NHS Wales Statistics

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Section Social and General Statistics

How does the NHS perform in Wales? Since health is a devolved policy area in Wales, the question of how the health service performs compared with other areas of the UK is one of significant interest. This note sets out key indicators on a number of topics: hospital attendance and waiting lists, accident and emergency waiting times, ambulance quality, waiting times for diagnostic tests, cancer waiting times, staff numbers, and expenditure.

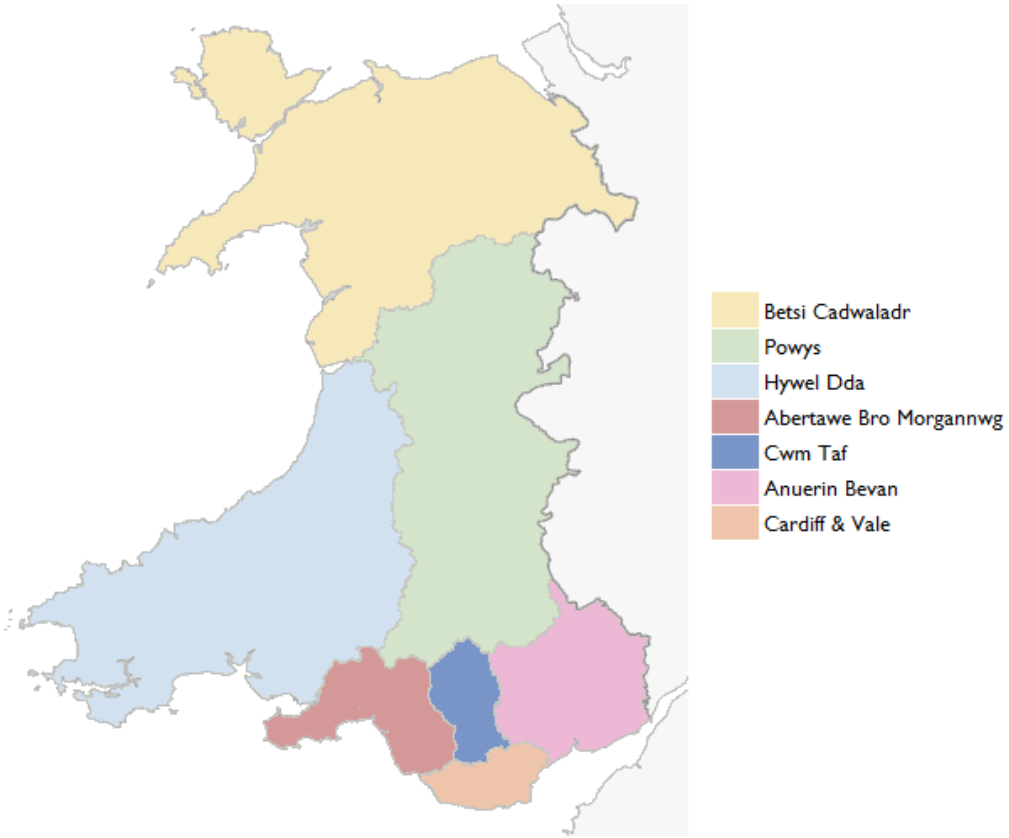
Contents

1 Introduction: the NHS in Wales

Responsibility for the NHS in Wales has been devolved to the Welsh administration since 1999. A key difference between NHS Wales and NHS England is the absence of the 'purchaser-provider split' – in Wales, local health boards are responsible for both funding and provision of NHS services.

In some cases, meaningful statistical comparisons between NHS Wales and NHS England are not possible because of differences in targets, definitions and data collection. Additional statistics to those presented here can be found on the Welsh Government website[1] and the dedicated statistics portal.[2]

Figure 1: Map of NHS Local Health Boards in Wales



The Local Health Boards comprise the following local authority areas:

Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board: Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Conwy, Flintshire, Wrexham, Denbighshire

Powys Teaching Health Board: Powys

Hywel Dda Health Board: Ceredigion, Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire

Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Health Board: Swansea, Neath Port Talbot, Bridgend

Cwm Taf Health Board: Rhondda Cynon Taf, Merthyr Tydfil

Aneurin Bevan Health Board: Caerphilly, Blaenau Gwent, Torfaen, Monmouthshire, Newport

Cardiff & Vale University Health Board: Cardiff, Vale of Glamorgan

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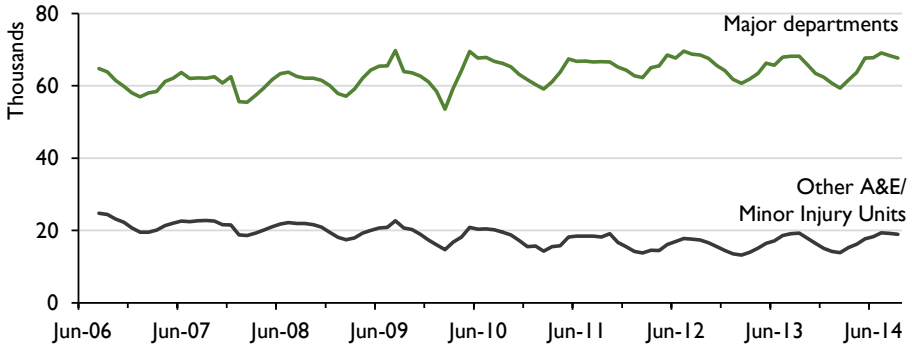
1 http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/health-statistics-wales/?lang=en
2 https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Health-and-Social-Care

2 Accident and Emergency

Attendance at A&E departments in Wales has not changed significantly in recent years. In 2013/14 there were 973,000 attendances at Welsh A&E departments – down 1% from 2010/11. Attendances at major departments account for around four-fifths of all trips to A&E – a higher proportion than in England, where the figure is around two-thirds. The distribution between major and minor departments has not changed substantially in recent years, although there was a slight fall in attendance at minor departments between 2006 and 2012, as **Chart 1** shows.[3]

Chart 1: A&E attendance in Wales
Monthly data, three-month moving average

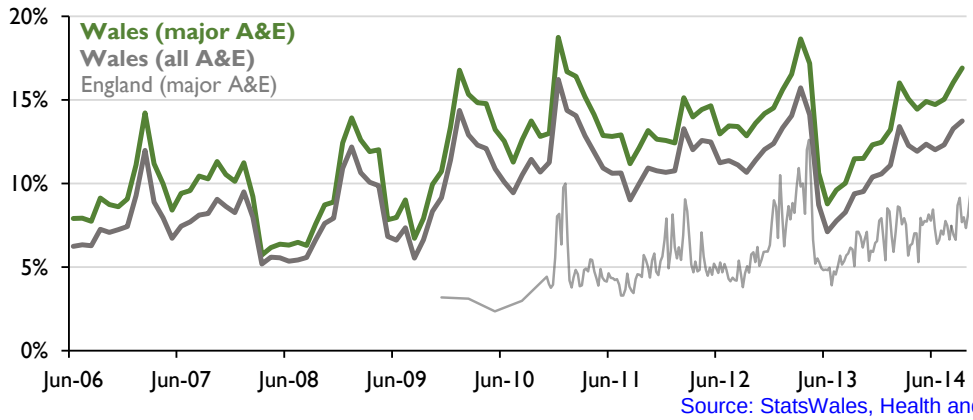


Source: StatsWales, Health and Social Care[4]

As in England, the NHS in Wales has a target that 95% of patients should spend less than four hours in A&E from arrival to departure. However, the proportion of A&E patients spending four hours or more in emergency facilities is higher in Wales than in England. In 2013/14, 13% of patients at major departments in Wales spent over four hours in A&E – around double the percentage recorded by major departments in England. Since 2010, the gap between the performance of the two countries has narrowed slightly

Chart 2 illustrates this effect, and also shows that there is a close relationship between peaks and troughs in performance for England and Wales. It also shows that waiting times in Wales have followed the same rising trajectory as those in England since May 2013.

Chart 2: A&E waiting times performance in Wales
Percentage of patients waiting for over four hours, with comparison to England[5]



Source: StatsWales, Health and Social Care

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3 Major departments are typically those with a 24-hour consultant-led service dealing with serious and life-threatening injuries, whereas minor departments (e.g. minor injury units) may not be open 24 hours, and typically specialise in dealing with less serious injuries and conditions.

4 https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Health-and-Social-Care

5 NHS England SitRep data is quarterly until November 2010, and weekly thereafter. Welsh data is monthly.

Attendance and performance at A&E departments varies across Wales. **Table A** shows performance at major Welsh hospitals in 2013/14. Ysbyty Gwynedd, which performs best on this table, had equivalent performance on this measure to Central Manchester University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust in England – which was ranked in the lowest quarter of English NHS providers in terms of A&E performance in 2013/14. Both Morriston Hospital and Ysbyty Glan Clywd had lower performance than the lowest-performing English provider (University Hospitals of Leicester NHS Trust) in 2013/14, and Princess of Wales Hospital and Wrexham Maelor Hospital had lower performance than all providers except Leicester.

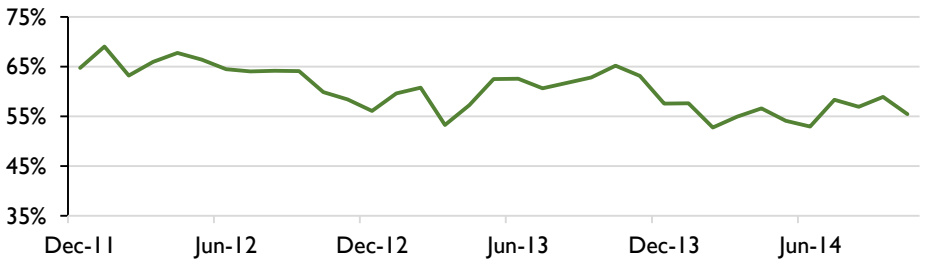
Table A: A&E attendance and performance by major hospital, 2013/14

Hospital	*Location*	*Attendance*	*Patients spending more than 4 hrs in A&E*
University Hospital Of Wales	Cardiff	128,785	9.0%
Royal Gwent Hospital	Newport	81,801	10.1%
Morriston Hospital	Swansea	80,961	18.8%
Wrexham Maelor Hospital	Wrexham	67,610	14.9%
The Royal Glamorgan Hospital	Llantrisant	58,413	10.7%
Ysbyty Glan Clwyd	Rhyl	57,167	19.5%
Princess Of Wales Hospital	Bridgend	54,953	16.8%
Prince Charles Hospital	Merthyr Tydfil	52,783	11.4%
Ysbyty Gwynedd	Bangor	47,858	8.2%
Nevill Hall Hospital	Abergavenny	43,631	8.6%
Withybush General Hospital	Haverfordwest	39,249	10.4%
Glangwili General Hospital	Carmarthen	36,289	9.5%
Bronglais General Hospital	Aberystwyth	23,762	8.4%

3 Ambulance Quality

The performance target for ambulance quality in Wales is that 65% of category A calls should have an ambulance at the scene within eight minutes. While this target was met regularly in 2011-12, performance has fallen in recent years, as **Chart 3** shows. In October 2014, 55.4% of category A calls had an ambulance at the scene within eight minutes. There was no rise in the volume of calls during 2013-14 – in fact, the volume fell by 1.7% on 2012-13.

Chart 3: Percent of ambulances arriving at scene within 8 minutes
Category A calls only

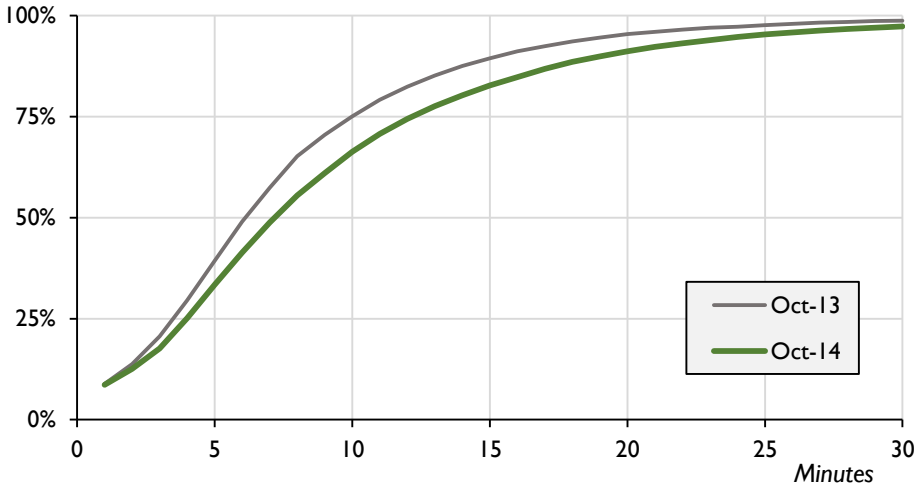


Source: StatsWales, Health and Social Care

Chart 4 details performance from October 2014, showing the cumulative percentage of category A calls which received an ambulance at the scene within a given number of

minutes. A comparison to October 2013 is also shown, indicating a decline in performance. 75% of responses were within 10 minutes in October 2013, but this had fallen to 66% a year later.

Chart 4: Cumulative percentage of ambulances arriving at scene, one-minute intervals
Category A calls only, July 2014



Source: StatsWales, Health and Social Care

Emergency use of ambulance services in Wales fell in 2013/14, with 1.7% fewer category A calls resulting in an ambulance arriving at the scene. The biggest fall was in Gwynedd, at 5.6%. Monmouthshire experienced a rise in volume of 4.4%. Of the remaining Welsh local authorities, five experienced a rise in call volumes, and only in Cardiff and Bridgend were these rises above 1%.

Table B (below) shows the usage and performance of ambulances across wales in 2013/14. The table shows the rate of category A calls per 1,000 population (counting only those resulting in an ambulance arriving at the scene) and the percentage of these ambulances which arrived within 8 minutes. The 65% target for ambulances arriving within eight minutes was met in five areas: Wrexham, Conwy, Denbighshire, Swansea and Newport. No area recorded less than 50% on this measure. The lowest-performing areas were Rhondda Cynon Taf and Torfaen.

Table B: Ambulance usage and quality, 2013/14
By local authority

Local Authority	*Category A Calls resulting in an ambulance arriving at the scene, per 1,000 population*	*% of which with ambulance arriving within 8 minutes*	*Rank*
WALES	**52.6**	**60%**	
Conwy	65.2	72%	2
Denbighshire	64.5	67%	3
Blaenau Gwent	59.4	52%	20
Merthyr Tydfil	54.8	57%	14
Newport	54.5	66%	5
Gwynedd	54.5	60%	10
Caerphilly	54.3	53%	19
Rhondda Cynon Taf	54.2	51%	22
Torfaen	54.1	51%	21
Neath Port Talbot	53.5	61%	7
Cardiff	52.9	60%	9
Swansea	52.7	67%	4
Pembrokeshire	52.3	63%	6
Isle of Anglesey	50.8	55%	16
Carmarthenshire	49.6	58%	12
Wrexham	49.3	72%	1
Flintshire	49.1	55%	17
Vale of Glamorgan	49.0	57%	15
Bridgend	47.7	61%	8
Powys	46.5	58%	13
Monmouthshire	46.2	54%	18
Ceredigion	45.8	59%	11

Source: StatsWales, Health and Social Care; ONS Mid-year population estimates

Comparison with England

In England, the rate of Category A calls resulting in an emergency response was 53.2 per 1,000 population in 2013/14 – slightly higher than the Welsh rate. Performance on the eight-minute measure was also higher, with 74.8% of such calls resulting in an ambulance on the scene within eight minutes. This England-wide figure is higher than that achieved in even the best-performing Welsh area. Only one English Ambulance Trust – East of England – recorded below 70% on this measure, whereas only two Welsh areas exceeded 70%.

4 Hospital Activity

The number of finished consultant episodes – spells spent by a patient under the care of a particular consultant – in Welsh hospitals has risen by 15% since 2005/06. The number of episodes involving admission to hospital has risen by 7%. Over this time period the population of Wales grew by 3.5%.

Around four-fifths of all episodes in 2013/14 involved admission to hospital. 38% came after an emergency incident, while 33% came after the patient had been on a waiting list.

Table C shows variation in the number of episodes between local health boards. The highest population-adjusted rate of episodes was in Aneurin Bevan LHB, at 22% above the rate for Wales as a whole. The lowest rate was in Powys.

Table C: Finished Consultant Episodes by Local Health Board of Residence, 2013/14
Total numbers, and rate per 1,000 population

	Total FCEs	Rate per 1,000 population
Total Episodes	**920,406**	**-**
Welsh Residents	**907,089**	**294**
Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Local Health Board	164,120	315
Aneurin Bevan Local Health Board	207,686	359
Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board	183,083	265
Cardiff and Vale University Local Health Board	123,348	258
Cwm Taf Local Health Board	94,661	321
Hywel Dda Local Health Board	115,101	300
Powys Teaching Local Health Board	19,090	144
Non-Welsh Resident	*13,317*	-

Source: NHS Wales Informatics Services, PEDW Data[6]

The mean and median waiting times for a consultant episode have both fallen since 2005/06. The median waiting time now stands at 42 days (down from 48), while the mean waiting time is 89 days (down from 100). The mean length of a stay is 7 days, and the median length is two days. The total number of bed days has fallen by 14% since 2005. The mean age of a patient in a consultant episode is 53 (up 1.3 years since 2005), with 26% of all patients being over 75.

1.4% of all finished episodes involved non-Welsh residents. This is unchanged from 2012/13. The median waiting time for these patients was five days higher than the average. They were, on average, four years younger than Welsh resident FCEs, at 49 years.

In addition to those shown above, there were 70,529 finished consultant episodes which involved Welsh residents attending non-Welsh providers in 2013/14. This represents 7.2% of all FCEs for Welsh residents – up from 6.8% in 2012/13. The median waiting time for a Welsh resident treated at a non-Welsh provider was 10 days less than the average. The mean length of stay was also lower for these patients. These patients were, on average, slightly younger than those treated in Wales.

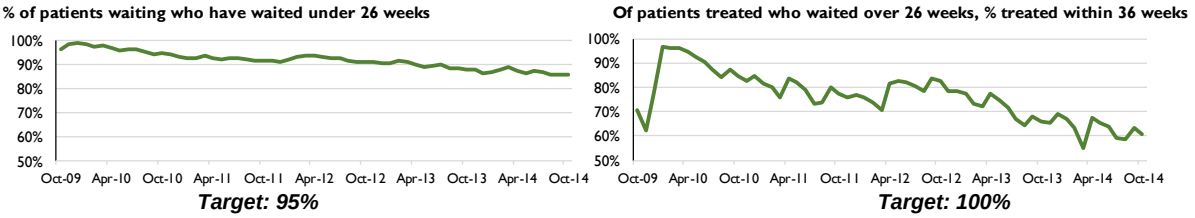
[6] http://www.infoandstats.wales.nhs.uk/page.cfm?orgid=869&pid=40977

5 Referral to Treatment

Datasets for Consultant-led Referral to Treatment (RTT) for England and Wales are not directly comparable, since the targets with respect to which data is collected are not the same in the two countries. In England, the key target is that 90% of admitted and 95% of admitted patients should be treated within 18 weeks of referral. In Wales the targets are that 95% of patients waiting to start treatment must have waited less than 26 weeks from referral to treatment, and 100 per cent of patients not treated within 26 weeks must be treated within 36 weeks.

Charts 5a and 5b show trends in RTT waiting times since 2009. In October 2014, 86.2% of patients waiting for treatment had been waiting for less than 26 weeks. This is a fall from a high of 94% in March 2012. Also displayed are shows trends on the second Welsh RTT target – the percentage of patients who waited over 26 weeks that were treated within 36 weeks. In June 2014 this figure was 60.9%. This is below the target that *all* patients who are not treated within 26 weeks should be treated within 36 weeks. The highest performance was 83.9% in September 2012.

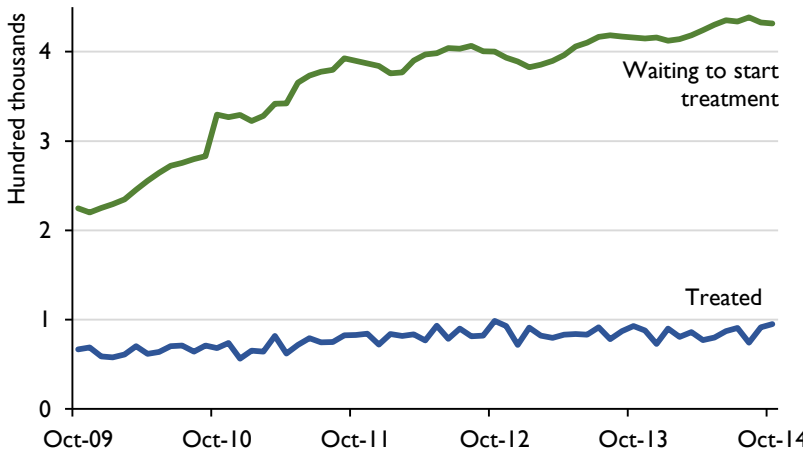
Charts 5a and 5b: RTT waiting times summary charts: Performance on target measures



Source: StatsWales, Health and Social Care

Chart 6 shows the increase in the number of patients waiting to start treatment since 2009, compared with the number treated in each month. Comparing the last twelve months of data with the equivalent period in 2010/11, the average number of patients waiting has increased by 24% while the average number of patients treated has increased by 19%. In Wales there are around 4.5 people on the waiting list for each person treated in October 2014. In England, this figure is around 2.5.

Chart 6: Referral to treatment waiting times:
Numbers treated and still waiting to start treatment, monthly data



Source: StatsWales, Health and Social Care

The specialisms with the highest percentage of patients waiting for long periods are shown in **Table D** (below).

Table D: Patients waiting for treatment, by speciality
At end of August 2014

Percent waiting over 26 weeks	
Cardiothoracic Surgery	32%
Restorative Dentistry	25%
General Pathology	23%
Urology	20%
Oral Surgery	19%
Neurosurgery	19%
Ophthalmology	18%
Trauma and Orthopaedic	17%
Chemical Pathology	17%
Clinical Pharmacology	17%

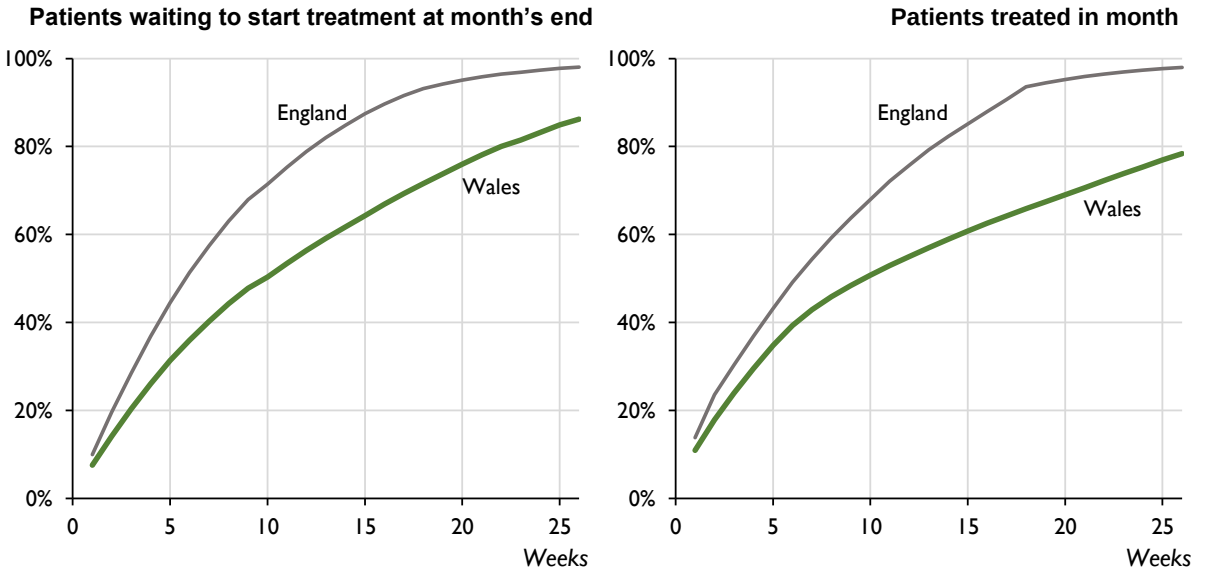
Percent waiting over 36 weeks	
Cardiothoracic Surgery	16%
Restorative Dentistry	12%
Neurosurgery	8%
Urology	7%
Oral Surgery	6%
General Pathology	6%
Ophthalmology	4%
Trauma and Orthopaedic	4%
Orthodontics	4%
Paediatric Surgery	4%

Source: StatsWales, Health and Social Care

Comparison to England

Referral to treatment waiting times in Wales are typically longer than in England. **Chart 7** shows data from the most recent month for patients treated and patients still waiting to start treatment. Of those still waiting for treatment in England, 93% had been waiting for less than 18 weeks, compared with 72% in Wales. Of those treated in August 2014, 94% of those in England had waited for less than 18 weeks, compared with 66% in Wales.

Chart 7: Referral to treatment data for October 2014, cumulative percentages by weeks waited
Wales compared with England



Source: StatsWales, Health and Social Care, NHS England Referral to Treatment Data

The Department of Health warns that caution should be taken when comparing English and Welsh RTT data, since differences exist in the measurement rules. However, this unlikely to fully explain the difference in performance shown above.

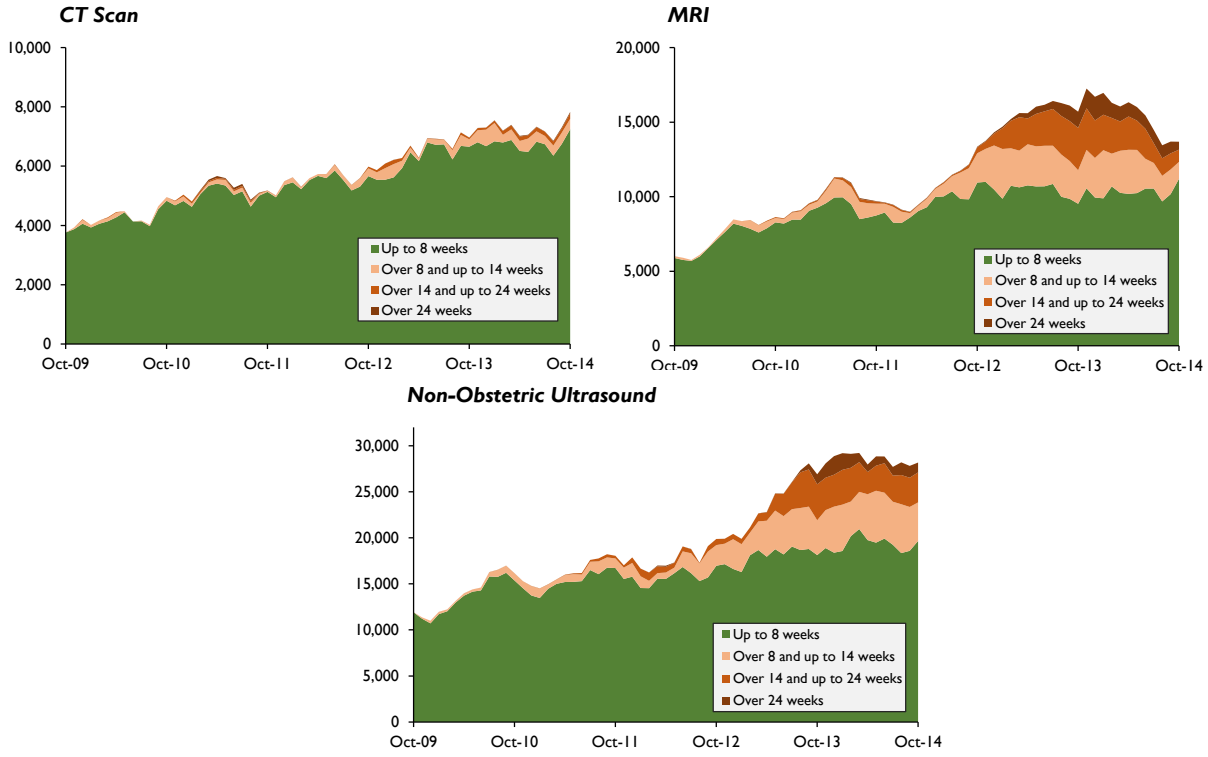
6 Waiting Times for Diagnostic Tests

The numbers of patients waiting for diagnostic and therapy services in Wales was 44% higher in October 2014 than in October 2009. However, the number of patients waiting for eight weeks or more is over four times higher. **Table E** details the change in waiting lists for diagnostic and therapy services since 2009. **Chart 8** illustrates these changes for three major diagnostic tests.

Table E: Waiting lists for diagnostic tests and therapy services, Wales

	Numbers						Percentages			
	Less than 8 weeks	*8-14 weeks*	*14-24 weeks*	*24+ weeks*	*Total over 8 weeks*	**Total Waiting**	***Less than 8 weeks***	*8-14 weeks*	*14-24 weeks*	*24+ weeks*
Oct-09	64,326	5,579	654	171	*6,404*	**70,730**	***90.9%***	*7.9%*	*0.9%*	*0.2%*
Oct-10	72,312	6,733	882	102	*7,717*	**80,029**	***90.4%***	*8.4%*	*1.1%*	*0.1%*
Oct-11	81,245	10,197	2,878	624	*13,699*	**94,944**	***85.6%***	*10.7%*	*3.0%*	*0.7%*
Oct-12	85,047	15,900	7,709	1,557	*25,166*	**110,213**	***77.2%***	*14.4%*	*7.0%*	*1.4%*
Oct-13	83,162	15,232	11,452	3,518	*30,202*	**113,364**	***73.4%***	*13.4%*	*10.1%*	*3.1%*
Oct-14	92,930	17,352	8,808	3,221	*29,381*	**122,311**	***76.0%***	*14.2%*	*7.2%*	*2.6%*
Change	*+29%*				*+281%*	**+53%**				

Chart 8: Waiting lists for selected diagnostic tests, Wales
By grouped weeks waited



Diagnostic waiting times in Wales are not strictly comparable to those in England for a number of reasons:

- Measurements of grouped weeks differ: England measures waits of over 6 weeks and over 13 weeks, while Wales measures waits of over 8 weeks, 14 weeks and 24 weeks.[7] This is in accordance with differing targets – England aims for patients to be tested within 6 weeks, while Wales aims for patients to be tested within 8 weeks.
- Welsh statistics measure people still on the waiting list for a diagnostic test at the end of a given month. English statistics measure people tested in a given month.
- Comparisons can only be made between specific tests, since England measures only diagnostic tests and Wales measures diagnostic and therapy services (encompassing, for instance, audiology and dietetics).

Despite this, the available data suggests that diagnostic waiting times for specific tests are, on average, longer in Wales than in England. **Table F** shows this effect for MRI, CT and non-obstetric ultrasound tests. Over 99% of English patients tested in October 2014 waited for less than 6 weeks for these tests. In Wales, 30% of patients waiting for non-obstetric ultrasounds as of October 2014 had been waiting for over 8 weeks, along with 18% of those waiting for CT scans and 7% of those waiting for MRIs.

Table F: England and Wales diagnostic performance: selected tests

Wales

Waiting list, % waited less than **8 weeks**

	MRI	CT	Non-Obs. Ult.
Oct-09	100%	98%	100%
Oct-10	98%	96%	95%
Oct-11	99%	90%	93%
Oct-12	95%	82%	85%
Oct-13	96%	61%	67%
Oct-14	93%	82%	70%

England

Patients tested % waited less than **6 weeks**

	MRI	CT	Non-Obs. Ult.
Oct-09	100%	99%	100%
Oct-10	99%	100%	100%
Oct-11	100%	100%	100%
Oct-12	100%	100%	100%
Oct-13	99%	100%	100%
Oct-14	99%	100%	99%

7 Cancer Waiting Times

The Welsh targets for cancer waiting times are as follows:

- 95% of patients newly diagnosed with cancer via the Urgent route should start definitive treatment within 62 days

[7] A week-by-week breakdown for the Welsh waiting list is published for the most recent month only, but not as a time series. https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Health-and-Social-Care/NHS-Hospital-Waiting-Times/Diagnostic-and-Therapy-Services/WaitingTimes-by-WeeksWait-Hospital

- 98% of patients newly diagnosed with cancer not via the urgent route should start definitive treatment within 31 days.

Patients diagnosed via the urgent route are those referred through primary care, i.e. by a GP. Those diagnosed not via the urgent route are all other patients, e.g. those diagnosed through emergency presentation.

Charts 9 and 10 show performance on these targets. The 95% urgent route target was last met in mid-2008. The non-urgent route target was met consistently between 2007 and 2013.

Chart 9: Patients diagnosed via the urgent route, % starting treatment within 62 days

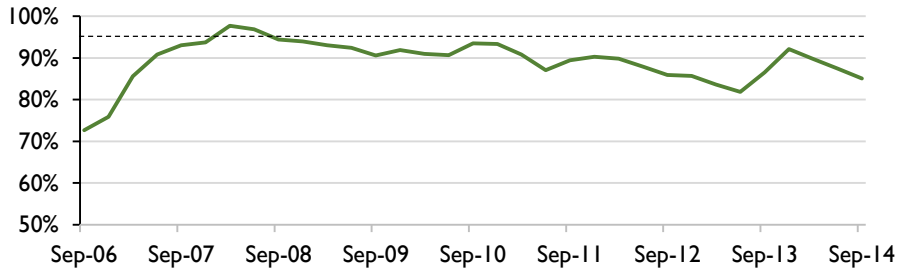
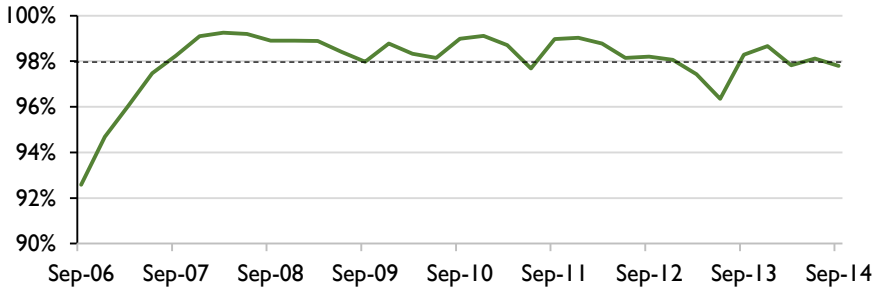


Chart 10: Patients diagnosed NOT via the urgent route, % starting treatment within 31 days



Source: StatsWales, Health and Social Care

8 Workforce

Table G shows the rate of GPs per 10,000 population in UK countries since 2004. Rates in Wales are comparable to those in England and Northern Ireland, and below those in Scotland.

Table G: General Practitioners per 10,000 population in UK countries

	WALES	ENGLAND	SCOTLAND	N IRELAND
2004	6.2	6.3	7.8	6.3
2005	6.3	6.5	7.9	6.3
2006	6.3	6.5	8.0	6.4
2007	6.5	6.5	8.2	6.4
2008	6.5	6.6	8.2	6.5
2009	6.5	7.0	8.2	6.5
2010	6.6	6.8	8.2	6.5
2011	6.6	6.8	8.1	6.1
2012	6.5	6.7	8.1	6.5
2013	6.6	6.6	8.0	6.4

As of 30 September each year
Source: StatsWales, Health and Social Care

Table H shows key categories of the NHS Wales workforce. The 'medical and dental' category here excludes general medical and dental practitioners, and refers instead to doctors and dentists employed in hospitals and the community. The FTE number of medical and dental staff has risen by 7.7% since 2009, while senior managers have fallen by 28% and managers have fallen by 20%.

Table H: NHS Wales Workforce: Key Categories, FTE 2009-2013

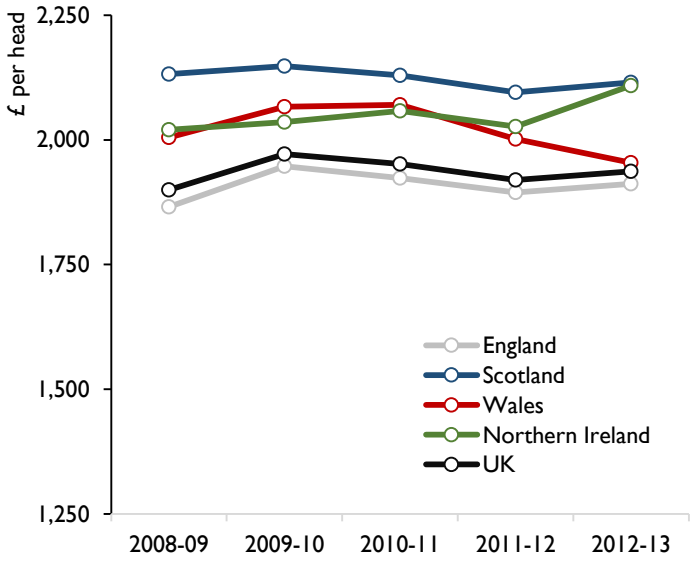
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	*Change 2009-2013*
Medical and dental	5,637	5,726	5,844	5,909	6,073	*+7.7%*
Nursing, midwifery and health visiting staff	28,185	28,157	27,980	28,068	28,254	*+0.2%*
Senior managers	839	648	632	601	600	*-28.5%*
Managers	1,733	1,490	1,457	1,434	1,385	*-20.1%*

As of 30 September each year
Source: StatsWales, Health and Social Care

9 NHS Wales Expenditure

Chart 11 and **Table I** show total identifiable expenditure per head on health in Wales, England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, and the UK as a whole. In the latest year, spending per head in Wales is lower in real terms than in any of the previous four years.

Chart 11: Expenditure per head on health, UK countries
(2012-13 prices)



Source: Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses 2014[8]

Table I: Total identifiable expenditure and expenditure per head on health, UK countries

		Cash Terms					*2012-13 Prices*					
		2008-09	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2011-12**	**2012-13**		**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2011-12**	**2012-13**
Total Identifiable Expenditure	England	88,688	95,817	97,947	99,498	102,292	England	96,647	101,629	101,244	100,572	102,292
	Scotland	10,179	10,593	10,838	10,989	11,237	Scotland	11,093	11,236	11,203	11,108	11,237
	Wales	**5,566**	**5,921**	**6,110**	**6,066**	**6,007**	**Wales**	**6,066**	**6,280**	**6,316**	**6,131**	**6,007**
	Northern Ireland	3,299	3,441	3,594	3,638	3,846	Northern Ireland	3,595	3,650	3,715	3,677	3,846
	UK	107,732	115,772	118,489	120,191	123,382	UK	117,401	122,795	122,477	121,489	123,382
		2008-09	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2011-12**	**2012-13**		**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2011-12**	**2012-13**
Expenditure per Head	England	1,712	1,836	1,861	1,874	1,912	England	1,866	1,947	1,924	1,894	1,912
	Scotland	1,956	2,025	2,060	2,073	2,115	Scotland	2,132	2,148	2,129	2,095	2,115
	Wales	**1,840**	**1,948**	**2,003**	**1,980**	**1,954**	**Wales**	**2,005**	**2,066**	**2,070**	**2,001**	**1,954**
	Northern Ireland	1,854	1,919	1,991	2,005	2,109	Northern Ireland	2,020	2,035	2,058	2,027	2,109
	UK	1,743	1,859	1,888	1,899	1,937	UK	1,899	1,972	1,952	1,920	1,937

Source: Public Expenditure Statistical Analyses 2014

Table J (below) shows local health board revenue expenditure with expenditure per head. Spending per head is highest in Cwm Taf LHB at 7.8% above the Welsh average, and lowest in Cardiff & Vale at 9% below the Welsh average. The figures here do not precisely match the PESA data shown above, since the PESA data shows total expenditure on health rather than revenue expenditure by local health boards.

8 https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/public-expenditure-statistical-analyses-2014

Table J: Local health board revenue expenditure

	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Expenditure (£million)	Expenditure per head (£)	Expenditure (£million)	Expenditure per head (£)	Expenditure (£million)	Expenditure per head (£)	Expenditure (£million)	Expenditure per head (£)
WALES	**5,231**	**1,721**	**5,355**	**1,756**	**5,389**	**1,759**	**5,427**	**1,766**
Betsi Cadwaladr University	1,203	1,757	1,215	1,771	1,227	1,782	1,241	1,798
Powys Teaching	240	1,804	247	1,858	243	1,829	242	1,823
Hywel Dda	667	1,759	692	1,820	689	1,805	694	1,809
Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University	880	1,715	904	1,754	911	1,759	917	1,766
Cwm Taf	542	1,851	548	1,871	560	1,910	561	1,904
Aneurin Bevan	985	1,721	1,002	1,744	1,001	1,734	1,008	1,745
Cardiff and Vale University	714	1,539	747	1,596	758	1,606	764	1,607

Source: StatsWales, Health and Social Care

Table K (overleaf) shows a detailed breakdown of NHS Wales LHB revenue spending by programme budget category. Since 2009-10 the largest percentage increases have been for neurological system problems (up 41.9% in real terms), Skin problems (17.3%) and endocrine, nutritional and metabolic problems (11.1%). The largest percentage reductions have been for blood disorders (down 20.4% in real terms), healthy individuals (including screening; down 17.2%) and searing problems (down 15.5%).

Table K

NHS Wales: Local Health Board revenue expenditure by programme budget category

	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			*Change in Expenditure*	
	Expenditure (£000)	Expenditure per head (£)	Per cent of total	Expenditure (£000)	Expenditure per head (£)	Per cent of total	Expenditure (£000)	Expenditure per head (£)	Per cent of total	Expenditure (£000)	Expenditure per head (£)	Per cent of total	*Cash*	*Real*
TOTAL	**5,230,830**	**1,721**	*100*	**5,355,032**	**1,756**	*100*	**5,389,459**	**1,759**	*100*	**5,427,472**	**1,766**	*100*	***3.8%***	***-2.2%***
Infectious diseases	75,470	25	*1.4*	80,742	26	*1.5*	77,967	25	*1.4*	72,821	24	*1.3*	***-3.5%***	***-9.0%***
Cancers & tumours	352,293	116	*6.7*	347,082	114	*6.5*	356,755	116	*6.6*	360,932	117	*6.7*	***2.5%***	***-3.4%***
Blood disorders	48,639	16	*0.9*	45,471	15	*0.8*	40,954	13	*0.8*	41,054	13	*0.8*	***-15.6%***	***-20.4%***
Endocrine, nutritional & metabolic problems	165,598	54	*3.2*	178,042	58	*3.3*	180,531	59	*3.3*	195,208	64	*3.6*	***17.9%***	***11.1%***
Mental health problems	607,447	200	*11.6*	636,712	209	*11.9*	641,842	209	*11.9*	617,501	201	*11.4*	***1.7%***	***-4.2%***
Learning disability problems	119,782	39	*2.3*	119,725	39	*2.2*	118,619	39	*2.2*	122,401	40	*2.3*	***2.2%***	***-3.7%***
Neurological system problems	164,611	54	*3.1*	171,251	56	*3.2*	167,405	55	*3.1*	247,709	81	*4.6*	***50.5%***	***41.9%***
Eye/vision problems	113,431	37	*2.2*	119,226	39	*2.2*	122,643	40	*2.3*	119,408	39	*2.2*	***5.3%***	***-0.8%***
Hearing problems	26,278	9	*0.5*	26,561	9	*0.5*	26,796	9	*0.5*	23,556	8	*0.4*	***-10.4%***	***-15.5%***
Circulation problems	459,837	151	*8.8*	464,445	152	*8.7*	453,724	148	*8.4*	442,289	144	*8.1*	***-3.8%***	***-9.3%***
Respiratory problems	338,337	111	*6.5*	349,257	115	*6.5*	354,674	116	*6.6*	361,766	118	*6.7*	***6.9%***	***0.8%***
Dental problems	187,870	62	*3.6*	188,350	62	*3.5*	184,005	60	*3.4*	186,718	61	*3.4*	***-0.6%***	***-6.3%***
Gastro intestinal problems	299,618	99	*5.7*	304,548	100	*5.7*	314,412	103	*5.8*	302,967	99	*5.6*	***1.1%***	***-4.7%***
Skin problems	103,110	34	*2.0*	106,208	35	*2.0*	108,037	35	*2.0*	128,317	42	*2.4*	***24.4%***	***17.3%***
Musculo skeletal system problems (exc Trauma)	331,506	109	*6.3*	334,850	110	*6.3*	355,409	116	*6.6*	345,777	112	*6.4*	***4.3%***	***-1.7%***
Trauma & injuries (inc burns)	368,931	121	*7.1*	377,076	124	*7.0*	357,932	117	*6.6*	367,450	120	*6.8*	***-0.4%***	***-6.1%***
Genito Urinary system disorders (exc infertility)	232,446	76	*4.4*	258,223	85	*4.8*	262,805	86	*4.9*	269,826	88	*5.0*	***16.1%***	***9.4%***
Maternity & reproductive health	183,693	60	*3.5*	192,001	63	*3.6*	191,552	63	*3.6*	178,287	58	*3.3*	***-2.9%***	***-8.5%***
Neonates	44,929	15	*0.9*	43,345	14	*0.8*	45,756	15	*0.8*	48,854	16	*0.9*	***8.7%***	***2.5%***
Poisoning	61,569	20	*1.2*	61,897	20	*1.2*	62,482	20	*1.2*	64,845	21	*1.2*	***5.3%***	***-0.7%***
Healthy individuals (includes Screening)	137,958	45	*2.6*	142,607	47	*2.7*	146,558	48	*2.7*	121,089	39	*2.2*	***-12.2%***	***-17.2%***
Social care needs	47,943	16	*0.9*	44,077	14	*0.8*	42,851	14	*0.8*	45,146	15	*0.8*	***-5.8%***	***-11.2%***
Other	759,533	250	*14.5*	763,336	250	*14.3*	775,753	253	*14.4*	763,551	248	*14.1*	***0.5%***	***-5.2%***

Source: StatsWales NHS expenditure by budget category; GDP deflators