

To: Finance, Resources and Customer Services Policy Board

On: 18 April 2024

Report by: Director of Finance and Resources

Heading: Business Services Performance Report

1. Summary

1.1 This report details performance across key Business Services functions including revenue collection and benefit administration for the period ending 28 February 2024.

2. Recommendations

2.1 It is recommended that the Board:

- Note the contents of the report.

3. Revenue Collection

3.1 Council Tax

3.1.1 This section details the collection performance as at 28 February 2024 for Council Tax. It also provides details of the total sums collected for the previous financial year.

3.1.2 The billable sum for 2023/24 is £101,125,992.

- 3.1.3 The sums collected to date for 2023/24 are £93,865,122 which is 92.82% of the billable sum (94.16% last year). This represents a decrease of 1.34% in cash collection as a proportion of net charges billed compared with the same position for 2022/23.
- 3.1.4 The lower comparable position is due to Scottish Government funded Cost of Living Awards (COLA) being credited to Council Tax accounts in 2022/23, but no such provision has been made for 2023/24. These awards totalled £9,432,000 by 28 April 22. It is anticipated that the percentage decrease will lessen during March.
- 3.1.5 Over and above the COLA effect the ongoing cost of living crisis appears to be having some impact on the level of collection this year. There are a greater volume of customers asking to spread instalments over 12 months and collection from customers who have partial support from Council Tax Reduction is less than last year. These are indicators that customers are struggling to pay and as a result, projections are that the collection rate is likely to be around 1% lower this year.
- 3.1.6 The Council Tax Reduction (CTR) awarded is £13,864,263, amounting to 12.06% of the billable sum, which is 0.18% less than at the same point last year.
- 3.1.7 The Service continues to encourage the take-up of CTR, and process claims following notification of Universal Credit awards being in place. Take-up activities are ongoing including tracking of potential applications, data matching and analysis to maximise CTR awards and support customers, where possible.

3.2 Non-Domestic Rates

- 3.2.1 This section details the collection performance as at 28th February 2024 for Non-Domestic Rates (NDR). It also provides details of the total sums collected for the last financial year.
- 3.2.2 Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) bills were raised in two phases for 2023/24 due to complex legislative changes to the Small Business Bonus Scheme (SBBS) and the Transitional Relief which will apply to some ratepayers following revaluation.
- 3.2.3 Revaluation, reviewing the value of all 9834 business properties in Renfrewshire, was carried out by Renfrewshire Valuation Joint Board and effective from 1 April 2023.
- 3.2.4 In relation to the SBBS, under the previous regulations, all properties received fixed percentage SBBS awards. Those with rateable values (RVs) of up to £15,000 were eligible for 100% relief. Those over £15,000, but not exceeding £18,000, received 25% relief. From 1st April 2023, the threshold for 100% relief has been reduced to £12,000.

The complexity lies with properties with RVs between £12,000 and £20,000, which will now receive relief on a sliding scale between 100% and 0%. Different rules apply where a customer is liable for rates on multiple properties within Scotland.

- 3.2.5 The Non-Domestic Rates (NDR) charges billed for 2023/24 amount to £118,634,891 following revaluation, lower than the levied amount of £122,903,743 for 2022/23.
- 3.2.6 Cash receipts to date amount to £113,714,580 which is 95.85% of the sum billed. This is an increase in cash collection as a proportion of net charges billed of 0.38% compared with the same position for 2022/23.

4. Benefit administration

This section details the processing performance in relation to Housing Benefit and the Scottish Welfare Fund, as at the end of February 2024. Also provided is an update on the funding and expenditure position in relation to Discretionary Housing Payments (DHP) and the Scottish Welfare Fund.

4.1 Workload and Performance

- 4.1.1 The Service aims to balance the varied and changing workload resulting from the impacts of the ongoing Cost of Living Crisis and any post-pandemic effects.
- 4.1.2 The Service continues with a progressing trend; this is reflected in the performance data below showing all indicators within target for the period.
- 4.1.3 The additional temporary resource support which was deployed to the service to provide critical support during 2023 ended early in January, with the teams now managing the current workload.
- 4.1.4 Training and support remains in place for new and less experienced staff members. Training for benefits work is an extensive process, taking several weeks for a new team member to become proficient in a single process, and many months to be fully trained in all areas and be fully productive.
- 4.1.5 The Service continues to strive to sustain improved performance.

4.2 Speed of Processing – Housing/Council Tax Benefit

- 4.2.1 As detailed in Table 1 below, processing speed for New Claims is well within target for the period, showing a further improved position from 17 days reported at the last cycle.
- 4.2.2 In relation to New Claims processed within 14 days of all information received, this measure is also within target for the period.
- 4.2.3 Processing of Changes in Circumstance (CIC) is within target for the reporting period.

(Supplementary processing information is attached in Appendix 2 for members' reference)

Table 1 – Performance Summary

Performance measure	4 Week Reporting Period 9 February 2024 to 7 March 2024	Year to date position	Annual Target
New Claims – processing time (no. of days)	13 days	19 days	24 days
New Claims - % processed within 14 days of all information received	97%	92%	92%
Changes in Circumstance – processing time (no. of days)	7 days	8 days	10 days

4.3 Discretionary Housing Payments

- 4.3.1 The total budget for Discretionary Housing Payments for 2023/24 is shown in Table 2 below. This includes an additional amount of £241k allocated by the Council during 2022/23, and a top-up of £80.6k, provided by Scottish Government during 2022/23, both of which were carried forward to 2023/24 and reflects the position reported at the last cycle.
- 4.3.2 The DHP budget has been calculated to include the full Scottish Government estimate of the amount of funding required to fully mitigate the effect of both the Benefit Cap and the Bedroom Tax. These estimates include a 20% reserve allocation, which will be paid in May 2024, if required.
- 4.3.3 In line with DHP Policy and DHP Regulations, the Service makes awards to fully mitigate the effect of the Benefit Cap and the Bedroom Tax and maximise spend within the year.
- 4.3.4 Table 3 shows the performance information in relation to DHPs. The table shows that the average processing time in relation to DHP is within target.

Table 2 – DHP Budget

Funding – indicative allocations	Amount
Renfrewshire Council (brought forward from 2022/23)	£265,258
Financial Hardship – Scottish Government	£545,998
Benefit Cap* – Scottish Government	£136,600
Bedroom Tax* – Scottish Government	£2,354,497
Total budget for the year	£3,302,353

*These figures represent the maximum amount required to cover the estimated shortfall of customers impacted by the Benefit Cap or Bedroom Tax.

Table 3 – DHP Performance Summary

Measure	1 April 2023 to 29 February 2024
Volume of DHP applications received	5,226 applications
Volume of DHP decisions made	5,121 decisions
Number of DHP awards	4,832 awards
Average processing time (target 29 days)	10 days
Total amount committed/paid	£3,181,030

4. The Scottish Welfare Fund

- 4.4.1 The Scottish Welfare Fund (SWF) provides a safety net for vulnerable people on low incomes through the provision of Community Care Grants and Crisis Grants. The Scottish Welfare Fund is a national scheme, underpinned by law and delivered on behalf of the Scottish Government by all local councils. The SWF replaced elements of the Social Fund abolished by the Department for Work and Pensions in 2013.
- 4.4.2 The Service makes awards in 2023/24 in line with Scottish Government guidance and had spent 92% of its total budget for the Scottish Welfare Fund (SWF) by the end of February 2024. The service remains on track to spend its full budget by the end of March 24.
- 4.4.3 The total budget for the Scottish Welfare Fund for 2023/24 is shown in Table 4 below. This includes an additional amount of £501,771 allocated by the Council, £201,771 of which was brought forward from 2022/23. The additional £100,000 approved by the Board in November has been incorporated.
- 4.4.4 The performance data relating to the Fund is presented in Table 4 below. The Service processed both Crisis Grants and Community Care Grants within target for the period.

Table 4 – SWF Performance Summary (Crisis & Community Care Grants)

Measure	1 April 2023 to 29 February 2024
Number of Crisis Grant applications received	8,890
Number of Crisis Grant Awards	5,935
Total amount paid for Crisis Grants	£694,432.65
Average Processing time year to date (2 working days target)	2 days
Average Processing time within February	2 days
Number of Community Care Grant applications received	2,281
Number of Community Care Grant Awards	1,402
Total amount paid for Community Care Grant	£912,545.17
Average processing time year to date (15 working days target)	10 days
Average processing time within February	7 days
Total amount paid/committed from the fund	£1,606,977.82
Budget from Council brought forward from 2022/23	£201,771
Budget from Council 2023/24	£300,000
Budget provided by Scottish Government	£1,252,119
Total Budget	£1,753,890

Implications of the Report

1. **Financial** - The level of collection of Local Taxation continues to provide funding for the delivery of Council services throughout Renfrewshire.
2. **HR & Organisational Development** – None.
3. **Community/Council Planning** –
 - Our Renfrewshire is fair - An effective Benefits service is vital to the quality of life of many of our citizens as it provides vital support for low income households to sustain tenancies and meet their rent obligations.
 - Working together to improve outcomes - An efficient and effective billing and administrative process for the collection of local taxes is vital for ensuring the recovery of income to the Council to support the provision of local services. This is supported by a range of payment opportunities for the public, including electronic and digital payments (e.g. Direct Debit, Website and Telephone).

- Working together to improve outcomes – Efficient and effective customer service is vital to ensuring that citizens have equality of access to Council services, whether this is digitally, by telephone or face to face.
4. **Legal** – None.
 5. **Property/Assets** – None.
 6. **Information Technology** – None.
 7. **Equality & Human Rights** - The recommendations contained within this report in relation to performance updates has been considered in relation to its impact on equalities and human rights. No negative impacts on equality groups or potential for infringement of individuals' human rights have been identified arising from the recommendations contained in the report because it is for consideration of performance only.
 8. **Health & Safety** – None.
 9. **Procurement** – None.
 10. **Risk** – None.
 11. **Privacy Impact** – None.
 12. **Cosla Policy Position** – None.
 13. **Climate Risk** – None.

List of Background Papers

None

Author: Emma Shields, Strategic Service Delivery Manager

Appendix 1

RENFREWSHIRE COUNCIL

REVENUES COLLECTION STATEMENT AS AT 28 FEBRUARY 2024

COUNCIL TAX	2022/23	2023/24
	£m	£m
Projected Yield	100.788	108.473
Gross Charges	107.214	114.990
Less rebates	13.088	13.864
Net Charges Billed	<u>94.126</u>	<u>101.126</u>
Cash Collected	89.764	93.865
Rebate Grant	13.088	13.864
	<u>102.852</u>	<u>107.729</u>
Cash collected as % of Net Charges	95.37%	92.82%
Income as % of Projected Yield	102.05%	99.31%

NON DOMESTIC RATES	2022/23	2023/24
	£m	£m
Projected Yield	120.446	116.262
Gross Charges	146.027	143.572
Less reliefs	23.123	24.937
Net Charges Billed	<u>122.904</u>	<u>118.635</u>
Cash Collected	121.021	113.715
Cash collected as % of Net Charges	98.47%	95.85%
Cash collected as % of Projected Yield	100.48%	97.81%

APPEALS

Where a claimant disputes a Benefits decision and also disputes a revision decision, they can formally make an Appeal. The Benefits Service will prepare a detailed submission which is then considered by the Independent Tribunals Service. Preparation of a submission is a very involved process and requires significant data gathering.

Target processing speed (number of days)	60		
Result: last 3 months (days)	December: 72 days	January: 49 days	February: 1 day
Average (12 months to date)	49 days		
Average Appeals Completed	4 Appeals per month		

Comment:- Appeals volumes are very low, which is expected due to reducing Housing Benefit caseload. December performance was affected by one case which had been miscategorised when first received, excluding that case the processing time would have been 37 days. February appeals workload consisted of a single straightforward case.

REVISIONS

Where a claimant disputes a benefits decision in the first instance, they can request for it to be looked at again. This is known as a Revision. The process involves a Senior Benefit Assessor reviewing the decision thoroughly to decide whether the decision should stand.

Target	28 days		
Result last report	October 23: 21	November 23: 27	December 23: 21
Result Last 3 months	December 23: 21	January 24: 24	February 24: 20

Comment:- Revisions processed well within target.

ACCURACY

The Service proactively monitors the accuracy of benefits decisions made through a robust audit checking programme. The Service targets to audit a minimum of 4% of calculations.

	Target %	Actual %
Volume of Audits 2023/24	4%	23%
Accuracy – February 2024	95%	96%
Accuracy – 2023/24	95%	89%

Comment:- The Service continues to analyse errors and action trends/patterns by providing additional guidance/training where needed. While accuracy was above target for the period, this is recognised as a key priority for sustained improvement, targeted training takes place following errors being identified and a detailed training matrix is being developed as more capacity for training activity emerges as the processing times recover.

HOUSING BENEFIT OVERPAYMENTS

The service is responsible for raising overpayments where Housing Benefit has been paid in error. If these have resulted from errors made by claimants, the cost is partially funded by the DWP. The service attempts to recover both newly raised and historic debts from claimants or landlords as appropriate.

Overpayments raised 2023/24	£994,314
Overpayments raised and recovered in year	£434,190
% Recovery	43.67%
All recovery in year	£1,089,044
All recovery vs raised in year	110%
All recovery vs all debt	13.19%
Total debt outstanding at end of reporting period	£7,165,311