

# INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

## 220. Wider Determinants of Health



Wednesday 8 March 2017

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Source: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/wider-determinants> (published 7 March 2017)

### Summary

Wider determinants, also known as social determinants, are social, economic and environmental factors which impact on people's health. The Marmot review, published in 2010, raised the profile of wider determinants of health by emphasising the strong and persistent link between social inequalities and disparities in health outcomes. Variation in the experience of wider determinants (i.e. social inequalities) is considered the fundamental cause (the 'causes of the causes') of health outcomes, and as such health inequalities are likely to persist through changes in disease patterns and behavioural risks so long as social inequalities persist. Addressing the wider determinants of health has a key role to play in reducing health inequalities.

Studies have attempted to estimate the contribution of the wider determinants to population health, finding that wider determinants have a greater influence on health than health care, behaviours or genetics. It is therefore an important aspect of public health in terms of informing preventative action and reducing inequality. In addition, the Marmot review highlighted the huge economic costs of failing to act on the wider determinants of health.

The aim of the profile is to provide the public health system with intelligence regarding the wider determinants of health to help improve population health and reduce health inequalities. This Fingertips profile aims to:

The majority of indicators published in the Wider Determinants of Health tool launch are already published by Public Health England. The tool includes four indicators being published for the first time, only one of which is available at county level.

## New Indicators

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Warwickshire</b>	<b>England</b>
19-24 year olds not in education, employment or training	England and regional level data only	13.8%
Work-related illness	England and regional level data only	3,990 per 100,000 population
Households not reaching Minimum Income Standard	England and regional level data only	24.7%
GCSE achieved 5A*-C including English & Maths with free school meal status	31.3%	33.3%

*NB. Rag ratings have been included where available*