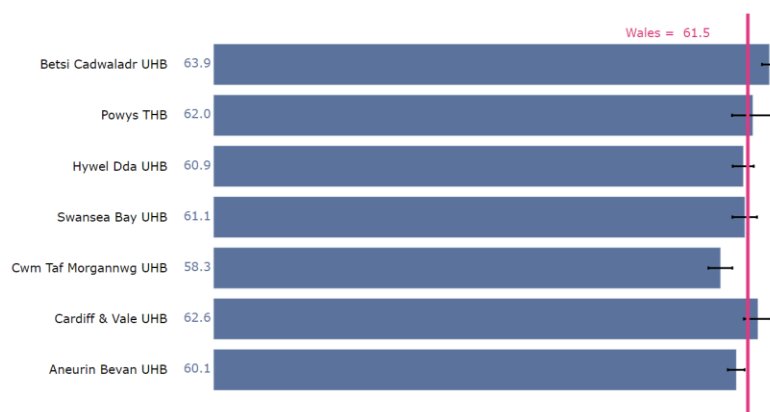


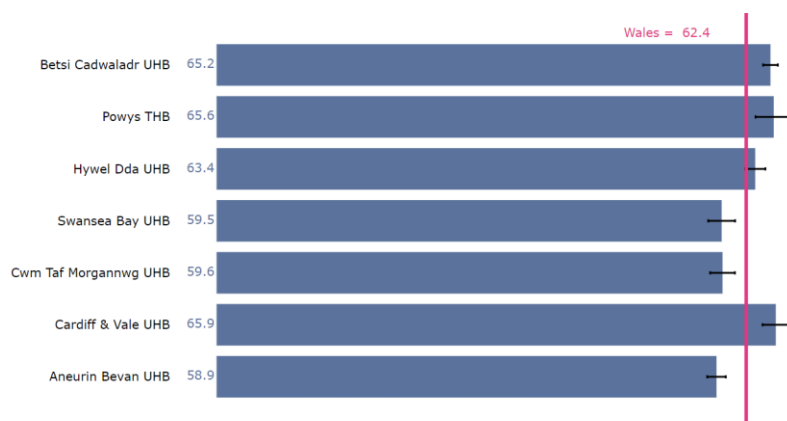
Healthy life expectancy at birth, years, males, health board, 2018-2020

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using APS, 2011 Census, PHM, MYE (ONS) & WIMD 2019 (WG)



Healthy life expectancy at birth, years, females, health board, 2018-2020

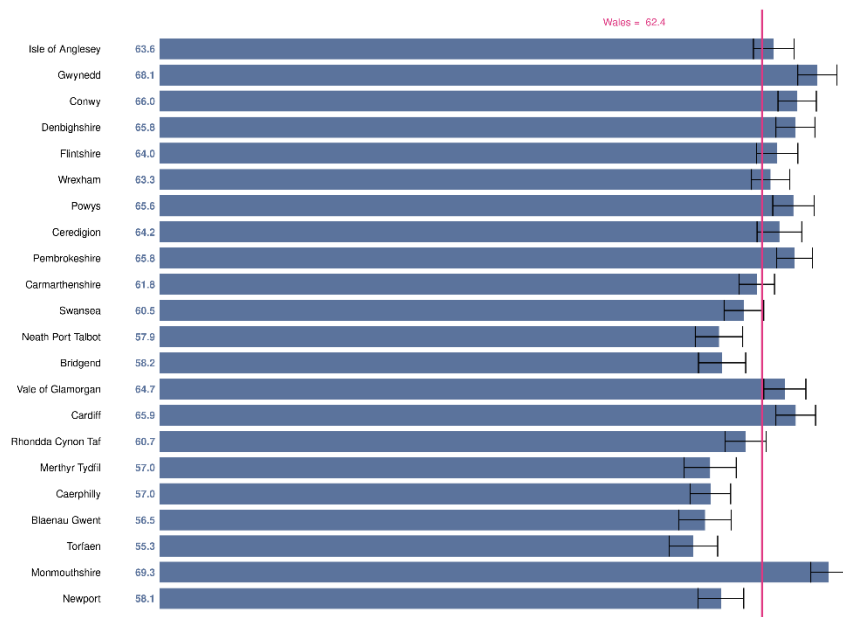
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using APS, 2011 Census, PHM, MYE (ONS) & WIMD 2019 (WG)



Healthy life expectancy at birth, years, females, local authority, 2018-2020

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using APS, 2011 Census, PHM, MYE (ONS) & WIMD 2019 (WG)

— 95% confidence interval



Aneurin Bevan was a Welsh politician and a prominent figure in the creation of the National Health Service (NHS). Born in Tredegar, South Wales in 1897, Bevan grew up in a working-class family and left school at the age of 13 to work in the local coal mines. He was a committed socialist and trade unionist, and his political beliefs were shaped by his experiences of poverty and inequality.

Bevan was elected to Parliament in 1929 as a member of the Labour Party, and he quickly established himself as a powerful orator and advocate for working-class rights. In the years leading up to the Second World War, he became increasingly involved in the campaign for a national system of healthcare.

Bevan was deeply influenced by the struggles of the Tredegar miners, who lived in his hometown in Wales. The miners were often subjected to harsh working conditions and suffered from poor health due to their work in the coal mines. Bevan witnessed first-hand the devastating effects of poverty and lack of access to healthcare in his community.

In his early political career, Bevan was a member of the Tredegar Medical Aid Society, which provided healthcare services to local miners and their families. This experience showed him the power of collective action and the importance of providing access to healthcare to all, regardless of their income or social status.

The struggles of the Tredegar miners and the work of the Medical Aid Society inspired Bevan to fight for a national healthcare system that would be free at the point of use. He saw healthcare as a fundamental right, not a privilege for the wealthy. Bevan's vision of the NHS was built on the principle of solidarity, where everyone contributed to the system, and everyone had equal access to medical treatment and services.

Prior to this, healthcare in Britain was provided by a patchwork of private and charitable institutions, and many people were unable to afford the medical treatment they needed. Bevan argued that healthcare was a basic human right and that it should be provided free at the point of use, regardless of people's ability to pay.

In 1945, the Labour Party won a landslide victory in the general election, and Bevan was appointed Minister of Health in the new government. Over the next few years, he oversaw the creation of the NHS, which was launched on July 5th, 1948.

The NHS was a revolutionary concept, providing comprehensive healthcare to all British citizens, regardless of their income or social status. It was funded by taxes, and treatment was free at the point of use. The NHS quickly became one of the most popular institutions in Britain, and it remains a cherished part of the country's national identity to this day.