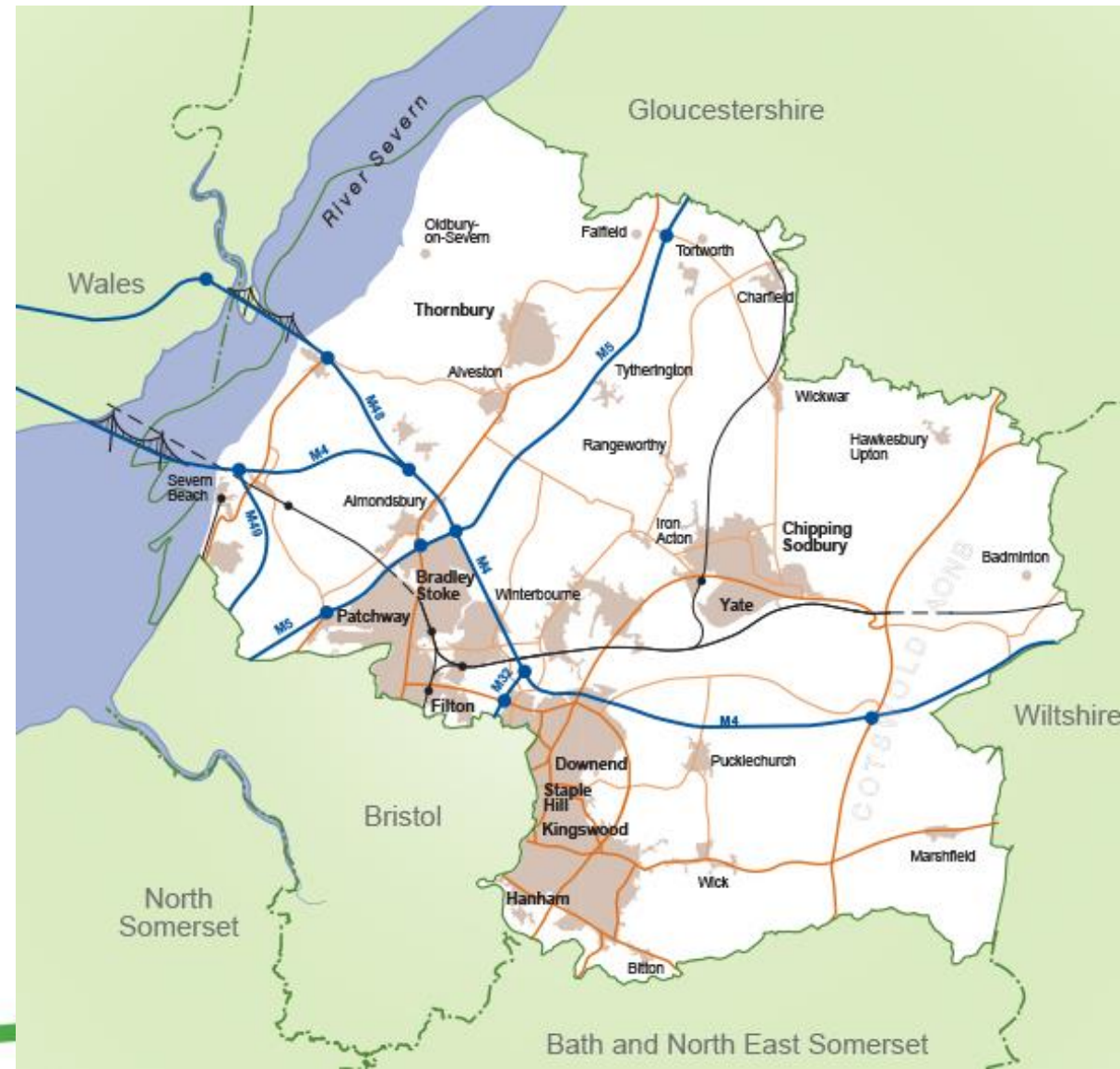


Tackling Inequalities in South Gloucestershire

Lynn Gibbons, Consultant in Public Health
17 July 20205

Talking Inequalities

- Background to South Gloucestershire
- What our inequalities look like
- Our Corporate Approach – Plan and Action
- The role of Public Health
- How we address inequalities in commissioning



SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

Population 299,439



Total population 299,439 in 2023

FEMALE
151,250

MALE
148,189 (2023 Mid-year estimates)

CHILDREN (0-15 YEARS)
53,058 (18.3% of total population)

WORKING AGE (16-64 YEARS)
183,172 (63.1% of total population)

PENSIONABLE AGE (65+ YEARS)
54,194 (18.7% of total population)

ETHNIC MINORITY
POPULATION
25,568 (8.8% of total population) (2021 Census)



The total population is projected to increase to 349,239 in 2041 (ONS subnational population projections 2018)

Economy

As of the year to March 2024, **85.3%** of working aged residents (aged 16-64) were in **employment**. This is greater than the figure for England at that same time, which was **75.7%**

The **unemployment rate** in March 2024 was **1.6%** compared with England's **3.1%** (ONS annual population survey)

The percentage of **children <16** living in **relative low-income families** in 2022/23 was **12.3%**, compared with **19.8%** of children in England (Fingertips)



The provisional **average house price** in South Gloucestershire in May 2024 was **£348,000**. Across Great Britain, a home sold for an average of **£288,000** (ONS)

In June 2024, **1.9%** of working aged residents (aged 16-64) were **claiming unemployment related benefits**, compared with **4.1%** in England (ONS claimant count)

The median **annual pay** of residents in 2023 was **£36,467**, compared with **£35,100** in England (ONS annual survey of hours and earnings)



Educational attainment

In 2021, **85.8%** of all residents aged 16 years and over had **at least one qualification**, compared to **81.9%** in England.

6.4% of residents had an **apprenticeship**, compared with **5.3%** across England
33.0% had a **level 4 qualification** or above, slightly lower than the figure for England, which was **33.9%** (2021 Census)

In the academic year 2022/2023, South Gloucestershire had an average **Attainment 8** score of **45.5**, compared with the national figure of **46.3**

In the same period, **60.1%** of pupils in South Gloucestershire achieved the expected level at the end of their primary education (**key stage 2**), which is slightly higher than the national figure of **59.6%**

As of June 2024, **2.6%** of year 12s (those aged 16-17) were **not in education, employment or training (NEET)**, lower than England's figure of **3.5%** (SGC People dept.)



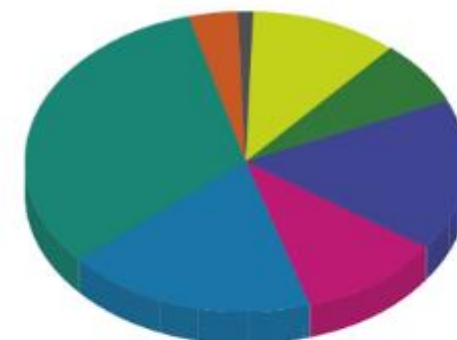
Apprenticeship programme

Between August 2023 and April 2024, **1,830** apprenticeships were started.

Intermediate level apprenticeships accounted for **19.6%** of new starts, advanced level apprenticeships accounted for **45.7%**, and **34.8%** were higher level
In the same period, **840** apprenticeships were awarded (Department for Education)



Employment by sector



Energy and water
Distribution, hotels and restaurants
Public admin, education and health
Manufacturing
Construction
Transport & communication
Banking, finance & insurance etc
Other services
(ONS annual population survey)

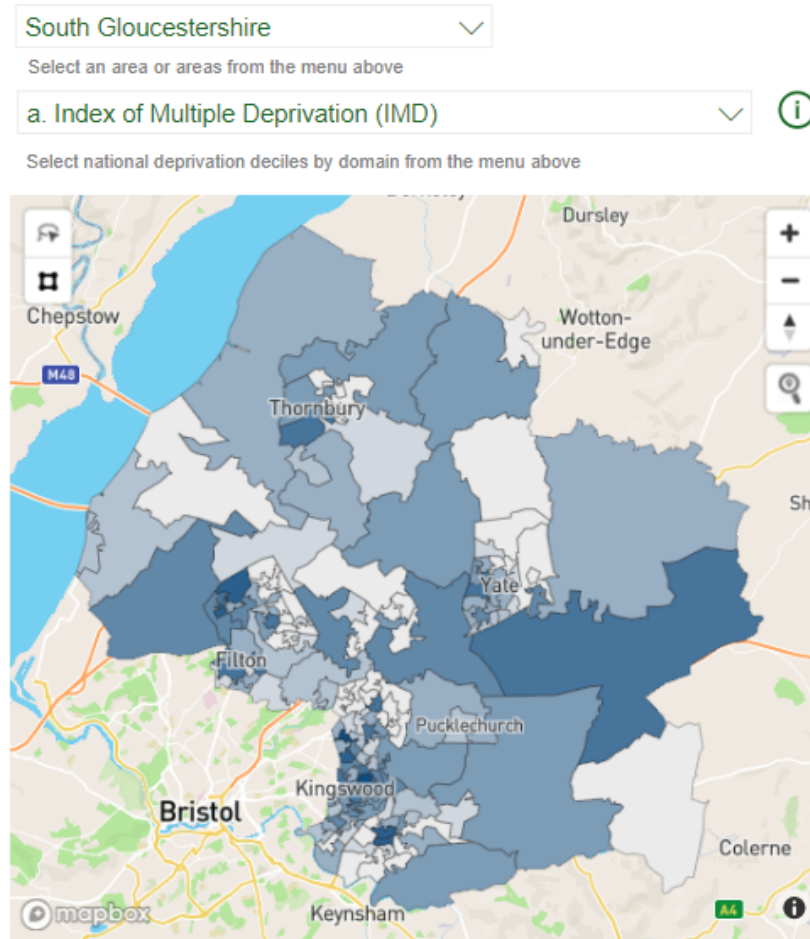
Outcomes in South Gloucestershire: similar or better than average?



Deprivation cannot be defined purely by household income. Instead, the wider determinants of health are also measured using the [Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019](#). This provides a means of identifying the most and least deprived local areas. It is a relative measure of deprivation measured across seven distinct domains:

- income
- health and disability
- employment
- education, skills and training
- barriers to housing and services
- crime
- living environment.

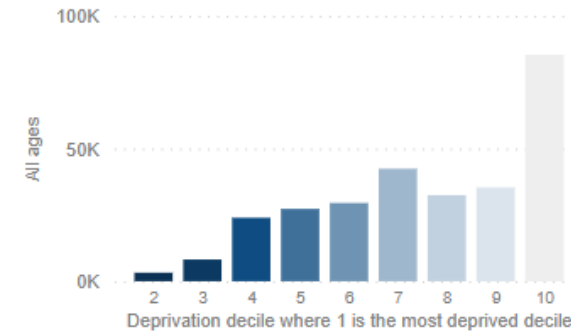
The map on this page allows you to explore these domains for different neighbourhoods (called lower super output areas). The darker the blue, the more deprived the area.



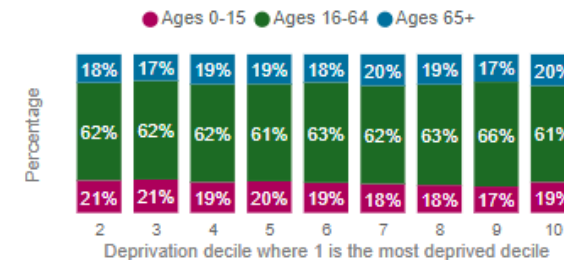
Deprivation

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019

Population size by national deprivation decile (for the selected domain)



Age profile by national deprivation decile (for the selected domain)





The need to take a closer look and the 'ecological fallacy'

- The ecological fallacy: *"What is true for a group, is not necessarily true for individual members of that group"*
- Local authority level data hides inequalities between groups and geographies at a more granular level.

Class IQ of 105!



Summary – inequalities in outcomes in South Gloucestershire

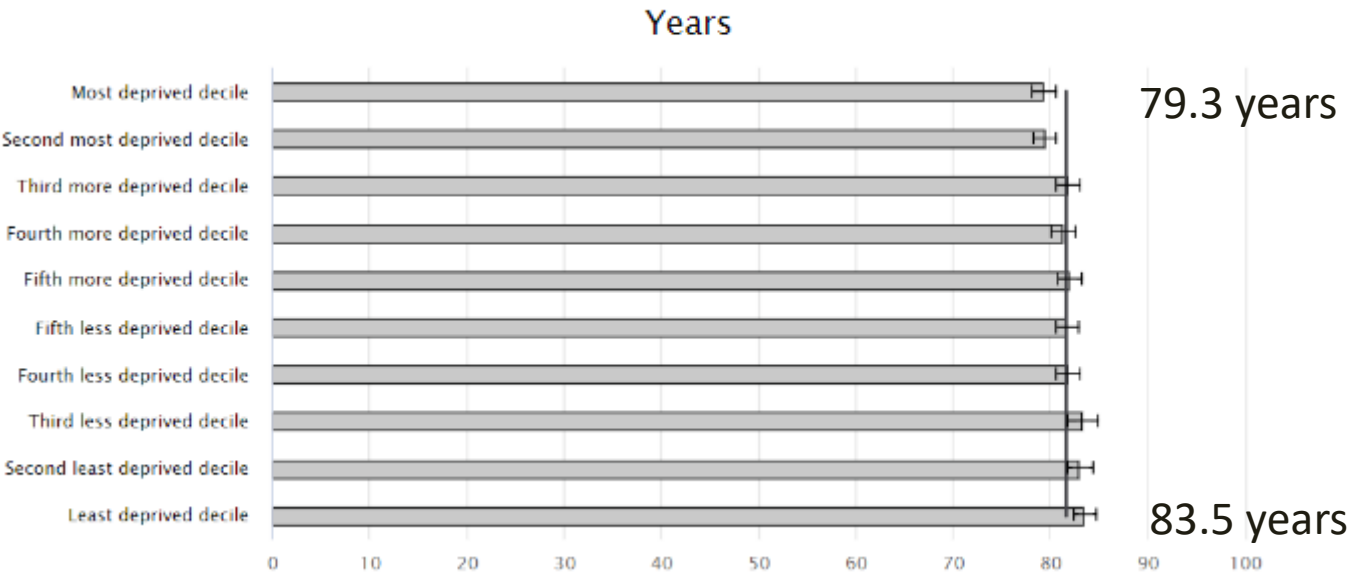
 Outcome improving
  Outcome worsening
 NA Data not available

Focus	Outcome	5-year trend	Disparities in outcomes			
			Deprivation	Protected characteristics	Vulnerable groups	Geography
Pregnancy/ maternity	Smoking in pregnancy	↓	Most deprived	<20, mixed ethnicity	NA	NA
	Low birth weight	↓	Most deprived	<20, >40, Asian or black	NA	Pilning & Severn Beach
	Breastfeeding initiation	↑	Most deprived	<20, white	NA	NA
Early years	Communication & language skills (2-2.5 years)	NA	Most deprived*	NA	NA	NA
	Readiness for school (<i>at end of reception</i>)	NA	Most deprived*	Black, eligible for FSM	SEN status	NA
Education	School attendance (primary/secondary school)	↑	Most deprived*	Mixed, eligible for FSM	SEN status	NA
	Educational attainment	NA	Most deprived*	Black*, eligible for FSM	SEN status, CiC	NA
Physical health	Obesity	↑	Most deprived	Black	NA	New Cheltenham (R) Patchway (Y6)
	Oral health	↑	Most deprived	Males	NA	NA
Mental health	Mental/emotional wellbeing	↑	Most deprived	Females/other, mixed, FSM	SEN	NA
Wider determinants	Free school meals	↑	<i>Not applicable</i>	NA	NA	NA
	Child poverty	NA	<i>Not applicable</i>	NA	NA	Charlton & Cribbs
	Domestic abuse	↑	Most deprived*	NA	NA	NA

*Local data not available, extrapolations from national level data; NA – Not available; FSM – Free school meals; SEN – Special education needs; CiC: Children in care; R – Reception; Y6 – Year 6

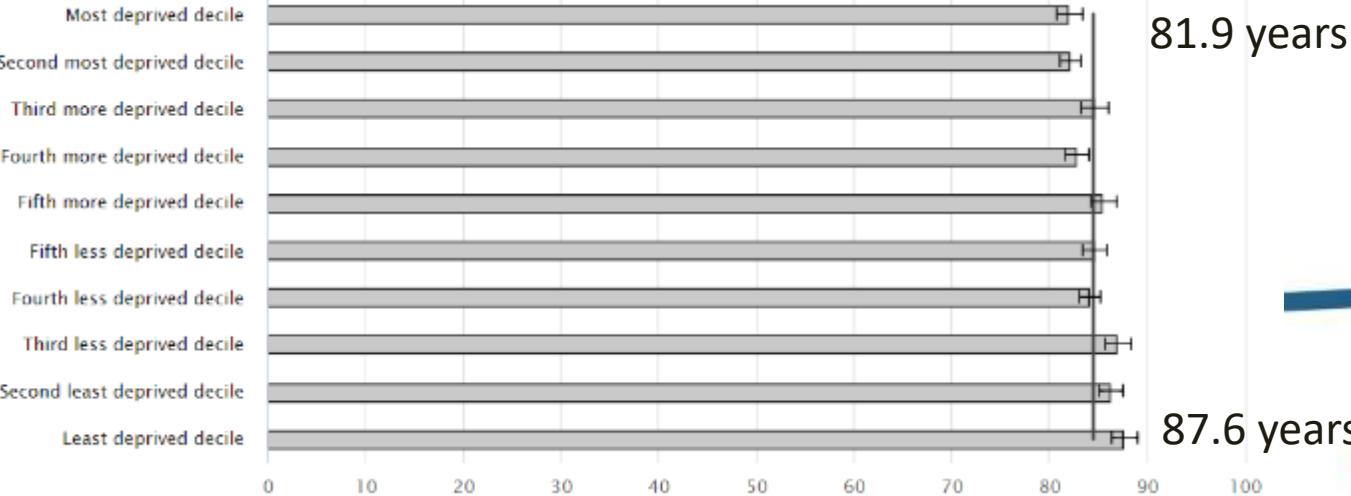
High level example – Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth (Male - 3 years combined)



4.2 year gap between most and least deprived

Life expectancy at birth (Female - 3 years combined)



5.7 year gap between most and least deprived

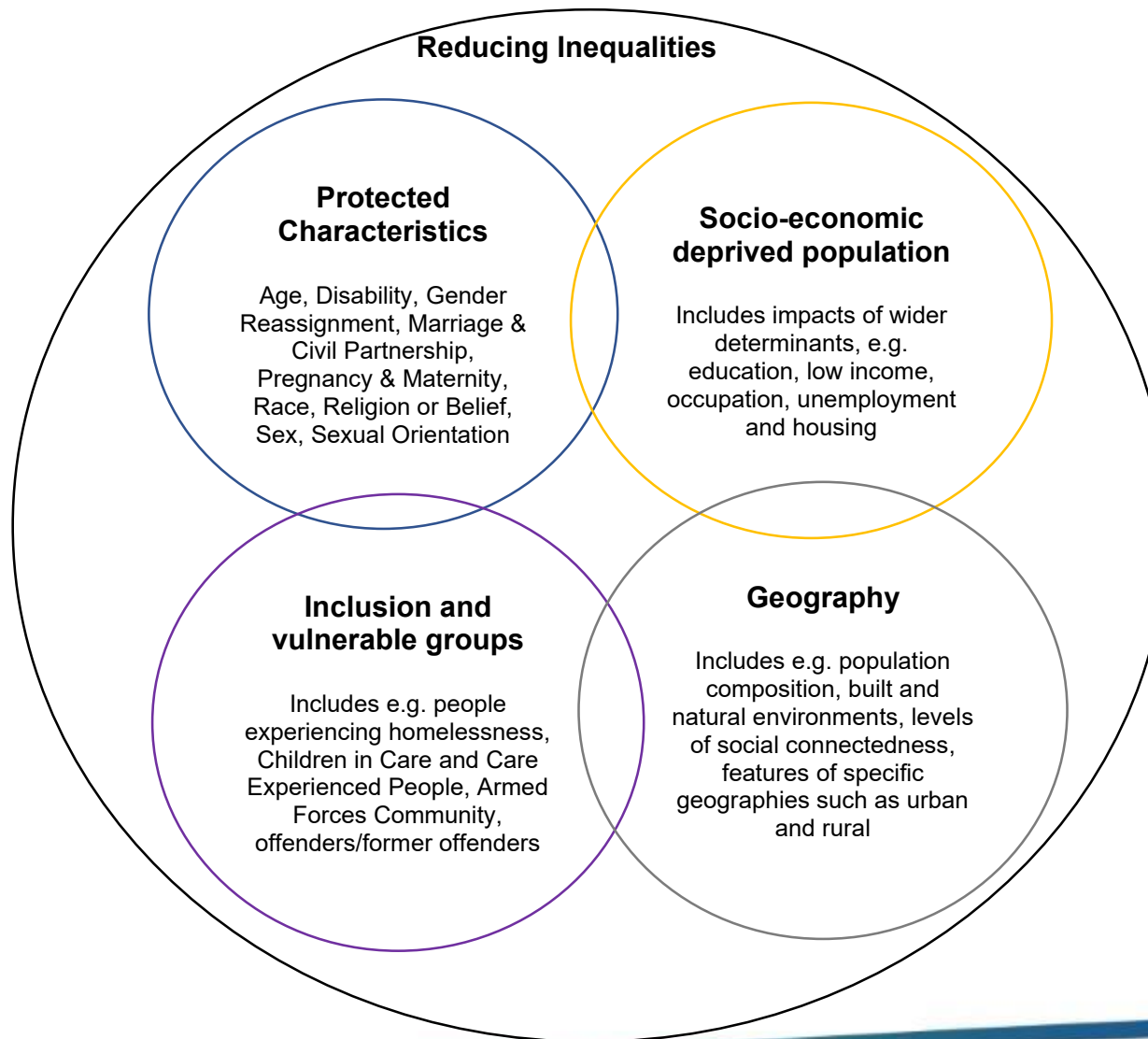
Reducing inequalities – what action can we take?

1. Giving every child the best start in life
2. Enabling all children, young people and adults to maximize their capabilities and have control over their lives
3. Creating fair employment and good work for all
4. Ensuring a healthy standard of living for all
5. Creating and developing sustainable places and communities
6. Strengthening the role and impact of ill-health prevention.

Marmot Review – Fair Society, Healthy Lives

The Equality Framework for Local Government (EFLG) has four improvement modules:

1. Understanding and Working with your Communities
2. Leadership and Organisational Commitment
3. Responsive Services and Customer Care
4. Diverse and Engaged Workforce



How do we do that – Partnership Health and Wellbeing Strategy

Overview of our strategy

Our vision is that South Gloucestershire is a healthy and inclusive place, where current and future generations feel safe, supported and empowered to lead healthy lives.

Our strategy sets out:

- **a shared vision** for the Health and Wellbeing Board 2025-2029
- **shared commitments to develop how we work together** to deliver our vision
- how the Health and Wellbeing Board will use its **unique role and membership to lead and advocate** for health and wellbeing locally through **annual focus areas**

5

Commitments to develop Health and Wellbeing Board ways of working together

Strengthening community involvement

Building a programme of place-based working

Doing more to reduce inequalities

Shifting upstream with a focus on prevention

Strengthening our use of data & insights in decision-making

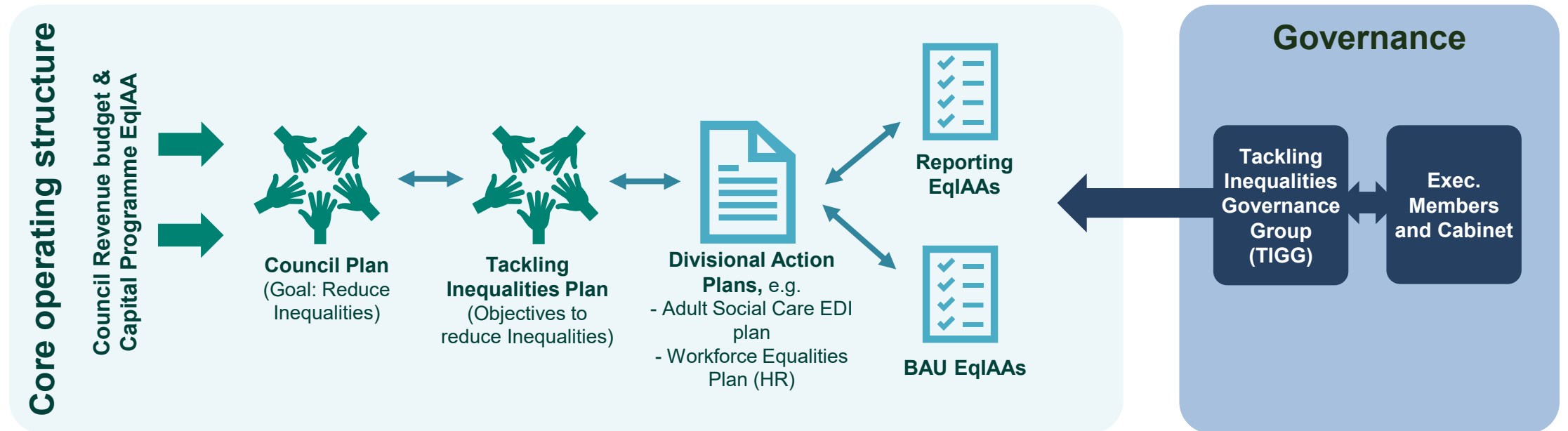
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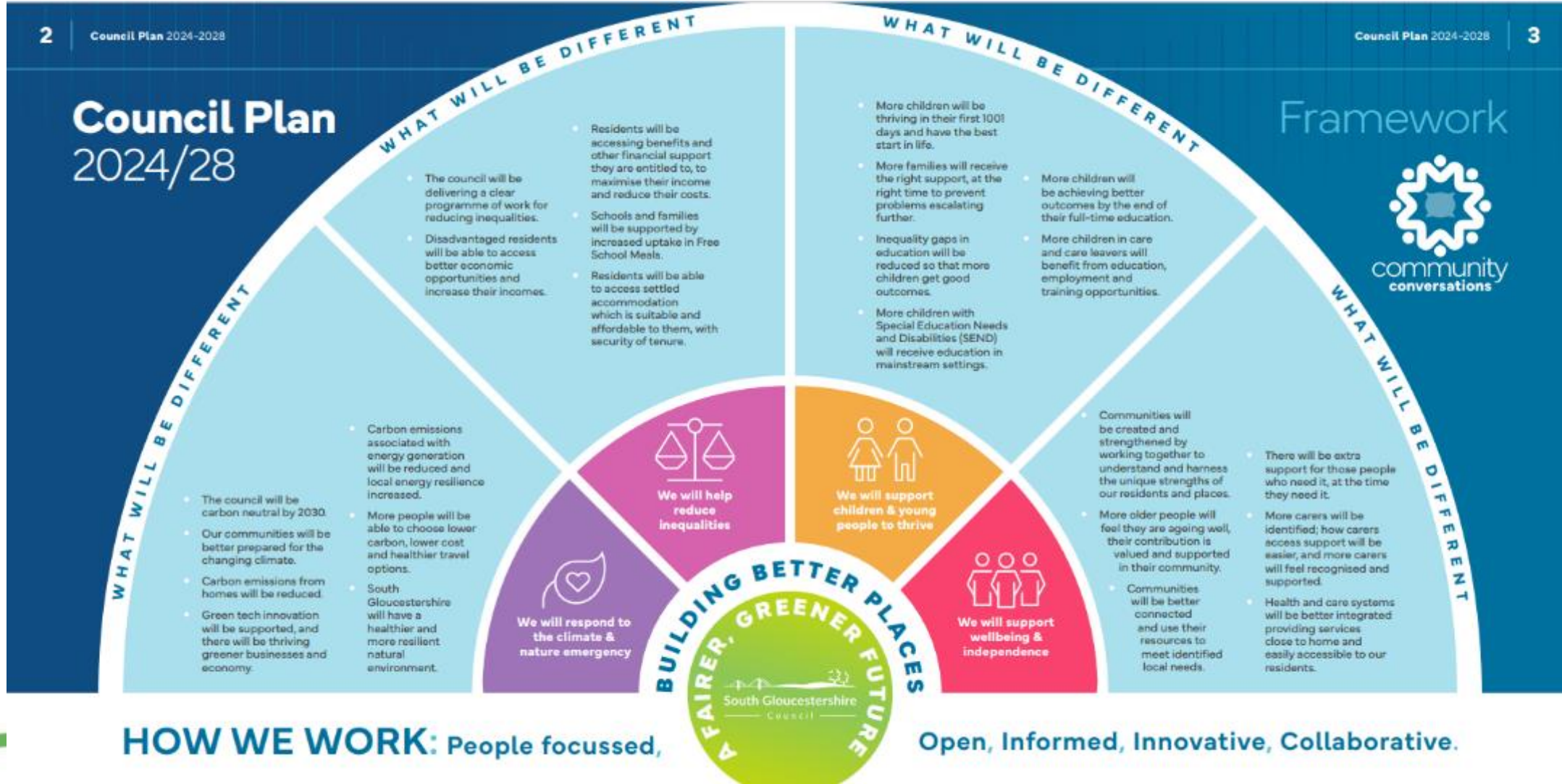
Annual focus areas to drive action

How we do that

SGC – Structure, Policies & Guidance

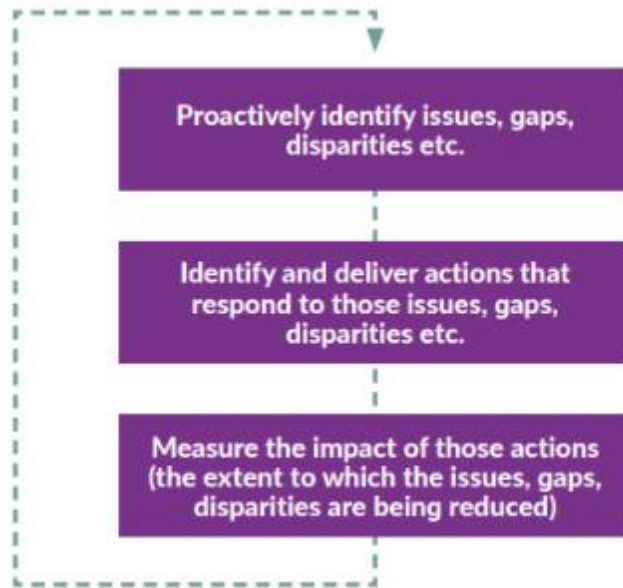


Council Plan 2024-28

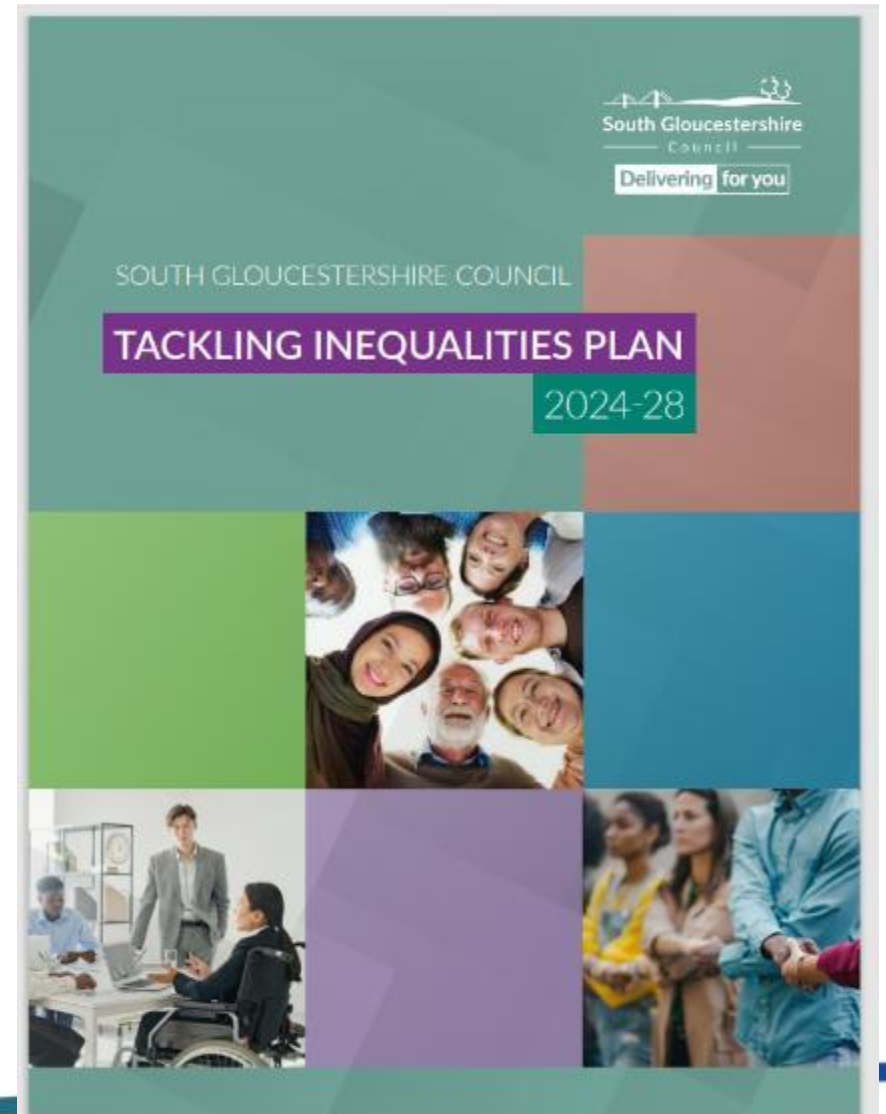


Tackling Inequalities Plan 2024-2028

“...we will take a proactive, action-based approach to tackling inequalities.”

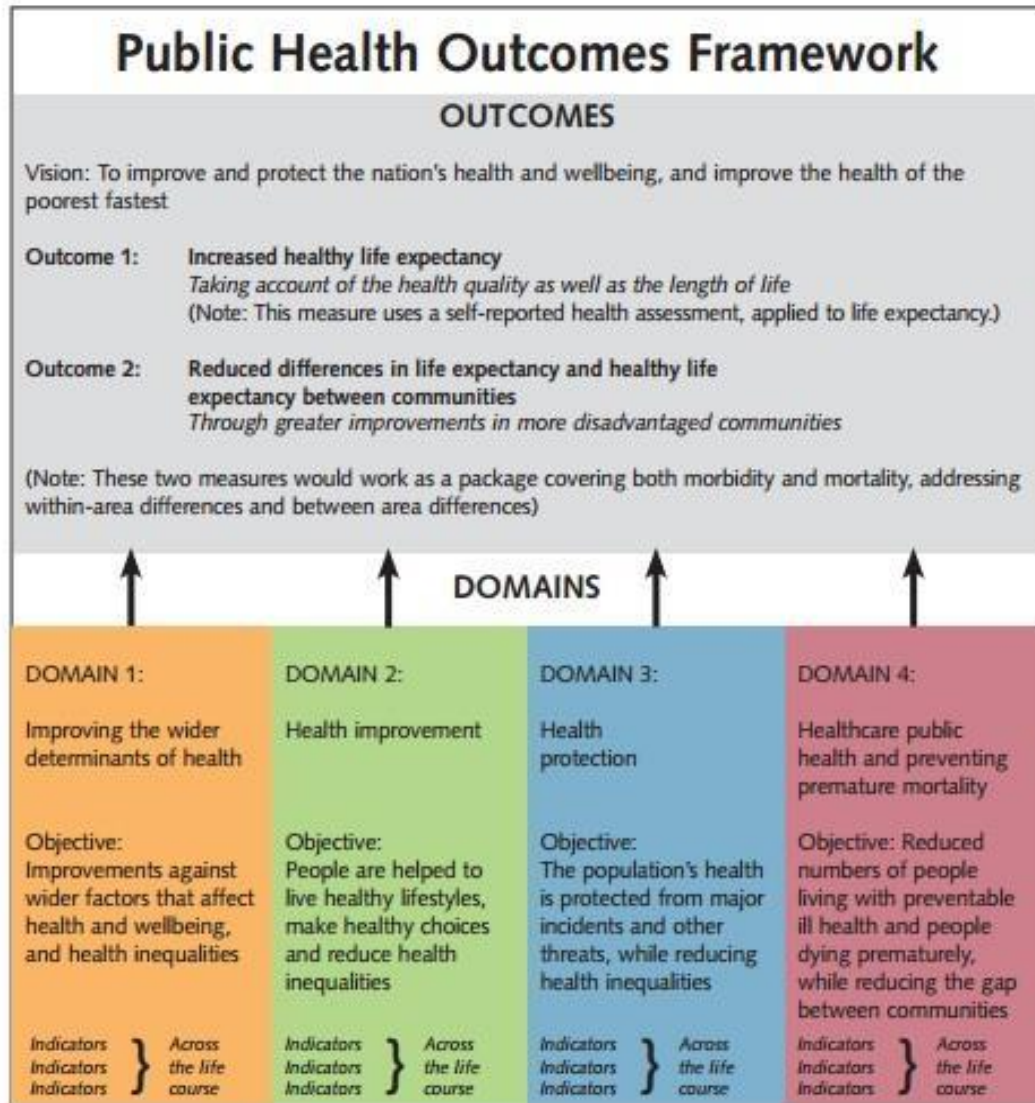


All teams have an action plan, reported to the TIGG (chaired by the Chief Exec)



How we do that

SGC – In Public Health



Using cross-cutting skills and expertise in

Data and intelligence: to understand disease patterns and population health needs – JSNA / PNA / bespoke

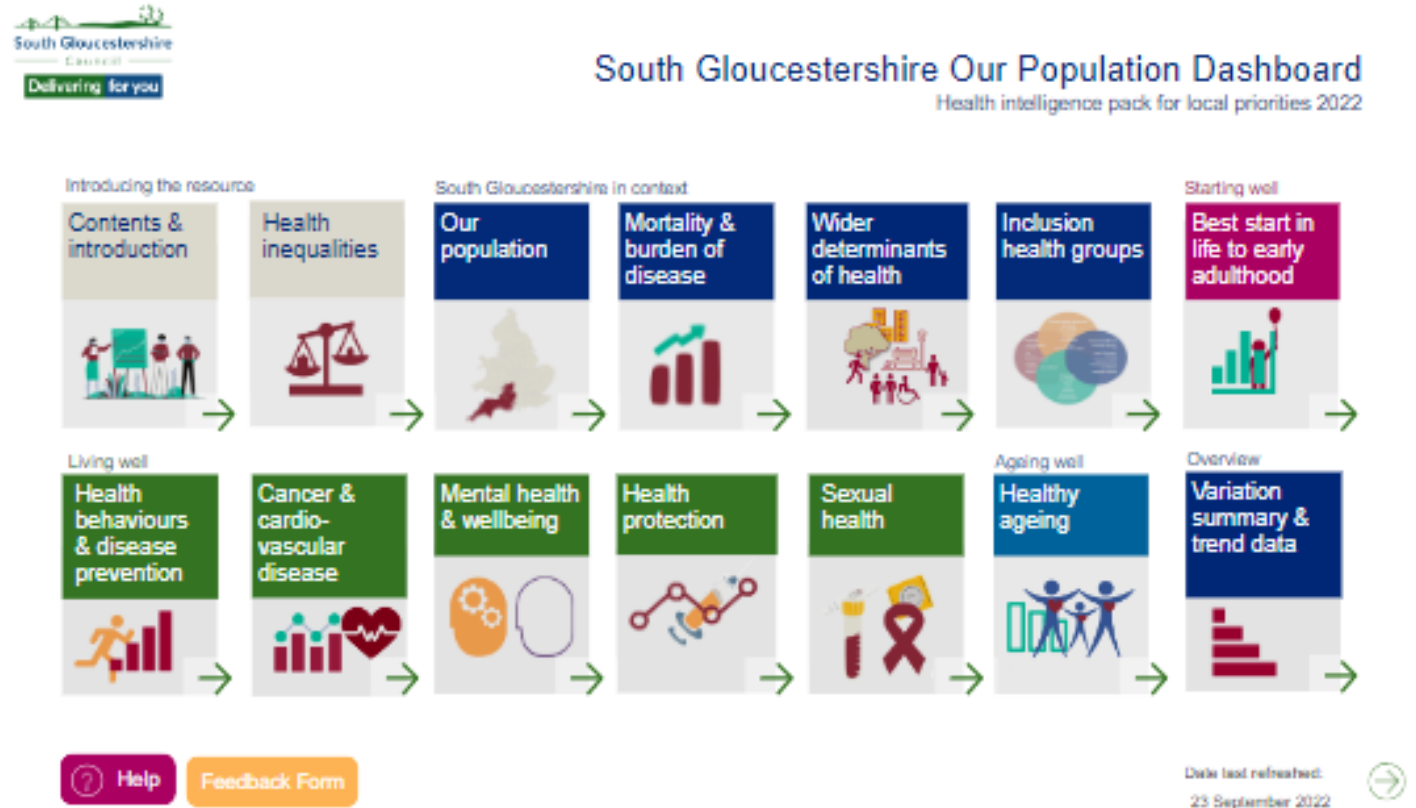
Academic public health for research and evidence: to understand need and to understand what works, and to measure the impact of actions taken.

Finance and commissioning: use of the public health budget, commissioning services and influencing spend of others

Working with others: Engagement, participation, co-production, partnerships, leadership, influencing, communication, training, working in complex systems, political advocacy and the use of strategy and policy to create change

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

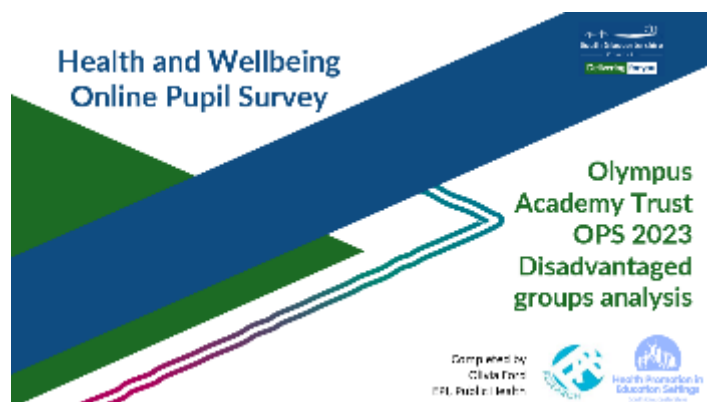
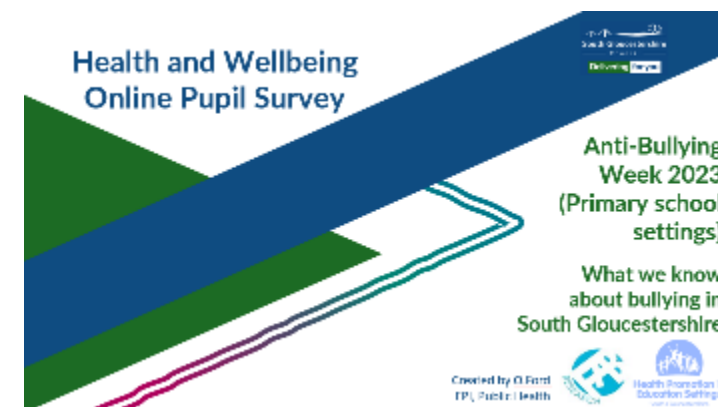
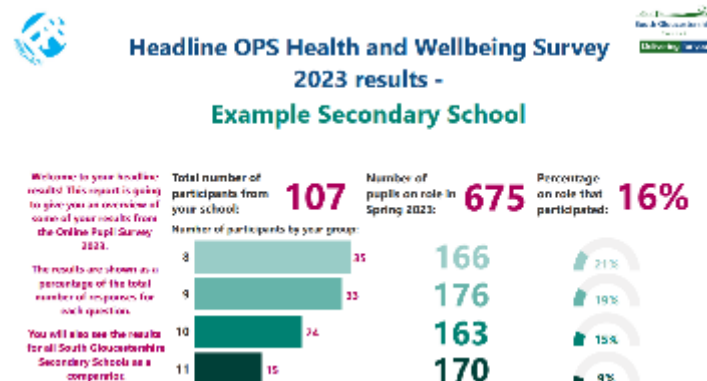
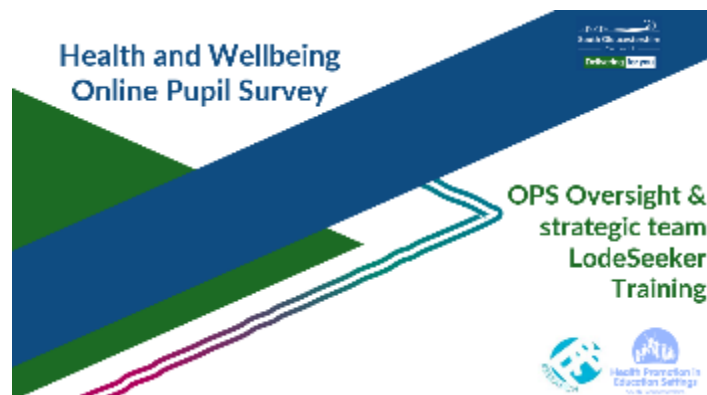
- Provides a one-stop shop for data and intelligence.
- Enables users to consider geographical variation in the demography, health, and wider determinants of the South Gloucestershire population.
- Supports LA and partners to make evidence - informed decisions about service delivery, strategy and commissioning.



[JSNA mapping tool | BETA - South Gloucestershire Council \(southglos.gov.uk\)](https://southglos.gov.uk)

Other data

Online Pupil Survey (OPS) Analysis



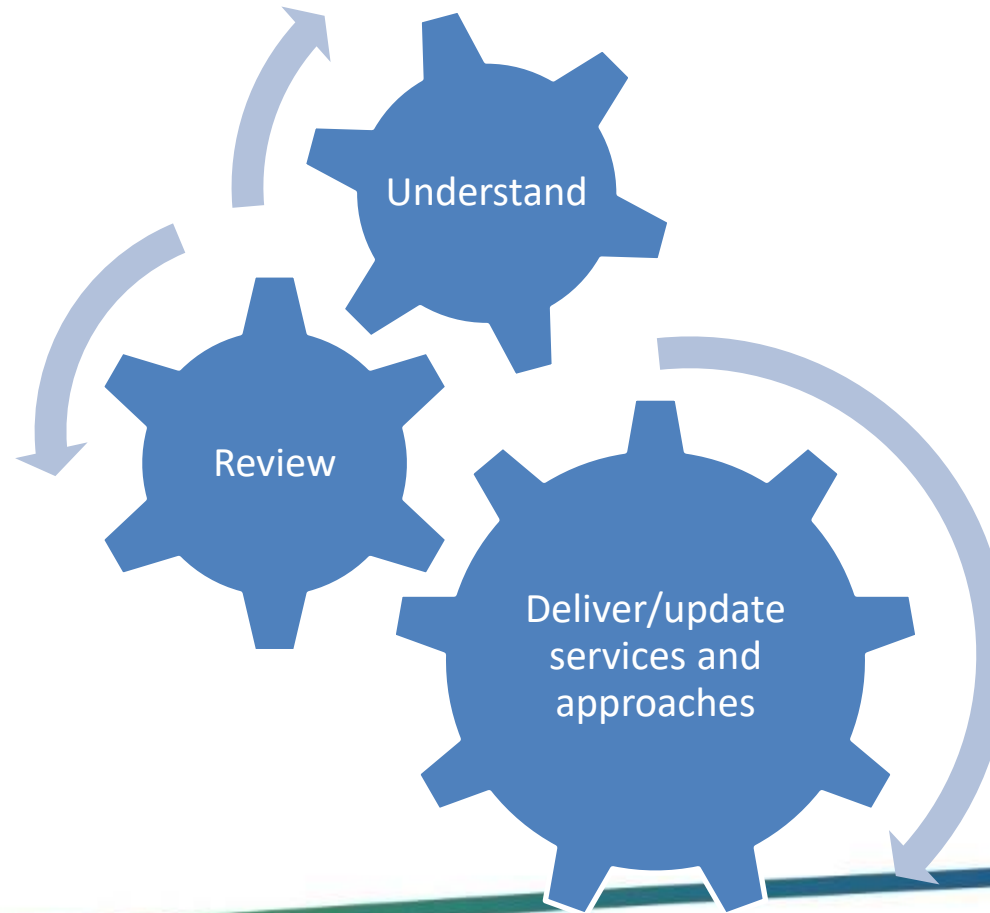


Looking at population health data for the whole of South Gloucestershire can mask inequalities at a community level. To understand local inequality, we need to look closer at how multiple factors add together to impact on people's lives.

What do we do with that information

- Inform commissioning – including KPIs and outcomes
- Inform internal service provision
- Close the loop to communities
 - Capture qualitative feedback
 - Inform Community Conversations

And repeat...



Thank you!

Any questions?

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