

# Quality of Life - Better or Worse?

## The annual quality of life indicators report for South Gloucestershire - Autumn 2020 <sup>(v9)</sup>

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 2019/20 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)

### Contents:

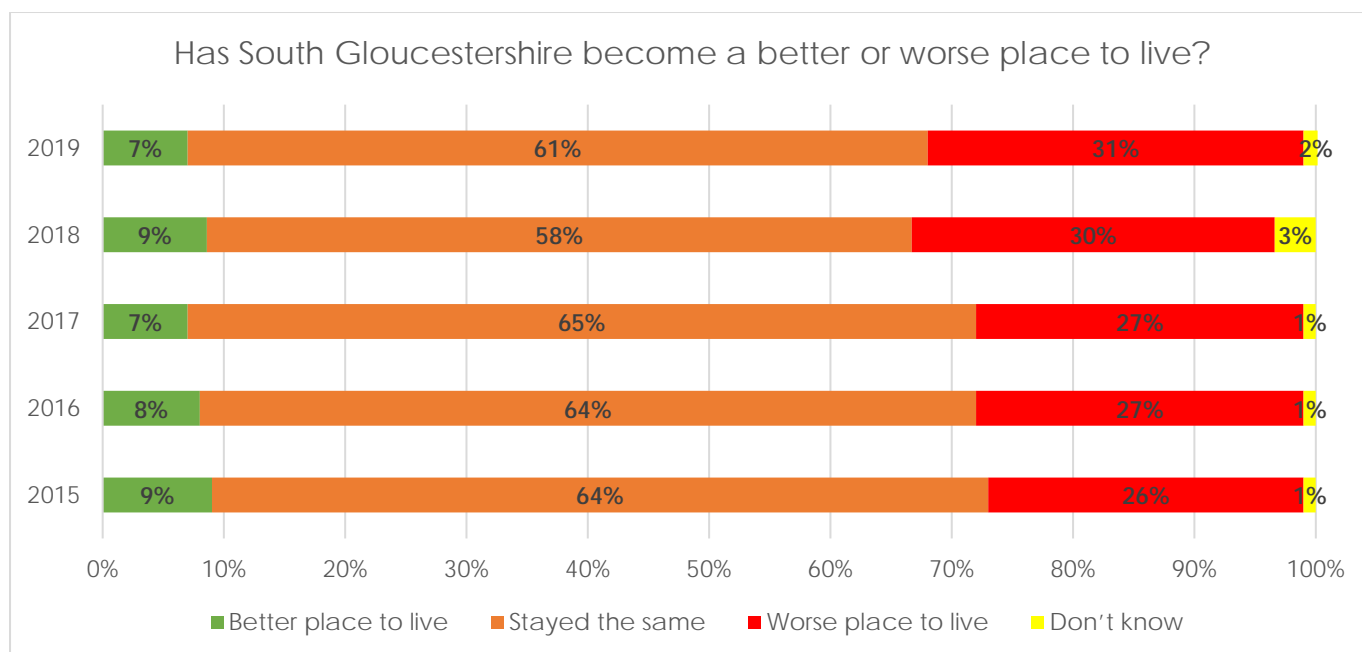
- Quality of life
- Our place
- Our economy
- Our communities
- Our health

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> 285,100 (Office for National Statistics mid-year estimates, 2019)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Males:</b> 141,200</li><li>• <b>Females:</b> 143,900</li><li>• <b>Children age (0-15 years):</b> 53,500 (18.8% of total population)</li><li>• <b>Working age (16-64 years):</b> 177,900 (62.4% of total population)</li><li>• <b>Pensionable age (65+):</b> 53,700 (18.8% 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> 121,444 (Valuation Office Agency, September 2020)</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 2019 (the latest data available) 7% of respondents to the Viewpoint survey felt that South Gloucestershire had become a better place to live. This is a decrease of 2% 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 increased by 3% 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 2019.



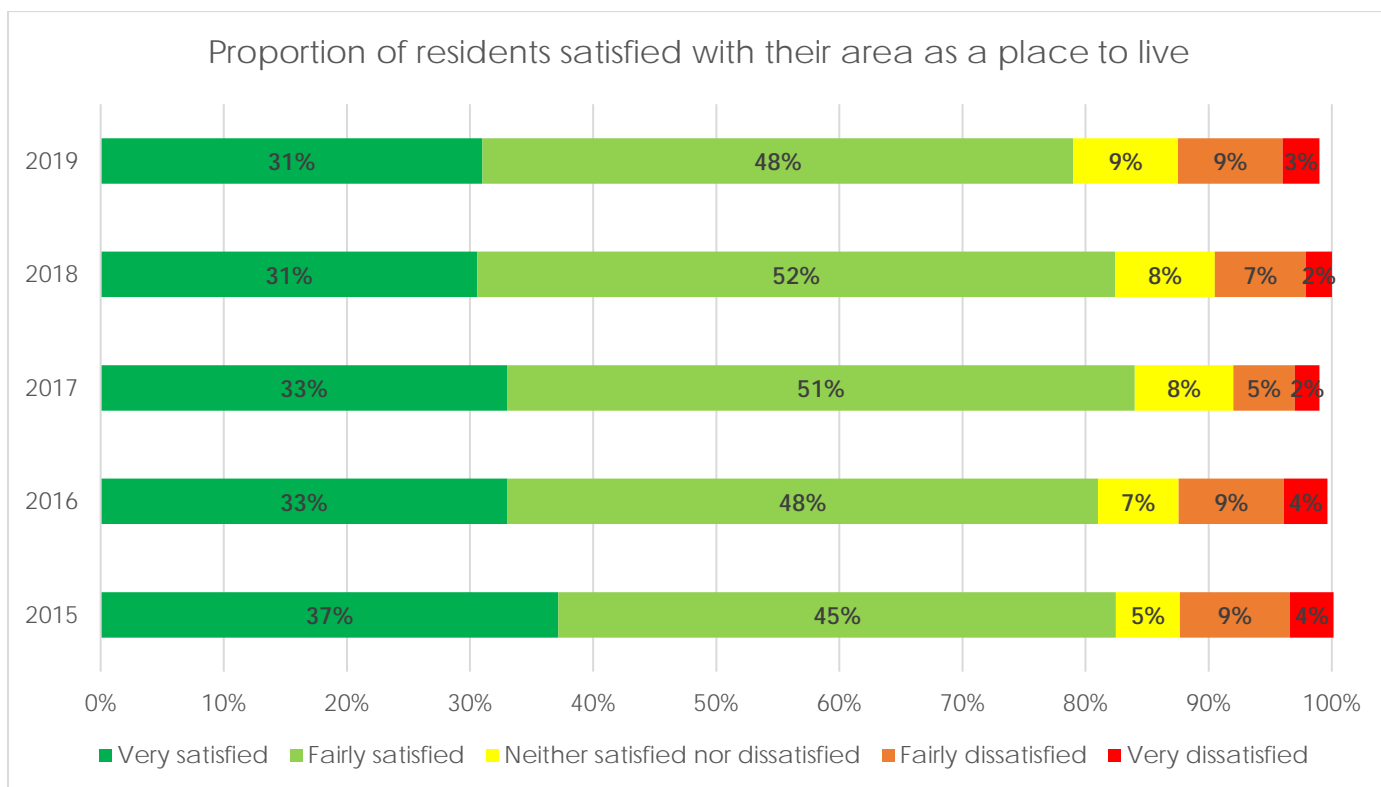
Source: South Gloucestershire Viewpoint Survey 2015-2019

\*South Gloucestershire Viewpoint is the council's residents' panel. It is a panel of about 2,500 residents who are randomly selected to broadly represent the population of the district. It is made up of those who wish to regularly take part in research and members will have a greater exposure to council activities and communications than the general public. The 2019 autumn Viewpoint survey which covers the topics in this section received 1354 responses.

## 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.

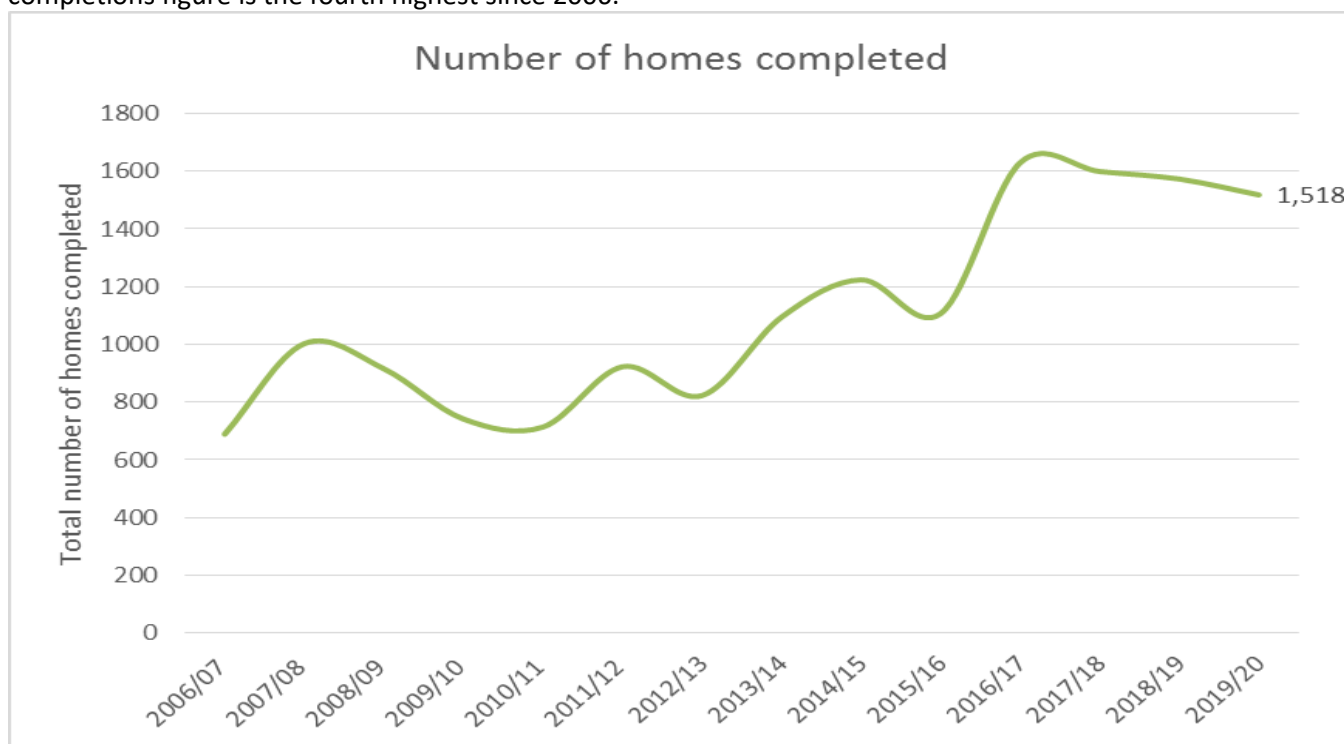
In 2019, the large majority of respondents said they were satisfied with their local area as a place to live (79%) with 31% of these saying they were very satisfied. Just 12% of respondents expressed dissatisfaction with their local area. This is an increase of 3% from the previous year.



Source: South Gloucestershire Viewpoint Survey 2015-2019

## Total homes completed

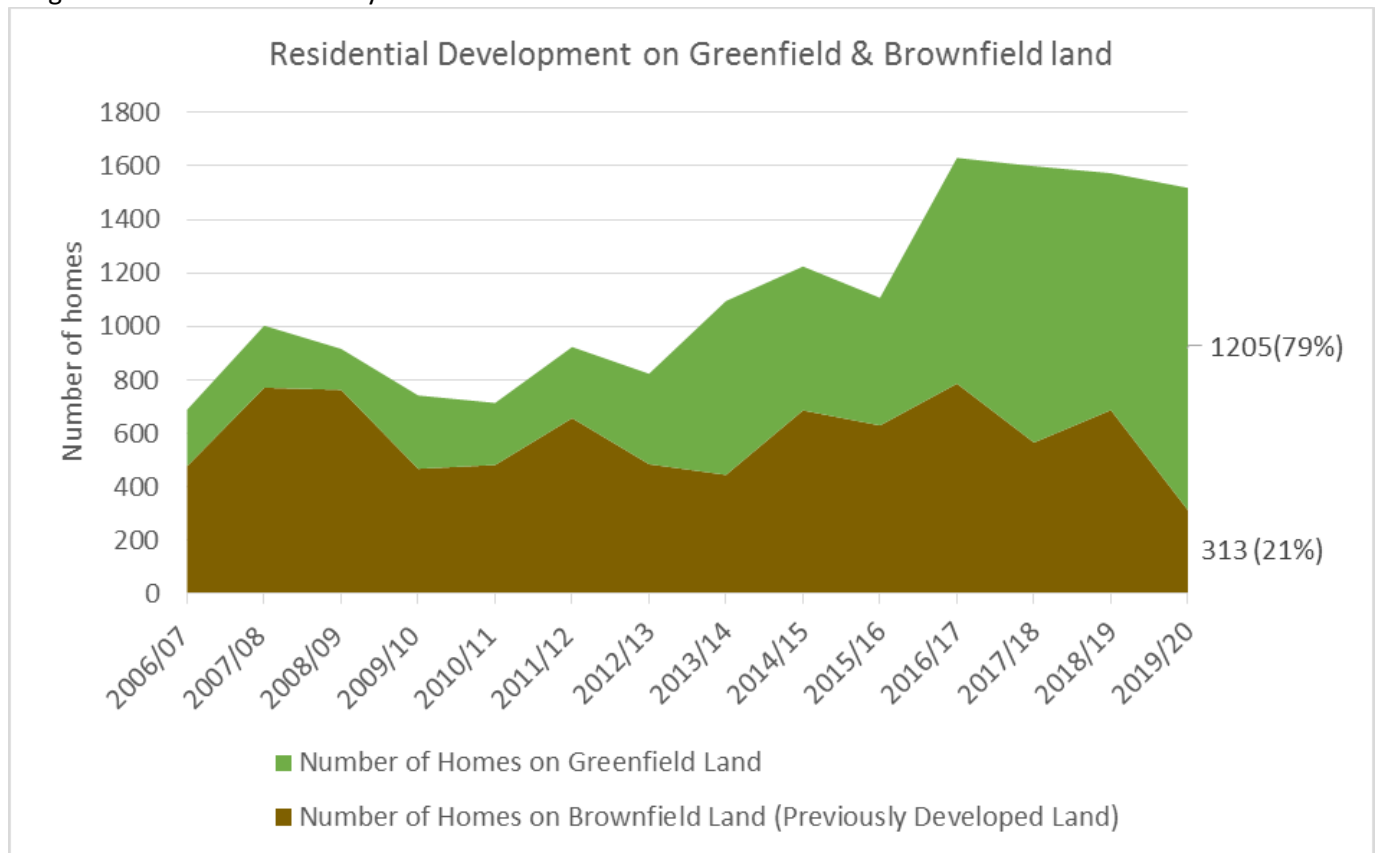
In 2019/20, 1,518 new homes were recorded as completed across the District. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, this year's survey has focused on recording new completions on sites of 10 or more homes. Completions on smaller sites (1-9 homes) are intended to be recorded as part of the 2020/21 survey. Overall since April 2006, (the base date for our Core Strategy), 15,556 new homes have been completed in South Gloucestershire. Even allowing for the fact that this year's survey only recorded completions from large sites (due to Covid-19 restrictions), the 2019/20 completions figure is the fourth highest since 2006.



Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Environment and Community Services

## Residential Development on Greenfield and brownfield land

Of the 1,518 residential developments, 1,205 (79%) were built on greenfield sites and 313 (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, Environment and Community Services

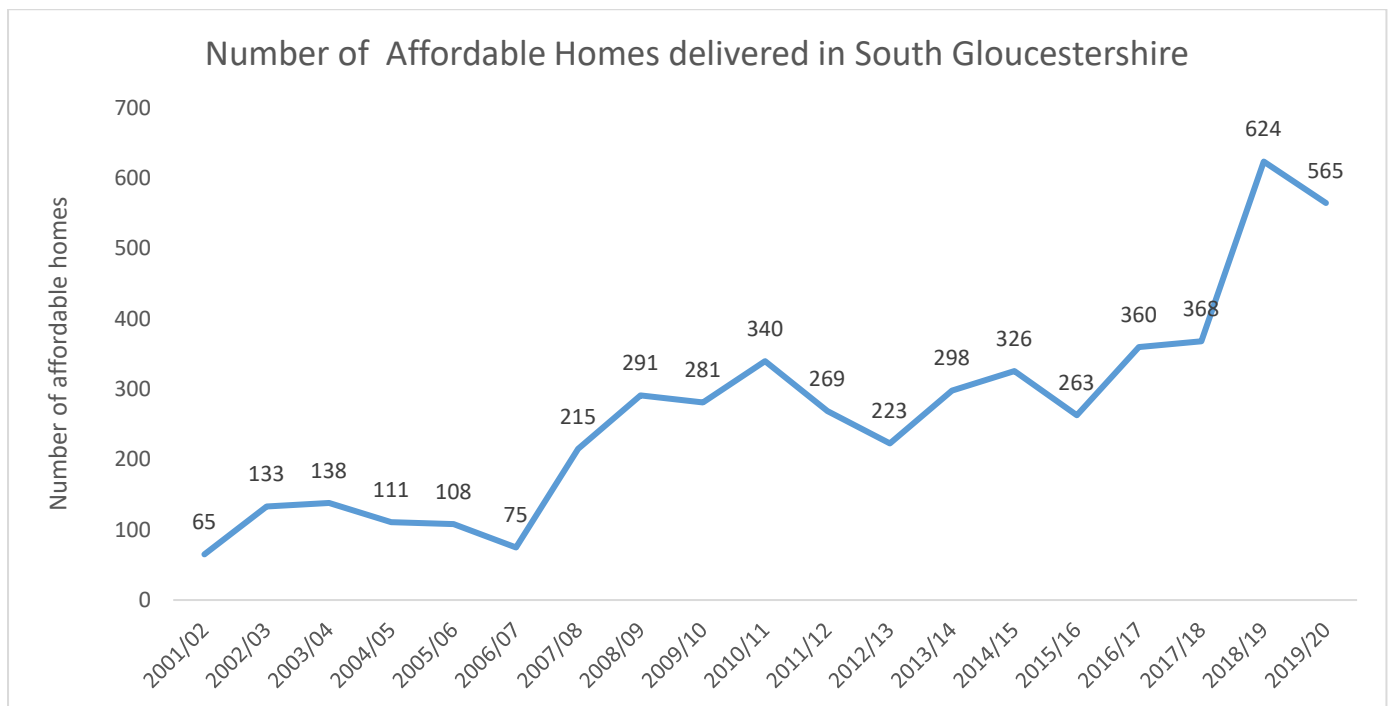
## Number of affordable homes delivered

In 2019/20, 565 affordable homes were delivered in South Gloucestershire, the second highest annual delivery rate recorded (624 new homes were delivered in 2018/19) and the highest number of new general need affordable homes. Delivery was impacted as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic towards the end of the year.

All of the completions were new-build homes; 361 are social rent, 69 are affordable rent and 135 are shared ownership.

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)



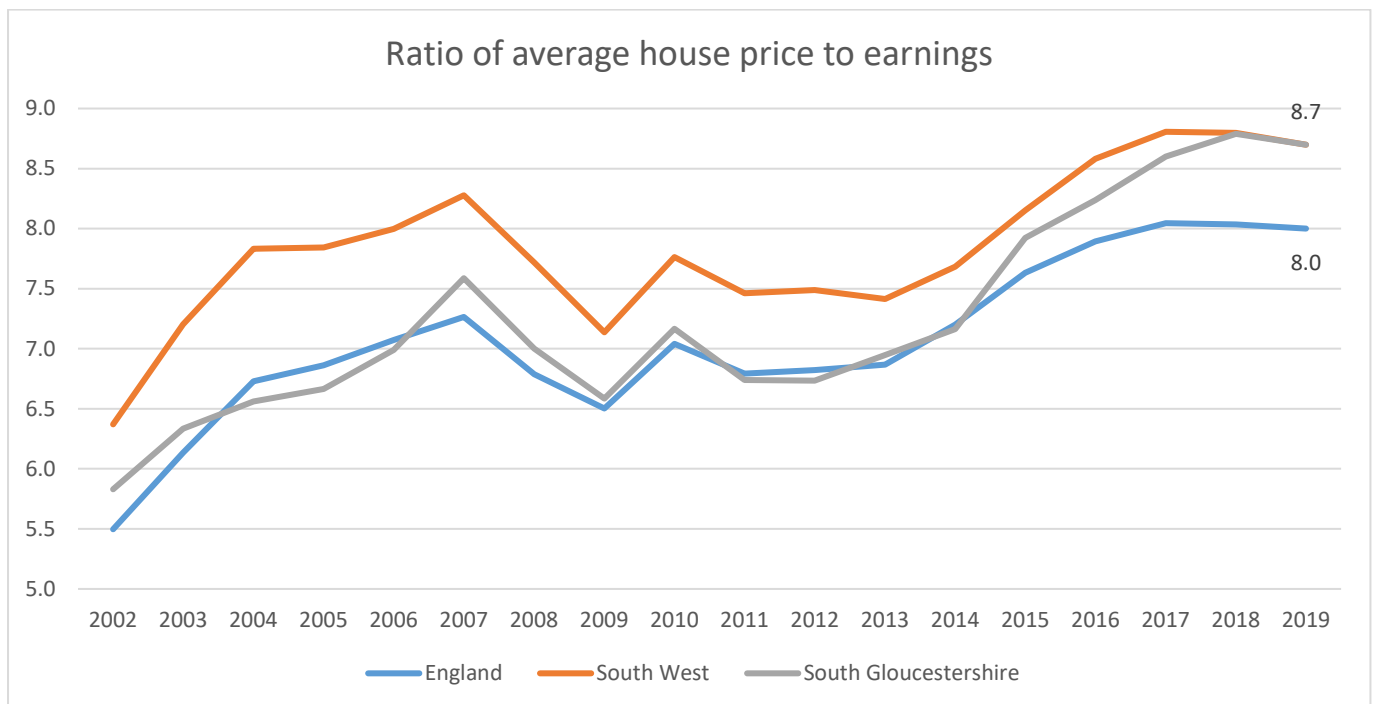
Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Environment and Community Services

## 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 2019 the average price paid for a residential property in South Gloucestershire was £275,000. The average house price in the South West was £253,000 and in England it was £243,950

In South Gloucestershire the average house price is 8.7 times the average pay (£31,609). As the graph shows this is higher than the national average (8.0) and the same as the South West average (also 8.7).



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

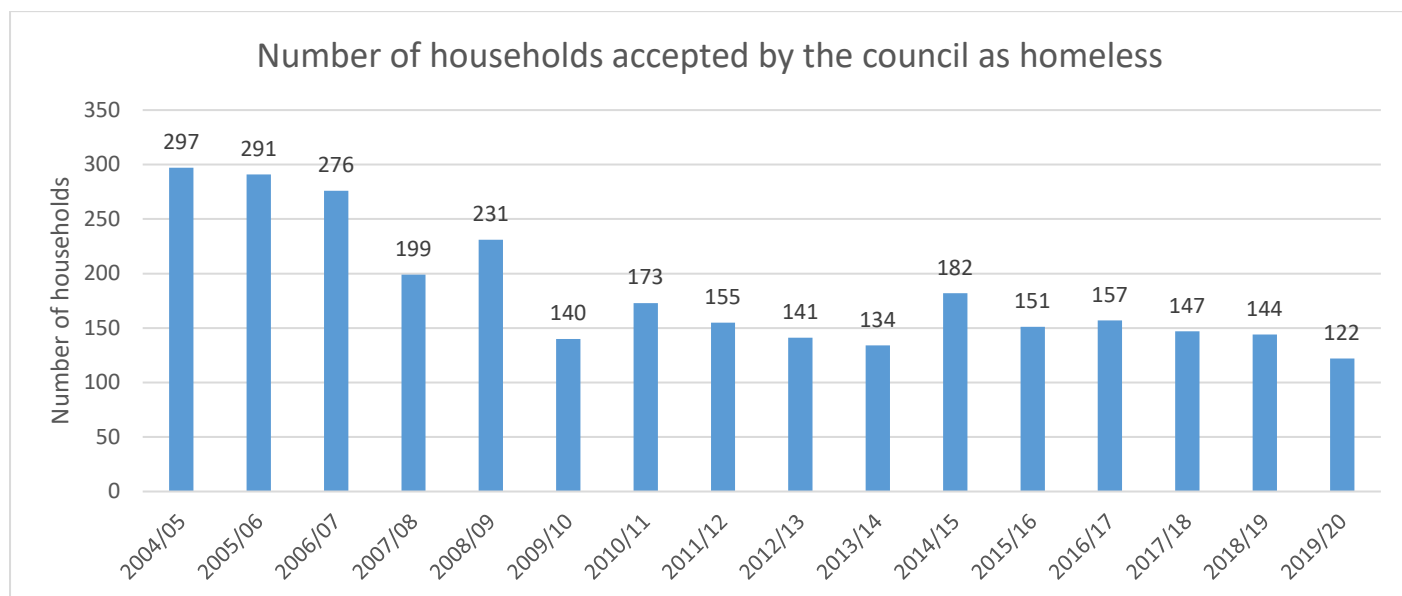
\*Median gross annual pay (residents) for full times workers.

\*\* Median house price for all properties sold in 2002 – 2019.

## Number of households accepted by the council as homeless

In 2019/20 a full duty to provide housing under homelessness legislation was accepted for 122 households, which is a reduction of around 20% from the previous year's total of 144.

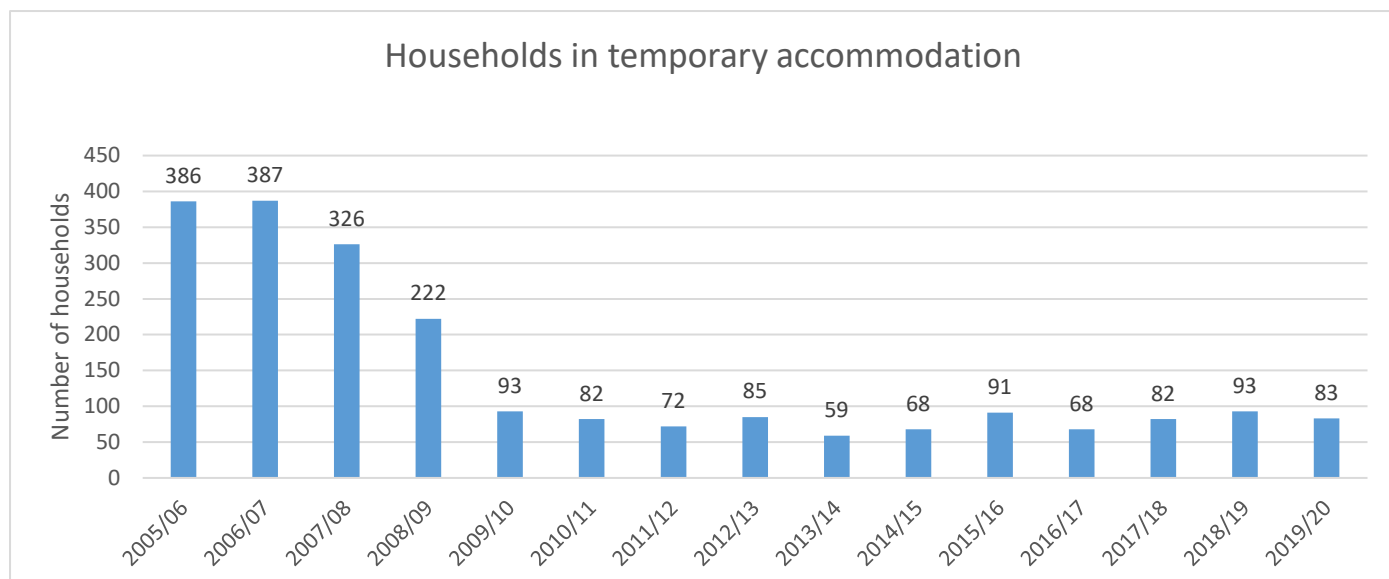
Whilst the number of households seeking assistance as homeless or threatened with homelessness remains high, a total of 549 had their homelessness relieved or prevented, which is a 25% increase from 2018/19 and means that those households were able to access settled housing sooner with the assistance of the Council



Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Children, Adults and Health

## Number of households in temporary accommodation

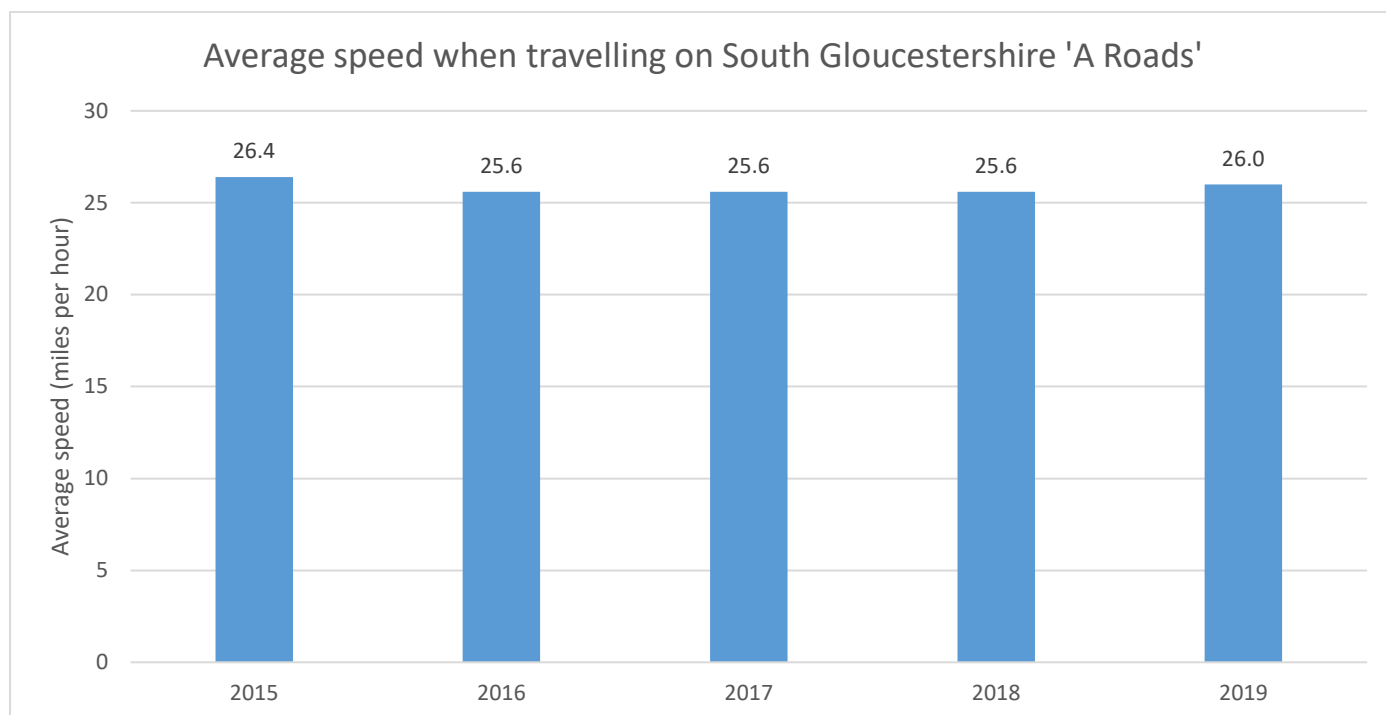
At the end of the financial year (2019/20) there were 83 households occupying temporary accommodation, 10 fewer than the year before. This is aligned with the increase in the number of households whose homelessness was prevented or relieved, which means that they either avoided having to go into emergency housing or were assisted to move on from temporary accommodation more effectively.



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

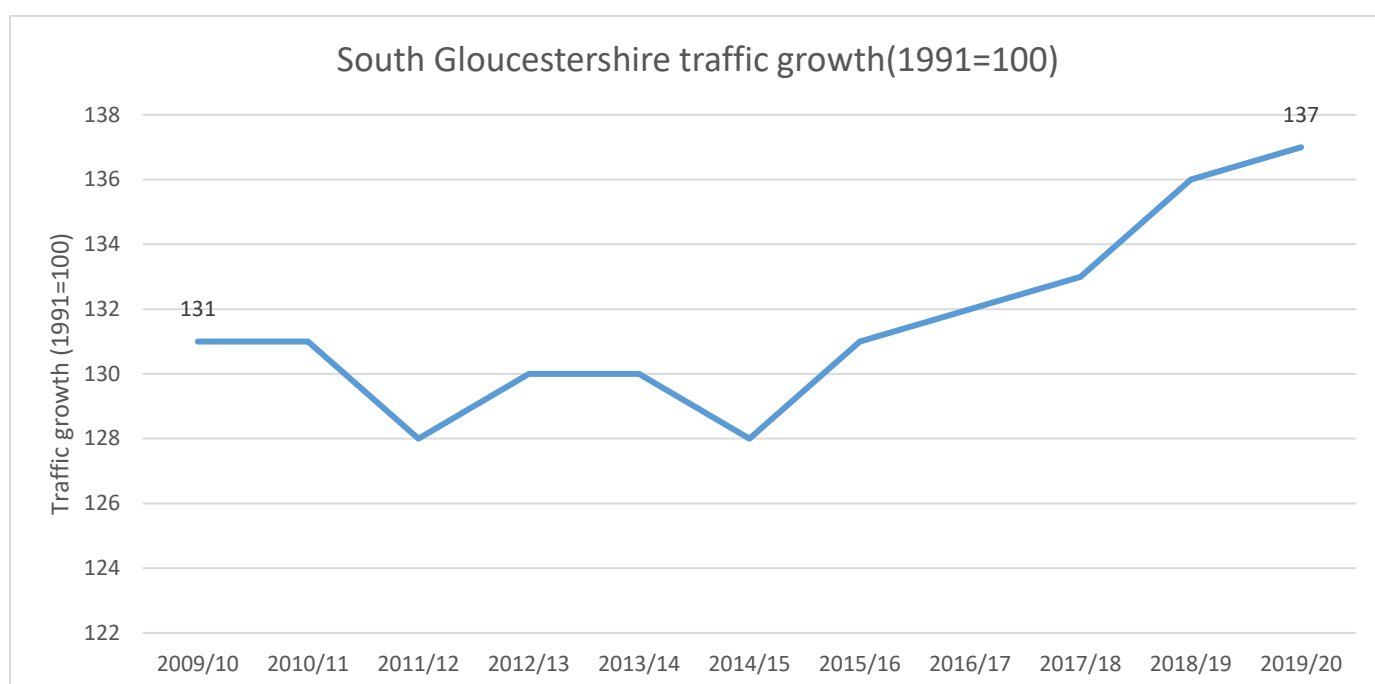
## Traffic Congestion

The Department for Transport's preferred measure of congestion is to use average speed on South Gloucestershire's locally managed 'A roads' – a data source which has now been available for 5 years. After remaining unchanged for three years, in 2019 the average speed increased by 1.6% to 26.0 miles per hour, indicating a marginal reduction in congestion.



Source: Department for Transport (cgn0501b).

The line graph shows that general traffic levels within South Gloucestershire (measured locally by Automatic Traffic counters) have risen steadily over the past five years (since 2014/15) and are currently at their highest level (which is 37% above the baseline set in 1991).



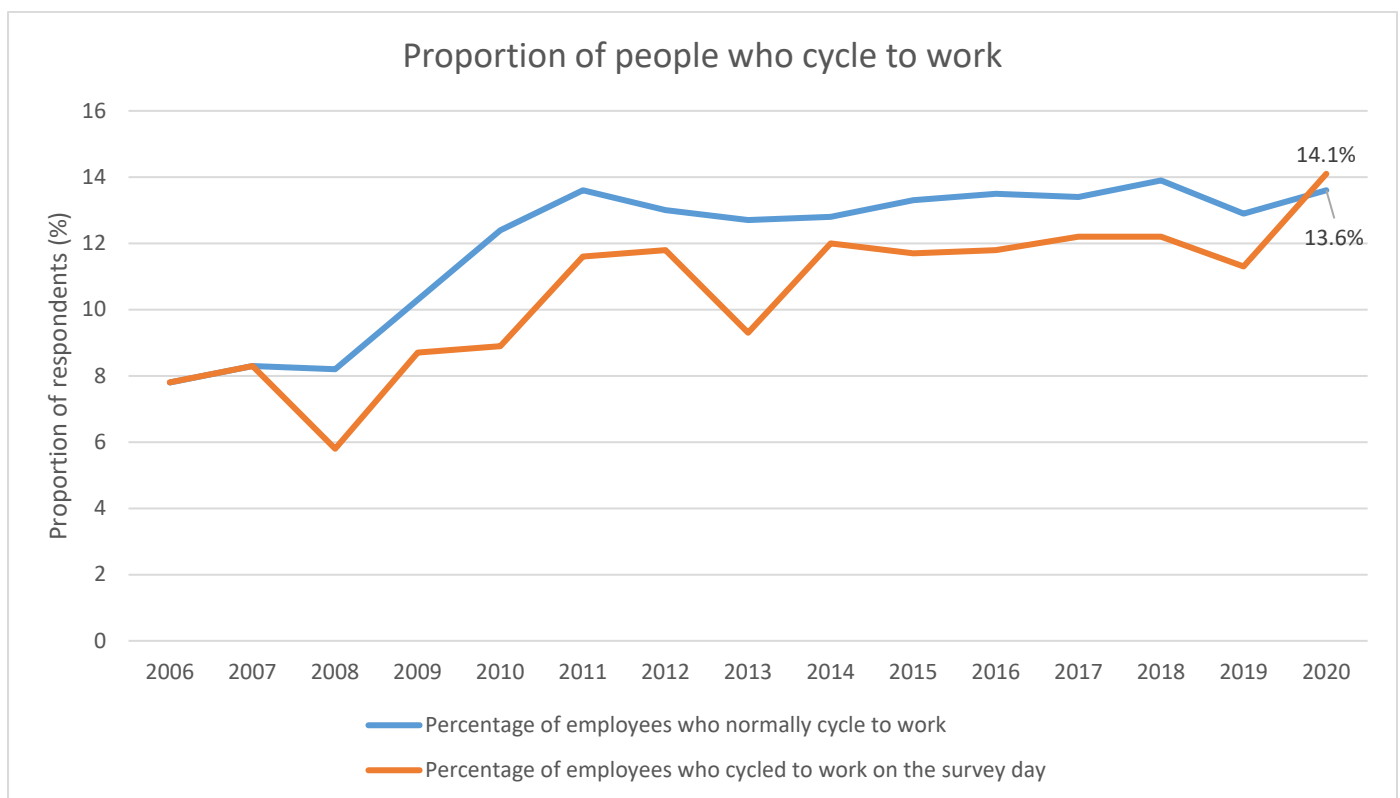
Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Environment and Community Services (2019/20 data is provisional)

## 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.

The proportion of people who say they normally cycle to work increased marginally this year. Those who cycled to work on the day of the survey has increased by 2.8% (from 11.3% to 14.1%), this figure is generally heavily influenced by the weather on the day of the survey.

Following a decrease last year, this rise sees a return to levels seen between 2015 and 2019 for those who normally cycle to work, and a highest ever figure for those who cycled on the day of the survey, demonstrating the importance of cycling as a mode of travel to work.



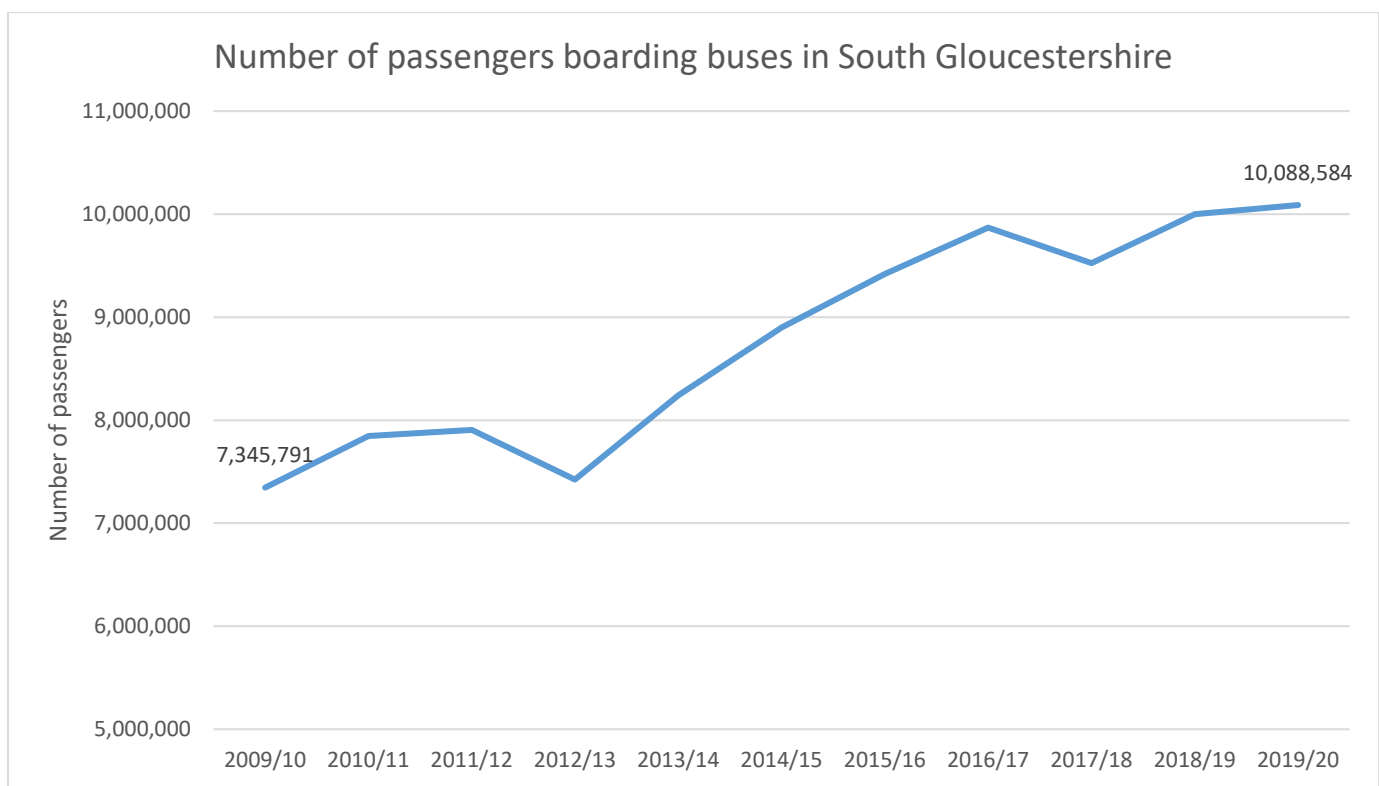
Source: Travel to Work Survey 2020 (South Gloucestershire Council: Access West Programme).

## Bus Patronage

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

In 2019/20 nearly 10.1 million journeys were made by bus. This is a marginal increase of 0.87% on the previous year and continues the overall trend in the West of England for increasing bus use in recent years. This figure might have been expected to be slightly higher, however the final few weeks of the year saw significantly reduced passenger numbers due to the Covid-19 lockdown.

Over the last year there has been continued work aimed at encouraging bus use and improving the customer experience. These include continued investment by local bus companies in improved vehicles and services. There has also been ongoing investment by South Gloucestershire Council in supporting the bus service network and improving infrastructure.

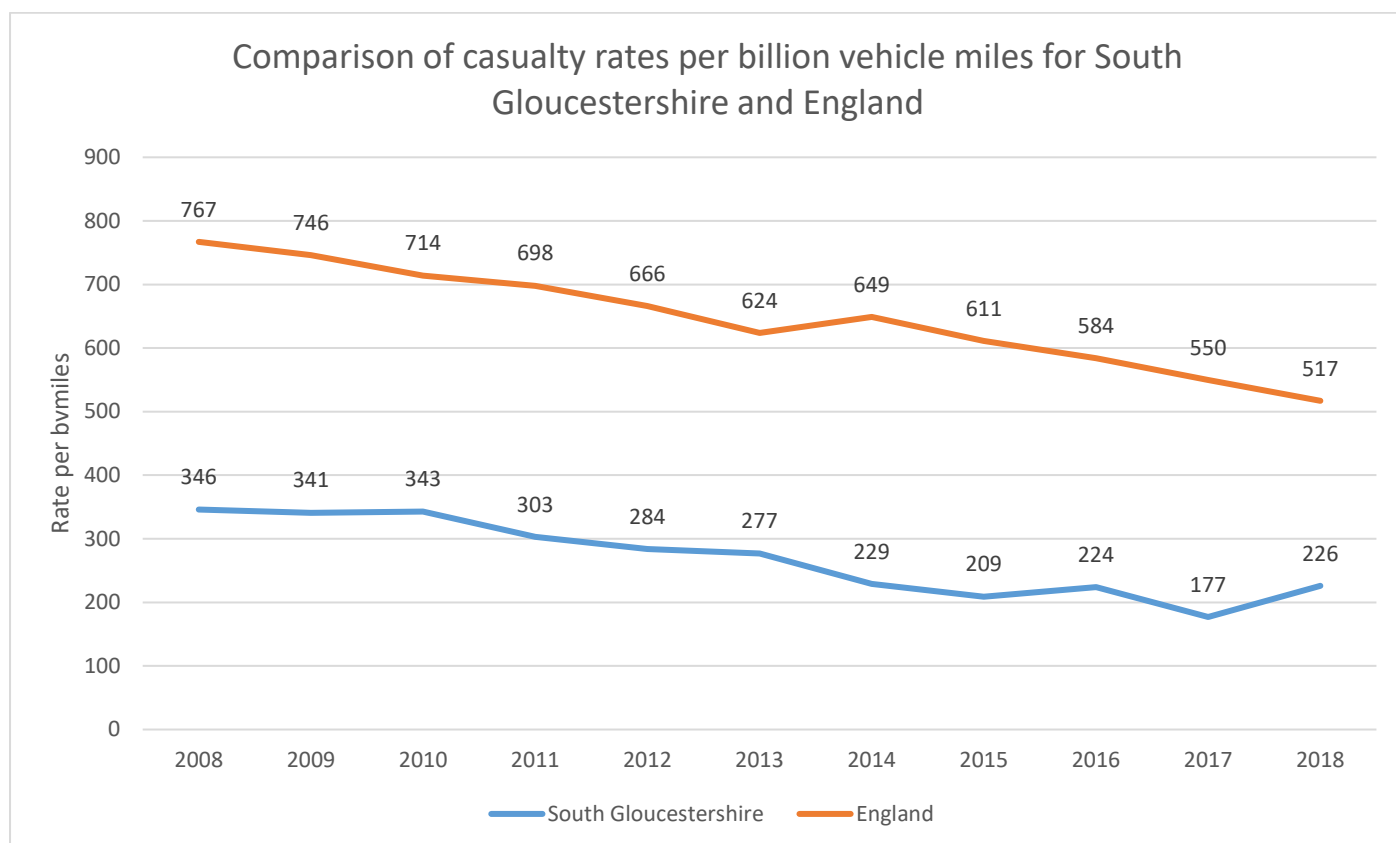


Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Environment and Community Services

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

In 2019, the number of people killed or seriously injured on roads within South Gloucestershire was 41\* (made up of 6 fatalities and 35 serious injuries), which is a reduction on the previous year's figure of 57 (made up of 6 fatalities and 51 serious injuries).

The total number of road casualties in 2019 (i.e. people slightly injured, as well as those killed or seriously injured) was 577\*, which is very similar to the 2018 figure of 580. The graph below shows, the road casualty rate in South Gloucestershire remains considerably lower than the national average. Data for 2018, the latest available nationally, showed that South Gloucestershire had the third lowest casualty rate of the 152 local authorities in England.



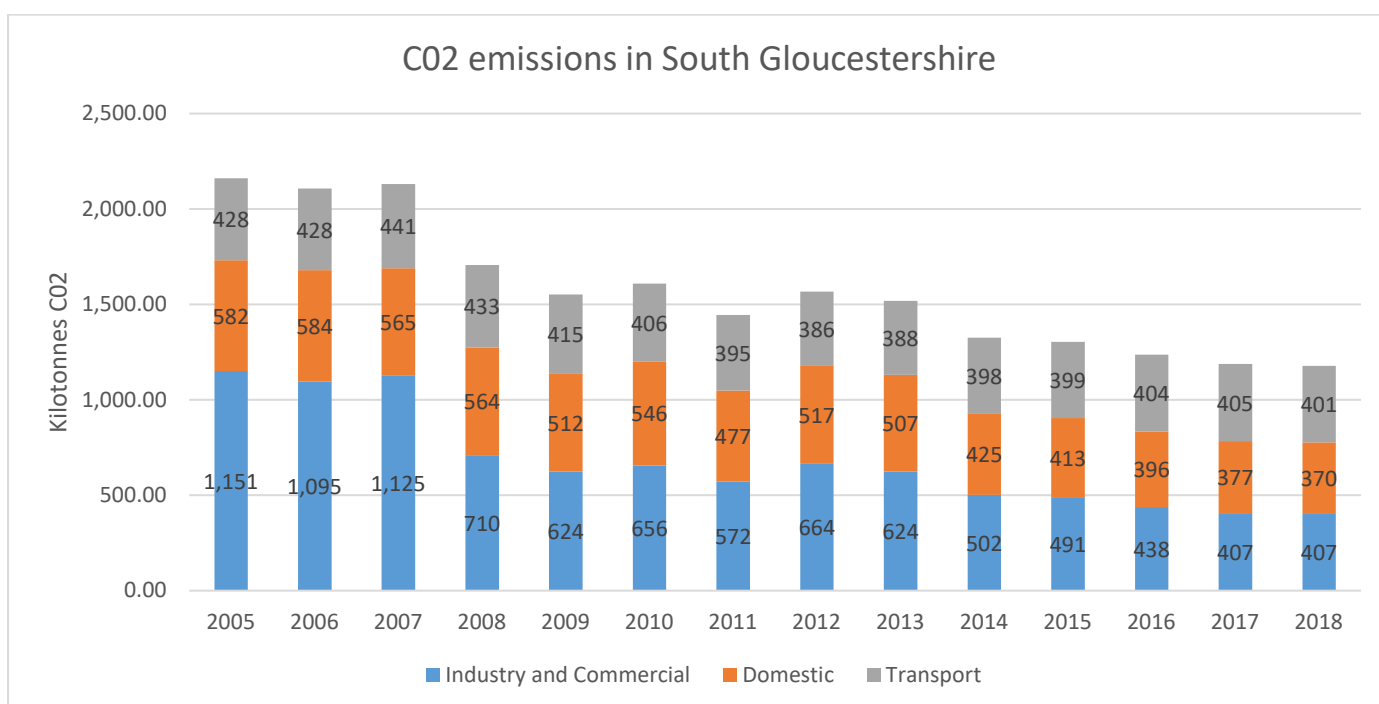
Source: Department for Transport Table RAS30040

\*2019 casualty totals are provisional at this time.

## CO2 emissions in South Gloucestershire

Each year the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) provide a breakdown of 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 kt Co2e. In 2018 (the most recently available data), carbon dioxide emissions totalled 1177.6 kt which is 43% lower than in 1990.

Data for 2018 shows a 0.02% reduction in local emissions when compared to the previous year. This indicates that progress has stalled. This latest reduction is less than the national situation, where there was a reduction of 2% in UK emissions between 2016 and 2018. According to the latest statistical release, the main drivers of the decrease in UK emissions in 2018 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

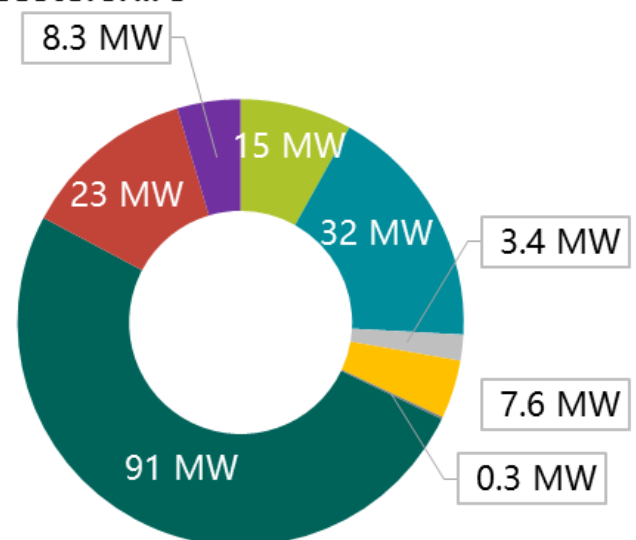
An estimated annual total of 329.5 Gigawatt (GWh) hours of energy is generated from renewable sources within South Gloucestershire (as of September 2019). The largest contributors to renewable energy generation were solar photovoltaic (PV), and energy from waste (EFW), electricity only. The vast majority of renewable generation comes from renewable electricity. Progress on renewable heat has been far slower.

The proportion of annual energy demand currently generated from local renewable energy generation is 4.8%. This remains a similar proportion to last year, and reflects the low level of increase in installed capacity. Between September 2018 and September 2019, there were 102 new renewable energy projects installed in South Gloucestershire but the total capacity increase was only 0.7 MW, which is less than 10% of the previous year's increase. This period has seen no projects commissioned that are above 50 kW. Only four types of renewable technology were installed: a single biomass boiler and single solar thermal project, as well as multiple heat pumps and rooftop solar PV projects. In September 2019, South Gloucestershire had a total of 179MW of installed renewable energy capacity, including heat and electricity from 4,610 installations. Solar PV is the largest technology type, making up two-thirds of the capacity installed.



### Installed renewable energy capacity by technology in South Gloucestershire

- Biomass
- Energy from Waste
- Heat Pump
- Landfill Gas
- Solar Thermal
- Solar PV - Ground mounted
- Solar PV - rooftop
- Onshore Wind
- Hydropower

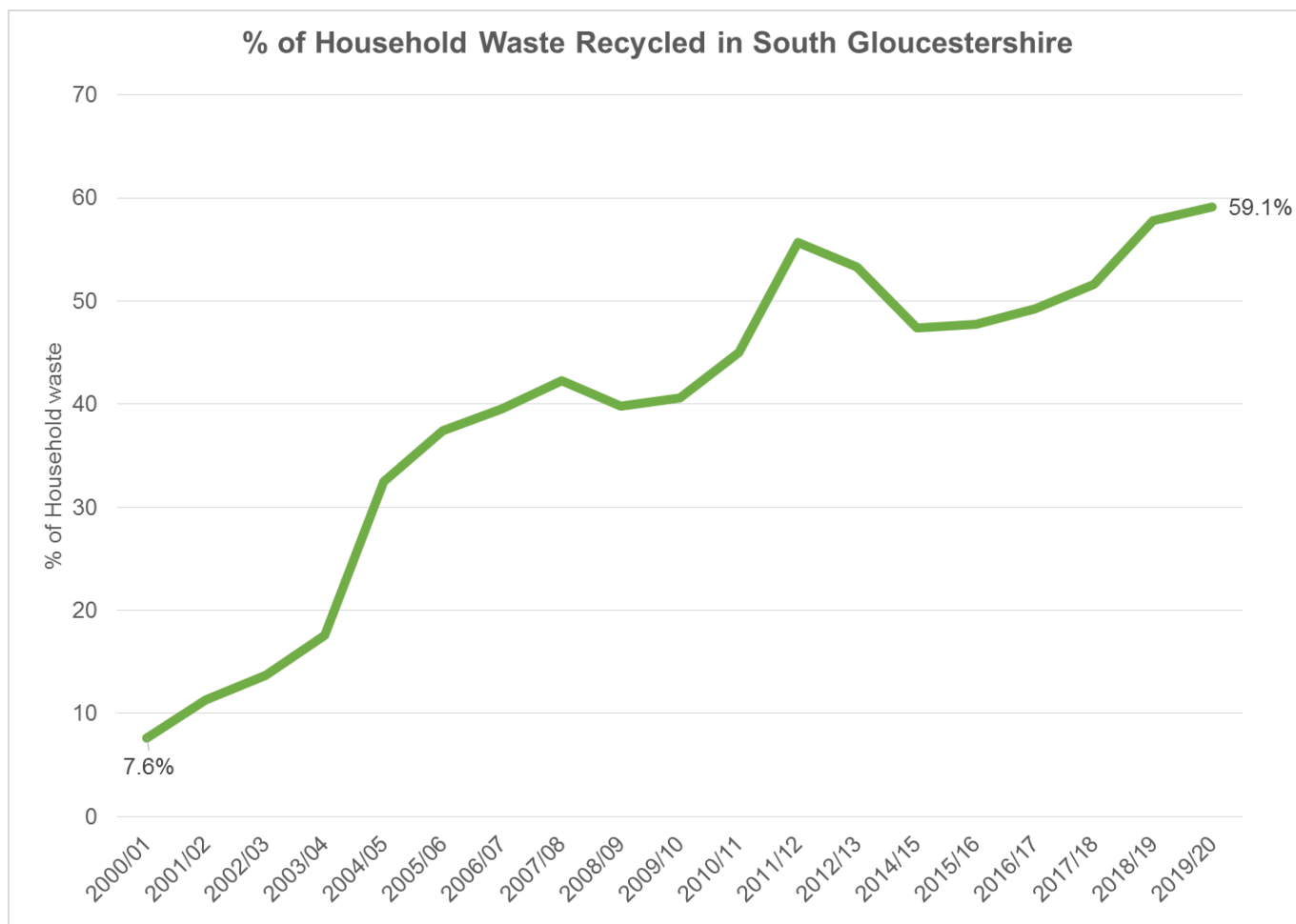


Source: South Gloucestershire Renewable Energy Progress Report (Regen, March 2020)

## Quantity of household waste collected and method of disposal

In 2019/20, 115,190 tonnes of waste was produced by households in South Gloucestershire, which is an increase of 1.62% when compared to the previous year. In 2019/20, 59.1% of our waste was recycled, significantly exceeding the 50% 2020 target and a further increase of 1.29% on the previous year.

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 performance exceeding targets and in 2019 only 12.4% of our waste was sent to landfill. Going forward, new West of England contracts for a range of treatments for our waste commenced in April 2020 which will result in landfill only being used as a last resort.



Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Environment and Community Services

Note: 2019/20 figures are provisional – subject to validation by DEFRA. Percentages and tonnages don't sum to 100% due to process losses in the waste and differences in collected and sent tonnages at transfer stations

## **Biodiversity in South Gloucestershire**

Overall in 2019/20, biodiversity continues to decline in South Gloucestershire.

By including the decline in nature within the declaration of climate emergency made by the council in July 2019, South Gloucestershire council recognizes the scale of wildlife decline and the degradation of the natural environment which now faces us.

This comes in the wake of recent international reports which show the stark deterioration of natural environments which all life depends on, plummeting wildlife populations and a knock-on impact on human existence. Key findings from these reports show:

- The population of the world's fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals and birds has fallen by 60%
- 41% of insect species are threatened with extinction – meaning food chains are under threat as never before, and the three-quarters of human food crops which need insect pollination are also precarious
- 40% of UK wildlife species are in decline and 15% are at risk of extinction. UK hedgehogs have declined by 3 million since 1950 with less than 1 million left in the wild.
- In the South Gloucestershire and Bristol area swift and starling populations are now virtually wiped out – with a 96% decline in numbers of these birds between 1994 and 2014

Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Environment and Community Services

# Our Economy

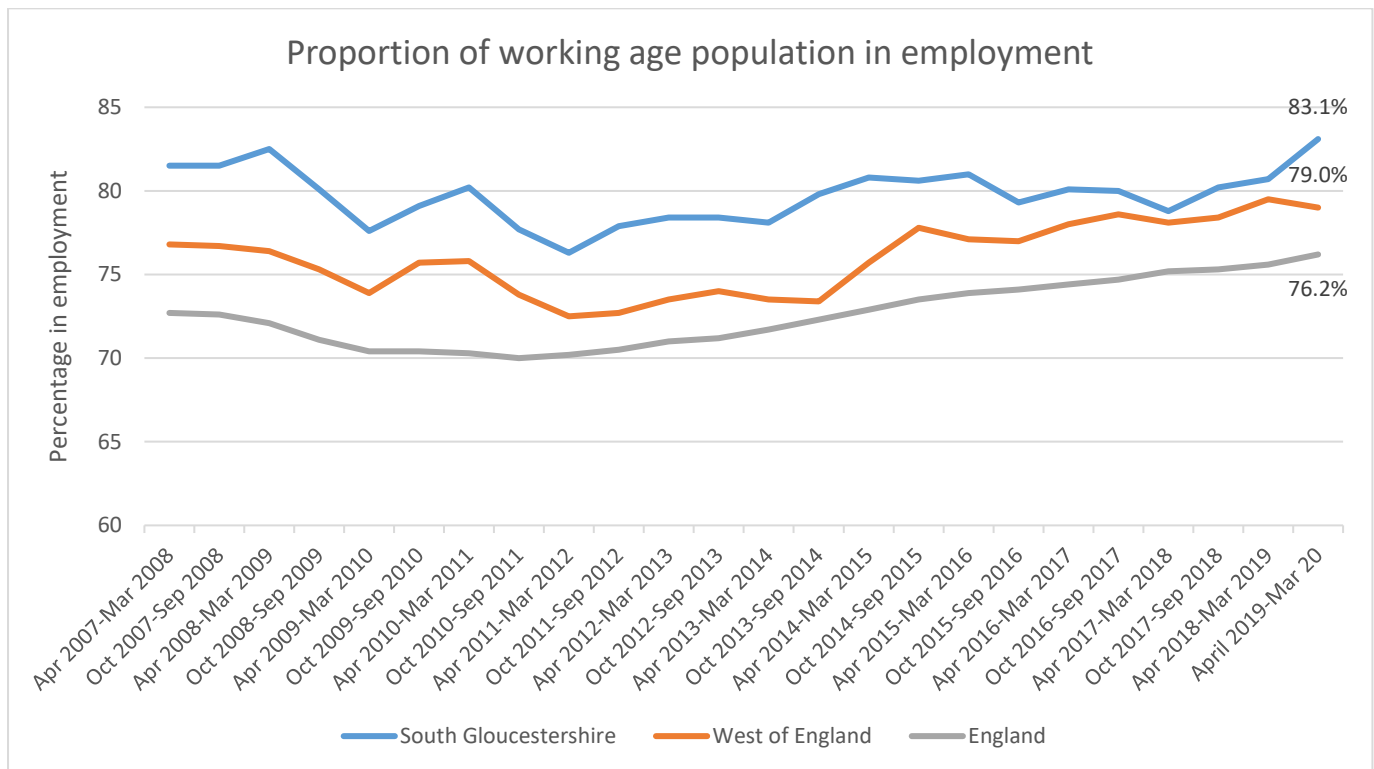
Please note: Due to the time-lag with publishing official economic data, most of the indicators in this section relate to the 2019/20 financial year so do not yet reflect the emerging economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

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 2019 to March 2020, 83.1% of the working age population (16-64 year olds) in South Gloucestershire were in employment. This is an increase of 2.4 percentage points on the figure for the same time period last year (80.7%).

The proportion of 16-64 year olds in employment in South Gloucestershire remains above sub-regional and national averages (79% and 76.2% respectively)



Source: Annual population survey (Office for National Statistics via NOMIS)

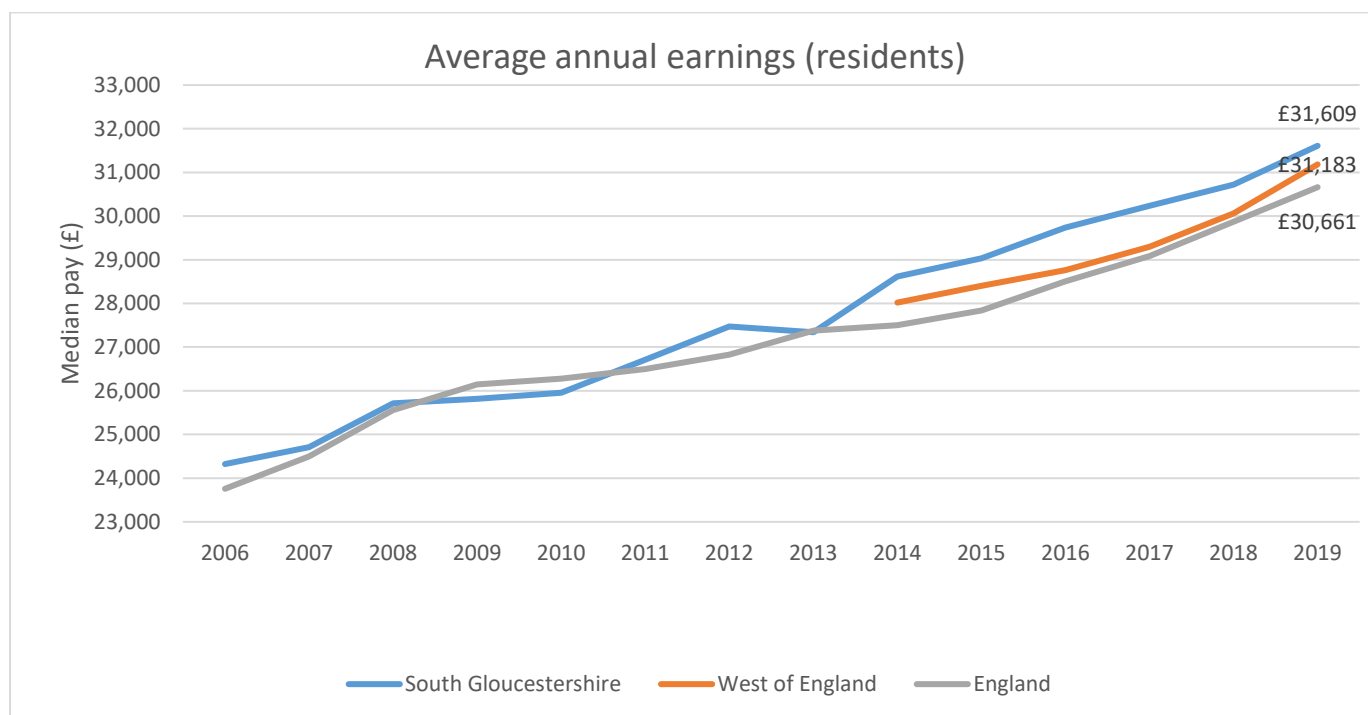
Please note: This data is derived from a sample survey conducted at the national level. At local authority level a smaller number of people will be surveyed so the statistical reliability of the data (measured by confidence intervals) will be lower. For example, the 95% confidence interval for the latest time 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 2019, the average annual earnings for a full time worker living in South Gloucestershire was £31,609\*; representing a 3.5% increase on the previous year's figure (£30,538).

The graph shows that average earnings in South Gloucestershire remain above both the sub-regional (West of England) and national (England) averages (£31,183 and £30,661 respectively).

Comparatively, in 2019, the average annual earnings for a full time worker working in South Gloucestershire (regardless of where they live) was £31,373\*\*. This represents a reduction on the 2018 estimate (£32,847), but remains higher than the sub-regional and national averages (£30,529 and £30,667 respectively).



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.

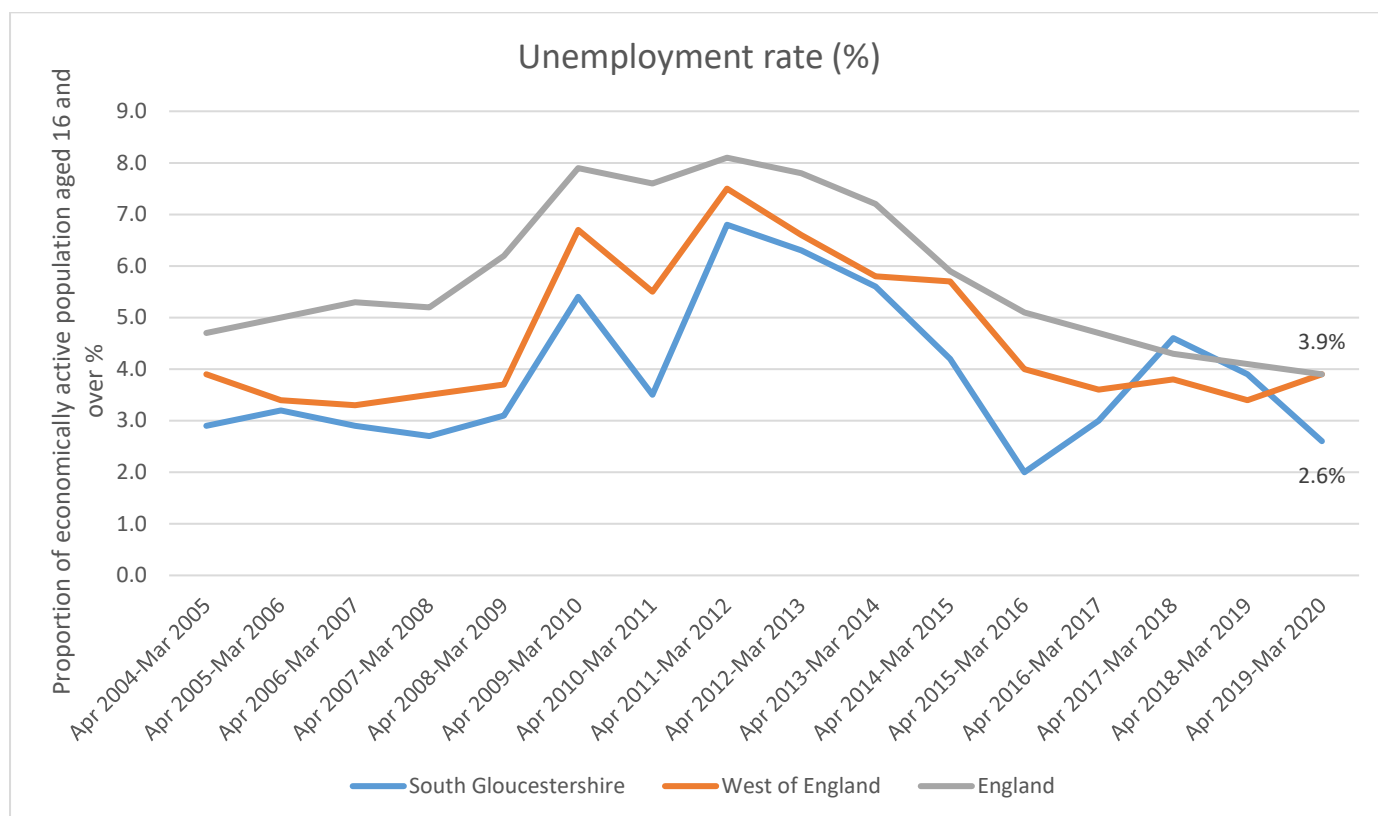
\*Median gross annual pay (residents) for a full time worker.

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

## Unemployment

In March 2020, 2.6% of the economically active population (16 and over) in South Gloucestershire were unemployed, a decrease on last year's figure (3.9%).

The South Gloucestershire unemployment rate remains below the sub-regional (West of England) and national (England) averages (both 3.9%). As can be seen in the graph, the trend for South Gloucestershire unemployment rates is largely reflected at both sub-regional and national level.



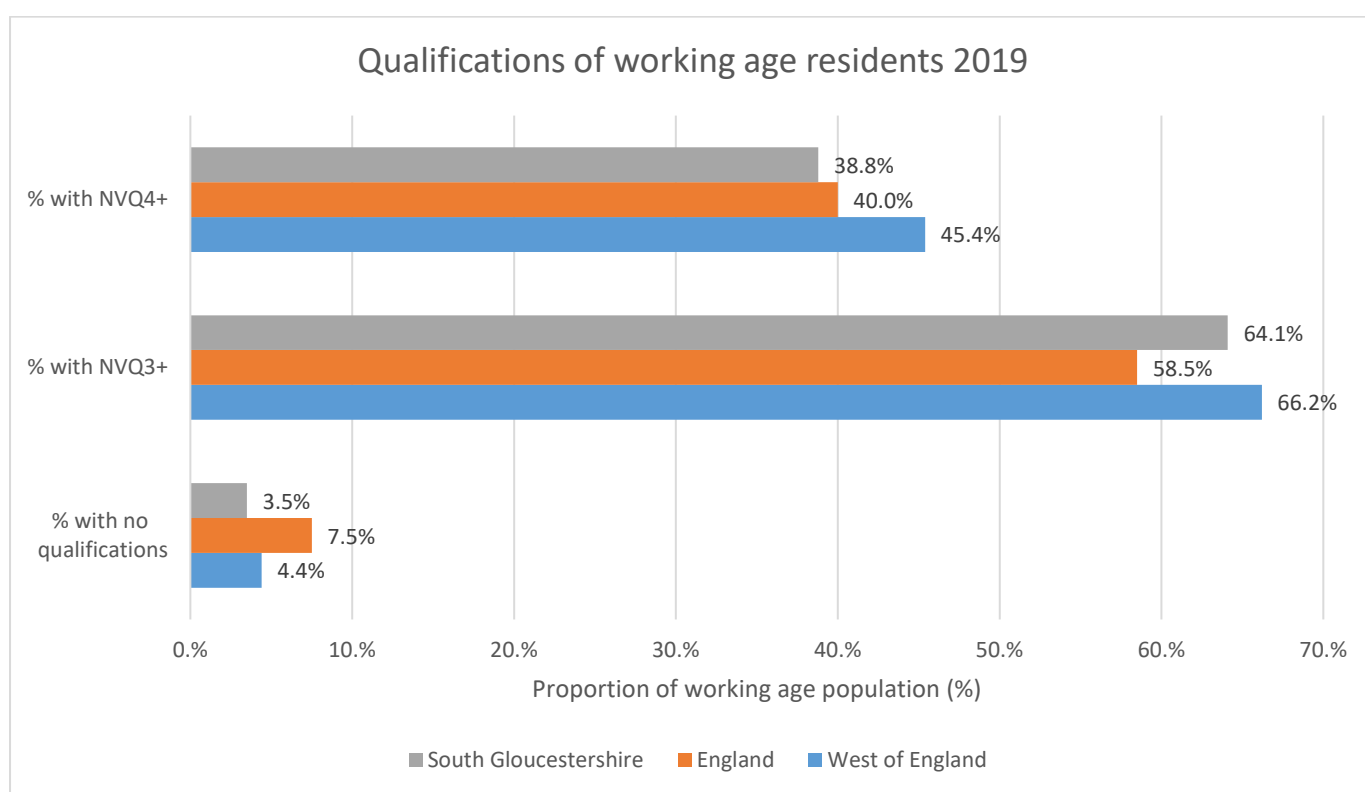
Source: Model based estimates of unemployment (Office for National Statistics)

## Qualifications of working age residents

In 2019, 38.8% 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 a slight decrease on the figure for 2018 (41.1%). The South Gloucestershire figure for this level of qualification remains lower than both the sub-regional (West of England) and national (England) averages (45.4% and 40.0%)

A larger proportion of South Gloucestershire's working aged population are educated to NVQ level 3 with 64.1% falling into this category. This figure remains below the West of England average (66.2%) but above the national average (58.5%).

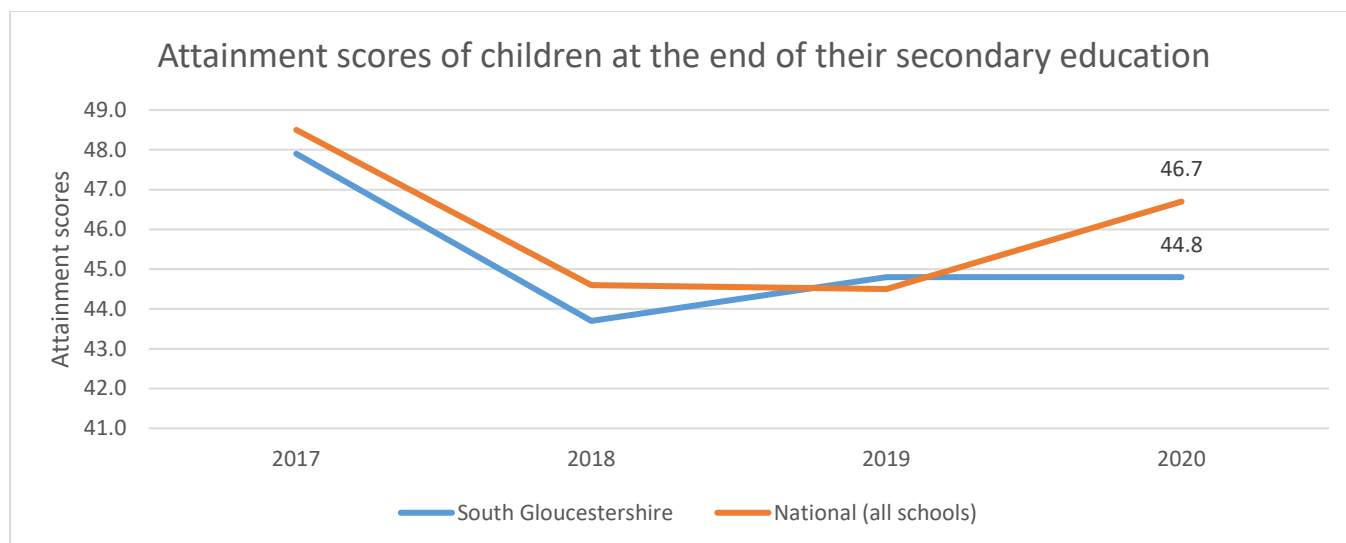
Just 3.5% of 16-64 year olds in South Gloucestershire do not have any qualifications. This is slightly below the West of England figure (4.4%) and considerably lower than the national average (7.5%).



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

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

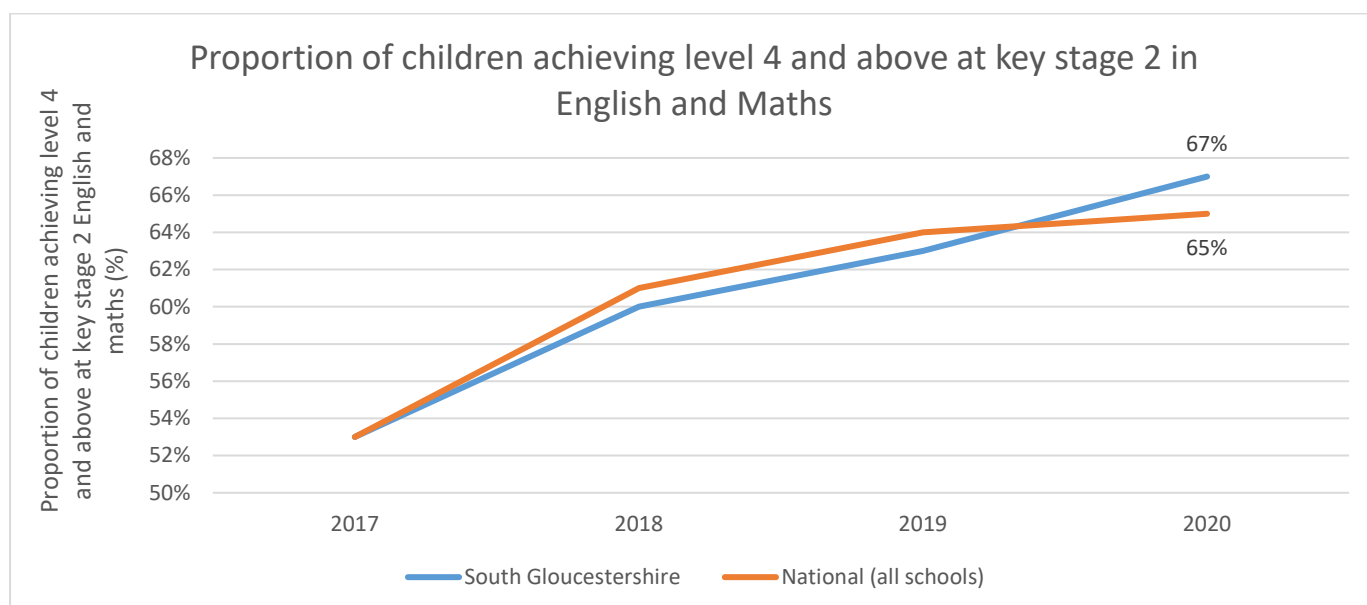
In 2019, the Attainment 8 score for pupils in South Gloucestershire was 44.8. This has remained the same as last year's figure of (44.8) and is slightly lower than the national figure for all schools of 46.7



Source: South Gloucestershire Council Children, Adults and Health Department

## Proportion of children achieving level 4 and above at key stage 2 in English and Maths

In 2019, 67% of pupils in South Gloucestershire achieved the expected level at the end of their primary education (key stage 2), which is above the national figure of 65%. This is an improvement on the figure for last year (63%).



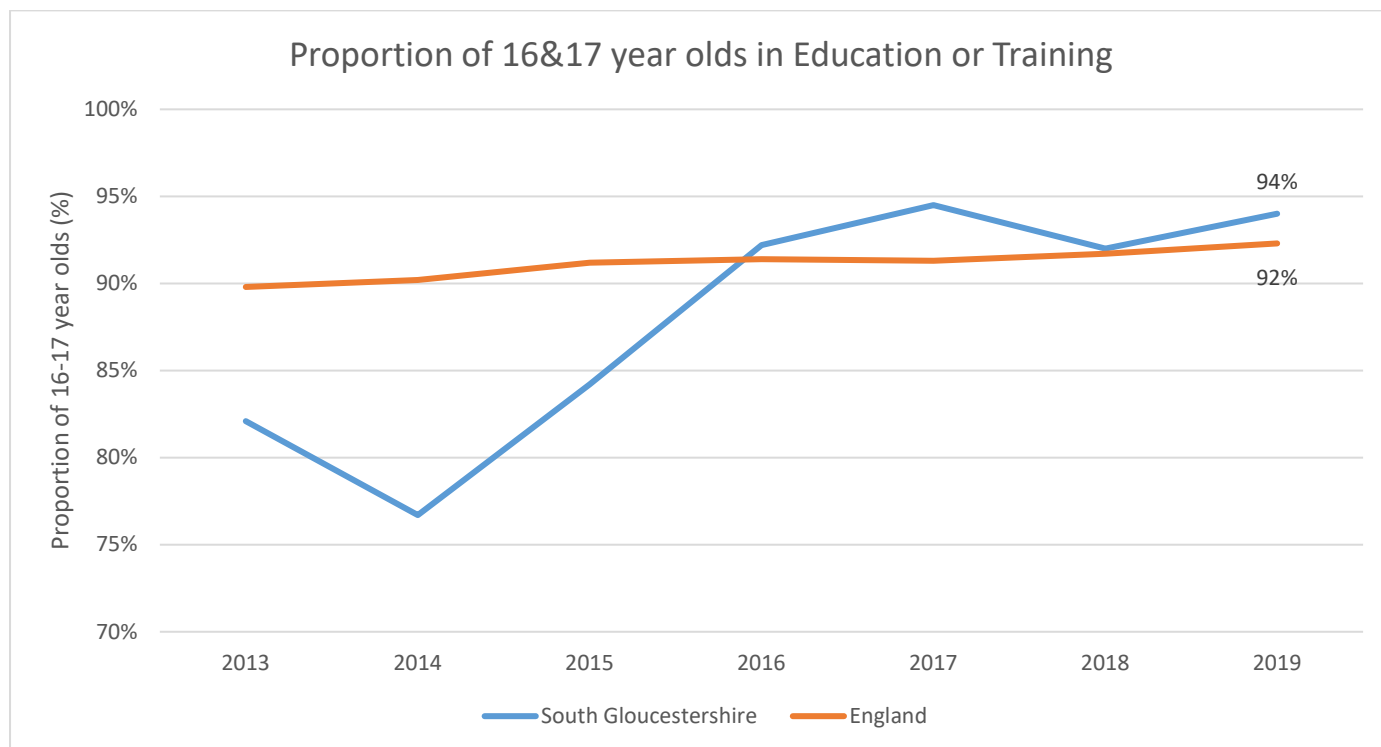
Source: South Gloucestershire Council Children, Adults and Health Department

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

As young people progress from statutory education through the options available in Further and Higher Education, the data showing the proportion of 16-18-year-olds in education, employment and training is an indicator of the prospects available for young people in South Gloucestershire.

With an increase in overall cohort of less than 1% since March 2019 (Year 12 numbers increased, Year 13 reduced), the 2020 figures are roughly comparable, and overall figures show little change.

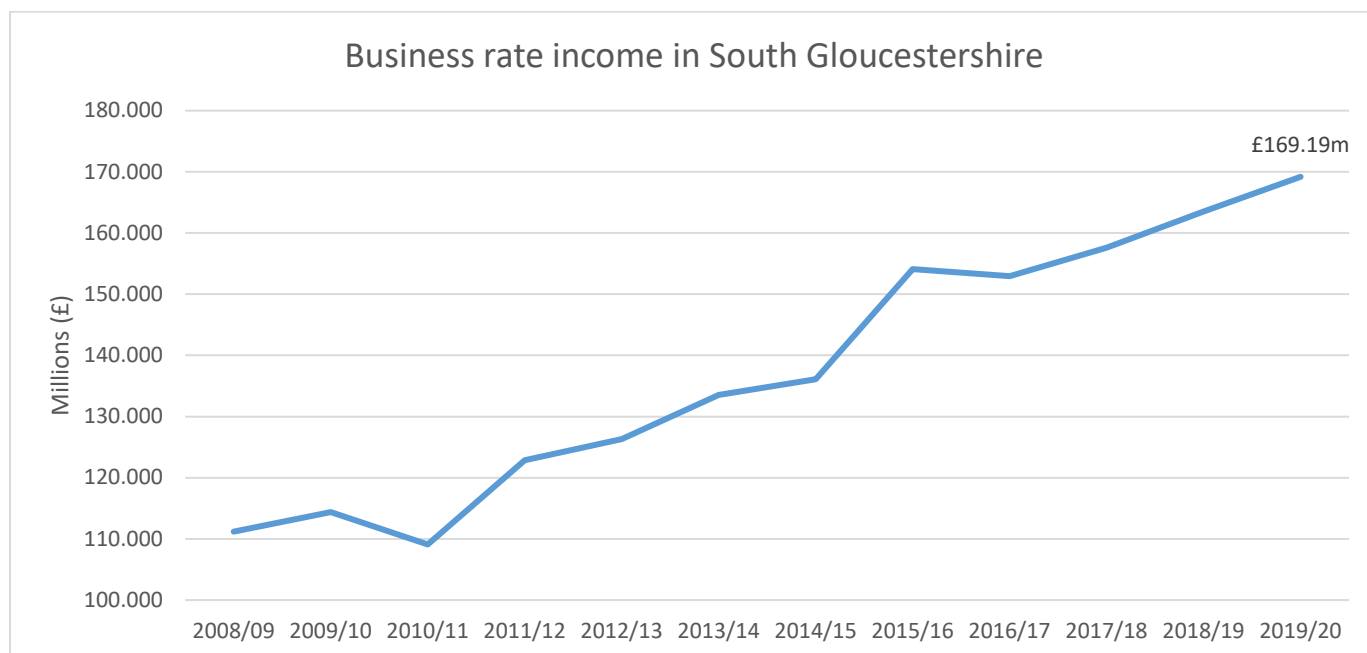
The numbers in learning have increased for both Years 12 and 13 (94.4%, up 0.4 percentage points); where the number not in education, employment and training have increased (from 1.8% to 2%), the main rise has been with year 13s (up 0.5 percentage points – a rise from 50 to 65 young people, with 33 of those young people actively seeking employment).



Source: South Gloucestershire Council Children, Adults and Health Department

## Growth in business rate income

In 2019/20, £169.190 million Gross Rates was payable by ratepayers – a 3.5% increase on the previous year. This net increase, over and above inflation, in Business Rate gross income is mostly due to continued growth in the council's three designated Enterprise Areas at: Emersons Green, Filton and Severnside.



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

## Our Communities

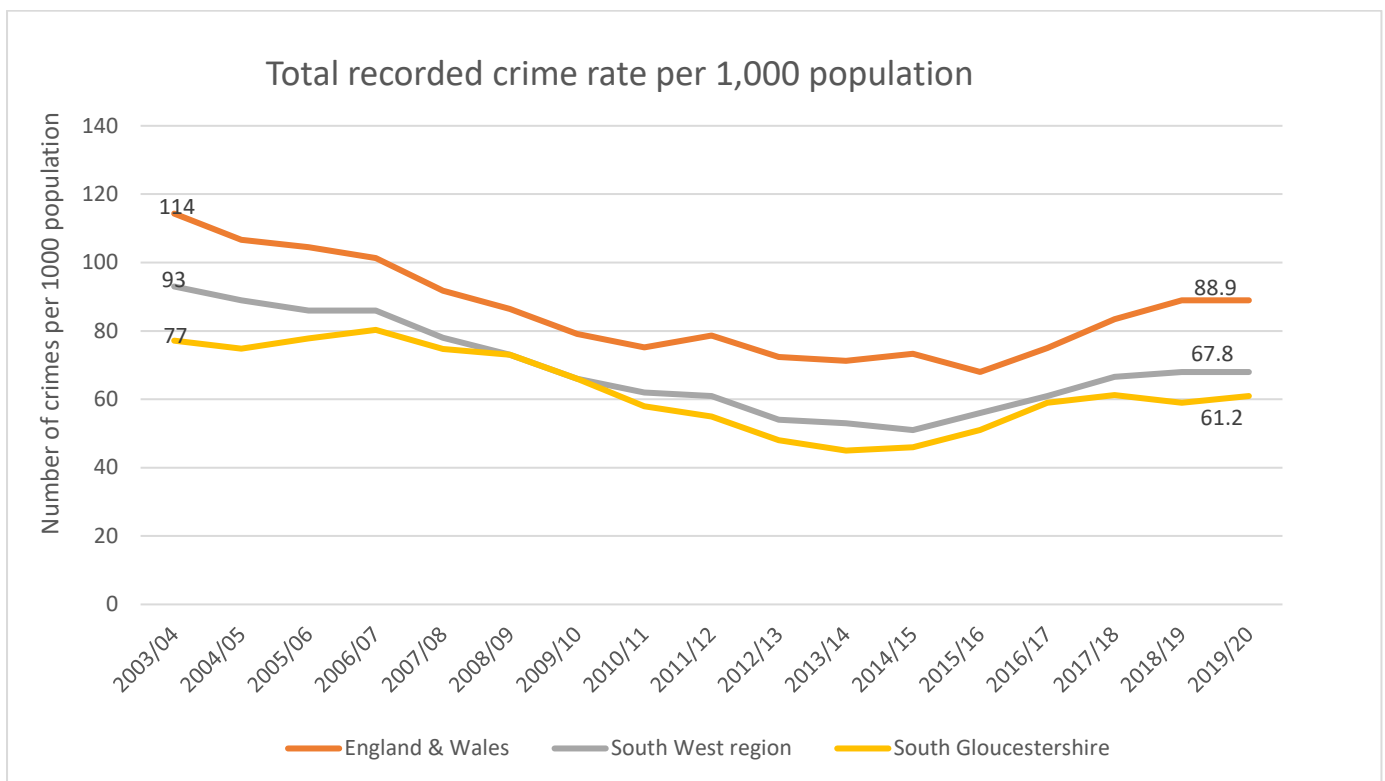
### Recorded crime rate in South Gloucestershire

In 2019/20 the overall rate of recorded crime in South Gloucestershire was 61.2 crimes per 1,000 residents, which represents 17,285 crimes across the year. This is an increase of 5.5% (908 offences) compared to 2018/19. Nationally, the crime rate sits at 88.9 offences per 1,000 population, which represents only a small change compared to the year before.

The level of crime in the Avon and Somerset police force area increased by 2.8% in the past 12 months and the level of crime in the South West increased by 0.7% over the same time period.

Looking at our rate of crime per 1,000 population compared to other areas, our rate of 61.2 per 1,000 is lower than the rate of 82.2 per 1,000 in Avon and Somerset, 67.8 per 1,000 in the South West region and 88.9 per 1,000 across England & Wales.

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



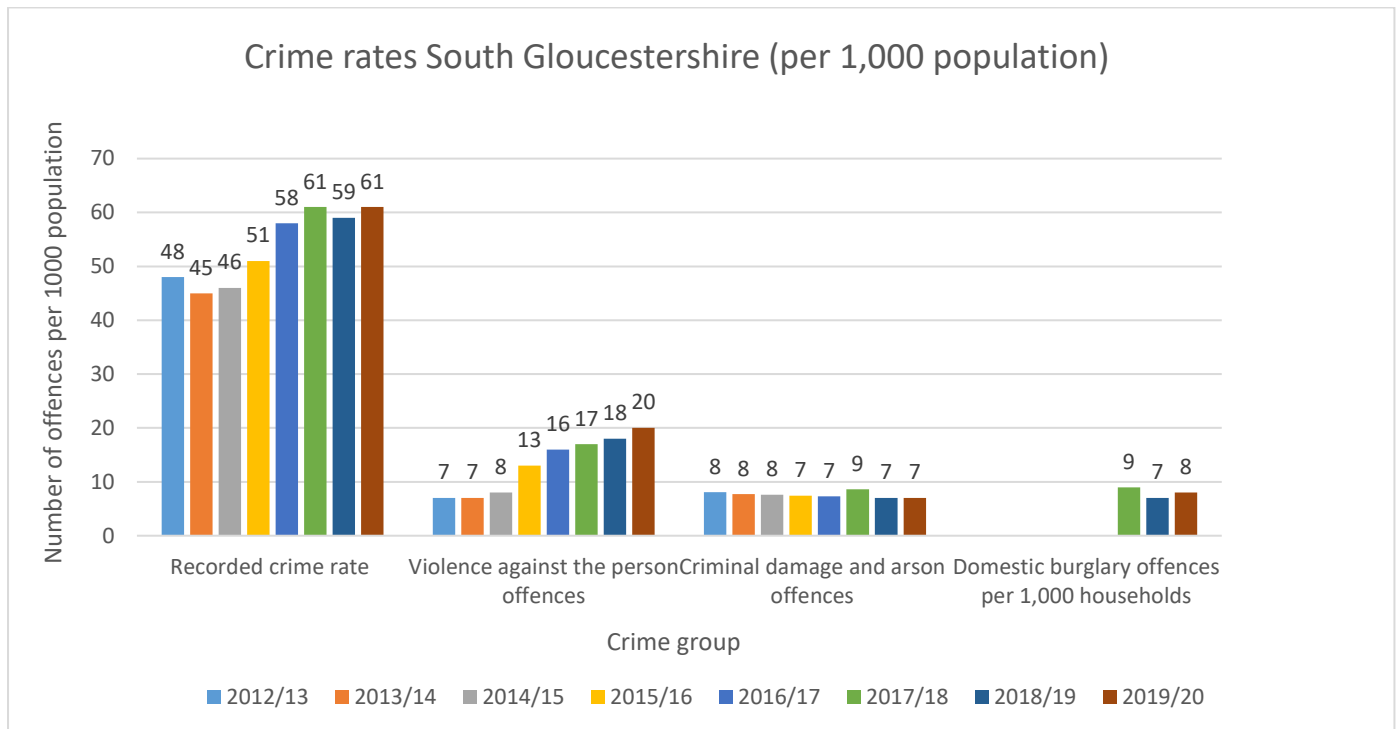
Source: Home Office statistics

## Recorded crime rate for various crimes

Our crime reduction efforts remain focussed on the crimes that have the most impact on our communities. The number 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 19.6 offences per 1,000 population. This is still below the rate of 26.5 per 1,000 in Avon & Somerset, 24.2 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 7.1 offences per 1000, representing an increase of only 114 offences compared to the previous year. The recording rules for domestic burglary changed in 2017, meaning that we can only compare levels for the past three years. The rate per 1,000 households in the past 12 months was 8.0 per 1,000, which is lower than the Avon & Somerset rate of 8.5 per 1,000 households but higher than the South West rate of 6.2 per 1,000 households.



Source: Home Office statistics

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

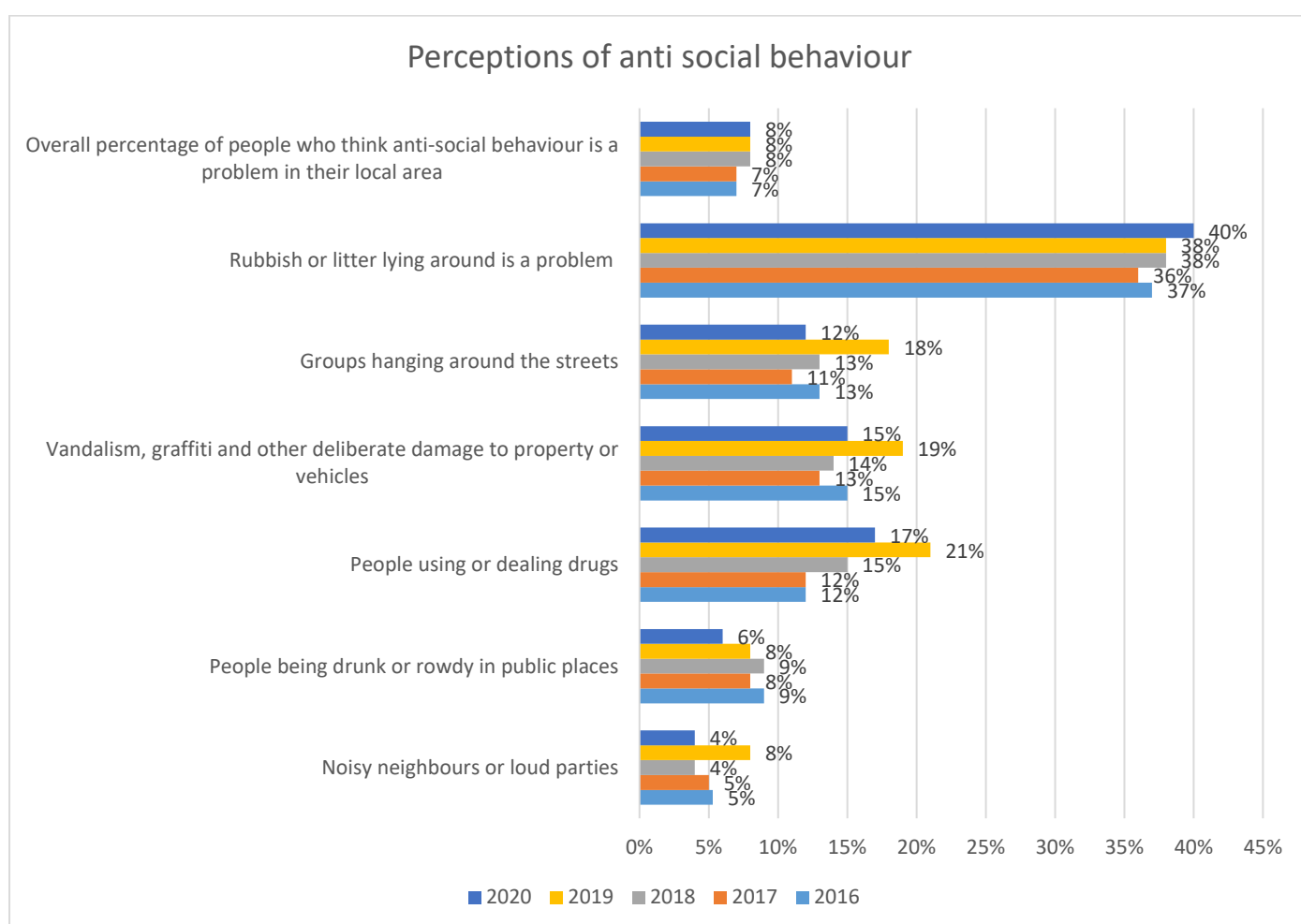
## Perceptions of antisocial behaviour

The council measures perceptions of anti-social behaviour through the Viewpoint survey\*. In February 2020, 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 40% of respondents highlighting this as a problem. This is a slight increase from the 2019 figure of 38%. Noisy neighbours remains one of the behaviours receiving the lowest level of concern (4%) and is half the 2019 figure of 8%.

Groups hanging around the streets has seen a decrease in the percentage of respondents who consider this to be an issue, reducing from 18% in 2019 to 12% in 2020.



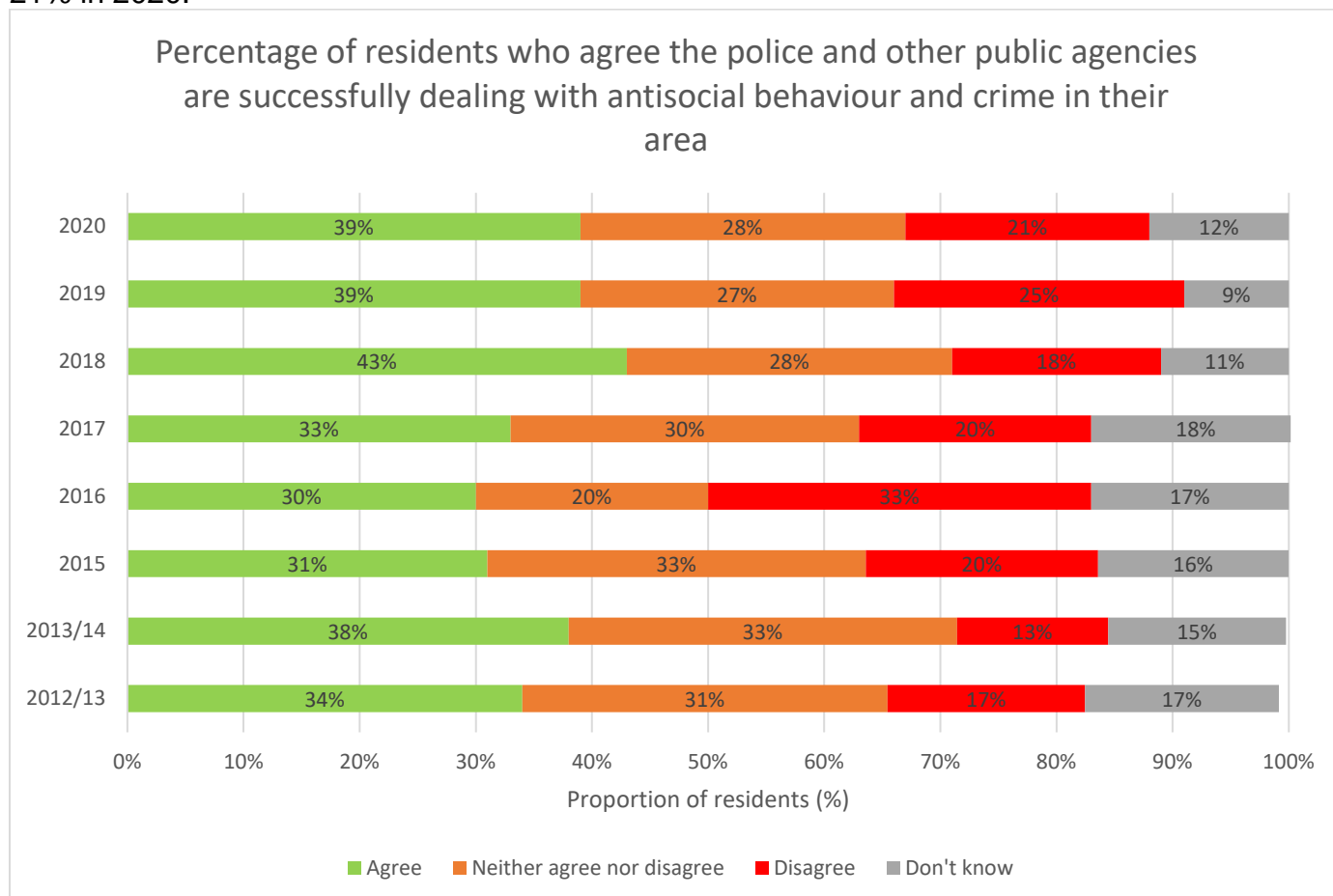
Source: South Gloucestershire Feb Viewpoint Survey 2016-2020

## 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 2020, 39% of the survey respondents agreed that police and other public services are successfully dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in their local area. This remains the same as last year's figure.

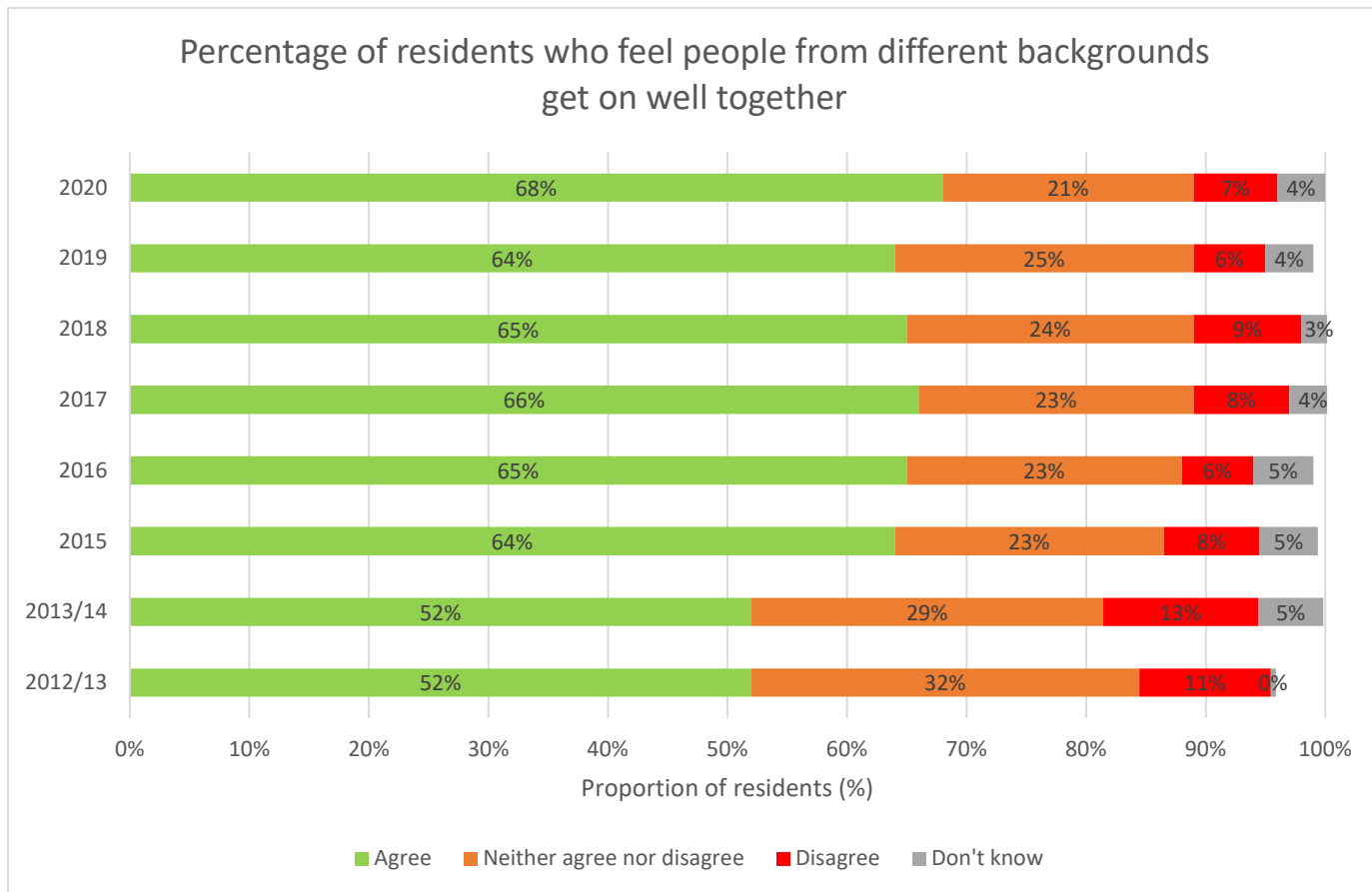
The number of respondents who disagree with this statement has decreased from 25% in 2019 to 21% in 2020.



Source: South Gloucestershire Feb Viewpoint Survey 2012-2020

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



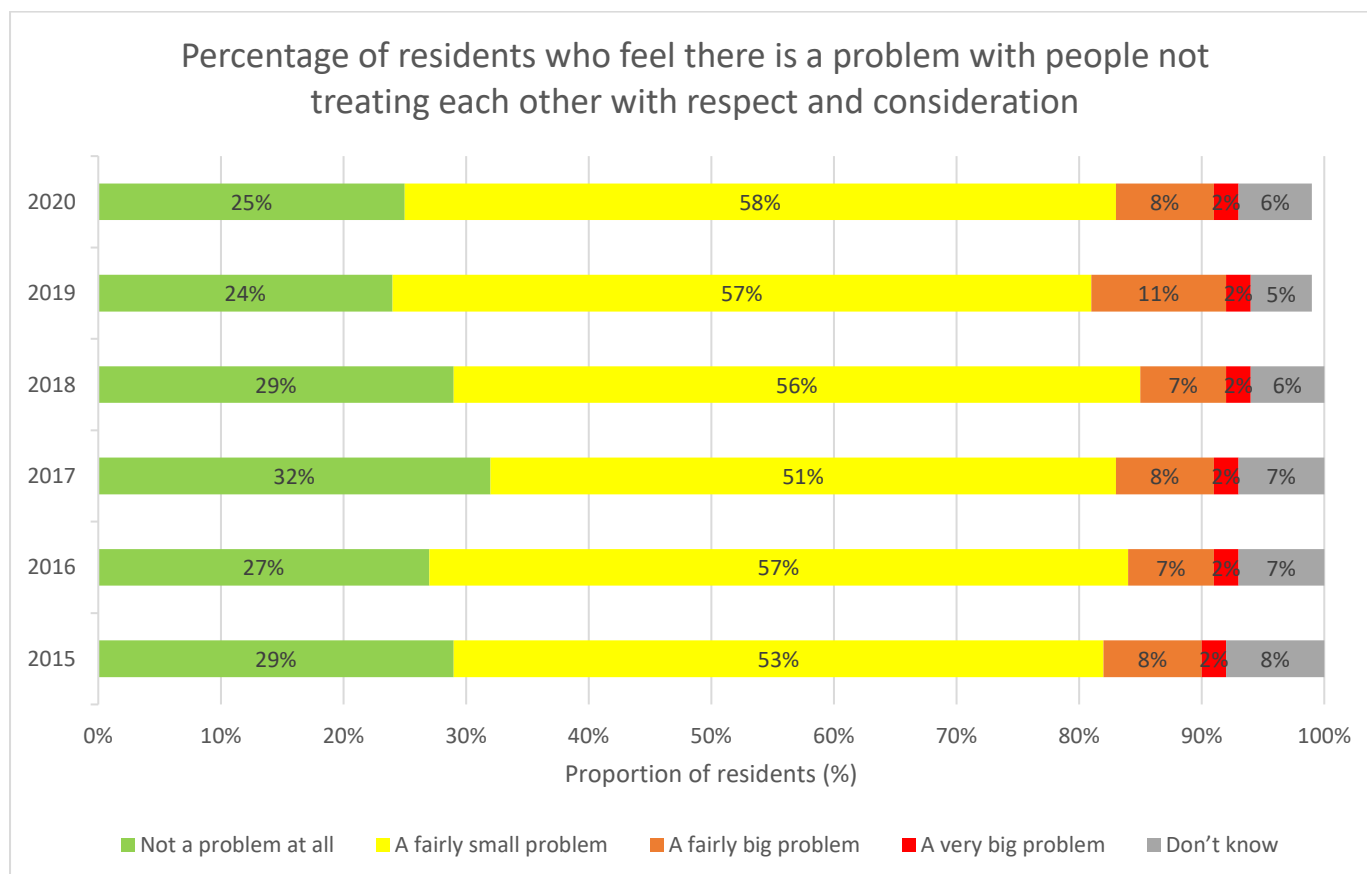
Source: South Gloucestershire Feb Viewpoint Survey 2012-2020

## 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 2020, 83% of survey respondents felt this to be a fairly small problem or not a problem at all, with a quarter of respondents indicating not a problem at all (25%).

Across the last 6 years results have been fairly consistent. Each year just 2% of respondents state that people not treating each other with respect and consideration is a very big problem in their local area, and the majority feel that this is a fairly small problem.

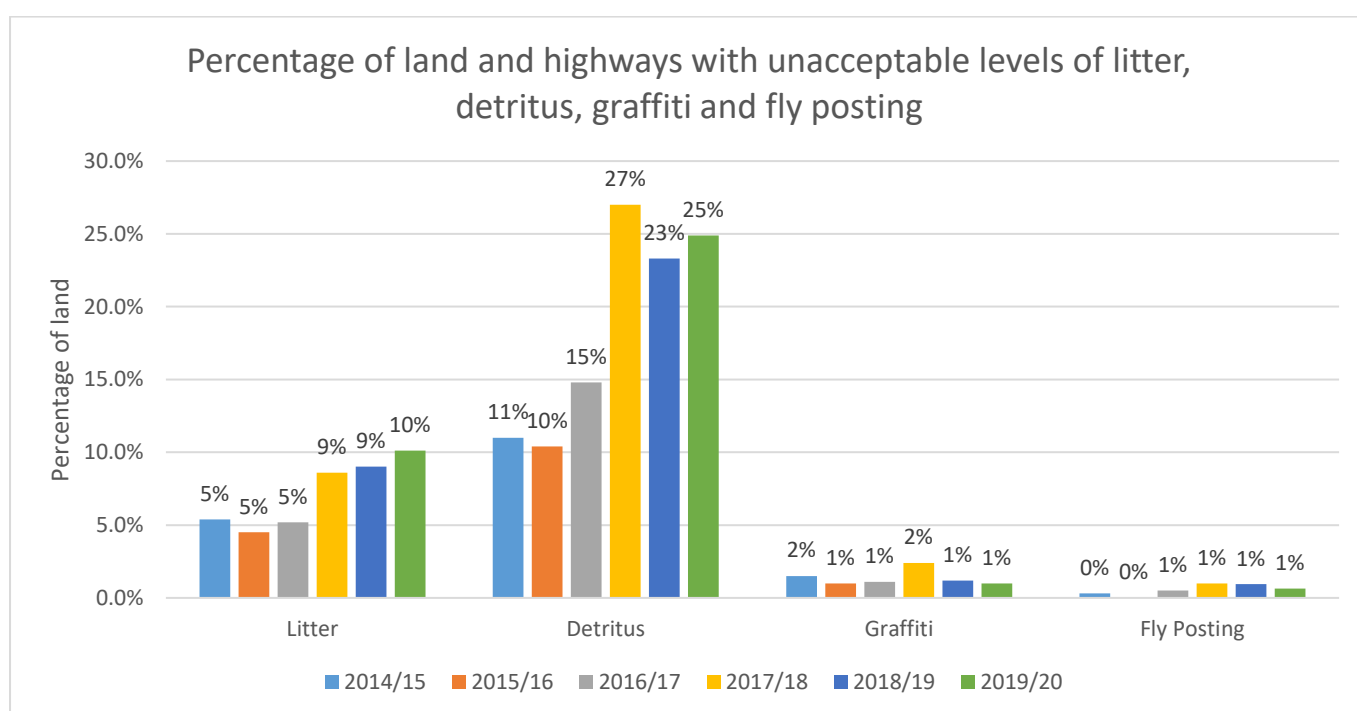


Source: South Gloucestershire Feb Viewpoint Survey 2015-2020

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

Between April 2019 and March 2020, 465 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 (2019/20) 10% of land and highways in South Gloucestershire were deemed to have unacceptable levels of litter, which represents a small increase on the level recorded the previous year (9%). Main roads and rural roads 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 and residential areas were recorded as having the lowest levels of litter. The land uses where the highest levels of detritus were recorded were those areas where routine sweeping is affected by parked cars including industrial areas and residential areas with limited off-street parking.



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

## Our Health

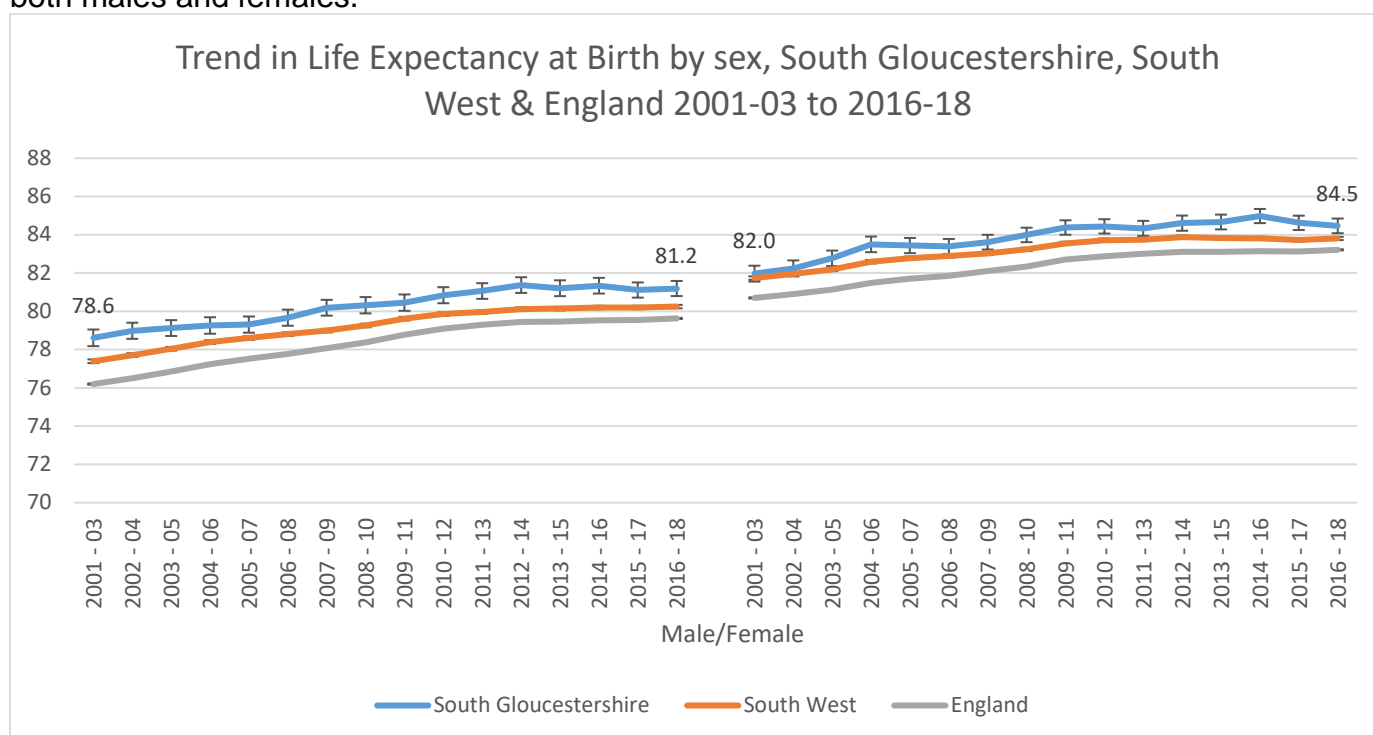
South Gloucestershire is generally a healthy place to live with life expectancy higher than the national average. A similar picture is reflected in South Gloucestershire's rate of mortality considered preventable which has been reducing and is lower than the regional and national averages.

## Health data

Health data has been primarily obtained from the Public Health Outcomes Framework 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. This graph shows that there has been a steady increase for both males and females. The rolling average of female life expectancy has risen by 0.9 years over the last 10 years, from 83.6 in 2007-09 to 84.5 in 2016-18, 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 1.5 years to 81.2 years over the same period. Life expectancy in South Gloucestershire remains significantly higher than the national average for both males and females.

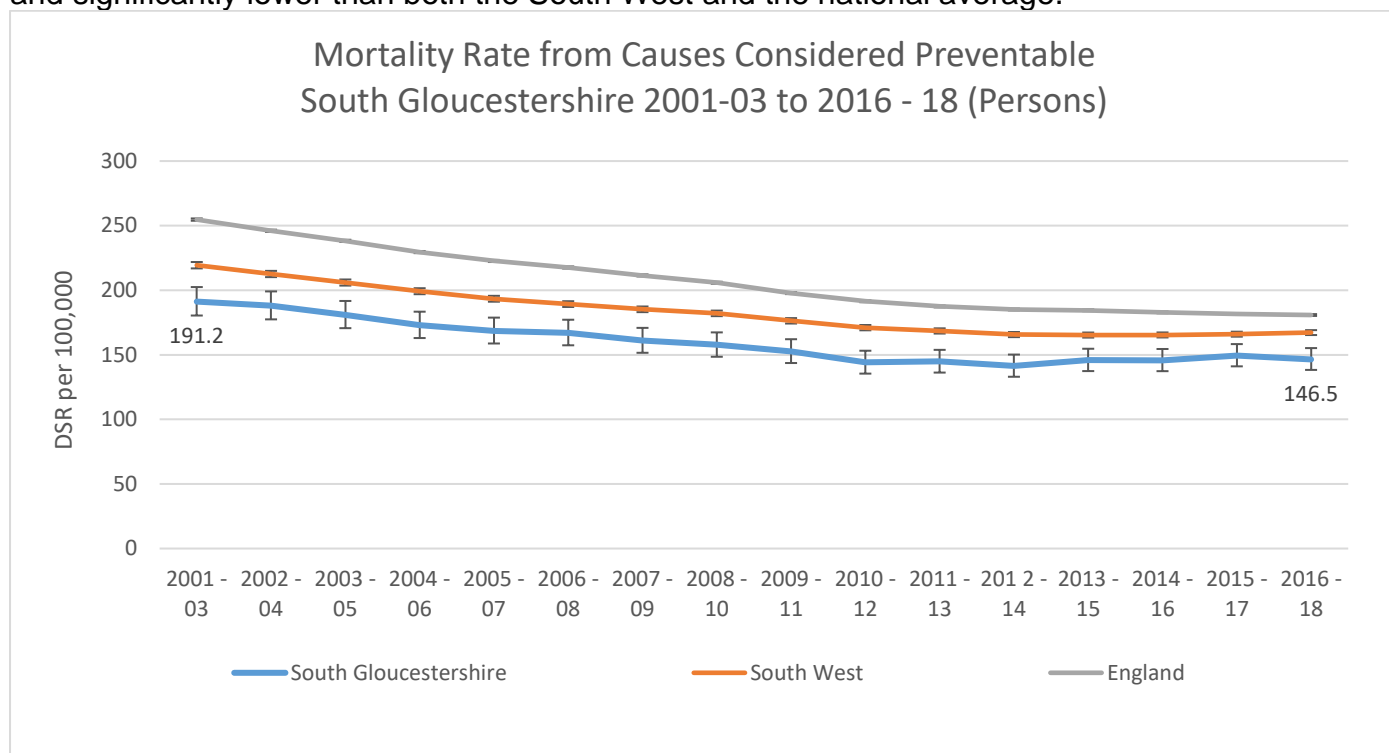


Source: Public Health England 2020

## 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 2016 and 2018, the premature mortality rate in South Gloucestershire was approximately 146.5 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.

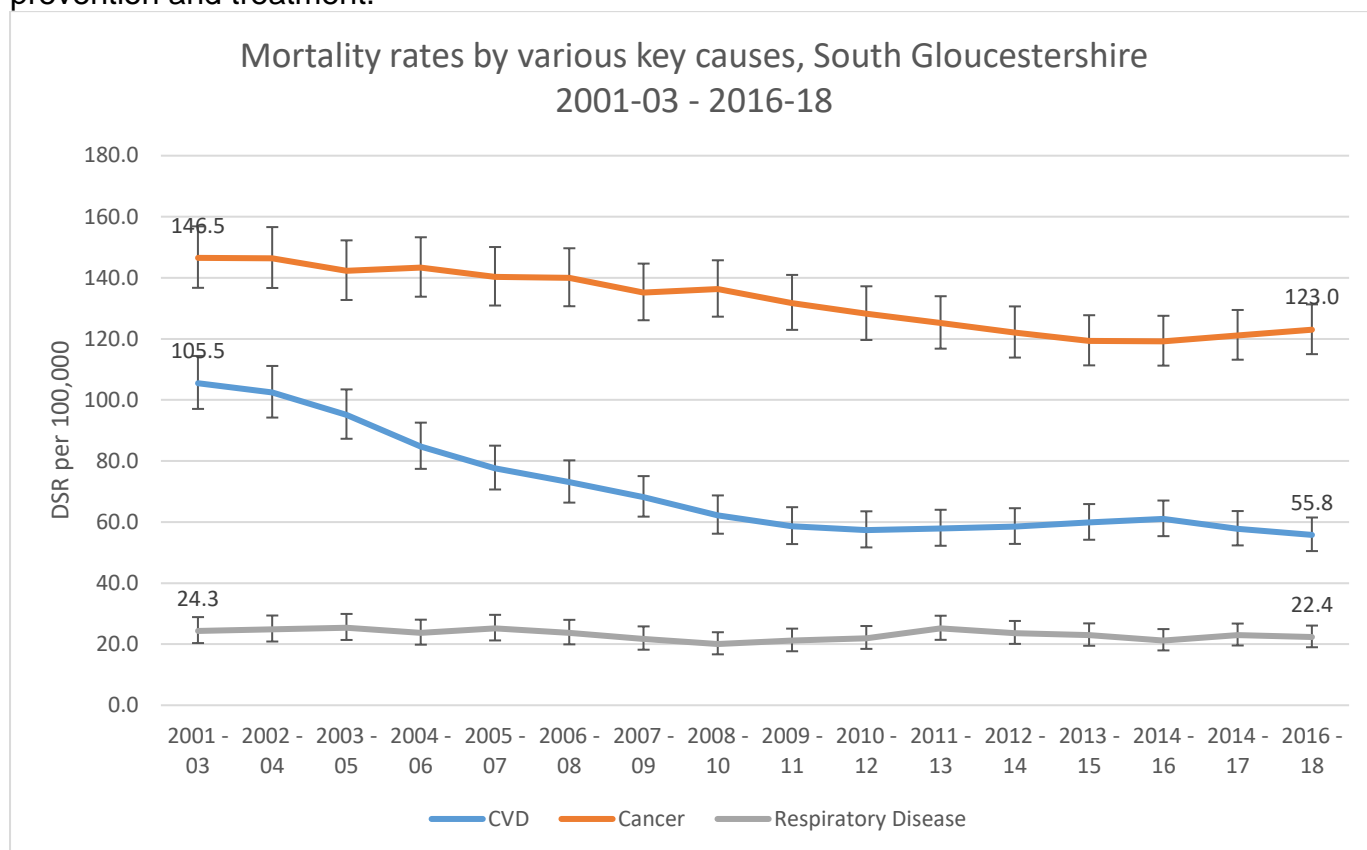


Source: Public Health England 2020

## Mortality rates

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

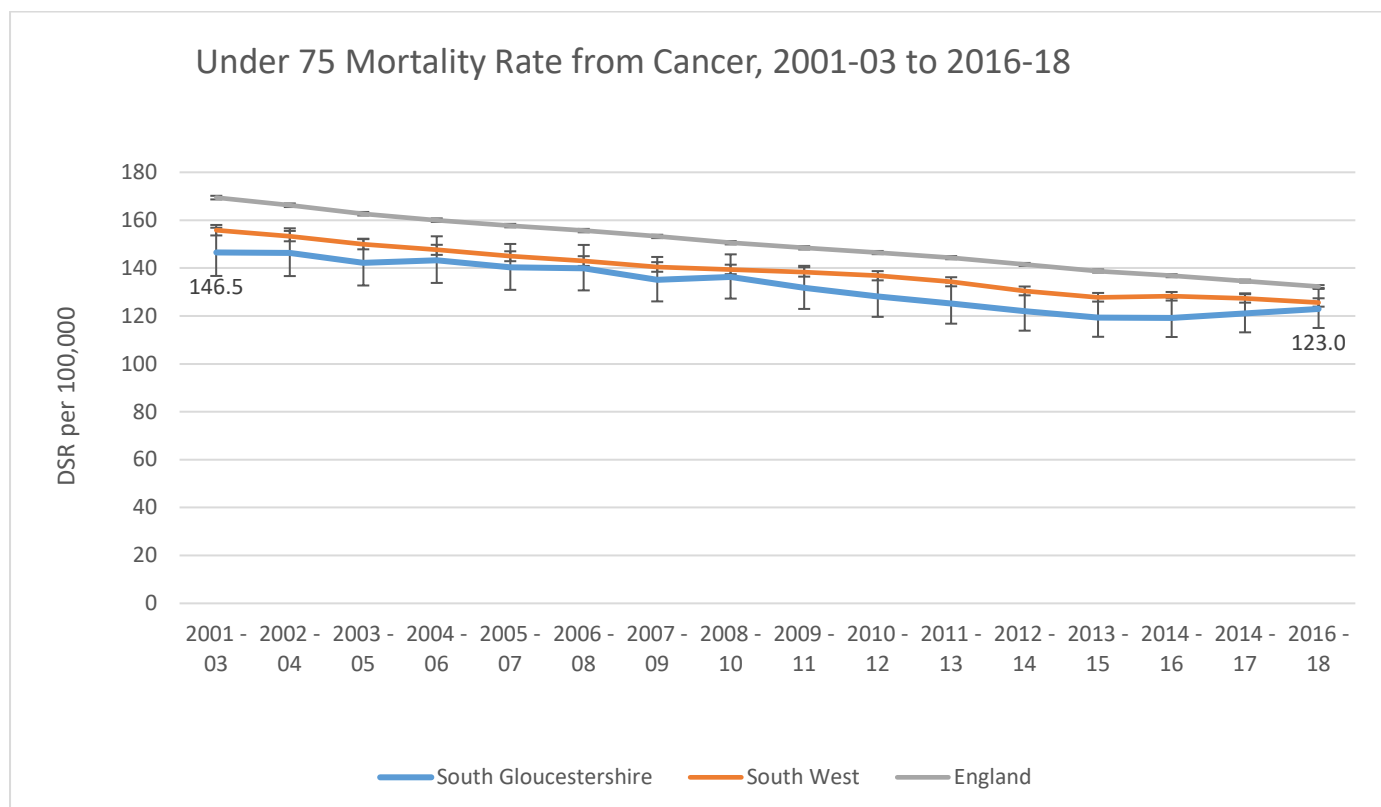
Although there have been improvements in treatment and lifestyle, especially in terms of CVD over recent decades, to ensure that there continues to be a reduction in the rate of premature mortality from cancer and cardiovascular diseases, there needs to be concerted action in both prevention and treatment.



Source: Public Health England 2020

## Cancer

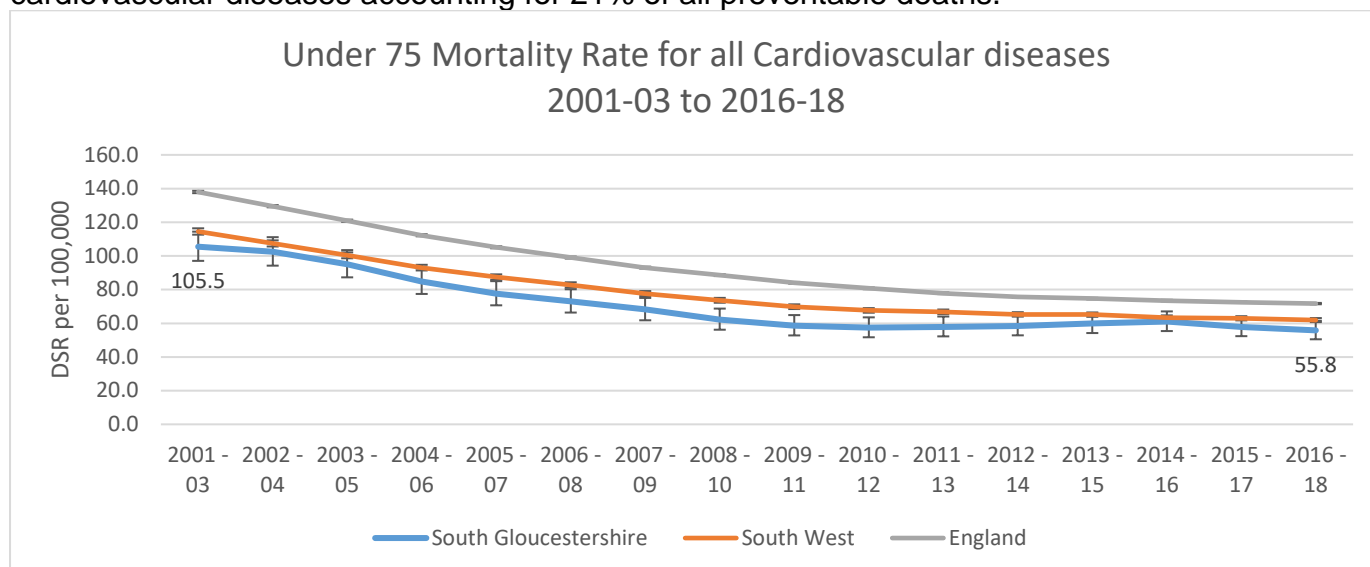
Cancer remains the greatest cause of premature death in South Gloucestershire. Overall between 2001-03 and 2016-18 there has been a significant downward trend in the premature death rate due to cancer. Between 2016 and 2018, cancer was responsible for 896 deaths among those under the age of 75, 473 (53%) of which were considered to be preventable. This equates to 40% of all premature deaths considered preventable in South Gloucestershire.



Source Public Health England 2020

## Cardiovascular diseases

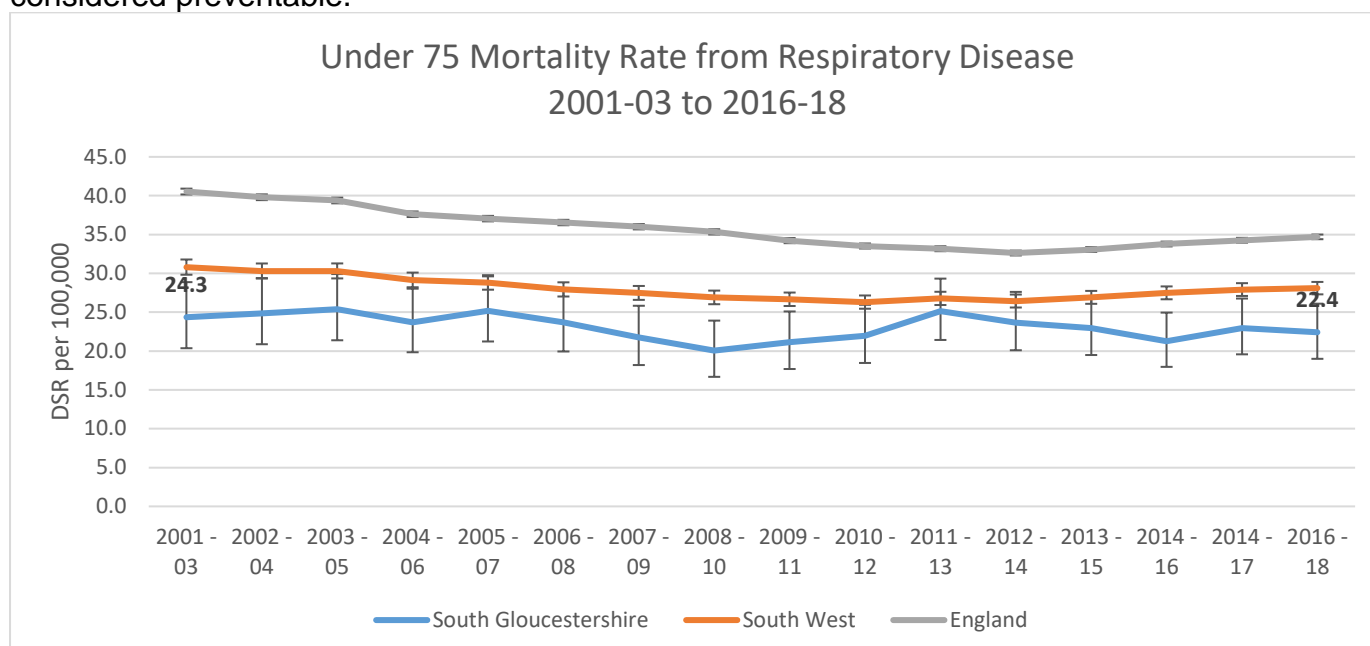
Cardiovascular diseases, which include coronary heart disease and stroke, are the second greatest cause of premature deaths in South Gloucestershire. Overall, the premature death rate due to cardiovascular diseases has significantly decreased in South Gloucestershire between 2001-03 and 2016-18, falling from 106 per 100,000 population to a rate of 55.8 per 100,000 population in 2016-18. Between 2016-18, cardiovascular diseases were responsible for 408 deaths among those under 75 years old, 252 (62%) of which were considered preventable, with cardiovascular diseases accounting for 21% of all preventable deaths.



Source: Public Health England 2020

## Respiratory disease

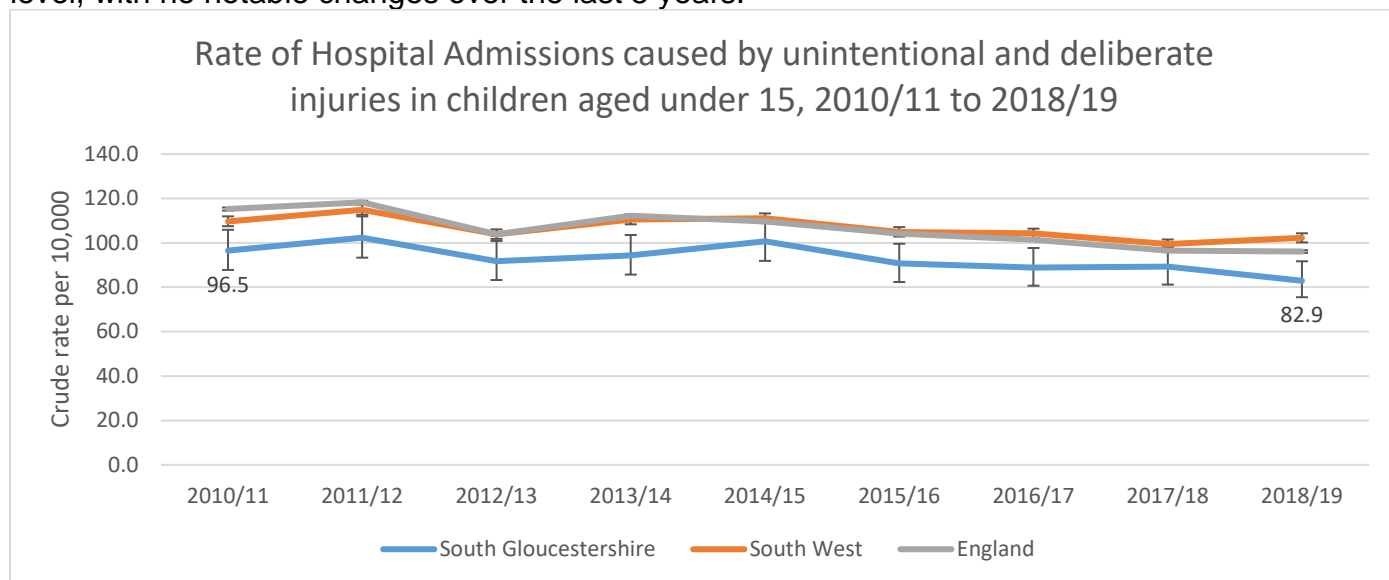
Respiratory disease is one of the top causes of death in England in under 75s and smoking is the major cause of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), one of the major respiratory diseases. Premature death rates due to respiratory disease in South Gloucestershire have remained relatively consistent since 2001-03. Latest data shows rates in South Gloucestershire to be marginally lower than rates across the South West and significantly lower than rates observed nationally. 74 (46%) of the 162 premature deaths due to respiratory disease in 2016-18 were considered preventable.



Source: Public Health England 2020

## Childhood Injuries

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

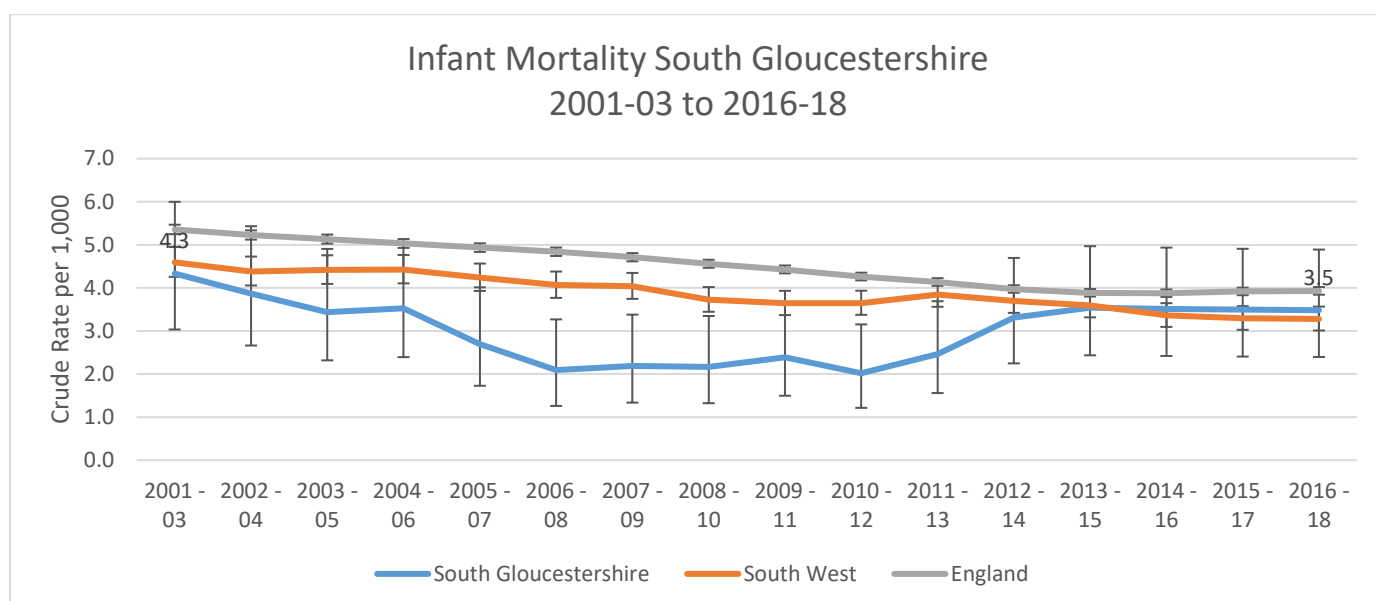


Source: Public Health England 2020

## 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 2016-18 there were 33 deaths amongst infants, equating to 3.5 per 1,000 live births. The rate is consistent with regional (3.3 per 1,000 live births) and national (3.9 per 1,000 live births) rates.

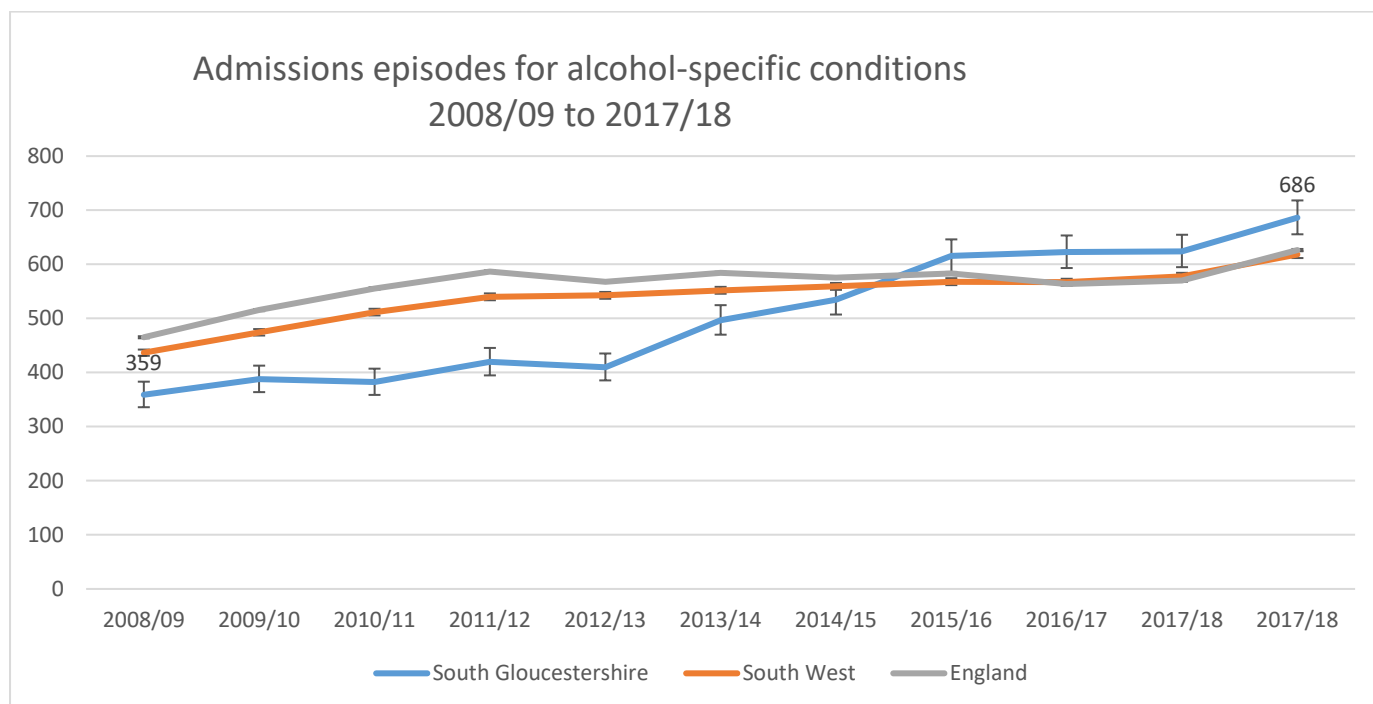


Source: Public Health England 2020

## 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 have been relatively stable between 2015/16 and 2017/18 however the rate has increased in 2017/18, albeit not significantly so. Since 2016/17 the rate in South Gloucestershire has remained significantly higher than rates regionally and nationally – the precise reasons for these differences are unknown but are being investigated.

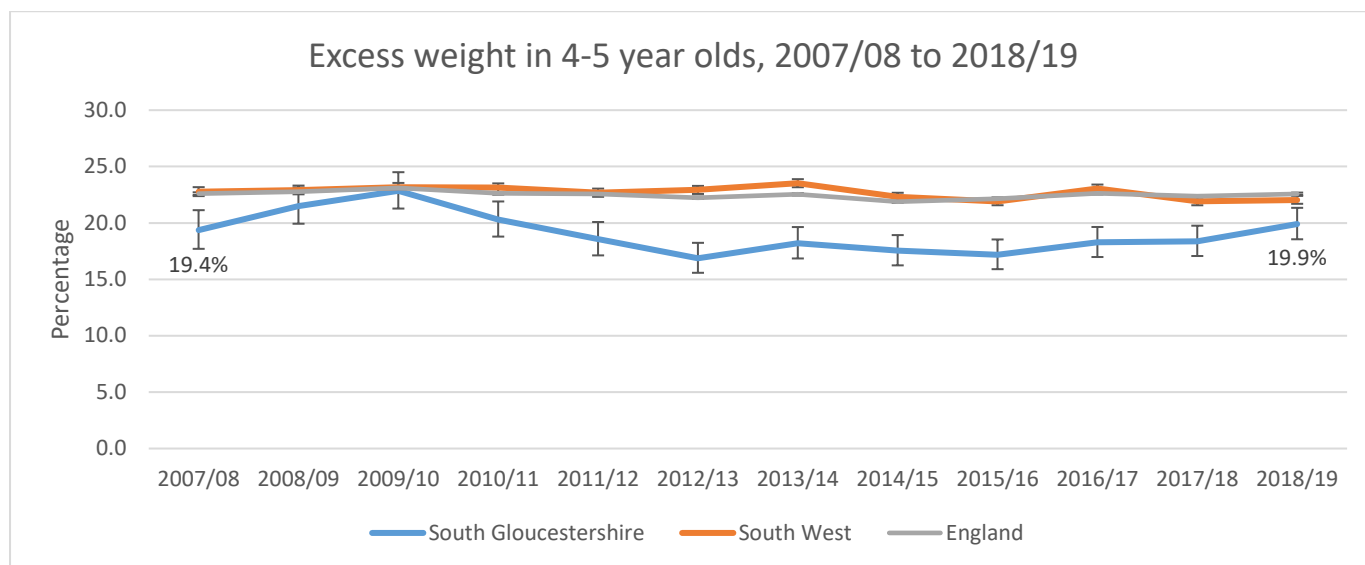


Source: Public Health England 2020

## The percentage of children's classified as overweight or obese

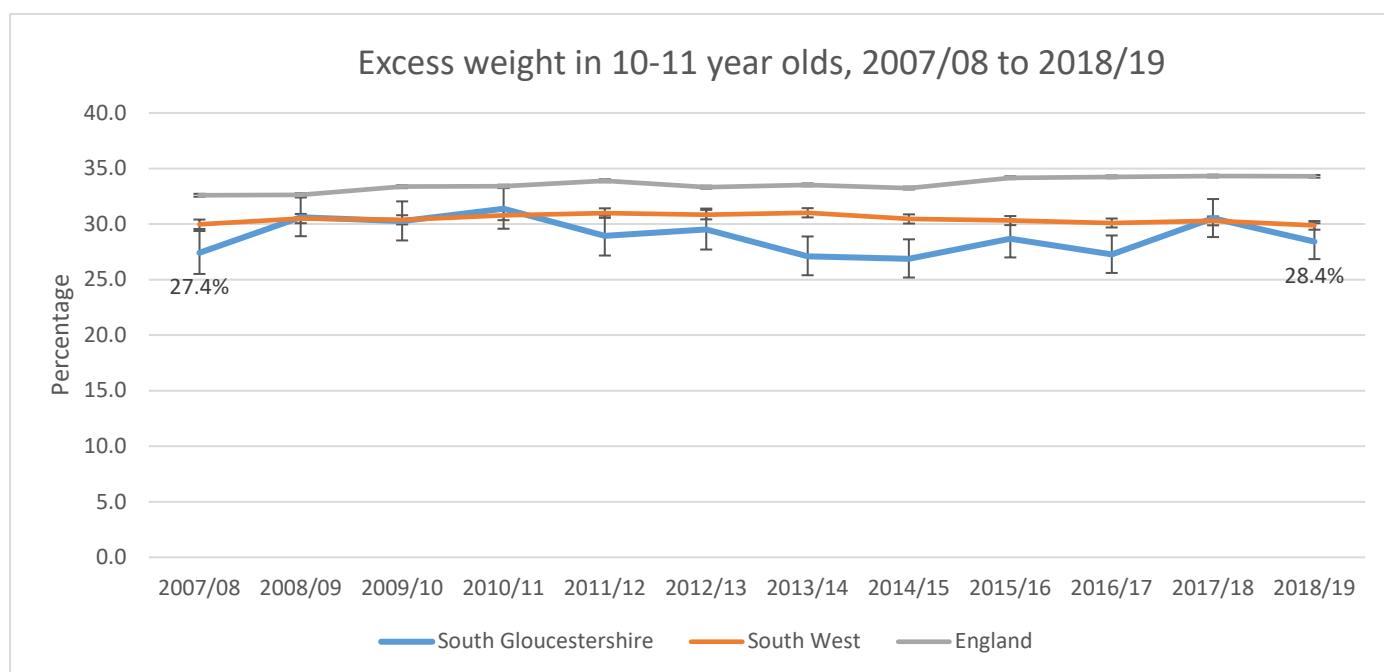
The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) measures the weight and height of children in reception class (aged 4 to 5 years) and year 6 (aged 10 to 11 years) to assess overweight and obesity levels. This data is used to support local public health initiatives and inform the local planning and delivery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

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: 2020 NHS Digital

The percentage of 10-11 year olds who are overweight or obese has remained relatively constant between 2007/08 and 2018/19. A marginal increase in 2017/18 followed by a very small decline in 2018/19 means South Gloucestershire currently exhibits rates similar to the South West as a whole, but significantly lower than England.



Source: 2020 NHS Digital

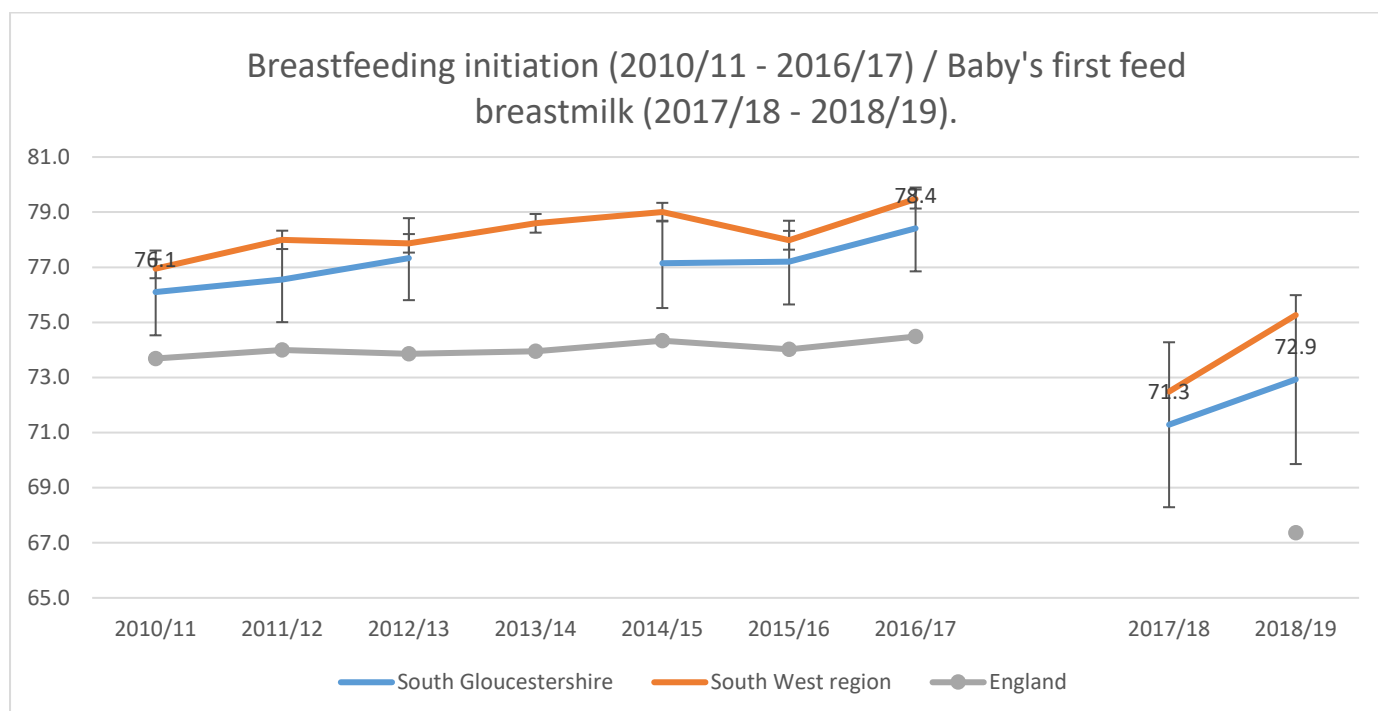
## Breastfeeding initiation

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, and 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.

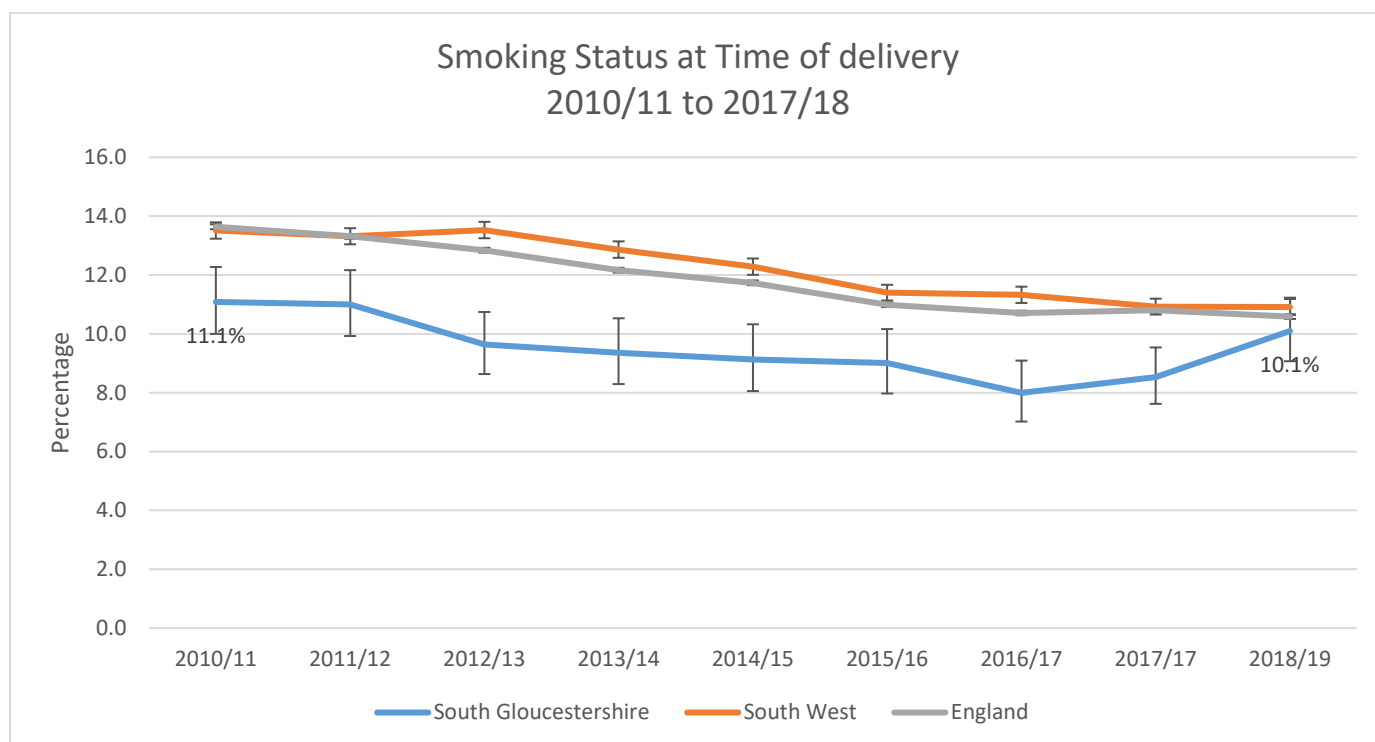


Source: Public Health England 2020

## 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 South West and national average until 2016/17, the recent increase in 2017/18 and 2018/19 has meant that South Gloucestershire is now statistically similar to England and the South West region.



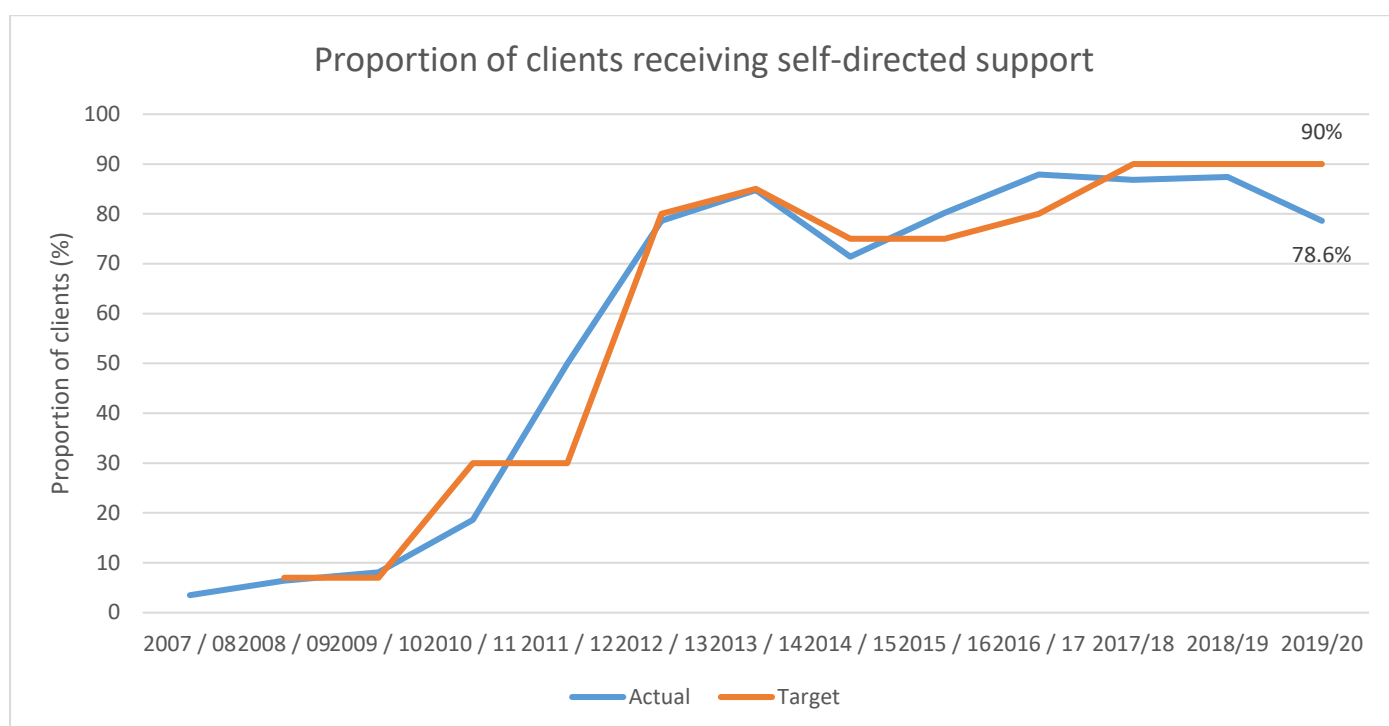
Source: Public Health England 2020

## The number of people receiving self-directed support

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

Self-directed support offers an increased level of choice and control for people who receive adult social care. A person is provided with a budget and is able to decide how they would like to use their money to meet their support needs. Over the last year, 78.6% of those receiving adult social care were receiving this through self-directed support (100% of carers received self-directed support).

In 2019/20, 30.5% of people who received self-directed support chose to receive direct payments (100% of carers received direct payments). The council can provide people with a direct payment to buy support or services they need. Direct payments are designed to give people who have been assessed as requiring social care, and their carers, choice and control over how services are provided. Direct payments can be made on an ongoing basis or for one-off items or services, for example to pay for personal care, such as help with washing and dressing; for support with daily living activities e.g. cooking, shopping, getting out and about and meeting people; and for short breaks (respite care).



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*