North Wales primary care cluster statistical profiles 2023 Dwyfor & North Meirionnydd

| Population characteristics | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Population, age and gender 2021 (Cens | us 2021) | | | | |
| | Dwyfor/North M | eirionnydd | North Wales | Wales | E & W |
| | Number | % | % | % | % |
| Population 2011 | 42,700 | Change | Change | Change | Change |
| Population 2021 | 40,000 | -6.3% | -0.1% | 1.4% | 6.3% |
| Males | 19,700 | 49.3% | 48.9% | 48.9% | 49.0% |
| Females | 20,300 | 50.7% | 51.1% | 51.1% | 51.0% |
| Aged 0-15 | 6,500 | 16.3% | 17.3% | 17.6% | 18.5% |
| Aged 16-29 Aged 30-44 | 5,200 5,800 | 13.0% 14.5% | 14.8% 16.8% | 16.6% 18.0% | 17.1% 19.9% |
| Aged 45-65 | 12,000 | 14.5% 30.0% | 28.9% | 27.7% | 26.9% |
| Aged 66-84 | 8,850 | 22.2% | 19.3% | 17.5% | 15.1% |
| Aged 85+ | 1,600 | 4.0% | 3.0% | 2.7% | 2.4% |
| Population density 2021 (persons/ha) | | 0.37 | 1.12 | 1.50 | 3.95 |
| Population characteristics (Census 2021 |) | | | | |
| | Dwyfor/North M | eirionnydd | North Wales | Wales | E & W |
| | Number | % | | | |
| Born in Wales | 26,878 | 67.2% | 59.7% | 70.9% | 4.5% |
| Born outside the UK | 1,422 | 3.6% | 5.8% | 6.9% | 16.8% |
| Ethnicity - white British | 38,333 | 95.8% | 93.3% | 90.6% | 74.4% |
| Other white | 982 | 2.5% | 3.5% | 3.3% | 7.3% |
| Mixed ethnic group | 336 | 0.8% | 1.1% | 1.6% | 2.9% |
| Other ethnic groups | 342 | 0.9% | 2.1% | 4.6% | 15.4% |
| Religion - Christian | 19,541 | 48.9% | 49.8% | 43.6% | 46.2% |
| Other religion | 536 | 1.3% | 1.8% | 3.6% | 10.6% |
| No religion | 17,052 | 42.6% | 41.7% | 46.5% | 37.2% |
| (of persons aged 3+) | | | | | |
| Speak Welsh | 26,795 | 68.7% | 29.1% | 17.8% | - |
| No skills in Welsh | 9,097 | 23.3% | 61.3% | 74.8% | - |

| Health | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------|-------|
| Health and provision of care (Census 20 | 21) | | | | |
| | Dwyfor/North Meirionnydd | | North Wales | Wales | E & W |
| | Number | % | | | |
| People with limiting long term illness | 7,713 | 19.3% | 20.7% | 21.6% | 17.5% |
| People providing unpaid care | 3,519 | 8.8% | 9.7% | 10.0% | 8.4% |
| Patients with chronic illness, by GP clu | uster (General Medical | Services QAIF | , September 2022) | | |
| | Dwyfor/North Me | irionnydd | North Wales | Wales | |
| Hypertension (high blood pressure) | 7,000 | 18.7% | 16.9% | 15.8% | |
| Obesity (patients aged 16+) | 3,050 | 9.8% | 9.5% | 10.1% | |
| Asthma | 2,750 | 7.3% | 7.6% | 7.1% | |
| Diabetes mellitus (patients aged 17+) | 2,500 | 8.1% | 7.8% | 6.1% | |
| Coronary heart disease | 1,300 | 3.5% | 3.8% | 3.6% | |
| Cancer | 1,750 | 4.7% | 3.7% | 3.1% | |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease* | 950 | 2.5% | 2.7% | 2.4% | |
| Stroke | 900 | 2.4% | 2.2% | 2.1% | |
| Heart failure | 450 | 1.2% | 1.1% | 1.1% | |
| Mental health | 300 | 0.9% | 1.0% | 1.0% | |
| Dementia | 250 | 0.7% | 0.8% | 0.7% | |
| Epilepsy (patients aged 18+) | 250 | 0.9% | 1.0% | 0.8% | |
| * lung diseases including chronic bronchitis an | d 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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North Wales primary care cluster statistical profiles 2023

Dwyfor & North Meirionnydd

Housing and living arrangements

| | Dwyfor/North Me | eirionnydd | North Wales | Wales | E & W |
|--|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| | Number | % | | | |
| Total households | 18,103 | | 301,374 | 1,347,114 | 24,783,199 |
| Household composition | | | | | |
| All one person households | 6,504 | 35.9% | 32.2% | 31.9% | 30.2% |
| - one person; aged 66+ | 3,365 | 18.6% | 15.8% | 14.6% | 12.9% |
| All households with dependent children | 3,928 | 21.7% | 25.5% | 26.5% | 28.4% |
| lone parents with dependents | 934 | 5.2% | 7.2% | 7.6% | 6.9% |
| All households of only pensioners | 5,621 | 31.1% | 27.2% | 24.9% | 22.2% |
| Population in private households | 39,431 | 98.6% | 98.3% | 98.2% | 98.39 |
| Average household size | | 2.18 | 2.24 | 2.27 | 2.3 |
| Household facilities | | | | | |
| No central heating | 705 | 3.9% | 1.6% | 1.2% | 1.5% |
| Overcrowded | 460 | 2.5% | 3.2% | 3.1% | 6.39 |
| No car | 2,756 | 15.2% | 17.3% | 19.4% | 23.39 |
| Fenure | | | | | |
| Owner occupied | 12,497 | 69.0% | 67.4% | 66.4% | 62.59 |
| Rented from social landlord | 2,639 | 14.6% | 15.6% | 16.5% | 17.19 |
| Other rented | 2,922 | 16.1% | 16.6% | 17.0% | 20.39 |

| | 10112022) | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|---------|
| | Dwyfor/North | Meirionnydd | North Wales | Wales | |
| | Number | % | | | |
| Total dwellings | 23,100 | 100% | 332,210 | 1,462,660 | |
| Band A | 3,810 | 16.5% | 9.7% | 14.5% | |
| Band B | 5,180 | 22.4% | 18.2% | 20.8% | |
| Band C | 3,770 | 16.3% | 26.3% | 21.8% | |
| Band D | 4,160 | 18.0% | 18.4% | 16.2% | |
| Band E | 3,720 | 16.1% | 14.3% | 13.5% | |
| Band F | 1,860 | 8.1% | 8.5% | 8.2% | |
| Band G | 530 | 2.3% | 3.6% | 3.7% | |
| Band H | 50 | 0.2% | 0.7% | 0.9% | |
| Band I | 20 | 0.1% | 0.3% | 0.4% | |
| House prices (Land Registry, 2022; CACI P | ayCheck, 2022) | | | | |
| | Dwyfor/North | Meirionnydd | North Wales | Wales | E & W |
| Median (All house types) | - | £ 213,000 | £ 190,000 | £ 190,000 | £ 272,5 |
| Lower quartile (All house types) | | £ 143,000 | £ 143,000 | £ 136,000 | £ 175,0 |
| Ratio income:houseprice (median) | | 7.2 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 7 |
| Ratio income:houseprice (lower quartile) | | 8.2 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 8 |
| Housing related benefits (DWP, February | v 2023) | | | | |
| | Dwyfor/North | Meirionnydd | North Wales | Wales | GB |
| Total claimants | 2,695 | 100% | 57,605 | 277,905 | 5,642,3 |
| - housing benefit | 1,275 | 47.3% | 45.7% | 46.2% | 43.2 |
| - Universal Credit housing element | 1,420 | 52.7% | 54.3% | 53.8% | 56.8 |
| - social rented | 1,830 | 67.9% | 64.7% | 67.1% | 63.3 |
| - private rented | 865 | 32.2% | 34.5% | 32.1% | 35.4 |
| - households with children | 935 | 34.7% | 38.3% | 38.1% | 39.9 |
| - single person aged 16-65 | 910 | 33.8% | 34.1% | 36.5% | 36.6 |
| - single person aged 66+ | 590 | 21.9% | 19.3% | 17.3% | 16.6 |
| | | | | | |

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North Wales primary care cluster statistical profiles 2023

Dwyfor & North Meirionnydd

| Community safety | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|
| Crime incidences (North Wales Police) | | | | | |
| | Dwyfor/North Meirionnydd N | | North Wales | Wales | E & W |
| (year end 31st March) | Number | Rate* | | | |
| All crime incidences 2021/22 | 2,860 | 71.51 | 79.97 | 86.64 | 89.46 |
| Violence against the person | 1,387 | 34.68 | 38.04 | 37.39 | 35.26 |
| Theft & handling | 255 | 6.38 | 14.02 | 17.74 | 25.14 |
| Criminal damage & arson | 370 | 9.25 | 9.20 | 10.09 | 8.91 |
| *annual crime rate per 1,000 population | | | | | |

Economy and employment

| Dwyfor/North Me | eirionnydd | North Wales | Wales | E & W |
|-----------------|--|---|--|---|
| Number | % | | | |
| 17,615 | | 313,304 | 1,368,454 | 27,773,661 |
| 994 | 5.6% | 2.3% | 1.8% | 0.9% |
| 518 | 2.9% | 2.0% | 1.9% | 1.5% |
| 893 | 5.1% | 10.2% | 8.7% | 7.3% |
| 2,033 | 11.5% | 8.7% | 8.6% | 8.7% |
| 2,445 | 13.9% | 14.7% | 14.5% | 15.0% |
| 482 | 2.7% | 3.7% | 3.8% | 5.0% |
| 1,848 | 10.5% | 6.1% | 5.2% | 4.9% |
| 720 | 4.1% | 5.4% | 6.9% | 9.9% |
| 638 | 3.6% | 4.0% | 4.4% | 6.6% |
| 912 | 5.2% | 4.6% | 4.2% | 5.2% |
| 1,177 | 6.7% | 7.7% | 9.2% | 5.9% |
| 1,610 | 9.1% | 9.4% | 9.6% | 9.8% |
| 2,411 | 13.7% | 17.0% | 17.0% | 14.7% |
| 934 | 5.3% | 4.3% | 4.2% | 4.6% |
| 4,235 | 24.0% | 21.7% | 25.6% | 31.2% |
| 5,925 | 17.7% | 18.7% | 19.9% | 18.2% |
| 10,866 | 32.5% | 31.1% | 31.5% | 33.8% |
| | Number 17,615 994 518 893 2,033 2,445 482 1,848 720 638 912 1,177 1,610 2,411 934 4,235 5,925 | $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | Number%17,615 $313,304$ 994 5.6% 2.3% 518 2.9% 2.0% 893 5.1% 10.2% $2,033$ 11.5% 8.7% $2,445$ 13.9% 14.7% 482 2.7% 3.7% $1,848$ 10.5% 6.1% 720 4.1% 5.4% 638 3.6% 4.0% 912 5.2% 4.6% $1,177$ 6.7% 7.7% $1,610$ 9.1% 9.4% $2,411$ 13.7% 17.0% 934 5.3% 4.3% $4,235$ 24.0% 21.7% $5,925$ 17.7% 18.7% | Number% $17,615$ $313,304$ $1,368,454$ 994 5.6% 2.3% 1.8% 518 2.9% 2.0% 1.9% 893 5.1% 10.2% 8.7% $2,033$ 11.5% 8.7% 8.6% $2,445$ 13.9% 14.7% 14.5% 482 2.7% 3.7% 3.8% $1,848$ 10.5% 6.1% 5.2% 720 4.1% 5.4% 6.9% 638 3.6% 4.0% 4.4% 912 5.2% 4.6% 4.2% $1,177$ 6.7% 7.7% 9.2% $1,610$ 9.1% 9.4% 9.6% $2,411$ 13.7% 17.0% 17.0% 934 5.3% 4.3% 4.2% $4,235$ 24.0% 21.7% 25.6% $5,925$ 17.7% 18.7% 19.9% |

| Social class | |
|--------------|---------------|
| Coolel alage | (0 0 - 0 - 1) |
| SOCIAL CLASS | Lensus ZUZTI |
| | |

| | Dwyfor/North Me | Dwyfor/North Meirionnydd | | Wales | E & W |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|---------|-----------|------------|
| | Number | % | | | |
| All aged 16 and over | 33,473 | | 568,242 | 2,559,416 | 48,566,373 |
| Managerial & professional | 9,510 | 28.4% | 29.6% | 29.6% | 33.0% |
| Skilled | 11,280 | 33.7% | 29.3% | 27.9% | 27.4% |
| Part / unskilled | 8,813 | 26.3% | 27.1% | 26.3% | 23.4% |
| Students & other | 3,870 | 11.6% | 14.0% | 16.2% | 16.2% |

Unemployment (claimant count) (NOMIS, 2023)

| | 51010, 2025) | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Dwyfor/North Me | Dwyfor/North Meirionnydd | | Wales | GB |
| July 2023 | 465 | 1.9% | 3.4% | 3.4% | 3.8% |
| April 2023 (previous quarter) | 560 | 2.3% | 3.2% | 3.3% | 3.6% |
| July 2022 (previous year) | 440 | 1.8% | 3.4% | 3.6% | 3.9% |
| July 2018 (5 years ago) | 210 | 0.9% | 2.2% | 2.3% | 2.2% |
| Claimants aged 16-24 (Apr-23)* | 75 | 16.1% | 18.6% | 19.8% | 17.2% |
| Claimants aged 50+ (Apr-23)* | 145 | 31.2% | 24.3% | 21.9% | 23.2% |
| Rounded to nearest 5. * % is of all claiman | its. | | | | |

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Dwyfor & North Meirionnydd

| Income and benefits | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Household income (CACI PayCheck, | 2022) | | | | |
| | Dwyfor/North M | Dwyfor/North Meirionnydd | | Wales | GB |
| | £ | % | | | |
| Median income (annual) | 29,650 | | 31,450 | 31,350 | 36,700 |
| Lower quartile | 17,500 | | 18,050 | 17,900 | 20,350 |
| Households below 60% GB median (| =< £22,021) | 35.0% | 33.1% | 33.4% | 27.8% |
| Households below 60% GB median (| =< £22,021) | 35.0% | 33.1% | 33.4% | |

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.

| | Dwyfor/North Me | eirionnydd | North Wales | Wales | GB |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-------|-------|
| | Number | % | | | |
| Children (aged 0-15) | | | | | |
| Disability Living Allowance (DLA) | 250 | 3.8% | 5.9% | 5.7% | 5.1% |
| Working age (aged 16-65) | | | | | |
| Universal Credit | 2,670 | 11.6% | 14.0% | 14.5% | 13.6% |
| Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) | 25 | 0.1% | 0.2% | 0.2% | 0.2% |
| Employment & Support Allowance (ESA) | 1,030 | 4.5% | 4.9% | 5.8% | 3.9% |
| Disability Living Allowance (DLA) | 55 | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.5% |
| Personal Independence Payments (PIP) | 1,515 | 6.6% | 8.5% | 9.5% | 6.4% |
| Carer's Allowance | 560 | 2.4% | 3.1% | 3.3% | 2.5% |
| Pensioners (aged 66+) | | | | | |
| State Pension | 10,215 | | | | |
| Pension Credit | 1,315 | 12.6% | 12.6% | 13.1% | 11.9% |
| Attendance Allowance | 1,705 | 16.3% | 16.1% | 16.5% | 13.7% |
| Disability Living Allowance (DLA) | 370 | 3.5% | 5.5% | 7.1% | 4.3% |
| Personal Independence Payments (PIP) | 345 | 3.3% | 5.0% | 6.5% | 4.3% |
| Carer's Allowance | 345 | 3.3% | 3.7% | 4.0% | 2.7% |

| Poverty and deprivation | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------|-------------|-------|-------|--|--|--|
| Children in low income families - relative income poverty (DWP, 2021/22) | | | | | | | | |
| | Dwyfor/North Me | irionnydd | North Wales | Wales | GB | | | |
| Children in in-work families | 1,580 | 24.3% | 21.9% | 21.7% | 17.5% | | | |
| Children in out-of-work families | 340 | 5.2% | 5.1% | 5.5% | 7.3% | | | |
| Total | 1,920 | 29.4% | 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)

| Total LSOAs in area | Dwyfor/North Meirionnydd | | North Wales | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----|-------------|-----|
| | 26 | | 423 | |
| No. LSOAs in most deprived: | 10% | 25% | 10% | 25% |
| In each deprivation domain | | | | |
| Overall Index | 0 | 0 | 23 | 65 |
| Income | 0 | 0 | 25 | 71 |
| Employment | 0 | 0 | 20 | 59 |
| Health | 0 | 0 | 25 | 64 |
| Education | 0 | 0 | 26 | 79 |
| Access to services | 10 | 16 | 53 | 134 |
| Housing | 0 | 2 | 44 | 101 |
| Community safety | 0 | 0 | 3 | 15 |
| Physical environment | 5 | 14 | 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

- <u>North Wales Population Needs Assessment</u>: 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 <u>early intervention and prevention evidence map</u> and <u>Public Services Board</u> <u>Well-being Assessments.</u>
- <u>Regional Partnership Board:</u> 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

- Gwynedd and Anglesey <u>planningpolicy@gwynedd.llyw.cymru</u>
- Conwy
 <u>cdll-ldp@conwy.gov.uk</u>
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- Snowdonia National Park polisi.cynllunio@eryri.llyw.cymru