Aneurin Bevan Local Health Board (LHB) covers 7.5 percent of the landmass of Wales. 30.6 percent, 12.3 percent, 16.3 percent, 15.7 percent and 25.0 percent of the population live in the local authority areas of Caerphilly, Blaenau Gwent, Torfaen, Monmouthshire and Newport respectively.

With 19% of Wales’ population the area’s age and sex profile is similar to that of Wales as a whole (Fig. 1), but with slightly less of the population aged 20-29 years. This varies between local authority areas with rural Monmouthshire having relatively higher numbers of elderly people in comparison to Blaenau Gwent. The 2001 Census reported that two percent of the population came from a black and ethnic minority background with the majority living in the Newport area. However, the effect of migration since this time is more difficult to quantify.

Across Wales and the UK, the general fertility rate, the number of births per 1,000 women of child bearing age, had been falling until 2001/2002. However, it has been rising slowly since (Fig. 2). The Aneurin Bevan LHB
In the Aneurin Bevan LHB area, the under 75 age standardised mortality rate has dropped by 16 percent between 1998 and 2007 (Fig. 3). However, it remains slightly higher than the Wales rate. This fall is likely to reflect not only the activities of health services, but also improvements in living standards in the Aneurin Bevan LHB area during the latter part of the 20th century.

The greatest causes of death in people aged under 75 among Aneurin Bevan LHB residents are cancer, circulatory disease and respiratory disease, accounting for 39%, 28% and 9% of approximately 2,200 deaths respectively during 2007.

Geographically based deprivation measures can be used to show inequalities in health and suggest areas likely to most need measures to improve health and manage ill-health. The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2008, is produced at a small area level called Lower Super Output Area (LSOA), and is derived from a broad range of factors.

Within the LHB there are areas of deprivation, particularly in the valley areas of Caerphilly, Blaenau Gwent and Torfaen. 88 out of the 369 LSOAs in the LHB (24 percent) are among the most deprived fifth in Wales with 72 (20 percent) in the least deprived fifth. However, within less deprived areas there are often pockets of hidden deprivation.
Current projections see a rise in the older population (75 years and over) of Aneurin Bevan LHB residents from 45,000 (8% of the total population) in 2006 to 82,000 (13% of the total population) in 2031 (Fig. 5). These estimates are based on assumptions about births, deaths and migration. The increase in the number of older people is likely to cause a rise in chronic conditions such as circulatory and respiratory diseases and cancers. Meeting the needs of these individuals will be a key challenge for the LHB. In the current economic climate, the relative (and absolute) increase in economically dependent and, in some cases, care-dependent populations will pose particular challenges to communities.

Fig 4: Overall Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2008
Fifths of deprivation, Lower Super Output Areas.
Data source: Welsh Assembly Government

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Further Information:
More detail on the demography of the residents of Aneurin Bevan LHB and Wales to accompany this profile is available at www.wch.wales.nhs.uk. This includes information at small area level, local variations in mortality and further resources to support LHB work.

This profile presents information for use by the newly formed Local Health Boards of Wales. It has been produced as the first of a series of information products made available by the newly created Public Health Observatory for Wales, a collaboration between the Wales Centre for Health and the National Public Health Service for Wales. LHB requirements will direct future profile development.

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