

# Population profile Research bulletin Corporate Research and Information Unit 

Issue 10
October 2021


Conwy - Sir flaengar sy'n creu cyfleoedd

Conwy - a progressive County creating opportunity

## Contact us

If you have any suggestions about how we could improve this bulletin, or if you require further information, please contact us.
The Corporate Research and Information Unit
Bodlondeb,
Conwy, LL32 8DU.
Email: research.unit@conwy.gov.uk
Phone: 01492576246
Next update - autumn 2022

## Population profile for Conwy County Borough annual research bulletin

## Contents

Introduction ..... 2
Headlines ..... 3
Section 1: Current population ..... 5
Latest population estimates ..... 5
Comparative areas ..... 6
Change over time ..... 6
Section 2: Future population ..... 8
2018-based population projections ..... 8
Limitations of population projections ..... 9
Section 3: Components of population change ..... 11
Births and fertility ..... 12
Deaths and mortality ..... 13
Migration ..... 15
Section 4: Age profile ..... 18
Children ..... 19
Working age population (16-64) ..... 20
Aged 65 and over ..... 20
Very elderly ..... 21
Population pyramids ..... 22
Section 5: Population for small areas / geographic spread ..... 25
Population density ..... 25
Population change ..... 26
Population structure ..... 27
Section 6: Comparing measurements of population ..... 30
Mid-year estimates of population ..... 30
Census of population ..... 31
National Health Service GP registration counts ..... 33
Electoral register ..... 34
Administrative sources - the school census ..... 35
Data sources ..... 37
Appendix 1.1 - population density for electoral divisions (wards), 2020 ..... i
Appendix 1.2 - population totals for electoral divisions (wards), 2010-2020 ..... ii
Appendix 1.3b - population structure for electoral divisions (wards), 2020 ..... iv
Appendix 2.1 - population density for community council areas, 2020 ..... v
Appendix 2.2 - population totals for community council areas, 2010-2020 ..... vi
Appendix 2.3a - population structure for community council areas, 2020 ..... vii
Appendix 2.3b - population structure for community council areas, 2020 ..... viii
Appendix 3.1 - population totals for strategic sub areas and comparative areas, 2010-2020 ..... ix
Appendix 3.2 a - population structure for strategic sub areas and comparative areas, 2020 ..... x
Appendix 3.2 b - population structure for structure for strategic sub areas and comparative areas, 2020 xi
crncor ewroistef sinol
cOuNTV Borouch council

## Introduction

This is the latest monitor in a series which is produced on an annual basis by the Corporate Research and Information Unit.

The bulletin looks at key demographic information for Conwy County Borough, presenting the latest data, historical context and providing some commentary on what the data shows. It outlines some of the main findings in the 2020 mid-year estimates of population and migration for Conwy County Borough, and looks at the 2018-based population projections which were produced by the Welsh Government. New data sources will be added to the profile as they become available.

Appendices showing population at ward (electoral division) and community council level are available at the end of this bulletin.

Most figures in tables have been rounded to the nearest 100 or 50 . Counts may not add to totals due to rounding.

Much of the data in this bulletin is for the period before the onset of the Covid 19 pandemic and therefore does not take full account of its impact. Some data for the second half of 2020 will not be available until mid-2022 at the earliest.

## Headlines

- The size of the resident population in Conwy County Borough at 30 June 2020 was estimated to be 118,200 people. Between mid-2019 and mid-2020 the total number of people living in the County Borough is estimated to have increased by about 800 or 0.8\%.
- Since 2010 the population of Conwy County Borough has increased by 3,500, which is $3.1 \%$ - an average of about $0.3 \%$ per year, though rates of change have not been evenly spread across the period. In the same period the population of Wales increased by $3.9 \%$ and the population of the UK grew by $6.9 \%$.
- Between mid-2019 and mid-2020 the change in population in Conwy County Borough was a result of:
- negative natural change of -600 people (1,000 births and 1,600 deaths);
- net migration gain of 1,550 people (about 5,050 people came to Conwy County Borough to live and about 3,500 people left).
- Fertility rates and death rates are both falling, in general.
- However, without migration, the population of Conwy County Borough would decrease as there are more deaths than births in the area every year.
- Over a ten year period, there is average net out-migration of about -150 in the 15-29 age group every year.
- There is average net in-migration of about +400 in the 50-64 age group every year.
- The median age of Conwy County Borough's population is 50.0 years (Wales $=42.4$; $\mathrm{UK}=40.4$ ). The median age has increased from 46.6 to 50.0 years over the last decade.
- Conwy County Borough's $27.9 \%$ of the population aged 65 and over compares to $21.1 \%$ in Wales as a whole and $18.6 \%$ across the UK.
- By 2040 it is predicted that:
- if the central growth trend continues Conwy County Borough will have a population of 123,000 - an increase of $4,800(4.1 \%)$ from 2020 mid-year estimate levels.
- if the low growth variant trend continues Conwy County Borough will have a population of 117,750 - a decrease of $-450(-0.4 \%)$.
- if the high growth variant trend continues Conwy County Borough will have a population of 126,900 - an increase of 8,700 (7.4\%).
- net increases in the population total will come from in-migration, as natural change alone (births and deaths) would lead to a fall in total.
- population growth will be in the 65+ age group. The number of people of working age and the population aged under 16 will decline.
- Population density is low, at 1.0 persons per hectare across the County Borough as a whole, but rises to over 30 persons per hectare in some urban areas on the coast.
- The greatest concentrations of people aged 65 and over are in the coastal settlements of Abergele, Towyn, Llanddulas, Rhos on Sea, Llandudno (Craig-y-Don, Gogarth and Penrhyn wards) and Deganwy. Craig-y-Don electoral division has the highest proportion of people aged over 65 in its population (39.2\%).
- By far the youngest age profile in the County Borough is to be found in the Llysfaen electoral division / community council area, with only $14.5 \%$ of the population aged $65+$, and $22.6 \%$ aged under 16.
- Much of the data in this bulletin is for the period before the onset of the Covid 19 pandemic and therefore does not take full account of its impact. Some data for the second half of 2020 will not be available until mid-2022 at the earliest.


## Section 1: Current population

## Latest population estimates

The size of the resident population in Conwy County Borough at 30 June 2020 was estimated to be 118,200 people.
Males:females ratio for Conwy County Borough is 100:105. The Wales ratio is 100:103 (UK ratio is also 100:103). This means we have a greater proportion of women in our population than the national averages.

Table 1.1: population for Conwy County Borough, 2020
Source: mid-year estimates of population, Office for National Statistics (ONS)

|  | Males | Females | Persons |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| All ages | 57,600 | 60,600 | 118,200 |
| $\mathbf{0 - 4}$ | 2,750 | 2,500 | 5,250 |
| $\mathbf{5 - 9}$ | 3,150 | 3,000 | 6,150 |
| $\mathbf{1 0 - 1 4}$ | 3,200 | 3,100 | 6,300 |
| $\mathbf{1 5 - 1 9}$ | 3,000 | 2,750 | 5,700 |
| $\mathbf{2 0 - 2 4}$ | 3,000 | 2,650 | 5,600 |
| $\mathbf{2 5 - 2 9}$ | 3,000 | 2,850 | 5,800 |
| $\mathbf{3 0 - 3 4}$ | 3,000 | 2,950 | 5,950 |
| $\mathbf{3 5 - 3 9}$ | 2,850 | 3,050 | 5,900 |
| $\mathbf{4 0 - 4 4}$ | 2,850 | 2,850 | 5,650 |
| $\mathbf{4 5 - 4 9}$ | 3,300 | 3,600 | 6,900 |
| $\mathbf{5 0 - 5 4}$ | 4,000 | 4,400 | 8,400 |
| $\mathbf{5 5 - 5 9}$ | 4,350 | 4,750 | 9,150 |
| $\mathbf{6 0 - 6 4}$ | 4,100 | 4,450 | 8,550 |
| $\mathbf{6 5 - 6 9}$ | 3,850 | 4,250 | 8,100 |
| $\mathbf{7 0 - 7 4}$ | 4,250 | 4,450 | 8,700 |
| $\mathbf{7 5 - 7 9}$ | 3,050 | 3,300 | 6,350 |
| $\mathbf{8 0 - 8 4}$ | 2,000 | 2,600 | 4,600 |
| $\mathbf{8 5 - 8 9}$ | 1,250 | 1,800 | 3,050 |
| $\mathbf{9 0 +}$ | 700 | 1,450 | 2,100 |
| $\mathbf{0 - 1 5}$ | 9,750 | 9,100 | 18,850 |
| $\mathbf{1 6 - 6 4}$ | 32,800 | 33,600 | 66,400 |
| $\mathbf{6 5 +}$ | 15,100 | 17,850 | 32,950 |
| $\mathbf{8 5 +}$ | 1,900 | 3,250 | 5,150 |
|  |  |  |  |

## Comparative areas

The residents of the County Borough make up 3.7\% of the population of Wales, and $0.2 \%$ of the population of the UK.
At $27.9 \%$ of our population, we have a higher proportion of those aged $65+$ within the population than any of our neighbouring authorities, and a much higher rate than the UK average, which is $18.6 \%$. Similar high proportions of the post-pension age population are only found in areas known to be retirement locations, such as the south west coast of England.
The high proportion of elderly within our population also leads to the proportions of children (aged 0-15) and residents of working age (aged 16-65) being significantly below Wales and UK averages.

Table 1.2: population for comparative areas, 2020
Sources: mid-year estimates of population, ONS

|  | Total <br> population | Males | Females | Aged <br> $0-15$ | Aged <br> $16-64$ | Aged <br> $65+$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Conwy CB | 118,200 | $48.7 \%$ | $51.3 \%$ | $16.0 \%$ | $56.2 \%$ | $27.9 \%$ |
| Isle of Anglesey | 70,450 | $49.3 \%$ | $50.7 \%$ | $16.9 \%$ | $56.6 \%$ | $26.5 \%$ |
| Gwynedd | 125,150 | $49.6 \%$ | $50.4 \%$ | $16.6 \%$ | $60.6 \%$ | $22.8 \%$ |
| Denbighshire | 96,650 | $49.3 \%$ | $50.7 \%$ | $18.0 \%$ | $57.7 \%$ | $24.3 \%$ |
| Flintshire | 156,850 | $49.2 \%$ | $50.8 \%$ | $18.4 \%$ | $60.4 \%$ | $21.2 \%$ |
| Wrexham | 136,050 | $50.4 \%$ | $49.6 \%$ | $19.1 \%$ | $60.5 \%$ | $20.4 \%$ |
| Wales | $3,169,600$ | $49.3 \%$ | $50.7 \%$ | $17.8 \%$ | $61.2 \%$ | $21.1 \%$ |
| Great Britain | $65,185,700$ | $49.4 \%$ | $50.6 \%$ | $18.9 \%$ | $62.4 \%$ | $18.7 \%$ |
| United Kingdom | $67,081,250$ | $49.4 \%$ | $50.6 \%$ | $19.0 \%$ | $62.4 \%$ | $18.6 \%$ |

## Change over time

Between mid-2019 and mid-2020 the total number of people living in the County Borough is estimated to have increased by about 1,000 or $0.8 \%$. The population of the County Borough usually increases slightly year-on-year.
Since 2010 the population of Conwy County Borough has increased by 3,500, which is $3.1 \%$ - an average of about $0.3 \%$ per year, though rates of change have not been evenly spread across the period. In the same period the population of Wales increased by $3.9 \%$ and the population of the UK grew by $6.9 \%$.

There is more information about change over time (including population pyramids) in section 4 of this bulletin.

Table 1.3: population estimates 1981-2020
Sources: mid-year estimates of population, ONS; Census of population, ONS

| Year | Conwy CB | Wales | GB | UK |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1981 | 98,950 | 2,813,500 | 54,814,500 | 56,357,450 |
| 1986 | 101,400 | 2,810,950 | 55,110,350 | 56,683,850 |
| Census 1991* | 106,300 | 2,835,050 | 54,888,850 | - |
| 1991 | 107,950 | 2,873,000 | 55,831,350 | 57,438,650 |
| 1996 | 107,900 | 2,891,300 | 56,502,600 | 58,164,350 |
| Census 2001* | 109,600 | 2,903,100 | 57,103,900 | 58,789,200 |
| 2001 | 109,650 | 2,910,250 | 57,424,200 | 59,113,000 |
| 2006 | 113,000 | 2,985,650 | 59,083,950 | 60,827,050 |
| Census 2011* | 115,250 | 3,063,450 | 61,371,300 | 63,182,100 |
| 2011 | 115,350 | 3,063,750 | 61,470,850 | 63,285,150 |
| 2012 | 115,550 | 3,074,050 | 61,881,400 | 63,705,050 |
| 2013 | 115,900 | 3,082,400 | 62,275,950 | 64,105,650 |
| 2014 | 116,400 | 3,092,050 | 62,756,250 | 64,596,750 |
| 2015 | 116,450 | 3,099,100 | 63,258,400 | 65,110,050 |
| 2016 | 116,800 | 3,113,150 | 63,785,900 | 65,648,050 |
| 2017 | 116,850 | 3,125,150 | 64,169,400 | 66,040,250 |
| 2018 | 117,200 | 3,138,650 | 64,553,900 | 66,435,550 |
| 2019 | 117,200 | 3,152,900 | 64,903,150 | 66,796,800 |
| 2020 | 118,200 | 3,169,600 | 65,185,700 | 67,081,250 |
| Change 2010-2020 | 3.1\% | 3.9\% | 6.9\% | 6.9\% |
| Change 2019-2020 | 0.8\% | 0.5\% | 0.4\% | 0.4\% |

* Census population counts were taken on $21^{\text {st }}$ April 1991, 29th April 2001 and $27^{\text {th }}$ March 2011, therefore numbers will not exactly match those for the 1991, 2001 and 2011 mid-year population estimates, which were for June 30th.


## Section 2: Future population

Population projections look at past and current population trends and try to predict what the population might look like in the future if these trends continue. In 2020 the Statistical Directorate of Welsh Government produced a set of projections based on the characteristic of the population at unitary authority level in 2018.

## 2018-based population projections

Chart 2.1: population estimates and projections for Conwy County Borough, 1991-2043
Sources: mid-year estimates of population, ONS; 2018-based sub national population projections, Welsh Government


Welsh Government has produced a number of variant projections, based on different assumptions about the characteristics of future population growth. The principal (central) projection is based on a 5 year migration trend, and is used in calculating populations in the standard spending assessment calculations that determines Welsh Government budget allocations for local authorities in Wales, which are agreed on a 3 -year cycle. Two other projections, or 'variant' projections, are also available alongside the principal projection ${ }^{1}$. They are based on alternative future scenarios of fertility, mortality and migration compared with the principal projection. Variant projections include a 'low population' variant ${ }^{2}$, and a 'high population'3 variant. Projections for the UK use a 5 year migration trend.

The principal and high growth variant projections both see the population of Conwy CB growing each year until the end of the projection period (2043). The low growth

[^0]variant projects the population of Conwy CB increasing slightly each year until 2029, after which the population total will fall.
By 2040 it is predicted that:

- if the central growth trend continues Conwy County Borough will have a population of 123,000 - an increase of 4,800 (4.1\%) from 2020 mid-year estimate levels. Conwy CB is predicted to make up $3.6 \%$ of Wales' population and just under $0.2 \%$ of the UK population, which is similar to the current figures. The population is predicted to grow by $3.6 \%$ in Wales as a whole in the same period, and by $6.8 \%$ across the UK.
- if the low growth variant trend continues Conwy County Borough will have a population of 117,750 - a decrease of $-450(-0.4 \%)$.
- if the high growth variant trend continues Conwy County Borough will have a population of 126,900 - an increase of 8,700 (7.4\%).

Table 2.1: population projections 2020-2040
Sources: mid-year estimates of population, ONS; 2018-based sub national population projections, Welsh Government, 2018-based national population projections, ONS

|  | Conwy CB <br> principal | Conwy CB <br> low growth | Conwy CB <br> high growth | Wales <br> principal | UK <br> principal |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ (mid year estimate) | 118,200 | 118,200 | 118,200 | $3,169,600$ | $67,081,250$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 2 5}$ | 119,200 | 118,400 | 119,800 | $3,185,850$ | $68,413,850$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 3 0}$ | 120,450 | 118,550 | 121,900 | $3,222,650$ | $69,624,050$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 3 5}$ | 121,700 | 118,350 | 124,250 | $3,254,600$ | $70,667,700$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 4 0}$ | 123,000 | 117,750 | 126,900 | $3,284,300$ | $71,641,700$ |
| Change 2020-2040 | $4.1 \%$ | $-0.4 \%$ | $7.4 \%$ | $3.6 \%$ | $6.8 \%$ |
| Ave. annual change | $0.2 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.4 \%$ | $0.2 \%$ | $0.3 \%$ |

## Limitations of population projections

Projections are only one possible future .They are based on past trends - projections only take what has happened in the past and see what would happen if those trends continue. And if the period from which the trend is measured is anomalous, it may not give the full picture (see 'Migration' in section 3 below).
Projections can therefore become 'out of date' quite quickly. The last set of projections was produced for 2018, and the next set of official population projections (which will probably use 2021 data) are not due to be released before 2023. However, population estimates are produced every year. Though projections and population estimates 'matched' at 2018, by the time the 2020 estimates were produced there were slight variances between what the projections predicted for our population and what ONS estimate the count to be.

Table 2.2: comparing population projections with population estimates
Sources: mid-year estimates of population, ONS; 2018-based sub national population projections, Welsh Government; 2018-based national population projections, ONS

|  | Conwy CB <br> principal | Conwy CB <br> low growth | Conwy CB <br> high growth | Wales <br> principal | UK <br> principal |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ population estimate | 118,200 | 118,200 | 118,200 | $3,169,600$ | $67,081,250$ |
| Projected population <br> $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | 117,700 | 117,600 | 117,750 | $3,146,150$ | $66,832,800$ |
| Difference | -500 | -550 | -450 | $-23,450$ | $-248,400$ |
| \% difference | $-0.4 \%$ | $-0.5 \%$ | $-0.4 \%$ | $-0.7 \%$ | $-0.4 \%$ |

No policy elements are included in the projections, even if these are already known about.

Projections are not an ultimate truth - many factors we can't control or don't know about will affect population dynamics: the recent global pandemic and the migration of Eastern European workers following EU accession could not have been predicted, for example, yet both have had an impact on population flows. We can even influence the future by our own decisions. Approval for the development of employment land could attract workers and their families to the area, for example.

There is more information about the age structure of future populations in section 4 of this bulletin.

## Section 3: Components of population change

Between mid-2019 and mid-2020 the change in population in Conwy County Borough was a result of:

- negative natural change of -600 people (1,000 births and 1,600 deaths);
- net migration gain of 1,550 people (about 5,050 people came to Conwy County Borough to live and about 3,500 people left).

Chart 3.1: components of population change, 2000/01 to 2019/20
Source: components of population change, Population Estimates Unit, ONS


The population of the County Borough does not replace itself naturally. With deaths over a ten year period at an average of 1,550 each year and births at just 1,100 the population of Conwy CB would decrease by around 450 persons per year if there were no net in-migration into the area.

The number of births and deaths remain relatively stable year-on-year. Migration is a much more volatile component of population change, which is difficult to measure and even harder to predict.
This dataset includes data up to the end of June 2020 and therefore does not take full account of the impact of Covid 19. Some data for the second half of 2020 will not be available until mid-2022 at the earliest.

Table 3.1: components of population change
Source: components of population change, Population Estimates Unit, ONS

|  | Mid-2019 to <br> mid-2020 | Mid-2010 to <br> mid-2020 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Population at start of period (A) | $\mathbf{1 1 7 , 2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 4 , 7 0 0}$ |
| Add births | 1,000 | 10,800 |
| Subtract deaths | 1,600 | 15,250 |
| Natural change (a) | -600 | $-4,450$ |
| Add in-migration | 5,050 | 50,850 |
| Subtract out-migration | 3,500 | 43,300 |
| Net migration (b) | 1,550 | 7,550 |
| Other changes (c)* | 0 | 400 |
| Total change (B) (a + b + c) | $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0}$ | 3,500 |
| Population at end of period (A+B) | $\mathbf{1 1 8 , 2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 8 , 2 0 0}$ |

*other changes include adjustments for unattributable changes between Censuses
All figures have been rounded to the nearest 50 . Counts may not add to totals due to rounding.

## Births and fertility

In 2020950 babies were born to residents of Conwy County Borough. This was around 50 fewer births than in 2019.

Table 3.2: births and fertility 2020
Source: vital statistics table VS1, ONS

|  | Conwy CB | Wales | England <br> and Wales |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total live births | 950 | 28,650 | 613,950 |
| M:F ratio (2019) | 1.14 | 1.05 | 1.06 |
| Crude birth rate | 8.1 | 9.0 | 10.3 |
| GFR | 56.7 | 50.9 | 55.1 |
| TFR | 1.69 | 1.47 | 1.58 |

Note: this data is for the calendar year 2020 and is not directly comparable with the data in table 3.1, which is for mid-year to mid-year 2019/20

## Definitions

Crude birth rate $=$ per 1,000 residents.
General Fertility Rate (GFR) is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44.
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of live children that a group of women would bear if they experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the calendar year.

After a long period of decline, fertility levels in England and Wales started to rise in the early 2000s. However, in the 2010s they started to fall again, and it is thought the period of increase may have been a one-off blip caused by the cultural shift of a generation of women choosing to delay child bearing until their late 20s/early 30s.

Fertility levels in Conwy CB have broadly followed this trend, and it is estimated that with the current pattern of fertility the "average" woman will have 1.69 children in her lifetime. This is above the Welsh and England and Wales averages, but is well below the level at which the population naturally replaces itself (2.07 TFR).

Despite higher fertility rates amongst women of child bearing age, the crude birth rate (birth rate compared to total population) in Conwy CB is well below the national averages, due to the older age structure overall within the County Borough.

Chart 3.2: fertility rates, 2000-2020
Source: vital statistics table VS1, ONS


This dataset includes data up to the end of December 2020 and therefore does not take full account of the impact of Covid 19. Most babies conceived after March 2020 (when the first UK lock-down came into place) will not have been born until 2021 and so will show in next year's official data releases.

## Deaths and mortality

1,600 residents of Conwy County Borough died in 2020. This was around 50 more deaths than in 2019.

The overall death rate in Conwy County Borough has fallen in the last year, and the 10 year comparison was 13.4 deaths per 1,000 population in 2020 compared to 13.3
deaths per 1,000 population in 2010. The rate is high when compared to Wales, and England \& Wales averages. This is due to the older age structure of our population.
The age standardised mortality ratio, which takes account of differing age structures in different areas, shows that the County Borough's death rate is low when compared to national averages.

This dataset includes data up to the end of December 2020 and therefore does not take full account of the impact of Covid 19.

Table 3.3: mortality 2020
Source: vital statistics table VS1, ONS

|  | Conwy CB | Wales | England <br> and Wales |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Deaths | 1,600 | 37,400 | 607,900 |
| Males | 850 | 18,800 | 308,100 |
| Females | 750 | 18,600 | 299,900 |
| ASMR | 918.2 | $1,114.6$ | $1,048.3$ |
| Crude death rate | 13.4 | 11.8 | 10.2 |

Note: this data is for the calendar year 2020 and is not directly comparable with the data in table 3.1 which is for mid-year to mid-year 2019/20

## Definitions

The age-standardized mortality rate (ASMR) is a weighted average of the age-specific mortality rates per 100,000 persons, where the weights are the proportions of persons in the corresponding age groups, measured against European Standard Population that would be 1,000 per 100,000.

Crude death rate $=$ per 1,000 residents.

Though life expectancy at birth is lower than UK figures for both males and females, by the time residents of Conwy County Borough reach the age of 65 their life expectancy is above UK averages, and considerably higher than those for Wales as a whole. This improvement by age 65 is particularly noticeable for males, whose life expectancy at age 65 is only 2.3 years less than that for females (at birth the gap between males and females is 3.6 years).

Over the last ten years, life expectancy has improved for all groups, though the rate of improvement has slowed considerably in the last few years and may be starting to decline, particularly for males (there is not yet enough data to tell if this is a permanent change in trend).

Table 3.4: life expectancy
Source: period life expectancy tables, ONS

|  | Conwy CB |  | Wales |  | United Kingdom |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 2007- \\ 2009 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2017- \\ 2019 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2007- \\ 2009 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline 2017- \\ 2019 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2007- \\ 2009 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2017- \\ 2019 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Male - at birth | 77.2 | 78.8 | 77.1 | 78.5 | 77.7 | 79.4 |
| Male - at age 65 | 17.8 | 19.2 | 17.2 | 18.3 | 17.5 | 18.8 |
| Female - at birth | 81.7 | 82.4 | 81.4 | 82.3 | 81.8 | 83.1 |
| Female - at age 65 | 20.7 | 21.5 | 19.9 | 20.7 | 20.2 | 21.1 |
| Difference between male and female at birth | 4.5 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 3.7 |
| Difference between male and female at age 65 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.4 |

Note: life expectancy at birth is for babies born in that period, and life expectancy at age 65 is the additional years of life that someone aged 65 would expect to have.

## Migration

Migration is the component of population change which has the biggest impact in the County Borough. Without a net gain of in-migrants, the population would not naturally replace itself and the number of people living in the area would decline each year, as there are about 400 more deaths than births in the area every year. However, migration levels fluctuate year by year, are difficult to measure and hard to predict.
Between mid-2019 and mid-2020 Conwy County Borough experienced net migration gain of 1,550 people (about 5,050 people came to Conwy County Borough to live and about 3,500 people left). Net migration was about 1,000 more people than in the previous year. This is a bigger difference than we would normally expect to see, and is chiefly caused by lower out-migration figures. This is likely to be a result of reduced mobility due to the Covid 19 pandemic. The difference for mid-2020 data is particularly noticeable amongst young adults (aged 15-24) where there was both reduced out-migration and an increase in in-migration, perhaps as a result of them returning to parental homes during the first national lock-down.

Table 3.5: annual average net migration for Conwy County Borough over selected five year periods
Source: ONS components of population change for mid-year population estimates

| Mid 2015-mid 2020-most | Annual <br> average net <br> migration |
| :--- | ---: |
| recent annual average | 860 |
| Mid 2007-mid 2012- <br> lowest annual average | 400 |
| Mid 1999-mid 2004- <br> highest annual average | 1,150 |

Over the past 10 years average annual net migration has been about 750 persons into Conwy CB each year. Migration is, however, a volatile component of population change and has fluctuated between a net figure of -50 and $+1,550$ persons over the past 20 years. This can be a particular problem when using migration to help predict population change in the future. The set of years selected to provide a past trend can produce very different results, as seen in the table above.

To smooth out some of this fluctuation, when looking at the age structure of migrants we have used a 10 year average. The relative age structure of migrants is actually much more stable than the total counts of in- or out-flows, so the ten year average gives a good indication of the pattern of migration.

Chart 3.3: average age profile of migrants in Conwy County Borough, 2010/11 to 2019/20
Sources: internal and international migration flow data, ONS


Most age groups see a net gain of population due to more in-migration than outmigration. However, there is a big rise in out-migration in the 15-29 age groups. There is no higher education institution in Conwy County Borough, so most people wanting to go on to university or other higher education at age 18 have to leave the area. This is also the age group which is mostly likely to be economically and socially mobile, seeking work and other social opportunities outside the area. This age group has become increasingly mobile in recent years so the size and impact of their outmigration has grown. As a 10 year average, 15-29 year olds account for $41 \%$ of outmigrants.

# Table 3.6: proportion of migration in Conwy County Borough, by age group (average 2010/11 to 2019/20) 

Sources: internal and international migration flow data, ONS

|  | In-migrants | Out- <br> migrants |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total migrants | 5,100 | 4,350 |
| Aged 0-14 | $13.0 \%$ | $11.6 \%$ |
| Aged 15-29 | $31.5 \%$ | $40.6 \%$ |
| Aged 30-49 | $24.5 \%$ | $23.4 \%$ |
| Aged 50-64 | $17.4 \%$ | $11.7 \%$ |
| Aged 65+ | $13.6 \%$ | $12.7 \%$ |
| Aged 75+ | $5.0 \%$ | $6.5 \%$ |

The spike in the age profile for in-migrants in the 20-24 age group suggests that some of these young people return to the area when they have finished higher education. However, not all of those who leave in their late teens or twenties come back to the area, and this accentuates the older than average age profile of our population structure. About 1,750 people in the 15-29 age groups leave Conwy County Borough each year, and only about 1,600 move in ${ }^{4}$.
Though there is net in-migration of people in their 30s to 40s, it does not balance out this net loss of young adults, and leads to an imbalance in our population structure. There is more information on this in section 4 of this report, which looks at the age profile of the county Borough.

There is a bulge in in-migration in the pre-retirement age groups - those aged 50 to 64 make up about $17.5 \%$ of in-migrants. In the last 10 years, net migration in that age group has been an average annual gain of 400 persons. There is also net migration gain in the 65-69 age group. On average, from ages 70 onward in-migration and outmigration are balanced.
Migration is affected by many factors over which we have no control at a local level, such as national economic policy or social trends towards overseas retirement. Unforeseen or one-off events can also have a significant impact on migration, such as the influx of economic migrants from Eastern Europe which was seen after EU accession in 2004 or the slow-down in both internal and international migration after the 2008 economic downturn. It is also difficult to predict what the impact on population movement might be from events we know about, such as Brexit. The Covid-19 pandemic has certainly had an impact on migration as people are much less mobile than previously, though we don't know what the long term effects on migration patterns - both internationally and within the UK - may be. We therefore need to be careful when trying to interpret trends in migration.

[^1]
## Section 4: Age profile

The median age (the age at which half the population is older and half is younger) of Conwy County Borough's population is 50.0 years. The current median age for Wales is 42.4 and 40.4 for the UK. This means our population is significantly older than for Wales and for the UK. The median age has increased from 46.6 to 50.0 years over the last decade.

Table 4.1: median age, dependency ratios and male:female ratios, 2020
Source: mid-year estimates of population, ONS

|  | Conwy | Wales | UK |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Median age | 50.0 | 42.4 | 40.4 |
| Dependency ratio | 78.0 | 63.5 | 60.3 |
| Old age dependency ratio | 49.6 | 34.5 | 29.9 |
| Male:female ratio | 105.2 | 102.8 | 102.5 |
| Aged 0-15 | 93.7 | 95.2 | 95.1 |
| Aged 16-64 | 102.6 | 100.6 | 100.5 |
| Aged 65+ | 118.2 | 116.8 | 118.9 |
| Aged 85+ | 170.1 | 171.5 | 171.6 |

## Definitions

Median age. - the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.
Dependency ratio - number of people within the population who are not of working age for each 100 people of working age. Working age population is defined as those aged 16 to 64.
Old age dependency ratio - number of people within the population who are aged 65+ for each 100 people of working age. Working age population is defined as those aged 16 to 64.
Male:female ratio - number of females in the population for every 100 males
Table 4.2: broad age groups for population in Conwy County Borough
Sources: mid-year estimates of population, ONS; 2018-based sub national population projections (principal projection), Welsh Government

|  | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Number |  |  |  |  |
| Total population | 114,700 | 118,200 | 120,450 | 123,000 |
| Aged 0-15 | 19,150 | 18,850 | 18,100 | 17,750 |
| Aged 16-64 | 67,600 | 66,400 | 63,500 | 61,750 |
| Aged 65+ | 27,900 | 32,950 | 38,850 | 43,500 |
| Aged 85+ | 4,200 | 5,150 | 6,050 | 7,850 |
| As percentage total population |  |  |  |  |
| Total population | $100.0 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ |
| Aged 0-15 | $16.7 \%$ | $16.0 \%$ | $15.0 \%$ | $14.4 \%$ |
| Aged 16-64 | $59.0 \%$ | $56.2 \%$ | $52.7 \%$ | $50.2 \%$ |
| Aged 65+ | $24.3 \%$ | $27.9 \%$ | $32.3 \%$ | $35.4 \%$ |
| Aged 85+ | $3.7 \%$ | $4.4 \%$ | $5.0 \%$ | $6.4 \%$ |

Analysis of the age and gender structure of population is provided below, as commentary and also as annotated population pyramids. The analysis looks at past, current and future populations. Future populations are calculated using the principal projection from Welsh Government's 2018-based sub national population projections. Data for other age groups is available on request.

## Children

Children are defined as those in the population aged under 16.

In 2020 there were 18,850 people aged under 16 in Conwy County Borough.

- Between 2019 and 2020 the number of people in the population aged under 16 fell by $-0.7 \%$. In the ten-year period between 2010 and 2020 the number of people aged under 16 decreased by about 300 people, a fall of $-1.5 \%$.
- The number of children in the population has been declining steadily over the past decade or so, reflecting both the decline in number of babies born in the late 1990s / early 2000s, and a return to this lower birth rates trend in the past eight years or so.
- This age group makes up $16.0 \%$ of the population, compared to $16.2 \%$ in 2019 and $16.7 \%$ in 2010. By 2040 it is projected that they will make up only $14.4 \%$ of the population.
- Conwy County Borough's $16.0 \%$ of the population aged under 16 compares to $17.8 \%$ in Wales as a whole and $19.0 \%$ across the UK.
- Males:females ratio for children in Conwy County Borough is 100:93.7. This is comparable to the ratios for Wales and the UK. This ratio is not quite equal, as more baby boys are born than baby girls.

Welsh Government's 2018-based projections predict that the number of children within Conwy will:

- increase slightly between mid-2020 and mid-2021;
- begin to decrease from mid-2022 to mid-2039 and then increase slightly.
- The number of people aged under 16 in Conwy County Borough's population is expected to be about 17,750 by 2040. This is a decrease of $-1,150(-6.2 \%)$ on 2020 figures.

The general trend towards declining population in this age group is due to the number of births in any given year being smaller than the number of children turning 16 and leaving this age group.

## Working age population (16-64)

Working age population is defined as those aged 16 to 64 . (The nationally recognised definition of this age group has recently been changed to take account of proposed changes to the state pension age for women. If making comparisons with earlier reports 'working age population' may refer to a slightly different age group).

In 2020 there were 66,400 people of working age in Conwy County Borough.

- Between 2019 and 2020 the number of people of working age increased by $1.5 \%$. This bucks the recent trend of falling numbers in this age group, and may be a temporary effect due to reduced mobility of young adults/students during the Covid 19 pandemic. In the ten-year period between 2010 and 2020 the number of people of working age decreased by $-1,250$ people, a fall of $-1.8 \%$.
- This age group makes up $56.2 \%$ of the population, compared to $55.9 \%$ in 2019 and $59.0 \%$ in 2010. By 2040 it is projected that they will make up $50.2 \%$ of the population.
- Conwy County Borough's $56.2 \%$ of the population aged 16-64 compares to $61.2 \%$ in Wales as a whole and $62.4 \%$ across the UK. This is relatively low, and leads to a high dependency ratio - that is, the ratio of people of working age to those who are theoretically 'dependent' on that working age population. In 2020 the dependency ratio in Conwy CB was 100:78.0. In Wales this was 100:63.5 (UK ratio is 100:60.3). A high dependency ratio can put strain on the local economy and on the resources needed to provide social care.
- Males:females ratio for this age group is 100:102.6; for Wales as a whole and for the UK the ratio is 100:100.6 and 100:100.5 respectively.

Welsh Government's 2018-based projections predict that the number of people of working age within Conwy County Borough will:

- decrease every year to 2038 and then increase slightly.
- The number of people of working age in Conwy County Borough's population is expected to be about 61,750 by 2040. This is a decrease of $-4,650$ (-7.0\%) on 2020 figures.

The number of people in the working age population group is particularly affected by the out-migration of young adults in the 18-24 age group and the large post-Second World War 'baby boomers' cohort moving out of the working age group as they reach retirement age.

## Aged 65 and over

In 2020 there were 32,950 people aged 65 and over in Conwy County Borough.

- Between 2019 and 2020 the number of people aged 65 and over in the population increased by 1.4\%. In the ten-year period between 2010 and 2020 the 65+ age group increased by 5,050 people, a rise of $18.0 \%$.
- This age group makes up $27.9 \%$ of the population, compared to $27.9 \%$ in 2019 and $24.3 \%$ in 2010. By 2040 it is projected that they will make up $35.4 \%$ of the population.
- Conwy County Borough's $27.9 \%$ of the population aged 65 and over compares to $21.1 \%$ in Wales as a whole and $18.6 \%$ across the UK. Similar high proportions of the post-retirement age population are only found in areas known to be retirement locations, such as the south west coast of England.
- The high proportion of older people within our population also leads to the proportions of children (aged 0-15) and residents of working age (aged 16-64) being significantly below Wales and UK averages. It is also the biggest factor in our high dependency ratio.
- Males:females ratio for this age group is 100:118.2. This is slightly lower than the rate for the UK (100:118.9) and higher than that for Wales as a whole (100:116.8). By 2040 this ratio is expected to drop to 100:114.7 for the County Borough, as male survival rates improve.

The number of people aged 65 and over within Conwy County Borough is projected to:

- increase continually until mid-2043 (end of the projection period). The rate of increase will be highest between mid-2024 to mid-2031 (almost 15\%). The rate of growth will slow significantly in the late 2030s.
- The number of people aged 65 and over in Conwy County Borough's population is expected to be about 43,500 by 2040 . This is an increase of 10,550 (32.1\%) on 2020 figures.

The increase in the number of people aged over 65 is mainly due to two factors; firstly improvements in mortality rates mean people are living longer; and secondly the ageing on of the large 'baby boom' cohort born after the Second World War. By the end of the projections period this age group will also include the cohort from the second 'baby boom' of the early 1960s.

## Very elderly

Very elderly are defined as those in the population aged 85 and over. (This age group are also included in the 'aged 65 and over' population group which is discussed above).

In 2020 there were 5,150 people aged 85 and over in Conwy County Borough.

- Between 2019 and 2020 the number of very elderly in the population increased by 2.7\%. In the ten-year period between 2010 and 2020 the very elderly population increased by 950 people, a rise of $23.1 \%$.
- This age group makes up $4.4 \%$ of the population, compared to $4.3 \%$ in 2019 and $3.7 \%$ in 2010. By 2040 it is projected that they will make up $6.4 \%$ of the population.
- Conwy County Borough's $4.4 \%$ of the population aged 85 and over compares to $2.6 \%$ in Wales as a whole and $2.5 \%$ across the UK.
- Males:females ratio for the very elderly in Conwy County Borough is 100:170.1 For Wales the ratio is 100:171.5 and for the UK 100:171.6. By 2040 the ratio within the County Borough is expected to drop to 100:134.1 as male survival rates improve.

The number of very elderly within Conwy County Borough is projected to:

- increase every year to the end of the projection period. The rate of increase will be highest 2028-2034.
- The number of people aged 85 and over in Conwy County Borough's population is expected to be about 7,850 by 2040. This is an increase of 2,700 (52.2\%) on 2020 figures.

The progression of the large post-World War 2 baby boomers cohort into this age group by the end of the projection period is the main reason for this dramatic increase, coupled with expected improvements in mortality rates.

## Population pyramids

Another way of looking at population structures - and particularly change in these structures over time - is to use population pyramids. On the next two pages are population pyramids for Conwy County Borough for the years 2010 (the past), 2020 (the present), 2030 and 2040 (the future), to give an indication of how the population has changed/might change over a 30 year period.

Chart 4.1: population pyramids (age structure) for Conwy County Borough
Sources: mid year population estimates, ONS; 2018-based sub national population projections, Welsh Government



## 2010 population pyramid

- Not a pyramid at all - atypical population chart even in ageing West
- Low birth rates in 1990s and 2000s - small number of children
- Big 'bite' out of population aged 18 to mid 30 s - young people leaving the area, for higher education or other economic and social reasons
- Bulges around the mid 40s age group - early 1960s baby boom
- Bulge around age of 60 - post World War 2 baby boom
- Single year age bands in 70s age group of similar size to single years in the 0-9 age group ( $40 \mathrm{~s}, 50 \mathrm{~s}$, and 60 s 70 s larger)
- Women start to outnumber men in late 30 s age group
- Around 1,450 aged $90+$ - many more women than men in this age group


## 2020 population pyramid

- Pyramid starting to look more like a mushroom - very top heavy
- The 'missing' 18 to late 20 s age group has expanded to include those aged into their mid 40 s - suggests those who leave in late teens/early 20 s are not returning even later in life cycle
- 1960s baby boomers now in their 50 s
- Post WW2 baby boomers now in their late 60s-mid 70s
- More people in each single year age band from 47-77 than in any of the single year age band 0-46
- Women start to outnumber men in late 40 s age group




## 2030 population pyramid

- Obvious imbalance between base and top of 'pyramid'
- Low birth rate continues - number of children continues to decrease (slight increase in 2010s not enough to balance out 'top heavy' older age groups)
- Effect of out-migration of young adults (and their non-return) now affects age groups up to mid 50 s. Compounds effect on birth rate as fewer women of child bearing age.
- Post WW2 baby boomers now in their 70s and 80s
- More people in each single year age band from 56-83 than in all but two of the single year age bands aged 55 or under
- Age at which women outnumber men raised to around mid 50 s as male survival rates improve
- Over 2,400 people aged $90+$ - still more women than men, but gap narrowing


## 2040 population pyramid

- Base of chart very undercut.
- Echo of effect of out-migration of young adults in the early years of the century stretches to 60s age group
- 1960 s generation $X$ now in their late $60 \mathrm{~s} /$ mid 70 s. This means two very large birth cohorts are now in the post-retirement age group (post WW2 cohort are reaching their late 80s)
- More people in each single year age band from 65-79 than in any of the single year age bands $0-64$. Leads to very skewed dependency ratios
- More 84 year olds than new-borns
- Over 3,500 people aged 90+ (and off chart scale) - gap between men and women narrows further


## Section 5: Population for small areas / geographic spread

## Population density

Map 5.1: population density by electoral division, 2020
Source: ONS experimental small area population estimates; Corporate Research and Information Unit, Conwy County Borough Council


Population density for the County Borough $=1.0$ persons per hectare

The County Borough has an area of 113,000 hectares and a population of 118,200 residents (mid-2020 estimate). About $38 \%$ of its area and $4 \%$ of its population are within the Snowdonia National Park.

Population density is low, at 1.0 persons per hectare across the County Borough as a whole, but rises to over 30 persons per hectare in some urban areas on the coast.

The narrow coastal belt contains about $90 \%$ of the County Borough's population with Llandudno and Colwyn Bay as the two main urban areas. Other significant coastal settlements are Abergele, Conwy, Kinmel Bay, Towyn, Llandudno Junction, Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan and Penrhyn Bay.
The population of rural Conwy CB is widely dispersed. The main settlements are the market town of Llanrwst and the scattered villages of Betws-y-Coed, Betws yn Rhos, Eglwysbach, Llanfairtalhaearn, Llansannan, Llangernyw, Pentrefoelas and Cerrigydrudion.

The map on the previous page shows population densities. Tables showing population density at electoral division (ED) and community council area level are also available in appendices 1.1 and 2.1.

## Population change

Table 5.1: highest and lowest population growth for electoral divisions in Conwy County Borough, 2010-20
Source: ONS experimental small area population estimates

|  | Change |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | $\%$ | Number |
| Conwy | $26.1 \%$ | 1,050 |
| Deganwy | $25.1 \%$ | 1,000 |
| Marl | $24.5 \%$ | 950 |
| Pensarn | $14.3 \%$ | 400 |
| Llanddulas | $9.3 \%$ | 150 |
| Pentre Mawr | $6.3 \%$ | 200 |
| Bryn | $5.8 \%$ | 100 |
| Capelulo | $-5.0 \%$ | -50 |
| Gower | $-5.1 \%$ | -50 |
| Colwyn | $-6.5 \%$ | -300 |
| Gogarth | $-7.2 \%$ | -250 |
| Betws-y-Coed | $-7.2 \%$ | -100 |
| Eirias | $-9.0 \%$ | -300 |

Unsurprisingly, many of the areas of greatest population growth between 2010 and 2020 were the settlements along the coast, where most of Conwy County Borough's
housing, employment and services are concentrated. ONS's small area population estimates show population to have increased by $26.1 \%$ in Conwy ward and by $25.1 \%$ in Deganwy, with Marl ward (Llandudno Junction) also seeing growth of over 20\% in the period. A further four electoral divisions along the coast experienced growth of over $5 \%$.

In terms of absolute numbers, the greatest population growth was in Conwy ward, with an increase of 1,000 in the total population between 2009 and 2019. Deganwy and Marl (Llandudno Junction) wards also experienced high growth levels in the same ten years ( 1,000 and 950 respectively). At the same time population fell by 300 in both Eirias and Colwyn wards (both wards are in Old Colwyn).
Population change in the County Borough as a whole for 2010-2020 was $+3.1 \%$
Between 2019 and 2020 the biggest increase in population was in the Pentre Mawr (Abergele) electoral division ( $+5.1 \%$, or around 180 people) and the biggest fall in population was in Trefriw electoral division ( $-2.9 \%$ or fewer than -50 people). The population total for the County Borough as a whole increased by $1,000(+0.8 \%)$.

Tables showing population change for all electoral divisions (wards) and community council areas are available in appendices 1.2 and 2.2

## Population structure

Generally, Conwy County Borough has a population structure that is older than the UK average, even at small area level. ONS small area population estimates show that the greatest concentrations of people aged 65 and over, in terms of both numbers and proportions of the total population, are in the coastal settlements of Abergele, Towyn, Llanddulas, Rhos on Sea, Llandudno (Craig-y-Don, Gogarth and Penrhyn wards) and Deganwy. All these areas have more than $30 \%$ of their population aged 65 and over. Craig-y-Don electoral division has the highest proportion of people aged $65+$ in its population (39.2\%). The map on the next page highlights this concentration of settlements with high proportions of older people in their population.
All but three electoral divisions within Conwy County Borough have a higher proportion of the population aged over 65 than the UK average of $18.5 \%$. The EDs with lower than average proportions of the 65+ age group in their population are Pensarn (Llandudno Junction), Glyn (Colwyn Bay), and Llysfaen.

Map 5.2: proportion of the population aged 0-15; and 65 and over by electoral division, 2020
Source: ONS experimental small area population estimates


Proportion of population aged 0-15


However, six electoral divisions in the County Borough have a higher than average proportion of children in their population. By far the youngest age profile in the County Borough is to be found in the Llysfaen electoral division / community council area, with only $14.5 \%$ of the population aged $65+$, and $22.6 \%$ aged under 16 . Llysfaen is also the only ward in the County Borough where total annual births significantly and consistently outnumber total annual deaths.

Table 5.2: electoral divisions where proportion of population aged under 16 is higher than UK average, 2020
Source: ONS experimental small area population estimates

|  | $\%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Llysfaen | $22.6 \%$ |
| Glyn | $21.0 \%$ |
| Gower | $21.0 \%$ |
| Colwyn | $20.8 \%$ |
| Mochdre | $20.5 \%$ |
| Pensarn | $20.1 \%$ |
| United Kingdom | $19.0 \%$ |
| Conwy County Borough | $16.0 \%$ |

Though the concentration of areas with high proportions of children in their population is not as obviously coastal as that for older people, five of these six electoral divisions are within the more populous coastal strip.

Tables showing broad population structure for all electoral divisions (wards) and community council areas are available in appendices 1.3 and 2.3.

## Section 6: Comparing measurements of population

It is not easy to count the number of people in an area. Populations are continuously changing, through births, deaths and migration. None of the population figures used in this report - or available elsewhere - are exact counts of the population.
As population data are used to inform decision making for funding, representation and resourcing, it is important that the data used to measure population is of good quality. Population data measures population by size, age and gender and provides a basis to calculate and compare rates, ratios and percentages between groups of people or geographical areas.

The main population data used in this report are the official mid-year population estimates or data derived from these (such as the population projections). The midyear population estimates are calculated by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), who have considerable resource and expertise in this field.

A comparison between these mid-year estimates and other sources of population data is given below.

## Mid-year estimates of population

## What is it?

They are estimates, not a count of the current population, and are produced every year. There is a 12 month delay in the release of the data (for example data for 30 June 2020 was published in June 2021).
The starting point for the estimate is the previous mid-year resident population figure and the population change is taken into account by adding births and removing deaths which occurred during the year and allowing for migration to and from the area. Adjustments are also made for special population groups not captured by migration estimates such as the armed forces. The international migration component of population change is sourced from survey data.

Mid-year population estimates are available for the nations of the UK, local authority areas, parliamentary constituencies and local health board areas and are published by ONS. They are produced for single year of age and gender at local authority area level and above.

ONS population estimates are also available for electoral divisions (wards) and statistical geographies, but these are considered to be 'experimental statistics' as they are still undergoing evaluation.

## What are the limitations of this data?

The mid-year population estimates are rolled forward from the Census of Population. In 2001 there were concerns that some areas - typically those with high proportions of transient population - were undercounted. Results from the 2011 Census seemed to show that this was the case, as the rolled forward estimates for 2011 were much lower than the new Census estimate. The new mid-year estimates - including those used in this report - have been recalibrated to take account of this. However, the Office for National Statistics is undertaking more research to understand how the
undercount occurred and to improve their roll-forward methodology, and the results of this work this may impact on the validity and robustness of current estimates.
Though births and deaths data used in the estimates is very robust, migration data is less so. Internal migration measurements have been vastly improved in recent years and are now considered to be reasonably sound. Data on international (overseas) migration is still difficult to collect and even more difficult to assign to the right geographical area. The ONS have a programme of work to improve these data.

## How can it be used to count population?

These are the official measure of population used by national and local government and many other official bodies. They are also widely used by commercial companies and individuals in the private and academic sector.

The population estimates can be used where an estimate of the resident population is required. They are used when the absolute numbers of residents are of key importance. This may be in terms of allocating financial resources, planning services or grossing up survey results.

They are also used where the population figures are used as denominators, for example in the calculation of economic and social indicators.
ONS's mid-year population estimates form the key inputs into population projections, providing a base population (starting year for projections) and helping to form trend assumptions. Population estimates will be recalibrated and revised back to 2011 following the release of the 2021 Census data in 2022.

## Census of population

## What is it?

A Census is a survey of all people and households in the country. In the UK the Census is carried out every 10 years. The Office for National Statistics (ONS) undertakes the Census in England and Wales.

Table 6.1: comparing mid year population estimates with 2011 Census for Conwy County Borough
Sources: mid year population estimates, ONS; Census of population, ONS

|  | Total resident <br> population |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Mid year population estimate (30th June 2011) | 115,350 |  |
| 2011 Census (27th March 2011) | 115,250 |  |
| Difference | -100 | $-0.1 \%$ |
| Mid year population estimate (30th June 2020) | 118,200 |  |
| 2011 Census (27th March 2011) | 115,250 |  |
| Difference | $-2,950$ | $-2.5 \%$ |

The most recently available data is from the 2011 Census which was carried out on $27^{\text {th }}$ March 2011. The first data from this was released in July 2012 and has been used to rebase the mid-year population estimates, as discussed above.

Census population data are available for all administrative and statistical geographies and are published by ONS.

## Why is it different from the mid-year population estimate and what are the limitations of this data?

The 2011 Census is now ten years out of date. Data from the 2021 Census, which will replace this measure, will begin to be published in early 2022.

- It is only undertaken every ten years and is most useful in the early years after the Census.
- Even in its first year, there will be a difference between the Census estimate of population and the mid-year estimate of population from the same year, as they are taken at different times and use different methodologies to make their estimate.
- The table above shows how the difference between the Census population count and the mid-year population estimate has increased over time.


## How can it be used to count population?

The Census population data are the most comprehensive and robust source of population data for Wales. Uses include any Census data analysis so that the numerator and denominator are of the same time period and geography.

Because the Census collects so much information about the characteristics of our population which isn't available elsewhere, it may be necessary to use Census populations to work out rates/proportions, especially at the small area level. For example, the proportion of people who have a limiting long term illness in the County Borough is only available from the 2011 Census.
For some data sets, Census data is still more reliable and robust than other, more recent data. How useful the Census is will depend on which population characteristic is being measured and for what area - we would advise using Census data when looking at ethnicity in Conwy CB for example, but would recommend more recent surveys and estimates when looking at figures for Wales as a whole.

The population data in the 2011 Census is the basis of official mid-year population estimates which are produced between Censuses.

## National Health Service GP registration counts

## What is it?

The GP registration count is a real-time database which records details of every person registered with a GP's surgery. Every June a frozen file is created containing details of patients who are registered broken down into five year age bands and by sex to provide a snapshot of the patient register.

GP register data are available for all unitary authority and lower super output areas (LSOAs) in Wales, on request from the National Health Service.

## Table 6.2: comparing mid year population estimates with NHSAR data for Conwy County Borough

Sources: mid year population estimates, ONS; National Health Service GP registration counts, NHS

|  | Total population |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Mid year population estimate (30th June 2020) | 118,200 |  |
| NHS administrative register (30th June 2020) | 118,850 |  |
| Difference | 650 | $0.5 \%$ |

## Why is it different from the mid-year population estimate and what are the limitations of this data?

This is a count of those who are registered with a GP's surgery. It is not a population estimate.

- Resident population figures represent the numbers of persons who live in a given area, whereas registered population figures give the number of patients registered with a GP practice in a given area. An individual can reside in one area while being registered in another. Individuals cannot be registered in two areas at the same time.
- Some age/gender groups may be undercounted as they are not registered with a local doctor.
- Young, single men are the most likely to be undercounted as they are the least likely to register with a GP.
- New born babies may be under counted, as they may not yet have been registered with a GP.
- Foreign nationals may be under estimated as they may not register with a GP if they are not entitled to NHS treatment.
- Some groups are over-counted.
- GP registration counts of students may be over-estimated, as they may be registered at their parents' address rather than their term-time address. The term-time address is taken as the usual residence base for mid-year estimates, so there may be a mismatch between ONS mid-year population estimates and GP registration counts.
- Older age groups may be over counted - particularly the very old. Though current records are very accurate, death registrations in past decades (when
the process was still paper based) may not have been transferred to the GP register.
- All age groups are subject to possible under- and over-counting, depending on whether patients have registered or deregistered when they have moved house.


## How can it be used to count population?

GP registration data can be used to sense-check the mid-year population estimates.
The GP register records the movement of patients. This data is used to estimate the number of in- and out-migrants within administrative areas in the UK, and is the major source of internal migration data for ONS's mid-year estimates.

## Electoral register

## What is it?

The number of people who are registered on the electoral roll and are therefore entitled to vote in any given year. The electoral roll is administered by the Electoral Services Department of Conwy County Borough Council.

Electoral register data are available from ONS for all unitary authority areas in Wales. Data for electoral divisions (wards) may be available from individual Councils.

Table 6.3: comparing mid year population estimates with electoral register data for Conwy County Borough
Sources: mid year population estimates, ONS; electoral statistics, ONS

|  | Aged 18 and over |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Mid year population estimate (30th June 2020) | 97,000 |  |
|  |  |  |
| Electoral register (1st December 2020) | 90,400 |  |
| Difference | $-6,600$ | $-6.8 \%$ |

## Why is it different from the mid-year population estimate and what are the limitations of this data?

The electoral register is a count of those who are registered to vote. It is not a population estimate.

- The electoral register is a partial population count
- Only those aged 18 or over (or reaching the age of 18 in the coming year) and only those who are entitled to vote are registered.
- Children are not included on the list.
- Foreign nationals who are not entitled to vote are not registered, even if they are resident in the UK.
- Not everyone registers to vote even if they are entitled to.
- New rules introduced in 2015 mean that individuals are now responsible for their own registration, whereas previously all eligible voters in a household could be registered on one form. This led to a fall in electoral numbers of over 800,000 across England and Wales between 2015 and 2016, mainly amongst young people and those living in shared housing.
- The electoral register may be an over-count - this is sometimes called 'list inflation'
- The accuracy of the register relies on the electoral registration department being notified if someone moves or dies or otherwise needs to be removed from the register.
- Students who have moved out of the County Borough to study may still be on the list at their parents' address, though for the official mid-year population estimates students are usually counted at their term-time address.
- The numbers fluctuate - the number of people on the electoral roll is usually higher in general election years.


## How can it be used to count population?

Electoral register data can be used to sense-check the mid-year population estimates for population aged 18 and over.

## Administrative sources - the school census

## What is it?

Data is obtained from the Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) completed in January each year. The table shows pupils on the local education authority's school roll at the 20 April $2021^{5}$ school census date with their ages calculated as at 31 August 2020.

Table 6.4: comparing mid year population estimates with school census data for Conwy County Borough
Sources: mid year population estimates, ONS; school census, Conwy County Borough Council

|  | Aged 4-15 |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Mid year population estimate (30th June 2020) | 14,750 |  |
| School census 2019/20: aged 4-15 (31st Aug 2020) | 13,650 |  |
| Difference | $-1,100$ | $-7.4 \%$ |

## Why is it different from the mid-year population estimate and what are the limitations of this data?

The school census is a count of pupils who are on the roll at schools run by local education authorities. It is not a population estimate.

[^2]- The school census is a partial population count
- It covers school aged children only (aged 3-18)
- Even within this population group, data for some age groups is less complete, as children start or leave formal schooling. Only data for those aged 4-15 should be used in comparison with official mid-year population estimates.
- Not all children are included in the school census
- It captures information from local authority schools only, and does not count pupils at independent or private schools or those who are home schooled.
- Only children who are educated within the County Borough are counted. It may not be able to capture information about those who travel to schools in neighbouring authorities. And it will pick up some children who live outside the County Borough but are educated in a Conwy CBC school.


## How can it be used to count population?

School census data can be used to sense-check the mid-year population estimates for population aged 4 to 15 .

## Data sources

## Population estimates

Guidance from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on the methodology used to create mid year population estimates
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/pop ulationestimates/topicspecificmethodology

Mid year estimates population data (including mid-year components of change data) can be found on the ONS website at https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/pop ulationestimates
or on the Welsh Government's StatsWales database at https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Population-and-Migration/Population/Estimates/Local-Authority

## Census of population

Information about the Census of Population is available here:
https://www.ons.gov.uk/census

## Components of population change

Births data is available at:
http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/liv ebirths

Deaths data is available at:
http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/de aths

More information about migration is available on the ONS website
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/migr ationwithintheuk
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/inter nationalmigration

## Population projections

Data for population projections for unitary authorities in Wales is available on the
Welsh Government website at:
https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Population-and-
Migration/Population/Projections

## Small area population estimates

More information about population estimates for electoral division (ward) and other small areas:
http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/popul ationestimates/bulletins/annualsmallareapopulationestimates/previousReleases

Appendix 1.1 - population density for electoral divisions (wards), 2020
Sources: ONS experimental small area population estimates; Corporate Research and Information Unit, CCBC

|  | Area (ha) | Pop. 2020 | Persons / hectare | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ \text { 2010-2020 } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conwy County Borough | 113,000 | 118,200 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| Abergele Pensarn | 250 | 2,550 | 10.9 | 0.3 |
| Betws-y-Coed | 9,650 | 1,200 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Betws yn Rhos | 9,150 | 2,200 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Bryn | 950 | 1,900 | 2.0 | 0.1 |
| Caerhun | 7,600 | 2,050 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Capelulo | 500 | 1,400 | 2.8 | -0.1 |
| Colwyn | 150 | 4,300 | 24.9 | -1.7 |
| Conwy | 600 | 5,150 | 8.4 | 1.7 |
| Craig-y-Don | 300 | 3,400 | 11.9 | -0.2 |
| Crwst | 400 | 2,150 | 5.4 | 0.2 |
| Deganwy | 250 | 4,900 | 18.2 | 3.7 |
| Eglwysbach | 5,350 | 1,550 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Eirias | 200 | 3,250 | 14.8 | -1.5 |
| Gele | 1,250 | 4,800 | 3.8 | 0.2 |
| Glyn | 300 | 4,150 | 14.5 | -0.4 |
| Gogarth | 550 | 3,500 | 6.5 | -0.5 |
| Gower | 150 | 1,150 | 9.0 | -0.5 |
| Kinmel Bay | 450 | 6,100 | 12.9 | 0.0 |
| Llanddulas | 500 | 1,650 | 3.2 | 0.3 |
| Llandrillo yn Rhos | 300 | 7,450 | 24.1 | -0.3 |
| Llangernyw | 12,400 | 1,450 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Llansanffraid | 1,750 | 2,250 | 1.3 | 0.0 |
| Llansannan | 12,600 | 2,000 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Llysfaen | 550 | 2,850 | 5.1 | 0.2 |
| Marl | 250 | 4,800 | 19.6 | 3.9 |
| Mochdre | 300 | 2,000 | 7.1 | 0.3 |
| Mostyn | 100 | 3,750 | 30.7 | 1.3 |
| Pandy | 800 | 1,900 | 2.3 | 0.1 |
| Pant-yr-afon/Penmaenan | 1,000 | 2,700 | 2.6 | -0.1 |
| Penrhyn | 750 | 4,900 | 6.3 | 0.1 |
| Pensarn | 300 | 3,200 | 11.2 | 1.4 |
| Pentre Mawr | 150 | 3,750 | 22.8 | 1.3 |
| Rhiw | 500 | 6,550 | 13.3 | 0.0 |
| Towyn | 550 | 2,300 | 4.0 | -0.2 |
| Trefriw | 5,300 | 1,250 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Tudno | 200 | 5,100 | 23.7 | 0.8 |
| Uwch Conwy | 23,650 | 1,450 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Uwchaled | 12,900 | 1,450 | 0.1 | 0.0 |

All figures in tables have been rounded to the nearest 50 . Counts may not add to totals due to rounding.

## Appendix 1.2 - population totals for electoral divisions (wards), 2010-2020

Source: ONS experimental small area population estimates

|  | 2010 | 2015 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change } \\ & \text { 2010-20 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Change } \\ 2019-20 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conwy County Borough | 114,700 | 116,450 | 117,200 | 117,200 | 118,200 | 3.1\% | 0.8\% |
| Abergele Pensarn | 2,500 | 2,600 | 2,500 | 2,550 | 2,550 | 2.5\% | 0.9\% |
| Betws-y-Coed | 1,250 | 1,200 | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,200 | -7.2\% | 1.8\% |
| Betws yn Rhos | 2,150 | 2,100 | 2,150 | 2,150 | 2,200 | 1.2\% | 0.8\% |
| Bryn | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,900 | 1,900 | 1,900 | 5.8\% | 0.7\% |
| Caerhun | 2,000 | 2,300 | 2,050 | 2,050 | 2,050 | 3.0\% | 0.8\% |
| Capelulo | 1,450 | 1,250 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | -5.0\% | 1.5\% |
| Colwyn | 4,600 | 4,050 | 4,200 | 4,250 | 4,300 | -6.5\% | 1.3\% |
| Conwy | 4,100 | 5,450 | 5,000 | 5,100 | 5,150 | 26.1\% | 1.6\% |
| Craig-y-Don | 3,450 | 3,450 | 3,500 | 3,450 | 3,400 | -1.4\% | -2.0\% |
| Crwst | 2,050 | 2,050 | 2,100 | 2,100 | 2,150 | 4.4\% | 3.0\% |
| Deganwy | 3,900 | 5,100 | 4,900 | 4,900 | 4,900 | 25.1\% | -0.1\% |
| Eglwysbach | 1,550 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,550 | 0.5\% | 1.2\% |
| Eirias | 3,550 | 3,000 | 3,200 | 3,200 | 3,250 | -9.0\% | 1.3\% |
| Gele | 4,600 | 4,700 | 4,700 | 4,750 | 4,800 | 4.5\% | 1.0\% |
| Glyn | 4,250 | 4,150 | 4,150 | 4,100 | 4,150 | -2.4\% | 1.4\% |
| Gogarth | 3,750 | 3,500 | 3,550 | 3,550 | 3,500 | -7.2\% | -1.9\% |
| Gower | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,150 | 1,100 | 1,150 | -5.1\% | 1.5\% |
| Kinmel Bay | 6,100 | 6,050 | 6,050 | 6,050 | 6,100 | -0.2\% | 0.8\% |
| Llanddulas | 1,500 | 1,650 | 1,600 | 1,650 | 1,650 | 9.3\% | 1.2\% |
| Llandrillo yn Rhos | 7,550 | 7,600 | 7,400 | 7,400 | 7,450 | -1.4\% | 0.3\% |
| Llangernyw | 1,450 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,450 | 0.1\% | 1.3\% |
| Llansanffraid | 2,200 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 0.9\% | -1.1\% |
| Llansannan | 1,900 | 1,950 | 2,000 | 1,950 | 2,000 | 3.0\% | 1.1\% |
| Llysfaen | 2,750 | 2,600 | 2,800 | 2,800 | 2,850 | 4.4\% | 2.0\% |
| Marl | 3,850 | 4,500 | 4,700 | 4,700 | 4,800 | 24.5\% | 1.2\% |
| Mochdre | 1,900 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 3.9\% | 0.0\% |
| Mostyn | 3,600 | 3,500 | 3,850 | 3,800 | 3,750 | 4.4\% | -0.4\% |
| Pandy | 1,800 | 1,900 | 1,900 | 1,850 | 1,900 | 3.7\% | 1.2\% |
| Pant-yr-afon/Penmaenan | 2,800 | 2,600 | 2,700 | 2,650 | 2,700 | -3.9\% | 0.3\% |
| Penrhyn | 4,800 | 4,800 | 4,800 | 4,800 | 4,900 | 1.1\% | 1.2\% |
| Pensarn | 2,800 | 2,850 | 3,000 | 3,100 | 3,200 | 14.3\% | 4.2\% |
| Pentre Mawr | 3,500 | 3,550 | 3,550 | 3,550 | 3,750 | 6.3\% | 5.1\% |
| Rhiw | 6,550 | 6,550 | 6,450 | 6,500 | 6,550 | -0.2\% | 0.6\% |
| Towyn | 2,400 | 2,350 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 | -4.6\% | -1.3\% |
| Trefriw | 1,200 | 1,250 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,250 | 2.4\% | -2.9\% |
| Tudno | 4,900 | 4,900 | 5,050 | 5,050 | 5,100 | 3.4\% | 0.4\% |
| Uwch Conwy | 1,450 | 1,450 | 1,400 | 1,450 | 1,450 | 0.4\% | 1.7\% |
| Uwchaled | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,450 | 1,450 | 3.7\% | 2.0\% |

All figures in tables have been rounded to the nearest 50 . Counts may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix 1.3a - population structure for electoral divisions (wards), 2020
Source: ONS experimental small area population estimates

|  | Number |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { All } \\ \text { ages } \end{gathered}$ | 0-15 | 16-29 | 30-44 | 45-64 | 65+ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { males } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { females } \end{gathered}$ |
| Conwy County Borough | 118,200 | 18,850 | 15,950 | 17,450 | 32,950 | 32,950 | 57,600 | 60,600 |
| Abergele Pensarn | 2,550 | 400 | 250 | 350 | 700 | 850 | 1,300 | 1,250 |
| Betws-y-Coed | 1,200 | 200 | 150 | 150 | 400 | 300 | 600 | 600 |
| Betws yn Rhos | 2,200 | 300 | 250 | 300 | 700 | 600 | 1,050 | 1,100 |
| Bryn | 1,900 | 300 | 350 | 300 | 550 | 400 | 950 | 950 |
| Caerhun | 2,050 | 300 | 250 | 250 | 650 | 600 | 1,000 | 1,100 |
| Capelulo | 1,400 | 200 | 150 | 200 | 400 | 400 | 700 | 700 |
| Colwyn | 4,300 | 900 | 650 | 750 | 1,150 | 900 | 2,150 | 2,150 |
| Conwy | 5,150 | 850 | 700 | 800 | 1,550 | 1,250 | 2,450 | 2,700 |
| Craig-y-Don | 3,400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 900 | 1,350 | 1,650 | 1,750 |
| Crwst | 2,150 | 350 | 300 | 300 | 550 | 600 | 1,050 | 1,100 |
| Deganwy | 4,900 | 650 | 550 | 650 | 1,300 | 1,750 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| Eglwysbach | 1,550 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 500 | 450 | 750 | 800 |
| Eirias | 3,250 | 600 | 500 | 500 | 800 | 800 | 1,600 | 1,600 |
| Gele | 4,800 | 650 | 550 | 550 | 1,300 | 1,800 | 2,250 | 2,550 |
| Glyn | 4,150 | 900 | 700 | 750 | 1,150 | 700 | 2,050 | 2,150 |
| Gogarth | 3,500 | 400 | 450 | 500 | 1,000 | 1,150 | 1,700 | 1,750 |
| Gower | 1,150 | 250 | 200 | 200 | 300 | 200 | 550 | 600 |
| Kinmel Bay | 6,100 | 1,000 | 800 | 850 | 1,700 | 1,700 | 3,050 | 3,050 |
| Llanddulas | 1,650 | 250 | 200 | 250 | 500 | 500 | 800 | 850 |
| Llandrillo yn Rhos | 7,450 | 950 | 800 | 1,000 | 1,950 | 2,750 | 3,500 | 3,950 |
| Llangernyw | 1,450 | 250 | 200 | 150 | 450 | 400 | 700 | 700 |
| Llansanffraid | 2,250 | 350 | 300 | 300 | 650 | 650 | 1,050 | 1,200 |
| Llansannan | 2,000 | 300 | 350 | 250 | 650 | 450 | 1,050 | 900 |
| Llysfaen | 2,850 | 650 | 550 | 500 | 750 | 400 | 1,400 | 1,450 |
| Marl | 4,800 | 900 | 650 | 800 | 1,300 | 1,150 | 2,350 | 2,450 |
| Mochdre | 2,000 | 400 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 400 | 950 | 1,050 |
| Mostyn | 3,750 | 600 | 550 | 600 | 1,100 | 950 | 1,800 | 2,000 |
| Pandy | 1,900 | 300 | 200 | 300 | 600 | 500 | 950 | 950 |
| Pant-yr-afon/Penmaenan | 2,700 | 400 | 400 | 500 | 800 | 600 | 1,300 | 1,400 |
| Penrhyn | 4,900 | 650 | 650 | 600 | 1,350 | 1,600 | 2,400 | 2,500 |
| Pensarn | 3,200 | 650 | 550 | 600 | 800 | 600 | 1,550 | 1,650 |
| Pentre Mawr | 3,750 | 600 | 500 | 550 | 850 | 1,250 | 1,700 | 2,050 |
| Rhiw | 6,550 | 1,000 | 850 | 900 | 1,850 | 1,950 | 3,200 | 3,350 |
| Towyn | 2,300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 600 | 750 | 1,100 | 1,200 |
| Trefriw | 1,250 | 200 | 150 | 150 | 400 | 350 | 650 | 600 |
| Tudno | 5,100 | 850 | 850 | 800 | 1,400 | 1,200 | 2,450 | 2,650 |
| Uwch Conwy | 1,450 | 250 | 150 | 250 | 450 | 350 | 750 | 700 |
| Uwchaled | 1,450 | 250 | 200 | 200 | 450 | 350 | 700 | 750 |

All figures in tables have been rounded to the nearest 50 . Counts may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix 1.3b - population structure for electoral divisions (wards), 2020
Source: ONS experimental small area population estimates

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { ages } \end{gathered}$ | As proportion of total population |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 0-15 | 16-29 | 30-44 | 45-64 | 65+ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { males } \end{gathered}$ | females |
| Conwy County Borough | 118,200 | 16.0\% | 13.5\% | 14.8\% | 27.9\% | 27.9\% | 48.7\% | 51.3\% |
| Abergele Pensarn | 2,550 | 15.2\% | 10.4\% | 14.3\% | 26.5\% | 33.6\% | 50.8\% | 49.2\% |
| Betws-y-Coed | 1,200 | 14.8\% | 12.2\% | 12.8\% | 35.1\% | 25.1\% | 50.6\% | 49.4\% |
| Betws yn Rhos | 2,200 | 14.8\% | 12.5\% | 13.3\% | 31.9\% | 27.5\% | 49.3\% | 50.7\% |
| Bryn | 1,900 | 16.3\% | 17.1\% | 15.6\% | 29.9\% | 21.1\% | 49.8\% | 50.2\% |
| Caerhun | 2,050 | 14.4\% | 12.2\% | 12.4\% | 31.4\% | 29.5\% | 48.1\% | 51.9\% |
| Capelulo | 1,400 | 15.9\% | 11.0\% | 14.4\% | 29.8\% | 28.8\% | 49.2\% | 50.8\% |
| Colwyn | 4,300 | 20.8\% | 14.6\% | 17.0\% | 26.4\% | 21.1\% | 50.1\% | 49.9\% |
| Conwy | 5,150 | 16.8\% | 13.6\% | 15.4\% | 30.0\% | 24.1\% | 47.6\% | 52.4\% |
| Craig-y-Don | 3,400 | 11.7\% | 11.0\% | 12.1\% | 25.9\% | 39.2\% | 48.1\% | 51.9\% |
| Crwst | 2,150 | 16.7\% | 14.6\% | 14.7\% | 26.0\% | 28.0\% | 49.6\% | 50.4\% |
| Deganwy | 4,900 | 13.2\% | 11.4\% | 13.0\% | 26.8\% | 35.5\% | 50.1\% | 49.9\% |
| Eglwysbach | 1,550 | 14.2\% | 12.0\% | 14.3\% | 31.2\% | 28.3\% | 49.3\% | 50.7\% |
| Eirias | 3,250 | 18.2\% | 15.3\% | 15.6\% | 25.4\% | 25.5\% | 50.2\% | 49.8\% |
| Gele | 4,800 | 13.6\% | 11.8\% | 11.2\% | 26.6\% | 36.9\% | 47.0\% | 53.0\% |
| Glyn | 4,150 | 21.0\% | 16.5\% | 18.1\% | 27.2\% | 17.1\% | 48.8\% | 51.2\% |
| Gogarth | 3,500 | 11.0\% | 12.4\% | 14.8\% | 28.9\% | 32.9\% | 49.5\% | 50.5\% |
| Gower | 1,150 | 21.0\% | 15.6\% | 16.2\% | 28.2\% | 19.0\% | 48.1\% | 51.9\% |
| Kinmel Bay | 6,100 | 16.6\% | 13.4\% | 14.2\% | 27.9\% | 27.8\% | 49.8\% | 50.2\% |
| Llanddulas | 1,650 | 14.7\% | 10.8\% | 13.7\% | 30.2\% | 30.5\% | 49.7\% | 50.3\% |
| Llandrillo yn Rhos | 7,450 | 12.5\% | 10.9\% | 13.1\% | 26.3\% | 37.1\% | 46.9\% | 53.1\% |
| Llangernyw | 1,450 | 17.8\% | 12.4\% | 12.0\% | 31.2\% | 26.6\% | 50.6\% | 49.4\% |
| Llansanffraid | 2,250 | 14.6\% | 13.5\% | 14.1\% | 28.8\% | 29.0\% | 47.4\% | 52.6\% |
| Llansannan | 2,000 | 14.8\% | 16.5\% | 13.4\% | 32.7\% | 22.6\% | 53.5\% | 46.5\% |
| Llysfaen | 2,850 | 22.6\% | 18.9\% | 17.0\% | 26.9\% | 14.5\% | 48.7\% | 51.3\% |
| Marl | 4,800 | 18.7\% | 13.1\% | 16.9\% | 26.9\% | 24.4\% | 49.0\% | 51.0\% |
| Mochdre | 2,000 | 20.5\% | 14.0\% | 20.0\% | 25.1\% | 20.5\% | 48.0\% | 52.0\% |
| Mostyn | 3,750 | 15.9\% | 14.0\% | 16.6\% | 28.9\% | 24.6\% | 47.1\% | 52.9\% |
| Pandy | 1,900 | 16.3\% | 11.7\% | 15.1\% | 30.5\% | 26.4\% | 49.3\% | 50.7\% |
| Pant-yr-afon/Penmaenan | 2,700 | 15.1\% | 14.6\% | 18.2\% | 29.3\% | 22.9\% | 48.4\% | 51.6\% |
| Penrhyn | 4,900 | 13.5\% | 13.3\% | 12.8\% | 27.5\% | 32.9\% | 49.0\% | 51.0\% |
| Pensarn | 3,200 | 20.1\% | 17.6\% | 18.5\% | 25.3\% | 18.5\% | 48.8\% | 51.2\% |
| Pentre Mawr | 3,750 | 16.7\% | 12.8\% | 14.3\% | 22.7\% | 33.5\% | 45.5\% | 54.5\% |
| Rhiw | 6,550 | 14.9\% | 13.2\% | 14.1\% | 28.2\% | 29.5\% | 48.7\% | 51.3\% |
| Towyn | 2,300 | 13.5\% | 12.8\% | 13.3\% | 27.0\% | 33.5\% | 47.3\% | 52.7\% |
| Trefriw | 1,250 | 15.6\% | 13.3\% | 13.8\% | 30.9\% | 26.4\% | 52.4\% | 47.6\% |
| Tudno | 5,100 | 16.5\% | 16.8\% | 15.6\% | 27.9\% | 23.3\% | 48.0\% | 52.0\% |
| Uwch Conwy | 1,450 | 16.2\% | 11.8\% | 16.1\% | 32.3\% | 23.7\% | 50.3\% | 49.7\% |
| Uwchaled | 1,450 | 15.5\% | 12.6\% | 15.2\% | 31.1\% | 25.6\% | 47.4\% | 52.6\% |

## Appendix 2.1 - population density for community council areas, 2020

Sources: ONS experimental small area population estimates

|  | Area (ha) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pop. } \\ & 2020 \end{aligned}$ | Persons / hectare | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change } \\ & \text { 2010-2020 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conwy County Borough | 113,000 | 118,200 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| Abergele | 1,650 | 11,100 | 6.6 | 0.3 |
| Betws-y-Coed | 1,800 | 550 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Betws yn Rhos | 4,900 | 1,100 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Bro Garmon | 5,450 | 650 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Bro Machno | 5,450 | 600 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Caerhun | 5,650 | 1,350 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Capel Curig | 7,850 | 200 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cerrigydrudion | 6,450 | 750 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Colwyn Bay | 800 | 10,700 | 13.7 | -0.1 |
| Conwy | 1,400 | 18,050 | 12.8 | 2.4 |
| Dolgarrog | 1,550 | 450 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Dolwyddelan | 5,900 | 450 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Eglwysbach | 3,400 | 950 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Henryd | 1,900 | 750 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Llanddoged \& Maenan | 1,950 | 600 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Llanddulas \& Rhyd-y-foel | 500 | 1,650 | 3.2 | 0.3 |
| Llandudno | 1,950 | 20,600 | 10.7 | 0.0 |
| Llanfairfechan | 1,800 | 3,800 | 2.1 | 0.1 |
| Llanfairtalhaearn | 4,250 | 1,100 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Llanfihangel Glyn Myfyr | 2,350 | 200 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Llangernyw | 7,000 | 1,050 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Llangwm | 4,100 | 500 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Llannefydd | 3,100 | 600 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Llanrwst | 500 | 3,300 | 6.3 | 0.1 |
| Llansanffraid Glan Conwy | 1,750 | 2,250 | 1.3 | 0.0 |
| Llansannan | 9,550 | 1,350 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Llysfaen | 550 | 2,850 | 5.1 | 0.2 |
| Mochdre | 250 | 2,000 | 7.6 | 0.3 |
| Old Colwyn | 400 | 7,500 | 19.2 | -1.6 |
| Penmaenmawr | 1,500 | 4,050 | 2.7 | -0.1 |
| Pentrefoelas | 5,400 | 350 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Rhos-on-Sea | 300 | 7,450 | 24.0 | -0.3 |
| Towyn \& Kinmel Bay | 1,050 | 8,350 | 8.0 | -0.1 |
| Trefriw | 3,750 | 800 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Ysbyty Ifan | 6,800 | 200 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

All figures in tables have been rounded to the nearest 50 . Counts may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix 2.2 - population totals for community council areas, 2010-2020
Sources: ONS experimental small area population estimates

|  | 2010 | 2015 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Change 2010-20 | Change 2019-20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conwy County Borough | 114,700 | 116,450 | 117,200 | 117,200 | 118,200 | 3.1\% | 0.8\% |
| Abergele | 10,650 | 10,850 | 10,800 | 10,850 | 11,100 | 4.6\% | 2.3\% |
| Betws-y-Coed | 600 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 550 | -10.9\% | 1.8\% |
| Betws yn Rhos | 1,050 | 1,050 | 1,050 | 1,050 | 1,100 | 3.6\% | 0.8\% |
| Bro Garmon | 650 | 650 | 650 | 650 | 650 | 1.8\% | 1.7\% |
| Bro Machno | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 0.0\% | 1.7\% |
| Caerhun | 1,250 | 1,500 | 1,350 | 1,300 | 1,350 | 5.9\% | 0.8\% |
| Capel Curig | 250 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | -18.9\% | 1.8\% |
| Cerrigydrudion | 700 | 750 | 750 | 750 | 750 | 12.4\% | 2.0\% |
| Colwyn Bay | 10,800 | 10,700 | 10,650 | 10,600 | 10,700 | -1.1\% | 0.9\% |
| Conwy | 14,650 | 17,950 | 17,600 | 17,750 | 18,050 | 23.2\% | 1.5\% |
| Dolgarrog | 400 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 17.8\% | -2.9\% |
| Dolwyddelan | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 450 | 4.4\% | 1.8\% |
| Eglwysbach | 900 | 900 | 950 | 900 | 950 | 1.7\% | 1.2\% |
| Henryd | 750 | 800 | 750 | 750 | 750 | -1.8\% | 0.8\% |
| Llanddoged \& Maenan | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | -1.4\% | 1.2\% |
| Llanddulas \& Rhyd-y-foel | 1,500 | 1,650 | 1,600 | 1,650 | 1,650 | 9.3\% | 1.2\% |
| Llandudno | 20,550 | 20,150 | 20,800 | 20,700 | 20,600 | 0.3\% | -0.4\% |
| Llanfairfechan | 3,600 | 3,700 | 3,750 | 3,750 | 3,800 | 4.8\% | 0.9\% |
| Llanfairtalhaearn | 1,100 | 1,050 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | -1.2\% | 0.8\% |
| Llanfihangel Glyn Myfyr | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | -1.9\% | 2.0\% |
| Llangernyw | 1,050 | 1,050 | 1,050 | 1,050 | 1,050 | 1.4\% | 1.3\% |
| Llangwm | 500 | 450 | 450 | 500 | 500 | -5.6\% | 2.0\% |
| Llannefydd | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 4.2\% | 1.1\% |
| Llanrwst | 3,250 | 3,250 | 3,250 | 3,200 | 3,300 | 0.9\% | 2.5\% |
| Llansanffraid Glan Conwy | 2,200 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 2,250 | 0.9\% | -1.1\% |
| Llansannan | 1,350 | 1,350 | 1,400 | 1,350 | 1,350 | 2.5\% | 1.1\% |
| Llysfaen | 2,750 | 2,600 | 2,800 | 2,800 | 2,850 | 4.4\% | 2.0\% |
| Mochdre | 1,900 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 3.9\% | 0.0\% |
| Old Colwyn | 8,150 | 7,100 | 7,400 | 7,400 | 7,500 | -7.6\% | 1.3\% |
| Penmaenmawr | 4,250 | 3,850 | 4,100 | 4,050 | 4,050 | -4.3\% | 0.7\% |
| Pentrefoelas | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | 350 | -3.8\% | 1.3\% |
| Rhos-on-Sea | 7,550 | 7,600 | 7,400 | 7,400 | 7,450 | -1.4\% | 0.3\% |
| Towyn \& Kinmel Bay | 8,500 | 8,400 | 8,400 | 8,350 | 8,350 | -1.4\% | 0.2\% |
| Trefriw | 850 | 800 | 800 | 800 | 800 | -4.7\% | -2.9\% |
| Ysbyty Ifan | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | -3.0\% | 1.7\% |

All figures in tables have been rounded to the nearest 50 . Counts may not add to totals due to rounding.
canoin woskus six

## Appendix 2.3a - population structure for community council areas, 2020

Sources: ONS experimental small area population estimates

|  | Number |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { ages } \end{aligned}$ | 0-15 | 16-29 | 30-44 | 45-64 | 65+ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { males } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { females } \end{gathered}$ |
| Conwy County Borough | 118,200 | 18,850 | 15,950 | 17,450 | 32,950 | 32,950 | 57,600 | 60,600 |
| Abergele | 11,100 | 1,650 | 1,300 | 1,450 | 2,800 | 3,900 | 5,250 | 5,850 |
| Betws-y-Coed | 550 | 100 | 50 | 50 | 200 | 150 | 250 | 250 |
| Betws yn Rhos | 1,100 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 350 | 300 | 550 | 550 |
| Bro Garmon | 650 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 150 | 350 | 300 |
| Bro Machno | 600 | 100 | 50 | 100 | 200 | 150 | 300 | 300 |
| Caerhun | 1,350 | 200 | 150 | 150 | 400 | 400 | 650 | 700 |
| Capel Curig | 200 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 100 | 100 |
| Cerrigydrudion | 750 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 250 | 200 | 350 | 400 |
| Colwyn Bay | 10,700 | 1,850 | 1,550 | 1,700 | 2,950 | 2,650 | 5,200 | 5,500 |
| Conwy | 18,050 | 3,050 | 2,450 | 2,850 | 4,950 | 4,750 | 8,800 | 9,200 |
| Dolgarrog | 450 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 150 | 100 | 250 | 200 |
| Dolwyddelan | 450 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 150 | 100 | 250 | 200 |
| Eglwysbach | 950 | 150 | 100 | 150 | 300 | 250 | 450 | 450 |
| Henryd | 750 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 250 | 200 | 350 | 400 |
| Llanddoged \& Maenan | 600 | 100 | 50 | 100 | 200 | 150 | 300 | 300 |
| Llanddulas \& Rhyd-y-foel | 1,650 | 250 | 200 | 250 | 500 | 500 | 800 | 850 |
| Llandudno | 20,600 | 2,900 | 2,850 | 2,950 | 5,750 | 6,200 | 9,950 | 10,650 |
| Llanfairfechan | 3,800 | 600 | 550 | 600 | 1,150 | 900 | 1,900 | 1,900 |
| Llanfairtalhaearn | 1,100 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 350 | 300 | 550 | 550 |
| Llanfihangel Glyn Myfyr | 200 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 100 | 100 |
| Llangernyw | 1,050 | 200 | 150 | 150 | 350 | 300 | 550 | 550 |
| Llangwm | 500 | 100 | 50 | 50 | 150 | 150 | 250 | 250 |
| Llannefydd | 600 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 150 | 300 | 300 |
| Llanrwst | 3,300 | 600 | 500 | 500 | 900 | 800 | 1,600 | 1,700 |
| Llansanffraid Glan Conwy | 2,250 | 350 | 300 | 300 | 650 | 650 | 1,050 | 1,200 |
| Llansannan | 1,350 | 200 | 250 | 200 | 450 | 300 | 750 | 650 |
| Llysfaen | 2,850 | 650 | 550 | 500 | 750 | 400 | 1,400 | 1,450 |
| Mochdre | 2,000 | 400 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 400 | 950 | 1,050 |
| Old Colwyn | 7,500 | 1,500 | 1,100 | 1,250 | 1,950 | 1,750 | 3,750 | 3,750 |
| Penmaenmawr | 4,050 | 650 | 550 | 700 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 2,100 |
| Pentrefoelas | 350 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 200 |
| Rhos-on-Sea | 7,450 | 950 | 800 | 1,000 | 1,950 | 2,750 | 3,500 | 3,950 |
| Towyn \& Kinmel Bay | 8,350 | 1,300 | 1,100 | 1,150 | 2,300 | 2,450 | 4,100 | 4,250 |
| Trefriw | 800 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 250 | 200 | 400 | 400 |
| Ysbyty Ifan | 200 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 100 | 100 |

All figures in tables have been rounded to the nearest 50 . Counts may not add to totals due to rounding.

Appendix 2.3b - population structure for community council areas, 2020
Sources: ONS experimental small area population estimates

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { ages } \end{aligned}$ | As proportion of total population |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 0-15 | 16-29 | 30-44 | 45-64 | 65+ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { males } \end{gathered}$ | All females |
| Conwy County Borough | 118,200 | 16.0\% | 13.5\% | 14.8\% | 27.9\% | 27.9\% | 48.7\% | 51.3\% |
| Abergele | 11,100 | 15.0\% | 11.8\% | 13.0\% | 25.3\% | 35.0\% | 47.4\% | 52.6\% |
| Betws-y-Coed | 550 | 14.8\% | 12.2\% | 12.8\% | 35.1\% | 25.1\% | 50.6\% | 49.4\% |
| Betws yn Rhos | 1,100 | 14.8\% | 12.5\% | 13.3\% | 31.9\% | 27.5\% | 49.3\% | 50.7\% |
| Bro Garmon | 650 | 16.2\% | 11.8\% | 16.1\% | 32.3\% | 23.7\% | 50.3\% | 49.7\% |
| Bro Machno | 600 | 16.2\% | 11.8\% | 16.1\% | 32.3\% | 23.7\% | 50.3\% | 49.7\% |
| Caerhun | 1,350 | 14.4\% | 12.2\% | 12.4\% | 31.4\% | 29.5\% | 48.1\% | 51.9\% |
| Capel Curig | 200 | 14.8\% | 12.2\% | 12.8\% | 35.1\% | 25.1\% | 50.6\% | 49.4\% |
| Cerrigydrudion | 750 | 15.5\% | 12.6\% | 15.2\% | 31.1\% | 25.6\% | 47.4\% | 52.6\% |
| Colwyn Bay | 10,700 | 17.3\% | 14.5\% | 15.7\% | 27.8\% | 24.7\% | 48.7\% | 51.3\% |
| Conwy | 18,050 | 16.9\% | 13.6\% | 15.7\% | 27.5\% | 26.3\% | 48.9\% | 51.1\% |
| Dolgarrog | 450 | 15.6\% | 13.3\% | 13.8\% | 30.9\% | 26.4\% | 52.4\% | 47.6\% |
| Dolwyddelan | 450 | 14.8\% | 12.2\% | 12.8\% | 35.1\% | 25.1\% | 50.6\% | 49.4\% |
| Eglwysbach | 950 | 14.2\% | 12.0\% | 14.3\% | 31.2\% | 28.3\% | 49.3\% | 50.7\% |
| Henryd | 750 | 14.4\% | 12.2\% | 12.4\% | 31.4\% | 29.5\% | 48.1\% | 51.9\% |
| Llanddoged \& Maenan | 600 | 14.2\% | 12.0\% | 14.3\% | 31.2\% | 28.3\% | 49.3\% | 50.7\% |
| Llanddulas \& Rhyd-y-foel | 1,650 | 14.7\% | 10.8\% | 13.7\% | 30.2\% | 30.5\% | 49.7\% | 50.3\% |
| Llandudno | 20,600 | 14.0\% | 13.8\% | 14.4\% | 27.8\% | 30.1\% | 48.3\% | 51.7\% |
| Llanfairfechan | 3,800 | 16.3\% | 14.4\% | 15.3\% | 30.2\% | 23.7\% | 49.6\% | 50.4\% |
| Llanfairtalhaearn | 1,100 | 14.8\% | 12.5\% | 13.3\% | 31.9\% | 27.5\% | 49.3\% | 50.7\% |
| Llanfihangel Glyn Myfyr | 200 | 15.5\% | 12.6\% | 15.2\% | 31.1\% | 25.6\% | 47.4\% | 52.6\% |
| Llangernyw | 1,050 | 17.8\% | 12.4\% | 12.0\% | 31.2\% | 26.6\% | 50.6\% | 49.4\% |
| Llangwm | 500 | 15.5\% | 12.6\% | 15.2\% | 31.1\% | 25.6\% | 47.4\% | 52.6\% |
| Llannefydd | 600 | 14.8\% | 16.5\% | 13.4\% | 32.7\% | 22.6\% | 53.5\% | 46.5\% |
| Llanrwst | 3,300 | 18.2\% | 14.9\% | 15.2\% | 26.8\% | 24.9\% | 49.1\% | 50.9\% |
| Llansanffraid Glan Conwy | 2,250 | 14.6\% | 13.5\% | 14.1\% | 28.8\% | 29.0\% | 47.4\% | 52.6\% |
| Llansannan | 1,350 | 14.8\% | 16.5\% | 13.4\% | 32.7\% | 22.6\% | 53.5\% | 46.5\% |
| Llysfaen | 2,850 | 22.6\% | 18.9\% | 17.0\% | 26.9\% | 14.5\% | 48.7\% | 51.3\% |
| Mochdre | 2,000 | 20.5\% | 14.0\% | 20.0\% | 25.1\% | 20.5\% | 48.0\% | 52.0\% |
| Old Colwyn | 7,500 | 19.7\% | 14.9\% | 16.4\% | 26.0\% | 23.0\% | 50.2\% | 49.8\% |
| Penmaenmawr | 4,050 | 15.4\% | 13.4\% | 16.9\% | 29.5\% | 24.9\% | 48.7\% | 51.3\% |
| Pentrefoelas | 350 | 17.8\% | 12.4\% | 12.0\% | 31.2\% | 26.6\% | 50.6\% | 49.4\% |
| Rhos-on-Sea | 7,450 | 12.5\% | 10.9\% | 13.1\% | 26.3\% | 37.1\% | 46.9\% | 53.1\% |
| Towyn \& Kinmel Bay | 8,350 | 15.8\% | 13.3\% | 14.0\% | 27.6\% | 29.3\% | 49.1\% | 50.9\% |
| Trefriw | 800 | 15.6\% | 13.3\% | 13.8\% | 30.9\% | 26.4\% | 52.4\% | 47.6\% |
| Ysbyty Ifan | 200 | 16.2\% | 11.8\% | 16.1\% | 32.3\% | 23.7\% | 50.3\% | 49.7\% |

Appendix 3.1 - population totals for strategic sub areas and comparative areas, 2010-2020
Sources: mid-year estimates of population, ONS; ONS experimental small area population estimates

|  | 2010 | 2015 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Change } \\ 2010-2020 \end{gathered}$ | Change 2019-20 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conwy County Borough | 114,700 | 116,450 | 117,200 | 117,200 | 118,200 | 3.1\% | 0.8\% |
| Strategic sub areas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West | 25,500 | 28,600 | 28,450 | 28,550 | 28,900 | 13.3\% | 1.1\% |
| North | 20,550 | 20,150 | 20,800 | 20,700 | 28,450 | 0.3\% | -0.4\% |
| Central | 33,700 | 32,600 | 32,950 | 32,950 | 22,200 | -1.4\% | 0.9\% |
| East | 22,150 | 22,200 | 22,250 | 22,250 | 20,050 | 1.9\% | 1.3\% |
| South | 12,800 | 12,950 | 12,750 | 12,750 | 12,950 | 0.8\% | 1.3\% |
| North Wales unitary authorities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anglesey | 69,850 | 69,950 | 69,950 | 70,050 | 70,450 | 0.9\% | 0.6\% |
| Gwynedd | 121,150 | 122,650 | 124,200 | 124,550 | 125,150 | 3.3\% | 0.5\% |
| Denbighshire | 94,150 | 94,850 | 95,350 | 95,700 | 96,650 | 2.7\% | 1.0\% |
| Flintshire | 152,100 | 154,100 | 155,600 | 156,100 | 156,850 | 3.1\% | 0.5\% |
| Wrexham | 134,000 | 135,400 | 136,150 | 135,950 | 136,050 | 1.5\% | 0.1\% |
| Regions and countries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North West Wales | 399,800 | 403,850 | 405,550 | 407,500 | 410,450 | 2.7\% | 0.7\% |
| North East Wales | 286,100 | 289,500 | 290,750 | 292,050 | 292,900 | 2.4\% | 0.3\% |
| North Wales | 800,600 | 809,800 | 696,300 | 816,750 | 821,550 | 2.6\% | 0.6\% |
| Wales | 3,049,950 | 3,099,100 | 3,138,650 | 3,152,900 | 3,169,600 | 3.9\% | 0.5\% |
| GB | 60,954,600 | 63,258,400 | 64,553,900 | 64,903,150 | 65,185,700 | 6.9\% | 0.4\% |
| UK | 62,759,450 | 65,110,050 | 66,435,550 | 66,796,800 | 67,081,250 | 6.9\% | 0.4\% |
| Electoral constituencies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aberconwy | 56,000 | 58,850 | 59,200 | 59,200 | 59,500 | 6.2\% | 0.6\% |
| Clwyd West | 73,750 | 73,150 | 73,550 | 73,500 | 74,300 | 0.8\% | 1.1\% |
| Vale of Clwyd | 71,450 | 71,750 | 72,150 | 72,500 | 73,300 | 2.5\% | 1.1\% |

Appendix 3.2a-population structure for strategic sub areas and comparative areas, 2020
Sources: mid-year estimates of population, ONS; ONS experimental small area population estimates

|  | Number |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All ages | 0-15 | 16-29 | 30-44 | 45-64 | 65+ | All males | All females |
| Conwy County Borough | 118,200 | 18,850 | 15,950 | 17,450 | 32,950 | 32,950 | 57,600 | 60,600 |
| Strategic sub areas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West | 28,900 | 4,750 | 3,950 | 4,500 | 8,200 | 7,500 | 14,100 | 14,800 |
| North | 20,600 | 2,900 | 2,850 | 2,950 | 5,750 | 6,200 | 9,950 | 10,650 |
| Central | 33,200 | 5,700 | 4,600 | 5,150 | 9,000 | 8,750 | 16,150 | 17,050 |
| East | 22,550 | 3,450 | 2,900 | 3,000 | 6,100 | 7,100 | 10,950 | 11,600 |
| South | 12,900 | 2,100 | 1,700 | 1,850 | 3,950 | 3,350 | 6,400 | 6,500 |
| North Wales unitary authorities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anglesey | 70,450 | 11,900 | 9,600 | 10,850 | 19,450 | 18,650 | 34,750 | 35,700 |
| Gwynedd | 125,150 | 20,750 | 24,900 | 19,200 | 31,750 | 28,550 | 62,150 | 63,050 |
| Denbighshire | 96,650 | 17,400 | 14,500 | 14,650 | 26,600 | 23,500 | 47,650 | 49,000 |
| Flintshire | 156,850 | 28,800 | 23,950 | 27,750 | 43,050 | 33,300 | 77,150 | 79,700 |
| Wrexham | 136,050 | 25,950 | 20,650 | 25,150 | 36,600 | 27,750 | 68,550 | 67,550 |
| Regions and countries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North West Wales | 410,450 | 68,950 | 64,950 | 62,150 | 110,800 | 103,650 | 202,150 | 208,300 |
| North East Wales | 292,900 | 54,700 | 44,600 | 52,900 | 79,650 | 61,050 | 145,700 | 147,200 |
| North Wales | 821,550 | 142,500 | 125,500 | 132,500 | 223,400 | 197,650 | 405,450 | 416,100 |
| Wales | 3,169,600 | 562,750 | 553,700 | 555,500 | 829,050 | 668,600 | 1,563,500 | 1,606,050 |
| GB | 65,185,700 | 12,331,750 | 11,219,950 | 12,648,750 | 16,796,600 | 12,188,700 | 32,211,550 | 32,974,150 |
| UK | 67,081,250 | 12,727,550 | 11,540,750 | 13,017,600 | 17,286,650 | 12,508,650 | 33,145,700 | 33,935,550 |
| Electoral constituencies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aberconwy | 59,500 | 9,200 | 8,100 | 8,900 | 16,950 | 16,350 | 29,050 | 30,450 |
| Clwyd West | 74,300 | 12,300 | 10,000 | 10,800 | 20,650 | 20,600 | 36,450 | 37,850 |
| Vale of Clwyd | 73,300 | 13,550 | 11,350 | 11,300 | 19,650 | 17,400 | 35,850 | 37,400 |

Appendix 3.2b - population structure for structure for strategic sub areas and comparative areas, 2020
Sources: mid-year estimates of population, ONS; ONS experimental small area population estimates

|  | All ages | As proportion of total population |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 0-15 | 16-29 | 30-44 | 45-64 | 65+ | All males | All females |
| Conwy County Borough | 118,200 | 16.0\% | 13.5\% | 14.8\% | 27.9\% | 27.9\% | 48.7\% | 51.3\% |
| Strategic sub areas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West | 28,900 | 16.4\% | 13.6\% | 15.6\% | 28.3\% | 26.1\% | 48.8\% | 51.2\% |
| North | 20,600 | 14.0\% | 13.8\% | 14.4\% | 27.8\% | 30.1\% | 48.3\% | 51.7\% |
| Central | 33,200 | 17.2\% | 13.9\% | 15.5\% | 27.1\% | 26.3\% | 48.7\% | 51.3\% |
| East | 22,550 | 15.2\% | 12.8\% | 13.4\% | 27.1\% | 31.5\% | 48.6\% | 51.4\% |
| South | 12,900 | 16.2\% | 13.0\% | 14.2\% | 30.5\% | 26.1\% | 49.6\% | 50.4\% |
| North Wales unitary authorities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anglesey | 70,450 | 16.9\% | 13.6\% | 15.4\% | 27.6\% | 26.5\% | 49.3\% | 50.7\% |
| Gwynedd | 125,150 | 16.6\% | 19.9\% | 15.3\% | 25.4\% | 22.8\% | 49.6\% | 50.4\% |
| Denbighshire | 96,650 | 18.0\% | 15.0\% | 15.1\% | 27.5\% | 24.3\% | 49.3\% | 50.7\% |
| Flintshire | 156,850 | 18.4\% | 15.3\% | 17.7\% | 27.5\% | 21.2\% | 49.2\% | 50.8\% |
| Wrexham | 136,050 | 19.1\% | 15.2\% | 18.5\% | 26.9\% | 20.4\% | 50.4\% | 49.6\% |
| Regions and countries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| North West Wales | 410,450 | 16.8\% | 15.8\% | 15.1\% | 27.0\% | 25.3\% | 49.3\% | 50.7\% |
| North East Wales | 292,900 | 18.7\% | 15.2\% | 18.1\% | 27.2\% | 20.8\% | 49.7\% | 50.3\% |
| North Wales | 821,550 | 17.3\% | 15.3\% | 16.1\% | 27.2\% | 24.1\% | 49.4\% | 50.6\% |
| Wales | 3,169,600 | 17.8\% | 17.5\% | 17.5\% | 26.2\% | 21.1\% | 49.3\% | 50.7\% |
| GB | 65,185,700 | 18.9\% | 17.2\% | 19.4\% | 25.8\% | 18.7\% | 49.4\% | 50.6\% |
| UK | 67,081,250 | 19.0\% | 17.2\% | 19.4\% | 25.8\% | 18.6\% | 49.4\% | 50.6\% |
| Electoral constituencies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aberconwy | 59,500 | 15.5\% | 13.6\% | 15.0\% | 28.5\% | 27.4\% | 48.8\% | 51.2\% |
| Clwyd West | 74,300 | 16.6\% | 13.5\% | 14.5\% | 27.8\% | 27.7\% | 49.0\% | 51.0\% |
| Vale of Clwyd | 73,300 | 18.5\% | 15.5\% | 15.4\% | 26.8\% | 23.8\% | 49.0\% | 51.0\% |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ These provide an indication of uncertainty, but do not represent upper or lower limits of future demographic behaviour.
    ${ }^{2}$ Based on low fertility, life expectancy and migration assumptions.
    ${ }^{3}$ Based on high fertility, life expectancy and migration assumptions.

[^1]:    ${ }^{4}$ Average excluding anomalous mid-2020 figures $=1,700$ out-migrants and 1,450 in-migrants

[^2]:    ${ }^{5}$ Usually undertaken in January but delayed in 2021 due to the Covid 19 pandemic.

