

Quality of Life

Better or Worse?

The annual quality of life indicators report for South Gloucestershire

Autumn 2019





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.

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Key Information about South Gloucestershire

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

Wards: 28 (61 ward Councillors)

Population: 282,600 (Office for National Statistics mid-year estimates, 2018)

- Males: 140,000
- Females: 142,600
- Children age (0-15 years): 53,000 (18.8% of total population)
- Working age (16-64 years): 176,900 (62.6% of total population)
- Pensionable age (65+): 52,700 (18.6% of total population)

Population density: 5.3 persons per hectare / 526.6 persons per sq km

Households: 117,370
(Valuation Office Agency, Nov 2018)

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





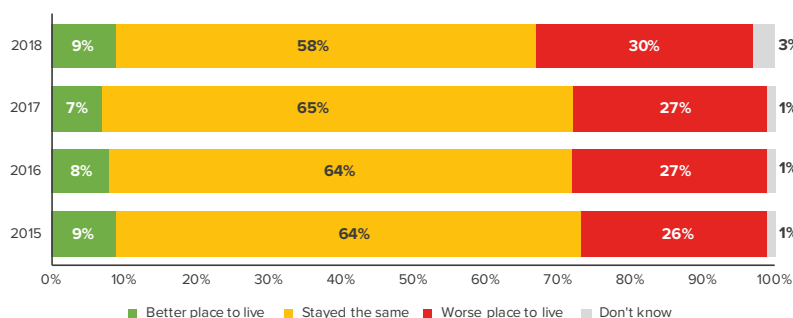
Quality of life

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

A Viewpoint survey*, which is undertaken annually by the council, asks residents if they feel South Gloucestershire has become a better or worse place to live. The graph shows the results to this question over the last four years.

In autumn 2018 (the latest data available), 9% of respondents to the Viewpoint survey felt that South Gloucestershire had become a better place to live. This is an increase of 2% on the previous year. However, the majority of respondents continue to consider that South Gloucestershire has stayed the same, although the percentage of respondents choosing this response has decreased by 7% in the last year. The number of respondents suggesting that South Gloucestershire has become a worse place to live has risen slightly over the last four years from 26% in 2015 to 30% in 2018.

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



Source: South Gloucestershire Viewpoint Survey 2015-2018

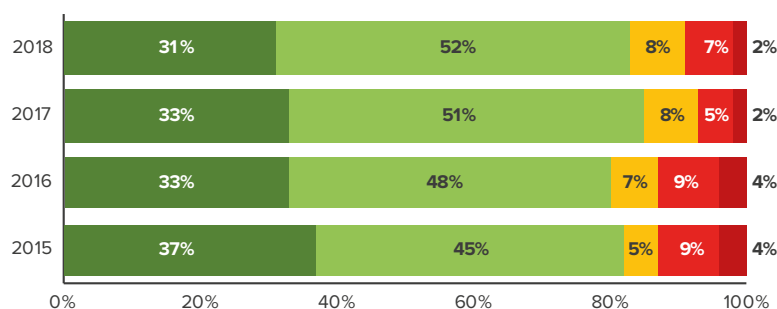
*South Gloucestershire Viewpoint is the council's residents' panel. It is a panel of about 2,500 residents who are randomly selected to broadly represent the population of the district. It is made up of those who wish to regularly take part in research and members will have a greater exposure to council activities and communications than the general public. The 2018 autumn Viewpoint survey which covers the topics in this section received 1221 responses.

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

The Viewpoint* survey also collects data on satisfaction with the local area. On an annual basis the council asks residents how satisfied they are with their local area as a place to live and the graph below compares the results from the last four years.

In 2018, the large majority of respondents said they were satisfied with their local area as a place to live (83%) and just under one third of these were very satisfied (31%). Just 9% of respondents expressed dissatisfaction with their local area. Whilst this is a slight increase on the previous year (+2%), it remains lower than the results seen in 2015 and 2016.

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



Source: South Gloucestershire Viewpoint Survey 2015-2018

■ Very satisfied ■ Fairly satisfied ■ Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied ■ Fairly dissatisfied ■ Very dissatisfied



Our place

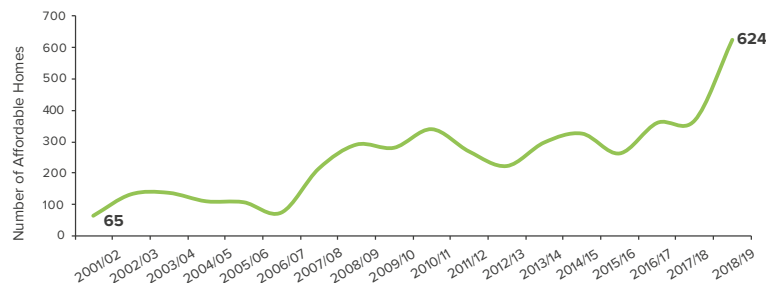
Number of affordable homes delivered

In 2018/19, 624 affordable homes were delivered in South Gloucestershire, including 199 Extra Care homes.

Of the 624 completed homes, 220 are social rent, 139 are affordable rent and 265 are shared ownership.

*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

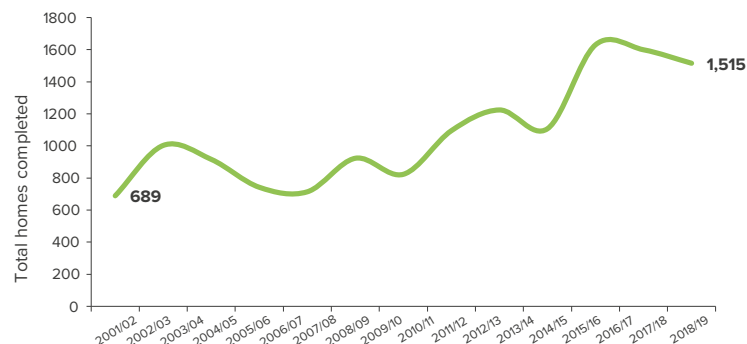
Total homes completed

In 2018/19, 1,515 new homes were completed on sites around South Gloucestershire, the 3rd highest number of completions since 1991/92.

Of these 1,252 were on large sites of 10 homes or more and 263 were completed on small sites of fewer than 10 homes.

Overall since April 2006, 13,980 new homes have been completed in South Gloucestershire.

Number of homes completed in South Gloucestershire



Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Environment and Community Services



Ratio of average house price to average earnings

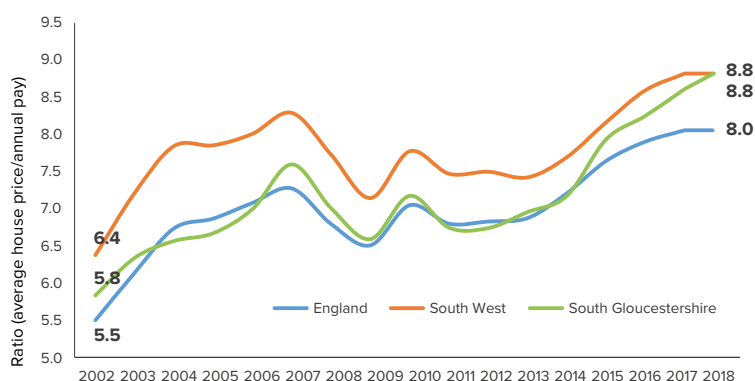
This indicator provides a broad measure of house affordability by illustrating the difference between average salary* and average house price**.

In December 2018, the average price paid for a residential property in South Gloucestershire was £270,000. This is an increase of 3.8% on the figure for December 2017 (£260,000).

The average house price in the South West in December 2018 was £250,000 and in England it was £240,000.

In South Gloucestershire the average house price is 8.8 times the average pay (£30,720). As the graph shows this is equal to the South West average but higher than the national average. This broadly suggests that housing in South Gloucestershire is slightly less affordable than the average for England.

Ratio of average house price to average earnings



Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings and Price Statistics for Small areas (Office for National Statistics)

*Median gross annual pay (residents) for full time workers.

** Median house price for all properties sold in 2002 – 2018.



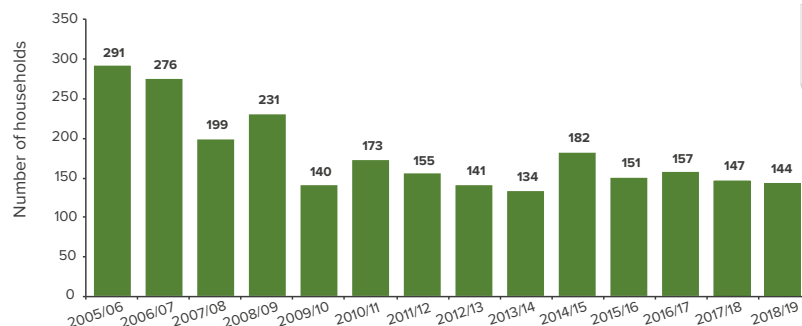
Number of homeless households accepted by the council

In 2018/19, 144 households were accepted as homeless, meaning the council had a statutory duty to re-house them.

The Homelessness Reduction Act came into force in April 2018. The Act introduced significant changes to homelessness legislation by bringing the prevention and relief of homelessness within the statutory framework for the first time. This resulted in a fourfold increase in the number of homelessness applications taken during 2018/19 compared to the previous financial year.

The council re-structured its housing options and advice service to meet this demand, so the team could support households who are homeless, or threatened with homelessness, to access or maintain settled accommodation. Whilst we have seen an increase in the number of homeless applications taken, we have not seen an increase in the number of duties accepted due to the support provided to households approaching for assistance.

Number of households accepted by the council as homeless



Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Children, Adults and Health

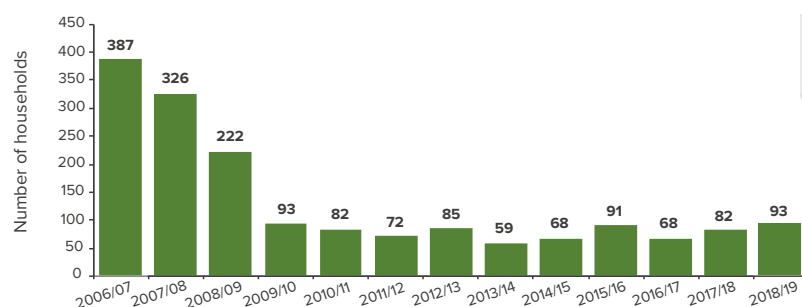
Number of households in temporary accommodation

By the end of the financial year in 2018/19, there were 93 households in temporary accommodation, which is an increase on the previous year.

Under the new Homelessness Reduction Act, a council has a statutory duty to work with households to try and relieve homelessness for up to 56 days before making a final decision on their homelessness application. This means that where homelessness cannot be relieved during this period, households placed in temporary accommodation are likely to remain in this accommodation for longer than they would have done under the previous legal framework.

To mitigate against this, the council amended its Lettings policy in February 2019 to increase the priority given to households who are homeless, or threatened with homelessness, on the housing register. Alongside this, the council continues to work with households to access settled accommodation by ensuring they are ready to manage a tenancy when they find a property to move to.

Households in temporary accommodation



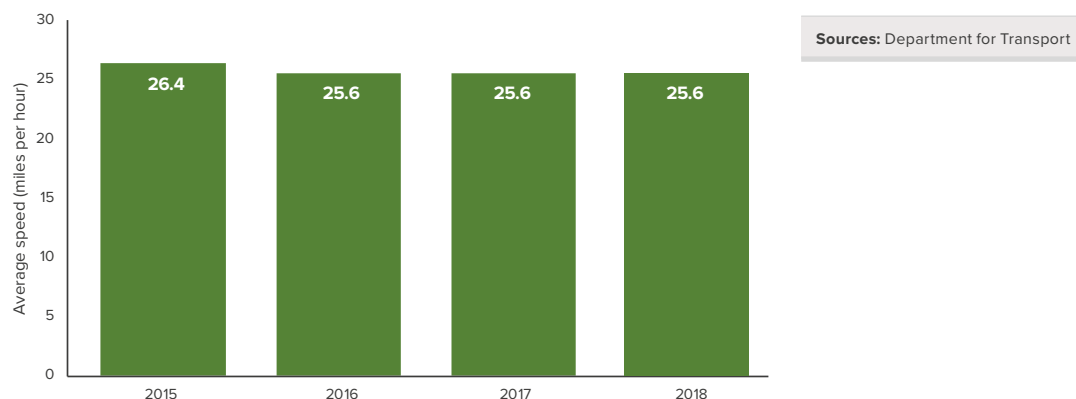
Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Children, Adults and Health



Congestion

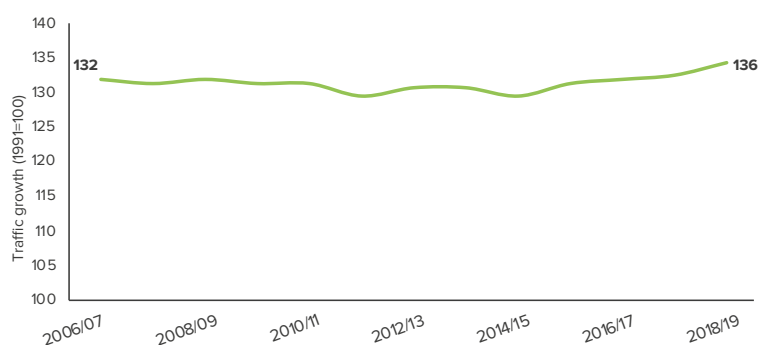
The Department for Transport's preferred measure of congestion is to use average speed on South Gloucestershire's locally managed A roads. This data source has now been available for four years, the past three of which have seen the figure remain the same after a 3% reduction in average speed between 2015 and 2016.

Average speed when travelling on South Gloucestershire A roads



General traffic levels within South Gloucestershire appear to have increased in the past year, and are currently at their highest level since 2006.

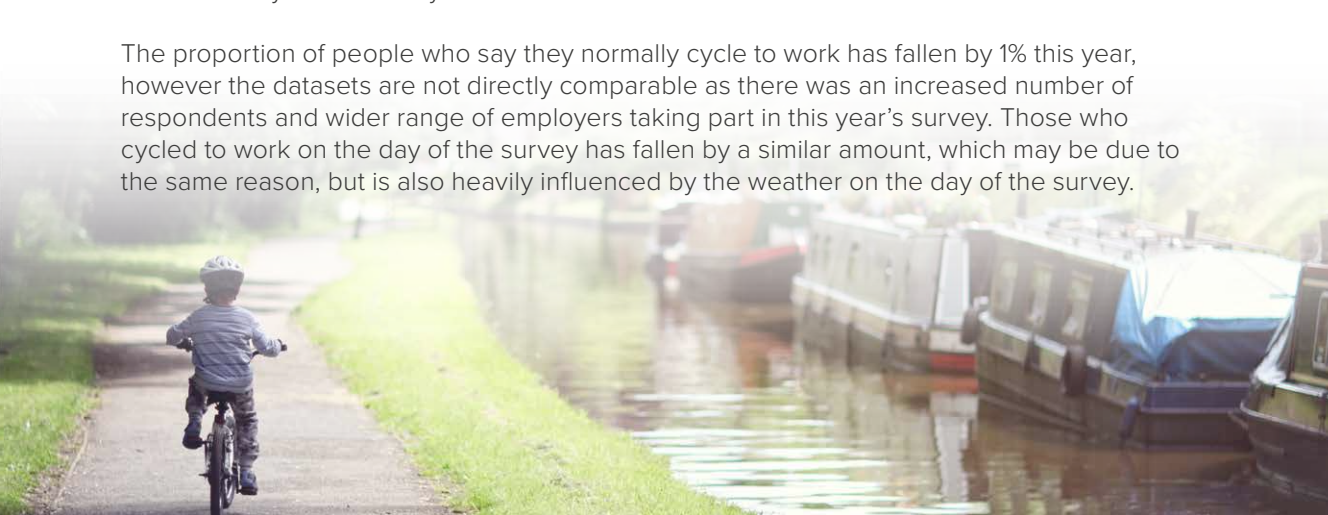
South Gloucestershire traffic growth (1991 = 100)



Proportion of people cycling

The proportion of people cycling to work is measured in a snapshot survey undertaken by the council in March 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.

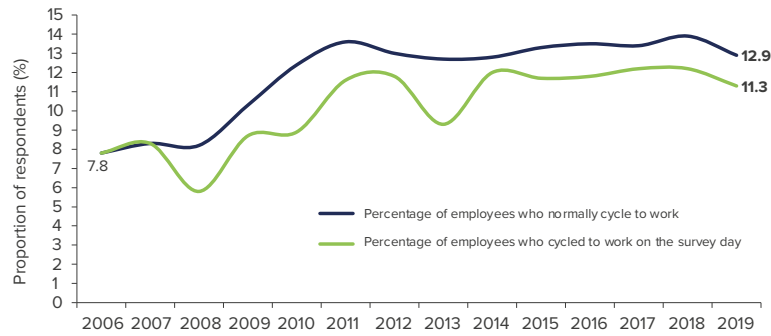
The proportion of people who say they normally cycle to work has fallen by 1% this year, however the datasets are not directly comparable as there was an increased number of respondents and wider range of employers taking part in this year's survey. Those who cycled to work on the day of the survey has fallen by a similar amount, which may be due to the same reason, but is also heavily influenced by the weather on the day of the survey.





Despite the dip this year, 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



Source: Travel to work survey 2019

Bus patronage

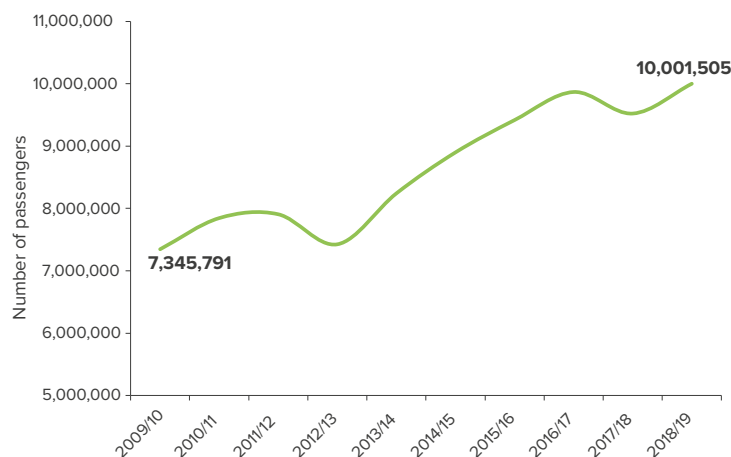
The graph shows the number of passengers boarding buses in South Gloucestershire. The figures include cross-boundary services where the journey starts in South Gloucestershire (for example Yate to Bristol) but does not include those originating outside the district (for example Bristol to Yate).

In 2018/19, just over 10 million journeys were made by bus. This is an approximate 5% increase on the previous year and continues the overall trend in the West of England for increasing bus use in recent 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.

The bus patronage figures include metrobus boardings in South Gloucestershire. Since the staggered introduction of the metrobus routes in 2018/19, they have seen 1.7 million passenger journeys between them as of the end of March 2019. The number of passengers on the m3 has resulted in the operator increasing the frequency of the service in the peaks and introducing a new, faster journey in the form of the m3x.

The number of passengers boarding buses in South Gloucestershire



Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Environment and Community Services

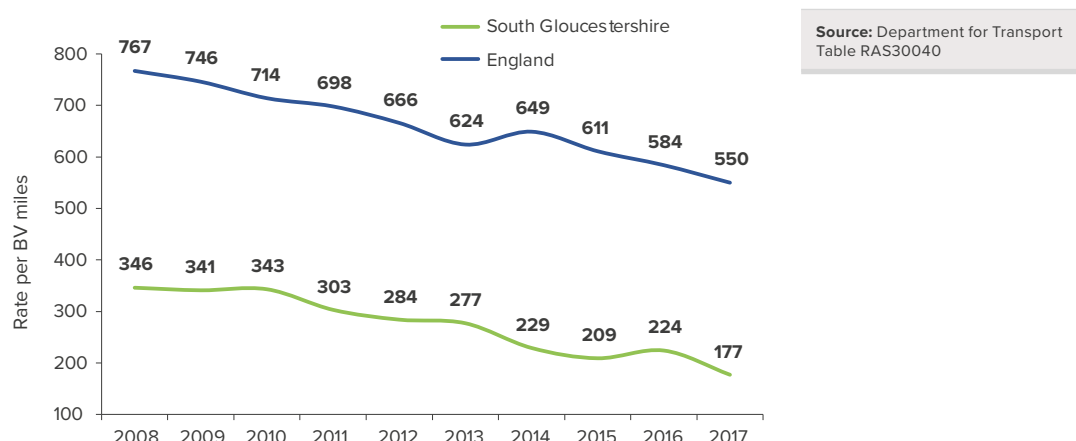


Number of people killed or injured on roads in South Gloucestershire

In 2018, the number of people killed or seriously injured on roads within South Gloucestershire was 57 (made up of 6 fatalities and 51 serious injuries), which is an increase on the previous year's figure of 42 (made up of 8 fatalities and 34 serious injuries).

The total number of road casualties (i.e. people slightly injured, as well as those killed or seriously injured) was 573, which is a significant increase on the 2017 figure of 451. Nevertheless, as the graph below shows, the road casualty rate in South Gloucestershire remains considerably lower than the national average. Data for 2017, 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

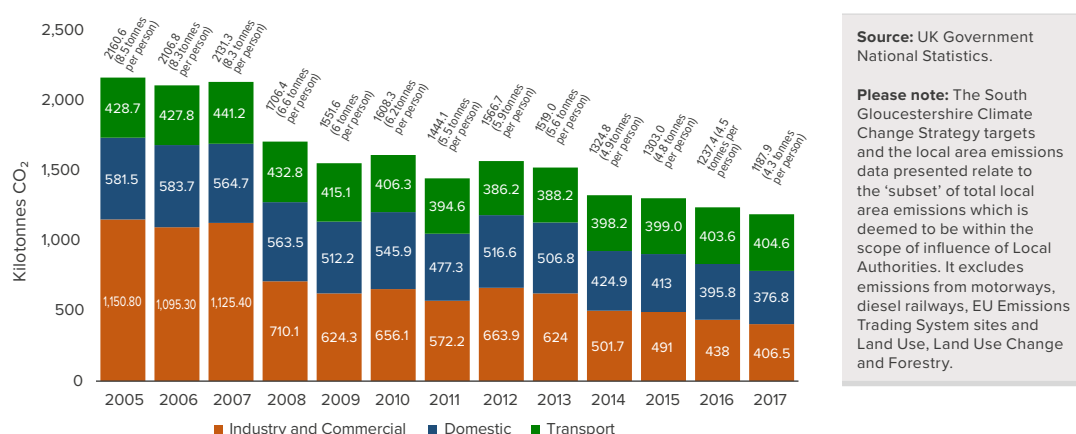


CO₂ emissions in South Gloucestershire

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%¹ 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 2017 (the most recently available data), emissions totalled 1187.9 kt which is 43% 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



¹ On 27 June 2019 the Climate Change Act 2008 (2050 Target Amendment) Order 2019 came into force, which amends the UK national target from 'at least 80%' to 'at least 100%'. The South Gloucestershire Climate Change Strategy target will therefore need to be reviewed.



Data for 2017 shows a 4% reduction in local emissions when compared to the previous year. This latest reduction slightly exceeds the national situation, where there was a reduction of 3% in UK emissions between 2015 and 2017. According to the latest statistical release, the main drivers of the decrease in UK emissions in 2017 were a change in the fuel mix for electricity generation, with a decrease in the use of coal and more use of 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.

In South Gloucestershire, the proportion of emissions coming from the transport sector has continued to rise and now accounts for 34%, whilst the share coming from the industrial and commercial sector has dropped further to 34%. The domestic sector has remained static at 32% of emissions. This highlights the need to make progress in reducing emissions from the transport and the domestic sectors in particular.

Proportion of energy produced from renewable sources

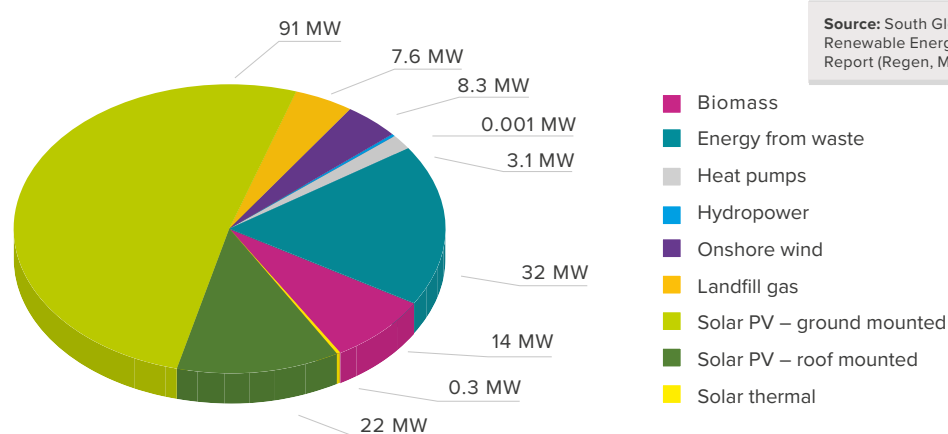
An estimated annual total of 332 Gigawatt hours (GWh) of energy can be generated from renewables within South Gloucestershire (as of September 2018). The largest contributor to renewable energy generation was solar photovoltaic (PV), with energy from waste and biomass the other significant contributors. The vast majority of renewable generation comes from renewable electricity. Progress on renewable heat has been far slower.

In 2016, the latest data available, the proportion of annual energy demand generated from local renewable energy generation was 4.9%. This represents an increase of 1.6% from the previous year.

Between September 2017 and September 2018 there have been 119 new renewable energy projects installed resulting in a 7.5MW increase in capacity. The largest installation is the Alveston Wind Park (6.8MW) and the rest are mostly rooftop solar PV and heat pumps. In September 2018, South Gloucestershire had a total of 176MW of installed renewable energy capacity, including heat and electricity from 4,524 installations. Solar PV is the largest technology type, making up 65% of the capacity installed.

The South Gloucestershire Climate Change Strategy was reviewed in 2018 and the long term target for renewable energy generation aims for 25% of total local energy demand to be generated from renewable energy installations located within South Gloucestershire by 2036. This has been set in the context of increased national commitment, technological advances and implementation of new policy measures to increase renewable energy generation. Actions plans to support delivery of the target are being progressed.

Installed renewable energy capacity by technology for South Gloucestershire



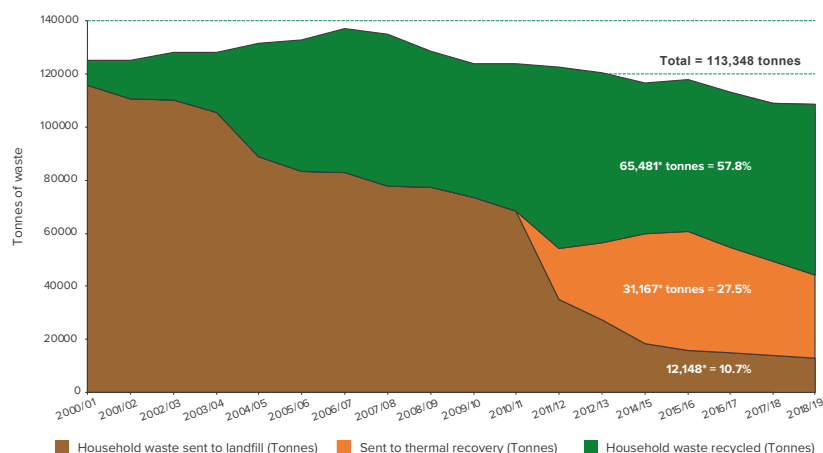


Quantity of household waste collected and method of disposal

In 2018/19, 113,348 tonnes of waste was produced by households in South Gloucestershire, which is a 2% decrease when compared to the previous year. In 2018/19, 57.8% of our waste was recycled. This is considerably higher than the 2020 target (50%) and an increase of 6.2% on the previous year.

As the graph shows, at the start of the contract with SUEZ in 2000 the council recycled only 6% of household waste with 94% sent to landfill. By 2018, the amount of waste sent to landfill has decreased to less than 11%.

Quantity of household waste and method of dispersal



Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Environment and Community Services

* Data subject to external validation

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 in 2018/19, biodiversity has declined in South Gloucestershire.

The IPBES (Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services) issued a report in May 2019. They stated that:

“Nature is essential for human existence and good quality of life.”

“The biosphere, upon which humanity as a whole depends, is being altered to an unparalleled degree across all spatial scales. Biodiversity is declining faster than at any time in human history”.

“The great majority of indicators of ecosystems and biodiversity show rapid decline”.

The findings of the report mirror biodiversity loss across South Gloucestershire. The majority of the Biodiversity Action Plan species and habitats are in decline. Ash die back is likely to trigger another wave of species loss and decline.

One of the priority habitats that has seen some local improvements is lowland meadow and pasture (wildflowers). There has been significant planting and management of native wildflowers across the region which will benefit insects; essential for pollinating our food and providing a healthy ecosystem.

Wildflower planting at Bradley Stoke by council grounds staff and volunteers won a prestigious DEFRA Bees Needs award. A wildflower project on the Inglestone Common wetlands was highly commended by (CIEEM) Chartered Institute for Ecologists and Environmental Managers.

With help from volunteers the rare plant and action plan species Bithynian Vetch has increased from being present at only one known spot to now growing on three sites (Gaunts Earthcott, Bradley Stoke and Yate).

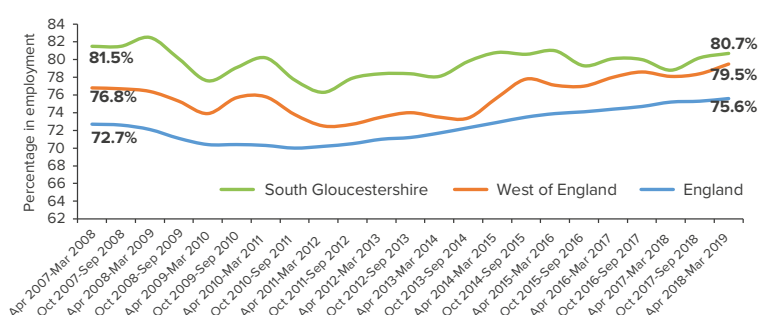
Our economy

Proportion of working age population in employment

In the year from April 2018 to March 2019, 80.7% of the working age population (16-64 year olds) in South Gloucestershire were in employment. This is an increase of 1.9 percentage points on the figure for the same time period last year.

The proportion of 16-64 year olds in employment in South Gloucestershire remains above the regional and national averages (79.5% and 75.6% 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 78% and 83.4%.

Average annual earnings

In 2018, the average annual earnings for a full time worker living in South Gloucestershire was £30,720*; representing a 1.6% increase on the 2017 figure (£30,236).

The average annual earnings for the West of England and England saw a greater increase over the last year than South Gloucestershire at 2.6% and 2.7% respectively. However, the average wage in South Gloucestershire remains higher than both the national and regional average.

Comparatively, in 2018, the average annual earnings for a full time worker working in South Gloucestershire (regardless of where they live) was £32,858**.

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.

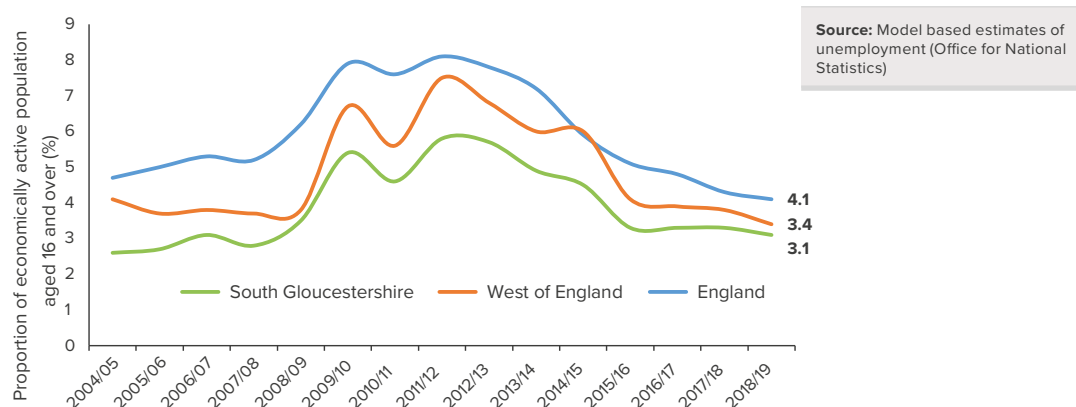


Unemployment

In March 2019, 3.1% of the economically active population (16 and over) in South Gloucestershire were unemployed. This is a slight decrease on the figure for last year (3.3%) and the lowest figure since 2008/09.

The South Gloucestershire unemployment rate remains below the regional and national averages (3.4% and 4.1% respectively). As can be seen in the graph, the trend for South Gloucestershire unemployment rates is largely reflected at both regional and national level.

Unemployment rate (%)



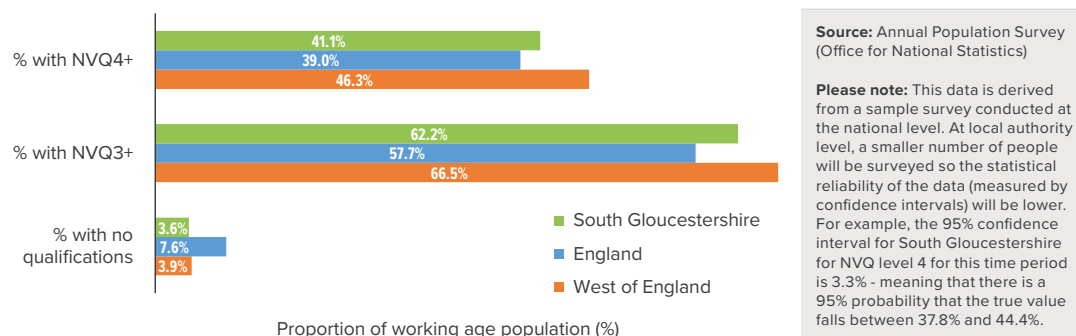
Qualifications of working age residents

In 2018, just over two fifths (41.1%) of people aged 16-64 living in South Gloucestershire were educated to NVQ level 4 or above (HND, degree, higher degree level qualifications or equivalent). This is a slight increase on the figure for 2017 (40.8%). The South Gloucestershire figure for this level of qualification remains slightly below the West of England average (46.3%) but is higher than the national average (39%).

A larger proportion are educated to NVQ level 3 with 62.2% of the working age population in South Gloucestershire falling into this category. Again this figure remains below the West of England average (66.5%) but is still above the national average (57.7%). The percentage of working age adults in South Gloucestershire who are educated to NVQ level 3 has decreased marginally in the last year from 62.8% in 2017.

Just 3.6% of 16-64 year olds in South Gloucestershire do not have any qualifications. This is approximately 6,400 people. This is slightly below the figure for the West of England (3.9%) and considerably lower than national average (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 2018, the Attainment 8 score for pupils in South Gloucestershire was 44.8. This is an improvement on the figure for last year (43.7) and consistent with the national figure for all schools of 44.5.

*The education system is currently undergoing various reforms which are taking place gradually until the end of 2019. For further information visit the Department for Education page 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 level 4 and above at key stage 2 in English and maths

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'.

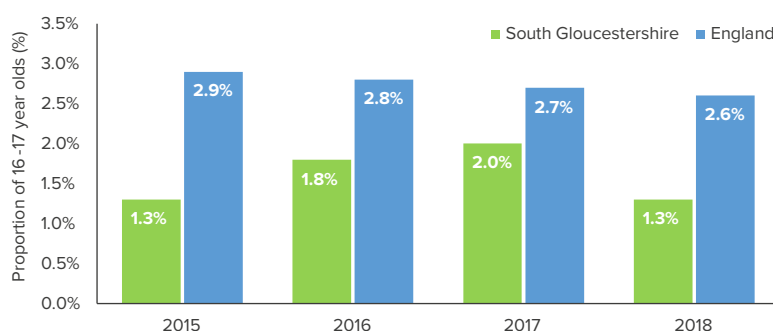
In 2018, 63% of pupils in South Gloucestershire achieved the expected level at the end of their primary education (key stage 2), which is slightly lower than the national figure of 64%. This is an improvement on the figure for last year (60%).

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

In December 2018, 1.3% of 16-17 year olds were known to be not in education, employment or training (NEET). This is a reduction of 0.7 percentage points on the figure for the previous year and continues to be lower than the national average (2.6%).

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.

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



Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Children Adults and Health

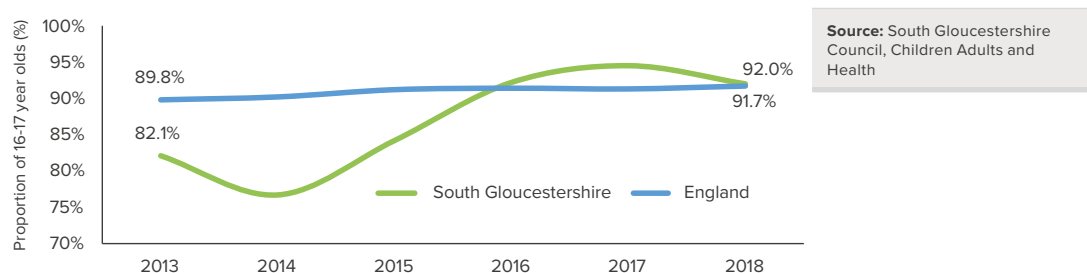


Proportion of 16-17 year olds in education, employment or training

The proportion of 16 and 17 year olds in education, employment or training continues to be high at 92% in December 2018. This is a slight decline on the figure for the previous year (94.5%) and is consistent with the national average (91.7%).

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, employment or training



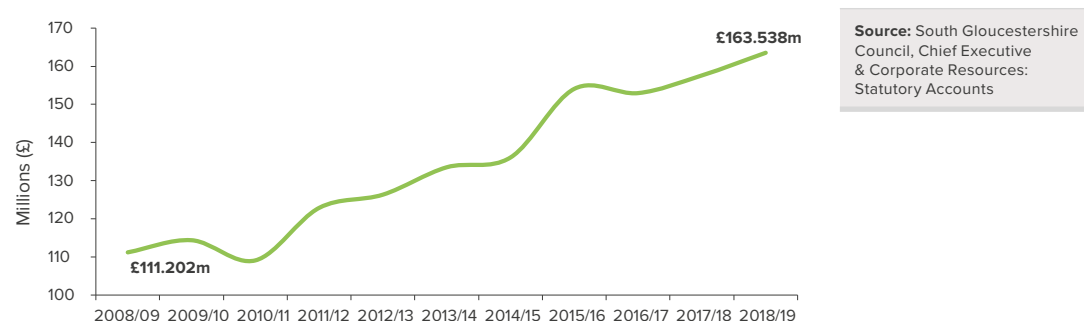
Growth in business rate income

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.

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

In 2018/19, £163.538m Gross Rates was payable by ratepayers – a 3.7% increase on the previous year. This net increase, over and above inflation, in Business Rate gross income is mostly due to continued growth in the council's Severnside Enterprise Area.

Business rate income in South Gloucestershire





Our communities

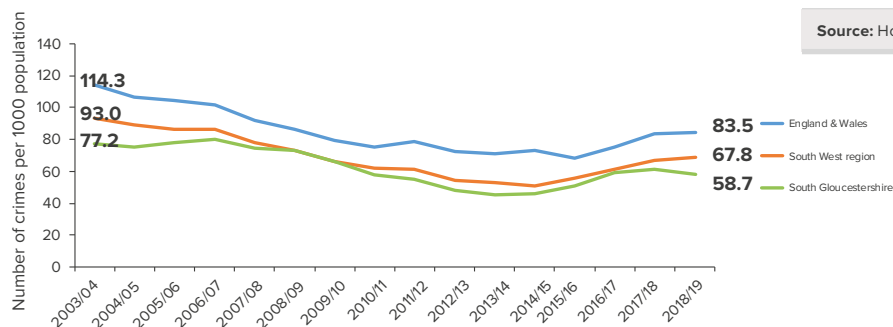
Recorded crime rate in South Gloucestershire

In 2018/19, the total rate of recorded crime in South Gloucestershire was 58.7 crimes per 1,000 residents, which represents 16,377 crimes across the year. This is a decrease of 3.3% (568 offences) compared to 2017/18. Nationally, the crime rate has remained relatively static, with only a 0.1 increase in rate per 1,000 over the previous year. The level of crime in Avon and Somerset decreased by 2.4% in the past 12 months and the level of crime in the South West increased by 1.8% over the same time period.

Looking at our rate of crime per 1,000 population compared to other areas, our rate of 58.7 per 1,000 is still lower than the rate of 80.7 per 1,000 in Avon and Somerset, 67.8 per 1,000 in the South West region and 83.5 per 1,000 across England & Wales.

It is encouraging that South Gloucestershire has seen a larger decrease in offending than the Avon and Somerset area in general. 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



Recorded crime rates for various crimes ¹

Our crime reduction efforts remain focussed on the crimes that have the most impact on our communities. The number of violence against the person offences has risen for the past four years in a trend that has been mirrored nationwide. Offending in South Gloucestershire is now at a rate of 18.2 offences per 1,000 population, compared to a rate of 25.4 per 1,000 in Avon & Somerset, 22.9 per 1,000 in the South West and 23.9 per 1,000 across England & Wales.

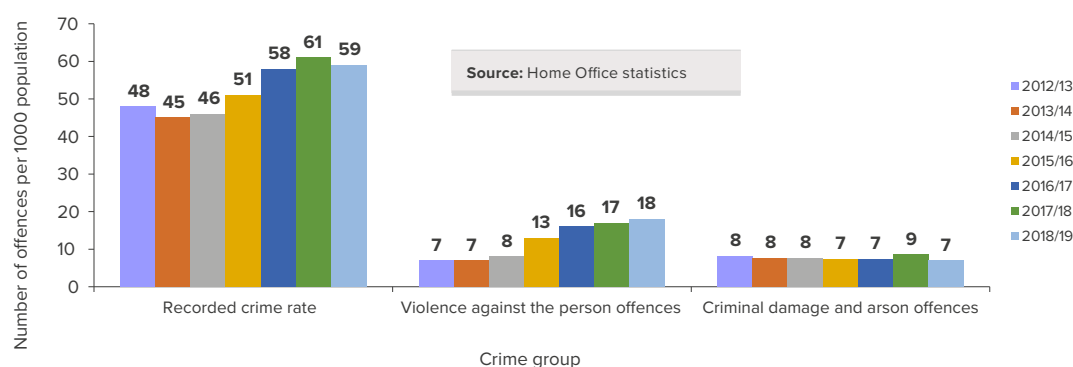
Although there is a national concern over increases in knife crime and other serious harm, the Strategic Assessment of Crime and Disorder shows levels of these crimes remain low in South Gloucestershire. However, the Safe and Strong Community Strategic Partnership is determined that it's number one priority in 2019/20 will be to address these issues and prevent them taking a hold locally.

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





Crime rates in South Gloucestershire (per 1000 population)



Perceptions of anti-social behaviour

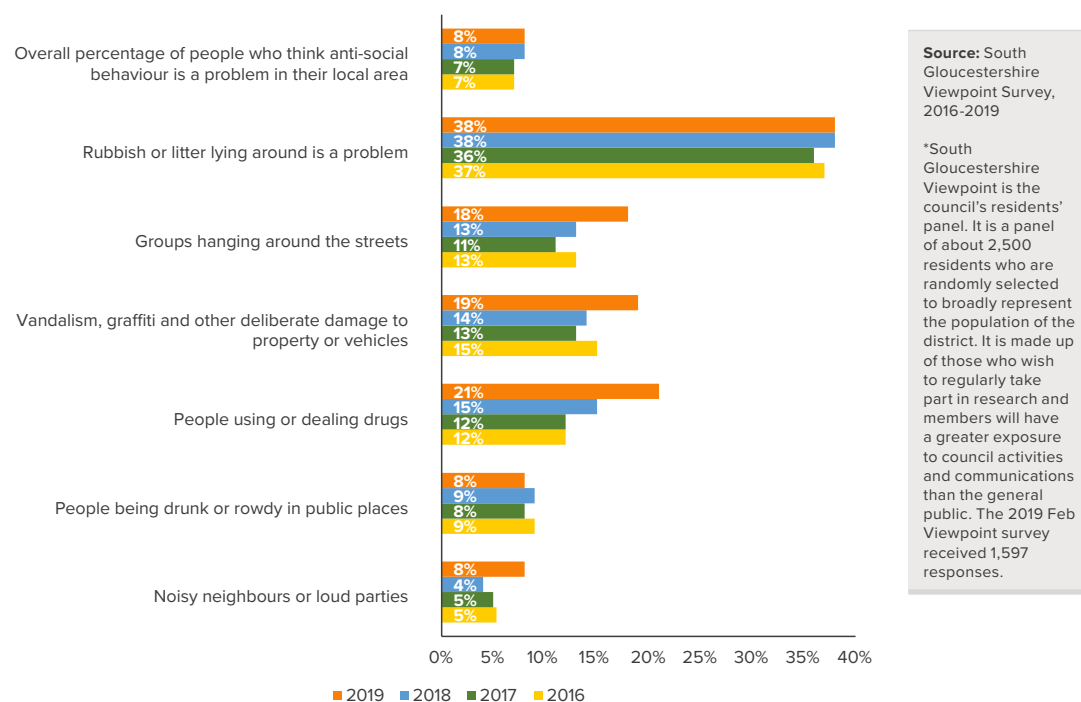
The council measures perceptions of anti-social behaviour through the Viewpoint survey*. In February 2019, 8% of the respondents felt that anti-social behaviour was a problem in their local area, which is consistent with the results from the previous year. This suggests that 92% of our residents do not consider anti-social behaviour to be a big problem in the area 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.

Rubbish or litter lying around continues to be the largest issue with 38% of respondents highlighting this as a problem. Noisy neighbours remains one of the behaviours receiving the lowest level of concern, although the percentage of respondents suggesting it is a problem has increased slightly in the last year (+4%).

People using or dealing drugs has seen the greatest increase in the percentage of respondents who consider this to be an issue, rising from 15% in 2018 to 21% in 2019.

Perceptions of anti-social behaviour





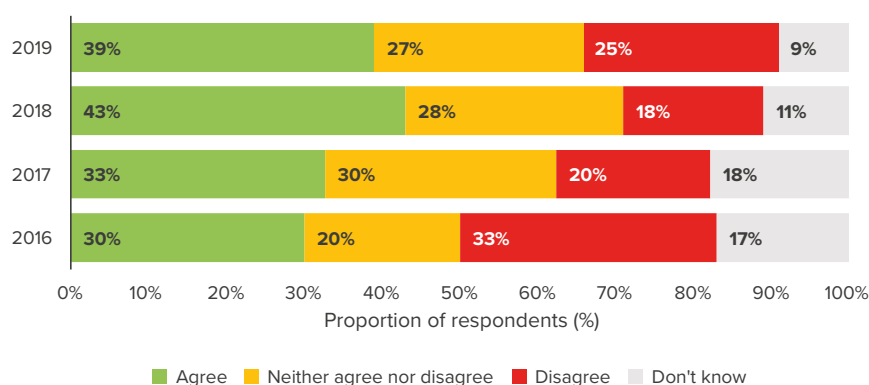
Percentage of residents who agree the police and other public agencies are successfully dealing with antisocial behaviour and crime in their area

The council also uses the Viewpoint survey* to measure the extent to which residents agree that 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 2019, just under two fifths (39%) of the survey respondents agreed that police and other public services are successfully dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in their local area. This is a slight decrease on the previous year (-4%) but still remains higher than the levels of agreement in 2016 and 2017.

The number of respondents who disagree with this statement has also risen slightly increasing from 18% in 2018 to 25% in 2019.

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

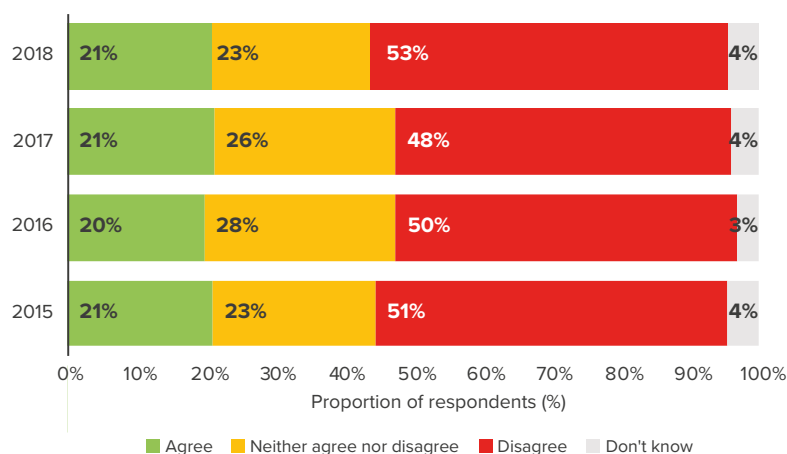


Source: South Gloucestershire Viewpoint Survey, 2016-2019

Percentage of residents who believe they can influence decisions

Viewpoint* members are also asked if they believe they can influence decisions affecting their local area. In 2018 just over one fifth (21%) of respondents agreed that they can influence decisions, which is consistent with the results from the previous year. Over half disagreed with 53% stating they did not feel they could influence decisions, an increase of 5% from 2017.

Proportion of residents who believe they can influence decisions



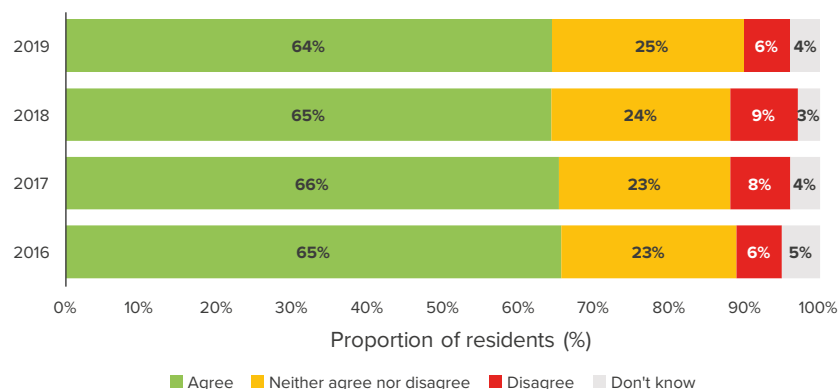
Source: South Gloucestershire Viewpoint Survey, 2015-2018



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. Results over the last four years have remained fairly consistent with the majority of respondents agreeing that people from different backgrounds get on well together. In Feb 2019, the percentage of respondents who disagreed with this statement decreased by 3% from 9% in 2018 to 6%.

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



Source: South Gloucestershire Viewpoint Survey, 2016-2019

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

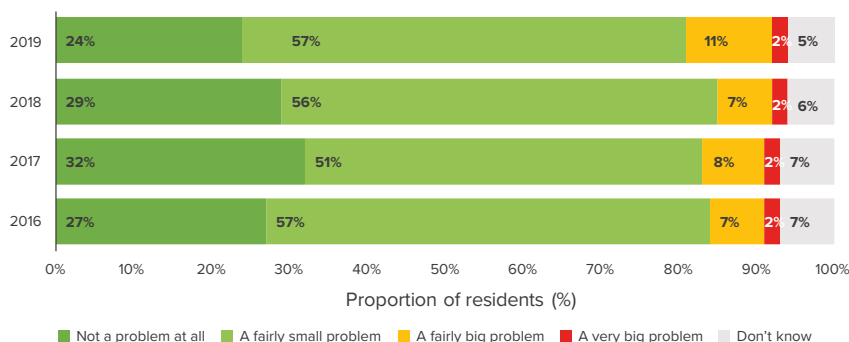
Members of the South Gloucestershire Viewpoint panel* are asked if they feel there is a problem with people not treating each other with respect and consideration in their local area.

In 2019, over three quarters of survey respondents felt this to be a fairly small problem or not a problem at all (81%) with just under a quarter selecting 'not a problem at all' (24%).

Over the last year there has been a rise in demand for council services with increasing numbers of these cases involving neighbour disputes. This is reflected in the slight increase in the number of respondents feeling people not treating each other with respect and consideration is a fairly big problem (7% to 11% between 2018 and 2019).

However, across the last 4 years results have been fairly consistent. Each year just 2% of respondents state that people not treating each other with respect and consideration is a very big problem in their local area and the majority feel that this is a fairly small problem.

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



Source: South Gloucestershire Viewpoint Survey, 2016-2019



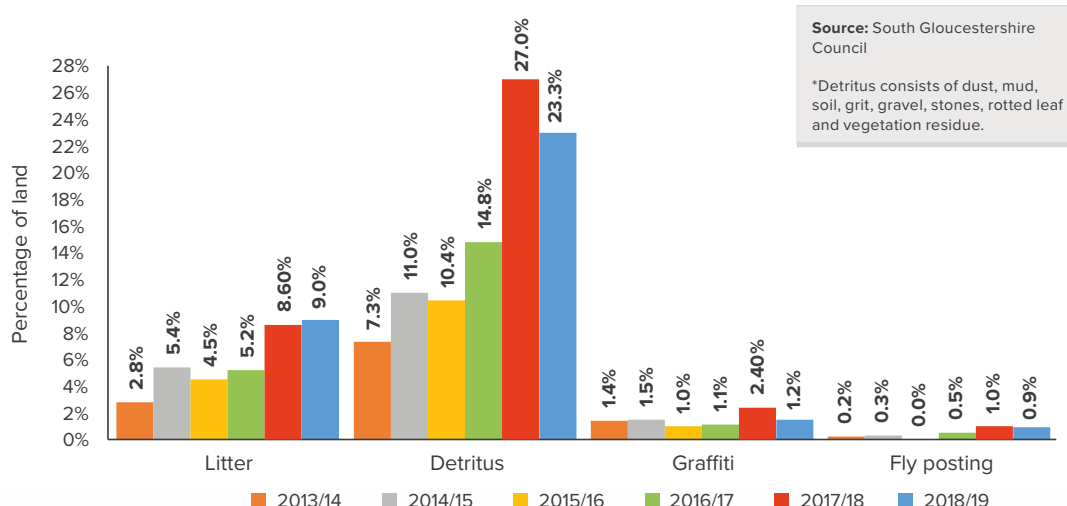
Percentage of land and highways with unacceptable levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly posting

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 2018 and March 2019, 510 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 (2018/19) 9.0% of land and highways in South Gloucestershire were deemed to have unacceptable levels of litter, which represents a small increase on the level recorded the previous year (8.6%). Main roads and industrial areas were recorded as the most heavily littered land uses, with town centres and residential areas being the cleanest areas. The land uses where the highest levels of detritus were recorded were those areas where routine sweeping is affected by parked cars including high density housing, industrial areas and retail areas.

The streetcare team are looking at a variety of ways to reduce levels of litter, including; working to reduce littering following collections, reviewing waste bins to make them fit for purpose and in suitable locations, and trialling a hard enforcement campaign in key locations.

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





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 consistently lower than the regional and national averages.

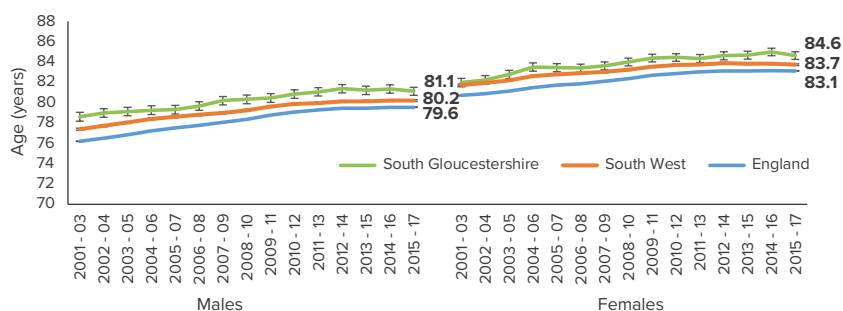
Health data

Health data has been obtained from the Public Health Outcomes Framework, this allows for comparison with regional and national rates across all indicators. Where other data was required, care has been taken to replicate Public Health England methodologies where possible. Data for 2012/13 to 2016/17 has been revised. This is due to ONS publishing revised mid-year population estimates for 2012 to 2016.

Life expectancy in South Gloucestershire

Overall there is an upward trend in life expectancy for both males and females in South Gloucestershire. The graph shows that there has been a steady increase for both males and females. The rolling average of female life expectancy has risen by 1.2 years over the last 10 years, from 83.4 in 2005-07 to 84.6 in 2015-17. Male life expectancy has risen by 1.5 years to 81.1 years over the same period. Life expectancy in South Gloucestershire remains higher than the national average for both males and females.

Life expectancy in South Gloucestershire



Source:
Public Health
England 2019

Rate of mortality considered preventable

The concept behind preventable mortality is that deaths are considered preventable if all or most deaths from the underlying cause could have been potentially avoided by public health interventions in the broadest sense. The rate of deaths considered preventable is an important indicator of the overall health of the population.

Between 2015 and 2017, the premature mortality rate in South Gloucestershire was approximately 149.5 per 100,000 of the population. This is slightly, but not significantly, higher than the rate for the period of 2014-2016. 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



Source: Public Health England 2019

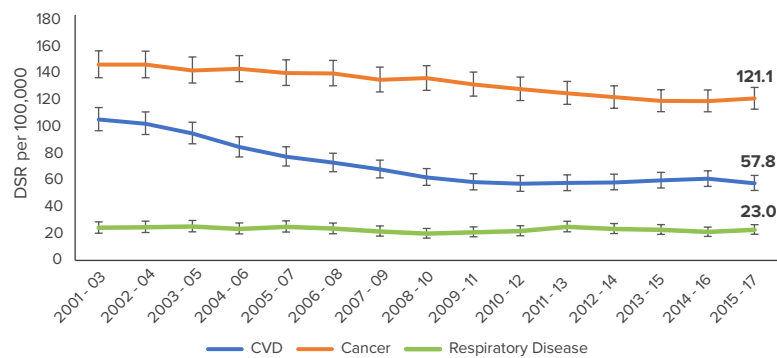
*** Directly standardised rate (DSR):** Age standardisation is a technique used to better allow populations to be compared when the age profiles of the populations are quite different. It applies the number of deaths in any given area to a standard population structure and enables different areas, which 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 (CVD) - 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

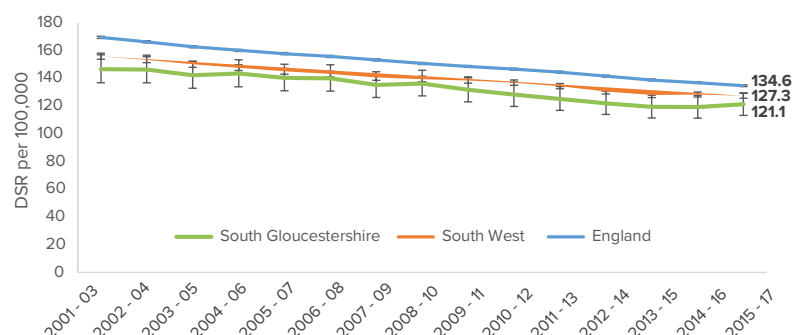


Source: Public Health England 2019

Cancer

Cancer remains the greatest cause of premature death in South Gloucestershire. Overall between 2001-03 and 2015-17 there has been a significant downward trend in death rate due to cancer. Between 2013 and 2015, cancer was responsible for 867 deaths among those under the age of 75, 474 (55%) of which were considered to be preventable. This equates to 40% of all premature deaths considered preventable in South Gloucestershire.

Under 75 mortality rate from cancer



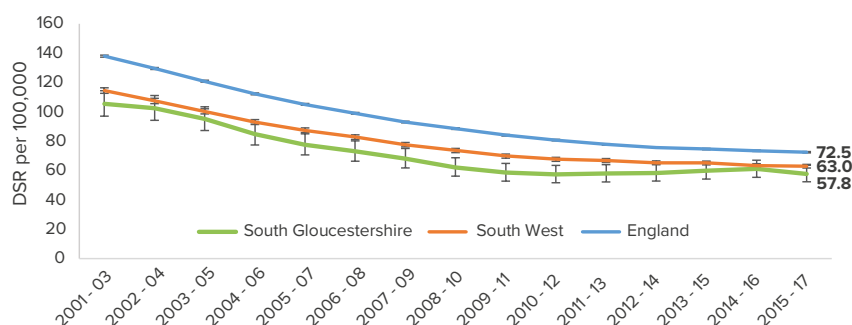
Source: Public Health England 2019



Cardiovascular diseases

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 2015-17, falling from 106 per 100,000 population to a rate of 57.8 per 100,000 population in 2015-17. Between 2015 and 2017, cardiovascular diseases were responsible for 417 deaths among those under 75 years old, 272 (65%) of which were considered preventable, with cardiovascular diseases accounting for 23% of all preventable deaths.

Under 75 mortality rate for all cardiovascular diseases

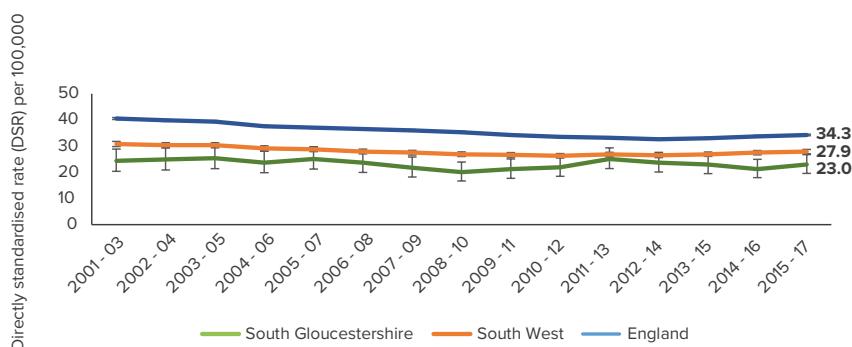


Source:
Public Health
England 2019

Respiratory disease

Respiratory disease is one of the top causes of death in England in under 75s 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. 77 (47%) of the 164 premature deaths due to respiratory disease in 2015-17 were considered preventable.

Under 75 mortality rate from respiratory disease



Source:
Public Health
England 2019

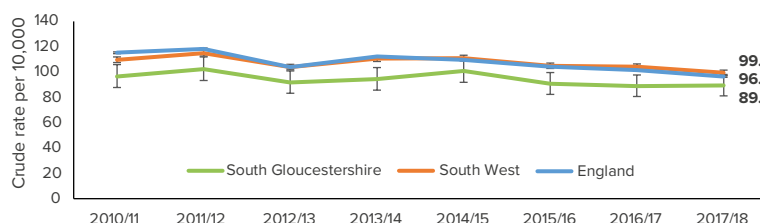




Childhood injuries

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 similar to 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



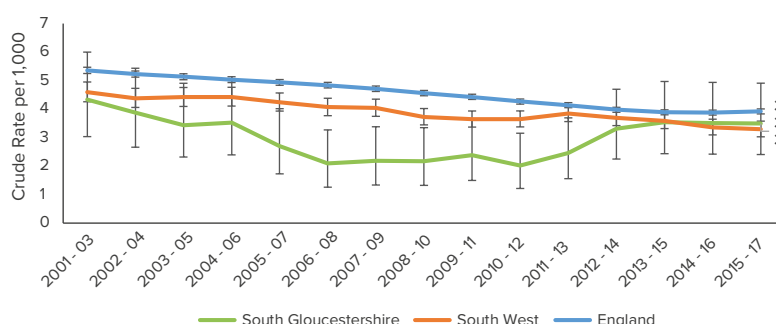
Source:
Public Health
England 2019

Infant mortality

Infant mortality is an indicator of the general health of an entire population. It reflects the relationship between the causes of infant mortality and social indicators that influence the health of the population 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 2015-17 there were 33 deaths amongst infants, equating to 3.5 per 1,000 live births. The rate is consistent with regional (3.3 per 1,000 live births) and national (3.9 per 1,000 live births) rates.

Infant mortality



Source:
Public Health
England 2019

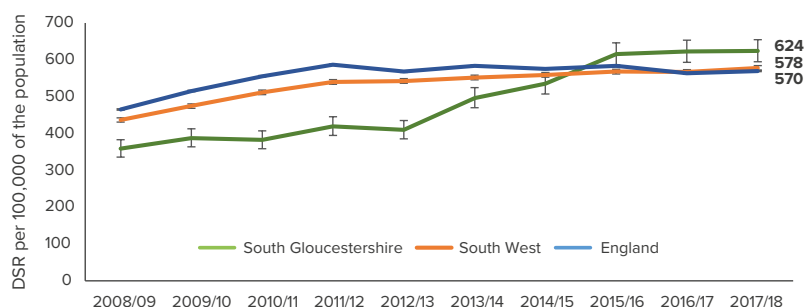
Alcohol related hospital admissions

Alcohol specific admissions are an indicator of the level of alcohol misuse and the effectiveness of alcohol services to prevent 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 an increase in admissions between 2012/13 and 2015/16, rates of admission have been relatively stable between 2015/16 and 2017/18. The rate in South Gloucestershire remains significantly higher than rates regionally and nationally.



Alcohol specific hospital admissions



Source: SUS APC and ONS population estimates

(Note - not consistent with the PHOF methodology as counts admission rather than person admitted, but unlike previous years, all diagnosis codes are now consistent with PHOF).

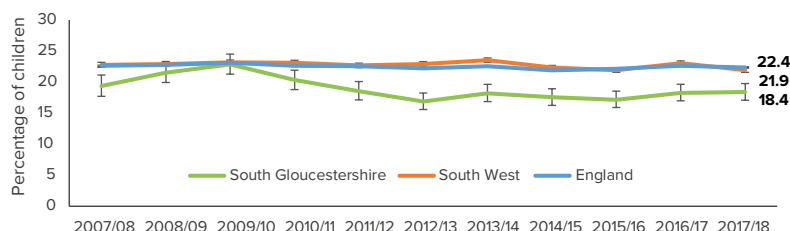
The percentage of children classified as overweight or obese

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 has declined since 2009/10. The latest reporting period shows a marginal increase, though not significant. South Gloucestershire remains significantly below rates at a regional and national level.

Excess weight in 4-5 year olds



Source: The Health and Social Care Information Centre

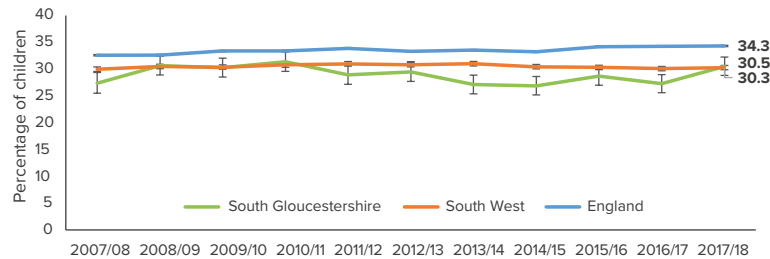




Year six children

The percentage of 10-11 year olds who are overweight or obese has remained relatively constant between 2007/08 and 2016/17. A marginal increase in 2017/18 means South Gloucestershire currently exhibits rates similar to the South West as a whole, but significantly lower than England.

Excess weight in 10-11 year olds



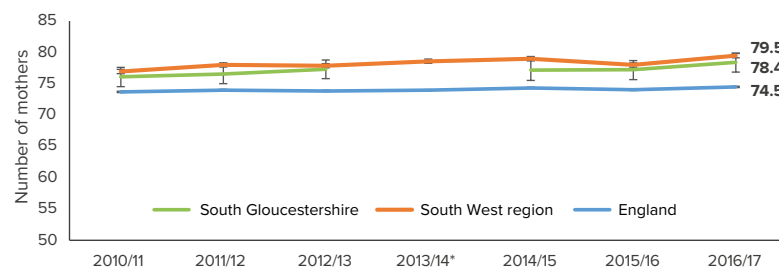
Source: The Health and Social Care Information Centre

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



Source: Public Health England 2019
*2013/14 data for South Gloucestershire missing for reasons of data quality

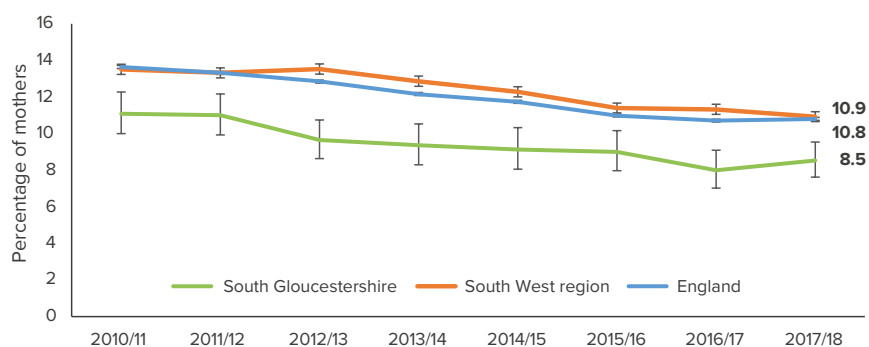
Smoking status of mothers at time of delivery

Smoking during pregnancy is detrimental to both mother and child. It can cause premature birth, miscarriage or perinatal death. Further, 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 overall percentage has decreased between 2011/12 and 2017/18 from 11 percent to 8.5 percent, though increased marginally between 2016/17 and 2017/18.



Smoking status at time of delivery



Source:
Public Health
England 2019

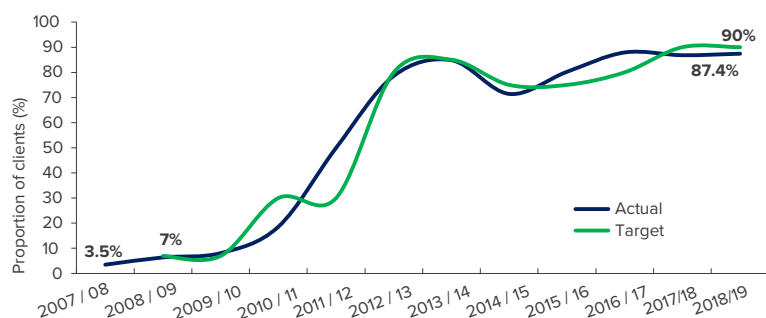
The number of people receiving self-directed support

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, 87.4% of those receiving adult social care were receiving this through self-directed support (100% of carers received self-directed support).

In 2018/19, 31.2% 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 that the percentage of people receiving Self Directed Support includes eligible service users in Extra Care Housing.



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