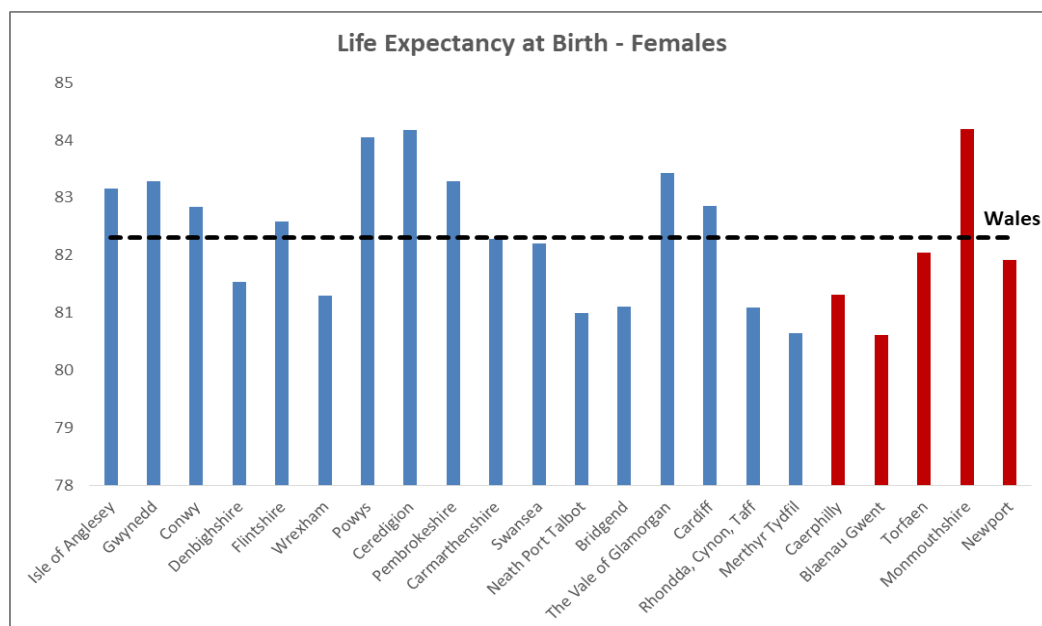
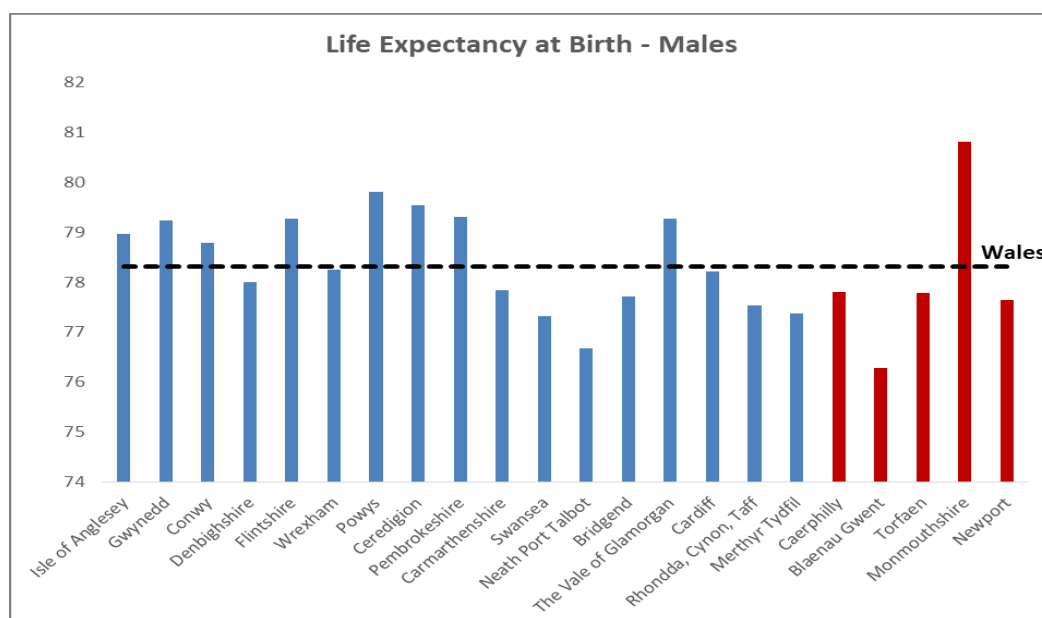


Hospital Mortality Data - Population Based Data / Contextual Data

Males		Females	
UA Area	2018-20	UA Area	2018-20
Caerphilly	77.4	Caerphilly	81.1
Blaenau Gwent	76.3	Blaenau Gwent	80.0
Torfaen	78.1	Torfaen	81.3
Monmouthshire	81.6	Monmouthshire	84.6
Newport	77.5	Newport	81.6
Wales	78.3	Wales	82.1

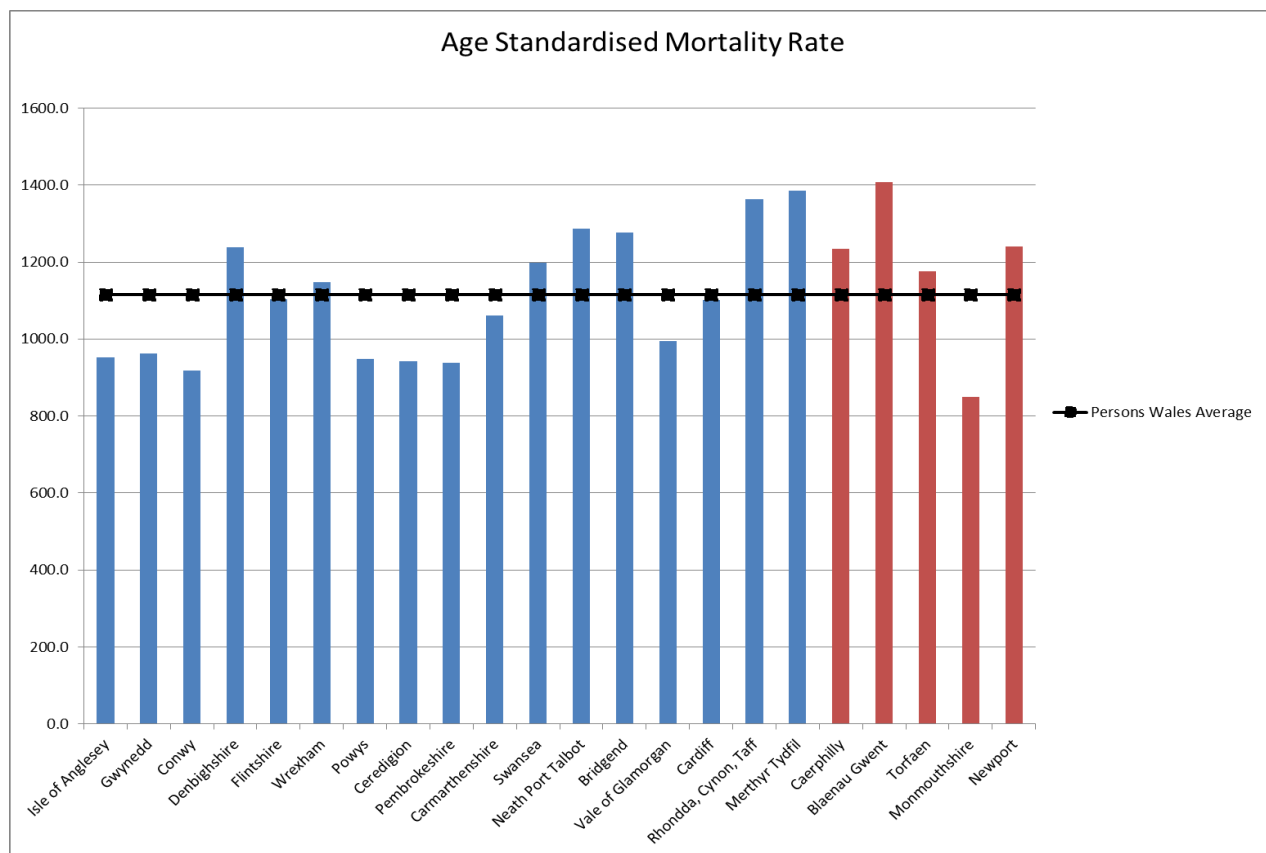
Life Expectancy at Birth (Source - Office for National Statistics (ONS))

The figures in this table/chart are constructed from the estimated population and total deaths by single year / quinary age each year, based on a three year average. The expected years of life is the lifetime of a newborn person if they were subject throughout their lives to the average recorded death rate of the three year period. Such a calculation excludes future improvements to mortality rates.



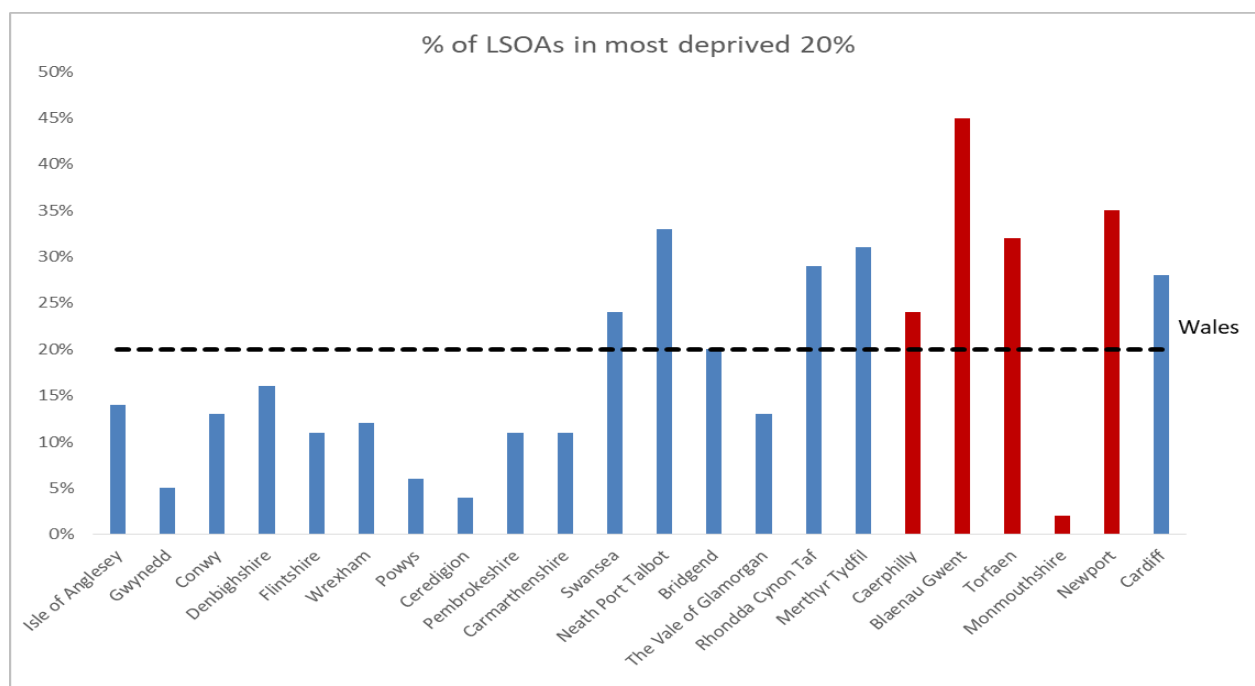
Age Standardised Mortality Rates (Source - Office for National Statistics (ONS))

The age-standardised mortality rates are standardised to the 2013 European Standard Population, expressed per 100,000 population. Age-standardised rates are used to allow comparison between populations which may contain different proportions of people of different ages.



Deprivation % of Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) in Most Deprived 20% - Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) 2014 (Source - StatsWales)

The percentage of small areas (LSOAs) in each local authority which are in the most deprived 20% (ranks 1-380) LSOAs in Wales



Causes of death considered avoidable, amenable & preventable, European age-standardised rate (EASR) per 100,000, persons, Wales, 2017-2019

Local Authority Area	Avoidable		Treatable		Preventable	
	Deaths (annual average)	EASR	Deaths (annual average)	EASR	Deaths (annual average)	EASR
Blaenau Gwent	208	316	78	118	130	198
Torfaen	243	277	92	105	151	172
Monmouthshire	182	180	71	69	111	111
Newport	363	284	145	113	218	171
Wales	7,790	263	2,877	97	4,914	166

Avoidable, treatable & preventable mortality are classified according to ONS definitions

Avoidable mortality – deaths that are amenable, preventable or both, where each death is counted only once

Treatable mortality - deaths that can be mainly avoided through timely and effective healthcare interventions, including secondary prevention and treatment

Preventable mortality - deaths that can mainly be avoided through effective public health and primary prevention interventions

Source: Office for National Statistics

Perinatal Mortality

Live births, stillbirths and infant mortality statistics, 2020

Area of usual residence	Numbers						Mortality Rates ¹			
	Births		Deaths				Perinatal	Neonatal	Post-neonatal	Infant
	Live births	Stillbirths	Perinatal	Neonatal	Post-neonatal	Infant				
WALES	28,638	127	190	86	35	121	6.6	3.0	1.2	4.2
Aneurin Bevan	5,766	18	34	22	5	27	5.9	3.8 u	0.9 u	4.7
Betsi Cadwaladr	6,177	34	43	15	9	24	6.9	2.4 u	1.5 u	3.9
Cardiff and Vale	4,912	19	30	12	6	18	6.1	2.4	1.2 u	3.7 u
Cwm Taf Morgannwg	4,287	23	32	13	2	15	7.4	3.0 u	:	3.5 u
Hywel Dda	3,184	8	16	12	5	17	5.0 u	3.8 u	1.6 u	5.3 u
Powys Teaching	1,022	2	4	2	1	3	3.9 u	:	:	2.9 u
Swansea Bay	3,290	23	31	10	7	17	9.4	3.0	2.1 u	5.2 u

Note: Rates are not calculated where there are fewer than 3 deaths in a cell, denoted by (u). It is ONS practice not to calculate rates where there are fewer than 3 deaths

in a cell, as rates based on such low numbers are susceptible to inaccurate interpretation. Rates which are based on between 3 and 19 deaths are displayed in tables

but are denoted by (u) as a warning to the user that their reliability as a measure may be affected by the small number of events and ':' denotes data not available

1 Perinatal deaths per 1,000 live births and stillbirths. Neonatal, postneonatal and infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Hospital Mortality Data - Excess Winter Mortality Index

The ONS standard method defines the winter period as December to June, and compares the number of deaths that occurred in this winter period with the average number of deaths occurring in the preceding August to November and the following April to July:

Excess Winter Mortality (EWM) = winter deaths – average non winter deaths This produces the number of excess winter deaths, which is then rounded to the nearest 10 for final data and to the nearest 100 for provisional data.

The EWM index is calculated so that comparisons can be made between sexes, age groups and regions, and is calculated as the number of excess winter deaths divided by the average non-winter deaths:

$$\text{EWM Index} = (\text{EWM} / \text{average non-winter deaths}) \times 100$$

Area Name	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Wales	17.6	32.3	13.3	10.0
Caerphilly	26.7	28.7	10.7	18.2
Blaenau Gwent	10.2	36.8	10.2	21.1
Torfaen	25.7	37.3	19.7	13.6
Monmouthshire	11.6	36.2	24.0	8.6
Newport	18.5	35.6	6.5	8.3

Source: Office for National Statistics

: The EWM cannot be calculated where the number of EWDs is equal to zero or where there are a negative number of excess winter deaths.

Provisional Unitary Authority data for 2017-18 not available from ONS.

Percentage of deaths by place of occurrence 2020

LHB Area	Home	Care Home		Hospices		Hospitals (acute or community not psychiatric)		Other communal establishments	Elsewhere
		Local Authority	Non-Local Authority	NHS	Non-NHS	NHS	Non-NHS		
Betsi Cadwaladr University	27.8%	1.4%	17.6%	0.0%	2.8%	47.8%	0.0%	0.2%	2.4%
Powys Teaching	28.8%	3.9%	16.6%	0.0%	2.2%	46.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
Hywel Dda	32.9%	2.5%	18.7%	0.0%	0.7%	42.7%	0.0%	0.1%	2.3%
Aneurin Bevan	28.5%	1.6%	14.9%	0.0%	2.0%	50.3%	0.0%	0.3%	2.5%
Cardiff and Vale University	29.3%	0.2%	18.7%	0.0%	4.2%	45.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Cwm Taf Morgannwg	27.3%	1.5%	13.4%	0.0%	0.0%	55.4%	0.0%	0.5%	1.8%
Swansea Bay	28.1%	0.7%	19.3%	0.0%	0.1%	46.9%	0.0%	1.0%	3.9%
WALES	28.8%	1.5%	16.9%	0.0%	1.7%	48.3%	0.0%	0.3%	2.5%

Source: ONS