

Public Health England Health Profiles 2013 Briefing Note – Life Expectancy

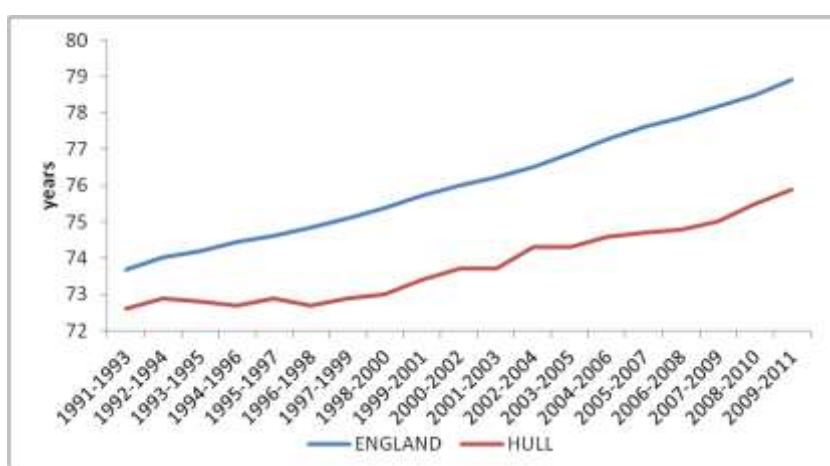
Introduction

- This data can be used to support the following overarching Public Health Outcomes Framework indicators: 0.1ii Life expectancy at birth; 0.2iii Slope Index of Inequality (SII) in life expectancy at birth within each English upper tier local authority based on local deprivation deciles of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs).
- Locally this has been given priority and is a key indicator within the Health & Well-Being Board action plan and within the City Plan to reflect the need to reduce the gap in life expectancy between the national and local rates, and in the least and most deprived parts of the city.

PHOF Indicator 0.1ii Life expectancy at birth – males

- Male life expectancy at birth in Hull rose by 0.4 years in 2009-11 from 75.5 years to 75.9 years, which was the second largest increase since 2002-04.
- The rate of improvement in male life expectancy increased more than the national rate for the second successive reporting period although the difference in rate in 2009-11 was marginal (Hull's rate improved by 0.53% compared to 0.52% nationally).
- However, men in England still live 3 years longer on average than men in Hull; life expectancy for men in Hull is statistically significantly worse than for men in England.

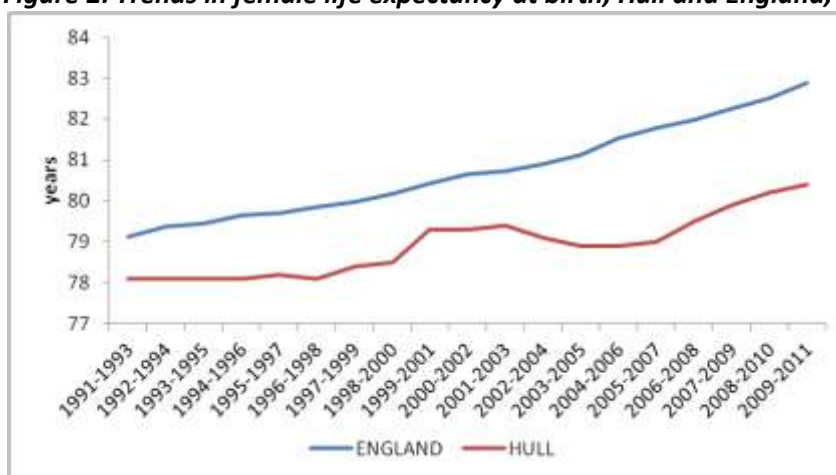
Figure 1: Trends in male life expectancy at birth, Hull and England, 1991-2011



PHOF Indicator 0.1ii Life expectancy at birth – females

- Female life expectancy at birth in Hull rose by 0.2 years in 2009-11 from 80.2 years to 80.4 years.
- The rate of improvement in female life expectancy increased at a lower rate than the national rate for the first time since 2005-07 (Hull's rate improved by 0.2% compared to 0.46% nationally).
- Women in England still live 2.5 years longer on average than women in Hull; life expectancy for women in Hull is statistically significantly worse than for women in England.

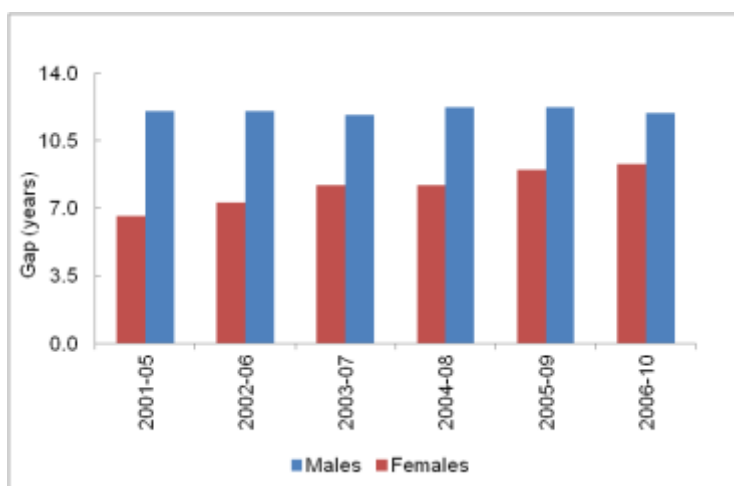
Figure 2: Trends in female life expectancy at birth, Hull and England, 1991-2011



PHOF Indicator 0.2iii Slope Index of Inequality (SII) in life expectancy at birth within each English upper tier local authority based on local deprivation deciles of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)

- Using mortality data from 2006-2010, life expectancy figures across the population within Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) of Hull split by ten groups, from the least deprived in Hull to the most deprived in Hull (based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2010) vary by 11.9 years for males and by 9.3 years for females.
- This has widened (ie worsened) by 0.2 years for both males and females since 2005-2009.

Figure 3: Trends in slope index of inequality for males and females, Hull, and England, 2001-2010



Background

- The release on 24 September of the 2013 Local Authority Health Profiles by Public Health England¹ included the latest data on life expectancy (for the period 2009-11). Local authority-level and national data for life expectancy at birth for the period 2009-11 have also been published by the Office for National Statistics²
- In recent years, life expectancy at birth in Hull has been poorer than the national rate.
- Pre 2009-11 figures in the trend charts for male and female life expectancy may differ from previously reported figures due to changes in population figures used³

¹ http://www.apho.org.uk/?QN=P_HEALTH_PROFILES

² <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tc%3A77-314574>

³ On 30 April 2013, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) published mid-2002 to mid-2010 subnational population estimates, revised following the 2011 Census. Therefore, previously published life expectancy figures for England and Wales, England, Wales, English regions, counties in England, and unitary and local authorities in England and Wales have been revised.