

Nicola Evans
Head of Health Inequalities & Healthy
Communities
Welsh Government



LLESIANT CENEDLAETHAU'R DYFODOL WELL-BEING OF FUTURE GENERATIONS

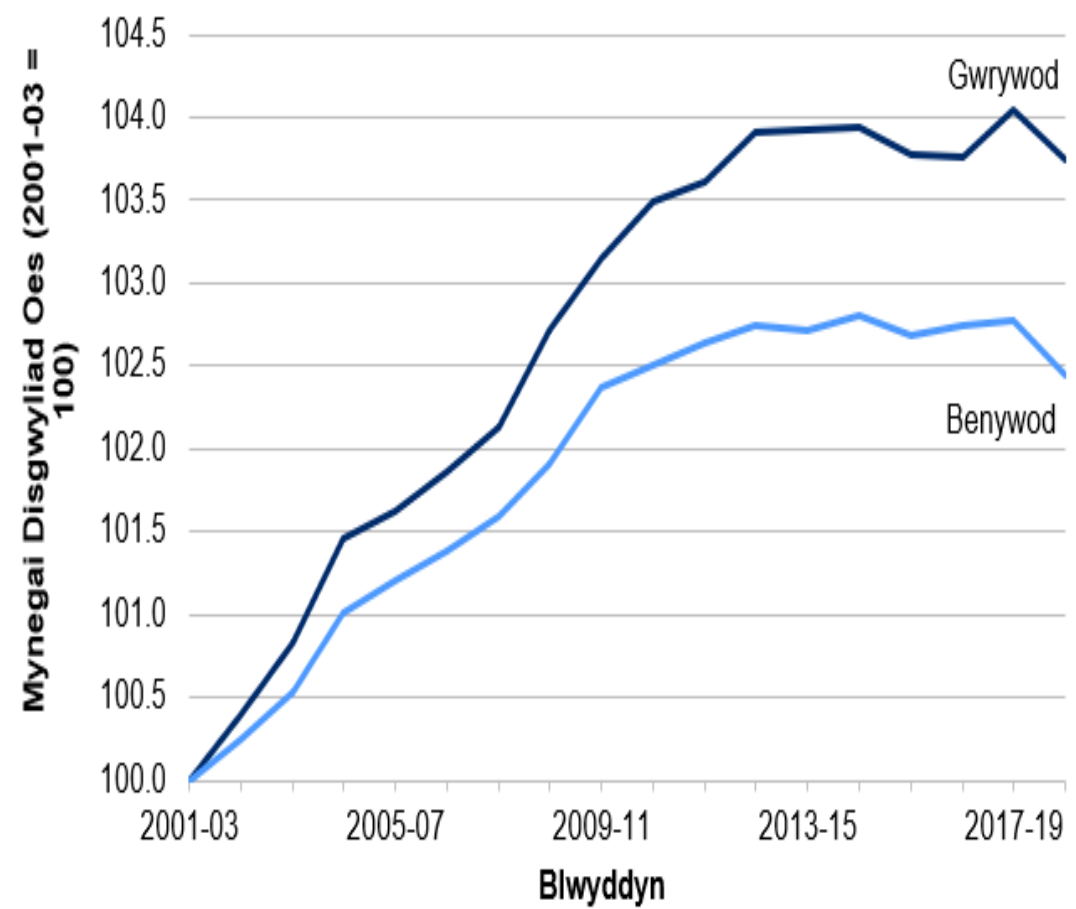


Cymru Iachach:
ein Cynllun Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol



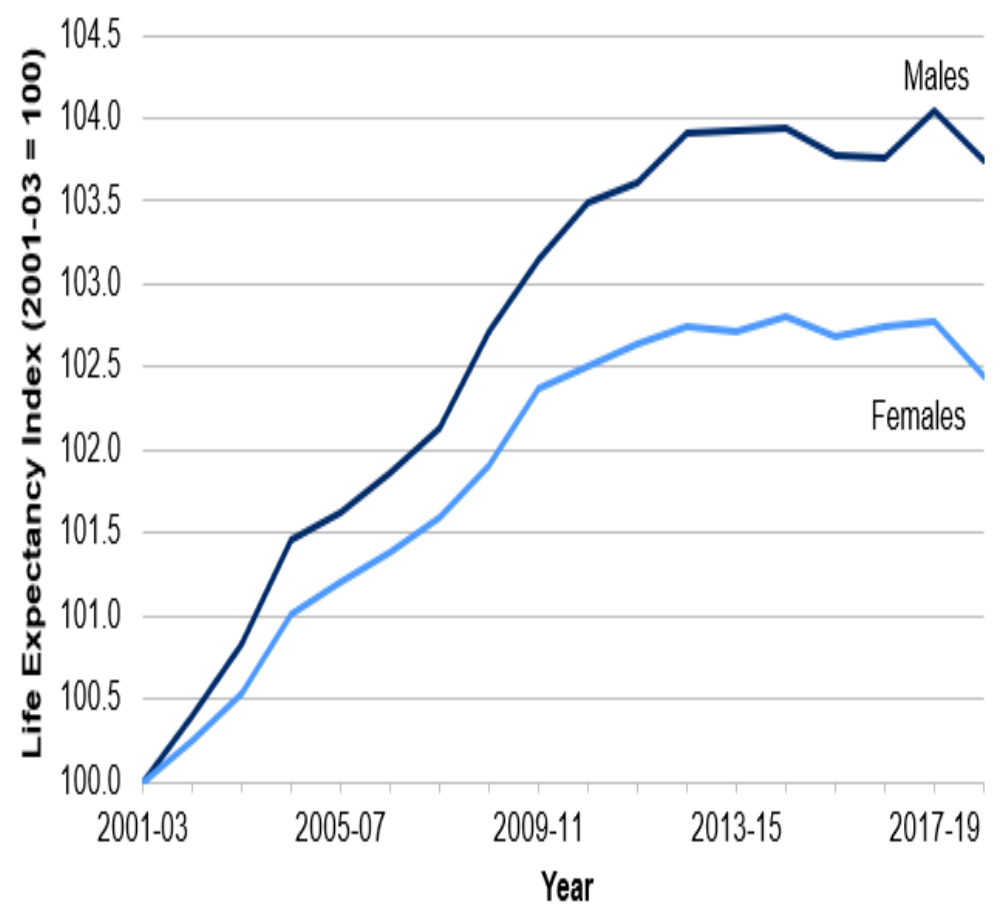
A Healthier Wales:
our Plan for Health and Social Care

Siart 3.1: Mynegai o ddisgwyliad oes adeg geni yn ôl rhyw (2001-03 = 100), 2001-03 i 2018-20



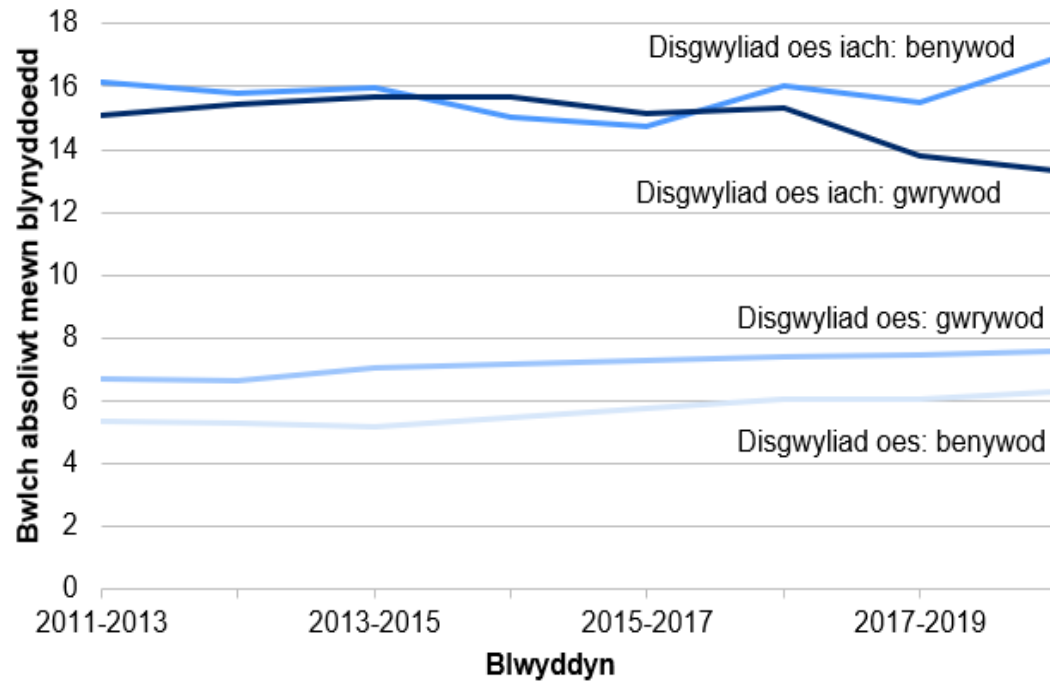
Ffynhonnell: Disgwyliad Oes, Y Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol

Chart 3.1: Index of life expectancy at birth by sex (2001-03 = 100), 2001-03 to 2018-20



Source: Life expectancy, Office for National Statistics

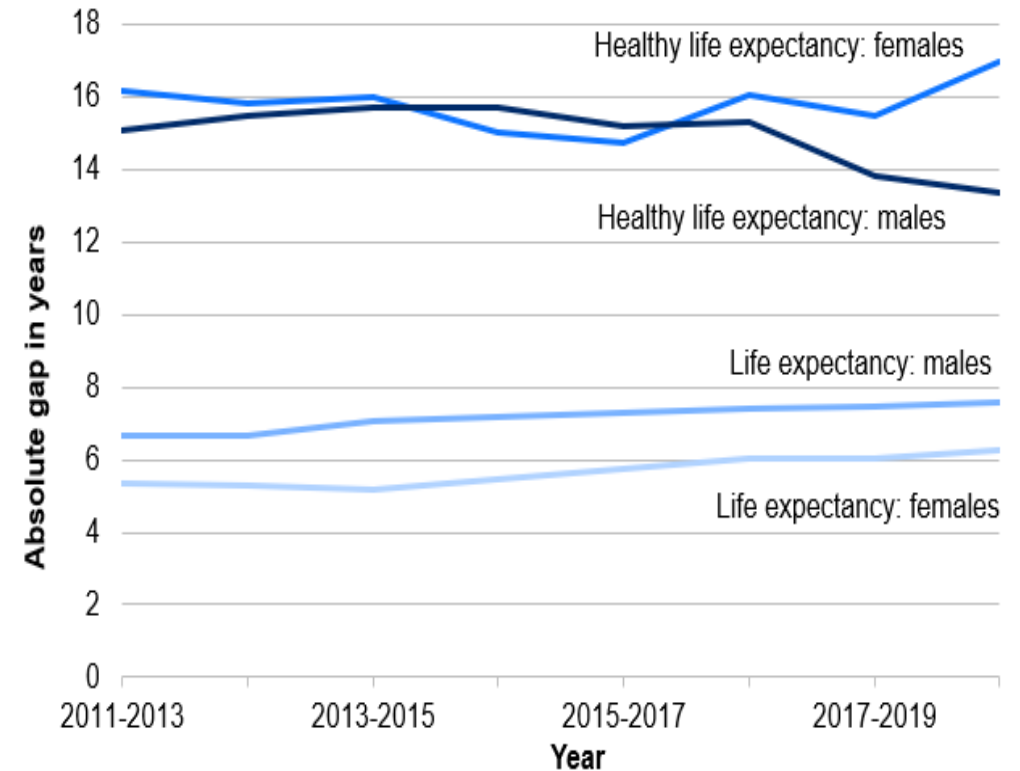
Siart 3.3: Bwlch absoliwt mewn disgwyliad oes a disgwyliad oes iach, gwrywod a benywod, 2011-13 i 2018-20



Ffynhonnell: Disgwyliadau oes iach yng Nghymru gyda bwlch anghydraddoldeb, Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru

[Nodyn 1] Mae'r bwlch mewn disgwyliadau iach yn cael ei gyfrifo fel y gwahaniaeth absoliwt rhwng y pumedau lleiaf a mwyaf difreintiedig. Mae'r dull hwn wedi newid ers cyhoeddi'r datganiadau disgwyliadau iach diwethaf, er mwyn gwella sefydlogrwydd y mesur ar lefel awdurdod lleol. Roedd y bwlch yn arfer cael ei gyfrifo gan ddefnyddio mynegai oleddol anghydraddoldeb (SII). Mae'r Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol yn dal i gyhoeddi SII ar lefel genedlaethol fel rhan o'r datganiad disgwyliadau oes cyflwr iechyd.

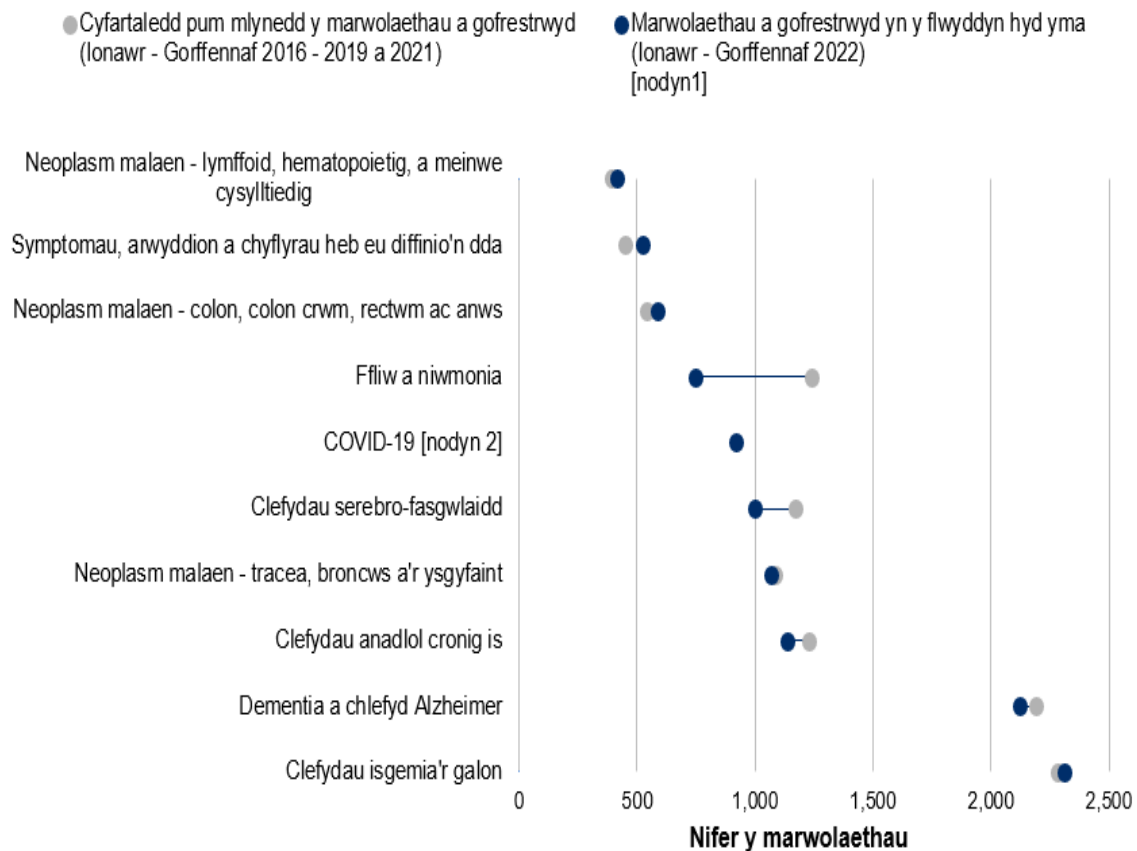
Chart 3.3: Absolute gap in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy, males and females, 2011-13 to 2018-20



Source: Health expectancies in Wales with inequality gap, Public Health Wales

[Note 1] The gap in health expectancies is calculated as the absolute difference between the least and most deprived fifths. This is a change of method since previous health expectancies releases, to improve the stability of the measure at local authority level. The gap was previously calculated using the Slope Index of Inequality (SII). Office for National Statistics continue to publish the SII at national level as part of their Health state life expectancies release.

Siart 3.2: Achosion marwolaeth, yn ôl nifer y marwolaethau a gofrestrwyd yn y flwyddyn hyd yma (lonawr i Orffennaf 2022), o gymharu â'r cyfartaledd ar gyfer 2016-2019 a 2021 cyfartaledd

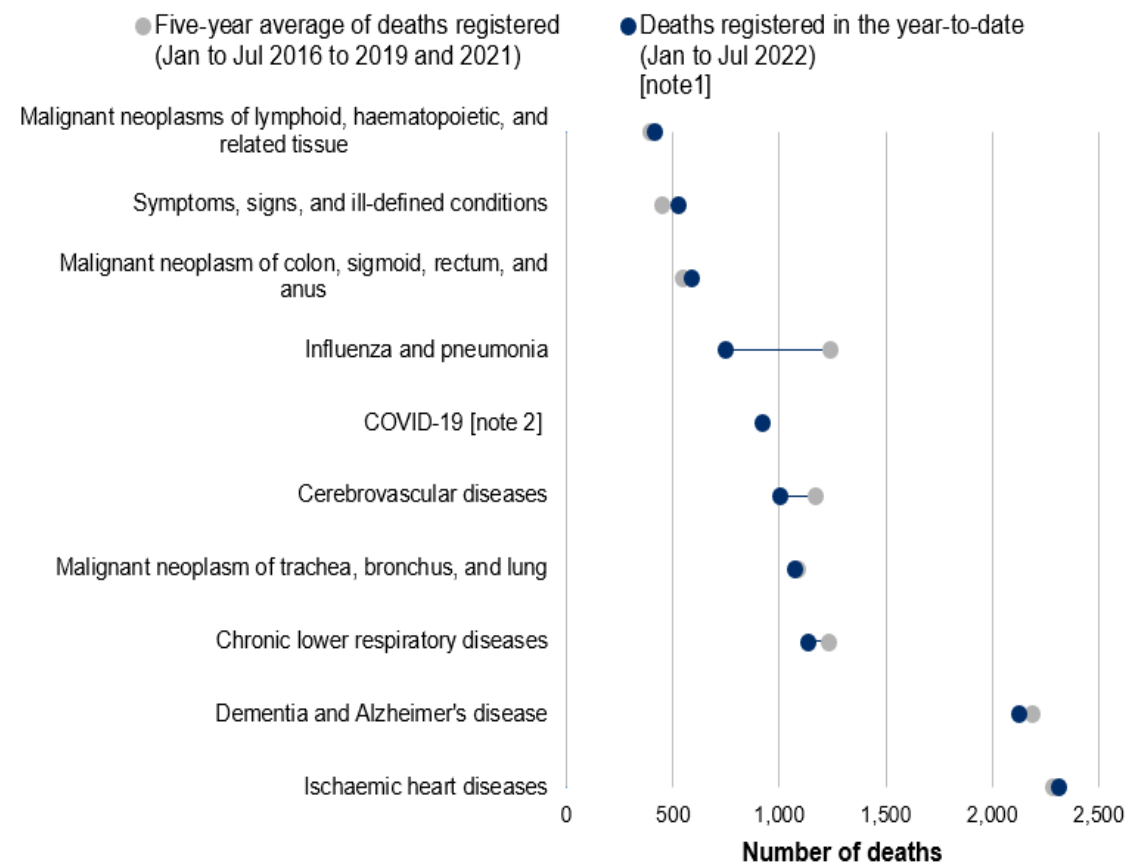


Fynhonnell: Dadansoddiad o farwolaethau bob mis, Cymru a Lloegr, Y Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol

[Nodyn 1] Mae'r cyfartaledd pum mlynedd ar gyfer 2022 wedi'i ddarparu ar gyfer 2016 i 2019 a 2021, gan ddarparu cymhariaeth gyfredol sy'n dal i fod yn agos at gynrychioli'r arferol (blwyddyn lle nad oedd pandemig), ond nid yw'n cynnwys y nifer eithriadol uchel o farwolaethau a gafwyd yn 2020.

[Nodyn 2] Bwriad y cyfartaledd pum mlynedd yw dangos beth a ddisgwylir mewn blwyddyn lle nad oedd pandemig. Felly nid yw'n berthnasol ar gyfer y cyfartaledd pum mlynedd ar gyfer COVID-19.

Chart 3.2: Causes of death, ranked by the number of deaths registered in the year-to-date (Jan to Jul 2022), compared with the 2016-2019 and 2021 average



Source: Monthly mortality analysis, England and Wales, Office for National Statistics

[Note 1] The five-year average for 2022 has been provided for 2016 to 2019 and 2021, providing an up-to-date comparison that is still close to representing a usual (non-pandemic year), but not including the exceptionally high number of deaths seen in 2020.

[Note 2] The five-year average is intended to show what is expected in a non-pandemic year. Therefore this is not applicable for the five-year average for COVID-19.

Y cerrig milltir cenedlaethol:

Dangosydd cenedlaethol	Carreg filltir genedlaethol
2. Disgwyliad oes iach adeg geni gan gynnwys y bwlch rhwng y bobl fwyaf a lleiaf difreintiedig	Cynyddu disgwyliad oes iach oedolion a lleihau'r bwlch mewn disgwyliad oes iach rhwng y lleiaf a'r mwyaf difreintiedig o leiaf 15% erbyn 2050

The national milestones:

National indicator	National milestone
2. Healthy Life Expectancy at birth including the gap between the least and most Deprived	To increase the healthy life expectancy of adults and narrow the gap in healthy life expectancy between the least and the most deprived by at least 15% by 2050