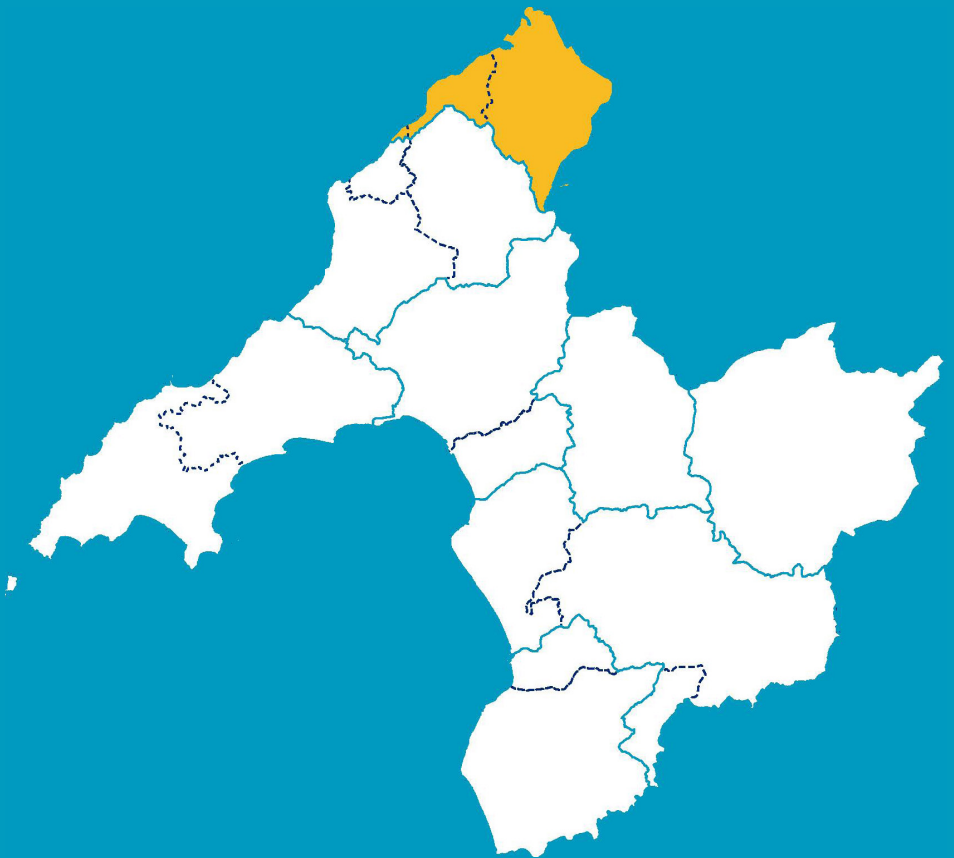


IT'S YOUR AREA WHAT'S IMPORTANT?

BANGOR AREA



The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act came into force on 1 April 2016. The aim of the Act is to improve the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales.

The Act has established a Public Services Board (the Board) for every local authority area in order to ensure that public bodies work together to create a better future for the people of Wales.

For Gwynedd and Anglesey, the two Boards have come together to collaborate, and it is a partnership that includes the county councils, the fire and rescue service, the health service, Natural Resources Wales and other partners from the public and third sector.

The Gwynedd and Anglesey Public Services Board has divided the whole area into 14 smaller areas. Research has been undertaken on behalf of the Board on each of the 14 areas in order to understand and learn more about the well-being of those areas. In addition to the available data, partners of the Public Services Board have engaged extensively with our communities in recent months. In Gwynedd, the main piece of engagement work was the 'Our Area 2035' exercise. The aim of this project is to engage and work with residents, groups and organisations to help communities identify those priorities that will need to be addressed over the next 10-15 years and create and realise local regeneration plans. In order to work with smaller communities, the Bangor well-being area has been split in two, namely the Bangor Catchment Area and Bro Ogwen.

It is also important to note that the research has highlighted some data gaps and that some figures are based on 2011 Census data, which is now over 10 years old. Our intention is to regularly update the data contained in this booklet in order to capture the key messages that have been conveyed about the well-being of the county, and thus led to the formulation of a Well-being Plan, which will guide the Board's work over the coming years.

Since the previous assessment in 2016, our communities have faced substantial changes in light of Brexit and more recently the Covid-19 pandemic. Dealing with the crisis has highlighted the importance of services provided by the voluntary and public sector to our communities, and the importance of the joint-working between them. Also, the crisis has highlighted issues that already existed in our communities, for example, poverty and employment, mental health, second homes and loneliness.

The period has also highlighted the importance of our environment which is central to the health and well-being of our residents and our local economy, attracting visitors to the area. As we look towards a greener path out of the Covid-19 pandemic, it is an opportunity for us to revisit how we use our natural assets to tackle the threats of the climate and nature crises.

The Well-being Assessment will further address those matters that were brought to our attention during the pandemic.

THIS IS THE INFORMATION WE HAVE GATHERED ABOUT THE BANGOR AREA, WHICH INCLUDES Y FELINHELI AND DYFFRYN OGWEN. DO YOU THINK THIS IS A FAIR REFLECTION OF YOUR AREA'S STATE OF WELL-BEING?



POPULATION



Who are the people of Bangor?

30,519 people live in the Bangor area, which is approximately 24% of Gwynedd's population.

The population of Bangor is expected to decrease over the coming years. **Figures suggest that approximately 29,132 will live in Bangor by 2043, a decrease of 4% since 2019.** This is due to net emigration. On the other hand, an increase of 6% is anticipated in Gwynedd.



Bangor is expected to see the largest decrease, namely 21%, in the population aged 15 and under and also the population aged 25-39.

This decrease is not expected in all age groups, with the largest increase, namely 56%, predicted in the population aged 75 and over. Similar growth in this age group is predicted in Gwynedd, where it is expected that there will be about 42% more people aged 75 and over living in the county by 2043.

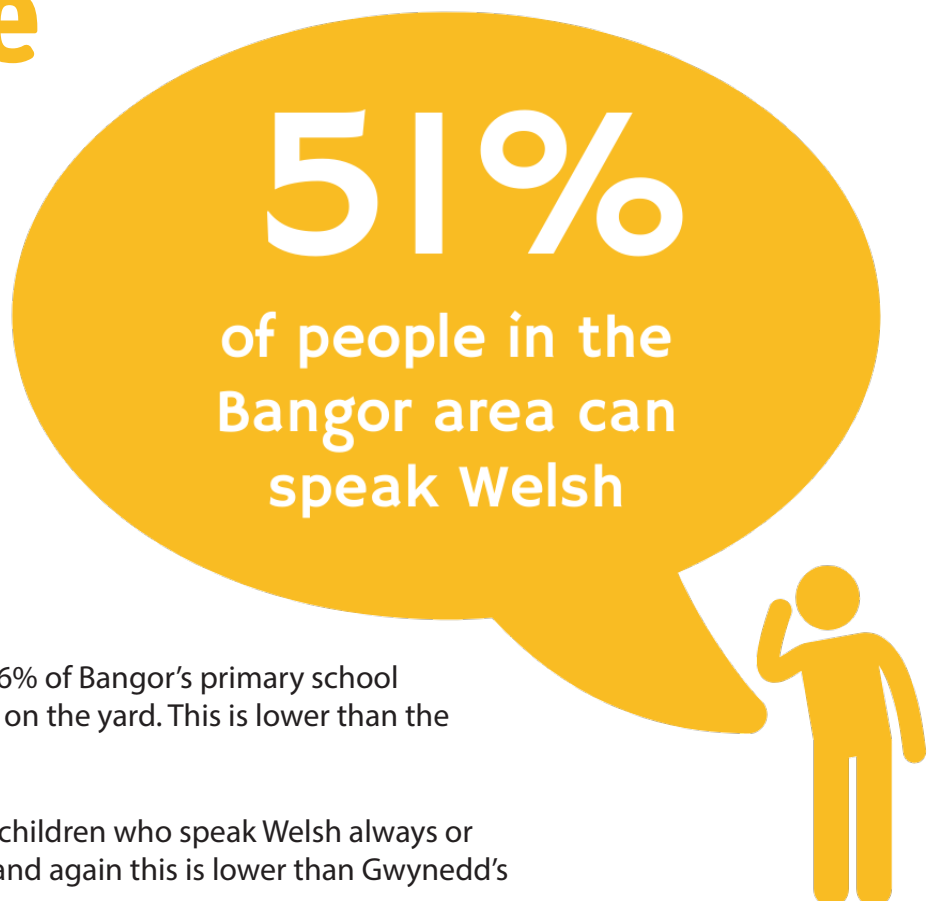
Language

According to the results of the 2011 Census, **51% of people in the Bangor area can speak Welsh**, which is lower than the Gwynedd percentage of 65%, but higher than Wales on 19%.

The figure has decreased over the last decades compared to 66% in 1981. This reduction is similar to the rest of Gwynedd, which has reduced from 76% to 65% over the same period.

According to a 2019 questionnaire, 46% of Bangor's primary school children speak Welsh always or often on the yard. This is lower than the Gwynedd percentage of 64%.

The percentage of secondary school children who speak Welsh always or often on the yard decreases to 18%, and again this is lower than Gwynedd's figure, namely 42%.



ENVIRONMENTAL



How green is the area?

Fly-tipping is lower in Gwynedd than the rest of Wales – with 5.1 fly-tipping cases to every 1,000 of the population compared to 10.6. There has been an increase in the number of fly-tipping cases recorded in Gwynedd from 529 in 2014/15 to 633 in 2019/20. In 2020/21 the Bangor wellbeing area was worst affected, when looking at the relationship between population density and the number of fly-tipping incidents on public property.

In Gwynedd, an increase has been seen in the percentage of municipal waste sent to be reused, recycled or composted from 59% in 2014/15 to 67% in 2020/21. In 2014/15, the percentage was slightly lower than the Wales but, by 2020/21, the Gwynedd and Wales percentages were very similar.



How clean are our streets?

Street cleanliness is inspected annually by Keep Wales Tidy.

In 2019/20 142 streets in Gwynedd were inspected, and 95% were of a high or acceptable standard of cleanliness, that is a Grade B or higher. This percentage is similar to what it was in 2015/16.

Within the Bangor area 30 streets were inspected, 87% of which received a Grade B or higher in 2019/20. This percentage is similar to what it was in 2015/16.

87%

of Bangor streets
reach a high or
acceptable standard
of cleanliness



In the dog fouling consultation, 82% of respondents from Bangor felt that it was a problem in their area, this is similar to the percentage with the same view in Gwynedd (81%).

Climate change and flooding

The climate and nature crises are major challenges facing future generations. Over the past century, temperatures have increased, sea levels have risen, and weather patterns have changed significantly.

With a much higher proportion of coastline compared to other Welsh counties, climate change has a distinct impact on communities.

In Gwynedd, 11,285 properties are currently at risk of flooding.

In the Bangor well-being area, Bangor is one of 10 communities that have been identified as being at high flood risk. As the climate changes, this area, like many other coastal communities across Wales, is predicted to experience more frequent storms and heavy rainfall, as well as sea level rising.

When asked what changes they would like to see in the area over the next 10-15 years, living in a green, environmentally friendly community was one of the top priorities of the groups and organisations in Bangor. Looking towards the future, there was a desire to pursue plans to reduce single use plastic, increase the number of car charging points and make use of renewable energy to help avoid the impact of climate change. (Our Area 2035)



11,285

Gwynedd homes are at risk of flooding

The Carneddau peatland

Peat is an important natural resource for carbon sequestration, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, promoting biodiversity and water management. Peatland habitats help regulate our climate and the water cycle, both of which are fundamental to well-being. Deep peat soils are important for mitigating climate change because of their uptake and storage of atmospheric carbon.

Fresh air

NO₂ concentration is one way of measuring air quality and it is conveyed as average micrograms (μg) per m³. In 2019, there was an average of 4.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ NO₂ in residential dwelling locations in Gwynedd. This was much lower than the Wales average measurement of 9.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.



SOCIAL



Good health?



In the Bangor area in 2020-2021 ambulance response times for a 'red' call, which is the most serious type, averaged 06:32 minutes. This is the lowest average time in Gwynedd. Bangor's average time has risen in recent years from 04:45 in 2018-2019 and 05:31 in 2019-2020.



Ambulance response time:

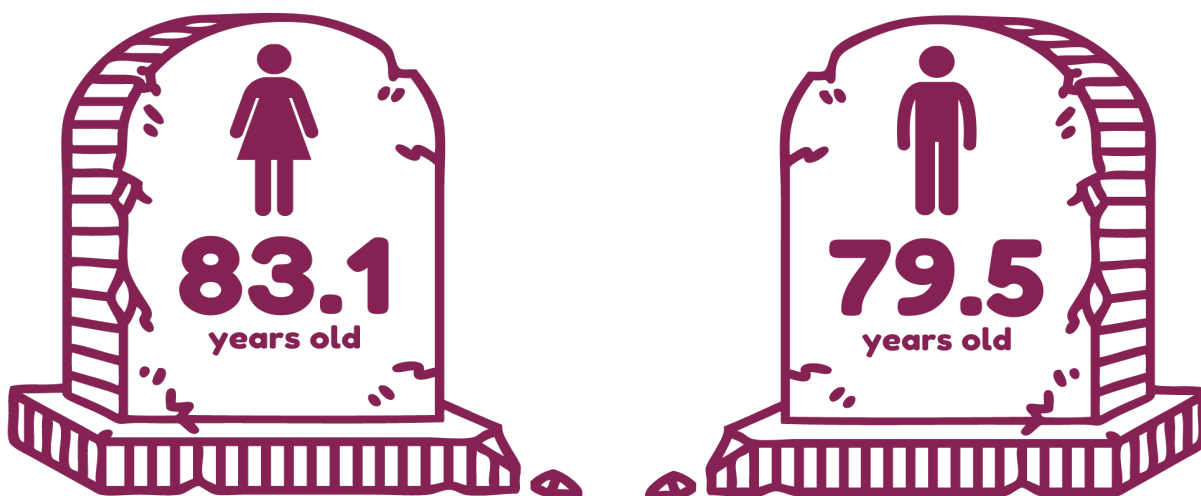
6:32 minutes

Two-way public and private travel time to a *GP surgery* is higher in Gwynedd than Wales, with an average time of 54 minutes and 11 minutes compared to 40 minutes and 7 minutes respectively. This is also true for travelling to a *pharmacy* where the average two-way public travel takes 53 minutes and 11 minutes by private travel compared to 38 minutes and 7 minutes for Wales.

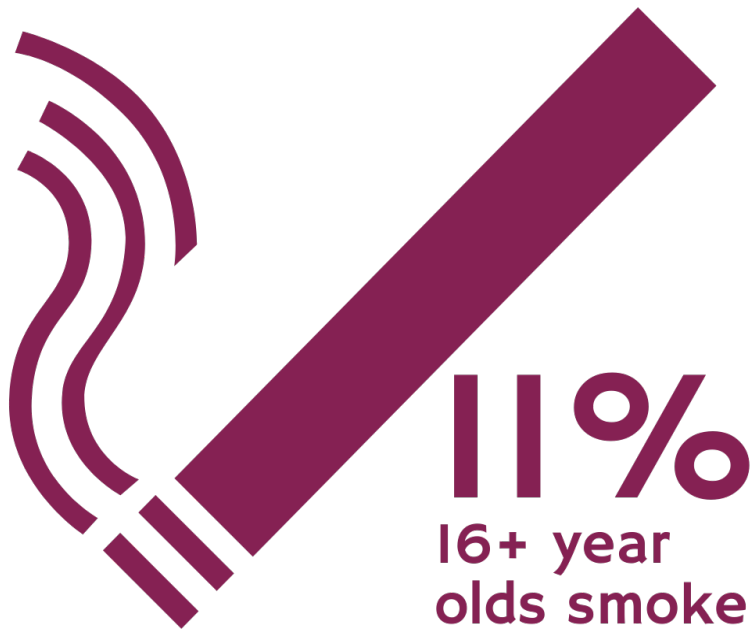
Within the Bangor area there is variation of traveling time, and the Hirael and Gareth 2, Marchog 2 and Menai areas have some of the shortest public travel times to a *pharmacy* in the county. The Hirael and Gareth 1 area, Hirael and Garth 2 and Marchog 2 also have some of the shortest public travel times to a *GP surgery* in the county.

Further population health figures are available for Gwynedd to provide an indication of the county's health conditions and patterns.

According to latest figures, the life expectancy of males in Gwynedd is 79.5 years, while the life expectancy of females is 83.1 years. This is slightly higher than Wales figures where the life expectancy of males is 78.3 years and the life expectancy of females is 82.1 years.



According to 2017/18-2019/20 figures, 38% of adults aged 16-64 have a healthy weight in Gwynedd. This is more or less the same as the figure for the whole of Wales. This figure increases to 41% in adults aged 65 and over in Gwynedd, which is higher than the Wales percentage of 38%.



Other factors that affect our health is smoking and alcohol consumption. **11% of people aged 16 and over state that they smoke**, one of the lowest figures among Wales' counties, and 16% of people report that they consume more than 14 units of alcohol a week. These two percentages are lower than the figure for the whole of Wales, where 17% smoke and 19% consume more alcohol than the guidelines.

In a survey in 2018/19 and 2019/20, 31% of Gwynedd adults noted that they had eaten at least five portions of fruit and vegetables during the previous day, higher than the Wales figure of 24%.

Mental health is an important part of well-being and health. Public Health Wales data from 2018-19 identifies adult mental wellbeing (16 and over) in the form of age-standardised scores. Gwynedd's score is 52.9 which is slightly higher than the Wales score of 51.4.

Data from the National Survey for Wales for 2018/19-2019/20 indicates that 8% of Gwynedd adults have a mental disorder, a slightly lower percentage than the rest of Wales (10%).

Child and adolescent health

Specific health statistics for Gwynedd children are also available.

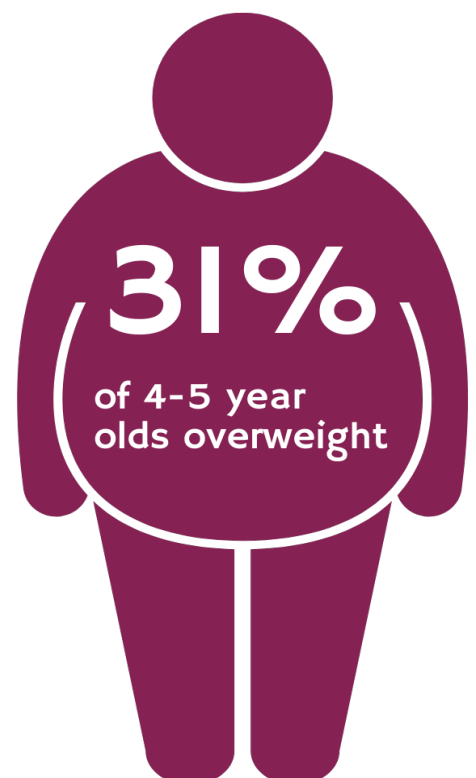
The percentage of individual live births with a low birth weight is slightly lower in Gwynedd than Wales, namely 5% compared to 6%.

In Gwynedd, the percentage of all children fully immunised on schedule by the time they are four years old has slightly increased from 88% in 2017 to 91% in 2019. This is higher than Wales figure, where 88% had been fully immunised in 2019.

31% of 4-5 year-old children are overweight or obese – which is higher than the Wales figure of 27%.

According to data from 2017/18, approximately 9% of Gwynedd children aged 11-16 consumed alcohol and 3% smoked.

In Gwynedd, the teenage pregnancy rate for girls under 18 years old is 16.6 per 1000 girls aged 15-17, and it has reduced since the previous well-being assessment. This is slightly lower than the all Wales figures, namely 18.9, which has also reduced since the previous well-being assessment.



Keeping safe



Bangor's crime rate per 1,000 population aged 16 and over was 150 in 2020. This is the highest rate of all Gwynedd well-being areas.

The Bangor area rate is higher than the last well-being assessment in 2015, which was 138 at that time.

Bangor crime rate per 1,000 of the population

In Gwynedd, 55% feel very safe and 34% feel fairly safe in the local area after dark. Also, 89% feel very safe and 10% feel fairly safe in their home after dark in Gwynedd. More people feel very safe in their local area or home after dark in Gwynedd than the whole of Wales.

Community safety and concerns about drugs were both themes to emerge in the Bangor area during a 'doorstep talks' exercise held by Adra housing association.

“There’s a reputation for drugs here so, to change that, it would be great to have a community togetherness day. Maybe something like a clean-up where all the local kids could get involved and bring the community together.”
(Doorstep talks exercise, Adra housing association)

On average between 2017/18-2019/20 there were 41 fires that were started deliberately a year in the Bangor area and 71 accidental fire incidents.

112 fire incidents in Bangor area

The deliberately started fire is higher than the number noted in the last assessment, whilst the figure for accidental fires is similar but slightly lower.

In Gwynedd on average between 2017/18-2019/20 there were 113 fires that were started deliberately a year and 335 accidental fire incidents a year, the fires that were started deliberately figure is higher than the number noted in the last well-being assessment while the accidental fire incidents figure is lower.



Keeping in touch



74%

of homes
have a car or
van in Bangor
area

74% of homes in the Bangor area have a car or van, which is lower than the figure for Gwynedd, namely 79% and 77% for the whole of Wales.

Return public and private travel time to a grocery store is higher in Gwynedd than the whole of Wales, with an average time of 40 minutes and 6 minutes compared to 32 minutes and 4 minutes. There is variety within the area, and many of the county's shortest public travel times are within the Bangor well-being area. Private travel times also vary, with Arllechwedd, Gerlan and Tregarth and Mynydd Llandygai being the longest in the county and Deiniol, Hirael and Garth 1, Hirael and Garth 2 and Menai being the shortest.

Figures from 2019 show that Gwynedd had a higher percentage of broadband unavailability at 30Mb/s than the whole of Wales, namely 12% compared to 7%.

16% of Gwynedd residents are lonely, compared with 15% who are lonely across the whole of Wales.

Helping each other

According to 2011 Census figures, 8% of the population in the Bangor area provide at least one hour a week of unpaid care. This figure is slightly lower than is typical of other areas in Gwynedd.

The percentage of people who volunteer in Gwynedd has increased a little from 31% in 2016 to 33% in 2019, which is higher than Wales' 26%. Covid-19 probably led to a further increase in this figure, however, there is no data by local area available to measure this.

Community spirit and kindness were reported as the main things that make the Bangor area a good place to live. (Our Area 2035)

“Generally, communities in the area looks after its neighbours.”
(Llanllechid Community Council, Our Area 2035)



ECONOMY



Tourism

Including AirBnB, there are 706 tourist accommodation businesses in Arfon, which is around 18% of the total for Gwynedd in 2019.

In the Bangor area, there's an estimated 4,043 visitor accommodation beds. This represents less than 3% of the total number of visitor accommodation beds in Gwynedd.

Two of Gwynedd's 18 main tourism destinations identified by the Council are located in the Bangor area, namely Bethesda and Bangor.



706 visitor accommodation businesses in Arfon

Houses and second homes

In 2020, the median house price in the Bangor area was £157,000, an increase of £12,000 since the last assessment in 2015.



The median income of the Bangor families is around £26,997, however at least £35,286 is needed to afford an entry level price on the housing to market. This means that 62% of Bangor's households have been priced out of the market. This percentage higher than the figure for Gwynedd, namely 59%, and the percentage for Wales, namely 56%. It's likely, however, that the 2020 figures does not fully illustrate the impact of the pandemic on the area's house prices, and these will be updated as the data becomes available.

These concerns are highlighted in conversations with local groups, with a lack of affordable and appropriate housing for local young people appearing to be an issue that's having a negative impact on how they feel about their area. (Our Area 2035)

**“Bigger houses need to be built in Bangor so that families have the option to upgrade to larger houses as they grow.”
(Maestryfan Community Group, Our Area 2035)**

What do the people of Bangor do?



Figures from the 2011 Census show that 27% of the population in work, but with no qualifications, work in the elementary occupations in the Bangor area e.g. cleaning and factory work, waste collection, farm work. This percentage is similar to that of Gwynedd as a whole and, in general, more people with no qualifications perform these types of job than any other kind of jobs across Gwynedd.

Only 8% of those with no qualifications work as managers or directors. The 59% of people with a degree or equivalent are working in the professional field. This is a higher figure than the rest of Gwynedd and Wales, which is likely due to the presence of the University in the area. Reliable data on areas of work by local well-being area after 2011 is not available, and therefore a significant data gap is evident.



£421 median weekly wage

Salary

The median weekly wage in the Arfon constituency (of which Bangor is part) is around £421 a week, which is 9% higher than Gwynedd as a whole (£386 a week) and 16% lower than Wales (£469 a week).

Women's pay is 32% less than men's pay in the constituency. This gap is similar to the gap across Gwynedd.

42% of the over-50s population work in Gwynedd - higher than the figure for Wales of 40%.

Unemployment

75% of Gwynedd residents aged between 16 and 64 are in work or education, which is slightly lower than the Wales percentage of 76%.

The percentage of people aged 16-64 claiming Jobseeker's Allowance in the Bangor area is 4.7%.

This is slightly higher than the percentage for Gwynedd, namely 4.5%.

The figure varies greatly month to month with the highest being February 2021 (5.3%) and the lowest in September 2021 (3.9%). This is probably due to the impact of the Covid-19 lockdown at the beginning of 2021.



4.7%

claiming Jobseeker's Allowance

Businesses

In 2020, a total of 4,380 businesses were registered in Gwynedd.

The rate of new business start-ups in Gwynedd is lower than Anglesey, North Wales and Wales.



61%
of companies
survive 3+
years

However, 61% of companies in Gwynedd stay in business for at least three years or more. This is higher than Wales at 54%. The rate of failing businesses is also lower in Gwynedd compared to Anglesey, North Wales and Wales.

Skills for life

From 2018/19 the Welsh Government has introduced a new set of performance measures which include literacy, numeracy and science points score. This makes it difficult to make year-on-year comparisons over recent years and there is no breakdown by county since 2018/19.

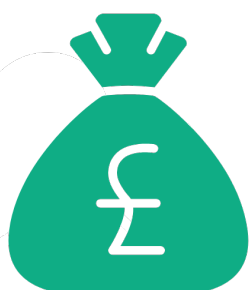
However, figures are available for the number of year 11 school leavers known not to be in education, employment or training (NEET). In Gwynedd the percentage for 2020 is 1.2%, which is lower than the Wales figure of 1.7%.



The money in your pocket

£15,941

income available to
spend after home
and tax costs



The money available to spend by the people of Gwynedd, after paying taxes and household bills, is £15,941 per head per annum, which is £1,322 less than for Wales as a whole.

In the Bangor area, 16% of primary school pupils claim free school meals which is slightly higher than Gwynedd as a whole (14%). By the time pupils reach secondary school, the figure drops to 14%, which is also higher than the 12% for Gwynedd.

According to pre-pandemic figures almost 19% of households in Bangor are in fuel poverty, which is slightly lower than the figure for Gwynedd as a whole (20%).

However, with the recent fuel price increase this figure is likely to be much higher than estimated in 2018, but unfortunately sourcing reliable data in this field was problematic.

CULTURAL



Keeping fit

According to the latest School Sports Survey by Sport Wales, the number of Gwynedd children participating in sports three or more times per week is similar to the figure across Wales.

In 2018, 49% of Gwynedd children participated in sport activities three or more times a week – this compared to 48% in Wales. 66% of Gwynedd pupils participate in community sports outside the school at least once a week, similar to the 65% in Wales.



49%

of children participating in sports 3+ times a week

In 2019, 33% of adults reported participating in sporting activities three or more times a week compared to 32% in Wales.

Return public and private travel time to a sports facility is higher in Gwynedd than Wales, with an average time of 71 minutes and 12 minutes compared to 55 minutes and 10 minutes respectively.

Within the Bangor area there are some variation in average travel time, and the Hirael and Garth 1, Hirael and Garth 2 and Menai areas have some of the shortest private and public travel times in the county. The Glyder area also has one of the shortest private travel time to a sports facility in the county.

Leisure time

Return public and private average travel times to a public library is higher in Gwynedd than the whole of Wales, with an average time of 61 minutes and 15 minutes compared to 45 minutes and 10 minutes.





Leisure time figures are available for the run up to the pandemic. According to a survey from 2019/20, **65% of adults in Gwynedd stated they had attended an arts event during the year** and 38% had visited a museum.

Both of these figures have slightly increased since the previous well-being assessment. In 2016/17, 47% had visited historical places, a reduction since the previous assessment.

The effect of the pandemic on arts and culture is apparent, with theatre and cinemas having to close over the lockdown period and subsequent restrictions on attendance. However reliable figures to measure this effect per local area was not available.

Green spaces

There is a link between cultural well-being and spending time in green spaces and nature, and proximity to a natural green space is one form of assessing an area's physical environment.

The score for proximity to an Accessible Natural Green Space is the same for Gwynedd and the whole of Wales, namely 77%.

World Heritage Site

The slate landscape of north-west Wales has been added to the UNESCO World Heritage List, making it the fourth World Heritage Site in Wales.

The new World Heritage Site is a serial property in six parts including spectacular quarry landscapes such as Penrhyn, Dinorwig, the Nantlle Valley and Ffestiniog. It also includes the National Slate Museum in Llanberis, Penrhyn Castle and the famous Ffestiniog and Talyllyn Railways.



SAFLE TREFTADAETH Y BYD
Llechi Cymru
Wales Slate
WORLD HERITAGE SITE

“The natural beauty of the area and a significant part of this area is now part of the World Heritage Site - and the economic opportunities that come with that.”
(Llandygai Community Council, Our Area 2035)

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

www.LlesiantGwyneddaMon.org

post@llesiantgwyneddamon.org

01766 771000

Ask for the Programme Manager – Gwynedd and Anglesey Public Services Board