

Appendix 3. Health inequalities within Nottinghamshire County

This work used data from Local Health, an online resource developed by Public Health England (<http://www.localhealth.org.uk/>). This tool presents health, demographic and healthcare data for small areas, including electoral ward.

Inequalities across the County were calculated for each indicator using the Slope Index of Inequality, a measure of the social gradient in an indicator that shows how much the indicator varies with deprivation.

High levels of inequality reflect where there is a large difference *between* communities within the County; low levels of inequality relate to issues where there are small differences across the County. Please note that the level of inequality does not necessarily relate to the overall measure for the County; any of the issues listed below might have a high, middle or low measure when Nottinghamshire is compared to England values.

High levels of inequality in Nottinghamshire were found for:

- Child poverty
- Child development at age 5
- Carers (50 hours a week or more)
- Residents who indicate that their health is 'bad' or 'very bad'
- Overweight or obese children – ages 4/5 and 10/11 years old
- Hospital admissions for injury; all age groups under 24
- Emergency hospital admissions, children aged 5 or younger
- Emergency hospital admissions (all ages, all causes)
- Planned hospital admissions for heart disease
- Life expectancy at birth for males
- Death rates – all causes
- Early deaths from coronary heart disease
- Deaths from respiratory diseases

Particularly low levels of inequalities were found for:

- Carers (one hour a week or more)
- A&E attendances (aged under 5)
- Emergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease
- Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack
- Planned hospital admissions for knee replacement