

St. Louis Life Expectancy Methodology and Data Table

Methods

Population data were calculated using an average of 2000 and 2010 data obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau. Death count data were obtained from the Bureau of Vital Statistics/Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination, Department of Health and Senior Services, Missouri Department of Health. The most recently available years of death data (2005 to 2014) were aggregated into 19 five-year age groups (see below) by decedent's residential census tract. The average number of deaths across the ten years was computed in order to match the single year of population data (weighted average of 2000 and 2010) used. Death counts

and population data were then entered into abridged life tables using the Chiang methodology¹. The death counts and population counts for age groups with zero death counts were replaced with the corresponding death counts and population counts for St. Louis County. Population data and death counts for census tracts that split or combined in 2010 were allocated based on the population distribution. Census tracts with ten or more missing age categories, with greater than 40% population change and a population count of less than 5,000 in either 2000 or 2010, or with greater than 40% population in group quarters were excluded from the analysis.

Age Groups

- <1 Year
- 1 to 4 Years
- 5 to 9 Years
- 10 to 14 Years
- 15 to 19 Years
- 20 to 24 Years
- 25 to 29 Years
- 30 to 34 Years
- 35 to 39 Years
- 40 to 44 Years
- 45 to 49 Years
- 50 to 54 Years
- 55 to 59 Years
- 60 to 64 Years
- 65 to 69 Years
- 70 to 74 Years
- 75 to 79 Years
- 80 to 84 Years
- 85 Years and Over

The following table contains the life expectancy values for all the St. Louis area census tracts that were part of this project. The final life expectancy map was based on the values in this table:

Census Tract	Life Expectancy at Birth	Census Tract (cont'd)	Life Expectancy at Birth (cont'd)	Census Tract (cont'd)	Life Expectancy at Birth (cont'd)
1072	69	2109.25	78	2121.01	69
Census Tract	70	2109.26	77	2121.02	70
1081	72	2109.27	81	2122	71
1082	70	2109.28	78	2123	76
1083	69	2110	80	2124	70
1270	Insufficient Data	2111.01	77	2125	74
2101	76	2111.02	79	2126	76
2102	72	2112.01	77	2127	74
2103	74	2112.02	79	2131.01	76
2104	74	2113.01	76	2131.02	Insufficient Data
2105.01	72	2113.31	77	2132.03	79
2105.02	72	2113.32	78	2132.04	75
2106	73	2113.33	80	2133	74
2107.02	75	2113.34	80	2134	75
2107.03	78	2114.01	79	2135	75
2107.04	73	2114.02	78	2136	70
2108.03	76	2115	72	2137	72
2108.04	77	2116	75	2144	76
2108.05	77	2117	77	2146.01	77
2108.06	75	2118.01	73	2146.02	76
2109.12	79	2118.02	73	2147	76
2109.21	76	2119	72	2148	76
2109.23	78	2120.01	74	2149	78
2109.24	76	2120.02	71	2218	71

1. Chiang CL. The life table and its construction. In: Introduction to stochastic processes in biostatistics. New York: John Wiley & Sons; 1968: 189–214.

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The Center on Society and Health is an academic research center that studies the connections between social factors and health.

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