**NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH AND CARE EXCELLENCE**

**NICE indicator validity assessment**

Assurance date: September 2021

Review date: September 2024

# Indicator IAP00016

# Life expectancy at 75 (See also IAP00459 Health inequalities (area deprivation) - Life expectancy at 75)

# Validity assessment

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| **Domain** | **Notes** | **Assessment** |
| Importance | Indicator is part of the NHS outcomes framework domain 1 – Preventing people from dying prematurely.  At a national level the value of this indicator has improved over time. In 1990 the male life expectancy at 75 was 8.5 years and for females 11.1, increasing by 2019 to 11.8 and 13.5 respectively. Life expectancies are higher in less deprived deciles for both genders, and there is substantial geographical variation. | Indicator is based on a recognised dataset.  Indicator shows improvement over time, with variation by geography and by deprivation decile. |
| Evidence base | From indicator quality statement[[1]](#footnote-1):  “This indicator is an overarching indicator in domain 1 of the framework. The overarching indicators in domain 1 allow the Secretary of State to review how successful the NHS has been in preventing people from dying prematurely, and in particular, preventing deaths from causes considered ‘amenable’ to healthcare. 'Amenable' in this context relates to premature deaths that should not occur in most cases in the presence of timely and effective healthcare.  While a limited number of conditions for those aged 75 and over are included in the definition of “amenable” used in other domain 1 indicators, these indicators focus on those aged under 75 for the most part. This is largely because of the difficulty of ascribing cause of death in 75+ age groups where there are often multiple morbidities. However many deaths at ages 75 and over could be considered premature. In order to address concerns that the framework neglects premature or avoidable deaths in older people, this indicator, life expectancy at 75, is a companion indicator to amenable mortality.”. | This indicator covers a wide range of conditions where an evidence base exists. |
| Specification | Numerator: Number of deaths aged 75 and over recorded in a year (or group of years for pooled data).  Denominator: Population of people aged 75 and over  Exclusions: None  Methodology: Death rates from a single year (or group of years for pooled data) are applied to estimate life expectancy assuming that those rates apply throughout the remainder of a person’s life.  Geography: England, Local authority, region, deprivation decile. Gender splits available for all of the above.  Data Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) mortality data and mid-year population estimates.  Disclosure control: No values calculated for City of London or Isles of Scilly due to small numbers. | The indicator has defined components necessary to construct the indicator. |
| Feasibility | All data from long running data sources. | Data has been flowing for some time and data sources will continue. |
| Acceptability | Indicator methodology is well established and improvement over time is clear. | The indicator assesses performance that is attributable to or within the control of the audience.  The results of the indicator can be used to improve practice. |
| Risk | None identified.  Similar indicator (Life expectancy at 65) is published in the Public Health Outcomes Framework. | None |

**Summary:** Indicator to be renewed.

**NHS Digital Indicator reference:**

NHS Outcomes Framework - 1b Life expectancy at 75

1. NHS Digital. NHS outcomes framework, Indicator Quality Statement, Domain 1. 1b Life expectancy at 75: i Males ii Females. Version 1.11, May 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)