









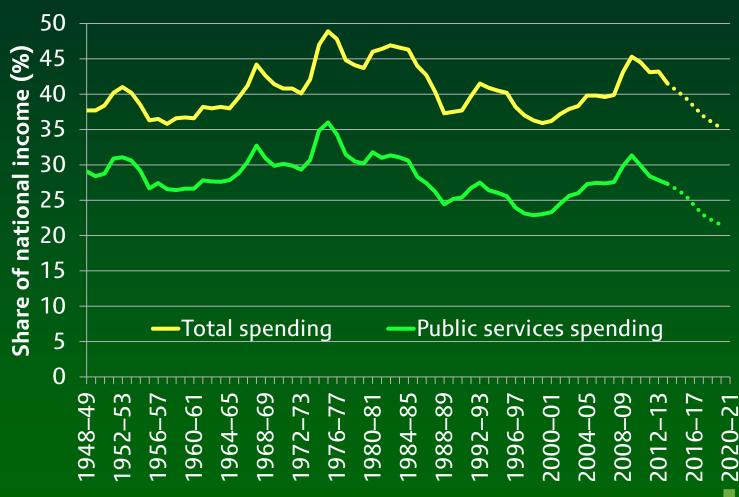


## Options for the 2015 Spending Review

Soumaya Keynes



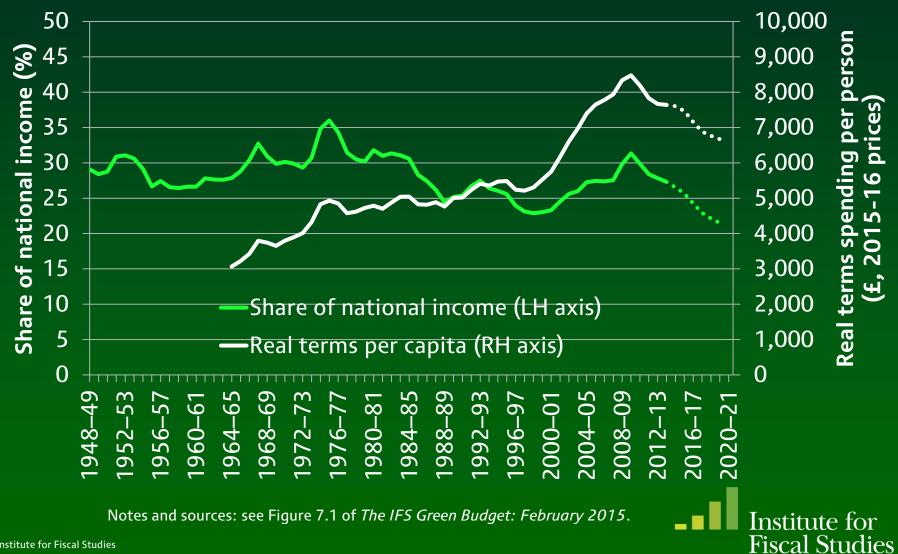
## Public spending in context



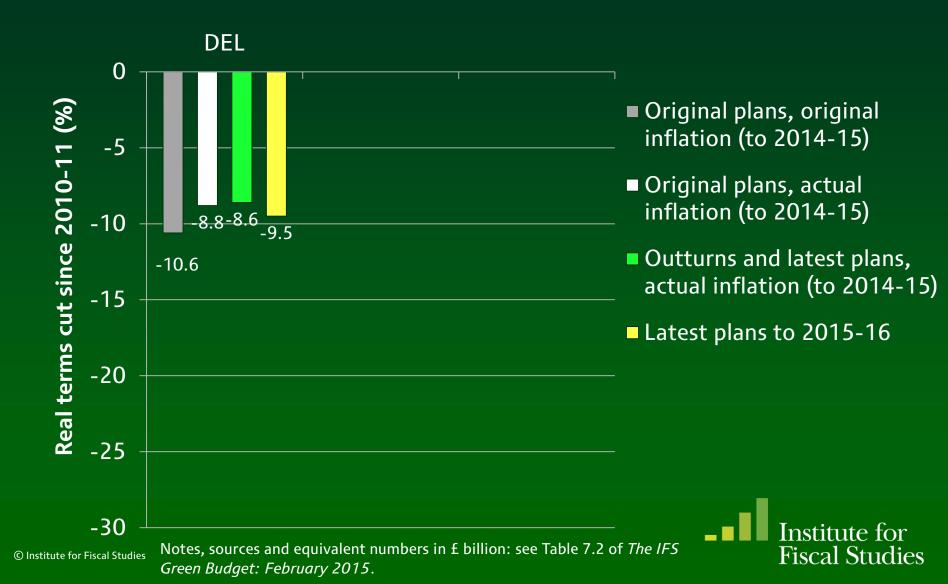
Notes and sources: see Figures 5.1 and 7.1 of The IFS Green Budget: February 2015.



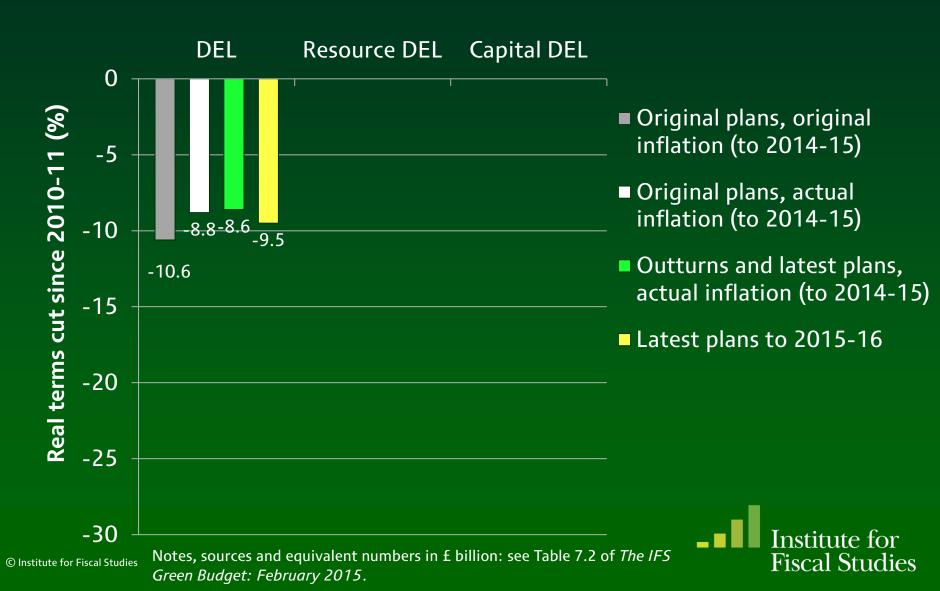
### Public services spending in context



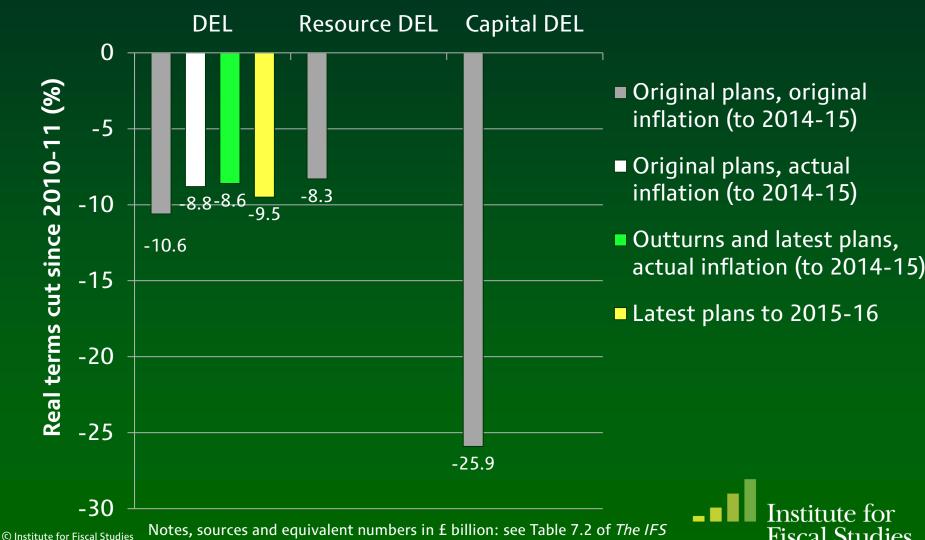
# Real terms DEL cuts since 2010-11: original and latest plans



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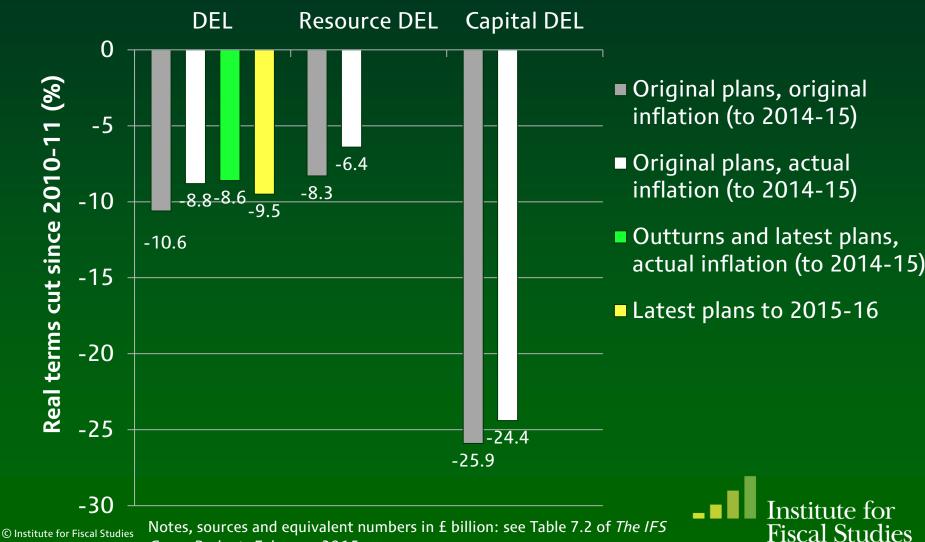
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Green Budget: February 2015.

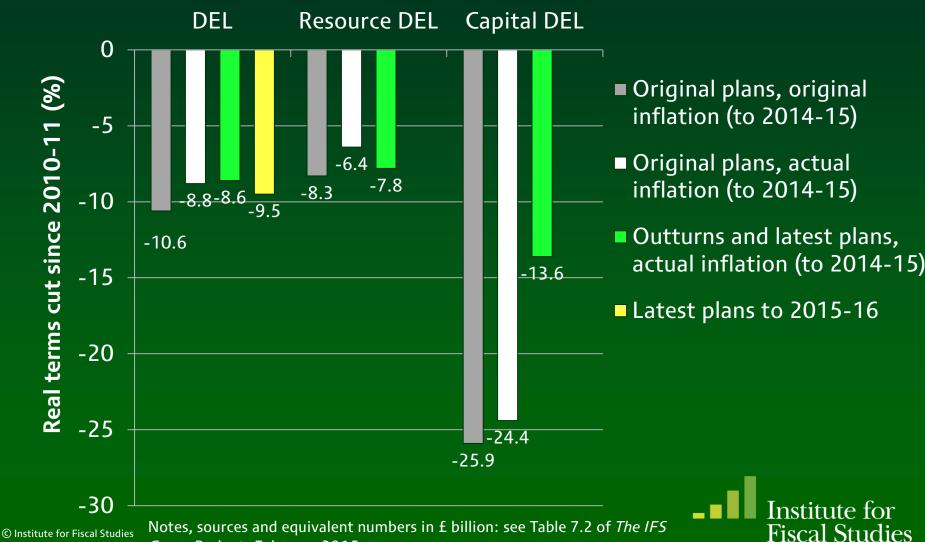
**Fiscal Studies** 

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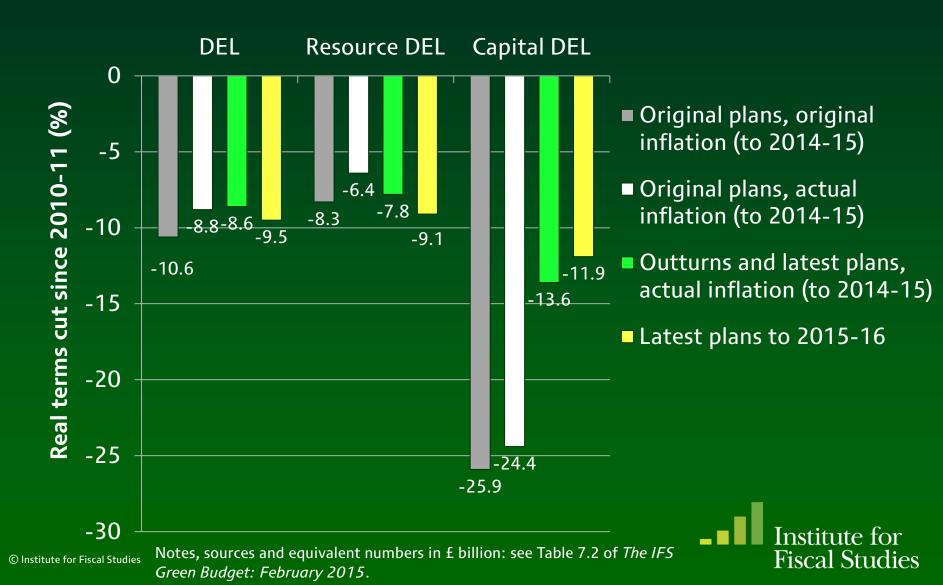
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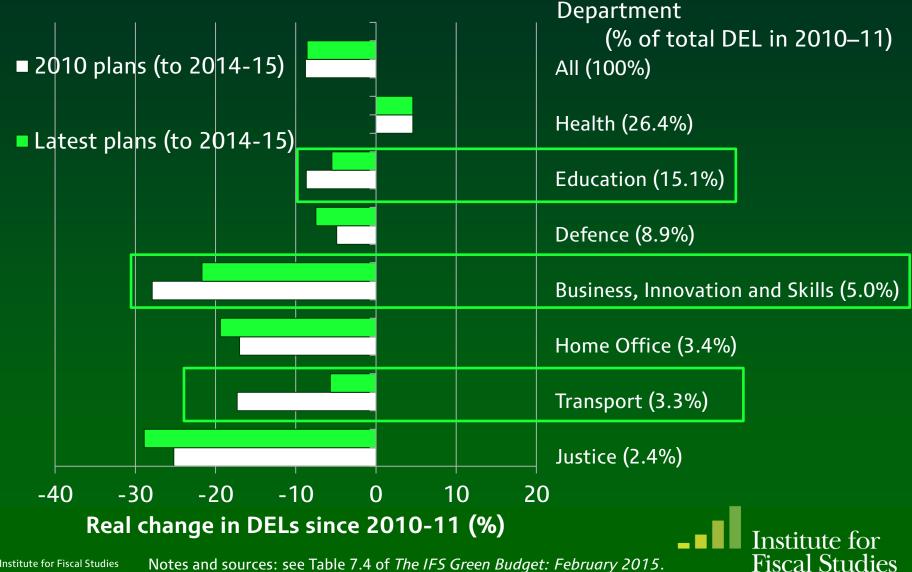


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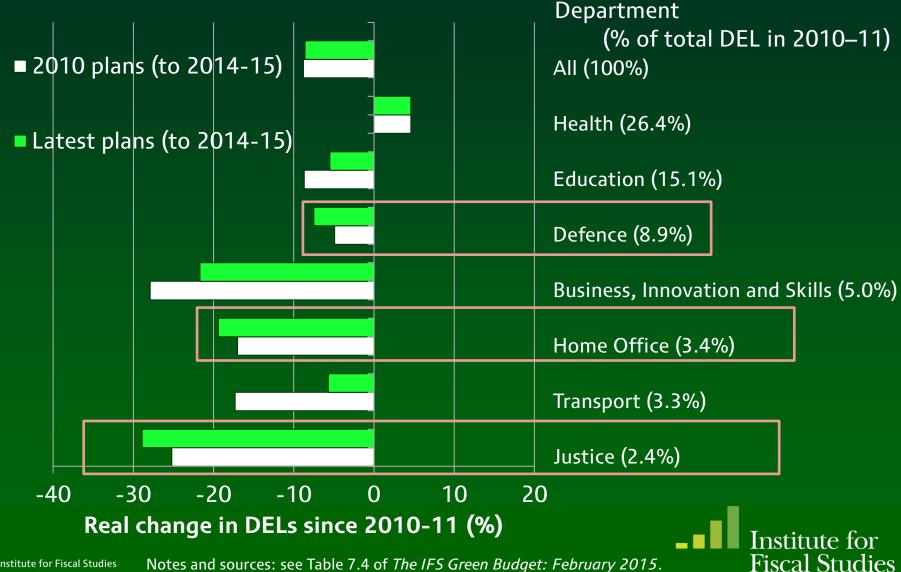
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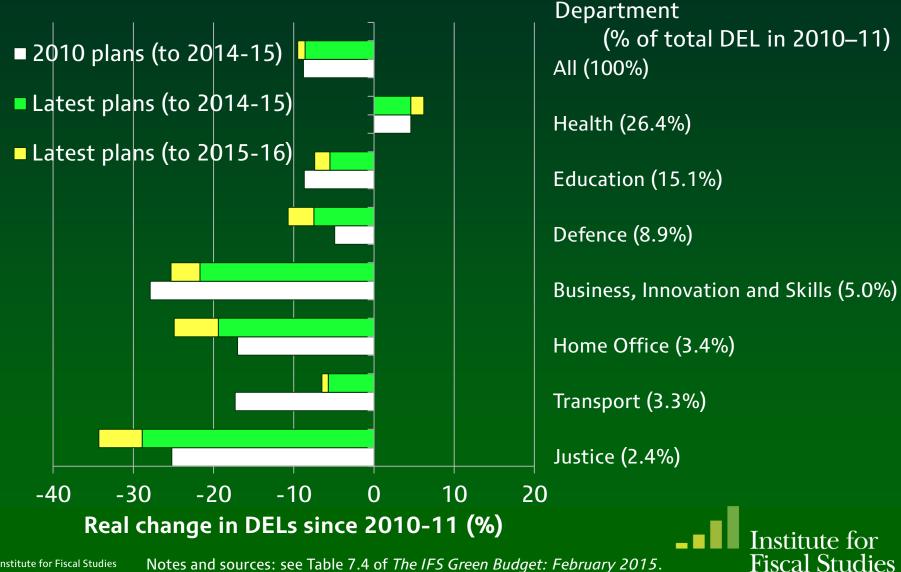
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Coalition plans	2010-11 to
Autumn Statement 2014	2015-16
Cumulative real growth	
Departmental spending limits	<b>-</b> 9.5%
of which:	
Resource DEL (excl. depreciation)	<b>-</b> 9.1%
Capital DEL	<b>–11.9%</b>



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Resource DEL (excl. depreciation)	<b>-</b> 9.1%
Capital DEL	<b>–11.9%</b>
Average annual real growth	
Departmental spending limits	<b>–2.0%</b>
of which:	
Resource DEL (excl. depreciation)	<b>–1.9%</b>
Capital DEL	<b>–2.5%</b>



Coalition plans Autumn Statement 2014	2010-11 to 2015-16	2015-16 to 2019-20
Cumulative real growth		
Departmental spending limits	<b>-</b> 9.5%	<b>–14.1%</b>
of which:		
Resource DEL (excl. depreciation)	<b>-</b> 9.1%	<b>–17.3%</b>
Capital DEL	<b>–</b> 11.9%	7.3%
Average annual real growth		
Departmental spending limits	-2.0%	-3.7%
of which:		
Resource DEL (excl. depreciation)	<b>–1.9%</b>	-4.6%
Capital DEL	<b>–</b> 2.5%	1.8%



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#### Parties' fiscal rules

- All three main UK parties have fiscal rules that would allow smaller cuts than coalition plans
- Conservatives are aiming for a budget surplus
  - Consistent with £21bn smaller cuts to departmental spending in 2019-20
- Labour/Liberal Democrats would exclude investment spending from their targets
  - Could reduce cuts to departments by £45bn in 2019-20 (and even more on capital spending by departments)
- Though cost would be borrowing and debt falling less quickly
- In addition, changes to tax/social security spending could reduce (or increase) the cuts to departmental spending



	Real change 2015–16 to 2019–20:		Real change 2010–11 to 2019–20:	
	%	£ billion	%	£ billion
2014 Autumn Statement plans	<b>–14.1</b>			



	Real change 2015–16 to 2019–20:		Real change 2010–11 to 2019–20:	
	%	£ billion	%	£ billion
2014 Autumn Statement plans	<b>–14.1</b>	<b>-51.4</b>	<b>–</b> 22.2	<del>-</del> 89.5



	Real change 2015–16 to 2019–20:		Real change 2010–11 to 2019–20:	
	%	£ billion	%	£ billion
2014 Autumn Statement plans Given parties' fiscal rules and stated intentions:	<b>–14.1</b>	<b>-51.4</b>	<b>–</b> 22.2	<b>–</b> 89.5



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Conservatives	-6.7	-24.9			



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Conservatives Labour	–6.7 –1.4	–24.9 –5.2		



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Conservatives	-6.7	-24.9		
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Liberal Democrats	-2.1	<b>-7.5</b>		



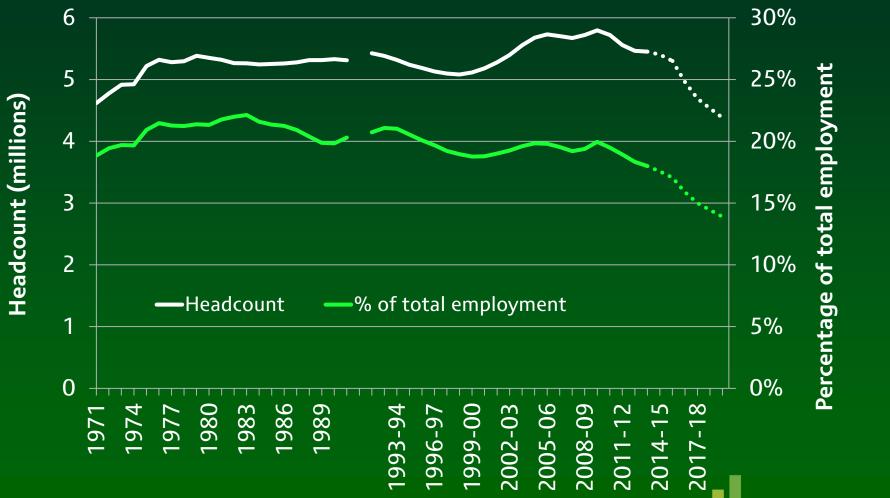
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2014 Autumn Statement plans	-14.1	<b>-51.4</b>	-22.2	<b>–</b> 89.5
Given parties' fiscal rules and stated intentions:				
Conservatives	-6.7	<b>–24.9</b>	-16.5	<b>–</b> 53.1
Labour	-1.4	<b>-5.2</b>	-10.8	-43.3
Liberal Democrats	-2.1	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>–</b> 11.3	<b>-45.7</b>



### General government employment Autumn Statement

2009-10 to 2015-16: -300,000

2015-16 to 2019-20: -900,000



Notes and sources: see Figure 7.6 of *The IFS Green Budget: February 2015*.

Institute for Fiscal Studies

	Change in general government employment 2015–16 to 2019–20:		
	OBR forecast public sector pay growth	Public sector pay grows in line with CPI	
2014 Autumn Statement plans	-900,000		
Given parties' fiscal rules and stated intentions:			
Conservatives			
Labour			
Liberal Democrats			



	Change in general government employment 2015–16 to 2019–20:		
	OBR forecast public sector pay growth	Public sector pay grows in line with CPI	
2014 Autumn Statement plans	-900,000		
Given parties' fiscal rules and stated intentions:			
Conservatives	<b>-550,000</b>		
Labour	-300,000		
Liberal Democrats	-300,000		



	Change in general government employment 2015–16 to 2019–20:		
	OBR forecast public sector pay growth	Public sector pay grows in line with CPI	
2014 Autumn Statement plans	<b>-900,000</b>	<b>-750,000</b>	
Given parties' fiscal rules and stated intentions:			
Conservatives	<b>-</b> 550 <b>,</b> 000		
Labour	-300,000		
Liberal Democrats	-300,000		



	Change in general government employment 2015–16 to 2019–20:		
	OBR forecast public sector pay growth	Public sector pay grows in line with CPI	
2014 Autumn Statement plans	<b>-900,000</b>	<b>-750,000</b>	
Given parties' fiscal rules and stated intentions:			
Conservatives	<b>-</b> 550 <b>,</b> 000	-400,000	
Labour	-300,000	<b>–100,000</b>	
Liberal Democrats	-300,000	<b>-150,000</b>	



## Spending review 2015 – departmental allocations

- Uncertain size of overall cut: 14.1% (£51.4bn, Coalition) to 1.4% (£5.2bn, consistent with Labour announcements)
- Uncertain protections
  - All three major parties signed up to protection of NHS and ODA
  - Liberal Democrats announced protection for education
  - Conservatives' protection for schools
- Protecting large areas like education would have serious implications for other unprotected departments
  - For example, Conservative plans: 6.7% overall cut, protecting ODA and £8bn real increase for NHS would imply unprotected departments cut by...
    - 15.0% if freeze cash schools spending per pupil
    - 12.4% if schools spending not 'protected'
- Capital intensive departments likely to do relatively well



#### **Conclusions**

- Cuts to capital spending by departments up to 2015–16 have been halved relative to 2010 plans (up to 2014–15)...
- ...which has meant that the government has not cut departmental spending by as much as was originally planned.
- Autumn Statement plans imply large cuts beyond the next election
- These could take general government employment to its lowest share of the workforce in almost fifty years
- But there are large differences implied by the parties' stated policies, leaving huge uncertainty for departments
- Continued protection for the NHS and schools would put pressure on unprotected areas
- There is a real difference between the parties' plans, for the size and the composition of the state











## Options for the 2015 Spending Review

Soumaya Keynes

