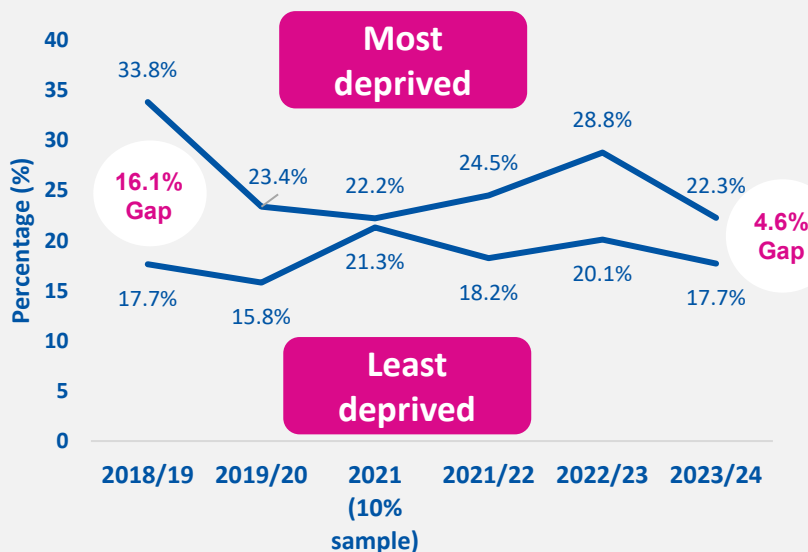


JSNA Gloucestershire 2025

Health Inequalities

Health inequalities are unfair differences in health and wellbeing between different groups of people which are systematic and avoidable.

% of overweight or very overweight children in Reception¹



More information around inequality and obesity can be found here: [Children's Health Report](#)

Children living in areas of deprivation are more likely to be living with obesity.

In 2023/24, the gap in prevalence of children living with being overweight or very overweight living in the least and most deprived areas is decreasing.

JSNA

Health • Care • Wellbeing

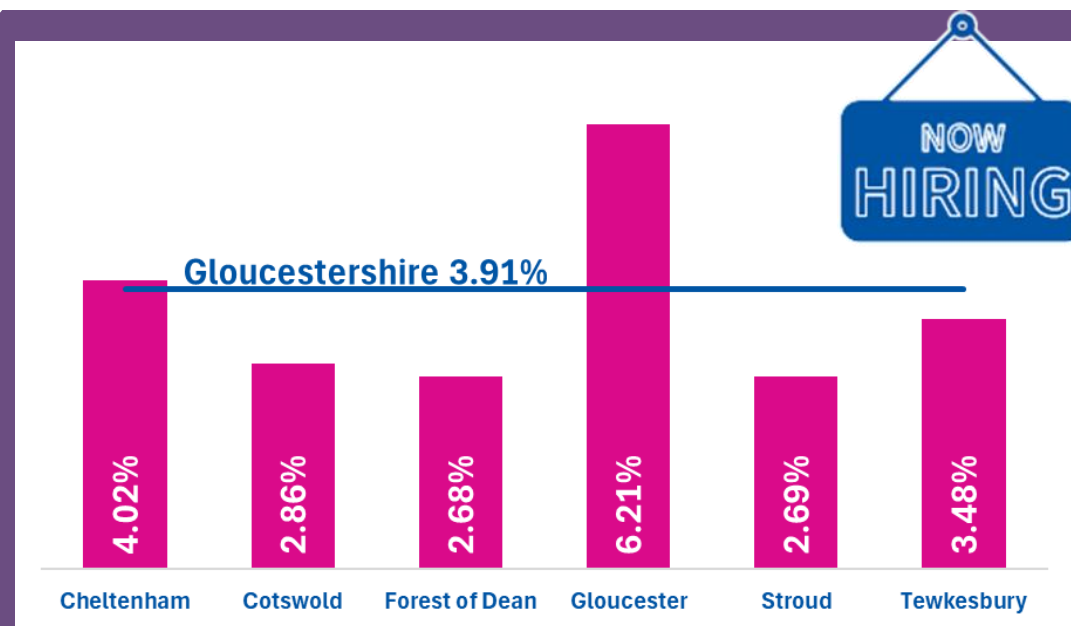
In 2023-24 academic year in Gloucestershire, at the end of Reception...



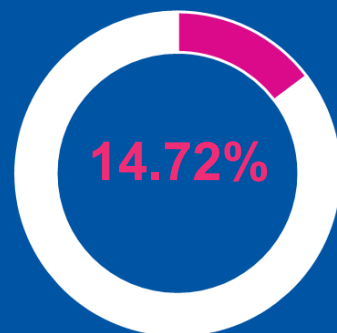
of pupils who lived in the **most deprived** areas
10% nationally achieved a **good level of development**²

of pupils who lived in the **least deprived** areas
10% nationally achieved a **good level of development**²

The **gap** in achieving a good level of development between the **most and least deprived** areas of Gloucestershire is **20.5%**



Percentage (%) of young people aged 16-18 **Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)** by district in May 2025³



The percentage of children under 16 years old living in **absolute low income families** in Gloucestershire⁴

The number of years an individual in Gloucestershire could expect to **live in good health** (healthy life expectancy) in 2021- 2023 was⁵:

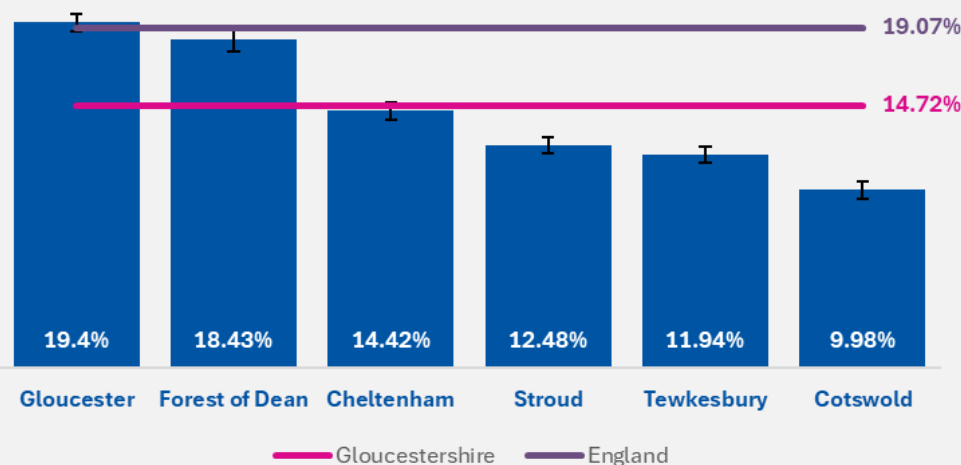
64 years
(male)



64 years
(female)



The percentage (%) of **children under 16** years old living in **absolute low income families** by district⁴



The difference of those living in the **10% most deprived** and **10% least deprived**⁶ parts of Gloucestershire in 2009 – 2013 was:

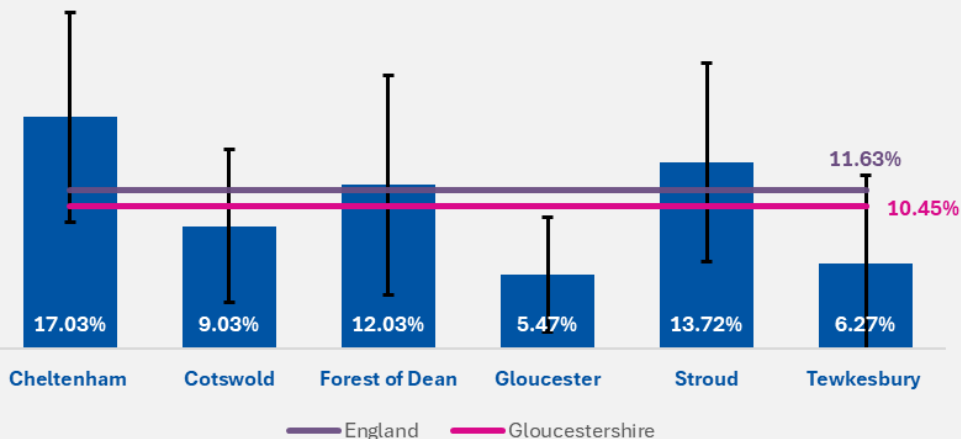
11.2 years
(male)



11 years
(female)



In 2023, **Smoking prevalence in adults (18+)** in **Gloucestershire** was **10.45%**, similar to England (11.63%)⁷



In 2022/23, the **gap in the employment rate between those who are in receipt of long-term support for a learning disability (aged 18 to 64) and the overall employment rate in Gloucestershire was 76.4 percentage points.**



This is **significantly worse than the England rate of 70.9 percentage points** for the same time period.⁸



In 2021-23, the **risk of someone with severe mental illness (SMI) dying prematurely (under 75 years) is over 5 times greater** than in the general population in Gloucestershire.

This inequality is significantly higher compared to the England average which is 3.8 x higher.⁹

The employment rate by ethnicity¹⁰:

WHITE

77%

Gloucestershire

73%

England & Wales

ETHNIC
MINORITY

69%

Gloucestershire

61%

England & Wales

Maps illustrating **deprivation** within Gloucestershire can be found on the [Inform Gloucestershire](#) website

In 2022/23, the **average attainment 8 score*** in Gloucestershire was

49.4 compared with **46.2** in England for 15-16 year olds¹¹



Percentage of people living in **overcrowded households** in Gloucestershire, by Ethnicity¹²:

WHITE

3.4%

MIXED/MULTIPLE ETHNIC GROUP

9.0%

ASIAN/ASIAN BRITISH

10.6%

BLACK/AFRICAN/CARIBBEAN/BLACK BRITISH

12.8%

OTHER ETHNIC GROUP

13.9%



Percentage of people living in **overcrowded households** in Gloucestershire, by district¹³:

3.8%

Cheltenham

2.4%

Cotswold

3.7%

Forest of Dean

6.8%

Gloucester

3.0%

Stroud

2.9%

Tewkesbury

3.9% of people live in **overcrowded homes** in Gloucestershire

Core20PLUS is a national NHS England approach to support the reduction of health inequalities



Core20 refers to those living in the 20% most deprived areas in England, where inequalities in health outcomes are often greatest.

PLUS populations include ethnic minority communities; people with a learning disability and autistic people; other groups that share protected characteristics and groups experiencing social exclusion, known as inclusion health groups. These include;



people experiencing homelessness



drug and alcohol dependence



vulnerable migrants



Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities



sex workers



people in contact with justice system



victims of modern slavery

More information on **other groups that share protected characteristics** as defined by the Equality Act can be found [here](#).



12.3% of the Gloucestershire population is from an **ethnic minority population** (includes all groups except White British). This is **less than half of the national average** of 26.5%. A more detailed breakdown can be found [here](#).¹⁴

In 2020, **5,190 school pupils** in Gloucestershire were known to have a **learning disability**. Of those **796** had a diagnosis of **autism**.¹⁵



Projections suggest **12,504 people aged 18-64** within Gloucestershire are predicted to be **dependent on drugs** in 2025.¹⁶

In 2023/24, there were 3440 households (12 per 1,000 households) in the county which were assessed as **'homeless and owed a prevention or relief duty'**.

This is lower than the national rate of 13.4 per 1,000 households.¹⁷





A spotlight on Learning Disabilities...

In Gloucestershire, we are taking a person centred, joined-up approach to reducing health inequalities by using the learning from our dedicated LeDeR programme (Learning from Lives and Deaths) to shape local projects.

In 2023-24, **41 deaths** were notified to the Gloucestershire **LeDeR programme**¹⁸

41

The average **age of death** for people with a **learning disability**¹⁸ in 2022 was:

62.9
years

Compared to the average **age of death** in the **general population**¹⁸ in 2018-2020 which was:

82.6
years

In 2022, the **average age of death nationally** for people with a **learning disability** who are from **minoritised communities** is **42 years**.



As of 31st March 2024, Gloucestershire has **4563 people (age 14+)** on the **learning disability registers**

76.2% of all people on the registers received a **learning disability annual health check** between March 2023 and March 2024. **98.1%** received a Health Check Action Plan to follow afterwards¹⁹

Key work areas in Learning Disability Health inequalities in Gloucestershire

- Increasing the quality and uptake of learning disability Annual Health Checks
- The development of the new annual health check clinical toolkit
- Understanding barriers to accessing weight management services and supporting healthy weight in individuals with learning disabilities
- Reviewing the over-medication of people with a learning disability and/or Autism with psychotropic medications (STOMP)
- Increasing awareness and understanding of reasonable adjustments in healthcare settings.
- Exploring the barriers to healthcare faced by people with a learning disability from ethnic minority backgrounds
- Reviewing the learning disability diagnosis pathway
- Increasing primary care confidence in ReSPECT planning for individuals with a learning disability

[Click here for: Ethnic Minorities with a Learning Disability and Access to Healthcare Review](#)

What are we doing locally?

We are ensuring that people working in the public sector have the skills, opportunity and awareness to consider their areas of work through a 'health inequalities lens'. As part of this, we are developing a shared understanding of how health inequalities are currently being addressed and recognise opportunities to build on the good work already happening.

Work is underway which includes identifying and maximising opportunities to raise general awareness (for example at training events/key meetings) as well as developing local resources and tools to help 'action on' health inequalities. As a system we are looking at how we gather data and intelligence to ensure we hear from our communities to make sure we understand what is important to them. This is part of our developing system response and focus on health inequalities.

There are 659,276 residents in Gloucestershire. Of these, **2,395 are refugees or asylum seekers** entitled to support across the Homes for Ukraine, Afghan Resettlement and Asylum systems. More information can be found here: [Migrant and Asylum Seeker Population Report](#)²⁰

Key evidence

- [Build Back Fairer: The COVID-19 Marmot Review](#)
- [Health Equity in England: The Marmot Review 10 Years On](#)
- [What are the elements of a whole system approach to community-centred public health?](#)

“ I can cook, but I’ve no time, and it’s too expensive to buy ingredients round here. ”

- Podsmead resident for Podsmead Food & Families Report

Areas of best practice

Resources to help identify and take action on inequalities:

- ❖ [Gloucestershire slides on 2021 Census](#)
- ❖ [Health Inequalities Toolkit](#)
- ❖ [Health Inequalities: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment](#)
- ❖ [Public Health England - Health Inequalities: Starting the conversation](#)
- ❖ [The Runnymede Trust](#)

DATA SOURCES: **1.** NCMP data, GCC; IMD National deciles. **2.** EYFSP 2023-24 academic year, Education Data Hub (Caveat: This data is only based on pupils living in and attending schools in Gloucestershire. If pupils live in Gloucestershire but attend a school out of county their data is not included; and if pupils live out of county but attend a school in Gloucestershire their data is also not included); IMD 2019 National deciles. **3.** % of cohort May 2025, Gloucestershire Youth Support Team/Unemployment Bulletin. **4.** Stat-Xplore, 2023/34. [Stat-Xplore - Log in](#). **5.** Fingertips, 2021-23. [Public health profiles](#). **6.** Fingertips, [Public health profiles](#). **7.** Fingertips 2023 (APS) [Fingertips](#). **8.** Fingertips 2022/23. [Public health profiles](#). **9.** Fingertips. [Public health profiles](#). **10.** 2021 Census, ONS. **11.** Fingertips, 2022/23. [Public health profiles](#) *Attainment 8 measures the achievement of a pupil across 8 qualifications. **12.** ONS Census 2021. **13.** ONS Census 2021. **14.** ONS Census 2021. **15.** [Learning Disability Profiles](#), Fingertips. **16.** PANSI. **17.** [Tables on homelessness - GOV.UK - *Prevention/relief duty](#). **18.** [LeDeR Annual Report 23/24](#). **19.** PCCAG (primary care clinical audit group) AHC dashboard. ([LeDeR Annual Report 23/24](#)). **20.** [Migrant and Asylum Seeker Population Report](#).