

Appendix A

Draft Council Tax Scheme Consultation Results

Introduction

The consultation included two separate exercises; the consultation and a survey.

The consultation was widely publicised to the public, various stakeholders, partners, landlords and voluntary organisations. We also wrote directly to all existing 18,000 claimants inviting them to have their say.

The consultation was open to all for a 12 week period between August 2012 and November 2012.

Targeted face to face discussions were held with specific vulnerable groups and claimants such as the unemployed, single parents, disadvantaged families and carers.

We also carried out a telephone survey with 500 members of the public who were broadly representative of our population.

Responses

1,689 consultation response forms were received by the closing date. We also received a number of letters and emails from stakeholders and partners.

The profile of the consultation respondents is provided in Appendix A. There was a good mix of different types of people who responded however, the age profile showed that there was a under-representation of people aged between 30 and 49 years of age and a over representation of people aged 70 and over. This is to be expected considering that we wrote to all existing claimants, approximately half are pensioners.

The survey however, was carried out with a representative sample of adults to ensure we have a more balanced response to compare the consultation responses to.

All of the above has been summarised in this report along with the feedback from the face to face discussions.

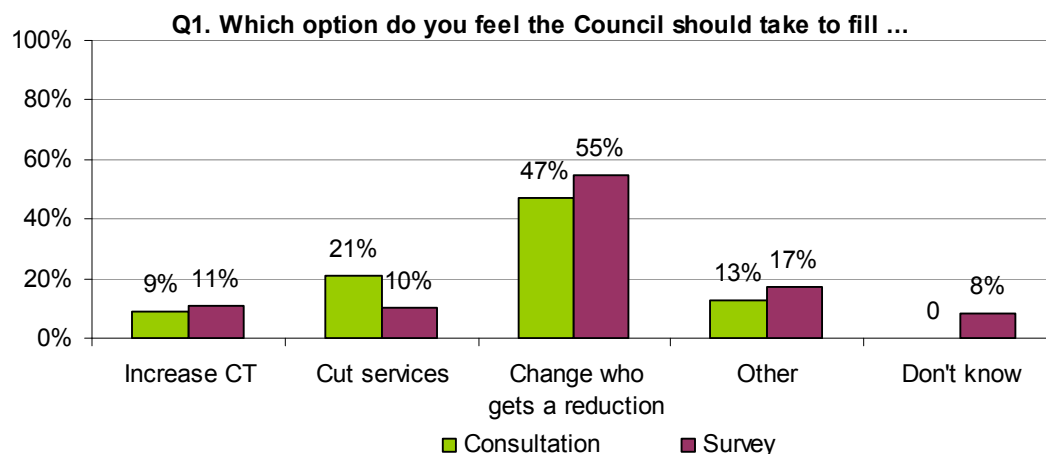
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Results

The tables and charts below show the overall response from both the consultation and the representative telephone interviews.

Q1. Which option do you feel the Council should take to fill ...

	Consultation	Survey
Increase Council Tax	9%	11%
Cut services	21%	10%
Change who gets a reduction	47%	55%
Other	13%	17%
Don't know	0	8%
No answer	10%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%



From the survey, the majority (55%) supported the council's proposed approach to fill the funding gap, however just under half of the consultation responses (47%) supported this approach although it was the most favoured approach from the consultation.

The Combined Fire Authority suggested using a combination of all three measures to fill the funding gap, they said "The CFA are keen to reduce any detrimental effect financial impact upon itself arising from any reduction in the number of band equivalents across its constituent authority areas." Using a combination of options was also suggested by some consultation respondents too. Finding efficiencies in the running of the council, reducing waste and reducing salaries were also suggestions. Some examples of these comments are provided below.

"Cut down on the upper management levels to make up the funding."

"Increase council tax on properties in the highest bands only."

"Make changes to increase Council Tax to all and only cut benefit slightly."

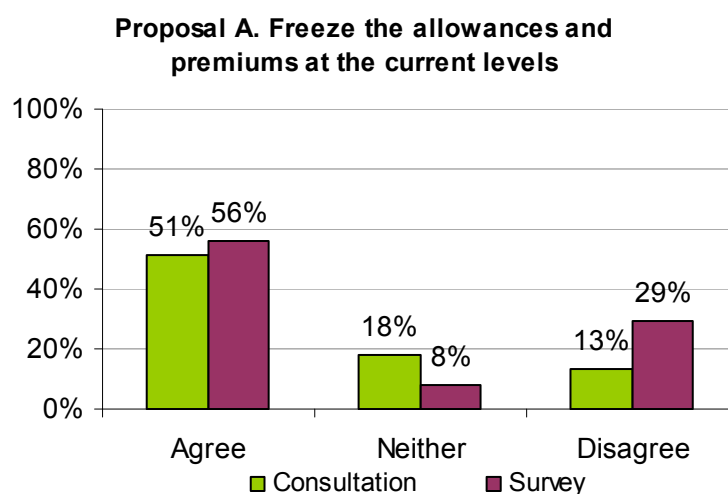
"Cut money for councillors and top wage earners."

"Cut unnecessary expenditure in house at the council."

Q2. How far do you agree or disagree with each of the following changes.....

Proposal A. Freeze the allowances and premiums at the current level

	Consultation	Survey
Strongly agree	15%	18%
Agree	36%	38%
Neither	18%	8%
Disagree	9%	16%
Strongly disagree	4%	13%
Don't know	9%	6%
No answer	8%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%



Half of the survey respondents (56%) and the consultation respondents (51%) supported the proposal to freeze allowances and premiums at the current levels. There was less support for this proposal from people under 30 years of age (40% agree).

From the comments it was clear that people who opposed this proposal did so because they felt this would create greater hardship in years to come and that the allowances and premiums should reflect inflation. Some typical quotes are provided below.

"Allowances and premiums should rise with inflation."

"Because a minimum amount to live on each week is essential to those on low incomes. To freeze it would mean they had a lesser amount each year, which can only cause problems."

"I'm concerned that if allowances and premiums are frozen indefinitely, as benefit levels rise over the years vulnerable groups (such as lone parents) who are supposedly protected from these changes are going to have to make an ever increasing contribution to payment of their Council Tax. This could cause real

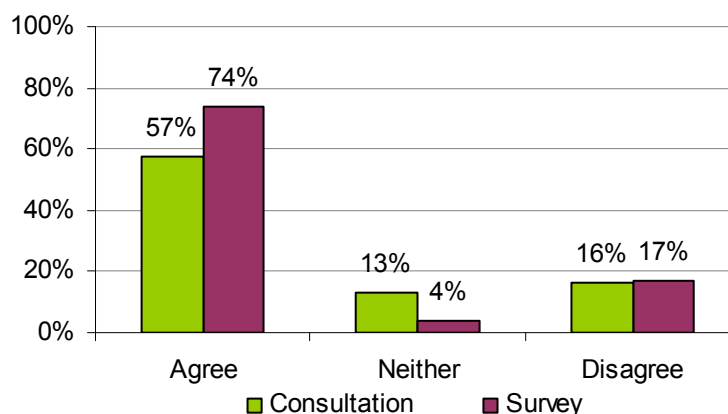
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hardship in years to come..... I think that a (say) five yearly review/increase of the allowances and premiums would be a fairer way forward."

Proposal B. All working age claimants (except vulnerable groups) will pay a minimum of 25% of their Council Tax

	Consultation	Survey
Strongly agree	14%	38%
Agree	43%	36%
Neither	13%	4%
Disagree	8%	11%
Strongly disagree	9%	6%
Don't know	6%	4%
No answer	7%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%

Proposal B. All working age claimants pay minimum of 25% of their Council Tax



Almost three-quarters (74%) of the survey respondents agreed with the proposal that all working age people (except vulnerable protected groups) should pay a minimum contribution of 25%. This proposal was also supported by the majority of the consultation respondents too but to a lesser degree (57%). This proposal was particularly supported by those in permanent full time work (63%) and those aged 70 and over (68%).

Respondents who opposed this proposal were concerned about how, particularly people on low income/ unemployed were going to afford to pay. The Citizen Advice Bureau stated "they don't think those on JSA, IB and other passported benefits could be classed as *those who can pay should pay* as they cannot pay due to low income".

"People on low pay or any sort of benefits cannot afford to pay any more."

"I'd like to know how I'd pay Council Tax from £35.00 per week JSA with myself, newly graduated unemployed daughter to support (she refuses to suffer the indignity of signing on) - and her 2 cats; having also just kitted out my son

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for university, leaving his strays to feed too. I paid full Council Tax 'til April when I finally ran out of savings and pension age increase forced me to sign on - give me a break please."

Others said that expecting those on low incomes to pay would only serve increase the poverty gap and this proposal is not in line with the council's agenda to tackle poverty, particularly child poverty.

"Proposal B will impact significantly people on low incomes, including those working on low wage, resulting in serious deprivation."

A few people suggested a lower minimum contribution.

"25% of Council Tax is far too high, people won't be able to pay and will result in lost revenue. With so many people unemployed they are at a real disadvantage. 5% would be much fairer and much more affordable."

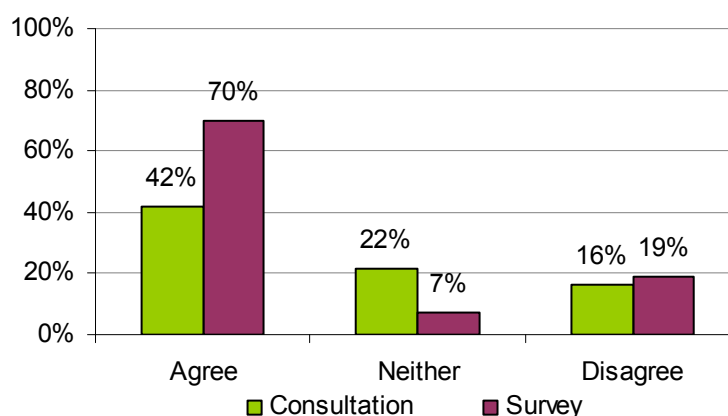
Some also questioned the cost to the council for administering a new scheme or debt recovery from people who have not paid.

There were many comments throughout the consultation that Council Tax benefits should be based on individual circumstances or be means tested not a blanket rule for specific groups.

"Disagree with working age claimants having to pay 25% of Council Tax. Should be calculated on individual basis and what claimant can afford. Could give more debt to claimant. May not be able to work and find employment that covers bills and childcare costs if having to pay a lot of Council Tax."

Proposal C. Abolish the second adult rebate

	Consultation	Survey
Strongly agree	14%	39%
Agree	28%	31%
Neither	22%	7%
Disagree	9%	13%
Strongly disagree	7%	6%
Don't know	11%	4%
No answer	9%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%

Proposal C. Abolish the second adult rebate

Although the majority of the survey respondents (70%) supported this proposal there was significantly less support from the consultation respondents where less than half supported it (42%). Those respondents who are currently in receipt of second adult rebate were less supportive of this proposal (16% agree). Also those currently living with a partner (31%), living with a non-dependant adult (31%) or living with a dependant adult (34%) were also less supportive. However, those respondents with a household income of over £30,000 were more supportive (56% agree).

Those who opposed the abolition of second adult rebate were concerned that this would penalise families who had adult children living with them who could not find work or adult children who were ill or disabled and were unable to contribute to the household bills.

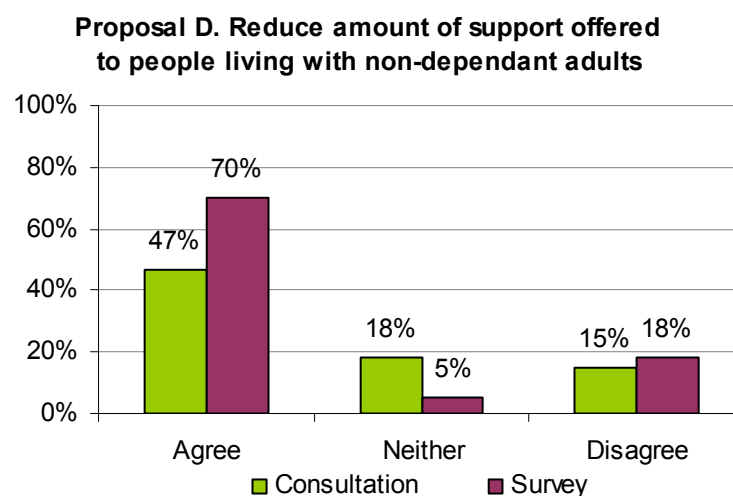
"Proposal C will affect families with adult children who cannot find work."

"My mentally ill son lived with me. I currently support him as much as I can. However a further increase in the cost of looking after him would result in me having to ask him to leave. The council could then house him and pay his Council Tax and other bills for him."

"The second adult may be an invalid on long term sick."

Proposal D. Reduce the amount of support offered to people living with non-dependant adults

	Consultation	Survey
Strongly agree	13%	27%
Agree	34%	43%
Neither	18%	5%
Disagree	9%	12%
Strongly disagree	6%	6%
Don't know	9%	6%
No answer	11%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%



Similar to the second adult rebate proposal, although the majority of the survey respondents (70%) supported this proposal there was significantly less support from the consultation responses where just under half supported it (47%). Those respondents whose household income is between £20,000 and £30,000 were more supportive (62% agree) as were those with an income of £30,000 or more (69%). Those currently living with non-dependant adults were understandably less supportive (34%).

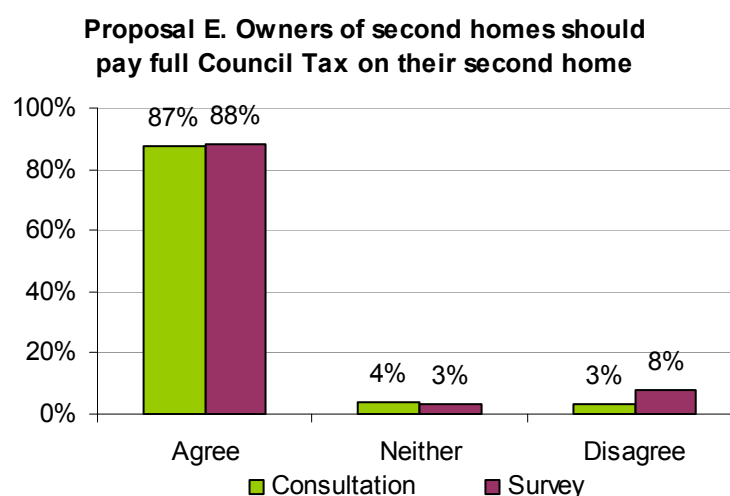
Respondents who opposed reducing the amount of support offered to people living with non-dependant adults cited similar reasons to those who opposed the abolition of the second adult rebate proposal.

"Very difficult to manage when I only work part time and have a son at college full time."

"People who have an older child living with them have higher expenses already without added council charges. In an ideal world they would have a job and help out but in many cases that is not possible."

Proposal E. Owners of second homes should pay full Council Tax on their second home

	Consultation	Survey
Strongly agree	62%	64%
Agree	26%	24%
Neither	4%	3%
Disagree	1%	3%
Strongly disagree	2%	5%
Don't know	2%	2%
No answer	3%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%



There was strong support for the proposal to charge second home owners full Council Tax from both the survey respondents (88%) and the consultation respondents (87%). Those respondents currently in receipt of a discount or exemption were the least supportive of all of the proposed changes to discounts and exemptions, for example, only 35% of these respondents supported this proposal. However, we should note that this is only based on 26 respondents.

There were many comments supporting this proposal because respondents felt the wealthy should pay more and if you can afford two homes you can afford to pay more Council Tax.

"I believe people who can afford a second home and unoccupied homes (if working) should pay full Council Tax."

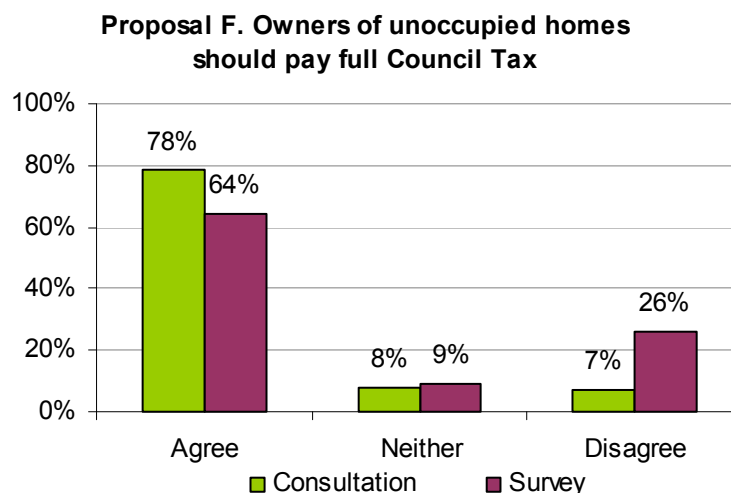
However, respondents who opposed this proposal felt it was not fair to assume that everyone with a second home was wealthy. For example, some were second homes while another property was being repaired. Others said they should only pay Council Tax on one home because they won't be using council services (i.e. bin collection) from both properties.

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"Owners of second homes already pay full Council Tax on their primary residence. They already pay 90% on their second home but will not use all council facilities."

Proposal F. Owners of unoccupied homes should pay full Council Tax

	Consultation	Survey
Strongly agree	51%	35%
Agree	27%	29%
Neither	8%	9%
Disagree	4%	15%
Strongly disagree	3%	11%
Don't know	2%	2%
No answer	4%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%



Although there was majority support for the proposal to make owners of unoccupied homes pay full Council Tax from both the survey and the consultation there was more support from the consultation respondents (78%) than the survey (64%). There was less support for this proposal from respondents with a household income of between £20,000 and £30,000 (62%) and £30,000 or more (66%).

People opposed to this proposal said if the property is vacant then there is no-one there to use the council services so why should they have to pay Council Tax. There was also some recognition that properties are sometimes unoccupied through no fault of the owner and that the owner would be penalised.

"It's not their fault that their property is sitting empty due to the current recession."

"The fact of Council Tax is to provide services into the local population - if someone is not resident (not using bins or local amenities etc) then why should they be charged for services they don't receive?"

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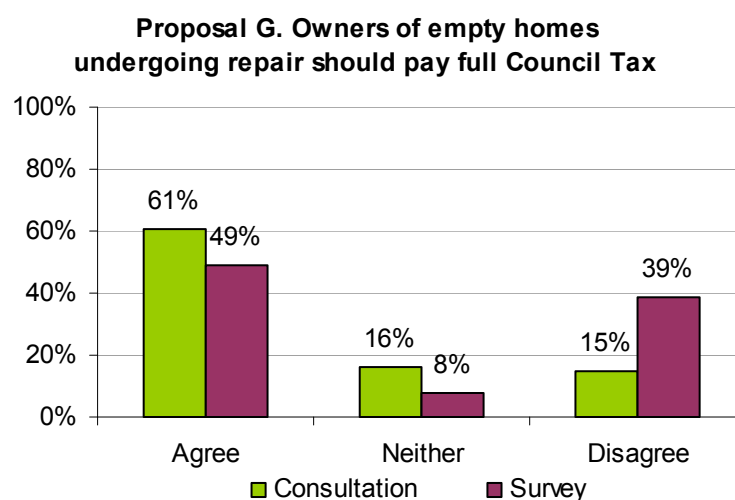
There was some concern that if the six month exemption was removed Landlords will be less willing to complete repairs or redecoration between tenants, which will reduce the quality of local housing and the increased costs to landlords will just be passed on to tenants through increased rents.

"As a landlord of a property it is not always possible to re-let without any gap in tenants. Usually a property will need some refurbishment between tenants. To remove the 6 month exemption completely will make it hard for landlords to maintain their properties to a good standard and could end up with more properties being let in a poor condition.....I understand that the Council needs to increase revenue but a shorter exemption rather than none would be preferable, allowing at least for some works to be carried out between tenants."

On a positive note, some empty homes owners may be financially encouraged to actually sell or rent their but there were also concerns that there may be more disputes over whether a property is empty or not and in the future some empty home owners may try and disguise the fact that they are really empty.

Proposal G. Owners of empty homes undergoing repair should pay full Council Tax

	Consultation	Survey
Strongly agree	33%	21%
Agree	27%	28%
Neither	16%	8%
Disagree	11%	24%
Strongly disagree	4%	15%
Don't know	4%	4%
No answer	4%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%



Just under half (49%) of the survey respondents supported this proposal but there was majority support from the consultation respondents (61%).

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Many of the comments opposed to this proposal were similar to those raised about removing the six month exemption to unoccupied properties. They were also worried that this would deter people from repairing unfit properties. Some felt this would not be fair where someone has inherited a property that they need to repair for sale. Some examples of these comments are provided below.

"This will discourage people from improving empty homes."

"Give 6 months grace for repairs."

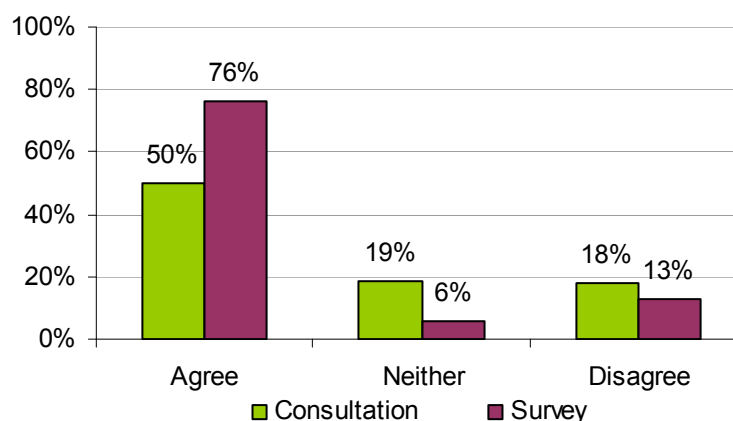
"Empty home being repaired not rentable so non profitable. Reduced amount of tax payable??"

"Owners of these homes may have died, it sometimes takes time to sort out the Will etc & sell the property."

Proposal H. Mortgagees of repossessed homes will be required to pay full Council Tax

	Consultation	Survey
Strongly agree	26%	48%
Agree	24%	28%
Neither	19%	6%
Disagree	13%	9%
Strongly disagree	5%	4%
Don't know	7%	5%
No answer	6%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%

Proposal H. Mortgagees of repossessed homes will be required to pay full Council Tax



Three-quarters (76%) of the survey respondents supported this proposal but there was less support from the consultation respondents with half supporting it (50%). There was more support for this proposal from respondents with a household income of £30,000 or more (61%) or those who were aged 30 or under (61%).

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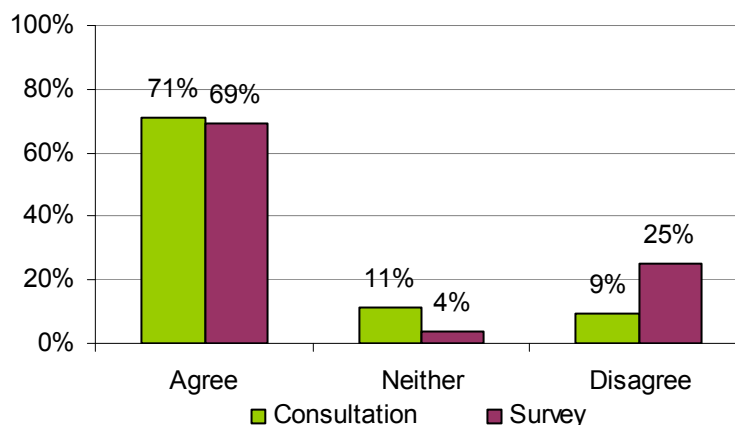
There seemed to be some confusion, some comments suggested people thought we were proposing to ask the person who has had their property repossessed to pay Council Tax, an example is provided below although this is not the proposal. This was the only objection raised against this proposal.

"I don't think its right that people who have lost their homes should have to pay tax on their lost home."

Proposal I. Owners of long term empty homes should be required to pay 150% of their Council Tax.

	Consultation	Survey
Strongly agree	42%	35%
Agree	29%	34%
Neither	11%	4%
Disagree	6%	15%
Strongly disagree	3%	10%
Don't know	5%	2%
No answer	4%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%

Proposal I. Owners of long term empty homes should be required to pay 150%



The majority of the survey respondents (69%) and the consultation respondents (71%) supported the proposal to charge long term empty home owners 150% Council Tax.

Some of the concerns raised about the proposal to remove the six month exemption period for unoccupied properties were also raised in respect of this proposal too. Although some people who opposed this suggestion did recognise that this may help to reduce the number of long term empty homes the objectors did not feel that asking them to pay 150% was reasonable.

"Don't understand the theory of paying 150% Council Tax. If the home is empty, they are not even using the services. Doesn't seem to make sense."

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"Owner should begin to set time limits to repair empty properties before paying full Council Tax."

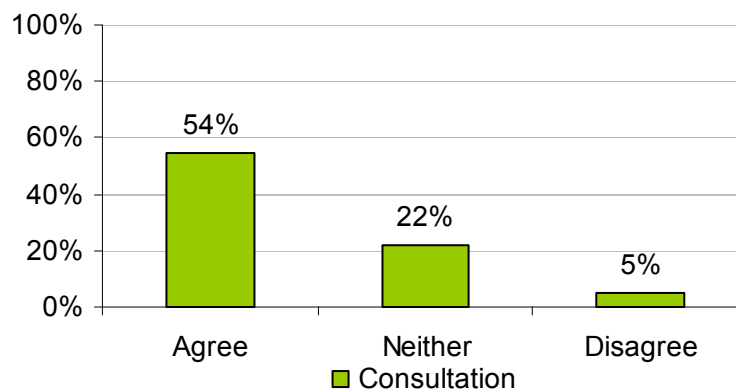
"Having inherited a very run down property a few years ago, the Council Tax was a drain on my resources, when I was trying my best to sell the property. How can you expect owners of long term empty homes to pay 150% Council Tax - surely this is a misprint??!!"

The Combined Fire Authority and the Town and Parish Councils who submitted letters support the reduction in the level of support for long term empty properties to incentivise their reoccupation.

Proposal K. Increase the earnings disregard by an additional £10 to support people who start work or increase their earnings

	Consultation
Strongly agree	18%
Agree	37%
Neither	22%
Disagree	3%
Strongly disagree	2%
Don't know	11%
No answer	7%
TOTAL	100%

Proposal K. Increase the earnings disregard by an additional £10



Just over half of the consultation respondents (54%) supported this proposal. This proposal is very complex to explain so was not included in the representative survey.

There were very few comments made about this proposal. Some people commented that they did not understand it. The feedback from the comments relating to this proposal suggested that some people felt it did not go far enough, we should incentivise work even more.

"Increasing the earnings disregard by £10 is pathetic and will help no one, if you are going to do it, then increase it substantially and give people a real motive to

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get out and earn. This is a huge grey area and a massive banana skin for people with children trying to get back into employment."

Although there was general agreement that we should incentivise work there were some strong messages that there are no jobs for people. A few suggested that Council Tax support should be available for those unemployed for a set period.

Q4. How far do you agree or disagree that each of the following vulnerable groups should be protected from paying the minimum contribution of 25%?

There were many comments about the specific protected groups and comments in general that Council Tax support should be means tested, based on individual circumstances. Respondents were concerned that some protected groups may actually be wealthy or working and not need a reduction in their Council Tax, whereas some families on low income or with no income would not get any support with their Council Tax.

"Any protection should be based on ability to pay rather than membership of a particular group."

"It has to be income based e.. a single mum has a 3 month old baby but earns £35,000.00 per year."

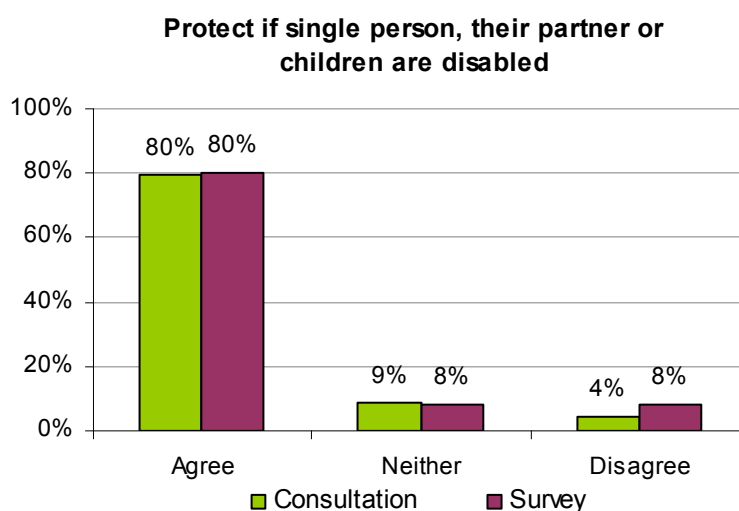
On the other hand, there were some people who felt that everyone should pay and no-one should be protected.

"Everyone has a responsibility to pay something."

"People on pensions and benefits have continued to have increases in their allowances over the last few years whilst working people have seen reduction in incomes and increase in expenses.....simply unfair ...all should be charged the same."

Q4a. A single person, their partner or children are disabled

	Consultation	Survey
Strongly agree	37%	50%
Agree	43%	30%
Neither	9%	8%
Disagree	3%	6%
Strongly disagree	1%	2%
Don't know	3%	4%
No answer	5%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%



There was strong support for this proposal from both the survey (80%) and the consultation (80%). There was less support from respondents with a household income of £30,000 or more (66%).

A few respondents raised some concerns about protecting disabled people. These comments were, in the main, reflecting the general feeling that this should be means tested and that these people are already likely to be receiving some sort of benefit.

"People who have disabled children receive disability allowance which is more than a single person receiving normal benefit."

"A disabled person could be working full time & earning a high salary. it needs to be people in receipt of ESA."

Interestingly, a couple of people were concerned that this protected group did not go far enough and should be extended to include ill family members. The Equality Forum was also concerned about this. For example, not all people with learning disabilities get disability benefits so would not be protected (i.e. those with Autism) and these people find it difficult to get a retain employment. A few people questioned weather mentally ill people would also be expected to pay.

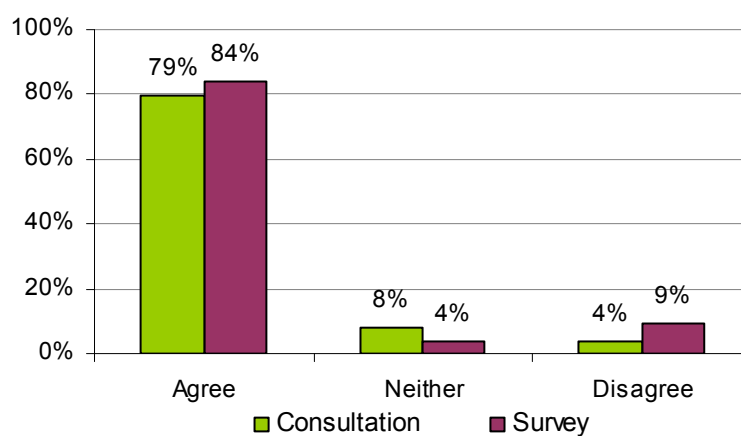
"We have a child with a long term illness and we don't qualify for any help."

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Q4b. Single person with caring responsibilities (for elderly or disabled relatives for example)

	Consultation	Survey
Strongly agree	36%	41%
Agree	43%	43%
Neither	8%	4%
Disagree	3%	8%
Strongly disagree	1%	1%
Don't know	3%	3%
No answer	6%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%

Single person with caring responsibilities



There was strong support for this proposal from both the survey (84%) and the consultation (79%).

From the comments there were a few respondents who were concerned that carers already receive support so they should be able to pay a contribution towards Council Tax.

"Even though these people are carers, if they have even part time jobs then Carers Allowance/ wages cover the Council Tax contribution."

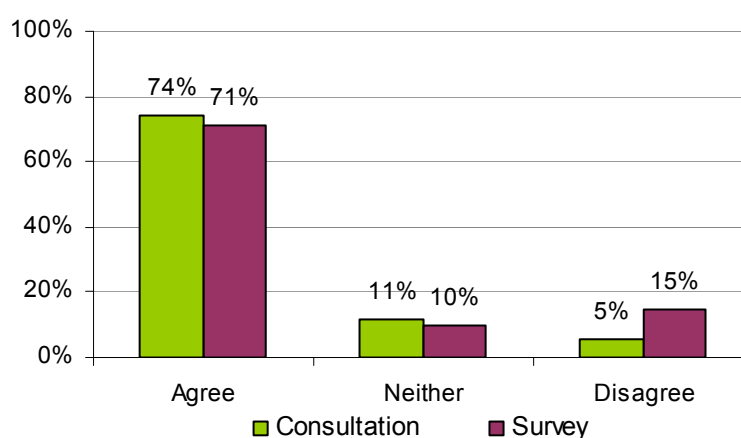
"Someone who has people to care for does not mean that they are unable to work, I had to do both for many years and they will be claiming other benefits."

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Q4c. Couples who both have caring responsibilities (for elderly or disabled relatives for example)

	Consultation	Survey
Strongly agree	32%	29%
Agree	42%	42%
Neither	11%	10%
Disagree	4%	12%
Strongly disagree	2%	3%
Don't know	4%	5%
No answer	5%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%

Couples who both have caring responsibilities



Again there was strong support for this proposal from both the survey (71%) and the consultation (74%). There was less support from respondents with a household income of £30,000 or more (56%).

There was slightly less support for couples with caring responsibilities than single carers, although the majority did still support this proposal.

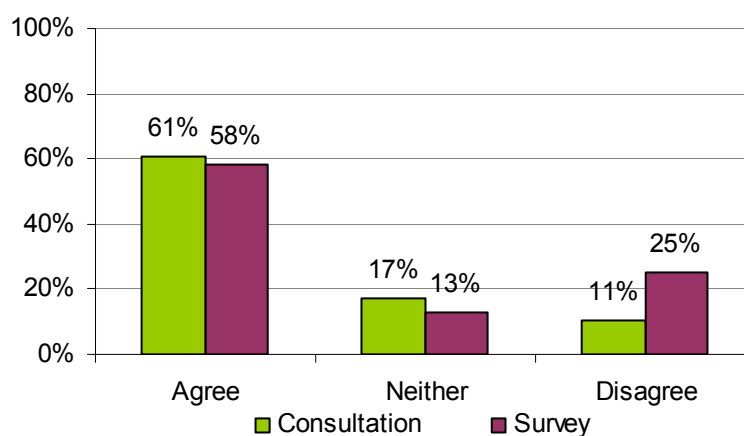
From the comments there was some concern that it was possible for them to continue earning and therefore not need support or that support should be based on an assessment of their individual circumstances.

"Just because a couple both caring, one of them can make contributions, one can work part time."

Q4d. Single parents with children under the age of five

	Consultation	Survey
Strongly agree	23%	21%
Agree	38%	37%
Neither	17%	13%
Disagree	8%	20%
Strongly disagree	3%	5%
Don't know	4%	4%
No answer	8%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%

Single parents with children under the age of 5



There was majority support for this proposal from both the survey (58%) and the consultation (61%). There was less support from respondents with a household income of £30,000 or more (44%) or without children (58%). However, there was more support from those respondents who were looking after the home (86%) and those aged 30 or under (80%).

This proposal received a lot of comments, people felt that single parents already get support and that giving the more support will make it more appealing to continue to have children and live off benefits.

“With medical technology birth control etc people should not have children if single only time of benefit if widowed or a widower.”

“Single parents need to pay their way find a job and contribute to this country.”

“A single parent with children under 5 could still get part time work. My daughter did.”

“Single parents with children get huge benefits already.”

Others were concerned that asking for a contribution from single parents with children under five years of age would potentially affect the quality of the care the children receive. A few people felt this proposal should be extended to include

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children older than five, some suggested 11 years of age should be the cut off and others suggested support until they leave full time education.

"I believe that single parents with a child under 5 could pay no more than £5 per week, that is fair. Any more and the child will suffer, same with jobseekers. Most people want a job but it's never that easy to get one. some people are not responsible with money so charging them too much will affect the child."

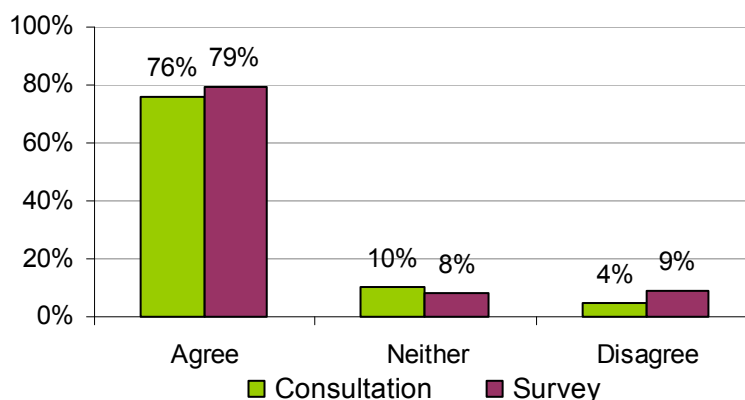
"All single parents should be protected as long as their child is in full time education."

Some stakeholders commented that some single parents have maintenance (income) which is completely ignored in benefit calculations and this is not even handed. This fits with the general feedback that support should be based on an assessment of the individual's financial circumstances and that maintenance payments should be included in this.

Q4e. People claiming War Disablement or War Widow's Pension

	Consultation	Survey
Strongly agree	36%	41%
Agree	40%	38%
Neither	10%	8%
Disagree	3%	8%
Strongly disagree	2%	1%
Don't know	4%	4%
No answer	6%	0%
TOTAL	100%	100%

People claiming War Disablement or War Widow's Pension



There was strong support for this proposal, over three-quarters of both the survey (79%) and the consultation (76%) supported it.

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There were only a few comments made about this proposal, again they were concerned that some of these people may not need support and may be quite wealthy. The support should be based on individual circumstances.

"People getting war disablement, widows pension do they also get state pension?
These people are better off than other people."

"Some people on disablement can work. it is not what you can't do, it is what you
could or can do."

The British Legion requested that we fully disregard any military compensation payments when calculating Council Tax support.

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Q6 Are you responding as an

	Frequency	Percent
	25	1.5
Individual	1650	97.7
Organisation (go to question 22)	14	.8
Total	1689	100.0

Q7 What is your age

	Frequency	Percent	CBC population % (2011 Census)
No answer	76	4.6	
Under 30	55	3	16.0
30-49	270	16	38.0
50-69	590	35	32.0
70+	698	41	14.0
Total	1689	100.0	100.0

Q8 What is your gender

	Frequency	Percent	CBC population % (2011 Census)
No answer	45	2.7	
Female	937	55.5	50.0
Male	707	41.9	50.0
Total	1689	100.0	100.0

Q9 Is your gender identity the same as it was at birth

	Frequency	Percent
No answer	65	3.8
No	3	.2
Yes	1598	94.6
Prefer not to say	23	1.4
Total	1689	100.0

Q10 Are you disabled

	Frequency	Percent
No answer	76	4.5
No	631	37.4
Yes	982	58.1
Total	1689	100.0

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Q11 What is your religion

	Frequency	Percent
No answer	76	4.5
Christian	1200	71.0
No religion	265	15.7
Buddhist	7	.4
Jewish	7	.4
Muslim	5	.3
Sikh	4	.2
Hindu	3	.2
Other	122	7.2
Total	1689	100.0

Q12 What is your ethnicity

	Frequency	Percent
No answer	66	3.9
British	1491	88.3
European	40	2.4
Irish	23	1.4
Gypsy/ Romany/ Irish Traveller/ Show People	3	.2
Other White background (please specify)	7	.4
Caribbean	5	.3
African	6	.4
Bangladeshi	1	.1
Indian	7	.4
Pakistani	2	.1
Chinese	2	.1
White & Asian	2	.1
White & Black African	2	.1
White & Black Caribbean	2	.1
Other (please specify)	30	1.8
Total	1689	100.0

Q13 What is your sexuality

	Frequency	Percent
No answer	225	13.3
Heterosexual	1236	73.2
Bisexual	20	1.2
Lesbian/ gay woman or man	18	1.1
Prefer not to say	158	9.4
Other	32	1.9
Total	1689	100.0

Appendix A

Q14 Current economic activity

	Frequency	Percent
No answer	55	3.3
Permanent employee in full-time job (30 hours plus per week)	87	5.2
Permanent employee in part-time job (under 30 hours per week)	92	5.4
Temporary employee in full-time job (30 hours plus per week)	1	.1
Temporary employee in part-time job (under 30 hours per week)	13	.8
Self employed full or part-time	45	2.7
On a government supported training programme (e.g. Modern Apprenticeship/ Training for Work)	2	.1
Full-time education at school, college or university	6	.4
Unemployed and available for work	100	5.9
Wholly retired from work	922	54.6
Permanently sick/disabled	251	14.9
Looking after the home	48	2.8
Doing something else	67	4.0
Total	1689	100.0

Q15. Annual household income

	Frequency	Percent
No answer	143	8.5
Less than £10,000	983	58.2
Between £10,000 and £20,000	457	27.1
Between £20,000 and £30,000	42	2.5
Over £30,000	64	3.8
Total	1689	100.0

Q16 Marital status

	Frequency	Percent
No answer	76	4.5
Single	1047	62.0
Married or civil partnership	509	30.1
Living with partner	57	3.4
Total	1689	100.0

Q17 Do you have any of the following adults living with you?

	Frequency	Percent
Adult (over 18) members of your family who are not dependant on you	187	11.1
Adult (over 18) members of your family who are dependant on me	191	11.3
No adult members of your family live with you	955	56.5
Total	1689	100.0

Q18 Do you have children?

	Frequency	Percent
No answer	89	5.3
No (go to Q20)	1311	77.6
Yes	289	17.1
Total	1689	100.0

Appendix A

Q19a How many children under 5

	Frequency	Percent
0	12	.7
1	60	3.6
2	25	1.5
3	3	.2
Total	100	5.9
No answer	1589	94.1
Total	1689	100.0

Q19b How many children between 5-11

	Frequency	Percent
0	12	.7
1	84	5.0
2	24	1.4
3	5	.3
5	1	.1
Total	126	7.5
No answer	1563	92.5
Total	1689	100.0

Q19c How many children 12+

	Frequency	Percent
0	13	.8
1	119	7.0
2	28	1.7
3	4	.2
Total	164	9.7
No answer	1525	90.3
Total	1689	100.0

Q20 Are you currently in receipt of.....

	Frequency	Percent
Jobseekers Allowance, income related Employment and Support Allowance or Council Tax Benefit for low income	951	56.3
Disability premiums	256	15.2
Carers Allowance	138	8.2
Second Adult Rebate for Council Tax	83	4.9
Non-Dependant Adult deductions for Council Tax	64	3.8
Discounts or Exemptions for second home, empty property or a repossessed home	26	1.5

Q22 Type of org

	Frequency	Percent
No answer	1675	99.2
Housing Association or Social Landlord	4	.2
Voluntary Organisation or Charity	3	.2
Private Landlord	2	.1
Housing Developer	1	.1
Town or Parish Council	1	.1
Other	3	.2
Total	1689	100.0

Consultation Responses by Ward.

