

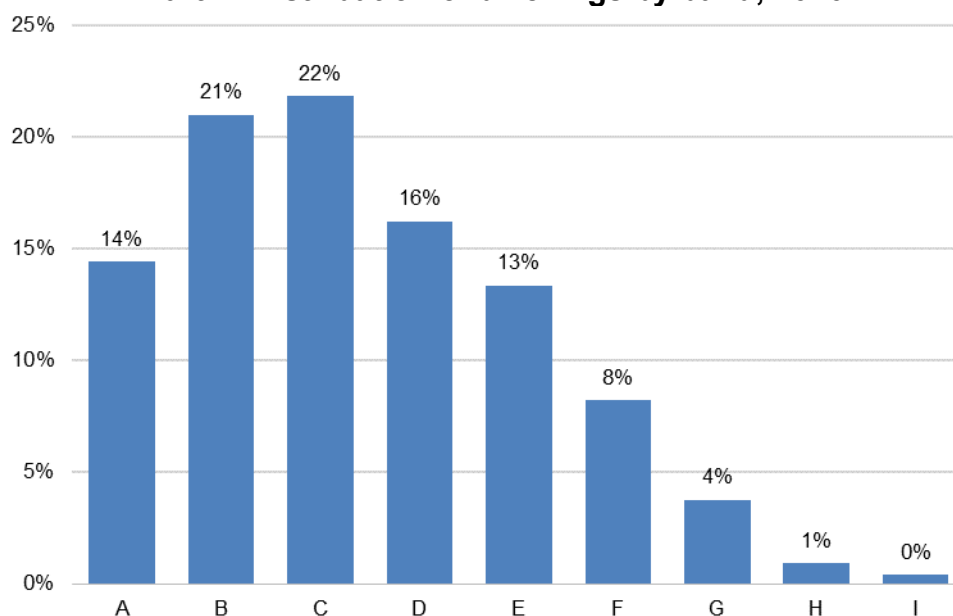


Council Tax Dwellings in Wales, 2020-21

16 January 2020
SFR 1/2020

- The total number of dwellings liable for council tax in Wales for 2020-21 is expected to rise by 8,011 or 0.6% over the previous year to 1,388,582. For calculating Revenue Support Grant, this total is equivalent to 1,252,626 band D dwellings. Vale of Glamorgan shows the highest increase of band D equivalent dwellings at 2.3%.
- Rhondda Cynon Taf has the highest number of band A dwellings (44,471). Blaenau Gwent has the highest proportion of dwellings in band A (58%), Monmouthshire has the lowest (1%).
- Over a third of dwellings in Wales receive a 25% discount, generally due to being occupied by only one person liable for council tax.
- There are 60,650 dwellings in Wales that are exempt from council tax. This represents 4.2% of all dwellings. The largest exempt category is empty and unfurnished at 17,438, followed by student dwellings at 16,802, with 6,377 dwellings being exempt as a result of being vacant on death.
- 11 local authorities are charging a long term empty home premium and 8 are charging a second home premium. Most authorities no longer give any discounts to long term empty or second homes.

Chart 1: Distribution of dwellings by band, 2020-21



More detailed data can be found on the [StatsWales](https://stats.wales.gov.uk/) website.

About this release

Council tax is a system of local taxation collected by local authorities. It is a tax on domestic property. Some people are exempt from paying council tax, some get a discount and some pay a premium.

This release provides details of the number of dwellings liable for council tax in Welsh local authorities for the financial year 2020-21.

The Valuation Office Agency (VOA) produces a list of all domestic/residential dwellings in each band in each county. County councils use this list to estimate their taxbase, i.e. the total number of dwellings liable for council tax.

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Table 1 shows that Rhondda Cynon Taf has the highest number of band A dwellings at 44,471 (i.e. the band with the lowest value properties). This accounts for 22% of all band A dwellings. Monmouthshire has the lowest number of band A dwellings at 481.

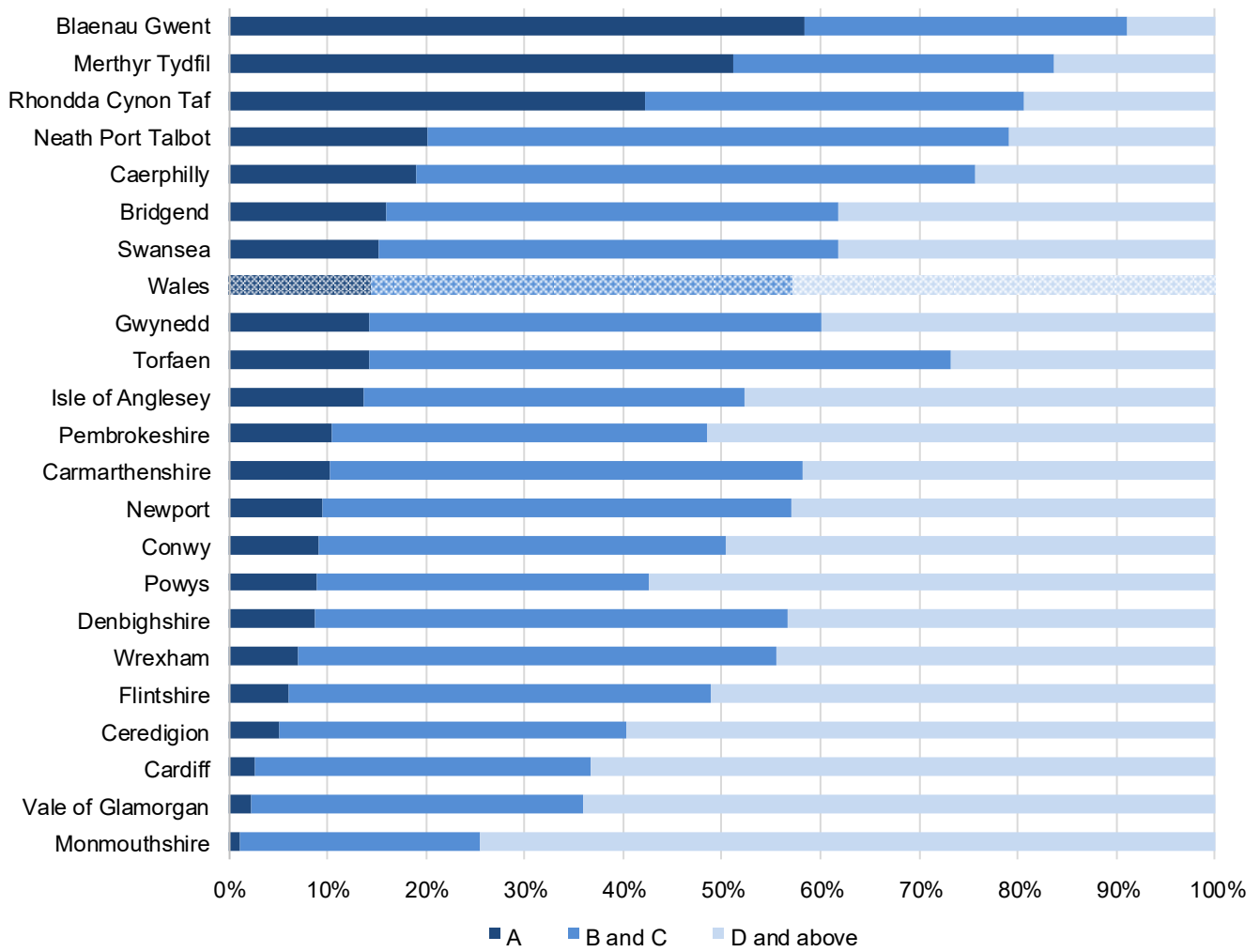
Table 1: Number of council tax chargeable dwellings by band, 2020-21 (a)

Billing authority	Band/Band values									Total chargeable dwellings
	A Under £44,000	B £44,001- £65,000	C £65,001- £91,000	D £91,001- £123,000	E £123,001- £162,000	F £162,001- £223,000	G £223,001- £324,000	H £324,001- £424,000	I Over £424,000	
Isle of Anglesey	4,638	6,587	6,555	7,040	5,338	2,633	1,030	159	52	34,032
Gwynedd	8,156	14,621	11,481	9,765	7,794	3,802	1,183	194	72	57,067
Conwy	4,992	7,878	14,885	11,169	8,815	4,882	1,856	419	157	55,053
Denbighshire	3,810	7,012	14,124	7,651	5,336	3,661	1,952	312	169	44,027
Flintshire	4,095	9,065	19,851	12,691	10,647	7,302	3,130	572	221	67,574
Wrexham	4,058	12,131	16,375	9,825	7,869	4,910	2,475	702	288	58,633
Powys	5,538	8,791	12,458	10,064	11,944	9,242	4,026	575	202	62,840
Ceredigion	1,699	4,558	7,080	6,824	8,397	3,475	896	97	21	33,047
Pembrokeshire	6,234	9,130	13,703	10,752	11,939	5,718	2,019	319	90	59,904
Carmarthenshire	8,723	23,331	17,789	14,076	12,821	6,332	2,109	292	71	85,544
Swansea	16,084	26,688	22,976	15,620	12,000	7,733	3,717	1,135	519	106,472
Neath Port Talbot	12,911	26,459	11,365	7,092	4,374	1,354	505	103	22	64,185
Bridgend	10,105	14,910	14,245	10,576	7,658	4,299	1,438	278	100	63,609
Vale of Glamorgan	1,323	6,179	13,381	11,098	10,128	7,163	5,647	2,170	1,014	58,103
Cardiff	3,727	18,599	31,455	33,832	25,948	19,690	9,658	2,654	1,411	146,974
Rhondda Cynon Taf	44,471	24,285	16,235	9,029	6,620	3,319	1,149	181	67	105,356
Merthyr Tydfil	13,600	6,471	2,195	2,151	1,468	555	144	2	7	26,593
Caerphilly	14,653	26,017	18,115	9,226	6,398	2,247	783	90	70	77,599
Blaenau Gwent	18,581	7,834	2,575	1,612	840	320	60	2	18	31,842
Torfaen	5,876	12,767	11,671	4,211	3,890	2,242	660	63	25	41,405
Monmouthshire	481	3,181	6,838	8,700	6,994	7,498	5,253	1,720	656	41,321
Newport	6,338	14,587	17,479	12,201	7,994	5,539	2,552	530	182	67,402
Wales	200,093	291,081	302,831	225,204	185,212	113,916	52,242	12,569	5,434	1,388,582

(a) Before disabled reductions and discounts, excludes exempt dwellings.

Chart 2 shows that over a half of dwellings in Blaenau Gwent and Merthyr Tydfil are in band A. Nearly three quarters of dwellings in Monmouthshire are in band D or above.

Chart 2: Distribution of dwellings by band and authority, 2020-21



The council tax for each valuation band is a fixed ratio to that for band D. For example, a band A dwelling will pay 6/9 the band D amount and a band I dwelling will pay 21/9 (or 2.3 times) the band D amount. By using these ratios we can determine the concept of band D equivalent dwellings. This is used to calculate the council tax base (see glossary).

Table 2 shows that Vale of Glamorgan has the highest percentage increase of band D equivalent dwellings at 2.3%, followed by Carmarthenshire at 2.2% mainly due to the removal of discounts on long term empty and second homes.

Table 2: Number of band D equivalent dwellings (a)

Billing authority	2019-20	2020-21	Difference	Percentage Difference (%)	Assumed collection rate (%)
Isle of Anglesey	30,876	30,927	51	0.2	98.5
Gwynedd	50,096	50,010	-87	-0.2	99.0
Conwy	50,507	50,996	488	1.0	98.5
Denbighshire	40,214	40,395	181	0.4	98.8
Flintshire	64,705	64,907	203	0.3	98.9
Wrexham	54,292	54,342	50	0.1	98.2
Powys	62,312	62,549	237	0.4	98.5
Ceredigion	31,579	31,858	278	0.9	98.5
Pembrokeshire	55,565	56,430	864	1.6	97.8
Carmarthenshire	74,298	75,904	1,606	2.2	97.5
Swansea	91,907	93,246	1,339	1.5	97.5
Neath Port Talbot	48,813	49,586	772	1.6	97.0
Bridgend	54,807	55,608	801	1.5	98.0
Vale of Glamorgan	60,974	62,359	1,385	2.3	97.5
Cardiff	147,714	149,103	1,390	0.9	98.5
Rhondda Cynon Taf	78,844	79,317	473	0.6	97.5
Merthyr Tydfil	18,987	19,175	188	1.0	96.0
Caerphilly	61,727	62,102	375	0.6	97.5
Blaenau Gwent	21,362	21,750	388	1.8	95.0
Torfaen	34,026	34,325	299	0.9	99.0
Monmouthshire	46,562	46,800	238	0.5	99.0
Newport	59,824	60,938	1,114	1.9	98.9
Wales	1,239,992	1,252,626	12,634	1.0	98.1

(a) 100% taxbase, in terms of band D equivalent dwellings for calculating Revenue Support Grant (RSG).

Table 3 provides figures for the total number of dwellings in Wales, those that are liable for council tax i.e. chargeable dwellings, those that are exempt from council tax, those that receive discount on their council tax and those that are required to pay a premium on their council tax.

In 2020-21, 507,160 or 37% of all chargeable dwellings will receive a discount. The number of dwellings with a 50% discount has reduced in 2020-21 due to the removal of discounts for long term empty or second homes. There has also been an increase in the number of council tax premiums on long term empty and second homes since their introduction in 2017-18.

Table 3: Council tax discounts, premiums and exemptions

	1996-97	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total number of dwellings	1,245,713	1,415,889	1,426,010	1,432,872	1,440,575	1,449,232
Of which:						
Exempt dwellings	46,120	56,909	56,064	57,700	60,004	60,650
Chargeable dwellings	1,199,593	1,358,980	1,369,946	1,375,172	1,380,571	1,388,582
Of which (a):						
Dwellings with a 25% discount	373,169	486,116	490,721	494,246	497,886	504,070
Dwellings with a 50% discount	25,645	19,145	19,656	19,797	15,818	3,090
Dwellings with a variable discount	.	0	0	0	0	0
Dwellings with a 25% premium	.	.	3,298	4,350	4,493	4,323
Dwellings with a 35% premium	.	.	0	0	1,956	2,044
Dwellings with a 50% premium	.	.	4,023	8,698	10,977	12,829
Dwellings with a 100% premium	.	.	0	0	474	1,454
Band D equivalent dwellings (b)	1,008,031	1,217,665	1,230,884	1,238,174	1,247,172	1,261,643
Collection rate (percentage)	96.28	97.86	97.99	98.10	98.09	98.08
Net band D dwellings	970,487	1,191,638	1,206,166	1,214,667	1,223,318	1,237,412
Class O exempt dwellings (c)	1,884	866	853	833	824	808
Tax setting taxbase (d)	972,371	1,192,504	1,207,018	1,215,500	1,224,142	1,238,220
Memorandum:						
Dwellings subject to a disability reduction (e)	9,136	11,933	11,945	11,989	12,557	12,962

. Data not applicable.

(a) 25% discounts are mainly due to single person occupancy.

(b) Adjusted chargeable dwellings converted to band D equivalent dwellings. This includes premiums from 2017-18 onwards.

(c) A dwelling owned by the Secretary of State for Defence which is held for armed forces accommodation, other than visiting forces accommodation.

(d) Number of band D equivalent dwellings used to set the level of council tax.

(e) Dwellings eligible for a reduction of one band.

Discounts are given for several reasons such as sole occupancy and sharing a house with a student. Regional variations depend on a number of factors e.g. labour market, tenure type, students, rurality and prevalence of second homes.

Table 4 shows that Bridgend has the highest proportion of dwellings with no discount whilst Neath Port Talbot has the highest proportion of single discounts. Ceredigion has the highest proportion of dwellings with a double discount.

Table 4 : Discounts, premiums and exemptions by authority, 2020-21

Billing authority	Dwellings with:														Total dwellings (c)
	No discount		25% or single discount (a)		50% or double discount (a)		25% or 35% premium		50% premium		100% premium		Full exemption (b)		
	number	% of total	number	% of total	number	% of total	number	% of total	number	% of total	number	% of total	number	% of total	
Isle of Anglesey	19,825	56.1	11,722	33.2	105	0.3	2,044	5.8	0	.	336	1.0	1,325	3.7	35,357
Gwynedd	33,185	55.1	18,904	31.4	155	0.3	0	.	4,823	8.0	0	.	3,122	5.2	60,189
Conwy	32,580	57.0	20,456	35.8	144	0.3	1,873	3.3	0	.	0	.	2,098	3.7	57,151
Denbighshire	26,811	59.0	16,315	35.9	139	0.3	0	.	762	1.7	0	.	1,403	3.1	45,430
Flintshire	43,717	62.8	23,035	33.1	79	0.1	0	.	743	1.1	0	.	2,023	2.9	69,597
Wrexham	36,775	60.5	21,550	35.5	67	0.1	0	.	241	0.4	0	.	2,129	3.5	60,762
Powys	39,208	60.2	21,997	33.8	128	0.2	0	.	1,507	2.3	0	.	2,253	3.5	65,093
Ceredigion	19,198	54.2	11,446	32.3	133	0.4	2,270	6.4	0	.	0	.	2,367	6.7	35,414
Pembrokeshire	35,115	56.9	20,496	33.2	142	0.2	180	0.3	3,971	6.4	0	.	1,823	3.0	61,727
Carmarthenshire	55,355	62.6	29,903	33.8	286	0.3	0	.	0	.	0	.	2,943	3.3	88,487
Swansea	62,569	54.9	42,493	37.3	292	0.3	0	.	0	.	1,118	1.0	7,518	6.6	113,990
Neath Port Talbot	38,986	58.4	25,062	37.6	137	0.2	0	.	0	.	0	.	2,541	3.8	66,726
Bridgend	42,729	65.8	20,812	32.0	68	0.1	0	.	0	.	0	.	1,374	2.1	64,983
Vale of Glamorgan	37,825	63.1	20,165	33.7	113	0.2	0	.	0	.	0	.	1,799	3.0	59,902
Cardiff	91,117	56.8	54,717	34.1	358	0.2	0	.	782	0.5	0	.	13,398	8.4	160,372
Rhondda Cynon Taf	65,066	59.2	40,075	36.5	215	0.2	0	.	0	.	0	.	4,524	4.1	109,880
Merthyr Tydfil	16,665	60.6	9,855	35.8	73	0.3	0	.	0	.	0	.	909	3.3	27,502
Caerphilly	49,311	61.8	28,168	35.3	120	0.2	0	.	0	.	0	.	2,184	2.7	79,783
Blaenau Gwent	19,622	59.9	12,119	37.0	101	0.3	0	.	0	.	0	.	914	2.8	32,756
Torfaen	25,717	60.7	15,605	36.8	83	0.2	0	.	0	.	0	.	966	2.3	42,371
Monmouthshire	27,409	64.5	13,847	32.6	65	0.2	0	.	0	.	0	.	1,144	2.7	42,465
Newport	41,987	60.6	25,328	36.6	87	0.1	0	.	0	.	0	.	1,893	2.7	69,295
Wales	860,772	59.4	504,070	34.8	3,090	0.2	6,367	0.4	12,829	0.9	1,454	0.1	60,650	4.2	1,449,232

(a) A single discount is a reduction of 25% to the council tax bill before benefits. A double discount is a reduction of 50%.

(b) Authorities with higher than average percentages are mainly due to student exemptions.

(c) The sum of all chargeable and exempt dwellings.

Chart 3 shows that over a third of dwellings receive a single discount, generally for single occupancy.

Chart 3: Proportion of dwellings that are exempt or receive a discount/premium

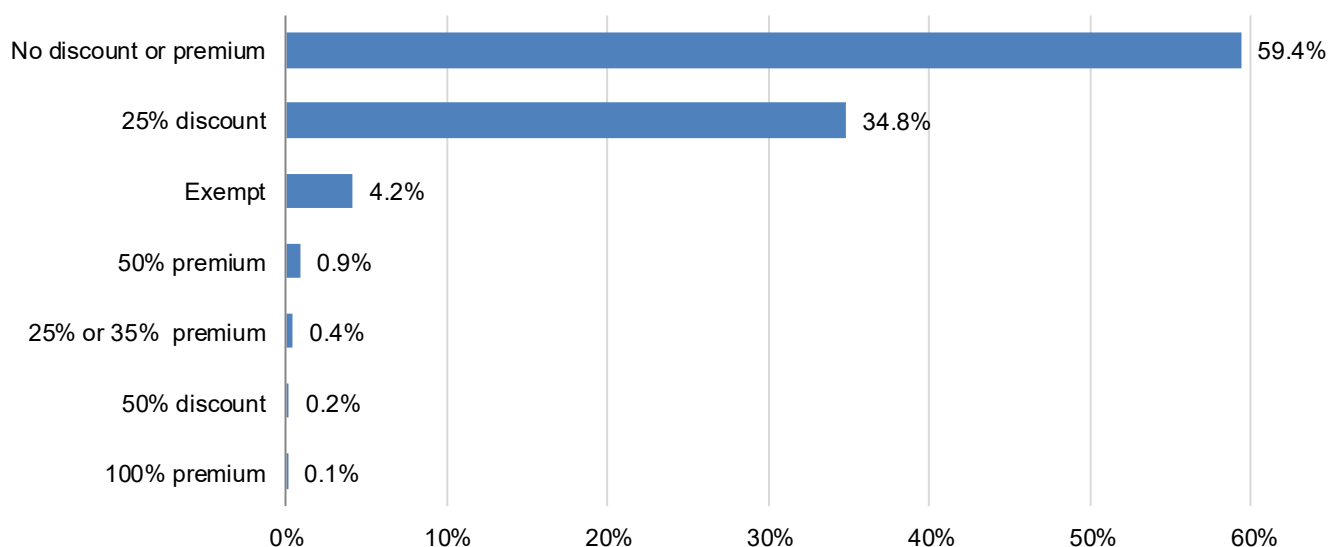


Table 5 shows that between 2019-20 and 2020-21, it is expected that type C exemptions (empty and unfurnished) will decrease by 740 or 4%.

Table 5: Number of council tax exemptions, by type of exemption

Type:	1996-97	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	
						2020-21	Type as a % of the total
A New and structural alterations	12,571	3,599	3,628	3,779	3,919	3,899	6.4
B Unoccupied dwelling owned by charity	22	28	36	39	44	48	0.1
C Empty and unfurnished	10,619	18,710	17,621	17,659	18,178	17,438	28.8
D Qualifying person in detention	73	173	150	177	183	195	0.3
E Hospital/care home patients	2,960	3,011	3,064	3,074	3,182	2,995	4.9
F Dwelling vacant on death	4,246	5,903	5,855	5,839	6,238	6,377	10.5
G Dwellings where occupation is prohibited	1,643	455	496	462	556	700	1.2
H Clergy dwellings	129	117	113	104	106	105	0.2
I Receiving care	712	408	381	375	352	353	0.6
J Providing care	83	96	110	116	117	104	0.2
K Dwelling left unoccupied by students	104	22	23	21	8	11	0.0
L Repossessions	1,850	376	351	323	275	283	0.5
M Halls of residence	1,317	2,786	2,698	2,666	3,079	3,331	5.5
N Dwellings occupied only by students	5,423	14,934	15,189	16,555	16,850	16,802	27.7
O Ministry of defence dwellings	2,175	923	914	899	870	835	1.4
P Visiting forces accommodation	235	3	7	9	6	6	0.0
Q Dwellings left empty by bankrupts	90	83	78	79	64	47	0.1
R Caravan pitches and moorings	158	256	271	292	238	227	0.4
S Under 18 years	355	326	305	314	307	323	0.5
T An annex which is unoccupied	40	244	260	286	313	332	0.5
U Severely mentally impaired	1,315	3,912	3,986	4,119	4,616	5,218	8.6
V Diplomats	.	3	2	2	0	1	0.0
W Annex occupied by a dependant relative	.	541	526	511	503	527	0.9
X Care leavers	493	0.8
Total exemptions	46,120	56,909	56,064	57,700	60,004	60,650	100.0

Chart 4 shows that empty and unfurnished dwellings and those occupied by students account for more than half of all exemptions.

Chart 4: Number of dwellings that are exempt from council tax by type of exemption

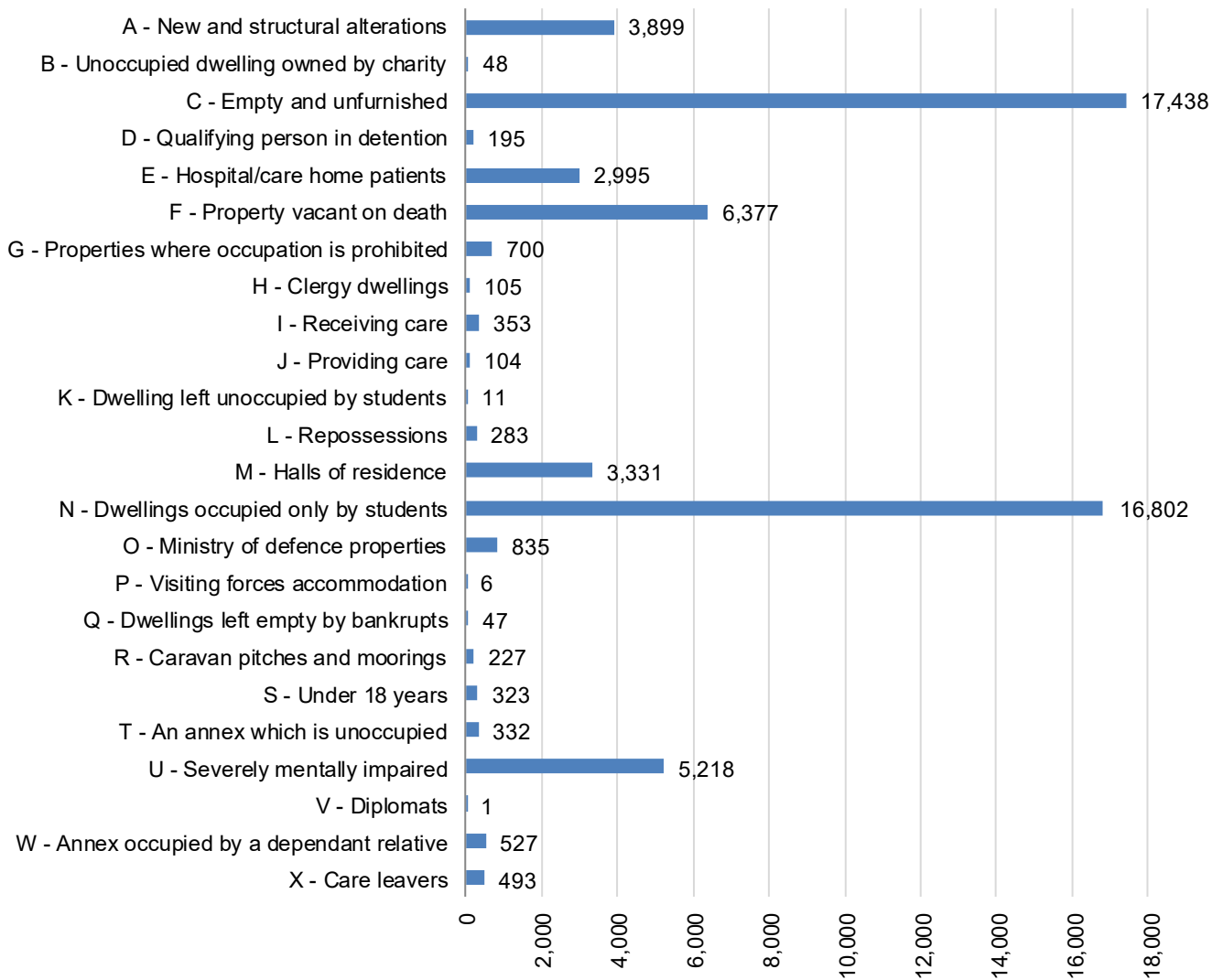


Table 6 shows the overall number of chargeable long term empty and second homes with a breakdown of whether they receive a discount or are charged a premium. 11 local authorities are charging an long term empty home premium and 8 are charging a second home premium.

Table 6: Chargeable empty and second homes, discounts and premiums, 2020-21

Billing authority	Chargeable		Long Term Empty Homes				Second Homes				Number of dwellings	
	long term empty homes with no discount or premium	Chargeable second homes with no discount or premium	Discount		Premium		Discount		Premium		Total chargeable long term empty homes	Total chargeable second homes
			50%	25%	50%	100%	50%	25%	35%	50%		
Isle of Anglesey	42	68	0	0	0	336	0	0	2,044	0	378	2,112
Gwynedd	296	923	47	0	846	0	0	0	3,977	0	1,189	4,900
Conwy	271	29	0	720	0	0	0	1,153	0	0	991	1,182
Denbighshire	401	34	0	0	382	0	8	0	0	380	783	422
Flintshire	306	92	0	0	573	0	6	0	0	170	879	268
Wrexham	166	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	0	0	407	0
Powys	387	394	0	0	588	0	0	0	0	919	975	1,313
Ceredigion	249	83	0	618	0	0	0	1,652	0	0	867	1,735
Pembrokeshire	1,126	407	0	180	306	0	0	0	0	3,665	1,612	4,072
Carmarthenshire	2,883	1,125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,883	1,125
Swansea	1,240	2,125	0	0	0	1,118	0	0	0	0	2,358	2,125
Neath Port Talbot	1,350	522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,350	522
Bridgend	943	2	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	951	3
Vale of Glamorgan	766	535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	766	535
Cardiff	810	3,188	0	0	782	0	0	0	0	0	1,592	3,188
Rhondda Cynon Taf	2,212	226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,212	226
Merthyr Tydfil	499	214	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	520	214
Caerphilly	925	263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	925	263
Blaenau Gwent	994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	994	0
Torfaen	356	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	356	7
Monmouthshire	569	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	569	200
Newport	1,114	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,114	11
Wales	17,905	10,448	76	1,518	3,718	1,454	15	2,805	2,044	9,111	24,671	24,423

Glossary

Data sources

The taxbase information is collected centrally by Knowledge and Analytical Services of the Welsh Government on the Council Tax Dwellings Return (CT1). The taxbase is then used by the Welsh Government to calculate levels of Revenue Support Grant for each county and police authority. County councils and police authorities use the taxbase to calculate the level of council tax necessary to meet their budgetary needs each year.

Background

Not every property on the VOA list is liable to pay full council tax, which is partly based on the property and partly based on the occupants of the property. Some properties are exempt, for example due to being empty for less than six months, or subject to a discount/premium. The full council tax bill assumes that there are two adults living in a dwelling. If only one adult lives in a dwelling (as their main home), the council tax bill is reduced by a quarter (25%).

Ratio to band D:

Band:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Ratio:	6/9	7/9	8/9	1	11/9	13/9	15/9	18/9	21/9

Tax base

This is the number of Band D equivalent dwellings in a local authority area. To calculate the tax base for an area, the number of dwellings in each council tax band is adjusted to take account of any discounts, premiums and exemptions. The resulting figure for each band is then multiplied by its proportion relative to Band D (from 6/9 for Band A to 21/9 for Band I) and the total across all nine bands is calculated. An authority's tax base is taken into account when it calculates its council tax.

Chargeable dwellings

Domestic dwellings in an area for which council tax is payable. It excludes dwellings on the valuation list which are exempt from paying council tax. Each chargeable dwelling is counted as one dwelling, whether or not a full council tax bill is payable for it.

Premiums

From 1 April 2017, local authorities are able to charge a premium of up to 100% of the standard rate of council tax on long-term empty homes and second homes in their areas. The legislative changes were made by the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 and the powers given to local authorities are discretionary. Whether to charge a premium on long-term empty homes or second homes (or both) is a decision made by each local authority.

Disabled council tax relief

If the occupiers of a dwelling are granted disabled relief for council tax purposes, this reduces the council tax band of the dwelling by one band i.e. if the dwelling would normally be a Band D dwelling, and after disabled relief the council tax band would be Band C. However, if the dwelling is in Band A, normally the

lowest council tax band available, after disabled relief the band is said to be in council tax Band A-. The ratio of council tax payable for a band A- dwelling in relation to Band D is 5/9.

Exemption from council tax

There are 24 classes of exemption from council tax which range from a dwelling which is only occupied by persons under the age of 18 to a number of types of vacant dwellings including unoccupied clergy dwellings and dwellings left empty by deceased persons.

Long term empty homes

If a property is empty for more than six months, it is classed as a long term empty.

Key quality information

Official Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political reference.

This section provides a summary of information on this output against six dimensions of quality: Relevance, Accuracy, Timeliness and Punctuality, Accessibility and Clarity, Coherence, and Comparability.

Relevance

The statistics are important and have a number of uses, for example: advice to Ministers; local government finance revenue settlement calculations; unitary authority comparisons and benchmarking; expenditure in Wales compared to other countries; informing the debate in the National Assembly for Wales and beyond; assisting in research in public expenditure issues; economic analysis.

Accuracy

The main source of information on local authority council tax dwellings is the Council Tax Dwellings (CT1) return.

We collect 100% of returns from all twenty-two county councils. The collection is a 100% survey and as such no estimation of the figures is calculated, and hence there is no sampling error.

In tables where figures have been rounded to the nearest final digit there may be an apparent discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown.

Once we receive the data, it goes through further validation and verification checks, for example:

- spend per head by local authority;
- arithmetic consistency checks;
- cross checks with other relevant data collections;
- thorough tolerance checks;
- outturn comparison with budgets;
- cross checks with data from other government departments;
- verification that data outside of tolerances are correct.

The data that is collected adhere to recognised professional standards. Specifically, the finance data is required under legislation and also must adhere to CIPFA accounting procedures. However, further guidelines are also available on the interpretation of these standards to ensure consistency.

Timeliness and punctuality

The data collection is carried out in November and December. The data is published in January, this allows time to collect, collate and validate the data.

All outputs adhere to the Code of Practice by pre-announcing the data of publication through the [upcoming calendar](#) web pages.

Accessibility and clarity

The Welsh local government finance statistics are published in an accessible, orderly, pre-announced manner on the Welsh Government website at 9:30am on the day of publication. All releases are available to download for free.

More detailed data are also available at the same time on the StatsWales website and this can be manipulated online or downloaded into spreadsheets for use offline.

We aim to use Plain English in our outputs and all outputs adhere to the Welsh Government accessibility policy. Furthermore, all our headlines are published in Welsh and English.

We regularly peer review our outputs.

Comparability and coherence

Adhering to the professional code (CIPFA's SeRCOP) has meant that changes over time have been minimal. Where there have been time series which are not comparable from the start of the time series to the end this will be shown clearly in the outputs. Where advance warning is known of future changes these will be pre-announced in accordance with Welsh Government arrangements.

The existence of a professional code and our adherence to it provides assurance that the data are consistent across domains, such as local authorities.

Statistics on the number of dwellings liable for council tax are also published in both [England](#) and [Scotland](#).

National Statistics status

The [United Kingdom Statistics Authority](#) has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value.

All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Statistics. They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the UK Statistics Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate. The designation of these statistics as

National Statistics was confirmed in February 2011 following a full assessment against the Code of Practice.

Since the latest review by the Office for Statistics Regulation, we have continued to comply with the Code of Practice for Statistics, and have made the following improvements:

- Added extra tables and commentary to explain the effect of council tax premiums;
- Made more data available on the StatsWales website.

It is Welsh Government's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected of National Statistics. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with the Authority promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.

Well-being of Future Generations Act (WFG)

The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The Act puts in place seven well-being goals for Wales. These are for a more equal, prosperous, resilient, healthier and globally responsible Wales, with cohesive communities and a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language. Under section (10)(1) of the Act, the Welsh Ministers must (a) publish indicators ("national indicators") that must be applied for the purpose of measuring progress towards the achievement of the Well-being goals, and (b) lay a copy of the national indicators before the National Assembly. The 46 national indicators were laid in March 2016.

Information on the indicators, along with narratives for each of the well-being goals and associated technical information is available in the [Well-being of Wales report](#).

Further information on the [Well-being of Future Generations \(Wales\) Act 2015](#).

The statistics included in this release could also provide supporting narrative to the national indicators and be used by public services boards in relation to their local well-being assessments and local well-being plans.

Further details

This document is available at: <https://gov.wales/council-tax-dwellings-april-2020-march-2021>

A more detailed breakdown of the data contained in this release is available on our [StatsWales website](#):

Next update

January 2021 - Statistical first release and StatsWales update for 2021-22.

We want your feedback

We welcome any feedback on any aspect of these statistics which can be provided by email to stats.finance@gov.wales

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