



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

Key Statistics for Gwynedd

Abstract

This paper provides key statistics for Gwynedd 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 Gwynedd

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Summary

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

- ◆ Over 115 thousand people live in Gwynedd, which is around one-third as densely populated as Wales as a whole. The area's population rose by 1.6% between 1993 and 2003, compared with a rise of nearly 2% in Wales. ([section 2](#))
- ◆ Nearly 70% of the population of Gwynedd were born in Wales; and 69% of people aged three and over can speak Welsh, compared to 21% across Wales. ([section 2](#))
- ◆ Life expectancy at birth is around a year longer for males in Gwynedd and around half a year longer for females in Gwynedd compared to Wales. ([section 2](#))
- ◆ Three-quarters of the working age population are economically active, and 2.4% claim Job-Seekers' Allowance, which are both similar to the rates for Wales as a whole. ([section 3](#))
- ◆ The median¹ annual pay for full-time workers in Gwynedd is just over £20,200, more than £1,000 less than the national median¹. ([section 3](#))
- ◆ Around one in five people in Gwynedd reported having a limiting long-term illness, slightly less than the equivalent proportion in Wales. ([section 4](#))
- ◆ Larger proportions of adults in Gwynedd than Wales met guidelines both for the consumption of fruit and vegetables and undertaking of physical activity. ([section 4](#))
- ◆ The rates of people waiting for their first outpatient appointment and inpatient admission are lower in Gwynedd than in Wales, but similar rates of people are waiting for day case treatment in both areas. ([section 4](#))
- ◆ The percentage of pupils in their final year of compulsory education who achieved five or more GCSEs grade A*-C (or a vocational equivalent) is greater than that in Wales. ([section 5](#))
- ◆ Around two-thirds of households are owner-occupied, and the median¹ house price in 2005 was £130,000, £5,000 more than the median¹ for Wales as a whole. ([section 6](#))
- ◆ The rate of accidents per length of road is half that in Wales, but a higher rate of people are killed or seriously injured in road accidents than across Wales. ([section 7](#))
- ◆ The rate of all recorded crime is lower than the rate for Wales. ([section 7](#))
- ◆ 25% of municipal waste was recycled or composted in 2005-06, slightly less than the equivalent percentage (26%) across Wales. ([section 7](#))
- ◆ The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 ranks specific small areas in Wales in terms of deprivation. A smaller than average proportion of Gwynedd's areas fall in the 10% most deprived areas in Wales, and the majority of Gwynedd's areas are less deprived than the Wales average. ([section 8](#))

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



Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Structure of this paper	1
1.3	Sources for further information.....	1
2	Population and Vital Statistics.....	2
3	Economic and Labour Market Statistics	4
4	Health and Social Services Statistics.....	6
5	Education and Training Statistics	10
6	Housing Statistics.....	12
7	Transport, Crime and Environment Statistics	14
8	Deprivation Statistics.....	16
	Annex 1: Sources and notes.....	17
	Annex 2: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation map for Gwynedd	22
	Annex 3: Map of Gwynedd	24

Key Statistics for Gwynedd

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This paper provides key statistics for Gwynedd 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 Gwynedd 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 Gwynedd 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 report² of key statistics from the Census 2001 for local authorities;
- ◆ the official labour market statistics website 'nomis'³ provides local authority profiles;
- ◆ the neighbourhood statistics website⁴ provides local area statistics;
- ◆ the Welsh Assembly Government's Statistical Directorate⁵ publish some information for local authorities;
- ◆ the Local Government Data Unit Wales⁶ publish some information for local authorities including local government performance indicators.

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

³ <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

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

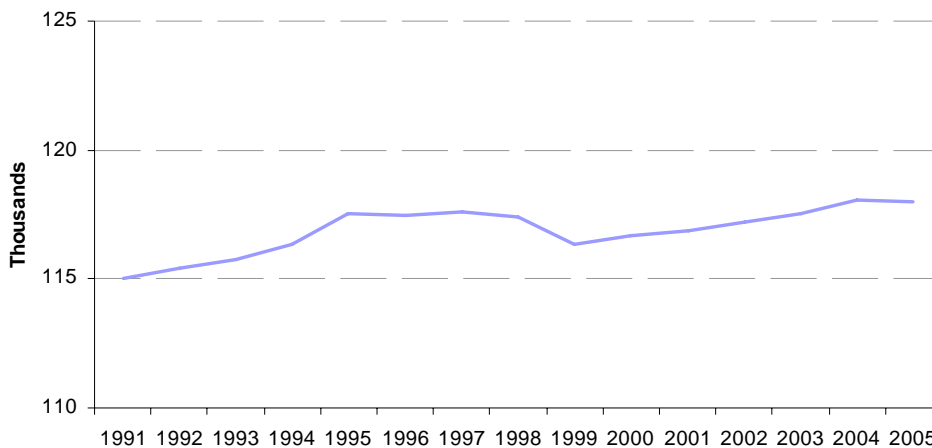
⁵ <http://www.wales.gov.uk/statistics>

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

2 Population and Vital Statistics

The population of Gwynedd is around 117 thousand people, and the area is less than one third as densely populated as Wales as a whole, with fewer than 50 people per square kilometre. The size of its population rose by 1.6% between 1993 and 2003, compared with a rise of 1.9% in Wales. The population size given in table 1 is from the 2001 Census. There are also annual mid-year population estimates available for Gwynedd, and these are shown below in figure 1, from 1991.

Figure 1: Mid-year population estimates for Gwynedd



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

The age and sex distribution of Gwynedd's population is similar to Wales', except that 22% of people in Gwynedd are of retirement age, compared to around 20% nationally. Over 30% of Gwynedd's adult population are single (and have never been married).

Less than 70% of Gwynedd's residents were born in Wales compared to three-quarters nationally. However more than two in three people aged three or more in Gwynedd can speak Welsh, compared to one in five across Wales, and a higher than average percentage (27%) identified themselves as Welsh in the 2001 Census.

Although death rates are slightly higher in Gwynedd, life expectancy is slightly longer and Standardised Mortality Ratios for the under-75s (which take account of the age distribution) are lower in the area than in Wales.

Compared to Wales, in 2004 a lower percentage of babies in Gwynedd had a low birth weight.

Table 1: Population and Vital Statistics

Data are for 2001 unless another year is given

Ref		Gwynedd	Wales	Units
	Population:			
a	Total population	116,843	2,903,085	Number
b	Change in population, 1993-2003	1.6	1.9	Per cent
a	Area	2,535	20,742	Square kilometres
a	Population density	46	140	Number per sq km
	Population groups:			
a	Males	48.0	48.4	Per cent
a	Females	52.0	51.6	Per cent
c	Aged 0-15	19.4	20.2	Per cent
c	Working age	58.7	59.7	Per cent
c	Retirement age	22.0	20.1	Per cent
a	Non-White Ethnic Group	1.2	2.1	Per cent
a	Single (never married)	30.6	28.0	Per cent of those aged 16+
d	Place of birth:			
	Wales	69.8	75.4	Per cent
	Other UK	27.5	21.4	Per cent
	Elsewhere in EU	1.2	1.3	Per cent
	Non-EU	1.6	1.9	Per cent
a	Religion:			
	Christian	74.5	71.9	Per cent
	Muslim	0.3	0.7	Per cent
	Other	0.7	0.8	Per cent
	No religion/Not stated	24.5	26.6	Per cent
e	Welsh:			
	Can speak Welsh	68.7	20.5	Per cent of those aged 3+
	One or more skills in Welsh	76.1	28.4	Per cent of those aged 3+
	Identified as Welsh	26.8	14.4	Per cent of those aged 3+
f	Life expectancy at birth, 2002-04:			
	Males	76.8	75.8	Years
	Females	80.7	80.3	Years
g	Deaths from all causes, 2004:			
	Persons	11.6	10.9	Rate per 1,000
	Males	11.0	10.6	Rate per 1,000
	Females	12.2	11.1	Rate per 1,000
h	Standardised Mortality Ratio, 2000-2004:			
	Persons	91	100	Ratio for those aged under 75
	Males	113	124	Ratio for those aged under 75
	Females	71	78	Ratio for those aged under 75
	Vital statistics:			
i	Live births, 2005	57.3	56.1	Rate per 1,000 females 15-44
j	Underage conceptions, 2002-04	6.4	8.0	Rate per 1,000 females 13-15
k	Low birth weight, 2004	7.0	7.6	Per cent of births

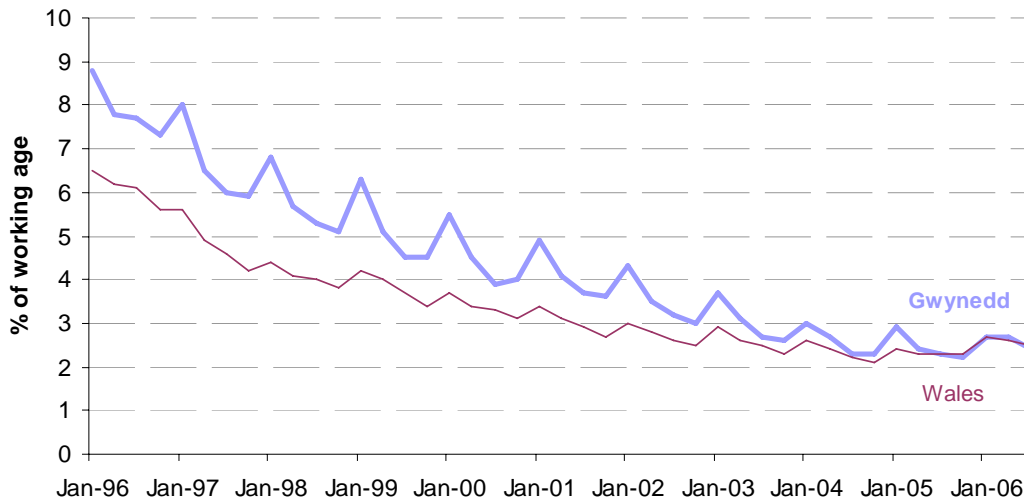
3 Economic and Labour Market Statistics

Around 76% of Gwynedd's working age population is economically active, and compared to Wales a smaller proportion of economically active people are unemployed. In Gwynedd, a much smaller share of employee jobs are in the manufacturing sector than in Wales. Over 86% of jobs in Gwynedd are in the services sector, with more than one in eight of all employee jobs involved in tourism.

Median annual pay for full-time workers in Gwynedd is just over £20,200, more than £1,000 less than that in Wales.

Figure 2 shows the rate of working age people claiming Job-Seekers' Allowance over time, which displays some seasonality. The rate in Gwynedd is now fairly similar to that in Wales, despite being higher in the past. A larger proportion of claimants (one in five) have been claiming for over 12 months in Gwynedd than in Wales.

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



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

The percentages of households or people claiming income support or incapacity benefits are lower in Gwynedd than in Wales, although the percentage of those aged 60 or over claiming pensions credit is similar.

In 2005-06, 730 National Insurance Number allocations were made to foreign nationals resident in Gwynedd, which was 4.4% of the total allocations for foreign nationals resident in Wales.

Table 2: Economic and Labour Market Statistics

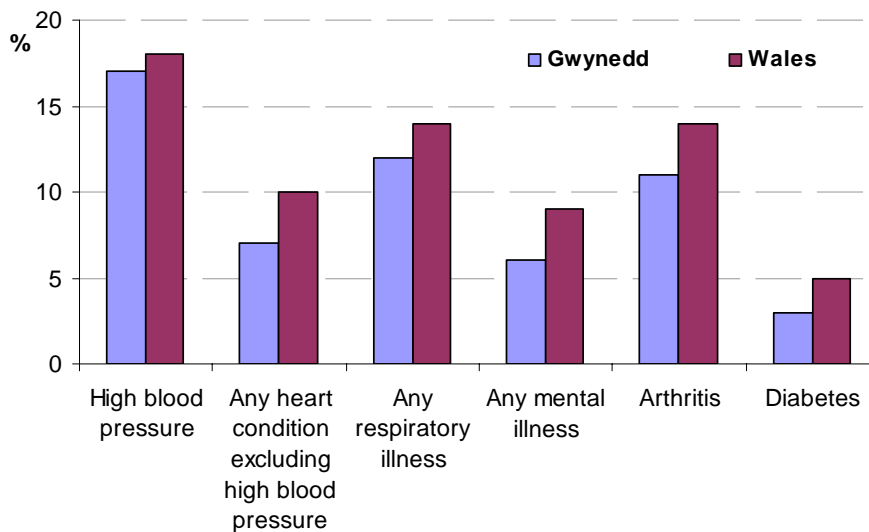
Ref	Gwynedd	Wales	Units	
a	Economically active, 2005:	76.2	75.2	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	In employment	73.4	71.2	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Employees	59.3	62.1	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Self employed	13.5	8.5	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Unemployed	3.6	5.1	<i>Per cent of economically active</i>
a	Economically inactive, 2005:	23.8	24.8	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Wanting a job	2.5	6.0	<i>Per cent of economically inactive</i>
	Not wanting a job	21.3	18.8	<i>Per cent of economically inactive</i>
a	National Statistics Socio-economic Classification, 2001:			
	Managerial and professional	19.8	22.0	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
	Intermediate	17.2	15.1	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
	Routine and Manual	28.6	30.0	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
	Never worked and long-term unemployed	3.9	3.8	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
	Not classifiable	30.5	29.1	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
a	Employee jobs by sector, 2004:			
	Manufacturing	8.1	15.3	<i>Per cent of employee jobs</i>
	Construction	4.3	4.6	<i>Per cent of employee jobs</i>
	Services	86.1	78.3	<i>Per cent of employee jobs</i>
	Tourism-related	13.1	8.7	<i>Per cent of employee jobs</i>
a	Jobs density, 2004	0.84	0.76	<i>Jobs to working-age people</i>
b	Pay for full-time employee jobs, 2006:			
	Median gross weekly pay	401.00	408.00	£, p
	Median gross annual pay	20,242	21,394	£
a	Job-Seekers' Allowance claimants, 2005:			
	Persons	2.4	2.3	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Males	3.5	3.4	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Females	1.3	1.2	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Aged 24 and under	28.5	35.7	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Aged 25-49	52.2	49.1	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Aged 50+	19.3	15.2	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Up to 6 months duration	65.6	72.5	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Over 6 up to 12 months duration	14.1	15.0	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Over 12 months duration	20.4	12.5	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
c	Claimants of other benefits, February 2006:			
d	Incapacity Benefit and/or Severe Disablement Allowance:			
	Persons	8.8	11.5	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Males	10.5	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	7.6	10.4	<i>Per cent of households</i>
f	Pensions Credit claimants:			
	Guarantee credit only	7.1	7.4	<i>Per cent of those aged 60+</i>
	Guarantee & savings credit	15.2	14.8	<i>Per cent of those aged 60+</i>
g	National Insurance Number Registrations of non-UK Nationals, 2005-06	730	16,440	<i>Number</i>

4 Health and Social Services Statistics

Just over one in five people (20%) have a limiting long-term illness, compared to over 23% in Wales. A smaller percentage of people from Gwynedd said their general health was 'not good'.

Figure 3 shows the percentages of adults who reported being treated for specific illnesses in Gwynedd, which were lower than for adults in Wales. The physical and mental component summary scores of adults are on average higher in Gwynedd than across Wales, indicating better health and well-being.

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



Source: [Welsh Health Survey](#)

With the exception of smoking (31% of adults in Gwynedd are current smokers compared with 27% in Wales), the health-related lifestyles of adults living in Gwynedd are better than those of adults living in Wales as a whole. In particular 35% of adults in Gwynedd had met guidelines for undertaking physical activity in the past week, compared to 29% across Wales.

Table 3: Health and Social Services Statistics

Ref	Gwynedd	Wales	Units	
a	Key health information, 2001:			
	Limiting long-term illness	20.6	23.3	<i>Per cent of the population</i>
	General health 'not good'	9.5	12.5	<i>Per cent of the population</i>
	Providing unpaid care for 50+ hours a week	2.7	3.1	<i>Per cent of the population</i>
b	Currently being treated for, 2003/05:			
	High blood pressure	17	18	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	Any heart condition excluding high blood pressure	7	10	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	Any respiratory illness	12	14	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	Any mental illness	6	9	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	Arthritis	11	14	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	Diabetes	3	5	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
c	SF-36 (higher scores mean better health), 2003/05:			
	Physical Component Summary Score	50.1	48.7	<i>Mean for those aged 16+</i>
	Mental Component Summary Score	51.8	49.7	<i>Mean for those aged 16+</i>
d	Deaths from selected causes (European standardised rate), 2004:			
	All malignant neoplasms:			
	Males	153.9	141.6	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	Females	117.8	111.0	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	Ischaemic heart disease:			
	Males	63.1	86.6	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	Females	26.0	32.2	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	Cerebrovascular disease:			
	Males	16.4	20.3	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	Females	15.6	16.5	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	Respiratory disease:			
	Males	24.7	31.5	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	Females	21.5	24.7	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
e	Health-related lifestyle, 2003/05:			
f	Smoker	31	27	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
g	Binge-drinking at least once in the past 7 days	17	19	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
h	Met fruit and vegetable guidelines the previous day	42	40	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
i	Met physical activity guidelines over the past 7 days	35	29	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
j	Overweight or obese	52	54	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>

4 Health and Social Services Statistics (continued)

Proportionally fewer adults in Gwynedd than in Wales have been to the pharmacist or the optician in the past year. There are more GPs and slightly fewer dentists per head of the population in Gwynedd compared to Wales.

Smaller proportions of the population are waiting for a first outpatient appointment or inpatient admission in Gwynedd, but a similar proportion of people are waiting for day case treatment as in Wales. A smaller share of those people on a hospital waiting list (under 40%) in Gwynedd have been waiting for a longer period of time (over three months) than in Wales.

In terms of hospital activity, the rate of all inpatient and day case admissions is lower in Gwynedd than in Wales, due to a lower rate of emergency admissions.

A slightly lower rate of the area's children are 'looked after', whereas a higher rate are on the child protection register in Gwynedd. Despite a similar rate of assessment of older people, proportionally fewer receive community based services or nursing home care, while residential care provision in the area is more common than in Wales.

Table 3: Health and Social Services Statistics (continued)

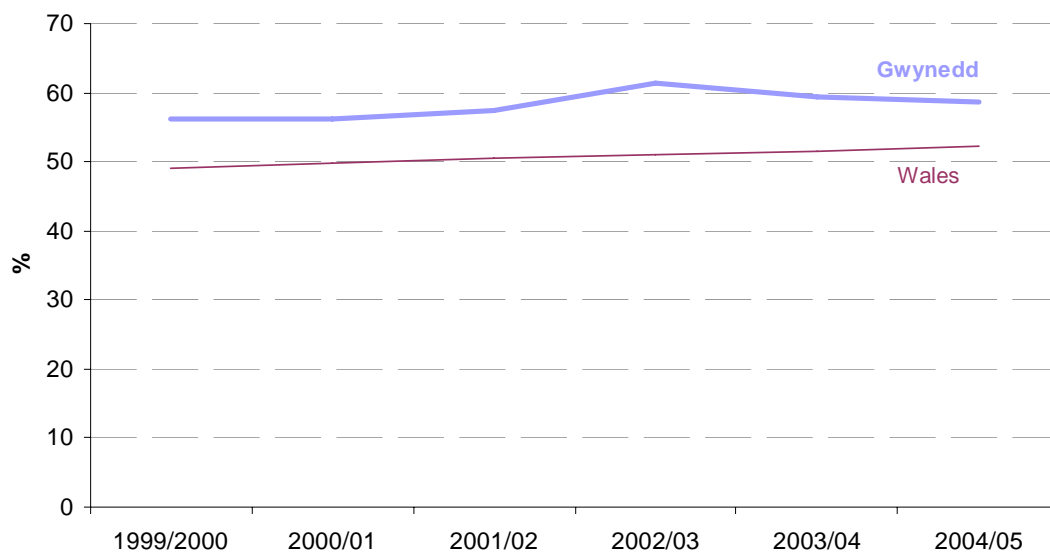
Ref	Gwynedd	Wales	Units
b Use of health services, 2003/05:			
Family doctor (GP) in the past two weeks	18	17	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Outpatient department in the past three months	17	19	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Inpatient in the past year	9	10	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Pharmacist in the past year	75	80	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Dentist in the past year	66	67	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Optician in the past year	42	46	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
k Health facilities, 2005:			
General Practitioners (GPs)	7.6	6.2	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
Average GP list size	1,372	1,650	<i>Number of patients</i>
General dental practitioners	3.2	3.5	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
l GP prescribing, 2004-05:			
Average number of prescription items	16.8	18.3	<i>Number per person</i>
Average cost of prescriptions	192.45	195.39	<i>£,p per person</i>
m Waiting lists, 2006:			
Waiting for:			
First outpatient appointment	482.7	678.6	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
Inpatient admission	88.9	124.3	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
Day case treatment	110.3	108.8	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
Waiting more than 3 months for:			
First outpatient appointment	37.1	44.2	<i>Per cent of total waiting</i>
First inpatient or daycase treatment	35.7	47.4	<i>Per cent of total waiting</i>
Waiting more than 6 months for:			
First outpatient appointment	15.5	20.2	<i>Per cent of total waiting</i>
First inpatient or daycase treatment	15.3	21.4	<i>Per cent of total waiting</i>
n Hospital activity, 2004-05:			
Inpatient admissions:			
Elective	47.7	45.5	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
Emergency	101.6	113.3	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
Total	149.3	158.8	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
Day case admissions	39.4	39.2	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
Total inpatient and day case admissions	188.8	198.0	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
o Social Services for children aged under 18, 2005:			
Looked after children	5.5	6.7	<i>Rate per 1,000 children</i>
On child protection register at 31 March	41.4	34.8	<i>Rate per 10,000 children</i>
o Social Services for people aged 65+, 2004-05:			
Assessment	124.8	121.8	<i>Rate per 1,000 aged 65+</i>
Community based services	106.1	150.4	<i>Rate per 1,000 aged 65+</i>
Residential care	50.2	27.0	<i>Rate per 1,000 aged 65+</i>
Nursing home care	10.5	13.6	<i>Rate per 1,000 aged 65+</i>

5 Education and Training Statistics

Under 14% of Gwynedd's working age population have no qualifications (compared to nearly 17% in Wales), and two-thirds hold a qualification equivalent to NVQ level two 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 consistently higher in Gwynedd than in Wales. Seventy-two per cent of entrants in the local authority achieved two or more A levels grade A-C (or equivalent), a larger proportion than across Wales.

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



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

Compared to Wales, average class sizes at primary and secondary school level are two or three pupils smaller in Gwynedd, except for secondary years 12-13 where classes are on average one pupil larger.

Table 4: Education and Training Statistics

Data are for 2004/05 unless another year is given

Ref	Gwynedd	Wales	Units	
a	Qualifications, 2005:			
	NVQ4 and above	24.2	24.0	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	NVQ3 and above	43.7	41.6	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	NVQ2 and above	65.5	62.0	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	NVQ1 and above	78.3	76.3	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	Other Qualifications	7.9	7.0	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	No Qualifications	13.5	16.6	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
b	GCSE Examination Performance:			
	5+ GCSE / Equivalent Grades A*-C	58.6	52.2	<i>Per cent</i>
	5+ GCSE / Equivalent Grades A*-G	90.3	85.2	<i>Per cent</i>
	Average GCSE / GNVQ points score	44.5	40.3	<i>Score</i>
c	A Level Examination Performance:			
	2+ A Level / Equivalent Grades A-C	72.0	67.6	<i>Per cent</i>
	2+ A Level / Equivalent Grades A-E	98.2	94.4	<i>Per cent</i>
	Average A Level / Equivalent points score	21.9	20.5	<i>Score</i>
d	Pupil teacher ratios:			
	Primary schools	19.1	20.7	<i>Ratio</i>
	Secondary schools	15.0	16.7	<i>Ratio</i>
	Special schools	7.7	6.3	<i>Ratio</i>
d	Average Class Sizes:			
	Primary KS1	21.9	24.3	<i>Number of pupils</i>
	Primary KS2	21.7	25.0	<i>Number of pupils</i>
	Secondary Years 7-11	19.6	22.5	<i>Number of pupils</i>
	Secondary Years 12-13	11.8	10.5	<i>Number of pupils</i>

6 Housing Statistics

There are around 49 thousand households in Gwynedd, with an average of 2.3 residents. There are larger proportions of both single person and pensioner households than in Wales. However proportionally fewer households include at least one person with a limiting long-term illness. Over 20% of households have no central heating, more than twice the equivalent amount in Wales as a whole.

In total there are nearly 57 thousand household spaces, of which nearly 8% are second homes or holiday accommodation, compared to just over 1% across Wales.

Two-thirds of homes in Gwynedd are owner-occupied, compared to over 70% in Wales. The median house price in Gwynedd is higher than in Wales at £130,000 and prices are rising at a faster rate. The average council tax is £853, £20 more expensive than that in Wales.

Table 5: Housing Statistics

Data are for 2001 unless another year is given

Ref	Gwynedd	Wales	Units
a Households:			
Total	49,237	1,209,048	<i>Number</i>
Average size	2.3	2.4	<i>Number of members</i>
One person	32.3	29.1	<i>Per cent</i>
Lone parent with dependent children	6.3	7.3	<i>Per cent</i>
Pensioner	28.0	25.6	<i>Per cent</i>
One or more person with limiting long-term illness	38.2	42.4	<i>Per cent</i>
No central heating	21.6	7.5	<i>Per cent</i>
a Household spaces:			
Total household spaces	56,786	1,275,816	<i>Number</i>
Vacant	5.5	4.0	<i>Per cent</i>
Second home/holiday accommodation	7.8	1.2	<i>Per cent</i>
a Tenure:			
Owner Occupied	66.6	71.3	<i>Per cent</i>
Local Authority	14.7	13.7	<i>Per cent</i>
Housing Association/Registered Social Landlord	3.6	4.2	<i>Per cent</i>
Private Landlord	10.0	7.4	<i>Per cent</i>
Other	5.0	3.3	<i>Per cent</i>
b Homelessness decisions, 2004:			
Eligible, unintentionally homeless and in priority need	3.5	3.4	<i>Per 1,000 population</i>
c Median house prices:			
2004	112,500	115,000	<i>£</i>
2005	130,000	125,000	<i>£</i>
Change 2004-05	15.6	8.7	<i>Per cent</i>
d Average Council Tax per dwelling, 2006-07	853	832	<i>£</i>

7 Transport, Crime and Environment Statistics

A lower percentage of households in Gwynedd than in Wales do not own a car or van. However under 64% of people aged 16-74 and in employment travel to work in a car or van, compared to over 70% across Wales.

In Gwynedd, the volume of traffic per unit length of road is around half that in Wales, as is the rate of accidents per unit of road. However Gwynedd's rate of 'killed or seriously injured' road accident casualties per head of the population is higher than the national average.

The rate of recorded crime is lower in Gwynedd than in Wales, particularly for 'vehicle and other theft'.

The percentage of municipal waste recycled or composted in 2005-06 was 25%, slightly lower than the 26% across Wales as a whole. A lower percentage of river length in Gwynedd was classified as being of good biological quality, whilst a slightly higher percentage was of good chemical quality compared to Wales as a whole.

Table 6: Transport, Crime and Environment Statistics

Ref	Gwynedd	Wales	Units	
Transport				
a	Use of transport, 2001:			
	Households without a car or van	23.9	26.0	<i>Per cent of households</i>
	Households with 2 or more car/vans	29.4	28.5	<i>Per cent of households</i>
	Travel to work by car	63.7	70.7	<i>Per cent of 16-74 in employment</i>
	Travel to work by public transport	4.7	6.5	<i>Per cent of 16-74 in employment</i>
b	Road accidents, 2004:			
	Accidents	13.0	28.1	<i>Rate per 100km road</i>
	Casualties	19.7	40.3	<i>Rate per 100km road</i>
	Casualties - slight	409.0	411.5	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
	Casualties - killed or seriously injured	73.7	52.1	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
c	Volume of traffic (billion vehicle km)	0.42	0.80	<i>Per 1,000 km of road</i>
d	Years of life lost by death due to motor vehicle accident, 2000-2004	19.7	16.2	<i>Per 10,000 population</i>
Crime				
e	All recorded crime, Jan-Mar 2005:			
	Violence against the person	4.7	4.4	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
	Burglary	1.5	2.3	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
	Vehicle and other theft	4.7	7.6	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
	Criminal damage	4.3	5.5	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
Environment				
f	Municipal waste recycled or composted, 2005-06	24.8	25.9	<i>Per cent</i>
g	Chemical river quality, 2005			
	Good quality	99.4	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	Biological river quality, 2005			
	Good quality	73.5	79.7	<i>Per cent of river length</i>
	Good or fair quality	100.0	99.2	<i>Per cent of river length</i>

8 Deprivation Statistics

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 (WIMD⁷) 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 Gwynedd (which has 75 LSOAs):

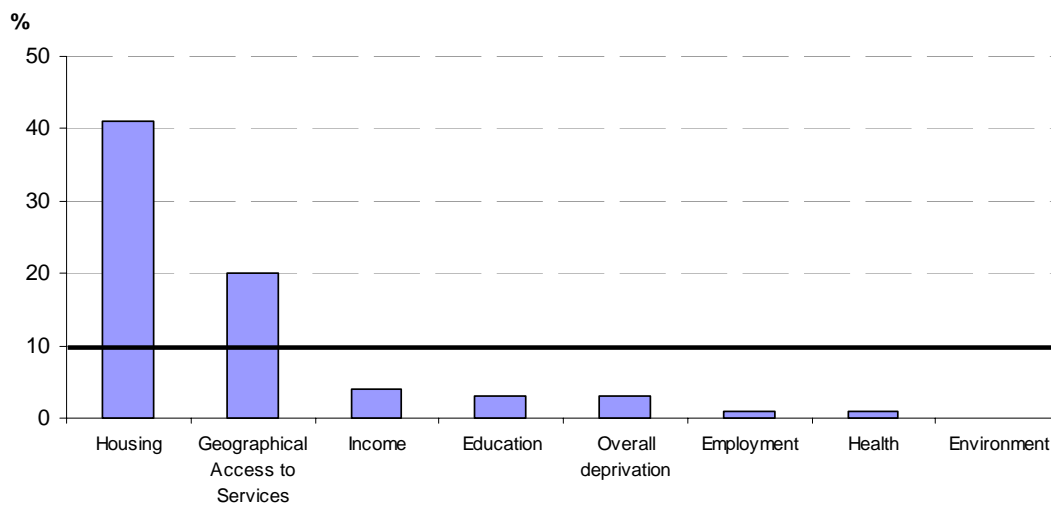
- ◆ two LSOAs (3%) fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales;
- ◆ a majority (61%) of LSOAs are less deprived than the Wales average⁸.

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

The map of Gwynedd 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 Gwynedd's LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in Wales for the housing and geographical access to services domains.

Figure 5: The % of LSOAs in Gwynedd 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 reports⁹ for local authorities.

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

⁸ 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'.

⁹ <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
Table 1: Population and Vital Statistics	
1-a	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (tables KS01, KS04, KS06A & KS07) http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/ <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) http://www.statistics.gov.uk/kpvs
1-c	NOMIS, 2001 Census: Census Area Statistics (table CAS002) http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/home/census2001.asp <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) http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/ <i>The EU is as defined on Census day (29 April 2001).</i>
1-e	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (table KS06A & KS25) http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/ <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) http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=2608 <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) http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=1883 <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) http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=2468 <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 http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14408

Ref	Source & Notes
1-j	ONS, Conceptions in England and Wales, 2004, in Health Statistics Quarterly 29 http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/ssdataset.asp?vlnk=9226 <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) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/ <i>Live and still births under 2,500g per 100 births with a stated birthweight.</i>
Table 2: Economic and Labour Market Statistics	
2-a	NOMIS official labour market statistics http://www.nomisweb.co.uk http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432109/report.aspx 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> http://www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/methods_quality/ns_sec/downloads/NS-SEC_User.pdf <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) http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ashe http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/ASHE_2006/tab8_1a.xls http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/ASHE_2006/tab8_7a.xls <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 http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/tabtool.asp
2-d	DWP, Working age claimants of incapacity benefits, February 2006 http://193.115.152.21/100pc/wapop/ccla/ccstatgp/a_cnpop_r_ccla_c_ccstatgp_feb06.html <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 http://193.115.152.21/100pc/is/ccla/ccsex/ccgor/a_carate_r_ccla_c_ccsex_p_ccgor_wales_feb06.html <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 http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/ (table KS16).</i>
2-f	DWP, Pension Credit, February 2006 http://193.115.152.21/100pc/pc/ccla/pctype/ccgor/a_benefic_r_ccla_c_pctype_p_ccgor_wales_feb06.html <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 003122.</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. http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/niall/niall_report.pdf
Table 3: Health and Social Services Statistics	
3-a	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (table KS08) http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/
3-b	Welsh Health Survey, 2003/05 http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/health-2006/hdw20060906/?lang=en <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> www.sf-36.org
3-d	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (table 1.13) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/ <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>

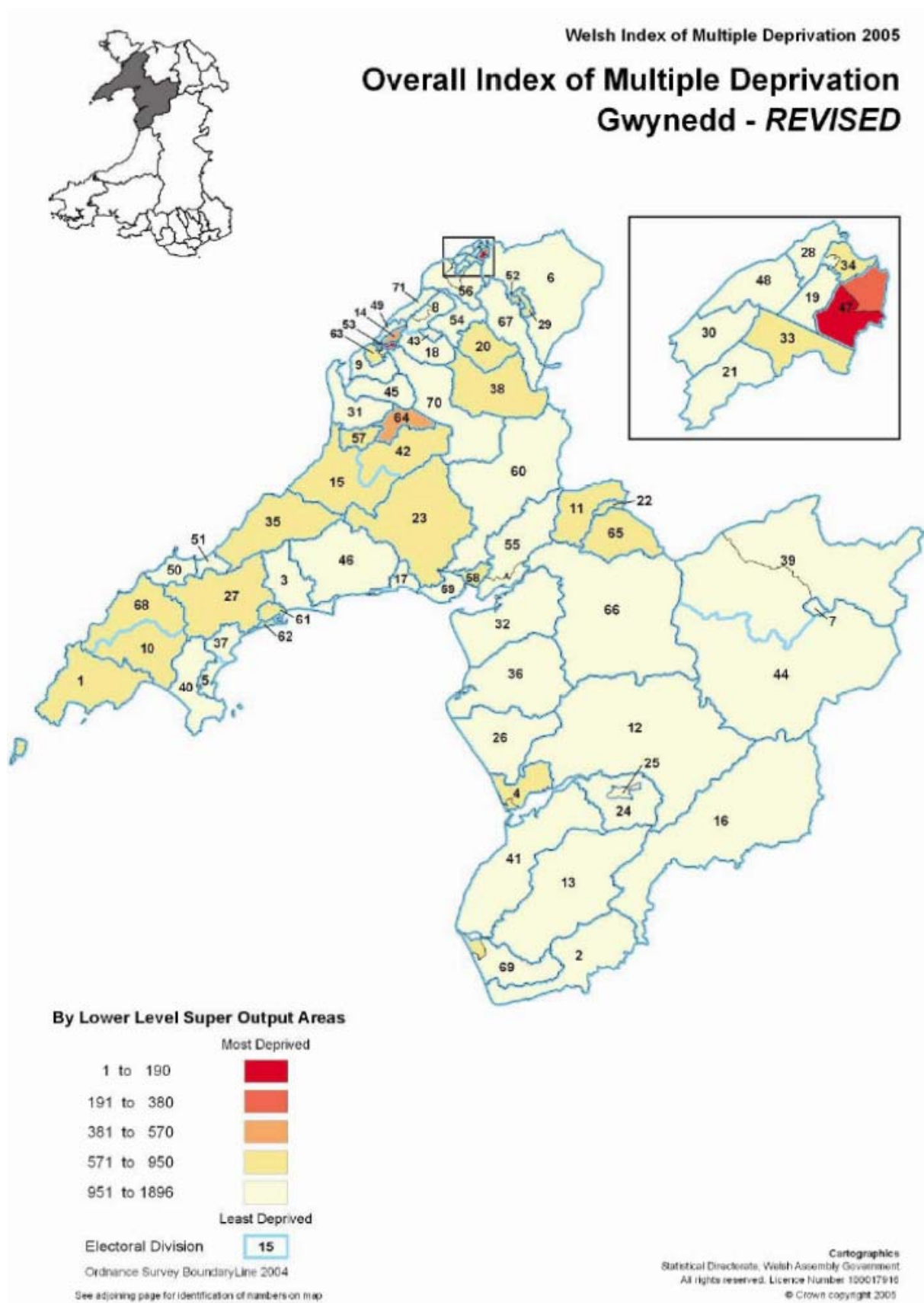
Ref	Source & Notes
3-k	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (tables 5.6 & 5.9) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/ <i>General Practitioners at 30 September 2005, excluding GP registrars, GP retainers, and locums. Average GP list size is the number of registered patients divided by 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 003122.</i>
3-l	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (table 5.16) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/ <i>Prescriptions in the year ending 31 March 2005.</i>
3-m	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (tables 6.2, 6.3 & 6.4) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/ <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) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/ <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 http://www.dataunitwales.gov.uk/eng/pss.asp?cat=227&year=2005 <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 http://www.nomisweb.co.uk <i>Information from the Annual Population Survey, January - December 2005. The link below provides detailed definitions of the qualification levels.</i> http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/tableviewer/document.aspx?FileId=690
4-b	GCSE/GNVQ and GCE A, AS and AVCE results in Wales, 2004/05 (table 2) http://new.wales.gov.uk/legacy_en/keypubstatisticsforwales/content/publication/schools-teach/2005/sdr118-2005/sdr118-2005.pdf <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) http://new.wales.gov.uk/legacy_en/keypubstatisticsforwales/content/publication/schools-teach/2005/sdr118-2005/sdr118-2005.pdf <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) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/swgs2005/?lang=en <i>Results for maintained schools, at January 2005. Primary KS1 includes reception and mixed nursery/reception classes.</i>

Ref	Source & Notes
Table 5: Housing Statistics	
5-a	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (tables KS16, KS18, KS19, KS20 & KS21) http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/ <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) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/whs2005/ <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) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1156110 <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>
Table 6: Transport, Crime and Environment Statistics	
6-a	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (tables KS15 & KS17) http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/ <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) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/rcw2004/ <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) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/rcw2004/ <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) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/ <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) www.crimestatistics.org.uk <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 http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/env-2006/hdw200610243/ <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 http://www2.defra.gov.uk/db/rq/gorlist.asp <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 Gwynedd¹⁰



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



Members' Research Service: Research Paper
Gwasanaeth Ymchwil yr Aelodau: Papur Ymchwil

Key to map:

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Aberdaron | 20. Deiniolen | 39. Llandderfel | 58. Porthmadog East |
| 2. Aberdovey | 21. Dewi | 40. Llanengan | 59. Porthmadog West |
| 3. Abererch | 22. Diffwys and Maenofferen | 41. Llangelynin | 60. Porthmadog-Tremadog |
| 4. Abermaw | 23. Dolbenmaen | 42. Llanllyfni | 61. Pwllheli North |
| 5. Abersoch | 24. Dolgellau North | 43. Llanrug | 62. Pwllheli South |
| 6. Arllechwedd | 25. Dolgellau South | 44. Llanuwchllyn | 63. Seiont |
| 7. Bala | 26. Dyffryn Ardudwy | 45. Llanwnda | 64. Talysarn |
| 8. Bethel | 27. Efail-newydd/Buan | 46. Llanystumdwy | 65. Teigl |
| 9. Bontnewydd | 28. Garth | 47. Marchog | 66. Trawsfynydd |
| 10. Botwnnog | 29. Gerlan | 48. Menai (Bangor) | 67. Tregarth & Mynydd Llandygai |
| 11. Bowydd and Rhiw | 30. Glyder | 49. Menai (Caernarfon) | 68. Tudweiliog |
| 12. Brithdir and
Llanfachreth/Ganllwyd/Llanelltyd | 31. Groeslon | 50. Morfa Nefyn | 69. Tywyn |
| 13. Bryn-crug/Llanfihangel | 32. Harlech | 51. Nefyn | 70. Waunfawr |
| 14. Cadnant | 33. Hendre | 52. Ogwen | 71. Y Felinheli |
| 15. Clynog | 34. Hirael | 53. Peblig (Caernarfon) | |
| 16. Corris/Mawddwy | 35. Llanaelhaearn | 54. Peniarwaun | |
| 17. Criccieth | 36. Llanbedr | 55. Penrhyndeudraeth | |
| 18. Cwm-y-Glo | 37. Llanbedrog | 56. Pentir | |
| 19. Deiniol | 38. Llanberis | 57. Penygroes | |



Annex 3: Map of Gwynedd

