

**REPLACEMENT OF EU STRUCTURAL FUNDS POST EU EXIT – THEMATIC GROUPS
FUNDING AND ALLOCATIONS - PAPER FOR STEERING GROUP AGREEMENT**

Drafting and Changes

Name	Date	Comment
Karen McAvenue	17/8	Drafted outline
Steven Heddle	20/8	Comments added
Karen McAvenue	26/4	Updated with group comments and changes Added Annex A – outline of aims (links to Policy Alignment paper) Added Annex B - maps
Karen McAvenue	1/9/20	Added NUTS2 maps Added draft wellbeing monitor at Annex C Changed text in line with comments at mtg on 28 Aug and subsequent emails
Karen McAvenue	9/9/20	Further revisions to add JB text other changes of my own and address the UK Internal Market Bill

Status of the Paper

Purpose	The aim of this paper is to outline the background to and options for allocating funding from the Scottish Replacement for the EU Structural Funds to places, groups and policies across Scotland.
Audience	The paper is intended for discussion and agreement by the thematic groups, who will refine it before it goes to the Steering Group and then to Ministers.
Ministerial	The paper will be used to inform Ministerial advice and will be part of a longer paper, setting out the recommendations from all the thematic groups
Steering Group	The final Paper will be submitted for consideration and agreement by the Steering Group on 9 September 2020.
Contributors	David Bell; John Bachtler; Malcolm Leitch; Steven Heddle Darren McDowall

Timetable

Action	Dates
First draft of paper	12/8 – 18/8
Discussion and redrafts	18/8 – 30/8
Final Paper	Start September
Discussion at Steering Group	9/9
Redrafts and Changes	9/9 – 14/9
Submission to Ministers	15/9

1 **Purpose**

This paper forms part of a suite of discussion documents which consider different aspects of a Scottish Replacement Scheme for EU Structural Funds. The other papers cover:

- Policy Alignment
- Governance and Delivery
- Monitoring and Evaluation

The aim of this funding and allocations paper is to consider the options for allocating funding from Scotland's share of the UK Shared Prosperity Fund (SPF) to regions, sub regions and policies across Scotland and to settle on a preferred model that will be presented for agreement by the main steering group and then Ministers.

2 **Scottish Fund – Key Aim**

The main aim of the Fund will be to address and reduce economic and social disparities within and between places and people in Scotland. It will focus on promoting place-based economic development and cohesion, helping communities across Scotland to improve key economic, social and wellbeing performance indicators.

The fund will support local responses to economic and social challenges, empowering communities across the country to respond to issues which impede their development.

As such it will support the Scottish Government's policy aims set out in the Programme for Government¹ and will complement the actions published in the Scottish Government's Economic Recovery Implementation Plan², in particular those aimed at developing resilient people, communities and places.

3 **Assumptions**

The paper assumes that:

- 1 the UK Government will provide the Scottish Government with an allocation of funds that at least matches the level of previous European Structural Funds allocations;
- 2 Scotland will have the freedom to allocate funding to the places and priorities that we choose and which align with our own policy aims and objectives;
- 3 the "levelling up agenda"³, which has a strong read across to the Scottish Government's established "inclusive growth"⁴ approach, will provide much of the underpinning policy thinking from UK Government;
- 4 the duration of each funding period will be at least 5 years;
- 5 the replacement funding scheme will cover ERDF, ESF and ETC. Funds covering rural development, including LEADER⁵ are also considered here despite the clarity about whether these will form part of the SPF. Current funding across these areas is noted below.

Fund	Scottish Allocation 14-20
European Regional Development Fund	€476 million
European Social Fund	€465 million
European Territorial Cooperation Programme ⁶	€77 million
LEADER ⁷	€87 million

¹ [Programme for Government 2020](#)

² [Economic Recovery Implementation plan](#) - Section 2.4

³ [Conservative Party Manifesto 2019](#)

⁴ Helpful info on the inclusive growth approach can be found at the [Scottish Centre for Regional Inclusive Growth website](#)

⁵ [Link to LEADER background](#)

⁶ ETC allocations are competitive and not pre allocated

⁷ In the 14-20 period LEADER is funded from the SRDP and not the ESIF

4 Consultation Report – Background on Allocations

4.1 Regional Distribution

Respondents voiced strong support for the UKSPF funding to be devolved to Scotland, and then allocated based on "regional need" or allocated on a "place-based analysis of need". However it was clear from responses that that GDP or GVA or SIMD should not be the sole statistical measurement used to allocate funding.

Some organisations reported that "the level of funding including intervention rate should be set by need at a regional level using NUTS 2 and other statistical data". Many respondents were also keen that allocations recognise the differences between urban and rural development needs, using, for example a rural weighting to ensure that the requirements of small rural communities are not overlooked.

4.2 Principles

In terms of principles underpinning allocation decisions, stakeholders noted that the methodology should be fair, flexible and transparent, with clear and objective criteria. It also needed to be responsive and sensitive to regional and sub-regional needs. This fits with governance concerns that support regional/local accountability and management of funding and local priority setting within a broad national framework.

4.3 Other models

There was slightly more support for a model which prioritised allocating funding through a distributive models, rather than focusing on competitive bidding, although a range of possible "novel or trial" models were proposed including: Consider using a mix of approaches, including:

- Strategic Interventions.
- Competitive fund.
- Challenge fund.
- Sectoral priorities.

Some respondents also highlighted the scale of funding allocations, and made a case for recognising that smaller scale interventions can have significant impact (e.g. should not set minimum thresholds in terms of funding or size or coverage of projects which excludes smaller areas of need).

Finally some comments made that the delivery model could "recognise the value of co-investment and partnership with the private sector" and consider payment in advance rather than in arrears.

4.4 Duration

It was important to respondents that support was allocated on a long term basis to enable sustainable change to be planned, programmed, achieved and evaluated, but also to build in opportunities to review and refresh of priorities and to reshape delivery. For preference stakeholders felt that, if possible, the 7 year duration of the structural fund programmes should be retained⁸, as it provides ample time for stakeholders to plan, deliver and evaluate projects, and is less likely to be subject to modification should there be a change in Government.

4.5 Other issues

The legacy of the Structural funds were important and respondents wanted to ensure that his was not lost in the design and development of the successor programme.

⁸ As noted above, a 7 year programme is unlikely to be established by UKG

5 **Proposed Funding Approach**

The main aim of the Fund will be to address and reduce economic and social disparities within and between places and people in Scotland. It supports the Scottish Government's policy goals set out in the Programme for Government⁹ and will complement the actions published in the Scottish Government's Economic Recovery Implementation Plan¹⁰, in particular those aimed at developing resilient people, communities and places.

In line with this aim, the principles of the approach to allocating funding are:

- a) *spatial targeting*, allocating funding according to regional and local disadvantage;
- b) *a place-based approach* to economic development and cohesion, supporting interventions that are designed to meet local development challenges and opportunities
- c) *devolution*, decentralising decisions on the use of the Fund to the lowest appropriate level;
- d) *community empowerment*, exploiting local knowledge and involving communities and citizens directly in decisions on the design and implementation of interventions;
- e) *additionality*, supporting activities that are not otherwise funded, and encouraging new ideas and innovation in responding to local economic and social constraints on development;
- f) *sustainable development*, actively advancing the Scottish Government's sustainable development goals;
- g) *flexibility*, taking an open approach to the sub-regional geography of intervention, and enabling towns and communities across Scotland to come forward with projects to help themselves to improve their economic, social and wellbeing performance;
- h) *building local administrative capacity* to facilitate community empowerment and involvement in the Fund; and
- i) *accountability*, delivering the Fund to achieve a measurable reduction in local disparities in key economic, social and wellbeing performance indicators, and measurable improvement in indicators of citizen empowerment.

5.1 **Who will be empowered to do this?**

We propose to take a tiered approach to delivery and this is set out below. It should be stressed that at each level, Scotland's Local Authorities will have a pivotal role to play in designing and delivering the scheme and supporting the development of local and community actors.

A Regional Partnerships¹¹

As an instrument of regional policy in Scotland, we consider that the use of the Fund should be regionally and locally differentiated. Working within the framework of a UK programme, the bulk of funding from the Scottish scheme will empower regional partnerships across

⁹ Insert ref when available

¹⁰ [Economic Recovery Implementation plan](#) - Section 2.4

¹¹ <https://economicactionplan.mygov.scot/place/regional-economies/>

Scotland to support activities that will tackle specific economic and social impediments to progress in their areas and reduce disparities in economic, social and wellbeing performance

Most funding (amounts to be determined) will therefore be distributed directly from the Scottish Government to Regional Partnerships, who will in turn have the flexibility and authority to identify solutions that are a best fit for their particular local circumstances, within the context of a broader set of national outcomes.

Regional Partnerships are likely to encompass multiple Local Authority areas¹², will be informed by the Place Principle¹³, align with Scotland's regional economic partnership policy and build on existing or emerging structures.¹⁴ In Scotland we have a number of options¹⁵ for this including NUTS regions, Enterprise Agency area and City/growth deal areas.

We recommend that the Regional Partnership areas should align with the geography of the Highlands & Islands, the South of Scotland and Regional Economic Partnership areas in the rest of the country.¹⁶

All local authorities will be included in one and only one of these wider spatial units that cover a number of local authority areas

Regional Partnerships will develop multi-year plans containing a mix of regional and sub-regional actions, each of should be designed to meet the above principles on the use of the funding. Implementation arrangements will be decided by each Regional Partnership based on what works best in their region.

In addition to transferring funding, the Scottish Government will also transfer some of the administration and management functions which are currently undertaken centrally¹⁷.

B Local and community engagement

Responsibility for implementation and spending will be devolved by Regional Partnerships to the lowest appropriate level. The most appropriate level will vary across Scotland. It will be for regional partnerships to decide what works best for them, but support must go to where it is most needed, targeting specific areas, local development challenges and opportunities.

Regional Partnerships will be free to allocate money as they see fit and need not use the measures or weightings as those used by the Scottish Government to determine their regional allocation. However, there must be a clear line of sight between regional activity and funding plans and the aims and objectives of the overall Scottish Programme.

Regional Partnerships should engage citizens and communities from across their area in the development and scrutiny of their plans, ensuring that they are able to have a direct say in the deployment of resources. There will be no prima facie requirement for a direct match between the level of allocation and the level of delivery however and it should be possible to have a substantial amount of bottom up community based activity within a regional allocation.

Local authorities will be key partners in delivering funding. However, Regional Partnerships should maximise the possibilities for towns and communities to develop place-specific

¹² Possible regional structures could align to enterprise agency areas or city region deals

¹³ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/place-principle-introduction/>

¹⁴ Potential vehicles include, Local Authorities, Enterprise Agencies, City and Region Deal Partnerships Mapsat Annex B

¹⁵ <https://www.inclusivegrowth.scot/our-work/regional-economic-partnerships/2019/04/regional-economic-partnerships/#:~:text=The%20Scottish%20Government's%20Enterprise%20and,economic%20plan%20for%20their%20area.&text=At%20the%20current%20time%2C%20six,lines%20envisaged%20by%20the%20review.>

¹⁷ List of current roles and responsibilities <https://www.gov.scot/publications/esif-roles-and-responsibilities/>

solutions and manage funding in response to particular local development challenges and opportunities, potentially including development trusts, community councils and other bodies where they have the capacity to manage funding and meet accountability requirements. Regional Partnerships and local authorities should seek to build on existing capacity and develop new capacity at local and community scales to help local areas.

In selecting the appropriate spatial unit for the purposes of devolving funding at sub regional level, consideration should be given to policy fit, administrative capacity to deliver, partnership working approach and robust audit, control and management systems.

C National Level Activities

In the current Structural Funds Programmes there are activities that operate at a national level and are run by national agencies. In the new programme we have at least two courses of action available for these matter.

Firstly, we could choose to reserve a proportion of the funding to support national programmes¹⁸ in which decisions over allocations and which elements of the fund this will apply to will be agreed in line with Ministerial priorities and then routed through appropriate National Enterprise and Skills Agencies.

Alternatively, we could allocate all funding on a regional basis in line with the bulk of the funding and allowing regional partnerships to negotiate appropriate services with national agencies (eg SDS). This would not impact on the core budgets or activities of the national enterprise and skills agencies.

As a key principle of the fund is about empowering and supporting regional partnerships to lead on their own development, we recommend that the latter course of action is followed.

5.3 Supporting Capacity

The Scottish Government is aware that institutional capacity to develop and deliver funds of this complexity varies across Scotland. As a key aim of this fund is to build resilient and empowered places, a proportion of the funding will be reserved to support capacity building in those agencies charged with developing and delivering funding programmes. Allocations from this budget will again be based on need.

5.4 How will we allocate a fair share of the fund to each regional partnership?

Funding from Scottish Government to the regions will be prioritised towards those regions and sub regions who are most in need of support and this will be determined by the Scottish Government using a basket of indicators that will be drawn from existing data sources and aligned to inclusive growth and NPF indicators.

Put simply, this means allocations will vary from region to region, with funding loaded towards those regions who lag furthest behind in their socio-economic performance.

Regions will then be able to allocate funding across their geography as they see fit, but the Scottish Government will expect sub regional allocation decisions to be made using a similarly transparent and needs based approach. As noted above this does not need to align with the allocation methodology used by the Scottish Government to allocate funding to regions

¹⁸ Most likely to be skills and support for business

Regions will be expected to set out their spending and allocation plans at the beginning of each multi-year period, in partnership programmes that will be negotiated and agreed with Scottish Government. These programmes should set out the how funding will be distributed across priorities and geographies within the region and how they will align with and complement other funding and policies at a national and local level. Support from this fund must only be used to support additional activity that would not otherwise take place.

These programmes will run to the same programme timetable as the UK national fund¹⁹ - which should be at least 5 years in duration - with funding drawn down against a payment schedule which is likely to combine upfront payments with payments against milestones and final completion.

Each programme should be developed in conjunction with the citizens and communities within each region, should reflect the relevant inclusive growth data and align to the Scottish National Performance Framework. They should also demonstrate how sub regions in their areas will be empowered to support delivery of the plans, and what proportion of the regional allocation will be devolved to them to deliver.

Each regional plan must have a clearly articulated set of priorities, and a monitoring and evaluation framework which includes a theory of change model to show how the support from the funds will be turned into impacts.

5.5 Allocation Methodology

Once an appropriate geography has been decided upon a basket of relevant weighted indicators, will be chosen to determine how much funding each region should be allocated.

These will align to both the social and economic objectives of the programme and be sufficiently flexible to meet the varied needs of differing communities across Scotland. The indicators will link to the National Performance Framework and be drawn from robust and regularly published sources such as the Scottish Household Survey, the Labour Force Survey, and the IDBR. Suggested indicators include²⁰:

Theme	Indicator	Source	Scottish Average	Weighting
Economy				
	GVA per head (per ONS);	ONS		
	Productivity (per ONS);	ONS		
	Business stocks (per IDBR)	IDBR		
	Business birth and deaths			
Inclusion and Poverty				
	Deprivation (per SIMD)	SIMD		
	GDHI per head (per ONS)	ONS		
	Tax credits			
	Free School meals			
	School leaver destinations			
	Child poverty			
Skills and employment				
	Employment/inactivity rates (per APS/LFS);	APS/LFS		

¹⁹ As noted above, we would expect this to be no shorter than a 5 year programme period

²⁰ See this analysis for the social security agency for a multi criteria approach <https://www.gov.scot/publications/central-functions-social-security-agency-location-analysis-phase-1-phase/pages/8/>

	Skills/Qualification levels (per APS/LFS);	APS/LFS		
Community²¹				
	Community Influence	SHS		
	Loneliness	SHS		
	Neighbourhood rating	SIMD		
	Satisfaction with Local Services	SHS		
Covid Impacts				
	Usage of furlough/Self-employment scheme?			
	Average population age			
	Low Skilled Self Employment			
	Employment in retail, hospitality and tourism			

5.6 Links to the UK Allocation Model

It is important to note that the allocation methodology chosen by the UK to disburse money across the 4 nations (assuming that is how the SPF proceeds) may not be the same as the allocation methodology used in Scotland.

At the time of writing we are unsure as to how UK allocations will be decided or delivered, or even if a discrete allocation will be made to Scotland.

6 What will the funding empower them to do?

A key underpinning principle for the Scottish scheme will be the transfer of funding and authority for spending to the lowest appropriate level. With this in mind an indication of the responsibilities of the various actors beneath Scottish Government level, is set out below:

6.1 Regions

The Regional Partnership will be the budget holder and effective managing authority for the Scheme in their area. They will be expected to:

- Develop an overall regional programme to be agreed with Scottish Government
- Develop this plan in conjunction with citizens that align to their specific needs and prioritise the outcomes that matter to them
- Support the types of activity that will make the most difference in their area
- Manage budgets on a flexible basis
- Control budgets, admin and audit
- Focus on outcomes rather than outputs and demonstrate impact
- Devise a transparent allocation model and allocate funding at a sub-regional level in line with the aims and objectives of the national scheme, allowing sub regional actors to lead on managing and delivering funding where appropriate
- Provide funding to support post covid recovery
- Ensure that their funding plan is complementary and additional to funding from other budgets (eg City and Region Deals)

6.2 Local and community bodies

The relationship between the regions and sub-regional actors will be similar to that of the regional partnerships and the Scottish Government. Regions will be expected to work at an appropriate sub-level for their geography and enable local and community bodies to take

²¹ Drawn from SHS: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-household-survey-key-findings-2018/pages/2/>

control of funding wherever it is appropriate and viable to do so, with due regard to the central role of Local Government.

7 Risks and Challenges

There are a range of risks and challenges at UK, Scotlands, regional and sub-regional level including:

- The implementation of the UK Internal Market Bill
- Unknowns from UKG re scale and governance models
- The focus of the fund at UK level will impact on how allocations decisions are taken across Scotland
- Wide ranging and sometimes contradictory expectations from stakeholders
- Winners and losers in whatever allocation methodology or geographies are chosen
- In using weighted measure and thresholds there are still likely to be cliff edges
- Do we need to different weightings for rural and urban regions or is this best set at sub regional level
- Role of the National Agencies.

6.1 UK Internal market Bill

During the development of this paper the UK Internal Market Bill²² was published, which introduces provisions for the UK Government to provide direct financial assistance to support economic development (including social inclusion) to a wide variety of Scottish stakeholders. Whilst the connection to the SPF is not explicit in the text, these provisions are clearly intended to allow the UK Government to bypass the Scottish Government.

The Scottish Government considers this proposal to be at odds with both the spirit and the letter of the devolution settlement, and in breach of the red lines which Scottish Ministers set out for the development of the Shared Prosperity Fund in 2019 and as such intends to contest any approach by the UK to diminish the role of Scotland in managing these replacement funds.

Recommendations and Next Steps

- 8 The recommendations for funding and allocations are:
- A transparent, needs based regional allocation model will be developed by the Scottish Government.
 - This model need not align with the allocation model(s) used in other parts of the UK (On the assumption that the allocation to Scotland overall will be the outcome of a political process).
 - The model will use a basket of weighted measure which will then be applied across each regional partnership geography to determine an allocation to that partnership.
 - The measures used will be aligned to the aims of the overall themes of the National Programme which are:
 - Improving Places
 - Tackling Poverty
 - Skilled People
 - Business and Job Growth
 - Funding will be allocated to each Regional Partnership in support of a 5 year programme that will be agreed in advance with Scottish Government
 - Each Regional Partnership Programme will fit within the Scottish framework and support the achievement of overall aims and objectives of the national programme.
 - Regional Partnerships will be free to allocate money as the wish in their regions as long as they can demonstrate how their plans will support national objectives.

²² [UK Internal Market Bill](#), 9 Sept 2020 – part 6 refers

- Regional Partnership leads must involve communities and citizens in the development of their plans and allocation models.

**Future Funding,
September 2020**

Annex A

Outline Aims and Outcomes

Overall Aim	To reduce economic and social disparities within and between places and people in Scotland			
Key Themes	Improving Places	Tackling Poverty	Skilled People	Business and Job Growth
NPF Outcomes	We live in communities that are inclusive, empowered, resilient and safe	We tackle poverty by sharing opportunities, wealth and power more equally	We are well educated, skilled and able to contribute to society	We have thriving and innovative businesses, with quality jobs and fair work for everyone
Inclusive Growth Theme	Communities across Scotland have the natural and physical resources to ensure they are strong and sustainable.	Inequality of opportunity to access work is addressed and jobs are fulfilling, secure and well-paid	Scotland's population is healthy and skilled and economic benefits are spread more widely, with lower levels of inequality.	Businesses are competitive and economic growth is resilient and sustainable.
Economy	GVA per head (per ONS);			
	Productivity (per ONS);			
	Business stocks (per IDBR)			
	Business birth and deaths			
Inclusion and Poverty	Deprivation (per SIMD)			
	GDHI per head (per ONS)			
	Tax credits			
	Free School meals			
	School leaver destinations			
Skills and employment	Child poverty			
	Employment/inactivity rates (per APS/LFS);			
Community²³	Skills/Qualification levels (per APS/LFS);			
	Community Influence			
	Loneliness			
	Neighbourhood rating			
Covid Impacts	Satisfaction with Local Services			
	Usage of furlough/Self-employment scheme?			
	Average population age			
	Low Skilled Self Employment			
	Employment in retail, hospitality and tourism			

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²³ Drawn from SHS: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scottish-household-survey-key-findings-2018/pages/2/>

Draft Roles and Responsibilities

THEME	TOPIC	UK Government	Scottish Government	Regional Economic Partnerships (REP)	Local and Community Actors	National Agencies
Funding and Allocation	Allocation methodology	Responsible for deciding the allocations the devolved administrations and transferring funds to Scottish Government	Develop a needs based allocation methodology that will set out how much each REP will receive for the a multi-year (5 year) period and	Develop an allocation methodology in partnership with local and community actors, that suits the needs of the region	Work with REPs to develop allocation model	Work with REPs and agree contract for services in line with regional plans
	Spend	Transfer funds to SG for onward allocation	Transfer funding to an accountable body in each REP. Funding will be committed on a multi annual basis and paid on a staged basis	Transfer funding to sub regional activities and bodies.	Spend on projects	REPs pay National Agencies for contracted services
Policy	Policy development	Overall development of UK SPF SPF designed in partnership with DAs	Development of policy aims and objectives for Scottish Programme, aligned to National Performance Framework and Inclusive Growth Ambitions. Programme designed and delivered on a multi annual basis	Development of regional programme that fits with in Scottish Framework	Contribution to development of regional programmes	Development of specific policy responses in line with regional needs
Governance and delivery	Organisational structure	Supra national strategic oversight	Develops overall aims and objectives and agree programmes with REPS	Leads delivery of the regional programme and ensures that the	Delivers specific projects and actions in line	Delivers to the requirements of

			Allocates Funding and oversees regional spend and performance	aims an objectives are being met at regional level. Ensures compliance, audit and value for money using existing systems	with regional plan	the regional plans
Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring	Ensure that Scottish programme meets UK Objectives	Oversight of Scottish Programme; Reporting to UKG; Ensure that regional Programmes are meeting key outcomes	Development of regional monitoring and evaluation frameworks and monitoring progress of regional projects	Checking and verification of project spend and objectives	Checking and verification of project spend and objectives
	Evaluation	Ongoing Evaluation of UK Programme	Evaluate the effectiveness of the Scottish programme and work with REPs to develop monitoring and evaluation frameworks for regional programmes	Evaluate overall regional programme	Individual Project evaluations	Individual Project evaluations
	Appraisal	Agreement of plans with DAs	Agreement with REPs of Programmes	Appraisal of Projects within regional programmes	Business cases for specific projects and activities	Business cases for specific projects and activities

Wellbeing Economy Monitor (Draft)

IG outcome	Productivity		Population		Participation		People		Place		Sustainability	
International Benchmarking (key themes captured at all levels)	1. Growth 2. Productivity 3. Exporting 4. R&D 5. Entrepreneurialism		6. Dependency ratio 7. Migration		8. Economic activity 9. Employment 10. Unemployment 11. Gender pay gap 12. Skills 13. NEET 14. Employee Voice		15. Life expectancy		16. Broadband		Greenhouse Gas Emissions	
Scotland performance (NPF Indicator)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Productivity International exporting Economic growth R&D Entrepreneurial activity Scotland's reputation Number of businesses High growth businesses Innovative businesses 		No NPF indicators currently developed IG indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependency ratio Migration Working-age population forecasts 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation Living wage Gender pay gap Employee voice Work place learning Young people's participation Skill shortage vacancies 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income inequality Relative poverty after housing costs Healthy life expectancy Mental wellbeing 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality of public services Access to superfast broadband 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon footprint Natural Capital Greenhouse gas emissions Access to green and blue space 	
Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output per head Growth R&D Number of businesses Exports 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Net migration Dependency ratio Working age population forecasts 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job density Economic activity Earnings Living Wage Public sector employment Gender pay gap Underemployment In-work training 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree qualification Positive destinations Life expectancy Child poverty Workless households 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-speed broadband SIMD access deprivation Fuel poverty Satisfaction with public services 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon emissions Access to green and blue space 	
Equalities Dashboard	Age	Disability	Ethnicity	Gender	Religion	Sexual Orientation	Socio-economic status	Transgender				