

Quality of Life

Better or Worse?

The annual quality of life indicators report for South Gloucestershire

Autumn 2018



Quality of life indicators monitor those things that make an area a good place to live. This report measures and communicates important facts about South Gloucestershire and aims to demonstrate whether quality of life is getting better, worse or staying the same.

Contents

Most of the indicators have been monitored for several years making it possible to track change over time. There are also more recent indicators that show changes over the last few years. The report suggests there have been positive changes in some areas and identifies areas where further improvements are necessary. The indicators will be used by the council and its partners to identify and address priorities for the future.

Quality of life	3
Our place	4
Our economy	12
Our communities	17
Our health	22

Key Information about South Gloucestershire

Total administrative area: 53,664.7 hectares / 536.6 sq km (Cartesian Measure)

Wards: 35 (70 ward Councillors)

Population: 279,000 (Office for National Statistics mid-year estimates, 2017)

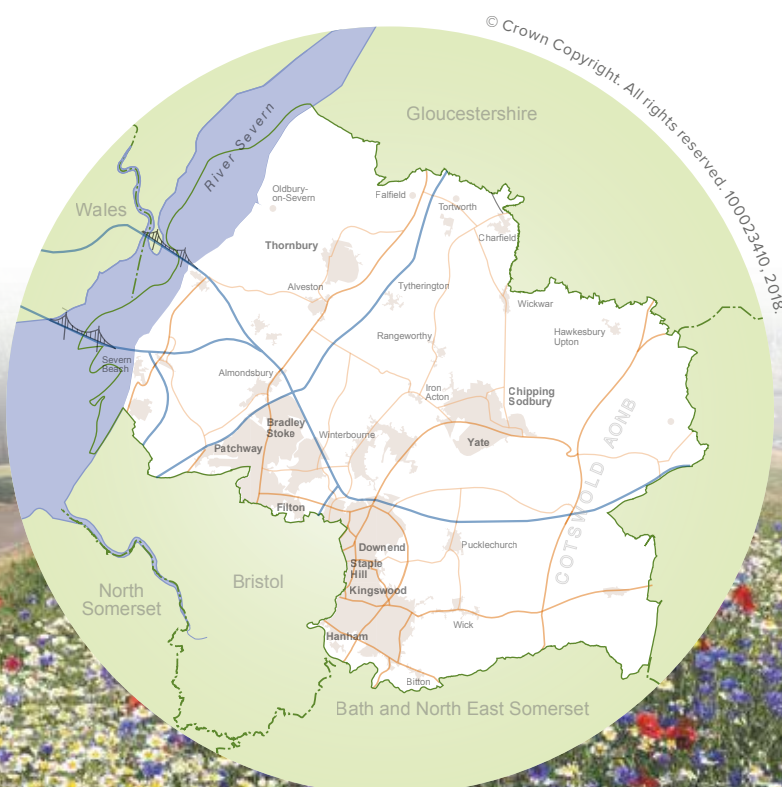
- Males: 138,400
- Females: 140,600
- Children age (0-15 years): 52,100 (18.7% of total population)
- Working age (16-64 years): 174,900 (62.7% of total population)
- Pensionable age (65+): 52,000 (18.6% of total population)

Population density: 5.2 persons per hectare / 519.9 persons per sq km

Households: 115,820
(Valuation Office
Agency, June 2017)

Black and Minority
Ethnic Population: 13,193
(5.0% of total population)
(Census 2011)

Please note: the axis for some graphs do not start at zero so the differences over time can be seen more clearly



Quality of life



Quality of life

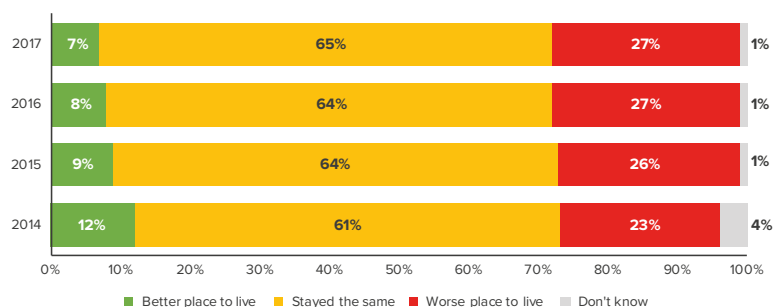
Has South Gloucestershire become a better or worse place to live?

The graph shows the results of this survey question over the last four years. Results are taken from the Viewpoint survey* which is undertaken annually by the council. In the autumn 2017 survey (the most recent available data), 7% of respondents felt that South Gloucestershire had become a better place to live. Over the past 4 years this figure has been decreasing, dropping from 12% to 7%.

However, the majority of respondents continue to consider that South Gloucestershire has stayed the same with the percentage for this response rising by 4% from 61% to 65% since 2014.

In the most recent survey 27% of respondents felt that South Gloucestershire had become a worse place to live. There has been a gradual increase in the proportion of people selecting this response over the past 4 years with the results rising by 4% from 23% to 27%.

Has South Gloucestershire become a better or worse place to live?



Source: South Gloucestershire Viewpoint 2014-2017*

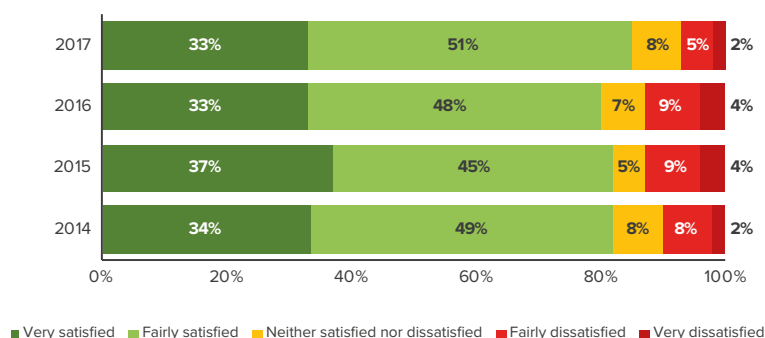
Residents' satisfaction with their local area as a place to live

To gauge satisfaction with the local area, the Quality of Life report uses data collected from Viewpoint surveys* undertaken by the council over the past four years.

In 2017, the large majority of respondents said they were satisfied with their local area as a place to live (84%). One third of these respondents were very satisfied (33%) and just over half were fairly satisfied (51%). The graph shows that panel members' satisfaction with the local area had been decreasing slightly over the previous 3 years, despite remaining over 80%, but in 2017 we saw a slight increase in satisfaction levels again.

Only 7% of respondents were dissatisfied with their local area, which is a decrease of 6% from last year and is the lowest level of dissatisfaction in the last 4 years.

Proportion of residents satisfied with their area as a place to live



Source: South Gloucestershire Viewpoint 2014/15-2017/18*

*South Gloucestershire Viewpoint is the council's citizens panel. It is a panel of about 1,100 residents who are randomly selected to broadly represent the population of the district. It is made up of those who wish to regularly take part in research and members will have a greater exposure to council activities and communications than the general public. The 2017 Autumn Viewpoint survey which covers the topics in this section, received 603 responses.



Our place

Number of Affordable Homes delivered

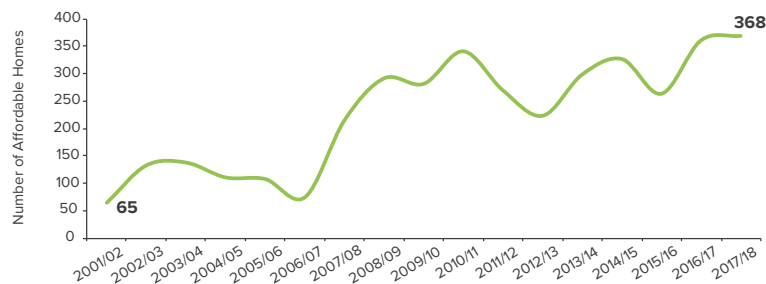
In 2017/18 368 Affordable Homes* were delivered in South Gloucestershire, which is our highest ever number.

Of these, 271 were for Social Rent, 31 were for Affordable Rent and 66 were for Intermediate Affordable Housing (Shared Ownership).

Since April 2006, a total of 3,309 Affordable Homes have been delivered in South Gloucestershire.

*Information and definitions can be found in the National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG, March 2012 available at the following website: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf

Number of Affordable Homes delivered in South Gloucestershire



Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Environment and Community Services

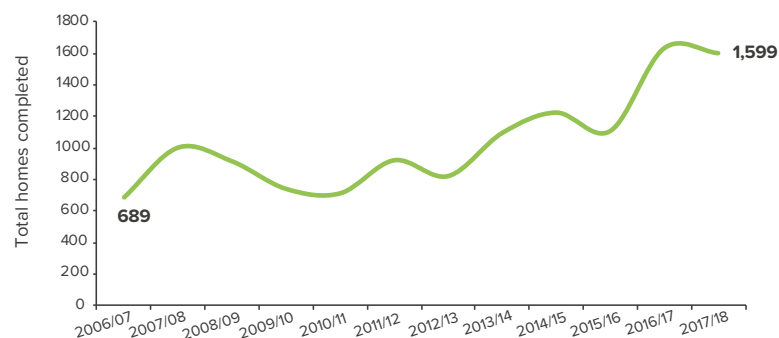
Total homes completed

In 2017/18, 1,599 new homes were completed on sites across South Gloucestershire. Of these 1,266 were on large sites of 10 homes or more and 333 were completed on small sites of fewer than 10 homes.

Although the total number of completions is slightly below that achieved during the year of 2016/17 last year's completions are still encouraging. 1,599 is the 2nd highest number of completions since 1991/92 and above the 1441 units forecasted in this monitoring period in the Housing Trajectory published at December 2017.

Since April 2006, 12,465 new homes have been completed in South Gloucestershire.

Number of homes completed in South Gloucestershire



Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Environment and Community Services



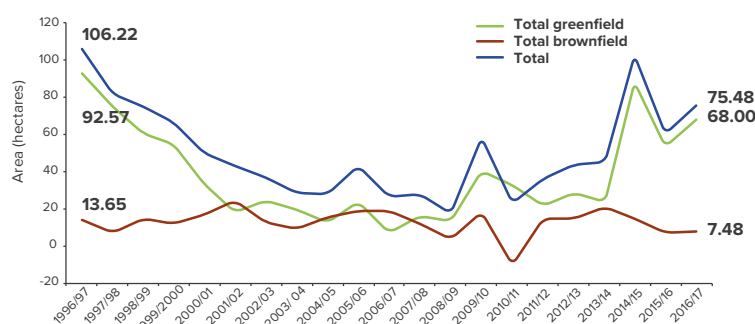
Development on greenfield and brownfield land

Since April 1996, a total of 1,072.65 hectares of land has been developed in South Gloucestershire.

During 2016/17, 75.48 hectares of land were developed. Development over the last few years can be attributed to major new housing schemes in the communities of the Bristol North and East Fringes including sites at Charlton Hayes and Emersons Green. In addition there have been major new employment completions at Severnside.

2016/17, the latest data available, saw the continued development at Emersons Green and Severnside employment areas, and the redevelopment of a large former vacant employment site at Armstrong Way in Yate for industrial and warehouse purposes, together with continued housing developments in the Bristol North Fringe, Emersons Green, Yate and Thornbury.

Development on greenfield and brownfield sites (hectares)



Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Environment and Community Services

Ratio of average house price to average earnings

This indicator provides a broad measure of house affordability by illustrating the difference between average salary* and average house price**.

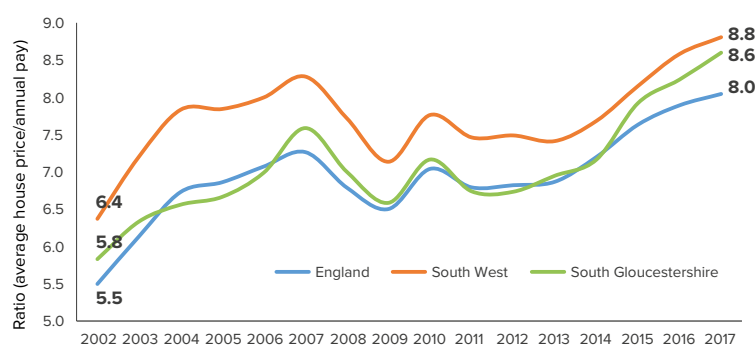
In December 2017, the average price paid for a residential property in South Gloucestershire was £260,000. This is an increase of 6.1% on the figure for December 2016 (£245,000).

The average house price in the South West in December 2017 was £242,500 and in England it was £234,000.

In South Gloucestershire the average house price is 8.6 times the average pay (£30,236). As the graph shows this is higher than the national average but lower when compared with the South West. This broadly suggests that housing is more affordable in South Gloucestershire than the South West average but slightly less affordable than the average for England.

Over the last year, the gap between average house price and salary has increased in South Gloucestershire, the South West and England.

Ratio of average house price to average earnings



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2002-2016 and Price Statistics for small areas (Office of National Statistics)

*Median gross annual pay (residents) for a full-time workers. Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2002-2016

** Median house price for all properties sold in 2002-2016



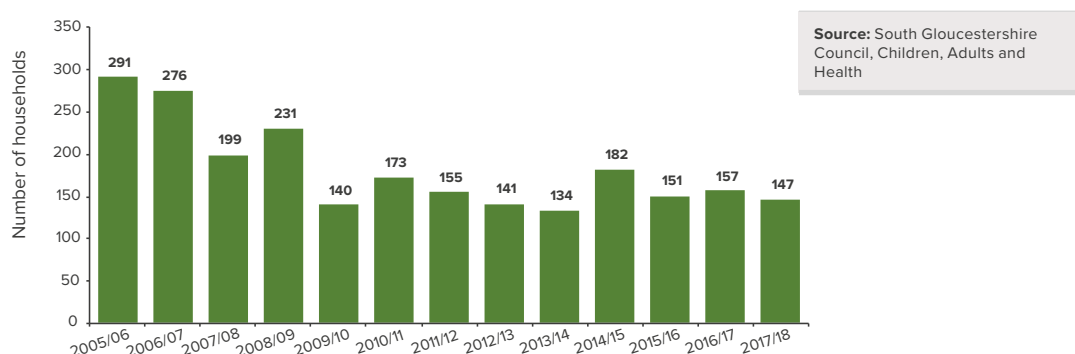
Number of homeless households accepted by the council

The graph shows that 147 households were accepted as homeless in 2017/18, meaning the council had a statutory duty to re-house them. This compares with 157 households in 2016/17. This is in the context of an increase in the numbers coming forward for housing advice by 6%.

The reduction in duties accepted is due to the strong performance in homelessness prevention and relief, with the total number of cases being prevented and relieved increasing from 400 to 526 (32%) from the previous year.

The main cause of homelessness continues to be loss of private rented housing and this sector continues to be difficult to access for those on benefits. Alongside this, preventing homelessness through helping access private sector accommodation is becoming increasingly difficult in the present rental market and comprehensive support packages are in place to assist with this.

Number of households accepted by the council as homeless

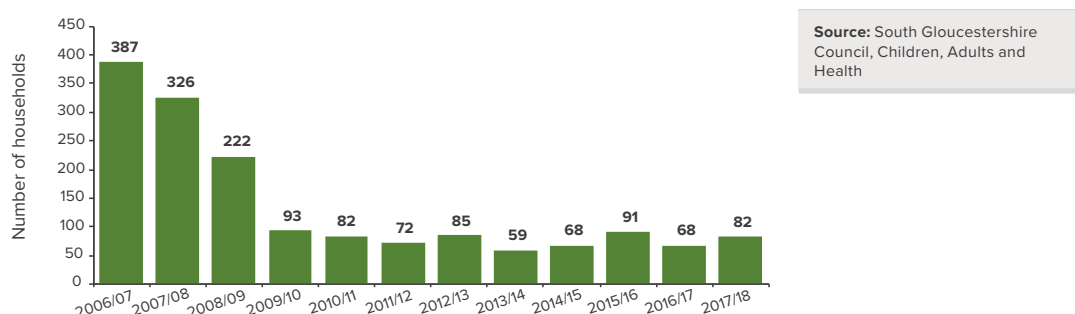


Number of households in temporary accommodation

The graph shows that by the end of the financial year in 2018, there were 82 households in temporary accommodation, which is an increase on the previous year. This increase however, would have been larger had the number of duties accepted not been reduced, including through preventing homelessness.

The temporary accommodation figure is also kept high due to the barriers that some households face in being considered by landlords for move-on housing. Each household in temporary accommodation has their own housing plan to look at their options to access settled housing whether through the social housing sector or through considering other options.

Households in temporary accommodation

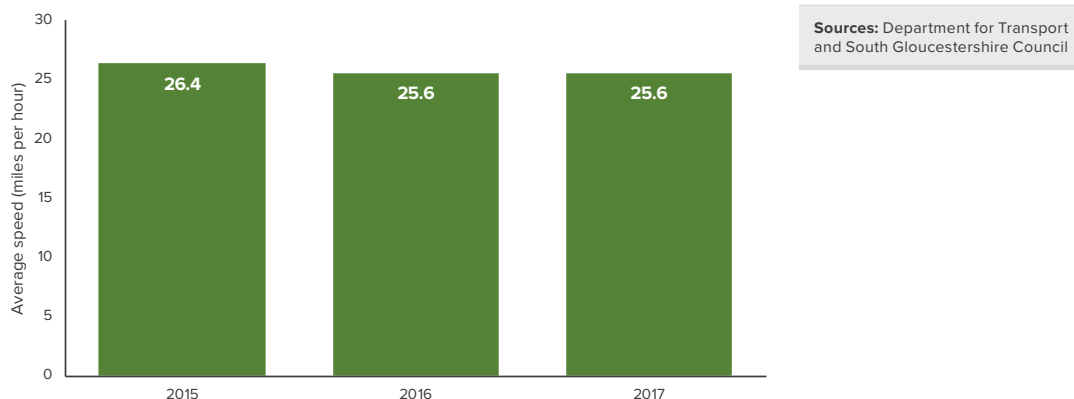




Congestion

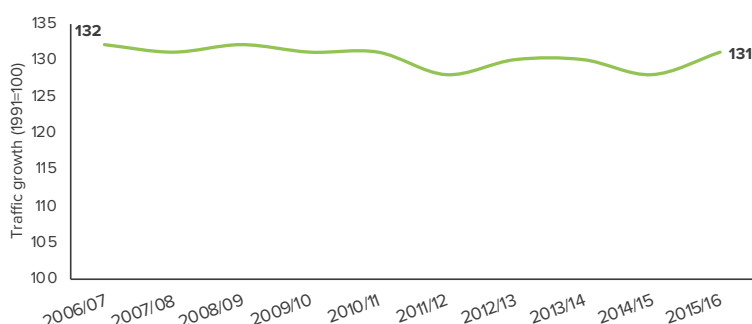
This is now the third year of reporting the Department for Transport's new congestion statistics, using average speed as a measure of congestion on South Gloucestershire's locally managed A roads. Whilst 3 years of data is of limited use for drawing trend conclusions, the data shows that the 2017 data is unchanged from 2016, which in turn saw a 3.0% reduction in average speed on the previous year.

Average speed when travelling on South Gloucestershire A roads



General traffic levels within South Gloucestershire however have marginally increased in the past year, but over the period from 2006/7 to 2017/18 have remained broadly constant.

South Gloucestershire traffic growth (1991 = 100)



Proportion of people cycling

The proportion of people cycling to work is measured in a snapshot survey undertaken by the Council each year. The survey asks employees from a number of major employers within South Gloucestershire how they normally travel to work, and also how they travelled on the actual day of the survey.

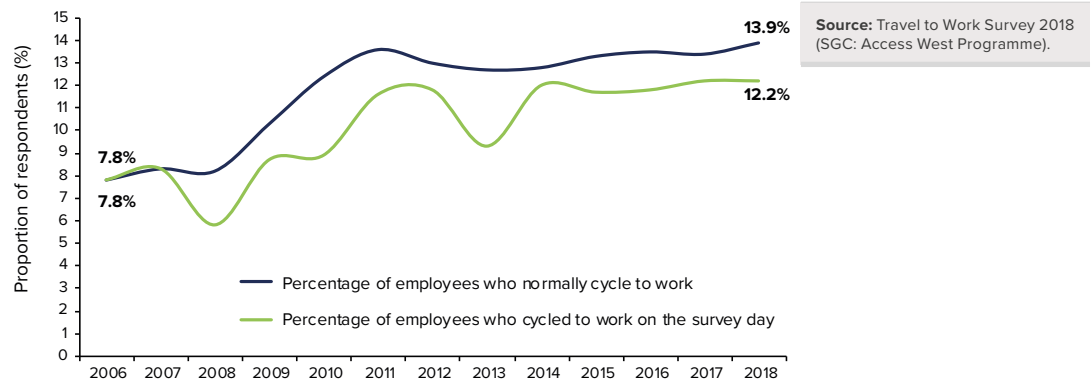
The proportion of people who say they normally cycle to work has seen a 0.5% increase this year, and is at its highest ever level, whilst those who cycled to work on the day of the survey is unchanged, meaning it remains at its highest ever level, although this is heavily influenced by the weather on the day of the survey.





Trends for both indicators show a clear increase in the importance of cycling as a mode of travel to work since 2006.

Proportion of employees who cycle to work



Bus patronage

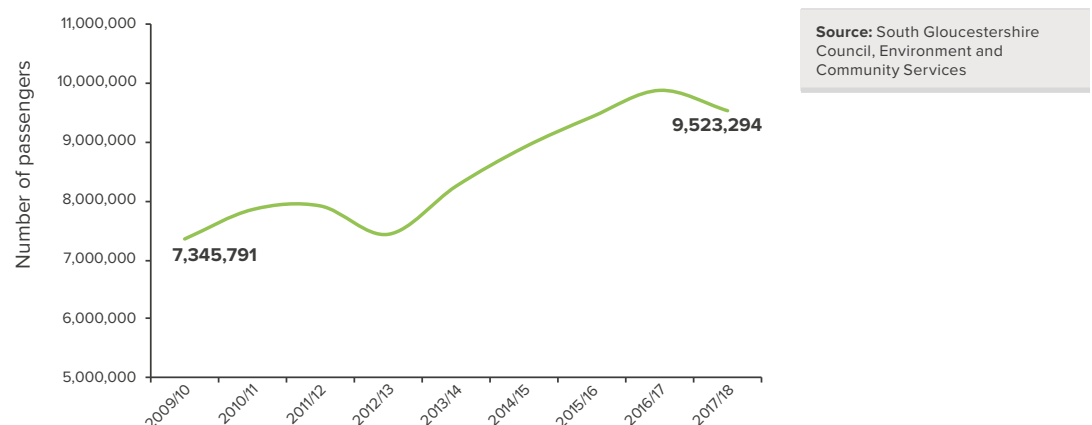
The graph shows the number of passengers boarding buses in South Gloucestershire. The figures include cross-boundary services where the journey starts in South Gloucestershire (for example Yate to Bristol) but does not include those originating outside the district (for example Bristol to Yate).

In 2017/18, just over 9.5 million journeys were made by bus. This is a 3.5% decrease on the previous year, where just under 9.9 million journeys were made by bus. This decrease is as a result of a number of factors, including a particularly harsh winter, which resulted in two days loss of service (est. 50,000 journeys) and would have deterred people from traveling, particularly elderly and vulnerable bus users (concessionary travel decreased by 6.9% over the same period).

The reduction in patronage in 2017/18 needs to be viewed in the context of the strong overall growth in bus use over the last 5 years, with the numbers of bus journeys having increased by over 28% since 2012/13. This is also the position reported by our largest operator, First Bus who are reporting a 46% increase in bus use across the sub-region in the last 4 years.

Over the last year there has been continued work aimed at encouraging bus use and improving the customer experience. These include continued investment by local bus companies in improved vehicles and services. There has also been ongoing investment by South Gloucestershire Council in supporting the bus service network and improving infrastructure. Investment in improved infrastructure, including new bus lanes and bus stops, as part of the Metrobus scheme are currently benefitting the local bus network and Metrobuses commenced operation in May 2018.

The number of passengers boarding buses in South Gloucestershire





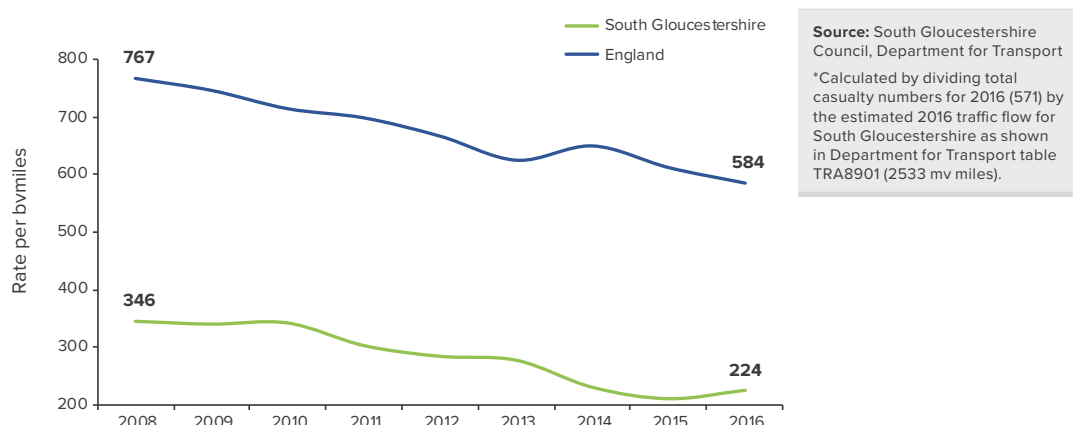
Number of people killed or injured on roads in South Gloucestershire

In 2017, the number of people killed or seriously injured on roads within South Gloucestershire was 42 (made up of 8 fatalities and 34 serious injuries), which is a decrease on the previous year (48) and the second lowest since the Council became a unitary authority in 1996.

The total number of road casualties (i.e. people slightly injured, as well as those killed or seriously injured) was 447, which is a significant 22% decrease on the 2016 figure of 571.

The graph shows that the road casualty rate in South Gloucestershire remains considerably lower than the national average. Data for 2016, the latest available nationally, showed that South Gloucestershire had the second lowest casualty rate of the 152 local authorities in England.

Comparison of casualty rates per billion vehicle miles for South Gloucestershire and England

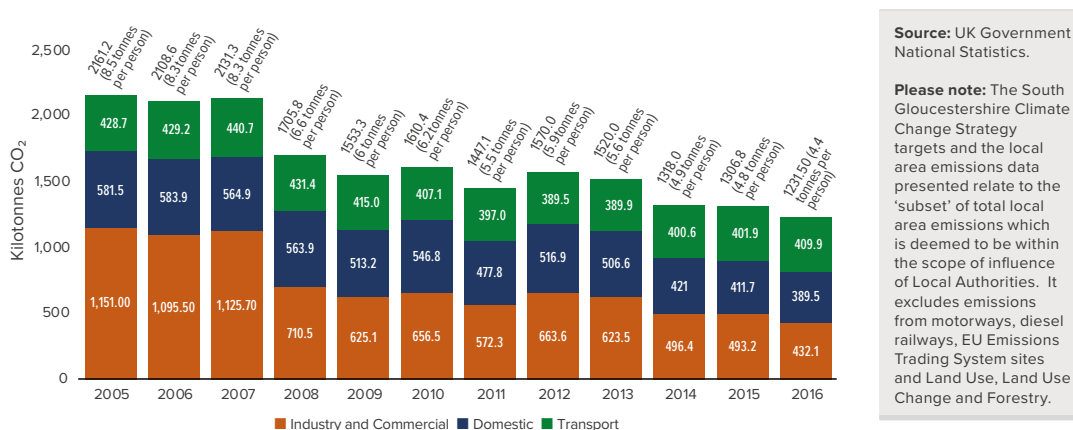


CO₂ emissions in South Gloucestershire

The South Gloucestershire Partnership is committed to reducing CO₂ emissions arising from local road transport, industrial, commercial and domestic sources. The South Gloucestershire Climate Change Strategy has a target to reduce CO₂ emissions by 80% to 414.6 Kilotonnes (kt) by 2050. This includes interim targets to reduce CO₂ emissions by 35% by 2020 and by 50% by 2025. The targets are set against a 1990 baseline emissions figure of 2,073.3 kt.

Each year the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy provides a breakdown of CO₂ emissions by local authority area. In 2016 (the most recently available data), emissions totalled 1,231.6 kt which is 41% lower than in 1990. The target for 2020 has therefore been exceeded and progress towards the 2025 target of reducing CO₂ emissions by 50% on 1990 levels is being made.

CO₂ emissions in South Gloucestershire





Data for 2016 shows a 6% reduction in local emissions when compared to the previous year. This latest reduction reflects the national situation, where there was also a reduction of 6% in UK emissions between 2015 and 2016. According to the latest statistical release, the main drivers of the decrease in UK emissions in 2016 were a change in the fuel mix for electricity generation, with a decrease in the use of coal and more use of gas and renewables. Annual emissions are also influenced by factors such as weather conditions, local and national policies as well as the wider economy and new development.

For the first time in South Gloucestershire, the proportion of emissions coming from the transport sector (33%) exceed that of the domestic sector (32%), and is almost the same as the proportion coming from the industrial and commercial sector (35%). Reducing carbon dioxide emissions has been much more effective in the industrial and commercial sector (which accounted for 53% of emissions in 2005), than in the transport sector.

Proportion of energy produced from renewable sources

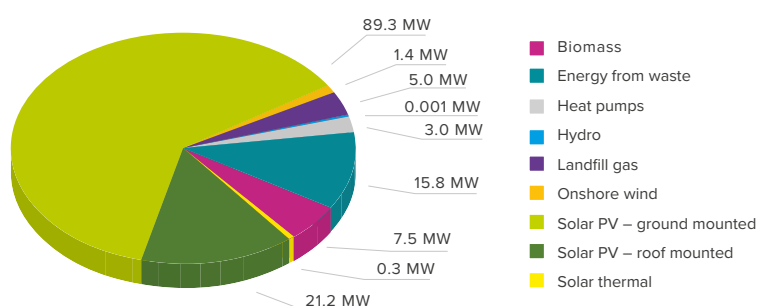
Demand for energy is falling, and the projected energy demand in 2020 is estimated to be 6,397 Gigawatt hours (GWh). Renewable energy currently generated in South Gloucestershire is equal to 3.3% of the projected 2020 energy demand.

This compares with 3.4% the previous year, however this apparent slight decline in the proportion is due to updates and verification of the dataset and assumptions used, as installed capacity has actually increased slightly. For example, there have been 4 solar PV installations above 1MW implemented. In September 2017, South Gloucestershire had a total of 143.5MW of installed renewable energy capacity, including heat and electricity from 4,367 installations. Solar PV is the largest technology type, making up 77% of the capacity installed. In addition, the first South Gloucestershire wind farm at Alveston was completed in December 2017, with an installed capacity of 6.9MW.

Also reflected nationally there has been a lack of new consented renewable energy generation capacity during 2017/18 which means the current Climate Change Strategy target of 7.5% of South Gloucestershire's total energy demand to be met from renewable sources by 2020 will not be met.

During 2017/18 the renewable energy target, and the actions needed to achieve it, were reviewed as part of the refresh of the South Gloucestershire Climate Change Strategy in the context of increased national commitment, technological advances and implementation of new policy measures to increase renewable energy generation. (This review was completed during 2018. A revised Strategy and new targets have been approved and work commenced to develop actions plans to support delivery.) Studies exploring the potential for implementing strategic district heat networks are also being progressed.

Installed renewable energy capacity by technology for South Gloucestershire



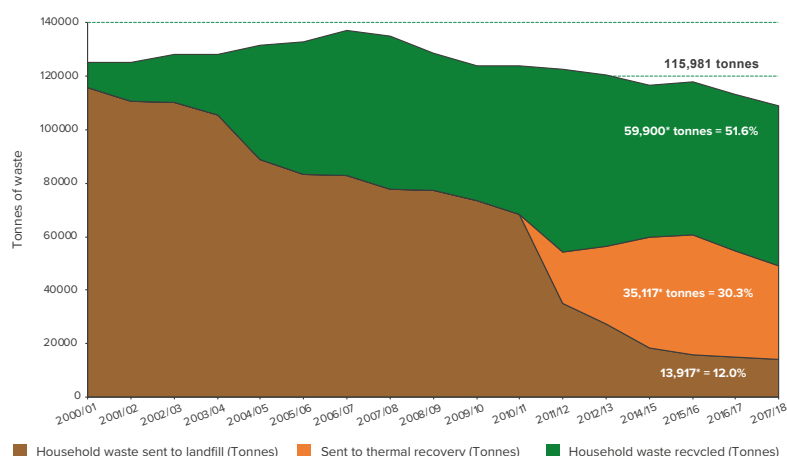
Source: South Gloucestershire Renewable Energy Progress Report (Regen, March 2018)

Quantity of household waste collected and method of disposal

In 2017/18, 115,981 tonnes of waste was produced by households in South Gloucestershire, which is a 2.5% decrease when compared to the previous year. In 2017/18, 51.6% (now above the 50% by 2020 recycling target, as set out in the EU Waste Framework Directive) of household waste was recycled which is an increase when compared to the previous year (49.2%).



Quantity of household waste and method of disposal



Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Environment and Community Services

* Data still subject to external validation

The increase in recycled tonnage and reduction of waste collected overall has been achieved through the change of service from fortnightly to weekly recycling collections (June 2017) and smaller black wheelie bins for residents (January 2018) to encourage greater recycling participation. The introduction of the vehicle registration system to prevent non-residents and traders using the Sort It recycling centres has also contributed significantly to the overall reduction of household waste.

As the above graph shows, since the start of the contract with SUEZ (formerly SITA) in 2000, the total amount of waste sent to landfill has steadily declined. Only 12% of household waste was sent to landfill compared to 12.5% in 2016/17 and 13% in 2015/16.



Biodiversity in South Gloucestershire (priority habitats and species)

Biodiversity is evaluated against the priority habitats and species identified in the South Gloucestershire biodiversity action plan.

Overall, 2017/18 has experienced a decline in biodiversity.

Species:

Best evidence suggests that 8 of the 16 local Biodiversity Action Plan species are in decline. One, the White Clawed Crayfish, has become extinct in South Gloucestershire. There are plans for small scale river enhancements in the River Frome in Chipping Sodbury in 2018. These will not save the crayfish but will hopefully start to address water quality issues and will boost invertebrate numbers which will help fish populations.

South Gloucestershire Council received national recognition from the Chartered Institute of Ecologists and Environmental Managers for its partnership work on the rare Adders Tongue Spearwort (*ranunculous opioglossifolious*) at Hawkesbury & Inglestone Common.

Habitats:

In 2017 South Gloucestershire managed 825,867 sqm of long grassland for wildlife. With support from Urban Buzz and Buglife we used native wildflower seed to enhance grassland in Bradley Stoke, Emersons Green, Bromley Heath, Thornbury, Blackhorse, Mangotsfield, Iron Acton and Doynton for flora and fauna.

100 new trees were planted across five sites in Oldland and Longwell Green including some heritage fruit trees.



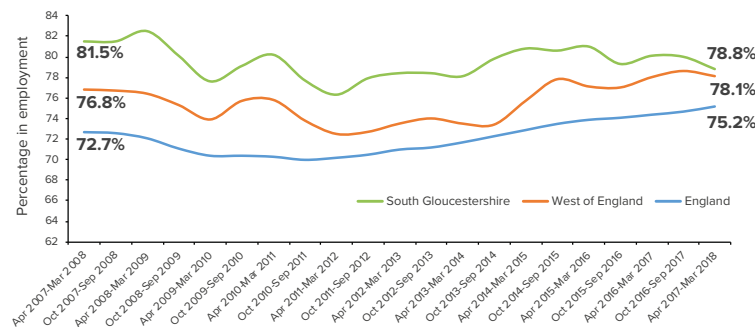


Our economy

Proportion of working age population in employment

In the year from April 2017 to March 2018 (the most recently available data) 78.8% of South Gloucestershire's 16-64 year olds were in employment. This is a slight decline on the figure from the previous year (80.1%) but remains above both the national and regional averages (75.2% and 78.1% respectively).

Proportion of working age population in employment



Source: Annual Population Survey (Office for National Statistics - via NOMIS)

Please note: This data is derived from a sample survey conducted at the national level. At local authority level a smaller number of people will be surveyed so the statistical reliability of the data (measured by confidence intervals) will be lower. For example, the 95% confidence interval for South Gloucestershire for the latest time period is 2.7%, – meaning there is a 95% probability that the true value falls between 76.1% and 81.5%.

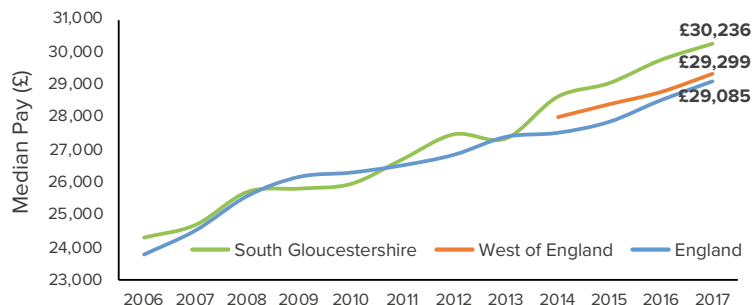
Average annual earnings

In 2017, the average annual earnings for a full time worker living in South Gloucestershire was £30,236*; representing a 1.7% increase on the 2016 figure (£29,739).

The figures for England and the West of England saw a greater increase in average annual earnings than South Gloucestershire since 2016 at 2.1% and 1.9% respectively. However the average wage in South Gloucestershire remains higher than the national average (£29,085) and West of England average (£29,299).

Comparatively, in 2017, the average annual earnings for a full time worker working in South Gloucestershire (regardless of where they live) was £31,995**.

Average annual earnings (residents)



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (Office of National Statistics)

Please note: data is not available at West of England level prior to 2014.

* Median gross annual pay (residents) for a full time worker.
 **Median gross annual pay (work place) for a full time worker.

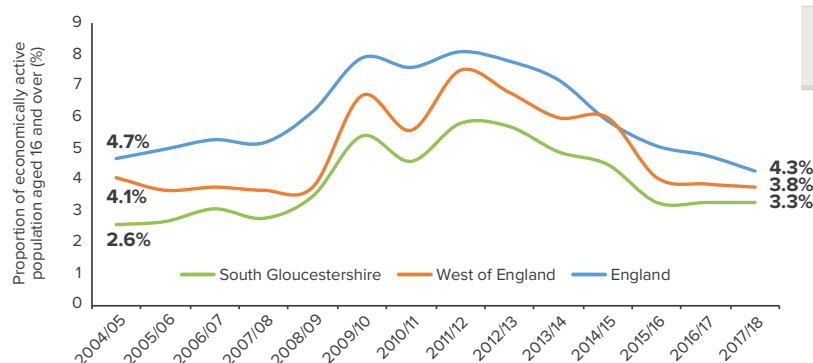


Unemployment

In the year to March 2018 the unemployment rate for South Gloucestershire was 3.3% of the economically active population. This is consistent with the rate for the previous two years and remains below the national and regional figures (4.3% and 3.8% respectively).

The graph shows the unemployment rates for the last 14 years at national, regional and local levels and demonstrates that all three areas have experienced similar trends.

Unemployment rate



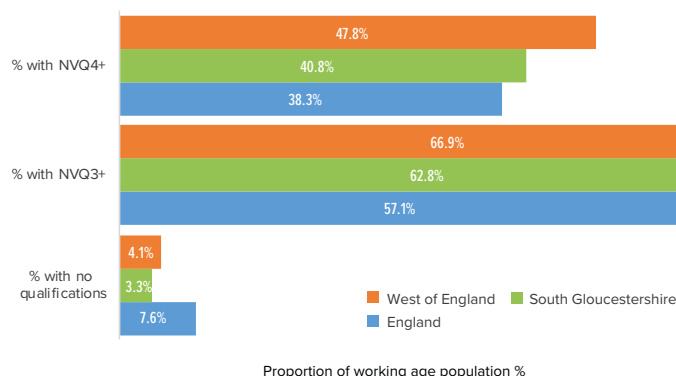
Qualifications of working age residents

In 2017, two fifths (40.8%) of people aged 16-64 living in South Gloucestershire were educated to NVQ Level 4 or above (HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent). This is an increase of 3.7 percentage points on the 2016 figure. The South Gloucestershire figure is below that for the West of England (47.8%) but now rises slightly above the national average (38.3%).

Just under two thirds (62.8%) of the working age population in South Gloucestershire are educated to NVQ level 3 (2 or more A levels, advanced GNVQ or NVQ level 3). Again this is above the national average at 57.1% and an increase on the figure from 2016 (59.1%).

In South Gloucestershire, there are approximately 5,700 16-64 year olds with no qualifications. This is a decrease of 1% on the 2016 figure (4.3% to 3.3%) and is considerably lower than the national average in 2017 (7.6%).

Qualifications of working age residents





Attainment 8 score of children at the end of their secondary education

In 2016, the Department for Education's (DfE) new secondary school accountability system was implemented*. Attainment 8 has been introduced to measure the achievement of a pupil across eight qualifications including English and mathematics.

The reformed GCSEs in English and mathematics were taken for the first time in 2017. The new exams are more challenging and cover more content than their predecessors. They are graded from 9 to 1, with 9 being the highest grade. The DfE recognises grade 4 as a 'standard pass'; this is the minimum level that pupils need to reach in English and mathematics (previously a 'C').

In 2017, the Attainment 8 score for pupils in South Gloucestershire was 43.7 and the national figure was 44.6 (all schools). Comparison to previous year's score is not appropriate due to the changes outlined above.

*The education system is currently undergoing various reforms which are taking place gradually until 2019. For further information visit the Department for Education pages which outline the reforms taking place: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/your-qualification-our-regulation-gcse-as-and-a-level-reforms>

Proportion of children achieving the expected level in English and mathematics at the end of their primary education

The Department for Education implemented changes to primary assessment in 2016 which were designed to raise the standards expected of pupils by the end of primary school. The proportion of children achieving the expected standard is a combined measure across three subjects. To be counted towards the measure, a pupil must have a scaled score of 100 or more in both reading and mathematics; and have been teacher assessed in writing as 'working at the expected standard' or 'working at a greater depth in the expected standard'.

On-going changes to the writing teacher assessment framework mean year-on-year comparisons are not relevant.

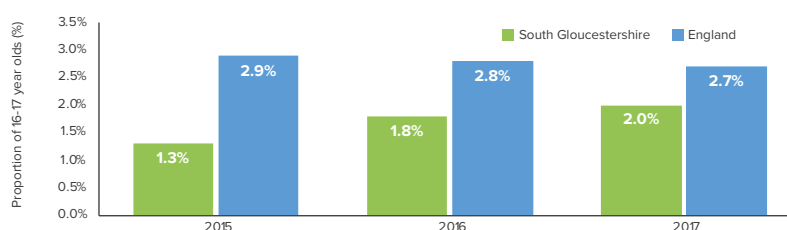
In 2017, 60% of pupils in South Gloucestershire achieved the expected level at the end of their primary education (key stage 2), which is slightly lower than the national figure of 61%.

Proportion of 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)

In 2017, the proportion of 16 and 17 year olds who are known to be not in education, employment or training (NEET) was 2.0% which is lower than the national average of 2.7%

Where young people are found to be NEET, and are assessed as having additional needs or more complex problems, support is offered to help them into education, employment or training. A small number of young people are either not available to education, employment or training.

Proportion of 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)



Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Children Adults and Health

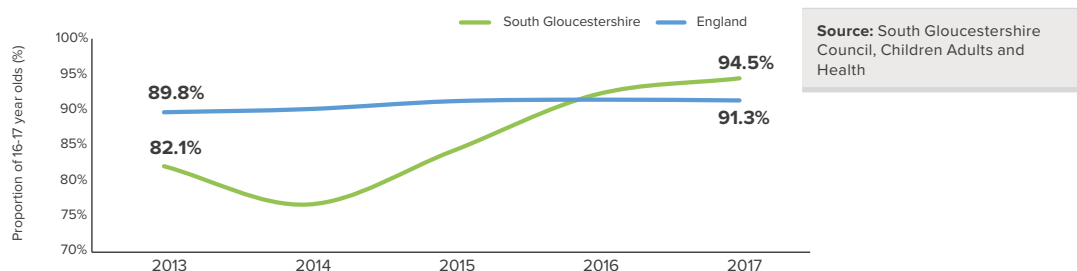


Proportion of 16-17 year olds in education or training

The proportion of 16 and 17 year olds in education and training has continued to improve, reflecting a two percentage point improvement from 2016. At the last reporting point the proportion of 16 and 17 year olds in education and training was 94.5%, which is three percentage points above the national figure.

The Council and all partners are continuing to work together to increase the breadth and range of opportunities for young people across academic qualifications, vocational training and apprenticeship programmes. The key focus has been to meet the skills and workforce needs of employers through ensuring appropriate opportunities, especially the development of the apprenticeship pathway for young people.

Proportion of 16-17 year olds in education or training



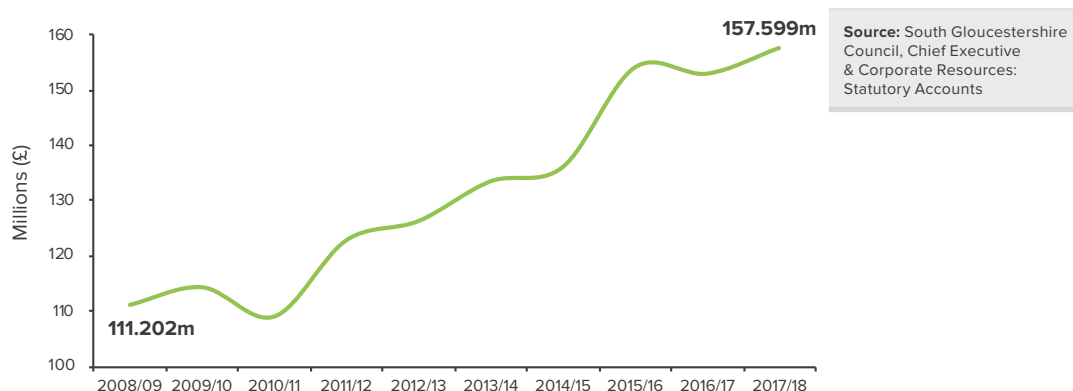
Growth in business rate income

Until 2012/13, all Business Rates collected by the council were passed to the government as our contribution to the national pool. Government would then pay each authority a grant based on a share of the national pool. From 2013/14 to 2016/17, under the national retained Business Rates system, the council paid 1% to the Fire Authority, 50% to government, and retained 49% of the net sum collected, from which the council paid tariffs and levies on any growth achieved.

In 2017/18 the council has been part of a Business Rates Retention Pilot working in partnership with the West of England UAs, Government and West of England Combined Authority, the latter receiving a new 5% share. Certain grants have been subsumed and additional tariff paid as part of the trial, to assess how the 100% Business Rates Retention may be rolled out nationally in future.

In 2017/18, £157.599m Gross Rates was payable by ratepayers – a 3% increase on the total Business Rates payable in the previous year. This net increase in Business Rate gross income is mostly due to the impact of successful growth in the council's Severnside Enterprise Area.

Business rate income in South Gloucestershire





Our communities

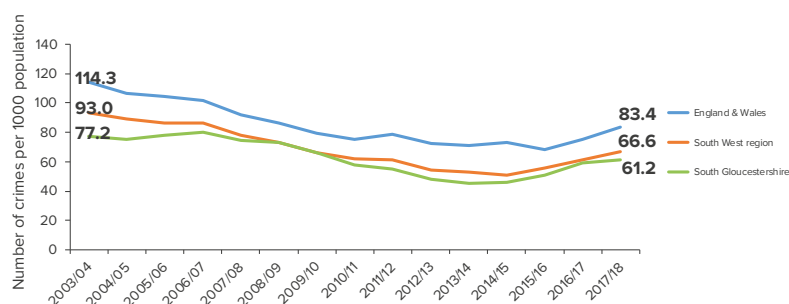
Recorded crime rate in South Gloucestershire

In 2017/18 the total rate of recorded crime in South Gloucestershire was 61.2 crimes per 1,000 residents, which represents 16,945 crimes across the year. This is an increase of 4.3% (696 offences) compared to 2016/17, but an increase in offending levels is a trend which has been seen at a regional and national level. The level of crime in the South West increased by 8.4% in the past 12 months and the level of crime in England & Wales increased by 12.9% over the same time period.

Looking at our rate of crime per 1,000 population compared to other areas, our rate of 61.2 per 1,000 is still lower than the rate of 81.6 per 1,000 in Avon and Somerset, 66.6 per 1,000 in the South West region and 83.4 per 1,000 across England & Wales.

It is likely that changes in recording practice have had an impact on these figures, however it seems likely that in South Gloucestershire, as with the rest of the country, offending has increased in real terms. This is the fourth year in a row that we have recorded an increase in offending. Eight years ago the level of crime in South Gloucestershire matched the South West average, but we have remained below that average in the years since.

Total recorded crime rate per 1,000 population



Source: Home office statistics

Recorded crime rates for various crimes ¹

Our crime reduction efforts remain focussed on the crimes that have the most impact on our communities. Violence against the person has risen slightly to a rate of 16.6 offences per 1,000 population from a rate of 16.1 offences per 1,000 in the previous year. This is a smaller rise than that seen nationally, where violence against the person has risen by 19% over the past 12 months. Nationally it appears that the number of lower-harm offences has remained relatively static while lower-volume, higher-harm violence has increased. However the Strategic Assessment of Crime and Disorder in South Gloucestershire in 2018 showed a different picture locally with no significant increase in knife crime or other serious harm cases. A 2015 HMIC*[2] inspection led to an increase in the recording of low-level violent offences and our rate of recorded violent offences has since risen. Our continued efforts to promote the reporting of domestic abuse and serious sexual offences is also likely to have had an impact.

We monitor levels of criminal damage and arson as these types of offences can be used as a proxy measure to gain an understanding of the levels of antisocial behaviour. The level of criminal damage has remained relatively static in South Gloucestershire over the past six years, with a small increase in the offending rate seen in 2017/18.

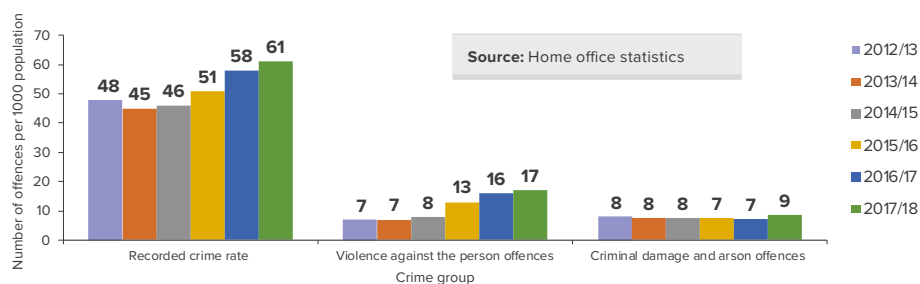
Our rate of 16.6 violent offences per 1,000 residents compares to 23.9 per 1,000 across England & Wales, 20.6 per 1,000 across the South West and 24.0 per 1,000 across Avon and Somerset. Our rate of 8.6 per 1,000 criminal damage and arson offences per 1,000 compares to 10.18 per 1,000 across England & Wales, 8.8 across the South West and 9.5 across Avon and Somerset.

¹ Previous versions of this report included an analysis of Domestic Burglary in this section. From April 2017 a new classification of burglary offences was introduced; this classification change means that it is not possible to analyse changes in domestic burglary between the year ending March 2017 and the year ending March 2018

² Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary.



Crime rates in South Gloucestershire (per 1000 population)



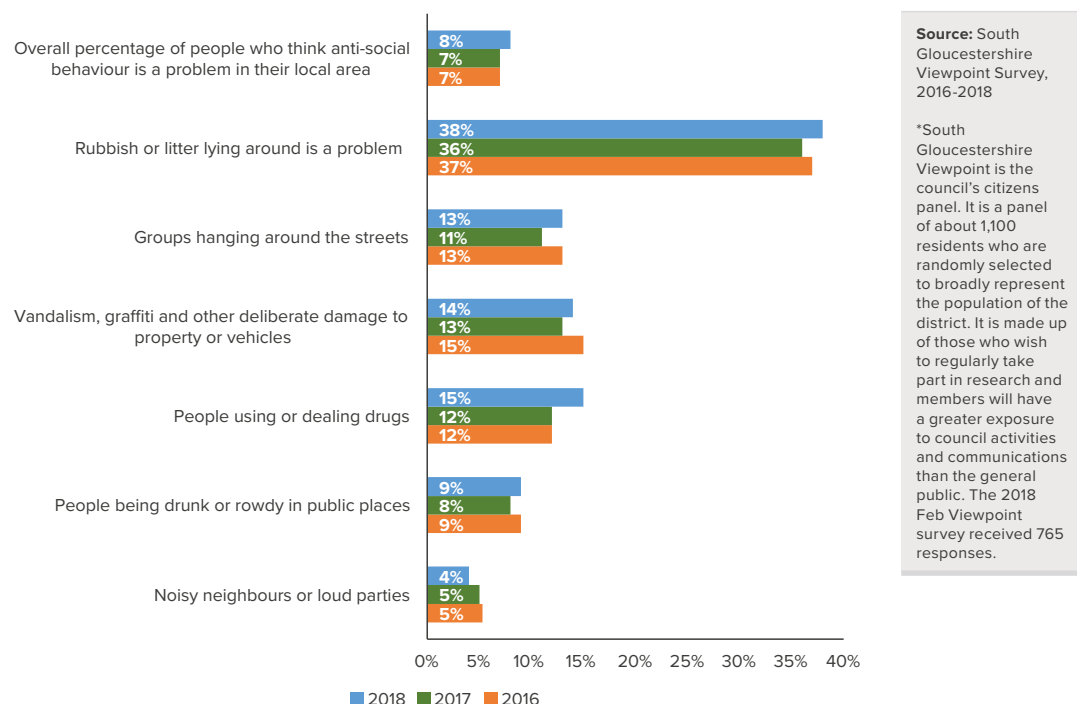
Perceptions of anti-social behaviour

The council measures perceptions of anti-social behaviour through the Viewpoint survey*. In the February 2018 survey, 8% of respondents felt that anti-social behaviour was a problem in their local area. This suggests that 92% of our residents do not consider that anti-social behaviour is a big issue where they live.

The graph shows the percentage of respondents who view each of six types of anti-social behaviour as a problem in their local area.

Over the past three years perceptions have remained fairly consistent, despite yearly fluctuations, with rubbish or litter lying around continuing to be the response that receives the highest level of concern.

Perceptions of anti-social behaviour



Percentage of residents who agree the police and other public agencies are successfully dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in their area

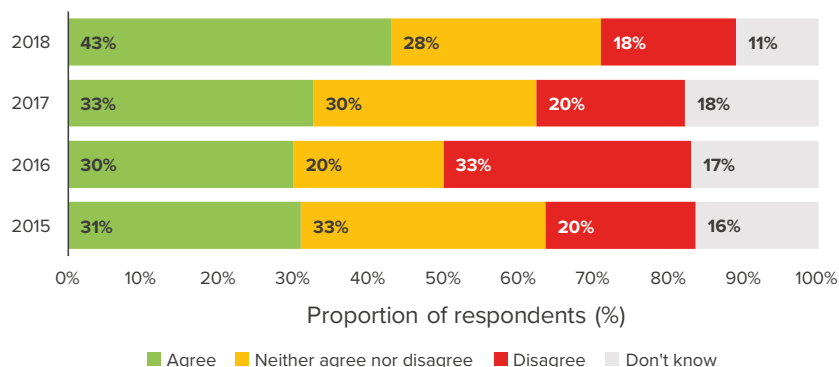
The council also uses the Viewpoint survey* to measure the extent to which residents agree that the police and other public services are successfully dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in their area. The graph shows the results for the last four years.

In February 2018, 43% agreed that the police and other public agencies are successfully dealing with anti – social behaviour and crime in their local area, which is an increase of 10% from the previous year and the highest level of agreement in the last four years.



There was a slight decrease in the percentage of respondents who disagree in 2018 with the total dropping from 20% in 2017 to 18% this year.

Proportion of residents who agree police and other public services are successfully dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in their area



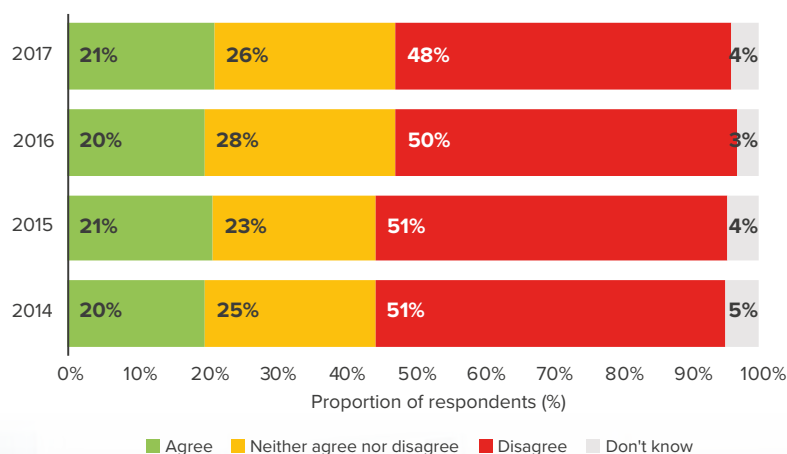
Source: South Gloucestershire Viewpoint Survey, 2015-2018

Percentage of residents who believe they can influence decisions

The extent to which respondents agree they can influence decisions affecting their local area is also measured by the Viewpoint survey*.

Results over the past four years have remained fairly consistent as can be seen in the graph below. Each year around one fifth of respondents agree that they can influence decisions. Just under half disagreed with this statement in 2017 (48%), which is a slight decrease when compared with previous years.

Proportion of residents who believe they can influence decisions



Source: South Gloucestershire Viewpoint Survey, 2014-2017

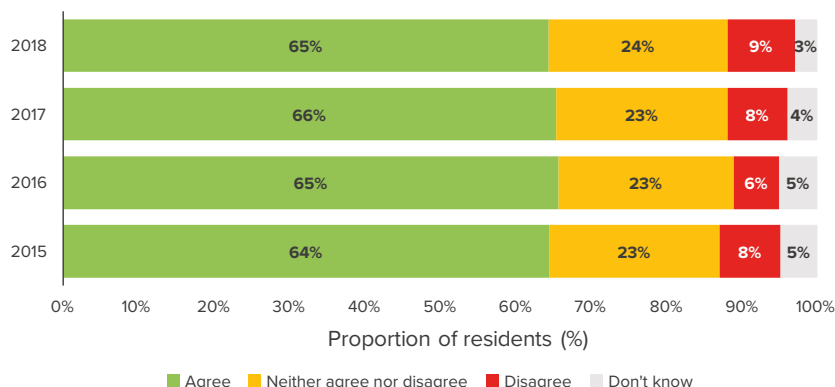




Percentage of residents who feel people from different backgrounds get on well together

In the Viewpoint survey* participants were asked if they feel people from different backgrounds in their local area get on well together. The majority of respondents agree with this statement and have done so for the past four years. In 2018, 9% felt that their local area is not a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.

Percentage of residents who feel people from different backgrounds get on well together



Source: South Gloucestershire Viewpoint Survey, 2015-2018

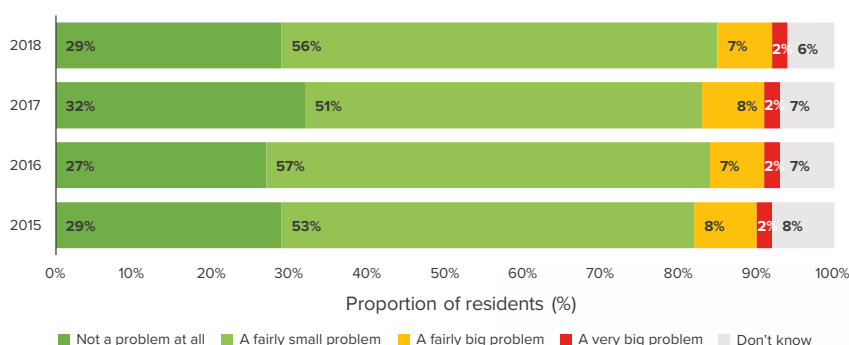
Percentage of residents who feel there is a problem with people not treating each other with respect and consideration

The Viewpoint survey* is also used to measure whether residents feel there is a problem with people not treating each other with respect and consideration in their local area.

Just under a third of respondents to the February 2018 Viewpoint survey felt that this is not a problem at all (29%). For the last four years the largest proportion of respondents have stated that people not treating each other with respect and consideration is a fairly small problem with 56% of respondents selecting this response in 2018.

Consistently just 2% of respondents have felt that this is a very big problem in their local area.

Percentage of residents who feel there is a problem with people not treating each other with respect and consideration



Source: South Gloucestershire Viewpoint Survey, 2015-2018





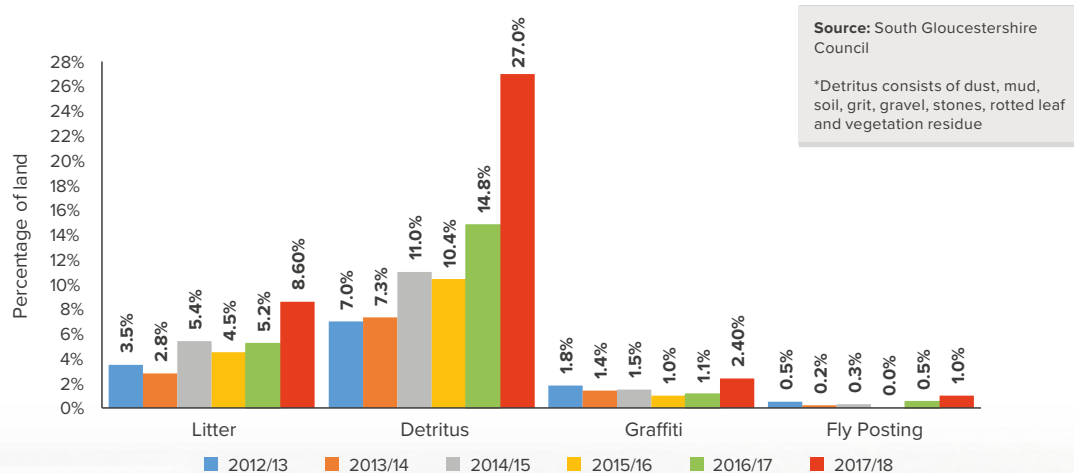
Percentage of land and highways with unacceptable levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly posting

This indicator measures the percentage of areas with unacceptable levels of litter, detritus*, graffiti or fly posting. The aim is to achieve the lowest score possible. Between April 2017 and 2018, 496 inspections for cleanliness standards were carried out on a range of different land use types including shopping areas, main roads, residential streets and recreation areas. Graffiti and fly posting is also assessed on private land which is visible from the highway.

This year (2017/18) 8.6% of land and highways in South Gloucestershire were deemed to have unacceptable levels of litter, which represents an increase on the level recorded the previous year (5.2%). In the last monitoring year, a higher proportion of inspections were undertaken on main roads than in previous years which is likely to have inflated the reported figure. Main roads tend to have higher levels of litter, due to the volume of traffic and limitations on how regularly they can be cleaned. The land uses with the highest levels of litter were main roads, residential areas with little off street parking, and other highways (e.g. rear access lanes and footpaths). We have collected more litter this year than the previous year with the volume of litter removed increasing from 813 tonnes in 2015 /16 to 921 tonnes in 2017/18. We believe this is most likely because the network we collect from has been increasing. The areas where the highest levels of detritus were recorded were main roads, and in areas where routine sweeping is affected by parked cars including high density housing and industrial areas.

The StreetCare team recognise these trends and intend to review current practises to tackle hot spot areas. This work will be undertaken with communities and local groups in addition to targeted intervention to stop littering at source.

Percentage of land and highways with unacceptable levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly posting



Our health



Our health

Our Health

South Gloucestershire is generally a healthy place to live with life expectancy higher than the national average. A similar picture is reflected in South Gloucestershire's rate of mortality considered preventable which has been reducing and is lower than the regional and national averages.

Health data

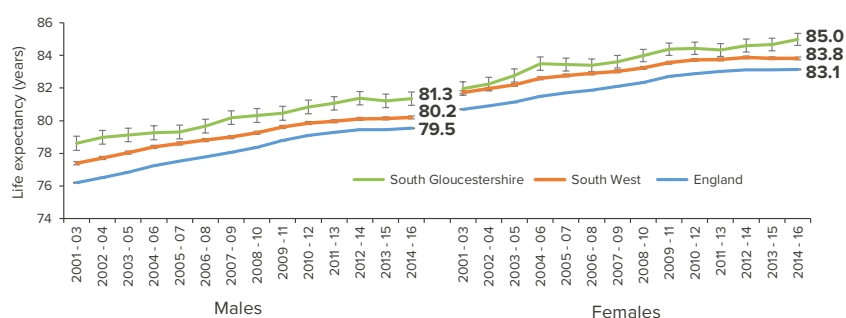
Health data has been primarily obtained from the Public Health Outcomes Framework which allows for comparison with regional and national rates across all indicators. Where other data sources were required, care has been taken to replicate PHE methodologies where possible.

It is important to note that some indicators in this section have been retrospectively updated to account for changes in ONS coding software and to disease coding that occurred in 2014. To ensure consistency across different time points, a revision of the back series of data was required using comparability ratios. Rates of disease specific deaths may therefore not be consistent with previously published versions. Further information can be found on the PHE PHOF webpages (<http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework>)

Life expectancy in South Gloucestershire

Overall there is an upward trend in life expectancy for both males and females in South Gloucestershire as can be seen in the graph below. The rolling average of female life expectancy has risen by 1.5 years over the last 10 years, from 83.5 in 2004-06 to 85.0 in 2014-16. Male life expectancy has risen by 2.0 years to 81.3 years over the same period. Life expectancy in South Gloucestershire remains significantly higher than the national average for both males and females.

Life expectancy in South Gloucestershire



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Public Health
England 2017

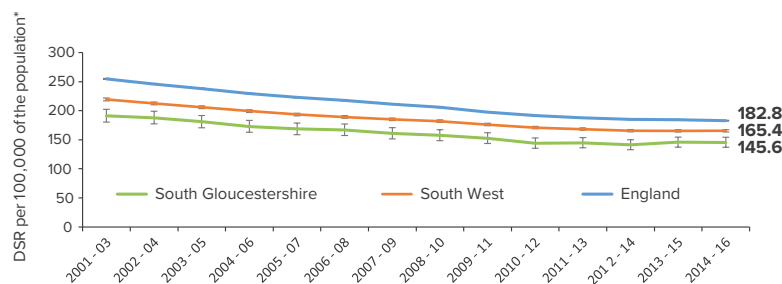
Rate of mortality considered preventable

The concept behind preventable mortality is that deaths are considered preventable if, in the light of the understanding of the determinants of health at the time of death, all or most deaths from the underlying cause (subject to age limits if appropriate) could potentially be avoided by public health interventions in the broadest sense. The rate of deaths considered preventable is also an important indicator of the overall health of the population.



Between 2014 and 2016, the premature mortality rate in South Gloucestershire was approximately 145 per 100,000 of the population. This is almost exactly the same as the rate for 2013-15 and slightly but not significantly higher than the rate for the period of 2012-2014. Since 2001-03 the rate of preventable deaths in South Gloucestershire has shown declines in line with national trends and has been consistently and significantly lower than both the South West and the national average.

Mortality rate from causes considered preventable



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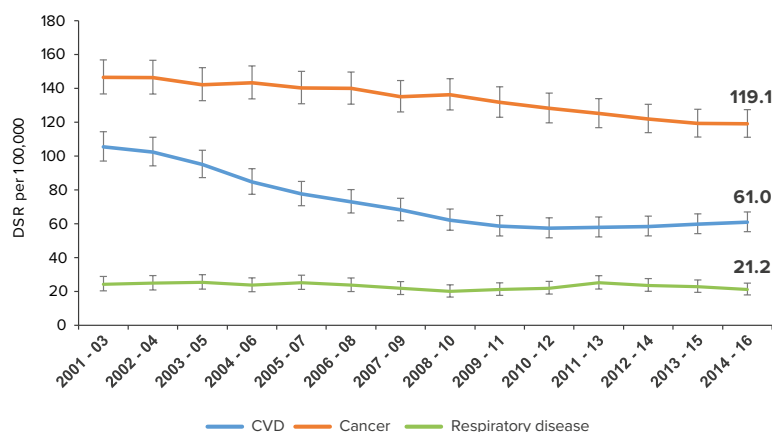
*** Directly standardised rate (DSR):** Age standardisation is a technique used to better allow populations to be compared when the age profiles of the populations are quite different. It applies the number of deaths in any given area to a standard population structure and enables different areas, which normally have different population structures, to be directly compared against each other. It also enables the comparison of rates over time.

Mortality rates

Previous reports have highlighted that, despite a consistent decrease in the mortality rate, two of the largest causes of premature deaths (nationally and locally) are cancer and cardiovascular diseases - this remains the case in South Gloucestershire.

Although there have been improvements in treatment and lifestyle, especially in terms of CVD over recent decades, to ensure that there continues to be a reduction in the rate of premature mortality from cancer and cardiovascular diseases, there needs to be concerted action in both prevention and treatment.

Mortality rates

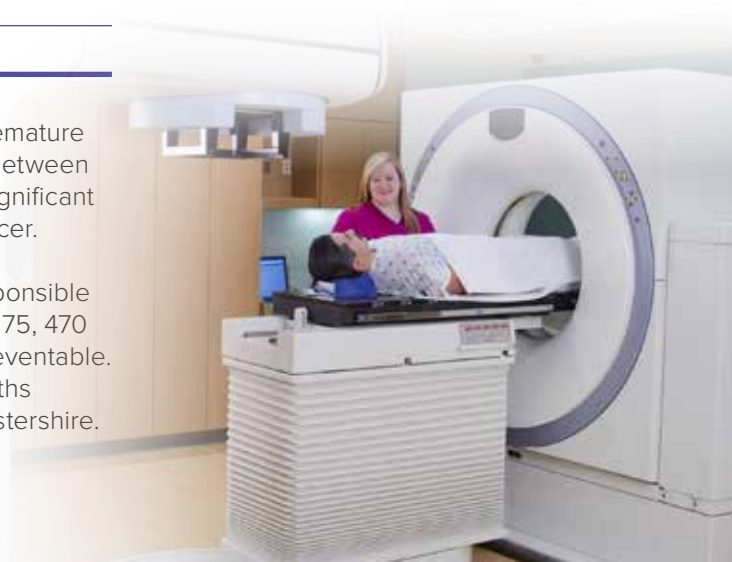


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Cancer

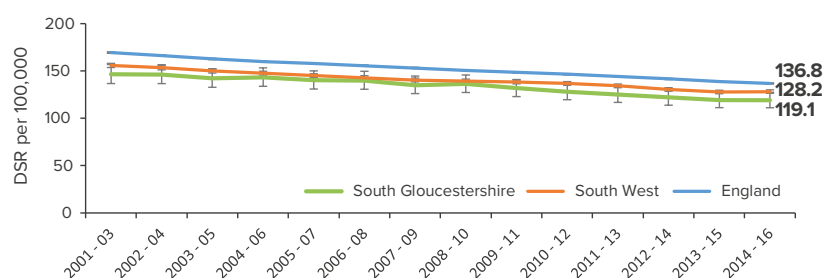
Cancer remains the greatest cause of premature death in South Gloucestershire. Overall between 2001-03 and 2014-16 there has been a significant downward trend in death rate due to cancer.

Between 2013 and 2015, cancer was responsible for 836 deaths among those aged under 75, 470 (56%) of which were considered to be preventable. This equates to 42% of all premature deaths considered preventable in South Gloucestershire.





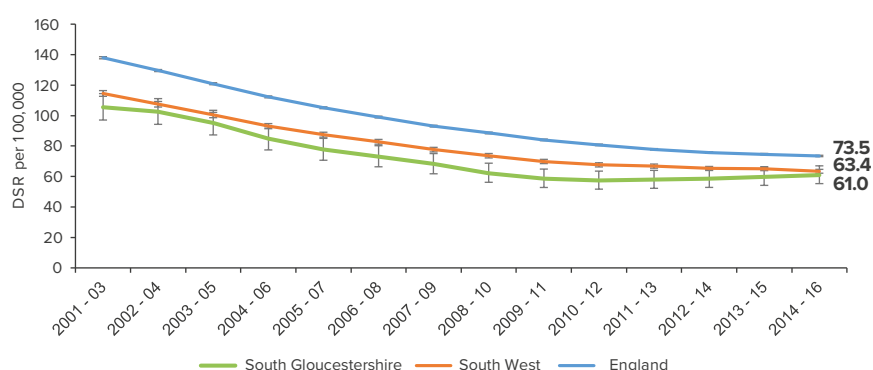
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer



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England 2017

Cardiovascular diseases

Under 75 mortality rate for all cardiovascular diseases

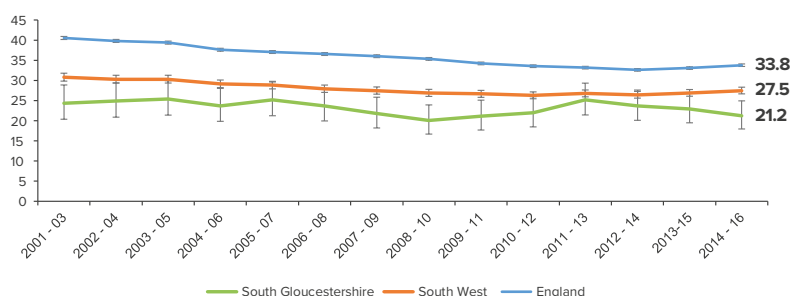


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source:
Public Health
England 2017

Cardiovascular diseases, which include coronary heart disease and stroke, are the second greatest cause of premature deaths in South Gloucestershire. Overall, the premature death rate due to cardiovascular diseases has significantly decreased in South Gloucestershire between 2001-03 and 2014-16, falling from 106 per 100,000 population to a rate of 61.0 per 100,000 population in 2014-16. Between 2014-16, cardiovascular diseases were responsible for 432 deaths among those under 75 years old, 274 (63%) of which were considered preventable, with cardiovascular diseases accounting for 24% of all preventable deaths.

Respiratory disease

Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease



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England 2017

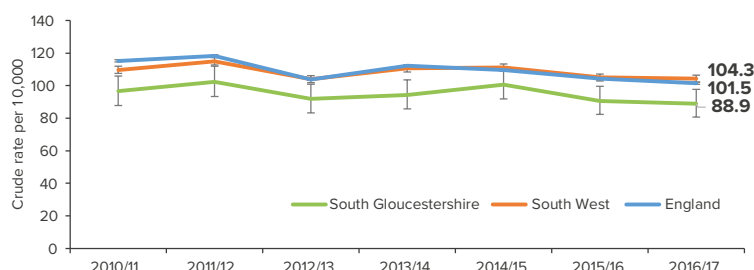
Respiratory disease is one of the top causes of death in England in under 75 year olds and smoking is the major cause of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), one of the major respiratory diseases. Premature death rates due to respiratory disease in South Gloucestershire have remained relatively consistent since 2001-03. Latest data shows rates in South Gloucestershire to be marginally lower than rates across the South West and significantly lower than rates observed nationally. 80 (54%) of the 149 premature deaths due to respiratory disease in 2014-16 were considered preventable.



Childhood Injuries

Injuries are a leading cause of hospitalisation and represent a major cause of premature mortality for children and young people. They are also a source of long-term health issues, including mental health related to experience(s). Rates of hospital admission for young people under the age of 15 in South Gloucestershire, due to injury, are significantly lower than rates at both the South West and England level, with no notable changes over the last 5 years.

Rate of Hospital Admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children aged under 15



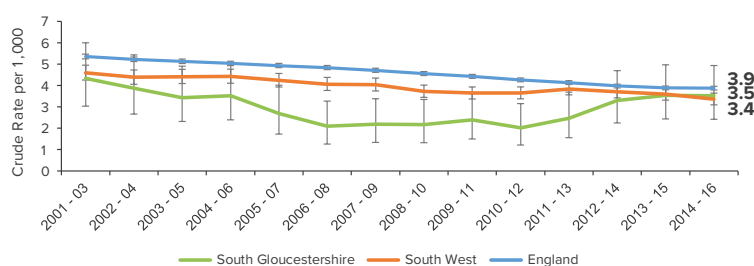
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Infant mortality

Infant mortality is an indicator of the general health of an entire population. It reflects the relationship between causes of infant mortality and upstream determinants of population health such as economic, social and environmental conditions. In any one year, the numbers of infant deaths are very small and so a more reliable picture can be obtained from data pooled over several years.

In South Gloucestershire in 2014-16 there were 33 deaths amongst infants, equating to 3.5 per 1,000 live births. The rate is consistent with regional (3.4 per 1,000 live births) and national (3.9 per 1,000 live births) rates.

Infant mortality



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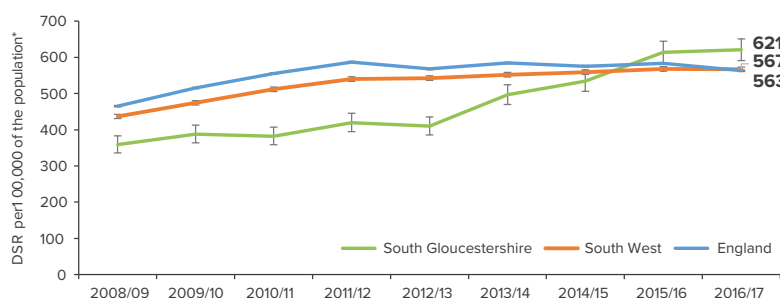
Alcohol specific hospital admissions

Alcohol specific admissions are an indicator of the level of alcohol misuse and the effectiveness of alcohol services to prevent admissions and readmission to hospital. These figures include both emergency and planned admissions so show the total burden on the hospital system that alcohol specific conditions cause.

The graph shows that following a few years of relatively stable admission rates, since 2012/13 to the latest reporting period, there has been a significant rise in the rate of admissions.



Alcohol specific hospital admissions



Source: SUS APC and ONS population estimates 2010-2015

(Note - not consistent with PHOF methodology as counts admissions rather than persons admitted, but unlike previous year, all diagnosis codes are now consistent with PHOF)

*** Directly standardised rate (DSR):** Age standardisation is a technique used to better allow populations to be compared when the age profiles of the populations are quite different. It applies the number of deaths in any given area to a standard population structure and enables different areas, which normally have different population structures, to be directly compared against each other. It also enables the comparison of rates over time.

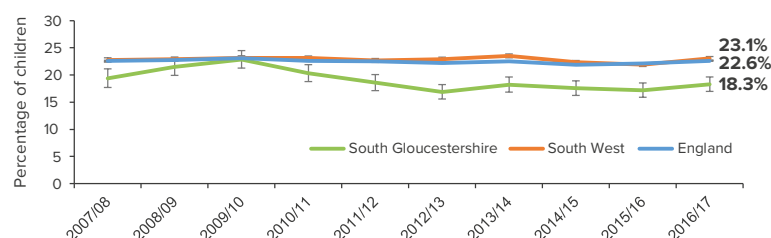
The percentage of children classified as overweight or obese

The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) measures the weight and height of children in reception class (aged 4 to 5 years) and year 6 (aged 10 to 11 years) to assess overweight and obesity levels. This data is used to support local public health initiatives and inform the local planning and delivery of services for children.

Reception year children

This graph shows that the percentage of 4-5 year old children (in Reception year) reporting as overweight or obese showed a tendency to decline between 2009/10 and 2016/17. The latest reporting period shows a marginal increase, though not significant. The current rate is only marginally lower than rates for 2007/08, however South Gloucestershire remains significantly below rates at a regional and national level.

Excess weight in 4-5 year olds



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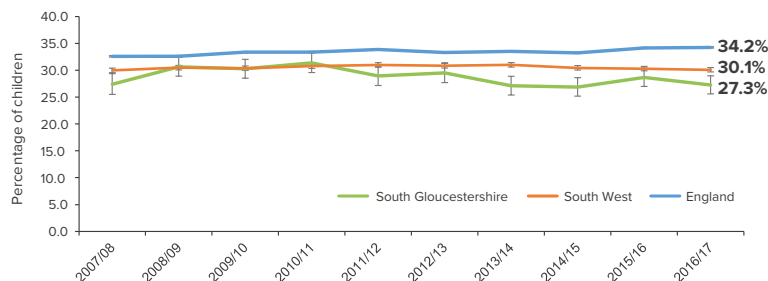




Year six children

The percentage of 10-11 year olds who are overweight or obese has remained relatively constant between 2007/08 and 2016/17. A marginal decline in 2016/17 means South Gloucestershire currently exhibit rates of excess weight that are significantly lower than regional and national figures.

Excess weight in 10-11 year olds



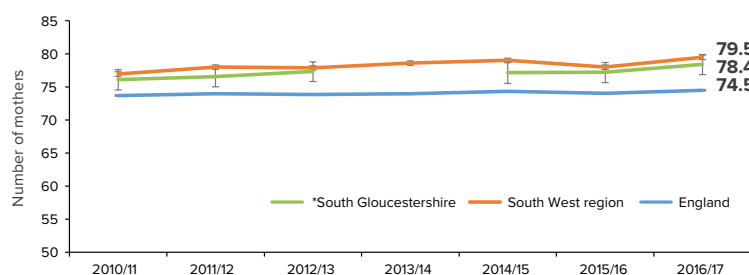
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Breastfeeding initiation

Breastfeeding improves health outcomes for both mother and child, both in the short term and long term. For babies breastfeeding reduces the risk of developing infections, allergic diseases, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus and sudden unexpected death in infancy. It also improves neurological development and helps create secure emotional attachments which can improve the longer term emotional wellbeing of the child. Mothers benefit from a reduction in the risk of breast cancer, ovarian cancer and osteoporosis, while both mother and baby, in the longer term, have a reduced risk of cardiovascular disease and obesity.

This graph shows that the number of mothers initiating breastfeeding in South Gloucestershire has remained relatively constant since 2010/11. South Gloucestershire has remained statistically similar to the South West in this respect, and significantly higher than at a national level.

Breast feeding initiation



*2013/14 data for South Gloucestershire missing for reasons of data quality

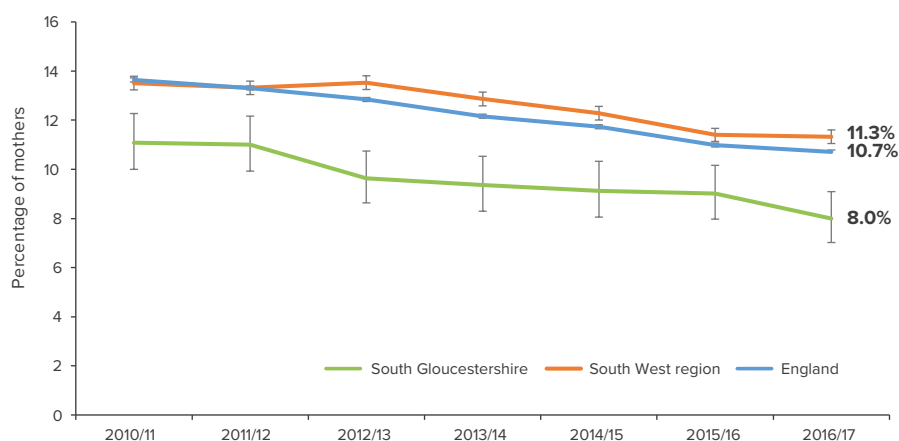
Smoking status of mothers at time of delivery

Smoking during pregnancy is detrimental to both mother and child. It can cause premature birth, miscarriage or perinatal death. Furthermore, it has been linked with an increased chance of developing respiratory conditions, problems with the ear, nose and throat, attention and hyperactivity disorders, learning difficulties, obesity and asthma.

This graph shows that there continues to be a significantly lower percentage of mothers who are smokers at the time of delivery in South Gloucestershire in comparison to the South West and national average. This percentage decreased between 2011/12 and 2016/17 from 11 percent to 8 percent.



Smoking status at time of delivery



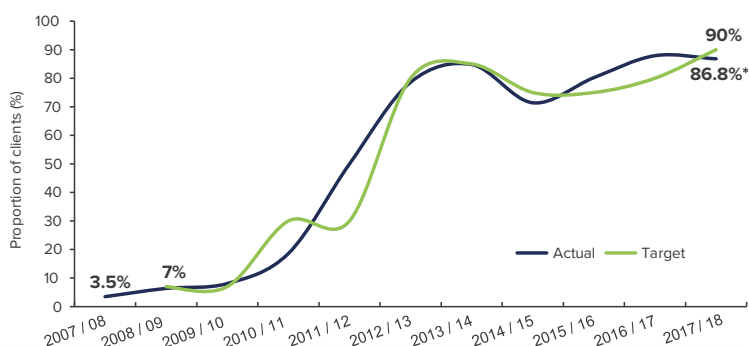
The number of people receiving self-directed support

Residents in South Gloucestershire are continuing to take advantage of being able to receive self-directed support and choose individually tailored, social care services.

Self-directed support offers an increased level of choice and control for people who receive adult social care. A person is provided with a budget and is able to decide how they would like to use their money to meet their support needs. Over the last year, 86.8% of those receiving adult social care were receiving this through self-directed support (100% of carers received self-directed support).

In 2017/18, 29.8% of people who received self-directed support chose to receive direct payments (100% of carers received direct payments). The council can provide people with a direct payment to buy support or services they need. Direct payments are designed to give people who have been assessed as requiring social care, and their carers, choice and control over how services are provided. Direct payments can be made on an ongoing basis or for one-off items or services, for example to pay for personal care, such as help with washing and dressing; for support with daily living activities e.g. cooking, shopping, getting out and about and meeting people; and for short breaks (respite care).

Proportion of clients receiving self-directed support



Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Children, Adults and Health

***Please note:** The percentage of people receiving Self Directed Support now includes eligible service users in Extra Care Housing so figures are not directly comparable to previously published data.



South Gloucestershire Council
Department for Environment & Community Services
Corporate Strategy and Partnerships
PO Box 1954
Bristol
BS37 0DD

Tel **01454 863865**
Email strategy&partnerships@southglos.gov.uk

Developed by the South Gloucestershire Partnership

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