

Delivering with you

Tackling Inequalities in South Gloucestershire

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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

South Gloucestershire

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

The total

population is

projected to

349.239 in 2041

(ONS subnational

projections 2018)

increase to

population

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

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)



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 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)

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%

12s (those aged 16-17) were not in education.

employment or training (NEET), lower than

As of June 2024, 2.6% of year

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



Data accurate as of August 2024

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 <u>Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019</u>. 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.





the selected domain)

100K



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

Ages 0-15 Ages 16-64 Ages 65+



South Gloucestershire



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!





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Summary – inequalities in outcomes in South Gloucestershire

Focus	Outcome	5-year trend	Disparities in outcomes				
			Deprivation	Protected characteristics	Vulnerable groups	Geography	
Pregnancy/ maternity	Smoking in pregnancy	Ļ	Most deprived	<20, mixed ethnicity	NA	NA	
	Low birth weight	ŧ	Most deprived	<20, >40, Asian or black	NA	Pilning & Severn Beach	
	Breastfeeding initiation	1	Most deprived	<20, white	NA	NA	
Early years	Communication & language skills (2-2.5 years)	NA	Most deprived*	NA	NA	NA	
	Readiness for school (at end of reception)	NA	Most deprived*	Black, eligible for FSM	SEN status	NA	
Education	School attendance (primary/secondary school)	1	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	1	Most deprived	Black	NA	New Cheltenham (R Patchway (Y6)	
	Oral health	1	Most deprived	Males	NA	NA	
Mental health	Mental/emotional wellbeing	1	Most deprived	Females/other, mixed, FSM	SEN	NA	
Wider determinants	Free school meals	1	Not applicable	NA	NA	NA	
	Child poverty	NA	Not applicable	NA	NA	Charlton & Cribbs	
	Domestic abuse	1	Most deprived*	NA	NA	NA 33	

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High level example – Life expectancy



— South Gloucestershire

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



Reducing Inequalities

Protected Characteristics

Age, Disability, Gender Reassignment, Marriage & Civil Partnership, Pregnancy & Maternity, Race, Religion or Belief, Sex, Sexual Orientation

Socio-economic deprived population

Includes impacts of wider determinants, e.g. education, low income, occupation, unemployment and housing

Geography

Inclusion and vulnerable groups

Includes e.g. people experiencing homelessness, Children in Care and Care Experienced People, Armed Forces Community, offenders/former offenders Includes e.g. population composition, built and natural environments, levels of social connectedness, features of specific geographies such as urban and rural



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





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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

Public Health Outcomes Framework

OUTCOMES

Vision: To improve and protect the nation's health and wellbeing, and improve the health of the poorest fastest

Outcome 1: Increased healthy life expectancy Taking account of the health quality as well as the length of life (Note: This measure uses a self-reported health assessment, applied to life expectancy.)

Outcome 2: Reduced differences in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities Through greater improvements in more disadvantaged communities

(Note: These two measures would work as a package covering both morbidity and mortality, addressing within-area differences and between area differences)

DOMAIN 1:	DOMAIN 2:	DOMAIN 3:	DOMAIN 4:					
Improving the wider determinants of health	Health improvement	Health protection	Healthcare public health and preventing premature mortality					
Objective: Improvements against wider factors that affect health and wellbeing, and health inequalities	Objective: People are helped to live healthy lifestyles, make healthy choices and reduce health inequalities	Objective: The population's health is protected from major incidents and other threats, while reducing health inequalities	Objective: Reduced numbers of people living with preventable ill health and people dying prematurely, while reducing the gap between communities					
Indicators Indicators } Across the life course	Indicators Indicators Indicators Indicators	Indicators Indicators Indicators } Across the life course	Indicators Indicators } Across the life course					

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, coproduction, 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)



Other data

an An<u>illi</u> See the Constantine Read Character Str. ¢3 Health and Wellbeing Delivering Persons Headline OPS Health and Wellbeing Survey Delivering for your Health and Wellbeing Delivering Respond **Online Pupil Survey** 2023 results -Online Pupil Survey **Example Secondary School** Anti-Bullying Week 2023 (Primary school Websaue to your headline - Total number of Number of **OPS Oversight &** on role that 16% results' This report is going participants from pupils on role in 675 107 settings) to give you an overview of Spring 2023: your school: same of your results from strategic team Number of participants beyon prov the Online Pupil Survey What we know 2823. LodeSeeker 166 21.8 The results are shown as a about bullying in Training percentage of the total 176 South Gloucestershire 19% number of responses for each question. 163 You will also see the results 15% Hacts Francisco Education Satting for all South Gloucestenhine Created by O.Ford Secondary Schools as a 170 **FPI**, Public Health 95 A-1-20 Bod Classe in the South Gloucestanshire How is child dental Using survey data to Deterring Knyme Health and Wellbeing N Coloring Second Delivering keryse health affected by understand the mental Online Pupil Survey deprivation? wellbeing of young An explorative analysis of people who have had a Olympus possible inequalities in dental family member in Academy Trust health outcomes of children **OPS 2023** prison: in South Gloucestershire Disadvantaged an explorative analysis of 0000 the Online Pupil Survey groups analysis they had Olds Food Link Brickhick Byrns Andy Fublic Health Creducte Intelligence Aplatany Evidence, Fops when Health and Intelligence-Completed by Evidence, Popelation Tealth and Trailleence Olivia Ford South Sciences to short a could in the later sector fire taxes if EPL Public Lieabh

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Online Pupil Survey (OPS) Analysis

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			味 却	Inequality in life expectancy at birth (2018-20)	Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity) (%) (2019/20 -	Under 75 mortality rate from causes considered preventable	Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (Persons per 100,000)
XÅ	DEPRESSION		CHILD POVERTY	FEMALE 5.7 YEARS	2022/23)	(2019 definition) (Persons per 100,000) (2018-2020)	(2018/19 - 2020/21)
OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY	depression.	SMOKING	in poverty, according to the income deprivation	MALE	MOST DEPRIVED DECILE 38.7%	MOST DEPRIVED DECILE	MOST DEPRIVED DECILE 1,096.5
of adults are overweight or obese.	This is a proportion higher than the South West region and	12% of adults aged 18+ smoke.	affecting children index.	4.3 years	LEAST DEPRIVED DECILE	172.0	LEAST DEPRIVED DECILE
This is similar to the South West region	England	South West region and England.	This is lower than the England average.	Life expectancy gap in years between the least and most deprived areas of South	27.5%	LEAST DEPRIVED DECILE 831	445.2
and lower than England In England, a higher		of those aged 18-64 in routine and manual	Ĥ.₀	Gloucestershire by sex (slope index of inequality)		63.1	
proportion of men than women are overweight and	per 1,000	occupations smoke.	PHYSICAL ACTIVITY	Emergency hospital admissions due to	Hospital admissions as a result of self-	Hospital admissions caused by	Emergency hospital admissions
obese of children aged 4–5 in are overweight or obese.	(2022/23): The rate of reported violent offences in South Gloucestershire has gradually	recorded as being smokers at the time of delivery (SATOD).	46% of children and young people are physically active.	falls in people aged 65 and over (per 100,000) (2018/19	harm (15-24 years) (per 10,000) (2018/19 -	unintentional and deliberate injuries in children	(per 100,000) (2018/19 - 2020/21)
This is lower than the South West region	increased since 2012/13, except for a slight decrease in	This is similar to the South West region and England.	21.6% of adults are physically active.	- 2020/21)	2020/21)	(aged 0-4 years) (per 10,000) (2018/19 - 2020/21)	MOST DEPRIVED DECILE 14,357.8
and England.	2020/21. The latest rate is lower than England.		This is similar to the South West region and England	MOST DEPRIVED DECILE 2,763.8	MOST DEPRIVED DECILE 146.2	MOST DEPRIVED DECILE	LEAST DEPRIVED DECILE
	Terrer Utan Englasiu		Contraction	LEAST DEPRIVED DECILE	LEAST DEPRIVED DECILE	209.7	9,111.7
	health data for the whole o nderstand local inequality, w people's lives.			1,920.1	84.9	LEAST DEPRIVED DECILE 207.0	

South Gloucestershire

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...









Any questions?

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