£5,319,489
Renfrewshire	£772,757	£6,386,630	£7,159,387
Scottish Borders	£363,000	£1,253,000	£1,616,000
Shetland Islands	£0	£1,519,102	£1,519,102
South Ayrshire	£368,268	£1,033,000	£1,401,268
South Lanarkshire	£3,726,666	£7,411,000	£11,137,666
Stirling	£0	£515,676	£515,676
West Dunbartonshire	£2,134,000	£4,482,000	£6,616,000
West Lothian	£507,000	£3,966,000	£4,473,000
SCOTLAND	£61,489,672	£160,440,433	£221,930,105

Source: Council submissions 2015/16

I2 – Economic Development Staffing – estimated (2015/16)

Council Area	Total FTE Staff
Aberdeen City	44.90
Aberdeenshire	43.40
Angus	30.30
Argyll and Bute	26.00
City of Edinburgh	67.10
Clackmannanshire	20.10
Dumfries and Galloway	58.00
Dundee City	37.50
East Ayrshire	29.90
East Dunbartonshire	21.00
East Lothian	30.70
East Renfrewshire	17.00
Eilean Siar	30.20
Falkirk	48.75
Fife	82.75
Glasgow City	300.45
Highland	34.50
Inverclyde	13.00
Midlothian	12.50
Moray	28.10
North Ayrshire	35.00
North Lanarkshire	34.26
Orkney Islands	9.50
Perth and Kinross	35.00
Renfrewshire	82.13
Scottish Borders	12.70
Shetland Islands	15.80
South Ayrshire	15.00
South Lanarkshire	48.80
Stirling	6.00
West Dunbartonshire	39.80
West Lothian	37.50
SCOTLAND	1,347.64

A1 – Number of Attendees at Business Gateway Events (2015/16)

Council Area	No. of Events	Attendees
Aberdeen City	195	3,291
Aberdeenshire	133	955
Angus	42	229
Argyll and Bute	86	641
City of Edinburgh	167	2,036
Clackmannanshire	32	239
Dumfries and Galloway	154	1,127
Dundee City	86	506
East Ayrshire	13	109
East Dunbartonshire	36	235
East Lothian	42	389
East Renfrewshire	73	384
Eilean Siar	48	384
Falkirk	106	816
Fife	399	1,742
Glasgow City	293	2,188
Highland	60	484
Inverclyde	56	357
Midlothian	39	206
Moray	49	1,105
North Ayrshire	20	264
North Lanarkshire	206	1,361
Orkney Islands	30	248
Perth and Kinross	75	531
Renfrewshire	141	1,137
Scottish Borders	167	1,248
Shetland Islands	28	185
South Ayrshire	56	501
South Lanarkshire	80	408
Stirling	61	480
West Dunbartonshire	85	520
West Lothian	59	372
SCOTLAND	3,117	24,678

A2 – Number of Attendees at Business Events provided by the Council (2015/16)

Council Area	No. of Events	Attendees
Aberdeen City	53	1,118
Aberdeenshire	5	668
Angus	1	91
Argyll and Bute	7	107
City of Edinburgh	8	992
Clackmannanshire	3	75
Dumfries and Galloway	4	1,237
Dundee City	10	953
East Ayrshire	13	216
East Dunbartonshire	2	42
East Lothian	6	200
East Renfrewshire	6	226
Eilean Siar	4	178
Falkirk	5	602
Fife	8	1,725
Glasgow City	1	71
Highland	N/A	N/A
Inverclyde	2	59
Midlothian	3	173
Moray	4	604
North Ayrshire	N/A	252
North Lanarkshire	16	1,357
Orkney Islands	1	10
Perth and Kinross	19	1,404
Renfrewshire	6	167
Scottish Borders	3	186
Shetland Islands	4	63
South Ayrshire	9	698
South Lanarkshire	7	1,282
Stirling	2	8
West Dunbartonshire	6	119
West Lothian	9	79
SCOTLAND	227	14,962

Source: Council submissions 2015/16

A3 - Number of Companies Registered with SDP (2015/16)

Council Area	Registered Companies
Aberdeen City	160
Aberdeenshire	101
Angus	126
Argyll and Bute	138
City of Edinburgh	632
Clackmannanshire	101
Dumfries and Galloway	162
Dundee City	190
East Ayrshire	283
East Dunbartonshire	132
East Lothian	95
East Renfrewshire	138
Eilean Siar	3
Falkirk	157
Fife	491
Glasgow City	1,470
Highland	50
Inverclyde	68
Midlothian	171
Moray	15
North Ayrshire	216
North Lanarkshire	467
Orkney Islands	7
Perth and Kinross	194
Renfrewshire	353
Scottish Borders	182
Shetland Islands	6
South Ayrshire	221
South Lanarkshire	594
Stirling	141
West Dunbartonshire	107
West Lothian	285
OTHER	0
SCOTLAND	7,456

Source: Supplier Development Programme

OP1 – Number of Businesses Supported by Council Economic Development Activity (2015/16)

Council Area	Businesses Supported	Instances of Support
Aberdeen City	353	557
Aberdeenshire	193	263
Angus	221	257
Argyll and Bute	5	5
City of Edinburgh	422	422
Clackmannanshire	250	349
Dumfries and Galloway	1,222	0
Dundee City	210	543
East Ayrshire	413	1,287
East Dunbartonshire	103	112
East Lothian	32	386
East Renfrewshire	312	312
Eilean Siar	298	342
Falkirk	430	430
Fife	2,300	2,300
Glasgow City	3,446	7,576
Highland	1,336	1,336
Inverclyde	65	203
Midlothian	255	355
Moray	327	332
North Ayrshire	388	N/A
North Lanarkshire	399	542
Orkney Island	306	306
Perth and Kinross	541	541
Renfrewshire	529	799
Scottish Borders	451	499
Shetland Island	N/A	N/A
South Ayrshire	184	348
South Lanarkshire	531	594
Stirling	651	651
West Dunbartonshire	177	194
West Lothian	543	1,045
TOTAL	16,893	22,886

Source: Council submissions 2015/16

OP2 - Number of Unique Businesses that have Received an Intervention of Support from the Business Gateway (2015/16)

Council Area	BG Core Support
Aberdeen City	285
Aberdeenshire	376
Angus	277
Argyll and Bute	471
City of Edinburgh	1187
Clackmannanshire	204
Dumfries and Galloway	152
Dundee City	414
East Ayrshire	45
East Dunbartonshire	24
East Lothian	161
East Renfrewshire	213
Eilean Siar	348
Falkirk	616
Fife	748
Glasgow City	1474
Highland	827
Inverclyde	218
Midlothian	197
Moray	440
North Ayrshire	263
North Lanarkshire	399
Orkney Islands	32
Perth & Kinross	520
Renfrewshire	443
Scottish Borders	503
Shetland Islands	156
South Ayrshire	67
South Lanarkshire	363
Stirling	337
West Dunbartonshire	128
West Lothian	722
TOTAL	12,610

OP3 - Number of Companies Assisted by Scottish Development International (2015/16)

Council Area	Companies Assisted
Aberdeen City	268
Aberdeenshire	203
Angus	58
Argyll and Bute	37
City of Edinburgh	453
Clackmannanshire	14
Dumfries and Galloway	42
Dundee City	78
East Ayrshire	18
East Dunbartonshire	22
East Lothian	29
East Renfrewshire	21
Eilean Siar	20
Falkirk	39
Fife	109
Glasgow City	445
Highland	106
Inverclyde	14
Midlothian	42
Moray	18
North Ayrshire	40
North Lanarkshire	70
Orkney Island	7
Perth and Kinross	76
Renfrewshire	58
Scottish Borders	49
Shetland Island	8
South Ayrshire	49
South Lanarkshire	75
Stirling	51
West Dunbartonshire	27
West Lothian	84
TOTAL	2,630

Source: Scottish Enterprise/Highlands and Islands Enterprise

OP4 - Number of Unemployed People that have Participated in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities (2015/16)

Council Area	Participants	Male	Female	16-24	25-64
Aberdeen City	907	170	169	121	218
Aberdeenshire	432	257	175	159	273
Angus	547	366	181	230	317
Argyll and Bute	20	17	3	20	0
City of Edinburgh	5,342	3,015	2,327	1,779	3,563
Clackmannanshire	480	246	234	293	187
Dumfries and Galloway	1,629	1,046	583	1,027	602
Dundee City	3,235	1,798	1,437	843	2,392
East Ayrshire	1,091	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East Dunbartonshire	259	145	114	127	132
East Lothian	548	208	340	171	377
East Renfrewshire	530	306	224	244	286
Eilean Siar	133	92	41	78	55
Falkirk	1,390	900	490	1,191	199
Fife	5,695	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Glasgow City	20,031	12,211	7,820	8,558	11,473
Highland	756	513	243	490	266
Inverclyde	1,367	884	483	555	812
Midlothian	533	335	198	267	266
Moray	74	40	34	47	27
North Ayrshire	969	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Lanarkshire	8,781	5,469	3,312	2,374	6,407
Orkney Island	54	38	16	34	20
Perth and Kinross	1,435	810	625	797	638
Renfrewshire	2,287	2,525	1,540	2,112	1,953
Scottish Borders	309	195	114	194	115
Shetland Island	100	65	35	41	59
South Ayrshire	639	317	322	201	438
South Lanarkshire	4,083	2,429	1,654	1,845	2,238
Stirling	459	300	159	N/A	N/A
West Dunbartonshire	1,439	875	564	504	935
West Lothian	1,253	645	608	431	822
TOTAL	66,807	36,217	24,045	24,733	35,070

Source: Council submissions 2015/16

OP5 – Availability of Employment Land (2015/16)

Council Area	Total	Immediately Available	% Immediately Available
Aberdeen City	280.00	71.00	25.4%
Aberdeenshire	581.00	60.00	10.3%
Angus	44.38	16.80	37.9%
Argyll and Bute	88.70	33.49	37.8%
City of Edinburgh	359.70	317.70	88.3%
Clackmannanshire	183.68	34.94	19.0%
Dumfries and Galloway	258.71	60.12	23.2%
Dundee City	183.13	139.26	76.0%
East Ayrshire	128.15	50.04	39.0%
East Dunbartonshire	38.22	35.70	93.4%
East Lothian	95.43	12.40	13.0%
East Renfrewshire	18.60	17.03	91.6%
Eilean Siar	75.30	30.28	40.2%
Falkirk	51.10	51.10	100.0%
Fife	938.50	79.10	8.4%
Glasgow City	157.56	86.12	54.7%
Highland	N/A	N/A	N/A
Inverclyde	37.60	22.79	60.6%
Midlothian	128.33	73.33	57.1%
Moray	99.41	18.85	19.0%
North Ayrshire	3200.81	231.00	7.2%
North Lanarkshire	580.59	322.99	55.6%
Orkney Island	119.00	94.36	79.3%
Perth and Kinross	246.20	167.11	67.9%
Renfrewshire	137.00	44.00	32.1%
Scottish Borders	110.90	46.90	42.3%
Shetland Island	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Ayrshire	119.50	65.15	54.5%
South Lanarkshire	235.84	49.87	21.1%
Stirling	116.40	49.25	42.3%
West Dunbartonshire	84.58	35.05	41.4%
West Lothian	575.00	206.00	35.8%
SCOTLAND	9,273	2,522	27.2%

Source: Council submissions 2015/16

OP6 - Number of Businesses Participating in SDP Events and Activities (2015/16)

Council Area	No. of Businesses
Aberdeen City	27
Aberdeenshire	34
Angus	27
Argyll and Bute	28
City of Edinburgh	204
Clackmannanshire	16
Dumfries and Galloway	40
Dundee City	45
East Ayrshire	58
East Dunbartonshire	14
East Lothian	23
East Renfrewshire	14
Eilean Siar	5
Falkirk	46
Fife	80
Glasgow City	388
Highland	41
Inverclyde	14
Midlothian	38
Moray	2
North Ayrshire	51
North Lanarkshire	151
Orkney Island	22
Perth and Kinross	30
Renfrewshire	71
Scottish Borders	48
Shetland Island	2
South Ayrshire	37
South Lanarkshire	172
Stirling	40
West Dunbartonshire	21
West Lothian	36
TOTAL	1,825

Source: Council submissions 2015/16

OC1 – Gross Value Added per Capita (2014)

Council Area	GVA per Head
Aberdeen City	£116,583
Aberdeenshire	£85,071
Angus	£37,501
Argyll and Bute	£37,638
City of Edinburgh	£39,920
Clackmannanshire	£46,627
Dumfries and Galloway	£41,147
Dundee City	£30,931
East Ayrshire	£39,360
East Dunbartonshire	£34,324
East Lothian	£36,720
East Renfrewshire	£30,405
Eilean Siar	£40,200
Falkirk	£43,646
Fife	£41,508
Glasgow City	£41,029
Highland	£35,463
Inverclyde	£37,620
Midlothian	£34,306
Moray	£35,955
North Ayrshire	£42,944
North Lanarkshire	£50,426
Orkney Island	£32,665
Perth and Kinross	£46,320
Renfrewshire	£41,270
Scottish Borders	£35,331
Shetland Island	£36,385
South Ayrshire	£42,535
South Lanarkshire	£40,819
Stirling	£31,065
West Dunbartonshire	£48,184
West Lothian	£40,038
SCOTLAND	£48,928

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

OC2 – Gross Weekly Earnings (2015)

Council Area	Residence Based	Workplace Based
Aberdeen City	£562.40	£620.20
Aberdeenshire	£574.90	£532.90
Angus	£525.40	£445.30
Argyll and Bute	£495.90	£531.80
Edinburgh, City of	£554.20	£574.90
Clackmannanshire	£546.70	£490.70
Dumfries and Galloway	£463.10	£443.80
Dundee City	£463.30	£523.50
East Ayrshire	£523.90	£494.40
East Dunbartonshire	£617.50	£476.80
East Lothian	£558.10	£519.30
East Renfrewshire	£668.60	£501.30
Eilean Siar	£495.80	£454.10
Falkirk	£514.10	£497.50
Fife	£517.50	£488.60
Glasgow City	£515.80	£537.40
Highland	£488.90	£473.30
Inverclyde	£518.90	£533.40
Midlothian	£497.40	£510.50
Moray	£490.70	£489.80
North Ayrshire	£479.80	£487.90
North Lanarkshire	£511.00	£498.50
Orkney Islands	£505.20	£482.80
Perth and Kinross	£516.90	£517.30
Renfrewshire	£534.00	£521.90
Scottish Borders	£502.50	£455.10
Shetland Islands	£592.00	£587.20
South Ayrshire	£556.30	£554.20
South Lanarkshire	£531.10	£535.00
Stirling	£511.50	£504.40
West Dunbartonshire	£500.30	£501.30
West Lothian	£498.30	£498.60
AVERAGE	£527.00	£527.00

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (2015), ONS
(Median gross weekly earnings for full time employees)

OC3 – Employment Rate (2015/16)

Council Area	Employment Rate
Aberdeen City	77.8%
Aberdeenshire	80.1%
Angus	75.3%
Argyll and Bute	76.0%
City of Edinburgh	72.1%
Clackmannanshire	70.6%
Dumfries and Galloway	76.1%
Dundee City	63.5%
East Ayrshire	68.6%
East Dunbartonshire	75.1%
East Lothian	74.3%
East Renfrewshire	75.5%
Eilean Siar	77.6%
Falkirk	75.3%
Fife	73.1%
Glasgow City	65.2%
Highland	79.2%
Inverclyde	68.3%
Midlothian	73.3%
Moray	74.2%
North Ayrshire	64.7%
North Lanarkshire	71.9%
Orkney Island	85.5%
Perth and Kinross	78.7%
Renfrewshire	74.0%
Scottish Borders	76.8%
Shetland Island	89.1%
South Ayrshire	72.1%
South Lanarkshire	75.5%
Stirling	69.9%
West Dunbartonshire	72.3%
West Lothian	73.3%
AVERAGE	72.9%

Source: Annual Population Survey, NOMIS

OC4 – New Business Starts (2014)

Council Area	No. of Business Starts	2014 WA Population	Start ups per 10,000 WA Population
Aberdeen City	1,315	159,200	83
Aberdeenshire	1,220	166,300	73
Angus	400	70,700	57
Argyll and Bute	295	50,400	59
City of Edinburgh	2,765	336,800	82
Clackmannanshire	165	32,000	52
Dumfries and Galloway	425	89,400	48
Dundee City	500	97,000	52
East Ayrshire	390	76,300	51
East Dunbartonshire	395	66,100	60
East Lothian	315	62,300	51
East Renfrewshire	340	56,500	60
Eilean Siar	105	15,900	66
Falkirk	520	99,900	52
Fife	1,170	228,100	51
Glasgow City	2,880	409,500	70
Highland	960	141,800	68
Inverclyde	215	49,700	43
Midlothian	270	54,000	50
Moray	315	57,800	54
North Ayrshire	425	83,300	51
North Lanarkshire	1,120	218,600	51
Orkney Island	70	13,000	54
Perth and Kinross	625	89,600	70
Renfrewshire	605	111,500	54
Scottish Borders	450	67,400	67
Shetland Island	100	14,400	69
South Ayrshire	380	67,300	56
South Lanarkshire	1,160	202,000	57
Stirling	430	57,000	75
West Dunbartonshire	265	57,300	46
West Lothian	645	115,200	56
SCOTLAND	21,235	3,416,300	62

Source: Business Demography (2013), ONS

OC5 – Business Survival Rate (2011-2014)

Council Area	Birth of New Enterprises (2011)	Number of Businesses Surviving 3 Years (2014)	3 Year Business Survival Rate (2014)
Aberdeen City	1,215	845	69.5%
Aberdeenshire	1,175	850	72.3%
Angus	310	205	66.1%
Argyll and Bute	260	165	63.5%
City of Edinburgh	2,150	1,290	60.0%
Clackmannanshire	135	75	55.6%
Dumfries and Galloway	385	265	68.8%
Dundee City	335	195	58.2%
East Ayrshire	285	170	59.6%
East Dunbartonshire	295	190	64.4%
East Lothian	275	185	67.3%
East Renfrewshire	295	180	61.0%
Eilean Siar	80	50	62.5%
Falkirk	420	255	60.7%
Fife	915	580	63.4%
Glasgow City	2,220	1,230	55.4%
Highland	765	500	65.4%
Inverclyde	195	125	64.1%
Midlothian	200	130	65.0%
Moray	210	135	64.3%
North Ayrshire	310	200	64.5%
North Lanarkshire	815	495	60.7%
Orkney Island	70	50	71.4%
Perth and Kinross	485	290	59.8%
Renfrewshire	475	290	61.1%
Scottish Borders	315	210	66.7%
Shetland Island	65	45	69.2%
South Ayrshire	340	205	60.3%
South Lanarkshire	905	560	61.9%
Stirling	340	225	66.2%
West Dunbartonshire	185	105	56.8%
West Lothian	515	335	65.0%
SCOTLAND	16,940	10,630	62.8%

Source: Business Demography (2014), ONS

OC6 – Claimants in Receipt of Out of Work Benefits (2016)

Council Area	Key Benefit Claimants	JSA Claimants
Aberdeen City	7.7%	1.7%
Aberdeenshire	5.9%	1.2%
Angus	9.3%	1.9%
Argyll and Bute	9.4%	1.8%
City of Edinburgh	7.9%	1.1%
Clackmannanshire	13.0%	2.2%
Dumfries and Galloway	10.0%	1.3%
Dundee City	14.3%	2.8%
East Ayrshire	13.8%	3.2%
East Dunbartonshire	6.8%	0.9%
East Lothian	11.0%	1.2%
East Renfrewshire	6.7%	1.1%
Eilean Siar	8.4%	1.7%
Falkirk	10.4%	1.5%
Fife	11.5%	2.5%
Glasgow City	16.1%	2.4%
Highland	8.3%	1.1%
Inverclyde	15.6%	2.3%
Midlothian	10.0%	1.2%
Moray	7.9%	1.5%
North Ayrshire	14.8%	3.0%
North Lanarkshire	13.1%	2.0%
Orkney Islands	6.3%	0.6%
Perth and Kinross	7.6%	1.2%
Renfrewshire	12.1%	1.9%
Scottish Borders	8.6%	1.3%
Shetland Islands	5.6%	0.5%
South Ayrshire	11.5%	2.0%
South Lanarkshire	11.6%	1.7%
Stirling	8.1%	1.1%
West Dunbartonshire	15.3%	2.8%
West Lothian	10.5%	1.4%
SCOTLAND	10.8%	1.8%

Source: Benefit claimants, working age client group, NOMIS

OC7 – Working Age Population with Low/No Qualifications (2015)

Council Area	% of People with Low/No Qualifications
Aberdeen City	7.1%
Aberdeenshire	6.2%
Angus	11.6%
Argyll and Bute	12.0%
City of Edinburgh	6.4%
Clackmannanshire	10.3%
Dumfries and Galloway	12.7%
Dundee City	13.5%
East Ayrshire	17.8%
East Dunbartonshire	6.3%
East Lothian	8.2%
East Renfrewshire	6.8%
Eilean Siar	*
Falkirk	12.3%
Fife	10.7%
Glasgow City	15.0%
Highland	9.8%
Inverclyde	17.2%
Midlothian	10.3%
Moray	14.3%
North Ayrshire	15.0%
North Lanarkshire	15.8%
Orkney Islands	*
Perth and Kinross	8.0%
Renfrewshire	11.6%
Scottish Borders	9.6%
Shetland Islands	*
South Ayrshire	11.6%
South Lanarkshire	12.3%
Stirling	10.5%
West Dunbartonshire	17.6%
West Lothian	9.0%
SCOTLAND	11.2%

Source: Labour Market Statistics; Scottish Government

OC8 – Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita (2014)

Council Area	Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita
Aberdeen City	5.9
Aberdeenshire	7.0
Angus	6.4
Argyll and Bute	7.5
City of Edinburgh	4.9
Clackmannanshire	7.2
Dumfries and Galloway	7.8
Dundee City	5.1
East Ayrshire	5.5
East Dunbartonshire	4.3
East Lothian	5.6
East Renfrewshire	4.2
Eilean Siar	7.2
Falkirk	5.2
Fife	5.5
Glasgow City	4.4
Highland	8.0
Inverclyde	4.7
Midlothian	5.2
Moray	8.5
North Ayrshire	6.5
North Lanarkshire	5.0
Orkney Island	7.9
Perth and Kinross	7.5
Renfrewshire	5.3
Scottish Borders	7.6
Shetland Island	8.3
South Ayrshire	6.9
South Lanarkshire	4.7
Stirling	7.2
West Dunbartonshire	4.7
West Lothian	5.3
SCOTLAND	5.7

Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC)

OC9 – Town Vacancy Rates (2015/16)

Council Area	Estimated Units in Town Centre	Vacant/Void	Vacancy Rate
Aberdeen City	891	66	7.4%
Aberdeenshire	940	34	3.6%
Angus	430	63	14.7%
Argyll and Bute	953	104	10.9%
City of Edinburgh	1,752	120	6.8%
Clackmannanshire	193	19	9.8%
Dumfries and Galloway	1,224	129	10.5%
Dundee City	411	33	8.0%
East Ayrshire	475	69	14.5%
East Dunbartonshire	458	30	6.6%
East Lothian	675	49	7.3%
East Renfrewshire	443	19	4.3%
Eilean Siar	111	3	2.7%
Falkirk	757	114	15.1%
Fife	1,073	158	14.7%
Glasgow City	3,252	369	11.3%
Highland	N/A	N/A	N/A
Inverclyde	801	101	12.6%
Midlothian	649	47	7.2%
Moray	554	66	11.9%
North Ayrshire	N/A	N/A	8.0%
North Lanarkshire	2,043	383	18.7%
Orkney Island	128	7	5.5%
Perth and Kinross	809	68	8.4%
Renfrewshire	941	108	11.5%
Scottish Borders	893	105	11.8%
Shetland Island	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Ayrshire	1,693	181	10.7%
South Lanarkshire	1,176	115	9.8%
Stirling	4,866	880	18.1%
West Dunbartonshire	445	52	11.7%
West Lothian	949	74	7.8%
SCOTLAND	29,985	3,566	11.9%

Source: Council submissions 2015/16

OC10 – Number of Business Gateway Start-ups that are Trading (2015/16)

Council Area	Start ups Trading
Aberdeen City	478
Aberdeenshire	685
Angus	235
Argyll and Bute	116
City of Edinburgh	1,201
Clackmannanshire	106
Dumfries and Galloway	344
Dundee City	291
East Ayrshire	148
East Dunbartonshire	99
East Lothian	148
East Renfrewshire	165
Eilean Siar	46
Falkirk	307
Fife	586
Glasgow City	374
Highland	252
Inverclyde	153
Midlothian	173
Moray	137
North Ayrshire	210
North Lanarkshire	500
Orkney Islands	43
Perth and Kinross	304
Renfrewshire	308
Scottish Borders	222
Shetland Islands	15
South Ayrshire	154
South Lanarkshire	472
Stirling	233
West Dunbartonshire	181
West Lothian	401
TOTAL	9,087

Source: Business Gateway National Unit, CoSLA

OC11 – Business Gateway Survival Rate (2015/16)

Council Area	1 Year Survival Rate	3 Year Survival Rate
Aberdeen City & Shire	79%	66%
Argyll & Bute	87%	61%
Ayrshire	70%	56%
Borders	85%	72%
Dumfries & Galloway	76%	62%
Dunbartonshire	67%	54%
Edinburgh & Lothians	75%	60%
Eilean Siar	N/A	81%
Fife	72%	78%
Forth Valley	87%	76%
Glasgow	71%	59%
Highland	84%	82%
Lanarkshire	77%	67%
Moray	74%	63%
Orkney Islands	82%	83%
Renfrewshire	76%	43%
Shetland Islands	100%	N/A
Tayside	85%	64%
SCOTLAND	78%	66%

Source: Business Gateway National Unit, CoSLA

OC12 – Leverage of External Funding (2015/16)

Council Area	Total Cost	Council Contribution	Levered In	£ Levered per £1 Council Contribution
Aberdeen City	£2,848,100	£1,318,860	£1,529,240	£1.16
Aberdeenshire	£1,580,494	£240,900	£1,339,594	£5.56
Angus	£9,519,291	£545,000	£8,974,291	£16.47
Argyll and Bute	£2,183,913	£1,064,266	£1,119,647	£1.05
City of Edinburgh	£6,488,540	£1,775,141	£4,713,399	£2.66
Clackmannanshire	£1,224,511	£519,764	£704,747	£1.36
Dumfries and Galloway	£6,671,032	£1,955,854	£4,715,178	£2.41
Dundee City	£24,857,775	£15,974,153	£8,883,622	£0.56
East Ayrshire	£9,300,000	£3,500,000	£5,800,000	£1.66
East Dunbartonshire	£3,078,035	£1,664,565	£1,413,470	£0.85
East Lothian	£488,185	£92,587	£395,598	£4.27
East Renfrewshire	£4,027,465	£1,085,511	£2,921,449	£2.69
Eilean Siar	£4,692,015	£545,800	£4,146,215	£7.60
Falkirk	£6,454,292	£2,725,770	£3,728,522	£1.37
Fife	£18,506,318	£6,350,966	£12,155,352	£1.91
Glasgow City	£58,347,628	£25,788,244	£32,559,384	£1.26
Highland	£2,383,007	£1,861,693	£521,314	£0.28
Inverclyde	£3,174,922	£2,575,403	£599,519	£0.23
Midlothian	£1,054,587	£348,356	£706,232	£2.03
Moray	£2,341,410	£674,869	£1,666,541	£2.47
North Ayrshire	£8,500,000	£2,800,000	£5,700,000	£2.04
North Lanarkshire	£23,431,990	£7,886,508	£15,545,483	£1.97
Orkney Island	£1,606,422	£364,926	£1,241,496	£3.40
Perth and Kinross	£3,552,876	£2,951,722	£601,154	£0.20
Renfrewshire	£9,165,408	£3,820,029	£5,345,379	£1.40
Scottish Borders	£1,631,620	£677,823	£953,797	£1.41
Shetland Island	£442,500	£324,750	£117,750	£0.36
South Ayrshire	£1,212,828	£344,530	£868,298	£2.52
South Lanarkshire	£14,913,360	£1,797,781	£13,115,579	£7.30
Stirling	N/A		£0	N/A
West Dunbartonshire	£2,790,229	£947,469	£1,842,760	£1.94
West Lothian	£4,060,000	£1,575,000	£2,485,000	£1.58
TOTAL	£240,528,754	£94,098,241	£146,410,008	£1.56

Source: Council submissions 2015/16

OC13 - Number of Planned New and Safeguarded Jobs from Completed Inward Investment Projects (2015/16)

Council Area	No. of New Jobs	No. of Safeguarded Jobs	Total Jobs
Aberdeen City	142	148	290
Aberdeenshire	28	238	266
Angus	20	0	20
Argyll and Bute	70	134	204
City of Edinburgh	882	164	1,046
Clackmannanshire	0	0	0
Dumfries and Galloway	22	0	22
Dundee City	85	0	85
East Ayrshire	0	0	0
East Dunbartonshire	0	0	0
East Lothian	16	16	32
East Renfrewshire	0	0	0
Eilean Siar	0	0	0
Falkirk	0	0	0
Fife	92	200	292
Glasgow City	1,391	450	1,841
Highland	101	148	249
Inverclyde	0	0	0
Midlothian	64	186	250
Moray	0	0	0
North Ayrshire	0	0	0
North Lanarkshire	7	55	62
Orkney Island	0	0	0
Perth and Kinross	4	15	19
Renfrewshire	60	130	190
Scottish Borders	351	49	400
Shetland Island	0	0	0
South Ayrshire	16	52	68
South Lanarkshire	95	245	340
Stirling	100	0	100
West Dunbartonshire	0	0	0
West Lothian	767	547	1,314
TOTAL	4,313	2,777	7,090

Source: Scottish Enterprise/Highlands and Islands Enterprise

OC14 – Number of Unemployed People that have Progressed to Employment as a Result of their Participation in Council Funded or Operated Employability Activities (2015/16)

Council Area	Total Participants	Male	Female	16-24	25-64
Aberdeen City	285	5	4	9	0
Aberdeenshire	143	70	73	143	0
Angus	585	362	223	182	403
Argyll and Bute	20	17	3	20	0
City of Edinburgh	1,524	813	711	451	1,073
Clackmannanshire	148	85	63	97	51
Dumfries and Galloway	720	440	280	515	205
Dundee City	819	443	376	279	540
East Ayrshire	683	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
East Dunbartonshire	163	95	68	82	81
East Lothian	73	35	38	54	19
East Renfrewshire	164	97	67	83	81
Eilean Siar	46	31	15	29	17
Falkirk	694	428	266	627	67
Fife	1,332	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Glasgow City	4,174	2,433	1,741	2,093	2,081
Highland	276	178	98	196	80
Inverclyde	500	368	132	247	253
Midlothian	181	119	62	155	26
Moray	59	25	34	34	25
North Ayrshire	428	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Lanarkshire	3,412	2,170	1,242	1,283	2,129
Orkney Island	18	13	5	9	9
Perth and Kinross	789	443	346	363	426
Renfrewshire	1,429	914	515	931	498
Scottish Borders	60	34	26	23	37
Shetland Island	28	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Ayrshire	180	82	98	60	120
South Lanarkshire	1,466	877	589	772	694
Stirling	60	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
West Dunbartonshire	463	257	206	295	168
West Lothian	702	378	324	277	425
TOTAL	21,624	11,212	7,605	9,309	9,508

SLAED Scottish Local Authorities
Economic Development Group



is.
improvement **service**

Dec 2016