

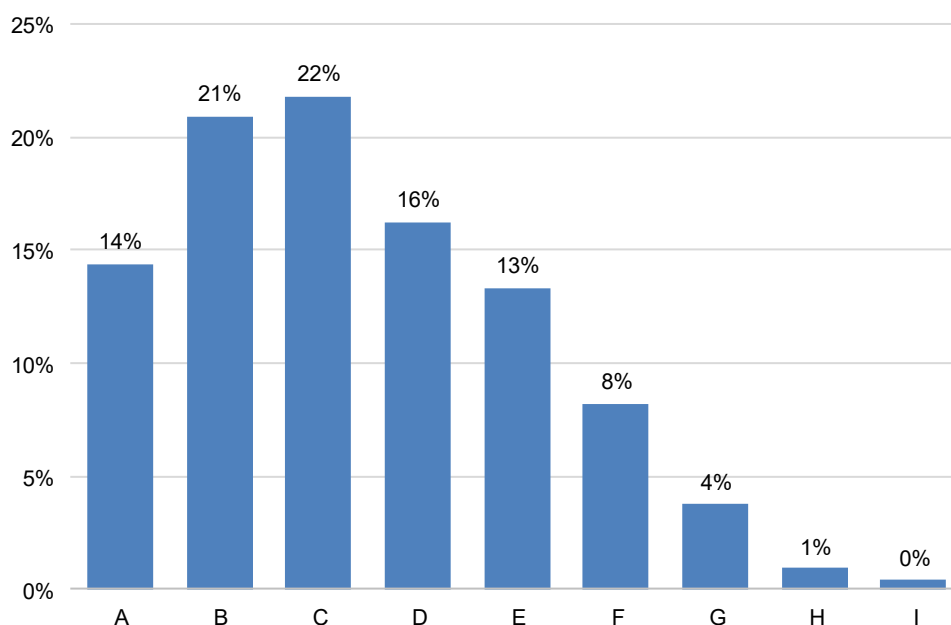


## Council Tax Dwellings in Wales, 2021-22

14 January 2021  
SFR 3/2021

- The total number of dwellings liable for council tax in Wales for 2021-22 is expected to rise by 8,278 or 0.6% over the previous year to 1,396,860. For calculating Revenue Support Grant, this total is equivalent to 1,259,101 band D dwellings. Vale of Glamorgan shows the highest increase of band D equivalent dwellings at 1.4%.
- Rhondda Cynon Taf has the highest number of band A dwellings (44,658). 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 57,748 dwellings in Wales that are exempt from council tax. This represents 4% of all dwellings. The largest exempt category is dwellings occupied only by students at 16,610, followed by empty and unfurnished dwellings at 13,758, with 7,141 dwellings being exempt due to the death of the former occupant.
- 11 local authorities are charging a long term empty home premium and 9 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, 2021-22**



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.

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

<a href="#">Dwellings by band</a>	2
<a href="#">Discounts, premiums and exemptions</a>	5
<a href="#">Empty and second homes</a>	9
<a href="#">Glossary</a>	10

Table 1 shows that Rhondda Cynon Taf has the highest number of band A dwellings at 44,658 (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 476.

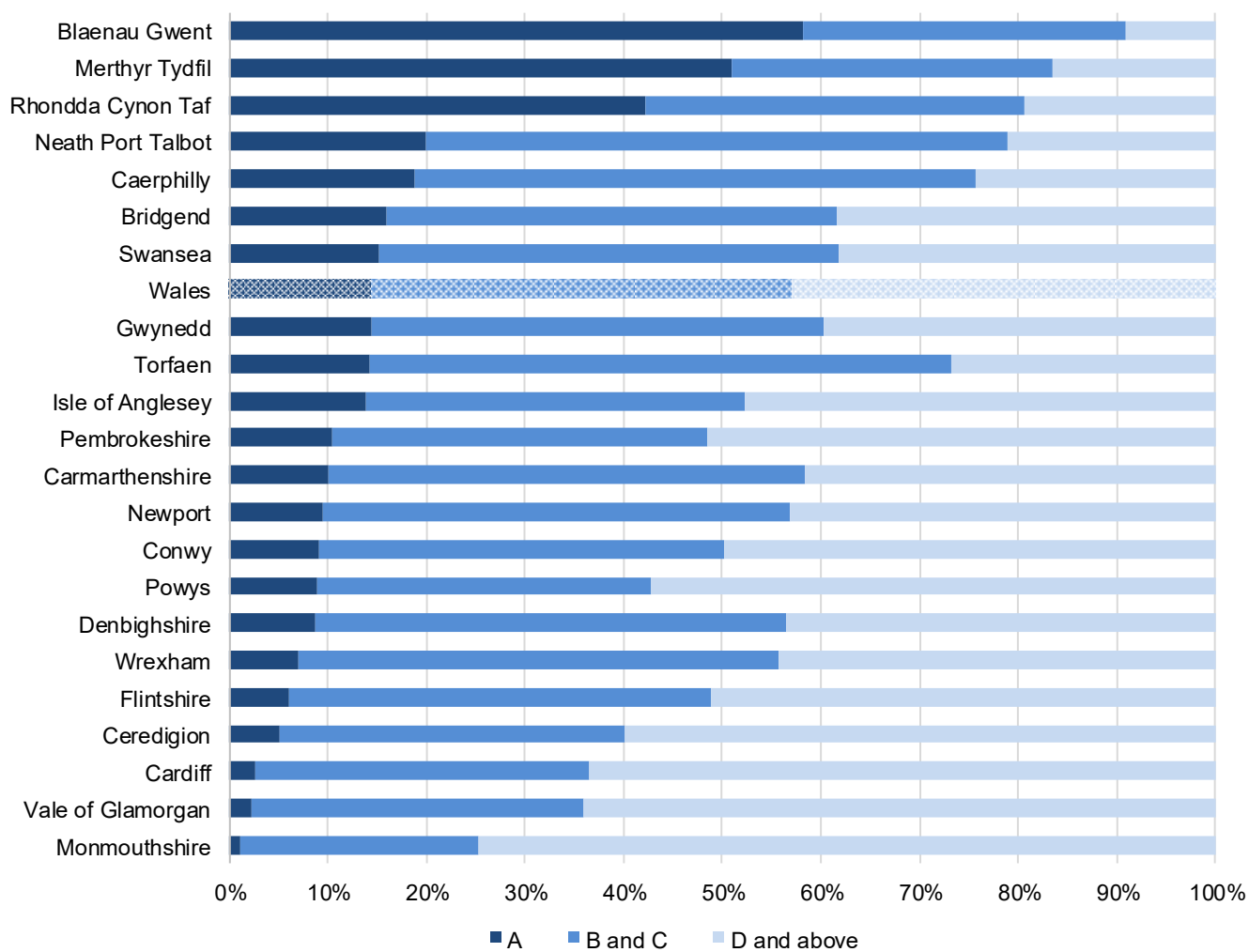
**Table 1: Number of council tax chargeable dwellings by band, 2021-22 (a)**

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	4,676	6,614	6,502	7,042	5,333	2,602	1,029	158	53	34,009
Gwynedd	8,157	14,563	11,550	9,691	7,720	3,767	1,181	192	73	56,893
Conwy	5,069	7,910	14,977	11,479	8,890	4,897	1,868	420	157	55,667
Denbighshire	3,824	7,029	14,189	7,717	5,418	3,722	1,986	308	166	44,359
Flintshire	4,124	9,159	20,037	12,741	10,726	7,406	3,151	574	218	68,136
Wrexham	4,113	12,274	16,445	9,842	7,898	4,924	2,490	700	289	58,975
Powys	5,566	8,818	12,597	10,138	11,977	9,268	4,028	571	200	63,163
Ceredigion	1,710	4,562	7,143	7,068	8,442	3,490	900	97	22	33,434
Pembrokeshire	6,258	9,169	13,767	10,781	11,978	5,782	2,037	318	88	60,178
Carmarthenshire	8,703	23,491	17,989	14,049	12,951	6,394	2,131	294	72	86,074
Swansea	16,245	26,966	23,233	15,713	12,070	7,830	3,749	1,144	517	107,467
Neath Port Talbot	12,879	26,612	11,376	7,115	4,404	1,377	509	107	23	64,402
Bridgend	10,122	14,921	14,307	10,613	7,725	4,310	1,453	282	100	63,833
Vale of Glamorgan	1,349	6,208	13,640	11,332	10,251	7,290	5,681	2,188	1,029	58,968
Cardiff	3,928	18,628	31,393	34,045	26,018	19,803	9,764	2,661	1,425	147,665
Rhondda Cynon Taf	44,658	24,320	16,209	9,075	6,662	3,329	1,159	181	66	105,659
Merthyr Tydfil	13,580	6,473	2,208	2,157	1,494	564	151	2	7	26,636
Caerphilly	14,693	26,091	18,269	9,138	6,524	2,254	788	89	72	77,918
Blaenau Gwent	18,679	7,908	2,594	1,630	848	325	60	2	18	32,064
Torfaen	5,964	12,866	11,782	4,179	4,015	2,301	658	63	25	41,853
Monmouthshire	476	3,197	6,890	8,851	7,046	7,570	5,303	1,720	659	41,712
Newport	6,381	14,592	17,541	12,274	8,053	5,636	2,594	541	183	67,795
Wales	201,154	292,371	304,638	226,669	186,443	114,841	52,670	12,612	5,462	1,396,860

(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, 2021-22**



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 1.4%, followed by Torfaen at 1.1%.

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

Billing authority	2020-21	2021-22	Difference	Percentage Difference (%)	Assumed collection rate (%)
Isle of Anglesey	30,927	30,880	-47	-0.2	98.5
Gwynedd	50,010	49,760	-249	-0.5	99.0
Conwy	50,996	51,525	529	1.0	98.0
Denbighshire	40,395	40,696	301	0.7	98.6
Flintshire	64,907	65,484	576	0.9	98.7
Wrexham	54,342	54,544	202	0.4	97.9
Powys	62,549	62,793	244	0.4	98.4
Ceredigion	31,858	32,164	306	1.0	97.5
Pembrokeshire	56,430	56,614	184	0.3	97.0
Carmarthenshire	75,904	76,334	429	0.6	97.5
Swansea	93,246	93,903	657	0.7	97.0
Neath Port Talbot	49,586	49,653	67	0.1	97.0
Bridgend	55,608	55,724	116	0.2	97.5
Vale of Glamorgan	62,359	63,239	881	1.4	97.1
Cardiff	149,103	149,550	446	0.3	98.5
Rhondda Cynon Taf	79,317	79,420	103	0.1	97.3
Merthyr Tydfil	19,175	19,209	34	0.2	96.0
Caerphilly	62,102	62,352	250	0.4	97.5
Blaenau Gwent	21,750	21,889	139	0.6	95.0
Torfaen	34,325	34,716	391	1.1	98.0
Monmouthshire	46,800	47,184	384	0.8	99.0
Newport	60,938	61,468	530	0.9	98.4
Wales	1,252,626	1,259,101	6,475	0.5	97.8

(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 2021-22, 515,100 or 37% of all chargeable dwellings will receive a discount. There has 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	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Total number of dwellings	1,245,713	1,426,010	1,432,872	1,440,575	1,449,232	1,454,608
Of which:						
Exempt dwellings	46,120	56,064	57,700	60,004	60,650	57,748
Chargeable dwellings	1,199,593	1,369,946	1,375,172	1,380,571	1,388,582	1,396,860
Of which (a):						
Dwellings with a 25% discount	373,169	490,721	494,246	497,886	504,070	511,517
Dwellings with a 50% discount	25,645	19,656	19,797	15,818	3,090	3,583
Dwellings with a variable discount	.	0	0	0	0	0
Dwellings with a 25% premium	.	3,298	4,350	4,493	4,323	3,529
Dwellings with a 35% premium	.	0	0	1,956	2,044	2,067
Dwellings with a 50% premium	.	4,023	8,698	10,977	12,829	13,953
Dwellings with a 100% premium	.	0	0	474	1,454	3,639
Band D equivalent dwellings (b)	1,008,031	1,230,884	1,238,174	1,247,172	1,261,643	1,270,778
Collection rate (percentage)	96.28	97.99	98.10	98.09	98.08	97.82
Net band D dwellings	970,487	1,206,166	1,214,667	1,223,318	1,237,412	1,243,028
Class O exempt dwellings (c)	1,884	853	833	824	808	795
Tax setting taxbase (d)	972,371	1,207,018	1,215,500	1,224,142	1,238,220	1,243,823
Memorandum:						
Dwellings subject to a disability reduction (e)	9,136	11,945	11,989	12,557	12,962	12,673

. 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.

**Table 4 : Discounts, premiums and exemptions by authority, 2021-22**

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	19,667	55.9	11,772	33.5	109	0.3	2,067	5.9	0	.	394	1.1	1,166	3.3	35,175
Gwynedd	32,423	54.0	19,044	31.7	170	0.3	0	.	5,256	8.7	0	.	3,188	5.3	60,081
Conwy	33,184	57.7	20,801	36.1	152	0.3	1,119	1.9	411	0.7	0	.	1,880	3.3	57,547
Denbighshire	26,723	58.5	16,616	36.4	146	0.3	0	.	874	1.9	0	.	1,290	2.8	45,649
Flintshire	44,208	63.1	23,031	32.9	80	0.1	0	.	817	1.2	0	.	1,908	2.7	70,044
Wrexham	36,620	60.1	21,945	36.0	68	0.1	0	.	342	0.6	0	.	1,911	3.1	60,886
Powys	39,302	60.2	22,208	34.0	129	0.2	0	.	1,524	2.3	0	.	2,126	3.3	65,289
Ceredigion	19,206	54.0	11,829	33.2	137	0.4	2,262	6.4	0	.	0	.	2,159	6.1	35,593
Pembrokeshire	35,107	56.7	20,655	33.3	243	0.4	148	0.2	3,772	6.1	253	0.4	1,759	2.8	61,937
Carmarthenshire	55,457	62.5	30,300	34.1	317	0.4	0	.	0	.	0	.	2,702	3.0	88,776
Swansea	60,720	53.1	43,379	37.9	376	0.3	0	.	0	.	2,992	2.6	6,974	6.1	114,441
Neath Port Talbot	38,453	57.6	25,808	38.7	141	0.2	0	.	0	.	0	.	2,353	3.5	66,755
Bridgend	42,362	64.9	21,415	32.8	56	0.1	0	.	0	.	0	.	1,402	2.1	65,235
Vale of Glamorgan	38,503	63.6	20,349	33.6	116	0.2	0	.	0	.	0	.	1,565	2.6	60,533
Cardiff	90,416	56.1	55,830	34.6	462	0.3	0	.	957	0.6	0	.	13,536	8.4	161,201
Rhondda Cynon Taf	64,470	58.5	40,925	37.2	264	0.2	0	.	0	.	0	.	4,485	4.1	110,144
Merthyr Tydfil	16,554	60.3	10,007	36.4	75	0.3	0	.	0	.	0	.	822	3.0	27,458
Caerphilly	49,484	61.8	28,257	35.3	177	0.2	0	.	0	.	0	.	2,199	2.7	80,117
Blaenau Gwent	19,650	59.9	12,306	37.5	108	0.3	0	.	0	.	0	.	726	2.2	32,790
Torfaen	25,937	60.8	15,835	37.1	81	0.2	0	.	0	.	0	.	785	1.8	42,638
Monmouthshire	27,536	64.3	14,081	32.9	95	0.2	0	.	0	.	0	.	1,113	2.6	42,825
Newport	42,590	61.3	25,124	36.2	81	0.1	0	.	0	.	0	.	1,699	2.4	69,494
Wales	858,572	59.0	511,517	35.2	3,583	0.2	5,596	0.4	13,953	1.0	3,639	0.3	57,748	4.0	1,454,608

(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**

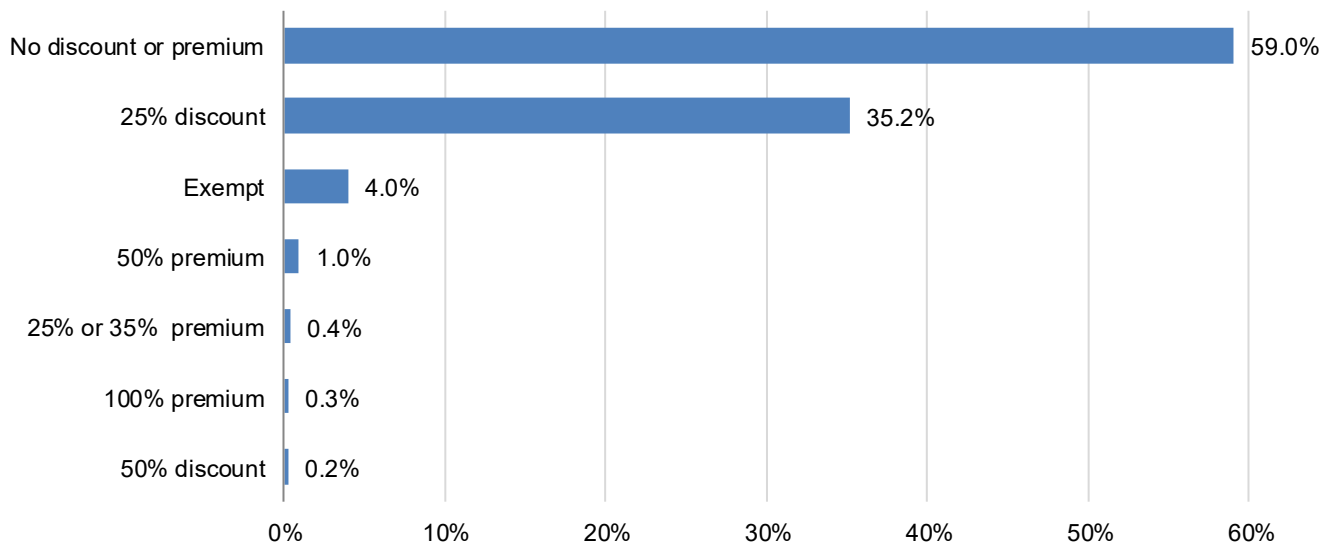


Table 5 shows that between 2020-21 and 2021-22, it is expected that type C exemptions (empty and unfurnished) will decrease by 3,680 or 21% mainly due to a slowdown in the housing sale and letting market due to COVID-19.

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

Type:	1996-97	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
						2021-22	Type as a % of the total
A New and structural alterations	12,571	3,628	3,779	3,919	3,899	3,678	6.4
B Unoccupied dwelling owned by charity	22	36	39	44	48	58	0.1
C Empty and unfurnished	10,619	17,621	17,659	18,178	17,438	13,758	23.8
D Qualifying person in detention	73	150	177	183	195	206	0.4
E Hospital/care home patients	2,960	3,064	3,074	3,182	2,995	3,116	5.4
F Dwelling vacant on death	4,246	5,855	5,839	6,238	6,377	7,141	12.4
G Dwellings where occupation is prohibited	1,643	496	462	556	700	714	1.2
H Clergy dwellings	129	113	104	106	105	104	0.2
I Receiving care	712	381	375	352	353	444	0.8
J Providing care	83	110	116	117	104	130	0.2
K Dwelling left unoccupied by students	104	23	21	8	11	11	0.0
L Repossessions	1,850	351	323	275	283	162	0.3
M Halls of residence	1,317	2,698	2,666	3,079	3,331	3,399	5.9
N Dwellings occupied only by students	5,423	15,189	16,555	16,850	16,802	16,610	28.8
O Ministry of defence dwellings	2,175	914	899	870	835	824	1.4
P Visiting forces accommodation	235	7	9	6	6	3	0.0
Q Dwellings left empty by bankrupts	90	78	79	64	47	29	0.1
R Caravan pitches and moorings	158	271	292	238	227	194	0.3
S Under 18 years	355	305	314	307	323	317	0.5
T An annex which is unoccupied	40	260	286	313	332	356	0.6
U Severely mentally impaired	1,315	3,986	4,119	4,616	5,218	5,352	9.3
V Diplomats	.	2	2	0	1	1	0.0
W Annex occupied by a dependant relative	.	526	511	503	527	495	0.9
X Care leavers	.	.	.	.	493	646	1.1
<b>Total exemptions</b>	<b>46,120</b>	<b>56,064</b>	<b>57,700</b>	<b>60,004</b>	<b>60,650</b>	<b>57,748</b>	<b>100.0</b>

. 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**

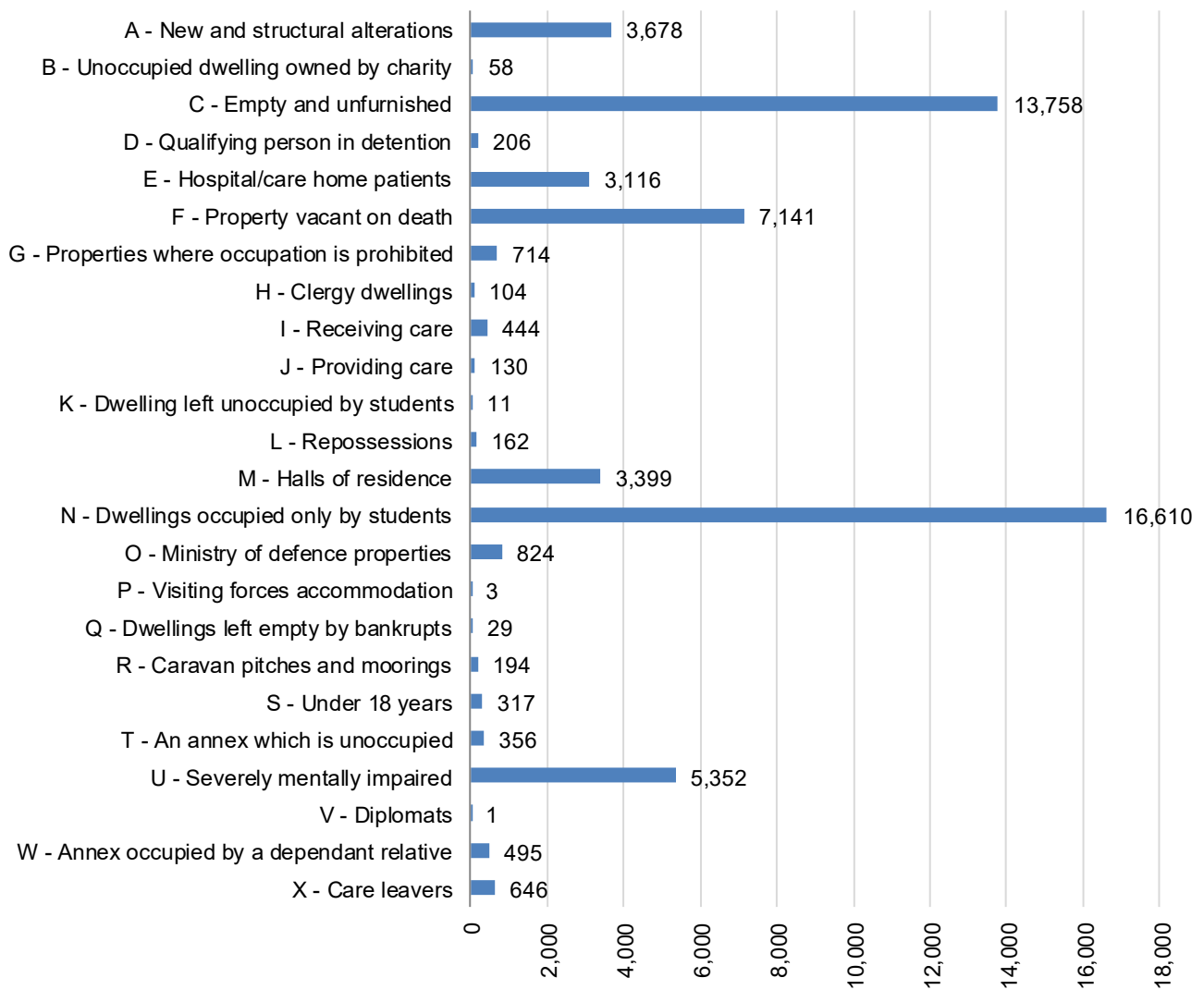




Table 6 shows the overall number of chargeable long term empty and second homes with a breakdown of whether they receive a discount or are charged a premium. 11 local authorities are charging a long term empty home premium and 9 are charging a second home premium. Most authorities no longer give any discounts to long term empty or second homes.

**Table 6: Chargeable empty and second homes, discounts and premiums, 2021-22**

Billing authority	Number of dwellings												Total chargeable long term empty homes	Total chargeable second homes
	Chargeable long term empty homes with no discount or premium	Chargeable second homes with no discount or premium	Long Term Empty Homes				Second Homes							
			Discount		Premium		Discount		Premium					
			50%	25%	50%	100%	50%	25%	35%	50%	100%			
Isle of Anglesey	39	72	0	0	0	394	0	0	2,067	0	0	433	2,139	
Gwynedd	382	971	47	0	1,129	0	0	0	0	4,127	0	1,558	5,098	
Conwy	327	62	0	0	411	0	0	1,119	0	0	0	738	1,181	
Denbighshire	435	15	1	0	506	0	10	0	0	368	0	942	393	
Flintshire	364	99	0	0	640	0	4	0	0	177	0	1,004	280	
Wrexham	100	0	0	0	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	442	0	
Powys	394	400	0	0	591	0	0	0	0	933	0	985	1,333	
Ceredigion	223	104	0	672	0	0	0	1,590	0	0	0	895	1,694	
Pembrokeshire	1,088	429	0	148	133	253	0	0	0	3,639	0	1,622	4,068	
Carmarthenshire	2,845	1,113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,845	1,113	
Swansea	704	296	0	0	0	1,184	0	0	0	0	1,808	1,888	2,104	
Neath Port Talbot	1,252	548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,252	548	
Bridgend	1,130	24	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1,130	27	
Vale of Glamorgan	939	516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	939	516	
Cardiff	761	3,477	0	0	957	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,718	3,477	
Rhondda Cynon Taf	2,311	237	90	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2,401	241	
Merthyr Tydfil	528	214	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	556	214	
Caerphilly	1,169	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,169	238	
Blaenau Gwent	949	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	949	0	
Torfaen	474	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	474	5	
Monmouthshire	715	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	715	200	
Newport	1,046	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,046	4	
Wales	18,175	9,024	166	820	4,709	1,831	21	2,709	2,067	9,244	1,808	25,701	24,873	

# Glossary

## Data sources

The taxbase information is collected centrally by 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%).

## Council tax bands and charges

Council tax bands in Wales were determined by the Welsh Government based on property values in April 2003.

The amount of council tax a person pays depends on the valuation of the property. Each property has been valued and placed in one of nine council tax bands by the Valuation Office Agency.

The valuation banding is based on the market value of the property as at 1 April 2003, not the current value. The valuation bands for Wales are as follows:

<b>Valuation band</b>	<b>Value of the property</b>
A	Up to £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	£424,001 and above

## 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 empty and unfurnished for a short term (six months) 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 liable for council tax is empty for more than six months, it is classed as a long term empty and may be subject to full council tax or a premium.

## **Second homes**

For the purposes of council tax, a second home is a dwelling which is not a person's sole or main home and is substantially furnished. These dwellings are referred to in the Local Government Finance Act 1992 as 'dwellings occupied periodically' but they are commonly referred to as "second homes".

This definition is not limited to properties used as private weekend/holiday homes. It includes for example, dwellings retained for work purposes, dwellings available for sale, seasonal homes and caravans.

## 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:

- arithmetic consistency checks;
- cross checks with other relevant data collections;
- thorough tolerance checks;
- 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>

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

### Next update

January 2022 - Statistical first release and StatsWales update for 2022-23.

### 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](mailto:stats.finance@gov.wales)

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