

## Council Tax Collection Rate NNDR Collection Rate 2013-2014

The attached spreadsheets, 'RSN Collection Rates' set out our latest analysis for the collection rate of Council Tax and NNDR for 2013-2014.

This is the first time that we have carried out this analysis for the membership of the RSN.

As funding for Local Authorities is increasingly limited, the collection rate of both Council Tax and NNDR becomes increasingly important to a local authority.

### What's special about this analysis?

This analysis compares your authority to other rural authorities. All information is taken from the Department for Work and Pensions at [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk).

### What does it show?

By selecting your authority in the top left yellow box, you can see your performance in relation to two indicators, Council Tax collected by 31 March 2014 as a % of amount collectable and NNDR collected by 31 March 2014 as a % of amount collectable. Due to the nature of the way that the indicator is collected, this is available for year end.

### **Council Tax Collection**

It is important for local authorities to maximise the amount of council tax that they collect from those that should pay, whilst also balancing this against the need to offer assistance to residents experiencing financial difficulties.

### **National Non Domestic Rates (Business Rates)**

Before April 2013, local authorities paid all business rates they collected into a 'national pool'. This also included business rates that the government collected in respect of major transport, utility and telecommunications property.

The government redistributed the business rates in the 'national pool' to all local authorities - including county councils, police and fire authorities - as part of the annual Local Government Finance Settlement. The amount paid to each council was based on a formula which took account of the size and demographics of the local population

In April 2013, the government introduced a business rates retention scheme. Councils as a whole are now able to keep half of the business rates income they collect rather than paying it all into the national pool. As business rate income grows, councils will keep half of the growth. The aim is to give councils a financial incentive to promote economic growth and increase the

number of new businesses in their area. It means that councils will benefit financially if they:

- Increase the business rates base by encouraging new businesses and economic growth
- Maximise the amount of business rates they collect each year
- Minimise the cost of collecting business rates

## Who is performing well?

	UNITARY AUTHORITY		DISTRICT AUTHORITY	
	Unitary Average	Top Quartile Performance	District Average	Top Quartile Performance
Council Tax	96.53%	97.61%	97.80%	98.50%
NNDR	97.64%	98.56%	98.24%	98.81%

On average, District Authorities have a higher collection rate than Unitary Authorities for both Council Tax and NNDR.

UNITARY AUTHORITY			
Council Tax Collection 2013-14 Top 10 authorities		NNDR Collection 2013-14 Top 10 authorities	
Wokingham	99.29%	North Lincolnshire	99.40%
Rutland	98.85%	Wokingham	99.07%
Bath & North East Somerset	98.78%	South Gloucestershire	99.02%
Thurrock	98.54%	West Berkshire	98.94%
Herefordshire	98.40%	Southampton	98.89%
South Gloucestershire	98.36%	Stockton-on-Tees	98.85%
West Berkshire	98.25%	Redcar & Cleveland	98.83%
Poole	98.12%	Bracknell Forest	98.79%
Shropshire	98.10%	Rutland	98.79%
Cheshire East	98.05%	Middlesbrough	98.75%

DISTRICT AUTHORITY			
Council Tax Collection 2013-14 Top 10 authorities		NNDR Collection 2013-14 Top 10 authorities <sup>5</sup>	
Chiltern	99.26%	Canterbury	99.58%
Mole Valley	99.22%	Wellingborough	99.57%
North Kesteven	99.16%	North Kesteven	99.53%
Rushcliffe	99.11%	Tonbridge & Malling	99.53%
South Northamptonshire	99.10%	Winchester	99.43%
South Cambridgeshire	99.07%	Aylesbury Vale	99.40%
Guildford	99.04%	Waverley	99.40%
Stroud	99.04%	Spelthorne	99.37%
Waverley	99.02%	Reigate & Banstead	99.34%
Ribble Valley	98.99%	Fareham	99.32%