

Appendix J: Assessment of potential Good Growth Indicators

Indicator	Details	Source	Date coverage	Lowest spatial level	Reasons for consideration/relevance	Issues	Where referenced
Affordable growth							
Average house price	Average house-price for all properties, over the last 12 months. The Land Registry collect data on all housing transactions, published by individual property and date.	Land registry	1999 to present (with monthly updates)	OA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regularly updated. - Long time series. - Available down to individual property level. - High housing costs create economic penalties for businesses and the local area overall, erode household spending power, and can impact negatively on wellbeing (Housing for Inclusive Cities 2016). - Unaffordable housing means workers face higher accommodation costs or longer commutes which impacts on wellbeing. Cities that become too expensive can displace individuals on lower incomes, which can lead to social and political unrest (Good Growth for Cities 2016). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does not include rental properties and prices. - Only includes properties being bought and sold during the transaction period. - Does not take into account local wages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Housing for Inclusive Cities: the economic impact of high housing costs, Global Cities Business Alliance Discussion paper April 2016 - Good Growth For Cities 2016, PWC + Demos
Total price/salary ratio (average house)	Housing affordability total price/salary ratio: average house price divided by equivalent annual salary in the area. A measure of housing affordability based on total mean house price	Land registry / ONS	2008, 2014	OA/MSOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Incorporates earnings data. - Unaffordable housing means workers face higher accommodation costs or longer commutes which impacts on wellbeing. Cities that become too expensive can displace individuals on lower incomes, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does not include rental properties and prices. - Only includes properties being bought and sold during the transaction period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good Growth For Cities 2016, PWC + Demos - Good growth: A summary report on economic wellbeing from PwC and Demos,

	<p>in the area, divided by the net mean annual salary for the area. Can be seen as the amount of years it would take for someone on an average wage to afford to buy a house in their area outright with no mortgage, assuming no other costs. House prices include calculated stamp duty tax. Average salary figures are derived from ONS small area net household weekly income estimates and average house prices are the mean price of all houses sold in the local area over a rolling year.</p>				<p>which can lead to social and political unrest (Good Growth for Cities 2016).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data is not regularly updated. - Income data is modelled and only available down to MSOA level. 	2011
Properties in Council Tax Band A	<p>Properties registered for Council Tax by Council Tax Band value. The counts are calculated from data extracted from the VOA's administrative database. The VOA's job is to place each home in one of eight valuation bands (nine bands in Wales) on the basis of its value at 1st April 1991, which then determines the amount to be paid. New homes are assigned a band on the basis of what they would have been valued at in</p>	Valuation Office Agency (VOA)	1999 to 2016	LSOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value of properties not just transactions. - Regularly updated. - Measures change in supply of affordable properties (including rental properties). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Council Tax Band have not been re-evaluated since 1991 so will not take into account changes in house prices. - Changes will be driven by new dwelling completions. 	

	1991. The basis of valuation is set down in regulations made under the Local Government Finance Act 1992. Minor updates were made to the initial regulations in 1994 but they have not been changed since.						
Fuel Poverty	A fuel poor household is one in which: A household has required fuel costs that are above the median level; and Were the household to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the official poverty line.	Dept for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy	2010 to 2014	LSOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Including fuel poverty widens 'affordability' coverage beyond housing costs. By highlighting the relative affordability of energy it captures a key aspect of wellbeing for low-income households (JRF inclusive growth monitor 2016). - Incorporates both earnings and costs data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modelled data from national survey with a small sample size. - Hard to identify drivers of change in a composite model. Change in underlying components of model e.g. dwelling age, household composition, tenure would not lead to reductions in fuel poverty so unsuitable for tracking change over time. 	- Inclusive Growth Monitor, JRF 2016
Housing lacking central heating	Households living in accommodation that is lacking in central heating. A household's is described as 'without central heating' if it had no central heating in any of the rooms (whether used or not). Central heating includes gas, oil or solid fuel central heating, night storage	Census 2011	2001 and 2011	OA	- Captures additional cost of heating a property.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only two timepoints included. Unsuitable for tracking change. - Imperfect measure for capturing heating costs, some central heating costs higher than others. 	UK: Without central heating', Guy Palmer, The Poverty Site, http://www.poverty.org.uk/77/index.shtml

	heaters, warm air heating and underfloor heating.						
Age of property	Properties registered for Council Tax by broad build period. The counts are calculated from data extracted from the VOA's administrative database	Valuation Office Agency (VOA)	2015, 2016	OA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Captures additional repair costs of property. - Older buildings tend to be less efficiently heated and so are associated with higher percentages of excess winter deaths ('The Health Impacts of Cold Homes and Fuel Poverty', Marmot Review Team and Friends of the Earth). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indirect measure of living costs - Does not take into account condition of property and investment in energy efficiency measures to lower costs - Lack of trend data 	- 'The Health Impacts of Cold Homes and Fuel Poverty', Marmot Review Team and Friends of the Earth
Economic growth							
Jobs per working age population	Shows the number of jobs located in the local area as a percentage of the working age population in that area. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme.	Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)	2009 to 2015	LSOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growth tends to be more positively associated with poverty reduction in areas where it is driven by employment (JRF inclusive growth model - study cited by Lee et al 2014). - Regularly updated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BRES is a sample survey estimating the number of employees which gives rise to sampling errors. Model variance increases as the geographies get smaller and this should be taken into account when considering the quality of sub national estimates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OECD Better life Index, 2015 - Inclusive Growth Monitor, JRF 2016 - 'Inclusive growth: Topic guide', Alexander Kyle, GSDRC (2015), University of Birmingham

<p>Unemployment claimant count</p>	<p>People receiving benefits payable to people who unemployed are receiving either Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit for those who are out of work. This has replaced the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed and is sometimes referred to as the monthly claimant count. JSA is payable to people under pensionable age who are out of work and available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week.</p>	<p>Dept for Work and Pensions (DWP)</p>	<p>1999 to present (with monthly updates)</p>	<p>LSOA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measure of job security. - Regularly updated. - Long time series. - Administrative data. - PWC consultations with public and other groups found 'having a job and/or high levels of employment in the economy as critical to economic success' (Good Growth for cities 2016). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Snapshot data. - Changes in benefit eligibility over time make tracking change on this indicator difficult. - Excludes those out of work but not actively seeking work. - Excludes those unemployed but not taking up benefits. - Excludes people who are sanctioned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good Growth For Cities 2011 and 2016, PWC + Demos - OECD Better life Index, 2015 - Inclusive Growth Monitor, JRF 2016 - Townscape Heritage Initiative Schemes Evaluation: Ten Year Review Report, 2013 - The Ecologist: Getting the Measure of Sustainable Economic Growth, 2017
<p>Long term unemployment</p>	<p>Shows the proportion of people receiving unemployment benefit - Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) who have been claiming for more than 12 months. JSA is payable to people under pensionable age who are out of work and available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week. Universal Credit data is not currently included in the counts.</p>	<p>Dept for Work and Pensions (DWP)</p>	<p>1999 to present (with monthly updates)</p>	<p>LSOA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measure of persistent disadvantage. - Regularly updated. - Long time series. - Administrative data. - "Long-term unemployment causes significant mental and material stress for those affected and their families. It is also of particular concern for policy makers, as high rates of long-term unemployment indicate that labour markets are operating inefficiently." (OECD better life index) - Long term unemployment is associated with lower wellbeing among the unemployed, their families and their 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Snapshot data. - Changes in benefit eligibility over time make tracking change on this indicator difficult. - Excludes those out of work but not actively seeking work. - Excludes those unemployed but not taking up benefits. - Excludes people who are sanctioned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OECD better life index, 2015 - ONS sustainable development indicators 2015

					communities. Associated with many poor socioeconomic outcomes including poorer health, worse academic performance among children, higher local rates of crime and violence, lower reemployment wages, declining human and social capital ('Consequences of Long-Term Unemployment' The Urban Institute 2013).	- Excludes long-term unemployed people on alternative programmes (historically programmes such as New Deal or Work Programme changed the claimant status).	
People with degree level qualifications	Adults (aged 16+) with qualified to at least level 4. The highest level of qualification variable was derived from responses in the 2011 Census to both the educational and vocational qualifications question, and the professional qualifications question. Level 4+ qualifications include Level 4/5: First degree, Higher degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HNC, HND, Qualified Teacher status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Health Visitor Other qualifications/level unknown: Other qualifications (e.g. City and Guilds, RSA/OCR, BTEC/Edexcel), Other Professional Qualifications.	Census 2011	2001 and 2011	OA	- Measure of human capital. - Higher levels of qualifications and continued formal and informal learning have been found to be associated with greater individual subjective well-being (ONS Measuring National Well-being, Education and Skills 2012).	- Only two timepoints included. Unsuitable for tracking change.	- Townscape Heritage Initiative Schemes Evaluation: Ten Year Review Report, 2013
Gross Value Added (GVA) per capita	Gross value added is the value generated by any	Office for National	1997 to 2015	NUTS3	- GVA measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer,	- Lack of sub-regional data.	- Inclusive Growth Monitor, JRF 2016

	unit engaged in the production of goods and services. GVA(I) comprises compensation of employees , plus gross operating surplus, plus mixed income, plus taxes on production, less subsidies on production.	Statistics (ONS)			industry or sector in the United Kingdom - so reflects the number of people in employment and how productive they are. (JRF inclusive monitor) - "Research has also shown that GVA per capita is correlated with indicators of economic and social well-being. GVA growth is therefore likely to be a necessary, but not sufficient, indication of a more inclusive approach to growth." Per capita is better than simple GVA as "By sharing total GVA across all residents (whether or not they are directly contributing to GVA) it gives an indication of the economic performance of a whole place. This has the benefit of encouraging a focus on initiatives within an area that get residents into work, as well as interventions that support people and businesses to become more productive and hence generate more profits and wages." (RSA measuring inclusive growth)	- Does not take into account distribution and inequality measures.	- RSA measuring inclusive growth, 2016
Inclusive Growth							
Income distribution	Gap between upper quartile and lower quartile resident earnings. Data is taken from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE). ASHE is based on a sample of employee jobs taken from HM Revenue & Customs PAYE records. Information on earnings and hours is obtained in confidence from employers. ASHE does not cover the self-	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE)	2002 to 2016	LA	- Measure of income distribution. - Regularly updated. - Long time series. - Fair distribution of income and wealth seen as important element of <i>Good Growth</i> in public consultations by PWC leading to its adoption in a 10 point index (<i>Good Growth</i> 2016). - IMF report noted social effects but also negative economic impacts - Inequality dampens investment, and growth, by fuelling economic, financial, and political instability. It affects economic drivers of growth and hampers poverty reduction.	- Not available at sufficient geographical level - Small sample size of the survey means that unsuitable for tracking change over time	- Good Growth For Cities 2011 & 2016, PWC + Demos

	employed nor does it cover employees not paid during the reference period. This data set provides information about earnings of employees who are living in an area, who are on adult rates and whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.				"Inequality can be a signal of lack of income mobility and opportunity—a reflection of persistent disadvantage for particular segments of the society. Widening inequality also has significant implications for growth and macroeconomic stability, it can concentrate political and decision making power in the hands of a few, lead to a suboptimal use of human resources, cause investment-reducing political and economic instability, and raise crisis risk." (IMF inequality report 2015).		
People describing their health as good or very good	People describing their health as good or very good in the 2011 Census.	Census 2011	2001 and 2011	OA	- Health second most important factor in PWC's <i>Good Growth</i> index, created from public and expert consultation.	- Only two timepoints included. Unsuitable for tracking change.	- OECD Better Life Index, 2015
Deprivation: Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	The Indices of Deprivation are a relative measure of deprivation for small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) across England. The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation combines together indicators under seven different domains of deprivation: Income Deprivation; Employment Deprivation; Education Skills and Training Deprivation; Health Deprivation and Disability; Crime; Barriers to Housing and Services and Living Environment Deprivation. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of	Dept for Communities and Local Government	2004, 2007, 2010, 2015	LSOA	- Captures broad measures of deprivation. Measuring uneven growth. Uneven growth - there are growing spatial inequalities between UK towns, cities and regions. "All too often it is the 'same old places' left behind. When the fortunes of a deprived neighbourhood are improved, the challenge is to ensure that the original residents benefit. If they are unable to access the new jobs being created, the risk is that they are simply displaced elsewhere as the area gentrifies."	- Change in methodology makes IMD unsuitable for measuring change over time. - Limited timepoints to draw from. - IMD used to select Comparator Aggregates so some circular logic.	- Inclusive Growth Monitor, JRF 2016

	deprivation.						
Working age client group	<p>People of working age receiving DWP benefits. Working age DWP Benefits are benefits payable to all people of working age (16-64) who need additional financial support due to low income, worklessness, poor health, caring responsibilities, bereavement or disability. The following benefits are included: Bereavement Benefit, Carers Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance, Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Pension Credit and Widows Benefit. Figure are derived from 100% sample of administrative records from the Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS), with all clients receiving more than one benefit counted only by their primary reason for interacting with the benefits system (to avoid double counting).</p>	Dept for Work and Pensions (DWP)	1999 to 2017	LSOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Captures low income, poor health, unemployment, caring responsibilities. - Regularly updated. - Long time series. - Administrative data. - Lack of datasets to accurately measure income at small area levels means that poverty must be measured via proxies such as benefit claimant rates. These proxy measures are invariably imperfect but necessary given the lack of data on households experiencing poverty at sub-regional levels (JRF inclusive growth monitor). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excludes pensioners and children. - Some variability in take-up. - Excludes those eligible for but not in receipt of benefits. - Excludes those who are sanctioned. - People being migrated off core benefits with the roll out of Universal Credit. 	
People receiving Working Tax Credits	Working Tax Credit (WTC) provides in work support for people on low incomes,	HM Revenue and	2004 to 2015	LSOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measure of low pay. - High levels of in-work poverty mean that employment growth will not always benefit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excludes part time workers working for less than 16 hours per 	- Inclusive Growth Monitor, JRF 2016

	<p>with or without children. A family will normally be eligible for WTC if it contains one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a single person who is responsible for a child or young person and works at least 16 hours a week a couple who are responsible for a child or young person, and who jointly work 24 hours or more per week (NB one adult must be working at least 16 hours) a person who is receiving or has recently received a qualifying sickness or disability related benefit and has a disability that puts them at a disadvantage of getting a job, and who works at least 16 hours per week a person is aged 60 or over and works at least 16 hours per week <p>If none of the above applies, then a person will still be eligible for WTC if they are aged 25 and over and work 30 hours or more a week.</p> <p>Tax credits are based on household circumstances and can be claimed jointly by members of a couple,</p>	Customs			<p>households in poverty even if members secure new jobs created. Characteristics of work associated with in-work poverty include temporary or precarious work, part-time work and low hourly pay (Ray et al., 2014 cited in JRF inclusive growth monitor).</p>	<p>week.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some changes to eligibility criteria and claimant conditions. - People being migrated off core benefits with the roll out of Universal Credit. 	
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	or by singles. Entitlement is based on factors such as: age, income, hours worked, number and age of children, childcare costs and disabilities.						
Wider Growth							
People working 49+ hours	Self-reported Census measure of hours worked.	Census 2011	2001 and 2011	OA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measure of work life balance, free time and quality of life. - 'Work-life balance' and time with family rated by public respondents as one of most important aspects of wellbeing in PWCs - Good Growth for Cities work - UK Mental Health Foundation states that work-related stress costs the country 10.4 million working days per year https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/a-to-z/w/work-life-balance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only two timepoints included. Unsuitable for tracking change. - Does not take into account satisfaction with working hours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good growth: A summary report on economic wellbeing from PwC and Demos, 2011 - Good Growth For Cities 2016, PWC + Demos, - OECD better life index, 2015
% working age pop unable to work due to disability/long-term illness: Employment Support Allowance/Incapacity Benefit	Shows the proportion of people who are out of work and receiving benefits relating to poor health: Incapacity Benefit (IB) / Employment Support Allowance (ESA). IB and ESA are workless benefits payable to people who are out of work and have been assessed as being incapable of work due to illness or disability and who meet the appropriate contribution conditions. ESA replaced IB and Income Support paid on the grounds of incapacity	Dept for Work and Pensions (DWP)	2002 to present (with quarterly updates)	LSOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regularly updated. - Long time series. - Administrative data. - "Health is an economic policy issue in the eyes of the public: poor health means reduced chances of employment or staying in employment, which means less financial security and/or insufficient savings for retirement." (Good growth for cities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change in eligibility criteria. - Variable take-up rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good Growth For Cities 2016, PWC + Demos

	for new claims from 27th October 2008.						
Distance travelled to work	Self-reported measure of distance (km) travelled to work.	Census 2011	2001 and 2011	OA	- Long commutes associated with negative wellbeing factors: lower life satisfaction, loss of free time, health risks. Also associated with an economic cost due to traffic, wasted fuel, late arrival at work, staff retention rates (Housing for Inclusive Cities: the economic impact of high housing costs, Global Cities Business Alliance).	- Doesn't take into account commute time. - Only two timepoints included. Unsuited for tracking change.	- Good growth: A summary report on economic wellbeing from PwC and Demos, 2011 - Good Growth For Cities 2016, PWC + Demos - Housing for Inclusive Cities: the economic impact of high housing costs, Global Cities Business Alliance Discussion paper April 2016
Personal wellbeing indicators	Self-reported wellbeing measures from the Annual Population Survey covering a range of questions related to life satisfaction, happiness, feelings of being worthwhile and anxiety.	Office for National Statistics/ Annual Population Survey	Apr 12 to Mar 15	LA	Captures broad range of wellbeing measures. - "Happiness or subjective well-being can be measured in terms of life satisfaction, the presence of positive experiences and feelings, and the absence of negative experiences and feelings. Such measures, while subjective, are a useful complement to objective data to compare the quality of life across countries." (OECD better life index)	- Sample size is not sufficient to show data at Local Authority level. - Lack of time series data.	- OECD Better Life Index, 2015 - ONS - Sustainable Development Indicators: July 2015
Voting in local elections	% of electorate voting in local council elections	Electoral commission	2010 to 2016	Ward	Captures measure of civic participation - Eurostat data suggests that "Throughout Europe, citizens at risk of poverty are less politically active compared with the total population" (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Quality_of_life_indicat	- Electoral commission only holds LA level data. Ward data would need to be captured from individual council websites. - Ward boundaries	- OECD Better Life Index, 2015 - Townscape Heritage Initiative Schemes Evaluation: Ten Year Review Report, 2013

					ors_-_governance_and_basic_rights) - "Voter participation is the best existing means of measuring civic and political engagement for several reasons (high quality data, broad cross-country comparability)." OECD Better life index	larger than LSOAs. - Ward boundaries are revised year on year.	
Overall crime rate	Neighbourhood-level incidents of crime recorded by police, and as a rate per 1,000 residents. The incidents were located to the point at which they occurred and allocated to the appropriate Output Area and Sower Super Output area (LSOA).	Police Uk	2010 to present (with monthly updates)	OA	- Captures personal safety. - Regularly updated. - Long time series. - Administrative data. - Study in 2012 found that crime in an area causes considerable mental distress to local residents, particularly property crime. It creates more distress for females, among whom it is related to depression and anxiety. Suggests an increase in local crime has a greater impact on local wellbeing than a comparable increase in unemployment, 'The Effect of Local Area Crime on the Mental Health of Residents', Christian Dustmann, Francesco Fasani.	- Short time series.	- Townscape Heritage Initiative Schemes Evaluation: Ten Year Review Report, 2013
Public transport travel time to key services	Travel times in minutes to key services (schools, hospitals, employment centres, GPs, supermarkets) by public transport/walking and cycling. These statistics are derived from the analysis of spatial data on public transport timetables; road, cycle and footpath networks; population and key local services.	Dept for Transport (DfT)		LSOA	- Proxy measure of public transport provision. - Improvements in public transport provision can improve the commuter experience, quality of life and economic outcomes in the area (Good growth for cities) as well as reduce the negative aspects of long commutes referred to in the work by Housing for Inclusive Cities.	- Does not take into account frequency of public transport.	- PWC's Good Growth 2016 (average commute time) - Housing for Inclusive Cities: the economic impact of high housing costs, Global Cities Business Alliance Discussion paper April 2016 - Good Growth For Cities 2016, PWC + Demos

Healthy life expectancy	Healthy life expectancy (HLE) is the average number of years that an individual might expect to live in "good" health in their lifetime. The a good health state used for estimation of HLE was based on self-reports of general health at the 2011 Census; specifically those reporting their general health as very good or good were defined as in Good health in this context. The HLE estimates are a snapshot of the health status of the population, based on self-reported health status and mortality rates for each area in that period. They are not a guide to how long someone will actually expect to live in "good" health, both because mortality rates and levels of health status are likely to change in the future, and because many of those born in an area will live elsewhere for at least part of their lives.	ONS	2009-2013	MSOA	- Good health is one of the most important things to people and also brings many other benefits, including enhanced access to education and the job market, an increase in productivity and wealth, reduced health care costs, good social relations, and of course, a longer life. (OECD better life index)	- Modelled data using Census health data (explored above) - Data is not regularly updated.	- ONS - Sustainable Development Indicators: July 2015 - OECD Better Life Index, 2015
Objections to planning decisions	Relevant sources: Data on number of planning permissions by				- A measure of planning objections within a local area.	Unable to locate small-area data.	

	<p>type at Local Authority level https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/live-tables-on-planning-application-statistics)</p> <p>Yearly decisions by local planning authority - planning appeals https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/planning-inspectorate-statistics)</p>						
Parks, streetscapes and open spaces	<p>Relevant sources:</p> <p>2001 UK ward level green space estimates https://cresh.org.uk/cresh-themes/green-spaces-and-health/ward-level-green-space-estimates/</p> <p>London access to public and open space by ward (Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL)) https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/access-public-open-space-and-nature-ward</p> <p>Most local councils hold data on green spaces by address/post code e.g. https://data.gov.uk/data/s</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Landscape Institute's 'Public Health and Landscape; creating healthy places' states that green spaces "make people feel comfortable and at ease, increasing social interaction and reducing antisocial behaviour, isolation and stress". - Public health England's Inquiry into Public Parks found that people who live in areas within our cities and towns that have more green or blue space have better mental health (Select Committee on Communities and Local Government). 	Unable to locate up-to-date UK wide small-area data.	

	<p>earch?q=green+space</p> <p>Green belt space by local authority https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/local-authority-green-belt-statistics-for-england-2015-to-2016</p> <p>Spatial data from Natural England on country parks, national parks, green space etc... https://data.gov.uk/data/search?q=green+space&publisher=natural-england</p>						
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