Strategic Policy, Planning and Performance



Public Health Intelligence



Subject: Life expectancy 2019-2021

Date of report: 20 October 2022

Introduction

What is life expectancy?

Life expectancy is the average number of years a person would continue to live if they experienced Jersey's current age-specific mortality rates throughout the rest of their entire life. Life expectancy can be calculated for any age, to give the further number of years a person can expect to live on average, given the age they have attained.

Life expectancy is calculated by constructing a life table. A life table incorporates data on age-specific death rates for the population in question, which requires data on the number of people in the population, and the number of deaths at each age for that population.

How do we measure life expectancy?

Period life expectancy is the average number of additional years a person can be expected to live for if he or she experiences the age-specific mortality rates of the given area and time period for the rest of his or her life.

Jersey's age-specific mortality rates (ASMRs) are applied to estimates of Jersey's population by age and gender using an abridged life table methodology. Abridged life tables (based on five-year age groups) were constructed using standard methods. Separate tables were constructed for males and females using numbers of deaths registered in calendar years and annual mid-year population estimates.

The figures presented here are three-year rolling averages. Due to Jersey's small population, for both ASMRs and health status by age, data from three years (2019, 2020 and 2021) are aggregated to calculate life expectancies. The populations for 2019 and 2020 are based on the Statistics Jersey mid-year population estimates. The population for 2021 is based on the March 2021 census figure. Statistics Jersey are currently revising the population estimates for the period 2012 to 2020 (based on findings from the 2021 census). The life expectancy tables will be updated accordingly when these population estimates become available.

¹ Guide to calculating national life tables

Life expectancy 2019-2021

Life expectancy at birth

Females: 85.4 years Males: 81.9 years

(Gender gap 3.5 years)

Life expectancy at age 65

Females: 22.8 years Males: 20.0 years

(Gender gap 2.8 years)

Female life expectancy

increased by **2.2 years**Between 2009-2011 and 2019-2021

Male life expectancy

increased by **3.1 years**Between 2009-2011 and 2019-2021



Life expectancy at birth in **Jersey** is **2 years** higher than in England.



Life expectancy at birth in Jersey is 1.5 years higher when compared to the South-West region of England

Life expectancy at birth

The average life expectancy at birth in Jersey for 2019-2021 is 83.7 years. Females can expect to live on average 3.5 years longer than males, with life expectancy at birth for females at 85.4 years and 81.9 years for males. Life expectancy of females compared to males can be seen in Figures 1 and 2.

Over the past 20 years, average life expectancy at birth has increased (Figure 1). Most recent life expectancy at birth (for the 2019-2021 period) remained statistically similar to the 2018-2020 period, for both females and males.

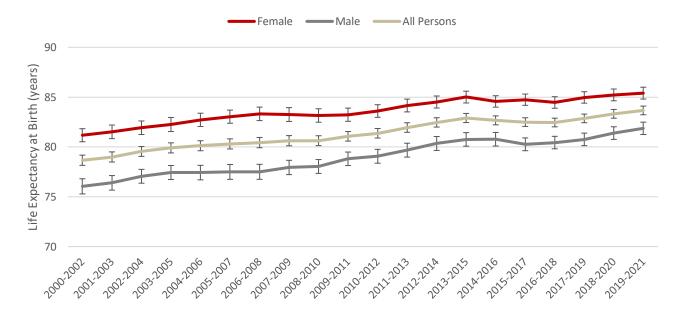


Figure 1: Life expectancy at birth 2000-2021, 3-yearly averages

Over the last decade there has been an increase in life expectancy at birth for both females and males (Figure 2). The increase for males over time was greater than that of females. Male life expectancy increased by 3.1 years, and female life expectancy increased by 2.2 years between 2009 and 2021.

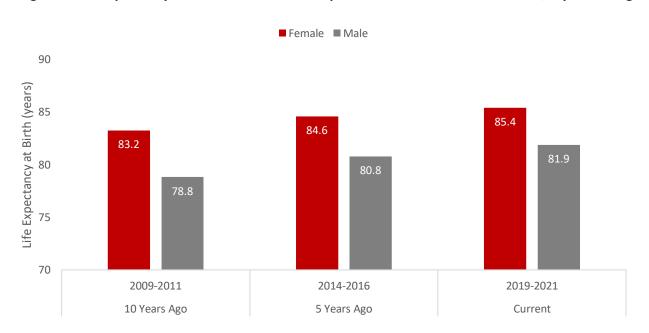


Figure 2: Life expectancy at birth in 2009-2011 compared to 2014-2016 and 2019-2021, 3-year averages

The average life expectancy rate at age 65 in Jersey for 2019-2021 is 21.5 years. Females in Jersey can expect to live on average, an additional 22.8 years, while males can expect to live for an additional 20.0 years.

Jersey's life expectancy at age 65 for 2019-2021 in females is around 2.8 years higher than that of males.

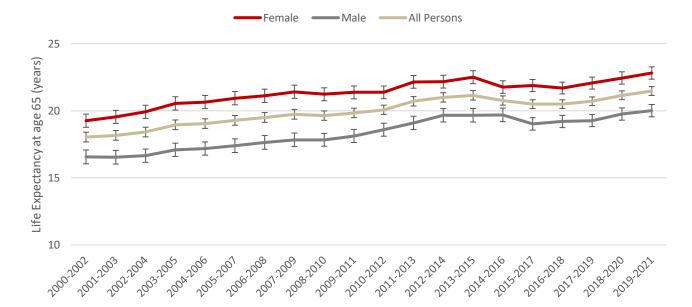


Figure 3: Life expectancy at age 65 between 2000 and 2021, 3-year averages

Over the last decade there has been a slight increase in life expectancy at age 65 for both females and males. The increase for males over time was slightly more than that of females. Male life expectancy increased by 1.9 years between 2009-2011 and 2019-2021, and females increased by 1.4 years.

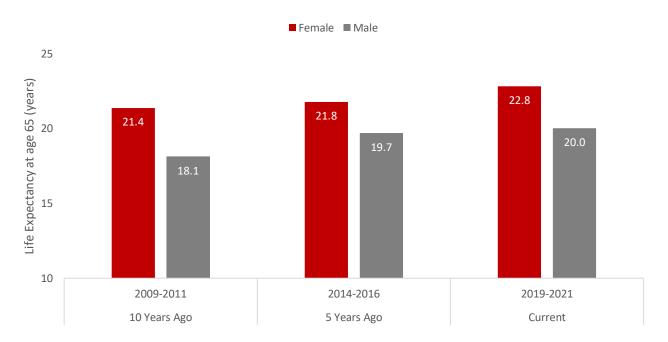


Figure 4: Life expectancy at age 65 in 2009-2011 compared to 2014-2016 and 2019-2021, 3-year averages

Life expectancy at all ages

Life expectancy can be calculated for any age, to give the further number of years a person can expect to live on average, given the age they have attained.

Table 1 compares life expectancy at a given age between 2009-2011 and 2019-2021. It shows that life expectancy across all ages have increased over the decade.

Males have shown the biggest increases in life expectancy over the decade, with around 3 years of life being added to male life expectancy at birth and up to the age of 40 (Table 1).

Table 1: Life expectancy at 5-year age groups, 2009-2011 compared to 2019-2021

		Female			Male	
Age Group	2009-2011	2019-2021	Change	2009-2011	2019-2021	Change
Birth	83.2	85.4	+ 2.2	78.8	81.9	+ 3.1
1-4	82.4	84.6	+ 2.1	78.1	80.9	+ 2.9
5-9	78.4	80.6	+ 2.2	74.1	77.1	+ 3.0
10-14	73.6	75.6	+ 2.1	69.2	72.1	+ 2.9
15 -19	68.6	70.6	+ 2.1	64.2	67.1	+ 2.9
20-24	63.7	65.6	+ 1.9	59.2	62.2	+ 3.1
25-29	58.8	60.7	+ 1.8	54.3	57.4	+ 3.0
30-34	53.9	55.7	+ 1.9	49.5	52.5	+ 3.0
35-39	49.0	50.8	+ 1.8	44.7	47.7	+ 3.0
40 -44	44.2	46.0	+ 1.8	39.9	42.8	+ 2.8
45-49	39.3	41.1	+ 1.8	35.3	37.9	+ 2.6
50-54	34.6	36.3	+ 1.7	30.6	33.2	+ 2.6
55-59	29.9	31.7	+ 1.8	26.1	28.6	+ 2.4
60 -64	25.5	27.2	+ 1.7	22.1	24.2	+ 2.1
65-69	21.4	22.8	+ 1.4	18.1	20.0	+ 1.9
70-74	17.3	18.7	+ 1.4	14.5	16.1	+ 1.6
<i>75-79</i>	13.4	14.8	+ 1.4	11.0	12.5	+ 1.5
80-84	9.8	11.1	+ 1.3	8.0	9.3	+ 1.3
85-89	7.0	8.0	+ 1.0	6.0	6.7	+ 0.8
90+	5.1	6.0	+ 0.9	4.1	4.8	+ 0.7

Figures presented in this table have been rounded to the next decimal point

Jersey's life expectancy compared to Guernsey, Isle of Man, and the UK

Jersey's life expectancy at birth for females and males are similar to Guernsey's (Table 2).² This could be due to the relative similarity of lifestyles and healthcare between the Islands. Life expectancy at birth in Jersey is 2 years higher than in England.³

Jersey has the smallest gender gap for life expectancy at birth when compared to Guernsey, Isle of Man⁴, and the devolved nations of the UK (Table 2). However, when looking at life expectancy at age 65, Scotland and Northern Ireland have the smallest gender gap (Table 3).

² Guernsey Facts and Figures 2022, available from www.gov.gg

³ National life tables – life expectancy in the UK 2018 to 2020, available from www.ons.gov.uk

⁴ Mortality Report 2020, available from www.gov.im

Table 2: Life expectancy at birth in Jersey (2019-2021), Guernsey (2019-2021), Isle of Man, and the devolved nations of the UK (2018-2020)

At Birth	Female	Male	Gender Gap
Jersey (2019-2021)	85.4	81.9	3.5
Guernsey (2019-2021)	85.7	81.4	4.3
England	83.1	79.3	3.8
Northern Ireland	82.4	78.7	3.7
Scotland (2019-2021) ⁵	80.8	76.6	4.2
Wales	82.1	78.3	3.8
Isle of Man	82.6	78.6	4.0

Figures presented in this table have been rounded to the next decimal point

Table 3: Life expectancy at age 65 in Jersey (2019-2021), Guernsey (2019-2021), Isle of Man, and the devolved nations of the UK (2018-2020)

At age 65	Female	Male	Gender Gap
Jersey (2019-2021)	22.8	20.0	2.8
Guernsey (2019-2021)	22.8	20.2	2.6
England	21.1	18.7	2.5
Northern Ireland	20.7	18.4	2.3
Scotland (2019-2021)	19.7	17.4	2.3
Wales	20.5	18.1	2.4
Isle of Man	20.9	18.1	2.8

Figures presented in this table have been rounded to the next decimal point

Jersey ranks highest in male life expectancy at birth and female life expectancy at age 65 when compared to other small Islands and the English regions (Figures 5 and 6).⁶ Life expectancy at birth in Jersey was statistically higher than that in the South-West region of England.

When comparing Jersey to the English regions, the largest geographical gap in life expectancy is between Jersey and North-East England, with life expectancy at birth in Jersey being higher by around 4 years, and life expectancy at age 65 being higher in Jersey by around 3 years.

⁵ Life expectancy in Scotland, 2019-2021, available from www.nrscotland.gov.uk

⁶ Life expectancy for local areas of the UK: between 2001 to 2003 and 2018 to 2020, available from www.ons.gov.uk Life expectancy 2019-2021

Figure 5: Life expectancy at birth for female and male, comparing Jersey (2019-2021) with Guernsey (2019-2021), Isle of Man and the English regions (2018-2020)

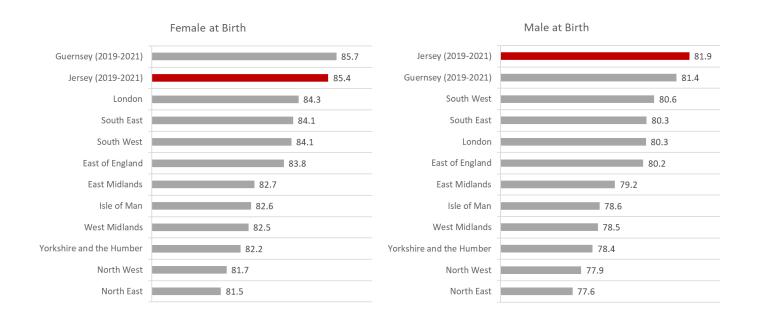


Figure 6: Life expectancy at age 65 for female and male, comparing Jersey (2019-2021) with Guernsey (2019-2021), Isle of Man and the English regions (2018-2020)



Notes

Data Sources

Population estimates and deaths data are used to calculate life expectancy. Further details on the methods used can be found in the "ONS Guide to Calculating Life Tables" link on page 1. **Population figures** used in this report have been provided by Statistics Jersey. Population figures from the census have been used for census years (2011 and 2021), and mid-year population estimates have been used for years where census has not been conducted. Statistics Jersey are currently revising the population estimates for the period 2012 to 2020 (based on findings from the 2021 census). The life expectancy tables produced in this report will be updated accordingly when these population estimates become available. **Deaths** data used in this report include those deaths that were registered in Jersey, plus deaths that occurred abroad to Jersey residents where the body was repatriated to Jersey.

Contributing factors that can affect a person's Life expectancy 7,8

The Lancet published an international comparative study of risk factors for shorter life expectancy in Europe. Data was collected from 15 European countries between 2010 and 2016: Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, England and Wales, Netherlands, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, France, Spain, Hungary, Poland, Lithuania, and Estonia. The study found eight key risk factors which were occupation, income, few social contacts, smoking, alcohol, weight, physical activity, and diet.

Confidence intervals and statistical significance

Confidence intervals have been used in this report to compare Jersey rates and numbers over time, and with those of Guernsey, UK and IOM. Confidence intervals are a measure of the statistical precision of an estimate and show the range of uncertainty around the estimated figure. The confidence interval indicates the range within which the true value for the population as a whole can be expected to lie, taking natural random variation into account.

Confidence intervals are often expressed as a % whereby a population mean lies between an upper and lower interval. The 95% confidence interval is a range of values that one can be 95% confident contains the true mean of the population.

Comparisons between rates or over time have been tested to determine whether differences are likely to be statistically significant or the result of natural random variation. Only those differences deemed as statistically significant have been described in this report using terms such as 'increase', 'decrease', 'higher' or 'lower'.

Feedback

If you would like to provide feedback, then please contact us on the following address or email us at: healthintelligence@gov.je

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⁷ <u>Determinants of inequalities in Life expectancy: an international comparative study of eight risk factors</u>, available from www.thelancet.com

⁸ What affects an area's healthy Life expectancy?, available from, www.ons.gov.uk Life expectancy 2019-2021