



Wider Determinants of Health – May 2017

Key findings

Air pollution: fine particulate matter

- This indicator measures annual concentration of human-made fine particulate matter at an area level, adjusted to account for population exposure. Fine particulate matter is also known as PM2.5 and has a metric of micrograms per cubic metre ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$).
- In 2015 the England average value was $8.3 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, and ranged from a low of $5.2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in Allerdale, up to $12.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in the City of London.

Density of fast food outlets

- This indicator measures the number of fast food outlets per 100,000 population.
- In 2014, the England average value was 88.2 fast food outlets per 100,000 people. There is significant variation in the density of fast food outlets across the country. The lowest density is in the Isles of Scilly (0 per 100,000 people) followed by South Cambridgeshire (24.1 per 100,000 people). The City of London has the highest rate at 3,332.5 per 100,000, an outlier driven by the very low resident population. The next highest rate is Westminster at 198.9 per 100,000 people.

Economic inactivity rate

- This indicator measures the percentage of the population aged 16-64 years who are economically inactive.
- In 2015/16, the economic inactivity rate for England was 22.0%. There is significant variation in this rate across local authorities, from 9.5% in Rushmoor to 33.9% in Liverpool.

Long term claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance

- This indicator measures the rate of people aged 16-64 years claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) for over 12 months per 1,000 population.
- In 2016, the England rate of long term JSA claimants was 3.7 per 1,000. There is significant variation across the country, ranging from 0 per 1,000 in Isles of Scilly (with the next lowest 0.4 per 1,000 in Cherwell), up to 13.8 per 1,000 in Birmingham.

Individuals not reaching the Minimum Income Standard

- This indicator measures the percentage of individuals 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', based on what members of the public think is enough money to live on.

- In 2012/13-2014/15, 30.1% of individuals in England did not reach the Minimum Income Standard. There is significant variation across the regions, ranging from 24.1% in the South East, to 35.7% in London.

Inequality in life expectancy at birth

- This indicator measures inequality in life expectancy within English local authorities.
- In 2013-2015, the range of life expectancy across the social gradient for women varied significantly from 1.7 years in Barking and Dagenham to 12.7 years in Stockton-on-Tees. For men, the range of life expectancy across the social gradient also varied significantly from 2.9 years in Barking and Dagenham, to 15.1 years in Stockton-on-Tees.

19-24 year olds not in education, employment or training

- This indicator measures the percentage of people aged 19-24 years who are not in education, employment or training (NEET).
- In 2016, the England rate was 13.4% NEET. This varied significantly between regions, from 10.2% in the South East to 19.0% in the North East.

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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