

# Evaluation of Local Authority Population Needs Assessment Reports

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## Purpose of this report

This report is the result of analysis which took place between late September and early December 2017. The goal of this exercise was to use the local authority population assessment reports to identify common pan-Wales priorities for social service needs which may then inform research gaps.

The authors a) located the reports, b) compared the themes covered in each report based on chapter headings, and c) analysed the texts to identify priority areas and gaps around social service needs which would be of interest to the NCPHWR.

## Background

The Social Services and Well-being Act (Wales)<sup>1</sup>, in Part 2, section 14, requires that local authorities and local health boards must jointly carry out an assessment of the needs for care and support, and the support needs of carers in the local authority areas. Care and support is in relation to people known to Social Services but there is also recognition that there are a large number of people who are supported through preventative services and initial research has estimated that this could be approximately 1 in 5 people. A population needs assessment (PNA) report should comprise two sections:

### Section 1: The assessment of need

Local authorities and Local Health Boards must jointly assess:

- The extent to which there are people in the area of assessment who need care and support
- The extent to which there are carers in the area of assessment who need support
- The extent to which there are people whose needs for care and support (or, in the case of carers, support) are not being met.

The PNA report must include specific core themes dealing with:

- Children and young people
- Older people
- Health / physical disabilities
- Learning disability/autism
- Mental health
- Sensory impairment
- Carers who need support; and
- Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence.

### Section 2: The range and level of services required

Local authorities and Local Health Boards must jointly assess:

- The range and level of services required to meet the care and support needs of the population and the support needs of carers
- The range and level of services required to prevent needs arising or escalating; and
- The actions required to provide these services through the medium of Welsh.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/anaw/2014/4/contents>

# The Local Authority Approach

## Geography

The 22 Local Authorities in Wales have approached this in partnership with appropriate other organisations and have combined with neighbouring local authorities where this makes sense.

In total, 7 sets of Population Needs Assessment<sup>2</sup> reports have been produced. The following table outlines the report geographies and the local authorities involved. [Appendix 1](#) details weblinks to the English and Welsh (where available) downloads or download pages of the report.

Table: Reports produced

Report Area	Local Authorities
Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan	City of Cardiff Council
	Vale of Glamorgan Council
Cwm Taf	Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council
	Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council
Gwent region	Monmouthshire County Council
	Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council
	Caerphilly County Borough Council
	Newport City Council
North Wales	Torfaen County Borough Council
	Conwy County Borough Council
	Denbighshire County Council
	Flintshire County Council
	Gwynedd Council
Powys	Isle of Anglesey County Council
	Wrexham County Borough Council
West Wales	Powys County Council
	Carmarthenshire County Council
	Ceredigion County Council
Western Bay	Pembrokeshire County Council
	Bridgend County Borough Council
	City and County of Swansea
	Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council

## Report Structure

Each report follows, to a greater or lesser extent, a different structure making direct comparisons complex. Even the approach to the core themes (as outlined by the guidance for this process) varies between area with some reports joining together or splitting up those chapters that address core themes. Five out of the seven reports have theme chapters that are in addition to the eight core themes. The table below outlines the themes addressed in each report. The eight core themes are in bold.

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<sup>2</sup> Sometimes called Population Assessment Reports

Table: Reports broken down by theme

Theme	Cardiff & VG	Cwm Taf	Gwent	North Wales	Powys	West Wales	Western Bay
Children and young people	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Older people	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Health/ physical disabilities	y	Y joint %	y	y joint #	y	y	y
Learning disability and autism	y	y	y	y split	y	y	y
Mental health	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Sensory impairment	y	Y joint %	y	y joint #	y	y	y
Carers who need support	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
Advocacy services	-	-	-	-	y	-	-
Asylum seekers and refugees	y	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cross cutting themes	y	-	-	-	-	y	-
Homelessness	-	-	-	y	-	-	-
Safeguarding adults and deprivation of liberty safeguard	-	-	-	-	-	-	y
Substance misuse	y	-	-	separate report	-	y	-
The secure estate	y	-	-	y	-	-	y
Veterans	y	-	-	y	-	-	-

## Key Findings of relevance to the NCPHWR

Main points from the reports are conveyed in a variety of ways and there is some inconsistency even between themes from the same authority. Key findings may be reported as ‘headline needs’, ‘next steps’, ‘recommendations’, or ‘changes we need to plan for’. The Powys report provides limited recommendations as such, deferring most frequently to the action plans due to be produced for April 2018.

However, certain key themes and areas did recur throughout the reports and these are presented in the following sections.

### Research and data needs

A possible approach for authority/academic collaboration is through working together to address research and data needs that have been identified.

These fell broadly into the following categories: understanding characteristics of target groups; evaluating and replicating service effectiveness; understanding unmet need in terms of people and their requirements; and, mapping services (though this varies across the authorities).

The table below illustrates the specific details of the research and data needs – these are reported in the words used in the reports.

Table: Research and data needs by core theme

Theme	Understanding characteristics of target groups	Evaluating and replicating service effectiveness	Understanding unmet need in terms of people and their requirements	Mapping services
<b>Children and Young People</b>	<p>Recorded rates of disability among children vary depending on the threshold required to receive services in each locality.</p> <p>Concerns raised about data recording quality, need more work on standardising recording of children in need as well as threshold and eligibility criteria.</p> <p>Information on increase in complex needs for disabled children.</p> <p>Find out more about increase in younger children being referred to CAMHS.</p>	<p>Information about restorative approaches to work with families.</p> <p>Mechanisms to evaluate the impact of the new preventative approaches.</p>	<p>Voices of children with a disability who are not accessing services.</p> <p>Information needed on trafficking and child sexual exploitation.</p>	<p>More information needed about advocacy services and their effectiveness.</p>
<b>Older People</b>	<p>Understand and learn more about factors contributing to independence.</p> <p>Understanding contribution of older people to the region (e.g. volunteering).</p> <p>Data on current and future needs of those with protected characteristics (including Welsh speakers).</p> <p>Data on older people feeling lonely or socially isolated.</p>	<p>Tracking and mapping of outcomes for people accessing early prevention services.</p>	<p>Lacking data on trips and falls.</p> <p>Causes of hospital admissions and link to potentially hazardous accommodation.</p>	<p>Need work on rebalancing of care from secondary to community services and impact on core services.</p>
<b>Health and Physical Disabilities</b>	<p>Getting a clear understanding of the social and economic pressures in communities, better understanding of why individuals become overweight or obese in early adulthood and how this can be prevented, better understanding</p>	<p>Measurement of risk factors and lifestyle improvement programmes for cardiovascular disease.</p>	-	-

Theme	Understanding characteristics of target groups	Evaluating and replicating service effectiveness	Understanding unmet need in terms of people and their requirements	Mapping services
	of why individuals stop exercising as they get older and how this can be prevented, better understanding of the social changes that cause a demographic shift in alcohol prevalence, gap in information held on those with physical disabilities.			
<b>Learning Disability/ Autism</b>	Ensure common understanding and consistency of data recording and analysis and linking data where appropriate and useful.	Use data analysis on young people with complex needs to inform adult services.	Of adults caring for adult child(ren) with a learning disability.	-
<b>Mental Health</b>	<p>Numbers of people receiving domiciliary care with dementia.</p> <p>Coding of ethnicity within mental health databases.</p> <p>Numbers of military veterans at a local level.</p> <p>Prevalence of psychiatric disorders.</p> <p>Find out why admissions to mental health facilities are reducing.</p> <p>Understanding impact of increasing complexity of needs.</p> <p>Understanding reasons for increase in number of people diagnosed with personality disorder.</p> <p>Understanding reasons for increasing severity in patients presenting with anorexia nervosa.</p>	Consider a number of review (Gwent)	<p>Actions to address loneliness and social isolation.</p> <p>Needs of vulnerable people without a diagnosis.</p>	<p>Scope provision of a single contact point for mental health issues.</p> <p>Explore where best to deliver services to maximise access and reduce stigma.</p> <p>Explore joint funding of services.</p> <p>Map existing services, planning and commissioning arrangements and strategic arrangements across partner organisations.</p> <p>Explore whether there is sufficient Welsh language provision.</p>
<b>Sensory Impairment</b>	<p>Gap in information for sight impairment in 13-17 age group.</p> <p>More knowledge of complexity of needs</p>	-	-	-

Theme	Understanding characteristics of target groups	Evaluating and replicating service effectiveness	Understanding unmet need in terms of people and their requirements	Mapping services
	of children and young people as they often have more than one registration. Lack of data on sensory loss for those with learning disabilities as they are often on a different register.			
<b>Carers who need support</b>	Recognising contributions, ethnicity information. The number of young carers within schools and their attendance and attainment. NB age ranges used for Young Carers vary across organisations	Evaluation and replication.	Identifying carers and recognising their needs.	In North Wales a post has been agreed to map regional services and there is a regional carers' operational group which will look at opportunities for regional working from this.
<b>Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence</b>	Value of data has been highly variable – accuracy of reported figures is not known. Nature and extent of child sexual exploitation. Specialist support for BAME groups. Why some victims do not access refuge accommodation or other support services.	Numbers reached through awareness raising in schools and youth settings and impact of the sessions.	-	-

## Public understanding

Greater public understanding could be used in different ways to help improve the lives of people affected by different life challenges. Some themes, such as Carers, stressed the need for better public understanding of the difficulties involved – particularly in terms of employment and education. Other themes declared the need for more public understanding leading to a wider acceptance of certain conditions, such as mental health or autism spectrum disorders.

A final category here is the use of public understanding to address unmet need. For example, raising public awareness of Domestic Violence could help people recognise their own needs in this area.

Interestingly, in the Children and Young People's theme there was no call for Public Understanding, Community Involvement or Non-commissioned provision. This probably highlights the recognition of Children and Young People as a particularly vulnerable group.

## Client Focus

The reports show an acknowledgement that the Act changes the way people's needs are assessed and the way services are delivered so that people should have more of a say in the care and support they receive. This translates in the reports to a stress on client focus – to ensure that clients clearly understand the support they can access and that they feel empowered to choose the more appropriate services for them as individuals through that support.

To do this will require changes or improvement to mechanisms through which the clients are involved in service design and delivery, in the provision of opportunities for clients' voices to be listened to and respected, and in ensuring that the language used by support workers is mutually understood. Advocacy for particularly vulnerable groups, e.g. children in care, adults with learning disabilities, and those from groups with protected characteristics, should also be further developed.

Part of the increased client focus is also on providing services that are more individually tailored and flexible to the needs of the client – including being provided at a location that is appropriate to the client.

## Transitions

Improvements are needed regarding the transitions that clients often face. This could be from young people to adult services, from working age adult to older services, or from crisis to routine services (particularly from hospital to recovery settings). For Carers there will be transitions into and out of the caring role, including possibly a need for end of life and bereavement services.

People are often left confused or upset by the existing transition arrangements which may exacerbate existing issues, or create new social or health problems, if they are not smooth and efficient.

## Information, advice and assistance

The reports acknowledge that information, advice and assistance is a key requirement of the role of local authorities and health boards and that a good provision of information can help clients and the general public to feel more empowered about the decisions they make around their social care and that of their families.

They note that information is not always available, consistent, provided in an accessible and timely format, or up-to-date. It, crucially, needs to provide reliable and easily navigated details of what is available and how to access services.

The Dewis database (<https://www.dewis.wales/>) was mentioned in several, but not all, reports as a good mechanism for information storage and retrieval that the authorities would use. But it was also acknowledged that this was a work in progress.

Information, advice and assistance can also be a key mechanism in preventing escalation of life challenges. One portal mentioned that could be used for prevention was the Five Ways to Wellbeing <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/888/page/61014>.

## Community

Perceived support from the community for social wellbeing can take formal or informal shape. Formally, the population assessment reports suggest that local authorities should more effectively utilise existing provision. For example, by improving links with community organisations that can provide support to different groups.

Informally, the reports aspire to create more connected and supportive communities generally. Support can be through befriending, peer support, volunteering etc. Such activities emphasise the building of strong communities that can provide a sense of belonging and, hence, wellbeing.

Community support can be particularly vital for those who, with just a little more support, can manage or flourish within a community setting – notably those with mental health conditions or learning disabilities. Communities could also play a vital role in preventing escalation of social care issues by, for example, reducing social isolation or by helping to observe those who may have early stage dementia.

Such support will likely require some sort of liaison such as through ‘community connector’ roles or those involved in social prescribing.

## Non-commissioned provision (i.e. third sector and commercial organisations)

The reports further acknowledge the growing role for third sector and commercial organisations in the provision of social care support. They suggest that this role should be explored further but also acknowledge that the model may not provide support in all areas. For example, there is currently a lack of competition for private care provision in rural areas leading to a lack of choice.

The local authorities have an active role even in provision that is not directly carried out. For example, in ensuring that processes are aligned to best practice and meet appropriate legislation. Authorities could also have a role in training course development or provision for the private sector to ensure standards and procedures are linked.

## Training and staff

Changing the emphasis within social care settings to ensure that services are more client focused and allow for the individuality of each client will involve a change of culture in some of the staff involved with local authorities and health boards. The reports stress the need for training to help staff adapt to this new emphasis to allow them to comfortably adapt to the new requirements as well as help develop the ability to see the broader picture – for example, identifying the needs of carers as well the traditional client groups. One specific area discussed is that of training to improve support and supervision of foster carers.

As noted above, developing and providing training for others could also be a useful role for the local authorities. These others could include carers, third sector organisations, private providers as well as training (including work experience and apprenticeship schemes) targeted at key groups to encourage employment and empowerment for, among others, people with mental health issues,

autistic spectrum disorders or for children and young people. Such initiatives would assist the promotion and maintenance of health through an extended working life

### Access

The majority of the reports point out that, even where there is provision, access continues to be an issue for certain groups or more geographically isolated individuals. Each report outlines specific examples of areas where access is difficult or needs improvement.

Particularly mentioned is access to preventative information, advice and assistance. These are services that, where available, have been shown to have a positive impact on long standing wellbeing issues.

It is clear that some provision is targeted at majority subsets of those affected but can leave significant groups of people unsupported. Two examples of services that target certain demographics are dementia services aimed at elderly people (not always appropriate for early-onset dementia sufferers) and respite care aimed at only adult carers (so not available for child carers).

### Budget

It is universally acknowledged that the current funding situation in the public sector overall is difficult. Increasing, and increasingly complex, demands on services are already here, and are anticipated to rise, at a time of fiscal uncertainty. Given the difficulty of that situation it is perhaps surprising that this issue is not more often explicitly mentioned.

Where budget is mentioned it is in one of several contexts:

- That existing budget must be used as efficiently as possible
- That existing budget should be redirected e.g. to prevention or alternative measures
- That the challenges of budget cuts, reductions or freezes do not just impact on directly provided services but also on the ability of communities or individuals to cope with social care crises or even daily occurring issues.

### Provision, quality and consistency

Specific areas were highlighted around provision, quality and consistency issues. The reports indicate specific examples of areas where provision could be improved or needs to be provided, where there was inconsistent access to or availability of services or where there was a perceived lack of quality in existing services. These are area and theme specific and do not lend themselves to a combined analysis.

One common theme throughout the reports was the increasing need to acknowledge the complexity of individuals' social care needs and the urgent necessity to build services that enable multiple needs to be met. For example, by addressing the mental health needs of those with physical or learning disabilities or long term health conditions.

Another was around the need to ensure equity of social care service provision across economic and geographic divides – noting the difficulty of providing consistently high quality services in areas of high need or where clients live in rural areas.

### Capacity

Closely linked to budget, provision, quality, consistency and access but with a slight emphasis of its own. Capacity issues reported in the Population Needs Assessment reports include: the difficulty in coping with increased demand generally in times of frozen or reduced budgets, specific issues

around recruitment and retention of staff and a knock on effect on volunteer recruitment and training, and capacity in community or third sector organisations.

Certain areas of service provision were noted as lacking in capacity, for example around children's sexual health services and around services dealing with ACEs. Additionally, some issues with Welsh language service provision were highlighted – most notably in the North Wales report. It is interesting to note that reference to Welsh language services was not always highlighted through each regional report as this was explicitly part of the guidance issued by the Act.

All regions reported concerns about the increasing numbers of older people and, in particular, the anticipated high growth in older people with dementia or related conditions. Part of the issue is the concern that under or late diagnosis affects individuals' wellbeing. The most concerning aspect, however, is that current capacity for quality care for dementia sufferers will not be able to cope with expected demographic changes.

It was noted that lack of capacity in some areas can have a detrimental effect on individuals' wellbeing which can then lead to more advanced challenging situations – and often involve more serious and expensive social care or medical interventions or responses.

### Regulations and Strategies

In addition to the Act that led to these reports, various other regulations and strategies are referenced throughout the documents. These include the: Care Closer to Home Strategy, National Action Plan for Child Sexual Exploitation, Make Every Contact Count, Integrated Health and Social Care Collaborative Commissioning Programme, National Framework for Residential Care Home Placement for People with Learning Disabilities and People with Mental Health Problems (under 65).

Any plans resulting from the Population Needs Assessment reports should complement and align with existing regulations and strategies in a coherent and mutually enhancing way. It is clear from the range of different policies noted in the reports that there is a wide range of regulations, strategies and policies from various bodies and that these may be difficult for local authorities to keep track of and address in a systematic way.

### Service flow – joined up services

All reports and most thematic chapters acknowledged issues around service flow – the need for each area of social care services to interact in an efficient and effective way with other social care services. Better integration or linking of these services could improve the client experience and help to ensure that planning for social care, individually and at population level, is long term, strategic and sustainable.

Often this was stated as an aspiration including more effective partnership working and providing an efficient continuum of services across the life course. Some concrete suggestions, however, of how to achieve this are mentioned. For example, exploring joint commissioning opportunities between services or collaborating between services to design and implement health improvement programmes.

Better communication between authorities and agencies was also suggested – including a sharing of the findings of the Population Assessment Needs Reports.

Although the importance of data is mentioned throughout the reports there is nothing to suggest the development of a systematic data system or framework that would work across and between services.

## Other services

There was a general acknowledgement in the reports that social care services in isolation could not solve all of the challenges faced by the nation. In addition to better ways of working between social care agencies, communities and third sector organisations, it was also suggested that the key service areas to better integrate were:

- Housing and accommodation – this came up in nearly all reports as an issue affecting clients, making sure that provision is available and appropriate in terms of location and design for a wide range of needs, and that the provision can be flexible to meet changing and complex requirements. This is an issue on a daily basis for some people but can be a transitional issue for others, for example for those leaving hospital but not quite ready or able to return to their original accommodations, or for young adults moving on from foster care.
- Transport – again this came up in most reports as a serious barrier. Due to the rural and isolated nature of many parts of the country there are many areas where services are not ideally located and where public transport is limited or non-existent. Better transport infrastructure is also seen as one key way to address issues around social isolation.

Other areas also mentioned multiple times as areas that should be more closely linked with social care services included:

- Access to mental health or counselling services – acknowledging that people with certain or with complex social care needs were also often more vulnerable to mental health issues. Timely access to mental health services or counselling was thought to prevent escalation of issues or to reduce the impact of crises.
- Access to welfare benefits and advice services around this subject – acknowledging that problems accessing welfare benefits can potentially have a large negative impact on vulnerable individuals.
- Access to employment and education services – particularly noted for Children and Young People, people with learning disabilities and those with health and physical disabilities. It was suggested that employers and educational institutions could, with some thought, adapt their practices and processes to enable vulnerable people to develop and to excel.

There is less mention than might be expected of key healthcare priorities. For example, the transition from hospital to alternative accommodation is mentioned as an issue of housing and that delays can have an impact on patients' wellbeing but there is no reflection on the cost and efficiency savings to hospitals that reducing 'bed blocking' may have. This may be a conscious decision as the focus of the reports should be on social care aspects, but it is not started as such.

The role of public health interventions, for example in the area of smoking, alcohol misuse, poor nutrition and lack of activity, is barely mentioned despite the acknowledged impact successful interventions can have on wellbeing and the need for social care services.

Although there are few mentions of Public Health Wales in the reports and few direct links to Public Health Wales initiatives the priority areas reflected in the reports do appear to be, for the most part and where not specific to primary health care, aligned with the Public Health Wales seven strategic priority areas<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sitesplus/888/page/82750>

## Next steps

The local authorities are using the outputs from the Population Needs Assessment reports to form action plans which are due to be released in April 2018. It is at that stage that the many suggestions and aspirations for improvements will need to be translated into concrete actions.

Once the action plans are released it is proposed that a second phase of analysis is carried out and followed by consideration of how NCPHWR could best input into the plans.

## Appendix 1 – Weblinks to Population Needs Assessment Reports

### Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan

City of Cardiff Council

English <https://www.cardiff.gov.uk/ENG/resident/Social-Services-and-Wellbeing/population-needs-assessment/Pages/default.aspx>

Welsh <http://www.cvihsc.co.uk/cy/amdanon-ni/yr-hyn-a-wnawn-ni/population-needs-assessment/>

Vale of Glamorgan Council

English [http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/living/social\\_care/Population-needs-assessment.aspx](http://www.valeofglamorgan.gov.uk/en/living/social_care/Population-needs-assessment.aspx)

Welsh <http://www.cvihsc.co.uk/cy/amdanon-ni/yr-hyn-a-wnawn-ni/population-needs-assessment/>

### Cwm Taf

Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council

English <http://www.ourcwmtaf.wales/cwm-taf-population-assessment>

Welsh <http://www.eincwmtaf.cymru/cwm-taf-population-assessment>

Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council

English <http://www.ourcwmtaf.wales/cwm-taf-population-assessment>

Welsh <http://www.eincwmtaf.cymru/cwm-taf-population-assessment>

### Gwent region

Monmouthshire County Council

English <http://www.monmouthshire.gov.uk/social-services-and-well-being-wales-act-2014-frequently-asked-questions>

Welsh (draft) <http://www.blaenau-gwent.gov.uk/cy/preswylwyr/iechyd-lles-a-gofal-cymdeithasol/deddf-gwasanaethau-cymdeithasol-a-llesiant/asesiad-o-anghenion-y-boblogaeth/>

Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council

English <http://www.blaenau-gwent.gov.uk/en/resident/health-wellbeing-social-care/social-services-well-being-act/population-needs-assessment/>

Welsh (draft) <http://www.blaenau-gwent.gov.uk/cy/preswylwyr/iechyd-lles-a-gofal-cymdeithasol/deddf-gwasanaethau-cymdeithasol-a-llesiant/asesiad-o-anghenion-y-boblogaeth/>

Caerphilly County Borough Council

English <http://www.caerphilly.gov.uk/My-Council/Strategies,-plans-and-policies/Health,-Social-Care-and-Wellbeing-Strategy/Population-Needs-Assessment>

Welsh (draft) <http://www.caerphilly.gov.uk/My-Council/Strategies,-plans-and-policies/Health,-Social-Care-and-Wellbeing-Strategy/Population-Needs-Assessment?lang=cy-gb>

Newport City Council

English <http://onenewportlsb.newport.gov.uk/documents/Care-and-Support/Population-Needs-Assessment/Population-Needs-Assessment-Gwent-Region-Report-May-2017.pdf>

Welsh (draft) <http://www.blaenau-gwent.gov.uk/cy/preswylwyr/iechyd-lles-a-gofal-cymdeithasol/deddf-gwasanaethau-cymdeithasol-a-llesiant/asesiad-o-anghenion-y-boblogaeth/>

Torfaen County Borough Council

English <http://www.torfaen.gov.uk/en/HealthSocialCare/Strategies-Reports-Legislation/Social-Services-and-Wellbeing-Act/Population-Needs-Assessment.aspx>

Welsh (draft) <http://www.blaenau-gwent.gov.uk/cy/preswylwyr/iechyd-lles-a-gofal-cymdeithasol/deddf-gwasanaethau-cymdeithasol-a-llesiant/asesiad-o-anghenion-y-boblogaeth/>

## North Wales

Conwy County Borough Council

English <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/en/Resident/Social-Care-and-Wellbeing/Policies-Plans-and-Reports/North-Wales-population-assessment.aspx>

Welsh <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/cy/Resident/Social-Care-and-Wellbeing/Policies-Plans-and-Reports/North-Wales-population-assessment.aspx>

Denbighshire County Council

English <https://www.denbighshire.gov.uk/en/your-council/strategies-plans-and-policies/social-care/social-services-and-well-being-wales-act/north-wales-population-assessment/north-wales-population-assessment.aspx>

Welsh <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/cy/Resident/Social-Care-and-Wellbeing/Policies-Plans-and-Reports/North-Wales-population-assessment.aspx>

Flintshire County Council

English <http://www.flintshire.gov.uk/en/Resident/Social-Services/North-Wales-Population-Assessment.aspx>

Welsh <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/cy/Resident/Social-Care-and-Wellbeing/Policies-Plans-and-Reports/North-Wales-population-assessment.aspx>

Gwynedd Council

English <https://www.gwynedd.llyw.cymru/en/Council/Strategies-and-policies/Health-and-social-services/North-Wales-Population-Assessment.aspx>

Welsh <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/cy/Resident/Social-Care-and-Wellbeing/Policies-Plans-and-Reports/North-Wales-population-assessment.aspx>

Isle of Anglesey County Council

English <http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/health-and-care/social-services-and-well-being-wales-act/north-wales-population-assessment/131492.article>

Welsh <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/cy/Resident/Social-Care-and-Wellbeing/Policies-Plans-and-Reports/North-Wales-population-assessment.aspx>

Wrexham County Borough Council

English [http://www.wrexham.gov.uk/english/council/social\\_services/population\\_assessment.htm](http://www.wrexham.gov.uk/english/council/social_services/population_assessment.htm)

Welsh <http://www.conwy.gov.uk/cy/Resident/Social-Care-and-Wellbeing/Policies-Plans-and-Reports/North-Wales-population-assessment.aspx>

## Powys

Powys County Council

English

[http://pstatic.powys.gov.uk/fileadmin/Docs/Adults/Integration/Powys\\_Population\\_Assessment\\_Summary\\_-\\_Final\\_V1.pdf](http://pstatic.powys.gov.uk/fileadmin/Docs/Adults/Integration/Powys_Population_Assessment_Summary_-_Final_V1.pdf)

Welsh – made available by email

## West Wales

Carmarthenshire County Council

English [http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/council-democracy/strategies\\_policies.aspx](http://www.carmarthenshire.gov.wales/home/council-democracy/strategies_policies.aspx)

Welsh

[https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?nav=1210&parent\\_directory\\_id=646&id=34775&language=CYM&pagetype=&keyword=](https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?nav=1210&parent_directory_id=646&id=34775&language=CYM&pagetype=&keyword=)

Ceredigion County Council

English <http://www.ceredigion.gov.uk/English/Resident/socialcare/wellbeingact/Pages/default.aspx>

Welsh

[https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?nav=1210&parent\\_directory\\_id=646&id=34775&language=CYM&pagetype=&keyword=](https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?nav=1210&parent_directory_id=646&id=34775&language=CYM&pagetype=&keyword=)

Pembrokeshire County Council

English

[https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?nav=1210&parent\\_directory\\_id=646&id=34775](https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?nav=1210&parent_directory_id=646&id=34775)

Welsh

[https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?nav=1210&parent\\_directory\\_id=646&id=34775&language=CYM&pagetype=&keyword=](https://www.pembrokeshire.gov.uk/content.asp?nav=1210&parent_directory_id=646&id=34775&language=CYM&pagetype=&keyword=)

## **Western Bay**

Bridgend County Borough Council

English <http://www.bridgend.gov.uk/services/adult-services/western-bay-population-assessment.aspx>

Welsh <http://www.westernbaypopulationassessment.org/cy/home-welsh/>

City and County of Swansea

English <http://www.swansea.gov.uk/populationassessment>

Welsh <http://www.westernbaypopulationassessment.org/cy/home-welsh/>

Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council

English <https://www.npt.gov.uk/8081>

Welsh <http://www.westernbaypopulationassessment.org/cy/home-welsh/>