



National Assembly for **Wales**
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol **Cymru**

Key Statistics for Cynon Valley Constituency

Abstract

This paper provides key statistics for Cynon Valley Assembly Constituency area, under a number of topic headings.

This is one of a series of Members' Research Service profiles for the new Assembly Constituencies and Regions in Wales that will take effect for the Assembly election in May 2007.

Revisions made May 2007.

March 2007



Key Statistics for Cynon Valley Constituency

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Key Statistics for Cynon Valley Constituency

Introduction

Background

A review by the Boundary Commission for Wales introduced changes to the boundaries of Assembly constituencies and Assembly electoral regions that will be used for the Assembly election in May 2007. Cynon Valley experienced substantial changes as a result of the review, involving the gain of around 5,800 residents. For further details and a summary of all changes, see the recent research paper¹ from the Members' Research Service.

This paper provides key statistics for Cynon Valley Assembly Constituency area, under a number of topic headings. It is part of a series of Members' Research Service profiles for the new constituencies and regions in Wales (those that will take effect for the Assembly election in May 2007), published in March 2007. Each of the 40 constituencies has a separate profile, and statistics for the five Assembly electoral regions have been brought together in a single paper.

The Members' Research Service produced a series of profiles for local authorities in November 2006. The content of the profiles for constituencies and regions differ from those produced for local authorities. Since electoral geographies do not form a standard statistical geography, and because the new areas are not yet in force, the availability of data at this level is limited. These profiles therefore do not contain the detailed commentary and charts showing trends that were available for local authorities.

Two constituencies (Blaenau Gwent and Ynys Môn/Isle of Anglesey) are also local authorities, so as well as their profiles in this constituency series, these areas have profiles which were produced for the local authority series in November 2006, with some different data and more detailed commentary.

Structure of this paper

This introduction is followed by a map of the Cynon Valley area and a summary providing an overview of key facts about Cynon Valley. The next sections show four tables with statistics for several topic areas, and a section on deprivation. The information is drawn from several different sources, with details on the sources and definitions in use listed in the last section on 'sources and notes'.

The tables in this paper show statistics for Cynon Valley along with comparable figures for the region (South Wales Central) and for Wales as a whole.

Actual results for past elections are not included in any of these profiles as they are not valid for many of the new constituencies or regions given the boundary changes. Following the Assembly election in May 2007, election statistics will be available for each new constituency and region.

¹ Members' Research Service, *Assembly Constituencies and Electoral Regions*
<http://assembly/presidingoffic/mrs/briefings/2007/mrs062541%20research%20paper%20-%20assembly%20constituencies%20and%20electoral%20regions.doc>



Sources for further information

The statistics shown in this paper have been compiled by Members' Research Service, or supplied on request by the Statistical Directorate of the Welsh Assembly Government, the Office for National Statistics and the Department for Work and Pensions.

Little data is currently available for the new Assembly electoral areas, as statistics tend to be compiled for new geographies after they come into force. Over the coming months, statistics for the new areas (and for existing constituencies which continue as Parliamentary constituencies until the next General election) may become available through the sources described below:

- ◆ the website² for the Statistical Directorate of the Welsh Assembly Government;
- ◆ the Office for National Statistics website³;
- ◆ the official labour market statistics website 'nomis'⁴;
- ◆ the 'statistics and research' section of the Department for Work and Pensions' website⁵.

² <http://www.wales.gov.uk/statistics>

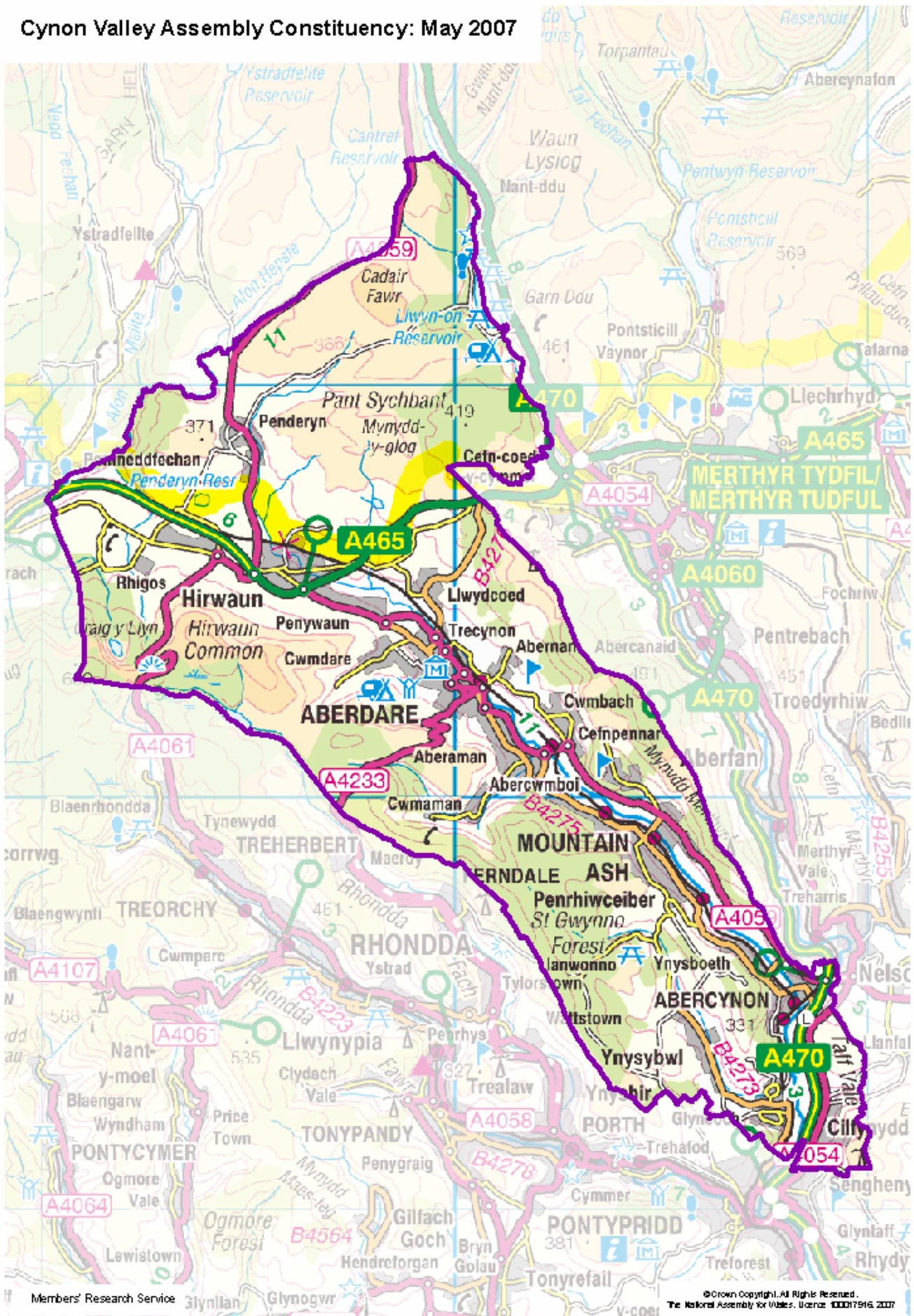
³ <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/>

⁴ <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

⁵ <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/>

Map of Cynon Valley Constituency

Cynon Valley Assembly Constituency: May 2007





Summary

The following points provide a brief overview of Cynon Valley, 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, and in each case the most recently available data are shown).

- Following a review by the Boundary Commission for Wales, there are changes to the boundaries of Assembly constituencies and Assembly electoral regions that take effect for the Assembly election in May 2007. Cynon Valley experienced substantial changes as a result of the review, involving the gain of around 5,800 residents.
- Around 68,800 people live in Cynon Valley, which with 377 people per square kilometre is more densely populated than Wales as a whole.
- The area's population fell by 0.8% between 2001 and 2004, compared to a rise of 1.5% across Wales.
- At 1 December 2006, in Cynon Valley there were around 46,400 electors registered on the electoral roll and entitled to vote in an Assembly election.
- A slightly lower share of the population in Cynon Valley (19.7%) than in Wales (20.4%) is of retirement age.
- An estimated 91% of the area's residents were born in Wales, and 12% of people aged three or more can speak Welsh, compared to 20.5% across Wales.
- Compared to Wales, a lower proportion of working age people in Cynon Valley are in employment (66.6%), and a higher proportion are claiming Job-Seekers' Allowance (3%).
- Proportionally, more adults aged 16 to 74 in Cynon Valley than in Wales have no qualifications, and noticeably fewer pupils achieved five or more GCSEs grade A*-C in the area than in Wales (45% and 54% respectively).
- Compared to Wales, the pupil teacher ratio in Cynon Valley is higher in primary schools, and similar in secondary schools.
- In Cynon Valley, a higher percentage of people than in Wales reported having a limiting long-term illness (28.9%), and a higher percentage of the working age than in Wales claim incapacity benefits (18.4%).
- There are around 28,600 households in the area, a higher proportion of which are owner occupied than across Wales (72.4% and 71.3% respectively).
- The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 ranks specific small areas in Wales in terms of deprivation: 20% of Cynon Valley's areas fall in the 10% most deprived areas in Wales, and the majority of its areas are more deprived than the Wales average.



Table 1: Population Statistics

Letter refers to sources and notes		Cynon Valley	South Wales Central	Wales	Units
Population, mid-2004:					
a	Total population	68,759	656,789	2,952,462	Number
a	Change in population, 2001-2004	-0.8	1.4	1.5	Per cent
b	Area	182	859	20,742	Square kilometres
b	Population density	377	765	142	Number per sq km
Age and sex profile, mid-2004:					
	Male	48.2	48.4	48.6	Per cent
	Female	51.8	51.6	51.4	Per cent
	Aged 0-15	20.8	19.7	19.4	Per cent
c	Working age	59.6	62.5	60.2	Per cent
c	Retirement age	19.7	17.9	20.4	Per cent
d Population groups, 2001:					
	Single (never married)	26.9	32.2	28.0	Per cent of those aged 16+
e	Living in a communal establishment	0.7	1.9	1.5	Per cent
f	Non-White Ethnic Group	1.1	4.8	2.1	Per cent
g	Migrant	8.5	12.7	11.2	Per cent
d Place of birth, 2001:					
	Wales	91.1	80.2	75.4	Per cent
	Other UK	7.2	14.9	21.4	Per cent
h	Elsewhere in EU	0.7	1.6	1.3	Per cent
h	Non-EU	0.9	3.4	1.9	Per cent
d Religion, 2001:					
	Christian	69.3	67.4	71.9	Per cent
	Muslim	0.3	1.9	0.7	Per cent
	Other	0.4	1.3	0.8	Per cent
	No religion/Not stated	30.0	29.4	26.6	Per cent
d Welsh, 2001:					
	Can speak Welsh	12.0	11.4	20.5	Per cent of those aged 3+
i	One or more skills in Welsh	21.8	18.1	28.4	Per cent of those aged 3+
j	Identified as Welsh	16.0	14.3	14.4	Per cent of those aged 3+
k	Assembly Electorate, 2006	46,425	491,111	2,256,120	Number
l	Parliamentary Electorate, 2006	46,394	486,885	2,243,244	Number



Table 2: Economic and Labour Market Statistics

Letter refers to sources and notes	Cynon Valley	South Wales Central	Wales	Units
a National Statistics Socio-economic Classification, 2001:				
Managerial and professional	17.2	25.3	22.0	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
Intermediate	11.8	14.1	15.1	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
Routine and Manual	34.4	26.4	30.0	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
Never worked and long-term unemployed	5.0	4.1	3.8	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
Not classifiable	31.5	30.0	29.1	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
b Economic activity, 2005/06:				
In employment	66.6	69.8	71.1	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
Economically inactive, excluding students	24.7	21.0	21.5	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
c Job-Seekers' Allowance claimants, 2006:				
Persons	3.0	2.6	2.5	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
Males	4.1	3.7	3.5	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
Females	1.8	1.4	1.4	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
Aged 24 and under	41.8	36.2	35.5	<i>Per cent of claimants</i>
Aged 25-49	46.7	50.6	49.7	<i>Per cent of claimants</i>
Aged 50+	11.5	13.2	14.8	<i>Per cent of claimants</i>
Up to 6 months duration	69.1	70.1	65.8	<i>Per cent of claimants</i>
Over 6 up to 12 months duration	18.7	15.9	17.1	<i>Per cent of claimants</i>
Over 12 months duration	12.2	14.1	17.1	<i>Per cent of claimants</i>
c Claimants of other benefits, 2006:				
d Incapacity benefit and/or severe disablement allowance claimants:				
Persons	18.4	11.2	11.6	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
Males	20.0	12.5	12.7	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
Females	16.8	9.8	10.3	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
e Disability living allowance claimants	13.0	8.5	9.4	<i>Per cent of the under 65s</i>
f Income support claimants	15.3	12.1	10.4	<i>Per cent of households</i>
g Pensions credit beneficiaries:				
Guarantee credit only	9.0	8.7	7.6	<i>Per cent of those aged 60+</i>
Guarantee & savings credit	18.9	15.6	15.2	<i>Per cent of those aged 60+</i>

Table 3: Education Statistics - Revisions made May 2007

Data are for 2005/06 unless another year is given

Letter refers to sources and notes	Cynon Valley	South Wales Central	Wales	Units
a Highest qualification attained, 2001:				
Level 4/5	11.9	20.3	17.4	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
Level 3	4.7	9.1	7.1	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
Level 2	18.0	18.4	19.8	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
Level 1	15.3	14.0	15.5	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
Other qualifications / level unknown	7.4	6.8	7.2	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
No qualifications	42.6	31.3	33.0	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
b Achievements in teacher assessments in each of the core subjects:				
c Level 2 at Key Stage 1	78.9	82.2	80.6	<i>Per cent</i>
Level 4 at Key Stage 2	72.0	75.4	74.2	<i>Per cent</i>
Level 5 at Key Stage 3	51.4	56.4	58.2	<i>Per cent</i>
d GCSE Examination / equivalent achievements:				
5+ GCSE Grades A*-C	45.3	52.4	53.8	<i>Per cent of 15 year olds</i>
5+ GCSE Grades A*-G	83.4	84.8	86.0	<i>Per cent of 15 year olds</i>
A*-C in each of the core subjects	32.5	37.1	39.7	<i>Per cent of 15 year olds</i>
Average GCSE / GNVQ points score	36.1	41.0	41.2	<i>Score</i>
e Leaving full time education without a recognised qualification	3.1	2.8	2.1	<i>Per cent of 15 year old pupils</i>
f A Level Examination / equivalent achievements:				
2+ A Level Grades A-C	57.1	66.1	68.1	<i>Per cent of entrants</i>
2+ A Level Grades A-E	91.7	92.7	93.9	<i>Per cent of entrants</i>
Average A Level / equivalent points score	16.9	19.9	20.1	<i>Score</i>
g Absence from maintained secondary schools:				
Unauthorised absence	3.5	2.7	1.7	<i>Per cent of half-day sessions</i>
All absence	12.0	10.5	9.8	<i>Per cent of half-day sessions</i>
h Pupil teacher ratios:				
Primary schools	21.7	20.1	19.8	<i>Ratio</i>
Secondary schools	16.7	16.8	16.6	<i>Ratio</i>
h Average class sizes:				
Primary Key Stage 1	26.7	25.6	24.4	<i>Number of pupils</i>
Primary Key Stage 2	27.7	26.0	25.0	<i>Number of pupils</i>
Primary Key Stage 3	23.1	24.4	23.7	<i>Number of pupils</i>
Secondary Years 7-11	22.5	23.1	22.4	<i>Number of pupils</i>
Secondary Years 12-13	9.3	12.3	11.0	<i>Number of pupils</i>

Table 4: Health, Housing and Transport Statistics

Data are for 2001

Letter refers to sources and notes	Cynon Valley	South Wales Central	Wales	Units
a Key health information:				
Limiting long-term illness	28.9	21.9	23.3	<i>Per cent of the population</i>
General health 'not good'	16.8	12.2	12.5	<i>Per cent of the population</i>
Providing unpaid care for 50+ hours a week	4.2	2.9	3.1	<i>Per cent of the population</i>
a Households:				
b Total	28,621	261,535	1,209,048	<i>Number</i>
Average size	2.4	2.4	2.4	<i>Number of members</i>
One person	28.5	28.6	29.1	<i>Per cent</i>
c Lone parent with dependent children	8.6	8.2	7.3	<i>Per cent</i>
Pensioner	25.2	23.4	25.6	<i>Per cent</i>
One or more person with limiting long-term illness	52.2	40.9	42.4	<i>Per cent</i>
No central heating	5.0	6.0	7.5	<i>Per cent</i>
d Overcrowded	4.6	5.4	4.4	<i>Per cent</i>
a Household spaces:				
b Total household spaces	30,323	272,230	1,275,819	<i>Number</i>
Vacant	5.3	3.7	4.0	<i>Per cent</i>
Second home/holiday accommodation	0.3	0.2	1.2	<i>Per cent</i>
a Tenure:				
Owner Occupied	72.4	73.2	71.3	<i>Per cent</i>
Local Authority	12.7	9.9	13.7	<i>Per cent</i>
Housing Association/ Registered Social Landlord	4.8	5.4	4.2	<i>Per cent</i>
Private Landlord	6.4	8.2	7.4	<i>Per cent</i>
Other	3.7	3.2	3.3	<i>Per cent</i>
a Use of transport:				
Households without a car or van	34.9	29.0	26.0	<i>Per cent of households</i>
Households with two or more car/vans	20.7	26.3	28.5	<i>Per cent of households</i>
e Travel to work by car	73.5	68.2	70.7	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74 in employment</i>
e Travel to work by public transport	9.0	10.7	6.5	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74 in employment</i>



Deprivation Statistics

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 (WIMD) 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 constituencies as a whole it is possible to look at the rank of LSOAs within a constituency.

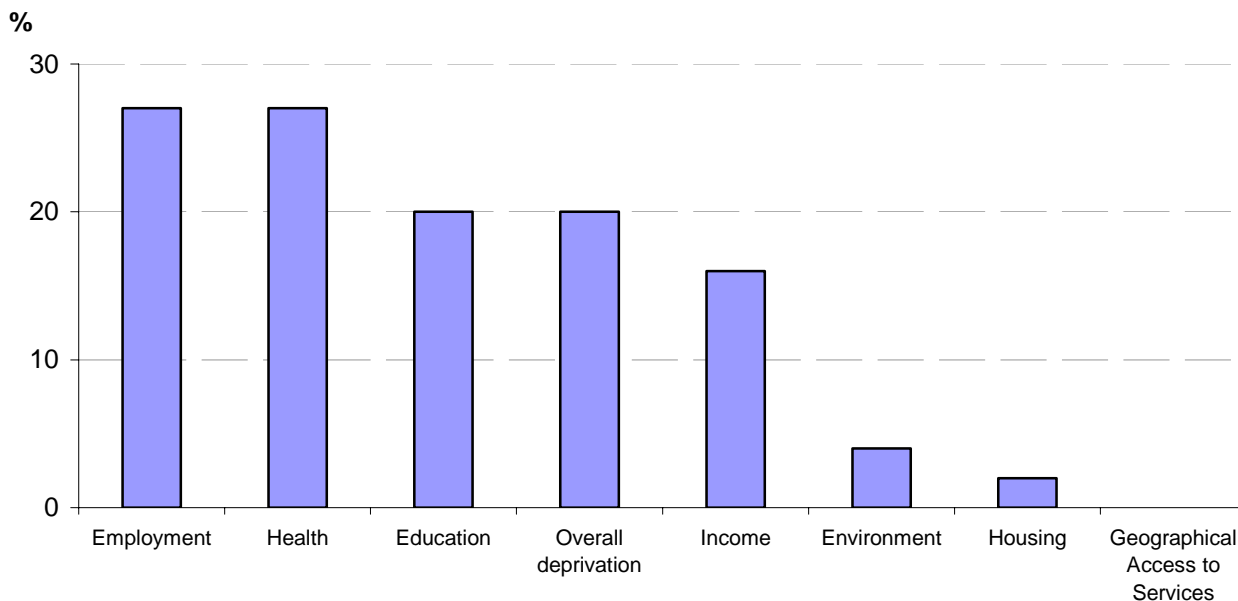
In Cynon Valley (which has 45 LSOAs):

- 9 LSOAs (20%) fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales;
- The majority (89%) of LSOAs are more deprived than the Wales average (i.e. the median area according to WIMD ranking, so half of all LSOAs in Wales are more deprived and half are less deprived than the 'Wales average').

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

Figure 1 shows what proportion of Cynon Valley's LSOAs are in the 10% most deprived in Wales for each individual domain as well as for overall deprivation.

Figure 1: The % of LSOAs in Cynon Valley that are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales, for overall deprivation and by domain, 2005



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

These statistics were compiled from WIMD data in StatsWales Table 002456⁶. For more details on the index please see the WIMD web pages⁷.

⁶ <http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=2456>

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



Sources and notes

Table 1: Population statistics	
1-a	<p>These statistics have been calculated from mid-year population estimates (for 2001 and 2004) provided by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The electoral area population estimates are an aggregation of previously published Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) population estimates. Information about the ONS small area population estimates project can be found on the National Statistics website:</p> <p>www.statistics.gov.uk/sape</p> <p>There is a single LSOA W01000086 (Gwynedd 008B) which extends into two assembly constituencies - Arfon and Dwyfor Meirionnydd, which cover different Electoral Regions (Mid & West Wales and North Wales). The mid-2001 and mid-2004 population estimates for W01000086 have been split to the two assembly constituencies based on the identifiable number of properties within each km grid square using an OS 1:50,000 base map. This gives the following total number of properties by assembly constituency Arfon 235 and Dwyfor Meirionnydd 332, giving proportions of 0.4145 and 0.5855 respectively. No communal establishments have been identified within this LSOA, and so therefore it is assumed that the age structure between the two parts of W01000086 will be similar.</p>
1-b	<p>The population density has been calculated from mid-2004 population estimates (see note 1-a), and area measurements compiled from Census 2001 statistics (see note 1-d). 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.</p>
1-c	<p>Working age is 16-64 for males, 16-59 for females, and retirement age is 65+ for males, 60+ for females.</p>
1-d	<p>These statistics have been aggregated from Census 2001 Key Statistics for electoral divisions, using SASPAC (software specifically written for the analysis and interrogation of datasets derived from the Census of Population).</p> <p>In general, there may be occasional small discrepancies between counts or percentages shown in Census tables from different sources. This is usually because cells in Census tables are randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.</p> <p>General details on the Census can be found on the first website below, and the second link is to the 'Census 2001 Definitions' which includes a glossary of terms:</p> <p>www.statistics.gov.uk/census</p> <p>www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/census2001/definitions_chapters_1_5.pdf</p>
1-e	<p>A 'communal establishment' is defined as an establishment providing managed residential accommodation, where 'managed' means full-time or part-time supervision of the accommodation.</p>
1-f	<p>'Non-white ethnic group' includes people from a mixed white-other ethnic group.</p>
1-g	<p>A 'migrant' is a person with a different address one year before the Census to that on census day.</p>
1-h	<p>The EU is as defined on Census day (29 April 2001).</p>
1-i	<p>'One or more skills in Welsh' means speaks, reads, writes and/or understands Welsh.</p>
1-j	<p>'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.</p>
1-k	<p>StatsWales (table 003462)</p> <p>http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=3462</p> <p>The number of people who were registered on the electoral roll and were therefore entitled to vote, as at 1 December 2006. It is based on the qualifying date of 15 October 2006. If there had been an election on 1 December 2006 then those who registered after 15 October would not be eligible to vote. Note that entitlement to vote is different for Assembly and Parliamentary elections. EU citizens resident in Wales are entitled to vote at National Assembly for Wales (and local government elections) but not at Parliamentary elections.</p>

Table 1: Population statistics (continued)

1-l	ONS, UK Electoral Statistics 2006 (Table 2b) http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/ssdataset.asp?vlnk=9566&More=Y This table is derived from data supplied to the ONS by Electoral Registration Officers and shows the number of people who on 1 December 2006 were registered to vote in parliamentary elections in the UK. The latest Electoral Register came into effect and is based on a qualifying date of 15 October 2006. The total number of parliamentary electors is residential qualifiers which includes overseas electors. Overseas electors are not resident in the United Kingdom, but must previously have been resident here and included in the electoral register (unless they were too young to register). They are registered in the same parliamentary constituency as before they went abroad. The residence qualification requires a person to be normally living at the address on the qualifying date even if temporarily absent. People having more than one place of residence, such as students, may therefore be included on more than one register, but they are only entitled to vote in one constituency in a general election.
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Table 2: Economic and Labour Market Statistics

2-a	See note 1-d.
2-b	These statistics were provided by the Statistical Directorate of the Welsh Assembly Government, and use information from the ONS's Annual Labour Force Survey / Annual Population Survey for the year to 30 June 2006. Statistics for electoral areas have been aggregated from estimates for Output Areas. They show rates of working age people 'in employment' and 'economically inactive (excluding students)'. Rates of unemployment are not shown due to the small sample sizes involved (at constituency level), and since alternative statistics on Job-Seekers' Allowance claimants are provided. Further information on the data source is provided on the following webpage: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=11711&More=Y
2-c	These statistics were provided by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP). Data for electoral areas were aggregated using data for electoral divisions from the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study. Counts of claimants or beneficiaries for August 2006 were provided (rounded to the nearest ten), and rates have been derived using the population estimates described in note 1-d, unless otherwise stated. See the following website for further information on statistics produced by the DWP: www.dwp.gov.uk/asd
2-d	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.
2-e	Disability Living Allowance is a tax-free benefit for children and adults (under 65) who need help with personal care or have walking difficulties because they are physically or mentally disabled.
2-f	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 Census 2001 estimates of numbers of households (see note 1-d).
2-g	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). Pension Credit is claimed on a household basis and therefore the number of people that Pension Credit helps ('beneficiaries') is the number of claimants in addition to the number of partners for whom they are also claiming.



Table 3: Education Statistics

3-a	See note 1-d. The highest level of qualification is derived from responses to both the qualifications and the professional qualifications questions on the 2001 Census, and the levels are defined as follows: Level 1: 1+ 'O' level passes, 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ. Level 2: 5+ 'O' level passes, 5+ CSEs (grade 1), 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C), School Certificate, 1+'A' levels/ AS levels, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ. Level 3: 2+ 'A' levels, 4+ AS levels, Higher School certificate, NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ. Level 4/5: First degree, Higher degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HNC, HND, Qualified Teacher status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Health Visitor.
3-b	These statistics were provided by the Statistical Directorate of the Welsh Assembly Government. Data for Wales includes independent schools except for teacher assessment data where information was not received from independent schools. Core subjects are English or Welsh, Maths and Science.
3-c	Foundation Phase pilot schools were not required to provide teacher assessment data at Key Stage 1 for 2005/06. This affected nine maintained primary schools.
3-d	See note 3-b. Examination results relate to full-time pupils at maintained secondary, special and pupil referral units in Wales. Independent schools and further education colleges are not included. Core subjects are English or Welsh, Maths and Science. For an explanation of the calculation of points scores, please refer to 'Points Score: Technical Annex' of 'GCSE/GNVQ and GCE A, AS and AVCE Results, 2006' (SDR 164/2006). http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/schools-2007/schools-2006/hdw20061130/?lang=en
3-e	See note 3-b. Percentage of 15 year old pupils leaving education with no recognised qualification as defined by EDU/002. Please refer to 'Pupils Aged 15 Leaving Full Time Education without a Recognised Qualification, 2006' (SDR 178/2006) for definitions and key quality Information. http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/schools-2007/schools-2006/hdw200612213/?lang=en
3-f	See note 3-b. Examination results relate to full-time pupils at maintained secondary, special and pupil referral units in Wales. Independent schools and further education colleges are not included. Percentages relate to pupils who entered two or more A/AS/AVCE/ASVCE levels or were awarded an advanced GNVQ. For an explanation of the calculation of points scores, please refer to 'Points Score: Technical Annex' of 'GCSE/GNVQ and GCE A, AS and AVCE Results, 2006' (SDR 164/2006). http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/schools-2007/schools-2006/hdw20061130/?lang=en
3-g	See note 3-b. Please refer to 'Absenteeism from Secondary Schools, 2005/06' (SDR 143/2006) for definitions and key quality information. http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/schools-2007/schools-2006/hdw200610314/?lang=en
3-h	See note 3-b. Please refer to 'Appendix III - Glossary and Notes' of 'Schools in Wales: General Statistics, 2006' for definitions. Please note that the 'within school' definition of pupil teacher ratio has been given and full time equivalent numbers for pupils and teachers have been used. http://new.wales.gov.uk/docrepos/40382/40382313/403824/schools/1152752/1169703/swgs2006-app3-e.pdf?lang=en

Table 4: Health, Housing and Transport Statistics

4-a	See note 1-d.
4-b	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.
4-c	A dependent child is a person aged 0-15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16-18 who is a full time student in a family with parent(s).
4-d	A household is counted as 'overcrowded' if its occupancy rating is -1 or less (implying there is one room too few). The occupancy rating assumes that every household, including one person households, requires a minimum of two common rooms (excluding bathrooms).
4-e	'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.