

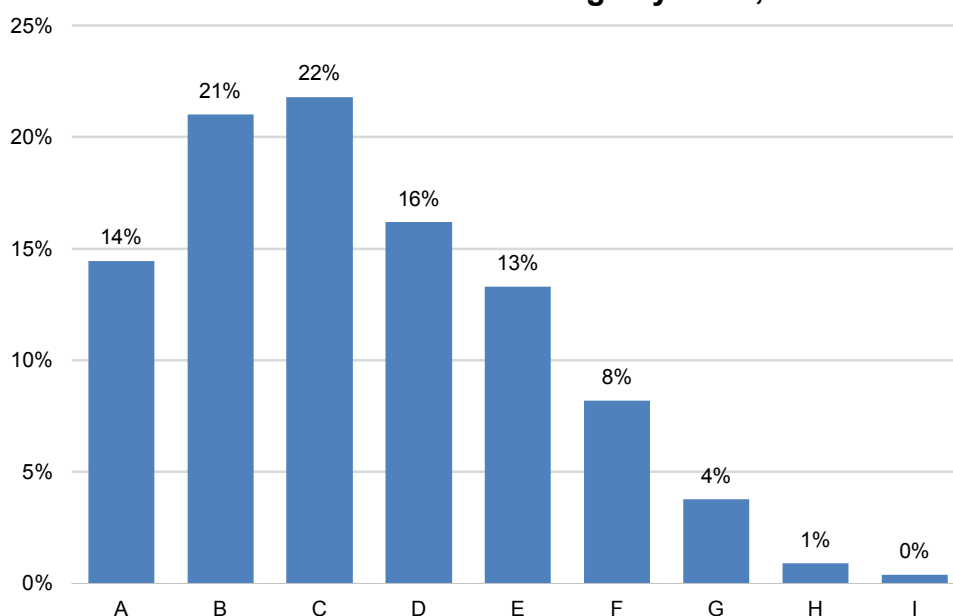


Council Tax Dwellings in Wales, 2019-20

17 January 2019
SFR 2/2019

- The total number of dwellings liable for council tax in Wales for 2019-20 is expected to rise by 5,399 or 0.4% over the previous year to 1,380,571. For calculating Revenue Support Grant, this total is equivalent to 1,239,992 band D dwellings. Rhondda Cynon Taf shows the highest increase of band D equivalent dwellings at 1.6%.
- Rhondda Cynon Taf has the highest number of band A dwellings (44,336). Blaenau Gwent has the highest proportion of dwellings in band A (59%), 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 60,004 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 18,178, followed by student dwellings at 16,850, with 6,238 dwellings being exempt as a result of being vacant on death.
- 9 local authorities are charging a long term empty home premium and 7 are charging a second home premium. 12,807 or 50% of long term empty homes in Wales receive a 50% discount.

Chart 1: Distribution of dwellings by band, 2019-20



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

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 2019-20.

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 44,336 (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 480.

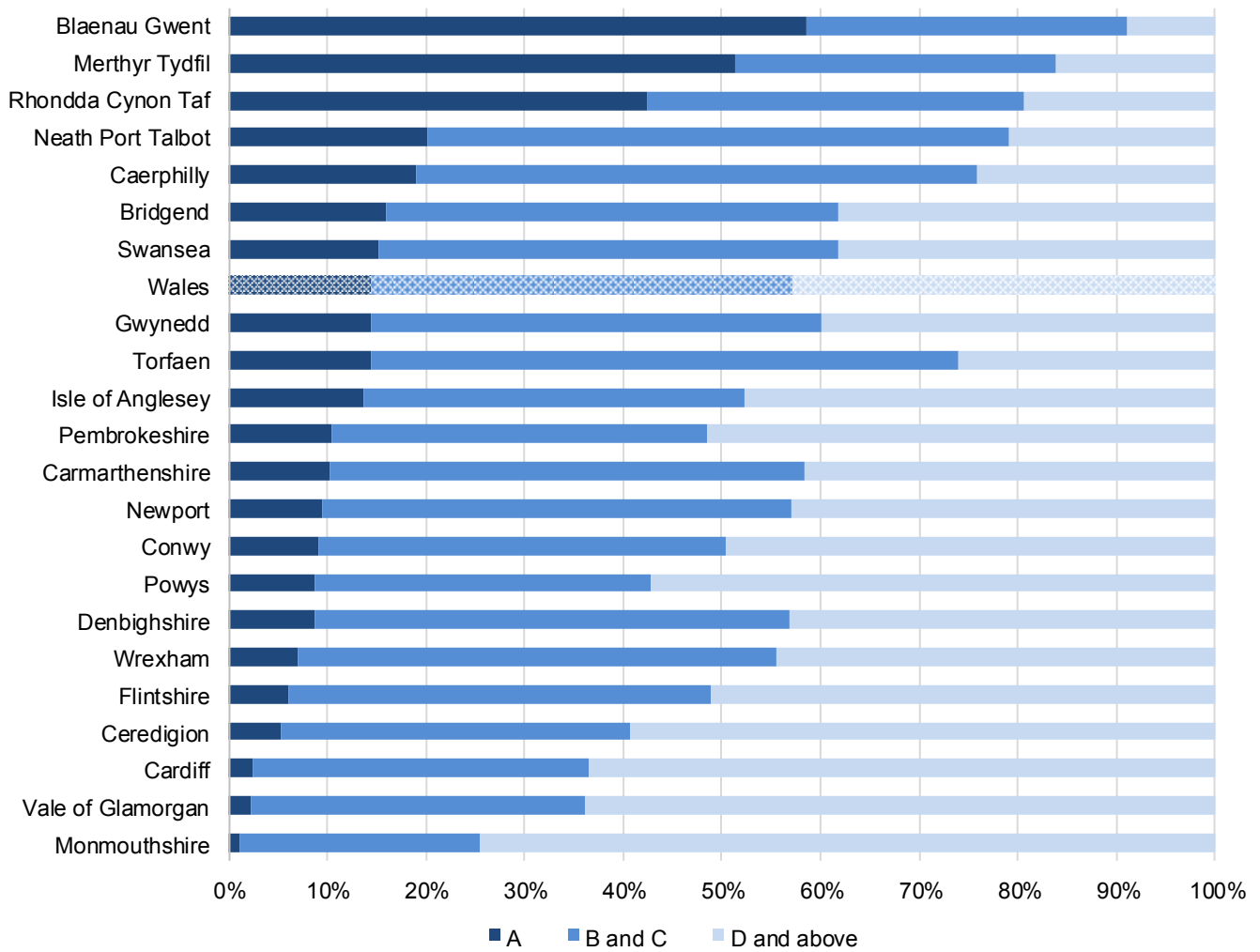
Table 1: Number of council tax chargeable dwellings by band, 2019-20 (a)

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	4,639	6,606	6,507	7,074	5,319	2,584	1,018	158	49	33,954
Gwynedd	8,237	14,656	11,464	9,714	7,770	3,794	1,198	188	74	57,096
Conwy	5,048	7,864	14,810	11,352	8,727	4,820	1,839	410	160	55,030
Denbighshire	3,791	7,010	14,095	7,587	5,298	3,637	1,960	309	167	43,854
Flintshire	4,050	9,006	19,800	12,565	10,572	7,287	3,119	573	222	67,194
Wrexham	4,082	12,114	16,333	9,814	7,829	4,882	2,476	707	290	58,527
Powys	5,462	8,783	12,444	9,983	11,864	9,201	4,005	576	199	62,517
Ceredigion	1,734	4,528	7,048	6,713	8,322	3,439	885	98	20	32,787
Pembrokeshire	6,214	9,088	13,545	10,661	11,898	5,703	2,014	319	92	59,534
Carmarthenshire	8,675	23,353	17,624	13,936	12,734	6,313	2,100	292	70	85,097
Swansea	16,028	26,693	22,909	15,481	11,864	7,714	3,704	1,143	511	106,047
Neath Port Talbot	12,820	26,451	11,292	7,111	4,309	1,359	499	99	23	63,963
Bridgend	10,100	14,842	14,183	10,582	7,514	4,279	1,420	273	101	63,294
Vale of Glamorgan	1,303	6,146	13,325	10,983	9,987	7,037	5,535	2,181	1,011	57,508
Cardiff	3,623	18,288	31,055	33,477	25,660	19,444	9,578	2,631	1,407	145,163
Rhondda Cynon Taf	44,336	24,117	16,140	8,906	6,567	3,306	1,148	180	67	104,766
Merthyr Tydfil	13,676	6,488	2,134	2,132	1,446	558	150	3	7	26,594
Caerphilly	14,584	25,921	18,017	9,119	6,347	2,219	759	89	70	77,125
Blaenau Gwent	18,607	7,825	2,553	1,592	828	313	56	2	19	31,795
Torfaen	5,888	12,780	11,665	4,057	3,743	2,177	647	63	25	41,045
Monmouthshire	480	3,172	6,758	8,566	6,989	7,460	5,245	1,719	658	41,047
Newport	6,251	14,450	17,313	12,041	7,875	5,450	2,537	537	180	66,634
Wales	199,628	290,181	301,013	223,447	183,462	112,976	51,892	12,550	5,422	1,380,571

(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, 2019-20



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 Rhondda Cynon Taf has the highest percentage increase of band D equivalent dwellings at 1.6%, followed by Vale of Glamorgan and Cardiff at 1.4%.

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	2018-19	2019-20	Difference	Percentage Difference (%)	Assumed collection rate (%)
Isle of Anglesey	30,663	30,876	213	0.7	98.5
Gwynedd	50,887	50,096	-791	-1.6	99.0
Conwy	50,788	50,507	-281	-0.6	98.5
Denbighshire	40,036	40,214	179	0.4	98.8
Flintshire	64,227	64,705	478	0.7	98.9
Wrexham	54,170	54,292	121	0.2	98.2
Powys	62,271	62,312	41	0.1	98.5
Ceredigion	31,631	31,579	-52	-0.2	98.5
Pembrokeshire	55,215	55,565	350	0.6	97.3
Carmarthenshire	74,003	74,298	295	0.4	97.5
Swansea	91,798	91,907	108	0.1	98.0
Neath Port Talbot	48,719	48,813	94	0.2	97.0
Bridgend	54,404	54,807	404	0.7	98.0
Vale of Glamorgan	60,112	60,974	862	1.4	97.5
Cardiff	145,637	147,714	2,077	1.4	98.5
Rhondda Cynon Taf	77,608	78,844	1,236	1.6	97.5
Merthyr Tydfil	18,852	18,987	135	0.7	96.0
Caerphilly	61,798	61,727	-71	-0.1	97.5
Blaenau Gwent	21,354	21,362	8	0.0	94.5
Torfaen	33,728	34,026	298	0.9	99.0
Monmouthshire	46,351	46,562	211	0.5	99.0
Newport	59,116	59,824	708	1.2	98.9
Wales	1,233,371	1,239,992	6,621	0.5	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 2019-20, 513,704 or 37% of all chargeable dwellings will receive a discount. There has also been an increase in the number of council tax premiums on empty properties and second homes since their introduction in 2017-18.

Table 3: Council tax discounts, premiums and exemptions

	1996-97	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total number of dwellings	1,245,713	1,407,446	1,415,889	1,426,010	1,432,872	1,440,575
Of which:						
Exempt dwellings	46,120	56,503	56,909	56,064	57,700	60,004
Chargeable dwellings	1,199,593	1,350,943	1,358,980	1,369,946	1,375,172	1,380,571
Of which (a):						
Dwellings with a 25% discount	373,169	484,970	486,116	490,721	494,246	497,886
Dwellings with a 50% discount	25,645	19,124	19,145	19,656	19,797	15,818
Dwellings with a variable discount	.	0	0	0	0	0
Dwellings with a 25% premium	.	.	.	3,298	4,350	4,493
Dwellings with a 35% premium	.	.	.	.	.	1,956
Dwellings with a 50% premium	.	.	.	4,023	8,698	10,977
Dwellings with a 100% premium	.	.	.	.	.	474
Band D equivalent dwellings (b)	1,008,031	1,209,577	1,217,665	1,230,884	1,238,174	1,247,172
Collection rate (percentage)	96.28	97.75	97.86	97.99	98.10	98.09
Net band D dwellings	970,487	1,182,327	1,191,638	1,206,166	1,214,667	1,223,318
Class O exempt dwellings (c)	1,884	885	866	853	833	824
Tax setting taxbase (d)	972,371	1,183,212	1,192,504	1,207,018	1,215,500	1,224,142
Memorandum:						
Dwellings subject to a disability reduction (e)	9,136	12,165	11,933	11,945	11,989	12,557

. 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.

(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 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, 2019-20

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	19,992	56.7	11,440	32.5	92	0.3	1,956	5.6	0	.	474	1.3	1,282	3.6	35,236
Gwynedd	33,936	56.5	18,388	30.6	147	0.2	0	.	4,625	7.7	0	.	2,992	5.0	60,088
Conwy	30,645	53.8	22,332	39.2	134	0.2	1,919	3.4	0	.	0	.	1,920	3.4	56,950
Denbighshire	27,027	59.8	16,313	36.1	136	0.3	0	.	378	0.8	0	.	1,330	2.9	45,184
Flintshire	44,144	63.9	22,308	32.3	79	0.1	0	.	663	1.0	0	.	1,920	2.8	69,114
Wrexham	36,927	61.0	21,315	35.2	65	0.1	0	.	220	0.4	0	.	1,976	3.3	60,503
Powys	39,347	60.6	21,607	33.3	123	0.2	0	.	1,440	2.2	0	.	2,366	3.6	64,883
Ceredigion	19,024	54.0	11,444	32.5	108	0.3	2,211	6.3	0	.	0	.	2,471	7.0	35,258
Pembrokeshire	33,969	55.3	20,129	32.8	1,422	2.3	363	0.6	3,651	5.9	0	.	1,912	3.1	61,446
Carmarthenshire	52,724	59.9	29,153	33.1	3,220	3.7	0	.	0	.	0	.	2,905	3.3	88,002
Swansea	61,594	54.3	41,909	37.0	2,544	2.2	0	.	0	.	0	.	7,328	6.5	113,375
Neath Port Talbot	37,315	56.1	25,136	37.8	1,512	2.3	0	.	0	.	0	.	2,533	3.8	66,496
Bridgend	41,478	64.2	20,546	31.8	1,270	2.0	0	.	0	.	0	.	1,296	2.0	64,590
Vale of Glamorgan	36,234	61.3	19,826	33.6	1,448	2.5	0	.	0	.	0	.	1,579	2.7	59,087
Cardiff	91,516	57.8	53,647	33.9	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	13,242	8.4	158,405
Rhondda Cynon Taf	64,692	59.0	39,842	36.4	232	0.2	0	.	0	.	0	.	4,789	4.4	109,555
Merthyr Tydfil	16,343	59.5	9,608	35.0	643	2.3	0	.	0	.	0	.	862	3.1	27,456
Caerphilly	49,251	62.0	27,724	34.9	150	0.2	0	.	0	.	0	.	2,298	2.9	79,423
Blaenau Gwent	18,757	57.3	11,905	36.4	1,133	3.5	0	.	0	.	0	.	927	2.8	32,722
Torfaen	25,958	61.9	15,006	35.8	81	0.2	0	.	0	.	0	.	857	2.0	41,902
Monmouthshire	27,297	64.7	13,672	32.4	78	0.2	0	.	0	.	0	.	1,175	2.8	42,222
Newport	40,797	59.4	24,636	35.9	1,201	1.7	0	.	0	.	0	.	2,044	3.0	68,678
Wales	848,967	58.9	497,886	34.6	15,818	1.1	6,449	0.4	10,977	0.8	474	0.0	60,004	4.2	1,440,575

(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

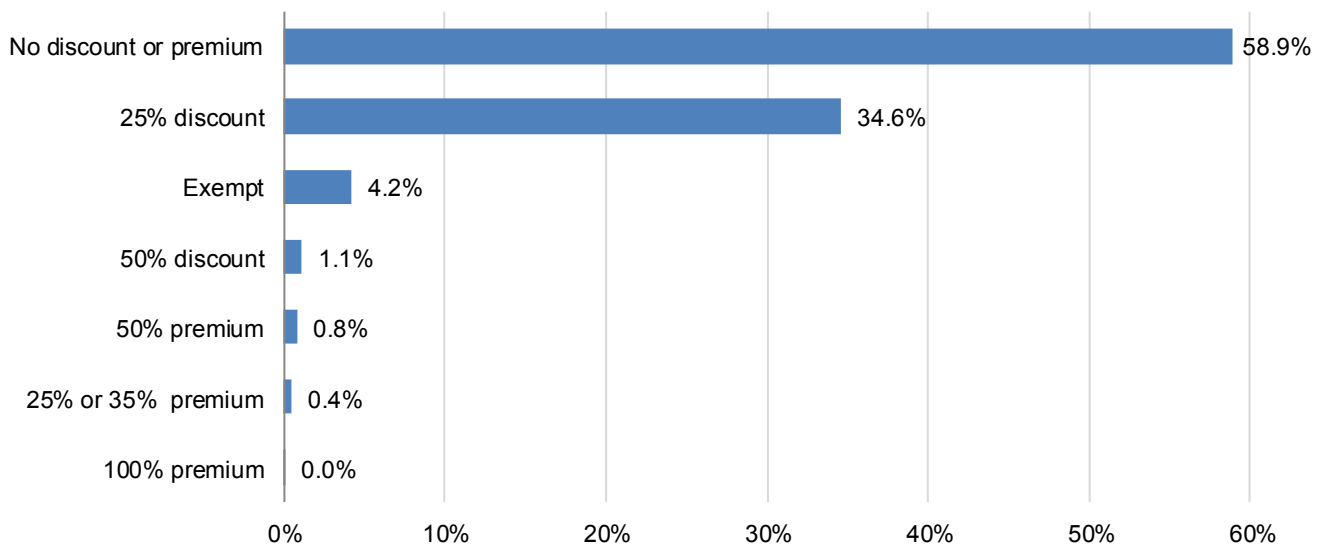


Table 5 shows that between 2018-19 and 2019-20, it is expected that type N exemptions (dwellings occupied only by students) is expected to increase by 295 or 2%.

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

Type:	1996-97	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Type as a % of the Total
A New and structural alterations	12,571	3,850	3,599	3,628	3,779	3,919	6.5
B Unoccupied dwelling owned by charity	22	37	28	36	39	44	0.1
C Empty and unfurnished	10,619	18,763	18,710	17,621	17,659	18,178	30.3
D Qualifying person in detention	73	166	173	150	177	183	0.3
E Hospital/care home patients	2,960	2,962	3,011	3,064	3,074	3,182	5.3
F Dwelling vacant on death	4,246	5,470	5,903	5,855	5,839	6,238	10.4
G Dwellings where occupation is prohibited	1,643	470	455	496	462	556	0.9
H Clergy dwellings	129	135	117	113	104	106	0.2
I Receiving care	712	407	408	381	375	352	0.6
J Providing care	83	101	96	110	116	117	0.2
K Dwelling left unoccupied by students	104	47	22	23	21	8	0.0
L Repossessions	1,850	514	376	351	323	275	0.5
M Halls of residence	1,317	2,696	2,786	2,698	2,666	3,079	5.1
N Dwellings occupied only by students	5,423	14,668	14,934	15,189	16,555	16,850	28.1
O Ministry of defence dwellings	2,175	924	923	914	899	870	1.4
P Visiting forces accommodation	235	6	3	7	9	6	0.0
Q Dwellings left empty by bankrupts	90	129	83	78	79	64	0.1
R Caravan pitches and moorings	158	238	256	271	292	238	0.4
S Under 18 years	355	350	326	305	314	307	0.5
T An annex which is unoccupied	40	223	244	260	286	313	0.5
U Severely mentally impaired	1,315	3,786	3,912	3,986	4,119	4,616	7.7
V Diplomats (from 1/4/97 only)	.	2	3	2	2	0	0.0
W Annex occupied by a dependant relative	.	559	541	526	511	503	0.8
Total exemptions	46,120	56,503	56,909	56,064	57,700	60,004	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

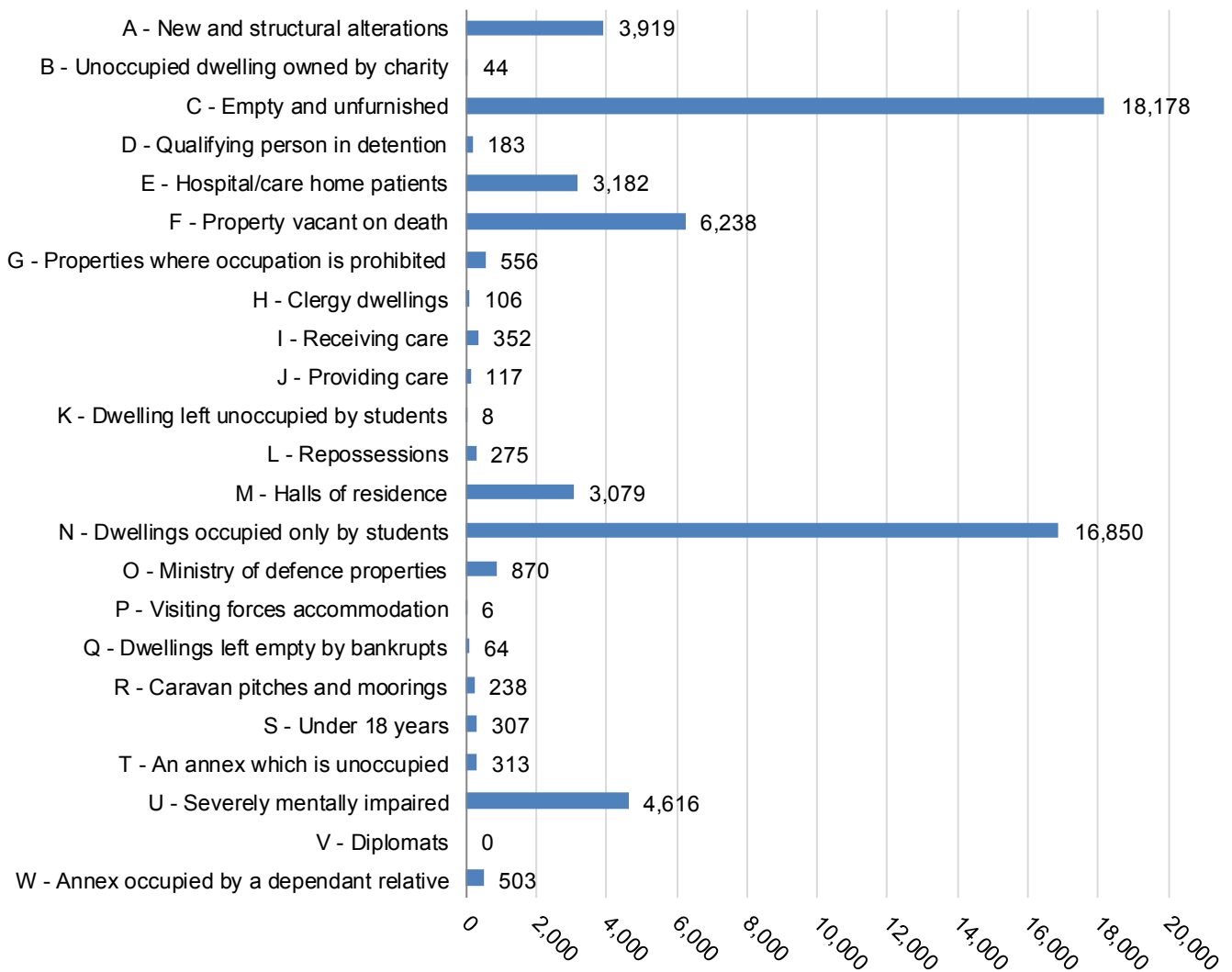


Table 6 shows the overall number of chargeable empty and second homes with a breakdown of whether they receive a discount or are charged a premium. 9 local authorities are charging an empty home premium and 7 are charging a second home premium.

Table 6: Chargeable empty and second homes, discounts and premiums, 2019-20

Billing authority	Chargeable empty homes with no discount or premium	Chargeable second homes with no discount or premium	Number of dwellings										Total chargeable empty homes	Total chargeable second homes
			Empty Homes				Second Homes							
			Discount		Premium		Discount		Premium					
50%	25%	50%	100%	25%	50%	25%	35%	50%						
Isle of Anglesey	0	0	0	0	0	474	0	0	0	1,956	0	474	1,956	
Gwynedd	345	949	36	0	759	0	0	0	0	0	3,866	1,140	4,815	
Conwy	478	273	0	717	0	0	0	0	1,202	0	0	1,195	1,475	
Denbighshire	363	431	1	0	378	0	0	6	0	0	0	742	437	
Flintshire	300	99	0	0	509	0	0	4	0	0	154	809	257	
Wrexham	246	0	0	0	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	466	0	
Powys	382	374	0	0	569	0	0	0	0	0	871	951	1,245	
Ceredigion	209	114	45	612	0	0	0	0	1,599	0	0	866	1,713	
Pembrokeshire	0	396	1,345	363	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,651	1,708	4,047	
Carmarthenshire	0	1,153	2,964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,964	1,153	
Swansea	0	2,133	2,237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,237	2,133	
Neath Port Talbot	0	0	1,382	0	0	0	509	0	0	0	0	1,382	509	
Bridgend	23	3	1,208	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1,231	5	
Vale of Glamorgan	0	0	750	0	0	0	0	594	0	0	0	750	594	
Cardiff	1,671	2,973	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,671	2,973	
Rhondda Cynon Taf	2,406	220	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,467	220	
Merthyr Tydfil	0	228	596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	596	228	
Caerphilly	856	268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	856	268	
Blaenau Gwent	0	0	1,035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,035	0	
Torfaen	276	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	276	6	
Monmouthshire	618	160	33	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	651	163	
Newport	0	0	1,114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,114	0	
Wales	8,173	9,780	12,807	1,692	2,435	474	509	609	2,801	1,956	8,542	25,581	24,197	

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 2019-20 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. 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.

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 2020 - Statistical first release and StatsWales update for 2020-21.

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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