

Council Tax Base data (CTB) As at 12th September 2016 Kent Local Authorities

Related documents

- [Homelessness](#)
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- [Housing Stock](#)
- [Affordable dwellings](#)

Note: In this bulletin 'Kent' refers to the Kent County Council (KCC) area which excludes Medway Unitary Authority.

This bulletin presents council tax information for all local authority districts in Kent. This data was collected and published by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and the Valuation Office (VO).

Council tax was introduced in April 1993 as a successor to the Community Charge. It is based on property value as at April 1991. All households are responsible for the payment of Council Tax.

For detailed information regarding allowances, discounts and exemption arrangements contact the local authority where you live for Council Tax Support (CTS) qualification requirements.

Council Tax Base data at 12th September 2016

- There were a total of 655,787 dwellings on the council tax valuation list in Kent (KCC area). In addition there were 113,802 dwellings in Medway UA.
- In the KCC area there were 643,682 dwellings liable for the council tax charge; of which 66.9% are liable to pay 100% council tax.
- 11,964 (1.8%) dwellings were classified as being in one of twenty one different classes exempt from paying council tax.
- 201,450 (31%) dwellings were subject to the single adult household discount of 25%.

Further information

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Council Tax Base data (CTB) statistics 12th September 2016

- At the 12th September 2016 there were 655,787 dwellings in Kent (KCC area) on the Council Tax valuation list. This is 2.74% of the England total of 23,862,835 dwellings. An increase of 6,598 dwellings on one year ago (September 2015) when there were 649,189 dwellings on the valuation list. (Table 1 line 1).
- Across the county dwelling numbers ranged from 68,519 in Maidstone District to 42,696 in Gravesham District. There were an additional 113,802 dwellings in Medway UA (Table 1 line 1).
- In Kent (KCC area) 11,964 dwellings (1.8% of the Kent total) were exempt from paying the Council Tax charge (Table 3).
- These exemptions are spread over twenty one different types of exemption class. In Kent the largest of these classes is for “a dwelling which is occupied only by students, foreign spouses of students, or school and college leavers”. There are 3,996 dwellings in this category in Kent, of which 3,204 are in Canterbury district. This represents 33% of all exempt dwellings in the county (KCC Area); the national figure is 34% (Table 1 line 2 and Table 3).
- Other larger exempt categories are “Dwellings left empty by deceased persons” 2,198 (18% of Kent exemptions), nationally 14%. “Severely mentally impaired” 1,392 exemptions (12% of Kent exemptions and 12% nationally) (Table 3).
- 12,328 dwellings were classified as empty. However, 5,815 of these dwellings were classified as “empty and have been for more than six months” (ie ‘long term empty’). Long term empty ranged from 1,108 in Thanet to 229 in Dartford (Table 1 row 15 (all empty) & row 16 (long term)).
- 201,450 (31%) dwellings were subject to the single adult household discount of 25%. Thanet district had the largest number of households in this category (24,788) representing 38% of all Thanet households (Tables 1 & 5).
- 4,999 dwellings will be used in the calculation of the New Homes Bonus. This ranges from 899 dwellings in Thanet to 188 dwellings in Dartford (Table 1 row 18).
- There were 196 unoccupied dwellings taken into possession by a mortgage lender. The majority (149) were in Swale district (Table 3 class L).
- The Family Annexe discount covers any annexe self-contained within a dwelling where the resident is a family member of the residents; the main dwelling receives a 50% discount on their council tax bill. The DCLG provide local authorities a grant for funding this discount. There are 260 dwellings in the 12 Local Authorities in the KCC area ranging from 79 in Ashford to 2 in both Dartford and Gravesham. There were 6 dwellings in Medway UA.

Table 1**Kent: Dwellings shown on the Valuation List for the authority on Monday 12 September 2016**

Source: DCLG Valuation Office Agency

Row	Ashford	Canterbury	Dartford	Dover	Gravesham	Maidstone	Sevenoaks	Shepway	Swale	Thanet	T & Malling	T Wells	Kent (KCC)	Medway	England
1	52,973	66,464	43,504	51,802	42,696	68,519	49,642	50,316	61,984	66,754	52,574	48,559	655,787	113,802	23,862,835
2	579	4,610	355	783	335	999	498	1,060	719	1,007	481	538	11,964	2,064	541,559
3	18	18	4	11	0	1	1	31	37	13	0	7	141	1	1,457
4	52,376	61,836	43,145	51,008	42,361	67,519	49,143	49,225	61,228	65,734	52,093	48,014	643,682	111,737	23,319,819
5	301	334	249	332	239	278	250	366	210	441	247	204	3,451	808	119,997
6	301	334	249	332	239	278	250	366	210	441	247	204	3,451	808	119,997
7	52,376	61,836	43,145	51,008	42,361	67,519	49,143	49,225	61,228	65,734	52,093	48,014	643,682	111,737	23,319,819
8	14,573	19,823	13,023	17,554	12,891	20,219	13,870	17,218	17,695	24,788	14,683	15,113	201,450	34,127	7,657,368
9	497	1,156	308	539	348	504	346	496	696	692	402	355	6,339	885	208,749
10	82	112	36	132	46	86	40	148	62	124	49	40	957	201	34,458
11	556	1,150	136	1,122	77	167	283	1,163	1,658	1,414	212	311	8,249	333	246,540
12	452	1,021	332	1,088	422	456	427	1,250	543	1,484	513	531	8,519	1,077	290,005
13	249	174	380	165	118	136	467	0	205	303	300	155	2,652	912	93,398
14	54	114	40	0	54	106	71	190	97	244	102	85	1,157	274	59,443
15	755	1,309	752	1,253	594	698	965	1,440	845	2,031	915	771	12,328	2,263	442,846
16	305	733	229	750	244	359	379	547	350	1,108	381	430	5,815	869	215,490
16a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
16b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,373
17	65	134	41	126	40	53	0	0	59	209	35	54	816	52	13,590
18	240	599	188	624	204	306	379	547	291	899	346	376	4,999	817	200,496
19	36,912	40,450	29,357	32,611	28,895	46,464	34,346	31,044	42,467	39,570	36,556	32,265	430,937	75,005	15,244,662
20	15,464	21,386	13,788	18,397	13,466	21,055	14,797	18,181	18,761	26,164	15,537	15,749	212,745	36,732	8,075,157

Rows of interest:

Row 1: Number of dwellings on the valuation list.

Row 2: Number of exempt dwellings on the valuation list.

Row 4: Number of chargeable dwellings on the valuation list.

Row 8: Number of single adult households charge (ie 25% discount).

Row 11: Number of properties classed as second homes.

Row 16: Number of long term empty properties.

Row 18: Number of dwellings in the calculation of the 'New Homes Bonus'.

Row 19: Number of properties with a liability to pay 100% council tax.

Notes:*A full reference list of row numbers and their descriptions is shown in Table 2**Under the New Homes Bonus scheme, the Government matches the Council Tax raised on each new home built for a period of 6 years.*

Figure 1a (to accompany Table 1)

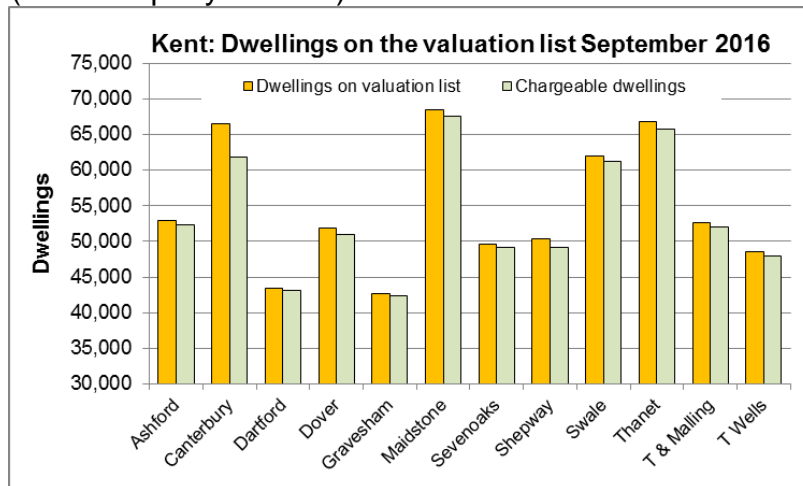


Figure 1b (to accompany Table 1)

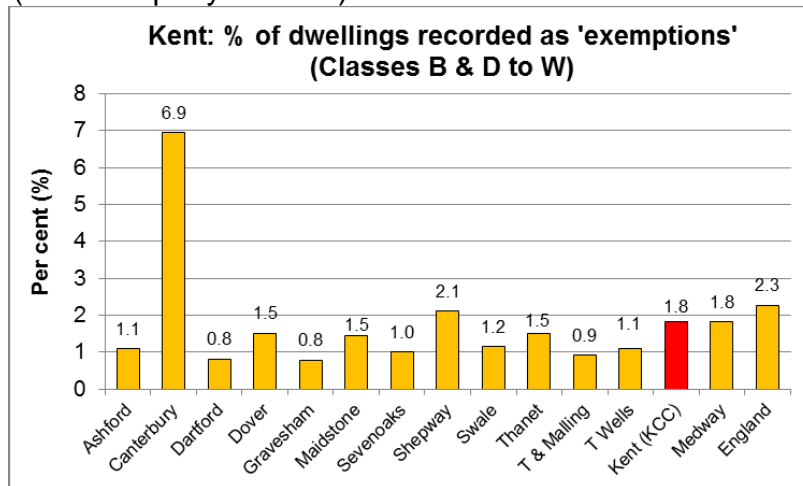


Figure 1c (to accompany Table 1)

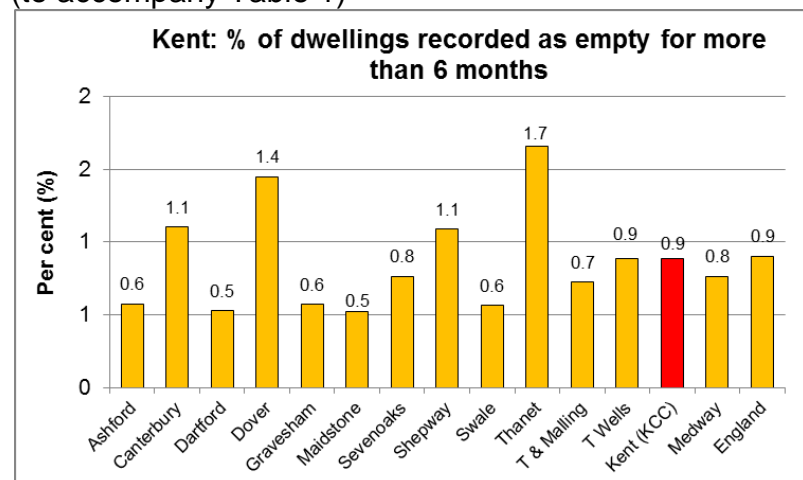


Table 2 Dwellings shown on the Valuation List for the authority 2016

Source: DCLG Valuation Office Agency

Description list to accompany Table 1

1. Total number of dwellings on the Valuation List
2. Number of dwellings on valuation list exempt on 3 October 2016 (Class B & D to W exemptions)
3. Number of demolished dwellings and dwellings outside area of authority on 3 October 2016
4. Number of chargeable dwellings on 3 October 2016 (treating demolished dwellings etc as exempt) (lines 1-2-3)
5. Number of chargeable dwellings in line 4 subject to disabled reduction on 3 October 2016
6. Number of dwellings effectively subject to council tax for this band by virtue of disabled relief (line 5 after reduction)
7. Number of chargeable dwellings adjusted in accordance with lines 5 and 6 (lines 4-5+6 or in the case of column 1, line 6)
8. Number of dwellings in line 7 entitled to a single adult household 25% discount on 3 October 2016
9. Number of dwellings in line 7 entitled to a 25% discount on 3 October 2016 due to all but one resident being disregarded for council tax purposes
10. Number of dwellings in line 7 entitled to a 50% discount on 3 October 2016 due to all residents being disregarded for council tax purposes
11. Number of dwellings in line 7 classed as second homes on 3 October 2016 (b/fwd from Flex Empty tab)
12. Number of dwellings in line 7 classed as empty and receiving a zero% discount on 3 October 2016 (b/fwd from Flex Empty tab)
13. Number of dwellings in line 7 classed as empty and receiving a discount on 3 October 2016 and not shown in line 12 (b/fwd from Flex Empty tab)
14. Number of dwellings in line 7 classed as empty and being charged the Empty Homes Premium on 3 October 2016 (b/fwd from Flex Empty tab)
15. Total number of dwellings in line 7 classed as empty on 3 October 2016 (lines 12, 13 & 14).
16. Number of dwellings that are classed as empty on 3 October 2016 and have been for more than 6 months.
NB These properties should have already been included in line 15 above.
- 16a. The number of dwellings included in line 16 above which are empty on 3 October 2016 because of the flooding that occurred between 1 December 2013 and 31 March 2014 and are only empty because of the flooding.
- 16b. The number of dwellings included in line 16 above which are empty on 3 October 2016 because of the flooding that occurred between 1 December 2015 and 31 March 2016 and are only empty because of the flooding.
17. Number of dwellings that are classed as empty on 3 October 2016 and have been for more than 6 months and fall to be treated under empty homes discount class D (formerly Class A exemptions). NB These properties should have already been included in line 15 above. Do NOT include any dwellings included in line 16A above.
- 18 Line 16 - line 16a - line 17. This is the equivalent of line 18 on the CTB(October 2014) and will be used in the calculation of the New Homes Bonus.
19. Number of dwellings in line 7 where there is liability to pay 100% council tax before Family Annexe discount
20. Number of dwellings in line 7 that are assumed to be subject to a discount or a premium before Family Annexe discount

Table 3

Kent: Council Tax Dwelling Exemption classes by type on the valuation list on 12th September 2016.

Source: DCLG and Valuation Office Agency

Exemption class (B and D to W)	Asford	Canterbury	Dartford	Dover	Gravesham	Maidstone	Sevensoaks	Shepway	Svale	Thanet	Tonbridge & Malling	Tunbridge Wells	Kent	% of Kent total	Medway	England	% of England total
B Unoccupied dwellings owned by a charity (up to six months).	2	2	3	11	4	28	5	1	53	50	0	29	188	1.57	6	22,400	4.14
D Unoccupied dwelling by people who are detained e.g. in prison.	0	6	3	3	2	2	3	6	11	4	3	3	46	0.38	15	1,940	0.36
E Unoccupied dwelling previously the sole or main residence of a person who has moved into a hospital or care home.	66	103	42	82	37	68	69	90	72	131	57	65	882	7.37	101	31,748	5.86
F Unoccupied Dwellings left empty by deceased persons.	139	241	114	188	109	226	173	223	195	278	141	171	2,198	18.37	341	75,982	14.03
G Unoccupied dwelling where the occupation is prohibited by law.	2	8	2	12	17	4	7	5	6	7	0	3	73	0.61	6	5,967	1.10
H Unoccupied clergy dwellings	1	3	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	4	3	18	0.15	5	990	0.18
I Unoccupied dwelling previously the sole or main residence of the owner or tenant and has moved to receive personal care.	3	7	2	7	3	4	8	2	4	10	5	1	56	0.47	9	2,804	0.52
J Unoccupied dwelling in which was previously the sole or main residence of the owner or tenant and has moved to provide	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	6	1	0	12	0.10	6	761	0.14
K Unoccupied dwelling where the owner is a student who last lived in the dwelling as their main home.	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0.06	1	187	0.03
L Unoccupied dwelling which has been taken into possession by a mortgage lender.	2	3	2	7	4	7	1	3	149	14	4	0	196	1.64	10	3,098	0.57
M A hall of residence provided predominantly for the accommodation of students.	0	727	3	5	3	5	5	3	0	41	8	3	803	6.71	321	60,847	11.24
N A dwelling which is occupied only by students, the foreign spouses of students, or school and college leavers.	85	3,204	62	71	60	90	21	69	50	216	41	27	3,996	33.40	399	182,025	33.61
O Armed forces accommodation, (included as exempt dwgs rather than chargeable dwellings, allowed for in line 20 of the CTB form).	78	88	0	203	0	242	11	397	0	27	0	0	1,046	8.74	441	45,418	8.39
P A dwelling where at least one person who would otherwise be liable has a relevant association with a Visiting Force.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.02	0	9,633	1.78
Q Unoccupied dwelling where the person who would otherwise be liable is a trustee in bankruptcy.	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0.04	0	692	0.13
R Empty caravan pitches and boat moorings.	16	13	14	1	8	52	13	3	26	1	9	7	163	1.36	48	5,094	0.94
S A dwelling occupied only by a person, or persons, aged under 18.	8	19	9	27	8	13	3	17	26	28	1	12	171	1.43	27	4,822	0.89
T A dwelling forming part of a single property which includes another dwelling and may not be let separately.	38	7	6	16	7	42	19	29	10	9	63	65	311	2.60	17	7,350	1.36
U A dwelling occupied only by a person(s), who are severely mentally impaired.	59	155	84	115	59	140	114	175	104	164	103	120	1,392	11.63	272	67,482	12.46
V A dwelling in which at least one person who would otherwise be liable is a diplomat.	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	8	0.07	3	3,831	0.71
W A dwelling part of a single property including at least one other dwelling which is the sole or main residence of a dependent relative of a	76	22	5	33	6	74	45	32	12	20	39	27	391	3.27	36	8,488	1.57
Total September 2016	579	4,610	355	783	335	999	498	1,060	719	1,007	481	538	11,964	100.00	2,064	541,559	100.00
% of total dwellings on valuation list	1.09	6.94	0.82	1.51	0.78	1.46	1.00	2.11	1.16	1.51	0.91	1.11	1.82		1.81	8.27	

Table 4

A full description of 'exemption class' categories which relate to Table 3.

Exemption Class

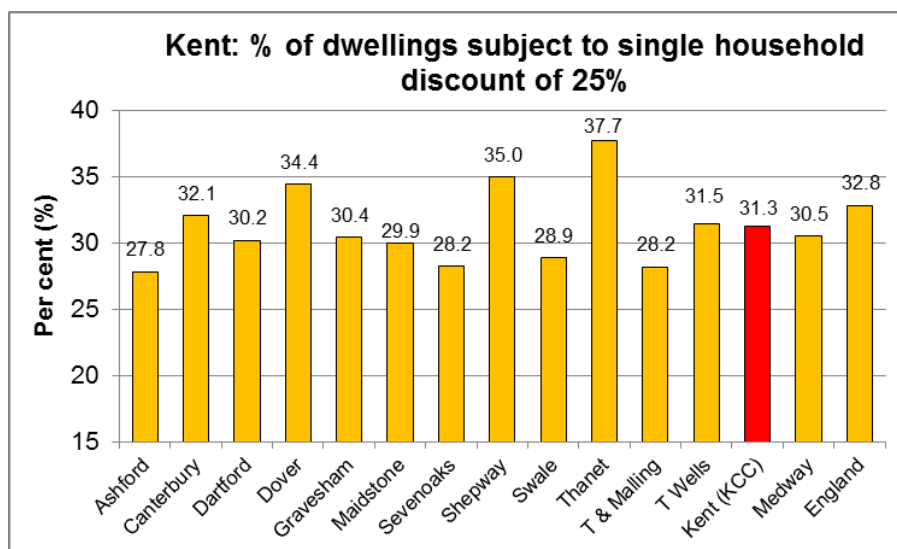
- B Unoccupied dwellings owned by a charity (up to six months).
- D A dwelling left unoccupied by people who are detained e.g. in prison.
- E An unoccupied dwelling which was previously the sole or main residence of a person who has moved into a hospital or care home.
- F Dwellings left empty by deceased persons.
- G An unoccupied dwelling where the occupation is prohibited by law.
- H Unoccupied clergy dwellings
- I An unoccupied dwelling which was previously the sole or main residence of a person who is the owner or tenant and has moved to receive personal care.
- J An unoccupied dwelling which was previously the sole or main residence of a person who is the owner or tenant and has moved to provide personal care to another person.
- K An unoccupied dwelling where the owner is a student who last lived in the dwelling as their main home.
- L An unoccupied dwelling which has been taken into possession by a mortgage lender.
- M A hall of residence provided predominantly for the accommodation of students.
- N A dwelling which is occupied only by students, the foreign spouses of students, or school and college leavers.
- O Armed forces' accommodation. (Included as exempt dwellings rather than chargeable dwellings because contributions in lieu will be paid in respect of them, allowed for in line 20 of the CTB form).
- P A dwelling where at least one person who would otherwise be liable has a relevant association with a Visiting Force.
- Q An unoccupied dwelling where the person who would otherwise be liable is a trustee in bankruptcy.
- R Empty caravan pitches and boat moorings.
- S A dwelling occupied only by a person, or persons, aged under 18.
- T A dwelling which forms part of a single property which includes another dwelling and may not be let separately from that dwelling, without a breach of planning control.
- U A dwelling occupied only by a person, or persons, who is or are severely mentally impaired who would otherwise be liable to pay the council tax or only by a one or more severely mentally impaired persons and one or more students, students' foreign spouses and school and college leavers.
- V A dwelling in which at least one person who would otherwise be liable is a diplomat.
- W A dwelling which forms part of a single property including at least one other dwelling and which is the sole or main residence of a dependent relative of a person who is resident in the other dwelling.

Table 5

**Kent: Number of dwellings entitled to a single adult household 25% discount.
(on 3 October 2016)**

Source: - DCLG Valuation Office Agency CTB (September 2016)

	Band A entitled to disabled relief reduction	Band A entitled to disabled relief reduction									Total (inc disabled relief)
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		
Ashford	3	2,011	4,547	3,614	2,031	1,219	768	361	19	14,573	
Canterbury	6	3,687	5,058	5,828	3,077	1,302	594	265	6	19,823	
Dartford	1	981	3,275	4,495	2,843	972	366	88	2	13,023	
Dover	5	4,099	6,163	4,066	1,780	868	349	220	4	17,554	
Gravesham	1	2,211	2,774	4,313	2,302	861	299	126	4	12,891	
Maidstone	1	2,364	3,948	6,084	4,722	1,809	783	479	29	20,219	
Sevenoaks	2	995	1,884	3,942	3,235	1,673	1,101	951	87	13,870	
Shepway	5	4,166	5,112	4,350	1,983	945	406	245	6	17,218	
Swale	0	4,296	5,719	4,273	2,187	781	292	137	10	17,695	
Thanet	9	9,385	7,124	5,305	1,847	779	254	82	3	24,788	
Tonbridge & Malling	1	1,083	2,100	5,024	3,386	1,825	751	499	14	14,683	
Tunbridge Wells	3	2,151	2,631	4,665	2,717	1,482	811	617	36	15,113	
Kent (KCC)	37	37,429	50,335	55,959	32,110	14,516	6,774	4,070	220	201,450	
<i>% of Kent total</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>18.58</i>	<i>24.99</i>	<i>27.78</i>	<i>15.94</i>	<i>7.21</i>	<i>3.36</i>	<i>2.02</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>100.00</i>	
Medway UA	10	6,474	13,234	8,499	3,860	1,465	453	130	2	34,127	
England	3,676	2,738,504	1,733,796	1,553,698	875,868	436,421	192,813	110,248	12,344	7,657,368	
<i>% of England total</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>35.76</i>	<i>22.64</i>	<i>20.29</i>	<i>11.44</i>	<i>5.70</i>	<i>2.52</i>	<i>1.44</i>	<i>0.16</i>	<i>100.00</i>	



The Disabled Relief Band Reduction scheme

You may be eligible for a reduction on your bill if you or someone in your home is '*substantially and permanently disabled*' and one of the following applies:

- If you live in a larger property than you would need if you or another occupant were not disabled.
- Have an extra bathroom, kitchen or other room that you need for the disabled person to meet their needs.
- Have extra space inside the property to use a wheelchair indoors.
- The property must be the main home of at least 1 disabled person. *(This can be an adult or child, it doesn't have to be the person responsible for paying the Council Tax).*

If any of these apply, the bill for your dwelling is reduced to the next lowest band. If you are already in a Band A property, you will have your bill reduced by one sixth. Disability reductions are available in all types of dwellings, including care homes and hostels.

Contact the local authority where you live to apply for a disability reduction. If you should have been given a disability reduction in the past, but were not, it could be backdated. Backdating may be limited to six years.

Further information:

<https://www.gov.uk/council-tax/discounts-for-disabled-people>

Background notes on Council Tax data

Council tax was introduced in April 1993 as a successor to the Community Charge (Introduced in England and Wales in 1990). It is based on property value as at April 1991. All households are responsible for paying Council Tax.

It is the main source of locally raised income for many local authorities to meet the difference between the amount they need to spend to provide services and the amount they receive from other sources, such as government grants. It replaced the community charge on 1 April 1993 and is calculated based on the council tax band assigned to the dwelling.

In April 2013, Council Tax Benefit (CTB) was abolished and replaced by Council Tax Reduction, sometimes called Council Tax Support (CTS). In England local authorities had to devise their own local CTS schemes.

Households on a low income or claiming benefits can apply to their local authority (the 'billing authority') for a reduction on their Council Tax bill. The local authority where you live will discuss your circumstances and apply discounts if you qualify. Council Tax Reduction has replaced Council Tax Benefit, which stopped on 1 April 2013.

You can [apply for Council Tax Reduction](#) whether you own your home, rent, are unemployed or working.

Council tax bands

The Valuation Office Agency (VOA) assesses the properties in each district area and assigns each dwelling to one of eight valuation bands A to H. Council tax bands are based on the value of the dwelling as at 1 April 1991. Any dwelling built after this date is given a notional 1991 value for council tax purposes. The tax is set on the basis of the number of Band D equivalent properties. Tax levels for dwellings in other bands are set relative to the Band D baseline.

Property is placed in one of eight bands, A to H, with band 'D' regarded as the average value. The bands for England are:

Band A	up to £40,000
Band B	£40,001 to £52,000
Band C	£52,001 to £68,000
Band D	£68,001 to £88,000
Band E	£88,001 to £120,000
Band F	£120,001 to £160,000
Band G	£160,001 to £320,000
Band H	£320,001 and above

The council tax band of a property is not related to its current market value. This is because, by law, council tax valuations are based on the price a property would have fetched if it had been sold on 1 April 1991. For Wales the valuation date is 1 April 2003.

Home improvements carried out after council tax was introduced in April 1993, which lead to an increase in the value of a property would not necessarily lead to an increase in a council tax banding until the property is sold. The purpose of this is, and has always been, to ensure that householders are not penalised for making improvements to their homes.

The proportion of properties in each Council Tax band will reflect both the characteristics of the local housing stock, and the relative value of property in that area (based on 1991 valuations). Council Tax data also provides a useful indicator into the annual stock numbers of dwellings within a Local Authority.

Council tax requirement - This is an amount calculated, in advance of each year, by each billing authority and by each major precepting authority. It is the amount of revenue to be met from council tax, and is equivalent to an authority's Band D council tax multiplied by its council tax base.

Council Tax – Tax base

The tax base is the number of Band D equivalent dwellings in a local authority. To calculate the tax base for an area, the total number of dwellings in each council tax band is reduced (see list below) to take account of discounts and exemptions. The resulting figure for each band is then multiplied by its proportion relative to Band D (Band A 6/9 to Band H 18/9). The total across all eight bands is then calculated. The tax base figure that is used by a local authority when it sets its council tax uses an adjustment for the collection rate. The average for each band is calculated by using the proportions relative to Band D.

Ratio to Band D:	Band A	6/9
	Band B	7/9
	Band C	8/9
	Band D	1
	Band E	11/9
	Band F	13/9
	Band G	15/9
	Band H	2

The Local Government Finance Act 2012

The Local Government Finance Act 2012 Section 10 has added a new section 13A to the *Local Government and Finance Act 1992*. So that, in respect of dwellings in England, a person's liability to pay Council Tax will be reduced in accordance with the billing authority's Council Tax Reduction Scheme. Liability may be reduced "to such an extent as the billing authority thinks fit." Billing authorities can apply a reduction in particular cases or by determining a class of case. Liability for Council Tax can be reduced to nil. Billing authorities are the default lead authorities for Council Tax support schemes although they are able, under their existing powers, to collaborate with other billing authorities to develop joint schemes, or develop schemes on behalf of one or more other authorities, or allow an upper-tier authority to develop a scheme on behalf of one or more billing authorities. They were required to have a Council Tax Reduction Scheme in place by 31 January 2013 for implementation in the 2013-14 financial year.

Council Tax Support (also known as Council Tax Reduction)

In April 2013, Council Tax Benefit (CTB) was replaced with Council Tax Support (CTS). CTB was not a benefit as such, but gave low income households a discount on the amount of Council Tax they had to pay, often to nothing. The change marked a historic move from a nationally devised system to one of 326 different local schemes in England. Alongside this restructuring, the money provided by central government to fund CTS was cut by 10%. Each local authority is now responsible for devising its own scheme within the reduced budget. They are also responsible for any shortfall or surplus in the CTS budget. The change from CTB to CTS is designed to: increase local authorities' financial autonomy; give local authorities a greater financial stake in the economic future of their area.

Apart from one major requirement; that pensioners receive the same amount as they did in 2011/12, councils have near full autonomy to create and amend the new local schemes. They have been advised to devise schemes that encourage work and protect the vulnerable.

Each year the local authority decides how CTS should work in their area. The majority of local councils now require everyone to pay at least some council tax regardless of income.

CTS is a means tested benefit to help households pay council tax. The discount received depends on things like:

- Income
- Savings and investments
- The amount of your Council Tax
- Other people who live with you

Please contact the local authority where you live for full details.

Use of the data

This bulletin is one of a series on different topics. The data are used for a variety of purposes; generally as evidence and intelligence to monitor and support the Kent County Council (KCC) business performance. The information is also used to support KCC projects, policies and initiatives such as in the formulation of policy, monitoring resources, answering questions, queries and benchmarking against other authorities.

The various bulletins are used by and distributed to Kent Local Authority planning policy teams, KCC household population forecasting, KCC district profiles dashboard, KCC Education department, KCC Locate in Kent, the Kent Housing Group (KHG) and the Kent Developers Group (KDG).