

Environmental Determinants

| Rank | Top 10 Local Authority areas |
|------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Harborough |
| 2 | North Kesteven |
| 3 | East Dorset |
| 4 | Maldon |
| 5 | South Norfolk |
| 6 | Rushcliffe |
| 7 | West Oxfordshire |
| 8 | Uttlesford |
| 9 | New Forest |
| 10 | Hart |

| Rank | Bottom 10 Local Authority areas |
|------|---------------------------------|
| 315 | Waltham Forest |
| 316 | Haringey |
| 317 | Lewisham |
| 318 | Kensington and Chelsea |
| 319 | Tower Hamlets |
| 320 | Westminster, City of |
| 321 | Islington |
| 322 | Southwark |
| 323 | Lambeth |
| 324 | Hackney |

Household occupancy

Our household occupancy score assumes a relationship between household overcrowding and poorer levels of health & wellbeing. Households are assessed on whether they have fewer bedrooms than are seen to be required, with a higher ranking indicating less overcrowding.

| Rank | Top 10 Local Authority areas |
|------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Broadland |
| 2 | Hambleton |
| 3 | Fylde |
| 3 | South Northamptonshire |
| 5 | West Lindsey |
| 6 | South Kesteven |
| 7 | South Lakeland |
| 7 | North Kesteven |
| 9 | Ribble Valley |
| 10 | West Devon |

Natural Environment

Our natural environment score assumes that the following factors have a positive impact on Health and wellbeing: lower household, population & road density, less air pollution, and a greater proportion of green space. We suggest a relationship between a more pleasant natural environment and better health & wellbeing. A higher ranking therefore indicates a superior natural environment.

| Rank | Top 10 Local Authority areas |
|------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Eden |
| 2 | Ryedale |
| 3 | Richmondshire |
| 4 | Craven |
| 5 | West Devon |
| 6 | West Somerset |
| 7 | Northumberland |
| 8 | South Lakeland |
| 9 | Hambleton |
| 10 | Torridge |

Environmental Determinants

This section looks at the Environmental Determinants of ill health based on five composite measures which have been equally weighted to provide a summary environmental score.

The performance of local authorities on this score is summarised in the tables to the left which shows the rankings and in the map to the right. The areas with very dark shading rank highly and those with light shading rank poorly.

The five measures that feed into this score are Household Occupancy, Natural Environment, Social Housing, Homelessness and Living Environment. Each of these is examined in the surrounding tables in the form of a ranking, based on a score that has been indexed to the national figure.

The physical environment within which people live and work can also have significant effects on health and well being.

Bad housing conditions– including homelessness, overcrowding and housing in poor condition– constitute an increased risk of health problems including mental health issues, respiratory problems and delayed cognitive development in children.

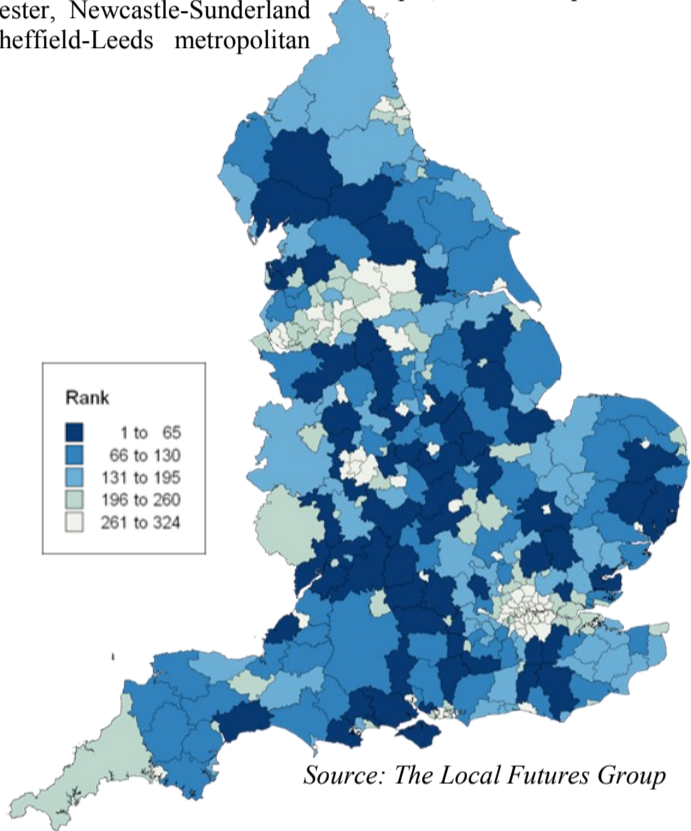
The quality of the environment outside the home is also important. There is clear evidence of the adverse effects on health of outdoor air pollution, especially for cardio-respiratory mortality and morbidity.

Equally numerous studies have pointed to the direct benefits of green space to both physical and mental health and well being.

This map of the summary environmental determinants score shows much variation across England. London performs very badly, with all ten of the bottom Local Authority areas coming from the capital. The small pale areas across the country, added to the obvious Birmingham, Liverpool-Manchester, Newcastle-Sunderland and Sheffield-Leeds metropolitan

areas, show that urban England tends to score less well here, as might be expected.

High performance is evident in parts of Cumbria and North Yorkshire, as well as large parts of rural East Midlands – such as North Kesteven and Rushcliffe. Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, Hampshire, Cambridgeshire and parts of East Anglia also do well. Maldon and South Norfolk, for example, are in the top ten list.



Source: The Local Futures Group

Environmental Determinants Score = Equally weighted sum of Household Occupancy, Natural Environment, Social Housing, Homelessness and Living Environment, indexed to national average. A higher rank/darker colour shows better performance.

Social Housing

Our social housing score suggests there to be a link between a higher proportion of housing provided by Local Authorities and Housing Associations and poorer health & wellbeing. A higher ranking here indicates a lower prevalence of social housing.

| Rank | Top 10 Local Authority areas |
|------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Castle Point |
| 2 | Wokingham |
| 3 | Wyre |
| 4 | Fylde |
| 5 | Oadby and Wigston |
| 6 | Rochford |
| 7 | Blaby |
| 8 | Ribble Valley |
| 9 | Hart |
| 10 | Wealden |

Homelessness

Homelessness in an area is often associated with poorer levels of health & wellbeing. Premature mortality is more prevalent amongst the homeless and formally homeless. A higher score - and ranking - indicates a lower proportion of homeless residents.

| Rank | Top 10 Local Authority areas |
|------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Waverley |
| 2 | Basingstoke and Deane |
| 3 | Blaby |
| 4 | Broxtowe |
| 5 | Suffolk Coastal |
| 6 | Newcastle-under-Lyme |
| 7 | Hyndburn |
| 8 | Spelthorne |
| 9 | Tandridge |
| 10 | Epsom and Ewell |

Living Environment

Our living environment score assesses the nature of residents' immediate surroundings, with a higher score indicating a better quality environment, leading to a positive correlation with health & wellbeing. The following factors are considered positive for health and wellbeing: less air pollution; superior housing quality; possession of central heating; and fewer road traffic accidents.

| Rank | Top 10 Local Authority areas |
|------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Hart |
| 2 | County Durham |
| 3 | Bracknell Forest |
| 4 | Milton Keynes |
| 5 | Basingstoke and Deane |
| 6 | Wokingham |
| 7 | Central Bedfordshire |
| 8 | Chiltern |
| 9 | Harborough |
| 10 | Blaby |