

North Wales primary care cluster statistical profiles 2023

Central & South Denbighshire

Population characteristics

Population, age and gender 2021 (Census 2021)

	Central/South Denbighshire		North Wales	Wales	E & W
	Number	%	%	%	%
Population 2011	42,900	Change	Change	Change	Change
Population 2021	42,700	-0.5%	-0.1%	1.4%	6.3%
Males	21,050	49.3%	48.9%	48.9%	49.0%
Females	21,650	50.7%	51.1%	51.1%	51.0%
Aged 0-15	7,150	16.7%	17.3%	17.6%	18.5%
Aged 16-29	5,800	13.6%	14.8%	16.6%	17.1%
Aged 30-44	6,600	15.4%	16.8%	18.0%	19.9%
Aged 45-65	13,150	30.8%	28.9%	27.7%	26.9%
Aged 66-84	8,750	20.5%	19.3%	17.5%	15.1%
Aged 85+	1,250	3.0%	3.0%	2.7%	2.4%
Population density 2021 (persons/ha)		0.49	1.12	1.50	3.95

Population characteristics (Census 2021)

	Central/South Denbighshire		North Wales	Wales	E & W
	Number	%			
Born in Wales	27,137	63.6%	59.7%	70.9%	4.5%
Born outside the UK	1,853	4.3%	5.8%	6.9%	16.8%
Ethnicity - white British	40,554	95.1%	93.3%	90.6%	74.4%
Other white	771	1.8%	3.5%	3.3%	7.3%
Mixed ethnic group	408	1.0%	1.1%	1.6%	2.9%
Other ethnic groups	931	2.2%	2.1%	4.6%	15.4%
Religion - Christian	22,431	52.6%	49.8%	43.6%	46.2%
Other religion	740	1.7%	1.8%	3.6%	10.6%
No religion	16,697	39.1%	41.7%	46.5%	37.2%
(of persons aged 3+)					
Speak Welsh	14,298	34.4%	29.1%	17.8%	-
No skills in Welsh	22,036	53.1%	61.3%	74.8%	-

Health

Health and provision of care (Census 2021)

	Central/South Denbighshire		North Wales	Wales	E & W
	Number	%			
People with limiting long term illness	8,442	19.8%	20.7%	21.6%	17.5%
People providing unpaid care	4,179	9.8%	9.7%	10.0%	8.4%

Patients with chronic illness, by GP cluster (General Medical Services QAIF, September 2022)

	Central/South Denbighshire	North Wales	Wales	
Hypertension (high blood pressure)	7,350	17.6%	16.9%	15.8%
Obesity (patients aged 16+)	3,350	9.7%	9.5%	10.1%
Asthma	3,150	7.6%	7.6%	7.1%
Diabetes mellitus (patients aged 17+)	2,600	7.6%	7.8%	6.1%
Coronary heart disease	1,550	3.7%	3.8%	3.6%
Cancer	1,800	4.2%	3.7%	3.1%
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease*	1,100	2.6%	2.7%	2.4%
Stroke	950	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%
Heart failure	550	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%
Mental health	450	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
Dementia	350	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
Epilepsy (patients aged 18+)	350	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%

* lung diseases including chronic bronchitis and emphysema

Based on clusters of GP surgeries as identified by local health boards. The health boards have formally developed arrangements for small groups of GP practices to work collaboratively to develop services in the community, serving populations of between 30 and 50 thousand patients. Clusters are best fit to the sub areas and do not exactly match the same boundaries.

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Housing and living arrangements						
Households (Census 2021)						
	Central/South Denbighshire		North Wales	Wales	E & W	
	Number	%				
Total households	18,667		301,374	1,347,114	24,783,199	
Household composition						
All one person households	5,840	31.3%	32.2%	31.9%	30.2%	
- one person; aged 66+	2,946	15.8%	15.8%	14.6%	12.9%	
All households with dependent children	4,595	24.6%	25.5%	26.5%	28.4%	
- lone parents with dependents	1,152	6.2%	7.2%	7.6%	6.9%	
All households of only pensioners	5,333	28.6%	27.2%	24.9%	22.2%	
Population in private households	41,856	98.1%	98.3%	98.2%	98.3%	
Average household size		2.24	2.24	2.27	2.36	
Household facilities						
No central heating	240	1.3%	1.6%	1.2%	1.5%	
Overcrowded	541	2.9%	3.2%	3.1%	6.3%	
No car	2,319	12.4%	17.3%	19.4%	23.3%	
Tenure						
Owner occupied	13,103	70.2%	67.4%	66.4%	62.5%	
Rented from social landlord	2,466	13.2%	15.6%	16.5%	17.1%	
Other rented	3,064	16.4%	16.6%	17.0%	20.3%	
Dwellings by council tax band (VOA, March 2022)						
	Central/South Denbighshire		North Wales	Wales		
	Number	%				
Total dwellings	20,190	100%	332,210	1,462,660		
Band A	1,300	6.5%	9.7%	14.5%		
Band B	2,820	14.0%	18.2%	20.8%		
Band C	4,610	22.9%	26.3%	21.8%		
Band D	3,340	16.6%	18.4%	16.2%		
Band E	3,350	16.7%	14.3%	13.5%		
Band F	2,770	13.8%	8.5%	8.2%		
Band G	1,620	8.1%	3.6%	3.7%		
Band H	250	1.2%	0.7%	0.9%		
Band I	130	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%		
House prices (Land Registry, 2022; CACI PayCheck, 2022)						
	Central/South Denbighshire		North Wales	Wales	E & W	
	£		£	£	£	£
Median (All house types)	220,000		190,000	190,000	272,500	
Lower quartile (All house types)	155,194		143,000	136,000	175,000	
Ratio income:houseprice (median)		6.4	6.0	6.1	7.4	
Ratio income:houseprice (lower quartile)		7.9	7.9	7.6	8.5	
Housing related benefits (DWP, February 2023)						
	Central/South Denbighshire		North Wales	Wales	GB	
	Number	%				
Total claimants	2,750	100%	57,605	277,905	5,642,300	
- housing benefit	1,400	50.8%	45.7%	46.2%	43.2%	
- Universal Credit housing element	1,355	49.2%	54.3%	53.8%	56.8%	
- social rented	1,785	64.6%	64.7%	67.1%	63.3%	
- private rented	965	34.9%	34.5%	32.1%	35.4%	
- households with children	1,030	37.5%	38.3%	38.1%	39.9%	
- single person aged 16-65	860	31.3%	34.1%	36.5%	36.6%	
- single person aged 66+	615	22.4%	19.3%	17.3%	16.6%	

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Community safety

Crime incidences (North Wales Police)

	Central/South Denbighshire		North Wales	Wales	E & W
(year end 31st March)	Number	Rate*			
All crime incidences 2021/22	3,813	89.33	79.97	86.64	89.46
Violence against the person	1,892	44.33	38.04	37.39	35.26
Theft & handling	451	10.57	14.02	17.74	25.14
Criminal damage & arson	376	8.81	9.20	10.09	8.91

*annual crime rate per 1,000 population

Economy and employment

Industry of employment (Census 2021)

	Central/South Denbighshire		North Wales	Wales	E & W
	Number	%			
All in employment (aged 16 and over)	19,832		313,304	1,368,454	27,773,661
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1,118	5.6%	2.3%	1.8%	0.9%
Mining, quarrying, energy, water	334	1.7%	2.0%	1.9%	1.5%
Manufacturing	1,580	8.0%	10.2%	8.7%	7.3%
Construction	1,908	9.6%	8.7%	8.6%	8.7%
Wholesale & retail	2,304	11.6%	14.7%	14.5%	15.0%
Transport & storage	632	3.2%	3.7%	3.8%	5.0%
Accommodation & food services	881	4.4%	6.1%	5.2%	4.9%
Communication, finance, property	1,045	5.3%	5.4%	6.9%	9.9%
Professional, scientific, technical	962	4.9%	4.0%	4.4%	6.6%
Administrative & support services	770	3.9%	4.6%	4.2%	5.2%
Public administration & defence	1,539	7.8%	7.7%	9.2%	5.9%
Education	2,118	10.7%	9.4%	9.6%	9.8%
Health & social work	3,791	19.1%	17.0%	17.0%	14.7%
Other	850	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	4.6%
Work mainly at or from home	5,317	26.8%	21.7%	25.6%	31.2%
No qualifications (all aged 16+)	6,022	16.9%	18.7%	19.9%	18.2%
Level 4+ qualification	12,743	35.9%	31.1%	31.5%	33.8%

Social class (Census 2021)

	Central/South Denbighshire		North Wales	Wales	E & W
	Number	%			
All aged 16 and over	35,528		568,242	2,559,416	48,566,373
Managerial & professional	12,295	34.6%	29.6%	29.6%	33.0%
Skilled	10,789	30.4%	29.3%	27.9%	27.4%
Part / unskilled	8,029	22.6%	27.1%	26.3%	23.4%
Students & other	4,415	12.4%	14.0%	16.2%	16.2%

Unemployment (claimant count) (NOMIS, 2023)

	Central/South Denbighshire		North Wales	Wales	GB
	Number	%			
July 2023	495	1.9%	3.4%	3.4%	3.8%
April 2023 (previous quarter)	510	1.9%	3.2%	3.3%	3.6%
July 2022 (previous year)	515	1.9%	3.4%	3.6%	3.9%
July 2018 (5 years ago)	265	1.0%	2.2%	2.3%	2.2%
Claimants aged 16-24 (Apr-23)*	75	15.2%	18.6%	19.8%	17.2%
Claimants aged 50+ (Apr-23)*	125	25.3%	24.3%	21.9%	23.2%

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

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Income and benefits

Household income (CACI PayCheck, 2022)

	Central/South Denbighshire		North Wales	Wales	GB
	£	%			
Median income (annual)	34,150		31,450	31,350	36,700
Lower quartile	19,550		18,050	17,900	20,350
Households below 60% GB median (=< £22,021)		29.6%	33.1%	33.4%	27.8%

Benefits (DWP, Nov 2022)

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.

	Central/South Denbighshire		North Wales	Wales	GB
	Number	%			
Children (aged 0-15)					
Disability Living Allowance (DLA)	365	5.1%	5.9%	5.7%	5.1%
Working age (aged 16-65)					
Universal Credit	2,580	10.1%	14.0%	14.5%	13.6%
Job Seekers Allowance (JSA)	30	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Employment & Support Allowance (ESA)	1,215	4.8%	4.9%	5.8%	3.9%
Disability Living Allowance (DLA)	80	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%
Personal Independence Payments (PIP)	2,055	8.1%	8.5%	9.5%	6.4%
Carer's Allowance	625	2.5%	3.1%	3.3%	2.5%
Pensioners (aged 66+)					
State Pension	9,850				
Pension Credit	1,005	10.0%	12.6%	13.1%	11.9%
Attendance Allowance	1,500	15.0%	16.1%	16.5%	13.7%
Disability Living Allowance (DLA)	385	3.8%	5.5%	7.1%	4.3%
Personal Independence Payments (PIP)	445	4.4%	5.0%	6.5%	4.3%
Carer's Allowance	310	3.1%	3.7%	4.0%	2.7%

Poverty and deprivation

Children in low income families - relative income poverty (DWP, 2021/22)

	Central/South Denbighshire		North Wales	Wales	GB
Children in in-work families	1,495	21.0%	21.9%	21.7%	17.5%
Children in out-of-work families	375	5.2%	5.1%	5.5%	7.3%
Total	1,870	26.2%	27.0%	27.2%	24.7%

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)

	Central/South Denbighshire		North Wales	
	10%	25%	10%	25%
Total LSOAs in area	25		423	
No. LSOAs in most deprived:	10%	25%	10%	25%
In each deprivation domain				
Overall Index	1	1	23	65
Income	1	1	25	71
Employment	1	2	20	59
Health	1	1	25	64
Education	1	2	26	79
Access to services	8	13	53	134
Housing	0	4	44	101
Community safety	0	1	3	15
Physical environment	6	11	39	107

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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Key messages for primary care clusters from the Population Needs Assessment

- **Children and young people:** Numbers projected to decline but need for support may increase with, for example, the impact of Covid-19 on mental health or an increase in children with complex needs surviving early childhood due to improvements in health care. Priorities include early years, children receiving care and support, disabled children, young carers and young refugees and asylum seekers.
- **Older people:** The increasing number and proportion of older people in population over the next 10 years will likely lead to an increase in the number of people with dementia and changes to the amount and type of care needed to support increasingly complex needs, including nursing needs. Priorities include working together to support people to remain at home, supporting people to live well with dementia, falls prevention, supporting people to be more active (such as more inclusive leisure services) and, housing and accommodation (new and adapted homes suitable for changing needs).
- **Disabled people (physical and sensory impairment):** Priorities include accessibility of public services, spaces and information and a commitment to working with disabled people to remove barriers to health and care services.
- **People with learning disabilities:** The population is expected to increase, particularly in the 65 and over age group due to increased life expectancy. Priorities include inclusive communities, accommodation, assistive technology, and employment opportunities. Also need to reduce health inequalities through reasonable adjustments to services and annual health checks by GPs.
- **Autistic people:** The population is expected to increase as assessment is more widely available. Priorities include implementing the code of practice for autism services, raising awareness, mental health and well-being, education, and employment.
- **Mental health:** Priorities include early intervention before people reach crisis point and addressing wider determinants which influence mental health.
- **Unpaid carers:** Issues within wider social care workforce recruitment and retention are leading to additional demands on unpaid carers. Priorities include early identification and awareness raising, opportunities for breaks from caring (respite) and improving unpaid carer assessments.
- **Veterans:** Priorities include the Armed Forces Covenant, see [health care toolkit](#).
- **Refugees and asylum seekers:** Priorities are mental health support and partnership working between health, various council departments, voluntary and community organisations and other public services.

Cross-cutting themes affecting all population groups: recruitment and retention of the workforce, socio-economic disadvantage (including an increase in poverty leading to increase in demand for services), digital inclusion, Welsh language 'Active Offer', equality and human rights, housing, loneliness and isolation, social value, co-production and citizen voice, prevention and early intervention, safeguarding, reduction of health inequalities, violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence and Covid-19.

More information

- [North Wales Population Needs Assessment](#): information about the care and support needs of people in North Wales and the support needs of carers.
- Prevention and early intervention includes tackling the wider determinants of health including poverty, housing and environment as well as timely access to health and social care. For more information see the [early intervention and prevention evidence map](#) and [Public Services Board Well-being Assessments](#).
- [Regional Partnership Board](#): more information about work underway to address these needs.
- Local Development Plans. Where any new large-scale housing developments or future population growth would cause capacity problems, planning policy teams may be able to help access funding from housing developers towards medical centres.

Local feedback

Gwynedd

Challenges include lack of nursing placements and the cost of placements.

Conwy

Challenges include:

- Need for services to support teenagers
- Supporting older people upon discharge from hospital to recover at home. Often people are being placed in care homes because of the lack of support available by the local authority, family, or local providers.
- Availability of hospital beds and ambulance and A&E waiting times.

Priorities include supporting disabled people into employment and to maintain employment.

Denbighshire

Local priorities include deepening poverty and deprivation giving potential increase in demand for services while local authority income is reduced.

Contact details for planning policy teams

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- Flintshire developmentplans@flintshire.gov.uk
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