

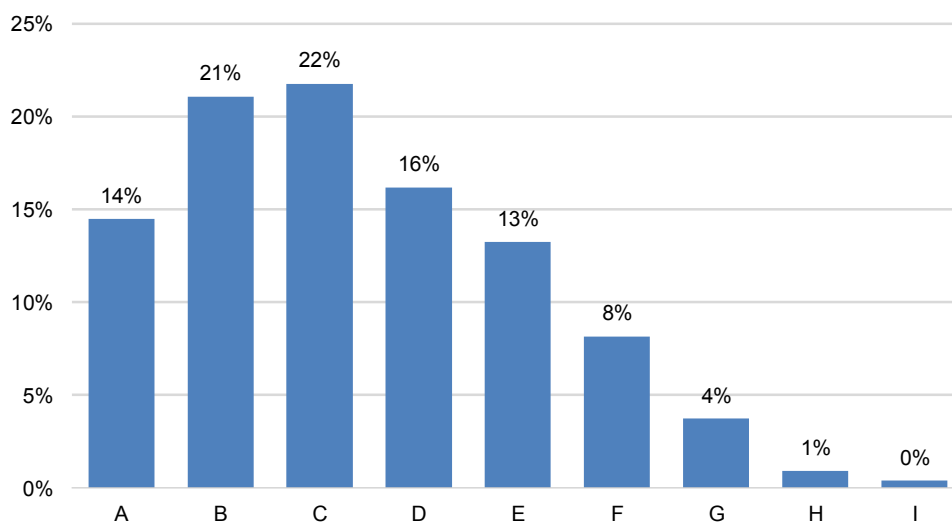


Council Tax Dwellings in Wales, 2018-19

18 January 2018
SFR 2/2018

- The total number of dwellings liable for council tax in Wales for 2018-19, is expected to rise by 5,227 or 0.4% over the previous year to 1,375,172 (table 1). For calculating Revenue Support Grant, this total is equivalent to 1,233,371 band D dwellings. Vale of Glamorgan shows the highest increase of band D equivalent dwellings at 1.2% (table 2).
- Rhondda Cynon Taf has the highest number of band A dwellings (44,221) (table 1). Blaenau Gwent has the highest proportion of dwellings in band A (59%), Monmouthshire has the lowest (1%) (chart 2).
- Around a third of dwellings in Wales receive a 25% discount, generally due to being occupied by only one person liable for council tax (chart 3).
- There are 57,700 dwellings in Wales that are exempt from council tax. This represents 4% of all dwellings. The largest exempt category is empty and unfurnished at 17,659, followed by student dwellings at 16,555, with 5,839 dwellings being exempt as a result of being vacant on death (table 5 and chart 4).
- 6 local authorities are charging a long term empty home premium and 6 are charging a second home premium. 16,567 long term empty homes in Wales receive a 50% discount (table 6).

Chart 1: Distribution of dwellings by band, 2018-19



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 2018-19.

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.

In this release

Dwellings by band	2
Discounts, premiums and exemptions	5
Empty and second homes	9
Glossary	10

Table 1 shows that Rhondda Cynon Taf has the highest number of band A dwellings at 44,221. This accounts for 22% of all band A dwellings. Monmouthshire has the lowest number of band A dwellings at 471.

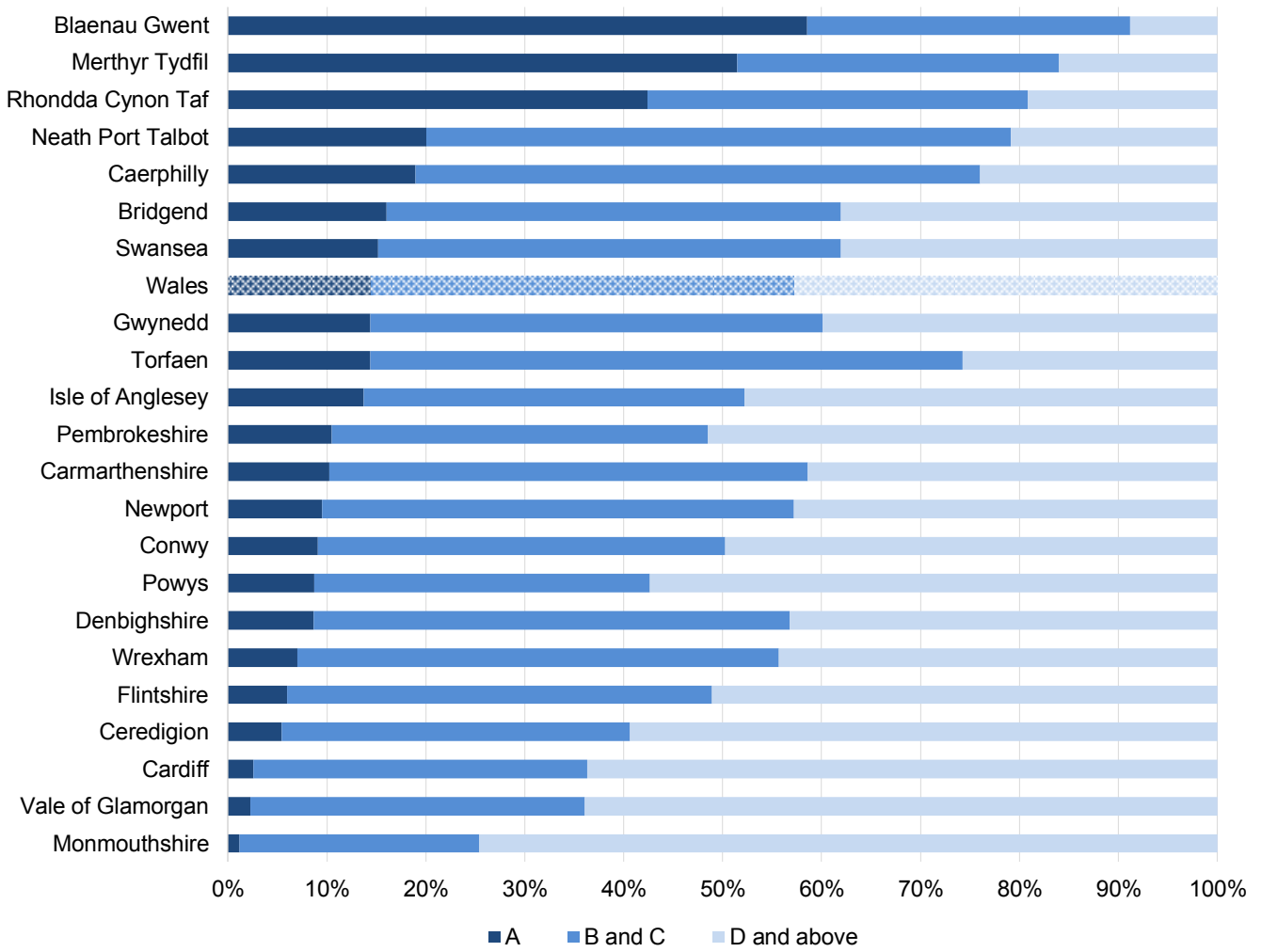
Table 1: Number of council tax chargeable dwellings by band, 2018-19 (a)

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	4,622	6,540	6,464	7,054	5,307	2,561	1,025	158	48	33,779
Gwynedd	8,330	14,813	11,621	9,871	7,867	3,854	1,232	186	74	57,848
Conwy	5,030	7,866	14,853	11,429	8,767	4,880	1,837	407	160	55,229
Denbighshire	3,776	6,949	14,060	7,539	5,305	3,609	1,962	304	164	43,668
Flintshire	3,982	8,933	19,727	12,504	10,428	7,228	3,110	575	221	66,708
Wrexham	4,084	12,120	16,259	9,764	7,792	4,864	2,458	706	287	58,334
Powys	5,455	8,758	12,432	10,025	11,822	9,168	4,011	568	205	62,444
Ceredigion	1,769	4,532	7,031	6,730	8,293	3,439	886	100	20	32,800
Pembrokeshire	6,206	9,139	13,455	10,725	11,807	5,670	1,993	305	92	59,392
Carmarthenshire	8,665	23,422	17,637	13,814	12,648	6,235	2,082	290	72	84,865
Swansea	16,023	26,706	22,835	15,477	11,829	7,624	3,679	1,138	506	105,817
Neath Port Talbot	12,793	26,448	11,273	7,064	4,303	1,364	493	100	22	63,860
Bridgend	10,088	14,828	14,072	10,489	7,454	4,215	1,412	272	102	62,932
Vale of Glamorgan	1,288	6,032	13,111	10,902	9,844	6,945	5,416	2,156	999	56,693
Cardiff	3,652	18,025	30,482	33,092	25,471	19,366	9,522	2,646	1,401	143,657
Rhondda Cynon Taf	44,221	24,043	16,007	8,855	6,461	3,267	1,138	180	68	104,241
Merthyr Tydfil	13,607	6,470	2,128	2,097	1,442	546	144	2	7	26,443
Caerphilly	14,594	25,974	18,056	9,068	6,327	2,219	751	85	71	77,145
Blaenau Gwent	18,584	7,838	2,534	1,582	820	314	56	2	19	31,749
Torfaen	5,872	12,764	11,649	4,014	3,621	2,122	654	64	25	40,785
Monmouthshire	471	3,119	6,770	8,480	6,960	7,400	5,195	1,718	656	40,769
Newport	6,277	14,395	17,103	11,892	7,773	5,363	2,506	530	176	66,015
Wales	199,389	289,714	299,559	222,467	182,341	112,253	51,562	12,492	5,395	1,375,172

(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, 2018-19



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.

Table 2 shows that Vale of Glamorgan has the highest percentage increase of band D equivalent dwellings at 1.2%, followed by Bridgend at 1.1%.

A number of domestic properties have been re-classified by the Valuation Office Agency as self-catering non-domestic properties, as a result there has been a reduction to the council tax base for some authorities.

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

Billing authority	2017-18	2018-19	Difference	Percentage Difference (%)	Assumed collection rate (%)
Isle of Anglesey	30,736	30,663	-73	-0.2	98.5
Gwynedd	50,740	50,887	148	0.3	99.0
Conwy	50,662	50,788	127	0.2	98.5
Denbighshire	39,873	40,036	163	0.4	98.8
Flintshire	64,026	64,227	201	0.3	99.0
Wrexham	53,931	54,170	240	0.4	98.2
Powys	62,281	62,271	-10	-0.0	98.5
Ceredigion	32,058	31,631	-427	-1.3	98.5
Pembrokeshire	55,492	55,215	-277	-0.5	98.0
Carmarthenshire	73,434	74,003	569	0.8	97.5
Swansea	91,759	91,798	40	0.0	98.0
Neath Port Talbot	48,585	48,719	134	0.3	97.0
Bridgend	53,836	54,404	568	1.1	98.0
Vale of Glamorgan	59,398	60,112	714	1.2	97.5
Cardiff	145,210	145,637	427	0.3	98.5
Rhondda Cynon Taf	76,901	77,608	707	0.9	97.5
Merthyr Tydfil	18,822	18,852	30	0.2	96.0
Caerphilly	61,536	61,798	262	0.4	97.0
Blaenau Gwent	21,306	21,354	49	0.2	94.5
Torfaen	33,467	33,728	261	0.8	99.0
Monmouthshire	45,998	46,351	354	0.8	99.0
Newport	58,646	59,116	470	0.8	98.9
Wales	1,228,695	1,233,371	4,676	0.4	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 2018-19, 514,043 or 37% of all chargeable dwellings will receive a discount.

Table 3: Council tax discounts, premiums and exemptions

	1996-97	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Total number of dwellings	1,245,713	1,399,821	1,407,446	1,415,889	1,426,010	1,432,872
Of which:						
Exempt dwellings	46,120	56,790	56,503	56,909	56,064	57,700
Chargeable dwellings	1,199,593	1,343,031	1,350,943	1,358,980	1,369,946	1,375,172
Of which (a):						
Dwellings with a 25% discount	373,169	482,856	484,970	486,116	490,721	494,246
Dwellings with a 50% discount	25,645	20,035	19,124	19,145	19,656	19,797
Dwellings with a variable discount	.	0	0	0	0	0
Dwellings with a 25% premium	.	.	.	.	3,298	4,350
Dwellings with a 50% premium	.	.	.	.	4,023	8,698
Band D equivalent dwellings (b)	1,008,031	1,201,231	1,209,577	1,217,665	1,230,884	1,238,174
Collection rate (percentage)	96.28	97.60	97.75	97.86	97.99	98.10
Net band D dwellings	970,487	1,172,442	1,182,327	1,191,638	1,206,166	1,214,667
Class O exempt dwellings (c)	1,884	891	885	866	853	833
Tax setting taxbase (d)	972,371	1,173,333	1,183,212	1,192,504	1,207,018	1,215,500
Memorandum:						
Dwellings subject to a disability reduction (e)	9,136	12,353	12,165	11,933	11,945	11,989

. Data not applicable.

- (a) 25% discounts are mainly due to single person occupancy. 50% discounts are mainly due to long term empty homes.
- (b) Adjusted chargeable dwellings net of discounts and 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. This does not include premiums.

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 Monmouthshire has the highest proportion of dwellings with no discount whilst Conwy has the highest proportion of single discounts. Carmarthenshire has the highest proportion of dwellings with a double discount.

Table 4 : Discounts, premiums and exemptions by authority, 2018-19

Billing authority	Dwellings with:												Total dwellings (c)
	No discount		25% or single discount (a)		50% or double discount (a)		25% premium		50% premium		Full exemption (b)		
	number	% of total	number	% of total	number	% of total	number	% of total	number	% of total	number	% of total	
Isle of Anglesey	19,782	56.4	11,721	33.4	73	0.2	2,203	6.3	0	.	1,275	3.6	35,054
Gwynedd	36,051	59.3	18,223	30.0	139	0.2	0	.	3,435	5.6	2,964	4.9	60,812
Conwy	32,922	57.6	22,182	38.8	125	0.2	0	.	0	.	1,922	3.4	57,151
Denbighshire	27,213	60.5	16,321	36.3	134	0.3	0	.	0	.	1,295	2.9	44,963
Flintshire	43,865	64.1	22,262	32.5	73	0.1	0	.	508	0.7	1,742	2.5	68,450
Wrexham	37,163	61.7	20,934	34.7	62	0.1	0	.	175	0.3	1,946	3.2	60,280
Powys	39,977	61.8	21,523	33.3	119	0.2	0	.	825	1.3	2,235	3.5	64,679
Ceredigion	19,315	54.9	11,226	31.9	112	0.3	2,147	6.1	0	.	2,375	6.8	35,175
Pembrokeshire	33,888	55.3	19,928	32.5	1,821	3.0	0	.	3,755	6.1	1,878	3.1	61,270
Carmarthenshire	52,316	59.8	29,469	33.7	3,080	3.5	0	.	0	.	2,662	3.0	87,527
Swansea	61,939	54.9	41,444	36.7	2,434	2.2	0	.	0	.	7,001	6.2	112,818
Neath Port Talbot	37,284	56.6	24,980	37.9	1,596	2.4	0	.	0	.	2,068	3.1	65,928
Bridgend	40,906	63.7	20,801	32.4	1,225	1.9	0	.	0	.	1,256	2.0	64,188
Vale of Glamorgan	35,787	61.5	19,473	33.4	1,433	2.5	0	.	0	.	1,543	2.6	58,236
Cardiff	89,141	57.0	53,347	34.1	1,169	0.7	0	.	0	.	12,794	8.2	156,451
Rhondda Cynon Taf	62,591	57.3	38,900	35.6	2,750	2.5	0	.	0	.	4,972	4.6	109,213
Merthyr Tydfil	16,208	59.3	9,558	35.0	677	2.5	0	.	0	.	875	3.2	27,318
Caerphilly	49,646	62.7	27,361	34.5	138	0.2	0	.	0	.	2,088	2.6	79,233
Blaenau Gwent	18,852	57.8	11,775	36.1	1,122	3.4	0	.	0	.	889	2.7	32,638
Torfaen	25,669	61.6	15,031	36.1	85	0.2	0	.	0	.	853	2.0	41,638
Monmouthshire	27,446	65.4	13,255	31.6	68	0.2	0	.	0	.	1,175	2.8	41,944
Newport	40,121	59.1	24,532	36.1	1,362	2.0	0	.	0	.	1,892	2.8	67,907
Wales	848,081	59.2	494,246	34.5	19,797	1.4	4,350	0.3	8,698	0.6	57,700	4.0	1,432,873

(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 around 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

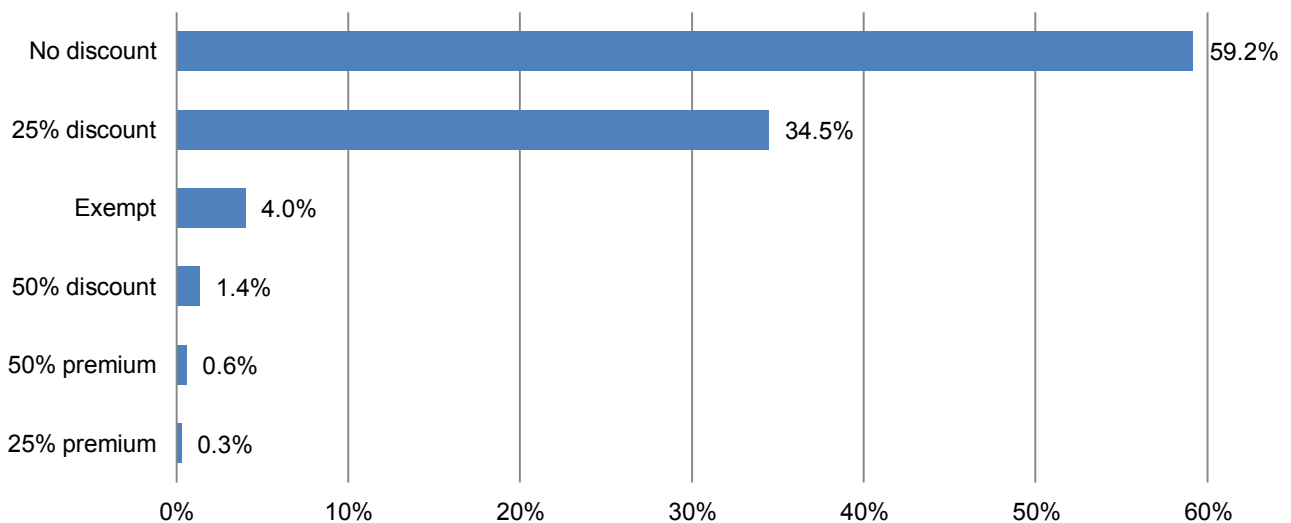


Table 5 shows that between 2017-18 and 2018-19, it is expected that type N exemptions (dwellings occupied only by students) is expected to increase by 1,366 or 9%.

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

Type:	1996-97	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Type as a % of the Total
A New and structural alterations	12,571	3,446	3,850	3,599	3,628	3,779	6.5
B Unoccupied dwelling owned by charity	22	40	37	28	36	39	0.1
C Empty and unfurnished	10,619	19,764	18,763	18,710	17,621	17,659	30.6
D Qualifying person in detention	73	197	166	173	150	177	0.3
E Hospital/care home patients	2,960	3,109	2,962	3,011	3,064	3,074	5.3
F Dwelling vacant on death	4,246	5,604	5,470	5,903	5,855	5,839	10.1
G Dwellings where occupation is prohibited	1,643	399	470	455	496	462	0.8
H Clergy dwellings	129	133	135	117	113	104	0.2
I Receiving care	712	407	407	408	381	375	0.6
J Providing care	83	120	101	96	110	116	0.2
K Dwelling left unoccupied by students	104	28	47	22	23	21	0.0
L Repossessions	1,850	653	514	376	351	323	0.6
M Halls of residence	1,317	2,564	2,696	2,786	2,698	2,666	4.6
N Dwellings occupied only by students	5,423	14,182	14,668	14,934	15,189	16,555	28.7
O Ministry of defence dwellings	2,175	935	924	923	914	899	1.6
P Visiting forces accommodation	235	4	6	3	7	9	0.0
Q Dwellings left empty by bankrupts	90	134	129	83	78	79	0.1
R Caravan pitches and moorings	158	217	238	256	271	292	0.5
S Under 18 years	355	415	350	326	305	314	0.5
T An annex which is unoccupied	40	219	223	244	260	286	0.5
U Severely mentally impaired	1,315	3,657	3,786	3,912	3,986	4,119	7.1
V Diplomats (from 1/4/97 only)	.	2	2	3	2	2	0.0
W Annex occupied by a dependant relative	.	561	559	541	526	511	0.9
Total exemptions	46,120	56,790	56,503	56,909	56,064	57,700	100.0

. Data not applicable.

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

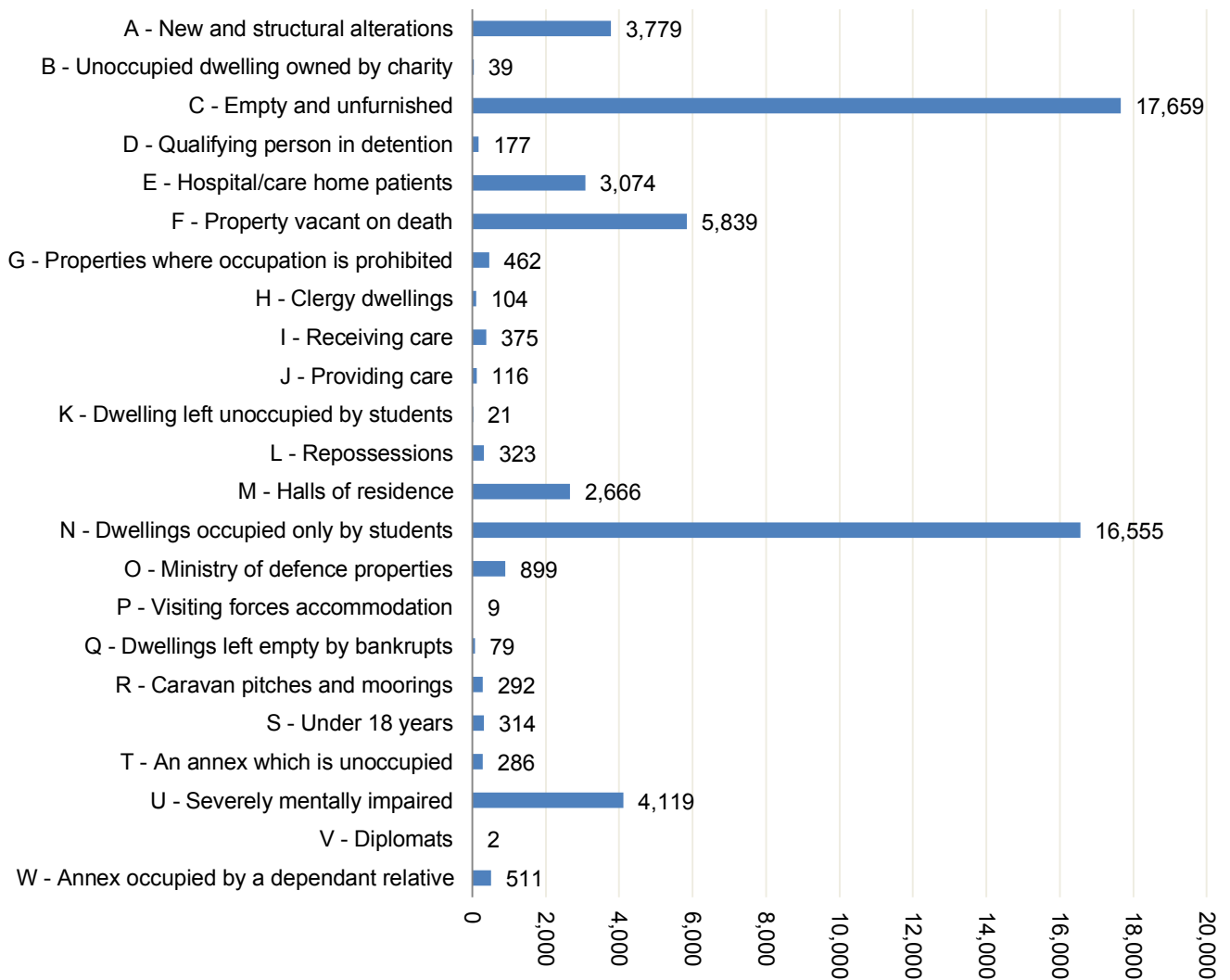


Table 6 shows the overall number of chargeable empty and second homes with a breakdown of whether they receive a discount or are charged a premium. 6 local authorities are charging an empty home premium and 6 are charging a second home premium.

Table 6: Chargeable empty and second homes, discounts and premiums, 2018-19

Billing authority	Number of dwellings													
	Chargeable empty homes with no discount or premium	Chargeable second homes with no discount or premium	Empty Homes				Second Homes				Total chargeable empty homes	Total chargeable second homes		
			Discount	Premium			Discount	Premium						
			50%	25%	50%	Total	25%	50%	Total	25%	50%	Total		
Isle of Anglesey	0	0	0	449	0	449	0	0	0	1,754	0	1,754	449	1,754
Gwynedd	263	1,972	34	0	837	837	0	0	0	0	2,598	2,598	1,134	4,570
Conwy	1,097	1,467	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,097	1,467
Denbighshire	919	264	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	919	269
Flintshire	368	163	0	0	395	395	0	2	2	0	113	113	763	278
Wrexham	284	0	0	0	175	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	459	0
Powys	510	549	0	0	276	276	0	0	0	0	549	549	786	1,098
Ceredigion	290	146	52	552	0	552	0	0	0	1,595	0	1,595	894	1,741
Pembrokeshire	0	469	1,718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,755	3,755	1,718	4,224
Carmarthenshire	0	1,164	2,844	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,844	1,164
Swansea	0	2,103	2,191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,191	2,103
Neath Port Talbot	0	0	1,470	0	0	0	563	0	563	0	0	0	1,470	563
Bridgend	28	2	1,166	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	1,194	7
Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	696	0	0	0	0	643	643	0	0	0	696	643
Cardiff	0	2,682	900	0	0	0	0	38	38	0	0	0	900	2,720
Rhondda Cynon Taf	0	214	2,575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,575	214
Merthyr Tydfil	0	199	625	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	625	199
Caerphilly	879	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	879	265
Blaenau Gwent	0	0	1,032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,032	0
Torfaen	287	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	287	8
Monmouthshire	654	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	654	139
Newport	0	0	1,264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,264	0
Wales	5,579	11,806	16,567	1,001	1,683	2,684	563	693	1,256	3,349	7,015	10,364	24,830	23,426

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 23 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. The latest returns relate to the 2018-19 financial year.

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. Simultaneously the releases are also published on the National Statistics Publication Hub. 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 Official 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 Official 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.

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: <http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/council-tax-dwellings/?lang=en>

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

Next update

January 2019 - Statistical first release and StatsWales update for 2019-20.

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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