



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

# Key Statistics for the Isle of Anglesey

## Abstract

This paper provides key statistics for the Isle of Anglesey Local Authority area and Assembly Constituency, under a number of topic headings.

This is one of a series of Members' Research Service profiles for areas in Wales.

November 2006



# Key Statistics for the Isle of Anglesey

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## Summary

The following points provide a brief overview of the Isle of Anglesey, 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).

- ◆ Around 67 thousand people live in the Isle of Anglesey, which with fewer than 100 people per square kilometre is less densely populated than Wales as a whole. The area's population fell by 2% between 1993 and 2003, compared with a rise of nearly 2% in Wales. ([section 2](#))
- ◆ Just over two-thirds of Anglesey residents were born in Wales (compared to three-quarters nationally), but three in five people aged three or more can speak Welsh, compared to one in five across Wales. ([section 2](#))
- ◆ Life expectancy at birth for both males and females born in the Isle of Anglesey is around a year longer than for males and females in Wales. ([section 2](#))
- ◆ Similarly to Wales, three-quarters of the working age population of Anglesey are economically active, but a higher proportion than in Wales claim Job-Seekers' Allowance (3.2%). ([section 3](#))
- ◆ At £20,474, the median<sup>1</sup> annual pay for full-time workers in Anglesey is around £900 less than the national median<sup>1</sup>. ([section 3](#))
- ◆ A slightly lower percentage of people living on the Isle of Anglesey reported having a limiting long-term illness than all people living in Wales. ([section 4](#))
- ◆ A higher percentage of adults than in Wales met guidelines for the consumption of fruit and vegetables, and for physical activity. ([section 4](#))
- ◆ The rates of people waiting for a day case treatment are similar to those in Wales, while proportionally fewer people are waiting for their first outpatient appointment or inpatient admission. ([section 4](#))
- ◆ A similar percentage of pupils in their final year of compulsory education achieved five or more GCSEs grade A\*-C (or a vocational equivalent) as in Wales. ([section 5](#))
- ◆ Proportionally fewer households are owner-occupied in the Isle of Anglesey, and the median<sup>1</sup> house price in 2005 was nearly £135,000, £10,000 more than the median<sup>1</sup> for Wales as a whole. ([section 6](#))
- ◆ The rate of accidents per length of road is less than half that in Wales, and a lower rate of people are killed or seriously injured in road accidents in Anglesey. ([section 7](#))
- ◆ The rate of recorded crime per head of population is two-thirds the rate for Wales. ([section 7](#))
- ◆ Around 22% of municipal waste was recycled or composted in 2005-06, less than the equivalent percentage for the whole of Wales. ([section 7](#))
- ◆ The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 ranks specific small areas in Wales in terms of deprivation. A below average proportion of Anglesey's areas fall in the 10% most deprived areas in Wales, but the majority of Anglesey's areas are more deprived than the Wales average. ([section 8](#))

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<sup>1</sup> 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 the Isle of Anglesey

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Background

This paper provides key statistics for the Isle of Anglesey 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 the 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 the Isle of Anglesey 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 Isle of Anglesey 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 report<sup>2</sup> of key statistics from the Census 2001 for local authorities;
- ◆ the official labour market statistics website 'nomis'<sup>3</sup> provides local authority profiles;
- ◆ the neighbourhood statistics website<sup>4</sup> provides local area statistics;
- ◆ the Welsh Assembly Government's Statistical Directorate<sup>5</sup> publish some information for local authorities;
- ◆ the Local Government Data Unit Wales<sup>6</sup> publish some information for local authorities including local government performance indicators.

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

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

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

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

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

## 2 Population and Vital Statistics

The population of the Isle of Anglesey is around 67 thousand people, and the area is around two-thirds as densely populated as Wales as a whole, with 94 people per square kilometre. The size of its population fell by 2% between 1993 and 2003, compared with a rise of nearly 2% in Wales. The population size given in table 1 is from the 2001 Census. There are also annual mid-year population estimates available for Anglesey, and these are shown below in figure 1, from 1991.

**Figure 1: Mid-year population estimates for the Isle of Anglesey**

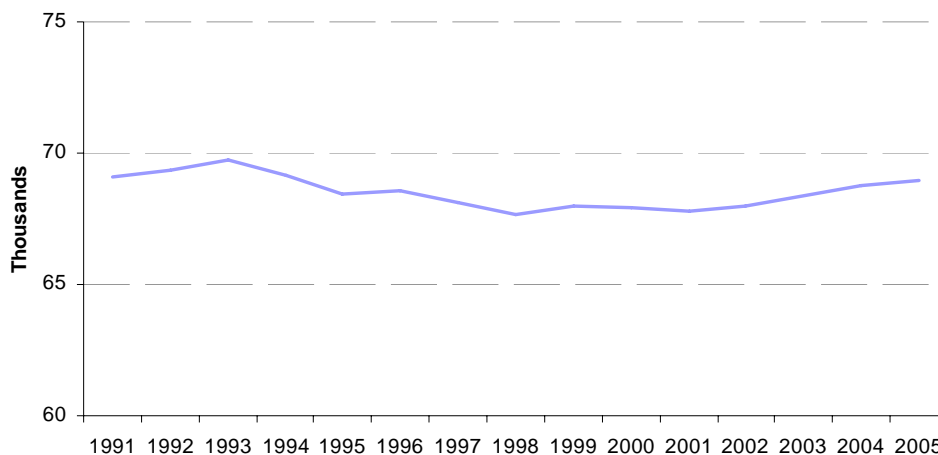
A slightly higher percentage of the population are of retirement age in Anglesey compared to Wales, and a lower percentage of adults are single (have never been married). The proportion of the population from a non-white ethnic background (0.7%) is one third that across Wales as a whole (2.1%).

Just over two-thirds of Anglesey's residents were born in Wales, with around 30% born elsewhere in the UK. Nearly 60% of those aged three and over in the Isle of Anglesey can speak Welsh, around three times the equivalent national percentage, and just over 19% identified themselves as Welsh in the 2001 Census.

Life expectancy at birth is slightly higher in the Isle of Anglesey than in Wales, at around 77 for men and 81 for women. Compared to Wales, overall death rates are slightly higher for women and lower for men in Anglesey, although when age is taken into account the Standardised Mortality Ratio for those aged under 75 is lower for both men and women.

There is a lower rate of underage conceptions in the Isle of Anglesey than in Wales.

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





**Table 1: Population and Vital Statistics**

Data are for 2001 unless another year is given

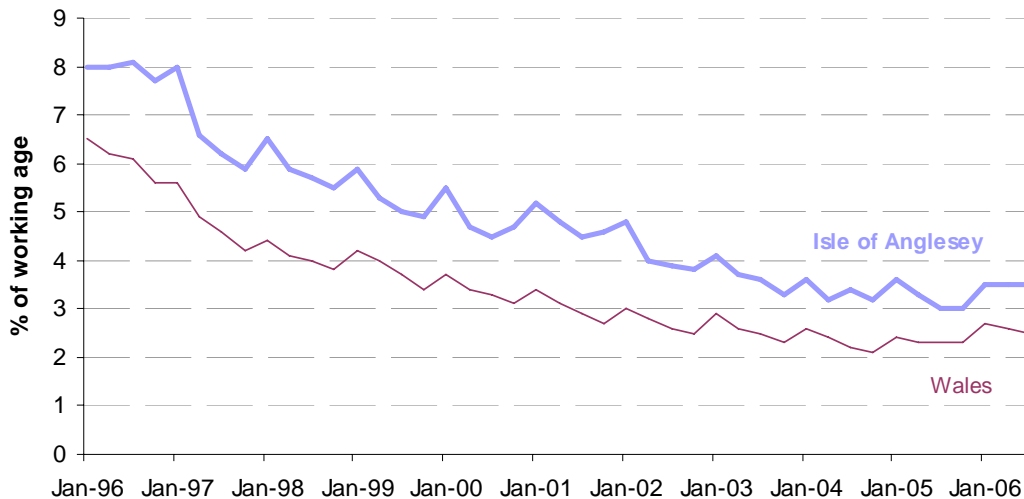
Ref		Isle of Anglesey	Wales	Units
	<b>Population:</b>			
a	Total population	66,829	2,903,085	Number
b	Change in population, 1993-2003	-2.0	1.9	Per cent
a	Area	711	20,742	Square kilometres
a	Population density	94	140	Number per sq km
	<b>Population groups:</b>			
a	Males	48.4	48.4	Per cent
a	Females	51.6	51.6	Per cent
c	Aged 0-15	19.5	20.2	Per cent
c	Working age	58.6	59.7	Per cent
c	Retirement age	21.9	20.1	Per cent
a	Non-White Ethnic Group	0.7	2.1	Per cent
a	Single (never married)	25.8	28.0	Per cent of those aged 16+
d	<b>Place of birth:</b>			
	Wales	67.6	75.4	Per cent
	Other UK	29.8	21.4	Per cent
	Elsewhere in EU	1.4	1.3	Per cent
	Non-EU	1.2	1.9	Per cent
a	<b>Religion:</b>			
	Christian	79.4	71.9	Per cent
	Muslim	0.1	0.7	Per cent
	Other	0.5	0.8	Per cent
	No religion/Not stated	20.0	26.6	Per cent
e	<b>Welsh:</b>			
	Can speak Welsh	59.8	20.5	Per cent of those aged 3+
	One or more skills in Welsh	70.4	28.4	Per cent of those aged 3+
	Identified as Welsh	19.4	14.4	Per cent of those aged 3+
f	<b>Life expectancy at birth, 2002-04:</b>			
	Males	76.7	75.8	Years
	Females	81.2	80.3	Years
g	<b>Deaths from all causes, 2004:</b>			
	Persons	10.8	10.9	Rate per 1,000
	Males	10.0	10.6	Rate per 1,000
	Females	11.5	11.1	Rate per 1,000
h	<b>Standardised Mortality Ratio, 2000-2004:</b>			
	Persons	92	100	Ratio for those aged under 75
	Males	117	124	Ratio for those aged under 75
	Females	69	78	Ratio for those aged under 75
	<b>Vital statistics:</b>			
i	Live births, 2005	56.8	56.1	Rate per 1,000 females 15-44
j	Underage conceptions, 2002-04	6.1	8.0	Rate per 1,000 females 13-15
k	Low birth weight, 2004	7.8	7.6	Per cent of births

### 3 Economic and Labour Market Statistics

Compared to Wales, a similar proportion of the working age population of Anglesey is economically active, and a higher percentage (over 10%) is self-employed. The ratio of jobs to working age people (jobs density) is lower in the area than in Wales as a whole, and a similar proportion of the economically active population is unemployed.

A higher proportion of the working age population, particularly males, claim Job-Seekers' Allowance in the Isle of Anglesey than in Wales. Thirty per cent of claims in the area are of over 12 months duration, compared to under 15% of claims in Wales. Figure 2 shows the rate of working age people claiming Job-Seekers' Allowance over time.

Figure 2: Job Seekers' Allowance claimants in the Isle of Anglesey & Wales



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

Three-quarters of employee jobs in Anglesey are in the services sector, within which 10% of jobs are tourism-related – a slightly higher percentage than in Wales. At £20,474, the median annual pay for full-time workers in Anglesey is around £900 less than the national median.

Ten per cent of the working age population claim incapacity benefits, and 8.7% of households claim Income Support in the Isle of Anglesey, both of which are lower than the equivalent figures for Wales as a whole.

In 2005-06, 220 National Insurance Number allocations were made to foreign nationals resident in the Isle of Anglesey, which was 1.3% of the total allocations for foreign nationals resident in Wales.

**Table 2: Economic and Labour Market Statistics**

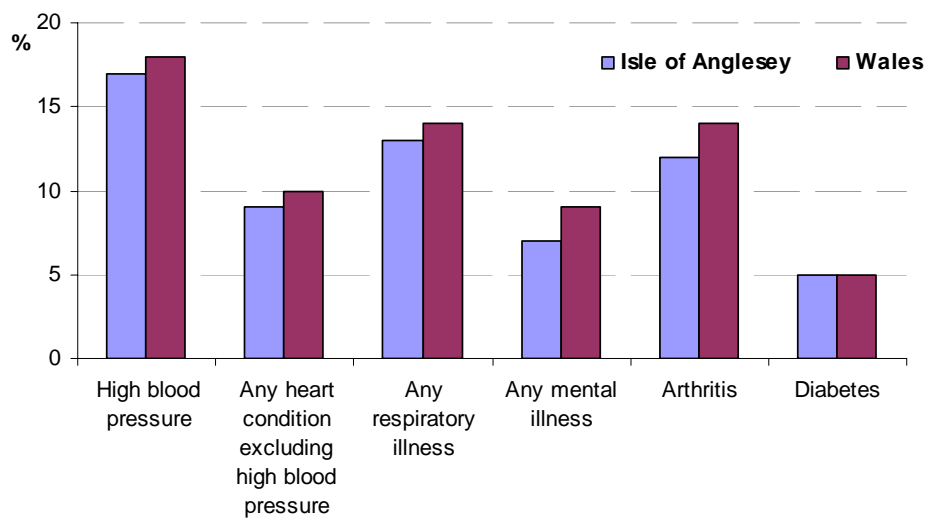
Ref	Isle of Anglesey	Wales	Units	
a	<b>Economically active, 2005:</b>	75.1	75.2	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	In employment	71.2	71.2	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Employees	59.7	62.1	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Self employed	10.5	8.5	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Unemployed	5.0	5.1	<i>Per cent of economically active</i>
a	<b>Economically inactive, 2005:</b>	24.9	24.8	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Wanting a job	4.4	6.0	<i>Per cent of economically inactive</i>
	Not wanting a job	20.5	18.8	<i>Per cent of economically inactive</i>
a	<b>National Statistics Socio-economic Classification, 2001:</b>			
	Managerial and professional	20.4	22.0	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
	Intermediate	15.2	15.1	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
	Routine and Manual	30.5	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	29.5	29.1	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
a	<b>Employee jobs by sector, 2004:</b>			
	Manufacturing	15.8	15.3	<i>Per cent of employee jobs</i>
	Construction	5.9	4.6	<i>Per cent of employee jobs</i>
	Services	75.1	78.3	<i>Per cent of employee jobs</i>
	Tourism-related	10.2	8.7	<i>Per cent of employee jobs</i>
a	<b>Jobs density, 2004</b>	0.64	0.76	<i>Jobs to working-age people</i>
b	<b>Pay for full-time employee jobs, 2006:</b>			
	Median gross weekly pay	404.30	408.00	£, p
	Median gross annual pay	20,474	21,394	£
a	<b>Job-Seekers' Allowance claimants, 2005:</b>			
	Persons	3.2	2.3	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Males	4.7	3.4	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Females	1.5	1.2	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Aged 24 and under	27.8	35.7	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Aged 25-49	54.4	49.1	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Aged 50+	17.9	15.2	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Up to 6 months duration	54.2	72.5	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Over 6 up to 12 months duration	15.8	15.0	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Over 12 months duration	30.0	12.5	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
c	<b>Claimants of other benefits, February 2006:</b>			
d	Incapacity Benefit and/or Severe Disablement Allowance:			
	Persons	10.0	11.5	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Males	12.1	12.8	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Females	7.8	10.0	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
e	Income Support claimants	8.7	10.4	<i>Per cent of households</i>
f	Pensions Credit claimants:			
	Guarantee credit only	8.1	7.4	<i>Per cent of those aged 60+</i>
	Guarantee & savings credit	13.7	14.8	<i>Per cent of those aged 60+</i>
g	National Insurance Number Registrations of non-UK Nationals, 2005-06	220	16,440	<i>Number</i>

## 4 Health and Social Services Statistics

A slightly lower proportion of the population of Anglesey have a limiting long-term illness compared to Wales.

Figure 3 shows the percentages of adults who reported that they were being treated for specific illnesses in the Isle of Anglesey, which tend to be slightly lower than those for Wales. The mean mental component summary score for adults in Anglesey is over one point higher than the Welsh mean, indicating better mental health and well-being.

**Figure 3: Adults who reported being treated for illnesses in the Isle of Anglesey & Wales, 2003/05**



Source: [Welsh Health Survey](#)

In terms of health-related lifestyle, proportionally more adults in Anglesey met guidelines for consuming fruit and vegetables and undertaking of physical activity, and a lower proportion of adults reported binge-drinking in the past week compared to Wales as a whole.

**Table 3: Health and Social Services Statistics**

Ref	Isle of Anglesey	Wales	Units	
<b>a</b>	<b>Key health information, 2001:</b>			
	Limiting long-term illness	22.4	23.3	<i>Per cent of the population</i>
	General health 'not good'	10.5	12.5	<i>Per cent of the population</i>
	Providing unpaid care for 50+ hours a week	3.0	3.1	<i>Per cent of the population</i>
<b>b</b>	<b>Currently being treated for, 2003/05:</b>			
	High blood pressure	17	18	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	Any heart condition excluding high blood pressure	9	10	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	Any respiratory illness	13	14	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	Any mental illness	7	9	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	Arthritis	12	14	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	Diabetes	5	5	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
<b>c</b>	<b>SF-36 (higher scores mean better health), 2003/05:</b>			
	Physical Component Summary Score	49.3	48.7	<i>Mean for those aged 16+</i>
	Mental Component Summary Score	51.2	49.7	<i>Mean for those aged 16+</i>
<b>d</b>	<b>Deaths from selected causes (European standardised rate), 2004:</b>			
	All malignant neoplasms:			
	Males	152.0	141.6	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	Females	107.3	111.0	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	Ischaemic heart disease:			
	Males	52.6	86.6	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	Females	30.6	32.2	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	Cerebrovascular disease:			
	Males	10.9	20.3	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	Females	6.8	16.5	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	Respiratory disease:			
	Males	32.2	31.5	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	Females	16.3	24.7	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
<b>e</b>	<b>Health-related lifestyle, 2003/05:</b>			
<b>f</b>	Smoker	28	27	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
<b>g</b>	Binge-drinking at least once in the past 7 days	16	19	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
<b>h</b>	Met fruit and vegetable guidelines the previous day	44	40	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
<b>i</b>	Met physical activity guidelines over the past 7 days	33	29	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
<b>j</b>	Overweight or obese	52	54	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>

## **4 Health and Social Services Statistics (continued)**

There are similar numbers of GPs and dentists per head of population in the Isle of Anglesey and Wales, and the rates of usage of these services among adults are also similar. The average GP list size is slightly smaller in the local authority, at just under 1,500 patients.

The percentage of people waiting for day case treatment is similar in both areas, and the proportions waiting for either a first outpatient appointment or an inpatient admission are lower in the local authority. Smaller shares of those people on waiting lists have been waiting for more than three or six months in Anglesey compared to Wales.

In terms of hospital activity, the rate of inpatient admissions is lower for Anglesey than for Wales, whereas the rate of day case admission is higher.

The rates of children being looked after or on the child protection register are lower in the Isle of Anglesey than in Wales. Although the proportions of those aged 65 and over receiving nursing home care are similar to those in Wales, the proportion receiving residential care is higher, and the proportion receiving community based services is just over half the figure across Wales.

**Table 3: Health and Social Services Statistics (continued)**

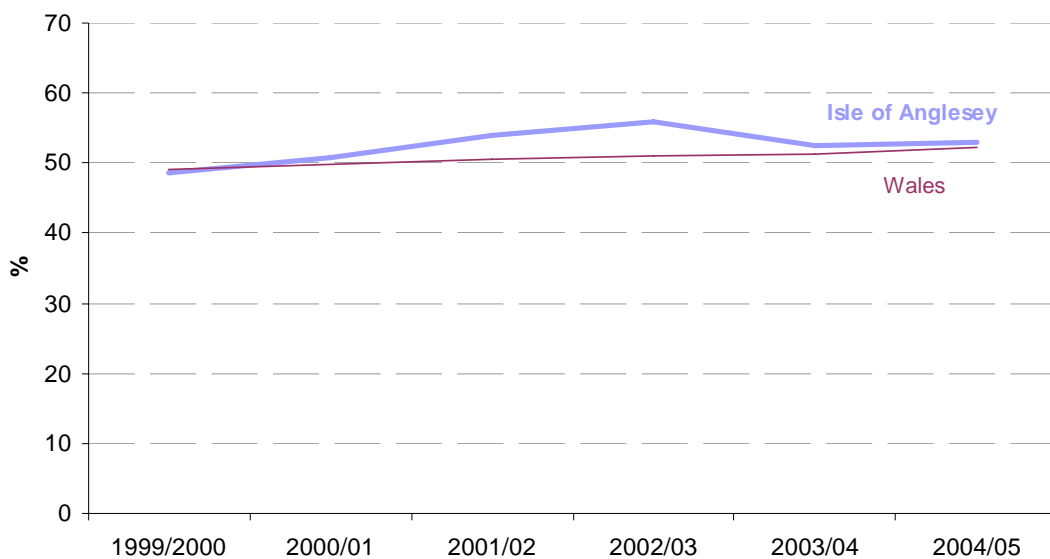
Ref	Isle of Anglesey	Wales	Units
<b>b Use of health services, 2003/05:</b>			
Family doctor (GP) in the past two weeks	16	17	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Outpatient department in the past three months	19	19	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Inpatient in the past year	10	10	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Pharmacist in the past year	77	80	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Dentist in the past year	67	67	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
Optician in the past year	42	46	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
<b>k Health facilities, 2005:</b>			
General Practitioners (GPs)	6.4	6.2	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
Average GP list size	1,493	1,650	<i>Number of patients</i>
General dental practitioners	3.3	3.5	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
<b>l GP prescribing, 2004-05:</b>			
Average number of prescription items	17.4	18.3	<i>Number per person</i>
Average cost of prescriptions	212.59	195.39	<i>£,p per person</i>
<b>m Waiting lists, 2006:</b>			
Waiting for:			
First outpatient appointment	491.9	678.6	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
Inpatient admission	81.6	124.3	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
Day case treatment	108.5	108.8	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
Waiting more than 3 months for:			
First outpatient appointment	38.5	44.2	<i>Per cent of total waiting</i>
First inpatient or daycase treatment	33.1	47.4	<i>Per cent of total waiting</i>
Waiting more than 6 months for:			
First outpatient appointment	18.3	20.2	<i>Per cent of total waiting</i>
First inpatient or daycase treatment	13.1	21.4	<i>Per cent of total waiting</i>
<b>n Hospital activity, 2004-05:</b>			
Inpatient admissions:			
Elective	44.2	45.5	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
Emergency	99.6	113.3	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
Total	143.7	158.8	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
Day case admissions	48.2	39.2	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
Total inpatient and day case admissions	192.0	198.0	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
<b>o Social Services for children aged under 18, 2005:</b>			
Looked after children	4.5	6.7	<i>Rate per 1,000 children</i>
On child protection register at 31 March	20.4	34.8	<i>Rate per 10,000 children</i>
<b>o Social Services for people aged 65+, 2004-05:</b>			
Assessment	69.9	121.8	<i>Rate per 1,000 aged 65+</i>
Community based services	78.9	150.4	<i>Rate per 1,000 aged 65+</i>
Residential care	45.7	27.0	<i>Rate per 1,000 aged 65+</i>
Nursing home care	13.5	13.6	<i>Rate per 1,000 aged 65+</i>

## 5 Education and Training Statistics

Typically, people of working age in the Isle of Anglesey are slightly better qualified than those in Wales. Around 66% are qualified to an NVQ level two (or equivalent) or higher as opposed to 62% in Wales.

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. The percentage achieving this level of qualification increased for Anglesey between 1999/2000 and 2002/03, then fell closer to (but remained above) the overall level for Wales. The percentage of entrants achieving two or more A levels grade A-C (or equivalent) was similar in both areas.

**Figure 4: % achieving 5+ GCSE grades A\*-C or equivalent in the Isle of Anglesey & Wales**



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

Compared to Wales, in Anglesey the average class size is around two pupils smaller at primary KS1, one pupil smaller for years 7 to 11 of secondary school, but three pupils bigger for years 12 and 13 of secondary school.



**Table 4: Education and Training Statistics**

Data are for 2004/05 unless another year is given

Ref	Isle of Anglesey	Wales	Units	
<b>a</b>	<b>Qualifications, 2005:</b>			
	NVQ4 and above	25.4	24.0	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	NVQ3 and above	42.8	41.6	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	NVQ2 and above	66.2	62.0	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	NVQ1 and above	78.1	76.3	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	Other Qualifications	6.6	7.0	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	No Qualifications	15.3	16.6	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
<b>b</b>	<b>GCSE Examination Performance:</b>			
	5+ GCSE / Equivalent Grades A*-C	53.0	52.2	<i>Per cent</i>
	5+ GCSE / Equivalent Grades A*-G	87.9	85.2	<i>Per cent</i>
	Average GCSE / GNVQ points score	41.8	40.3	<i>Score</i>
<b>c</b>	<b>A Level Examination Performance:</b>			
	2+ A Level / Equivalent Grades A-C	67.8	67.6	<i>Per cent</i>
	2+ A Level / Equivalent Grades A-E	93.2	94.4	<i>Per cent</i>
	Average A Level / Equivalent points score	21.0	20.5	<i>Score</i>
<b>d</b>	<b>Pupil teacher ratios:</b>			
	Primary schools	20.6	20.7	<i>Ratio</i>
	Secondary schools	15.9	16.7	<i>Ratio</i>
	Special schools	6.3	6.3	<i>Ratio</i>
<b>d</b>	<b>Average Class Sizes:</b>			
	Primary KS1	21.9	24.3	<i>Number of pupils</i>
	Primary KS2	24.8	25.0	<i>Number of pupils</i>
	Secondary Years 7-11	21.6	22.5	<i>Number of pupils</i>
	Secondary Years 12-13	13.7	10.5	<i>Number of pupils</i>

## **6 Housing Statistics**

There are around 28 thousand households in the Isle of Anglesey, with an average size of 2.3 people. There is a higher proportion of pensioner households in Anglesey compared to Wales, and nearly one in five households (more than double the proportion in Wales as a whole) have no central heating.

Of all the household spaces in Anglesey, 4.9% are vacant (4% in Wales), and three times the Welsh proportion of properties are classed as second homes or holiday accommodation.

Sixty eight per cent of households in the Isle of Anglesey are owner-occupied, which is slightly lower than the Wales average. A higher rate of the population was accepted as being statutory homeless by the local authority compared to Wales as a whole.

The median house price in Anglesey in 2005 was just under £135,000, higher than the Wales median of £125,000. Average council tax is lower in Anglesey at £806 compared to £832 in Wales.

**Table 5: Housing Statistics**

Data are for 2001 unless another year is given

Ref	Isle of Anglesey	Wales	Units
<b>a Households:</b>			
Total	28,356	1,209,048	<i>Number</i>
Average size	2.3	2.4	<i>Number of members</i>
One person	29.2	29.1	<i>Per cent</i>
Lone parent with dependent children	6.9	7.3	<i>Per cent</i>
Pensioner	27.2	25.6	<i>Per cent</i>
One or more person with limiting long-term illness	40.6	42.4	<i>Per cent</i>
No central heating	19.1	7.5	<i>Per cent</i>
<b>a Household spaces:</b>			
Total household spaces	31,043	1,275,816	<i>Number</i>
Vacant	4.9	4.0	<i>Per cent</i>
Second home/holiday accommodation	3.7	1.2	<i>Per cent</i>
<b>a Tenure:</b>			
Owner Occupied	68.0	71.3	<i>Per cent</i>
Local Authority	15.5	13.7	<i>Per cent</i>
Housing Association/Registered Social Landlord	1.5	4.2	<i>Per cent</i>
Private Landlord	9.5	7.4	<i>Per cent</i>
Other	5.5	3.3	<i>Per cent</i>
<b>b Homelessness decisions, 2004:</b>			
Eligible, unintentionally homeless and in priority need	4.3	3.4	<i>Per 1,000 population</i>
<b>c Median house prices:</b>			
2004	124,500	115,000	£
2005	134,975	125,000	£
Change 2004-05	8.4	8.7	<i>Per cent</i>
<b>d Average Council Tax per dwelling, 2006-07</b>	806	832	£

## **7 Transport, Crime and Environment Statistics**

In the Isle of Anglesey, a smaller proportion of households are without a car or van, and a greater proportion have two or more cars or vans when compared to Wales. The percentage of people (aged 16-74 in employment) travelling to work by public transport in the local authority is less than half the equivalent percentage for Wales.

There is a lower rate of road accidents and casualties both per length of road and per head of the population in the Isle of Anglesey than in Wales, and a lower volume of traffic. The years of life lost by death due to motor vehicle accident (which takes account of the age of victims) is higher in Anglesey than in Wales.

The rate of recorded crime is lower in Anglesey than in Wales, in particular for 'vehicle and other theft' where the rate is less than half that of Wales.

A smaller proportion of municipal waste was recycled or composted in the Isle of Anglesey in 2005-06, and river quality is similar in the area to Wales as a whole.

**Table 6: Transport, Crime and Environment Statistics**

Ref	Isle of Anglesey	Wales	Units	
<b>Transport</b>				
<b>a</b>	<b>Use of transport, 2001:</b>			
	Households without a car or van	20.9	26.0	<i>Per cent of households</i>
	Households with 2 or more car/vans	32.6	28.5	<i>Per cent of households</i>
	Travel to work by car	71.2	70.7	<i>Per cent of 16-74 in employment</i>
	Travel to work by public transport	2.9	6.5	<i>Per cent of 16-74 in employment</i>
<b>b</b>	<b>Road accidents, 2004:</b>			
	Accidents	12.2	28.1	<i>Rate per 100km road</i>
	Casualties	18.3	40.3	<i>Rate per 100km road</i>
	Casualties - slight	289.5	411.5	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
	Casualties - killed or seriously injured	32.0	52.1	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
<b>c</b>	Volume of traffic (billion vehicle km)	0.49	0.80	<i>Per 1,000 km of road</i>
<b>d</b>	Years of life lost by death due to motor vehicle accident, 2000-2004	20.1	16.2	<i>Per 10,000 population</i>
<b>Crime</b>				
<b>e</b>	<b>All recorded crime, Jan-Mar 2005:</b>			
	Violence against the person	14.1	21.9	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
	Burglary	3.1	4.4	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
	Vehicle and other theft	1.2	2.3	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
	Criminal damage	3.2	7.6	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
		4.8	5.5	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
<b>Environment</b>				
<b>f</b>	Municipal waste recycled or composted, 2005-06	21.8	25.9	<i>Per cent</i>
<b>g</b>	<b>Chemical river quality, 2005</b>			
	Good quality	100.0	94.6	<i>Per cent of river length</i>
	Good or fair quality	100.0	98.2	<i>Per cent of river length</i>
<b>g</b>	<b>Biological river quality, 2005</b>			
	Good quality	76.3	79.7	<i>Per cent of river length</i>
	Good or fair quality	100.0	99.2	<i>Per cent of river length</i>

## 8 Deprivation Statistics

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 (WIMD<sup>7</sup>) 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 the Isle of Anglesey (which has 44 LSOAs):

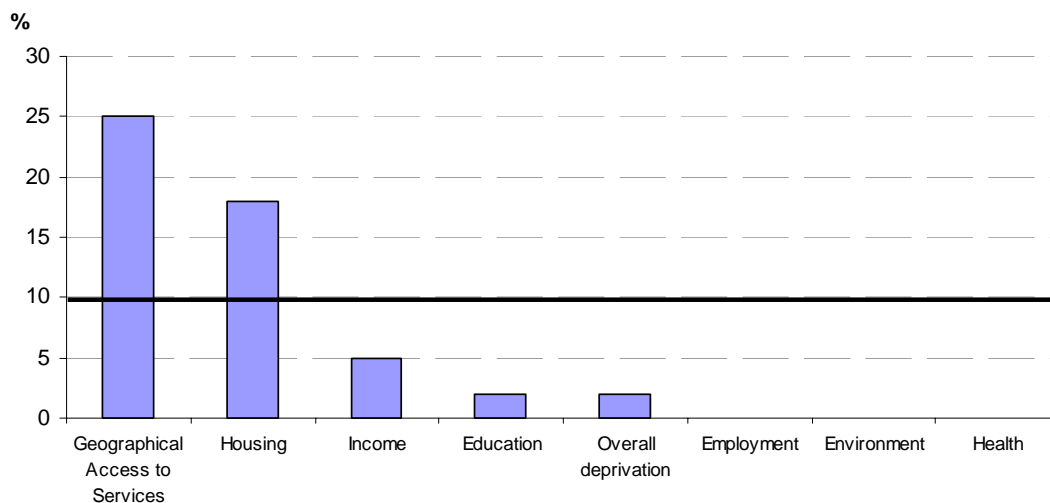
- ◆ one LSOA (2%) falls within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales;
- ◆ a majority (61%) of LSOAs are more deprived than the Wales average<sup>8</sup>.

In relation to Wales as a whole, this means that a relatively low proportion of areas in Anglesey are among the 10% most deprived, but overall most areas fall in the more deprived half of Wales.

The map of the Isle of Anglesey 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. above 10%) of Anglesey's LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in Wales for the geographical access to services, and housing domains.

**Figure 5: The % of LSOAs in the Isle of Anglesey that are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales, for overall deprivation and by domain, 2005**



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

For more details please see the source of these statistics, the WIMD 2005 reports<sup>9</sup> for local authorities.

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

<sup>8</sup> 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'.

<sup>9</sup> <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
<b>Table 1: Population and Vital Statistics</b>	
1-a	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (tables KS01, KS04, KS06A & KS07) <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/">http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/</a> <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) <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/kpvs">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/kpvs</a>
1-c	NOMIS, 2001 Census: Census Area Statistics (table CAS002) <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/home/census2001.asp">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/home/census2001.asp</a> <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) <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/">http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/</a> <i>The EU is as defined on Census day (29 April 2001).</i>
1-e	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (table KS06A & KS25) <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/">http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/</a> <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) <a href="http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=2608">http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=2608</a> <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) <a href="http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=1883">http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=1883</a> <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) <a href="http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=2468">http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=2468</a> <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 <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14408">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14408</a>

Ref	Source & Notes
1-j	ONS, Conceptions in England and Wales, 2004, in Health Statistics Quarterly 29 <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/ssdataset.asp?vlnk=9226">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/ssdataset.asp?vlnk=9226</a> <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) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/</a> <i>Live and still births under 2,500g per 100 births with a stated birthweight.</i>
<b>Table 2: Economic and Labour Market Statistics</b>	
2-a	NOMIS official labour market statistics <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk</a> <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432099/report.aspx">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432099/report.aspx</a> 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> <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/methods_quality/ns_sec/downloads/NS-SEC_User.pdf">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/methods_quality/ns_sec/downloads/NS-SEC_User.pdf</a> <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) <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ashe">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ashe</a> <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/ASHE_2006/tab8_1a.xls">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/ASHE_2006/tab8_1a.xls</a> <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/ASHE_2006/tab8_7a.xls">http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/ASHE_2006/tab8_7a.xls</a> <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 <a href="http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/tabtool.asp">http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/tabtool.asp</a>
2-d	DWP, Working age claimants of incapacity benefits, February 2006 <a href="http://193.115.152.21/100pc/wapop/ccla/ccstatgp/a_cnpop_r_ccla_c_ccstatgp_feb06.html">http://193.115.152.21/100pc/wapop/ccla/ccstatgp/a_cnpop_r_ccla_c_ccstatgp_feb06.html</a> <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 <a href="http://193.115.152.21/100pc/is/ccla/ccsex/ccgor/a_carate_r_ccla_c_ccsex_p_ccgor_wales_feb06.html">http://193.115.152.21/100pc/is/ccla/ccsex/ccgor/a_carate_r_ccla_c_ccsex_p_ccgor_wales_feb06.html</a> <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 <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/">http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/</a> (table KS16).</i>
2-f	DWP, Pension Credit, February 2006 <a href="http://193.115.152.21/100pc/pc/ccla/pctype/ccgor/a_benefic_r_ccla_c_pctype_p_ccgor_wales_feb06.html">http://193.115.152.21/100pc/pc/ccla/pctype/ccgor/a_benefic_r_ccla_c_pctype_p_ccgor_wales_feb06.html</a> <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 <a href="#">003122</a>.</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. <a href="http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/niall/niall_report.pdf">http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/niall/niall_report.pdf</a>
<b>Table 3: Health and Social Services Statistics</b>	
3-a	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (table KS08) <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/">http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/</a>
3-b	Welsh Health Survey, 2003/05 <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/health-2006/hdw20060906/?lang=en">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/health-2006/hdw20060906/?lang=en</a> <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> <a href="http://www.sf-36.org">www.sf-36.org</a>
3-d	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (table 1.13) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/</a> <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>

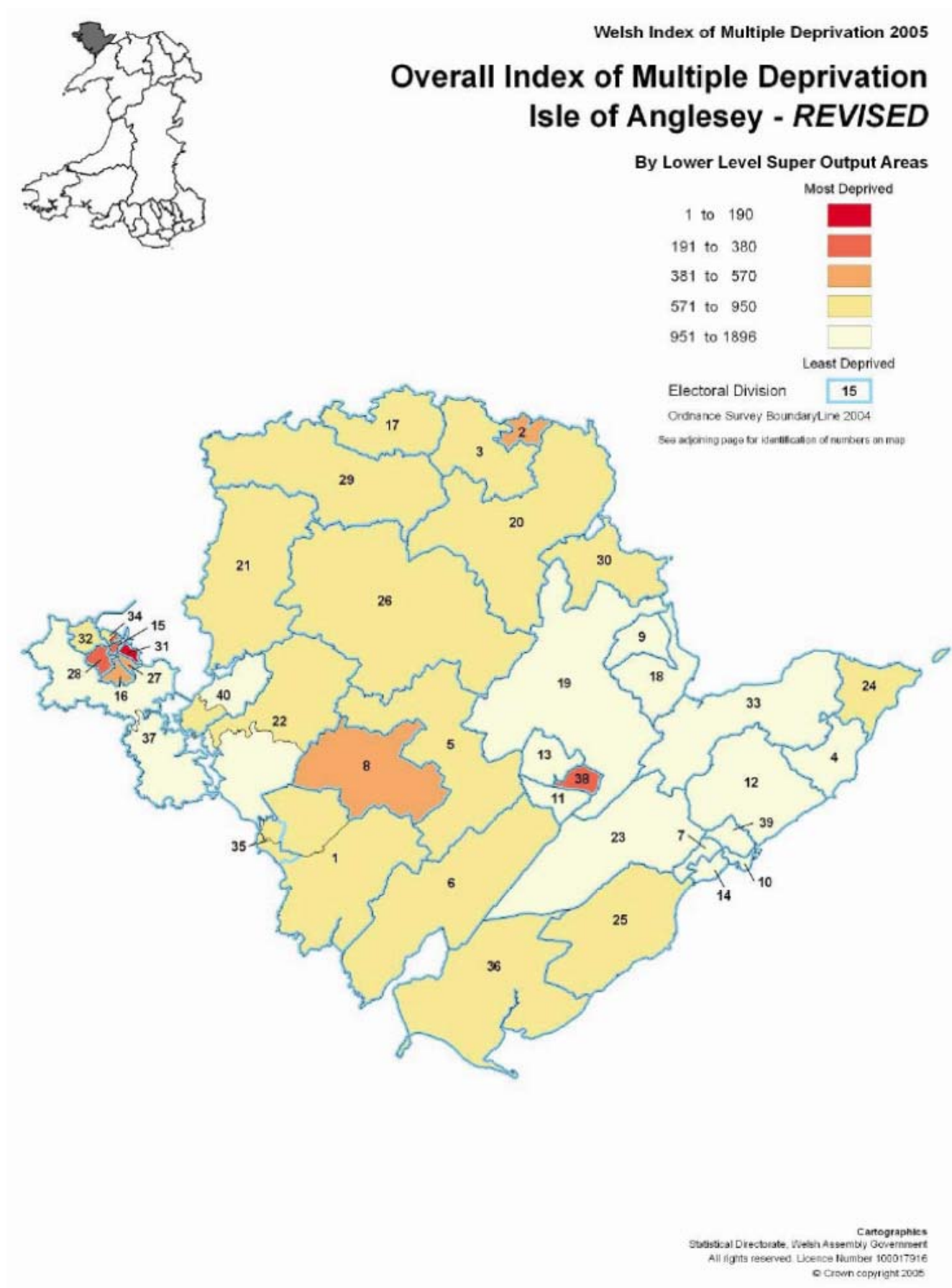
Ref	Source & Notes
3-k	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (tables 5.6 & 5.9) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/</a> <i>General Practitioners at 30 September 2005, excluding GP registrars, GP retainers, and 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 <a href="#">003122</a>.</i>
3-l	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (table 5.16) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/</a> <i>Prescriptions in the year ending 31 March 2005.</i>
3-m	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (tables 6.2, 6.3 & 6.4) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/</a> <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) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/</a> <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 <a href="http://www.dataunitwales.gov.uk/eng/pss.asp?cat=227&amp;year=2005">http://www.dataunitwales.gov.uk/eng/pss.asp?cat=227&amp;year=2005</a> <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 <a href="http://www.nomisweb.co.uk">http://www.nomisweb.co.uk</a> <i>Information from the Annual Population Survey, January - December 2005. The link below provides detailed definitions of the qualification levels.</i> <a href="http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/tableviewer/document.aspx?FileId=690">http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/tableviewer/document.aspx?FileId=690</a>
4-b	GCSE/GNVQ and GCE A, AS and AVCE results in Wales, 2004/05 (table 2) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/legacy_en/keypubstatisticsforwales/content/publication/schools-teach/2005/sdr118-2005/sdr118-2005.pdf">http://new.wales.gov.uk/legacy_en/keypubstatisticsforwales/content/publication/schools-teach/2005/sdr118-2005/sdr118-2005.pdf</a> <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) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/legacy_en/keypubstatisticsforwales/content/publication/schools-teach/2005/sdr118-2005/sdr118-2005.pdf">http://new.wales.gov.uk/legacy_en/keypubstatisticsforwales/content/publication/schools-teach/2005/sdr118-2005/sdr118-2005.pdf</a> <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) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/swgs2005/?lang=en">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/swgs2005/?lang=en</a> <i>Results for maintained schools, at January 2005. Primary KS1 includes reception and mixed nursery/reception classes.</i>

Ref	Source & Notes
<b>Table 5: Housing Statistics</b>	
5-a	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (tables KS16, KS18, KS19, KS20 & KS21) <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/">http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/</a> <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) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/whs2005/">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/whs2005/</a> <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) <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1156110">http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1156110</a> <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>
<b>Table 6: Transport, Crime and Environment Statistics</b>	
6-a	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (tables KS15 & KS17) <a href="http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/">http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/</a> <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) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/rcw2004/">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/rcw2004/</a> <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) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/rcw2004/">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/rcw2004/</a> <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) <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/</a> <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) <a href="http://www.crimestatistics.org.uk">www.crimestatistics.org.uk</a> <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 <a href="http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/env-2006/hdw200610243/">http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/env-2006/hdw200610243/</a> <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 <a href="http://www2.defra.gov.uk/db/rq/gorlist.asp">http://www2.defra.gov.uk/db/rq/gorlist.asp</a> <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 the Isle of Anglesey<sup>10</sup>



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

**Members' Research Service: Research Paper**  
**Gwasanaeth Ymchwil yr Aelodau: Papur Ymchwil**



Cynulliad National  
Cenedlaethol Assembly for  
Cymru Wales

Key to map:

- |                 |                            |                     |
|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Aberffraw    | 15. Holyhead Town          | 29. Mechell         |
| 2. Amlwch Port  | 16. Kingsland              | 30. Moelfre         |
| 3. Amlwch Rural | 17. Llanbadrig             | 31. Morawelon       |
| 4. Beaumaris    | 18. Llanbedrgoch           | 32. Parc A'r Mynydd |
| 5. Bodffordd    | 19. Llanddyfnan            | 33. Pentraeth       |
| 6. Bodorgan     | 20. Llaneilian             | 34. Porthyfelin     |
| 7. Braint       | 21. Llanfaethlu            | 35. Rhosneigr       |
| 8. Bryngwran    | 22. Llanfair-yn-Neubwll    | 36. Rhosyr          |
| 9. Brynteg      | 23. Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog | 37. Trearddur       |
| 10. Cadnant     | 24. Llangoed               | 38. Tudur           |
| 11. Cefni       | 25. Llanidan               | 39. Tysilio         |
| 12. Cwm Cadnant | 26. Llannerch-y-Medd       | 40. Valley          |
| 13. Cyngar      | 27. London Road            |                     |
| 14. Gwyngyll    | 28. Maeshyfyd              |                     |



### Annex 3: Map of the Isle of Anglesey

