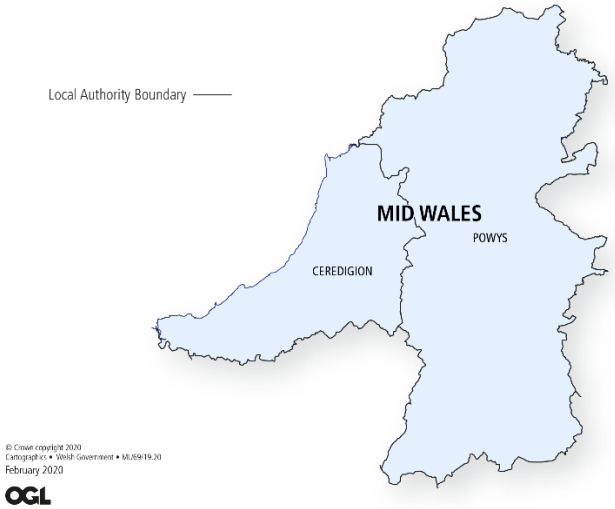
Summary statistics for Mid Wales region: 2020

20 May 2020
SFR 45/2020

These reports have been updated to support the continuing development of the National Development Framework following consultation on the draft NDF in autumn 2019. The Mid and South West Wales region has been split into separate regions for Mid Wales and South West Wales to provide more detailed analysis on the key issues and trends in these areas. The Mid Wales region comprises the local authorities of Ceredigion and Powys. The aim of this release is to give a statistical breakdown of the region and to highlight differences that may exist across the region for the nine topics in question.



Key Points

- Mid Wales is the least densely populated of the four regions.
- Mid Wales had a lower low-carbon energy capacity (MW) in 2018 than the other Welsh regions.
- 18 per cent of homes and businesses across the region had access to full fibre services in September 2019, this was higher than the UK and Wales averages.

About this release

This release is one of five statistical outputs summarising statistics on nine key topics for Wales and four Welsh regions (North Wales, Mid Wales, South West Wales and South East Wales). Together these releases have been prepared to inform regional planning, supporting the National Infrastructure Commission for Wales, the National Development Framework and the Economic Action Plan.

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This report is also available in Welsh

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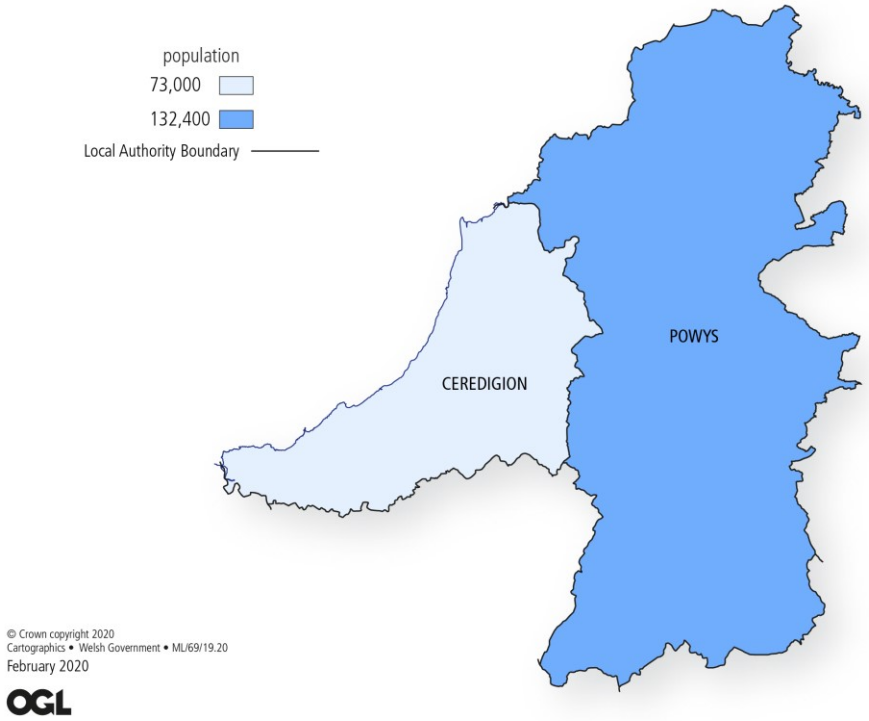
Population

Figure 1: Population in Mid Wales, by local authority, 2018



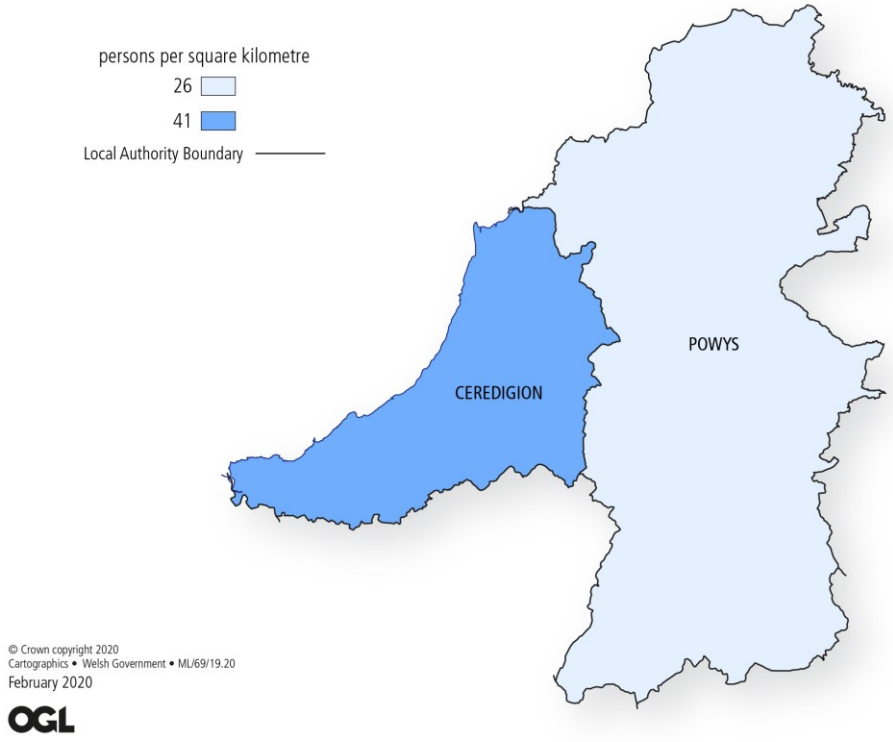
Source: Mid-year population estimates, Office for National Statistics

Mid Wales had a population of approximately 205,000 persons in 2018.

The largest authority in this region, in terms of residents, was Powys, with an estimated population of around 132,400 in 2018. The other authority in Mid Wales, Ceredigion, had a population of around 73,000.

Note: These reports were produced ahead of the publication of provisional 2019 mid-year estimates on 6 May 2020.

Figure 2: Population density (persons per square kilometre) in Mid Wales, by local authority, 2018



Source: Mid-year population estimates, Office for National Statistics; Standard area measurements, Office for National Statistics

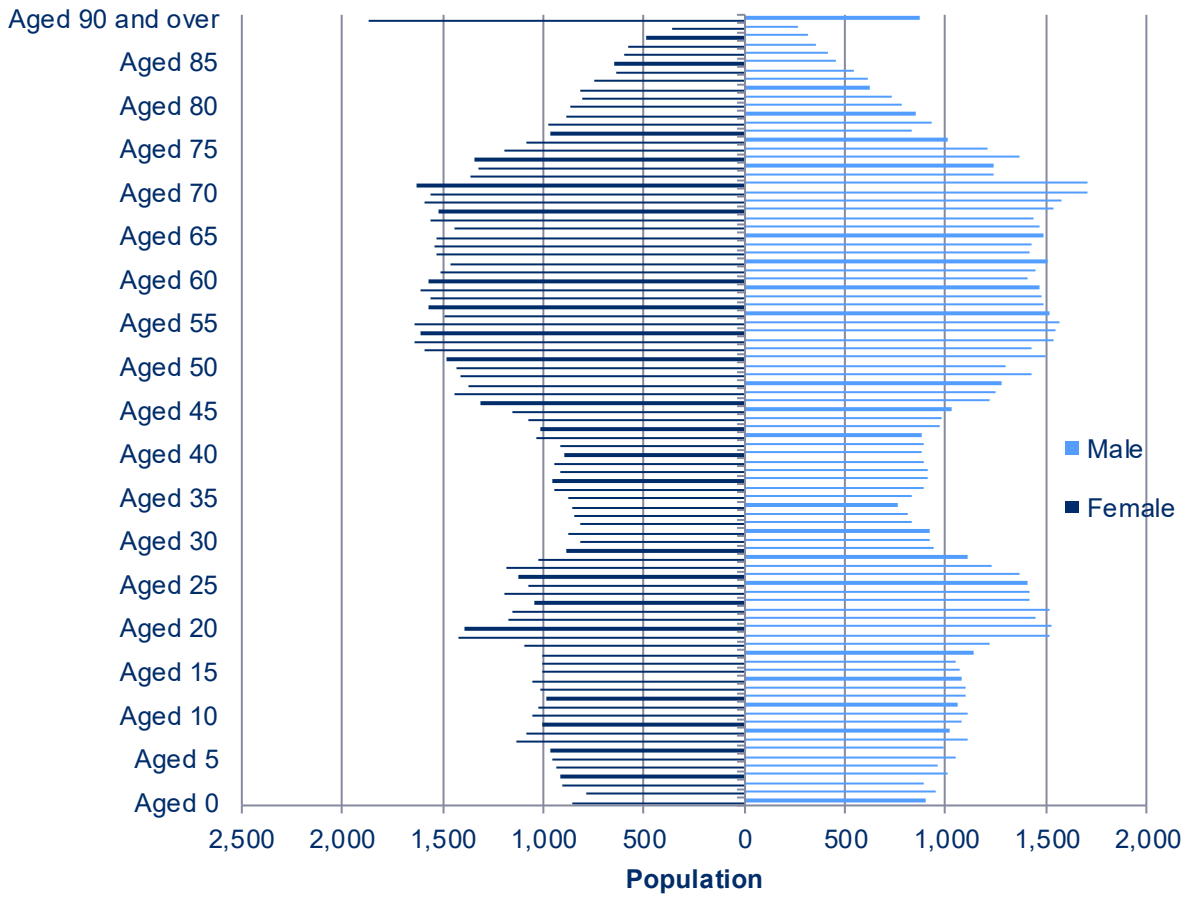
Mid Wales had a population density of 29.5 persons per square kilometre in 2018, the lowest of the four regions in Wales.

The two authorities in Mid Wales are the two most sparsely populated authorities in Wales. The most sparsely populated authority in the region and in Wales was Powys, with a population density of 25.6 persons per square kilometre. Between 2008 and 2018, population density contracted by 1.2 per cent in Mid Wales and by 2.6 per cent in Ceredigion and 0.3 per cent in Powys.

Welsh Government analysis of 2011 Census data (unpublished) shows that Mid Wales' population was almost entirely concentrated in settlements classified “sparsest,” (89 per cent). There are no settlements with 25,000 or more residents in Mid Wales.

Note: These reports were produced ahead of the publication of provisional 2019 mid-year estimates on 6 May 2020.

Figure 3: Population distribution in Mid Wales by age and gender, 2018

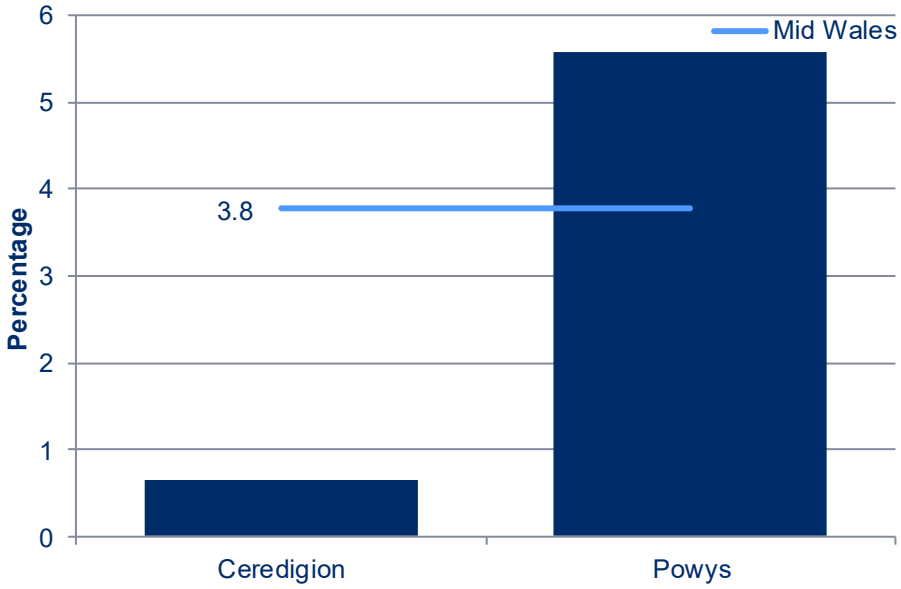


Source: Mid-year population estimates, Office for National Statistics

Mid Wales shows clear signs of an ageing population in the region. Between 1998 and 2018, the proportion of the population aged 65 and over has increased from 19.3 per cent to 26.3 per cent, while the proportion of the population aged 15 and under has fallen from 18.7 per cent to 15.6 per cent.

Note: These reports were produced ahead of the publication of provisional 2019 mid-year estimates on 6 May 2020.

Figure 4: Percentage population change in Mid Wales, by local authority, 1998-2018

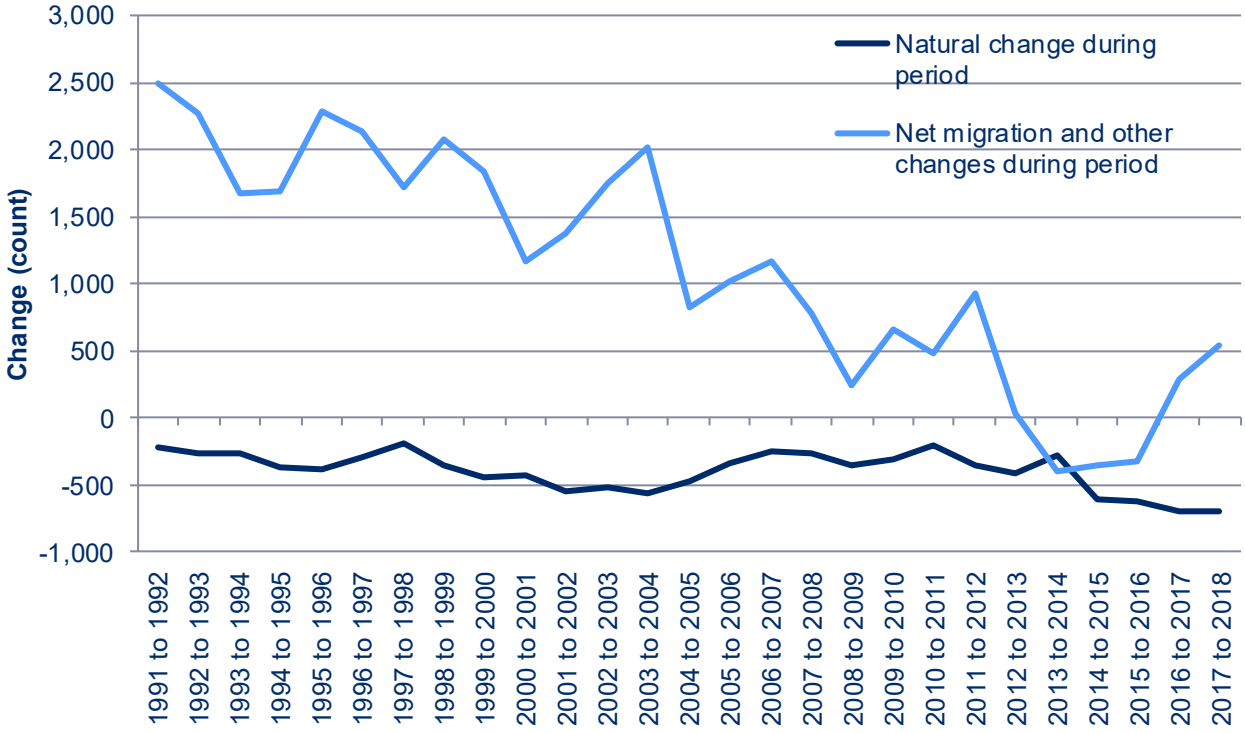


Source: Mid-year population estimates, Office for National Statistics

The population in both local authorities in Mid Wales grew between 1998 and 2008, but contracted between 2008 and 2018. The regional population change of Mid Wales over the 1998-2018 period was 3.8 per cent, the lowest growth rate of the four regions. The population grew by 5.6 per cent in Powys and 0.7 per cent in Ceredigion.

Note: These reports were produced ahead of the publication of provisional 2019 mid-year estimates on 6 May 2020.

Figure 5: Components of population change in Mid Wales over time



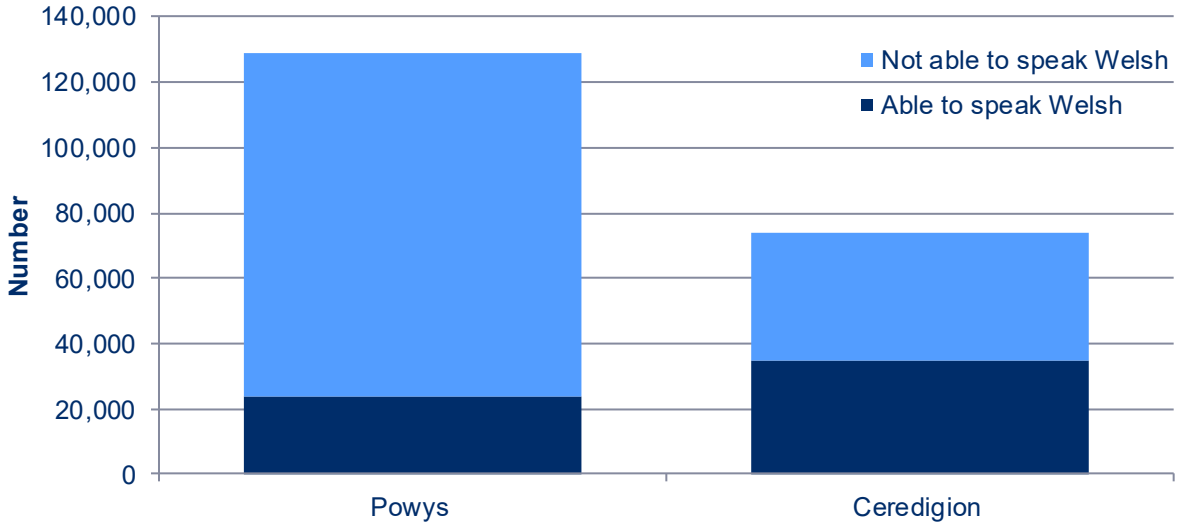
Source: Mid-year population estimates, Office for National Statistics

Looking at data showing components of population change across Mid Wales, we see that between the 1991-92 and 2017-18 periods, more population change is attributable to net migration and other changes than to natural change (births and deaths), with the exception of 2013-14. Since the 1991-92 period, net migration and other changes have been almost entirely positive, meaning that more people have been moving into the region than have been moving out. However, net migration and other changes has been lower in the last 10 years than it was in the preceding 10 years. Natural change has been strictly negative across the region, meaning that the birth rate has been lower than the death rate.

Looking at local authorities, Ceredigion saw the second smallest net change in population in Wales due to migration and other changes during the 2017-18 period. We also notice that population change due to net migration and other changes was positive in both authorities in Mid Wales during this period, meaning there are more people moving in than moving out. Both local authorities experienced negative natural change during this period, meaning the number of deaths was higher than the number of births.

Note: These reports were produced ahead of the publication of provisional 2019 mid-year estimates on 6 May 2020.

Figure 6: Stated Welsh-speaking ability of persons aged three and over in Mid Wales, by local authority, 2011



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

According to census data, 58,954 persons aged three and over in the region said they could speak Welsh in 2011. Although the number of Welsh speakers may be similar in different areas, it's important to also consider the percentage of Welsh speakers in each area as this may vary considerably due to different population sizes. Almost half (47.3 per cent) of Ceredigion's population could speak Welsh compared with less than a fifth (18.6 per cent) of people aged three of over in Powys.

The census is the key source of information about the number of people who can speak Welsh. The National Survey for Wales (NSW) and the Annual Population Survey (APS) also collect information about respondents' Welsh speaking ability and frequency of use (the NSW only collects information for those aged 16 or over while the APS collects information for those aged three and over like the census). Estimates of Welsh language ability from household surveys are historically higher than those produced by the census and it is not known exactly why this is the case. It's likely that differences in how these surveys and the census are carried out affect the estimates. More information can be found in a blog post by the Chief Statistician discussing Welsh language data.

Meanwhile, data from the Annual Population Survey shows that an estimated 40.1 per cent of the region's residents over the age of three reported being able to speak Welsh in the year ending September 2019. This represented approximately a 6.0 percentage point increase on data for the year ending September 2009, the highest proportional increase of the Welsh regions over this period. For the year ending September 2019, 58.5 per cent of people over the age of three in Ceredigion and 29.4 percent in Powys were reported to be able speak Welsh. Regional percentages have been calculated from published rounded data.

Student enrolments to Higher Education Institutions in Mid Wales, 2018-19

Source: Higher education student record, Higher Education Statistics Agency

In 2018-19, there were 7,845 enrolments on Higher Education (HE) courses in the Mid Wales region which consists of Aberystwyth University. This represents 5.9 per cent of student enrolments in Wales.

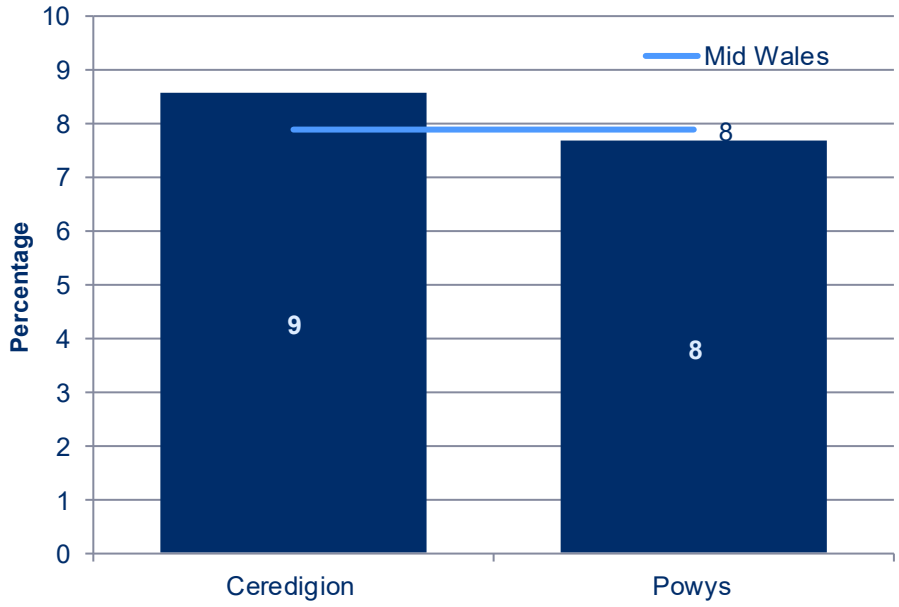
In addition to these figures, there are 165 enrolments in NPTC group, but given that this provider is spread across multiple college campuses, it is not possible to split these between South West and Mid Wales. The NPTC group is a further education college which was formed following the merger of Neath Port Talbot College and Coleg Powys on 1 August 2013.

Health

Life expectancy is a measure of how long, on average, people can expect to live using estimates of the population and the number of deaths. Healthy life expectancy estimates the number of years spent in very good or good general health.

ONS data shows that for 2016-18 in Mid Wales, life expectancy and health life expectancy for males and females were above the Welsh average in both Powys and Ceredigion.

Figure 7: Adults aged 16 and over showing 0 or 1 healthy lifestyle behaviours, by local authority, 2017-18 and 2018-19* (age standardised)



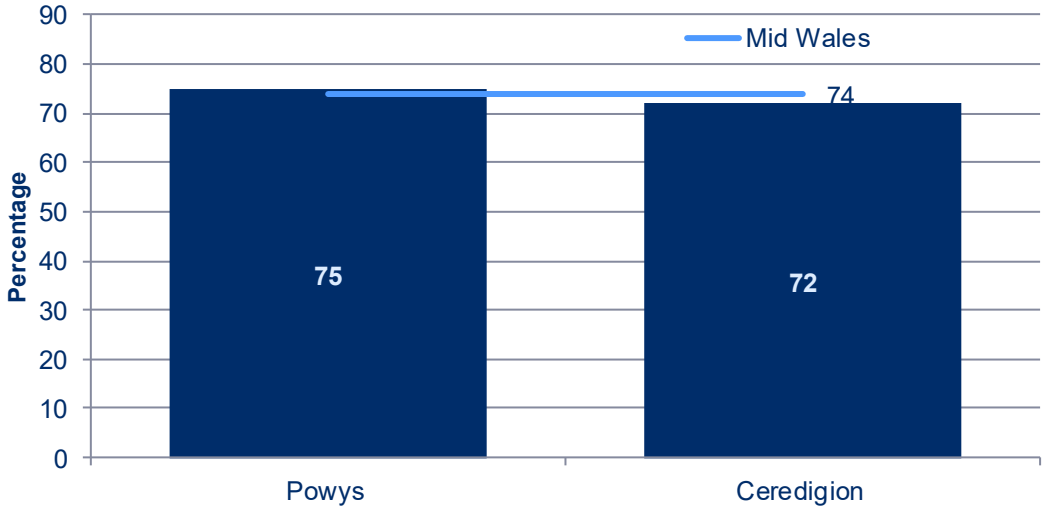
* The 2017-18 and 2018-19 periods have been combined for data quality purposes

Source: National Survey for Wales

The 5 healthy lifestyle behaviours are: not smoking, average weekly alcohol consumption 14 units or lower, eating at least 5 portions fruit & veg the previous day, having a healthy body mass index, and being physically active at least 150 minutes the previous week.

Across Mid Wales in 2017-18 and 2018-19 combined, 8 per cent of adults reported fewer than 2 of the 5 healthy lifestyle behaviours – although this was slightly below the Welsh average, the difference was not statistically significant. There was no significant difference between the two authorities of Ceredigion and Powys.

Figure 8: Percentage of adults aged 16 and over reporting they are in good or very good general health, by local authority, 2017-18 and 2018-19* (age standardised)

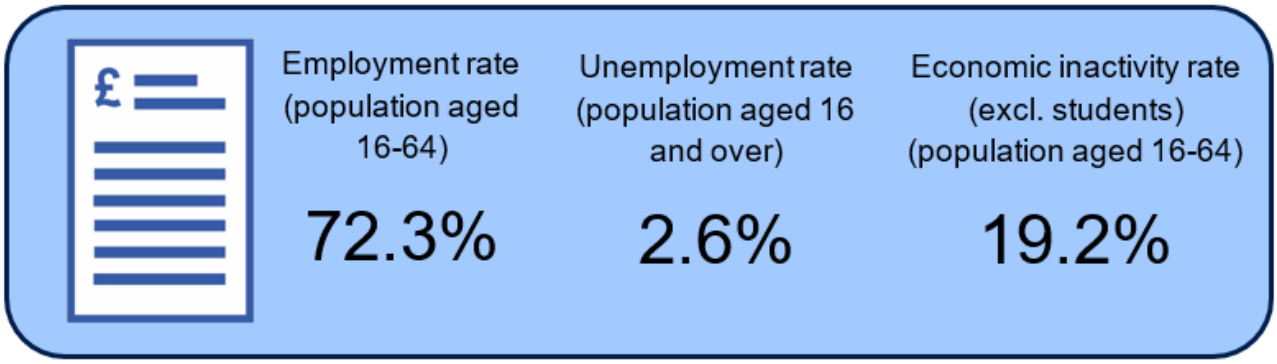


* The 2017-18 and 2018-19 periods have been combined for data quality purposes

Source: National Survey for Wales

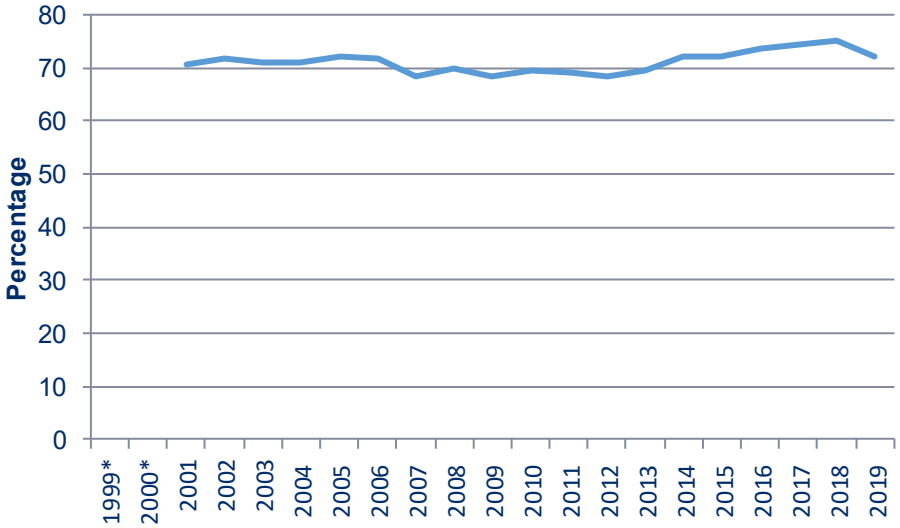
Across Mid Wales in 2017-18 and 2018-19 combined, 74 per cent of adults reported being in good or very good general health, higher than the Welsh average. There was no significant difference between the two authorities of Ceredigion and Powys.

Employment



Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics. Data relates to year ending 30 September 2019

Figure 9: Employment rate in Mid Wales, 1999-2019



Notes:

Data for 1999 to 2003 is year ending 28 February. Data for 2004 is year ending 31 December 2004. Data from 2005 onwards is year ending 30 September. 1999 and 2000 data for this geography level were not considered sufficiently robust for publication

Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics

The employment level is the total number of people (aged 16+) that are in employment and the employment rate is the percentage of the population (aged 16-64) that is in employment. Of the four regions, Mid Wales had the second lowest employment rate the year ending 30 September 2019.

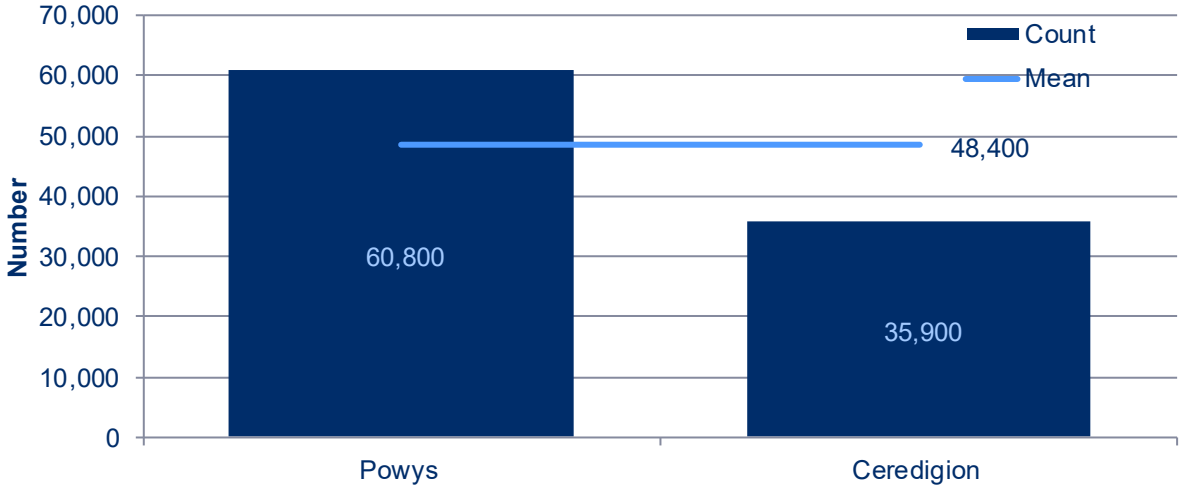
The region had the greatest range in the employment rate. Powys has the fifth highest employment rate in the country, while Ceredigion has the lowest employment rate in Wales. Since 2001, the region's employment rate has increased by 1.7 percentage points, with both local authorities experiencing an increase. The largest increase within Mid Wales was Ceredigion, up 2.3 percentage points.

The unemployment level is the total number of people who are unemployed and the unemployment rate is the percentage of the economically active population who are unemployed (using the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) definition of unemployment). For the year ending September 2019, the unemployment rate in Mid Wales was 2.6 per cent, a decrease of 1.8 percentage points compared to 2001 and the lowest unemployment rate of the four regions. Ceredigion saw the largest decrease within Mid Wales, decreasing by 3.0 percentage points since 2001. Powys had the lowest unemployment rate in Wales.

The economic inactivity rate is the percentage of the population who are not working and not seeking nor available to work. Economically inactive people include people looking after the family and / or home, retirees and people with a sickness or disability. For the year ending September 2019, the economic inactivity rate in Mid Wales was 19.2 per cent, a decrease of 1.5 percentage points compared to 2001. Both local authorities in Mid Wales experienced a decrease since 2001 with Ceredigion experiencing the smallest decrease within Mid Wales, down by 0.8 percentage points.

More information on regional economic statistics can be found in the Welsh Government's regional economic and labour market profiles.

Figure 10: Workplace employment, by local authority, 2018



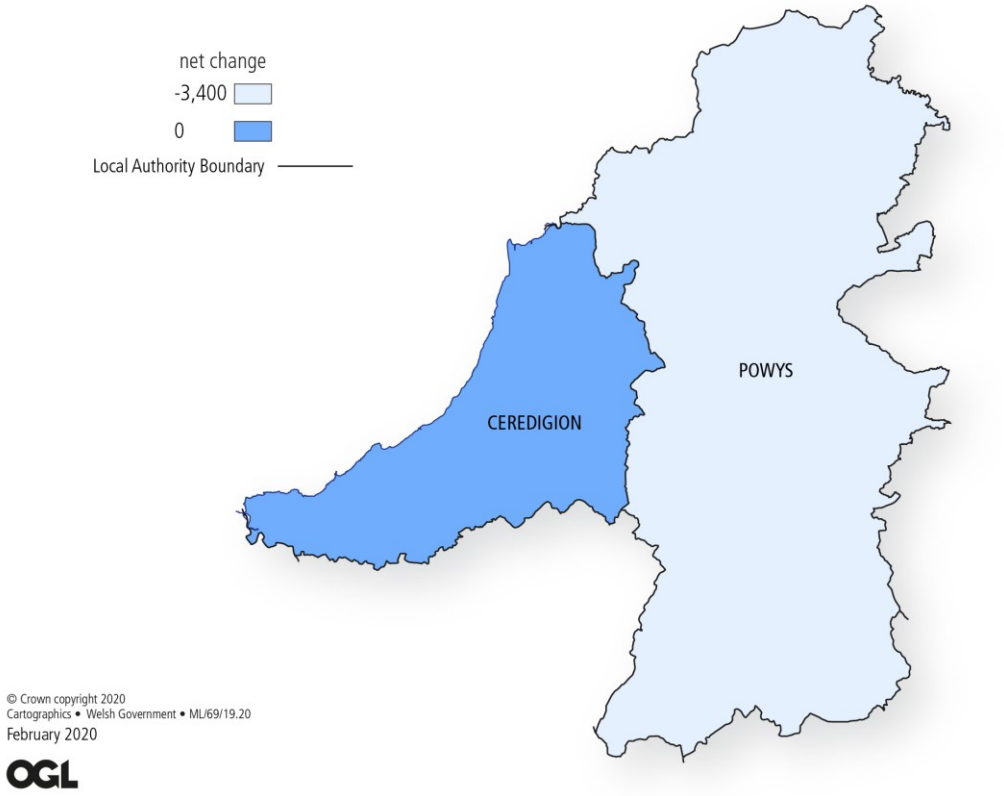
Source: Workplace Employment, Welsh Government

Workplace employment data is collected from businesses through the Business Register Employment Survey (BRES), and focuses on employment and employee data. This is in contrast to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Annual Population Survey (APS) data, which is taken from data mainly collected from residents of private households.

Workplace employment data shows that in 2018, approximately 96,800 jobs in Mid Wales, nearly two thirds of which were based in Powys. The average level of jobs across the region's two local authorities was approximately 48,400 jobs, the lowest of the four regions.

The Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities sector saw the largest percentage increase in jobs over the 2008-2018 period, while the Finance and insurance activities sector saw the greatest percentage decrease. Similarly, it was the Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities sector that saw the greatest increase in the number of jobs over the same period. The largest decrease in the number of jobs was in the Construction sector, down 2,500 jobs. Note that differences are based on published rounded data.

Figure 11: Change in local authority populations in Mid Wales due to people commuting in and out for work, 2018

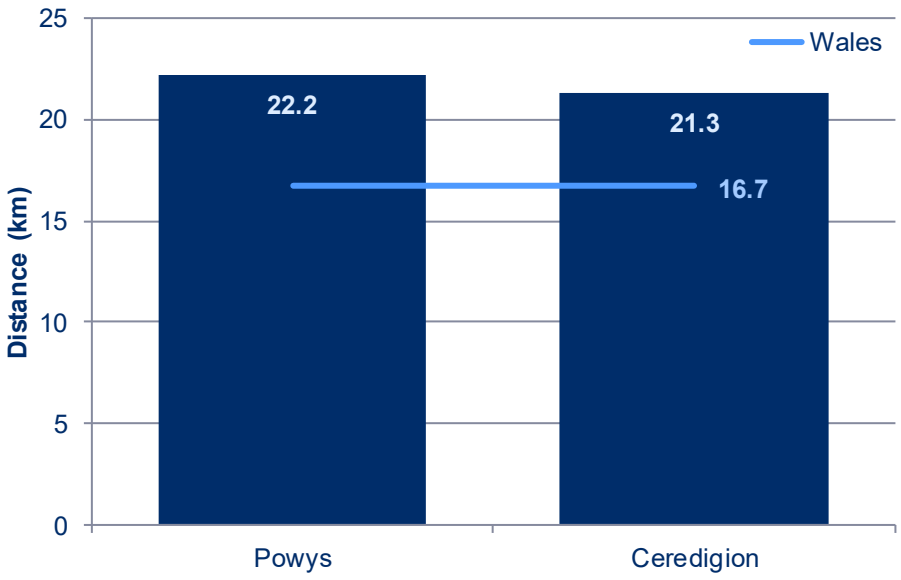


Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics

As a whole, the net change in workers across the region was -3,400, indicating that more people commute out of the region than into the region. This includes commuting across the Welsh border into areas such as Shropshire and Herefordshire. Note that net changes and data for the regions have been calculated from published rounded data.

Data from 2018 indicates that the net worker population change was negative in Powys meaning that more people commute out of the authority to work than commute in from other authorities.

Figure 12: Average distance travelled to work (km) by workers aged 16-74 in 2011, by local authority of residence



Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

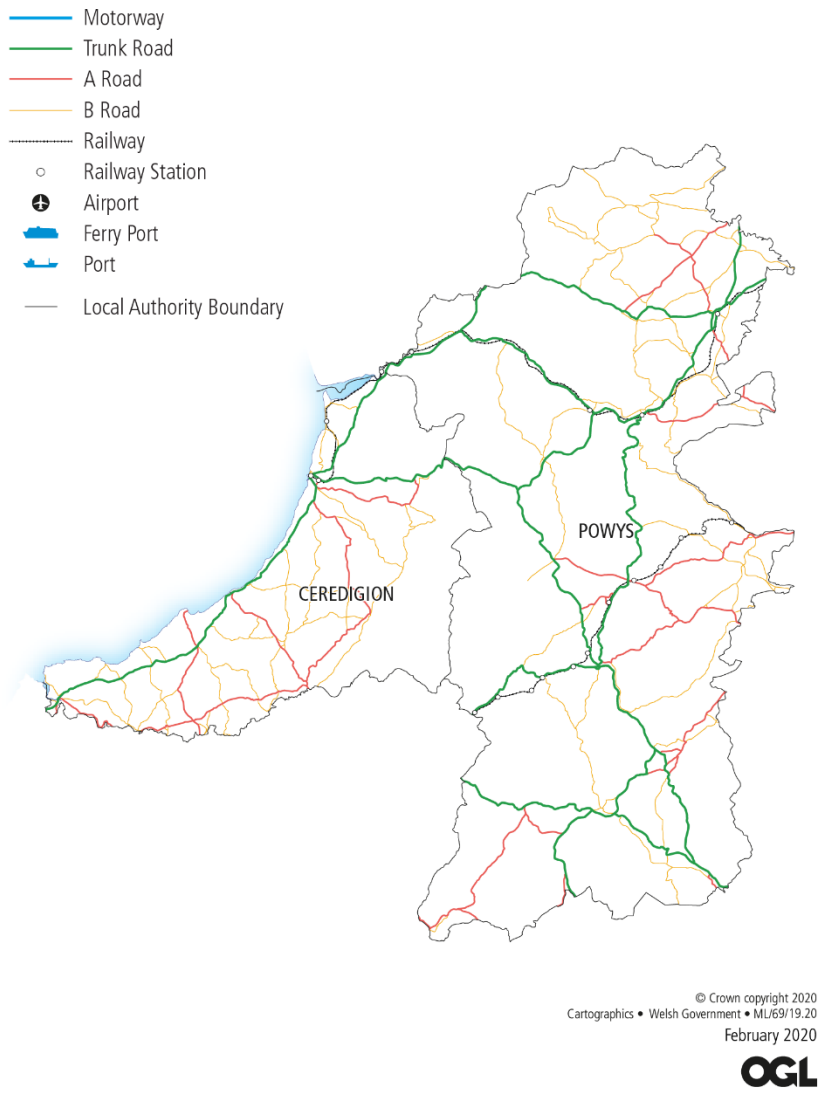
2011 Census data shows that, on average, working residents aged 16-74 in both local authorities in the region had longer distances to commute to work than the Wales average. Powys residents had the longest commutes to work in terms of distance. The region showed the smallest range in average commute distance (0.8 km).

As in the rest of the country, 2019 data shows that the vast majority of enterprises had fewer than 10 employees. The proportion of micro enterprises in Mid Wales was the highest of the four regions, whereas Mid Wales had the lowest proportion of large enterprises.

Data for the year ending 31st December 2018 shows that in both Powys and Ceredigion the proportion of men and women aged 18-64 with no qualifications was lower than the Wales figure of 8.4 per cent. In both local authorities, the percentage of men and women aged 18-64 qualified to NQF level 2 or above was higher than the Wales level of 78.9 per cent.

Transport

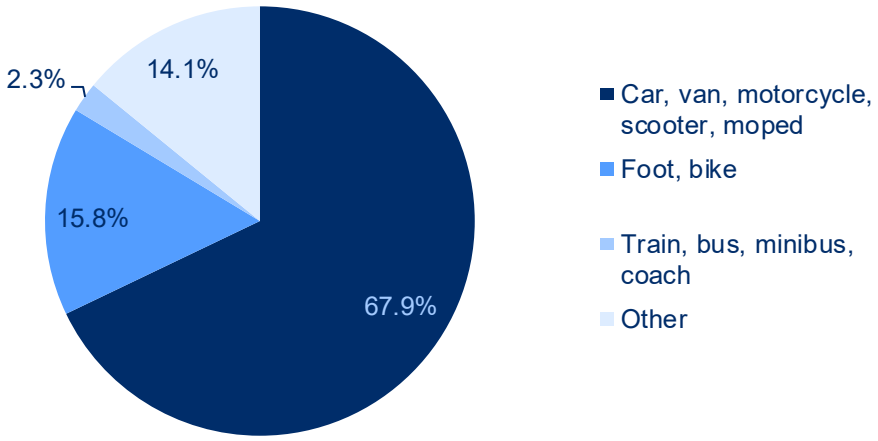
Figure 13: Transport Infrastructure in Mid Wales



Source: Ordnance Survey

Powys contains the largest road network of the Welsh local authorities. It has the highest proportion of all trunk roads (27.3 per cent), B and C roads (21.1 per cent) and minor surfaced roads (12.1 per cent) and accounts for 15.8 per cent of the total road length of Wales.

Figure 14: Methods of travel to work among employed Mid Wales residents aged 16-74, 2011



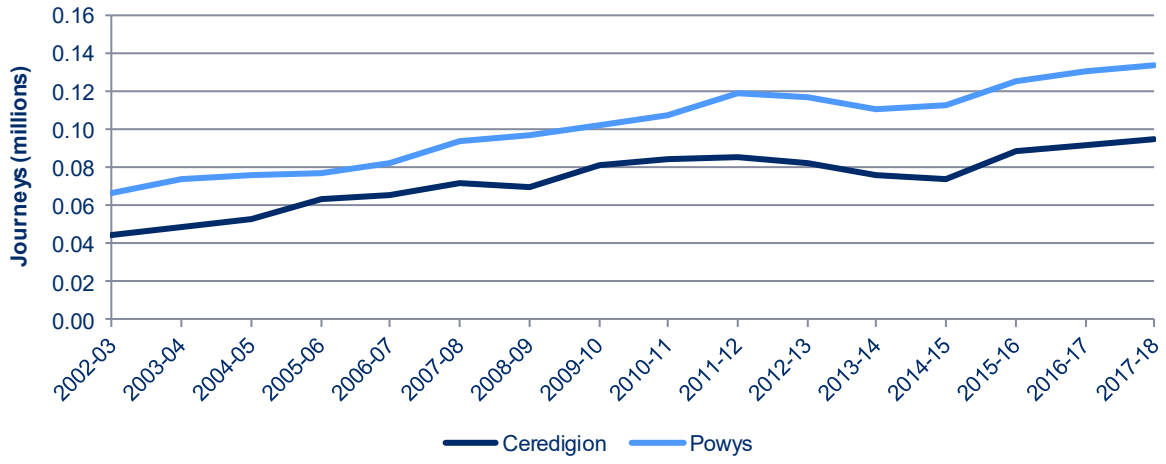
Source: 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics

According to census data from 2011, 67.9 per cent of workers aged 16-74 living in Mid Wales travelled to work by driving a car, van, motorcycle, scooter or moped. This corresponded to around 65,000 persons across the region. 15.8 per cent (15,000 persons), travelled on foot or by bike. 2.3 per cent (2,000 persons) travelled by train, bus, minibus or coach.

In 2018-19, around half of adults aged 16 and over in both Powys and Ceredigion walked for more than 10 minutes as a means of transport at least once a month.

In the same period, 12 per cent of adults in Ceredigion aged 16 and over used a bicycle as a means of transport at least once a month, with 8 per cent in Powys.

Figure 15: Rail journeys made in Mid Wales over time, by local authority



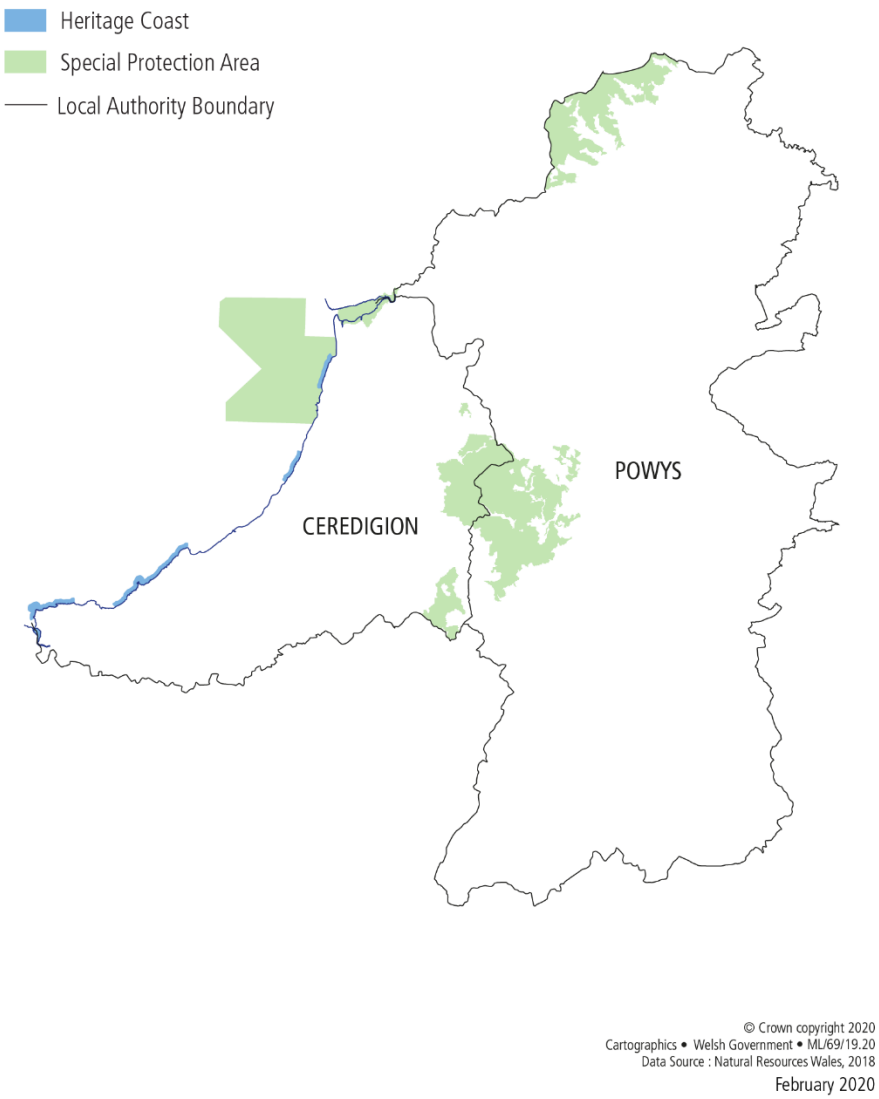
Source: National Rail Trends, Regional User Profiles, Office of Rail and Road

Across the region, the number of train journeys made in 2017-18 was almost 2.3 million, an increase of 63,045 on 2007-08. The number of train journeys increased by 41.8 per cent in Powys over this ten-year period, accounting for 58.4 per cent of the regional increase in train journeys. Both figures were greater than in any other local authority in the region.

In 2017-18, there were 19 rail stations in Mid Wales.

Environment

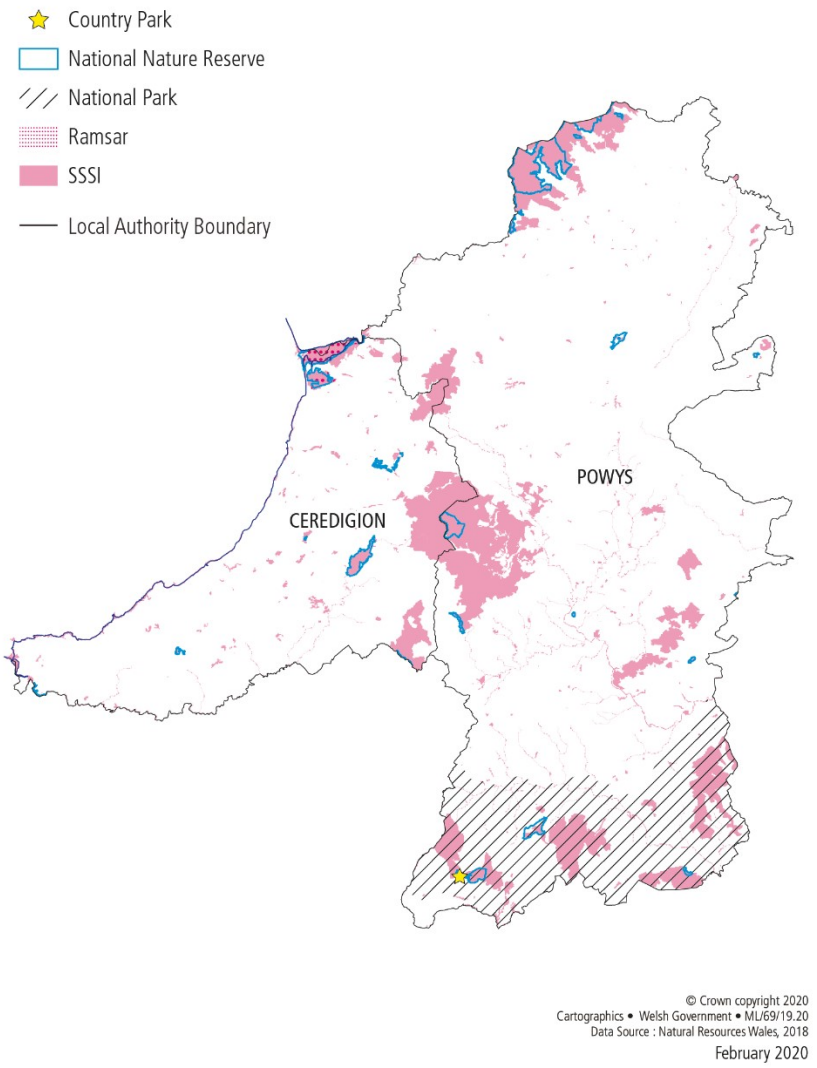
Figure 16: Heritage Coast and Special Protection Areas in Mid Wales



Source: Natural Resources Wales

In Mid Wales, Ceredigion coastlines have been designated as Heritage Coasts in order to protect them from insensitive developments. The region is also home to the Special Protection Areas (SPAs) of Elenydd-Mallaen; and Dyfi Estuary, as well as sections of the Berwyn and Northern Cardigan Bay SPAs. These serve to protect bird species which are either rare or vulnerable, or which, in the case of migratory birds, visit Welsh shores regularly.

Figure 17: Designated Natural Environment in Mid Wales



Source: Natural Resources Wales

Mid Wales is home to the Brecon Beacons National Park.

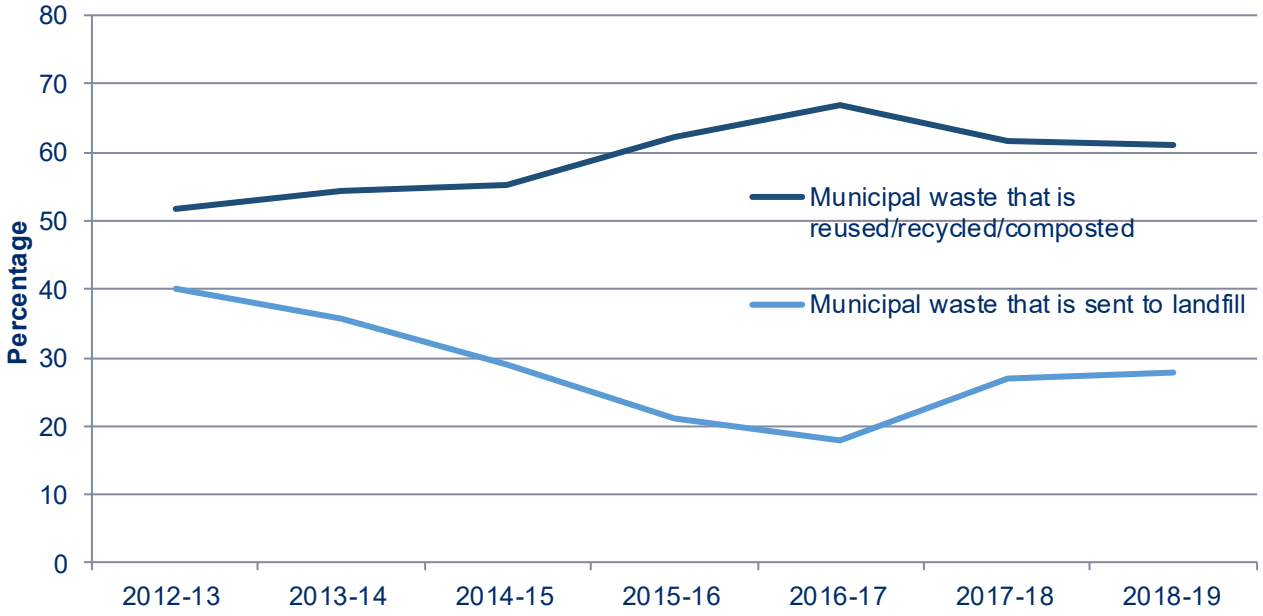
Air Quality

In Mid Wales, the concentration of nitrogen dioxide in the air in 2017 was 4µg/m^3 for both Ceredigion and Powys. The observed concentration reduced in both local authorities since 2007.

Energy

In Mid Wales in 2018, there was 627 megawatts (MW) of low-carbon energy capacity, representing 16 per cent of the Wales total, the lowest of all the Welsh regions. Ceredigion was the local authority with the lowest low-carbon energy capacity in the region (258 MW), with Powys having a capacity of 369 MW. There were a total of approximately 10,200 low-carbon energy projects across the region in 2018. While a large proportion (70 per cent) were for solar energy (photovoltaic or thermal), 36 per cent of Wales' anaerobic digestion projects, 35 per cent of Wales' biomass projects and 31 per cent of Wales' heat pump projects were based in the region.

Figure 18: Municipal waste treatment in Mid Wales



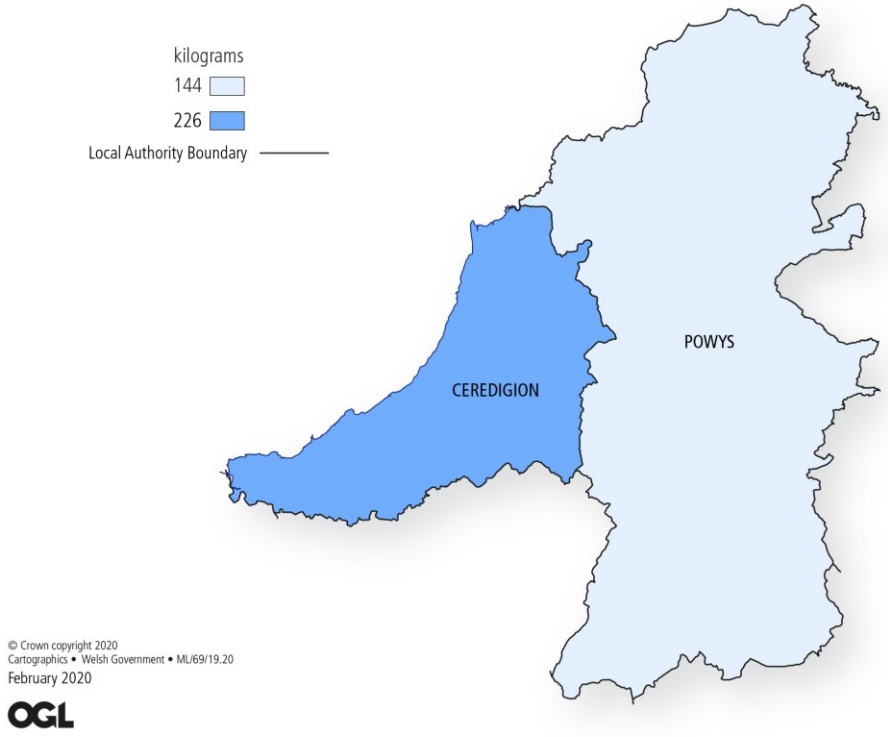
Source: WasteDataFlow, Natural Resources Wales

In 2018-19, the amount of local authority municipal waste that was reused, recycled or composted was 61 per cent in Mid Wales, compared to 52 per cent in 2012-13, the earliest year for which directly comparable data is available.

The reported reuse, recycling and composting rate across local authorities were 60 per cent in Ceredigion and 61 per cent in Powys for 2018-19.

The amount of local authority municipal waste sent to landfill was 28 per cent in Mid Wales in 2018-19, compared to 40 per cent in 2012-13.

Figure 19: Annual residual household waste produced per person (kg) in Mid Wales, by local authority, 2018-19



Source: WasteDataFlow, Natural Resources Wales

The annual residual household waste generated across Mid Wales in 2018-19 was 144kg in Powys and 226kg in Ceredigion. Powys saw the greatest reported change in residual household waste generated per person since 2012-13, with a reported reduction of 42 per cent, or 103kg per person. Meanwhile, Ceredigion residents produced on average 47kg more residual household waste in 2018-19 than in 2012-13.

Prosperity

Gross Value Added (GVA) is the value generated by any unit engaged in the production of goods and services. GVA per head is a useful way of comparing regions of different sizes. It is not, however, a measure of regional productivity.

It should be noted that regional GVA figures are subject to limitations, as they can be affected by the impact of factors such as commuting between regions, and differences between regions in demography and types of employment. Further information on this can be found in the following ONS blog post. In addition, note that the regional figures are apportioned from national totals based on regional indicators. The regional indicators, which include administrative and survey data, are regarded as the most appropriate sources, but may result in imperfect regional allocations.

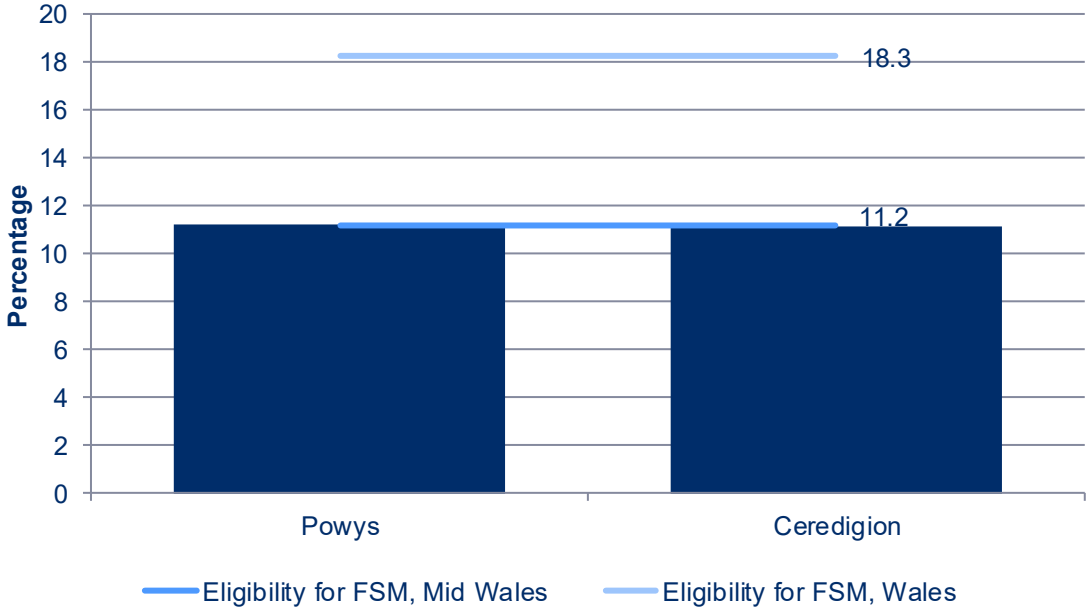
In Mid Wales, GVA per head was £17,509 in 2018; the lowest of the four Welsh regions. Both local authorities in the region had GVA per head levels that were lower than the Wales and UK GVA per head values. Ceredigion had the highest GVA per head in the region (£18,386) and Powys had the lowest (£17,026) which means Mid Wales had the smallest range of GVA per head of the four regions in Wales. Across the region, GVA per head decreased by 0.6 per cent on the previous year, but increased by 73.9 per cent since 1999. Ceredigion saw the largest percentage increase in GVA within Mid Wales since 1999 (83.5 per cent) and Powys saw the smallest decrease compared with 2017, down 0.4 per cent.

In Mid Wales, Gross Disposable Household Income (GDHI) per head was £16,550 in 2017, the highest of the four regions. Across the region, GDHI per head grew by 1.2 per cent on the previous year and 67.3 per cent since 1999.

In Mid Wales, the median gross weekly earnings of full-time employees in 2019 was £505.60. In 2019, median earnings grew in both local authorities in Mid Wales, with the largest increase in Powys of 6.3 per cent or £29.90. Median earnings were £507.70 in Powys, and £504.40 in Ceredigion.

ONS data estimates the proportion of workers earning below the living wage (£9.00 in 2019, as defined by the Living Wage Foundation). In 2019, results show that across the region, there was a 3.3 percentage point difference between the two local authorities. Powys was the lowest with a percentage of 24.6 per cent, and Ceredigion was the highest at 27.9 per cent. Please note that these local authority estimates vary in quality, mainly reflecting the size of the samples.

Figure 20: Free school meal (FSM) eligibility among pupils aged 5-15 in Mid Wales, by local authority, 2018-19



Source: Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC), Welsh Government

In Mid Wales, 11.2 per cent of pupils aged 5-15 were eligible for free school meals in 2018/19, up 0.6 percentage points since 2008/09. The rate was 11.2 per cent in both Ceredigion and Powys in 2018/19.

Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) is the Welsh Government's official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in Wales. It is designed to identify those small areas where there are the highest concentrations of several different types of deprivation. Deprivation is the lack of access to opportunities and resources which we might expect in our society. This can be in terms of material goods or the ability of an individual to participate in the normal social life of the community.

The Mid Wales region contains 125 Lower Super Output Layers (LSOAs). This is 7 per cent of all the LSOAs within Wales.

Considering the 191 most deprived LSOAs across all of Wales in 2019 – i.e. the 10 per cent most deprived, 2 of them are within Mid Wales. This is 2 per cent of all LSOAs within the region, and 1 per cent of the 10 per cent most deprived LSOAs across all of Wales.

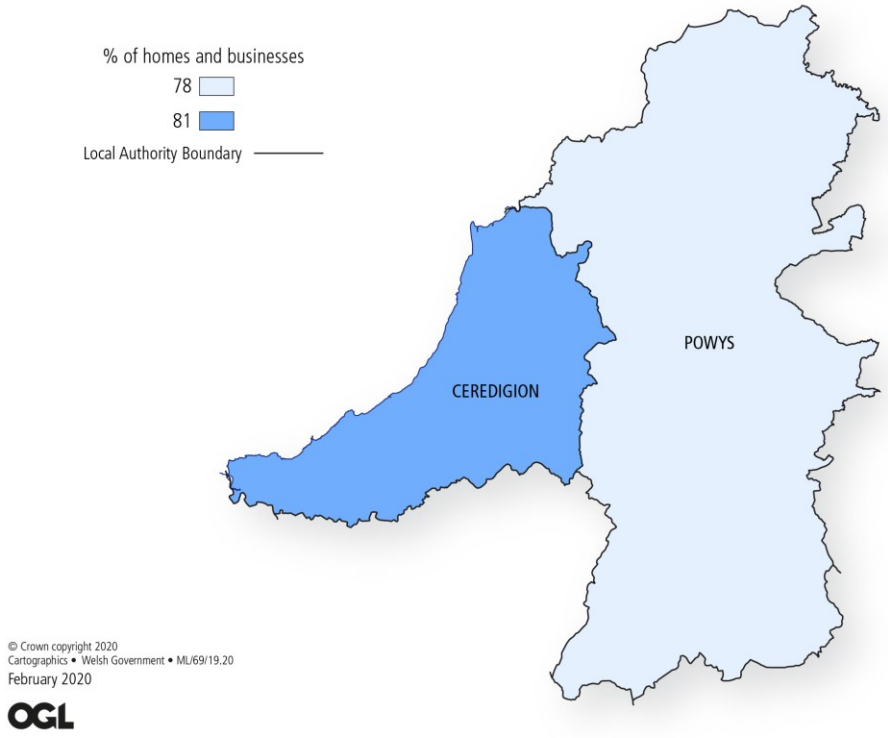
WIMD was last updated in November 2019, and the interactive tool provides further statistical breakdowns by Welsh City Region / Growth Deal Area.

Enterprises

In Mid Wales, 95.0 per cent of businesses founded in 2013 survived their first year, and 47.5 per cent were still operating after five years. Percentages have been calculated from published rounded figures.

Digital Infrastructure

Figure 21: Percentage of homes and businesses in Mid Wales with superfast or ultrafast broadband availability, by local authority, September 2019



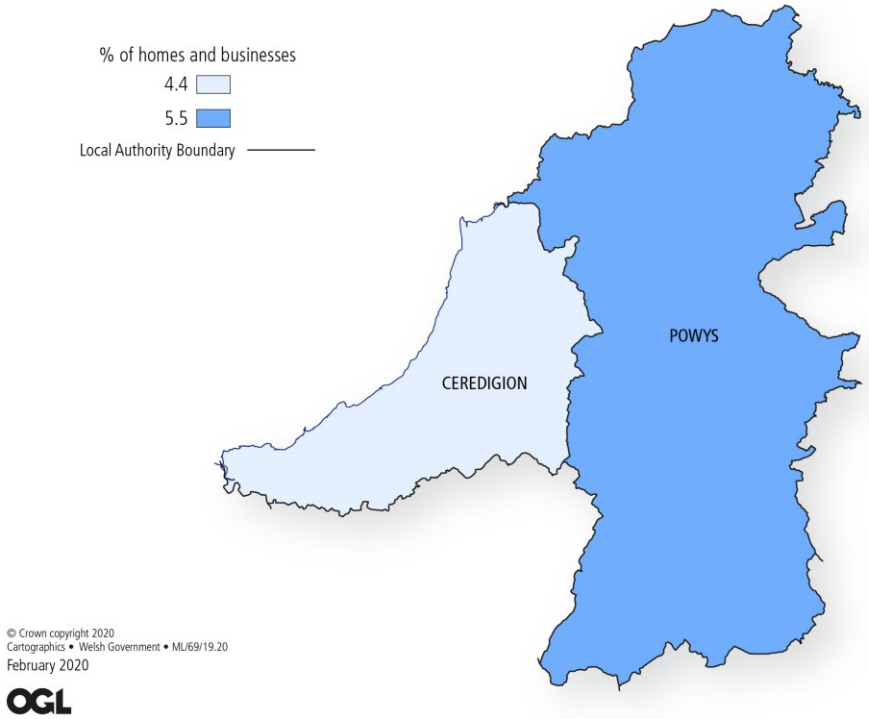
Source: Connected Nations Report, the Office of Communications

In Mid Wales in September 2019, access to a superfast fixed broadband speed (30Mbit/s or higher) or an ultrafast fixed broadband speed (300 Mbit/s or higher) was 79 per cent. The rate was 78 per cent in Powys and 81 per cent in Ceredigion.

In September 2019, 18 per cent of homes and businesses had access to an ultrafast fixed broadband speed (300Mbit/s or higher). This was 34 percentage points lower than the UK rate of 52 per cent in September 2019. Access was 17 per cent in Powys and 20 per cent in Ceredigion.

18 per cent of homes and businesses across the region had access to full fibre services in September 2019, this was higher than the UK and Wales averages. Full-fibre broadband uses fibre-optic cables to connect homes and businesses to the street cabinet, replacing copper connections. Full-fibre connections provide a better and more reliable service that can deliver speeds of up to one gigabit per second.

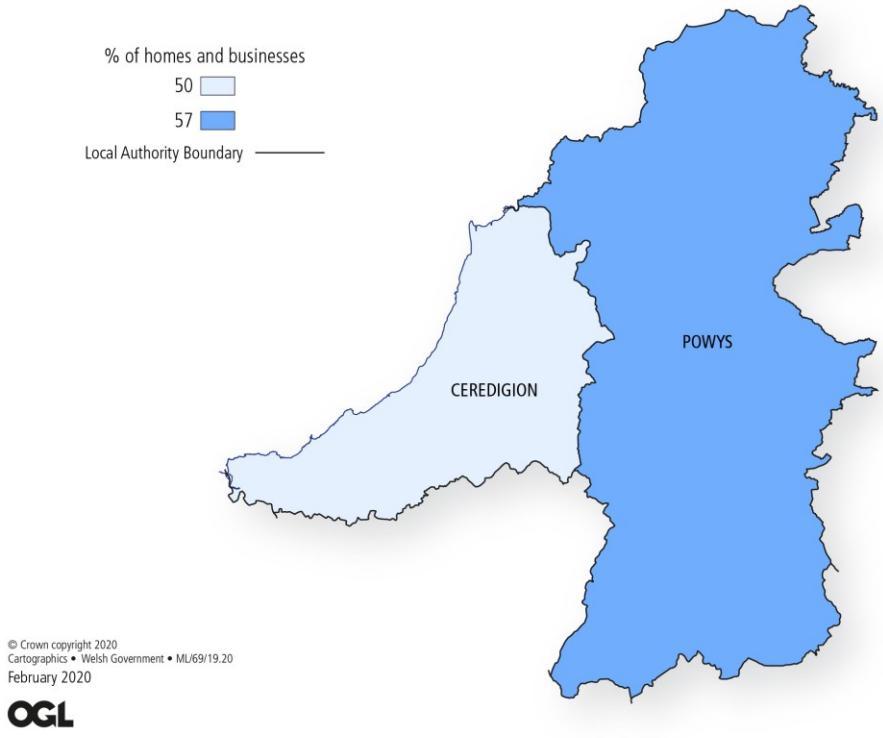
Figure 22: Percentage of homes and businesses in Mid Wales not meeting the Universal Service Obligation, by local authority, September 2019



Source: Connected Nations Report, the Office of Communications

Around 5,400 homes and businesses across the region, or 5.1 per cent, did not meet the Universal Service Obligation minimum in September 2019, meaning that they were unable to access a download speed of 10Mbit/s and an upload speed of 1Mbit/s. This proportion was both above the UK average (0.5 per cent) and the Wales average (1.0 per cent).

Figure 23: Percentage of homes and businesses in Mid Wales with indoor 4G coverage from all four network providers, by local authority, September 2019

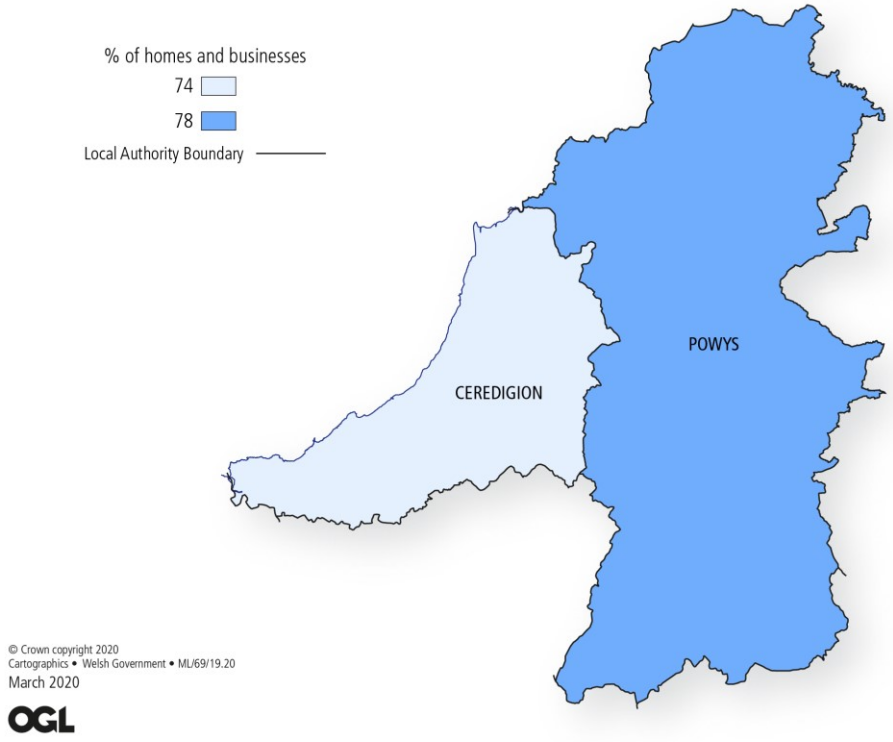


Source: Connected Nations Report, the Office of Communications

Looking at 4G services, the percentage of homes and businesses in Mid Wales that had indoor coverage from all four operators in September 2019 was 50 per cent in Ceredigion and 57 per cent in Powys. The UK average was 80 per cent and the Wales average was 72 per cent.

In terms of geographic coverage, 16 per cent of both Powys and Ceredigion's area was not covered by any operator, the second and third highest of the 22 authorities in Wales.

Figure 24: Percentage of homes and businesses in Mid Wales with indoor voice call coverage from all four network providers, by local authority, September 2019



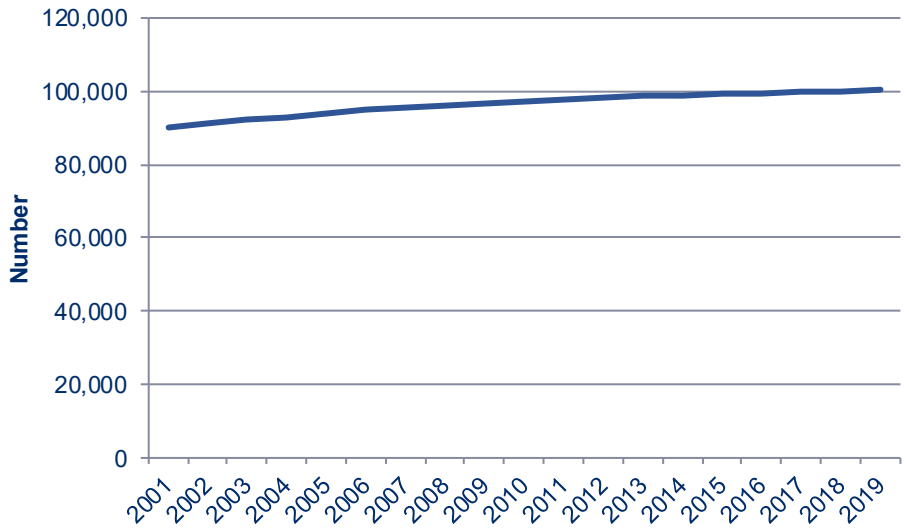
Source: Connected Nations Report, the Office of Communications

For telephone call services in Mid Wales, the percentage of homes and businesses with indoor coverage from all four operators in September 2019, was 74 per cent in Ceredigion and 78 per cent in Powys.

The geographic area not covered by any operator was 10 per cent in Ceredigion and 7 per cent in Powys, the second and third highest of the 22 authorities in Wales.

Housing

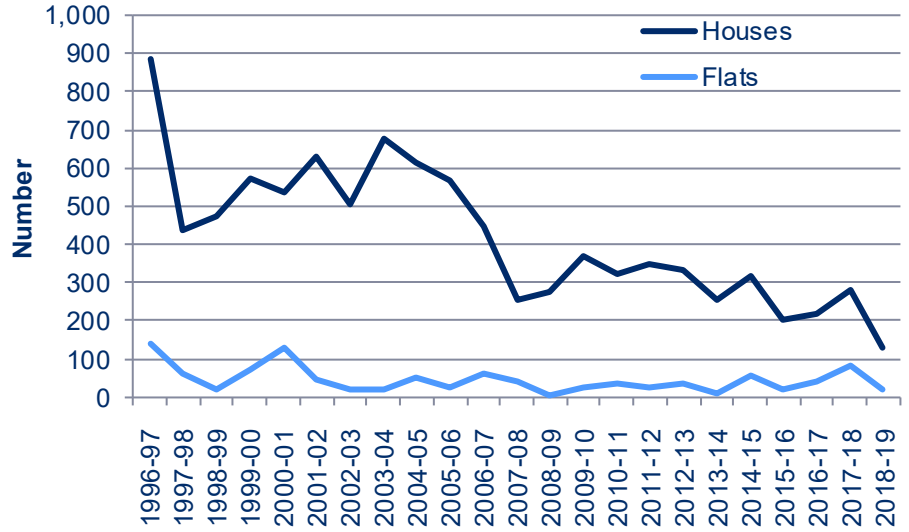
Figure 25: Dwelling stock estimates in Mid Wales over time (all tenures)



Source: Dwelling Stock Estimates, Welsh Government

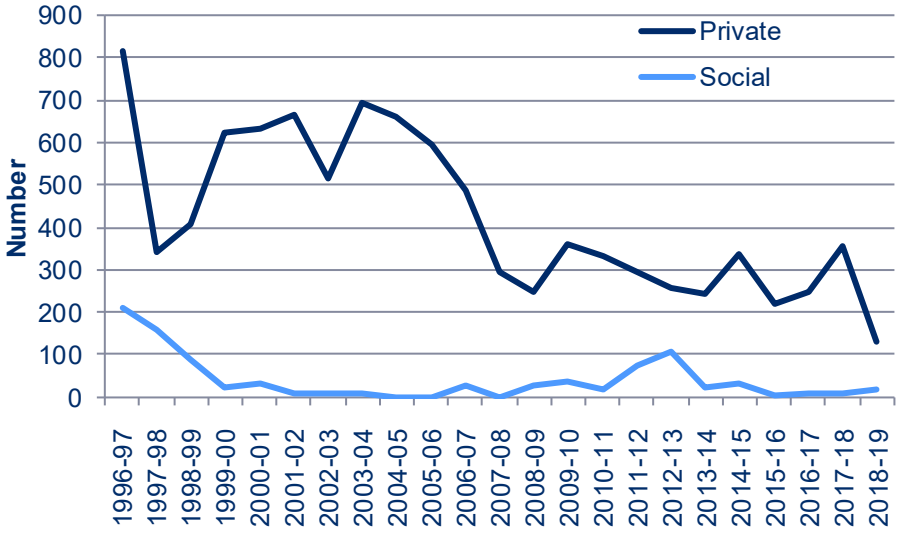
The total number of dwellings in Mid Wales continues to grow steadily with an estimated 100,400 dwellings at 31 March 2019. This represents an increase of 4 per cent over the last 10 years. Powys was the local authority with the highest number of dwellings (64,800), and Ceredigion had the lowest number (35,600). 18 per cent of all dwellings across the region were privately rented, which is 3 percentage points higher than 5 years ago. 70 per cent were owner occupied, 3 percentage points lower than 5 years previously.

Figure 26: Number of new flats and houses in Mid Wales completed over time



Source: New house building data collection, Welsh Government

Figure 27: Number of new dwellings completed in Mid Wales over time, by tenure



Source: New house building data collection, Welsh Government

The figures provided by local authorities and the National House-Building Council (NHBC) are from records kept for building control purposes. It is sometimes difficult for building control officers to identify whether a dwelling is being built for a Registered Social Landlord (RSL) or for a private developer, which may lead to an under-count of RSL new house building and an over-count for the private sector.

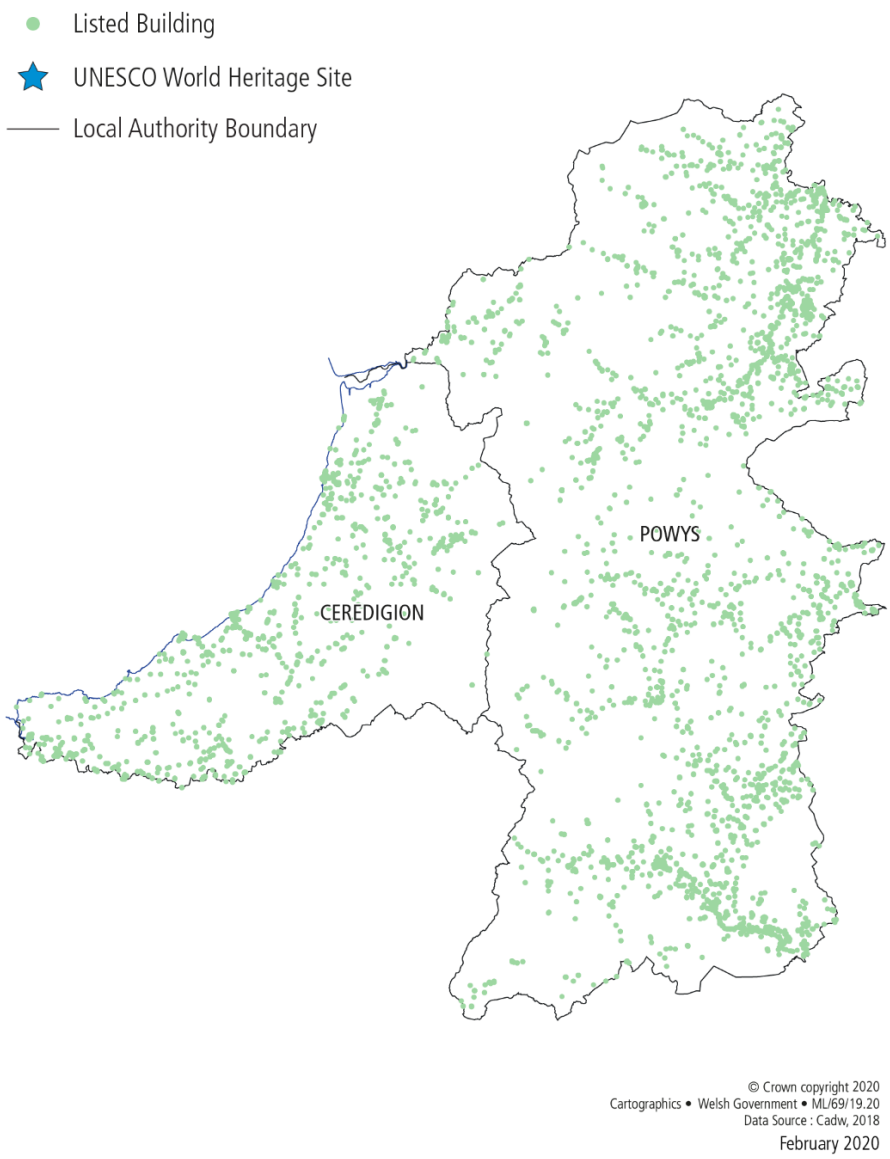
149 new dwellings were completed across Mid Wales during the 2018-19 period. This is less than half the figure in the previous year, 46 per cent fewer than ten years previously and 70 per cent fewer than 20 years previously. 52 dwellings were completed in Ceredigion in 2018-19 and 97 in Powys.

Data from the UK House Price Index, shows that in Mid Wales in September 2019, average house prices for both local authorities were similar (£184,200 in Ceredigion and £190,500 in Powys). Between September 2009 and September 2019, Powys saw the greatest increase in house prices, rising by £33,400 (or 21.2 per cent) while Ceredigion saw a smaller increase of £20,700 (or 12.7 per cent). This was also the smallest increase in average house prices of any Welsh local authority. Data correct as of the January 2020 publication of the UK House Price Index (UK HPI). The UK HPI is a mix-adjusted index, which mean it is weighted to reflect the actual mix of properties sold in the previous year. The UK HPI is published monthly. All figures in the UK HPI are liable to revisions for up to 12 months.

Local authorities estimated that 29 persons were sleeping rough across Mid Wales in the 2 weeks between 14th and 27th October 2019. This is an increase of 71 per cent (12 persons) compared with the exercise carried out in October 2018, though the increase may have been influenced by a number of factors, including improved mechanisms for identifying rough sleepers in some local authorities.

Culture & Heritage

Figure 28: World Heritage Sites & Listed Buildings in Mid Wales



Source: Cadw

Mid Wales received 12 million Tourism Day Visits (TDVs) in 2018, resulting in a total expenditure of £406 million.

TDVs in the region were most likely to be to small towns, villages or the countryside, more so than in the other Welsh regions.

The Wales Accommodation Occupancy Survey shows that Mid Wales had the lowest hotel room occupancy of the Welsh regions in 2018, at 55 per cent.

When considering the number of visits to tourist attractions in Wales in 2018, none of the top 10 paid attractions were in Mid Wales and only 1 of the top 10 free attractions was in Mid Wales: Aberystwyth Arts Centre.

Key quality information

Relevance

This publication is a compendium of key statistics on nine different topics. As such, it brings together data that is already in the public domain at different geographical levels (e.g. Wales, local authority level). Where possible and appropriate, data has been made available at regional level to offer further context on regional differences that may exist in Wales. More information on specific data sources can be found within the links to individual releases.

This publication was initially prepared to support policy teams in Welsh Government in preparing and drafting the new National Development Framework. However, we anticipate that the scope of the usefulness of this publication is further-reaching. It is anticipated that this publication will be used by Welsh Government, local authorities, other public bodies with a regional interest, and the general public, to (i) gain an overview of data collected for Wales and its local authorities and regions on each of the subject areas and (ii) understand differences that may exist between the Welsh regions. Users with a specific interest in one or more of the topics in this report can find a wider range of statistics and data on StatsWales.

Accuracy

The statistics included within this release are taken from official statistics sources, though not all of these have been classified as National Statistics. More information about official statistics and National Statistics can be found on the UK Statistics Authority website. Information about the quality of each of the data sources used can be found within the individual releases, referenced in the footnotes, or within the quality reports that accompany these releases.

Due to the high number of sources included in this publication and the time taken to compile it, more recent data has been published for some sources. The majority of the data was known to be the most recently available as at 30/01/2020. Current data is accessible through the links to sources included in the commentary. Housing need estimates have not been included as the publication of this data which was also scheduled for 20 May has been postponed. On 18 May 2020, ONS stated that they have identified some processing errors affecting the 2018-based national population projections. This mainly affects the flows between England and Wales. The impact of this is major and the data will be revised. Therefore, population and household projections have not been included in these reports.

Although we don't plan to regularly update these reports, they've been updated now to support the continuing development of the National Development Framework following consultation on the draft NDF in autumn 2019. The Mid and South West Wales region has been split into separate regions for Mid Wales and South West Wales to provide more detailed analysis on the key issues and trends in these areas. In future, data will be made available on StatsWales and in dashboards, and will be updated as new data is published, ensuring that users are always provided with the latest data.

Timeliness and punctuality

Due to the high number of sources included in this publication and the time taken to compile it, more recent data has been published for some sources. The majority of the data was known to be the most recently available as at 30/01/2020. Housing need estimates have not been included as the publication of this data which was also scheduled for 20 May has been postponed. On 18 May 2020, ONS stated that they have identified some processing errors affecting the 2018-based national population projections. This mainly affects the flows between England and Wales. The impact of this is major and the data will be revised. Therefore, population and household projections have not been included in these reports.

Accessibility and clarity

Users may access all data included in this release using the links included in the footnotes. The majority of the data underlying the report, including much more detailed breakdowns, are available on StatsWales and through the StatsWales open data services. Quality information and metadata for each of these sources is also available through these links.

This publication is currently available in printable PDF format, but in future, data will be made available as interactive online reports to maximise impact and efficiency using the Welsh Government open data services.

Comparability and coherence

Where different datasets have been used to discuss the same topic (for example in the section on statistics relating to the Welsh language), an explanation is offered as to the strengths and limitations of each of the sources, and the coherence between them, with further information provided in the sources and links.

Where possible, National Statistics have been used to ensure the data is of high quality and is consistent with statistics on the topics that may be used or other purposes. Further information on the comparability and coherence of each of the sources is available in the sources linked in the footnotes.

Well-being of Future Generations Act (WFG)

The Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 is about improving the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The Act puts in place seven well-being goals for Wales. These are for a more equal, prosperous, resilient, healthier and globally responsible Wales, with cohesive communities and a vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language. Under section (10)(1) of the Act, the Welsh Ministers must (a) publish indicators (“national indicators”) that must be applied for the purpose of measuring progress towards the achievement of the Well-being goals, and (b) lay a copy of the national indicators before the National Assembly. The 46 national indicators were laid in March 2016 and this release includes 7 of the national indicators, namely the percentage of adults who have fewer than two healthy lifestyle indicators; levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO2) pollution in the air; the percentage of adults with qualifications at the different levels of the National Qualifications Framework; Gross Disposable Household Income per head; the capacity (in MW) of renewable energy equipment installed; the percentage of people in employment; and the percentage of people who can speak Welsh.

Information on the indicators, along with narratives for each of the well-being goals and associated technical information is available in the Well-being of Wales report.

As a national indicator under the Act they must be referred to in the analyses of local well-being produced by public services boards when they are analysing the state of economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being in their areas.

Further information on the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.

The statistics included in this release could also provide supporting narrative to the national indicators and be used by public services boards in relation to their local well-being assessments and local well-being plans.

Further details

The document is available at: https://gov.wales/summary-statistics-regions-wales-2020

Other related links

National Development Framework

Next update

This publication is a one-off release and will not be updated. However, future data will be made available in dashboard format and will be updated as new data becomes available.

We want your feedback

We welcome any feedback on any aspect of these statistics which can be provided by email to Stats.Info.desk@gov.wales.

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