

**F: Better health for all**

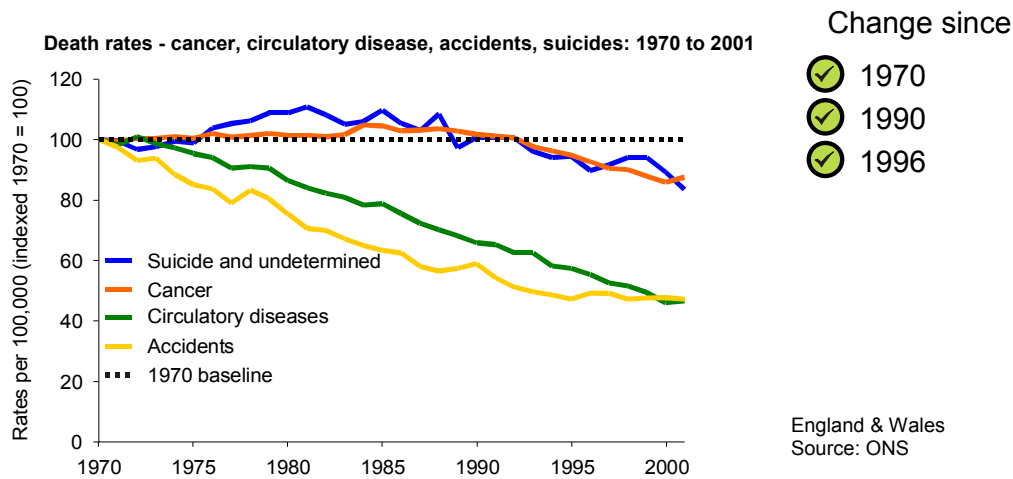
Life expectancy for people of all social classes has increased but differences for different social groups remain. In 1997-9, a professional woman could expect to live an average of 5.7 years longer than an unskilled woman, whilst the equivalent gap for men was 7.4 years.

Death rates from circulatory diseases (people under 75) and accidents have halved since the 1970s and death rates from cancer and suicides have fallen during and since the 1990s. However, overall healthy life expectancy has not increased to the same extent as life expectancy so a higher proportion of the extra years of life are spent in poor health.

Ref. no.	Indicator		QOLC 1999		QOLC Updated Assessment		
			Change since		Change since		
			1970	1990	1970	1990	Strategy
H6	Health: Expected years of healthy life (headline)						
F1	Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides						
F2	Respiratory illness						
F3	Health inequalities	Life expectancy for women					
		Life expectancy for men					
F4	NHS hospital waiting lists						

**Indicator: Death rates from cancer, circulatory disease, accidents and suicides**

**F1**

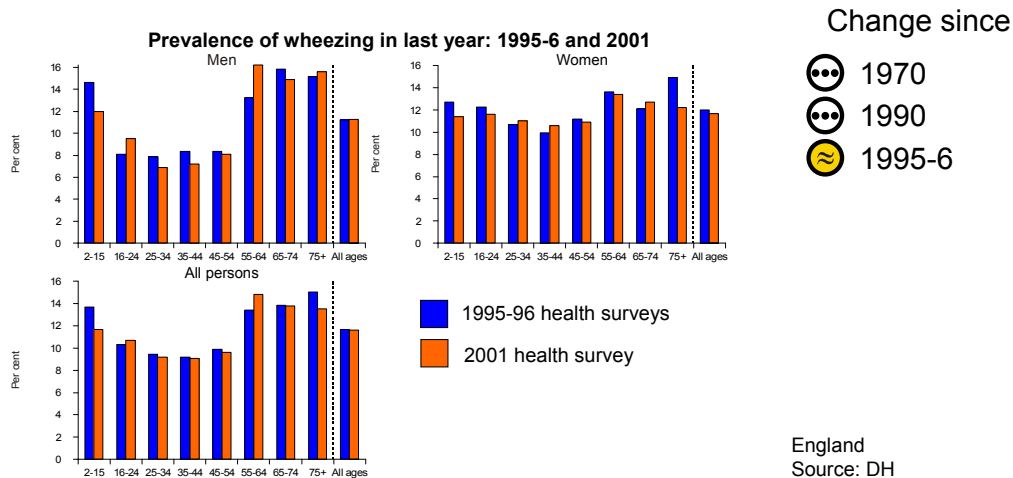


Objective: Deliver key health targets

- Death rates from circulatory diseases (people under 75) and accidents have halved since the 1970s and death rates from cancer and suicides have fallen during and since the 1990s.
- In 2001, death rates per 100,000 were 520 for circulatory diseases, 399 for cancer, 18 for accidents and 32 for suicides and undetermined deaths.

**Indicator: Respiratory illness**

**F2**

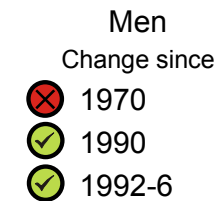
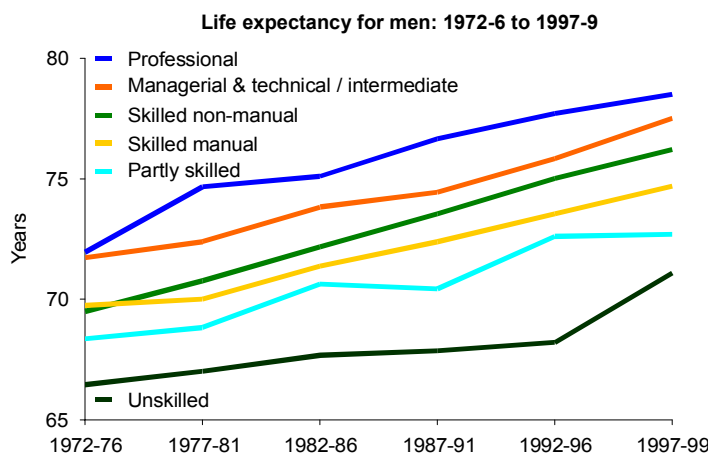
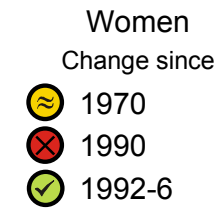
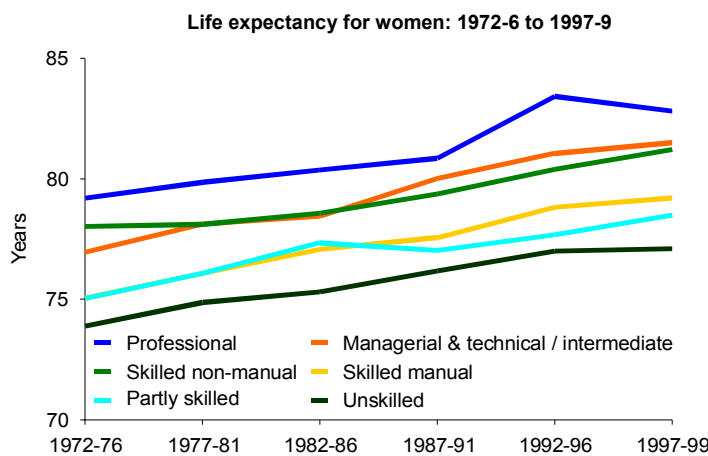


Objective: Environmental factors affecting health

- Overall, the prevalence of severe wheezing was almost unchanged between the 1995-96 and 2001 health surveys. In 2001, 11.7 per cent of people surveyed had experienced severe wheezing in the last year.
- Changes in wheezing prevalence varied for men and women, and differed significantly with age.

**Indicator: Health inequalities**

**F3**

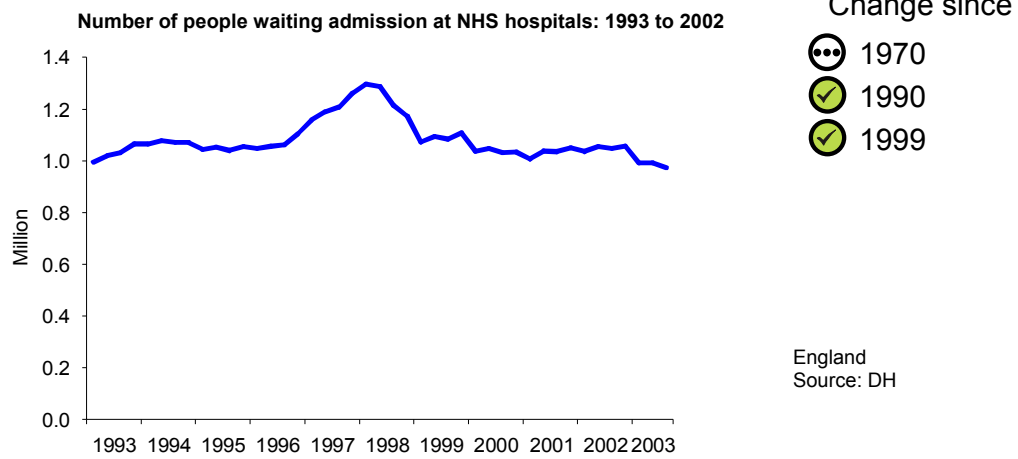


**Objective:** Address major factors leading to health inequalities

- Life expectancy for people of all social classes increased between 1972-6 and 1997-9 but differences between life expectancy for different social groups remain.
- In 1997-9 a professional woman could expect to live an average of 5.7 years longer than an unskilled woman, whilst the equivalent gap for men was 7.4 years.

**Indicator: NHS Hospital waiting lists**

**F4**



**Objective:** Provide people with access to effective healthcare, based on patients' needs, and not on where they live or their ability to pay

- Waiting lists fell by 121,000 between June 1999 and September 2003.
- In September 2003 there were nearly 974,000 people on NHS waiting lists – slightly fewer (21,000) than in March 1993.