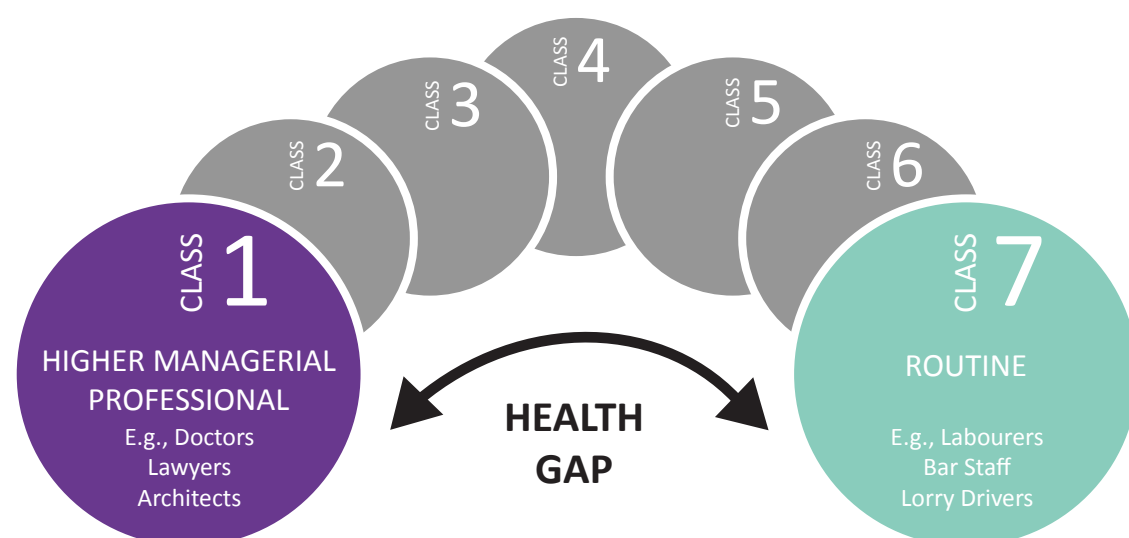


Is your health worse depending on what job you do ?

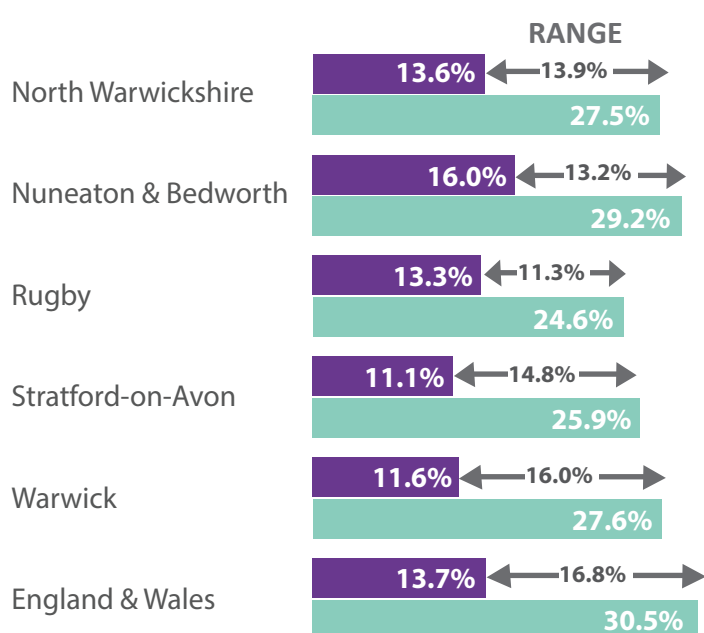
Health Inequalities in Warwickshire, 2011 Census

People with different occupations and socio-economic statuses report different levels of health. The health inequalities discussed in this summary are the differences in self-assessed health experienced between socio-economic groupings of occupations. They are measured as the difference in the rates of 'Not Good' health, reported in the 2011 Census, between the most and least advantaged socio-economic occupations.

By comparing 'Not Good'* health rates of Class 1 and Class 7 occupations we can get a simplified measure of the health gap across Warwickshire called the range. The Slope Index of Inequality (or SII) is a more reliable measure of the inequalities in health, accounting for inequalities between all classes and the varying distributions of workers in each class in each area.



Percentage of **men** reporting 'Not Good Health'



Perhaps unsurprisingly, an examination of the rates of 'Not Good' health from the 2011 Census show there is a pattern of **deteriorating health** with **increasing disadvantage** associated with the socio-economic position of the occupation.

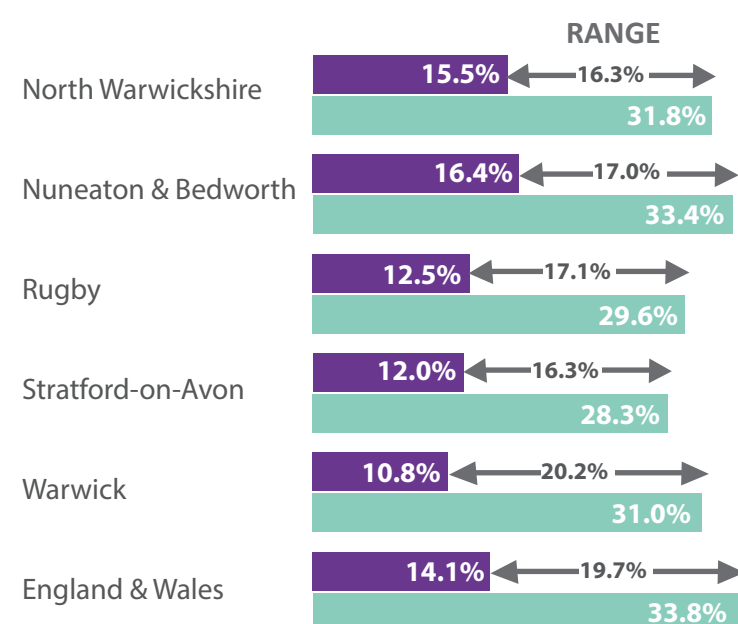
Routine workers in Class 7 had the highest rates of 'Not Good' health nationally, regionally and at local authority level for both men and women. Conversely, the most advantaged higher managerial and professional class (Class 1) had the lowest rates of 'Not Good' health.

Regionally, the health gaps are generally bigger for women than men and this is mirrored at the England and Wales level. The picture at local authority level is more varied but the health gaps still tend to be larger for women and this is the case for all Districts/Boroughs in Warwickshire.

The largest 'health inequality' in the county occurs in Warwick District for both men and women across both measures. It's important to remember that this does not mean that Warwick District has the largest proportions of those in 'not good' health, it means the difference between those in 'not good' health between Class 1 and Class 7 occupations is largest.

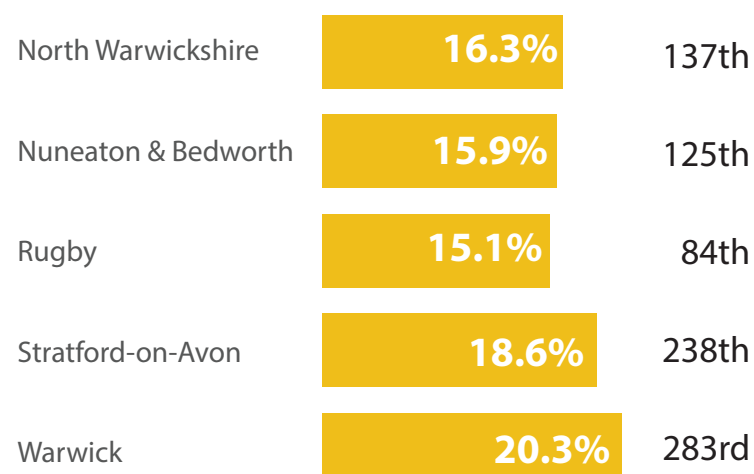
Conversely, the authority with the smallest 'health gap' differs between males and females. Rugby Borough has the smallest health inequality for males and on the SII measure is ranked 84th out of 346 local authorities (where 1 represents the smallest 'health gap'). However, Stratford-on-Avon District has the smallest health gap for women in the county according to the SII measure although the equivalent ranking across other local authorities is higher at 118th out of 346 local authorities (where 1 represents the smallest 'health gap').

Percentage of **women** reporting 'Not Good Health'



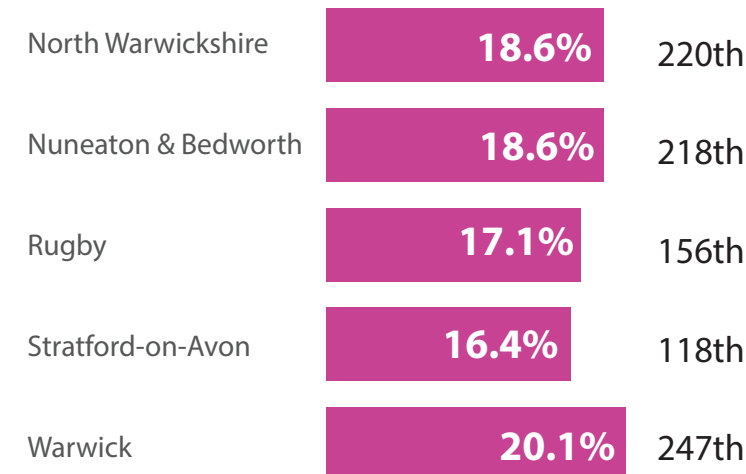
Health Gap (SII) for **men**

National Rank



Health Gap (SII) for **women**

National Rank



The range of 'health gap' rankings is larger amongst men in the county than women. The Districts/Boroughs in Warwickshire are spread out from 84th place in Rugby to 283rd in Warwick (out of 346 local authorities, where 1 represents the smallest 'health gap') a difference of 199 places. Yet for women, Stratford-on-Avon has the lowest ranking in 118th place and Warwick has the highest in 247th, a difference of 129 places.

Current legislation places a duty on health organisations to have regard to reducing health inequalities when formulating policies and making decisions. In order to reduce the health gaps it is important to understand what is driving the difference between local authorities.

Across all regions and local authorities it appears that it is the health rates of the most socio-economically disadvantaged classes, rather than the most socio-economically advantaged classes, that determined the size of the health gap, specifically the Lower supervisory and technical, Semi-routine and Routine classes. Therefore, to reduce health inequalities across the county, effort should be focused not only on those areas which have the largest 'gap' in self-assessed health levels but also on the most disadvantaged occupation classes in these areas.

* 'Not Good' health was derived from those assessing their general health as either 'Fair', 'Bad' or 'Very Bad' in the general health questions as part of the 2011 Census.

For further information, please contact the Warwickshire Observatory at research@warwickshire.gov.uk