

Community and Linguistic Impact Assessment

Land at Heol Dirion, Colwyn Bay

Proposed Residential Development

September 2024

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1. Purpose and Structure

- 1.1. Policy CTH/5 – ‘The Welsh Language’ of the Conwy Local Development Plan requires the production of a Community and Linguistic Impact Assessment to accompany applications for residential development such as that proposed.
- 1.2. Planning Policy Wales and Technical Advice Note (TAN) 20 seek to protect the Welsh language from potential negative impacts and Policy CTH/5 seeks to resist development that because of size, scale or location, will significantly harm the character and linguistic balance of a community.
- 1.3. This Community and Linguistic Assessment has therefore been produced to accompany the application for residential development on land at Heol Dirion, Colwyn Bay and assesses if the proposal will have any unacceptable impacts on the Welsh language and if any such impacts can be mitigated and/or avoided.
- 1.4. The structure of this assessment follows the guidance provided by the Council in their Welsh Language Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) (ref: LDP6, 2014) and assesses the likely impact of the development proposal against five aspects of community life: population; quality of life; the economy; infrastructure; and the social and cultural life of the community.

Please Note: unless otherwise specified figures and statistics quoted are derived from 2021 Census Data.

2. Linguistic Context

- 2.1. The Welsh language is an intrinsic part of the social fabric and culture of Wales. Across the country (population 3,137,052) 21% of the population identify as being able to speak Welsh (up from 19% in 2011).
- 2.2. In contrast, within the Conwy County area the percentage of Welsh speakers is higher at 25.27% of the 114,741 population.

- 2.3. Geographically within the Authority the proportion of Welsh speakers varies, the proportion of speakers being greater inland from the coast and fewer Welsh speakers in the north of county.
- 2.4. There had been a steady decline in the percentage of the population who are Welsh speaking, in particular a reduction nationally of -6.2% over the census period 2001 to 2011. There has since however been a modest increase over the previous census period of +2%.
- 2.5. The ability to speak Welsh varies significantly between age groups, being most prevalent amongst those of school age, 34% of 5-15 year olds are identified as speaking Welsh nationally (44% within the Borough).
- 2.6. Those between the ages of 60-79 within the Borough are the age group where fewest people can speak Welsh, although at 18% the proportion who do is well above the national average of 13% in this age grouping.
- 2.7. The geographic and demographic linguistic picture depicted by the Census data follows understandable patterns. Welsh language learning is compulsory during schooling and it is therefore unsurprising that Welsh language skills are recorded as high in this demographic. There is a general reduction in the proportion able to speak Welsh after age 15 however, which suggests that skills obtained during compulsory learning may begin to be lost quite quickly. Compulsory Welsh language education to Key Stage 4 level was only introduced from September 1999 and the census data indicates that those aged 16 to 38, who will have received this compulsory education post its introduction in 1999, do demonstrate a relatively high proportion able to speak Welsh, in comparison to older generations who did not receive this compulsory education.
- 2.8. There is also a reduction in those with the ability to speak Welsh in the older age groups due to in-migration. The north-Wales coastline has persistently been a popular retirement destination and in-migration has contributed to diluting Welsh-speaking.
- 2.9. This migration picture and the general larger concentration of population along the coastline is reflected in the census data, where the incidence of Welsh speakers increases inland. North-west Wales is a bastion of the Welsh language and Ynys Mon and Gwynedd are those Authority areas with the highest proportion of Welsh

speakers in their population, 54.3% and 62.7% respectfully, compared to 21% nationally and 25.79% within Conwy.

- 2.10. The application site is located within Glyn electoral ward. Within the ward the percentage of the population who can speak Welsh is below the Borough average at 19.23%, this reflects the wider borough picture, the application site being located in a coastal settlement.
- 2.11. The linguistic context therefore is one of demographic and geographic disparity, both locally and nationally.
- 2.12. National legislation requires that the Welsh and English languages be treated on the basis of equality and with the relatively recent introduction of compulsory schooling to Key Stage 4 there is greater emphasis placed on learning from an early age. While the national government have taken great steps to ensure that measures are now put in place, for a significant period of time there was a lapse in emphasis on the importance of the Welsh language to culture and identity. The implications of this are evidenced in the greater proportion of the older population unable to speak Welsh in comparison to younger generations who are now receiving compulsory Welsh language education.
- 2.13. The Council, in line with national policy, have identified the Welsh language as a priority issue in preparing the Local Development Plan and seek to ensure that development supports and sustains the long-term wellbeing of the character and linguistic balance of the communities within the County.

3. Methodology

- 3.1. The assessment methodology is a subjective process intended to establish the probable impacts stemming from the proposed development.
- 3.2. The assessment will be recorded in a checklist of 11 questions following that provided by the Council within their SPG. Each aspect of the assessment will be recorded with a positive, negative or neutral score reflecting the perceived impact of the development against the five sets of issues. This perceived impact will be recorded

using numerals, with numeral +1 representing a perceived positive impact, numeral -1 a perceived negative impact, and numeral 0 for a perceived neutral impact.

- 3.3. It is for the assessor to establish the weight to be attributed to each aspect of the checklist.
- 3.4. Finally, utilising the Overall Impact Assessment Index provided within the SPG a measurable summary can be made relating to the perceived impacts.
- 3.5. An Overall Base Score of between 0.1 and 1.0 denotes a positive impact; a score of 0 denotes a neutral impact; a score between -1.0 and -0.1 denotes a negative impact, with actual figures representing the relative perceived severity. The summary table automatically calculates a *dimensional index*, which is a mean score for each of the community life components - a mean for population; a mean for quality of life; a mean for economic factors; a mean for infrastructure; and a mean for social issues. This will enable a comparison of the mean score for each of the five components, recognising the perceived greater impacts, and possible trade-offs, between one component over another.
- 3.6. The Overall Base Index Score may then be used to calculate Language Impact Scores. These scores are divided into three variations - to represent the degree of importance of the language in that particular location. The use of 'high', 'middle' and 'low' significance for language importance is a matter for the local planning authority, and is determined by where the development is intended to be located and the results of the Linguistic Profiling exercise.

4. Linguistic Impact Assessment

- 4.1. The answers to the following questions have been devised from drawing on sources of evidence available in the public domain, but principally census data given this assessment is being made only relatively shortly after the publication of the 2021 data and so this is considered a very reputable and accurate source.

	Question	Related Issues	Impact	Evidence	Mitigation Required?
1	Is the proposal likely to lead to a population increase or decrease that might affect the balance of English/Welsh speakers, positively or negatively?	Might the proposal lead to an absolute or proportional decline in the number of Welsh speakers?	+1	Y	Y

- 4.2. To develop new residential units could potentially lead to an increase in Welsh speakers or a decrease in Welsh speakers, the extent to which this is the case is very much dependent on the type and scale of properties built, how this reflects community need and if the units are available on the open market or not.
- 4.3. The North Wales coastline is an established retirement destination and the proportion of the population aged 65+ within the county borough at 27.8% is significantly higher than the national proportion of 21.3% (Appendix 1). In stark comparison however Glyn ward has a significantly lower percentage of population aged 65+, then the rest of the Borough, at 15.7% (Appendix 1).
- 4.4. If the dwellings proposed were to be all small-scale, bungalow type developments available on the open-market then this would potentially invite in-comers of retirement age. There is potential that these in-comers could be non-Welsh speaking, historic in-migration would indicate as such.
- 4.5. This application however does not seek permission for small-scale detached retirement type dwellings, nor is it for serviced apartments; this application seeks permission for 28 dwellings. Two of the dwelling proposed are 1-bed, two person, bungalows and these will be accessible dwellings to meet an identified local need. The remainder of the dwellings are a mix of 2, 3 and 4 bed family homes. The form of units proposed reflects the known level of existing need within the area and these affordable dwellings will be allocated in accordance with the local authority housing register.
- 4.6. Conwy operates a Single Access Route to Housing (SARTH) service, which means applicants only have to make one application to go on the Housing Register and not one to each individual housing provider. At time of drafting SARTH identifies the following demand:

Colwyn Bay (1st – 9th area choice)

	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed	5 bed	6 bed	7 bed	8 bed
Social general needs	279	172	112	52	20	5	0	0
Social sheltered	72	21	8	6	1	0	0	0

Specialist Housing Panel

	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed	5 bed
Wheelchair accessible property	4	4	7	1	1
Accessible property (level access entry and adapted bathroom)	31	8	3	0	1

- 4.7. There is therefore a known need for a range of property sizes within Colwyn Bay and the level of demand is high, in excess of the number of units proposed by the application.
- 4.8. The dwellings are not to be made available to the open market. The proposal in this form does not therefore actively encourage in-migration and represents provision of affordable housing in response to the existing known need. The proposal will not therefore result in an increase in population that will result in negative impacts on the balance of Welsh speakers as a result of in-migration.
- 4.9. As has been established it is the younger demographic that demonstrates the greatest proficiency in the Welsh language (Appendix 2) and this is very much as a result of compulsory Welsh language education. Relatively recent policy to extend this to Key Stage 4 places greater emphasis on the importance of the language to culture and national identity. This proposal includes the provision of family housing and so the development may well have a direct positive impact on increasing the extent of accommodation available within the community for children of school age. As evidenced by the census data, there has been an increase in the proportion of young adults who can speak Welsh (likely because of the success of compulsory Welsh language education) and so provision of affordable housing for families

retaining these people within the community, will have a slight positive impact in reinforcing the continued use of the Welsh language post school age.

- 4.10. It is therefore perceived that this proposal will have a slight positive impact on the balance of English/Welsh speakers. The provision of the properties as affordable in accordance with the Authority's list will of course be appropriately secured through obligation and it is considered this is sufficient mitigation to ensure that a negative impact is not realised.

	Question	Related Issues	Impact	Evidence	Mitigation Required?
2	Is the proposal likely to lead to either increased in- or out-migration?	How will this impact on the number of Welsh speakers? Would any change be permanent or temporary?	+1	Y	Y

- 4.11. As set out above the dwellings proposed are affordable units and will be allocated in accordance with the local authority housing register. The proposed dwellings are not to be made available to the general public but only to qualifying persons and will not therefore result in significant in-migration. This is largely given that a local connection is required to be placed in Band 1 or Band 2 of the Housing Register.
- 4.12. Given the demand for housing is high and that the number of persons applying for and waiting for a property is far higher than the number of properties available each year it is likely that the majority of those allocated the available properties will have a local connection and not be in-migrants.
- 4.13. In Glyn ward the age structure of the population is younger than the county average (Appendix 4) and Household Composition Census Data (Appendix 5) reflects that there is a very high percentage of the population who identify as being a single person household under the age of 66 years. The Ward Profile identifies that Glyn Ward has high levels of deprivation and the rate of overcrowding significantly higher than across the county and nationally. A much higher proportion of the housing stock also falls within Council Tax Bands A and B which is testament to the scale/value of the housing stock within the ward.

- 4.14. Without sufficient supply of affordable dwellings it is likely that there may be forced out-migration due to under-supply. As has been established above, the greatest proportion of Welsh speakers are those of school age and beyond this those who have left school over the last census period. To not provide an adequate supply of affordable dwellings, particularly those capable of housing young adults and young families could result in a negative impact on the Welsh language if this forces out migration. If out-migration takes place within this younger generation this affects the balance of the community and the degree to which new families are created and children raised. As set out above, the greatest proportion of Welsh speakers are school-aged children and thus retaining young adults (who may go on to settle and have their own family) is crucial to the continued development of the language.
- 4.15. The provision of affordable dwellings to meet existing identified need will therefore result in a *positive*, permanent impact on the Welsh language. These positive impacts can be further secured through appropriate signage to reinforce Welsh identity.

	Question	Related Issues	Impact	Evidence	Mitigation Required?
3	Is the proposal likely to lead to a changing age structure for the community area?	Would certain age groups leave or move into the area? Could traditional social networks be broken up?	+1	Y	Y

- 4.16. As identified above the census data depicts the age structure and household composition in the ward. The population is relatively young in this area, and therefore on the basis of the statistics there will be a greater proportion of Welsh learners, even if those persons don't identify as speaking Welsh within the census data. The questions relating to the Welsh language within the census are posed in such a way that it is for the individual to self-identify as belonging to a particular group and so there may well be a hidden proportion who have a competency in Welsh that would allow them to converse in simple terms, but who don't feel they have the confidence to declare themselves as being capable of 'speaking' Welsh.
- 4.17. The proposed development responds to existing accommodation needs within the area and the affordable nature of the properties will be secured in perpetuity through appropriate obligations. Given the proposal reflects existing known need, by reference to the Housing Register, the proposal will not itself have any great impact

on the wider age structure of the community. Albeit the majority of the proposed properties are family dwellings, these are not to be made available to any one specific age group, e.g. retirees, young adults. There exists scope therefore within the development for residents to vary significantly in age and to be made up of varying sized households.

- 4.18. To provide this form of housing will not disrupt the balance of the wider community area, for example it will not directly encourage certain age groups to leave or move into the area.
- 4.19. The proposal will have a *positive* impact by retaining residents in the community and will not disrupt the community balance in a manner which would have a negative impact on the Welsh language.

Question	Related Issues	Impact	Evidence	Mitigation Required?	
4	Is the proposal likely to have an impact on the quality of life of local people?	Might the proposal impact on the health and amenity of the community? Might it increase the risk of crime or violence in the community?	+1	N	Y

- 4.20. The application site is an undeveloped area of land that is currently in private ownership and adjoins the existing settlement boundary. The proposed residential use is not inconsistent with the adjoining land uses and through appropriate design and mitigation will not result in unacceptable impacts on the residential amenity that existing residents can reasonably expect to enjoy. Mitigation measures are necessary to manage any unacceptable impacts and can thus be appropriately secured by planning conditions.
- 4.21. The proposed development will also have a beneficial impact on the quality of life of local people by providing an improved affordable housing offer to those who are identified as being in need. The proposed type of dwellings has been arrived at in reference to the existing Housing Register and the identified need. If housing does not meet need this risks health deprivation and thus community stability which may have an indirect effect on the Welsh language. The evidence demonstrates that the

ward already has high levels of deprivation and this proposal will therefore have a positive impact.

- 4.22. If the proposed development resulted in a deterioration of environmental quality, and particularly an unacceptable impact on the amenity of existing local residents this might drive out-migration, particularly of more affluent members of the community who are able to do so. This affects the balance of the existing community and may therefore also affect the balance of Welsh/English speaking residents.
- 4.23. Appropriate design and mitigation measures are therefore necessary to ensure that unacceptable amenity impacts are not realised. Again, the provision of affordable housing to meet existing identified needs helps in maintaining the existing balance of the community.
- 4.24. The dwellings will be built to a high environmental standard, will be secure and allow for appropriate natural surveillance. The type of dwellings, which respond to existing identified need, results in provision that will accommodate various ages and thus wont result in an imbalance, for example if residents were retirees, or all young families.
- 4.25. The proposal will therefore result in a slight positive impact in this regard, it will have a direct positive impact for the residents of the proposed properties and a neutral impact for the surrounding community.

Question	Related Issues	Impact	Evidence	Mitigation Required?
5 Is the proposal likely to lead to a detrimental impact on local businesses and local jobs?	Could the proposal potentially lead to local – Welsh speaking – businesses closing down? Might the proposal create or threaten local jobs?	0	N	N

- 4.26. The application site is an area of undeveloped land. It's loss won't affect existing business or result in the loss of existing jobs. The proposal will not threaten local jobs or cause Welsh-speaking businesses to close down. The occupants of the proposed residential properties will likely support existing businesses within the community, particularly those only a short walk away.

4.27. There will of course be some short-term job creation in the development of the site. By providing housing to meet identified local need, it is considered that this may have some positive impact on the job prospects of some residents who, if their quality of life improves with a better living environment, may be encouraged to seek new job opportunities.

4.28. It is therefore perceived that there will be a *neutral* impact.

Question	Related Issues	Impact	Evidence	Mitigation Required?	
6	Is the proposal likely to lead to a greater economic diversity in the community (or wider area)?	Could the proposal potentially lead to increase in-migration of non-Welsh speakers due to greater economic diversification?	0	N	Y

4.29. This application seeks residential planning permission and does not seek to provide employment or services. There is therefore limited scope to influence the economic diversity of the community. To a degree the increased availability of affordable dwellings will have some economic impact, but the dwellings proposed are not of a type that will significantly encourage in-migration given they will only be made available to those with an identified need.

4.30. The application site lies in an area that may be attractive to commuters or key workers and is relatively close to existing employment land, however the properties are not available on the open market and therefore unlikely to lead to in-migration of non-Welsh speakers in this regard.

4.31. It is therefore perceived that the proposal will have a *neutral* impact in relation to economic diversity.

Question	Related Issues	Impact	Evidence	Mitigation Required?	
7	Is the proposal likely to have an impact on local wage/salary levels and/or house prices?	Could the proposal increase/decrease salary levels due to increase competition? Might the proposal force local – Welsh speaking – people	0	Y	N

to leave the community due to house prices, or prevent them from returning?

- 4.32. This proposal seeks to increase affordable housing availability and responds to an existing known need and will therefore make a contribution to addressing a shortfall. The properties, which will only be made available to those eligible persons on the local housing register, will assist in retaining existing residents within the community and maintaining the existing balance.
- 4.33. In turn, maintaining the balance will potentially lead to an increase in the proportion of Welsh speakers where the population is relatively young (Appendix 2). The initial evidence demonstrates that the introduction of Welsh-language education to Key Stage 4 appears to be having a more lasting impact, and the proportion of the population post school-age that can speak Welsh has increased slightly (Appendix 2 & 3).
- 4.34. To a degree this is self-perpetuating, the greater the number of those who can speak Welsh, the more likely it is that the language will be spoken outside the education system. Maintaining the community balance, and providing a quality housing offer, which is contributing factor to quality of life, helps in facilitating continued learning., is therefore an integral part of increasing the proportion of dwellings. The impact on house prices and wage/salary levels is perceived as being *neutral*.

Question	Related Issues	Impact	Evidence	Mitigation Required?
8 Is the proposal likely to have an impact on local infrastructure and service provision?	Might the proposal threaten or secure local – Welsh medium – schools and/or health care facilities? Might the proposal threaten or secure local shops/post offices/ banks/ pubs in Welsh speaking communities, forcing certain sections of the population out of the area?	0	Y	Y

- 4.35. The proposal will not directly affect the provision of services; no provision of services on site is proposed. The proposal will however provide affordable dwellings which in turn will facilitate the continued use of existing services by residents.
- 4.36. Without an appropriate housing offer to meet existing local needs this may result in out-migration and it can certainly affect quality of life for the existing residents in need who cannot obtain appropriate housing in the locality. Out-migration will dilute the community and potentially erode the Welsh language balance within. If this were to occur there would likely be an impact on service provision. This is particularly true of schooling. If young adults are forced to out-migrate, and aren't provided an opportunity to remain living in the community, then in turn they will not be raising their own families within the community. Without maintaining this balance there will not be the consistent numbers of children moving through the schooling system and this may well therefore have detrimental impacts on education provision. Likewise a changing age demographic will have healthcare implications.
- 4.37. Given the proposed dwellings will be allocated to those on the Housing Register, these persons are most likely to be existing service users; children likely already enrolled in local schools, families already engaging with healthcare provision and council services etc.
- 4.38. The proposed mix of properties reflects existing need for housing, delivered at an affordable cost, that will assist in maintaining wider community balance. It is therefore perceived that the proposal will contribute to maintaining community balance and will therefore have a neutral impact on local infrastructure and service provision.

Question	Related Issues	Impact	Evidence	Mitigation Required?
9 Will the proposal potentially lead to social tensions, conflict or serious divisions within the Welsh speaking community?	Might the proposal have a significant uneven effect on different parts of the local community? Might it violate tradition values of certain parts of the community?	+1	N	Y

- 4.39. This proposal seeks to meet the needs of existing local residents by providing affordable housing to those who are identified as being in need and on the Housing

Register. The dwellings proposed will assist in retaining existing residents in the community and maintain the community balance.

- 4.40. The proposal will not actively encourage in-migration and will therefore not create opportunity for social tensions to arise. Appropriate measures to emphasise identity such as Welsh place names, will assist in assimilation of these properties into the community and not lead to social tensions in respect of language. The type of properties means they are suitable to occupants of varying age and not a large number of persons from a single age group or social group.
- 4.41. The proposal does not seek to introduce contentious land uses, nor encourage in-migration and it is therefore perceived that the proposal will have a *positive* impact in relation to divisions within the community.

Question	Related Issues	Impact	Evidence	Mitigation Required?
10 Will the proposal potentially lead to change in local – Welsh – traditions/culture?	Might the proposal force local members of local voluntary/ activity/ your groups out of area due to unemployment/ high house prices?	+1	Y	Y

- 4.42. The proposed development seeks to deliver an appropriate housing provision to meet local need. The age structure of the population is relatively young (Appendix 1) in the locality and the proposal seeks to deliver principally family housing. The proposal make provision of two accessible bungalows, that will be allocated in accordance with existing need, and is not designed to encourage in-migration of older generations who might be seeking retirement properties.
- 4.43. To encourage in-migration would potentially disrupt the community balance and lead to a change in tradition/culture, particularly if those in-migrating came from greater distances away. This proposal therefore does not propose a form of housing that would encourage this; this proposal seeks to provide for the identified needs of existing residents.
- 4.44. Without sufficient affordable housing provision then existing members of the community, will be forced to consider out-migration and seek housing elsewhere if

this is indeed available to them as an option; this will upset the community balance if this is allowed to occur.

4.45. It is therefore perceived that the proposal will have a *positive* impact in relation to Welsh culture and tradition. The Welsh language is an intrinsic element of the social fabric and culture of Wales and census data (Appendix 2 and 3) is initially demonstrating that compulsory Welsh language is having a positive impact.

Question	Related Issues	Impact	Evidence	Mitigation Required?
11 Is the proposal likely to have an impact on the use of the Welsh language in the community?	Is the proposal likely to lead to less use of Welsh language in the community? Reasons for this: Welsh speakers is less of a %, language change in specific social networks, lack of Welsh services provision in light of the development ,education, child care etc. Is the proposal likely to lead to more use of the Welsh language in the community?	0	Y	Y

4.46. The proposed development itself will not have a direct impact on the use of the Welsh language in the community. The evidence (Appendix 7) demonstrates that the proportion of the population who speak Welsh are more likely to live in property owned outright then they are to live in social rented accommodation and that of those households who don't speak they are twice as likely to be in social accommodation as non-Welsh speaking households.

4.47. The statistics indicate that, nationally, social rented housing is circa. 9 times more likely to be occupied by a non-Welsh speaking household whereas within the Conwy County Borough social rented housing is only 5 times more likely to be occupied by a non-Welsh speaking household.

4.48. The provision of affordable housing on this site is therefore likely to increase the number of non-Welsh speaking households in absolute terms, but this of course doesn't reflect the existing level of affordable housing need and the number of 'hidden households' within the census data.

- 4.49. Persons in housing need require access to good quality, affordable accommodation, and the provision of this has a beneficial impact on the quality of life of local people by providing an improved and affordable housing offer to those who are identified as being in need. Statistically the proposal may increase the number of non-Welsh speaking households, but it is unlikely to affect the absolute number of non-Welsh speakers as recorded by number within the census data. As set out above the properties will be allocated in accordance with the Housing Register and demand for properties is such that the majority of these will likely be allocated to persons with a local connection. It is therefore considered that the proposal will likely have a *neutral* impact on the use of the Welsh language in the community.

5. Conclusions

- 5.1. The Community and Linguistic Impact Assessment has therefore established that in relation to matters of population characteristics, quality of life, economic factors, infrastructure supply, social and culture and aspects the perceived impacts of the proposal are neutral and positive.
- 5.2. The above provides an assessment of the proposal and provides a response to the questions posed. It has been concluded that in respect of the five key areas positive and neutral impacts will be realised and that some mitigation measures are required to achieve this. It is considered that the above, read in conjunction with the data provided in the appendices provides the decision maker with the necessary evidence to calculate the community and linguistic impacts of the proposal.

Appendix 1	2021 Census	Age Structure	National, Authority, Ward
Appendix 2	2021 Census	Ability by Age Ability by Age	National Authority
Appendix 3	2011 Census 2001 Census	Ability by Age Ability by Age	National National
Appendix 4	2021 Census	Household Size	National, Authority, Ward
Appendix 5	2021 Census	Household Composition	National, Authority, Ward
Appendix 6	2021 Census	Ability to Speak Welsh	Authority
Appendix 7	2021 Census	Ability by Household Tenure	National, Authority
Appendix 8	November 2021	Glyn Ward Profile	

Appendix 1

2021 Census
TS007 - Age Structure
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Geography National, Local Authority, Ward All persons
 Sex All persons
 National Identity Time All categories: National identity 2021

	Age Structure						
	All Persons	Age 0-15	Age 16-64	Age 65+	Age 0-15	Age 16-64	Age 65+
England and Wales	58953423	10387058	37503022	11063343	17.6%	63.6%	18.8%
Wales	3107492	548078	1897371	662043	17.6%	61.1%	21.3%
Conwy County	114741	18377	64991	31373	16.0%	56.6%	27.3%
Betwys-yn-Rhos	1953	287	1150	516	14.7%	58.9%	26.4%
Betws-y-Coed and Trefriw	1948	271	1193	484	13.9%	61.2%	24.8%
Bryn (Conwy)	1749	300	1052	397	17.2%	60.1%	22.7%
Caerhun	2375	328	1343	704	13.8%	56.5%	29.6%
Colwyn	4566	878	2694	994	19.2%	59.0%	21.8%
Conwy	4257	680	2498	1079	16.0%	58.7%	25.3%
Craig-y-don	3328	375	1715	1238	11.3%	51.5%	37.2%
Deganwy	3758	444	1859	1455	11.8%	49.5%	38.7%
Eglwys-bach a Llangernyw	2006	356	1136	514	17.7%	56.6%	25.6%
Eirias	3567	587	2136	844	16.5%	59.9%	23.7%
Gele and Llanddulas	6428	841	3336	2251	13.1%	51.9%	35.0%
Glyn (Conwy)	4542	974	2854	714	21.4%	62.8%	15.7%
Glyn y Marl	7685	1450	4558	1677	18.9%	59.3%	21.8%
Gogarth Mostyn	7119	978	4105	2036	13.7%	57.7%	28.6%
Kinmel Bay	5909	1013	3311	1585	17.1%	56.0%	26.8%
Llandrillo-yn-Rhos	7766	1013	3877	2876	13.0%	49.9%	37.0%
Llanrwst a Llanddoged	3732	636	2168	928	17.0%	58.1%	24.9%
Llansanffraid (Conwy)	2124	302	1195	627	14.2%	56.3%	29.5%
Llansannan	1824	292	1112	420	16.0%	61.0%	23.0%
Llysfaen	2734	657	1678	399	24.0%	61.4%	14.6%
Mochdre	2000	435	1186	379	21.8%	59.3%	19.0%
Pandy	1799	293	1045	461	16.3%	58.1%	25.6%
Penmaenmawr	4303	680	2582	1041	15.8%	60.0%	24.2%
Penrhyn	4595	640	2417	1538	13.9%	52.6%	33.5%
Pen-sarn Pentre Mawr	6464	1085	3417	1962	16.8%	52.9%	30.4%
Rhiw	6029	927	3491	1611	15.4%	57.9%	26.7%
Towyn	2273	308	1259	706	13.6%	55.4%	31.1%
Tudno	4687	826	2770	1091	17.6%	59.1%	23.3%
Uwch Aled	1732	277	984	471	16.0%	56.8%	27.2%
Uwch Conwy	1475	237	889	349	16.1%	60.3%	23.7%

Appendix 2

2021 Census**TS033 - Ability to Speak Welsh by Age**

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Geography National
 Sex All Persons
 National Identity All Categories: National Identity
 Time 2021

Age	Ability to Speak Welsh		
	Wales	Can Speak Welsh	% Can speak Welsh
All Categories 3 and Over	3137052	657177	21%
Age 3 to 4	65764	11947	18%
Age 5 to 7	102913	30722	30%
Age 8 to 9	73014	24606	34%
Age 10 to 14	182703	66503	36%
Age 15	34365	12842	37%
Age 16 to 17	69536	22892	33%
Age 18 to 19	71870	15925	22%
Age 20 to 24	187675	34923	19%
Age 25 to 29	186458	32253	17%
Age 30 to 34	196215	31999	16%
Age 35 to 39	186231	28660	15%
Age 40 to 44	175350	25933	15%
Age 45 to 49	186077	26761	14%
Age 50 to 54	215680	28069	13%
Age 55 to 59	222670	27473	12%
Age 60 to 64	199606	25043	13%
Age 65 to 69	177641	22839	13%
Age 70 to 74	181337	23063	13%
Age 75 to 79	131497	18828	14%
Age 80 to 84	207875	132090	64%
Age 85 and over	82575	13806	17%

Cannot Speak Welsh	% Cannot Speak Welsh
2479875	79%
53817	82%
72191	70%
48408	66%
116200	64%
21523	63%
46644	67%
55945	78%
152752	81%
154205	83%
164216	84%
157571	85%
149417	85%
159316	86%
187611	87%
195197	88%
174563	87%
154802	87%
158274	87%
112669	86%
75785	36%
68769	83%

2021 Census**TS033 - Ability to Speak Welsh by Age**

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Geography Authority - Conwy
Sex All Persons
National Identity All Categories: National Identity
Time 2021

Age	Ability to Speak Welsh		
	Conwy	Can Speak Welsh	% Can speak Welsh
All Categories 3 and Over	111809	29003	26%
Age 3 to 4	2094	485	23%
Age 5 to 7	3441	1327	39%
Age 8 to 9	2457	1044	42%
Age 10 to 14	6263	2904	46%
Age 15	1188	575	48%
Age 16 to 17	2407	1062	44%
Age 18 to 19	1909	742	39%
Age 20 to 24	4992	1610	32%
Age 25 to 29	5566	1544	28%
Age 30 to 34	6160	1659	27%
Age 35 to 39	5867	1612	27%
Age 40 to 44	5684	1517	27%
Age 45 to 49	6627	1711	26%
Age 50 to 54	8245	1754	21%
Age 55 to 59	9016	1836	20%
Age 60 to 64	8523	1537	18%
Age 65 to 69	7875	1419	18%
Age 70 to 74	8494	1525	18%
Age 75 to 79	6207	1185	19%
Age 80 to 84	4304	915	21%
Age 85 and over	4490	1040	23%

<u>Cannot Speak Welsh</u>	<u>% Cannot Speak Welsh</u>
82806	74%
1609	77%
2114	61%
1413	58%
3359	54%
613	52%
1345	56%
1167	61%
3382	68%
4022	72%
4501	73%
4255	73%
4167	73%
4916	74%
6491	79%
7180	80%
6986	82%
6456	82%
6969	82%
5022	81%
3389	79%
3450	77%

Appendix 3

2011 Census
DC2203WA - Ability to Speak Welsh by Age

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Geography Wales
 Sex All persons
 National Identity All categories: National identity
 Time 2011

Age	Ability to Speak Welsh				
	Wales	Can speak Welsh	% Can speak Welsh	Cannot speak Welsh	% Cannot speak Welsh
All categories: Age 3 and over	2,955,841	562,016	19.0	2,393,825	81.0
Age 3 to 4	70,686	16,495	23.3	54,191	76.7
Age 5 to 7	99,429	36,985	37.2	62,444	62.8
Age 8 to 9	63,650	25,315	39.8	38,335	60.2
Age 10 to 14	177,748	75,093	42.2	102,655	57.8
Age 15	37,168	14,862	40.0	22,306	60.0
Age 16 to 17	77,111	25,551	33.1	51,560	66.9
Age 18 to 19	84,841	18,100	21.3	66,741	78.7
Age 20 to 24	211,924	37,258	17.6	174,666	82.4
Age 25 to 29	185,728	30,425	16.4	155,303	83.6
Age 30 to 34	174,694	26,733	15.3	147,961	84.7
Age 35 to 39	183,045	27,297	14.9	155,748	85.1
Age 40 to 44	213,155	29,029	13.6	184,126	86.4
Age 45 to 49	220,711	28,724	13.0	191,987	87.0
Age 50 to 54	201,599	26,530	13.2	175,069	86.8
Age 55 to 59	186,923	25,097	13.4	161,826	86.6
Age 60 to 64	204,885	27,590	13.5	177,295	86.5
Age 65 to 69	166,007	24,705	14.9	141,302	85.1
Age 70 to 74	134,543	20,407	15.2	114,136	84.8
Age 75 to 79	108,202	17,542	16.2	90,660	83.8
Age 80 to 84	79,232	14,025	17.7	65,207	82.3
Age 85 and over	74,560	14,253	19.1	60,307	80.9

2001 Census
CAS146 - Ability to Speak Welsh by Age

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Geography Wales
 Sex All persons
 National Identity All categories: National identity
 Time 2001

Age	Ability to Speak Welsh				
	Wales	Can speak Welsh	% Can speak Welsh	Cannot speak Welsh	% Cannot speak Welsh
All People	2,903,085	588,104	20.3	2,314,981	79.7
Age 0 to 2	97,384	5,736	5.9	91,648	94.1
Age 3 to 4	70,519	13,239	18.8	57,280	81.2
Age 5 to 9	185,325	69,252	37.4	116,073	62.6
Age 10 to 14	195,976	85,675	43.7	110,301	56.3
Age 15	37,951	16,241	42.8	21,710	57.2
Age 16 to 19	146,753	40,548	27.6	106,205	72.4
Age 20 to 24	169,493	29,512	17.4	139,981	82.6
Age 25 to 39	576,829	88,389	15.3	488,440	84.7
Age 40 to 49	379,969	55,734	14.7	324,235	85.3
Age 50 to 59	385,188	59,852	15.5	325,336	84.5
Age 60 to 64	152,924	25,482	16.7	127,442	83.3
Age 65 to 74	264,191	47,692	18.1	216,499	81.9

Appendix 4

2021 Census
TS017 - Household Size
 ONS Crown Copyright Reserved

Geography National, Local Authority, Ward
 Sex All persons
 National Identity All categories: National identity
 Time 2021

Age	Wales (count)	Wales (percentage)	Conwy (count)	Conwy (percentage)	Glyn Ward (count)	Glyn Ward (percentage)
All Household with at least 1 Usual Resident	1,347,110	100.0%	52,235	100.0%	2039	100.0%
1 Person in Household	429,559	31.9%	17,909	34.3%	772	37.9%
2 People in Household	472,906	35.1%	19249	36.9%	623	30.6%
3 People in Household	212,282	15.8%	7443	14.2%	314	15.4%
4 People in Household	157,455	11.7%	5156	9.9%	208	10.2%
5 People in Household	52,305	3.9%	1723	3.3%	77	3.8%
6 People in Household	15,159	1.1%	507	1.0%	25	1.2%
7 People in Household	4,708	0.3%	153	0.3%	9	0.4%
8 or More People in Household	2,736	0.2%	95	0.2%	11	0.5%

Appendix 5

2021 Census

TS003 - Household Composition

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Geography
Sex
National Identity
Time

Nationa, Local Authority, Ward
All persons
All categories: National identity
2021

Age	Wales	Conwy	Glyn Ward	Wales	Conwy	Glyn Ward
All Households (count)	1,347,114	52,237	2,035	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
One-person household: Aged 66 years and over	196056	9318	242	14.6%	17.8%	11.9%
One-person household: Other	233503	8591	530	17.3%	16.4%	26.0%
Single family household: All aged 66 years and over	138010	6674	109	10.2%	12.8%	5.4%
Single family household: Married or civil partnership couple: No children	145009	5945	153	10.8%	11.4%	7.5%
Single family household: Married or civil partnership couple: Dependent children	160019	5231	189	11.9%	10.0%	9.3%
Single family household: Married or civil partnership couple: All children non-dependent	81669	2891	74	6.1%	5.5%	3.6%
Single family household: Cohabiting couple family: No children	77093	2715	94	5.7%	5.2%	4.6%
Single family household: Cohabiting couple family: With dependent children	67941	2348	121	5.0%	4.5%	5.9%
Single family household: Cohabiting couple family: All children non-dependent	10615	370	24	0.8%	0.7%	1.2%
Single family household: Lone parent family: With dependent children	102274	3504	260	7.6%	6.7%	12.8%
Single family household: Lone parent family: All children non-dependent	59562	2194	116	4.4%	4.2%	5.7%
Single family household: Other single family household: Other family composition	7904	217	21	0.6%	0.4%	1.0%
Other household types: With dependent children	26078	927	47	1.9%	1.8%	2.3%
Other household types: Other, including all full-time students and all aged 66 years and over	41381	1312	55	3.1%	2.5%	2.7%

Appendix 6

2021 Census
TS033 - Ability to Speak Welsh

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Geography County
 Sex All Persons
 National Identity All Categories: National Identity
 Time 2021

Ability to Speak Welsh

County	Total Population	Can Speak Welsh	% Can speak Welsh	Cannot Speak Welsh	% Cannot Speak Welsh	Does Not Apply
Ynys Mon	68878	37413	54.32%	29673	43.08%	1792
Gwynedd	117393	73560	62.66%	40747	34.71%	3086
Conwy	114741	29000	25.27%	82805	72.17%	2936
Denbighshire	95817	20946	21.86%	72116	75.26%	2755
Flintshire	151002	17428	11.54%	133134	88.17%	440
Wrexham	135117	15953	11.81%	115132	85.21%	4032
Ceredigion	71475	31678	44.32%	38233	53.49%	1564
Pembrokeshire	123358	20626	16.72%	99580	80.72%	3152
Carmarthenshire	187897	72838	38.76%	109881	58.48%	5178
Swansea	238490	25986	10.90%	205903	86.34%	6601
Neath Port Talbot	142289	18662	13.12%	119658	84.10%	3969
Bridgend	145488	13037	8.96%	128257	88.16%	4194
Vale of Glamorgan	131941	14737	11.17%	113345	85.91%	3859
Cardiff	362308	42757	11.80%	308483	85.14%	11068
Rhondda Cynon Taf	237651	28556	12.02%	201762	84.90%	7333
Caerphilly	175952	17837	10.14%	152850	86.87%	5265
Blaenau Gwent	66904	4035	6.03%	60761	90.82%	2108
Torfaen	92276	7366	7.98%	82014	88.88%	2896
Monmouthshire	92954	7852	8.45%	82835	89.11%	2267
Newport	159592	11594	7.26%	142283	89.15%	5715
Powys	133169	21358	16.04%	108544	81.51%	3267
Merthyr Tydfil	58839	5079	8.63%	51878	88.17%	1882

Appendix 7

2021 Census

RM153 - Ability by Tenure - Household Reference

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Geography
Sex
National Identity
Time

National, Local Authority, Ward
All persons
All categories: National identity
2021

Age	Total no. Households	Can speak Welsh				Cannot speak Welsh			
		Owns Outright	Owns with a mortgage or loan of shared ownership	Social rented	Private rented or rent free	Owns Outright	Owns with a mortgage or loan of shared ownership	Social rented	Private rented or rent free
Wales	1346021	77735	57885	21996	28951	434345	323219	200057	201833
Isle of Anglesey	30822	6567	4124	2642	2199	7189	3225	2178	2698
Gwynedd	51106	12850	7772	5526	4391	9364	3592	3031	4580
Conwy	52233	4918	3307	1101	1984	17841	9951	5156	7975
Denbighshire	42387	3502	2397	781	1226	13326	8949	4867	7339
Flintshire	66909	1994	2052	520	698	23951	20327	9194	8173
Wrexham	57911	1870	1531	779	772	18077	14922	11378	8582
Ceredigion	30894	6494	3198	1146	2024	8304	3276	2095	4357
Pembrokeshire	55488	3618	1806	701	1133	21029	10891	8291	8019
Camarthenshire	80757	14618	8180	3254	3391	21010	12965	8444	8895
Swansea	104963	3696	2525	803	1414	33466	26014	19243	17802
Neath Port Talbot	62372	2834	2018	875	757	21015	15742	11124	8007
Bridgend	62360	1288	1698	279	608	22382	18729	8395	8981
Vale of Glamorgan	57450	1295	1781	252	644	20757	17585	8771	8365
Cardiff	147260	3325	5387	572	3004	38745	38405	24672	33150
Rhondda Cynon Taf	103337	2193	3692	622	1516	37492	27424	13552	16846
Caerphilly	76257	987	1985	519	691	26462	22296	13805	9512
Blaenau Gwent	30335	212	289	127	160	10349	7404	7067	4727
Torfaen	40240	296	540	230	234	13655	11646	9345	4294
Monmouthshire	40924	602	484	116	187	17136	11353	5630	5416
Newport	66055	482	848	239	362	19690	21013	12625	10796
Powys	60179	3715	1727	764	1247	24383	11009	7716	9618
Merthyr Tydfil	25782	379	544	148	309	8722	6501	5478	3701

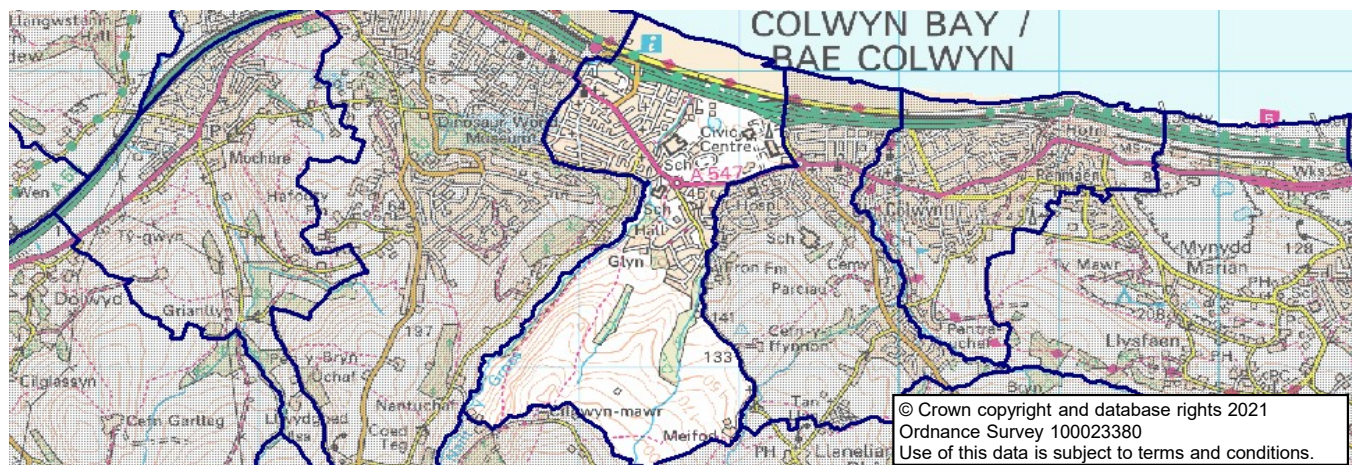
Age	Total no. Households	Households who CAN speak Welsh				Households who CANNOT speak Welsh			
		Owns Outright	Owns with a mortgage or loan of shared ownership	Social rented	Private rented or rent free	Owns Outright	Owns with a mortgage or loan of shared ownership	Social rented	Private rented or rent free
Wales	100%	5.8%	4.3%	1.6%	2.2%	32.3%	24.0%	14.9%	15.0%
Isle of Anglesey	100%	21.3%	13.4%	8.6%	7.1%	23.3%	10.5%	7.1%	8.8%
Gwynedd	100%	25.1%	15.2%	10.8%	8.6%	18.3%	7.0%	5.9%	9.0%
Conwy	100%	9.4%	6.3%	2.1%	3.8%	34.2%	19.1%	9.9%	15.3%
Denbighshire	100%	8.3%	5.7%	1.8%	2.9%	31.4%	21.1%	11.5%	17.3%
Flintshire	100%	3.0%	3.1%	0.8%	1.0%	35.8%	30.4%	13.7%	12.2%
Wrexham	100%	3.2%	2.6%	1.3%	1.3%	31.2%	25.8%	19.6%	14.8%
Ceredigion	100%	21.0%	10.4%	3.7%	6.6%	26.9%	10.6%	6.8%	14.1%
Pembrokeshire	100%	6.5%	3.3%	1.3%	2.0%	37.9%	19.6%	14.9%	14.5%
Camarthenshire	100%	18.1%	10.1%	4.0%	4.2%	26.0%	16.1%	10.5%	11.0%
Swansea	100%	3.5%	2.4%	0.8%	1.3%	31.9%	24.8%	18.3%	17.0%
Neath Port Talbot	100%	4.5%	3.2%	1.4%	1.2%	33.7%	25.2%	17.8%	12.8%
Bridgend	100%	2.1%	2.7%	0.4%	1.0%	35.9%	30.0%	13.5%	14.4%
Vale of Glamorgan	100%	2.3%	3.1%	0.4%	1.1%	36.1%	30.6%	11.8%	14.6%
Cardiff	100%	2.3%	3.7%	0.4%	2.0%	26.3%	26.1%	16.8%	22.5%
Rhondda Cynon Taf	100%	2.1%	3.6%	0.6%	1.5%	36.3%	26.5%	13.1%	16.3%
Caerphilly	100%	1.3%	2.6%	0.7%	0.9%	34.7%	29.2%	18.1%	12.6%
Blaenau Gwent	100%	0.7%	1.0%	0.4%	0.5%	34.1%	24.4%	23.3%	15.6%
Torfaen	100%	0.7%	1.3%	0.6%	0.6%	33.9%	28.9%	23.2%	10.7%
Monmouthshire	100%	1.5%	1.2%	0.3%	0.5%	41.9%	27.7%	13.8%	13.2%
Newport	100%	0.7%	1.3%	0.4%	0.5%	29.8%	31.8%	19.1%	16.3%
Powys	100%	6.2%	2.9%	1.3%	2.1%	40.5%	18.3%	12.8%	16.0%
Merthyr Tydfil	100%	1.5%	2.1%	0.6%	1.2%	33.8%	25.2%	21.2%	14.4%

Appendix 8

Conwy County Borough Council's ward profiles 2021

Glyn

Map



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Produced by the Corporate Research and Information Unit, Conwy County Borough Council, November 2021

research.unit@conwy.gov.uk

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

Population characteristics

Population, age and gender 2020 (ONS MYE)

	Glyn		Conwy CB	Wales	GB
	Number	%	%	%	%
Mid-year population 2010	4,250	Change	Change	Change	Change
Mid-year population 2020	4,150	-2.4%	3.1%	3.9%	6.9%
Males	2,050	48.8%	48.7%	49.3%	49.4%
Females	2,150	51.2%	51.3%	50.7%	50.6%
Aged 0-15	900	21.0%	16.0%	17.8%	18.9%
Aged 16-29	700	16.5%	13.5%	17.5%	17.2%
Aged 30-44	750	18.1%	14.8%	17.5%	19.4%
Aged 45-64	1,150	27.2%	27.9%	26.2%	25.8%
Aged 65+	700	17.1%	27.9%	21.1%	18.7%
Population density 2020 (persons/ha)		14.47	1.05	1.53	4.32

Population characteristics (Census 2011)

	Glyn		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
	Number	%			
Born in Wales	2,444	56.3%	54.4%	72.7%	4.9%
Born outside the UK	257	5.9%	4.3%	5.5%	13.4%
Ethnicity - white British	4,028	92.8%	95.4%	93.2%	80.5%
Other white	123	2.8%	2.3%	2.4%	5.5%
Mixed ethnic group	53	1.2%	0.8%	1.0%	2.2%
Other ethnic groups	136	3.1%	1.5%	3.4%	11.8%
Religion - Christian	2,368	54.6%	64.7%	57.6%	59.3%
Other religion	125	2.9%	1.5%	2.7%	8.4%
No religion	1,507	34.7%	26.1%	32.1%	25.1%
(of persons aged 3+)					
Speak Welsh	817	19.7%	27.4%	19.0%	-
No skills in Welsh	2,852	68.6%	60.6%	73.3%	-

Health

Health and provision of care (Census 2011)

	Glyn		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
	Number	%			
People with limiting long term illness	965	22.2%	24.2%	22.7%	17.9%
People providing unpaid care	461	10.6%	11.8%	12.1%	10.3%

Conwy County Borough Council's ward profiles 2021

Glyn

Housing and living arrangements

Households (Census 2011)

	Glyn		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
	Number	%			
Total households	1,939		51,177	1,302,676	23,366,044
Household composition					
All one person household	722	37.2%	33.8%	30.8%	30.2%
- one person; aged 65+	242	12.5%	17.1%	13.7%	12.4%
All households with dependent children	572	29.5%	24.5%	28.2%	29.1%
- lone parents with dependents	188	9.7%	6.2%	7.5%	7.2%
All households of only pensioners	351	18.1%	29.2%	22.9%	20.9%
Population in private households	4,281	98.6%	97.7%	98.3%	98.2%
Average household size		2.21	2.20	2.31	2.36
Household facilities					
No central heating	120	6.2%	3.6%	2.3%	2.7%
Overcrowded	169	8.7%	4.3%	5.2%	8.5%
Average rooms per household		5.4	5.6	5.7	5.4
No car	714	36.8%	21.7%	22.9%	25.6%
Tenure					
Owner occupied	1,004	51.8%	70.1%	67.8%	64.3%
Rented from social landlord	330	17.0%	11.6%	16.5%	17.6%
Other rented	605	31.2%	18.3%	15.7%	18.0%

Dwellings by council tax band (VOA, March 2021)

	Glyn		Conwy CB	Wales
	Number	%		
Total dwellings	2,230	100%	57,720	1,458,100
Band A	600	26.8%	9.3%	14.5%
Band B	670	29.9%	14.4%	20.9%
Band C	540	24.1%	26.9%	21.8%
Band D	300	13.4%	20.5%	16.2%
Band E	80	3.6%	15.9%	13.5%
Band F	30	1.3%	8.7%	8.2%
Band G	10	0.4%	3.3%	3.7%
Band H	-	-	0.7%	0.9%
Band I	-	-	0.3%	0.4%

House prices (Land Registry, 2020; CACI PayCheck, 2020)

	Glyn		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
	£				
Median (All house types)	£ 169,950		£ 175,000	£ 165,000	£ 244,950
Lower quartile (All house types)	£ 122,500		£ 131,000	£ 117,000	£ 156,000
Ratio income:houseprice (median)		5.8	5.9	5.7	7.3
Ratio income:houseprice (lower quartile)		7.3	7.6	7.0	8.3

For this measure, results at ward level are based on data for Conwy CBC strategic sub areas.

Housing related benefits (DWP, August 2021)

	Glyn		Conwy CB	Wales	GB
	Number	%			
Total claimants	800	100%	10,060	280,630	5,733,155
- housing benefit	390	48.9%	54.0%	51.9%	48.2%
- Universal Credit housing element	410	51.1%	46.0%	48.1%	51.8%
- private rented	480	60.2%	48.5%	34.7%	37.6%
- social rented	320	40.2%	50.9%	64.8%	61.5%
- households with children	290	36.2%	34.2%	36.7%	38.2%

Characteristics for housing benefit only

- single pensioner (% HB)	75	19.1%	35.3%	32.9%	33.9%
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Produced by the Corporate Research and Information Unit, Conwy County Borough Council, November 2021

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Conwy County Borough Council's ward profiles 2021

Glyn

Community safety

Crime incidences (North Wales Police)

	Glyn		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
(year end 31st March)	Number	Rate*			
All crime incidences 2020/21	979	234.94	82.26	72.87	78.03
Violence against the person	475	113.99	40.57	30.04	30.09
Theft & handling	107	25.68	9.22	9.47	11.80
Criminal damage & arson	115	27.60	9.20	8.71	8.04

*annual crime rate per 1,000 population

Economy and employment

Industry of employment (Census 2011)

	Glyn		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
	Number	%			
All in employment (aged 16-74)	1,885		50,093	1,363,615	26,526,336
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	3	0.2%	2.1%	1.7%	0.9%
Mining, quarrying, energy, water	39	2.1%	1.6%	1.9%	1.5%
Manufacturing	76	4.0%	4.9%	10.5%	8.9%
Construction	129	6.8%	8.2%	8.2%	7.7%
Wholesale & retail	373	19.8%	17.0%	15.6%	15.9%
Transport & storage	82	4.4%	3.7%	3.9%	5.0%
Accommodation & food services	159	8.4%	9.9%	6.2%	5.6%
Communication, finance, property	78	4.1%	5.2%	6.6%	9.7%
Professional, scientific, technical	75	4.0%	4.6%	4.3%	6.6%
Administrative & support services	99	5.3%	3.7%	4.0%	4.9%
Public administration & defence	126	6.7%	7.1%	7.9%	6.0%
Education	174	9.2%	10.2%	10.1%	9.9%
Health & social work	372	19.7%	16.7%	14.5%	12.5%
Other	100	5.3%	5.1%	4.5%	5.0%
Work mainly at or from home	75	4.0%	7.2%	5.4%	5.4%
No qualifications (all aged 16+)	869	25.1%	25.6%	25.9%	22.7%
Level 4+ qualification	711	20.5%	25.5%	24.5%	27.2%

Social class (Census, 2011)

	Glyn		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
	Number	%			
All aged 16-74	3,164		81,906	2,245,166	41,126,540
Managerial & professional	753	23.8%	29.0%	27.4%	31.1%
Skilled	824	26.0%	31.8%	29.4%	29.1%
Part / unskilled	1,084	34.3%	27.9%	28.8%	25.2%
Students & other	503	15.9%	11.3%	14.5%	14.6%

Unemployment (claimant count) (NOMIS, 2021)

	Glyn		Conwy CB	Wales	GB
	Number	%			
October 2021	265	10.5%	4.6%	4.3%	4.8%
July 2021 (previous quarter)	285	11.4%	5.1%	4.8%	5.4%
October 2020 (previous year)	325	13.0%	6.3%	5.7%	6.2%
October 2016 (5 years ago)	145	5.7%	2.1%	2.2%	1.8%
Claimants aged 16-24 (Oct-21)*	45	-	17.4%	19.3%	17.0%
Claimants aged 50+ (Oct 21)*	75	-	29.8%	23.1%	24.3%

* Rounded to nearest 5. % is of all claimants.

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Glyn

Income and benefits

Household income (CACI PayCheck, 2021)

	Glyn		Conwy CB	Wales	GB
	£	%			
Median income (annual)	27,900		28,300	27,850	32,750
Lower quartile	15,950		16,350	15,900	18,150
Households below 60% GB median (= < £19,642)		33.9%	32.9%	34.0%	28.0%

For this measure, results at ward level are based on data for Conwy CBC strategic sub areas.

Benefits (DWP, May 2021)

There is a discontinuity in the benefits data, as Universal Credit is rolled out and starts to replace older awards systems. % is of all in that age group.

	Glyn		Conwy CB	Wales	GB
	Number	%			
Children (aged 0-15)					
Disability Living Allowance (DLA)	60	7.0%	5.5%	4.7%	4.5%
Working age (aged 16-66)					
Universal Credit	755	28.3%	14.6%	13.9%	14.1%
Job Seekers Allowance (JSA)	35	1.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Employment & Support Allowance (ESA)	295	11.1%	5.9%	6.2%	4.3%
Disability Living Allowance (DLA)	15	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%
Personal Independence Payments (PIP)	380	14.2%	7.8%	8.1%	5.5%
Carer's Allowance	105	4.0%	3.0%	3.1%	2.4%
Pensioners (aged 67+)					
State Pension (Nov 2020)	645				
Pension Credit	150	23.8%	13.1%	14.6%	13.2%
Attendance Allowance	115	18.7%	17.2%	16.5%	13.8%
Disability Living Allowance (DLA)	50	8.1%	5.5%	8.6%	5.2%
Personal Independence Payments (PIP)	40	6.1%	4.0%	5.6%	3.6%
Carer's Allowance	35	5.9%	3.7%	4.1%	2.9%

Poverty and deprivation

Children in low income families - relative income poverty (DWP, 2019/2020)

	Glyn		Conwy CB	Wales	GB
Children in in-work families	235	26.6%	17.4%	16.9%	16.7%
Children in out-of-work families	125	14.3%	7.4%	8.2%	6.7%
Total	360	40.8%	24.8%	25.0%	23.4%

As % all children aged 0-15. 'In work' is working 16 hrs a week or more. Relative income poverty = below 60% of UK median.

Welsh index of multiple deprivation (Welsh Government, 2019)

	Glyn		Conwy CB	
Total LSOAs in area	3		71	
No. LSOAs in most deprived:	10%	25%	10%	25%
In each deprivation domain				
Overall Index	1	2	4	11
Income	1	1	5	14
Employment	1	2	5	15
Health	1	1	3	10
Education	0	1	1	9
Access to services	0	0	9	18
Housing	1	3	6	17
Community safety	0	0	0	4
Physical environment	2	2	6	16

Deprivation data shows how many lower super output areas (LSOAs) in the area are in the 10% and 25% most deprived LSOAs in Wales.

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