

This profile provides statistics on resident life expectancy (LE) data for Lambeth.

Key facts

Life expectancy (LE)

2011-13:

Males: 78.4 years

Females: 83.5 years

Slope Index of Inequality (SII):

2011-13

Males: 5.6 years

Females: 3.2 years

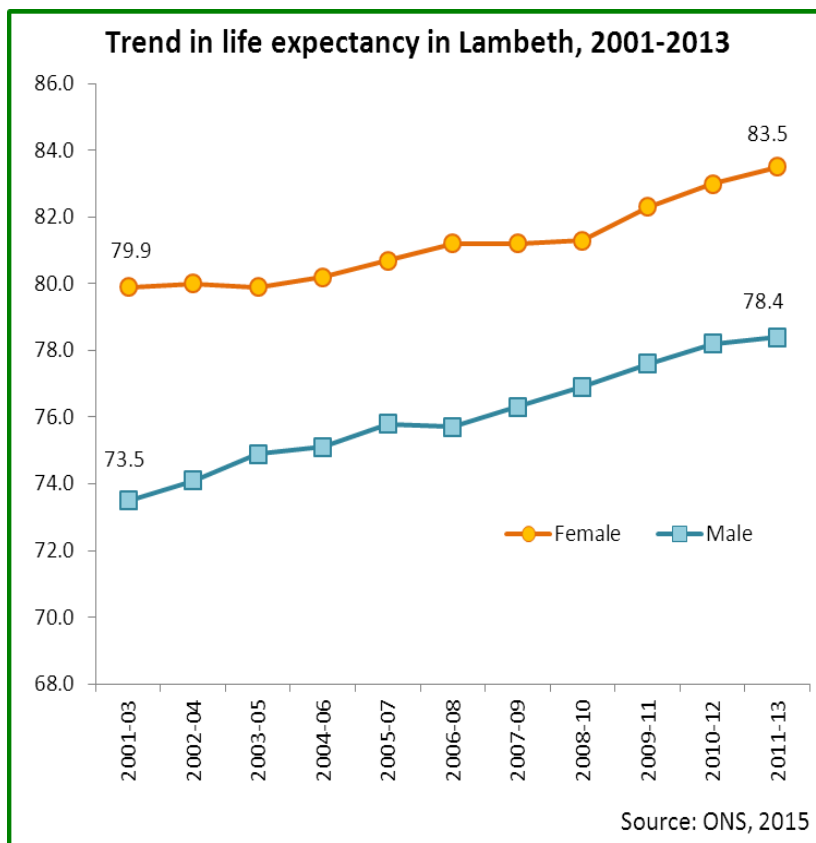
Life expectancy gap in Lambeth compared to England:

Male: 1 year

Female: +5 months

Life expectancy gap by disease:

Respiratory, circulatory and cancer are main contributors to the gap in LE between Lambeth and England.



Socioeconomic inequalities:

Circulatory, cancer and respiratory conditions are main contributors to the gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived groups.

Percentage probability of survival to 75:

Male: 59.9%

Female: 74.3%

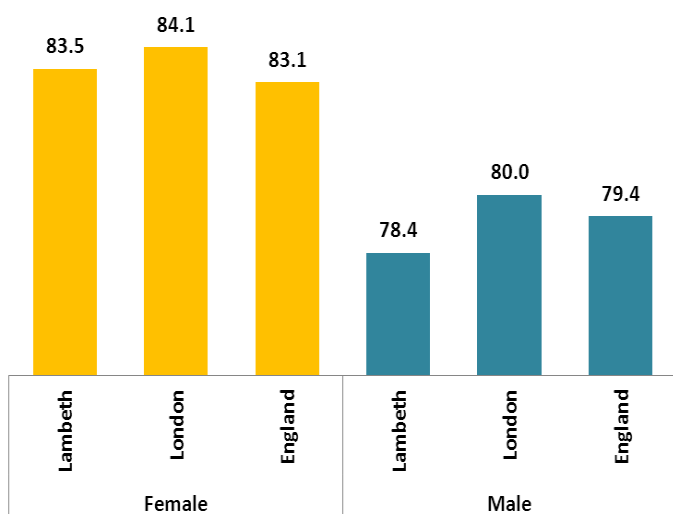
Ward level difference in life expectancy:

Males: 6.7 years

Females: 7.0 years

Life Expectancy in Lambeth

Life expectancy at birth, 2011-13



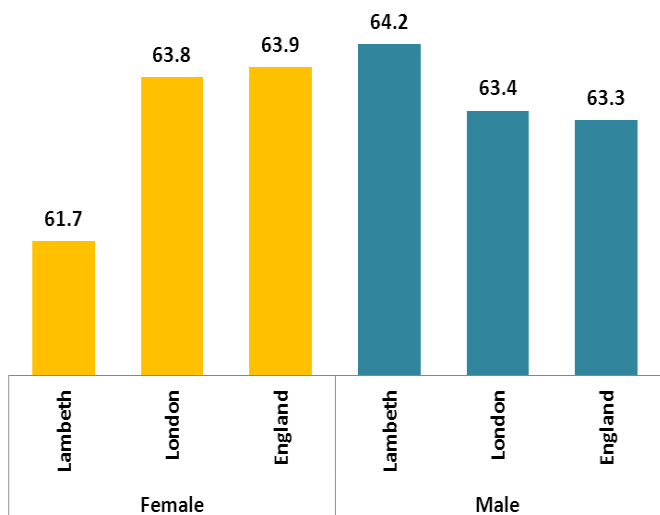
Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework, PHE 2015

Life expectancy at birth in Lambeth is **78.4** years for **males** and **83.5** years for **females**.

The gap in life expectancy between Lambeth and England has narrowed over the years. Life expectancy for females in Lambeth has exceeded life expectancy for females in England.

Life expectancy for males in Lambeth is lower than in London and England with an average gap of 19 months and 12 months respectively. Life expectancy for females in Lambeth is lower than the London average by 10 months but higher than the England average by 5 months.

Healthy life expectancy at birth, 2011-13



Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework, PHE 2015

Life expectancy at age 65 is **18** years for males (19.1 in London, 18.7 in England; 2011-13).

Life expectancy at age 65 is **21.6** years for females (21.9 in London, 21.1 in England; 2011-13).

Male healthy life expectancy at birth is **64.2** years and is higher compared to London's **63.4** years and England's **63.3** years.

Female healthy life expectancy at birth is **61.7** and is lower than London's **63.8** years and England's **63.9** years.

Life expectancy over the last ten years:

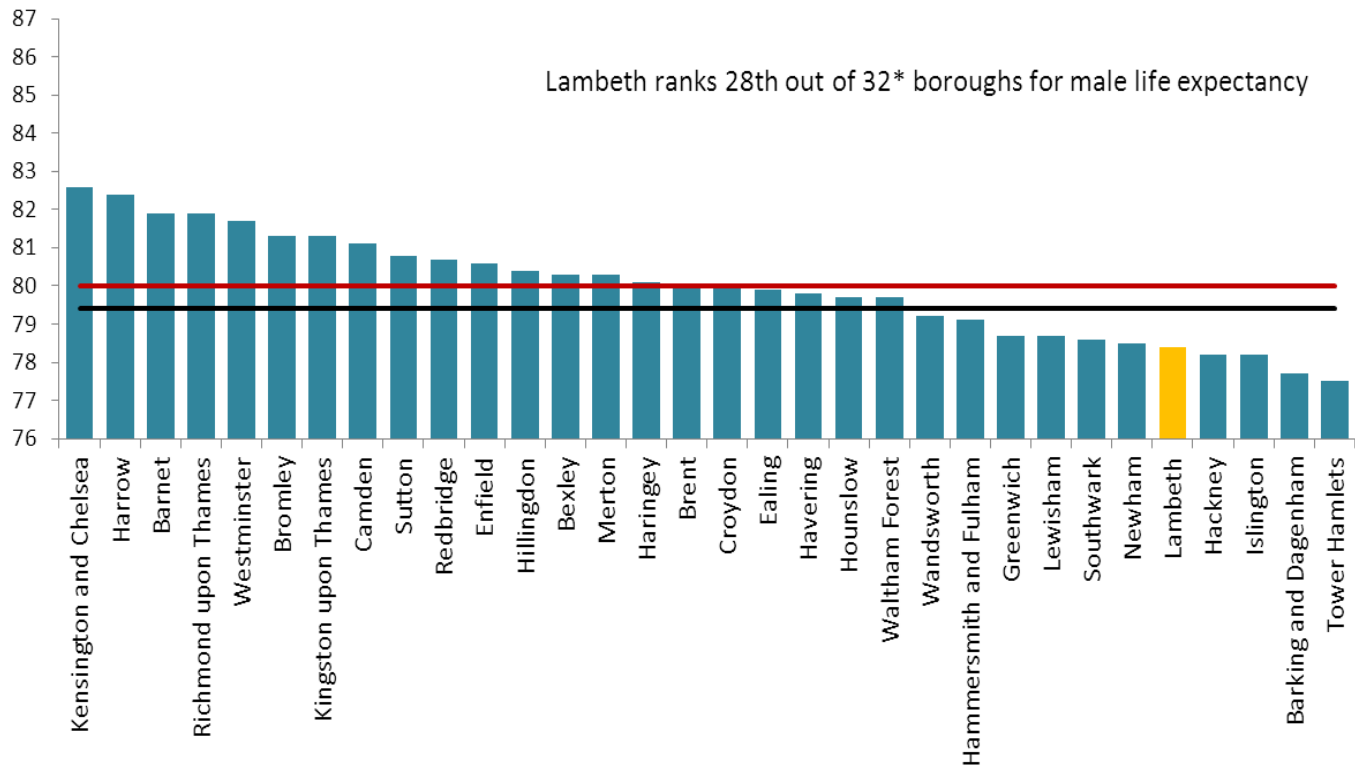


Premature mortality (deaths<75) in Lambeth:

Premature mortality has a direct impact on the life expectancy of the population. Lambeth experiences significantly higher premature mortality, **391 / 100,000** (2011-13), than London and England. Percentage probability of survival till age of 75 as recorded by the ONS is **59.9%** for males and a **74.3%** for females in Lambeth; compared to England average of **68.7%** for males and **78.8%** for females (2007-09).

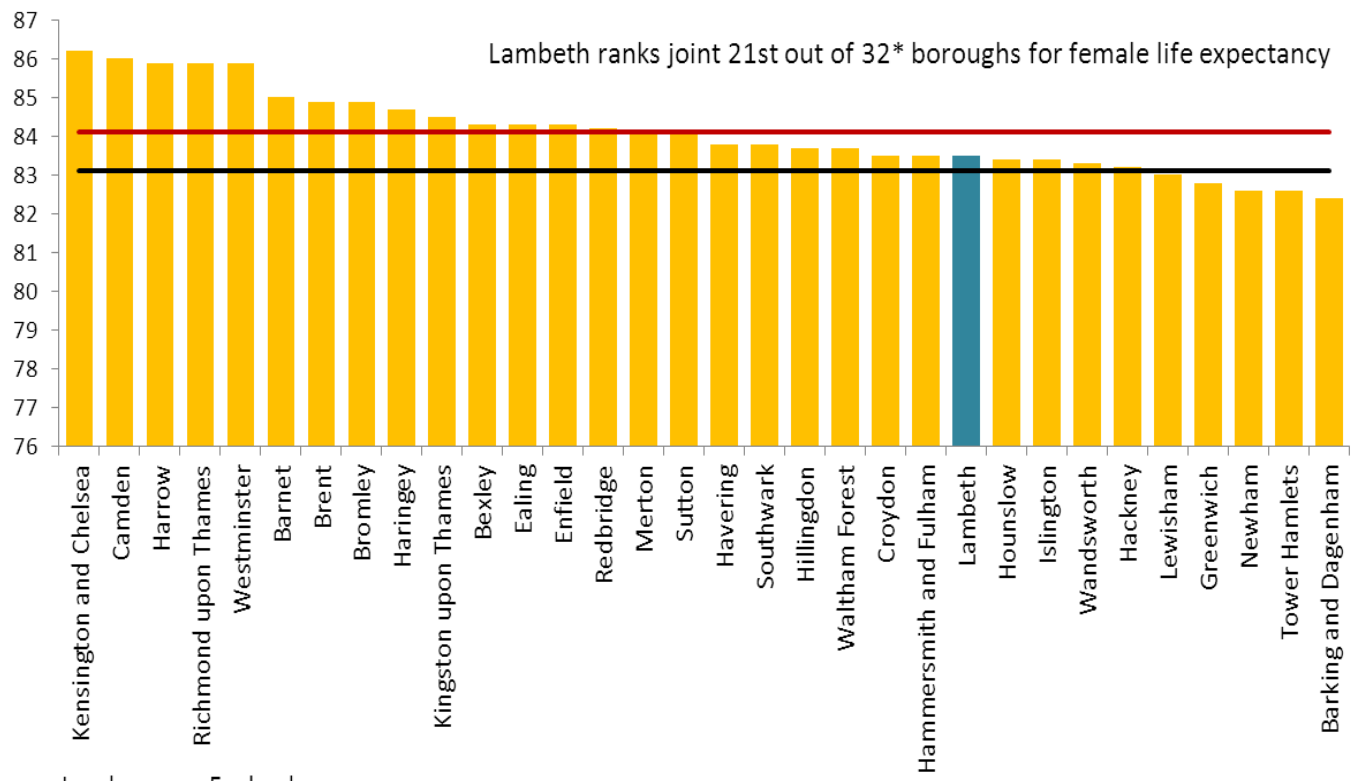
Life Expectancy – Borough Level

Male life expectancy in London, 2011-13



Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework, PHE 2015

Female life expectancy in London, 2011-13

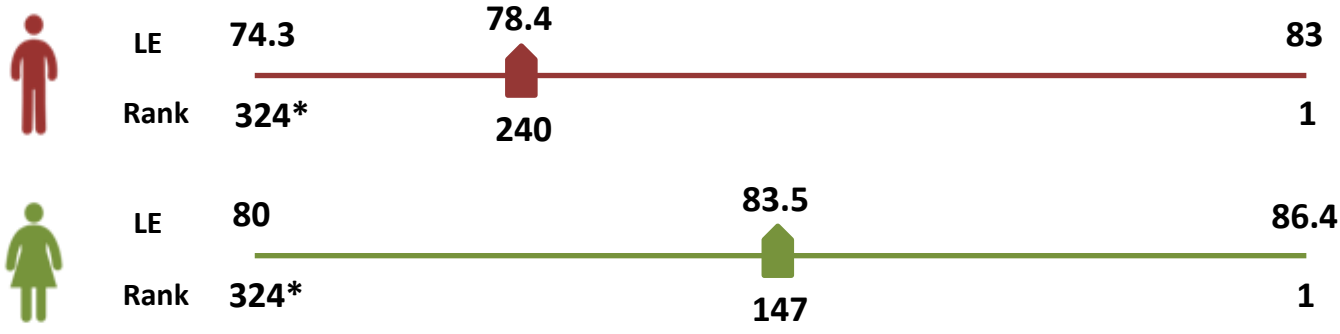


Source: Public Health Outcomes Framework, PHE 2015

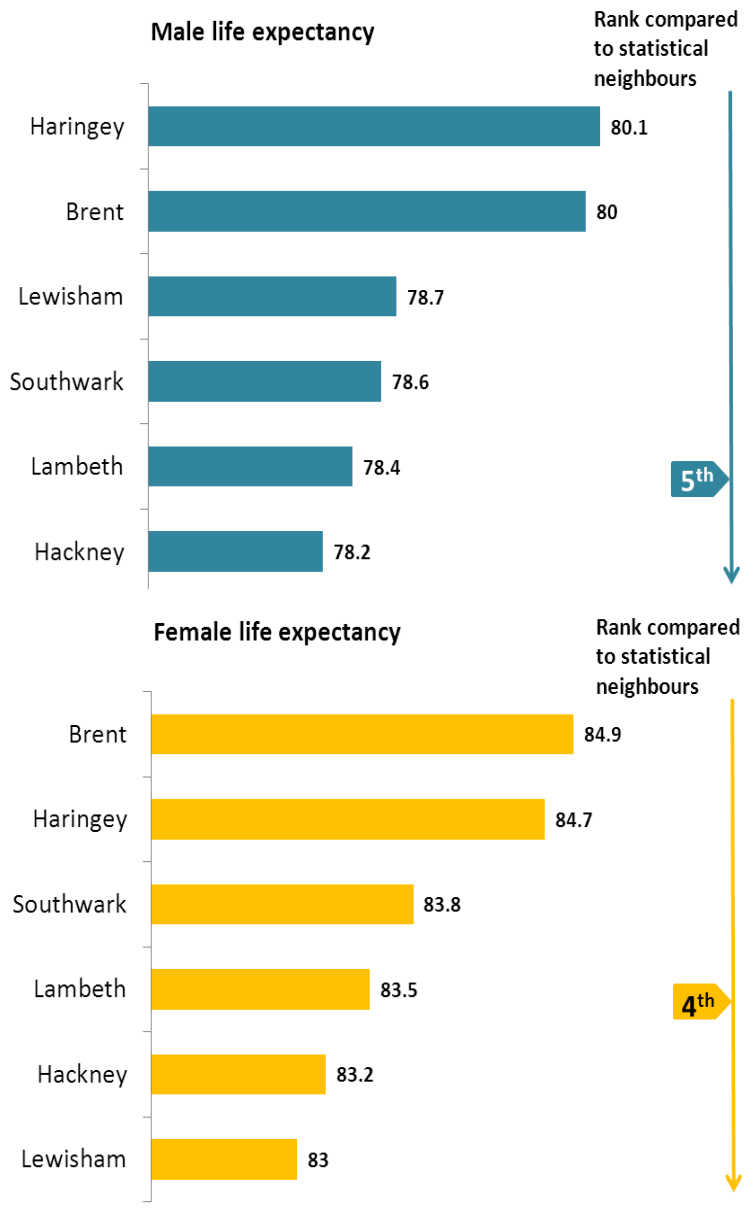
*City of London was excluded due to small population count.

Life Expectancy – Borough Level

Life expectancy compared to districts and local authorities in England



Life expectancy compared to statistical neighbours

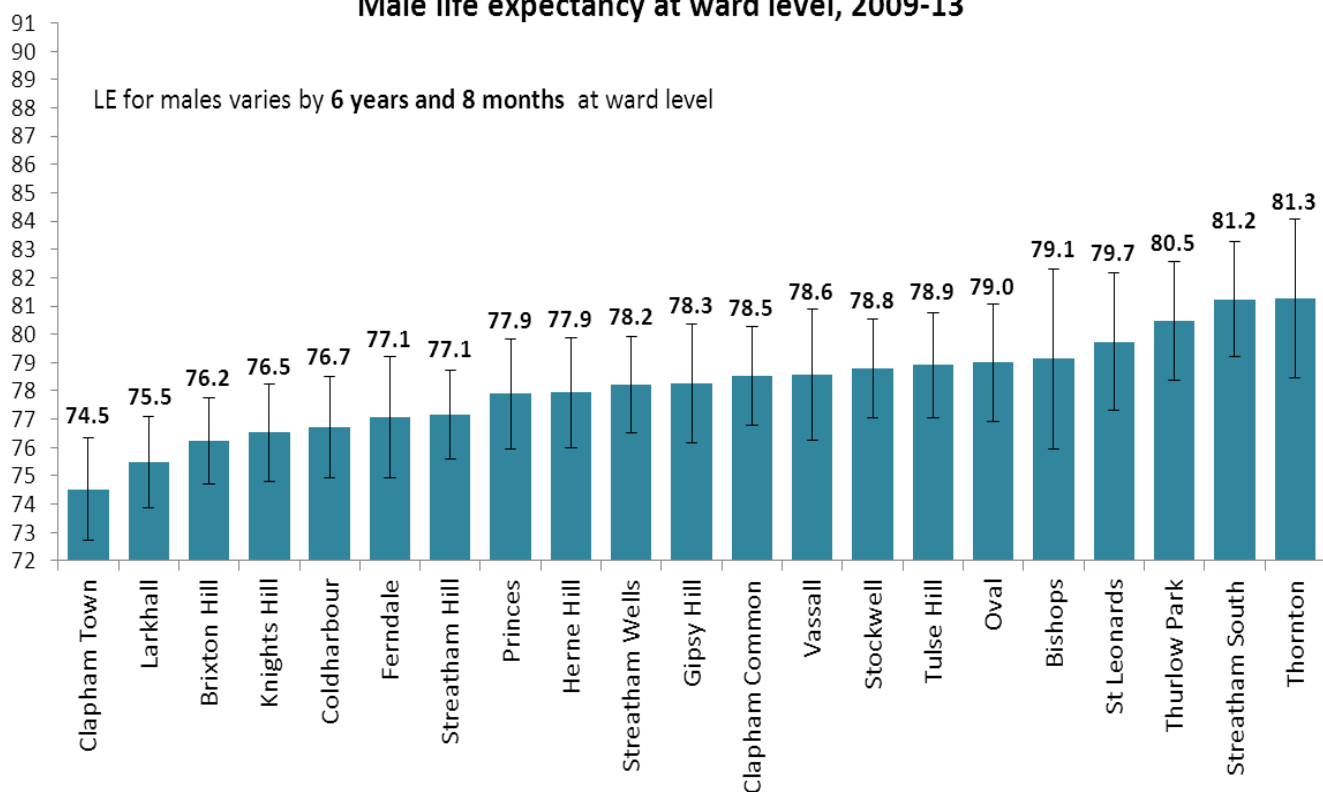


Statistical neighbours are areas (or boroughs) that share similar characteristics and are defined by the Office for National Statistics.

*City of London and Isles of Scilly were excluded due to small population counts.

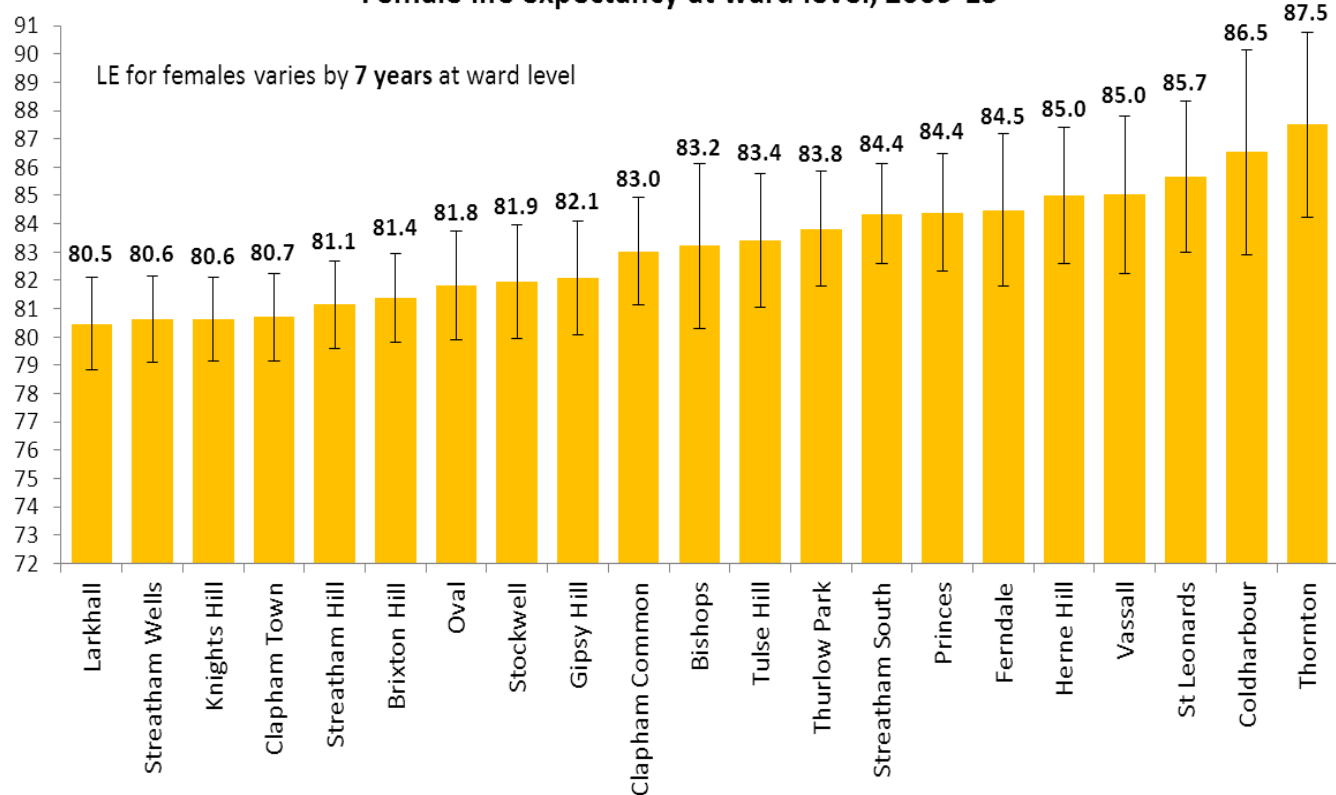
Life Expectancy – Ward Level

Male life expectancy at ward level, 2009-13



GLA, 2015

Female life expectancy at ward level, 2009-13



GLA, 2015

The Slope Index of Inequality (SII)

The SII measures inequalities in life expectancy within Lambeth. It is a measure of the difference or gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived populations in the borough. It is measured in life expectancy years and can be used to track achievements in reducing inequalities.

Lambeth SII (LE difference between most and least deprived) for 2011-13 was **5.6** years for males (+0.6 years from 2010-12).

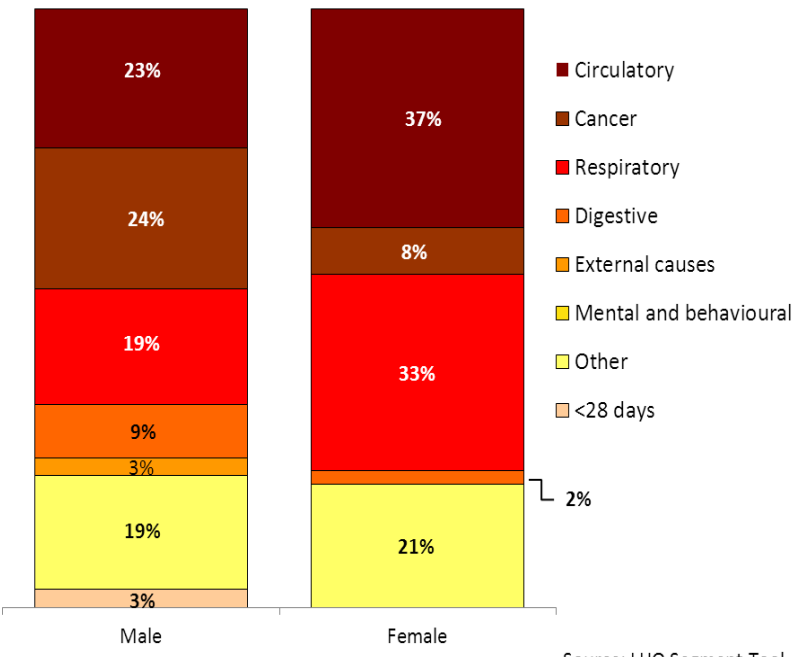
Lambeth SII (LE difference between most and least deprived) for 2011-13 was **3.2** years for females (+0.4 years from 2010-12).

Explaining the Life Expectancy Gap

At local level

The chart shows the percentage contribution that each broad cause of death makes to the overall life expectancy gap between the most deprived quintile of Lambeth and the least deprived quintile of Lambeth. If a cause shows a contribution of 0, this means that the cause of death does not make any contribution to the life expectancy gap.

The breakdown of the life expectancy gap between Lambeth most deprived quintile and Lambeth least deprived quintile, by cause of death, 2010-2012



Source: LHO Segment Tool

For males and females **circulatory**, **cancer**, and **respiratory** conditions, are key contributors to the LE Gap.

Top 5 contributors to the gap in **males**:
 Chronic obstructive airways disease **21%**
 Other circulatory **17%**
 Other cancers **15%**
 Lung cancer **8%**
 Infectious and parasitic diseases **7%**

Top 5 contributors to the gap in **females**:
 Coronary heart disease **23%**
 Chronic obstructive airways disease **14%**
 Lung cancer **12%**
 Stroke **9%**
 Other respiratory disease **7%**

External causes includes death from injury, suicide and other unspecified causes.

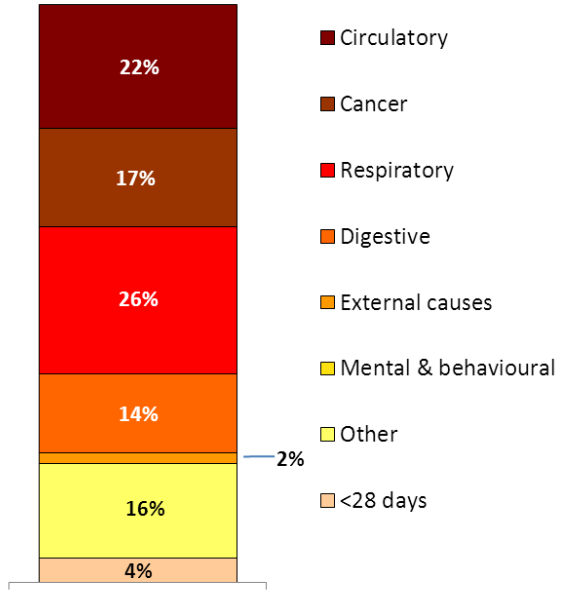
Other includes deaths from infectious or parasitic diseases, mental and behavioural disorders and other unspecified causes.

<28 days indicates death in children under 28 days of age.

Explaining the Life Expectancy Gap

At national level

The breakdown of the life expectancy gap between Lambeth and England males, by broad cause of death, 2010-2012



Source: LHO Segment Tool

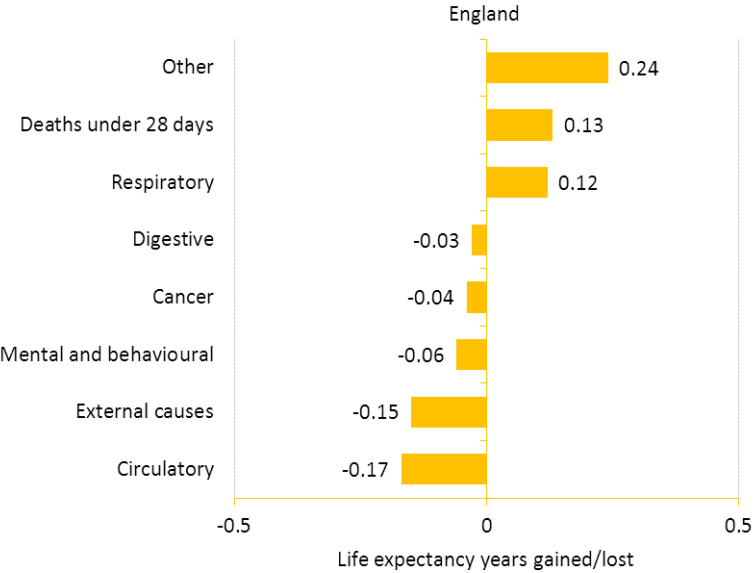
The life expectancy of **males** in Lambeth is lower than the life expectancy of males in England as a whole.

The chart shows the percentage contribution that each broad cause of death makes to the overall life expectancy gap between Lambeth and England. If a cause shows a contribution of 0, this means that the cause of death does not make any contribution to the life expectancy gap.

Top 5 contributors to the gap:

- Other circulatory **20%**
- Chronic obstructive airways disease **18%**
- Lung cancer **18%**
- Other digestive **14%**
- Other external **8%**
- Infectious and parasitic diseases **8%**

Female life expectancy years gained or lost if Lambeth females had the same mortality rates as England females, by broad cause of death, 2010-2012



Source: LHO Segment Tool

The life expectancy of **females** in Lambeth has exceeded the life expectancy of females in England.

The chart shows the life expectancy years gained or lost if Lambeth females had the same mortality rates as England females.

A positive figure indicates that life expectancy years would be gained if the mortality rate for that cause was the same as that for England (i.e. the mortality rate in Lambeth for the cause is higher than England).

A negative figure indicates that Lambeth is doing better than England and life expectancy years would be lost if the mortality rate for that cause was the same as that for England (i.e. the mortality rate in Lambeth is lower than England).

Definitions

Life Expectancy: refers to the number of years an individual is expected to live on average. This is based on current mortality rates in the population.

Healthy Life Expectancy: refers to the number of years an individual is expected to live in full health. This is based on current mortality rates and ill health within the population.

Slope Index of Inequality in life expectancy at birth in Lambeth: The SII is a measure of the social gradient in life expectancy, i.e. how much life expectancy varies with deprivation. It takes account of health inequalities across the whole range of deprivation within Lambeth and summarises this in a single number. This represents the range in years of life expectancy across the social gradient from most to least deprived, based on a statistical analysis of the relationship between life expectancy and deprivation.

Premature mortality/Probability of Survival: premature mortality is defined as deaths occurring under the age of 75. The probability of survival indicates the percentage probability of an individual living until the age of 75.

Data Sources

Public Health Outcomes Framework
Health Needs Assessment Toolkit
Office for National Statistics
Public health Observatories
Public Health England (London Health Observatory) Segment Tool

FURTHER INFORMATION & FEEDBACK

This profile has been created by Lambeth & Southwark's Public Health Intelligence Team.

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We welcome your comments on these profiles and how they could better suit your requirements, please do contact us with your ideas.