



National Assembly for Wales
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

Key Statistics for Rhondda Cynon Taff

Abstract

This paper provides key statistics for Rhondda Cynon Taff Local Authority area, under a number of topic headings.

This is one of a series of Members' Research Service profiles for all Local Authorities in Wales.

November 2006

Key Statistics for Rhondda Cynon Taff

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Summary

The following points provide a brief overview of Rhondda Cynon Taff, drawn from detailed statistics in the main body of this paper. Technical terms have been avoided, and in general the reference periods of the statistics are not mentioned (as these vary).

- ◆ Over 230 thousand people live in Rhondda Cynon Taff, which is almost four times more densely populated than Wales as a whole. The area's population fell by nearly 2% between 1993 and 2003, compared with a rise of 2% in Wales. ([section 2](#))
- ◆ 90% of Rhondda Cynon Taff's residents were born in Wales, and 12% aged three or more can speak Welsh, compared to 21% across Wales. ([section 2](#))
- ◆ Life expectancy at birth for people born in Rhondda Cynon Taff is around a year shorter than for Wales overall. ([section 2](#))
- ◆ Compared to Wales, a slightly smaller proportion of the working age population are economically active, and a larger proportion (2.6%) claim Job-Seekers' Allowance. ([section 3](#))
- ◆ The median¹ annual pay for full-time workers in Rhondda Cynon Taff is just over £20,500, nearly £900 below the national median¹. ([section 3](#))
- ◆ A higher percentage of people (27%) reported having a limiting long-term illness than in Wales (over 23%). ([section 4](#))
- ◆ A lower percentage of adults than in Wales met guidelines for the consumption of fruit and vegetables, and for undertaking physical activity. ([section 4](#))
- ◆ The rates of people waiting for their first outpatient appointment, inpatient admission or day case treatment are all similar to those in Wales. ([section 4](#))
- ◆ 44% of pupils in their final year of compulsory education achieved five or more GCSEs grade A*-C (or a vocational equivalent), lower than the percentage in Wales as a whole. ([section 5](#))
- ◆ Three quarters of households (a higher proportion than in Wales) are owner-occupied. The median¹ house price in 2005 was around £80,000, over £40,000 less than the median¹ for Wales as a whole. ([section 6](#))
- ◆ The rate of accidents per length of road is nearly double that found in Wales, and a higher rate of people are killed or seriously injured in road accidents. ([section 7](#))
- ◆ The rate of all recorded crime is 20.5 incidents per 1,000 people, lower than the rate for Wales. ([section 7](#))
- ◆ 22% of municipal waste was recycled or composted in 2005-06, below the equivalent percentage for the whole of Wales (26%). ([section 7](#))
- ◆ The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 ranks specific small areas in Wales in terms of deprivation. An above average proportion of Rhondda Cynon Taff's areas fall in the 10% most deprived areas in Wales, and the majority of Rhondda Cynon Taff's areas are more deprived than the Wales average. ([section 8](#))

¹ The median is the value with half of all values above and half below (i.e.: the middle value).

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Key Statistics for Rhondda Cynon Taff

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This paper provides key statistics for Rhondda Cynon Taff Local Authority area, under a number of topic headings. This is part of a series of Members' Research Service profiles for all local authorities in Wales, published in November 2006. The Members' Research Service will also complete a series of profiles for Assembly constituencies before the end of this Assembly.

Profiles for constituencies and local authorities will differ from each other. Constituencies do not form a standard statistical geography, so the availability of data at this level is limited; data are more readily available on local authorities. Two local authorities (Blaenau Gwent and Isle of Anglesey) are also constituencies, so as well as the local authority profiles in this series they will have separate profiles in the series for constituencies (which will include electoral statistics).

1.2 Structure of this paper

The preceding summary provides a brief overview of the key similarities and differences between Rhondda Cynon Taff and Wales as a whole. This introduction is followed by chapters of narrative and reference tables on statistics for seven topic areas. The information in each table is drawn from several different sources, with details on the sources (including links for further information) and definitions in use listed in the first annex. The second annex shows a map of information on deprivation (see section eight), and the last annex shows a map of the Rhondda Cynon Taff area.

1.3 Sources for further information

Each statistic shown in this paper is sourced in the first annex. More information is available, and some general sources are described below:

- ◆ the Office for National Statistics has produced a report² of key statistics from the Census 2001 for local authorities;
- ◆ the official labour market statistics website 'nomis'³ provides local authority profiles;
- ◆ the neighbourhood statistics website⁴ provides local area statistics;
- ◆ the Welsh Assembly Government's Statistical Directorate⁵ publish some information for local authorities;
- ◆ the Local Government Data Unit Wales⁶ publish some information for local authorities including local government performance indicators.

² <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=10151>

³ <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

⁴ <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

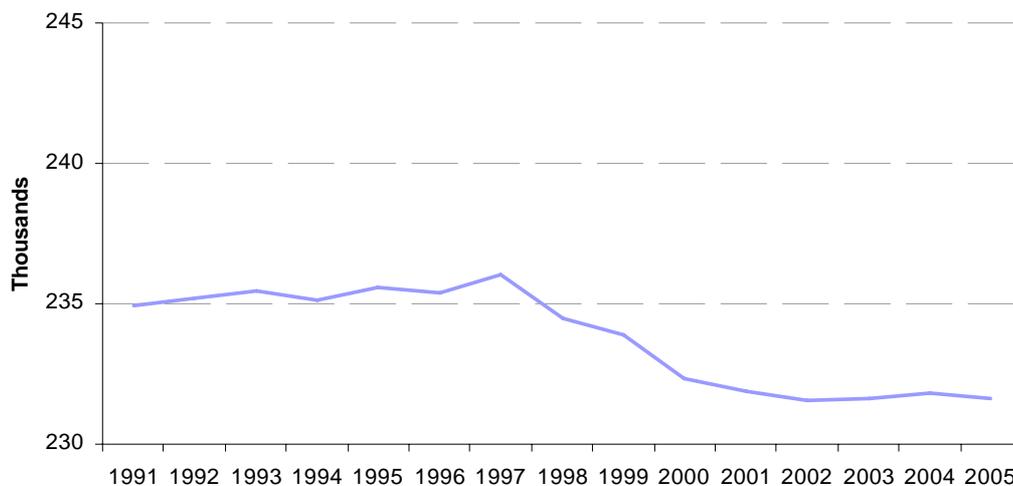
⁵ <http://www.wales.gov.uk/statistics>

⁶ <http://www.dataunitwales.gov.uk/eng/Data.asp>

2 Population and Vital Statistics

The population of Rhondda Cynon Taff is over 230 thousand people and the local authority is almost four times as densely populated as Wales with around 550 people per square kilometre. The population size given in table 1 is from the 2001 Census. There are also annual mid-year population estimates available for Rhondda Cynon Taff, and these are shown below in figure 1, from 1991. The population of Rhondda Cynon Taff fell by almost 2% between 1993 and 2003 compared with a rise of almost 2% in Wales.

Figure 1: Mid-year population estimates for Rhondda Cynon Taff



Source: Office for National Statistics (from StatsWales tables [003121](#) and [003122](#))

There are proportionally fewer people of retirement age in Rhondda Cynon Taff compared with Wales. Nearly 90% of the population of the area was born in Wales but a lower percentage of people aged three or more can speak Welsh: one in eight compared to one in five across Wales.

Standardised mortality ratios for those aged under 75 in the area are higher than those found nationally, and life expectancy at birth for both males and females born in Rhondda Cynon Taff is around a year shorter than it is in Wales.

Both the birth rate for women aged 15-44 and the rate of underage conceptions in the area are higher than those across Wales.

Table 1: Population and Vital Statistics

Data are for 2001 unless another year is given

Ref		Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	Wales	Units
	Population:			
a	Total population	231,946	2,903,085	Number
b	Change in population, 1993-2003	-1.7	1.9	Per cent
a	Area	424	20,742	Square kilometres
a	Population density	547	140	Number per sq km
	Population groups:			
a	Males	48.5	48.4	Per cent
a	Females	51.5	51.6	Per cent
c	Aged 0-15	20.9	20.2	Per cent
c	Working age	60.3	59.7	Per cent
c	Retirement age	18.8	20.1	Per cent
a	Non-White Ethnic Group	1.2	2.1	Per cent
a	Single (never married)	28.4	28.0	Per cent of those aged 16+
d	Place of birth:			
	Wales	89.9	75.4	Per cent
	Other UK	8.2	21.4	Per cent
	Elsewhere in EU	0.8	1.3	Per cent
	Non-EU	1.1	1.9	Per cent
a	Religion:			
	Christian	64.9	71.9	Per cent
	Muslim	0.2	0.7	Per cent
	Other	0.5	0.8	Per cent
	No religion/Not stated	34.3	26.6	Per cent
e	Welsh:			
	Can speak Welsh	12.3	20.5	Per cent of those aged 3+
	One or more skills in Welsh	21.1	28.4	Per cent of those aged 3+
	Identified as Welsh	16.5	14.4	Per cent of those aged 3+
f	Life expectancy at birth, 2002-04:			
	Males	74.8	75.8	Years
	Females	79.2	80.3	Years
g	Deaths from all causes, 2004:			
	Persons	10.8	10.9	Rate per 1,000
	Males	10.1	10.6	Rate per 1,000
	Females	11.5	11.1	Rate per 1,000
h	Standardised Mortality Ratio, 2000-2004:			
	Persons	111	100	Ratio for those aged under 75
	Males	136	124	Ratio for those aged under 75
	Females	88	78	Ratio for those aged under 75
	Vital statistics:			
i	Live births, 2005	60.7	56.1	Rate per 1,000 females 15-44
j	Underage conceptions, 2002-04	12.3	8.0	Rate per 1,000 females 13-15
k	Low birth weight, 2004	7.2	7.6	Per cent of births

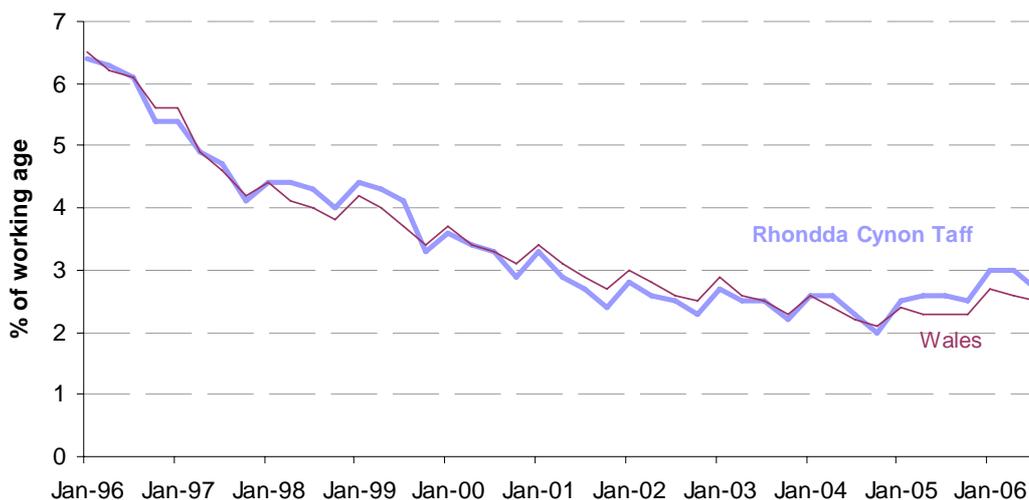
3 Economic and Labour Market Statistics

Seventy-three per cent of the working age population of Rhondda Cynon Taff are economically active and just over 68% are in employment, both these figures being below the Welsh averages. There are an estimated 0.62 jobs per working age person (jobs density) in Rhondda Cynon Taff compared with 0.76 in Wales as a whole.

Nearly a quarter of employee jobs in the local authority are in the manufacturing sector and a smaller share of jobs are in the service sector compared with Wales. The median annual wage for full time employees in Rhondda Cynon Taff is just over £20,500, nearly £900 less than the median for Wales.

Figure 2 shows the rate of working age people claiming Job-Seekers' Allowance over time. There has been a similar decrease in the rate of claimants over the past 10 years in Wales and in Rhondda Cynon Taff. Relative to Wales, in 2005 a higher proportion of young people (aged under 25 years) in the area claimed Job-Seekers' Allowance, but a lower proportion had been claiming for over 12 months.

Figure 2: Job Seekers' Allowance claimants in Rhondda Cynon Taff & Wales



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (on [NOMIS](#))

The rates of households or people in Rhondda Cynon Taff claiming income support, incapacity benefits and pensions credit are higher than those in Wales.

In 2005-06, 710 National Insurance Number allocations were made to foreign nationals resident in Rhondda Cynon Taff, which was 4.3% of the total allocations for foreign nationals resident in Wales.

Table 2: Economic and Labour Market Statistics

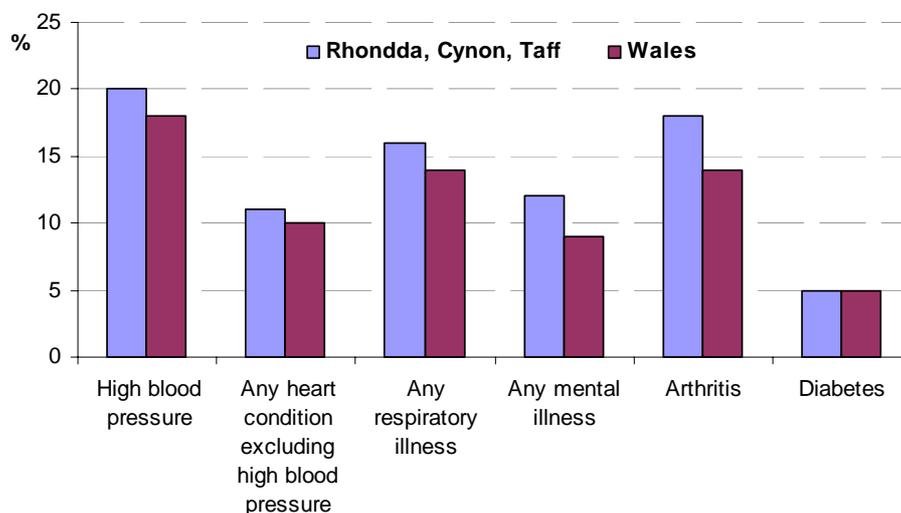
Ref	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	Wales	Units	
a	Economically active, 2005:	73.0	75.2	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	In employment	68.3	71.2	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Employees	61.6	62.1	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Self employed	6.0	8.5	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Unemployed	6.3	5.1	<i>Per cent of economically active</i>
a	Economically inactive, 2005:	27.0	24.8	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Wanting a job	7.8	6.0	<i>Per cent of economically inactive</i>
	Not wanting a job	19.2	18.8	<i>Per cent of economically inactive</i>
a	National Statistics Socio-economic Classification, 2001:			
	Managerial and professional	18.6	22.0	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
	Intermediate	12.8	15.1	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
	Routine and Manual	32.6	30.0	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
	Never worked and long-term unemployed	4.4	3.8	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
	Not classifiable	31.6	29.1	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
a	Employee jobs by sector, 2004:			
	Manufacturing	23.3	15.3	<i>Per cent of employee jobs</i>
	Construction	3.8	4.6	<i>Per cent of employee jobs</i>
	Services	71.7	78.3	<i>Per cent of employee jobs</i>
	Tourism-related	7.3	8.7	<i>Per cent of employee jobs</i>
a	Jobs density, 2004	0.62	0.76	<i>Jobs to working-age people</i>
b	Pay for full-time employee jobs, 2006:			
	Median gross weekly pay	393.10	408.00	£, p
	Median gross annual pay	20,504	21,394	£
a	Job-Seekers' Allowance claimants, 2005:			
	Persons	2.6	2.3	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Males	3.8	3.4	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Females	1.3	1.2	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Aged 24 and under	42.7	35.7	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Aged 25-49	45.4	49.1	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Aged 50+	11.9	15.2	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Up to 6 months duration	76.5	72.5	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Over 6 up to 12 months duration	15.1	15.0	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Over 12 months duration	8.4	12.5	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
c	Claimants of other benefits, February 2006:			
d	Incapacity Benefit and/or Severe Disablement Allowance:			
	Persons	16.2	11.5	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Males	17.8	12.8	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Females	14.5	10.0	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
e	Income Support claimants	13.5	10.4	<i>Per cent of households</i>
f	Pensions Credit claimants:			
	Guarantee credit only	8.6	7.4	<i>Per cent of those aged 60+</i>
	Guarantee & savings credit	18.8	14.8	<i>Per cent of those aged 60+</i>
g	National Insurance Number Registrations of non-UK Nationals, 2005-06	710	16,440	<i>Number</i>

4 Health and Social Services Statistics

Twenty-seven per cent of the population of Rhondda Cynon Taff have a limiting long term illness, compared to 23% in Wales. Higher proportions of people than in Wales report their general health as being 'not good', and provide 50 or more hours of unpaid care per week.

Figure 3 shows the percentage of adults who reported that they were being treated for specific illnesses in Rhondda Cynon Taff. Compared to Wales, generally higher proportions of adults in the area are being treated for these illnesses. The average mental and physical component summary scores of adults in the area are lower than the Welsh averages, indicating lower levels of health and well-being.

Figure 3: Adults who reported being treated for illnesses in Rhondda Cynon Taff & Wales, 2003/05



Source: [Welsh Health Survey](#)

In terms of health-related lifestyle, in Rhondda Cynon Taff the rates of binge drinking (24%) and overweight or obesity (60%) among adults are higher than the Welsh rates. A lower percentage of adults than in Wales as a whole met the recommended guidelines for intake of fruit and vegetables and undertaking physical activity.

Table 3: Health and Social Services Statistics

Ref	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	Wales	Units	
a	Key health information, 2001:			
	Limiting long-term illness	27.2	23.3	<i>Per cent of the population</i>
	General health 'not good'	15.7	12.5	<i>Per cent of the population</i>
	Providing unpaid care for 50+ hours a week	3.8	3.1	<i>Per cent of the population</i>
b	Currently being treated for, 2003/05:			
	High blood pressure	20	18	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	Any heart condition excluding high blood pressure	11	10	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	Any respiratory illness	16	14	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	Any mental illness	12	9	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	Arthritis	18	14	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	Diabetes	5	5	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
c	SF-36 (higher scores mean better health), 2003/05:			
	Physical Component Summary Score	47.5	48.7	<i>Mean for those aged 16+</i>
	Mental Component Summary Score	47.6	49.7	<i>Mean for those aged 16+</i>
d	Deaths from selected causes (European standardised rate), 2004:			
	All malignant neoplasms:			
	Males	130.4	141.6	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	Females	120.4	111.0	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	Ischaemic heart disease:			
	Males	107.2	86.6	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	Females	38.5	32.2	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	Cerebrovascular disease:			
	Males	13.4	20.3	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	Females	24.7	16.5	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	Respiratory disease:			
	Males	39.3	31.5	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	Females	28.1	24.7	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
e	Health-related lifestyle, 2003/05:			
f	Smoker	28	27	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
g	Binge-drinking at least once in the past 7 days	24	19	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
h	Met fruit and vegetable guidelines the previous day	35	40	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
i	Met physical activity guidelines over the past 7 days	25	29	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
j	Overweight or obese	60	54	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>

4 Health and Social Services Statistics (continued)

There are fewer GPs and dentists per head of the population in Rhondda Cynon Taff than in Wales; and whilst a similar proportion of adults had visited their GP in the past two weeks, a slightly lower proportion in the area had been to the dentist in the past year compared to Wales.

The proportion of the population on hospital waiting lists is similar to that found at a national level. In terms of hospital activity, the rate of inpatient admission (both elective and emergency) in the area is greater than the rate in Wales but the rate of day case admission is lower.

There is a higher rate of children on the child protection register in Rhondda Cynon Taff, but the rate of 'looked after' children is similar to that in Wales. There is a slightly higher rate of nursing home care provision for the elderly in the area than in Wales as a whole, and a lower rate of provision of community based services.

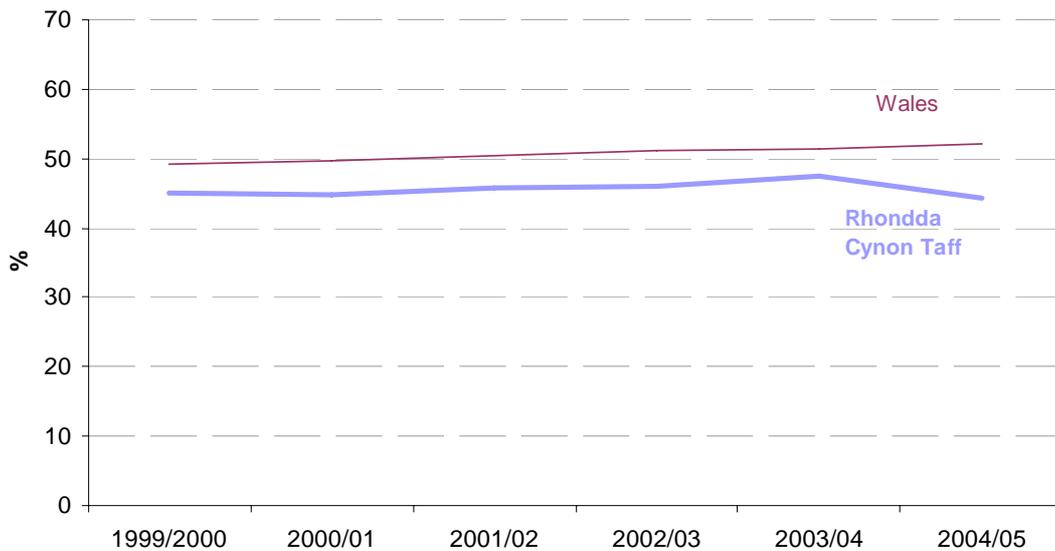
Table 3: Health and Social Services Statistics (continued)

Ref	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	Wales	Units
b Use of health services, 2003/05:			
Family doctor (GP) in the past two weeks	17	17	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Outpatient department in the past three months	20	19	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Inpatient in the past year	10	10	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Pharmacist in the past year	82	80	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Dentist in the past year	64	67	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Optician in the past year	46	46	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
k Health facilities, 2005:			
General Practitioners (GPs)	5.2	6.2	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
Average GP list size	1,992	1,650	<i>Number of patients</i>
General dental practitioners	3.1	3.5	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
l GP prescribing, 2004-05:			
Average number of prescription items	20.7	18.3	<i>Number per person</i>
Average cost of prescriptions	200.19	195.39	<i>£,p per person</i>
m Waiting lists, 2006:			
Waiting for:			
First outpatient appointment	683.0	678.6	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
Inpatient admission	130.5	124.3	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
Day case treatment	100.4	108.8	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
Waiting more than 3 months for:			
First outpatient appointment	41.3	44.2	<i>Per cent of total waiting</i>
First inpatient or daycase treatment	45.4	47.4	<i>Per cent of total waiting</i>
Waiting more than 6 months for:			
First outpatient appointment	18.2	20.2	<i>Per cent of total waiting</i>
First inpatient or daycase treatment	21.4	21.4	<i>Per cent of total waiting</i>
n Hospital activity, 2004-05:			
Inpatient admissions:			
Elective	55.7	45.5	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
Emergency	128.3	113.3	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
Total	184.0	158.8	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
Day case admissions	34.0	39.2	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
Total inpatient and day case admissions	218.0	198.0	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
o Social Services for children aged under 18, 2005:			
Looked after children	7.0	6.7	<i>Rate per 1,000 children</i>
On child protection register at 31 March	51.1	34.8	<i>Rate per 10,000 children</i>
o Social Services for people aged 65+, 2004-05:			
Assessment	119.7	121.8	<i>Rate per 1,000 aged 65+</i>
Community based services	143.1	150.4	<i>Rate per 1,000 aged 65+</i>
Residential care	28.0	27.0	<i>Rate per 1,000 aged 65+</i>
Nursing home care	16.8	13.6	<i>Rate per 1,000 aged 65+</i>

5 Education and Training Statistics

A fifth of the working age population of Rhondda Cynon Taff do not hold any qualifications and less than a fifth are qualified at NVQ level four and above (or equivalent). Figure 4 shows the percentage of pupils in their final year of compulsory education who achieved five or more GCSEs grade A*-C (or a vocational equivalent) over time, which is lower in Rhondda Cynon Taff than in Wales. The average GCSE points score in the area is 36.6 compared with 40.3 nationally.

Figure 4: % achieving 5+ GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent in Rhondda Cynon Taff & Wales



Source: StatsWales table [001897](#) and Statistical Directorate [Release](#)

Just over 57% of A level candidates in Rhondda Cynon Taff achieve two or more grades A-C (or equivalent) compared with over 67% in Wales. The average A level points score in the local authority is around three points lower than it is in Wales.

There is a higher ratio of primary school pupils to teachers in Rhondda Cynon Taff than in Wales and the average class size in the area is larger by around two pupils at primary KS1 and KS2. The average class size for secondary years 12-13 in Rhondda Cynon Taff is smaller than in Wales by around one pupil.

Table 4: Education and Training Statistics

Data are for 2004/05 unless another year is given

Ref	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	Wales	Units	
a	Qualifications, 2005:			
	NVQ4 and above	19.7	24.0	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	NVQ3 and above	35.9	41.6	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	NVQ2 and above	54.9	62.0	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	NVQ1 and above	70.9	76.3	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	Other Qualifications	9.0	7.0	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	No Qualifications	20.0	16.6	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
b	GCSE Examination Performance:			
	5+ GCSE / Equivalent Grades A*-C	44.4	52.2	<i>Per cent</i>
	5+ GCSE / Equivalent Grades A*-G	81.6	85.2	<i>Per cent</i>
	Average GCSE / GNVQ points score	36.6	40.3	<i>Score</i>
c	A Level Examination Performance:			
	2+ A Level / Equivalent Grades A-C	57.3	67.6	<i>Per cent</i>
	2+ A Level / Equivalent Grades A-E	92.2	94.4	<i>Per cent</i>
	Average A Level / Equivalent points score	17.4	20.5	<i>Score</i>
d	Pupil teacher ratios:			
	Primary schools	22.5	20.7	<i>Ratio</i>
	Secondary schools	17.2	16.7	<i>Ratio</i>
	Special schools	7.5	6.3	<i>Ratio</i>
d	Average Class Sizes:			
	Primary KS1	26.1	24.3	<i>Number of pupils</i>
	Primary KS2	27.0	25.0	<i>Number of pupils</i>
	Secondary Years 7-11	22.6	22.5	<i>Number of pupils</i>
	Secondary Years 12-13	9.3	10.5	<i>Number of pupils</i>

6 Housing Statistics

There are almost 95 thousand households in Rhondda Cynon Taff, with an average size of 2.4 people. Nearly half of all households in the local authority include at least one person with a limiting long term illness, which is proportionally more than in Wales. Of around 100 thousand household spaces in Rhondda Cynon Taff, a slightly greater proportion are vacant, and a much smaller proportion are second homes or holiday accommodation than in Wales.

Three quarters of houses in the local authority are owner occupied which is a higher percentage than in Wales. The median price of a house in the area is more than £40,000 cheaper than the median nationally, and prices increased at a higher rate than across Wales in 2004-05. The average council tax is £752, which is £80 lower than the Wales average.

Table 5: Housing Statistics

Data are for 2001 unless another year is given

Ref	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	Wales	Units
a Households:			
Total	94,553	1,209,048	<i>Number</i>
Average size	2.4	2.4	<i>Number of members</i>
One person	27.4	29.1	<i>Per cent</i>
Lone parent with dependent children	7.8	7.3	<i>Per cent</i>
Pensioner	24.5	25.6	<i>Per cent</i>
One or more person with limiting long-term illness	49.8	42.4	<i>Per cent</i>
No central heating	5.6	7.5	<i>Per cent</i>
a Household spaces:			
Total household spaces	99,312	1,275,816	<i>Number</i>
Vacant	4.6	4.0	<i>Per cent</i>
Second home/holiday accommodation	0.2	1.2	<i>Per cent</i>
a Tenure:			
Owner Occupied	75.2	71.3	<i>Per cent</i>
Local Authority	10.2	13.7	<i>Per cent</i>
Housing Association/Registered Social Landlord	4.5	4.2	<i>Per cent</i>
Private Landlord	6.5	7.4	<i>Per cent</i>
Other	3.6	3.3	<i>Per cent</i>
b Homelessness decisions, 2004:			
Eligible, unintentionally homeless and in priority need	2.5	3.4	<i>Per 1,000 population</i>
c Median house prices:			
2004	72,000	115,000	£
2005	81,000	125,000	£
Change 2004-05	12.5	8.7	<i>Per cent</i>
d Average Council Tax per dwelling, 2006-07	752	832	£

7 Transport, Crime and Environment Statistics

Over 31% of households in Rhondda Cynon Taff do not have a car or a van compared to around a quarter nationally. A greater proportion of people (aged 16-74 and in employment) than in Wales travel to work by public transport, and nearly three in four do so by car.

In Rhondda Cynon Taff, both the volume of traffic and the rate of road traffic accidents per unit of road length are around double the equivalent amounts in Wales. There is a slightly higher rate of killed or seriously injured casualties per head of the population.

The rate of recorded crime in Rhondda Cynon Taff is slightly lower than the rate for Wales.

Twenty-two per cent of municipal waste in the local authority was recycled or composted in 2005-06, compared with 26% nationally. Compared to Wales, a noticeably lower percentage of the river length in Rhondda Cynon Taff is rated as good for biological quality.

Table 6: Transport, Crime and Environment Statistics

Ref	Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	Wales	Units	
Transport				
a	Use of transport, 2001:			
	Households without a car or van	31.6	26.0	<i>Per cent of households</i>
	Households with 2 or more car/vans	23.5	28.5	<i>Per cent of households</i>
	Travel to work by car	74.2	70.7	<i>Per cent of 16-74 in employment</i>
	Travel to work by public transport	8.2	6.5	<i>Per cent of 16-74 in employment</i>
b	Road accidents, 2004:			
	Accidents	53.7	28.1	<i>Rate per 100km road</i>
	Casualties	82.2	40.3	<i>Rate per 100km road</i>
	Casualties - slight	385.6	411.5	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
	Casualties - killed or seriously injured	60.0	52.1	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
c	Volume of traffic (billion vehicle km)	1.60	0.80	<i>Per 1,000 km of road</i>
d	Years of life lost by death due to motor vehicle accident, 2000-2004	16.6	16.2	<i>Per 10,000 population</i>
Crime				
e	All recorded crime, Jan-Mar 2005:			
	Violence against the person	4.2	4.4	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
	Burglary	2.4	2.3	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
	Vehicle and other theft	6.6	7.6	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
	Criminal damage	5.6	5.5	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
Environment				
f	Municipal waste recycled or composted, 2005-06	21.9	25.9	<i>Per cent</i>
g	Chemical river quality, 2005			
	Good quality	93.3	94.6	<i>Per cent of river length</i>
	Good or fair quality	98.8	98.2	<i>Per cent of river length</i>
g	Biological river quality, 2005			
	Good quality	41.8	79.7	<i>Per cent of river length</i>
	Good or fair quality	98.6	99.2	<i>Per cent of river length</i>

8 Deprivation Statistics

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 (WIMD⁷) is a measure of deprivation for small areas in Wales. It ranks statistical geographies known as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in terms of deprivation across various domains such as health and employment, as well as providing an overall deprivation rank. Although WIMD does not provide deprivation ranks for local authorities as a whole it is possible to look at the rank of LSOAs within a local authority.

In Rhondda Cynon Taff (which has 152 LSOAs):

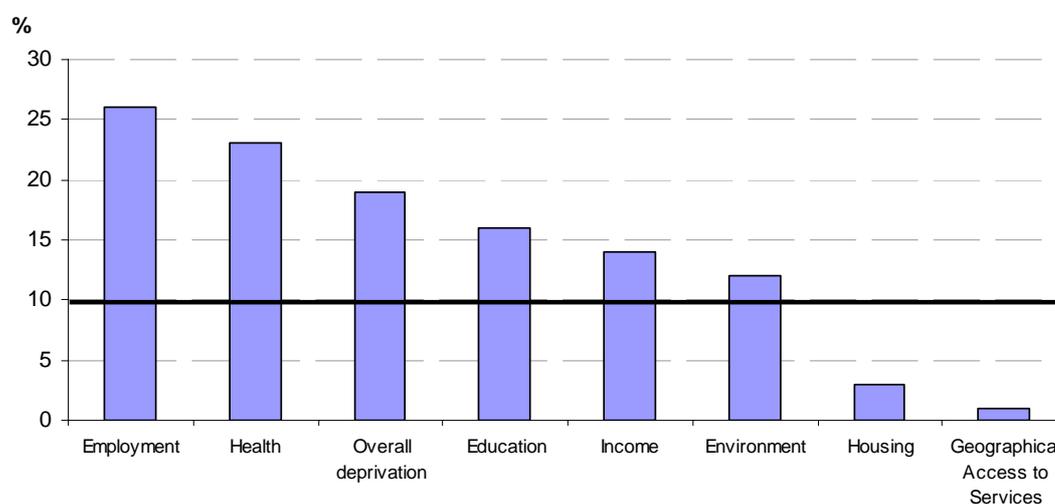
- ◆ twenty-nine of LSOAs (19%) fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales;
- ◆ the majority (75%) of LSOAs are more deprived than the Wales average⁸.

In relation to Wales as a whole, this means that a relatively high proportion of areas in Rhondda Cynon Taff are among the 10% most deprived, and overall most areas fall in the more deprived half of Wales.

The map of Rhondda Cynon Taff in annex 2 shows LSOAs within the area shaded according to their overall level of deprivation, seen in relation to Electoral Division boundaries.

Figure 5 shows that there are above average proportions (i.e. more than 10%) of Rhondda Cynon Taff's LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in Wales for all domains except housing and geographical access to services.

Figure 5: The % of LSOAs in Rhondda Cynon Taff that are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales, for overall deprivation and by domain, 2005



Source: [Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005](#)

For more details please see the source of these statistics, the WIMD 2005 reports⁹ for local authorities.

⁷ <http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/wimd2005>

⁸ The 'Wales average' means the median area according to the WIMD 2005 ranking, so that half of all LSOAs in Wales are more deprived and half are less deprived than the 'Wales average'.

⁹ <http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/wimd2005/results/analysis-revised>

Annex 1: Sources and notes

Small discrepancies in Census statistics

In the sources listed above, similar Census statistics may be available from more than one table, and there are rare but occasional discrepancies in counts between tables. For example the counts of households in table KS16 (household spaces and accommodation type) and KS20 (household composition) differ by one or two households (out of a typical 50,000) for some local authorities. This is usually because cells in tables are randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Ref	Source & Notes
Table 1: Population and Vital Statistics	
1-a	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (tables KS01, KS04, KS06A & KS07) http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/ <i>Area measurements are based on the 2001 version of the Ordnance Survey Boundary-Line data-set, amended where district boundaries have changed since 2001, and do not include inland water. Area is on Census Day 29th April 2001.</i> <i>'Non-white ethnic group' includes people from a mixed white-other ethnic group.</i>
1-b	ONS, Key Population and Vital Statistics 2004 (table 3) http://www.statistics.gov.uk/kpvs
1-c	NOMIS, 2001 Census: Census Area Statistics (table CAS002) http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/home/census2001.asp <i>Working age is 16-64 for males, 16-59 for females.</i> <i>Retirement age is 65+ for males, 60+ for females.</i>
1-d	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (table KS05) http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/ <i>The EU is as defined on Census day (29 April 2001).</i>
1-e	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (table KS06A & KS25) http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/ <i>One or more skills in Welsh means speaks, reads, writes and/or understands Welsh.</i> <i>Identified as Welsh' means those who have written 'Welsh' or 'Cymraeg' or similar in one or more of the write-in boxes in the ethnic group question.</i>
1-f	StatsWales (table 002608) http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=2608 <i>The figures are constructed from the estimated population and total deaths by single year/quinary age each year, based on a three year average. The "expected years of life" is the lifetime of a newborn person, if they were subject throughout their lives to the average recorded death rate of the three year period. Such a calculation excludes future improvements to mortality rates.</i>
1-g	StatsWales (table 001883) http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=1883 <i>Death rate is calculated as the number of deaths occurring in each calendar year per 1,000 residents, estimated at 30 June of each year.</i>
1-h	StatsWales (table 002468) http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=2468 <i>Standardised Mortality Ratios are calculated as the number of actual deaths in each area in a given period of years, as a percentage of deaths which would have been expected if the local population had experienced the age-specific mortality rates in Wales as a whole during that period.</i>
1-i	ONS, Births (provisional) 2005 http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14408

Ref	Source & Notes
1-j	ONS, Conceptions in England and Wales, 2004, in Health Statistics Quarterly 29 http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/ssdataset.asp?vlnk=9226 <i>Underage means aged under 16 years old. Numbers and rates for 2004 conceptions are provisional.</i>
1-k	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (table 1.6) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/ <i>Live and still births under 2,500g per 100 births with a stated birthweight.</i>
Table 2: Economic and Labour Market Statistics	
2-a	NOMIS official labour market statistics http://www.nomisweb.co.uk http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432116/report.aspx Local Authority Profile <i>Information on economically active/inactive from the Annual Population Survey January - December 2005. Information on the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification is from Census Area Statistics table CAS042. The 3 class version is used, for further details please see the link below:</i> http://www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/methods_quality/ns_sec/downloads/NS-SEC_User.pdf <i>Information on employee jobs is from the Annual Business Inquiry employee analysis 2004, included in the Local Authority profile at September 2006. Tourism-related jobs are a subset of the Services category. Information on jobs density is from Jobs density 2004, included in the Local Authority profile at September 2006. Jobs density is the total number of filled jobs in an area divided by the resident population of working age in that area. The number of jobs in an area is composed of jobs done by residents (of any age) and jobs done by workers (of any age) who commute into the area. The working-age population comprises residents of working age who work in the area plus workers of working age who commute out of the area to work in other areas and those who are unemployed or economically inactive of working age. JSA claimant counts averaged over the twelve month period January - December 2005.</i>
2-b	ONS, 2006 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (tables 8.1a & 8.7a) http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ashe http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/ASHE_2006/tab8_1a.xls http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/ASHE_2006/tab8_7a.xls <i>This is the median pay for all employee jobs, including full-time and part-time jobs. The median is the value with half of all values above and half below (i.e.: the middle value).</i>
2-c	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) Tabulation Tool http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/tabtool.asp
2-d	DWP, Working age claimants of incapacity benefits, February 2006 http://193.115.152.21/100pc/wapop/ccla/ccstatgp/a_cnpop_r_ccla_c_ccstatgp_feb06.html <i>Includes those receiving Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance. Incapacity Benefit is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work and who meet certain contribution conditions. Until April 2001, people who were incapable of work and did not satisfy the contribution conditions for Incapacity Benefit could get Severe Disablement Allowance.</i>
2-e	DWP, Income Support, February 2006 http://193.115.152.21/100pc/is/ccla/ccsex/ccgor/a_carate_r_ccla_c_ccsex_p_ccgor_wales_feb06.html <i>Income Support is intended to help people on low incomes who do not have to be available for employment. The main types of people who receive it are lone parents, the long and short-term sick, people with disabilities and other special groups. Rates are calculated using 2001 Census estimates of numbers of households from http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/ (table KS16).</i>
2-f	DWP, Pension Credit, February 2006 http://193.115.152.21/100pc/pc/ccla/pctype/ccgor/a_benefic_r_ccla_c_pctype_p_ccgor_wales_feb06.html <i>Pension Credit is designed to help pensioners at the lower end of the income scale by ensuring a guaranteed minimum weekly income (guaranteed credit) and, in addition, to reward those people who have made modest provision for their retirement (savings credit). Rates are calculated using mid-2005 estimates of the population aged 60+, from StatsWales table 003122.</i>

Ref	Source & Notes
2-g	DWP, National Insurance Number (NINo) Registrations of non-UK Nationals, 2005-06 <i>100% sample at 25th June 2005 from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS). Numbers are rounded to the nearest ten. Local Authority counts are based on the most recently recorded address of the NINo recipient, assigned to an Authority by matching postcodes against the relevant postcode directory.</i> Information supplied by DWP and the Local Government Data Unit -Wales. See the following DWP report for further information on NINo allocations made to overseas nationals entering the UK. http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/niall/niall_report.pdf
Table 3: Health and Social Services Statistics	
3-a	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (table KS08) http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/
3-b	Welsh Health Survey, 2003/05 http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/health-2006/hdw20060906/?lang=en <i>Figures for local authorities are based on a sample of between 1,100 and 2,200 adults.</i> <i>Results are age-standardised, to take account of possible differences in the age distributions of areas being compared.</i> <i>Data collection is through self-completion questionnaire, so results reflect people's own understanding of their health rather than a clinical assessment of their medical condition.</i>
3-c	See source and notes at 3-b. <i>The SF-36 is a standard set of 36 health status questions asking respondents about their own perception of their physical and mental health and the impact it has on their daily lives. Responses can be combined to produce summary scores for both physical and mental health. For further details, please see the Welsh Health Survey link above, or:</i> www.sf-36.org
3-d	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (table 1.13) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/ <i>European 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 this case they 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 had the Welsh age-specific rates by sex applied in that standard population.</i>
3-e	See source and notes at 3-b.
3-f	<i>The figure includes daily and occasional smokers.</i>
3-g	<i>Refers to the most units drunk on any one day in the past seven days. Binge-drinking is defined as men drinking more than 8 units a day, women more than 6 units. For example, a small glass of wine is one unit, and a pint of normal strength lager is two. The proportion is based on all adults (including non-drinkers).</i>
3-h	<i>Guidelines recommend eating at least five portions of a variety of fruit and vegetables each day. Examples of portions are one apple, or three tablespoons of vegetables.</i>
3-i	<i>Guidelines currently recommend that adults do at least 30 minutes of at least moderate intensity physical activity (such as heavy gardening or fast walking), on five or more days a week.</i>
3-j	<i>The Body Mass Index (BMI) is a measure of overweight and obesity, allowing for differences in weight due to height. Adults are defined as being overweight or obese if they have a BMI of 25 or more.</i>

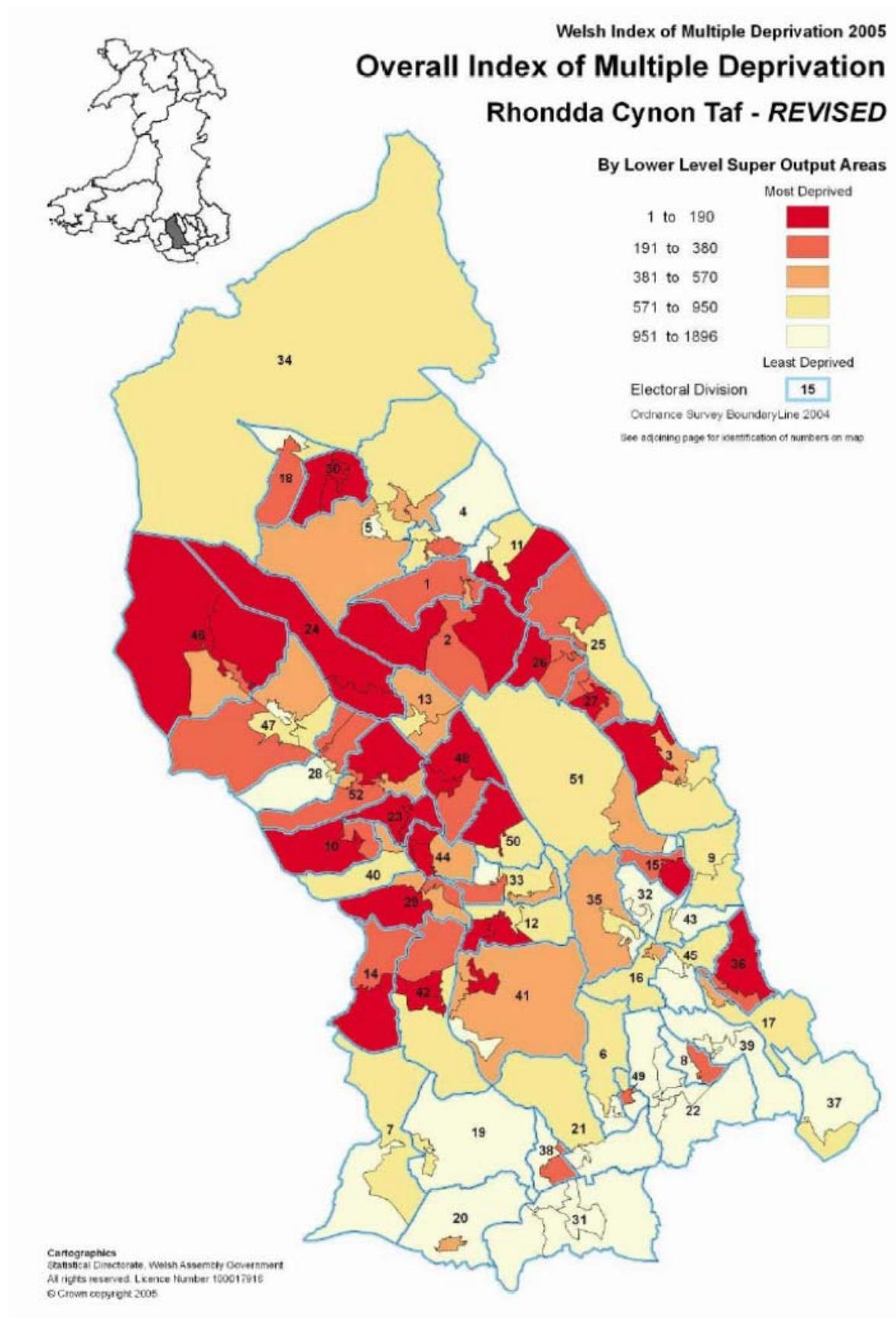
Ref	Source & Notes
3-k	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (tables 5.6 & 5.9) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/ <i>General Practitioners at 30 September 2005, excluding GP registrars, GP retainers, and locums. Average GP list size is the number of registered patients divided by the number of all practitioners. General dental practitioners (principals, assistants and vocational trainees) at 30 September 2005. Rates are calculated using 2005 mid-year estimates of population from StatsWales table 003122.</i>
3-l	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (table 5.16) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/ <i>Prescriptions in the year ending 31 March 2005.</i>
3-m	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (tables 6.2, 6.3 & 6.4) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/ <i>Waiting lists for all specialities, at 31 March 2006 Waiting lists reported by Local Health Boards include all those resident in the area who are waiting for NHS-funded treatment. This will include those waiting for treatment at NHS hospitals outside Wales and at private hospitals where the Local Health Board is providing funding for the treatment.</i>
3-n	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (table 8.1) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/ <i>Data relating to in-patients and day cases are obtained from the Patient Episode Database for Wales (PEDW). Some NHS activity undertaken using the U.K. independent sector is not included in these figures.</i>
3-o	Social Services Statistics Wales 2004-05: Authority Profiles http://www.dataunitwales.gov.uk/eng/pss.asp?cat=227&year=2005 <i>"Looked after" is the term used to describe all children who are the subject of a care order, or who are provided with accommodation on a voluntary basis for more than 24 hours. Child protection registers contain information on all children in the area who are considered to be suffering from or are likely to suffer significant harm.</i>

Table 4: Education and Training Statistics

4-a	NOMIS official labour market statistics http://www.nomisweb.co.uk <i>Information from the Annual Population Survey, January - December 2005. The link below provides detailed definitions of the qualification levels.</i> http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/tableviewer/document.aspx?FileId=690
4-b	GCSE/GNVQ and GCE A, AS and AVCE results in Wales, 2004/05 (table 2) http://new.wales.gov.uk/legacy_en/keypubstatisticsforwales/content/publication/schools-teach/2005/sdr118-2005/sdr118-2005.pdf <i>GCSE/GNVQ data relate to the examination achievements of pupils in their final year of compulsory education at maintained schools (figures for Wales include independent schools).</i>
4-c	GCSE/GNVQ and GCE A, AS and AVCE results in Wales, 2004/05 (table 6) http://new.wales.gov.uk/legacy_en/keypubstatisticsforwales/content/publication/schools-teach/2005/sdr118-2005/sdr118-2005.pdf <i>These A Level / Equivalent results relate to the examination achievements of pupils in maintained schools, aged 17 at the start of the academic year, entering two or more A/AS levels or a vocational equivalent. Figures for Wales include independent schools, but exclude further education institutions.</i>
4-d	Schools in Wales: General Statistics 2005 (tables 11.4, 11.5 & 11.6) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/swgs2005/?lang=en <i>Results for maintained schools, at January 2005. Primary KS1 includes reception and mixed nursery/reception classes.</i>

Ref	Source & Notes
Table 5: Housing Statistics	
5-a	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (tables KS16, KS18, KS19, KS20 & KS21) http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/ <i>A household comprises one person living alone, or a group of people living at the same address with common housekeeping (sharing a living room/sitting room or at least one meal a day). 'Total households' refers to households with residents; 'total household spaces' to households with or without residents. A dependent child is a person in a household aged 0-15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16-18 who is a full time student in a family with parent(s).</i>
5-b	Welsh Housing Statistics 2005 (table 7.2) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/whs2005/ <i>Based on decisions taken by the local authority under Part VII of the Housing Act 1996.</i>
5-c	Department for Communities and Local Government Housing Statistics (table 586) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1156110 <i>Median house prices based on Land Registry data. Excluded from the above figures are sales at less than market price (eg Right To Buy), sales below £1,000 and sales above £20m. The median is the value with half of all values above and half below (i.e.: the middle value).</i>
5-d	Statistical Directorate (Welsh Assembly Government), Average Council Tax per dwelling, 2006-07 <i>Average council tax per dwelling is calculated from all chargeable dwellings before disabled discounts and reductions are taken into account. Exempt dwellings are excluded."</i>
Table 6: Transport, Crime and Environment Statistics	
6-a	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (tables KS15 & KS17) http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/ <i>'Travel to work by car' means driving (or as a passenger in) a car or van, or by taxi/minicab. 'Travel to work by public transport' means by underground, metro, light rail, tram, train, bus, mini bus or coach.</i>
6-b	2004 Road Casualties Wales (tables 3.6 & 5.8) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/rcw2004/ <i>Total road length is as at 1 April 2004, excluding green lanes and footpaths.</i>
6-c	2004 Road Casualties Wales (tables 3.6 & 12.1) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/rcw2004/ <i>Volume of traffic excluding pedal cycles. Vehicle kilometre: One vehicle times one kilometre travelled. For example, 1 vehicle travelling 1 kilometre a day for a year would be 365 vehicle kilometres.</i>
6-d	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (table 1.15) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/ <i>The number of deaths of people aged under 75 in each 5 year age-group is multiplied by the difference between the midpoint of the age group and 74.5. The average annual years of life lost are obtained by summing across the age groups and dividing by 5.</i>
6-e	Crime in England and Wales 2004/05 (statistics by region and area) www.crimestatistics.org.uk <i>These statistics are drawn from police recorded crime figures, and have not been seasonally adjusted. Further details on crime type definitions can be found through the link above.</i>
6-f	Municipal Waste Management Survey 2005-06 http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/env-2006/hdw200610243/ <i>Data from the Municipal Waste Management Survey 2005-06 (excludes abandoned vehicles). Municipal waste is household waste plus waste from non-household sources.</i>
6-g	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, River Quality Database 2005 http://www2.defra.gov.uk/db/rq/gorlist.asp <i>These data are best estimates of monitored river water quality. River courses and catchment areas often cross local authority boundaries and therefore the quality of some river waters within a single area may be affected by factors outside the borders of the authority. The same is true to a lesser extent for Wales.</i>

Annex 2: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation map for Rhondda Cynon Taff¹⁰



¹⁰ <http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/wimd2005/results/analysis-revised>

Key to map:

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Aberaman North | 14. Gilfach Goch | 27. Penrhiwceiber | 40. Tonypandy |
| 2. Aberaman South | 15. Glyncoch | 28. Pentre | 41. Tonyrefail East |
| 3. Abercynon | 16. Graig | 29. Pen-y-Graig | 42. Tonyrefail West |
| 4. Aberdare East | 17. Hawthorn | 30. Pen-y-Waun | 43. Trallwng |
| 5. Aberdare West/Llwydcoed | 18. Hirwaun | 31. Pont-y-Clun | 44. Trealaw |
| 6. Beddau | 19. Llanharan | 32. Pontypridd Town | 45. Treforest |
| 7. Brynna | 20. Llanharry | 33. Porth | 46. Treherbert |
| 8. Church Village | 21. Llantrisant Town | 34. Rhigos | 47. Treorchy |
| 9. Cilfynydd | 22. Llantwit Fardre | 35. Rhondda | 48. Tylorstown |
| 10. Cwm Clydach | 23. Llwyn-y-Pia | 36. Rhydfelen Central/Ilan | 49. Tyn-y-Nant |
| 11. Cwmbach | 24. Maerdy | 37. Taffs Well | 50. Ynyshir |
| 12. Cymmer | 25. Mountain Ash East | 38. Talbot Green | 51. Ynysybwl |
| 13. Ferndale | 26. Mountain Ash
West | 39. Ton-Teg | 52. Ystrad |

Annex 3: Map of Rhondda Cynon Taff

