

Wider Determinants 1

Education, Employment and Social Wellbeing

Derbyshire County

Education:-

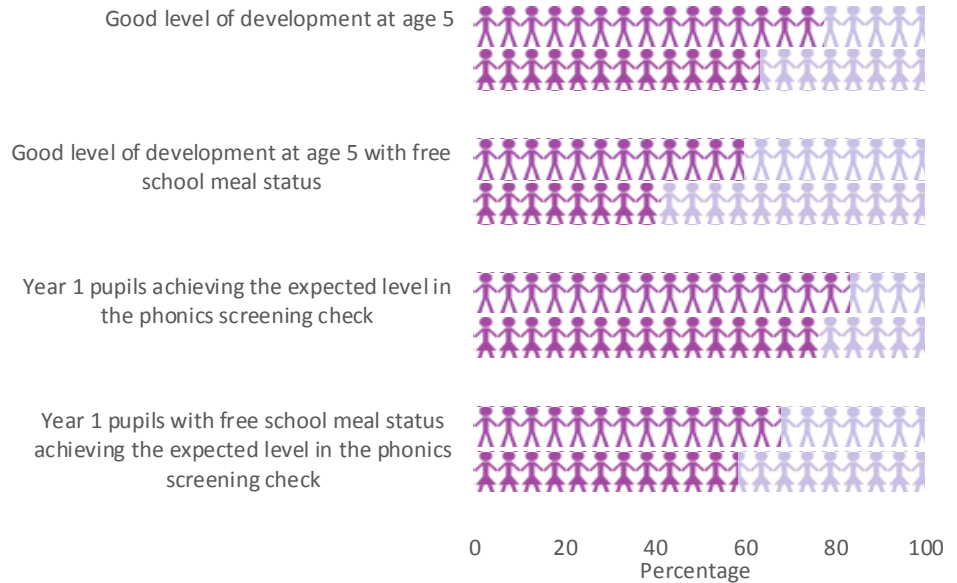


- Education is a strong predictor for wellbeing
- Educational qualifications are a determinant of an individual's labour market position, which in turn influences income, housing and other material resources. These are related to health and health inequalities.
- Children's education and development of skills are important for their own wellbeing and for that of the nation as a whole.
- Young people who are not in education, employment or training are at greater risk of a range of negative outcomes, including poor health, depression or early parenthood.

School readiness

Children from deprived backgrounds are more at risk of poorer development and the evidence shows that differences by social background emerge early in life. Good early years services are good for all children, but benefit children from disadvantaged backgrounds the most, and can therefore help to reduce inequalities in later life. Comparing school readiness for children who receive free school meals (a proxy indicator for children from poorer households) with that of all children enables an exploration of inequality at an early age.

Levels of school readiness in Derbyshire are lower than for England as a whole—except for overall development at age 5 - but similar to regional values.



Pupil Absence



Improving attendance (i.e. tackling absenteeism) in schools is crucial to increasing social mobility and to ensuring every child can meet their potential. Improving school attendance will require all services that work with young people to agree local priorities. Pupil absence is significantly lower than for England at 4.26% of half days lost.

GCSE results

Learning ensures that children develop the knowledge and understanding, skills, capabilities and attributes that they need for mental, emotional, social and physical wellbeing now and in the future.

Children with poorer mental health are more likely to have lower educational attainment and there is some evidence to suggest that the highest level of educational qualifications is a significant predictor of wellbeing in adult life; educational qualifications are a determinant of an individual's labour market position, which in turn influences income, housing and other material resources.

The percentage of students in Derbyshire achieving 5 A*-C (including English & Maths) at GCSE is significantly lower than in England as a whole, but similar to the regional level.



16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)

Young people who are not in education, employment or training are at greater risk of a range of negative outcomes, including poor health, depression or early parenthood.

The percentage of NEETs in Derbyshire, at 3.9% is significantly lower than for the region and for England as a whole.



Employment:-

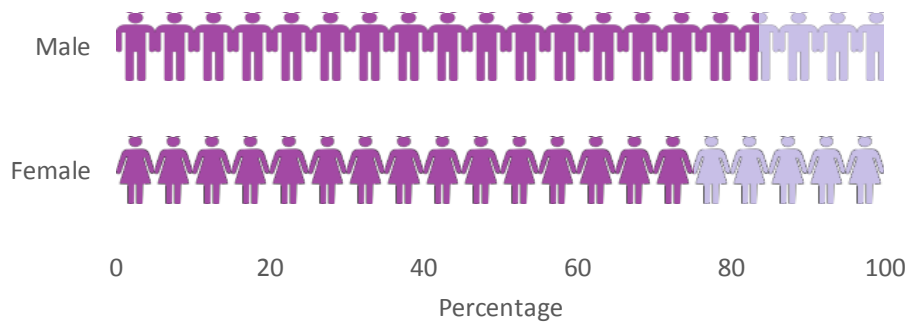


- Work is generally good for both physical and mental health and wellbeing.
- Unemployment is associated with an increased risk of ill health and mortality. There are relationships between unemployment and poor mental health and suicide, higher self-reported ill health and limiting long term illness and a higher prevalence of risky health behaviours including alcohol use and smoking.
- On average the economically inactive have poorer health on a variety of measures.
- Absence from work through preventable illness can affect an individual's wellbeing and cumulatively the economy.

Employment rate (aged 16-64)

The review "Is work good for your health and wellbeing" (2006) concluded that work was generally good for both physical and mental health and wellbeing, although account must be taken of the nature and quality of work and its social context.

The rate of employment for both men (83.7%) and women (75.2%) is significantly higher than for England.



Economic inactivity

Distinct from the unemployed, the economically inactive include: the long-term sick or disabled, the temporary sick (with no employment), people looking after family/home, students, and retired people.

In Derbyshire, 14% of men and 23% of women, aged 16-64 years, are economically inactive. Both rates are lower than for England (16.3% and 27.1% respectively), the female rate significantly so.



Sickness absence

In Derbyshire, 1.23% of working days are lost to sickness - this is similar to that for England.

Social wellbeing:-



- There is clear link between loneliness and poor mental and physical health
- Caring has a huge impact on carer's health and wellbeing, which is felt very differently by each individual. Tiredness, social isolation, worrying about the future and not feeling relaxed are just some of the impacts.
- Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities.

Adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like.

In Derbyshire, 47.8% of users say they have as much contact as they want. This is higher than the England rate, but not significantly so. It implies that over half of social care users would like more social contact.



Unpaid Care

1.09% of children (under 16) provide unpaid care; 5.4% of young people (aged 16-24) provide unpaid care—significantly higher proportion than in England as a whole.

Overall 2.74% of the population provide unpaid care—again significantly higher than for England.



Crime

Overall crime in Derbyshire is lower than in England and the region, and similar to comparable authorities. Violent crime is significantly lower.

