

Quality of Life Report 2022

Contents

1. Quality of life	6
Has South Gloucestershire become a better or worse place to live?	6
Resident's satisfaction with their local area as a place to live	7
2. Our Place	8
Total homes completed	8
Residential Development on Greenfield and Brownfield land.....	9
Number of affordable homes delivered	10
Ratio of average house price to average earnings.....	11
Number of households accepted by the council as homeless under a statutory homeless duty (Housing Act 1996, Part VII)	12
Number of households in temporary accommodation	12
Traffic Congestion	13
Proportion of people cycling to work	14
Bus Patronage.....	15
Number of people killed or injured on roads in South Gloucestershire	16
C02 emissions in South Gloucestershire	16
Proportion of energy produced from renewable sources.....	17
Quantity of household waste collected and method of disposal	18
Biodiversity in South Gloucestershire	20
3. Our Economy.....	21
Proportion of working age population in employment.....	21
Average annual earnings.....	22
Unemployment	23
Qualifications of working age residents.....	24
Attainment 8 score of children at the end of their secondary education	25
Proportion of 16–17-year-olds Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)	25
Growth in business rate income.....	26
4. Our communities	27
Recorded crime rate in South Gloucestershire	27
Recorded crime rate for various crimes	28
Perceptions of antisocial behaviour	28
Percentage of residents who agree the police and other public agencies are successfully dealing with antisocial behaviour and crime in their area.....	30
Percentage of residents who feel people from different backgrounds get on well together.	31

Percentage of residents who feel there is a problem with people not treating each other with respect and consideration.	32
Percentage of land and highways with unacceptable levels of litter, detritus, graffiti, and fly posting ...	33
5. Our Health.....	34
Health data.....	34
Life expectancy in South Gloucestershire.....	34
Rate of mortality considered preventable.....	35
Mortality rates.....	36
Cancer.....	37
Cardiovascular diseases.....	38
Respiratory disease.....	38
Childhood Injuries.....	39
Infant mortality.....	40
Alcohol specific hospital admissions.....	40
The percentage of children's classified as overweight or obese.....	42
Breastfeeding initiation.....	43
Smoking status of mothers at time of delivery.....	45
The number of people receiving self-directed support.....	46

Quality of Life - Better or Worse?

The annual quality of life indicators for South Gloucestershire

Autumn 2022 (v10)

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 2021/22 financial year so do not yet reflect the full 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.

Population Health information is routinely updated with the latest available data in our [Population Health Intelligence Portal](https://beta.southglos.gov.uk/health-and-social-care/health-services/jsna): (<https://beta.southglos.gov.uk/health-and-social-care/health-services/jsna>)

Contents:

- Quality of life
- Our place
- Our economy
- Our communities
- Our health

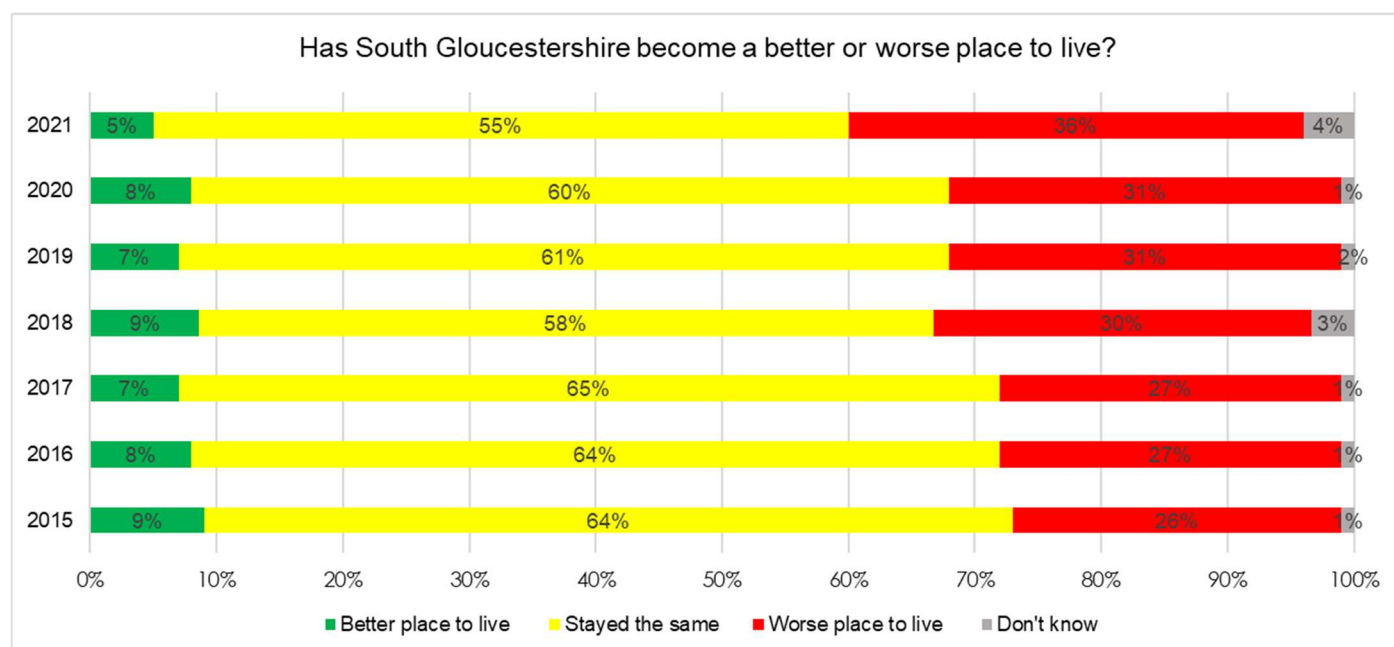
<p>Key information about South Gloucestershire</p> <p>Total administrative area: 53,664.7 hectares / 536.6 sq. km (Cartesian Measure)</p> <p>Wards: 28 (61 ward Councillors)</p> <p>Population: 290,400 (Office for National Statistics, Census 2021)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Males: 143,800 • Females: 146,600 • Children age (0-15 years): 53,961 (18.7% of total population) • Working age (16-64 years): 179,446 (62.3% of total population) • Pensionable age (65+): 54,100 (18.6 %of total population) <p>Population density: 584 persons per sq. km (Census 2021)</p> <p>Households: 123,950 (Valuation Office Agency, March 2022)</p> <p>Black and Minority Ethnic Population: 13,193 (5.0% of total population) (Census 2011)</p> <p>Please note: the axis for some graphs do not start at zero so the differences over time can be seen more clearly</p>	<p>MAP AND ACCESS STATEMENT</p>
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1. Quality of life

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

Our annual budget survey and residents' 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 2021 (the latest data available) 5% of respondents to the Viewpoint survey felt that South Gloucestershire had become a better place to live. This is a decrease of 3 percentage points 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 from 60% to 55% in the last year. The number of respondents suggesting that South Gloucestershire has become a worse place to live has risen over the last five years from 26% in 2015 to 36% in 2021.



Source: South Gloucestershire Viewpoint Survey and Residents' Budget survey 2015-2021

**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.*

Resident's 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 2021, the majority of respondents said they were satisfied with their local area as a place to live (76%) with 28% of these saying they were very satisfied. Just 14% of respondents expressed dissatisfaction with their local area. This is the same as the previous year.



Source: South Gloucestershire Viewpoint Survey 2015-2021

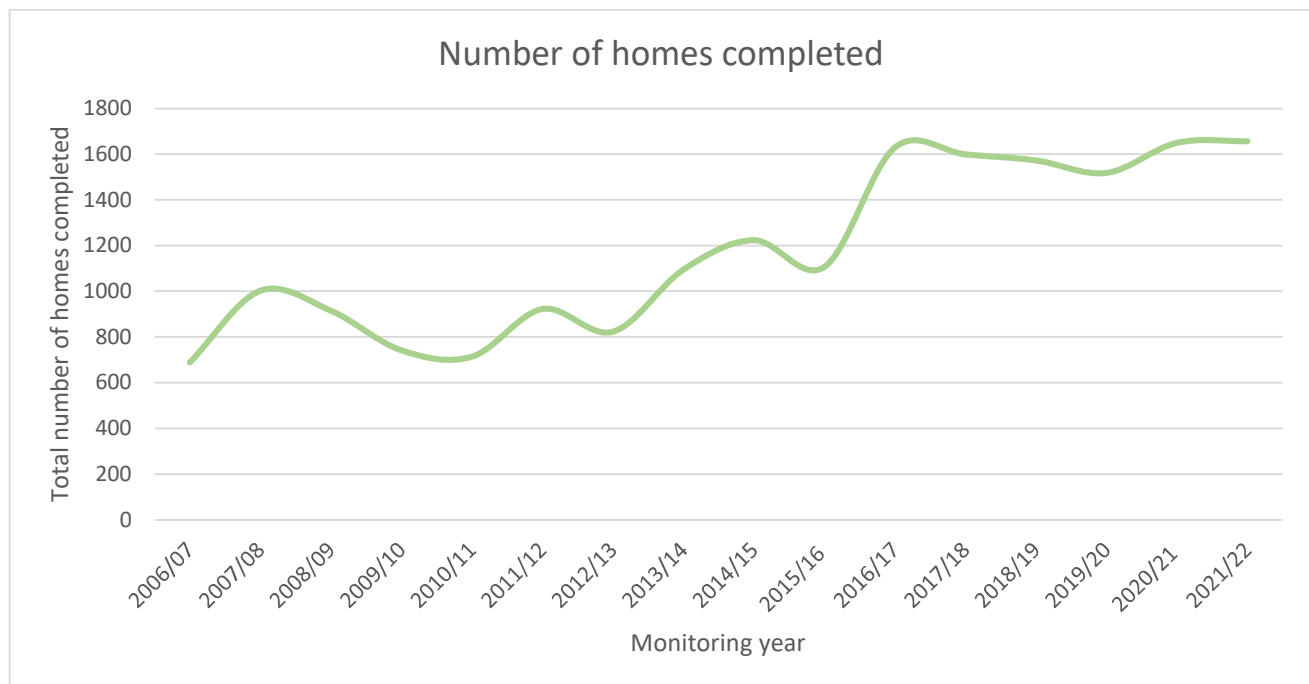
2. Our Place

Total homes completed

In 2021/22, 1,657 new homes were recorded as completed across South Gloucestershire, the highest figure since the Core Strategy started in 2006.

Of these 1,381 were on large sites of 10 homes or more and 276 were completed on small sites of fewer than 10 homes.

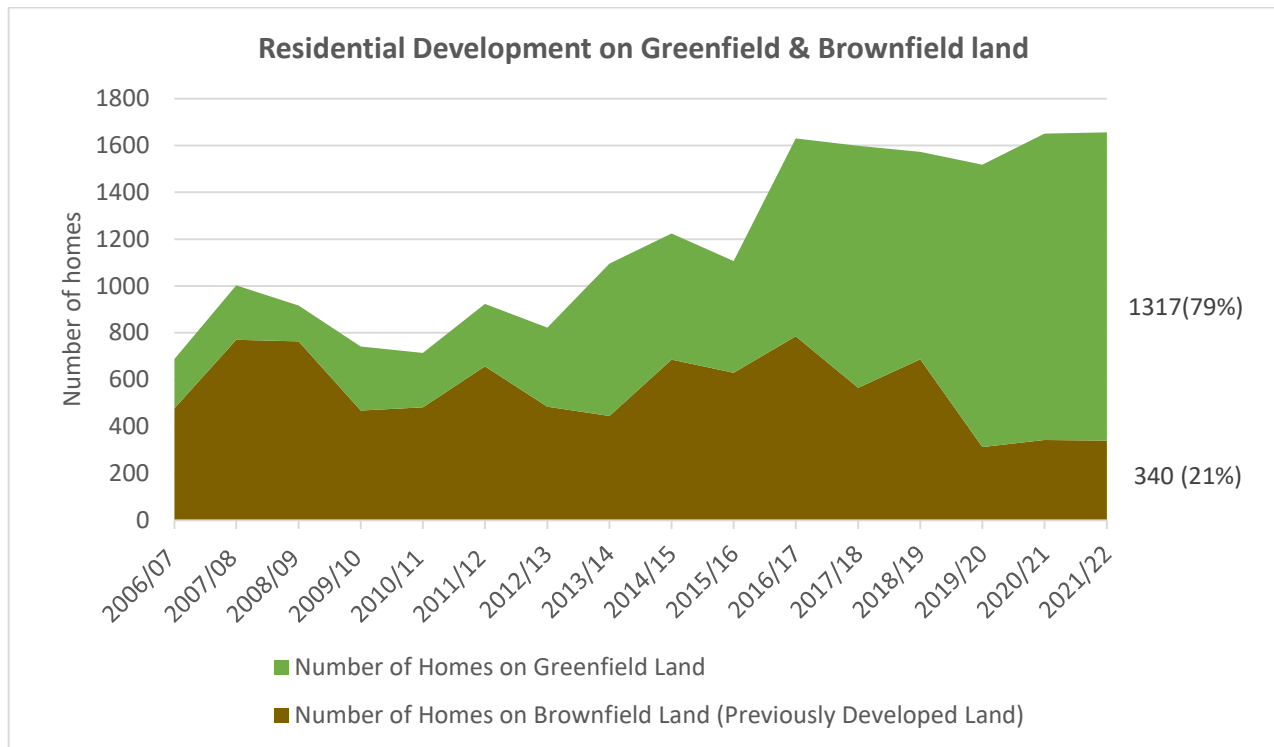
Overall, since April 2006, 18,863 new homes have been completed in South Gloucestershire.



Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Department for Place

Residential Development on Greenfield and Brownfield land

Of the 1,657 residential developments, 1,317 (79%) were built on Greenfield land and 340 (21%) were built on Brownfield land. A large proportion of these developments can be attributed to new housing schemes in Bristol's North and East Fringes, including Charlton Hayes and Emersons Green (Lyde Green) along with North Yate New Neighbourhood and Thornbury.



Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Department for Place

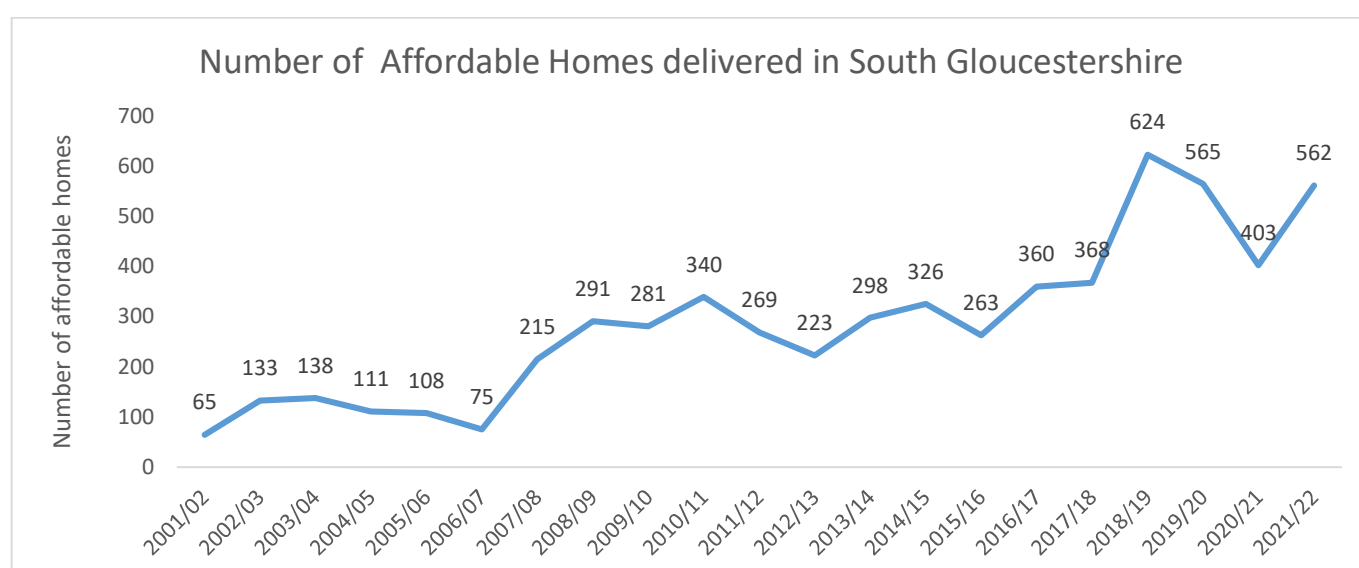
Number of affordable homes delivered

In 2021/22, 562 affordable homes were delivered in South Gloucestershire as a result of the Council's effective partnership working with our housing association partners and developers. This continues to build on the strong track record of affordable housing delivery in the district.

559 of the completions were new build and 3 non-new build (3 units for supported housing); 282 are social rent, 56 are affordable rent, and 224 are shared ownership. Approximately 60% are for rent. The delivery provides a range of housing options to suit people's needs.

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



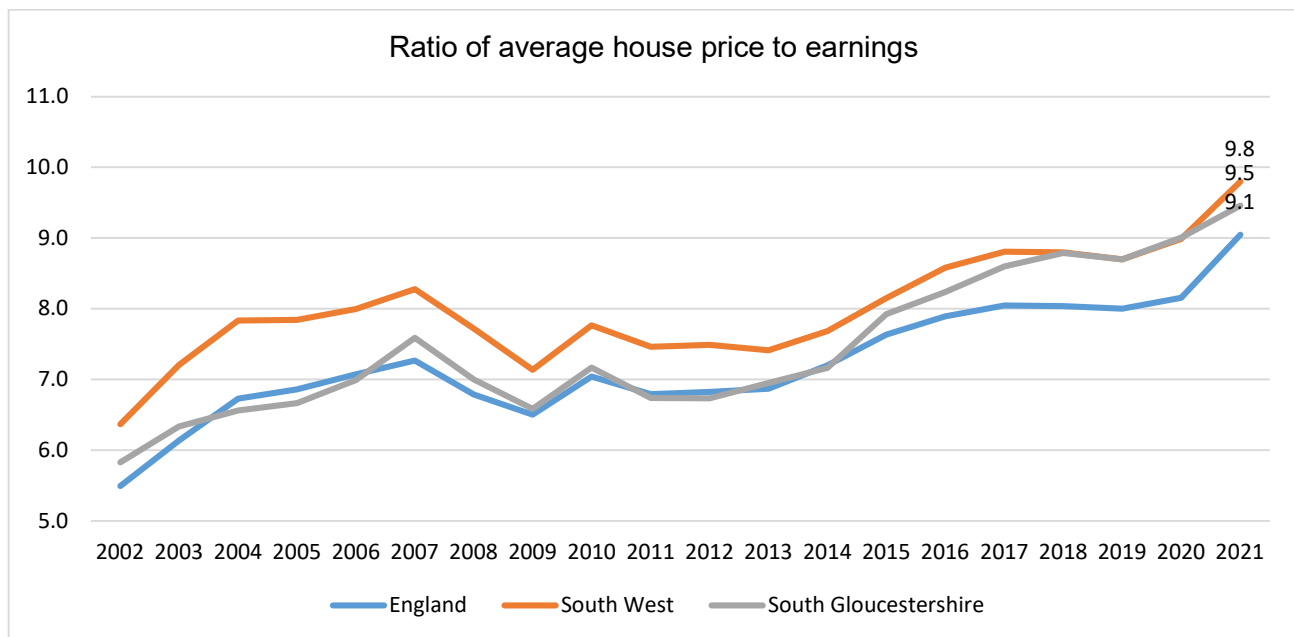
Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Environment and Community Services

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 September 2021, the average price paid for a residential property in South Gloucestershire was £300,000. The average house price in the South West was £290,000 and in England it was £285,000.

In South Gloucestershire the average house price is 9.5 times the average pay (£31,714). As the graph shows this is higher than the national average (9.1) and lower than the South West average (9.8).



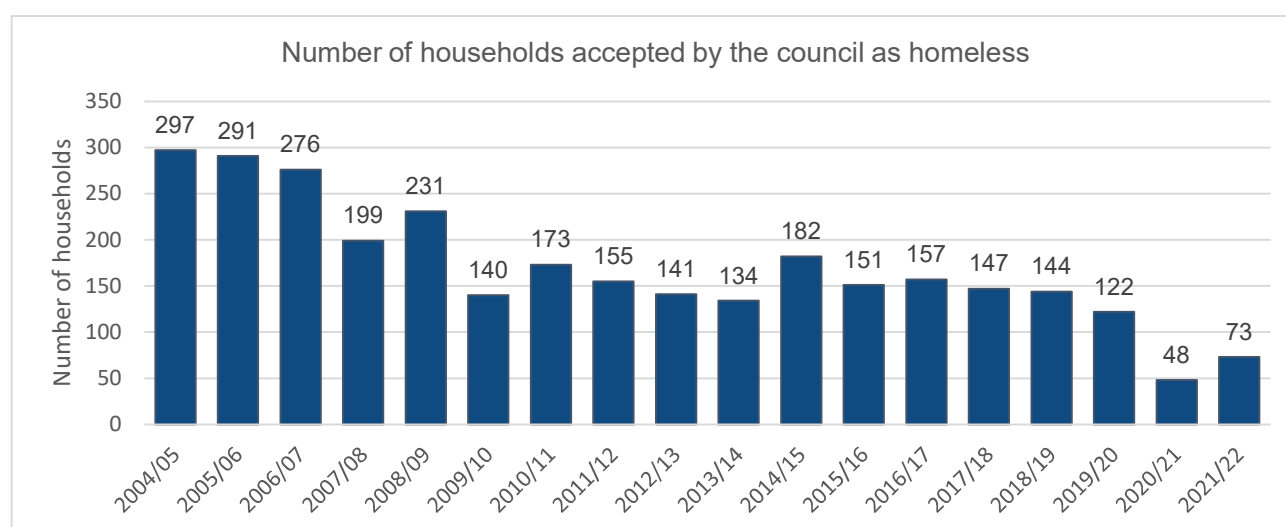
Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings and Price Statistics for Small areas (Office for National Statistics)

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

** Median house price for all properties sold in 2002 – 2021.

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

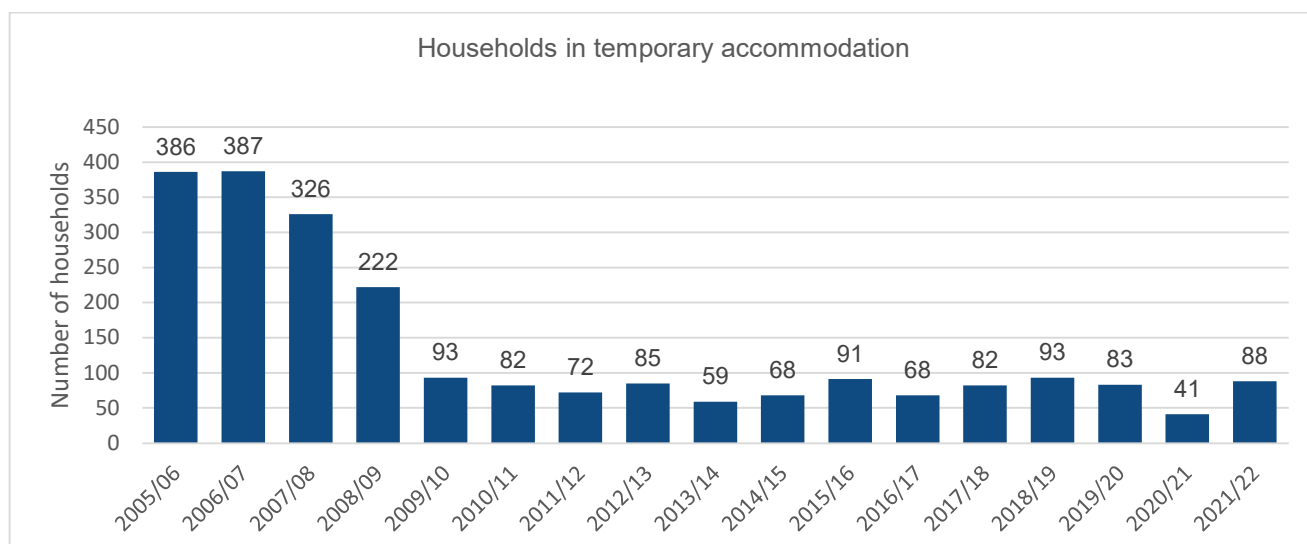
The total number of households owed the main housing duty (duties accepted) increased by 35% on the previous year. This was due, in part, to the end of the ban on evictions previously imposed by Government in response to the pandemic, leading to a significant increase in the number of families approaching for assistance. Many were unable to source alternative housing in the private rented sector, as the competition for housing remains high. The council continues to work with all households owed a statutory duty to produce a housing plan setting out the tasks required to secure housing. This is alongside targeted support to households in negotiating with private sector landlords and agents to secure homes.



Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Children, Adults and Health

Number of households in temporary accommodation

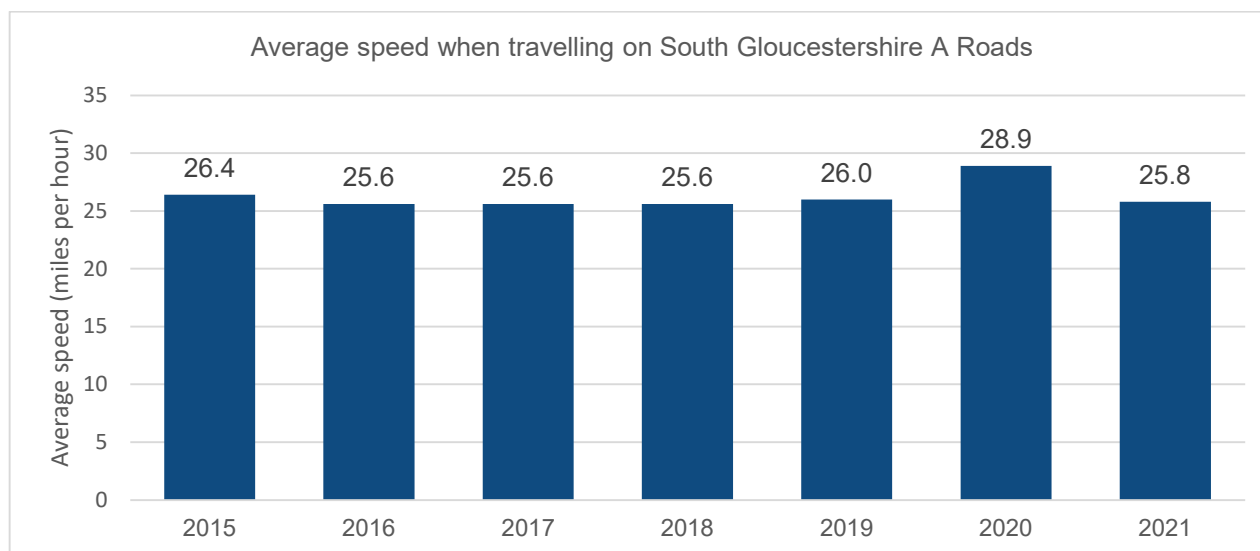
The figure given is based on the number of households provided with temporary accommodation under the council's statutory homelessness duties and is a snapshot of occupancy at 31/3/22. The use of temporary accommodation increased during the year driven by an increase in the number of households owed a statutory accommodation duty, particularly amongst families. Whilst we have seen a significant increase over the last year, the total remains in line with the figures reported pre-pandemic.



Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Children, Adults and Health

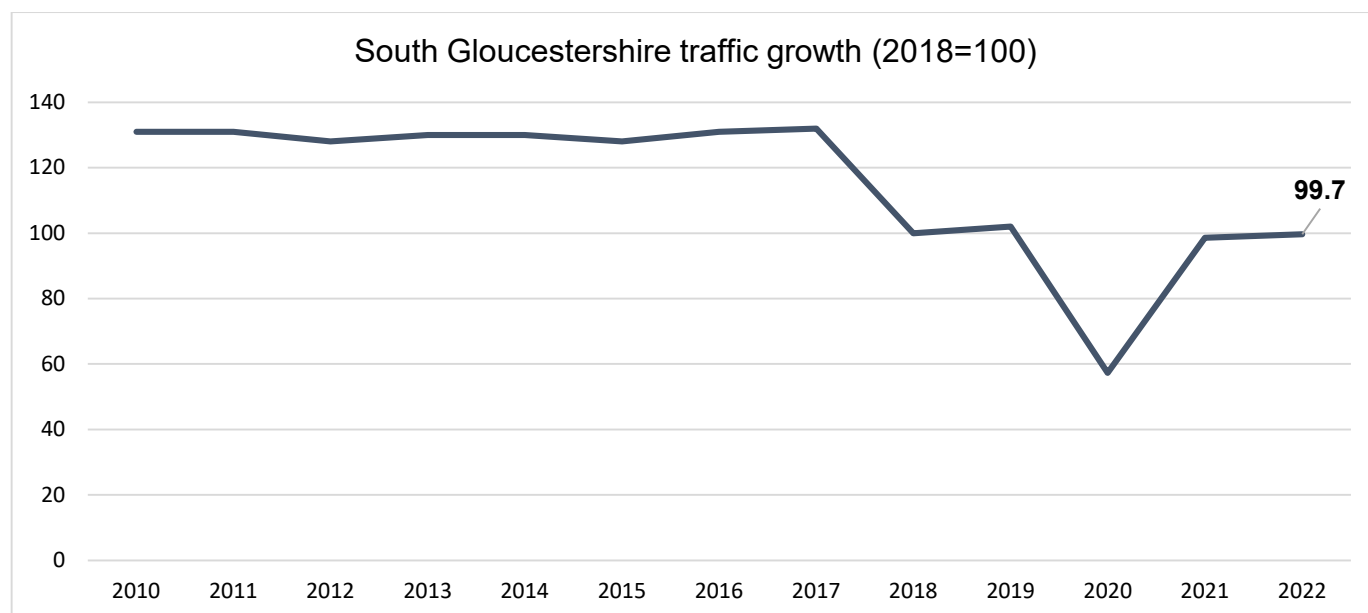
Traffic Congestion

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 fairly constant at around 26mph until 2020 when the average speed rose to 28.9mph, an increase of 11.26% on 2019. This indicated a significant reduction in congestion, due to the impact of Covid-19 related lockdowns. However average speed has now returned to the level experienced prior to the Covid-19 pandemic.



Source: Department for Transport (cgn0501b).

General traffic levels within South Gloucestershire are measured locally using average 12hour 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, traffic levels in May 2022 are almost back to pre-Covid levels.

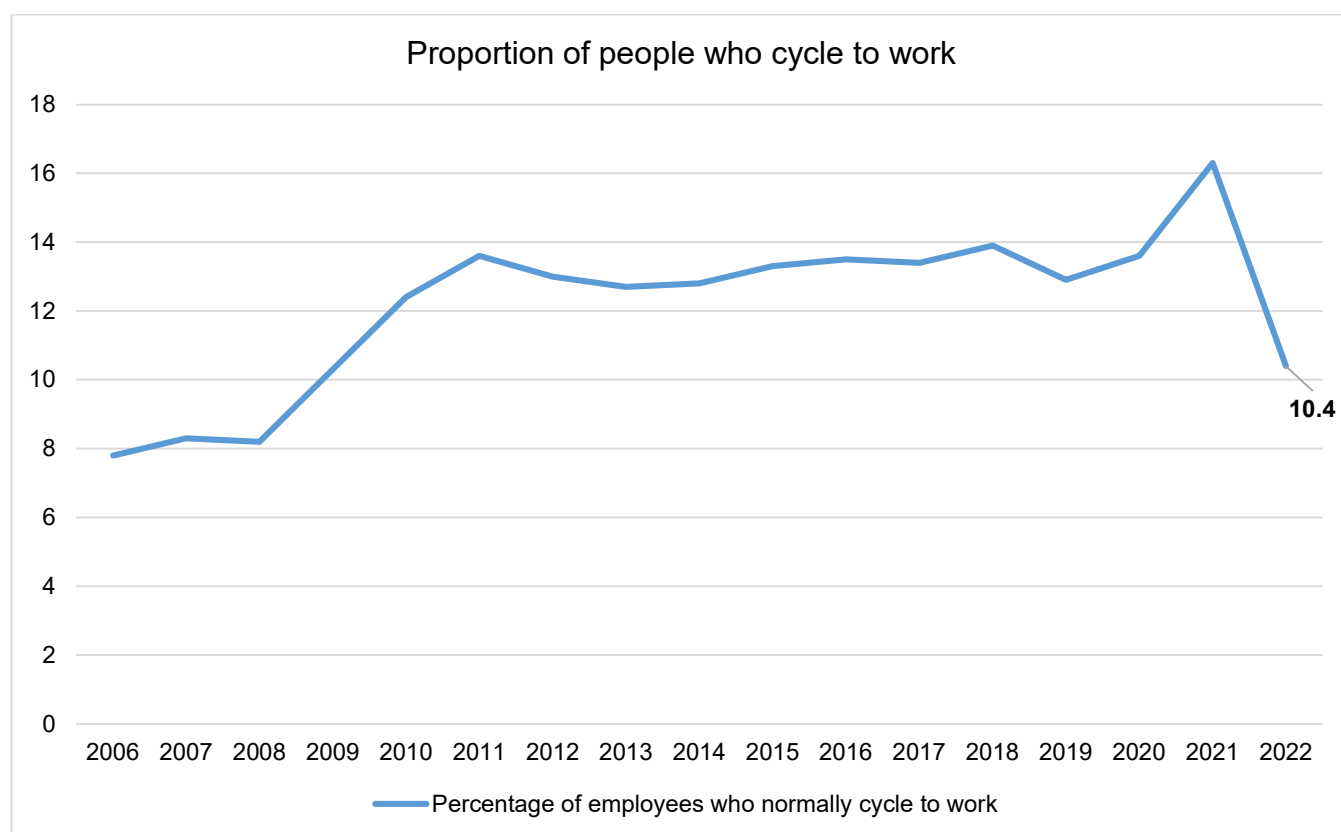


Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Environment and Community

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 results over the past two years have been directly impacted by Covid-19 and changes to employees work habits; it is possible that the 2020 results were also impacted by employees already adopting voluntary measures in the run-up to the introduction of the national lockdown at the end of March

Between 2006 and 2020 there was a steady, generally upward trend in the percentage of employees cycling to work. In 2021 the survey reported a significant increase in the percentage of commuting trips by cycle. This high percentage now looks to be an outlier, with the 2022 survey suggesting only 10.4% of commuting trips are made by bike. It is possible that this reduction may be due to changes in employee working habits (through hybrid working arrangements), car park spaces becoming less congested and highway delays dropping. These factors combined make the use of a car more attractive than it was in the past. It is worth noting that according to the March 2022 survey only 52% of respondents spent most of their working week at their formal workplace.

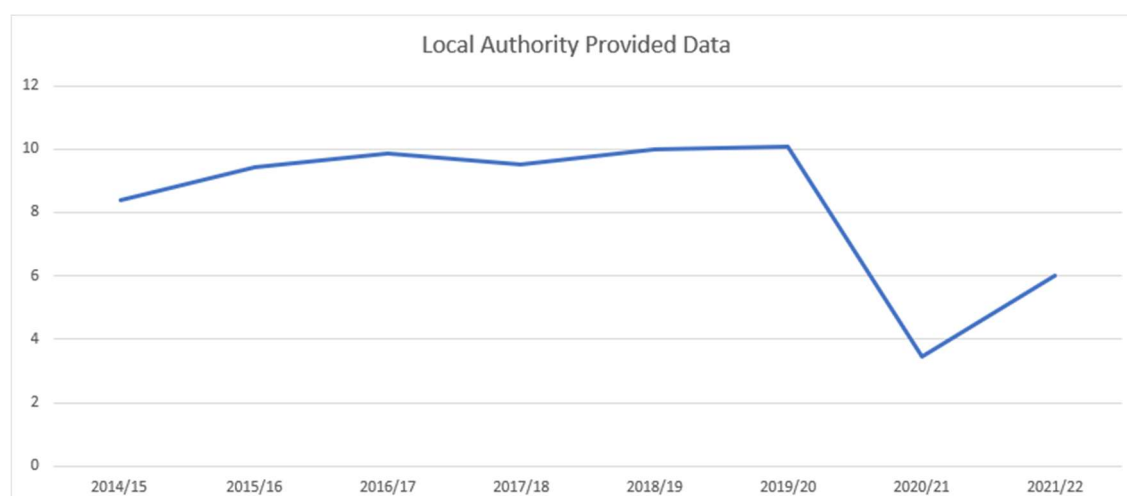


Source: Travel to Work Survey (SGC: Access West Programme)

* 2021 figures exclude those reporting as working from home as a Covid-19 related national lockdown was in place at the time of the survey resulting in over 60% of respondents working from home.

Bus Patronage

Overall bus patronage has started to recover with just over six million passengers boarding registered bus services in South Gloucestershire in 2021/22 (Source: WECA). This is 75% higher than the 20/21 low, but is still only around 60% of pre-Covid levels. Preliminary data from the first 2 quarters of 2022/2023 show that bus patronage continues to grow (21% higher compared to the first two quarters of 2021).



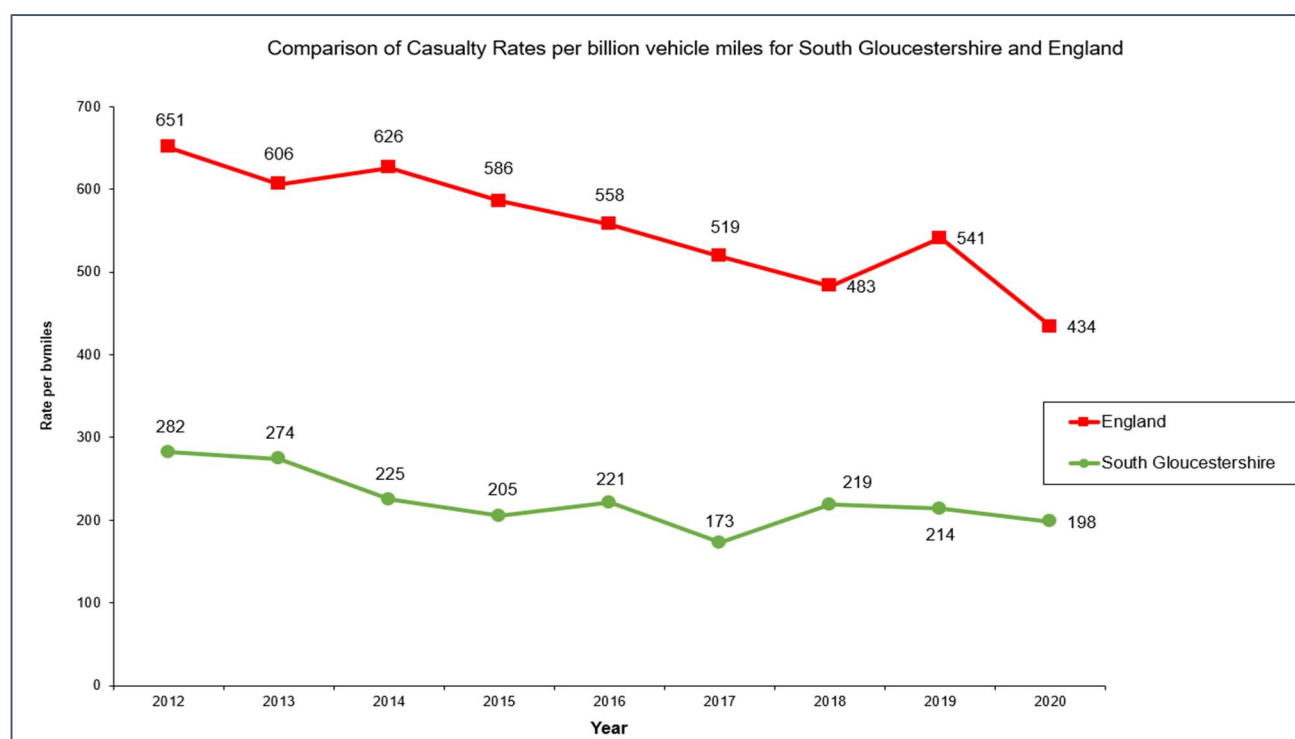
Source: West of England Combined Authority

Number of people killed or injured on roads in South Gloucestershire

In 2021, the number of people killed or seriously injured on roads within South Gloucestershire was 51 (made up of 4 fatalities and 47 serious injuries), which is a small increase on the previous year's figure of 49 (made up of 2 fatalities and 47 serious injuries). This figure is comparable to the number of people killed and seriously injured on the roads in South Gloucestershire since 2011.

The total number of road casualties in 2021 (i.e., people slightly injured, as well as those killed or seriously injured) was 482, which is a considerable increase on the 2020 figure of 416, which was severely affected by Covid19 travel restrictions. A total 482 casualties are lower than the 2017-19 average of 536, which is a more representative benchmark to compare 2021 casualty totals.

The graph below shows, the road casualty rate in South Gloucestershire remains considerably lower than the national average. Data for 2020, 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.

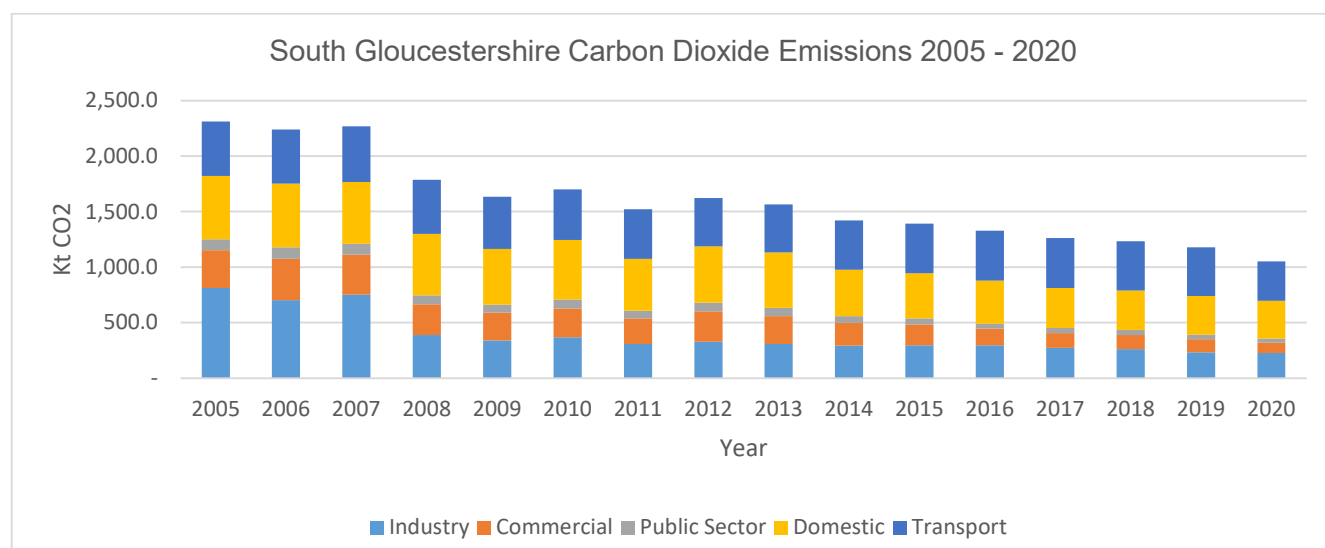
Each year the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) provide a breakdown of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emissions by local authority area (published 2 years in arrears), and this is used to measure progress against the aim of South Gloucestershire becoming carbon neutral by 2030.

We report it as a percentage reduction from the 1990 baseline emissions figure of 2,073.3 kilo tonnes (kt) of Carbon Dioxide (CO₂). In 2020 (the most recently available data), carbon dioxide emissions totalled 1,068.2 kt CO₂ which is 48.5% lower than in 1990.

Data for 2020 shows a 11% reduction in local emissions when compared to the previous year (2019).

This rate of change is much more significant than the 4% change recorded between 2018 and 2019. Also, this latest rate of reduction exceeds the national rate of change, where there was a reduction of 9% in UK emissions between 2019 and 2020 which was largely due to reductions in road traffic and business activity due to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and the resulting restrictions.

In the data in the next few years, we are likely to see a post lockdown rebound with some increases in carbon emissions, although some carbon emissions savings from the continued trend for working from home may be retained. At this current time significant energy price rises effecting residents and businesses may result in a notable reduction in energy demand.



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.

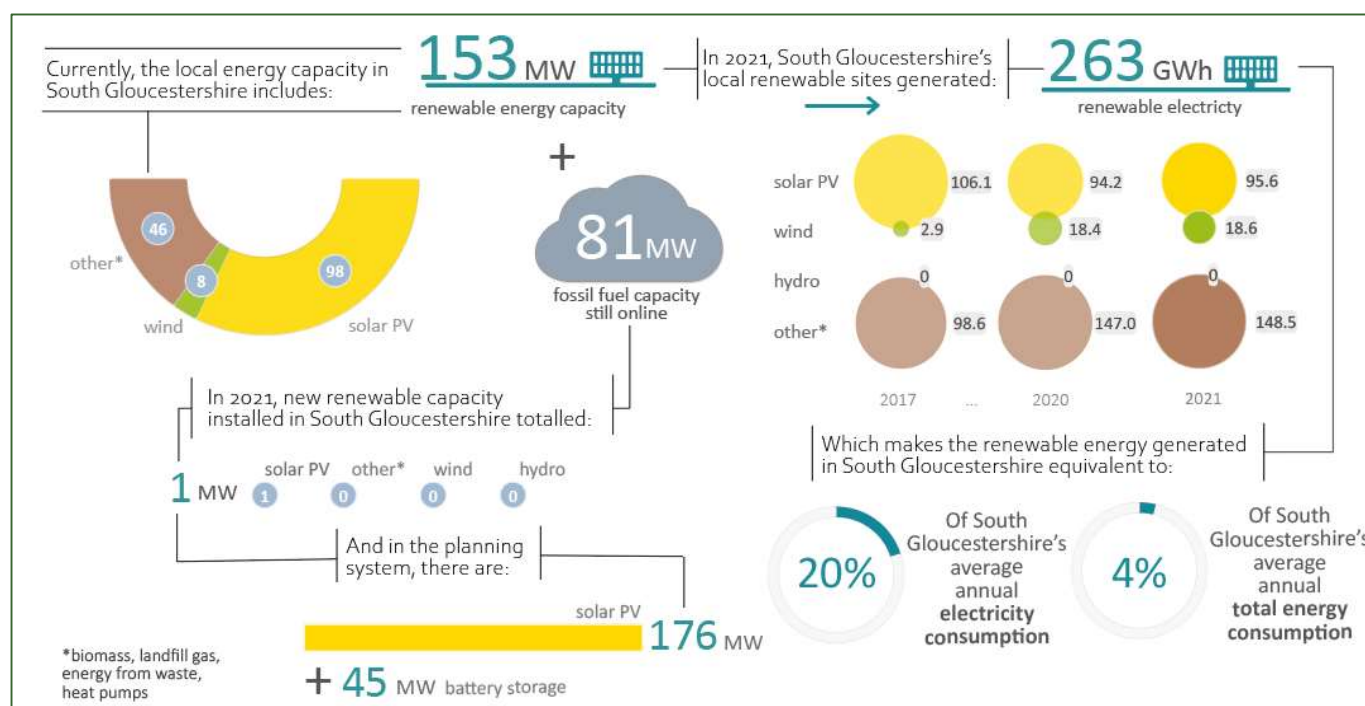
Proportion of energy produced from renewable sources

An estimated annual total of 263 Gigawatt (GWh) hours of energy was generated from renewable sources within South Gloucestershire in 2021. Solar photovoltaic (PV) projects were the most significant contributors to renewable energy generation, generating an estimated 95.6 GWh. The vast majority of renewable energy generation comes from renewable electricity. Progress needs to be made on renewable heat too.

The proportion of annual energy demand currently generated from local renewable energy generation is 4%. This is a slightly higher proportion to last year. However, this figure will vary each year due to

changes in energy demand as well as renewable energy installations. In 2021, there were only 11 new renewable energy projects (all roof top solar) in South Gloucestershire, which is reflective of the ending of the 'Feed in Tariff' subsidies. The projects led to an increase of 1 MegaWatt (MW) in installed capacity. By the end of 2021, South Gloucestershire had a total of 153MW of installed renewable energy capacity, made up of: 98MW Solar PV; 8MW wind; and 46 MW from other sources which include biomass, landfill gas, energy from waste and heat pumps. Solar PV is the largest technology type, making up two-thirds of the capacity installed. There is also a significant amount of Solar PV capacity currently in the planning system – 176 MW, plus also 45 MW of battery storage.

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. In order 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 has been completed and the findings progressed through the emerging Local Plan and other projects. Progress on renewable energy is monitored annually by Regen on behalf of the Council and is summarised in the following infographic:



Source: Regen Net Zero Dashboard 2022

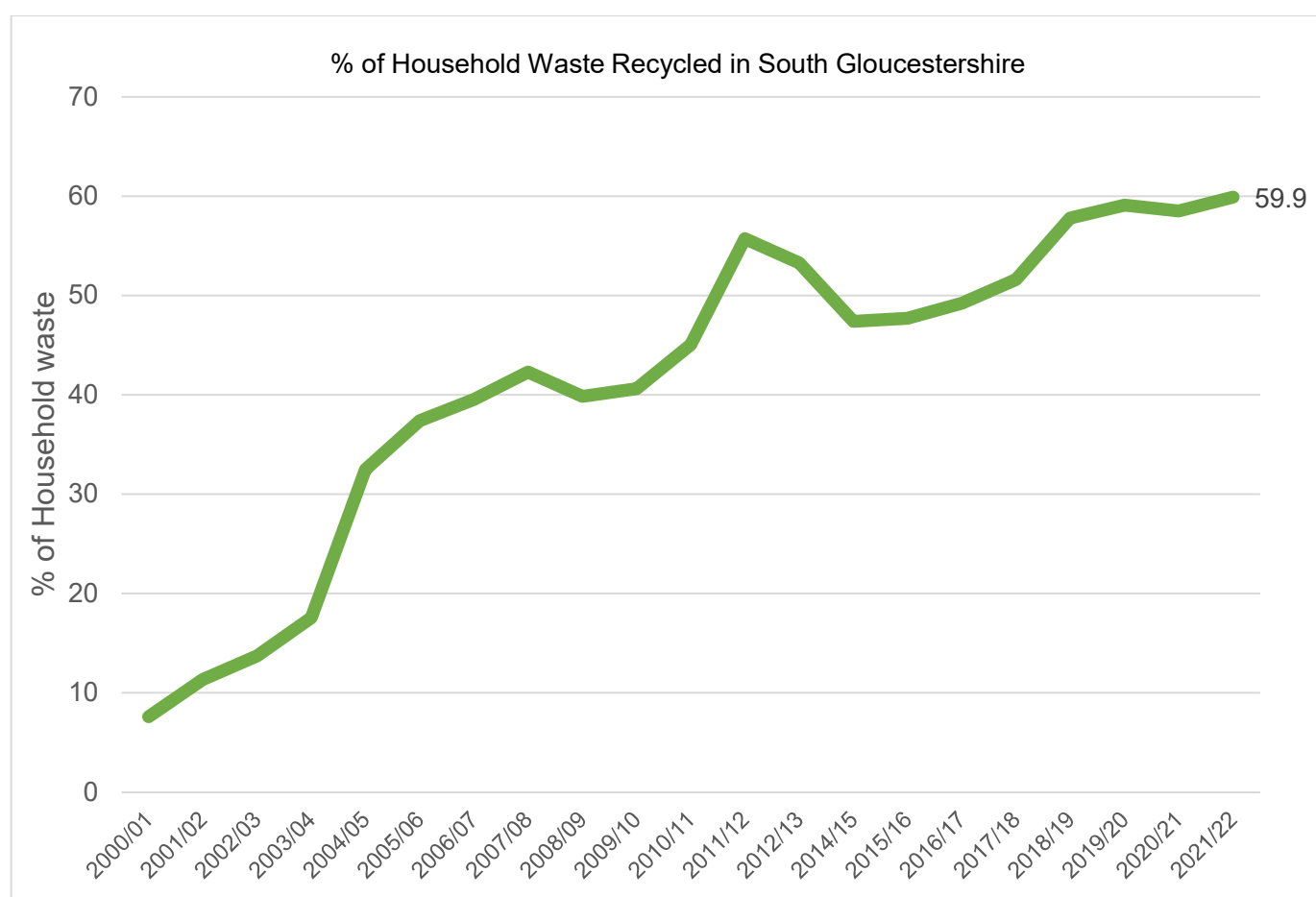
Quantity of household waste collected and method of disposal

In 2021/22, 122,522 tonnes of waste were produced by households in South Gloucestershire. This is a decrease of 2.7% on the previous year (20/21) and the considerable increases in waste which were brought about by the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic on people's health, freedoms, behaviours and changing working habits. The decrease is likely to be due to a return to normal lifestyles and to the office or workplace for some. Tonnages do remain higher than in the year prior to the pandemic (19/20), however, and have not returned to pre-Covid levels.

In 2021/22, 59.9% of our waste was recycled, an increase of 1.4 percentage points on the previous year which significantly exceeded the 50% by 2020 target set by the government and marginally missing our own target of reaching 60%.

- Total household (HH) waste = 122,522
- HH waste sent for reuse, recycling, and composting = 73,355 (59.9%)
- HH waste sent to energy recovery = 39,195 (31.99%)
- HH waste sent to landfill = 10,611 (8.66%)

As the graph shows, at the start of the contract with Suez, in 2000, the council recycled only 6% of household waste with 94% being sent to landfill. Since that date we have steadily and consistently improved our performance, exceeding targets, with only 8% of our waste sent to landfill in 2022. The new West of England contracts which started in April 2020 for treatment of residual (non-recyclable) waste including bulky items have continued to contribute 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 transported 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. Approximately 50ha of new trees were planted in South Gloucestershire in winter 2021 on council land and private land (Forest of Avon). This is 1% of the target so we are on track to significantly MISS the target. Woodland and hedgerow species such as dormice and hedgehogs continue to be in decline. (ref: Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust and PTES)

Species rich Grassland

Wildflowers are in decline as are many of the insects that rely on them. A working group was set up to change the way South Gloucestershire council manages its grasslands. A survey of all grassland was undertaken 2021/22. A pollinator policy has been drafted. Wildlife enhancements have been added to Broadlane office and Alexandra Way care home including long grass, meadows, pictorial lawns, wildflowers, log piles, shrubs and ponds.

Wetland

The majority of wetland habitats in South Gloucestershire have been lost. 0% (none) of the rivers in South Gloucestershire have an Environment Agency score of 'good' for ecological quality. A survey of all council ponds has been undertaken. Badminton road office now has a new wildlife pond in the courtyard.

Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Environment and Community Services

3. Our Economy

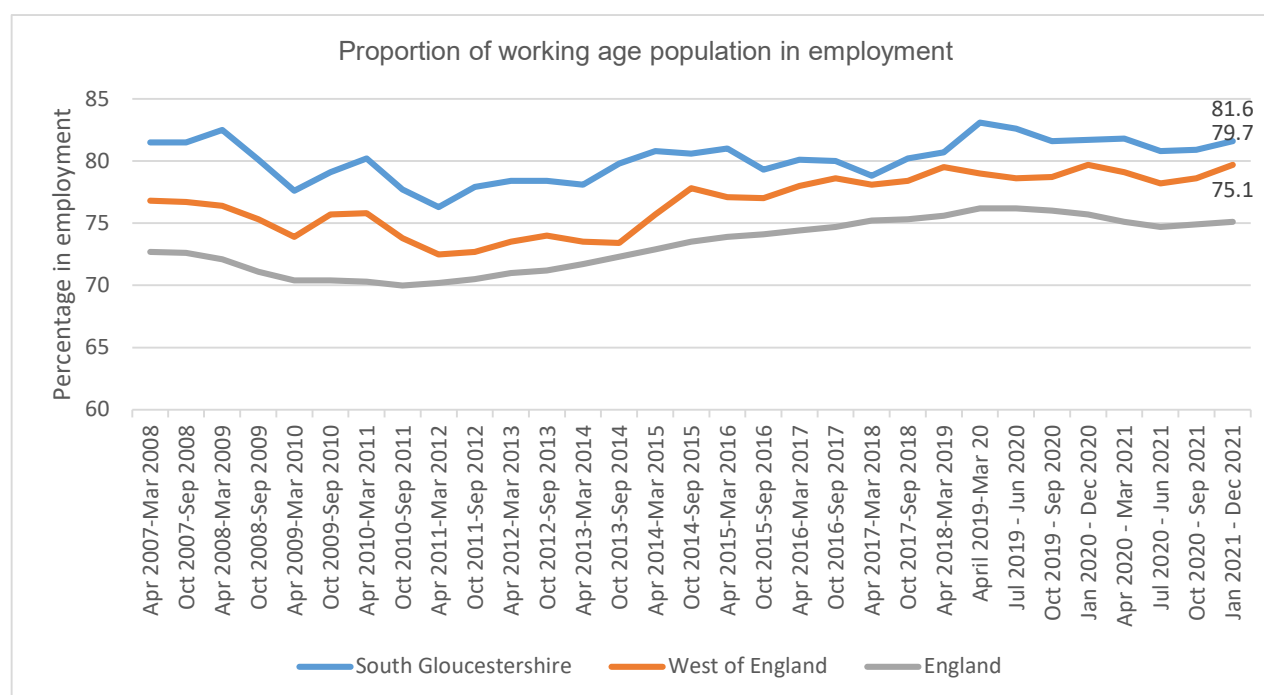
Please note: Due to the time-lag with publishing official economic data, some indicators in this section relate to the 2021-2022 financial year so do not yet fully reflect the emerging economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

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

Proportion of working age population in employment

In the year from Jan 2021 – September 2021, 81.6% of the working age population (16–64-year-olds) in South Gloucestershire were in employment. This is an increase of 0.7 percentage points on the figure for the same period last year (80.9%).

The proportion of 16–64-year-olds in employment in South Gloucestershire remains above sub-regional and national averages (79.7% 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 2021, the average annual earnings for a full-time worker living in South Gloucestershire was £31,714*, representing a 0.5% decrease on the previous year's figure (£31,875).

The graph below shows that average earnings in South Gloucestershire remain 0.7% above the national (England) average (£31,490) but 0.1% below the regional (West of England) average (£31,749).



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

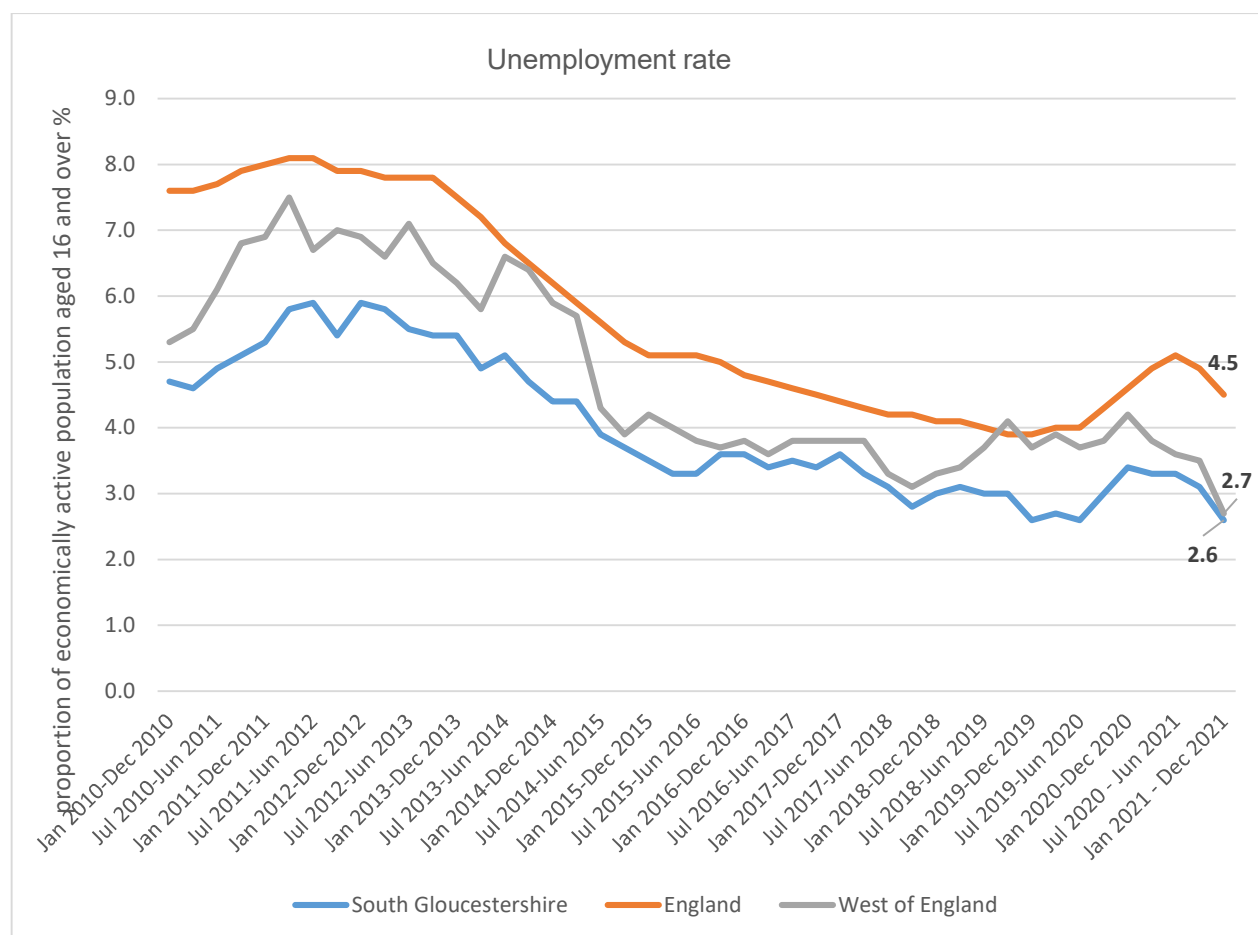
Note: Data is not available for the West of England prior to 2014.

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

Unemployment

In December 2021, 2.6% of the economically active population (16 and over) in South Gloucestershire were unemployed, a decrease on last year's figure (0.5%).

The South Gloucestershire unemployment rate remains below the sub-regional (West of England) and national (England) averages (2.7% and 4.5% 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.



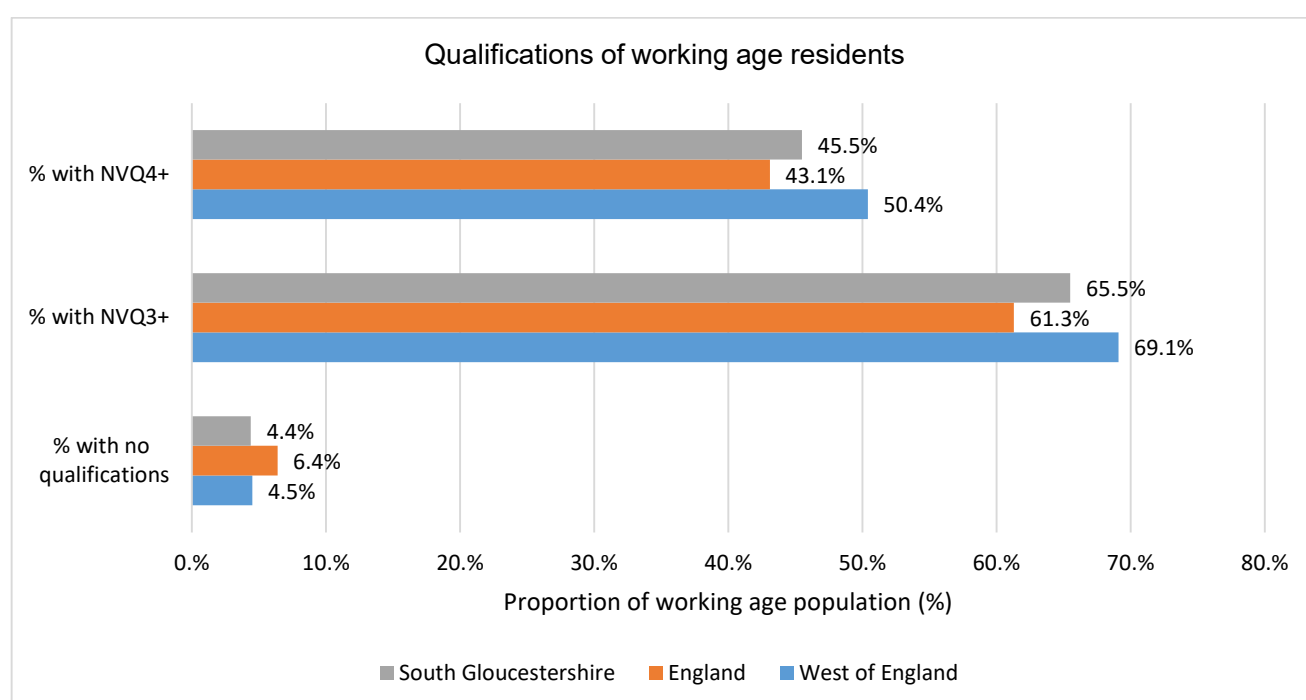
Source: Model based estimates of unemployment (Office for National Statistics)

Qualifications of working age residents

In 2021, 45.5% 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 2020 (44.7%). 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 (50.4% and 43.1%)

A larger proportion of South Gloucestershire's working aged population are educated to NVQ level 3 with 65.5% falling into this category. This figure remains below the West of England average (69.1%) but above the national average (61.3%).

Just 4.4% of 16–64-year-olds in South Gloucestershire do not have any qualifications. This is slightly below the West of England figure (4.5%) and considerably lower than the national average (6.4%).

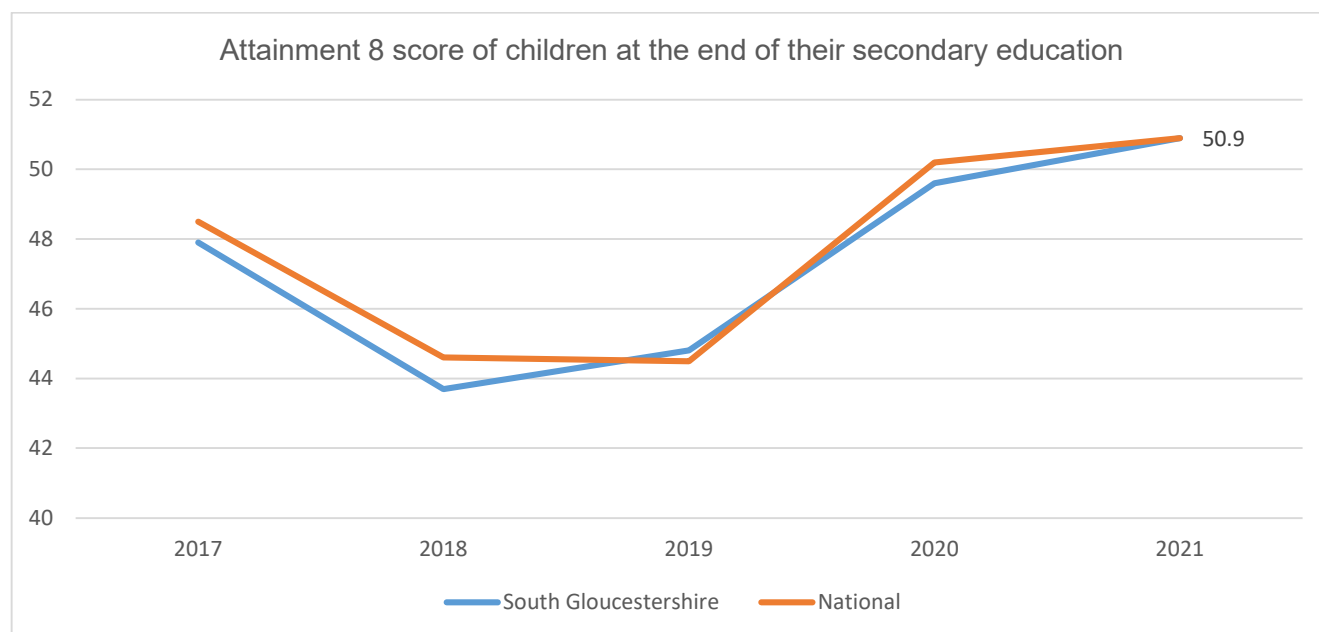


Source: Annual Population Survey (Office for National Statistics via NOMIS)

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

Due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the summer exam series was cancelled in both 2020 and 2021, and alternative processes set up to award grades. These changes over the last two years mean 2020/21 pupil attainment data cannot be directly compared to pupil attainment data from previous years for the purposes of measuring year on year changes in pupil performance.

In 2021, the Attainment 8 score for pupils in South Gloucestershire was 50.9 matching the national figure for all schools of 50.9. South Gloucestershire pupils from the Asian ethnic group had the highest average Attainment 8 score out of all ethnic groups (58.4). Whereas South Gloucestershire pupils from the mixed ethnic group had the lowest score of 50.2.



Source: South Gloucestershire Council Children, Adults and Health Department

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

Across the board, the data shows improvement on previous years, indicating a 'settling' or recovery in the engagement of young people in education, employment, and training. The participation rate has improved by nearly 1.5 percentage age points since last year, to 95.5%, and this corresponds with a reduction of one percentage point in those not participating.

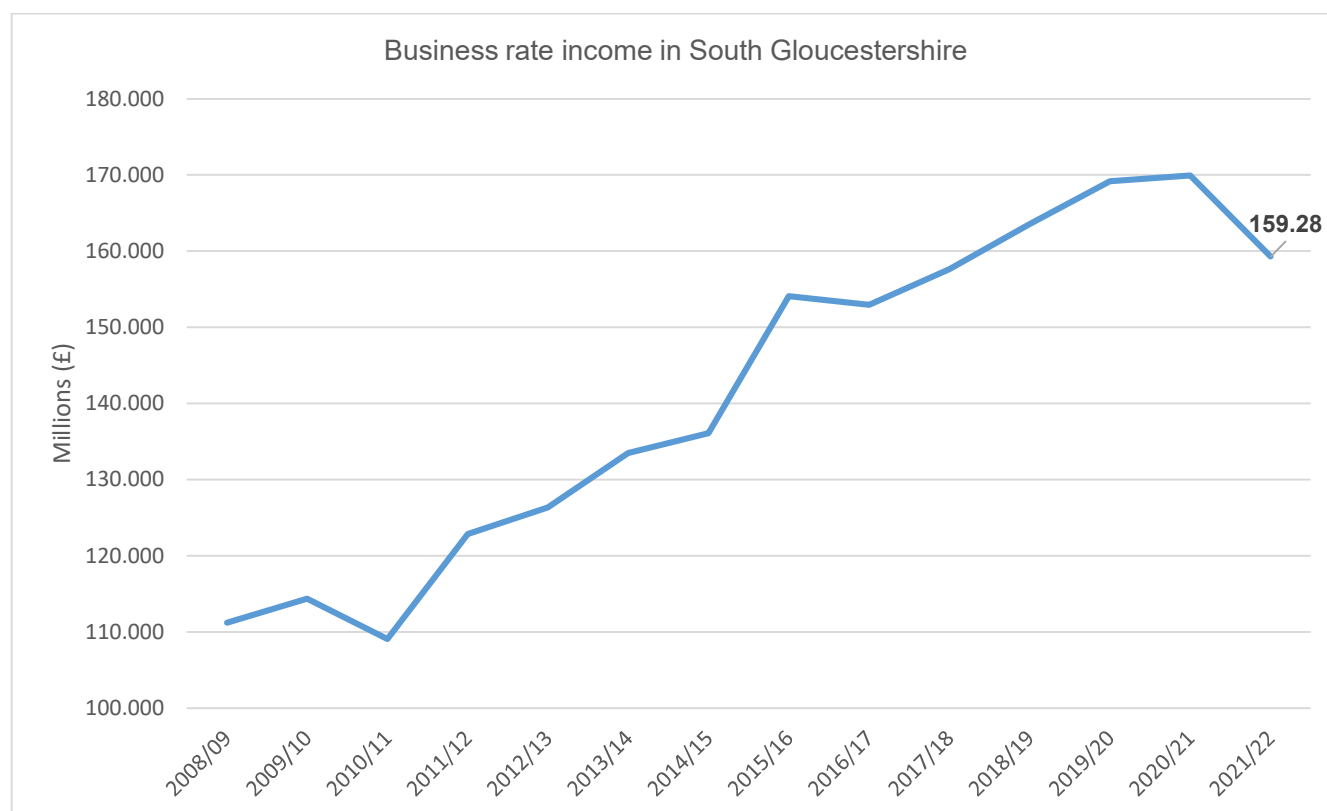
The NEET rate has reduced by 1 percentage point, which is encouraging, particularly as it is accompanied by a significant improvement in the rate of those whose destination is not known (2.18% compared to 3.4% in 2021). At this stage, it is important not to assume that this can be considered as a post-Covid recovery, though the current status is encouraging.

Of further positive note is the ongoing commitment to the Works4Youth programme, alongside the We Work for Everyone and Futurebright programmes, which demonstrate a commitment to supporting young people to make positive progress into post-16 options.

Source: South Gloucestershire Council Children, Adults and Health Department

Growth in business rate income

The gross Business Rate Income declined 6.28% to £159.28M in FY 2021/22. Although COVID restrictions eased, Brexit and importing of materials played a significant role in the disruption of the completion of new buildings. The VOA have therefore been spending more time processing appeals / reductions in rateable values.



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

4. Our communities

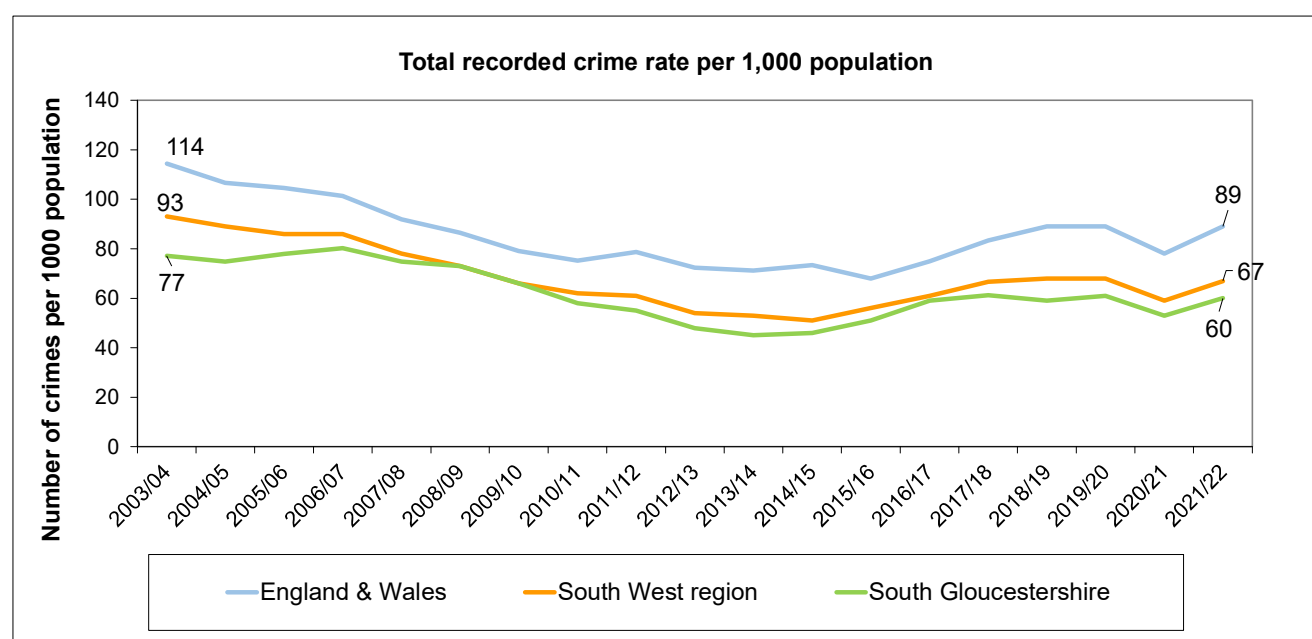
Recorded crime rate in South Gloucestershire

In 2021/22 the overall rate of recorded crime in South Gloucestershire was 60 crimes per 1,000 residents, which represents 17,168 crimes across the year. This is an increase of 14% (2,106 offences) compared to 2020/21. It's important to note the unusually low numbers of crime recorded in the previous year, however, likely linked to the Covid-19 pandemic. Crime numbers were notably lower in 2020/21, but rose again across the country in 2021/22.

Across England and Wales, the crime rate sits at 89 offences per 1,000 population, which represents a 16% increase compared to the year before. Avon and Somerset police force saw an 15% increase in offending compared to the previous year, and the South West region saw a 14% increase.

Looking at our rate of crime per 1,000 population compared to other areas, our rate of 60 per 1,000 is lower than the rate of 81 per 1,000 in Avon and Somerset, 67 per 1,000 in the South West region, and 89 per 1,000 across England & Wales.

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

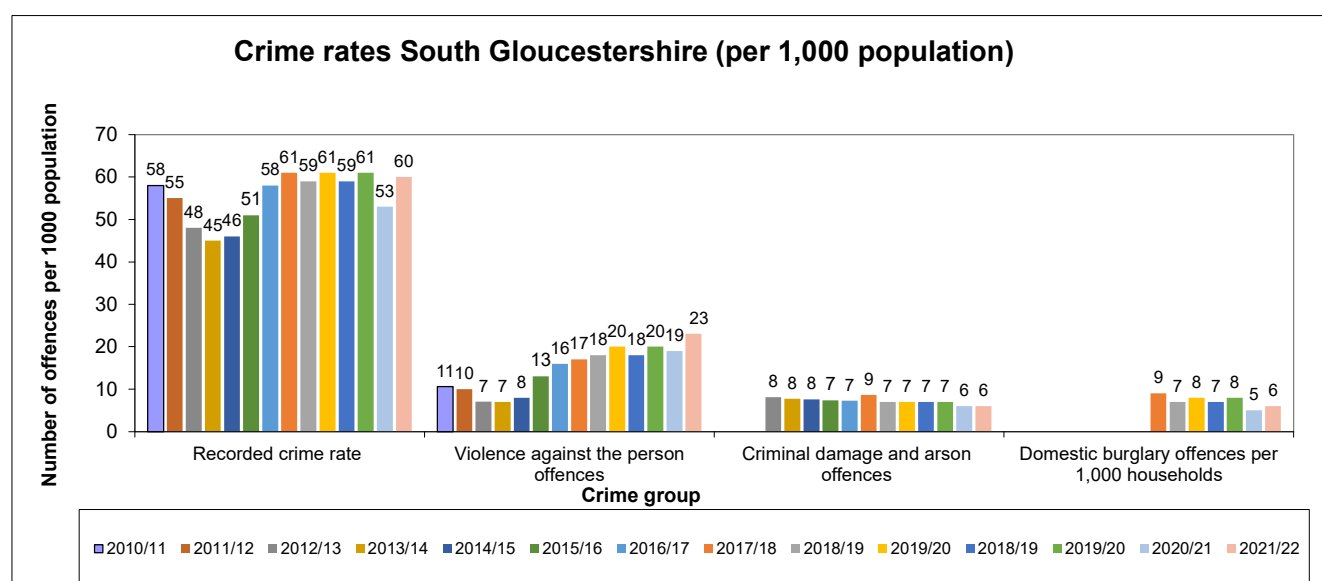


Source: Home Office statistics

Recorded crime rate for various crimes

Our crime reduction efforts focus on the crimes that have the most impact on our communities. Rates of violence against the person have risen compared to the previous year and are higher now than those seen pre-pandemic. Violent offending in South Gloucestershire is now at a rate of 23 offences per 1,000 population. This is below the rate of 31 per 1,000 in Avon & Somerset, 28 per 1,000 in the South West, and 35 per 1,000 across England & Wales, but is still of concern given the significant negative impact that crimes of this type have on victims.

Rates of domestic burglary have remained more static, with an increase from 5 to 6 offences per 1000 households compared to the previous year. The rate of criminal damage and arson offences has stayed at 6 offences per 1000, with a small 4% decrease in offences compared to the previous year.



Source: Home Office statistics

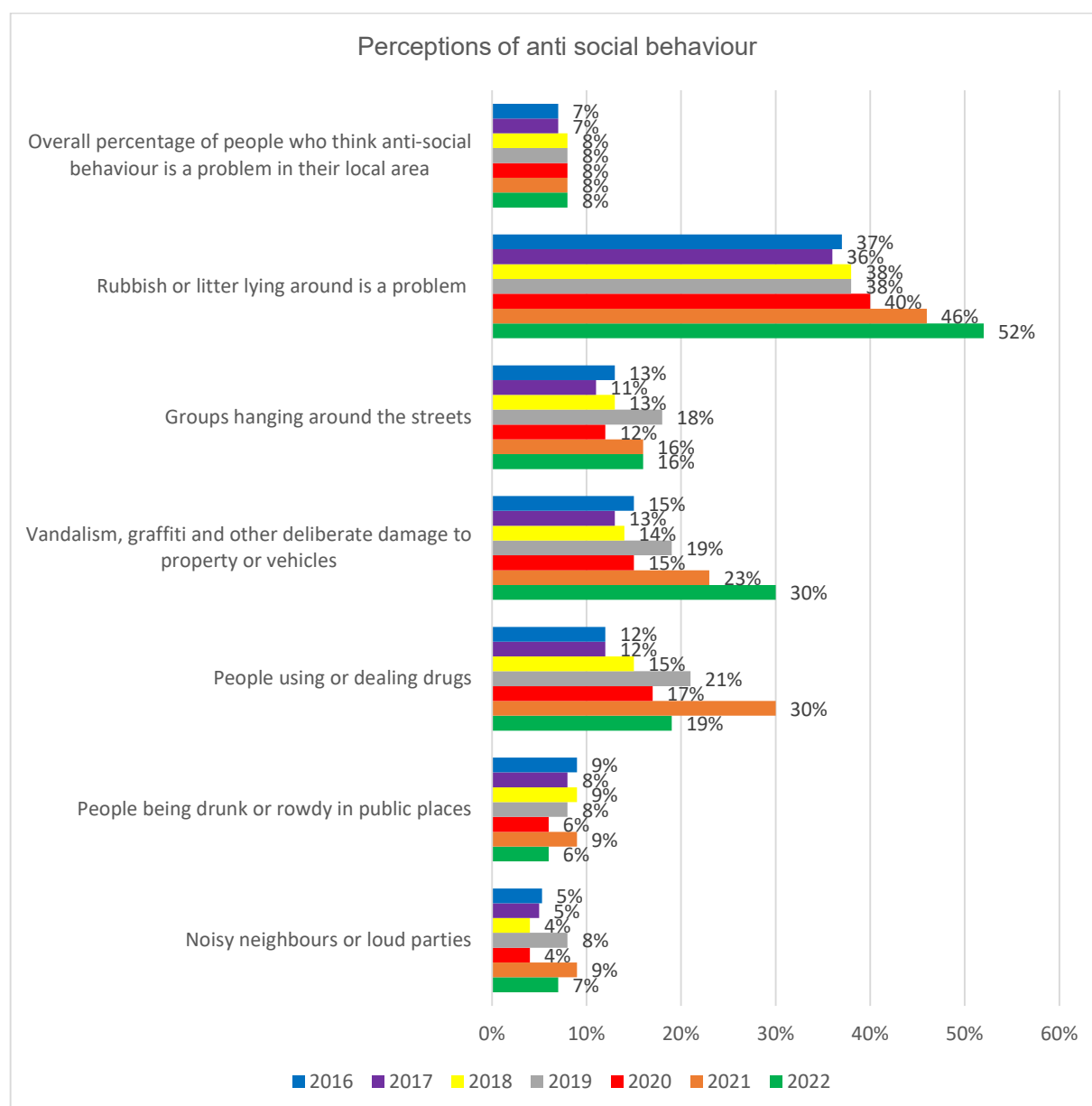
Perceptions of antisocial behaviour

The council measures perceptions of anti-social behaviour through the Viewpoint survey*. In February 2022, 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 52% of respondents highlighting this as a problem. This is an increase from the 2021 figure of 46%. Noisy neighbours remain one of the behaviours receiving the lowest level of concern (7%) this has decreased by 2% 5% since 2021.

Vandalism, graffiti and other damage to properties has seen an increase in the percentage of respondents who consider this to be an issue, increasing from 23% in 2021 to 30% in 2022.



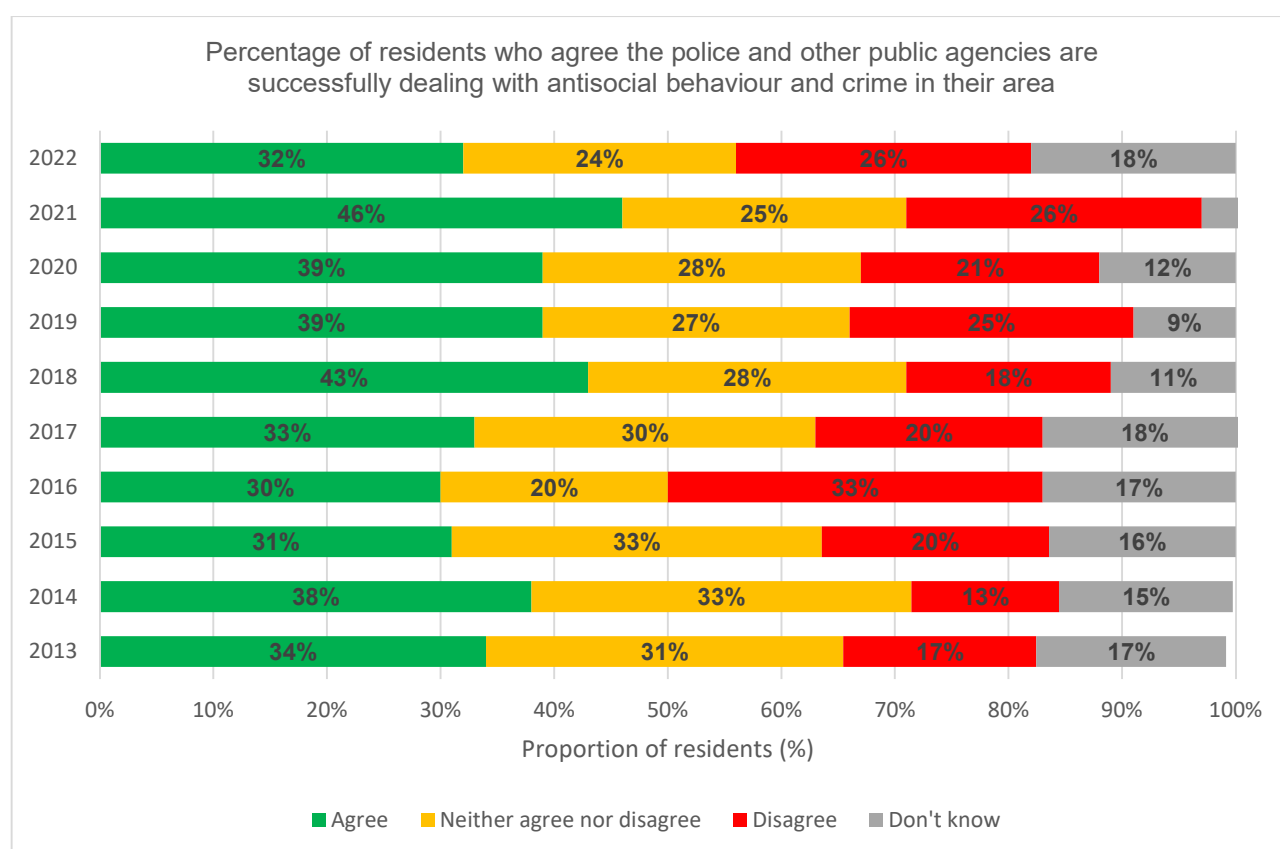
Source: South Gloucestershire Feb Viewpoint Survey 2016-2022

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 ten years.

In February 2022, 32% 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 lower than last year's figure (46%).

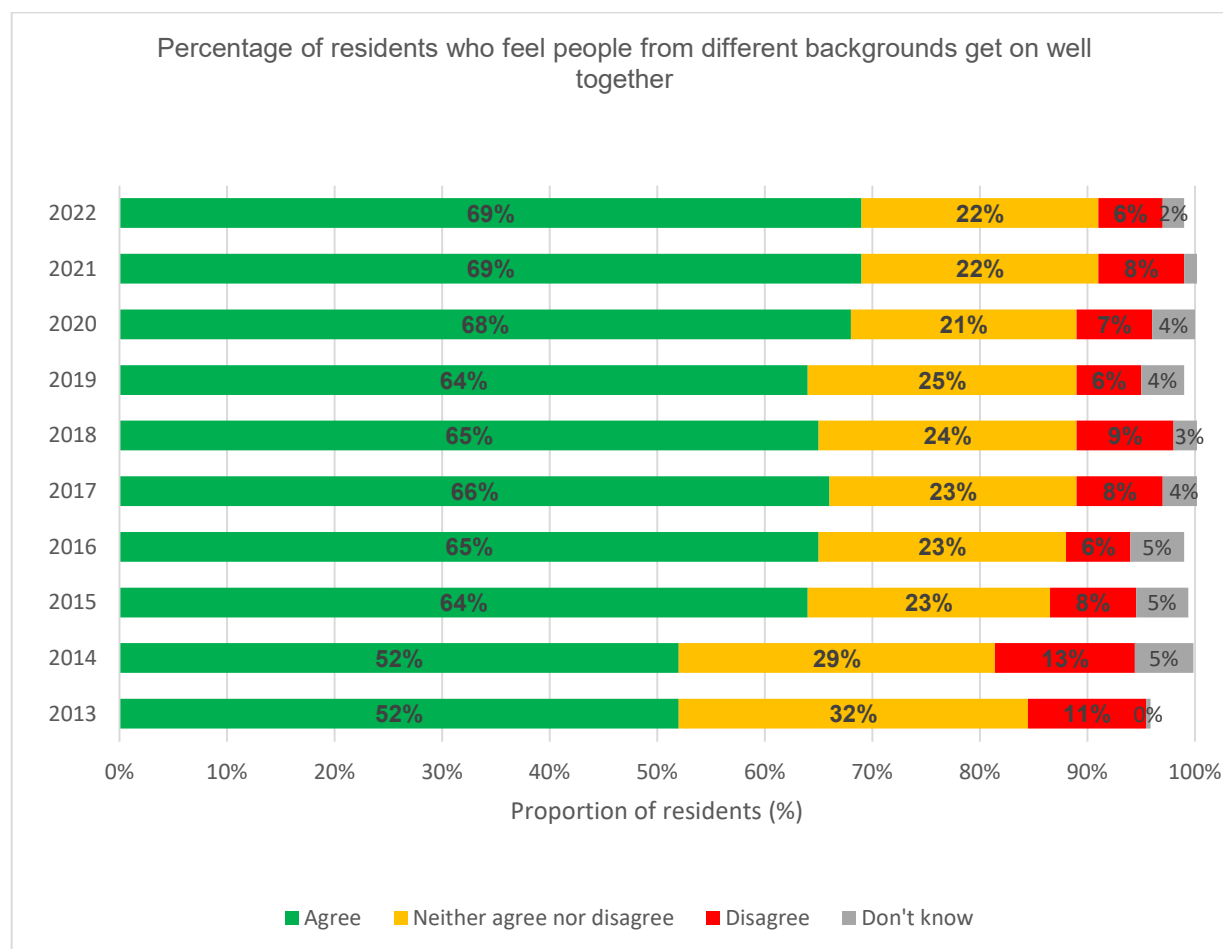
The number of respondents who disagree with this statement has remained the same as last year (26%).



Source: South Gloucestershire Feb Viewpoint Survey 2012-2022

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.



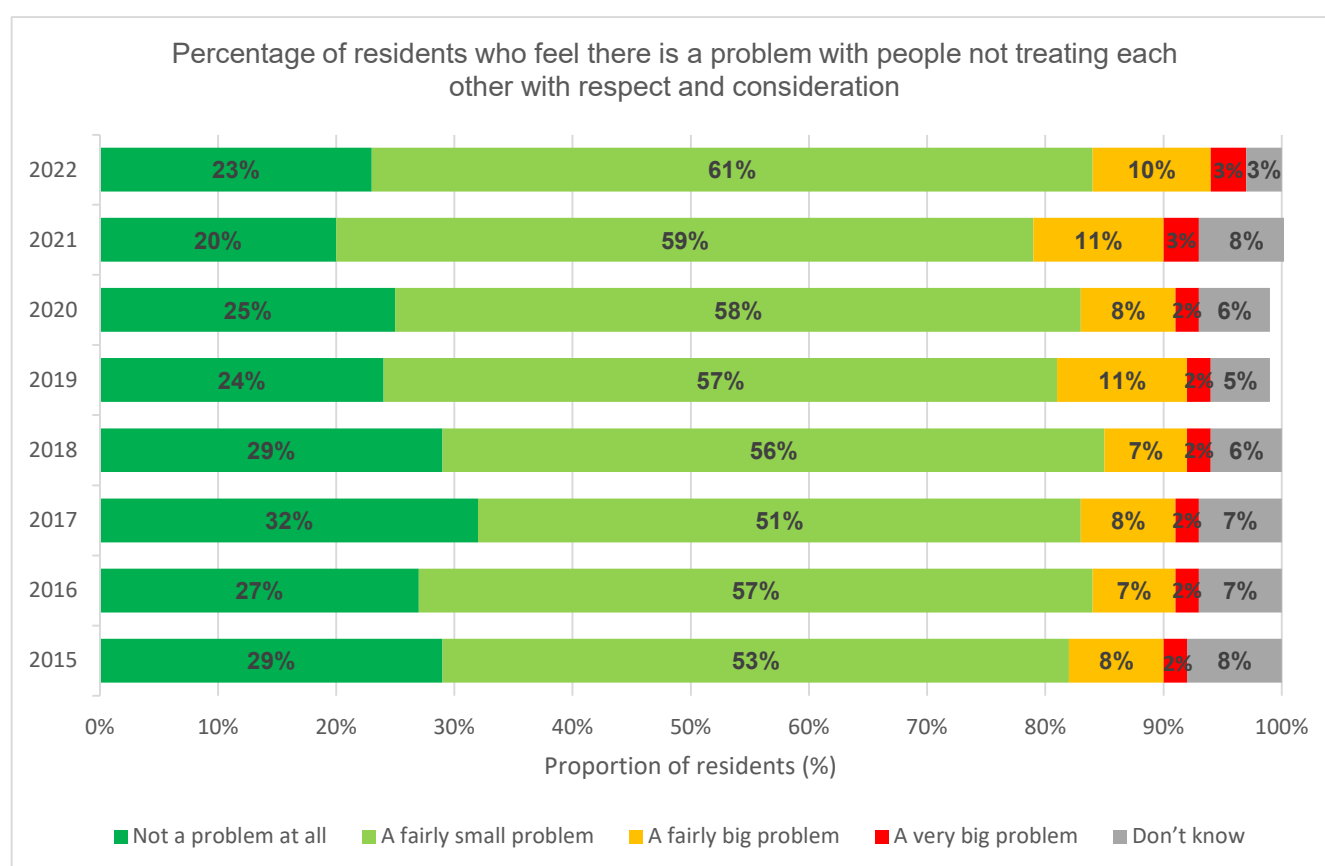
Source: South Gloucestershire Feb Viewpoint Survey 2012-2022

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 2022, 84% 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 2015-2022

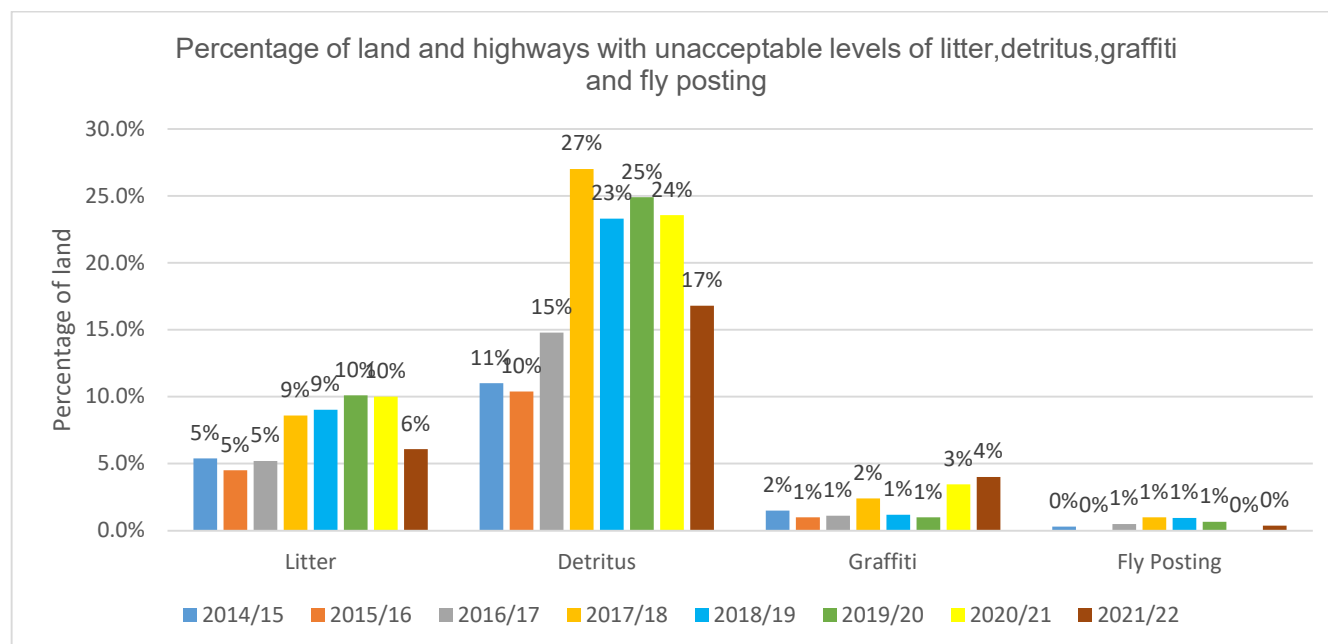
Percentage of land and highways with unacceptable levels of litter, detritus, graffiti, and fly posting

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. Between April 2021 and March 2022, 559 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.

- Litter – 6.08%
- Detritus – 16.8%
- Graffiti – 4.01%
- Fly Posting – 0.36%

This year (2021/22) 6.08% of land and highways in South Gloucestershire were deemed to have unacceptable levels of litter, which is an improvement on the level recorded the previous year (10%). 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, residential roads and recreation areas were recorded as having the lowest levels of litter.

We recorded an increase in the percentage of sites with unacceptable levels of graffiti (3.45% in 2020/21). These incidents of graffiti were predominantly on privately maintained structures visible from the public highway. To help address this we assisted landowners with graffiti removal from their properties in two of the worst affected areas.



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

5. Our Health

Please note: The data in this section is the latest available data at time of publication. All our Population Health information is routinely updated with the latest available data in our Population Health Intelligence Portal at <https://beta.southglos.gov.uk/health-and-social-care/health-services/jsna>

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

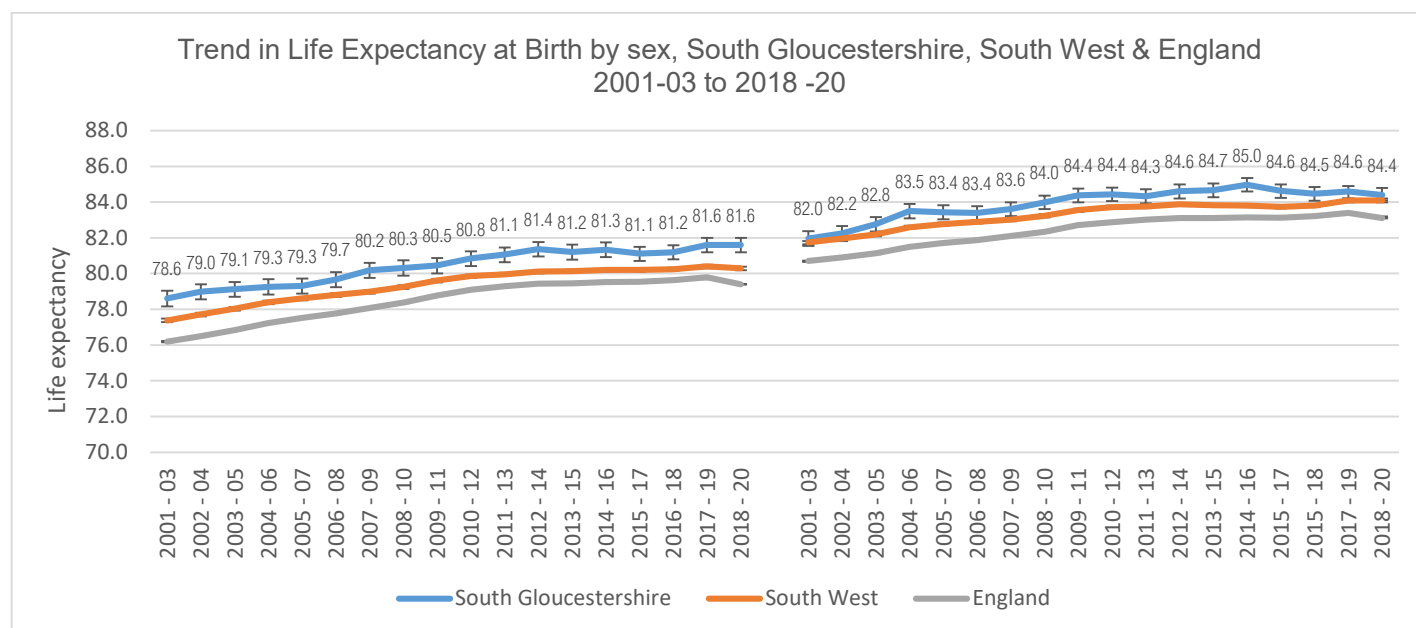
Health data

Health data has been primarily obtained from the Public Health Outcomes Framework and the Local Alcohol Profiles for England produced by Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID) 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. shows that there has been a steady increase for both males and females. The rolling average of female life expectancy has risen by 0.4 years over the last 10 years, from 84.0 in 2008-10 to 84.4 in 2018-20, whilst there has been a slight decline in life expectancy since 2014-16, South Gloucestershire remains significantly higher than England or the South West. Male life expectancy has risen by 1.3 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.

There are large inequalities in life expectancy between geographical areas, with deprivation associated as a key factor. At birth a female born in the most deprived areas of South Gloucestershire can expect to live 5.7 years fewer than a female born in the least deprived area



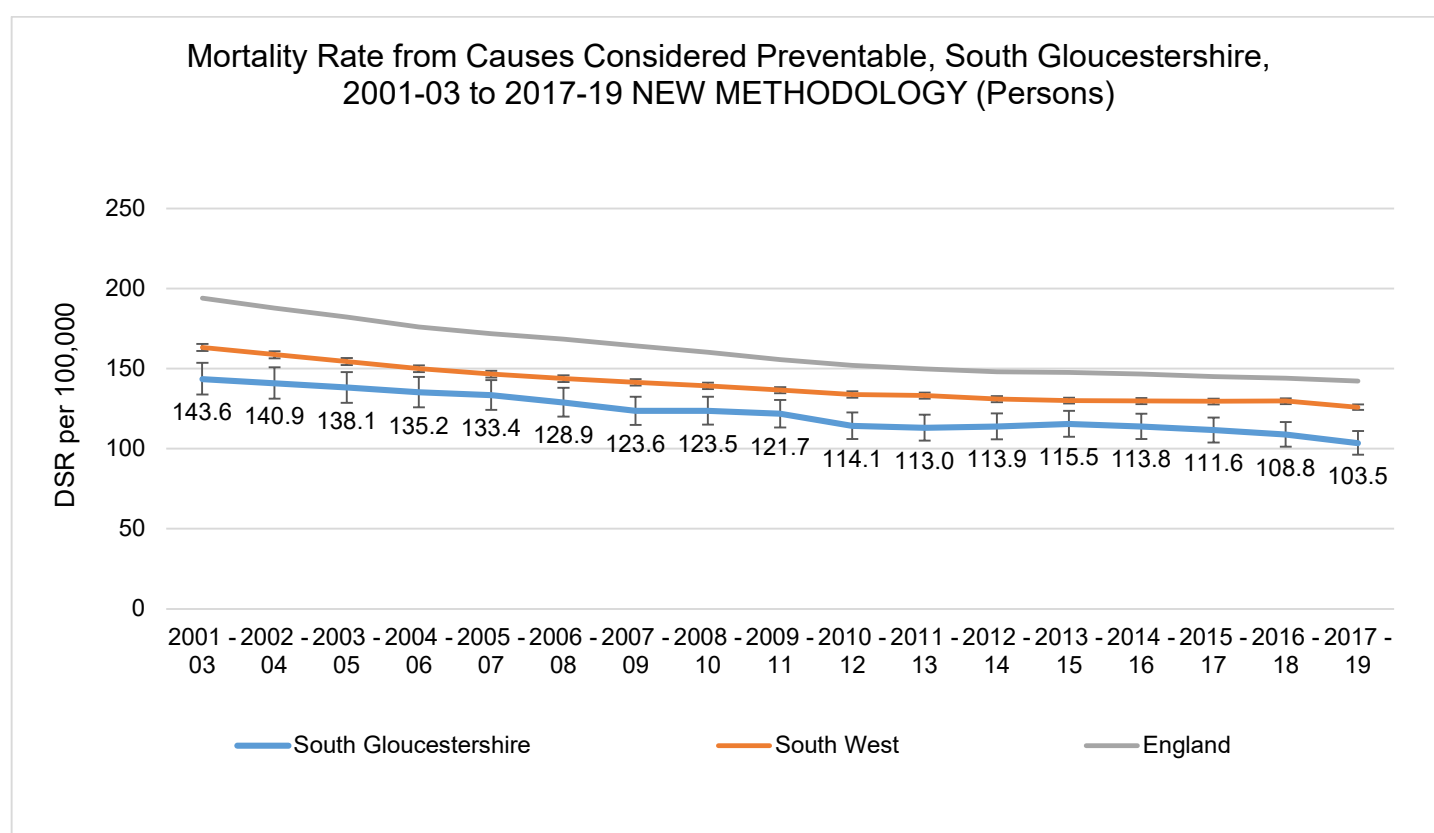
Source: Public Health England 2021

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.

Note: OHID revised its preventable mortality methodology to be in line with ONS outputs, this substantially reduces the rate of preventable mortality so figures presented here should not be viewed in comparison to data in older reports.

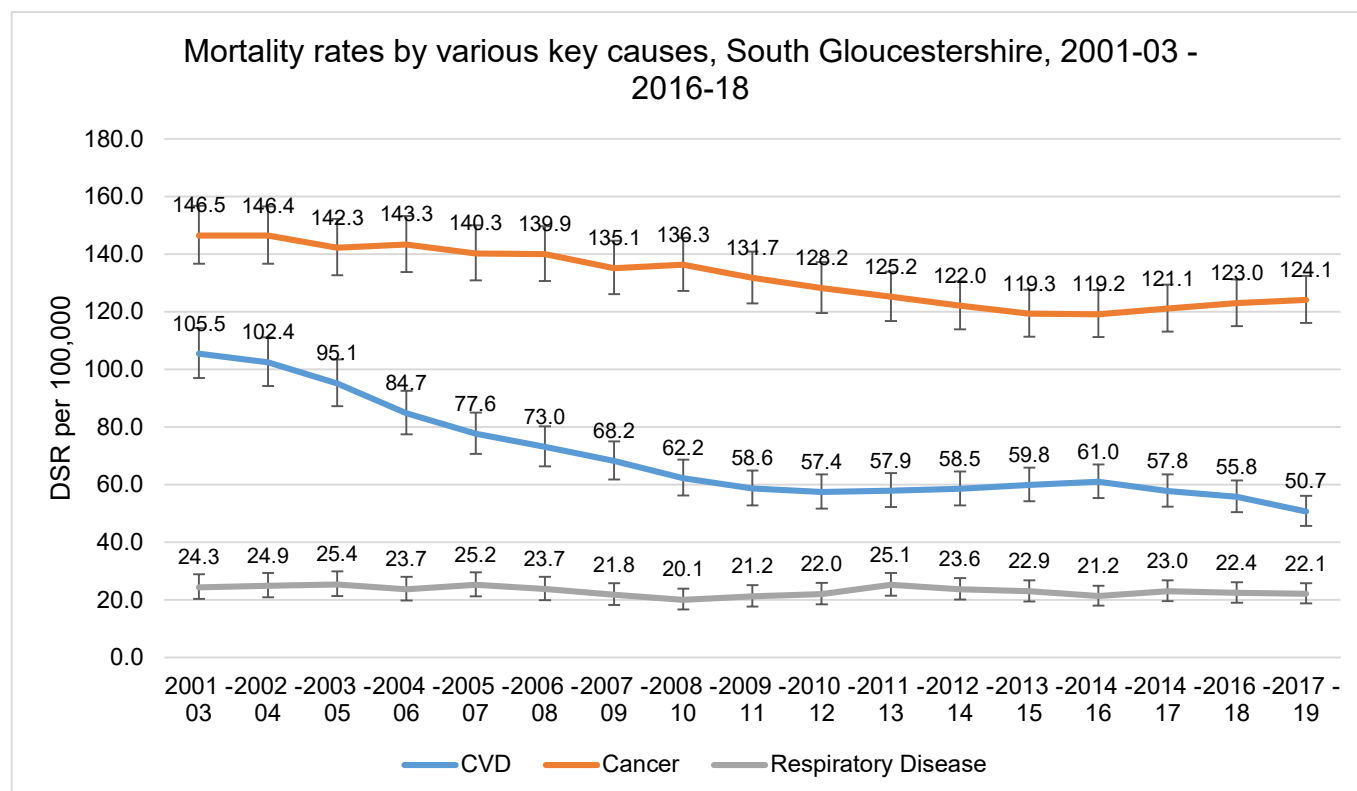


Source: Public Health England 2021

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.

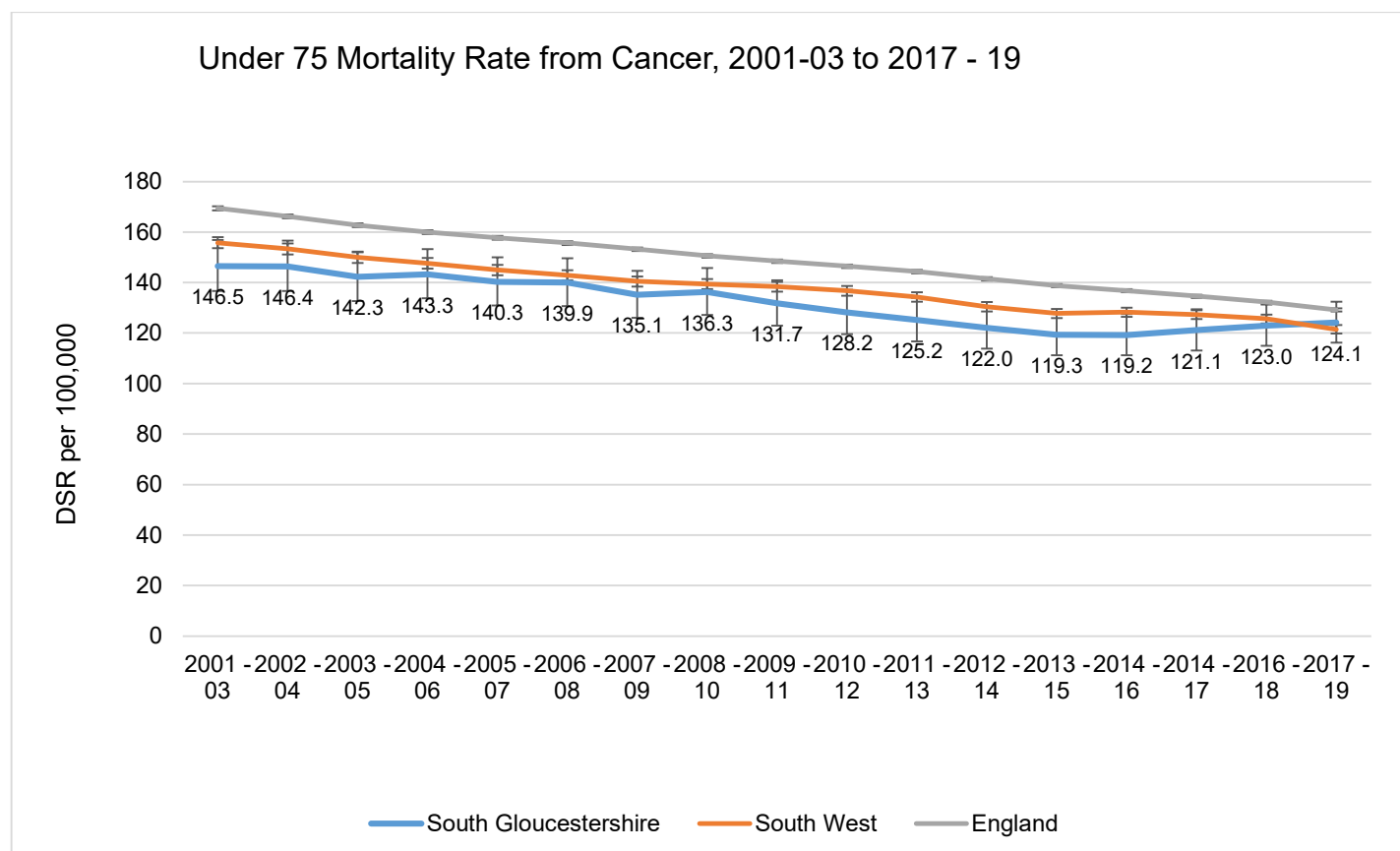
Although there have been improvements in treatment and lifestyle, especially in terms of CVD over recent decades, to ensure that there continues to be a reduction in the rate of premature mortality from cancer and cardiovascular diseases, there needs to be concerted action in both prevention and treatment.



Source: Public Health England 2021

Cancer

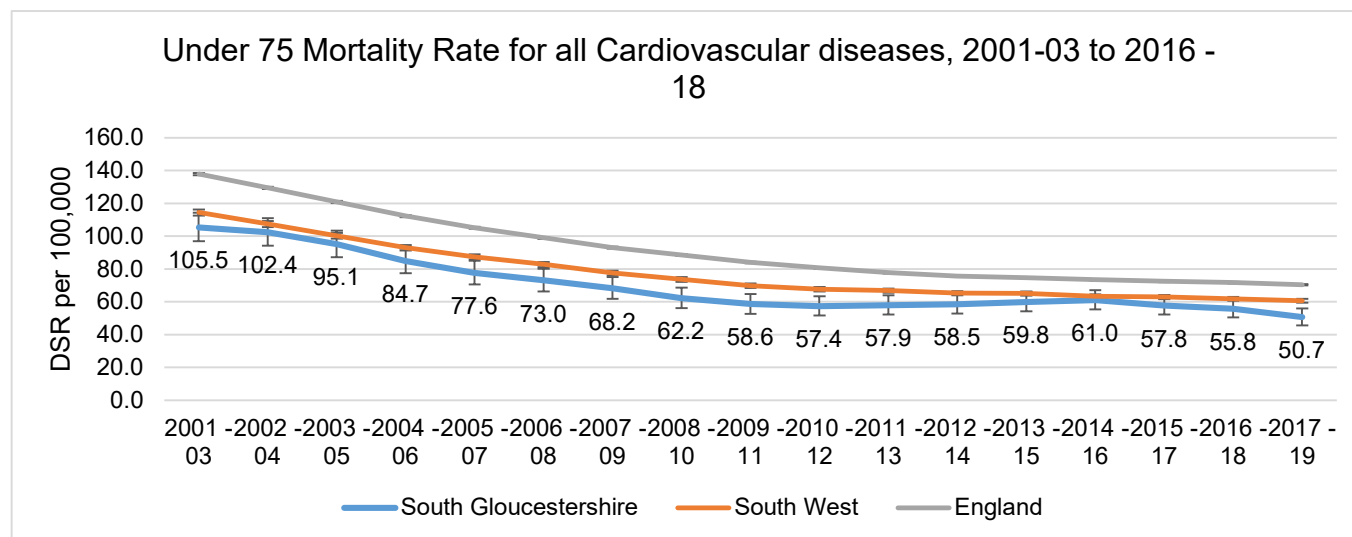
Cancer remains the greatest cause of premature death in South Gloucestershire. Overall, between 2001-03 and 2017-19 there has been a significant downward trend in the premature death rate due to cancer, though since 2014-16 there has been a slow increase. Between 2017 and 2019, cancer was responsible 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

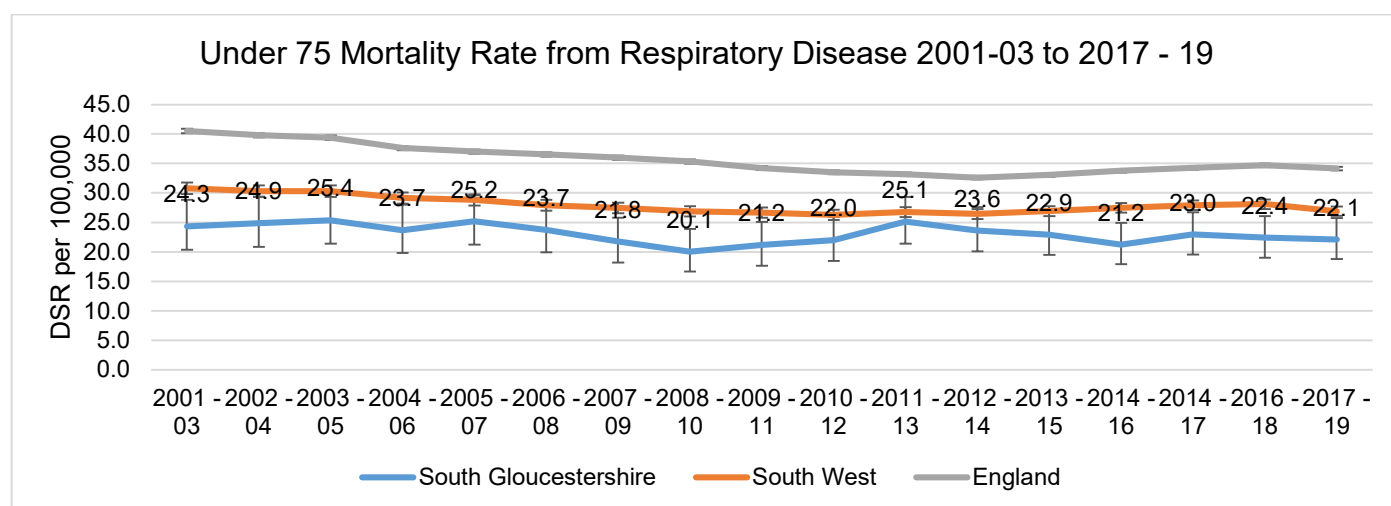
Cardiovascular diseases, which include coronary heart disease and stroke, are the second greatest cause of premature deaths in South Gloucestershire. Overall, the premature death rate due to cardiovascular diseases has significantly decreased in South Gloucestershire between 2001-03 and 2017-19, falling 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*.

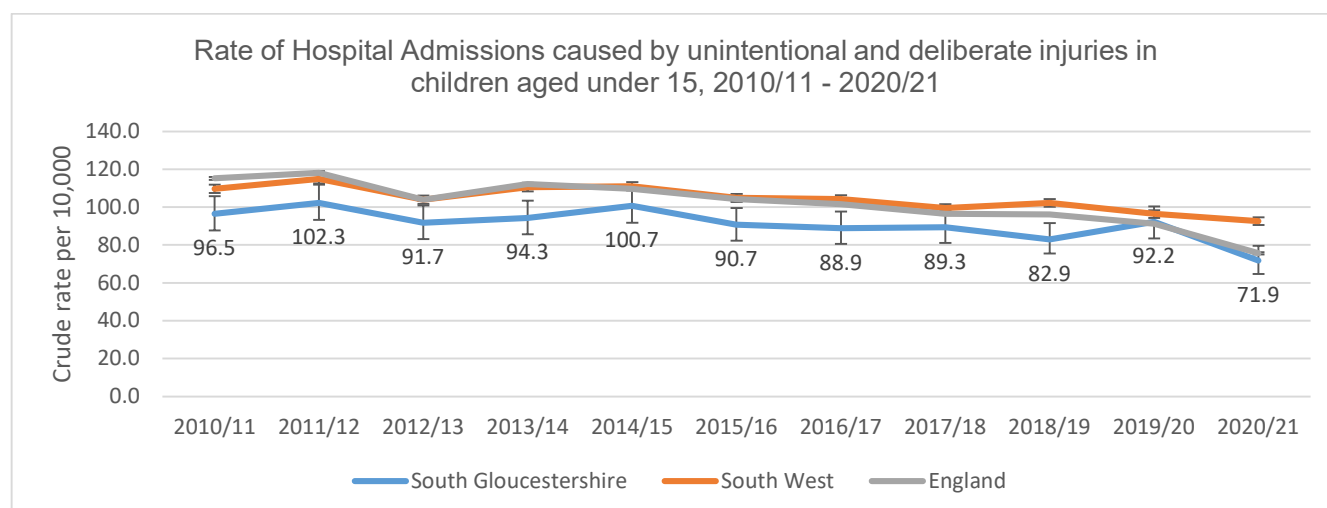


Source: Public Health England 2021

* 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, is significantly lower than South West level while similar to rates at England level, and have decreased between 2019/20 and 2020/21.

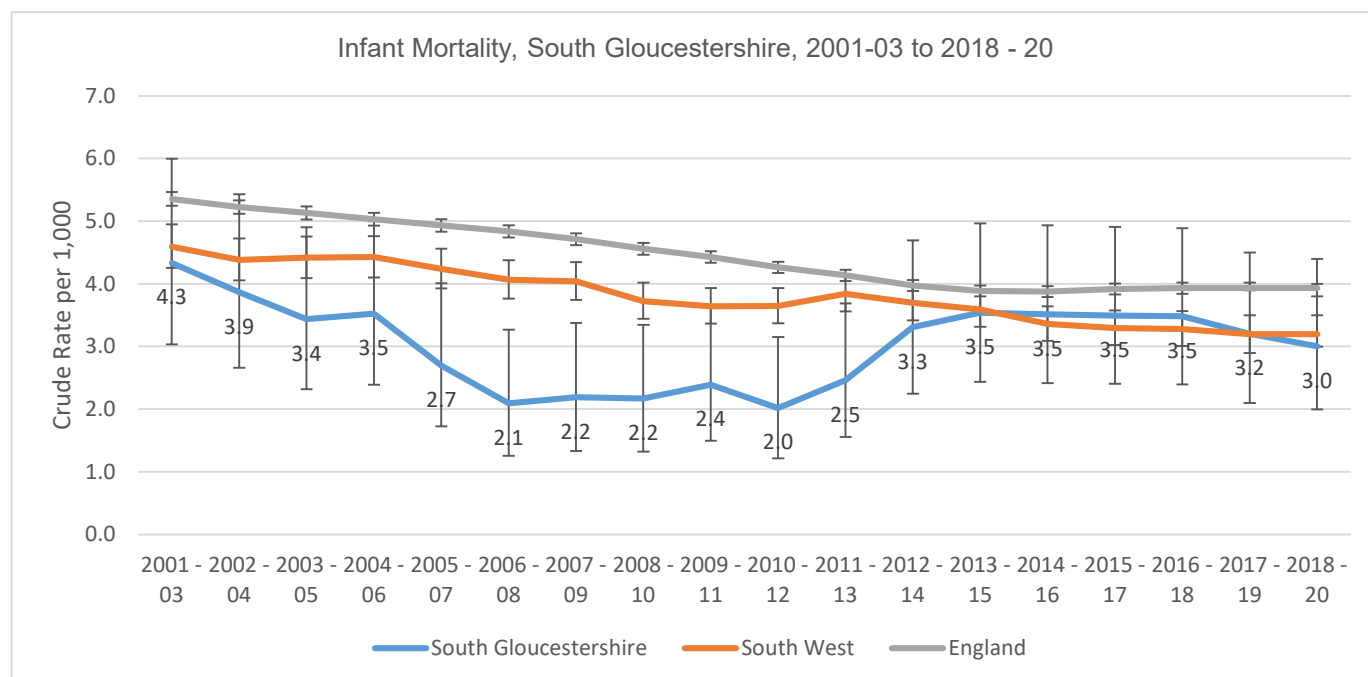


©Crown Copyright, source: Office for Health Improvement & Disparities 2022

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 2018-20 there were 28 deaths amongst infants, equating to 3.0 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.

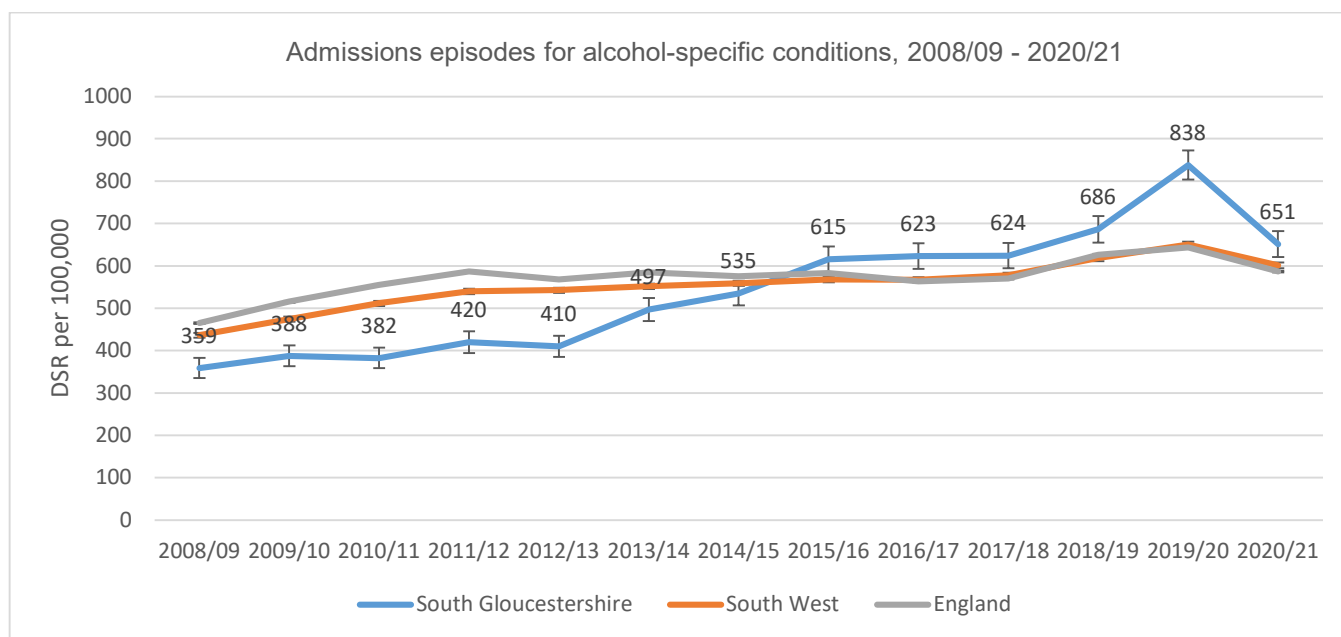


Source: ©Crown Copyright, source: Office for Health Improvement & Disparities 2022

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 significantly increased in 2019/20. Since 2016/17 the rate in South Gloucestershire has remained significantly higher than rates regionally and nationally. Though there has been decrease from 2019/20 to 2020/21, the rate of admission is still significantly higher than South West and England level.



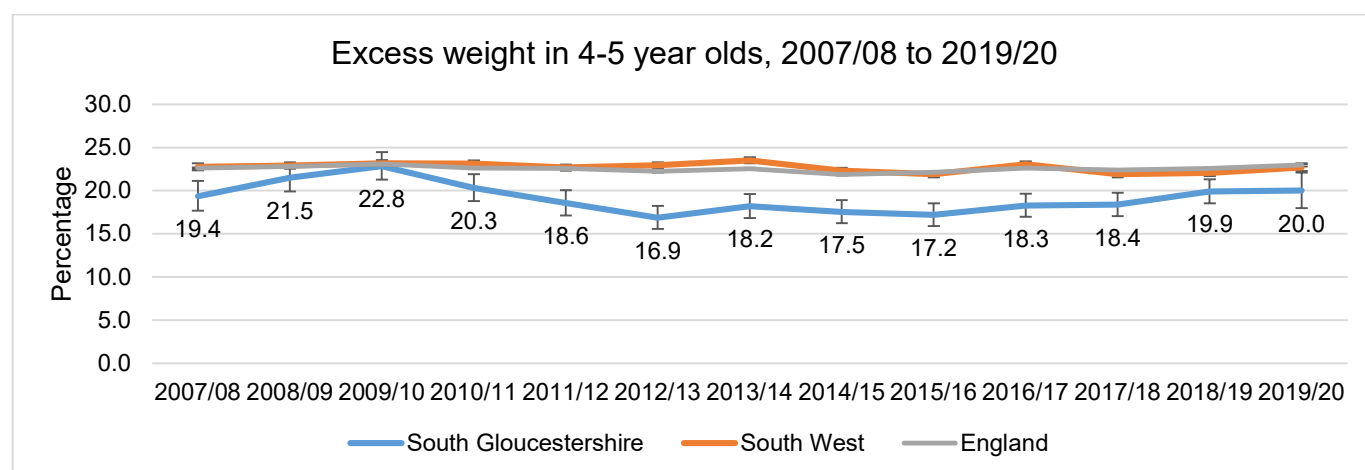
Source: ©Crown Copyright, source: Office for Health Improvement & Disparities 2022

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.

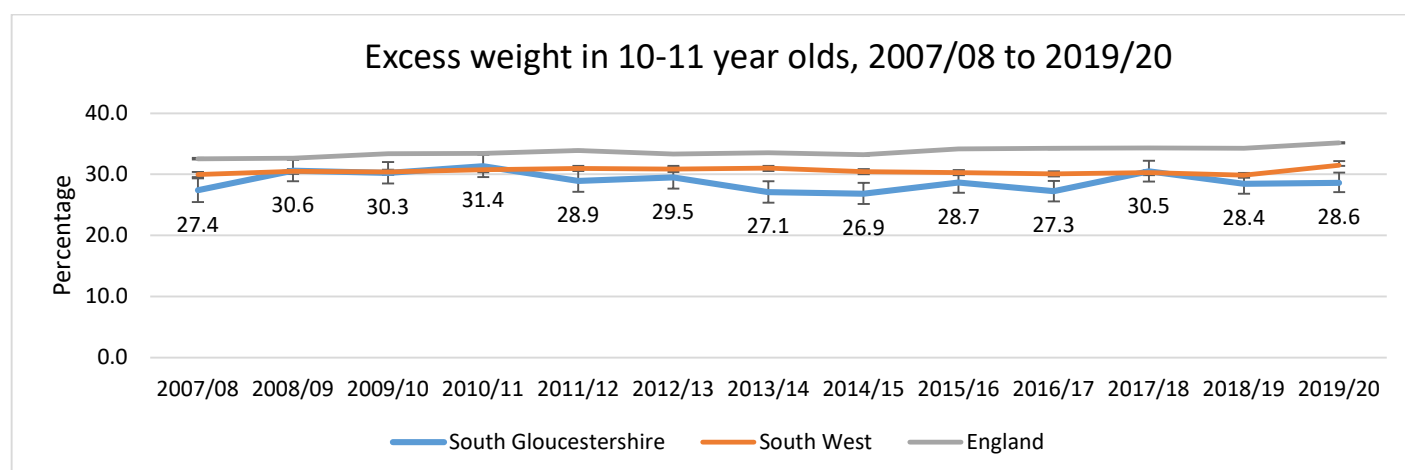
The 2019/20 NCMP data collection stopped in March 2020 when schools were closed due to the Covid-19 pandemic. In a usual NCMP collection year, national participation rates are around 95% of all eligible children. The measurements of 10–11-year-olds were unaffected by school closures, but only 25-75% 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.



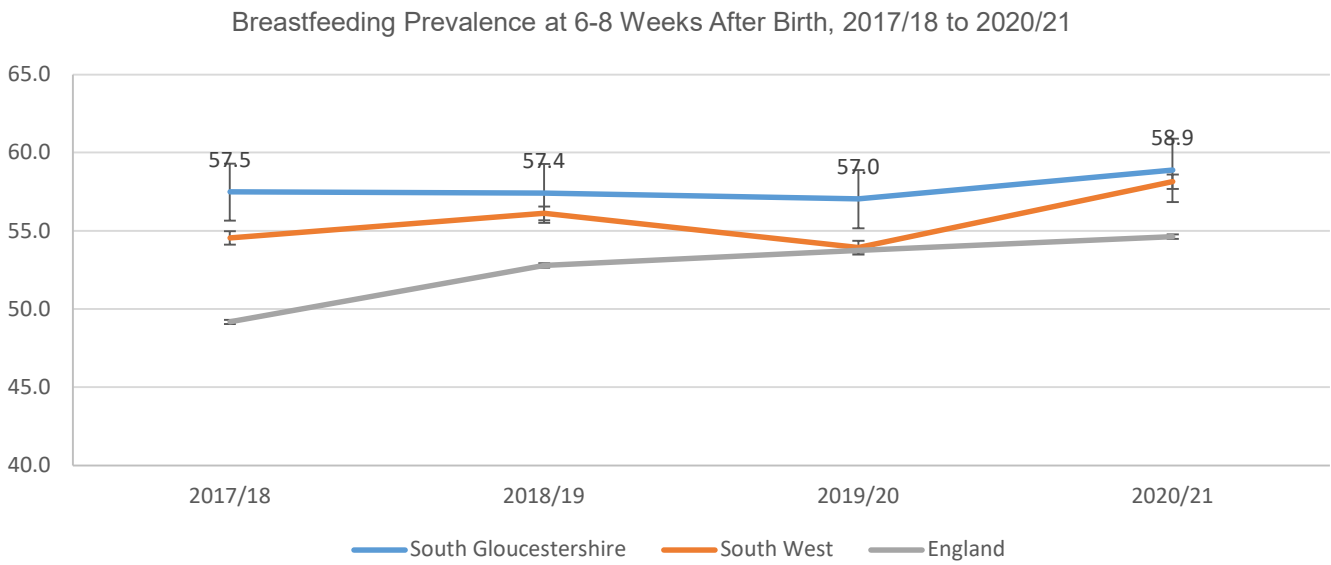
Source: 2021 NHS Digital

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.

The graph shows the breastfeeding prevalence in South Gloucestershire has remained significantly higher than national level from the first data point (2017/18) whereas, compared to regional level the prevalence was significantly higher only in the year 2017/18 and 2019/20. Overall, breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth in South Gloucestershire has remained relatively constant while the national trend has been increasing significantly since 2017/18.

Data note: The denominator used in this methodology differs from OHID's methodology. OHID use all those 'due' a 6-8-week check, while the indicator used here uses only those with a recorded breast feeding status. This decision was made in order to enable reporting despite lower than the 95% coverage required by OHID for publication. As a result, the values presented here differ from the values published by OHID.

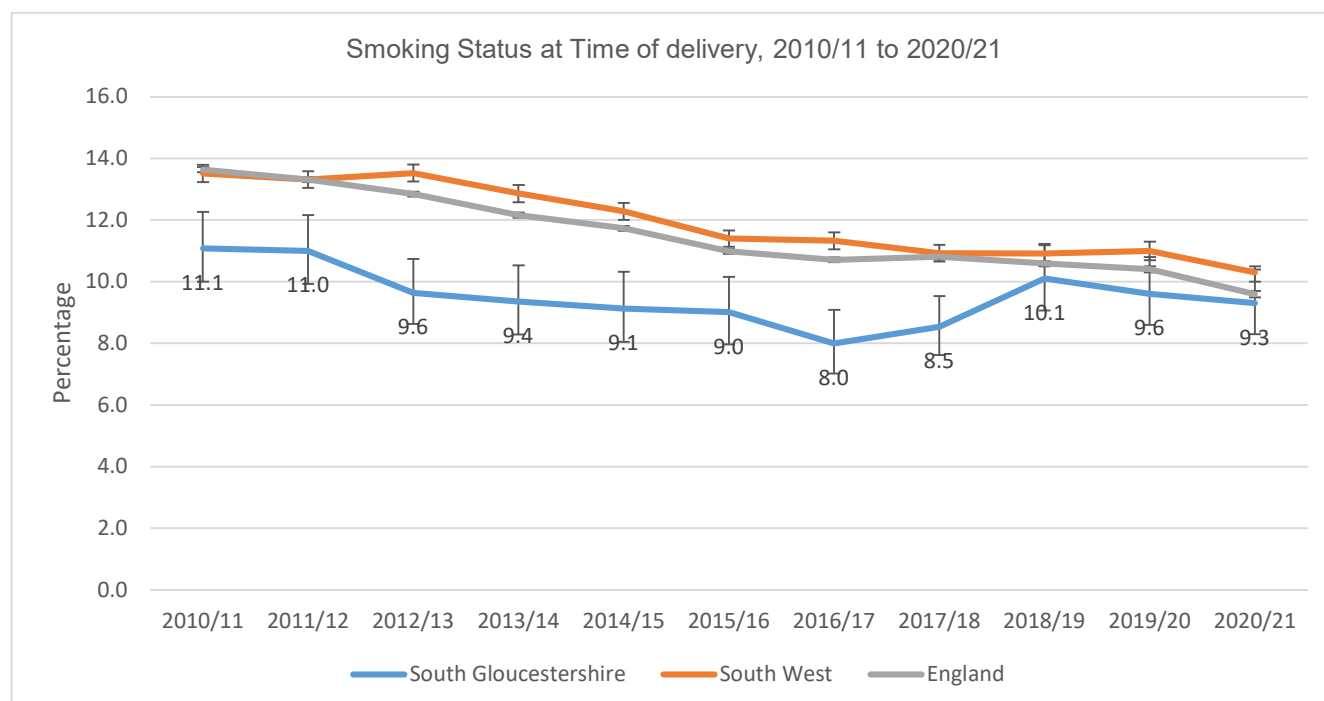


Source: ©Crown Copyright, source: Office for Health Improvement & Disparities 2022

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.

Until 2017/18, there was a significantly lower percentage of mothers smoking at the time of delivery in South Gloucestershire compared to the Southwest and national average. Between 2016/17 and 2018/19, an increase in South Gloucestershire now means there is no statistical difference between South Gloucestershire and regional/national comparators, however since 2018/19, South Gloucestershire has continued to see a decrease consistent with regional/national trends.

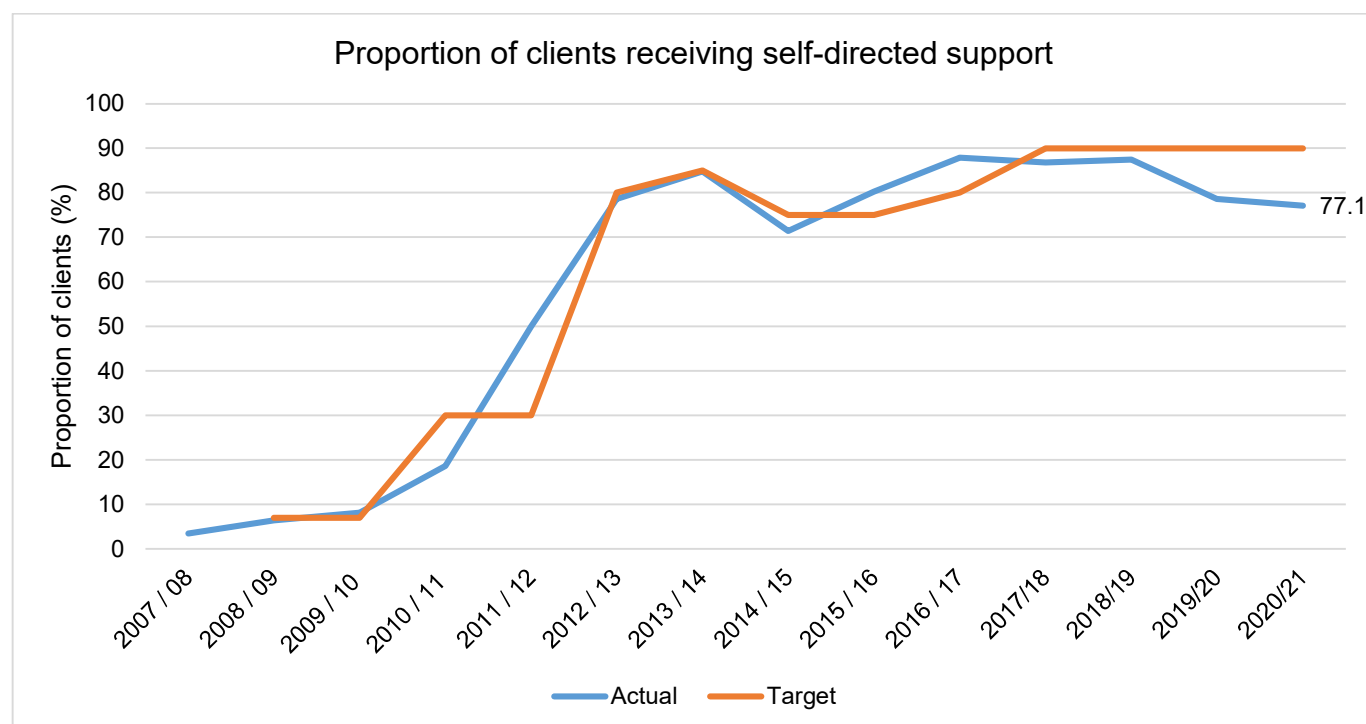


Source: Public Health England 2021

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.