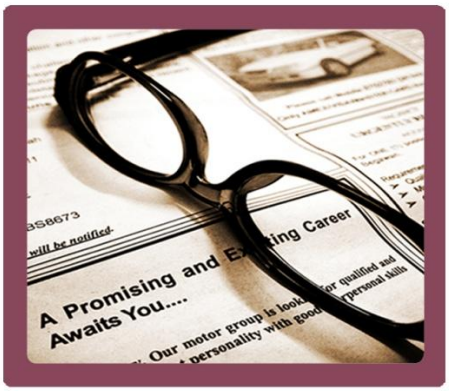
GIG CYMRU NHS WALES

Arsyllfa Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru
Public Health Wales Observatory

2011 Census

A snapshot of key health, employment and qualification indicators

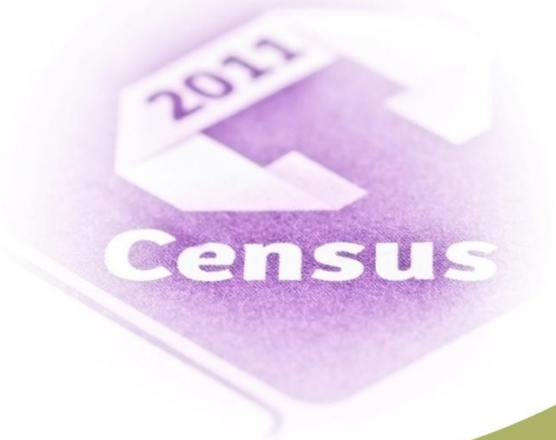
Cwm Taf Health Board











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1 Introduction

1.1 About the Census

The Census provides a comprehensive picture of the population of England and Wales. It provides key information on health, housing, employment, transport and ethnicity. This information is of paramount importance as it is used extensively across a number of sectors to support the development of policy, resource planning and allocation; and the delivery of services across England and Wales now and for the future.

The latest census for England and Wales took place on 27th March 2011. The 2011 Census was distributed to every household in England and Wales in the form of a questionnaire and asked 56 questions in total. Fourteen questions related to the household and its accommodation. All individuals in each household were then asked 42 questions which included questions about work, education, health, national identity, passports held, ethnic background, language, second homes, religion and marital status. For Wales, there was a Welsh and English language version of the questionnaire which contained an additional question about the Welsh language.

The 2011 Census will be released in four phases due to the range and volume of the results. The Office for National Statistics released the new statistical geography output areas (OAs) and super output area (SOAs) boundaries and other geography data in November 2012. New boundary geographies were created as a result of population and administrative changes identified between Census 2001 and Census 2011. A detailed explanation of the changes that occurred in Wales can be found in this document published by Public Health Wales Observatory in February 2013.

This profile contains data released on the 30th January 2013 as part of the second phase of the Census data release. This release included univariate Key and Quick Statistic tables for output areas (OAs), lower super output areas (LSOAs) and middle super output areas (MSOAs). These statistics are also available for regions, local authorities and at country level.

These profiles utilise the univariate data tables, which contain counts of residents or households for Census statistics. The data is not age stratified and the indicators presented in these profiles are the crude percentages only and do not take into account the age structure of the population. This is especially important for the two indicators which describe health as age is the major determinant of morbidity. The indicators which describe education and economic activity have been included in this profile as these factors influence health both directly and indirectly[1]. Lower super output areas with the highest or lowest percentages for the indicators in this profile could be home to a specific community. Local knowledge will aide interpretation of small area statistics.

1.2 Purpose of this report

The purpose of this report is to present an overview of selected indicators compiled from the 2011 Census results at various geographical levels.

This is the first in a suite of 2011 Census data reported by the Public Health Wales Observatory. It utilises the univariate Key Statistics data tables from the 2011 Census and as such contains descriptive analyses only.

1.3 Content of this report

This report presents the findings for four indicators compiled from the Key Statistics tables of the 2011 Census. Data is presented for England, Wales, English regions, Welsh local authorities and LSOAs for Wales.

Detailed analysis is provided for the following indicators:

Health: General health- Percentage of residents who assess their general health status as bad or very bad.

Health: Long term health problem or disability- Percentage of residents whose daily activities were limited by a long term health problem or disability.

Qualifications: No academic or professional qualifications- Percentage of residents aged 16-74 years who have no academic or professional qualification.

Economic activity: National Statistics – Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC) Never worked or long term unemployed- Percentage of residents aged 16-74 years who have never worked or are long term unemployed.

For each of the above four indicators the following is presented:

- an overview of the meaning of the indicator and a description of the patterns observed within each area;
- a chart of English regions, England, Wales, and England and Wales combined;
- a chart of all local authorities across Wales;
- a map of all the LSOAs by equal range fifths within the health board area.

An indicator guide is available and provides more detailed information on each indicator included in this report.

As Census data is being presented, confidence intervals are not displayed with the indicators.

2 Health: General Health

2.1 Residents who assess their general health status as bad or very bad

Definition

The percentage of residents who assess their general health status as bad or very bad.

About

General health is a self-assessment of a person's general state of health. Self assessment of health is useful in indicating general well-being and health-related quality of life and draws together an individual's perception of all aspects of their health and wellbeing[2]. People were asked to assess whether their health was very good, good, fair, bad or very bad. This assessment is not based on a person's health over any specified period of time. More detailed information on this indicator can be found in the indicator guide.

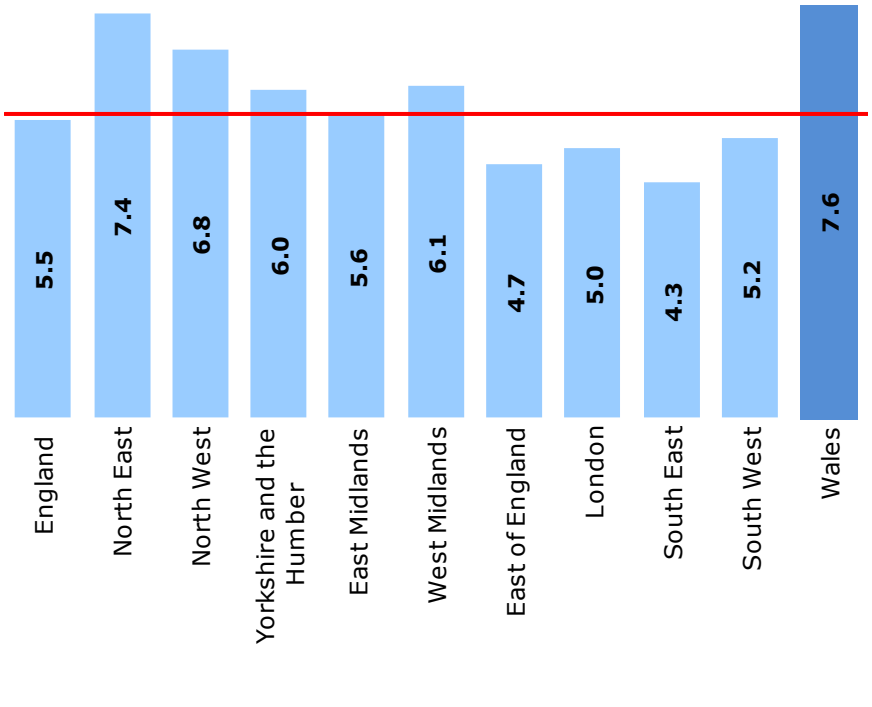
Pattern

The 2011 Census in England and Wales found that 5.6% of residents in England and Wales reported their general health status as bad or very bad. Wales had the highest percentage of residents who described their health status as bad or very bad compared to any of the English regions. The South East had the lowest percentage of residents who described their health status as bad or very bad.

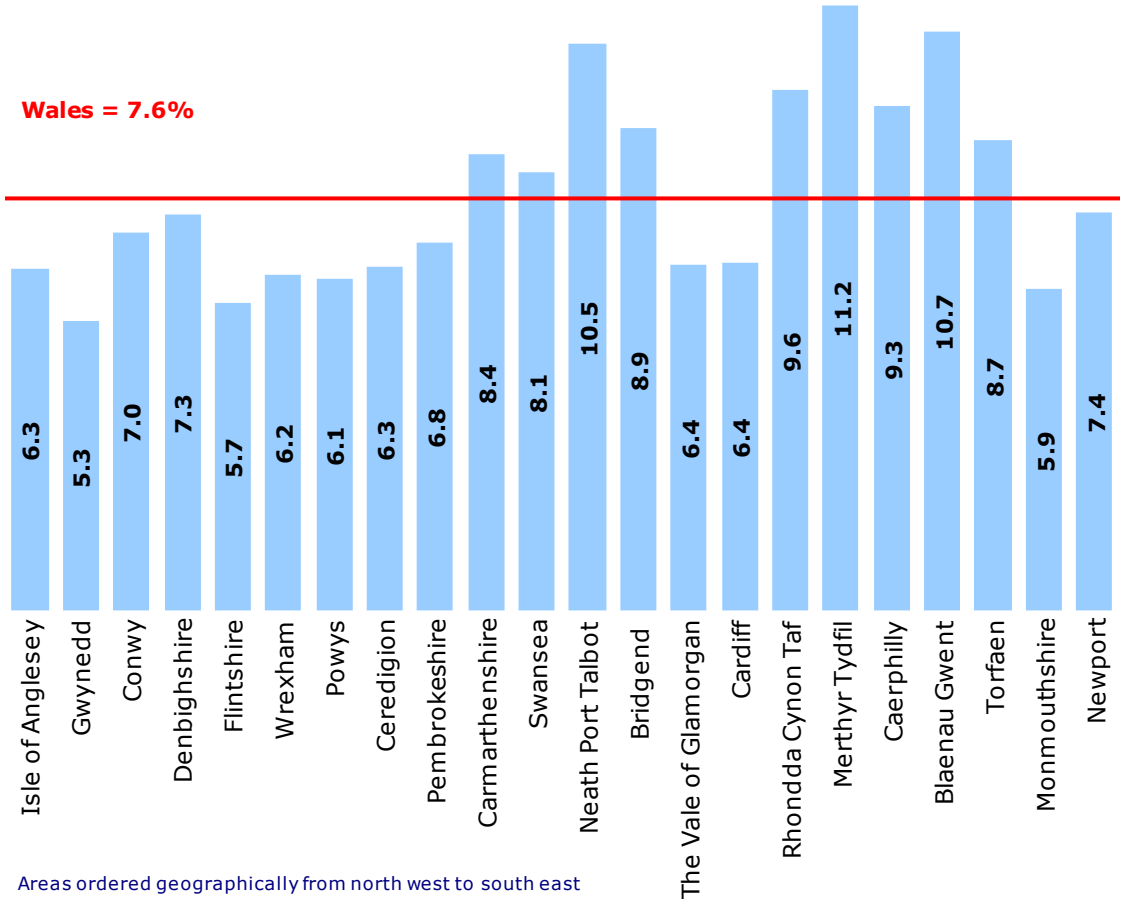
In Wales 7.6% of residents assessed their general health status as bad or very bad. The majority of local authorities with the highest rates of bad or very bad health are situated in the south Wales valleys. Both local authorities within Cwm Taf Health Board were above the Welsh average. Merthyr Tydfil had the highest proportion of residents who described their health status as bad or very bad at 11.2% compared to Gwynedd which had the lowest proportion at 5.3%.

There is considerable variation at the LSOA level within the health board. However these are crude percentages only and do not take into account the age structure of the population. The proportion of residents reporting bad or very bad health ranged from 2% in the Pont-y-clun area of Rhondda Cynon Taf (Rhondda Cynon Taf LSOA 031D) to 16.2% in the Maerdy area of Rhondda Cynon Taf (Rhondda Cynon Taf LSOA 009C). The areas with the highest percentages are found in the Maerdy, Cymmer and Llwyn-y-pia areas of Rhondda Cynon Taf and in the Dowlais, Gurnos, Penydarren and Park areas of Merthyr Tydfil.

Percentage of all residents who assess their general health status as bad or very bad, Wales, England and English regions, March 2011
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using Census 2011 (ONS)



Percentage of all Welsh residents who assess their general health status as bad or very bad, Wales and local authorities, March 2011
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using Census 2011 (ONS)



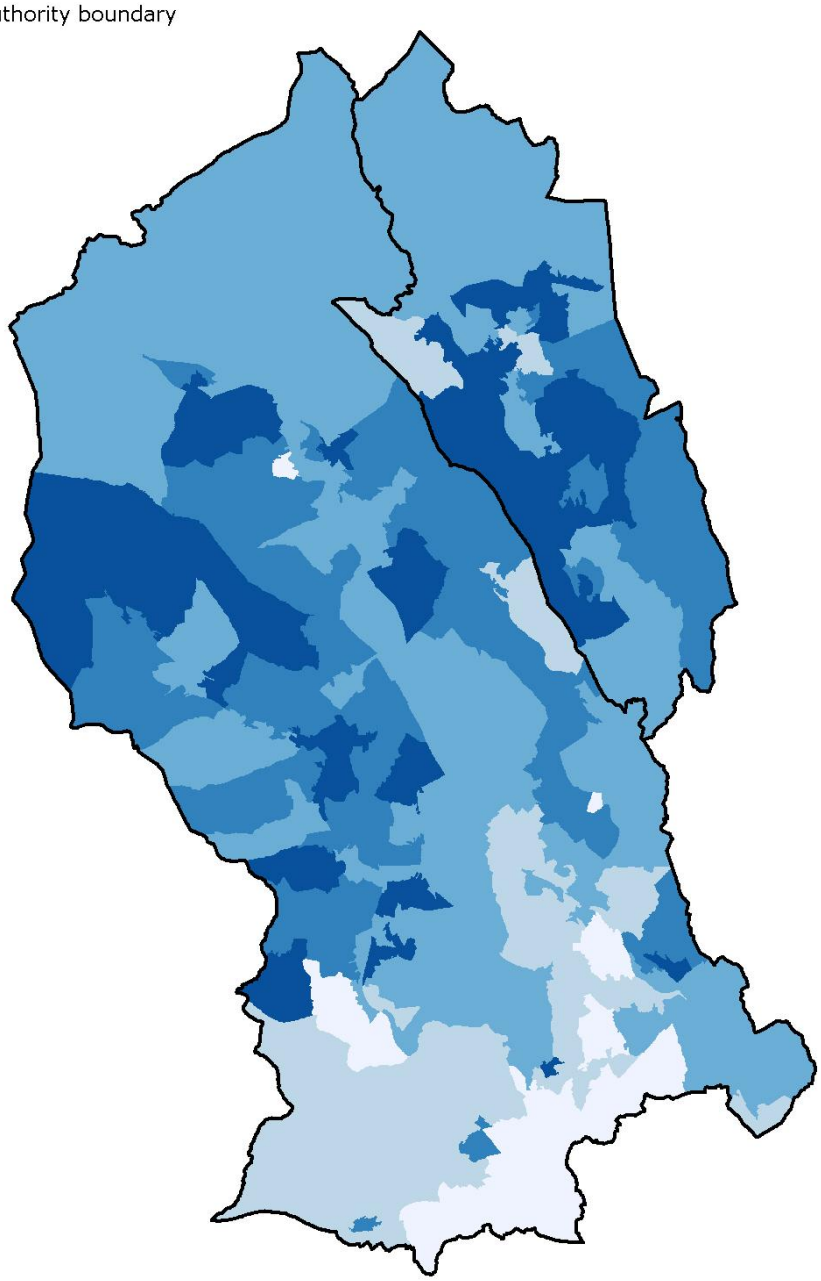
Areas ordered geographically from north west to south east

Residents who assess their general health status as bad or very bad, March 2011
LSOA, percentage

- 13.2 to 16.2 (36)
- 10.4 to 13.2 (53)
- 7.6 to 10.4 (60)
- 4.8 to 7.6 (26)
- 2.0 to 4.8 (15)

Wales = 7.6%

Local authority boundary



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using Census 2011 (ONS)
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3 Health: Long term health problem

3.1 Residents whose daily activities were limited by a long-term health problem or disability

Definition
The percentage of residents whose daily activities were limited by a long term health problem or disability (including problems due to old age).

About

The 2011 Census asked people if they had a health problem or disability that has lasted or was expected to last for at least 12 months and limited the person's activities, either a little or a lot. People with long term health conditions are the most frequent users of health services[3] and information on long term health problems is a good indicator of the need for health and social services[4]. More detailed information on this indicator can be found in the indicator guide.

Pattern

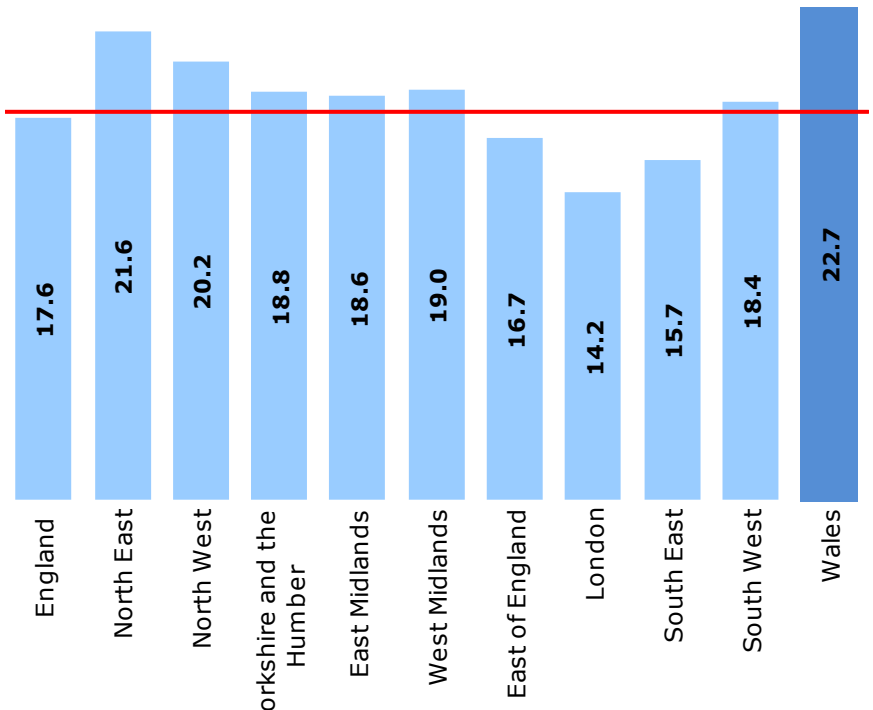
The 2011 Census in England and Wales found that 17.9% of residents in England and Wales reported that their day-to-day activities are limited a lot or a little by a long-term health problem. Wales had the highest percentage of residents whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot or a little by a long term health problem compared to any of the English regions. London has the lowest proportion of residents whose day-to-day activities are affected by a long-term health problem.

In Wales just over one-fifth (22.7%) of residents' day-to-day activities are limited a lot or a little by a long-term health problem. Amongst Welsh local authorities, Neath Port Talbot had the highest percentage of residents whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot or a little by a long-term health problem at 28% compared to Cardiff which had the lowest proportion at 18%. Both local authorities in Cwm Taf Health Board were above the Welsh average ranging from 25.8% in Rhondda Cynon Taf to 26.9% in Merthyr Tydfil.

At the LSOA level the percentage of residents whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot or a little by a long-term health problem range from 9.1% in Church Village in Rhondda Cynon Taf (Rhondda Cynon Taf LSOA 027G) to 36.9% in the Treherbert area of Rhondda Cynon Taf (Rhondda Cynon Taf LSOA 007B). It is important to note that these are crude percentages only and do not take into account the age structure of the population. The areas with the highest percentages are found in the Plymouth and Park areas of Merthyr Tydfil and in the Maerdy, Ystrad and Treherbert areas of Rhondda Cynon Taf.

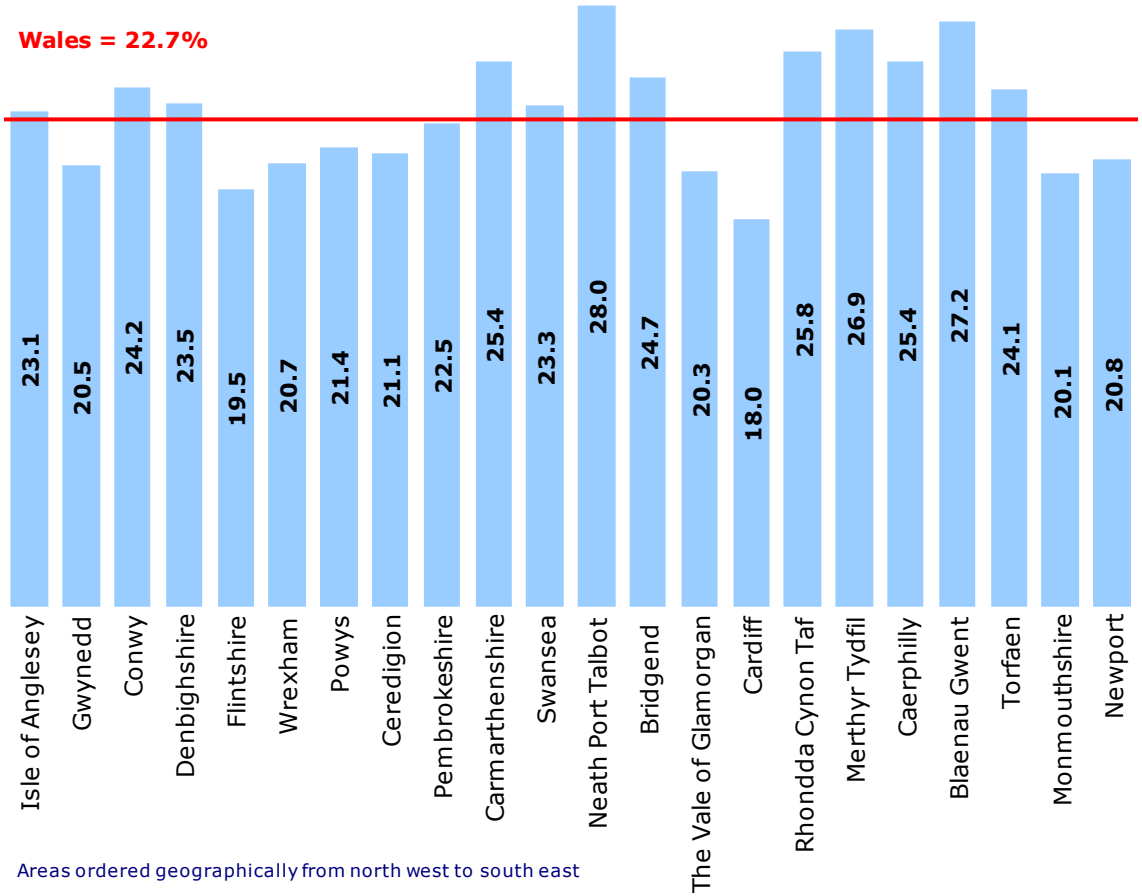
Percentage of all residents whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot or a little by a long-term health problem or disability, Wales, England and English regions, March 2011

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using Census 2011 (ONS)



Percentage of all Welsh residents whose day-to-day activities are limited a lot or a little by a long-term health problem or disability, Wales and local authorities, March 2011

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using Census 2011 (ONS)



Areas ordered geographically from north west to south east

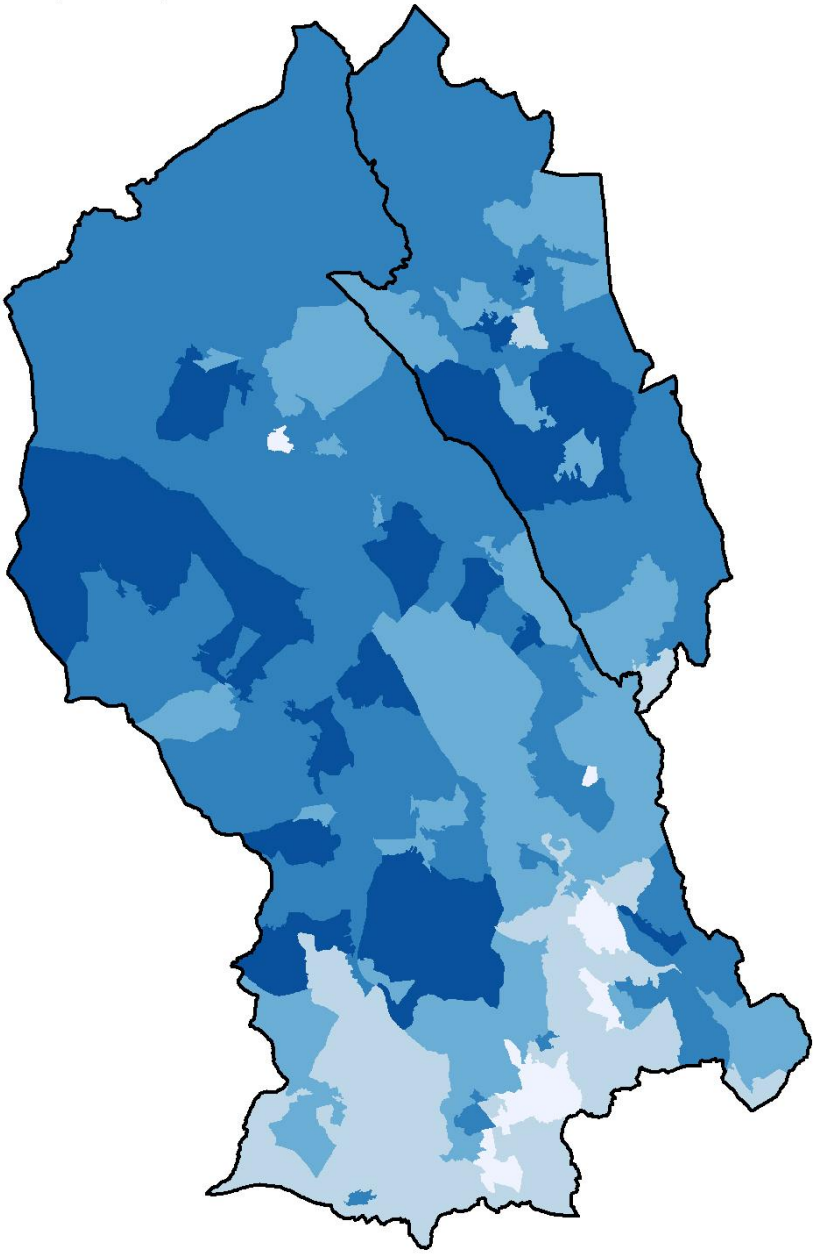
Residents whose daily activities are limited a lot or a little by a long-term health problem or disability, March 2011

LSOA, percentage

- 31.4 to 36.9 (30)
- 25.8 to 31.4 (88)
- 20.2 to 25.8 (43)
- 14.6 to 20.2 (20)
- 9.0 to 14.6 (9)

Wales = 22.7%

Local authority boundary



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using Census 2011 (ONS)

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4 Qualifications: No qualifications

4.1 Residents aged 16-74 years who have no academic or professional qualifications

Definition

The percentage of residents aged 16-74 years who have no academic or professional qualifications.

About

Educational outcomes affect physical and mental health, as well as income, employment and quality of life[5]. The relationship between socioeconomic position and qualifications has implications for other social determinants such as income and living standards which have an impact on health. This indicator measures all usual residents aged 16 and over and under 74 years who have no academic or professional qualification. No academic or professional qualification is derived from the question asking people to indicate all types of qualifications held. There were 12 response options covering professional and vocational qualifications, and a range of academic qualifications. The response options were then grouped into five categories:

1. No qualifications: no academic or professional qualifications
2. Level 1 qualifications: e.g. 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs
3. Level 2 qualifications: e.g. 5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A*-C)
4. Level 3 qualifications : e.g. 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate
5. Level 4+ qualifications : e.g. Degree, Higher Degree

More detailed information on this indicator can be found in the indicator guide.

Pattern

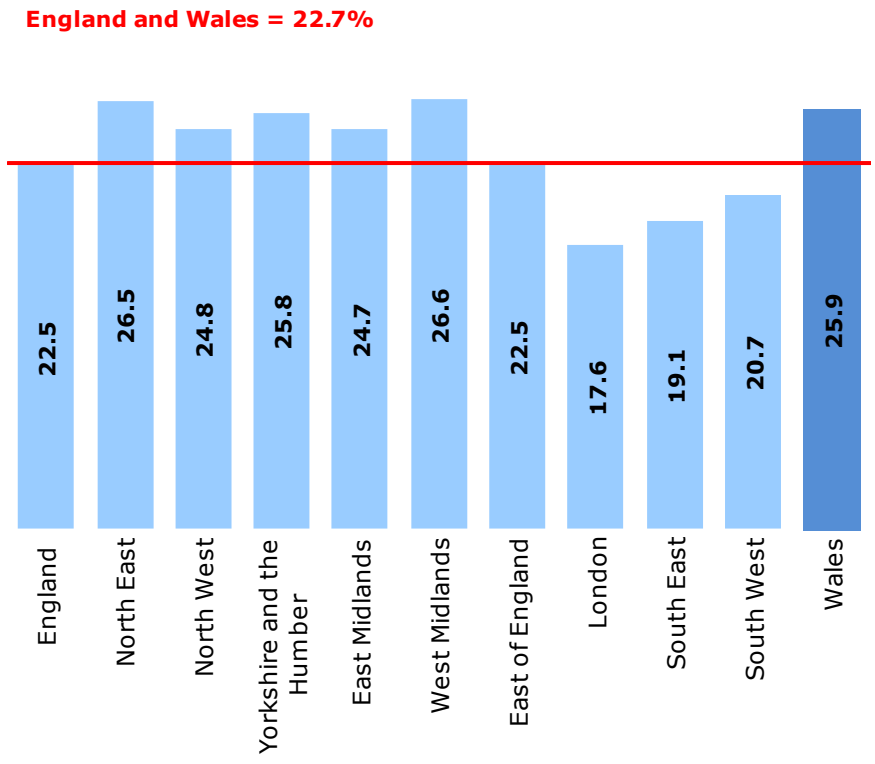
The 2011 Census in England and Wales found that over one-fifth (22.7%) of working age residents in England and Wales have no academic or professional qualifications. In the regions of England and in Wales, the highest proportions of residents who have no academic and professional qualifications are contained in the West Midlands at 26.6%, followed by Wales at 25.9%. London has the lowest proportion of people having no qualifications at 17.6%.

In Welsh local authorities the proportion of working age residents with no academic or professional qualifications ranged from 1 in 3 people in Blaenau Gwent and Merthyr Tydfil to 1 in 5 people in Ceredigion, the Vale of Glamorgan, Cardiff and Monmouthshire. Both of the local authorities in Cwm Taf Health Board were above the Welsh average, with 31.8% in Rhonda Cynon Taf and 34.1% in Merthyr Tydfil. Blaenau Gwent had the highest proportion of people with no qualifications at 36% compared to Ceredigion which had the lowest at 19.8%.

There is considerable variation at the LSOA level within this health board. However these are crude percentages only and do not take into account the age structure of the population. The proportion of residents who have no academic or professional qualifications ranged from 6.3% in the Pont-y-clun area of Rhondda Cynon Taf (Rhondda Cynon Taf LSOA 031D) to 51.7% in the Penydarren area of Merthyr Tydfil (Merthyr Tydfil LSOA 008D). The areas with the highest percentages are found in the Pen-y-waun, Penrhiwceiber and Gilfach Goch areas of Rhondda Cynon Taf and in the Penydarren area of Merthyr Tydfil.

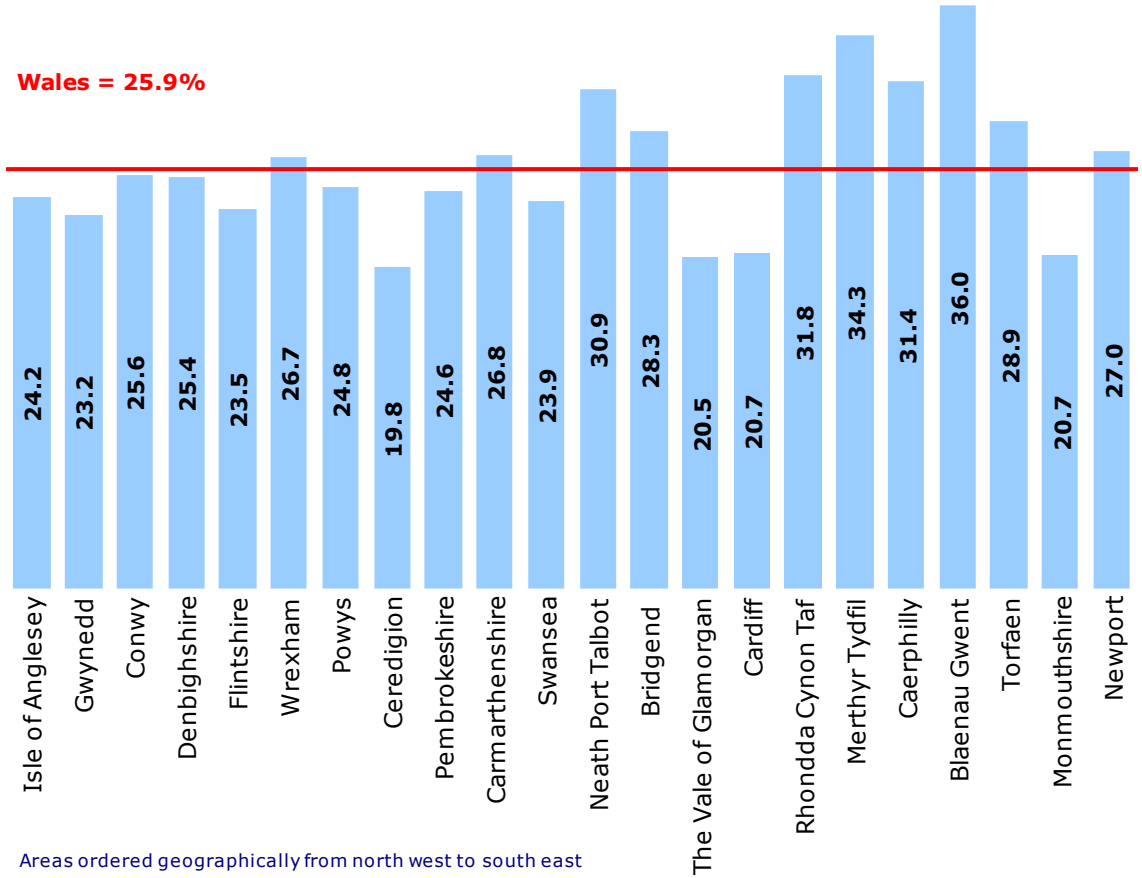
Percentage of all residents aged 16 to 74 who have no academic or professional qualifications, Wales, England and English regions, March 2011

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using Census 2011 (ONS)



Percentage of all Welsh residents aged 16 to 74 who have no academic or professional qualifications, Wales and local authorities, March 2011

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using Census 2011 (ONS)



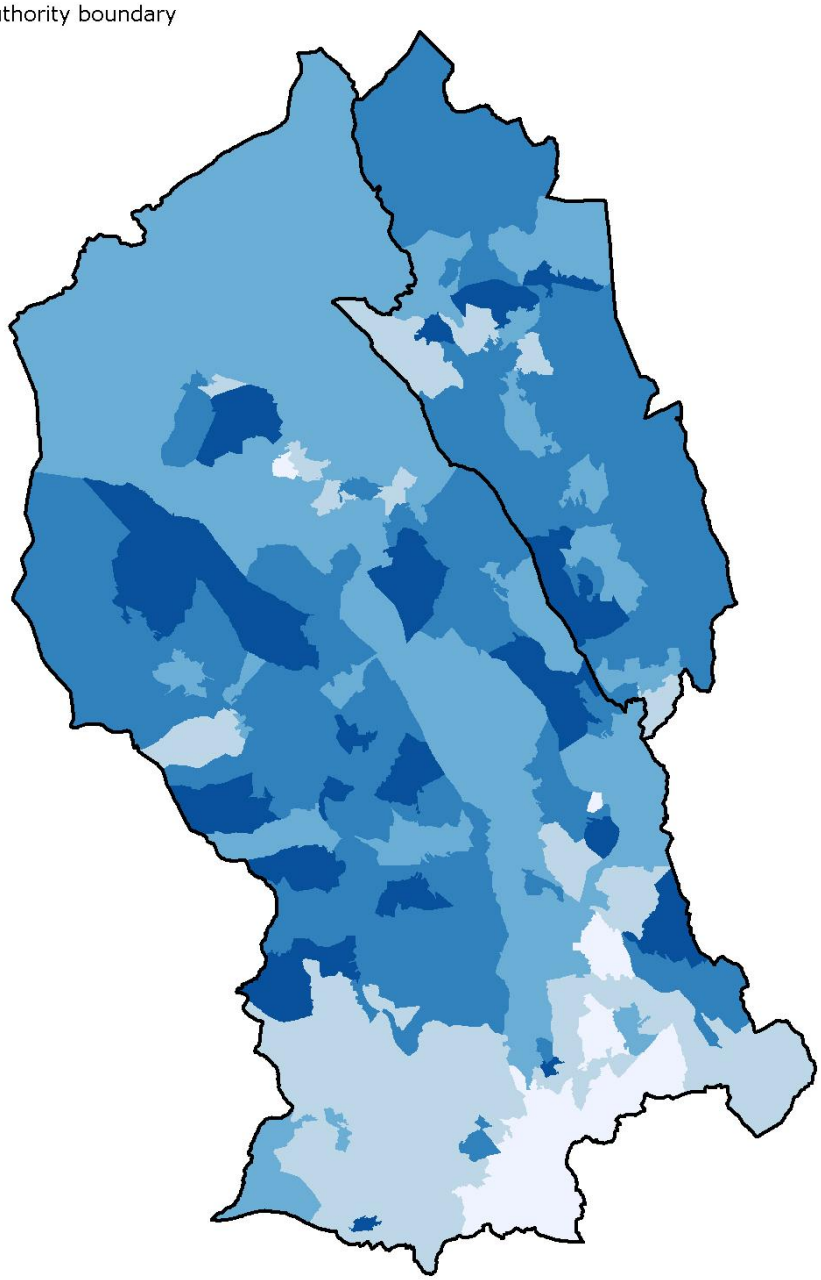
Areas ordered geographically from north west to south east

Residents aged 16-74 years who have no academic or professional qualifications, March 2011
LSOA, percentage

- 42.7 to 51.7 (31)
- 33.6 to 42.7 (65)
- 24.5 to 33.6 (50)
- 15.4 to 24.5 (32)
- 6.3 to 15.4 (12)

Wales = 25.9%

Local authority boundary



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using Census 2011 (ONS)
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5 Economic activity: NS-SEC

5.1 Residents aged 16-74 years who have never worked or are long-term unemployed

Definition

The percentage of residents aged 16-74 years who have never worked or are long-term unemployed.

About

Unemployment puts health at risk and has been shown to increase effects on mental health and self-reported ill health[6]. Financial problems, distress, anxiety and depression and poor health behaviours such as smoking and excessive drinking are all related to unemployment[5]. This indicator utilises the National Statistics – Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC) which is an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation and is an ONS standard classification. In order to allocate a person of working age (16 to 74 years old) to an NS-SEC category their occupation title is combined with information about their employment status, whether they are employed or self-employed and whether or not they supervise other employees. Full-time students are recorded in the' full-time students' category regardless of whether they are economically active or not. A person is defined as long-term unemployed at the time of the 2011 Census if they were unemployed on the 27th March 2011 and the year they last worked was 2009 or earlier. More detailed information on this indicator can be found in the indicator guide.

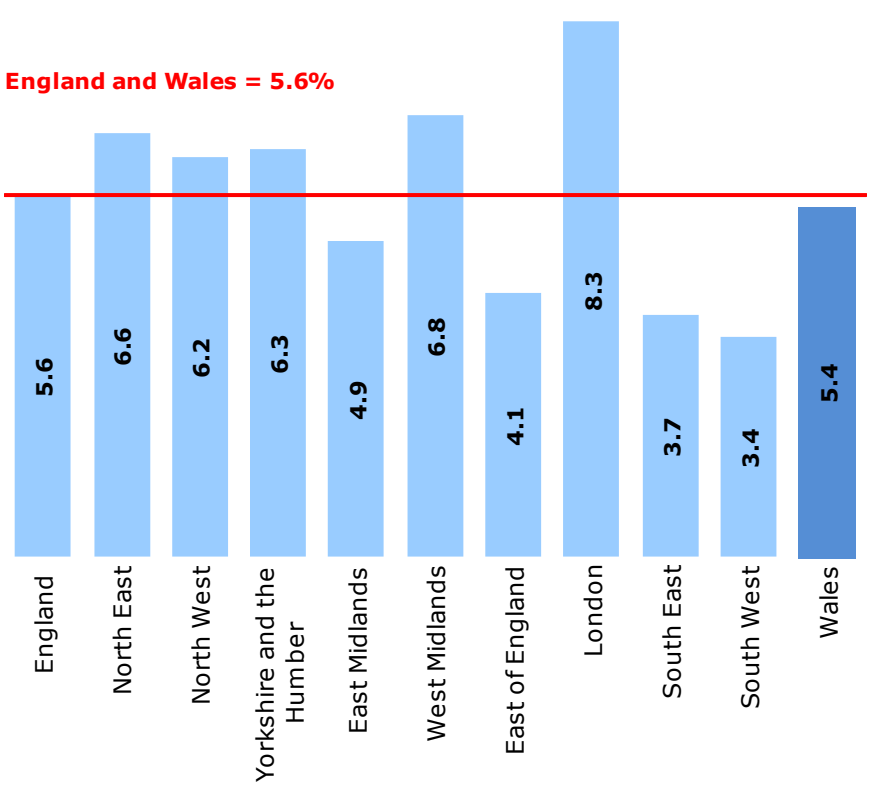
Pattern

The 2011 Census in England and Wales found that 5.6% of working age residents in England and Wales have never worked or are long-term unemployed. In the regions of England and in Wales, the highest proportion of residents who have never worked or are long term unemployed is in London at 8.3%. Just over 5% of working age residents in Wales have never worked or are long-term unemployed and this is slightly under the England and Wales average.

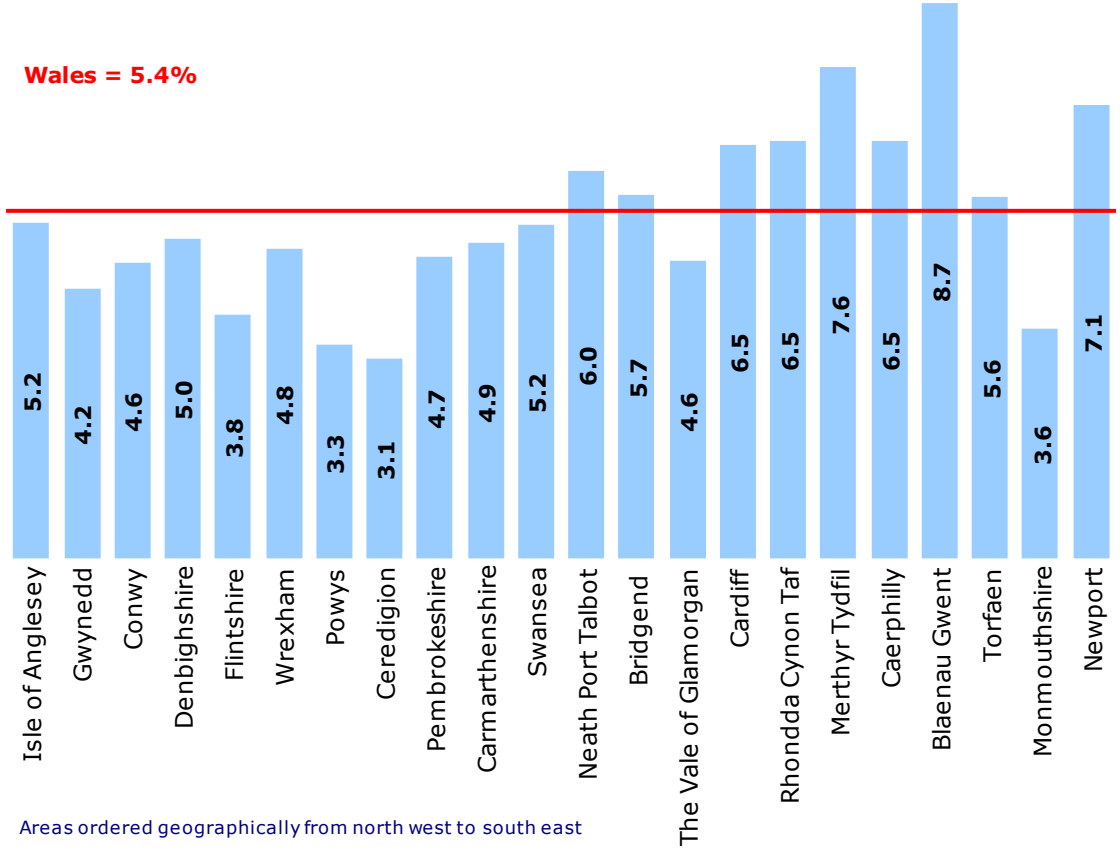
In Wales 5.4% of the working age population have never worked or are long-term unemployed. Both of the local authorities in Cwm Taf Health Board were above the Welsh average at 6.5% in Rhondda Cynon Taf and 7.6% in Merthyr Tydfil. In Welsh local authorities Blaenau Gwent had the highest proportion of the population who have never worked or are long-term unemployed at 8.7% compared to Ceredigion which had the lowest percentage at 3.1%.

At the LSOA level the percentage of residents who have never worked or are long-term unemployed range from 1.4% in the Pont-y-clun area of Rhondda Cynon Taf (Rhondda Cynon Taf LSOA 031D) to 19% in the Tylorstown area of Rhondda Cynon Taf (Rhondda Cynon Taf LSOA 013B). It is important to note that these are crude percentages only and do not take into account the age structure of the population. The areas with the highest percentages are found in the Penydarren and Gurnos areas of Merthyr Tydfil and in the Maerdy and Tylorstown areas of Rhondda Cynon Taf.

Percentage of all residents aged 16 to 74 who have never worked or are long-term unemployed, Wales, England and English regions, March 2011
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using Census 2011 (ONS)



Percentage of all Welsh residents aged 16 to 74 who have never worked or are long-term unemployed, Wales and local authorities, March 2011
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using Census 2011 (ONS)

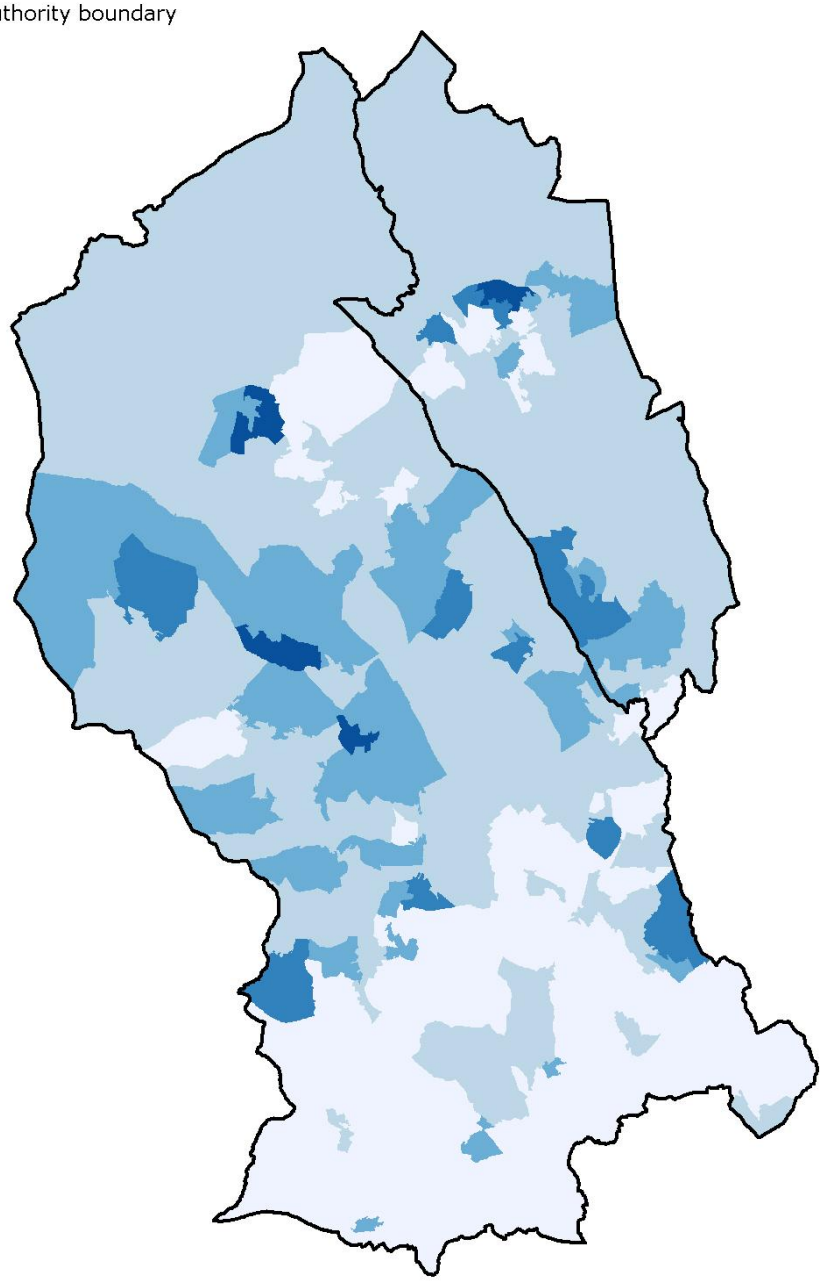


Residents aged 16-74 years who have never worked or are long-term unemployed, March 2011
LSOA, percentage

- 15.4 to 19.0 (5)
- 11.9 to 15.4 (11)
- 8.4 to 11.9 (34)
- 4.9 to 8.4 (87)
- 1.4 to 4.9 (53)

Wales = 5.4%

Local authority boundary



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using Census 2011 (ONS)
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[2] Office for National Statistics. *General Health in England and Wales, 2011 and Comparison with 2001.* London: Office for National Statistics, 2013. Available at: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_296871.pdf [Accessed 20th March 2013]

[3] Naylor C, Parsonage M, McDaid D, Knapp M, Fossey M, Galea A. *Long-term conditions and mental health: The cost of co-morbidities.* London: The King's Fund and Centre for Mental Health; 2012.

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[5] Marmot M. *Fair society, healthy lives: The Marmot Review.* London: University College London; 2010. Available at: http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/projects/fair-society-healthy-lives-the-marmot-review [Accessed 20th March 2013]

[6] Commission on Social Determinants of Health. *Closing the gap in a generation: health equity through action on the social determinants of health. Final Report of the Commission on Social Determinants of Health.* Geneva, World Health Organization, 2008. Available at: http://www.who.int/social_determinants/thecommission/finalreport/en/index.html [Accessed 20th March 2013]

7 Appendix A: Glossary

Lower Super Output Areas: Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) were released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in 2004 and were created from the 2001 Census statistics. In contrast with administrative boundaries such as electoral divisions (wards), super output areas were created for the purpose of showing statistical data. LSOAs were updated in October 2012 to take account of population changes as a result of the 2011 Census.

Lower Super Output Areas have a mean population of approximately 1,500, a minimum population of 1,000 and a maximum population of 3,000. There should be a minimum of 400 households and a maximum of 1,200 households in each LSOA. This is based on the 2011 Census. LSOAs are nested within the MSOA and local authority boundaries. There are now 1909 LSOAs in Wales, as opposed to 1896 derived from the 2001 Census.