



Wider Determinants of Health – March 2017 Launch

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, several of which have been updated for this release. 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 so far already exist within other Fingertips profiles. They 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. The following statistical commentary highlights findings from indicators which have been updated for this release.

Findings

Households not reaching Minimum Income Standards

- This indicator presents the percentage of households by region who do not reach the Minimum Income Standard. The Minimum Income Standard is defined by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation as the income that people need in order to reach a minimum socially acceptable standard of living in the United Kingdom today, based on what members of the public think.
- In England, 24.7% of households did not reach the Minimum Income Standard in 2013/14. Figure 1 shows variation by region, which ranged from 20.9% in the South East region to 28.8% in London. Trend data shows that some regions have experienced an increase in the percentage of households not meeting the Minimum Income Standard since 2011/12, including the South East and Yorkshire and the Humber.

Figure 1. Households not reaching Minimum Income Standards, 2013/14.

Area	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
England	24.7	24.1	25.4
London region	28.8	27.0	30.6
North East region	27.8	24.9	30.8
West Midlands region	27.4	25.3	29.5
Yorkshire and the Humbe...	26.6	24.6	28.8
East Midlands region	26.6	24.4	28.8
North West region	24.1	22.4	25.9
South West region	22.6	20.7	24.5
East of England region	21.0	19.2	23.0
South East region	20.9	19.5	22.5

Source: JRF Programme Paper Minimum Income Standards: HOUSEHOLDS BELOW A MINIMUM INCOME STANDARD: 2008/09 to 2012/12

GCSE achieved 5A*-C including English & Maths with free school meal status

- This indicator presents the percentage of children with free school meal status who achieved 5A*-C grades at GCSE including English and Maths. In England 33.3% of children with free school meal status achieved this level in 2014/15, a reduction since 2012/13 when the figure was 38.1%.
- There is significant variation between English regions: in London 45.8% of children with free school meal status achieved 5A*-C grades at GCSE including English and Maths, whereas the rest of the regions varied between 27.8% in the East Midlands and 33.4% in the West Midlands (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. GCSE achieved 5A*-C including English & Maths with free school meal status, 2014/15.

Area	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
England	33.3	33.0	33.6
London region	45.8	45.0	46.6
West Midlands region	33.4	32.5	34.4
East of England region	31.0	29.9	32.2
North East region	30.5	29.1	31.8
North West region	30.4	29.5	31.2
South West region	29.5	28.3	30.7
South East region	29.2	28.2	30.2
Yorkshire and the Humbe...	28.5	27.6	29.5
East Midlands region	27.8	26.7	29.0

Source: Department for Education

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

- This indicator presents the percentage of people aged 19-24 not in education, employment or training (NEET). Being (NEET) at a young age is associated with poorer outcomes later in life. The 19-24 age group is used in the Marmot indicator set because of the move towards compulsory education or training up to age 18 in England.
- In England 13.8% of 19-24 year olds were NEET in 2015. This ranged from 11.3% in the East of England region to 19.2% in the North East (see Figure 3). England, and most of its component regions, has seen a small decline between 2012 and 2015, though the estimates have large confidence intervals at regional level making trends over time difficult to interpret.

Figure 3. Percentage of people aged 19-24 not in education, employment or training (NEET), 2015.

Area	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
England	13.8	12.8	14.8
North East region	19.2	14.3	24.1
North West region	16.7	13.8	19.6
Yorkshire and the Humbe...	16.0	12.9	19.1
West Midlands region	15.6	12.5	18.7
East Midlands region	13.3	10.1	16.5
South East region	12.0	9.5	14.5
South West region	11.8	8.8	14.8
London region	11.4	8.9	13.9
East of England region	11.3	8.5	14.1

Source: Department for Education

Work-related illness

- This indicator presents the prevalence of self-reported illness caused or made worse by work in the last 12 months. In England 3,990 per 100,000 employed people reported such an illness in 2013/14-2015/16. This is similar to the previous estimate of 3,940 per 100,000 employed people in 2009/10-2011/12.
- Regional variation in work-related illness can be seen, with the East Midlands region recording the highest prevalence at 4,730 per 100,000 employed people, compared to 3,220 per 100,000 employed people in London (see Figure 4).

Figure 4. Work-related illness: prevalence of self-reported illness caused or made worse by work in the last 12 months, 2013/14-2015/16.

Area	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
England	3,990	3,860	4,120
East Midlands region	4,730	4,260	5,210
Yorkshire and the Humbe...	4,620	4,210	5,030
South West region	4,450	4,040	4,860
South East region	4,230	3,920	4,540
North East region	3,980	3,420	4,540
North West region	3,960	3,620	4,310
East of England region	3,640	3,300	3,980
West Midlands region	3,580	3,200	3,960
London region	3,220	2,880	3,550

Source: Health and Safety Executive (HSE)

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