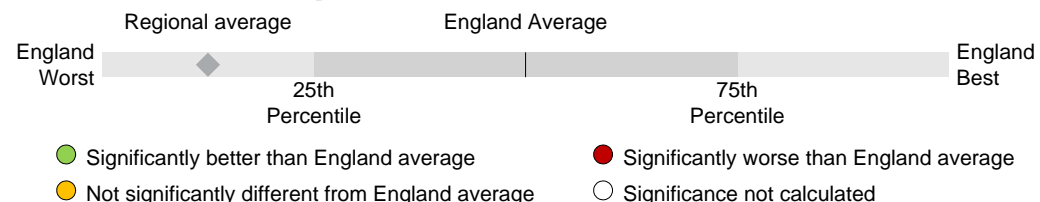




Marmot Indicators for Local Authorities in England, 2014 - Sunderland

The chart below shows key indicators of the social determinants of health, health outcomes and social inequality that broadly correspond to the policy recommendations proposed in Fair Society, Healthy Lives. Results for each indicator for this local authority are shown below. On the chart, the value for Sunderland is shown as a circle, against the range of results for England, shown as a bar. For three indicators, local authority figures are not available and so only the regional value is reported.





Health outcome indicators

	Period	Local value	Regional value	England value	England worst	Range	England best
Healthy life expectancy at birth - Male (years)	2010 - 12	57.9	59.5	63.4	52.5		70.0
Healthy life expectancy at birth - Female (years)	2010 - 12	58.4	60.1	64.1	55.5		71.0
Life expectancy at birth - Male (years)	2010 - 12	77.0	77.8	79.2	74.0		82.1
Life expectancy at birth - Female (years)	2010 - 12	80.7	81.6	83.0	79.5		85.9
Inequality in life expectancy at birth - Male (years)	2010 - 12	10.7	-	-	16.0		3.9
Inequality in life expectancy at birth - Female (years)	2010 - 12	7.0	-	-	11.4		1.3
People reporting low life satisfaction (%)	2012/13	7.6	7.0	5.8	10.1		3.4

Giving every child the best start in life

	Period	Local value	Regional value	England value	England worst	Range	England best
Good level of development at age 5 (%)	2012/13	53.1	45.2	51.7	27.7		69.0
Good level of development at age 5 with free school meal status (%)	2012/13	33.8	28.7	36.2	17.8		60.0


Enabling all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives

	Period	Local value	Regional value	England value	England worst	Range	England best
GCSE achieved 5A*-C including English & Maths (%)	2012/13	60.1	59.3	60.8	43.7		81.9
GCSE achieved 5A*-C including English & Maths with free school meal status (%)	2012/13	32.6	34.6	38.1	21.8		76.7
19-24 year olds not in education, employment or training (%)	2012/13		19.6	16.4			


Create fair employment and good work for all

	Period	Local value	Regional value	England value	England worst	Range	England best
Unemployment % (ONS model-based method)	2013	12.3	10.0	7.4	14.4		3.2
Long term claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (rate per 1,000 population)	2013	17.1	17.4	9.9	32.6		2.3
Work-related illness (rate per 100,000 population)	2011/12		4630	3640			

Ensure a healthy standard of living for all

	Period	Local value	Regional value	England value	England worst	Range	England best
Households not reaching Minimum Income Standard (%)	2011/12		26.3	23.0			
Fuel poverty for high fuel cost households	2012	11.7	11.6	10.4	21.3		4.9

Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities

	Period	Local value	Regional value	England value	England worst	Range	England best
Utilisation of outdoor space for exercise/health reasons (%)	Mar 2012 - Feb 2013	14.1 z	16.0	15.3	0.5		41.2

Note: z - Value based on effective sample size <100

Indicator Descriptions

Healthy life expectancy at birth – males and females

Source: Office for National Statistics

The average number of years a male or female would expect to live in good health based on contemporary mortality rates and prevalence of self-reported good health. For a particular area and time period, it is an estimate of the average number of years a newborn would live in good general health if he or she experienced the age-specific mortality rates and prevalence of good health for that area and time period through their life.

Life expectancy at birth – males and females

Source: Office for National Statistics

The average number of years a male or female would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates. For a particular area and time period, it is an estimate of the average number of years a newborn would survive if he or she experienced the age-specific mortality rates for that area and time period through their life.

Inequality in life expectancy at birth – males and females

Source: Public Health England

This indicator measures inequalities in life expectancy within English local authorities. For each local authority, life expectancy at birth is calculated for each local deprivation decile based on Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). The slope index of inequality (SII) is then calculated based on these figures. The SII is a measure of the social gradient in life expectancy, i.e. how much life expectancy varies with deprivation. It takes account of health inequalities across the whole range of deprivation within each local authority and summarises this in a single number. This represents the range in years of life expectancy across the social gradient from most to least deprived, based on a statistical analysis of the relationship between life expectancy and deprivation across all deprivation deciles.

People reporting low life satisfaction

Source: Office for National Statistics

The percentage of respondents in the ONS Annual Population Survey scoring 0-4 to the question "Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays". Responses are given on a scale of 0-10, where 0 is "not at all satisfied" and 10 is "completely satisfied".

Good level of development at age 5

Source: Department for Education

Children defined as having reached a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) as a percentage of all eligible children. Children are defined as having reached a good level of development at the end of reception if they achieve at least the expected level in the early learning goals in the prime areas of learning (personal, social and emotional development; physical development; and communication and language) and the early learning goals in the specific areas of mathematics and literacy.

Good level of development at age 5 with free school meal status

Source: Department for Education

Children known to be eligible for free school meals defined as having reached a good level of development (at the end of the EYFS as defined above) as a percentage of all children eligible for free school meals.

GCSE achieved (5A*-C including English & Maths)

Source: Department for Education

The percentage of all pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C (including English and Maths) or equivalent. Figures are the percentage of pupils at end of Key Stage 4 for schools maintained by the local authority and are based on the local authority in which the school is located.

GCSE achieved (5A*-C including English & Maths) with free school meal status*Source: Department for Education*

Pupils known to be eligible for free school meals achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C (including English and Maths) or equivalent, as a percentage of all pupils eligible for free school meals.

19-24 year olds who are not in employment, education or training*Source: Department for Education*

The percentage of 19-24 year olds who are not in employment, education or training based on quarter four (October to December) data from the Labour Force Survey. Data are not available for this age group at local authority level and are therefore presented for English regions only.

Unemployment % (ONS model-based method)*Source: Office for National Statistics*

The percentage of the economically active population aged 16 and over without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their interview and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job already obtained. Data for local authorities are based on an ONS model which uses Annual Population Survey estimates of unemployment along with the number of people claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) averaged over 12 months, from Claimant Count data. Estimates for England and English regions are from the Annual Population Survey and are not model-based estimates.

Long-term claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance*Source: Office for National Statistics (NOMIS)*

The claimant count for Jobseeker's Allowance, reported as the crude rate of 16-64 year olds claiming for more than 12 months, per 1,000 resident population aged 16-64. This indicator can only be taken as a proxy measure of those in long term unemployment. As not all people who are unemployed are eligible for Jobseeker's Allowance, this indicator may underestimate the number of long term unemployed, but still provides an indicator of inequalities between local authorities.

Work-related illness*Source: Health and Safety Executive*

The prevalence rate of self-reported illness caused or made worse by work per 100,000 employed, for people working in the last 12 months. It includes the full range of illnesses from long standing to new cases.

Households not reaching Minimum Income Standard*Source: Joseph Rowntree Foundation*

The percentage of households not reaching the Minimum Income Standard (MIS), defined by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation as not having enough income to afford a 'minimum acceptable standard of living' (not including housing and childcare costs), based on what members of the public think is enough money to live on. The households covered are those comprising either a single adult or a couple, of working age or of pension age, plus up to four dependent children for couples or three for lone parents. The calculations cover about two-thirds of the UK population, around 41 million people.

Fuel poverty for high fuel cost households*Source: Department for Energy and Climate Change*

The percentage of households that experience fuel poverty based on the "low income, high cost" methodology, where households are considered to be fuel poor:

- 1 - If they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level)
- 2 - Were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the official fuel poverty line.

Percentage of people using outdoor places for exercise/health reasons*Source: Natural England*

The weighted estimate of the proportion of residents in each area taking a visit to the natural environment for health or exercise purposes. Visits to the natural environment are defined as time spent "out of doors" (e.g. in parks, beaches or the countryside) but not time spent in own garden or routine shopping trips. A visit could be anything from a few minutes to all day and may include time spent close to home or workplace, further afield or while on holiday in England.