# Appendices

# Appendix 1:
# Consultee list

| Organisation | Job title |
|---|---|
| Islington (London Borough) | PH Knowledge and Information Officer<br>Assistant Public Health Strategist |
| Ealing (London Borough) | Director of Strategy and Engagement |
| Newham (London Borough) | Research Business Manager, Strategic Commissioning and Partnership Development |
| Hackney (London Borough) | Head of Public Health |
| Bristol City Council | PH Consultant, JSNA Lead |
| Greater Manchester Combined Authority | Strategic Lead for Evidence |
| Newcastle City Council | Director of Public Health |
| Sheffield City Council | Director of Public Health |
| Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council | Senior Public Health Specialist |
| East Riding of Yorkshire Council | Behaviour Change Officer |
| Durham County Council | Public Health Consultant, Mental Health Lead |
| Kent County Council | Head of Strategic Commissioning – Community Support Adults |
| Kent Public Health Observatory | Senior Intelligence Analyst |
| Suffolk County Council | Director of Public Health |
| Wakefield Council | Health and Wellbeing Manager |
| Warwickshire County Council | Research and Insights Officer |
| West Sussex County Council | Public Health Lead |
| Worthing and Adur Council | Head of Wellbeing |
| Wigan Council | Director of Public Health |
| Cheshire and Merseyside | Public Health Lead |
| NHS Scotland | Scotland Mental Wellbeing Indicators national lead<br>Public Health Information Manager |
| Local Govt Data Unit Wales | Executive Director<br>Northern Ireland Government |
| The Health Foundation | Director of Strategy<br>Public Health Consultant |
| Wellbeing Enterprises CIC | CEO |
| Robert Wood Johnson Foundation | Senior Adviser for Evaluation |
| Local Government Association | Senior Data Analyst |
| Participatory City | Development Lead |
| DEFRA | Local Environmental Quality Statistician |

## Appendix 2:

# Questions for LWI consultation interviews

### Opening and Context

Name, role (Overview of LA/ organisation if required)

Describe the wellbeing of local people in that local area –if need prompt: what is good and bad?

Why would you measure wellbeing in your area?

Do you already measure wellbeing in your locality?

Y:  Why/for what purposes? (if not already covered above) What do you use?

N:  Why not?

### Overall

Are these generally fit-for-purpose indicators for assessing wellbeing at a LA level?

How does this link to what is already existing?

For Scotland / Wales / NI: how does this fit in with existing frameworks?

How does a framework like this add value – or confusion – compared to what already exists?

### Inclusion

Do these questions capture your (LA) **strategic priorities**?

Are there aspects which are missing?

Are further indicators required for specific **groups** and if so which ones?

Does this capture dimensions and aspects which are important for **rural areas**?

Are any rural aspects missing?

Balance between subjective and objective: does this feel a good balance?

Balance between current and aspirational aspects

Would you find it useful to have a community assets indicator set, measuring assets which are important for broader health and wellbeing - and for this indicator set to complement it, by measuring the use of these assets in a local area?

### Categories

Does dividing it up in the way we have done make sense to you?

And do you think it will make sense to a fairly broad range of stakeholders and potential users?

### Practicalities

*(If not already covered in the opening questions)*

How likely are you to adopt this as a full set, or are you likely to pick and choose depending on other criteria?

In what format would you use an indicator set like this? Would you use eg Fingertips, or a different format?

How would these indicators have to change to fit these different uses? Or user groups?

How may your (or others') needs for such an indicator set change in the future?

How frequently do these need to be updated in order to be useful?

We are keen to have the views from specific areas of local decision-making / Governance. Are there others who you could forward this on to for comment, e.g. in transport or housing?

## Appendix 3:

# Thematic summary of consultation feedback

**Why local decision makers would use a local wellbeing indicator set.**

| Higher level influence is a driver for use: | Prevention/Resilience is important | A strong driver of use is to understand community WB | The purpose, framework, audience and use needs to be: |
|---|---|---|---|
| To influence strategists/ politicians | Resilience is crucial to place shaping agenda | **To understand social determinants of health *** | Clear and 'Distinctly' WB (LWI currently not clear) |
| To appeal to senior decision makers | Understanding the longer term impact of austerity is crucial | **To understand WB drivers of local communities *** which determines the level of decision making | Strong conceptually with a clear and logical rationale (LWI framework could be stronger) |
| But: | The determinants of WB are gaining traction in LAs | The use of indicators depends on priorities/needs in LAs | Parameters of the 'full set' defined if they are not KPI's |
| LWI data needs to be punchier for politicians | The importance of young people's resilience measures is likely to increase | Local contextual information is important too for data interpretation | Clear about whether the primary purpose is for use as a 'dipstick', comparison or for local decision making |
| LWI data would need to be condensed for leaders | WB data is more important for prevention (Public Health) | There is a need to understand WB inequality to target resources | Customer-oriented |
| | | Using a subset of indicators is considered to be of more use locally | If indicators showing what makes biggest difference to WB need to give an indication of action |
| | | Granularity of data (e.g. ward, street level) is very desirable in LAs | |
| | | Defining and capturing community WB remains a challenge | |

Key:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| WB | Wellbeing | SWB | subjective wellbeing |
| LA | local authorities | LWI | Local Wellbeing Index |
| **\*bold** | strong (much mentioned) themes | | |

# What local decision makers want from a local indicator set

| The unifying element of LWI is useful | WB data needs to be: | Breadth of LWI indicators is good |
|---|---|---|
| **An agreed set is useful for benchmarking/trends *** | Robust and timely | The LWI provides a broad, rounded picture and is generally fit for purpose |
| Bringing together many disparate indicators is useful | Connect WB data to economic data | The LWI broadly captures strategic priorities |
| 'Most' already collect this data | Balance usefulness of indicators with frequency | Overall the LWI divisions work and are accessible |
| Few felt LWI was similar to ONS wellbeing wheel | Capable of showing trends and largely available | Many felt all of the data included was useful data |
| High level comparison with other LAs is important and useful | Linked to topical relevance of WB in United Kingdom | A strength of the LWI is the simple, memorable framework |
| Integration into existing indicator sets gives traction | Available annually minimum (e.g. Census data often not useful) | Overall LWI framework represents key aspects of public success |
| LWI links up with other frameworks | Triangulated with complementary data to provide a more holistic view | |
| Currently WB measurement is ad-hoc and generally fragmented by topic | As granular as possible | But: |
| Wales has a largely similar WB measurement agenda | **Cuttable with options to drill down*** (e.g. higher and lower order indicators) | Some felt the LWI broad, but with too many indicators (despite wanting more aspirational indicators included) |
| JSNAs don't pull WB data together | Outcomes rather than assessing services focussed | Many felt more of a 'snapshot' of WB was more important |
| | Future needs: | |
| | Many predict the need for WB data to increase or at least to continue being useful | |

Key:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| WB | Wellbeing | SWB | subjective wellbeing |
| LA | local authorities | LWI | Local Wellbeing Index |
| **\*bold** | strong (much mentioned) themess | | |

# Defining wellbeing and progress

| Progress should be defined by community stakeholders and guide WB measurement | Domain and focus bias in WB measurement | A more 'salutogenic' emphasis (positive health and WB) is needed |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **WB inequalities largely predicted by small pockets of communities*** | Indicator sets (included LWI) are skewed towards medical model and physical health | **WB needs to tell a positive not deficit story** |
| Outcomes need to be agreed with stakeholders | Many local authorities use WB and health interchangeably | More 'salutogenic' emphasis in measurement supports service delivery and helps LAs engender WB |
| LAs need to know exact outcomes of specific strategies to inform service delivery | WB is increasingly recognised as a discrete outcome to health | LWI currently too illness heavy |
| WB data is often used to measure impact and inform thinking in LA's | There is increasing recognition of value of subjective wellbeing (SWB) and more of these would increase usefulness of LWI | LWI lacks 'essence' of WB |
| A strong belief that local people should be defining progress | | A deficit emphasis doesn't fill gaps of JSNA |
| Community assets can drive change | **People's perceptions are often more important and useful** | Measurement of WB needs to capture positive mental WB |
| More data for lower geographies can empower local communities | Call for more subjective indicators in general (LWI heavy on objective) | LAs moving away from traditional NHS deficit focus |
| Other half of the WB evidence is citizen engagement | Data around WB as a relative concept | |
| Very frequent data is useful for frontline services | | But: |
| **The impact of austerity is a concern** and is extremely variable within communities | | JSNA 'illness outcomes' do attract funding |

Key:

| | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| WB | Wellbeing | SWB | subjective wellbeing |
| LA | local authorities | LWI | Local Wellbeing Index |
| **\*bold** | strong (much mentioned) themes | | |

# Potential areas of resistance to using this local wellbeing indicator set

| A call for new WB indicators to be bolder | Avoiding duplication is a key concern | Cynicism and indicator fatigue exists |
|---|---|---|
| Indicators (LWI included) capture what's already available but not necessarily what matters | The LWI output needs to be distinct from others | Nervousness about the desire for KPIs |
| WB perspective needs to challenge and change strategic priorities | Another WB indicator set may create confusion for LAs with national frameworks which guide data collection and accountability | Scepticism, lack of confidence and understanding of reliable and valid WB measurement |
| Less well cited indicators are often more interesting | WB/health frameworks already exist in most domains | LWI reminiscent of David Cameron's Happiness Index |
| The is an opportunity for LWI to complement other indicator sets | Many apprehensive of multiple indicator sets | Wales: Aware of resources needed to collect data as part of national WB programme |
| LWI currently not aspirational enough | A crowded indicator market means there is a challenge of adding value | Data and the domains of indicators (inc. LWI) can be misleading |
| Current political climate means we are at an important crossroads for WB agenda | Climate of austerity and budget cuts means there is onus to prove added value | Funding restrictions limit what can be measured in LA's |
| There is an appetite to be bolder and braver | | There is apprehension about the cost of maintaining another indicator set |
| The LWI is unlikely to develop stakeholders understanding of WB | | Concerns with WB data and issues of ecological fallacy |
| Acknowledgement of the tension between data-wants and availability | | Fear of overwhelming data management |
| Dynamic indicators are desirable | | A desire to avoid 'league table' |
| Relevance to WB is more important than data timeliness | | |

Key:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| WB | Wellbeing | SWB | subjective wellbeing |
| LA | local authorities | LWI | Local Wellbeing Index |
| *bold | strong (much mentioned) themes | | |

# Presentation and use

| Need for guidance around WB measurement | Presentation, format and audience |
|---|---|
| Require guidance to prioritise indicators and actions | Interactivity and data visualisation important |
| Tool should be presented as an 'active support tool' (as opposed to performance management) | Audience will dictate presentation, presentation will dictate success |
| Users should be prompted and guided to 'look beyond' the data and interpret it using their local knowledge | Format needs to 'fit with IT systems' of local authorities |
| Assumption that indicators will be guided by best practice and evidence | Fingertips useful for technical work |
| | Fingertips not helpful for breakdowns and can be difficult to navigate |
| | Composite scores and punchy overview helpful |
| | Data needs to be communicated meaningfully |
| | Need to create simple reports |
| | Expectation development of LWI is an iterative process |

Key:

| WB | Wellbeing | SWB | subjective wellbeing |
|---|---|---|---|
| LA | local authorities | LWI | Local Wellbeing Index |
| *bold | strong (much mentioned) themes | | |

# Key gaps and aspirations for indicator set

| Rural and community issues | Children and vulnerable groups | Impact of austerity and other gaps | Community assets |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Access to services** | Resilience aspect missing | Affordable rented property | The use of assets beyond physical structures are useful |
| Fuel poverty | ACE's increasingly important | Work WB and satisfaction beyond employment | Focus on community strengths is welcomed |
| Loneliness/isolation | Child development | Good quality and stable work | |
| Levels of migration and impact of urbanisation | Early years wellness | Housing generally | Assets need to be defined by local people |
| | Maternal health | Jobs and regeneration | Assets more important for planning |
| **Trust, social connectedness** | Quality of education | Impact of austerity on social capital | |
| Social capital | **School readiness** | Economic aspect not strong enough | May be room to use 'softer' local data in communities where indicators are unreliable (Health Foundation) |
| | Children's indicators | Hope, self-efficacy | |
| | Protected characteristic groups (relates to data cutting) | Feel able to influence wellbeing, invest in wellbeing (culture of health) | |
| | Older population: volunteering, feeling useful | Perceptions of safety | |
| | Apprehension around reducing usefulness of set if don't include key childrens indicators | Adult obesity | |
| | | Healthy behaviours | |
| | | Getting by financially | |
| | | Living wage | |
| | | Impact of gig economy | |

## Appendix 4.1:
# Local Wellbeing Indicators - 'Ideal' set

## ECONOMY

| Sub-domain | Indicator (and source, if available) | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Unemployment | Unemployment rate | % of unemployed people over the age of 16 who are economically active |
| Job quality | ▶ Job Satisfaction | Average job satisfaction |
| Material deprivation | ▶ Material deprivation rate | % of people living in households in material deprivation |

## EDUCATION AND CHILDHOOD

| Sub-domain | Indicator (and source, if available) | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Adult learning | Percentage participating in adult education | % of respondents who have finished full-time education, who participate in some other form of adult learning |
| Child learning | School readiness | % children achieving good level of development by end of reception |
| Children's wellbeing | Child subjective wellbeing | % children reporting low life satisfaction or WEMWBS |

## EQUALITY

| Sub-domain | Indicator (and source, if available) | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Wellbeing inequality | Life satisfaction inequality | Standard deviation in life satisfaction |

## PERSONAL WELLBEING

| Sub-domain | Indicator (and source, if available) | Description |
|---|---|---|
| ▶ Control | ▶ Freedom to make decisions | Ability to make up own mind about things |
| Happiness | Happiness | Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday? 0-10 scale where 10 is completely happy |
| Life satisfaction | Life satisfaction | Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays? 0-10 scale where 10 is completely satisfied |
| Purpose/meaning | Worthwhile | Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile? 0-10 scale where 10 is completely worthwhile |
| Anxiety | Anxiety | Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday? 0-10 scale where 10 is completely anxious |

## HEALTH

| Sub-domain | Indicator (and source, if available) | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Health | Physical activity | % of adults doing 150+ minutes physical activity per week |
| Health | Healthy life expectancy | Healthy life expectancy at birth for men and for women |
| Health | Estimated prevalence of mental health disorders | Estimated prevalence of common mental health disorders, % of population aged 16-74 |

## PLACE

| Sub-domain | Indicator (and source, if available) | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Democracy | ► Sense of local influence | % who feel able influence local decisions |
| Crime and security | Violent crime | Count violent crime (combined violent crime data) |
| Green space | Use of natural environment | % using green space: For fresh air or to enjoy pleasant weather; For health and exercise; For peace and quiet; To relax and unwind |
| Housing | ► Housing satisfaction | Average satisfaction with housing |
| Local environmental conditions | Air Quality | Air quality as estimate of the concentration of four pollutants |
| Culture | ► Participation in cultural activities | % participating in meaningful cultural / social activities |

## SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS

| Sub-domain | Indicator (and source, if available) | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Close support | ► Support when needed | % who agree with statement "If I needed help, there are people who would be there for me". |
| ► Generalised trust | ► Generalised trust | % who say that most people can be trusted |
| ► Personal relationships | ► Social networks | % who meet socially with friends, relatives or work colleagues at least once a week |
| Volunteering | ► Volunteering | % who volunteer formally at least once a month |
| Community cohesion | ► Neighbourhood belonging | % who agree with statement 'I feel like I belong to this neighbourhood' |

Key: ► Sub-domain and/or indicators not included in or different to 'currently available' set

## Appendix 4.2:

# Local Wellbeing Indicators - 'Currently Available' set

## ECONOMY

| Sub-domain | Indicator (and source, if available) | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Unemployment | Unemployment rate | % of unemployed people over the age of 16 who are economically active |
| Job quality | Good jobs | % of people who are on permanent contracts (or on temporary contracts and not seeking permanent employment), who earn more than 2/3 of the UK median wage, and are not overworked (i.e. <49 hours a week), or underworked (unwillingly working part-time). |
| Material deprivation | Percentage of people with low incomes | % of full-time employees with low relative income (less than 60% of UK median wage) |

## EDUCATION AND CHILDHOOD

| Sub-domain | Indicator (and source, if available) | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Adult learning | Percentage participating in adult education | % of adults who have participated in education or training in the last 4 weeks (formal or non-formal) |
| Child learning | School readiness | % children achieving good level of development by end of reception |
| Children's wellbeing | Child subjective wellbeing | % children reporting low life satisfaction |

## EQUALITY

| Sub-domain | Indicator (and source, if available) | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Wellbeing inequality | Life satisfaction inequality | Standard deviation in life satisfaction |

## PERSONAL WELLBEING

| Sub-domain | Indicator (and source, if available) | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Happiness | Happiness | Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday? 0-10 scale where 10 is completely happy |
| Life satisfaction | Life satisfaction | Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays? 0-10 scale where 10 is completely satisfied |
| Purpose/meaning | Worthwhile | Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile? 0-10 scale where 10 is completely worthwhile |
| Anxiety | Anxiety | Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday? 0-10 scale where 10 is completely anxious |

## HEALTH

| Sub-domain | Indicator (and source, if available) | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Health | Physical activity | % of adults doing 150+ minutes physical activity per week |
| Health | Healthy life expectancy | Healthy life expectancy at birth for men and for women |
| Health | Estimated prevalence of mental health disorders | Estimated prevalence of common mental health disorders, % of population aged 16-74 |

## PLACE

| Sub-domain | Indicator (and source, if available) | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Democracy | ► Total voter turnout | Total voter turnout for local elections |
| Crime and security | Violent crime | Violent crime (including sexual violence) - hospital admissions for violence per 100,000 people. |
| Green space | Use of natural environment | ► % using natural environment for health and exercise |
| Housing | ► Housing in poor condition | Housing in poor condition |
| Local environmental conditions | Air Quality | Air quality as estimate of the concentration of four pollutants |
| Culture | ► Participation in heritage activities | RSA Heritage Index Activities rank out of 325 local authorities |

## SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS

| Sub-domain | Indicator (and source, if available) | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Close support | ► Social contact among social care users | % of adult social care users who do have as much social contact as they would like |
| Volunteering | ► Opportunity to volunteer (number of TCV volunteer organisations) | Number of The Conservation Volunteers organisations in a LA area |
| Community cohesion | ► Social fragmentation index Census data (and NOMIS) | Social fragmentation index - calculation of social fragmentation |

Key: ► Sub-domain and/or indicators not included in or different to 'ideal' set

# LWI additional 'dive deeper' indicators

## ECONOMY

| Sub-domain | Indicator (and source, if available) | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Employment | Employment rate | Employment rate |
| Unemployment | NEETS | NEETS per 1000 population |
| Job quality | Job security | % of people on permanent contracts (or on temporary contracts and not seeking permanent employment)<br>Labour Force Survey + calculations |
| Job quality | Good pay | % who earn more than 2/3 of the UK median wage<br>Labour Force Survey + calculations |
| Job quality | Overwork | % who are not overworked (> 49 hours a week)<br>Labour Force Survey + calculations |
| Job quality | Underwork | % who are not underworked (unwillingly working part-time)<br>Labour Force Survey + calculations |
| Job quality | Work-life balance | *Subjective (tbd, e.g. questions from European Quality of Life Survey such as 'I have come home from work too tired to do some of the household jobs which need to be done')* |
| Material deprivation | Income deprivation affecting older people | *See IMD* |
| Material deprivation | Income deprivation affecting children | *See IMD* |
| Material deprivation | Debt liabilities | *tbd* |
| Local economy | Economic diversity | Ratio of enterprises to local units |

## EDUCATION AND CHILDHOOD

| Sub-domain | Indicator (and source, if available) | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Child learning | GCSEs | % five or more GCSEs A* to C including English and Maths |

## EQUALITY

| Sub-domain | Indicator (and source, if available) | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Income inequality | Income inequality | 80:20 ratio of earnings<br>NOMIS |
| Health inequality | Health inequality | Slope index of inequality (SII) in disability-free life expectancy at birth (SII years)<br>ONS |
| WB inequality: | Other wellbeing inequality measures | Standard deviation in other WB measures<br>WWCW |

## PERSONAL WELLBEING

| Sub-domain | Indicator (and source, if available) | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Flourishing | Other topics from Be section of Happiness Pulse (e.g. Optimism, Worth, Peace of Mind, Resilience, Autonomy, Competence) | Averages on selected questions from Happiness Pulse Be domain: I've been feeling optimisitic about the future; to what extent do you feel the things you do are worthwhile; I've been feeling relaxed; I've been dealing with problems well; I've been able to make up my own mind; I've been thinking clearly |

## HEALTH

| Sub-domain | Indicator (and source, if available) | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Health behaviours | Healthy eating | % eating five fruits and veg a day PHOF/ Sport England survey and Active People survey |
| Health behaviours | Active travel | % respondents who go to work thru active travel ONS |
| Health behaviours | Sleep | tbd |
| Health overall | Subjective health | % rate health as very good, good, or fair Census |
| Health overall | Life expectancy at birth | Life expectancy at birth (years) PHOF |
| Health overall | Preventable deaths | Mortality from causes that are preventable PHOF |
| Health overall | Long-term disability | % reporting a long-term disability NOMIS |
| Mental health | Mood and anxiety disorders index | See IMD |

## PLACE

| Sub-domain | Indicator (and source, if available) | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Green space | Distance to nearest green space | *tbd* |
| Green space | Access to green space | Subjective measure *tbd* |
| Housing | Housing affordability | Difficulty of access to owner-occupation – proportion of households aged under 35 whose income means they are unable to afford to enter owner occupation<br>IMD |
| Housing | Housing overcrowding | See IMD |
| Housing | Noise complaints | Rate of complaints about noise per thousand population<br>PHOF |
| Housing | Other measures of housing problems | *tbd* |
| Democracy | Trust in local government | % who say they trust local government<br>ONS |
| Local environment | Traffic | Car vehicle traffic thousand vehicle miles per capita<br>Department for Transport |
| Crime and security | Other crime categories | Various options available from police data<br>ONS |
| Crime and security | Perceived safety | Feeling that it is safe to be alone on the street at night<br>ONS- British Crime Survey |
| Culture | Sub-indicators from Heritage Index | RSA Heritage Index sub-indicators |
| Access to services | Access to services | Households with good transport access to key services or work by local authority, England, 2007 to 2013<br>Department for Transport |

## SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS

| Sub-domain | Indicator (and source, if available) | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Personal relationships | Loneliness | % lonely most or all of the time<br>European Social Survey |
| Personal relationships | Domestic violence | tbd |
| Community cohesion | Interaction with neighbours | How often do you chat to any of your neighbours, more than just to say hello?<br>Community Life Survey |
| Community cohesion | Social network diversity | What proportion of your friends are of the same [ethnic, religious, age] group as you?<br>Community Life Survey |
| Informal care | Percentage providing informal care | In general, how often are you involved in caring for elderly or disabled relatives?<br>European Quality of Life Survey |

# Appendix 6:

# 'Currently Available' set user guidelines

These user guidelines will help you navigate the data sources more quickly and easily.

| Indicator: | Unemployment rate |
|---|---|
| Description: | % of unemployed people over the age of 16 who are economically active |
| Source: | NOMIS |
| User guidance: | Select your area via postcode, place name or LA. Then select 'Employment and Unemployment'. |

| Indicator: | Good jobs |
|---|---|
| Description: | % of people who are on permanent contracts (or on temporary contracts and not seeking permanent employment), who earn more than 2/3 of the UK median wage, and are not overworked (i.e. <49 hours a week), or underworked (unwillingly working part-time). |
| Source: | Annual Population Survey plus calculations |
| User guidance: | A rather complex calculation is needed here. For information on the specifics of making the calculation please contact us. In order to access LA level data you will need to apply for a Secure Access. |

| Indicator: | Percentage of people with low incomes |
|---|---|
| Description: | % of full-time employees with low relative income (less than 60% of UK median wage) |
| Source: | ASHE |
| User guidance: | Download the 2016 provisional file and open the top item called Table 8.1a - Weekly pay - Gross. |

1) Go to the sheet 'Full-time'
2) Calculate threshold income as 60% of UK median income (for 2016 it's £323)
3) For each local authority estimate a logarithmic best-fit line for the relationship between income and percentile (median is, by defn, 50th percentile). I've used the formula LOGEST.
4) Use best fit line to estimate what percentile is associated with the threshold income (i.e. £323 in 2016).

| Indicator: | Percentage participating in adult education |
|---|---|
| Description: | % of adults who have participated in education or training in the last 4 weeks (formal or non-formal) |
| Source: | Annual Population Survey plus calculations |
| User guidance: | A rather complex calculation is needed here. For information on the specifics of making the calculation please contact us. In order to access LA level data you will need to apply for a Secure Access. |

| Indicator: | School readiness |
|---|---|
| Description: | % children achieving good level of development by end of reception |
| Source: | PHOF 1.02i |
| User guidance: | The link takes you to the default page. Select your region (data is available at County and Unitary Authority area). The results for the region will be displayed. School readiness is the first indicator |

| Indicator: | Child subjective wellbeing |
|---|---|
| Description: | % reporting low life satisfaction |
| Source: | What about YOUth survey |
| User guidance: | The link takes you to the direct page for this indicator. Select your region and area. |

| Indicator: | Life satisfaction inequality |
|---|---|
| Description: | Standard deviation in life satisfaction |
| Source: | WWCW |
| User guidance: | Click on Data File (Excel), download and open. Select your geographical area (you can search). Track to column F for standard deviation figure. |

| Indicator: | Happiness |
|---|---|
| Description: | Overall, how happy did you feel yesterday? 0-10 scale where 10 is completely happy |
| Source: | ONS |
| User guidance: | The link takes you to the latest LA data release, and includes a searchable interactive map in section 5. |

| Indicator: | Life satisfaction |
|---|---|
| Description: | Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays? 0-10 scale where 10 is completely satisfied |
| Source: | ONS |
| User guidance: | The link takes you to the latest LA data release, and includes a searchable interactive map in section 5. |

| Indicator: | Purpose/meaning |
|---|---|
| Description: | Overall, to what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile? 0-10 scale where 10 is completely worthwhile |
| Source: | ONS |
| User guidance: | The link takes you to the latest LA data release, and includes a searchable interactive map in section 5. |

| Indicator: | Anxiety |
|---|---|
| Description: | Overall, how anxious did you feel yesterday? 0-10 scale where 10 is completely anxious |
| Source: | ONS |
| User guidance: | The link takes you to the latest LA data release, and includes a searchable interactive map in section 5. |

| Indicator: | Physical activity |
|---|---|
| Description: | % of adults doing 150+ minutes physical activity per week |
| Source: | PHOF 2.13i |
| User guidance: | The link takes you direct to the page for this indicator. Select your region and type of area. |

| Indicator: | Healthy Life Expectancy |
|---|---|
| Description: | Healthy life expectancy at birth for men and for women |
| Source: | PHOF 0.1i |
| User guidance: | The link takes you to the main overview page. Select your region and type of area. You'll need the two numbers that make up 1.01i:       Healthy Life expectancy at birth (Male), and Healthy Life expectancy at birth (Female). We recommend showing both values to accurately show this indicator. |

| Indicator: | Estimated prevalence of mental health disorders |
|---|---|
| Description: | Estimated prevalence of common mental health disorders, % of population aged 16-74 |
| Source: | Common Mental Health Disorders |
| User guidance: | The link takes you to directly to the indicator. Select your area type and region. You'll want to look at the 'value' column. |

| Indicator: | **Total voter turnout** |
| --- | --- |
| Description: | Total voter turnout for local elections |
| Source: | Electoral register data |
| User guidance: | Since local elections do not take place in all areas every year, you will need to find the latest data for your area. The measure is "Total vote turnout (incl. postal votes rejected and votes rejected at count) (%)" |
| Note: | that where local elections coincide with general elections, turnout will be higher - and should not be interpreted as a change in this sub-domain. |

| Indicator: | **Violent crime** |
| --- | --- |
| Description: | Violent crime (including sexual violence) - hospital admissions for violence per 100,000 people. |
| Source: | PHOF 1.12i |
| User guidance: | The link takes you to the data for this indicator. You'll want to look at the 'value' column. |

| Indicator: | **Use of natural environment** |
| --- | --- |
| Description: | % using natural environment for health and exercise |
| Source: | PHOF 1.16 |
| User guidance: | For now use PHOF 1.16. You'll want to look at the 'value' column. |
| Note: | This is the interim indicator. Future versions of the MENE survey will capture '% using natural environment for all reasons', which will be the indicator for this sub-domain. |

| Indicator: | **Housing in poor condition** |
| --- | --- |
| Description: | Housing in poor condition |
| Source: | IMD File 8 |
| User guidance: | Scroll down to File 8. Tab '2015 Living env domain'. Track to Column E 'Housing in poor condition indicator'. |
| | The housing in poor condition indicator is a modelled estimate of the proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard. |
| | Work out the average for the Local Authority by calculating the mean across the LSOA. |
| | In a cell to the side, use the formula '=AVERAGE(select cells for all the LSOAs in the LA)' |
| Note: | For consistency we have chosen to look at the mean of the data, but having LSOA level numbers gives you the option of seeing which neighbourhoods have the worst housing conditions in your LA. |
| | To explore this, you can identify which, if any, LSOAs within your LA are amongst the 10% worst off in England.  Select all of the figures in column E  (i.e. for all LSOAs in the country), then apply "Conditional Formatting", "Top/Bottom Rules", "Top 10%".  LSOAs across England which have the highest proportions of poor housing will be highlighted in red.  You can then look at your LA and see which LSOAS are in red. |

| Indicator: | **Air quality** |
| --- | --- |
| Description: | Air quality as estimate of the concentration of four pollutants |
| Source: | IMD File 8 |
| User guidance: | Scroll down to File 8. Tab '2015 Living env domain'. Track to Column G 'Air Quality Indicator'. Estimate of the concentration of the four pollutants (nitrogen dioxide, benzene, sulphur dioxide and particulates). |
| | Work out the average for the Local Authority by calculating the mean across the LSOA. |
| | In a cell to the side, use the formula '=AVERAGE(select cells for all the LSOAs in the LA)' |
| Note: | A higher score for the indicator represents a higher level of deprivation |

| Indicator: | **Participation in heritage activities** |
|---|---|
| Description: | RSA Heritage Index Activities rank out of 325 local authorities |
| Source: | RSA Heritage Index |
| User guidance: | You should be able to download the data set immediately after entering your name and email address. Once you've accessed the spreadsheet, enter your area on the Dashboard tab and see C8 for the 'Activities' rank |

| Indicator: | **Social contact among social care users** |
|---|---|
| Description: | % of adult social care users who do have as much social contact as they would like |
| Source: | PHOF 1.18i |
| User guidance: | Select your region and county. |

| Indicator: | **Opportunity to volunteer (number of TCV volunteer organisations)** |
|---|---|
| Description: | Number of The Conservation Volunteers organisations in a LA area |
| Source: | RSA Heritage Index |
| User guidance: | You should be able to download the data set immediately after entering your name and email address. Go to the Raw Data tab, and find column CV. This will give you the number of TCV organisations per local authority. |
| Note: | We are aware this is a far from perfect indicator for volunteering. We are also aware that Volunteering data is collected by a number of separate organisations, which has the potential to be aggregated. However, for this set of currently available indicators, we were surprised not to find any broader national measures of volunteering at local authority level. If you know of one that is available currently, please let us know! |

| Indicator: | **Social fragmentation index** |
|---|---|
| Description: | Social fragmentation index - calculation of social fragmentation |
| Source: | Census data (and NOMIS) |
| User guidance: | The index is calculated based on the following figures for each area: |

1. Percentage of adults who are not living as a couple
2. Percentage of 1-person households
3. Percentage of people renting privately
4. Percentage of people who have moved to their current address within the last year

Three of the three indicators can be found in 2011 census data. Select LA or Ward level and enter postcode data.

1. For percentage of adults not living as a couple go to: Living arrangements (key stats) and add together all the 'not living as a couple' numbers, and divide by the total number of adults

2. For percentage one person households go to: Household composition (key stats) and add together: 'one person households: 65 and over' and 'one person households: other', and divide by the total number of households

3. For percentage renting privately go to: Tenure (key stats) and add together: 'private rented: private landlord or letting agency' and 'private rented: other', and divide by the total number of households.

The last indicator data is available from NOMIS

4. Percentage of people who have moved to their current address within the last year: On the left-hand side, choose your area in the drop down menu. A graph will be displayed of 'Origin and destination of migrants'. Ensure it shows age: All persons aged 1 and over. You need the total inflow number which is in the centre. You will need to convert this to a percentage of the total population before doing the weighting calculation.

The original SFI was calculated by standardising each indicator, taking an average of the z-scores, and then standardising the average. We will be producing a set of figures for local authorities using this methodology later this year. For present purposes (and for the worked examples) it is possible to calculate the SFI using pseudo z-scores, based on the distribution of data in the original SFI (which is based on the 1991 census). These can be calculated as follows:

SFI =

((Percentage of 1-person households - 29.8) / 6.3) +

((Percentage of people renting privately - 16.2) / 9.9) +

((Percentage of people who have moved to their current address within the last year - 10.6) / 5.5) -

((Percentage of adults who are living as a couple - 47.0) / 10.2)

In this formula, for each indicator, the first figure is the mean percentage for England as a whole in the 1991 census, and the second figure is the standard deviation of the percentage. In both cases the percentages are multiplied by 100 so they range from 0 to 100.

Note: The social fragmentation index (SFI) is used widely in academic research. It is a calculation designed to estimate the extent of social fragmentation within a defined area. The SFI uses four measures that are are available at local level across the country. They are proxy indicators for theoretically relevant aspects of low levels of social cohesion (eg living alone/being unmarried is a proxy measure of lack of the presence of company and support in the household; not owning one's home or being residentially mobile will theoretically mean that one has a lower level of long term 'attachment' or 'commitment' to the place where one lives. As things currently stand the SFI provides the best possible currently available indicator of social cohesion.

We have updated 'married' to 'couples cohabiting' in line with current wellbeing research.

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We encourage you to share this report, and would appreciate hearing from you if you've used it so we can better evaluate our impact.

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