



National Assembly for **Wales**
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol **Cymru**

Key Statistics for Denbighshire

Abstract

This paper provides key statistics for Denbighshire Local Authority area, under a number of topic headings.

This is one of a series of Members' Research Service profiles for all Local Authorities in Wales.

November 2006



Key Statistics for Denbighshire

Dai James, Nia Jones, Owen Lewis (Finance and Statistics Team, MRS)

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Summary

The following points provide a brief overview of Denbighshire, drawn from detailed statistics in the main body of this paper. Technical terms have been avoided, and in general the reference periods of the statistics are not mentioned (as these vary).

- ◆ Around 93 thousand people live in Denbighshire, which is less densely populated than Wales as a whole. The area's population rose by over 6% between 1993 and 2003, compared with a rise of nearly 2% in Wales. ([section 2](#))
- ◆ Under 60% of Denbighshire's residents were born in Wales, compared to 75% of all Welsh residents. However in Denbighshire over a quarter of those aged three or more can speak Welsh, compared to around a fifth in Wales. ([section 2](#))
- ◆ Life expectancy is similar for females, but is slightly longer for males born in Denbighshire compared to Wales. ([section 2](#))
- ◆ A higher percentage of Denbighshire's working age population is economically active (79% compared to 75% in Wales), and the Job-Seekers' Allowance claimant rate is 2%, lower than Wales' 2.3% rate. ([section 3](#))
- ◆ Median annual pay for full-time workers is just over £19,000, more than £2,000 less than the equivalent figure in Wales. ([section 3](#))
- ◆ The proportion of people who have a limiting long-term illness is similar to Wales at just over 23%. ([section 4](#))
- ◆ Higher rates of adults in Denbighshire than in Wales met guidelines for consuming fruit and vegetables and undertaking physical activity. ([section 4](#))
- ◆ The rates of people waiting for their first outpatient appointment, inpatient admission or day case treatment are slightly lower than the national average. ([section 4](#))
- ◆ The percentage of pupils in their final year of compulsory education who achieved five or more GCSEs grade A*-C (or a vocational equivalent) has been below that in Wales in recent years. ([section 5](#))
- ◆ A slightly higher proportion of households are owner-occupied, and the median house price in Denbighshire in 2005 was £120,000, £5,000 lower than the median for Wales. ([section 6](#))
- ◆ The rate of road accidents per length of road is lower in Denbighshire than in Wales, but the rate of 'killed or seriously injured' casualties of road accidents per head of the population is slightly higher. ([section 7](#))
- ◆ There are around 21 incidents of recorded crime per 1,000 people in Denbighshire, which is similar to the rate in Wales. ([section 7](#))
- ◆ Just under 28% of municipal waste was recycled or composted in 2005-06 in Denbighshire, which is slightly higher than the percentage in Wales. ([section 7](#))
- ◆ The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 ranks specific small areas in Wales in terms of deprivation. A slightly lower than average proportion of Denbighshire's areas fall in the 10% most deprived areas in Wales, and the majority of Denbighshire's areas are less deprived than the Wales average. ([section 8](#))

Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Structure of this paper	1
1.3	Sources for further information.....	1
2	Population and Vital Statistics.....	2
3	Economic and Labour Market Statistics	4
4	Health and Social Services Statistics.....	6
5	Education and Training Statistics	10
6	Housing Statistics.....	12
7	Transport, Crime and Environment Statistics	14
8	Deprivation Statistics.....	16
	Annex 1: Sources and notes.....	17
	Annex 2: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation map for Denbighshire	22
	Annex 3: Map of Denbighshire	24

Key Statistics for Denbighshire

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This paper provides key statistics for Denbighshire Local Authority area, under a number of topic headings. This is part of a series of Members' Research Service profiles for all local authorities in Wales, published in November 2006. The Members' Research Service will also complete a series of profiles for Assembly constituencies before the end of this Assembly.

Profiles for constituencies and local authorities will differ from each other. Constituencies do not form a standard statistical geography, so the availability of data at this level is limited; data are more readily available on local authorities. Two local authorities (Blaenau Gwent and Isle of Anglesey) are also constituencies, so as well as the local authority profiles in this series they will have separate profiles in the series for constituencies (which will include electoral statistics).

1.2 Structure of this paper

The preceding summary provides a brief overview of the key similarities and differences between Denbighshire and Wales as a whole. This introduction is followed by chapters of narrative and reference tables on statistics for seven topic areas. The information in each table is drawn from several different sources, with details on the sources (including links for further information) and definitions in use listed in the first annex. The second annex shows a map of information on deprivation (see section eight), and the last annex shows a map of the Denbighshire area.

1.3 Sources for further information

Each statistic shown in this paper is sourced in the first annex. More information is available, and some general sources are described below:

- ◆ the Office for National Statistics has produced a report¹ of key statistics from the Census 2001 for local authorities;
- ◆ the official labour market statistics website 'nomis'² provides local authority profiles;
- ◆ the neighbourhood statistics website³ provides local area statistics;
- ◆ the Welsh Assembly Government's Statistical Directorate⁴ publish some information for local authorities;
- ◆ the Local Government Data Unit Wales⁵ publish some information for local authorities including local government performance indicators.

¹ <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=10151>

² <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

³ <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

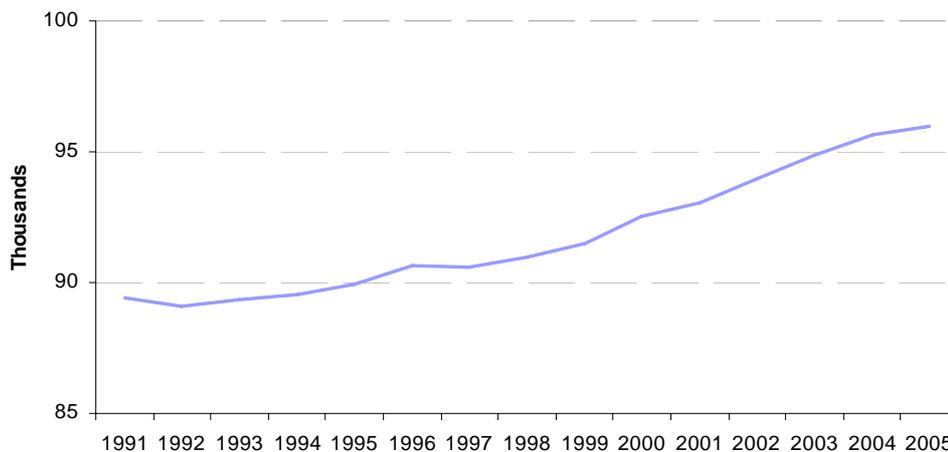
⁴ <http://www.wales.gov.uk/statistics>

⁵ <http://www.dataunitwales.gov.uk/eng/Data.asp>

2 Population and Vital Statistics

At the time of the 2001 Census, the population of Denbighshire was around 93 thousand people, and the area was less densely populated than Wales as a whole, with 111 people per square kilometre. The size of its population rose by over 6% between 1993 and 2003, compared with a rise of nearly 2% in Wales. Annual mid-year population estimates for Denbighshire are shown below in figure 1, from 1991.

Figure 1: Mid-year population estimates for Denbighshire



Source: Office for National Statistics (from StatsWales tables [003121](#) and [003122](#))

Compared to the population of Wales, the age profile of Denbighshire is older: 23% are of retirement age compared to 20% nationally.

Around 58% of Denbighshire's residents were born in Wales, a lower proportion than the 75% of all Welsh residents born in Wales. However in Denbighshire over a quarter of those aged three or more can speak Welsh, compared to around a fifth in Wales.

The death rate from all causes is higher in Denbighshire than in Wales, but the Standardised Mortality Ratio for those aged under 75 (which takes account of the underlying age distribution) is similar. Life expectancy is similar for women, but is slightly longer for men born in Denbighshire compared to Wales.

In Denbighshire, a higher percentage of babies have a low birth weight than across Wales as a whole.

Table 1: Population and Vital Statistics

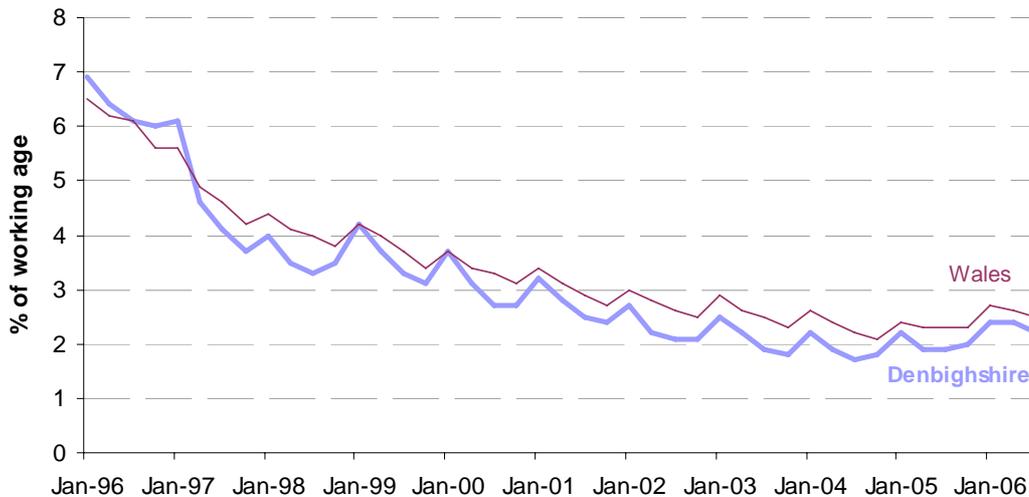
Data are for 2001 unless another year is given

Ref		Denbighshire	Wales	Units
	Population:			
a	Total population	93,065	2,903,085	Number
b	Change in population, 1993-2003	6.2	1.9	Per cent
a	Area	837	20,742	Square kilometres
a	Population density	111	140	Number per sq km
	Population groups:			
a	Males	47.9	48.4	Per cent
a	Females	52.1	51.6	Per cent
c	Aged 0-15	19.7	20.2	Per cent
c	Working age	57.2	59.7	Per cent
c	Retirement age	23.2	20.1	Per cent
a	Non-White Ethnic Group	1.2	2.1	Per cent
a	Single (never married)	26.1	28.0	Per cent of those aged 16+
d	Place of birth:			
	Wales	57.9	75.4	Per cent
	Other UK	39.3	21.4	Per cent
	Elsewhere in EU	1.2	1.3	Per cent
	Non-EU	1.6	1.9	Per cent
a	Religion:			
	Christian	77.8	71.9	Per cent
	Muslim	0.3	0.7	Per cent
	Other	0.6	0.8	Per cent
	No religion/Not stated	21.3	26.6	Per cent
e	Welsh:			
	Can speak Welsh	26.1	20.5	Per cent of those aged 3+
	One or more skills in Welsh	36.0	28.4	Per cent of those aged 3+
	Identified as Welsh	10.6	14.4	Per cent of those aged 3+
f	Life expectancy at birth, 2002-04:			
	Males	76.5	75.8	Years
	Females	80.4	80.3	Years
g	Deaths from all causes, 2004:			
	Persons	12.5	10.9	Rate per 1,000
	Males	11.8	10.6	Rate per 1,000
	Females	13.1	11.1	Rate per 1,000
h	Standardised Mortality Ratio, 2000-2004:			
	Persons	99	100	Ratio for those aged under 75
	Males	120	124	Ratio for those aged under 75
	Females	80	78	Ratio for those aged under 75
	Vital statistics:			
i	Live births, 2005	57.7	56.1	Rate per 1,000 females 15-44
j	Underage conceptions, 2002-04	6.6	8.0	Rate per 1,000 females 13-15
k	Low birth weight, 2004	8.7	7.6	Per cent of births

3 Economic and Labour Market Statistics

Nearly 80% of Denbighshire's working age population is economically active, compared to around 75% in Wales. A lower proportion of the economically active are unemployed, while a similar proportion of the working age population claim Job-Seekers' Allowance. Figure 2 shows the rate of working age people claiming Job-Seekers' Allowance over time, which has been slightly below the rate in Wales for almost a decade.

Figure 2: Job Seekers' Allowance claimants in Denbighshire & Wales



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (on [NOMIS](#))

A smaller proportion of employee jobs in Denbighshire are in the manufacturing sector, with greater proportions in the construction and services sectors. Twelve per cent of employee jobs in Denbighshire are tourism-related, compared to 9% across Wales. Median annual pay for full-time workers in Denbighshire was just over £19,000, more than £2,000 less than the equivalent figure in Wales.

A slightly lower percentage of working age people claim incapacity benefits, and a lower percentage of households claim income support in Denbighshire than in Wales. A similar proportion of people aged 60 or over claim pensions credit as in Wales.

In 2005-06, 500 National Insurance Number allocations were made to foreign nationals resident in Denbighshire, which was 3% of the total allocations for foreign nationals resident in Wales.

Table 2: Economic and Labour Market Statistics

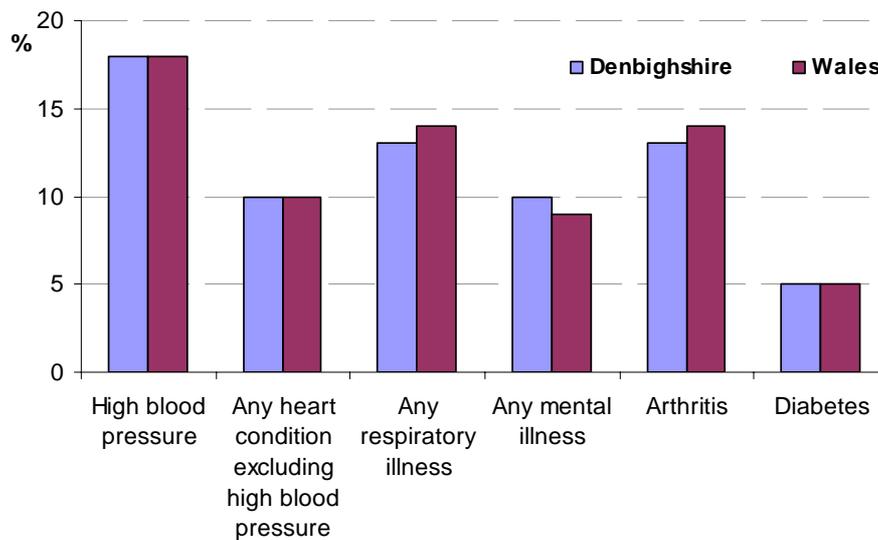
Ref	Denbighshire	Wales	Units	
a	Economically active, 2005:	79.1	75.2	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	In employment	76.3	71.2	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Employees	65.4	62.1	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Self employed	10.7	8.5	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Unemployed	3.7	5.1	<i>Per cent of economically active</i>
a	Economically inactive, 2005:	20.9	24.8	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Wanting a job	3.5	6.0	<i>Per cent of economically inactive</i>
	Not wanting a job	17.4	18.8	<i>Per cent of economically inactive</i>
a	National Statistics Socio-economic Classification, 2001:			
	Managerial and professional	22.1	22.0	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
	Intermediate	16.7	15.1	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
	Routine and Manual	29.7	30.0	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
	Never worked and long-term unemployed	3.5	3.8	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
	Not classifiable	28.0	29.1	<i>Per cent of those aged 16-74</i>
a	Employee jobs by sector, 2004:			
	Manufacturing	12.7	15.3	<i>Per cent of employee jobs</i>
	Construction	5.7	4.6	<i>Per cent of employee jobs</i>
	Services	81.1	78.3	<i>Per cent of employee jobs</i>
	Tourism-related	11.8	8.7	<i>Per cent of employee jobs</i>
a	Jobs density, 2004	0.80	0.76	<i>Jobs to working-age people</i>
b	Pay for full-time employee jobs, 2006:			
	Median gross weekly pay	373.00	408.00	£, p
	Median gross annual pay	19,036	21,394	£
a	Job-Seekers' Allowance claimants, 2005:			
	Persons	2.0	2.3	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Males	3.0	3.4	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Females	1.0	1.2	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Aged 24 and under	33.8	35.7	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Aged 25-49	49.3	49.1	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Aged 50+	16.9	15.2	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Up to 6 months duration	71.7	72.5	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Over 6 up to 12 months duration	14.2	15.0	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
	Over 12 months duration	14.2	12.5	<i>Per cent of all claimants</i>
c	Claimants of other benefits, February 2006:			
d	Incapacity Benefit and/or Severe Disablement Allowance:			
	Persons	10.8	11.5	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Males	12.3	12.8	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
	Females	9.1	10.0	<i>Per cent of the working age</i>
e	Income Support claimants	9.4	10.4	<i>Per cent of households</i>
f	Pensions Credit claimants:			
	Guarantee credit only	7.6	7.4	<i>Per cent of those aged 60+</i>
	Guarantee & savings credit	14.6	14.8	<i>Per cent of those aged 60+</i>
g	National Insurance Number Registrations of non-UK Nationals, 2005-06	500	16,440	<i>Number</i>

4 Health and Social Services Statistics

The proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness is similar in Denbighshire to that in Wales, at around 23%.

Figure 3 shows the percentages of adults being treated for specific illnesses in Denbighshire and in Wales, which are on the whole similar. The average physical component summary score of adults in Denbighshire is 50, which is higher than the Welsh average, indicating better physical health.

Figure 3: Adults who reported being treated for illnesses in Denbighshire & Wales, 2003/05



Source: [Welsh Health Survey](#)

The health-related lifestyles of adults living in Denbighshire are on the whole better than those of adults in Wales, with a lower percentage reported binge-drinking, and a lower percentage being overweight or obese (50% compared to 54% in Wales).

Table 3: Health and Social Services Statistics

Ref	Denbighshire	Wales	Units
a	Key health information, 2001:		
	23.4	23.3	<i>Per cent of the population</i>
	11.5	12.5	<i>Per cent of the population</i>
	3.0	3.1	<i>Per cent of the population</i>
b	Currently being treated for, 2003/05:		
	18	18	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	10	10	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	13	14	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	10	9	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	13	14	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	5	5	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
c	SF-36 (higher scores mean better health), 2003/05:		
	50.0	48.7	<i>Mean for those aged 16+</i>
	50.5	49.7	<i>Mean for those aged 16+</i>
d	Deaths from selected causes (European standardised rate), 2004:		
	All malignant neoplasms:		
	142.4	141.6	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	106.3	111.0	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	Ischaemic heart disease:		
	90.2	86.6	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	22.7	32.2	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	Cerebrovascular disease:		
	14.8	20.3	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	15.0	16.5	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	Respiratory disease:		
	20.8	31.5	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
	23.6	24.7	<i>Rate per 100,000 under 75</i>
e	Health-related lifestyle, 2003/05:		
f	26	27	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
g	17	19	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
h	42	40	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
i	32	29	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
j	50	54	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>

4 Health and Social Services Statistics (continued)

The use of health services by adults in both areas is similar, although proportionally more adults in Denbighshire have seen a dentist in the past year (72% compared to 67%). There are a similar number of GPs and dentists per head of the population in Denbighshire and Wales. On average, General Practitioners in Denbighshire prescribe a greater number of prescription items per person than GPs across Wales.

The proportions of people waiting for a first outpatient appointment, inpatient admission or day case treatment in Denbighshire are slightly lower than those in Wales.

However the rate of hospital admissions per head of the population is higher, mainly due to a higher rate of emergency admissions (125 per 1,000 people in Denbighshire compared to 113 per 1,000 people in Wales).

The rate of 'looked after' children is similar in Denbighshire and in Wales, as is the proportion of children on the child protection register. Proportionally fewer people aged 65 and over receive social services than do so in Wales, except for residential care (received by 32 per 1,000 older people in Denbighshire compared to 27 in Wales).

Table 3: Health and Social Services Statistics (continued)

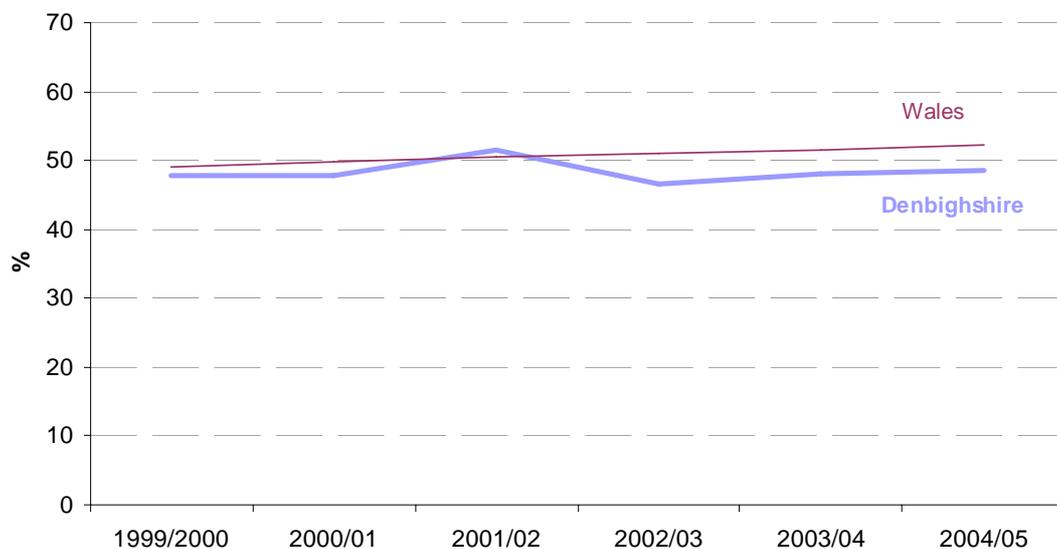
Ref	Denbighshire	Wales	Units
b	Use of health services, 2003/05:		
	16	17	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	19	19	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	9	10	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	79	80	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	72	67	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
	44	46	<i>Per cent of those aged 16+</i>
k	Health facilities, 2005:		
	6.0	6.2	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
	1,718	1,650	<i>Number of patients</i>
	3.5	3.5	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
l	GP prescribing, 2004-05:		
	20.7	18.3	<i>Number per person</i>
	218.47	195.39	<i>£,p per person</i>
m	Waiting lists, 2006:		
	597.4	678.6	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
	114.6	124.3	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
	101.6	108.8	<i>Rate per 10,000 people</i>
	36.2	44.2	<i>Per cent of total waiting</i>
	44.1	47.4	<i>Per cent of total waiting</i>
	13.4	20.2	<i>Per cent of total waiting</i>
	20.6	21.4	<i>Per cent of total waiting</i>
n	Hospital activity, 2004-05:		
	46.0	45.5	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
	124.7	113.3	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
	170.7	158.8	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
	39.8	39.2	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
	210.5	198.0	<i>Rate per 1,000 people</i>
o	Social Services for children aged under 18, 2005:		
	7.1	6.7	<i>Rate per 1,000 children</i>
	34.4	34.8	<i>Rate per 10,000 children</i>
o	Social Services for people aged 65+, 2004-05:		
	119.6	121.8	<i>Rate per 1,000 aged 65+</i>
	124.2	150.4	<i>Rate per 1,000 aged 65+</i>
	31.8	27.0	<i>Rate per 1,000 aged 65+</i>
	8.3	13.6	<i>Rate per 1,000 aged 65+</i>

5 Education and Training Statistics

In Denbighshire, the share of the working age population holding different levels of qualification are broadly similar to those in Wales, and 17.6% have no qualification compared to 16.6% in Wales.

Figure 4 shows the percentage of pupils in their final year of compulsory education who achieved five or more GCSEs grade A*-C (or a vocational equivalent) over time, which has been lower in Denbighshire than across Wales in recent years. Sixty-four per cent of entrants in the local authority achieved two or more A levels grade A-C (or equivalent), compared to 68% across Wales.

Figure 4: % achieving 5+ GCSE grades A*-C or equivalent in Denbighshire & Wales



Source: StatsWales table [001897](#) and Statistical Directorate [Release](#)

Average class sizes in Denbighshire are similar to those in Wales at primary school level, but at secondary school level average class sizes in years 7-11 are larger by one pupil and in years 12-13 are smaller by two pupils.

Table 4: Education and Training Statistics

Data are for 2004/05 unless another year is given

Ref	Denbighshire	Wales	Units	
a	Qualifications, 2005:			
	NVQ4 and above	26.1	24.0	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	NVQ3 and above	43.0	41.6	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	NVQ2 and above	63.7	62.0	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	NVQ1 and above	77.1	76.3	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	Other Qualifications	5.1	7.0	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
	No Qualifications	17.6	16.6	<i>Per cent of working age</i>
b	GCSE Examination Performance:			
	5+ GCSE / Equivalent Grades A*-C	48.5	52.2	<i>Per cent</i>
	5+ GCSE / Equivalent Grades A*-G	82.9	85.2	<i>Per cent</i>
	Average GCSE / GNVQ points score	38.2	40.3	<i>Score</i>
c	A Level Examination Performance:			
	2+ A Level / Equivalent Grades A-C	63.7	67.6	<i>Per cent</i>
	2+ A Level / Equivalent Grades A-E	94.0	94.4	<i>Per cent</i>
	Average A Level / Equivalent points score	19.2	20.5	<i>Score</i>
d	Pupil teacher ratios:			
	Primary schools	21.5	20.7	<i>Ratio</i>
	Secondary schools	17.7	16.7	<i>Ratio</i>
	Special schools	6.6	6.3	<i>Ratio</i>
d	Average Class Sizes:			
	Primary KS1	24.4	24.3	<i>Number of pupils</i>
	Primary KS2	24.4	25.0	<i>Number of pupils</i>
	Secondary Years 7-11	23.5	22.5	<i>Number of pupils</i>
	Secondary Years 12-13	8.4	10.5	<i>Number of pupils</i>

6 Housing Statistics

There are around 40 thousand households in Denbighshire, with an average size of 2.3 people. Proportionally more households in the area are single person households than in Wales, and nearly 30% are pensioner households.

Compared to Wales as a whole, proportionally fewer (less than one in ten) households in Denbighshire are rented from the local authority; while proportionally more (more than one in ten) are rented from private landlords. A smaller proportion of the Denbighshire population were accepted as being statutory homeless by the local authority compared to Wales as a whole.

The median house price in Denbighshire in 2005 was £120,000, £5,000 lower than the median for Wales. Average council tax in Denbighshire is £958, which is £126 more than average council tax throughout Wales as a whole.

Table 5: Housing Statistics

Data are for 2001 unless another year is given

Ref	Denbighshire	Wales	Units
a Households:			
Total	39,891	1,209,048	<i>Number</i>
Average size	2.3	2.4	<i>Number of members</i>
One person	32.3	29.1	<i>Per cent</i>
Lone parent with dependent children	6.5	7.3	<i>Per cent</i>
Pensioner	29.4	25.6	<i>Per cent</i>
One or more person with limiting long-term illness	40.9	42.4	<i>Per cent</i>
No central heating	11.7	7.5	<i>Per cent</i>
a Household spaces:			
Total household spaces	41,669	1,275,816	<i>Number</i>
Vacant	3.4	4.0	<i>Per cent</i>
Second home/holiday accommodation	0.8	1.2	<i>Per cent</i>
a Tenure:			
Owner Occupied	72.5	71.3	<i>Per cent</i>
Local Authority	9.5	13.7	<i>Per cent</i>
Housing Association/Registered Social Landlord	3.7	4.2	<i>Per cent</i>
Private Landlord	10.8	7.4	<i>Per cent</i>
Other	3.5	3.3	<i>Per cent</i>
b Homelessness decisions, 2004:			
Eligible, unintentionally homeless and in priority need	2.6	3.4	<i>Per 1,000 population</i>
c Median house prices:			
2004	110,000	115,000	£
2005	120,000	125,000	£
Change 2004-05	9.1	8.7	<i>Per cent</i>
d Average Council Tax per dwelling, 2006-07	958	832	£

7 Transport, Crime and Environment Statistics

Around 24% of households in Denbighshire are without a car or a van, a lower percentage than in Wales. Seventy per cent of people aged 16-74 and in employment travel to work by car and a relatively small proportion (3.5%) do so by public transport.

The volume of traffic per length of road in Denbighshire is lower than that across Wales. The rate of road accidents and casualties per length of road is also lower, but the rate of casualties per head of the population is higher than the rate in Wales.

There are around 21 incidents of recorded crime per 1,000 people in Denbighshire, which is similar to the rate in Wales.

Just under 28% of municipal waste was recycled or composted in 2005-06 in Denbighshire, which is slightly higher than the percentage in Wales. Compared to Wales, higher percentages of river length in the area were found to be of good chemical and biological quality.

Table 6: Transport, Crime and Environment Statistics

Ref	Denbighshire	Wales	Units	
Transport				
a	Use of transport, 2001:			
	Households without a car or van	23.7	26.0	<i>Per cent of households</i>
	Households with 2 or more car/vans	30.6	28.5	<i>Per cent of households</i>
	Travel to work by car	70.3	70.7	<i>Per cent of 16-74 in employment</i>
	Travel to work by public transport	3.5	6.5	<i>Per cent of 16-74 in employment</i>
b	Road accidents, 2004:			
	Accidents	21.0	28.1	<i>Rate per 100km road</i>
	Casualties	31.8	40.3	<i>Rate per 100km road</i>
	Casualties - slight	434.0	411.5	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
	Casualties - killed or seriously injured	57.5	52.1	<i>Rate per 100,000 population</i>
c	Volume of traffic (billion vehicle km)	0.58	0.80	<i>Per 1,000 km of road</i>
d	Years of life lost by death due to motor vehicle accident, 2000-2004	18.6	16.2	<i>Per 10,000 population</i>
Crime				
e	All recorded crime, Jan-Mar 2005:			
	Violence against the person	5.6	4.4	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
	Burglary	2.1	2.3	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
	Vehicle and other theft	6.0	7.6	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
	Criminal damage	5.9	5.5	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
Environment				
f	Municipal waste recycled or composted, 2005-06	27.7	25.9	<i>Per cent</i>
g	Chemical river quality, 2005			
	Good quality	97.5	94.6	<i>Per cent of river length</i>
	Good or fair quality	100.0	98.2	<i>Per cent of river length</i>
g	Biological river quality, 2005			
	Good quality	90.1	79.7	<i>Per cent of river length</i>
	Good or fair quality	100.0	99.2	<i>Per cent of river length</i>

8 Deprivation Statistics

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2005 (WIMD⁶) is a measure of deprivation for small areas in Wales. It ranks statistical geographies known as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in terms of deprivation across various domains such as health and employment, as well as providing an overall deprivation rank. Although WIMD does not provide deprivation ranks for local authorities as a whole it is possible to look at the rank of LSOAs within a local authority.

In Denbighshire (which has 58 LSOAs):

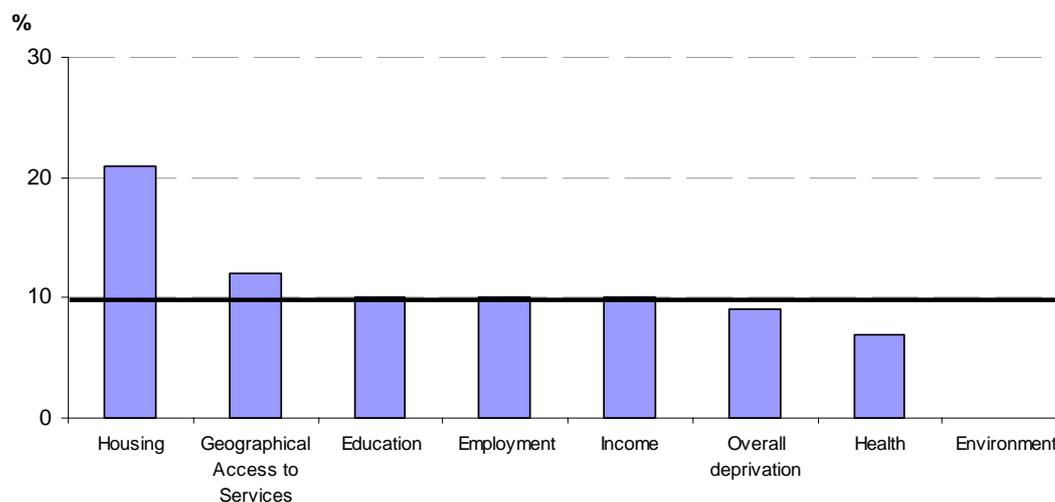
- ◆ five LSOAs (9%) fall within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales;
- ◆ a majority (60%) of LSOAs are less deprived than the Wales average⁷.

In relation to Wales as a whole, this means that a typical proportion of areas in Denbighshire are among the 10% most deprived, but overall most areas fall in the less deprived half of Wales.

The map of Denbighshire in annex 2 shows LSOAs within the area shaded according to their overall level of deprivation, seen in relation to Electoral Division boundaries.

Figure 5 shows that there are above average proportions (i.e. above 10%) of Denbighshire's LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in Wales for the housing and geographical access to services domains.

Figure 5: The % of LSOAs in Denbighshire that are in the 10% most deprived LSOAs in Wales, for overall deprivation and by domain, 2005



Source: [Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation](#)

For more details please see the source of these statistics, the WIMD 2005 reports⁸ for local authorities.

⁶ <http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/wimd2005>

⁷ The 'Wales average' means the median area according to the WIMD 2005 ranking, so that half of all LSOAs in Wales are more deprived and half are less deprived than the 'Wales average'.

⁸ <http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/wimd2005/results/analysis-revised>

Annex 1: Sources and notes

Small discrepancies in Census statistics

In the sources listed above, similar Census statistics may be available from more than one table, and there are rare but occasional discrepancies in counts between tables. For example the counts of households in table KS16 (household spaces and accommodation type) and KS20 (household composition) differ by one or two households (out of a typical 50,000) for some local authorities. This is usually because cells in tables are randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.

Ref	Source & Notes
Table 1: Population and Vital Statistics	
1-a	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (tables KS01, KS04, KS06A & KS07) http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/ <i>Area measurements are based on the 2001 version of the Ordnance Survey Boundary-Line data-set, amended where district boundaries have changed since 2001, and do not include inland water. Area is on Census Day 29th April 2001.</i> <i>'Non-white ethnic group' includes people from a mixed white-other ethnic group.</i>
1-b	ONS, Key Population and Vital Statistics 2004 (table 3) http://www.statistics.gov.uk/kpvs
1-c	NOMIS, 2001 Census: Census Area Statistics (table CAS002) http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/home/census2001.asp <i>Working age is 16-64 for males, 16-59 for females.</i> <i>Retirement age is 65+ for males, 60+ for females.</i>
1-d	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (table KS05) http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/ <i>The EU is as defined on Census day (29 April 2001).</i>
1-e	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (table KS06A & KS25) http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/ <i>One or more skills in Welsh means speaks, reads, writes and/or understands Welsh.</i> <i>Identified as Welsh' means those who have written 'Welsh' or 'Cymraeg' or similar in one or more of the write-in boxes in the ethnic group question.</i>
1-f	StatsWales (table 002608) http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=2608 <i>The figures are constructed from the estimated population and total deaths by single year/quinary age each year, based on a three year average. The "expected years of life" is the lifetime of a newborn person, if they were subject throughout their lives to the average recorded death rate of the three year period. Such a calculation excludes future improvements to mortality rates.</i>
1-g	StatsWales (table 001883) http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=1883 <i>Death rate is calculated as the number of deaths occurring in each calendar year per 1,000 residents, estimated at 30 June of each year.</i>
1-h	StatsWales (table 002468) http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/TableViewer/tableView.aspx?ReportId=2468 <i>Standardised Mortality Ratios are calculated as the number of actual deaths in each area in a given period of years, as a percentage of deaths which would have been expected if the local population had experienced the age-specific mortality rates in Wales as a whole during that period.</i>
1-i	ONS, Births (provisional) 2005 http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14408

Ref	Source & Notes
1-j	ONS, Conceptions in England and Wales, 2004, in Health Statistics Quarterly 29 http://www.statistics.gov.uk/STATBASE/ssdataset.asp?vlnk=9226 <i>Underage means aged under 16 years old. Numbers and rates for 2004 conceptions are provisional.</i>
1-k	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (table 1.6) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/ <i>Live and still births under 2,500g per 100 births with a stated birthweight.</i>
Table 2: Economic and Labour Market Statistics	
2-a	NOMIS official labour market statistics http://www.nomisweb.co.uk http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/2038432107/report.aspx Local Authority Profile <i>Information on economically active/inactive from the Annual Population Survey January - December 2005. Information on the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification is from Census Area Statistics table CAS042. The 3 class version is used, for further details please see the link below:</i> http://www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/methods_quality/ns_sec/downloads/NS-SEC_User.pdf <i>Information on employee jobs is from the Annual Business Inquiry employee analysis 2004, included in the Local Authority profile at September 2006. Tourism-related jobs are a subset of the Services category. Information on jobs density is from Jobs density 2004, included in the Local Authority profile at September 2006. Jobs density is the total number of filled jobs in an area divided by the resident population of working age in that area. The number of jobs in an area is composed of jobs done by residents (of any age) and jobs done by workers (of any age) who commute into the area. The working-age population comprises residents of working age who work in the area plus workers of working age who commute out of the area to work in other areas and those who are unemployed or economically inactive of working age. JSA claimant counts averaged over the twelve month period January - December 2005.</i>
2-b	ONS, 2006 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (tables 8.1a & 8.7a) http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ashe http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/ASHE_2006/tab8_1a.xls http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_labour/ASHE_2006/tab8_7a.xls <i>This is the median pay for all employee jobs, including full-time and part-time jobs. The median is the value with half of all values above and half below (i.e.: the middle value).</i>
2-c	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) Tabulation Tool http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/tabtool.asp
2-d	DWP, Working age claimants of incapacity benefits, February 2006 http://193.115.152.21/100pc/wapop/ccla/ccstatgp/a_cnpop_r_ccla_c_ccstatgp_feb06.html <i>Includes those receiving Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance. Incapacity Benefit is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work and who meet certain contribution conditions. Until April 2001, people who were incapable of work and did not satisfy the contribution conditions for Incapacity Benefit could get Severe Disablement Allowance.</i>
2-e	DWP, Income Support, February 2006 http://193.115.152.21/100pc/is/ccla/ccsex/ccgor/a_carate_r_ccla_c_ccsex_p_ccgor_wales_feb06.html <i>Income Support is intended to help people on low incomes who do not have to be available for employment. The main types of people who receive it are lone parents, the long and short-term sick, people with disabilities and other special groups. Rates are calculated using 2001 Census estimates of numbers of households from http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/ (table KS16).</i>
2-f	DWP, Pension Credit, February 2006 http://193.115.152.21/100pc/pc/ccla/pctype/ccgor/a_benefic_r_ccla_c_pctype_p_ccgor_wales_feb06.html <i>Pension Credit is designed to help pensioners at the lower end of the income scale by ensuring a guaranteed minimum weekly income (guaranteed credit) and, in addition, to reward those people who have made modest provision for their retirement (savings credit). Rates are calculated using mid-2005 estimates of the population aged 60+, from StatsWales table 003122.</i>

Ref	Source & Notes
2-g	DWP, National Insurance Number (NINo) Registrations of non-UK Nationals, 2005-06 <i>100% sample at 25th June 2005 from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS). Numbers are rounded to the nearest ten. Local Authority counts are based on the most recently recorded address of the NINo recipient, assigned to an Authority by matching postcodes against the relevant postcode directory.</i> Information supplied by DWP and the Local Government Data Unit -Wales. See the following DWP report for further information on NINo allocations made to overseas nationals entering the UK. http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/niall/niall_report.pdf
Table 3: Health and Social Services Statistics	
3-a	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (table KS08) http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/
3-b	Welsh Health Survey, 2003/05 http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/health-2006/hdw20060906/?lang=en <i>Figures for local authorities are based on a sample of between 1,100 and 2,200 adults.</i> <i>Results are age-standardised, to take account of possible differences in the age distributions of areas being compared.</i> <i>Data collection is through self-completion questionnaire, so results reflect people's own understanding of their health rather than a clinical assessment of their medical condition.</i>
3-c	See source and notes at 3-b. <i>The SF-36 is a standard set of 36 health status questions asking respondents about their own perception of their physical and mental health and the impact it has on their daily lives. Responses can be combined to produce summary scores for both physical and mental health. For further details, please see the Welsh Health Survey link above, or:</i> www.sf-36.org
3-d	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (table 1.13) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/ <i>European standardised death rates are a way of comparing death rates for populations whose age and sex distribution vary. It eliminates from the trends the increase or decrease that may be due to changes in the age/sex structure of the population. In this case they are calculated by applying the age-specific death rates for 5 year age bands and by sex for the Welsh population in a given year to a standard European population to estimate the rates for the standard population had the Welsh age-specific rates by sex applied in that standard population.</i>
3-e	See source and notes at 3-b.
3-f	<i>The figure includes daily and occasional smokers.</i>
3-g	<i>Refers to the most units drunk on any one day in the past seven days. Binge-drinking is defined as men drinking more than 8 units a day, women more than 6 units. For example, a small glass of wine is one unit, and a pint of normal strength lager is two. The proportion is based on all adults (including non-drinkers).</i>
3-h	<i>Guidelines recommend eating at least five portions of a variety of fruit and vegetables each day. Examples of portions are one apple, or three tablespoons of vegetables.</i>
3-i	<i>Guidelines currently recommend that adults do at least 30 minutes of at least moderate intensity physical activity (such as heavy gardening or fast walking), on five or more days a week.</i>
3-j	<i>The Body Mass Index (BMI) is a measure of overweight and obesity, allowing for differences in weight due to height. Adults are defined as being overweight or obese if they have a BMI of 25 or more.</i>

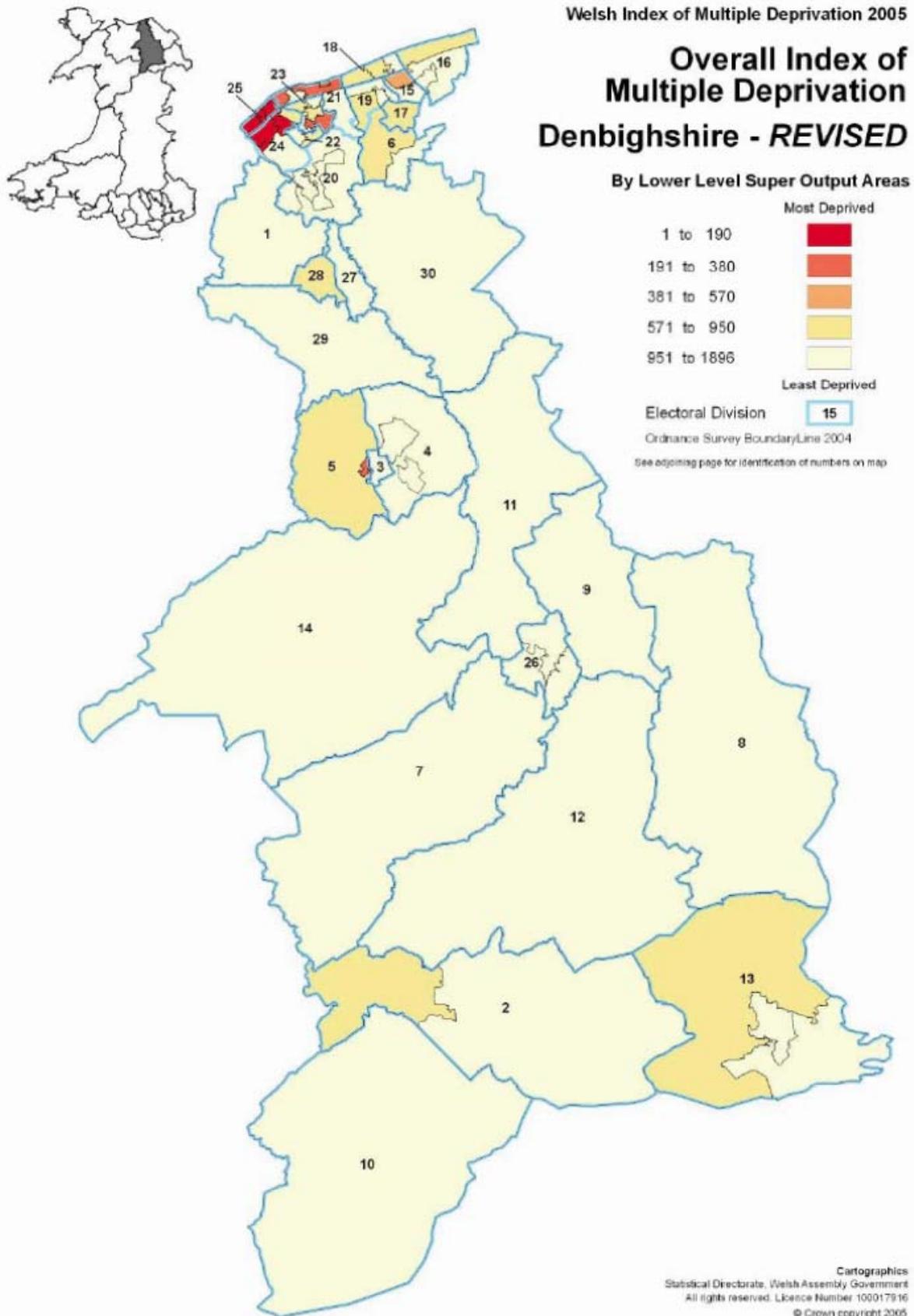
Ref	Source & Notes
3-k	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (tables 5.6 & 5.9) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/ <i>General Practitioners at 30 September 2005, excluding GP registrars, GP retainers, and locums. Average GP list size is the number of registered patients divided by the number of all practitioners. General dental practitioners (principals, assistants and vocational trainees) at 30 September 2005. Rates are calculated using 2005 mid-year estimates of population from StatsWales table 003122.</i>
3-l	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (table 5.16) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/ <i>Prescriptions in the year ending 31 March 2005.</i>
3-m	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (tables 6.2, 6.3 & 6.4) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/ <i>Waiting lists for all specialities, at 31 March 2006 Waiting lists reported by Local Health Boards include all those resident in the area who are waiting for NHS-funded treatment. This will include those waiting for treatment at NHS hospitals outside Wales and at private hospitals where the Local Health Board is providing funding for the treatment.</i>
3-n	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (table 8.1) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/ <i>Data relating to in-patients and day cases are obtained from the Patient Episode Database for Wales (PEDW). Some NHS activity undertaken using the U.K. independent sector is not included in these figures.</i>
3-o	Social Services Statistics Wales 2004-05: Authority Profiles http://www.dataunitwales.gov.uk/eng/pss.asp?cat=227&year=2005 <i>"Looked after" is the term used to describe all children who are the subject of a care order, or who are provided with accommodation on a voluntary basis for more than 24 hours. Child protection registers contain information on all children in the area who are considered to be suffering from or are likely to suffer significant harm.</i>

Table 4: Education and Training Statistics

4-a	NOMIS official labour market statistics http://www.nomisweb.co.uk <i>Information from the Annual Population Survey, January - December 2005. The link below provides detailed definitions of the qualification levels.</i> http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/tableviewer/document.aspx?FileId=690
4-b	GCSE/GNVQ and GCE A, AS and AVCE results in Wales, 2004/05 (table 2) http://new.wales.gov.uk/legacy_en/keypubstatisticsforwales/content/publication/schools-teach/2005/sdr118-2005/sdr118-2005.pdf <i>GCSE/GNVQ data relate to the examination achievements of pupils in their final year of compulsory education at maintained schools (figures for Wales include independent schools).</i>
4-c	GCSE/GNVQ and GCE A, AS and AVCE results in Wales, 2004/05 (table 6) http://new.wales.gov.uk/legacy_en/keypubstatisticsforwales/content/publication/schools-teach/2005/sdr118-2005/sdr118-2005.pdf <i>These A Level / Equivalent results relate to the examination achievements of pupils in maintained schools, aged 17 at the start of the academic year, entering two or more A/AS levels or a vocational equivalent. Figures for Wales include independent schools, but exclude further education institutions.</i>
4-d	Schools in Wales: General Statistics 2005 (tables 11.4, 11.5 & 11.6) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/swgs2005/?lang=en <i>Results for maintained schools, at January 2005. Primary KS1 includes reception and mixed nursery/reception classes.</i>

Ref	Source & Notes
Table 5: Housing Statistics	
5-a	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (tables KS16, KS18, KS19, KS20 & KS21) http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/ <i>A household comprises one person living alone, or a group of people living at the same address with common housekeeping (sharing a living room/sitting room or at least one meal a day). 'Total households' refers to households with residents; 'total household spaces' to households with or without residents. A dependent child is a person in a household aged 0-15 (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16-18 who is a full time student in a family with parent(s).</i>
5-b	Welsh Housing Statistics 2005 (table 7.2) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/whs2005/ <i>Based on decisions taken by the local authority under Part VII of the Housing Act 1996.</i>
5-c	Department for Communities and Local Government Housing Statistics (table 586) http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1156110 <i>Median house prices based on Land Registry data. Excluded from the above figures are sales at less than market price (eg Right To Buy), sales below £1,000 and sales above £20m. The median is the value with half of all values above and half below (i.e.: the middle value).</i>
5-d	Statistical Directorate (Welsh Assembly Government), Average Council Tax per dwelling, 2006-07 <i>Average council tax per dwelling is calculated from all chargeable dwellings before disabled discounts and reductions are taken into account. Exempt dwellings are excluded."</i>
Table 6: Transport, Crime and Environment Statistics	
6-a	Neighbourhood Statistics, 2001 Census: Key Statistics (tables KS15 & KS17) http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/ <i>'Travel to work by car' means driving (or as a passenger in) a car or van, or by taxi/minicab. 'Travel to work by public transport' means by underground, metro, light rail, tram, train, bus, mini bus or coach.</i>
6-b	2004 Road Casualties Wales (tables 3.6 & 5.8) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/rcw2004/ <i>Total road length is as at 1 April 2004, excluding green lanes and footpaths.</i>
6-c	2004 Road Casualties Wales (tables 3.6 & 12.1) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/rcw2004/ <i>Volume of traffic excluding pedal cycles. Vehicle kilometre: One vehicle times one kilometre travelled. For example, 1 vehicle travelling 1 kilometre a day for a year would be 365 vehicle kilometres.</i>
6-d	Health Statistics Wales 2006 (table 1.15) http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/hsw2006/ <i>The number of deaths of people aged under 75 in each 5 year age-group is multiplied by the difference between the midpoint of the age group and 74.5. The average annual years of life lost are obtained by summing across the age groups and dividing by 5.</i>
6-e	Crime in England and Wales 2004/05 (statistics by region and area) www.crimestatistics.org.uk <i>These statistics are drawn from police recorded crime figures, and have not been seasonally adjusted. Further details on crime type definitions can be found through the link above.</i>
6-f	Municipal Waste Management Survey 2005-06 http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/headlines/env-2006/hdw200610243/ <i>Data from the Municipal Waste Management Survey 2005-06 (excludes abandoned vehicles). Municipal waste is household waste plus waste from non-household sources.</i>
6-g	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, River Quality Database 2005 http://www2.defra.gov.uk/db/rq/gorlist.asp <i>These data are best estimates of monitored river water quality. River courses and catchment areas often cross local authority boundaries and therefore the quality of some river waters within a single area may be affected by factors outside the borders of the authority. The same is true to a lesser extent for Wales.</i>

Annex 2: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation map for Denbighshire⁹



⁹ <http://new.wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/theme/wimd2005/results/analysis-revised>

Key to map:

- | | | |
|--|--|---------------------|
| 1. Bodelwyddan | 11. Llandymog | 21. Rhyl East |
| 2. Corwen | 12. Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd/Gwyddelwern | 22. Rhyl South |
| 3. Denbigh Central | 13. Llangollen | 23. Rhyl South East |
| 4. Denbigh Lower | 14. Llanrhaeadr-Yng-Nghinmeirch | 24. Rhyl South West |
| 5. Denbigh Upper/Henllan | 15. Prestatyn Central | 25. Rhyl West |
| 6. Dyserth | 16. Prestatyn East | 26. Ruthin |
| 7. Efenechtyd | 17. Prestatyn Meliden | 27. St. Asaph East |
| 8. Llanarmon-yn-Ial/Llandegla | 18. Prestatyn North | 28. St. Asaph West |
| 9. Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd/Llangynhafal | 19. Prestatyn South West | 29. Trefnant |
| 10. Llandrillo | 20. Rhuddlan | 30. Tremeirchion ED |



Annex 3: Map of Denbighshire

