• Men in Newcastle live on average 2.1 years less than the England average.
• If past trends continue the gap will increase to 2.3 years by 2013-15.
Between different parts of Newcastle male life expectancy at birth ranges from 68.8 to 83.1 years, a difference of 14.3 years.

The gap in male life expectancy between the richest and poorest areas of the city is the 4th highest gap amongst upper-tier local authorities in England.
How long women live

- Women in Newcastle live on average 1.3 years less than the England average.
- If past trends continue the gap will decrease to 1 year by 2013-15.

Life expectancy at birth is the average length of time someone born today could expect to live based on current death rates.
How long women live

Life Expectancy at Birth for Females in Newcastle (2005 - 2009)

Life Expectancy (years) at Birth
- 85.54 to 88.50
- 82.58 to <85.54
- 79.62 to <82.58
- 76.66 to <79.62
- 73.70 to <76.66

- Between different parts of Newcastle female life expectancy at birth ranges from 73.7 to 88.5 years, a difference of 14.8 years.
- The gap in female life expectancy between the richest and poorest areas of the city is the 2nd highest gap amongst upper-tier local authorities in England.
What people die of

The charts above tell us about the numbers of deaths (left), percentages of deaths (right) by causes of death at different ages.

Poster 9
Wellbeing and Health Summit July 2011: How long people live in Newcastle
Printed from www.wellbeingforlife.org.uk
Major contributors to the gap in life expectancy between Newcastle and England

In Men
- Lung cancer, 18.6%
- Circulatory diseases, 16.4%
- Chronic liver disease including cirrhosis, 10.7%
- Other cancers, 15.3%
- Respiratory diseases, 9.9%
- Other cancers, 8.1%
- Other, 13.9%
- Diseases of nervous system, 7.1%
- Mental and behavioural disorders, 8.1%

In Women
- Lung cancer, 26.9%
- Respiratory diseases, 14.5%
- Circulatory diseases, 14.1%
- Other cancers, 8.8%
- Diseases of nervous system, 8.8%
- Digestive diseases, 8.1%
- Other, 18.8%
Major contributors to the gap in life expectancy between the poorest fifth areas of Newcastle and the rest of the city

In Men

- Circulatory diseases, 26.6%
- Cancers, 14.0%
- Respiratory diseases, 12.8%
- Digestive diseases, 12.8%
- External causes (e.g. accidents), 13.6%
- < 28 days, 4.0%
- Other, 16.1%

In Women

- Circulatory diseases, 35.6%
- Cancers, 14.7%
- Respiratory diseases, 17.3%
- Digestive diseases, 9.5%
- External causes (e.g. accidents), 3.2%
- < 28 days, 5.3%
- Other, 14.4%
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<th>Poster Number</th>
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Life expectancy at birth indicates the total number of years a person could expect to live, based on the death rates of the population at each age in a given time period. |
| 6             | Life expectancies calculated by APHO, based on mortality and population data provided by the Office for National Statistics (ONS)  
- Mortality data from annual death extracts (Office for National Statistics (ONS))  
Mapping by Middle Layer Super Output Area  
There are 150 upper-tier Local Authorities in England. |
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Mapping by Middle Layer Super Output Areas  
There are 150 upper-tier Local Authorities in England. |
Based on death registrations for persons resident in Newcastle in the following calendar years - 2007, 2008 and 2009. |
| 10            | Source: Health Inequalities Interventions Toolkit - Life Expectancy Spearhead Tool, London Health Observatory.  
Based on data for 2006-08. |
| 11            | Source: The Health Inequalities Intervention Tool for All Areas (2008), London Health Observatory.  
Based on data for 2001-05. |