

# Quality of Life

## Better or Worse?

The annual quality of life indicators report for South Gloucestershire

Autumn 2016



**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.

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## Information about South Gloucestershire

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

**Wards:** 35 (70 ward Councillors)

**Population:** 274,700 (Office for National Statistics mid-year estimates, 2015)

- Males: 136,400
- Females: 138,300
- Children age (0-15 years): 51,000 (18.6% of total population)
- Working age (16-64 years): 173,200 (63.1% of total population)
- Pensionable age (65+) 50,500 (18.4% of total population)

**Population density:** 5.1 persons per hectare / 511.9 persons per sq km

**Households:** 114,360 (Valuation Office Agency, August 2015)

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

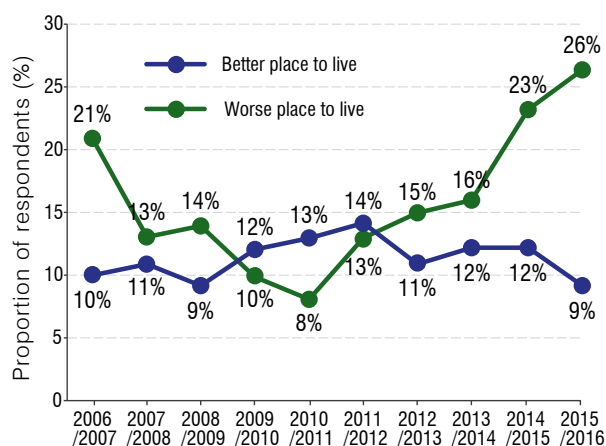


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**Please note:** the axes for some graphs in this report do not start at zero so the differences over time can be seen more clearly.

# Quality of Life

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

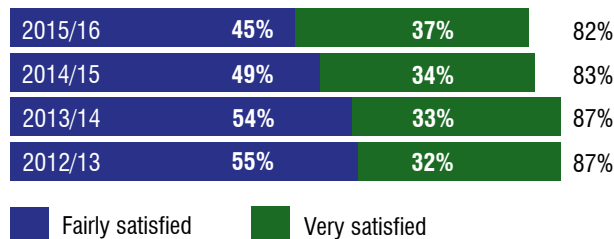


Over a quarter of respondents (26%) to the 2015/16 Viewpoint Survey\* believe South Gloucestershire has become a worse place to live in the past two years. Around two thirds of respondents feel it has remained the same (64%). The remainder feel as though it has become a better place to live (9%) or do not know whether it has become a better or worse place to live (1%).

The graph shows the results of the survey question over the last 9 years. It shows that despite annual fluctuations, the proportion of people who consider South Gloucestershire to be a better place to live has remained fairly consistent. The proportion who consider South Gloucestershire to be a worse place to live has risen steadily since 2010/11.

Source: South Gloucestershire Viewpoint 2006/07-2015/16\*

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



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

In 2015/16, the majority of respondents to the Viewpoint Survey\* said they were satisfied with their local area as a place to live (82%), almost half of which were very satisfied (37%). Only 13% said they were dissatisfied with their local area and 5% were neither satisfied or dissatisfied.

The graph shows that panel members' satisfaction with the local area has fluctuated annually over the last four years but has remained at over 80% for every year.

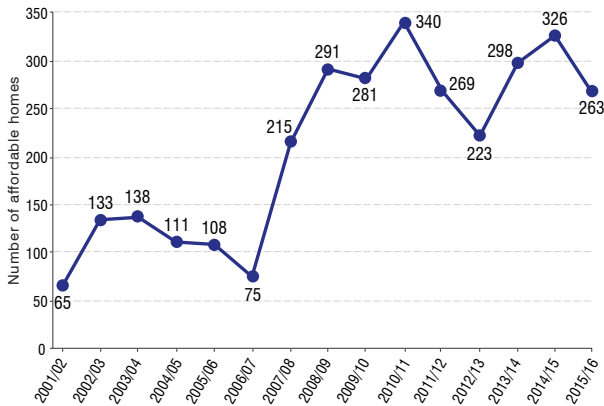
Source: South Gloucestershire Viewpoint 2012/13-2015/16\*

\* South Gloucestershire Viewpoint is the council's citizens panel. It is a panel of about 1,600 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 2015 Autumn Viewpoint survey received 872 responses. In 2014 adjustments to the methodology of the Viewpoint surveys (including a panel refresh) will have had an influence on the response rates. As a result, the trends shown for this year need to be viewed as indication of the general direction of travel rather than direct comparisons to previous years.



# Our Place

## Number of affordable homes delivered



In 2015/16 263 affordable homes\* were delivered, which met the target of 262 homes.

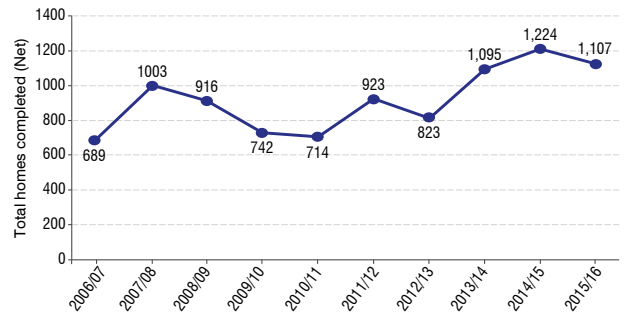
Of these, 168 were for social rent, 23 were for affordable rent and 72 for intermediate affordable housing.

Since April 2001, a total of 3,136 affordable homes have been delivered in South Gloucestershire.

**Source:** South Gloucestershire Council  
 \*Information and definitions can be found in the National Planning Policy Framework, DCLG, March 2012 available at the following website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework-3>



## Total homes completed

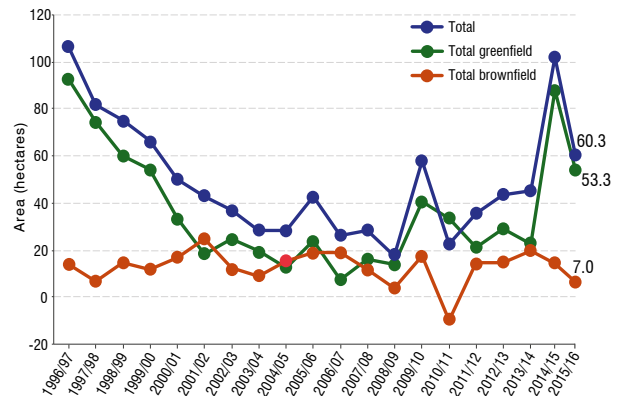


In 2015/2016, 1,107 new homes were completed on sites across South Gloucestershire. Of these, three quarters (832) were on large sites of 10 homes or more and the remainder were completed on small sites of fewer than 10 homes.

Since April 2006, 9,236 new homes have been completed in South Gloucestershire.

**Source:** South Gloucestershire Council

## Development on greenfield and brownfield land



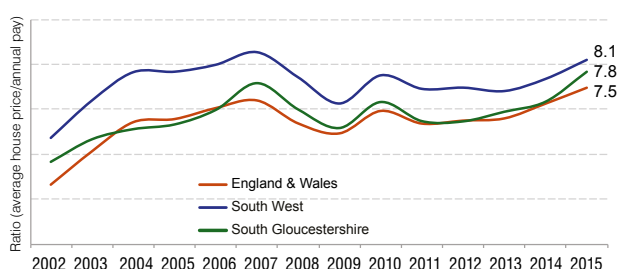
Since April 1996, a total of 997 hectares of land has been developed in South Gloucestershire. During 2015/16, 60.3 hectares of land were developed. The development over the last few years can be attributed to major new housing schemes in the communities of the Bristol North and East Fringes including sites at Charlton Hayes and Emersons Green. In addition there have been major new employment completions at Severnside. 2015/16 saw the completion of a large rail maintenance depot in Stoke Gifford, employment developments at Severnside, together with continued housing

developments in the Bristol North Fringe and at Emersons Green.

**Source:** South Gloucestershire Council

\*The appearance of a decline in growth on brownfield land (previously developed land) is mostly due to when development of sites straddles two reporting years. For example, if we take a new supermarket development on a brownfield site - the first year may have seen the loss of the existing commercial use on brownfield land and in the second year when the new store was complete, it would see the gain of brownfield land development.

### 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 2015, the average price paid for a residential property in South Gloucestershire was £228,000 (increasing from £205,250 in 2014), which is 7.8 times the average pay (£29,074).

The graph shows that over the last year the gap between average house price and salary has increased in South Gloucestershire. The gap also increased slightly in the South West and England and Wales.

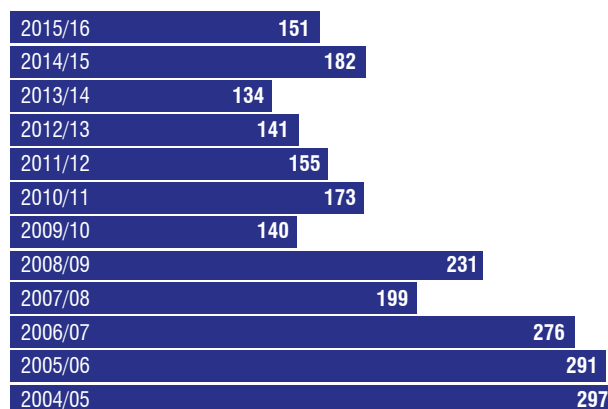
In South Gloucestershire in 2015, the gap between average salary and house price was lower when compared with the rest of the South West, but greater than England and Wales. This means housing is more affordable in South Gloucestershire when compared to the South West average.

The average house price in the South West was £215,000 (8.1 times the average salary) and in England and Wales, the average house price was £207,500 (7.5 times the average salary).

**Source:** \*Median gross annual pay (residents) for a full-time workers.

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2007-2015 (Office of National Statistics)  
 \*\* Median house price for all properties sold in 2002-2015 (ONS, House Price Statistics for small areas).

### Number of homeless households accepted by the council



The graph shows that 151 households were accepted as homeless in 2015/16, meaning the council had a statutory duty to re-house them. This compares with 182 households in 2014/15 and 134 households in 2013/14. Whilst the number of approaches has decreased slightly, the proportion of approaches that are in urgent housing need continues to be high, with the main cause of homelessness continues to be loss of private rented accommodation.

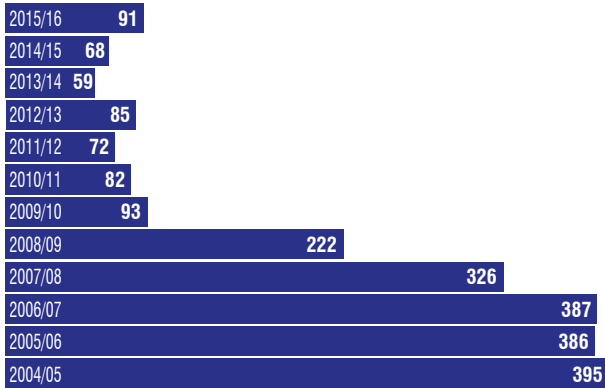
The urgency of these cases reduces the council's ability to intervene at an early stage to prevent these households from becoming homeless, or to help them find alternative accommodation. Alongside this, preventing homelessness through helping households access private sector accommodation is becoming increasingly difficult in the present rental market.

The council will continue to work with households in order to resolve their housing difficulties and recognises that the number of households requiring help may increase in the coming year due to the difficulties in accessing accommodation in the private rented sector and as the availability of social housing does not make up the difference.

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

# Our Place

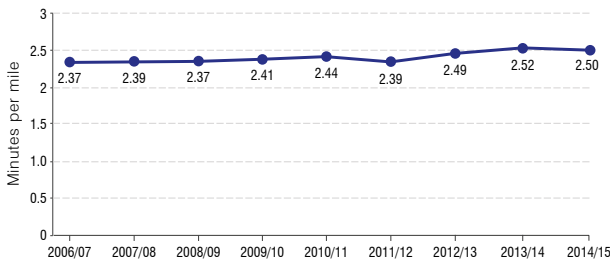
## Number of households in temporary accommodation



At the end of the financial year 2015/16 there were 91 households in temporary accommodation, which represents a 34% increase on the previous year (68). The increase is due to a combination of factors including an increase in admissions to emergency accommodation for households presenting as homeless on the day, and a reduction in the number of properties available for move-on. The latter is due to the following: a decline in the number of general needs properties available within social housing, and the lack of affordable options in the private rented sector where rents are now often above the level of housing benefit that is payable.

Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Children, Adults and Health

## Congestion



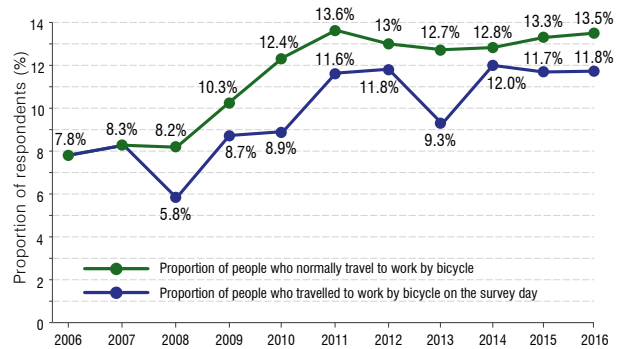
Congestion on South Gloucestershire’s roads is measured using Department for Transport data for the average journey time (expressed as minutes per mile) during the weekday morning peak period on locally managed “A” roads.

The graph shows these figures for 2006/07 to 2014/15 (the most recently published data), and

indicates that the length of time taken to travel a mile during the morning peak has remained broadly the same over this period. In 2014/15, it took 2.50 minutes to travel a mile on South Gloucestershire’s “A” roads during the morning peak, marginally down on the previous year. This is supported by a marginal decrease in general traffic levels within South Gloucestershire from 2014 to 2015.

Sources: Department for Transport, South Gloucestershire Council.

## Proportion of people cycling



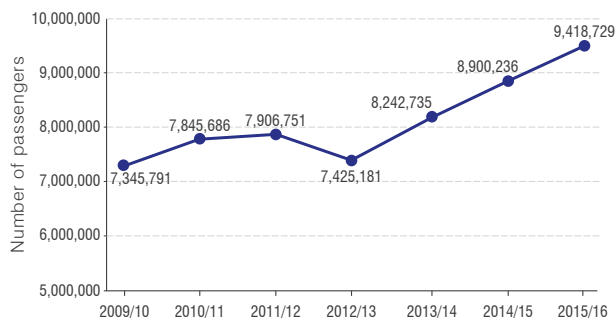
The proportion of people cycling to work is measured in a snapshot survey undertaken by the Council each year. The survey asks employees from a number of major employers within South Gloucestershire how they normally travel to work, and also how they travelled on the actual day of the survey.

In 2016, the proportion of people who say they normally cycle to work (13.5%) increased marginally on the 2015 figure (13.3%), as did the proportion who cycled to work on the day of the survey. Both indicators show a clear increase in the importance of cycling as a mode of travel to work since 2006.



Source: Travel to Work Survey 2016 (SGC: LSTF Programme).

## Bus patronage



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

In 2015/16 just over 9.4 million journeys were made by bus. This is a 5.8% increase on the previous year and continues the overall trend for increasing bus use in recent years.

Over the last year there has been continued work aimed at increasing 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 the council in supporting the bus service network and improving infrastructure. Investment in improved infrastructure includes the MetroBus scheme which is under construction and will result in further bus priority measures built during 2016 and 2017.

Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Environment and Community Services

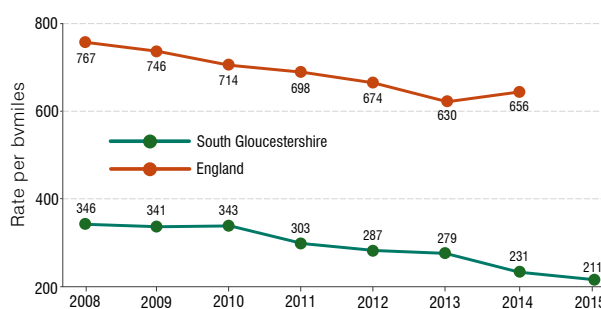
## Number of people killed or injured on roads in South Gloucestershire

In 2015, the total number of road casualties (i.e. people slightly injured, as well as those killed or seriously injured) within South Gloucestershire was 522. This was a decrease from the 2014 figure (555) and was the lowest since the council became a unitary authority in 1996.

The number of casualties killed or seriously

injured on roads was 50 (made up of 5 fatalities and 45 serious casualties), which is a decrease from the 2014 figure (59). Overall there has been a considerable reduction in road casualties since 2008.

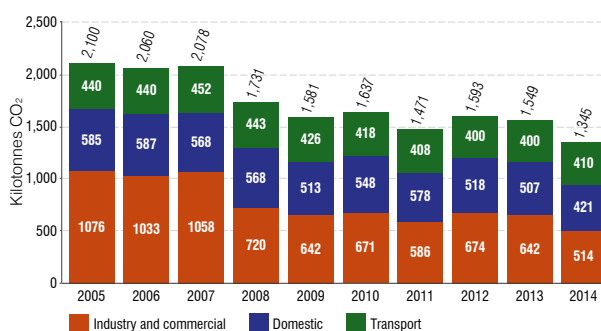
The graph shows that the road casualty rate in South Gloucestershire remains considerably lower than the national average. Data for 2014, the latest available nationally, showed that South Gloucestershire had the lowest casualty rate of the 152 local authorities in England.



Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Environment and Community Services  
\*Calculated by dividing total casualty numbers for 2015 (522) by the estimated 2015 traffic flow for South Gloucestershire as shown in Department for Transport table TRA8901 (2476mv miles)

Please note: the latest available data for England is for 2014.

## CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in South Gloucestershire



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

# Our Place

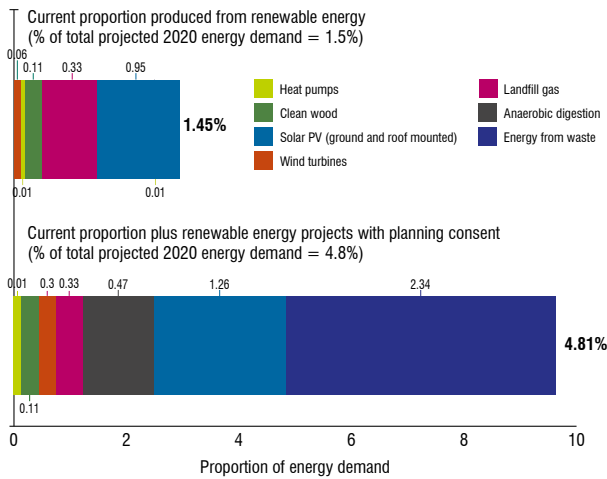
Each year the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy provide a breakdown of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by local authority area. In 2014 (the most recently available data), emissions were 35% lower than in 1990 and 13.2% lower than the previous year. Annual emissions are influenced by factors such as weather conditions, local and national policies and drivers as well as the wider economy, and these factors will continue to influence future energy consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

**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. It excludes emissions from motorways, diesel railways, EU Emissions Trading System sites and Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry.

Renewable energy currently generated in South Gloucestershire is equal to 1.5% of projected 2020 energy demand. If all the consented renewable energy schemes are developed, the amount of renewable energy being generated will be equal to 4.8% of projected 2020 total energy demand which is more than half of the 7.5% target. An assessment of opportunities to deliver additional renewable and low carbon energy in South Gloucestershire by 2020 is being undertaken, and feasibility studies into the potential for strategic district heat networks are currently underway.

**Source:** Regen South West Regional Survey 2016 and South Gloucestershire Council

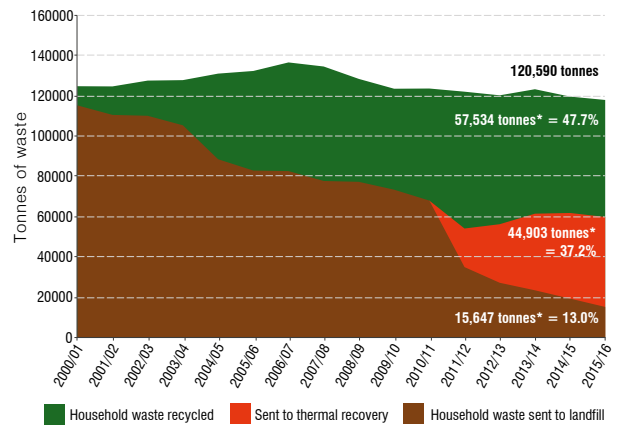
## Proportion of energy produced from renewable sources



The 2020 target is to produce 7.5% of energy demand from renewable resources

The climate change strategy includes a target for 7.5% of South Gloucestershire's total energy demand (i.e. electricity, heat and transport) to be met from renewable sources by 2020.

## Quantity of household waste collected and method of disposal



In 2015/16, 120,590 tonnes\* of waste was produced by households in South Gloucestershire, an increase on the amount produced the previous year. The increase in overall household waste is proportionate to the increase in the number of new households built since 2014/15. In 2015/16, 47.7%\* of household waste was recycled compared to 47.5% in the previous year. Although more recycling was collected via the kerbside recycling services, including flats, the overall amount of residual waste (black bin and Sort It Centres) also increased and less recycling was collected at the Sort It Centres compared to 2014/15.



As the graph shows, since the start of the contract with SITA (now Suez) in 2000, the total amount of waste sent to landfill is for another year in succession at its lowest point. In 2015/16 only 13% of household waste was sent to landfill compared to around 15% in 2014/15. More material has been diverted from landfill to alternative treatment methods – thermal treatment by Suez, mechanical biological treatment (MBT) and the treatment and recycling of street sweepings. A number of changes are currently being implemented and planned for to further improve recycling rates including future changes to the existing kerbside recycling services and containers in 2017, as well as current changes to the Sort It Centre services to make them more accessible and easier to use e.g. new vehicle registration system and van permit scheme. Some improvements for recycling have already been introduced at the Sort It Centres including providing facilities for residents to separate recycling from bagged waste which is brought to the centres.

**Source:** South Gloucestershire Council

\* Data still subject to external validation

**Please note:** Numbers will not add up to 100% due to process losses i.e. moisture loss from evaporation during the composting process and some material still being treated which therefore cannot be placed in any of the above categories

## Biodiversity in South Gloucestershire (priority habitats and species)

Biodiversity is evaluated against the priority habitats and species identified in the South Gloucestershire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP). During 2015/16 the South Gloucestershire BAP has been under review and is being updated to reflect new national guidance. Conservation work for priority habitats and species will still continue at a site level, along with linking up these sites to create resilient ecological networks across South Gloucestershire. Each Parish will have its own plan to help focus action at a local level, along with supporting local Biodiversity Action Plan.

Final reporting on progress with delivering actions in the South Gloucestershire BAP concluded that:

- 78% of BAP actions were completed
- 17% of BAP actions made some progress
- 5% of BAP actions had no information reported

Further details can be found in the Biodiversity Action Plan 2006-2015 Conclusion document.

## Species:

Overall trends for priority species reflects those at a UK level. Populations of priority species have declined (213 species from the following taxonomic groups: birds; butterflies; mammals; and moths).

An innovative project lead by South Gloucestershire Council, has seen a significant increase in the rare adder's-tongue spearwort and tassel stonewort on Inglestone Common. Seed recovered from the existing Inglestone population of adder's-tongue spearwort has been grown on into new plants and planted out on to the Common into newly created habitat. It is hoped that this will boost the existing seed bank and provide the next generation of plants. Monitoring has shown that the existing population of adder's-tongue spearwort has increased in 2016. Tassel stonewort has also responded well to the habitat creation work and has increased in numbers and been found in a new location.

## Habitats:

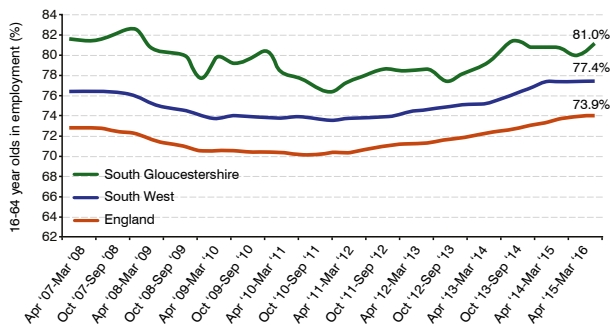
Since 2011 (England only) there has been an 8.7 per cent increase in the area of priority habitat in target condition. This has been largely due to the uptake of Higher Level Stewardship (HLS) management agreements outside of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).

During 2016, HLS funding has helped restore 5 ha of Hawkesbury Common to species rich meadow. Seed has been harvested from adjacent SSSI hay meadow and has been spread on less diverse areas of Hawkesbury Common to increase the number of wildflowers.

In 2015, 47% of our local Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI's) were in positive conservation management. For example, Avon Valley Woodlands SNCI received funding from the Forestry Commission, which enabled a veteran tree survey (a total of 31 were identified) and active management programme to be taken forward.

# Our Economy

## Proportion of working age population in employment

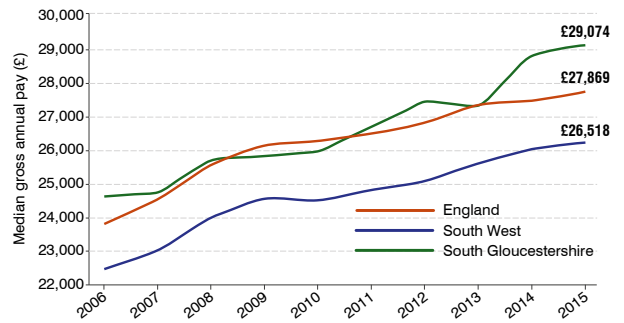


In the year from April 2015 to March 2016 (the most recently available data), 81% of South Gloucestershire's 'working age' population (those aged 16-64) were in employment, which is consistent with the figure recorded at the same time last year (80.8%). The graph shows that the employment rate locally is considerably higher than the national and regional averages.

The employment rate in South Gloucestershire compares favourably to the 151 other unitary and county authorities in England (being ranked fourth after Shropshire, West Berkshire and Bracknell Forest).

**Source:** Annual Population Survey (Office for National Statistics - via NOMIS)  
**Please note:** This data is derived from a sample survey conducted at the national level. At local authority level a smaller number of people will be surveyed so the statistical reliability of the data (measured by confidence intervals) will be lower. For example, the 95% confidence interval for South Gloucestershire for the latest time period is 2.7%, - meaning there is a 95% probability that the true value falls between 78.3% and 83.7%.  
 Data is presented as a rolling average of four quarters to account for seasonal variation.

## Average annual earnings



In 2015 the average annual earnings for a full time worker living in South Gloucestershire was £29,074\*, representing a 1.6% increase on the 2014 figure (£28,613).

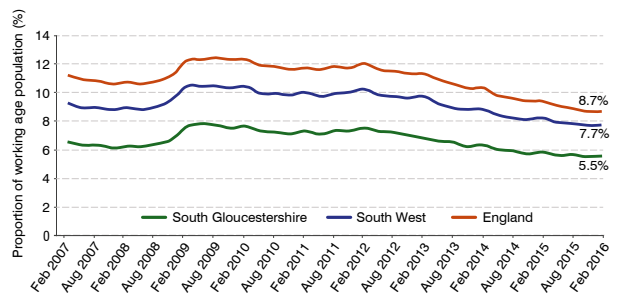
The figures for England and the South West increased by 1.3% and 1.9% respectively.

The graph shows that South Gloucestershire's average earnings are above the national average (£27,869) and the regional average (£26,518).

Comparatively, in 2015, the average annual earnings for a full time worker working in South Gloucestershire (regardless of where they live) was £29,857\*\*.

**Source:** Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (Office of National Statistics)  
 \* Median gross annual pay (residents) for a full time worker.  
 \*\* Median gross annual pay (work place) for a full time worker.

## Proportion of working age population claiming key out of work benefits



This indicator measures the percentage of the working age population (those aged 16-64 years) who are claiming key out-of-work benefits\*.



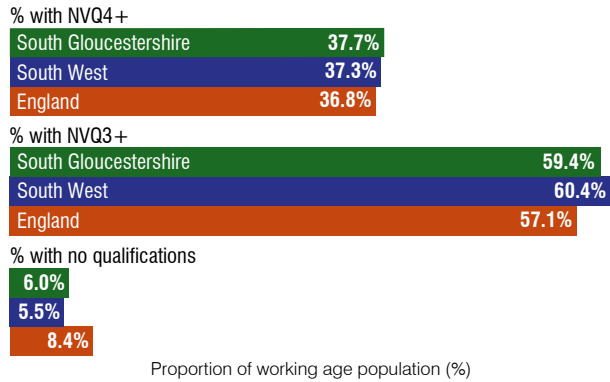
The graph shows that 5.5% of South Gloucestershire’s working age population (about 9,400 people) were claiming key out-of-work benefits in February 2016 (the most recently available data).

The graph shows that South Gloucestershire has a notably lower proportion of claimants compared to England and the South West.

**Source:** Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) Working age Client Group analysis – (Office of National Statistics - via NOMIS)

\*Key out-of-work benefits are: Jobseeker’s Allowance; Employment and Support Allowance and incapacity benefits; lone parents and other income related benefits.

### Qualifications of working age residents



In 2015, over a third (37.7%) of people aged 16 - 64 living in South Gloucestershire were educated to NVQ Level 4 or above (HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent), which is a marginal increase on the 2014 figure (36.6%). This is in line with the national (36.8%) and regional (37.3%) averages.

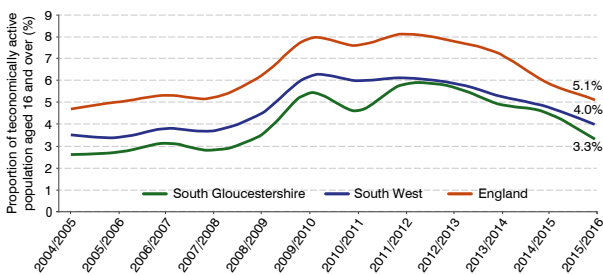
In South Gloucestershire, 59.4% of working age residents are educated to NVQ level 3 (2 or more A levels, advanced GNVQ, NVQ level 3). This is in line with the regional average (60.4%) and higher than the national figure (57.1%)

There are approximately 10,200 people aged 16 – 64 in South Gloucestershire with no qualifications (6.0% of the age group) which is considerably lower than the national figure (8.4%).

**Source:** Annual Population Survey (Office of National Statistics – via NOMIS)

**Please note:** This data is derived from a sample survey conducted at the national level. At local authority level, a smaller number of people will be surveyed so the statistical reliability of the data (measured by confidence intervals) will be lower. For example, the 95% confidence interval for South Gloucestershire for NVQ level 4 for this time period is 3.3% - meaning that there is a 95% probability that the true value falls between 34.4% and 41%.

### Unemployment



From April 2015-March 2016, the official unemployment rate in South Gloucestershire was 3.3% of the economically active population, which is considerably lower than the corresponding rates for both England (5.1%) and the South West (4.0%).

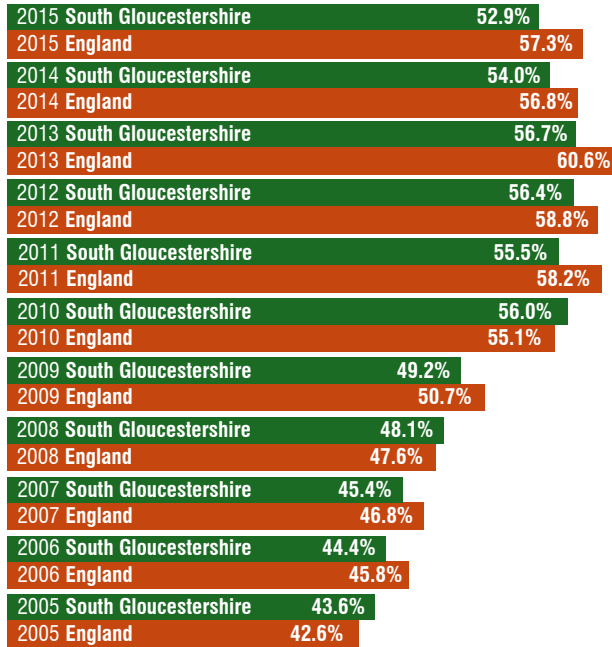
The graph shows how the economic situation has affected the claimant rate figures at national, regional and local levels over the last decade with all three areas experiencing similar trends. It suggests that the unemployment rate in South Gloucestershire is now at its lowest level since before the recession of 2008.

**Source:** Annual Population Survey (Office of National Statistics – via NOMIS)



# Our Economy

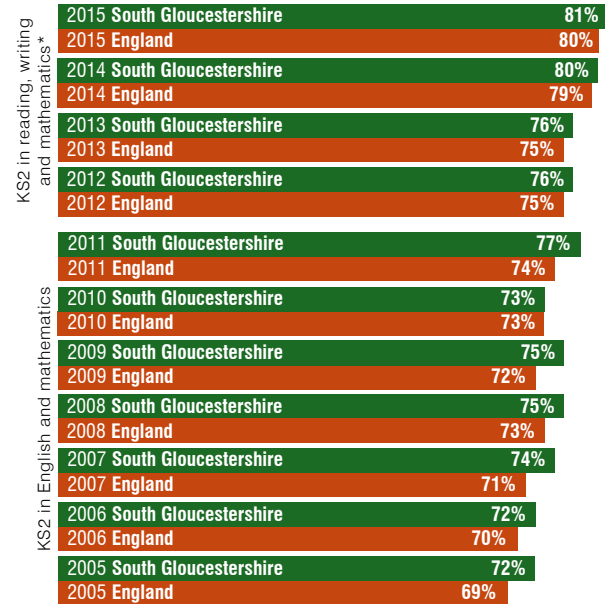
## Proportion of children achieving five or more A\*-C grade GCSEs including English and mathematics.



In 2015, 52.9% of pupils in South Gloucestershire achieved five or more A\*-C grades or equivalent at GCSE including English and mathematics at Key Stage 4 (secondary). The national figure (for state-funded schools only) was 57.3%.

**Source:** South Gloucestershire Council, Children, Adults and Health  
**\*Please note:** figures from 2014 onwards are not comparable to previous years as the methodology used to calculate this measure changed in 2014.

## Proportion of children achieving level 4 and above at key stage 2 in reading, writing and mathematics



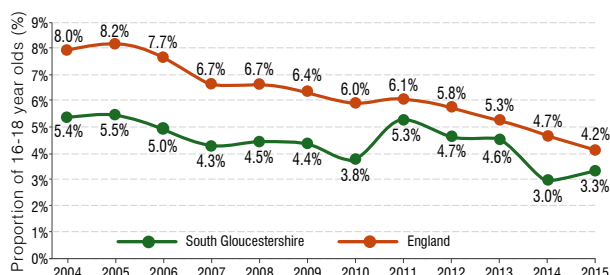
In 2015, 81% of pupils in South Gloucestershire achieved level 4 and above in reading, writing and mathematics at key stage 2 (end of primary). The national figure (for state-funded schools only) was 80%.

**Source:** South Gloucestershire Council, Children, Adults and Health  
**\*Please note:** figures from 2012 onwards are not comparable to previous years as they measure different subjects.





### Proportion of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)

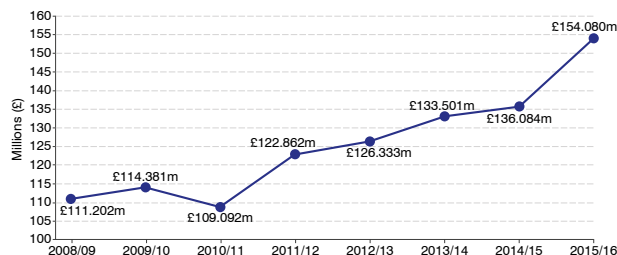


In 2015, the proportion of 16 to 18 year olds not in education, employment or training was 3.3%\* which is lower than the national average (4.2%).

The council and its partners are working together to maximise opportunities for young people. A key focus is to raise skill levels and meet the skills and workforce needs of employers by providing appropriate academic qualifications, vocational training and apprenticeship opportunities for young people.

**Source:** South Gloucestershire Council, Children, Adults and Health  
 \*These indicators are based on a three-month average for November to January via the National Client Caseload Information System.

### Growth in business rate income



Until 2012/13, all business rates collected by the council were passed to government as our contribution to the national pool. Government would then pay each authority a grant based on a share of the national pool. In 2012/13, £126.333 million was collected and was all paid to government.

From 2013/14, under the new national retained business rates system, the council pays 1% to the Fire Authority, 50% to government and retains 49% of the net sum collected, but no longer receives any share from the national pool. From the retained 49%, the council must pay government a £31 million tariff payment and a 47% levy on any 'real terms growth'\* achieved in business rate income.

In 2015/16 £154.080 million was collected – an increase of 13.2% on the total business rates collected in the previous year.

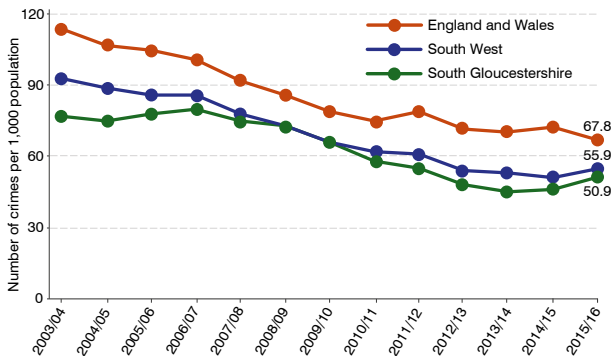
This net increase in business rate income includes allowances for the ongoing impact of successful valuation appeals by businesses and also for the impact of associated retrospective refunds that the council has to pay.

As shown in the graph, growth in business rate income has been steadily increasing and between 2010/11 and 2015/16, it rose by 41.2%. The figures shown in the graph exclude the cost of collection which is managed by the council.

**Source:** South Gloucestershire Council, Chief Executive & Corporate Resources: Statutory Accounts  
 \* any growth achieved which is above the rate of inflation (Retail Price Index)



## Recorded crime rate in South Gloucestershire



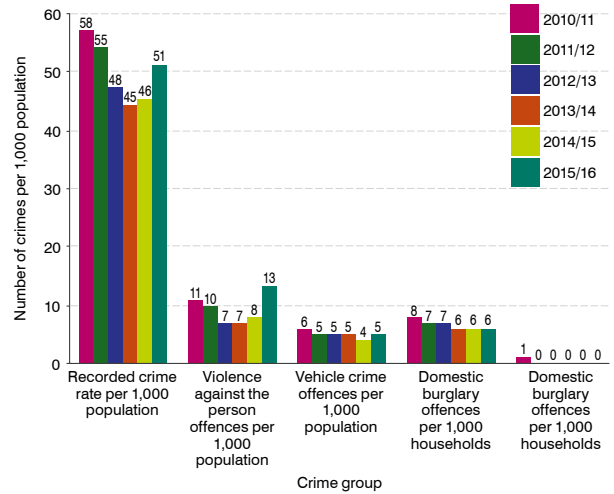
In 2015/16 the total rate of recorded crime in South Gloucestershire was 50.9 crimes per 1,000 residents, which represents 13,809 crimes across the year. This is an increase of 1,361 offences compared to 2014/15, but our crime rate remains lower than the rate for Avon and Somerset (71.0 offences per 1,000), the South West region (55.9 offences per 1,000 residents) and England and Wales (67.8 offences per 1,000 residents). The increase in offence numbers that we've seen locally has also been mirrored on a regional level, although nationally crime fell slightly compared to the previous year.

This is the second time in two years that we have recorded an increase in offending, albeit those increases are moderate. Six years ago the level of crime in South Gloucestershire matched the South West average, but reductions achieved since then leave our crime rate below the regional and national levels.

We are moving away from the idea that our performance is best monitored by tracking changes in offending over time. This is because changes in recording practices can have a significant effect on the number of offences recorded, and it's difficult to disaggregate these effects from real changes in offending. Instead we are looking at measuring our current performance against other similar areas both locally and nationally to see how our crime levels compare.

Source: Home office statistics

## Recorded crime rates for various crimes



This graph shows some of the types of crime which are a particular priority for the council and its partners in South Gloucestershire. Our crime reduction efforts remain focussed on the crimes that have the most impact on our communities such as violence against the person and robbery as well as the police and crime commissioner priorities of antisocial behaviour, domestic burglary and domestic and sexual abuse.

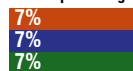
Violence against the person has risen to a rate of 13 offences per 1,000 population. Recording issues can impact our crime rates quite significantly, and a 2015 HMIC\*1 inspection led to an increase in the recording of low-level violent offences which has had an impact on our violent crime levels. This impact is in addition to the effect of our efforts to increase the reporting of domestic abuse and serious sexual offences. However our levels of violence that result in injury are significantly low compared to other similar areas across the country.

Levels of vehicle crime and dwelling burglary have remained relatively static over the past few years, and robbery remains low with a 2015/16 rate of 0.2 offences per 1,000 population. Efforts to reduce these offences of most concern to our residents will continue over the next 12 months along with a commitment to monitoring how our offending levels compare to others.

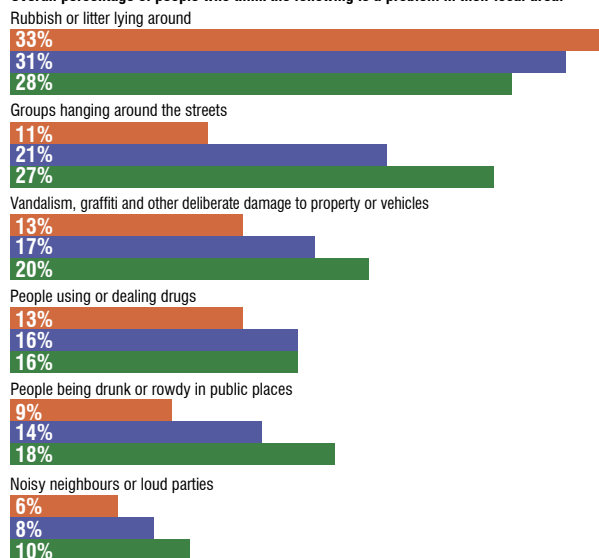
Source: Home office statistics

## Perceptions of anti-social behaviour

Overall percentage of people who think antisocial behaviour is a problem in their local area



Overall percentage of people who think the following is a problem in their local area:



2015/16\* 2014/15 2013/14

The council measures perceptions of anti-social behaviour through the Viewpoint survey\*. In the 2015/16 survey, 7% of respondents felt anti-social behaviour was a problem in their local area. This suggests that 93% of our residents do not consider that anti-social behaviour is a big issue where they live.

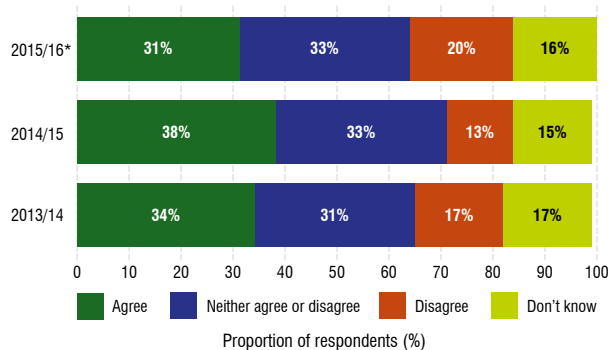
Of the six types of anti-social behaviour which they were asked about, people were most concerned about rubbish or litter lying around. However the amount of litter and detritus recorded by council inspectors during 2015/16 did not increase (see page 17).

Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles, and people using or dealing drugs both had concern levels of 13%

There has been a reduction in the proportion of people who view vandalism and graffiti as an issue over the past two years. The council's commitment to removing graffiti as quickly as possible continues, with 93% of offensive or hate-related graffiti removed from council property within one working day of being reported in 2015/16.

Source: South Gloucestershire Viewpoint Survey, 2013/14-2015/16\*

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



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

The graph shows the results for the last three years. In 2015/16, almost a third of respondents (31%) agreed that the police and other public agencies are successfully dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime in their area, which is lower than the figure of 38% in 2014/15.

Levels of offending have risen slightly over the same period, however other factors such as the media can also affect people's perceptions of crime and offending both nationally and locally. One third of respondents (33%) neither agreed nor disagreed with this statement, while 20% disagreed and the remainder did not know (16%).

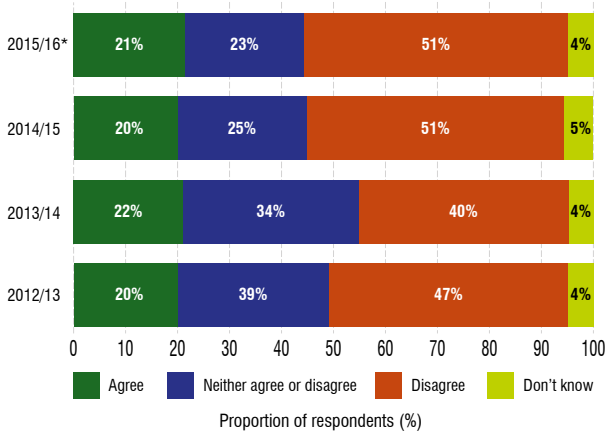
Source: South Gloucestershire Viewpoint Survey, 2013/14-2015/16\*



# Our Communities



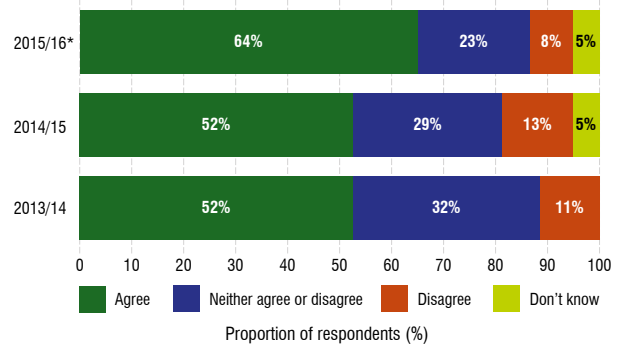
## Percentage of residents who believe they can influence decisions



The extent to which respondents agree they can influence decisions affecting their local area is also measured by the Viewpoint survey. Respondents were asked whether they believe they can influence decisions affecting their local area. Over one fifth of respondents (21%) agreed that they could influence decisions, but over half of respondents (51%) disagreed with this statement. These results are consistent with the figures for the previous year.

Source: South Gloucestershire Viewpoint Survey, 2013/14-2015/16\*

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



The extent to which respondents agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together is also measured in the Viewpoint survey. Almost two thirds of those who responded (64%) agreed that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together, while 8% disagreed with this statement. Almost a quarter of respondents (23%) chose a neutral position answering 'neither agree nor disagree'. These results suggest an improvement when compared to the figures for the previous two years.

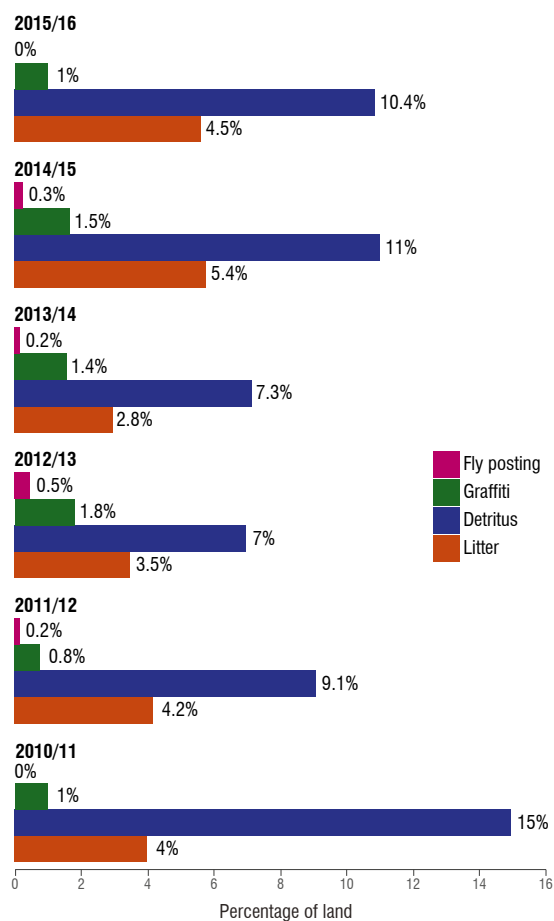
Source: South Gloucestershire Viewpoint Survey, 2013/14-2015/16\*

\* South Gloucestershire Viewpoint is the council's citizens panel. It is a panel of 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 2015 Autumn Viewpoint survey received 872 responses. In 2014 adjustments to the methodology of the Viewpoint surveys (including a panel refresh) will have had an influence on the response rates. As a result, the trends shown for this year need to be viewed as indication of the general direction of travel rather than direct comparisons to previous years.





### 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 2015 and 2016, 907 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.

There was an improvement in litter levels from the previous year, and detritus, graffiti and fly posting levels are consistent with last year's performance. The land uses where the highest levels of litter were recorded were main roads and other highways\*\*\*.

**Source:** South Gloucestershire Council  
 \*Detritus consists of dust, mud, soil, grit, gravel, stones, rotted leaf and vegetation residue  
 \*\* The council undertakes approximately 900 inspections each year to monitor cleansing standards. A 50 metre transect is inspected on each street or open space. Each inspection transect is graded for litter, detritus, fly posting and graffiti against a national grading system from A – D. Grade A is the cleanest and Grade D the lowest standard of cleanliness. Grade B or above is classed as "acceptable".  
 \*\*\*The land use class "other highways" includes pathways through housing estates, rear access lanes and other areas which would not be on set routes that are cleansed frequently.

# Our Health

## Our Health

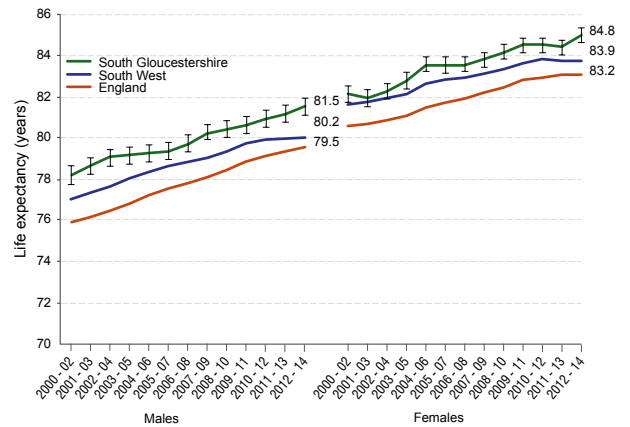
South Gloucestershire is generally a healthy place to live with life expectancy higher than the national average. A similar picture is reflected in South Gloucestershire's rate of mortality considered preventable which has been reducing and is lower than the regional and national averages.

## Health data

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

It is important to note that some indicators in this section have been retrospectively updated to account for changes in Office for National Statistics (ONS) coding software changes and to disease coding that occurred in 2014. Rates of disease specific deaths may therefore not be consistent with previously published versions. Further information can be found on the PHE PHOF webpages [www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#page/6/gid/1000044/pat/6/par/E12000009/ati/102/are/E06000025/iid/40301/age/1/sex/4](http://www.phoutcomes.info/public-health-outcomes-framework#page/6/gid/1000044/pat/6/par/E12000009/ati/102/are/E06000025/iid/40301/age/1/sex/4)

## Life expectancy in South Gloucestershire

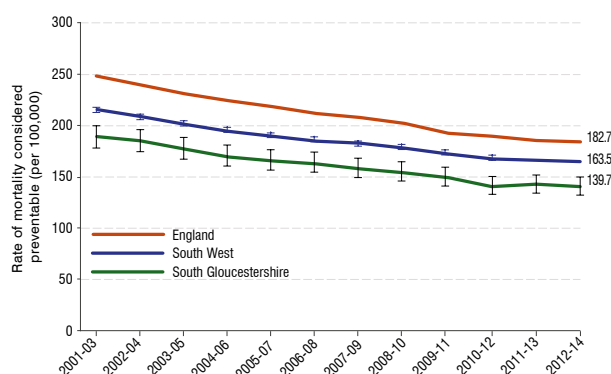


Overall there is an upward trend in life expectancy for both males and females in South Gloucestershire. The graph shows that there has been a steady increase for both males and females. The rolling average of female life expectancy has risen by 2.6 years since the period of 2000-2002 to 2012-2014, to 84.8 years, whilst male life expectancy has risen by 3.2 years to 81.5 years. Life expectancy in South Gloucestershire remains significantly higher than the national average for both males and females.

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## Rate of mortality considered preventable



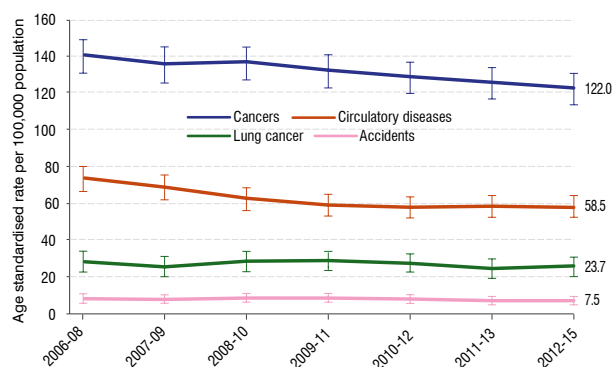
The concept behind preventable mortality is that deaths are considered preventable if, in the light of the understanding of the determinants of health at the time of death, all or most deaths from the underlying cause (subject to age limits if appropriate) could potentially be avoided by public health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

The rate of deaths considered preventable is also an important indicator of the overall health of the population. Between 2012 and 2014, this mortality rate in South Gloucestershire was approximately 140 per 100,000 of the population. This is slightly but not significantly lower than the rate for the period of 2011-2013. 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.

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## 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.

## Cancer

Cancer remains the greatest cause of premature death in South Gloucestershire. Overall between 2001-03 and 2012-14 there has been a significant downward trend in the premature death rate due to cancer, falling from 146.5 per 100,000 population in 2001-03 to 122 per 100,000 population in 2012-14. Between 2012 and 2014, cancer was responsible for 836 deaths among those aged under 75, 486 (58%) of which were considered to be preventable. This equates to 46% of all premature deaths considered preventable in South Gloucestershire.

The rates of mortality specifically from lung cancer appear show a fluctuating pattern since 2006-08, with slight, non-significant increases observed since 2011-2013.

# Our Health

## 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 2012-14, falling from 106 per 100,000 population to a rate of 58.5 per 100,000 population in 2012-14. Between 2012 and 2014, cardiovascular diseases were responsible for 397 deaths among those under 75 years old, 241 (61%) of which were considered preventable, with cardiovascular diseases accounting for 23% of all preventable deaths.

## Accidents

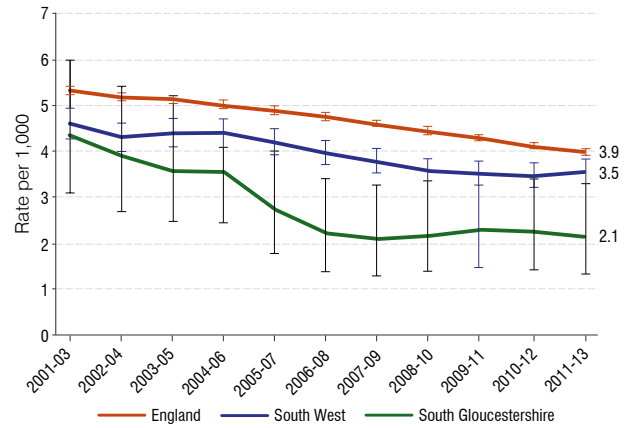
Accidents are a significant cause of years of life lost and although rare, they accounted for 7.5% of all years of life lost in South Gloucestershire between 2013 and 2015 despite accounting for just 2% of deaths overall. The rate for 2012-14 is similar to the previous reporting period, and in line with the generally steady rate over the last decade.

Source: PCMD and ONS population estimates, and PHOF



## Infant mortality

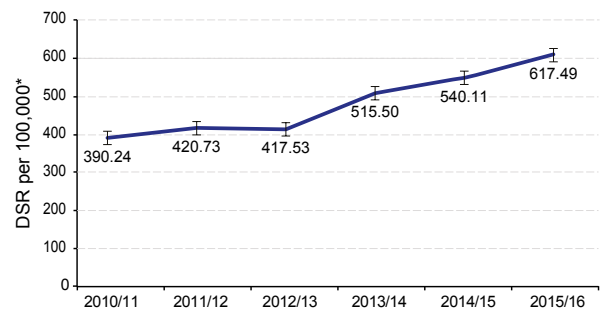
Infant mortality is an indicator of the general health of an entire population. It reflects the relationship between causes of infant mortality and upstream determinants of population health such as



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 2011-2013 there were 20 deaths amongst infants, equating to 2.1 per 1,000 live births. The rate remains lower than the regional (3.5 per 1,000 live births) and national (3.9 per 1,000 live births) rates.

Source: ©Crown Copyright, source: Public Health England 2014

## Alcohol specific hospital admissions



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

This graph shows that following a few years of relatively stable admission rates, since 2012/13 to the latest reporting period, there has been a significant rise in the rate of admissions. The rate of admissions closely follows the same upward trend exhibited in Public Health England's Local Alcohol

Profiles over the same time period, which shows a significant increase in persons admitted to hospital for an alcohol specific condition (which excludes repeat admissions), suggesting that the increase is due to new rather than repeat admissions.

Source: SUS APC & ONS population estimates.

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

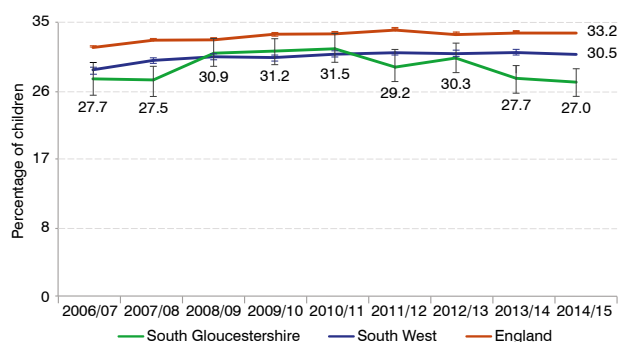
This graph shows that the percentage of 4-5 year old children (in Reception year) who are overweight or obese showed a tendency to decline between 2006/07 and 2014/15. The current rate is significantly lower than figures for 2006/07 and is significantly lower than the regional or national figures.

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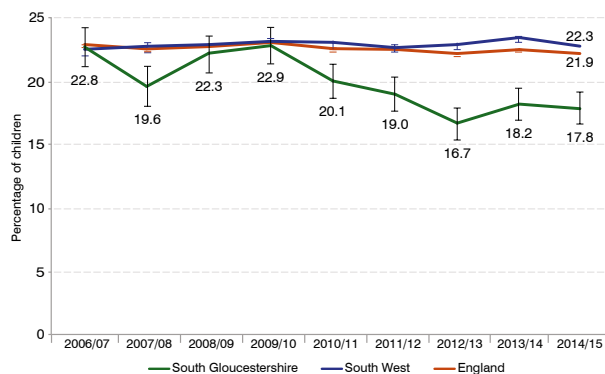
## The percentage of children classified as overweight or obese

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

## Year Six children



## Reception year children



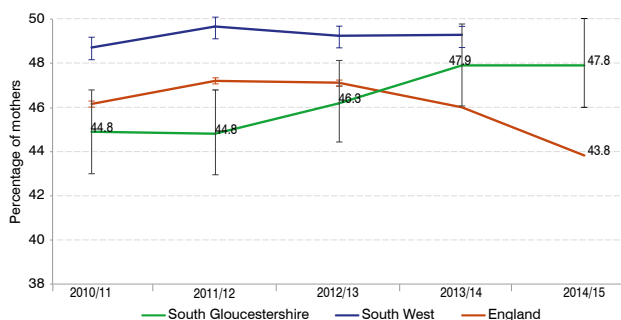
The percentage of 10-11 year olds recorded as overweight or obese remained relatively constant between 2006/07 and 2012/13, and were broadly consistent with figures across the South West. Reductions in 2013/14 and 2014/15 have seen South Gloucestershire showing significantly lower levels of excess weight in 10-11 year olds than seen at regional and national levels.

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# Our Health

## Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth

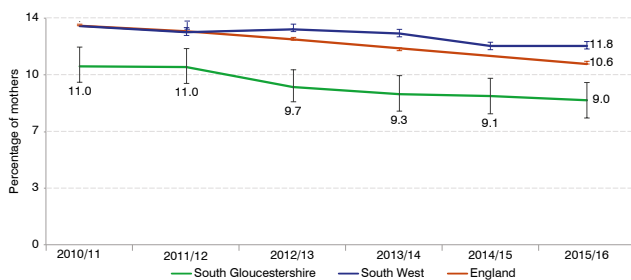


Breastfeeding is important for short and long term health. For babies breastfeeding reduces the risk of infections, allergies, sudden infant death syndrome, insulin dependent diabetes and childhood leukaemia. Mothers benefit from a reduction in the risk of breast cancer, ovarian cancer and osteoporosis. In both mother and baby, in the longer term, breastfeeding reduces the risk of cardiovascular disease and obesity.

This graph shows that the percentage of mothers breastfeeding in South Gloucestershire at the time of the 6-8 week GP review has increased between 2010/11 and 2014/15. South West data for 2014/15 is not available for comparison, however rates in South Gloucestershire are significantly higher than the national level, which has seen a significant decline since 2012/13.

©Crown Copyright, source: Public Health England 2016  
\*2014/15 South West data not published for reasons of data quality

## Smoking status of mothers at time of delivery



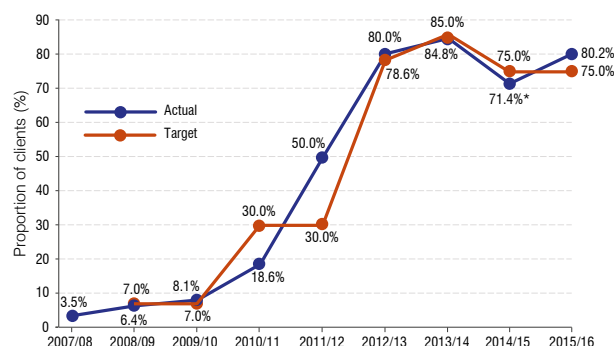
Smoking during pregnancy is detrimental to both mother and child. It can cause premature birth, miscarriage or perinatal death.

Furthermore, it has been linked with an increased chance of the child developing respiratory conditions, problems with the ear, nose and throat, attention and hyperactivity disorders, learning difficulties, obesity and asthma.

This graph shows that there continues to be a significantly lower percentage of mothers who are smokers at the time of delivery in South Gloucestershire in comparison to the South West as a whole and the national average. This percentage lowered between 2011/12 and 2015/16 from 11% to 9%.

© Crown Copyright, source: Public Health England 2016  
\*1: Confidence intervals (or error bars) indicate the natural and acceptable variations which can occur over time or within areas or between areas with different populations. Changes falling outside the bar range are considered to be significant differences. Changes within the bar range are considered to be the approximate figure and take into account percentage deviation either side to allow for errors in data.

## The proportion 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.



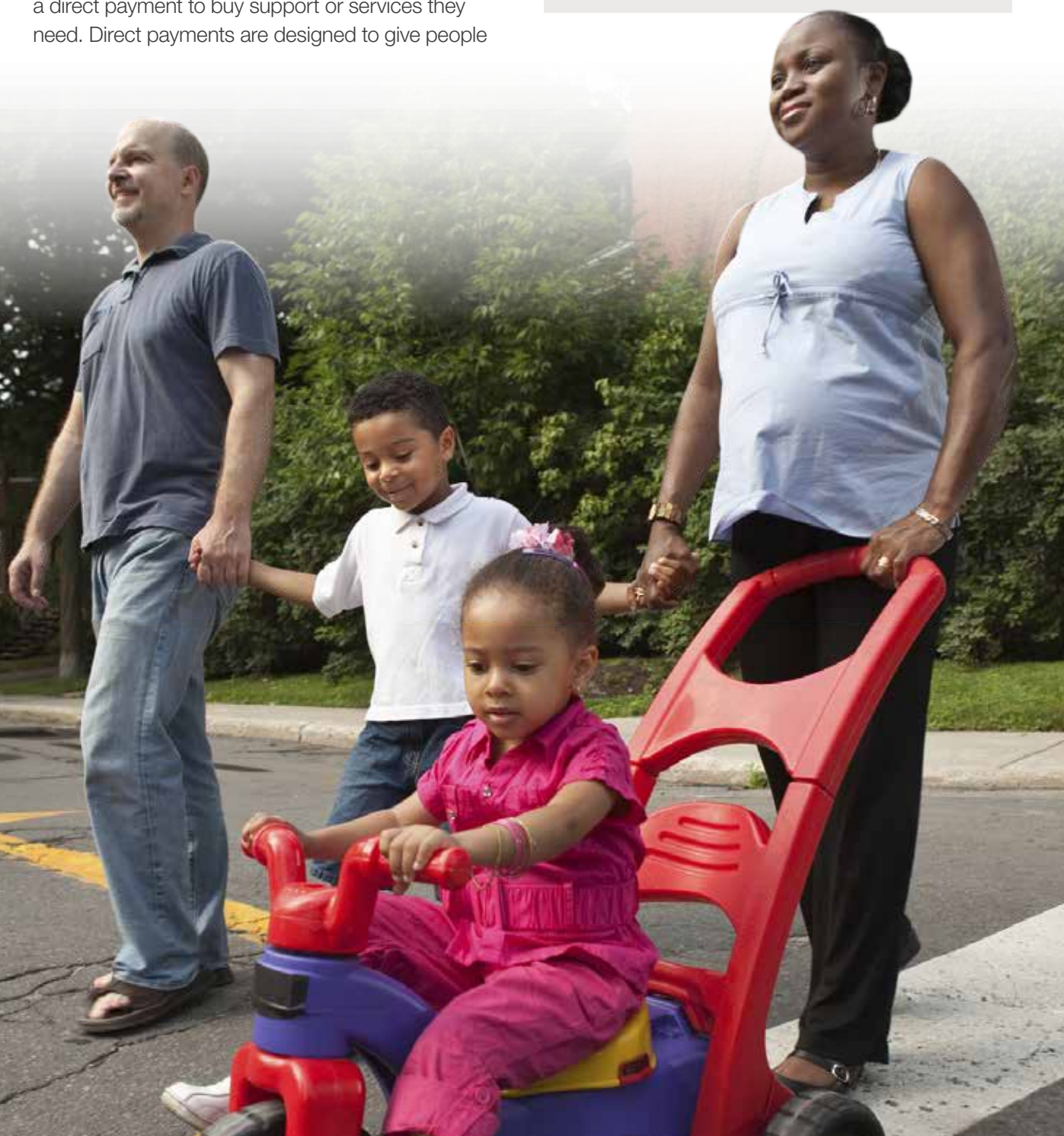
Self-directed support offers an increased level of choice and control for people who receive adult social care. A person is provided with a budget and is able to decide how they would like to use their money to meet their support needs. Over the last year, 80.2% of those receiving adult social care were also receiving self-directed support (100% of carers received self-directed support).

In 2015/16, 26.4% of people who receive self-directed support also 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

\*Due to the way that services are now delivered and a definition change around "managed by the local authority" the service outputs are not comparable to previous years.



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Developed by the South Gloucestershire Partnership

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