

This statistical bulletin presents information about people living in social housing rented from local authorities and Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) in Wales in relation to some of the 'protected characteristics' defined under the Equality Act 2010, such as age, gender, ethnic group, religion and disability. The information presented in this bulletin is taken from the Annual Population Survey (APS) and mid year population estimates, both of which are produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Further details are provided in the Key Quality Information section of this bulletin (Page 12 onwards).

The information shown in this bulletin will be useful in assessing the level of social housing tenants across Wales with specific 'protected characteristics'. It will provide background evidence for Welsh Government policy development and will be helpful in monitoring the Welsh Governments commitment to 'improving housing-related services and support, particularly for vulnerable people and people from minority groups' as outlined in the ['National Housing Strategy - Improving Lives and Communities - Homes in Wales'](#). The [Programme for Government 2011 -2016](#), which is the current government strategy, also outlines the Welsh Governments commitment to 'Improve services and opportunities for groups within the community who experience discrimination/require particular attention: lesbian, gay and bisexual people, people in black and ethnic minority groups, and the needs of gypsy-travellers.'

Key points:

- There are a greater proportion of young people living in social housing than in Wales' population overall. In 2010, around 41 per cent of social housing tenants were aged under 25 (which also includes children) compared to 31 per cent in Wales' general population.
- As with the general population the gender split for social housing tenants varies depending on age with considerable increases in the proportion of women compared to men in the 70 and over age group, presumably as women generally live longer than men.
- In 2009, 4.1 per cent of all social housing tenants were from black or minority ethnic (BME) backgrounds, which was the same as the proportion within the overall population. The proportion of social housing tenants from BME backgrounds increased each year from 2004 to 2008 reaching a peak of 4.6 per cent, but it has since been decreasing and in 2010 was 3.9 per cent.
- In 2010, Christianity remained the most common religion among social housing tenants, with around 57 per cent of tenants in this group. However, this proportion has declined considerably since 2004 when almost 70 per cent of all social housing tenants classified themselves as Christian.
- In 2010, a higher proportion of social housing tenants were disabled (39 per cent) than seen in the Welsh population as a whole where 24 per cent were disabled.

Statistician: Rhiannon Caunt

Tel: 029 2082 5055

E-mail: stats.housing@wales.gsi.gov.uk

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Cyhoeddwyd gan Y Gwasanaethau Gwybodaeth a Dadansoddi

Llywodraeth Cymru, Parc Cathays, Caerdydd, CF10 3NQ

Ffôn – Swyddfa'r Wasg **029 2089 8099**, Ymholiadau Cyhoeddus **029 2082 3332**

www.cymru.gov.uk/ystadegau

Issued by Knowledge and Analytical Services

Welsh Government, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ

Telephone – Press Office **029 2089 8099**, Public Enquiries **029 2082 5050**

www.wales.gov.uk/statistics



Wider Context

Social sector dwellings cover all dwellings rented from local authorities and Registered Social Landlords (RSLs) at social rents. The total number of dwellings in Wales at 31 March 2011 was estimated to be 1.35 million, of which 16 per cent were in the social sector. There were 236,300 social sector housing units (which include not only dwellings, but also bedsits and bedspaces) in Wales at 31 March 2011, with 62 per cent being owned by RSLs. By 31 March 2011 RSLs owned all social housing in half of the authorities across Wales.

The majority of social housing stock (93 per cent) was self contained, where the accommodation is occupied by a household with exclusive use of bath/shower and inside WC and some cooking facilities. A further 4 per cent were intermediate and other tenures and 2 per cent were non self contained units comprising bedsits and hostel bedspaces.

Taking into account the number of households in each local authority, the rate of social housing per 100 households ranged from 12.8 units per 100 households in Conwy to 26.4 units in Torfaen at 31 March 2011. Generally the rate of social housing was higher in urban than in rural authorities, with some of the highest rates in valley authorities.

Protected Characteristics

The Equality Act 2010 (Statutory Duties) (Wales) Regulations 2011 which came into force on 6 April 2011 was brought in to help protect minority groups and those who are discriminated against.

The Public Sector Equality duties under the Equality Act 2010 exist to protect people from discrimination on the basis of 'protected characteristics'. The act covers nine protected characteristics, which cannot be used as a reason to treat people unfairly. Every person has one or more of the protected characteristics, so the act protects everyone against unfair treatment. The protected characteristics are:

- Age
- Disability;
- Gender reassignment;
- Marriage and civil partnership;
- Pregnancy and maternity;
- Race;
- religion or belief;
- Sex;
- Sexual orientation.

The majority of data shown in this bulletin is taken from the Annual Population Survey (APS), which has information available covering the following equality strands:

- Age
- Gender
- Ethnic Group
- Religion
- Disability (only collected for people of working age)

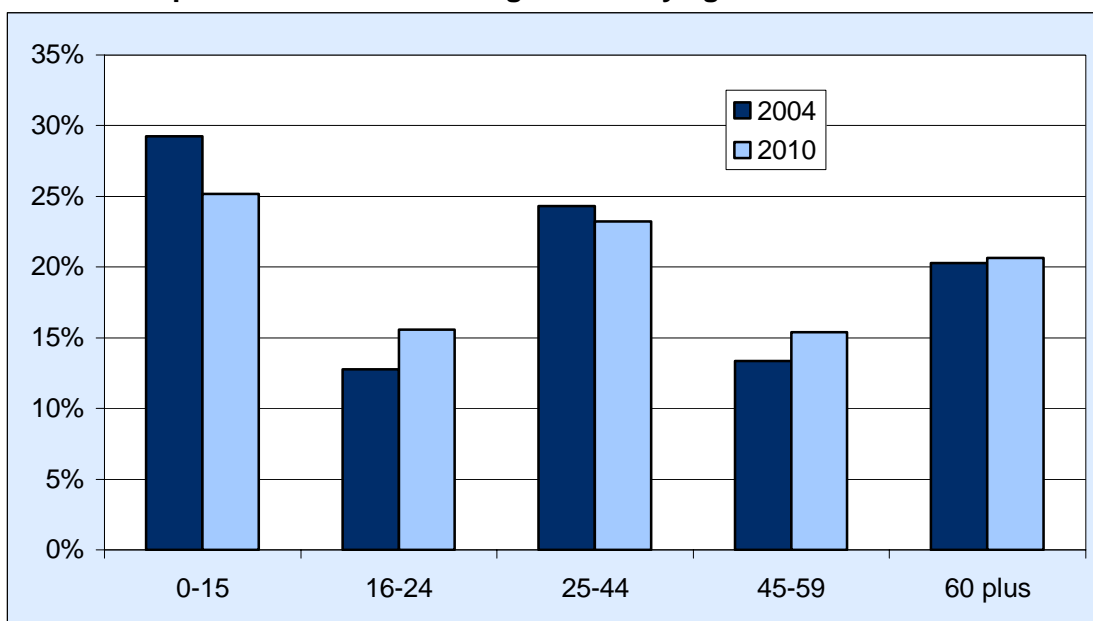
The APS forms part of a larger survey, the Integrated Household Survey (IHS), which collects data on sexual identity. However, it has not been possible to analyse this data at a tenure level due to extremely small numbers and some outstanding technical issues.

Data on transgender is currently unavailable in large scale surveys. Research has been undertaken by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) to assess the feasibility of gathering transgender data. The conclusion was that asking a question in a survey is not the most appropriate method of data collection due to difficulties such as sample sizes, privacy and acceptability of terminology.

Age profile of social housing tenants

- The overall population of Wales has increased by around 2 per cent between 2004 and 2010, rising from 2.9 million to just over 3 million.¹ The age structure of the population has changed significantly over this period with an increase of 11 per cent in those aged 60 and over compared with an increase of just under one per cent in those aged under 25. Data from the Annual Population Survey (APS) shows an increase of around 1 per cent in the total number of social housing tenants (i.e. those people living in social housing) between 2004 and 2010. While the age structure of social housing tenants has also changed over this period, there has continued to be a greater proportion in the younger age groups when compared to Wales' population overall.
- The proportion of social housing tenants aged under 25 (which also includes children) has remained high between 2004 and 2010. By 2010, though the overall number of social housing tenants aged under 25 had decreased slightly, they still represented 41 per cent of all tenants. In fact, a quarter of all people living in social housing were children aged under 16 (Chart 1). When looking at the Welsh population as a whole in 2010, 31 per cent were aged under 25 and 18 per cent were under 16 years old.
- The number of social housing tenants in the middle age bands (aged 25 to 44 and 45 to 59) has also changed with a decrease of 3 per cent in those aged between 25-44 and an increase of 17 per cent in those aged 45-59. In comparison there was a similar decrease of 4 per cent in the number of 25-44 year olds in the population as a whole over the same period, but only a slight increase of 2 per cent in those aged 45-59. As a proportion of all social tenants however, there was little change over the period for both these age bands (Chart 1).
- Those aged 60 and over continue to represent a smaller proportion of social housing tenants than is true of the population overall. In 2004 around 20 per cent of all social housing tenants were aged 60 and over compared to 23 per cent in the overall population. By 2010 this age group had increased only slightly and represented 21 per cent of all social housing tenants compared to 25 per cent in the population overall (Chart 2).

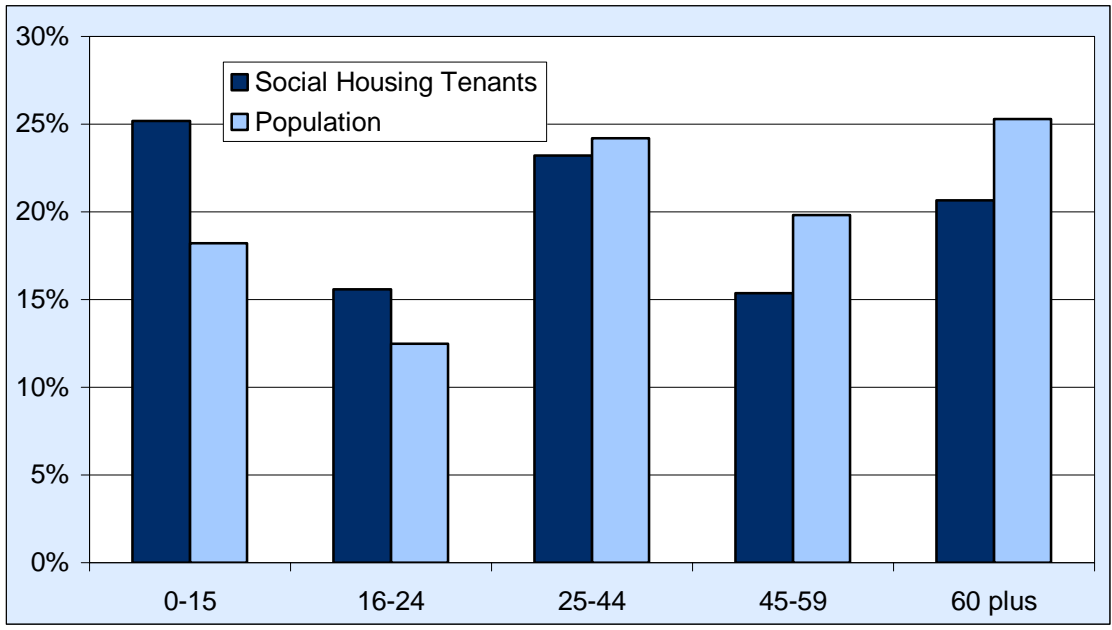
Chart 1 - Proportion of social housing tenants by age



Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

¹ Data taken from 2010 mid-year population estimates produced by the Welsh Government

Chart 2 - Proportion of social housing tenants and population by age, 2010



Source: Annual Population Survey and Mid Year Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Table 1 - Age profile of people in social housing in Wales, 2010 (a)*Per cent*

	Proportion by age				
	0-15	16-24	25-44	45-59	60+
Isle of Anglesey	29	11	20	18	23
Gwynedd	24	21	24	15	16
Conwy	26	9	22	17	26
Denbighshire	25	13	22	16	24
Flintshire	27	11	25	13	24
Wrexham	24	16	23	13	24
Powys	22	8	21	20	28
Ceredigion	21	17	16	18	28
Pembrokeshire	27	11	25	13	25
Carmarthenshire	24	18	22	13	23
Swansea	26	13	28	14	19
Neath Port Talbot	22	16	19	19	24
Bridgend	24	16	29	13	17
Vale of Glamorgan	28	11	23	14	23
Cardiff	28	23	20	15	14
Rhondda Cynon Taf	23	21	26	15	15
Merthyr Tydfil	27	16	25	13	20
Caerphilly	23	16	24	18	18
Blaenau Gwent	25	13	25	15	22
Torfaen	24	13	22	17	24
Monmouthshire	26	10	20	16	28
Newport	28	13	23	16	21
Wales	25	16	23	15	21

Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

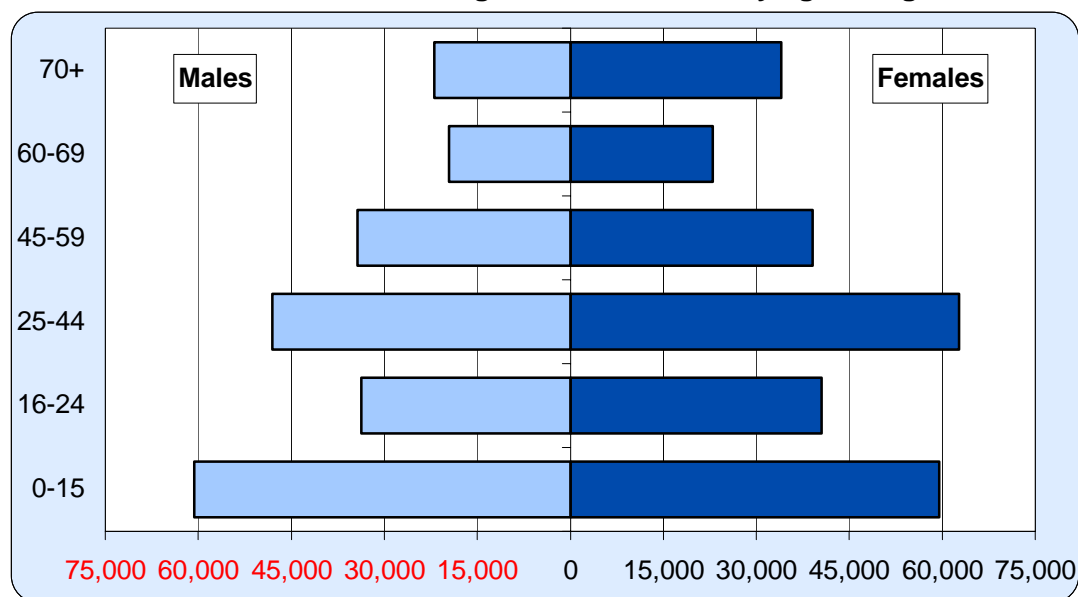
(a) Year ending 31 December 2010. Figures based on a total of 476,900 persons (rounded)

- There is a slight variation in the age profile of social housing tenants across local authorities. Ceredigion had the lowest proportion of children living in social housing in 2010 at 21 per cent, but also had the lowest proportion of children within its overall population (15 per cent). However whilst Newport had the highest proportion of children within its population, the authority with the largest proportion of children living in social housing was the Isle of Anglesey at 29 per cent.
- Conversely, Ceredigion along with Powys and Monmouthshire had the highest proportion of older tenants (aged 60 or over) at 28 per cent. This may be affected by the fact that these authorities, particularly Powys and Ceredigion, had high proportions of sheltered and supported housing designed for use by older people. In 2010, this type of housing accounted for 29 per cent of all self-contained stock in Powys, 15 per cent in Ceredigion and 13 per cent in Monmouthshire. In comparison the average for Wales as a whole was 13 per cent.
- Cardiff had the lowest proportion of older tenants (aged 60 or over). This may be due to only 18 per cent of its population being aged 60 or over, which is not only the lowest proportion across all local authorities in Wales but is markedly lower than the Wales average of 25 per cent.

Gender profile of Social housing tenants

- There has been virtually no change in the gender distribution of social housing tenants between 2004 and 2010 with the majority of tenants continuing to be female though dropping from 55 to 54 per cent over this period. This has been the same for the Wales population overall with females remaining in the majority but representing a slightly lower proportion at 51 per cent.
- As with the general population the gender split for social housing tenants varies depending on age with considerable increases in the proportion of women compared to men in the 70 and over age, group presumably because women generally live longer than men.
- In Wales more boys are born than girls which may account for there being slightly more males than females under the age of 16 living in social housing. This changes however for older groups with around 9 per cent more female than male tenants aged 16-24 and 13 per cent more female tenants in the 25-44 age group. Females also remain in the majority for tenants aged 45-59 and 60-69 though the differences are reduced to around 7 and 8 per cent respectively.
- However as with the general population the differences between the number and percentage of male and female social housing tenants becomes more dramatic for those aged 70 and over with 22 per cent more females than males in 2010. Presumably this is because women generally live longer than men and whilst compared with forty years ago nearly five times as many men live beyond the age of 90, for women it is seven times as many.

Chart 3 - Number of Social housing tenants in Wales by age and gender, 2010 (a)



Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

(a) Year ending 31 December 2010. Figures based on a total of 476,900 persons (rounded)

Table 2 - Gender of people in social housing in Wales, 2010 (a)

	Number (b)		Percent	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Isle of Anglesey	3,300	4,200	44	56
Gwynedd	9,600	10,600	47	53
Conwy	6,600	7,900	46	54
Denbighshire	5,800	6,700	47	53
Flintshire	8,900	10,500	46	54
Wrexham	12,800	14,600	47	53
Powys	7,900	8,000	50	50
Ceredigion	2,300 (c)	4,000	37	63
Pembrokeshire	8,700	9,400	48	52
Carmarthenshire	11,500	15,000	43	57
Swansea	17,500	21,300	45	55
Neath Port Talbot	12,300	13,500	48	52
Bridgend	7,600	9,700	44	56
Vale of Glamorgan	6,200	6,100	50	50
Cardiff	25,300	31,600	44	56
Rhondda Cynon Taf	17,000	18,600	48	52
Merthyr Tydfil	5,000	6,000	46	54
Caerphilly	14,700	18,200	45	55
Blaenau Gwent	7,400	8,200	47	53
Torfaen	9,900	11,500	46	54
Monmouthshire	4,900	6,300	44	56
Newport	13,000	16,800	44	56
Wales	218,200	258,800	46	54

Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

(a) Year ending 31 December 2010

(b) Persons (rounded)

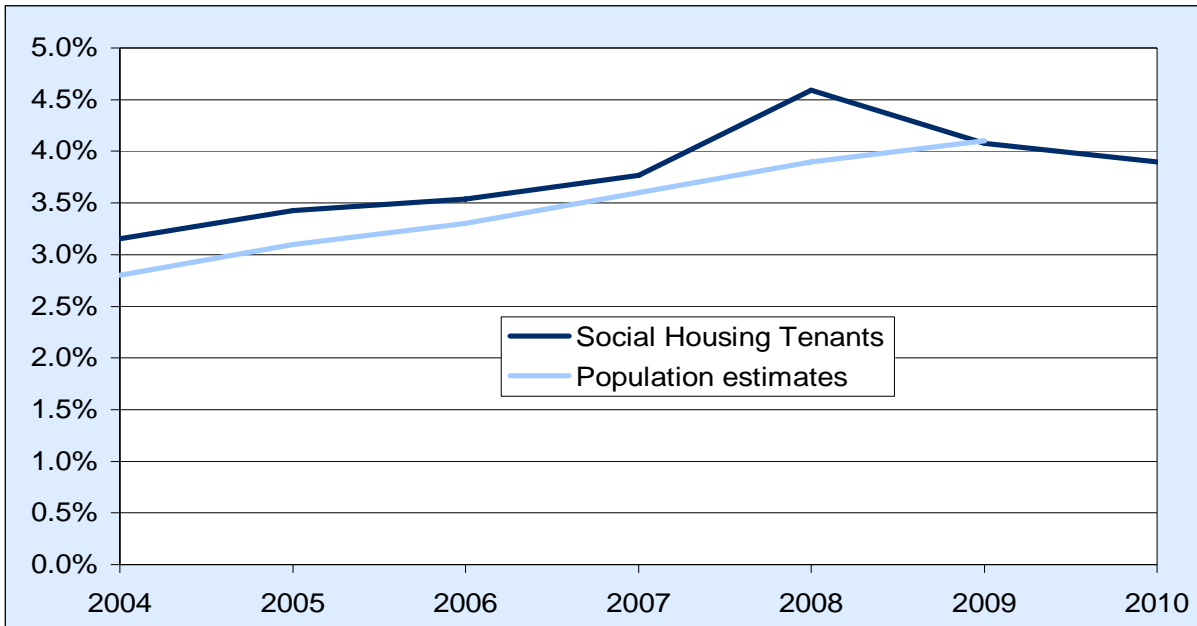
(c) The data item is based on between approximately 25 and 40 responses to the survey, and is categorised as being of limited quality. Only estimates based on 40 responses or more are categorised as robust, whilst data items based on between 10 and 25 responses are categorised as being of low quality. Data items based on less than 10 responses are considered unacceptable for use and suppressed.

- At a local authority level in 2010, none of the local authorities had more male social housing tenants than female, however in Powys and the Vale of Glamorgan there was an even split. There were also more females than males in the general population for all Welsh local authorities, and in 20 of the 22 authorities there was a consistent split of 51 per cent females to 49 per cent males.
- The largest difference between the proportion of male and female tenants was in Ceredigion, where 63 per cent of social housing tenants were female. This is markedly higher than in Ceredigion's general population where 51 per cent of all people were female. One possible reason for this is the fact that Ceredigion has a high proportion of older social housing tenants and, as mentioned previously, the ratio of women to men tends to be greater for the older age groups.

Ethnic Group

- Data from the APS shows that in each year between 2004 and 2008 the proportion of social housing tenants from black or minority ethnic (BME) groups (i.e. those with an ethnic background other than white) was higher than the proportion within the population as a whole in Wales. In 2008 this reached a peak of 4.6 per cent of all social housing tenants compared to 3.9 per cent within the population as a whole before dropping to 4.1 per cent in 2009, which was the same as the proportion within the overall population (Chart 4). In 2010 the proportion of all social housing tenants from black or minority ethnic backgrounds dropped further to 3.9 per cent. Currently there are no mid year estimates of population by ethnicity for 2010.

Chart 4 - Proportion of Black or Minority Ethnic Groups



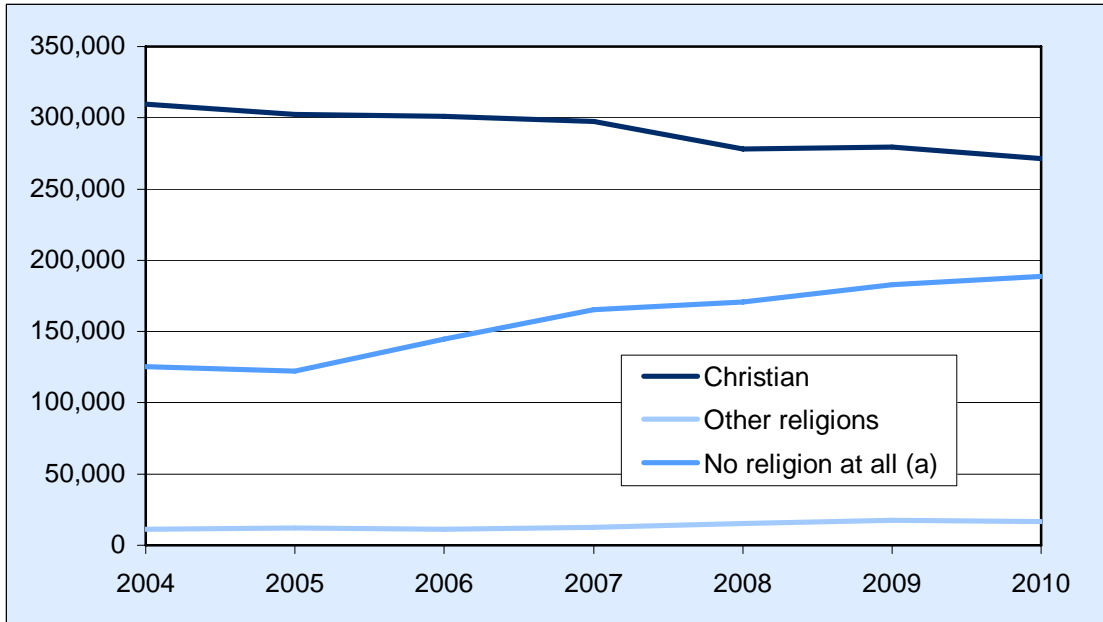
Source: Annual population Survey and Mid Year Population Estimates by Ethnicity, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

- In 2010, only Cardiff, Newport and Swansea had higher proportions of BME social housing tenants than the Wales average of 3.9 per cent. When compared with the general population, it can be seen that in 2009 these authorities also had amongst the highest proportion of people from black or minority ethnic backgrounds.
- The vast majority of local authorities had very small proportions of BME tenants, with six authorities having no social housing tenants from a BME group. These local authorities on the whole had a lower proportion of people from black or minority ethnic backgrounds within their general populations.
- A table showing local authority data is not provided due to the small numbers of BME tenants in the majority of authorities.

Religion

- According to the 2001 Census around 72 per cent of people in Wales stated their religion as Christianity, less than 2 per cent reported other religions and around 27 per cent either stated that they had no religion or did not report any religion. More up to date information from the 2011 Census will become available during 2012 and 2013.
- Data from the APS for 2010 shows that Christianity remains the most common religion among social housing tenants, with around 57 per cent of tenants in this group. However this proportion has declined considerably since 2004 when almost 70 per cent of all social housing tenants were Christian.
- Between 2004 and 2010 the number of social housing tenants stating they have no religion has increased, rising from 28 per cent to 40 per cent. Figures for other religions are too small to report individually, but around 4 per cent of tenants held another religious belief in 2010 an increase of around 1 per cent since 2004. (Chart 5)

Chart 5 - Proportion of social housing tenants by religion



Source: Annual population Survey, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

(a) Based on respondents stating they had no religion.

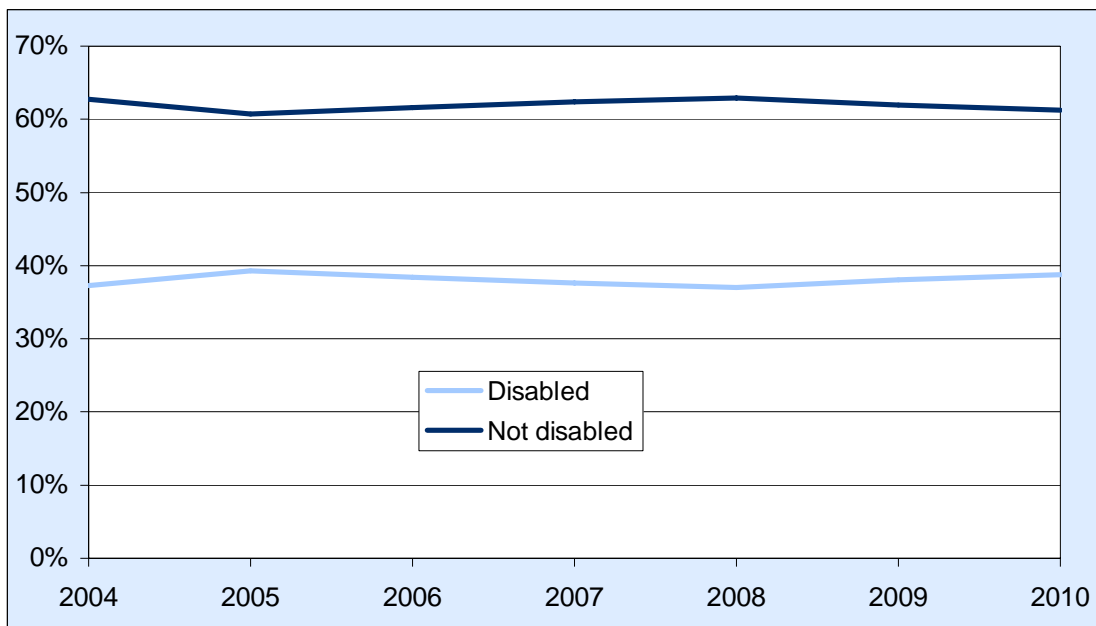
- Most authorities had very small proportions of tenants from other religions, and in many cases the numbers are too small to reliably report. Cardiff, Swansea and Newport had the highest proportions of tenants from other religions, with almost 15 per cent of tenants in Cardiff stating that they held another religious belief.
- A table showing local authority data is not provided due to the small numbers of tenants reporting other religions in the majority of authorities.

Disability

Information from the APS on a tenant's type of disability includes those people who are defined as DDA (Disability Discrimination Act) disabled, both with and without a work-limiting disability and those people who are work-limiting disabled but do not come under the terms of the Disability Discrimination Act. The disability data from the APS is only collected for people of working age or for older people who are in work, looking for work or who would like a regular paid job.

- Between 2004 and 2010 the proportion of social housing tenants classed as disabled has remained relatively unchanged but has been considerably above the all-Wales average throughout the period. In 2010 around 39 per cent of all social housing tenants were disabled compared with an all Wales average of 24 per cent of the population.

Chart 6 - Proportion of social housing tenants by disability (a)

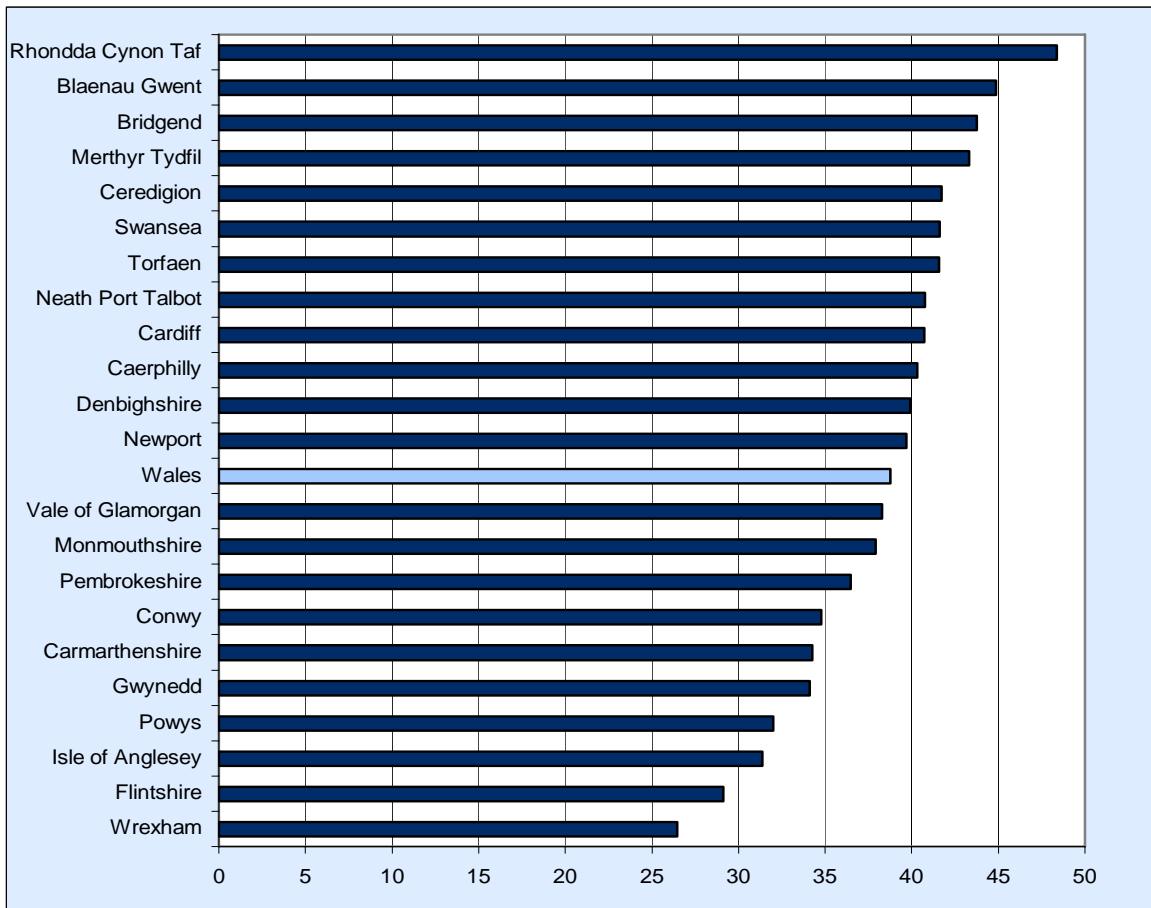


Source: Annual population Survey, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

(a) Disabled includes:

- people who are disabled according to the Disability Discrimination Act
 - people who are disabled according to the Disability discrimination Act and work-limiting disability
 - people who are work-limiting disabled only
 - Disability data is only collected for people of working age or for older people who are in work, looking for work or who would like a regular paid job.
- The proportion of disabled tenants varies widely across local authorities ranging from 26 per cent in Wrexham to 48 per cent in Rhondda Cynon Taf.
 - In 2010, all local authorities had a higher proportion of people with disabilities in social housing than they did in their population as a whole.

Chart 7 - Proportion of disabled social housing tenants by local authority (a)



Source: Annual population Survey, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

(a) Disabled includes:

- people who are disabled according to the Disability Discrimination Act
- people who are disabled according to the Disability discrimination Act and work-limiting disability
- people who are work-limiting disabled only
- Disability data is only collected for people of working age or for older people who are in work, looking for work or who would like a regular paid job.

Key Quality Information

1. In addition to the information below, further information can be found in the [Housing Statistics Quality Report](#) which is available on our website.

Data Source and Coverage

Annual Population Survey (APS)

2. First conducted in 2004, the Annual Population Survey (APS) combines results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the English, Welsh and Scottish LFS boosts. The survey provides enhanced data on key social and socio-economic variables. Datasets are produced quarterly, with each dataset containing 12 months of data. The data are available for Government Office Region (GOR) or through a special licence by local authority level.
3. The survey asks 142,000 households and 315,000 people across the UK (16,000 households and 35,000 people across Wales) per dataset about their own circumstances and experiences regarding a range of subjects including housing, employment and education.
4. The APS is the primary source of labour market for local authority areas. As well as data on the labour market, it can also be used to obtain data on social characteristics such as tenure or equality strands. For Wales, the APS consists of an annual sample of about 20,000 households. The latest APS results cover the 2010 calendar year. The Annual Population Survey collects information about the personal circumstances and work of everyone living in the sampled households. People residing in communal establishments such as residential homes and hospitals are almost fully excluded on the basis of a non-private household as only private households are covered by the survey. The APS uses results from those sampled for the main quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) and since 2001 additional persons have been sampled on an annual basis to provide a more robust (boosted) annual dataset across the UK, with estimates subject to much lower sampling variability. For Wales, the data are now based on an enhanced sample (around 350 per cent larger) compared to earlier years.
5. The additional persons sampled in the APS are based on four waves, over four years of the survey. For the first wave, the response rate in Wales is around 65%, with around 70% of these remaining by the fourth wave. In total, approaching 20,000 households are sampled each year for the APS in Wales.
For more information about the APS:
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/Statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=10855>
6. The Annual Population Survey estimates for 2004 onwards have been revised to account for revisions to the Mid Year Population Estimates published in May 2010.

Tenure

7. Data from the APS can be provided by tenure. Two social housing tenures are collected:
 - LA/council/Scottish homes
 - Housing association, charitable trust or local housing company
8. Although data can technically be broken down in to each of these two tenure types, the number of responses is too small to reliably report in many instances. For this reason, it is only possible to present information for the two social housing categories combined. Even then, some data is still based on a small number of responses, which will affect its reliability.

Mid-year population estimates

9. Mid-year population estimates (as at 30 June each year) for Wales and England are produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The National Records of Scotland and the Northern Ireland

Statistics Agency (NISRA) produce comparable population estimates for Scotland and Northern Ireland respectively.

10. Usual residents away from home temporarily are included, but visitors are excluded. Students are counted at their term time address. It should also be noted that the UN definition of an international migrant is used – those changing country of residence for a period of at least 12 months. Short-term migrants (e.g. migrant workers from Eastern European countries) are not counted in the population estimates.
11. Population estimates by ethnic group for Wales are produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) using a cohort component method. This requires the estimation of the base population, ageing the population on, adding births, subtracting deaths and adjusting for migration. More information on methodology used to produce these estimates, including information on their reliability, can be found at:
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/specific/population/PEMethodology/>

Users and Uses

12. The information shown in this bulletin will be used to assess the level of social housing tenants across Wales with specific 'protected characteristics'. It will provide background evidence for Welsh Government policy development, for monitoring the Welsh Government commitment to 'improving housing-related services and support, particularly for vulnerable people and people from minority groups' outlined in the '[National Housing Strategy - 'Improving Lives and Communities - Homes in Wales'](#)' and the equality commitments outlined in the '[Programme for Government 2011 -2016](#)'.
13. Key potential users of the data include policy makers in central government departments, local government, voluntary sector organisations, public service providers e.g. police, health authorities, other service providers, disability groups, academics and universities, other research organisations, individual citizens and private companies.

Quality

14. Official Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political reference.
15. Welsh housing statistics adhere to the Welsh Government's '[Statistical Quality Management Strategy](#)', and this is in line with the European Statistical System's six dimensions of quality, as listed in Principle 4 of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Further detail on how these are adhered to can be found in the '[Housing Statistics Quality Report](#)', which covers the general principles and processes leading up to the production of our housing statistics. The report covers various topics including definitions, coverage, timeliness, relevance and comparability.

Symbols

16. The following symbols may have been used in this release:
 - negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
 - . not applicable
 - .. not available
 - ~ not yet available
 - * disclosive or not sufficiently robust for publication
 - p provisional
 - r revised

Comparability

Census of Population

17. This is a self-completion form, issued every ten years, and questions are asked of all people. The main results from the Census are in the form of standard pre-defined sets of data. Breakdowns of ethnicity and religion are available at all geographical levels, whilst breakdowns using other variables, e.g. age and sex, are available at ward level and above although analysis is limited by small numbers.
18. The main advantage is that the Census provides a comprehensive profile of Wales. In Wales, many of the minority groups are so small that the Census provides the only mechanism for estimating these population sizes. However the Census is only held every ten years. This means that it cannot be used to monitor change on a regular basis but can provide a comparison of 10 yearly snapshots. Data from the 2001 Census is now over 10 years old and outputs from the 2011 Census will not be available until 2013 and therefore will be at least two years old at the time of their first release.
19. Data for 2001 is available at the following link:
<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/population/census/?lang=en>

Integrated Household Survey (IHS)

20. The IHS is a composite survey combining questions asked in a number of Office for National Statistics (ONS) social surveys to gather basic information for a very large number of households. Data on sexual identity, religion, ethnicity and general health for England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales is available from the IHS. However, it has not been possible to analyse this data at a tenure level due to extremely small numbers and some outstanding technical issues.
21. Data from the IHS covering sexual identity in Wales can be downloaded from our StatsWales website at the following link:
<http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=28541>

Accuracy

22. Tables 1 & 2 and chart 7 contain data for some local authorities based on less than 40 responses to the question. This limits the quality of the data for those local authorities and therefore the data should be treated with caution.
23. Rounding of percentages may result in columns of some tables summing to 99% or 101%.
24. All numbers have been rounded to the nearest hundred.
25. Missing answers occur for several reasons including refusal or inability to answer a particular question. Missing answers and cases where the question is not applicable to the informant have been omitted from most tables and analyses.
26. The information on disability from the APS is only collected for people of working age. It should be noted that from 2004 to 2009 the working age population included males aged 16-64 and females aged 16-59 but since 2010 the definition has included all people aged 16-64. Between 2009 and 2010 the proportion of the population that have stated that they are disabled has increased. This increase may be due to a change in the survey by the Office for National Statistics. Investigations continue into this rise and as such any analysis using 2010 should be treated with caution.
27. Ethnicity definitions tend to be based on a combination of categories including 'race', skin colour, national and regional origins and language. There is no general consensus on what constitutes an ethnic group and thus membership of any ethnic group is subjective, i.e., two individuals with very

similar backgrounds may choose to describe themselves as from different ethnic backgrounds, depending on what ethnicity means to them. The terminology used to describe ethnic groups has changed markedly over time and is often dependent on prevailing social or political developments. Therefore ethnicity data can be difficult to collect and to compare over time. Ethnicity questions in UK Surveys tend to be a combination of categories of colour (e.g. black, white), nationality (e.g. British) and mixtures of the two (White British).

Accessibility

28. Data from the APS covering ethnicity and disability across the Welsh population overall is available to download from our StatsWales interactive website at the following links:

<http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=5500>

<http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=5510>

29. Data from the mid year population estimates covering age, gender and ethnic group are also available to download from our StatsWales interactive website at the following link:

<http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/ReportFolders/reportFolders.aspx>

30. A number of statistical outputs and further information on the availability and sources of Equalities data for Wales and Welsh local authorities can be accessed on the Welsh Assembly Government Equality Theme Page at the following link:

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/equality/?lang=en>

Coherence with Other Statistics:

Disability

31. **Living in Wales** is the main source of information on households and the condition of homes in Wales. It consists of an annual household survey (2004–2008) and an ad-hoc property survey (2004 and 2008). Living in Wales asks a number of questions on disability and collects information on all household members including disabled children. Living in Wales also allows analysis of the nature of the disability, instances of registered disability and adaptations to the home needed as a result of disability. Living in Wales however does not use the exact Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) definition of disability but the difference is minimal and should not account for a sizeable difference in results. Each survey produces information at an all Wales level.
32. **The Family Resources Survey (FRS)** provides prevalence estimates for disabled adults and disabled children, including breakdowns by region, age group, gender and ethnicity. The FRS disability estimates are based on the number of people with a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity, and who have a significant difficulty with day-to-day activities and some individuals classified as disabled under the DDA would not be captured by this definition. The sample size of the FRS in Wales is only 1,200 households annually, this source of information is too small to provide useful analysis at a sub-Wales level and only allows very basic analysis at a Wales level.
33. The Welsh research programme, **Future Skills Wales (FSW)** has to date consisted of two household surveys (in 1998 and 2003) commissioned by the FSW partnership. The focus on the two surveys was to look at the generic skills requirement of employers in Wales. The survey includes three questions specifically on disability: Basic analysis is possible at a LA level but the sample is not large enough to allow for robust analysis against other variables. The definition of disability in this survey does not match the DDA definition, but focuses more on work limiting disability.

Ethnicity and Religion

34. The UK Census is a self-completion form, issued every ten years, and questions are asked of all people. No guidance is given regarding ethnic group, as self determination is viewed as highly important. The 2001 Census comprised both tick boxes and write-in options for ethnicity and religion questions. The ethnicity question was structured so that under each broad grouping was a series of more specific ethnic categories and the option to write in an answer if the required grouping was not present. The religion question was first asked in 2001 and unlike all other Census questions, it was voluntary. The non-response rate for the religion question in the 2001 Census was 7.6 percent for the UK. There are some ethnic groups, e.g. Black, Asian, Chinese or Mixed ethnic group, who have a high non response rate in the Census. A factor contributing to this is that Census response rates have been found to be lowest for inner city areas where multi-occupancy and higher proportions of non-English speaking populations are found. An adjustment of final Census counts is made to account for under-coverage.
35. **Pupil Level Annual Schools' Census (PLASC)** - All local education authority (LEA) maintained schools (nursery, primary, secondary and special schools) supply a return. At present pupil referral units need only send an aggregate return with no ethnicity data. Independent schools complete a school census return at January of each year but do not supply any ethnicity information. Information on religion is not collected by PLASC. Analysis of ethnicity data can be difficult as in any particular cohort, e.g. G.C.S.E results for a particular year, the numbers can be too small for any meaningful analysis.

Useful links:

Academic Achievement by Pupil Characteristics, 2005-2007

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/schools2008/hdw20080327/?lang=en>

School Census 2008 (provisional)

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines>

36. **Lifelong Learning Wales Record (LLWR)** - LLWR collects information from every learner at Welsh Further Education (FE) institutions, Local Education Authority (LEA) community learning providers and work-based learning providers. Statistical releases are based on the data at two specific dates during the year, and data is published at a Wales level and a learning provider level. Ethnicity and national identity data are combined to give subcategories such as White-Welsh. Submitting ethnicity data is compulsory for all learners. Religion data is not collected.
37. **Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)** - HESA collects compulsory information on ethnicity but does not collect national identity or religion data for Wales. The data collected for HESA involves full and part-time UK domiciled students and statistics are published annually by country of study, mode of study, academic year and gender. There is no specific question on ethnicity as such but the 2001 Census forms the basis of the ethnicity classification. The classifications have themselves changed in the past year; previous to 2007/08 the category of White contained the further subcategories of White - British, White - Irish and White - Scottish. With ethnicity data the proportion of 'unknowns' in the 2007/08 overall student enrolment stood at 3.6per cent for Welsh domiciles and 2.8 per cent for Welsh Higher Education Institutions.

Analysis of data:

http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/ReportFolders/reportfolders.aspx?IF_ActivePath=P,617,1571

38. **Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)** - The Jobcentre Plus Labour Market System collects ethnicity data from claimants of specific benefits. The data is limited to claimants of Jobseekers Allowance who are asked what their ethnicity is, based on the National Statistics Ethnicity Classification (see Census 2001 ethnicity) plus the further option of 'prefer not to say'. Data is

available at a country and local authority level from Nomis (see related outputs) and is also available from the DWP website. Analysis of historical data is limited due to changes in the benefit system over time. More information is available on the DWP website at :

<http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/tabtool.asp>

39. **Social Services** - Data is collected on the ethnicity of looked after children and people adopting looked after children. Historical data is available but limited by small numbers. The data is available at a local authority and a Wales level from Data Unit Wales at the following link:

<http://dissemination.dataunitwales.gov.uk/webview/>

More detail on sources of data on ethnicity and religion is published in the statistical bulletin 'Sources of Ethnicity, National Identity and Religion Statistics in Wales' available at the following link:

<http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/equality2009/hdw20090310/?lang=en>

Related Statistics for Other UK Countries

England

40. The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) publish regular statistics on the household characteristics of those living in social housing based on information from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Survey of English Housing (SEH). Further information is available at:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/householdcharacteristics/>

Scotland

41. Information on equality trends for Housing in Scotland is available in Chapter 11 of the Scottish Government publication 'High Level Summary of Equality Statistics'. A full set of data extracts for each equality strand are available for age, disability, ethnic group, gender and religion. This can be accessed via the following link:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2006/11/20102424/13>

Northern Ireland

42. Information on equality and housing in Northern Ireland is published by the Northern Ireland Housing Executive and can be accessed via the following link

http://www.nihe.gov.uk/index/corporate/strategies/equality/publications_links.htm

Glossary

Age

There are no standard age bands used for analysis. Children are often defined as people aged 15 and under, whilst working age refers to all people aged 16-64.

Bedsits

Bedsits are a combination bedroom and sitting room.

Disability

Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) Definition

Section 1(2) of the DDA generally defined someone as disabled if “he or she has a physical or mental impairment which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on her or his ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities”. From 1 October 2010, provisions in the Equality Act 2010 (EA) replaced the majority of provisions in the DDA. Work-limiting disability is defined as a long-term disability affecting the kind or amount of work that a person may do. The tables in the bulletin include those people who are DDA disabled only and those people who are both DDA disabled and work-limiting disabled. Individuals are classed as work-limiting disabled if they fall into this definition only.

An example of the difference between DDA disability and a work-limiting disability is that an individual with a physical disability who is substantially limited in their activities for a period of 12 months or more may be classed as DDA disabled however, a person with a physical disability who is not substantially limited in their activities or who has not had substantial limitations for 12 months or more would not be DDA disabled but may be work-limiting disabled if they are unable to perform certain functions, thus limiting the range of work they can do.

Dwelling

As defined in the 2001 Census, a dwelling is a self-contained unit of accommodation. A self-contained dwelling is accommodation occupied by a household with exclusive use of bath/shower, inside WC and some cooking facilities. A dwelling can therefore house a single household or a number of households which share at least one of the basic facilities but do not share living accommodation.

Ethnic Groups

Ethnicity definitions tend to be based on a combination of categories including ‘race’, skin colour, national and regional origins and language. There is no general consensus on what constitutes an ethnic group and thus membership of any ethnic group is subjective, i.e., two individuals with very similar backgrounds may choose to describe themselves as from different ethnic backgrounds, depending on what ethnicity means to them.

The APS data and population estimates by ethnicity used in this bulletin both use the 2001 Census ethnicity classifications which are as follows:

A White

- British
- Irish
- Any other White background,

B Mixed

- White and Black Caribbean
- White and Black African
- White and Asian
- Any other Mixed background,

C Asian or Asian British

- Indian
- Pakistani

- Bangladeshi
- Any other Asian background,

D Black or Black British

- Caribbean
- African
- Any other Black background,

E Chinese or other ethnic group

- Chinese
- Any other

People from black or minority ethnic backgrounds are defined within this bulletin as those with an ethnic background other than white.

Hostel bedspaces

These are individual spaces or beds within a hostel.

Intermediate and other tenures

This includes properties developed for sale (including shared ownership and flexible tenure) where ownership of the freehold (or head-leasehold) remains with the landlord; and wardens' and caretakers' accommodation and all dwellings owned by the landlord but managed by another landlord.

This excludes fully staircased shared ownership units and properties where the social landlord has sold the leasehold through right to buy but retains the freehold.

Non self-contained units

A non self-contained unit is accommodation occupied by a household that lacks exclusive use of bath/shower or WC or some cooking facilities. These usually take the form of bedsit, shared housing, hostel or hostel type accommodation. Each bed space is therefore normally considered a non self-contained unit.

Religion

Questions about religion in major government surveys and administrative data are asked on the basis of religious affiliation or identity, irrespective of actual religious practice or belief.

The categories used in the APS and shown in this bulletin are as follows (based on actual responses):

- Christian (including Church in Wales, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian denominations)
- Other religions (including Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim and Sikh)
- Any other religion
- No religion at all

Self-contained units

A self-contained unit is accommodation occupied by a household with exclusive use of bath/shower and inside WC and some cooking facilities.

Sheltered housing

This includes sheltered housing units that are either:

- Warden call alarm system with a Warden call alarm only; and
- Warden call alarm system and resident scheme manager.

Further information

Further information is available from the Statistics web site:

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

Equality data for the overall population of Wales is available to download from our StatsWales interactive website at the following link:

<http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/ReportFolders/reportFolders.aspx>

We actively encourage feedback from our users. If you have comments on any issues relating to this statistical release please complete our [feedback form](#)

If you require any further information regarding this Welsh Government publication, contact details are as follows:

Judy David
Environment, Sustainability and Housing Statistics,
Welsh Government
Cathays Park
Cardiff,
CF10 3NQ
Tel: 029 2082 5055
E-mail: stats.housing@wales.gsi.gov.uk