

Appendix 2

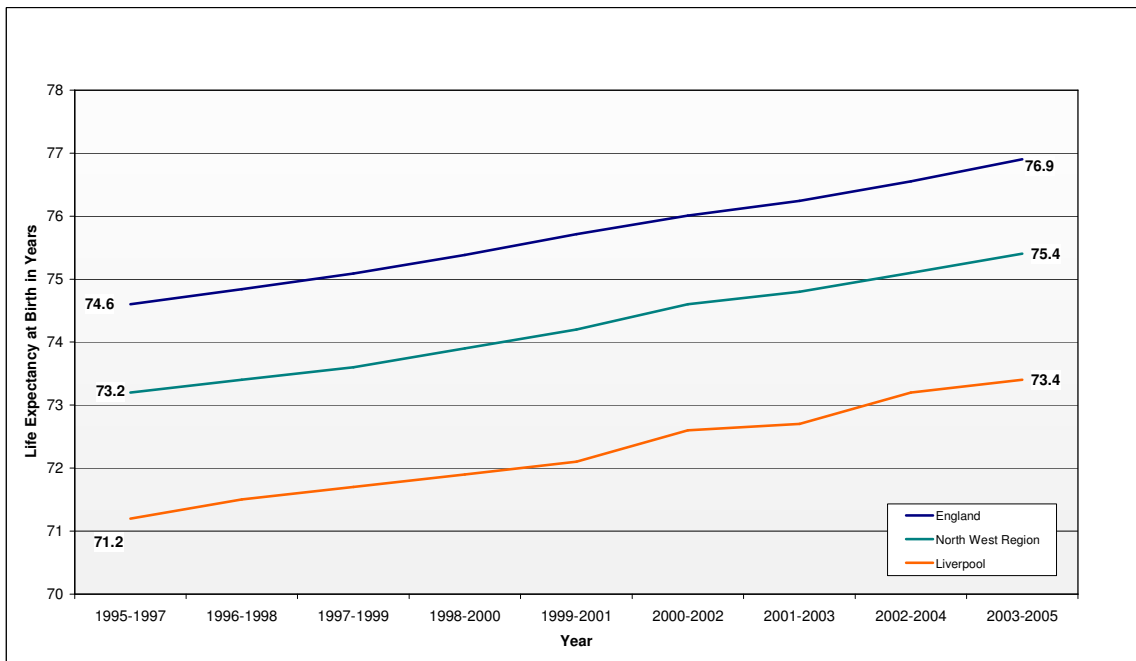
Life Expectancy

Based on figures for 2003 to 2005, people born in Liverpool can expect to live around 73 years (males) and 78 years (females), representing a level of life expectancy at birth lower than that of the total resident population in England (76.9 for males and 81.2 for females).

Life Expectancy is defined as being the number of years a newborn baby would expect to live if they were to experience, throughout their lifetime, an area's age-specific mortality rates. Where 1 equals the Local Authority with the highest life expectancy at birth nationally, Liverpool is ranked 350th for males and 352nd for females (out of 352 Local Authorities).

Figure 1: Male Life Expectancy 1995-97 to 2003-05

Sources: *NCHOD Compendium of Clinical & Health Indicators 2006 (December 2006 release)*
Liverpool Public Health Intelligence Team (LPHIT)

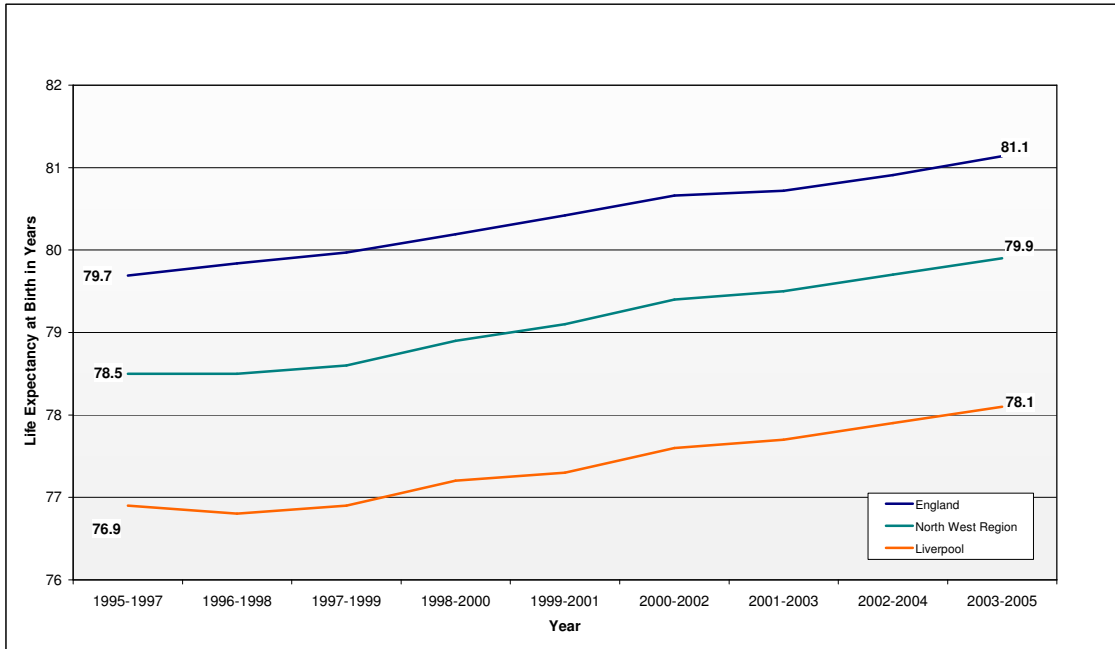


From the baseline three-year period (1995-97) to the current period (2003-05), there has been an increase in male life expectancy in Liverpool of 2 years and 2 months. As a spearhead local authority, Liverpool is tasked to narrow the 'relative gap' by at least 10% from the England average by 2010 (2009-11). From the baseline, at 2003-05 this relative gap between Liverpool and the England average has narrowed by only 0.15% for males.

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Figure 2: Female Life Expectancy 1995-97 to 2003-05

Sources: *NCHOD Compendium of Clinical & Health Indicators 2006 (December 2006 release)*
Liverpool Public Health Intelligence Team (LPHIT)



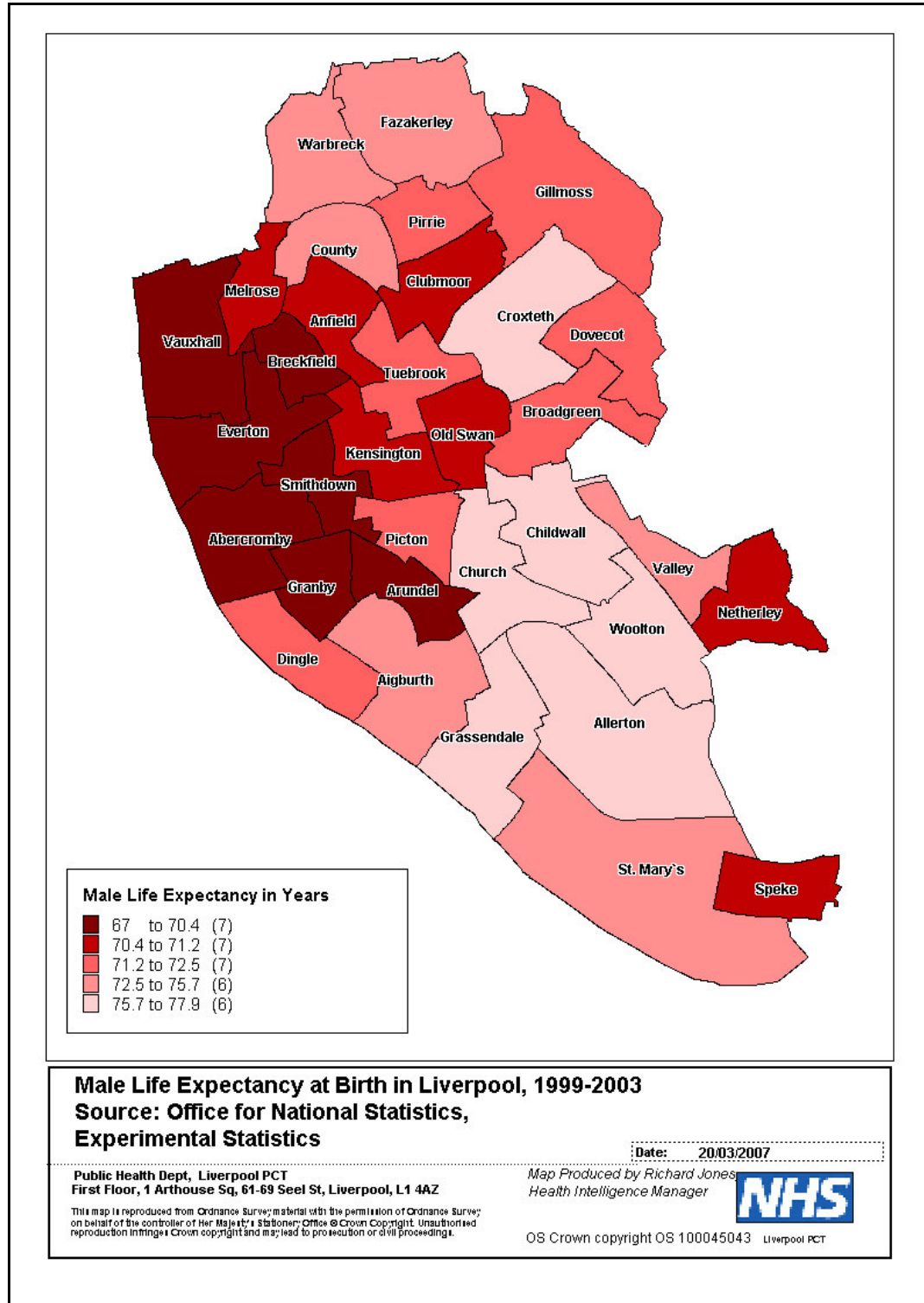
In 1995-97, the gap between female life expectancy in Liverpool and the national average (England) was 2.8 years. Although from this baseline period to 2003-05 there has been an increase in female life expectancy of 1.2 years, this increase is not enough to sufficiently narrow the gap between Liverpool and the national average. In fact, over this time period the 'relative gap' between Liverpool and the England average for female life expectancy has widened by 8%.

The geographical variation that exists within Liverpool for both men and women in terms of life expectancy is clear in the following maps:

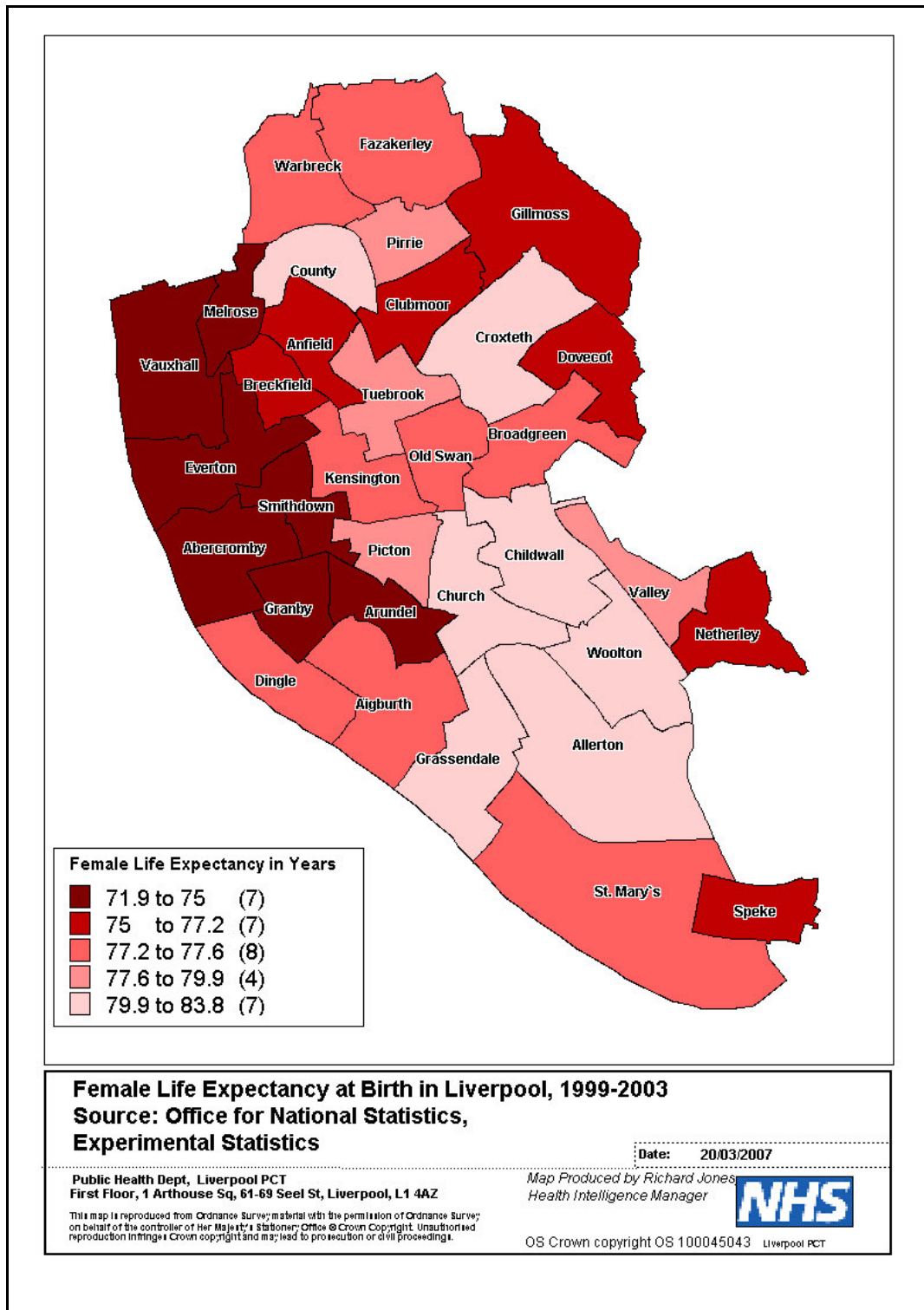
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Figure 3: Male and Female Life Expectancy in Liverpool Wards (Census 2001 Ward Boundaries), 1999-2003

Sources: Office for National Statistics Experimental Statistics (June 2006)
Liverpool Public Health Intelligence Team (LPHIT)



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The ONS 'experimental' life expectancy figures for 1999-2003 suggest that there was a wide variance in the life expectancy of people across Liverpool, as illustrated by the above maps.

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For instance, Woolton ward had the highest male life expectancy of 77.9 years, where males in this area could expect to live an extra 10.9 years compared with males in Smithdown ward which had the lowest male life expectancy in the city at 67 years.

A similar pattern is observed when looking at estimated female life expectancy, with figures ranging from a high of 83.8 years for women in Childwall ward to a low of 71.9 years for women in Everton ward; a difference of 11.9 years.

For both male **and** female life expectancy some 28 out of 33 wards in Liverpool were below the national average of 75.9 years and 80.5 years respectively.

Life Expectancy and All Ages All Causes Mortality

From a 1995-97 baseline, the Department of Health gives a national target (England) for average life expectancy at birth of 78.6 years for men and 82.5 years for women by 2010.

Assuming these current national targets, in order to reduce the relative gap between Liverpool and the national average by 10% by 2010, Liverpool aims to increase life expectancy at birth to 75.4 years for men and 79.9 years for women by 2010.

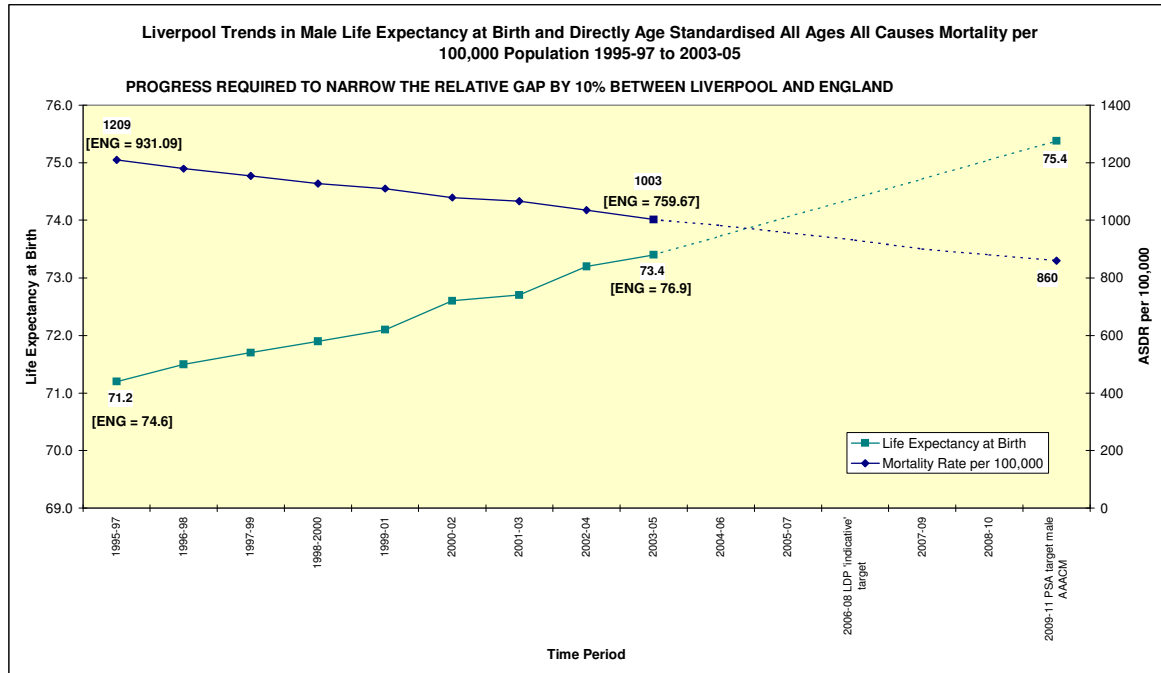
At the national level, life expectancy is considered a good measure for monitoring health inequalities. However review work undertaken by the Department of Health and the Prime Minister's Delivery Unit found life expectancy to be a concept not well understood (and difficult to monitor) at the local level.

Given a strong correlation between life expectancy and 'all ages all causes mortality', future monitoring of local progress in increasing life expectancy can more effectively be expressed in terms of progress in reducing mortality rates:

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Figure 4: Liverpool Monitoring of Male Life Expectancy and All Ages All Causes Mortality

Sources: *NCHOD Compendium of Clinical & Health Indicators 2006 & NCHOD Knowledge Base / DH-SAT analysis (December 2006 releases)*
Liverpool Public Health Intelligence Team (LPHIT)



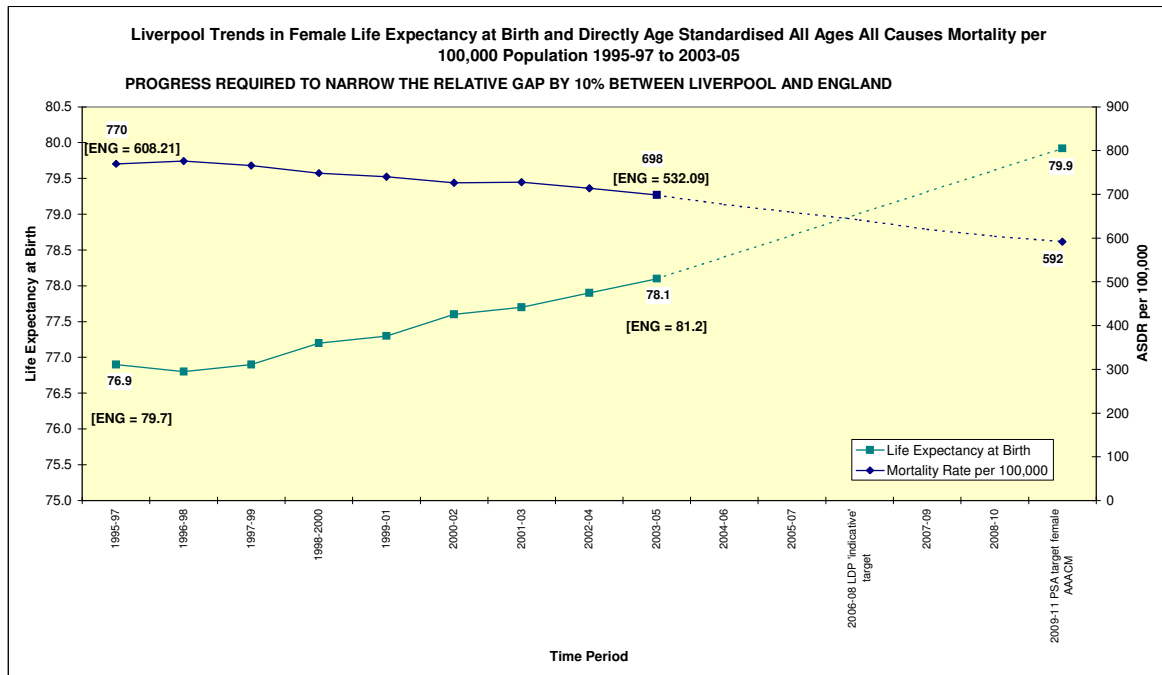
For Liverpool males, from the baseline (1995-97) to the current time period (2003-05), all ages all causes mortality rates per 100,000 resident population have improved by 17.1%. This represents a saving of approximately 550 lives.

From the current position (2003-05), to achieve the national life expectancy target (PSA01) of narrowing the relative gap between Liverpool and the England average by 10% by 2010, the all ages all causes mortality rates for males must be improved by an additional 14.2%. This represents a required additional saving of approximately 320 lives (i.e. an annual reduction in the number of male deaths by approximately 50 per year).

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Figure 5: Liverpool Monitoring of Female Life Expectancy and All Ages All Causes Mortality

Sources: *NCHOD Compendium of Clinical & Health Indicators 2006 & NCHOD Knowledge Base / DH-SAT analysis (December 2006 releases)*
Liverpool Public Health Intelligence Team (LPHIT)



For Liverpool females, from the baseline (1995-97) to the current time period (2003-05), all ages all causes mortality rates per 100,000 resident population have improved by 9.3%. This represents a saving of approximately 240 lives.

From the current position (2003-05), to achieve the national life expectancy target (PSA01) of narrowing the relative gap between Liverpool and the England average by 10% by 2010, the all ages all causes mortality rates for females must be improved by an additional 15.2%. This represents a required additional saving of approximately 250 lives (i.e. an annual reduction in the number of female deaths by approximately 40 per year).