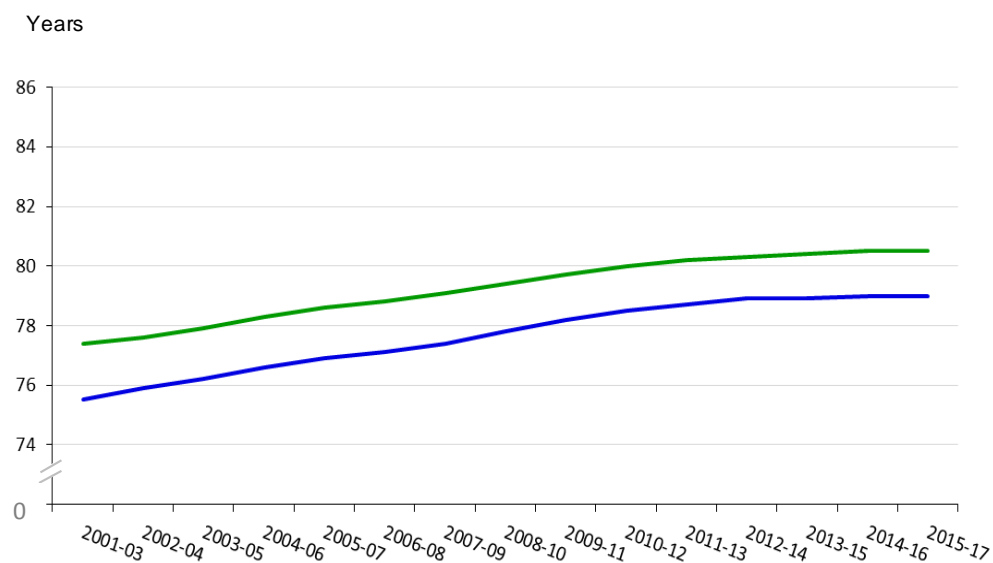


# Health

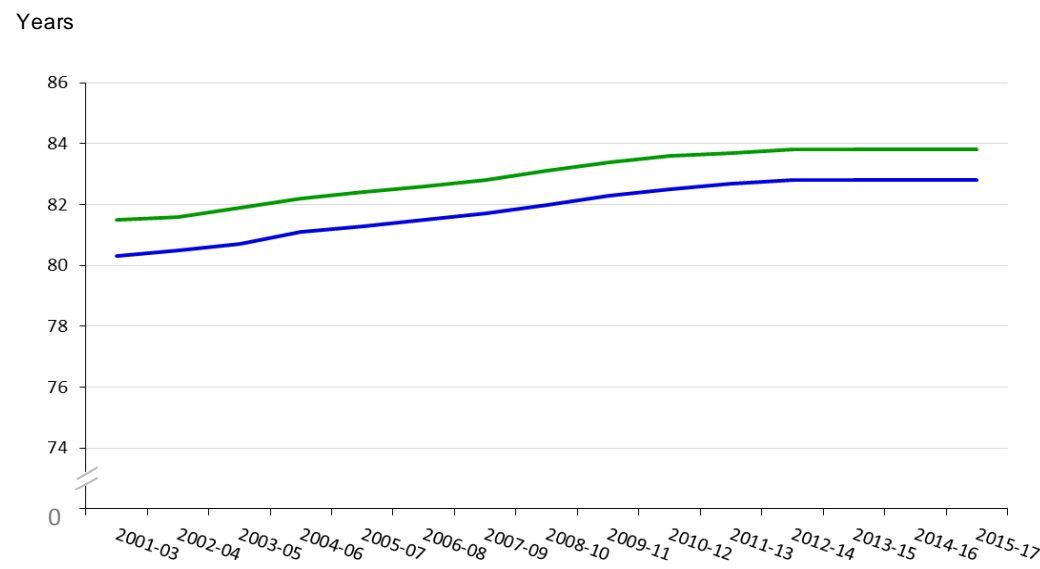
- **Average life expectancy was highest in *Mainly Rural* areas:** On average, people born in *Mainly Rural* areas in 2015-17 are expected to live two years longer than people born in *Urban with Minor Conurbation* areas.
- The average life expectancy in 2015-17 was 79.5 years for men and 83.1 years for women in England.
- **Potential years of life lost (PYLL) from all causes of death was lower in predominantly rural areas than predominantly urban areas.** For the period 2015-2017, the highest rate of PYLL was in *Urban with Minor Conurbation* areas at 476 years of life lost per 10,000 population. The lowest rate of PYLL was in *Mainly Rural* areas, at 369 years of life lost per 10,000 population.
- **Infant mortality is lower in *rural areas* than in *urban areas*:** In 2018, the infant mortality rate in *rural areas* was 3.0 deaths per 1,000 live births, compared with 4.1 deaths per 1,000 live births in *urban areas*.

# Life expectancy

## Male life expectancy at birth, by Local Authority Classification, in England



## Female life expectancy at birth, by Local Authority Classification, in England



- Life expectancy has increased in *Predominantly Urban* and *Predominantly Rural* areas since 2001-03 to 2015-17, with levels remaining largely the same in 2015-17 as they were in 2014-16.
- In 2015-17 the average England life expectancy for men was 79.5 years and 83.1 years for women. This means that a newborn boy born in England can on average, expect to live to 79.5 years of age, if mortality rates stay the same throughout his lifetime. Likewise, for a newborn girl, they can on average expect to live to 83.1 years of age.
- Life expectancy was higher for people born in *Predominantly Rural* areas compared with *Predominantly Urban* areas. Highest life expectancy was in *Mainly Rural* areas, with male life expectancy at 80.7 years and female life expectancy at 84.1 years.
- Life expectancy was lowest for both males and females in *Urban with Minor Conurbations*.

*Male life expectancy at birth in years, by Local Authority Classification, in England*

	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15	2014-16	2015-17
Mainly Rural	77.6	77.9	78.2	78.5	78.8	79.0	79.3	79.7	80.0	80.2	80.3	80.5	80.6	80.7	80.7
Largely Rural	77.1	77.4	77.7	78.1	78.5	78.7	79.0	79.2	79.6	79.8	80.0	80.2	80.2	80.3	80.3
Urban with City and Town	76.0	76.3	76.6	77.0	77.2	77.5	77.7	78.0	78.4	78.7	78.9	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0
Urban with Major Conurbation	75.2	75.6	75.9	76.3	76.7	76.9	77.3	77.6	78.1	78.4	78.7	78.9	78.9	79.0	79.1
Urban with Minor Conurbation	75.3	75.5	75.9	76.3	76.5	76.8	77.1	77.5	77.9	78.2	78.4	78.4	78.3	78.5	78.6
Urban with Significant Rural	77.1	77.4	77.7	78.1	78.4	78.7	78.9	79.2	79.6	79.9	80.0	80.1	80.2	80.2	80.3
Predominantly Rural	77.4	77.6	77.9	78.3	78.6	78.8	79.1	79.4	79.7	80.0	80.2	80.3	80.4	80.5	80.5
Predominantly Urban	75.5	75.9	76.2	76.6	76.9	77.1	77.4	77.8	78.2	78.5	78.7	78.9	78.9	79.0	79.0
<b>England</b>	76.1	76.4	76.8	77.1	77.4	77.7	78.0	78.3	78.7	79.0	79.2	79.3	79.4	79.4	79.5

*Female life expectancy at birth in years, by Local Authority Classification, in England*

	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2005-07	2006-08	2007-09	2008-10	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15	2014-16	2015-17
Mainly Rural	81.7	81.8	82.1	82.5	82.7	82.8	83.0	83.3	83.7	83.8	83.9	84.0	84.0	84.1	84.1
Largely Rural	81.4	81.5	81.7	82.0	82.2	82.4	82.6	82.9	83.2	83.4	83.5	83.6	83.6	83.6	83.6
Urban with City and Town	80.6	80.7	80.9	81.3	81.5	81.6	81.9	82.1	82.4	82.6	82.7	82.8	82.8	82.8	82.8
Urban with Major Conurbation	80.2	80.4	80.6	81.0	81.2	81.4	81.7	81.9	82.3	82.5	82.7	82.8	82.8	82.8	82.9
Urban with Minor Conurbation	79.9	80.0	80.3	80.7	80.9	81.0	81.1	81.5	81.9	82.1	82.2	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1
Urban with Significant Rural	81.4	81.5	81.8	82.1	82.3	82.5	82.7	82.9	83.2	83.4	83.6	83.7	83.6	83.6	83.6
Predominantly Rural	81.5	81.6	81.9	82.2	82.4	82.6	82.8	83.1	83.4	83.6	83.7	83.8	83.8	83.8	83.8
Predominantly Urban	80.3	80.5	80.7	81.1	81.3	81.5	81.7	82.0	82.3	82.5	82.7	82.8	82.8	82.8	82.8
<b>England</b>	80.7	80.9	81.1	81.5	81.7	81.8	82.1	82.3	82.7	82.8	83.0	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.1

Notes: Weighted average is calculated using NOMIS mid year population estimates by Local Authority and using RUCLAD 2011.

Office for National Statistics (ONS) Life expectancy tables:

[www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/datasets/lifeexpectancyatbirthandage65bylocalareasuk](http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthandlifeexpectancies/datasets/lifeexpectancyatbirthandage65bylocalareasuk)

## Potential years of life lost (PYLL)

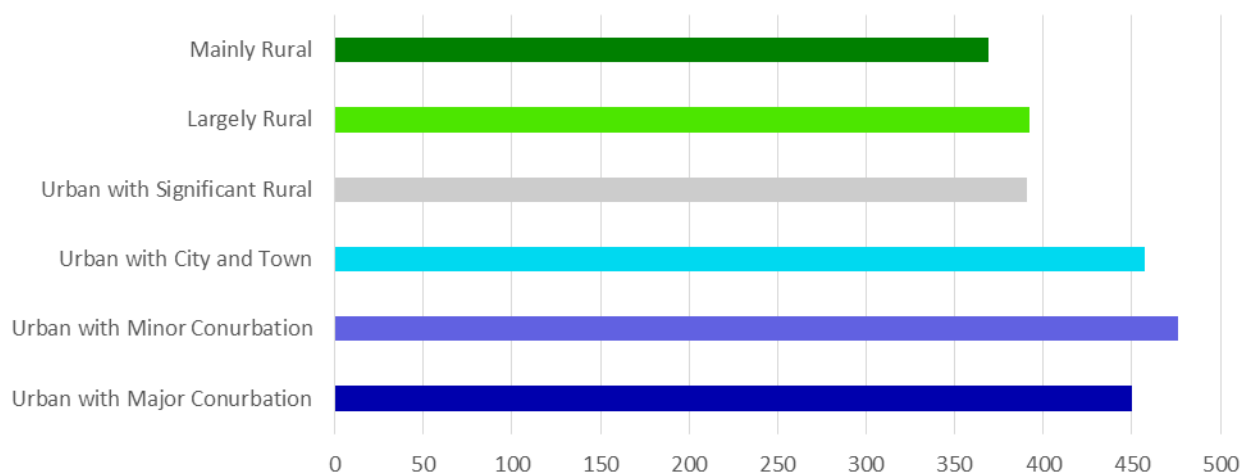
Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL) is the difference between the actual age of death due to a particular condition or disease and the expected age of death if that person had not suffered from that disease. This indicator measures the PYLL for all causes of death.

- The highest rate of PYLL was in *Urban with Minor Conurbation* areas at 476 years of life lost per 10,000 population.
- The lowest rate of PYLL was in *Mainly Rural* areas, at 369 years of life lost per 10,000 population.

Years of life lost per 10,000 population for all causes, by Local Authority classification, England, 2015-17

All Causes	
Mainly Rural	369
Largely Rural	392
Urban with Significant Rural	391
Urban with City and Town	457
Urban with Minor Conurbation	476
Urban with Major Conurbation	450
Predominantly urban	454
Predominantly rural	382
<b>England</b>	<b>431</b>

Years of life lost due to mortality from all causes, England, 2015-17



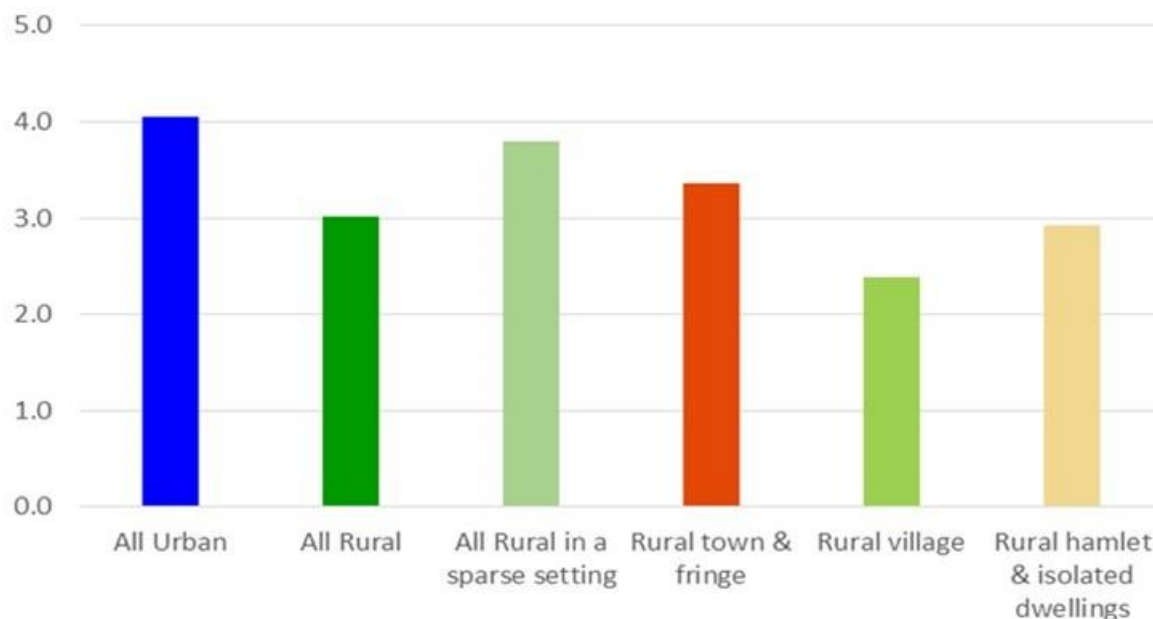
Notes: PYLL measures the average number of years a person would have lived had they not died prematurely (age 1 to 74), per 10,000 population. Data are based on the original underlying cause of death measured by directly age-standardised rates. Data for 2015-2017 are pooled and weighted by the 2016 NOMIS population estimates of local authorities.

Source: NOMIS and Health and Social Care Information Centre (HSCIC): <https://indicators.ic.nhs.uk/webview/>

# Infant mortality rate

## Infant mortality rate, by settlement type in England, 2018

Deaths per 1,000 live births



## Infant deaths (aged under 1 year) per 1,000 live births, by settlement type in England, 2012 - 2018

	2012	2015	2018
Urban	4.2	4.0	4.1
Rural	3.6	3.1	3.0
in a sparse setting	3.5	2.6	3.8
Rural town & fringe	3.9	3.2	3.4
Rural village	3.2	3.1	2.4
Rural hamlet & isolated dwellings	3.1	2.8	2.9
<b>England</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>

- The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the number of infant (under one year old) deaths per 1,000 live births.
- In 2018, the IMR was lower in *rural areas* at 3.0 deaths per 1,000 live births than the England average of 3.9 per 1,000 live births. The IMR for *urban areas* was 4.1 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Rural areas in a sparse setting have an IMR of 3.8 deaths per 1,000 live births, which is 0.8 deaths per 1,000 live births higher than the overall rural IMR.
- Over the last 10 years the IMR has decreased by 0.8 deaths per 1,000 live births for rural areas and by 0.9 deaths per 1,000 live births for urban areas.

Notes: Infants are defined as less than one year old. There are many factors that can influence the IMR, including birth weight, mothers' age, and socio-economic status.

Source: ONS, [Mortality@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Mortality@ons.gsi.gov.uk)