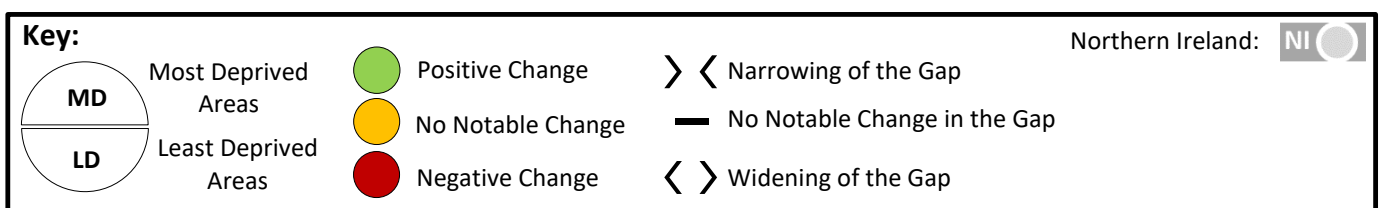


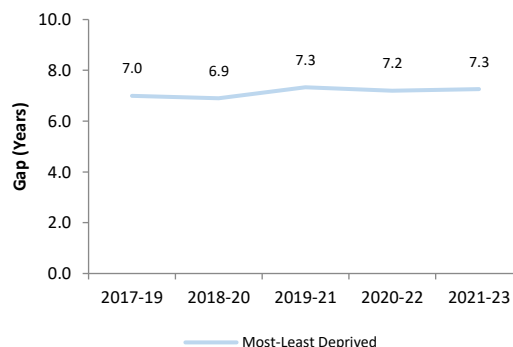
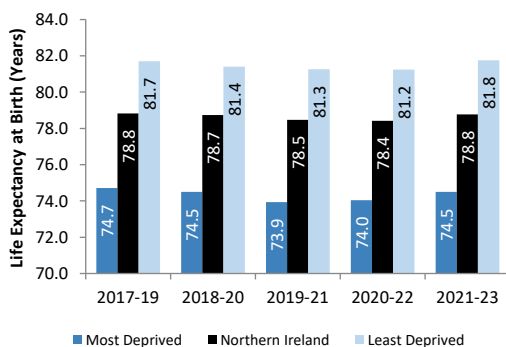
## Life Expectancy & General Health

Of the twelve inequality gaps analysed, seven displayed no changes over the analysed period. While there were no changes in the most or least deprived areas for male and female life expectancies at birth, or at age 65, the inequality gap in female life expectancy at age 65 widened slightly. Inequality gaps for female healthy life expectancy (HLE) and, male and female disability free life expectancies (DFLE), narrowed over the analysed period due to improvements in the most deprived areas however despite the narrowing, the gaps remained notable, with the gap in female HLE between the 20% most and least deprived areas stood at 14.0 years in 2021-23. The inequality gap in the proportion of individuals reporting long term health conditions widened while the gap for limiting long term conditions saw no overall change. While there were improvements in the proportion of respondents reporting good or very good health in both the most and least deprived areas, there was no notable change in the associated inequality gap.



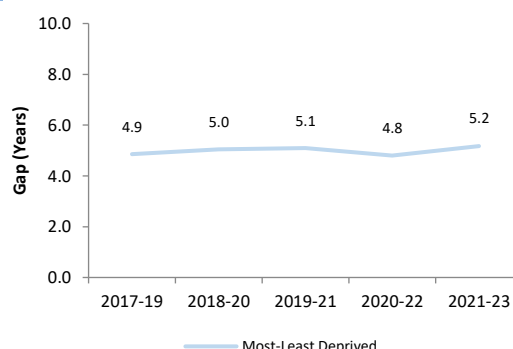
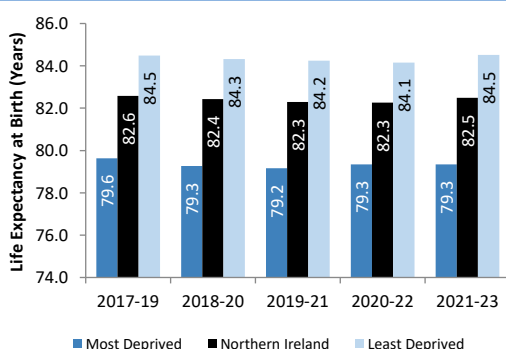
### Male Life Expectancy at Birth

NI ●



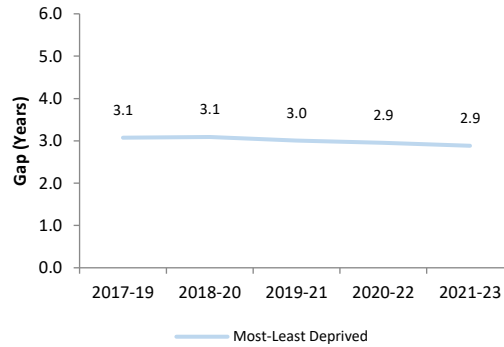
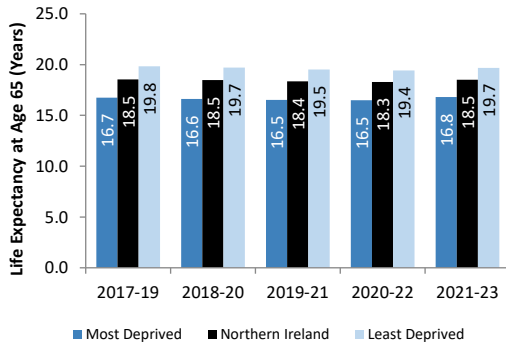
### Female Life Expectancy at Birth

NI ●



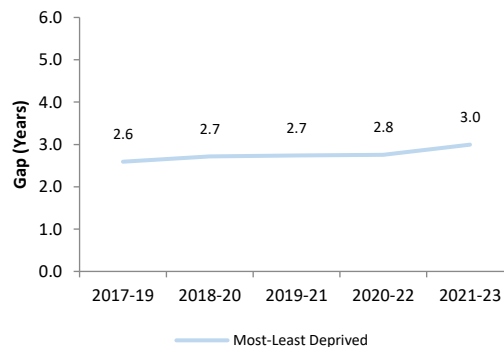
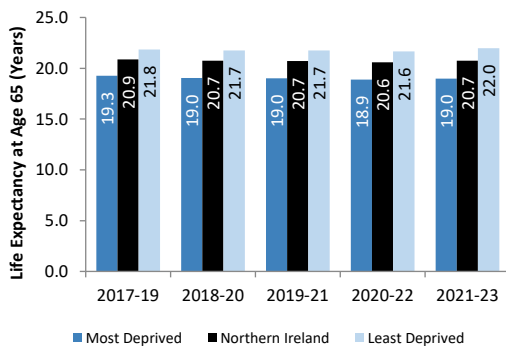
## Male Life Expectancy at Age 65

NI 



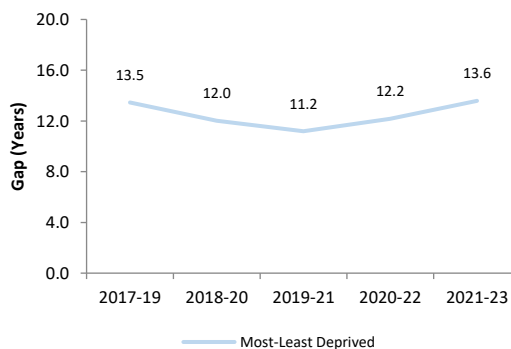
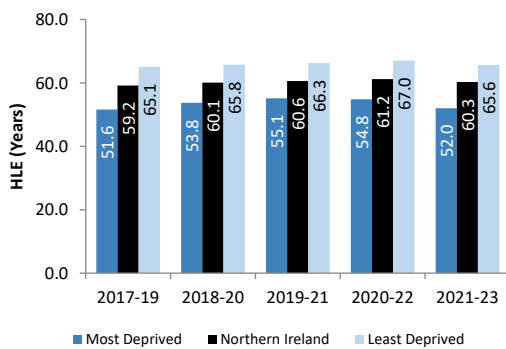
## Female Life Expectancy at Age 65<sup>1</sup>

NI 



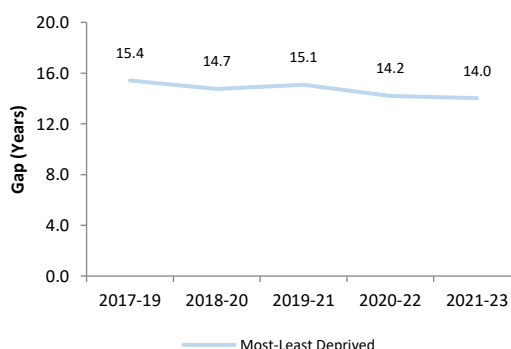
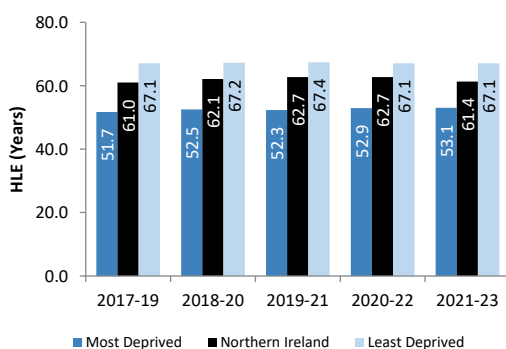
## Male Healthy Life Expectancy<sup>2</sup>

NI 



## Female Healthy Life Expectancy<sup>2</sup>

NI 

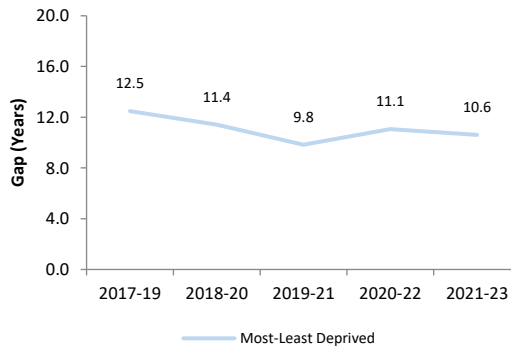
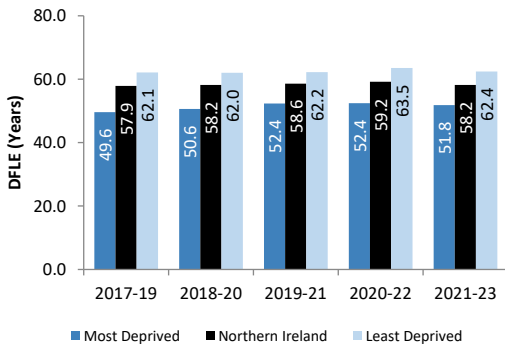


<sup>1</sup> Although there were no changes observed within the most and least deprived areas, a widening of the inequality gap has been indicated due to the year-on-year increases.

<sup>2</sup> Between 2020/21 and 2022/23, the Health Survey NI, from which HLE and DFLE estimates are produced, was telephone based using a smaller sample size, and did not include children. To ensure the figures remained as representative as possible of the entire population, data relating to children in 2019 was held constant from 2020 to 2022. This should be considered when assessing changes. Please see [Appendix E](#) for more detail.

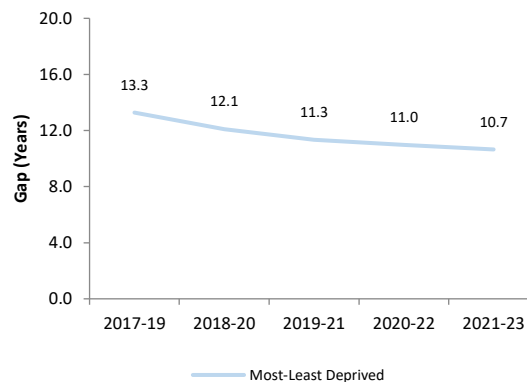
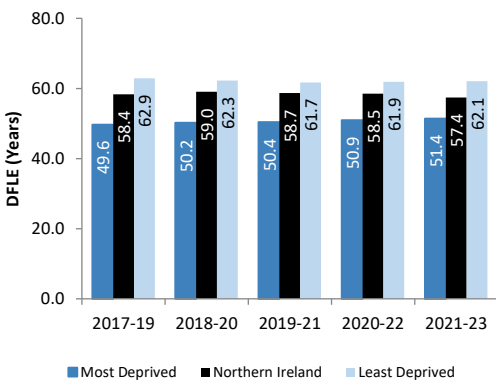
### Male Disability Free Life Expectancy <sup>3</sup>

NI 



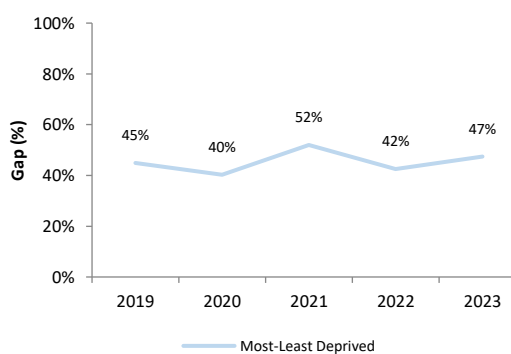
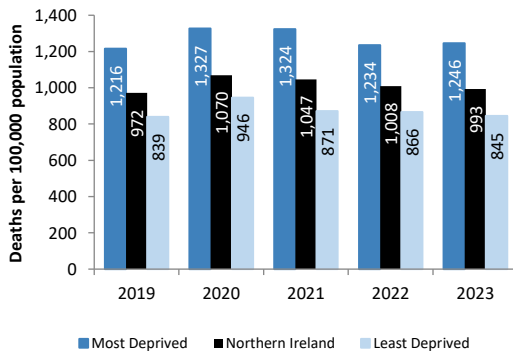
### Female Disability Free Life Expectancy <sup>3</sup>

NI 



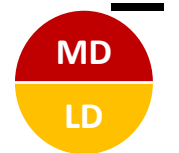
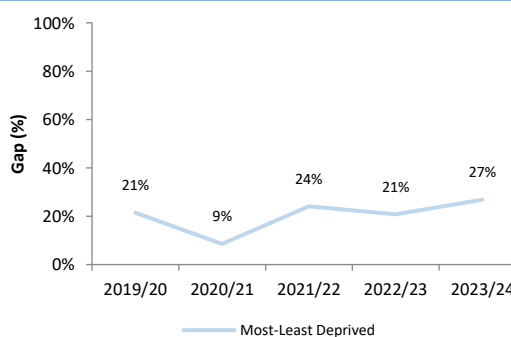
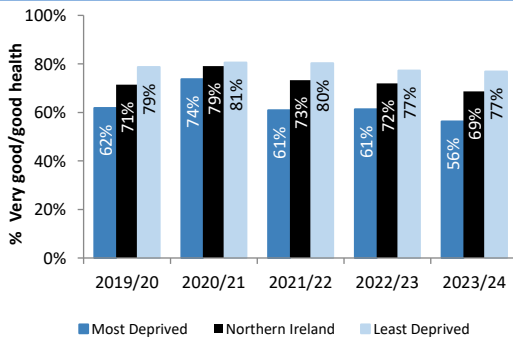
### Standardised Death Rate – All deaths

NI 



### Very Good / Good General Health

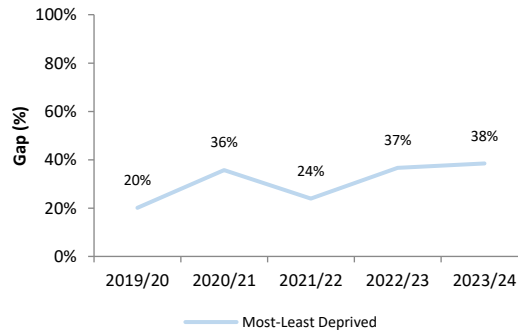
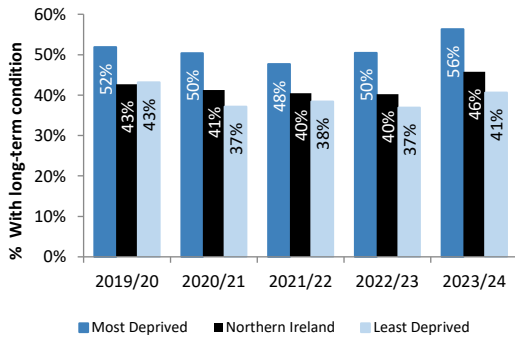
NI 



<sup>3</sup> Between 2020/21 and 2022/23, the Health Survey NI, from which HLE and DFLE estimates are produced, was telephone based using a smaller sample size, and did not include children. To ensure the figures remained as representative as possible of the entire population, data relating to children in 2019 was held constant from 2020 to 2022. This should be considered when assessing changes. Please see [Appendix E](#) for more detail.

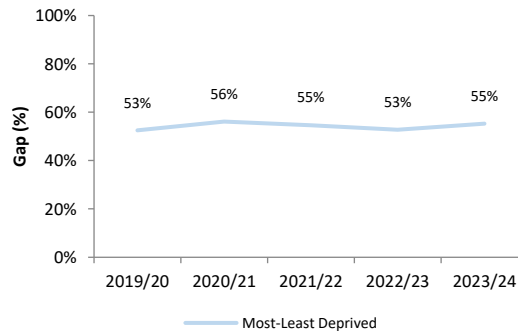
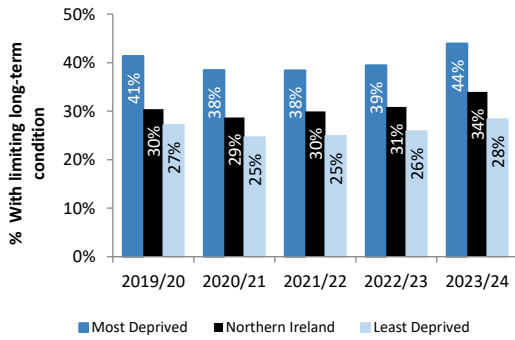
## Long-Term Conditions<sup>4</sup>

NI 



## Limiting Long-Term Conditions

NI 



<sup>4</sup> Although there were no changes observed within the most and least deprived areas, a widening of the inequality gap has been indicated due to the widening gap trend observed over the period.