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# GP CLUSTER

## PROFILES:

Betsi Cadwaladr UHB



A **technical guide** explaining the data sources and methods used in this profile, plus **interactive spreadsheets** providing the data in charts and tables, are available at:

[www.publichealthwalesobservatory.wales.nhs.uk/gpclusters](http://www.publichealthwalesobservatory.wales.nhs.uk/gpclusters)

[www.arsyllfaiechycyhoedduscymru.wales.nhs.uk/clystyrauofeddygonteulu](http://www.arsyllfaiechycyhoedduscymru.wales.nhs.uk/clystyrauofeddygonteulu)

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# 1 Background and aim

*Together for Health*,<sup>1</sup> the strategy for health care in Wales, places primary and community services at the heart of health care delivery. The strategy emphasises the importance of prevention, early diagnosis and high quality services, with patient feedback as a key driver for continuous service improvement.

This approach progresses the vision described in *Setting the Direction*,<sup>2</sup> the Primary and Community Services Strategic Delivery Programme. This identified the key role for primary care services in creating a more sustainable health and social care model for the future, with less reliance on institutional forms of care.

A key element of this service model is locality networking, where local services work collaboratively to inform service planning and are responsible for delivery within a population of 30,000 to 50,000 patients. Health boards in Wales have worked with general practitioners (GPs) to identify groupings known officially as GP clusters. GPs in the clusters play a key role in supporting the ongoing work of a locality network (in some areas these are known as neighbourhood networks). GP clusters are charged with working together and with partners to meet local need. This has been made possible by the Quality and Outcomes Framework Quality and Productivity approach, enabling GPs and their teams to review the care of their own patients and work with cluster colleagues to understand and improve local systems of care.

Access to high quality information is essential to ensure that this developing agenda can proceed with pace. These profiles aim to support GP clusters by providing information on a number of key indicators in relation to their registered populations. They are designed to provide an overview of key characteristics allowing comparison with other clusters in their health board and Wales. Section 2 provides further information together with a rationale for the inclusion of each indicator.

## 2 Indicators

### The 'reach' of the cluster

This term is used to refer to the cluster's geographical coverage in terms of where registered patients reside. Clusters do not have specific geographical confines, however the cluster needs to work in partnership with other health and social care agencies as described in *Setting the Direction*,<sup>2</sup> who are confined to administrative, geographical boundaries such as a local authority or health board. Understanding the reach of the cluster will reveal the extent to which the combined registered population is drawn from across these administrative boundaries. This in turn will help the cluster decide who it may need to establish partnerships with. The profiles include a 'reach map' for each cluster showing the percentage of the population in each lower super output area (LSOA) registered with practices in the cluster. In some rural areas, LSOAs may be geographically large, meaning that the reach of the cluster may appear wider than it actually is.

### Age and sex breakdown

The age and sex composition of the cluster's patients is an important determinant of the level of need for health care. Older persons are disproportionately affected by chronic conditions. The Welsh Health Survey<sup>3</sup> reported that 82 per cent of respondents aged 65 years and over suffered from a chronic condition, of whom 54 per cent suffered from two or more. If current trends continue the number of people living with chronic conditions will continue to increase in the future, with people living longer and developing more than one

chronic condition.<sup>4</sup> The profiles include a breakdown of the cluster's patients by age and sex, comparing the cluster with the health board average.

## Deprivation

The link between deprivation and poor health is well recognised. People in the most deprived areas have higher levels of mental illness, hearing and sight problems, and long-term conditions, particularly chronic respiratory diseases, cardiovascular diseases and arthritis.<sup>5</sup> The Public Health Wales Observatory has reported that healthy life expectancy in males is 19 years lower in the most deprived areas of Wales compared with the least deprived areas; in females the gap is 18 years.<sup>6</sup> The phenomenon known as the *Inverse Care Law*,<sup>7</sup> where the provision of care is inversely related to population need, has been shown to compound these inequities. It is therefore important to bear in mind the socio-economic characteristics of the cluster's patients when considering the planning and delivery of primary care. For each cluster the profiles show the proportion of its patients who reside in each fifth of deprivation as measured by the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2011.

## Rurality

Population age structures in rural areas are older and often this is compounded by outward migration of younger people and inward migration of older people. Current projections indicate that the increase in the proportion of older people will be greater in rural areas. This will have a significant impact on local service needs and support systems across health and social care. As well as having an older age structure, the population in rural areas is by definition more dispersed leading to difficulties in respect of access to, or the provision of, services. In addition, primary care services are presented with challenges in respect of integrating the services provided for the individual, some of which are NHS based with the remainder emanating from local government.<sup>8</sup> Travelling distances for health and social care staff limit time spent engaged in direct patient contact. This creates tensions between outreach services, which aim to deliver greater access for patients, and centralisation of services which deliver maximum patient contact. The profiles include summary information using the Office for National Statistics (ONS) rural/urban definition and a modelled private transport based travel time analysis based on distance to registered main practice.

## Burden of chronic disease

The Welsh Government has reported that managing and treating people with chronic conditions is placing increasing pressures on the National Health Service (NHS) and other public services.<sup>4</sup> This is particularly true of GP and hospital services, where there is an impact on emergency admissions, length of stay in hospital, quality of patient care and waiting times across the board.

The Welsh Government has quantified the extent of chronic conditions on the population in Wales:<sup>4</sup>

- one third of adults in Wales (an estimated 800,000) reported having at least one chronic condition;
- of people aged over 65 in Wales, two thirds reported having at least one chronic condition, and one third had multiple chronic conditions; and
- over three-quarters of people aged over 85 in Wales reported having a limiting long-term illness.

If current trends continue, the number of people living with chronic conditions will increase with people living longer and developing more than one chronic condition.

Those conditions with high numbers of emergency admissions across Wales that could be reduced through enhanced community care include:<sup>9</sup>

- chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, chest infections;
- angina, heart failure, hypertension;
- epilepsy, convulsions; and
- diabetes with complications.

The profiles include information on the recorded burden of disease for a modified set of conditions based on data quality and availability:

- chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
- asthma;
- coronary heart disease;
- heart failure;
- hypertension;
- epilepsy; and
- diabetes.

### **3 Guide to using the GP cluster profile**

The summary (section 5) provides an overview of the GP clusters within Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, in terms of their demographic characteristics and chronic condition registers.

For more detailed information see section 6, where each of the GP clusters is covered individually. A brief guide to interpreting this information is provided at the beginning of the section.

Details of the methods used to produce the information within this profile can be found in the [technical guide](#)

It should be noted that GP clusters do not have physical boundaries since they are based on grouped practice lists rather than grouped residential areas. As a result, information produced for GP clusters cannot directly be compared to information produced for geographically-based boundaries such as local authorities or super output areas.

### **4 Your feedback and future work**

This is the first time that demographic and chronic condition indicators have been presented at the GP cluster level and it is envisaged that ongoing work will be required to support these new entities. In order to assist with this the Observatory would like to gather views on this product as it is recognised that it may stimulate further ideas from the users on what information would support the GP clusters.

Feedback may be left via the Observatory Inbox:  
[publichealthwalesobservatory@wales.nhs.uk](mailto:publichealthwalesobservatory@wales.nhs.uk)

Later in the summer (2013) with the help of project board members, we aim to undertake an evaluation of the profiles. Feedback from users working in health boards and in primary care will be crucial.

## 5 Summary

### 5.1 Demographic characteristics of clusters

Table 1 shows that there are fourteen clusters operating within Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, with total list sizes ranging from 25,180 (Dwyfor) to 68,720 (Arfon).

**Table 1:** Number of practices and total list size, GP clusters in Betsi Cadwaladr UHB, 2012

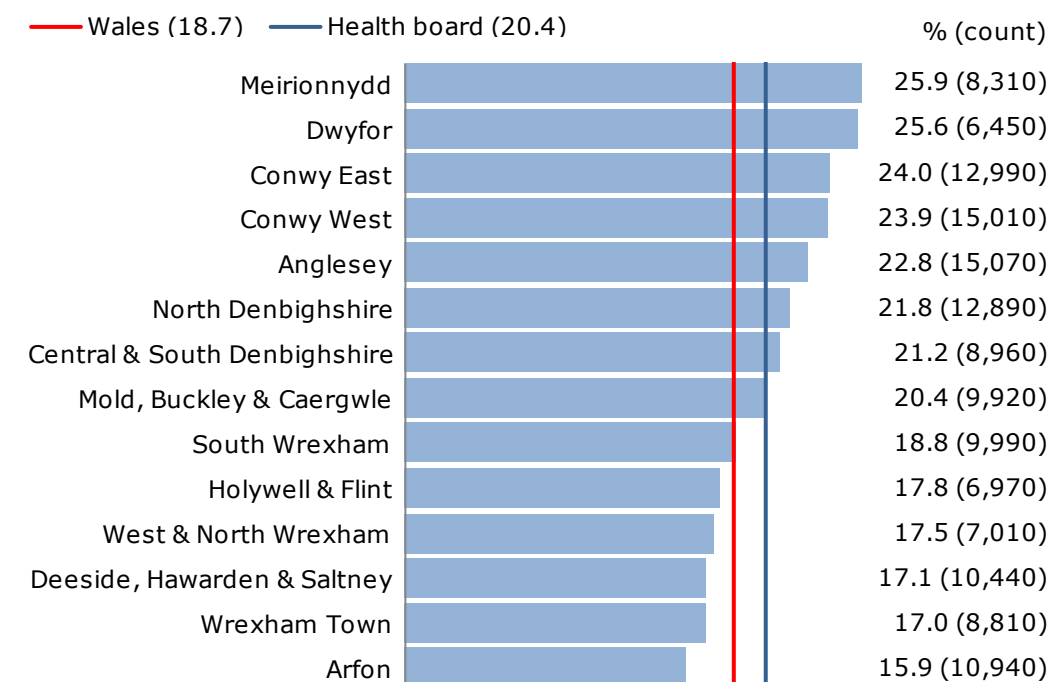
GP cluster	No. of practices	Total list size*
Anglesey	11	65,930
Arfon	15	68,720
Central & South Denbighshire	8	42,220
Conwy East	7	54,030
Conwy West	12	62,730
Deeside, Hawarden & Saltney	9	61,080
Dwyfor	6	25,180
Holywell & Flint	7	39,060
Meirionnydd	6	32,090
Mold, Buckley & Caergwle	8	48,700
North Denbighshire	9	59,150
South Wrexham	8	53,130
West & North Wrexham	6	40,110
Wrexham Town	7	51,820
<b>Health Board</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>703,950</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>3,174,670</b>

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS) & GP registrations from England (PCTs/CCGs)

\*Rounded to nearest 10 for ease of reading

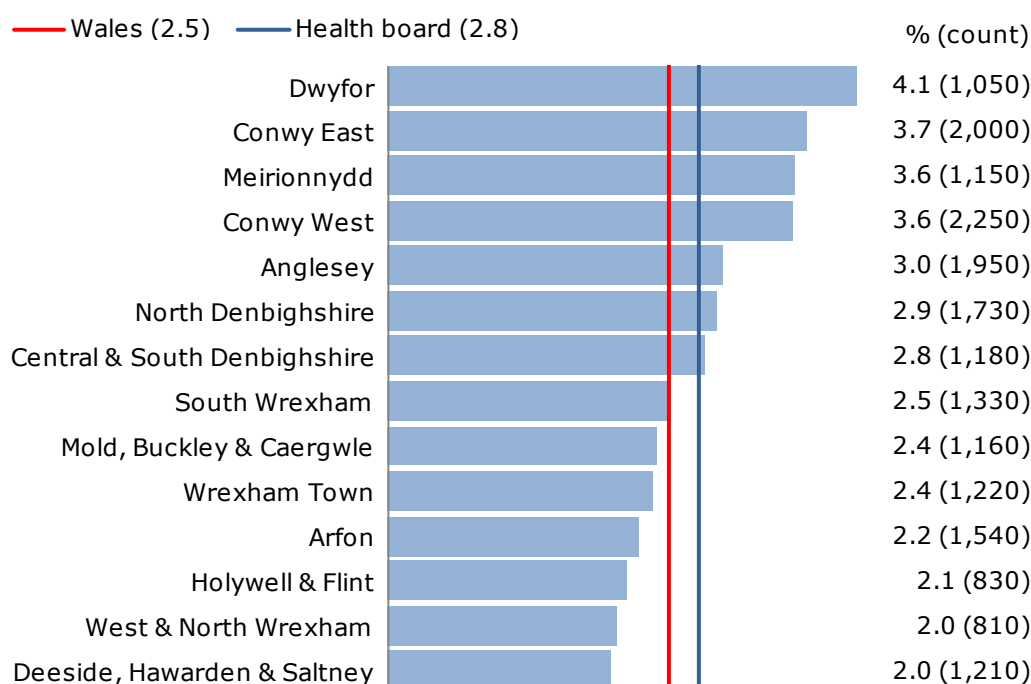
## Older people

**Figure 1:** Percentage of patients aged 65+, GP clusters in Betsi Cadwaladr UHB, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS) & GP registrations from England (PCTs/CCGs)

**Figure 2:** Percentage of patients aged 85+, GP clusters in Betsi Cadwaladr UHB, 2012

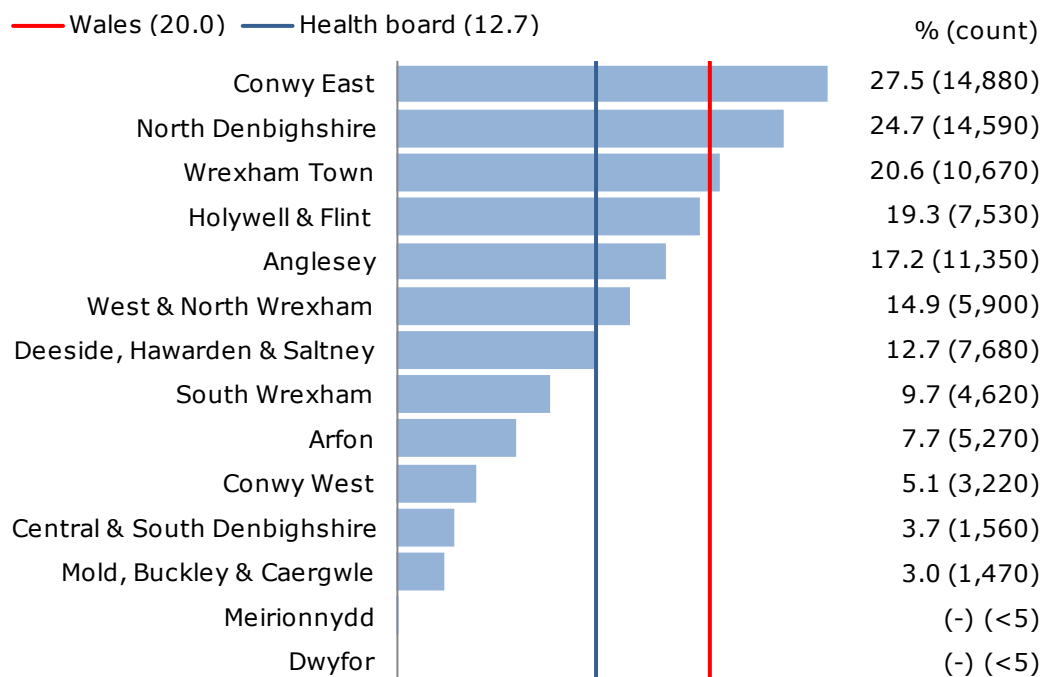


Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS) & GP registrations from England (PCTs/CCGs)



## Deprivation

**Figure 3:** Percentage of patients living in the most deprived fifth of areas in Wales (using Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2011), GP clusters in Betsi Cadwaladr UHB, 2012

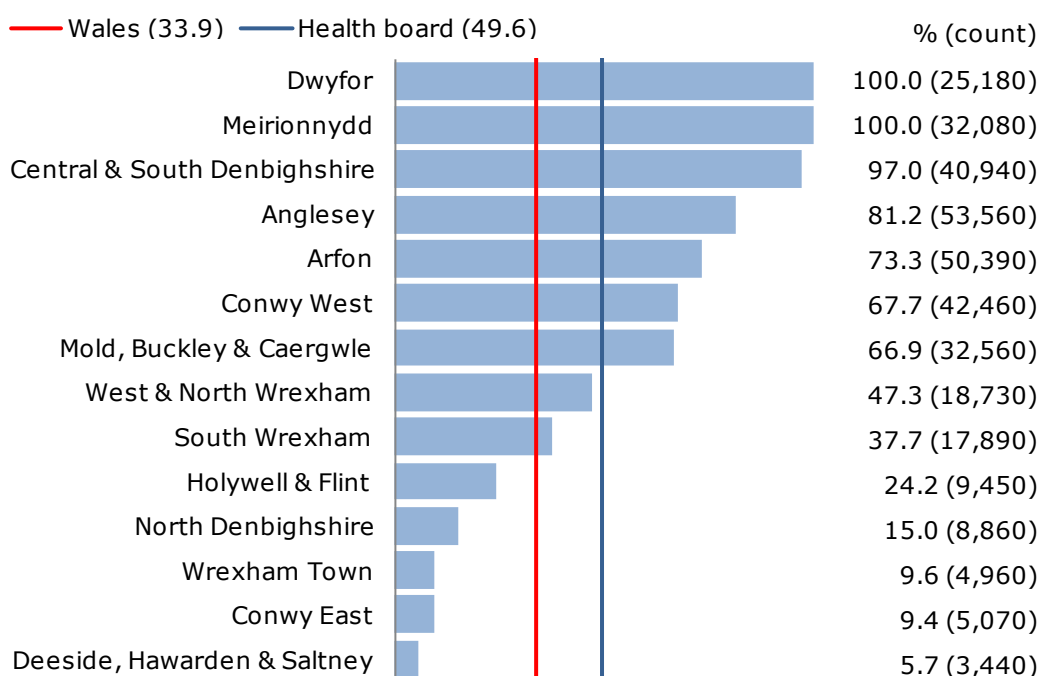


Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), WIMD (WG)

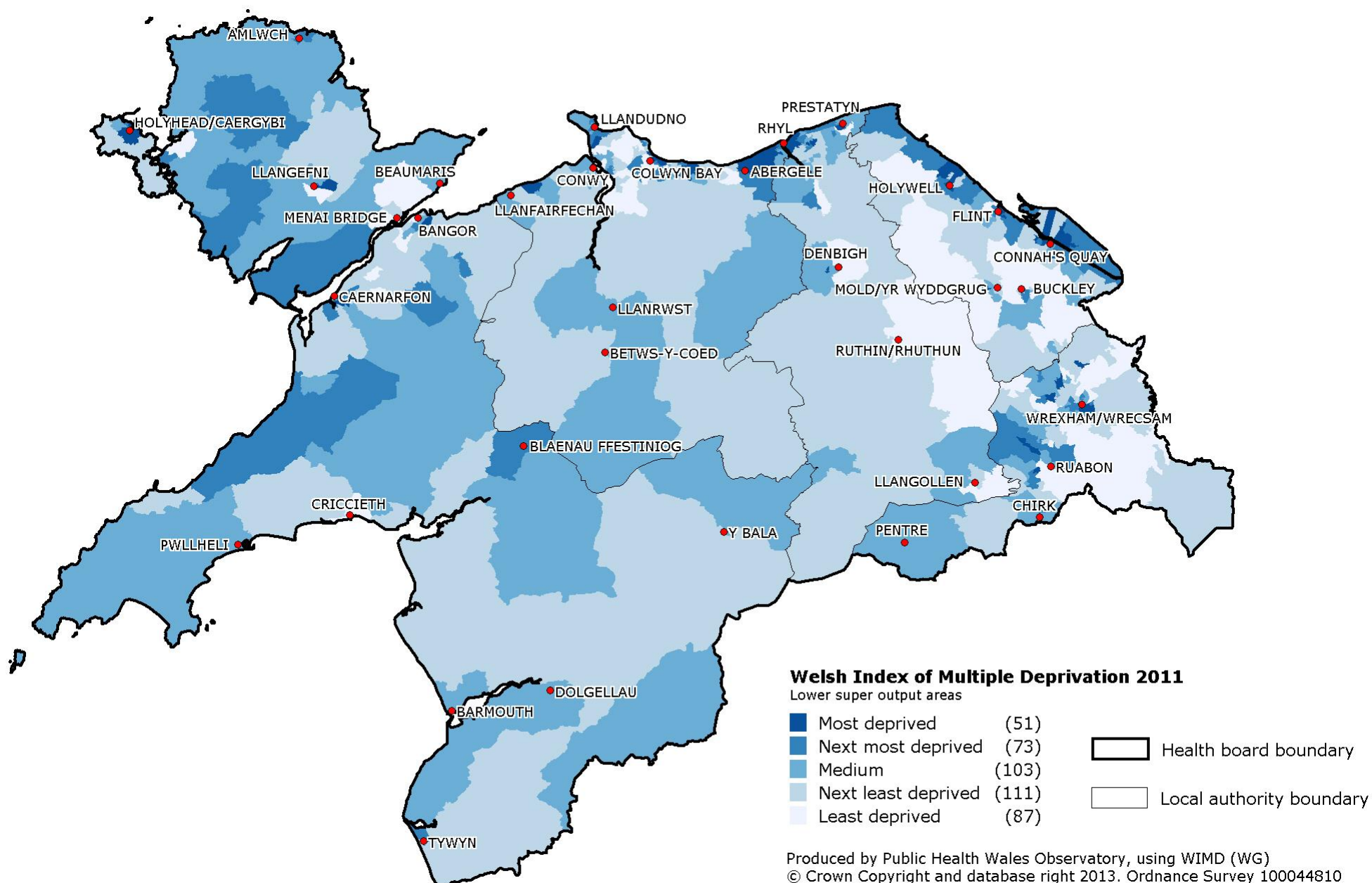
Deprivation in the resident population across the health board is shown at LSOA level in figure 5.

## Rurality

**Figure 4:** Percentage of patients living in areas classified as rural (using 2004 Office for National Statistics definition), GP clusters in Betsi Cadwaladr UHB, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), rural/urban classification 2004 (ONS)

**Figure 5:** LSOA deprivation fifths within health board area, WIMD 2011, all residents

## 5.2 Chronic condition registers

Tables 2 to 4 use data from the Audit+ data repository to show the chronic condition registers within GP clusters across the health board. Data is submitted to Audit+ on a voluntary basis and only three practices in Wales have opted out of installing the Audit+ software. For more information on this see the [technical guide](#). There are some technical and organisational issues that mean that we have not been able to collect data from all practices even if the software is installed. On average, the repository receives around a 90 percent return rate from all the practices that have installed Audit+. The composition of practices submitting data does vary from submission to submission. Within this health board data are not included for one practice with a total list size of 2,200<sup>‡</sup>. This data source is only used to support the disease burden sections.

**It should be noted that these figures can only report on cases of those conditions which have been diagnosed and recorded.** For example, there will be a certain number of undiagnosed cases of diabetes or hypertension within all practice populations. This has two key implications:

- The information presented is more likely to underestimate than overestimate the 'true' prevalence of the conditions within the GP cluster.
- A higher number of patients on the register may reflect greater efforts on the behalf of GPs within the cluster to identify patients with the condition.

The [technical guide](#) provides further information about the strengths and weaknesses of Audit+ data.

Table 2 shows the actual number of patients on selected chronic condition registers. This information, together with the percentage of patients on each register (see table 3), is clearly useful for service planning purposes.

**Table 2:** Number of patients on selected chronic condition registers, GP clusters in Betsi Cadwaladr UHB, 2012

GP cluster	Number of GP cluster patients on register*						
	Asthma	Hypertension	CHD	COPD	Diabetes	Epilepsy	Heart Failure
Anglesey	4,950	10,910	3,050	1,780	3,490	450	800
Arfon	4,600	8,570	2,120	1,320	2,590	450	580
Central & South Denbighshire	2,590	6,890	1,860	1,060	2,150	310	430
Conwy East	3,420	8,620	2,520	1,130	2,830	410	500
Conwy West	3,970	10,700	2,910	1,540	3,150	480	720
Deeside, Hawarden & Saltney	3,990	9,070	2,360	1,190	2,930	380	510
Dwyfor	1,460	4,140	960	490	1,160	160	260
Holywell & Flint	2,550	6,260	1,570	930	2,130	220	320
Meirionnydd	2,160	5,850	1,580	850	1,720	260	380
Mold, Buckley & Caergwle	3,380	7,640	1,960	1,000	2,330	300	380
North Denbighshire	3,820	9,440	3,050	2,090	3,310	490	610
South Wrexham	3,620	8,490	2,120	1,160	2,570	390	480
West & North Wrexham	2,930	6,330	1,630	1,080	1,890	280	370
Wrexham Town	3,420	8,230	2,040	1,160	2,440	410	440
<b>Health Board</b>	<b>46,850</b>	<b>111,150</b>	<b>29,720</b>	<b>16,770</b>	<b>34,680</b>	<b>4,980</b>	<b>6,750</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>206,430</b>	<b>474,760</b>	<b>124,460</b>	<b>64,820</b>	<b>161,470</b>	<b>22,490</b>	<b>28,680</b>

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using Audit+ (NWIS)

\*Rounded to nearest 10 for ease of reading

<sup>‡</sup> Rounded to nearest 100 for ease of reading

Table 3 shows the percentage of patients on selected registers in each GP cluster. The data is not age-standardised, so clusters with higher proportions of older patients would be expected to have higher percentages of patients with conditions associated with old age. The data therefore shows the recorded burden of disease within each cluster, without taking the age profiles of different clusters into account.

**Table 3:** Percentage of patients on selected chronic condition registers, GP clusters in Betsi Cadwaladr UHB, 2012, *to indicate the recorded burden of disease across clusters*

GP cluster	Percentage of GP cluster patients on register						
	Asthma	Hypertension	CHD	COPD	Diabetes	Epilepsy	Heart Failure
Anglesey	7.4	16.3	4.6	2.7	5.2	0.7	1.2
Arfon	6.6	12.2	3.0	1.9	3.7	0.6	0.8
Central & South Denbighshire	6.1	16.1	4.3	2.5	5.0	0.7	1.0
Conwy East	6.8	17.0	5.0	2.2	5.6	0.8	1.0
Conwy West	6.2	16.8	4.6	2.4	4.9	0.8	1.1
Deeside, Hawarden & Saltney	6.4	14.7	3.8	1.9	4.7	0.6	0.8
Dwyfor	6.2	17.5	4.0	2.1	4.9	0.7	1.1
Holywell & Flint	6.4	15.7	3.9	2.3	5.3	0.6	0.8
Meirionnydd	6.7	18.1	4.9	2.6	5.3	0.8	1.2
Mold, Buckley & Caergwle	7.0	15.8	4.0	2.1	4.8	0.6	0.8
North Denbighshire	6.6	16.4	5.3	3.6	5.8	0.8	1.1
South Wrexham	6.6	15.4	3.9	2.1	4.7	0.7	0.9
West & North Wrexham	7.2	15.6	4.0	2.7	4.7	0.7	0.9
Wrexham Town	6.5	15.7	3.9	2.2	4.7	0.8	0.8
<b>Health Board</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using Audit+ (NWIS)

Table 4 shows the age-standardised percentage of patients on selected registers in each GP cluster. This enables comparisons of recorded disease burden to be made across GP clusters having taken their different age profiles into account.

**Table 4:** Age-standardised percentage of patients on selected chronic condition registers, GP clusters in Betsi Cadwaladr UHB, 2012, *to indicate the relative burden of recorded disease across clusters having taken age into account*

GP cluster	Age-standardised percentage of GP cluster patients on register						
	Asthma	Hypertension	CHD	COPD	Diabetes	Epilepsy	Heart Failure
Anglesey	7.4	10.1	2.5	1.6	3.5	0.6	0.6
Arfon	6.5	10.0	2.2	1.5	3.1	0.6	0.5
Central & South Denbighshire	5.9	10.3	2.5	1.5	3.4	0.6	0.5
Conwy East	6.5	10.1	2.6	1.3	3.6	0.7	0.4
Conwy West	6.0	9.9	2.3	1.3	3.1	0.6	0.5
Deeside, Hawarden & Saltney	6.2	11.3	2.7	1.4	3.7	0.6	0.5
Dwyfor	5.9	10.3	2.0	1.1	3.2	0.6	0.5
Holywell & Flint	6.2	11.6	2.7	1.6	4.1	0.5	0.5
Meirionnydd	6.6	10.2	2.3	1.4	3.2	0.7	0.5
Mold, Buckley & Caergwle	6.8	10.4	2.4	1.3	3.4	0.5	0.4
North Denbighshire	6.4	10.7	3.1	2.3	4.1	0.8	0.5
South Wrexham	6.4	11.0	2.5	1.4	3.5	0.6	0.5
West & North Wrexham	7.1	11.9	2.8	1.9	3.6	0.6	0.6
Wrexham Town	6.3	12.4	2.8	1.7	3.7	0.7	0.6
<b>Health Board</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using Audit+ (NWIS)

## 6 Information for individual GP clusters

In this section, information is provided for each of the GP clusters within Betsi Cadwaladr UHB in turn. Details of the methods used to produce this information, along with visual guides to interpretation of charts/maps, can be found in the [technical guide](#).

### Notes for interpretation

- **Geographical 'reach' maps**

The areas shaded on the map are called 'Lower Super Output Areas' (LSOAs). These are geographically-defined areas used to show statistical information, with an average population of around 1,500. Each LSOA is shaded according to the percentage of its population that is registered with the GP cluster in question. In some rural areas, LSOAs may be geographically large, meaning that the reach of the cluster may appear wider than it actually is.

- **Age/sex breakdown**

The horizontal bars show the percentage of patients within each age/sex category. The shaded element shows the GP cluster percentage, with the outline providing the comparative health board percentages.

- **Deprivation charts**

The horizontal bars show the percentage of patients within each deprivation fifth, along with the actual number of people in brackets.

The vertical dotted lines show the comparative percentage of the overall health board registered population within each fifth.

- **Rurality charts**

The horizontal bars show the percentage of patients within each rural/urban category, along with the actual number of people in brackets.

The vertical dotted lines show the comparative percentage of the overall health board registered population within each category.

- **Chronic condition registers tables/charts**

There are two sections to this graphic:

1. Actual recorded burden of disease

This is the percentage of the GP cluster's patients who are on the chronic condition registers. These numbers are not age-standardised, so clusters with higher proportions of older people would be expected to have higher percentages of people with conditions associated with old age. The data therefore shows the actual recorded burden of disease within each cluster, rather than the relative level of disease across clusters.

2. Adjusted recorded burden of disease

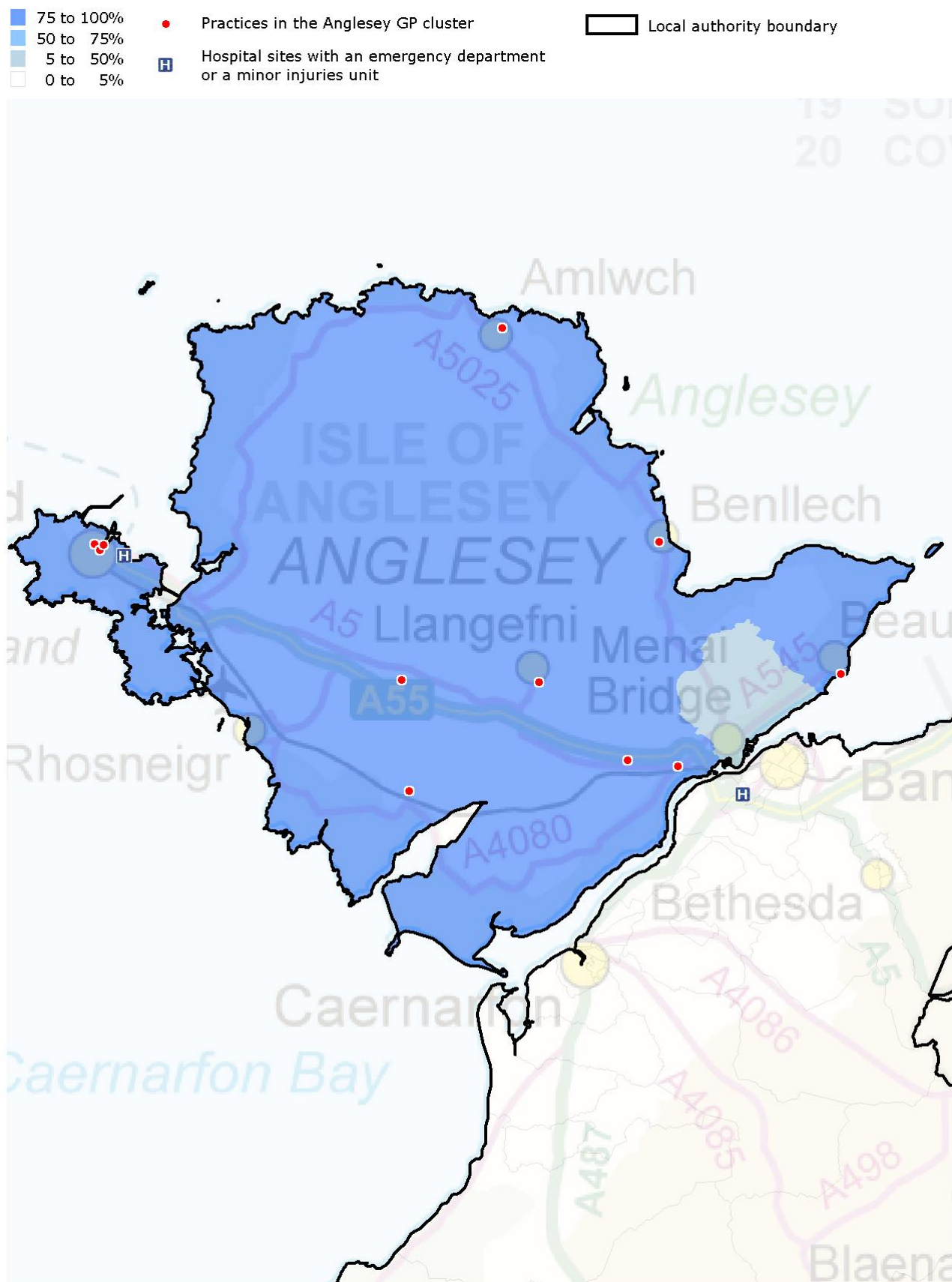
This shows the variation of GP cluster values for each condition after standardisation, to adjust for different age structures, and normalisation to allow plotting of different conditions on a single scale. As such it is not possible to make magnitude comparisons between conditions, for this the actual age-standardised rates can be seen in table 4. Within a particular condition, the chart shows whether the cluster is higher or lower than its peers and also whether it is in the middle 50 per cent of values in Wales.



## 6.1 Anglesey

### Geographical 'reach' map

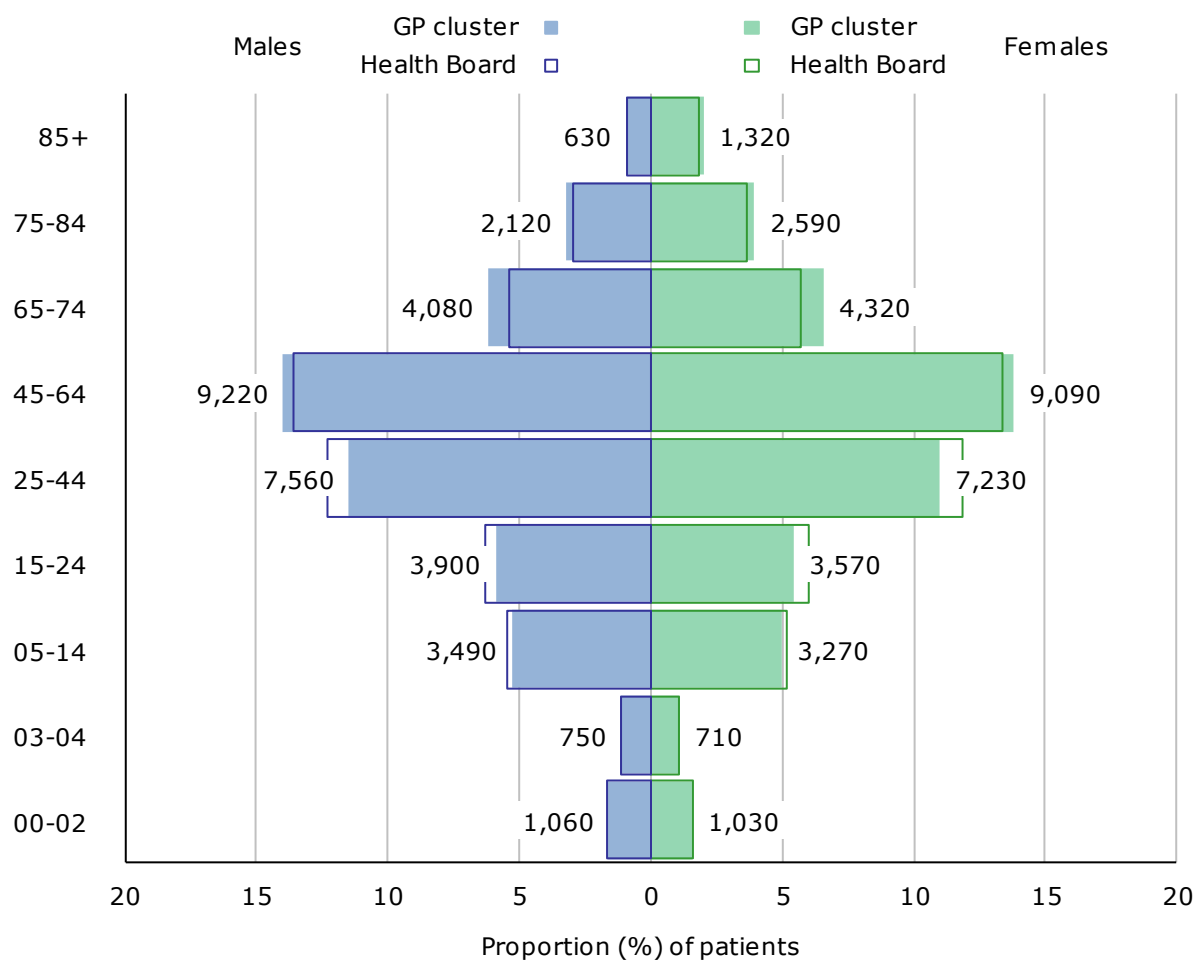
**Figure 6:** Percentage of population registered with practices in the Anglesey GP cluster, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS)  
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## Age/sex breakdown of population

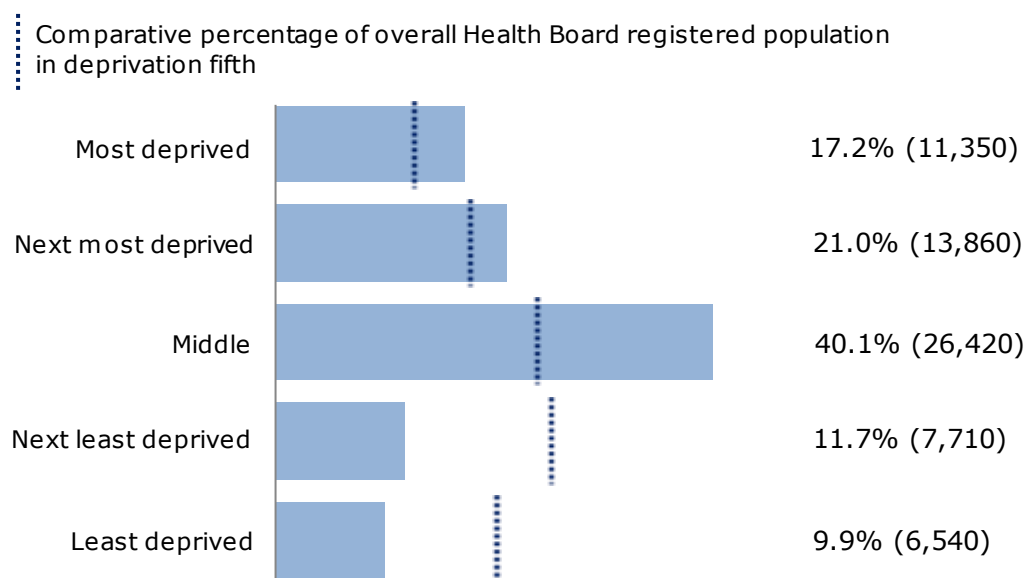
**Figure 7:** Percentage of patients by age and sex (with actual GP cluster counts shown next to bars), showing Anglesey GP cluster and Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS)

## Deprivation

**Figure 8:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by deprivation fifth in Anglesey GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



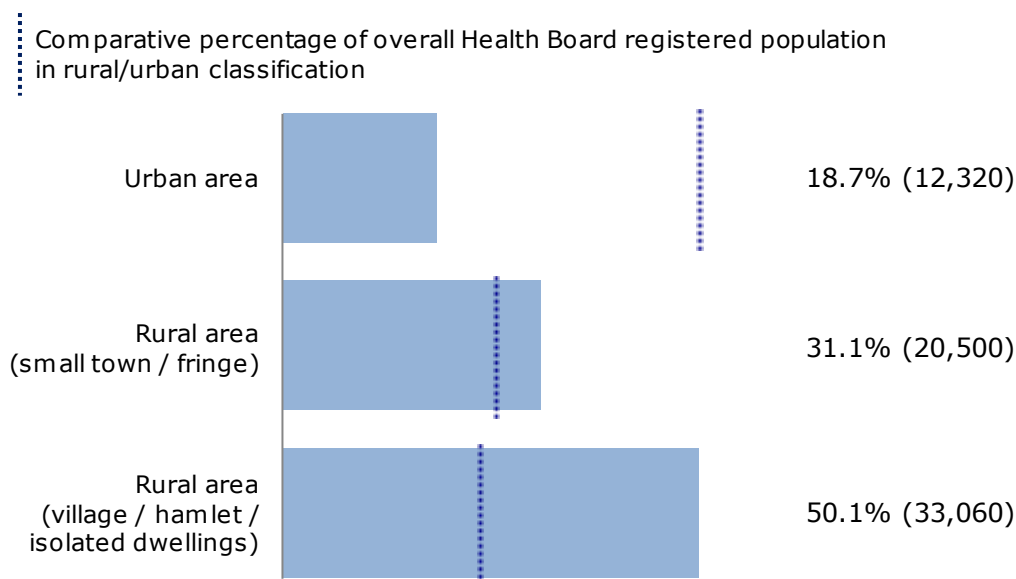
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), WIMD (WG)

N.B. Chart omits 60 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified

## Rurality

### i) Office for National Statistics rural/urban classification

**Figure 9:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by rural/urban classification in Anglesey GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), 2004 rural/urban definition (ONS)

N.B. Chart omits 60 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified



## ii) Time taken to drive to registered practice

**Table 5:** Modelled percentage of patients living within specified driving times to their registered main practice in Anglesey GP cluster

Time band (Minutes)	Number registered	Percentage
Less than 5	26,200	39.7
5 or more, less than 10	18,250	27.7
10 or more, less than 15	13,640	20.7
15 and over	7,790	11.8
*Unmatched postcode	60	0.1
<b>Total†</b>	<b>65,930</b>	

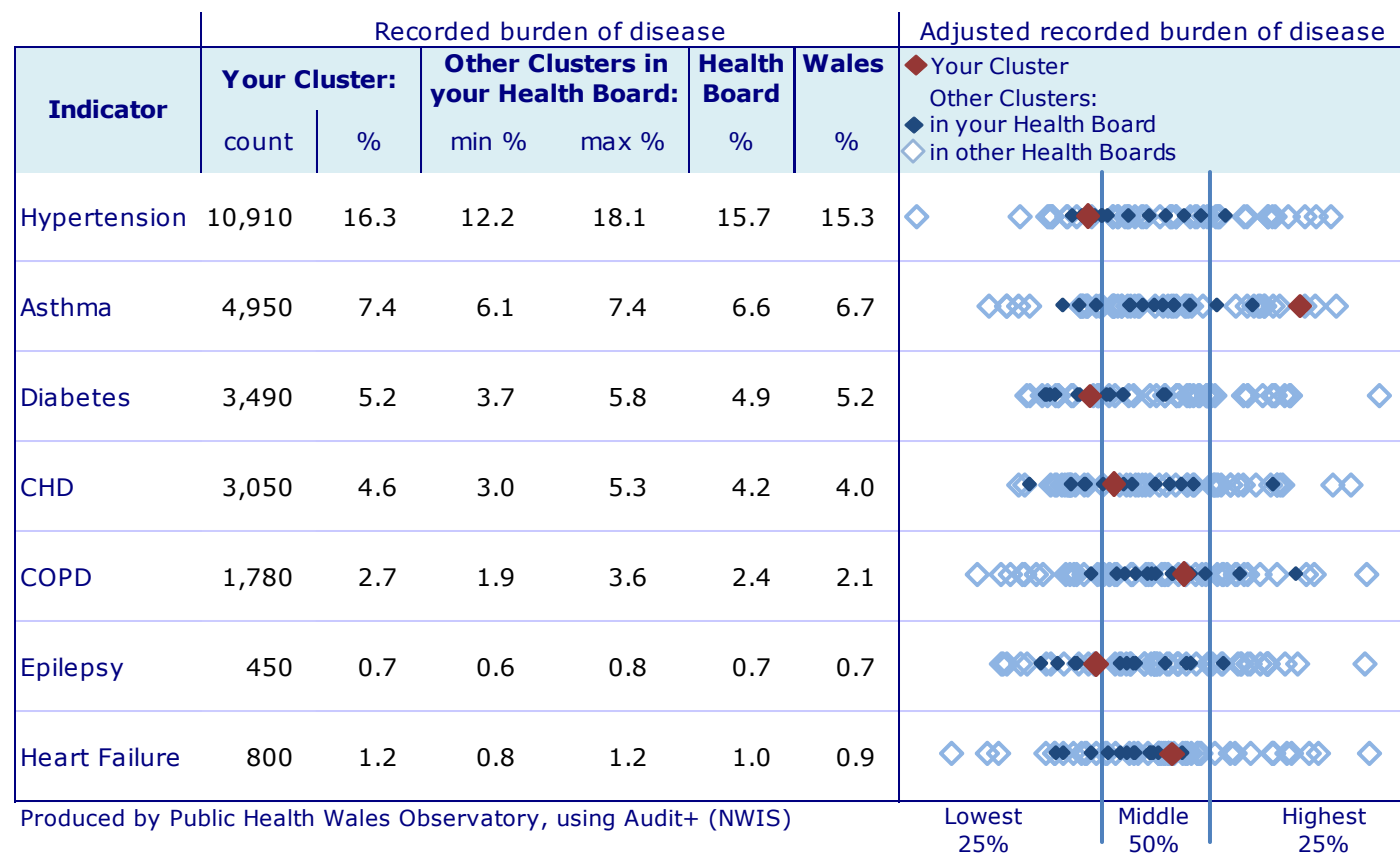
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), MapInfo Drivetime

\*Postcode could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified or drivetime was not available

†Total does not include counts of <5, totals may not match due to rounding

## Chronic condition registers

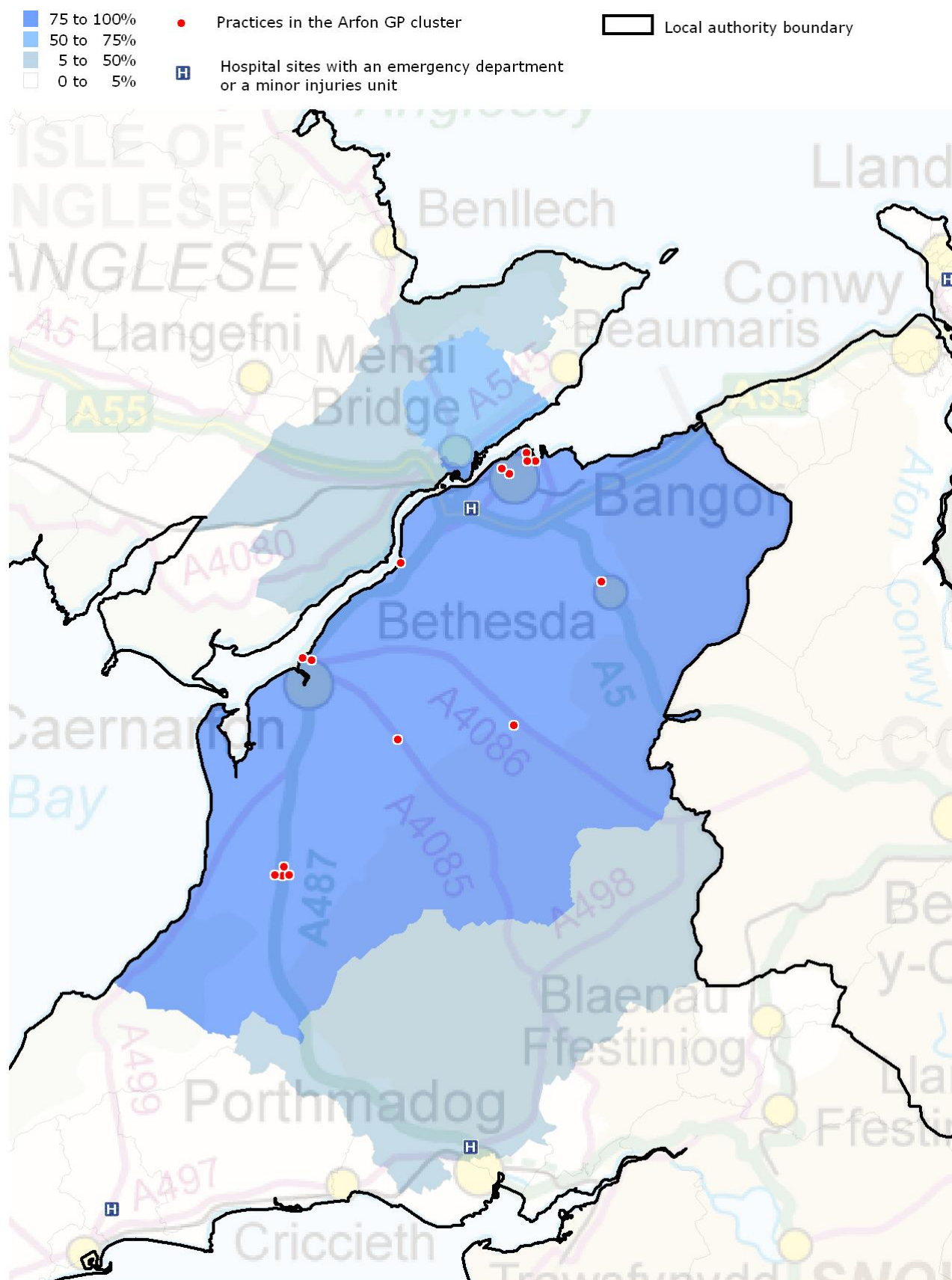
**Figure 10:** Recorded and adjusted recorded burden of disease in Anglesey GP cluster, showing other GP clusters in Betsi Cadwaladr UHB and Wales for comparison, 2012



## 6.2 Arfon

### Geographical 'reach' map

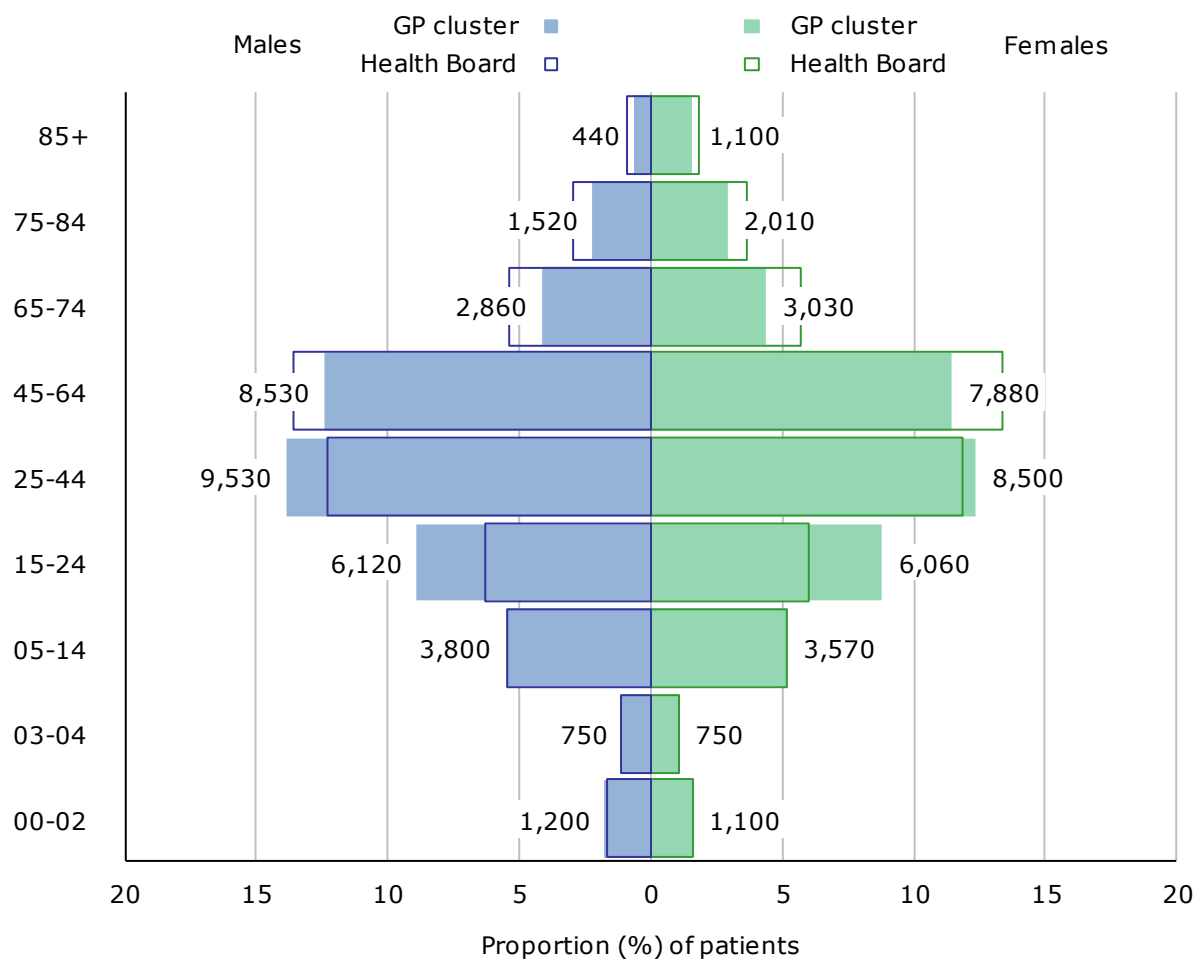
**Figure 11:** Percentage of population registered with practices in the Arfon GP cluster, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS)  
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## Age/sex breakdown of population

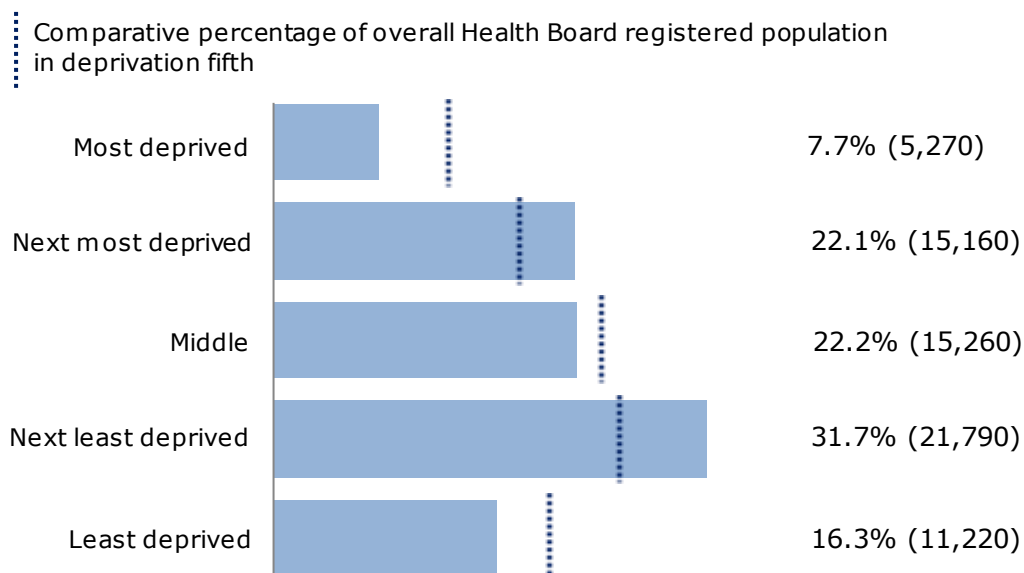
**Figure 12:** Percentage of patients by age and sex (with actual GP cluster counts shown next to bars), showing Arfon GP cluster and Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS)

## Deprivation

**Figure 13:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by deprivation fifth in Arfon GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



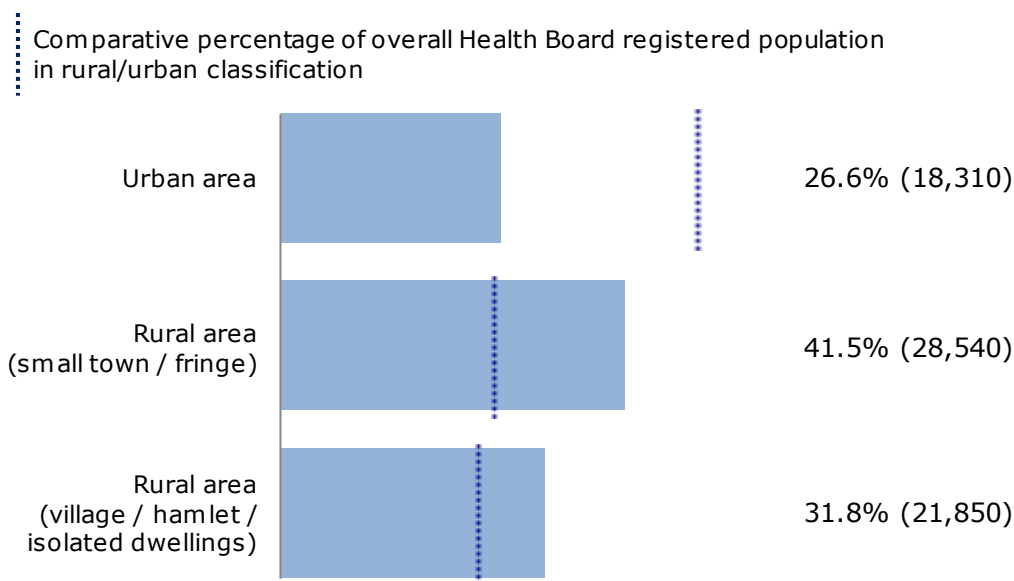
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), WIMD (WG)

N.B. Chart omits 30 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified

## Rurality

### i) Office for National Statistics rural/urban classification

**Figure 14:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by rural/urban classification in Arfon GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), 2004 rural/urban definition (ONS)

N.B. Chart omits 30 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified

## ii) Time taken to drive to registered practice

**Table 6:** Modelled percentage of patients living within specified driving times to their registered main practice in Arfon GP cluster

Time band (Minutes)	Number registered	Percentage
Less than 5	20,700	30.1
5 or more, less than 10	32,260	46.9
10 or more, less than 15	11,860	17.3
15 and over	3,890	5.7
*Unmatched postcode	30	0.0
<b>Total†</b>	<b>68,720</b>	

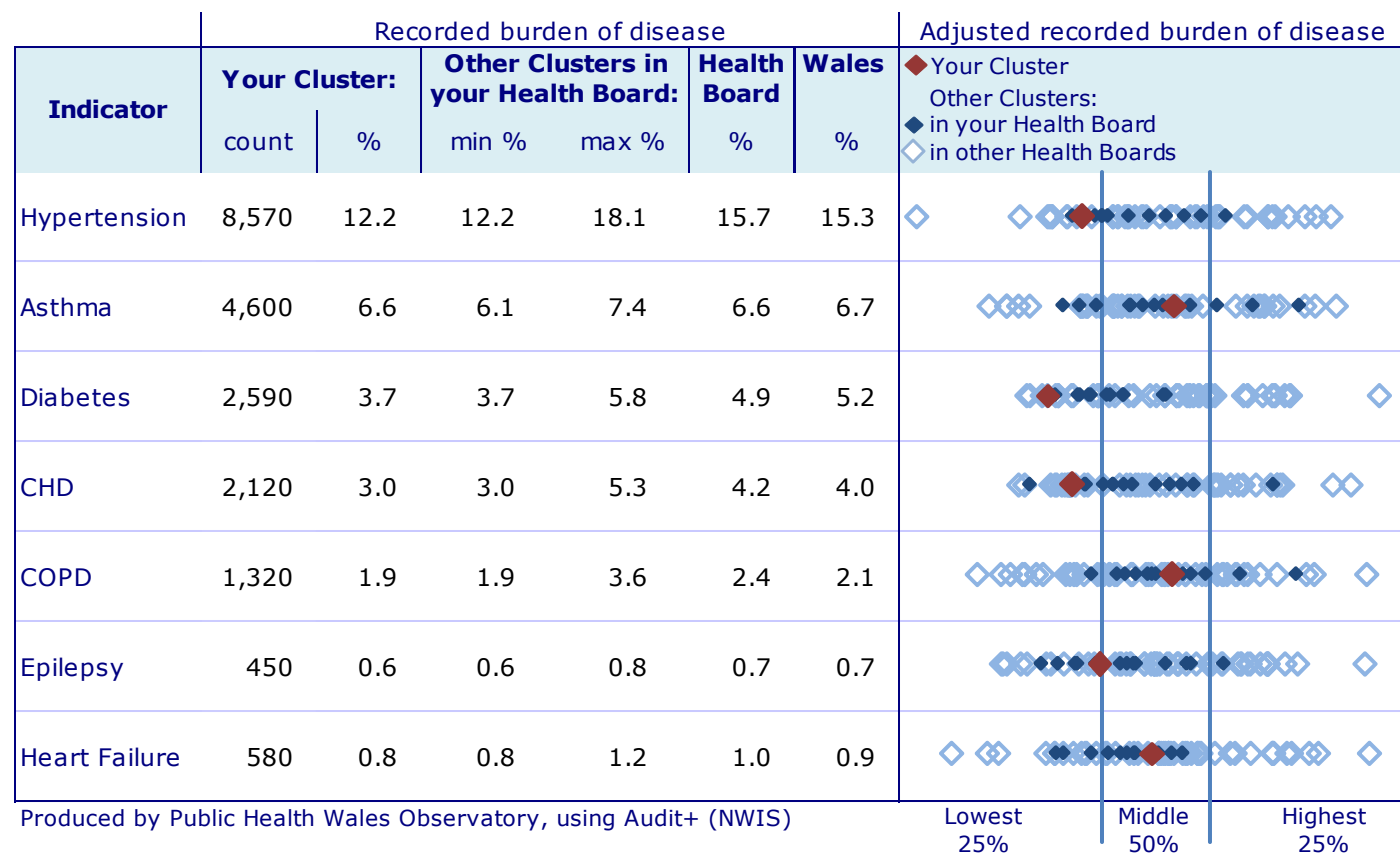
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), MapInfo Drivetime

\*Postcode could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified or drivetime was not available

†Total does not include counts of <5, totals may not match due to rounding

## Chronic condition registers

**Figure 15:** Recorded and adjusted recorded burden of disease in Arfon GP cluster, showing other GP clusters in Betsi Cadwaladr UHB and Wales for comparison, 2012

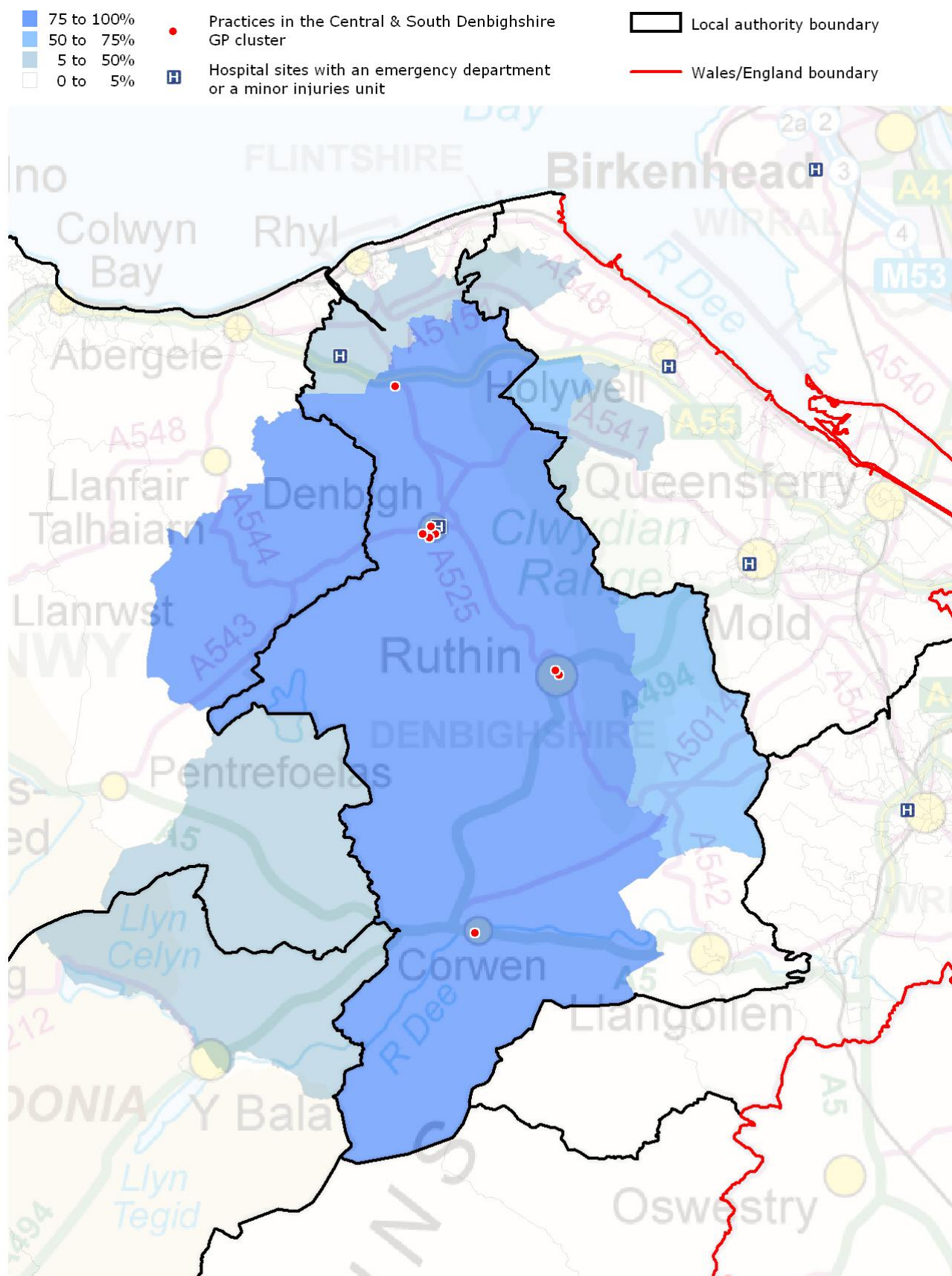




## 6.3 Central & South Denbighshire

### Geographical 'reach' map

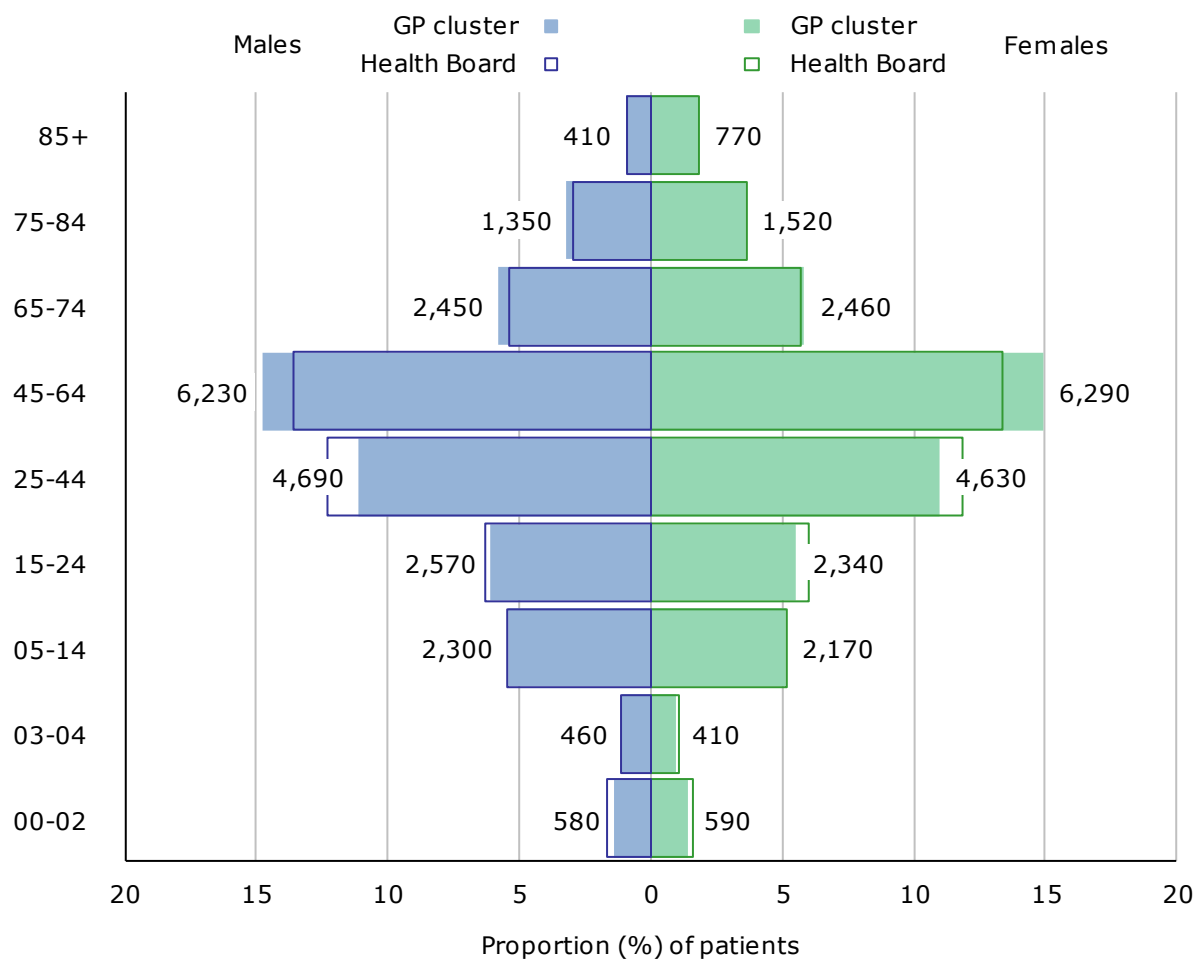
**Figure 16:** Percentage of population registered with practices in the Central & South Denbighshire GP cluster, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS)  
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## Age/sex breakdown of population

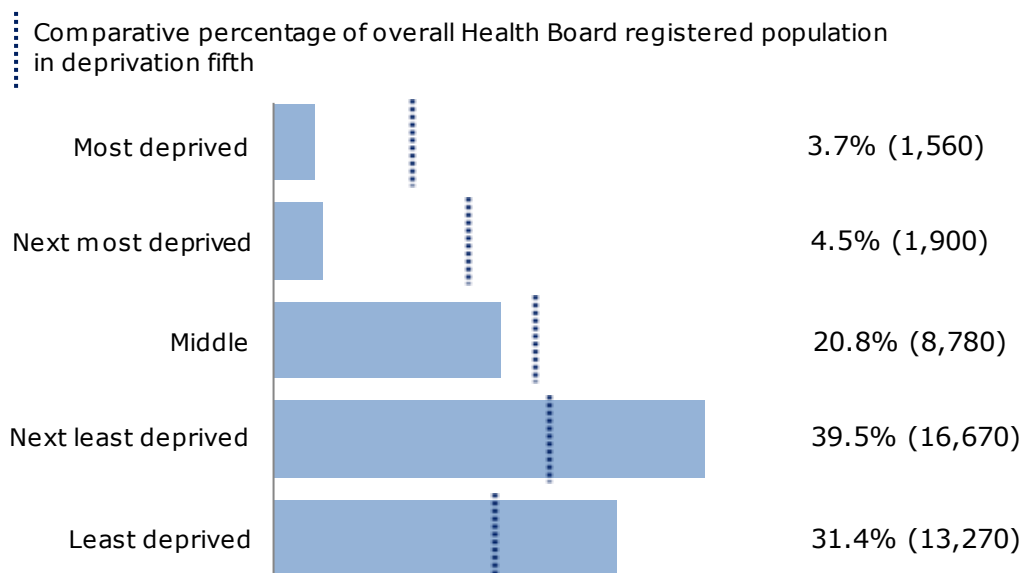
**Figure 17:** Percentage of patients by age and sex (with actual GP cluster counts shown next to bars), showing Central & South Denbighshire GP cluster and Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS)

## Deprivation

**Figure 18:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by deprivation fifth in Central & South Denbighshire GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



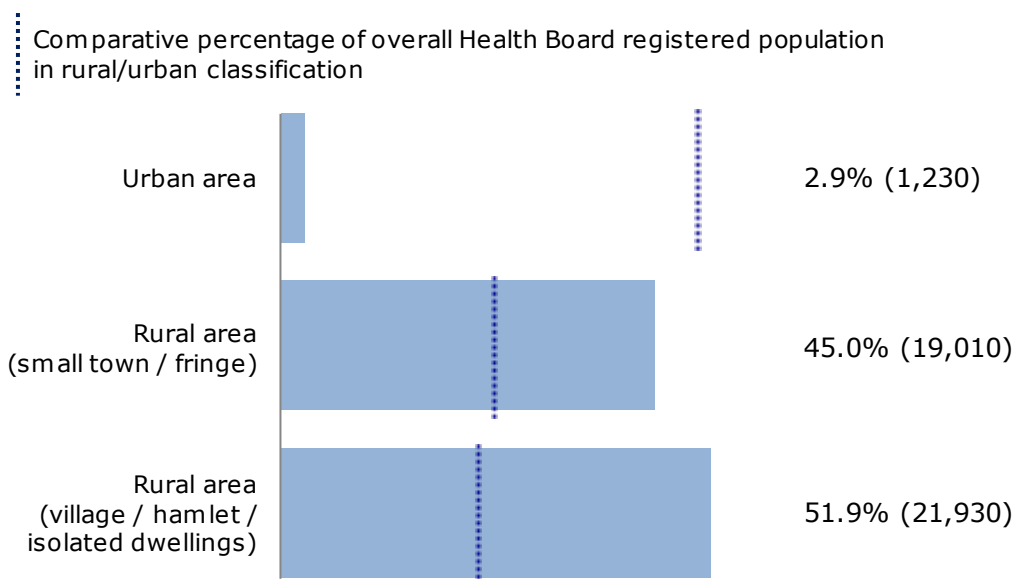
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), WIMD (WG)

N.B. Chart omits 50 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified

## Rurality

### i) Office for National Statistics rural/urban classification

**Figure 19:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by rural/urban classification in Central & South Denbighshire GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), 2004 rural/urban definition (ONS)

N.B. Chart omits 50 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified



## ii) Time taken to drive to registered practice

**Table 7:** Modelled percentage of patients living within specified driving times to their registered main practice in Central & South Denbighshire GP cluster

Time band (Minutes)	Number registered	Percentage
Less than 5	16,340	38.7
5 or more, less than 10	11,980	28.4
10 or more, less than 15	10,090	23.9
15 and over	3,760	8.9
*Unmatched postcode	50	0.1
<b>Total†</b>	<b>42,220</b>	

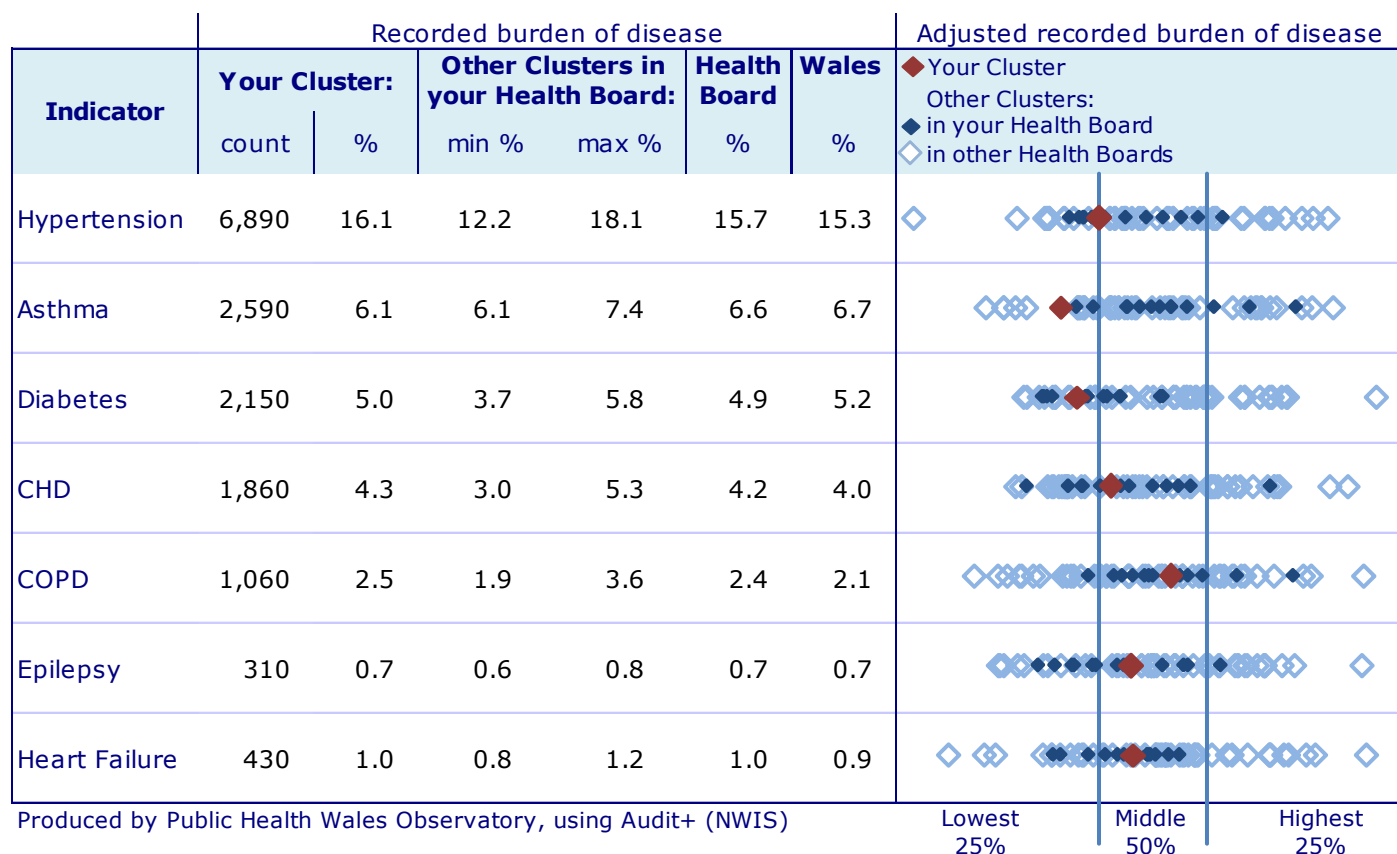
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), MapInfo Drivetime

\*Postcode could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified or drivetime was not available

†Total does not include counts of <5, totals may not match due to rounding

## Chronic condition registers

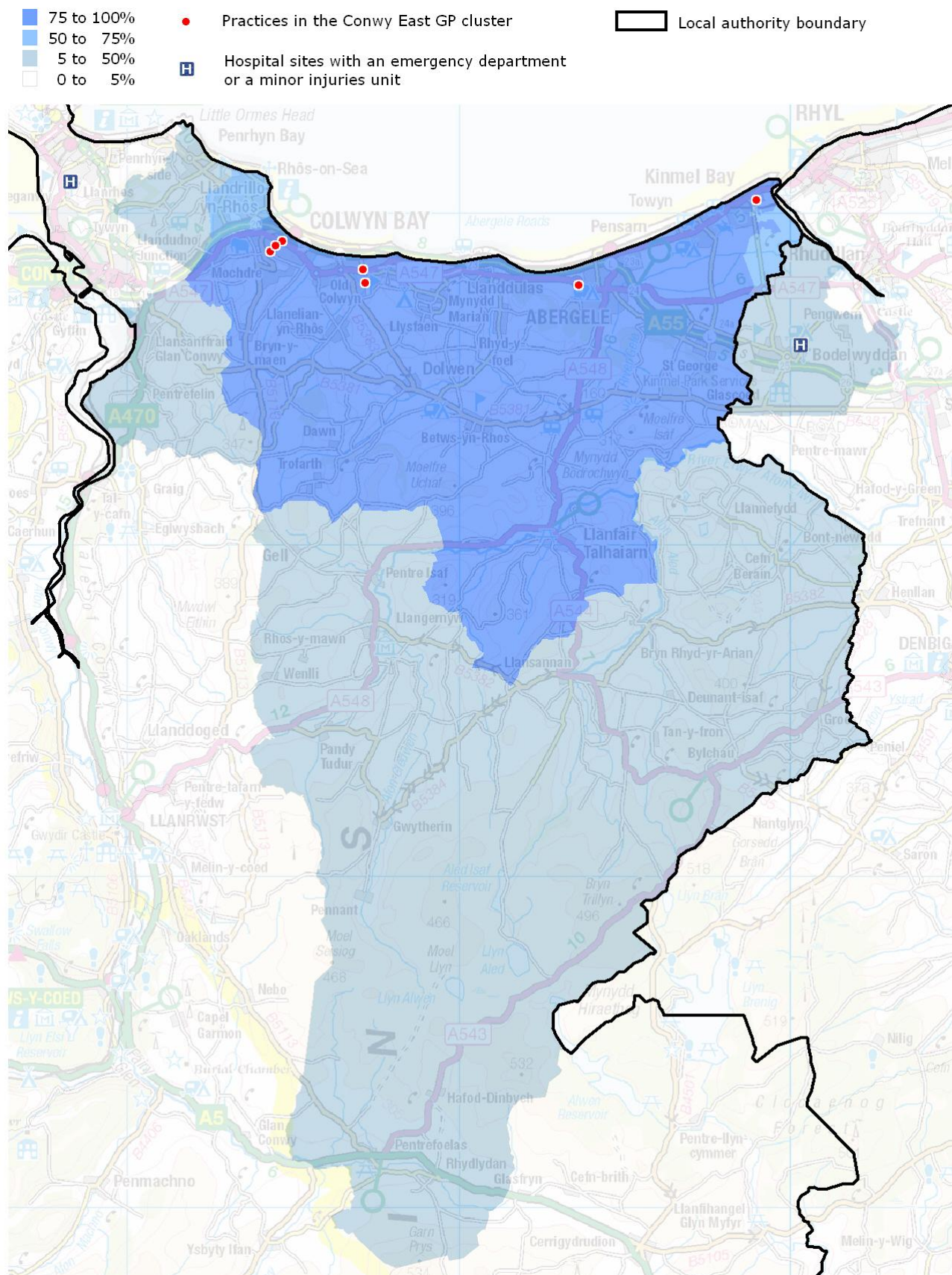
**Figure 20:** Recorded and adjusted recorded burden of disease in Central & South Denbighshire GP cluster, showing other GP clusters in Betsi Cadwaladr UHB and Wales for comparison, 2012



## 6.4 Conwy East

### Geographical 'reach' map

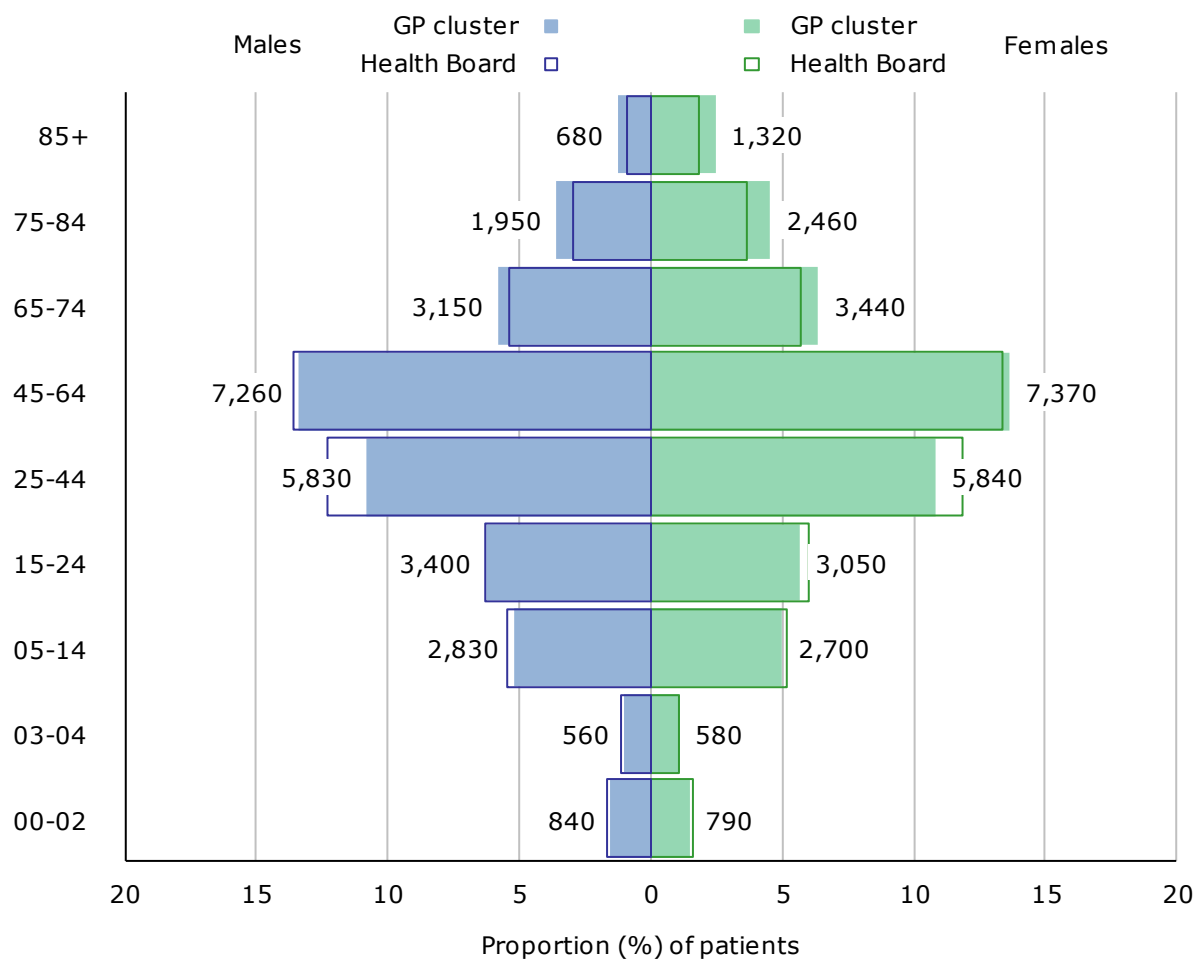
**Figure 21:** Percentage of population registered with practices in the Conwy East GP cluster, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS)  
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## Age/sex breakdown of population

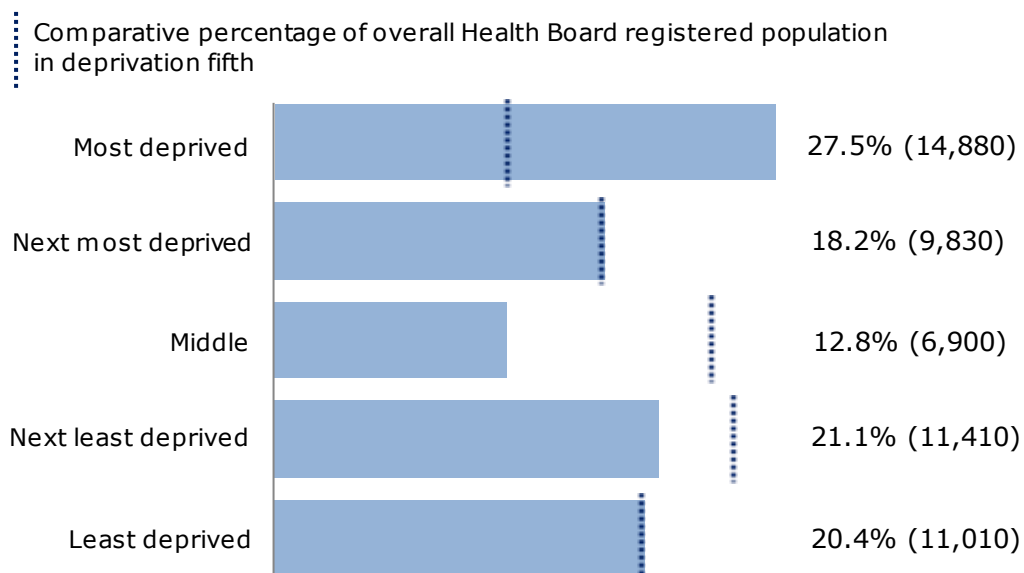
**Figure 22:** Percentage of patients by age and sex (with actual GP cluster counts shown next to bars), showing Conwy Easy GP cluster and Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS)

## Deprivation

**Figure 23:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by deprivation fifth in Conwy East GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



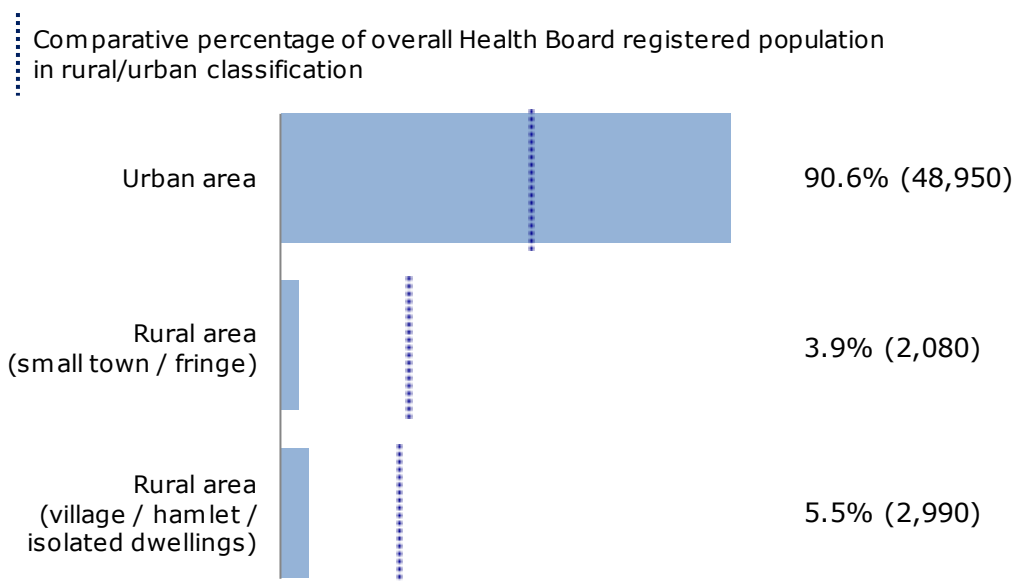
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), WIMD (WG)

N.B. Chart omits 20 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified

## Rurality

### i) Office for National Statistics rural/urban classification

**Figure 24:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by rural/urban classification in Conwy East GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), 2004 rural/urban definition (ONS)

N.B. Chart omits 20 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified

## ii) Time taken to drive to registered practice

**Table 8:** Modelled percentage of patients living within specified driving times to their registered main practice in Conwy East GP cluster

Time band (Minutes)	Number registered	Percentage
Less than 5	22,570	41.8
5 or more, less than 10	25,680	47.5
10 or more, less than 15	4,250	7.9
15 and over	1,520	2.8
*Unmatched postcode	20	0.0
<b>Total†</b>	<b>54,030</b>	

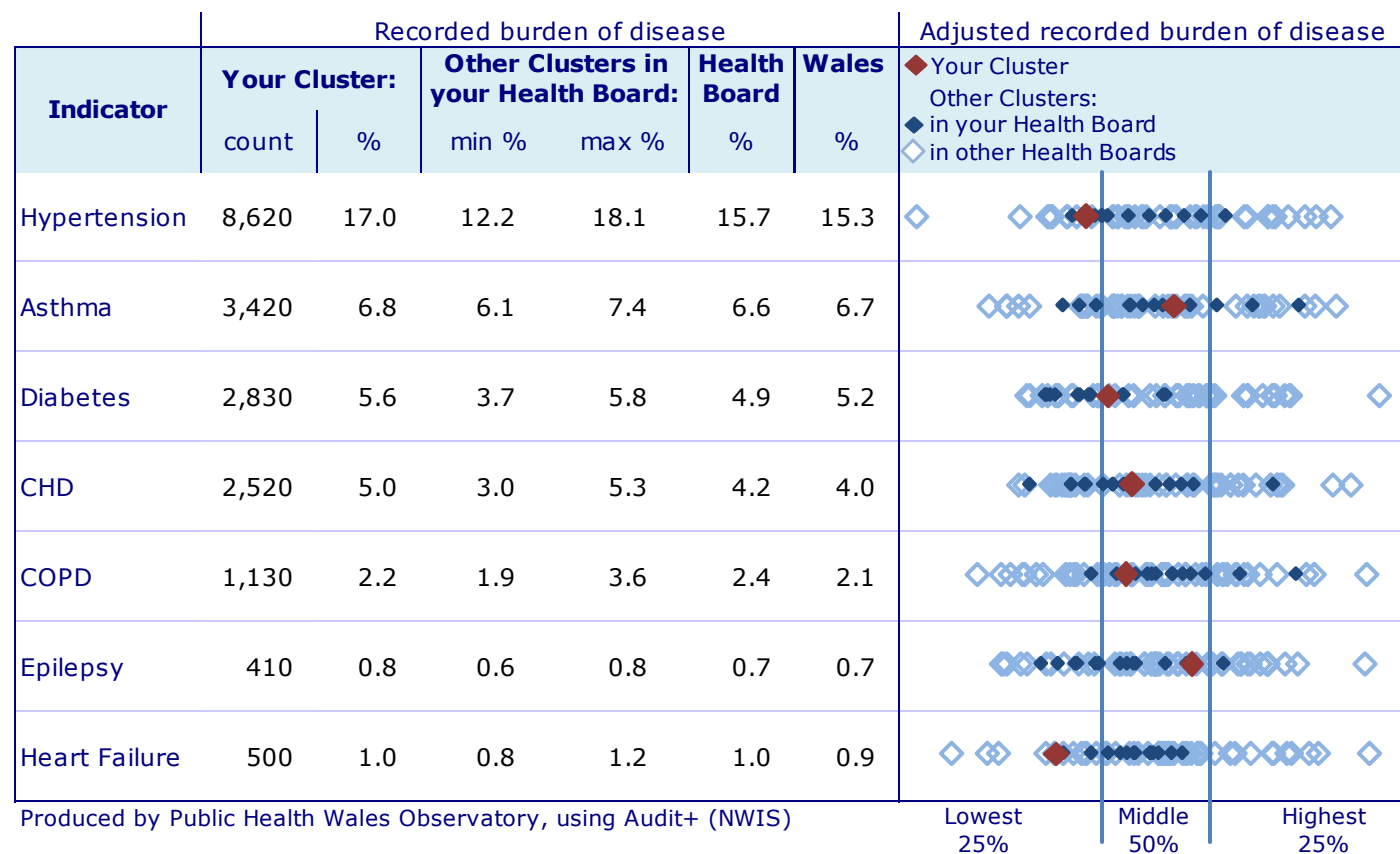
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), MapInfo Drivetime

\*Postcode could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified or drivetime was not available

†Total does not include counts of <5, totals may not match due to rounding

## Chronic condition registers

**Figure 25:** Recorded and adjusted recorded burden of disease in Conwy East GP cluster, showing other GP clusters in Betsi Cadwaladr UHB and Wales for comparison, 2012



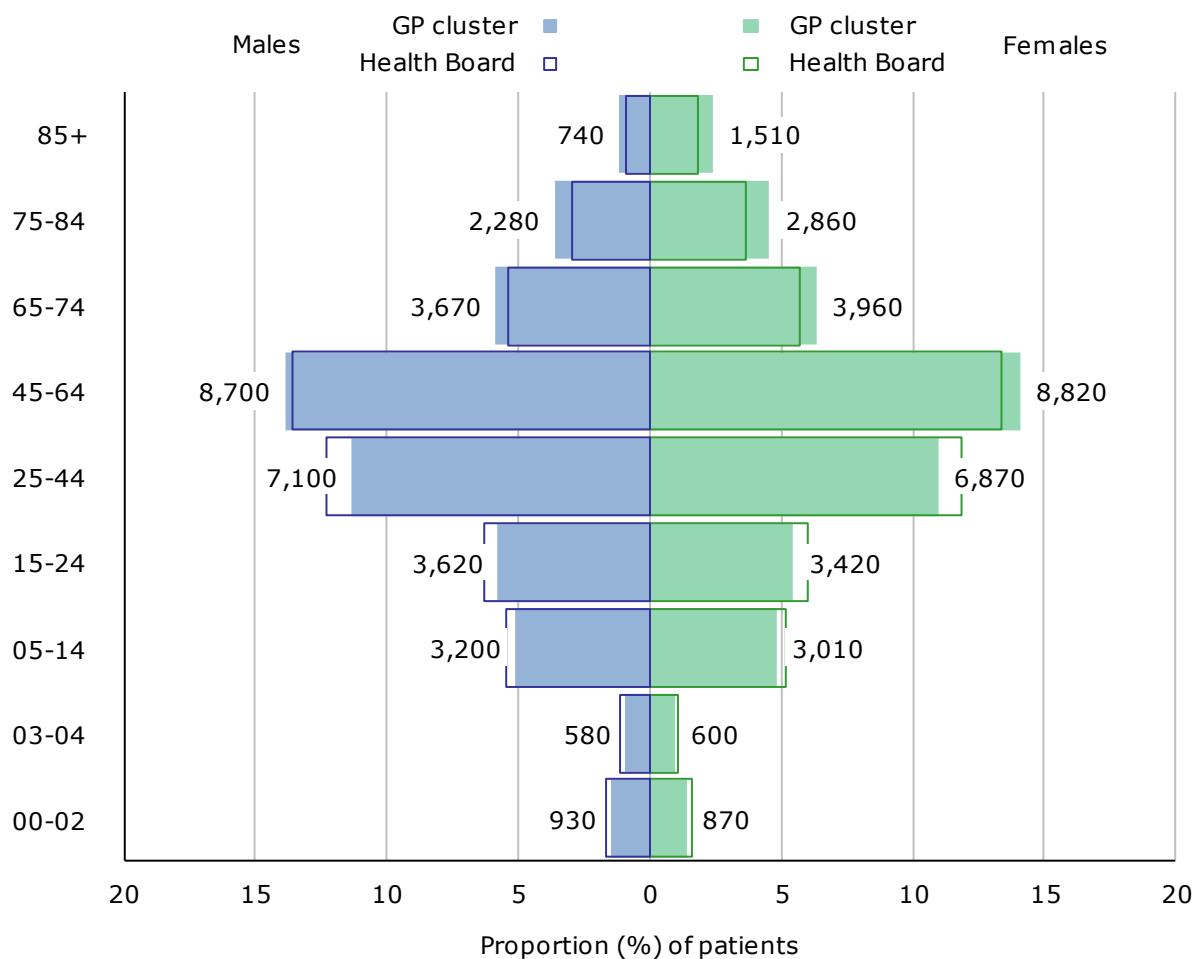
## 6.5 Conwy West

### Geographical 'reach' map

The map fits better on a landscape page and has therefore been inserted on the next page.

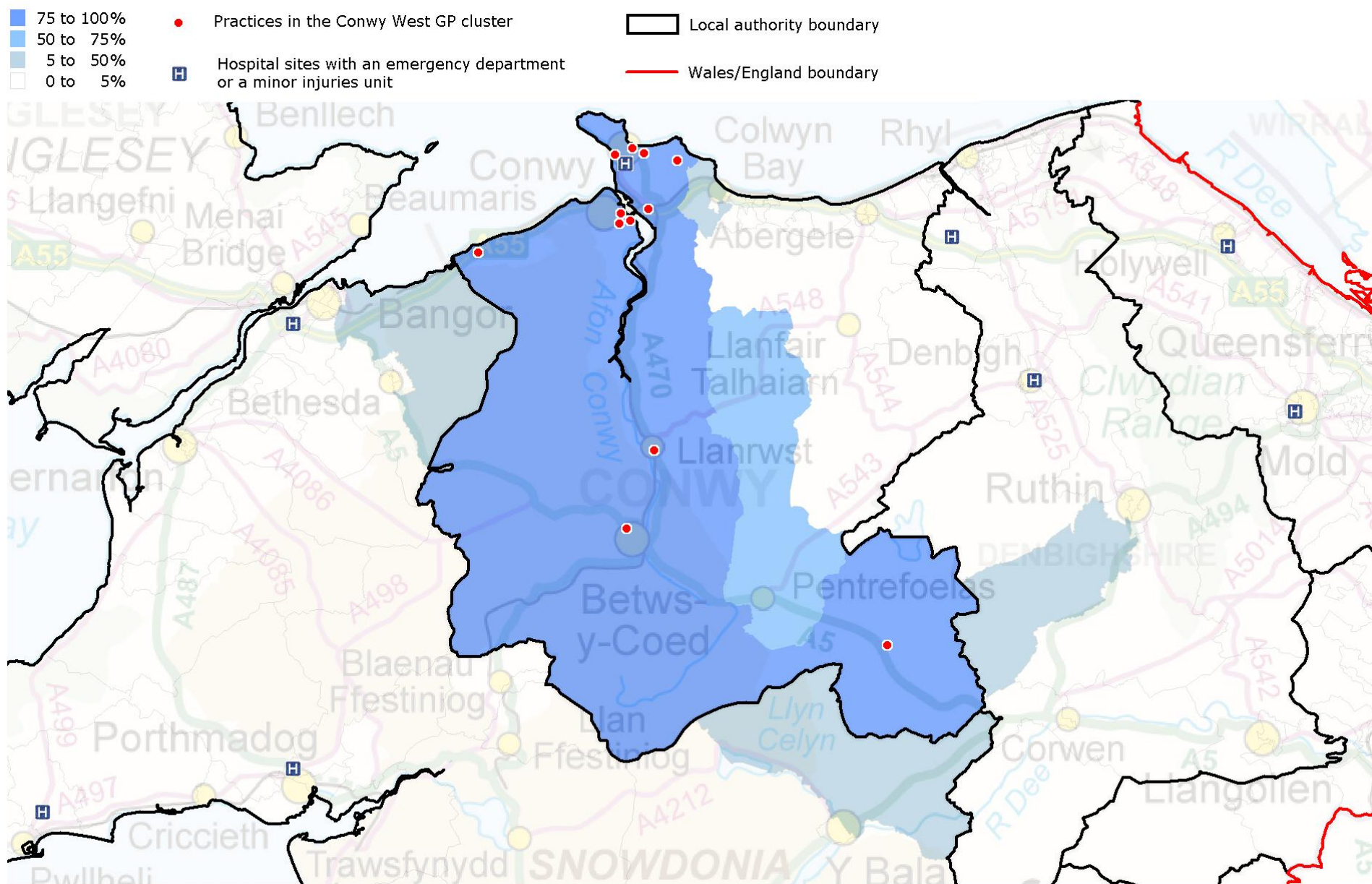
### Age/sex breakdown of population

**Figure 26:** Percentage of patients by age and sex (with actual GP cluster counts shown next to bars), showing Conwy West GP cluster and Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS)

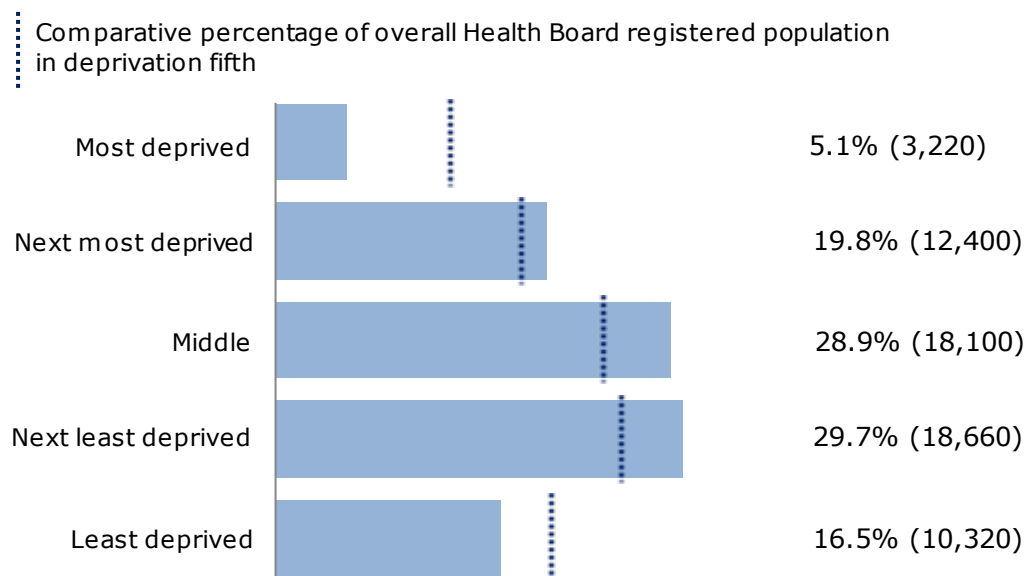


**Figure 27:** Percentage of population registered with practices in the Conwy West GP cluster, 2012

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS)  
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## Deprivation

**Figure 28:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by deprivation fifth in Conwy West GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



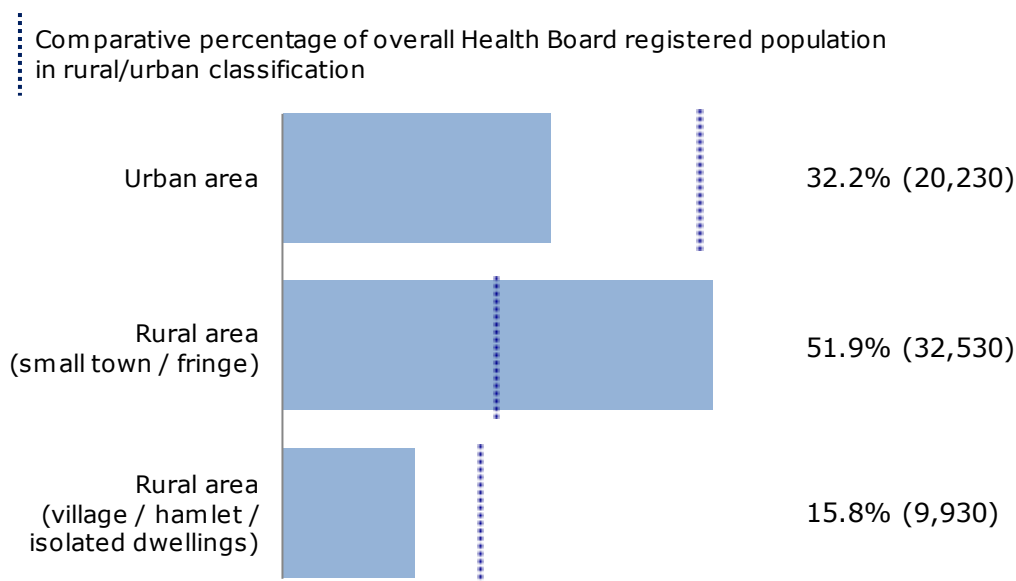
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), WIMD (WG)

N.B. Chart omits 40 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified

## Rurality

### i) Office for National Statistics rural/urban classification

**Figure 29:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by rural/urban classification in Conwy West GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), 2004 rural/urban definition (ONS)

N.B. Chart omits 40 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified



## ii) Time taken to drive to registered practice

**Table 9:** Modelled percentage of patients living within specified driving times to their registered main practice in Conwy West GP cluster

Time band (Minutes)	Number registered	Percentage
Less than 5	25,510	40.7
5 or more, less than 10	19,350	30.8
10 or more, less than 15	10,720	17.1
15 and over	7,120	11.4
*Unmatched postcode	40	0.1
<b>Total†</b>	<b>62,730</b>	

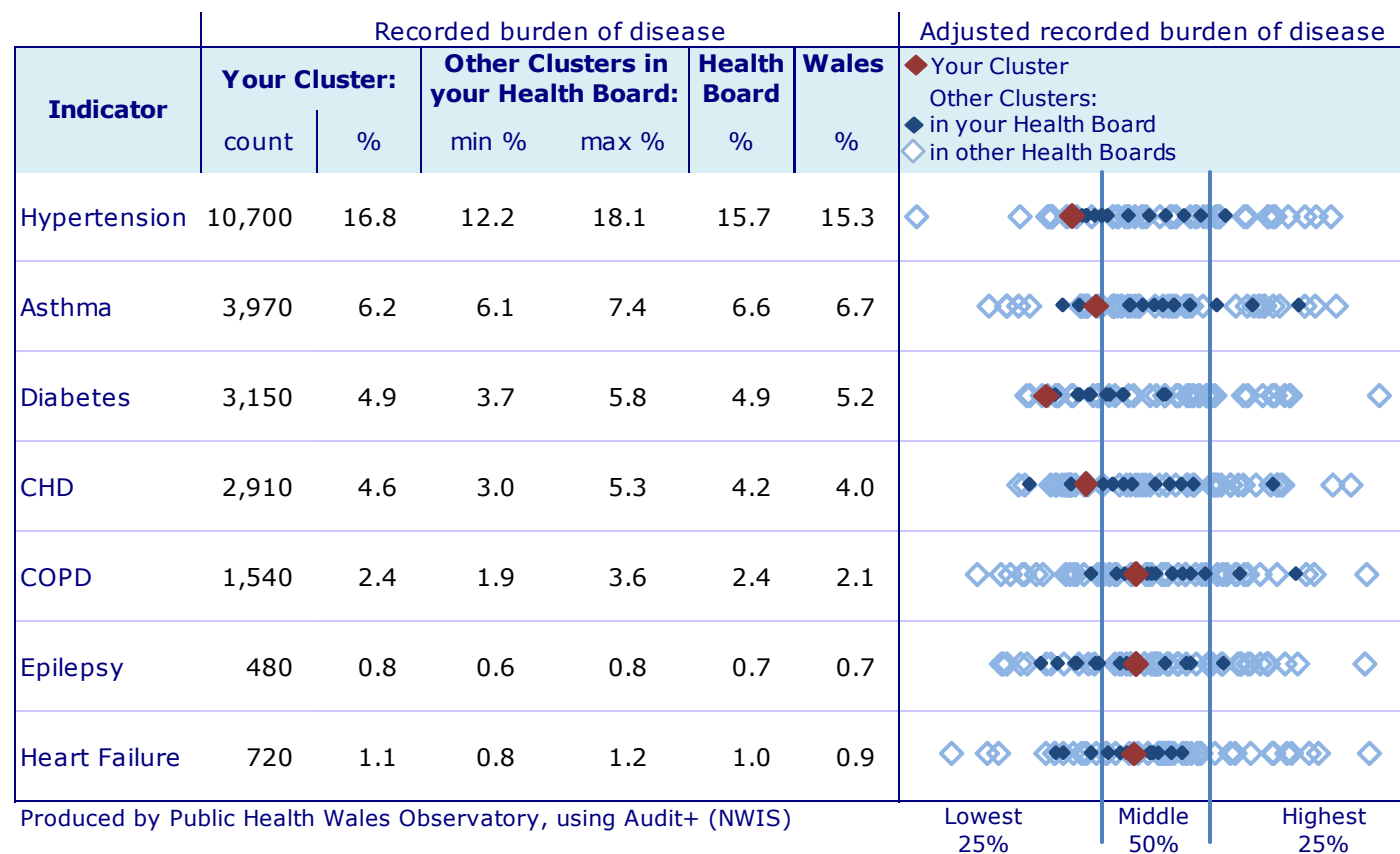
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), MapInfo Drivetime

\*Postcode could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified or drivetime was not available

†Total does not include counts of <5, totals may not match due to rounding

## Chronic condition registers

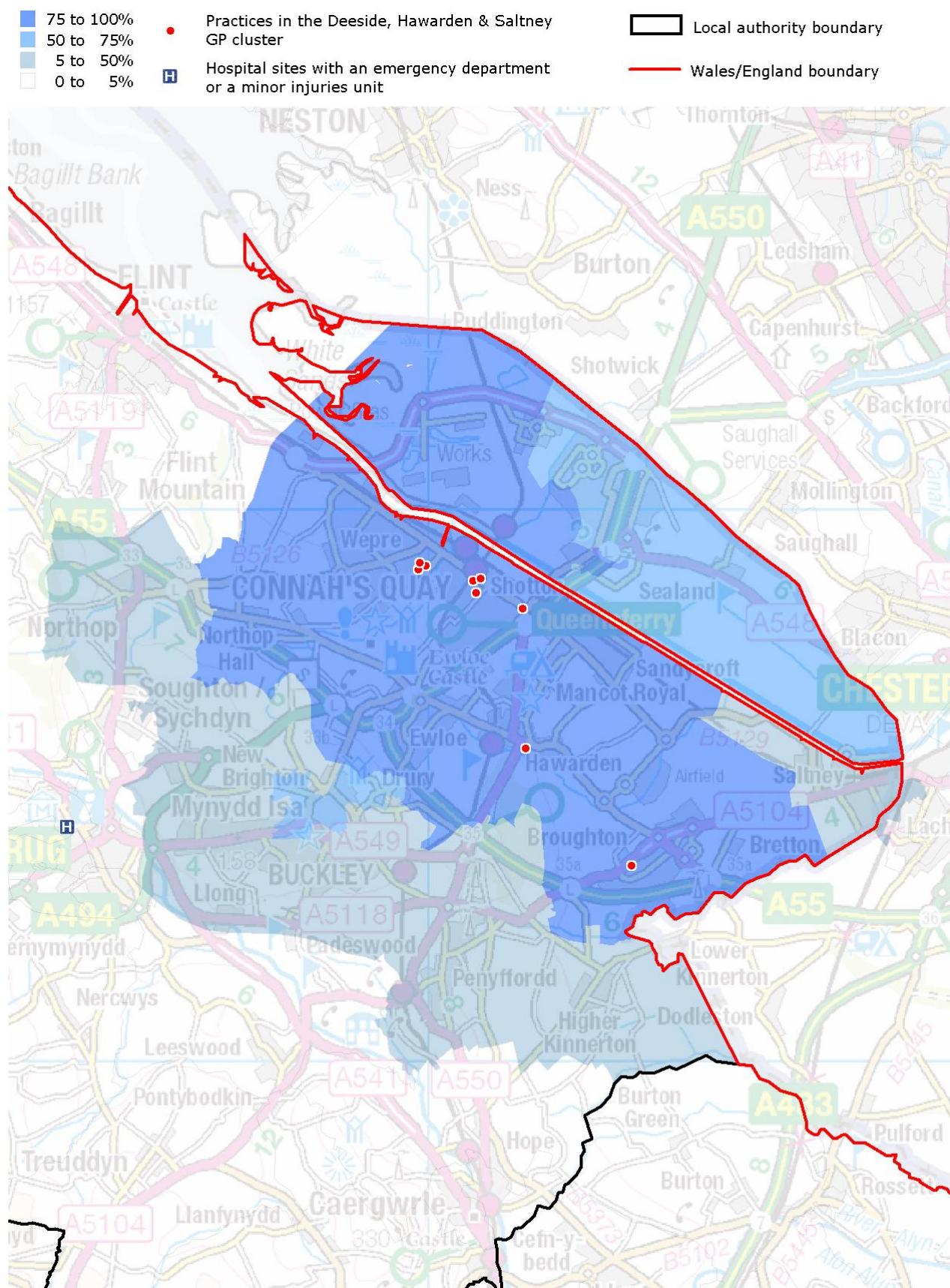
**Figure 30:** Recorded and adjusted recorded burden of disease in Conwy West GP cluster, showing other GP clusters in Betsi Cadwaladr UHB and Wales for comparison, 2012



## 6.6 Deeside, Hawarden & Saltney

### Geographical 'reach' map

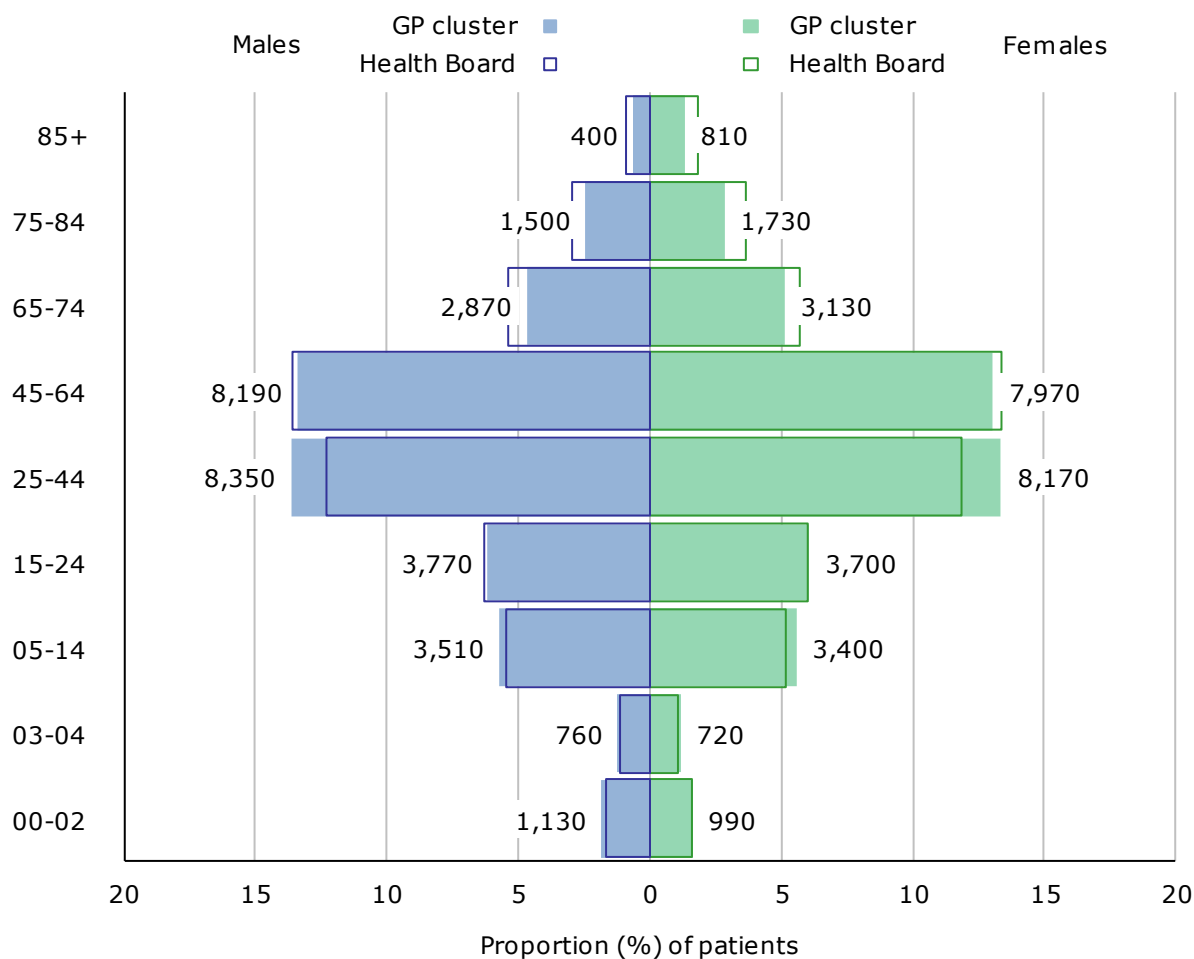
**Figure 31:** Percentage of population registered with practices in the Deeside, Hawarden & Saltney GP cluster, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), GP registrations from England (PCTs/CCGs) and MYE (ONS)  
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## Age/sex breakdown of population

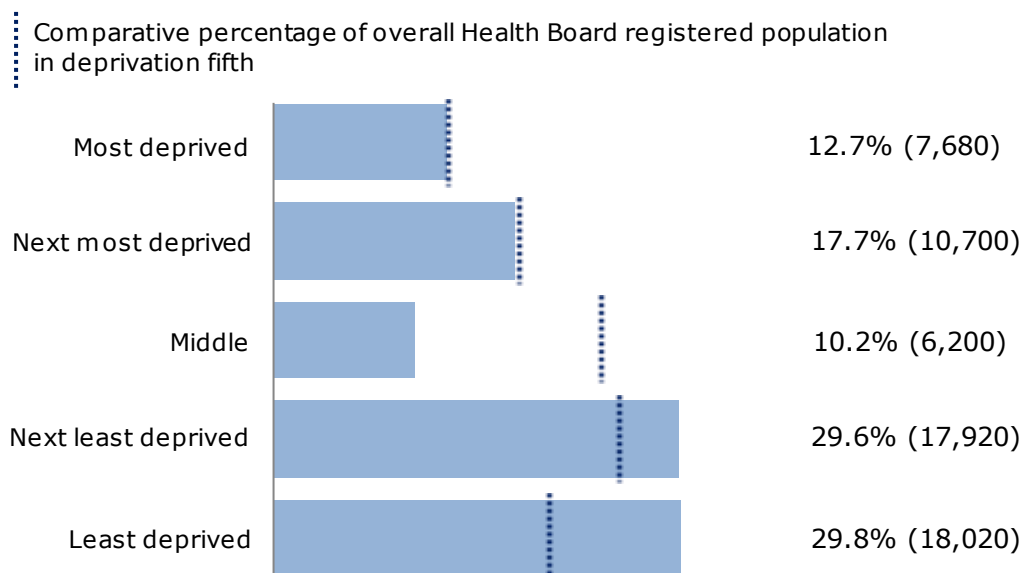
**Figure 32:** Percentage of patients by age and sex (with actual GP cluster counts shown next to bars), showing Deeside, Hawarden & Saltney GP cluster and Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS) and GP registrations from England (PCTs/CCGs)

## Deprivation

**Figure 33:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by deprivation fifth in Deeside, Hawarden & Saltney GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



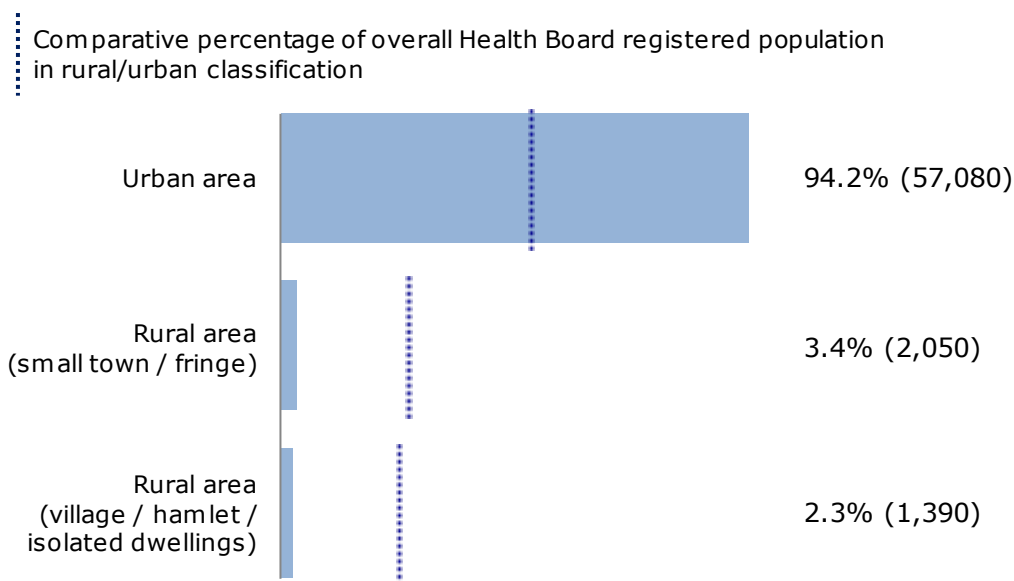
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), WIMD (WG)

N.B. Chart omits 60 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified

## Rurality

### i) Office for National Statistics rural/urban classification

**Figure 34:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by rural/urban classification in Deeside, Hawarden & Saltney GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), 2004 rural/urban definition (ONS)

N.B. Chart omits 60 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified

## ii) Time taken to drive to registered practice

**Table 10:** Modelled percentage of patients living within specified driving times to their registered main practice in Deeside, Hawarden & Saltney GP cluster

Time band (Minutes)	Number registered	Percentage
Less than 5	21,560	35.3
5 or more, less than 10	29,090	47.6
10 or more, less than 15	9,750	16.0
15 and over	650	1.1
*Unmatched postcode	30	0.1
<b>Total†</b>	<b>61,080</b>	

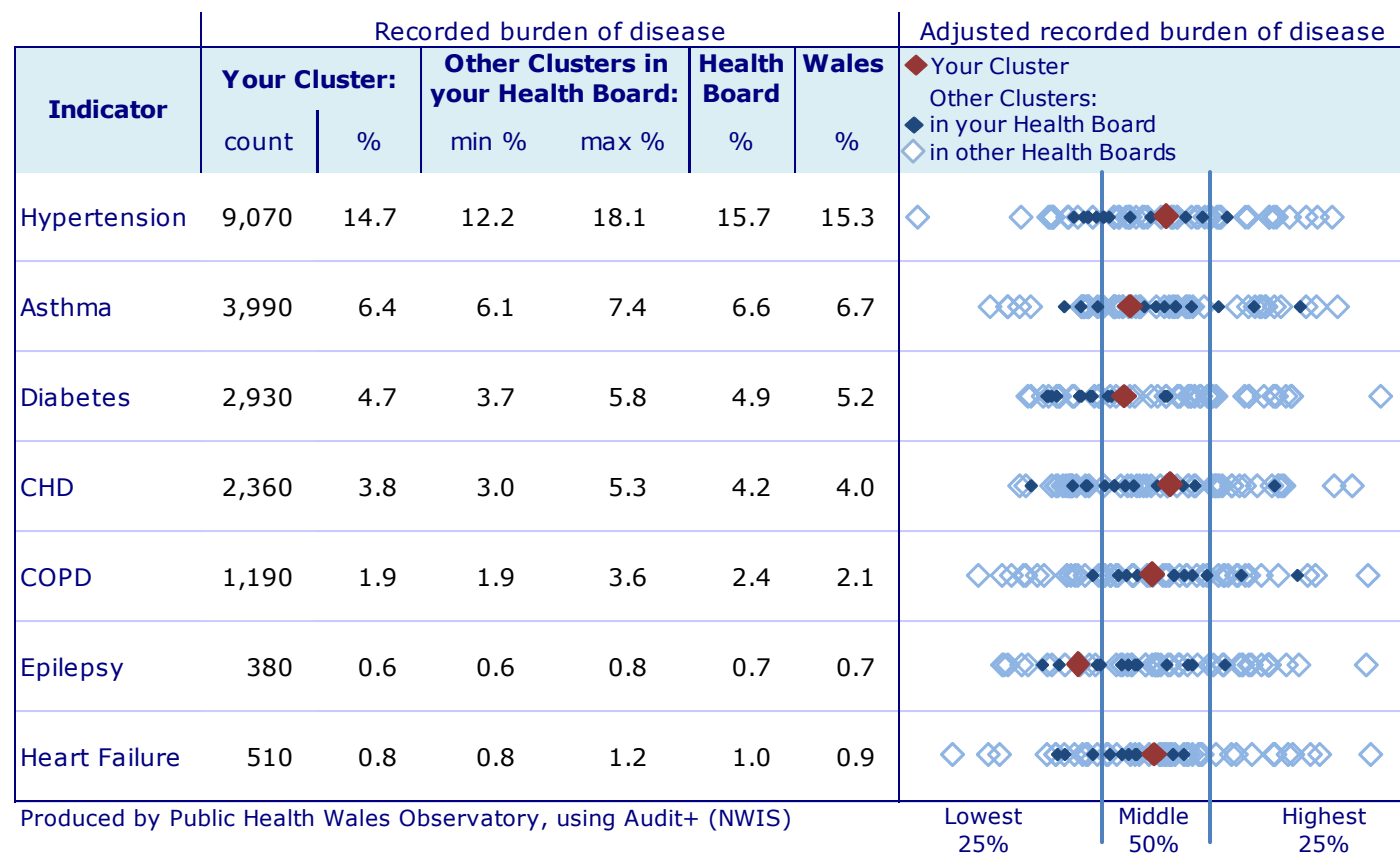
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), GP registrations from England (PCTs/CCGs) and Mapinfo Drivetime

\*Postcode could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified or drivetime was not available

†Total does not include counts of <5, totals may not match due to rounding

## Chronic condition registers

**Figure 35:** Recorded and adjusted recorded burden of disease in Deeside, Hawarden & Saltney GP cluster, showing other GP clusters in Betsi Cadwaladr UHB and Wales for comparison, 2012



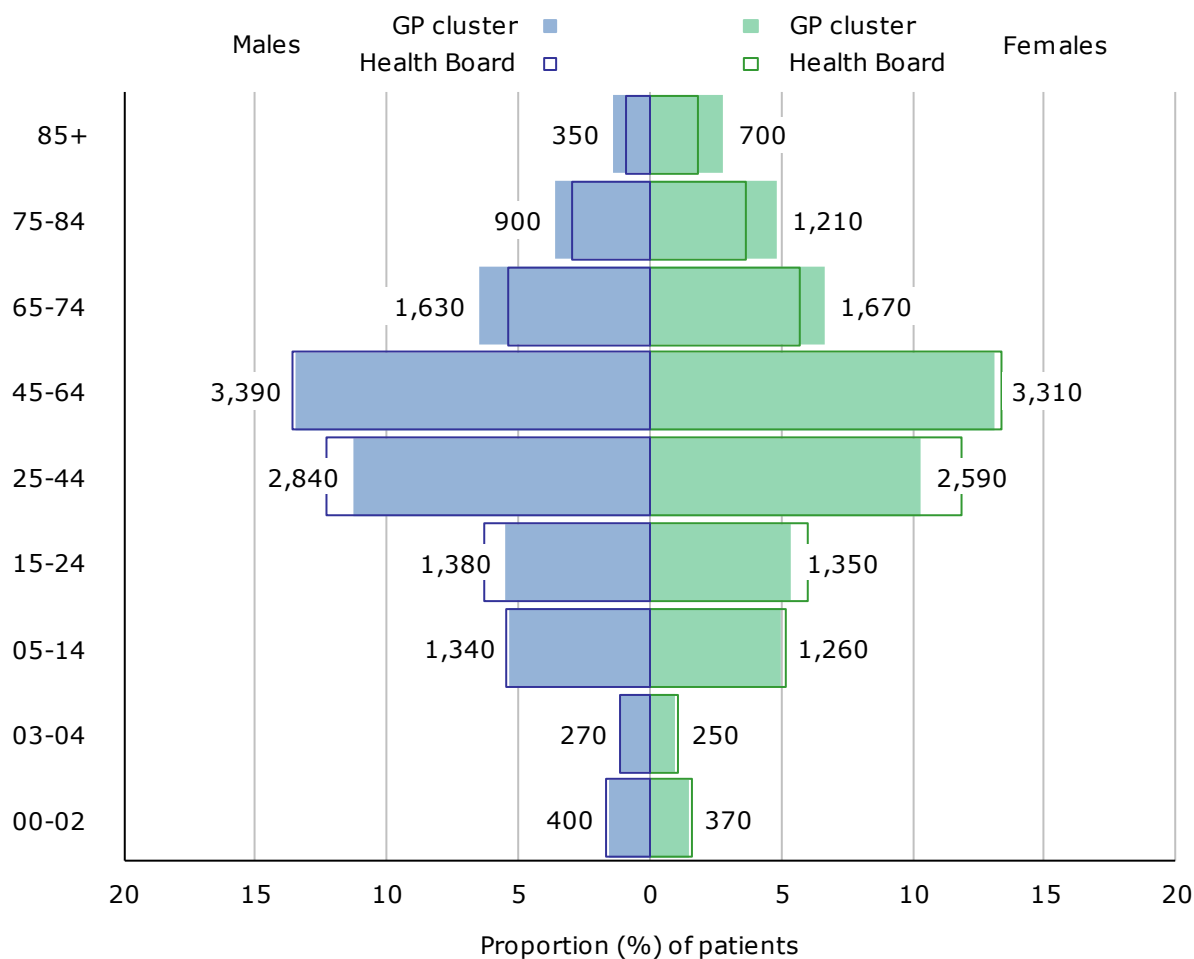
## 6.7 Dwyfor

### Geographical 'reach' map

The map fits better on a landscape page and has therefore been inserted on the next page.

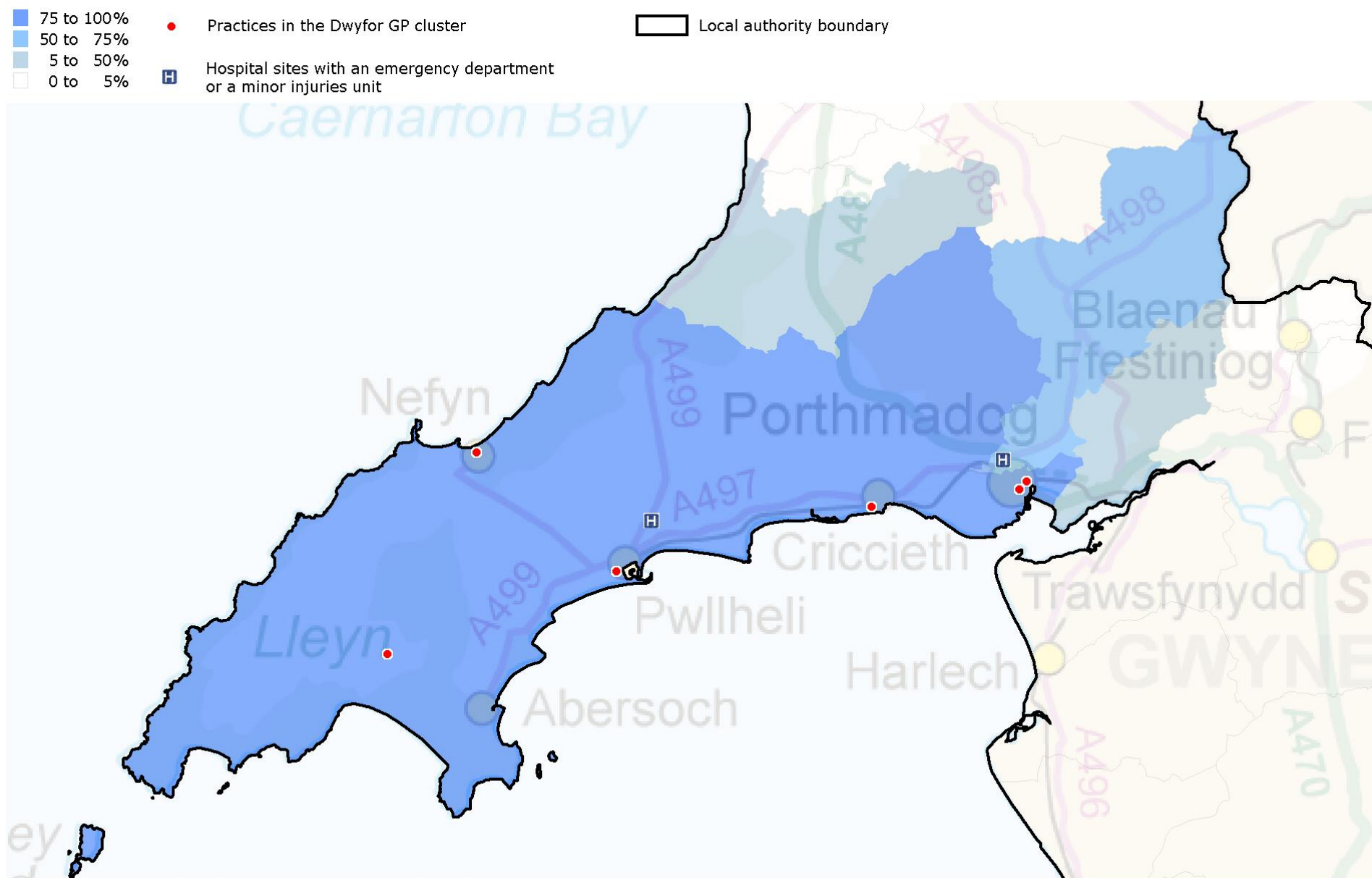
### Age/sex breakdown of population

**Figure 36:** Percentage of patients by age and sex (with actual GP cluster counts shown next to bars), showing Dwyfor GP cluster and Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS)

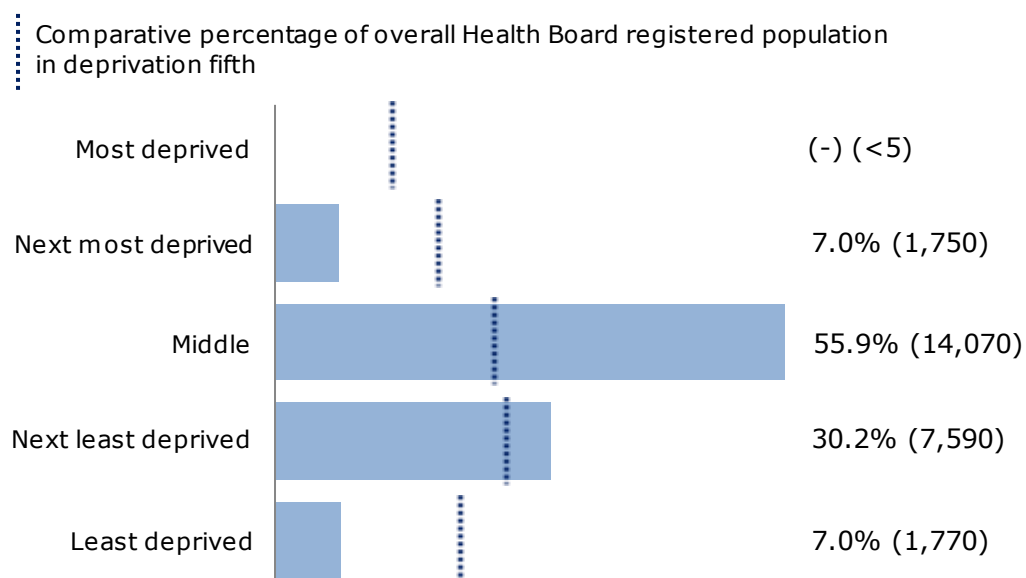


**Figure 37:** Percentage of population registered with practices in the Dwyfor GP cluster, 2012

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS)  
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## Deprivation

**Figure 38:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by deprivation fifth in Dwyfor GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



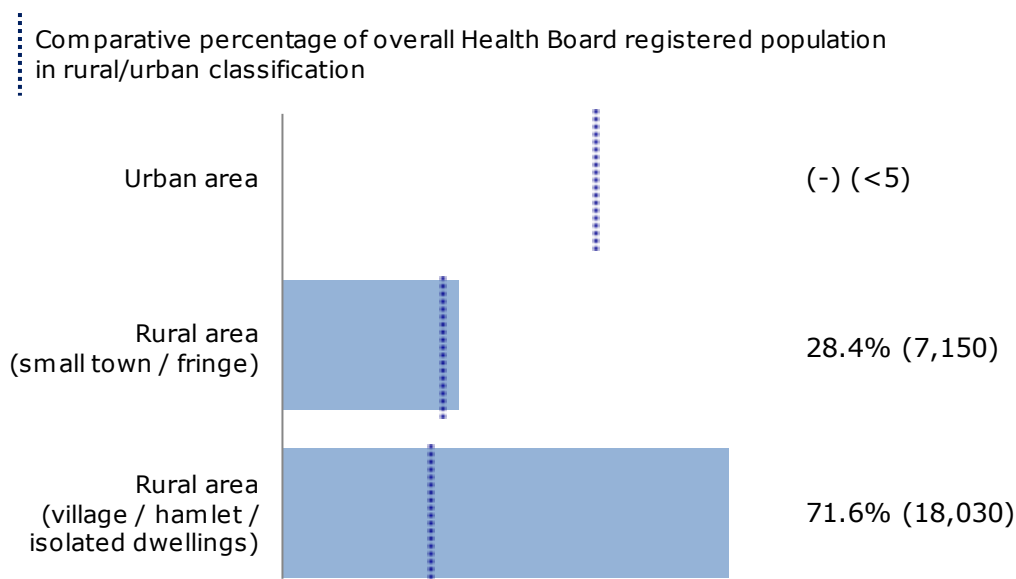
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), WIMD (WG)

N.B. Chart omits <5 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified

## Rurality

### i) Office for National Statistics rural/urban classification

**Figure 39:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by rural/urban classification in Dwyfor GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), 2004 rural/urban definition (ONS)

N.B. Chart omits <5 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified



## ii) Time taken to drive to registered practice

**Table 11:** Modelled percentage of patients living within specified driving times to their registered main practice in Dwyfor GP cluster

Time band (Minutes)	Number registered	Percentage
Less than 5	9,630	38.3
5 or more, less than 10	6,980	27.7
10 or more, less than 15	5,980	23.7
15 and over	2,590	10.3
*Unmatched postcode	<5	-
<b>Total†</b>	<b>25,180</b>	

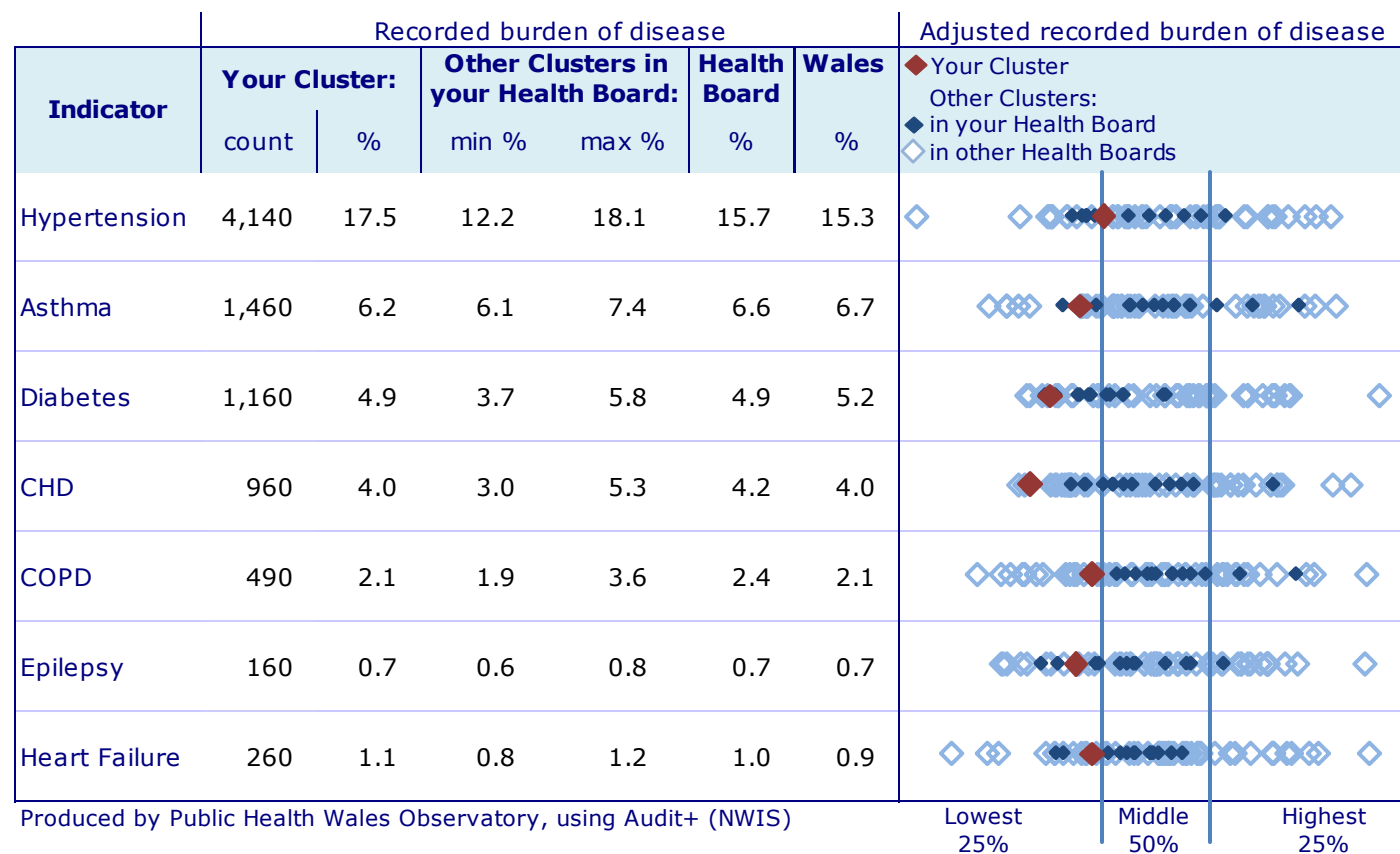
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), MapInfo Drivetime

\*Postcode could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified or drivetime was not available

†Total does not include counts of <5, totals may not match due to rounding

## Chronic condition registers

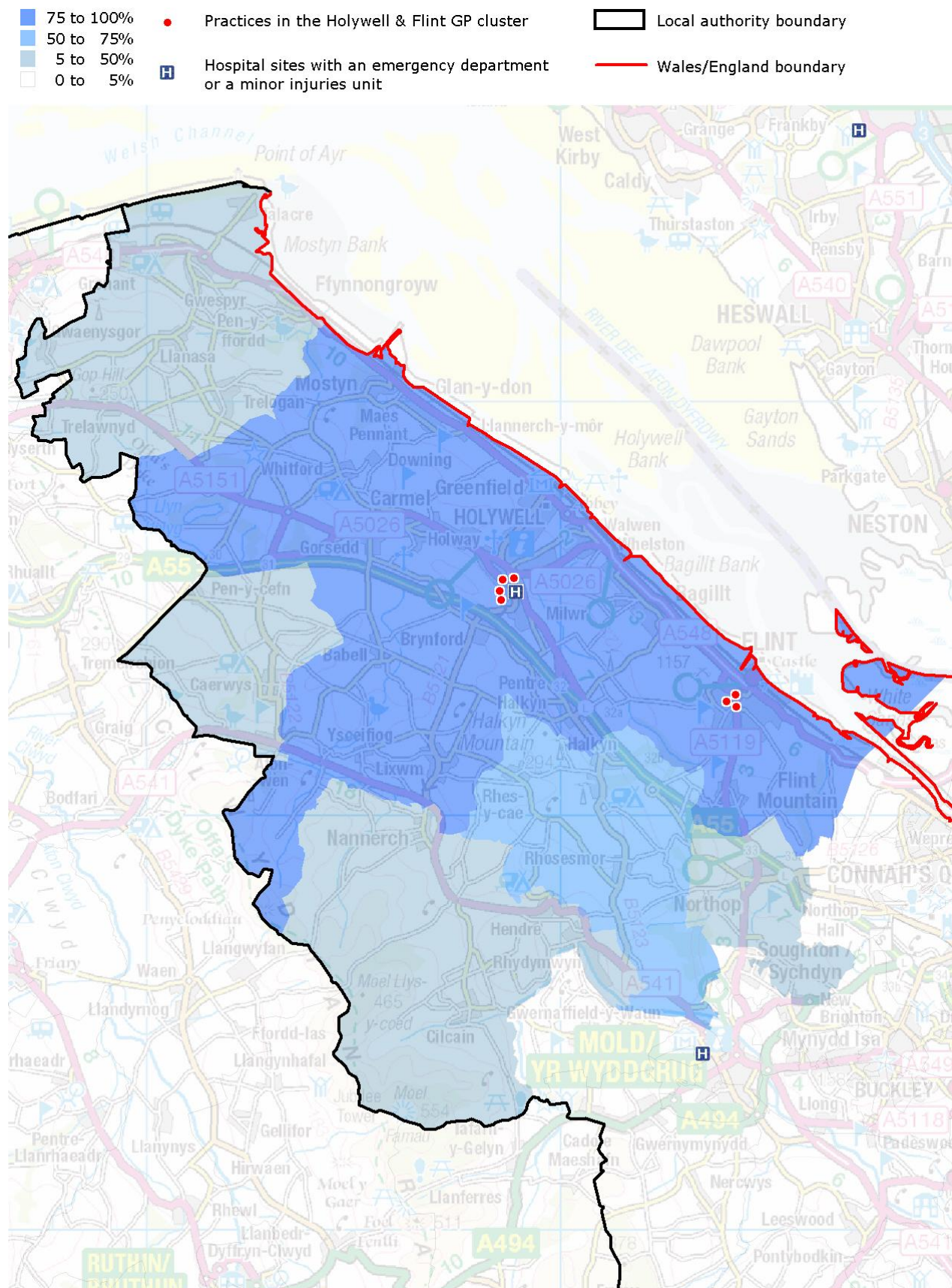
**Figure 40:** Recorded and adjusted recorded burden of disease in Dwyfor GP cluster, showing other GP clusters in Betsi Cadwaladr UHB and Wales for comparison, 2012



## 6.8 Holywell & Flint

### Geographical 'reach' map

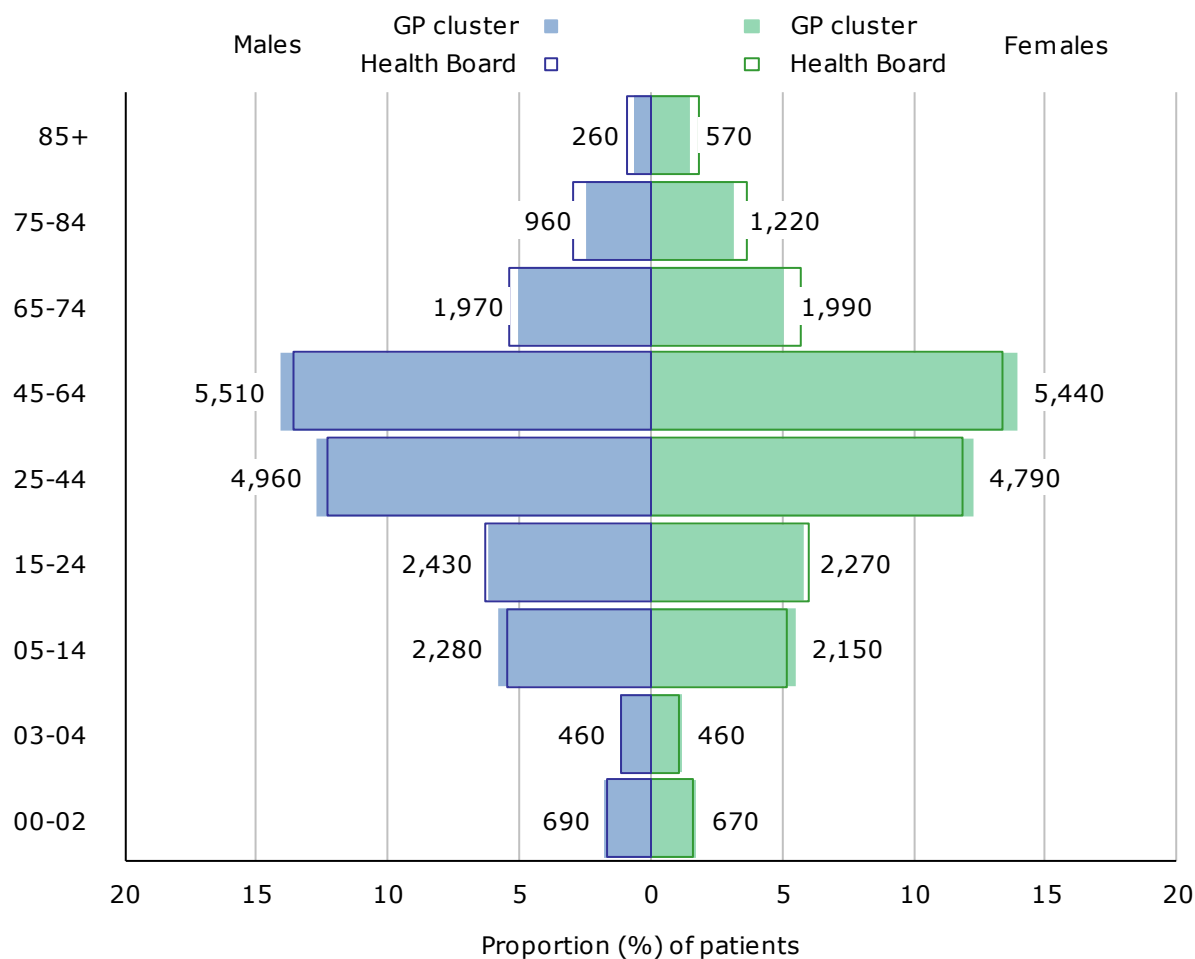
**Figure 41:** Percentage of population registered with practices in the Holywell & Flint GP cluster, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS)  
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## Age/sex breakdown of population

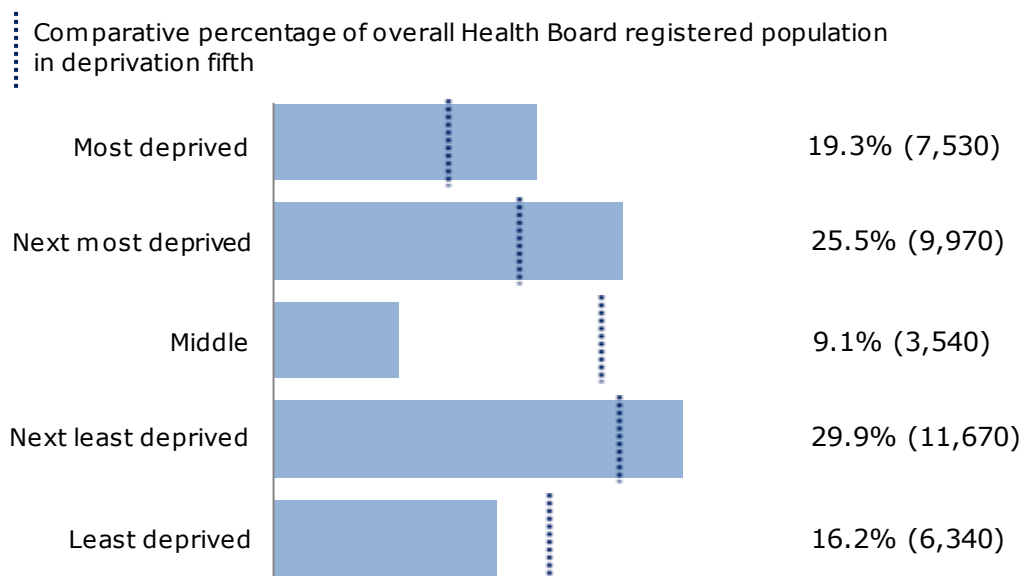
**Figure 42:** Percentage of patients by age and sex (with actual GP cluster counts shown next to bars), showing Holywell & Flint GP cluster and Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS)

## Deprivation

**Figure 43:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by deprivation fifth in Holywell & Flint GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



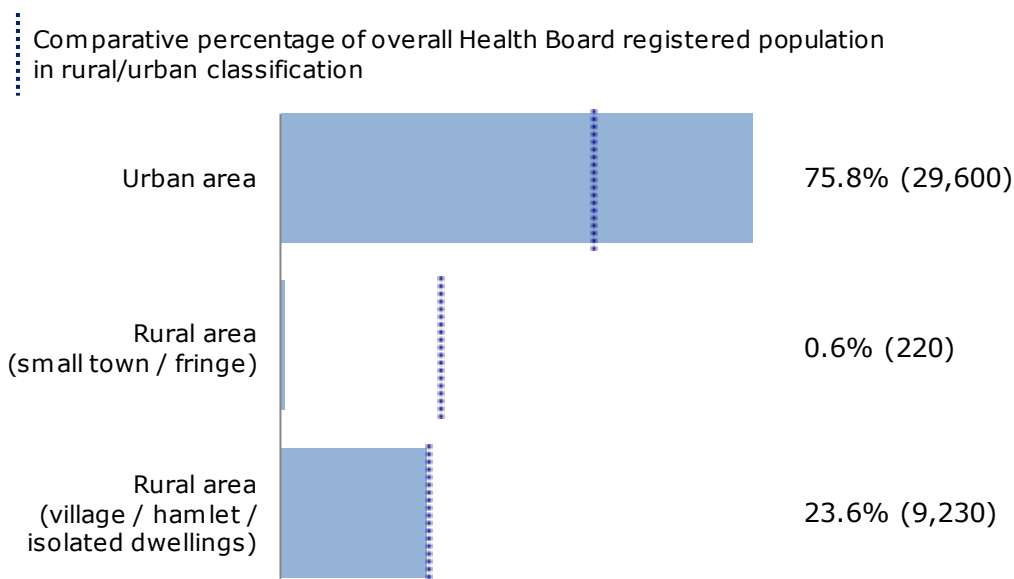
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), WIMD (WG)

N.B. Chart omits 10 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified

## Rurality

### i) Office for National Statistics rural/urban classification

**Figure 44:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by rural/urban classification in Holywell & Flint GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), 2004 rural/urban definition (ONS)

N.B. Chart omits 10 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified

## ii) Time taken to drive to registered practice

**Table 12:** Modelled percentage of patients living within specified driving times to their registered main practice in Holywell & Flint GP cluster

Time band (Minutes)	Number registered	Percentage
Less than 5	13,310	34.1
5 or more, less than 10	18,340	47.0
10 or more, less than 15	5,730	14.7
15 and over	1,680	4.3
*Unmatched postcode	10	0.0
<b>Total†</b>	<b>39,060</b>	

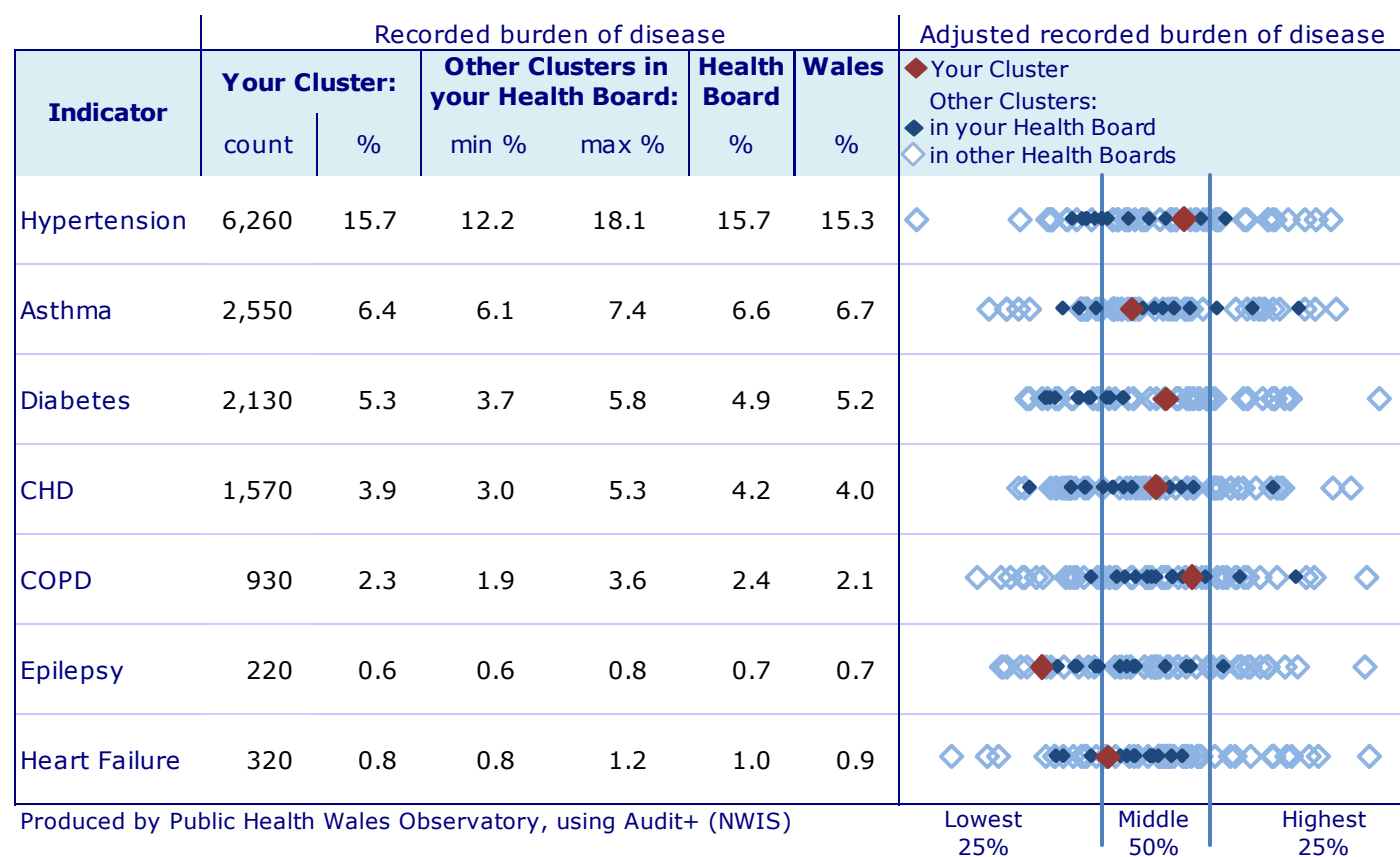
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), MapInfo Drivetime

\*Postcode could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified or drivetime was not available

†Total does not include counts of <5, totals may not match due to rounding

## Chronic condition registers

**Figure 45:** Recorded and adjusted recorded burden of disease in Holywell & Flint GP cluster, showing other GP clusters in Betsi Cadwaladr UHB and Wales for comparison, 2012

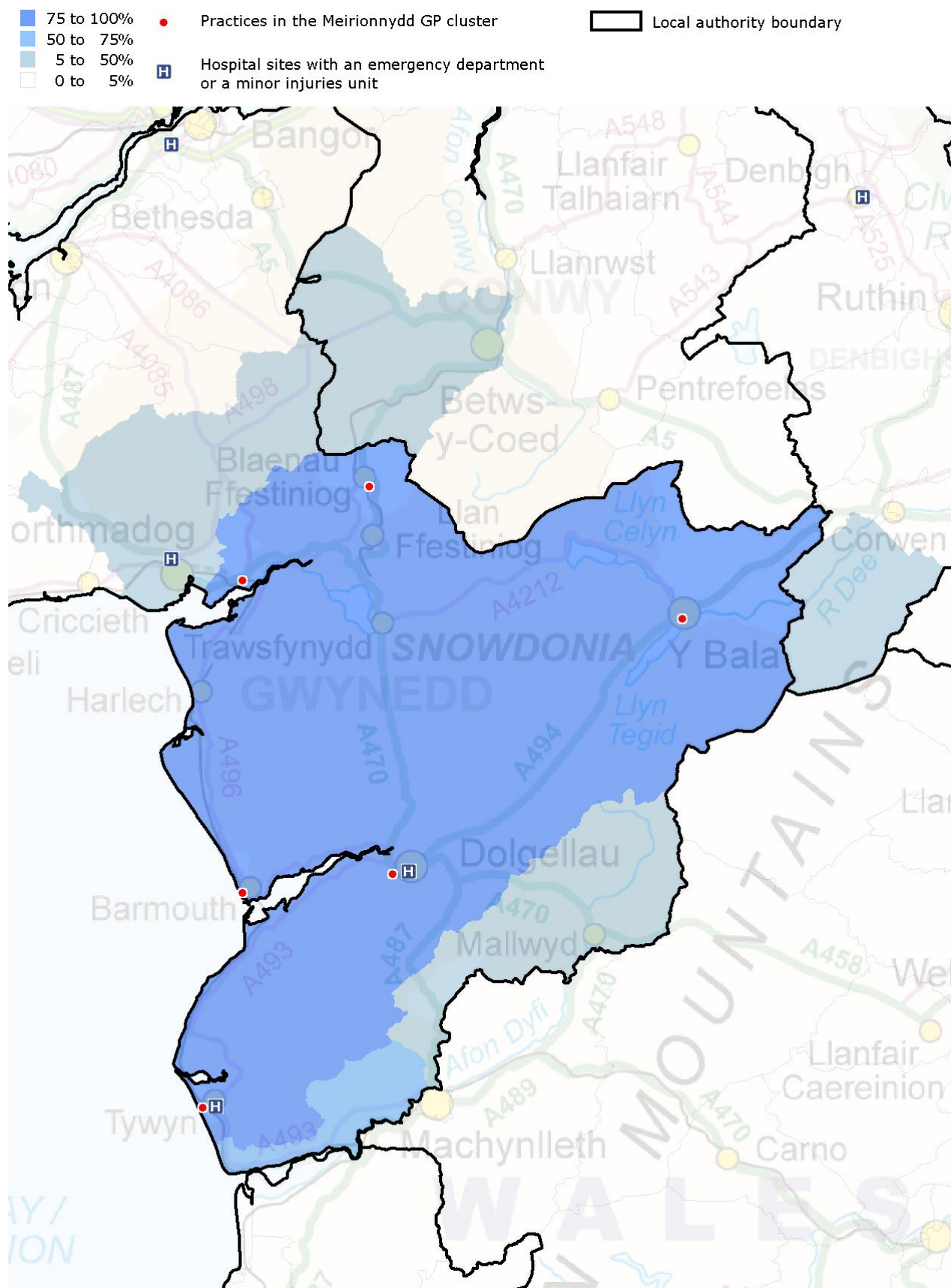




## 6.9 Meirionnydd

### Geographical 'reach' map

**Figure 46:** Percentage of population registered with practices in the Meirionnydd GP cluster, 2012

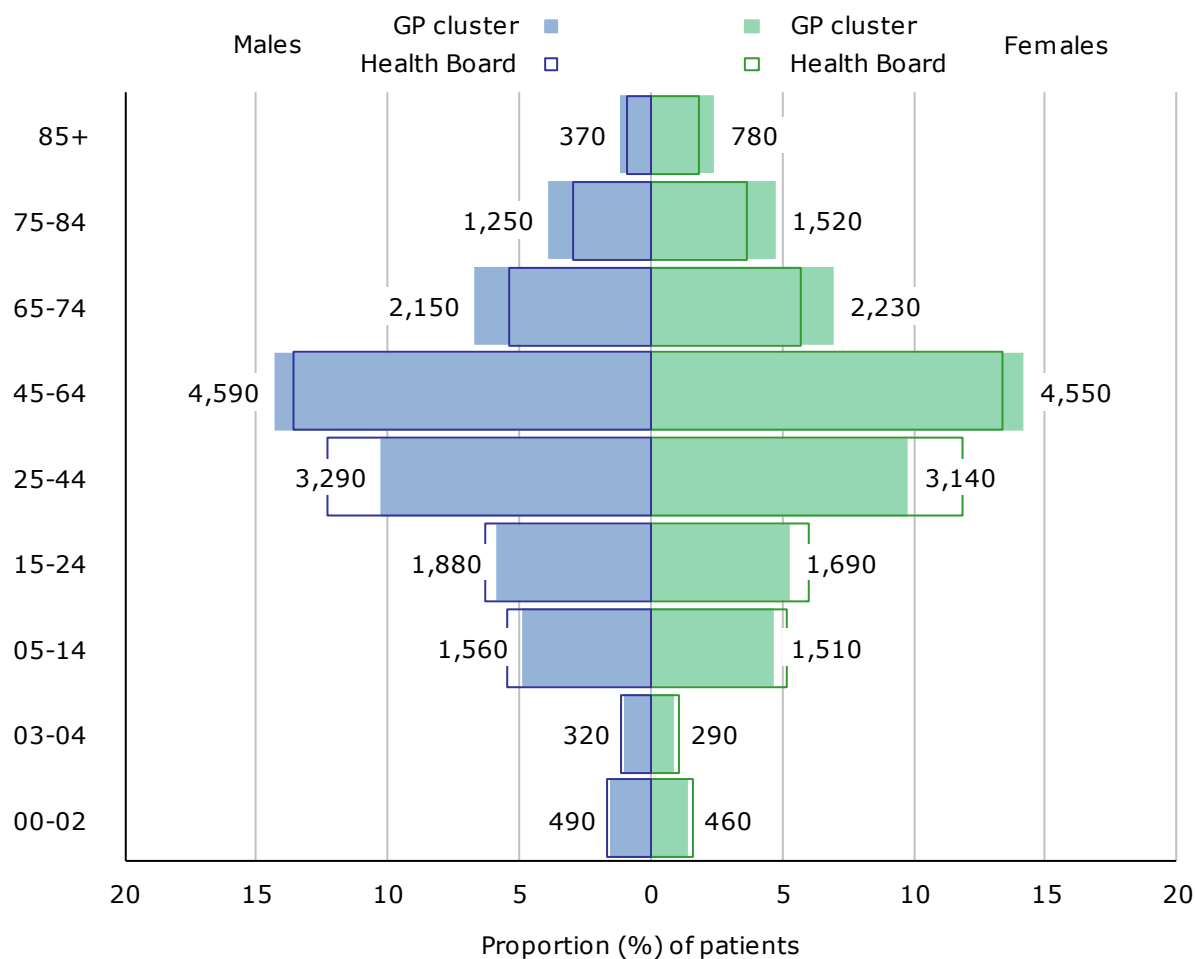


Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS)  
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## Age/sex breakdown of population

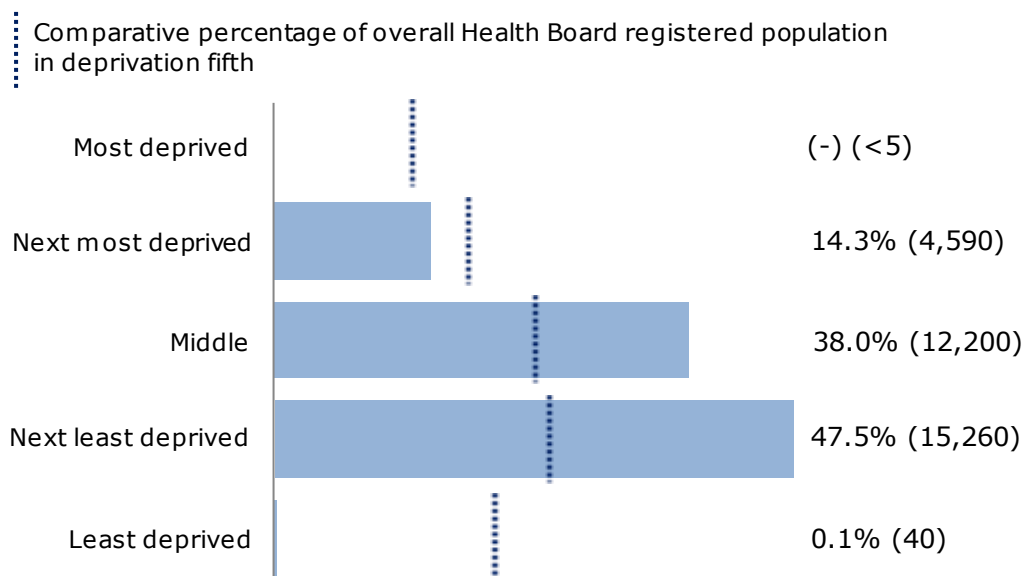
**Figure 47:** Percentage of patients by age and sex (with actual GP cluster counts shown next to bars), showing Meirionnydd GP cluster and Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS)

## Deprivation

**Figure 48:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by deprivation fifth in Meirionnydd GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



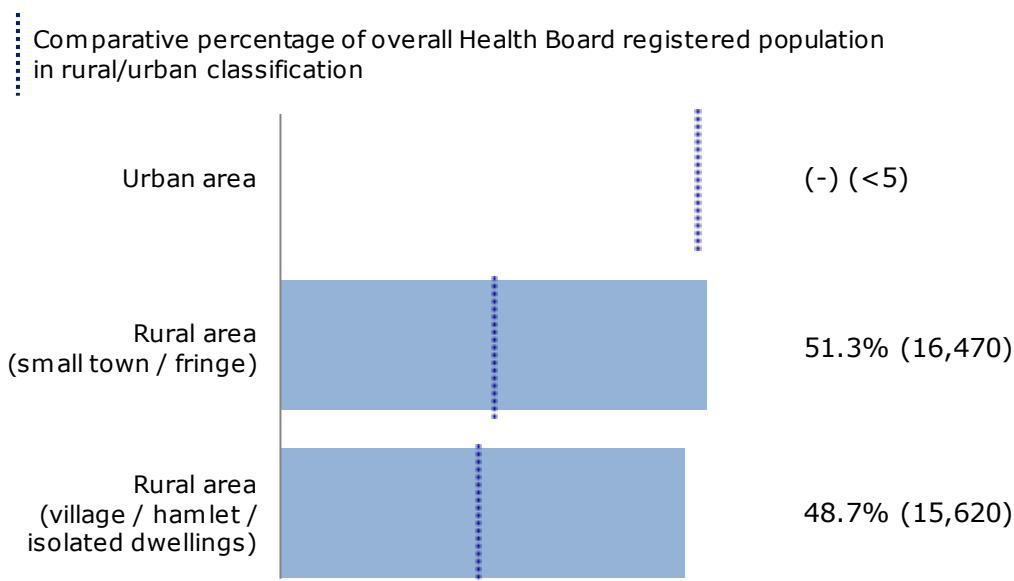
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), WIMD (WG)

N.B. Chart omits 10 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified

## Rurality

### i) Office for National Statistics rural/urban classification

**Figure 49:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by rural/urban classification in Meirionnydd GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), 2004 rural/urban definition (ONS)

N.B. Chart omits 10 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified

## ii) Time taken to drive to registered practice

**Table 13:** Modelled percentage of patients living within specified driving times to their registered main practice in Meirionnydd GP cluster

Time band (Minutes)	Number registered	Percentage
Less than 5	10,250	31.9
5 or more, less than 10	10,190	31.8
10 or more, less than 15	6,060	18.9
15 and over	5,580	17.4
*Unmatched postcode	10	0.0
<b>Total†</b>	<b>32,090</b>	

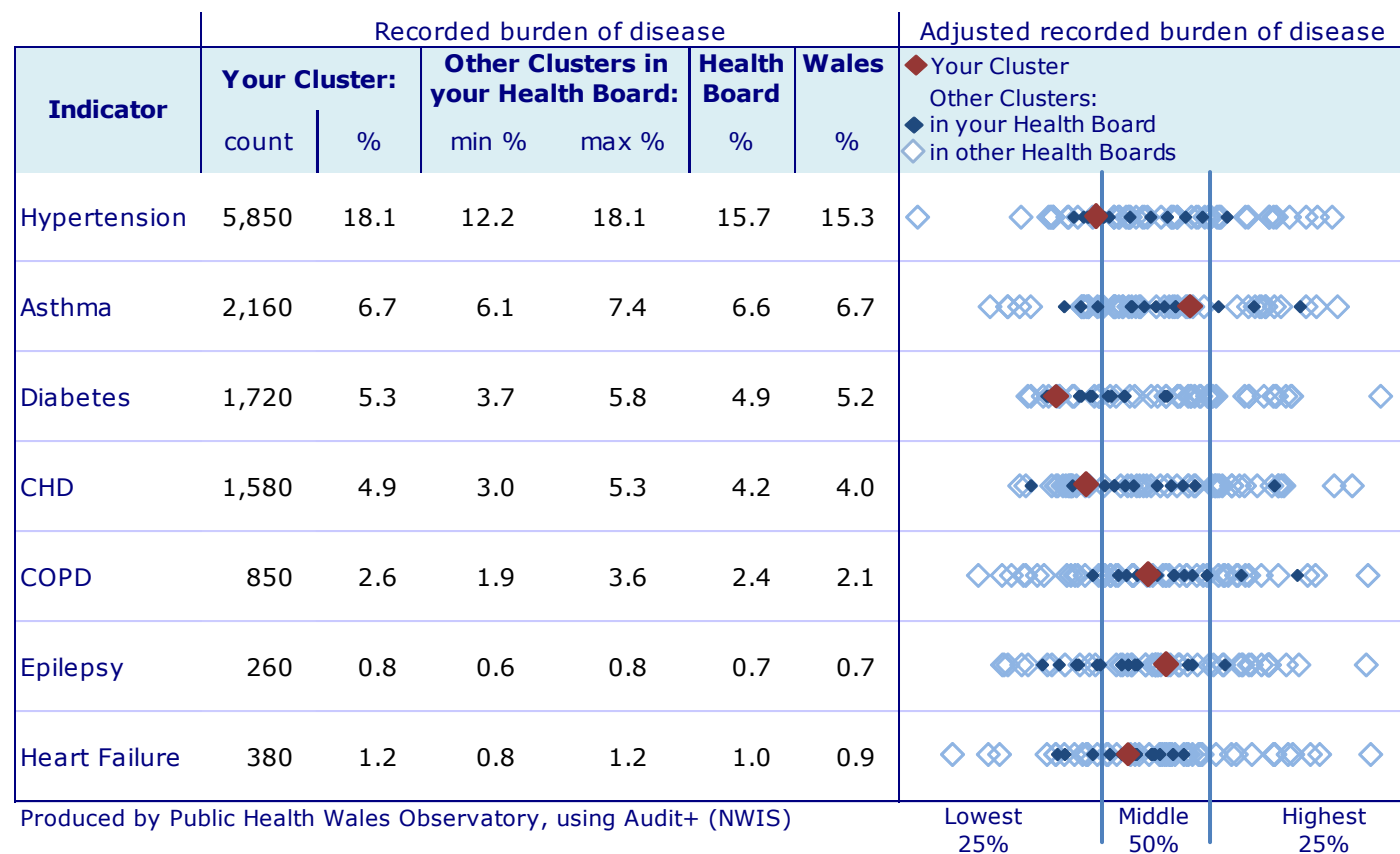
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), MapInfo Drivetime

\*Postcode could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified or drivetime was not available

†Total does not include counts of <5, totals may not match due to rounding

## Chronic condition registers

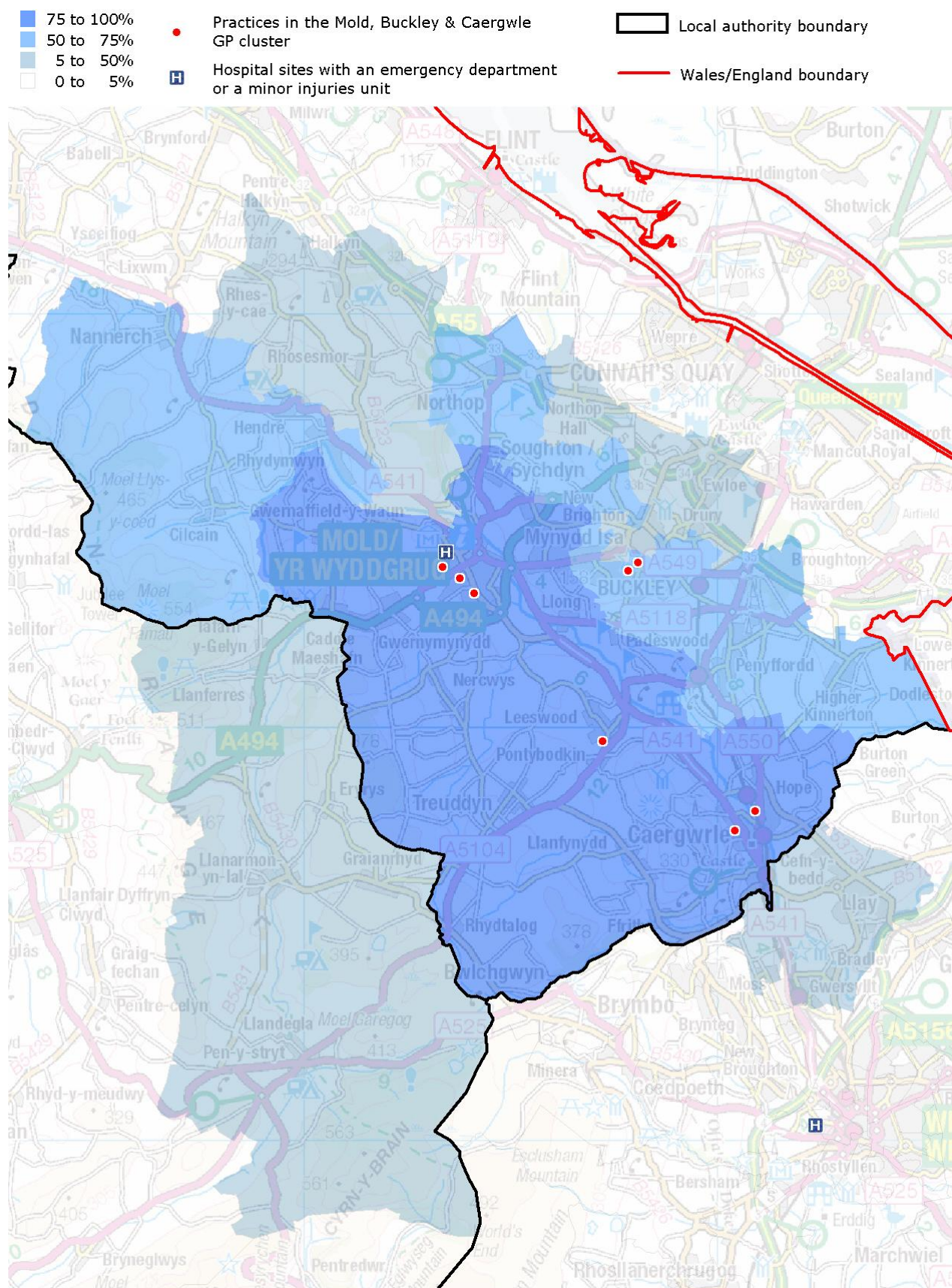
**Figure 50:** Recorded and adjusted recorded burden of disease in Meirionnydd GP cluster, showing other GP clusters in Betsi Cadwaladr UHB and Wales for comparison, 2012



## 6.10 Mold, Buckley & Caergwle

### Geographical 'reach' map

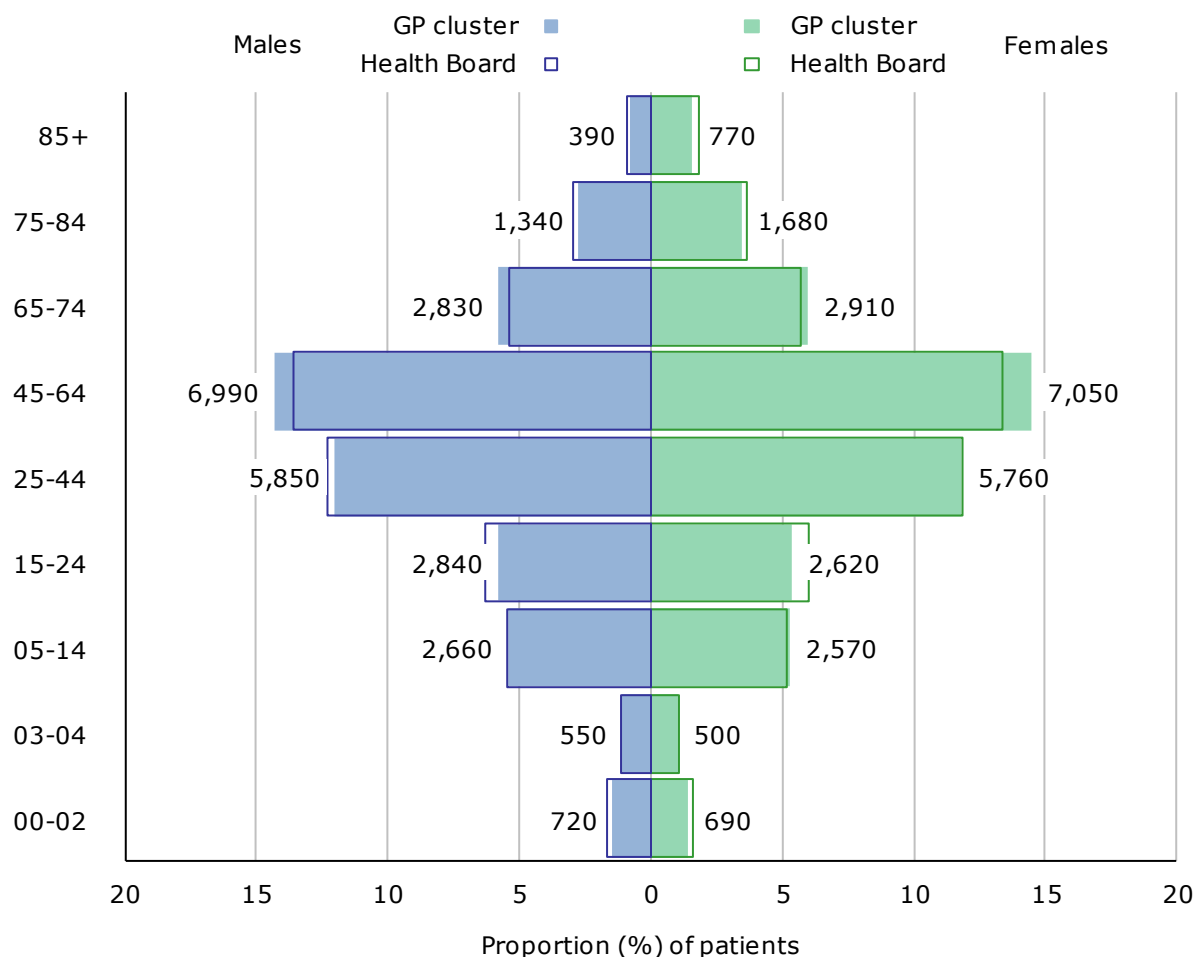
**Figure 51:** Percentage of population registered with practices in the Mold, Buckley & Caergwle GP cluster, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS)  
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## Age/sex breakdown of population

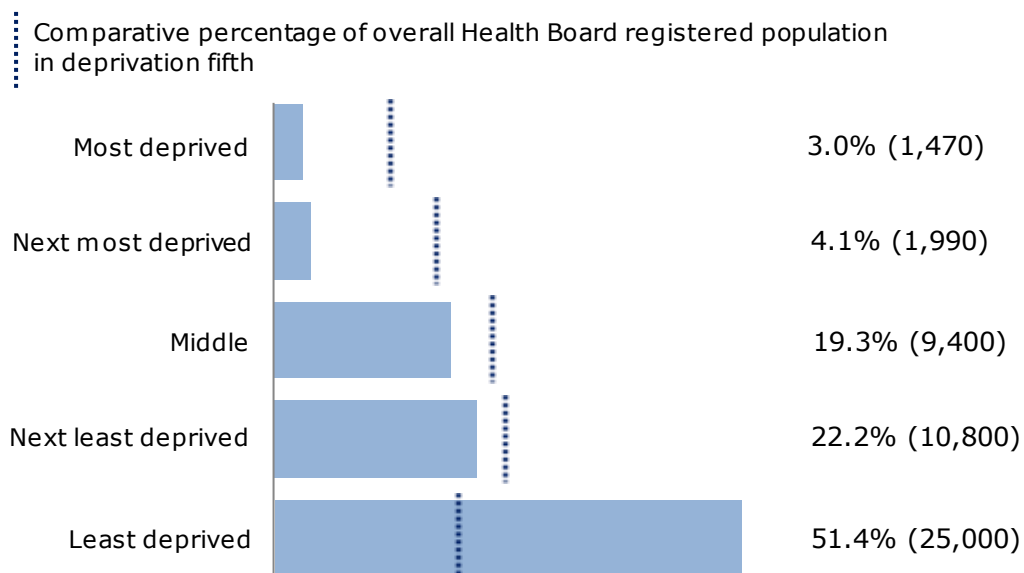
**Figure 52:** Percentage of patients by age and sex (with actual GP cluster counts shown next to bars), showing Mold, Buckley & Caergwle GP cluster and Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS) and GP registrations from England (PCTs/CCGs)

## Deprivation

**Figure 53:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by deprivation fifth in Mold, Buckley & Caergwle GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



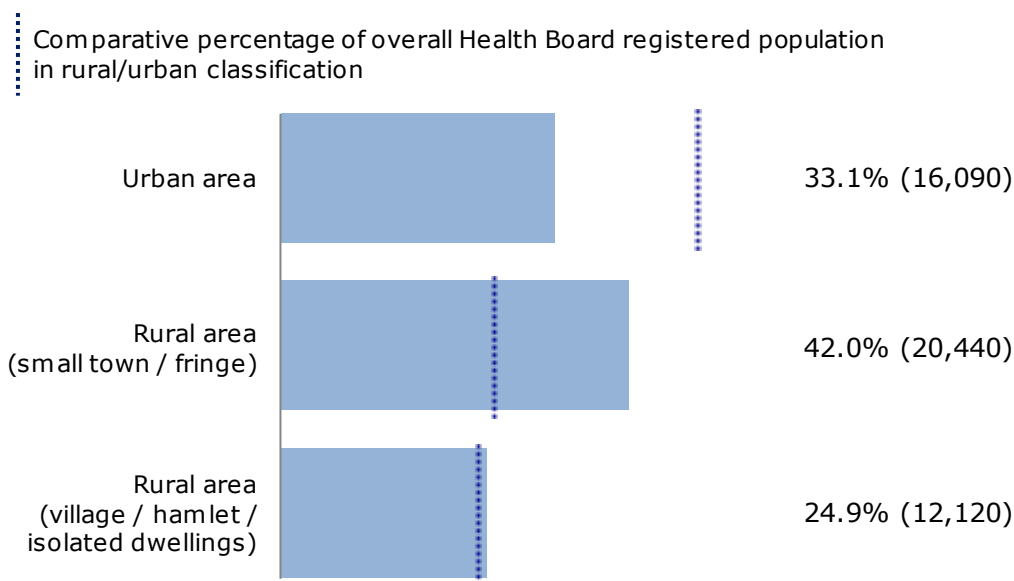
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), WIMD (WG)

N.B. Chart omits 30 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified

## Rurality

### i) Office for National Statistics rural/urban classification

**Figure 54:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by rural/urban classification in Mold, Buckley & Caergwle GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), 2004 rural/urban definition (ONS)

N.B. Chart omits 30 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified



## ii) Time taken to drive to registered practice

**Table 14:** Modelled percentage of patients living within specified driving times to their registered main practice in Mold, Buckley & Caergwle GP cluster

Time band (Minutes)	Number registered	Percentage
Less than 5	16,940	34.8
5 or more, less than 10	21,710	44.6
10 or more, less than 15	8,240	16.9
15 and over	1,790	3.7
*Unmatched postcode	20	0.0
<b>Total†</b>	<b>48,700</b>	

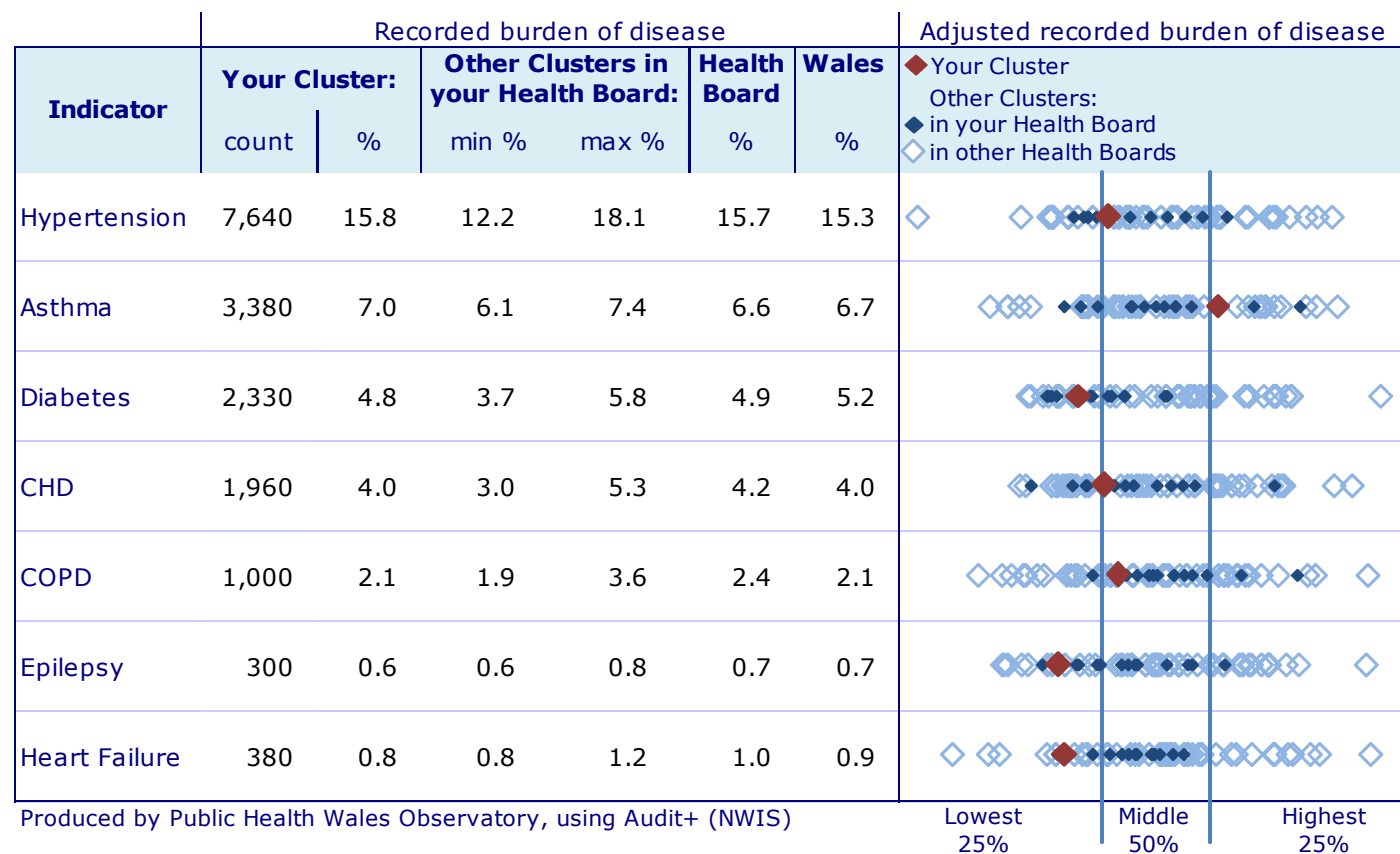
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), GP registrations from England (PCTs/CCGs) and Mapinfo Drivetime

\*Postcode could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified or drivetime was not available

†Total does not include counts of <5, totals may not match due to rounding

## Chronic condition registers

**Figure 55:** Recorded and adjusted recorded burden of disease in Mold, Buckley & Caergwle GP cluster, showing other GP clusters in Betsi Cadwaladr UHB and Wales for comparison, 2012



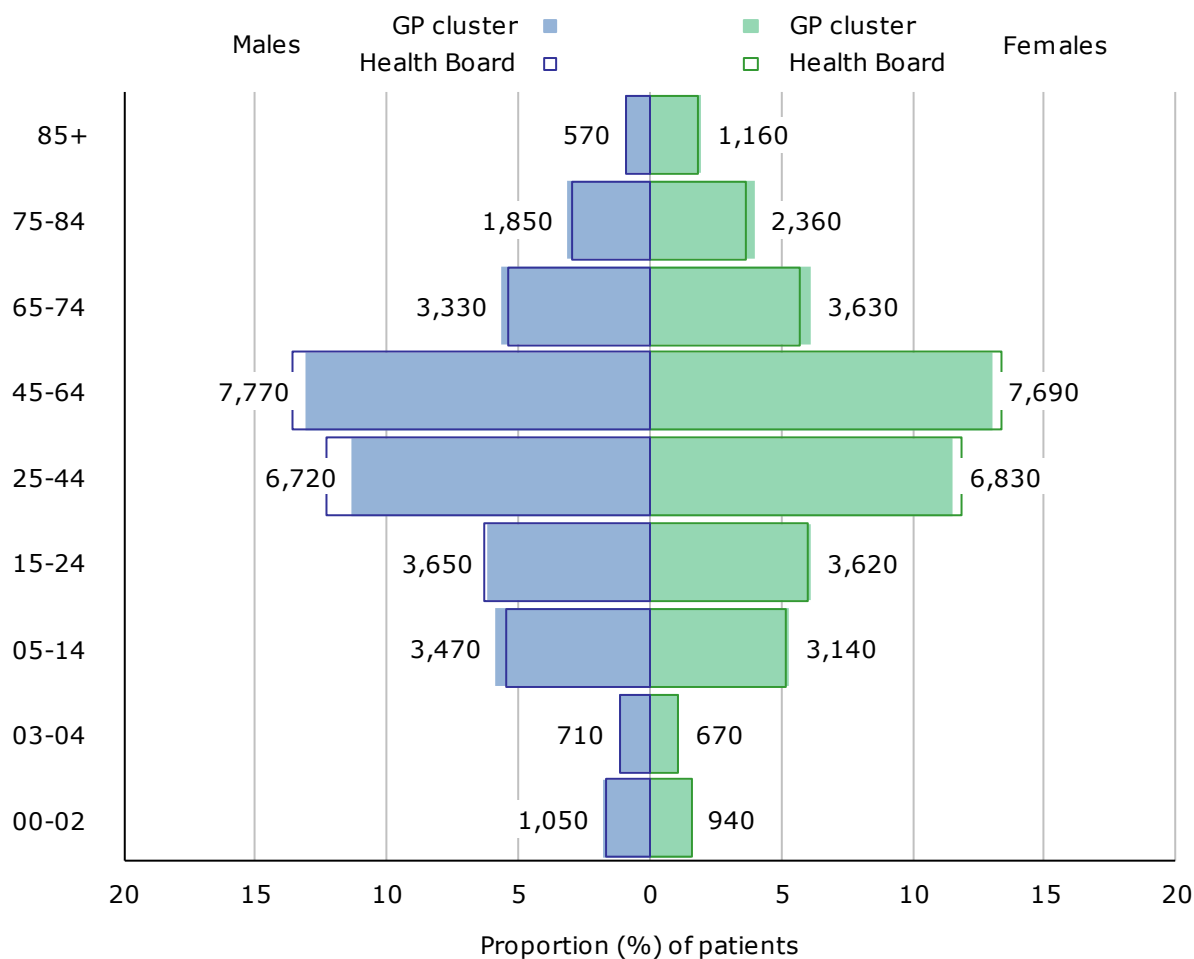
## 6.11 North Denbighshire

### Geographical 'reach' map

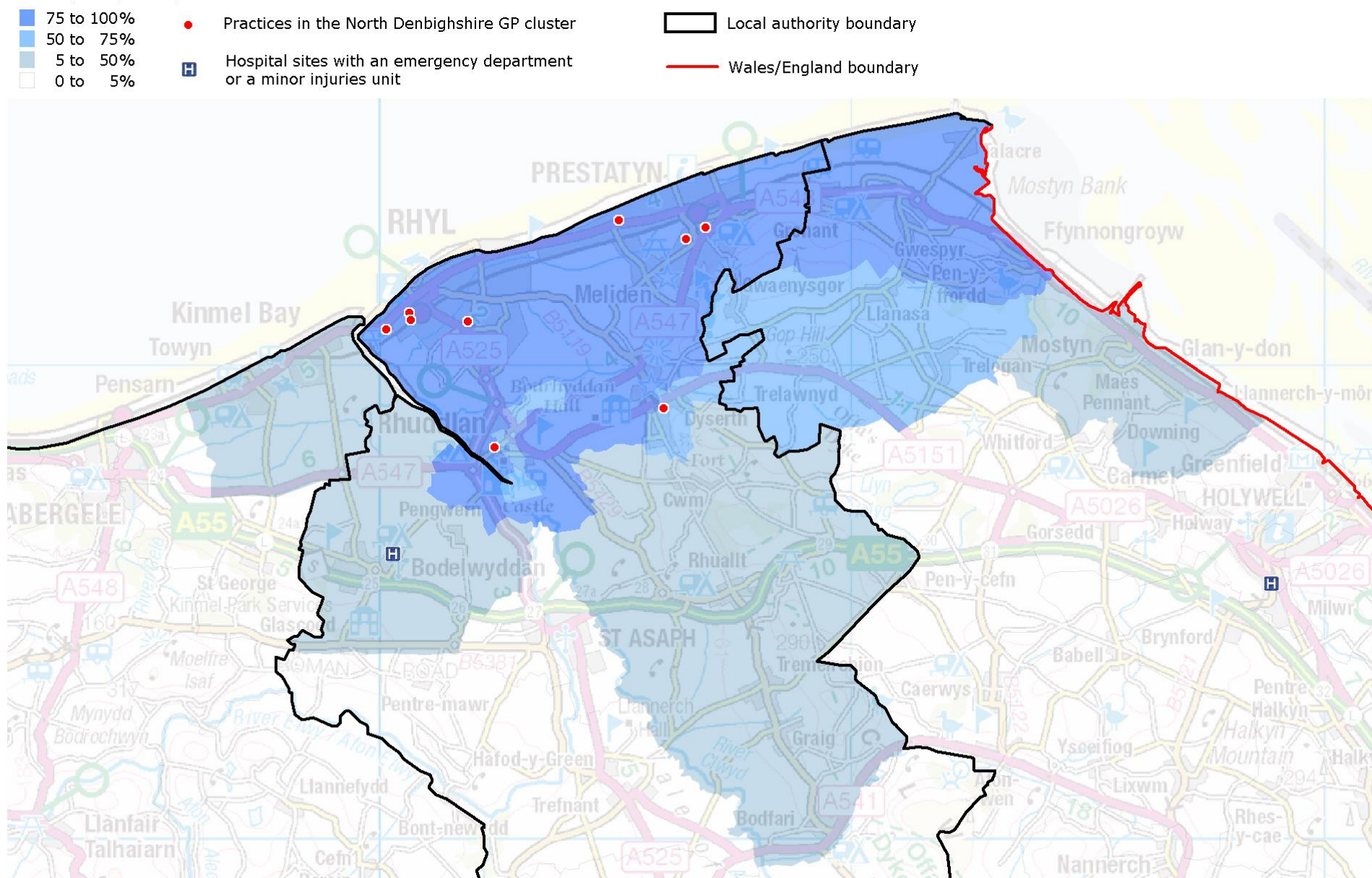
The map fits better on a landscape page and has therefore been inserted on the next page.

### Age/sex breakdown of population

**Figure 56:** Percentage of patients by age and sex (with actual GP cluster counts shown next to bars), showing North Denbighshire GP cluster and Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



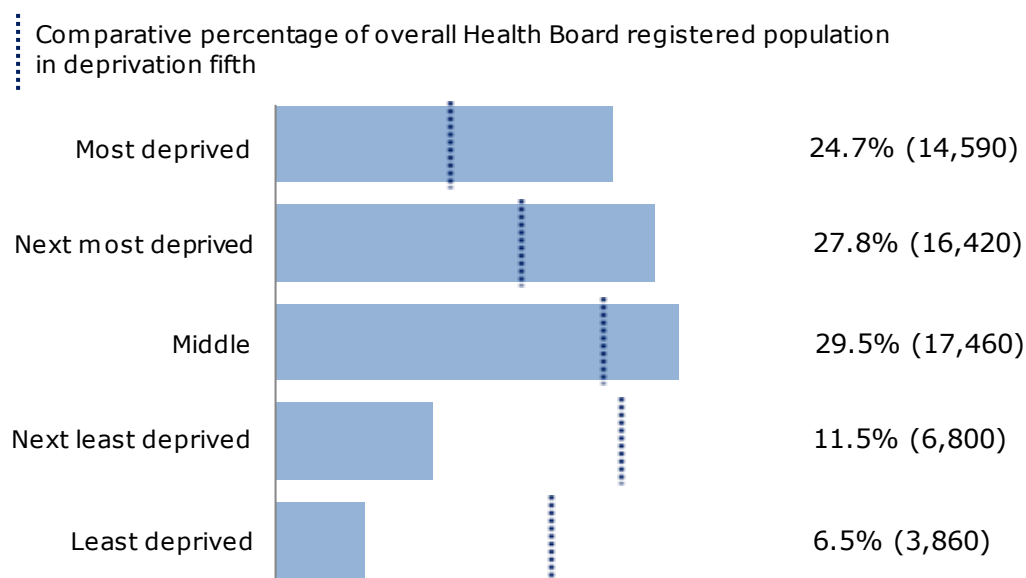
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS)

**Figure 57:** Percentage of population registered with practices in the North Denbighshire GP cluster, 2012

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS)  
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## Deprivation

**Figure 58:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by deprivation fifth in North Denbighshire GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



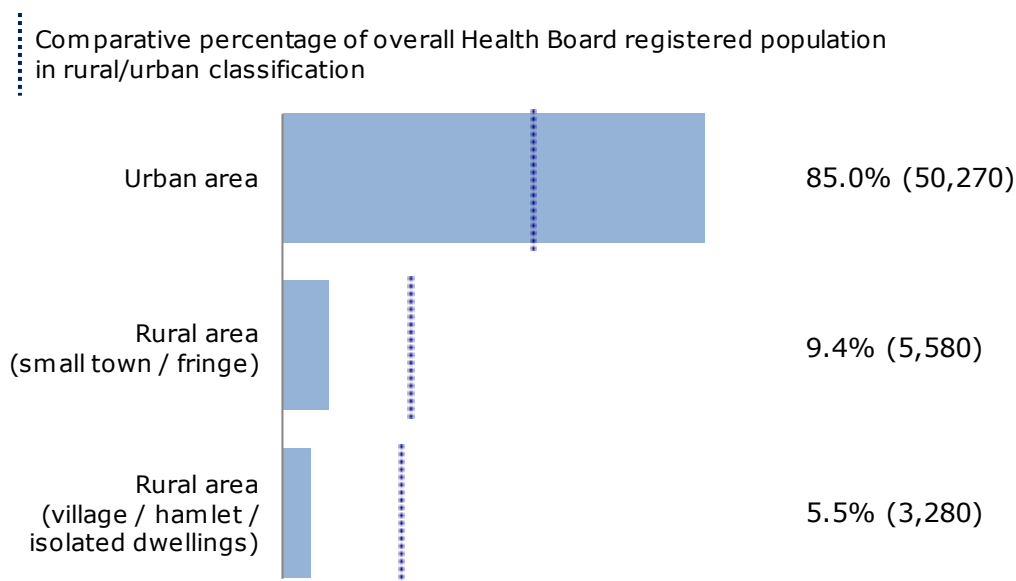
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), WIMD (WG)

N.B. Chart omits 10 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified

## Rurality

### i) Office for National Statistics rural/urban classification

**Figure 59:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by rural/urban classification in North Denbighshire GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), 2004 rural/urban definition (ONS)

N.B. Chart omits 10 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified

Time band (Minutes)	Number registered	Percentage
Less than 5	21,290	36.0
5 or more, less than 10	26,220	44.3
10 or more, less than 15	7,820	13.2
15 and over	3,800	6.4
*Unmatched postcode	10	0.0
<b>Total†</b>	<b>59,150</b>	

†Total does not include counts of <5, totals may not match due to rounding

Recorded burden of disease							Adjusted recorded burden of disease		
Indicator	Your Cluster:		Other Clusters in your Health Board:		Health Board	Wales	◆ Your Cluster ◆ Other Clusters: ◆ in your Health Board ◆ in other Health Boards		
	count	%	min %	max %	%	%			
Hypertension	9,440	16.4	12.2	18.1	15.7	15.3			
Asthma	3,820	6.6	6.1	7.4	6.6	6.7			
Diabetes	3,310	5.8	3.7	5.8	4.9	5.2			
CHD	3,050	5.3	3.0	5.3	4.2	4.0			
COPD	2,090	3.6	1.9	3.6	2.4	2.1			
Epilepsy	490	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7			
Heart Failure	610	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.9			
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using Audit+ (NWIS)							Lowest 25%      Middle 50%      Highest 25%		

GP cluster profile: Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board • Page 54

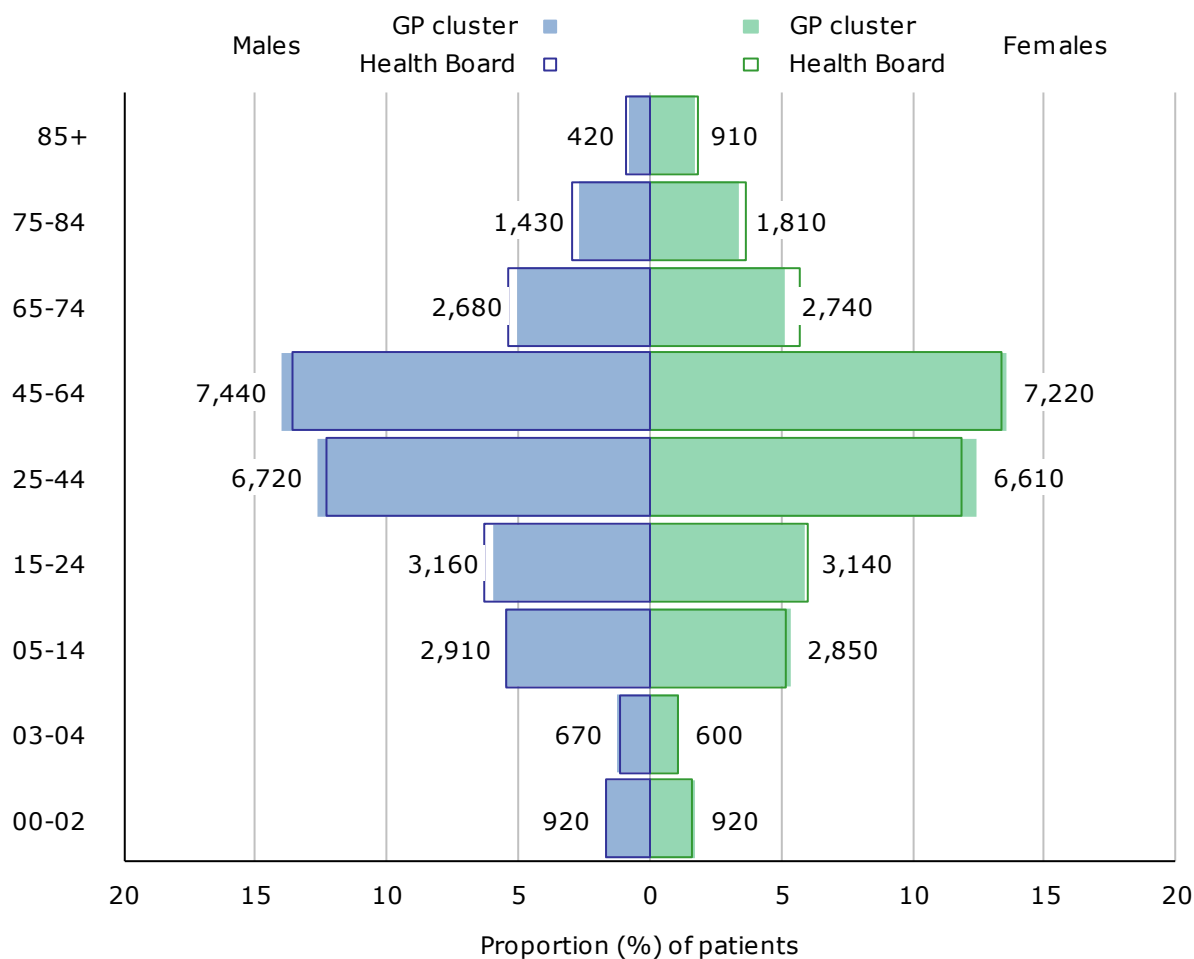
## 6.12 South Wrexham

### Geographical 'reach' map

The map fits better on a landscape page and has therefore been inserted on the next page.

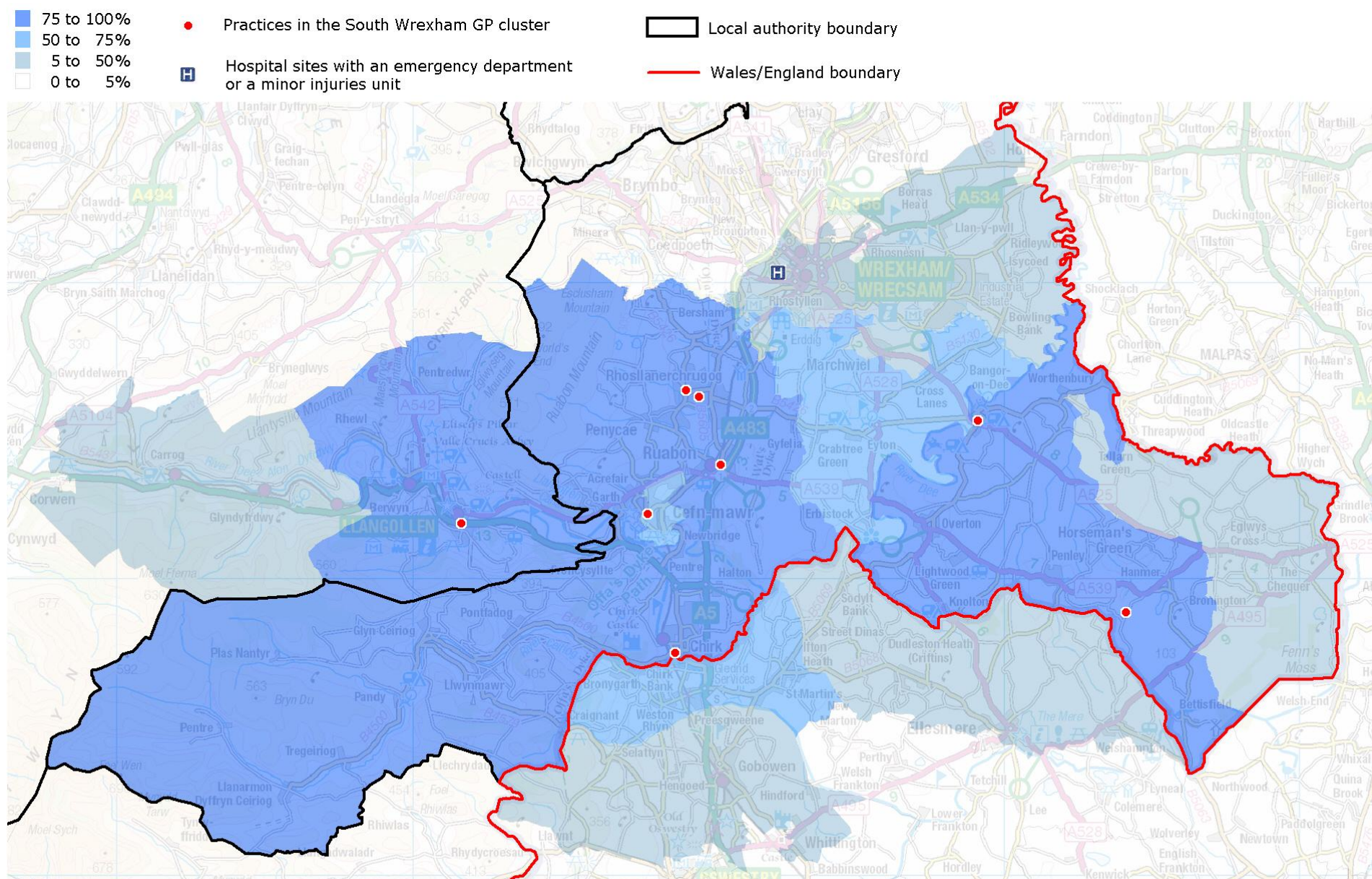
### Age/sex breakdown of population

**Figure 61:** Percentage of patients by age and sex (with actual GP cluster counts shown next to bars), showing South Wrexham GP cluster and Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS) and GP registrations from England (PCTs/CCGs)

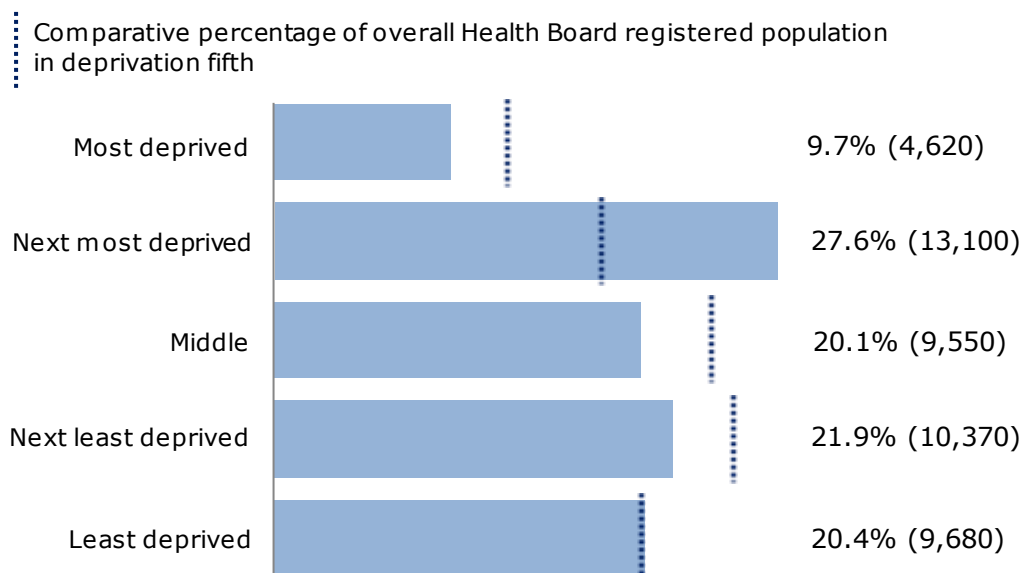


**Figure 62:** Percentage of population registered with practices in the South Wrexham GP cluster, 2012

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), GP registrations from England (PCTs/CCGs) and MYE (ONS)  
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## Deprivation

**Figure 63:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by deprivation fifth in South Wrexham GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



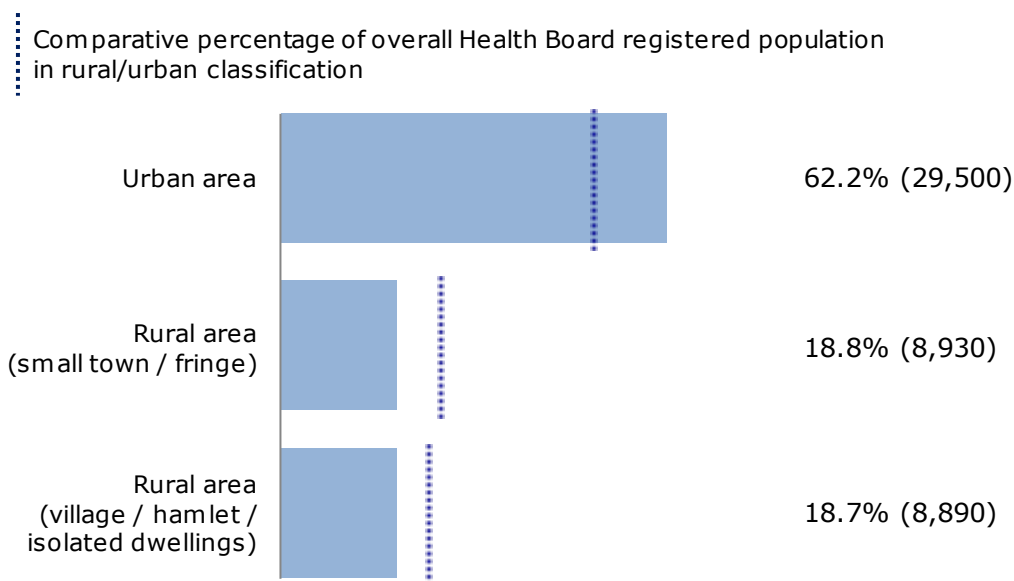
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), WIMD (WG)

N.B. Chart omits 140 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified

## Rurality

### i) Office for National Statistics rural/urban classification

**Figure 64:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by rural/urban classification in South Wrexham GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), 2004 rural/urban definition (ONS)

N.B. Chart omits 140 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified

## ii) Time taken to drive to registered practice

**Table 16:** Modelled percentage of patients living within specified driving times to their registered main practice in South Wrexham GP cluster

Time band (Minutes)	Number registered	Percentage
Less than 5	19,780	37.2
5 or more, less than 10	20,830	39.2
10 or more, less than 15	8,350	15.7
15 and over	4,090	7.7
*Unmatched postcode	70	0.1
<b>Total†</b>	<b>53,130</b>	

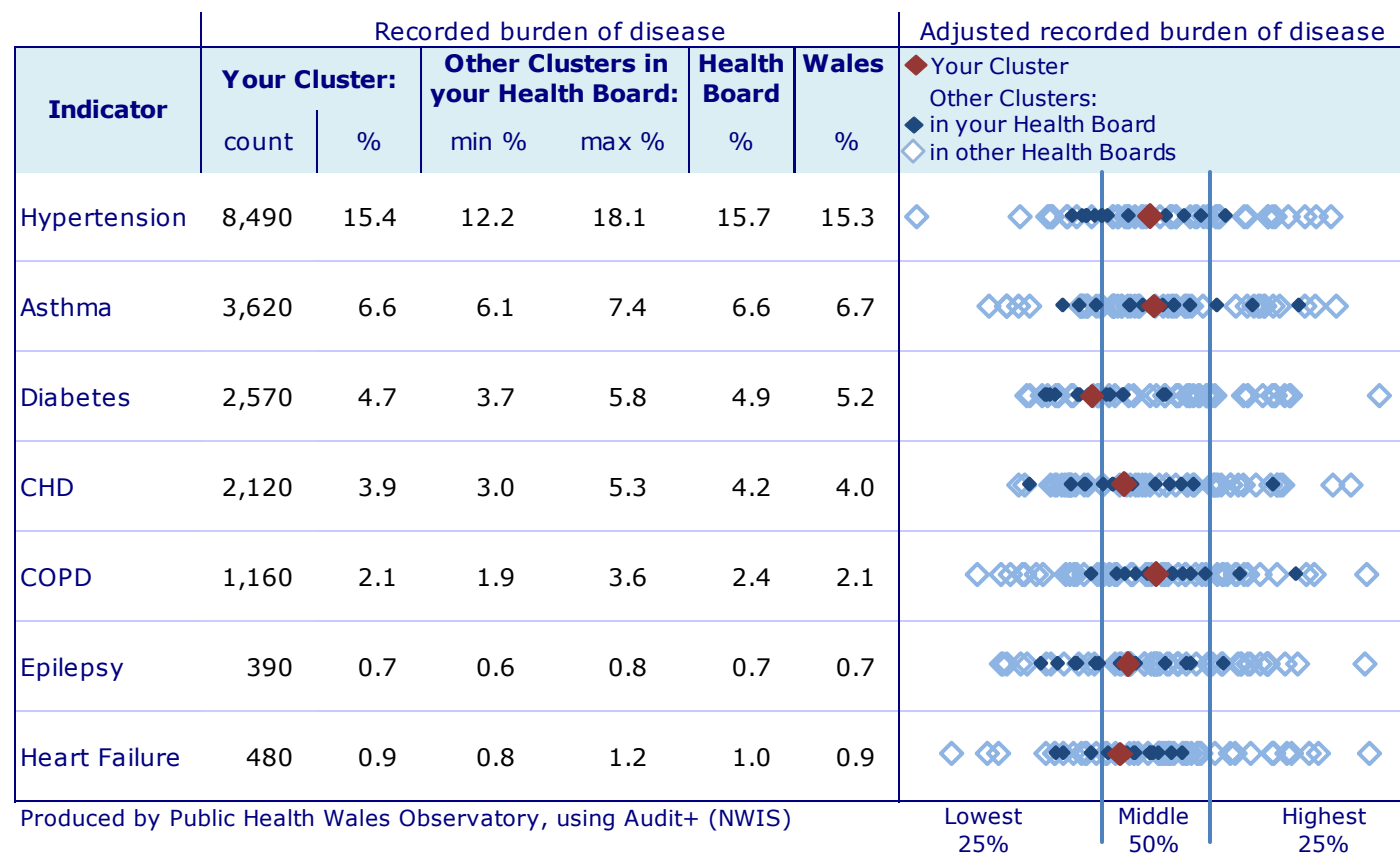
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), GP registrations from England (PCTs/CCGs) and Mapinfo Drivetime

\*Postcode could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified or drivetime was not available

†Total does not include counts of <5, totals may not match due to rounding

## Chronic condition registers

**Figure 65:** Recorded and adjusted recorded burden of disease in South Wrexham GP cluster, showing other GP clusters in Betsi Cadwaladr UHB and Wales for comparison, 2012

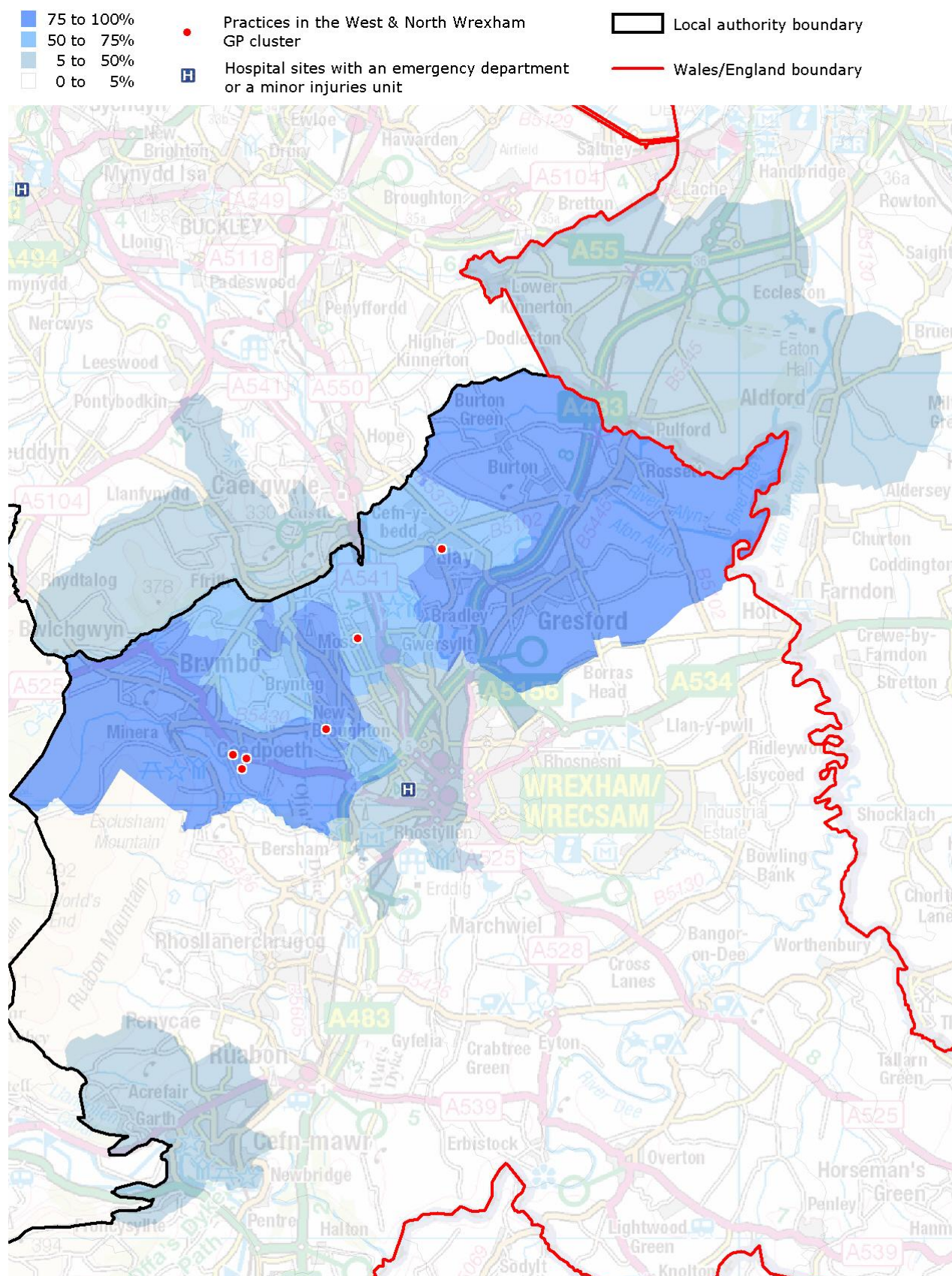




## 6.13 West & North Wrexham

### Geographical 'reach' map

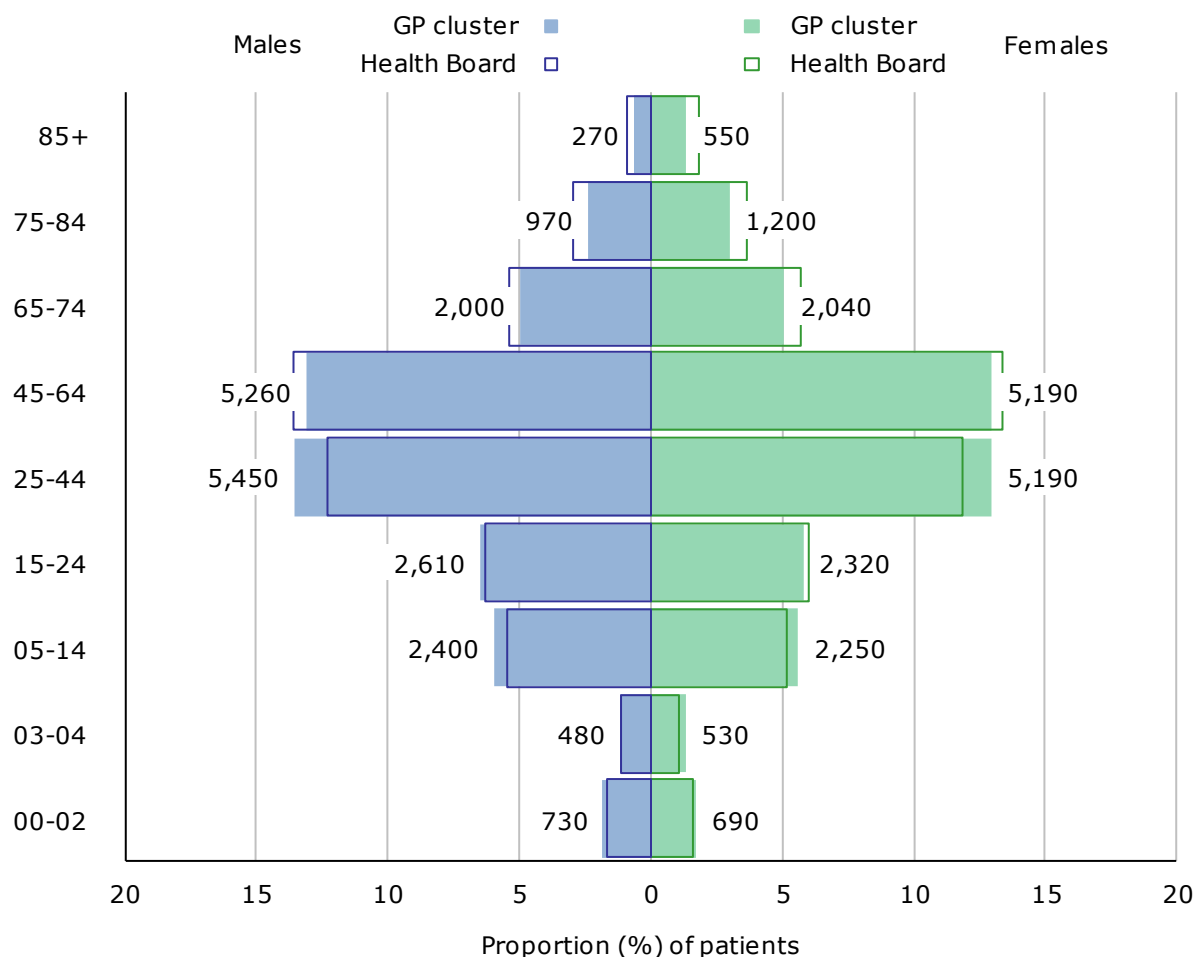
**Figure 66:** Percentage of population registered with practices in the West & North Wrexham GP cluster, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), GP registrations from England (PCTs/CCGs) and MYE (ONS)  
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## Age/sex breakdown of population

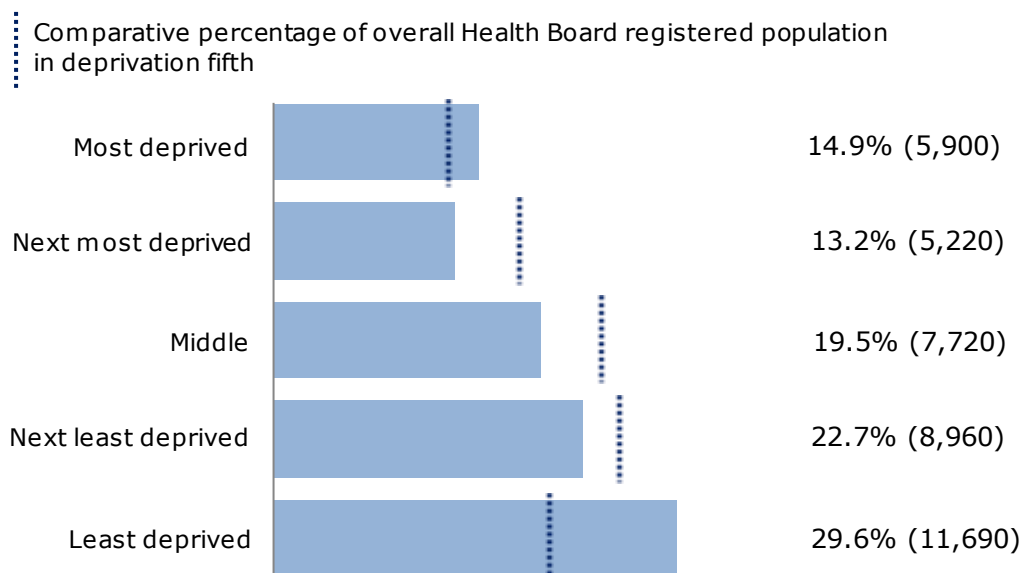
**Figure 67:** Percentage of patients by age and sex (with actual GP cluster counts shown next to bars), showing West & North Wrexham GP cluster and Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS) and GP registrations from England (PCTs/CCGs)

## Deprivation

**Figure 68:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by deprivation fifth in West & North Wrexham GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



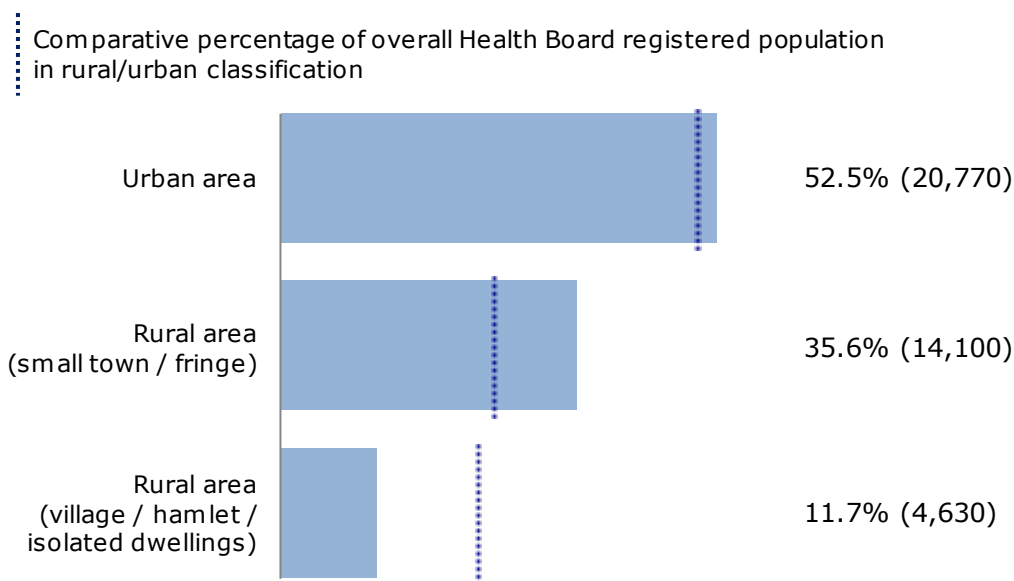
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), WIMD (WG)

N.B. Chart omits 60 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified

## Rurality

### i) Office for National Statistics rural/urban classification

**Figure 69:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by rural/urban classification in West & North Wrexham GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), 2004 rural/urban definition (ONS)

N.B. Chart omits 60 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified



## ii) Time taken to drive to registered practice

**Table 17:** Modelled percentage of patients living within specified driving times to their registered main practice in West & North Wrexham GP cluster

Time band (Minutes)	Number registered	Percentage
Less than 5	10,240	25.5
5 or more, less than 10	19,630	48.9
10 or more, less than 15	6,860	17.1
15 and over	3,330	8.3
*Unmatched postcode	60	0.1
<b>Total†</b>	<b>40,110</b>	

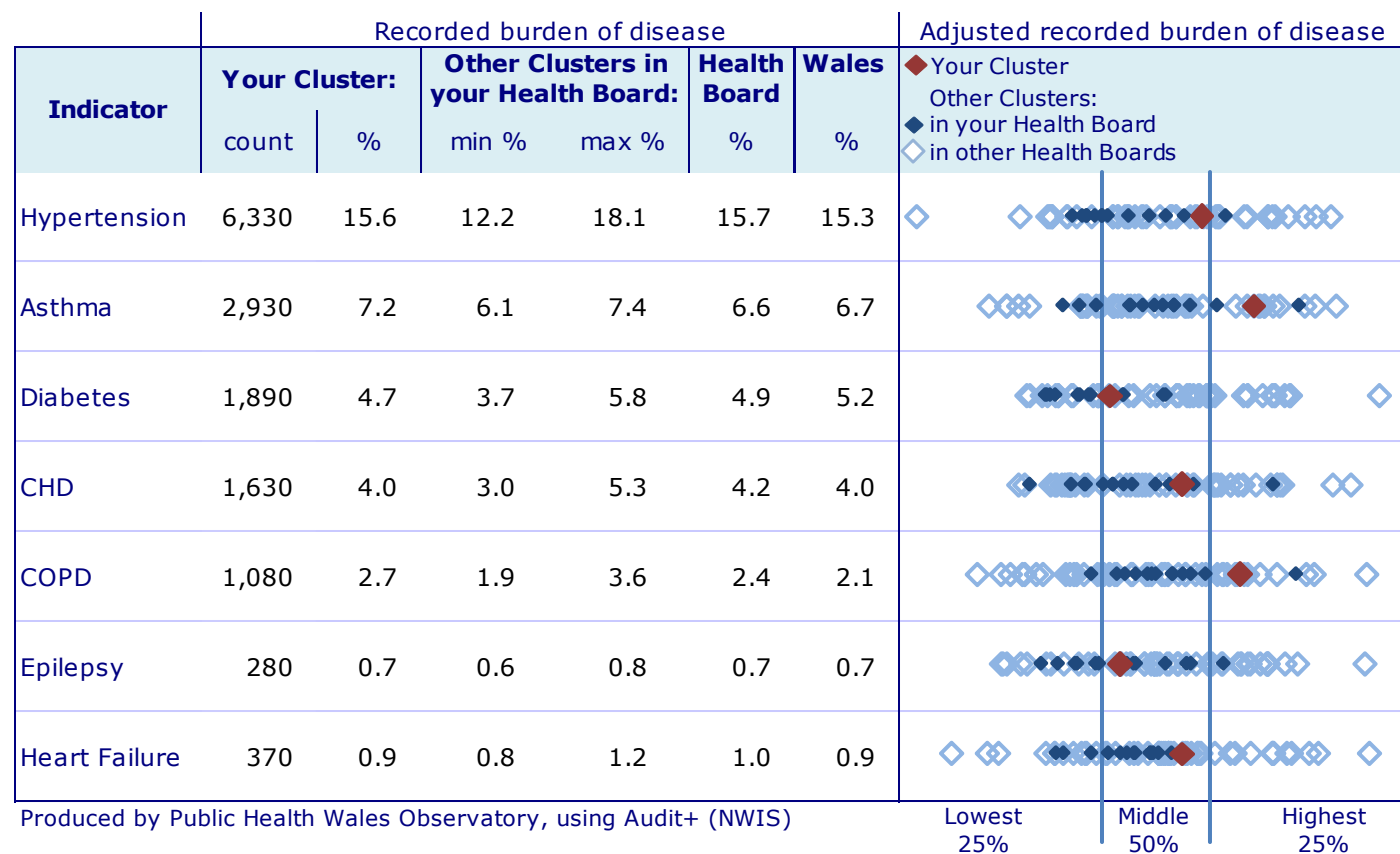
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), GP registrations from England (PCTs/CCGs) and Mapinfo Drivetime

\*Postcode could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified or drivetime was not available

†Total does not include counts of <5, totals may not match due to rounding

## Chronic condition registers

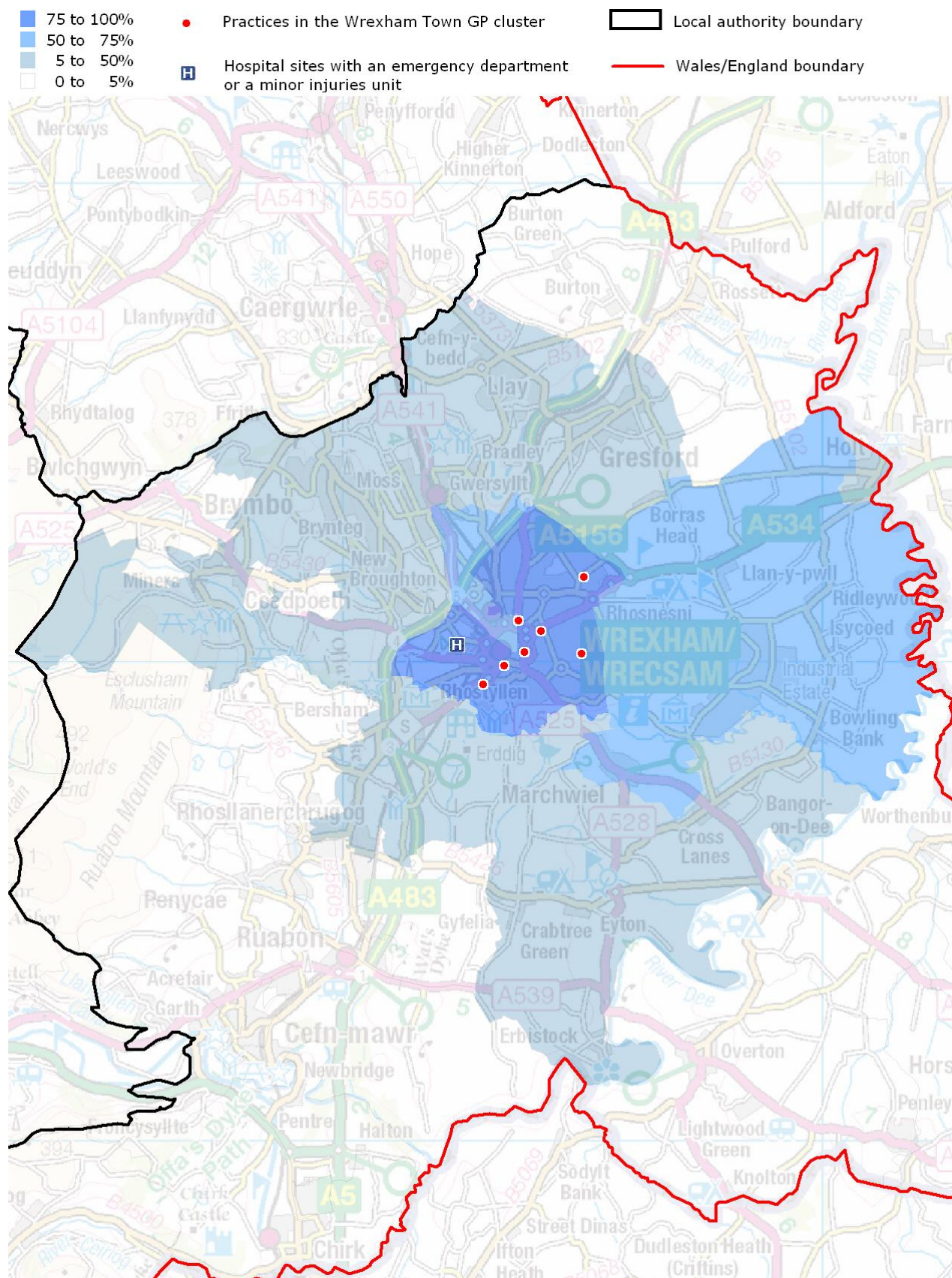
**Figure 70:** Recorded and adjusted recorded burden of disease in West & North Wrexham GP cluster, showing other GP clusters in Betsi Cadwaladr UHB and Wales for comparison, 2012



## 6.14 Wrexham Town

## Geographical 'reach' map

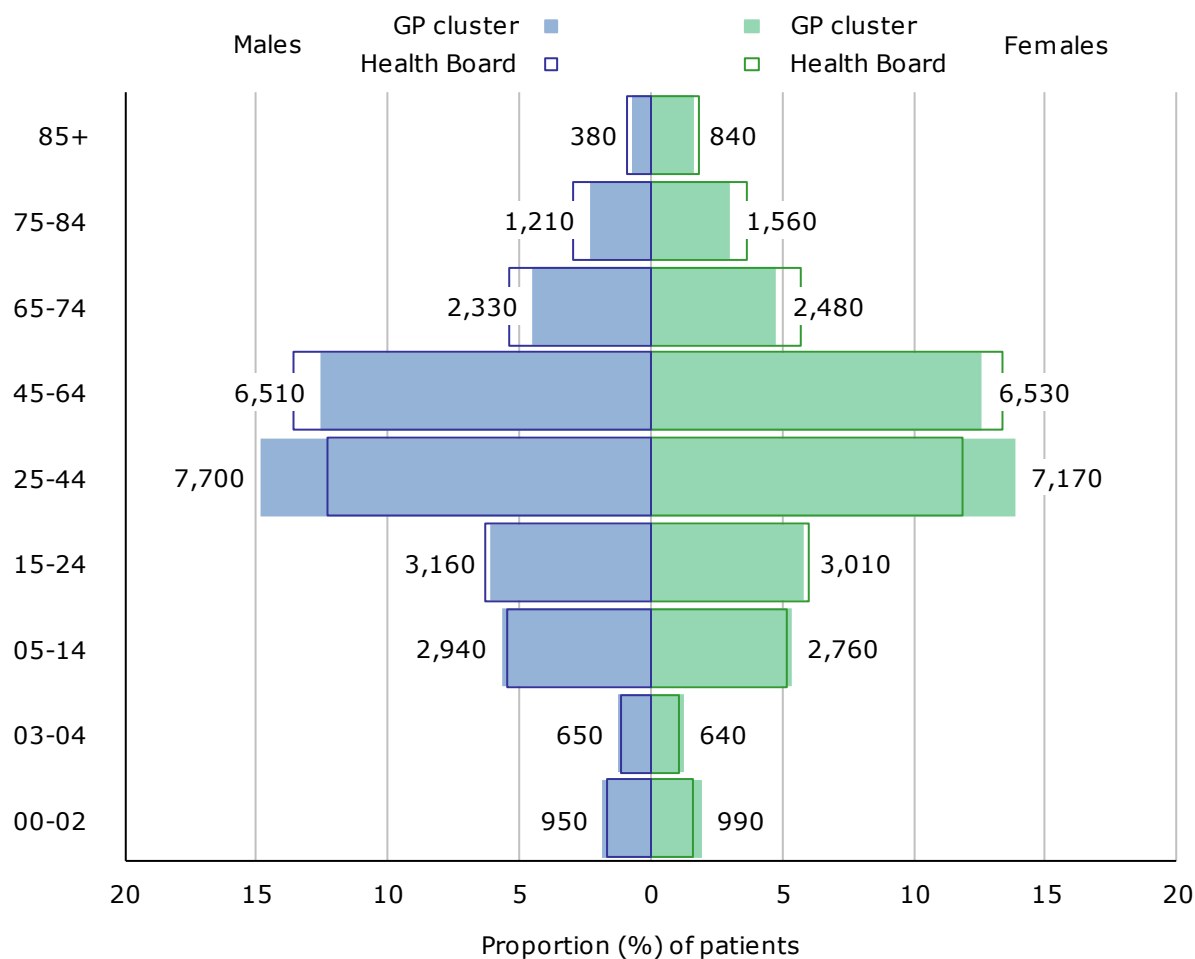
**Figure 71:** Percentage of population registered with practices in the Wrexham Town GP cluster, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS)  
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## Age/sex breakdown of population

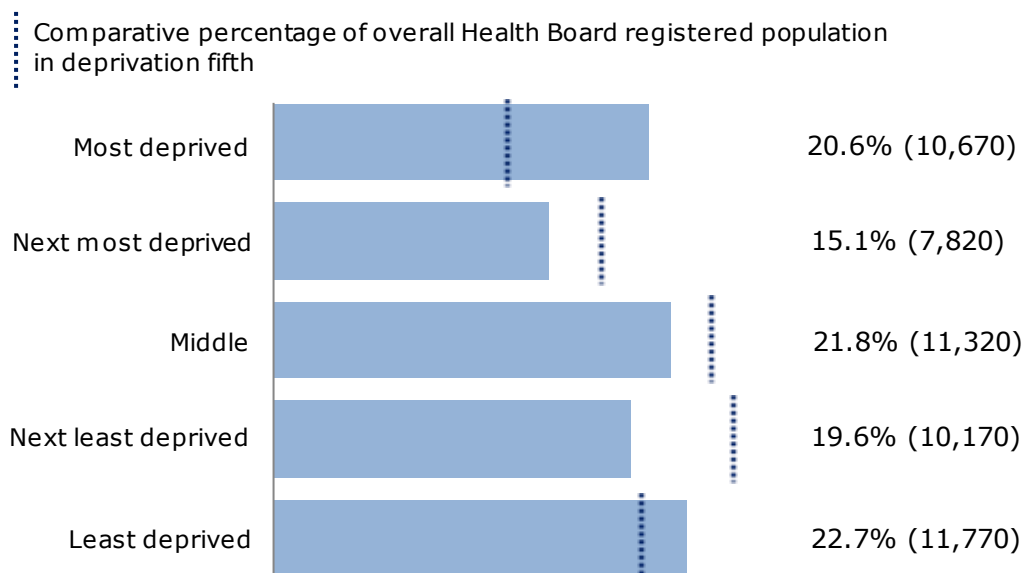
**Figure 72:** Percentage of patients by age and sex (with actual GP cluster counts shown next to bars), showing Wrexham Town GP cluster and Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS)

## Deprivation

**Figure 73:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by deprivation fifth in Wrexham Town GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



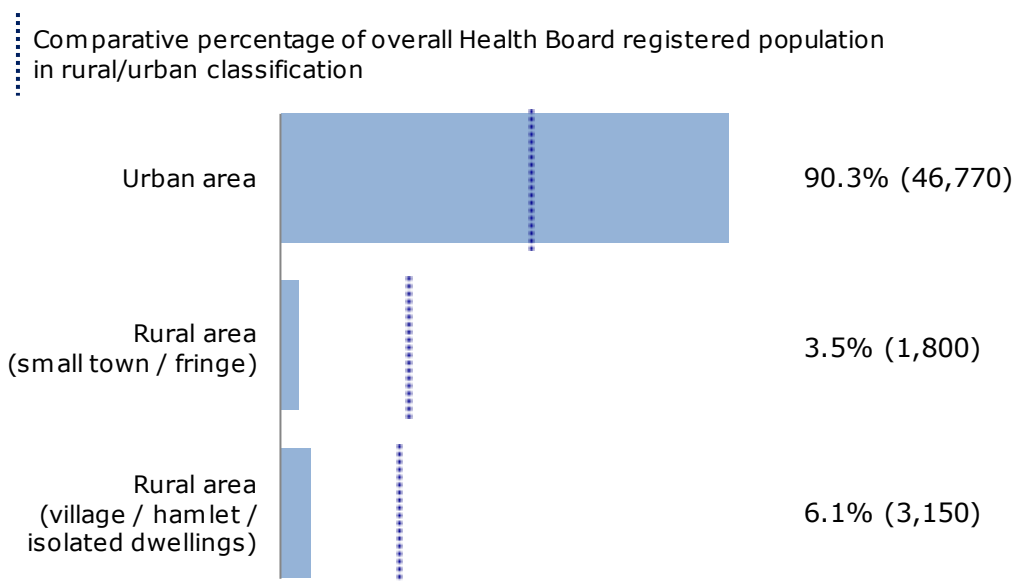
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), WIMD (WG)

N.B. Chart omits 90 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified

## Rurality

### i) Office for National Statistics rural/urban classification

**Figure 74:** Percentage of patients (with count in brackets) by rural/urban classification in Wrexham Town GP cluster, showing Betsi Cadwaladr UHB for comparison, 2012



Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), 2004 rural/urban definition (ONS)

N.B. Chart omits 90 patients with postcodes that could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified

## ii) Time taken to drive to registered practice

**Table 18:** Modelled percentage of patients living within specified driving times to their registered main practice in Wrexham Town GP cluster

Time band (Minutes)	Number registered	Percentage
Less than 5	20,930	40.4
5 or more, less than 10	24,040	46.4
10 or more, less than 15	5,670	10.9
15 and over	1,090	2.1
*Unmatched postcode	90	0.2
<b>Total†</b>	<b>51,820</b>	

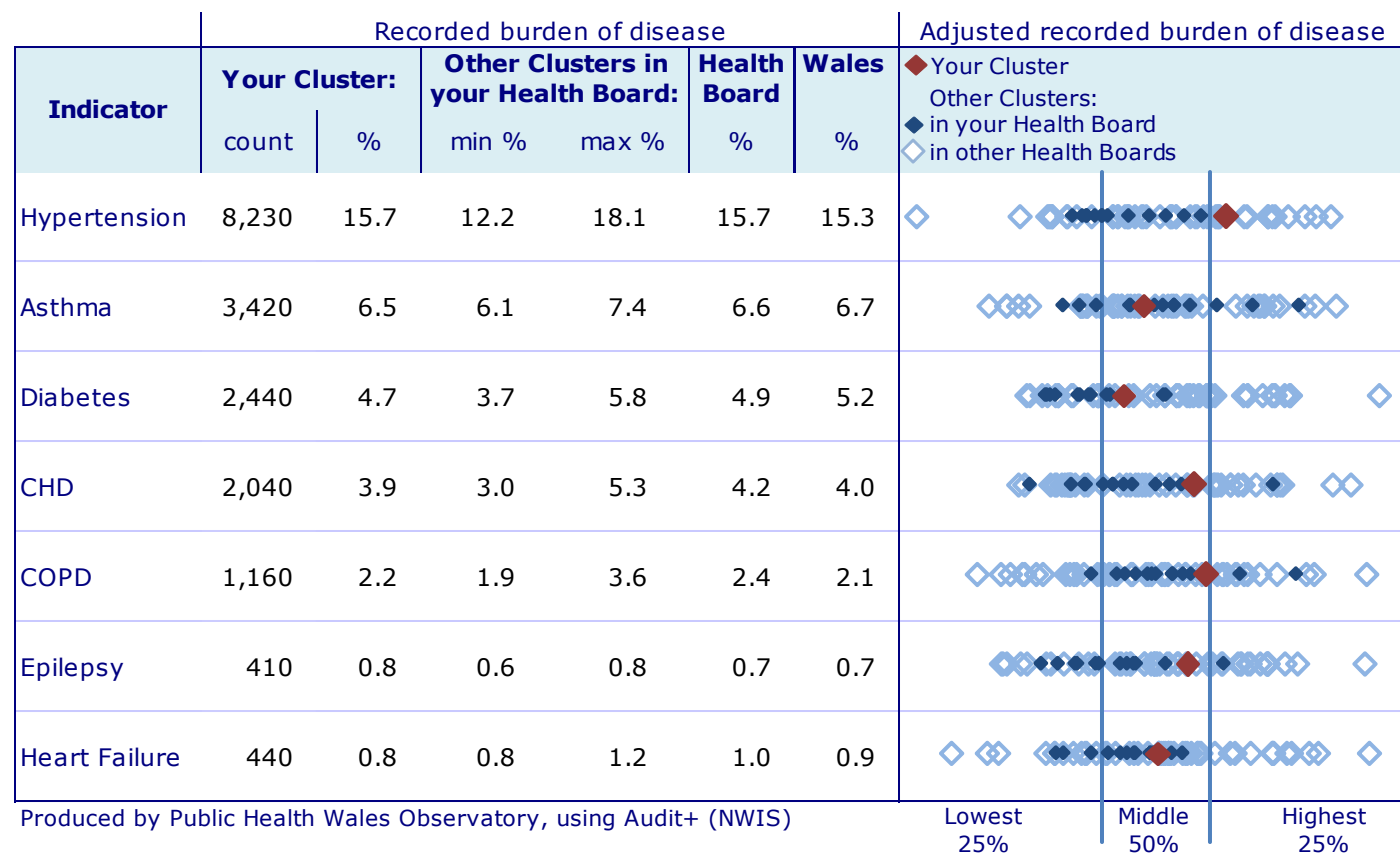
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WDS (NWIS), MapInfo Drivetime

\*Postcode could not be matched to an area of residence and therefore could not be classified or drivetime was not available

†Total does not include counts of <5, totals may not match due to rounding

## Chronic condition registers

**Figure 75:** Recorded and adjusted recorded burden of disease in Wrexham Town GP cluster, showing other GP clusters in Betsi Cadwaladr UHB and Wales for comparison, 2012





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