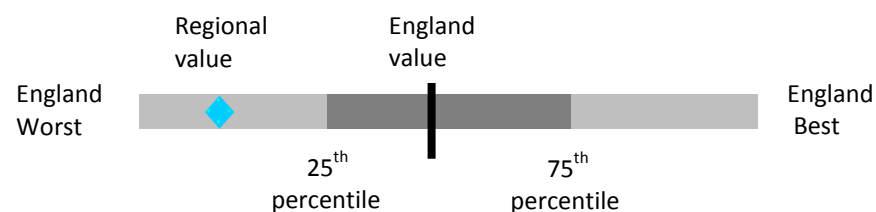
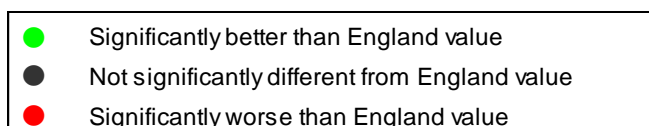


Marmot Indicators for Local Authorities in England

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.



Bolton

	Indicator	Local Authority Value	Regional Value	England Value	England Worst	Range	England Best
	Health outcomes						
	Males						
1	Male life expectancy at birth (years)	75.7	76.6	78.3	73.7		84.4
2	Inequality in male life expectancy (years)	13.2	10.8	8.8	16.6		2.7
3	Inequality in male disability-free life expectancy (years)	16.7	14.1	10.9	20.0		1.8
	Females						
4	Female life expectancy at birth (years)	80.1	80.8	82.3	79.1		89.0
5	Inequality in female life expectancy (years)	10.5	8.2	5.9	11.5		1.8
6	Inequality in female disability-free life expectancy (years)	14.1	12.2	9.2	17.1		1.3
	Social determinants						
7	Children achieving a good level of development at age 5 (%)	58.5	55.2	55.7	41.9		69.3
8	Young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) (%)	11.0	7.8	7.0	13.8		2.6
9	People in households in receipt of means-tested benefits (%)	20.3	18.3	15.5	41.1		5.1
10	Inequality in people in receipt of means-tested benefits (% points)	49.1	40.2	30.6	61.3		2.9

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 3)

Estimate of the average number of years of life expectancy at birth, based on current mortality rates.

Figures for England and the English regions represent the actual life expectancies for these areas.

Time period: 2007-09 Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Inequality in life expectancy (Indicators 2 and 4)

This indicator is the Slope Index of Inequality in life expectancy. It summarises the social inequality in life expectancy within each local authority. It was calculated by, firstly, grouping lower layer super output areas (LSOAs) within each local authority into deciles based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation score (IMD 2007) for each LSOA. Deciles each contain approximately a tenth of the LSOAs in the local authority. The life expectancy for each decile is calculated, based on mortality data for the five-year period 2005-09. The Slope Index of Inequality represents the gap in years of life expectancy between the least and most deprived areas within the local authority, based on a statistical analysis of the relationship between life expectancy and deprivation scores across the whole authority. The higher the value, the greater the inequality within the local authority.

The figure for England is the median value of the figures for all upper-tier local authorities. The figure for each English region is the median value of all upper-tier LAs within that region.

Time period: 2005-09 Source: Association of Public Health Observatories, based on analysis of ONS mortality data and population estimates

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 in DFLE. It summarises the social inequality in DFLE within each local authority. It was calculated by, firstly, ranking the middle layer super output areas (MSOAs) in each local authority by their level of deprivation using IMD 2007 scores. The Slope Index of Inequality represents the gap in years of disability free life expectancy between the least and most deprived areas within the local authority, based on a statistical analysis of the relationship between DFLE and deprivation scores across the whole authority. As with life expectancy, the higher the value, the greater the inequality within the local authority.

The figure for England is the median value of the figures for all upper-tier local authorities. The figure for each English region is the median value of 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

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: 2010 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: 2009/10 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: 2005 Source: Income Domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 - 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 in the percentage of people in households in receipt of selected means tested benefits. It summarises the social inequality within each local authority. It is calculated by, firstly, grouping lower layer super output areas (LSOAs) within each local authority into deciles based on their IMD 2007 scores for each LSOA. Deciles each contain approximately a tenth of the LSOAs in the local authority. The percentage of people in households in receipt of means-tested benefits is calculated for each decile. The Slope Index of Inequality represents the difference in percentages between the least and most deprived areas within the local authority, based on a statistical analysis of the relationship between the percentage in receipt of means-tested benefits and deprivation scores across the whole authority. The higher the percentage, the greater the inequality within the local authority.

The figure for England is the median value of the figures for all upper-tier local authorities. The figure for each English region is the median value of all upper-tier LAs within that region.

Time period: 2005 Source: Slope Index of Inequality - London Health Observatory based on analysis of the Income Domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 from Communities and Local Government