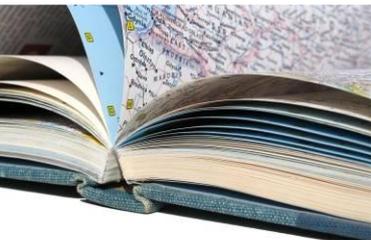




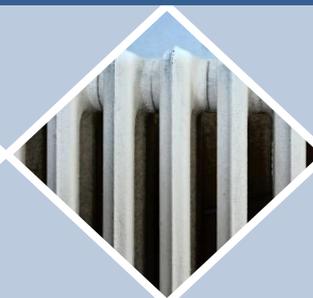
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Wider Determinants of Health



Indicator Guide: Describes the indicators used in the Wider Determinants of Health publication. It provides definitions of the indicators used and notes for interpretation relating to the indicators and the data source.



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1 Income: Household poverty

What is being measured?	Proportion of households living in poverty
How is this indicator defined?	An experimental modelled estimate of the proportion of households living in poverty, after housing costs. Poverty is defined as having less than 60% of UK median net equivalised household income after housing costs.
Where does the data actually come from?	Households in Poverty: Model Based Estimates at MSOA Level, 2007/2008: Office for National Statistics (ONS). Downloaded from http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/
Who does it measure?	Households
When does it measure it?	2007/08
What geographical area does it cover?	Middle Super Output Areas
How is it calculated?	It is a modelled estimate produced by ONS based on the Family Resources Survey and The Department for Work and Pensions publication <i>Households Below Average Income</i> . ¹ The results are reported with 95 per cent confidence intervals.
How accurate and complete will the data be for this indicator? Are there any problems, notes for interpretation or warnings with the data in relation to this indicator?	The main limitation of the estimates for small areas is that they are subject to uncertainty due to survey sampling and the modelling process. ONS have produced confidence intervals associated with the estimates to make the accuracy of the estimates clear. The model-based confidence interval provides a range of the proportions of households in poverty for each MSOA within which one would expect the true value to fall 95% of the time. As this indicator is based on modelled data, use caution if using for performance measurement and trend analysis. ²
References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fry R. Understanding household income poverty at small area level. [Online] <i>Regional Trends</i> 43. ONS;. Available at: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/regional-trends/regional-trends/no--43--2011-edition/understanding-household-income-poverty-at-small-area-level.pdf [Accessed: 17th Apr 2012] 2. Office of National Statistics. General Details: Households in Poverty: Model Based Estimates at MSOA Level, 2007/2008. [Online]. Available at: http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadMetadataDownloadPDF.do?downloadId=26963 [Accessed 19th Apr 2012]

2 Housing: No central heating

What is being measured?	Percentage of all people living in households with no central heating
How is this indicator defined?	<p>The number of people living in households without central heating, expressed as a percentage of all people living in households.</p> <p>A household's accommodation is described as 'with central heating' if it has central heating in some or all rooms (whether used or not). Central heating includes gas, oil or solid fuel central heating, night storage heaters, warm air heating and under floor heating³.</p>
Where does the data actually come from?	Census 2001: Office for National Statistics (ONS)
Who does it measure?	All people living in households
When does it measure it?	2001
What geographical area does it cover?	Middle Super Output Areas
How is it calculated?	Tabulated from the Census returns, the number of people living in households without central heating, expressed as a percentage of all people living in households.
How accurate and complete will the data be for this indicator? Are there any problems, notes for interpretation or warnings with the data in relation to this indicator?	<p>As this is taken from the 2001 Census it is liable to be out of date. However, in the absence of any equivalent data release from the 2011 Census yet, it remains the most recent source of housing data for small areas for the whole of Wales.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the timeliness issue, the data are likely to be an accurate indicator of central heating provision at the time of collection.</p>
References	<p>3. Office for National Statistics. <i>Census 2001 definitions</i>. London: TSO; 2004. Available at: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/census-2001/data-and-products/data-and-product-catalogue/reports/definitions-volume/chapters-1-to-5.pdf [Accessed 16th Apr 2012]</p>

3 Employment: Employment related benefits

What is being measured?	Claimants of employment related benefits
How is this indicator defined?	<p>This is the de-duplicated total number of working age people in receipt of one or more of the following employment related benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, Jobseeker's Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance. <p>Or being a participant in one of the following programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Deal for Young People, New Deal for 25+, New Deal for Lone Parents <p>Expressed as a percentage of the total number of working age people.⁴</p>
Where does the data actually come from?	This is the sole indicator used in the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) employment domain. The actual data come from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)
Who does it measure?	Working age people
When does it measure it?	Nov 2009 to Aug 2010
What geographical area does it cover?	Middle Super Output Areas
How is it calculated?	This indicator is calculated by combining the counts (combined count of yearly average: Nov 09, Feb 10, May 10, and Aug 10) of claimants of the benefits and allowances listed above, and the counts of participants in the New Deal programmes listed above.
How accurate and complete will the data be for this indicator? Are there any problems, notes for interpretation or warnings with the data in relation to this indicator?	By combining the data for the various benefits the number of people could be identified, rather than the number of claimants of each benefit, which would inevitably lead to duplication. Therefore this is a more comprehensive and accurate measure of the number of people claiming an employment related benefit than any of the benefits alone.
References	4. Welsh Government. <i>Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2011: Summary Report</i> . Cardiff: Welsh Government; 2011. Available at: http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/wimd11/summary/?lang=en [Accessed 19 th Apr 2012]

4 Education

4.1 Education attainment aged 16

What is being measured?	Key stage 4 educational attainment
How is this indicator defined?	This represents the average wider points score (educational attainment) of pupils aged 15 at the beginning of the academic year (as at 31 August), measured by external examinations - all approved qualifications are included ⁵ .
Where does the data actually come from?	These data form part of the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD) education domain. The actual data come from the Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC), Welsh Government. ⁶
Who does it measure?	All Key stage 4 pupils in Welsh Schools and Welsh resident pupils in English schools, i.e. pupils in the final year of compulsory education.
When does it measure it?	2008-10
What geographical area does it cover?	Middle Super Output Areas
How is it calculated?	A points based system allocates scores for each grade for all approved qualifications (including GCSE, BTECs and NVQs) taken by children in the final year of compulsory secondary education. This allows for a fairer account of all educational attainment than just GCSE performance alone.
How accurate and complete will the data be for this indicator? Are there any problems, notes for interpretation or warnings with the data in relation to this indicator?	The data should be complete though due to the incorporation of non-GCSE examinations these data are not comparable to previous years' data. The data are related to the area of residence of pupils and not the location of schools. Therefore it is possible that a school within an MSOA will exhibit a different wider points score to that of the residents of the MSOA.
References	5. Welsh Government. Examination Results in Wales, 2010/11. [Online] Available at: http://wales.gov.uk/docs/statistics/2011/111130sdr2212011en.pdf [Accessed 19 th Apr 2012] 6. Welsh Government. Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2011: Summary Report. Cardiff: Welsh Government; 2011. Available at: http://wales.gov.uk/topics/statistics/publications/wimd11summary/?lang=en [Accessed 19 th Apr 2012]

4.2 Not in education, employment or training

What is being measured?	Year 11 school leavers known not to be in education, employment or training (NEET)
How is this indicator defined?	<p>The number of children having left compulsory secondary education in the summer and who by the end of October were not known to be in full or part-time education, employment or training (NEET).</p> <p>This includes those unavailable to work and those registered with Careers Companies as unemployed.</p>
Where does the data actually come from?	The data are published by Careers Wales. They are derived from the annual survey of school leavers undertaken by Careers Wales on behalf of the National Assembly for Wales ⁷ .
Who does it measure?	All year 11 school leavers (the end of compulsory secondary education) in Wales
When does it measure it?	As at 31 st Oct 2010
What geographical area does it cover?	Local Authorities
How is it calculated?	The number of children identified as NEET as a percentage of all year 11 children who left compulsory secondary education that summer.
How accurate and complete will the data be for this indicator? Are there any problems, notes for interpretation or warnings with the data in relation to this indicator?	<p>National figures may mask variances at careers company, local authority and institution level across all cohorts.</p> <p>The national response rate was 97.1%, with 1.2% not responding and 1.7% having left the area. The lowest LA response rate was in Powys (94.4%) where 1.8% failed to respond and 4.8% had left the area.</p>
References	<p>7. Careers Wales. Destinations of school leavers by LEA, 2010, Year 11. [Online] Available at: http://www.careerswales.com/prof/upload/doc/LEA_Year_11_2010_20110330113518.doc [Accessed 19th Apr. 2012]</p>

5 Community Safety: Criminal damage incidents

What is being measured?	Recorded incidents of criminal damage
How is this indicator defined?	The number of incidents of criminal damage recorded by the police that occurred within an area
Where does the data actually come from?	The data were obtained from StatsWales ⁸ with the data originating from the Welsh Police Forces (North Wales, Dyfed Powys, South Wales and Gwent) and from the Office for National Statistics (Small Area Population Estimates).
Who does it measure?	Incidents of criminal damage reported to the Police
When does it measure it?	April 2008 to March 2010
What geographical area does it cover?	Middle Super Output Areas
How is it calculated?	The number of incidents of criminal damage recorded within an area expressed as a rate per 1000 day time population (total resident population plus the total non-resident work population aged 16-74 minus the total prison population)
How accurate and complete will the data be for this indicator? Are there any problems, notes for interpretation or warnings with the data in relation to this indicator?	<p>These data form part of the Community Safety Domain of the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation where they carry the greatest weight of the seven indicators currently used.</p> <p>These are incidents that were recorded by the police and therefore cannot include any such incidents that were unreported or unrecorded.</p>
References	<p>8. Welsh Government. StatsWales [029617] MSOAs: WIMD Indicator Analysis. [Web site]. Available at: http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/ReportFolders/ReportFolders.aspx?IF_ActivePath=P,2449,2450,29607 [Accessed 19th Apr. 2012]</p>