



# LIFE EXPECTANCY FACTSHEET

Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy are measures used to estimate the population's health and are key indicators within the Public Health Outcomes Framework. There are two main ways of expressing life expectancy: life expectancy from birth or the number of years remaining from age 65.

This factsheet will look at life expectancy at birth and at 65, healthy life expectancy at birth and at 65, the slope index of inequality, summarise the leading causes of the life expectancy gap in Hammersmith & Fulham (LBHF) and explore the relationship between deprivation and life expectancy by ward.

## KEY INDICATORS

### Life Expectancy at Birth<sup>1</sup> (2018-20)

**MALE: 79.0**  
7<sup>th</sup> lowest LE at birth among males in London  
**FEMALE: 83.9**

### Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth<sup>3</sup> (2016-18)

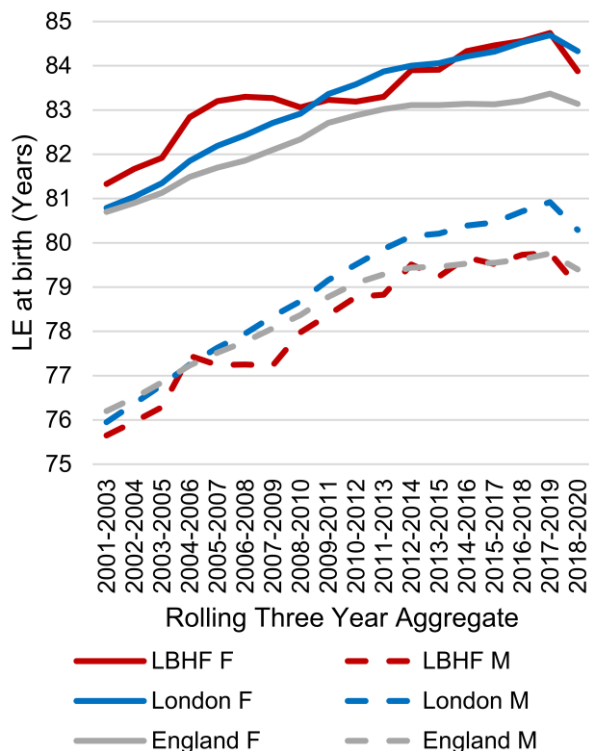
**MALE: 63.5**  
**FEMALE: 62.8**

### Slope Index of Deprivation at Birth<sup>4</sup> (2017-19)

**MALE: 7.3**  
**FEMALE: 4.7**

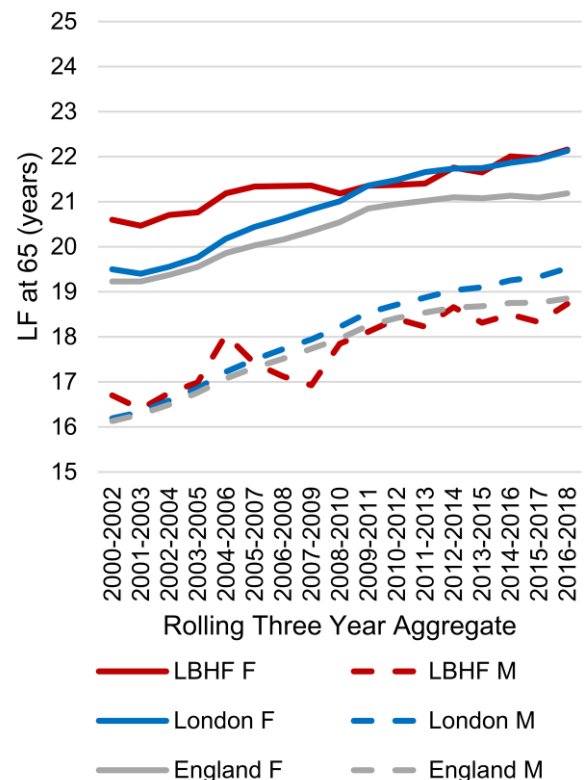
## Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy has risen steadily in the last two decades. However, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in the fall of life expectancy by birth in Hammersmith & Fulham by 0.8 years for males and 0.9 years for females between 2018-20 compared to 2017-19.<sup>1</sup>



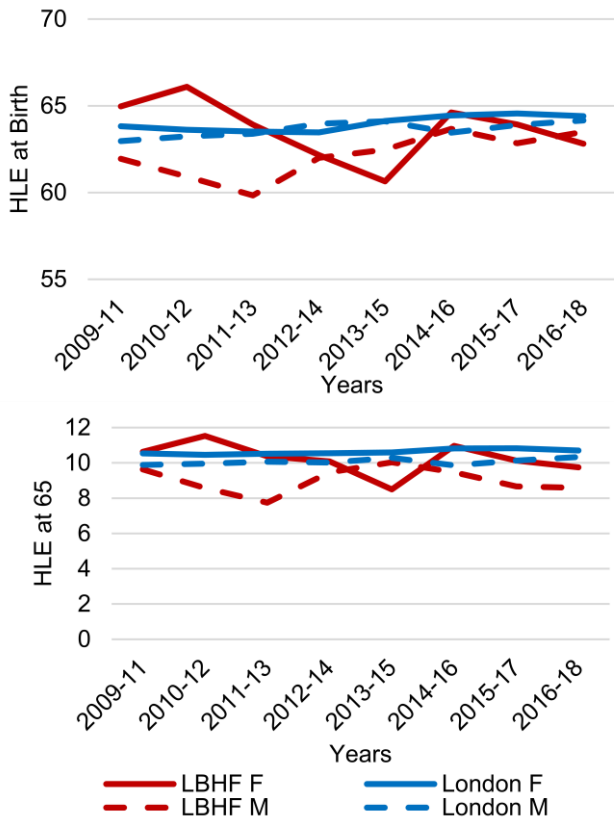
## Life Expectancy at 65

Hammersmith & Fulham has the 9th lowest life expectancy at 65 for males in London in 2017-19.<sup>2</sup> Males aged 65 can expect to live for a further 19.0 years while females can expect to live for an additional 22.4 years between 2017-19.



## Healthy Life Expectancy

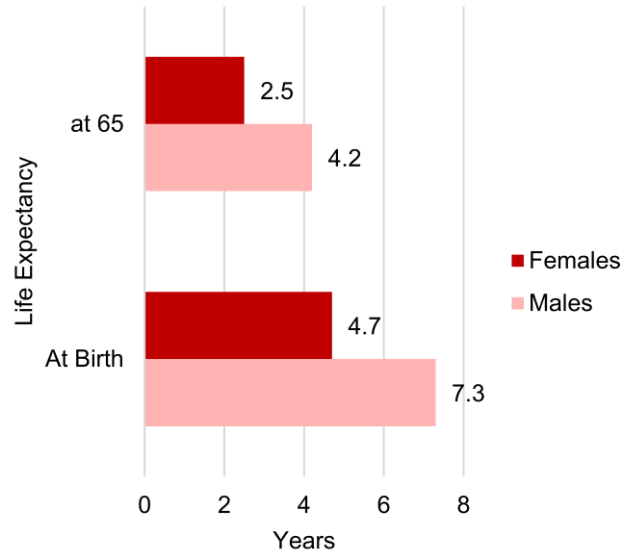
Healthy life expectancy measures the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health.<sup>3</sup>



## Deprivation and Health

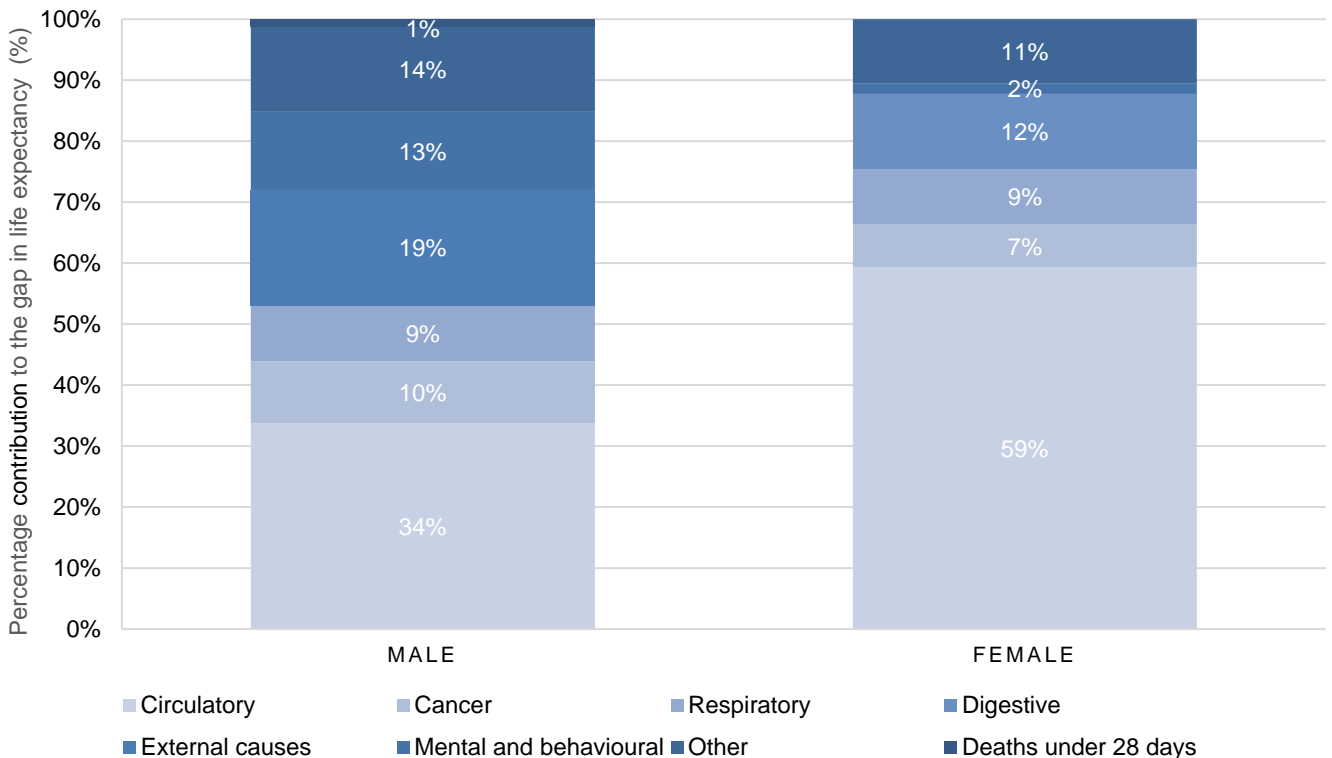
### Slope Index of Inequality

The slope index of inequality measures the difference in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas.<sup>4</sup> In Hammersmith & Fulham, a considerable gap in life expectancy remains, particularly in males. The life expectancy at birth gap for males is 7.3 years and 4.7 years for females in 2017-19.



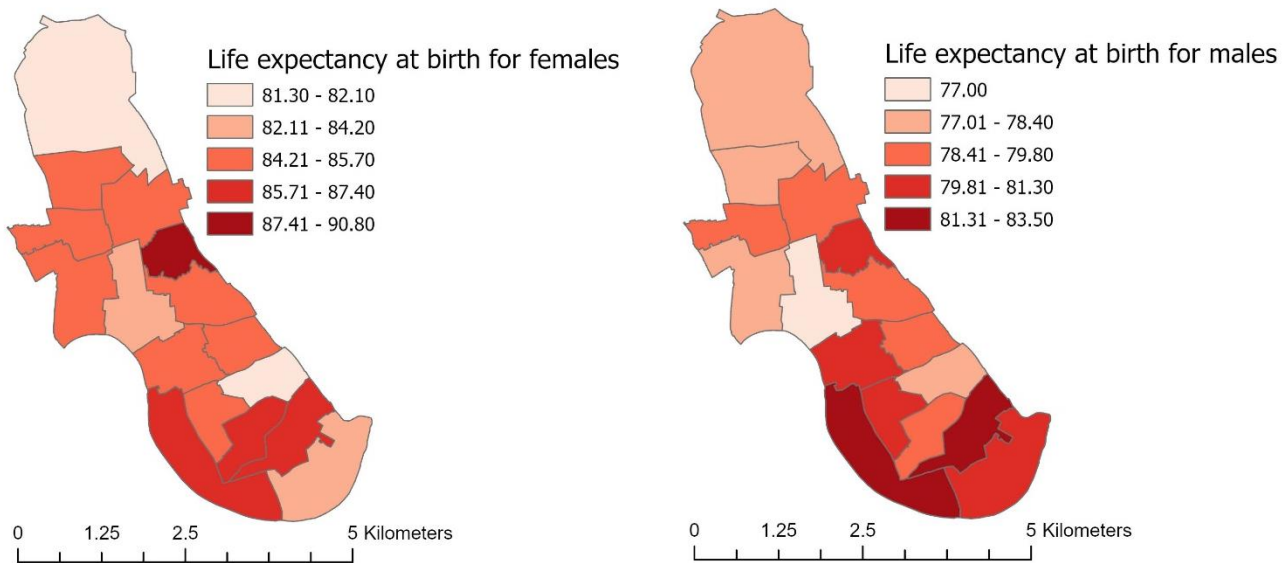
## Breakdown of the Life Expectancy Gap

The life expectancy gap in Hammersmith & Fulham is summarised by the following factors below. Circulatory disease accounts for 34% of the gap in life expectancy for males and 59% of the gap in life expectancy for females.<sup>5</sup>



## Life Expectancy by Ward

Significant difference in life expectancy varies across wards in Hammersmith & Fulham among both males and females, with lower life expectancy skewed to more deprived areas. The difference in life expectancy is 6.5 years for men (77.0 years in Hammersmith Broadway and 83.5 years in Palace Riverside), while for women the difference in life expectancy is 9.5 years for women (81.3 in Fulham Broadway and 90.8 years in Addison)<sup>6</sup>.



Data sources:

1. [Life expectancy estimates, all ages – \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk)
2. [Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 – London Datastore](#)
3. [Health state life expectancy at birth and at age 65 years by local areas –\(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk)
4. [Public health outcomes framework – data – OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://www.phe.org.uk)
5. [Segment tool – \(phe.gov.uk\)](https://www.phe.gov.uk)
6. [Local health – Public Health England – Indicators: maps, data and charts](#)