



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

# Key Statistics for Bridgend

## Abstract

This paper provides key statistics for Bridgend 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 Bridgend

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## Summary

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

- ◆ Nearly 129 thousand people live in Bridgend, which is three and a half times more densely populated than Wales as a whole. There was little change in the area's population between 1993 and 2003, compared to a 2% rise in Wales' population. ([section 2](#))
- ◆ Around 85% of Bridgend residents were born in Wales, and just over one in ten people aged three or more can speak Welsh, compared to one in five across Wales. ([section 2](#))
- ◆ Compared to those born in Wales, life expectancy at birth in Bridgend is similar for males and slightly shorter for females. ([section 2](#))
- ◆ Similarly to Wales, three-quarters of the working age population in Bridgend are economically active, and around 2.5% claim Job-Seekers' Allowance. ([section 3](#))
- ◆ At £21,167 the median<sup>1</sup> annual pay for full-time workers in Bridgend is slightly lower than the national median<sup>1</sup>. ([section 3](#))
- ◆ A quarter of people in Bridgend reported having a limiting long-term illness. ([section 4](#))
- ◆ A similar percentage of adults as in Wales met guidelines for undertaking of physical activity, and a slightly lower percentage than in Wales met guidelines for the consumption of fruit and vegetables. ([section 4](#))
- ◆ The rate of people waiting for their first outpatient appointment in Bridgend is higher than in Wales, but a similar rate of people are waiting for inpatient admission or day case treatment. ([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 slightly below that in Wales. ([section 5](#))
- ◆ Over three-quarters of households (compared to around 70% in Wales) are owner-occupied. The median<sup>1</sup> house price in 2005 was around £8,000 less than the median<sup>1</sup> for Wales as a whole. ([section 6](#))
- ◆ The rate of accidents per length of road is almost double that in Wales, but a lower rate of people are killed or seriously injured in road accidents in Bridgend. ([section 7](#))
- ◆ The rate of recorded crime per head of the population is similar to that in Wales. ([section 7](#))
- ◆ Over 35% of municipal waste was recycled or composted in 2005-06, higher than the percentage across Wales as a whole. ([section 7](#))
- ◆ The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 ranks specific small areas in Wales in terms of deprivation. An above average proportion of Bridgend's areas fall in the 10% most deprived areas in Wales, and a slight majority of Bridgend's areas are more 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 Bridgend

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Background

This paper provides key statistics for Bridgend 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 Bridgend 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 Bridgend 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>

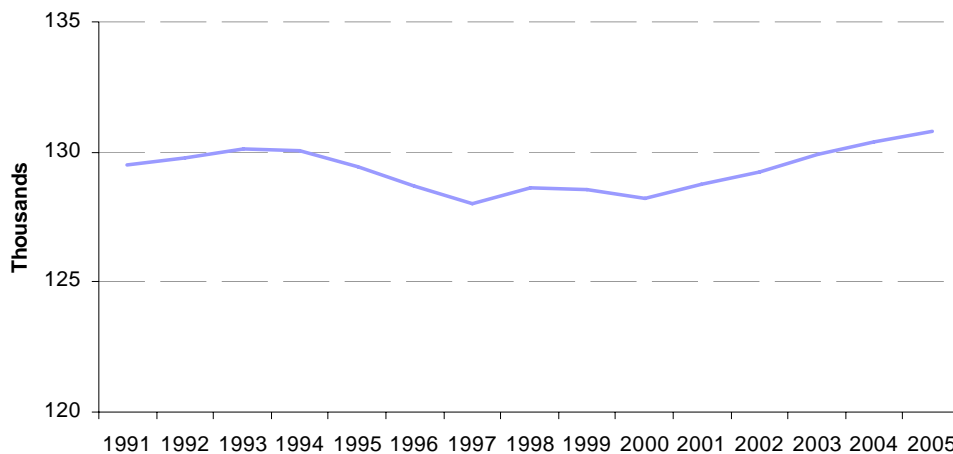
<sup>5</sup> <http://www.wales.gov.uk/statistics>

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

## 2 Population and Vital Statistics

The population of Bridgend is around 129 thousand people, and the area is over three times as densely populated as Wales as a whole, with over 500 people per square kilometre. The size of its population fell by 0.2% between 1993 and 2003, compared with a rise of nearly 2% in Wales. The population size given in table 1 is from the 2001 Census; there are also annual mid-year population estimates available for Bridgend, and these are shown below in figure 1, from 1991.

**Figure 1: Mid-year population estimates for Bridgend**



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

The age and sex profiles of the population of Bridgend are similar to those for Wales as a whole. Nearly 85% of Bridgend's residents were born in Wales, compared to around 75% nationally. Compared to Wales, people aged three or over in Bridgend are about half as likely to be able to speak Welsh.

The life expectancy at birth, death rate from all causes and Standardised Mortality Ratios for people in Bridgend are similar to those for Wales.

The rate of live births for women aged 15-44 is higher in Bridgend than across Wales.



**Table 1: Population and Vital Statistics**

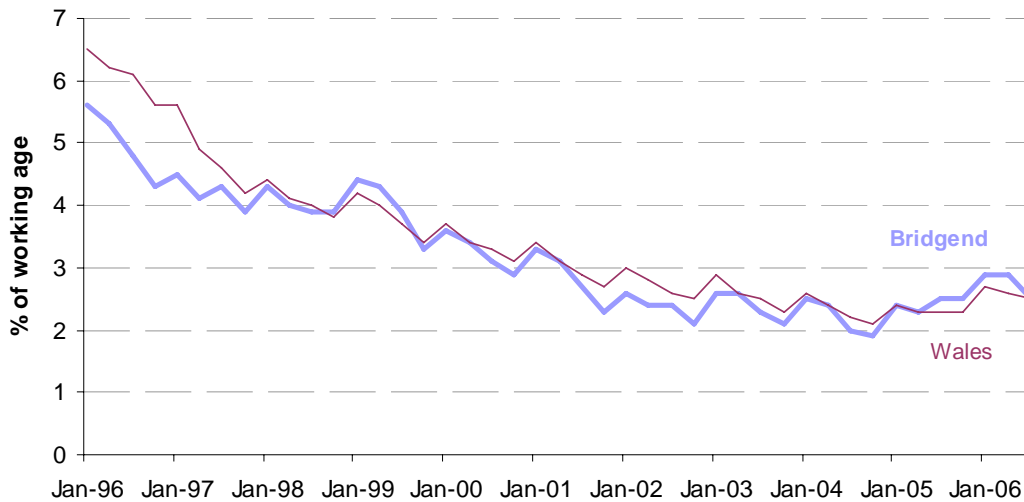
Data are for 2001 unless another year is given

Ref		Bridgend	Wales	Units
	<b>Population:</b>			
a	Total population	128,645	2,903,085	Number
b	Change in population, 1993-2003	-0.2	1.9	Per cent
a	Area	251	20,742	Square kilometres
a	Population density	513	140	Number per sq km
	<b>Population groups:</b>			
a	Males	48.6	48.4	Per cent
a	Females	51.4	51.6	Per cent
c	Aged 0-15	20.4	20.2	Per cent
c	Working age	60.2	59.7	Per cent
c	Retirement age	19.3	20.1	Per cent
a	Non-White Ethnic Group	1.4	2.1	Per cent
a	Single (never married)	25.3	28.0	Per cent of those aged 16+
d	<b>Place of birth:</b>			
	Wales	84.7	75.4	Per cent
	Other UK	12.9	21.4	Per cent
	Elsewhere in EU	0.9	1.3	Per cent
	Non-EU	1.5	1.9	Per cent
a	<b>Religion:</b>			
	Christian	70.2	71.9	Per cent
	Muslim	0.2	0.7	Per cent
	Other	0.7	0.8	Per cent
	No religion/Not stated	28.9	26.6	Per cent
e	<b>Welsh:</b>			
	Can speak Welsh	10.6	20.5	Per cent of those aged 3+
	One or more skills in Welsh	19.9	28.4	Per cent of those aged 3+
	Identified as Welsh	15.8	14.4	Per cent of those aged 3+
f	<b>Life expectancy at birth, 2002-04:</b>			
	Males	75.5	75.8	Years
	Females	79.6	80.3	Years
g	<b>Deaths from all causes, 2004:</b>			
	Persons	10.8	10.9	Rate per 1,000
	Males	10.2	10.6	Rate per 1,000
	Females	11.3	11.1	Rate per 1,000
h	<b>Standardised Mortality Ratio, 2000-2004:</b>			
	Persons	99	100	Ratio for those aged under 75
	Males	122	124	Ratio for those aged under 75
	Females	78	78	Ratio for those aged under 75
	<b>Vital statistics:</b>			
i	Live births, 2005	59.5	56.1	Rate per 1,000 females 15-44
j	Underage conceptions, 2002-04	8.4	8.0	Rate per 1,000 females 13-15
k	Low birth weight, 2004	7.8	7.6	Per cent of births

### 3 Economic and Labour Market Statistics

Around three-quarters of working age people in Bridgend are economically active, and 2.5% are claiming Job-Seekers' Allowance, which is similar to Wales as a whole (2.3%). Around 80% of these claimants had been claiming for a relatively short duration (under 6 months), compared to 72.5% of all Welsh claimants. Figure 2 shows the rate of working age people claiming Job-Seekers' Allowance over time, which has been similar to Wales since around 1998.

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



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

Over 20% of employee jobs in Bridgend are in the manufacturing sector, compared to around 15% in Wales. Median gross annual pay for full-time workers is slightly lower in Bridgend than in Wales.

A higher percentage of the working age population claim incapacity benefits in Bridgend, a slightly higher percentage of households claim income support, and a similar percentage of older people claim pensions credit compared to Wales.

In 2005-06, 440 National Insurance Number allocations were made to foreign nationals resident in Bridgend, which was 2.7% of the total allocations for foreign nationals resident in Wales.

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

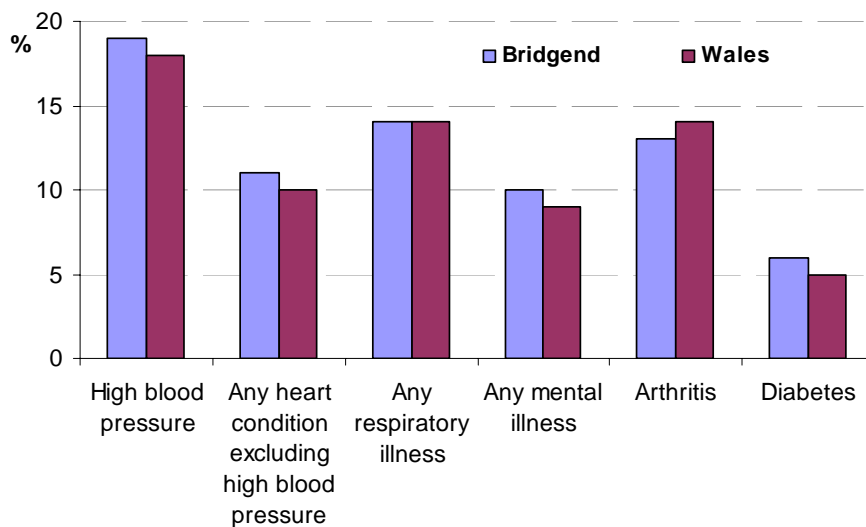
Ref	Bridgend	Wales	Units	
a	<b>Economically active, 2005:</b>	74.6	75.2	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	In employment	69.9	71.2	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Employees	65.0	62.1	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Self employed	4.7	8.5	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Unemployed	6.2	5.1	<i>Per cent of economically active</i>
a	<b>Economically inactive, 2005:</b>	25.4	24.8	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Wanting a job	7.5	6.0	<i>Per cent of economically inactive</i>
	Not wanting a job	17.9	18.8	<i>Per cent of economically inactive</i>
a	<b>National Statistics Socio-economic Classification, 2001:</b>			
	Managerial and professional	21.5	22.0	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
	Intermediate	12.7	15.1	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
	Routine and Manual	34.4	30.0	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
	Never worked and long-term unemployed	3.5	3.8	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
	Not classifiable	27.9	29.1	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
a	<b>Employee jobs by sector, 2004:</b>			
	Manufacturing	21.2	15.3	<i>Per cent of employee jobs</i>
	Construction	5.2	4.6	<i>Per cent of employee jobs</i>
	Services	73.4	78.3	<i>Per cent of employee jobs</i>
	Tourism-related	7.1	8.7	<i>Per cent of employee jobs</i>
a	<b>Jobs density, 2004</b>	0.74	0.76	<i>Jobs to working-age people</i>
b	<b>Pay for full-time employee jobs, 2006:</b>			
	Median gross weekly pay	416.10	408.00	£, p
	Median gross annual pay	21,167	21,394	£
a	<b>Job-Seekers' Allowance claimants, 2005:</b>			
	Persons	2.5	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	37.6	35.7	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Aged 25-49	48.7	49.1	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Aged 50+	13.7	15.2	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Up to 6 months duration	80.2	72.5	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Over 6 up to 12 months duration	12.2	15.0	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Over 12 months duration	7.6	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	13.7	11.5	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Males	14.8	12.8	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Females	12.5	10.0	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
e	Income Support claimants	11.2	10.4	<i>Per cent of households</i>
f	Pensions Credit claimants:			
	Guarantee credit only	7.5	7.4	<i>Per cent of those aged 60+</i>
	Guarantee & savings credit	14.5	14.8	<i>Per cent of those aged 60+</i>
g	National Insurance Number Registrations of non-UK Nationals, 2005-06	440	16,440	<i>Number</i>

## 4 Health and Social Services Statistics

A quarter of the population of Bridgend have a limiting long-term illness, compared to 23.3% of the Welsh population.

Figure 3 shows the percentages of adults who reported that they were being treated for specific illnesses in Bridgend, which overall are similar to Wales as a whole.

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



Source: [Welsh Health Survey](#)

The health-related lifestyles of adults in Bridgend is fairly similar to that of adults in Wales as a whole, but a slightly higher percentage of adults reported binge-drinking, and were overweight or obese.

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

Ref	Bridgend	Wales	Units
<b>a</b>	<b>Key health information, 2001:</b>		
Limiting long-term illness	25.0	23.3	<i>Per cent of the population</i>
General health 'not good'	13.6	12.5	<i>Per cent of the population</i>
Providing unpaid care for 50+ hours a week	3.4	3.1	<i>Per cent of the population</i>
<b>b</b>	<b>Currently being treated for, 2003/05:</b>		
High blood pressure	19	18	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Any heart condition excluding high blood pressure	11	10	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Any respiratory illness	14	14	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Any mental illness	10	9	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Arthritis	13	14	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Diabetes	6	5	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
<b>c</b>	<b>SF-36 (higher scores mean better health), 2003/05:</b>		
Physical Component Summary Score	48.1	48.7	<i>Mean for those aged 16+</i>
Mental Component Summary Score	49.0	49.7	<i>Mean for those aged 16+</i>
<b>d</b>	<b>Deaths from selected causes (European standardised rate), 2004:</b>		
All malignant neoplasms:			
Males	144.3	141.6	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
Females	114.2	111.0	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
Ischaemic heart disease:			
Males	94.2	86.6	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
Females	34.3	32.2	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
Cerebrovascular disease:			
Males	21.8	20.3	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
Females	11.7	16.5	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
Respiratory disease:			
Males	38.7	31.5	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
Females	30.6	24.7	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
<b>e</b>	<b>Health-related lifestyle, 2003/05:</b>		
<b>f</b>	<b>Smoker</b>		
	29	27	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
<b>g</b>	<b>Binge-drinking at least once in the past 7 days</b>		
	22	19	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
<b>h</b>	<b>Met fruit and vegetable guidelines the previous day</b>		
	38	40	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
<b>i</b>	<b>Met physical activity guidelines over the past 7 days</b>		
	29	29	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
<b>j</b>	<b>Overweight or obese</b>		
	57	54	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>

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

Similar proportions of adults reported making use of selected primary and secondary health care services in Bridgend as in Wales. On average, General Practitioners in Bridgend prescribed a greater number of prescription items per head of the population than those across Wales.

Similar rates of people are waiting for inpatient admission or day case treatment as in Wales, but a higher rate of around 8.4% of people are waiting for their first outpatient appointment, compared to around 6.8% in Wales. However only around 15% of these people are waiting more than six months for their first outpatient appointment, compared to around 20% of people waiting in Wales.

In terms of hospital activity, the rate of hospital admissions is higher in Bridgend due to a high rate of day case admissions – over twice the rate observed nationally. The rate of inpatient admissions is similar to that in Wales at around 160 per 1,000 people.

A higher rate of children are 'looked after' or on the child protection register in Bridgend than nationally. A higher rate of people aged over 65 receive assessment or community based services, but similar rates to Wales receive residential or nursing home care.

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

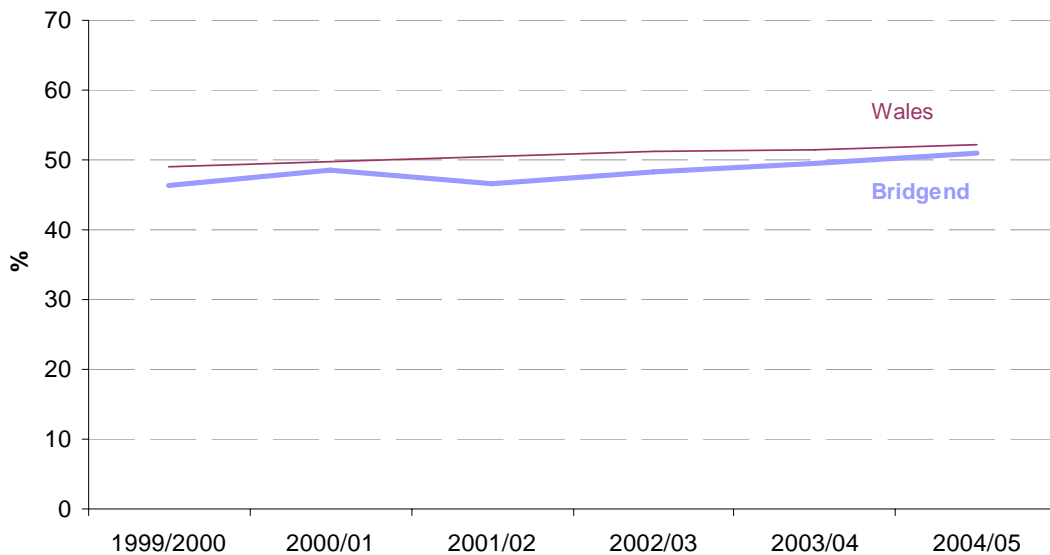
Ref	Bridgend	Wales	Units
<b>b Use of health services, 2003/05:</b>			
Family doctor (GP) in the past two weeks	17	17	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Outpatient department in the past three months	19	19	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Inpatient in the past year	11	10	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Pharmacist in the past year	82	80	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Dentist in the past year	65	67	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Optician in the past year	47	46	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
<b>k Health facilities, 2005:</b>			
General Practitioners (GPs)	6.3	6.2	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
Average GP list size	1,727	1,650	<i>Number of patients</i>
General dental practitioners	3.9	3.5	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
<b>l GP prescribing, 2004-05:</b>			
Average number of prescription items	21.8	18.3	<i>Number per person</i>
Average cost of prescriptions	224.15	195.39	<i>£,p per person</i>
<b>m Waiting lists, 2006:</b>			
Waiting for:			
First outpatient appointment	841.0	678.6	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
Inpatient admission	116.3	124.3	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
Day case treatment	115.3	108.8	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
Waiting more than 3 months for:			
First outpatient appointment	44.7	44.2	<i>Per cent of total waiting</i>
First inpatient or daycase treatment	42.9	47.4	<i>Per cent of total waiting</i>
Waiting more than 6 months for:			
First outpatient appointment	15.4	20.2	<i>Per cent of total waiting</i>
First inpatient or daycase treatment	16.7	21.4	<i>Per cent of total waiting</i>
<b>n Hospital activity, 2004-05:</b>			
Inpatient admissions:			
Elective	44.1	45.5	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
Emergency	115.9	113.3	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
Total	160.1	158.8	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
Day case admissions	79.2	39.2	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
Total inpatient and day case admissions	239.3	198.0	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
<b>o Social Services for children aged under 18, 2005:</b>			
Looked after children	7.7	6.7	<i>Rate per 1,000 children</i>
On child protection register at 31 March	46.7	34.8	<i>Rate per 10,000 children</i>
<b>o Social Services for people aged 65+, 2004-05:</b>			
Assessment	138.2	121.8	<i>Rate per 1,000 aged 65+</i>
Community based services	173.8	150.4	<i>Rate per 1,000 aged 65+</i>
Residential care	27.0	27.0	<i>Rate per 1,000 aged 65+</i>
Nursing home care	14.3	13.6	<i>Rate per 1,000 aged 65+</i>

## 5 Education and Training Statistics

In Bridgend, a higher percentage of working age people hold no qualifications: more than one in five compared to one in six in Wales as a whole.

Just over half of pupils in their final year of compulsory education achieved five or more GCSEs grade A\*-C (or a vocational equivalent). Figure 4 shows this percentage over time, with Bridgend's percentage consistently a little lower than Wales'. Around 68% of entrants achieved two or more A levels grade A-C (or vocational equivalent), the same as in Wales.

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



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

Compared to Wales, there are around two more pupils per teacher in primary schools in Bridgend. Average class sizes are slightly higher for primary Key Stages 1 and 2, and secondary years 7-11, but slightly lower for secondary years 12-13 in Bridgend.



**Table 4: Education and Training Statistics**

Data are for 2004/05 unless another year is given

Ref	Bridgend	Wales	Units	
<b>a</b>	<b>Qualifications, 2005:</b>			
	NVQ4 and above	21.3	24.0	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	NVQ3 and above	37.4	41.6	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	NVQ2 and above	56.9	62.0	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	NVQ1 and above	72.1	76.3	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	Other Qualifications	6.1	7.0	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	No Qualifications	21.7	16.6	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
<b>b</b>	<b>GCSE Examination Performance:</b>			
	5+ GCSE / Equivalent Grades A*-C	51.0	52.2	<i>Per cent</i>
	5+ GCSE / Equivalent Grades A*-G	85.2	85.2	<i>Per cent</i>
	Average GCSE / GNVQ points score	40.2	40.3	<i>Score</i>
<b>c</b>	<b>A Level Examination Performance:</b>			
	2+ A Level / Equivalent Grades A-C	67.6	67.6	<i>Per cent</i>
	2+ A Level / Equivalent Grades A-E	92.3	94.4	<i>Per cent</i>
	Average A Level / Equivalent points score	19.5	20.5	<i>Score</i>
<b>d</b>	<b>Pupil teacher ratios:</b>			
	Primary schools	22.6	20.7	<i>Ratio</i>
	Secondary schools	16.7	16.7	<i>Ratio</i>
	Special schools	6.6	6.3	<i>Ratio</i>
<b>d</b>	<b>Average Class Sizes:</b>			
	Primary KS1	25.8	24.3	<i>Number of pupils</i>
	Primary KS2	26.7	25.0	<i>Number of pupils</i>
	Secondary Years 7-11	23.2	22.5	<i>Number of pupils</i>
	Secondary Years 12-13	9.9	10.5	<i>Number of pupils</i>

## **6 Housing Statistics**

There are around 53 thousand households in Bridgend, with an average size of 2.4 people. A higher proportion of households contain one or more people with a limiting long-term illness than in Wales as a whole.

Over 77% of households in Bridgend are owner-occupied, which is higher than in Wales as a whole. A higher rate of the population was accepted as statutory homeless by the local authority than the equivalent rate across Wales.

The median house price in Bridgend is £8,000 less than the figure for Wales, but house prices are increasing at a faster rate. Average council tax is just under £850, around £15 more than the average for Wales.

**Table 5: Housing Statistics**

Data are for 2001 unless another year is given

Ref	Bridgend	Wales	Units
<b>a Households:</b>			
Total	53,342	1,209,048	<i>Number</i>
Average size	2.4	2.4	<i>Number of members</i>
One person	27.1	29.1	<i>Per cent</i>
Lone parent with dependent children	7.2	7.3	<i>Per cent</i>
Pensioner	24.4	25.6	<i>Per cent</i>
One or more person with limiting long-term illness	45.2	42.4	<i>Per cent</i>
No central heating	4.2	7.5	<i>Per cent</i>
<b>a Household spaces:</b>			
Total household spaces	55,300	1,275,816	<i>Number</i>
Vacant	3.3	4.0	<i>Per cent</i>
Second home/holiday accommodation	0.3	1.2	<i>Per cent</i>
<b>a Tenure:</b>			
Owner Occupied	77.1	71.3	<i>Per cent</i>
Local Authority	11.1	13.7	<i>Per cent</i>
Housing Association/Registered Social Landlord	3.3	4.2	<i>Per cent</i>
Private Landlord	5.5	7.4	<i>Per cent</i>
Other	3.0	3.3	<i>Per cent</i>
<b>b Homelessness decisions, 2004:</b>			
Eligible, unintentionally homeless and in priority need	5.8	3.4	<i>Per 1,000 population</i>
<b>c Median house prices:</b>			
2004	104,950	115,000	£
2005	117,000	125,000	£
Change 2004-05	11.5	8.7	<i>Per cent</i>
<b>d Average Council Tax per dwelling, 2006-07</b>	847	832	£

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

A similar percentage of households in Bridgend as in Wales do not have a car or van (around 26%). Over three-quarters of people in Bridgend aged 16-74 and in employment travel to work by car, compared to just over 70% in Wales as a whole.

The volume of traffic per length of road in Bridgend is over twice that in Wales as a whole, and there are higher rates of accidents and casualties per length of road. However there are lower rates of casualties per head of the population.

The rate of recorded crime is similar in Bridgend to that in Wales, both in total and across the individual crime types shown in table 6.

Nearly 36% of municipal waste was recycled or composted in Bridgend in 2005-06, much higher than the 26% across Wales as a whole. A higher percentage of river length is found to be of good biological or chemical quality in Bridgend than across Wales.

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

Ref	Bridgend	Wales	Units	
<b>Transport</b>				
a	<b>Use of transport, 2001:</b>			
	Households without a car or van	25.6	26.0	<i>Per cent of households</i>
	Households with 2 or more car/vans	27.5	28.5	<i>Per cent of households</i>
	Travel to work by car	76.0	70.7	<i>Per cent of 16-74 in employment</i>
	Travel to work by public transport	5.3	6.5	<i>Per cent of 16-74 in employment</i>
b	<b>Road accidents, 2004:</b>			
	Accidents	51.3	28.1	<i>Rate per 100km road</i>
	Casualties	74.9	40.3	<i>Rate per 100km road</i>
	Casualties - slight	397.2	411.5	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
	Casualties - killed or seriously injured	43.7	52.1	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
c	Volume of traffic (billion vehicle km)	1.65	0.80	<i>Per 1,000 km of road</i>
d	Years of life lost by death due to motor vehicle accident, 2000-2004	11.2	16.2	<i>Per 10,000 population</i>
<b>Crime</b>				
e	<b>All recorded crime, Jan-Mar 2005:</b>			
	Violence against the person	4.4	4.4	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
	Burglary	2.2	2.3	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
	Vehicle and other theft	7.4	7.6	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
	Criminal damage	5.4	5.5	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
<b>Environment</b>				
f	Municipal waste recycled or composted, 2005-06	35.8	25.9	<i>Per cent</i>
g	<b>Chemical river quality, 2005</b>			
	Good quality	100.0	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	88.1	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 (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 Bridgend (which has 85 LSOAs):

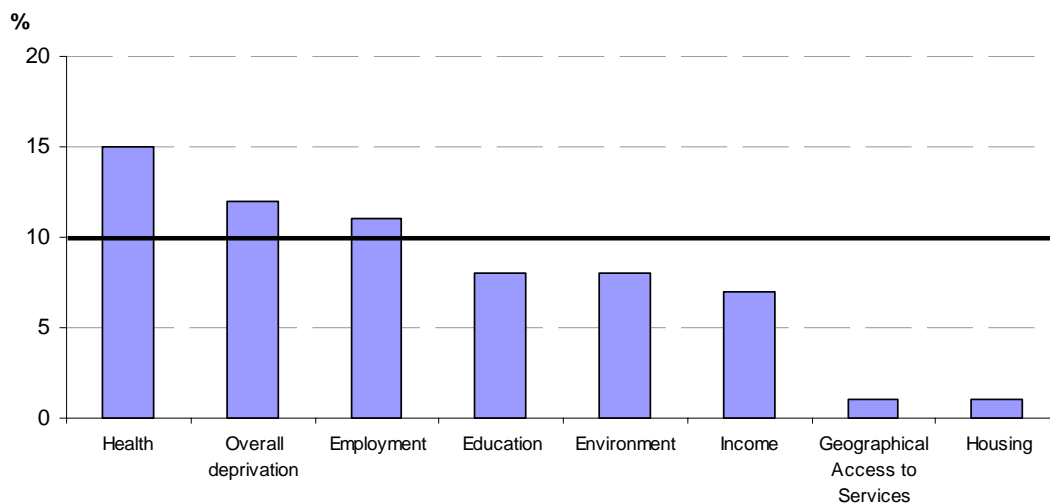
- ◆ ten LSOAs (12%) fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales;
- ◆ a majority (59%) of LSOAs are more deprived than the Wales average<sup>8</sup>.

In relation to Wales as a whole, this means that a fairly typical proportion of areas in Bridgend are among the 10% most deprived, and overall most areas fall in the more deprived half of Wales.

The map of Bridgend 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 Bridgend's LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in Wales for the health and employment domains as well as for overall deprivation.

**Figure 5: The % of LSOAs in Bridgend 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 2005 WIMD 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/2038432101/report.aspx">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432101/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> <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.</i> <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>

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**Ref**      **Source & Notes**

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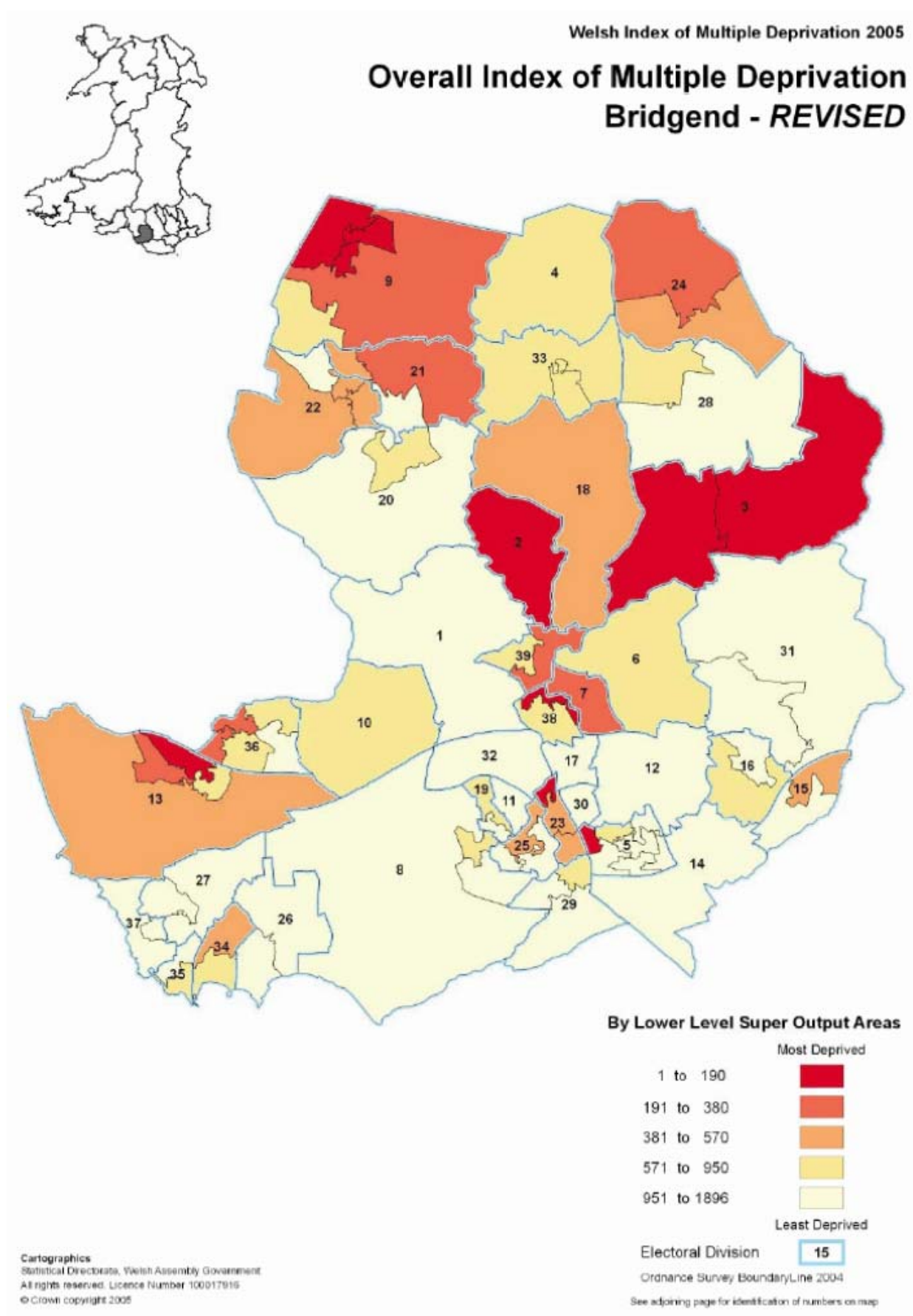
**Table 5: Housing Statistics**

- 5-a      Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (tables KS16, KS18, KS19, KS20 & KS21)  
<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/>  
*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).*
- 5-b      Welsh Housing Statistics 2005 (table 7.2)  
<http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/whs2005/>  
*Based on decisions taken by the local authority under Part VII of the Housing Act 1996.*
- 5-c      Department for Communities and Local Government Housing Statistics (table 586)  
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1156110>  
*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).*
- 5-d      Statistical Directorate (Welsh Assembly Government), Average Council Tax per dwelling, 2006-07  
*Average council tax per dwelling is calculated from all chargeable dwellings before disabled discounts and reductions are taken into account. Exempt dwellings are excluded."*

**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/>  
*'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.*
- 6-b      2004 Road Casualties Wales (tables 3.6 & 5.8)  
<http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/rcw2004/>  
*Total road length is as at 1 April 2004, excluding green lanes and footpaths.*
- 6-c      2004 Road Casualties Wales (tables 3.6 & 12.1)  
<http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/rcw2004/>  
*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.*
- 6-d      Health Statistics Wales 2006 (table 1.15)  
<http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/>  
*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.*
- 6-e      Crime in England and Wales 2004/05 (statistics by region and area)  
[www.crimestatistics.org.uk](http://www.crimestatistics.org.uk)  
*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.*
- 6-f      Municipal Waste Management Survey 2005-06  
<http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/env-2006/hdw200610243/>  
*Data from the Municipal Waste Management Survey 2005-06 (excludes abandoned vehicles). Municipal waste is household waste plus waste from non-household sources.*
- 6-g      Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, River Quality Database 2005  
<http://www2.defra.gov.uk/db/rq/gorlist.asp>  
*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.*
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## Annex 2: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation map for Bridgend<sup>10</sup>



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



Key to map:

- |  |                               |                            |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Aberkenfig                            | 14. Coychurch Lower           | 27. Nottage                |
| 2. Bettws                                | 15. Felindre                  | 28. Ogmores Vale           |
| 3. Blackmill                             | 16. Hendre                    | 29. Oldcastle              |
| 4. Blaengarw                             | 17. Litchard                  | 30. Pendre                 |
| 5. Brackla                               | 18. Llangeinor                | 31. Penprysg               |
| 6. Bryncethin                            | 19. Llangewydd and Brynhyfryd | 32. Pen-y-Fai              |
| 7. Bryncoch                              | 20. Llangynwyd                | 33. Pontycymmer            |
| 8. Bryntirion, Ialeston and Merthyr Mawr | 21. Maesteg East              | 34. Porthcawl East Central |
| 9. Caerau                                | 22. Maesteg West              | 35. Porthcawl West Central |
| 10. Cefn Cribwr                          | 23. Morfa                     | 36. Pyle                   |
| 11. Cefn Glas                            | 24. Nant-y-Moel               | 37. Rest Bay               |
| 12. Coity                                | 25. Newcastle                 | 38. Sarn                   |
| 13. Cornelly                             | 26. Newton                    | 39. Ynysawdre              |



### Annex 3: Map of Bridgend

