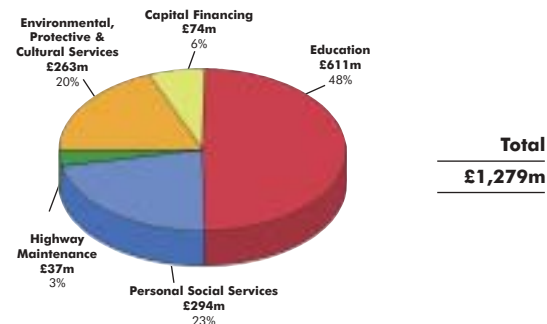


Formula Spending Share

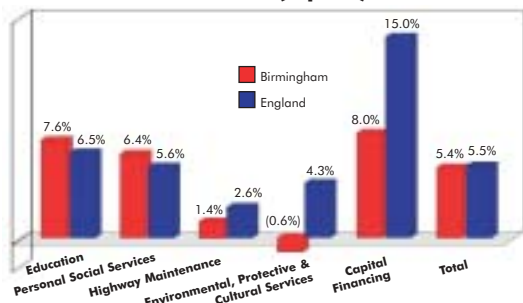
The level of Revenue Support Grant an authority receives is determined by its Formula Spending Share (FSS).

The FSS for Birmingham is built up from five major service blocks. Birmingham's FSS for each of these blocks for 2003/04 is shown below:

Birmingham FSS's by major service block for 2003/04



Comparison of local and national increases in 2003/04 FSS from 2002/03 (adjusted) SSA*

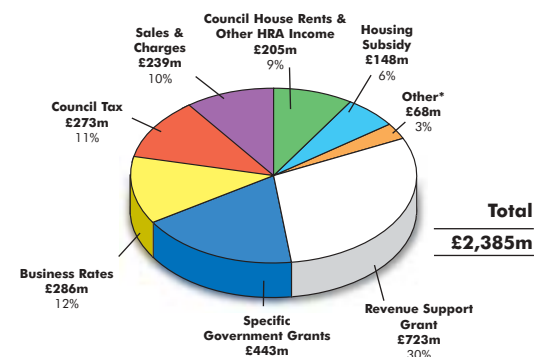


*Following the Review of Revenue Grant Distribution, Formula Spending Shares have replaced the previous system of Standard Spending Assessments (SSAs).

Revenue Expenditure

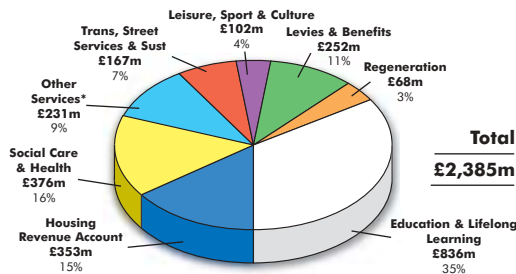
Revenue expenditure involves spending on the day to day running costs of the Council e.g. employees, premises, supplies and services.

Where the Money Comes From - 2003/04



*Other Rents £47m; Other Grants & Contributions £17m and Specific Resources £4m

Where the Money is Spent - 2003/04

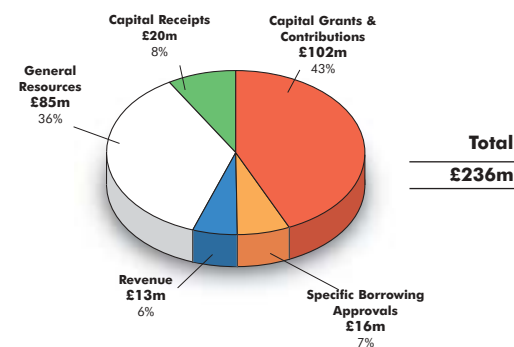


*Leader's (excl. levies) £128m; Deputy Leader's (excl. benefits) £67m; Housing General Fund £35m; Local Services & Community Safety £36m; Regulatory Committees £27m; Equalities & Human Resources £5m; Council Business Management £6m; Contingencies £6m; Contribution to balances £2m; Capital accounting adjustment (£81m)

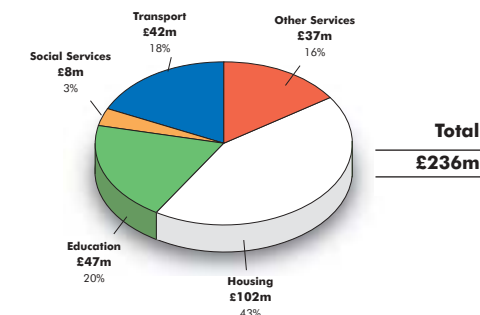
Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure relates to expenditure of a long-term nature (paid for over more than 1 year), where assets are purchased, constructed or improved by the authority e.g. land and buildings.

Where the Money Comes From - 2003/04



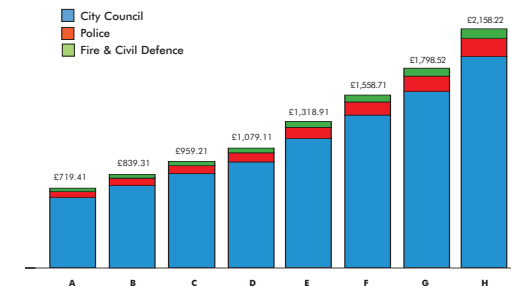
Where the Money is Spent - 2003/04



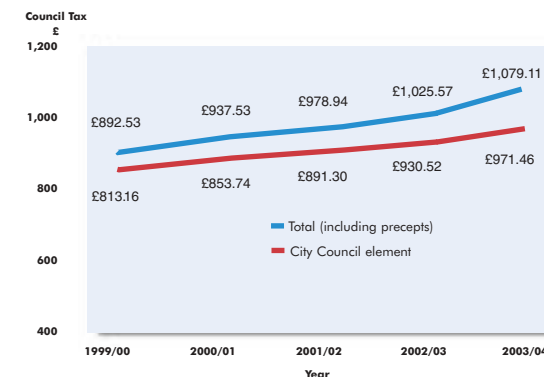
Council Tax

Council Tax is a charge levied on properties, with properties being placed into one of eight bands, A-H, based upon their April 1991 valuation.

Council Tax Bands A-H for 2003/04

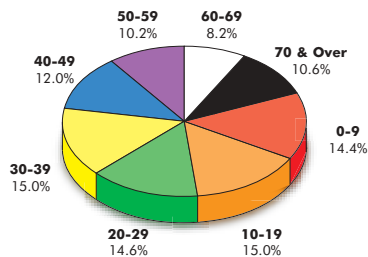


Changes in Band D Council Tax over last 5 years



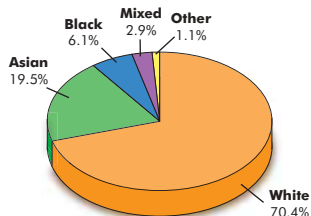
Population Trends

Composition of Population by Age Group



Source of data: ONS Population mid-year estimates 2001.

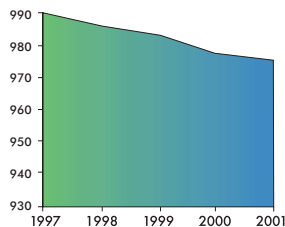
Composition of Population by Ethnic Group



Source of data: ONS Census of Population 2001.

Change in Birmingham's Population over last 5 years

Year	Population '000
1997	990.0
1998	986.6
1999	983.8
2000	978.2
2001	976.4



Source of data: ONS mid-year estimates 1997-2001, revised March 2003

Service Statistics

The statistics below give an overview of the type and scale of services provided by the City Council in 2003/04.

- **178,000 pupils taught in 450 schools.**
- **14,482,500 school meals prepared by the in-house provider.**
- **75,765 Council houses maintained by the Council.**
- **6,750,000 visits to leisure centres, swimming pools and golf courses.**
- **3,873,000 visits to libraries.**
- **633,800 museum and art gallery attendances.**
- **3,300 hectares of parks maintained**
- **497,000 tonnes of domestic waste collected.**
- **65,000 tonnes of trade waste collected.**
- **2,454 kilometres of road maintained.**
- **2,779,000 hours of home care provided.**
- **1,350,000 service responses dealt with at Neighbourhood Offices.**
- **6,800 planning applications handled.**

If you have any comments on this Key Facts card or would like a copy of Birmingham City Council's budget book 2003/04 please contact:

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email: Chris.Whitehall@birmingham.gov.uk
or visit our website at: www.birmingham.gov.uk/budget

Key Facts 2003/04

The current Cabinet and Corporate Plan Statement shows that the Council's work in 2003/04 will be steered by two clear priorities:

To develop Birmingham as a city of flourishing neighbourhoods

Neighbourhoods where people feel safe, live in harmony with each other, where there is economic prosperity and thriving community and voluntary activities in places of worship, clubs and meeting places, for example. Flourishing neighbourhoods have well managed services which link together and meet people's needs. Flourishing neighbourhoods are places where people feel proud to live, feel they matter and have a say in its future.

To improve Council services

The Council is determined to provide better Social Care and Housing. Plans have already been developed for improvement.

To achieve these twin objectives the Council has to change, fundamentally, the way it works and the way services are organised. This year new ways of operating will be introduced so that many of the services will be delivered locally, based on the constituency in which people live. Local people will be invited to be involved in making the decisions that affect their neighbourhood.

This Key Facts card has been produced to show, at a glance, the financial resources involved in achieving the Council's aims.

Birmingham City Council
Key Facts
2003/04