Key Points:

**Healthy Life expectancy at birth:**

- **Men** at birth in Barnsley could expect to live **6.4 years less** in “good” health than men in England overall (57.0 years compared with 63.4 years) (see Figure 2).
- **Women** at birth in Barnsley could expect to live **6.7 years less** in “good” health than women in England overall (57.4 years compared with 64.1 years) (see Figure 3).
- Although women in Barnsley have a higher number of years (57.4) in “good” health than men (57.0), men live a higher proportion of their lives in good health (73.2% compared with 70.3%). This is reflected at regional and national level (see Figures 2 and 3).
- When compared to statistical neighbours, both **men** and **women** in Barnsley have the **second lowest** rates for healthy life expectancy at birth and the proportion of life spent in “good” health (see Figures 4 to 7).
- Healthy life expectancy at birth for **men** in Barnsley has **decreased** by 0.3 years from 2010-12 to 2013-15 (57.3 to 57.0 years), and the proportion of life spent in “good” health has decreased from 73.7% to 73.2% (see Table 1).
- For **women** in Barnsley, healthy life expectancy at birth has **increased** by 0.6 years from 2010-12 to 2013-15, and the proportion of life spent in “good” health has also increased from 69.8% to 70.3% (see Table 2).

**Healthy Life expectancy at 65:**

- **Men** at **65** in Barnsley could expect to live **2.7 years less** in “good” health than men in England overall (7.8 years compared with 10.5 years) (see Figure 8).
- **Women** at **65** in Barnsley could expect to live **2.0 years less** in “good” health than women in England overall (9.2 years compared with 11.2 years) (see Figure 9).
- When compared to statistical neighbours, **men** in Barnsley have the **third lowest** rates for healthy life expectancy at 65 and the proportion of life spent in “good” health; **women** have the **fifth lowest** rates (see Figures 10 to 13).

---

Figure 1. Proportion of life spent in “good” and “not good” health for men and women in Barnsley in 2013-2015

Proportion of life spent in “good” health

Proportion of life spent in “not good” health

 Produced by the Research and Business Intelligence Team: Research&BusinessIntelligenceTeam@barnsley.gov.uk
**Purpose & Context:**
- The purpose of this briefing is to provide a summary of the healthy life expectancy (at birth and at 65) figures released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in November 2016.
- Healthy life expectancy relates to the average number of years a person would expect to live in "good" health, if he or she experienced the particular area's age-specific mortality rates and prevalence of good health for that area and time period throughout his or her life.

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Life expectancy at birth, healthy life expectancy at birth and the proportion of life spent in “good” health: Men in Barnsley compared with England and Yorkshire and the Humber (2013-15)

Figure 2. Life expectancy at birth, healthy life expectancy at birth and the proportion of life spent in “good” health for men in Barnsley, Yorkshire and the Humber and England (2013-2015)

Barnsley compared with England:

- In 2013-2015, men at birth in Barnsley could expect to live 6.4 years less in “good” health than men in England overall (57.0 years compared with 63.4 years). Barnsley’s healthy life expectancy at birth rate for men is significantly lower than the rate for England.
- Barnsley men could expect to spend a lower proportion (73.2%) of their lives in “good” health, compared with men in England overall (79.8%).
- Barnsley men could expect to live 4.8 years longer in “not good” health than men in England overall (20.9 years compared with 16.1 years).

Barnsley compared with Yorkshire and the Humber:

- In 2013-2015, men at birth in Barnsley could expect to live 4.4 years less in “good” health than men in the Yorkshire and Humber region (57.0 years compared with 61.4 years). Barnsley’s healthy life expectancy at birth rate for men is significantly lower than the rate for Yorkshire and the Humber.
- Barnsley men could expect to spend a lower proportion (73.2%) of their lives in “good” health, compared with men in the Yorkshire and Humber region (78.1%).
- Barnsley men could expect to live 3.7 years longer in “not good” health than men in the Yorkshire and Humber region (20.9 years compared with 17.2 years).
Life expectancy at birth, healthy life expectancy at birth and the proportion of life spent in “good” health: Women in Barnsley compared with England and Yorkshire and the Humber (2013-15)

Figure 3. Life expectancy at birth, healthy life expectancy at birth and the proportion of life spent in “good” health for women in Barnsley, Yorkshire and the Humber and England (2013-2015)

- In 2013-2015, women at birth in Barnsley could expect to live 6.7 years less in “good” health than women in England overall (57.4 years compared with 64.1 years). Barnsley’s healthy life expectancy at birth rate for women is significantly lower than the rate for England.
- Barnsley women could expect to spend a lower proportion (70.3%) of their lives in “good” health, compared with women in England overall (77.1%).
- Barnsley women could expect to live 5.2 years longer in “not good” health than women in England overall (24.2 years compared with 19.0 years).

Barnsley compared with Yorkshire and the Humber:
- In 2013-2015, women at birth in Barnsley could expect to live 4.6 years less in “good” health than women in the Yorkshire and Humber region (57.4 years compared with 62.0 years). Barnsley’s healthy life expectancy at birth rate for women is significantly lower than the rate for Yorkshire and the Humber.
- Barnsley women could expect to spend a lower proportion (70.3%) of their lives in “good” health, compared with women in the Yorkshire and Humber region (75.3%).
- Barnsley women could expect to live 3.9 years longer in “not good” health than women in the Yorkshire and Humber region (24.2 years compared with 20.3 years).

Produced by the Research and Business Intelligence Team: Research&BusinessIntelligenceTeam@barnsley.gov.uk
In 2013-2015, men at birth in Barnsley could expect to live 6.4 years less in “good” health than men in Calderdale (57.0 years compared with 63.4 years).

Barnsley’s rate of 57.0 years of healthy life expectancy for men is the second lowest of the 16 comparator authorities. All authorities, apart from two (Calderdale and Darlington) have significantly lower rates than the rate for England (63.4 years).

In 2013-2015, men at birth in Barnsley could expect to spend a lower proportion (73.2%) of their lives in “good” health, compared with men in Calderdale (80.7%).

When compared to statistical neighbours, Barnsley men have the second lowest rate for the proportion of life spent in “good” health.
Healthy life expectancy at birth and the proportion of life spent in “good” health: Women in Barnsley compared with statistical neighbours

Figure 6. Healthy life expectancy at birth for women (Barnsley, statistical neighbours and England, 2013-2015)

- In 2013-2015, women at birth in Barnsley could expect to live 6.7 years less in “good” health than women in Calderdale (57.4 years compared with 65.7 years).
- Barnsley’s rate of 57.4 years of healthy life expectancy for women is the second lowest of the 16 comparator authorities. All authorities, apart from four (Calderdale, Dudley, Kirklees and Stockton-on-Tees) have significantly lower rates than the rate for England (64.1 years).

Figure 7. Proportion of life spent in “good” health for women (Barnsley, statistical neighbours and England, 2013-2015)

- In 2013-2015, women at birth in Barnsley could expect to spend a lower proportion (70.3%) of their lives in “good” health, compared with women in Calderdale (80.0%).
- When compared to statistical neighbours, Barnsley women have the second lowest rate for the proportion of life spent in “good” health.

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Healthy life expectancy at birth, the proportion of life spent in “good” health and healthy life expectancy at birth rank (Men in Barnsley and statistical neighbours, 2013-15 compared with 2010-2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Healthy life expectancy at birth</th>
<th>Proportion of life spent in “good” health</th>
<th>Healthy life expectancy at birth rank (out of 150 upper tier local authorities, where 1 is the best)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barnsley</td>
<td>57.3</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calderdale</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>63.4</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Durham</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>-1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darlington</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>-2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doncaster</td>
<td>57.8</td>
<td>59.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dudley</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>60.7</td>
<td>-1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirklees</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>60.8</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotherham</td>
<td>58.3</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Helens</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockton-on-Tees</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoke-on-Trent</td>
<td>59.8</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tameside</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>-1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telford and Wrekin</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>59.5</td>
<td>-0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakefield</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>58.6</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walsall</td>
<td>59.6</td>
<td>58.1</td>
<td>-1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wigan</td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in Barnsley has decreased by 0.3 years from 2010-12 to 2013-15, and the proportion of life spent in “good” health has decreased from 73.7% to 73.2%.
- In terms of rank, healthy life expectancy at birth for Barnsley men has increased slightly during the period, from 144 in 2010-12 to 140 in 2013-15. However, Barnsley’s 2013-15 rank position is the second lowest of the 16 comparator authorities.
- Only six of the 16 comparator authorities showed an increase in rates for healthy life expectancy at birth for men. The comparator local authority with the greatest increase during the period is Calderdale (3.2 years). Darlington demonstrates the largest decrease (-2.2 years).
- In terms of proportion of life spent in “good” health, Calderdale shows the biggest increase (3 percentage points), and Tameside the largest decrease (-3.4 percentage points).
- Regarding rank, Calderdale shows the greatest improvement (43 positions), and Dudley the largest decline (-31 positions).
Healthy life expectancy at birth, the proportion of life spent in “good” health and healthy life expectancy at birth rank (Women in Barnsley and statistical neighbours, 2013-15 compared with 2010-12)

Table 2. Healthy life expectancy at birth, the proportion of life spent in “good” health and healthy life expectancy at birth rank (Women in Barnsley and statistical neighbours, 2013-15 compared with 2010-2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Healthy life expectancy at birth</th>
<th>Proportion of life spent in “good” health</th>
<th>Healthy life expectancy at birth rank (out of 150 upper tier local authorities, where 1 is the best)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2010-12 (years)</td>
<td>2013-15 (years)</td>
<td>Change between 2010-12 and 2013-15 (years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnsley</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>57.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calderdale</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Durham</td>
<td>59.8</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>-2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darlington</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>-1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doncaster</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dudley</td>
<td>65.1</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>-2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirklees</td>
<td>59.8</td>
<td>62.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotherham</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>58.0</td>
<td>-2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Helen’s</td>
<td>61.7</td>
<td>60.8</td>
<td>-0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockton-on-Tees</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>62.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoke-on-Trent</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>59.6</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tameside</td>
<td>57.4</td>
<td>58.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telford and Wrekin</td>
<td>58.4</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakefield</td>
<td>62.4</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>-1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walsall</td>
<td>61.4</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>-2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in Barnsley has **increased** by 0.6 years from 2010-12 to 2013-15. The proportion of life spent in “good” health has also **increased** from 69.8% to 70.3%.
- In terms of **rank**, healthy life expectancy at birth for Barnsley women has **increased slightly** during the period, from 146 in 2010-12 to 144 in 2013-15. However, Barnsley’s 2013-15 rank position is the **second lowest** of the 16 comparator authorities.
- Nine of the 16 comparator authorities showed an increase in rates for healthy life expectancy at birth for women. The comparator local authority with the greatest increase during the period is Kirklees (2.6 years). County Durham demonstrates the largest decrease (-2.8 years).
- In terms of proportion of life spent in “good” health, Calderdale shows the biggest increase (3.0 percentage points), and County Durham the largest decrease (-3.3 percentage points).
- Regarding rank, Kirklees shows the greatest improvement (38 positions), and Rotherham the largest decline (-32 positions).
Life expectancy at 65, healthy life expectancy at 65 and the proportion of life after 65 spent in “good” health: Men in Barnsley compared with England and Yorkshire and the Humber (2013-15)

Figure 8. Life expectancy at 65, healthy life expectancy at 65 and the proportion of life after 65 spent in “good” health for men in Barnsley, Yorkshire and the Humber and England (2013-2015)

Barnsley compared with England:

- In 2013-2015, men at 65 in Barnsley could expect to live 2.7 years less in “good” health than men in England overall (7.8 years compared with 10.5 years). Barnsley’s healthy life expectancy at 65 rate for men is significantly lower than the rate for England.
- Barnsley men could expect to spend a lower proportion (43.7%) of their lives after 65 in “good” health, compared with men in England overall (56.0%).
- Barnsley men could expect to live 1.8 years longer after 65 in “not good” health than men in England overall (10.0 years compared with 8.2 years).

Barnsley compared with Yorkshire and the Humber:

- In 2013-2015, men at 65 in Barnsley could expect to live 1.9 years less in “good” health than men in the Yorkshire and Humber region (7.8 years compared with 9.7 years). Barnsley’s healthy life expectancy at 65 rate for men is significantly lower than the rate for Yorkshire and the Humber.
- Barnsley men could expect to spend a lower proportion (43.7%) of their lives after 65 in “good” health, compared with men in the Yorkshire and Humber region (53.2%).
- Barnsley men could expect to live 1.6 years longer after 65 in “not good” health than men in the Yorkshire and Humber region (10.0 years compared with 8.4 years).

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Life expectancy at 65, healthy life expectancy at 65 and the proportion of life after 65 spent in “good” health: Women in Barnsley compared with England and Yorkshire and the Humber (2013-15)

Figure 9. Life expectancy at 65, healthy life expectancy at 65 and the proportion of life after 65 spent in “good” health for **women** in Barnsley, Yorkshire and the Humber and England (2013-2015)

### Barnsley compared with England:

- In 2013-2015, women at 65 in Barnsley could expect to live 2.0 years less in “good” health than women in England overall (9.2 years compared with 11.2 years). Barnsley’s healthy life expectancy at 65 rate for women is significantly lower than the rate for England.
- Barnsley women could expect to spend a lower proportion (46.4%) of their lives after 65 in “good” health, compared with women in England overall (53.2%).
- Barnsley women could expect to live 0.6 years longer after 65 in “not good” health than women in England overall (10.5 years compared with 9.9 years).

### Barnsley compared with Yorkshire and the Humber:

- In 2013-2015, women at 65 in Barnsley could expect to live 1.5 years less in “good” health than women in the Yorkshire and Humber region (9.2 years compared with 10.7 years). Barnsley’s healthy life expectancy at 65 rate for women is not significantly different to the rate for Yorkshire and the Humber.
- Barnsley women could expect to spend a lower proportion (46.4%) of their lives after 65 in “good” health, compared with women in the Yorkshire and Humber region (51.9%).
- Barnsley women could expect to live 0.7 years longer after 65 in “not good” health than women in the Yorkshire and Humber region (10.5 years compared with 9.8 years).

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Healthy life expectancy at 65 and the proportion of life after 65 spent in “good” health: Men in Barnsley compared with statistical neighbours

Figure 10. Healthy life expectancy at 65 for men (Barnsley, statistical neighbours and England, 2013-2015)

- In 2013-2015, men at 65 in Barnsley could expect to live 3.0 years less in “good” health than men in Stockton-on-Tees (7.8 years compared with 10.8 years).
- Barnsley’s rate of 7.8 years of healthy life expectancy at 65 for men is the third lowest of the 16 comparator authorities.

Figure 11. Proportion of life after 65 spent in “good” health for men (Barnsley, statistical neighbours and England, 2013-2015)

- In 2013-2015, men at 65 in Barnsley could expect to spend a lower proportion (43.7%) of their lives after 65 in “good” health, compared with men in Stockton-on-Tees (59.4%).
- When compared to statistical neighbours, Barnsley men have the third lowest rate for the proportion of life after 65 spent in “good” health.
Healthy life expectancy at 65 and the proportion of life after 65 spent in “good” health: Women in Barnsley compared with statistical neighbours

In 2013-2015, women at 65 in Barnsley could expect to live 2.8 years less in “good” health than women in Calderdale (9.2 years compared with 12.0 years).

Barnsley’s rate of 9.2 years of healthy life expectancy at 65 for women is the fifth lowest of the 16 comparator authorities.

In 2013-2015, women at 65 in Barnsley could expect to spend a lower proportion (46.4%) of their lives after 65 in “good” health, compared with women in Calderdale (57.8%).

When compared to statistical neighbours, Barnsley women have the fifth lowest rate for the proportion of life after 65 spent in “good” health.
Definition of Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at a given age for an area is the average number of years a person would live, if he or she experienced the particular area’s age-specific mortality rates for that time period throughout his or her life. It makes no allowance for any later actual or projected changes in mortality. In practice, death rates of the area are likely to change in the future, so period life expectancy does not therefore give the number of years someone could actually expect to live. Also, people may live in other areas for at least some part of their lives (ONS, 2016).

Definition of Healthy Life Expectancy

The 2013 to 2015 HLE figures in this publication represent the expected life years in “good” health for an individual, assuming 2013 to 2015 mortality and health status rates apply throughout that individual’s life. Therefore, they provide a snapshot of the health status of the population(s) during 2013 to 2015. The health status and mortality rates of a population change year on year due to exposure to different risks and treatments affecting health, and also through inward and outward migration. Therefore, the estimates reported in this bulletin should not be interpreted as the actual number of years a person will live in “good” health. HLE figures are a likely estimate should the health status and mortality rates remain fairly stable over the life course.

HLE estimates are, in part, subjective and based upon the following survey question: “How is your health in general; would you say it was...”
- Very good
- Good
- Fair
- Bad
- Very bad

If a respondent answered “Very good” or “Good” they were classified as having “good” health. Those who answered “Fair”, “Bad”, or “Very bad” were classified as having “Not Good” health. (ONS, 2016)

Changes in Health Expectancies Over Time

Changes in health expectancies over time are assessed by comparing non overlapping time periods. Therefore, estimates for 2013 to 2015 should not be compared with estimates for 2012 to 2014 or 2011 to 2013 for example, as they will contain some of the same survey respondents. Hence the reason why 2013-15 HLE estimates are compared with 2010-12 estimates.

Changes in Methodology

Due to changes in ONS methodologies for the calculation of health state life expectancies and the subsequent revision of trend data, some data in this briefing may not compare to previous briefings.
Statistical Neighbours

Statistical neighbours are local authorities that are deemed to have similar characteristics. Comparing against statistical neighbours provides an initial guide as to whether performance is above or below the level that might be expected. CIPFA statistical neighbours have been used in this briefing, as recommended by Public Health England.

Confidence Intervals

Confidence intervals are a statistical method of accounting for variability in data. Variability means that data collected under the same circumstances can yield different results. The confidence interval is therefore used to represent with a confidence of 95% the range in which the true value will lie. Where confidence intervals do not overlap, we say that the difference is statistically significant. Statistically significant differences will indicate that there is a real underlying difference between the proportions.

Reference:


https://www.ons.gov.uk/releases/healthstatelifeexpectanciesuk2013to2015