Health in summary
The health of people in Gloucester is varied compared with the England average. Deprivation is higher than average and about 19.3% (4,800) children live in poverty. Life expectancy for men is lower than the England average.

Living longer
Life expectancy is 13.5 years lower for men and 10.6 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Gloucester than in the least deprived areas.

Child health
In Year 6, 23.0% (293) of children are classified as obese, worse than the average for England. The rate of alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 was 56.6*, worse than the average for England. This represents 15 stays per year. Levels of GCSE attainment are better than the England average.

Adult health
In 2012, 30.3% of adults are classified as obese, worse than the average for England. The rate of alcohol related harm hospital stays was 807*, worse than the average for England. This represents 940 stays per year. The rate of self-harm hospital stays was 411.4*, worse than the average for England. This represents 531 stays per year. The rate of smoking related deaths was 290*. This represents 175 deaths per year. Estimated levels of adult physical activity are worse than the England average. The rate of sexually transmitted infections is worse than average. Rates of statutory homelessness, long term unemployment and drug misuse are worse than average.

Local priorities
District priorities are agreed in conjunction with individual districts and practice based (GP) localities, based on the county priorities and local issues. This is underpinned by our Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and articulated in the Gloucestershire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012 - 2032. For more information see http://www.gloucestershire.gov.uk/publichealth

* rate per 100,000 population
Deprivation: a national view

The map shows differences in deprivation in this area based on national comparisons, using quintiles (fifths) of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, shown by lower super output area. The darkest coloured areas are some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

This chart shows the percentage of the population who live in areas at each level of deprivation.

Life expectancy: inequalities in this local authority

The charts below show life expectancy for men and women in this local authority for 2011-2013. Each chart is divided into deciles (tenths) by deprivation, from the most deprived decile on the left of the chart to the least deprived decile on the right. The steepness of the slope represents the inequality in life expectancy that is related to deprivation in this local area. If there were no inequality in life expectancy as a result of deprivation, the line would be horizontal.

Life expectancy gap for men: 13.5 years

Life expectancy gap for women: 10.6 years
Health inequalities: changes over time

These charts provide a comparison of the changes in early death rates (in people under 75) between this area and all of England. Early deaths from all causes also show the differences between the most and least deprived quintile in this area. (Data points are the midpoints of 3 year averages of annual rates, for example 2005 represents the period 2004 to 2006).

Health inequalities: ethnicity

Percentage of hospital admissions that were emergencies, by ethnic group, 2013

This chart shows the percentage of hospital admissions for each ethnic group that were emergencies, rather than planned. A higher percentage of emergency admissions may be caused by higher levels of urgent need for hospital services or lower use of services in the community. Comparing percentages for each ethnic group may help identify inequalities.

Figures based on small numbers of admissions have been suppressed to avoid any potential disclosure of information about individuals.
The chart below shows how the health of people in this area compares with the rest of England. This area’s result for each indicator is shown as a circle. The average rate for England is shown by the black line, which is always at the centre of the chart. The range of results for all local areas in England is shown as a grey bar. A red circle means that this area is significantly worse than England for that indicator; however, a green circle may still indicate an important public health problem.

**Significantly worse than England average**

**Not significantly different from England average**

**Significantly better than England average**

### Indicator notes
1% people in this area living in 20% most deprived areas in England, 2013 2% children (under 16) in families receiving means-tested benefits & low income, 2012

3 Cruude rate per 1,000 households, 2013/14 4% key stage 4, 2013/14 5 Recorded violence against the person crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2013/14

6 Crude rate per 1,000 population aged 16-64, 2014 7% of women who smoke at time of delivery, 2013/14 8% of all mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first 48hrs after delivery, 2013/14 9% school children in Year 6 (age 10-11), 2013/14

10 Persons under 18 admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2011/12 to 2013/14 (pooled)

11 Under-18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 (crude rate) 2013

12 Percentage of physically active adults

13 New STI (exc Chlamydia aged under 25), crude rate per 100,000 population, 2013/14

14 Estimted users of opiate and/or crack cocaine aged 15-64, crude rate per 1,000 population, 2011/12 to 2013/14 (pooled)

15 Life expectancy and causes of death

16 Number of admissions involving an alcohol-related primary diagnosis or an alcohol-related external cause, directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2013/14

17 Life expectancy at birth (Male)

18 Life expectancy at birth (Female)

19 Infant mortality

20 Smoking related deaths

21 Suicide rate

22 Under 75 mortality rate: cardiovascular

23 Under 75 mortality rate: cancer

24 Killled and seriously injured on roads