**Life Expectancy and Death Rates**

The life expectancy at birth in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough is higher than Northern Ireland for both males and females. In 2019-21 male life expectancy at birth in the borough was 79.1 years compared to 78.4 years for Northern Ireland. Female life expectancy at birth is even higher at 83 years for Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough, above the Northern Ireland figure of 82.2 years. Male life expectancy at birth in the borough and Northern Ireland has increased by 0.6 years and 0.4 years respectively from 2011-13 to 2019-21. Female life expectancy at birth in the borough has increased by 0.3 years and fallen by 0.1 years in Northern Ireland over the same period.

|   | Male Life Expectancy at Birth | Female Life Expectancy at Birth |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon** | **Northern Ireland** | **Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon** | **Northern Ireland** |
| 2011-13 | 78.5 | 78.0 | 82.7 | 82.3 |
| 2012-14 | 78.9 | 78.3 | 82.4 | 82.3 |
| 2013-15 | 78.8 | 78.3 | 82.4 | 82.3 |
| 2014-16 | 79.2 | 78.5 | 82.5 | 82.3 |
| 2015-17 | 79.0 | 78.5 | 82.7 | 82.3 |
| 2016-18 | 79.1 | 78.7 | 82.9 | 82.4 |
| 2017-19 | 79.5 | 78.8 | 83.1 | 82.6 |
| 2018-20 | 79.3 | 78.7 | 83.2 | 82.4 |
| 2019-21 | 79.1 | 78.4 | 83.0 | 82.2 |

*Table 1: Life expectancy at birth by gender in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland 2011-13 to 2019-21. Source: Northern Ireland Health and Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System, Department of Health and Information Analysis Directorate (IAD) latest official life expectancy estimates for NI & Local Government Districts.*

*Figure 1: Life expectancy at birth by gender in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland 2011-13 to 2019-21. Source: Northern Ireland Health and Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System, Department of Health and Information Analysis Directorate (IAD) latest official life expectancy estimates for NI & Local Government Districts.*

The life expectancy at age 65 in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough is also higher than Northern Ireland for both males and females. Male life expectancy at age 65 in the borough is 18.6 years for 2019-21 compared to 18.3 years in Northern Ireland. Female life expectancy at age 65 is higher at 21.1 years in the borough and 20.7 years in Northern Ireland.

|   | Male Life Expectancy at Age 65 | Female Life Expectancy at Age 65 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon** | **Northern Ireland** | **Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon** | **Northern Ireland** |
| 2011-13 | 18.4 | 17.9 | 20.7 | 20.5 |
| 2012-14 | 18.6 | 18.1 | 20.5 | 20.5 |
| 2013-15 | 18.4 | 18.2 | 20.6 | 20.6 |
| 2014-16 | 19.0 | 18.3 | 20.9 | 20.7 |
| 2015-17 | 18.6 | 18.2 | 20.9 | 20.6 |
| 2016-18 | 18.6 | 18.4 | 21.0 | 20.7 |
| 2017-19 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 21.1 | 20.8 |
| 2018-20 | 18.7 | 18.4 | 21.2 | 20.7 |
| 2019-21 | 18.6 | 18.3 | 21.1 | 20.7 |

*Table 2: Life expectancy at age 65 by gender in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland 2011-13 to 2019-21. Source: Northern Ireland Health and Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System, Department of Health.*

*Figure 2: Life expectancy at age 65 by gender in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland 2011-13 to 2019-21. Source: Northern Ireland Health and Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System, Department of Health.*

The standardised death rate for those aged under 75 (all causes) was 340 per 100,000 population in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough in 2017-21 and 367 in Northern Ireland during the same period. The death rate per 100,000 population had decreased in the borough since 2009-13 from 376 to 333 in 2015-19 and 2016-20 but increased again in 2017-20 to 340. The rate in Northern Ireland has also decreased from 388 in 2009-13 to 363 in 2015-19 but has increased in the last two periods presented.

| Death Rate Under 75, All Causes (per 100,000 population) | Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon | Northern Ireland |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2009-13 | 376 | 388 |
| 2010-14 | 361 | 379 |
| 2011-15 | 352 | 372 |
| 2012-16 | 347 | 369 |
| 2013-17 | 341 | 369 |
| 2014-18 | 341 | 366 |
| 2015-19 | 333 | 363 |
| 2016-20 | 333 | 364 |
| 2017 -21 | 340 | 367 |

*Table 3: Standardised death rate (under 75, all causes) per 100,000 population in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland 2009-13 to 2017-21. Source: Northern Ireland Health and Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System, Department of Health.*

 *Figure 3: Standardised death rate (under 75, all causes) per 100,000 population in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland 2009-13 to 2017-21. Source: Northern Ireland Health and Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System, Department of Health.*

Avoidable deaths[[1]](#footnote-1) are those that are defined as preventable, amenable (treatable) or both. The standardised avoidable death rate per 100,000 population in 2017-21 was 240 in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough which is the second highest rate of the years presented below. The borough and Northern Ireland overall had both shown decreases between 2010-14 and 2015-19 but rates have been increasing again in both areas in the last two periods presented.

| Avoidable Death Rate (per 100,000 population) | Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon | Northern Ireland |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2010-14 | 247 | 267 |
| 2011-15 | 239 | 260 |
| 2012-16 | 238 | 256 |
| 2013-17 | 237 | 256 |
| 2014-18 | 237 | 255 |
| 2015-19 | 233 | 254 |
| 2016-20 | 235 | 256 |
| 2017-21 | 240 | 261 |

*Table 4: Standardised death rate for avoidable deaths per 100,000 population in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland 2010-14 to 2017-21. Source: Northern Ireland Health and Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System, Department of Health.*

*Figure 4: Standardised death rate for avoidable deaths per 100,000 population in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland 2010-14 to 2017-21. Source: Northern Ireland Health and Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System, Department of Health.*

The crude suicide rate[[2]](#footnote-2) is defined as ‘the number of deaths by intentional self-harm and events of undetermined intent per 100,000 population’. In 2017-21, in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon borough, the crude suicide rate was 9.4 per 100,000 population. This was up from 8.3 per 100,000 in 2016-20. In Northern Ireland, the crude suicide rate has been higher than the borough for the three periods presented below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Crude Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population) | Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon | Northern Ireland |
|
| 2015-19 | 8.4 | 11.3 |
| 2016-20 | 8.3 | 11.2 |
| 2017-21 | 9.4 | 11.6 |

*Table 5: Crude suicide rate per 100,000 population in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland 2015-19 to 2017-21. Source: Northern Ireland Health and Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System, Department of Health.*

*Figure 5: Crude suicide rate per 100,000 population in Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough and Northern Ireland 2015-19 to 2017-21. Source: Northern Ireland Health and Social Care Inequalities Monitoring System, Department of Health.*

Further information on life expectancy and death rates can be found in the Health Inequalities Annual Report which can be accessed via the following link:

<https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/articles/health-inequalities-statistics>

1. A new definition of avoidable mortality has been implemented, following the proposal of a new definition by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and an Office for National Statistics consultation. Figures based on the old definition can be found on page 62 of the Health Inequalities Annual Report 2020. For the new definition a list of all causes of death considered avoidable can be found on pages 75-79 while those considered avoidable under the previous definition can be found on pages 82-83 of the Health Inequalities Annual Report 2020 - <https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/health/hscims-report-2020.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The two previous health inequalities annual reports did not report on suicide due to an ongoing review conducted by NISRA and the Coroner’s Service into the classification of undetermined deaths between 2015 and 2020. As the review has since been completed, the inequality analysis of suicide has been reintroduced to this report. Due to the series break in suicide deaths, deaths occurring prior to 2015 have been excluded from analysis, restricting the scope of sub-regional trends, which use five-year aggregated figures. Full details on this change and further information on the review can be found in Appendix E: Technical Notes & Definitions ([Health Inequalities Annual Report 2023 (health-ni.gov.uk)](https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/health/hscims-report-2023.pdf)). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)