National Public Health Service for Wales

Gwasanaeth Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cenedlaethol Cymru

Review of Primary and Community Care Services Provided in North Wales: *Population Profile of North Wales*

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Purpose and Summary of Document:

This report forms part of a series of documents comprising elements of a rapid review of the hospital element of unscheduled care services performed by the National Public Health Service for Wales on behalf of the Primary and Community Care Services Project Team.

Publication/Distribution:

- Clinical Strategy Website
- NPHS HSCQ Website

Key Messages:

- **North Wales covers approximately 2,500 square miles.**
- **The population of North Wales is approximately 670,000 and is predicted to grow to almost 700,000 by 2028.**
- **18.5% of the resident population of North Wales is aged 65 and over.**
- **Conwy has a higher proportion of older people than the other LHBs, Flintshire and Wrexham having the lowest proportions of older people. These latter LHBs also have a high proportion of younger people.**
- **The demography of North Wales is predicted to change over the next 20-30 years with a large growth in the number of older people.**
- **The population is scattered between large concentrations of people in and around the region's key urban centres, coastal resorts and rural market towns and smaller concentrations in and around rural villages, hamlets and settlements.**
- **Due to a relatively poorly developed road infrastructure in North Wales, travel time to hospitals in North Wales can be an issue for remote rural communities.**
- **Less than 1.2% of the population of North Wales belongs to a Black, Minority or Ethnic Community (BME). Most BME communities are concentrated around the Bangor, Rhyl and Wrexham areas.**
- **Tackling health inequalities is a key issue, with almost one fifth of the population living within the most deprived wards in Wales being located in North Wales.**
- **Gwynedd and Wrexham have the highest proportion of their population living in the most deprived wards within the region.**
- **North Wales has a total of 123 GP Practices. Gwynedd and Flintshire have the highest number, whilst Anglesey has the lowest number of GP Practices.**
- **There are a number of hospitals across North Wales. Three of these – Ysbyty Gwynedd (Bangor), Ysbyty Glan Clwyd (Bodelwyddan) and Ysbyty Maelor (Wrexham) – are major acute hospitals. A further two – Ysbyty Llandudno and Ysbyty Abergele – are acute hospitals.**
- **North Wales has an average of 2,896 beds available on a daily basis, of which 1,841 are dedicated for acute services.**

1. 0 Population

1.1 Demographics

This review focuses on the needs of the population of North Wales, a geographical area of approximately 2,500 square miles. There are six unitary authorities within this region - Anglesey, Gwynedd, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire and Wrexham, which are coterminous with the LHBs. Figure 1, shows the region**.**

Figure 1: North Wales

In 2003, the population of North Wales was 670,800. Flintshire in the North East has the largest population of 149,400 and Anglesey in the North West has the smallest population, 68,400. Table 1 shows the resident population by Unitary Authority Area:

Table 1: Resident population of North Wales by Unitary Authority Area (2003 mid-year estimates)

	All Persons	Males	Females
Anglesey	68,400	33,200	35,200
Gwynedd	117,500	56,700	60,800
Conwy	110,900	53,000	57,900
Denbighshire	94,900	45,500	49,400
Flintshire	149,400	73,300	76,100
Wrexham	129,700	63,500	66,200
North Wales	670,800	325,200	345,600

Source: Office for National Statistics via NPHS HIAT

Table 2 shows the age structure of North Wales by Unitary Authority.

Table 2: Age structure of North Wales by Unitary Authority (2003 mid-year estimates)

	0-4	5-15	16-24	25-44	45-65	65-74	75+
Anglesey	3600	8500	7700	16400	19200	7000	6200
Gwynedd	6500	14500	15200	28200	30400	11700	10900
Conwy	5400	13300	11400	26000	29100	12900	12900
Denbighshire	5000	11900	10300	23300	25000	9500	9700
Flintshire	8400	19400	17500	42100	39000	12600	10300
Wrexham	7300	16200	16500	35600	33300	10800	10000
North Wales	36200	92600	69800	171900	175900	64500	59900

Source: Office for National Statistics via NPHS HIAT

18.5% of the resident population of North Wales is aged 65 and over. This is slightly higher than the Welsh average of 17.5%. Conwy has a higher proportion of older people than the other LHBs (23% of those aged 65 years and over), Flintshire and Wrexham having the lowest proportions. These latter LHBs also have a high proportion of younger people.

Figure 2 shows the age structure of Wales and its three Regions. It is apparent that the North Wales and Mid & West Regions have similar age structures, whilst the South East has a lower proportion of people aged 65+ and a higher proportion of people aged under 25.

Figure 2:

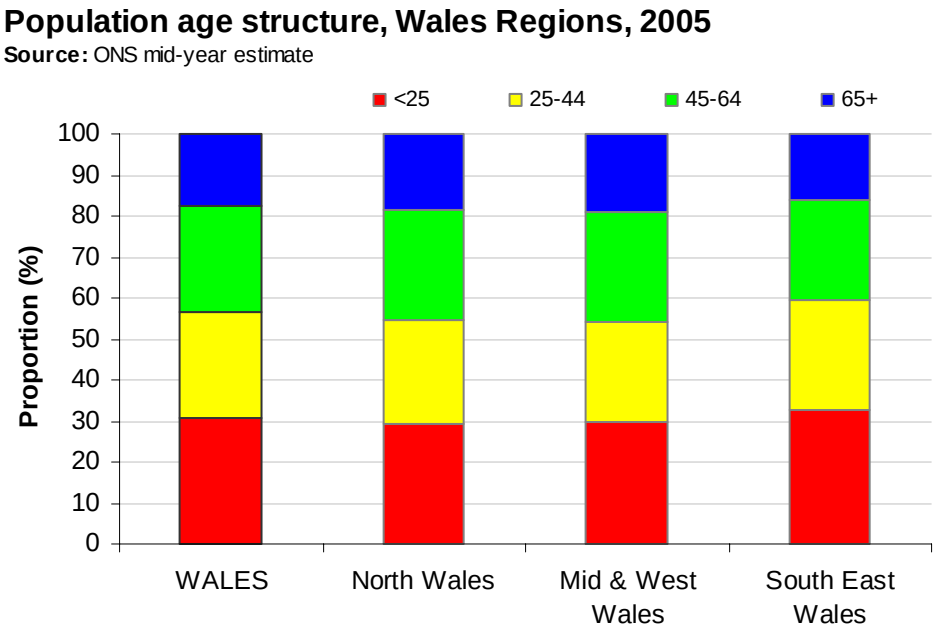
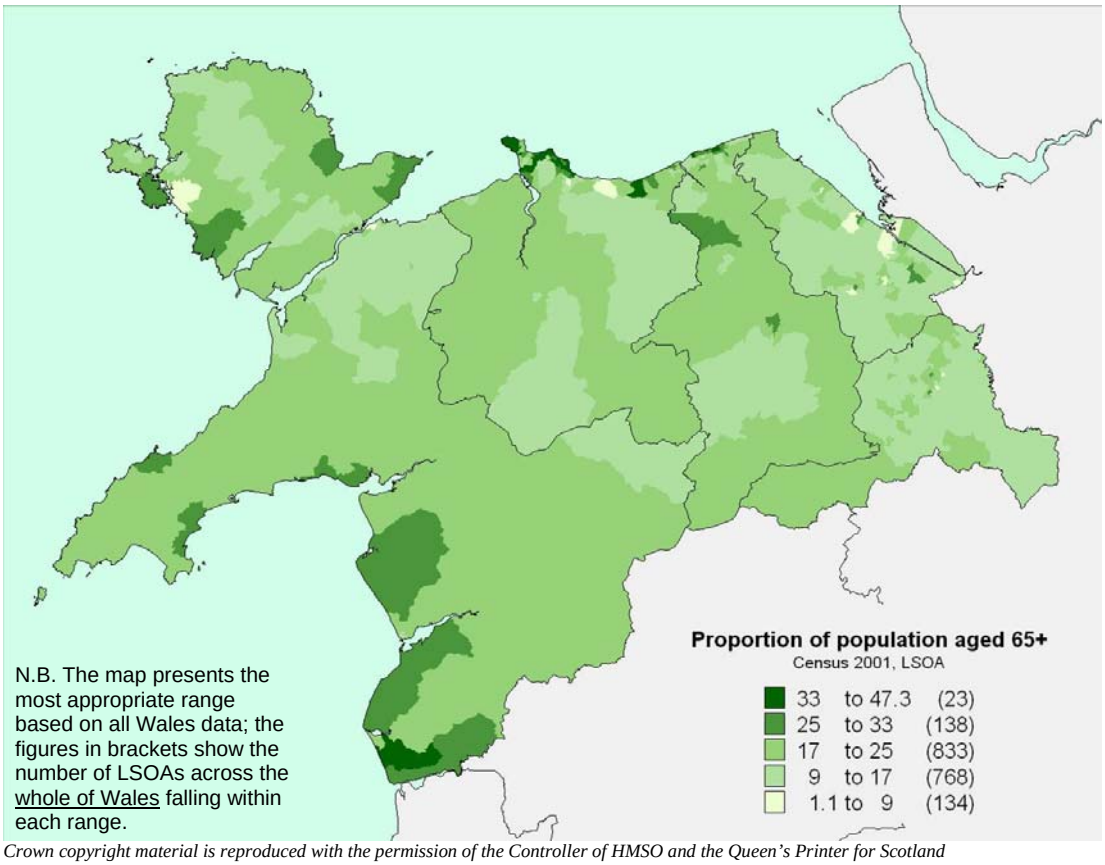


Figure 3 shows the proportion of people aged 65+ in North Wales at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level. The numbers in brackets after each range show the total number of LSOAs in that range across the whole of Wales. Many of the areas with the highest proportion in Wales of people aged 65+ can be found in this northern region, particularly in coastal areas of Conwy such as Llandudno. The map also shows that there are lower proportions of people in this age range in Flintshire and Wrexham.

Figure 3:



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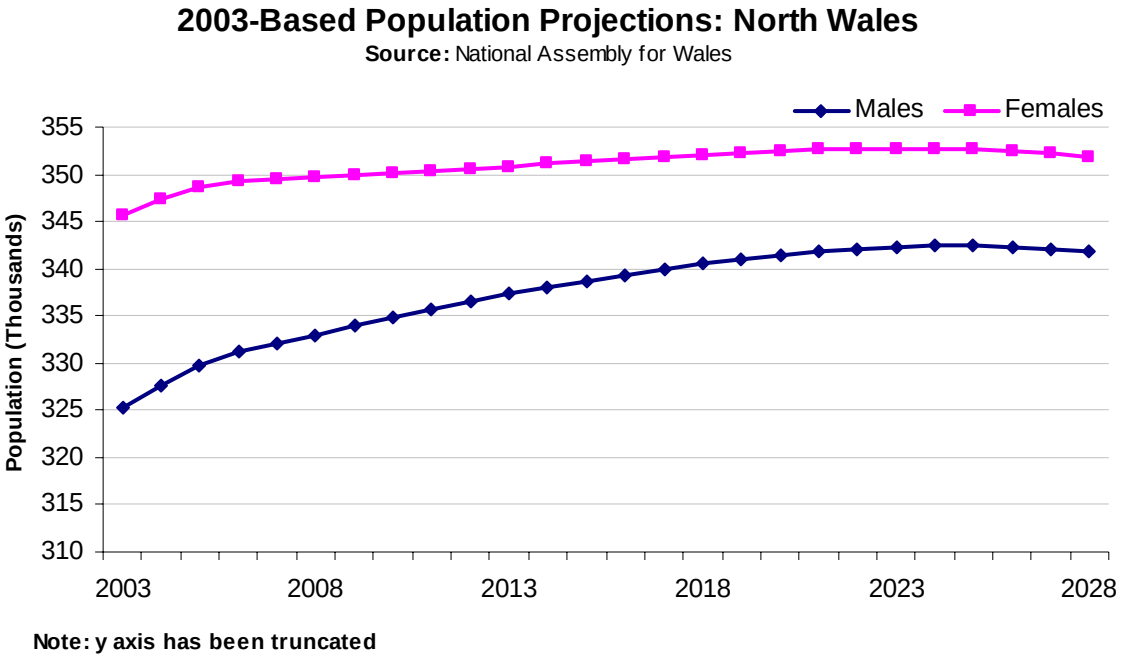
The population of North Wales is predicted to increase to almost 700,000 by 2028. In 2028, young people will account for a smaller percentage of the total population than in 2005, while older people will account for a higher proportion. Population projections for North Wales for males and females are shown in Figure 4. It is important to note that population projections provide estimates of the size of the future population, and are based on assumptions about births, deaths and migration. The assumptions are based on past trends. Projections only indicate what may happen should the recent trends continue. Projections done in this way do not make allowances for the effects of local or central government policies on future population levels, distribution and change.

Figure 4:



Appendix 1 provides estimated population projections for North Wales for 2003 – 2028.

1.2 Population density

Population density varies across North Wales, with Wrexham and Flintshire being the most densely populated areas. Denbighshire, Conwy and Anglesey are more sparsely populated and Gwynedd has the most sparsely distributed population in North Wales. Table 3 shows the population density across the region.

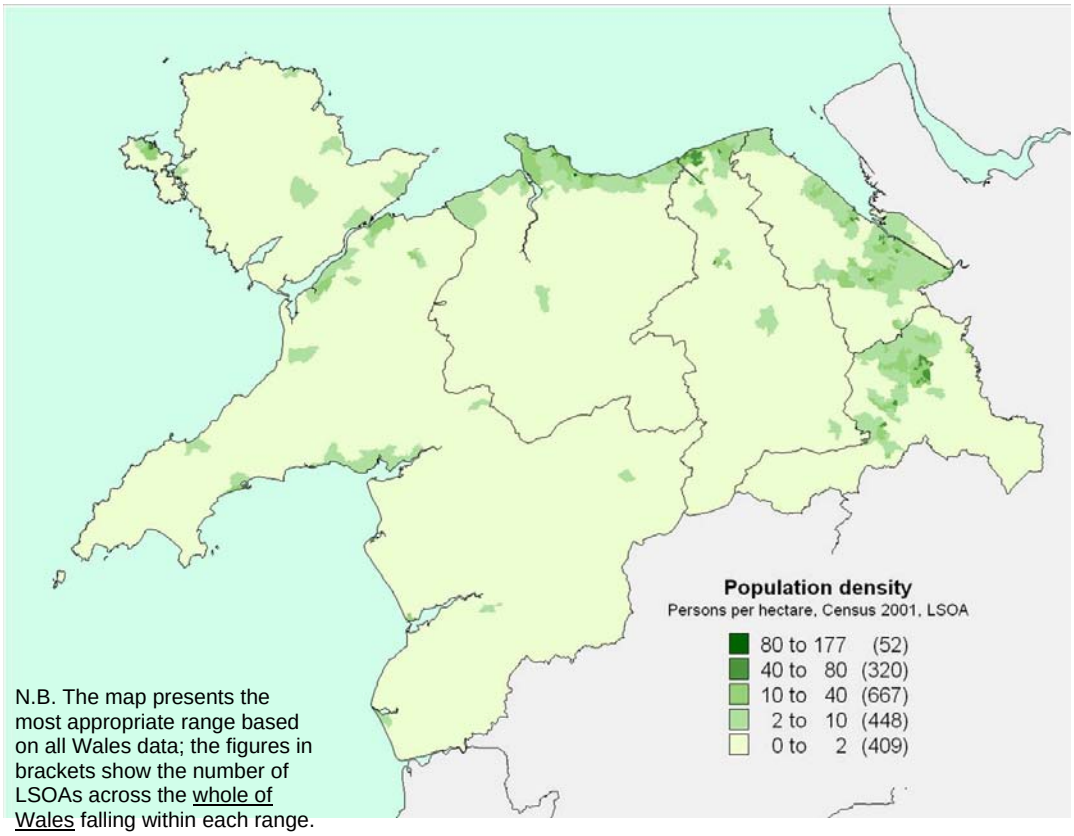
Table 3: Population Density, North Wales	
UA Area	Population per km^2
Anglesey	95
Conwy	98
Denbighshire	113
Flintshire	257
Gwynedd	46
Wrexham	341

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2005

Figure 5 shows the number of people resident per hectare in North Wales at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level. The numbers in brackets after each range show the total number of LSOAs in that range across the whole of Wales.

It is apparent that the few densely populated areas in this region are situated around urban centres, for example in Rhyl and Wrexham. The majority of LSOAs in Gwynedd and the Isle of Anglesey have a population of less than two people per hectare.

Figure 5:

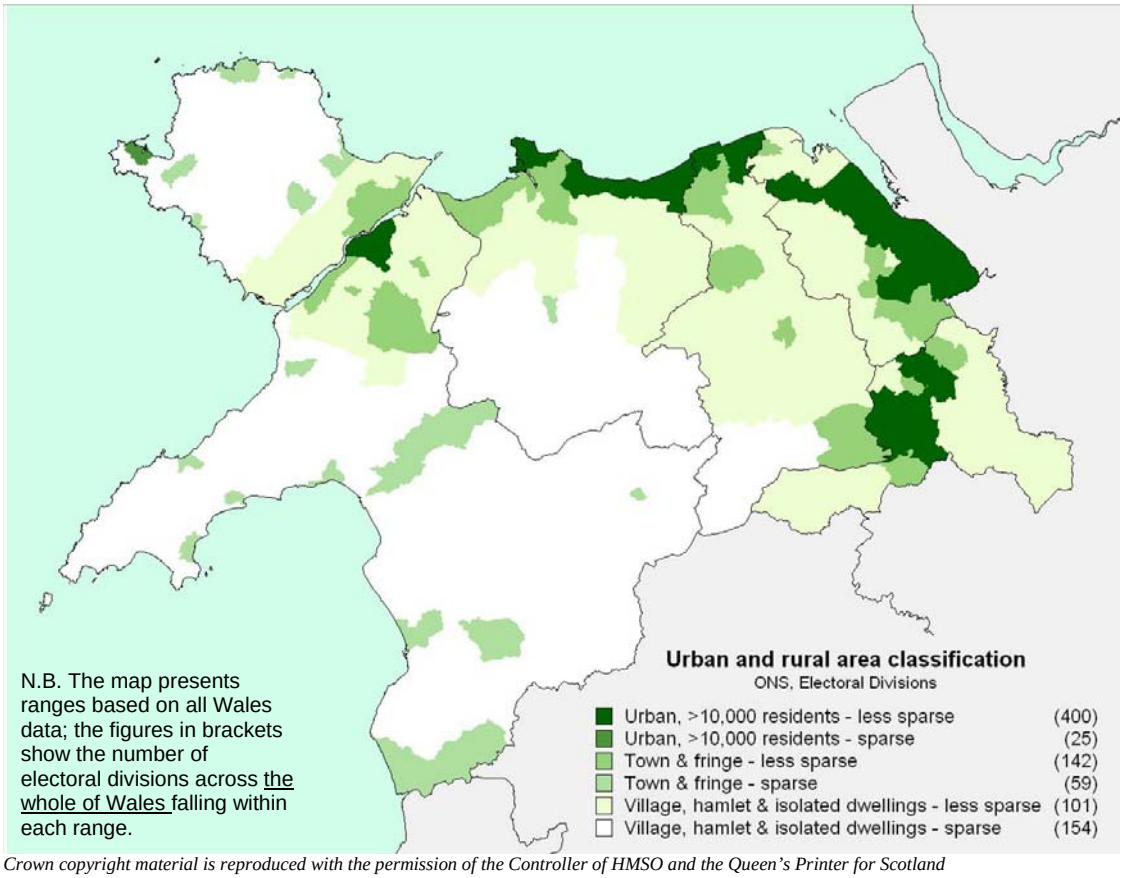


N.B. The map presents the most appropriate range based on all Wales data; the figures in brackets show the number of LSOAs across the whole of Wales falling within each range.

Figure 6 shows the Office for National Statistics' (ONS) urban and rural classification of electoral divisions (or wards) in the North Wales Region. The numbers in brackets after each classification show the total number of electoral divisions in that group across the whole of Wales.

This map shows that many electoral divisions in Gwynedd, south Conwy and the Isle of Anglesey are classified as rural, characterised by villages, hamlets and isolated dwellings. However, highly urban electoral divisions can be found in Bangor and Wrexham, in addition to coastal areas of Conwy, Denbighshire and Flintshire.

Figure 6:



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North Wales has 62 areas which are classed as 'urban' (that is, an area with a minimum population of 1,500). 40 of these areas have populations of less than 5,000 people and 14 areas have populations of 10,000 people or more (Table 4):

Table 4: Main urban areas in North Wales

Name	UA Area	Resident population
Holyhead	Anglesey	11237
Bangor	Gwynedd	15280
Llandudno	Conwy	14872
Colwyn Bay	Conwy	30269
Abergele	Conwy	17574
Rhyl	Denbighshire	25390
Prestatyn	Denbighshire	18496
Shotton (inc. Hawarden)	Flintshire	24751
Connah's Quay	Flintshire	16526
Buckley	Flintshire	18268
Flint	Flintshire	11936
Brymbo/Gwersyllt	Wrexham	17912
Rhosllanerchrugog	Wrexham	13246
Wrexham	Wrexham	42576

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2001 Census

1.3 Religion

Table 5 shows that over three quarters of North Wales residents are Christian, with the second highest group being those who profess no religion.

Table 5: Percentage of people who state their religion as specified: 2001

	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other religions	No religion	Religion not stated
Isle of Anglesey	79.38	0.13	0.04	0.03	0.13	0.02	0.27	13.55	6.46
Gwynedd	74.54	0.22	0.1	0.04	0.29	0.02	0.32	16.53	7.94
Conwy	77.72	0.19	0.09	0.08	0.25	0.02	0.24	14	7.43
Denbighshire	77.81	0.2	0.13	0.07	0.26	0.02	0.17	13.38	7.96
Flintshire	79.21	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.02	0.13	12.92	7.34
Wrexham	77.3	0.13	0.13	0.04	0.27	0.03	0.1	14.5	7.5

Source: Office for National Statistics

1.4 Ethnicity

Race and ethnicity are important issues reflecting the need for and uptake of health services. Ethnicity is an important issue because, as well as having specific needs relating to language and culture, persons from ethnic minority backgrounds are more likely to come from low income families, suffer poorer living conditions and gain lower levels of educational qualifications. In addition, certain ethnic groups have higher rates of some health conditions. For example sickle cell anaemia is an inherited blood disorder, which mainly affects people of Afro-Caribbean origin. Table 6 shows that less than 1.2% of the population of North Wales belongs to a Black, Minority or Ethnic Community (BME). Most BME communities are concentrated around the Bangor, Rhyl and Wrexham areas.

Table 5: Percentage of people in ethnic groups, North Wales 2001						
	Conwy	Denbigh-shire	Flintshire	Gwynedd	Isle of Anglesey	Wrexham
White: British	96.8	97.2	97.7	96.5	97.2	97.4
White: Irish	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5
White: Other White	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.0
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mixed: White and Black African	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Mixed: White and Asian	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Mixed: Other Mixed	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Asian or Asian British: Indian	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Black or Black British: Caribbean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black or Black British: African	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Black or Black British: Other Black	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chinese or other ethnic group: Chinese	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1

1.5 Socio-economic deprivation

Despite improvements in health, the gap between the least and most deprived appears to be widening at a national level. A key challenge for organisations is to ensure that sufficient focus is placed on the longer term aims of tackling health inequalities. Across Wales, electoral wards have been grouped from worst to best into fifths (quintiles). On an all Wales basis, 705,118 people are recorded as residing within the most deprived wards. 122,181 people are recorded as living within such wards which are located within North Wales (i.e. approx 17% of the total population living within the most deprived wards in Wales). Table 7 shows that the highest percentage of people living in the most deprived wards in the region are in Gwynedd and Wrexham.

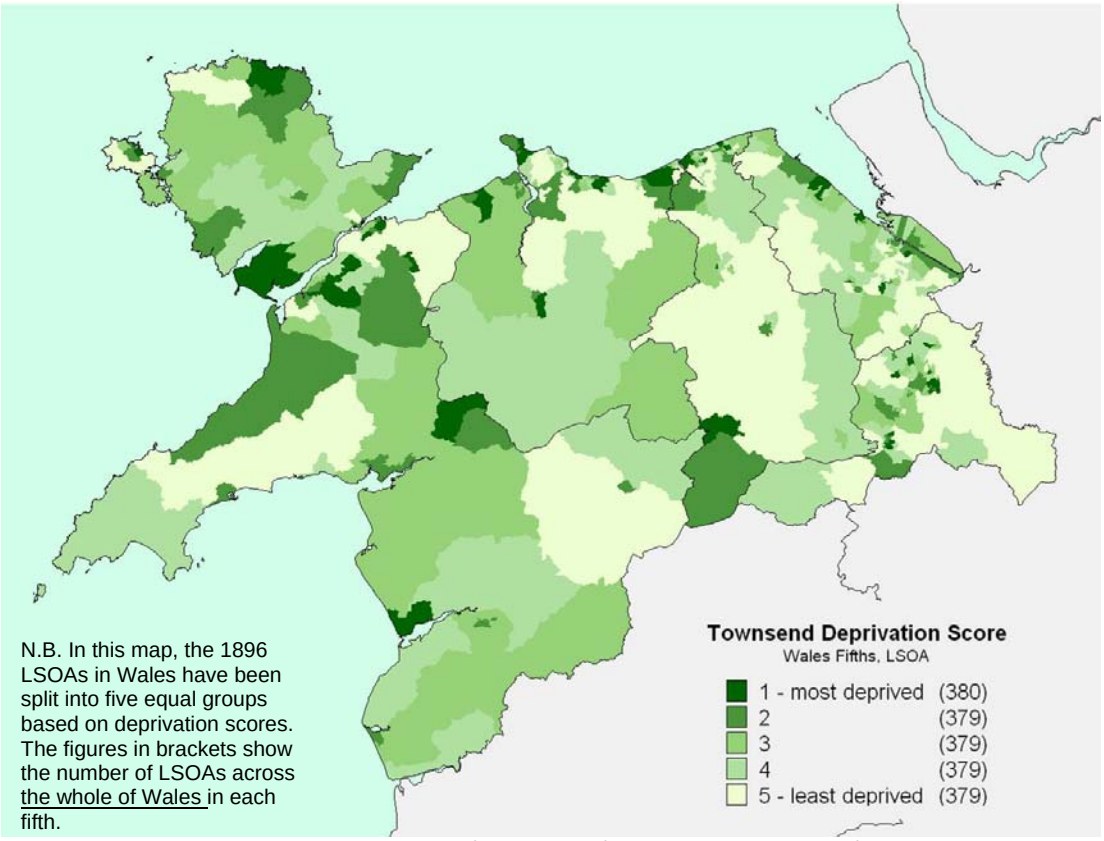
Table 7: Percentage of people living in most deprived wards in North Wales

	Number	%
Gwynedd	32,900	28
Isle of Anglesey	11,622	17
Denbighshire	12.335	13
Conwy	18,849	17
Wrexham	28,544	22
Flintshire	17,931	12

Source: ONS 2001 Census

Figure 7 shows the fifths of deprivation into which LSOAs in North Wales fall. It is apparent that pockets of deprivation are often found in urban centres, for example Bangor and Wrexham. Rural deprivation is also an important issue in North Wales.

Figure 7:



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2. Transport Networks

The key road transport links in North Wales are the A55 Expressway (which also acts as the North Wales section of Euro Route 22), the A5, A483, A487 and A470. The A55 Expressway (which has four road tunnels) experiences the highest volume of traffic, which increases significantly during the summer months owing to the flow of tourists into the region.

Car ownership can have significant advantages to an individual and household. Owning a car can improve access to services such as healthcare, employment and leisure activities. Table 8 shows the proportions of the population who do not own a car or van by county.

Table 8: No Car or Van Ownership

UA Area	% No Car or Van
Anglesey	20.9
Conwy	24.2
Denbighshire	23.7
Flintshire	19.1
Gwynedd	23.9
Wrexham	24.7

Source: Office for National Statistics

Conwy and Wrexham have the highest proportion of households in North Wales with no car or van, 24%, although they are below the average for Wales, 26%. The document ***Drivetime analysis of available hospitals providing Accident and Emergency services to North Wales residents*** explores travel times to A&E units in North Wales for a number of different scenarios.

3.0 Health Services in North Wales

3.1 GP Practices

North Wales has a total of 123 GP Practices. Gwynedd and Flintshire have the highest numbers whilst Anglesey has the least number of GP Practices. This is shown in Table 9.

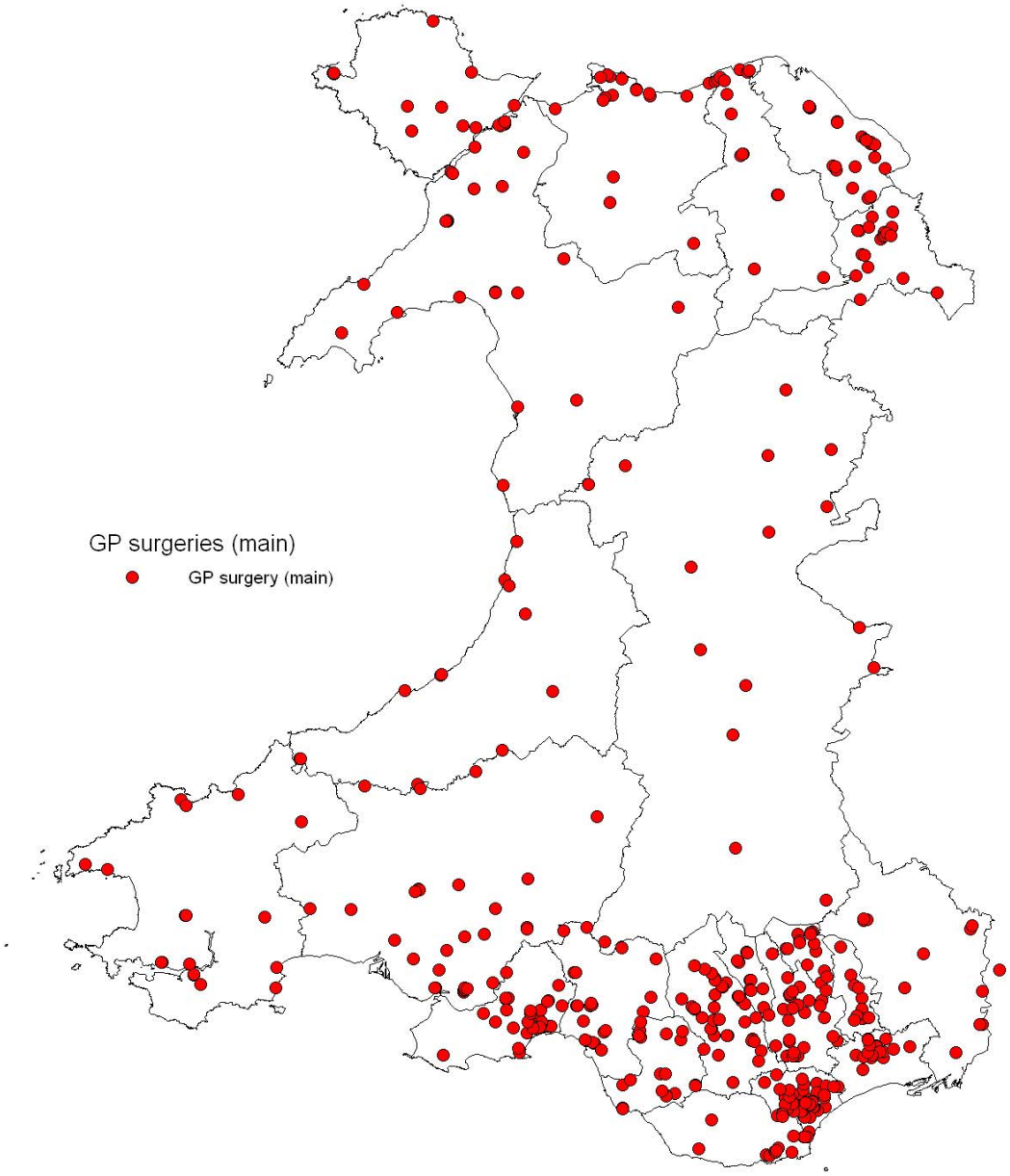
Table 9: Number of GP Practices in North Wales by UA Area, 2004

	Practices	Practitioners	List size
Isle of Anglesey	11	46	1,433
Gwynedd	27	94	1,323
Conwy	19	72	1,603
Denbighshire	16	54	1,860
Flintshire	26	82	1,785
Wrexham	24	84	1,663
North Wales	123	432	

Source: Welsh Assembly Government - Statistics Wales, 2006.

Figure 8 shows GP surgeries (main) in Wales.

Figure 8:



The following table shows the rate of GPs per 10,000 population in North Wales. The North Wales rate is just below the average for Wales. Gwynedd has the highest rate; Flintshire the lowest. Table 11 shows the numbers of Welsh-speaking GPs by county.

Table 10: GP rate per 10,000 population, North Wales 2007	
Wales	6.5
North Wales	6.4
Isle of Anglesey	6.7
Gwynedd	7.9
Conwy	6.4
Denbighshire	5.6
Flintshire	5.4
Wrexham	6.4

Source: Welsh Assembly Government, Statistics Wales, 20o06

Table 11: Welsh language speaking GPs in North Wales, 2006		
	Number of GPs who speak Welsh*	Rate per 10,000 population
Isle of Anglesey	18	4.6
Gwynedd	61	7.8
Conwy	21	6.7
Denbighshire	19	8.0
Flintshire	7	3.4
Wrexham	11	6.1
North Wales	137	6.5

Source: Business Services Centre, 2006

3.2 Pharmacy Services

There are 153 community pharmacies located in North Wales.

Table 12: Community pharmacies by county	
Isle of Anglesey	13
Gwynedd	30
Conwy	28
Denbighshire	24
Flintshire	28
Wrexham	30
North Wales	153

Source: LHB websites

3.3 General Dental Services

Most dental care is provided by primary care dental general practitioners. The table below shows the total number of NHS dental performers in North Wales. A performer

is a dentist named on a contract who will or might be carrying out the work agreed in the contract. A provider performer is a provider that holds a contract with a LHB and also performs NHS dentistry on the contract. This shows the number of providing performers who have any NHS activity recorded against them at any time in the year. Performers and provider performers are counted in every LHB area where they have a contract and therefore can be counted more than once. The figure for North Wales does not include duplication.

Table 13: NHS dental performers, year ending 31 March 2008			
	Total	Performer only	Provider only
North Wales	298	194	104
Isle of Anglesey	27	16	11
Gwynedd	42	17	25
Conwy	79	55	24
Denbighshire	55	47	8
Flintshire	68	40	28
Wrexham	60	46	14

Source: Health Statistics and Analysis Unit

3.4 Ophthalmic services

There are 89 ophthalmic services in North Wales.

Table 14: Number of opticians in North Wales, March 2009	
Isle of Anglesey	6
Gwynedd	21
Conwy	14
Denbighshire	16
Flintshire	17
Wrexham	15
North Wales	89

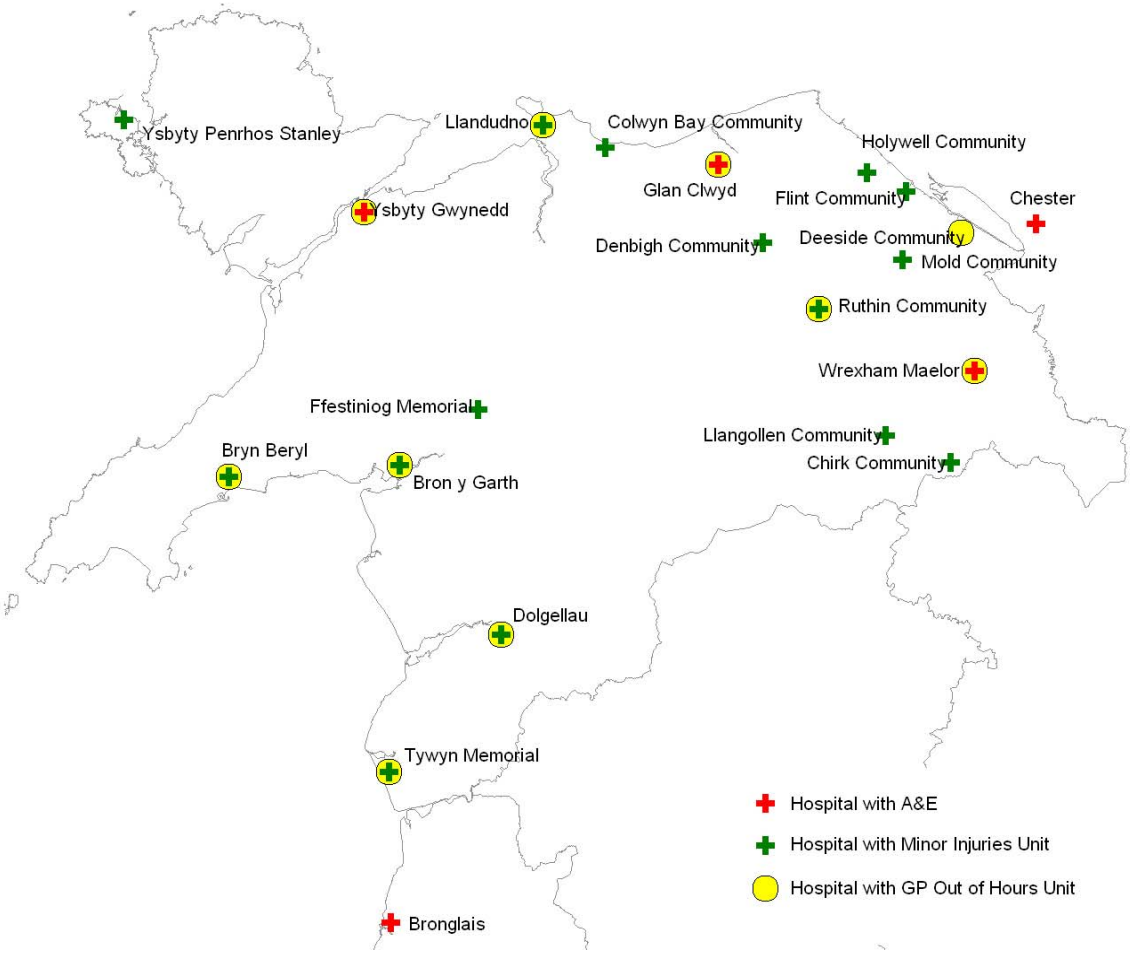
Source: LHB websites

3.5 Hospital Services

There are a number of hospitals in North Wales. Three of these – Ysbyty Gwynedd (Bangor), Ysbyty Glan Clwyd (Bodelwyddan) and Ysbyty Maelor (Wrexham) – are major acute hospitals, and a further two – Ysbyty Llandudno and Ysbyty Abergele – are acute hospitals.

Figure 9 shows the location of hospitals across North Wales and includes those with A&E departments, Minor Injury Units and Out-of-Hours GP Units.

Figure 9: Location of hospitals in North Wales with A&E departments, Minor Injuries Units and Out-of-Hours GP Units



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In July 2008, Conwy & Denbighshire NHS Trust and North East Wales NHS Trust combined to form the North Wales NHS Trust. In general, the North West Wales NHS Trust serves the Unitary Authority areas of Gwynedd, Anglesey and Conwy, and North Wales NHS Trust serves the Unitary Authority areas of Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire and Wrexham. Whilst these are the main secondary care services provides in the region, some people access secondary care services elsewhere (such as in Powys, Ceredigion and Cheshire) depending on their geographical location. North Wales has an average of 2,896 beds available on a daily basis, of which 1,841 are dedicated for acute services (Table 15).

Table 15: Average Daily Beds in North Wales by NHS Trust, 2007/08				
	North West Wales NHS Trust	**Conwy & Denbighshire NHS Trust***	**North East Wales NHS Trust****	**North Wales**
Acute	661	540	640	1841
Maternity	33	38	38	109
Geriatrics	223	185	106	514
Non-psychiatrics	917	762	784	2463
Psychiatrics	215	136	82	433
All Beds	1132	898	866	2896

Source: Welsh Assembly Government

* now Central Division of North Wales NHS Trust
** now Eastern Division of North Wales NHS Trust

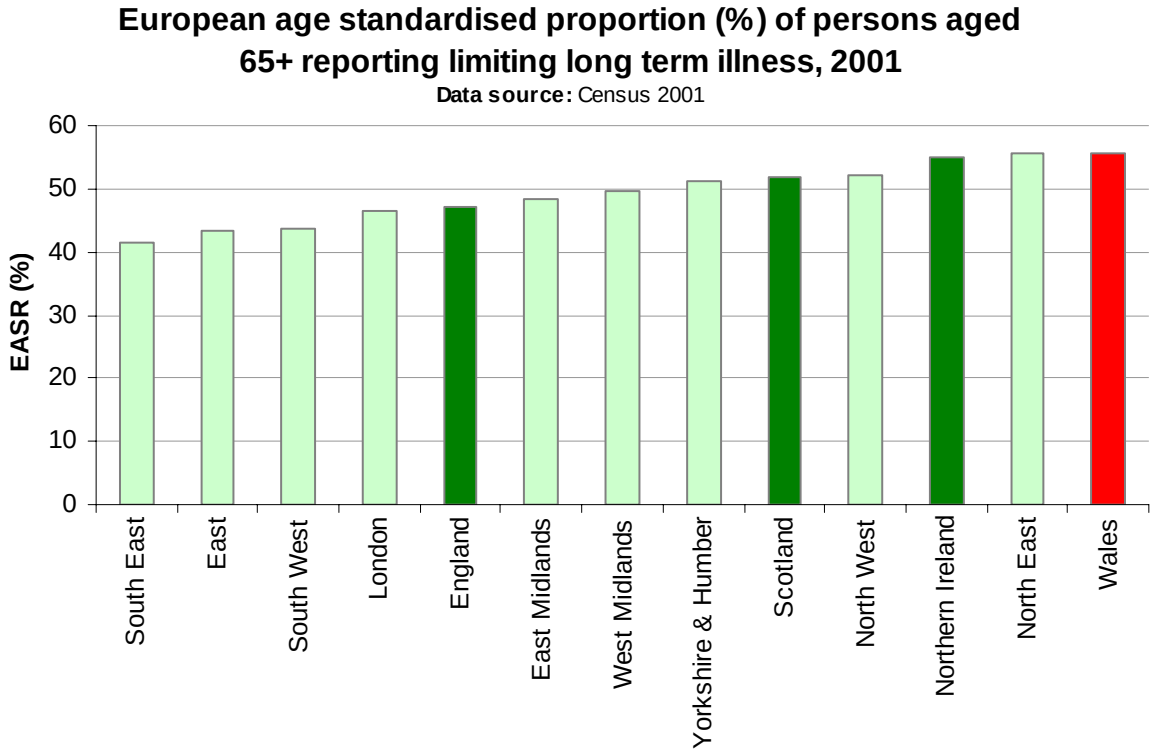
4.0 Profile of long-term and chronic conditions

Health status in older people may be examined using data on limiting long-term illness (LLTI) from the 2001 Census and data relating to the Physical Component Summary Score (PCS) from the Welsh Health Survey. Both of these indicators provide useful proxies for the prevalence of chronic conditions. It is important to note that even when symptoms are unremitting, they may not necessarily be perceived as limiting if the person has adapted their life to cope.

Limiting Long Term Illness (LLTI) is a self-reported measure of long-term illness, health problems or disability that limits a person's daily activities or the work they can do. It includes problems related to old age based on self-reported ill-health, rather than officially diagnosed ill-health.

The chart below shows the proportion of older people 65+ with LLTI for UK nations and English Regions, illustrating that compared to UK Nations and English Regions, Wales has the highest proportion of people aged 65 years and over reporting LLTI.

Figure 10:



Wales also has the highest number of people of all ages reporting some form of LLTI (23%), higher than in England (18%) and the other home nations (20%).

Table 16 shows the percentages recorded for North Wales:

Table 16: Percentage of persons reporting having a limiting long-term illness	
LHB Area	**% reporting LLTI***
Isle of Anglesey	22.4
Conwy	23.5
Denbighshire	23.4
Flintshire	19.2
Gwynedd	20.6
Wrexham	21.5

Source: ONS 2001 Census / HIAT

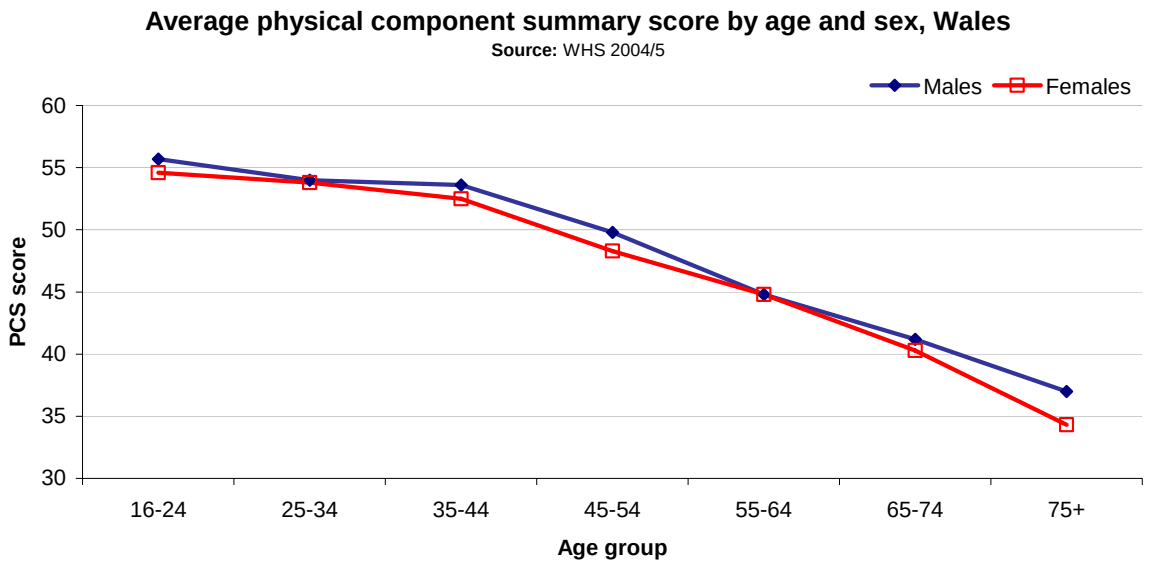
* The numbers are not standardized for age and sex therefore variation may be due to differences in population structure rather than true variations in LLTI.

For the population of Wales as a whole, about one third of people over the age of 16 self report having at least one chronic condition; rising to two thirds of people over the age of 65 years.

Average physical component summary score by age

The Welsh Health Survey included a standard set of health status questions known as the SF-36 (version 2). The SF-36 questions ask respondents about their own perceptions of their physical and mental health and the impact it has on their daily lives. Data from the physical component scores (PCS) are presented below. In general terms a score of 50 represents the general population; scores above 50 can be interpreted as above the general population norm. (Higher scores indicate better health.) The figure illustrates that the PCS score shows a steep decrease with age, which is important because of the need for informal help and health care.

Figure 11:



4.3 Types of conditions

The Welsh Health Survey currently provides the most detail of individual conditions. The Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF) for General Practice will in future provide clinically validated prevalence data for many of the key chronic conditions. More detailed information in relation to chronic disease will be provided as part of further updates to this profile. Key summary points to note in relation to conditions include:

- Prevalence of most chronic conditions increases with age with the exception of asthma and epilepsy.
- The highest number of people report being treated for arthritis (not including back pain)
- Chronic respiratory conditions are reported as one of the most common of the chronic diseases

- The exact prevalence of circulatory conditions is difficult to determine as there is a substantial amount of undiagnosed and untreated circulatory disease in the community.
- Diabetes is a particular concern due to associated problems and the risk of complications.

4.4 Increased use of healthcare services

It has been highlighted that people with chronic conditions are more likely to use healthcare services. Evidence has shown that older people with chronic respiratory conditions and 'acute on chronic' disease account for the greatest use of hospital bed days, particularly during the winter months. Chronic conditions have been highlighted as a cause or contributory factor in a large proportion of emergency hospital admissions, which may be prevented if patients with a chronic condition are well managed in primary, community and intermediate care. This requires health communities to work together across the sectors.

5. Sources of Information

Information taken from:

National Public Health Service. *Summary profile of the population of Wales*. Cardiff: NPHS;2006

National Public Health Service. *Cardiac Network Profile: North Wales Region*; March 2007

National Public Health Service. *Health Needs Assessment 2006: Demography*

National Public Health Service *Older Peoples Health Needs Assessment* HIAT 2006

Health needs assessment summary: North Wales LHBs/LAs 2007. Version 1. Cardiff: NPHS; 2008

Welsh Assembly Government. 2*006 national population projections.* Cardiff: WAG; 2007.

Welsh Assembly Government 2006 *A profile of long-term and chronic conditions in Wales* Cardiff: WAG; 2006

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Appendix 1: Estimated Population Projections for North Wales 2003 - 2028

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
AGEGROUP																										
All ages	670.8	675	678.3	680.5	681.6	682.7	683.8	684.9	686	687	688.1	689	690	690.9	691.7	692.5	693.2	693.8	694.4	694.7	695	695	695	694.7	694.3	693.7
Aged 0 to 4	36.2	35.9	35.7	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.1	34.7	34.5	34.2	34.1	33.9	33.8	33.7	33.5	33.4	33.3	33.2	33	32.8	32.6	32.4	32.1	31.9	31.6	31.3
Aged 5 to 9	40.2	40.1	39.9	39.6	38.6	37.8	37.4	37	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.3	36	35.7	35.5	35.3	35.2	35.1	34.9	34.8	34.7	34.6	34.4	34.3	34.1	33.9
Aged 10 to 14	43.7	43.5	43.2	42.6	42	41.6	41.3	41	40.6	39.7	38.9	38.4	38	37.7	37.7	37.7	37.4	37	36.8	36.6	36.4	36.2	36.1	36	35.9	35.8
Aged 15 to 19	42	42.6	42.5	43	43.2	43.2	42.8	42.4	41.8	41.2	40.8	40.5	40.2	39.8	38.9	38.1	37.6	37.3	36.9	37	36.9	36.6	36.3	36	35.8	35.7
Aged 20 to 24	36.5	37.1	37.7	37.6	38.2	38.7	38.8	38.3	38.7	39	38.9	38.6	38.2	37.5	37	36.6	36.3	36	35.6	34.7	33.9	33.5	33.1	32.8	32.8	32.8
Aged 25 to 29	34	34.4	35.3	36.2	36.2	36.4	36.6	36.9	36.7	37.3	37.8	38	37.5	37.9	38.1	38	37.7	37.3	36.7	36.1	35.7	35.4	35.1	34.7	33.8	33
Aged 30 to 34	43.9	42.3	40.6	38.3	36.6	35.4	35.4	36.1	36.9	36.9	37.2	37.4	37.7	37.5	38.1	38.6	38.8	38.3	38.7	38.9	38.8	38.5	38.1	37.5	36.9	36.5
Aged 35 to 39	47.6	47.3	46.9	46.9	46.5	45.6	43.8	41.9	39.6	37.9	36.7	36.7	37.4	38.2	38.2	38.5	38.7	39	38.8	39.4	39.9	40.1	39.7	40	40.2	40.2
Aged 40 to 44	46.3	47.9	49	49.6	49.6	49.2	48.7	48.2	48.1	47.7	46.8	45	43.2	40.9	39.2	38	38	38.7	39.5	39.5	39.8	40	40.3	40.2	40.7	41.2
Aged 45 to 49	42.6	43	43.9	44.8	45.8	47.2	48.6	49.6	50.1	50.2	49.7	49.2	48.8	48.7	48.3	47.4	45.6	43.8	41.5	39.8	38.6	38.7	39.4	40.2	40.2	40.5
Aged 50 to 54	45.3	44.5	43.8	43.5	43.7	43.7	43.9	44.7	45.7	46.7	48	49.4	50.4	50.9	50.9	50.5	50.1	49.6	49.5	49.2	48.3	46.5	44.7	42.5	40.8	39.7
Aged 55 to 59	48.5	49.8	50.4	50.4	48.2	46.6	45.7	44.9	44.6	44.8	44.9	45.1	45.9	46.8	47.8	49.1	50.4	51.5	52	52	51.6	51.2	50.8	50.7	50.3	49.5
Aged 60 to 64	39.4	40.9	42.4	43.9	46.9	48.9	49.9	50.5	50.5	48.4	46.9	46.1	45.3	45	45.2	45.3	45.6	46.4	47.2	48.2	49.5	50.8	51.9	52.4	52.4	52
Aged 65 to 69	34.5	35.4	36.2	36.8	37.5	38.7	40	41.4	42.8	45.7	47.6	48.6	49.2	49.2	47.3	45.9	45.1	44.4	44.2	44.4	44.5	44.8	45.6	46.4	47.4	48.6
Aged 70 to 74	30	29.8	29.9	30.3	31	31.8	32.7	33.4	34	34.7	35.9	37.2	38.5	39.8	42.6	44.3	45.3	45.8	45.9	44.1	42.9	42.2	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.8
Aged 75 to 79	25.3	25.5	25.5	25.6	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.7	26.1	26.8	27.7	28.6	29.3	29.9	30.6	31.7	32.8	34	35.2	37.7	39.4	40.3	40.7	40.8	39.3	38.3
Aged 80 to 84	19.3	19.6	19.5	19.3	19.2	19.2	19.4	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.9	20	20.3	20.8	21.5	22.3	23.1	23.8	24.4	25	26	27	28	29.1	31.2	32.6
Aged 85 & over	15.3	15.4	16.1	16.7	17.4	17.8	18.1	18.5	18.9	19.3	19.7	20.1	20.5	20.9	21.4	21.8	22.2	22.8	23.5	24.4	25.3	26.2	27.1	28	29	30.3