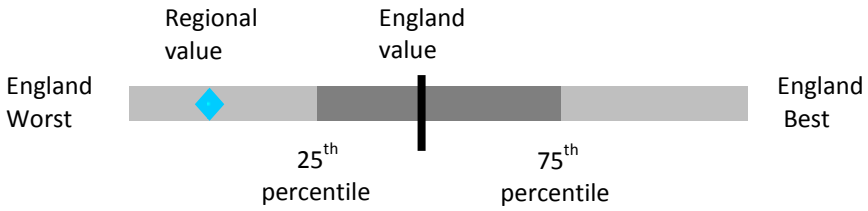
UCL Institute of Health Equity

London Health Observatory

Marmot Indicators for Local Authorities in England, 2012 - Sandwell

The chart below shows key indicators of the social determinants of health, health outcomes and social inequality that correspond, as closely as is currently possible, to the indicators proposed in Fair Society, Healthy Lives. Results for each indicator for this local authority are shown below. On the chart, the value for this local authority is shown as a circle, against the range of results for England, shown as a bar.

- Significantly better than the England value
- Not significantly different from the England value
- Significantly worse than the England value



	Indicator	Local Authority Value	Regional Value	England Value	England Worst	Range	England Best
	Health outcomes						
	Males						
1	Male life expectancy at birth (years)	75.5	77.9	78.6	73.6		85.1
2	Inequality in male life expectancy at birth (years)	9.6	9.0	8.9	16.9		3.1
3	Inequality in male disability-free life expectancy at birth (years)	8.7	11.3	10.9	20.0		1.8
	Females						
4	Female life expectancy at birth (years)	80.8	82.2	82.6	79.1		89.8
5	Inequality in female life expectancy at birth (years)	6.4	5.8	5.9	11.6		1.2
6	Inequality in female disability-free life expectancy at birth (years)	8.5	9.2	9.2	17.1		1.3
	Social determinants						
7	Children achieving a good level of development at age 5 (%)	54.5	59.9	58.8	49.5		71.4
8	Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	8.9	7.0	6.7	12.3		2.6
9	People in households in receipt of means-tested benefits (%)	24.7	17.0	14.6	32.8		4.7
10	Inequality in percentage receiving means-tested benefits (% points)	34.8	35.3	29.0	55.1		4.6

Indicator notes

A copy of this report and a more detailed Indicator Guide is available from the London Health Observatory website:
http://www.lho.org.uk//LHO_Topics/national_lead_areas/marmot/marmotindicators.aspx

Life expectancy at birth (Indicators **1** and **4**)
Estimate of the average number of years of life expectancy at birth, based on current mortality rates.
Figures for England and the English regions were calculated using methods consistent with those used to calculate local authority figures.
Time period: 2008-10 Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Inequality in life expectancy (Indicators **2** and **5**)
This indicator is the Slope Index of Inequality (SII) in life expectancy at birth, which represents the range in life expectancy across the whole population of the local authority (LA), from most to least deprived. An SII of 10 years, for example, indicates that life expectancy for the best-off in the LA is 10 years higher than for the worst-off in the same LA. The higher the value of the SII, the greater the inequality within the area.
Results were calculated by grouping lower layer super output areas (LSOAs) within each LA into deciles based on their Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 score. Deciles each contain approximately a tenth of the LSOAs in the LA. The life expectancy for each decile was then calculated, based on deaths in the five-year period 2006-10. A statistical analysis of the relationship between these decile life expectancies and deprivation provides the SII – a single summary measure of social inequality in life expectancy across the local authority. The figure for England is the median value of the SII figures for all upper-tier local authorities. The figure for each English region is the median value of SII results for all upper-tier LAs within that region.
Time period: 2006-10 Source: The Public Health Observatories in England, based on analysis of ONS mortality data and population estimates & Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010.

Inequality in disability-free life expectancy * (Indicators **3** and **6**)
Disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) is the average number of years a person could expect to live without an illness or health problem that limits their daily activities. This indicator is the Slope Index of Inequality (SII) in DFLE, which represents the range in DFLE across the whole population of the local authority (LA), from most to least deprived. An SII of 15 years, for example, indicates that DFLE for the best-off in the LA is 15 years higher than for the worst-off in the same LA. The higher the value of the SII, the greater the inequality within the area.
Results were calculated by ranking the middle layer super output areas (MSOAs) in each local authority by their level of deprivation using Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 scores. A statistical analysis of the relationship between MSOA-level DFLE and deprivation provides the SII – a single summary measure of social inequality in DFLE across the local authority. The figure for England is the median value of the SII figures for all upper-tier local authorities. The figure for each English region is the median value of SII results for all upper-tier LAs within that region.
Time period 1999-2003 Source: Slope Index of Inequality - London Health Observatory based on analysis of DFLE figures from ONS

* These figures are the same as those presented in the 2011 Marmot Indicators. ONS are investigating the possibility of producing more recent statistics. The indicators will be updated when new data are released.

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Children achieving a good level of development at age 5 (Indicator **7**)
Percentage of children assessed by a teacher as having achieved a 'good level of development' in the year they turn five.
Figures for England and the English regions are the actual percentages for these areas.
Time period: 2011 Source: Department for Education

Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) (Indicator **8**)
Percentage of young people aged 16-19 who are not in education, employment or training (NEET).
Figures for England and the English regions are the actual percentages for these areas.
Time period: November 2010 to January 2011 Source: Department for Education

People in households in receipt of means-tested benefits (Indicator **9**)
Percentage of people living in households in receipt of selected means-tested benefits.
Figures for England and the English regions are the actual percentages for these areas.
Time period: 2008 Source: Income Domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 – Department for Communities and Local Government; percentages for LAs - London Health Observatory

Inequality in percentage in receipt of means-tested benefits (Indicator **10**)
This indicator is the Slope Index of Inequality (SII) in the percentage of people in households in receipt of selected means tested benefits. It represents the range of benefit receipt across the whole population of the local authority (LA), from most to least deprived. An SII of 35 percentage points, for example, indicates that for the worst-off in the LA, the percentage of people receiving means-tested benefits is 35 percentage points higher than for the best-off in the same LA. The higher the value of the SII, the greater the inequality within the area.
Results were calculated by grouping lower layer super output areas (LSOAs) within each LA into deciles based on their Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 score. Deciles each contain approximately a tenth of the LSOAs in the LA. The percentage of people in households in receipt of benefits was calculated for each decile. A statistical analysis of the relationship between the decile percentages and deprivation provides the SII – a single summary measure of social inequality in receipt of means-tested benefits across the local authority. The figure for England is the median value of the SII figures for all upper-tier local authorities. The figure for each English region is the median value of SII results for all upper-tier LAs within that region.
Time period: 2008 Source: Slope Index of Inequality - London Health Observatory based on analysis of the Income Domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 from the Department for Communities and Local Government

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