Local Area Summary Statistics

Swansea
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1.0 Summary

This document is a compendium of existing published statistics relating to Swansea and is updated in-line with updates to the source statistics. Almost all of the statistics included are official statistics published by the Welsh Government, the National Health Service, or other central government departments. However, as the statistics are not all classified as National Statistics, this document is not itself a National Statistic.

The following is a high level summary of the data for Swansea. The data behind each of the following points is shown in charts in the main body of the report.

1.1 Economy

- In 2013 the employment rate in Swansea was 64.8 per cent. This was the fourth lowest amongst the 22 Welsh local authorities. The rate rose over the year (up 1.0 percentage points) but overall has fallen since 2001 (down 3.5 percentage points). Between 2001 and 2007 the employment rate fluctuated around the Welsh average. The rate moved below the Welsh average in 2008 and has remained there since.
- GVA per head in 2012 stood at £15,467 in Swansea. This was above the Welsh average and the seventh highest amongst the 22 Welsh local authorities. Between 1999 and 2012 GVA per head in Swansea has been above the Welsh average, with the gap narrowing so it equals the Welsh average in the latest period.
- In 2012 GDHI per head in Swansea stood at £14,105 and was the seventh lowest amongst the 22 Welsh local authorities. Between 2001 and 2012 GDHI per head in Swansea has fluctuated around the Welsh average.
- In 2013 average weekly earnings in Swansea stood at £507. This was the eighth lowest amongst the 22 Welsh local authorities. In 2003 2008 and 2013 earnings in Swansea have been below the Welsh average.
- In 2013 Swansea had the eleventh lowest rate of children living in workless households amongst the Welsh local authorities. The rate fell since 2012 and fell since 2004. The gap between the Wales average has narrowed from being 2.4 percentage points above the Wales average in 2004 to being 0.4 percentage points below the Wales average in 2013.

1.2 Health and well-being

- Male life expectancy for 2011-13 was lower than the Welsh average.
- Female life expectancy for 2011-13 was not significantly different from the Welsh average.
- The percentage of obese adults for 2012 & 2013 was not significantly different from the Welsh average.
- The percentage of adult smokers for 2012 & 2013 was not significantly different from the Welsh average.
- Swansea's under 18 conception rate has consistently been lower than the Wales average in recent years and has seen the fall evident in most authorities.
- The mean mental component summary score for 2012 & 2013 was lower than the Welsh average, indicating poorer mental health and well-being.
- Swansea's rate of older people supported in the community increased sharply in 2006-07 and has since fallen. The rate has been below the Wales average since 2010-11.
- Swansea's percentage of looked after children with three or more placements in the year was lower than the Wales average in 2013-14.
- Swansea's low birth weight rate has been at or around the Wales average since 2000.
1.0 Summary

- The MMR coverage rate in Swansea has increased 3.4 percentage points since 2012-13 to a rate of 97.3 per cent in 2013-14, which is above the Welsh average.
- The average dmft score for Swansea was 1.57 in 2011-12, which was slightly lower than the Welsh average. The average score was higher than the Welsh average in 2007-08.

1.3 Education and skills

- The percentage of working age adults with no qualifications has fallen since 2001. In 2013 the rate was 0.1 percentage points lower than the Welsh average and was the twelfth lowest local authority rate in Wales.
- The percentage of working age adults with qualifications at NQF level 4+ has risen since 2001. In 2013 the rate was 1.4 percentage points higher than the Welsh average and was the eighth highest local authority rate in Wales.
- The attendance rate has risen since 1999. It was 0.3 percentage points below the Welsh average of 93.6 percent in 2014, making it the seventh lowest attendance rate.
- The average wider points score has risen since 2004. It was above the Welsh average in 2013.
- The percentage of pupils achieving the core subject indicator at key stage two has risen overall since 1999. It was 1.2 percentage points above the Welsh average of 86.1 per cent in 2014.

1.4 Housing

- Over the period 2001-02 to 2012-13, the rate of homelessness acceptances in Swansea has continued to follow the Wales trend, whilst remaining well above the Wales average. In 2013-14 Swansea continued to have the highest homelessness rate of all local authorities in Wales.
- Following a fall in the rate of affordable housing provision in Swansea during 2012-13, the rate increased in 2013-14 and is now above the Wales average.

1.5 Transport

- In 2010-11, in Swansea, the proportion of A county roads in poor condition was broadly similar (within +1 or -1 percentage points) to the proportion for Wales as a whole although it was higher than the position in previous years. There were 102 miles of these roads in Swansea.
- In 2009, the proportion of people living in Swansea and travelling to work by car, van or minibus was similar to (between 2 percentage points above and 2 points below) the all-Wales average.
- In Swansea, the average rate (per head of population) between 2011-13 at which people were killed or seriously injured on roads was below the Wales average.

1.6 Crime and substance misuse

- Swansea has a crime rate eight percentage points higher than the average for Wales. It has fallen 51 per cent since 2002-03.
- Due to variation in the collection system employed by this local authority, results are not comparable to other local authorities or the Wales average.

1.7 Environment

- There was little change in the cleanliness rate of highways and relevant land in Swansea between 2005-06 and 2011-12. The rate was consistently lower than the average for all local authorities in Wales during this time. In 2012-13 the rate almost reached the Welsh average and in 2013-14 rose above it for the first time.
- The ecological footprint in Swansea was just above the Wales average in 2006.
1.8 Heritage

- According to the 2011 Census the percentage of people age three and over who spoke Welsh in Swansea was 11.4 per cent, which was below the Welsh average of 19.0 per cent.

- The percentage of pupils assessed in Welsh first language at key stage two has increased by 1.4 percentage points since 2013 and 5.7 percentage points since 1999.

- The percentage of pupils assessed in Welsh first language at key stage three has increased by 1.0 percentage points since 2013 and by 5.0 percentage points since 1999.

- The number of visits to public libraries in Swansea in 2012/13 was around 5,400 per thousand, which was lower than the Welsh average and was one of the middle ranked local authorities.

- The percentage of adults who regularly participated in sport and active recreation in Swansea in 2008/09 was 48 per cent, around the same as in 2004/05. Since 2000/01 the figures have been slightly below the Welsh average but in 2008/09 the figure was around the same as the Welsh average. The sampling method of the Active Adults Survey changed from a quota sample to a random probability sample in 2008/09, so care should be taken when making comparisons with previous years.
2.1 Employment rate

The employment rate is defined as the percentage of the resident working age population that is in employment. Figure 2.1 shows the latest annual data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 2.2 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

Figure 2.1: Employment rate, 2013

Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics

In 2013 the employment rate in Swansea was 64.8 per cent. This was the fourth lowest amongst the 22 Welsh local authorities. The rate rose over the year (up 1.0 percentage points) but overall has fallen since 2001 (down 3.5 percentage points). Between 2001 and 2007 the employment rate fluctuated around the Welsh average. The rate moved below the Welsh average in 2008 and has remained there since.
2.2 Gross value added per head

Gross value added measures the size of the economy of an area at NUTS3 level, which is a European Union geography representing small groups of local authorities. Local authority figures have been estimated by assuming they are the same as the figures for the NUTS3 area. Figure 2.3 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 2.4 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

**Figure 2.3: Gross value added per head, 2012**

![Bar chart showing gross value added per head for various local authorities in 2012 in Swansea, relative to other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. The chart indicates that Swansea had the seventh highest GVA per head among the 22 Welsh local authorities in 2012.](image)

Source: Regional Accounts, Office for National Statistics

**Figure 2.4: Gross value added per head, 1999-2012**

![Line chart showing the change in gross value added per head in Swansea compared to the change in Wales over the period 1999 to 2012. The chart indicates that GVA per head in Swansea has been above the Welsh average, with the gap narrowing so that it equals the Welsh average in the latest period.](image)

Source: Regional Accounts, Office for National Statistics

GVA per head in 2012 stood at £15,467 in Swansea. This was above the Welsh average and the seventh highest amongst the 22 Welsh local authorities. Between 1999 and 2012 GVA per head in Swansea has been above the Welsh average, with the gap narrowing so it equals the Welsh average in the latest period.
2.3 Gross disposable household income per head

Gross disposable household income is measured at NUTS3 level, which is a European Union geography representing small groups of local authorities. Local authority figures have been estimated by assuming they are the same as figures for the NUTS3 area. Figure 2.5 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 2.6 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

Figure 2.5: Gross disposable household income per head, 2012

In 2012 GDHI per head in Swansea stood at £14,105 and was the seventh lowest amongst the 22 Welsh local authorities. Between 2001 and 2012 GDHI per head in Swansea has fluctuated around the Welsh average.
2.4 Average gross weekly full-time earnings

Mean average gross weekly full-time earnings data is based on workplaces in each local authority, for full-time employees only, and includes overtime. Figure 2.7 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 2.8 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

**Figure 2.7: Average gross weekly full-time earnings, 2013**

![Bar chart showing average gross weekly full-time earnings for Swansea compared to other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average in 2013.]

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Office for National Statistics

**Figure 2.8: Average gross weekly full-time earnings, 2003-2013**

![Line chart showing the change in average gross weekly full-time earnings in Swansea and Wales from 2003 to 2013.]

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, Office for National Statistics

In 2013 average weekly earnings in Swansea stood at £507. This was the eighth lowest amongst the 22 Welsh local authorities. In 2003 2008 and 2013 earnings in Swansea have been below the Welsh average.
2.5 Children living in workless households rate

The children living in workless households rate is defined as the percentage of all children under 16 who are living in working age households with no-one in employment. Figure 2.9 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 2.10 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

Figure 2.9: Children living in workless households rate, 2013

![Bar chart showing children living in workless households rate, 2013](chart1)

Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 2.10: Children living in workless households rate, 2004-2013

![Line chart showing change over time in children living in workless households rate, 2004-2013](chart2)

Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics

In 2013 Swansea had the eleventh lowest rate of children living in workless households amongst the Welsh local authorities. The rate fell since 2012 and fell since 2004. The gap between the Wales average has narrowed from being 2.4 percentage points above the Wales average in 2004 to being 0.4 percentage points below the Wales average in 2013.
2.6 General economic assessment

This section presents an economic assessment for Wales and, where appropriate, focuses on the regional differences apparent in the datasets above.

Gross Value Added (GVA) measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector. It is commonly used as an estimate of Gross Domestic Product, a key indicator on the state of the economy. GVA per head varies quite significantly across Wales, with all Welsh regions lagging behind the UK average, although estimates of sub-regional GVA should always be treated with caution as they can be distorted by commuting flows between local authorities and across the Welsh-English border.

Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) is a measure of the amount of money individuals have available for spending or saving. It generally provides a more reliable indicator of living standards across different areas as it is based on where people live rather than where they work. GDHI figures per head for Welsh local authorities portray a more equitable picture of living standards across the country than is otherwise suggested by the GVA per head figures. However, similarly to GVA data, GDHI per head figures for each sub-region in Wales all lie below the UK average.

In broad terms, GVA per head in the North\(^1\), Mid\(^2\) and South West\(^3\) regions of Wales lie below the average for Wales as a whole whereas the figure for South East\(^4\) Wales lies above the Welsh average. Differences in GVA per head across Wales can be explained for the most part through varying rates of productivity, economic activity, out-commuting, and demographic differences across the regions.

The lower level of GVA per head in the North is largely explained by a higher proportion of elderly residents and out-commuting from the region but these effects are partially offset by the region’s higher activity rates. GDHI per head in North Wales lies above the Welsh average, however average full-time earnings are below the Welsh average. Over the last year, both the employment and the economic inactivity rate increased in North Wales, whilst the unemployment rate fell. Looking over the longer term, the labour market in North Wales has seen improvement similar to that for Wales since 2001.

The level of GVA per head in Mid Wales also lies below the Welsh average – this is due to lower GVA per job, out-commuting from the region, and a higher proportion of elderly residents. However, these effects are partly offset by higher activity rates within the region. GDHI per head in the region is above the Welsh average, however average full-time earnings lie below the Welsh average. Over the latest year the employment rate increased in Mid Wales whilst the unemployment and inactivity rates fell. The average for Mid Wales generally hides differences between Ceredigion and Powys, partly because Ceredigion is affected by a large number of economically inactive students. Looking over the longer term, Mid Wales has seen improvement compared to Wales since 2001.

\(^{1}\) Isle of Anglesey; Gwynedd; Conwy; Denbighshire; Flintshire; and Wrexham
\(^{2}\) Powys; and Ceredigion, although the GVA and GDHI figures used in this context are for Powys only
\(^{3}\) Pembrokeshire; Carmarthenshire; Swansea; and Neath Port Talbot
\(^{4}\) Bridgend; Rhondda, Cynon, Taff; Merthyr Tydfil; Caerphilly; Blaenau Gwent; Torfaen; The Vale of Glamorgan; Monmouthshire; Newport; and Cardiff
GVA per head in South West Wales is also below the Welsh average. This difference is largely due to lower GVA per job in the region. GDHI per head in the South West is nearer the Welsh average, however average full-time earnings lie below the Welsh average. Over the latest year both the employment and the ILO unemployment rates increased in South West Wales whilst economic inactivity (excluding students) rate fell. Looking at the longer term, the labour market in South West Wales has generally seen a slight improvement compared to Wales since 2001.

As mentioned previously, South East Wales is the only Welsh region to report a GVA per head figure that is above the Welsh average. This largely reflects higher GVA per job in the region than elsewhere in Wales. The GVA per head figure however remains below that of the UK average. GDHI per head in South East Wales is similar to the Welsh average and average full-time earnings in the region lie above the average. Over the latest year the employment rate increased in South East Wales, whilst both the unemployment and economic inactivity rates fell. Looking at the longer term, the labour market in South East Wales has seen an improvement compared to Wales since 2001.

One further notable conclusion from the data is that the Heads of the Valleys\(^5\) region lags well behind the rest of Wales on almost all economic measures.

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\(^5\) The Head of the Valleys programme area is defined as the whole of the local authorities of Merthyr Tydfil; and Blaenau Gwent, together with the northern and central elements of Rhondda, Cynon, Taff; Caerphilly; and Torfaen.
3.1 Male life expectancy

Male life expectancy is the expected number of years a male would live from birth, assuming that he will experience the given area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout his remaining life (period life expectancy). Figures are based on the population estimates and deaths by date of registration for a period of three consecutive years. Figure 3.1 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 3.2 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

**Figure 3.1: Male life expectancy, 2011-13**

![Bar chart showing male life expectancy for different areas in Wales, with Swansea compared to other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average.](chart1)

Source: Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by local areas in the United Kingdom, Office for National Statistics

**Figure 3.2: Male life expectancy, 2001-03 – 2011-13**

![Line chart showing the change in male life expectancy for Swansea and Wales from 2001-03 to 2011-13.](chart2)

Source: Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by local areas in the United Kingdom, Office for National Statistics

Male life expectancy for 2011-13 was lower than the Welsh average.
3.2 Female life expectancy

Female life expectancy is the expected number of years a female would live from birth, assuming that she will experience the given area’s age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout her remaining life (period life expectancy). Figures are based on the population estimates and deaths by date of registration for a period of three consecutive years. Figure 3.3 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 3.4 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

**Figure 3.3: Female life expectancy, 2011-13**

![Bar chart showing female life expectancy for various areas in the United Kingdom, with Swansea highlighted in blue.](image)

Source: Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by local areas in the United Kingdom, Office for National Statistics

**Figure 3.4: Female life expectancy, 2001-03 – 2011-13**

![Line chart showing the change in female life expectancy for Swansea and Wales over time.](image)

Source: Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 by local areas in the United Kingdom, Office for National Statistics

Female life expectancy for 2011-13 was not significantly different from the Welsh average.
3.3 Adult obesity rate

The adult obesity rate is the percentage of all adults (persons aged 16 and over) who have a body mass index of 30 or more. Body mass index is calculated as a person’s weight in kilogrammes divided by the square of their height in metres. Figure 3.5 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 3.6 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

Figure 3.5: Adult obesity rate, 2012 & 2013

Source: Welsh Health Survey, Welsh Government

Figure 3.6: Adult obesity rate, 2003/05 – 2012 & 2013

Source: Welsh Health Survey, Welsh Government

The percentage of obese adults for 2012 & 2013 was not significantly different from the Welsh average.
3.4 Adult smoking rate

The adult smoking rate is the percentage of all persons aged 16 and over who reported that they smoke daily or occasionally. Figure 3.7 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 3.8 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

Figure 3.7: Adult smoking rate, 2012 & 2013

![Bar chart showing adult smoking rates for different areas in Wales, with Swansea highlighted.](chart1.png)

Source: Welsh Health Survey, Welsh Government

Figure 3.8: Adult smoking rate, 2003/05 – 2012 & 2013

![Line chart showing change in adult smoking rates over time, with Swansea highlighted.](chart2.png)

Source: Welsh Health Survey, Welsh Government

The percentage of adult smokers for 2012 & 2013 was not significantly different from the Welsh average.
3.5 Under 18 conception rate

The under 18 conception rate is the number of births plus the number of abortions to females aged under 18 per 1,000 females aged 15-17. Figure 3.9 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 3.10 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

Figure 3.9: Under 18 conception rate, 2012

Source: Conception and Vital Statistics, Office for National Statistics

Figure 3.10: Under 18 conception rate, 2005-2012

Source: Conception and Vital Statistics, Office for National Statistics

Swansea’s under 18 conception rate has consistently been lower than the Wales average in recent years and has seen the fall evident in most authorities.
3.6 Mental component summary score

The mental component summary score is a relative measure of mental well-being. Figure 3.11 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 3.12 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

**Figure 3.11: Mental component summary score, 2012 & 2013**

![Mental component summary score, 2012 & 2013](image)

Source: Welsh Health Survey, Welsh Government

**Figure 3.12: Mental component summary score, 2003/05 – 2012 & 2013**

![Mental component summary score, 2003/05 – 2012 & 2013](image)

Source: Welsh Health Survey, Welsh Government

The mean mental component summary score for 2012 & 2013 was lower than the Welsh average, indicating poorer mental health and well-being.
3.7 Older people supported in the community

The rate of older people supported in the community is the count of social services clients receiving non-residential services per 1,000 population aged 65 and over. Figure 3.13 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 3.14 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

Figure 3.13: Older people supported in the community, 2013-14

Figure 3.14: Older people in the community, 2005-06 – 2013-14

Swansea's rate of older people supported in the community increased sharply in 2006-07 and has since fallen. The rate has been below the Wales average since 2010-11.
3.8 Looked after children with three or more placements in year

The percentage of looked after children with three or more placements in the year is the percentage of all those children with a looked after status at the end of the year with three or more placements during that year. Figure 3.15 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 3.16 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

**Figure 3.15: Looked after children with three or more placements in year, 2013-14**

Source: Local authority data returns to Welsh Government

Swansea’s percentage of looked after children with three or more placements in the year was lower than the Wales average in 2013-14.

**Figure 3.16: Looked after children with three or more placements in year, 2005-06 – 2013-14**

Source: Local authority data returns to Welsh Government
3.9 Low birth weight babies

The low birth weight babies measure is the number of live and still births which are below 2.5kg as a percentage of all live and still births with a stated birth weight. Figure 3.17 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 3.18 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

**Figure 3.17: Low birth weight babies, 2012**

![Chart showing low birth weight babies in Swansea and other Welsh local authorities.]

Source: Vital Statistics, Office for National Statistics

**Figure 3.18: Low birth weight babies, 2000-2012**

![Chart showing change in low birth weight babies over time in Swansea and Wales.]

Source: Vital Statistics, Office for National Statistics

Swansea's low birth weight rate has been at or around the Wales average since 2000.
3.10 Uptake rate for primary MMR vaccine at age two

The uptake rate for primary MMR vaccine at age two measure is the percentage of all children reaching the age of two in the time period who were immunised against MMR by their second birthday (i.e. had received the primary vaccination). Figure 3.19 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 3.20 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

**Figure 3.19: Uptake rate for primary MMR vaccine at age two, 2013-14**

![Bar chart showing uptake rate for primary MMR vaccine at age two for different areas in Wales, with Swansea having the highest rate.](image1)

Source: COVER Statistics, Public Health Wales

**Figure 3.20: Uptake rate for primary MMR vaccine at age two, 2005-06 – 2013-14**

![Line graph showing change in uptake rate for primary MMR vaccine at age two over time for Wales and Swansea.](image2)

Source: COVER Statistics, Public Health Wales

The MMR coverage rate in Swansea has increased 3.4 percentage points since 2012-13 to a rate of 97.3 per cent in 2013-14, which is above the Welsh average.
3.11 Average dmft score for five year old children

The average dmft score for five year old children is the average number of teeth decayed, missing or filled per child aged five, and therefore a lower score is preferable. The data is sourced from surveys of oral health of five year olds. Figure 3.21 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 3.22 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

Figure 3.21: Average dmft score for five year old children, 2011-12

![Bar chart showing dmft scores for different authorities in 2011-12. Swansea scores are lower than the Welsh average.]

Source: Welsh Oral Health Information Unit, School of Dentistry, University of Cardiff

Figure 3.22: Average dmft score for five year old children, 2007-08 and 2011-12

![Line graph showing the change in dmft scores for Swansea and Wales from 2007-08 to 2011-12. Swansea scores were slightly lower in 2011-12.]

Source: Welsh Oral Health Information Unit, School of Dentistry, University of Cardiff

The average dmft score for Swansea was 1.57 in 2011-12, which was slightly lower than the Welsh average. The average score was higher than the Welsh average in 2007-08.
4.1 Working age adults with no qualifications

The working age adults with no qualifications measure is the percentage of all persons aged 18 to 59 for women and 18 to 64 for men who have no qualifications. Figure 4.1 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 4.2 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

**Figure 4.1: Working age adults with no qualifications, 2013**

![Bar chart showing working age adults with no qualifications for different areas in 2013. Swansea is below the Welsh average.](chart)

Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics

**Figure 4.2: Working age adults with no qualifications, 2001-2013**

![Line chart showing change in working age adults with no qualifications for Swansea and Wales.](chart)

Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics

The percentage of working age adults with no qualifications has fallen since 2001. In 2013 the rate was 0.1 percentage points lower than the Welsh average and was the twelfth lowest local authority rate in Wales.
4.2 Working age adults with qualifications at NQF level four or above

The working age adults with qualifications at National Qualification Framework (NQF) level four or above measure is the percentage of all persons aged 18 to 59 for women and 18 to 64 for men who have a qualification at level four or higher in the NQF. Level four in the NQF represents a graduate degree level qualification or equivalent. Figure 4.3 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 4.4 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

**Figure 4.3: Working age adults with qualifications at NQF level four or above, 2013**

The percentage of working age adults with qualifications at NQF level 4+ has risen since 2001. In 2013 the rate was 1.4 percentage points higher than the Welsh average and was the eighth highest local authority rate in Wales.
4.3 Secondary school pupil attendance rate

The secondary school pupil attendance rate is the percentage of all half-day sessions for all pupils of compulsory school age in maintained secondary and special schools that are missed due to both authorised and unauthorised absence. Figure 4.5 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 4.6 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

**Figure 4.5: Secondary school pupil attendance rate, 2014**

![Chart showing the secondary school pupil attendance rate for Swansea and other Welsh local authorities in 2014.]

Source: School attendance returns to Welsh Government

**Figure 4.6: Secondary school pupil attendance rate, 1999-2014**

![Chart showing the change in secondary school pupil attendance rate for Swansea and Wales from 1999 to 2014.]

Source: School attendance returns to Welsh Government

The attendance rate has risen since 1999. It was 0.3 percentage points below the Welsh average of 93.6 percent in 2014, making it the seventh lowest attendance rate.
4.4 Average wider points score for 15 year olds

The average wider points score for 15 year olds is an aggregate of all the examination scores achieved in maintained schools (using scores allocated to every qualification approved for use in Wales for pupils aged under 16) divided by the total number of pupils aged 15. Figure 4.7 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 4.8 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales. The Welsh average includes pupils in independent schools and pupils from a non-English or Welsh-based education system. These pupils are excluded from local authority figures.

Figure 4.7: Average wider points score for 15 year olds, 2013

![Bar chart showing average wider points score for 15 year olds, 2013](source)

Source: Pupil level annual school census and school examination performance, Welsh Government

Figure 4.8: Average wider points score for 15 year olds, 2004-2013

![Line graph showing average wider points score for 15 year olds, 2004-2013](source)

Source: Pupil level annual school census and school examination performance, Welsh Government

The average wider points score has risen since 2004. It was above the Welsh average in 2013.
4.5 Core subject indicator attainment at key stage two

Core subject indicator attainment at key stage two is the percentage of year group six pupils who achieve the expected level in English or Welsh first language, mathematics and science. Figure 4.9 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 4.10 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales. The Welsh average includes pupils in independent schools and pupils from a non-English or Welsh-based education system. These pupils are excluded from local authority figures.

**Figure 4.9: Core subject indicator attainment at key stage two, 2014**

![Core subject indicator attainment at key stage two, 2014](image)

Source: National teacher assessment data collection, Welsh Government

**Figure 4.10: Core subject indicator attainment at key stage two, 1999-2014**

![Core subject indicator attainment at key stage two, 1999-2014](image)

Source: National teacher assessment data collection, Welsh Government

The percentage of pupils achieving the core subject indicator at key stage two has risen overall since 1999. It was 1.2 percentage points above the Welsh average of 86.1 per cent in 2014.
5.0 Housing

5.1 Rate of households for whom homelessness was accepted

The rate of households for whom homelessness was accepted is the number of households accepted as eligible, unintentionally homeless and in priority need per 10,000 households. Figure 5.1 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 5.2 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

Figure 5.1: Rate of households for whom homelessness was accepted, 2013-14

![Graph showing the rate of households for whom homelessness was accepted in Swansea compared to other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average in 2013-14.]

Source: Local authority data returns to Welsh Government

Figure 5.2: Rate of households for whom homelessness was accepted, 2001-02 – 2013-14

![Graph showing the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales from 2001-02 to 2013-14.]

Source: Local authority data returns to Welsh Government

Over the period 2001-02 to 2012-13, the rate of homelessness acceptances in Swansea has continued to follow the Wales trend, whilst remaining well above the Wales average. In 2013-14 Swansea continued to have the highest homelessness rate of all local authorities in Wales.
5.2 Additional affordable housing provision rate

The additional affordable housing provision rate is the number of additional housing units delivered during the year that were classed as affordable per 10,000 households. Affordable housing is housing provided to those whose needs are not met by the open market. Figure 5.3 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 5.4 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

**Figure 5.3: Additional affordable housing provision rate, 2013-14**

![Graph showing the additional affordable housing provision rate for various local authorities in Wales, with Swansea highlighted.]

Source: Local authority data returns to Welsh Government

**Figure 5.4: Additional affordable housing provision rate, 2007-08 – 2013-14**

![Graph showing the change over time in the affordable housing provision rate for Swansea and Wales.]

Source: Local authority data returns to Welsh Government

Following a fall in the rate of affordable housing provision in Swansea during 2012-13, the rate increased in 2013-14 and is now above the Wales average.
6.1 Principal (A) roads in poor condition

The principal A roads in poor condition measure is the percentage of the surveyed length of local authority owned A roads that are classed as in poor condition (above the RED threshold and in need of planned maintenance within a year). It is derived from road condition surveys which use road surface scanning equipment. Figure 6.1 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 6.2 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales. This indicator is no longer updated.

**Figure 6.1: Principal (A) roads in poor condition, 2010-11**

![Bar chart showing percentage of principal (A) roads in poor condition across different areas in Wales, with Swansea having a higher percentage compared to other areas.]

Source: SCANNER surveys of road condition, Welsh Government

**Figure 6.2: Principal (A) roads in poor condition, 2007-08 – 2010-11**

![Line chart showing the change over time in principal (A) roads in poor condition for Swansea and Wales.]

Source: SCANNER surveys of road condition, Welsh Government

In 2010-11, in Swansea, the proportion of A county roads in poor condition was broadly similar (within +1 or -1 percentage points) to the proportion for Wales as a whole although it was higher than the position in previous years. There were 102 miles of these roads in Swansea.
6.2 Persons travelling to work by car, van or minibus

The persons travelling to work by car, van or minibus measure is the percentage of all people who travel to work that travel by car, van or minibus. Figure 6.3 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 6.4 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

Figure 6.3: Persons travelling to work by car, van or minibus, 2009

![Bar chart showing percentage of those travelling to work by car, van or minibus for Swansea and other local authorities in 2009.]

Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 6.4: Persons travelling to work by car, van or minibus, 2008-2009

![Line chart showing the percentage of those travelling to work by car, van or minibus for Swansea and Wales from 2008 to 2009.]

Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics

In 2009, the proportion of people living in Swansea and travelling to work by car, van or minibus was similar to (between 2 percentage points above and 2 points below) the all-Wales average.
6.3 People killed and seriously injured on roads

The number of people killed and seriously injured on roads is sourced from road accident and casualty statistics recorded by police authorities. The rate is given per 10,000 population. Figure 6.5 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 6.6 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

**Figure 6.5: People killed and seriously injured on roads, 2011-13**

In Swansea, the average rate (per head of population) between 2011-13 at which people were killed or seriously injured on roads was below the Wales average.
7.1 Total recorded crime rate

The total recorded crime rate is the total number of offences recorded by the police per 1,000 population. Figure 7.1 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 7.2 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

**Figure 7.1: Total recorded crime rate, 2013-14**

[Bar chart showing total recorded crime rate for Swansea and other Welsh local authorities relative to the Welsh average.]

Source: Home Office Police recorded crime figures, Office for National Statistics

**Figure 7.2: Total recorded crime rate, 2002-03 – 2013-14**

[Line chart showing the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.]  

Source: Home Office Police recorded crime figures, Office for National Statistics

Swansea has a crime rate eight percentage points higher than the average for Wales. It has fallen 51 per cent since 2002-03.
7.2 Rate of individuals referred to treatment for alcohol misuse

The rate of individuals referred for alcohol misuse is the number of individuals referred to treatment services for main substance alcohol misuse per 100,000 population in the previous year. Individuals receiving multiple referrals are counted only once. Figure 7.3 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 7.4 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

**Figure 7.3: Rate of individuals referred to treatment for alcohol misuse, 2013-14**

Source: Welsh National Database for Substance Misuse, NHS Wales Informatics Service; Mid-Year Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics

**Figure 7.4: Rate of individuals referred to treatment for alcohol misuse, 2008-09 – 2013-14**

Source: Welsh National Database for Substance Misuse, NHS Wales Informatics Service; Mid-Year Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics

Due to variation in the collection system employed by this local authority, results are not comparable to other local authorities or the Wales average.
8.1 Cleanliness rate of highways and relevant land

The cleanliness rate measure is the percentage of highways and relevant land inspected that exhibited a high or acceptable level of cleanliness. Figure 8.1 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 8.2 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales. The Welsh average is calculated by considering all the inspections across Wales, although these are disproportionate across local authorities.

**Figure 8.1: Cleanliness rate of highways and relevant land, 2013-14**

Source: Data Unit Wales

**Figure 8.2: Cleanliness rate of highways and relevant land, 2005-06 – 2013-14**

Source: Data Unit Wales

There was little change in the cleanliness rate of highways and relevant land in Swansea between 2005-06 and 2011-12. The rate was consistently lower than the average for all local authorities in Wales during this time. In 2012-13 the rate almost reached the Welsh average and in 2013-14 rose above it for the first time.
8.2 Ecological footprint

The ecological footprint measures our impact on the Earth. It shows us how much productive land and water that we require to support our current levels of consumption and waste production, measured in global hectares per person. Data show that the ecological footprint for Wales is more than double the resources which are currently available across the world (which is just over two global hectares per person). Figure 8.3 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 8.4 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales. This indicator is no longer updated.

Figure 8.3: Ecological footprint, 2006

![Ecological footprint, 2006](Source: Welsh Government)

Figure 8.4: Ecological footprint, 2003-2006

![Ecological footprint, 2003-2006](Source: Welsh Government)

The ecological footprint in Swansea was just above the Wales average in 2006.
9.1 Welsh speakers

The Welsh speakers measure is the percentage of the population aged three and over who can speak Welsh. Figure 9.1 shows the 2011 Census data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 9.2 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales using Annual Population Survey data. Information on the different sources is available in the key quality information section.

Figure 9.1: Welsh speakers, 2011

According to the 2011 Census the percentage of people age three and over who spoke Welsh in Swansea was 11.4 per cent, which was below the Welsh average of 19.0 per cent.
9.2 Key stage two pupils receiving teacher assessment in Welsh

The percentage of key stage two pupils receiving teacher assessment in Welsh is the percentage of all pupils assessed at the end of year group six who studied Welsh as a first language. Figure 9.3 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 9.4 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales. The Welsh average includes data for pupils in independent schools and pupils from a non-English or Welsh-based education system. These pupils are excluded from local authority figures.

**Figure 9.3: Key stage two pupils receiving teacher assessment in Welsh, 2014**

![Bar chart showing the percentage of key stage two pupils receiving teacher assessment in Welsh for Swansea and other local authorities in 2014.](image)

Source: National teacher assessment data collection, Welsh Government

**Figure 9.4: Key stage two pupils receiving teacher assessment in Welsh, 1999-2014**

![Line chart showing the change over time in the percentage of key stage two pupils assessed in Welsh in Swansea and Wales.](image)

Source: National teacher assessment data collection, Welsh Government

The percentage of pupils assessed in Welsh first language at key stage two has increased by 1.4 percentage points since 2013 and 5.7 percentage points since 1999.
9.3 Key stage three pupils receiving teacher assessment in Welsh

The percentage of key stage three pupils receiving teacher assessment in Welsh is the percentage of all pupils assessed at the end of year group nine who studied Welsh as a first language. Figure 9.5 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 9.6 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales. The Welsh average includes data for pupils in independent schools and pupils from a non-English or Welsh-based education system. These pupils are excluded from local authority figures.

**Figure 9.5: Key stage three pupils receiving teacher assessment in Welsh, 2014**

![Chart showing the percentage of key stage three pupils receiving teacher assessment in Welsh for various local authorities, with Swansea highlighted.]

Source: National teacher assessment data collection, Welsh Government

**Figure 9.6: Key stage three pupils receiving teacher assessment in Welsh, 1999-2014**

![Chart showing the change over time in the percentage of key stage three pupils assessed in Welsh for Wales and Swansea.]

Source: National teacher assessment data collection, Welsh Government

The percentage of pupils assessed in Welsh first language at key stage three has increased by 1.0 percentage points since 2013 and by 5.0 percentage points since 1999.
9.4 Visits to public libraries

The visits to public libraries measure is the total number of physical and virtual (i.e. on-line) visits to public libraries including mobile libraries per 1,000 population. Figure 9.7 shows the latest data for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 9.8 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

**Figure 9.7: Visits to public libraries, 2012/13**

![Bar chart showing visits to public libraries by local authority in 2012/13, with Swansea in the middle range.](image)

Source: Local authority data returns to Local Government Data Unit; Mid-Year Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics

**Figure 9.8: Visits to public libraries, 2007/08 – 2012/13**

![Line graph showing change in visits to public libraries over time, with Swansea below the Welsh average.](image)

Source: Local authority data returns to Local Government Data Unit; Mid-Year Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics

The number of visits to public libraries in Swansea in 2012/13 was around 5,400 per thousand, which was lower than the Welsh average and was one of the middle ranked local authorities.
9.5 Regular participation in sport and active recreation

The regular participation in sport and active recreation measure is the percentage of the adult population (aged 15 and over) that reported participation at least once a week on average in the previous four week period. This measure has been superseded by a *hooked on sport* measure, which provides the average number of occasions of participation in sport per week by local authority area. This data can be accessed from the link in Section 10.0. Figure 9.9 shows regular participation data for the period March 2008 to February 2009 for Swansea, relative to the other Welsh local authorities and the Welsh average. Figure 9.10 shows the change over time in Swansea compared to the change in Wales.

**Figure 9.9: Regular participation in sport and active recreation, period March 2008 - February 2009**

![Bar chart showing regular participation in sport and active recreation for various local authorities in Wales](image1)

Source: Active Adults Survey, Sports Council for Wales

**Figure 9.10: Regular participation in sport and active recreation, 1998/99 – 2008/09**

![Graph showing change over time in regular participation in sport and active recreation](image2)

Source: Adult’s Sport and Physical Activity Participation Survey (1998/99-2004/05)
Active Adults Survey (2008/09), Sports Council for Wales
The percentage of adults who regularly participated in sport and active recreation in Swansea in 2008/09 was 48 per cent, around the same as in 2004/05. Since 2000/01 the figures have been slightly below the Welsh average but in 2008/09 the figure was around the same as the Welsh average. The sampling method of the Active Adults Survey changed from a quota sample to a random probability sample in 2008/09, so care should be taken when making comparisons with previous years.
10.0 Key quality information

This document is a compendium of existing published statistics and is updated in-line with updates to the source statistics. Almost all of the statistics included are official statistics published by the Welsh Government, the National Health Service, or other central government departments. However, as the statistics are not all classified as National Statistics, this document is not itself a National Statistic.

Key quality information and more detail behind each of the datasets provided in this publication can be obtained via the following links.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
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<tr>
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  See Public Accountability Measures Guidance at link                      |
| 3.11 Average dmft score for five year old children                      | [http://www.cardiff.ac.uk/dentl/research/themes/appliedclinicalresearch/epidemiology/oralhealth/index.html](http://www.cardiff.ac.uk/dentl/research/themes/appliedclinicalresearch/epidemiology/oralhealth/index.html) |
| 4.2 Working age adults with qualifications at NQF level four or above    | [http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/levels-highest-qualification-held-working-age-adults/?lang=en](http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/levels-highest-qualification-held-working-age-adults/?lang=en) |
| 5.1 Rate of households for whom homelessness was accepted               | [http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/homelessness/?lang=en](http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/homelessness/?lang=en)  
## 10.0 Key quality information

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<tr>
<td>8.1 Cleanliness rate of highways and relevant land</td>
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<tr>
<td>n/a Population data used as a denominator for many of the indicators</td>
<td><a href="http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/mid-year-estimates-population/?lang=en">http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/mid-year-estimates-population/?lang=en</a></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(a) In Abertawe Bro-Morgannwg University area (Swansea, Neath Port Talbot and Bridgend), the number of individuals referred to treatment services is lower as they report on a client not referral based system; work is ongoing to ensure that it is consistently recorded across Wales.


(c) There is more than one source of data for visits to public libraries. This report uses the National Strategic Indicator data as its source. Previous versions of this report included 2009-10 figures from the CIPFA source. This data has now been amended so that all data is sourced from the National Strategic Indicators. The 2009-10 and 2010-11 data is based on a sample week aggregated to 52 weeks. The 2011-12 data is based on a sample week aggregated to 50 weeks.