

Wales's Population

A Demographic Overview
2010



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Welcome to the fourth comprehensive overview of demographic statistics on Wales:

Wales's Population - A demographic overview, 2010


The population of Wales is continuously changing in terms of age structure, ethnic make up and its mobility. The impact of these changes varies throughout Wales and has implications for the planning and provision of public services in Wales.

The report brings together information on the demography of Wales for the period 1971 to 2009. It looks at population and migration estimates, birth and death patterns, and also focuses on the 2008-based national population projections, and the recently published 2008-based local authority projections.

Wales continues to show a growth in population, most noticeably in recent years due to net inward migration from England. Wales experienced more births than deaths in 2008/09 for the fourth successive year, after experiencing more deaths than births for the whole of the period mid 1998 to mid 2005. Population projections for Wales suggest a growing population, but also an increase in the number of dependants per persons of aged 16-64 years.

A selection of summary tables and charts that highlight key demographic trends in Wales are included within the report. Further references to other and more detailed data sources are given at the end of each chapter. Many of these can be accessed on our Population and Census statistics theme page:

www.wales.gov.uk/statistics

This report also includes our new StatsWales symbol  if a StatsWales symbol appears next to a Table or Figure in this publication, this indicates that more detailed data is available on StatsWales:

www.statswales.wales.gov.uk

To provide feedback and for general queries, please contact:
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Summary

Population

- The population of Wales increased from 2.90 million in 1999 to nearly 3 million by 2009.
- Between 1999 and 2009 the number of people aged under 35 decreased by 2.6 percent while the number aged 65 and over increased by 9.1 per cent.
- Natural Change in Wales was positive (more births than deaths) for the fourth successive year, with 3,300 more births than deaths.
- Four local authorities experienced a population decline between mid-2008 and mid-2009, four local authorities experienced no change and the rest experienced population growth.
- In 2009, the percentage of people aged 16-64 in most of the local authorities was between 60 per cent and 65 per cent. The only exceptions were Conwy with 59 per cent and Cardiff with 69 per cent.
- Between 2001 and 2007, the percentage of people in Wales from minority ethnic groups increased from 2.1 per cent to 2.9 per cent.

Births

- The number of live births in Wales increased from 32,325 in 2004 to 34,937 in 2009.
- Just under 4 out of 10 births were to women thirty and over in 2008.
- In Wales, 10 per cent of all live births were to mothers born outside the UK in 2009, an increase on the proportion in 1998 when only 5 percent of births were to mothers born outside the UK.
- Cardiff was the local authority with the largest growth in the number of births between 2004 and 2009 (25.1 per cent).

Deaths

- The number of deaths occurring in Wales in 2009 was 31,006 which is a slight decrease on 2008 (32,066).
- For Wales in 2008, 96 per cent of deaths were people aged 45 and over, and just under two thirds of deaths were people aged 75 and over.
- The number of people dying in the 45-74 age groups for both males and females has decreased since 1971. Due to people living beyond these ages, there has been an increase in the number of people dying over 75.

Migration

- In 2008, 16.4 thousand people migrated into Wales from overseas, while 15.9 thousand people migrated from Wales to overseas destinations.
- Ceredigion was the local authority with the highest volume of migration per thousand population in the years between mid-2004 and mid-2009. This is because of the large student population in Ceredigion.
- Between mid-2004 and mid-2009 there was an average annual net inflow of 5.3 thousand migrants from England to Wales.
- The South West and the Valleys were the only regions of the five in Wales to experience a net inflow of migrants from the other regions combined.

Population Projections

By mid-2023

- The population of Wales is projected to increase by 8 per cent from 2008 to 3.2 million in 2023 and is projected to cross the 3 million mark between mid-2009 and mid-2010.
- The number of children (0-15) is projected to increase by under 5 per cent (26,000), the number aged 65 and over is projected to increase by around 35 per cent (189,000) and the number of people of aged 16-64 is projected to increase by 1 per cent (13,000).
- The population of Wales will become gradually older with the median age of the population rising from 41.1 years in 2008 to 42.5 years in 2023.
- Between mid-2008 and mid -2023, it is projected that the majority of local authorities in Wales will experience an increase in their overall population. Torfaen's population is projected to remain roughly the same from mid-2008 to mid-2023.
- Five local authorities are projected to see increases of above 10 per cent between mid-2008 and mid-2023. Cardiff is the local authority projected to have the largest population growth (24 per cent) by mid 2023.
- It is projected that the number of dependents per 1,000 people aged 16-64 will increase for all local authorities by 2023. This is largely driven by a projected decrease in the death rates throughout the projection period in all the local authorities in Wales, which in turn causes an increase in the population aged 65 and over.

Welsh Language

- In 2001, 21 per cent of the population in Wales aged 3 and over were able to speak Welsh.
- Knowledge of Welsh was highest among children of school age with nearly a half of 5-15 year olds being able to speak, read and write Welsh.
- In 2001, the local authorities with the highest proportion of Welsh speakers were in the north and west of Wales, particularly Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Ceredigion and Carmarthenshire. However, these local authorities, traditionally regarded as strong Welsh speaking areas, experienced a decline in this proportion between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses.
- Torfaen and Newport were the local authorities that showed the greatest percentage increase of Welsh speakers between 1991 and 2001.
- The proportions of births and deaths registered bilingually increased during the period from 1975 to 2008, with bilingual birth registrations increasing the most (from 1.5 per cent of all births in 1975 to 8.9 per cent of all births in 2008).



Chapter 1

Population

Introduction

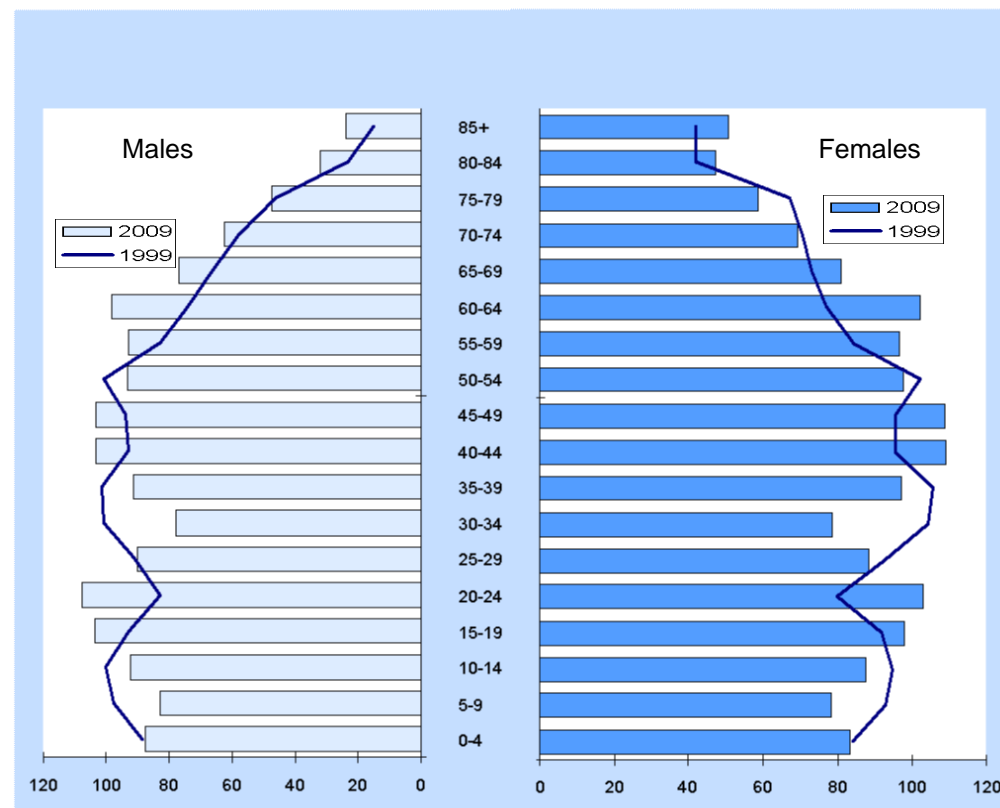
This chapter provides an analysis of Wales' population - it looks at trends in recent years, components of population change and the age structure of the population.

Mid-year population estimates for the years 2002 to 2008 were revised in May 2010. These revisions were due to introducing a package of methodological improvements to the migration component of the mid-year estimates. This forms part of an ongoing cross-government programme to improve population and migration statistics

As in the previous editions, emphasis is given on analysing population data at a local authority level as well as a national level. Small area population estimates are also discussed.

Birth and death registration data are used together with estimates of international migration and internal migration (within UK) flows to calculate estimates for the usually resident population of each area. Usual residents away from home temporarily are included, but visitors are excluded. Students are counted at their term time address. It should also be noted that the UN definition of an international migrant is used – those changing country of residence for a period of at least 12 months. Short-term migrants (e.g. migrant workers from Eastern European countries) are not counted in the population estimates.

Figure 1: Population of Wales 1999 and 2009, by quinary age and gender (thousands) (a)



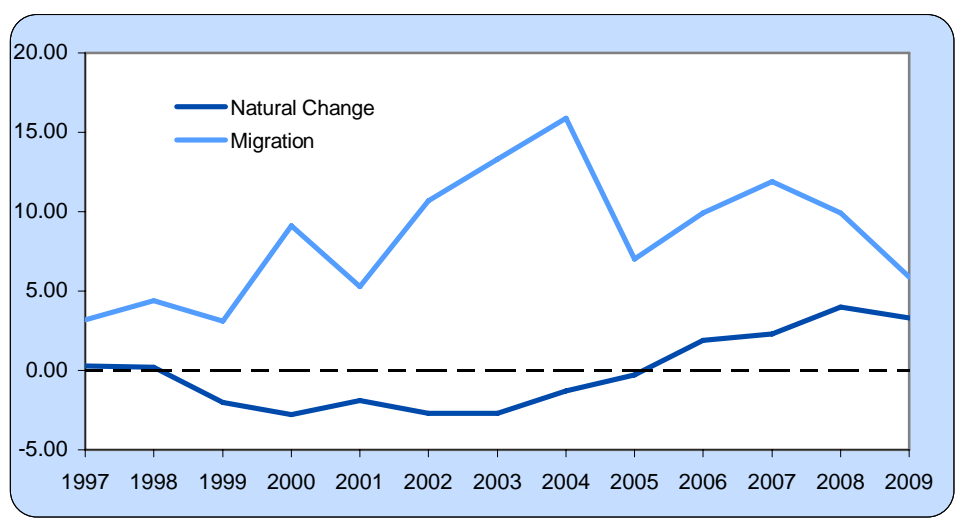
Source: Office for National Statistics

(a) mid-year population estimates

Figure 1 is a population pyramid that shows a breakdown of the population by age and gender for the years 1999 and 2009. In mid-1999 the population stood at 2.90 million, and increased to nearly 3 million in mid-2009. This is an actual increase of 3.4 per cent over the period. Between 1999 and 2009 the number of people aged under 35 decreased by 2.6 per cent while the number aged 65 and over increased by 9.1 per cent. There was a decline in the number aged 0-15 from 557,000 to 512,000 (8.1 per cent). The number aged 80 and over increased from 122,000 to 153,000 (25.8 per cent), as life expectancy increases throughout the period. Of those people living to an older age, more were female than male.

Population

Figure 2: Natural Change and Net Migration, year ending mid-1997 to mid-2009



Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 2 shows the different components of population change from mid-1997 to mid-2009. Between mid-2008 to mid-2009, Wales experienced a positive natural change (births less deaths), for the fourth successive year, with 3,300 more births than deaths.

From mid-1998 to mid-2005, Wales had a negative natural change (more deaths than births). Yet the positive net in-migration Wales experienced during this period meant the population increased.

Table 1: Population change by UK constituent country, 2008 and 2009

	2008 (a)	2009 (a)	Population
	Number	Number	change
	(thousands)	(thousands)	(percentage)
United Kingdom	61,398	61,792	0.6
England	51,465	51,810	0.7
Wales	2,990	2,999	0.3
Scotland	5,169	5,194	0.5
Northern Ireland	1,775	1,789	0.8

Source: Office for National Statistics

(a) mid-year population estimates.

Table 1 compares the population in the UK by constituent countries in mid-2008 and mid-2009. It shows each country’s population in both years and also the population change between the two years.

All four countries experienced a population increase between mid-2008 and mid-2009, with Northern Ireland having the highest population change (0.8 per cent), and Wales the smallest increase (0.3 per cent). In both years Wales’s population accounted for 4.9 per cent of the overall UK population.

Table 2 compares the population in each local authority in mid-2008 and mid-2009. It shows each local authority’s population in both years and also the population change between the two years. The local authority with the largest population was Cardiff which accounted for around 11.2 per cent of the total Welsh population in 2009, and Merthyr Tydfil had the smallest population accounting for around 1.9 per cent of the total Welsh population in 2009.

The local authority with the largest population increase between mid-2008 and mid-2009 was Cardiff (1.7 per cent increase). The local authorities with the largest population decreases were Ceredigion (0.5 per cent), Blaenau Gwent (0.2 per cent), Pembrokeshire (0.1 per cent) and Neath Port Talbot (0.1 per cent).

Table 2: Population change by local authority area, 2008 and 2009

	2008 (a)		2009 (a)		Population change (percentage)
	Number (thousands)	Proportion (percentage)	Number (thousands)	Proportion (percentage)	
Wales	2,990.1	100.0	2,999.3	100.0	0.3
Isle of Anglesey	68.8	2.3	68.8	2.3	0.0
Gwynedd	118.6	4.0	118.8	4.0	0.1
Conwy	111.4	3.7	111.4	3.7	0.0
Denbighshire	96.7	3.2	96.7	3.2	0.0
Flintshire	149.7	5.0	149.9	5.0	0.1
Wrexham	132.7	4.4	133.2	4.4	0.4
Powys	131.7	4.4	131.7	4.4	0.0
Ceredigion	76.8	2.6	76.4	2.5	-0.5
Pembrokeshire	117.6	3.9	117.4	3.9	-0.1
Carmarthenshire	180.7	6.0	180.8	6.0	0.1
Swansea	230.1	7.7	231.3	7.7	0.5
Neath Port Talbot	137.6	4.6	137.4	4.6	-0.1
The Vale of Glamorgan	124.1	4.2	124.6	4.2	0.4
Cardiff	330.5	11.1	336.2	11.2	1.7
Monmouthshire	87.8	2.9	88.0	2.9	0.1
Newport	139.7	4.7	140.4	4.7	0.5
Bridgend	133.9	4.5	134.2	4.5	0.2
Rhondda Cynon Taf	234.4	7.8	234.4	7.8	0.0
Merthyr Tydfil	55.6	1.9	55.7	1.9	0.2
Caerphilly	172.4	5.8	172.7	5.8	0.2
Blaenau Gwent	68.8	2.3	68.6	2.3	-0.2
Torfaen	90.6	3.0	90.7	3.0	0.1

Source: Office for National Statistics

(a)mid-year population estimates.

Table 3 shows the 2008-09 components of change for the Welsh local authorities. Four local authorities experienced a population decline between mid-2008 and mid-2009, four local authorities experienced no change and the rest experienced population growth.

The largest population growth occurred in Cardiff (5,700) and Swansea (1,300), and the largest decline occurred in Ceredigion (400). This population changes were mainly driven by migration.

Around a third of the local authorities experienced negative natural change between mid-2008 to mid-2009. Of those local authorities that did not have a positive natural change, positive net migration was generally large enough to ensure that their population increased, the exceptions were Ceredigion, Pembrokeshire, Neath Port Talbot and Blaenau Gwent.

The largest natural change and positive net migration occurred in Cardiff, standing at 1,900 and 3,800 respectively. Conwy had the highest negative natural change (-400), while Rhondda Cynon Taf had the highest net out-migration (500). Natural change was greater than net migration in approximately half of local authorities.

Total change (natural change plus net migration) for the 22 local authorities between mid-2008 and mid-2009, ranged between -400 and 5,700.

Population

Table 3: Population estimates of change data by local authority, mid-2008 to mid-2009(a)

							Thousands
	Resident population at mid-2008	Components of change					Resident population at mid-2009
		Births	Deaths	Natural change (births - deaths)	Net migration and other	Total change	
Wales	2,990.1	35.0	31.7	3.3	5.9	9.2	2,999.3
Isle of Anglesey	68.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.8
Gwynedd	118.6	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	118.8
Conwy	111.4	1.2	1.6	-0.4	0.4	0.0	111.4
Denbighshire	96.7	1.0	1.2	-0.2	0.2	0.0	96.7
Flintshire	149.7	1.7	1.4	0.3	-0.1	0.2	149.9
Wrexham	132.7	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	133.2
Powys	131.7	1.3	1.5	-0.2	0.3	0.1	131.7
Ceredigion	76.8	0.6	0.7	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	76.4
Pembrokeshire	117.6	1.2	1.4	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	117.4
Carmarthenshire	180.7	1.9	2.2	-0.3	0.4	0.1	180.8
Swansea	230.1	2.6	2.5	0.2	1.1	1.3	231.3
Neath Port Talbot	137.6	1.5	1.7	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	137.4
The Vale of Glamorgan	124.1	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	124.6
Cardiff	330.5	4.6	2.7	1.9	3.8	5.7	336.2
Monmouthshire	87.8	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	88.0
Newport	139.7	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	140.4
Bridgend	133.9	1.6	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	134.2
Rhondda Cynon Taf	234.4	3.0	2.5	0.5	-0.5	0.0	234.4
Merthyr Tydfil	55.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	55.7
Caerphilly	172.4	2.2	1.7	0.5	-0.1	0.4	172.7
Blaenau Gwent	68.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	68.6
Torfaen	90.6	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	90.7

Source: Office for National Statistics

Note: figures may not sum due to rounding
(a) mid-year population estimates.

Figure 3

Welsh Local Authorities by Population Size and Growth Rate, All Ages
(2009 Mid Year Population Estimates)

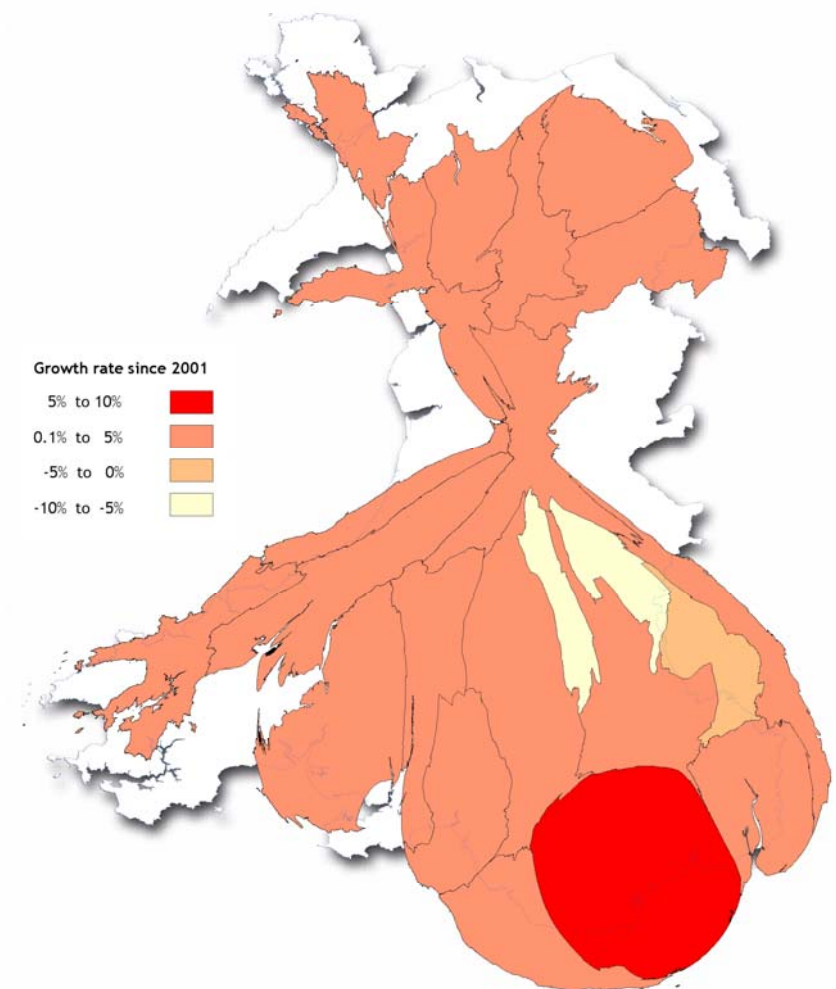


Figure 3 is a cartogram. A cartogram is a map in which area is not preserved. Instead, the area is defined by another stated variable. Therefore the map is changed so that it shows the information of the other variable. The other variable in this case is population size.

Figure 3 shows that the population is concentrated in the south and north of the country, particularly the south east, with the western and middle parts of the country much more sparsely populated. The three main cities of Cardiff, Swansea and Newport also appear quite significantly on the map.

Figure 3 also shows the population growth of each local authority since 2001. All authorities apart for the valley authorities of Merthyr Tydfil, Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen have seen their populations increase since 2001. The largest increase has been in Cardiff (8.4 per cent).

Population

Dependency Ratio

Children (aged 0-15) and older people (aged 65 and over) are defined as dependents. As the age structure of the population changes over time, there is a subsequent effect on the proportion of dependent people. An increase in dependents compared to those of working age has some consequences in terms of benefits and pensions.

Table 4: Dependency Ratios by UK constituent country, 2009 (a)

	Number per 1,000 persons of working age (b)		
	Children	65 and over	Total
United Kingdom	288	252	540
England	288	250	539
Wales	289	288	578
Scotland	267	254	522
Northern Ireland	332	221	552

Source: Office for National Statistics

(a) 2009 mid-year population estimates.

(b) Children (0-15), Older people (65 and over).

Table 4 shows the dependency ratios by UK constituent country in mid-2009.

In mid-2009, Wales had the most dependents in its population at 578 per 1,000 persons of working age. Wales had the highest proportion (18 per cent) of people aged 65 and over, compared to the other UK countries.

In mid-2009, Scotland had the smallest dependency ratio 522 per 1,000 persons of working age.

There is a noticeable difference in the age profiles and dependency ratios of local authorities. Table 5 is a representation of the number of dependent people in Wales by local authority in 2009. In all local authorities in Wales in mid-2009, children represented between 17 and 20 per cent of the population with the exception of Ceredigion where only 15 per cent of its population were children.

The population aged 16 to 64 accounted for between 60 to 65 per cent of each local authority in mid-2009, apart from Conwy at 59 per cent and Cardiff at 69 per cent. The percentage aged 65 and over in each local authority in mid-2009 was between 16 to 22 per cent, with the only exceptions being Conwy at 24 per cent and Cardiff at 13 per cent.

Table 5: Number and percentage of dependent people, 2009 (a)

	Number (b)			Percentage			Number per 1,000 persons of working age		
	Children	16-64	65+	Children	16-64	65+	Children	65+	Total
Wales	550,100	1,900,900	548,300	18	63	18	289	288	578
Isle of Anglesey	12,300	41,700	14,700	18	61	21	295	352	648
Gwynedd	20,900	73,900	23,900	18	62	20	283	324	607
Conwy	19,200	65,400	26,800	17	59	24	293	410	703
Denbighshire	17,300	58,800	20,600	18	61	21	295	350	645
Flintshire	28,200	95,900	25,800	19	64	17	294	269	563
Wrexham	25,000	85,600	22,600	19	64	17	291	264	555
Powys	23,000	79,200	29,500	17	60	22	291	373	664
Ceredigion	11,600	48,900	16,000	15	64	21	237	326	563
Pembrokeshire	21,900	70,600	25,000	19	60	21	310	354	664
Carmarthenshire	32,600	111,000	37,100	18	61	21	294	335	628
Swansea	39,900	149,300	42,100	17	65	18	267	282	549
Neath Port Talbot	24,900	86,900	25,600	18	63	19	287	295	582
The Vale of Glamorgan	24,200	77,900	22,500	19	63	18	311	289	599
Cardiff	60,200	231,700	44,300	18	69	13	260	191	451
Monmouthshire	16,100	53,800	18,000	18	61	20	299	335	634
Newport	28,600	88,500	23,300	20	63	17	323	263	586
Bridgend	25,300	84,900	24,000	19	63	18	298	282	580
Rhondda Cynon Taf	44,300	150,600	39,500	19	64	17	294	262	557
Merthyr Tydfil	10,800	35,400	9,500	19	64	17	304	267	571
Caerphilly	34,000	110,300	28,400	20	64	16	309	257	566
Blaenau Gwent	12,600	43,600	12,400	18	64	18	289	285	574
Torfaen	17,200	56,900	16,600	19	63	18	303	291	594

Source: Office for National Statistics

note: figures may not sum due to rounding.

(a) 2009 mid-year population estimates.

(b) Children (0-15), Older people(65 and over).

Population

Ethnicity

Table 6: Population percents by ethnic group in Wales, mid 2001 - mid 2007 (a) (b)

Year	<i>per cent</i>						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
All Groups	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	97.9	97.8	97.7	97.6	97.4	97.3	97.1
Mixed	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Asian or Asian British	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Black or Black British	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6

Source: Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright 2010

(a) Percents based on population figures which have not been revised in line with the revisions to the mid-year estimates. Ethnic population estimates are due to be revised in November/December in line with the revisions made to the mid-year population estimates in May.

The ethnic group population estimates for 2002 to 2007 are due to be revised in November/December in line with the revisions made to the mid-year population estimates in May. Population estimates by ethnic groups are due to be published both for 2008 and 2009 in the autumn.

Table 6 shows the population percents by ethnic group in Wales from mid-2001 to mid-2007. Between these years, the percentage of people in Wales from minority ethnic groups increased from 2.1 per cent to 2.9 per cent. The largest minority ethnic group in Wales is Asian or Asian British. In 2007, this group made up 1.2 per cent of Wales' population.

The population of Wales increased by 69,800 people between 2001 and 2007 with increases in numbers seen in all ethnic groups except the White Irish group (-2,200). The black and minority ethnic population accounted for around a third of this increase (24,400 people). Within the black and minority ethnic population the largest increases were in the Indian ethnic group (5,300) and the Chinese or Other ethnic group (5,000). Each of these groups accounted for around a fifth of the increase in numbers in the minority ethnic population.

At a local authority level only four local authorities had larger minority ethnic populations than the Wales average - Cardiff, Newport, the Vale of Glamorgan and Swansea. Local authorities with the lowest proportions of people from minority ethnic groups were the Isle of Anglesey, Flintshire and Blaenau Gwent.

Population

Small Area Population Estimates

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) produces population estimates for smaller geographies than local authorities; these are called small area population estimates (SAPE). These are available for three area types - upper, middle and lower super output areas. Detailed information about the estimates is available on the ONS website:

www.statistics.gov.uk/about/methodology_by_theme/sape/default.asp

Population figures for the upper, middle and lower super output areas in Wales are available on StatsWales:

www.statswales.wales.gov.uk

These estimates are used by the ONS to produce population estimates for different geographies such as wards, national parks and parliamentary constituencies.

National Park population estimates for the National Parks in Wales are also available on StatsWales:

www.statswales.wales.gov.uk

The small area population estimates for 2002-2008 are due to be revised in autumn 2010 in line with the revisions made to the mid-year population estimates in May. The national park, ward and constituencies population estimates will also be revised.

Further information - Population

Further information and other publications on the topics covered in this chapter are available at:

www.wales.gov.uk/statistics

A number of population tables are also available on StatsWales:

www.statswales.wales.gov.uk



Chapter 2

Births and Deaths

Introduction

Births and deaths were discussed in the population chapter, and the relationship between the two was described as Natural Change (births less deaths). In this chapter we will take a more in depth look at Natural Change both at a national and a local authority level.

Also depicted in this chapter are; comparisons of births and deaths, live births, general fertility rate, total fertility rate, mortality and life expectancy.

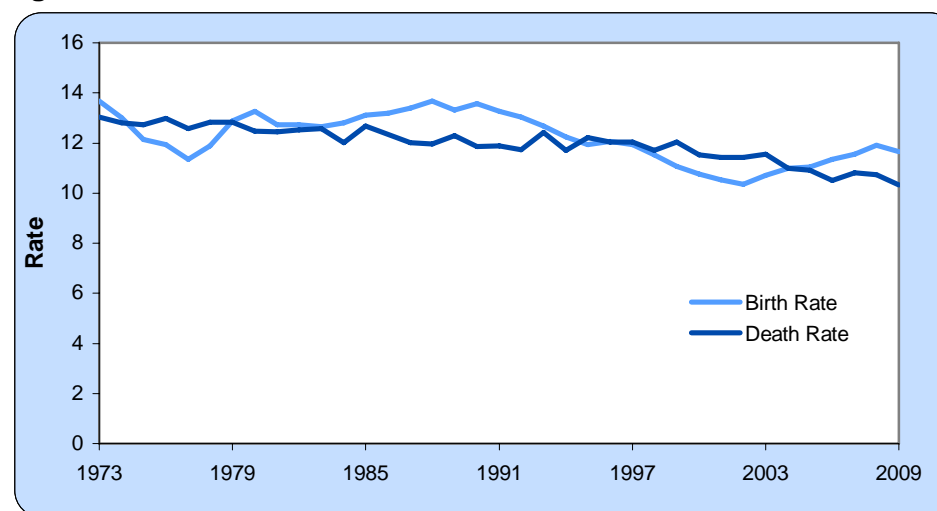
Information on births to mothers born outside the UK by local authority is presented in this chapter for the first time, along with a comparison of life expectancy with the other parts of the UK.

Headline births and deaths figures, as well as figures on the births to mothers born outside the UK, are given for 2009. Most of the further breakdowns of these births and deaths figures are given for 2008, as the Office for National Statistics is yet to publish the 2009 data. The ONS will be publishing these further breakdowns for 2009 in the autumn.

Births and Deaths

Figure 1 shows that the death rate has generally declined throughout the period from a high of 13.0 deaths per thousand people in 1973 and 1976 to a low of 10.3 deaths per thousand people in 2009. The live birth rate fluctuated between a high of 13.7 births per thousand population in 1973 and 1988 and a low of 10.4 births per thousand population in 2002. Between 2002 and 2008 the birth rate increased but it then decreased between 2008 and 2009 to stand at 11.6 births per thousand population in 2009.

Figure 1: Birth and death rates, 1973-2009



Source: Office for National Statistics

Births and Deaths

Births and Deaths by Local Authority

Figures on live births and deaths at a local authority level are presented in Table 1 for the period 2004 to 2009.

The number of live births in Wales decreased between 2008 and 2009 the first decrease since 2002. Most local authorities also experienced a decrease in live birth between 2008 and 2009, however a number of local authorities bucked this trend and saw a rise in the number of live births between 2008 and 2009.

The number of live births in Wales increased from 32,325 in 2004 to 34,937 in 2009, which equates to an 8.1 per cent increase. Cardiff witnessed the largest growth in the number of births of any local authority rising by 25.1 per cent, from 3,955 births in 2004 to 4,623 births in 2009.

6 local authorities experienced a growth in the number of births above 10 per cent over the period 2004 to 2009. The next biggest increases after Cardiff were experienced in the Isle of Anglesey (16.9 per cent) and the Vale of Glamorgan (16.0 per cent).

Monmouthshire was the only local authority to see a decrease in the number of births from 874 in 2004 to 802 in 2009 (8.2 per cent). This is caused by a 3.9 per cent decline in the number of women of child-bearing age (15-44) in Monmouthshire.

The number of deaths in Wales fell from 32,317 in 2004 to 31,006 in 2009 (a 4.1 per cent decrease). Only two local authorities in Wales experienced an increase in the number of deaths between 2004 and 2009 there Isle of Anglesey and Pembrokeshire. The greatest increase occurred in Isle of Anglesey where the number of deaths rose by 17.3 per cent between 2004 and 2009.

Most local authorities saw a decline of between 1 and 10 per cent in the number of deaths between 2004 and 2009. The greatest decrease occurred in Caerphilly which witnessed a 13.7 per cent decrease in the number of deaths over the period.

Births and Deaths

Table 1: Live Births and deaths by local authority, 2004-2009

	2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
Wales	32,325	32,317	32,593	32,162	33,628	31,083	34,414	32,148	35,650	32,066	34,937	31,006
Isle of Anglesey	663	747	685	805	697	752	779	774	780	781	775	876
Gwynedd	1,198	1,388	1,264	1,307	1,331	1,271	1,255	1,319	1,276	1,371	1,338	1,327
Conwy	1,068	1,520	1,044	1,509	1,149	1,518	1,107	1,515	1,163	1,535	1,135	1,474
Denbighshire	974	1,207	984	1,220	989	1,177	1,049	1,123	1,076	1,206	1,039	1,158
Flintshire	1,724	1,441	1,642	1,443	1,719	1,385	1,743	1,372	1,743	1,427	1,754	1,376
Wrexham	1,516	1,353	1,582	1,373	1,597	1,323	1,604	1,345	1,793	1,367	1,689	1,303
Powys	1,219	1,453	1,248	1,515	1,222	1,456	1,303	1,478	1,280	1,431	1,255	1,431
Ceredigion	614	823	600	766	590	707	673	721	603	738	651	761
Pembrokeshire	1,185	1,312	1,201	1,458	1,278	1,325	1,254	1,301	1,251	1,397	1,277	1,349
Carmarthenshire	1,815	2,289	1,744	2,168	1,887	2,190	1,947	2,164	1,971	2,186	1,877	2,099
Swansea	2,501	2,525	2,449	2,555	2,543	2,504	2,587	2,557	2,732	2,449	2,581	2,503
Neath Port Talbot	1,489	1,639	1,486	1,544	1,515	1,590	1,527	1,574	1,551	1,621	1,573	1,578
The Vale of Glamorgan	1,262	1,249	1,279	1,251	1,360	1,243	1,446	1,255	1,482	1,226	1,464	1,181
Cardiff	3,694	2,777	3,955	2,745	4,216	2,663	4,416	2,818	4,566	2,765	4,623	2,664
Monmouthshire	874	888	819	806	854	882	822	896	919	893	802	837
Newport	1,747	1,384	1,698	1,420	1,679	1,315	1,813	1,414	1,999	1,379	1,947	1,363
Bridgend	1,512	1,438	1,523	1,460	1,526	1,454	1,611	1,439	1,630	1,448	1,536	1,319
Rhondda Cynon Taf	2,741	2,560	2,864	2,602	2,778	2,437	2,878	2,724	2,908	2,599	2,904	2,481
Merthyr Tydfil	649	666	643	637	692	566	721	635	781	629	696	610
Caerphilly	2,118	1,856	2,055	1,768	2,167	1,635	2,069	1,831	2,223	1,782	2,140	1,602
Blaenau Gwent	744	849	734	859	770	797	769	871	867	837	791	777
Torfaen	1,018	953	1,094	951	1,069	893	1,041	1,022	1,056	999	1,090	937

Source: Office for National Statistics

Births and Deaths

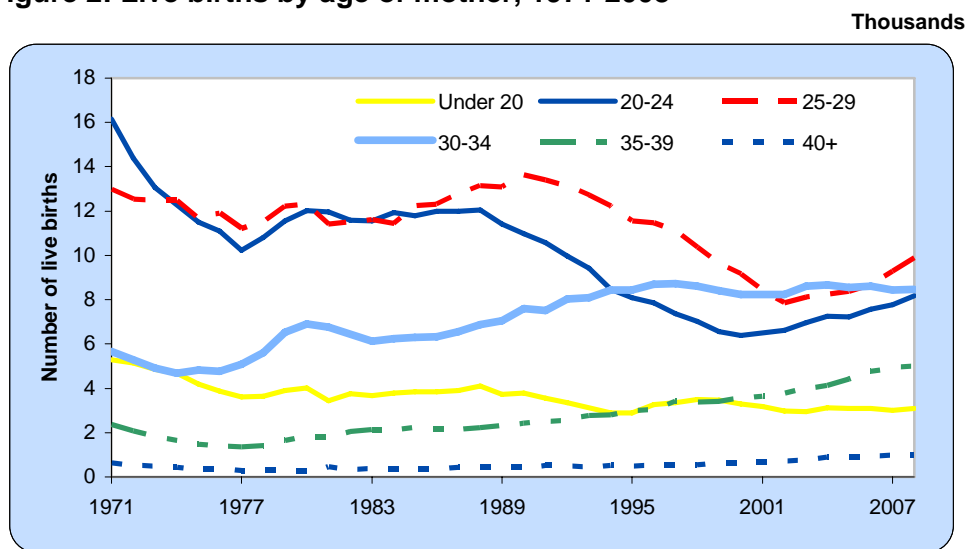
Births

Live births in Wales fell from 43,056 in 1971 to 30,205 in 2002. Between 2002 and 2008 the live birth increased to 35,650 in 2008 but then decreased between 2008 and 2009 to stand at 34,937 in 2009. A breakdown of births by age of mother, as shown in Figure 2, shows that this fall hasn't occurred within all age groups. For example there has been an increase in the number of births to women aged 30-34, 35-39 and 40+. In contrast, there has been a decrease in the number of births to women in the younger age groups (under 30). This suggests that women are opting to have children at an older age than previously.

However, the number of births to women aged under 30 has increased since 2002, increasing by over 20 per cent between 2002 and 2008, while the number of births to women aged 30 and over has increased by only 13.7 per cent over the same period. There were over 1,000 births (1,017) to mothers aged over 40 in 2008 for the first time.

Of all the live births in Wales in 2008, just over 4 in 10 were to women aged 30 and over. Around 9 per cent of births were to women under the age of 20.

Figure 2: Live births by age of mother, 1971-2008



Source: Office for National Statistics



Table 2: Live births by age of mother by local authority, 2008

	Age of mother						Per cent
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 +	
Wales	8.6	22.9	27.8	23.8	14.1	2.9	100.0
Isle of Anglesey	9.0	23.7	29.5	19.7	14.6	3.5	100.0
Gwynedd	9.0	20.6	25.8	23.4	16.7	4.5	100.0
Conwy	8.4	22.4	24.0	23.7	18.1	3.4	100.0
Denbighshire	9.9	22.2	27.9	22.5	14.5	3.1	100.0
Flintshire	7.1	20.7	29.4	24.0	16.2	2.8	100.0
Wrexham	8.2	23.1	28.3	23.1	14.7	2.5	100.0
Powys	6.5	17.5	27.7	27.3	17.8	3.2	100.0
Ceredigion	6.0	16.6	28.9	25.7	18.6	4.3	100.0
Pembrokeshire	9.2	22.5	27.0	24.4	13.3	3.6	100.0
Carmarthenshire	6.8	23.1	28.5	25.0	13.3	3.3	100.0
Swansea	7.9	21.7	28.7	25.4	13.7	2.5	100.0
Neath Port Talbot	9.2	27.0	29.8	21.5	10.7	1.8	100.0
The Vale of Glamorgan	7.0	19.4	24.9	27.5	17.2	3.9	100.0
Cardiff	7.7	20.8	26.1	27.1	15.4	2.9	100.0
Monmouthshire	6.6	14.6	25.1	27.5	20.5	5.7	100.0
Newport	9.0	24.0	28.4	23.0	12.7	2.9	100.0
Bridgend	9.4	23.1	28.7	23.1	13.9	1.8	100.0
Rhondda, Cynon, Taf	11.8	26.4	28.3	20.6	10.7	2.2	100.0
Merthyr Tydfil	11.3	30.6	30.2	17.3	9.6	1.0	100.0
Caerphilly	9.1	27.4	27.0	22.3	12.1	2.1	100.0
Blaenau Gwent	11.9	29.1	29.1	18.5	9.5	2.1	100.0
Torfaen	10.4	26.2	30.6	19.7	10.5	2.6	100.0

Source: Office of National Statistics



The majority of local authorities had a similar age distribution as that for Wales as a whole, with around 4 in 10 births to mothers aged 30 and over, and 6 in 10 births to mothers aged under 30 (see table 2).

The only local authority where over half of births were to women aged 30 and over in 2008 was Monmouthshire (53.6 per cent). In Powys, Ceredigion and the Vale of Glamorgan just under 50 per cent of births were to mothers aged 30 and over.

Monmouthshire also had the highest proportion of births to mothers aged 40 and over (5.7 per cent), while Ceredigion had the lowest proportion of births to mothers aged under 20 (6.0 per cent).

Neath Port Talbot and the Valley authorities of Merthyr Tydfil, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Torfaen and Blaenau Gwent were the only local authorities where over 65 per cent of births were to mothers aged under 30. Blaenau Gwent had the highest proportion of births to mothers aged under 20 (11.9 per cent).

Merthyr Tydfil had the lowest proportion of births to mother aged 40 and over (1.0 per cent).

Births and Deaths

General Fertility Rate

The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is a calculated measure of current fertility levels, and denotes the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 in the population. Wales witnessed its GFR falling from 85.1 births per 1,000 women in 1971 to its lowest point of 52.6 births per 1,000 women in 2002. Since 2002, the GFR has risen year on year, and in 2008 stood at 61.8 births per 1,000 women, as shown in Figure 3.

Between 1971 and 1976, there was a marked decrease in the GFR across all age groups. The largest percentage decrease in GFR was experienced by the 40 and over age group – a 42.2 per cent decrease.

In 1971, the GFR for women under 20 was 57.0 births per 1,000 women and this declined to 30.4 births per 1,000 women by 2008.

In 1971, the GFR was highest in the 20-24 age group (166.4 births per 1,000 women). By 2008 the GFR in the 20-24 age group had decreased to 94.7 births per 1,000 women.

In 2008 the GFR was highest in the 25-29 age group (124.2 births per 1,000 women), although the GFR in this age group had declined from the 1971 figure (154.1 births per 1,000 women).

The GFR figures for each age group over 30 have increased since 1971.

As expected, the age group with the lowest GFR was the 40+ age group. Its GFR increased slightly from 7.8 births per 1,000 women in 1971 to 9.2 births per 1,000 women in 2008.

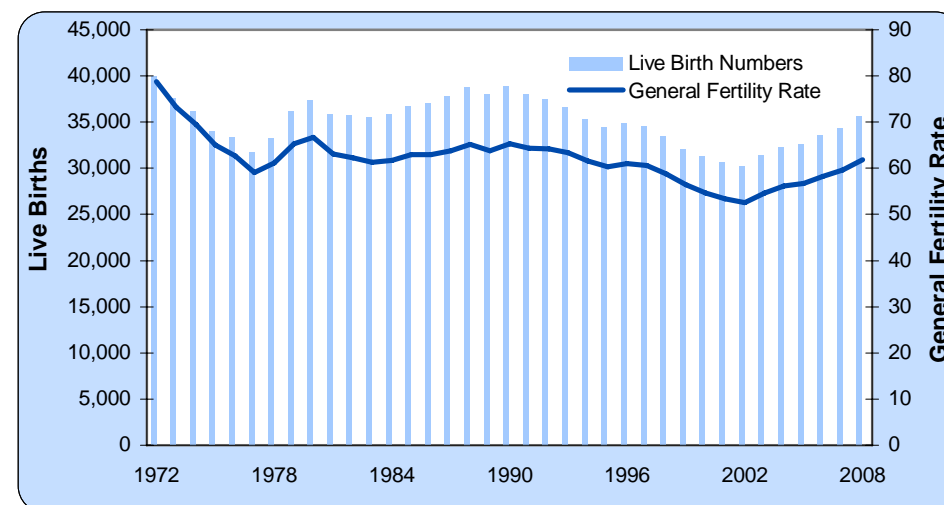
Table 3: General Fertility Rate by age of mother, selective years (a)

	Age of mother						Total
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 +	
1971	57.0	166.4	154.1	74.9	31.4	7.8	85.1
1981	30.0	121.1	126.9	67.2	21.0	5.9	63.1
1991	38.8	103.2	127.4	76.7	27.4	4.9	64.3
2001	34.5	76.0	99.4	80.2	33.6	6.7	53.4
2005	32.0	78.0	106.6	93.9	41.6	8.2	56.7
2006	31.6	79.2	106.8	99.5	45.2	8.4	58.3
2007	30.6	79.2	110.9	102.6	47.3	8.9	59.6
2008	31.3	80.7	114.8	106.3	49.8	9.2	61.8

Source: Office for National Statistics

(a) The rates for women of all ages, under 20 and 40 and over are based upon the population of women aged 15-44, 15-19 and 40-44 respectively.

Figure 3: Number of live births and General Fertility Rate (GFR), 1971-2008



Source: Office for National Statistics

General Fertility Rate by Local Authority

Of all local authorities in Wales, Newport and Merthyr Tydfil had the highest GFR in 2008 (71.5 births per 1,000 women of child-bearing age). This was significantly above the national rate of 61.8. Of the 22 LAs in Wales, only 8 recorded a GFR lower than the national rate with Ceredigion recording the lowest GFR of 40.9 births per 1,000 women. This is to be expected as Ceredigion has a high student population, which generally experience low fertility rates.

The GFR for women in the under 20 age group was highest in Merthyr Tydfil at 46.8 births per 1,000 women and lowest in Ceredigion at 12.3 births per 1,000 women.

For mothers aged 20-24, Merthyr Tydfil and Ceredigion recorded the highest and lowest GFR (131.5 and 25.3 births per 1,000 women respectively).

For women in the 25-29 age group, Merthyr Tydfil again recorded the highest rate (146.3 births per 1,000 women), with the lowest being Cardiff with 80.1 births per 1,000 women. Monmouthshire recorded the highest GFR in the 30-34 age group (139.0 births per 1,000 women) and Torfaen had the lowest GFR (86.3 births per 1,000 women).

For the 35-39 age group, Cardiff recorded the highest GFR with 64.5 births per 1,000 women. Blaenau Gwent recorded the lowest GFR with 34.1 births per 1,000 women.

For the over 40 age group, Gwynedd recorded the highest GFR of 14.7 births per 1,000 women and Merthyr Tydfil recorded the lowest GFR of 3.6 births per 1,000 women.

Table 4: General Fertility Rate by age of mother and local authority 2008 (a)

	Age of mother						All ages
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 +	
Wales	31.3	80.7	114.8	106.3	49.8	9.2	61.8
Isle of Anglesey	32.0	107.8	140.0	91.7	52.1	11.3	66.1
Gwynedd	28.2	55.8	103.9	107.0	57.6	14.7	57.2
Conwy	30.2	114.2	117.7	109.7	60.0	9.7	64.8
Denbighshire	34.7	106.4	134.5	101.0	49.9	9.3	64.9
Flintshire	26.8	93.8	127.2	99.3	50.4	8.0	61.6
Wrexham	36.3	107.7	121.3	110.7	53.4	9.0	69.5
Powys	21.0	91.7	145.6	122.8	56.0	8.4	62.1
Ceredigion	12.3	25.3	85.5	106.8	56.9	10.8	40.9
Pembrokeshire	30.0	110.9	129.4	105.4	45.0	10.7	63.2
Carmarthenshire	24.1	94.7	120.4	107.4	45.6	9.9	61.6
Swansea	28.5	58.4	112.1	114.8	51.5	8.8	59.4
Neath Port Talbot	33.1	104.0	123.9	88.6	36.4	5.4	60.7
Bridgend	37.4	105.3	128.9	99.2	45.4	5.7	64.3
The Vale of Glamorgan	25.1	87.9	111.3	118.7	58.3	11.8	63.2
Cardiff	28.0	45.0	80.1	118.8	64.5	11.8	56.3
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	44.4	94.1	109.0	89.5	37.2	7.2	61.6
Merthyr Tydfil	46.8	131.5	146.3	96.4	37.3	3.6	71.5
Caerphilly	36.2	115.5	116.8	95.9	41.4	7.3	65.2
Blaenau Gwent	40.7	115.8	127.9	87.9	34.1	6.6	63.7
Torfaen	36.4	102.3	128.9	86.3	36.9	7.9	61.8
Monmouthshire	22.5	80.9	136.9	139.0	63.8	14.0	63.2
Newport	36.6	98.5	148.6	122.1	51.1	10.3	71.5

(a) The rate for women of all ages, under 20 and 40 over are based upon the population of women aged 15-44, 15-19 and 40-44 respectively

Births and Deaths

Total Fertility Rate

The total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born per woman if women experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the year in question throughout their childbearing lifespan. Table 5 shows the Welsh TFR for selective years since 1971.

Table 5: Live birth numbers and total fertility rates, selective years

Year (calendar)	Number of live births	Total Fertility Rate (a)
1971	43,056	2.40
1976	33,378	1.78
1981	35,842	1.87
1986	37,038	1.86
1991	38,079	1.88
1996	34,894	1.81
2001	30,616	1.66
2002	30,205	1.65
2003	31,400	1.73
2004	32,325	1.79
2005	32,593	1.81
2006	33,628	1.86
2007	34,414	1.91
2008	35,650	1.97

Source: Office for National Statistics

(a) The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman if the female population experienced the age specific fertility rates of the calendar year in question throughout their childbearing lifespan. The TFR is a summary measure of current fertility.

The number of live births in Wales decreased by 17 per cent between 1971 and 2008. This led to the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) decreasing from 2.40 in 1971 to 1.97 in 2008.

Table 6 shows that in 2008, Ceredigion recorded the lowest TFR of any LA at 1.49 children. Only a further 5 LAs recorded a TFR lower than the

national level. Over half of the local authorities recorded a TFR of 2.0 children or above. Newport had the highest TFR with 2.34 children.

Table 6: Live births and total fertility rate by local authority of usual residence of mother, 2008

	Live births	TFR (a)
Wales	35,650	1.97
Isle of Anglesey	780	2.17
Gwynedd	1,276	1.84
Conwy	1,163	2.21
Denbighshire	1,076	2.18
Flintshire	1,743	2.03
Wrexham	1,793	2.19
Powys	1,280	2.23
Ceredigion	603	1.49
Pembrokeshire	1,251	2.16
Carmarthenshire	1,971	2.01
Swansea	2,732	1.87
Neath Port Talbot	1,551	1.96
The Vale of Glamorgan	1,482	2.07
Cardiff	4,566	1.74
Monmouthshire	919	2.29
Newport	1,999	2.34
Bridgend	1,630	2.11
Rhondda, Cynon, Taf	2,908	1.91
Merthyr Tydfil	781	2.31
Caerphilly	2,223	2.07
Blaenau Gwent	867	2.07
Torfaen	1,056	1.99

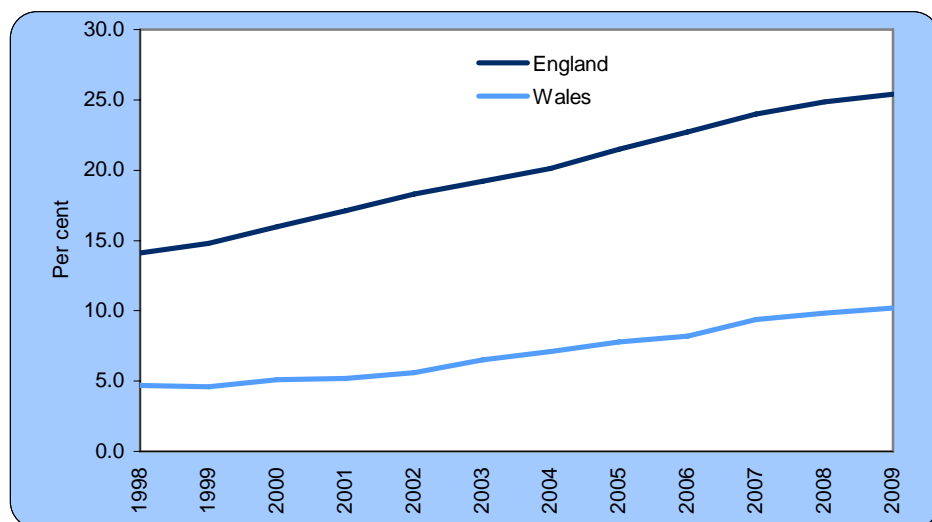
Source: Office for National Statistics

(a) The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman if the female population experienced the age specific fertility rates of the calendar year in question throughout their childbearing lifespan. The TFR is a summary measure of current fertility.

Births to Mothers born outside the UK

Figure 4 shows the proportion of live births to women born outside the UK, both in Wales and in England.

Figure 4: Proportion of births to mothers born outside the UK, 1998 to 2009



Source: Office for National Statistics

Both countries have seen an increase in the proportion of births to women born outside the UK, for Wales the proportion has increased from 5 per cent in 1998 to 10 per cent in 2009.

However, the proportion of births to mothers born outside the UK in Wales remains much lower than England (25 per cent) in 2009. Table 7 shows that Wales has a lower proportion of births to mothers born outside the UK than all regions of England, with the exception of the North East (also 10 per cent). This is as expected as a lower proportion of women of child bearing age in Wales were born outside the UK (7.7 per cent) than in England (16.6 per cent), according to the Annual Population Survey in 2009.

Table 7: Proportion of births to mothers born outside the UK in England and Wales by region

	Per cent			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Wales	8	9	10	10
England	23	24	25	25
North East	9	9	9	10
North West	14	15	16	16
Yorkshire and the Humber	15	17	18	18
East Midlands	15	16	17	18
West Midlands	19	21	22	22
East	18	19	20	21
London	53	54	55	55
South East	18	20	21	21
South West	11	13	13	14
England and Wales	22	23	24	25

Source: Office for National Statistics

Births and Deaths

Table 8: Proportion of births to mothers born outside the UK by local authority of usual residence, 2009

	Percent
Wales	10
Isle of Anglesey	5
Gwynedd	8
Conwy	8
Denbighshire	7
Flintshire	8
Wrexham	11
Powys	8
Ceredigion	10
Pembrokeshire	7
Carmarthenshire	9
Swansea	13
Neath Port Talbot	5
The Vale of Glamorgan	7
Cardiff	25
Monmouthshire	10
Newport	17
Bridgend	6
Rhondda, Cynon, Taf	5
Merthyr Tydfil	8
Caerphilly	4
Blaenau Gwent	5
Torfaen	4

Source: Office for National Statistics

Cardiff has the highest proportion of births to mother born outside the UK (25 per cent) almost a quarter. This is as expected as Cardiff has the highest proportion of women of child bearing age born outside the UK (14 per cent) of any local authority in Wales, according to the Annual Population Survey in 2009.

The Valley authorities of Caerphilly and Torfaen have the lowest proportion of births to mothers born outside the UK only 4 per cent.

The majority of local authorities have a small proportion of births to mothers born outside the UK than Wales has as a whole. Only four authorities have a higher proportion of births to mothers born outside the UK than the figure for Wales as a whole. Monmouthshire and Ceredigion have around the same proportion as Wales of births to mothers born outside the UK at around 10 per cent.

Deaths

The number of deaths remained relatively stable throughout the 1971-2009 period at around 31,000 to 36,000 a year. The number of deaths in 2009 stood at 31,006 which is a slight decrease on 2008. The lowest number of deaths since 2002 was recorded in 2009 as shown in Table 1.

The age-specific mortality rate (ASMR), as shown in Table 9, refers to the total number of deaths per 1,000 people of a given age (e.g. 45-64, 65-74 and over 75). In 2008, 96 per cent of deaths were to people aged 45 and over, and just under two thirds of deaths were people aged 75 and over. The age specific mortality rates have improved for each age group shown in Table 9.

In 1971, 15 males per 1,000 died in the 45-64 age group and 55 males per 1,000 died in the 65-74 age group. By 2008, only 6 males per 1,000 died in the 45-64 age group and 24 males per 1,000 died in the 65-74 age group. The ASMR for males aged 75 and over also fell, from 138 deaths per 1,000 males in 1971 to 89 deaths per 1,000 males in 2008.

The ASMR for the female 45-64 age group fell from 8 deaths per 1,000 female in 1971 to 4 deaths per 1,000 females in 2008. The ASMR for the female 65-74 age group fell from 29 deaths per 1,000 females in 1971 to 15 deaths per 1,000 females in 2008. For females aged 75 and over, the ASMR fell from 102 deaths per 1,000 females in 1971 to 78 deaths per 1,000 females in 2008.

The actual number of people dying in the 45-64 and 65-74 age groups for both males and females also decreased between 1971 and 2008. Due to people living beyond these ages, there was therefore an increase in the number of deaths in the 75 and over age group.

In the aged 75 and over category, the number of male deaths increased by 51 per cent, rising from 5,924 in 1971 to 8,942 in 2008. Female deaths in this category rose by 37 per cent from 8,876 in 1971 to 12,190 in 2008.

The group which saw the largest decrease in the number of deaths between 1971 and 2008 was the male 45-64 age group. This group experienced a decrease of 51 per cent in the number of deaths, falling from 4,980 to 2,429.

Table 9: Age specific mortality rates, (per 1,000 population, selective years) (a)

	Males aged:			Females aged:		
	45-64	65-74	75+	45-64	65-74	75+
1971	15.1	55.0	137.8	7.6	28.9	102.5
1976	14.7	55.5	145.4	7.8	28.3	101.1
1981	12.8	49.2	124.6	7.2	25.6	90.9
1986	11.9	44.5	119.1	6.8	24.5	85.6
1991	9.2	40.2	110.7	5.4	22.5	83.6
1996	8.0	36.4	107.9	4.9	22.1	86.3
2001	7.1	30.2	97.0	4.5	19.2	82.8
2006	6.7	24.2	86.3	4.4	15.6	76.4
2007	6.7	24.2	89.4	4.3	16.2	78.1
2008	6.3	24.0	88.6	4.4	15.4	78.1

Source: Office for National Statistics

Births and Deaths

Deaths by Local Authority

For the 45-64 age group, Table 10 shows that Blaenau Gwent and Merthyr Tydfil experienced the highest ASMR for males (8 deaths per 1,000 males) and Merthyr Tydfil and the Isle of Anglesey experienced the highest ASMR for females (5 deaths per 1,000 females) in 2008. The national ASMR for this age group was 6 deaths per 1,000 males and 4 deaths per 1,000 females.

In the 65-74 age group, Merthyr Tydfil again recorded the highest ASMR for males (34 deaths per 1,000 males). Rhondda Cynon Taf had the highest ASMR for females with 21 deaths per 1,000 females, which was higher than the national rate of 15 deaths per 1,000 females.

For the 75 and over age group Newport and Caerphilly recorded the highest ASMR for males with 100 deaths per 1,000 males, which was higher than the Wales figure of 89 deaths per 1,000 males. Ceredigion registered the lowest ASMR for males with 71 deaths per 1,000 females.

With an ASMR of 92 deaths per 1,000 females, Blaenau Gwent registered the highest rate for females in the 75 and over group; Ceredigion recorded the lowest ASMR with 65 deaths per 1,000 females.

Table 10: Age specific mortality rates, by local authority 2008

	Rate per 1,000 population					
	Males			Females		
	45-64	65-74	75+	45-64	65-74	75+
Wales	6.3	24.0	88.6	4.4	15.4	78.1
Isle of Anglesey	6.3	25.2	90.0	5.3	12.3	67.2
Gwynedd	6.0	24.0	90.1	4.4	15.9	75.3
Conwy	6.1	23.1	84.5	4.9	15.5	79.0
Denbighshire	6.7	19.0	91.0	4.4	17.8	79.0
Flintshire	5.3	20.1	94.6	4.7	13.0	78.0
Wrexham	7.4	27.8	84.5	4.4	16.7	78.9
Powys	4.3	17.4	82.4	3.4	12.7	68.7
Ceredigion	5.4	16.8	71.5	4.0	10.3	64.5
Pembrokeshire	7.4	23.6	81.3	4.0	13.6	80.6
Carmarthenshire	6.4	23.4	86.6	4.9	13.8	83.4
Swansea	5.5	23.4	82.2	4.6	13.8	80.7
Neath Port Talbot	6.7	24.3	96.6	4.1	17.0	83.5
The Vale of Glamorgan	5.2	25.7	86.3	4.1	9.6	73.6
Cardiff	7.0	26.0	89.7	4.2	17.5	74.0
Monmouthshire	5.0	20.8	75.4	3.4	12.4	71.6
Newport	7.0	24.1	100.0	4.3	16.6	68.0
Bridgend	5.9	27.3	91.7	4.6	14.6	83.2
Rhondda, Cynon, Taf	6.9	26.5	92.7	5.1	21.0	88.4
Merthyr Tydfil	8.4	34.5	95.5	5.3	19.2	79.3
Caerphilly	6.8	25.2	100.0	4.2	18.6	82.1
Blaenau Gwent	8.4	26.0	96.5	4.9	19.1	92.4
Torfaen	5.9	28.5	93.3	4.8	14.1	75.6

Source: Office for National Statistics

Births and Deaths

Standardised Mortality Rate

Standardised death rates are a way of comparing death rates for populations whose age and sex distribution vary. It eliminates from the trends the increase or decrease that may be due to changes in the age/sex structure of the population.

In 2008, the local authorities with the lowest standardised mortality rates were the rural authorities. Ceredigion had the lowest standardised mortality rates for males (566.2 deaths per 100,000 population) followed by Powys with a standardised mortality rate of 583.0 deaths per 100,000 population. Ceredigion had the lowest standardised mortality rate for females (419.6 deaths per 100,000 population). This was closely followed by Powys with a standardised mortality rates of 431.1 deaths per 100,000 population for females.

Merthyr Tydfil had the highest standardised mortality rate for males (939.9 deaths per 100,000 population) and Blaenau Gwent had the highest standardised mortality rate for females (616.2 deaths per 100,000 population).

Table 11: Standardised mortality rates by local authorities (per 100,000 population), 2008 (a)

	Males	Females
Wales	730.9	518.3
Isle of Anglesey	753.6	472.2
Gwynedd	734.1	509.4
Conwy	697.2	533.1
Denbighshire	687.1	535.7
Flintshire	703.7	511.2
Wrexham	759.7	529.2
Powys	583.0	431.1
Ceredigion	566.2	419.6
Pembrokeshire	738.5	504.2
Carmarthenshire	741.3	536.5
Swansea	687.2	519.5
Neath Port Talbot	794.3	545.3
The Vale of Glamorgan	683.8	454.8
Cardiff	749.4	510.8
Monmouthshire	613.4	431.4
Newport	795.7	489.2
Bridgend	779.1	550.8
Rhondda Cynon Taf	777.4	615.3
Merthyr Tydfil	939.9	581.2
Caerphilly	827.2	551.5
Blaenau Gwent	861.8	616.2
Torfaen	782.1	530.1

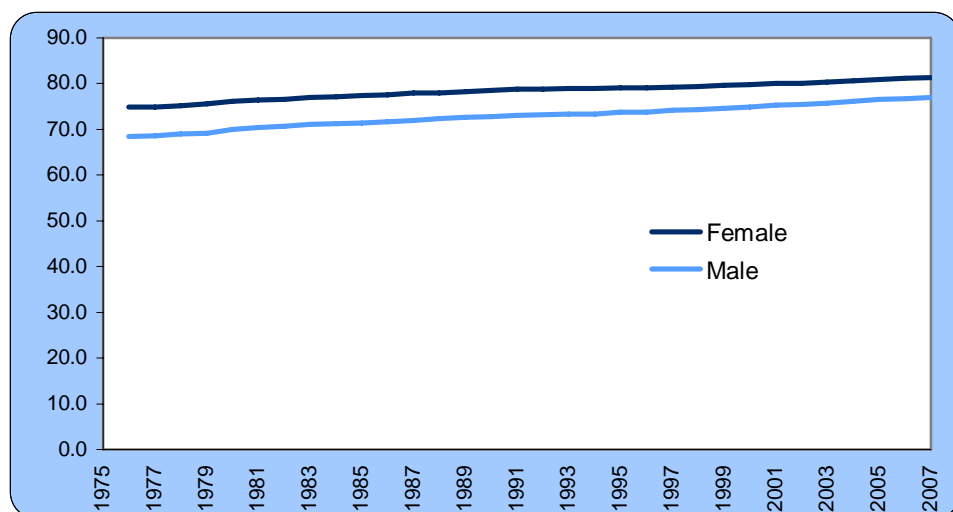
Source: Office for National Statistics

(a) These mortality rates are calculated by applying the age-specific death rates for 5 year age bands and by sex for the Welsh population in a given year to a standard European population to estimate the rates for the standard population. It eliminates from the trends the increase or decrease that may be due to changes in the age/sex structure of the population

Life Expectancy

The expectation of life at birth is a commonly used measure of mortality rates. It is particularly useful in comparing the 'health' of a nation through time and for making comparisons with other countries.

Figure 5: Life expectancy at birth, 1976-2007 (a) (b)



Source: Office for National Statistics

- (a) Taken from the estimated population and total deaths in each year. The “expected years of life” is the average future lifetime, which would be lived by persons of a particular age, if they were subject throughout their lives to the average recorded death rate of the three year period. Such a calculation excludes improvements to the mortality rates over time. Based on three year average data centred on the year stated. Data are based on death registrations.
- (b) Data taken from the interim life tables which use the complete (single year of age) life tables.

For both men and women in Wales, life expectancy at birth has increased since 1976, as shown in Figure 5. Life expectancy at birth for males in Wales rose by 8.6 years to 77.0 years and by 6.5 years for females to 81.4 years in 2007. Women continue to enjoy a higher life expectancy at birth than their male counterparts although the gap is narrowing.

In 1976, the life expectancy of women was 6.5 years greater than males. Women born in 1976 had a life expectancy of 74.9 years, while men born in the same year had a life expectancy of 68.4 years. In 2007, the difference between male and female life expectancy at birth decreased to 4.4 years.

Births and Deaths

Life Expectancy by UK constituent countries

Table 12: Life expectancy at birth by UK constituent countries, selected years (a) (b)

	1992		2007	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
United Kingdom	73.4	78.9	77.5	81.7
England	73.7	79.1	77.9	82.0
Wales	73.3	78.9	77.0	81.4
Scotland	71.5	77.2	75.0	79.9
Northern Ireland	72.7	78.7	76.4	81.3

Source: Office for National Statistics

(a) Taken from the estimated population and total deaths in each year. The “expected years of life” is the average future lifetime, which would be lived by persons of a particular age, if they were subject throughout their lives to the average recorded death rate of the three year period. Such a calculation excludes improvements to mortality rates over time. Based on three year average data centred on the year stated. Data are based on death registrations.

(b) Data are calculated using abridged (grouped year) life tables

Table 12 compares the life expectancy in the UK by constituent countries in 1992 and 2007. It shows that life expectancy has increased for both males and females in all parts of the UK between 1992 and 2007.

In 2007 both males and females in Wales had life expectancies slightly below their respective UK figures of 77.5 years for males and 81.7 years for females. In relation to the other constituent countries of the UK, life expectancy at birth for both males and females in Wales was lower than England but higher than both Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Over the period 1992 to 2007 life expectancy in Wales rose slower than in the UK and the gap between the Wales and the UK figures widened from 0.1 to 0.5 years for males and from 0.1 to 0.4 years for females.

Life Expectancy at birth by Local Authority

In 2007, the local authorities with the highest life expectancy at birth for both males and females were rural authorities.

Ceredigion experienced the highest life expectancy at birth with 80.7 years for males and 84.2 years for females.

Blaenau Gwent recorded the lowest expectation of life at birth in 2007 for females at 78.8 years and Merthyr Tydfil had the lowest life expectancy for males at 74.9 years. This represented a difference of 5.8 years (male) and 5.4 years (female) between the local authorities with the highest and lowest life expectancy at birth figures.

Table 13: Life expectancy at birth by local authority, 2007 (a) (b)

	Males	Females
Wales	77.0	81.4
Isle of Anglesey	76.9	82.6
Gwynedd	77.3	81.9
Conwy	77.0	81.3
Denbighshire	77.7	81.7
Flintshire	77.7	81.8
Wrexham	77.3	81.0
Powys	79.3	82.7
Ceredigion	80.7	84.2
Pembrokeshire	77.2	81.9
Carmarthenshire	76.5	81.3
Swansea	77.0	81.1
Neath Port Talbot	76.3	80.4
The Vale of Glamorgan	77.8	82.3
Cardiff	76.6	81.7
Monmouthshire	78.7	83.4
Newport	77.0	81.5
Bridgend	76.0	80.2
Rhondda, Cynon, Taf	75.5	80.0
Merthyr Tydfil	74.9	79.6
Caerphilly	75.6	80.9
Blaenau Gwent	75.3	78.8
Torfaen	77.0	81.0

Source: Office for National Statistics

(a) Taken from the estimated population and total deaths in each year. The "expected years of life" is the average future lifetime, which would be lived by persons of a particular age, if they were subject throughout their lives to the average recorded death rate of the three year period. Such a calculation excludes improvements to mortality rates over time. Based on three year average data centred on the year stated. Data are based on death registrations.

(b) Data are calculated using abridged (grouped year) life tables



Births and Deaths

Further Information - Births and Deaths

Further information and other publications on the topics covered in this chapter are available at:

www.wales.gov.uk/statistics

A number of Health tables are also available on StatsWales:

www.statswales.wales.gov.uk



Chapter 3

Migration

Introduction

The issue of migration is of increasing importance in the context of social and economic change in Wales. With an ageing population coupled with only slightly more births than deaths in recent years, migration is the main reason for continuing population growth. This chapter examines international and internal migration.

Total International Migration (TIM) is estimated by combining data from the International Passenger Survey (IPS) and Home Office data on asylum seekers and visitor switches with estimates of migration between the Republic of Ireland and Wales from the Irish Labour Force survey. Internal migration refers to people moving within the UK. The UK does not have a compulsory system to record the movements of its citizens, therefore when measuring migration within the UK, health data is used.

Each Health Authority holds a register of patients registered with its GPs, called the Patient Register Data System (PRDS). Combining every patient register and comparing with the register from the previous year identifies people who have changed their postcode. An internal migrant is then defined as a person who has changed their area of residence between one year and the next.

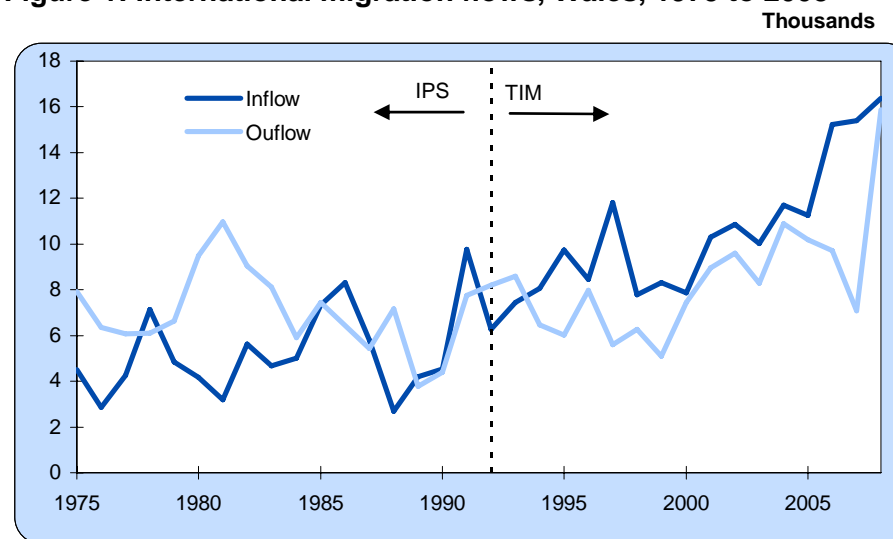
The Office for National Statistics (ONS) in partnership with other organisations is undertaking a long-term programme of work to improve population and migration statistics. This has involved improving the estimation and distribution of international migrants and improving the estimation of internal student migration using HESA (Higher Education Statistics Agency). This has led to international and internal migration figures being revised back to 2002.

As part of the project undertaken by the ONS to improve population and migration estimates, HESA data on the term time address of students has been used to improve the estimation of student migration within England and Wales. This data has been combined with the Patient Register Data System to improve the internal migration estimates for England and Wales.

International Migration

Someone who has or intends to change his or her country of usual residence for a period of at least a year is defined as an international migrant. This section examines international migration flows between Wales and the rest of the world (excluding the rest of the UK) from 1975 to 2008, which can be seen in Figure 1.

Figure 1: International migration flows, Wales, 1975 to 2008



Source: Prior to 1992: International Passenger Survey. 1992 onwards: Total International Migration data (IPS combined with asylum seekers and persons admitted as short term visitors who subsequently granted an extension of stay for other reasons. Also includes migration between Wales and the Irish Republic).

Migration

Between 1975 and 2008, on average nearly 7.7 thousand people per year migrated from Wales to overseas destinations, while 7.8 thousand people migrated into Wales from overseas destinations.

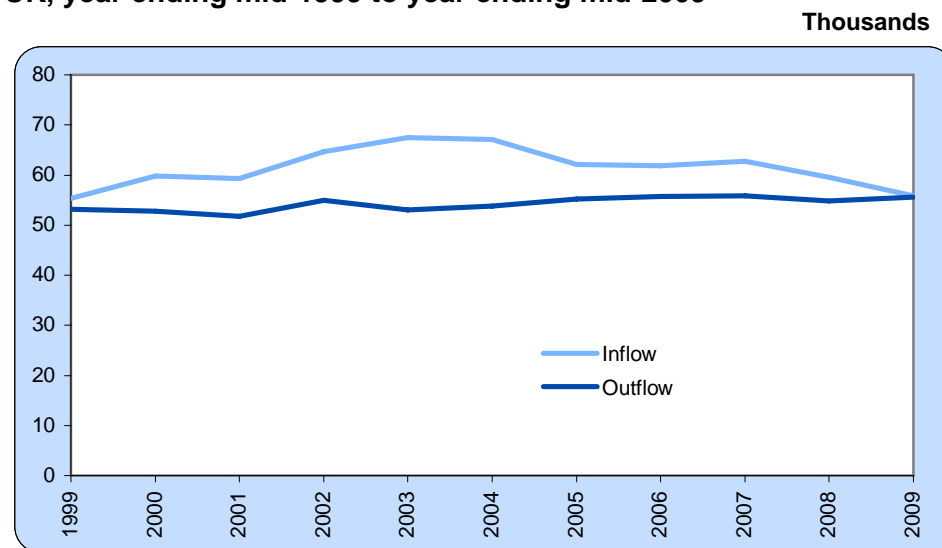
During the decade 1975 to 1985, more people left Wales than moved to Wales, with the exception of 1978. During this decade there was an average net outflow of around 3.0 thousand people per year. Since 1994, the converse has occurred and there has been a net inflow of international migrants from abroad, on average a net inflow of around 2.5 thousand people per year in the period since 1994.

In recent years the net inflow rose significantly to a peak of 8.3 thousand in 2007, as the number of international migrants moving to Wales rose by 46 per cent between 2005 and 2008. However the net inflow fell to 0.5 thousand in 2008, as the number of people leaving Wales for international destination increased.

Cross Border Migration

Figure 2 shows the inflows and outflows between Wales and the rest of the UK from the year ending mid-1999 to the year ending mid-2009. During the entire period, Wales's inflow of cross border migrants exceeded the outflow, creating a net inflow of migrants from the rest of the UK. This represented an average net inflow of 7.2 thousand people per year. The net inflow of migrants increased to a maximum of 14.4 thousand people during mid-2002 to mid-2003 before decreasing from here, with 2009 seeing the lowest net flow since 2001 at only 0.3 thousands.

Figure 2: Cross-border migration between Wales and the rest of the UK, year ending mid-1999 to year ending mid-2009



Source: Internal Migration Estimates, Office for National Statistics



Table 1: Migration indicators by local authority, from mid 2004-05 to mid 2008-09

	Mid-2004 to mid-2009					
	Internal migration (a)		International migration (b)		Volume of migration per 1,000 population (c)	
	In	Out	In	Out	International migration	All migration
Isle of Anglesey	11,600	10,800	600	600	4	69
Gwynedd	26,400	26,300	3,200	2,600	10	99
Conwy	23,500	20,800	1,800	2,000	7	86
Denbighshire	22,500	19,900	1,200	1,300	5	94
Flintshire	23,000	23,300	1,000	1,400	3	65
Wrexham	19,100	17,900	2,500	1,600	6	62
Powys	27,300	23,700	1,400	1,400	4	82
Ceredigion	29,400	29,600	4,200	2,700	18	173
Pembrokeshire	20,500	18,100	2,100	1,900	7	73
Carmarthenshire	31,500	26,200	1,700	1,500	4	68
Swansea	44,500	43,500	8,900	5,400	12	89
Neath Port Talbot	19,600	17,700	400	900	2	56
The Vale of Glamorgan	24,700	22,500	1,800	1,500	5	82
Cardiff	89,800	90,900	29,500	14,800	27	138
Monmouthshire	20,700	19,300	900	1,200	5	96
Newport	24,600	25,300	3,100	2,800	8	80
Bridgend	19,900	17,100	1,000	1,200	3	59
Rhondda Cynon Taf	31,000	32,100	2,400	2,900	4	58
Merthyr Tydfil	6,700	6,900	500	400	3	53
Caerphilly	21,800	21,200	500	1,100	2	52
Blaenau Gwent	8,100	8,100	400	400	2	49
Torfaen	11,600	11,600	300	500	2	53

Source: Office for National Statistics

(a) Calculated as the sum of internal migration over the period mid 2004-05 to mid 2008-09.

(b) Calculated as the sum of international migration over the period mid 2004-05 to mid 2008-09.

(c) Calculated as the sum of in-migration and out-migration per thousand population over the period mid 2004-05 to mid 2008-09. (separately for all and international migration).

Local Authority Migration

Table 1 shows migration flows and rates for the Welsh local authorities for the period from mid 2004-05 to mid 2008-09

Internal (Within UK) Migration

Cardiff had the highest inward migration over the period (89,800) followed by Swansea (44,500).

The lowest inward migration occurred in valley local authorities of Merthyr Tydfil (6,700) and Blaenau Gwent (8,100).

The highest outward migration occurred in Cardiff (90,900), and the lowest in Merthyr Tydfil (6,900). Around a quarter of the local authorities had a net outflow of internal migrants over the period.

International Migration

Cardiff had the highest net international inward migration at around 14,700 during the period, more than four times that of Swansea which had the second highest. Around half of the local authorities had a net outflow of international migrants.

Only four local authorities had 10 persons or greater per thousand population migrating internationally during the period. They were Cardiff (27), Ceredigion (18), Swansea (12) and Gwynedd (10), all these local authorities have large student populations. Neath Port Talbot, Caerphilly, Torfaen and Blaenau Gwent had the lowest number of international migration movements per thousand people, with only two people per thousand population.

All Migration

Ceredigion had the highest volume of migration per thousand population (173), with Cardiff being the only other local authority to have over 100 migrant movements per thousand inhabitants. Ceredigion and Cardiff both have a large student population and this causes them to have relatively high levels of migration. The lowest migration per thousand population occurred in the Valley local authorities and Neath Port Talbot ranging from 49 to 59 per thousand population.

Migration

Migration with England

England accounts for the majority of cross border migration movements to/from Wales. Table 2 shows the inflow, outflow and the corresponding net and total flows of migrants as an average yearly flow over the period year ending mid-2005 to the year ending mid-2009. It also shows the migration turnover rate, which is a measure of the relative frequency of migration events within a population. It is defined as total migration (inflow plus outflow) as a percentage of the size of the mid-year population. At 12.0 per cent, the turnover rate is highest for the 16-24 age group, where it is more than double the turnover rate for any other age group, and over three times the rate for the overall turnover rate. This can be expected as this age group includes a significant number of students and graduates who move around the UK to university and to pursue careers each year. The turnover rate is smallest for people aged 65 and over, indicating that people in this age group are less likely to migrate to or from Wales.

Table 2: Average annual cross border migration with England, inflow rate, outflow rate and turnover rate by age group, based on estimates from year ending mid-2005 to year ending mid-2009

Thousands						
	Population (a)	Inflow	Outflow	Net Migration	Total Migration	Turnover Rate% (b)
All ages	2,975.5	58.5	53.2	5.3	111.7	3.8
Under 16	557.2	7.7	6.1	1.6	13.9	2.5
16-24	362.6	21.4	22.0	-0.6	43.4	12.0
25-44	746.2	17.8	16.9	0.9	34.7	4.6
45-64	776.7	8.4	5.4	3.0	13.8	1.8
Over 65	532.7	3.2	2.8	0.4	6.0	1.1

Source: Internal Migration Estimates, Office for National Statistics

(a) Calculated as the average yearly population between year ending mid-2005 and year ending mid-2009.

(b) Calculated as the sum of average in-migration and average out-migration as a percentage of the average mid-year population.

Table 3: Average annual migration movements with England, based on estimates from year ending mid-2005 to year ending mid-2009

	Number (nearest 10)			Rate (a)	
	Inflow	Outflow	Net	Inflow	Outflow
Wales	58,510	53,170	5,340	20	18
North Wales	15,940	14,090	1,850	24	21
Isle of Anglesey	1,340	1,170	180	20	17
Gwynedd	3,500	3,140	360	29	26
Conwy	2,860	2,360	500	26	21
Denbighshire	2,500	2,100	400	26	22
Flintshire	3,240	2,960	280	22	20
Wrexham	2,510	2,360	150	19	18
Mid Wales	7,570	6,750	820	37	33
Powys	3,880	3,030	850	30	23
Ceredigion	3,690	3,720	-20	48	49
South West Wales	11,250	9,590	1,670	17	14
Pembrokeshire	2,410	1,880	530	21	16
Carmarthenshire	2,860	2,150	710	16	12
Swansea	4,690	4,480	210	20	20
Neath Port Talbot	1,290	1,070	220	9	8
South East Wales	16,820	16,260	560	25	24
The Vale of Glamorgan	1,830	1,860	-30	15	15
Cardiff	10,370	10,090	280	32	31
Monmouthshire	2,480	2,190	290	28	25
Newport	2,140	2,110	20	15	15
Valleys	6,930	6,490	440	9	9
Bridgend	1,450	1,270	180	11	10
Rhondda, Cynon, Taf	2,400	2,410	-10	10	10
Merthyr Tydfil	440	410	30	8	7
Caerphilly	1,330	1,220	100	8	7
Blaenau Gwent	530	420	110	8	6
Torfaen	780	750	30	9	8

Source: Internal Migration Estimates, Office for National Statistics

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

(a) People migrating per 1,000 resident population.

Table 3 shows the average annual inflow and outflow to/from five regions of Wales with England over the period year ending mid-2005 to year ending mid-2009.

Across all five regions, and most of the local authorities, there was an average net inflow of migrants from England, thus leading to an increase in the population. North Wales experienced the largest net inflow (1,850) with the Valleys experiencing the lowest net inflow (440).

The average inflow and outflow rates indicate how many people migrated per thousand of the resident population. Mid Wales experienced the highest average inflow and outflow rates; 37 people per thousand of the Mid-Wales resident population migrated from England, whilst 33 people per thousand moved to England.

North Wales

Within the North Wales region, Conwy (500) experienced the largest average number of net migrants, whilst Wrexham (150) had the smallest. Gwynedd had the largest average outflow and inflow rates in North Wales. On average 29 people per thousand residents moved in to Gwynedd and 26 people per thousand residents moved out.

Mid Wales

Of the two Mid Wales authorities, Powys had the largest average net inward migration (850). Ceredigion was one of only three local authorities in Wales to have an average net outflow of migrants to England (-20). Ceredigion also experienced the highest inflow and outflow rates in Mid Wales. On average 48 people per thousand residents moved in to Ceredigion and 49 people per thousand residents moved out. These are the highest rates for any UA in Wales. The relatively high proportion of students in the Ceredigion population who move in and out each year is the reason for this.

South West Wales

Carmarthenshire was the authority with the highest average net in-migration from England (710) in the South West Wales region, with Swansea (210) the least. Pembrokeshire had the highest inflow rate (21 people per 1,000 resident population), and Swansea had the highest outflow in the region (20 people per 1,000 resident population)

South East Wales

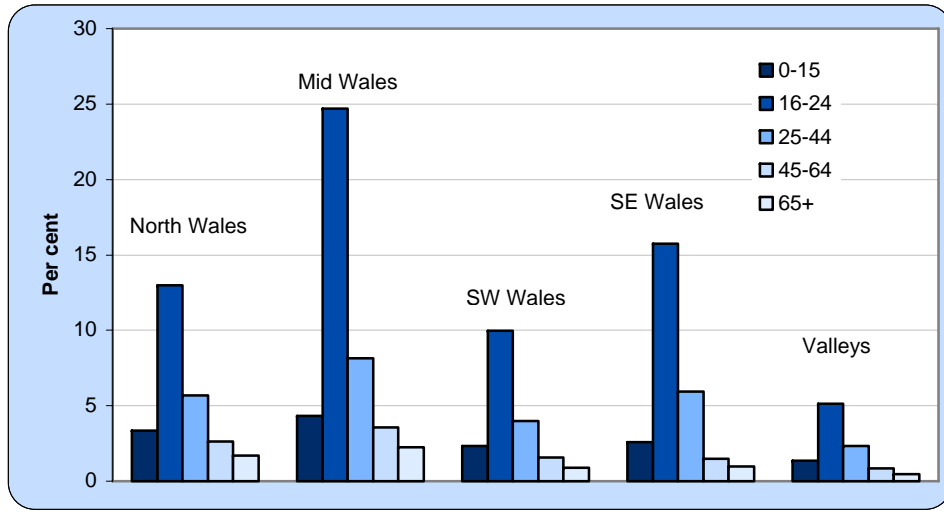
For South East Wales, average net inward migration was highest in Monmouthshire (290), while the Vale of Glamorgan had an average net outward migration to England (-30). Cardiff had the highest inflow and outflow rate in South East Wales. On average 32 people per thousand residents moved in to Cardiff and 31 people per thousand residents moved out. As with Ceredigion this is caused by the relatively large student population in Cardiff.

Valleys

Bridgend (180) had the largest average net inward migration in the Valleys region. Rhondda, Cynon, Taf had an average net outflow of migrants to England (-10). The Valley authorities experience much lower migration rates than the other parts of Wales.

Migration

Figure 3: Average annual migration turnover rates with England by region and age, based on estimates from year ending mid-2005 to year ending mid-2009



Source: Internal Migration Estimates, Office for National Statistics

Figure 3 shows the average annual migration turnover rates with England by age for the regions of Wales based on estimates from mid-2005 to mid-2009. Turnover rates are the average total migration (inflows and outflows) as a percentage of the average mid-year population.

Turnover rates were highest in the 16-24 age groups for all the regions. This can be expected as people in this age group move across the country to study at university. Turnover rates were lowest in the 65+ age group for all the regions.

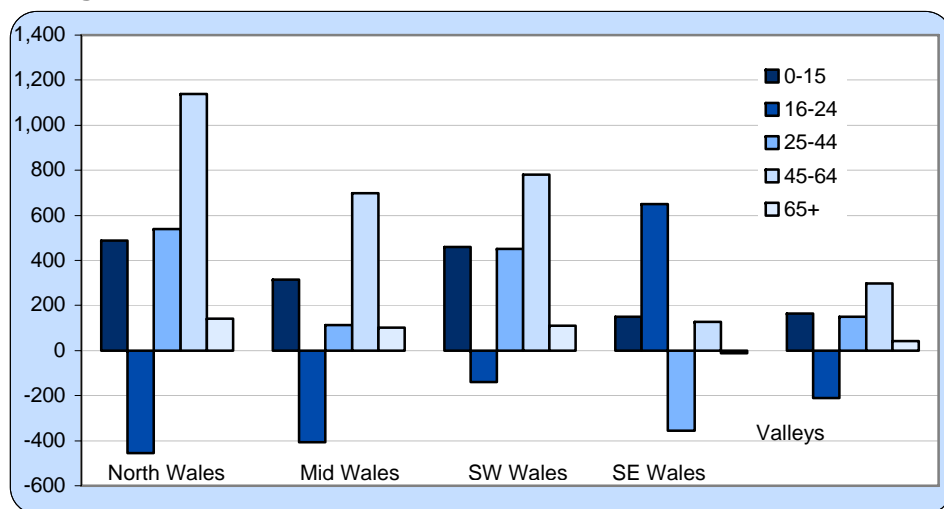
Mid Wales had the highest overall turnover rate of all the regions (6.9 per cent) and this was double the rate for Wales (3.3 per cent). Mid Wales also had the highest turnover rate in each of the age groups.

The lowest overall turnover rate was in the Valleys (1.8 per cent), the Valleys also has the lowest turnover rate in each of the age groups.

Age Distribution

Figure 4 and Table 4 show the average net migration flows to the five regions of Wales, by age group. As seen in Table 3, all regions had a net inflow of migrants from England. However in four of the five regions there was a net outflow of migrants to England in the 16 to 24 age group. This group contains students and graduates who move around the country to university and pursue careers. In South East Wales there was a net outflow of migrants in the 25-44 age group.

Figure 4: Average annual net migration flows with England by age group, based on estimates from year ending mid-2005 to year ending mid-2009



Source: Internal Migration Estimates, Office for National Statistics

Table 4: Average annual net migration flows with England by age group, based on estimates from year ending mid-2005 to year ending mid-2009 (nearest 10)

	0-15	16-24	25-44	45-64	65+	All ages
Wales	1,580	-560	900	3,040	380	5,340
North Wales	490	-450	540	1,140	140	1,850
Isle of Anglesey	60	-90	50	140	20	180
Gwynedd	50	150	-70	240	-10	360
Conwy	150	-180	180	320	30	500
Denbighshire	100	-130	140	250	30	400
Flintshire	90	-140	180	110	40	280
Wrexham	40	-70	60	90	30	150
Mid Wales	320	-410	110	700	100	820
Powys	210	-240	300	490	90	850
Ceredigion	100	-160	-180	210	10	-20
South West Wales	460	-140	450	780	110	1,670
Pembrokeshire	140	-110	220	270	10	530
Carmarthenshire	170	-110	240	330	80	710
Swansea	60	150	-120	90	20	210
Neath Port Talbot	80	-70	110	80	-	220
South East Wales	150	650	-360	130	-10	560
The Vale of Glamorgan	40	-180	90	20	10	-30
Cardiff	-	890	-640	30	-10	280
Monmouthshire	120	-160	200	100	20	290
Newport	-10	90	-	-20	-30	20
Valleys	160	-210	150	300	40	440
Bridgend	60	-80	110	70	20	180
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	10	-10	-100	80	20	-10
Merthyr Tydfil	10	-10	-	30	-	30
Caerphilly	40	-60	60	70	-	100
Blaenau Gwent	20	-10	50	40	10	110
Torfaen	20	-40	30	20	-	30

Source: Internal Migration Estimates, Office for National Statistics

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Migration

North Wales attracted the largest average net inflow of migrants from England for all the age groups apart from the 16-24 age group. All regions apart from South East Wales had a net outflow of migrants in the 16-24 age group; this group contains students moving to university, and the inflow to South East Wales could be as a result of a large number of English students enrolling on university courses in the region. South East Wales was the only region to have a net outflow of migrants to England in the 25-44 age group, which could be a result of students returning to work in England after finishing their studies in the region.

North Wales

All of the local authority areas, with the exception of Gwynedd, had an average net outflow of migrants in the 16-24 age group, with Conwy having the largest outflow. This could be a result of Gwynedd having a university, attracting students from England. Gwynedd was the only local authority to have a net outflow in the 25-44 age group.

Mid Wales

Both Powys and Ceredigion had a net outflow of migrants in the 16-24 age group. Ceredigion also had a net outflow of migrants in the 25-44 age group but this was offset by a net inflow for the same age group in Powys, leading to a net inflow of migrants for mid-Wales for the 25-44 age group. There was a net inflow in all the other age groups into both authorities.

South West Wales

Three of the four local authorities in South West Wales followed a similar pattern to Wales as a whole, with an average net outflow of people aged 16-24 to England and net inflows in the other age groups. The exception was Swansea, which had a net inflow of migrants aged 16-24 and a net outflow in the 25-44 age group. This could be a result of the large number of English students enrolling at University in Swansea.

South East Wales

In South East Wales, Cardiff had the largest net inward migration from England for the 16-24 age group (890), while the Vale of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire had a net outflow in this age group. In contrast to the other three authorities, Cardiff had a net outward migration in the 25-44 age group.

Valleys

All the Valley authorities experienced a net outflow in the 16-24 age group to England. There was a net inflow or a net flow of around zero in the other age groups in each of the authorities apart from Rhondda Cynon Taff which had a net outflow to England in the 25-44 age group.

Migration within Wales

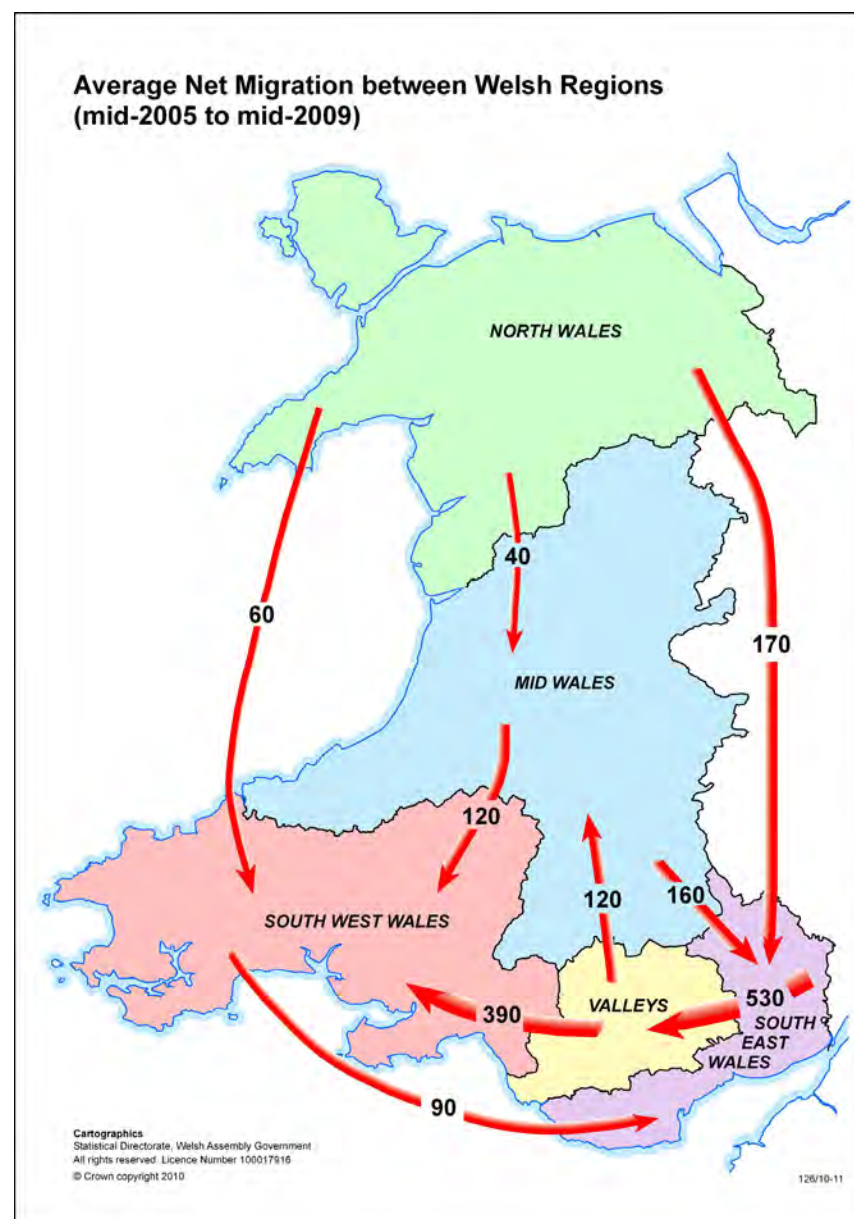
Migration within Wales has no effect on the overall Wales population estimate but affects local population and can be important in terms of local housing and labour markets. The average annual net migration between the five regions in Wales is illustrated in the map at Figure 5, the arrow indicating the direction of the net flow. Table 5 shows the more detailed gross (in and out) flows between the regions by age group.

The South West and the Valleys were the only regions of the five in Wales to experience a net inflow of migrants from the other regions combined. Over the period year ending mid-2005 to year ending mid-2009 there was a net inflow of approximately 480 people per year to South West Wales and 30 people per year to the Valleys. However, South West Wales experienced a net loss of migrants to the South East Wales, with an average of 90 more people per year migrating out than in. Migration from South West Wales to South East Wales was predominantly in the 16-24 age group (230) as young people moved to find work and attend courses at the universities in South East Wales.

There was a net outflow from the Valleys region to South West Wales (390) and Mid Wales (120). However this net outflow was offset by a large inflow from South East Wales to the Valleys at approximately 530 people per year.

Mid Wales had an average net outflow of migrants to South West Wales (120 people per year) and South East Wales (160 people per year) with a net inflow from the North Wales (40 people per year) and the Valleys (120 people per year). The net out-migration from Mid Wales to South East Wales was due to migration to Cardiff. Migration from mid Wales to South East Wales is predominantly in the 16-24 age group.

Figure 5: Average annual net migration between regions in Wales, based on estimates from year ending mid-2005 to year ending mid-2009



Source: Internal Migration Estimates, Office for National Statistics

Migration

Table 5: Average annual migration movements between Welsh regions, based on estimates from year ending mid-2005 to year ending mid-2009 (to nearest 10) (a)

Origin Destination	Age group	North Wales	Mid Wales	South West Wales	South East Wales	Valleys	Rest of Wales
North Wales	All ages	-	580	260	500	180	1,520
	0-15	-	60	40	60	30	180
	16-24	-	260	90	210	60	630
	25-44	-	140	80	170	60	450
	45-64	-	80	30	40	20	170
	65+	-	40	10	10	-	70
Mid Wales	All ages	620	-	1,380	690	520	3,210
	0-15	60	-	250	90	80	480
	16-24	320	-	410	290	220	1,230
	25-44	120	-	370	190	130	810
	45-64	80	-	220	90	70	450
	65+	40	-	130	30	30	230
South West	All ages	330	1,490	-	2,280	2,300	6,400
	0-15	50	240	-	250	370	900
	16-24	120	430	-	1,090	910	2,550
	25-44	100	430	-	630	650	1,810
	45-64	40	260	-	230	280	810
	65+	10	140	-	70	90	320
South East	All ages	670	850	2,370	-	5,120	9,000
	0-15	40	60	190	-	870	1,160
	16-24	410	460	1,320	-	1,430	3,620
	25-44	160	230	640	-	1,960	2,990
	45-64	30	60	150	-	610	850
	65+	20	30	80	-	240	360
Valleys	All ages	180	410	1,910	5,660	-	8,150
	0-15	20	50	290	930	-	1,300
	16-24	60	180	770	1,290	-	2,290
	25-44	50	110	560	2,360	-	3,080
	45-64	20	40	200	760	-	1,020
	65+	10	20	100	310	-	440
Rest of Wales	All ages	1,800	3,330	5,920	9,110	8,130	-
	0-15	170	410	770	1,330	1,350	-
	16-24	910	1,320	2,590	2,880	2,620	-
	25-44	430	910	1,650	3,360	2,800	-
	45-64	160	450	590	1,120	980	-
	65+	80	230	310	430	360	-

Source: Internal Migration Estimates, Office for National Statistics

(a) Table does not include figures for migration within each region.

South East Wales had an average net outflow of around 110 people per year, despite having a net inflow of migrants from North Wales, Mid Wales and South West Wales. This is due to a large outflow (530 people per year) over the period to the neighbouring Valley region. The net outflow was across all age groups with the exception of people aged 16-24, where the South East attracted a net inflow of migrants from the Valleys.

In North Wales, there was a net outflow of migrants to the other regions of Wales, apart from with the Valleys where net migration was around zero. Overall North Wales experienced a net outflow of 280 people per year to the rest of Wales.

Further Information - Migration

International Migration

www.wales.gov.uk/statistics

Internal Migration

www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=7070

A StatsWales cube gives internal migration figures for all the local authorities in Wales:

www.statswales.wales.gov.uk



Chapter 4

Population Projections

Introduction

This chapter provides an analysis of population projections for Wales both at a national and at a local authority level. Population projections provide estimates of the size of the future population, and are based on assumptions about births, deaths and migration.

ONS published 2008-based national population projections for Wales in October 2009. The Welsh Assembly Government published 2008-based local authority population projections in May 2010, using a slightly different methodology to the national projections. The local authority projections are not constrained to the national projections.

This chapter considers population projections for Wales and its local authorities until the year 2023, the 15th year of the projection period. Longer-term projections are available (see links at the end of the chapter); however, projections become increasingly uncertain the further they are carried forward.

For further information on the projections please see the information links at the end of this chapter.

National population projections

The following is an analysis of the 2008-based national population projection for Wales.

Projected Population by Age Group

Table 1 shows the projected population of Wales by age group for selected years from 2008 to 2023.

Table 1: Projected population by age, 2008 to 2023 (selected years)

	Thousands			
	2008	2013	2018	2023
Children (a)	553	547	563	579
16-64	1,898	1,902	1,905	1,911
65+	539	606	670	729
All ages	2,990	3,056	3,137	3,219
Median age	41.1	42.1	42.4	42.5

Source: Office for National Statistics

(a) Children under 16.



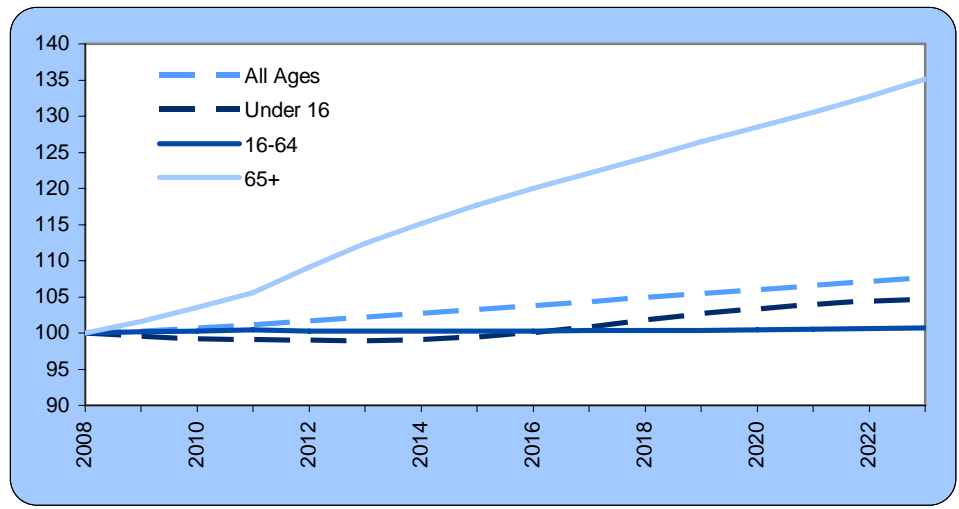
The population of Wales is projected to cross the 3 million mark between mid-2009 and mid-2010, and the population is projected to increase by 8 per cent to 3.2 million by the year 2023. The number of children is projected to increase by under 5 per cent (26,000), the number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by around 35 per cent (189,000) and the number of people aged 16-64 is projected to increase by 1 per cent (13,000) by 2023 .

In 2008, children aged under 16 accounted for 18 per cent of the population and people aged 65 and over accounted for 18 per cent of the population. By 2023, people aged 65 and over are projected to represent around 23 per cent of the population. The population of Wales will become gradually older with the median age of the population rising from 41.1 years in 2008 to 42.5 years in 2023. This is due to a combination of higher life expectancy and relatively fewer children being born.

Population Projections

Chart 1 shows how the populations of the 3 key groups (those aged under 16, 16-64 and 65+) are projected to change during the period 2008 to 2023.

Chart 1: Population projections for key groups (indexed)



Source: Office for National Statistics

The total population of Wales is projected to increase steadily over the next 15 years. The population aged 65 and over is expected to rise more rapidly over the period, from 539,000 in 2008 to 729,000 in 2023 (35 percent), as the post-war baby boomers enter this age group.

The population aged 16-64 is projected to remain relatively constant increasing by only 13,000 (1 per cent) between 2008 and 2023. The number of children is projected to remain constant until 2016 before growing between 2016 and 2023. This is because the projected decrease in the number of older children is greater than the increase in the number of young children during the next few years. The number of children is projected to increase from 553,000 in 2008 to 579,000 in 2023 (5 percent).

Age Groups and Dependency Ratios

As the age structure of the population changes over time, there is an effect on the proportion of dependent people. In this table, dependent people are defined as children aged under 16 and people aged 65 and over.

Table 2: Dependants per 1,000 people aged 16-64

Dependants per 1,000 persons aged 16-64				
	2008	2013	2018	2023
Children (a)	291	288	295	303
Aged 65+	284	319	352	381
Total	575	606	647	684

Source: Office for National Statistics

(a) Children under 16.

In 2008 there were around 291 children aged under 16 per 1,000 people aged 16-64. This is projected to increase to 303 per 1,000 people aged 16-64 by 2023.

In 2008, there were 284 people aged 65 and over per 1,000 people aged 16-64. This is projected to increase to 381 per 1,000 people aged 16-64 by 2023. In 2008, the total number of dependents per 1,000 people aged 16-64 stood at 575, and this is projected to rise to 684 by 2023, this is predominately driven by the projected increase in the older population.

Population Projections for the UK Constituent Countries

Table 3 shows the projected population growth for the other UK countries by 2018 (10th year of projection period) and 2023(15th year of projection period).

Table 3: Projected population growth since 2008 (per cent) by the years 2018 and 2023

	2018	2023
Wales	4.92	7.65
England	7.37	11.17
Scotland	3.70	5.30
Northern Ireland	6.80	9.62

Source: Office for National Statistics

Of the 4 UK countries, England is projected to experience the highest population growth during the first 10 and 15 years of the projection period. From 2008 (base year) the population of England is projected to increase by 7 per cent by the year 2018, and by 11 per cent by the year 2023. Population growth is expected to be lowest in Scotland (4 per cent by 2018 and 5 per cent by 2023).

Components of Population Change

Population estimates and projections are based on births, deaths and migration.

Table 4 shows five year summaries of projected components of population change.

Table 4: Components of population change – five year summary

	Thousands		
	2008-2013	2013-2018	2018-2023
Population at start	2,990	3,056	3,137
Births	174	177	178
Deaths	152	148	149
Natural Change	22	29	29
Net Migration	43.7	52.6	53
Total Change	65	82	82
Population at end	3,056	3,137	3,219

Source: Office for National Statistics

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Table 4 shows that net inward migration will be the main reason for projected population growth throughout the projection period. Natural change is expected to be positive for the projection period 2008 to 2023.

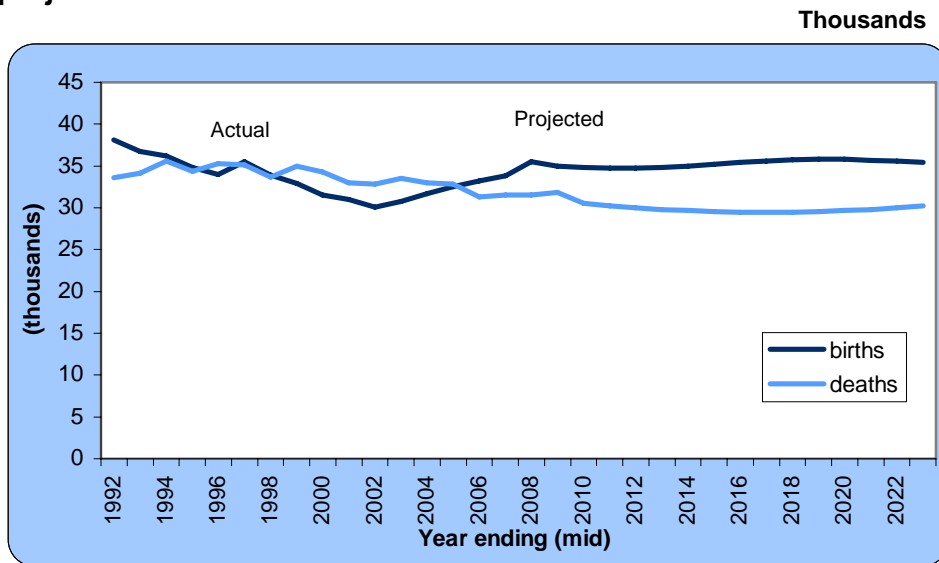
Total population change is projected to be around 65,000 for first five years of the projection period. This is projected to rise to around 82,000 during the period 2013 to 2018 and 2018 to 2023. This increase is driven by a rise in net migration into Wales and an increase in natural change.

Population Projections

Projected Number of Births and Deaths

Chart 2 shows the number of births and deaths in Wales during the period 1992 to 2008 (historic) and 2009 to 2023 (projected under the main population projection).

Chart 2: Number of births and deaths in Wales, historic and projected



Source: Office for National Statistics

Chart 2 indicates that there were more deaths than births in Wales during the late 1990s and early 2000s. However, births have exceeded deaths in recent years.

The number of births is projected to remain at around 35,000 to 36,000 during the period 2009 to 2023. The number of deaths in Wales is projected to decrease slightly over the next few years and to remain stable at around 30,000 deaths for the period 2011 to 2023.

Therefore natural change is projected to be positive (i.e. more births than deaths) during the next fifteen years. This is due to an expected continued increase in life expectancy.

Migration

Population increases in Wales over the last twenty years have been increasingly driven by net migration from the rest of the UK and abroad. However, the inflow and outflow of migrants fluctuates from year to year making it difficult to project the number of migrants in the future. Long-term migration assumptions are based on recent trends.

In the 2008-based national population projections, the long-term (from 2014/15 onwards) assumption for net migration is +10,500. This includes a +7,500 long-term cross-border (within UK) net migration assumption and a +3,000 long-term international net migration assumption. The long-term migration assumption for the 2006-based projections was +9,500.

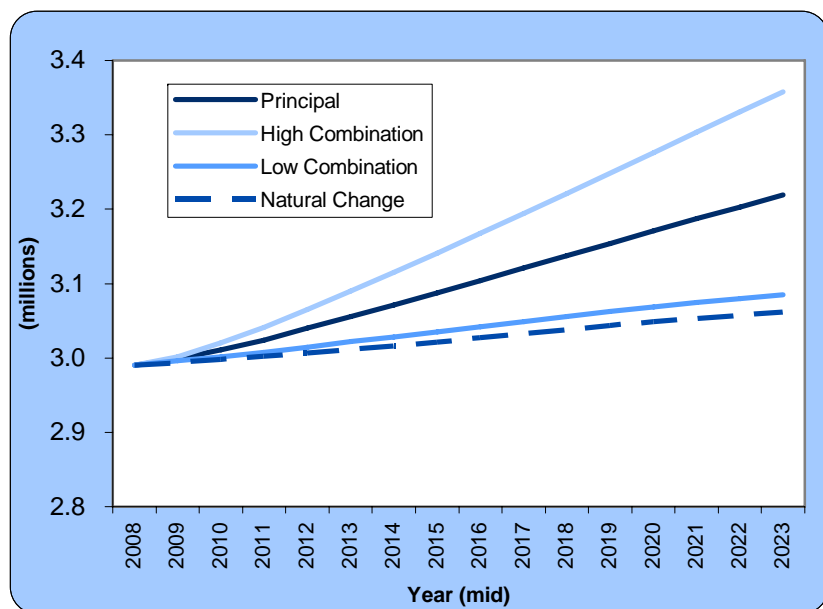
Variant projections

The principal population projections provide a consistent starting point for planning which is affected by the numbers in the population. However, due to the uncertainty of demographic behaviour, any set of projections will inevitably be proved wrong, to a greater or lesser extent, as a forecast of future demographic events or population structure. To give users of the projections an indication of this uncertainty, a number of variant population projections, based on alternative assumptions of future fertility, mortality and migration have also been produced.

Detailed information on these national variant projections is available on the ONS website:

www.statistics.gov.uk/StatsBase/Product.asp?vlink=8519

Chart 4: Variant Population projections, 2008 to 2023 (selected variants)



Source: National Population Projection Variants, ONS

The High Combination variant projections suggest that a combination of high fertility, high life expectancy and high migration will cause the population of Wales to grow by nearly 12.3 per cent (368,000) by 2023.

The Low Combination variant projections suggest that a combination of low fertility, low life expectancy and low migration will cause the population of Wales to grow by around 3.2 per cent (94,000) by 2023.

The zero migration variant projections suggest that natural change alone will cause the population of Wales to grow by around 2.4 per cent (71,000) by 2023.

Population Projections

Local authority population projections

The following is an analysis of the 2008-based local authority population projections which were produced in May 2010.

Total population

Between mid-2008 and mid-2023, it is projected that the majority of local authorities in Wales will experience an increase in their overall population. Torfean's population is projected to remain roughly the same from mid-2008 to mid-2023.

Five local authorities are projected to see increases of above 10 per cent between mid-2008 and mid-2023. Cardiff is the local authority projected to have the largest population growth (24 per cent) by mid 2023.

Table 5: Projected population and percentage change from 2008 by local authority, selected years

	2008	2013	2018	2023
	Population			
Isle of Anglesey	68,800	69,900	71,000	71,900
Gwynedd	118,600	119,700	121,300	123,200
Conwy	111,400	113,000	114,700	116,300
Denbighshire	96,700	99,800	103,100	106,200
Flintshire	149,700	151,200	152,400	153,100
Wrexham	132,700	136,900	141,100	145,000
Powys	131,700	135,400	138,900	142,200
Ceredigion	76,800	78,600	80,500	82,300
Pembrokeshire	117,600	120,500	123,500	126,100
Carmarthenshire	180,700	187,400	194,300	200,900
Swansea	230,100	237,400	246,100	255,300
Neath Port Talbot	137,600	140,400	143,500	146,500
Bridgend	133,900	138,000	142,100	146,000
Vale of Glamorgan	124,100	128,400	132,800	137,300
Cardiff	330,500	353,900	381,100	410,500
Rhondda Cynon Taf	234,400	237,200	240,300	243,200
Merthyr Tydfil	55,600	56,200	57,000	57,600
Caerphilly	172,400	175,000	177,700	179,900
Blaenau Gwent	68,800	69,400	70,300	71,100
Torfaen	90,600	90,700	90,800	90,700
Monmouthshire	87,800	89,500	91,000	92,500
Newport	139,700	142,100	145,200	148,400

Source: Welsh Assembly Government

Births, Deaths and Natural Change

In 2007-08, there were 13 local authorities in Wales that had more births than deaths.

In 2012-13, 13 authorities are projected to have more births than deaths and 6 local authorities (Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd, Denbighshire, Ceredigion, Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire) will have births and deaths roughly in balance.

13 local authorities will experience more births and deaths in 2002-23, and 2 local authorities (Denbighshire and Torfaen) will have births and deaths roughly in balance.

Total Fertility Rate

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that women would bear if the female population experienced the age-specific fertility rates for the year in question throughout their childbearing lifespan.

Between 2008/09 and 2012/13, the TFR is projected to decrease in every local authority. Between 2012/13 and 2022/23, the TFR is still projected to decline in every local authority, but at a slower rate than seen in earlier years.

Replacement level fertility (2.08) is the level of fertility required for the population to replace itself in size in the long term given constant mortality rates and the absence of migration. Over the course of the projection period, 13 local authorities in Wales are projected to see TFRs at or above replacement level fertility for one or more years.

Table 6: Projected number of births, deaths and natural change by local authority, selected years

	2008-09			2022-23		
	Births	Deaths	Natural Change	Births	Deaths	Natural Change
Isle of Anglesey	800	800	-	700	800	-100
Gwynedd	1,300	1,300	-100	1400	1,200	100
Conwy	1,100	1,400	-300	1100	1,400	-300
Denbighshire	1,100	1,100	-	1100	1,100	-
Flintshire	1,800	1,400	400	1600	1,400	200
Wrexham	1,700	1,300	400	1600	1,300	300
Powys	1,300	1,400	-200	1200	1,600	-300
Ceredigion	700	700	-100	700	800	-100
Pembrokeshire	1,300	1,300	-	1200	1,300	-100
Carmarthenshire	2,000	2,100	-100	2000	2,100	-100
Swansea	2,700	2,300	400	3100	2,200	900
Neath Port Talbot	1,600	1,500	100	1500	1,400	100
Bridgend	1,600	1,400	200	1600	1,400	100
Vale of Glamorgan	1,500	1,200	300	1500	1,200	300
Cardiff	4,600	2,700	2000	5900	2,500	3,500
Rhondda Cynon Taf	2,900	2,500	400	2700	2,300	400
Merthyr Tydfil	800	600	200	700	600	100
Caerphilly	2,200	1,700	500	2000	1,700	300
Blaenau Gwent	900	800	100	800	700	100
Torfaen	1,100	1,000	100	1000	900	-
Monmouthshire	800	900	-	800	900	-100
Newport	2,000	1,300	600	2000	1,200	800

Source: Welsh Assembly Government

note: figures may not sum due to rounding.

Population Projections

Migration

For the purposes of local authority population projections, migration is defined as the movement of people into and out of a local authority. Migration to or from other parts of the UK is defined as internal migration, while migration to or from overseas is defined as international migration.

The migration assumptions for the local authority population projections indicate that the majority (17) of local authorities within Wales will experience more people moving in than moving out. Merthyr Tydfil and Blaenau Gwent will have a net migration of roughly zero, while Flintshire, Torfaen and Newport will experience more people moving out than moving in.

Considering **internal** migration, Cardiff will experience the highest total number of migrants to and from the UK (17,700 and 17,900 respectively), but will experience negative net migration within UK (around 300 more people leaving than arriving each year). Merthyr Tydfil will experience the lowest number of migrants to and from the UK (1,300 and 1,400 respectively).

Cardiff will also experience the highest number of **international** in and out migrants each year (5,500 and 2,800 respectively) and the greatest net inflow of international migrants (around 2,700 more people arriving than leaving each year).

Torfaen will experience the lowest number of international in migrants (around 40 people) and Blaenau Gwent will experience the lowest number of international out migrants (around 70 people). Caerphilly will experience the greatest net outflow of international migrants (around 150 more people leaving than arriving each year).

Dependency Ratios by local authority

It is projected that the number of dependents per 1,000 people aged 16-64 will increase for all local authorities by 2023. This is largely driven by a projected decrease in the death rates throughout the projection period in all the local authorities in Wales, which in turn causes an increase in the population aged 65 and over.

The local authorities which are projected to see the greatest percentage increase in their dependency ratios since 2008 are Isle of Anglesey and Powys (34 and 33 per cent respectively). The increase in Powys is driven by a large increase in the number of older people (65+), while in the Isle of Anglesey the change is driven by a fall in the working age population (16-64) as well as an increase in the number of older people (65+).

Cardiff is projected to see the smallest increase in its dependency ratio (10 per cent). This is mainly driven by increases in the number of people of working age (16-64).

Table 7: Dependents per 1,000 people aged 16-64 by local authority, selected years (a)

	2008	2013	2018	2023
Isle of Anglesey	637	714	791	854
Gwynedd	605	627	650	685
Conwy	698	745	790	836
Denbighshire	643	692	750	801
Flintshire	555	607	659	703
Wrexham	548	596	644	681
Powys	655	719	795	868
Ceredigion	553	603	660	714
Pembrokeshire	659	707	759	806
Carmarthenshire	624	668	721	771
Swansea	550	574	606	636
Neath Port Talbot	581	612	663	708
Bridgend	574	613	654	685
The Vale of Glamorgan	599	636	679	732
Cardiff	457	452	476	503
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	553	579	615	641
Merthyr Tydfil	569	605	674	719
Caerphilly	562	595	638	672
Blaenau Gwent	577	608	662	708
Torfaen	591	625	685	729
Monmouthshire	628	675	743	801
Newport	586	608	642	682

Source: Welsh Assembly Government

Population Projections

Variant projections

In order to illustrate the uncertainty associated with population projections, variant projections have also been published alongside the principle local authority population projections.

A zero-migration (natural change only) projection has been produced to illustrate the projected population of each local authority if there were no future inward or outward migration.

High and low variant projections have also been produced. The high variant is based on an assumption of high fertility and low mortality. The low variant is based on an assumption of low fertility and high mortality.

For more information on these local authority variant projections see the link to further guidance on the local authority projections, at the end of this chapter. The variant projections are also available via our StatsWales data service.

National Park population projections

Population projections (2006-based) have now been produced for the 3 National Parks in Wales, using a similar methodology as was used to produce the 2006-based local authority population projections for Wales. Information about these projections is available for the Welsh Assembly Government website.

www.wales.gov.uk/statistics

The National Park population projections are also available via StatsWales.

www.statswales.wales.gov.uk

Further Information - Population Projections

National Population Projections:

www.wales.gov.uk/statistics

National projections - StatsWales cubes:

www.statswales.wales.gov.uk

Further guidance documents on local authority population projections can be found here:

www.wales.gov.uk/statistics

Local authority projections -summary report

www.wales.gov.uk/statistics

Local authority projections -technical report

www.wales.gov.uk/statistics

Local authority projections -StatsWales cubes:

www.statswales.wales.gov.uk



Chapter 5

Welsh Language

Introduction

The Welsh language is a member of the Brythonic branch of Celtic languages, and is the oldest spoken language in Europe. The Welsh Language Act 1993 gave the Welsh language parity with the English language in the public sector in Wales.

This chapter looks at the Welsh language in Wales, using data from census years 1971 to 2001. Results from the 1971 Census are based on the population present. Data from the 1981 Census onwards are based on the usually resident population. It is also important to note that the 2001 Census asked the question 'Can you speak Welsh?' whereas in previous censuses the question was 'Do you speak Welsh?'. Also note that all data concerning Welsh speakers are for people aged 3 and over. Specimen copies of the Census forms are available on the National Statistics website www.statistics.gov.uk. Data from the '2004-06 Welsh Language Use Survey', conducted by the Welsh Language Board, are also used in this chapter.

This chapter looks at the change in the number of Welsh speakers, knowledge of Welsh by age group, the number of Welsh speakers by age group and by local authority, and looks at results from the '2004-06 Welsh Language Use Survey'.

We will be publishing a statistical analysis of Welsh language data from the Annual Population Survey (APS) in the near future. The APS has included a question on Welsh proficiency for a number of years and a question on Welsh frequency of use has been included since January 2007. The bulletin will include analysis of trends over time, by geographical area, by age and also against other variables.

Table 1 shows the number of Welsh speakers aged 3 and over in Wales from the 1971 Census to the most recent Census in 2001. This table shows that the proportion of Welsh speakers in Wales decreased from 21 per cent of the population in 1971 to just under 19 per cent of the population in 1991. However, by 2001 the number of Welsh speakers was at its

highest – over 582,000 stated that they could speak Welsh (21 per cent of the total population).

The number of Welsh speakers in 2001 represented a 7 per cent increase from the number in the 1971 Census. However, one must remember that in 2001 the Welsh language question in the Census was 'Can you speak Welsh?' not 'Do you speak Welsh?' as in previous censuses.

Table 1: Welsh speakers aged 3 and over in Wales, 1971-2001

	Population (thousands)	Welsh speakers (thousands)	Per cent
1971	2,603.0	542.4	20.8
1981	2,645.1	503.5	19.0
1991	2,723.6	508.1	18.7
2001	2,805.7	582.4	20.8

Source: 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 Census

Knowledge of Welsh

Table 2 shows knowledge of Welsh by broad age groups from the 2001 Census. It shows that nearly 800,000 (over 28 per cent) people in Wales had at least some knowledge of the Welsh language, with over a half of those (around 460,000) being able to speak, read and write Welsh. In the 5-15 years old age group, nearly a half stated that they had some knowledge of Welsh, with nearly 142,000 being able to speak, read and write Welsh. For those aged 5 and over, the proportion of people with at least one skill in Welsh decreased by age group, whilst the proportion of those only understanding spoken Welsh increased. Of 50-64 year olds just under a quarter had some knowledge of Welsh. Both the 65-74 year old and the 75 and over age groups had a higher proportion demonstrating one or more skills in Welsh with just over 28 per cent of those aged 75 and over having some knowledge of the language.

Welsh Language

Table 2: Knowledge of Welsh by age group, 2001

							Thousands
	Total	Understands spoken Welsh only	Speaks but does not read or write Welsh	Speaks and reads but does not write Welsh	Speaks, reads and writes Welsh	Other combination of skills	No skills in Welsh
Aged 3 and over	2,805.7	138.4	79.3	38.4	457.9	83.7	2,008.0
3-4	70.5	2.9	9.0	0.7	3.3	0.3	54.3
5-15	419.3	17.2	17.4	7.3	141.9	24.6	210.8
16-19	146.8	6.2	2.5	1.7	36.0	6.1	94.3
20-34	534.2	26.3	10.0	5.5	71.5	10.5	410.5
35-49	592.1	33.0	12.0	6.6	67.3	12.5	460.7
50-64	538.1	28.8	12.4	7.4	65.2	15.7	408.5
65-74	264.2	12.7	7.6	4.3	35.6	7.7	196.2
75 and over	240.6	11.2	8.3	5.0	37.1	6.2	172.7

Source: 2001 Census



Welsh speakers by Local Authority

Table 3 shows Welsh speakers by local authority from the 1991 and the 2001 Census. In 2001, the local authorities with the highest percentage of Welsh speakers were Gwynedd (69.0 per cent), Isle of Anglesey (60.1 per cent), Ceredigion (52.0 per cent) and Carmarthenshire (50.3 per cent). The local authorities with the lowest percentage of Welsh speakers were located in South East Wales - Monmouthshire (9.3 per cent), Blaenau Gwent (9.5 per cent), Newport (10.0 per cent) and Merthyr Tydfil (10.2 per cent).

However, comparing the proportion of Welsh speakers between the 1991 Census and the 2001 Census indicates that the local authorities traditionally regarded as strong Welsh speaking areas experienced a decline in the proportion of their population able to speak Welsh. Ceredigion saw the largest decrease (7.1 percentage points), from 59.1 per cent of the population in 1991 to 52.0 per cent in 2001, whilst Carmarthenshire, Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Conwy and Denbighshire also saw a decrease in the proportion of Welsh speakers. On the other hand, parts of South East Wales experienced a growth in the proportion of Welsh speakers. Torfaen saw the biggest increase in the proportion of Welsh speakers, increasing from 2.5 per cent of the population in 1991 to 11.1 per cent of the population in 2001. Newport, Blaenau Gwent and Monmouthshire also saw a similar increase in the proportion of Welsh speakers since 1991.

Table 3: Welsh speakers (aged 3 and over) by local authority, 1991 and 2001

	Speaking Welsh 1991		Able to speak Welsh 2001		Change	
	Number (a)	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Percentage points
Wales	508,098	18.7	582,368	20.8	74,270	2.1
Isle of Anglesey	41,239	62.0	38,893	60.1	-2,346	-1.9
Gwynedd	78,732	72.1	77,846	69.0	-886	-3.1
Conwy	31,444	30.6	31,298	29.4	-146	-1.2
Denbighshire	23,293	26.7	23,760	26.4	467	-0.3
Flintshire	18,405	13.5	20,599	14.4	2,194	0.8
Wrexham	15,985	13.7	18,105	14.6	2,120	0.9
Powys	23,589	20.5	25,814	21.1	2,225	0.5
Ceredigion	36,027	59.1	37,918	52.0	1,891	-7.1
Pembrokeshire	19,754	18.3	23,967	21.8	4,213	3.4
Carmarthenshire	89,221	54.9	84,196	50.3	-5,025	-4.5
Swansea	28,549	13.3	28,938	13.4	389	0.1
Neath Port Talbot	23,710	17.8	23,404	18.0	-306	0.2
The Vale of Glamorgan	7,752	6.9	12,994	11.3	5,242	4.4
Cardiff	18,089	6.6	32,504	11.0	14,415	4.4
Monmouthshire	1,634	2.1	7,688	9.3	6,054	7.2
Newport	2,878	2.3	13,135	10.0	10,257	7.7
Bridgend	10,161	8.3	13,397	10.8	3,236	2.5
Rhondda Cynon Taf	20,038	9.0	27,946	12.5	7,908	3.5
Merthyr Tydfil	4,238	7.5	5,532	10.2	1,294	2.7
Caerphilly	9,710	6.0	18,237	11.2	8,527	5.2
Blaenau Gwent	1,522	2.2	6,417	9.5	4,895	7.3
Torfaen	2,126	2.5	9,780	11.1	7,654	8.7

Source: 1991 and 2001 Census

(a) Estimates for individual authorities.

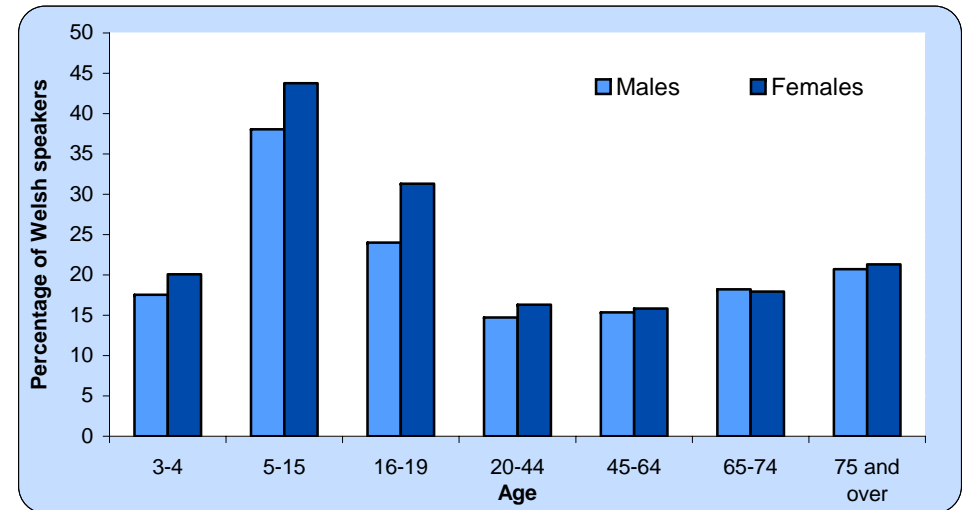
Welsh Language

Welsh Speakers by Sex and Age

Figure 1 shows the proportion of Welsh speakers in each age group and by sex from the 2001 Census. This chart illustrates that the proportion of Welsh speakers was at its highest for both sexes in the 5-15 years old age group where 38 per cent of all males aged between 5 and 15 and 44 per cent of all females aged between 5 and 15 were able to speak Welsh. The main reason for such a high proportion is the fact that Welsh is a compulsory part of the curriculum in Wales meaning that all children of statutory school age receive Welsh lessons.

The proportion of people able to speak Welsh decreases to its lowest in the 20-44 years old age group, where 15 per cent of males and 16 per cent of females were able to speak Welsh. The older age groups had a higher proportion being able to speak Welsh, for both males and females. The proportion increases from 16 per cent of all people in the 20-44 years old age group to 21 per cent of all people in the 75 and over age group. It's interesting to note that for almost every age group, a higher proportion of females were able to speak Welsh than males. The only exception was for the 65-74 year old age group, where a slightly higher proportion of males were able to speak Welsh than females.

Figure 1: Proportion of Welsh speakers (aged 3 and over) by age group, 2001



Source: 2001 Census



2004-2006 Welsh Language Use Survey

The Welsh Language Board commissioned a series of three surveys over 2004-2006 in order to expand on the information on who uses Welsh, when and how much they use it. The survey, of about 7,700 Welsh speakers, was organised to supplement the 'Living in Wales' survey commissioned by the Welsh Assembly Government. The larger sample obtained by using the 2004-06 Language Use Surveys makes it possible to produce estimates for the unitary authority areas and for specific population groups. The results refer to the period rather than individual years.

According to the survey, 20.5 per cent of all those aged 3 and over in Wales could speak Welsh in 2004-06, very similar to the 20.8 per cent figure in the 2001 Census. Of those who could speak Welsh, 58 per cent considered themselves fluent in Welsh, with 59 per cent having had their most recent conversation through the medium of Welsh. The survey also found that fluency in Welsh increased with age – of those 3 to 15 year olds who said that they could speak Welsh, 47 per cent were fluent compared to 71 per cent of speakers aged over 65. Also, of those who stated that they could speak Welsh, 63 per cent stated that they spoke Welsh daily, 17 per cent spoke Welsh weekly, 17 per cent spoke Welsh less often, and 4 per cent never spoke Welsh.

Table 4 shows the frequency of speaking Welsh by Welsh speakers at a local authority level and a Wales level.

Further information and results from the Welsh Language Use Survey can be found on the Welsh Language Board's website www.bwrdd-yr-iaith.org.uk.

Table 4: Frequency of speaking Welsh by local authority (a)

	Frequency of speaking Welsh				Percent
	Daily	Weekly	Less often	Never	Total
Isle of Anglesey	86.6	5.4	6.7	1.3	100.0
Gwynedd	90.3	4.9	4.1	0.7	100.0
Conwy	66.1	14.2	16.8	2.9	100.0
Denbighshire	57.3	21.0	20.4	1.3	100.0
Flintshire	35.3	28.6	27.0	9.1	100.0
Wrexham	38.9	20.0	31.4	9.7	100.0
Powys	43.4	33.3	19.7	3.5	100.0
Ceredigion	80.8	11.1	7.0	1.1	100.0
Pembrokeshire	52.1	28.1	17.3	2.5	100.0
Carmarthenshire	79.6	10.5	9.2	0.7	100.0
Swansea	49.2	19.9	27.4	3.4	100.0
Neath Port Talbot	61.8	17.0	18.4	2.7	100.0
Bridgend	37.4	15.8	41.9	5.0	100.0
Vale of Glamorgan	50.3	22.8	22.2	4.8	100.0
Rhondda Cynon Taf	35.3	22.6	34.0	8.1	100.0
Merthyr Tydfil	50.6	15.3	25.5	8.5	100.0
Caerphilly	45.7	21.1	26.8	6.5	100.0
Blaenau Gwent	29.4	34.0	32.4	4.3	100.0
Torfaen	34.1	35.2	26.9	3.8	100.0
Monmouthshire	24.8	32.7	32.4	10.1	100.0
Newport	21.9	37.8	23.5	16.8	100.0
Cardiff	44.4	28.9	19.8	6.8	100.0
Wales	62.8	17.1	16.6	3.5	100.0

Source: Welsh Language Use Surveys, 2004-06

(a) Based on a survey of Welsh Speakers

Welsh Language

Bilingual Registrations

Table 5 shows the number of bilingual registrations in Wales from 1975 to 2008 (selected years). 'Bilingual registrations' refer to marriage registrations, birth registrations and death registrations in Wales where bilingual certificates are issued. This applies to people living in Wales, even if the marriage/birth/death took place in England (as detailed in the Office for National Statistics's White Paper, 'Civil Registration: Vital change').

The overall number of marriages in Wales decreased from over 20,000 in 1975 to under 13,000 in 2007. However, the number of marriages registered bilingually increased, from 391 in 1975 to 483 in 2007. As a result, the proportion of marriages registered bilingually increased from 1.9 per cent in 1975 to 3.7 per cent in 2007. This is the highest proportion of all the years.

The number of births registrations in Wales has fluctuated during the period 1975 to 2008; however it has steadily increased since 2002 with 2008 recording the highest number of births registered since 1993 (34,676). The number of births registered bilingually has increased from 504 registrations in 1975 to 3,080 in 2008. Consequently, the proportion of births registered bilingually increased considerably from 1.5 per cent in 1975 to 8.9 per cent in 2008.

Total death registrations have fluctuated between 1975 and 2008 (from a high of 35,713 in 1980 to a low of 30,661 in 2006), but generally decreased during this period. However, as was the case for bilingual marriage and birth registrations, the number of bilingual death registrations increased almost year on year, from 78 in 1975 to 1,534 in 2008. This is an increase from 0.2 per cent of all death registrations in 1975 to 4.9 per cent in 2008.

Table 5: Bilingual marriage, birth and death registrations in Wales, 1975-2008 (selected years)

	Marriage registrations (a)			Birth registrations (b)			Death registrations (c)		
	Total	Bilingual	Per cent bilingual	Total	Bilingual	Per cent bilingual	Total	Bilingual	Per cent bilingual
1975	20,659	391	1.9	33,856	504	1.5	35,612	78	0.2
1980	21,071	395	1.9	38,402	608	1.6	35,713	78	0.2
1985	19,148	387	2.0	36,106	536	1.5	35,173	149	0.4
1990	18,438	387	2.1	38,320	989	2.6	33,556	420	1.3
1991	16,638	394	2.4	37,534	1,074	2.9	33,762	628	1.9
1992	16,602	452	2.7	37,268	1,318	3.5	33,333	695	2.1
1993	15,871	378	2.4	35,528	689	1.9	35,548	440	1.2
1994	15,643	336	2.1	34,324	1,328	3.9	33,460	722	2.2
1995	14,795	331	2.2	33,533	1,564	4.7	34,966	825	2.4
1996	14,784	399	2.7	33,965	1,783	5.2	34,498	894	2.6
1997	14,573	431	3.0	33,582	2,112	6.3	34,590	986	2.9
1998	14,190	419	3.0	32,608	2,195	6.7	33,600	1,076	3.2
1999	14,025	473	3.4	31,348	2,308	7.4	34,519	1,322	3.8
2000	14,125	434	3.1	30,609	2,430	7.9	33,163	1,281	3.9
2001	13,024	428	3.3	29,763	2,370	8.0	32,868	1,321	4.0
2002	13,484	405	3.0	29,431	2,609	8.9	32,924	1,423	4.3
2003	14,532	428	2.9	30,569	2,760	9.0	33,407	1,507	4.5
2004	14,884	452	3.0	31,374	2,762	8.8	31,860	1,430	4.5
2005	13,978	471	3.4	31,598	2,807	8.9	31,670	1,389	4.4
2006	13,483	470	3.5	32,640	2,932	9.0	30,661	1,415	4.6
2007	12,884	483	3.7	33,453	2,970	8.9	31,642	1,363	4.3
2008	34,676	3,080	8.9	31,572	1,534	4.9

Source: Office for National Statistics

(a) Under the provisions of the Registration of Marriages (Welsh Language) Regulations 1971.

(b) Under the provisions of the Registration of Births (Amendment) Regulations 1967. This data relates to where the birth occurred and was subsequently registered, therefore data are not comparable with data based on the usual place of residence of the mother. The data also includes corrections and re-registrations to events
Figures for birth re-registrations are not available.

(c) Under the provisions of the Registration of Births, Still Births, and Deaths (Welsh Language) Regulations 1969.

This data relates to where the death occurred and was subsequently registered, therefore this data is not comparable with data based on the usual place of residence of deceased.

The data also includes corrections and re-registrations to events.

".." indicates not available.

Welsh Language

Further Information - Welsh Language

Welsh Language Statistics Theme Page

www.wales.gov.uk/statistics

Welsh Language Board:

www.bwrdd-yr-iaith.org.uk/cartref.php?langID=2

Welsh language data Census and Labour Force Survey -
StatsWales cube:

www.statswales.wales.gov.uk

Consultation on ethnicity, identity, language and religion
for 2011 Census in England and Wales:

www.wales.gov.uk/statistics



Annex 1

Quality Information

Population Estimates

Data Source and Definitions

Mid-year population estimates (as at 30 June each year) for Wales and England are produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and the Northern Ireland Statistics Agency (NISRA) produce comparable population estimates for Scotland and Northern Ireland respectively.

Methodology

Full guidance on the methodology used by ONS to produce the population estimates can be accessed at:

www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/specific/population/PEMethodology

This includes information on the methodology used to obtain the Small area population estimates (SAPE).

Revisions and changes

Mid-year estimates (MYE) of population are occasionally revised (eg following a Census of Population or a change in methodology). They also take into account boundary changes.

The 2002-2008 mid-year estimates were revised on the 13th May 2010. The methodological improvements included:

- Improved estimation of the distribution of international migrants between local authority areas in England and Wales.
- Improved estimates of the migration of students within England and Wales. The improved estimation of the distribution of international migrants between LAs is based on more up to date data sources that replace the use of 2001 Census data for this purpose. Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) data is used to improve the estimation of the migration of students within E&W at the start and end of their studies.

Further information on the program to improve population and migration estimates can be found on the Office for National Statistics Website at:

www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/specific/population/future/imps/default.asp

Other revisions and boundary changes include:

- 2002-2005 mid-year estimates were revised on 22 August 2007. The revisions were due to an improved method for estimating the international migration component of the mid-year estimates.
- 2005 MYEs reflect April 2005 boundary changes to Neath Port Talbot and Powys 2003 and 2004 MYEs reflect April 2003 boundary changes to Carmarthenshire, Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire.
- 2001 and 2002 MYEs - October 2004 revisions in light of local authority studies. These estimates reflect local authority administrative boundaries as of 1 April 2001.
- 1991-2000 MYEs - September 2004 revisions in light of local authority studies. These estimates reflect local authority administrative boundaries as of 1 April 2001.
- 1982-1990 MYEs - March 2003 revisions in light of 2001 Census. These estimates reflect local authority administrative boundaries as of 1st April 2001.
- 1981 MYEs reflect local authority administrative boundaries as of 1st April 2001.
- Mid-year population estimates for the remaining local authorities are based on 2001 boundaries.

Frequency

Population estimates are published annually.

Further guidance on revisions to population estimates can also be accessed at:

www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/specific/population/PEMethodology

Annex 1: Quality Information

Births and Deaths

Data Source

The registration of births and deaths for Wales and England is a service carried out by the Local Registration Service in partnership with the General Register Office (GRO). Data on births and deaths in England and Wales is published by the ONS.

Definitions

- *Birth* data refer to the number of live births to residents of Wales. Data excludes still-births.
- *Death* data relates to deaths registered during the year.
- The General Fertility Rate (GFR) is a calculated measure of current fertility levels, and denotes the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 in the population.
- The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman if the female population experienced the age specific fertility rates of the calendar year in question throughout their childbearing lifespan. The TFR is a summary measure of current fertility.
- Age-specific mortality rate (ASMR) refers to the total number of deaths per 1,000 people of a given age.
- Standardised mortality rates are a way of comparing death rates for populations whose age and sex distribution vary. It eliminates from the trends the increase or decrease that may be due to changes in the age/sex structure of the population.
- Expected years of life is the average future lifetime, which would be lived by person of a particular age, if they were subject throughout their lives to the average recorded death rate over a three year period. Based on three year average data centred on the year stated.

Frequency

Births and deaths data are published annually.

Further quality and definitional information on Births data is available at: www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/FM1-37/FM1_37_2008.pdf

Further quality and definitional information on Deaths data is available at: www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_health/DR2008/DR_08.pdf

Migration

Data Source and Definitions

Migration estimates for England and Wales are published by the ONS.

- *Total International Migration (TIM)* is estimated by combining data from the International Passenger Survey (IPS), Home Office data on asylum seekers and visitor switches, with estimates of migration between the Republic of Ireland and Wales from the Irish Labour Force survey.
- *Internal Migration* refers to the movement of people moving within England & Wales, for example, from one local authority to another. Each Health Authority holds a register of patients registered with its GPs, called the Patient Register Data System (PRDS). Combining every patient register in England and Wales and comparing with the register from the previous year identifies people who have changed their postcode. As part of the ONS' programme to improve population and migration estimates, HESA data on the term time address of students has been used to improve the estimation of student migration within England and Wales.

Revisions and changes

The mid 2001/02 to mid-2007/08 internal migration estimates by local authority were revised on 13 May 2010 to include the student adjustment.

The mid-2001/02 to mid 2007/08 international migration estimates were revised on 13 May 2010 with improved estimation of the distribution of international migrants between local authority areas in England and Wales.

Frequency

- International migration figures are published annually.
- Migration estimates at a local authority level (from the PRDS) are available annually.

Comparability

Prior to 1991, international migration estimates are only available using data from the IPS alone.

Details of the National Statistics Quality Review of International Migration Statistics (September 2003) can be accessed at:
www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=507

Further methodology and definitional information on International Migration data is available at:
www.statistics.gov.uk/statsbase/Products.asp?lnk=507

Further information on the program to improve population and migration estimates can be found on the Office for National Statistics Website at:
www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/specific/population/future/imps/default.asp

Population Projections

The report provides an analysis of population projections both at a national and a local authority level.

National Projections

Data Source and Definitions

National projections used in this publication are based on the Office for National Statistics's 2008-based National Projections.

Methodology

2008-based variant projections are produced based on different combinations of alternative assumptions of future fertility, mortality and migration. These are available on the ONS website:

www.statistics.gov.uk/StatsBase/Product.asp?vlnk=8519

Projections done in this way do not make allowances for the effects of local or central government policies on future population levels, distribution and change.

Frequency

The ONS produces 'full' population projections by age and sex for the United Kingdom and constituent countries every two years, although an 'interim' set was produced in 2003. These 'full' projections are based on a review of all the underlying assumptions regarding fertility, mortality and net migration.

Annex 1: Quality Information

Local Authority Projections

Data Source and Definitions

The Welsh Assembly Government (WAG) produced 2008-based local authority population projections in May 2008. This was the second time that local authority projections were published for the 22 Welsh Local Authorities.

Methodology

These projections were based on assumptions about fertility, mortality and migration. Further information about these projections and their methodology is given in a technical report. This is available on the WAG website.

www.wales.gov.uk/statistics

Projections done in this way do not make allowances for the effects of local or central government policies on future population levels, distribution and change.

Welsh Language

Data Source

Most of the Welsh Language data is based on data from the 2001 Census of Population. Additional information on the usage of Welsh comes from the 2004-2006 Welsh Language Use Survey commissioned by the Welsh Language Board.

Quality information for the 2001 Census can be accessed at:

www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/methodology.asp

Methodology and quality information on the Welsh Language Use Surveys of 2004-06 are available in chapter 18 of the following report:

www.byig-wlb.org.uk/english/publications/pages/publicationitem.aspx?puburl=/english/publications/publications/welsh+language+use+surveys+2004-06.pdf

Symbols

The following symbol has been used throughout the publication:

- the data item is not exactly zero, but rounds to zero.

.. the data item is not available.

P the data item is provisional.