



Arsyllfa **Wledig** Cymru
Wales **Rural** Observatory

Statistical Report on Rural Wales: Volume 1

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 A key aspect of the Observatory work is to identify a series of indicators or data sources that can be assembled and managed in a GIS database on rural issues in Wales. This first Statistical Report on Rural Wales represents the first stages in this process and presents baseline key statistics for all areas of Wales with a particular focus, within the accompanying commentary, on rural trends and issues. The main focus of this initial analysis has been concerned with the emerging 2001 UK Census results which form the basis for many, though not all, of the maps presented here. The GIS team of the Wales Observatory are now supplementing this initial background work with more detailed analysis of particular aspects of rural life, for example the rural economy and rural housing. In addition, the team is analysing change that has occurred between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses, and compiling survey data collected during the first year of the Observatory project within the GIS environment. This more detailed analysis shall appear in subsequent documents in this series of Statistical Reports.
- 1.2 A theme-based approach has been adopted in preparing this initial analysis of key data-sets for rural Wales, concentrating on a number of key areas, or themes, of rural life, that include;
- Economy and Employment
 - Housing and Service Provision
 - Social Exclusion and Inclusion
 - Society and Community
 - Environment, Sustainability and Land-use
- The report is structured around these key themes and presents map and tabular analysis for variables that contribute to our knowledge of rural Wales within these broad areas.
- 1.3 Hill (2002) identifies four issues that need to be addressed if an effective system of rural data collection is to be implemented;
- **Coverage of rural statistics** determining what aspects of rural areas should be covered by rural statistics, what are the appropriate indicators for each and what data are needed,
 - **Finding what data exists who are its owners, and how is access possible:** Comparing this with what is needed should give an idea of where data gaps exist,
 - **Choice of basic geographic unit and the classification of these units into rural and non-rural,**
 - **Data acquisition and management** establishing a system of rural data, or statistics, collection bringing data together from across different organisations.
- (adapted from Hill, 2002)
- 1.4 This report is particularly concerned with the final area identified by Hill – the data acquisition, management and presentation of the data gathered thus far. Previous output from the Wales Rural Observatory has detailed efforts to determine what data exists and the appropriate use of geographic units and which areas are urban or rural. Finding out what data is out there and how we might access it is an on-going task for the Observatory and the following report should not be viewed as a complete picture of statistical evidence for rural Wales but

merely a first step in moving towards a consistent, up-to-date rural evidence base. This will be an on-going process and this report should be viewed as the first in a series to be produced by the Observatory that will seek to broaden our knowledge of rural Wales.

- 1.5 The methodology used in the analyses is, at this stage, quite straightforward relying on counts and proportions of indicators of key rural issues, divided into quintiles. The aim has been to produce, so far as possible, answers to such questions as: which parts of rural Wales are changing most rapidly?, what are the chief demographic characteristics of rural areas? and how many people are unemployed or have low incomes in rural locations? The map analysis allows for comparison between different areas within rural Wales, and between rural areas and urban or valley localities in Wales. This is a crucial element in allowing an accurate assessment of the characteristics of rural areas of Wales vis a vis other parts of the country.
- 1.6 The methodology adopted for the production of this, and subsequent, reports is built around a GIS methodology for the management and presentation of data on rural Wales. Where possible the 2001 Census Ward unit has been used as the geographic unit of analysis, for some datasets, however, it has been necessary to employ alternative boundaries, for example 1998 Electoral Divisions or Welsh Agricultural Units.
- 1.7 The report is divided into the themes outlined in 1.2 above and features map-based analysis and tabular analysis for each theme together with commentary on the main trends and patterns highlighted in the data analysis.

2. THE RURAL POPULATION OF WALES

- 2.1 The nature of the rural population of Wales is of key importance when assessing the various maps included in this report. The reader should consider the relative population density of the unitary authorities in Wales which will obviously have implications for the ward-based map analysis – in rural areas wards will have lower populations and hence fewer people are affected in terms of the various variables examined. This is controlled for in one sense by the use of proportions or percentages but it is worthwhile at this stage to assess the relative share of the population in various categories of Unitary Authorities in Wales. For the purposes of ease of analysis UA's in Wales can be characterised as Rural (9 authorities), Other (a mixture of rural and urban – 4 authorities), Valleys (6 authorities), and Urban (3 authorities). Table 1.1 displays the distribution of the Welsh population in Unitary Authorities based on population density within those authorities (sparse, medium and dense) and shows that 44% of the population in rural authorities are in sparse localities. Indeed, most of the rural authorities are characterised by large proportions of their population in sparsely population density or medium population density localities.

Table 1: Distribution of Population by Density (Alphabetical by UA Category)

		Persons	Share of population by density group			Persons
		(=100%)	Sparse	Medium	Dense	per sq km
Carmarthenshire	R	173,000	43%	43%	14%	70
Ceredigion	R	75,000	59%	26%	15%	40
Conwy	R	110,000	15%	58%	28%	100
Denbighshire	R	93,000	26%	32%	42%	110
Gwynedd	R	117,000	54%	33%	13%	50
Isle of Anglesey	R	67,000	52%	35%	13%	90
Monmouthshire	R	85,000	32%	39%	29%	100
Pembrokeshire	R	114,000	47%	39%	14%	70
Powys	R	126,000	69%	29%	3%	20
Blaenau Gwent	V	70,000	-	93%	7%	640
Bridgend	V	129,000	3%	60%	37%	510
Caerphilly	V	170,000	2%	67%	31%	610
Merthyr Tydfil	V	56,000	6%	68%	26%	500
Neath Port Talbot	V	134,000	16%	53%	31%	300
Rhondda Cynon Taff	V	232,000	1%	89%	10%	550
Cardiff	U	305,000	-	9%	91%	2,180
Newport	U	137,000	8%	28%	63%	720
Swansea	U	223,000	2%	42%	56%	590
Flintshire	X	149,000	12%	64%	24%	340
Torfaen	X	91,000	-	58%	42%	720
Vale of Glamorgan	X	119,000	19%	27%	54%	360
Wrexham	X	128,000	17%	42%	42%	260
Wales		2,903,000	18%	46%	36%	140
Rural	R	959,000	44%	38%	18%	60
Valleys	V	791,000	4%	72%	23%	490
Urban	U	666,000	2%	24%	73%	940
Others	X	487,000	13%	48%	39%	350

Source: Key Statistics for Wales from the 2001 Population Census (Crown Copyright) Density groups defined at the electoral division level

Sparse: less than 150 persons per sq km

Medium: between 150 and 1500 persons per sq km

Dense: more than 1500 persons per sq km

Source : Statistical Directorate, Welsh Assembly Government (July 2003)

2. Map Analysis

Theme 1 – Economy and Employment

Map 1 - % of Economically Active who are Unemployed (2001 Census data – ward level)

Map 1 shows the concentrations at ward level of unemployment at the time of the 2001 Census at the ward level. In terms of rural Wales, the largest concentrations of unemployment (the top two quintiles) are seen in 'pockets' of wards in parts of Gwynedd, Ceredigion, Pembrokeshire and, most visibly, the Isle of Anglesey. Clearly there are many communities in the western periphery of rural Wales, as well as small pockets in rural Powys, experiencing problems of high unemployment (i.e. More than 6% in 2001). Anglesey is particularly noticeable in term of the concentration of high unemployment across the UA, but this is clearly a problem for large areas of rural Wales.

Map 2 - % of Total Population Economically Active (2001 Census data – ward level)

Economic Activity levels are clearly high in large parts of rural Powys, Denbighshire, Conwy, Wrexham and Monmouthshire as shown in Map 2. This trend does drop off somewhat in terms of the peripheral rural localities of Gwynedd, Pembrokeshire and Ceredigion where Economic activity tends to be below 65% of the population.

Map 3 - % of Population who have never worked and the long term unemployed (2001 Census data – ward level)

Map 3 shows the long term unemployed and those who have never worked and highlights very well that this is not a problem constrained to the Valley communities. Large areas of Gwynedd, Ceredigion, Pembrokeshire and, especially, the Isle of Anglesey have real problems of long term unemployment (above 3.5%)

Maps 4 – 11 display the breakdown of standard occupational classifications from the 2001 UK Census at the ward level in Wales. A number of trends emerge from the maps in relation to rural Wales. Probably the most striking concentration spatially in rural Wales is the 'Small Employers and Own Account Workers' (Map 7) category which clearly favours the area defined as rural Wales. One might expect such a pattern given the influence of agricultural businesses in the area and the proliferation of small businesses and 'own account workers' in rural Wales – an area that is being explored in more detail by the Wales Rural Observatory through a survey of 8000 small businesses in rural Wales. Other maps of interest in terms of rural Wales are those relating to managerial and

professional occupations which tend to be concentrated in rural Monmouthshire, rural parts of Flintshire and Wrexham, the Vale of Glamorgan, southern parts of Powys, the Aberystwyth locality, the Caernarfon locality, and in the south Pembrokeshire region. In general terms a definite trend emerges in terms of managerial and professional occupations and small business activity in rural Wales with a relatively low 'routine' or 'technical' employment base in this area (maps 4 – 11)

Map 12 - % of Population claiming Income Support – 1999 data (ONS) on 1998 Electoral Divisions

Map 12 shows income support claimants for 1999 on a 1998 population base used for the WAG Index of Multiple Deprivation. Clearly distinct pockets of high levels of claimants exist in urban centres of rural Wales and, more generally (the top three quintiles) in western parts of rural Wales – Ceredigion, Gwynedd, Pembrokeshire and Isle of Anglesey.

Map 13 – Modelled Gross Income – ONS data for 1998

Map 13 displays modelled gross income levels for Welsh Electoral Divisions (1998) based on 1999 data. In terms of rural Wales there is a clear East-West split with border areas of Powys, Monmouthshire, Wrexham, Flintshire and Vale of Glamorgan having higher gross income levels on average than those in West Wales, particularly Gwynedd, Anglesey, Ceredigion and parts of Carmarthenshire. Pembrokeshire is something of an anomaly in this respect, perhaps due, in part, to the influence of the oil and tourism industries in this region.

Table ECON1 : Child Benefit Claimants by Unitary Authority Sept. 2000.

	Numbers, Child Benefit claimants, Total children, September 2000	Numbers, Child Benefit claimants, Children aged under 5, September 2000	Numbers, Child Benefit claimants, Families with one child, September 2000	Numbers, Child Benefit claimants, Families with two children, September 2000	Numbers, Child Benefit claimants, Families with three children, September 2000	Numbers, Child Benefit claimants, Families with four or more children, September 2000
Isle of Anglesey	14495	3500	3320	3080	1115	385
Gwynedd	23960	6090	5330	4950	1895	710
Conwy	22985	5580	5300	4875	1755	610
Denbighshire	19970	4785	4615	4215	1480	575
Powys	26380	6445	5800	5855	2085	615
Ceredigion	13035	3025	2840	2825	990	365
Pembrokeshire	25495	6080	5855	5480	1940	670
Carmarthenshire	36170	8740	8880	7990	2635	790
Monmouthshire	18640	4400	4260	4325	1400	360
Rural Total	<i>201130</i>	<i>48645</i>	<i>46200</i>	<i>43595</i>	<i>15295</i>	<i>5080</i>
Flintshire	33970	8540	7925	7575	2485	790
Wrexham	27925	7070	6985	6190	1990	600
The Vale of Glamorgan	28220	6815	6455	6285	2160	640
Other Total	<i>90115</i>	<i>22425</i>	<i>21365</i>	<i>20050</i>	<i>6635</i>	<i>2030</i>
Swansea	48580	11945	12050	10690	3455	1110
Neath Port Talbot	29865	7190	7900	6825	1955	570
Bridgend	29875	7500	7720	6795	2050	570
Rhondda Cynon Taff	53425	13340	13875	11720	3780	1110
Merthyr Tydfil	14130	3360	3765	3010	965	345
Caerphilly	40755	10300	10445	8975	2910	850
Blaenau Gwent	16220	3875	4285	3625	1065	345
Torfaen	21925	5425	5475	4770	1545	525
Newport	33500	8420	7750	7030	2495	965
Cardiff	69640	18025	15665	14375	5315	2110
Urban Total	<i>357915</i>	<i>89380</i>	<i>88930</i>	<i>77815</i>	<i>25535</i>	<i>8500</i>
Wales Total	<i>649160</i>	<i>160450</i>	<i>156495</i>	<i>141460</i>	<i>47465</i>	<i>15610</i>

Source : Office of National Statistics

Table ECON1 displays child benefit claimant levels across Welsh Unitary Authorities broken down by number of dependent children and into groups of UAs – rural, other and urban.

Table ECON2 : Unemployed persons aged 16-74 (Ranked by the average share for all Electoral Divisions)

		Value	Share of persons aged 16 to 74			
			All	Sparse	Medium	Dense
Monmouthshire	R	2,000	2.6%	2.1%	2.6%	3.3%
Powys	R	2,000	2.7%	2.5%	3.0%	3.2%
Ceredigion	R	2,000	2.9%	2.8%	3.2%	2.7%
Flintshire	X	3,000	3.0%	2.3%	2.9%	3.6%
Cardiff	U	7,000	3.1%	-	2.4%	3.2%
Wrexham	X	3,000	3.3%	2.4%	3.3%	3.7%
Vale of Glamorgan	X	3,000	3.3%	2.0%	2.8%	4.0%
Carmarthenshire	R	4,000	3.4%	3.0%	3.5%	4.0%
Torfaen	X	2,000	3.4%	-	3.3%	3.5%
Denbighshire	R	2,000	3.4%	2.7%	2.7%	4.4%
Bridgend	V	3,000	3.5%	3.8%	3.4%	3.6%
Rhondda Cynon Taff	V	6,000	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%	3.9%
Caerphilly	V	4,000	3.6%	3.9%	3.5%	3.8%
Swansea	U	6,000	3.6%	2.5%	3.2%	4.0%
Conwy	R	3,000	3.7%	3.2%	3.8%	3.7%
Pembrokeshire	R	3,000	3.9%	2.9%	4.7%	4.9%
Neath Port Talbot	V	4,000	3.9%	4.5%	3.6%	4.1%
Newport	U	4,000	3.9%	2.5%	3.2%	4.5%
Merthyr Tydfil	V	2,000	4.0%	4.2%	3.9%	4.3%
Gwynedd	R	3,000	4.1%	3.6%	4.5%	5.1%
Blaenau Gwent	V	2,000	4.7%	-	4.6%	5.4%
Isle of Anglesey	R	2,000	4.7%	4.5%	4.1%	7.2%
Wales		72,000	3.5%	3.0%	3.5%	3.8%
Others	X	11,000	3.2%	2.2%	3.1%	3.8%
Urban	U	16,000	3.4%	2.5%	3.0%	3.6%
Rural	R	24,000	3.5%	3.0%	3.6%	4.2%
Valleys	V	21,000	3.7%	4.3%	3.7%	3.9%

Source: Key Statistics for Wales from the 2001 Population Census (Crown Copyright)

Table ECON2 displays the percentage of unemployed persons aged 16-74 (ranked by the average share for all Electoral Divisions), and visualised in terms of sparse, medium and dense population densities (sparse = less than 150 people per sq. km., medium = 150-1500 people per sq. km, dense = more than 1500 people per sq. km.). Apart from the valley authorities, rural authorities have the highest incidence of

unemployment (although this is marginal) and Gwynedd and Anglesey have the highest proportions of all rural authorities.

Table ECON3 : Unemployed persons 16-24 (Ranked by the average share for all Electoral Divisions)

		Value	Share of unemployed persons aged 16 to 74			
			All	Sparse	Medium	Dense
Isle of Anglesey	R	-	22.0%	21.9%	20.1%	25.2%
Powys	R	1,000	22.1%	20.6%	23.8%	37.5%
Conwy	R	1,000	23.0%	21.5%	23.3%	23.0%
Gwynedd	R	1,000	23.8%	21.7%	26.1%	25.1%
Ceredigion	R	-	25.3%	23.2%	28.6%	27.1%
Pembrokeshire	R	1,000	25.7%	23.1%	26.3%	29.2%
Cardiff	U	2,000	28.0%	-	27.5%	28.1%
Denbighshire	R	1,000	28.5%	24.7%	25.2%	31.6%
Swansea	U	2,000	28.8%	16.8%	29.9%	28.4%
Vale of Glamorgan	X	1,000	28.8%	23.9%	31.0%	28.9%
Carmarthenshire	R	1,000	29.0%	26.4%	32.1%	26.7%
Newport	U	1,000	29.6%	23.9%	27.5%	30.7%
Flintshire	X	1,000	29.9%	24.5%	29.4%	32.7%
Monmouthshire	R	-	30.2%	27.6%	28.5%	34.0%
Blaenau Gwent	V	1,000	31.3%	-	31.6%	28.0%
Torfaen	X	1,000	31.8%	-	32.3%	31.2%
Bridgend	V	1,000	32.0%	40.0%	32.9%	30.0%
Neath Port Talbot	V	1,000	32.7%	27.0%	32.1%	37.1%
Wrexham	X	1,000	33.1%	24.9%	32.5%	35.7%
Caerphilly	V	1,000	33.7%	38.0%	33.4%	34.2%
Rhondda Cynon Taff	V	2,000	34.7%	16.3%	34.4%	38.3%
Merthyr Tydfil	V	1,000	34.8%	24.8%	33.8%	39.3%
Wales		21,000	29.3%	23.6%	30.5%	30.3%
Rural	R	6,000	25.5%	23.1%	26.4%	28.2%
Urban	U	5,000	28.6%	21.6%	29.0%	28.7%
Others	X	3,000	30.9%	24.4%	31.1%	31.9%
Valleys	V	7,000	33.4%	28.3%	33.3%	34.6%

Source: Key Statistics for Wales from the 2001 Population Census (Crown Copyright)

Table ECON3 displays the percentage of unemployed persons aged 16-24 (ranked by the average share for all Electoral Divisions), and visualised in terms of sparse, medium and dense population densities (sparse = less than 150 people per sq. km., medium = 150-1500 people per sq. km, dense = more than 1500 people per sq. km.).

Rural areas have a relatively low share of this indicator across the various population density categories.

Table ECON4 : Persons aged 16-74 with no recognised qualifications (Ranked by the average share for all Electoral Divisions)

		Value	Share of persons aged 16 to 74			
			All	Sparse	Medium	Dense
Ceredigion	R	14,000	25.0%	28.5%	23.4%	14.9%
Vale of Glamorgan	X	22,000	26.2%	20.4%	23.2%	29.9%
Monmouthshire	R	16,000	26.3%	23.3%	26.2%	30.1%
Cardiff	U	59,000	26.8%	-	17.7%	27.7%
Flintshire	X	32,000	29.3%	25.5%	29.0%	32.1%
Gwynedd	R	25,000	30.1%	29.8%	32.1%	26.2%
Swansea	U	49,000	30.5%	23.1%	30.4%	30.9%
Pembrokeshire	R	25,000	31.1%	28.6%	33.1%	34.0%
Denbighshire	R	20,000	31.4%	26.3%	28.0%	37.3%
Powys	R	28,000	31.4%	31.1%	31.6%	35.4%
Conwy	R	24,000	31.8%	28.2%	32.3%	32.9%
Isle of Anglesey	R	15,000	31.9%	30.8%	29.6%	42.5%
Wrexham	X	31,000	33.2%	26.9%	33.7%	35.3%
Newport	U	32,000	33.6%	26.5%	29.8%	36.3%
Carmarthenshire	R	42,000	34.0%	33.2%	34.4%	35.8%
Bridgend	V	34,000	36.4%	51.3%	37.8%	33.0%
Torfaen	X	24,000	36.7%	-	37.1%	36.0%
Neath Port Talbot	V	38,000	39.0%	44.2%	34.9%	43.4%
Caerphilly	V	48,000	39.8%	54.6%	39.9%	38.8%
Rhondda Cynon Taff	V	67,000	40.5%	41.3%	40.2%	42.9%
Merthyr Tydfil	V	17,000	43.9%	38.6%	42.9%	47.8%
Blaenau Gwent	V	22,000	45.0%	-	45.1%	44.5%
Wales		685,000	33.0%	29.9%	34.5%	32.7%
Urban	U	141,000	29.4%	25.4%	28.0%	30.0%
Rural	R	210,000	30.8%	29.8%	31.2%	32.5%
Others	X	108,000	31.0%	24.2%	31.1%	33.1%
Valleys	V	226,000	40.1%	45.0%	39.9%	39.7%

Source: Key Statistics for Wales from the 2001 Population Census (Crown Copyright)

Table ECON4 displays the percentage of persons with no recognised qualification (ranked by the average share for all Electoral Divisions), and visualised in terms of sparse, medium and dense population densities (sparse = less than 150 people per sq. km., medium = 150-1500 people per sq. km., dense = more than 1500 people per sq. km.). Rural areas have a relatively low share of this indicator across the various population density categories, although higher than the share for urban authorities.

Table ECON5: Percentage of population in occupation types in 2001 by unitary authority

Unitary Authority	Category	Agri	Manuf	Const	Retail	Hotels & Catering	Logist	Finance	Real Estate	Public Admin	Educ	Health & Social Services	Other
Flintshire	Other	1.5%	25.6%	6.6%	17.0%	4.8%	5.2%	4.2%	8.9%	5.3%	6.4%	9.4%	3.8%
The Vale of Glamorgan		1.0%	12.6%	6.3%	15.4%	4.8%	6.7%	4.9%	10.8%	8.9%	8.6%	12.9%	5.3%
Wrexham		2.1%	25.5%	6.3%	16.1%	4.5%	5.1%	2.9%	8.1%	4.5%	7.0%	12.7%	3.9%
Carmarthenshire	Rural	5.4%	13.6%	7.5%	17.3%	4.8%	5.3%	2.3%	6.5%	8.4%	8.5%	14.7%	4.4%
Ceredigion		8.5%	7.8%	7.9%	16.8%	7.9%	4.3%	1.5%	8.0%	6.2%	12.4%	11.8%	6.0%
Conwy		3.2%	9.8%	8.0%	18.5%	9.5%	4.9%	2.3%	8.1%	5.6%	7.9%	15.8%	5.0%
Denbighshire		3.5%	14.0%	7.8%	16.4%	6.5%	4.8%	2.2%	8.2%	5.2%	7.6%	17.1%	5.5%
Gwynedd		4.7%	9.5%	8.5%	16.0%	9.3%	4.9%	1.6%	6.8%	6.0%	10.1%	13.5%	6.8%
Isle of Anglesey		4.0%	13.7%	8.4%	14.9%	5.9%	6.3%	1.7%	7.2%	7.6%	9.4%	13.2%	4.4%
Monmouthshire		3.9%	15.6%	6.1%	16.9%	5.2%	6.6%	3.2%	10.6%	5.6%	8.5%	12.6%	4.5%
Pembrokeshire		6.6%	10.8%	8.9%	17.4%	7.5%	6.0%	1.6%	7.0%	7.2%	7.9%	12.0%	5.7%
Powys		10.7 %	14.4%	8.0%	15.7%	5.7%	4.3%	1.5%	8.3%	5.9%	7.9%	11.9%	4.6%
Other		1.5%	21.7%	6.4%	16.2%	4.7%	5.6%	4.0%	9.2%	6.1%	7.2%	11.5%	4.3%
Rural		5.8%	12.3%	7.9%	16.7%	6.8%	5.2%	2.0%	7.8%	6.5%	8.7%	13.7%	5.2%
Urban		0.5%	12.9%	5.7%	16.8%	5.5%	6.4%	5.1%	10.3%	7.6%	9.0%	13.4%	5.5%
Valley		0.6%	24.5%	7.6%	15.5%	4.0%	5.0%	3.0%	7.6%	6.9%	7.2%	12.7%	4.2%
Wales		2.4%	17.4%	7.1%	16.3%	5.4%	5.5%	3.3%	8.5%	6.8%	8.1%	13.0%	4.8%

Source: Census of Population 2001

Table **ECON5** displays the percentage of population in different occupation types in 2001 at UA level. This clearly shows the importance of agriculture in rural authorities and significant levels of construction, hotels and catering, and health and social services occupations compared to urban and valley Unitary Authorities.

Table ECON6 : Average Annual Household Income in 2003 by unitary authority

Unitary Authority	Category	£ Mean
Flintshire	Other	27859
The Vale of Glamorgan		30416
Wrexham		25568
Carmarthenshire	Rural	23309
Ceredigion		24142
Conwy		23924
Denbighshire		24268
Gwynedd		22345
Isle of Anglesey		23255
Monmouthshire		30510
Pembrokeshire		22894
Powys		24133
Cardiff	Urban	28464
Newport		26883
Swansea		25259
Blaenau Gwent	Valley	20713
Bridgend		25729
Caerphilly		23959
Merthyr Tydfil		22216
Neath Port Talbot		23342
Rhondda Cynon Taff		23454
Torfaen		24147
Other		27902
Urban		27012
Rural		24065
Valley		23631
Wales		25102
Source: CACI PayCheck 2003		

Table ECON6 displays average household income by Unitary Authority and shows that many rural authorities have lower than average income levels with a rural average of £24,065 in 2003 compared to the Wales average of £25,102 (CACI Paycheck data 2003).

Table ECON7 : Percentage NSC social class classifications in 2001 by unitary authority

Unitary Authority	Category	Large emp	High prof	Lower man/prof	Intermed	Small employ	Lower supervisory	Semi-routine	Routine	Never worked	Long unemp	Student	NC
Flintshire	Other	3%	4%	17%	9%	6%	11%	14%	11%	2%	1%	5%	19%
The Vale of Glamorgan		3%	5%	21%	10%	6%	8%	11%	7%	2%	1%	6%	19%
Wrexham		2%	3%	16%	8%	6%	9%	15%	11%	2%	1%	6%	20%
Carmarthenshire	Rural	2%	3%	15%	8%	10%	7%	12%	9%	3%	1%	6%	24%
Ceredigion		1%	5%	14%	6%	13%	5%	9%	7%	2%	1%	16%	20%
Conwy		2%	3%	16%	7%	10%	7%	13%	9%	2%	1%	6%	24%
Denbighshire		2%	3%	16%	8%	9%	8%	13%	10%	2%	1%	5%	23%
Gwynedd		1%	3%	15%	6%	11%	7%	12%	9%	2%	2%	9%	22%
Isle of Anglesey		2%	4%	15%	7%	9%	8%	13%	10%	3%	2%	5%	24%
Monmouthshire		4%	6%	20%	8%	9%	7%	10%	8%	2%	1%	6%	20%
Pembrokeshire		1%	3%	15%	7%	12%	8%	12%	9%	3%	1%	5%	24%
Powys		2%	4%	16%	7%	16%	7%	12%	9%	2%	1%	5%	20%
Other		3%	4%	18%	9%	6%	9%	13%	10%	2%	1%	6%	19%
Rural		2%	4%	16%	7%	11%	7%	12%	9%	2%	1%	7%	22%
Urban		3%	5%	18%	9%	5%	7%	11%	8%	3%	1%	11%	19%
Valley		2%	3%	14%	8%	5%	9%	13%	12%	3%	1%	6%	25%
Wales		2%	4%	16%	8%	7%	8%	12%	10%	3%	1%	7%	22%
Source: Census of Population 2001													

Table ECON7 displays the proportion of population in different social groups in Unitary Authorities with rural and 'other' UAs compared to the totals for Urban and Valley UAs. The most striking feature of this table is the high proportion of population in the 'small employers' category (11% for all rural UAs) supporting the evidence from the map analysis above.

Theme 2 – Environment, Sustainability and Land Use

Map 14 – Protected Areas in Wales – CCW data

Map 14 displays CCW data from 2000 on protected areas in Wales. This map gives some indication of areas that have some, variable, legislative protection from new development. The map includes Heritage Coast areas, National Nature Reserves, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty and National Parks.

Maps 15 – 17 show concentrations of various livestock at Welsh agricultural units. Data is at year 2000 level but will need updating subsequently. The maps are a useful visual tool in displaying the distribution of different livestock farming across rural Wales.

Table ENV1: Commercial Floor space with Premises 2000

	Retail Total Number	Retail Total Area	Retail Total Rateable Value	Retail Average Rateable Value	All bulk Total Number	All bulk Total Area	All bulk Total Rateable Value	All bulk Average Rateable Value
Isle of Anglesey	212	17	667	39	286	32	827	26
Gwynedd	534	41	1644	40	683	74	2086	28
Conwy	268	26	1224	47	328	43	1448	34
Denbighshire	257	24	1173	49	347	52	1456	28
Monmouthshire	123	10	712	69	157	15	843	56
Powys	429	33	1434	43	665	82	2167	26
Ceredigion	280	25	1331	54	358	35	1548	44
Pembrokeshire	390	29	1413	49	501	45	1698	38
Carmarthenshire	464	33	1171	36	621	68	1773	26
Rural Total	2957	238	10769	47	3946	446	13846	34
Flintshire	206	17	832	49	292	37	1109	30
Wrexham	181	11	481	43	261	80	1046	13
The Vale of Glamorgan	143	11	519	48	177	16	726	44
Other Total	530	39	1832	47	730	133	2881	29
Swansea	444	30	1707	57	499	49	2315	47
Neath Port Talbot	224	14	479	35	252	18	554	32
Bridgend	178	11	534	49	212	18	721	41
Rhondda Cynon Taff	421	27	1020	37	495	45	1499	33
Merthyr Tydfil	105	6	235	38	121	15	373	26
Caerphilly	294	17	624	37	324	22	756	34
Blaenau Gwent	140	7	224	30	146	10	254	24
Torfaen	94	5	176	33	108	8	212	25
Newport	173	13	540	43	203	28	699	25
Cardiff	445	32	2194	69	516	85	4258	50
Urban Total	2518	162	7733	43	2876	298	11641	34
Wales Total	6005	439	20334	46	7552	877	28368	32

Source : Office of National Statistics

Table ENV1 displays commercial floor space with Dwelling Premises levels in Welsh Unitary Authorities in 2000. This variable tends to pick out smaller retail concerns with dwelling premises attached and, therefore, rural authorities tend to have larger numbers of these types of activity – due to the dispersed settlement patterns and proliferation of small retail outlets.

Theme 3 – Social Exclusion and Inclusion

Map 18 – Townsend Deprivation Index (2001 Census data – ward level)

Map 18 displays the Townsend Deprivation index for 2001 Wards in Wales (a common deprivation index employed since 1981 in England and Wales based on % Households with no car, % non owner-occupiers, and % Households lacking amenities and % unemployed). The Index has a well-recognised urban-bias but still picks out ‘pockets’ of deprivation across rural Wales denoted by the top two quintiles on Map 18.

Map 19 - % Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children (2001 Census data – ward level)

Map 19 displays single parent households with dependent children and although an urban or ‘valley’ concentration is evident there are several pockets of high concentration within this indicator in parts of rural Wales, particularly in the south-west and north-west of Wales.

Maps 20-23 display the car ownership variables from the 2001 Census at ward level in Wales. Car Ownership has often been used as a proxy for income in the absence of a question on income in the UK census. In rural, or remote areas, this tends to break down somewhat as car ownership is more of a necessity than a luxury. In these localities it is often more illuminating to examine households with less than two cars as this may disadvantage household members in terms of access to private transport for large parts of a working week. Maps 20-23 display the dynamics of car ownership from the Census data in detail across Wales (rural or otherwise).

Table EXCLUSION1 – Qualification levels in Welsh Unitary Authorities 2001

	ALL PEOPLE	No qualifications (%)	Level 1 (%)	Level 2 (%)	Level 3 (%)	Level 4/5 (%)
Isle of Anglesey	47971	31.85	15.22	21.16	6.20	18.04
Gwynedd	83690	30.07	14.29	20.74	8.74	19.63
Conwy	76704	31.83	15.53	21.14	6.17	17.58
Denbighshire	65203	31.36	16.39	21.68	5.94	17.39
Powys	89686	31.36	15.74	20.83	6.11	18.49
Ceredigion	55456	24.99	12.50	19.93	14.78	21.74
Pembrokeshire	80763	31.11	16.01	22.15	6.01	16.99
Carmarthenshire	122863	34.04	14.91	20.63	5.90	17.24
Monmouthshire	60791	26.34	15.44	20.50	6.46	24.41
Rural Totals	683127	30.78	15.16	20.98	7.12	18.78
The Vale of Glamorgan	83905	26.18	15.50	21.91	7.46	21.14
Flintshire	107933	29.31	18.96	22.15	6.49	15.66
Wrexham	93268	33.25	16.51	20.77	6.54	15.90
Other Totals	285106	29.68	17.14	21.63	6.79	17.35
Swansea	161414	30.51	14.50	20.02	8.84	18.95
Neath Port Talbot	96223	39.04	16.50	18.46	5.16	12.86
Bridgend	92413	36.40	15.66	18.68	5.41	15.68
Rhondda Cynon Taff	165822	40.51	15.09	17.69	6.08	12.97
Merthyr Tydfil	39789	43.90	15.38	17.06	4.60	11.62
Caerphilly	121174	39.78	16.65	18.82	5.23	12.09
Blaenau Gwent	49471	45.02	17.41	17.44	4.15	9.33
Torfaen	64541	36.65	17.01	20.12	5.16	13.56
Newport	95912	33.58	16.31	19.86	6.05	16.80
Cardiff	220355	26.80	12.81	17.54	11.90	25.15
Urban Totals	1107114	35.27	15.22	18.57	7.22	16.54
Wales Total	2075347	33.02	15.46	19.78	7.12	17.39

Source : Office of National Statistics

Notes:

Level 1: 1+ 'O' level passes, 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ

Level 2: 5+ 'O' level passes, 5+ CSEs (grade 1), 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C), School Certificate, 1+'A' levels/ AS levels, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ

Level 3: 2+ 'A' levels, 4+ AS levels, Higher School Certificate, NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ

Level 4/5: First degree, Higher degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HNC, HND, Qualified Teacher status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Health Visitor.

Table EXCLUSION1 displays qualification levels in Welsh Unitary Authorities in 2001. The trend for those with no qualifications is fairly constant across Wales at around the 30% mark – although this does rise in Valley Authorities. In terms of Higher Education qualifications (Level 4/5) rural areas have a higher proportion on average, with particularly high levels in Ceredigion and Monmouthshire (only Cardiff is higher).

Table EXCLUSION2 : Households with no access to a private car (Ranked by the average share for all Electoral Divisions)

		Value	Share of all occupied households			
			All	Sparse	Medium	Dense
Powys	R	9,000	17.5%	13.0%	26.5%	28.6%
Monmouthshire	R	6,000	17.5%	9.2%	17.9%	25.2%
Flintshire	X	12,000	19.1%	13.7%	17.7%	25.4%
Ceredigion	R	6,000	19.5%	11.4%	27.4%	39.5%
Isle of Anglesey	R	6,000	20.9%	14.4%	21.5%	43.4%
Vale of Glamorgan	X	10,000	21.5%	9.8%	17.4%	27.4%
Pembrokeshire	R	10,000	21.7%	12.4%	27.8%	33.2%
Carmarthenshire	R	17,000	23.1%	16.3%	26.5%	32.9%
Denbighshire	R	9,000	23.7%	13.7%	21.0%	31.6%
Gwynedd	R	12,000	23.9%	17.9%	28.3%	38.6%
Conwy	R	12,000	24.2%	12.1%	24.5%	29.6%
Wrexham	X	13,000	24.7%	13.3%	24.5%	29.3%
Bridgend	V	14,000	25.6%	31.3%	25.3%	25.6%
Torfaen	X	10,000	27.2%	-	26.4%	28.2%
Swansea	U	27,000	28.5%	11.1%	22.8%	33.4%
Caerphilly	V	20,000	29.2%	33.8%	29.5%	28.3%
Cardiff	U	37,000	29.7%	-	15.7%	31.1%
Neath Port Talbot	V	17,000	30.2%	32.1%	25.1%	37.5%
Newport	U	17,000	30.5%	10.5%	26.2%	34.8%
Rhondda Cynon Taff	V	30,000	31.6%	20.7%	31.5%	32.9%
Blaenau Gwent	V	10,000	35.1%	-	34.9%	38.5%
Merthyr Tydfil	V	8,000	35.2%	29.1%	33.2%	41.8%
Wales		314,000	26.0%	14.8%	26.2%	31.4%
Rural	R	88,000	21.6%	14.0%	25.0%	32.2%
Others	X	45,000	22.7%	12.2%	21.2%	27.7%
Urban	U	81,000	29.5%	10.7%	22.4%	32.4%
Valleys	V	100,000	30.5%	31.3%	30.0%	31.7%

Source: Key Statistics for Wales from the 2001 Population Census (Crown Copyright)

Table EXCLUSION2 displays the percentage of households without access to a private car. (ranked by the average share for all Electoral Divisions), and visualised in terms of sparse, medium and dense population densities (sparse = less than 150 people per sq. km., medium = 150-1500 people per sq. km, dense = more than 1500 people per sq. km.). Clearly this is not such an issue for rural areas of the country but

it has long been recognised that this is a poor indicator of social exclusion in rural areas as ownership of a car is often a necessity in order to access employment or key services.

Theme 4 – Housing and Service Provision

Maps 24-27 display 2001 Census information on dwelling types in Wales. Clearly in rural areas detached properties are most prevalent as one might expect. There are also concentrations of population in flats in rural Wales, particularly in coastal regions.

Maps 28-30 examine tenure patterns across Wales and highlight some interesting trends in relation to rural Wales. Map 28 displays the percentage of privately rented households and the highest levels of this tenure type are concentrated through rural mid and west Wales. The patterns of Owner Occupied housing are a little more even (Map 29) but there are large areas of low owner occupation in rural north Wales – Gwynedd and Anglesey especially. Terraced housing is obviously concentrated in the south east ‘Valleys’ area, but there is a concentration of this tenure type in the slate mining communities of Gwynedd.

Table HOUSE1 : Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band 2001

	Band A,%	Band B, %	Band C,%	Band D,%	Band E,%	Band F, %	Band G,%	Band H,%
Isle of Anglesey	19.55	21.96	15.42	21.83	15.07	3.66	2.3	0.19
Gwynedd	24.39	25.63	18.94	14.83	11.35	3.24	1.51	0.1
Conwy	12.59	18.55	24.39	21.59	14.53	5.05	3.04	0.25
Denbighshire	11.3	21.37	27.54	20.19	12.31	4.47	2.62	0.2
Powys	13.45	18.39	20.11	17.16	20.65	6.76	3.21	0.27
Ceredigion	11.95	17.1	19.82	24.26	20.75	4.58	1.45	0.09
Pembrokeshire	14.27	22.82	20.19	19.23	16.93	4.67	1.76	0.1
Carmarthenshire	21.53	26.6	19.36	15.51	12.2	3.47	1.22	0.09
Monmouthshire	2.96	9.85	23.01	18.92	19.31	14.54	10.55	0.86
Rural Average	14.67	20.25	20.98	19.28	15.90	5.60	3.07	0.24
Flintshire	9.21	20.82	29.14	18.39	14.25	5.73	2.33	0.12
Wrexham	19.66	29.21	19.44	15.6	9.45	4.22	2.3	0.12
The Vale of Glamorgan	6.4	19.71	20.65	17.48	16.57	8.15	9.91	1.12
Other Average	11.76	23.25	23.08	17.16	13.42	6.03	4.85	0.45
Swansea	20.22	24.93	19.92	14.74	12.16	4.84	2.88	0.3
Neath Port Talbot	23.13	38.59	19.17	11.14	5.77	1.68	0.48	0.04
Bridgend	20.58	24.87	20.34	15.82	11.55	4.52	2.13	0.18
Rhondda Cynon Taff	46.84	25.15	12.32	7.63	5.36	1.89	0.74	0.06
Merthyr Tydfil	56.93	23.37	6.85	6.84	4.59	1.15	0.24	0.03
Caerphilly	25.97	39.43	16.83	8.57	5.9	2.59	0.63	0.07
Blaenau Gwent	56.11	27.09	9.2	4.51	2.64	0.36	0.03	0.06
Torfaen	21.22	35.08	22.65	9.31	7.78	2.79	1.09	0.09
Newport	15.05	31.75	20.16	16.02	8.73	4.71	3.25	0.34
Cardiff	7.61	22.73	27.15	16.56	15.32	5.45	4.69	0.48
Urban Average	29.37	29.30	17.46	11.11	7.98	3.00	1.62	0.17

Source : Office of National Statistics

Table HOUSE1 show the percentage of properties in the various Council Tax bands in each Unitary Authority in Wales, broken down by type of Authority (Rural, Other and Urban). In terms of the rural authorities, Carmarthenshire, Gwynedd and Anglesey have the highest proportions of housing in Council Tax bands A and B. In general, housing in the rural authorities is divided fairly evenly across the Council Tax bands A-E, only Monmouthshire displays a slightly different pattern with housing being concentrated in the C-G Council Tax Bands. This contrasts strongly with valley authorities that have much higher proportions of properties in the bottom Council Tax bands A-C.

Table HOUSE2 : Vacant Households (Ranked by the average share for all Electoral Divisions)

		Value	Share of all household spaces			
			All	Sparse	Medium	Dense
Flintshire	X	2,000	2.8%	3.8%	2.7%	2.6%
Cardiff	U	4,000	2.8%	-	3.0%	2.8%
Torfaen	X	1,000	2.9%	-	3.2%	2.4%
Wrexham	X	2,000	3.1%	3.0%	2.8%	3.4%
Bridgend	V	2,000	3.3%	3.6%	3.6%	2.8%
Newport	U	2,000	3.4%	1.5%	3.1%	3.7%
Denbighshire	R	1,000	3.4%	3.9%	2.9%	3.5%
Ceredigion	R	1,000	3.5%	3.5%	3.3%	3.6%
Monmouthshire	R	1,000	3.6%	4.4%	3.6%	2.8%
Caerphilly	V	3,000	3.6%	3.1%	3.9%	3.1%
Powys	R	2,000	4.0%	3.9%	4.1%	2.4%
Vale of Glamorgan	X	2,000	4.1%	2.7%	4.6%	4.3%
Conwy	R	2,000	4.4%	4.7%	4.8%	3.5%
Swansea	U	4,000	4.5%	3.4%	3.4%	5.2%
Carmarthenshire	R	4,000	4.6%	4.6%	4.3%	5.4%
Rhondda Cynon Taff	V	5,000	4.6%	3.7%	4.7%	4.1%
Neath Port Talbot	V	3,000	4.8%	6.2%	4.6%	4.3%
Isle of Anglesey	R	2,000	4.9%	5.9%	3.9%	3.8%
Pembrokeshire	R	3,000	5.1%	4.8%	5.2%	6.1%
Gwynedd	R	3,000	5.5%	6.2%	5.1%	3.1%
Blaenau Gwent	V	2,000	5.6%	-	5.7%	4.6%
Merthyr Tydfil	V	1,000	5.7%	4.5%	6.1%	4.7%
Wales		51,000	4.0%	4.5%	4.1%	3.6%
Others	X	7,000	3.2%	3.1%	3.1%	3.4%
Urban	U	10,000	3.5%	2.1%	3.3%	3.6%
Valleys	V	15,000	4.4%	5.4%	4.6%	3.6%
Rural	R	19,000	4.4%	4.7%	4.3%	3.9%

Source: Key Statistics for Wales from the 2001 Population Census (Crown Copyright)

Table HOUSE2 displays the percentage of Vacant Dwellings from the 2001 Census (ranked by the average share for all Electoral Divisions), and visualised in terms of sparse, medium and dense population densities (sparse = less than 150 people per sq. km., medium = 150-1500 people per sq. km, dense = more than 1500 people per sq. km.). This is a problem that particularly affects the valley and rural authorities with higher proportions of vacant dwellings at all population densities for these categories of authorities. It is a particular problem in Gwynedd, Anglesey and Pembrokeshire.

Table HOUSE3 : Second Homes or Holiday Accommodation (Ranked by the average share for all Electoral Divisions)

		Value	Share of all household spaces			
			All	Sparse	Medium	Dense
Caerphilly	V	-	0.1%	-	0.1%	0.1%
Torfaen	X	-	0.1%	-	0.1%	0.1%
Blaenau Gwent	V	-	0.1%	-	0.1%	-
Newport	U	-	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Rhondda Cynon Taff	V	-	0.2%	-	0.2%	0.1%
Merthyr Tydfil	V	-	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%
Neath Port Talbot	V	-	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Flintshire	X	-	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.1%
Cardiff	U	-	0.2%	-	0.3%	0.2%
Wrexham	X	-	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%	-
Bridgend	V	-	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Vale of Glamorgan	X	-	0.4%	0.7%	0.2%	0.3%
Carmarthenshire	R	1,000	0.7%	1.3%	0.2%	0.2%
Swansea	U	1,000	0.7%	9.8%	0.5%	0.4%
Monmouthshire	R	-	0.8%	1.5%	0.5%	0.3%
Denbighshire	R	-	0.8%	2.0%	0.4%	0.5%
Powys	R	1,000	2.2%	2.9%	0.8%	0.4%
Conwy	R	1,000	2.2%	5.2%	2.1%	1.0%
Ceredigion	R	1,000	2.9%	3.2%	3.4%	0.5%
Isle of Anglesey	R	1,000	3.8%	4.8%	3.6%	0.1%
Pembrokeshire	R	3,000	6.1%	9.7%	3.7%	0.8%
Gwynedd	R	4,000	7.8%	9.9%	6.7%	0.3%
Wales		16,000	1.2%	4.1%	0.8%	0.3%
Valleys	V	1,000	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Others	X	-	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%
Urban	U	1,000	0.4%	3.6%	0.4%	0.3%
Rural	R	13,000	3.1%	4.8%	2.2%	0.5%

Source: Key Statistics for Wales from the 2001 Population Census (Crown Copyright)

Table HOUSE3 displays the percentage of Second Homes or Holiday Dwellings from the 2001 Census (ranked by the average share for all Electoral Divisions), and visualised in terms of sparse, medium and dense population densities (sparse = less than 150 people per sq. km., medium = 150-1500 people per sq. km, dense = more than 1500 people per sq. km.). This is an issue that is most prevalent in the rural authorities of Anglesey, Pembrokeshire and, particularly, Gwynedd.

Table HOUSE4 : Households rented from the private sector or other arrangements (Ranked by the average share for all Electoral Divisions)

		Value	Share of all occupied households			
			All	Sparse	Medium	Dense
Torfaen	X	2,000	5.4%	-	5.7%	4.9%
Caerphilly	V	4,000	6.0%	5.6%	6.1%	5.7%
Flintshire	X	5,000	7.6%	9.4%	7.8%	6.2%
Newport	U	4,000	7.8%	5.1%	7.1%	8.4%
Wrexham	X	4,000	8.3%	13.2%	7.3%	7.3%
Neath Port Talbot	V	5,000	8.4%	8.1%	7.7%	9.8%
Bridgend	V	5,000	8.5%	9.7%	8.0%	9.1%
Blaenau Gwent	V	3,000	8.5%	-	8.6%	6.7%
Monmouthshire	R	3,000	9.1%	11.7%	7.9%	8.0%
Vale of Glamorgan	X	5,000	9.3%	7.9%	9.5%	9.6%
Merthyr Tydfil	V	2,000	10.0%	9.2%	9.8%	10.9%
Rhondda Cynon Taff	V	10,000	10.1%	4.6%	10.3%	9.3%
Carmarthenshire	R	8,000	10.4%	11.2%	9.4%	11.3%
Swansea	U	10,000	11.1%	9.9%	8.1%	13.2%
Pembrokeshire	R	6,000	13.2%	12.4%	13.1%	15.8%
Cardiff	U	16,000	13.2%	-	8.6%	13.7%
Denbighshire	R	6,000	14.3%	15.5%	11.1%	15.9%
Conwy	R	7,000	14.7%	16.5%	15.8%	11.6%
Isle of Anglesey	R	4,000	15.0%	15.7%	13.1%	17.3%
Gwynedd	R	7,000	15.0%	14.0%	14.6%	21.0%
Powys	R	8,000	15.5%	15.7%	15.6%	7.5%
Ceredigion	R	6,000	18.0%	14.0%	20.0%	31.5%
Wales		130,000	10.8%	12.8%	9.6%	11.2%
Others	X	16,000	7.7%	10.2%	7.4%	7.4%
Valleys	V	28,000	8.5%	8.0%	8.6%	8.4%
Urban	U	31,000	11.4%	6.7%	8.0%	12.6%
Rural	R	55,000	13.6%	13.8%	13.0%	14.5%

Source: Key Statistics for Wales from the 2001 Population Census (Crown Copyright)

Table HOUSE4 displays the percentage of Households rented privately from the 2001 Census (ranked by the average share for all Electoral Divisions), and visualised in terms of sparse, medium and dense population densities (sparse = less than 150 people per sq. km., medium = 150-1500 people per sq. km, dense = more than 1500 people per sq. km.). This is a feature of the housing market in rural areas of Wales and is most prevalent in the rural authorities of Conwy, Denbighshire, Anglesey, Pembrokeshire, Powys, and Gwynedd.

Table HOUSE5 : House Prices by Unitary Authority 2004. (rural UAs in bold)

Region/Area	Detached		Semi-Detached		Terraced		Flat/Maisonette		Overall	
	Av Price £	Sales	Av Price £	Sales	Av Price £	Sales	Av Price £	Sales	Av Price £	Sales
<u>Blaenau Gwent</u>	106004	27	58501	60	40226	177	23050	5	50585	269
<u>Bridgend</u>	166847	199	88564	356	61523	257	62410	15	98523	827
<u>Caerphilly</u>	145689	158	82250	282	61423	323	57000	15	86000	778
<u>Cardiff</u>	234395	293	145762	482	122560	734	120032	380	145318	1889
<u>Carmarthenshire</u>	144826	310	71557	228	64193	248	42065	4	97847	790
<u>Ceredigion</u>	157563	169	103554	69	98047	82	75000	9	129144	329
<u>Conwy</u>	164059	259	107061	236	88481	112	83959	69	123463	676
<u>Denbighshire</u>	138393	214	88288	175	74476	128	51336	11	104478	528
<u>Flintshire</u>	161564	239	94023	273	77321	156	64268	11	113477	679
<u>Gwynedd</u>	160465	178	106153	105	79830	230	83795	21	112040	534
<u>Isle Of Anglesey</u>	148370	123	88241	75	66315	86	124900	5	107942	289
<u>Merthyr Tydfil</u>	118704	53	59806	61	42267	174	29000	4	59623	292
<u>Monmouthshire</u>	225064	206	126343	139	110203	91	87329	30	164320	466
<u>Neath Port Talbot</u>	121157	117	65043	246	49348	278	37394	10	68001	651
<u>Newport</u>	197232	170	116323	197	86600	304	73601	29	121294	700
<u>Pembrokeshire</u>	167917	260	94571	126	88807	189	103300	18	125157	593
<u>Powys</u>	177132	259	99939	142	80090	109	42000	7	133641	517
<u>Rhondda Cynon Taff</u>	141326	266	76325	263	50431	789	36475	14	73549	1332
<u>Swansea</u>	160182	264	95000	386	75002	425	103102	45	103101	1120
<u>The Vale Of Glamorgan</u>	229226	252	132689	210	100211	274	101979	84	148358	820
<u>Torfaen</u>	189563	96	98347	82	70410	180	51750	14	106615	372
<u>Wrexham</u>	170464	203	96189	180	71444	134	51150	3	118548	520

Source : Land Registry 2004.

Table HOUSE5 displays average house prices and numbers of sales in Welsh Unitary Authorities (rural UAs in bold text). In terms of overall sales, the average house prices show quite wide variability in the rural authorities with Monmouthshire having the highest average price across Wales - £164320 and Carmarthenshire having one of the lowest average prices outside of the valley authorities of south Wales - £97,847.

Table HOUSE6: Percentage household amenities and living space in 2001 by unitary authority

Unitary Authority	Category	No bath / WC	Ave HH Size	Ave Rooms per Person	Over-crowded	No CH
Flintshire	Other	0.2%	2.43	5.68	3%	6.7%
The Vale of Glamorgan		0.2%	2.42	5.98	3%	5.1%
Wrexham		0.3%	2.39	5.51	4%	12.5%
Carmarthenshire	Rural	0.4%	2.35	5.89	3%	6.7%
Ceredigion		1.2%	2.33	5.89	6%	14.5%
Conwy		0.5%	2.28	5.59	4%	14.5%
Denbighshire		0.4%	2.31	5.69	4%	11.7%
Gwynedd		0.8%	2.32	5.79	4%	21.6%
Isle of Anglesey		0.6%	2.33	5.80	3%	19.3%
Monmouthshire		0.4%	2.39	6.09	3%	4.0%
Pembrokeshire		0.5%	2.35	5.82	4%	12.8%
Powys		0.4%	2.34	6.01	3%	8.5%
Cardiff	Urban	0.4%	2.42	5.67	7%	6.6%
Newport		0.3%	2.40	5.58	5%	3.6%
Swansea		0.3%	2.36	5.66	5%	3.9%
Blaenau Gwent	Valley	0.3%	2.35	5.16	5%	2.5%
Bridgend		0.3%	2.39	5.64	4%	4.2%
Caerphilly		0.2%	2.42	5.37	4%	2.6%
Merthyr Tydfil		0.2%	2.41	5.34	5%	4.5%
Neath Port Talbot		0.4%	2.34	5.56	3%	4.0%
Rhondda Cynon Taff		0.4%	2.43	5.39	5%	5.6%
Torfaen		0.1%	2.40	5.43	4%	2.7%
Other		0.2%	2.41	5.72	4%	8.1%
Rural		0.6%	2.33	5.84	4%	12.1%
Urban		0.4%	2.39	5.64	6%	5.1%
Valley		0.3%	2.39	5.41	4%	3.9%
Wales		0.4%	2.38	5.65	4%	7.5%
Source: Census of Population 2001						

Table **House6** shows the levels of household amenities in Unitary Authorities in Wales and in terms of rural or 'other' UAs a number of trends emerge. There are slightly higher levels of household with no bath or inside WC, household sizes (in persons) are generally lower than urban or valley areas, overcrowding is lower in rural areas (apart from Ceredigion), and a significant proportion of households in rural UAs do not have central heating (CH) - 12.1% compared to the Wales average of 7.5%.

Theme 5 – Society and Community

Maps 31-33 illustrate the distribution of Welsh speakers and those whose ethnic origin is Welsh from the 2001 Census. In terms of Welsh language the ‘heartland’ areas of north-west Wales and south-west Wales are very evident with many wards in these areas falling in the top quintile of 52-88% Welsh speaking. The Ethnic Welsh map (Map 32) (Ethnic Welsh refers to those people who indicated their nationality as ‘Welsh’ on the Census Form) is interesting at the all-Wales scale with the Welsh eastern borders area clearly evident as an area of low ethnic Welsh and other ‘pockets’ of low ethnic Welsh emerge in coastal areas, e.g. the Milford Haven area in Pembrokeshire – possibly related to the oil and port industries in that region.

Maps 34-38 are concerned with migration patterns in Welsh wards from 2001 Census data. The data relates to people who have moved address within one year of the Census taking place and the maps break this down further into Ethnic Welsh population moving within Wales and from outside Wales and non- Ethnic Welsh populations moving into Wales from outside. Map 34 displays the percentage of total population who have moved within Wales and at this level, it is hard to determine any definite patterns in relation to rural Wales although a fair proportion of rural wards are in the top two quintiles based on this measure. Looking at the proportions of total Ethnic Welsh people moving and those that have moved within the same Unitary Authority (Map 35 and 36) does highlight a striking trend, however, with large proportions of rural areas (particularly the north-west and south-west regions) in the top two quintiles based on these variables. Ethnic Welsh population moving back to Wales from outside the country also tend to concentrate in these rural areas (Map 37). Map 38 displays those non-Ethnic Welsh moving into Wales and while rural areas are favoured strongly again, the main concentrations here are in the eastern rural areas and parts of Ceredigion, Anglesey and Pembrokeshire.

Map 39 – Population change at Unitary Authority level in Wales – 1991-2001

Map 39 displays population change at Unitary Authority level from 1991-2001 and clearly rural areas tend to be gaining population over this period, for example Ceredigion. As the maps above show, however, this is not a straightforward trend as many of these areas would seem to be losing indigenous population while achieving a net gain in population overall through a process of in-migration to these areas. This is clearly an area that will need to be analysed in more detail through the Observatory work programme.

Map 40 - Population density (persons/sq Km) (2001 Census data – ward level)

Map 40 displays the population density in Welsh wards (persons/sq Km) to give an indication of the main centres of population across rural and non-rural areas of Wales.

Map 41 – Percentage of Population Permanently Sick (2001 Census)

Clearly the highest concentration of those defined as ‘permanently sick’ in the 2001 Census is within the former primary industrial areas of the South Wales Valleys (see Map 41), with levels as high as 16% of the population. There are pockets of concentration of this indicator across rural areas of Wales, however, particularly in the south-west around Llanelli and Milford Haven and to some extent in Ceredigion. In parts of Gwynedd and Anglesey there are also a number of wards in the top two quintiles for this particular indicator.

Map 42 – 47 - Age Structure data for Welsh Wards (2001 Census)

Maps 42-47 display age structure data in Welsh wards based on 2001 Census data. These maps graphically display the differences in concentration of particular age groups across the country and particularly striking is the relative concentration of younger age groups in the urban and valley areas of the country with the elderly age groups dominating the rural areas of the country. This is true at a generalised level, but there are anomalies in this general pattern. For example, in the 0-17 age group there are concentrations in the main settlements across rural Wales (e.g. Newtown in Powys, Milford Haven in Pembrokeshire) and more affluent areas of Cardiff and Swansea have relatively low concentrations of this age group. Conversely in the 60 and over age group there are some areas of rural Wales (e.g. Aberystwyth and Caernarfon) with relatively low levels of concentration – although the general trend across rural Wales is one of high concentration of this particular age group (Map 47).

Map 48 – 50 - Migration trends in the 0-17 Age Group (2001 Census)

We now explore migration trends in Wales in more detail by breaking down the migration data into age groups. The first age group (0-17) is shown in maps 48-50 and they display in-migration trends from within the same Unitary Authority, from within the UK and from outside the UK. Map 48 shows high concentrations of in-migration movements within the same UA in parts of rural areas, particularly the Newtown area of Powys, large parts of Ceredigion and to a lesser extent parts of Gwynedd and Ceredigion. More striking is the pattern of in-migration from the rest of the UK suggesting an influx family with children into rural areas of Wales. In-migration from outside of the UK is limited to main settlements in rural areas.

Map 51 – 53 - Migration Trends in the 18-24 Age Group (2001 Census)

A similar pattern to that seen in the 0-17 age group emerges in the in-migration patterns of the 18-24 age groups (maps 51-53). Again in-migration within the same UA is evident in the top two quintiles in parts of Pembrokeshire, Ceredigion, Powys and parts of Gwynedd. There is also a clear concentration within rural areas of Wales in terms of in-migration from other parts of the UK. In-migration from outside of the UK occurs in pockets – again favouring the rural parts of Wales (map 53).

Map 54 – 56 - Migration Trends in the 25-39 Age Group (2001 Census)

The trends seen above continue for the 25-39 age group (maps 54-56), with a particularly interesting concentration within rural areas of Wales of in-migration from other parts of the UK (Map 55).

Maps 57-65- Migration Trends in the 40-49 Age Group (2001 Census)

For the age groups of 40-49, 50-59 and 60 and over we can see the trends identified continuing apace with these older age groups tending to in-migrate to the rural areas of Wales (from the rest of the UK and from outside the UK). This pattern of in-migration is fairly uniform across rural areas of Wales for the older age groups displaying a marked contrast with the urban and valley areas of Wales where in-migration rates are low for these age groups.

Table : POP1 – Migration in Welsh Unitary Authorities 2001

	ALL PEOPLE	Migrants	Moved to area from elsewhere in UK	Moved to area from outside UK	Moved within area	Moved out of area to elsewhere in UK
Isle of Anglesey	66829	10.02	3.13	0.27	6.03	3.28
Gwynedd	116843	12.02	3.66	0.33	7.34	3.46
Conwy	109596	11.71	3.84	0.27	6.91	3.18
Denbighshire	93065	11.27	3.93	0.29	6.39	3.5
Powys	126354	10.67	3.73	0.34	6.04	3.4
Ceredigion	74941	18.04	6.54	0.64	10.07	5.39
Pembrokeshire	114131	12.03	3.3	0.34	7.68	2.96
Carmarthenshire	172842	10.5	3	0.24	6.55	2.53
Monmouthshire	84885	10.75	4.77	0.25	5.14	4.02
Rural Average	959486	11.9	4.0	0.3	6.9	3.5
Flintshire	148594	9.47	3.11	0.22	5.64	3.06
Wrexham	128476	10.35	2.84	0.29	6.67	2.38
The Vale of Glamorgan	119292	11.21	3.6	0.49	6.57	3.64
Other Average	396362	10.34	3.18	0.33	6.29	3.03
Swansea	223301	12.19	2.81	0.53	8.1	2.88
Neath Port Talbot	134468	9.23	2.13	0.11	6.4	2.08
Bridgend	128645	9.97	2.41	0.22	6.7	2.44
Rhondda Cynon Taff	231946	9.62	2.04	0.24	6.72	2.1
Merthyr Tydfil	55981	8.4	1.68	0.12	5.94	2.16
Caerphilly	169519	9.42	2.09	0.1	6.57	2.05
Blaenau Gwent	70064	9.05	1.4	0.06	6.88	1.79
Torfaen	90949	8.48	1.83	0.08	5.96	2.16
Newport	137011	10.41	2.97	0.27	6.39	2.66
Cardiff	305353	15.59	4.54	0.88	9.2	4.25
Urban Average	1547237	10.24	2.39	0.26	6.89	2.46
Wales Average		10.8	3.2	0.3	6.7	3.0

Source : Office of National Statistics

Table POP1 explores migration patterns at the Unitary Authority level in Wales in 2001. Clearly migration patterns within rural parts of Wales are much more dynamic than in other parts of the country. There are higher proportions of migrants (defined as those moved within the last year by the UK Census) in general in rural areas with the highest being 18% in Ceredigion. Ceredigion does stand out from all other authorities in Wales with the highest levels of in-migration, moves within the Authority and out-migration. In general terms rural areas are experiencing both high in-migration and high out-migration and this is described in more detail in the map analysis in this report.

Table POP2 : Persons Aged over 64 (Ranked by the average share for all Electoral Divisions)

		Value	Share of total population			
			All	Sparse	Medium	Dense
Cardiff	U	45,000	14.6%	-	11.8%	14.9%
Flintshire	X	22,000	14.9%	15.0%	14.8%	15.3%
Caerphilly	V	26,000	15.2%	14.4%	16.0%	13.7%
Wrexham	X	21,000	16.0%	16.6%	15.3%	16.5%
Newport	U	22,000	16.1%	14.8%	15.7%	16.5%
Merthyr Tydfil	V	9,000	16.2%	18.0%	15.7%	17.0%
Rhondda Cynon Taff	V	38,000	16.3%	16.3%	16.3%	15.8%
Bridgend	V	21,000	16.6%	16.1%	16.9%	16.0%
Vale of Glamorgan	X	20,000	16.8%	17.7%	15.1%	17.3%
Torfaen	X	15,000	16.8%	-	17.0%	16.6%
Blaenau Gwent	V	12,000	16.9%	-	17.1%	14.6%
Monmouthshire	R	15,000	18.0%	17.5%	17.9%	18.6%
Swansea	U	41,000	18.3%	19.5%	17.9%	18.5%
Neath Port Talbot	V	25,000	18.3%	18.6%	17.6%	19.5%
Ceredigion	R	14,000	18.5%	18.7%	20.9%	13.6%
Isle of Anglesey	R	13,000	18.9%	18.3%	20.5%	16.5%
Gwynedd	R	22,000	19.0%	19.9%	19.7%	13.3%
Pembrokeshire	R	22,000	19.2%	19.9%	17.8%	20.6%
Carmarthenshire	R	34,000	19.5%	19.1%	19.2%	21.7%
Powys	R	25,000	19.9%	20.1%	20.4%	10.5%
Denbighshire	R	19,000	20.2%	18.9%	19.4%	21.7%
Conwy	R	25,000	23.1%	17.9%	23.1%	25.8%
Wales		505,000	17.4%	18.8%	17.2%	16.9%
Others	X	78,000	16.0%	16.5%	15.4%	16.6%
Urban	U	107,000	16.1%	16.3%	16.3%	16.1%
Valleys	V	130,000	16.5%	17.8%	16.5%	16.1%
Rural	R	189,000	19.7%	19.3%	20.0%	20.1%

Source: Key Statistics for Wales from the 2001 Population Census (Crown Copyright)

Table POP2 displays the percentage of persons aged over 64 (ranked by the average share for all Electoral Divisions), and visualised in terms of sparse, medium and dense population densities (sparse = less than 150 people per sq. km., medium = 150-1500 people per sq. km, dense = more than 1500 people per sq. km.). All rural authorities, apart from Monmouth, score highly in terms of their share of this population group with Powys, Denbighshire and Conwy having the highest percentage share.

Table POP3 : Persons of all ages with a limiting long term illness (Ranked by the average share for all Electoral Divisions)

		Value	Share of total population			
			All	Sparse	Medium	Dense
Cardiff	U	57,000	18.8%	-	14.8%	19.2%
Monmouthshire	R	16,000	19.1%	18.3%	18.6%	20.4%
Flintshire	X	29,000	19.2%	18.4%	18.9%	20.4%
Vale of Glamorgan	X	24,000	19.9%	18.0%	17.7%	21.6%
Powys	R	26,000	20.4%	20.2%	21.2%	18.8%
Gwynedd	R	24,000	20.6%	20.4%	21.6%	19.2%
Ceredigion	R	16,000	20.7%	21.4%	21.5%	16.8%
Wrexham	X	28,000	21.5%	18.2%	21.3%	22.9%
Newport	U	30,000	21.6%	17.7%	20.5%	22.6%
Pembrokeshire	R	25,000	22.3%	21.4%	22.4%	24.9%
Isle of Anglesey	R	15,000	22.4%	22.2%	21.6%	25.6%
Denbighshire	R	22,000	23.4%	19.0%	21.0%	27.9%
Conwy	R	26,000	23.5%	17.8%	24.1%	25.2%
Swansea	U	55,000	24.7%	21.7%	24.3%	25.2%
Torfaen	X	23,000	24.8%	-	25.2%	24.4%
Bridgend	V	32,000	25.0%	31.9%	25.5%	23.8%
Carmarthenshire	R	45,000	26.3%	23.9%	27.4%	30.2%
Caerphilly	V	45,000	26.3%	31.6%	26.6%	25.4%
Rhondda Cynon Taff	V	63,000	27.2%	28.1%	27.3%	26.0%
Blaenau Gwent	V	20,000	28.3%	-	28.3%	27.3%
Neath Port Talbot	V	39,000	29.4%	30.9%	27.8%	31.2%
Merthyr Tydfil	V	17,000	30.0%	29.4%	29.3%	32.2%
Wales		676,000	23.3%	21.2%	24.3%	23.1%
Others	X	102,000	21.0%	18.2%	20.7%	22.3%
Urban	U	142,000	21.4%	19.0%	21.7%	21.4%
Rural	R	215,000	22.4%	21.0%	23.0%	24.6%
Valleys	V	216,000	27.3%	30.7%	27.2%	26.9%

Source: Key Statistics for Wales from the 2001 Population Census (Crown Copyright)

Table POP3 displays the percentage of persons with limiting long term illness from the 2001 Census (ranked by the average share for all Electoral Divisions), and visualised in terms of sparse, medium and dense population densities (sparse = less than 150 people per sq. km., medium = 150-1500 people per sq. km, dense = more than 1500 people per sq. km.). Apart from the valley authorities, rural areas have a relatively large share of this particular indicator, with Carmarthenshire the highest out of the rural authorities.

Table POP4: Households with dependent children aged 0-4 years old (Ranked by the average share for all Electoral Divisions)

		Value	Share of all occupied households			
			All	Sparse	Medium	Dense
Ceredigion	R	3,000	8.6%	9.1%	8.2%	7.4%
Conwy	R	5,000	9.5%	9.9%	9.6%	9.2%
Powys	R	5,000	9.8%	9.5%	9.9%	16.3%
Isle of Anglesey	R	3,000	10.2%	10.0%	10.1%	11.0%
Denbighshire	R	4,000	10.2%	9.3%	10.7%	10.4%
Monmouthshire	R	4,000	10.3%	9.1%	10.9%	10.6%
Swansea	U	10,000	10.4%	9.8%	11.3%	9.8%
Neath Port Talbot	V	6,000	10.4%	10.4%	10.4%	10.3%
Carmarthenshire	R	8,000	10.4%	9.7%	10.8%	11.1%
Gwynedd	R	5,000	10.8%	10.6%	11.1%	11.0%
Pembrokeshire	R	5,000	11.0%	10.0%	12.6%	10.0%
Blaenau Gwent	V	3,000	11.2%	-	11.1%	11.8%
Wrexham	X	6,000	11.4%	10.4%	11.6%	11.5%
Torfaen	X	4,000	11.4%	-	11.4%	11.4%
Merthyr Tydfil	V	3,000	11.6%	10.5%	11.7%	11.7%
Bridgend	V	6,000	11.7%	11.9%	11.5%	12.0%
Flintshire	X	7,000	11.8%	10.0%	12.0%	12.3%
Rhondda Cynon Taff	V	11,000	12.1%	9.7%	12.1%	13.0%
Vale of Glamorgan	X	6,000	12.2%	10.1%	12.0%	12.9%
Cardiff	U	15,000	12.2%	-	13.4%	12.1%
Caerphilly	V	9,000	12.5%	13.2%	12.2%	13.2%
Newport	U	7,000	12.8%	11.9%	12.6%	13.0%
Wales		135,000	11.2%	9.9%	11.4%	11.6%
Rural	R	41,000	10.2%	9.7%	10.6%	10.3%
Others	X	23,000	11.7%	10.2%	11.7%	12.1%
Urban	U	32,000	11.7%	11.2%	12.0%	11.6%
Valleys	V	38,000	11.7%	10.8%	11.7%	12.0%

Source: Key Statistics for Wales from the 2001 Population Census (Crown Copyright)

Table POP4 displays the percentage of households with dependent children from the 2001 Census (ranked by the average share for all Electoral Divisions), and visualised in terms of sparse, medium and dense population densities (sparse = less than 150 people per sq. km., medium = 150-1500 people per sq. km, dense = more than 1500 people per sq. km.). Rural areas have the lowest share of household with dependent children – reinforcing the evidence of an ageing population in rural Wales identified in table POP2 and displayed in the map analysis of age groups.

Table POP5 : Percentage of population who speak Welsh, were born in Wales or identify with being Welsh in 2001 by unitary authority

Unitary Authority	Category	No Welsh Skills	Speaks Welsh	Welsh ethnicity	Born in Wales	Born in rest of UK
Flintshire	Other	83%	13%	6%	51%	46%
The Vale of Glamorgan		88%	10%	13%	76%	21%
Wrexham		81%	14%	9%	72%	26%
Carmarthenshire	Rural	39%	49%	23%	80%	18%
Ceredigion		43%	49%	22%	59%	38%
Conwy		63%	29%	12%	54%	43%
Denbighshire		66%	26%	11%	58%	39%
Gwynedd		27%	66%	27%	70%	27%
Isle of Anglesey		31%	59%	19%	68%	30%
Monmouthshire		93%	5%	7%	61%	35%
Pembrokeshire		75%	19%	13%	69%	28%
Powys		74%	19%	13%	56%	42%
Cardiff	Urban	87%	10%	13%	75%	17%
Newport		94%	5%	9%	81%	14%
Swansea		80%	13%	15%	82%	14%
Blaenau Gwent	Valley	93%	5%	12%	92%	7%
Bridgend		84%	12%	16%	85%	13%
Caerphilly		89%	9%	15%	90%	8%
Merthyr Tydfil		87%	10%	16%	92%	7%
Neath Port Talbot		75%	18%	17%	89%	9%
Rhondda Cynon Taff		83%	13%	17%	90%	8%
Torfaen		93%	5%	10%	86%	12%
Other		84%	12%	9%	65%	32%
Rural		56%	36%	17%	65%	32%
Urban		86%	10%	13%	79%	16%
Valley		85%	11%	15%	89%	9%
Wales		76%	19%	14%	75%	21%
Source: Census of Population 2001						

Table **POP5** displays information on whether people have knowledge of the Welsh language, consider themselves to be Welsh (Welsh ethnicity), and country of birth information. While knowledge of the Welsh language and Welsh ethnicity data clearly mirror the previous map analysis with major concentrations in north-west and south-west Wales, it is interesting that the rural and 'other' UAs have the lowest levels of people born in Wales and the highest proportions of those born elsewhere in the UK reflecting migration patterns described previously in this Theme chapter.

Table POP6 : Percentage of population in broad age bands in 2001 by Unitary Authority

Unitary Authority	Category	Age bands				
		0-15	16-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Flintshire	Other	21%	10%	29%	26%	15%
The Vale of Glamorgan		21%	10%	26%	26%	17%
Wrexham		20%	11%	28%	25%	16%
Carmarthenshire	Rural	19%	10%	25%	26%	20%
Ceredigion		17%	16%	22%	26%	18%
Conwy		18%	9%	24%	26%	23%
Denbighshire		20%	9%	25%	26%	20%
Gwynedd		19%	12%	24%	25%	19%
Isle of Anglesey		19%	10%	25%	27%	19%
Monmouthshire		20%	9%	26%	28%	18%
Pembrokeshire		20%	9%	24%	27%	19%
Powys		19%	8%	25%	27%	20%
Cardiff	Urban	21%	15%	29%	21%	15%
Newport		22%	10%	28%	24%	16%
Swansea		19%	12%	26%	24%	18%
Blaenau Gwent	Valley	21%	10%	27%	25%	17%
Bridgend		20%	10%	28%	25%	17%
Caerphilly		22%	10%	28%	25%	15%
Merthyr Tydfil		22%	11%	27%	24%	16%
Neath Port Talbot		20%	10%	27%	25%	18%
Rhondda Cynon Taff		21%	11%	27%	24%	16%
Torfaen		21%	10%	27%	25%	17%
Other		21%	10%	28%	25%	16%
Rural		19%	10%	25%	27%	20%
Urban		20%	13%	28%	22%	16%
Valley		21%	10%	28%	25%	17%
Wales		20%	11%	27%	25%	17%
Source: Census of Population 2001						

Table POP7 displays in tabular form for Unitary Authorities in Wales the age structure of rural and 'other' UAs compared to urban and valley areas. Here, again the trends identified in map form are clearly evident with lower than average proportions of the younger age groups in the rural UAs but higher proportions of the older age groups as identified previously in the map analysis.