



Replacement Local Development Plan 2018-2033

Background Paper

September 2023

BP 16: Brexit and the Rural Economy

Mae'r ddogfen hon ar gael yn Gymraeg hefyd.

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Sir Conwy, yr amgylchedd iawn i fyw, gweithio a darganfod

Conwy County, the right environment to live, work and discover

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Approaches to Farm Diversification and Rural Development post Brexit:- Implications for LDP Review

1. Background

- 1.1. The United Kingdom left the European Union on 31st January 2020 under the terms of a negotiated deal (Withdrawal Agreement) bringing to an end almost 50 years of UK membership of the EU. The withdrawal agreement included a transition period until 31 December 2020, during which time the UK remained in the single market, prior to a longer term relationship being agreed. The settling in period continues with the prospect of continuing legal, political and economic changes therefore it is prudent to recognise the ongoing implications 'Brexit' may have on the rural economy and investigate future approaches to farm diversification and rural development, and the effects these can have on the planning system locally.
- 1.2 This paper will firstly examine the economic and skills balance in the rural wards in Conwy by using ward statistics. Following on from this, a brief summary of the current relevant planning policies (national and local) is provided. The next section evaluates how those policies have been applied in Conwy, looking specifically at the types of applications for diversification. The following section then looks at the possible immediate and ongoing implications Brexit will have on the rural economy, examining what steps education providers are taking and the impact upon planning in the rural area. Finally the paper suggests potential future policy approaches and interventions that may be investigated further as a part of the LDP review process.

2. A Concise Demographic Analysis of the Rural area of Conwy

- 2.1 Appendix 1 provides a full breakdown based on CCBC's Ward Profiles 2021. The wards included for the purpose of this analysis are Betws yn Rhos, Caerhun, Eglwysbach, Llangernyw, Llansanffraid, Llansannan, Trefriw, Uwch Conwy and Uwchaled. These wards are within the planning jurisdiction of Conwy. Data for Llanrwst (Gower and Crwst wards) has also been included but has been identified separately as this is classed as an 'urban' settlement in the Local Development Plan. Nevertheless, it is acknowledged that Llanrwst plays a crucial role in terms of its relationship to the surrounding villages and countryside.
- 2.2 The headline findings are as follows:
 - 2.2.1 **Demography**
The demographic composition of the rural area closely resembles that for Conwy County Borough, but with a slight increase in the 45-64 year old age groups and decrease in the 65+ age groups.
 - 2.2.2 **Health**
In the rural area, proportionately less people are living with limiting long-term illness than in Conwy as a whole (19.9% compared with 24.2%). In Llanrwst there are significant differences between the Gower and Crwst wards, with limiting long-term illness in Gower being 18.5% of the population and Crwst significantly higher at 26.3%.
 - 2.2.3 **Housing**
Average house prices in rural Conwy are similar to the Conwy County Borough average of £175,000, with the median house price in Llanrwst at £170,000 and in the wider rural area at £180,000. Home ownership is higher in the rural area with 73.6%

of households being owner occupied in comparison with 70.1% in Conwy County Borough. The situation is different however in Llanrwst, where households in owner occupied accommodation is below the Conwy average at 65.7% and 60.8% in Gower and Crwst wards respectively.

2.2.4 Employment

In the rural area the type of employment people are engaged in is different to that of Conwy as a whole. As expected, there are a higher number of people working in agriculture, forestry and fishing (10.1% compared to 2.1% for the whole of Conwy). Other sectors where differences have been identified include the construction and education sectors where a slightly higher proportion of the rural workforce are represented, and in the wholesale and retail, accommodation and food services and health and social work sectors, where a lower proportion of the rural workforce are represented.

2.2.5 Unemployment

Proportionately there are less people in the rural area and Llanrwst claiming unemployment benefits when compared to Conwy as a whole. This is particularly significant in the rural area where the unemployment claimant count for October 2021 was at 2.3% of the rural population, whereas for the whole of Conwy it was 4.6%.

2.2.6 Income

The median average income of households in Conwy County Borough is £28,300. In Llanrwst the median average income is slightly higher at £28,850 and higher still in the rural area at £30,300.

2.2.7 Education

In the whole of Conwy 25.6% of people aged 16 and over have no qualifications and a similar proportion 25.5% have a level 4+ qualification. In the rural area people are generally better qualified in comparison with the whole of Conwy average with 30.3% having level 4 + and 21.2% having no qualifications. In Crwst and Gower wards people are generally less qualified than the population of Conwy as a whole with only 20.5% attaining level 4 + and 32.1% having no qualifications and in Crwst, and 20.3% attaining level 4 + and 30.9% with no qualifications in Gower.

3. Current Planning Policy Position

Key elements of National and Local Planning Policy guidance have been summarised below in terms of how they impact upon the rural area:

3.1 Future Wales – The National Plan 2040

Future Wales promotes vibrant rural places with access to jobs, homes and services in order to attract and retain people. It also states: "Strategic and Local Development Plans must plan positively to meet the employment needs of rural areas including employment arising from the foundational economy; the agricultural and forestry sector, including proposals for diversification; start-ups and micro businesses."

The Plan recognises that large parts of Wales are rural in character with 40% of the population living in settlements with fewer than 10,000 people. Rural areas contain prosperous and deprived communities, innovative businesses, essential resources and distinctive histories and cultures. Tourism is a significant industry for the rural area as its role in meeting the country's water, food and energy needs.

3.2 **Promoting Diversification in the Rural Economy – Planning Policy Wales**

Planning policy governing rural locations and issues can be found within Planning Policy Wales, Chapter 5. The main points of this are as follows:

- Whilst the protection of the open countryside should be maintained wherever possible, the expansion of existing businesses located in the open countryside should be supported provided there are no unacceptable impacts. New businesses in rural areas are essential to sustain and improve rural communities, but developments which only offer short-term economic gain may not be appropriate.
- Planning Authorities should adopt a constructive approach towards agricultural development proposals, especially those which are designed to meet the needs of changing farming practices or are necessary to achieve compliance with new environmental, hygiene or welfare legislation, and adopt a positive approach to the conversion of rural buildings for business re-use.
- The establishment of new enterprises and the expansion of existing business is crucial to the growth and stability of rural areas.
- A flexible approach towards micro businesses/self-employed and home working is needed.

3.3 **TAN 6 – Planning for sustainable rural communities**

Also at a national level, technical guidance exists in the form of TAN 6 key points are highlighted:

- Conversions -While initial consideration should be given to converting existing buildings for employment use sensitively located and designed new buildings will also often be appropriate.
- Types of diversification -Many economic activities can be sustainably located on farms. Small on-farm operations such as food and timber processing and food packing, together with services (e.g. offices, workshop facilities, equipment hire and maintenance), sports and recreation services, and the production of non-food crops and renewable energy, are likely to be appropriate uses.
- Farm Shops - When considering planning applications for farm shops, planning authorities should only limit the broad types of produce sold where an unrestricted retail use would result in a significant adverse effect on a village shop. Where there are no other shops in the locality, planning authorities should support a diversity of retail services, for example a sub post office, to help to meet essential needs of the community.
- Qualifying rural enterprises comprise land related businesses including agriculture, forestry and other activities that obtain their primary inputs from the site, such as the processing of agricultural, forestry and mineral products together with land management activities and support services (including agricultural contracting), tourism and leisure enterprises.
- Development plans may include a broader definition of qualifying rural enterprises where this can be justified by specific local evidence.

3.4 **Conwy Local Development Plan Policy**

At a local level, the adopted Conwy LDP includes policies EMP/3, EMP/6, HOU/12, NTE/7 and TOU/4 which are relevant in the context of this paper. The LDP includes a flexible policy for new economic developments (EMP/3) where sites on the edge of main villages (that are technically within the open countryside) may be permitted. Local planning policy is broadly supportive of rural conversions to business use / re-use subject criteria regarding impact, character and a supporting business plan.

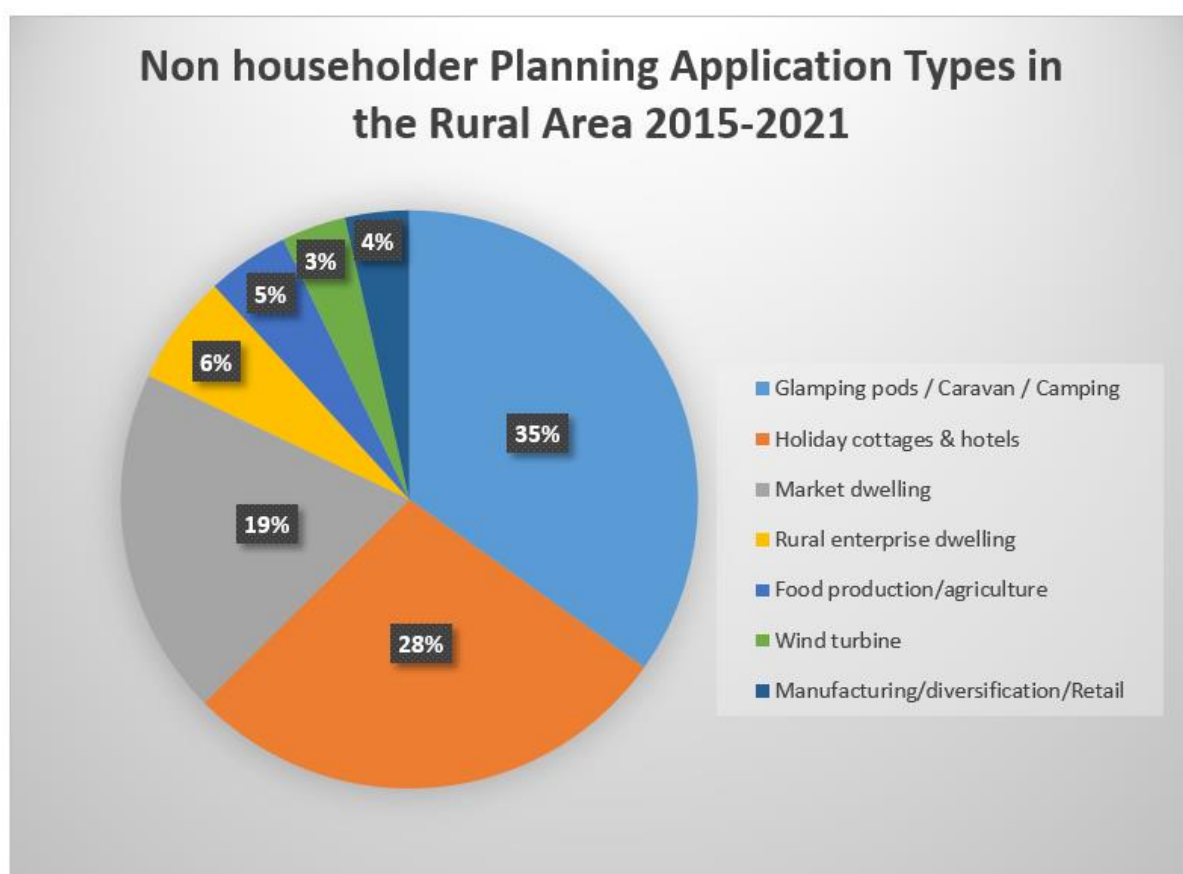
Similarly conversions of rural buildings to residential use (subject to proof of lack of need for economic uses) are generally acceptable. NTE/7 includes policies on micro and small scale wind turbine development which are allowed in principle, subject to criteria. Tourism policy TOU/4 is supportive in principle of extensions and or improvements to existing caravan and camping sites in the rural area. Although new caravan and camping sites are only permitted where an existing tourism offer exists at that location, and new static caravan sites are not permitted under this policy.

4. The Application of Planning Policy - Rural Conwy

4.1 Analysis of Planning Applications in the Rural Area

The LDP applications database includes applications which were sent to Planning Policy Officers from October 2015 to April 2021. The sample used in this study includes all applications where TAN 6 or wind turbine applications were selected as being relevant policy considerations. This may not have captured all rural applications but will have captured a suitable number which will give a flavour of recent applications in the rural area. Based on these parameters, the Strategic Planning Policy Team were consulted on 195 applications for rural developments. The breakdown of application types are shown below:

Figure 1: Percentage split of planning applications – Non-householder Planning Application Types in the Rural Area 2015-2021

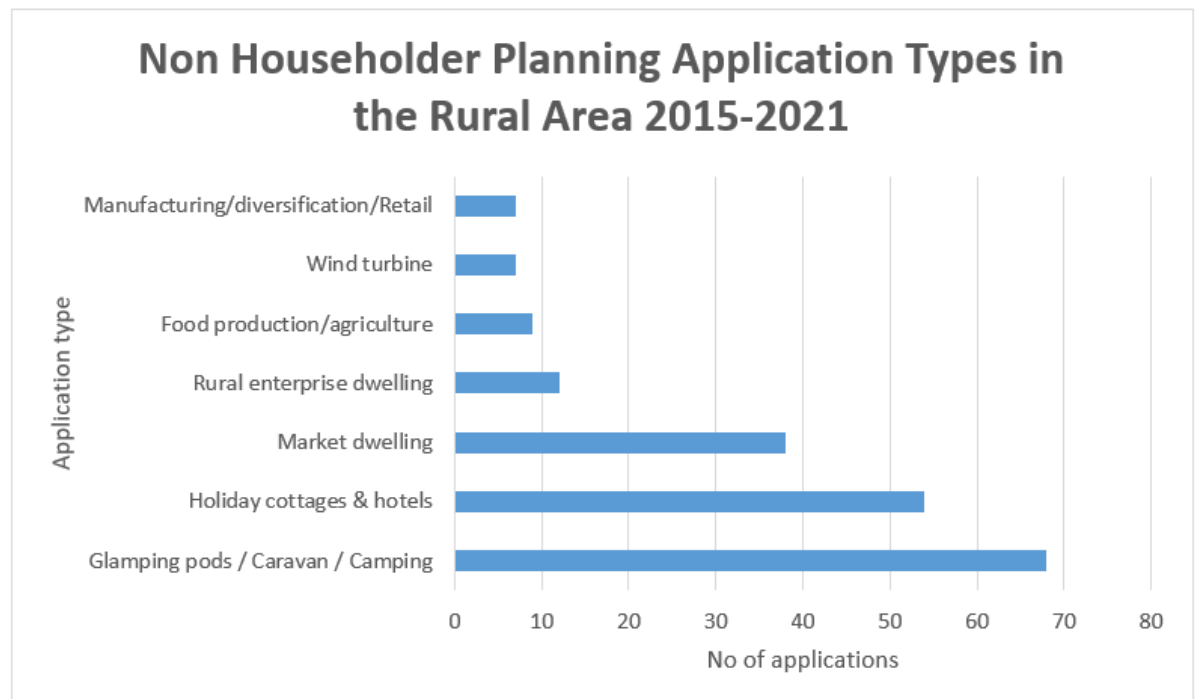


4.2 It is noted that there is roughly a three-way split between the main categories which are proposals for caravan site extensions/yurts/shepherds huts, conversions to holiday cottages, and conversions to/new market dwellings. Food production,

agriculture, wind turbine development, retailing and rural enterprise dwellings only account for 17% of the applications in the rural area.

4.3 The same data set has been used to produce the bar chart at Figure 2 below, except this time it can be seen how many planning applications have been submitted for the various categories:

Figure 2: Numbers of planning applications – Non-householder Planning Application Types in the Rural Area 2015-2021



5. Implications of Brexit on the Rural Economy in Wales

5.1 Farming is the UK's largest manufacturing sector with Europe being the UK's largest export market. The UK only produces half of what its population eats and relies on European imports for a quarter of food supply. To add to this, 55% of all UK farm income is derived from European subsidies and the Sector heavily dependent on migrant workers¹. Within Wales, utilised agricultural land constitutes **88%** of the land area, compared to 69% in the England, 68% in Scotland and 73% in Northern Ireland.²

5.2 Brexit – Key issues for Wales

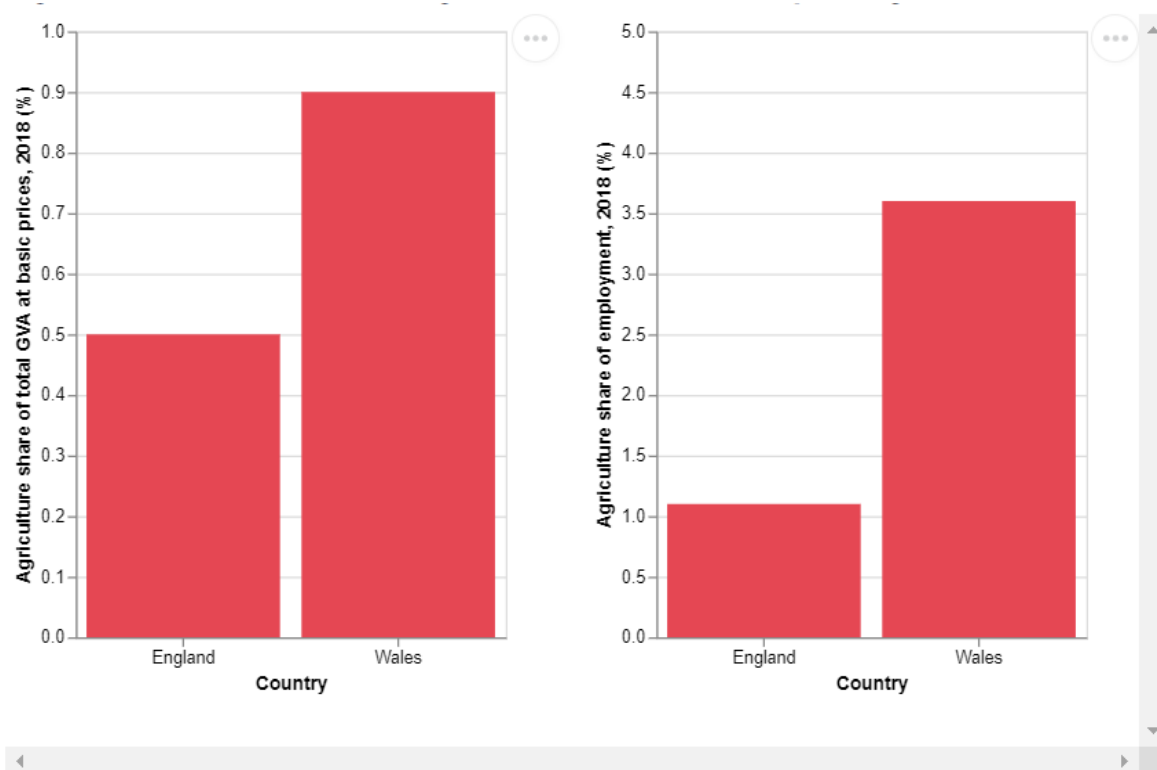
The bullet points below include some of the issues /challenges /opportunities specifically for Wales:

- The EU is the most economically valuable trading partner for Wales
- Overall proportion of contribution of agriculture to the Welsh economy is higher than in comparison to England – See Figure 1 below.

¹ theguardian.com 26/7/2017

² Senedd, 2016

Figure 3: Contribution of agriculture to the economy in Wales



Source: [DEFRA](#)

- Tariffs are a key issue for many businesses, but equally non-tariff barriers such as delays at borders and customs certification can have a substantial impact on importers.
- Economic modelling suggests Welsh exports could be reduced by 6% (£1.1billion).

5.3 According to Public Health Wales, Brexit, COVID-19 and climate change represent the biggest combined Triple Challenge to health and well-being that Wales has faced in recent times. They also provide an opportunity for it to set a new direction and leverage policies and plans using health and well-being, equity, and sustainability as a lens through which to view this. The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 provides a key driver to do this.³

5.4 In terms of impact on farm income it seems that much depends on whether the direct payment system is abolished completely or in part. All UK regions show on average a decline in farm incomes if direct payments were to be fully abolished. Initially, the Welsh government had planned to end direct payments and begin phasing in a new funding regime from 2021. However, the new 'Sustainable Farming Scheme' is not now expected to open until January 2025. Under this scheme, farmers and land managers will be paid to farm in ways that promote environmental benefits such as carbon storage and soil and water quality. An agriculture bill – setting out a more detailed framework for the new scheme – is planned with a final

³ Public Health Wales April 2022

consultation on the design of the new scheme and transitional measures expected during 2023.⁴

5.4 As eluded to in 5.1, a significant issue is that of EU nationals who currently fill low-paid positions in the agricultural and service sectors returning to their home countries, and how this workforce is being replaced. There is also the impact of changing legislation affecting the countryside, food production and animal welfare and the knock-on effect upon rural communities.

6. Response from Education, Knowledge and Skill Providers

- 6.1 Conversations have been held with Coleg Glynllifon/Llysfasi/Menter a Busnes/Faming Connect about the future of their courses/work taking into account impacts of Brexit. These conversations reveal that much will stay the same with Levels 1 & 2 Agriculture courses remaining focused on practical work and hands-on experience, with classroom sessions to help build the underpinning knowledge.
- 6.2 The Level 3 Agriculture course content will continue to concentrate on existing knowledge of agriculture, preparing students to operate at a management level whilst also understanding the practical aspects. It also provides a vocational route into Higher Education, whilst gaining valuable hands-on experience, combining studies of livestock, crops and machinery with practical training sessions.
- 6.3 Menter a Busnes continue to actively encourage farmers to prepare their business post Brexit by offering support to groups and individuals, providing awareness of entrepreneurship, innovation, business start-up and growth.
- 6.4 Farming Connect – Business Wales continue to provide service for farmers, foresters & food businesses through advice and support on business development, driving businesses forward, transforming business prospects, skills and mentoring (with funding support/free), innovation and through information hubs providing knowledge transfer.

7. Issues Brexit and other recent policy changes may raise for rural planning:

- 7.1 Considering the issues raised so far in this paper, the following knock-on effects may become apparent with implications for the planning system:
 - Increased diversification of smaller enterprises - not just holiday units but micro businesses too.
 - Applications for large-scale agricultural sheds- landscape/noise/odour/ecology/transportation issues
 - Potential for increase in poly tunnel developments to support large scale crops/horticulture.
 - Increase in applications for tourism businesses in the open countryside vs impact of a potential tourism tax and 182 day rule on holiday lets which may counter this
 - Increase in need for rural enterprise dwellings to support both larger scale production and new micro businesses.

⁴ Institute for Government 16/08/22

- Possible need for processing facilities for agricultural produce including livestock
- Increased demand for small scale food production units.
- Companies who are currently located in Europe and trading with the UK looking to establish a UK presence (to save money in the longer term).
- Need to explore the relationship between rural settlements and farming enterprises – hub and spoke models in terms of food processing/production and adding value to produce.
- As above, but consider the contribution exception sites and allocations within or on the edge of villages can make to supporting workers in rural enterprises.
- Decrease in land values – greater pressure to secure residential permissions?
- Pressure on rural infrastructure- roads/broadband etc.
- Home working - increase in demand.
- More land becoming available on the edge of settlements for housing development (where farms were previously.)
- People leaving the countryside to retire in an urban setting (this is happening now – need to recognise links with Wellbeing and Future Generations Act.)
- General increased need for affordable housing in rural areas to support larger scale rural enterprises?
- Need to maintain a ‘presence in the countryside?’ – Previous agricultural policy prior to UK membership of the EU.

8. Possible options to progress at LDP Review

- 8.1 The Replacement LDP needs to strike a balance between being responsive to the impacts of Brexit on the rural economy while protecting the countryside from sporadic development. A lot of work will be undertaken to refine and review existing policies through the LDP review process. Key areas of policy change / review relating to the issues raised in this Background Paper are policies HOU/12- Reuse and adaptation of redundant rural buildings for residential use and EMP/6 - Reuse and adaptation of rural buildings. In terms of Rural Enterprise Dwellings (REDs). Officers could consider possibility of allowing for use of agricultural dwellings/REDs as holiday accommodation. Exception sites policies will also require reviewing in line with national guidance. For example could a slightly higher number of dwellings be permitted in rural hamlets in certain circumstances.
- 8.2 Recognising the potential need for business expansion in the rural area and in line with national guidance, the scope of policy EMP/3 – New B1, B2, & B8 Office and Industrial Development on Non-Allocated Sites could be broadened or a new policy introduced to include support for the expansion of existing businesses in the rural area (including the open countryside) subject to criteria.
- 8.3 There is scope to review the tourism policies in the LDP namely TOU/1 Sustainable tourism, TOU/2 New sustainable tourism and recreational development and TOU/4 Chalet, caravan and camping sites. In particular clarity over what is permissible in terms of new holiday accommodation (type) and if under any circumstances new accommodation would be permitted as part of diversification where there is no existing tourism offer on site. Welsh Government have over the past couple of years reviewed guidance on holiday accommodation and second homes resulting in a change to the Use Classes Order The use classes order has been amended to create new use classes for
1. ‘dwellings, used as sole or main residences’ (class C3),
 2. ‘dwellings, used otherwise than as sole or main residences’ (class C5) and

3. 'short-term lets' (class C6).

The General Permitted Development Order (GDPO) has been amended to allow permitted changes between the new use classes, C3, C5 and C6. These permitted development rights can be removed within a specific area by applying an article 4 direction, however this has to be on the basis of robust local evidence. At the time of writing, this is being researched by Conwy County Borough Council.

Also, there is concern that the new rules around number of days a property has to be let from 70 to 182 days from April 2023 may adversely impact some farm diversification schemes in cases where the full 182 days cannot be met and therefore the farm business would liable to pay higher levels of council tax. This is currently being examined and will be covered in more detail in the Background Paper on Tourism.

- 8.4 The ideas for possible policy change raised in this background paper are by no means definite or exhaustive. They represent areas for discussion and possible further research before policies are updated and included in the Replacement LDP.

Appendix 1 Ward Statistics Rural Area

Conwy County Borough Council's ward profiles 2021

Rural Conwy (exc. Llanrwst & Betws-y-Coed)

Map

No map

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

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

Population characteristics					
Population, age and gender 2020 (ONS MYE)					
	Rural Conwy		Conwy CB	Wales	GB
	Number	%	%	%	%
Mid-year population 2010	15,350	Change	Change	Change	Change
Mid-year population 2020	15,600	1.7%	3.1%	3.9%	6.9%
Males	7,750	49.7%	48.7%	49.3%	49.4%
Females	7,850	50.3%	51.3%	50.7%	50.6%
Aged 0-15	2,350	15.2%	16.0%	17.8%	18.9%
Aged 16-29	2,050	13.1%	13.5%	17.5%	17.2%
Aged 30-44	2,150	13.8%	14.8%	17.5%	19.4%
Aged 45-64	4,850	31.2%	27.9%	26.2%	25.8%
Aged 65+	4,150	26.7%	27.9%	21.1%	18.7%
Population density 2020 (persons/ha)		0.18	1.05	1.53	4.32
Population characteristics (Census 2011)					
	Rural Conwy		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
	Number	%			
Born in Wales	9,836	64.2%	54.4%	72.7%	4.9%
Born outside the UK	370	2.4%	4.3%	5.5%	13.4%
Ethnicity - white British	14,975	97.8%	95.4%	93.2%	80.5%
Other white	178	1.2%	2.3%	2.4%	5.5%
Mixed ethnic group	68	0.4%	0.8%	1.0%	2.2%
Other ethnic groups	94	0.6%	1.5%	3.4%	11.8%
Religion - Christian	10,366	67.7%	64.7%	57.6%	59.3%
Other religion	145	0.9%	1.5%	2.7%	8.4%
No religion	3,457	22.6%	26.1%	32.1%	25.1%
(of persons aged 3+)					
Speak Welsh	7,804	52.4%	27.4%	19.0%	-
No skills in Welsh	5,559	37.3%	60.6%	73.3%	-

Health					
Health and provision of care (Census 2011)					
	Rural Conwy		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
	Number	%			
People with limiting long term illness	3,052	19.9%	24.2%	22.7%	17.9%
People providing unpaid care	1,822	11.9%	11.8%	12.1%	10.3%

Conwy County Borough Council's ward profiles 2021

Rural Conwy (exc. Llanrwst & Betws-y-Coed)

Housing and living arrangements					
Households (Census 2011)					
	Rural Conwy		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
	Number	%			
Total households	6,532		51,177	1,302,676	23,366,044
Household composition					
All one person household	1,891	28.9%	33.8%	30.8%	30.2%
- one person; aged 65+	880	13.5%	17.1%	13.7%	12.4%
All households with dependent children	1,569	24.0%	24.5%	28.2%	29.1%
- lone parents with dependents	212	3.2%	6.2%	7.5%	7.2%
All households of only pensioners	1,660	25.4%	29.2%	22.9%	20.9%
Population in private households	15,207	99.3%	97.7%	98.3%	98.2%
Average household size		2.33	2.20	2.31	2.36
Household facilities					
No central heating	356	5.5%	3.6%	2.3%	2.7%
Overcrowded	173	2.6%	4.3%	5.2%	8.5%
Average rooms per household		6.3	5.6	5.7	5.4
No car	637	9.8%	21.7%	22.9%	25.6%
Tenure					
Owner occupied	4,809	73.6%	70.1%	67.8%	64.3%
Rented from social landlord	557	8.5%	11.6%	16.5%	17.6%
Other rented	1,166	17.9%	18.3%	15.7%	18.0%
Dwellings by council tax band (VOA, March 2021)					
	Rural Conwy		Conwy CB	Wales	
	Number	%			
Total dwellings	7,330	100%	57,720	1,458,100	
Band A	250	3.4%	9.3%	14.5%	
Band B	940	12.8%	14.4%	20.9%	
Band C	1,540	21.0%	26.9%	21.8%	
Band D	1,410	19.3%	20.5%	16.2%	
Band E	1,680	23.0%	15.9%	13.5%	
Band F	1,040	14.2%	8.7%	8.2%	
Band G	390	5.3%	3.3%	3.7%	
Band H	60	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	
Band I	20	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	
House prices (Land Registry, 2020; CACI PayCheck, 2020)					
	Rural Conwy		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
	£		£	£	£
Median (All house types)	180,000		175,000	165,000	244,950
Lower quartile (All house types)	140,000		131,000	117,000	156,000
Ratio income:houseprice (median)		5.5	5.9	5.7	7.3
Ratio income:houseprice (lower quartile)		7.3	7.6	7.0	8.3
<i>For this measure, results at ward level are based on data for Conwy CBC strategic sub areas.</i>					
Housing related benefits (DWP, August 2021)					
	Rural Conwy		Conwy CB	Wales	GB
Total claimants	695	100%	10,060	280,630	5,733,155
- housing benefit	390	56.3%	54.0%	51.9%	48.2%
- Universal Credit housing element	305	43.7%	46.0%	48.1%	51.8%
- private rented	335	47.2%	48.5%	34.7%	37.6%
- social rented	360	51.1%	50.9%	64.8%	61.5%
- households with children	220	31.4%	34.2%	36.7%	38.2%
Characteristics for housing benefit only					
- single pensioner (% HB)	130	33.0%	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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<http://www.conwy.gov.uk/statistics>

Conwy County Borough Council's ward profiles 2021

Rural Conwy (exc. Llanrwst & Betws-y-Coed)

Community safety					
Crime incidences (North Wales Police)					
	Rural Conwy		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
(year end 31st March)	Number	Rate*			
All crime incidences 2020/21	570	36.57	82.26	72.87	78.03
Violence against the person	276	17.71	40.57	30.04	30.09
Theft & handling	64	4.11	9.22	9.47	11.80
Criminal damage & arson	61	3.91	9.20	8.71	8.04
*annual crime rate per 1,000 population					

Economy and employment					
Industry of employment (Census 2011)					
	Rural Conwy		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
	Number	%			
All in employment (aged 16-74)	7,899		50,093	1,363,615	26,526,336
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	799	10.1%	2.1%	1.7%	0.9%
Mining, quarrying, energy, water	115	1.5%	1.6%	1.9%	1.5%
Manufacturing	390	4.9%	4.9%	10.5%	8.9%
Construction	740	9.4%	8.2%	8.2%	7.7%
Wholesale & retail	987	12.5%	17.0%	15.6%	15.9%
Transport & storage	242	3.1%	3.7%	3.9%	5.0%
Accommodation & food services	563	7.1%	9.9%	6.2%	5.6%
Communication, finance, property	352	4.5%	5.2%	6.6%	9.7%
Professional, scientific, technical	408	5.2%	4.6%	4.3%	6.6%
Administrative & support services	290	3.7%	3.7%	4.0%	4.9%
Public administration & defence	516	6.5%	7.1%	7.9%	6.0%
Education	1,040	13.2%	10.2%	10.1%	9.9%
Health & social work	1,096	13.9%	16.7%	14.5%	12.5%
Other	361	4.6%	5.1%	4.5%	5.0%
Work mainly at or from home	1,177	14.9%	7.2%	5.4%	5.4%
No qualifications (all aged 16+)	2,734	21.2%	25.6%	25.9%	22.7%
Level 4+ qualification	3,897	30.3%	25.5%	24.5%	27.2%
Social class (Census, 2011)					
	Rural Conwy		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
	Number	%			
All aged 16-74	11,409		81,906	2,245,166	41,126,540
Managerial & professional	3,720	32.6%	29.0%	27.4%	31.1%
Skilled	4,310	37.8%	31.8%	29.4%	29.1%
Part / unskilled	2,393	21.0%	27.9%	28.8%	25.2%
Students & other	986	8.6%	11.3%	14.5%	14.6%
Unemployment (claimant count) (NOMIS, 2021)					
	Rural Conwy		Conwy CB	Wales	GB
	Number	%			
October 2021	210	2.3%	4.6%	4.3%	4.8%
July 2021 (previous quarter)	260	2.9%	5.1%	4.8%	5.4%
October 2020 (previous year)	330	3.7%	6.3%	5.7%	6.2%
October 2016 (5 years ago)	65	0.7%	2.1%	2.2%	1.8%
Claimants aged 16-24 (Oct-21)*	20	9.5%	17.4%	19.3%	17.0%
Claimants aged 50+ (Oct 21)*	70	33.3%	29.8%	23.1%	24.3%
* Rounded to nearest 5. % is of all claimants.					

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Conwy County Borough Council's ward profiles 2021

Rural Conwy (exc. Llanrwst & Betws-y-Coed)

Income and benefits					
Household income (CACI PayCheck, 2021)					
	Rural Conwy		Conwy CB	Wales	GB
	£	%			
Median income (annual)	30,300		28,300	27,850	32,750
Lower quartile	17,700		16,350	15,900	18,150
Households below 60% GB median (= < £19,642)		29.4%	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.					
	Rural Conwy		Conwy CB	Wales	GB
	Number	%			
Children (aged 0-15)					
Disability Living Allowance (DLA)	90	3.8%	5.5%	4.7%	4.5%
Working age (aged 16-66)					
Universal Credit	785	8.2%	14.6%	13.9%	14.1%
Job Seekers Allowance (JSA)	30	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Employment & Support Allowance (ESA)	365	3.8%	5.9%	6.2%	4.3%
Disability Living Allowance (DLA)	10	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%
Personal Independence Payments (PIP)	485	5.1%	7.8%	8.1%	5.5%
Carer's Allowance	200	2.1%	3.0%	3.1%	2.4%
Pensioners (aged 67+)					
State Pension (Nov 2020)	3,645				
Pension Credit	345	9.3%	13.1%	14.6%	13.2%
Attendance Allowance	455	12.3%	17.2%	16.5%	13.8%
Disability Living Allowance (DLA)	135	3.7%	5.5%	8.6%	5.2%
Personal Independence Payments (PIP)	95	2.5%	4.0%	5.6%	3.6%
Carer's Allowance	95	2.6%	3.7%	4.1%	2.9%
Poverty and deprivation					
Children in low income families - relative income poverty (DWP, 2019/2020)					
	Rural Conwy		Conwy CB	Wales	GB
Children in in-work families	415	17.5%	17.4%	16.9%	16.7%
Children in out-of-work families	110	4.6%	7.4%	8.2%	6.7%
Total	525	22.2%	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)					
	Rural Conwy		Conwy CB		
Total LSOAs in area	9		71		
No. LSOAs in most deprived:	10%	25%	10%	25%	
In each deprivation domain					
Overall Index	0	0	4	11	
Income	0	0	5	14	
Employment	0	0	5	15	
Health	0	0	3	10	
Education	0	0	1	9	
Access to services	8	9	9	18	
Housing	0	0	6	17	
Community safety	0	0	0	4	
Physical environment	2	7	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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Conwy County Borough Council's ward profiles 2021

Gower

Map



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Population characteristics

Population, age and gender 2020 (ONS MYE)

	Gower		Conwy CB	Wales	GB
	Number	%	%	%	%
Mid-year population 2010	1,200	Change	Change	Change	Change
Mid-year population 2020	1,150	-5.1%	3.1%	3.9%	6.9%
Males	550	48.1%	48.7%	49.3%	49.4%
Females	600	51.9%	51.3%	50.7%	50.6%
Aged 0-15	250	21.0%	16.0%	17.8%	18.9%
Aged 16-29	200	15.6%	13.5%	17.5%	17.2%
Aged 30-44	200	16.2%	14.8%	17.5%	19.4%
Aged 45-64	300	28.2%	27.9%	26.2%	25.8%
Aged 65+	200	19.0%	27.9%	21.1%	18.7%
Population density 2020 (persons/ha)		9.03	1.05	1.53	4.32

Population characteristics (Census 2011)

	Gower		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
	Number	%			
Born in Wales	959	79.6%	54.4%	72.7%	4.9%
Born outside the UK	20	1.7%	4.3%	5.5%	13.4%
Ethnicity - white British	1,181	98.0%	95.4%	93.2%	80.5%
Other white	18	1.5%	2.3%	2.4%	5.5%
Mixed ethnic group	6	0.5%	0.8%	1.0%	2.2%
Other ethnic groups	-	-	1.5%	3.4%	11.8%
Religion - Christian	772	64.1%	64.7%	57.6%	59.3%
Other religion	11	0.9%	1.5%	2.7%	8.4%
No religion	335	27.8%	26.1%	32.1%	25.1%
(of persons aged 3+)					
Speak Welsh	726	63.5%	27.4%	19.0%	-
No skills in Welsh	239	20.9%	60.6%	73.3%	-

Health

Health and provision of care (Census 2011)

	Gower		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
	Number	%			
People with limiting long term illness	223	18.5%	24.2%	22.7%	17.9%
People providing unpaid care	115	9.5%	11.8%	12.1%	10.3%

Conwy County Borough Council's ward profiles 2021

Gower

Housing and living arrangements					
Households (Census 2011)					
	Gower		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
	Number	%			
Total households	484		51,177	1,302,676	23,366,044
Household composition					
All one person household	126	26.0%	33.8%	30.8%	30.2%
- one person; aged 65+	48	9.9%	17.1%	13.7%	12.4%
All households with dependent children	168	34.7%	24.5%	28.2%	29.1%
- lone parents with dependents	52	10.7%	6.2%	7.5%	7.2%
All households of only pensioners	83	17.1%	29.2%	22.9%	20.9%
Population in private households	1,203	99.8%	97.7%	98.3%	98.2%
Average household size		2.49	2.20	2.31	2.36
Household facilities					
No central heating	18	3.7%	3.6%	2.3%	2.7%
Overcrowded	12	2.5%	4.3%	5.2%	8.5%
Average rooms per household		5.8	5.6	5.7	5.4
No car	104	21.5%	21.7%	22.9%	25.6%
Tenure					
Owner occupied	318	65.7%	70.1%	67.8%	64.3%
Rented from social landlord	100	20.7%	11.6%	16.5%	17.6%
Other rented	66	13.6%	18.3%	15.7%	18.0%
Dwellings by council tax band (VOA, March 2021)					
	Gower		Conwy CB	Wales	
	Number	%			
Total dwellings	470	100%	57,720	1,458,100	
Band A	40	8.5%	9.3%	14.5%	
Band B	160	34.0%	14.4%	20.9%	
Band C	160	34.0%	26.9%	21.8%	
Band D	50	10.6%	20.5%	16.2%	
Band E	30	6.4%	15.9%	13.5%	
Band F	30	6.4%	8.7%	8.2%	
Band G	-	-	3.3%	3.7%	
Band H	-	-	0.7%	0.9%	
Band I	-	-	0.3%	0.4%	
House prices (Land Registry, 2020; CACI PayCheck, 2020)					
	Gower		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
	£		£	£	£
Median (All house types)	170,000		175,000	165,000	244,950
Lower quartile (All house types)	133,000		131,000	117,000	156,000
Ratio income:houseprice (median)		5.6	5.9	5.7	7.3
Ratio income:houseprice (lower quartile)		7.5	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)					
	Gower		Conwy CB	Wales	GB
Total claimants	90	100%	10,060	280,630	5,733,155
- housing benefit	40	43.2%	54.0%	51.9%	48.2%
- Universal Credit housing element	50	56.8%	46.0%	48.1%	51.8%
- private rented	40	45.5%	48.5%	34.7%	37.6%
- social rented	50	54.5%	50.9%	64.8%	61.5%
- households with children	45	51.1%	34.2%	36.7%	38.2%
Characteristics for housing benefit only					
- single pensioner (% HB)	10	28.9%	35.3%	32.9%	33.9%

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Conwy County Borough Council's ward profiles 2021

Gower

Community safety					
Crime incidences (North Wales Police)					
	Gower		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
(year end 31st March)	Number	Rate*			
All crime incidences 2020/21	59	51.85	82.26	72.87	78.03
Violence against the person	43	37.79	40.57	30.04	30.09
Theft & handling	-	-	9.22	9.47	11.80
Criminal damage & arson	7	6.15	9.20	8.71	8.04
*annual crime rate per 1,000 population					

Economy and employment					
Industry of employment (Census 2011)					
	Gower		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
	Number	%			
All in employment (aged 16-74)	577		50,093	1,363,615	26,526,336
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	11	1.9%	2.1%	1.7%	0.9%
Mining, quarrying, energy, water	9	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%	1.5%
Manufacturing	38	6.6%	4.9%	10.5%	8.9%
Construction	70	12.1%	8.2%	8.2%	7.7%
Wholesale & retail	87	15.1%	17.0%	15.6%	15.9%
Transport & storage	22	3.8%	3.7%	3.9%	5.0%
Accommodation & food services	70	12.1%	9.9%	6.2%	5.6%
Communication, finance, property	24	4.2%	5.2%	6.6%	9.7%
Professional, scientific, technical	20	3.5%	4.6%	4.3%	6.6%
Administrative & support services	19	3.3%	3.7%	4.0%	4.9%
Public administration & defence	28	4.9%	7.1%	7.9%	6.0%
Education	71	12.3%	10.2%	10.1%	9.9%
Health & social work	75	13.0%	16.7%	14.5%	12.5%
Other	33	5.7%	5.1%	4.5%	5.0%
Work mainly at or from home	23	4.0%	7.2%	5.4%	5.4%
No qualifications (all aged 16+)	290	30.9%	25.6%	25.9%	22.7%
Level 4+ qualification	191	20.3%	25.5%	24.5%	27.2%
Social class (Census, 2011)					
	Gower		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
	Number	%			
All aged 16-74	863		81,906	2,245,166	41,126,540
Managerial & professional	167	19.4%	29.0%	27.4%	31.1%
Skilled	265	30.7%	31.8%	29.4%	29.1%
Part / unskilled	326	37.8%	27.9%	28.8%	25.2%
Students & other	105	12.2%	11.3%	14.5%	14.6%
Unemployment (claimant count) (NOMIS, 2021)					
	Gower		Conwy CB	Wales	GB
		%			
October 2021	25	3.5%	4.6%	4.3%	4.8%
July 2021 (previous quarter)	20	3.2%	5.1%	4.8%	5.4%
October 2020 (previous year)	25	3.8%	6.3%	5.7%	6.2%
October 2016 (5 years ago)	5	0.9%	2.1%	2.2%	1.8%
Claimants aged 16-24 (Oct-21)*	5	-	17.4%	19.3%	17.0%
Claimants aged 50+ (Oct 21)*	10	-	29.8%	23.1%	24.3%
* Rounded to nearest 5. % is of all claimants.					

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Conwy County Borough Council's ward profiles 2021

Gower

Income and benefits					
Household income (CACI PayCheck, 2021)					
	Gower		Conwy CB	Wales	GB
	£	%			
Median income (annual)	28,850		28,300	27,850	32,750
Lower quartile	16,650		16,350	15,900	18,150
Households below 60% GB median (= £19,642)		32.0%	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.					
	Gower		Conwy CB	Wales	GB
	Number	%			
Children (aged 0-15)					
Disability Living Allowance (DLA)	10	4.6%	5.5%	4.7%	4.5%
Working age (aged 16-66)					
Universal Credit	95	13.5%	14.6%	13.9%	14.1%
Job Seekers Allowance (JSA)	0	-	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Employment & Support Allowance (ESA)	30	4.5%	5.9%	6.2%	4.3%
Disability Living Allowance (DLA)	0	-	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%
Personal Independence Payments (PIP)	45	6.5%	7.8%	8.1%	5.5%
Carer's Allowance	20	2.5%	3.0%	3.1%	2.4%
Pensioners (aged 67+)					
State Pension (Nov 2020)	210				
Pension Credit	35	17.6%	13.1%	14.6%	13.2%
Attendance Allowance	30	16.1%	17.2%	16.5%	13.8%
Disability Living Allowance (DLA)	10	5.2%	5.5%	8.6%	5.2%
Personal Independence Payments (PIP)	10	4.7%	4.0%	5.6%	3.6%
Carer's Allowance	10	4.1%	3.7%	4.1%	2.9%

Poverty and deprivation					
Children in low income families - relative income poverty (DWP, 2019/2020)					
	Gower		Conwy CB	Wales	GB
Children in in-work families	30	12.1%	17.4%	16.9%	16.7%
Children in out-of-work families	15	6.7%	7.4%	8.2%	6.7%
Total	45	18.8%	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)					
	Gower		Conwy CB		
Total LSOAs in area	1		71		
No. LSOAs in most deprived:	10%	25%	10%	25%	
In each deprivation domain					
Overall Index	0	0	4	11	
Income	0	0	5	14	
Employment	0	0	5	15	
Health	0	0	3	10	
Education	0	0	1	9	
Access to services	0	0	9	18	
Housing	0	0	6	17	
Community safety	0	0	0	4	
Physical environment	0	0	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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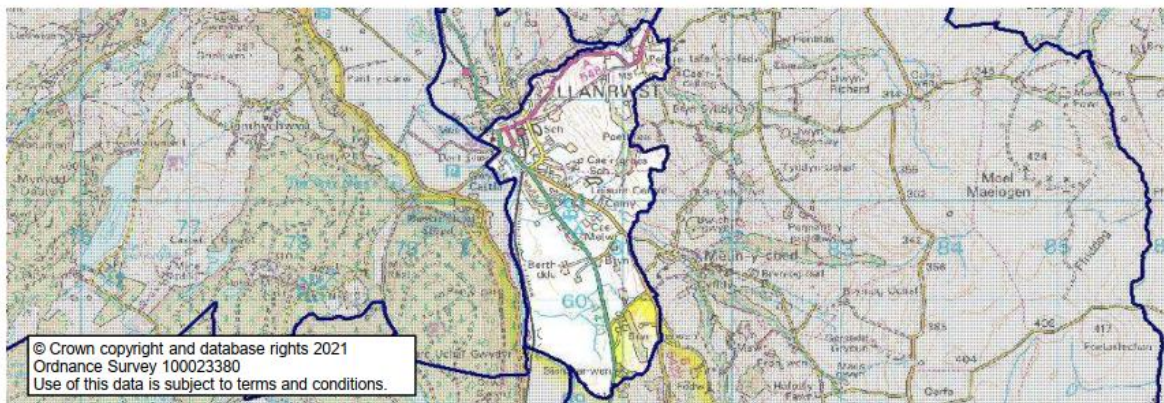
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Conwy County Borough Council's ward profiles 2021

Crwst

Map



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Population characteristics

Population, age and gender 2020 (ONS MYE)

	Crwst		Conwy CB	Wales	GB
	Number	%	%	%	%
Mid-year population 2010	2,050				
Mid-year population 2020	2,150	Change 4.4%	Change 3.1%	Change 3.9%	Change 6.9%
Males	1,050	49.6%	48.7%	49.3%	49.4%
Females	1,100	50.4%	51.3%	50.7%	50.6%
Aged 0-15	350	16.7%	16.0%	17.8%	18.9%
Aged 16-29	300	14.6%	13.5%	17.5%	17.2%
Aged 30-44	300	14.7%	14.8%	17.5%	19.4%
Aged 45-64	550	26.0%	27.9%	26.2%	25.8%
Aged 65+	600	28.0%	27.9%	21.1%	18.7%
Population density 2020 (persons/ha)		5.40	1.05	1.53	4.32

Population characteristics (Census 2011)

	Crwst		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
	Number	%			
Born in Wales	1,580	74.6%	54.4%	72.7%	4.9%
Born outside the UK	74	3.5%	4.3%	5.5%	13.4%
Ethnicity - white British	2,036	96.1%	95.4%	93.2%	80.5%
Other white	50	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%	5.5%
Mixed ethnic group	19	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	2.2%
Other ethnic groups	13	0.6%	1.5%	3.4%	11.8%
Religion - Christian	1,398	66.0%	64.7%	57.6%	59.3%
Other religion	16	0.8%	1.5%	2.7%	8.4%
No religion	525	24.8%	26.1%	32.1%	25.1%
(of persons aged 3+)					
Speak Welsh	1,217	59.6%	27.4%	19.0%	-
No skills in Welsh	533	26.1%	60.6%	73.3%	-

Health

Health and provision of care (Census 2011)

	Crwst		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
	Number	%			
People with limiting long term illness	556	26.3%	24.2%	22.7%	17.9%
People providing unpaid care	198	9.3%	11.8%	12.1%	10.3%

Conwy County Borough Council's ward profiles 2021

Crwst

Housing and living arrangements					
Households (Census 2011)					
	Crwst		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
	Number	%			
Total households	988		51,177	1,302,676	23,366,044
Household composition					
All one person household	373	37.8%	33.8%	30.8%	30.2%
- one person; aged 65+	204	20.6%	17.1%	13.7%	12.4%
All households with dependent children	242	24.5%	24.5%	28.2%	29.1%
- lone parents with dependents	92	9.3%	6.2%	7.5%	7.2%
All households of only pensioners	310	31.4%	29.2%	22.9%	20.9%
Population in private households	2,065	97.5%	97.7%	98.3%	98.2%
Average household size		2.09	2.20	2.31	2.36
Household facilities					
No central heating	34	3.4%	3.6%	2.3%	2.7%
Overcrowded	67	6.8%	4.3%	5.2%	8.5%
Average rooms per household		5.3	5.6	5.7	5.4
No car	281	28.4%	21.7%	22.9%	25.6%
Tenure					
Owner occupied	601	60.8%	70.1%	67.8%	64.3%
Rented from social landlord	218	22.1%	11.6%	16.5%	17.6%
Other rented	169	17.1%	18.3%	15.7%	18.0%
Dwellings by council tax band (VOA, March 2021)					
	Crwst		Conwy CB	Wales	
	Number	%			
Total dwellings	1,060	100%	57,720	1,458,100	
Band A	180	16.8%	9.3%	14.5%	
Band B	150	14.0%	14.4%	20.9%	
Band C	410	38.3%	26.9%	21.8%	
Band D	160	15.0%	20.5%	16.2%	
Band E	100	9.3%	15.9%	13.5%	
Band F	50	4.7%	8.7%	8.2%	
Band G	10	0.9%	3.3%	3.7%	
Band H	-	-	0.7%	0.9%	
Band I	-	-	0.3%	0.4%	
House prices (Land Registry, 2020; CACI PayCheck, 2020)					
	Crwst		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
	£		£	£	£
Median (All house types)	170,000		175,000	165,000	244,950
Lower quartile (All house types)	133,000		131,000	117,000	156,000
Ratio income:houseprice (median)		5.6	5.9	5.7	7.3
Ratio income:houseprice (lower quartile)		7.5	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)					
	Crwst		Conwy CB	Wales	GB
Total claimants	245	100%	10,060	280,630	5,733,155
- housing benefit	140	56.6%	54.0%	51.9%	48.2%
- Universal Credit housing element	105	43.4%	46.0%	48.1%	51.8%
- private rented	100	41.0%	48.5%	34.7%	37.6%
- social rented	145	60.7%	50.9%	64.8%	61.5%
- households with children	75	31.6%	34.2%	36.7%	38.2%
Characteristics for housing benefit only					
- single pensioner (% HB)	75	55.1%	35.3%	32.9%	33.9%

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Conwy County Borough Council's ward profiles 2021

Crwst

Community safety					
Crime incidences (North Wales Police)					
	Crwst		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
(year end 31st March)	Number	Rate*			
All crime incidences 2020/21	148	68.84	82.26	72.87	78.03
Violence against the person	49	22.79	40.57	30.04	30.09
Theft & handling	27	12.56	9.22	9.47	11.80
Criminal damage & arson	42	19.53	9.20	8.71	8.04
*annual crime rate per 1,000 population					

Economy and employment					
Industry of employment (Census 2011)					
	Crwst		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
	Number	%			
All in employment (aged 16-74)	890		50,093	1,363,615	26,526,336
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	21	2.4%	2.1%	1.7%	0.9%
Mining, quarrying, energy, water	8	0.9%	1.6%	1.9%	1.5%
Manufacturing	65	7.3%	4.9%	10.5%	8.9%
Construction	111	12.5%	8.2%	8.2%	7.7%
Wholesale & retail	131	14.7%	17.0%	15.6%	15.9%
Transport & storage	39	4.4%	3.7%	3.9%	5.0%
Accommodation & food services	98	11.0%	9.9%	6.2%	5.6%
Communication, finance, property	39	4.4%	5.2%	6.6%	9.7%
Professional, scientific, technical	36	4.0%	4.6%	4.3%	6.6%
Administrative & support services	25	2.8%	3.7%	4.0%	4.9%
Public administration & defence	54	6.1%	7.1%	7.9%	6.0%
Education	105	11.8%	10.2%	10.1%	9.9%
Health & social work	111	12.5%	16.7%	14.5%	12.5%
Other	47	5.3%	5.1%	4.5%	5.0%
Work mainly at or from home	53	6.0%	7.2%	5.4%	5.4%
No qualifications (all aged 16+)	560	32.1%	25.6%	25.9%	22.7%
Level 4+ qualification	359	20.5%	25.5%	24.5%	27.2%
Social class (Census, 2011)					
	Crwst		Conwy CB	Wales	E & W
	Number	%			
All aged 16-74	1,428		81,906	2,245,166	41,126,540
Managerial & professional	343	24.0%	29.0%	27.4%	31.1%
Skilled	464	32.5%	31.8%	29.4%	29.1%
Part / unskilled	483	33.8%	27.9%	28.8%	25.2%
Students & other	138	9.7%	11.3%	14.5%	14.6%
Unemployment (claimant count) (NOMIS, 2021)					
	Crwst		Conwy CB	Wales	GB
October 2021	40	3.5%	4.6%	4.3%	4.8%
July 2021 (previous quarter)	45	4.0%	5.1%	4.8%	5.4%
October 2020 (previous year)	55	4.7%	6.3%	5.7%	6.2%
October 2016 (5 years ago)	10	0.9%	2.1%	2.2%	1.8%
Claimants aged 16-24 (Oct-21)*	5	-	17.4%	19.3%	17.0%
Claimants aged 50+ (Oct 21)*	10	-	29.8%	23.1%	24.3%
* Rounded to nearest 5. % is of all claimants.					

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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

Crwst

Income and benefits					
Household income (CACI PayCheck, 2021)					
	Crwst		Conwy CB	Wales	GB
	£	%			
Median income (annual)	28,850		28,300	27,850	32,750
Lower quartile	16,650		16,350	15,900	18,150
Households below 60% GB median (= < £19,642)		32.0%	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.					
	Crwst		Conwy CB	Wales	GB
	Number	%			
Children (aged 0-15)					
Disability Living Allowance (DLA)	15	3.9%	5.5%	4.7%	4.5%
Working age (aged 16-66)					
Universal Credit	190	15.4%	14.6%	13.9%	14.1%
Job Seekers Allowance (JSA)	0	-	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Employment & Support Allowance (ESA)	70	5.8%	5.9%	6.2%	4.3%
Disability Living Allowance (DLA)	0	-	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%
Personal Independence Payments (PIP)	100	8.3%	7.8%	8.1%	5.5%
Carer's Allowance	30	2.3%	3.0%	3.1%	2.4%
Pensioners (aged 67+)					
State Pension (Nov 2020)	545				
Pension Credit	110	18.9%	13.1%	14.6%	13.2%
Attendance Allowance	150	26.5%	17.2%	16.5%	13.8%
Disability Living Allowance (DLA)	30	5.6%	5.5%	8.6%	5.2%
Personal Independence Payments (PIP)	25	4.2%	4.0%	5.6%	3.6%
Carer's Allowance	20	3.9%	3.7%	4.1%	2.9%
Poverty and deprivation					
Children in low income families - relative income poverty (DWP, 2019/2020)					
	Crwst		Conwy CB	Wales	GB
Children in in-work families	55	14.8%	17.4%	16.9%	16.7%
Children in out-of-work families	20	5.6%	7.4%	8.2%	6.7%
Total	75	20.4%	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)					
	Crwst		Conwy CB		
Total LSOAs in area	1		71		
No. LSOAs in most deprived:	10%	25%	10%	25%	
In each deprivation domain					
Overall Index	0	0	4	11	
Income	0	0	5	14	
Employment	0	0	5	15	
Health	0	0	3	10	
Education	0	0	1	9	
Access to services	0	0	9	18	
Housing	0	0	6	17	
Community safety	0	0	0	4	
Physical environment	0	0	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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