

For publication

Local Council Tax Support Scheme 2021/22 (CB290)

Meeting:	Council
Date:	16 th December 2020
Cabinet portfolio:	Business Transformation & Customers
Directorate:	Finance

1.0 Purpose of report

1.1 To gain approval for the Local Council Tax Support (LCTS) scheme to apply in 2021/22.

2.0 Recommendations

2.1 That Council agrees to continue with the current Local Council Tax Support scheme for 2021/22. The scheme is based on The Council Tax Reduction Scheme England Regulations 2012 amended to reflect the following local decisions concerning the key principles of the scheme:

- For those of working age the maximum amount of Council Tax that will be eligible for reduction is 91.5% of their full Council Tax Liability
- The Council continues its policy of disregarding war pensions for the purposes of calculating income in respect of the Local Council Tax Support scheme
- The 'taper', i.e. the rate at which support is withdrawn as income increases be maintained at 20%

2.2 That the Chief Finance Officer in conjunction with the Cabinet Member for Business Transformation be granted delegated powers to update the 2021/22 scheme to reflect such up-ratings of premiums, allowances and non-dependent deductions as may be determined by the Department of

Work and Pensions, and for other minor technical changes which may be required.

- 2.3 That the current local council tax discounts, which were originally implemented in 2013/14, as set out at paragraph 4.4 of the report be continued.

3.0 Reasons for Recommendations

- 3.1 To ensure that the Council can continue to operate a localised scheme providing council tax support from April 2021.

4.0 Background

- 4.1 Prior to April 2013 central government funded the actual cost of the Council Tax Benefit scheme (CTB). In the 2010 Spending Review the Government announced its intention to introduce a Localised Council Tax Support Scheme (LCTSS) from April 2013 to replace the national CTB scheme.
- 4.2 The Council implemented a local scheme in respect of 2013/14 which required property occupiers of working age to pay at least the first 8.5% of the Council Tax liability for their property. Those of pensionable age continued to receive up to 100% support.
- 4.3 Under the localised arrangements local councils were required to manage a 10% reduction in government support and in future years to absorb the burden of any additional funding required should caseloads and costs increase. These additional financial costs are shared between the precepting authorities through the mechanisms of the Collection Fund, which based on the 2020/21 precepts gives the following shares: Derbyshire County Council (73.4%), the Borough Council (9.3%), the Police Authority (12.3%), Fire and Civil Defence (4.2%) and Parish Councils (0.8%).
- 4.4 To help mitigate the 10% funding reduction, the Council agreed several changes to other Council Tax discounts and exemptions from April 2013. The changes included:
- A local discount of 100% for vacant properties, which would previously have qualified for an exemption under class C, for periods of up to three months. A three-month discount (reduced from six months) was agreed to avoid having to collect small amounts of debt which would arise as residents sold or moved property. In a situation where a property becomes occupied or furnished for a period of 6 weeks or

less it will only be eligible to receive discount for any of the original three-month period which remains

- A local discount of 100% for properties which are uninhabitable due to them requiring or undergoing major structural repairs or alterations that would have previously qualified for exemption under class A for a period of up to 12 months was also agreed. While this exemption is unchanged it has now become a locally determined discount
- Removal of the residual 10% discount for second homes
- A 150% charge for property empty for more than 2 years

4.5 This report was considered at the Cabinet meeting on 1 December, 2020, where it was resolved to recommend to full Council that the recommendations at paragraphs 2.1 – 2.3 above be approved.

5.0 Previous Years' Schemes

5.1 The key statistics to note include:

- The number of working age people receiving support has reduced from 6,438 on 1st April 2013 to 6,299 as at 30th September 2020; a reduction of 139 or 2.2%. The figure for September 2019 was 5,848 but has increased during 20/21 due to the impact of Covid19
- The number of pensioners receiving support has reduced from 5,342 on 1st April 2013 to 3,544 as at 30th September 2020; a reduction of 1,798 or 33.7%
- The number of households receiving support has reduced from 13,925 in 2013/14 to 11,387 in 2019/20 (a reduction of 2,538 or 18.2%). The number of households that have received support as at 30th September 2020 is 10,780 and the figure for the whole year is expected to exceed the 2019/20 figure. This is due to an increase in working age households claiming Council Tax Support due to a decrease in earnings as a result of Covid19. The total number of working age households receiving support in 2019/20 was 7,100. The figure is already 7,046 as at 30th September 2020
- The collection rate for the element of tax that is payable by those who previously received 100% Council Tax Benefit was 71% for 2013/14. This has slowly risen to 88.3% for 2019/20 and is 57.3% to date for 2020/21.

5.2 The impact of Covid19 on the economy, and the consequent increase in the number of people losing their jobs or suffering reductions in their

disposable income, has had an impact on the number of people claiming local council tax support. We expect that the caseload will continue to rise until infection rates can be controlled and the economy recovers sufficiently for employment opportunities to return.

- 5.3 The collection rates achieved to date, whilst in excess of the 67% collection rate forecast originally assumed when the local scheme was first introduced, is nevertheless well below the rate for the other Council Tax payers of above 96%.

6.0 **Proposed Scheme for 2021/22**

- 6.1 Welfare Reform changes to the benefits and tax credits people can receive continues. There was a four-year freeze on working age benefit increases that started in April 2016. Because the allowances and premiums used to assess Council Tax Support for working age claimants mirror those in Housing Benefit, this freeze also applied to working aged Council Tax Support recipients. The Government announced an increase of 1.7% for 2020/21.
- 6.2 The extension of the benefit cap to more households from 7th November 2016 means that currently 27 households in Chesterfield are subject to Housing Benefit restrictions compared to 12 cases before the 7th November 2016. Because of the roll out of Universal Credit there will also be households affected by the benefit cap within their Universal Credit award. The implication on Council Tax Support expenditure of other benefit reductions is being monitored. It is difficult to forecast what the financial impact on the CTSS would be and what mitigating actions might be required.
- 6.3 Universal Credit went Full Service for the Chesterfield Jobcentre on 29th November 2017. This has impacted on Chesterfield residents and may impact on Council Tax collection. The Council is working with partners and the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) to mitigate the risks. The Council's benefit service continues to encourage Council Tax Support take-up and there are concerns that the separation of Housing Benefit from Council Tax Support is having an impact on people claiming Council Tax Support. This is more important to note following the Covid19 pandemic. Between 1st April and 31st October 2020, the Benefits Service issued 2,770 letters inviting council taxpayers, that were claiming Universal Credit to also make a claim for Council Tax Support. The figure for the same period last year was 1,089. At the 31st October 2020, there were 3,169 live in payment Council Tax Support claims for households receiving Universal Credit.

- 6.4 If the Council plan to make any significant changes to the scheme there is a legal duty to consult stakeholders and to undertake further equalities analysis and update the equality impact assessment. This exercise would take a minimum of 12 weeks. In view of these uncertainties and constraints it is proposed to leave the scheme unchanged for 2021/22.
- 6.5 The experience of the schemes in previous years has also been a key consideration in arriving at the recommendation to continue with the current scheme for 2021/22. The collection rate at 31st March 2020 at 88.3% has surpassed our initial forecast of 67% when the scheme was first introduced. If the minimum contribution rate is increased above the current 8.5% level the contributions would inevitably become more difficult to collect and could become uneconomic to recover.
- 6.6 A further consideration is the impact that the pandemic will have on the scheme. It is very difficult to predict how long the virus will remain a threat and what the impact of it will be during 2021/22.
- 6.7 The operation of the scheme depends upon the premiums, allowances and non-dependent deductions for the elderly being uprated in accordance with figures provided by the DWP. For working age claimants, the premiums and allowances are uprated in accordance with those provided by the DWP for Housing Benefits and the non-dependent deductions are the same as those for elderly cases. It is recommended that delegated powers are granted to the Chief Finance Officer in conjunction with the Cabinet Member for Business Transformation to amend the 2021/22 local scheme with the relevant details. In addition to these specific delegations it is considered appropriate that the delegation should be extended to cover other minor technical changes where amendment of the scheme may be necessary during the course of the financial year in order to ensure that the local scheme reflects accepted practice and DWP guidance.
- 6.8 Given the continued financial pressures on the Council's finances it is also recommended that the Council Tax Discounts and Exemptions outlined in paragraph 3.4 be maintained at their current levels. While these measures do create an added financial burden for the taxpayers affected, they do, nevertheless, act as incentives to bring property into use.
- 6.9 The Council will continue to work with individuals and the local advice agencies to ensure that those experiencing difficulties paying will receive appropriate advice and support.

6.10 The impact of the welfare, tax and living wage changes and the effect of the pandemic on job opportunities and disposable income will be monitored throughout 2021/22 to enable a review of the options in good time for setting the scheme for 2022/23.

7.0 Implications for Consideration – Council Plan

7.1 The local council tax support scheme links to the ‘improving quality of life for local people’ council plan priority by providing support to ensure our residents are accessing the benefits they are entitled to.

8.0 Implications for Consideration - Financial & Value For Money

8.1 Local Council Tax Support will be calculated using 91.5% of the Council Tax liability, leaving residents of working age to pay a minimum of 8.5% themselves. Assuming they were living in a Band A property then the Council Tax liability would be in the region of £103.34 per annum (£1,215.71 x 8.5%) for a couple or £77.51 per annum (£103.34 less 25% discount) for a single person, after any award of CTS. Those of pensionable age will be eligible for CTS of up to 100% of their council tax liability.

8.2 A key factor in this decision has been that if the full cost of the reduction in Central Government support were passed on to claimants the amount due may well become uncollectable. Based on evidence to date a Council Tax liability of 8.5% for those of working age is a collectable amount in most cases, with a recorded collection rate of 88% in previous financial years.

8.3 If Council adopts the recommended approach then the income that will be generated from charging a minimum of 8.5% Council Tax to those of working age on benefits is estimated to be £582k after an assumed non-collection rate of 15%. The income will be shared amongst the precepting authorities.

8.4 It is not possible to quantify precisely what the LCTSS costs because the major element of funding, government grant, is no longer separately identified but is now combined into the overall funding settlement. In the first year of the scheme (2013/14), when the funding was separately identified, it was estimated that the net cost of the scheme, after government funding, was £1.1m. Of the £1.1m, it was estimated that the changes to other discounts and the requirement to pay the first 8.5% would reduce the net cost down to £0.4m which was then to be shared amongst the precepting authorities through the mechanics of the

Collection Fund. It should also be noted that as case load decreases, which has happened each year since 2013/14, this will increase the Tax Base and increase the overall tax raising capacity. It is estimated that by 2020/21, 1,243 Band 'D' equivalent properties will have been added to the Tax Base since the first year of the CTSS (2013/14), potentially generating over £2.3m additional income to the collection fund.

8.5 In 2013/14, £66k of the CTS funding which the Council received was earmarked as relating to the parish councils and this amount was paid over to the parishes. In setting the Budget it was agreed that the parish funding would be phased out over a period of ten years to reflect the fact that the Council's funding was being reduced.

9.0 Implications for Consideration - Legal and data protection implications

9.1 Sections 9 to 12 of the Local Government Finance Act 2012 give the Council the necessary legal powers to implement the proposals made in this report regarding the Local Council Tax Support Scheme and other Council Tax discounts.

9.2 The Council Tax Support Scheme will need to be adopted by 31st January each year and will be required to meet the requirements as set out by legislation.

9.3 The Local Council Tax Support Scheme and changes to council tax discounts must be advertised within 21 days of the decision to adopt them being made.

10.0 Implications for Consideration - Human Resources

10.1 There are no human resources implications in this report.

11.0 Implications for Consideration - Risk Management

11.1 The key risks are summarised in the table below:

Description of Risk			Mitigating Actions	Residual	
	Impact	Likelihood		Impact	Likelihood
Government funding is fixed but demand for support could increase from:	High	Possible	Prudent assumptions about take-up.	Medium	Possible

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pensioners as the stigma of 'benefit' removed. • Job shock in the local economy e.g. major employer goes out of business. • Pensioners because they are living longer • Other welfare reforms affect the incomes of those in receipt • Higher levels of Council Tax required to achieve a balanced budget • Impact of Covid19 on household disposable income 					
<p>Reduced demand for support from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working age claimants as the economy recovers and more people move into work; • Declining pensioner caseloads. 	Medium	Possible	Monitor trends	Medium	Likely
<p>Difficulties in collecting the amounts due.</p>	Medium	Definite	<p>Flexible recovery procedures.</p> <p>Spread the risk by</p>	Medium	Likely

			funding the grant cut from a variety of measures.		
Tax avoidance	Medium	Possible	Rigorous and adequately resourced validation and recovery procedures.	Low	Possible

12.0 Implications for Consideration – Community Wellbeing

12.1 There are no community wellbeing implications in this report.

13.0 Implications for Consideration – Economy and skills

13.1 There are no economy and skills implications for this report.

14.0 Implications for Consideration – Climate Change

14.1 There are no economy and skills implications for this report.

15.0 Implications for Consideration – Equality & Diversity

15.1 Council tax support is intended to provide financial support to some of the most vulnerable groups in society. The Government has already given a commitment to protect those of state pension age but does not intend to prescribe in statute which other vulnerable groups must be protected. Instead, local authorities are expected to take into account existing duties in relation to vulnerable groups in designing their schemes. The following duties must therefore be considered:

- The public sector Equality Duty
- The duty to mitigate the effects of child poverty
- The duty to prevent homelessness

A full Equalities Impact Assessment (EIA) was prepared prior to the implementation of the original scheme in 2013/14 and this was reported to the Council as part of the process of adopting the scheme.

Decision information

Key decision number	985
Wards affected	All

Document information

Report author	Contact number/email
Helen Fox	01246 936273 helen.fox@chesterfield.gov.uk