



# INSTITUTE *of* HEALTH EQUITY

## Liverpool Marmot workshop Datapack 2 November 2021

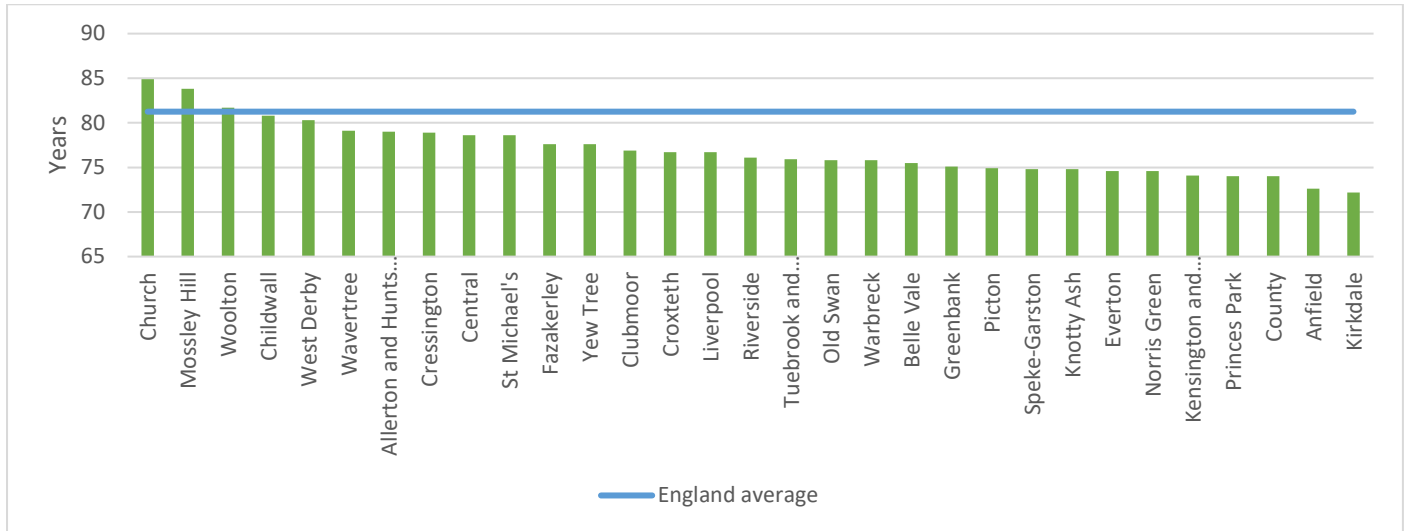
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## Life expectancy and health

Life expectancy in England is falling and falling faster in the most deprived areas. Liverpool has the 6th lowest life expectancy for both men and women in the country. The life expectancy gap ranges from across our electoral wards is almost 13 years, from 84.9 years in Church ward to 72.2 years in Kirkdale ward.

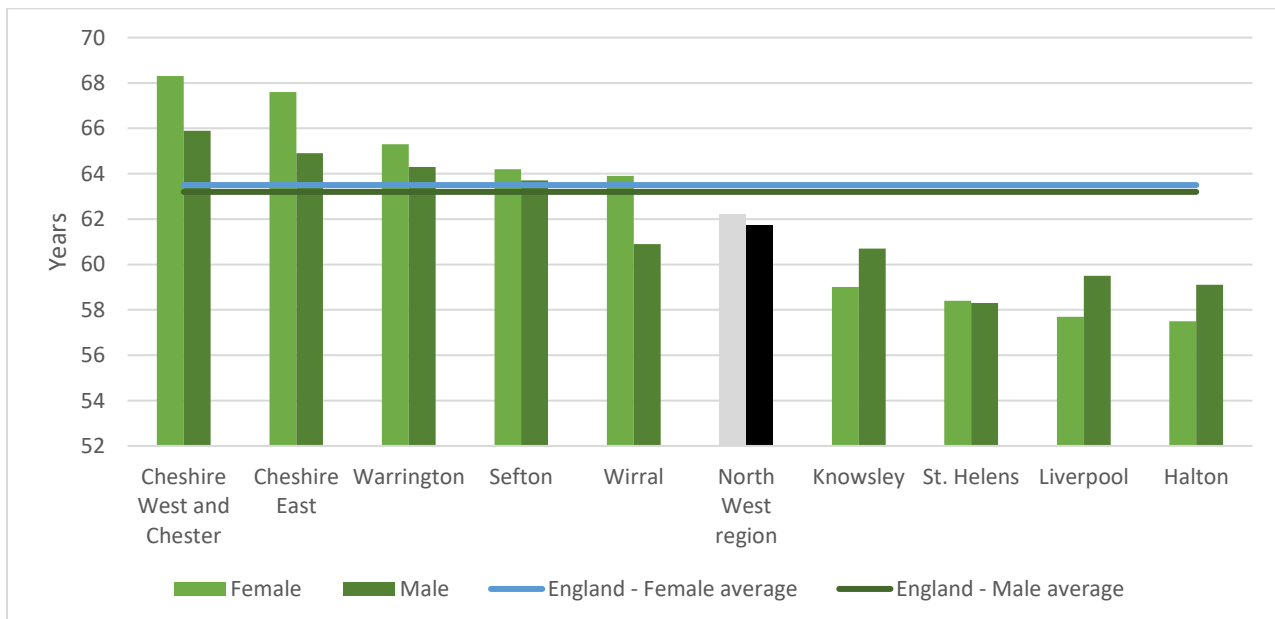
**Figure 1. Life expectancy 2020, Liverpool wards and England**



Source: ONS

Liverpool men have 3.7 fewer years of good health compared to the England average, whilst for women the gap is 5.8 years.

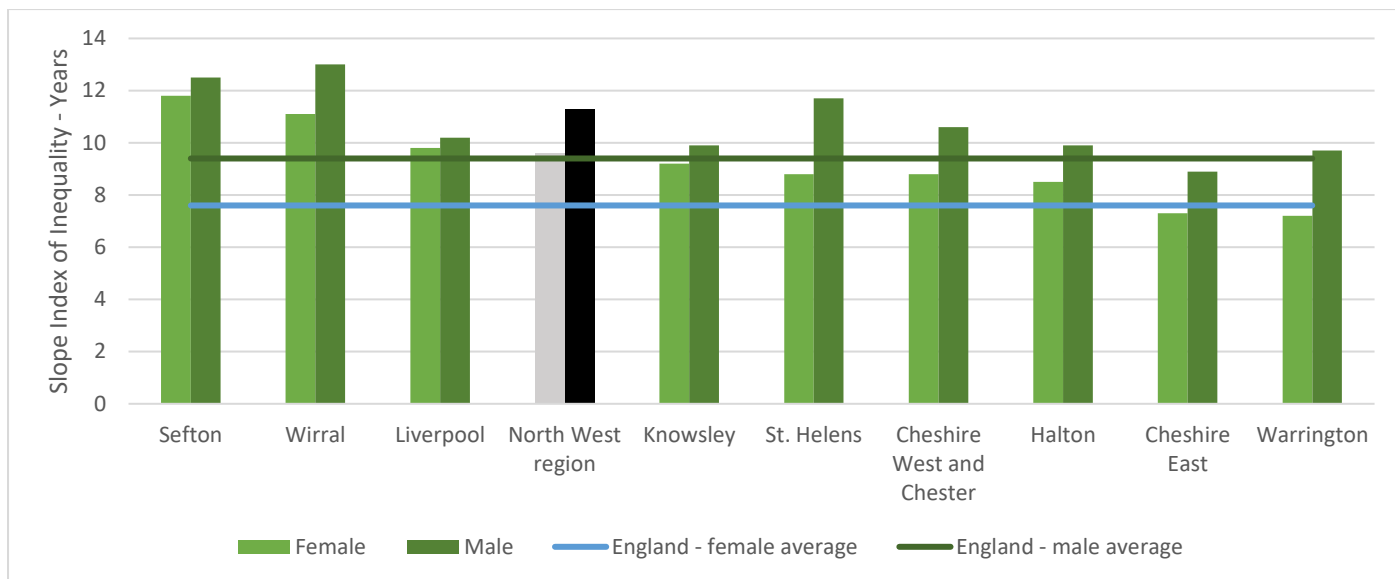
**Figure 2. Healthy life expectancy, Cheshire and Merseyside boroughs, England, all ages, 2017-19**



Source: ONS

In Liverpool, for both women and men, the social gradient in life expectancy is worse than the England average.

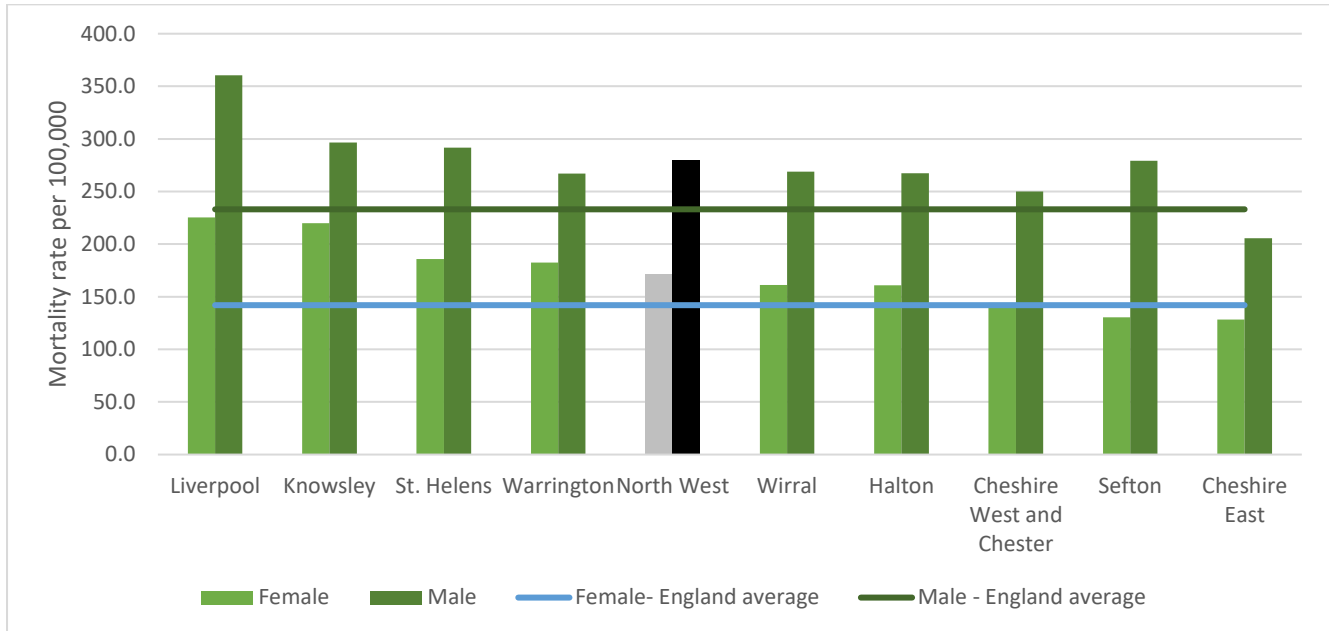
**Figure 3. Social gradient in life expectancy, 2017-2019**



Source: ONS

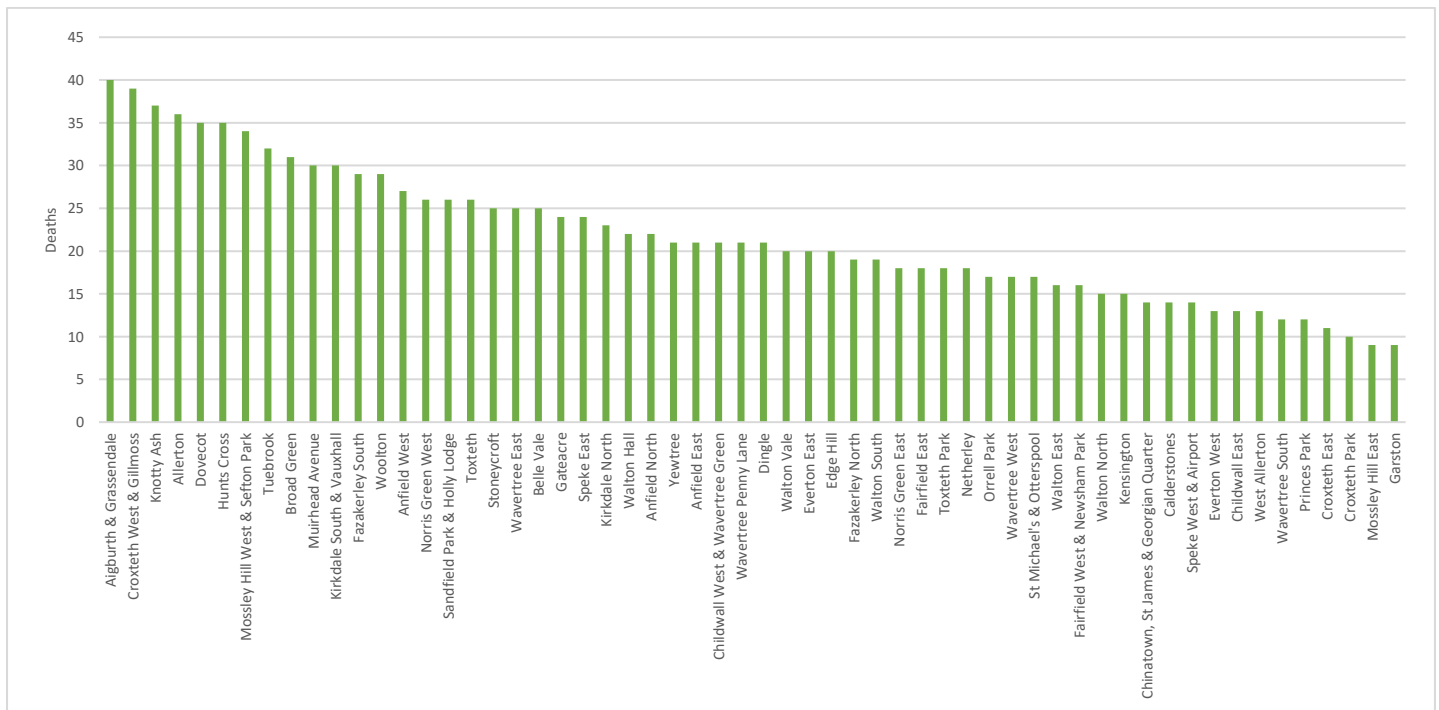
COVID-19 follows a similar trajectory to inequalities in mortality from other causes – the more deprived the area of residence, the greater the mortality from COVID-19.

**Figure 4. Age-standardised mortality rates due to COVID-19 per 100,000 people, March 2020-April 2021**



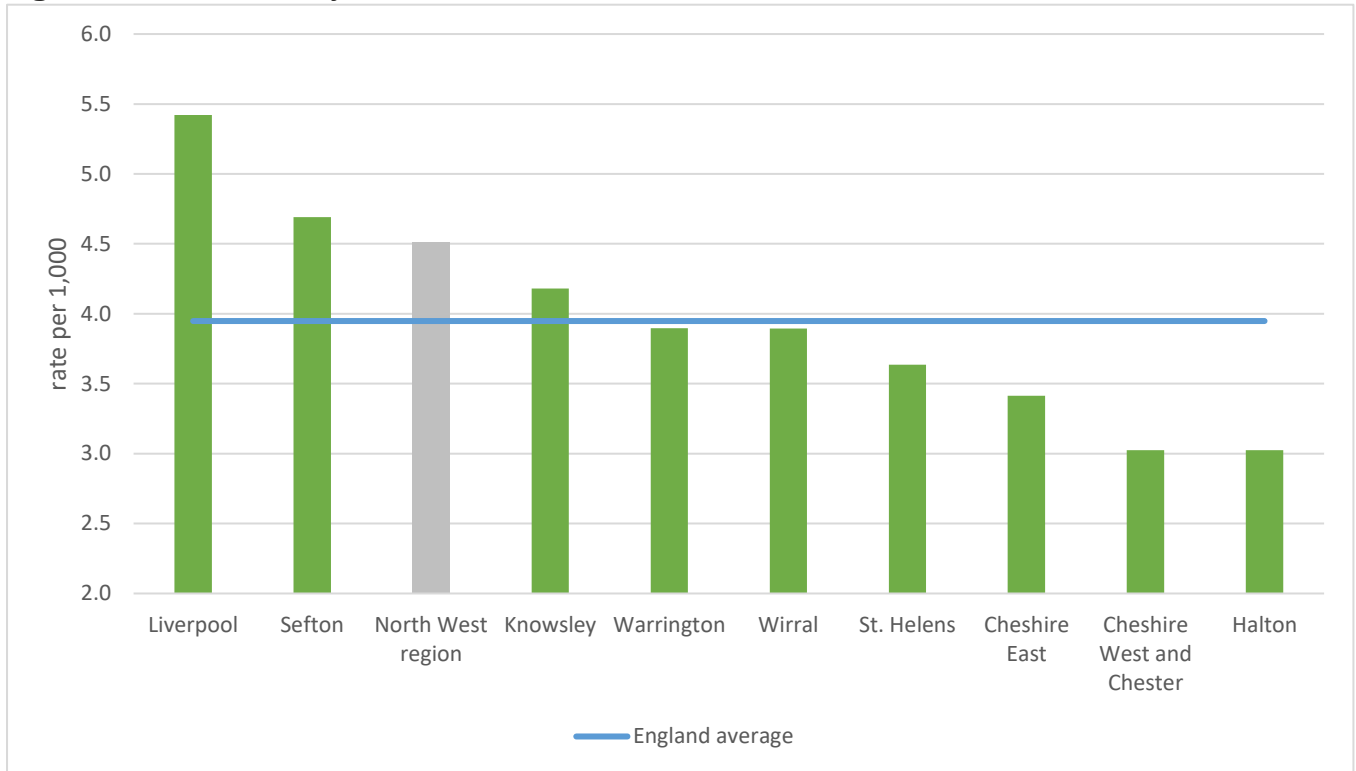
Source: ONS

**Figure 5. COVID-19 deaths March 2020-April 2021 (MSOA)**



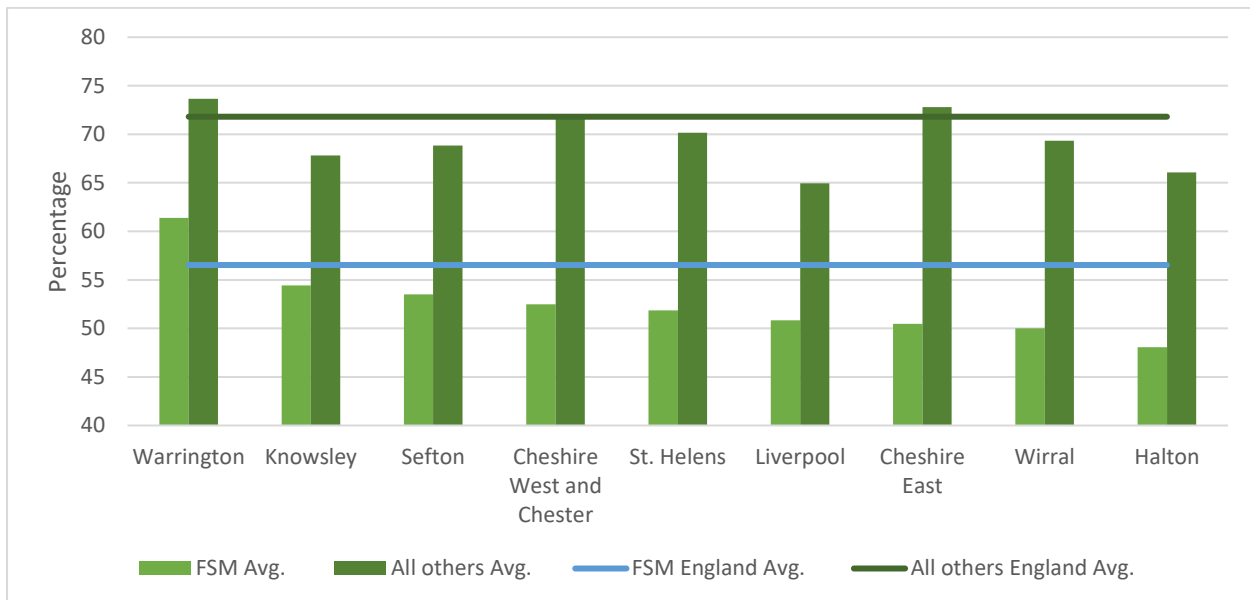
Source: ONS

**Figure 6. Infant mortality rate, 2017-19**



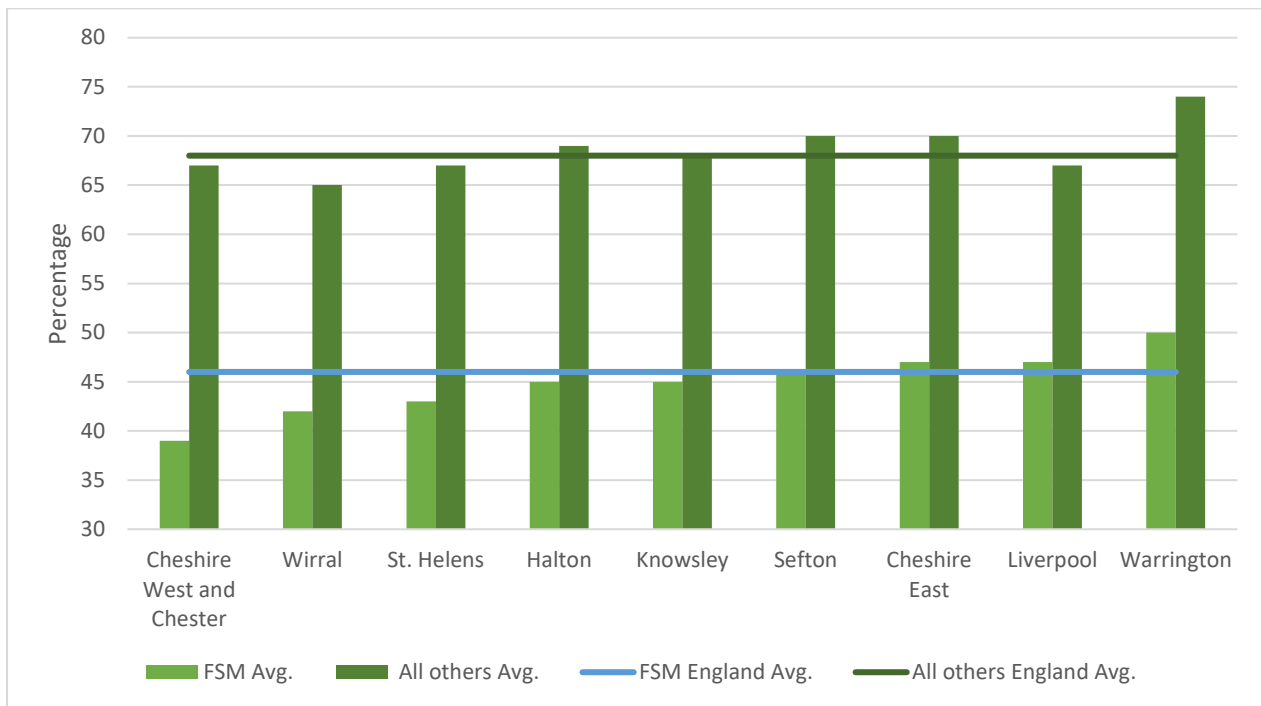
Source: Public Health England produced from ONS data

**Figure 7. School Readiness: Children by Free School Meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception, 2018/19, percentage**



Source: Department for Education

**Figure 8. Pupils reaching the expected standard in Key Stage 2 reading, writing and maths, 2018, percentage**

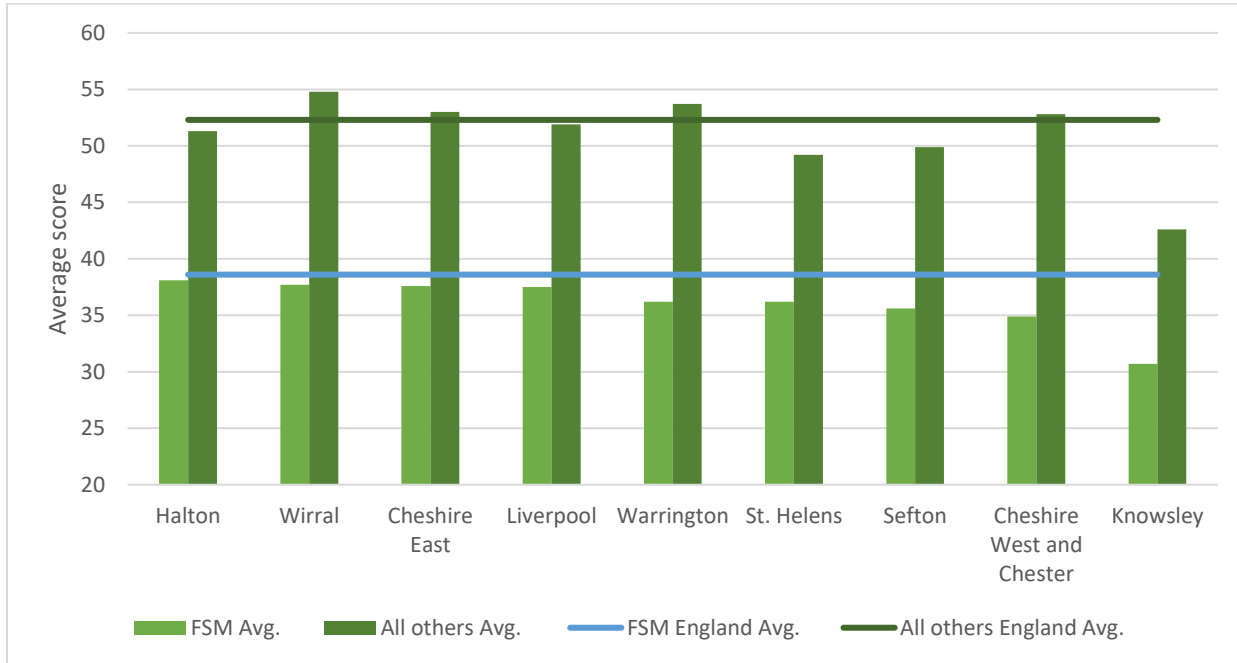


Source: Department of Education

**Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives**

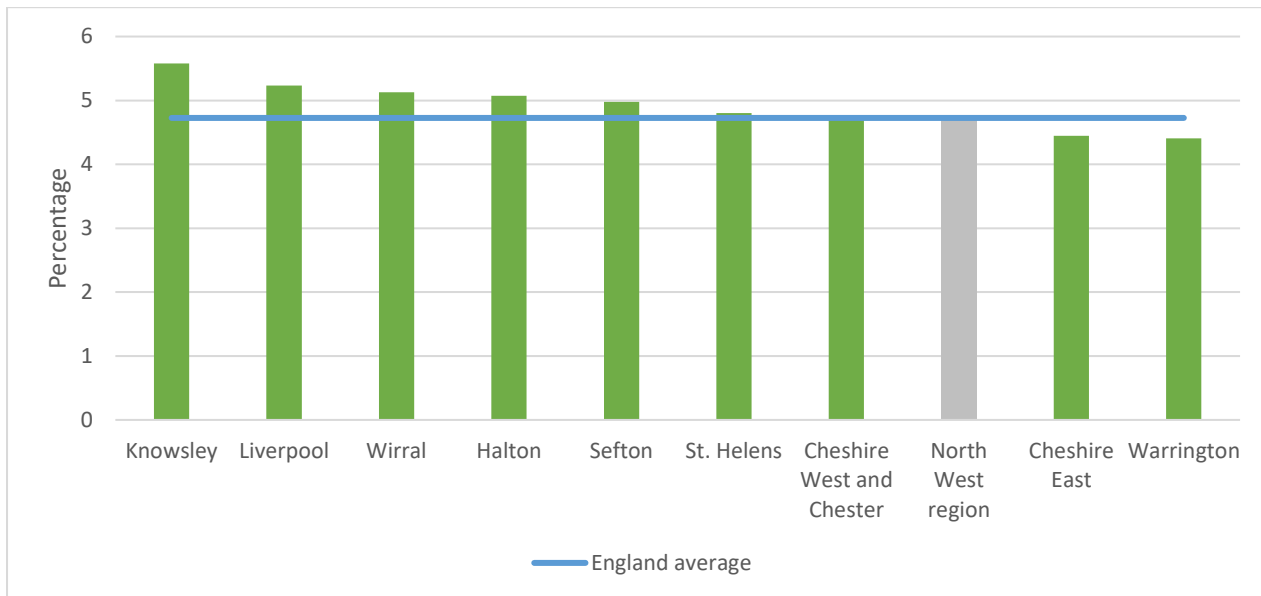
Pupils eligible for Free School Meals in Liverpool and the rest of Cheshire and Merseyside perform worse than the England average. In Liverpool pupils not eligible for FSM perform the same as the national average.

**Figure 9. Average Attainment 8 score per pupil, 2019/20, by Free School Meal status**



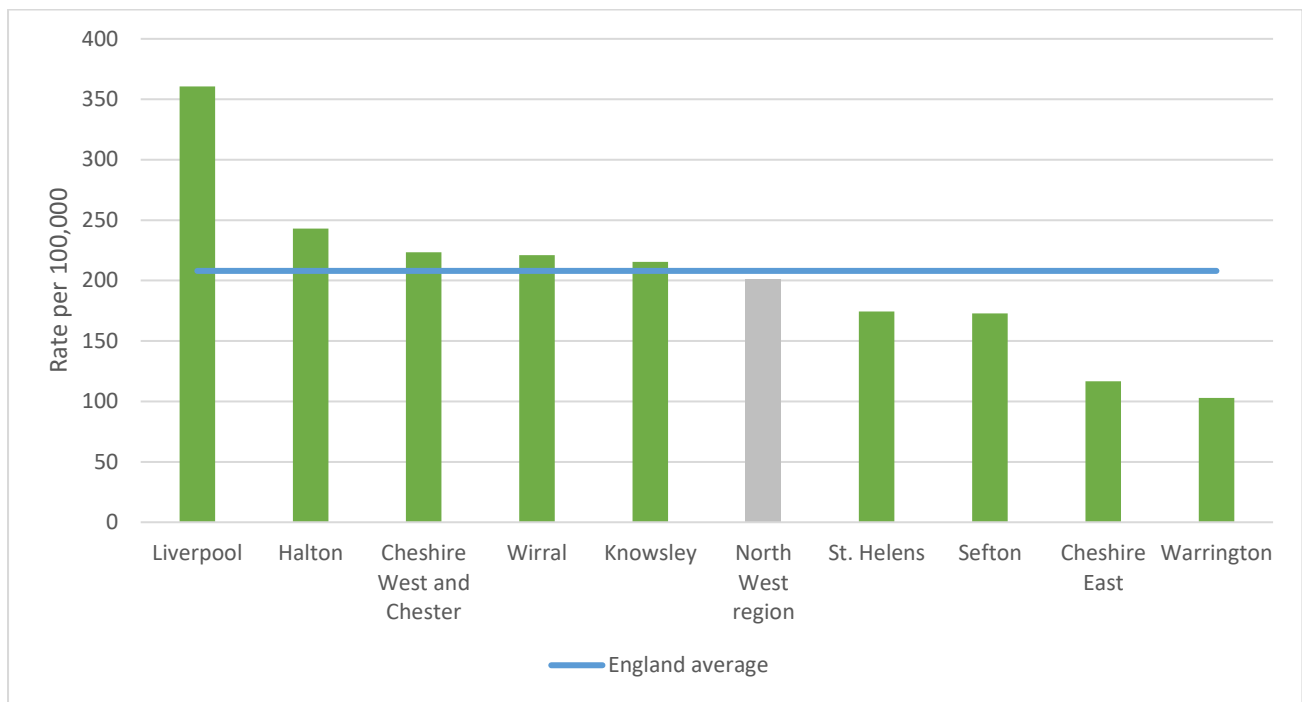
Source: Department of Education

**Figure 10. Pupil Absence, 2018/19, percentage**



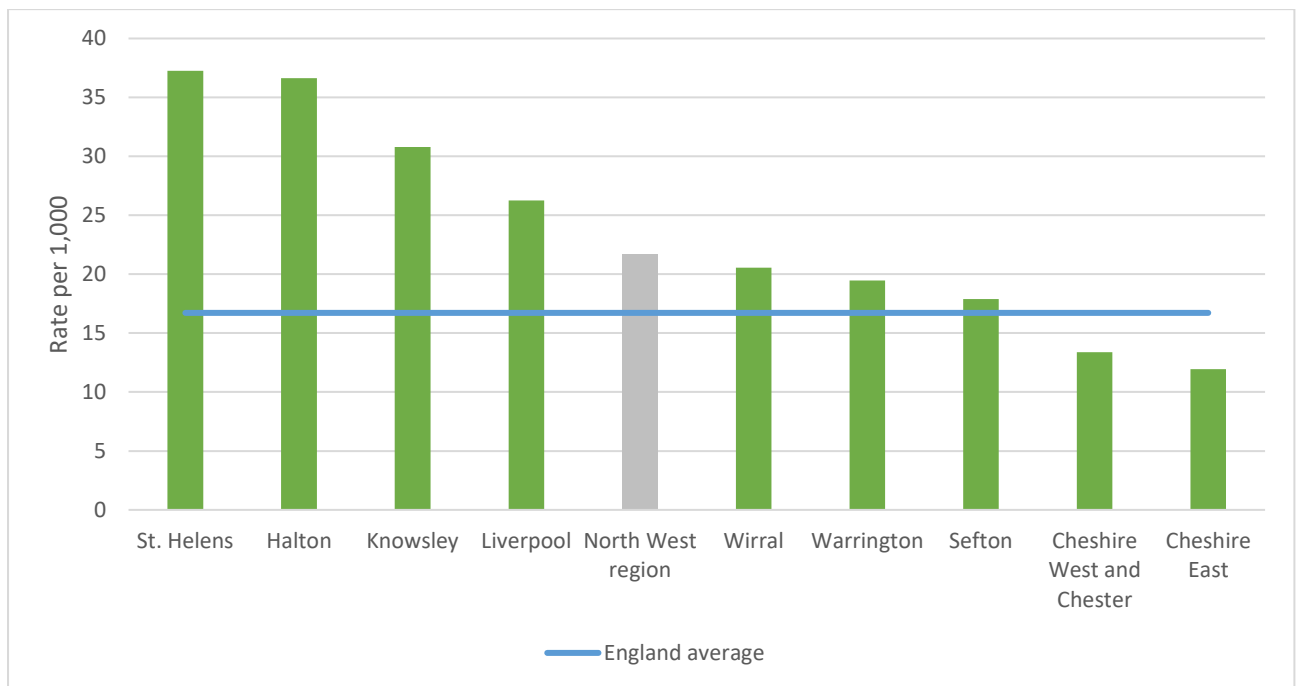
Source: Public Health England based on Department of Education data

**Figure 11. First time entrants to the youth justice system, 2019, Crude rate - per 100,000**



Source: Public Health England based on Ministry of Justice data

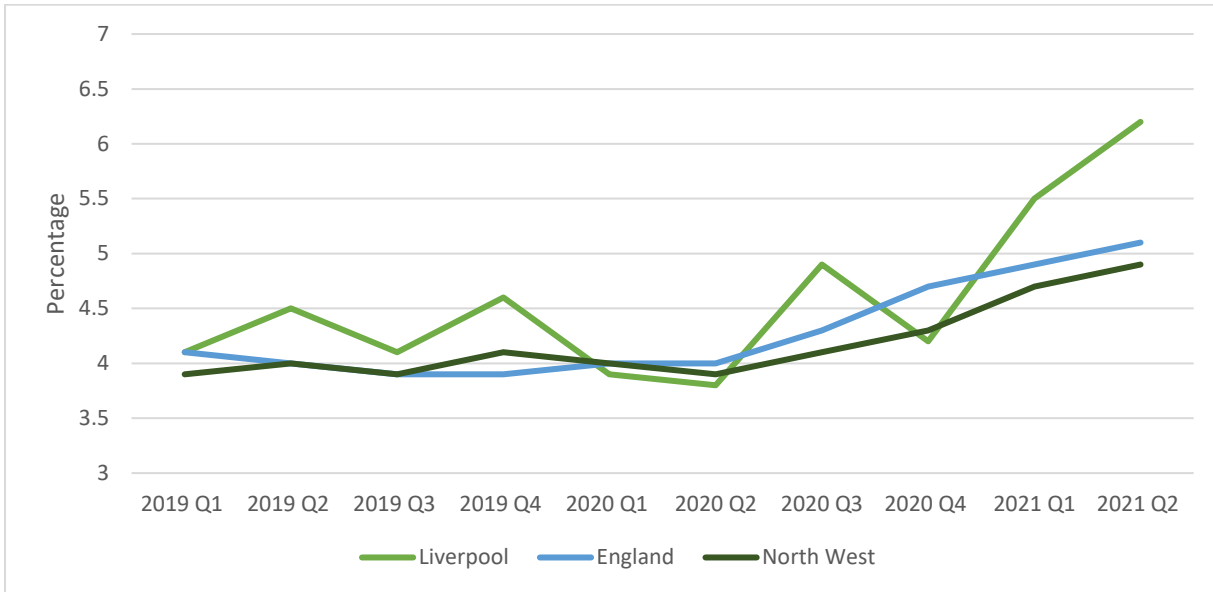
**Figure 12. Under 18s conception rate/1,000, 2018, crude rate per 1000**



Source: Public Health England

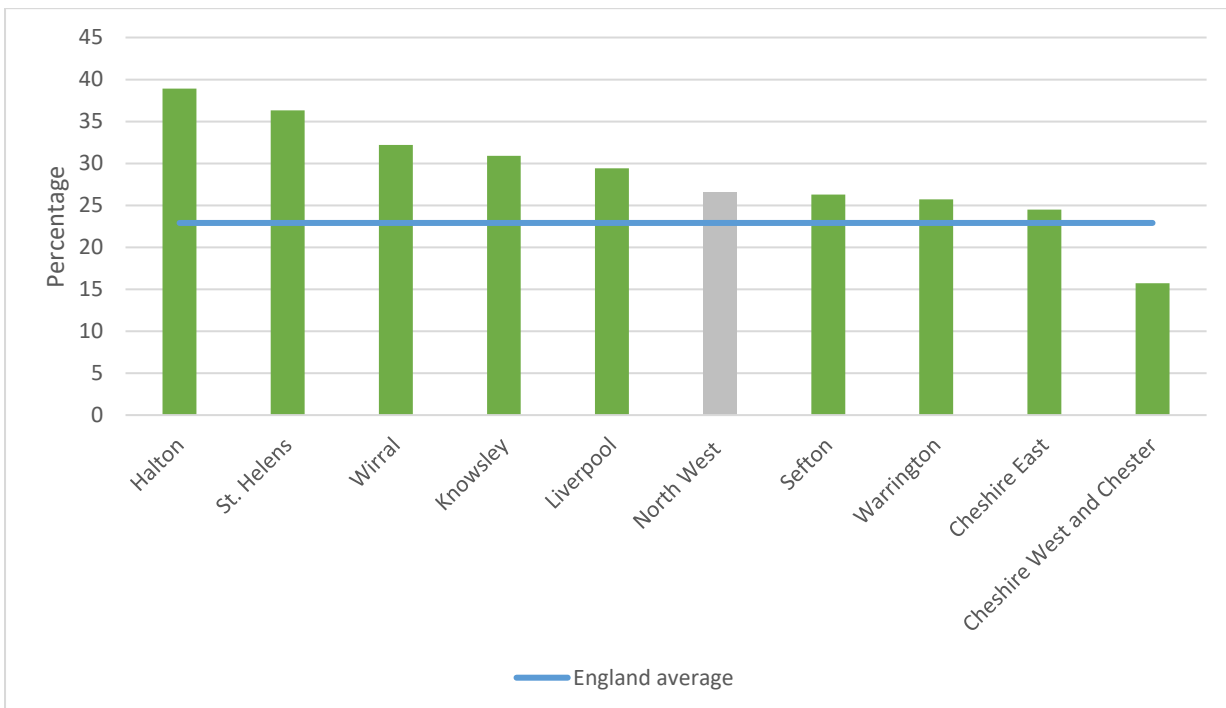


**Figure 13. Unemployment rate (aged 16 and over) from 2019 Q1 (12 months ending) to 2021 Q2 (12 months ending)**



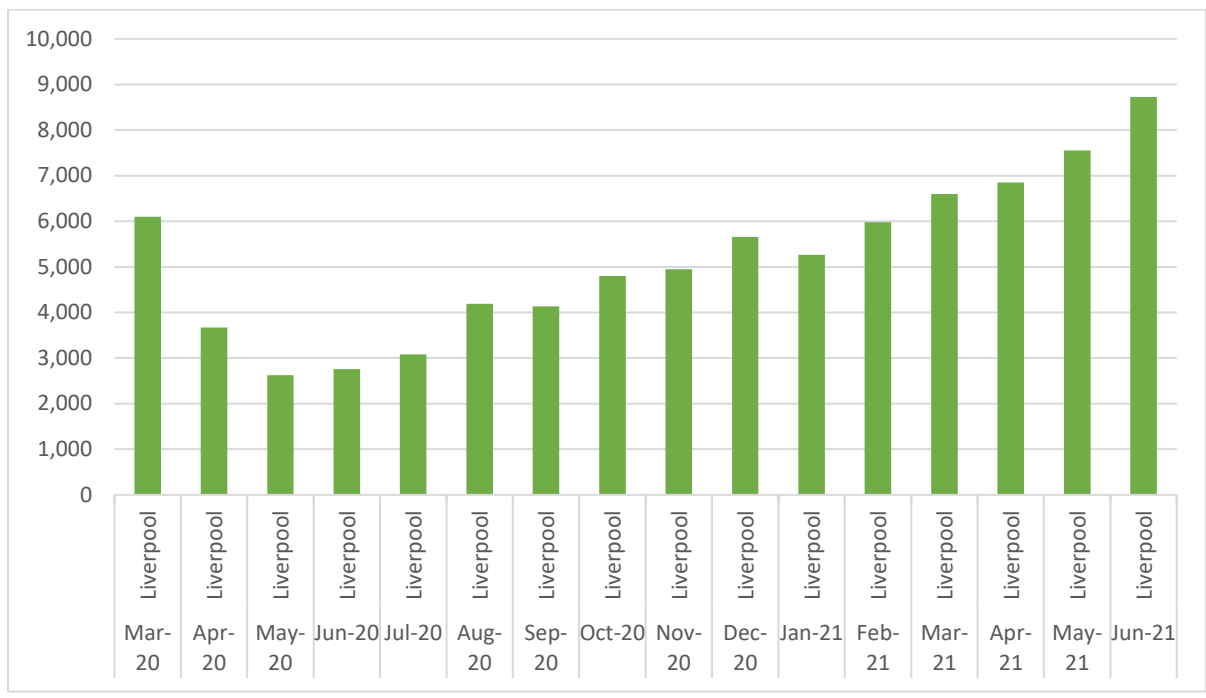
Source: NOMIS

**Figure 14. Economically inactive long-term sick, age 16-64, percentage, July 2020-June 2021**



Source: ONS annual population survey [Jul 2020-Jun 2021]

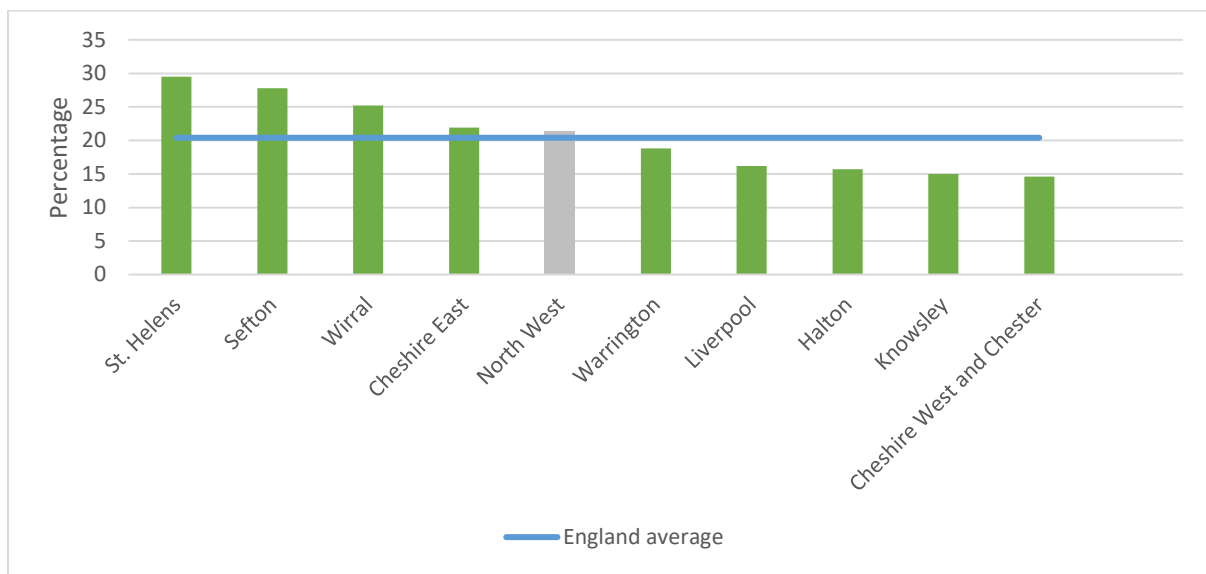
**Figure 15. Job vacancies in Liverpool March 2020-June 2021**



Source: Liverpool Council

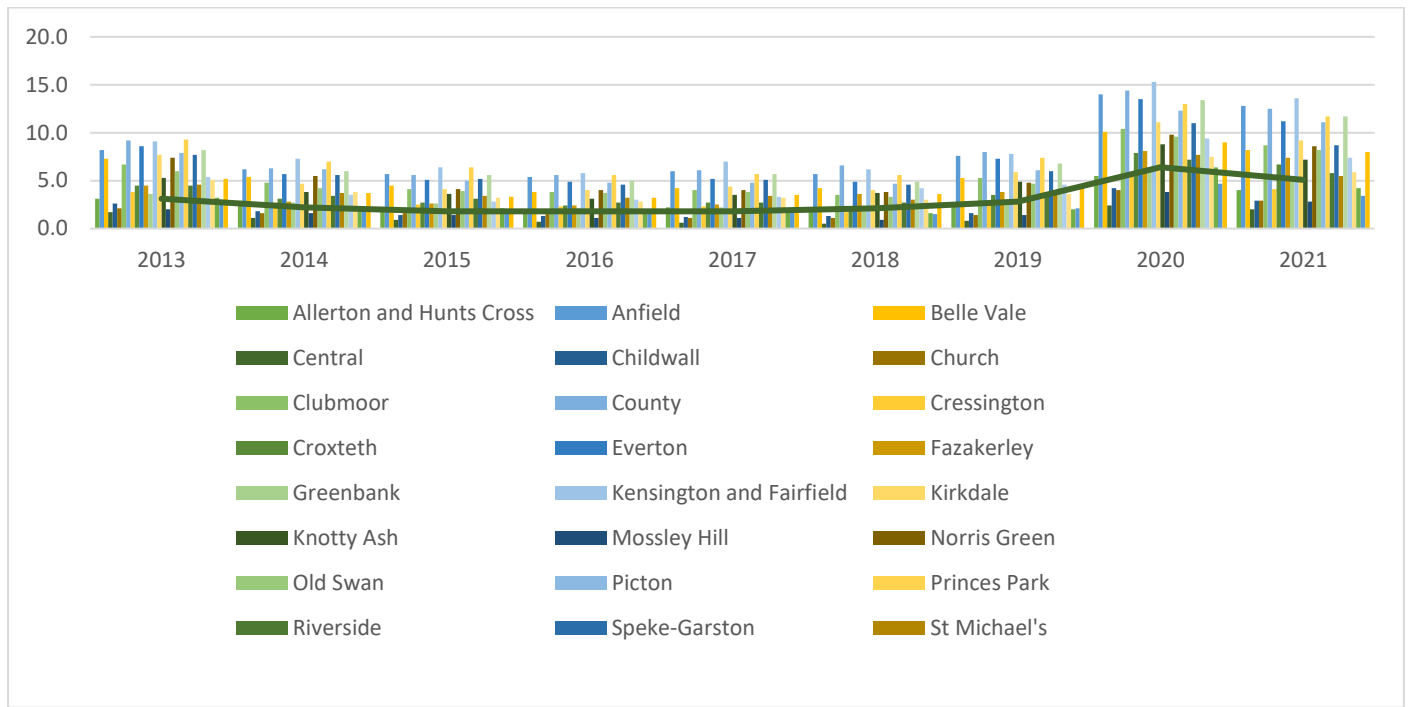
In Liverpool the Living Wage is £9.30 / hour in 2020.

**Figure 16. Employees, all, earning below Living Wage Foundation rates, percentage**



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)

**Figure 17. Claimants as a proportion of residents aged 16-64, September 2013-2021**



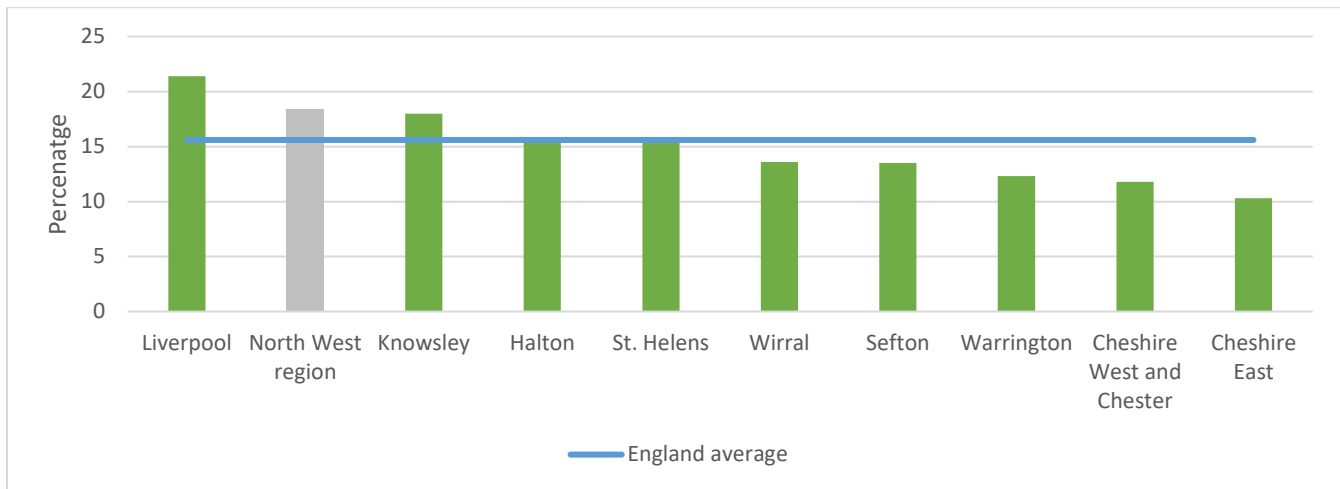
Source: NOMIS

**Ensure a healthy standard of living for all**

There were 62,150 people on Universal Credit in Liverpool in August 2021, this has increased from 30,715 in February 2020.

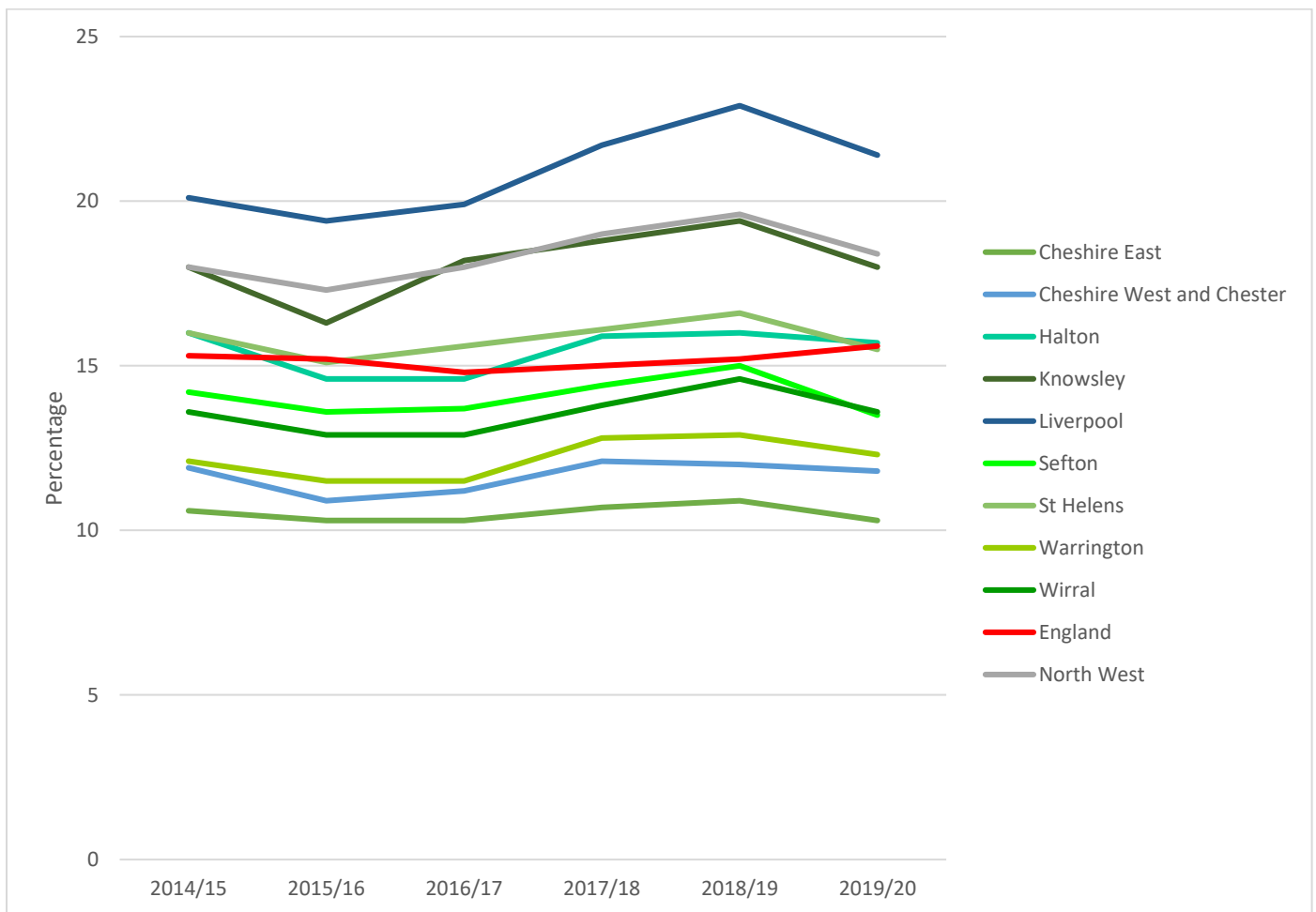
In July 2021 34% of households on Universal Credit in Liverpool were in work.

**Figure 18. Children in absolute low income families, 2019/20, percentage**



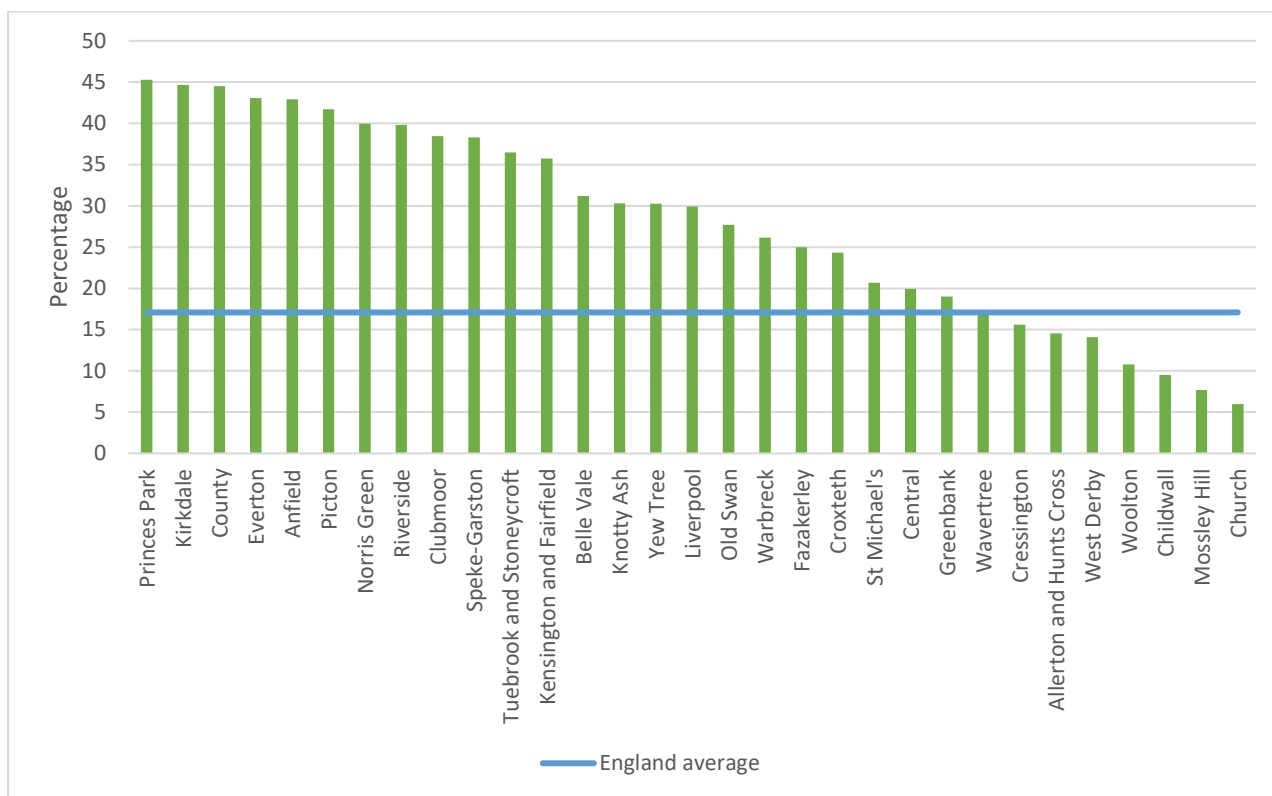
Source: HM Revenue and Customs

**Figure 19. Children in Absolute Low Income Families - 2014/15-2019/20**



Source: HM Revenue and Customs

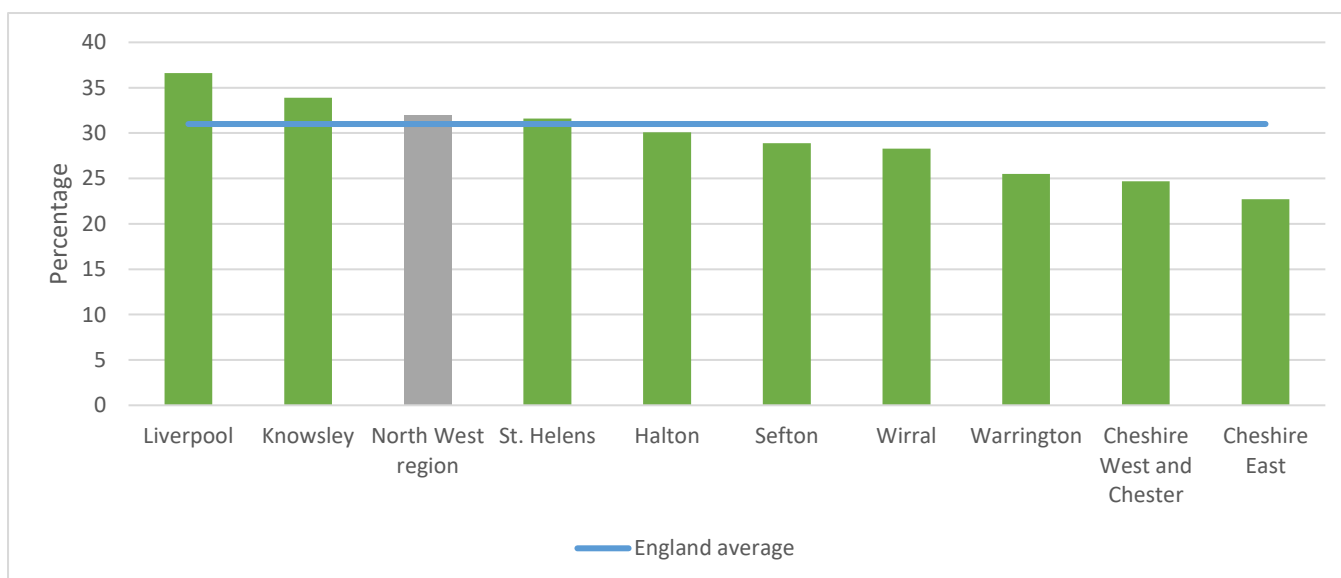
**Figure 20. Child Poverty, Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI), 2019**



Source: Public Health England produced from Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government data

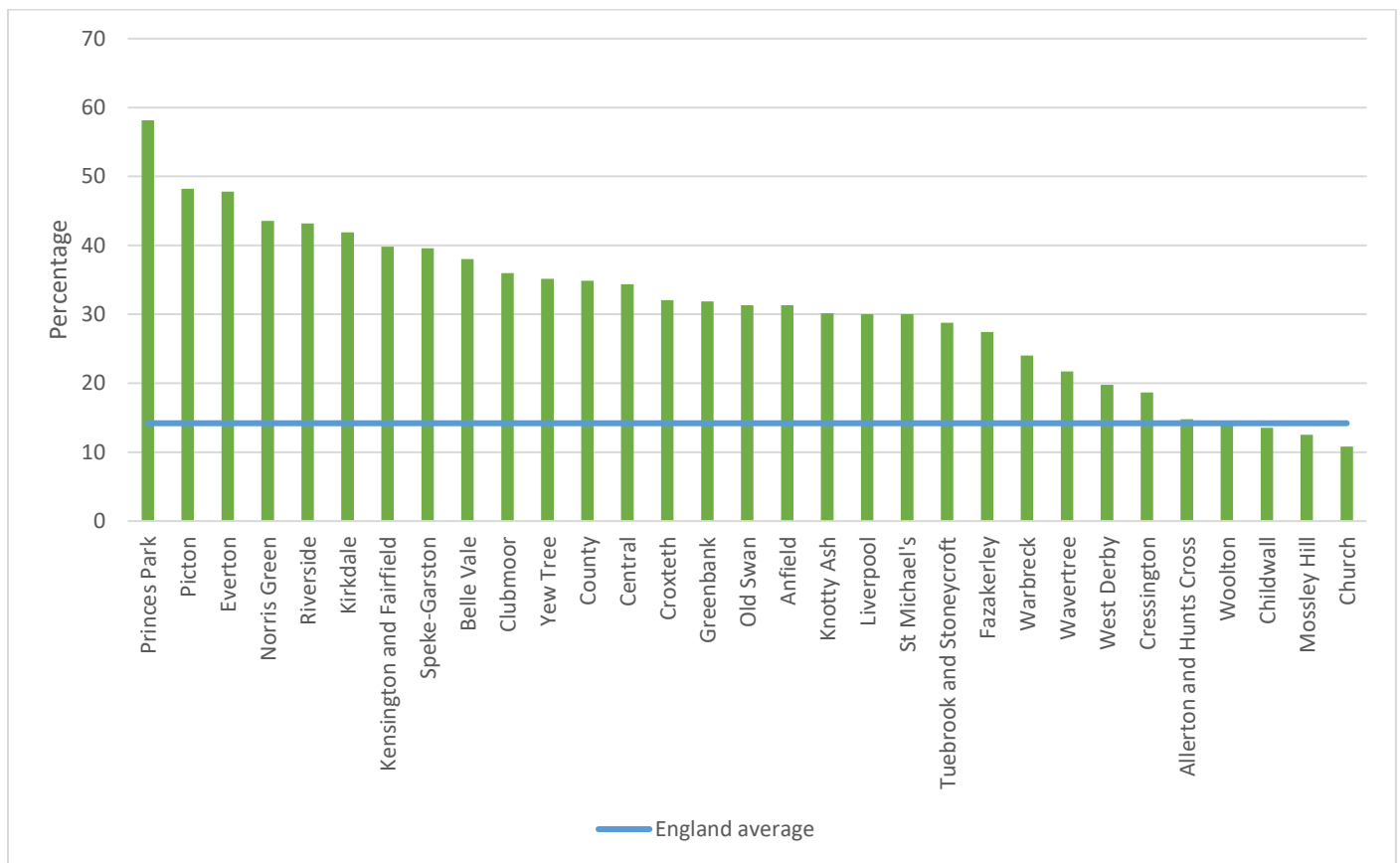
The number of children living in poverty increases when housing costs are included.

**Figure 21. Children living in poverty measured *after housing costs*, 2018/19, percentage**



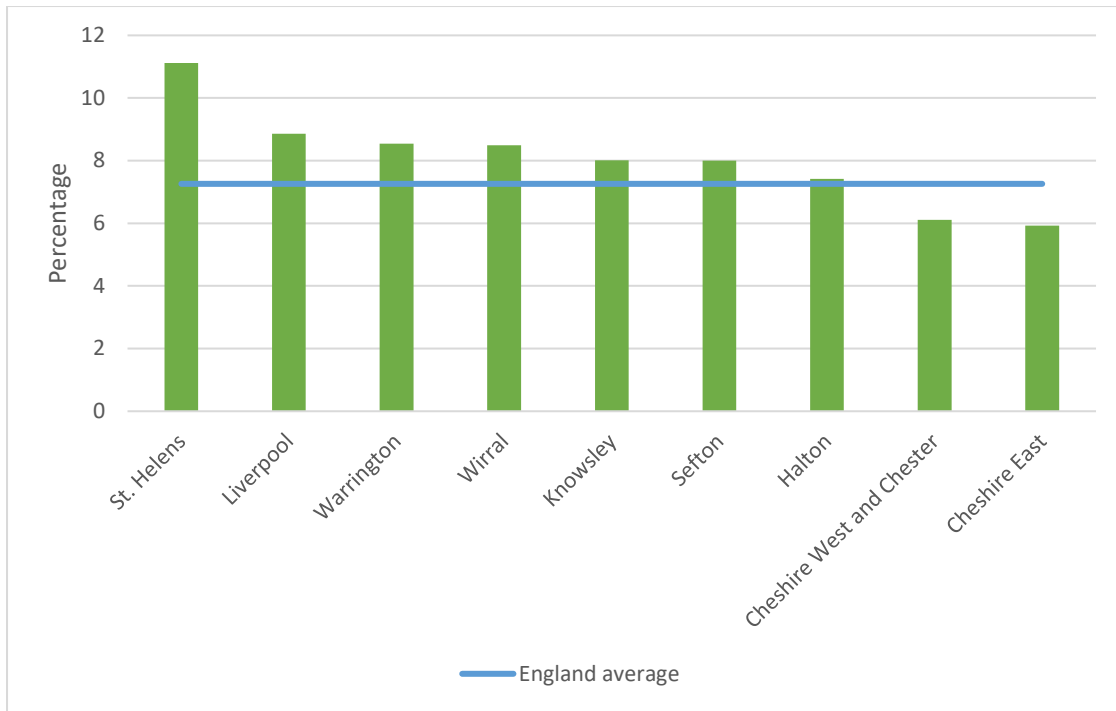
Source: HBAI

**Figure 22. Older people in poverty: Income deprivation affecting older people Index (IDAOP), 2019**



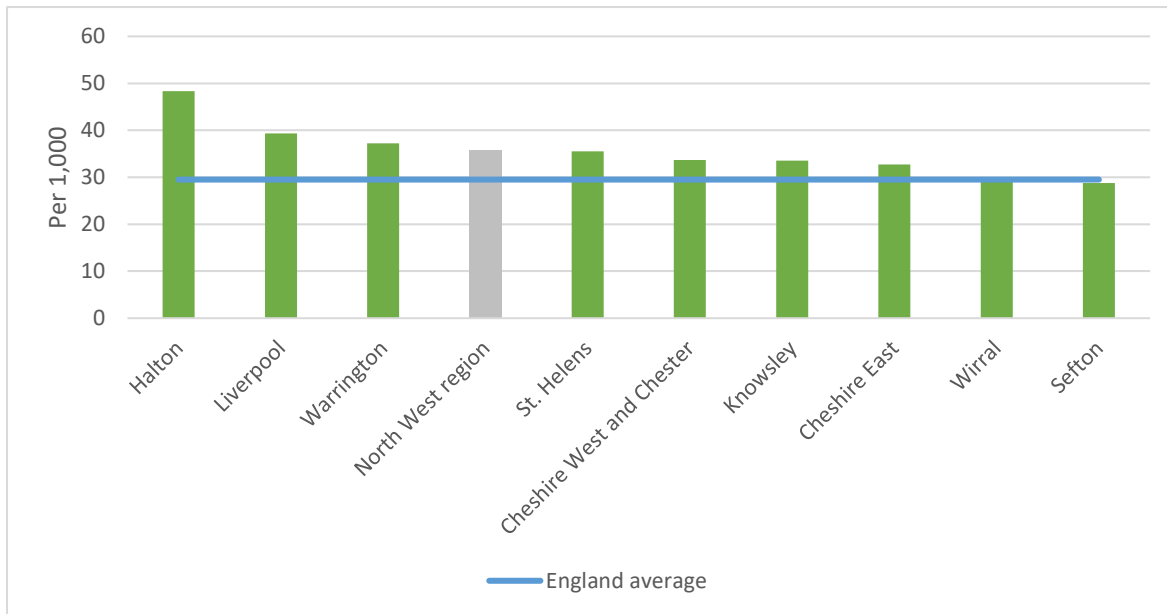
Source: Public Health England produced from Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government data

**Figure 23. Percentage of people who "often or always" felt lonely, Oct 2020 – Feb 2021**



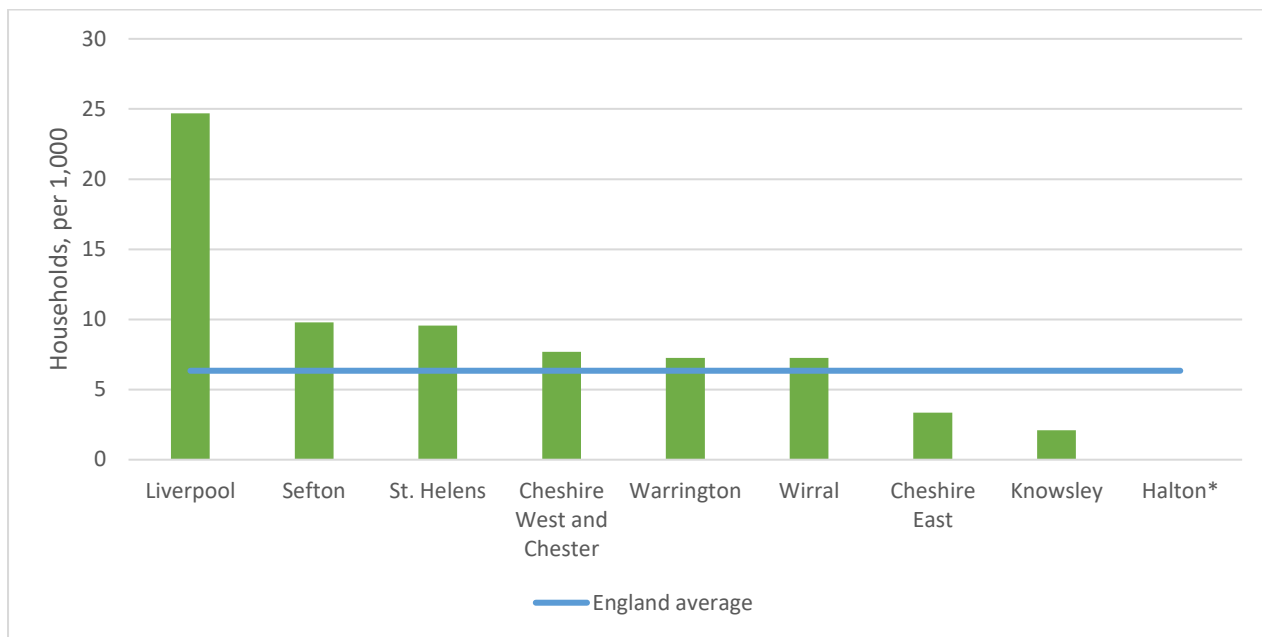
Source: ONS

**Figure 24. Violence offences per 1,000 population, 2019/20**



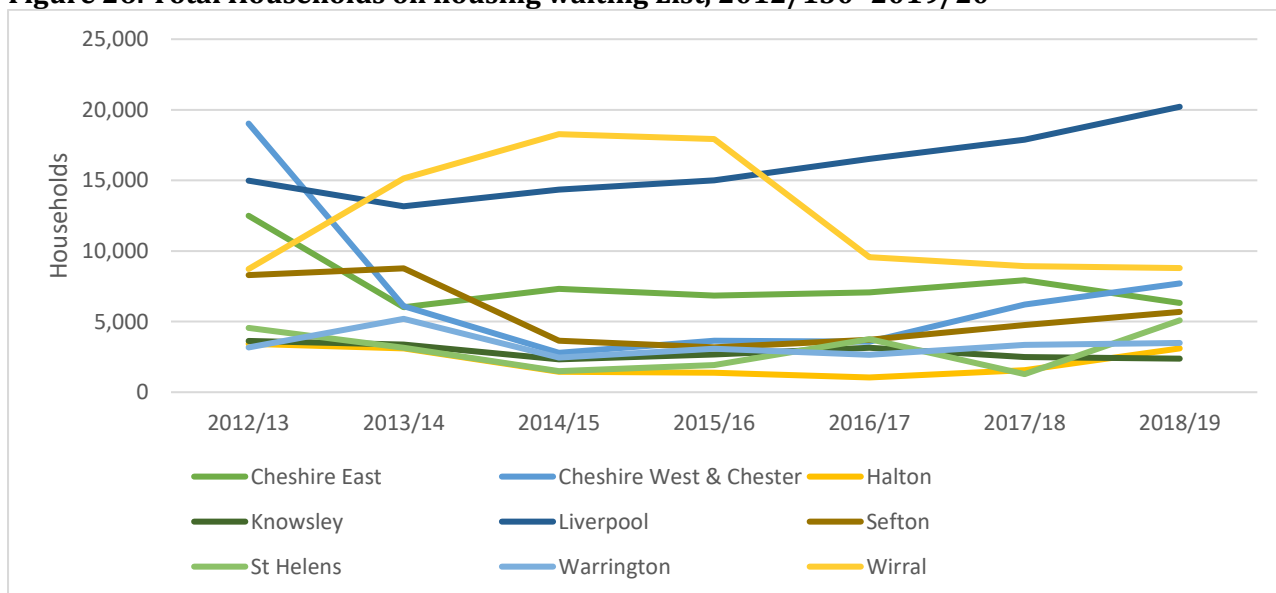
Source: Public Health England

**Figure 25. Households assessed as homeless per thousand, 2020/21**



Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government  
 \*Data not available

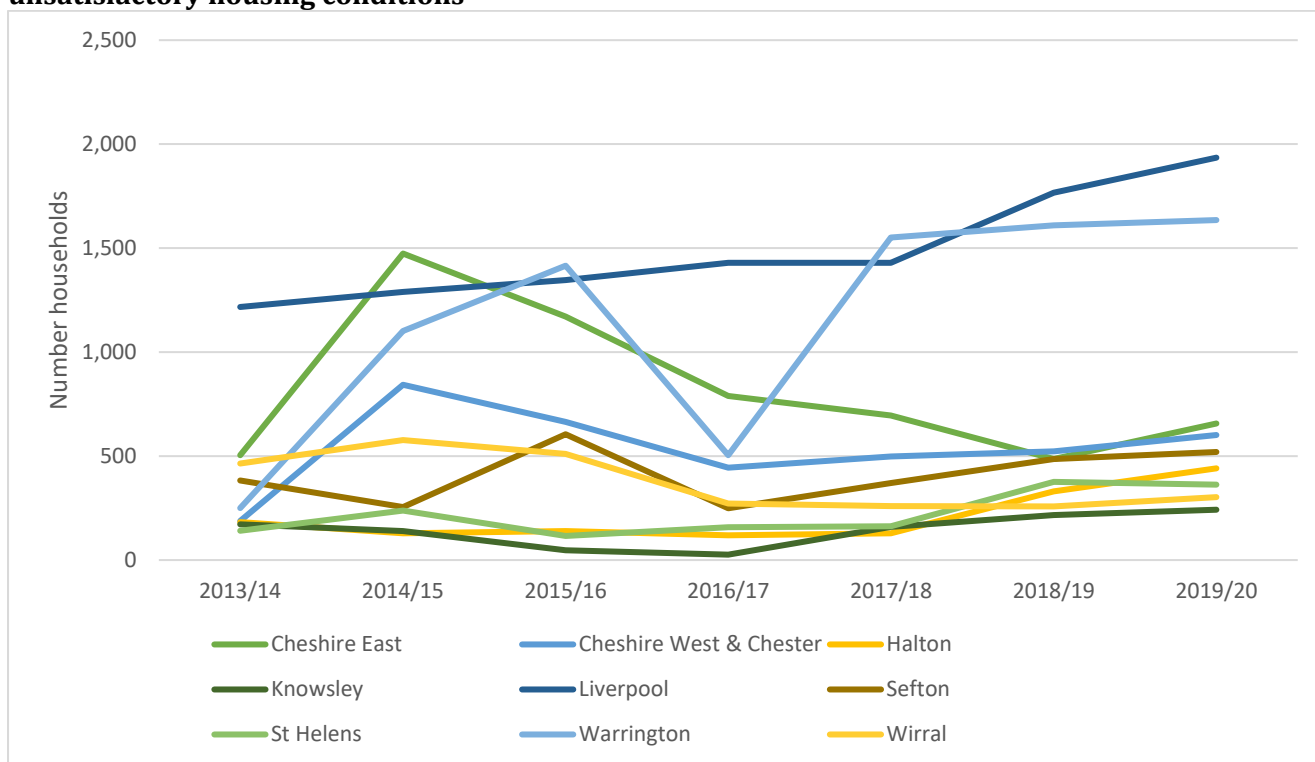
**Figure 26. Total Households on housing waiting List, 2012/130- 2019/20**



Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

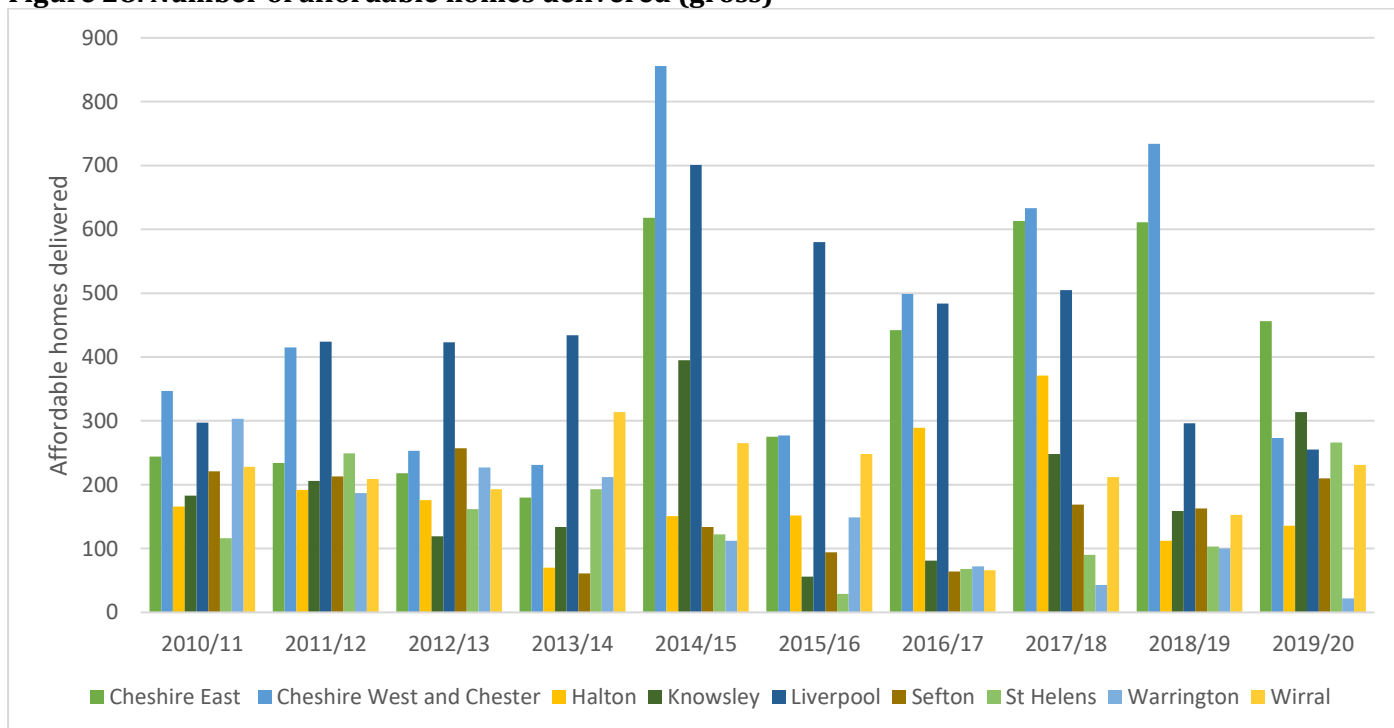


**Figure 27. Households occupying insanitary or overcrowded housing or otherwise living in unsatisfactory housing conditions**



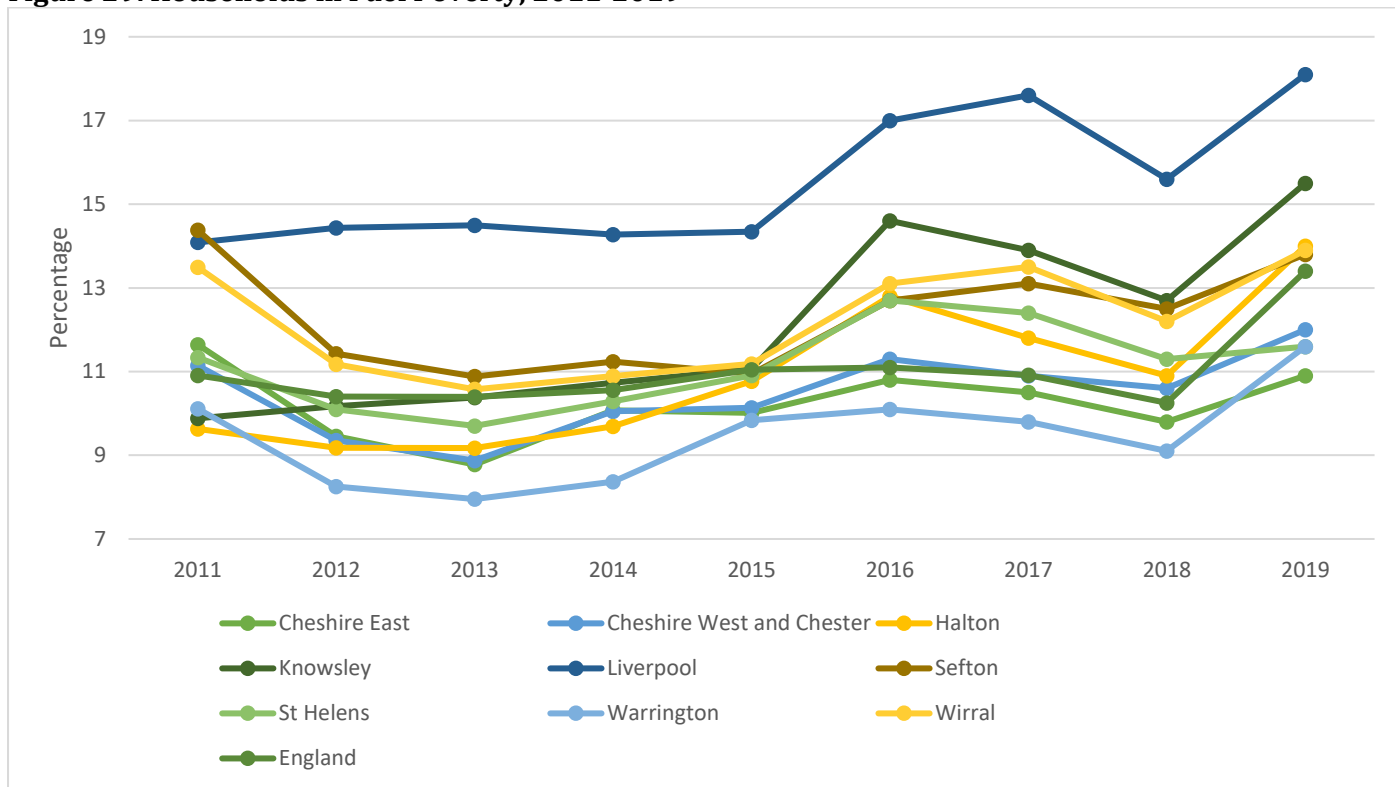
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

**Figure 28. Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)**



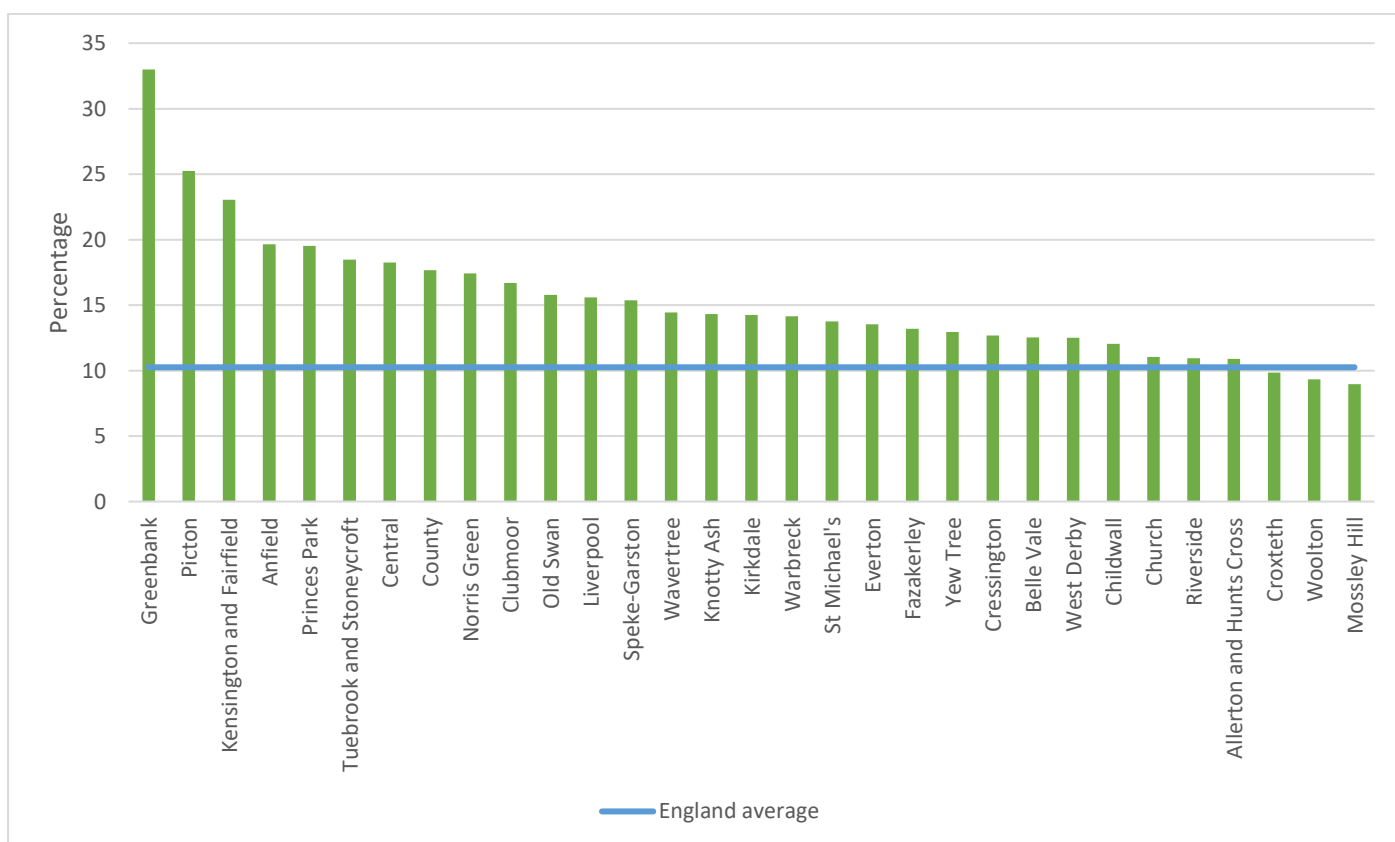
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

**Figure 29. Households in Fuel Poverty, 2011-2019**



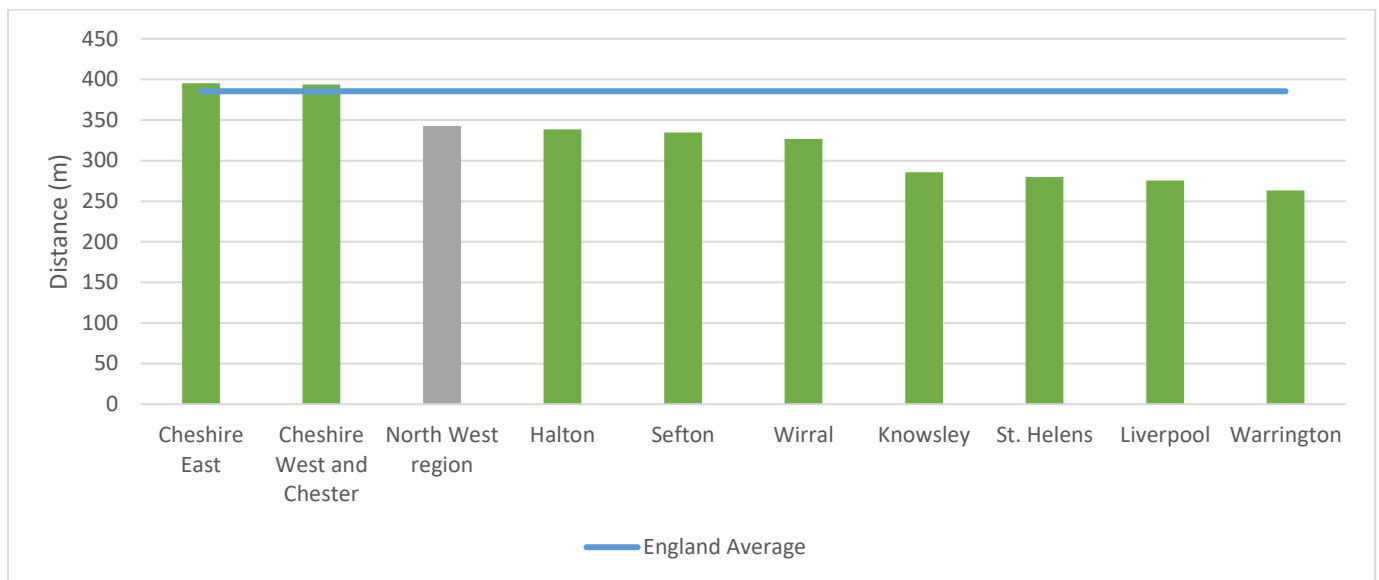
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

**Figure 30. Estimated percentage of households that experience fuel poverty, 2018**



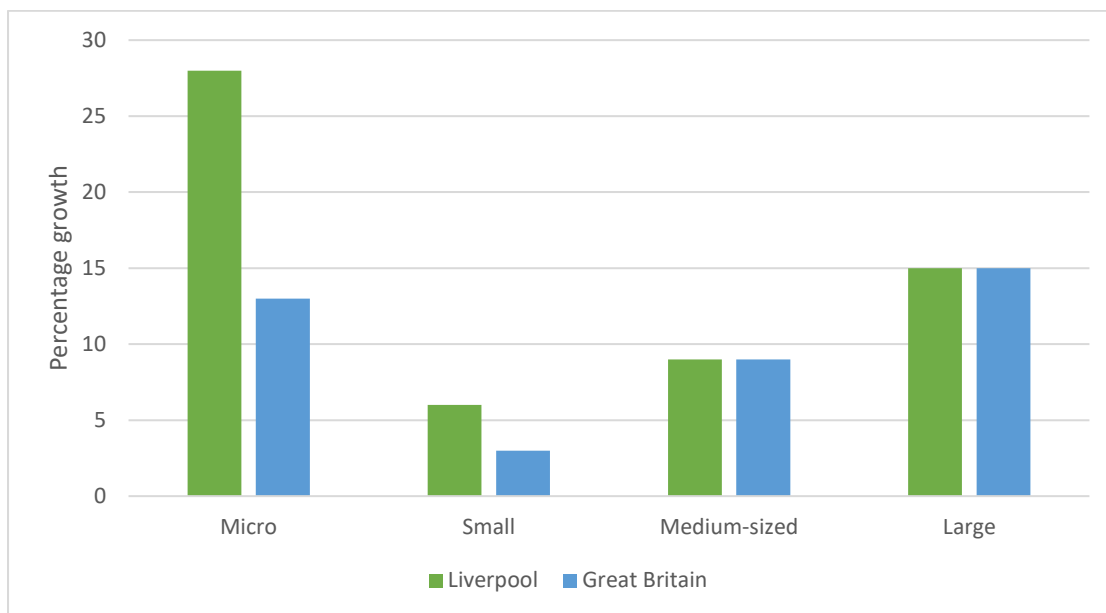
Source: Public Health England produced from Department for Business, Energy and Industrial strategy data

**Figure 31. Average distance to nearest Park, Public Garden, or Playing Field**



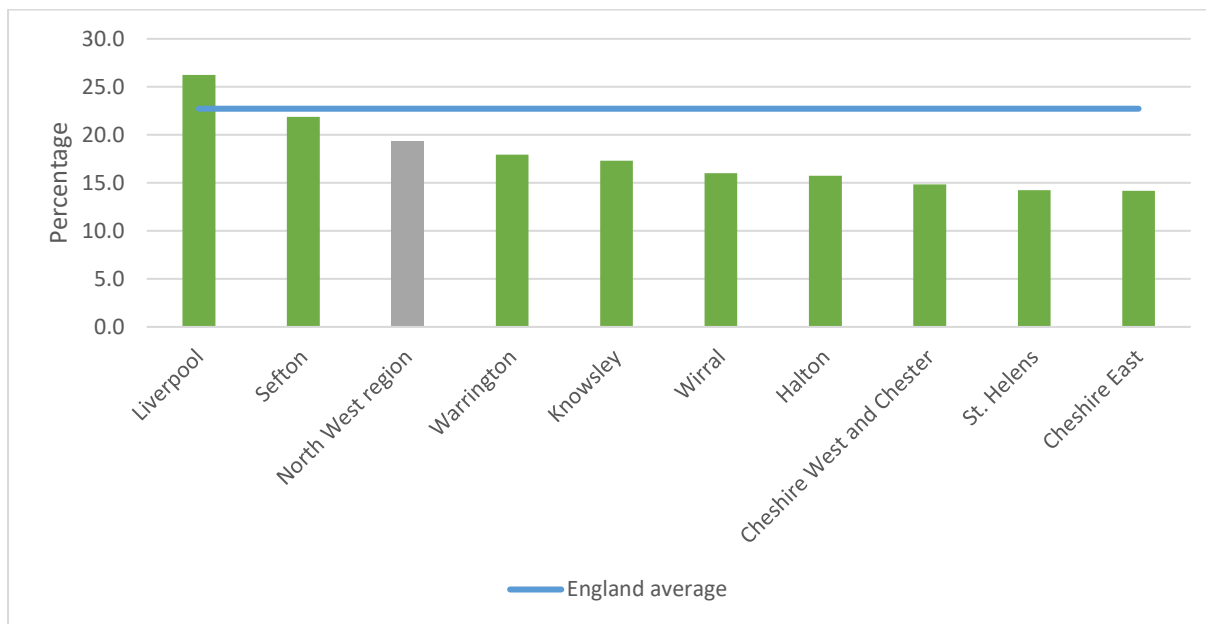
Source: Office for National Statistics

**Figure 32. Business growth in Liverpool and Great Britain 2015-2020**



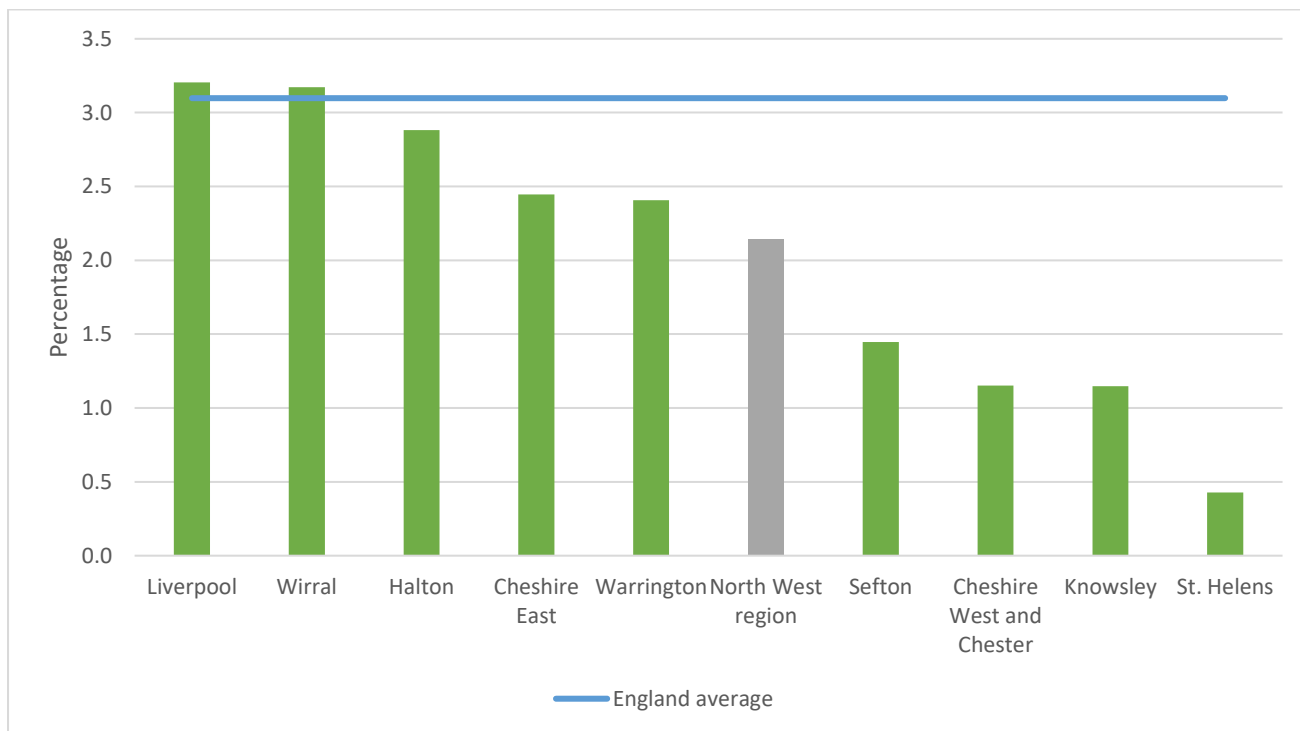
Source: ONS for Liverpool Council

**Figure 33. Percentage of adults walking for travel at least three days per week, 2018/19**



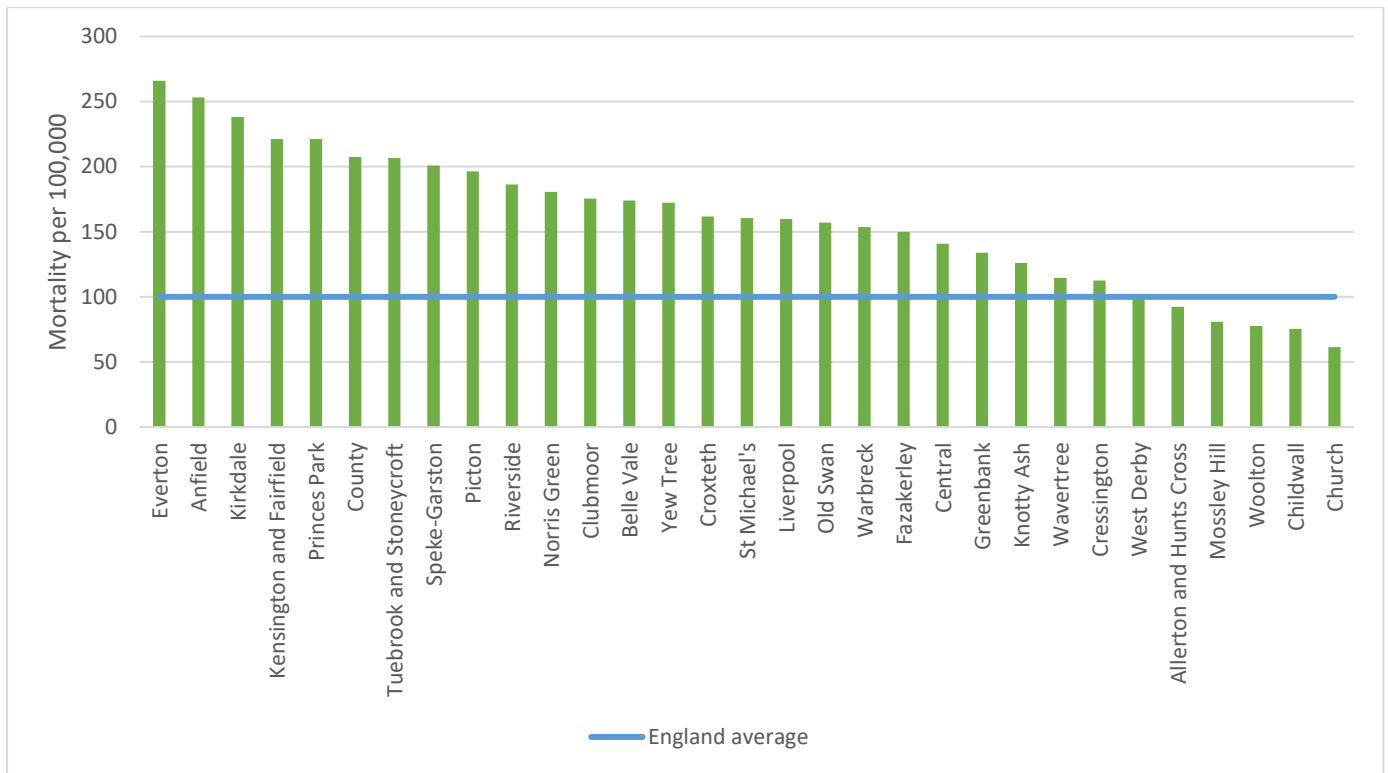
Source: Department for Transport (based on Active Lives Adult Survey, Sport England)

**Figure 34. Percentage of adults cycling for travel at least three days per week, 2018/19**



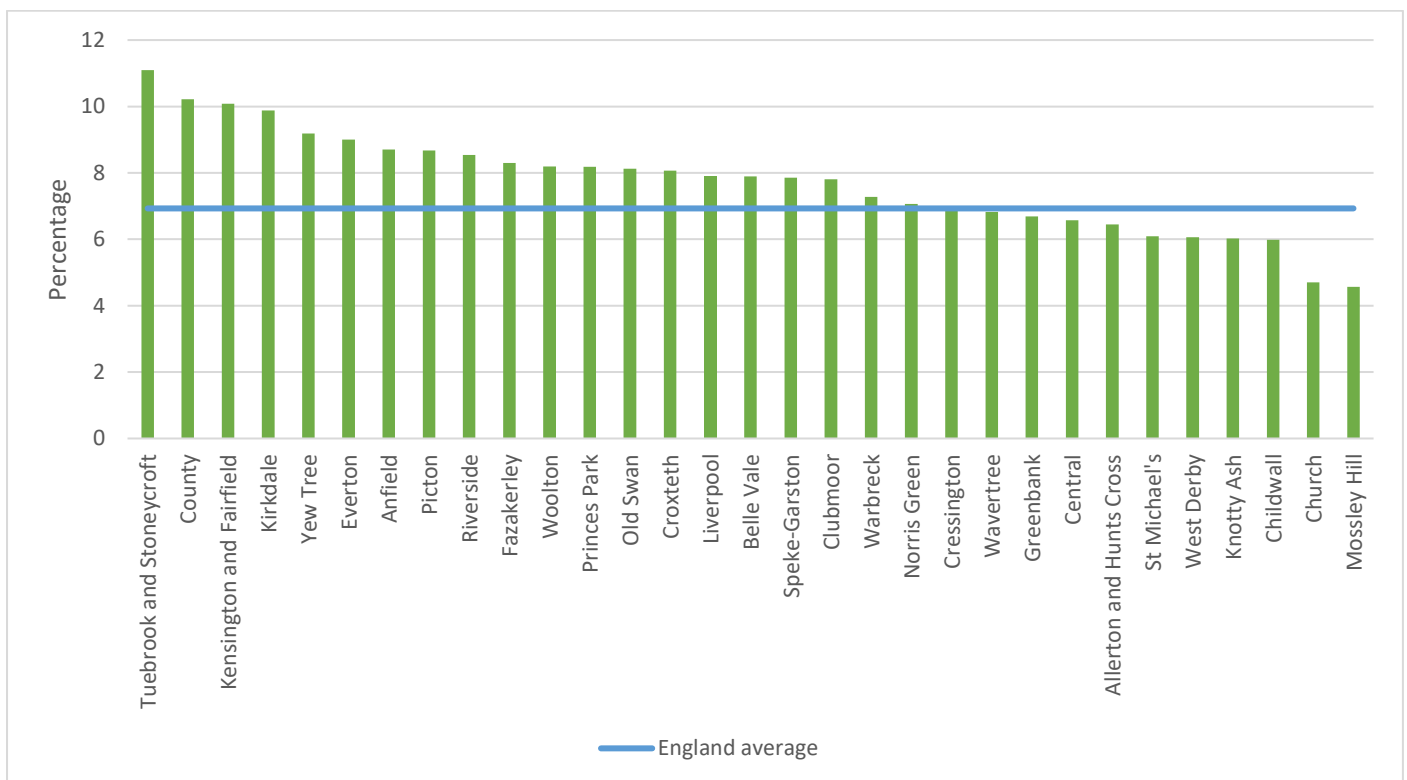
Source: Department for Transport (based on Active Lives Adult Survey, Sport England)

**Figure 35. Mortality rate from causes considered preventable, (including cardiovascular, cancer, respiratory, liver diseases), Liverpool ward level, 2015-19, standardised mortality ratio**



Source: Public Health England produced from ONS data

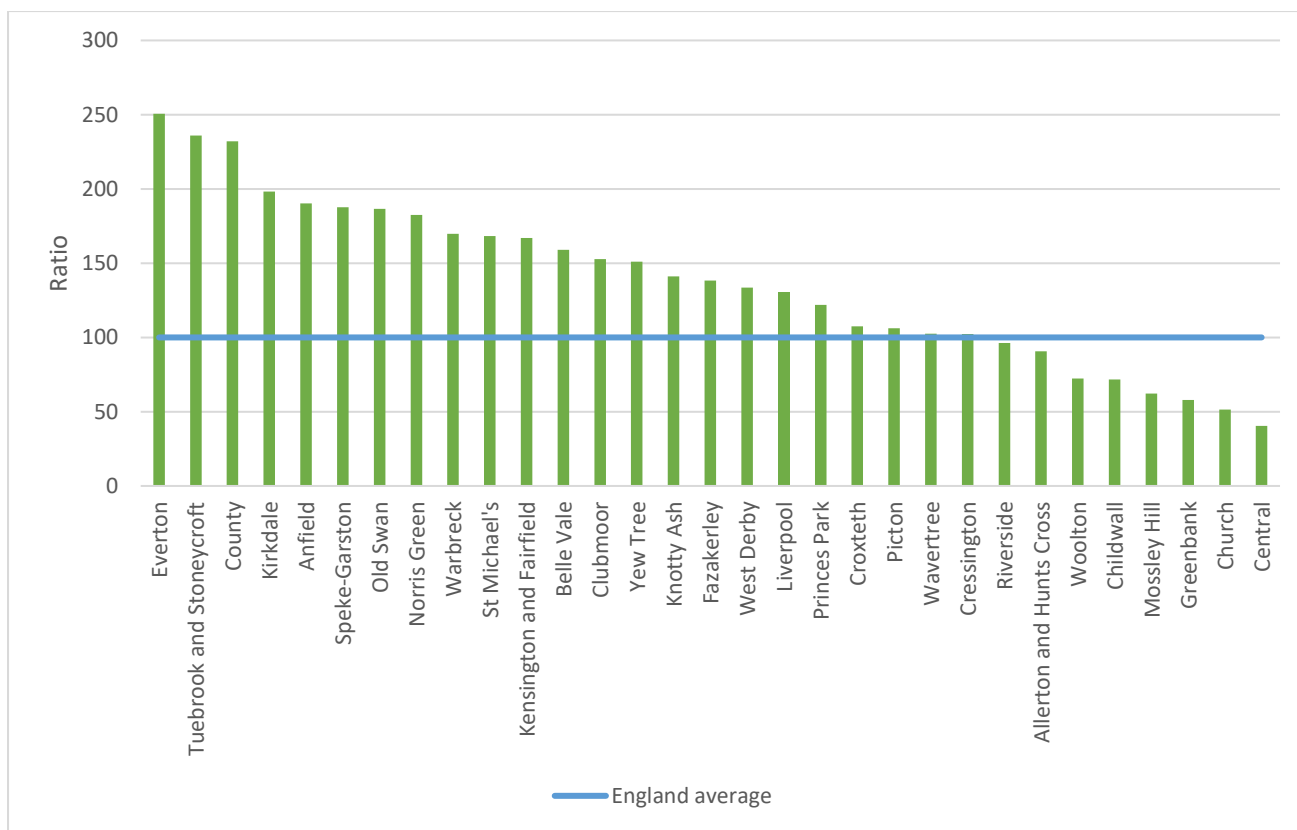
**Figure 36. Low birth weight of live babies, Liverpool ward level, 2015-19, pooled percentage**



Source: Public Health England produced from ONS data

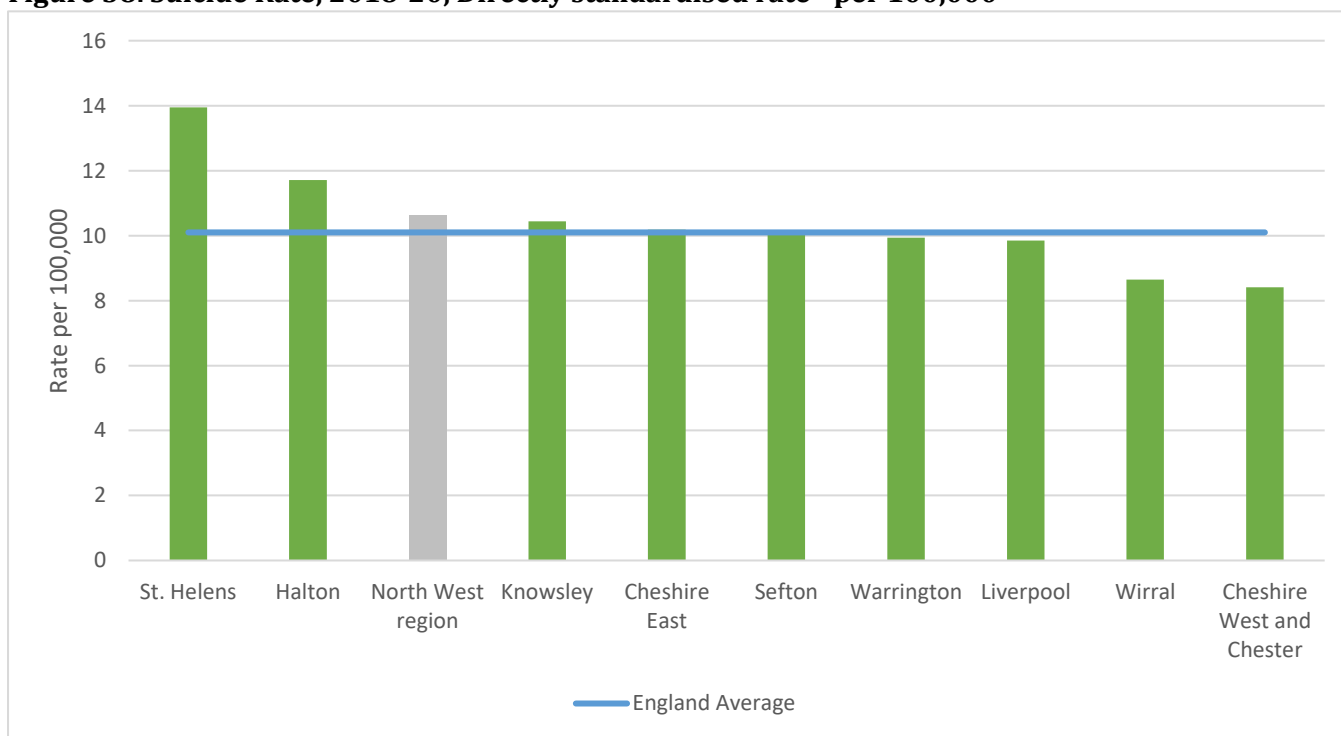
The lower the ratio for hospital stays for self-harm, the lower the likelihood someone is in hospital for intentional self-harm.

**Figure 37. Hospital stays for self-harm, standardised admissions ratio, 2015/16-19/20**



Source: Public Health England produced from Hospital Episode Statistics

**Figure 38. Suicide Rate, 2018-20, Directly standardised rate - per 100,000**



Source: Public Health England