



National Assembly for Wales
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Key Statistics for Electoral Regions

Abstract

This paper provides key statistics for the Assembly Electoral Regions, under a number of topic headings.

This is one of a series of Members' Research Service profiles for the new Assembly Constituencies and Regions in Wales that will take effect for the Assembly election in May 2007.

Revisions made May 2007.

March 2007



Key Statistics for Electoral Regions

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March 2007: Revisions made May 2007.

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Key Statistics for Electoral Regions

Introduction

Background

A review by the Boundary Commission for Wales introduced changes to the boundaries of Assembly constituencies and Assembly electoral regions that will be used for the Assembly election in May 2007. The North Wales and Mid and West Wales electoral regions have been redefined to reflect major changes to constituency boundaries, and there is also a minor adjustment to the boundary between the South Wales West and South Wales Central regions. For further details and a summary of all changes, see the recent research paper¹ from the Members' Research Service.

This paper provides key statistics for Assembly Electoral Region areas, under a number of topic headings. It is part of a series of Members' Research Service profiles for the new constituencies and regions in Wales (those that will take effect for the Assembly election in May 2007), published in March 2007. Each of the 40 constituencies has a separate profile, and statistics for the five Assembly electoral regions have been brought together in this paper.

The Members' Research Service produced a series of profiles for local authorities in November 2006. The content of the profiles for constituencies and regions differ from those produced for local authorities. Since electoral geographies do not form a standard statistical geography, and because the new areas are not yet in force, the availability of data at this level is limited. These profiles therefore do not contain the detailed commentary and charts showing trends that were available for local authorities.

Two constituencies (Blaenau Gwent and Ynys Môn/Isle of Anglesey) are also local authorities, so as well as their profiles in this constituency series, these areas have profiles which were produced for the local authority series in November 2006, with some different data and more detailed commentary.

Structure of this paper

This introduction is followed by a map and summary of key facts about each electoral region area in turn. The next sections show tables with statistics for all five regions and for Wales, covering several topic areas. Following the tables, there are sections on deprivation for each region. The information is drawn from several different sources, with details on the sources and definitions in use listed in the last section on 'sources and notes'.

Actual results for past elections are not included in any of these profiles as they are not valid for many of the new constituencies or regions given the boundary changes. Following the Assembly election in May 2007, election statistics will be available for each new constituency and region.

¹ Members' Research Service, *Assembly Constituencies and Electoral Regions*
<http://assembly/presidingoffic/mrs/briefings/2007/mrs062541%20research%20paper%20-%20assembly%20constituencies%20and%20electoral%20regions.doc>



Sources for further information

The statistics shown in this paper have been compiled by Members' Research Service, or supplied on request by the Statistical Directorate of the Welsh Assembly Government, the Office for National Statistics and the Department for Work and Pensions.

Little data is currently available for the new Assembly electoral areas, as statistics tend to be compiled for new geographies after they come into force. Over the coming months, statistics for the new areas (and for existing constituencies which continue as Parliamentary constituencies until the next General election) may become available through the sources described below:

- ◆ the website² for the Statistical Directorate of the Welsh Assembly Government;
- ◆ the Office for National Statistics website³;
- ◆ the official labour market statistics website 'nomis'⁴;
- ◆ the 'statistics and research' section of the Department for Work and Pensions' website⁵.

² <http://www.wales.gov.uk/statistics>

³ <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/>

⁴ <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

⁵ <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/>

Map of Mid and West Wales



Summary of Mid and West Wales

The following points provide a brief overview of the Mid and West Wales electoral region, drawn from detailed statistics in the main body of this paper. Technical terms have been avoided, and in general the reference periods of the statistics are not mentioned (as these vary, and in each case the most recently available data are shown).

- Following a review by the Boundary Commission for Wales, there are changes to the boundaries of Assembly constituencies and Assembly electoral regions that take effect for the Assembly election in May 2007. The Mid and West Wales electoral region has been redefined to reflect changes to constituency boundaries.
- Around 565,100 people live in Mid and West Wales, which, with 43 people per square kilometre, is less densely populated than Wales as a whole.
- The area's population rose by 2.9% between 2001 and 2004, compared to a rise of 1.5% across Wales.
- At 1 December 2006, in Mid and West Wales there were around 429,200 electors registered on the electoral roll and entitled to vote in an Assembly election.
- A higher share of the population in Mid and West Wales (23.3%) than in Wales (20.4%) is of retirement age.
- An estimated 68% of the area's residents were born in Wales, and 39.5% of people aged three or more can speak Welsh, compared to 20.5% across Wales.
- Compared to Wales, a slightly higher proportion of working age people in Mid and West Wales are in employment (72.5%), and a lower proportion are claiming Job-Seekers' Allowance (1.9%).
- Proportionally, slightly fewer adults aged 16 to 74 in Mid and West Wales than in Wales have no qualifications, and noticeably more pupils achieved five or more GCSEs grade A*-C in the area than in Wales (60% and 54% respectively).
- Compared to Wales, the pupil teacher ratio in Mid and West Wales is lower in both primary and secondary schools.
- In Mid and West Wales, a similar percentage of people as in Wales reported having a limiting long-term illness (22.8%), and a slightly lower percentage of the working age than in Wales claim incapacity benefits (10.1%).
- There are around 232,500 households in the area, a lower proportion of which are owner occupied than across Wales (70.3% and 71.3% respectively).
- The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 ranks specific small areas in Wales in terms of deprivation: 3% of Mid and West Wales's areas fall in the 10% most deprived areas in Wales, and the majority of its areas are less deprived than the Wales average.

Map of North Wales



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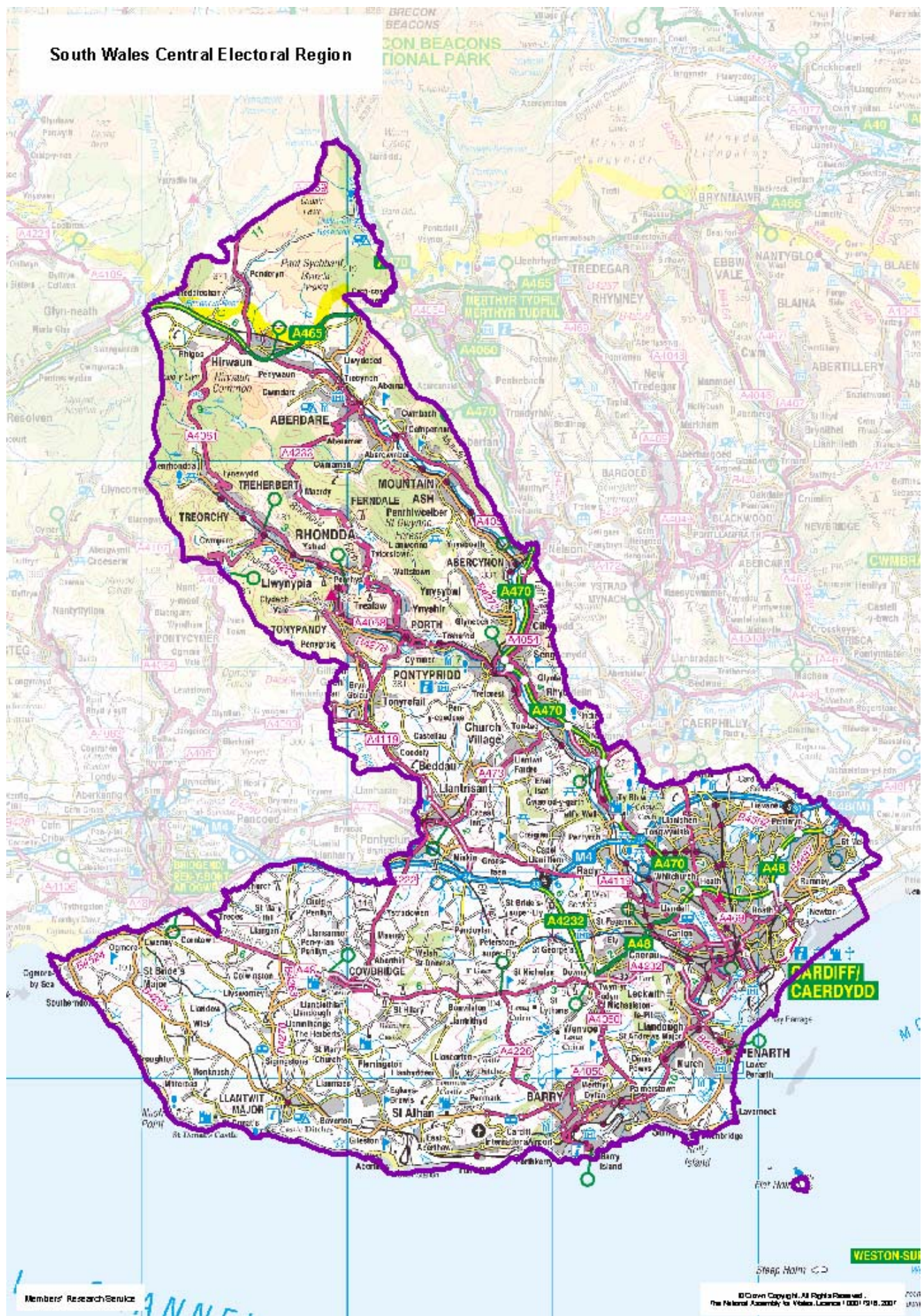
Members' Research Service

Summary of North Wales

The following points provide a brief overview of the North Wales electoral region, drawn from detailed statistics in the main body of this paper. Technical terms have been avoided, and in general the reference periods of the statistics are not mentioned (as these vary, and in each case the most recently available data are shown).

- Following a review by the Boundary Commission for Wales, there are changes to the boundaries of Assembly constituencies and Assembly electoral regions that take effect for the Assembly election in May 2007. The North Wales electoral region has been redefined to reflect changes to constituency boundaries.
- Around 613,100 people live in North Wales, which, with 152 people per square kilometre, is about as densely populated as Wales as a whole.
- The area's population rose by 1.5% between 2001 and 2004 (similar to Wales).
- At 1 December 2006, in North Wales there were around 464,300 electors registered on the electoral roll and entitled to vote in an Assembly election.
- A slightly higher share of the population in North Wales (21.2%) than in Wales (20.4%) is of retirement age.
- An estimated 61% of the area's residents were born in Wales, and 29.1% of people aged three or more can speak Welsh, compared to 20.5% across Wales.
- Compared to Wales, a higher proportion of working age people in North Wales are in employment (74.9%), and a slightly lower proportion are claiming Job-Seekers' Allowance (2.3%).
- Proportionally, slightly fewer adults aged 16 to 74 in North Wales than in Wales have no qualifications, and fewer pupils achieved five or more GCSEs grade A*-C in the area than in Wales (52% and 54% respectively).
- Compared to Wales, the pupil teacher ratio in North Wales is similar in primary schools, and slightly lower in secondary schools.
- In North Wales, a slightly lower percentage of people than in Wales reported having a limiting long-term illness (21.5%), and a lower percentage of the working age than in Wales claim incapacity benefits (9.5%).
- There are around 253,000 households in the area, a similar proportion of which are owner occupied as across Wales (70.7% and 71.3% respectively).
- The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 ranks specific small areas in Wales in terms of deprivation: 5% of North Wales's areas fall in the 10% most deprived areas in Wales, and the majority of its areas are less deprived than the Wales average.

Map of South Wales Central

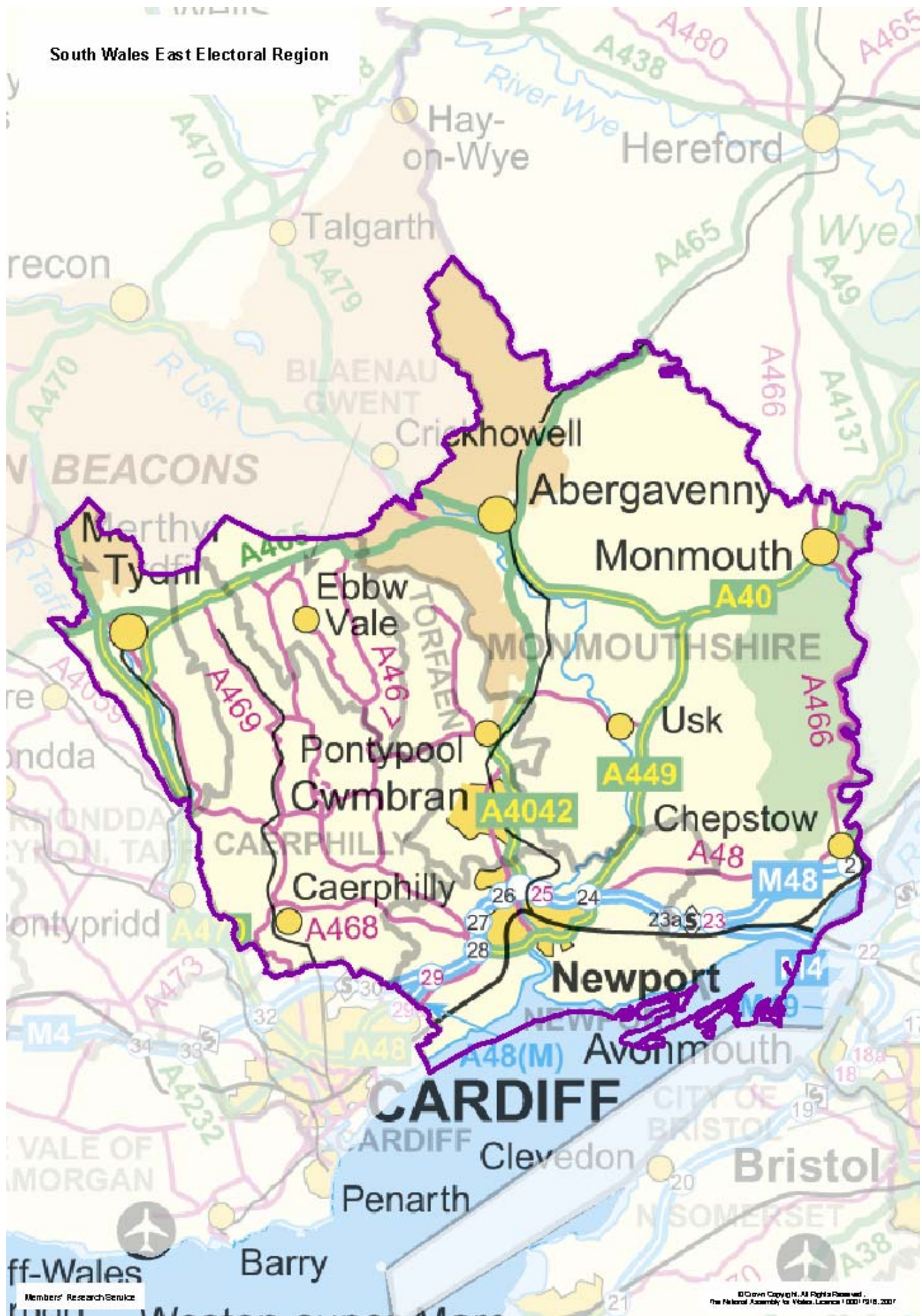


Summary of South Wales Central

The following points provide a brief overview of the South Wales Central electoral region, drawn from detailed statistics in the main body of this paper. Technical terms have been avoided, and in general the reference periods of the statistics are not mentioned (as these vary, and in each case the most recently available data are shown).

- Following a review by the Boundary Commission for Wales, there are changes to the boundaries of Assembly constituencies and Assembly electoral regions that take effect for the Assembly election in May 2007. There is a minor adjustment to the boundary between the South Wales West and South Wales Central regions.
- Around 656,800 people live in South Wales Central, which, with 765 people per square kilometre, is more densely populated than Wales as a whole.
- The area's population rose by 1.4% between 2001 and 2004, compared to a rise of 1.5% across Wales.
- At 1 December 2006, in South Wales Central there were around 491,100 electors registered on the electoral roll and entitled to vote in an Assembly election.
- A lower share of the population in South Wales Central (17.9%) than in Wales (20.4%) is of retirement age.
- An estimated 80% of the area's residents were born in Wales, and 11.4% of people aged three or more can speak Welsh, compared to 20.5% across Wales.
- Compared to Wales, a slightly lower proportion of working age people in South Wales Central are in employment (69.8%), and a similar proportion are claiming Job-Seekers' Allowance (2.6%).
- Proportionally, slightly fewer adults aged 16 to 74 in South Wales Central than in Wales have no qualifications, and fewer pupils achieved five or more GCSEs grade A*-C in the area than in Wales (52% and 54% respectively).
- Compared to Wales, the pupil teacher ratio in South Wales Central is slightly higher in both primary and secondary schools.
- In South Wales Central, a slightly lower percentage of people than in Wales reported having a limiting long-term illness (21.9%), and a similar percentage of the working age as in Wales claim incapacity benefits (11.2%).
- There are around 261,500 households in the area, a higher proportion of which are owner occupied than across Wales (73.2% and 71.3% respectively).
- The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 ranks specific small areas in Wales in terms of deprivation: 15% of South Wales Central's areas fall in the 10% most deprived areas in Wales, and a slight majority of its areas are more deprived than the Wales average.

Map of South Wales East

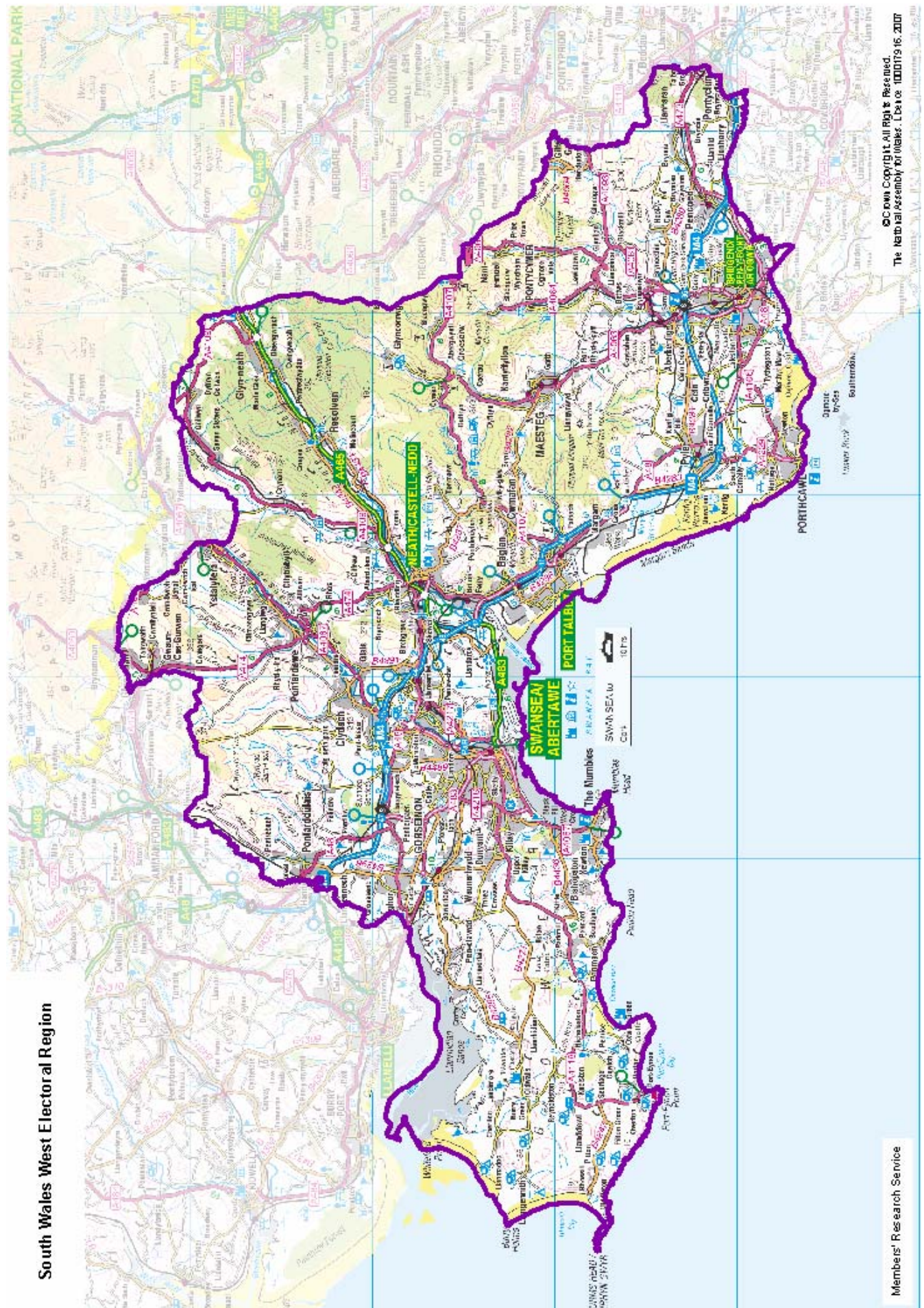


Summary of South Wales East

The following points provide a brief overview of the South Wales East electoral region, drawn from detailed statistics in the main body of this paper. Technical terms have been avoided, and in general the reference periods of the statistics are not mentioned (as these vary, and in each case the most recently available data are shown).

- Following a review by the Boundary Commission for Wales, there are changes to the boundaries of Assembly constituencies and Assembly electoral regions that take effect for the Assembly election in May 2007. South Wales East experienced no changes as a result of the review.
- Around 611,700 people live in South Wales East, which, with 368 people per square kilometre, is more densely populated than Wales as a whole.
- The area's population rose by 0.4% between 2001 and 2004, compared to a rise of 1.5% across Wales.
- At 1 December 2006, in South Wales East there were around 462,300 electors registered on the electoral roll and entitled to vote in an Assembly election.
- A slightly lower share of the population in South Wales East (19.4%) than in Wales (20.4%) is of retirement age.
- An estimated 84% of the area's residents were born in Wales, and 10% of people aged three or more can speak Welsh, compared to 20.5% across Wales.
- Compared to Wales, a slightly lower proportion of working age people in South Wales East are in employment (69.2%), and a higher proportion are claiming Job-Seekers' Allowance (3%).
- Proportionally, more adults aged 16 to 74 in South Wales East than in Wales have no qualifications, and noticeably fewer pupils achieved five or more GCSEs grade A*-C in the area than in Wales (49% and 54% respectively).
- Compared to Wales, the pupil teacher ratio in South Wales East is higher in both primary and secondary schools.
- In South Wales East, a slightly higher percentage of people than in Wales reported having a limiting long-term illness (24.6%), and a higher percentage of the working age than in Wales claim incapacity benefits (13.4%).
- There are around 251,400 households in the area, a lower proportion of which are owner occupied than across Wales (70.3% and 71.3% respectively).
- The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 ranks specific small areas in Wales in terms of deprivation: 12% of South Wales East's areas fall in the 10% most deprived areas in Wales, and the majority of its areas are more deprived than the Wales average.

Map of South Wales West



Summary of South Wales West

The following points provide a brief overview of the South Wales West electoral region, drawn from detailed statistics in the main body of this paper. Technical terms have been avoided, and in general the reference periods of the statistics are not mentioned (as these vary, and in each case the most recently available data are shown).

- Following a review by the Boundary Commission for Wales, there are changes to the boundaries of Assembly constituencies and Assembly electoral regions that take effect for the Assembly election in May 2007. There is a minor adjustment to the boundary between the South Wales West and South Wales Central regions.
- Around 505,800 people live in South Wales West, which, with 457 people per square kilometre, is more densely populated than Wales as a whole.
- The area's population rose by 1.1% between 2001 and 2004, compared to a rise of 1.5% across Wales.
- At 1 December 2006, in South Wales West there were around 409,200 electors registered on the electoral roll and entitled to vote in an Assembly election.
- A similar share of the population in South Wales West (20.6%) as in Wales (20.4%) is of retirement age.
- An estimated 85% of the area's residents were born in Wales, and 13.7% of people aged three or more can speak Welsh, compared to 20.5% across Wales.
- Compared to Wales, a slightly lower proportion of working age people in South Wales West are in employment (69%), and a similar proportion are claiming Job-Seekers' Allowance (2.6%).
- Proportionally, slightly more adults aged 16 to 74 in South Wales West than in Wales have no qualifications, and a similar number of pupils achieved five or more GCSEs grade A*-C in the area as in Wales (54%).
- Compared to Wales, the pupil teacher ratio in South Wales West is slightly higher in primary schools, and similar in secondary schools.
- In South Wales West, a higher percentage of people than in Wales reported having a limiting long-term illness (26%), and a higher percentage of the working age than in Wales claim incapacity benefits (13.8%).
- There are around 210,700 households in the area, a similar proportion of which are owner occupied as across Wales (72% and 71.3% respectively).
- The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 ranks specific small areas in Wales in terms of deprivation: 15% of South Wales West's areas fall in the 10% most deprived areas in Wales, and the majority of its areas are more deprived than the Wales average.

Table 1: Population Statistics

Letter refers to sources and notes	Mid and West Wales	North Wales	South Wales Central	South Wales East	South Wales West	Wales	Units	
Population, mid-2004:								
a	Total population	565,085	613,076	656,789	611,707	505,805	2,952,462	Number
a	Change in population, 2001-2004	2.9	1.5	1.4	0.4	1.1	1.5	Per cent
b	Area	13,091	4,023	859	1,662	1,107	20,742	Square kilometres
b	Population density	43	152	765	368	457	142	Number per sq km
Age and sex profile, mid-2004:								
a	Male	48.7	48.6	48.4	48.6	48.6	48.6	Per cent
	Female	51.3	51.4	51.6	51.4	51.4	51.4	Per cent
	Aged 0-15	18.5	19.1	19.7	20.6	19.0	19.4	Per cent
c	Working age	58.2	59.7	62.5	60.0	60.4	60.2	Per cent
c	Retirement age	23.3	21.2	17.9	19.4	20.6	20.4	Per cent
Population groups, 2001:								
d	Single (never married)	26.2	27.3	32.2	26.5	27.4	28.0	Per cent of those aged 16+
e	Living in a communal establishment	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	Per cent
f	Non-White Ethnic Group	0.9	1.0	4.8	1.8	1.6	2.1	Per cent
g	Migrant	11.8	10.8	12.7	9.6	10.8	11.2	Per cent
Place of birth, 2001:								
d	Wales	67.6	61.1	80.2	83.7	84.9	75.4	Per cent
	Other UK	29.7	36.1	14.9	13.8	12.3	21.4	Per cent
h	Elsewhere in EU	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.3	Per cent
h	Non-EU	1.5	1.4	3.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	Per cent
Religion, 2001:								
d	Christian	74.5	77.7	67.4	69.4	70.9	71.9	Per cent
	Muslim	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	Per cent
	Other	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	Per cent
	No religion/Not stated	24.5	21.6	29.4	29.4	27.9	26.6	Per cent
Welsh, 2001:								
d	Can speak Welsh	39.5	29.1	11.4	10.0	13.7	20.5	Per cent of those aged 3+
i	One or more skills in Welsh	49.6	38.1	18.1	14.8	23.4	28.4	Per cent of those aged 3+
j	Identified as Welsh	19.1	11.8	14.3	11.7	15.9	14.4	Per cent of those aged 3+
k	Assembly Electorate, 2006	429,217	464,313	491,111	462,253	409,226	2,256,120	Number
l	Parliamentary Electorate, 2006	427,092	461,512	486,885	460,487	407,268	2,243,244	Number

Table 2: Economic and Labour Market Statistics

Letter refers to sources and notes	Mid and West Wales	North Wales	South Wales Central	South Wales East	South Wales West	Wales	Units
a National Statistics Socio-economic Classification, 2001:							
Managerial and professional	20.0	21.9	25.3	21.0	21.0	22.0	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
Intermediate	19.4	15.3	14.1	13.4	13.2	15.1	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
Routine and Manual	27.6	32.1	26.4	32.9	31.1	30.0	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
Never worked and long-term unemployed	3.4	3.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.8	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
Not classifiable	29.5	27.4	30.0	28.4	30.7	29.1	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
b Economic activity, 2005/06:							
In employment	72.5	74.9	69.8	69.2	69.0	71.1	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
Economically inactive, excluding students	20.6	18.6	21.0	23.8	23.8	21.5	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
c Job-Seekers' Allowance claimants, 2006:							
Persons	1.9	2.3	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.5	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
Males	2.6	3.3	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.5	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
Females	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
Aged 24 and under	32.4	32.4	36.2	37.8	36.9	35.5	<i>Per cent of claimants</i>
Aged 25-49	48.3	51.1	50.6	48.7	49.5	49.7	<i>Per cent of claimants</i>
Aged 50+	19.2	16.6	13.2	13.5	13.6	14.8	<i>Per cent of claimants</i>
Up to 6 months duration	65.0	61.5	70.1	62.8	69.4	65.8	<i>Per cent of claimants</i>
Over 6 up to 12 months duration	16.2	18.2	15.9	18.0	17.1	17.1	<i>Per cent of claimants</i>
Over 12 months duration	18.8	20.3	14.1	19.1	13.6	17.1	<i>Per cent of claimants</i>
c Claimants of other benefits, 2006:							
d Incapacity benefit and/or severe disablement allowance claimants:							
Persons	10.1	9.5	11.2	13.4	13.8	11.6	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
Males	11.1	10.6	12.5	14.8	14.9	12.7	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
Females	9.1	8.3	9.8	11.9	12.7	10.3	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
e Disability living allowance claimants	8.0	8.2	8.5	10.7	11.8	9.4	<i>Per cent of the under 65s</i>
f Income support claimants	7.8	8.5	12.1	11.7	12.2	10.4	<i>Per cent of households</i>
g Pensions credit beneficiaries:							
Guarantee credit only	7.2	6.5	8.7	8.1	7.8	7.6	<i>Per cent of those aged 60+</i>
Guarantee & savings credit	14.7	13.3	15.6	16.1	16.5	15.2	<i>Per cent of those aged 60+</i>

Table 3: Education Statistics - Revisions made May 2007

Data are for 2005/06 unless another year is given. Letter refers to sources and notes.	Mid and West Wales	North Wales	South Wales Central	South Wales East	South Wales West	Wales	Units
a Highest qualification attained, 2001:							
Level 4/5	18.2	17.1	20.3	14.7	16.3	17.4	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
Level 3	7.2	6.8	9.1	5.4	6.9	7.1	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
Level 2	21.1	21.2	18.4	19.2	19.2	19.8	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
Level 1	15.0	16.5	14.0	16.4	15.4	15.5	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
Other qualifications / level unknown	7.2	7.2	6.8	7.3	7.7	7.2	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
No qualifications	31.3	31.1	31.3	37.0	34.6	33.0	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
b Achievements in teacher assessments in each of the core subjects:							
c Level 2 at Key Stage 1	80.9	81.4	82.2	80.0	78.8	80.6	<i>Per cent</i>
Level 4 at Key Stage 2	76.5	74.6	75.4	72.7	72.7	74.2	<i>Per cent</i>
Level 5 at Key Stage 3	63.4	59.2	56.4	55.2	57.9	58.2	<i>Per cent</i>
d GCSE Examination / equivalent achievements:							
5+ GCSE Grades A*-C	60.2	52.2	52.4	48.5	53.7	53.8	<i>Per cent of 15 year olds</i>
5+ GCSE Grades A*-G	88.6	87.2	84.8	84.9	85.2	86.0	<i>Per cent of 15 year olds</i>
A*-C in each of the core subjects	45.1	38.3	37.1	34.3	40.9	39.7	<i>Per cent of 15 year olds</i>
Average GCSE / GNVQ points score	45.2	40.8	41.0	38.4	40.0	41.2	<i>Score</i>
e Leaving full time education without a recognised qualification	1.0	1.5	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.1	<i>Per cent of 15 year old pupils</i>
f A Level Examination / equivalent achievements:							
2+ A Level Grades A-C	71.9	67.1	66.1	64.2	65.9	68.1	<i>Per cent of entrants</i>
2+ A Level Grades A-E	95.6	94.6	92.7	92.6	93.0	93.9	<i>Per cent of entrants</i>
Average A Level / equivalent points score	20.7	19.7	19.9	18.8	19.5	20.1	<i>Score</i>
g Absence from maintained secondary schools:							
Unauthorised absence	1.0	1.4	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	<i>Per cent of half-day sessions</i>
All absence	9.5	9.4	10.5	10.2	9.9	9.8	<i>Per cent of half-day sessions</i>
h Pupil teacher ratios:							
Primary schools	18.0	19.8	20.1	20.9	20.2	19.8	<i>Ratio</i>
Secondary schools	16.1	16.4	16.8	17.0	16.7	16.6	<i>Ratio</i>
h Average class sizes:							
Primary Key Stage 1	21.4	24.2	25.6	25.4	25.7	24.4	<i>Number of pupils</i>
Primary Key Stage 2	22.5	24.4	26.0	26.2	25.8	25.0	<i>Number of pupils</i>
Primary Key Stage 3	22.5	23.8	24.4	24.3	23.0	23.7	<i>Number of pupils</i>
Secondary Years 7-11	21.3	22.4	23.1	23.0	21.8	22.4	<i>Number of pupils</i>
Secondary Years 12-13	9.7	10.3	12.3	11.4	11.2	11.0	<i>Number of pupils</i>

Table 4: Health, Housing and Transport Statistics

Data are for 2001. Letter refers to sources and notes.		Mid and West Wales	North Wales	South Wales Central	South Wales East	South Wales West	Wales	Units
a	Key health information:							
	Limiting long-term illness	22.8	21.5	21.9	24.6	26.0	23.3	<i>Per cent of the population</i>
	General health 'not good'	11.5	10.7	12.2	13.9	14.2	12.5	<i>Per cent of the population</i>
	Providing unpaid care for 50+ hours a week	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.1	<i>Per cent of the population</i>
a	Households:							
b	Total	232,453	252,983	261,535	251,375	210,702	1,209,048	<i>Number</i>
	Average size	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	<i>Number of members</i>
	One person	30.1	29.8	28.6	27.8	29.6	29.1	<i>Per cent</i>
c	Lone parent with dependent children	6.1	6.4	8.2	8.1	7.6	7.3	<i>Per cent</i>
	Pensioner	28.4	26.4	23.4	24.4	25.8	25.6	<i>Per cent</i>
	One or more person with limiting long-term illness	41.3	39.4	40.9	44.8	46.4	42.4	<i>Per cent</i>
	No central heating	11.3	12.8	6.0	3.2	3.9	7.5	<i>Per cent</i>
d	Overcrowded	3.9	4.1	5.4	4.4	4.1	4.4	<i>Per cent</i>
a	Household spaces:							
b	Total household spaces	254,352	266,069	272,230	262,133	221,035	1,275,819	<i>Number</i>
	Vacant	4.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.0	<i>Per cent</i>
	Second home/holiday accommodation	3.9	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.2	<i>Per cent</i>
a	Tenure:							
	Owner Occupied	70.3	70.7	73.2	70.3	72.0	71.3	<i>Per cent</i>
	Local Authority	12.3	14.5	9.9	17.9	14.1	13.7	<i>Per cent</i>
	Housing Association/ Registered Social Landlord	3.5	3.2	5.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	<i>Per cent</i>
	Private Landlord	9.5	8.4	8.2	4.9	6.1	7.4	<i>Per cent</i>
	Other	4.3	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.5	3.3	<i>Per cent</i>
a	Use of transport:							
	Households without a car or van	20.9	22.8	29.0	28.8	28.1	26.0	<i>Per cent of households</i>
	Households with two or more car/vans	32.2	31.8	26.3	26.4	25.6	28.5	<i>Per cent of households</i>
e	Travel to work by car	65.5	72.5	68.2	73.4	74.4	70.7	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74 in employment</i>
e	Travel to work by public transport	2.9	4.7	10.7	7.3	6.6	6.5	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74 in employment</i>

Deprivation Statistics

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 (WIMD) is a measure of deprivation for small areas in Wales. It ranks statistical geographies known as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in terms of deprivation across various domains such as health and employment, as well as providing an overall deprivation rank. Although WIMD does not provide deprivation ranks for regions as a whole it is possible to look at the rank of LSOAs within a region.

There is a single LSOA which extends into two assembly constituencies and regions: Arfon (in North Wales) and Dwyfor Meirionnydd (in Mid and West Wales). In the analysis, this LSOA has been counted in the statistics for both the constituencies or regions. See note 1-a in the 'Sources and Notes' section for further details.

The statistics in this section were compiled from WIMD data in StatsWales Table 002456⁶. For more details on the index please see the WIMD web pages⁷.

Mid and West Wales

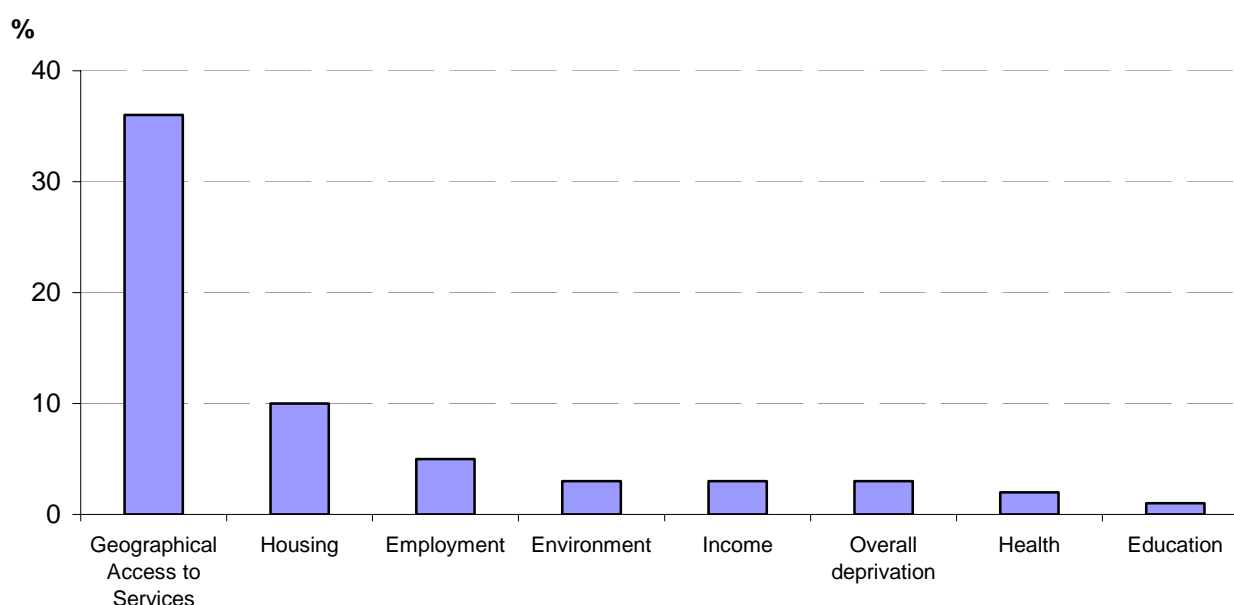
In Mid and West Wales (which has 351 LSOAs):

- 9 LSOAs (3%) fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales;
- The majority (61%) of LSOAs are less deprived than the Wales average (i.e. the median area according to WIMD ranking, so half of all LSOAs in Wales are more deprived and half are less deprived than the 'Wales average').

In relation to Wales as a whole, this means that a relatively low proportion of areas in Mid and West Wales are among the 10% most deprived, and overall the majority of areas fall in the less deprived half of Wales.

Figure 1 shows what proportion of Mid and West Wales' LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived in Wales for each individual domain as well as for overall deprivation.

Figure 1: The % of LSOAs in Mid and West Wales that are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales, for overall deprivation and by domain, 2005



Source: [Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005](#)

⁶ <http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=2456>

⁷ <http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/wimd2005>

North Wales

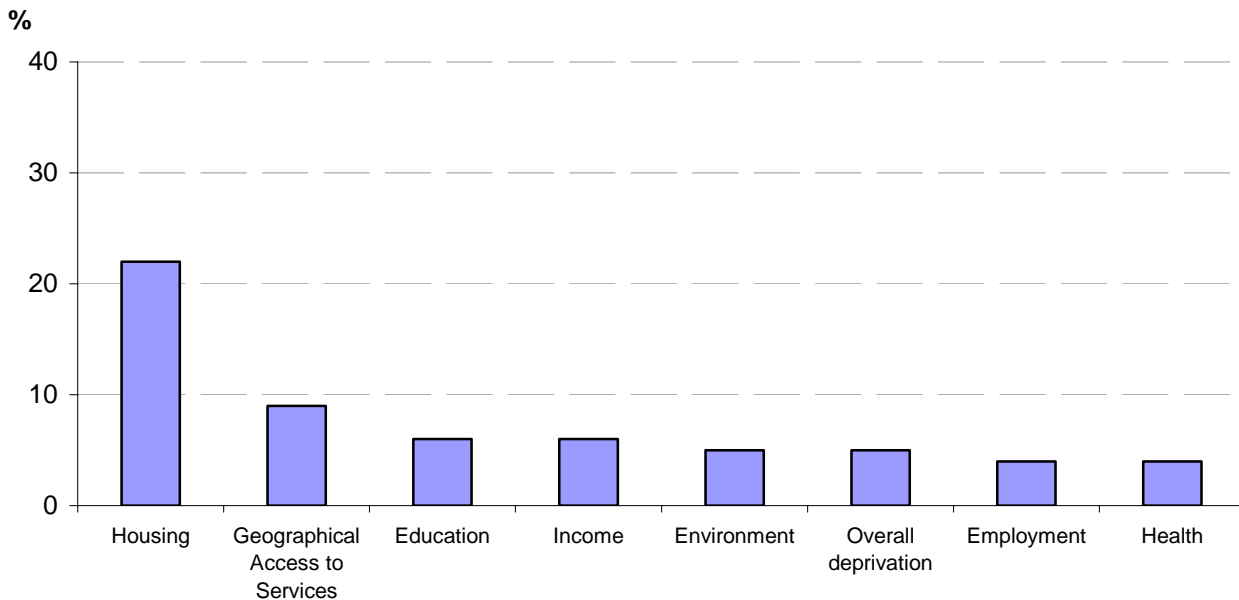
In North Wales (which has 385 LSOAs):

- 19 LSOAs (5%) fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales;
- The majority (59%) of LSOAs are less deprived than the Wales average (i.e. the median area according to WIMD ranking, so half of all LSOAs in Wales are more deprived and half are less deprived than the 'Wales average').

In relation to Wales as a whole, this means that a relatively low proportion of areas in North Wales are among the 10% most deprived, and overall the majority of areas fall in the less deprived half of Wales.

Figure 2 shows what proportion of North Wales' LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived in Wales for each individual domain as well as for overall deprivation.

Figure 2: The % of LSOAs in North Wales that are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales, for overall deprivation and by domain, 2005



Source: [Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005](#)

South Wales Central

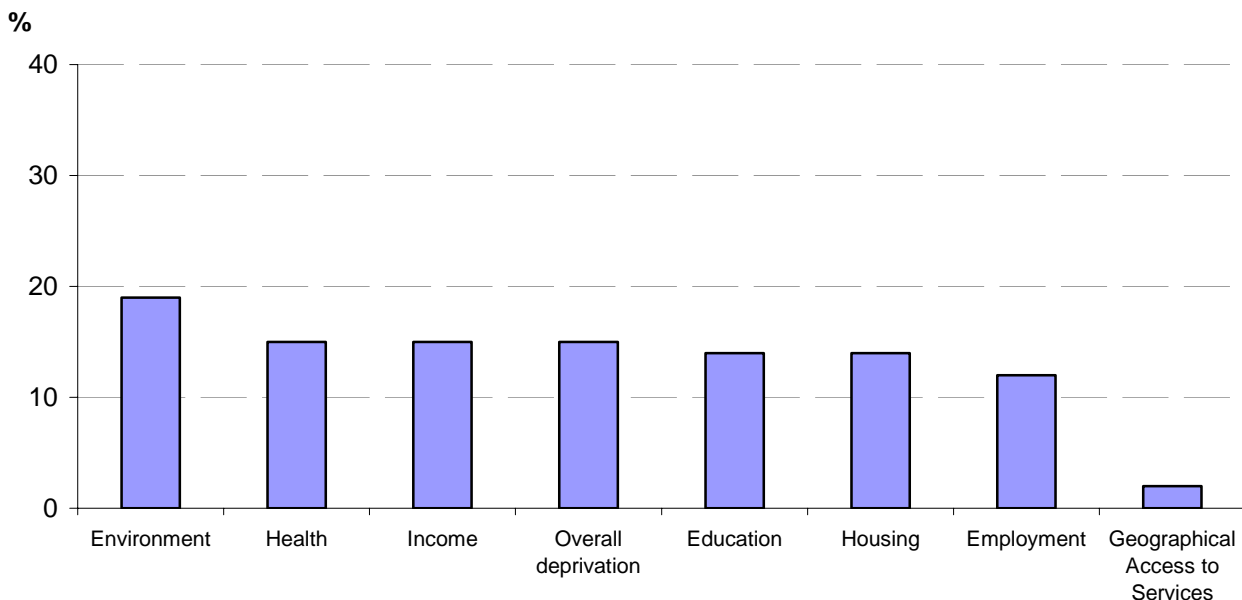
In South Wales Central (which has 425 LSOAs):

- 63 LSOAs (15%) fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales;
- A slight majority (52%) of LSOAs are more deprived than the Wales average (i.e. the median area according to WIMD ranking, so half of all LSOAs in Wales are more deprived and half are less deprived than the 'Wales average').

In relation to Wales as a whole, this means that a relatively high proportion of areas in South Wales Central are among the 10% most deprived, and overall a slight majority of areas fall in the more deprived half of Wales.

Figure 3 shows what proportion of South Wales Central's LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived in Wales for each individual domain as well as for overall deprivation.

Figure 3: The % of LSOAs in South Wales Central that are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales, for overall deprivation and by domain, 2005



Source: [Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005](#)

South Wales East

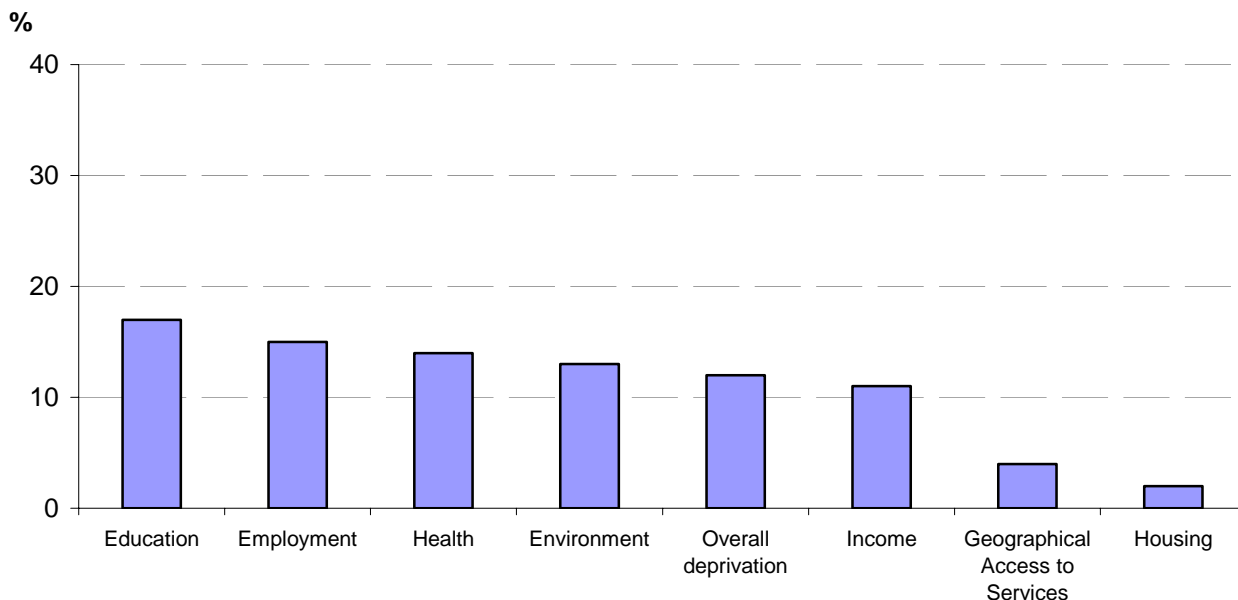
In South Wales East (which has 405 LSOAs):

- 49 LSOAs (12%) fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales;
- The majority (60%) of LSOAs are more deprived than the Wales average (i.e. the median area according to WIMD ranking, so half of all LSOAs in Wales are more deprived and half are less deprived than the 'Wales average').

In relation to Wales as a whole, this means that a relatively high proportion of areas in South Wales East are among the 10% most deprived, and overall the majority of areas fall in the more deprived half of Wales.

Figure 4 shows what proportion of South Wales East' LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived in Wales for each individual domain as well as for overall deprivation.

Figure 4: The % of LSOAs in South Wales East that are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales, for overall deprivation and by domain, 2005



Source: [Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005](#)

South Wales West

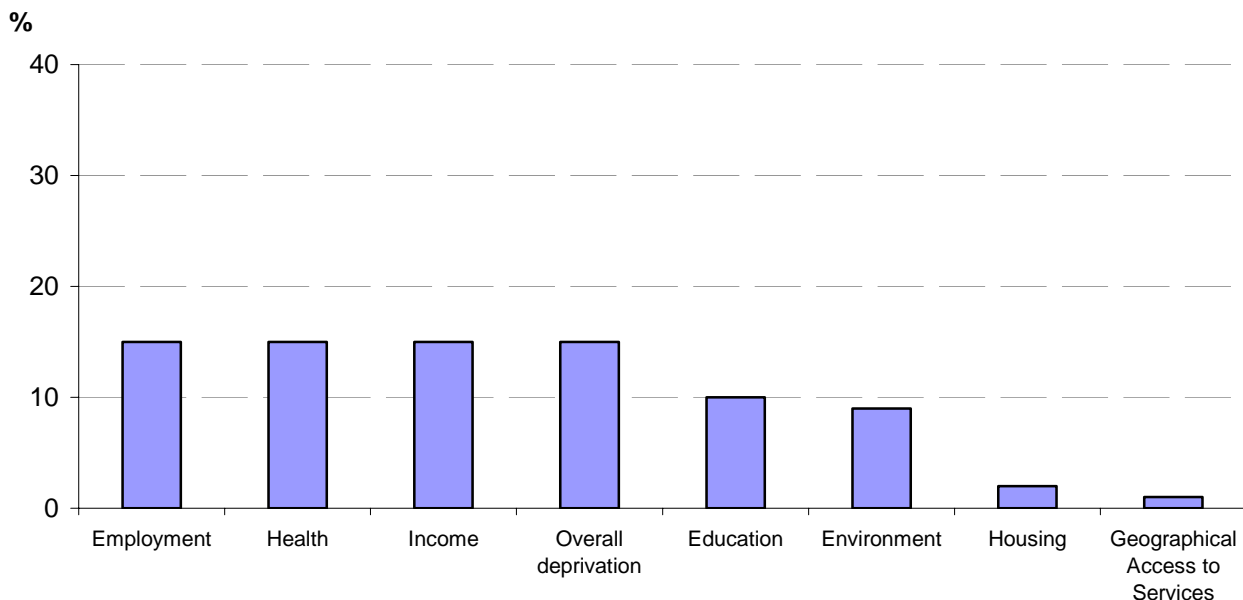
In South Wales West (which has 331 LSOAs):

- 50 LSOAs (15%) fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales;
- The majority (57%) of LSOAs are more deprived than the Wales average (i.e. the median area according to WIMD ranking, so half of all LSOAs in Wales are more deprived and half are less deprived than the 'Wales average').

In relation to Wales as a whole, this means that a relatively high proportion of areas in South Wales West are among the 10% most deprived, and overall the majority of areas fall in the more deprived half of Wales.

Figure 5 shows what proportion of South Wales West's LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived in Wales for each individual domain as well as for overall deprivation.

Figure 5: The % of LSOAs in South Wales West that are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales, for overall deprivation and by domain, 2005



Source: [Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005](#)

Sources and notes

Table 1: Population statistics	
1-a	<p>These statistics have been calculated from mid-year population estimates (for 2001 and 2004) provided by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The electoral area population estimates are an aggregation of previously published Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) population estimates. Information about the ONS small area population estimates project can be found on the National Statistics website:</p> <p>www.statistics.gov.uk/sape</p> <p>There is a single LSOA W01000086 (Gwynedd 008B) which extends into two assembly constituencies - Arfon and Dwyfor Meirionnydd, which cover different Electoral Regions (Mid & West Wales and North Wales). The mid-2001 and mid-2004 population estimates for W01000086 have been split to the two assembly constituencies based on the identifiable number of properties within each km grid square using an OS 1:50,000 base map. This gives the following total number of properties by assembly constituency Arfon 235 and Dwyfor Meirionnydd 332, giving proportions of 0.4145 and 0.5855 respectively. No communal establishments have been identified within this LSOA, and so therefore it is assumed that the age structure between the two parts of W01000086 will be similar.</p>
1-b	<p>The population density has been calculated from mid-2004 population estimates (see note 1-a), and area measurements compiled from Census 2001 statistics (see note 1-d). Area measurements are based on the 2001 version of the Ordnance Survey Boundary-Line data-set, amended where district boundaries have changed since 2001, and do not include inland water.</p>
1-c	<p>Working age is 16-64 for males, 16-59 for females, and retirement age is 65+ for males, 60+ for females.</p>
1-d	<p>These statistics have been aggregated from Census 2001 Key Statistics for electoral divisions, using SASPAC (software specifically written for the analysis and interrogation of datasets derived from the Census of Population).</p> <p>In general, there may be occasional small discrepancies between counts or percentages shown in Census tables from different sources. This is usually because cells in Census tables are randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.</p> <p>General details on the Census can be found on the first website below, and the second link is to the 'Census 2001 Definitions' which includes a glossary of terms:</p> <p>www.statistics.gov.uk/census</p> <p>www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/census2001/definitions_chapters_1_5.pdf</p>
1-e	<p>A 'communal establishment' is defined as an establishment providing managed residential accommodation, where 'managed' means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation.</p>
1-f	<p>'Non-white ethnic group' includes people from a mixed white-other ethnic group.</p>
1-g	<p>A 'migrant' is a person with a different address one year before the Census to that on census day.</p>
1-h	<p>The EU is as defined on Census day (29 April 2001).</p>
1-i	<p>'One or more skills in Welsh' means speaks, reads, writes and/or understands Welsh.</p>
1-j	<p>'Identified as Welsh' means those who have written 'Welsh' or 'Cymraeg' or similar in one or more of the write-in boxes in the ethnic group question.</p>
1-k	<p>StatsWales (table 003462)</p> <p>http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=3462</p> <p>The number of people who were registered on the electoral roll and were therefore entitled to vote, as at 1 December 2006. It is based on the qualifying date of 15 October 2006. If there had been an election on 1 December 2006 then those who registered after 15 October would not be eligible to vote. Note that entitlement to vote is different for Assembly and Parliamentary elections. EU citizens resident in Wales are entitled to vote at National Assembly for Wales (and local government elections) but not at Parliamentary elections.</p>

Table 1: Population statistics (continued)	
1-l	<p>ONS, UK Electoral Statistics 2006 (Table 2b)</p> <p>http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/ssdataset.asp?vlnk=9566&More=Y</p> <p>This table is derived from data supplied to the ONS by Electoral Registration Officers and shows the number of people who on 1 December 2006 were registered to vote in parliamentary elections in the UK. The latest Electoral Register came into effect and is based on a qualifying date of 15 October 2006. The total number of parliamentary electors is residential qualifiers which includes overseas electors. Overseas electors are not resident in the United Kingdom, but must previously have been resident here and included in the electoral register (unless they were too young to register). They are registered in the same parliamentary constituency as before they went abroad. The residence qualification requires a person to be normally living at the address on the qualifying date even if temporarily absent. People having more than one place of residence, such as students, may therefore be included on more than one register, but they are only entitled to vote in one constituency in a general election.</p>
Table 2: Economic and Labour Market Statistics	
2-a	See note 1-d.
2-b	<p>These statistics were provided by the Statistical Directorate of the Welsh Assembly Government, and use information from the ONS's Annual Labour Force Survey / Annual Population Survey for the year to 30 June 2006. Statistics for electoral areas have been aggregated from estimates for Output Areas. They show rates of working age people 'in employment' and 'economically inactive (excluding students)'. Rates of unemployment are not shown due to the small sample sizes involved (at constituency level), and since alternative statistics on Job-Seekers' Allowance claimants are provided. Further information on the data source is provided on the following webpage:</p> <p>http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=11711&More=Y</p>
2-c	<p>These statistics were provided by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). Data for electoral areas were aggregated using data for electoral divisions from the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study. Counts of claimants or beneficiaries for August 2006 were provided (rounded to the nearest ten), and rates have been derived using the population estimates described in note 1-d, unless otherwise stated. See the following website for further information on statistics produced by the DWP:</p> <p>www.dwp.gov.uk/asd</p>
2-d	Includes those receiving Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance. Incapacity Benefit is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work and who meet certain contribution conditions. Until April 2001, people who were incapable of work and did not satisfy the contribution conditions for Incapacity Benefit could get Severe Disablement Allowance.
2-e	Disability Living Allowance is a tax-free benefit for children and adults (under 65) who need help with personal care or have walking difficulties because they are physically or mentally disabled.
2-f	Income Support is intended to help people on low incomes who do not have to be available for employment. The main types of people who receive it are lone parents, the long and short-term sick, people with disabilities and other special groups. Rates are calculated using Census 2001 estimates of numbers of households (see note 1-d).
2-g	Pension Credit is designed to help pensioners at the lower end of the income scale by ensuring a guaranteed minimum weekly income (guaranteed credit) and, in addition, to reward those people who have made modest provision for their retirement (savings credit). Pension Credit is claimed on a household basis and therefore the number of people that Pension Credit helps ('beneficiaries') is the number of claimants in addition to the number of partners for whom they are also claiming.

Table 3: Education Statistics	
3-a	See note 1-d. The highest level of qualification is derived from responses to both the qualifications and the professional qualifications questions on the 2001 Census, and the levels are defined as follows: Level 1: 1+ 'O' level passes, 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ. Level 2: 5+ 'O' level passes, 5+ CSEs (grade 1), 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C), School Certificate, 1+'A' levels/ AS levels, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ. Level 3: 2+ 'A' levels, 4+ AS levels, Higher School certificate, NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ. Level 4/5: First degree, Higher degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HNC, HND, Qualified Teacher status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Health Visitor.
3-b	These statistics were provided by the Statistical Directorate of the Welsh Assembly Government. Data for Wales includes independent schools except for teacher assessment data where information was not received from independent schools. Core subjects are English or Welsh, Maths and Science.
3-c	Foundation Phase pilot schools were not required to provide teacher assessment data at Key Stage 1 for 2005/06. This affected nine maintained primary schools.
3-d	See note 3-b. Examination results relate to full-time pupils at maintained secondary, special and pupil referral units in Wales. Independent schools and further education colleges are not included. Core subjects are English or Welsh, Maths and Science. For an explanation of the calculation of points scores, please refer to 'Points Score: Technical Annex' of 'GCSE/GNVQ and GCE A, AS and AVCE Results, 2006' (SDR 164/2006). http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/schools-2007/schools-2006/hdw20061130/?lang=en
3-e	See note 3-b. Percentage of 15 year old pupils leaving education with no recognised qualification as defined by EDU/002. Please refer to 'Pupils Aged 15 Leaving Full Time Education without a Recognised Qualification, 2006' (SDR 178/2006) for definitions and key quality Information. http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/schools-2007/schools-2006/hdw200612213/?lang=en
3-f	See note 3-b. Examination results relate to full-time pupils at maintained secondary, special and pupil referral units in Wales. Independent schools and further education colleges are not included. Percentages relate to pupils who entered two or more A/AS/AVCE/ASVCE levels or were awarded an advanced GNVQ. For an explanation of the calculation of points scores, please refer to 'Points Score: Technical Annex' of 'GCSE/GNVQ and GCE A, AS and AVCE Results, 2006' (SDR 164/2006). http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/schools-2007/schools-2006/hdw20061130/?lang=en
3-g	See note 3-b. Please refer to 'Absenteeism from Secondary Schools, 2005/06' (SDR 143/2006) for definitions and key quality information. http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/schools-2007/schools-2006/hdw200610314/?lang=en
3-h	See note 3-b. Please refer to 'Appendix III - Glossary and Notes' of 'Schools in Wales: General Statistics, 2006' for definitions. Please note that the 'within school' definition of pupil teacher ratio has been given and full time equivalent numbers for pupils and teachers have been used. http://new.wales.gov.uk/docrepos/40382/40382313/403824/schools/1152752/1169703/swgs2006-app3-e.pdf?lang=en
Table 4: Health, Housing and Transport Statistics	
4-a	See note 1-d.
4-b	A household comprises one person living alone, or a group of people living at the same address with common housekeeping (sharing a living room/sitting room or at least one meal a day). 'Total households' refers to households with residents; 'total household spaces' to households with or without residents.
4-c	A dependent child is a person aged 0-15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16-18 who is a full time student in a family with parent(s).
4-d	A household is counted as 'overcrowded' if its occupancy rating is -1 or less (implying there is one room too few). The occupancy rating assumes that every household, including one person households, requires a minimum of two common rooms (excluding bathrooms).
4-e	'Travel to work by car' means driving (or as a passenger in) a car or van, or by taxi/minicab. 'Travel to work by public transport' means by underground, metro, light rail, tram, train, bus, mini bus or coach.