

# *Financial Strategy 2018/22*

*Scrutiny and Overview – 10/07/18*

# Financial Position – 2017/18 yr end

- £5.032m overspend funded by £4.7m surplus in collection fund in 2018/19 and £0.332m contribution from general fund balances.

Department	17/18 £000's
People	8,848
Place	(2,779)
Resources/CEO	705
Total departmental	6,774
Corporate items	(8,031)
Exceptional items	6,289
Total overspend	5,032

# Financial Standing

## 2010/11

	£000's
General Fund Balances	11,600
Earmarked reserves	38,500
Capital receipts	7,600
Total	57,700
<b>HRA</b>	
HRA Balance	6,137
RTB Receipts	0

## 2017/18

	£000's
General fund Balances	10,395
Earmarked reserves	16,153
Capital receipts	11,023
Total	37,571
<b>HRA</b>	
HRA balance	14,535
RTB Receipts	44,400

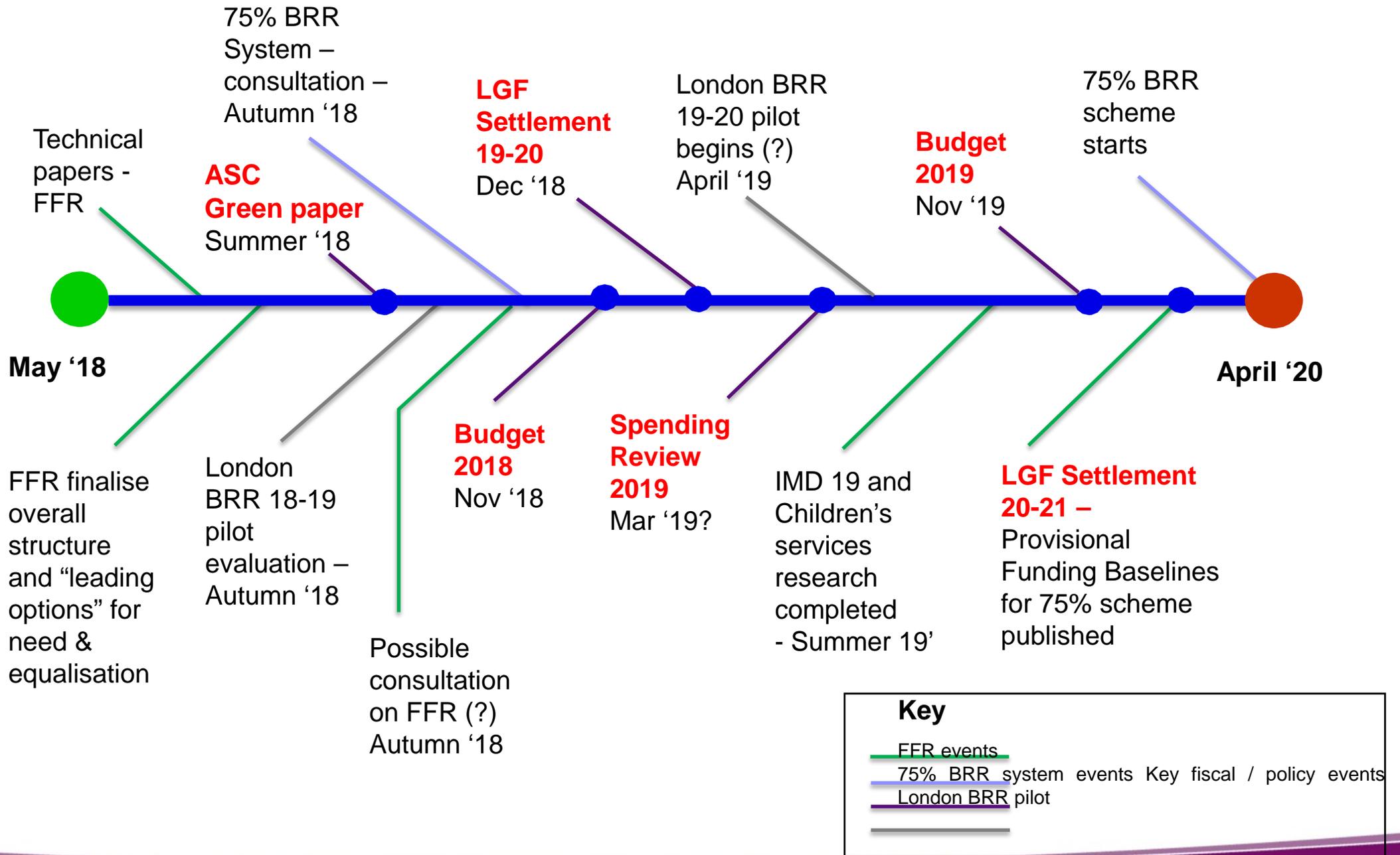
# 2018/19 Pressures

- Children's Social Care – demand
- SEN transport
- UASC
- Adult Social Care – demand
- Need for investment in prevention and locality model
- Impact of partners' finances (NHS, Police)
- Early delivery of manifesto commitments

# 2018/22 Financial Strategy – Funding Changes

- Spending review 2019 – the size of the pot for local government unknown
- Fair Funding review 2019 – the split of the pot. How much does each council get?
- New 75% business rates retention system still being designed. The balance between needs and incentives

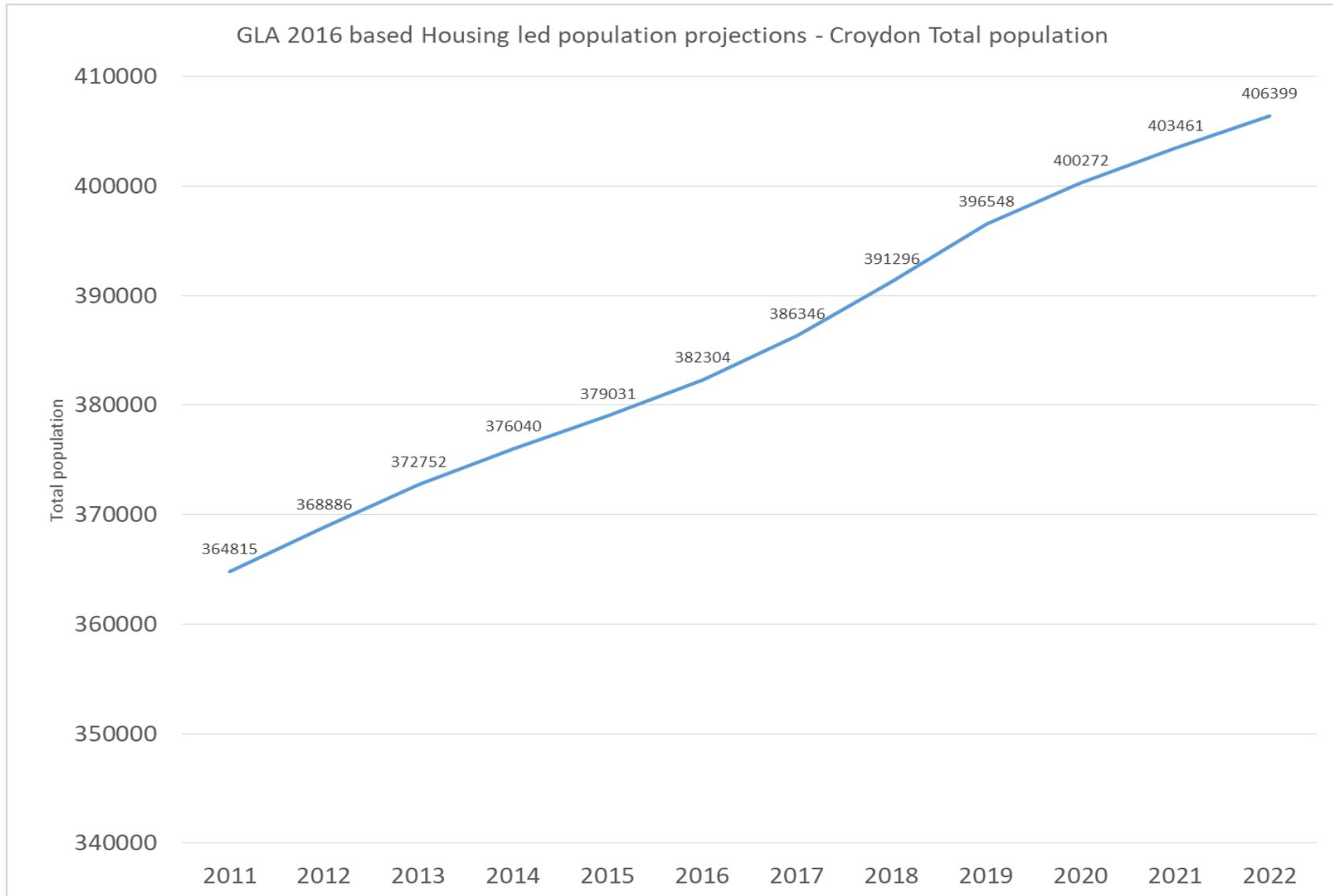
# Timeline of key events



# Between 2018 and 2022 the population of Croydon is projected to grow by 4%

**2018 – 391,296**

**2022 – 406,399**



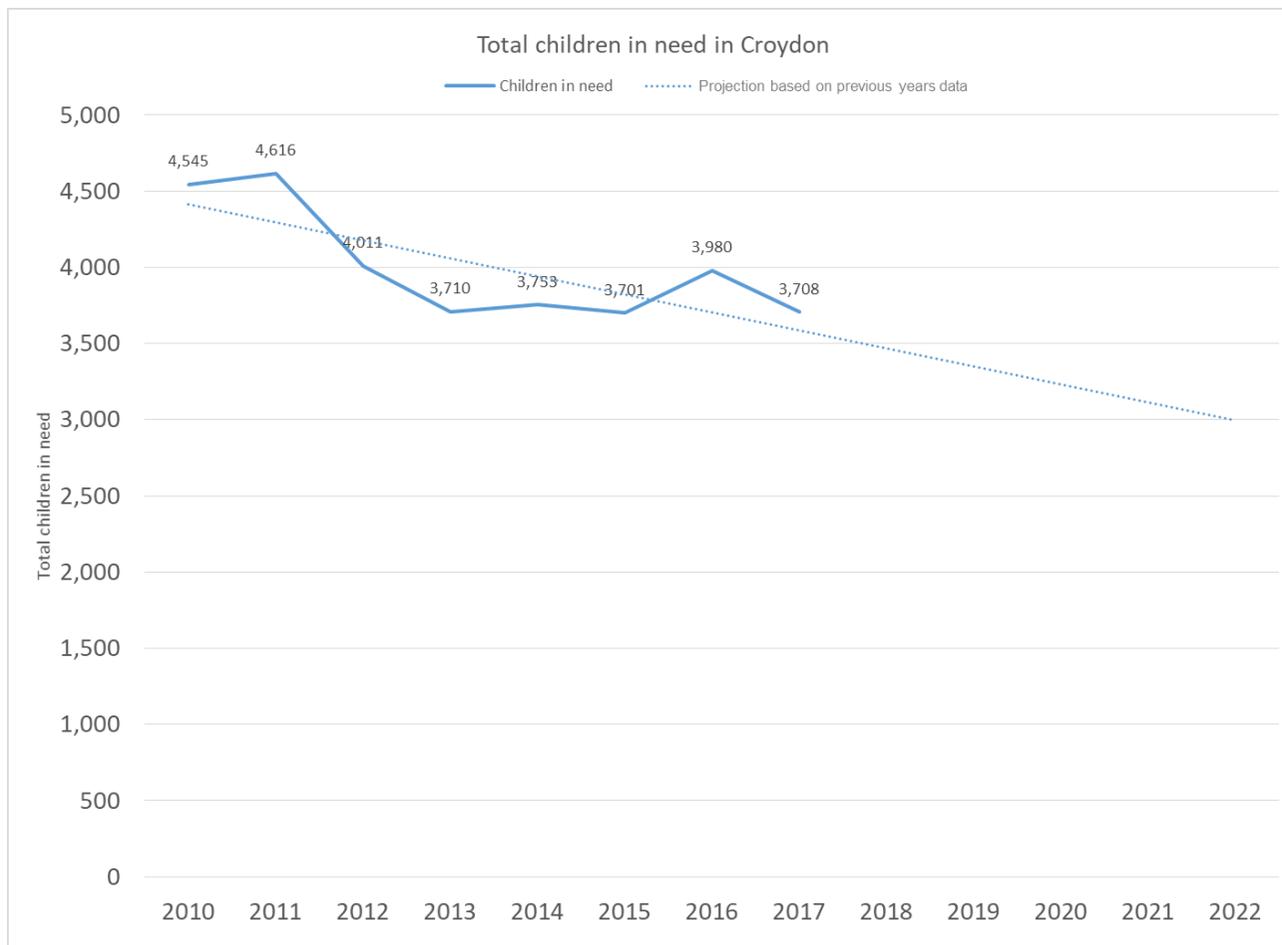
# Children's Demand

## In 2017 there were 3,708 children in need in Croydon

If our children in need increase at the rate of our total 0-17 children will increase (6%), by 2022 we will have 3,930 children in need

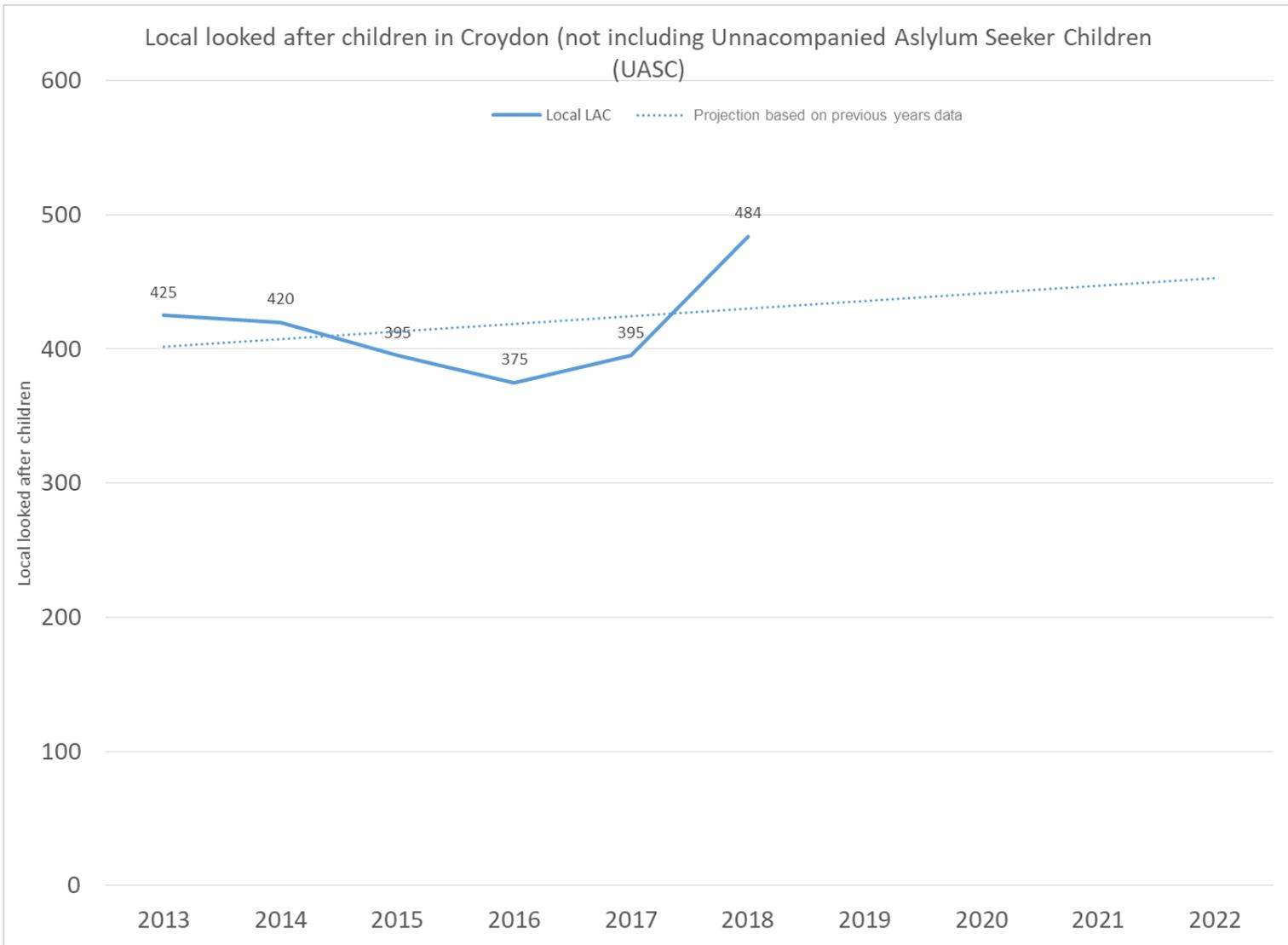
However, the graph below shows our children in need population has shown a steady decrease since 2010 (Despite our 0-17 population increasing during this time)

If that trend continues we will have approximately 3,000 children in need by 2022



**In 2018 there were 484 local looked after children in Croydon. The projection based on the last 6 years data shows a steady increase to 2022.**

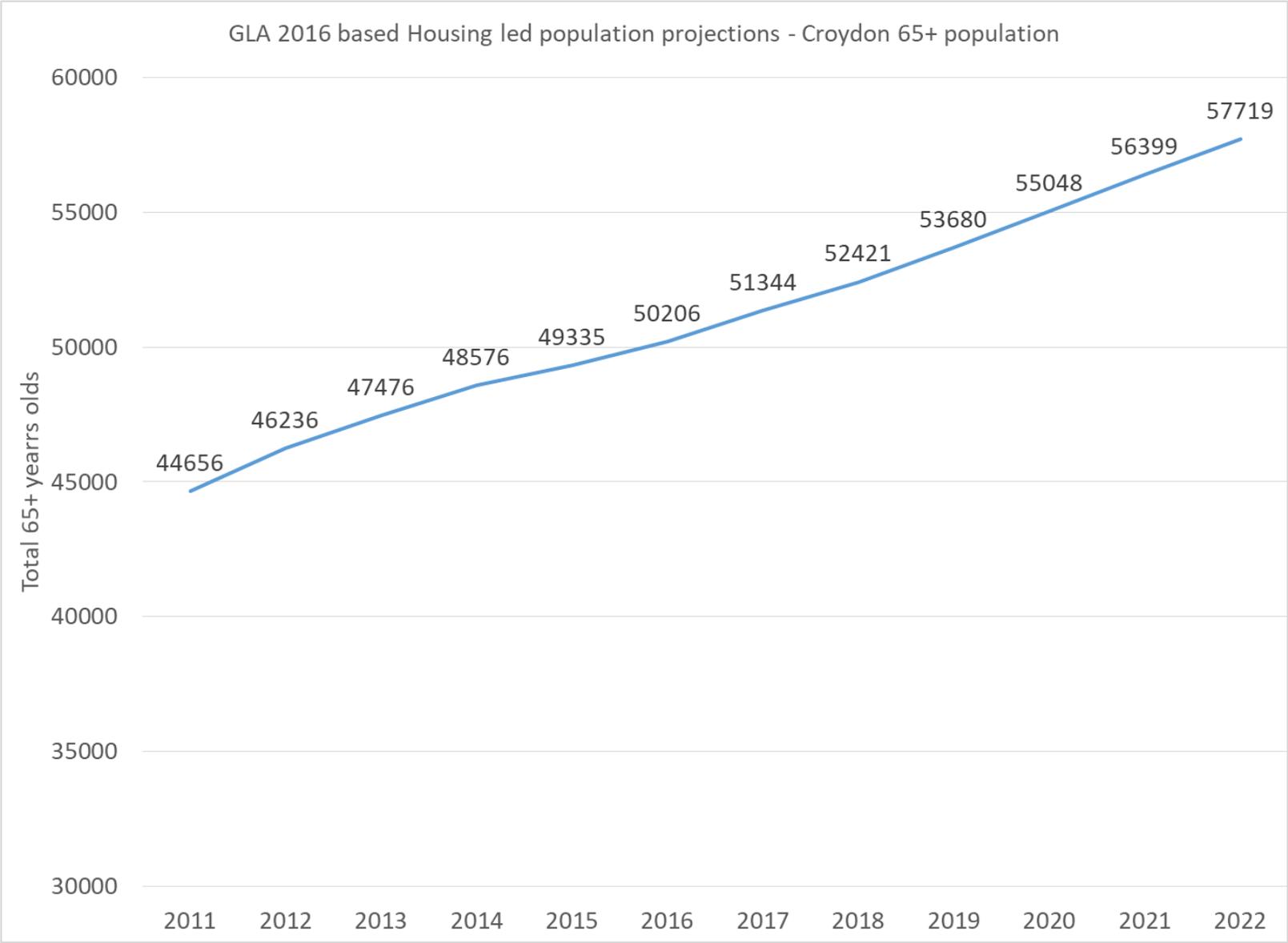
**However the increase between 2017 (395) and 2018 (485) is so high there could be an even sharper increase in the coming years**



# Adults Demand

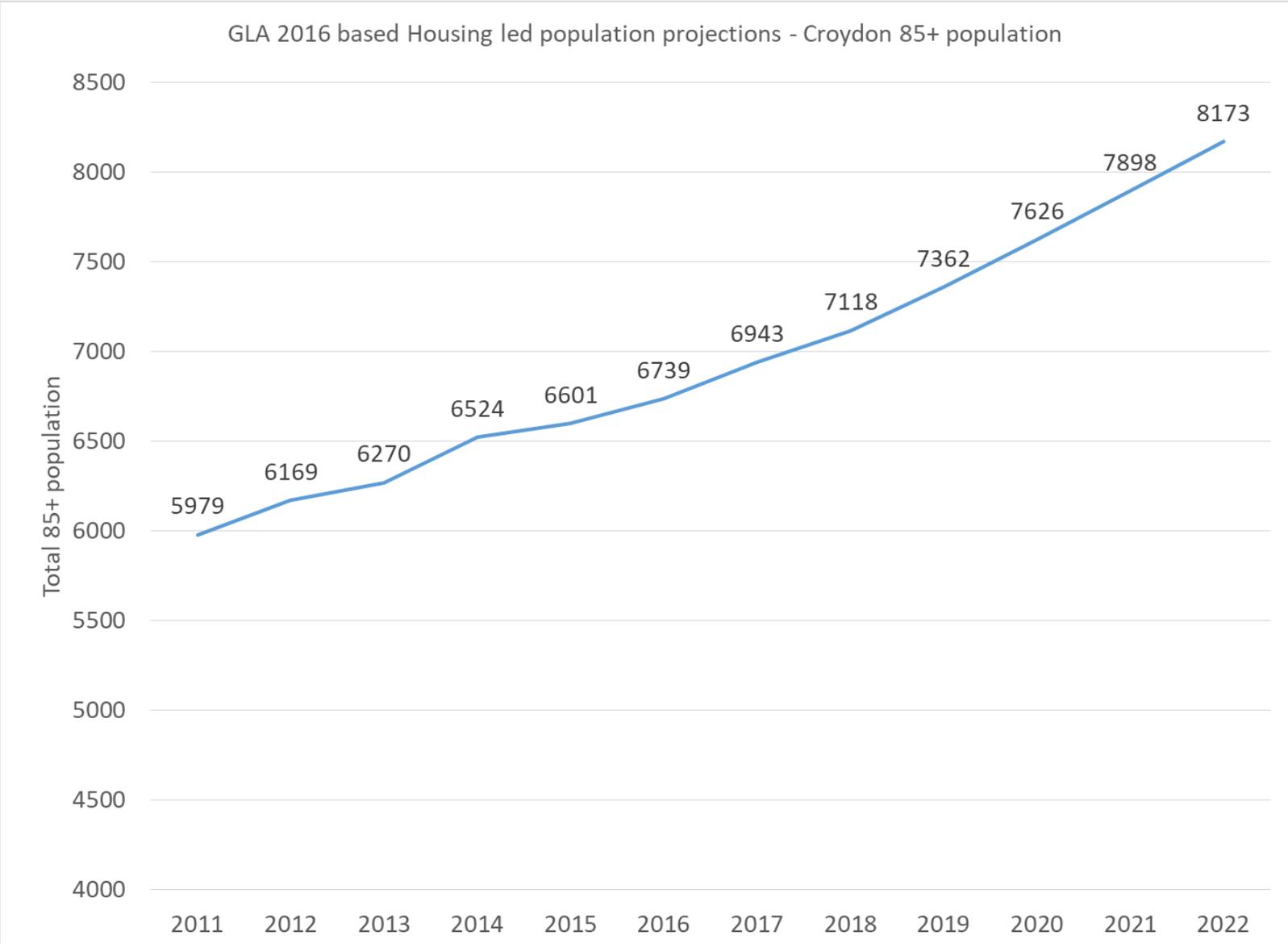
**Between 2018 and 2022 the 65+ population of Croydon is projected to grow by 10%**

**2018 – 52,421**  
**2022 – 57,719**



**Between 2018 and 2022 the 85+ population of Croydon is projected to grow by 14%**

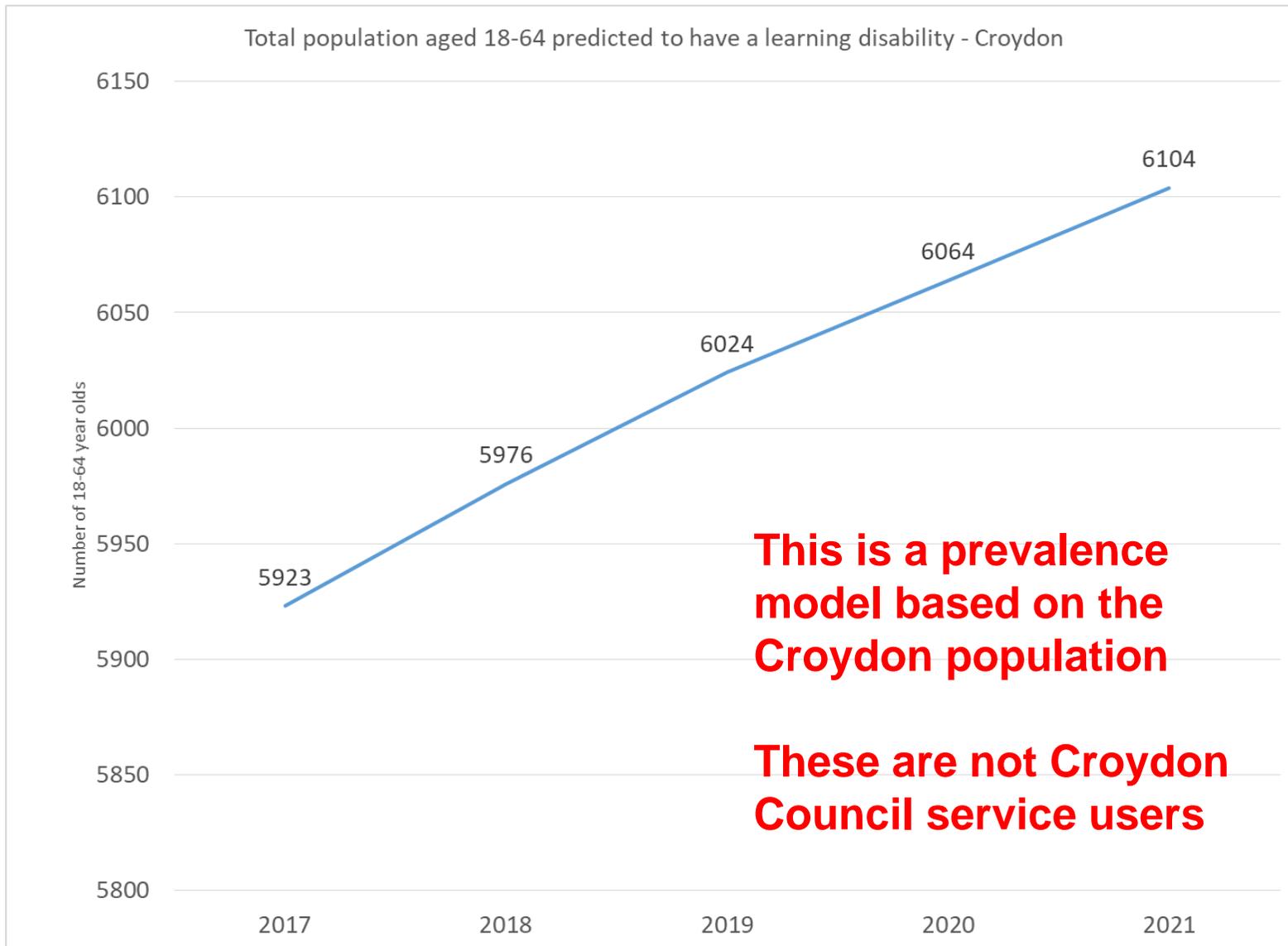
**2018 – 7,118**  
**2022 – 8,173**



# Between 2017 and 2021 the 18-64 population predicted to have a learning disability in Croydon is projected to grow by 3%

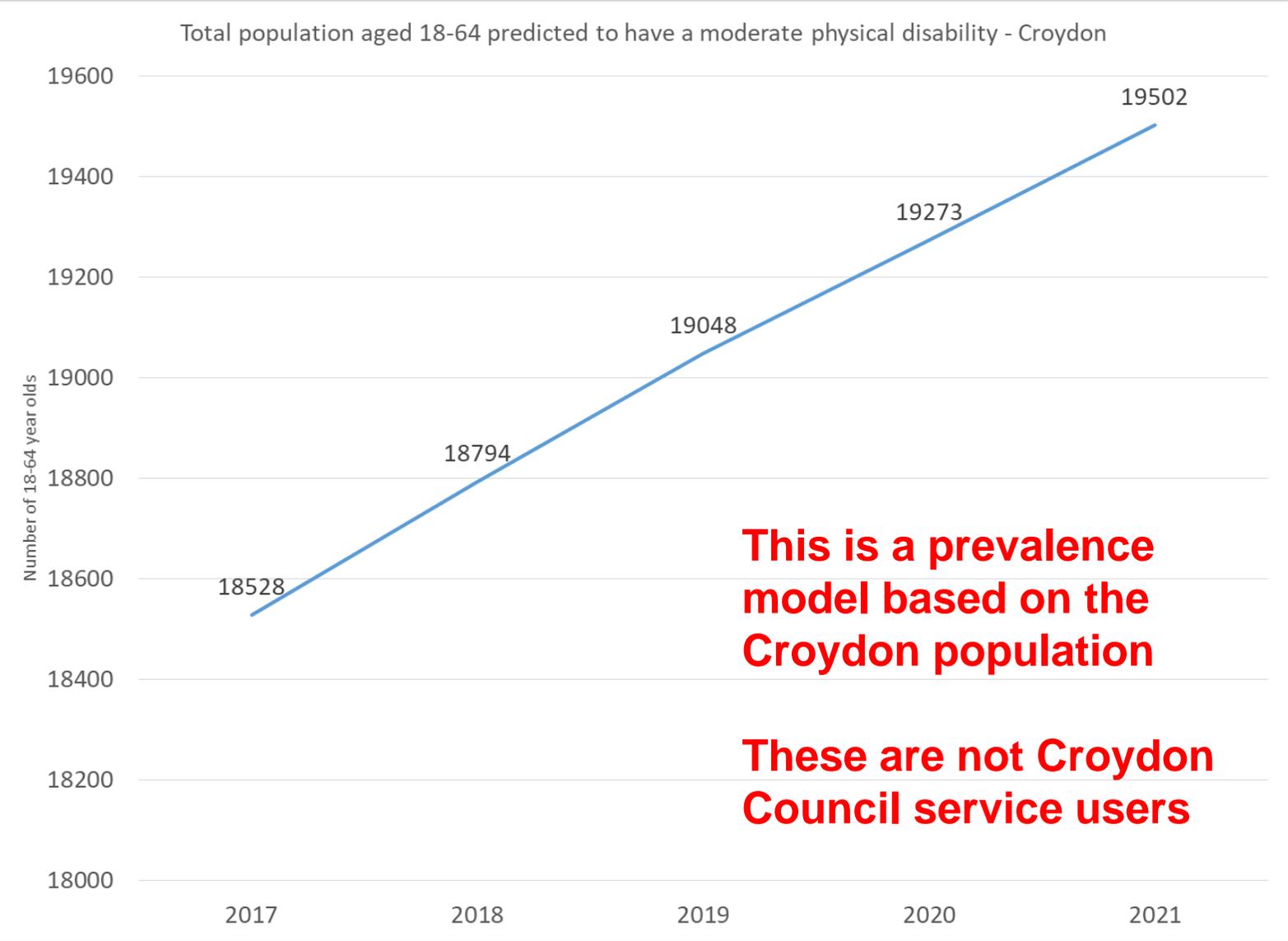
**2017 – 5,923**

**2021 – 6,104**



# Between 2017 and 2021 the 18-64 population predicted to have a moderate physical disability in Croydon is projected to grow by 5%

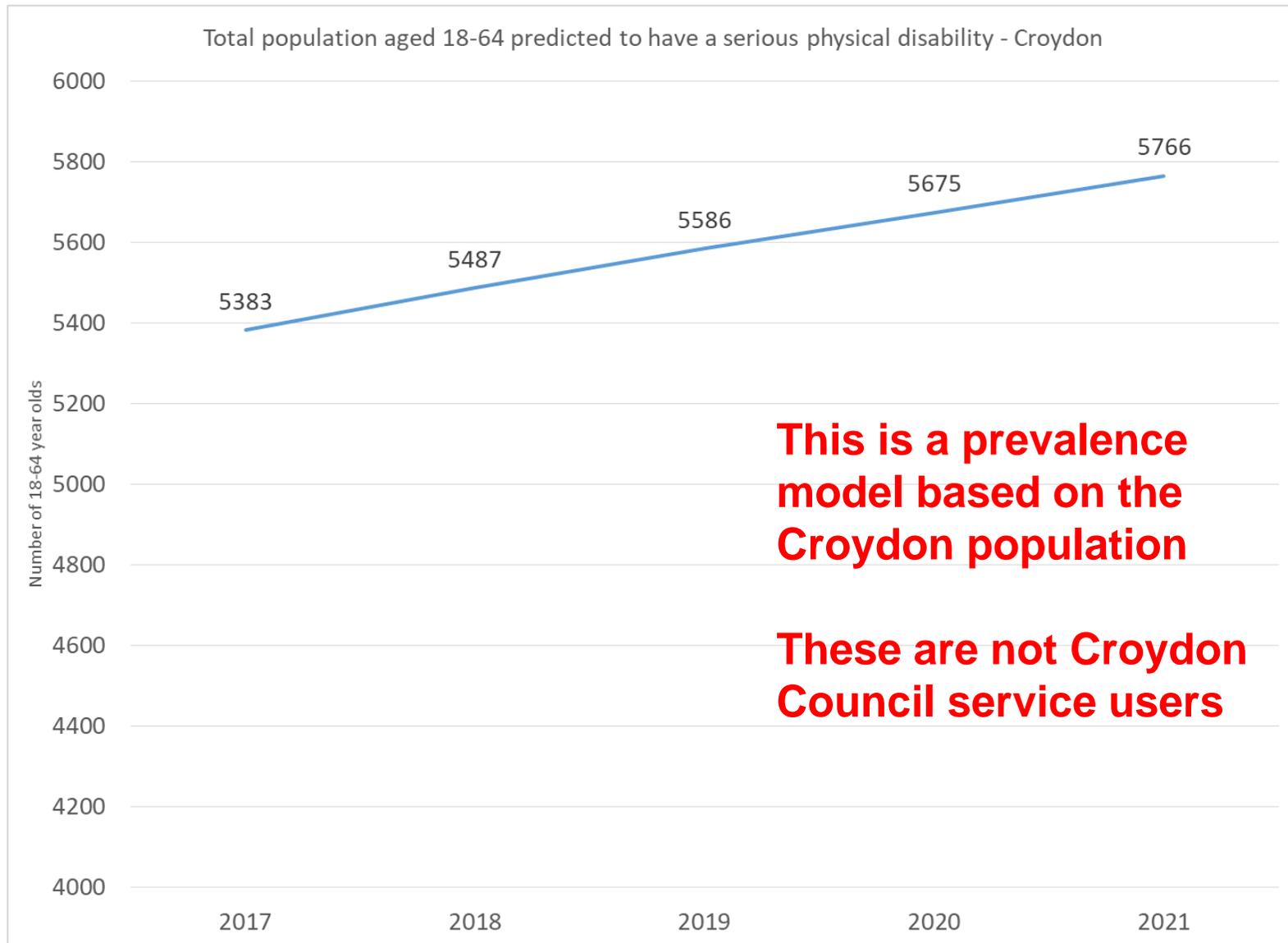
**2017 – 18,528**  
**2021 – 19,502**



# Between 2017 and 2021 the 18-64 population predicted to have a serious physical disability in Croydon is projected to grow by 7%

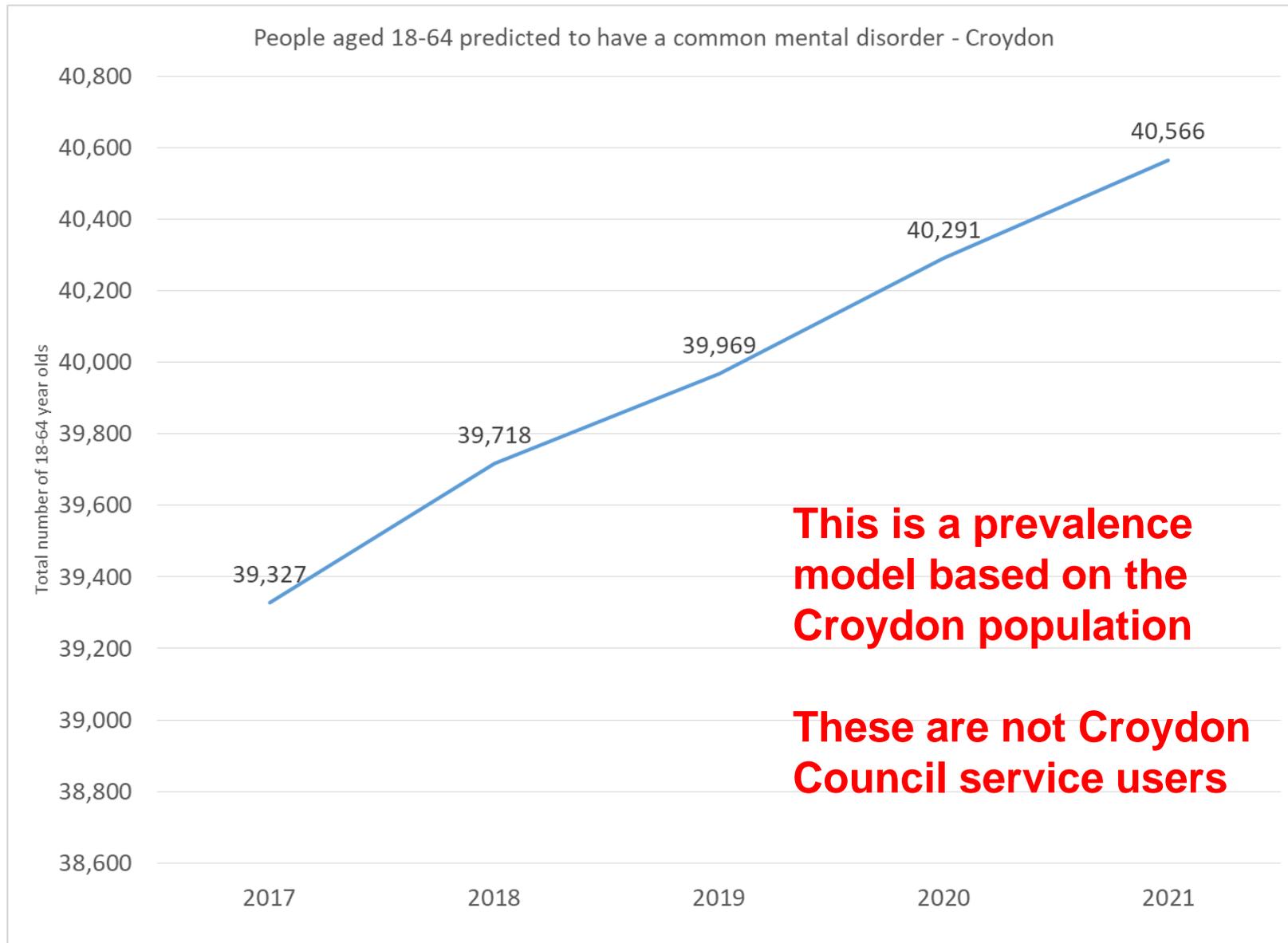
**2017 – 5,383**

**2021 – 5,766**



# Between 2017 and 2021 the 18-64 population predicted to have a common mental disorder in Croydon is projected to grow by 3%

**2017 – 39,327**  
**2021 – 40,566**



# Borrowing since 2012/13 (excluding RIF)

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
<b>Highways</b>	9,523	8,512	11,646	7,961	5,747	4,071	47,460
<b>Schools</b>	7,344	18,870	1,304	1,679	7,647	28,403	65,247
<b>BWH</b>	30,764	10,125	10,125	-	-	-	51,014
<b>Demolition of Taberner House</b>	-	-	-	7,027	-	-	7,027
<b>ICT</b>	1,528	3,403	3,493	7,598	9,363	4,169	29,554
<b>Waddon Leisure Centre</b>	6,054	49	-	-	-	-	6,103
<b>Emergency Temporary Accommodation</b>	746	13,828	2,591	-	-	-	17,165
<b>Corporate Maintenance Programme</b>	418	1,796	891	2,604	3,416	2,036	11,161
<b>Other</b>	9,895	9,918	4,168	5,462	4,767	9,722	43,932
<b>Total</b>	66,272	66,501	34,218	32,331	30,940	48,401	278,663

# Administration approach (1)

- 283 Manifesto promises
- Government funding
- Invest to Save
- Use of capital receipts
- Borrowings
- Use of assets
- Council tax
- Income and charging

# Administration approach (2)

- Think Family Approach
- Joined Up services
- Health & Social Care integration
- Housing
- Prevention and early help
- Locality model
- In-sourcing & Commissioning
- Contract Management