



# Quality of Life

Report 2021

# Quality of Life - Better or Worse?

## The annual quality of life indicators report for South Gloucestershire - Autumn 2021

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.

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.

Please note: Due to the time-lag with publishing official data, most of the indicators in this section relate to the 2020/21 financial year so do not yet reflect the period affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.

The council continues to monitor the relevant indicators and will publish regular briefings at: [www.southglos.gov.uk/statistics](http://www.southglos.gov.uk/statistics)

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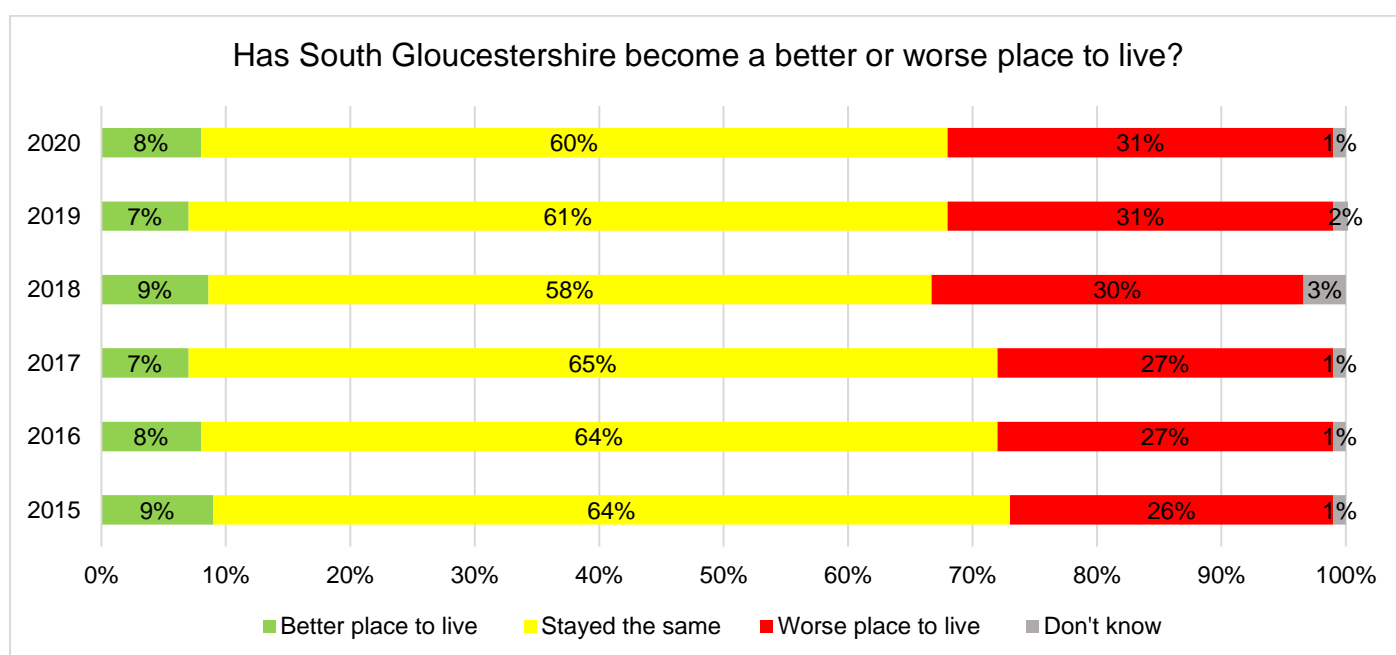
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Key information about South Gloucestershire	MAP AND ACCESS STATEMENT
<p><b>Total administrative area:</b> 53,664.7 hectares / 536.6 sq. km (Cartesian Measure)</p> <p><b>Wards:</b> 28 (61 ward Councillors)</p> <p><b>Population:</b> 287,816 (Office for National Statistics mid-year estimates, 2020)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Males:</b> 142,464</li><li>• <b>Females:</b> 145,352</li><li>• <b>Children age (0-15 years):</b> 53,961 (18.7% of total population)</li><li>• <b>Working age (16-64 years):</b> 179,446 (62.3% of total population)</li><li>• <b>Pensionable age (65+):</b> 54,409 (18.9% of total population)</li></ul> <p><b>Population density:</b> 5.3 persons per hectare / 531.3 persons per sq. km</p> <p><b>Households:</b> 122,230 (Valuation Office Agency, March 2021)</p> <p><b>Black and Minority Ethnic Population:</b> 13,193 (5.0% of total population) (Census 2011)</p> <p><b>Please note:</b> the axis for some graphs do not start at zero so the differences over time can be seen more clearly</p>	

### 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 five years.

In autumn 2020 (the latest data available) 8% of respondents to the Viewpoint survey felt that South Gloucestershire had become a better place to live. This is an increase of 1% on the previous year. 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 1% 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 five years from 26% in 2015 to 31% in 2020.



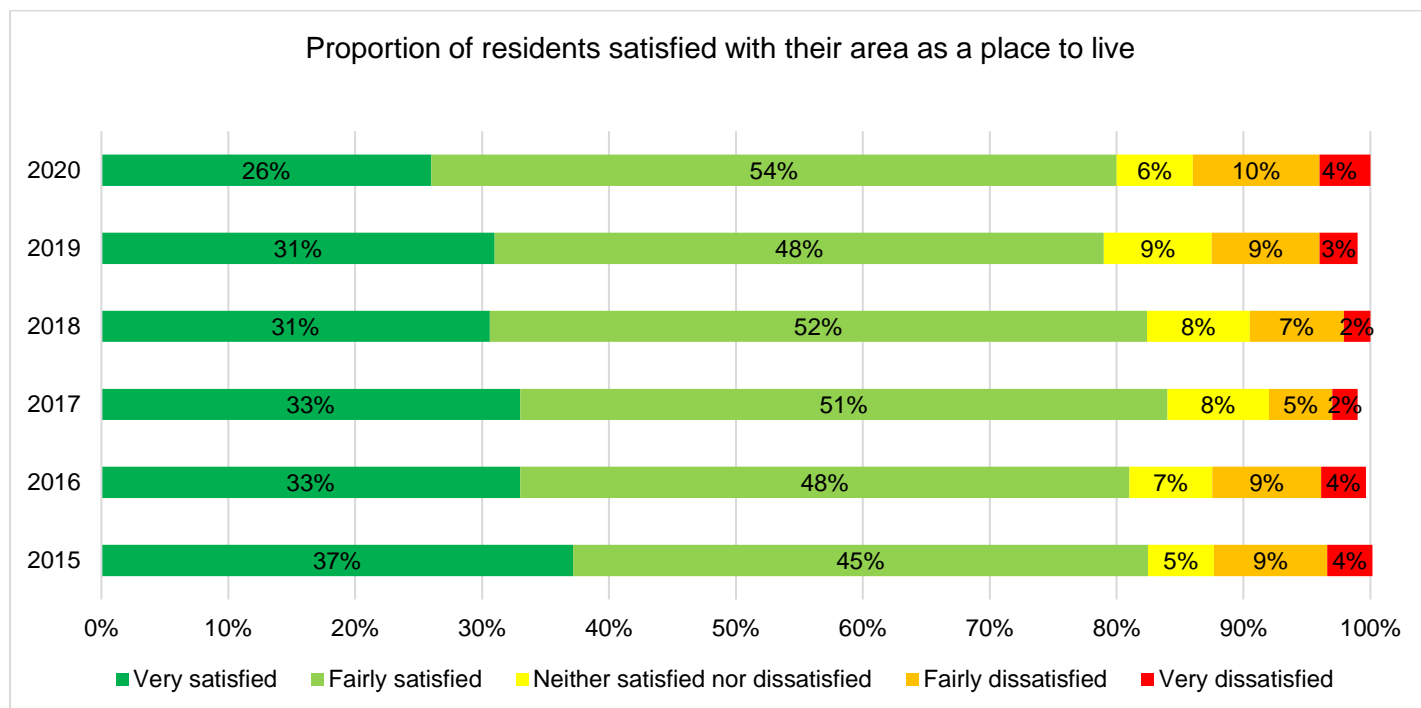
Source: South Gloucestershire Viewpoint Survey 2015-2020

\*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.

## 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 five years.

In 2020, the majority of respondents said they were satisfied with their local area as a place to live (80%) with 26% of these saying they were very satisfied. Just 14% of respondents expressed dissatisfaction with their local area. This is an increase of 2% from the previous year.



Source: South Gloucestershire Viewpoint Survey 2015-2020

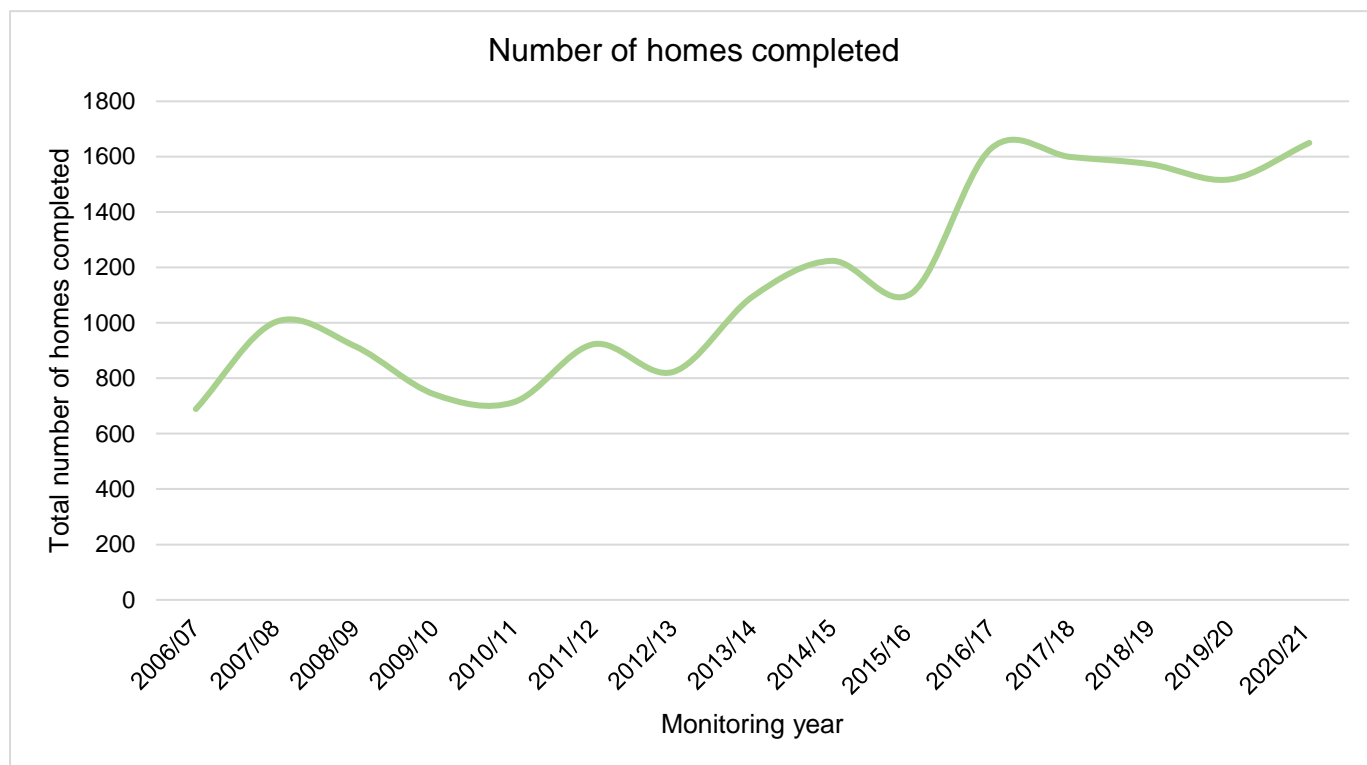
## Our Place

### Total homes completed

In 2020/21, 1,650 new homes were recorded as completed across South Gloucestershire, the highest figure since the Core Strategy started in 2006 and also since South Gloucestershire Council came into being in 1996.

Of these 1,258 were on large sites of 10 homes or more and 392 were completed on small sites of fewer than 10 homes.

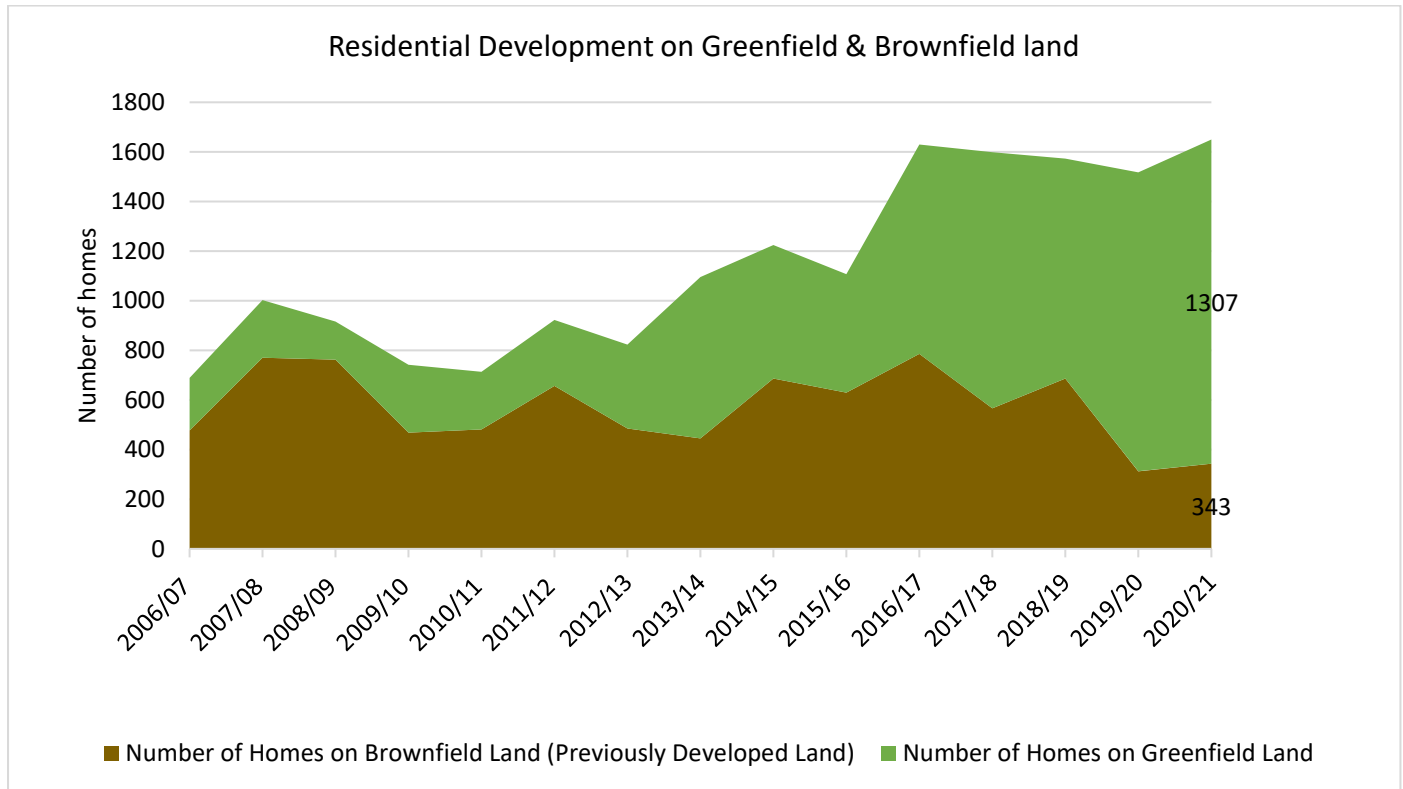
Overall, since April 2006, 17,206 new homes have been completed in South Gloucestershire.



Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Environment and Community Services

## Residential Development on Greenfield and Brownfield land

Of the 1,650 residential developments, 1,307 (79%) were built on Greenfield land and 343 (21%) were built on Brownfield land. A large proportion of these developments can be attributed to new housing schemes located in the communities of the Bristol North and East Fringes, including Charlton Hayes and Emersons Green (Lyde Green) along with North Yate New Neighbourhood and Thornbury.



Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Environment and Community Services

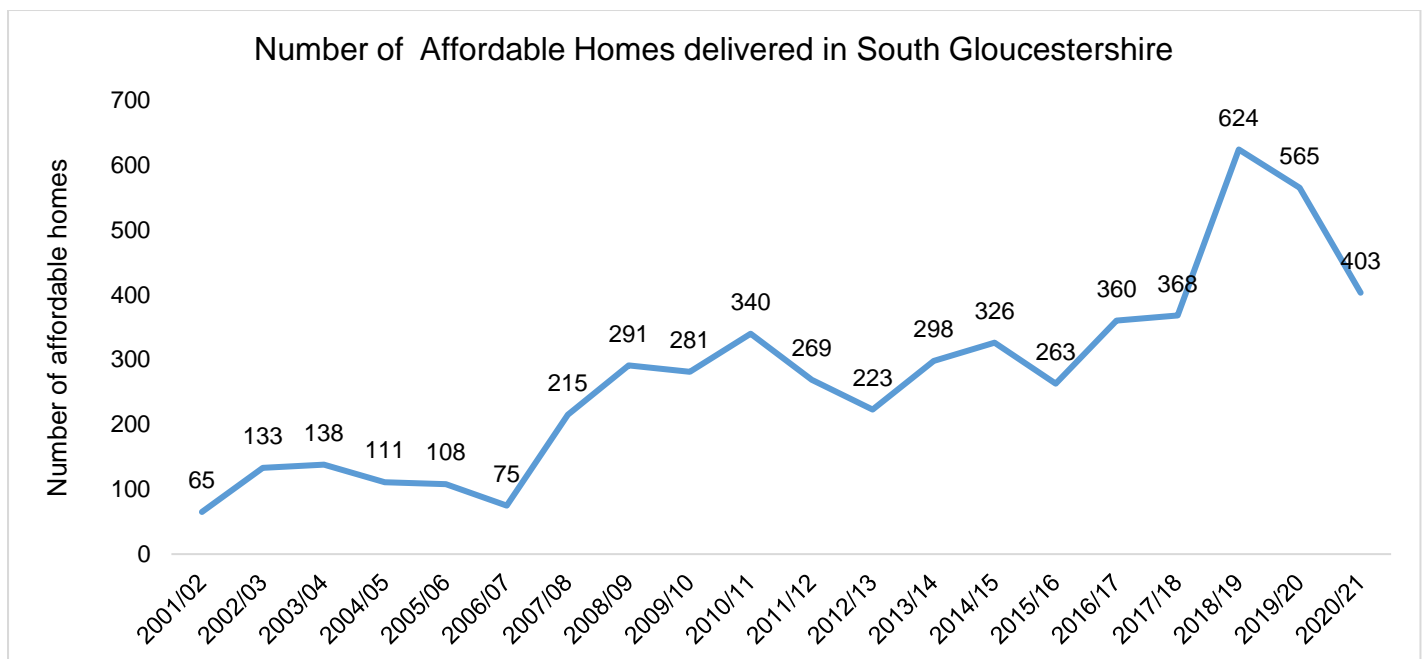
## Number of affordable homes delivered

In 2020/21, 403 affordable homes were delivered in South Gloucestershire which was a high level of delivery considering the substantial delays which arose as a result of the lockdown of building sites which occurred during the pandemic.

384 of the completions were new build and 19 non-new build (of which 18 units were for supported housing); 305 are social rent, 8 are affordable rent, 89 are shared ownership and 1 is for Affordable Home Ownership. Approximately 78% are for rent which is the highest level since 2017.

Information and definitions can be found in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). February 2019. (MHCLG):

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/810197/NPPF\\_Feb\\_2019\\_revised.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf)



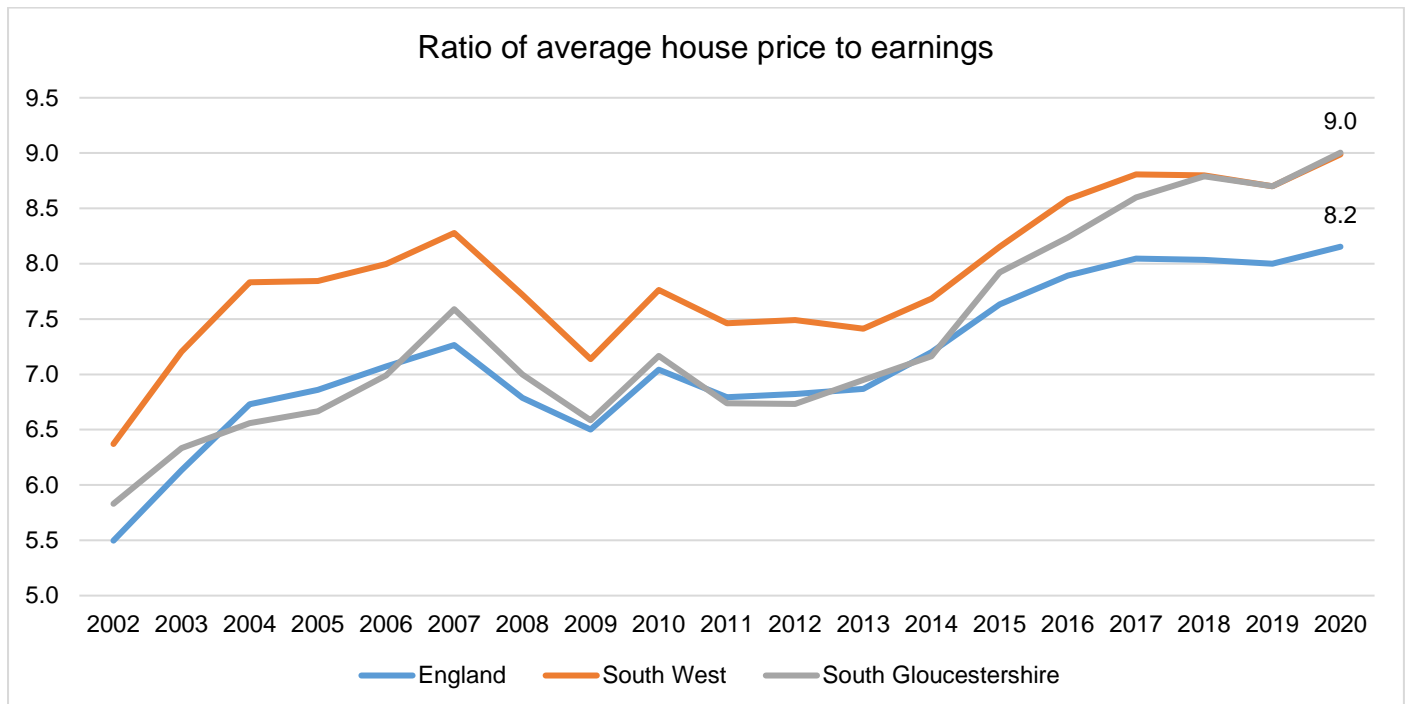
Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Environment and Community Services

## 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 2020, the average price paid for a residential property in South Gloucestershire was £287,000. The average house price in the South West was £270,000 and in England it was £259,000.

In South Gloucestershire the average house price is 9.0 times the average pay (£31,875). As the graph shows this is higher than the national average (8.2) and the same as the South West average (also 9.0).



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

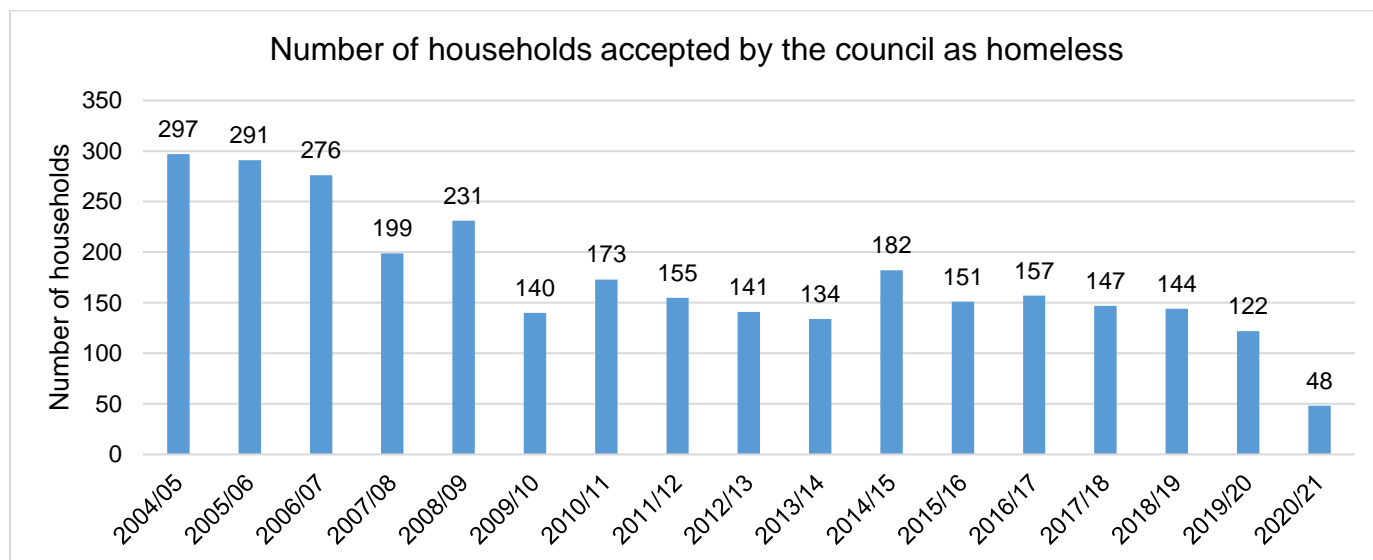
\*Median gross annual pay (residents) for full time workers.

\*\* Median house price for all properties sold in 2002 – 2020.



## Number of households accepted by the council as homeless under a statutory homeless duty (Housing Act 1996, Part VII)

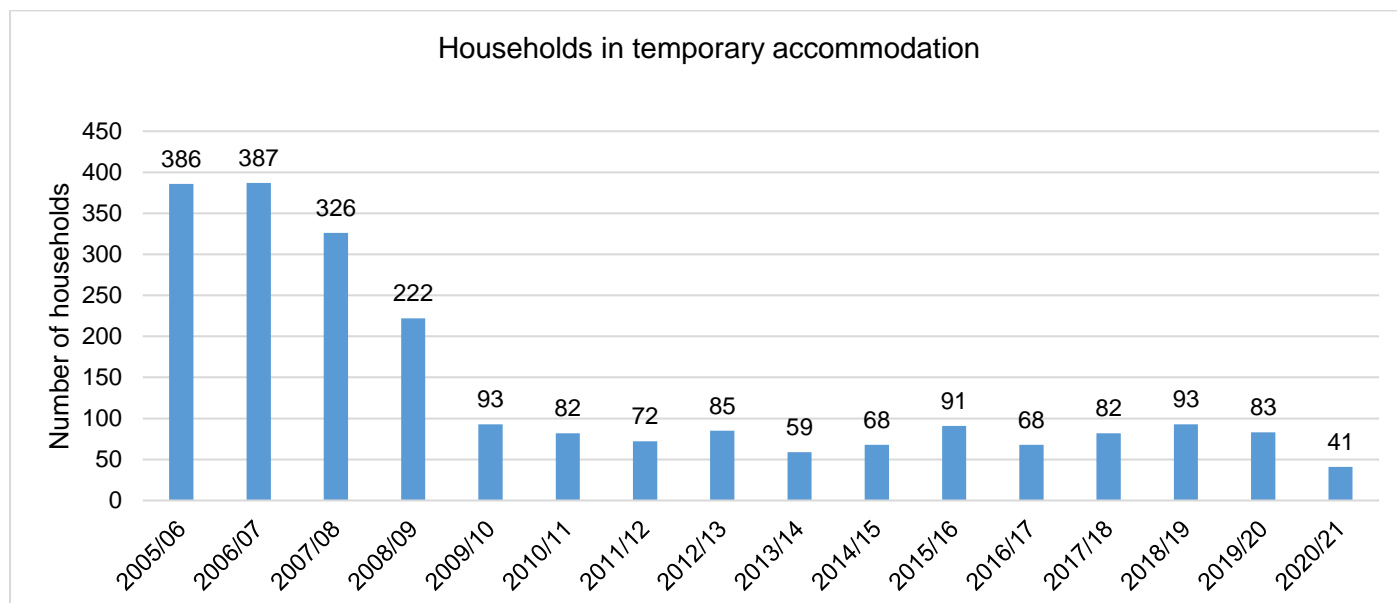
In 2020/21 total full duties accepted declined to around 40% of the previous year. Factors influencing this include a marked reduction in family homelessness and for those who did present, measures taken under emergency powers to adjust the rehousing resulting in early relief of homelessness. Single homelessness increased significantly, though assistance was delivered under emergency powers rather than statutory homelessness.



Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Children, Adults and Health

## Number of households in temporary accommodation.

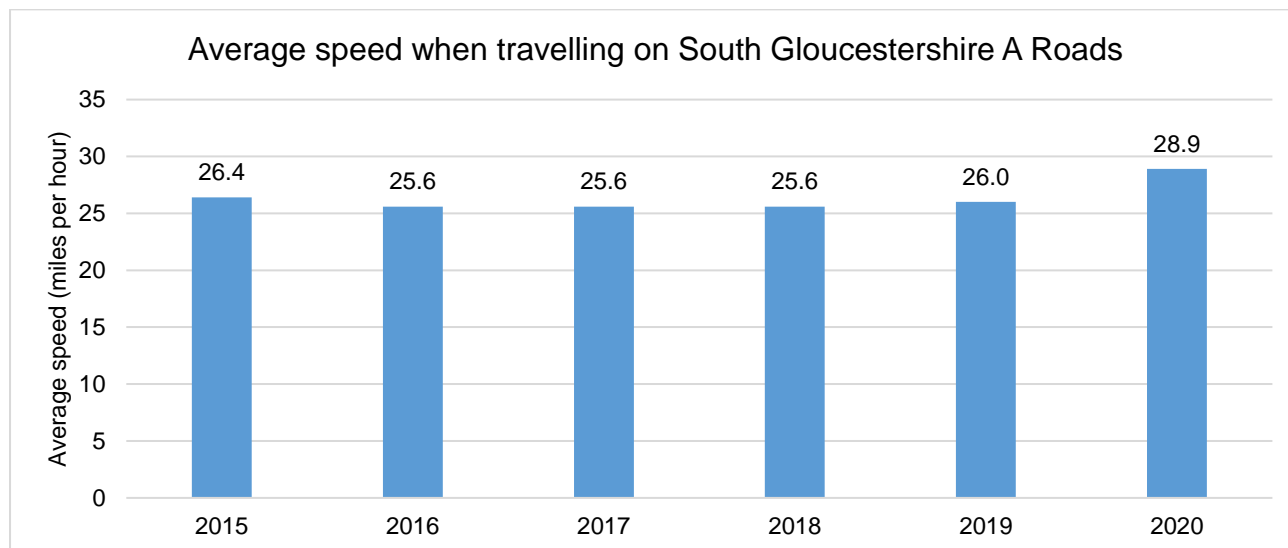
The figure given is a snapshot of occupancy at 31/3/21 and shows a reduction in use compared with the previous year. The use of statutory temporary accommodation during the year reduced as family homelessness declined. Although the use of emergency accommodation for single people under different powers has increased but is not included in this figure.



Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Children, Adults and Health.

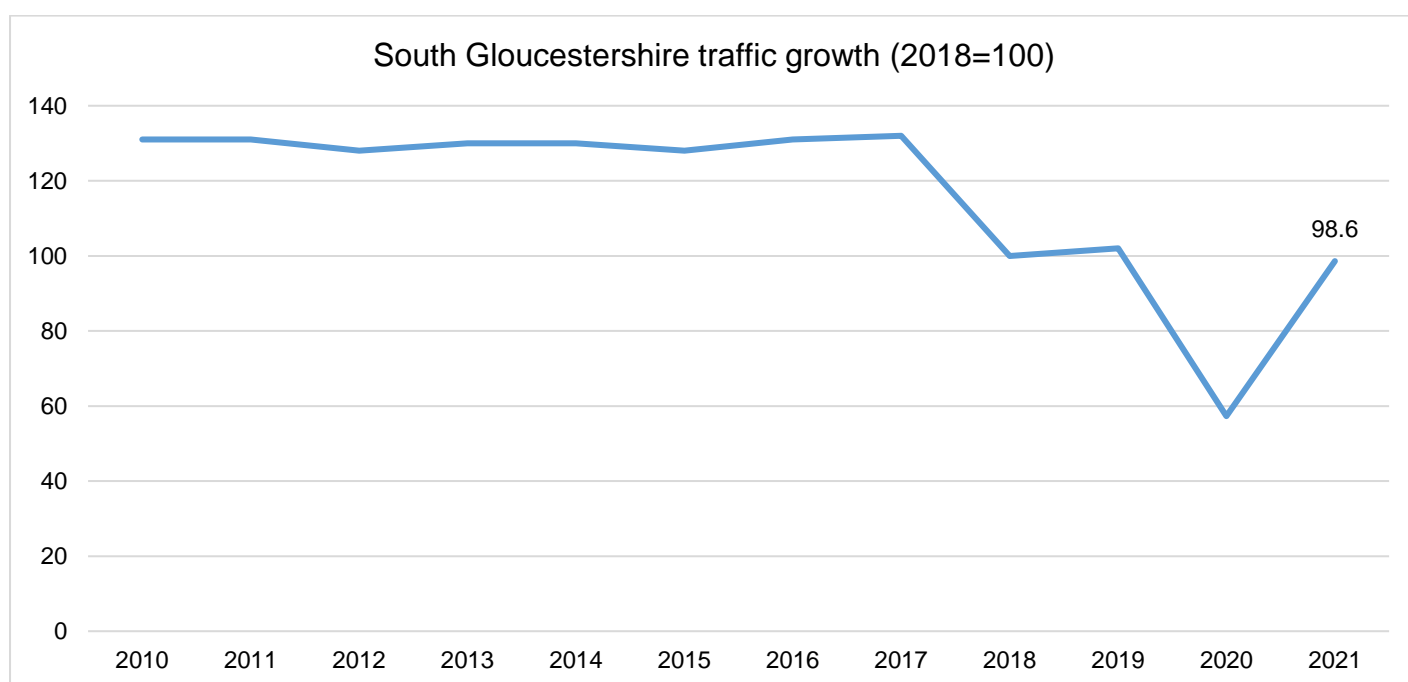
## Traffic Congestion

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 been available since 2015 and remained constant at around 26mph until 2020 when the average speed rose to 28.9mph, an increase of 11.15% on 2019. This indicates a significant reduction in congestion, which is due to the impact of Covid-19 related lockdowns.



Source: Department for Transport (cgn0501b).

General traffic levels within South Gloucestershire are measured locally using average 12-hour traffic flows for a basket of Automatic Traffic counters across the network. A new basket of counters has been adopted for this measure going forward as an increasing number of the previous counters (adopted in 1991) have fallen out of service. Traffic levels from the new basket have been backdated to a baseline year of 2018, to show pre-covid19 traffic levels. The data shows that whilst there was a significant drop in traffic in May 2020, it had nearly returned to pre-pandemic levels by May 2021.



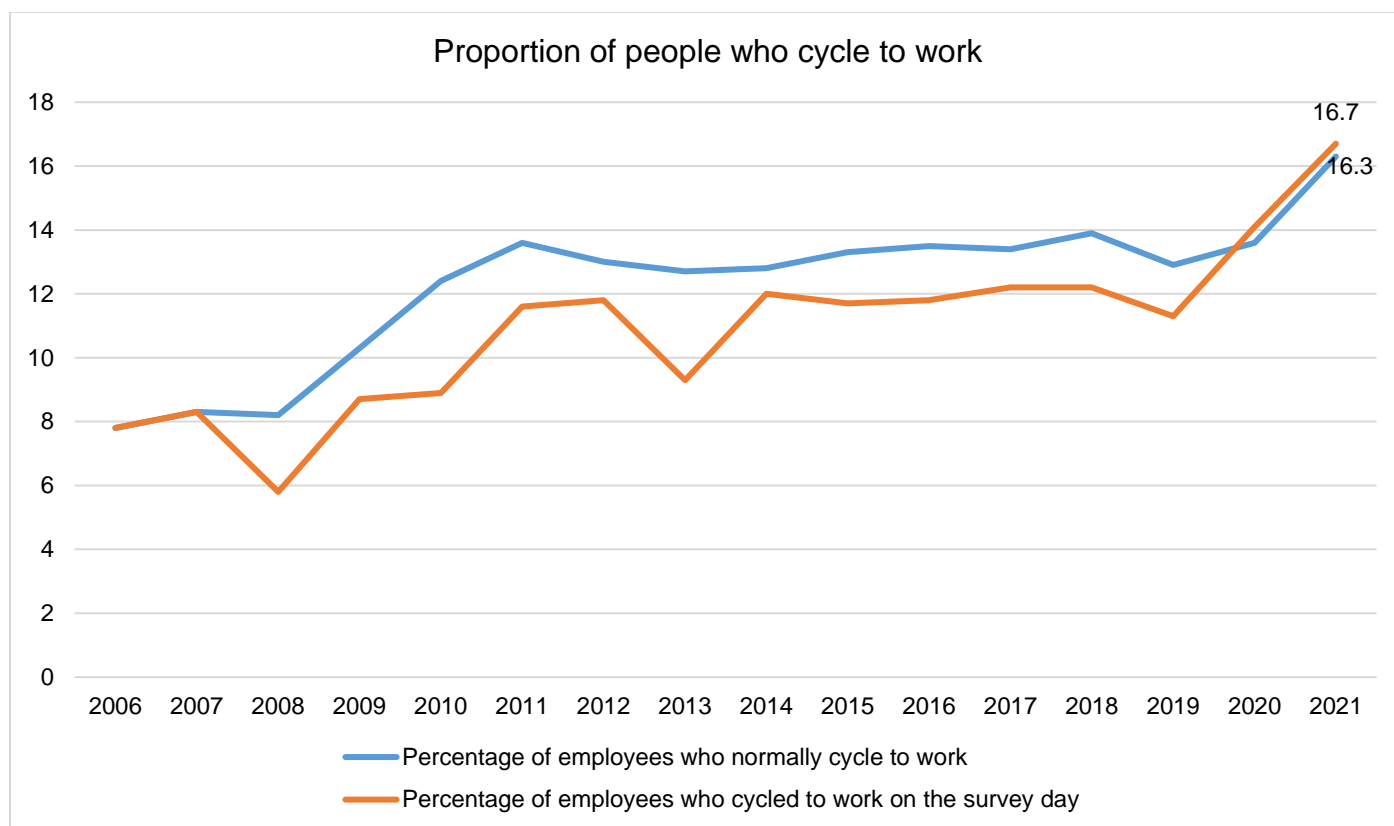
Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Environment and Community Services (2020/21 data is provisional)

## Proportion of people cycling to work

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.

Due to the impact of Covid-19, and in particular that there was a national lockdown in place during March 2021, over 60% of respondents were working from home at the time of the survey. To avoid skewing the data, figures presented for 2021 exclude those respondents, in order to demonstrate the proportion of people making a journey to work, that were travelling by bicycle.

However, the significant increase in those traveling to work by bike this year is likely to be due to the impact of the pandemic on travel behaviour, and it remains to be seen whether this increase will remain once a return to more normal working patterns is seen.



Source: Travel to Work Survey 2021 (South Gloucestershire Council: Access West Programme).

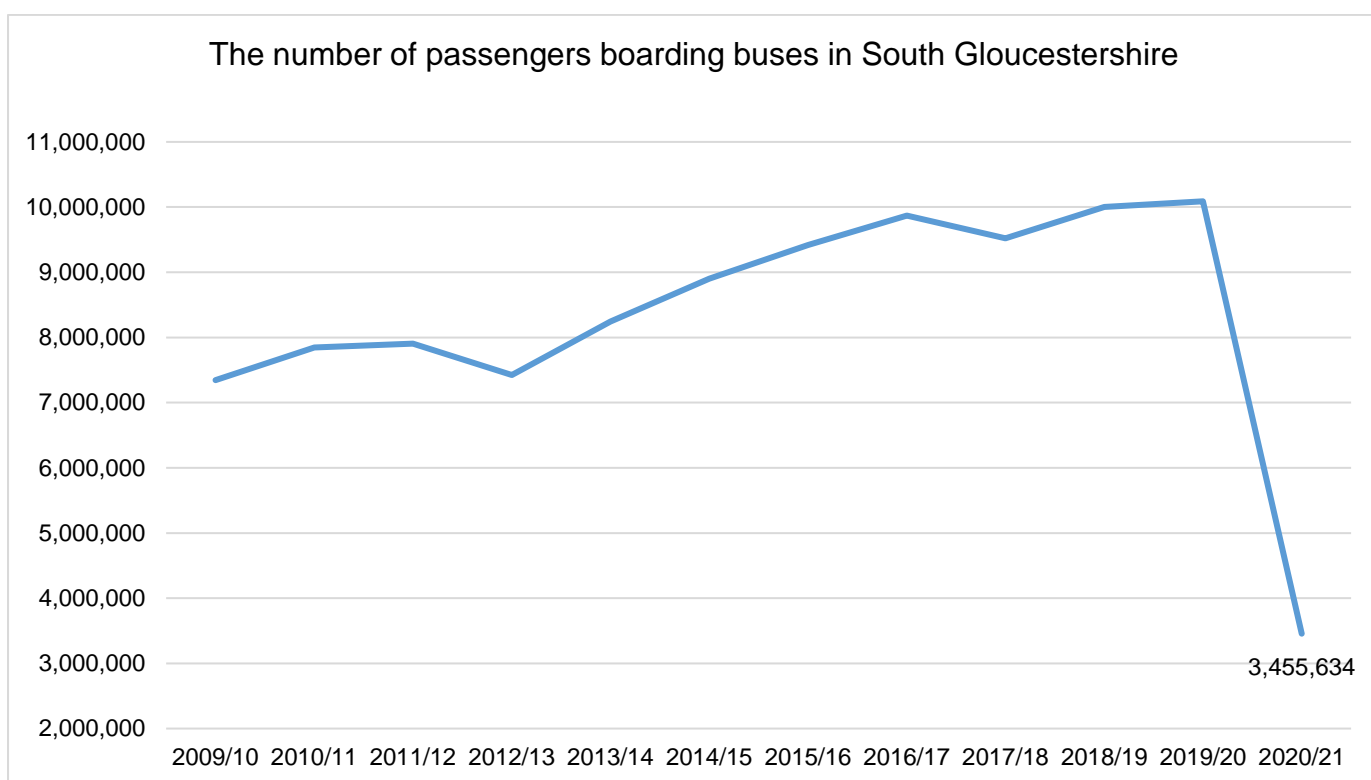
## Bus Patronage

Since the last report certain roles and responsibilities have transferred to the West of England Combined Authority. The graph shows the number of passengers boarding registered bus services in South Gloucestershire in 2020/21.

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has been significant on the level of demand for bus passengers. In 2019/20 nearly 10.1 million journeys were made by bus a 0.87% increase which was considered below trend due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

During 2020/21 demand for bus services fell significantly, at its lowest being only 11% of the previous year's patronage for buses outside of London.

By the end of 2020/21 in England demand had recovered to 42% of previous levels. The figures reported here show a significant reduction in demand for bus services which is in line with reduction across England. Funding is being provided from Central Government to support the recovery of bus services. South Gloucestershire Council is working with the West of England Combined Authority to continue to support the role of buses in our communities. Work continues to improve bus services and the quality of the customer experiences with ongoing investment in South Gloucestershire to improve the bus network and infrastructure.



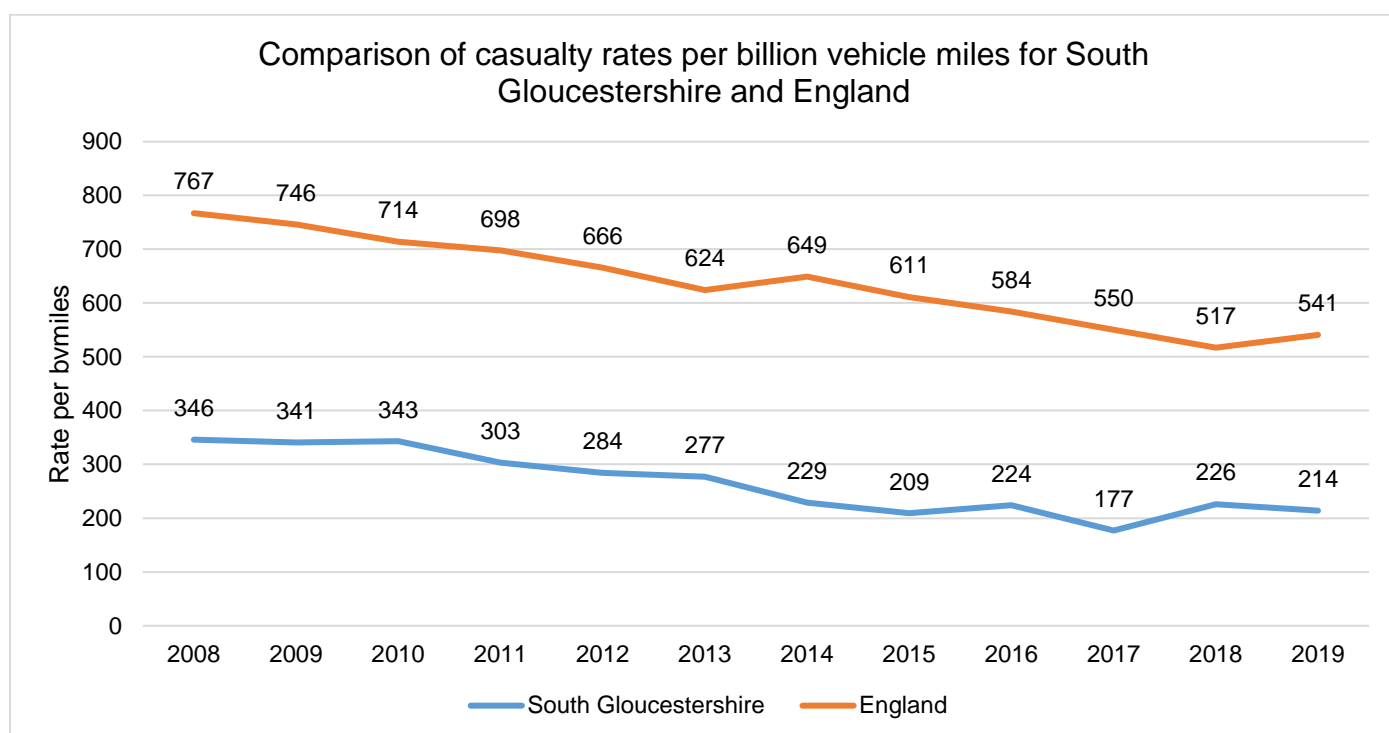
Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Environment and Community Services

## Number of people killed or injured on roads in South Gloucestershire

In 2020, the number of people killed or seriously injured on roads within South Gloucestershire was 49 (made up of 2 fatalities and 47 serious injuries), which is an increase on the previous year's figure of 42 (made up of 6 fatalities and 36 serious injuries).

The total number of road casualties in 2020 (i.e., people slightly injured, as well as those killed or seriously injured) was 416, which is a considerable reduction to the 2019 figure of 583. It should be noted that the total number of casualties was affected by a significant reduction in traffic levels due to travel restrictions enforced to control the spread of Covid19.

The graph below shows, the road casualty rate in South Gloucestershire remains considerably lower than the national average. Data for 2019, the latest available nationally, showed that South Gloucestershire had the seventh lowest casualty rate of the 152 local authorities in England.



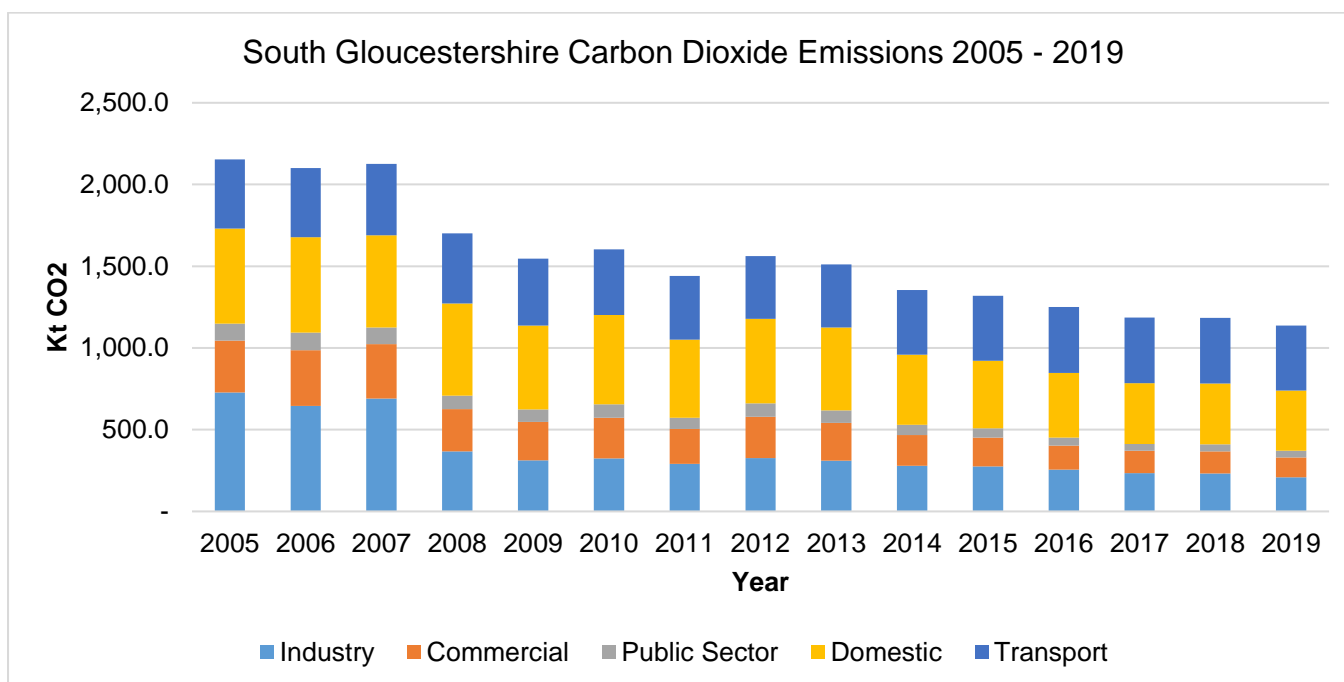
Source: Department for Transport Table RAS30040

## CO2 emissions in South Gloucestershire

The South Gloucestershire Strategic Partnership is committed to reducing CO2 emissions arising from local road transport, industrial, commercial, and domestic sources. The UK national target for reducing greenhouse gas emissions requires emissions to be net zero by 2050. Net zero means any emissions would be balanced by schemes to offset an equivalent amount of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere, such as planting trees or using technology like carbon capture and storage. However, many local authorities, including South Gloucestershire, consider that more rapid action is needed and have declared a Climate Emergency. South Gloucestershire Council has pledged to provide the leadership to enable South Gloucestershire to become carbon neutral by 2030, and this aim is reflected in the South Gloucestershire [Climate Emergency Strategy](#).

Each year the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) provide a breakdown of Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions by local authority area (published 2 years in arrears), and this is used to measure progress against the aim of South Gloucestershire becoming carbon neutral by 2030. We report it as a percentage reduction from the 1990 baseline emissions figure of 2,073.3 kilo tonnes (kt) of Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). In 2019 (the most recently available data), carbon dioxide emissions totalled 1137.4 kt CO<sub>2</sub> which is 45% lower than in 1990.

Data for 2019 shows a 4% reduction in local emissions when compared to the previous year (2018). This rate of change is much more significant than the 0.02% change recorded between 2017 and 2018. Also, this latest rate of reduction exceeds the national rate of change, where there was a reduction of 3.6% in UK emissions between 2018 and 2019. According to the latest statistical release, the main drivers of the decrease in UK emissions in 2019 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 (including the offshoring of emissions from manufacturing), and new development.



Source: UK Government National Statistics.

Please note: The South Gloucestershire Climate Change Strategy targets and the local area emissions data presented relate to the 'subset' of total local area emissions which is deemed to be within the scope of influence of Local Authorities. The data excludes emissions from aviation, shipping and military transport, and emissions from motorways, diesel railways, and Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry.

## Proportion of energy produced from renewable sources

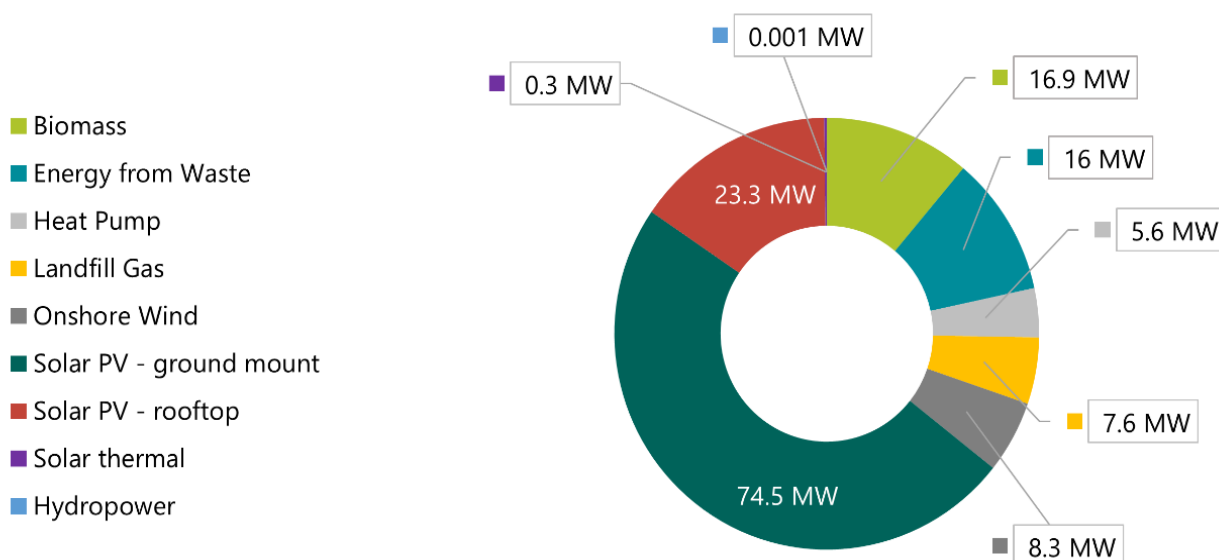
An estimated annual total of 260 Gigawatt (GWh) hours of energy was generated from renewable sources within South Gloucestershire (between September 2019 and September 2020). Solar photovoltaic (PV) projects were the most significant contributors to renewable energy generation, generating an estimated 94.1 GWh. The majority of renewable energy generation comes from renewable electricity. Progress on renewable heat has been slower.

The proportion of annual energy demand currently generated from local renewable energy generation is 3.7%. This is a slightly lower proportion to last year, due to updated load factors coupled with low growth in installed capacity and the adjustment to the renewable proportion of generation at Severnside Energy from Waste plant. Between September 2019 and September 2020, there were 100 new renewable energy projects in South Gloucestershire which led to an increase of 3.24 Megawatts (MW) in installed capacity. However, only three types of renewable technology were commissioned: biomass boilers, heat pumps and rooftop solar PV projects. In September 2020, South Gloucestershire had a total of 152.4MW of installed renewable energy capacity, including heat and electricity from 4,727 installations. Solar PV is the largest technology type, making up two-thirds of the capacity installed.

South Gloucestershire Council declared a Climate Emergency on 17 July 2019 and pledged to provide the leadership to enable South Gloucestershire to become carbon neutral by 2030. The South Gloucestershire Climate Emergency Strategy reflects the 2030 carbon neutral target. To meet this target, it will be necessary to maximise the generation of renewable energy from installations located within South Gloucestershire to enable local energy consumption (heat, electricity, and transport) to be met from renewable energy sources. The Climate Emergency action plan will support the delivery of increased renewable energy generation capacity in the area, and as part of this a Renewable Energy Resource Assessment Study is underway. Progress on renewable energy is monitored through the renewable energy annual report prepared by Regen on behalf of the Council.



Renewable capacity in South Gloucestershire (MW)



Source: South Gloucestershire Renewable Energy Progress Report (Regen, March 2021)

## Quantity of household waste collected and method of disposal

In 2020/21, 125,971 tonnes of waste were produced by households in South Gloucestershire, which is an increase of 9.4% on the previous year and as a direct result of the challenges and impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on people's health, freedoms, behaviours and changed working arrangements throughout that period. This is the first year in over 10 years that we have seen waste arisings increase so substantially and over which time we saw waste arisings decline by 8.5%.

In 2020/21, 58.5% of our waste was recycled, a slight decrease of 0.6% on the previous year but still a major achievement given the impacts of Covid-19 on society as a whole and significantly exceeding the 50% 2020 Government target.

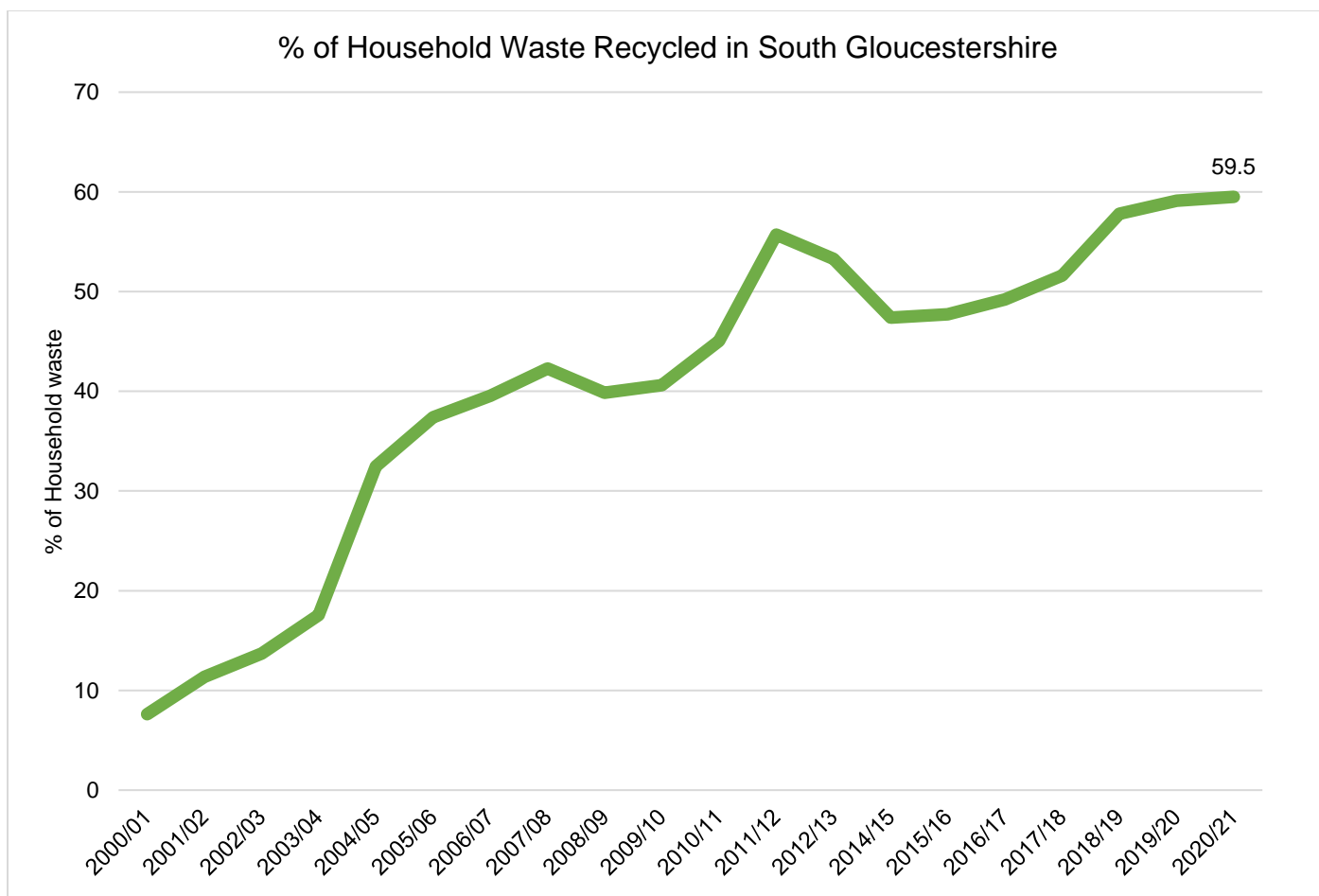
Total HH waste 125,971

HH waste sent for reuse, recycling, and composting 73,753 (58.5%)

HH waste sent to energy recovery 44,260 (35.13%)

HH waste sent to landfill 7,849 (6.23%)

As the graph shows, at the start of the contract with SUEZ, in 2000, the Council recycled only six percent of household waste with 94 percent being sent to landfill. Since that date we have steadily improved and or maintained performance exceeding targets and in 2021 only 6% of our waste was sent to landfill. The new West of England contracts for treatment of all residual waste including bulky that started in April 2020 has contributed to this reduction in landfill.



Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Environment and Community Services

Note: 2020/21 figures are provisional – subject to validation by DEFRA. Percentages and tonnages do not sum to 100% due to process losses in the waste and differences in collected and sent tonnages at transfer stations.



## **Biodiversity in South Gloucestershire**

### **Woodland and hedgerows**

Tree cover is approx. 11% for most parishes and 9% in the unparished area (P Dye). Ash die back is significantly reducing tree cover. Woodland cover is approx. 6%. (Forestry Commission). The target for the area is to plant enough trees to double tree cover from approx. 10% to 20% by 2030; an area of 4,900ha. South Gloucestershire council is unable to meet the target alone.

Working with local landowners and on council land we planted more than 17,000 trees from The Woodland Trust in 2020/21 however we are NOT on track to meet the target. (ref: tree team)  
Woodland and hedgerow species such as dormice and hedgehogs continue to be in decline. (ref: Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust and PTES)

### **Species rich Grassland**

South Gloucestershire council manages 1,027,742.5 sq/m as conservation grassland. 146,489 sqm is cut once a year which allows some wildlife to benefit from long grass in the spring and early summer. Our suite of protected road verges continues to have some of the best wildflowers and orchids in the region.

### **Wetland**

The majority of wetland habitats in South Gloucestershire have been lost. A new 7ha reedbed has been created at the water treatment facility in Cromhall. A new wetland reserve in Aust is offsetting saltmarsh habitat lost to the new sea defences.

0% (none) of the rivers in South Gloucestershire have an Environment Agency score of 'good' for ecological quality. 5/27 = poor. 22/27= moderate. The River Frome Connected project is working with partners to understand the issues with the river catchments and address the problems.

Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Environment and Community Services

# Our Economy

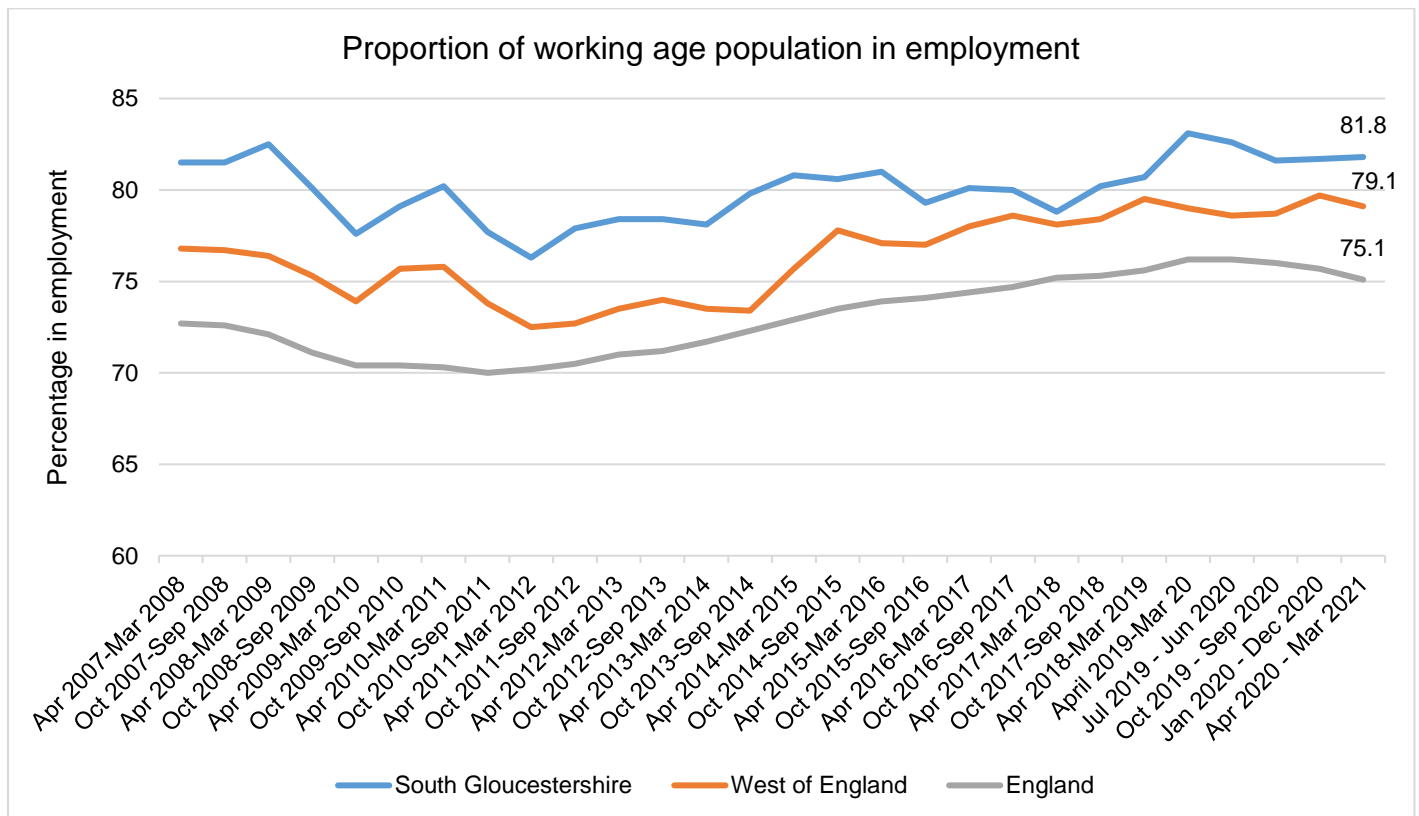
Please note: Due to the time-lag with publishing official economic data, most of the indicators in this section relate to the 2020/21 financial year so do not yet reflect the emerging economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The council will continue to monitor relevant economic indicators and will publish regular briefings at: [www.southglos.gov.uk/statistics](http://www.southglos.gov.uk/statistics)

## Proportion of working age population in employment

In the year from April 2020 – March 2021, 81.8% of the working age population (16–64-year-olds) in South Gloucestershire were in employment. This is a decrease of 1.5 percentage points on the figure for the same period last year (83.3%).

The proportion of 16–64-year-olds in employment in South Gloucestershire remains above sub-regional and national averages (79.1% and 75.1% respectively)



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 the latest period for South Gloucestershire is 2.7%, meaning there is a 95% chance the true value falls between 80.4% and 85.8%.

## Average annual earnings

In the year to December 2020, the average annual earnings for a full-time worker living in South Gloucestershire was £31,875\*, representing a 0.8% increase on the previous year's figure (£31,609).

The graph below shows that average earnings in South Gloucestershire remain 0.3% above the national (England) average (£31,766) but 1.9% below the regional (West of England) average (£32,499).



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

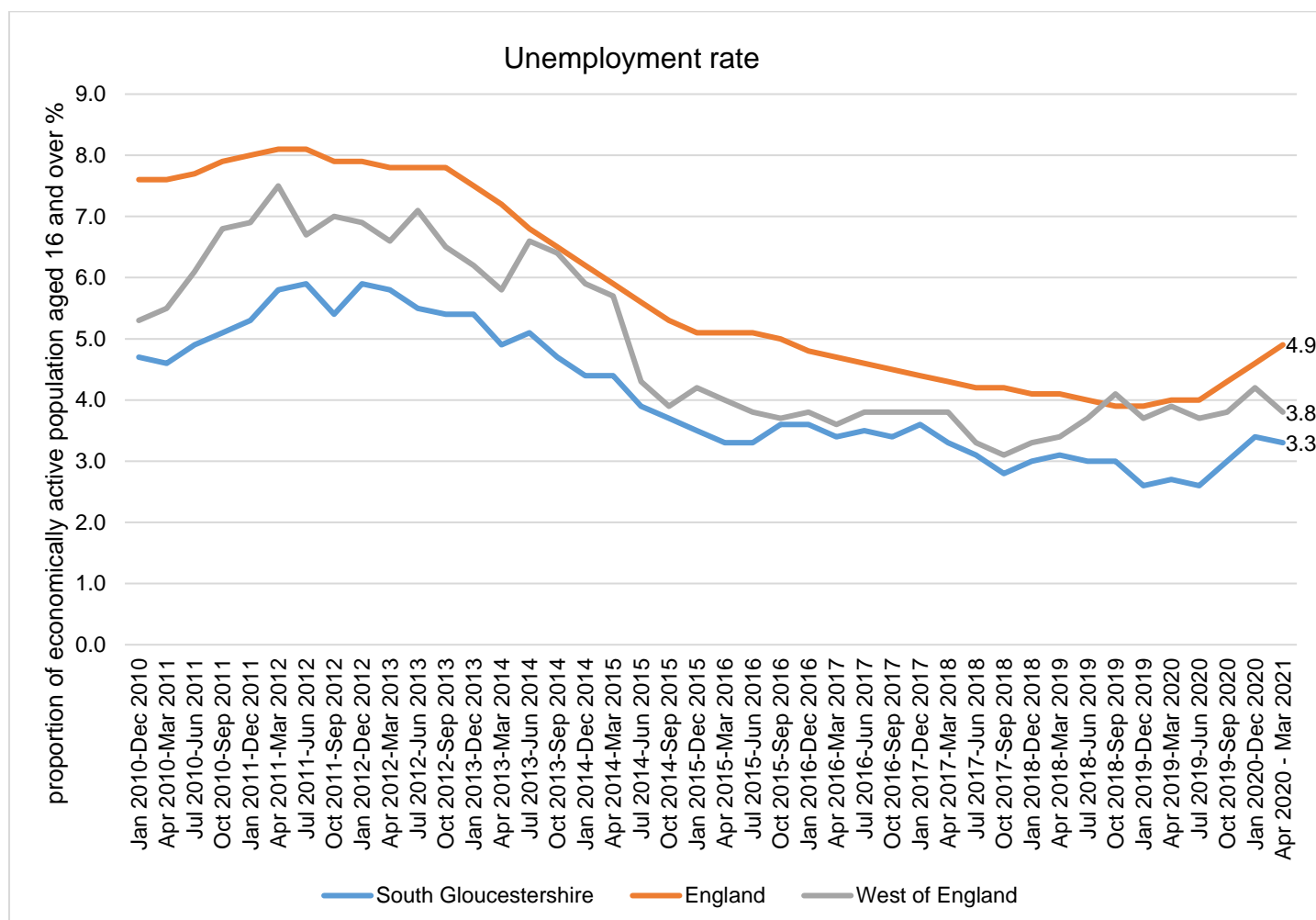
Note: Data is not available for the West of England prior to 2014.

\*Median gross annual pay (residents) for a full-time worker.

## Unemployment

In March 2021, 3.3% of the economically active population (16 and over) in South Gloucestershire were unemployed, an increase on last year's figure (0.6%).

The South Gloucestershire unemployment rate remains below the sub-regional (West of England) and national (England) averages (3.8% and 4.9% respectively). As can be seen in the graph, the trend for South Gloucestershire unemployment rates is largely reflected at both sub-regional and national level.



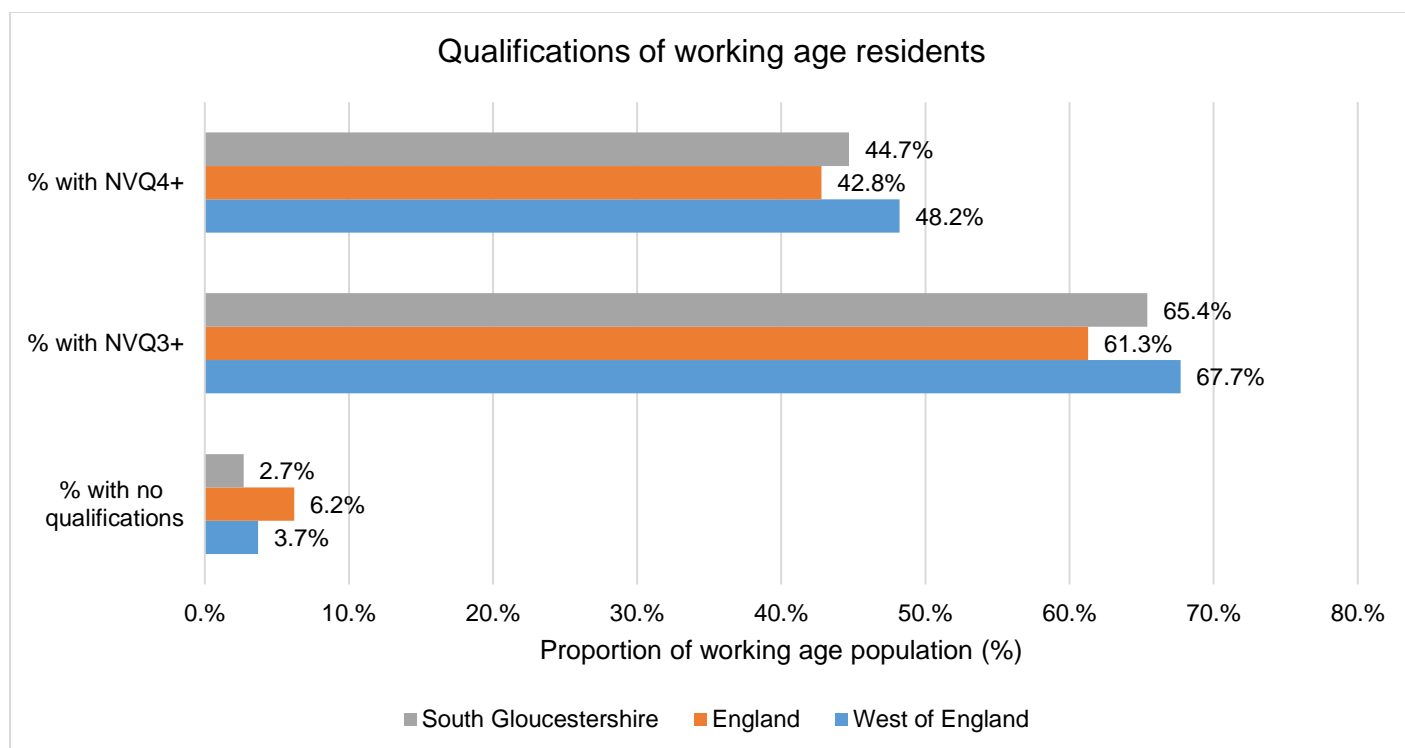
Source: Model based estimates of unemployment (Office for National Statistics)

## Qualifications of working age residents

In 2020, 44.7% 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), which represents an increase on the figure for 2019 (38.8%). The South Gloucestershire figure for this level of qualification remains lower than the sub-regional (West of England) but higher than the national (England) averages (48.2% and 42.8%)

A larger proportion of South Gloucestershire's working aged population are educated to NVQ level 3 with 65.4% falling into this category. This figure remains below the West of England average (67.7%) but above the national average (61.3%).

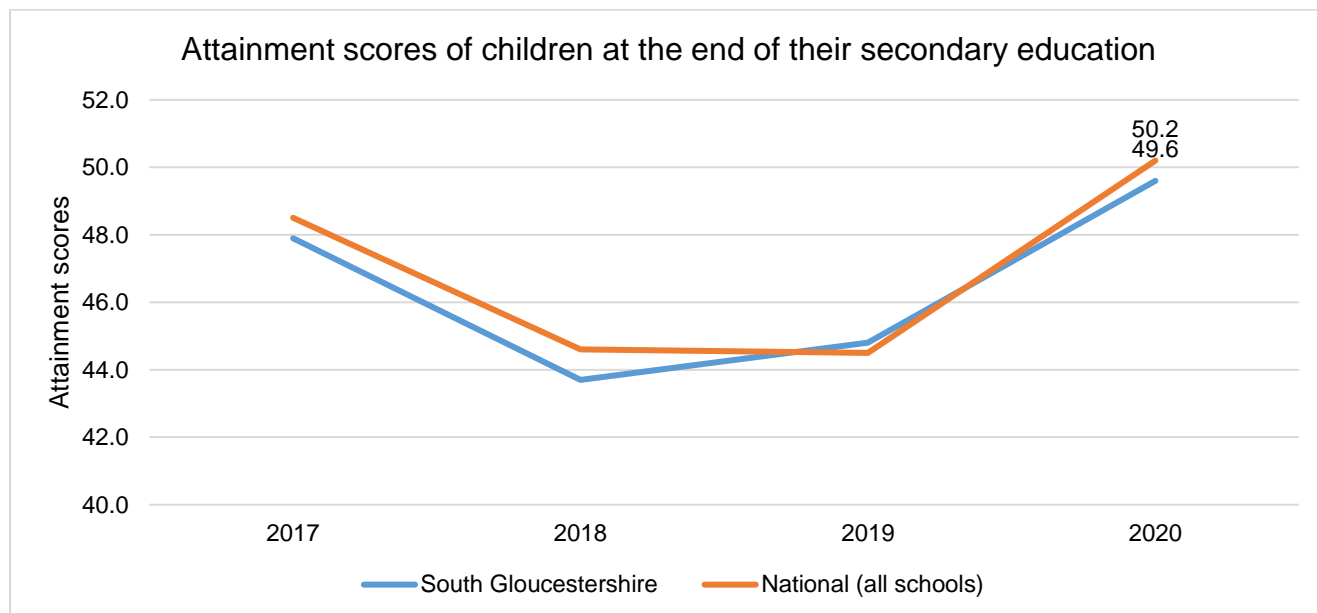
Just 2.7% of 16–64-year-olds in South Gloucestershire do not have any qualifications. This is slightly below the West of England figure (3.7%) and considerably lower than the national average (6.2%).



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

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

In 2020, the Attainment 8 score for pupils in South Gloucestershire was 49.6, slightly lower than the national figure for all schools of 50.2. However, each of the pupil level attainment statistics have increased more than would be expected in a typical year - between the 2018/19 and 2019/20 academic years. This reflects the change to the way GCSE grades were awarded rather than necessarily improvements in pupil performance. As a result, the 2019/20 data should not be directly compared to attainment data from previous years for the purposes of measuring changes in student performance.



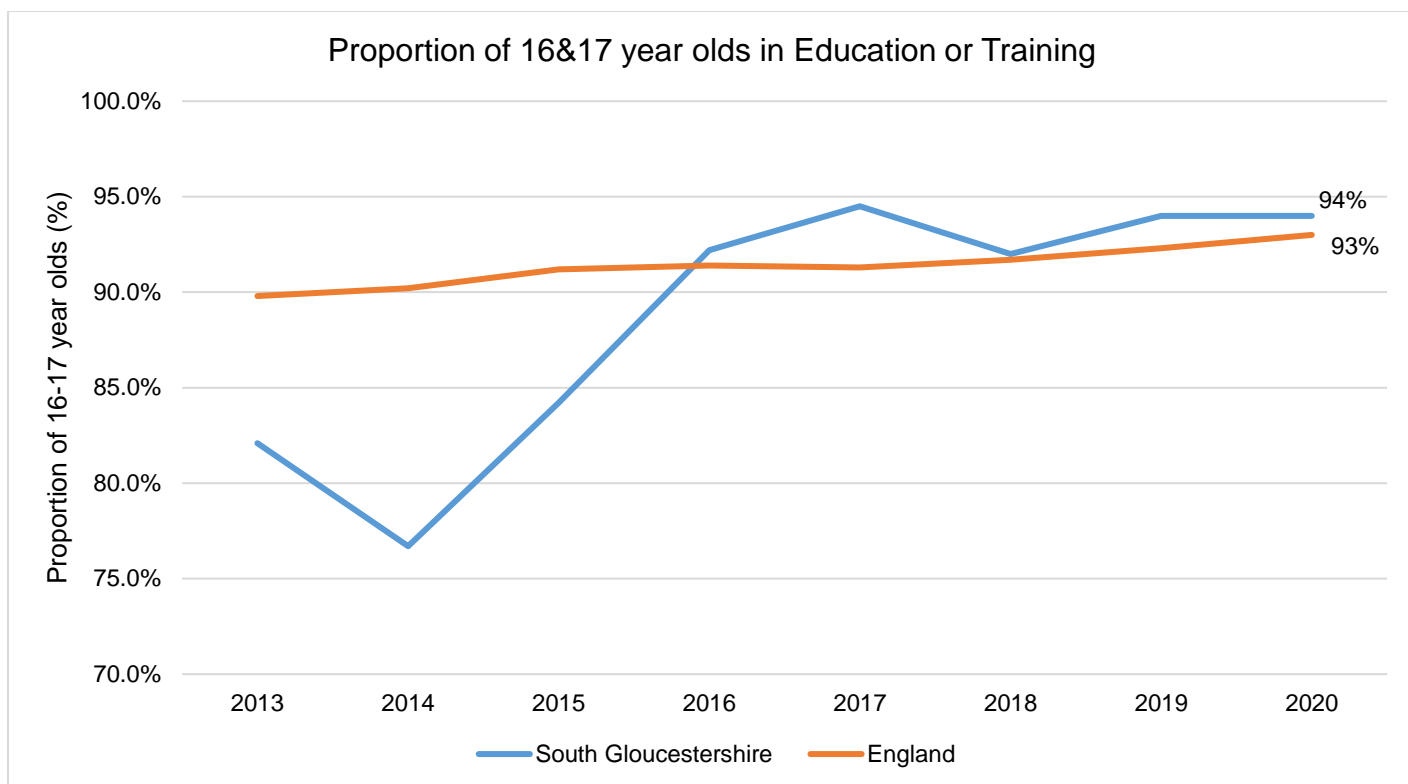
Source: South Gloucestershire Council Children, Adults and Health Department

## Proportion of 16–17-year-olds Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

In the most disruptive year for education and youth employment and training in a generation, this year's participation and NEET figures have not changed as significantly as might have been expected. The overall cohort (5819) has grown since June 2021, and the rate of young people who are not in education, employment or training has risen from 2% to 2.1% in that time. The overall rate of participation in learning has reduced from 94.6% to 94.1% across the same period.

Notably, the number of young people whose destination is not known has increased from 2.9% to 3.4% (196 against 162 last year).

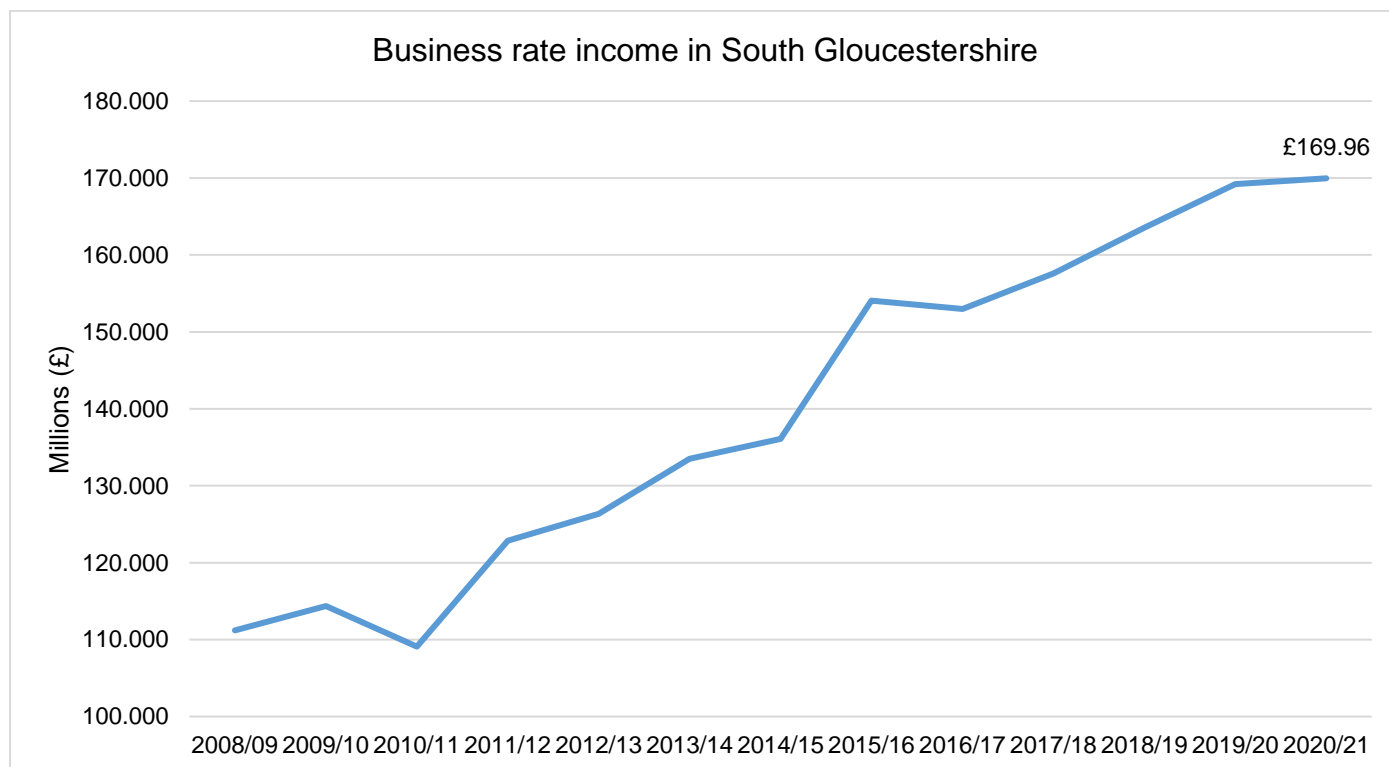
The new Works4Youth offer for young people is targeting employability support, advice and guidance to all young people 16-25 and is therefore addressing the immediate need.



Source: South Gloucestershire Council Children, Adults and Health Department

## Growth in business rate income

In 2020/21, £169.961 million Gross Rates was payable by ratepayers – a 0.5% increase on the previous year. The absence of any significant growth when compared to previous years is due to a fall in Rateable Value offset by a modest inflationary effect.



Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Chief Executive & Corporate Resources: Statutory Accounts.



# Our Communities

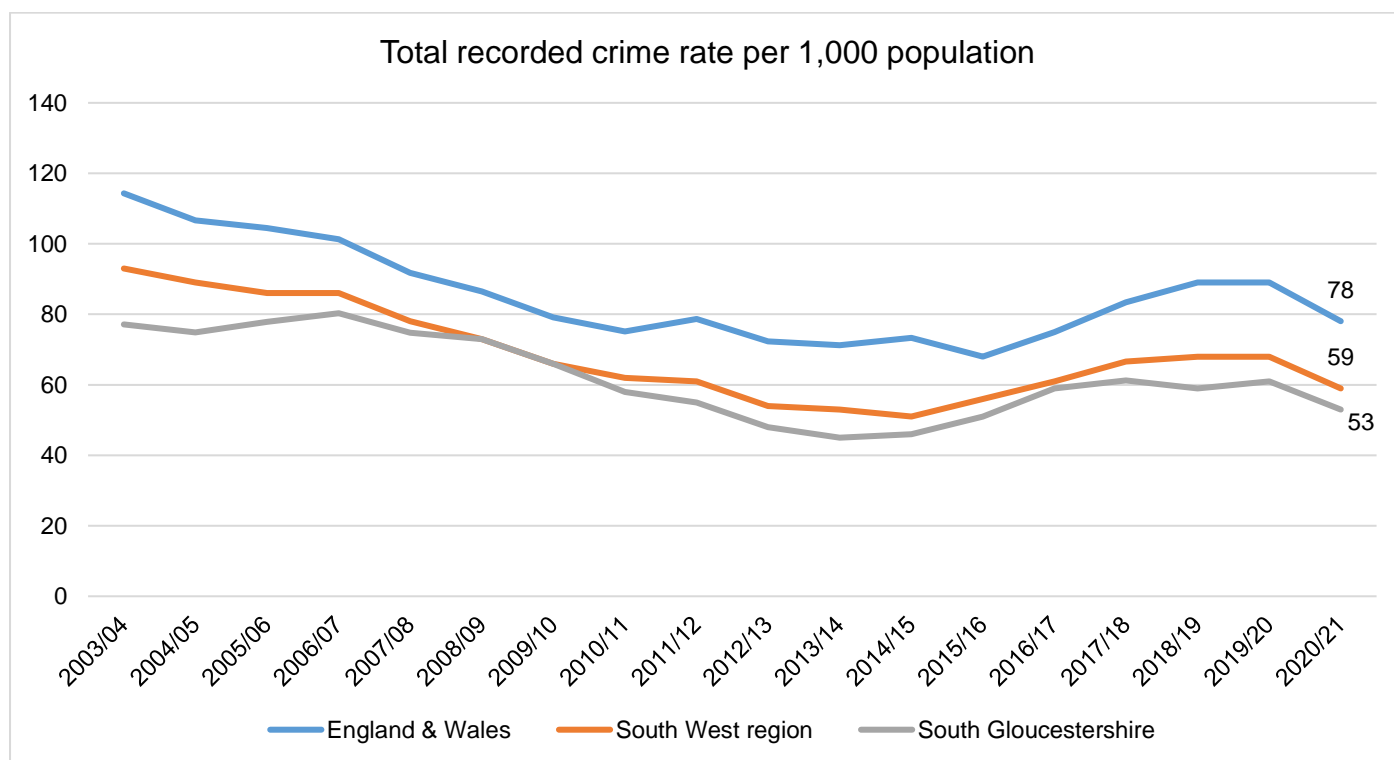
## Recorded crime rate in South Gloucestershire

In 2020/21 the overall rate of recorded crime in South Gloucestershire was 53 crimes per 1,000 residents, which represents 15,062 crimes across the year. This is a decrease of 12.8% (2,223 offences) compared to 2019/20. Nationally, the crime rate sits at 77.6 offences per 1,000 population, which represents a 11.3% decrease compared to the year before.

The level of crime in the Avon and Somerset police force area decrease by 14% in the past 12 months and the level of crime in the South West decreased by 13% over the same time period.

Looking at our rate of crime per 1,000 population compared to other areas, our rate of 53 per 1,000 is lower than the rate of 70 per 1,000 in Avon and Somerset, 59 per 1,000 in the South West region and 77.6 per 1,000 across England & Wales.

South Gloucestershire has a lower rate of offending than the Avon and Somerset area in general. Eleven 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.



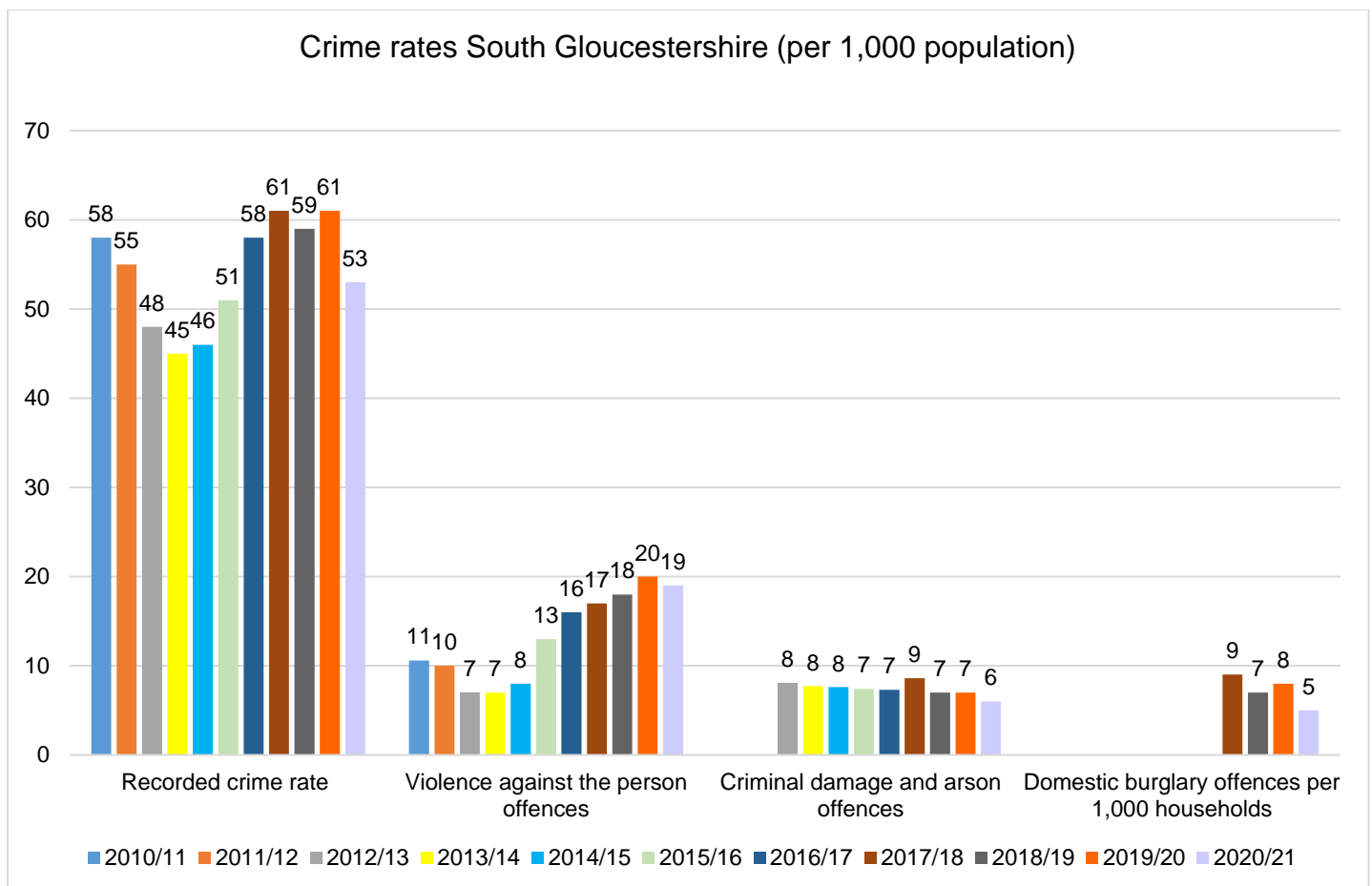
Source: Home Office statistics

## Recorded crime rate for various crimes

Our crime reduction efforts remain focussed on the crimes that have the most impact on our communities. The amount of violence against the person offences has risen in recent years, in a trend that has been mirrored nationwide. Offending in South Gloucestershire is now at a rate of 19 offences per 1,000 population. This is still below the rate of 25 per 1,000 in Avon & Somerset, 23.4 per 1,000 in the South West and 29.9 per 1,000 across England & Wales.

A 2015 HMIC<sup>1</sup> 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 has also had an impact on this.

The rate of criminal damage and arson offences has remained reasonably static for the last few years, with a rate of 6 offences per 1000, representing a decrease of 310 offences compared to the previous year.



Source: Home Office statistics

<sup>1</sup> Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary

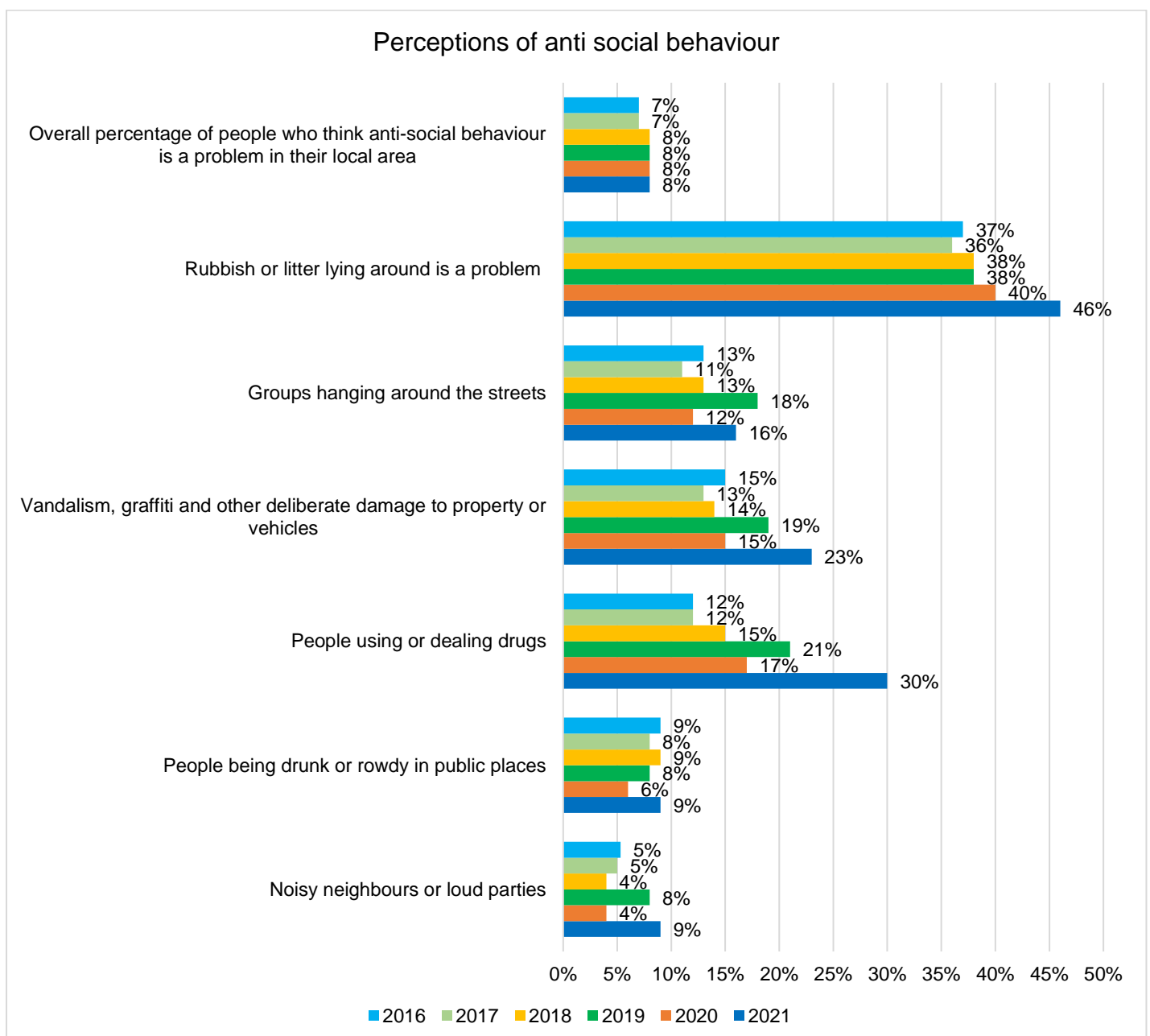
## Perceptions of antisocial behaviour

The council measures perceptions of anti-social behaviour through the Viewpoint survey\*. In February 2021, 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 46% of respondents highlighting this as a problem. This is a slight increase from the 2020 figure of 40%. Noisy neighbours remain one of the behaviours receiving the lowest level of concern (9%) but it has increased by 5% since 2020.

People using drugs has seen an increase in the percentage of respondents who consider this to be an issue, increasing from 17% in 2020 to 30% in 2021.



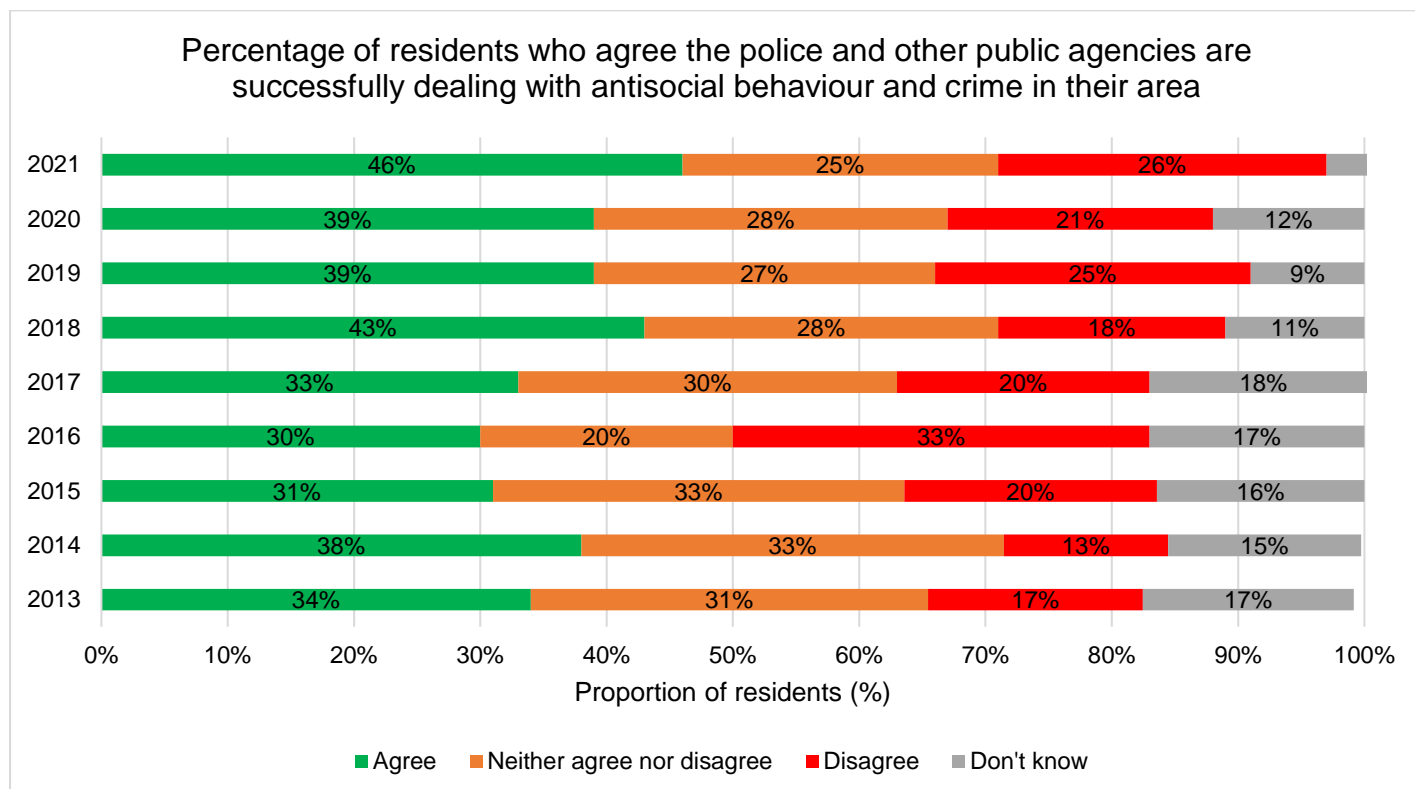
Source: South Gloucestershire Feb Viewpoint Survey 2016-2021

## 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 eight years.

In February 2021, 46% 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 higher than last year's figure (39%).

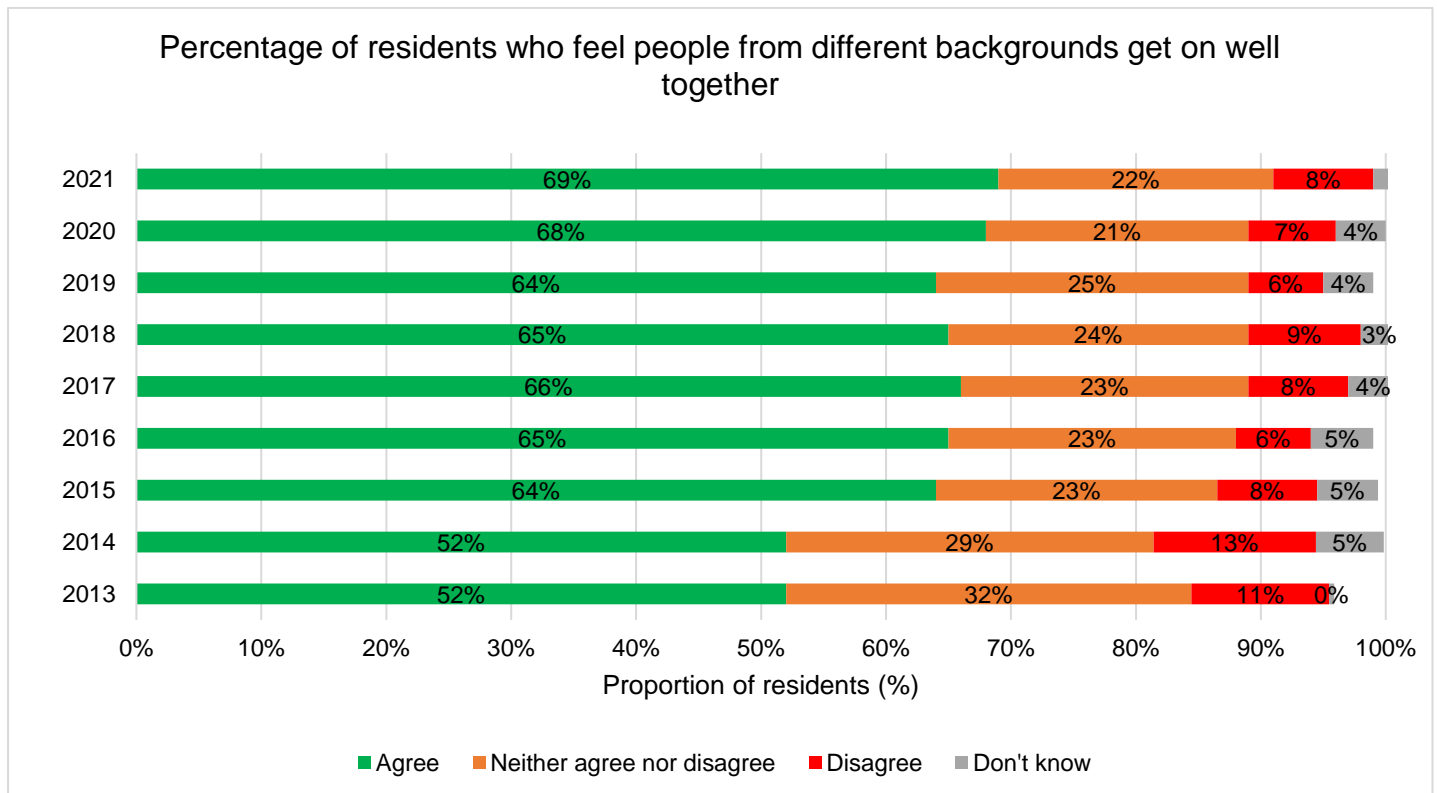
The number of respondents who disagree with this statement has increased from 21% in 2020 to 26% in 2021.



Source: South Gloucestershire Feb Viewpoint Survey 2012-2021

## 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 years have remained consistent, with the majority of respondents agreeing that people from different backgrounds get on well together.



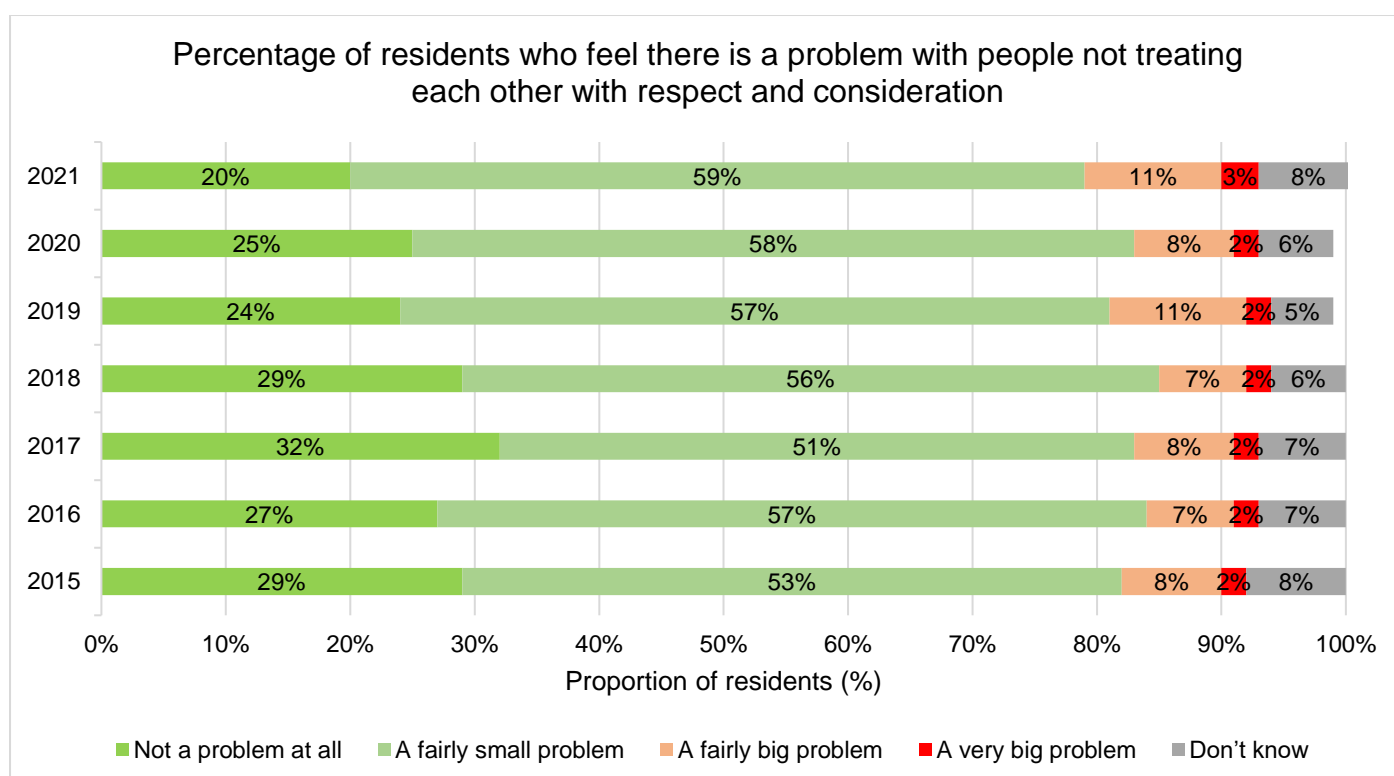
Source: South Gloucestershire Feb Viewpoint Survey 2012-2021

## 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 2021, 79% of survey respondents felt this to be a fairly small problem or not a problem at all, with 20% of respondents indicating not a problem at all.

Across the last 6 years results have been fairly consistent. However, respondents that feel there is no problem with people treating each other with respect and consideration has continuously dropped over the years. Each year 2-3% 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.



Source: South Gloucestershire Feb Viewpoint Survey 2015-2021

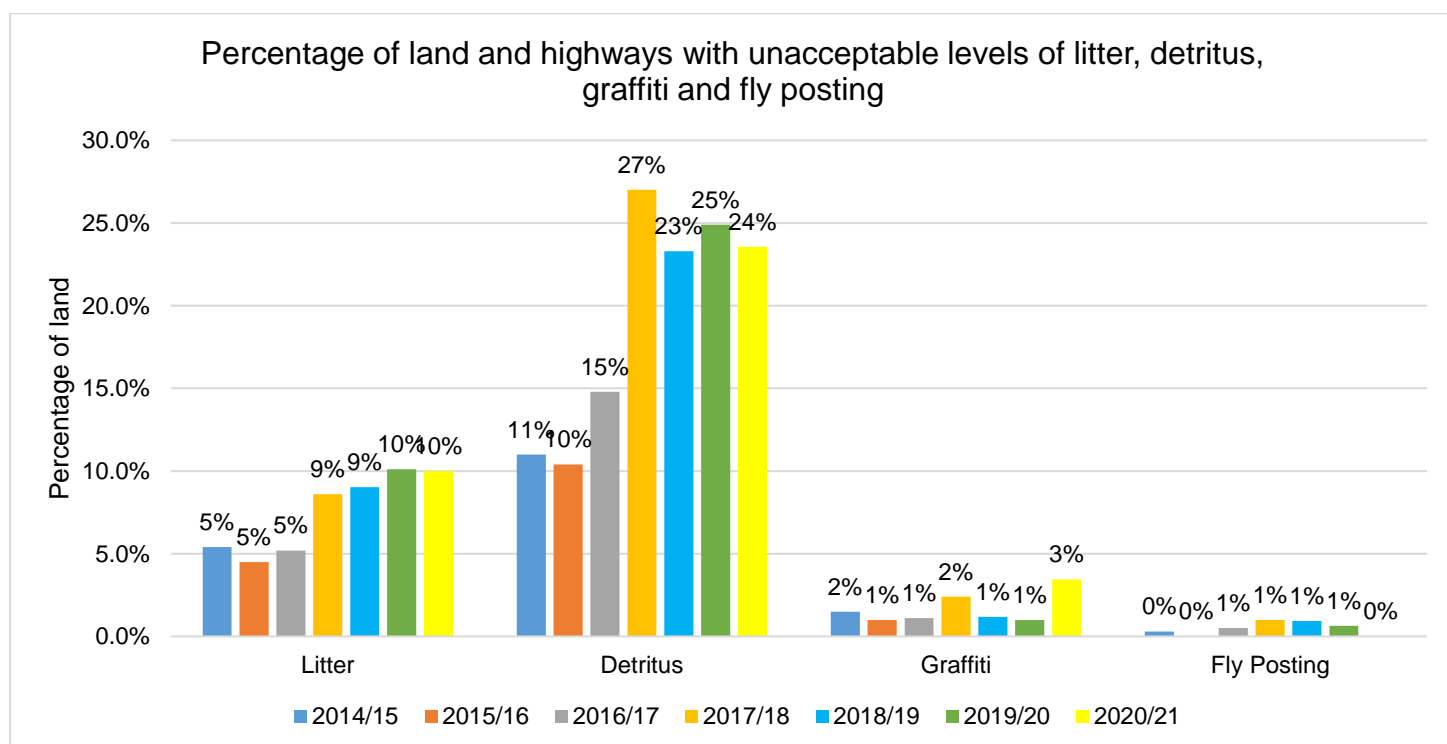
## Percentage of land and highways with unacceptable levels of litter, detritus, graffiti, and fly posting

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 as possible. Due to our Covid-19 response we did not complete the full set of inspections last year. Between April 2020 and March 2021, 260 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 (2020/21) 10% of land and highways in South Gloucestershire were deemed to have unacceptable levels of litter, which is consistent with the level recorded the previous year (10.11%). Main roads, rural roads, and retail areas outside of town centres, were recorded as the most heavily littered land uses – the frequency of litter picking some of these areas is limited as traffic management is required for safety reasons. Town centres were recorded as having the lowest levels of litter.

We recorded an increase in the percentage of sites with unacceptable levels of graffiti (1.08% in 2019/20). These incidents of graffiti were predominantly on utility cabinets and privately maintained structures visible from the public highway.

Based on the data we are anticipating litter, detritus and fly posting to be in target at about 5%, 18%, and 0% respectively. Graffiti will not be in target (5%) – these all relate to incidents of graffiti on private property visible from the highway.



Source: South Gloucestershire Council\*Detritus consists of dust, mud, soil, grit, gravel, stones, rotted leaf and vegetation residue

# Our Health

## Our Health

South Gloucestershire is generally a healthy place to live with life expectancy higher than the national average (Figure 1). 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 (Figure 4).

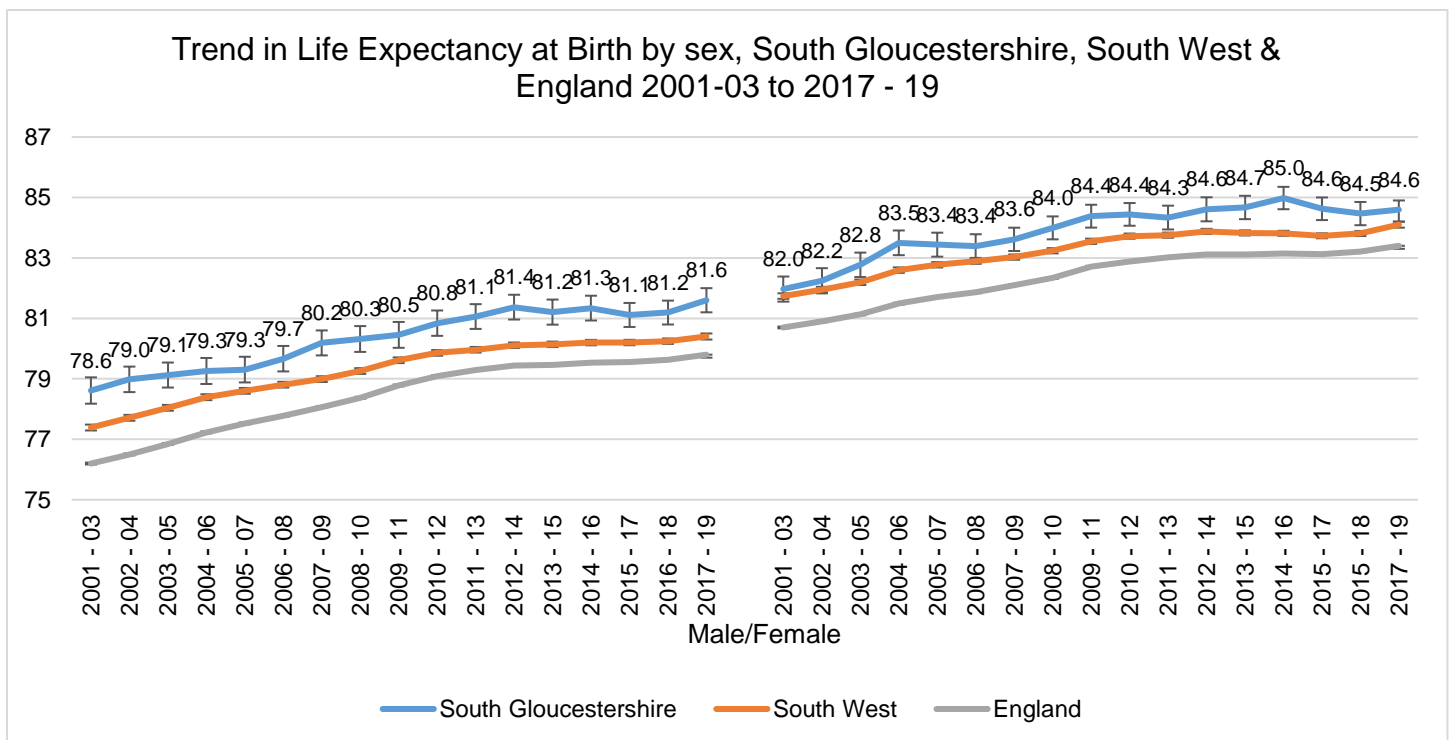
It is worth noting that all indicator data covers the period prior to the covid 19 pandemic, so the impact of the pandemic will not be evident in this year's data.

## Health data

Health data has been primarily obtained from the Public Health Outcomes Framework and the Local Alcohol Profiles for England produced by Public Health England which allows for comparison with regional and national rates across all indicators.

## Life expectancy in South Gloucestershire

Overall, there is an upward trend in life expectancy for both males and females in South Gloucestershire. Figure 1 shows that there has been a steady increase for both males and females. The rolling average of female life expectancy has risen by 1.0 years over the last 10 years, from 83.6 in 2007-09 to 84.6 in 2017-19, whilst there has been a slight decline in life expectancy since 2014-16, South Gloucestershire remains significantly higher than England or the Southwest. Male life expectancy has risen by 1.4 years to 81.6 years over the same period. Life expectancy in South Gloucestershire remains significantly higher than the national average for both males and females.



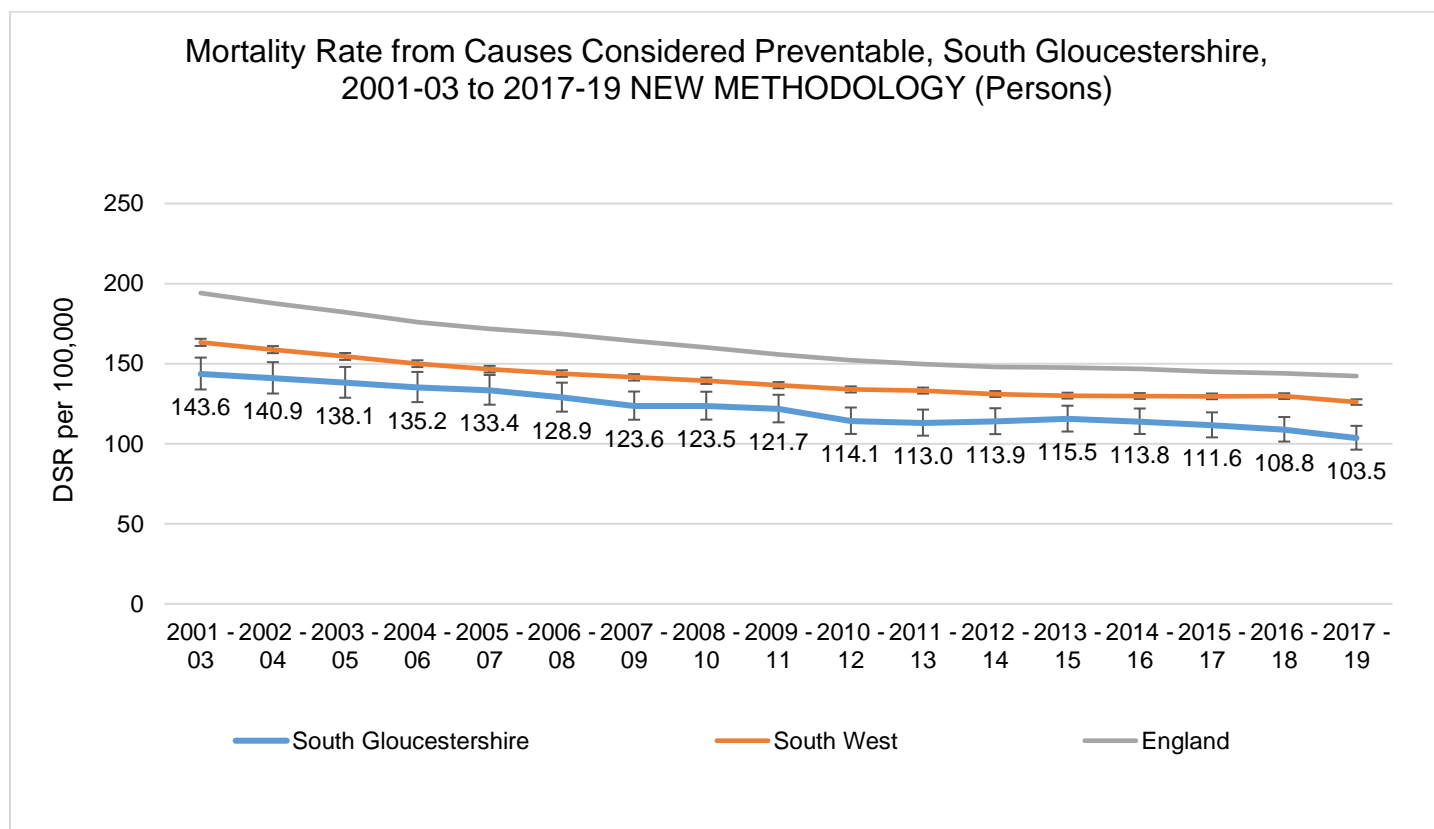
Source: Public Health England 2021



## 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 2017 and 2019, the premature mortality rate in South Gloucestershire was approximately 103.5 per 100,000 of the population. Since 2001-03 the rate of preventable death 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.

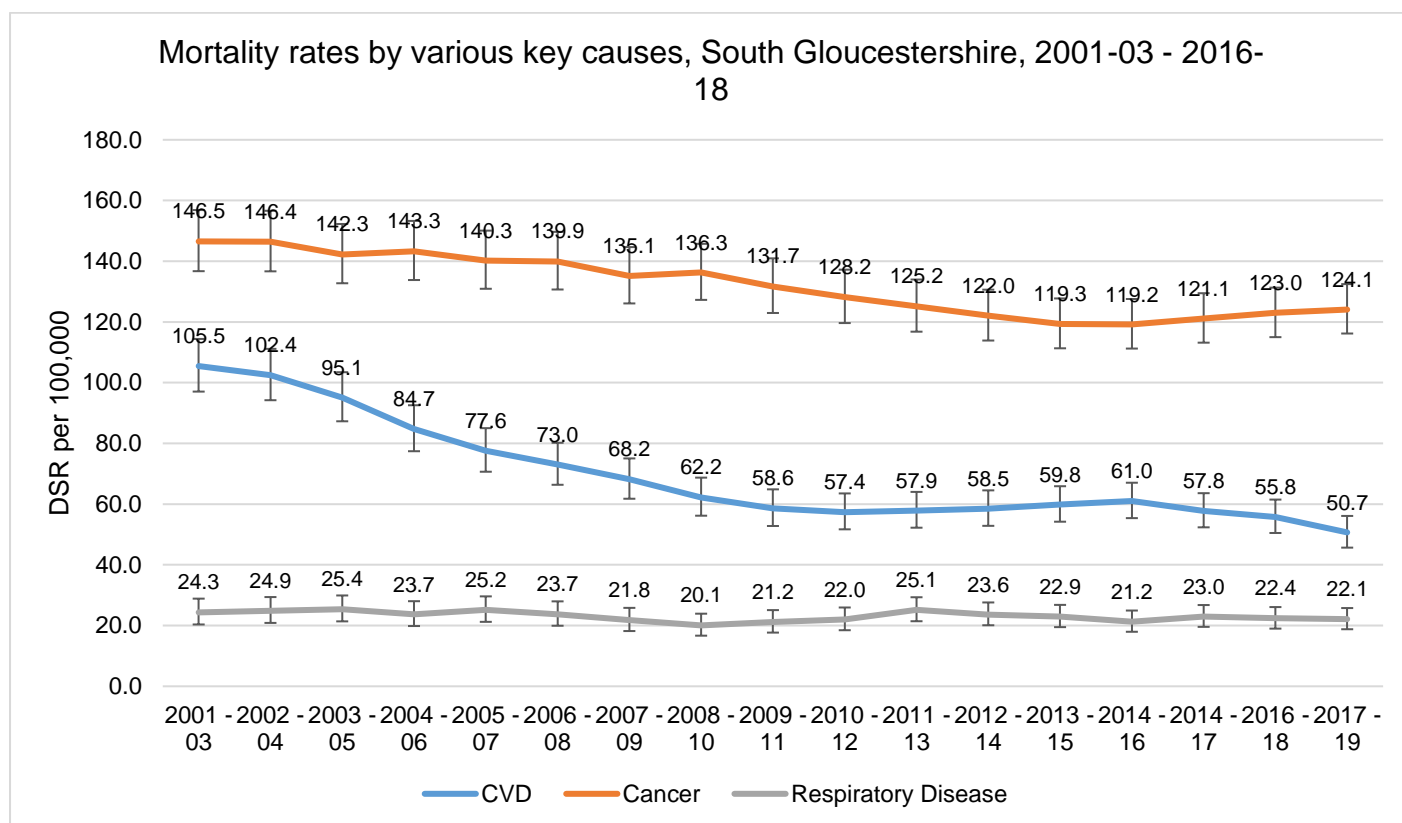


Source: Public Health England 2021

## 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.

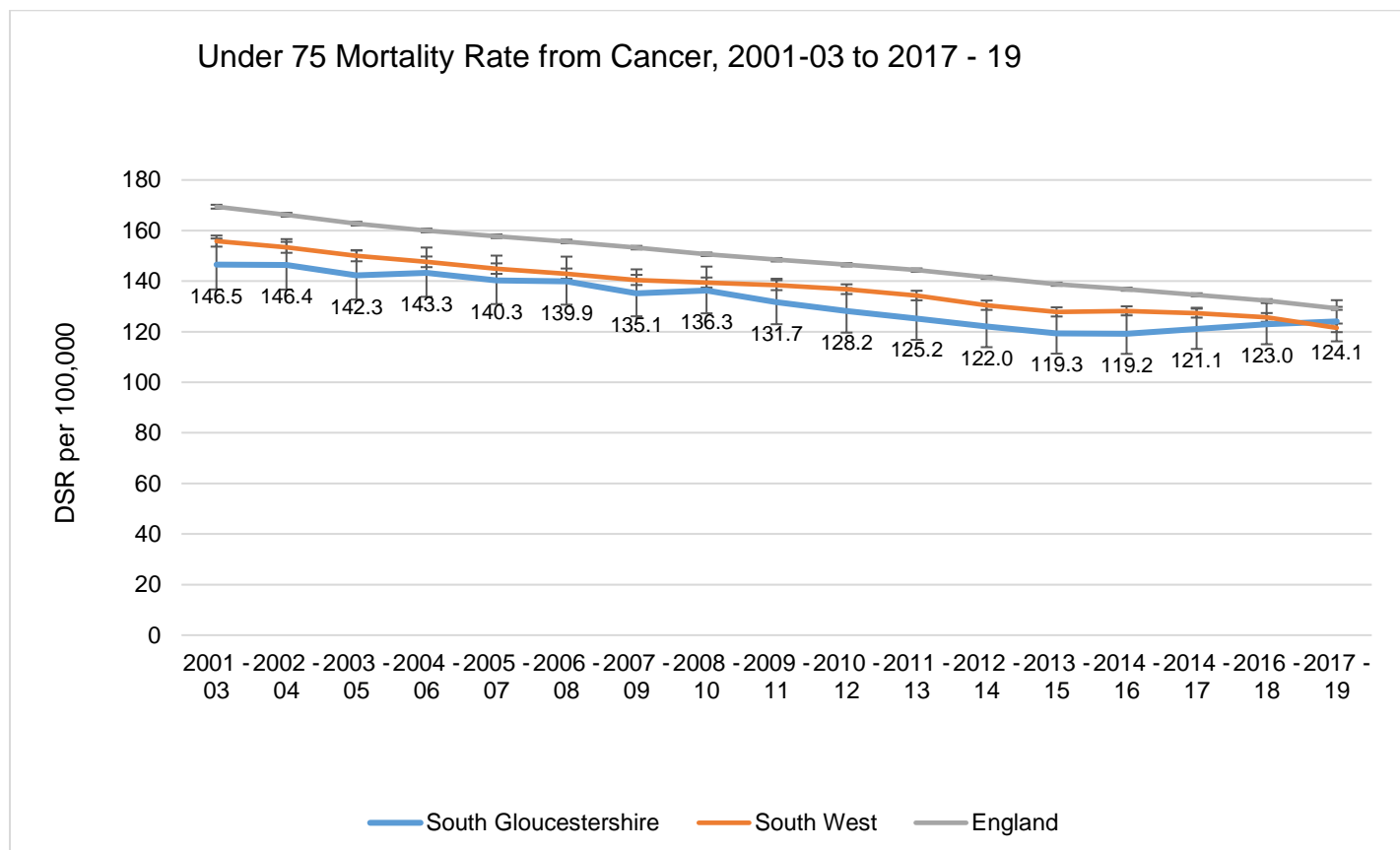
Although there have been improvements in treatment and lifestyle, especially in terms of CVD over recent decades, to ensure that there continues to be a reduction in the rate of premature mortality from cancer and cardiovascular diseases, there needs to be concerted action in both prevention and treatment.



Source: Public Health England 2021

## Cancer

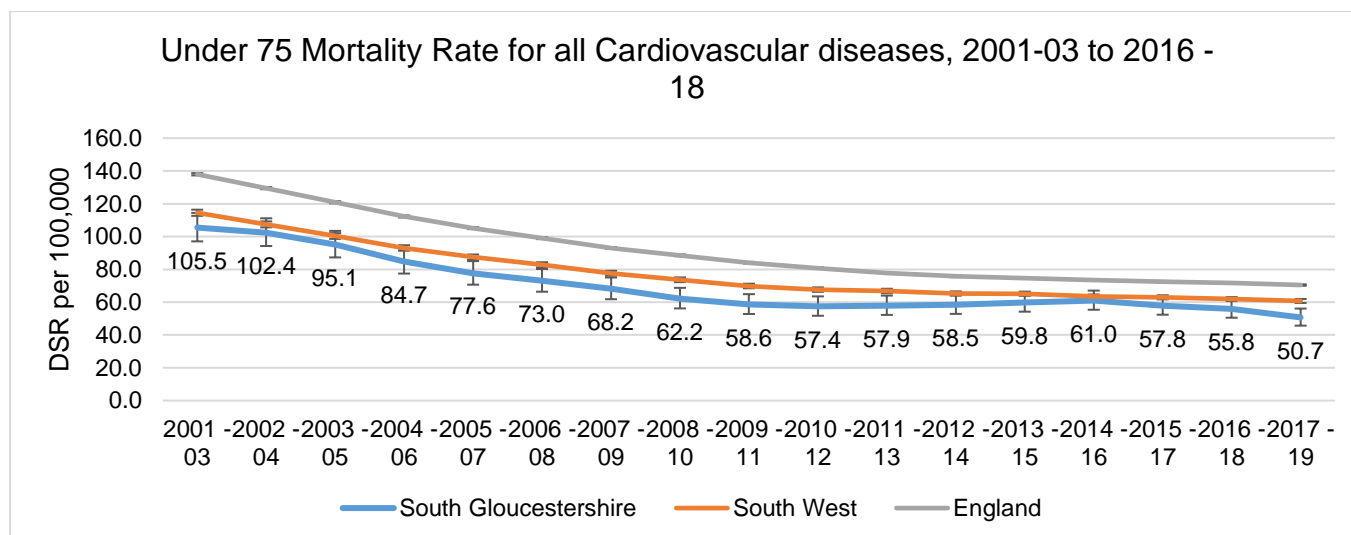
Cancer remains the greatest cause of premature death in South Gloucestershire. Overall, between 2001-03 and 2017-19 there has been a significant downward trend in the premature death rate due to cancer, though since 2014-16 there has been a slow increase. Between 2017 and 2019, cancer was responsible for 914 deaths among those under the age of 75, 343 (37%) of which were considered to be preventable\*. This equates to 40% of all premature deaths considered preventable in South Gloucestershire.



Source Public Health England 2021

## Cardiovascular diseases

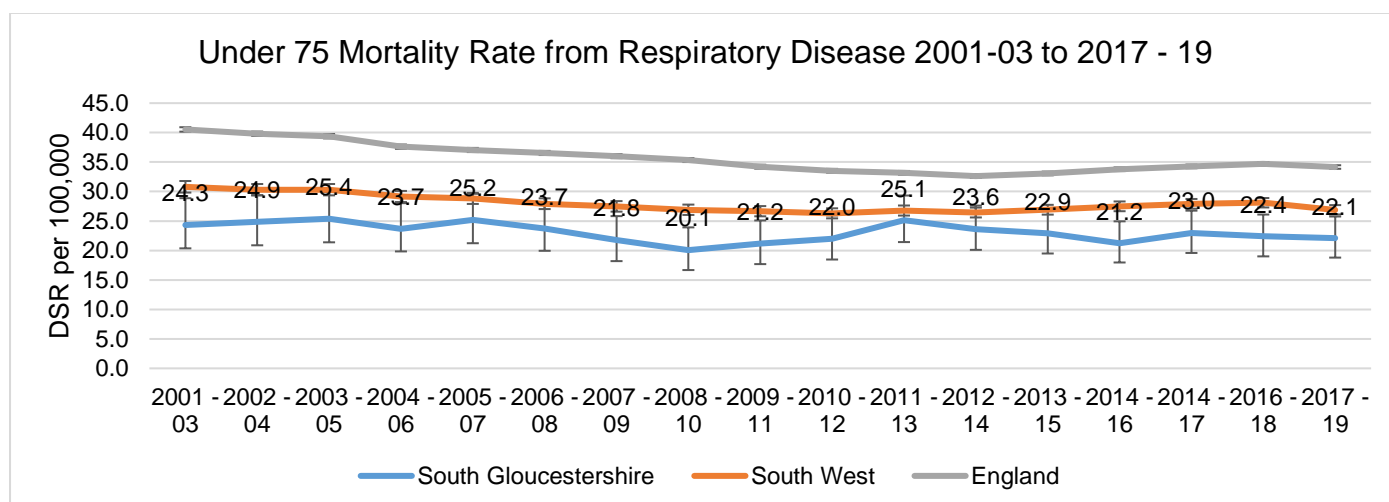
Cardiovascular diseases, which include coronary heart disease and stroke, are the second greatest cause of premature deaths in South Gloucestershire. Overall, the premature death rate due to cardiovascular diseases has significantly decreased in South Gloucestershire between 2001-03 and 2017-19, falling from 106 per 100,000 population to a rate of 50.7 per 100,000 population in 2017-19. Between 2017-19, cardiovascular diseases were responsible for 374 deaths among those under 75 years old, 142 (38%) of which were considered preventable\*, with cardiovascular diseases accounting for 19% of all preventable\* deaths.



Source: Public Health England 2021

## 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 Southwest and significantly lower than rates observed nationally. 77 (48%) of the 162 premature deaths due to respiratory disease in 2017-19 were considered preventable\*.

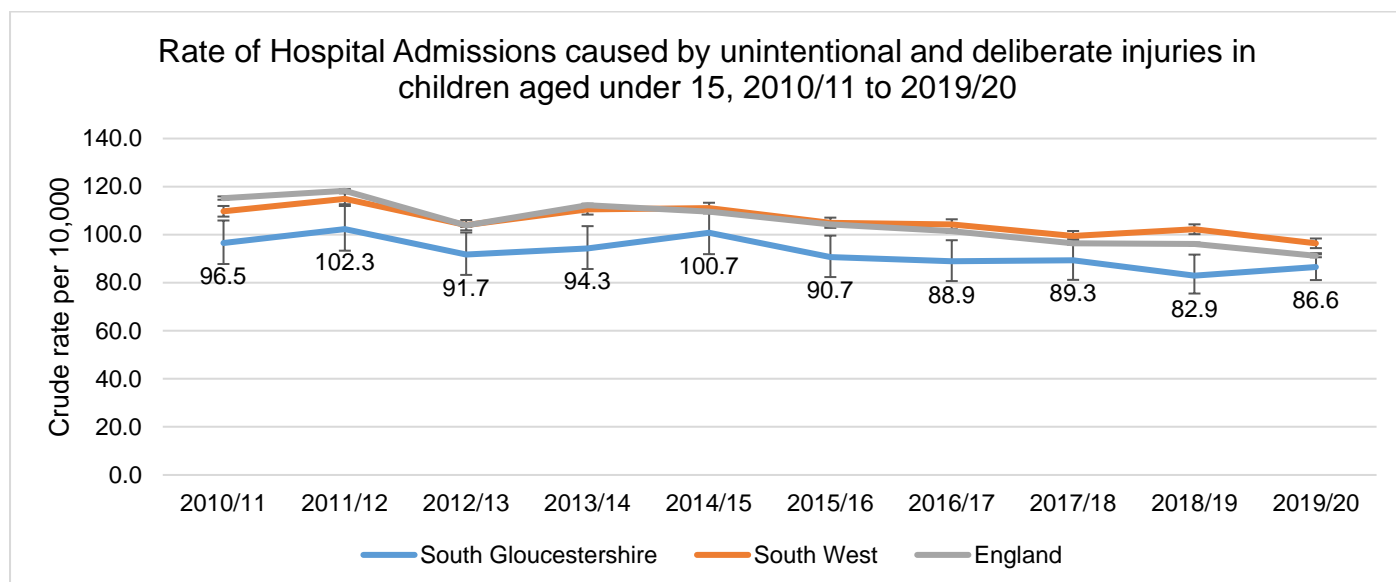


Source: Public Health England 2021

\* The Public Health methodology for mortality considered preventable has changed so counts and percentages will differ from those presented in previous reports so should not be used for comparison.

## 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 Southwest and England level, with no notable changes over the last 5 years.

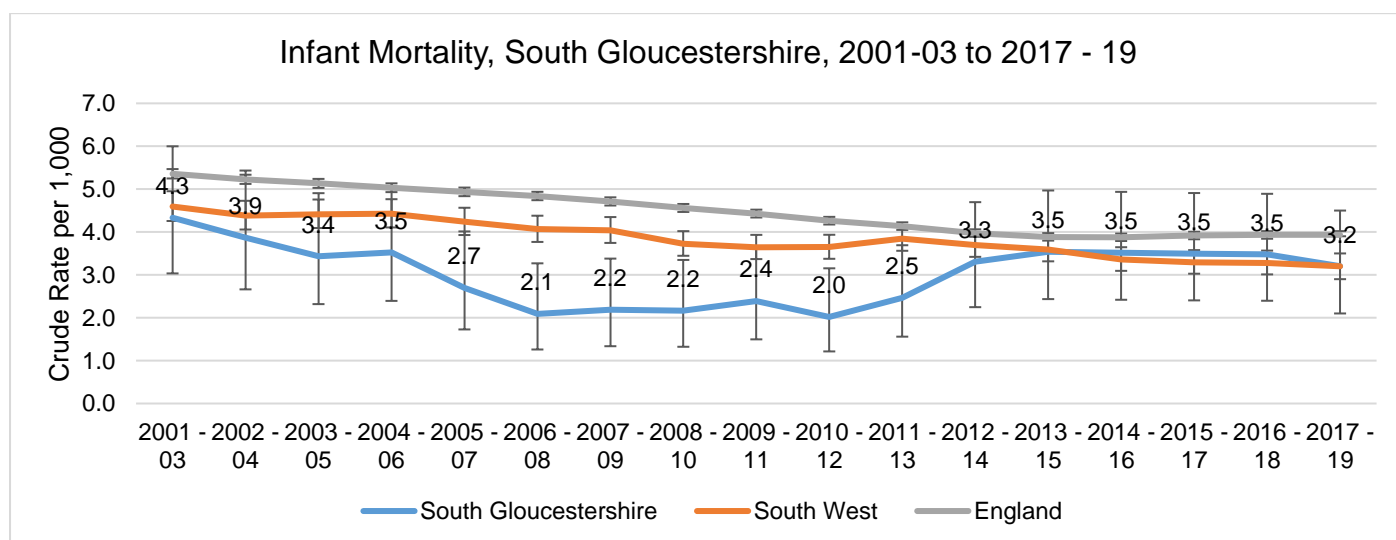


Source: Public Health England 2021

## 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 2017-19 there were 30 deaths amongst infants, equating to 3.2 per 1,000 live births. The rate is consistent with regional (3.2 per 1,000 live births) and national (3.9 per 1,000 live births) rates.

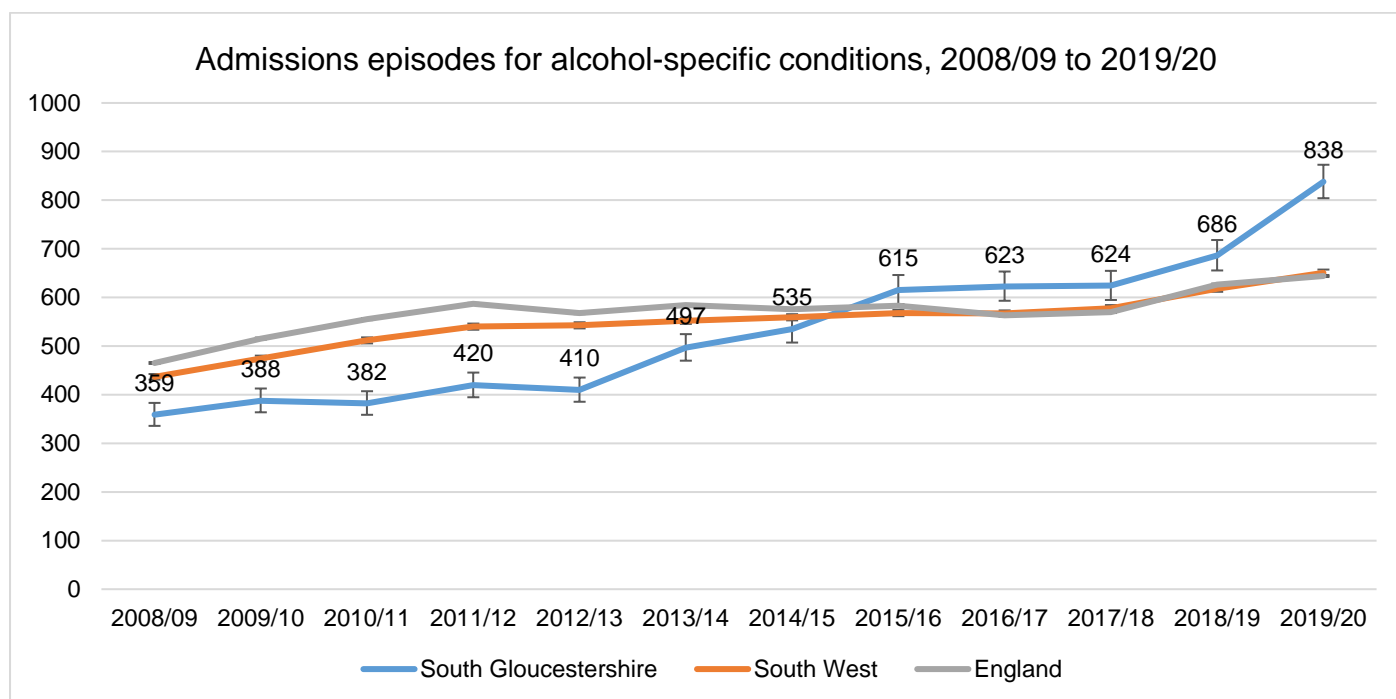


Source: Public Health England 2021

## Alcohol specific hospital admissions

Alcohol specific admissions are an indicator of the level of alcohol misuse and the effectiveness of 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 an increase in admissions between 2012/13 and 2015/16, rates of admission were relatively stable between 2015/16 and 2017/18 however the rate has significantly increased over the last two years. Since 2016/17 the rate in South Gloucestershire has remained significantly higher than rates regionally and nationally.



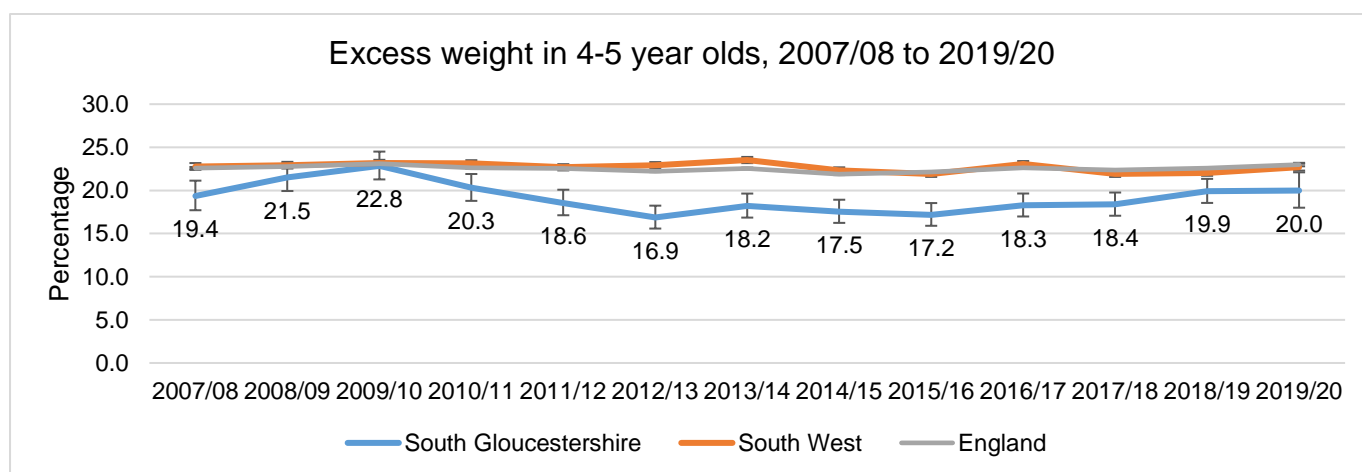
Source: Public Health England 2021

## The percentage of children's 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.

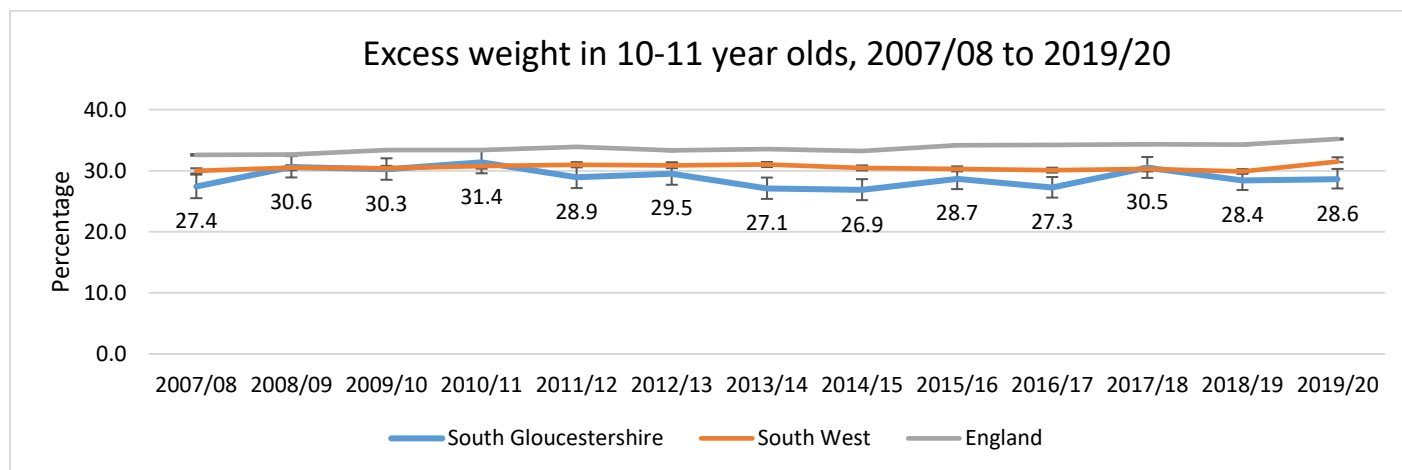
The 2019/20 NCMP data collection stopped in March 2020 when schools were closed due to the Covid-19 pandemic. In a usual NCMP collection year, national participation rates are around 95% of all eligible children. The measurements of 10–11-year-olds were unaffected by school closures, but only 25-75% of 4–5-year-olds were measured in South Gloucestershire in 2019/20. PHE therefore classify 2019/20 data for 4–5-year-olds in South Gloucestershire as 'fit for publication but interpret with caution'.

This graph shows that the percentage of 4–5-year-old children (in Reception year) reporting as overweight or obese declined between 2009/10 and 2012/13, but has increased slightly since 2015/16. The latest reporting period shows a marginal increase, though not significant. South Gloucestershire remains significantly below rates at a regional and national level.



Source: 2021 NHS Digital

The percentage of 10–11-year-olds who are overweight or obese has remained relatively constant between 2007/08 and 2019/20. South Gloucestershire currently has rates significantly lower than both national and regional levels, primarily due to an increase in the South West.



Source: 2021 NHS Digital

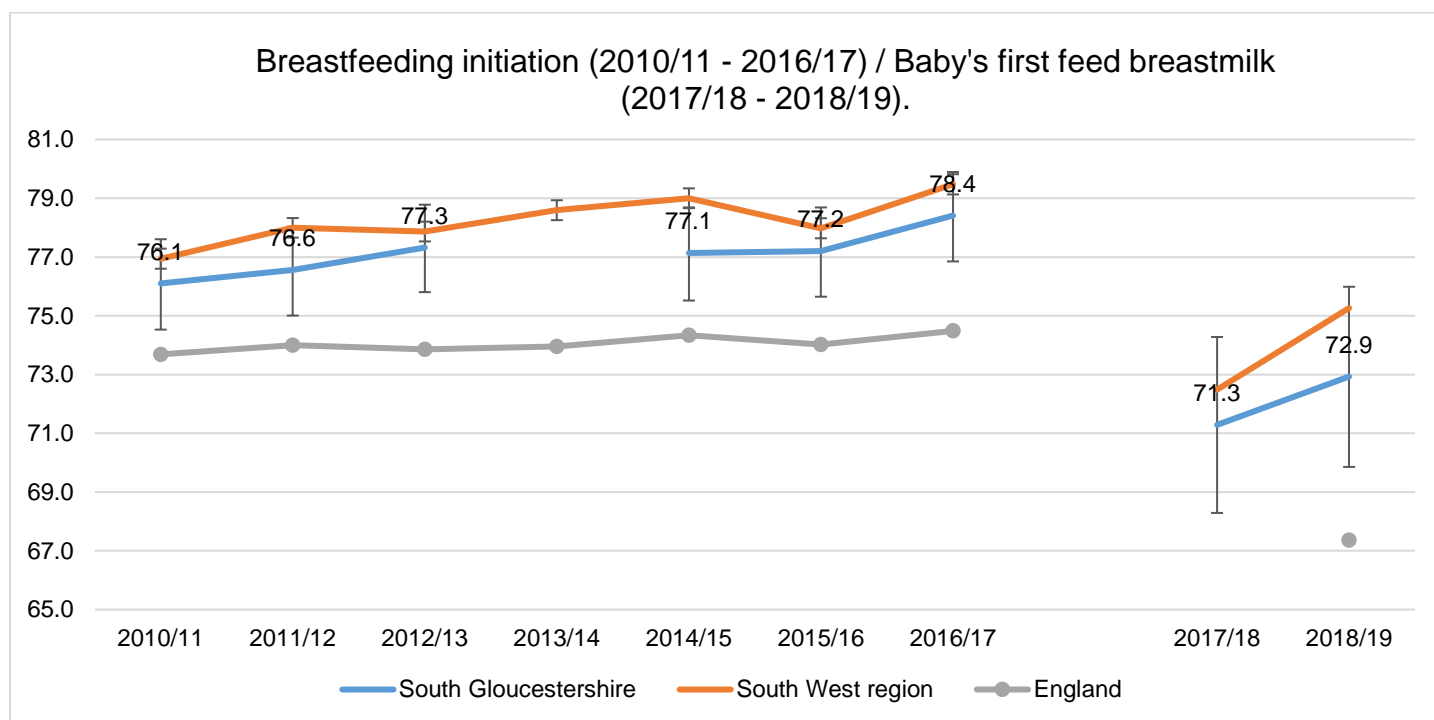
## Breastfeeding initiation

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 a combination of two indicators, breastfeeding initiation, the indicator that superseded it, "Baby's first feed breastmilk". It is important to be aware that the indicators have methodological differences, breastfeeding initiation being babies fed breastmilk in first 48 hours, and babies first feed referring to the very first feed only (including expressed).

The number of mothers initiating breastfeeding within 48 hours in South Gloucestershire remained relatively constant between 2010/11 and 2016/17 and during this time South Gloucestershire remained statistically similar to the South West in this respect, and significantly higher than at a national level.

Data for the new indicator of baby's first feed is only available for 2 time points, the notable drop is most like due to changes in what the indicator is measuring rather than any significant change in the proportion of mothers who breastfeed their babies in the first days of life.



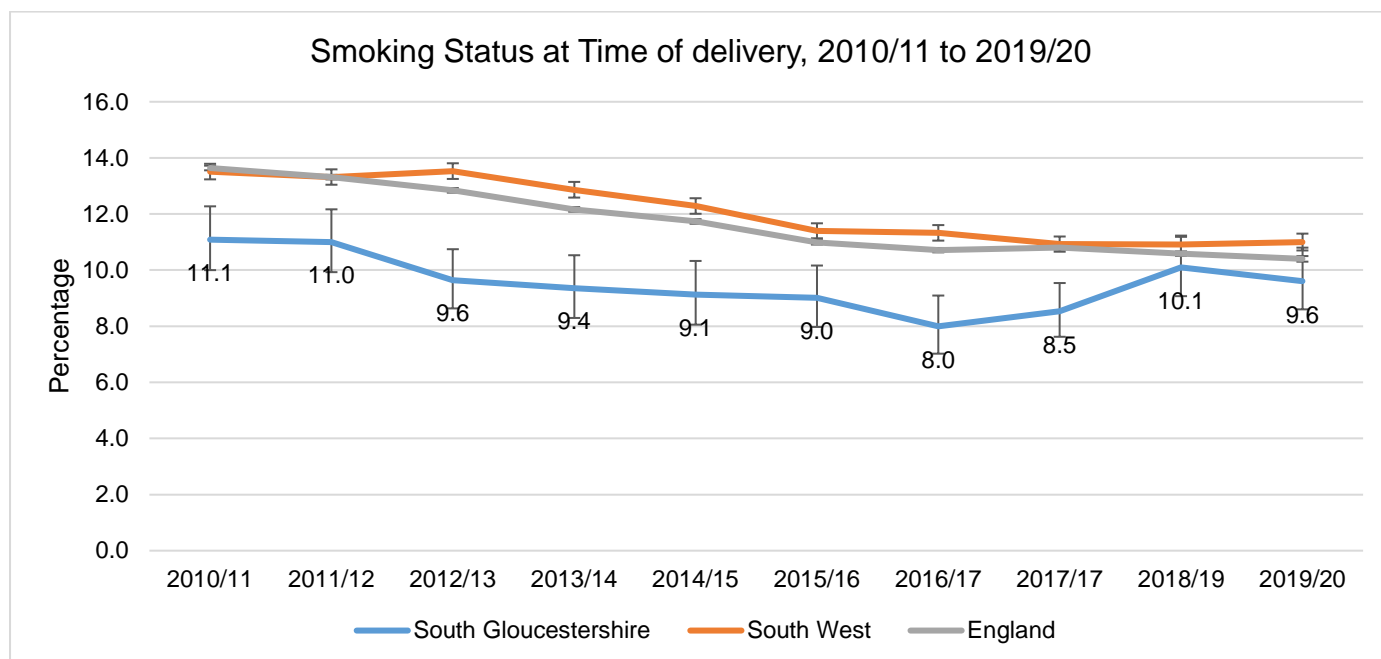
Source: Public Health England 2020



## 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 whilst there was a significantly lower percentage of mothers who are smokers at the time of delivery in South Gloucestershire in comparison to the Southwest and national average until 2017/18, the increase between 2016/17 and 2018/19 has meant that South Gloucestershire is now statistically similar to England and the South West region despite a small fall in 2019/20.

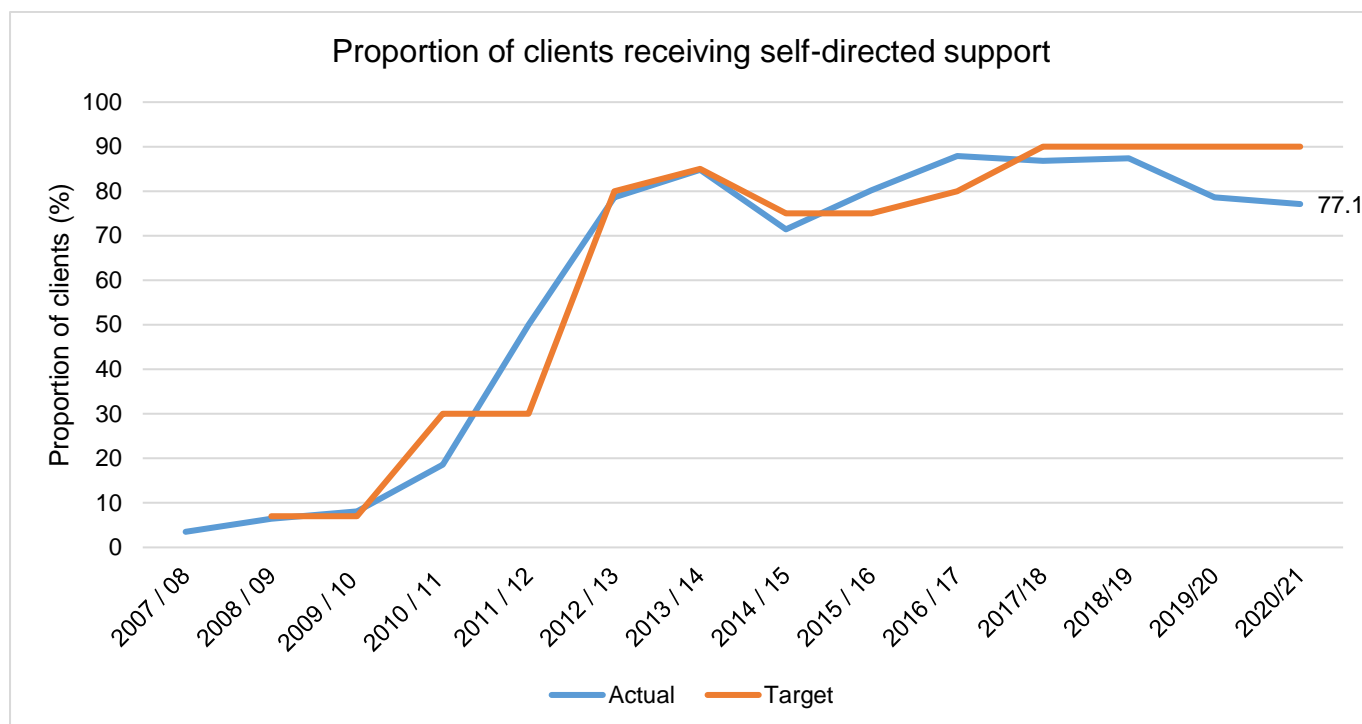


Source: Public Health England 2021

## 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. The environment within which ASC is currently operating has an impact on the ability to offer self-directed support. With the easing of COVID-19 restrictions and the roll out of the vaccination programme it should be possible to return to pre-COVID-19 levels of activity in 2021/22.



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.*