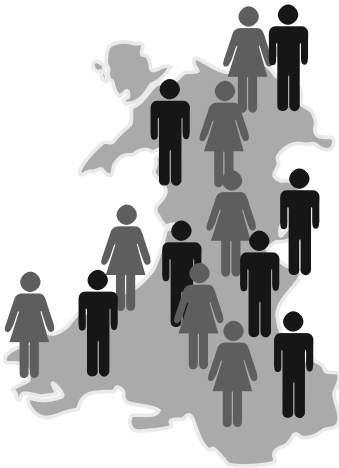


FOCUS ON **Wales: Its People**



Focus on Wales: Its People paints a picture of the people of Wales. It includes information on their characteristics, sense of national identity, ethnic diversity and Welsh language skills, as well as looking at the Welsh-born living elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

Wales is revealed as a land with a growing but ageing population, with an increasing proportion of residents coming from outside its borders. National identity is strong, and is reinforced by the increase in people able to speak the Welsh language, particularly among the young. Despite this strength of identity, Wales has an increasingly diverse mix of cultures and ethnic backgrounds, centred around Cardiff and its other major towns and cities.

Demography	2
Country of Birth	3
Welsh National Identity	4
Welsh Language	5
'Welsh' on Census form	6
Welsh-born Living Elsewhere in the UK	7
Ethnicity and Religion	8
Health and Caring	9
Working Lives	10
Living Standards	11



Demography

Population growing and ageing

The population of Wales on Census day 2001 was 2.9 million people, an increase of 1 per cent since 1991. Population in Wales has shown small but steady growth over each intercensal period since the war. By 2001 there were over 300,000 more people living in Wales than in 1951.

In 2001 about two thirds of the population of Wales lived in the southern industrialised part of the country, with Cardiff, Swansea and Newport the largest urban areas. The remaining third lived in the mainly rural north and west. Wales is divided into 22 Unitary Authority areas of which Cardiff had the largest population (307,000), followed by Rhonda Cynon Taff (232,000) and Swansea (224,000). Merthyr Tydfil had the fewest residents, 56,000.

A majority of Unitary Authority areas experienced population increases over the decade, with Ceredigion experiencing the largest (14 per cent) followed by Monmouthshire and Powys (both 6 per cent). In contrast, the population of Merthyr Tydfil experienced the largest fall (6 per cent) and there were falls in eight other authorities.

Age

In 2001 the median age of the population in Wales was 38 years, up from 36 in 1991 and 34 in 1981. Three in five people were of working age (males 16 to 64, females 16 to 59), while one in five was over working age and one in five under 16.

Between 1991 and 2001, the number of people over working age increased by nearly 2 per cent while the number of children under the age of 16 decreased by 0.5 per cent. The post-war trend of ageing among the overall population is particularly evident among the very elderly in Wales. The number of people aged 85 or over has grown five-fold over the last half century, reaching 59,000 in 2001.

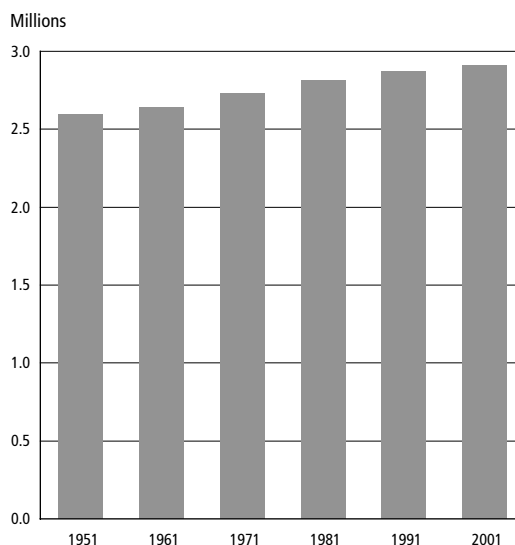
Among the Unitary Authority areas, Conwy had the highest proportion of people of pensionable age (26 per cent) and Cardiff the lowest (17 per cent). The highest proportion of children was found in Newport (22 per cent), and the lowest in Ceredigion (17 per cent).

Household composition

The 2001 Census recorded 1.2 million households in Wales. Of these, 29 per cent were one person households, compared with 25 per cent in 1991. Just over half of those living alone in 2001 were pensioners (15 per cent of all households).

Twenty eight per cent of households comprised a family with dependent children. Most of these were married couples (17 per cent of all households), although this proportion had declined by 6 percentage points since 1991. By contrast, the proportion of lone parent households with dependent children increased from 5 per cent in 1991 to 7 per cent in 2001. The proportion of cohabiting couples with children (3 per cent) more than doubled over the decade.

Population in Wales



Sources:

Mid-year population estimates 1981, Office for National Statistics;
Revised mid-year population estimates 1991 to 2001, Office for National Statistics;
Censuses, 1951 to 2001, Office for National Statistics.

Notes:

Census Day: April 29th 2001.
Dependent child : A person in a household aged 0 to 15 or a person aged 16 to 18 who is a full-time student and in a family with parent(s).



Country of Birth

Proportion born in Wales falling

Three out of four people living in Wales at the time of the 2001 Census were born in Wales (75 per cent). A further 20 per cent were born in England, 2 per cent were born in other UK countries or Ireland, and 3 per cent were born in countries outside the UK.

The proportion of people resident in Wales who were born in Wales has declined over the post-war period. At the time of the 1951 Census, 83 per cent of people living in Wales were born there. This fell to 77 per cent in 1991 and 75 per cent in 2001.

By contrast, the proportion of English-born people living in Wales increased during this period. Whereas in 1951 fewer than one in seven people living in Wales were born in England, by 2001 this had grown to more than one in five.

The proportion of people who were born in Wales differs markedly across Unitary Authority areas, with the highest proportions found in South Wales. In both Blaenau Gwent and Merthyr Tydfil 92 per cent of residents were born in Wales, followed by Caerphilly, Rhonda Cynon Taff (90 per cent each) and Neath Port Talbot (89 per cent).

The northern border authority of Flintshire had the lowest proportion of residents born in Wales, only 51 per cent. Conwy and Powys had the next lowest proportions, 54 and 56 per cent respectively.

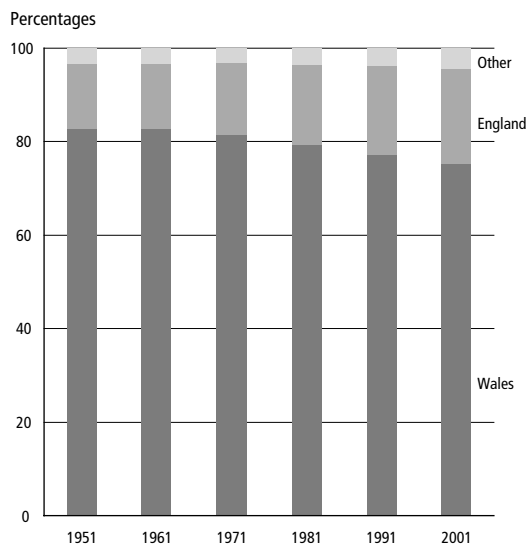
Across Wales the youngest residents are those most likely to be born in the country, as would be expected. Among children aged under 16 years, 87 per cent were born in Wales. In half of the 22 Unitary Authority areas, nine out of ten children were born in Wales, although in Powys and Flintshire it was only six out of ten.

The proportion of people living in Wales who were born in Wales tends to decline with age, from 87 per cent of those under 16, to 74 per cent of those aged 16 to 34, and to 71 per cent aged 35 to 64. However, among those aged 65 and over the proportion increased slightly to 72 per cent.

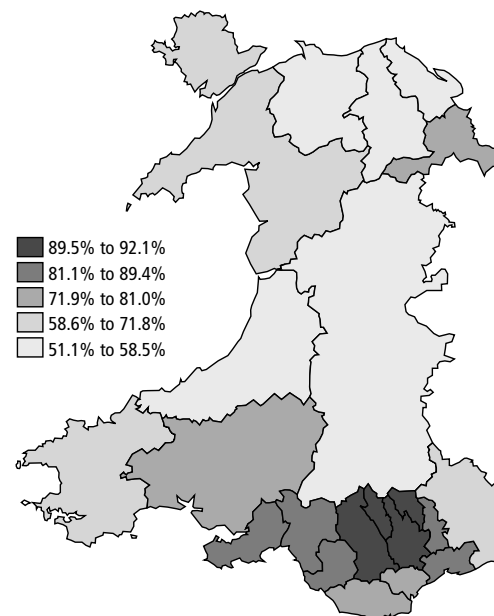
Across the country the picture was much more varied, in part reflecting local differences in people migrating to study, work, or retire. In the band of five south Wales authorities from Neath Port Talbot to Caerphilly the proportion of residents born in Wales was consistently high across all age groups (above 85 per cent) while in Flintshire it was consistently low (around 50 per cent).

In Cardiff the proportion of adults born in Wales increased with age, while in Conwy and Denbighshire the proportion declined sharply so that pensioners born in Wales were outnumbered by their English-born counterparts. In Conwy only one in three of those aged 75 and over was born in Wales.

People living in Wales: by country of birth



Percentage of the population born in Wales by Unitary Authority area, April 2001



Sources:

Censuses, April 1951 to April 2001, Office for National Statistics;
Censuses, April 1951 to April 2001, General Register Office for Scotland;
Censuses, April 1951 to April 2001, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

Notes:

'Other' on the chart includes people born in Scotland, Northern Ireland, Ireland and other non-UK countries.



Welsh National Identity

67% identify as Welsh

A national identity question was introduced on the Labour Force Survey in 2001. Respondents in Wales were asked if they considered their national identity to be Welsh, English, Scottish, Irish, British or another national identity. They could choose as many or as few options as applied to them.

Sixty per cent of adults in Wales stated their national identity as Welsh only. A further 7 per cent described their national identity as Welsh but included another identity, most commonly British, in their answer. In total, 67 per cent of adults considered their national identity as wholly or partly Welsh.

As expected, the most important factor associated with Welsh identity was country of birth. People born in Wales were far more likely to describe their national identity as Welsh (87 per cent) compared with those born in England (15 per cent), in other UK countries (17 per cent) or outside the UK (13 per cent).

Among the general population, Welsh identity was most common in South Wales. Merthyr Tydfil had the highest proportion of people who reported a Welsh identity (85 per cent). It was one of a band of five Unitary Authority areas stretching from Neath Port Talbot in the mid south to Blaenau Gwent in the south east where 80 per cent or more identified as Welsh.

However, when considering only those born in Wales, Welsh identity was most commonly found in the west of the country. In each of the Unitary Authority areas of Gwynedd, Ceredigion and Carmarthenshire 93 per cent of the Welsh-born said their national identity was Welsh.

North and west Wales contain the highest proportions of Welsh language speakers, and Welsh language ability was also related to national identity. Among people who could understand, speak, read and write Welsh, 89 per cent described their national identity as Welsh. This compares with 74 per cent of people with some of these skills and 59 per cent of those with none.

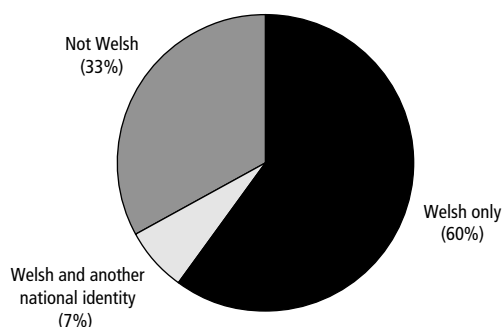
Qualifications, socio-economic class and age were also associated with Welsh identity.

Those with fewer educational qualifications were more likely to report a Welsh identity. For example, three quarters of people with no qualifications said their national identity was Welsh (75 per cent) compared with only half of those with a degree or equivalent qualification (51 per cent). Similarly, people in routine occupations were more likely than those in the higher managerial or professional socio-economic class to say their national identity was Welsh.

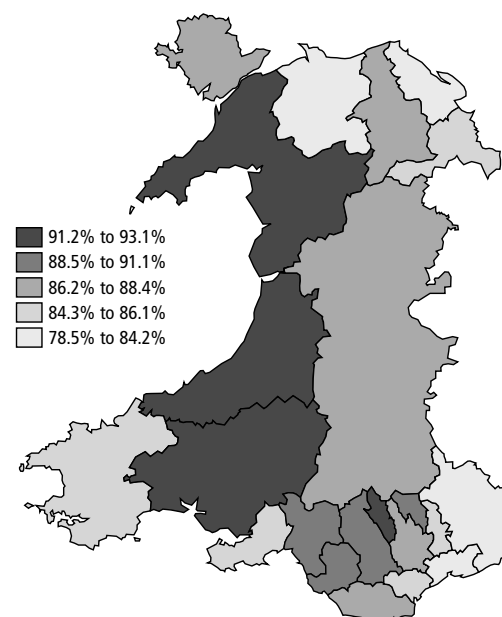
Younger adults aged 16 to 44 were more likely than older adults to describe their national identity as Welsh. There was no significant difference found between men and women.

National identity, 2001/02

Wales
Percentages



People aged 16 and over born in Wales and stating their national identity as Welsh: by Unitary Authority area, 2001/02



Source:

Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey, 2001/02, Office for National Statistics.

Notes:

National Identity Question: People were asked "What do you consider your national identity to be? Please choose as many or as few as apply" – Answers were listed in the following order "Welsh, English, Scottish, Irish, British, other answer".

Adults: Adults are defined as people aged 16 and over.

Factors associated with having a Welsh national identity: A logistic regression analysis was conducted to determine which factors were independently associated with having a Welsh identity. It found that country of birth, Welsh language ability, Unitary Authority areas, educational qualifications, socio-economic class and age were all significant.



Welsh Language

Welsh speakers increase to 21%

Over a fifth (21 per cent) of the population of Wales said they could speak Welsh in the 2001 Census with similar proportions able to read (20 per cent) and write (18 per cent) Welsh. Sixteen per cent reported that they had all these skills. For the first time, the Census asked respondents about understanding Welsh; nearly a quarter (24 per cent) said they could.

A question on speaking Welsh has been included on every Census since 1891, when more than half (54 per cent) the population said they did. Since then, the proportion of people speaking Welsh has fallen appreciably until reaching an all time low (19 per cent) in 1981 and 1991.

The increase since 1991 in people able to speak Welsh is largely associated with children being taught the language in school. Two fifths (39 per cent) of children aged 10 to 15 were able to speak, read and write Welsh compared with 25 per cent of 16 to 19 year olds. The proportion of adults with these skills declined towards middle age (11 per cent of those aged 35 to 49) and then increased for older age groups (15 per cent of those aged 75 and over). This reflected the fact that the language was more widely used when older people were growing up.

In all age groups, women were more likely to have these Welsh language skills than men. This difference was most notable in the 10 to 15 and 16 to 19 year old age groups – in both cases the proportion of girls able to speak, read and write Welsh was seven percentage points higher than boys.

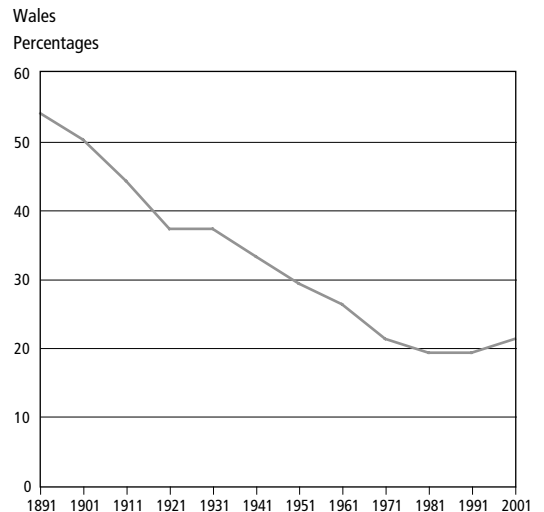
Unitary Authority areas in the north and west of the country had the highest proportion of people speaking, reading and writing Welsh. Gwynedd and the Isle of Anglesey were the only areas where more than half the population had all these skills (61 per cent and 51 per cent respectively). This regional pattern was still apparent after age and country of birth had been taken into account.

In the north, areas bordering England had lower than average rates of people able to speak, read and write Welsh. In part, this was because of the large proportion of people living in these areas who were not born in Wales. When looking at the Welsh-born population only, the proportions were much closer to the regional average.

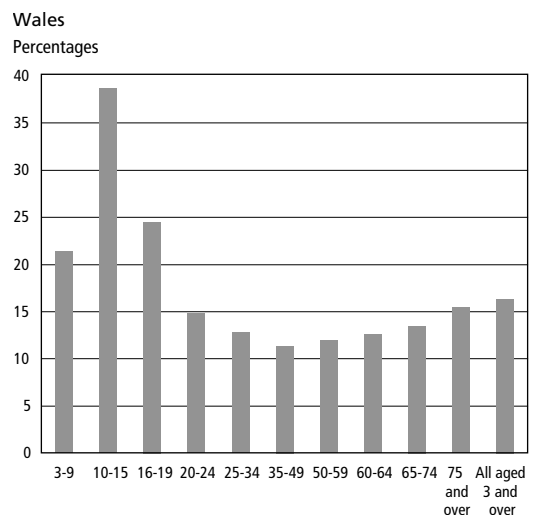
Unitary Authority areas in the south east had lower than average proportions of people speaking, reading and writing Welsh, irrespective of their country of birth or age structure. Less than 7 per cent of the populations of Blaenau Gwent and Monmouth had these skills which were the lowest proportions in the country.

Those born in Wales were much more likely to have the full complement of Welsh language skills than those born outside the country (20 per cent compared with 7 per cent). However, those born outside Wales were more likely to have Welsh language skills if they lived in a Unitary Authority area where Welsh is widely used. For example 17 per cent of those born outside Wales who lived in Gwynedd, could speak, read and write Welsh.

Proportion of people aged 3 and over able to speak Welsh



Ability to speak, read and write Welsh: by age, April 2001



Source:

Censuses, April 1891 to April 2001, Office for National Statistics. (No Census was conducted in 1941 due to the Second World War.)

Notes:

Census question on speaking Welsh: Although the exact format of the question and the population base have changed over that time, it is possible to use previous Census data to show the broad trends in Welsh language usage. All aged 3 and over.



'Welsh' on Census form

Written-in by 418,000

The 2001 Census included a question about ethnicity that asked people to tick a box to indicate their ethnic group, or to write an answer of their own if no category was suitable. There was no 'Welsh' tick-box on the form, but across Wales 418,000 people wrote 'Welsh' on their form – 14 per cent of the population.

There was an extensive media and publicity campaign around this issue at the time of the Census which will have contributed to the number of people writing 'Welsh' on their form.

Writing 'Welsh' was most common in the west and north west of the country and least common in the east.

In Gwynedd 27 per cent of residents wrote 'Welsh', as did relatively high proportions of people in Carmarthenshire (23 per cent), Ceredigion (22 per cent) and the Isle of Anglesey (19 per cent). By contrast, 6 per cent of residents in Flintshire wrote 'Welsh' on their form. Proportions were also low in Monmouthshire (7 per cent), Newport and Wrexham (both 9 per cent).

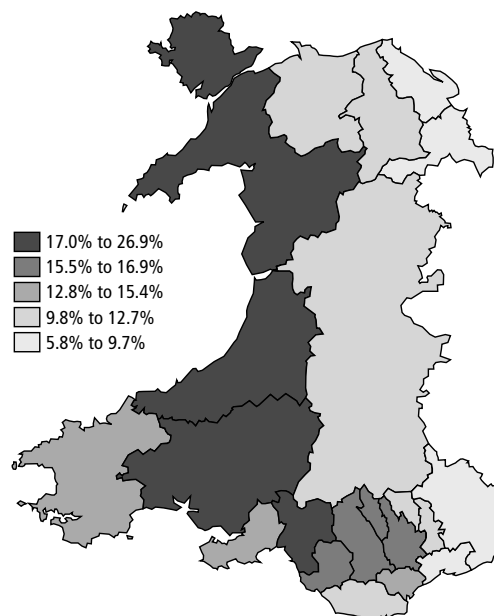
As expected, country of birth was an important factor. Among those born in Wales, 19 per cent wrote 'Welsh', compared with only 2 per cent of people born elsewhere.

The likelihood of a person describing themselves as 'Welsh' was also strongly related to their Welsh language abilities. In the four Unitary Authority areas where 'Welsh' write-ins were most common, Welsh speakers were in a majority. Across Wales one in three people who could speak, read and write Welsh described themselves as 'Welsh'.

This compares with about one in five who had only some of these skills and one in ten who had none.

Among those aged 16 to 74, people in professional and managerial occupations were more likely to identify as 'Welsh' than those in routine occupations, those who had never worked and the long-term unemployed. There was little variation in the proportions writing 'Welsh' by age or sex.

Proportion of people who wrote 'Welsh' on Census form, April 2001



Source:

Census, April 2001, Office for National Statistics.

Notes:

Census Ethnic Group Question: Respondents were asked "What is your ethnic group?" and provided with 16 tick-box answer categories under five main headings, White, Mixed, Black or Black British, Asian or Asian British and Other.

Welsh Identity: Total includes those who marked the question with a sticker indicating 'Welsh'.



Welsh-born Living Elsewhere in the UK

Most live in England

The 2001 Census found that 2.8 million people across the United Kingdom were born in Wales, and that more than one in five now lived in England.

The proportion of people born in Wales but living in other parts of the UK has remained relatively stable over the post-war period. The 1951 Census found the highest proportion of Welsh-born people resident in England (23 per cent), while the 1991 Census found the lowest (20 per cent). In 2001 the proportion was 22 per cent.

In total, 629,000 people who had been born in Wales lived in other parts of the UK in 2001. Nearly half of these lived in southern England, either in the South East, the South West (both 18 per cent) or in London (11 per cent). Other areas with relatively large numbers of people born in Wales included the border regions of the West Midlands (15 per cent) and the North West (12 per cent).

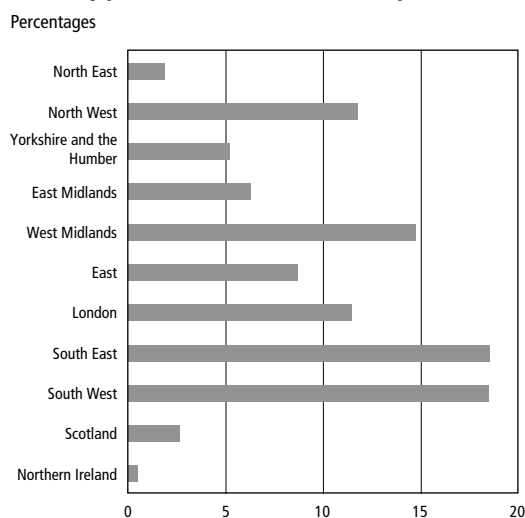
People born in Wales and living in the country had a younger age structure than people who had moved to other parts of the UK. Children aged under 16 accounted for just under a quarter (23 per cent) of the Welsh-born living in Wales but only 6 per cent of the Welsh-born living outside Wales. Pensioners comprised 19 per cent of the Welsh-born living in Wales, but 30 per cent of the Welsh-born living outside the country.

The Labour Force Survey found that among working age people born in Wales, those living outside the country were more highly qualified and more likely to belong to the higher social classes than those still living in Wales. This was true for both men and women and all age groups. For example, 38 per cent of Welsh-born men living outside Wales had a degree compared with 10 per cent who were living in Wales. Nearly half of all Welsh-born women living outside Wales belonged to the managerial and professional class (49 per cent) compared with 22 per cent who were living in Wales.

Economic activity rates were also lower among those born and still living in Wales than for those who had moved away. This was true both for men and women. For example, the economic activity rate for Welsh-born women living in Wales was 68 per cent compared with 77 per cent for those now living outside Wales. These differences in part reflect variations in the regional economies of the UK.

The Labour Force Survey also included a question about national identity. Not surprisingly people born in Wales but now living elsewhere in the UK were less likely than those still living in Wales to include 'Welsh' in their answer, although a majority still did so (56 per cent compared with 87 per cent). They were more likely to mention 'British' (41 per cent versus 19 per cent) or 'English' (12 per cent versus 2 per cent) in their answer.

Distribution of people born in Wales living outside Wales: by place of residence in the UK, April 2001



Source:

Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey, 2001/02, Office for National Statistics;
Censuses, April 1951 to April 2001, Office for National Statistics;
Censuses, April 1951 to April 2001, General Register Office for Scotland;
Censuses, April 1951 to April 2001, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency.

Notes:

Economic Activity Rate: The proportion of people who either have or are looking for a job.
LFS National Identity Question : People were asked "What do you consider your national identity to be? Please choose as many or as few as apply" – Answers were "Welsh, English, Scottish, Irish, British, other answer".
Working age - Males aged 16 to 64, females aged 16 to 59.



Ethnicity and Religion

Cardiff most diverse

The 2001 Census collected information about ethnicity and, for the first time, religious identity. Religious and ethnic minorities in Wales formed a small proportion of the population, although Cardiff was considerably more diverse.

Ethnicity

Most of the population of Wales described their ethnicity as White, with 96 per cent White British, 0.6 per cent White Irish and 1.3 per cent from another White background. The remaining 2.1 per cent of the population were from ethnic backgrounds other than White, and together numbered 62,000 people.

More than 25,000 people were of Asian descent, the majority being either Indians or Pakistanis (8,000 each). Nearly 18,000 people were of Mixed ethnic origin, 7,000 described their ethnicity as Black, and 6,000 as Chinese. A further 5,000 were from other ethnic backgrounds.

People from ethnic backgrounds other than White were concentrated in the three biggest cities in Wales. In Cardiff they made up 8 per cent of the population, in Newport 5 per cent and in Swansea 2 per cent. By far the highest concentrations were in Cardiff. Around half of the Black and Asian groups and a third of the Mixed and Chinese groups lived in the capital.

The White group were older than other ethnic groups. The White Irish were oldest of all. Among White Irish people 32 per cent were above working age, compared with only 5 per cent of the Mixed group and 3 per cent of Bangladeshis. The Mixed group were youngest, with nearly half (47 per cent) under the age of 16.

Religion

Nearly three quarters of the Welsh population described their religion as Christian (72 per cent). The White group contained the highest proportion of Christians (73 per cent), and majorities of Black Caribbeans and people from Mixed ethnic backgrounds also identified as Christians (70 and 51 per cent respectively).

After Christianity, Islam was the next most common faith. Cardiff had the largest Muslim population (4 per cent of the local population) but in the country overall Muslims accounted for less than 1 per cent of the population (22,000 people). Most Muslims were from Asian backgrounds, including 7,000 Pakistani Muslims and 5,000 Bangladeshi Muslims, although nearly 3,000 White people also described themselves as Muslim.

Among other faiths the next largest groups were Indian Hindus (over 4,000) and White Buddhists (3,000), followed by White Jews and Indian Sikhs (both about 2,000).

Age structures of the different religious groups reflected their ethnic composition and the secular trend among the White population. Between 5 and 6 per cent of Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs were pensioners, compared with 24 per cent of Christians and 30 per cent of Jews.

Across Wales 19 per cent reported they had no religion and a further 8 per cent did not record an answer.

Population of Wales: by ethnic group, April 2001

	Numbers	Percentages
White British	2,786,605	95.99
White Irish	17,689	0.61
Other White	37,211	1.28
White	2,841,505	97.88
Mixed	17,661	0.61
Indian	8,261	0.28
Pakistani	8,287	0.29
Bangladeshi	5,436	0.19
Other Asian	3,464	0.12
Asian or Asian British	25,448	0.88
Black Caribbean	2,597	0.09
Black African	3,727	0.13
Other Black	745	0.03
Black or Black British	7,069	0.24
Chinese	6,267	0.22
Other	5,135	0.18
All non-white	61,580	2.12
All population	2,903,085	100.00

Source:

Censuses, April 1991 and April 2001, Office for National Statistics.

Notes:

Census Religion Question - "What is your religion?" Answers categories were None, Christian, Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim, Sikh, or, any other religion.

Census Ethnic Group Question - In both 1991 and 2001 respondents were asked to which ethnic group they considered themselves to belong. The question asked in 2001 was more extensive than that asked in 1991, so that people could tick 'Mixed' for the first time. This change in answer categories may account for a part of the observed increase in the minority ethnic population over the period.

White British includes those who indicated their ethnicity was White English, White Scottish or White Welsh.

Working age - Males aged 16 to 64, females aged 16 to 59.



Health and Caring

23% with a disability

In 2001 almost a quarter (23 per cent) of the population in Wales reported having a limiting long-term illness or disability which restricted their daily activities. Rates increased with age, especially as respondents were instructed specifically to 'Include problems which are due to old age'.

Despite high rates of disability in Wales, only 12 per cent of the population rated their general health as 'not good'. Again rates increased considerably with age, such that a third (33 per cent) of people aged 75 and over fell into this category.

The majority (89 per cent) of people who rated their health as 'not good' also reported having a disability. However less than half (48 per cent) of people with a disability said their health was 'not good'.

Because of the variation in health with age, it is necessary to compare age standardised rates of illness between Unitary Authority areas, as the populations of different authority areas have different age structures.

After standardising for age, Merthyr Tydfil had the highest rates of disability and health that was 'not good'. Other areas with high rates of disability were Blaenau Gwent, Caerphilly, Neath Port Talbot, and Rhondda Cynon Taff. Men and women in Gwynedd, Powys and Monmouthshire had the lowest rates of disability and health that was 'not good'.

Carers

In 2001 almost 340,000 people, around 13 per cent of the household population in Wales, provided unpaid care for family members, friends or neighbours.

People aged between 45 and 59 were the group most likely to be providing unpaid care. More than one in five (23 per cent) were doing so. There were almost 7,000 children (2 per cent) aged 5 to 15 in Wales providing care.

More women than men provided care (14 per cent compared with 11 per cent). However, among those aged over 75, men were almost twice as likely as women to provide care.

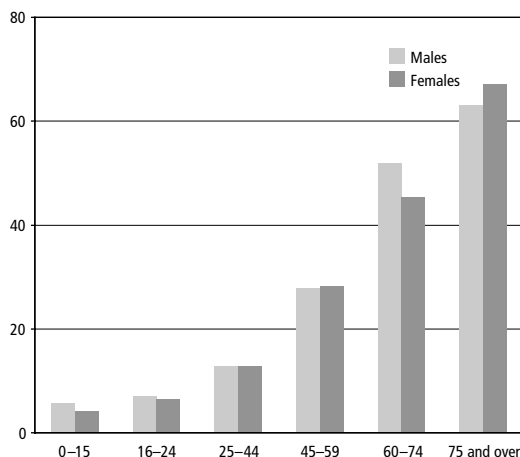
Most carers (61 per cent) spent between 1 and 19 hours a week caring. Over a quarter of carers (26 per cent) spent 50 hours or more a week, and this proportion was much higher (50 per cent) among people aged 75 and over.

Nearly a third of those providing unpaid care in Wales (29 per cent) reported having a disability themselves. This figure increased with age, as for the general population. Over half of carers aged 65 and over had a disability.

Neath Port Talbot had the highest proportion (14 per cent) of people that provided care. The Unitary Authority areas which had the highest rates of caring were those with the highest age standardised rates of disability and health rated as 'not good'.

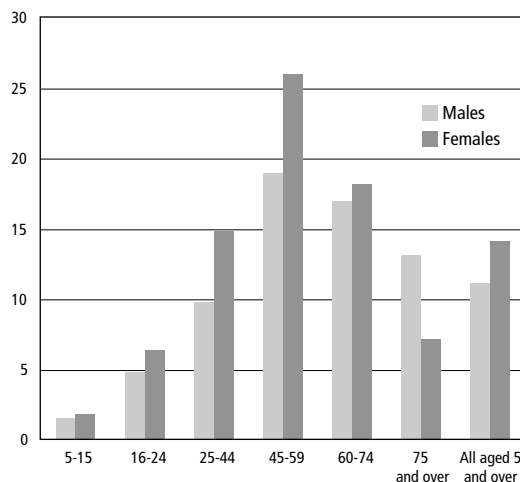
Limiting long-term illness or disability which restricts their daily activities, by age and sex, April 2001

Wales
Percentages



Provision of unpaid care: by age and sex, April 2001

Wales
Percentages



Source:

Census, April 2001, Office for National Statistics.

Notes:

The term disability is used to refer to limiting long-term illness or disability which restricted daily activities.

The 2001 Census asked:

Do you have any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits your daily activities or the work you can do? Include problems which are due to old age.

Over the last 12 months would you say your health has on the whole been: Good/Fairly good/Not good?

Do you look after, or give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of:

- long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability, or
- problems related to old age

Do not count anything you do as part of your paid employment.

Tick the time spent in a typical week:

1-19, 20-49, 50+

Age standardised rates allow comparisons between populations with different age structures. The method used here is direct standardisation using the European Standard Population.



Working Lives

4 in 5 of working age have a qualification

Qualifications

In 2001/02 nearly four out of five working age people in Wales had an educational qualification. The Labour Force Survey found that 80 per cent of men aged 16 to 64 and 76 per cent of women aged 16 to 59 reported holding a qualification.

Men were nearly twice as likely as women to have A-levels as their highest qualification (28 per cent versus 15 per cent), whereas women were more likely to have GCSEs as their highest qualification (29 per cent versus 18 per cent). Men were also more likely to have a degree and less likely to be unqualified. These differences were most evident among those aged 50 and over. However, among 16 to 24 year olds the proportions of men and women holding each qualification were similar.

People's qualifications varied markedly according to Unitary Authority area. Blaenau Gwent had the highest proportion of people with no qualifications (33 per cent) whereas Monmouthshire had the lowest (15 per cent). The highest proportion of degree holders was in Cardiff (22 per cent) and the lowest in Blaenau Gwent (5 per cent). Differences in employment opportunities, age, structure and location of educational establishments are important factors.

Economic activity

Seventy eight per cent of men and 68 per cent of women in Wales were economically active in 2001/02, that is, were either working or looking for work. Overall economic activity rates ranged from 80 per cent in Powys and Monmouthshire to 67 per cent in Neath Port Talbot and 65 per cent in Merthyr Tydfil. Merthyr Tydfil and Neath Port Talbot had some of the largest proportions of people not working due to long-term illness or disability.

The unemployment rate in Wales was 6 per cent in 2001/02. Young adults aged 16 to 24 were more than twice as likely to be unemployed (14 per cent) than older adults. Within each age group unemployment rates for men and women were similar.

Unemployment rates tended to be higher than average in south Wales, and were highest in Caerphilly and Blaenau Gwent (both 8 per cent). Rates were lowest in Conwy, Wrexham, and Powys (all below 4 per cent).

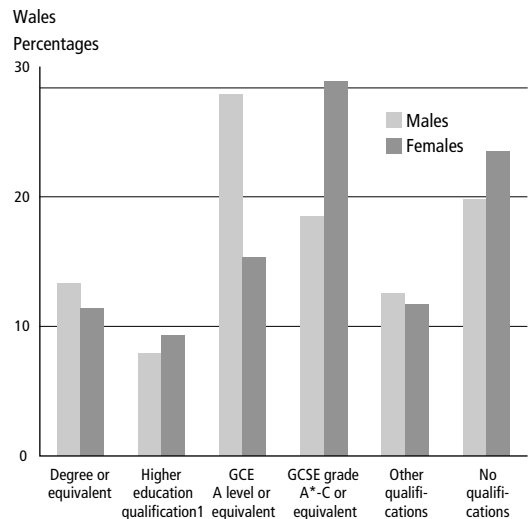
Employment sector

Over the last five years the proportion of manufacturing jobs in Wales has been declining relative to jobs in other sectors, such as public administration, education and health.

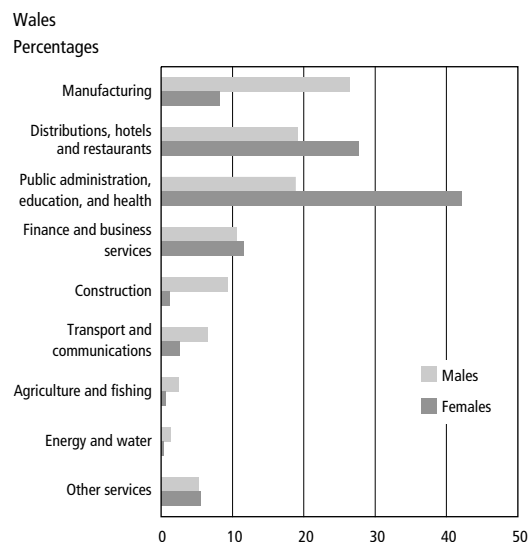
Men and women continue to be concentrated in different employment sectors. The June 2002 Turnover and Employment Survey found that 42 per cent of female jobs were in the public administration, education and health sector compared with 19 per cent of male jobs.

By contrast, the largest proportion of male jobs were in the manufacturing sector (26 per cent) compared with only 8 per cent of female jobs. Variation by gender was also marked in the distribution, hotels and restaurants sector although not apparent in finance and business services.

Highest qualifications attained: by sex, for working age population 2001/02



Employee jobs by sex and industry, June 2002



Source:

Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey, 2001/02, Office for National Statistics;
Short-term turnover and employment survey, 2002, Office for National Statistics.

Notes:

Higher education qualifications: qualifications below degree level.
Economic activity rate: the economically active population as a percentage of the total working age population (men aged 16 to 64, women aged 16 to 59).
ILO Unemployment: International Labour Organisation (ILO) recommended measure, which counts as unemployed those aged 16 and over who are without a job, are available to start work in the next two weeks, who have been seeking a job in the last four weeks or are waiting to start a job already obtained. The unemployment rate is based on the ILO definition as a percentage of all economically active.
Employee jobs: one person may have more than one job, and jobs may vary in the hours' work they involve. Self-employed jobs are excluded.



Living Standards

Up to 1/4 in low-income households

Income and expenditure

In the year 2001/02 median total household income in Wales was £313 per week. Most of this income was derived from earnings, either wages and salaries (58 per cent) or earnings from self-employment (7 per cent). Social security benefits accounted for a further 13 per cent of household income, and pensions 17 per cent.

Between half a million and three-quarters of a million people in Wales were calculated to be living in a low-income household in 2001/02. One in five people lived in low income households (20 per cent) before housing costs were taken into consideration. The proportion rose to one in four (25 per cent) after housing costs were deducted.

In 2001/02 the largest item of average weekly household expenditure in Wales was recreation and culture (£51 a week). This was followed by transport (£46) and food and non-alcoholic drinks (£41). Equal amounts were spent on housing, fuel and power, and, restaurants and hotels (both £31).

Amenities and housing

Most households in Wales had washing machines (93 per cent), at least one car or van (75 per cent), mobile phones (63 per cent), and television satellite receivers (56 per cent). Home computers were owned by 44 per cent of households and 32 per cent had an internet connection. The proportion of households with internet access in Wales has increased rapidly, doubling every year since 1998/99 when the proportion was just 7 per cent.

The 2001 Census recorded certain types of household amenities, and found that more than nine out of ten households in Wales had central heating and the sole use of either a bath or shower, and a toilet (92 per cent).

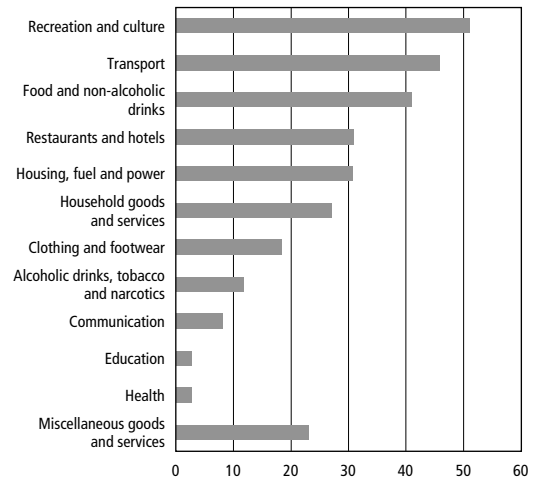
A further 7 per cent of households had sole use of bathroom facilities but were without central heating. The largest proportion of these households was found in north west Wales. The highest was in Gwyndd (21 per cent), followed by the Isle of Anglesey (19 per cent) and Conwy (14 per cent). Very few households in Wales had neither central heating nor bathroom facilities. Ceredigion had the highest proportion (0.7 per cent).

More than seven out of ten households in Wales (71 per cent) were owner occupied, either with a mortgage (37 per cent) or owned outright (34 per cent). The highest proportion of owner-occupied households was in the Vale of the Glamorgan (78 per cent), the lowest in Blaenau Gwent (63 per cent).

Just over one in seven Welsh households lived in accommodation rented from the local council (14 per cent). The proportion varied widely between Unitary Authority area, ranging from 24 per cent in Blaenau Gwent to 8 per cent in Conwy. Across Wales a further 7 per cent of households rented from a private landlord, and 4 per cent from a housing association.

Weekly household expenditure, 2001/02

Wales
£ per week



Sources:

Households Below Average Income, 2001/02, Department for Work and Pensions;
Family Resources Survey, 2001/02, Department for Work and Pensions;
Expenditure and Food Survey 2001/02, Office for National Statistics;
Census, April 2001, Office for National Statistics.

Notes:

Total Income: Weekly income from all sources for all adults and children in the household.
Low-income household: One having less than 60 per cent of the median equivalised disposable income.
Income before & after housing costs: These two measures are used in HBAI. Each has imperfections as a guide to differences in, and changes to, living standards.

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