

# Liverpool City Region and the Social Determinants of Health

*or more simply*

Non obviously medical things that  
can influence health & well being



METROMAYOR  
LIVERPOOL CITY REGION



## Liverpool City Region: a few facts

- Comprises of six local authorities
- Home to 1.57 million people
- 73% of residents are of working age
- 75.7% of residents in employment (GB 78.6%)
- 5.4% unemployed
- 24.3% economically inactive (GB 21.4%)
- 33.5% long term sick (GB 27.3%)



## LCR Economy In Numbers

LCR is a  
**£33bn**  
economy

There are  
**741,000**  
jobs in LCR

LCR's productivity is  
**92%**  
the national rate

**1 in 3**

of LCR's neighbourhoods are in the  
10% most deprived nationally

**78%**

of employees work in the private  
sector (compared to 84% nationally)



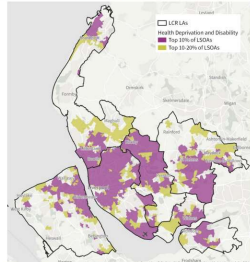
### Health deprivation is widespread across the City Region

**LCR has a problem with health deprivation and disability.** This reflects low life expectancy across the City Region and a greater prevalence of work-limiting illnesses or disabilities.

45% of LCR LSOAs are in the top 10% most deprived nationally indicating a significantly greater prevalence of health deprivation in LCR compared to the UK. These issues are particularly stark in Liverpool and Knowsley where over three quarters of neighbourhoods are in the most deprived quintile of national neighbourhoods in terms of health deprivation.

Many of these areas also face challenges across other domains of deprivation and it will be important to tackle these issues.

Most Deprived Areas in the Liverpool City Region (Health), 2019



Source: MHCLG Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2019

### These economic challenges are underpinned by a range of complex drivers

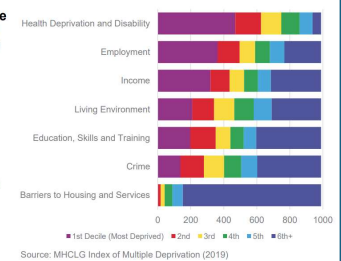
The Liverpool City Region has a **greater prevalence of deprivation** than the national average across all domains except for barriers to housing and services (reflecting lower house prices in the City Region).

All of these domains of deprivation prevent our residents from fulfilling their potential.

There are particularly high levels of deprivation in terms of **health deprivation and disability, employment and income**, which underpin the overall index of multiple deprivation scores.

Knowsley and Liverpool have particularly high rates of deprivation across many domains.

Deprivation levels across the Liverpool City Region Ranked by Decile, 2019



Source: MHCLG Index of Multiple Deprivation (2019)

### ...and this is reflected in our productivity gap

Our productivity (GVA per hour worked) has been **consistently below national levels in recent years**. LCR workers produce on average £31 of GVA per hour worked, £3 (8%) less than national averages. The productivity gap with the UK is caused by both a higher prevalence of low productivity sectors, and lower within-sector productivity.

Real GVA per hour, 2004 - 2019



Source: ONS subregional productivity, 2004 - 2019

Real GVA per hour, 2019

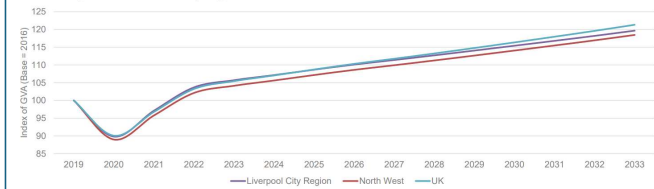


Source: ONS subregional productivity, 2004 - 2019

### While Covid had a large negative impact on the Liverpool City Region economy, GVA is expected to bounce back quickly

During 2020, LCR experienced an estimated GVA contraction of 10.2%, marginally deeper than the UK as a whole (9.9%). However, GVA growth is anticipated to resume in 2021, with 8.1% growth followed by 6.8% growth in 2022.

Indexed change in Gross Value Added (GVA), base = 2016



Source: Oxford Economics, 2021

### And LCR's modest employment growth is expected to be supported by a decrease in economic inactivity rather than population growth

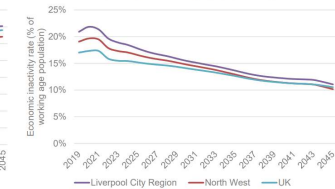
Employment is expected to grow on par with the rest of the country, at around 0.2% per year. This is likely to be driven by a large reduction in the economic inactivity rate, as more residents move into employment. This will counteract the projected decline in working age population.

Employment change, index = 2019



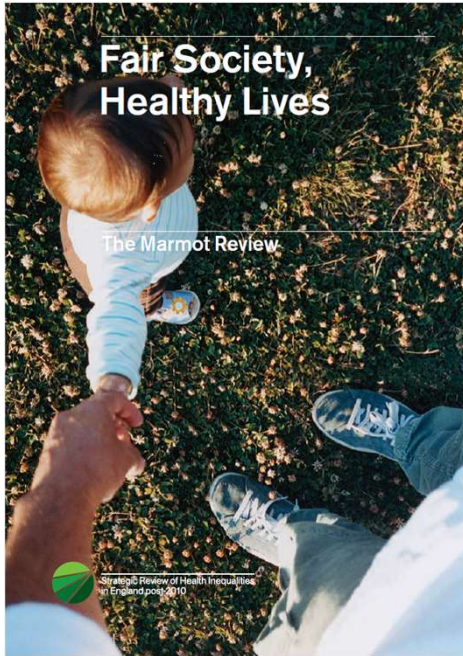
Source: Oxford Economics, 2021

Economic inactivity rate (% of working age population)



Source: Oxford Economics, 2021

# Key Events/ Milestones in the UK and the LCR



2010



2020



2020



2022



## **‘Fair Society Healthy Lives: The Marmot Review’ 2010**

highlighted the need to take action across the social determinants of health. It called for progress on a clear set of policy objectives, including giving every child the best start in life, enabling individuals to maximize their capabilities, creating fair employment, ensuring a healthy standard of living, developing sustainable communities, and strengthening ill-health prevention

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## **‘Build Back Fairer: The COVID-19 Marmot Review’ 2020**

underscores pre-existing social and economic disparities in COVID-19 deaths. It prioritizes the nation’s health during recovery, advocates for equity-focused policies, emphasizes multi-sector collaboration, and calls for increased investment in public health

## **‘Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 Years On’ 2020**

Highlighted that people can expect to spend more of their lives in poor health, that improvements to life expectancy had stalled (especially for women in the most deprived areas), and the health gap between wealthy and deprived areas has grown.

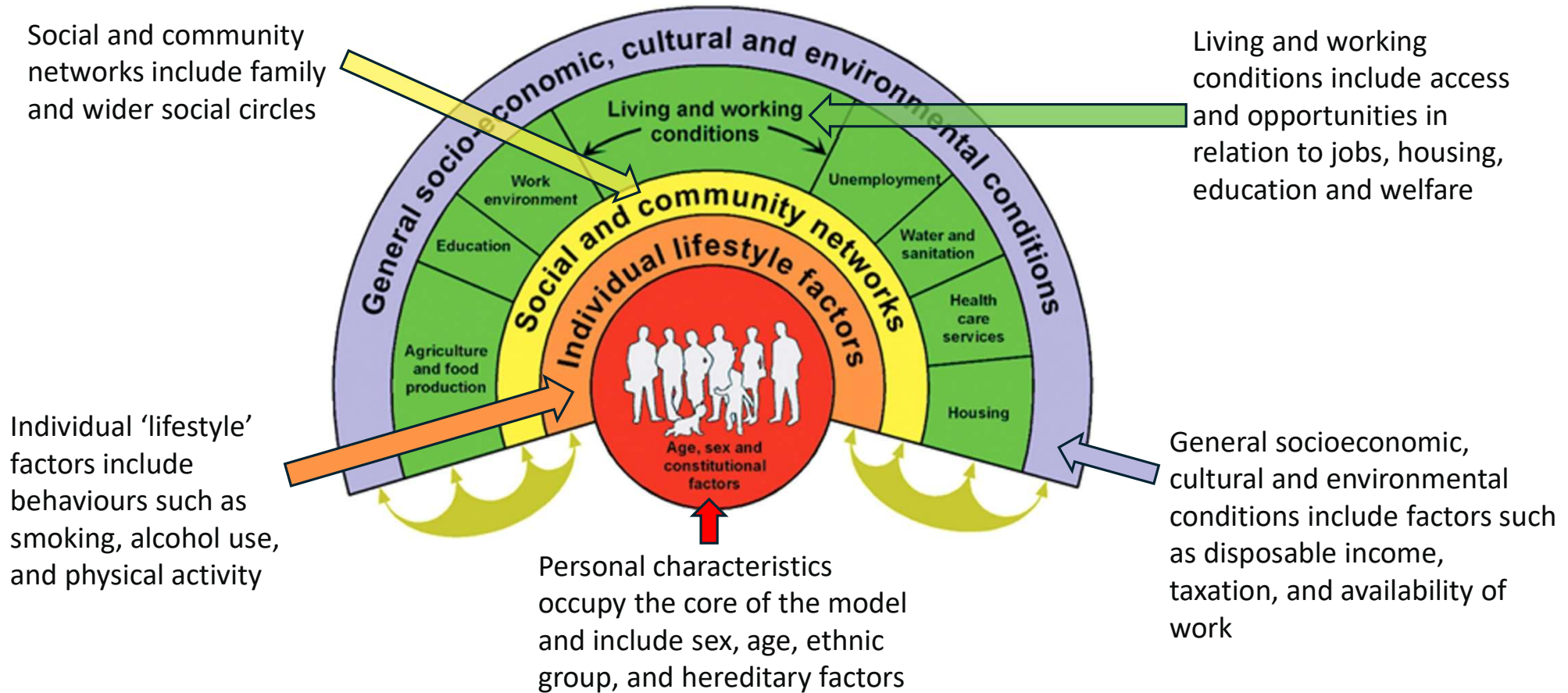
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## **‘All Together Fairer: Health Equity And The Social Determinants Of Health In Cheshire And Merseyside’ 2022**

Recommended HCP and ICSs embed partnerships with the VCFSE sector, other public services, local authorities and businesses to influence these wider conditions which shape health. Offered a set of 22 ‘Beacon indicators’ which could be used to monitor actions on the social determinants of health.



# The Dahlgren-Whitehead Rainbow (1992)



# Social determinants of health

The social determinants of health are the conditions in which we are born, we grow and age, and in which we live and work. The factors below impact on our health and wellbeing.





# Building back fairer: Cheshire and Merseyside's Marmot Community launch event

On Wednesday 7<sup>th</sup> July 2021, over 280 partners from across Cheshire and Merseyside came together to discuss health inequalities and kick-start the subregion's journey to become a Marmot Community.

The event was expertly chaired by Councillor Louise Gittins, Leader of Cheshire West and Chester Council and we were also pleased to welcome the Metro Mayor of the Liverpool City Region, Steve Rotheram who gave a short address.

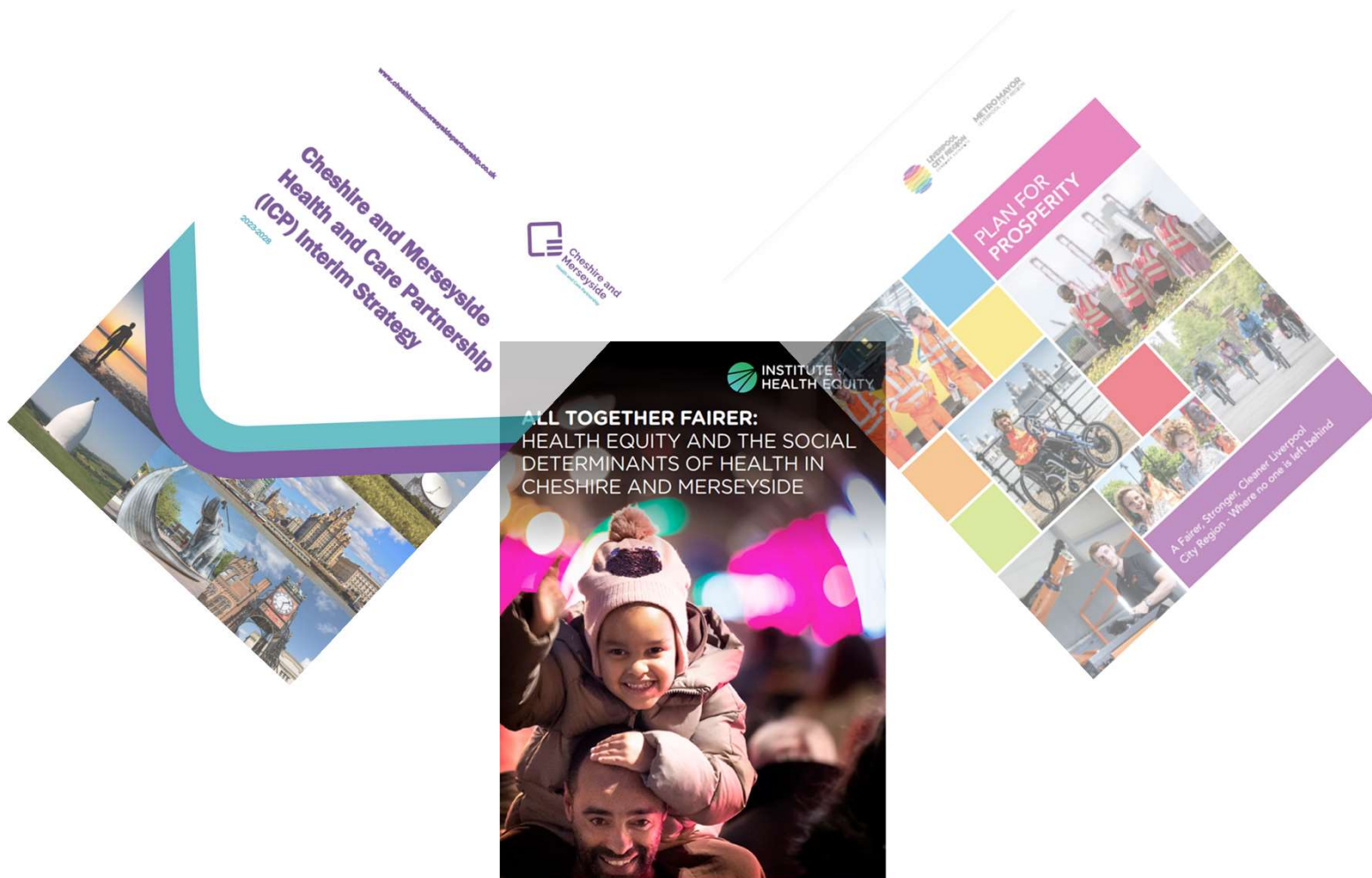


# Marmot Beacon Indicators

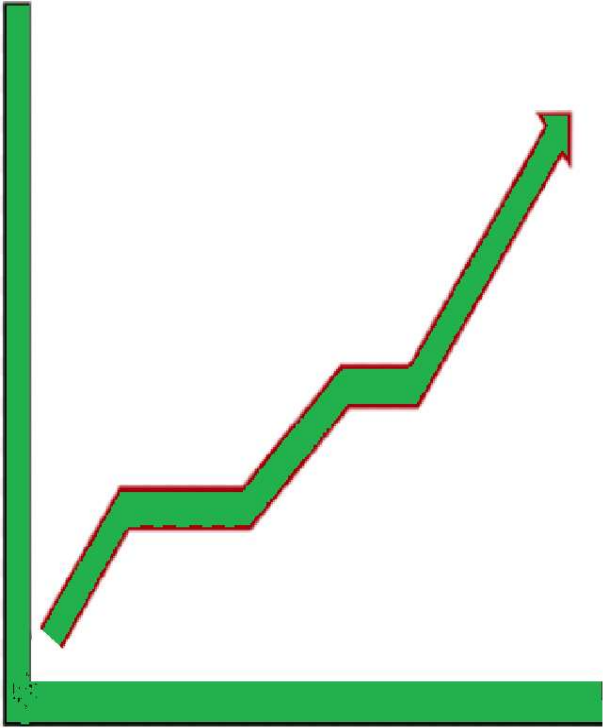
Life expectancy		Frequency	Level	Disagg.	Source
1	Life expectancy, female, male	Yearly	LSOA	IMD	ONS
2	Healthy life expectancy, female, male	Yearly	LA	IMD	ONS
<b>Give every child the best start in life</b>					
3	Percentage of children achieving a good level of development at 2-2.5 years (in all five areas of development)*	Yearly	LA	NA	DfE
4	Percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of Early Years Foundation Stage (Reception)	Yearly	LA	FSM status	DfE
<b>Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives</b>					
5	Average Progress 8 score**	Yearly	LA	FSM status	DfE
6	Average Attainment 8 score**	Yearly	LA	FSM status	DfE
7	Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (15-19 years)	Yearly	LA	NA	Fingertips, OHID
8	NEETS (18 to 24 years)	Yearly	LA	NA	ONS
9	Pupils who go on to achieve a level 2 qualification at 19	Yearly	LA	FSM status	DfE
<b>Create fair employment and good work for all</b>					
10	Percentage unemployed (aged 16-64 years)	Yearly	LSOA	NA	LFS
11	Proportion of employed in permanent and non-permanent employment	Yearly	LA	NA	LFS
12	Percentage of employees who are local (FTE) employed on contract for one year or the whole duration of the contract, whichever is shorter***	-	-	-	NHS, local government
13	Percentage of employees earning below real living wage	Yearly	LA	NA	ONS
<b>Ensure a healthy standard of living for all</b>					
14	Proportion of children in workless households	Yearly	LA	NA	ONS
15	Percentage of individuals in absolute poverty, after housing costs	Yearly	LA	NA	DWP
16	Percentage of households in fuel poverty	Yearly	LA	NA	Fingertips OHID
<b>Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities</b>					
17	Households in temporary accommodation****	Yearly	LA	NA	MHCLG / DLUHC
<b>Strengthen the role and impact of ill health prevention</b>					
18	Activity levels	Yearly	LA	IMD	Active lives survey
19	Percentage of loneliness	Yearly	LA	IMD	Active lives survey
<b>Tackle racism, discrimination and their outcomes</b>					
20	Percentage of employees who are from ethnic minority background and band/level***	-	-	-	NHS, local government
<b>Pursue environmental sustainability and health equity together</b>					
21	Percentage (£) spent in local supply chain through contracts***	-	-	-	NHS, local government
22	Cycling or walking for travel (3 to 5 times per week)-	Yearly	LA	IMD	Active lives survey



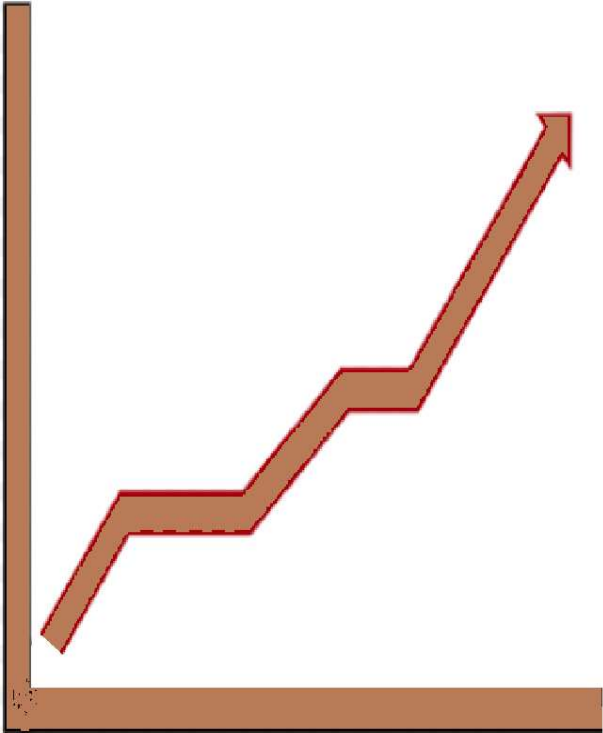
# Improved Collaboration



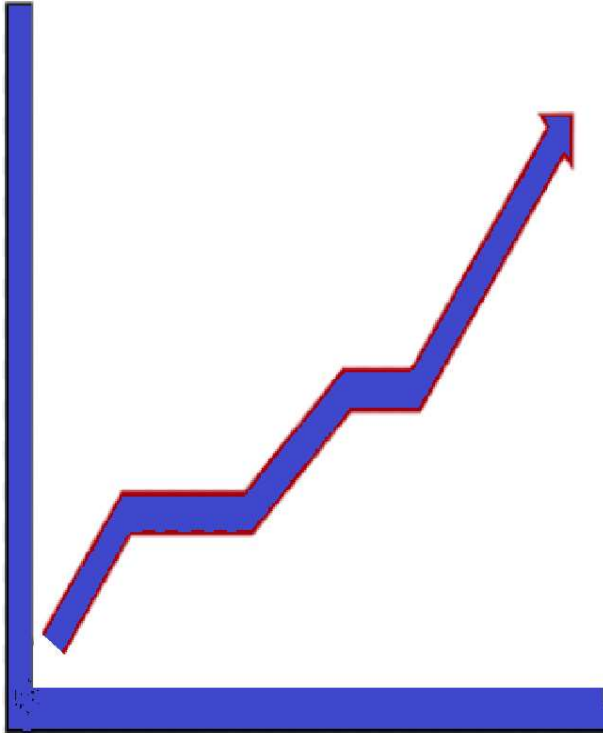
What is it all for?



Health



Wellbeing



Prosperity

