



National Survey for Wales, 2018-19 Community cohesion and safety in the local area

20/11/2019
SB 52/2019

In 2018-19, the National Survey included a set of questions about how satisfied people were with their local area, their sense of community, and their feelings of safety after dark. This bulletin reports on the results and compares them with results from 2016-17. The results are used to monitor progress against the [Well-being of Future Generations Act](#), as highlighted in the [Well-being of Wales report](#).

Main points

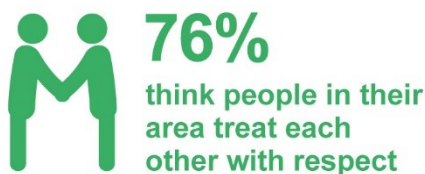
In 2018-19:

- 85% of adults were satisfied with their local area as a place to live. 90% of those aged 75 or older were satisfied with their local area, compared with 79% of those aged 16-24.

- 73% who identified as heterosexual or straight felt they belong to their local area, compared with 63% who did not identify as heterosexual or straight.



- 52% agreed with the three statements that: they belong to their local area; people in the area from different backgrounds get on well together; and people in their local area treat people with respect.



- After dark, 71% felt safe in their local area when: at home, walking, on public transport, and in their car.
- 83% of men felt safe in all four situations, compared with 58% of women.



About this bulletin

This bulletin provides more detailed analysis of the 2018-19 results for the questions on **community cohesion and community safety**. It also compares results over time.

The full questionnaire is available on the [National Survey web pages](#).

More tables can be found in the [Results viewer](#).

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Introduction

National Survey results are used to report against 15 of the 42 [National well-being indicators](#) measuring Wales' progress against the goals of the [Well-being of Future Generations Act](#). Three of the national indicators relate to community cohesion as measured in the National Survey, and are reported against in this bulletin¹:

- Percentage of people satisfied with local area as a place to live (Indicator 26).
- Percentage of people agreeing that they belong to their local area; that people from different backgrounds in the area get on well together; and that people in the area treat each other with respect (Indicator 27).
- Percentage of people feeling safe at home after dark, walking in the local area after dark, and when travelling after dark (Indicator 25).

People living in an area alongside each other with mutual understanding and respect is termed 'community cohesion'. The Welsh Government is committed to achieving a Wales of Cohesive Communities – 'attractive, viable, safe, and well-connected communities' – and this goal is enshrined in the [Wellbeing of Future Generations Act](#). The [Community Cohesion National Delivery Plan 2016-17](#) monitors progress made by the Welsh Government and Local Authorities on delivering improvements to community cohesion.

Community cohesion is a priority in the Welsh Government's Brexit preparations. Concerns over potential divisions in families, communities and society created by the EU Referendum, along with plans for tackling hate crime, are outlined in [Preparing Wales: Community Cohesion](#).

People feeling safe in their local area is termed 'community safety'. A report on [Community safety in Wales](#), published in October 2016 by the Wales Audit Office, uses National Survey findings from 2013-14 and 2014-15.

In 2016-17 the National Survey included a set of questions on community cohesion and community safety, which were asked again in 2018-19. This report compares across years where applicable.

Tables containing confidence intervals and more detailed breakdowns can be found in the [Results viewer](#).

¹ See 'A Wales of cohesive communities', in the 2019 [Well-being of Wales report](#).

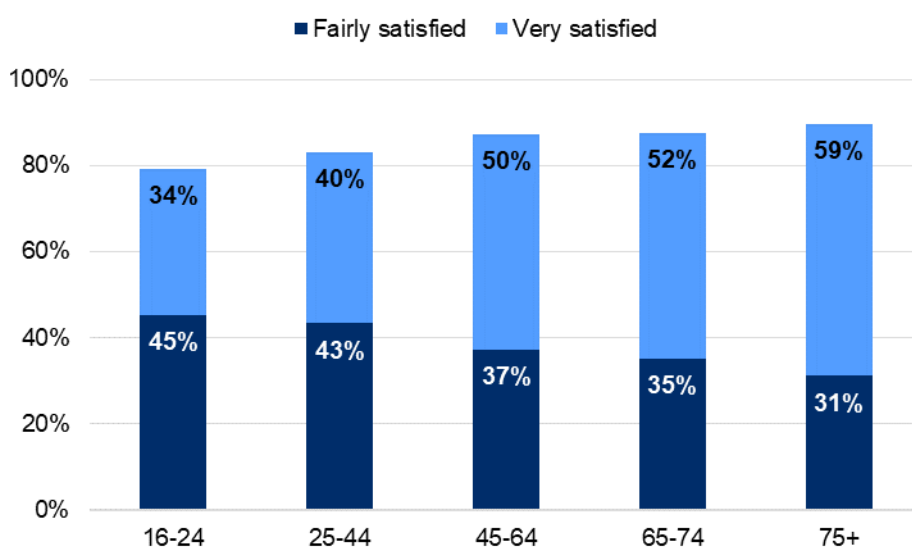
Satisfaction with the local area

The National Survey asked people how satisfied they were with their local area as a place to live, where local area was considered to be within 15 to 20 minutes' walking distance from their home. The results of this question feed directly into national indicator 26.²

In 2018-19, 85% of people were satisfied with their local area, the same as in 2016-17. In 2018-19, however, 46% of people were very satisfied with their area compared with 44% in 2016-17.

Overall satisfaction with the local area was higher for older age groups: 90% of over 75s were satisfied with their local area, compared with 79% of people aged 16-24. The difference is more pronounced when considering just those that answered 'very satisfied'. 59% of over 75s said they were very satisfied with their local area, compared with 34% of 16-24 year olds (see Chart 1).

Chart 1: Satisfaction with local area as a place to live, by age



The proportion of people satisfied with their local area was lower for those with a limiting long-term condition³ (82%, compared with 87% for those without).

Where people live was related to how satisfied they were with their local area. 90% of people who live in rural areas were satisfied with their local area, compared with 83% of people who live in urban areas. 54% of people in rural areas were "very satisfied" with their area, compared with 42% of people in urban areas.

The level of area deprivation⁴ was also related to how satisfied people were with their local area. 60% of those that lived in the least deprived 20% of areas were very satisfied with their local area, compared to 30% in the most deprived 20%.

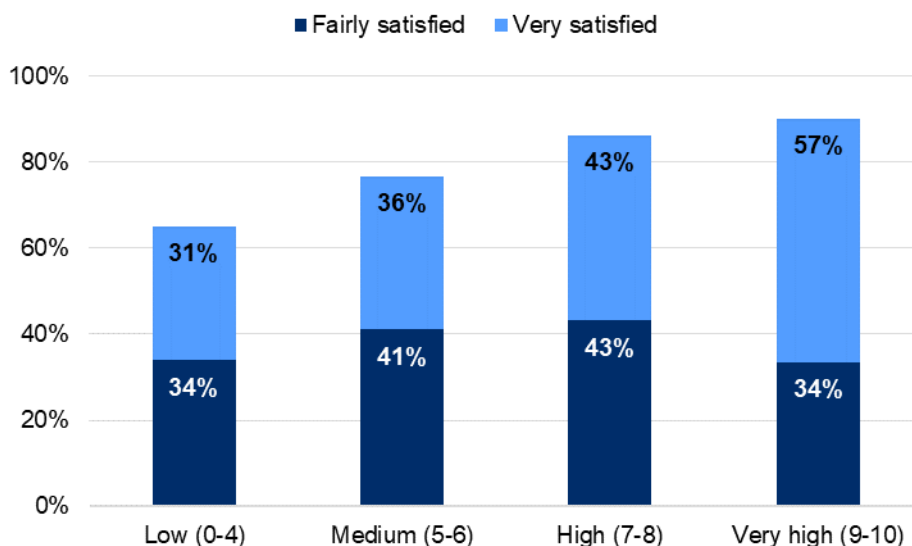
People who were more satisfied with life were also more satisfied with their area as a place to live. 57% of people who reported very high life satisfaction were also very satisfied with their local area, compared with 31% of people with low life satisfaction (see Chart 2).

² Indicator 26, [National well-being indicators for Wales](#): Percentage of people satisfied with local area as a place to live.

³ Limiting long-term illness, disability or infirmity, see [Terms and definitions](#)

⁴ Quintiles of area deprivation from 20% most deprived to 20% least deprived according to the Welsh Index of multiple deprivation (WIMD) – See [Terms and definitions](#)

Chart 2: Satisfaction with local area as a place to live, by satisfaction with life



Satisfaction with the local area varied by local authority, from 94% of people satisfied in Ceredigion to 66% in Blaenau Gwent. This was a similar result to 2016-17. It should be noted that much of the variation between local authorities may be explained by the different characteristics of the populations of those areas, rather than any underlying difference between local authorities themselves. Results for both years and for all local authorities can be found in the [Results viewer](#).

Further analysis: satisfaction with local area

Cross-analysis suggested that various factors may be associated with how satisfied people felt with their local area. However, these factors may not be independent of each other (for example, materially deprived households are more likely to live in urban areas than in rural areas). To explore this, we looked at how each of a set of different factors is linked with people feeling **dissatisfied** with their local area, while at the same time controlling for a range of other factors⁵.

The results show that each of the following factors has an independent link with feeling **dissatisfied** with the local area:

- being in material deprivation;
- not speaking Welsh;
- living in an urban environment;
- having a child in the household; and
- having a low satisfaction with life.

As with all analysis of this kind, we are unable to attribute cause and effect, or allow for any factors that we haven't measured in the survey.

⁵ This analysis is known as logistic regression. Information about the method can be found in [Regression analysis](#). The factors we controlled for were: gender, age, whether a child in household, respondent qualifications, Welsh speaking ability, tenure, working status of household, material deprivation, area deprivation, urban/rural areas, satisfaction with life, taking part in sporting activity, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and long-term illness, disability or infirmity.

Community cohesion

In 2016-17 and 2018-19, the National Survey included questions that asked if people agreed or disagreed with each of the following statements:

- I belong to my local area;
- This local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together;
- People in my local area treat each other with respect and consideration⁶.

National indicator 27 is a measure of the proportion of people that agree to all three of these statements.⁷

The proportion who agreed that people from different backgrounds get on well together, and that people treat each other with respect and consideration, increased between 2016-17 to 2018-19 (see Chart 3). There was no statistically significant difference in the level of people agreeing with all three statements.

Chart 3: Agreement with community cohesion statements, by year

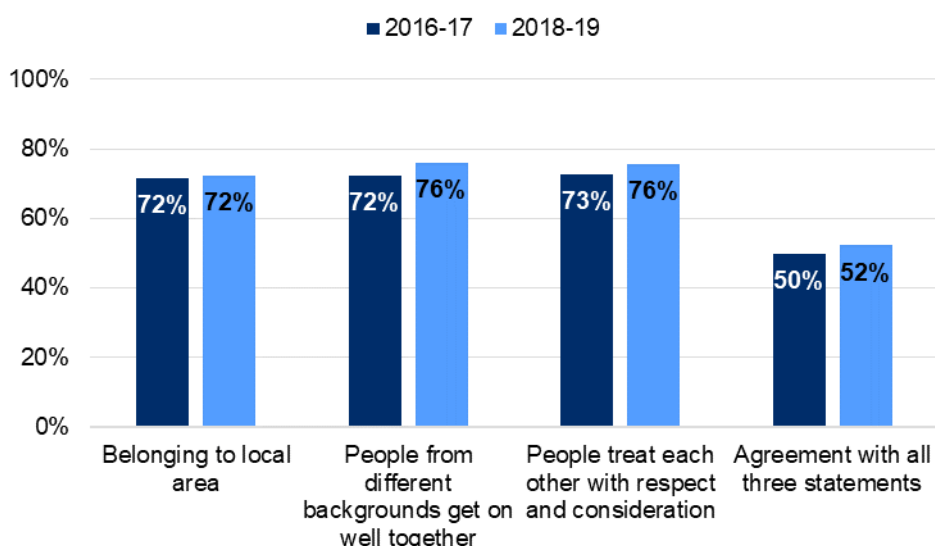
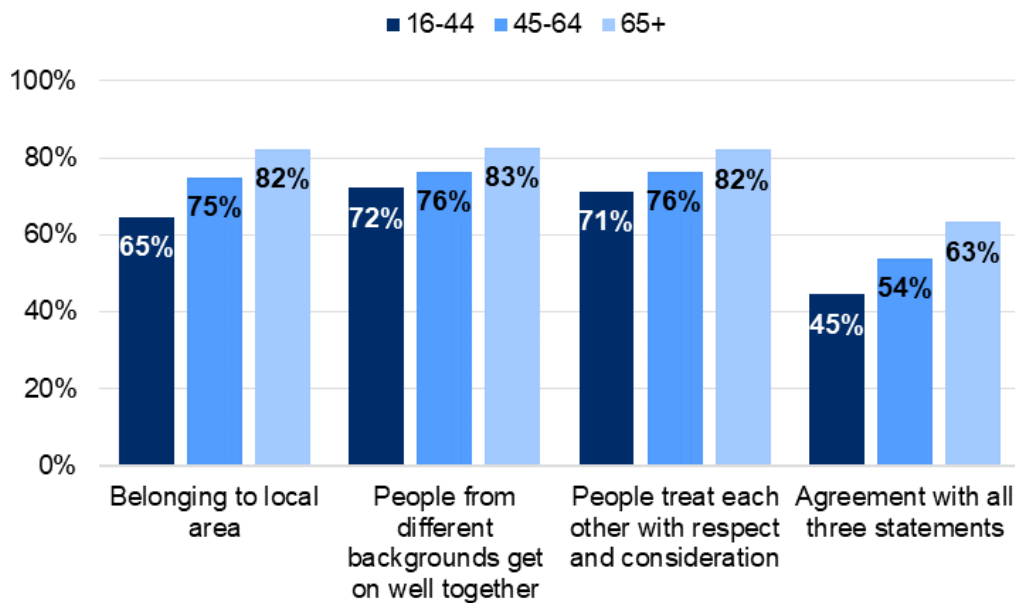


Chart 4 shows agreement with all three statements was higher among older age groups: 45% of people aged 16-44 agreed, compared with 63% of those over 65.

⁶ Questions on community cohesion have been asked since 2012-13 and results can be found in this [report](#).

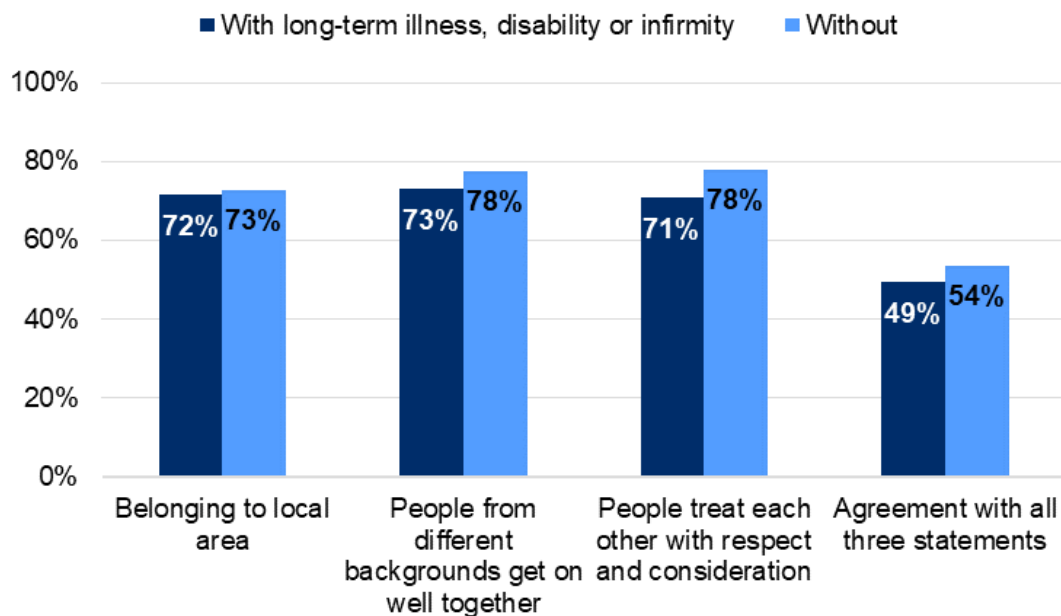
⁷ Indicator 27, [National well-being indicators for Wales](#): The percentage of people agreeing that they belong to the area; that people from different backgrounds get on well together; and that people treat each other with respect.

Chart 4: Agreement with community cohesion statements, by age



49% of people with a limiting long-term condition⁸ agreed with all three community cohesion statements, compared with 54% of those without such a condition (see Chart 5).

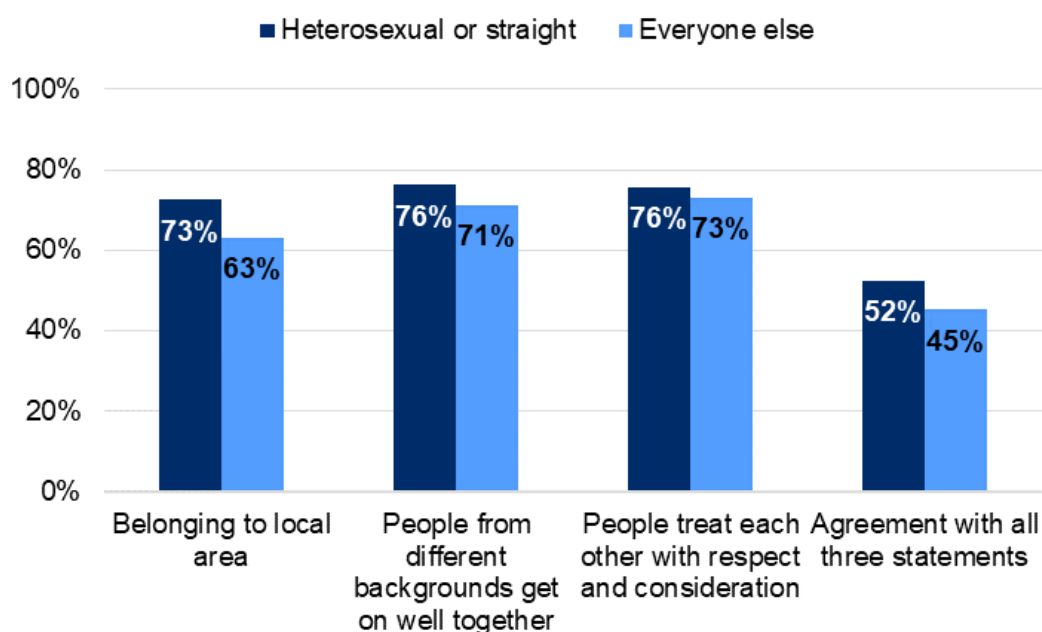
Chart 5: Agreement with community cohesion statements, by limiting long-term condition



52% of people who identified as heterosexual or straight agreed with all three community cohesion statements, compared with 45% of people who did not. A higher proportion of people who identified as heterosexual or straight agreed to the statement that they felt they belong to their local area (73%), compared with people who did not identify as heterosexual or straight (63%) (See Chart 6).

⁸ Limiting long-term illness, disability or infirmity, see [Terms and definitions](#)

Chart 6: Agreement with community cohesion statements, by sexual orientation



The proportion of people agreeing with all three community cohesion statements also varied by other factors. A higher proportion of people in rural areas agreed with all three statements (57%) compared with those in urban areas (50%). A lower proportion of people with a child under 16 in the household agreed with all three statements (49%, compared with 53% of people without children in the household). 41% of people in material deprivation agreed with all three statements, compared with 54% of people not in material deprivation. A higher proportion of owner-occupiers agreed with all three statements (55%), compared with those in both social housing (46%) and private rented accommodation (42%).

The proportion of people who agreed with all three community cohesion statements varied by local authority. Agreement with the statement that people treat each other with respect and consideration varied most widely across authorities, from 55% agreeing in Blaenau Gwent, to 84% in the Isle of Anglesey. The lowest proportion of people that agreed with all three community cohesion statements was in Blaenau Gwent (38%), and the highest proportion was in Pembrokeshire (62%). Again, it should be noted that much of the variation between local authorities may be explained by the different characteristics of the populations of those areas, rather than any underlying difference between local authorities themselves. Compared with the 2016-17 survey results, there was an increase in the proportion of people agreeing with all three community cohesion statements in Neath Port Talbot: 42% agreed in 2016-17 compared with 55% in 2018-19.

Further analysis: community cohesion

To further investigate the cross-analysis results, we used the same statistical methods⁹ mentioned above to separate out the influence of each factor. We controlled for different factors¹⁰ to identify the factors that are associated with having a low sense of community cohesion¹¹.

We found that the following factors were most closely linked with having a **low** sense of community cohesion:

- being younger – those in the 16-24 and 25-44 year old age groups;
- having a limiting long-term illness, disability or infirmity;
- having no religion;
- being dissatisfied with life;
- living in urban areas; and
- living in the most deprived 40% of areas.

Each of these factors had a separate link with having less of a sense of community. We also found associations with tenure group, and level of qualification, but there were no clear patterns to these links. As always there will be other explanatory factors, not available from the National Survey, which may be important but that we are unable to include in the analysis.

Safety in the local area

In 2016-17 and 2018-19, the National Survey included questions that asked how safe or unsafe people felt in the following situations:

- Walking alone in their area after dark;
- At home after dark;
- Travelling by public transport after dark;
- Travelling by car after dark.

There has been no change in the results for any of these questions since 2016-17.

National indicator 25 is a measure of the proportion of people who agree with all four of these statements, and that is what is reported against in this bulletin.¹² However, we found that a substantial proportion of people responded 'Don't know' to the questions about travelling by public transport at night (which might, for example, be because they don't use public transport at night). In light of this, we will commission further research to determine the best methodological approach to

⁹ This analysis is known as logistic regression. Information about the method can be found in [Regression analysis](#)

¹⁰ The factors we controlled for were: gender, age, whether a child in household, respondent qualifications, Welsh speaking ability, tenure, working status of household, material deprivation, area deprivation, urban/rural areas, satisfaction with life, taking part in sporting activity, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and long-term illness, disability or infirmity.

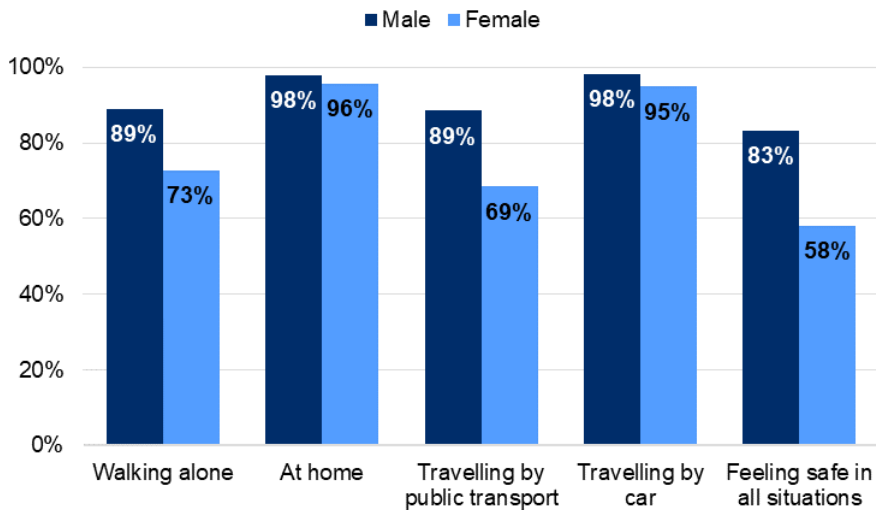
¹¹ People who did not agree with all 3 community cohesion statements.

¹² Indicator 25, [National well-being indicators for Wales](#): The percentage of people feeling safe at home, walking in the local area, and when travelling.

take when calculating the overall measure of safety. Any change in methodology will be discussed in future outputs as well as any change in results or change over time.

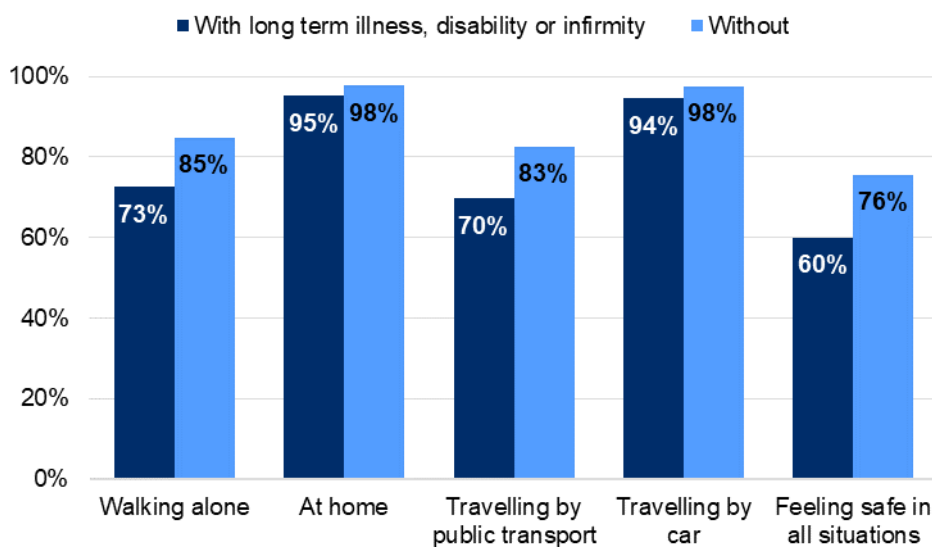
In 2018-19, 83% of men said they felt safe in all situations after dark, compared with 58% of women (see Chart 7).

Chart 7: Safety in the local area after dark, by sex



60% of people with a limiting long-term condition¹³ said they felt safe in all situations after dark, compared with 76% of those without such a condition (see Chart 8).

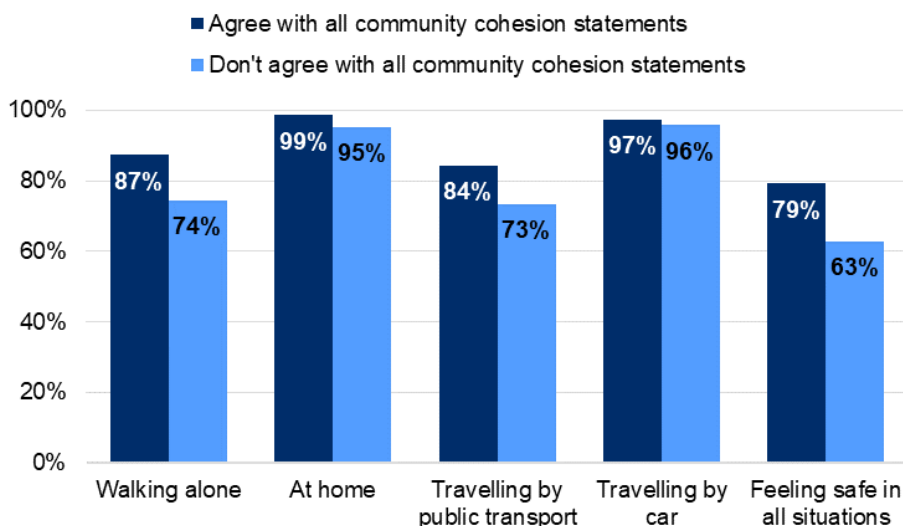
Chart 8: Safety in the local area after dark, by limiting long-term condition



A higher proportion of people who agreed with all of the community cohesion statements (belonging to the local area, people from different backgrounds get on well together, and people treat each other with respect and consideration) also felt safe in their local area after dark. 79% of people who agreed with all of the community cohesion statements also said they felt safe in all the situations asked about, compared with 63% of people who did not agree with all the community cohesion statements (see Chart 9).

¹³ Limiting long-term illness, disability or infirmity, see [Terms and definitions](#)

Chart 9: Safety in the local area after dark, by community cohesion



The proportion of people who said they felt safe in all situations after dark varied by other factors. A lower proportion of people in material deprivation said they felt safe in all situations (57%), compared with those who were not materially deprived (73%). A lower proportion of people in urban areas said they felt safe in all situations (67%), compared with 79% of those in rural areas.

Safety in the local area varied by local authority. The proportion of people who felt safe walking alone in their local area ranged from 70% in Blaenau Gwent, to 92% in the Isle of Anglesey. Again, much of the variation between local authorities may be explained by the different characteristics of the populations of those areas, rather than any underlying difference between local authorities themselves. Compared with the 2016-17 survey, the proportion of people who felt safe walking alone increased in Swansea, from 75% in 2016-17 to 83% in 2018-19.

Further analysis – safety walking alone in the local area after dark

To further explore the relationships shown in the cross-analysis, we again applied statistical methods¹⁴ to isolate the influence of individual factors, while controlling for other factors¹⁵. We decided to look in more detail at one component of the national indicator: which factors are linked with people feeling **unsafe** while walking alone in their local area after dark.

We found that the following factors were most closely linked with feeling **unsafe** walking alone after dark:

- being female;
- having a limiting long-term condition;
- being in material deprivation;
- living in an urban area; and
- having a low sense of community cohesion.

¹⁴ This analysis is known as logistic regression. Information about the method can be found in [Regression analysis](#)

¹⁵ The factors we controlled for were: gender, age, whether a child in household, respondent qualifications, Welsh speaking ability, tenure, working status of household, material deprivation, area deprivation, urban/rural areas, satisfaction with life, taking part in sporting activity, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, agreement with all community cohesion questions, and long-term illness, disability or infirmity.

Once again we cannot attribute cause or effect and there will be other explanatory factors (e.g. crime rate), not available from the National Survey, which may be important but that we were unable to include in the analysis.

Terms and definitions

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) is used as the official measure of deprivation in Wales. Deprivation is a wider concept than poverty. Deprivation refers to wider problems caused by a lack of resources and opportunities. The WIMD is constructed from eight different types of deprivation. These are: income, housing, employment, access to services, education, health, community safety and physical environment. Wales is divided into, 1,909 Lower-Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) each having about 1,600 people. Deprivation ranks have been worked out for each of these areas: the most deprived LSOA is ranked 1, and the least deprived 1,909. For this bulletin, we have grouped the people living in the 20% of LSOAs that are most deprived based on WIMD score and compared them against the 20% of the LSOAs that are least deprived. – see also Material Deprivation below.

Urban / rural

“Urban” includes settlements with a population of 10,000 or more and small towns and their fringes, where the wider area is less sparsely populated. “Rural” includes all other areas.

Material deprivation

Material deprivation is a measure which is designed to capture the consequences of long-term poverty on households, rather than short-term financial strain.

Non-pensioner adults were asked whether they had things like ‘a holiday away from home for at least a week a year’, ‘enough money to keep their home in a decent state of decoration’, or could ‘make regular savings of £10 a month or more’. The questions for adults focussed on whether they could afford these items. These items are really for their ‘household’ as opposed to them personally which is why they were previously called ‘household material deprivation’.

Pensioners were asked slightly different questions such as whether their ‘home was kept adequately warm’, whether they had ‘access to a car or taxi, when needed’ or whether they had their hair done or cut regularly’. These also asked whether they could afford them, but also focussed on not being able to have these items for other reasons, such as poor health, or no one to help them etc. these questions were less based on the household and more about the individual.

Those who did not have these items were given a score, such that if they didn’t have any item on the list, they would have a score of 100, and if they had all items, they had a score of 0. Non-pensioners with a score of 25 or more were classed as deprived and pensioners with a score of 20 or more were classed as deprived.

Parents of children were also asked a set of questions about what they could afford for their children.

In this bulletin the non-pensioner and pensioner measures of deprivation are combined to provide an ‘adult’ deprivation variable. The terms ‘adult’ and ‘household’ deprivation may be used interchangeably depending on context.

Qualifications

Respondents' highest qualifications have been grouped according to the National Qualification Framework (NQF) levels, where level 1 is the lowest level of qualifications and level 8 is doctoral degree or equivalent. For the National Survey, respondents have been grouped into 5 groups, those with no qualifications are in the lowest category and respondents with qualifications at levels 4 to 8 have been grouped together in the highest qualification category.

To provide more meaningful descriptions of the qualifications, these short descriptions have been used in this bulletin.

National Qualification Framework levels	Description used in bulletin
NQF levels 4-8	Higher education (Level 4+)
NQF level 3	'A' level and equivalent (Level 3)
NQF level 2	GCSE grades A to C and equivalent (Level 2)
Below NQF level 2	GCSE below grade C (below Level 2)
No qualifications	No qualifications

Ethnicity

Where ethnicity is discussed within this report different categories have been grouped together.

White British – people self-identifying as white Welsh, white English, white Scottish, white Northern Irish, white British

White other – white Irish, white Gypsy, white Traveller, other white background

Other ethnicity – all other ethnicities (including black African, black Caribbean, black British, Asian, Asian British, Mixed ethnic groups)

Sexual orientation

Where sexual orientation is discussed within this report, different categories have been grouped together.

Heterosexual or straight – people self-identifying as heterosexual or straight

Another response – all other responses (including gay or lesbian, bisexual, other, don't know, and prefer not to say)

Limiting long-standing condition

This includes health conditions, illnesses, disabilities or infirmities lasting 12 months or more that reduce the ability to carry-out day-to-day activities.

Key quality information

Background

The National Survey for Wales is carried out by The Office for National Statistics on behalf of the Welsh Government. The results reported in this bulletin are based on interviews completed in 2018-19 (1 April 2018 – 31 March 2019).

The sample was drawn from the Royal Mail Small Users Postcode Address File (PAF), whereby all residential addresses and types of dwellings were included in the sample selection process as long as they were listed as individual addresses. If included as individual addresses on the PAF, residential park homes and other dwellings were included in the sampling frame but community establishments such as care homes and army barracks are not on the PAF and therefore were not included.

The National Survey sample in 2018-19 comprised 24,762 addresses chosen randomly from the PAF. Interviewers visited each address, randomly selected one adult (aged 16+) in the household, and carried out a 44-minute face-to-face interview with them, which asked for their opinions on a wide range of issues affecting them and their local area. A total of 11,922 interviews were achieved.

Interpreting the results

Percentages quoted in this bulletin are based on only those respondents who provided an answer to the relevant question. Some topics in the survey were only asked of a sub-sample of respondents and other questions were not asked where the question is not applicable to the respondent. Missing answers can also occur for several reasons, including refusal or an inability to answer a particular question.

Where a relationship has been found between two factors, this does not mean it is a causal relationship. More detailed analysis is required to find whether a factor causes change in another.

The results are weighted to ensure that the results reflect the age and sex distribution of the Welsh population.

Quality report

A summary [Quality Report](#) is available, containing more detailed information on the quality of the survey as well as a summary of the methods used to compile the results.

Sampling variability

Estimates from the National Survey are subject to a margin of uncertainty. Part of the uncertainty comes from the fact that any randomly-selected sample of the population will give slightly different results from the results that would be obtained if the whole population was surveyed. This is known as sampling error. Confidence intervals can be used as a guide to the size of the sampling error. These intervals are calculated around a survey estimate and give a range within which the true value is likely to fall.

In 95% of survey samples, the 95% confidence interval will contain the 'true' figure for the whole population (that is, the figure we would get if the survey covered the entire population). In general,

the smaller the sample size the wider the confidence interval. Confidence intervals are included in tables of survey results published on StatsWales.

As with any survey, the National Survey is also subject to a range of other sources of error: for example, due to non-response; because respondents may not interpret the questions as intended or may not answer accurately; and because errors may be introduced as the survey data is processed. These kinds of error are known as non-sampling error, and are discussed further in the quality report for the survey.

Significant differences

Where the text of this release notes a difference between two National Survey results (in the same year), we have checked to ensure that the confidence intervals for the two results do not overlap. This suggests that the difference is statistically significant (but as noted above, is not as rigorous as carrying out a formal statistical test), i.e. that there is less than a 5% (1 in 20) chance of obtaining these results if there is no difference between the same two groups in the wider population.

Checking to see whether two confidence intervals overlap is less likely than a formal statistical test to lead to conclusions that there are real differences between groups. That is, it is more likely to lead to "false negatives": incorrect conclusions that there is no real difference when in fact there is. It is also less likely to lead to "false positives": incorrect conclusions that there is a difference when there is in fact none. Carrying out many comparisons increases the chance of finding false positives. Therefore, when many comparisons are made the conservative nature of the test is an advantage because it reduces (but does not eliminate) this chance.

Where National Survey results are compared with results from other sources, we have not checked that confidence intervals do not overlap.

Regression analysis

Where further analysis has been carried out selection of the initial variables used in the regression was based on; the results from cross-analysis, policy direction, and the practicality of using the variable. The results for some factors were only available for a sub-sample of respondents, or there were a large number of 'missing' results which resulted in a substantial drop in the sample size on which the regression model could be tested. For this reason some variables/factors were omitted from the investigation. The final models consisted of those factors that remained significant even after holding the other factors constant. These significant factors are those that have been discussed in this bulletin and the use of regression analysis is indicated by the statement that we have 'controlled for other factors'. It is worth noting that had a different range of factors been available to consider from the survey, then some conclusions about which factors were significant may have been different.

More details on the methodology used in the regression analysis in this report are available in the [Technical Report: Approach to regression analysis and models produced](#).

Technical report

More detailed information on the survey methodology is set out in the [technical report](#) for the survey.

National Statistics status

The [United Kingdom Statistics Authority](#) has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value.

All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Statistics. They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the UK Statistics Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate.

It is Welsh Government's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected of National Statistics. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with the Authority promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.

The continued designation of these statistics as National Statistics was confirmed in 2017 following a compliance check by the Office for Statistics Regulation [[letter of confirmation](#)]. These statistics last underwent a full assessment [[full report](#)] against the Code of Practice in 2013.

Since the latest review by the Office for Statistics Regulation, we have continued to comply with the Code of Practice for Statistics, and have made the following improvements:

- provided more detailed breakdowns in the [Results viewer](#) and made it easier for users to compare results across years;
- updated the survey topics annually to ensure we continue to meet changing policy need;
- made regression analysis a standard part of our outputs to help users understand the contribution of particular factors to outcomes of interest.

Well-being of Future Generations Act (WFG)

The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The Act puts in place seven well-being goals for Wales. These are for a more equal, prosperous, resilient, healthier and globally responsible Wales, with cohesive communities and a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language. Under section (10)(1) of the Act, the Welsh Ministers must (a) publish indicators ("national indicators") that must be applied for the purpose of measuring progress towards the achievement of the Well-being goals, and (b) lay a copy of the national indicators before the National Assembly. The 46 national indicators were laid in March 2016 and this release includes three of the national indicators namely:

- the percentage of people satisfied with local area as a place to live (indicator 26);

- the percentage of people agreeing that they belong to the area; that people from different backgrounds get on well together; and that people treat each other with respect (indicator 27); and
- the percentage of people feeling safe at home, walking in the local area, and when travelling (indicator 25).

Information on the indicators, along with narratives for each of the well-being goals and associated technical information is available in the [Well-being of Wales report](#).

As a national indicator under the Act they must be referred to in the analyses of local well-being produced by public services boards when they are analysing the state of economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being in their areas.

Further information on the [Well-being of Future Generations \(Wales\) Act 2015](#).

The statistics included in this release could also provide supporting narrative to the national indicators and be used by public services boards in relation to their local well-being assessments and local well-being plans.

Further details

The document is available at: <https://gov.wales/national-survey-wales-local-area-and-environment>

The [first release for the survey](#) was published on 18 June 2019.

More detailed information on the survey methodology is set out in the [Technical Report for the survey](#).

Next update

Not a regular output.

We want your feedback

We welcome any feedback on any aspect of these statistics which can be provided by email to surveys@gov.wales.

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