Note: How this information is displayed in the final document is under review

Current health & wellbeing in South Gloucestershire

South Gloucestershire Council

Delivering for you

South Gloucestershire residents tend to have better health outcomes than the national average. But this is not the case for everybody in our community. Our population experiences higher than average levels of depression and there are significant inequalities in preventable deaths, obesity and alcohol-related illness. We have a growing number of children eligible for free school meals and the educational attainment gap between those with and without free school meals is widening.

We are seeing a growing number of people living fewer years in good health because of preventable diseases like some cancers, type II diabetes and cardiovascular disease. The poorest in our society are most at risk of these diseases. We can do more to reduce inequalities by focusing on the modifiable risk factors that drive inequality.

Where we are born, live, work and age impacts on our health. Our environment provides the building blocks for good health. Each block represents one of the essential things we all need to be healthy. We can prevent many diseases and reduce health inequalities by ensuring that these building blocks are in place for all our communities.

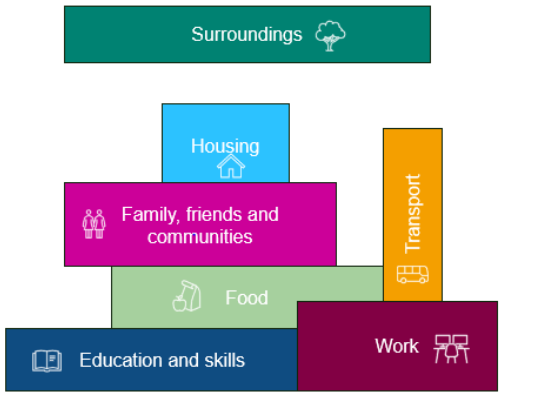


Image based on The Health Foundation's Building Blocks of Health
https://www.health.org.uk/publications/how-to-talk-about-the-building-blocks-of-health

Recent challenges such as COVID and the rising cost of living have widened inequalities. South Gloucestershire has the most productive economy in the South West, which has contributed to the area's low level of relative deprivation. However, this is not everybody's experience, and the number of local children and families living in poverty is growing.

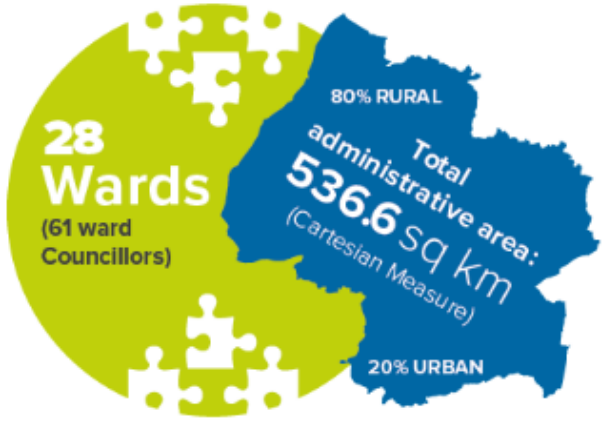
Rurality, transport and access to services are sources of inequality. South Gloucestershire is a largely rural area and access to services can be a challenge. This impacts most on residents without access to transport and those who are less mobile.

Population changes are likely to further widen inequalities. South Gloucestershire's population is growing; and ageing faster than the England average. These both present their own challenges, particularly in meeting the increasing demand for infrastructure such as housing, healthcare, education and transport. By 2041 the over-75 population is projected to increase by 11.4%. We are likely to see an increase in residents impacted by caring responsibilities, social isolation, falls, alcohol dependency and poor oral health. In addition, current services are often not located in areas where older people live.

Climate change will also widen inequalities. Flooding is identified as the number one risk to the UK from climate change and we have already seen an increase in the number and severity of flooding events impacting the local area. More extreme temperature events and impacts on water security are also expected. Our poorest communities are those most likely to be impacted.

Note: How this information is displayed in the final document is under review

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)

Headline Statistics

Some key facts about South Gloucestershire

59% **of adults are classified as overweight or obese,** which is similar to the South West region and lower than England. In England, a higher proportion of men than women are overweight and obese, but women are less physically active (1,2).
2022/23

16% **of children aged 4–5 in reception are overweight or obese,** which is lower than the South West region and England.
2022/23

12% **of adults aged 18+ smoke,** which is similar to the South West region and England. The APS also found 21% of those aged 18-64 in routine and manual occupations smoke.
2022

Violent crime
23.3 per 1,000
2022/23
The rate of reported violent offences in South Gloucestershire has gradually increased since 2012/13, apart from 2020/21 when there was a slight decrease. The latest rate is lower than England. There is no recent value for the South West to compare to.

14% **of people aged 18+ have depression,** a proportion which is higher than the South West region and England.
2022/23

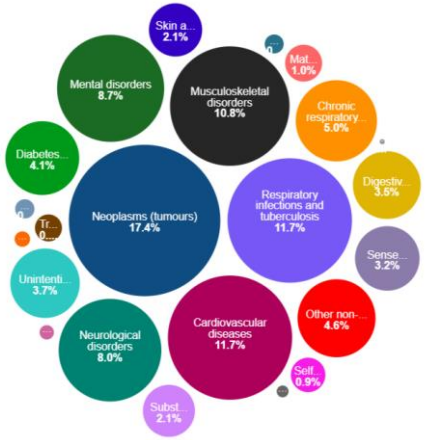
46% **of children and young people are physically active,** a proportion which is similar to the South West region and England.
2022/23

8% **of women were recorded as being smokers at time of delivery** (SATOD) where smoking status was known. This is similar to the South West region and England.
2022/23

10% **of children live in poverty** according to the income deprivation affecting children index, which is lower than the England average.
2019

Burden of disease

Estimates from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2021



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.

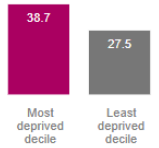
Headline inequality statistics

Inequality in life expectancy at birth
2018 - 20

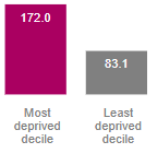


Life expectancy gap in years between the least and most deprived areas of South Gloucestershire by sex (slope index of inequality)

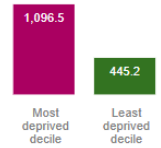
Year 6: Prevalence of overweight (including obesity) (%)
2019/20 - 2022/23



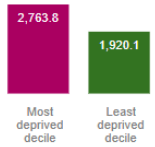
Under 75 mortality rate from causes considered preventable (2019 definition) (Persons) (per 100,000)
2018 - 2020



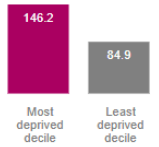
Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (Persons) (per 100,000)
2018/19 - 2020/21



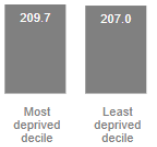
Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over (per 100,000)
2018/19 - 2020/21



Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm (15-24 years) (per 10,000)
2018/19 - 2020/21



Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-4 years) (per 10,000)
2018/19 - 2020/21



Emergency hospital admissions (per 100,000)
2018/19 - 2020/21

