



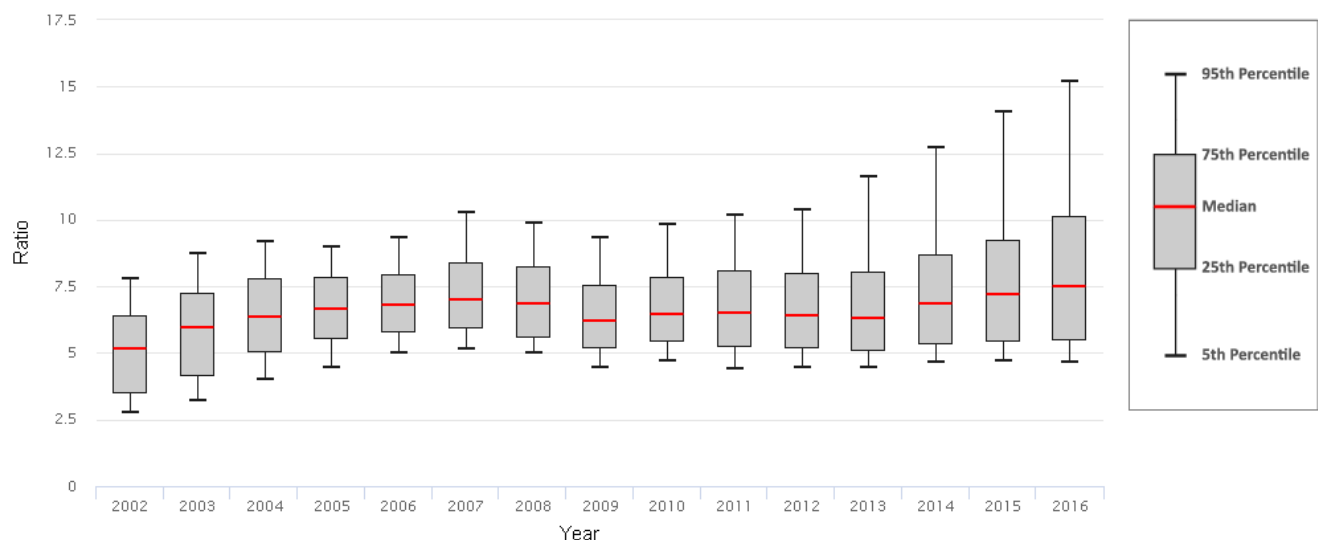
Wider Determinants of Health – November 2017

Key findings

Affordability of home ownership

- This indicator measures the ratio of median house price to median gross annual residence-based earnings (a higher ratio indicates that on average, it is less affordable for a resident to purchase a house in their local authority district).
- In 2016 the median house price in England was 7.7 times the median annual earnings. Affordability ranged substantially across upper tier local authorities, with house prices 4.4 times earnings in Kingston upon Hull, and 30.7 time earnings in Kensington and Chelsea.
- Variation in affordability of home ownership has increased in recent years (fig 1). In 2002 (the earliest data point in our series) the minimum ratio at upper tier local authority level was 2.4, rising to 4.4 in 2016. The maximum ratio has risen across the same time period from 11.0 to 30.7. The variation in affordability sharply increased after 2012 and is largely (though not exclusively) driven by authorities in the London region.

Figure 1. Affordability of home ownership: box plots by year (2002 - 2016).



Access to healthy assets and hazards index

- This indicator measures the percentage of the population who live in lower super output areas (LSOAs) which score in the poorest performing 20% on the Access to

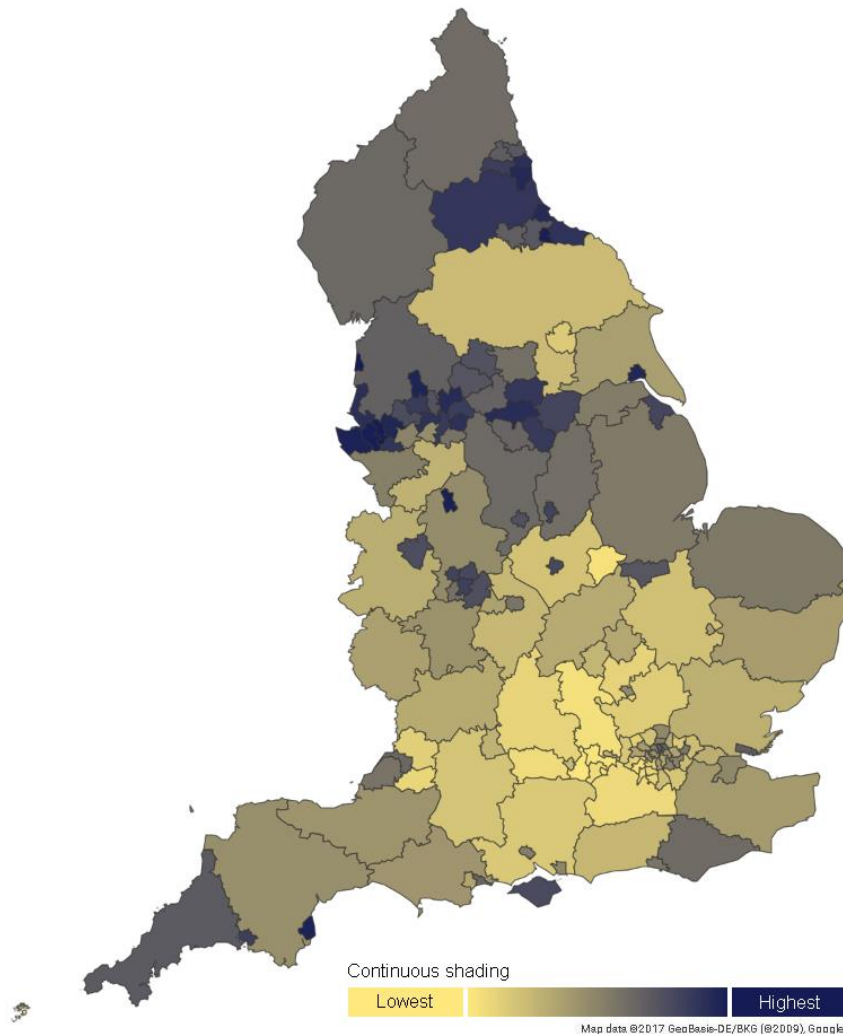
Healthy Assets & Hazards (AHAH) index. The index is comprised of three domains: access to retail services (fast food outlets, gambling outlets, pubs/bars/nightclubs, off licences, tobacconists), access to health services (GP surgeries, A&E hospitals, pharmacies, dentists and leisure centres), and physical environment (access to green spaces, and three air pollutants: NO2 level, PM10 level, SO2 level).

- In 2016 the percentage of the population who lived in the poorest performing 20% LSOAs on the AHAH index varied across upper tier local authorities from 0% in 5 areas (South Tyneside, Stockton-on-Tees, Bracknell Forest, Stoke-on-Trent and Wokingham), up to 100% in 5 areas (Westminster, City of London, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, and Isles of Scilly).

Employment support allowance claimants

- This indicator is a measure of people of working age who due to having ill health or a disability are claiming Employment Support Allowance (ESA), Incapacity Benefit (IB) or Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA).
- In 2017 the England average value was 5.7% of the working age population. Across upper tier local authorities the value ranged from a low of 1.5% in the Isles of Scilly and 2.2% in Wokingham, up to 12.6% in Blackpool.

Figure 2. Employment support allowance claimants by upper tier local authorities (2017)



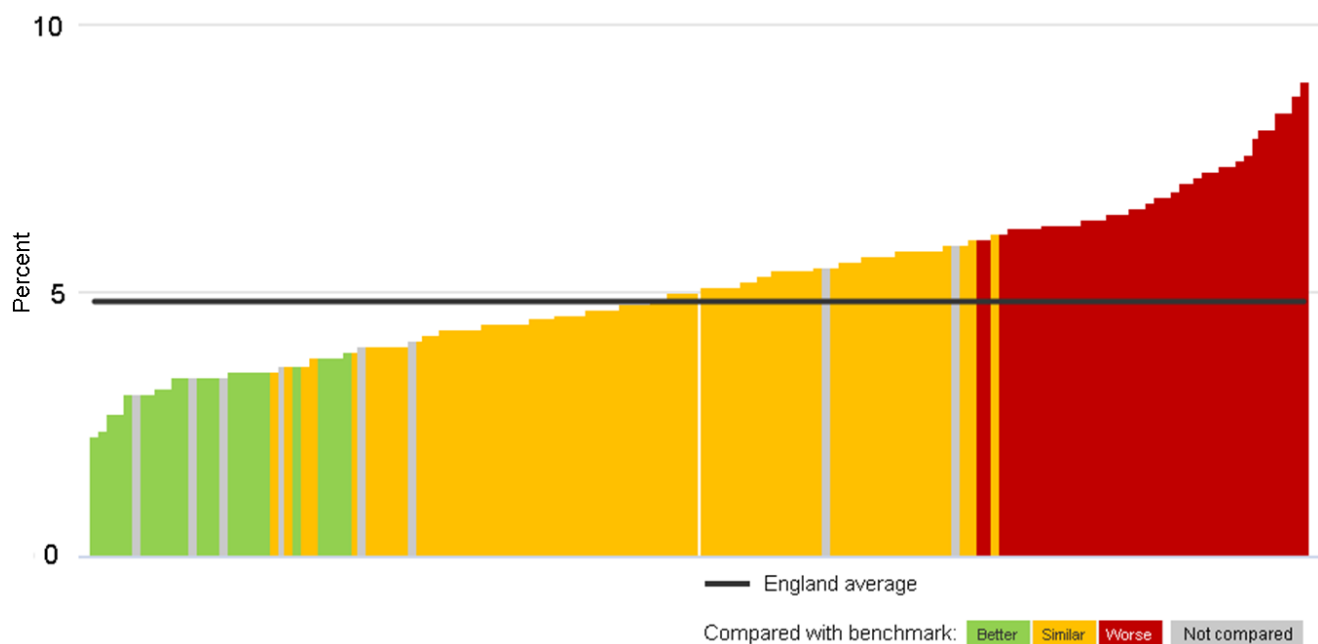
Workplace injury

- This indicator measures the rate per 100,000 workers of self-reported workplace non-fatal injury.
- In 2014/15 - 2016/17 the England average was 1,990 per 100,000 workers. This ranged from a low of 1,390 per 100,000 in the London region, up to 2,420 per 100,000 in the East Midlands.
- All regions show a longer term downward trend in workplace injuries since the earliest data point in our series (2003/04 - 2005/06).

Unemployment

- This indicator measures the percentage of the economically active population aged 16+ who are unemployed and both looking for work and available to start work (the International Labour Organisation definition).
- In the 2016 calendar year the England average unemployment rate was 4.8% of the economically active population. Among upper tier local authorities the rate ranged from a low of 2.3% in North Yorkshire, up to 9.0% in Hartlepool (full range in fig. 3).

Figure 3. Bar chart showing distribution of unemployment rate by upper tier local authorities (2016)



Children in the youth justice system

- This indicator measures children and young people aged 10 to 18 years who have formally entered the youth justice system, as a rate per 1,000 population.
- In 2015/16, the England average was 5.6 per 1,000 population aged 10-18. Across upper tier local authorities this ranged from a low of 2.0 per 1,000 in Surrey, up to 14.7 per 1,000 in South Tyneside.

Background

The Wider Determinants of Health tool aims to provide the public health system with intelligence regarding the wider determinants of health to help improve population health and reduce health inequalities. The tool contains seven domains: the natural and built environment, work and the labour market, vulnerability, income, crime, education and the set of Marmot indicators. The Marmot indicators were developed by UCL's Institute of Health Equity, in collaboration with Public Health England. In addition, there is a health outcomes domain enabling a cursory look at how the wider determinants relate to health outcomes.

The indicators that have been brought together for this tool are a combination of wider determinants, health behaviours and health outcomes. Over the next year we will continue to develop the tool, developing new indicators dedicated to describing the wider determinants of health. The tool can be accessed at fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/wider-determinants.

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