



National Assembly for **Wales**  
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol **Cymru**

# Key Statistics for Ceredigion

## Abstract

This paper provides key statistics for Ceredigion Local Authority area, under a number of topic headings.

This is one of a series of Members' Research Service profiles for all Local Authorities in Wales.

November 2006





# Key Statistics for Ceredigion

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## Summary

The following points provide a brief overview of Ceredigion, 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).

- ◆ Around 75 thousand people live in Ceredigion, which is less than a third as densely populated as Wales as a whole. The area's population rose by 12% between 1993 and 2003, six times greater than the rise of nearly 2% in Wales. ([section 2](#))
- ◆ Less than 60% of the population of Ceredigion were born in Wales, but more than half of all people aged three or more can speak Welsh, compared to one in five across Wales. ([section 2](#))
- ◆ Life expectancy at birth for males in Ceredigion is almost two years longer than the Welsh average, while for females life expectancy is more than a year longer. ([section 2](#))
- ◆ Compared to Wales, a smaller proportion of the working age population of Ceredigion are economically active, and a smaller proportion claim Job-Seekers' Allowance. ([section 3](#))
- ◆ The median<sup>1</sup> annual pay for full-time workers in Ceredigion is under £20,000, over £1,500 less than the national median<sup>1</sup>. ([section 3](#))
- ◆ Around a fifth of people in Ceredigion reported having a limiting long-term illness – less than the equivalent proportion in Wales. ([section 4](#))
- ◆ A greater percentage of adults in Ceredigion met guidelines for the consumption of fruit and vegetables and undertaking of physical activity. ([section 4](#))
- ◆ The rate of people waiting for inpatient admission is similar, the rate waiting for day case treatment is higher, and the rate waiting for their first outpatient appointment is lower in Ceredigion than in Wales. ([section 4](#))
- ◆ Over 60% of pupils in their final year of compulsory education in Ceredigion achieved five or more GCSEs grade A\*-C (or a vocational equivalent) higher than the equivalent percentage in Wales. ([section 5](#))
- ◆ 70% of houses in Ceredigion are owner-occupied, a slightly lower percentage than in Wales. The median<sup>1</sup> house price in 2005 was in excess of £150,000, over £25,000 more than the median<sup>1</sup> for Wales as a whole. ([section 6](#))
- ◆ The rate of accidents per length of road is less than half that in Wales, but almost double the rate of people are killed or seriously injured in road accidents in Ceredigion than across Wales. ([section 7](#))
- ◆ The rate of recorded crime per head is lower than the rate for Wales. ([section 7](#))
- ◆ Over 35% of municipal waste in Ceredigion was recycled or composted in 2005-06, higher than the equivalent percentage for the whole of Wales. ([section 7](#))
- ◆ The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 ranks specific small areas in Wales in terms of deprivation. None of Ceredigion's areas fall in the 10% most deprived areas in Wales, and the majority of Ceredigion's areas are less deprived than the Wales average. ([section 8](#))

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<sup>1</sup> The median is the value with half of all values above and half below (i.e.: the middle value).

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# Key Statistics for Ceredigion

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Background

This paper provides key statistics for Ceredigion Local Authority area, under a number of topic headings. This is part of a series of Members' Research Service profiles for all local authorities in Wales, published in November 2006. The Members' Research Service will also complete a series of profiles for Assembly constituencies before the end of this Assembly.

Profiles for constituencies and local authorities will differ from each other. Constituencies do not form a standard statistical geography, so the availability of data at this level is limited; data are more readily available on local authorities. Two local authorities (Blaenau Gwent and Isle of Anglesey) are also constituencies, so as well as the local authority profiles in this series they will have separate profiles in the series for constituencies (which will include electoral statistics).

### 1.2 Structure of this paper

The preceding summary provides a brief overview of the key similarities and differences between Ceredigion and Wales as a whole. This introduction is followed by chapters of narrative and reference tables on statistics for seven topic areas. The information in each table is drawn from several different sources, with details on the sources (including links for further information) and definitions in use listed in the first annex. The second annex shows a map of information on deprivation (see section eight), and the last annex shows a map of the Ceredigion area.

### 1.3 Sources for further information

Each statistic shown in this paper is sourced in the first annex. More information is available, and some general sources are described below:

- ◆ the Office for National Statistics has produced a report<sup>2</sup> of key statistics from the Census 2001 for local authorities;
- ◆ the official labour market statistics website 'nomis'<sup>3</sup> provides local authority profiles;
- ◆ the neighbourhood statistics website<sup>4</sup> provides local area statistics;
- ◆ the Welsh Assembly Government's Statistical Directorate<sup>5</sup> publish some information for local authorities;
- ◆ the Local Government Data Unit Wales<sup>6</sup> publish some information for local authorities including local government performance indicators.

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=10151>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

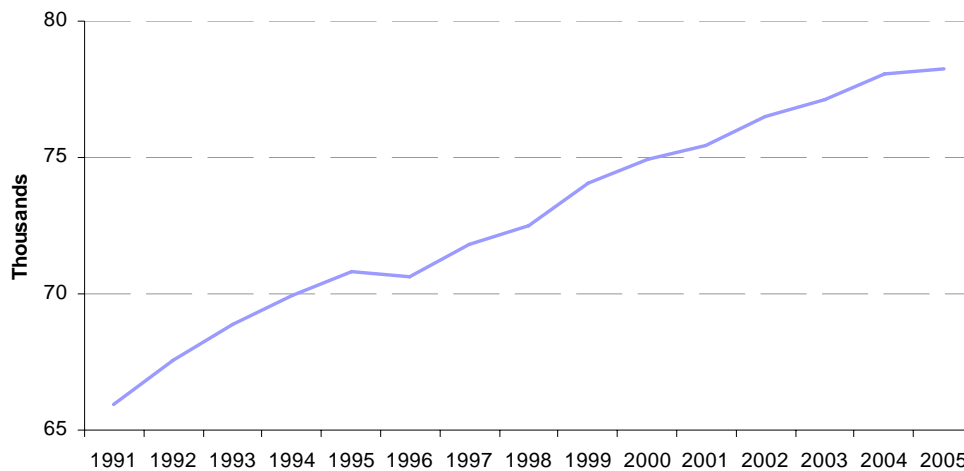
<sup>5</sup> <http://www.wales.gov.uk/statistics>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.dataunitwales.gov.uk/eng/Data.asp>

## 2 Population and Vital Statistics

At the date of the 2001 Census, the population of Ceredigion was around 75 thousand people, and the area was less than a third as densely populated as Wales as a whole, with around 40 people per square kilometre. There are also annual mid-year population estimates available for Ceredigion, and these are shown below in figure 1, from 1991. The size of its population rose by 12% between 1993 and 2003, over five times the rise of nearly 2% in Wales' population.

Figure 1: Mid-year population estimates for Ceredigion



Source: Office for National Statistics (from StatsWales tables [003121](#) and [003122](#))

Seventeen per cent of Ceredigion's population are aged 0-15, which is lower than the equivalent population in Wales as a whole. More than a third of adults in Ceredigion are single (never married), compared to 28% of Welsh adults.

Just under 60% of Ceredigion's residents were born in Wales, compared to three-quarters for Wales as a whole. In Ceredigion, over half of people aged three or over can speak Welsh, which is more than double the proportion who can do so in Wales. More than one in five people aged three or over identified themselves as Welsh in the 2001 Census.

Life expectancy at birth is longer in Ceredigion than in Wales: for males around two years longer and for females over a year longer. Death rates from all causes are similar, but Ceredigion's Standardised Mortality Ratios for the under-75s (which take account of the underlying age distribution) are lower than Wales'.

Compared to Wales, the live birth rate for women aged 15-44 in Ceredigion is noticeably lower, and a lower percentage of babies have a low birth weight.



**Table 1: Population and Vital Statistics**

Data are for 2001 unless another year is given

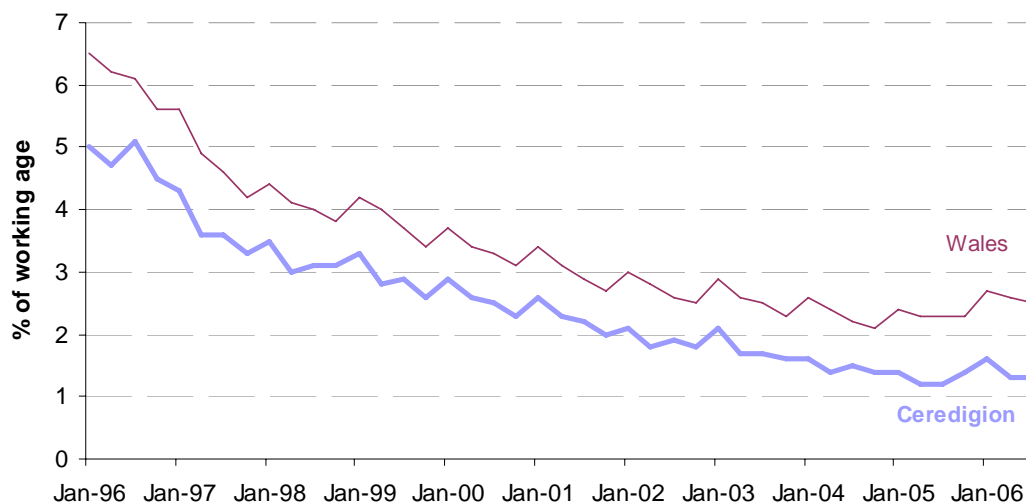
Ref		Ceredigion	Wales	Units
	<b>Population:</b>			
a	Total population	74,941	2,903,085	Number
b	Change in population, 1993-2003	12.0	1.9	Per cent
a	Area	1,794	20,742	Square kilometres
a	Population density	42	140	Number per sq km
	<b>Population groups:</b>			
a	Males	48.8	48.4	Per cent
a	Females	51.2	51.6	Per cent
c	Aged 0-15	17.0	20.2	Per cent
c	Working age	61.5	59.7	Per cent
c	Retirement age	21.5	20.1	Per cent
a	Non-White Ethnic Group	1.4	2.1	Per cent
a	Single (never married)	33.9	28.0	Per cent of those aged 16+
d	<b>Place of birth:</b>			
	Wales	58.6	75.4	Per cent
	Other UK	37.7	21.4	Per cent
	Elsewhere in EU	1.7	1.3	Per cent
	Non-EU	2.0	1.9	Per cent
a	<b>Religion:</b>			
	Christian	70.8	71.9	Per cent
	Muslim	0.3	0.7	Per cent
	Other	1.2	0.8	Per cent
	No religion/Not stated	27.7	26.6	Per cent
e	<b>Welsh:</b>			
	Can speak Welsh	51.8	20.5	Per cent of those aged 3+
	One or more skills in Welsh	61.2	28.4	Per cent of those aged 3+
	Identified as Welsh	21.8	14.4	Per cent of those aged 3+
f	<b>Life expectancy at birth, 2002-04:</b>			
	Males	77.7	75.8	Years
	Females	81.6	80.3	Years
g	<b>Deaths from all causes, 2004:</b>			
	Persons	10.5	10.9	Rate per 1,000
	Males	10.9	10.6	Rate per 1,000
	Females	10.2	11.1	Rate per 1,000
h	<b>Standardised Mortality Ratio, 2000-2004:</b>			
	Persons	80	100	Ratio for those aged under 75
	Males	97	124	Ratio for those aged under 75
	Females	63	78	Ratio for those aged under 75
	<b>Vital statistics:</b>			
i	Live births, 2005	38.5	56.1	Rate per 1,000 females 15-44
j	Underage conceptions, 2002-04	6.3	8.0	Rate per 1,000 females 13-15
k	Low birth weight, 2004	6.0	7.6	Per cent of births

### 3 Economic and Labour Market Statistics

Just over 71% of the working age population of Ceredigion are economically active, less than in Wales. Compared to Wales, a much smaller percentage of employee jobs are in the manufacturing sector, and a higher percentage (over 90%) in the services sector. Within the services sector, 10% of all employee jobs in Ceredigion are tourism-related. The median annual pay for full-time workers in Ceredigion is under £20,000, over £1,500 less than the national median.

Relative to Wales, a lower proportion of people of working age in Ceredigion (1.3%) claim Job Seekers' Allowance. Figure 2 shows the percentage over time, which has been consistently lower in Ceredigion than in Wales over the past decade. A lower percentage of claimants (7.3%) have been claiming for over 12 months compared to Wales (12.5%).

Figure 2: Job Seekers' Allowance claimants in Ceredigion & Wales



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (on [NOMIS](#))

A smaller proportion of working age or retired people in Ceredigion claim incapacity benefits or pensions credit respectively, and a smaller proportion of households claim income support than in Wales.

In 2005-06, 490 National Insurance Number allocations were made to foreign nationals resident in Ceredigion, which was around 3% of the total allocations for foreign nationals resident in Wales.

**Table 2: Economic and Labour Market Statistics**

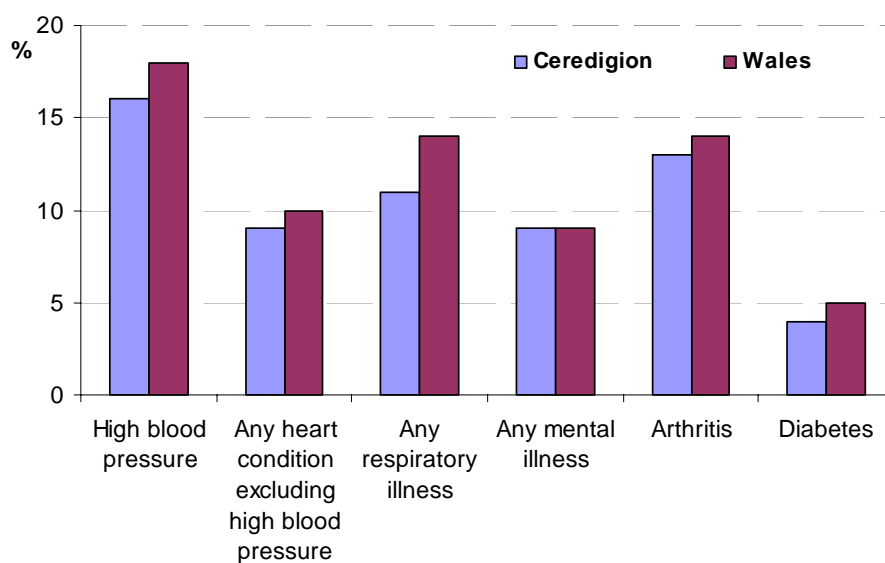
Ref	Ceredigion	Wales	Units	
a	<b>Economically active, 2005:</b>	71.1	75.2	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	In employment	68.1	71.2	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Employees	52.3	62.1	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Self employed	14.9	8.5	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Unemployed	4.0	5.1	<i>Per cent of economically active</i>
a	<b>Economically inactive, 2005:</b>	28.9	24.8	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Wanting a job	5.3	6.0	<i>Per cent of economically inactive</i>
	Not wanting a job	23.6	18.8	<i>Per cent of economically inactive</i>
a	<b>National Statistics Socio-economic Classification, 2001:</b>			
	Managerial and professional	19.8	22.0	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
	Intermediate	19.7	15.1	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
	Routine and Manual	21.6	30.0	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
	Never worked and long-term unemployed	2.9	3.8	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
	Not classifiable	36.0	29.1	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
a	<b>Employee jobs by sector, 2004:</b>			
	Manufacturing	5.4	15.3	<i>Per cent of employee jobs</i>
	Construction	3.1	4.6	<i>Per cent of employee jobs</i>
	Services	90.3	78.3	<i>Per cent of employee jobs</i>
	Tourism-related	10.0	8.7	<i>Per cent of employee jobs</i>
a	<b>Jobs density, 2004</b>	0.72	0.76	<i>Jobs to working-age people</i>
b	<b>Pay for full-time employee jobs, 2006:</b>			
	Median gross weekly pay	351.80	408.00	£, p
	Median gross annual pay	19,639	21,394	£
a	<b>Job-Seekers' Allowance claimants, 2005:</b>			
	Persons	1.3	2.3	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Males	1.8	3.4	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Females	0.8	1.2	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Aged 24 and under	33.6	35.7	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Aged 25-49	48.0	49.1	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Aged 50+	18.4	15.2	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Up to 6 months duration	79.7	72.5	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Over 6 up to 12 months duration	13.0	15.0	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Over 12 months duration	7.3	12.5	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
c	<b>Claimants of other benefits, February 2006:</b>			
d	Incapacity Benefit and/or Severe Disablement Allowance:			
	Persons	8.3	11.5	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Males	9.5	12.8	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Females	6.9	10.0	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
e	Income Support claimants	7.1	10.4	<i>Per cent of households</i>
f	Pensions Credit claimants:			
	Guarantee credit only	6.1	7.4	<i>Per cent of those aged 60+</i>
	Guarantee & savings credit	10.5	14.8	<i>Per cent of those aged 60+</i>
g	National Insurance Number Registrations of non-UK Nationals, 2005-06	490	16,440	<i>Number</i>

## 4 Health and Social Services Statistics

A smaller proportion of people have a limiting long-term illness in Ceredigion (21%) than in Wales (23%), and only 10% described their general health as 'not good'.

Figure 3 shows the percentages of adults who reported that they were being treated for specific illnesses in Ceredigion, which are in general lower than those across Wales as a whole. Although the percentage of adults being treated for mental illness is similar in Ceredigion to that across Wales, the average mental component summary score is higher in the local authority, indicating better health and well-being.

**Figure 3: Adults who reported being treated for illnesses in Ceredigion & Wales, 2003/05**



Source: [Welsh Health Survey](#)

Similar percentages of adults currently smoke in Ceredigion and in Wales, but adults in Ceredigion are less likely to binge-drink or to be overweight, and more likely to meet recommended guidelines for physical activity or fruit and vegetable consumption.

**Table 3: Health and Social Services Statistics**

Ref	Ceredigion	Wales	Units
<b>a</b>	<b>Key health information, 2001:</b>		
	20.7	23.3	<i>Per cent of the population</i>
	10.1	12.5	<i>Per cent of the population</i>
	2.6	3.1	<i>Per cent of the population</i>
<b>b</b>	<b>Currently being treated for, 2003/05:</b>		
	16	18	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	9	10	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	11	14	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	9	9	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	13	14	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	4	5	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
<b>c</b>	<b>SF-36 (higher scores mean better health), 2003/05:</b>		
	49.3	48.7	<i>Mean for those aged 16+</i>
	51.1	49.7	<i>Mean for those aged 16+</i>
<b>d</b>	<b>Deaths from selected causes (European standardised rate), 2004:</b>		
	122.4	141.6	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	93.7	111.0	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	78.5	86.6	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	18.1	32.2	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	14.3	20.3	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	14.4	16.5	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	19.9	31.5	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	21.3	24.7	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
<b>e</b>	<b>Health-related lifestyle, 2003/05:</b>		
<b>f</b>	26	27	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
<b>g</b>	14	19	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
<b>h</b>	46	40	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
<b>i</b>	37	29	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
<b>j</b>	49	54	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>

## **4 Health and Social Services Statistics (continued)**

Reported usage of GPs and other selected medical services by adults is lower in Ceredigion than throughout Wales. A similar proportion of adults had been to the dentist and optician during the past year.

There are more GPs, but fewer dentists per head of the population in Ceredigion than in Wales. On average, General Practitioners in Ceredigion prescribe more items per person, and the average cost of prescriptions is higher per person than that across Wales.

The rate of people waiting for inpatient admission is similar, the rate waiting for day case treatment is higher, and the rate waiting for their first outpatient appointment is lower in Ceredigion than in Wales.

Overall the rate of inpatient and day case admissions is lower in Ceredigion at under 160 per 1,000 people compared to nearly 200 per 1,000 people in Wales.

There is a lower rate of 'looked after' children in Ceredigion, and although the rates of older people receiving social services are on the whole similar to Wales', a lower rate receive nursing home care.

**Table 3: Health and Social Services Statistics (continued)**

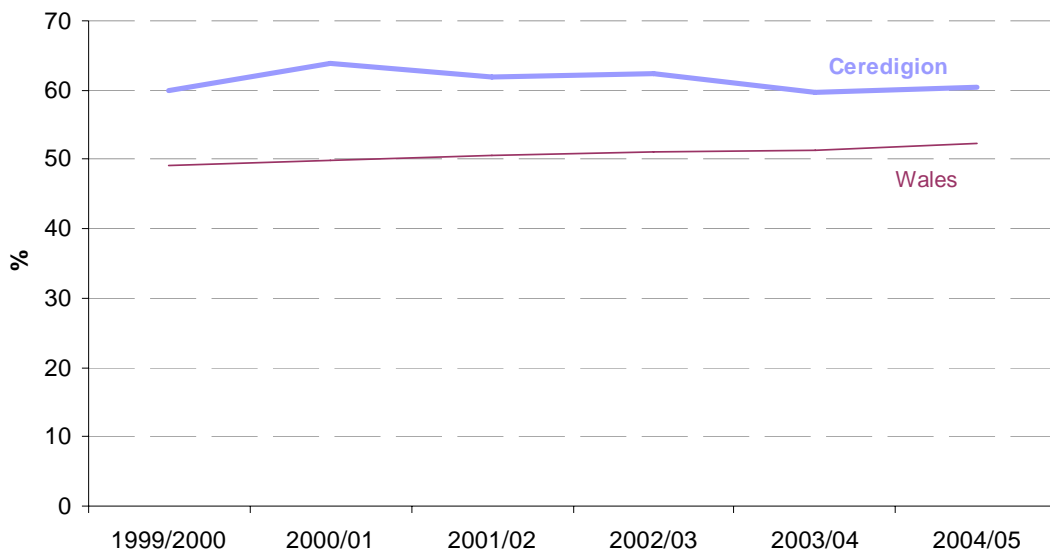
Ref	Ceredigion	Wales	Units
<b>b Use of health services, 2003/05:</b>			
Family doctor (GP) in the past two weeks	14	17	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Outpatient department in the past three months	17	19	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Inpatient in the past year	9	10	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Pharmacist in the past year	78	80	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Dentist in the past year	67	67	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Optician in the past year	46	46	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
<b>k Health facilities, 2005:</b>			
General Practitioners (GPs)	8.1	6.2	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
Average GP list size	1,471	1,650	<i>Number of patients</i>
General dental practitioners	2.6	3.5	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
<b>l GP prescribing, 2004-05:</b>			
Average number of prescription items	20.7	18.3	<i>Number per person</i>
Average cost of prescriptions	240.33	195.39	<i>£,p per person</i>
<b>m Waiting lists, 2006:</b>			
Waiting for:			
First outpatient appointment	645.3	678.6	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
Inpatient admission	125.2	124.3	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
Day case treatment	127.0	108.8	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
Waiting more than 3 months for:			
First outpatient appointment	41.6	44.2	<i>Per cent of total waiting</i>
First inpatient or daycase treatment	49.7	47.4	<i>Per cent of total waiting</i>
Waiting more than 6 months for:			
First outpatient appointment	18.2	20.2	<i>Per cent of total waiting</i>
First inpatient or daycase treatment	25.8	21.4	<i>Per cent of total waiting</i>
<b>n Hospital activity, 2004-05:</b>			
Inpatient admissions:			
Elective	38.9	45.5	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
Emergency	87.3	113.3	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
Total	126.1	158.8	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
Day case admissions	30.8	39.2	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
Total inpatient and day case admissions	156.9	198.0	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
<b>o Social Services for children aged under 18, 2005:</b>			
Looked after children	4.8	6.7	<i>Rate per 1,000 children</i>
On child protection register at 31 March	30.2	34.8	<i>Rate per 10,000 children</i>
<b>o Social Services for people aged 65+, 2004-05:</b>			
Assessment	127.1	121.8	<i>Rate per 1,000 aged 65+</i>
Community based services	152.4	150.4	<i>Rate per 1,000 aged 65+</i>
Residential care	25.2	27.0	<i>Rate per 1,000 aged 65+</i>
Nursing home care	7.3	13.6	<i>Rate per 1,000 aged 65+</i>

## 5 Education and Training Statistics

Compared to Wales, a smaller proportion of Ceredigion's working age population have no qualifications, and a higher percentage (nearly 50% compared to 42%) have a qualification equivalent to an NVQ level three or above.

Figure 4 shows the percentage of pupils in their final year of compulsory education who achieved five or more GCSEs grade A\*-C (or a vocational equivalent) over time, which is higher in Ceredigion than across Wales. The average GCSE / GNVQ points score in the local authority is nearly eight points higher than the Wales average. Over 70% of entrants in Ceredigion achieved two or more A levels grade A-C (or vocational equivalent), compared to 68% across Wales.

Figure 4: % achieving 5+ GCSE grades A\*-C or equivalent in Ceredigion & Wales



Source: StatsWales table [001897](#) and Statistical Directorate [Release](#)

Pupil-teacher ratios are lower in Ceredigion than in Wales, and average class sizes are smaller, particularly at Primary KS2.



**Table 4: Education and Training Statistics**

Data are for 2004/05 unless another year is given

Ref	Ceredigion	Wales	Units	
<b>a</b>	<b>Qualifications, 2005:</b>			
	NVQ4 and above	28.3	24.0	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	NVQ3 and above	49.3	41.6	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	NVQ2 and above	71.1	62.0	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	NVQ1 and above	82.7	76.3	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	Other Qualifications	5.2	7.0	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	No Qualifications	12.0	16.6	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
<b>b</b>	<b>GCSE Examination Performance:</b>			
	5+ GCSE / Equivalent Grades A*-C	60.4	52.2	<i>Per cent</i>
	5+ GCSE / Equivalent Grades A*-G	89.3	85.2	<i>Per cent</i>
	Average GCSE / GNVQ points score	48.1	40.3	<i>Score</i>
<b>c</b>	<b>A Level Examination Performance:</b>			
	2+ A Level / Equivalent Grades A-C	70.8	67.6	<i>Per cent</i>
	2+ A Level / Equivalent Grades A-E	95.9	94.4	<i>Per cent</i>
	Average A Level / Equivalent points score	22.2	20.5	<i>Score</i>
<b>d</b>	<b>Pupil teacher ratios:</b>			
	Primary schools	17.3	20.7	<i>Ratio</i>
	Secondary schools	16.0	16.7	<i>Ratio</i>
	Special schools	.	6.3	<i>Ratio</i>
<b>d</b>	<b>Average Class Sizes:</b>			
	Primary KS1	22.3	24.3	<i>Number of pupils</i>
	Primary KS2	20.4	25.0	<i>Number of pupils</i>
	Secondary Years 7-11	22.1	22.5	<i>Number of pupils</i>
	Secondary Years 12-13	9.2	10.5	<i>Number of pupils</i>

. Data is not applicable (there were no special schools in Ceredigion in 2004/05)

## **6 Housing Statistics**

There are around 31 thousand households in Ceredigion, with an average size of 2.3 people. Less than 5% of households consist of a lone parent with dependent children, compared to over 7% in Wales. Nearly 15% of households in Ceredigion have no central heating, almost double the percentage in Wales as a whole. Around 3% of household spaces are second homes or holiday accommodation, compared to 1.2% in Wales.

Seventy per cent of houses in Ceredigion are owner-occupied, but compared to Wales, smaller proportions are rented from the local authority, housing association or a registered social landlord. A relatively large percentage of houses are rented from a private landlord (13.5% compared to 7.4% in Wales). A slightly larger proportion of the Ceredigion population were accepted as being statutory homeless by the local authority compared to Wales as a whole.

Ceredigion's median house price is nearly £153,000, over £27,000 more than the median for Wales. The rate of increase in average house prices is slightly slower than the increase in Wales. The average council tax bill is around £35 more expensive in Ceredigion than the average for Wales as a whole.

**Table 5: Housing Statistics**

Data are for 2001 unless another year is given

Ref	Ceredigion	Wales	Units
<b>a Households:</b>			
Total	30,972	1,209,048	<i>Number</i>
Average size	2.3	2.4	<i>Number of members</i>
One person	30.2	29.1	<i>Per cent</i>
Lone parent with dependent children	4.9	7.3	<i>Per cent</i>
Pensioner	27.4	25.6	<i>Per cent</i>
One or more person with limiting long-term illness	38.8	42.4	<i>Per cent</i>
No central heating	14.5	7.5	<i>Per cent</i>
<b>a Household spaces:</b>			
Total household spaces	33,086	1,275,816	<i>Number</i>
Vacant	3.5	4.0	<i>Per cent</i>
Second home/holiday accommodation	2.9	1.2	<i>Per cent</i>
<b>a Tenure:</b>			
Owner Occupied	70.0	71.3	<i>Per cent</i>
Local Authority	9.2	13.7	<i>Per cent</i>
Housing Association/Registered Social Landlord	2.8	4.2	<i>Per cent</i>
Private Landlord	13.5	7.4	<i>Per cent</i>
Other	4.6	3.3	<i>Per cent</i>
<b>b Homelessness decisions, 2004:</b>			
Eligible, unintentionally homeless and in priority need	4.6	3.4	<i>Per 1,000 population</i>
<b>c Median house prices:</b>			
2004	142,500	115,000	£
2005	152,750	125,000	£
Change 2004-05	7.2	8.7	<i>Per cent</i>
<b>d Average Council Tax per dwelling, 2006-07</b>	868	832	£

## **7 Transport, Crime and Environment Statistics**

Less than one in five of Ceredigion's households are without a car or van, and around one in three (proportionally more than in Wales) have two or more cars or vans. A smaller proportion of people aged 16-74 and in employment travel to work by car in Ceredigion than in Wales, while half as many (3%) travel by public transport.

There is less than half the volume of traffic per length of road in Ceredigion compared to Wales, and also less than half the rate of accidents and casualties per length of road. Compared to Wales, there is a similar rate of slight casualties per head of the population, but twice the rate of 'killed or seriously injured' casualties (around one for every thousand people) in Ceredigion.

The rate of recorded crime is considerably lower in Ceredigion, especially for burglary and vehicle or other theft, where the rates are less than half those in Wales.

Thirty-five per cent of Ceredigion's municipal waste was recycled or composted in 2005-06, more than the average of 26% throughout Wales as a whole. The chemical quality of rivers in Ceredigion is slightly better than that in Wales, but a smaller percentage of river length was found to be of good biological quality.

**Table 6: Transport, Crime and Environment Statistics**

Ref	Ceredigion	Wales	Units	
<b>Transport</b>				
a	<b>Use of transport, 2001:</b>			
	Households without a car or van	19.5	26.0	<i>Per cent of households</i>
	Households with 2 or more car/vans	33.8	28.5	<i>Per cent of households</i>
	Travel to work by car	62.2	70.7	<i>Per cent of 16-74 in employment</i>
	Travel to work by public transport	3.1	6.5	<i>Per cent of 16-74 in employment</i>
b	<b>Road accidents, 2004:</b>			
	Accidents	12.4	28.1	<i>Rate per 100km road</i>
	Casualties	18.1	40.3	<i>Rate per 100km road</i>
	Casualties - slight	417.6	411.5	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
	Casualties - killed or seriously injured	103.8	52.1	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
c	Volume of traffic (billion vehicle km)	0.32	0.80	<i>Per 1,000 km of road</i>
d	Years of life lost by death due to motor vehicle accident, 2000-2004	17.9	16.2	<i>Per 10,000 population</i>
<b>Crime</b>				
e	<b>All recorded crime, Jan-Mar 2005:</b>			
	Violence against the person	12.4	21.9	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
	Burglary	3.4	4.4	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
	Vehicle and other theft	0.9	2.3	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
	Criminal damage	3.0	7.6	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
		2.8	5.5	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
<b>Environment</b>				
f	Municipal waste recycled or composted, 2005-06	35.1	25.9	<i>Per cent</i>
g	<b>Chemical river quality, 2005</b>			
	Good quality	99.6	94.6	<i>Per cent of river length</i>
	Good or fair quality	100.0	98.2	<i>Per cent of river length</i>
g	<b>Biological river quality, 2005</b>			
	Good quality	61.7	79.7	<i>Per cent of river length</i>
	Good or fair quality	98.0	99.2	<i>Per cent of river length</i>

## 8 Deprivation Statistics

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 (WIMD<sup>7</sup>) 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 local authorities as a whole it is possible to look at the rank of LSOAs within a local authority.

In Ceredigion (which has 47 LSOAs):

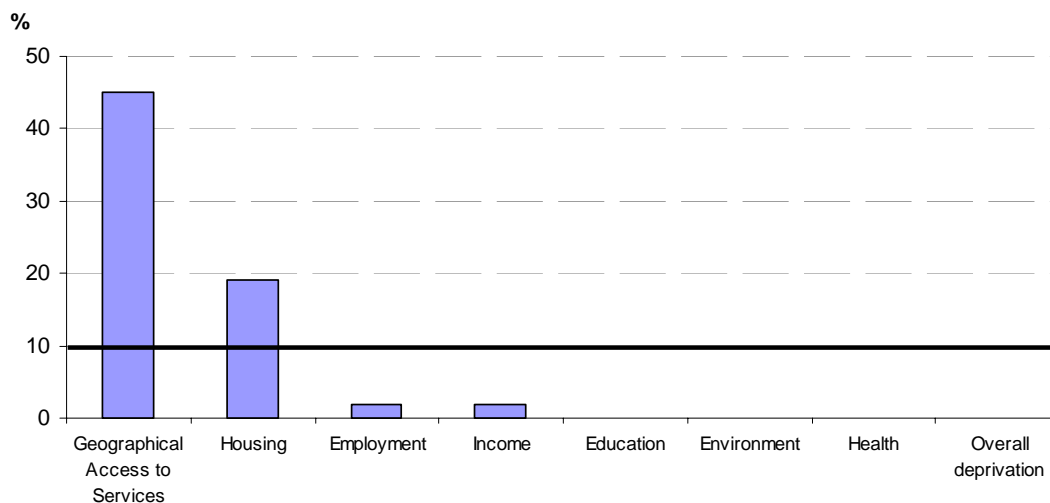
- ◆ no LSOAs fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales;
- ◆ a majority (77%) of LSOAs are less deprived than the Wales average<sup>8</sup>.

In relation to Wales as a whole, this means that no areas in Ceredigion are among the 10% most deprived, and overall most areas fall in the less deprived half of Wales.

The map of Ceredigion in annex 2 shows LSOAs within the area shaded according to their overall level of deprivation, seen in relation to Electoral Division boundaries.

Figure 5 shows that there are above average proportions (i.e. above 10%) of Ceredigion's LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in Wales for the geographical access to services and housing domains.

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



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

For more details please see the source of these statistics, the WIMD 2005 reports<sup>9</sup> for local authorities.

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

<sup>8</sup> The 'Wales average' means the median area according to the WIMD 2005 ranking, so that half of all LSOAs in Wales are more deprived and half are less deprived than the 'Wales average'.

<sup>9</sup> <http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/wimd2005/results/analysis-revised>

## Annex 1: Sources and notes

### Small discrepancies in Census statistics

In the sources listed above, similar Census statistics may be available from more than one table, and there are rare but occasional discrepancies in counts between tables. For example the counts of households in table KS16 (household spaces and accommodation type) and KS20 (household composition) differ by one or two households (out of a typical 50,000) for some local authorities. This is usually because cells in tables are randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Ref	Source & Notes
<b>Table 1: Population and Vital Statistics</b>	
1-a	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (tables KS01, KS04, KS06A & KS07) <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/">http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/</a> <i>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. Area is on Census Day 29th April 2001.</i> <i>'Non-white ethnic group' includes people from a mixed white-other ethnic group.</i>
1-b	ONS, Key Population and Vital Statistics 2004 (table 3) <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/kpvs">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/kpvs</a>
1-c	NOMIS, 2001 Census: Census Area Statistics (table CAS002) <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/home/census2001.asp">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/home/census2001.asp</a> <i>Working age is 16-64 for males, 16-59 for females.</i> <i>Retirement age is 65+ for males, 60+ for females.</i>
1-d	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (table KS05) <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/">http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/</a> <i>The EU is as defined on Census day (29 April 2001).</i>
1-e	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (table KS06A & KS25) <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/">http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/</a> <i>One or more skills in Welsh means speaks, reads, writes and/or understands Welsh.</i> <i>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.</i>
1-f	StatsWales (table 002608) <a href="http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=2608">http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=2608</a> <i>The figures are constructed from the estimated population and total deaths by single year/quinary age each year, based on a three year average. The "expected years of life" is the lifetime of a newborn person, if they were subject throughout their lives to the average recorded death rate of the three year period. Such a calculation excludes future improvements to mortality rates.</i>
1-g	StatsWales (table 001883) <a href="http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=1883">http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=1883</a> <i>Death rate is calculated as the number of deaths occurring in each calendar year per 1,000 residents, estimated at 30 June of each year.</i>
1-h	StatsWales (table 002468) <a href="http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=2468">http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=2468</a> <i>Standardised Mortality Ratios are calculated as the number of actual deaths in each area in a given period of years, as a percentage of deaths which would have been expected if the local population had experienced the age-specific mortality rates in Wales as a whole during that period.</i>
1-i	ONS, Births (provisional) 2005 <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14408">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14408</a>

Ref	Source & Notes
1-j	ONS, Conceptions in England and Wales, 2004, in Health Statistics Quarterly 29 <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/ssdataset.asp?vlnk=9226">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/ssdataset.asp?vlnk=9226</a> <i>Underage means aged under 16 years old. Numbers and rates for 2004 conceptions are provisional.</i>
1-k	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (table 1.6) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/</a> <i>Live and still births under 2,500g per 100 births with a stated birthweight.</i>
<b>Table 2: Economic and Labour Market Statistics</b>	
2-a	NOMIS official labour market statistics <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk</a> <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432105/report.aspx">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432105/report.aspx</a> Local Authority Profile <i>Information on economically active/inactive from the Annual Population Survey January - December 2005. Information on the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification is from Census Area Statistics table CAS042. The 3 class version is used, for further details please see the link below:</i> <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/methods_quality/ns_sec/downloads/NS-SEC_User.pdf">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/methods_quality/ns_sec/downloads/NS-SEC_User.pdf</a> <i>Information on employee jobs is from the Annual Business Inquiry employee analysis 2004, included in the Local Authority profile at September 2006. Tourism-related jobs are a subset of the Services category. Information on jobs density is from Jobs density 2004, included in the Local Authority profile at September 2006. Jobs density is the total number of filled jobs in an area divided by the resident population of working age in that area. The number of jobs in an area is composed of jobs done by residents (of any age) and jobs done by workers (of any age) who commute into the area. The working-age population comprises residents of working age who work in the area plus workers of working age who commute out of the area to work in other areas and those who are unemployed or economically inactive of working age. JSA claimant counts averaged over the twelve month period January - December 2005.</i>
2-b	ONS, 2006 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (tables 8.1a & 8.7a) <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ashe">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ashe</a> <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/ASHE_2006/tab8_1a.xls">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/ASHE_2006/tab8_1a.xls</a> <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/ASHE_2006/tab8_7a.xls">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/ASHE_2006/tab8_7a.xls</a> <i>This is the median pay for all employee jobs, including full-time and part-time jobs. The median is the value with half of all values above and half below (i.e.: the middle value).</i>
2-c	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) Tabulation Tool <a href="http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/tabtool.asp">http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/tabtool.asp</a>
2-d	DWP, Working age claimants of incapacity benefits, February 2006 <a href="http://193.115.152.21/100pc/wapop/ccla/ccstatgp/a_cnpop_r_ccla_c_ccstatgp_feb06.html">http://193.115.152.21/100pc/wapop/ccla/ccstatgp/a_cnpop_r_ccla_c_ccstatgp_feb06.html</a> <i>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.</i>
2-e	DWP, Income Support, February 2006 <a href="http://193.115.152.21/100pc/is/ccla/ccsex/ccgor/a_carate_r_ccla_c_ccsex_p_ccgor_wales_feb06.html">http://193.115.152.21/100pc/is/ccla/ccsex/ccgor/a_carate_r_ccla_c_ccsex_p_ccgor_wales_feb06.html</a> <i>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 2001 Census estimates of numbers of households from <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/">http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/</a> (table KS16).</i>
2-f	DWP, Pension Credit, February 2006 <a href="http://193.115.152.21/100pc/pc/ccla/pctype/ccgor/a_benefic_r_ccla_c_pctype_p_ccgor_wales_feb06.html">http://193.115.152.21/100pc/pc/ccla/pctype/ccgor/a_benefic_r_ccla_c_pctype_p_ccgor_wales_feb06.html</a> <i>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). Rates are calculated using mid-2005 estimates of the population aged 60+, from StatsWales table <a href="#">003122</a>.</i>



Ref	Source & Notes
2-g	DWP, National Insurance Number (NINo) Registrations of non-UK Nationals, 2005-06 <i>100% sample at 25th June 2005 from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS). Numbers are rounded to the nearest ten. Local Authority counts are based on the most recently recorded address of the NINo recipient, assigned to an Authority by matching postcodes against the relevant postcode directory.</i> Information supplied by DWP and the Local Government Data Unit -Wales. See the following DWP report for further information on NINo allocations made to overseas nationals entering the UK. <a href="http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/niall/niall_report.pdf">http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/niall/niall_report.pdf</a>
<b>Table 3: Health and Social Services Statistics</b>	
3-a	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (table KS08) <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/">http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/</a>
3-b	Welsh Health Survey, 2003/05 <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/health-2006/hdw20060906/?lang=en">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/health-2006/hdw20060906/?lang=en</a> <i>Figures for local authorities are based on a sample of between 1,100 and 2,200 adults.</i> <i>Results are age-standardised, to take account of possible differences in the age distributions of areas being compared.</i> <i>Data collection is through self-completion questionnaire, so results reflect people's own understanding of their health rather than a clinical assessment of their medical condition.</i>
3-c	See source and notes at 3-b. <i>The SF-36 is a standard set of 36 health status questions asking respondents about their own perception of their physical and mental health and the impact it has on their daily lives. Responses can be combined to produce summary scores for both physical and mental health. For further details, please see the Welsh Health Survey link above, or:</i> <a href="http://www.sf-36.org">www.sf-36.org</a>
3-d	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (table 1.13) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/</a> <i>European standardised death rates are a way of comparing death rates for populations whose age and sex distribution vary. It eliminates from the trends the increase or decrease that may be due to changes in the age/sex structure of the population. In this case they are calculated by applying the age-specific death rates for 5 year age bands and by sex for the Welsh population in a given year to a standard European population to estimate the rates for the standard population had the Welsh age-specific rates by sex applied in that standard population.</i>
3-e	See source and notes at 3-b.
3-f	<i>The figure includes daily and occasional smokers.</i>
3-g	<i>Refers to the most units drunk on any one day in the past seven days. Binge-drinking is defined as men drinking more than 8 units a day, women more than 6 units. For example, a small glass of wine is one unit, and a pint of normal strength lager is two. The proportion is based on all adults (including non-drinkers).</i>
3-h	<i>Guidelines recommend eating at least five portions of a variety of fruit and vegetables each day. Examples of portions are one apple, or three tablespoons of vegetables.</i>
3-i	<i>Guidelines currently recommend that adults do at least 30 minutes of at least moderate intensity physical activity (such as heavy gardening or fast walking), on five or more days a week.</i>
3-j	<i>The Body Mass Index (BMI) is a measure of overweight and obesity, allowing for differences in weight due to height. Adults are defined as being overweight or obese if they have a BMI of 25 or more.</i>

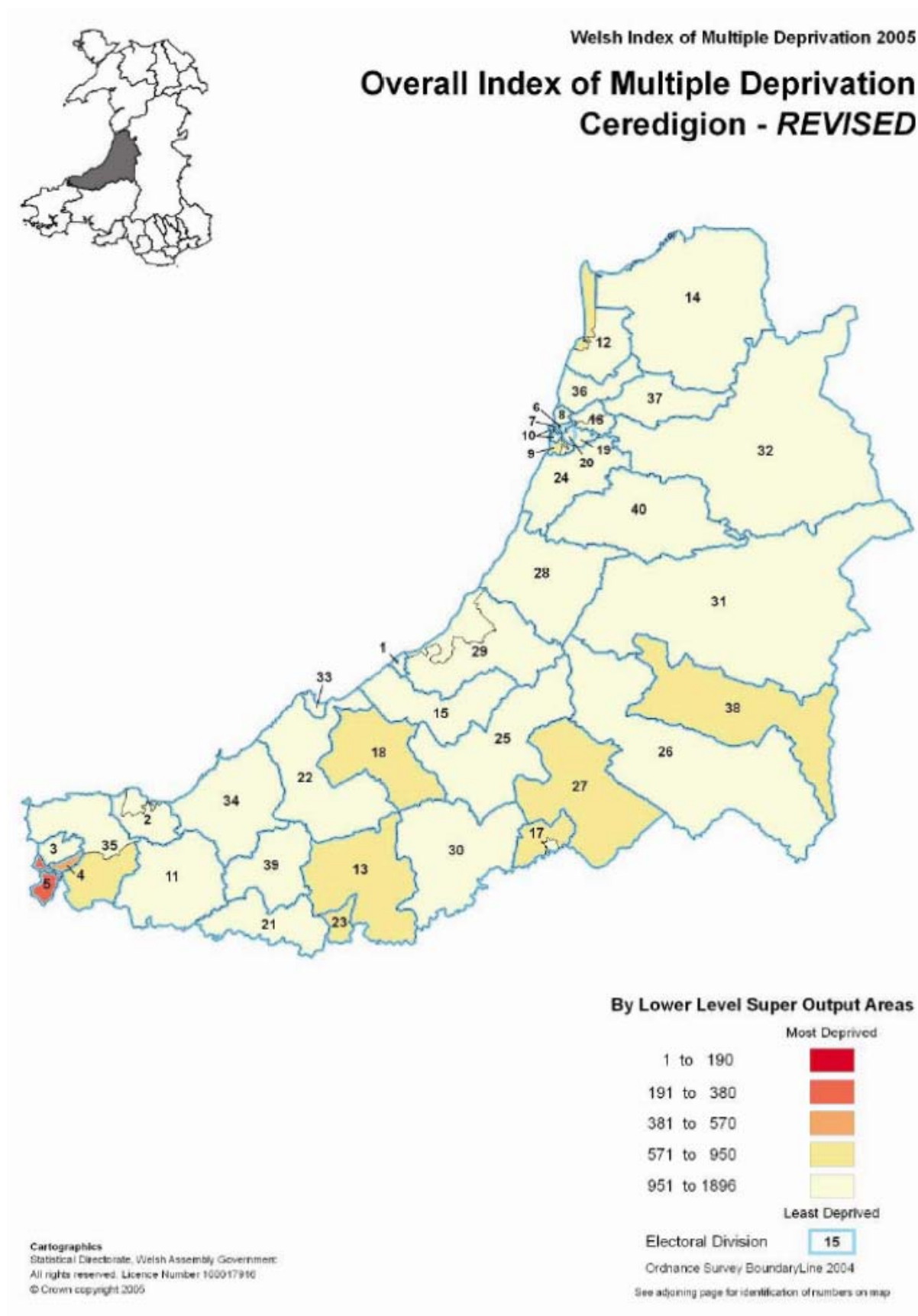
Ref	Source & Notes
3-k	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (tables 5.6 & 5.9) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/</a> <i>General Practitioners at 30 September 2005, excluding GP registrars, GP retainers, and locums. Average GP list size is the number of registered patients divided by the number of all practitioners. General dental practitioners (principals, assistants and vocational trainees) at 30 September 2005. Rates are calculated using 2005 mid-year estimates of population from StatsWales table <a href="#">003122</a>.</i>
3-l	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (table 5.16) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/</a> <i>Prescriptions in the year ending 31 March 2005.</i>
3-m	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (tables 6.2, 6.3 & 6.4) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/</a> <i>Waiting lists for all specialities, at 31 March 2006 Waiting lists reported by Local Health Boards include all those resident in the area who are waiting for NHS-funded treatment. This will include those waiting for treatment at NHS hospitals outside Wales and at private hospitals where the Local Health Board is providing funding for the treatment.</i>
3-n	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (table 8.1) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/</a> <i>Data relating to in-patients and day cases are obtained from the Patient Episode Database for Wales (PEDW). Some NHS activity undertaken using the U.K. independent sector is not included in these figures.</i>
3-o	Social Services Statistics Wales 2004-05: Authority Profiles <a href="http://www.dataunitwales.gov.uk/eng/pss.asp?cat=227&amp;year=2005">http://www.dataunitwales.gov.uk/eng/pss.asp?cat=227&amp;year=2005</a> <i>"Looked after" is the term used to describe all children who are the subject of a care order, or who are provided with accommodation on a voluntary basis for more than 24 hours. Child protection registers contain information on all children in the area who are considered to be suffering from or are likely to suffer significant harm.</i>

#### Table 4: Education and Training Statistics

4-a	NOMIS official labour market statistics <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk</a> <i>Information from the Annual Population Survey, January - December 2005. The link below provides detailed definitions of the qualification levels.</i> <a href="http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/tableviewer/document.aspx?FileId=690">http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/tableviewer/document.aspx?FileId=690</a>
4-b	GCSE/GNVQ and GCE A, AS and AVCE results in Wales, 2004/05 (table 2) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/legacy_en/keypubstatisticsforwales/content/publication/schools-teach/2005/sdr118-2005/sdr118-2005.pdf">http://new.wales.gov.uk/legacy_en/keypubstatisticsforwales/content/publication/schools-teach/2005/sdr118-2005/sdr118-2005.pdf</a> <i>GCSE/GNVQ data relate to the examination achievements of pupils in their final year of compulsory education at maintained schools (figures for Wales include independent schools).</i>
4-c	GCSE/GNVQ and GCE A, AS and AVCE results in Wales, 2004/05 (table 6) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/legacy_en/keypubstatisticsforwales/content/publication/schools-teach/2005/sdr118-2005/sdr118-2005.pdf">http://new.wales.gov.uk/legacy_en/keypubstatisticsforwales/content/publication/schools-teach/2005/sdr118-2005/sdr118-2005.pdf</a> <i>These A Level / Equivalent results relate to the examination achievements of pupils in maintained schools, aged 17 at the start of the academic year, entering two or more A/AS levels or a vocational equivalent. Figures for Wales include independent schools, but exclude further education institutions.</i>
4-d	Schools in Wales: General Statistics 2005 (tables 11.4, 11.5 & 11.6) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/swgs2005/?lang=en">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/swgs2005/?lang=en</a> <i>Results for maintained schools, at January 2005. Primary KS1 includes reception and mixed nursery/reception classes.</i>

Ref	Source & Notes
<b>Table 5: Housing Statistics</b>	
5-a	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (tables KS16, KS18, KS19, KS20 & KS21) <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/">http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/</a> <i>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. A dependent child is a person in a household aged 0-15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16-18 who is a full time student in a family with parent(s).</i>
5-b	Welsh Housing Statistics 2005 (table 7.2) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/whs2005/">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/whs2005/</a> <i>Based on decisions taken by the local authority under Part VII of the Housing Act 1996.</i>
5-c	Department for Communities and Local Government Housing Statistics (table 586) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1156110">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1156110</a> <i>Median house prices based on Land Registry data. Excluded from the above figures are sales at less than market price (eg Right To Buy), sales below £1,000 and sales above £20m. The median is the value with half of all values above and half below (i.e.: the middle value).</i>
5-d	Statistical Directorate (Welsh Assembly Government), Average Council Tax per dwelling, 2006-07 <i>Average council tax per dwelling is calculated from all chargeable dwellings before disabled discounts and reductions are taken into account. Exempt dwellings are excluded."</i>
<b>Table 6: Transport, Crime and Environment Statistics</b>	
6-a	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (tables KS15 & KS17) <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/">http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/</a> <i>'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.</i>
6-b	2004 Road Casualties Wales (tables 3.6 & 5.8) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/rcw2004/">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/rcw2004/</a> <i>Total road length is as at 1 April 2004, excluding green lanes and footpaths.</i>
6-c	2004 Road Casualties Wales (tables 3.6 & 12.1) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/rcw2004/">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/rcw2004/</a> <i>Volume of traffic excluding pedal cycles. Vehicle kilometre: One vehicle times one kilometre travelled. For example, 1 vehicle travelling 1 kilometre a day for a year would be 365 vehicle kilometres.</i>
6-d	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (table 1.15) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/</a> <i>The number of deaths of people aged under 75 in each 5 year age-group is multiplied by the difference between the midpoint of the age group and 74.5. The average annual years of life lost are obtained by summing across the age groups and dividing by 5.</i>
6-e	Crime in England and Wales 2004/05 (statistics by region and area) <a href="http://www.crimestatistics.org.uk">www.crimestatistics.org.uk</a> <i>These statistics are drawn from police recorded crime figures, and have not been seasonally adjusted. Further details on crime type definitions can be found through the link above.</i>
6-f	Municipal Waste Management Survey 2005-06 <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/env-2006/hdw200610243/">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/env-2006/hdw200610243/</a> <i>Data from the Municipal Waste Management Survey 2005-06 (excludes abandoned vehicles). Municipal waste is household waste plus waste from non-household sources.</i>
6-g	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, River Quality Database 2005 <a href="http://www2.defra.gov.uk/db/rq/gorlist.asp">http://www2.defra.gov.uk/db/rq/gorlist.asp</a> <i>These data are best estimates of monitored river water quality. River courses and catchment areas often cross local authority boundaries and therefore the quality of some river waters within a single area may be affected by factors outside the borders of the authority. The same is true to a lesser extent for Wales.</i>

## Annex 2: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation map for Ceredigion<sup>10</sup>



<sup>10</sup> <http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/wimd2005/results/analysis-revised>

Key to map:

- |                                       |                            |                    |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Aberaeron ED                       | 15. Ciliau Aeron           | 29. Llansantffraed |
| 2. Aberporth ED                       | 16. Faenor                 | 30. Llanwenog      |
| 3. Aberteifi/Cardigan-Mwldan ED       | 17. Lampeter               | 31. Lledrod        |
| 4. Aberteifi/Cardigan-Rhyd-y-Fuwch ED | 18. Llanarth               | 32. Melindwr       |
| 5. Aberteifi/Cardigan-Teifi ED        | 19. Llanbadarn Fawr-Padarn | 33. New Quay       |
| 6. Aberystwyth Bronglais ED           | 20. Llanbadarn Fawr-Sulien | 34. Penbryn        |
| 7. Aberystwyth Canol/Central ED       | 21. Llandyfriog            | 35. Pen-parc       |
| 8. Aberystwyth Gogledd/North ED       | 22. Llandysiliogogo        | 36. Tirymynach     |
| 9. Aberystwyth Penparcau ED           | 23. Llandysul Town         | 37. Trefeurig      |
| 10. Aberystwyth Rheidol ED            | 24. Llanfarian             | 38. Tregaron       |
| 11. Beulah ED                         | 25. Llanfihangel Ystrad    | 39. Troedyraur     |
| 12. Borth ED                          | 26. Llangeitho             | 40. Ystwyth        |
| 13. Capel Dewi                        | 27. Llanybi                |                    |
| 14. Ceulanamaesmawr                   | 28. Llanrhystyd            |                    |

### Annex 3: Map of Ceredigion

