

# **Capital Payments and Receipts 2006-07 to Q2 2015-16: England**

## **CPR 1-4 metadata:**

### **Introduction**

The data for Quarter 2 2015-16 in this live table are derived from Capital Payments and Receipts Returns (CPR2) submitted to the Department for Communities and Local Government by English local authorities and is based on returns from all 444 authorities.

Only data for authorities that have completed a valid form are used in the compilation of national figures for this Release. For Quarter 2 2015-16, all local authorities submitted a valid form.

However, for some previous quarters where we do not have a complete set of data for authorities in England, we do not calculate figures for missing or invalid figures for individual local authorities. To create an estimate of the national figures for England, we gross valid returns to account for missing or invalid figures using

- i. valid data from local authorities
- ii. number of missing or invalid authorities and what type of classification group they fit in (e.g. Single Purpose Authorities, Shire Districts, Shire Counties, Unitary Authorities, Metropolitan Districts, London Boroughs etc.)

### **Key points: Quarter 2 2015-16 data**

- New construction, conversion and renovation in 2015-16 has increased by £1.4b and 68% in Q2 from Q1. The increase in 2015-16 quarter 2 was driven by £503m planned phased capital expenditure in Transport for London (TfL) and the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC) capital programmes. In addition, Nottingham local authority has reported expenditure of £100m on Nottingham Tram development and Birmingham has had major spend of about £90m in the final year of the development of Grand Central shopping centre.
- The expenditure for capital purposes on grants in 2015-16 has increased by 28% in Q2 from Q1. This increase in quarter 2 is mainly due to Greater London Authority's (GLA's) planned TfL phasing of Cross Rail related expenditure.
- Increases from these areas and across all lines of capital expenditure have seen an increase of 41% in total capital expenditure in quarter 2.

- Sale of fixed assets has remained stable in both quarters 1 and 2 which include the sale of the NEC in Birmingham in excess of £200m.

### **Data quality**

National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer demands.

Figures are subjected to rigorous pre-defined validation tests both within the forms themselves, while the forms are being completed by the authority and also in Communities and Local Government itself as the data are received and stored.

To ensure the highest quality data validation tests include comparisons between year-on-year expenditure and receipts (CPR2 2015-16 and CPR2 2014-15), as well as against quarter 1 expenditure and receipts (CPR1 2015-16). We have also looked at the 2015-16 quarter 2 total capital expenditure and receipts against the annual forecast for the same period.

Adjustments have been made to avoid double counting the GLA grants to other London authorities.

Finally, the table, once prepared, is also subject to intensive peer review before being cleared as fit for the purposes of publication.

### **Uses made of the data**

The data in this Statistical Release are important for a number of different purposes. They are used to provide ministers in DCLG, HM Treasury, Office for Budget Responsibility (OBR) and the Office for National Statistics (ONS) with the most up to date information available on local authority capital spending and how they are financed. The ONS use the information National Accounts and public sector finances for which the service breakdown is used. In particular, the data are often provided to HM Treasury and Office for Budget Responsibility to inform major fiscal events, such as the Chancellor's Pre-Budget Report or for government spending reviews. Information from this release such as capital receipts and self-financed borrowing are used by policy colleagues.

In addition, the returns are important sources for answering Parliamentary Questions and other requests for information by Ministers, local authorities and their associations and the general public. Local authorities also use the information for comparisons between authorities and value for money profiling.

## **Background Notes**

1. For information on this dataset please contact Runa Chatterjee on 0303 44 42115 or email [capital.receipts@communities.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:capital.receipts@communities.gsi.gov.uk).

2. This and other live table statistics can be found at the following weblink:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-local-government-finance>

3. CLIP Finance (CLIP F) is a consultative group which considers the collection, presentation and analysis of data on local government finance. Please see the web link below for access to the papers tabled to the 'Central and Local Information Partnership – Finance' (CLIP-F) group

<https://knowledgehub.local.gov.uk/group/khub>

4. For a fuller picture of recent trends in local government finance readers are directed to Local Government Financial Statistics England No. 25 2015 which is available in hard copy from [product@communities.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:product@communities.gsi.gov.uk) (Tel. 0300 123 1124) and electronically in PDF format via the corporate web site:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government>

5. The statistics in this Release are for England only. Statistics for Wales and Scotland can be found at [www.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/loc-gov/?lang=en](http://www.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/loc-gov/?lang=en) and [www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/statistics/browse/local-government-finance](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/topics/statistics/browse/local-government-finance) respectively.

6. Further information about DCLG is also available from:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-communities-and-local-government>