

SB 75/2009 (Annex E)

9 December 2009

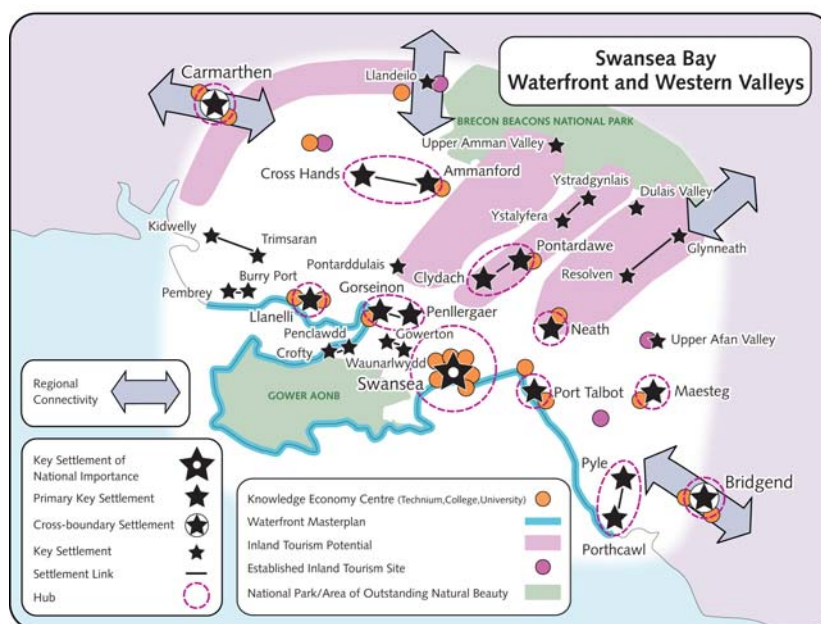
DATA PROFILE: SWANSEA BAY

The Swansea Bay Spatial Plan area is a network of interdependent settlements with Swansea at its heart, linking the waterfront and the Gower region in the South of the area with the valley communities to the North East and Carmarthenshire to the North West.

For data collation and analysis purposes, the area is made up of the whole of Swansea and Neath Port Talbot; the extreme South-West of Powys; South-East Carmarthenshire; and West Bridgend.

As of 2008, the area had a population of over 560,000 people and almost identical to 1981, but projected to increase to over 650,000 by 2031.

22% of the population is currently of retirement age, but this is projected to increase to 24% by 2031, roughly the same as across Wales as a whole.



From a data perspective, the area is further characterised by:

- lowest employment rates in Wales; highest economic inactivity rates; and highest rates of working age adults with no qualifications in Wales;
- historic low changes in population, but relatively high projected growth to 2031, with highest projected growth in Wales in population aged under 16 and of working age;
- joint lowest life expectancy in Wales;
- high percentage in Wales of secondary school pupils receiving free school meals;
- below average health levels; but the highest use of NHS dental services in Wales; and
- lowest average house prices in Wales (based on completed sales).

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Next Update: December 2010

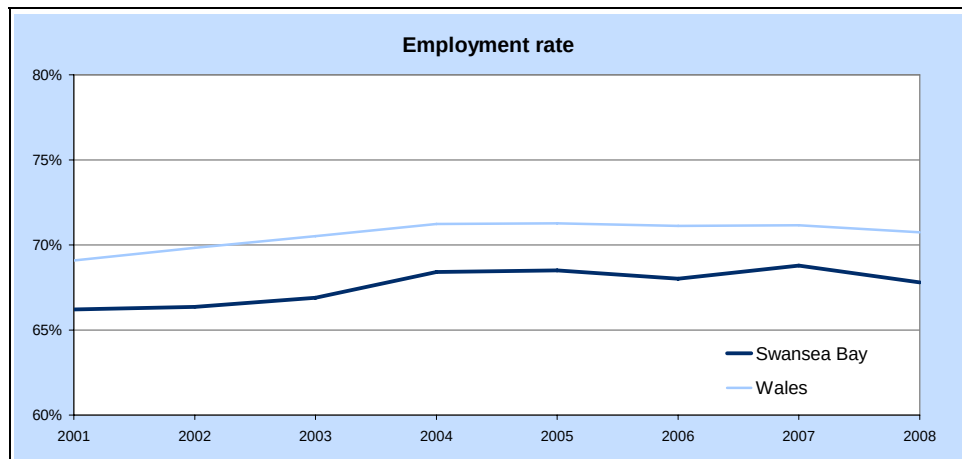


Employment, life expectancy and school attainment data

Relative to Wales, Swansea Bay has a lower employment rate, lower average life expectancy for both men and women, but higher school attainment rates at Key Stage 4 (GCSE).

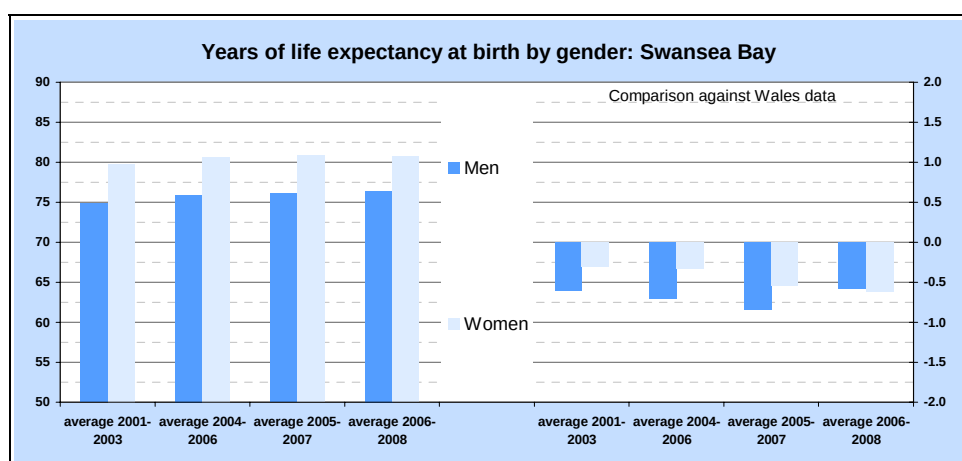
The percentage of the working age population in employment stood at 67.8% in 2008 in Swansea Bay, the result of a slight increasing trend over the period since 2001.

The rate in Swansea Bay was 2.9 percentage points lower than the Wales average in 2008, a similar differential to those in previous years.



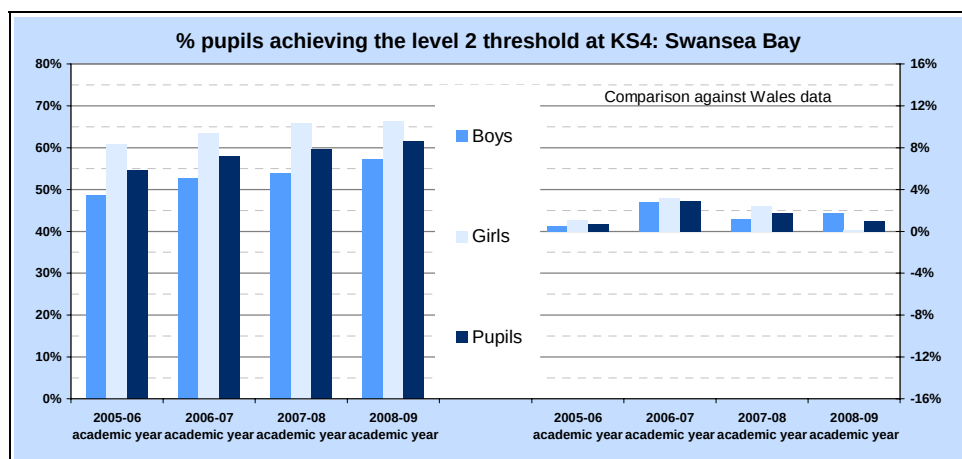
Life expectancy at birth in Swansea Bay stood at 80.7 years for women and 76.4 years for men in 2006-08, up by just under a year for women and by 1.5 years for men since 2001-03.

Figures for Swansea Bay were below the Wales average for both men and women in 2006-08 (by 0.6 years in both), the same differential to that seen in 2001-03 for men but a larger differential than in 2001-03 for women.



The percentage of pupils achieving the level 2 threshold at Key Stage 4 in Swansea Bay increased by 7.1 percentage points between the 2005-06 and 2008-09 academic years, although due to a larger increase for boys than for girls, the gender gap has closed slightly.

In 2008-09, the pupils' figure for Swansea Bay was 0.9 percentage points higher than the Wales average. For boys, this excess was more marked, at 1.8 percentage points higher, compared to 0.1 percentage points higher for girls.



Information specific to Swansea Bay

Swansea Bay differs from other parts of Wales in a number of datasets, as follows. Much of the data behind the following is shown in table E1, on page 4.

- Swansea Bay had the lowest employment rate and highest economic inactivity rate across all Spatial Plan areas of Wales in 2008, with 67.8% of the working age population in employment, and 23.7% of the working age population (excluding students) economically inactive.
- Swansea Bay had the highest percentage across all Spatial Plan areas of its working age population with no qualifications in 2008, at 15.6%, although the percentage with qualifications to degree level or above was not dissimilar to the Wales average (25.8%, compared to 26.5% for Wales).
- Of all Spatial Plan areas, Swansea Bay saw the smallest increase in population between 1981 and 2008 (0.1%), although the projected increase in population between 2006 and 2031 is expected to be the second highest across Wales (at 16.7%). Within this latter figure, the increases in the population aged under 16 and of working age are expected to be the largest across Wales.
- Swansea Bay had the lowest life expectancy at birth across Wales for women (80.7 years) and the joint lowest for men (76.4 years) during 2006-08, compared to 81.4 years and 77.0 years respectively for Wales
- Swansea Bay had the second highest proportions of pupils in mainstream primary and secondary schools with entitlement to free school meals in January 2009, at 18.4% of primary school pupils and 16.6% of secondary school pupils.
- Health levels for Swansea Bay, as measured by the Welsh Health Survey, are generally below the Welsh average. Of all Spatial Plan areas, Swansea Bay had the highest percentage of adults with a limiting long term illness at 31% in 2007-2008, compared to 27% across Wales as a whole.
- Swansea Bay had the highest percentage of its population treated by an NHS dentist in the two years to 31 March 2009, at 60%, compared to 55% for Wales as a whole, but also the highest percentage of adults with less than 21 teeth or mainly false teeth or dentures at 31% (28% for Wales) for 2007-2008.
- Swansea Bay had the lowest percentage amongst all Spatial Plan areas of children receiving the combined MMR immunisation by the age of 2 in 2007-08 at 85.0% (compared to 88.0% across Wales as a whole).
- Of all Spatial Plan areas, Swansea Bay had the lowest house prices in 2008, at just under £144,000 (based on completed sales).
- Based on Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD), 12.5% of the 2008 population of Swansea Bay was in areas identified as within the top 10% most deprived parts of Wales, with the area including 46 of the 190 pockets ranked in the 10% most deprived areas in Wales.
- Historically, Swansea Bay has received the highest average daily temperatures of all Spatial Plan areas, with an average of 9.7°C (1971 to 2000 long-term average), compared to 8.9°C across Wales as a whole.

Notes

All the data included in this Annex are in the public domain, at a different geographic level, for example at the Wales or local authority level. As this Annex provides data that have already been published, albeit at a different geographic level, it does not constitute a release of new statistical data.

Further notes can be found in the main body of the statistical bulletin to which this is an Annex, at <http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/compendia2009/hdw20091209>.

More detailed information on Swansea Bay can be found at:

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/spatial-plan/spatialplanareas>.

Table E1: Selected statistics for Swansea Bay

	Swansea Bay	Wales
Employment rate (2008)	67.8%	70.7%
Unemployment rate (2008)	7.8%	6.3%
Economic inactivity rate, excluding students (2008)	23.7%	20.5%
Percentage of persons of working age with qualifications at degree level or above (2008)	25.8%	26.5%
Percentage of persons of working age with no qualifications (2008)	15.6%	14.1%
Percentage change in historic total population (1981 to 2008)	0.1%	6.4%
Percentage change in historic population aged under 16 (1981 to 2008)	-15.4%	-11.7%
Percentage change in historic population of working age (1981 to 2008)	0.9%	8.3%
Percentage change in historic population of retirement age (1981 to 2008)	14.2%	21.8%
Percentage change in projected total population (2006 to 2031) (a)	16.7%	13.9%
Percentage change in projected population aged under 16 (2006 to 2031) (a)	10.0%	4.5%
Percentage change in projected population of working age (2006 to 2031) (a)	13.7%	10.6%
Percentage change in projected population of retirement age (2006 to 2031) (a)	30.5%	32.2%
Years of life expectancy at birth: men (average 2006-08)	76.4	77.0
Years of life expectancy at birth: women (average 2006-08)	80.7	81.4
Percentage of pupils in receipt of free school meals: primary schools (January 2009)	18.4%	17.0%
Percentage of pupils in receipt of free school meals: secondary schools (January 2009)	16.6%	14.8%
Percentage of adults with a limiting long term illness (2007-2008) (b)	31%	27%
Percentage of adults who have less than 21 or mainly false teeth or dentures (2007-2008) (c)	31%	28%
Percentage of the population treated by an NHS dentist in previous 24 months (31 March 2009)	60%	55%
Percentage of children receiving immunisations by age of 2 for combined MMR (2007-08)	85%	88%
Average house price based on completed sales (£ thousands) (2008)	142.1	154.4
Percentage of area's population within the top 10% most deprived parts of Wales (2008) (d)	12.5%	9.7%
Percentage of area's population within the top 20% most deprived parts of Wales (2008) (d)	24.3%	19.2%
Percentage of area's population within the least 50% most deprived parts of Wales (2008) (d)	42.7%	50.5%
Average daily temperature over the year in °C (1971 to 2000 long-term average) (e)	9.7	8.9

Source: Wales Spatial Plan data resource, see:

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/spatial-plan/spatialplanareas>

- (a) The Wales level population projections presented here are the sum of the figures for each Welsh local authority, which is the appropriate comparator when comparing with individual Spatial Plan area data. If using Wales level data in isolation, or in comparison to data for other countries, then figures derived at the national level should be used. These can be obtained from stats.popcensus@wales.gsi.gov.uk.
- (b) This includes adults who reported having any long term illness, health problem or disability which limited their daily activities or the work they could do. Adults were asked to include problems due to old age.
- (c) This includes capped and filled teeth.
- (d) The identification of deprived areas is based on WIMD2008 data, with the population data relating to 2008.
- (e) Daily mean temperatures are calculated as the midpoint of the daily minimum and maximum temperatures, and these are then averaged over the year to give the figures above.