Public Health England

Protecting and improving the nation's health

Recent Trends in Life Expectancy at Older Ages: Update to 2014

February 2016

About Public Health England

Public Health England exists to protect and improve the nation's health and wellbeing, and reduce health inequalities. It does this through world-class science, knowledge and intelligence, advocacy, partnerships and the delivery of specialist public health services. PHE is an operationally autonomous executive agency of the Department of Health.

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Foreword

Death rates in England have been falling steadily in recent decades especially in older age groups. One consequence of this trend is that in 2014, 55 per cent of all deaths in England occurred in people over the age of 80 years. In the past, statistical analysis has tended to focus on premature mortality (often defined as deaths under 75 years) or on life expectancy at birth. As the average age at death increases, patterns of mortality in older age groups become increasingly important both in their own right and as a contribution to overall mortality.

The reporting and interpretation of mortality statistics for older age groups presents some considerable challenges. Death rates in much older people can be very high and show more short-term variation than those in younger groups. Rates may change markedly due to birth cohort effects, in response to extreme weather, or during periods when flu is circulating. We also know that reliable estimates of numbers of people living in older age groups can be difficult to produce, causing uncertainty in mortality rates. There are particular methodological problems of this sort when comparing open-ended age categories where only the minimum age is specified (eg 85+).

In February 2015, Public Health England produced a report on life expectancy among those aged 65 and over in England, summarising the relevant trends and providing some context for those trying to assess the significance of recent apparent changes. That report confirmed that there had been an overall upward trend in life expectancy in this age group in England since the early 1980s. However, the data also showed that there was a fall in female life expectancy at ages 65, 75, 85 and 95 between 2011 and 2012, and a fall in male life expectancy at ages 85 and 95. There were, however, no further falls between 2012 and 2013.

Following PHE’s commitment to continue to monitor these trends, this report adds the latest available data for England for 2014 and additional statistical analysis undertaken by PHE. This latest picture shows that the overall upward trend in life expectancy at all older ages continues. Life expectancy at older ages in England is now the highest on record for all the age and sex groups studied, except for females aged 85, for whom it is the same as it was in 2011.

The report shows however, that despite this overall picture of improvement, calculated life expectancy for older people in some parts of the country did not increase or fell. At English local authority level there is a good deal of variation in the trend in life expectancy at older age for which there is no apparent explanation. As expected from the national figures, in the most recent data, the majority of local authorities showed an increase or no change in life expectancy at age 65 but approximately one quarter showed a decrease. A larger number of local authorities showed a decrease in life

expectancy at age 85. At the level of regions, life expectancy at age 85 is still lower than it was in 2011 in some parts of the country, although in all regions it increased or remained stable in 2014 compared with 2013.

Some variation in the figures for regions and individual local authorities is to be expected for statistical reasons and that may explain at least in part why the national trend is not apparent in all areas of the country. The cause or causes of the year to year changes in life expectancy at older ages nationally and locally is not yet clear but these trends certainly continue to require further investigation. PHE has formed an advisory group with external experts to help inform this work and we are very grateful to them for their helpful advice on our approach to these analyses.

Professor John Newton
Chief Knowledge Officer

Key points

- within England as a whole, life expectancy for both sexes at ages 65, 75, 85 and 95 increased between 2013 and 2014. This follows falls in life expectancy at some older ages between 2011 and 2012

- the 2014 life expectancy figures for England are the highest ever recorded at nearly all these ages. However, despite the rise in female life expectancy at age 85 in 2014, it is still at the same level as in 2011

- in all but one region of England, male and female life expectancy at age 65 increased between 2013 and 2014 and is higher in 2014 than in any other year presented. The exception is the North East, where male life expectancy was highest in 2013

- in most regions, male and female life expectancy at age 85 increased between 2013 and 2014. The exceptions are male life expectancy in the North East and East of England, which remained stable between 2013 and 2014. Despite these increases, male life expectancy at age 85 is still lower in 2014 than in 2011 in the North West. For females at age 85, it is lower in 2014 than 2011 in the West Midlands

- there is more variability in life expectancy at older ages among local authorities. For example, 63% of lower tier and unitary local authorities in England had an increase in male life expectancy at 65 years between 2011-13 and 2012-14 (the most recent time points), and 49% had an increase in female life expectancy at this age. However, 21% of lower tier and unitary local authorities had a fall in male life expectancy at 65 years, and 28% had a fall in female life expectancy at this age, although in half of areas the fall is only 0.1 years

- between 2012 and 2013 almost all countries in the EU had an increase in life expectancy at older ages (2014 data are not yet available for all EU countries). UK male life expectancy increased at ages 65, 75 and 85, as did female life expectancy at age 75. The rise in the UK was smaller than the EU average rise in all these age groups, except males aged 85

Life expectancy in England

Over the last 30 years there has been an upward trend in life expectancy at older ages in England. Figures 1 and 2 show life expectancy in England at ages 65, 75, 85 and 95 from 1981 to 2014. The data points shaded red in Figures 1 and 2 indicate where life expectancy in that year was lower than in the previous year, showing that there is some fluctuation in life expectancy at these age groups, although the overall trend has been upwards.

Male life expectancy was lower in 2012 than 2011 at ages 85 and 95, and at ages 65 and 75 it was the same in both years. There were no further falls in 2013. This flattening of the recent trend has not continued in 2014, which saw a rise in male life expectancy at all four ages. Male life expectancy increased by 0.3 years at age 65 and 0.2 years at ages 75, 85 and 95.

For females, life expectancy at all four ages was lower in 2012 than 2011. At age 65, that was the first fall since 1995, and at age 75 the first fall since 2003. At ages 85 and 95, there have been frequent occasions when life expectancy in a year was lower than in the previous year. Between 2012 and 2013, there were no further falls in life expectancy at any of these ages. Between 2013 and 2014, there was an increase in female life expectancy at all four ages. Female life expectancy increased by 0.3 years at age 65, and by 0.2 years at ages 75, 85 and 95.

For males in 2014, the England life expectancy figures at ages 65, 75, 85 and 95 are the highest ever recorded. The same is true for females at ages 65, 75 and 95. However, despite the rise in female life expectancy at age 85 in 2014, it is still at the same level as in 2011.

Figure 1. Male life expectancy at ages 65, 75, 85, and 95, England, 1981 to 2014

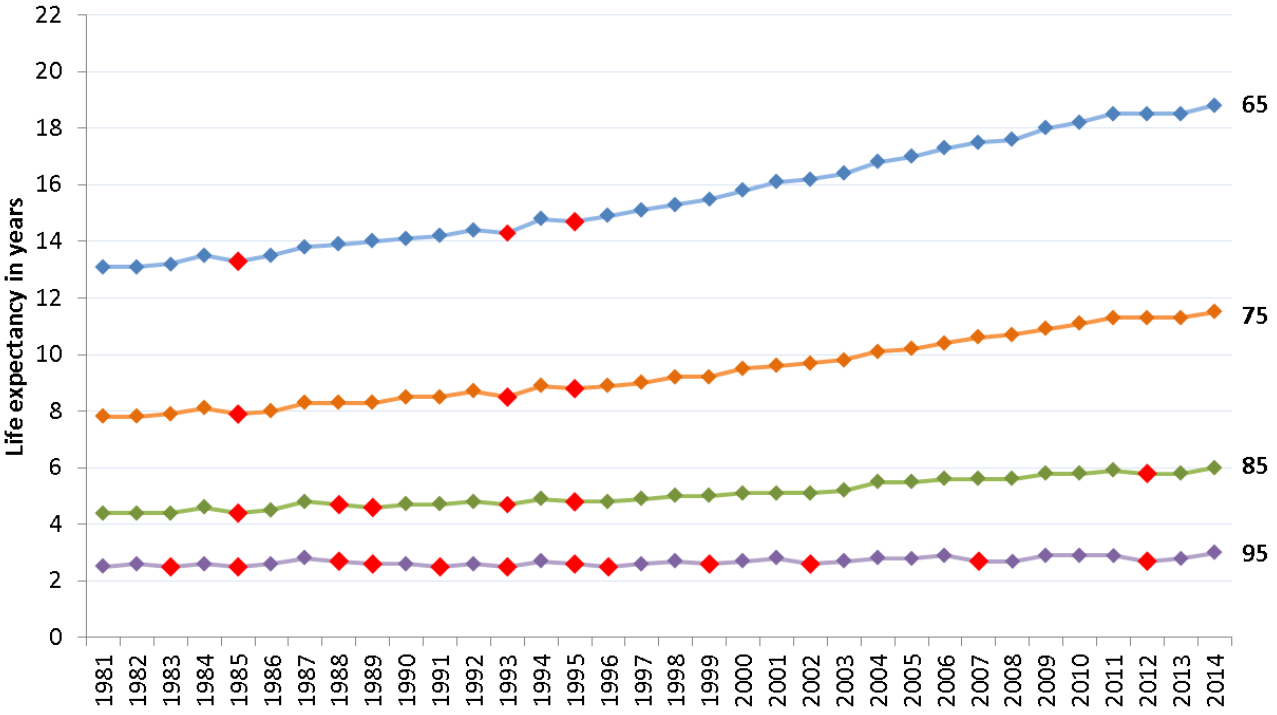
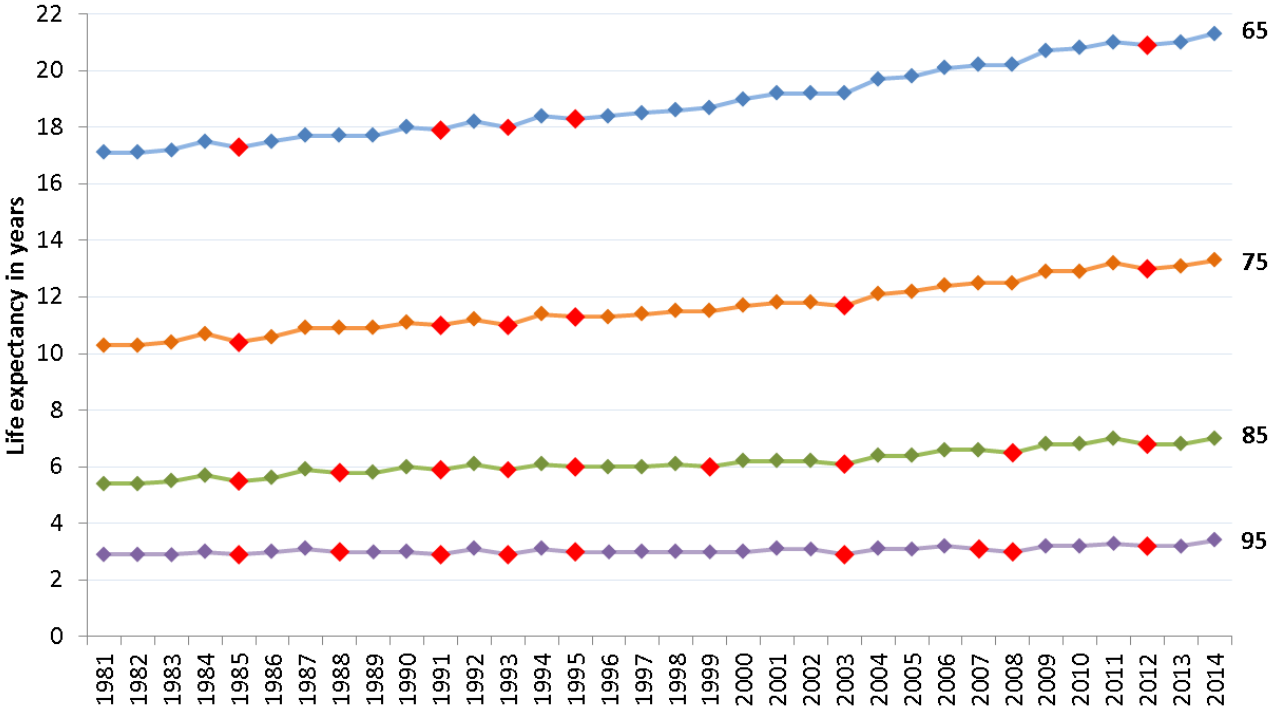


Figure 2. Female life expectancy at ages 65, 75, 85, and 95, England, 1981 to 2014



Life expectancy lower than previous year

Source: PHE analysis of ONS mortality data and population estimates

Life expectancy in the European Union

In the EU as a whole there has been an overall upward trend in life expectancy at older ages. The charts in Figures 3 and 5 include data from 2004 to 2013, which is the latest available. They show an upward trend for male and female life expectancy at ages 65, 75 and 85 for the EU as a whole and its largest countries, including the UK.

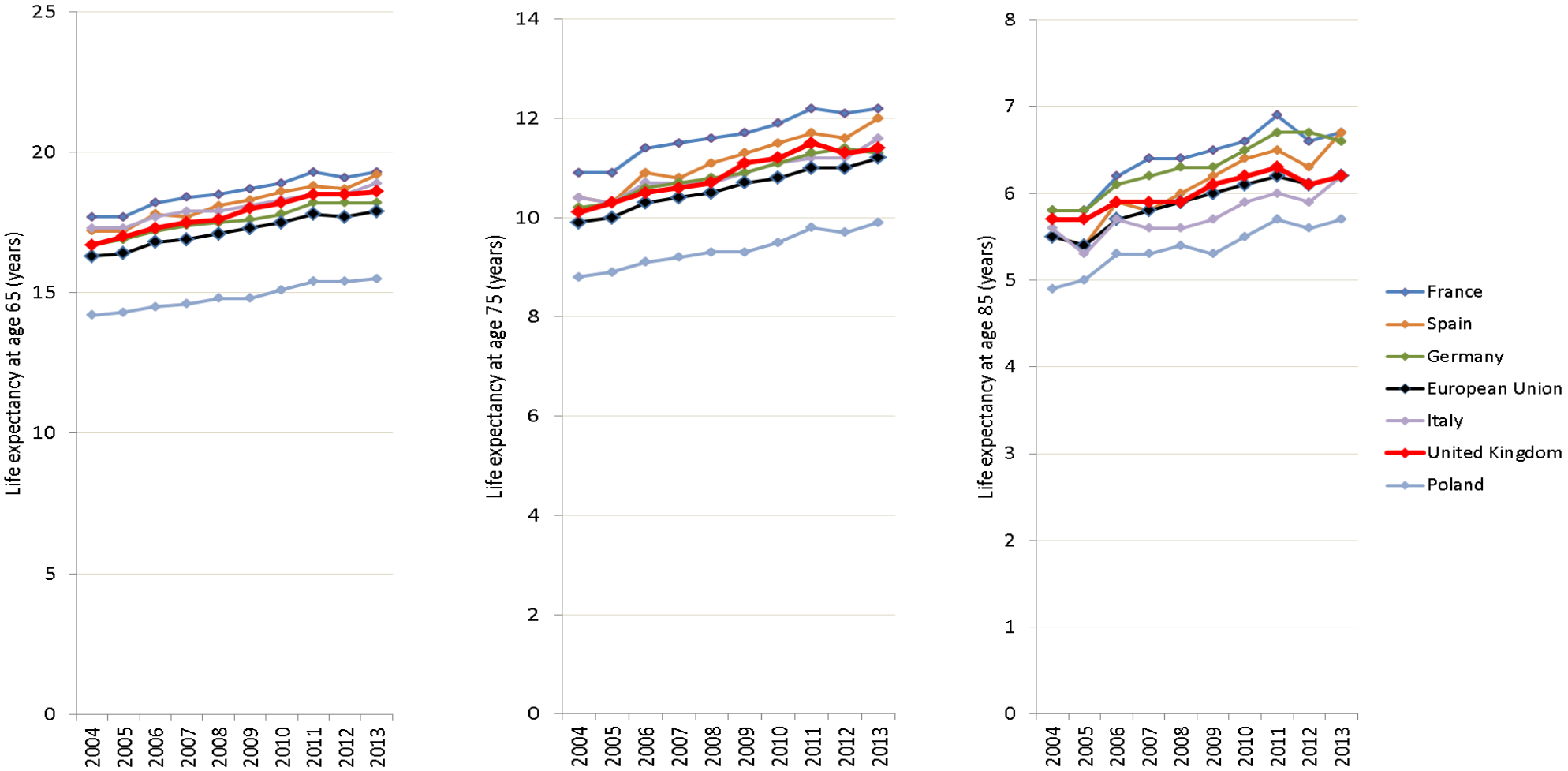
PHE's report in February 2015 showed a dip in life expectancy in 2012 for the EU and many of the largest EU countries. In the EU as a whole, male life expectancy at age 85 fell by 0.1 years between 2011 and 2012, and female life expectancy at age 85 fell by 0.2 years.

In contrast, between 2012 and 2013, almost all countries in the EU had an increase in life expectancy (Figures 4 and 6). Figures 4 and 6 also show that while some countries had particularly large increases in life expectancy at older ages between 2012 and 2013, the increases for the UK were small in comparison. UK male life expectancy increased by 0.1 year at ages 65, 75 and 85, as did female life expectancy at age 75. Female life expectancy at ages 65 and 85 remained the same between 2012 and 2013. The rise in the UK was smaller than the EU average rise in every age group except males aged 85, was smaller than similar sized countries such as France and Spain, but was greater than Germany.

Despite the increases between 2012 and 2013, Figures A and B in the Appendix, show that in some EU countries, life expectancy in 2013 remained lower than in 2011. In the UK, life expectancy was only higher in 2013 than 2011 for males aged 65. For males at age 75 and 85, and females at all three ages, it remained lower.

The UK figures are not calculated in a way which is comparable to the ONS figures for England, but the trend is similar to the England data.

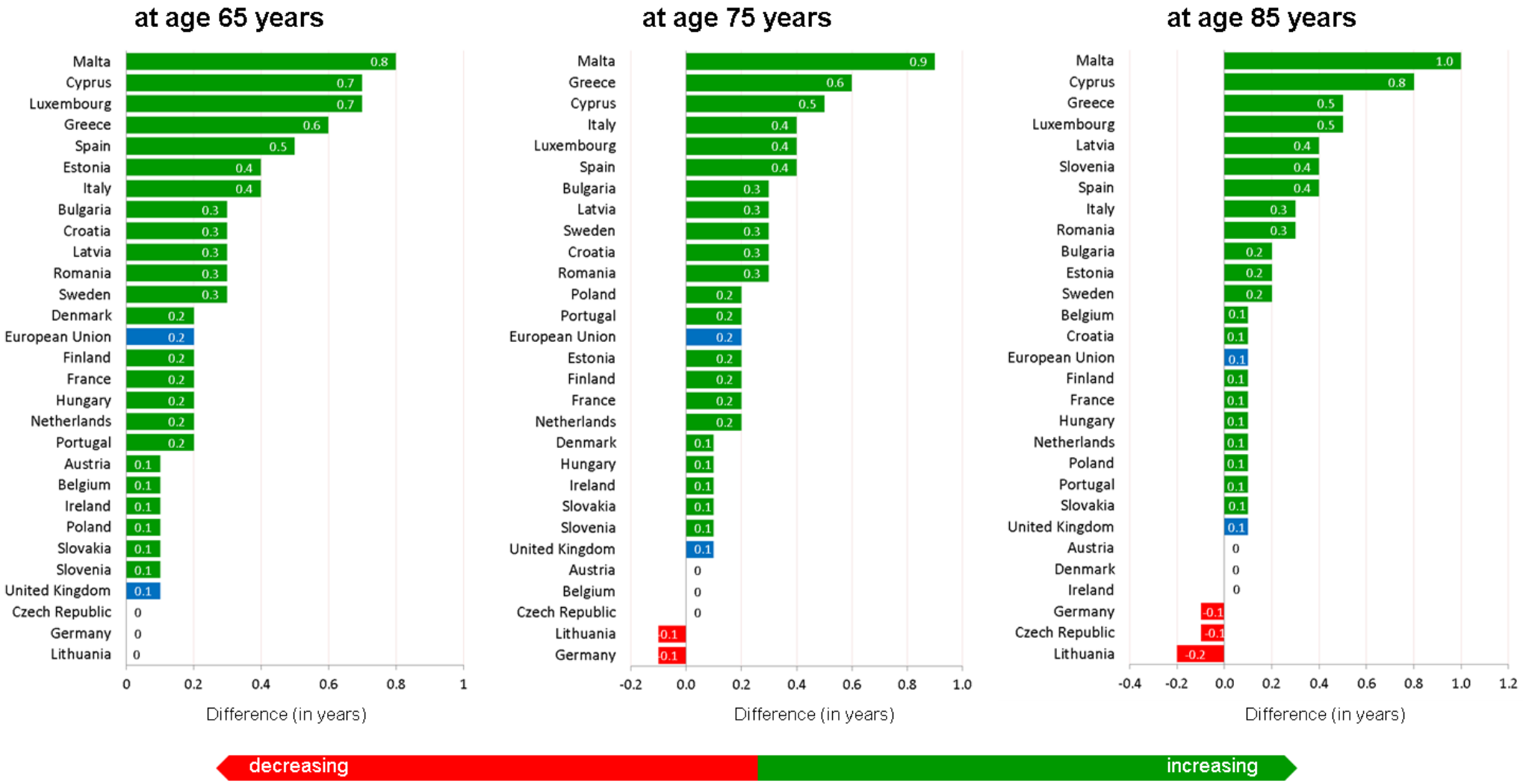
Figure 3. Trends in male life expectancy at ages 65, 75 and 85, selected EU countries,* 2003 to 2013



* EU countries with population over 35 million

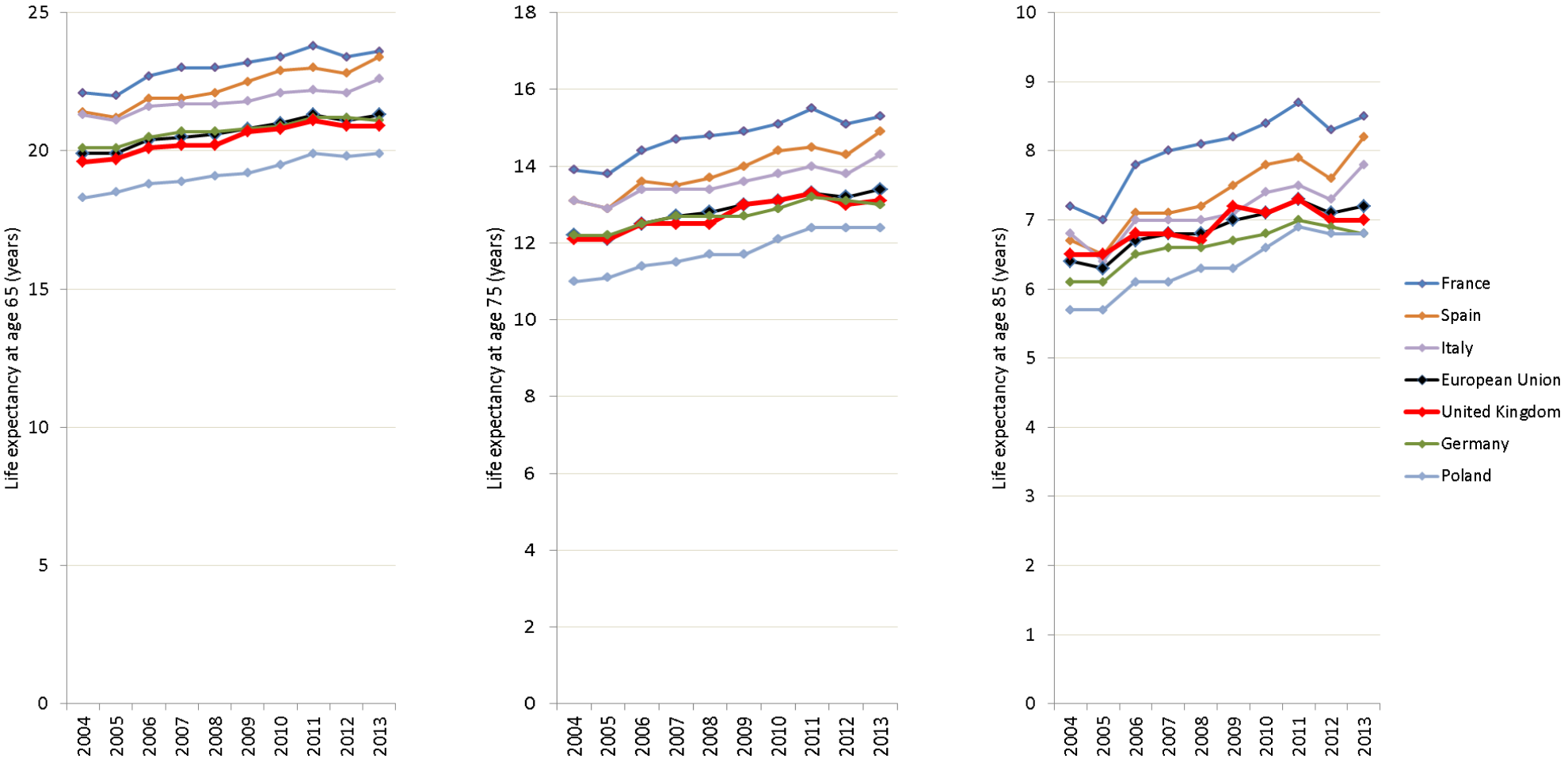
Source: PHE analysis of data from Eurostat

Figure 4. Difference in male life expectancy in years, 2012 to 2013, for EU 28 countries



Source: PHE analysis of data from Eurostat

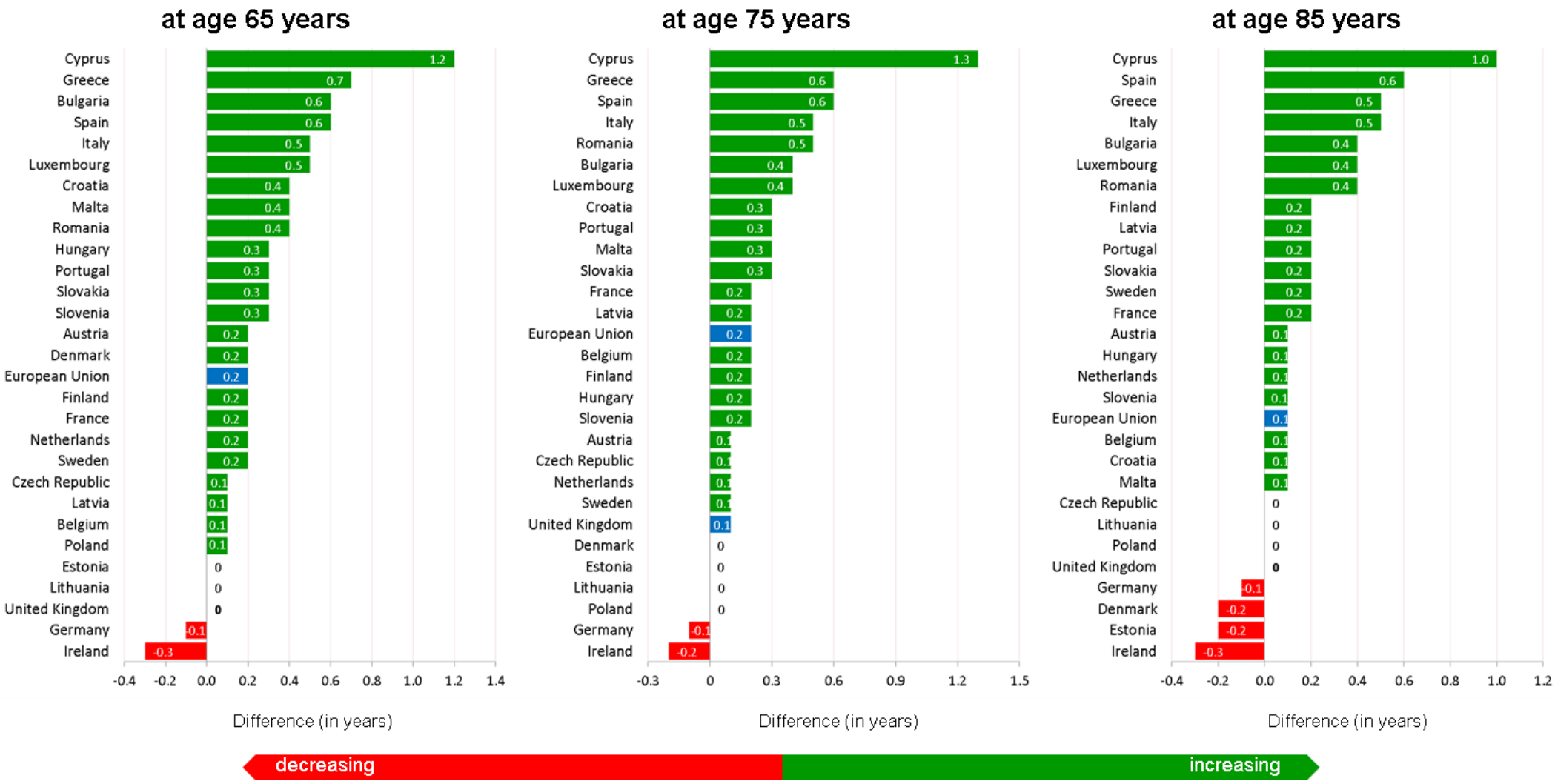
Figure 5. Trends in female life expectancy at ages 65, 75 and 85, selected EU countries,* 2003 to 2013



* EU countries with population over 35 million

Source: PHE analysis of data from Eurostat

Figure 6. Difference in female life expectancy in years, 2012 to 2013, for EU 28 countries[1]



Source: PHE analysis of data from Eurostat

Life expectancy in the English regions

Life expectancy at age 65 has been increasing in all English regions for both sexes but PHE's report in February 2015 showed that in recent years there had been little increase in some regions, especially for females. The data used in that previous report were those routinely published by ONS and produced for those aged 65 only and for three years of data combined.

In order to further understand these trends, annual life expectancy data were calculated at age 65 and 85 from 2001 onwards (Figure 7). However, these regional life expectancy figures are still not directly comparable with the England figures reported in Figures 1 and 2, because a different life table methodology is used. Further details are provided in the Methodology section.

Figure 7 shows that in all but one region, male and female life expectancy at age 65 is higher in 2014 than in any other year presented. The exception is male life expectancy in the North East which was highest in 2013.

In most regions, male and female life expectancy at age 85 increased between 2013 and 2014. The exceptions are male life expectancy in the North East and East of England, which remained stable between 2013 and 2014. Despite these increases, male life expectancy at age 85 is still lower in 2014 than in 2011 in the North West. For females at age 85, it is lower in 2014 than 2011 in the West Midlands.

For reference, Figure D in the Appendix shows the latest life expectancy figures published by ONS for 2012-14 (and figures for 2011-13 that have been revised using revised population estimates for 2013.)

Figure 7. Life expectancy at age 65, English regions, 2001-14

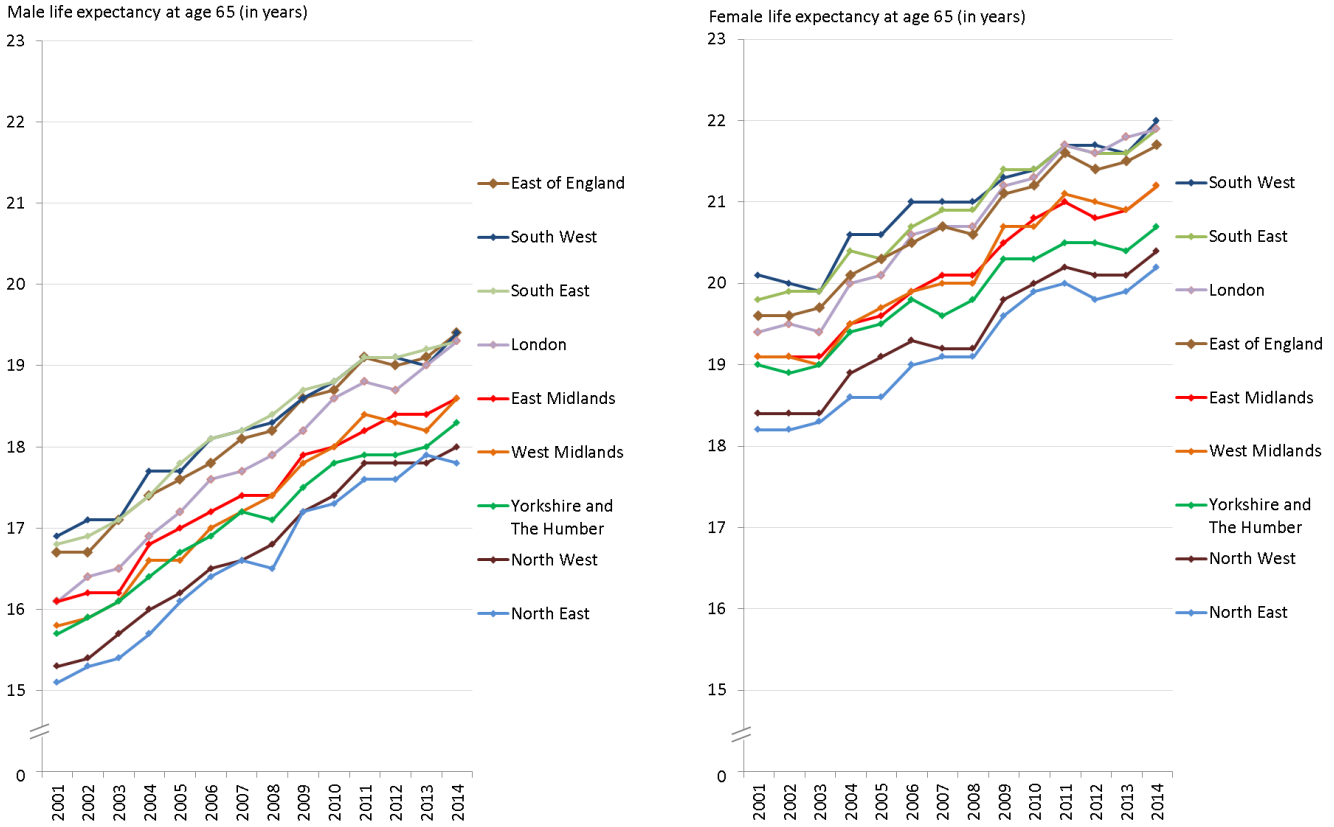
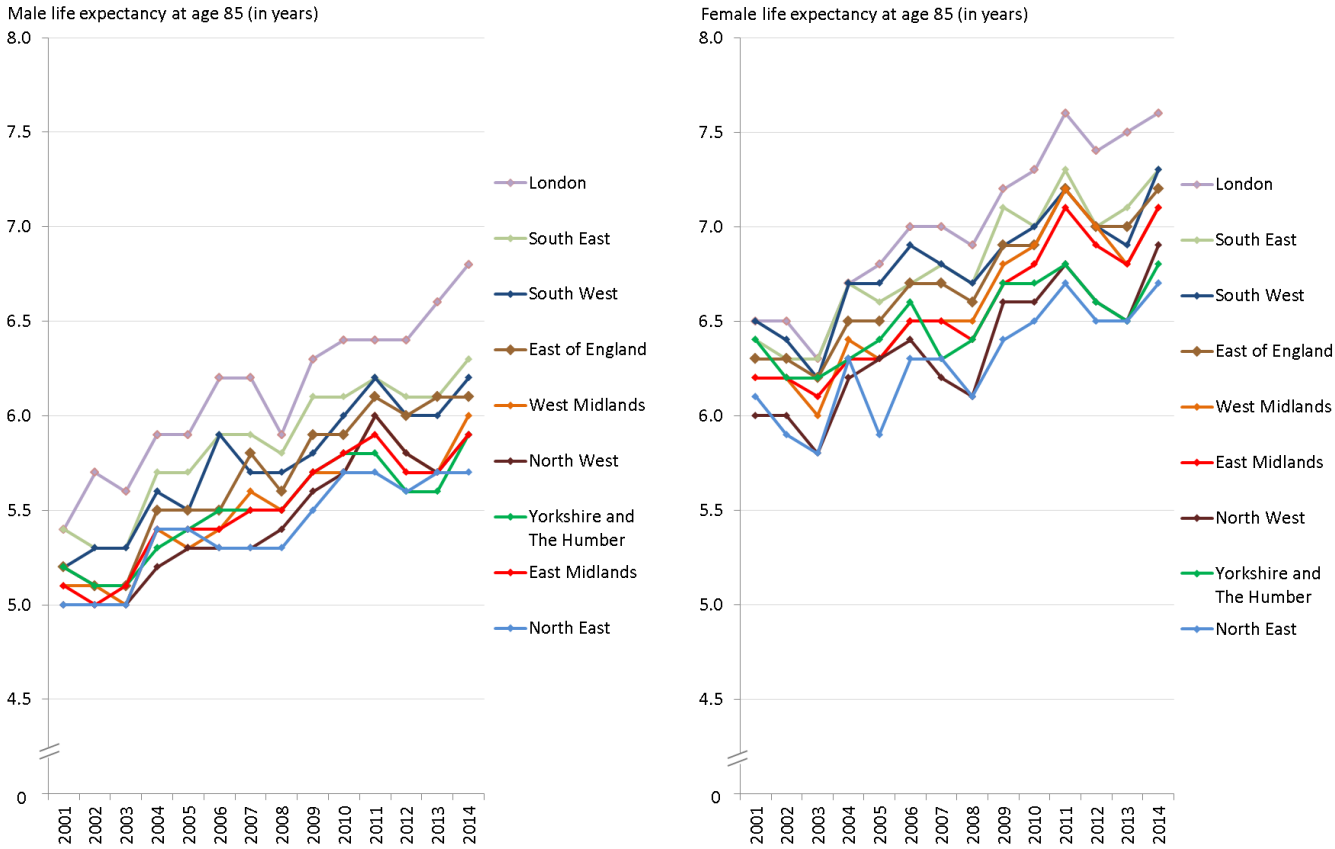


Figure 8. Life expectancy at age 85, English regions, 2001-14



Source: PHE analysis of ONS mortality data and population estimates

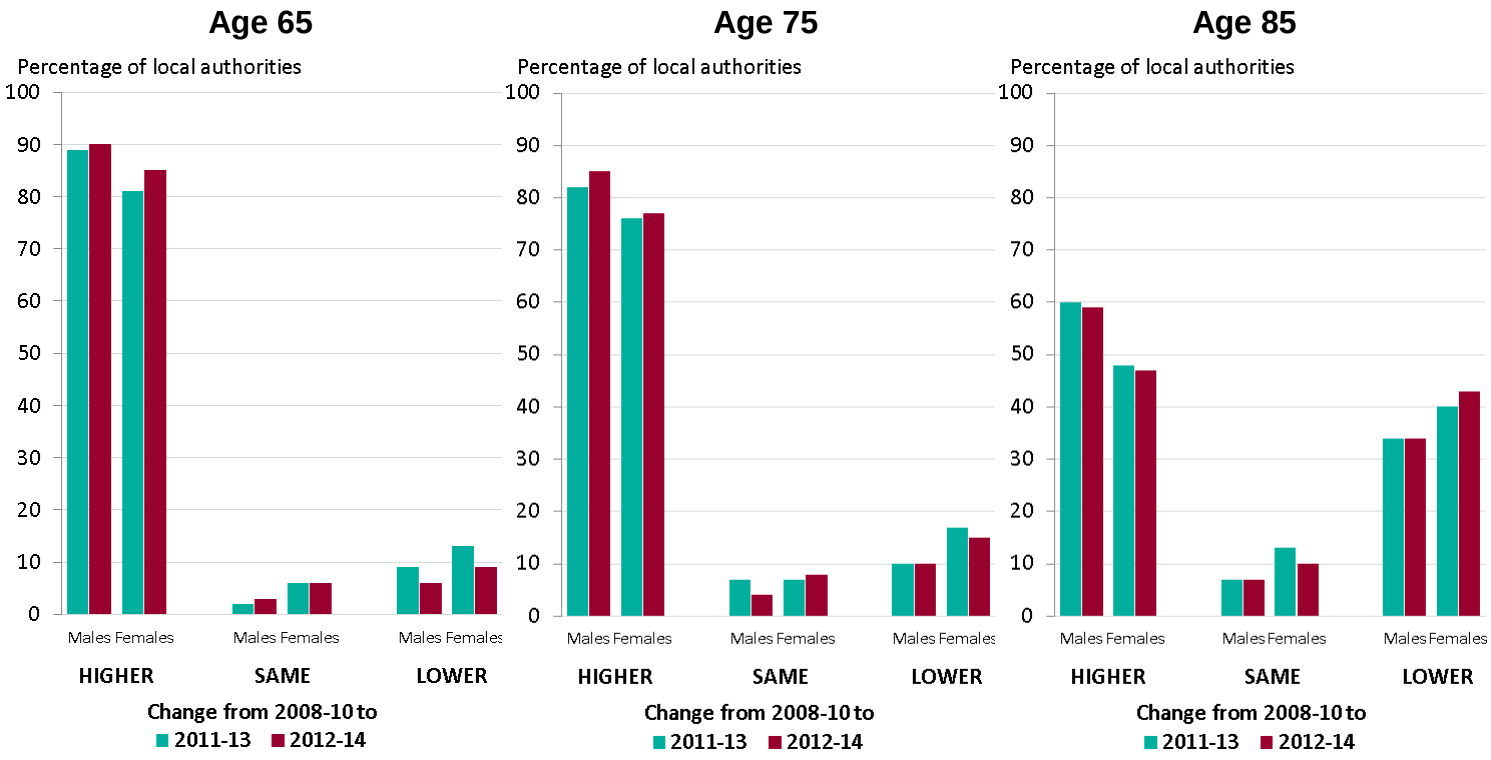
Life expectancy in English local authorities

In February 2015, PHE reported that life expectancy at age 65 had increased in all English local authorities between 2000-02 and 2011-13. However, for the two most recent non-overlapping time periods presented in that report (2008-10 and 2011-13) life expectancy decreased at age 65 in 8% of lower tier local authorities for males and 13% of local authorities for females.

Figure 9 updates that analysis, comparing 2008-10 with the latest data for 2012-14. There were 6% of areas where male life expectancy at age 65 was lower in 2012-14 than in 2008-10, and 9% of areas where the same was true for female life expectancy.

At age 75, 10% of local authorities had lower male expectancy in 2012-14 than 2008-10, and 15% had lower female life expectancy. For males aged 85 this figure was 34% and for females it was 43%. These percentages are presented in Table A in the Appendix.

Figure 9. Change in life expectancy at ages 65, 75 and 85 in English lower tier local authorities, from 2008-10 to 2011-13 and 2012-14



Source: PHE analysis of ONS life expectancy data

To consider the most recent changes in life expectancy for local authorities, Table 1 presents the change between 2011-13 and 2012-14.

As the time periods in Table 1 overlap (both periods contain 2012 and 2013), this analysis really reflects differences in life expectancy between 2011 and 2014. With the exception of female life expectancy at age 85, life expectancy at older ages in England as a whole in 2014 is the highest on record, but this is not the case for all local authorities. Between 2011-13 and 2012-14, 21% of lower tier and unitary local authorities had a fall in male life expectancy at age 65, and 28% had a fall in female life expectancy at this age. For life expectancy at age 85, these figures are 43% for males and 44% for females. This indicates that in these areas life expectancy in 2014 remains lower than in 2011, although for those aged 65, in half of areas the fall was only 0.1 years.

For the local authorities that had a fall in life expectancy at age 65 between 2011-13 and 2012-14, there appears to be no relationship with either overall level of life expectancy at age 65, or the level of deprivation for a local authority. Figure 10 demonstrates this for deprivation. Local authorities which had a fall in life expectancy at age 65 were also distributed across England, and not confined to specific areas of the country (see Figure C in the Appendix).

At local authority level and at the oldest ages, the level of uncertainty around the statistical estimates of the life expectancy figures increases and as a result of this the values may become more variable from year to year. This is compounded by limitations in the availability and robustness of population estimates. The results in Figure 9 and Table 1 may reflect this. Table B in the Appendix presents trends in the number of local authorities that had an increase or decrease from one three year period to the next since 2001-03. This table puts recent changes into the context of those seen since 2001-03. The table shows that the number of local authorities that had a decrease in life expectancy at older ages increased in 2010-12, compared to levels seen between 2002-04 and 2009-11, and has remained at a similar level since then. However, with the exception of male life expectancy at age 65, the number showing a decrease at the start of the last decade (2001-03) was higher than 2010-12.

Unlike the England and regional results presented, the local authority estimates of life expectancy at age 85 do not account for differences in the age structure of the population over 85. In England as a whole, and in most local authorities, the mortality rate among those aged over 90 is much higher than it is among those aged 85-89. Therefore, within the age group 85 and over, changes in the proportion of people aged over 90 will influence the trend in life expectancy at age 85. The regional figures calculated by PHE specifically for this report have adjusted for this by extending the upper age band of the life table to 90+, but further work on the reliability and the implications of the change in methodology is required before the local authority figures

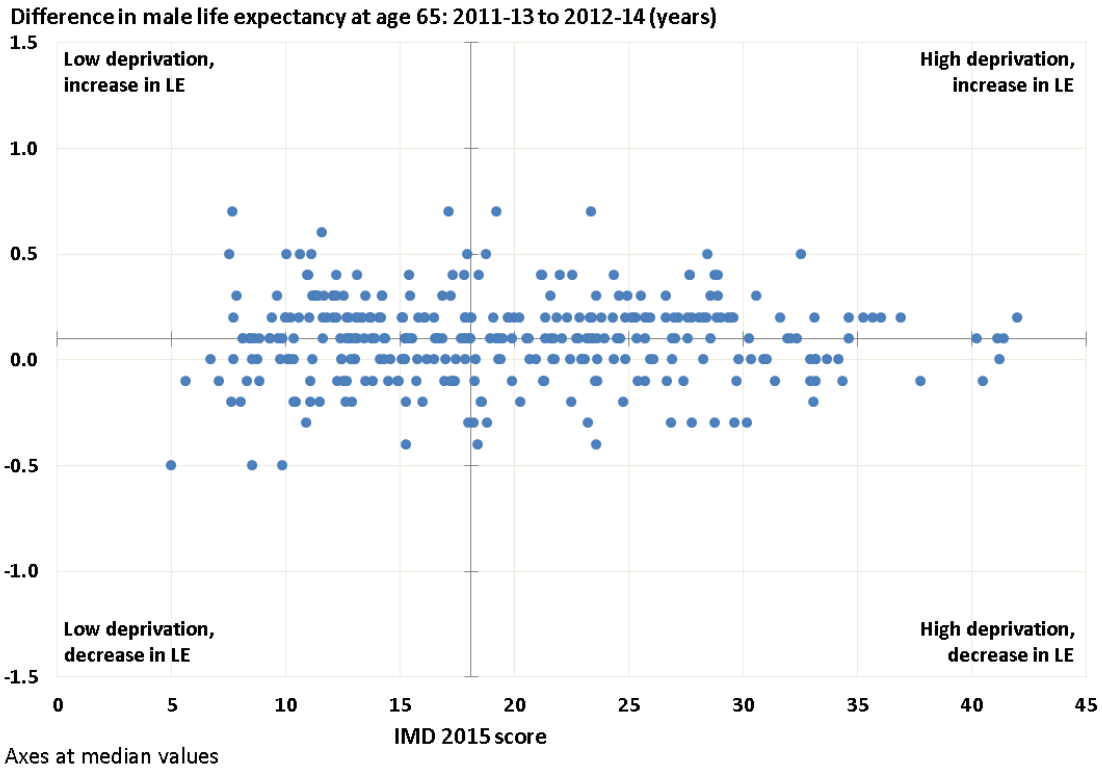
can be calculated in this way. However, initial analysis by PHE indicates that this may account for some, but not all of the variability in life expectancy at older ages seen in recent years.

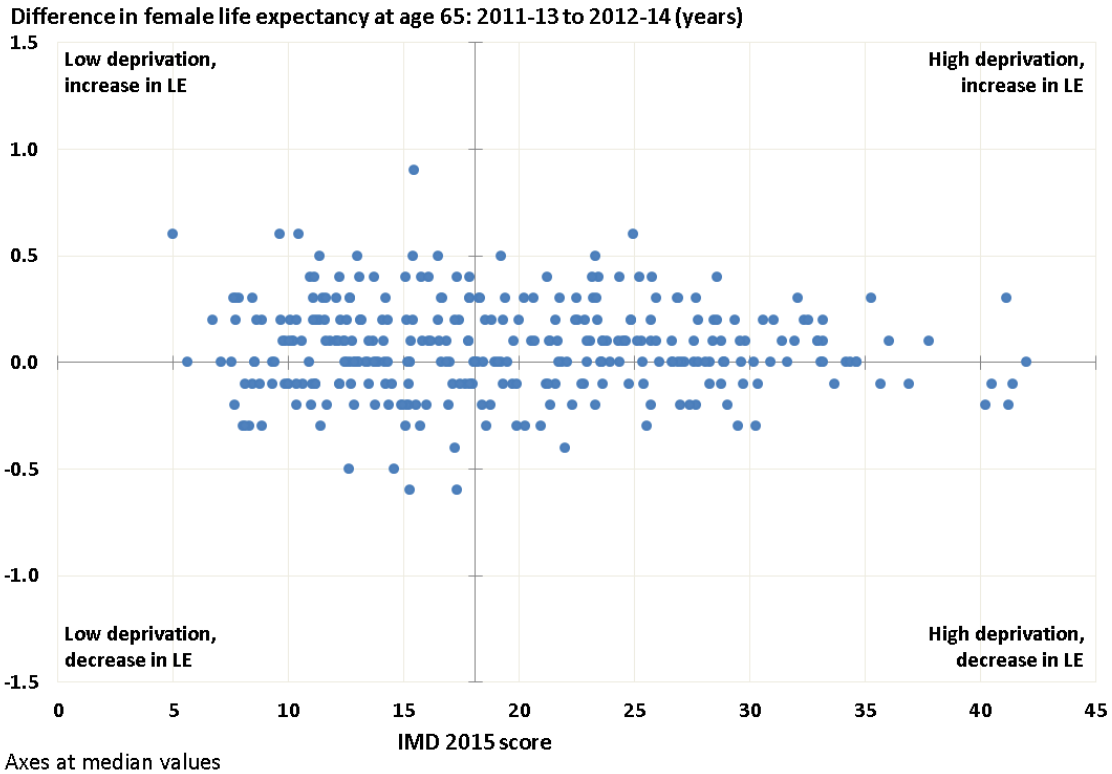
Table 1. Life expectancy at ages 65, 75 and 85 in English local authorities,[1,2] 2012-14 compared with 2011-13

Life expectancy at age	Sex	Life expectancy INCREASED between 2011-13 and 2012-14		Life expectancy the SAME in 2011-13 and 2012-14		Life expectancy FELL between 2011-13 and 2012-14	
		No. of areas	% of areas	No. of areas	% of areas	No. of areas	% of areas
65	Males	203	63 %	54	17 %	67	21 %
	Females	160	49 %	73	23 %	91	28 %
75	Males	164	51 %	55	17 %	105	32 %
	Females	140	43 %	65	20 %	119	37 %
85	Males	126	39 %	60	19 %	138	43 %
	Females	120	37 %	61	19 %	143	44 %

Source: PHE analysis of ONS life expectancy data
1 Data not available for City of London and Isles of Scilly
2 Unitary authorities, county districts, metropolitan county districts and London boroughs
Comparisons made using life expectancy values rounded to 1 decimal place

Figure 10. Change in life expectancy at age 65 compared to deprivation in English local authorities, 2011-13 and 2012-14 compared with the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015





PHE analysis of ONS life expectancy data and IMD 2015 scores from Department for Communities and Local Government

Next steps

Further work on the monitoring of life expectancy and mortality in England and other geographies is important. Preliminary analysis of the number of deaths in England in those aged over 65 and over 85 for 2015, indicates that there is likely to be a rise in the overall number when compared with 2014. However, it is not possible to estimate the effect on life expectancy without an estimate of the age-specific population for 2015. This will be calculated as soon as the population data are available, currently expected in summer 2016.

PHE is developing its programme of work on this topic with its external mortality surveillance advisory group. The following next steps in the programme are currently proposed:

1. To continue to monitor trends in life expectancy at older ages in England and at regional level as presented in this report, and to analyse data for 2015 as soon as it is available.

2. To examine age and cause specific mortality rates at all geographical levels to determine whether particular age groups or causes of death are determining the trends observed.

3. To further explore the methodological issues in the calculation of life expectancy in order to investigate:
   a. the level of variability in the local authority estimates to determine how much of the trend is real and how much is due to the small population size of local authorities
   b. the reliability of producing annual estimates at older ages for local authorities
   c. the implications of extending the upper age band of the life table to 90+ for local authorities

Definitions

The figures presented in this report are all period life expectancies, as defined by ONS: 'Period expectation of life at a given age for an area in a given time period is an estimate of the average number of years a person of that age would survive if he or she experienced the particular area's age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout the rest of his or her life. The figure reflects mortality among those living in the area in each time period, rather than mortality among those born in each area. It is not therefore the number of years a person in the area in each time period could actually expect to live, both because the death rates of the area are likely to change in the future and because many of those in the area may live elsewhere for at least some part of their lives.'

Data sources

Data for life expectancy at single year of age for individual years (Figures 1 and 2) from 1981 to 2014 are from the ONS release *Past and projected data from the period and cohort life tables, 2014-based, UK, 1981 to 2064.* The life expectancy results used are from the Period Life Tables and are based on historic, not projected, mortality data: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/lifetables/past-and-projected-data-from-the-period-and-cohort-life-tables/2014-based/stb-2014-past-and-projected.html

The data in Figures 1 and 2 replace the data reported by PHE in February 2015 which were based on past and projected 2012-based period life tables: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/403477/Recent_trends_in_life_expectancy_at_older_ages.pdf

For populations of those aged 90+, ONS updates its historical back series every year back to 1981. The distribution of people aged 90+ may therefore alter slightly in some years. This has resulted in small changes (0.1 years or less) in the life expectancy estimates at age 95 for some years reported here compared with the estimates reported in Figures 1 and 2 by PHE in February 2015. It has also led to a change of 0.1 year in female life expectancy at age 85 in 1981.

Figures for life expectancy in the European Union are available from Eurostat (a directorate of the European Commission). The Eurostat statistical database provides data on life expectancy for the EU as a whole and individual countries, by sex and single year of age from birth to 85. The most recent year of data currently available is

2013. Figures in this report were accessed on 7 January 2016: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

The regional life expectancy estimates for single years were calculated by PHE based on mortality data and population estimates supplied by ONS.

The regional and local authority life expectancy estimates at birth and at age 65, for three year moving averages, were taken from the ONS annual release of life expectancy figures for local areas: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/subnational-health4/life-expectancy-at-birth-and-at-age-65-by-local-areas-in-england-and-wales/index.html

The life expectancy estimates for local authorities at age 75 and 85 were supplied by ONS as an ad-hoc request via the ONS website: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/about-ons/business-transparency/freedom-of-information/what-can-i-request/published-ad-hoc-data/health/november-2015/index.html

Methodology

The regional life expectancy values presented in Figures 7 and 8 were calculated by PHE to a different methodology than the routinely published figures from ONS. The following changes to the methodology were introduced:

1. The last age group of the life table was extended to 90+ from 85+

2. A single year of age life table instead of a 5 year age group abridged life table was used

3. Annual data was calculated instead of grouping 3 years of data together

Table 2 demonstrates the impact of the first two changes described on regional life expectancy data for 2014.

Table 2. Impact of change in methodology on male regional life expectancy estimates at age 85 for 2014

	Life expectancy at age 85 (in years)			
	ONS methodology	Extension of final age band to 90+	Change to single year of age life table and extension of final age band to 90+	Impact of the methodology changes (in years)
North East	5.95	5.73	5.70	-0.25
North West	6.17	5.93	5.90	-0.27
Yorkshire and Humber	6.15	5.92	5.90	-0.26
East Midlands	6.10	5.88	5.86	-0.23
West Midlands	6.30	6.02	5.99	-0.31
East	6.46	6.16	6.14	-0.32
London	7.29	6.85	6.83	-0.46
South East	6.60	6.31	6.29	-0.31
South West	6.42	6.17	6.15	-0.27

Source: PHE analysis

As Table 2 demonstrates, changing the methodology to a single year of age life table has a very small effect, but changing the upper age band to 90+ does have quite a large effect on the life expectancy estimate. In every region, the change resulted in a lower estimate of the life expectancy, and the same was found at age 65 and for females. The impact was largest at age 85 and was generally larger in males than females.

Acknowledgements

PHE would like to acknowledge the help of the mortality surveillance advisory group who provided comments and input into this report.

PHE would like to acknowledge the help from ONS colleagues in providing the England life expectancy data for 2014.

Appendix

Appendix Table A. Change in life expectancy at ages 65, 75 and 85 in English local authorities,[1,2] 2008-2010 compared with 2011-13 and 2012-14

Life expectancy at age	Sex	Life expectancy INCREASED between 2008-10 and		Life expectancy the SAME in 2008-10 and		Life expectancy FELL between 2008-10 and	
		2011-13	2012-14	2011-13	2012-14	2011-13	2012-14
65	Males	89%	90%	2%	3%	8%	6%
	Females	81%	85%	6%	6%	13%	9%
75	Males	82%	85%	7%	4%	10%	10%
	Females	76%	77%	7%	8%	17%	15%
85	Males	60%	59%	7%	7%	34%	34%
	Females	48%	47%	13%	10%	40%	43%

Source: PHE analysis of ONS life expectancy data
1 Data not available for City of London and Isles of Scilly
2 Unitary authorities, county districts, metropolitan county districts and London boroughs
Comparisons made using life expectancy values rounded to 1 decimal place

Appendix Table B. Changes in life expectancy at ages 65 and 85, English local authorities [1,2] change for each 3 year period compared to previous 3 year period, 2001-03 to 2012-14

MALES at age 65

Change from previous period	2001–2003	2002–2004	2003–2005	2004–2006	2005–2007	2006–2008	2007–2009	2008–2010	2009–2011	2010–2012	2011–2013	2012–2014
Decrease	33	31	20	7	14	31	28	32	22	63	75	67
Same	32	36	20	17	34	33	33	30	25	39	56	54
Increase	259	257	284	300	276	260	263	262	277	222	193	203
Total	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324
% decrease	**10**	**10**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**10**	**9**	**10**	**7**	**19**	**23**	**21**
% increase	**80**	**79**	**88**	**93**	**85**	**80**	**81**	**81**	**85**	**69**	**60**	**63**

FEMALES at age 65

Change from previous period	2001–2003	2002–2004	2003–2005	2004–2006	2005–2007	2006–2008	2007–2009	2008–2010	2009–2011	2010–2012	2011–2013	2012–2014
Decrease	117	58	38	10	32	46	26	36	16	104	117	91
Same	64	53	50	12	37	42	34	27	26	63	56	73
Increase	143	213	236	302	255	236	264	261	282	157	151	160
Total	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324
% decrease	**36**	**18**	**12**	**3**	**10**	**14**	**8**	**11**	**5**	**32**	**36**	**28**
% increase	**44**	**66**	**73**	**93**	**79**	**73**	**81**	**81**	**87**	**48**	**47**	**49**

MALES at age 85

Change from previous period	2001–2003	2002–2004	2003–2005	2004–2006	2005–2007	2006–2008	2007–2009	2008–2010	2009–2011	2010–2012	2011–2013	2012–2014
Decrease	150	88	65	31	81	108	84	102	61	134	148	138
Same	67	53	46	29	36	40	55	48	44	52	57	60
Increase	107	183	213	264	207	176	185	174	219	138	119	126
Total	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324
% decrease	**46**	**27**	**20**	**10**	**25**	**33**	**26**	**31**	**19**	**41**	**46**	**43**
% increase	**33**	**56**	**66**	**81**	**64**	**54**	**57**	**54**	**68**	**43**	**37**	**39**

FEMALES at age 85

Change from previous period	2001–2003	2002–2004	2003–2005	2004–2006	2005–2007	2006–2008	2007–2009	2008–2010	2009–2011	2010–2012	2011–2013	2012–2014
Decrease	223	116	79	16	58	85	61	82	47	174	178	143
Same	40	71	57	25	42	58	58	57	35	69	49	61
Increase	61	137	188	283	224	181	205	185	242	81	97	120
Total	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324
% decrease	**69**	**36**	**24**	**5**	**18**	**26**	**19**	**25**	**15**	**54**	**55**	**44**
% increase	**19**	**42**	**58**	**87**	**69**	**56**	**63**	**57**	**75**	**25**	**30**	**37**

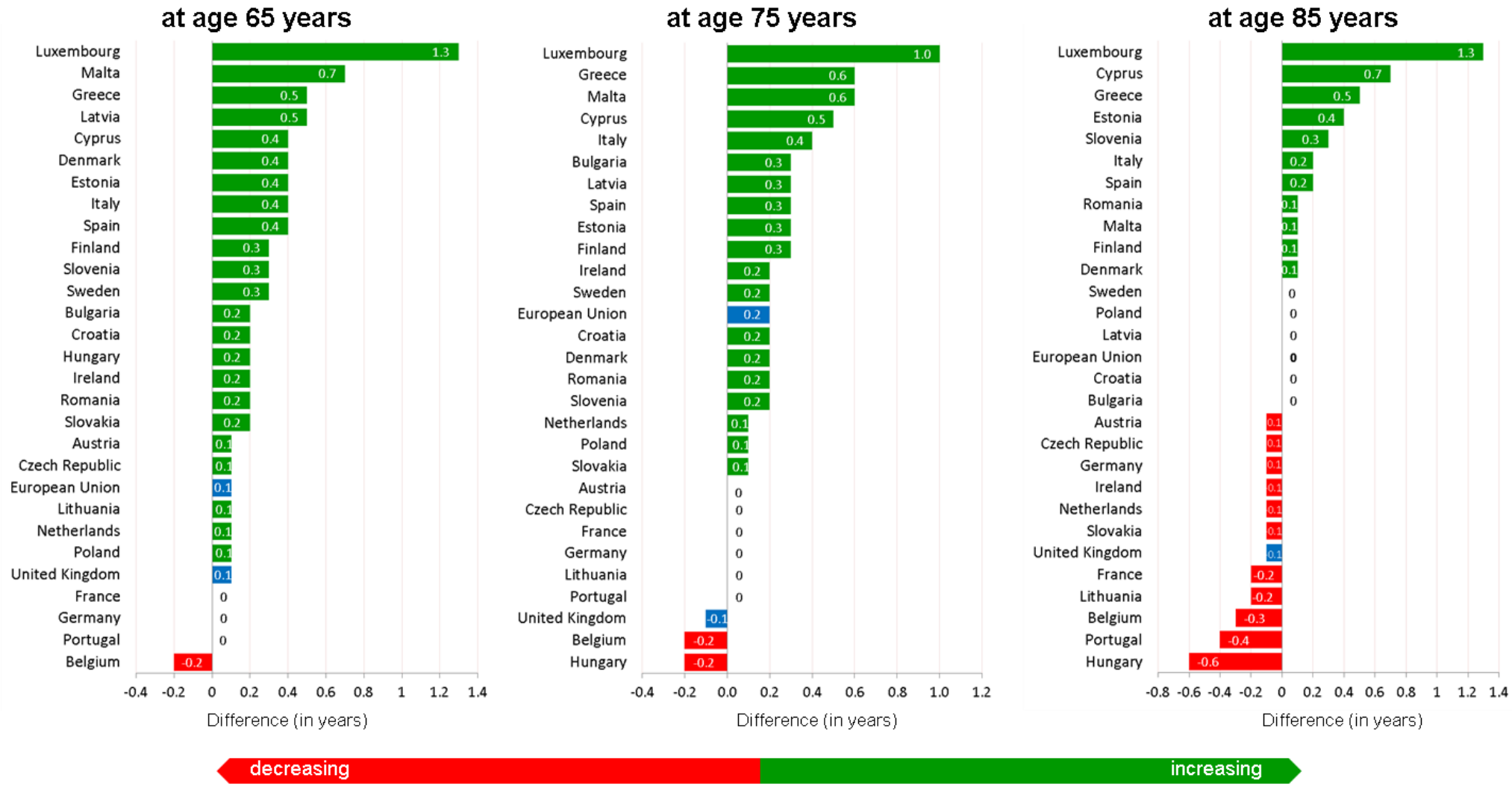
Source: PHE analysis of ONS life expectancy data

1 Data not available for City of London and Isles of Scilly

2 Unitary authorities, county districts, metropolitan county districts and London boroughs

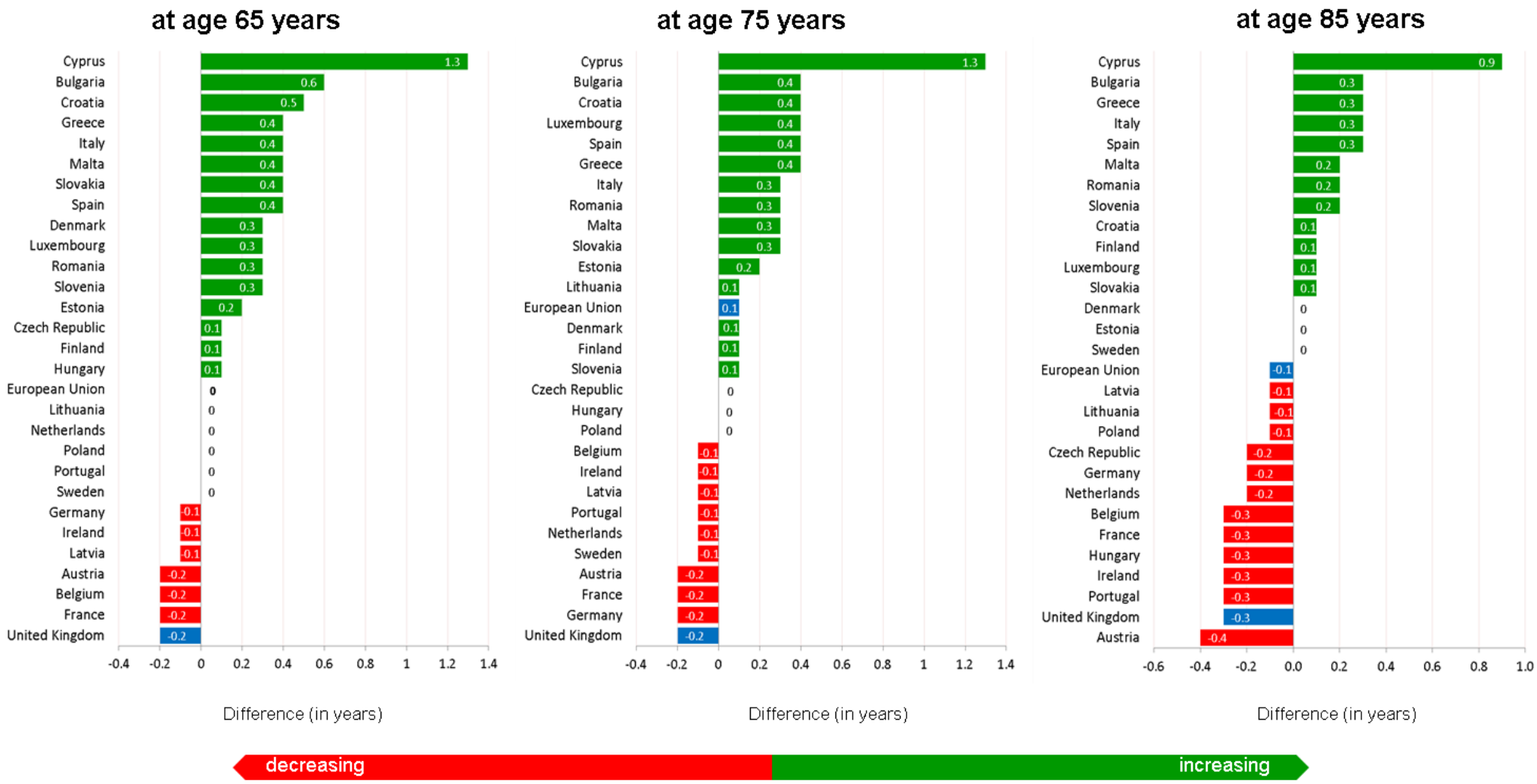
Comparisons made using life expectancy values rounded to 1 decimal place

Appendix Figure A. Difference in male life expectancy in years, 2011 to 2013, for EU 28 countries



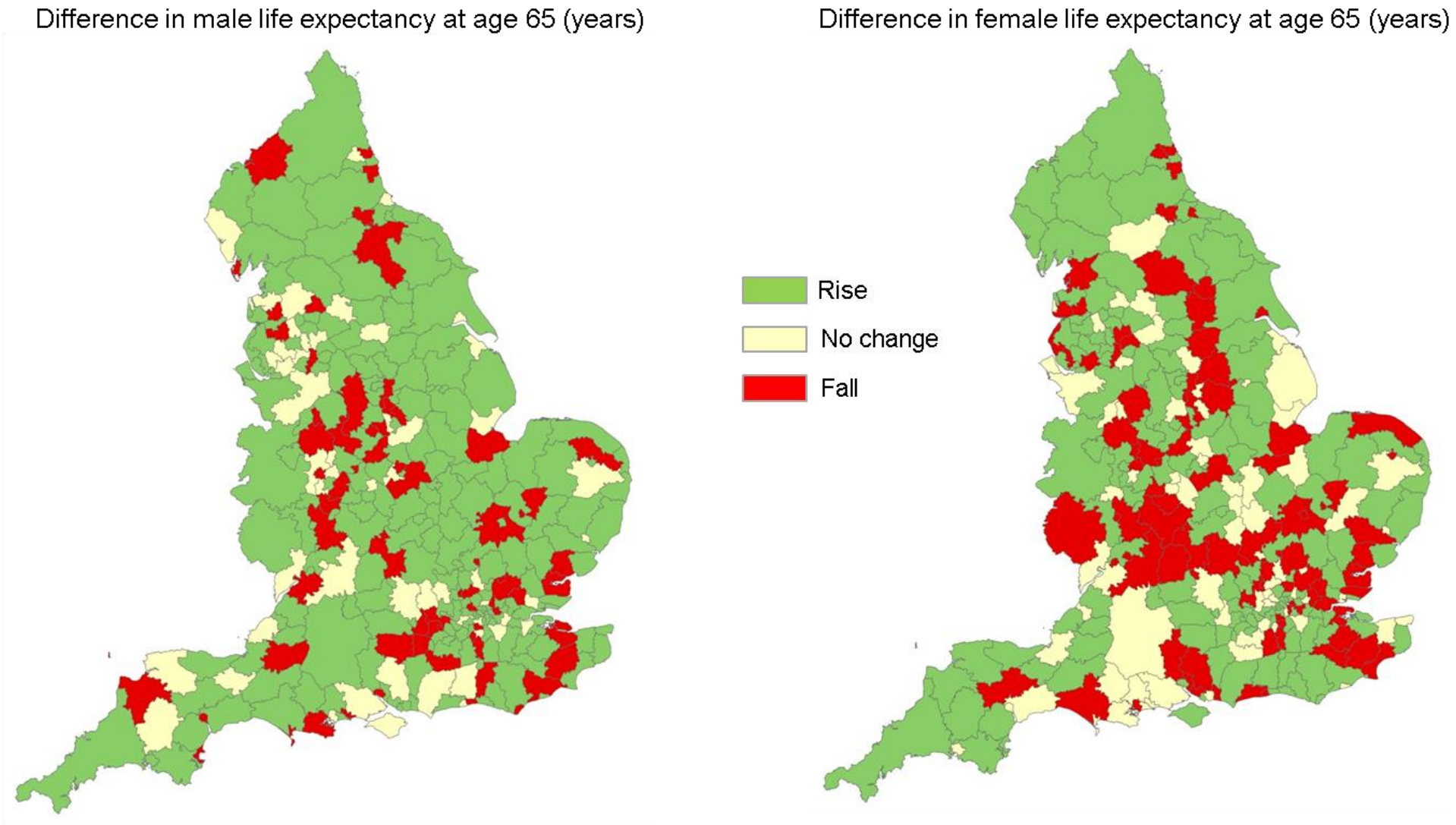
Source: PHE analysis of data from Eurostat

Appendix Figure B. Difference in female life expectancy in years, 2011 to 2013, for EU 28 countries



Source: PHE analysis of data from Eurostat

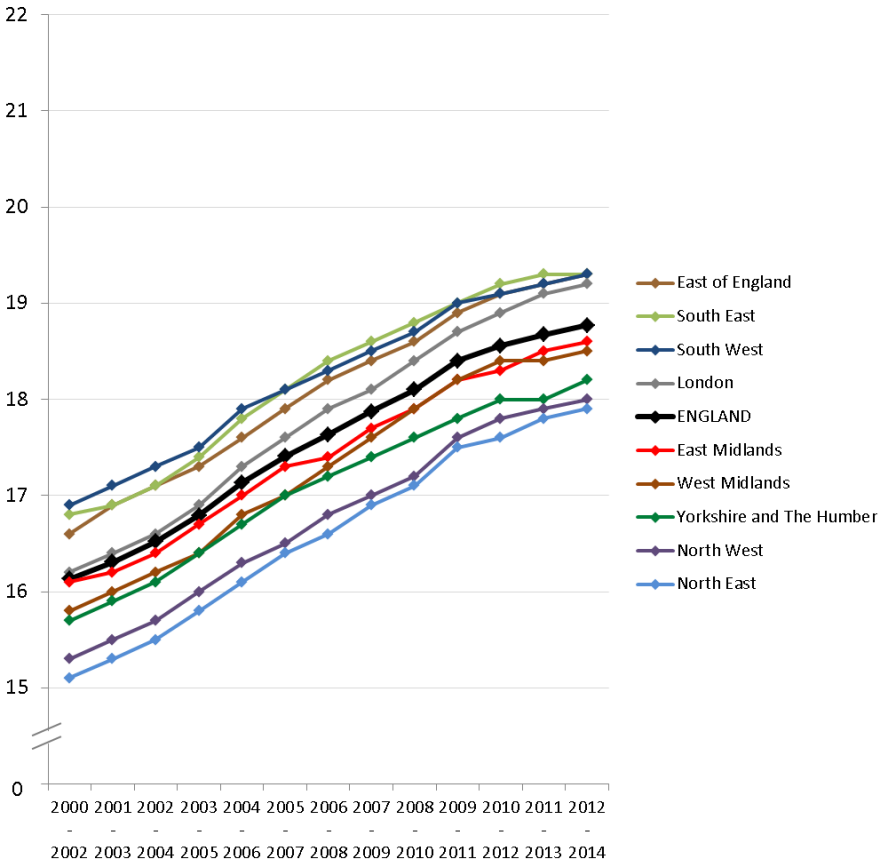
Appendix Figure C. Difference in life expectancy at age 65 in years, 2011-13 to 2012-14, in English local authorities



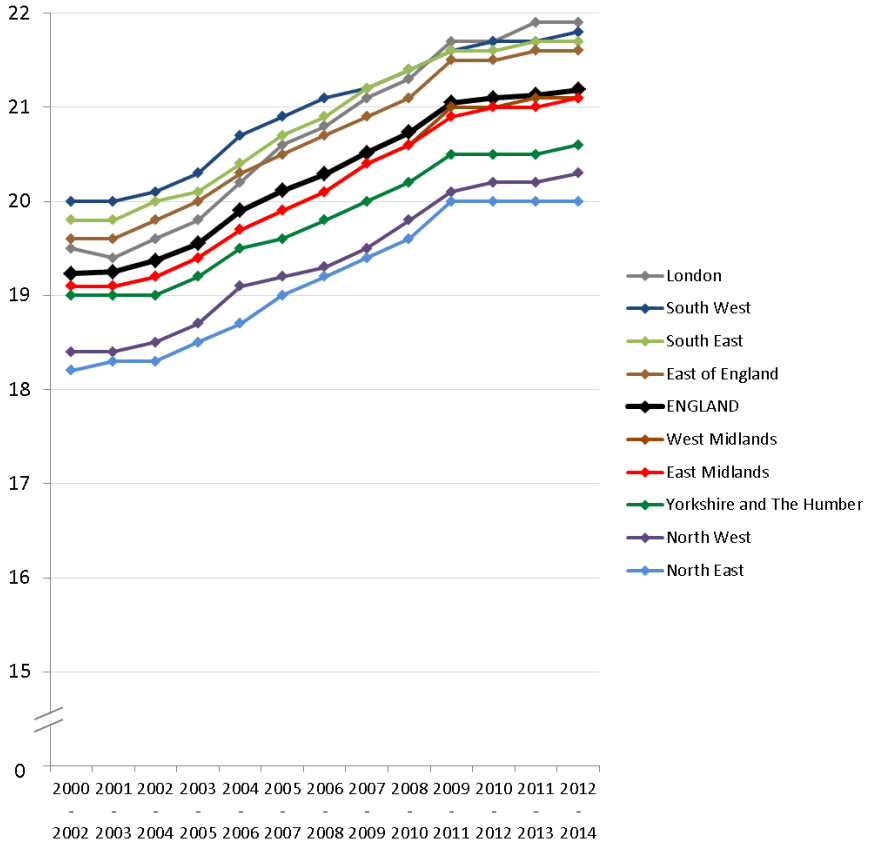
Source: Public Health England analysis of data from Office for National Statistics

Appendix Figure D. Life expectancy at age 65 (three year moving average), English regions, 2000-02 to 2012-14

Male life expectancy at age 65



Female life expectancy at age 65



Source: PHE analysis of ONS life expectancy data