



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government

Council Tax Reduction Scheme

Annual Report 2018-19

July 2019

Council Tax Reduction Scheme: Annual Report 2018-19

Audience

Local Authorities in Wales; Valuation Tribunal for Wales and other interested parties in local government and welfare sectors.

Overview

This Annual Report provides an update on the operation of CTRS in Wales during 2018-19.

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This document can be accessed from the Welsh Government's website at <https://gov.wales/council-tax-reduction-scheme-annual-reports>

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Executive Summary

On 1 April 2013, the Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTRS) replaced Council Tax Benefit (CTB) in Wales and eligible households were automatically transferred onto the new scheme. The CTRS Regulations are closely based on previous CTB rules.

The Welsh Government provided local authorities with £244m in 2013-14 to support them in providing all eligible households with their full entitlement to support in meeting their council tax liability. The Welsh Government has maintained these funding arrangements each year since.

This Annual Report provides an update on the operation of CTRS in Wales during 2018-19, aiding transparency in an area where substantial funding continues to be allocated by the Welsh Government.

The end of year data show¹:

- 277,989 households in Wales received a council tax reduction (CTR) in 2018-19, compared to 284,581 in 2017-18, a fall of 6,592 cases (2.4%).
- The total recorded value of reductions provided through CTRS in Wales for 2018-19 was approximately £260.9m, compared to £254.0m in 2017-18, an increase of approximately £6.9m (2.7%).

The monthly 'open' caseload data show²:

- 113,966 pensioner households in Wales received a CTR in March 2019, compared to 116,823 in March 2018, meaning pensioner caseload has fallen by 2,857 cases (2.4%).
- 165,188 working-age households in Wales received a CTR in March 2019, compared to 168,863 in March 2018, a decrease of 3,675 cases (2.2%).
- Of the 279,202 households in Wales in receipt of CTR, 219,292 paid no council tax at all.
- In March 2019, 61% of households receiving a CTR were passported cases, whilst 39% were non-passported cases.
- 11.7% of households receiving a CTR were Universal Credit (UC) recipients.
- The most common type of passported case was Employment Support Allowance, and accounted for around 25.2% of all CTR cases.
- 84.9% of households receiving a CTR were living in properties in Bands A to C in March 2019, compared to 84.6% in March 2018.
- 17 new appeals in relation to CTRS were received by the Valuation Tribunal for Wales during 2018-19, compared to 57 during 2017-18.

¹ Local authorities provide end of year figures to the Welsh Government. The 2018-19 figures were not verified at the time of publication.

² Monthly 'open' caseload is obtained from a forecasting model. More information on methodology can be found in Section 3.

1. Background

In the Spending Review 2010, the UK Government announced its intention to end Council Tax Benefit (CTB) and pass responsibility for developing replacement arrangements to local authorities in England. At the same time, it announced plans to transfer funding to the devolved administrations in Wales and Scotland in expectation that they would establish new arrangements. The funding for council tax support was transferred from demand-led budgets to fixed budgets and reduced by 10%.

On 1 April 2013, the Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTRS) replaced CTB in Wales, and eligible households were automatically transferred onto the new scheme. The regulations introduced by the Welsh Government for 2013-14 were closely based on the previous CTB rules to maintain entitlements to support. Local authorities were given certain areas of local discretion, allowing each to take the needs and priorities of its local area into account.

£244m was provided in the local government settlement for CTRS for 2013-14. A fixed budget of £222m was transferred from the UK Government. The Welsh Government provided an additional £22m to support local authorities in continuing to provide all eligible households with their full entitlement to support. The Welsh Government has continued to maintain these arrangements each year since. The Welsh Government has also continued to maintain full entitlements to support under the scheme: changes in caseload numbers therefore reflect changes in the numbers of households who meet the criteria for support.

This Annual Report provides data for Wales on overall year-end caseload and value of reductions in 2018-19 based on case management data. It also provides an analysis of the trends and patterns since CTRS was introduced. All figures relating to the value of reductions have been rounded to the nearest £1,000.

Annex A provides some additional statistics for 2018-19 which are not included in the main report.

An outline of the main regulations introducing CTRS in Wales – including a number of other sets of regulations, for example covering fraud investigation, information sharing and appeals – is included in the [CTRS Annual Report 2013-14](#). That report also provides a more detailed explanation of the eligibility criteria and how reductions are calculated.

2. CTRS in Wales: Caseload and Value of Reductions

2.1 Year-end caseload 2018-19

End of year data were collected from local authorities on total caseload for the 2018-19 financial year. 'Caseload' refers to *households* rather than individuals. In other words, some cases refer to an individual, while other cases refer to a couple or family.

Table 1 shows total caseload for 2018-19 was 277,989. This compares with 284,581 in 2017-18. Caseload has therefore fallen by 6,592 cases (2.4%). The majority of local authorities saw a decrease in caseload. Blaenau Gwent saw the biggest percentage decreases in caseload (-4%). Torfaen was the only authority to see an increase in caseload (of two cases).

Table 1: CTRS in Wales: caseload and value of reductions 2018-19 (a)

	Caseload			Value of Reductions		
	Number 2017-18	Number 2018-19	Change from 2017-18 (%)	Total 2017-18 (£ thousand) (b)	Total 2018-19 (£ thousand) (b)	Change from 2017-18 (%)
Isle of Anglesey	6,016	5,848	-2.9	5,342	5,381	0.7
Gwynedd	9,683	9,367	-3.4	9,192	9,325	1.4
Conwy	10,456	10,252	-2.0	9,400	9,576	1.9
Denbighshire	9,731	9,559	-1.8	9,370	9,545	1.9
Flintshire	11,114	10,752	-3.4	9,972	10,306	3.4
Wrexham	11,697	11,445	-2.2	9,879	9,933	0.6
Powys	9,297	9,233	-0.7	8,545	8,919	4.4
Ceredigion	5,890	5,716	-3.0	5,206	5,406	3.9
Pembrokeshire	10,589	10,487	-1.0	7,688	8,529	10.9
Carmarthenshire	16,301	16,007	-1.8	14,751	15,100	2.4
Swansea	23,101	22,438	-3.0	19,865	20,311	2.2
Neath Port Talbot	17,537	17,067	-2.8	17,053	17,308	1.5
Bridgend	13,658	13,336	-2.4	13,617	14,084	3.4
Vale of Glamorgan	9,720	9,558	-1.7	9,421	9,671	2.7
Rhondda Cynon Taf	25,494	24,866	-2.5	22,571	23,037	2.1
Merthyr Tydfil	6,607	6,399	-3.3	5,923	5,994	1.2
Caerphilly	17,857	17,320	-3.1	13,556	13,799	1.8
Blaenau Gwent	9,103	8,753	-4.0	8,521	8,631	1.3
Torfaen	9,983	9,985	0.0	8,449	8,797	4.1
Monmouthshire	5,714	5,690	-0.4	5,936	6,160	3.8
Newport	13,729	13,506	-1.7	10,636	10,910	2.6
Cardiff	31,304	30,405	-3.0	29,127	30,142	3.5
Wales	284,581	277,989	-2.4	254,019	260,864	2.7

(a) Source: Local Authority Caseload Figures 2018-19 (unverified) and 2017-18 (verified).

(b) Figures are rounded to the nearest thousand and so there may be some slight discrepancies between the sum of constituent items and the totals as shown.

2.2 Year-end value of reductions for 2018-19

'Value of reduction' refers to the amount by which the council tax liability for households receiving a CTR is reduced. Funding is provided to local authorities to replace the council tax income they would otherwise raise from eligible households who qualify and apply for support. The effect for eligible households is that they pay a reduced or zero council tax bill.

From the caseload data, the total value of reductions for all households in Wales for 2018-19 was £260.9m, compared to £254.0m in 2017-18. This is an increase of approximately £6.9m (2.7%).

By forecasting to the year-end on the basis of caseload, these figures overstate the actual value of the reductions provided. The audited outturn for CTRS in 2017-18 was £247.4m (the figure for 2018-19 is not yet available).

All local authorities saw an increase in the value of their reductions. Pembrokeshire saw the largest increase (10.9%), whilst Flintshire saw the smallest increase (0.6%). Table 1 provides figures for the total value of reductions by local authority.

The figures show that falling caseloads are not reflected in a corresponding decrease in the total value of reductions. This can in large part be attributed to local council tax rises, which have exerted an upward pressure on the average reduction per household.

Table A1 in Annex A provides information on council tax rises by local authority for 2018-19.

2.3 CTRS caseload as a percentage of liable households

Table 2 shows that as at March 2019, Council Tax Reduction Scheme caseload relative to all properties liable for council tax in Wales was 20.2%. This figure varies substantially by local authority. Monmouthshire has fewer CTR cases relative to all liable households (14%), while Blaenau Gwent has the largest caseload relative to all liable households (27.6%).

Table 2: CTRS cases relative to liable households 2018-19

	Number of liable households 2018-19 (a)	CTRS caseload 2018-19 (b)	Cases relative to liable households (%)
Isle of Anglesey	33,779	5,848	17.3
Gwynedd	57,848	9,367	16.2
Conwy	55,229	10,252	18.6
Denbighshire	43,668	9,559	21.9
Flintshire	66,708	10,752	16.1
Wrexham	58,334	11,445	19.6
Powys	62,444	9,233	14.8
Ceredigion	32,800	5,716	17.4
Pembrokeshire	59,392	10,487	17.7
Carmarthenshire	84,865	16,007	18.9
Swansea	105,817	22,438	21.2
Neath Port Talbot	63,860	17,067	26.7
Bridgend	62,932	13,336	21.2
Vale of Glamorgan	56,693	9,558	16.9
Rhondda Cynon Taf	104,241	24,866	23.9
Merthyr Tydfil	26,443	6,399	24.2
Caerphilly	77,145	17,320	22.5
Blaenau Gwent	31,749	8,753	27.6
Torfaen	40,785	9,985	24.5
Monmouthshire	40,769	5,690	14.0
Newport	66,015	13,506	20.5
Cardiff	143,657	30,405	21.2
Wales	1,375,172	277,989	20.2

(a) Source: StatsWales

(b) Source: Local Authority Caseload Figures 2018-19 (unverified)

3. Trends and Patterns

3.1 A note on methodology

The figures in this chapter have been sourced from a modelling and forecasting tool, Datatank Connect. Datatank Connect extracts details of open caseload and value of reductions for CTRS from local authorities' core revenue and benefits systems on a monthly snapshot basis, and projects the data forward until the year-end. This provides data on overall caseload and total value of reductions as well as detailed information on the types of households receiving a CTR and the average reductions awarded to these households.

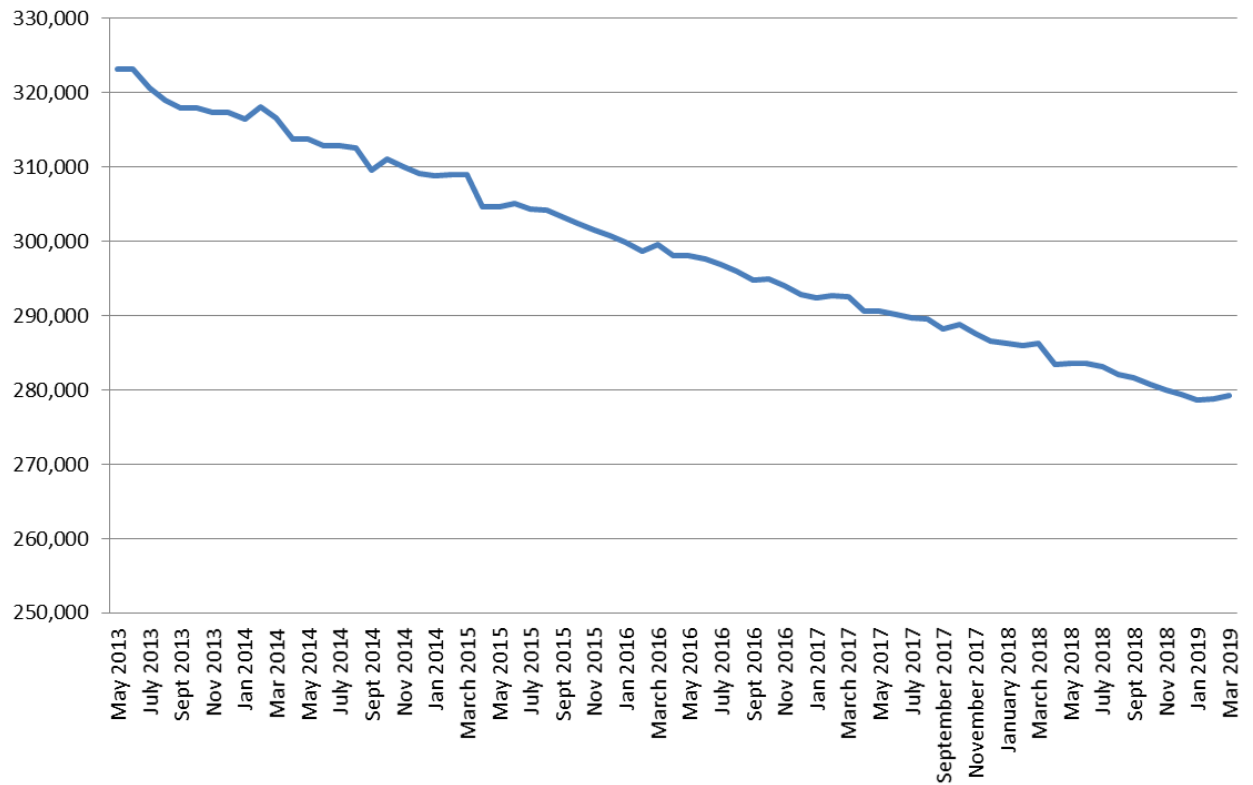
There are two important points to note. Firstly, the dataset provides detailed information on **live cases only**. Unlike the year-end data, this dataset does not provide information on cases which have closed within the year. The difference depends on the on/off flow of cases and varies from year to year. In 2018-19, the difference between the year-end figure (277,989) and the open caseload for March 2018 (279,202) was 1,213 cases.

Secondly, the dataset provides different points of comparison from the year-end data included in the previous chapter. Instead of providing analysis on changes in caseload and reductions between 2017-18 and 2018-19, this chapter compares live caseloads from March 2018 and March 2019.

3.2 Overall caseload

Since the introduction of CTRS in April 2013, total caseload has continued to steadily decrease.

Fig 1: CTRS caseload in Wales, May 2013 to March 2019



Source: Datatank

In March 2019, total caseload was 279,202. Total caseload has fallen by 7,020 (2.5%) since March 2018, and by approximately 44,000 since the introduction of CTRS.

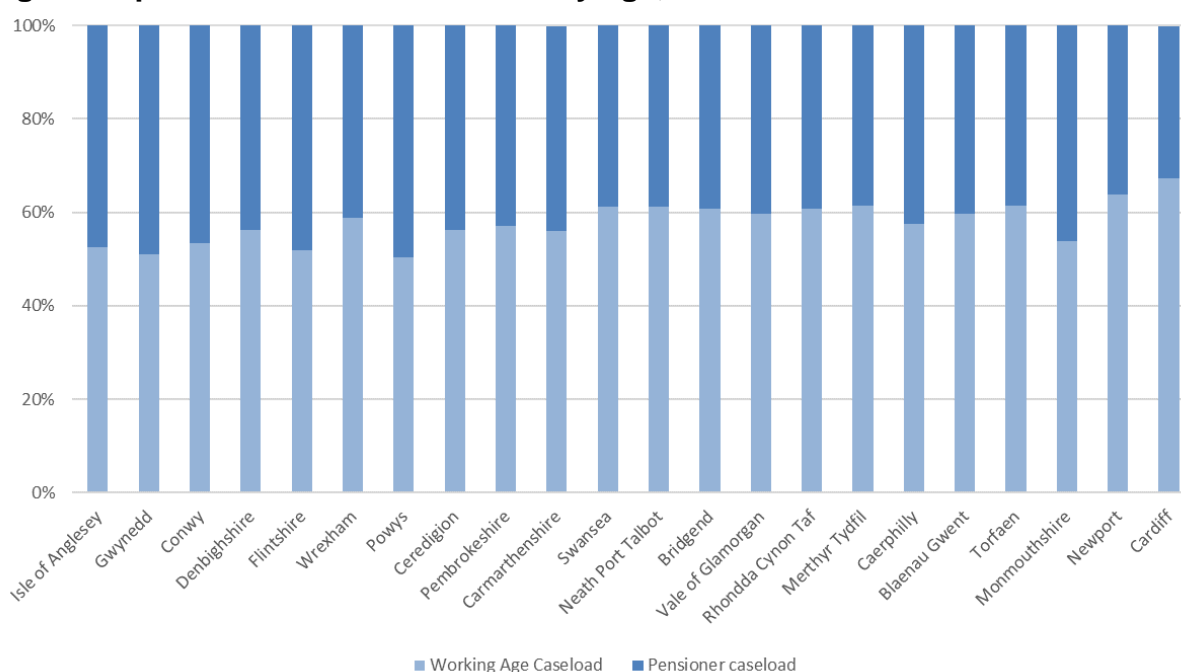
Table A2 in Annex A provides the monthly live caseload figures for April 2018 to March 2019.

3.3 CTRS caseload by age and local authority

Figure 2 details the percentage of households receiving a CTR by age group and local authority. Of all local authorities in Wales, Cardiff has a higher proportion of working-age households receiving a CTR (67.3%) and therefore a lower proportion of pensioner households receiving a CTR (32.7%).

In contrast Powys has a higher proportion of pensioner households receiving a CTR (49.6%) and therefore a lower proportion of working-age households receiving a CTR (50.4%).

Fig 2: Proportion of CTR households by age, March 2019



Source: Datatank

Table A3 in Annex A provides the actual caseload figures by age-group for March 2019.

There were 165,188 working-age cases (59%) in March 2019. This is a fall of 3,675 cases compared to March 2018 (2.2%).

20 local authorities saw a fall in their working-age caseload. Blaenau Gwent and Powys saw the largest decreases (4.5%), whilst Wrexham saw the largest increase (7.8%).

Overall, the caseload of working-age households has continued to decrease, perhaps due to people exiting the benefits system altogether because of improvements in the general economic situation and/or the cumulative effects of welfare reforms. However, the fall in working-age caseload across Wales may also be due in part to the impact of Universal Credit (see section 3.4).

Overall, there were 113,966 pensioner households (41%) receiving a CTR as at March 2019. This is a 2.4% decrease since March 2018. Carmarthenshire saw the largest decrease (5.7%), whilst Cardiff saw its pensioner caseload increase

by 1.2%, the only local authority in Wales to see an increase in the number of pensioner households receiving a CTR.

The overall fall in pensioner household caseload across Wales may in part be due to changes in the state pension age for women. The state pension age is 65 for men and has been increasing for women from 60 to 65 since April 2010 to equalize it with the pension age for men by November 2018.

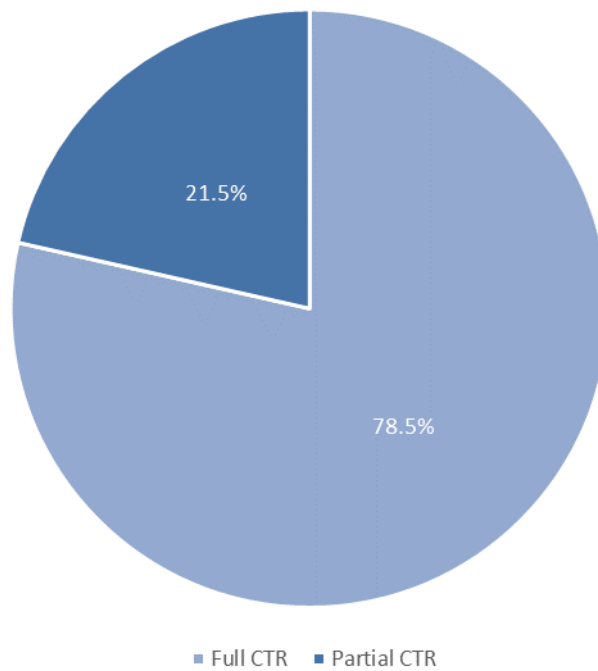
There may also have been a decline in the proportion of pensioners who go on to receive a CTR. This is because new cohorts of pensioners have tended to have higher incomes and are more likely to be owner-occupiers and therefore less likely to apply for a CTR.

3.4 CTRS caseload by value of award

Depending on their circumstances, CTR households in Wales can be entitled to either a full CTR award where their council tax liability is reduced to zero, or a partial CTR award where they are still liable to pay a part of their council tax bill.

Figure 3 shows the proportion of CTR households eligible for a full CTR award. In March 2019, 78.5% (219,292) of CTR households received a full CTR award and were not liable to pay any council tax.

Fig 3: Percentage of CTR households by full or partial award



3.5 CTRS caseload by passported status

Figure 4 sorts overall caseload into six categories based on 'income status'.

If a household receives Income Support, Income Based Job-Seekers Allowance (JSA), Income Based Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) or Pension Credit Guarantee, they are referred to as a 'passport case'. This is because they are automatically assessed for a CTR.

If a household does not receive any of these benefits, or is receiving Universal Credit (UC), they are referred to as a 'non-passported case'. This is because the household will need to apply separately for a CTR.

Fig 4: Proportion of CTR households by passported status

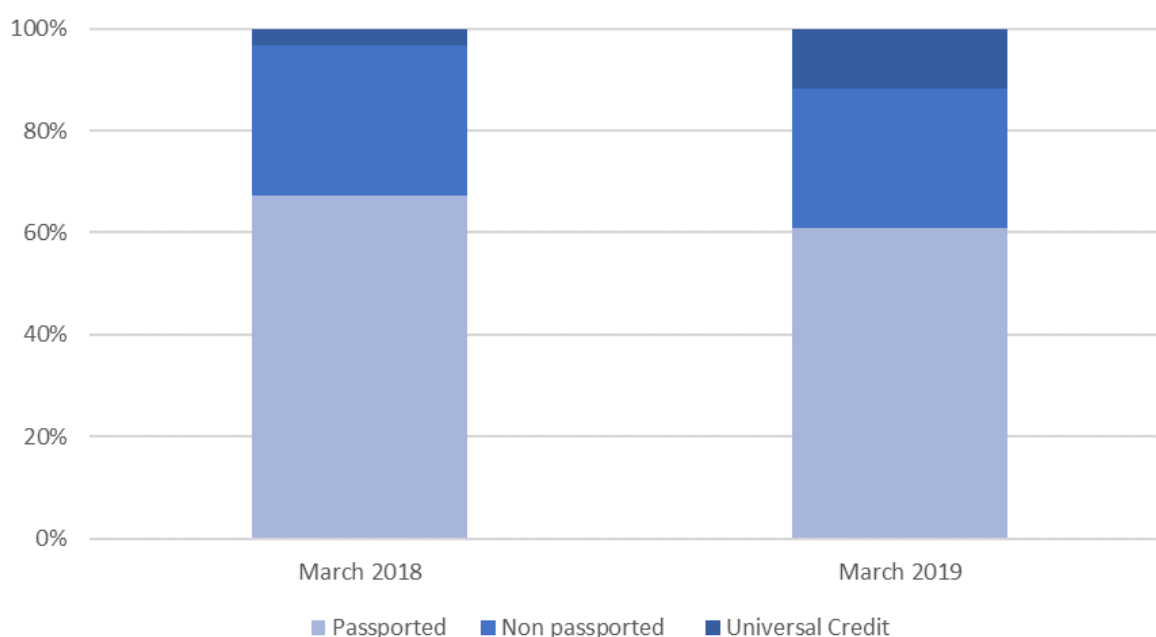


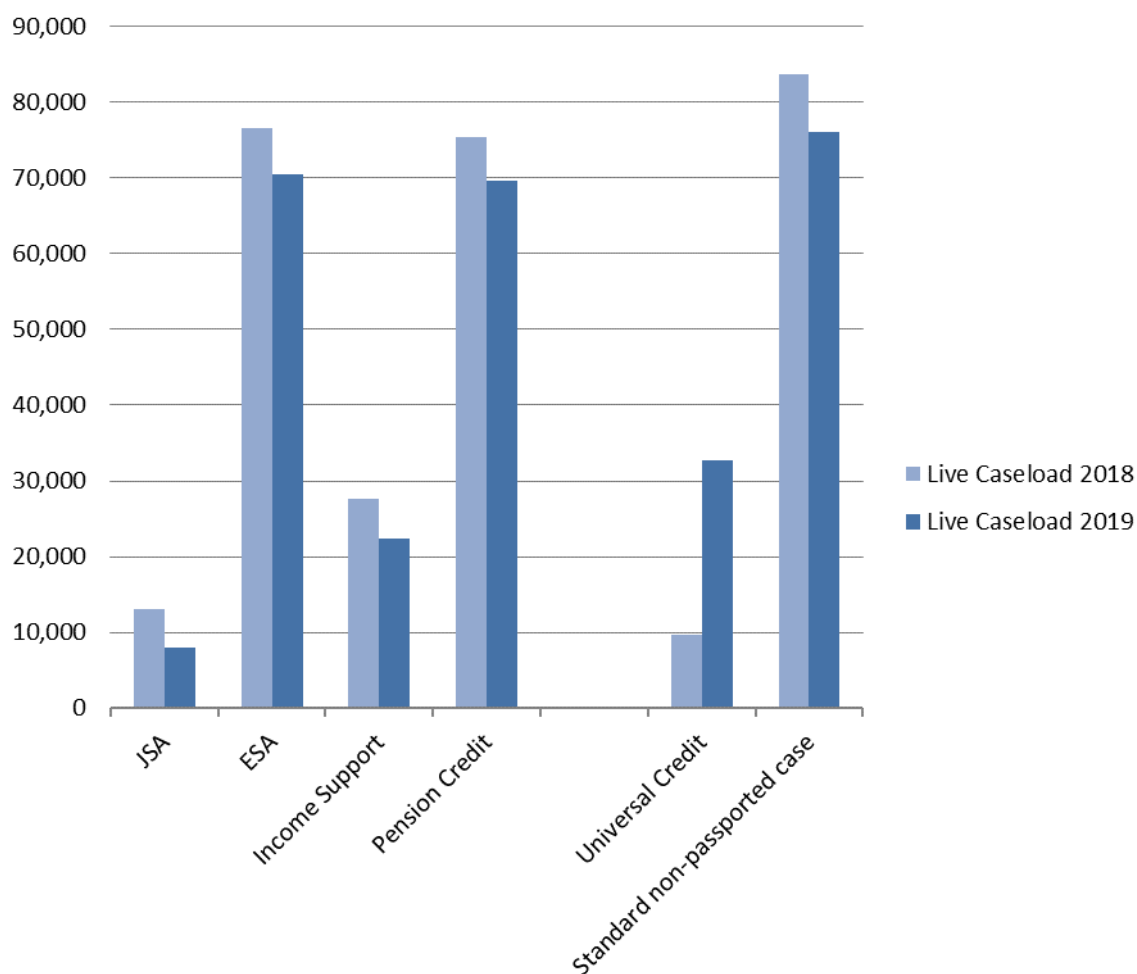
Figure 4 shows in March 2019, passported cases accounted for 61% of the overall CTR caseload. This compares to 67.4% in March 2018.

Standard non-passported cases accounted for 27.2% of CTR cases in 2019, a decrease of two percentage points from the previous year.

Households who received UC made up 11.7% of the overall CTR caseload compared to 3.4% in 2018.

As the rollout of UC continues, the proportion of passported and standard non-passported cases will continue to decrease, while the proportion of UC cases will continue to rise.

Fig 5: Caseload changes by income status, March 2019



Source: Datatank

Figure 5 shows caseload change by income status between March 2018 and March 2019. It shows passported cases (JSA, ESA, Income Support and Pension Credit) have decreased by 22,439 since 2018 (11.6%). There has also been a decrease in the number of standard non-passported cases by 7,667 (9.2%). In contrast, the number of Universal Credit cases in March 2019 was 32,773, compared to 9,687 in March 2018.

The most common passporting benefits were ESA and Pension Credit (Guarantee Credit) which accounted for just over half of all CTR cases across Wales.

Table A4 in Annex A provides the actual caseload figures by income status and local authority for March 2019.

3.6 A note on the impact of Universal Credit on the Council Tax Reduction Scheme

Universal Credit is replacing six of the main working-age means-tested benefits: Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, Income-related Employment and Support Allowance, Income Support, Housing Benefit, Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit.

Households in receipt of Universal Credit now need to apply separately for a CTR. This is in contrast to those who might previously have been assessed for CTR as part of receiving their passporting benefits. In these instances, there was no requirement for eligible households to be proactive in terms of applying for a CTR.

There is anecdotal evidence to suggest this change is affecting the overall caseload for CTRS in Wales, as households who are migrated across to Universal Credit drop out of the CTRS system due to lack of awareness of the new approach. Universal Credit also has an impact on the eligibility of households for a CTR, for example if a household has a higher income under Universal Credit than it would have previously, it may become eligible for a reduced CTR or fall outside the income criteria for a CTR.

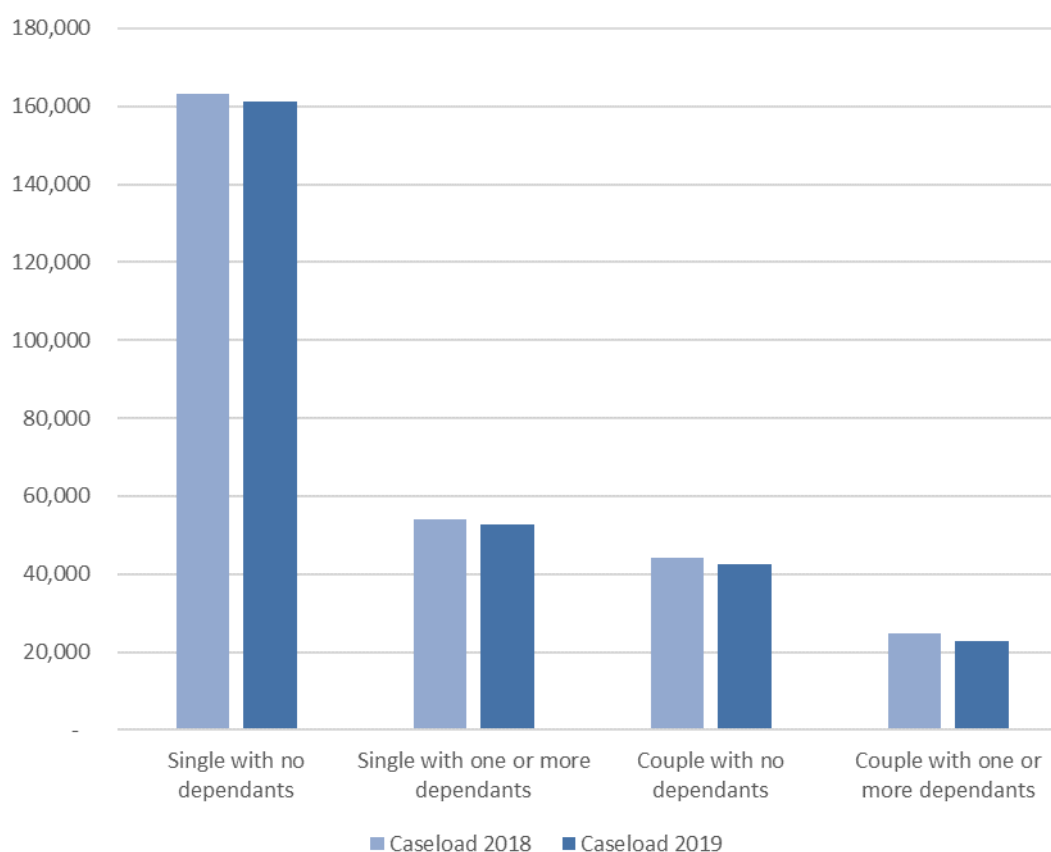
The Welsh Government has commissioned a detailed assessment of the impact of Universal Credit on CTRS in Wales. We intend to report on the findings of this research in 2020.

3.7 CTRS caseload by family type

Figure 6 shows CTR caseload changes by family type. It highlights that the largest category is single adult households with no dependants. These households accounted for 161,268 (58%) cases in March 2019, a decrease 1.2% since March 2018.

There have been larger decreases in caseload for other family types. There were 52,660 (19%) single parent household recipients in March 2019, a 2.8% decrease compared to March 2018. There were 42,401 (15%) households comprising a couple with no dependants, a fall of 4.2% compared to March 2018. There were 22,873 (8%) households made up of a couple and dependent children, a 7.2% fall compared to March 2018.

Fig 4: CTRS caseload by family type, March 2018 to March 2019



Source: *Datatank*

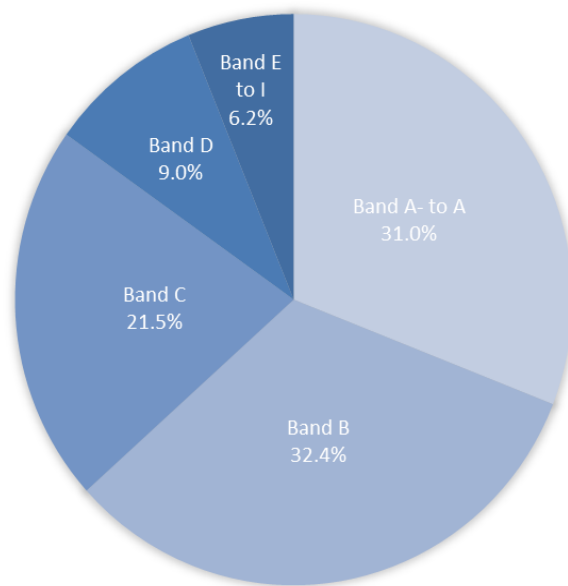
Table A5 in Annex A provides the actual caseload figures by family type and local authority for March 2019.

3.8 CTRS caseload by council tax band

Figure 7 shows the proportion of CTRS households by council tax band in March 2019. Each chargeable dwelling is placed in a council tax band depending on the market value of the property. Band A properties are liable for the lowest rates of council tax and Band I properties attract the highest rates (Band A- reflects a reduced rate for properties adapted for disabled people).

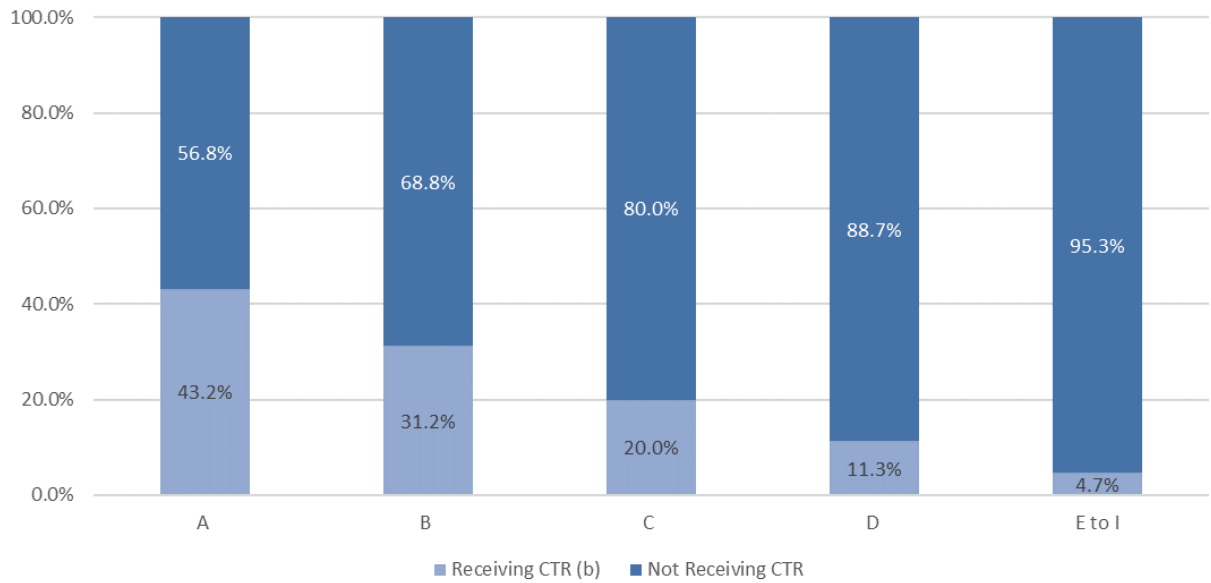
In Wales, 84.9% of households receiving a CTR were living in properties in Bands A- to C in March 2019. This can be attributed in part to the spread of dwellings across council tax bands, with almost three-quarters of chargeable dwellings being in Bands A to D.

Fig 5: Percentage of overall caseload by council tax band, March 2019



Source: Datatank

Fig 6: Proportion of CTR households by council tax band, March 2019 (a)



(a) Figures for the total amount of chargeable dwellings have been taken from StatsWales.
 Figures for the amount of CTR households have been taken from Datatank.

Figure 8 shows the proportion of chargeable dwellings in receipt of CTR by council tax band. Band A has the highest proportion of dwellings in receipt of CTR at 43.2%. Bands E to I have the lowest proportion of dwellings in receipt of CTR at 4.7%.

Table A6 in Annex A provides the actual CTRS caseload figures by local authority and council tax band as at March 2019.

4. Areas of Local Discretion

Under the CTRS Regulations, each local authority in Wales must adopt its own scheme for the following financial year by 31 January. These schemes include areas of local discretion to enable authorities to take the needs and priorities of their local area into account. All authorities have adopted schemes though, if any failed to do so, the default scheme would be imposed to ensure eligible households continued to receive financial assistance in meeting their council tax liability.

The areas of local discretion where a local authority can choose to implement provisions which are more generous than the minimum requirements set out in the regulations are:

- *Extended reduction period* – local authorities may increase the period during which eligible households are entitled to continue to receive a reduction in certain circumstances, beyond the standard four-week period.
- *Backdating of applications* – local authorities are able to backdate applications for reductions beyond the standard three-month period.
- *War Disablement Pensions and War Widow's Pensions* – local authorities are able to disregard more than the statutorily prescribed £10 of the money received in respect of these pensions when calculating income.

Local authorities in Wales made the following decisions for their CTRS Schemes for 2018-19:

- No local authority extended the standard four-week period during which eligible households are entitled to continue to receive a reduction in certain circumstances.
- One authority chose to backdate claims up to 26 weeks instead of three months.
- All authorities chose to disregard War Pensions in full when calculating income, above the statutorily prescribed £10 received in respect of war pensions.

Details of each local authority's scheme can be found on their individual websites.

5. Appeals

5.1 Valuation Tribunal for Wales

Since the introduction of CTRS on 1 April 2013, the Valuation Tribunal for Wales (VTW) has been responsible for hearing appeals arising from CTRS decisions. Individual council tax payers are able to register an appeal only after they have raised a grievance directly with their local authority.

Table 3 shows the outcome of CTRS appeals received by the VTW in 2018-19. There were 17 appeals received in 2018-19 (down from 57 in 2017-18) and 35 were brought forward from 2017-18.

Of these, there were 14 disposals and 38 outstanding cases were brought forward to 2019-20.

Of those disposed, two cases were settled before the tribunal panel hearing. Usually, the outcome of such cases is in favour of the appellant because an authority has reconsidered its initial decision following the receipt of additional evidence in relation to the appellant's claim.

Table 3: Appeals to the Valuation Tribunal for Wales for 2018-19

	Receipts		Disposals			Outstanding
	Received in 2018-19	Brought forward from 2017-18	Settled before tribunal hearing	Determined by tribunal	Strike-out	Cases brought forward to the next period
Council Tax Reduction Appeals	17	35	2	12	-	38

Source: VTW administrative data

Annex A: CTRS additional statistics for 2018-19

Table A1: Council tax levels 2018-19

	Average Band D Council Tax (£) 2018-19	Increase in average Band D Council Tax (%) since 2017-18
Isle of Anglesey	1,440.78	4.6
Gwynedd	1,601.03	4.7
Conwy	1,469.16	4.8
Denbighshire	1,555.39	4.6
Flintshire	1,480.32	6.1
Wrexham	1,398.37	3.9
Powys	1,470.57	5.3
Ceredigion	1,483.61	5.0
Pembrokeshire	1,252.41	11.0
Carmarthenshire	1,500.35	4.6
Swansea	1,517.75	5.6
Neath Port Talbot	1,772.48	4.1
Bridgend	1,675.82	5.2
Vale of Glamorgan	1,465.93	4.4
Rhondda Cynon Taf	1,665.53	3.8
Merthyr Tydfil	1,735.21	4.5
Caerphilly	1,308.71	4.5
Blaenau Gwent	1,827.94	4.2
Torfaen	1,526.25	4.8
Monmouthshire	1,538.93	4.9
Newport	1,300.71	4.7
Cardiff	1,390.58	5.4
Wales	1,492.03	5.1

Source: Budget Requirement (BR) returns

Table A2: CTRS live caseload, April 2018 to March 2019

	Apr-2018	May-2018	Jun-2018	Jul-2018	Aug-2018	Sep-2018	Oct-2018	Nov-2018	Dec-2018	Jan-2019	Feb-2019	Mar-2019
Isle of Anglesey	6,004	5,991	5,977	5,948	5,895	5,824	5,831	5,833	5,849	5,838	5,922	6,004
Gwynedd	9,606	9,603	9,566	9,560	9,456	9,429	9,391	9,409	9,381	9,357	9,357	9,336
Conwy	10,133	10,394	10,371	10,353	10,287	10,269	10,209	10,246	10,194	10,170	10,211	10,215
Denbighshire	9,731	9,755	9,665	9,681	9,641	9,645	9,611	9,638	9,591	9,598	9,578	9,604
Flintshire	11,138	11,092	11,106	10,957	10,937	10,911	10,867	10,839	10,745	10,749	10,741	10,741
Wrexham	11,854	11,794	11,690	11,703	11,707	11,690	11,682	11,624	11,600	11,505	11,853	12,081
Powys	9,310	9,249	9,332	9,259	9,247	9,228	9,179	9,183	9,177	9,159	9,159	9,159
Ceredigion	5,482	5,461	5,446	5,447	5,444	5,447	5,414	5,392	5,375	5,370	5,357	5,357
Pembrokeshire	10,589	10,624	10,656	10,616	10,586	10,616	10,535	10,508	10,564	10,566	10,622	10,628
Carmarthenshire	16,227	16,366	16,282	16,277	16,247	16,206	16,149	16,083	16,128	16,074	16,136	16,214
Swansea	23,101	22,997	23,009	22,995	22,896	22,859	22,772	22,727	22,626	22,499	22,351	22,398
Neath Port Talbot	17,463	17,504	17,459	17,342	17,286	17,207	17,181	17,086	17,005	16,973	16,950	16,939
Bridgend	13,658	13,676	13,758	13,803	13,760	13,729	13,612	13,531	13,523	13,501	13,480	13,445
Vale of Glamorgan	9,674	9,726	9,705	9,712	9,675	9,731	9,687	9,658	9,640	9,594	9,574	9,574
Rhondda Cynon Taf	25,303	25,168	25,168	25,267	25,214	25,183	25,102	25,090	25,011	24,897	24,832	24,871
Merthyr Tydfil	6,607	6,586	6,602	6,568	6,484	6,478	6,485	6,472	6,465	6,440	6,408	6,420
Caerphilly	17,790	17,816	17,800	17,780	17,664	17,635	17,620	17,540	17,406	17,406	17,288	17,288
Blaenau Gwent	9,124	9,103	9,125	9,035	8,932	8,881	8,784	8,752	8,815	8,819	8,812	8,790
Torfaen	9,983	10,042	10,036	10,016	10,049	10,048	10,042	10,041	10,062	10,021	10,013	10,012
Monmouthshire	5,714	5,748	5,748	5,763	5,745	5,732	5,734	5,718	5,718	5,722	5,712	5,719
Newport	13,712	13,789	13,750	13,753	13,741	13,827	13,714	13,668	13,552	13,508	13,477	13,459
Cardiff	31,213	31,070	31,329	31,302	31,159	31,113	31,131	30,983	30,948	30,948	30,948	30,948
Wales	283,416	283,554	283,580	283,137	282,052	281,688	280,732	280,021	279,375	278,714	278,781	279,202

Source: Datatank

Table A3: CTRS live caseload figures by age-group, March 2019 (a)

	Total Caseload			Pensioner Caseload			Working-Age Caseload		
	Number Live Cases March 2019	Number of Live Cases March 2018	Change since March 2018 (%)	Number of Live Cases March 2019	Number of Live Cases March 2018	Change since March 2018 (%)	Number of Cases March 2019	Number of Cases March 2018	Change since March 2018 (%)
Isle of Anglesey	6,004	6,133	-2.1	2,843	2,894	-1.8	3,160	3,221	-1.9
Gwynedd	9,336	9,667	-3.4	4,562	4,745	-3.9	4,774	4,922	-3.0
Conwy	10,215	10,502	-2.7	4,768	4,894	-2.6	5,447	5,608	-2.9
Denbighshire	9,604	9,797	-2.0	4,206	4,335	-3.0	5,398	5,462	-1.2
Flintshire	10,741	11,086	-3.1	5,159	5,323	-3.1	5,582	5,763	-3.1
Wrexham	12,081	11,792	2.5	4,955	5,168	-4.1	7,121	6,605	7.8
Powys	9,159	9,460	-3.2	4,544	4,624	-1.7	4,615	4,831	-4.5
Ceredigion	5,357	5,520	-3.0	2,349	2,406	-2.4	3,008	3,114	-3.4
Pembrokeshire	10,628	10,708	-0.7	4,552	4,607	-1.2	6,076	6,093	-0.3
Carmarthenshire	16,214	16,911	-4.1	7,114	7,544	-5.7	9,084	9,183	-1.1
Swansea	22,398	23,264	-3.7	8,676	8,937	-2.9	13,722	14,327	-4.2
Neath Port Talbot	16,939	17,471	-3.0	6,562	6,701	-2.1	10,377	10,770	-3.6
Bridgend	13,445	13,811	-2.7	5,279	5,388	-2.0	8,166	8,423	-3.1
Vale of Glamorgan	9,574	9,729	-1.6	3,859	3,922	-1.6	5,715	5,807	-1.6
Rhondda Cynon Taf	24,871	25,447	-2.3	9,728	10,070	-3.4	15,143	15,377	-1.5
Merthyr Tydfil	6,420	6,624	-3.1	2,479	2,528	-1.9	3,941	4,094	-3.7
Caerphilly	17,288	17,900	-3.4	7,322	7,509	-2.5	9,966	10,391	-4.1
Blaenau Gwent	8,790	9,145	-3.9	3,534	3,630	-2.6	5,256	5,505	-4.5
Torfaen	10,012	9,951	0.6	3,849	3,876	-0.7	6,159	6,048	1.8
Monmouthshire	5,719	5,811	-1.6	2,643	2,664	-0.8	3,075	3,135	-1.9
Newport	13,459	13,828	-2.7	4,873	5,063	-3.8	8,586	8,765	-2.0
Cardiff	30,948	31,665	-2.3	10,110	9,995	1.2	20,817	21,419	-2.8
Wales	279,202	286,222	-2.5	113,966	116,823	-2.4	165,188	168,863	-2.2

Source: Datatank

(a) These figures include 48 cases, for which the age of the applicant is unknown

Table A4: CTRS live caseload by income status, March 2019

	Total	Non-Passported	Income Support	Jobseekers Allowance	Employment Support Allowance	Pension Credit (Guarenteed Credit)	Universal Credit
Isle of Anglesey	6,004	1,949	494	313	1,419	1,829	164
Gwynedd	9,336	3,117	702	407	2,173	2,937	220
Conwy	10,215	3,727	762	314	2,314	3,098	385
Denbighshire	9,604	3,685	780	223	2,257	2,659	458
Flintshire	10,741	5,076	667	158	1,912	2,928	485
Wrexham	12,081	5,587	1018	196	2,389	2,891	616
Powys	9,159	3,592	559	191	2,092	2,725	849
Ceredigion	5,357	1,784	325	145	1,549	1,554	1,073
Pembrokeshire	10,628	3,740	922	454	2,569	2,943	1,095
Carmarthenshire	16,214	5,353	1295	751	4,375	4,440	1,104
Swansea	22,398	8,266	1697	559	6,212	5,664	1,202
Neath Port Talbot	16,939	6,978	1356	267	4,518	3,820	1,292
Bridgend	13,445	5,428	1269	250	3,532	2,966	1,327
Vale of Glamorgan	9,574	3,387	928	313	2,599	2,347	1,419
Rhondda Cynon Taf	24,871	7,256	2625	977	8,038	5,975	1,640
Merthyr Tydfil	6,420	2,242	650	216	1,794	1,518	2,358
Caerphilly	17,288	5,245	1693	669	5,156	4,525	2,415
Blaenau Gwent	8,790	3,073	765	305	2,645	2,002	2,762
Torfaen	10,012	4,880	611	82	2,225	2,214	2,802
Monmouthshire	5,719	2,532	338	105	1,250	1,494	3,731
Newport	13,459	5,191	1226	394	3,476	3,172	3,896
Cardiff	30,948	11,703	2959	1311	8,406	6,569	4,369
Wales	279,202	103,791	23641	8600	72,900	70,270	35,662

Source: Datatank

Table A5: CTRS caseload by family type, March 2019 (a)

	Total	Single with no dependants	Single with one or more dependants	Couple with no dependants	Couple with one or more dependants
Isle of Anglesey	6,004	3,546	991	1,029	438
Gwynedd	9,336	5,846	1,460	1,419	611
Conwy	10,215	6,237	1,633	1,658	687
Denbighshire	9,604	5,480	1,673	1,581	870
Flintshire	10,741	6,163	2,102	1,694	782
Wrexham	12,081	6,579	2,637	1,807	1,058
Powys	9,159	5,676	1,316	1,526	641
Ceredigion	5,357	3,289	776	870	422
Pembrokeshire	10,628	6,031	1,886	1,803	908
Carmarthenshire	16,214	9,332	2,665	2,777	1,440
Swansea	22,398	13,827	4,016	2,965	1,590
Neath Port Talbot	16,939	9,908	3,083	2,716	1,232
Bridgend	13,445	7,490	2,676	2,186	1,093
Vale of Glamorgan	9,574	5,491	2,129	1,240	714
Rhondda Cynon Taf	24,871	14,346	4,809	3,999	1,717
Merthyr Tydfil	6,420	3,667	1,306	979	468
Caerphilly	17,288	9,744	2,953	3,154	1,437
Blaenau Gwent	8,790	5,158	1,428	1,509	695
Torfaen	10,012	5,577	2,020	1,544	871
Monmouthshire	5,719	3,426	992	860	441
Newport	13,459	7,648	2,933	1,676	1,202
Cardiff	30,948	16,802	7,156	3,414	3,576
Wales	279,202	161,263	52,640	42,406	22,893

Source: Datatank

Table A6: CTRS caseload by council tax band, March 2019 (a)

	A-	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Total
Isle of Anglesey	8	1,999	1,932	1,064	591	293	94	20	2	0	6,003
Gwynedd	1	2,590	3,759	1,738	702	408	118	20	0	0	9,336
Conwy	3	2,486	2,665	3,147	1,200	513	161	35	5	0	10,215
Denbighshire	1	1,975	2,786	3,329	944	366	145	51	6	1	9,604
Flintshire	12	2,002	3,012	3,664	1,109	602	265	68	5	2	10,741
Wrexham	3	2,237	4,652	3,490	966	476	201	41	13	2	12,081
Powys	4	2,074	2,645	2,140	977	778	408	116	12	3	9,157
Ceredigion	2	521	1,749	1,470	851	602	136	22	1	0	5,354
Pembrokeshire	1	2,711	2,856	3,054	1,079	688	186	45	6	2	10,628
Carmarthenshire	23	4,001	7,182	2,715	1,249	763	240	39	0	0	16,212
Swansea	17	7,941	8,240	3,594	1,649	629	251	56	10	5	22,392
Neath Port Talbot	24	6,593	8,072	1,445	532	207	53	10	0	0	16,936
Bridgend	10	4,614	4,500	2,586	1,091	434	166	29	4	2	13,436
Vale of Glamorgan	2	580	2,823	3,484	1,580	687	289	95	23	5	9,568
Rhondda Cynon Taf	71	16,441	5,231	2,264	533	217	77	22	3	0	24,859
Merthyr Tydfil	19	4,913	1,109	210	118	41	6	4	0	0	6,420
Caerphilly	18	6,535	6,700	2,949	794	203	69	17	1	2	17,288
Blaenau Gwent	21	6,870	1,467	282	108	37	4	0	0	0	8,789
Torfaen	7	3,154	4,052	2,290	294	141	62	10	0	0	10,010
Monmouthshire	0	176	1,651	1,666	1,369	442	255	117	37	5	5,718
Newport	4	3,320	4,989	3,471	1,100	375	145	44	5	0	13,453
Cardiff	7	2,454	8,292	9,889	6,361	2,790	912	206	29	8	30,948
Wales	258	86,187	90,364	59,941	25,197	11,692	4,243	1,067	162	37	279,148

Source: Datatank

(a) Figures do not include 54 cases where the band of the property is unknown