



Weston-super-Mare Central ward

Health Needs Assessment

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Public Health

North Somerset Council

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Executive Summary

Introduction

- North Somerset has the 3rd largest inequality gap in the country with areas falling in the most deprived 1% in England. ¹ Areas of deprivation are focused in Weston-Super-Mare, particularly in Central and South wards.
- Healthcare provision in Weston Central ward has been under increasing scrutiny since the closure of the GP led Health Centre (GPLHC) in September 2013.
- The heart of Weston Steering group has been established to improve the health and well-being of local residents.

People

- A higher percentage of working age population (18-64 years) and females aged over 85 years live in Central ward than North Somerset overall.
- The proportion of Central ward residents who live in temporary accommodation such as homeless shelters is more than double that of North Somerset.
- One in every two people who live in Central ward live in privately rented accommodation. The condition of privately rented properties in the ward is poor with nearly a third classed as non-decent.
- Five per cent of households don't have central heating compared to 2% across North Somerset.
- A much higher proportion of people from a non-white British background live in Central ward than in the rest of North Somerset. People are more likely to have been born outside of the UK with their first language not being English.

Area

- There are high levels of deprivation in the area with all four areas falling amongst the most 10% deprived areas in the country. The Alfred Street and Grand Pier areas are amongst the 2% most deprived areas in England.
- Over one third of children who live in Central ward are in poverty. 500 adults and 119 children were helped by the Foodbank. The main reasons for Foodbank vouchers being issued were benefit delays, low income and benefit changes.
- Crime rates are high in Central ward, in part due to the high number of visitors to the area. Anti-Social Behaviour and violent crime are the most common, but recent data suggest that the number of incidents is falling.
- Adults in Central ward are less likely to have educational qualifications. There have been improvements in Key Stage 2 results in two of the three local primary schools. The percentage of pupils achieving grades A* - C in English and Maths GCSE remain below the North Somerset average.
- Unemployment rates and people not working due to sickness and disability are high in Central ward.

¹ The English Indices of Deprivation 2015, Malcolm Lane report, December 2015

Health needs

- Central ward has the lowest life expectancy rates in North Somerset (67 years for males 76 for females).
- The main causes of death are circulatory disease, cancer and respiratory disease.
- Levels of long term ill health are much higher in Central ward than the rest of North Somerset.
- Rates of hospital stays for intentional self-harm are high amongst Central ward residents.
- Six per cent of school age children have a learning disability.

Health Behaviours

- When residents were asked what factors most influenced their health and well-being, family, money and exercise were seen as most important.
- With a high concentration of fast food outlets and gambling establishments there is evidence to suggest that the environment in the ward encourages unhealthy behaviour.
- Levels of smoking, alcohol intake and obesity (both child and adult) are higher amongst Central ward residents. Residents are also less likely to eat fruit and vegetables, exercise on a regular basis and are more likely to eat processed foods

Health and Social Care Services

- Satisfaction levels are consistently lower than average for the aspiring families Insight group for various indicators associated with health and well-being.
- Drug and alcohol treatment services are concentrated in Central ward, with 24% of those who are receiving treatment living in the ward.
- Central ward residents are registered at 15 different GP practices, with 35% of residents registered at Graham Road Surgery. Patient satisfactions levels were highest amongst Graham Road patients and were consistently lower than average at Stafford Medical Group and Tudor Lodge.
- Twice as many people in Central ward have a child protection assessment compared to the average in North Somerset. The ratio of referrals to full Child Protection Plans is lower in Central ward than the North Somerset average.
- Central ward has 42 care homes, 24% of all care homes in the authority. It also has the second highest number of adult safeguarding incidents 144, 8% of all incidents.

Introduction

North Somerset has the 3rd largest inequality gap in the country with areas falling in the most deprived 1% in England. ² Areas of deprivation are focused in Weston-super-Mare, particularly in Central and South wards.

It is widely acknowledged that the health of the population is closely linked to levels of deprivation, which in turn are linked to access to healthcare services. Healthcare provision in Weston Central ward has been under increasing scrutiny since the closure of the GP led Health Centre (GPLHC) in September 2013. Following a recommendation from the Health Overview and Scrutiny Panel (HOSP), the council referred the closure of the GP led Health Centre to the Secretary of State for Health, who upheld the decision but did offer recommendations. In response to these recommendations, an action plan was developed.

North Somerset Health Overview and Scrutiny Panel agreed that a Health Forum should be set up to oversee the delivery of this action plan. The Health Forum, subsequently named the Heart of Weston Steering Group overall aim to improve the health and well-being of local residents.

Weston-super-Mare Central ward is home to 3.1% of the North Somerset population. In 2011 this was 6,197 residents. ³ The area is 116 hectares and covers Weston-super-Mare Town Centre and borders Weston-super-Mare Hillside, Uphill, Milton and Bournville wards. The ward is comprised of four areas: Grand Pier, Ellenborough Park, Alfred Street and Stafford Road.

A proposal for over 2,500 homes in the Town Centre area is in the early stages. There are also plans for more higher education opportunities that would create a need for halls of residence; there are a number of sites around the town with the potential for development that are being considered. ⁴

² The English Indices of Deprivation 2015, Malcolm Lane report, December 2015

³ Census 2011

⁴ www.n-somerset.gov.uk/community/regeneration_and_sustainability

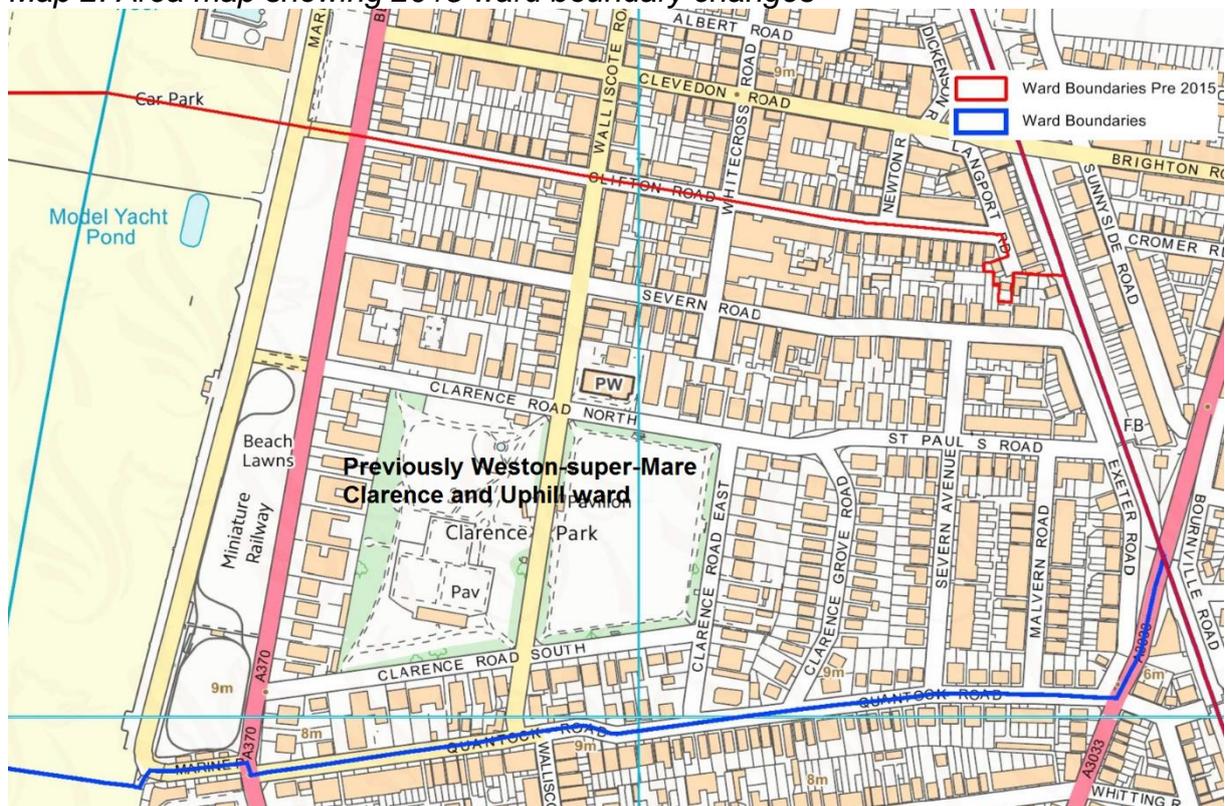
Map 1: Ariel image of Weston-super-Mare showing ward boundaries



The **blue** line shows the ward boundary.

In 2015, the Local Government Boundary Commission made changes to a number of North Somerset ward boundaries, including increasing the size of Central ward to include part of the old Weston-super-Mare Clarence and Uphill ward as shown on the map below.

Map 2: Area map showing 2015 ward boundary changes



Data is not currently available based on the new ward boundaries, therefore data used in this report refers to the pre 2015 Election ward boundaries. As the changes are minimal, they should not affect the findings.

People

Key points

- A higher percentage of working age population (18-64 years) and females aged over 85 years live in Central ward than North Somerset overall.
- The proportion of Central ward residents who live in temporary accommodation such as homeless shelters is more than double that of North Somerset.
- One in every two people who live in Central ward live in privately rented accommodation. The condition of privately rented properties in the ward is poor with nearly a third classed as non-decent.
- Five per cent of households don't have central heating compared to 2% across North Somerset.
- A much higher proportion of people from a non-white British background live in Central ward than in the rest of North Somerset. People are more likely to have been born outside of the UK with their first language not being English.

The 2011 Census is the best source of in-depth localised population data available. Although it is only undertaken every 10 years, it provides insight into populations at ward level and has been used throughout this report.

Age and Gender

There are more males than females living in Central ward (51% vs 49%). The opposite is true in North Somerset (49% males vs 51% females). Central ward is one of only four wards in North Somerset where there are more males than females.

The proportion of young people (aged 0-17 years old) living in Central ward is less than those living in North Somerset (15% vs 20%).

The proportion of working age people (18-64 years old) living in Central ward is more than those living in North Somerset (63% vs 59%). The percentage of working age males in Central ward (68%) is a lot higher than the average for North Somerset (59%). Numbers are similar for females (59% vs 58%).

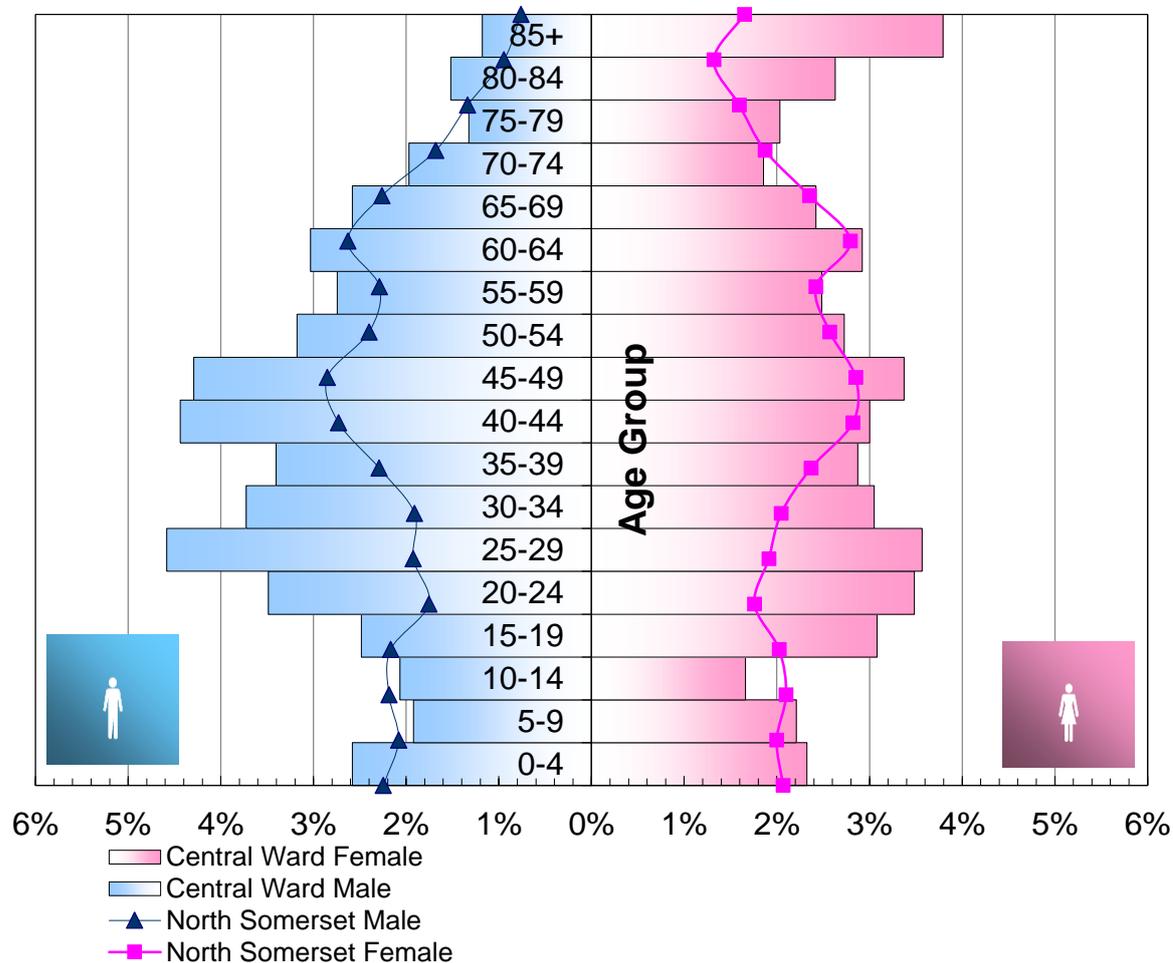
The population pyramid below shows a much larger proportion of 20-34 year olds living in Central ward to the rest of North Somerset - especially males. This could be as a result of the high number of alcohol and drug rehabilitation centres and dry houses in and around Central ward. As discussed later in this report, 142 people who lived in Central ward were receiving drug and/or alcohol treatment.

The proportion of over 65 year olds living in Central ward is the same as North Somerset (21%), however the split between males and females is quite different. In Central ward 17% of males and 26% of females are aged 65 and over whereas the North Somerset average shows 19% of males and 23% of females are aged 65 and over.

Interestingly, there are 235 females living in Central ward who are aged 85 years or older. This is nearly 4% of the female population living in Central ward and is higher than the North Somerset average of 2%.

The chart below demonstrates the many population differences between Central ward residents and the North Somerset averages.

Chart 1: Population breakdown for Central ward and North Somerset, 2011



Births

Between 2011 and 2013, the conception rate for under 18s in Central ward was 58 per 1,000. This is much higher than the North Somerset under 18s rate of 21 per 1,000. The number of actual under 18 conceptions in Central ward is small (n=17) and therefore care has to be taken when interpreting the data.

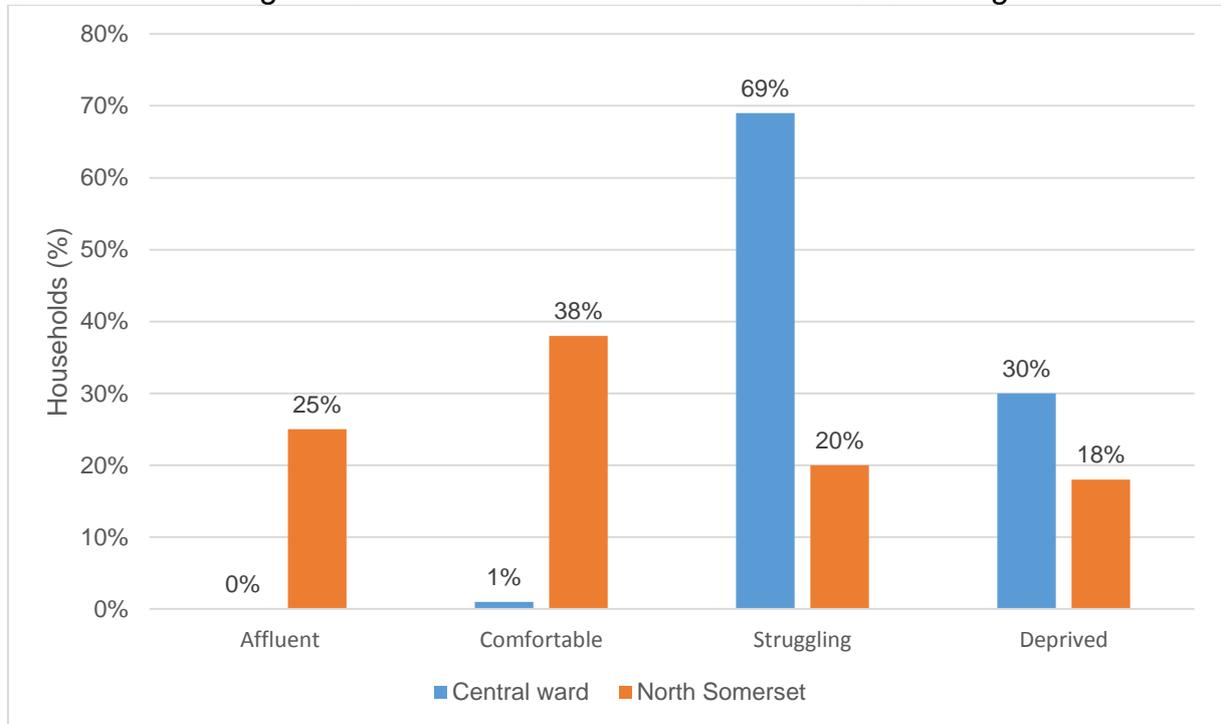
The rate for all conceptions in Central ward was similar to North Somerset, 79 per 1,000 in Central ward compared to 76 per 1,000 in North Somerset. ⁵

⁵ ONS Conception in 2011-2013 by ward

Socioeconomic status

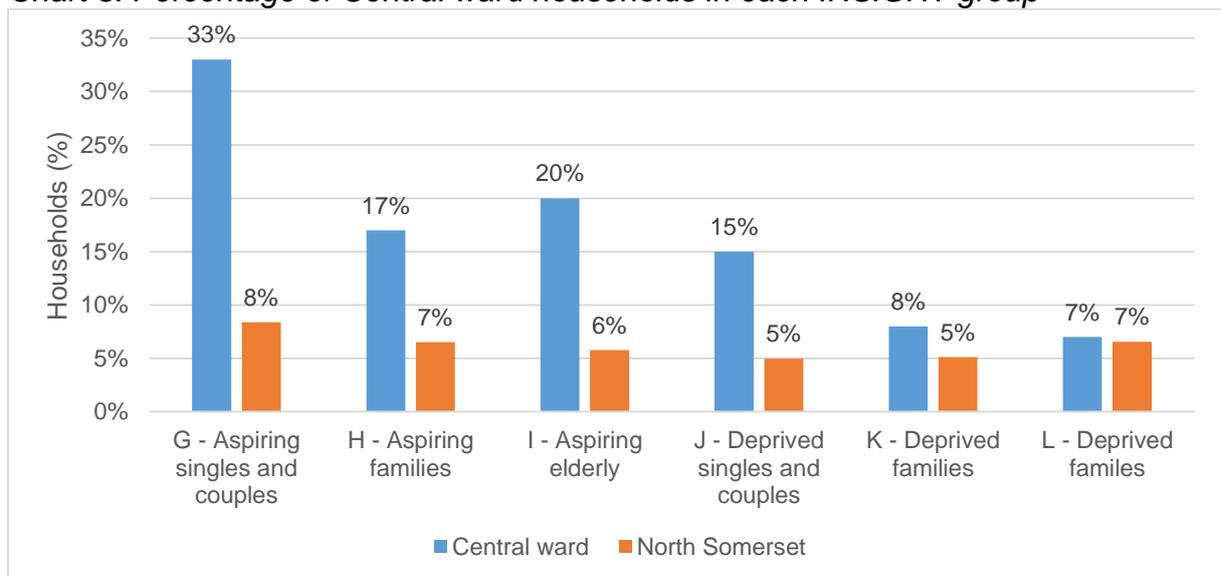
The North Somerset INSIGHT profiling tool groups residents by their primary characteristics and socioeconomic status. Sixty nine per cent of Central ward residents are classed as 'Struggling', 30% are classed as 'Deprived' and the remainder are 'Comfortable'. This contrasts with the rest of North Somerset as shown in the chart below.

Chart 2: Percentage of Central ward households in each INSIGHT segment



These groupings can be further broken down as shown below.

Chart 3: Percentage of Central ward households in each INSIGHT group



The INSIGHT profiles allow us to consider the most effective ways to communicate with residents in the various groupings. The table below suggests that multiple communication channels should be used to target Central ward residents.

Table 1: Communication methods based on INSIGHT profiles

	G - Aspiring singles and couples	H - Aspiring families	I - Aspiring elderly	J - Deprived singles and couples	K - Deprived families	L - Deprived families	Total
NS Life	x		x		x		3
Post		x	x			x	3
Internet	x	x		x			3
Twitter				x	x	x	3
Face-to-Face					x	x	2
Newspaper				x	x		2
Local TV		x	x				2
Radio		x	x				2
Facebook				x	x		2
Email	x				x		2
Phone						x	1
Web Transaction	x						1

Housing

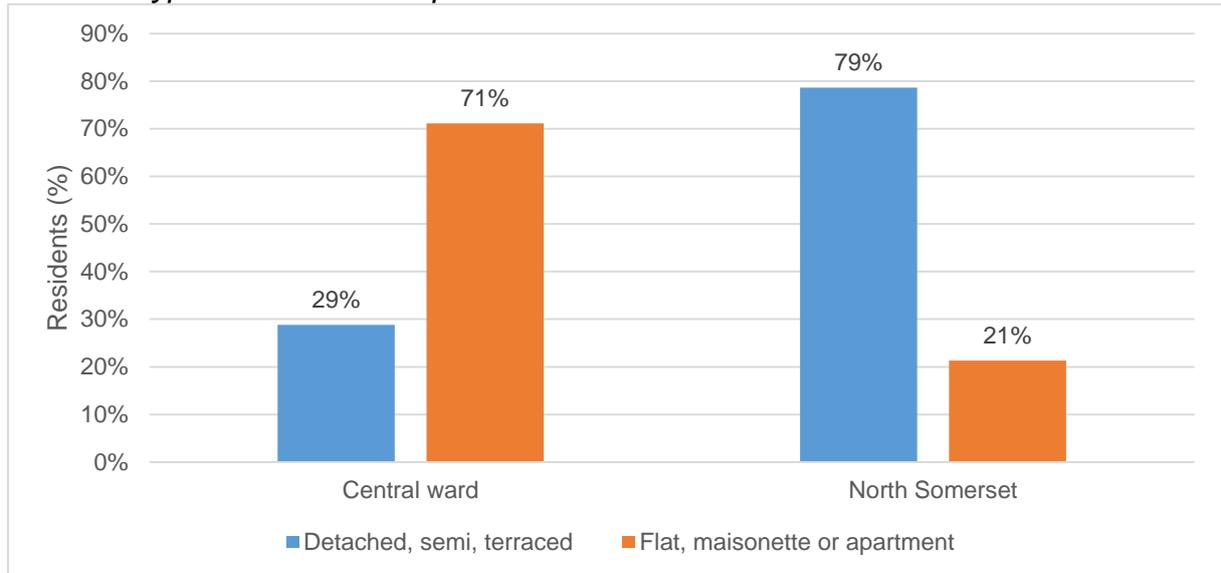
Weston-super-Mare Central ward has a population of 6,197 (3.1% of population) living in 3,443 dwellings.

Forty two per cent of Central ward residents either own their property outright, with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership (North Somerset 74%). Similar numbers of Central ward and North Somerset residents live in social rented accommodation (9%) or live rent free (1%).

Nearly half of all Central ward residents live in private rented accommodation (49%), this is very different to the North Somerset average (16%). The council has less control over the building quality of privately rented accommodation, this includes less control over how energy efficient properties are. Sixty three per cent of housing applicants living in Weston-super-Mare Town Centre report poor housing conditions.

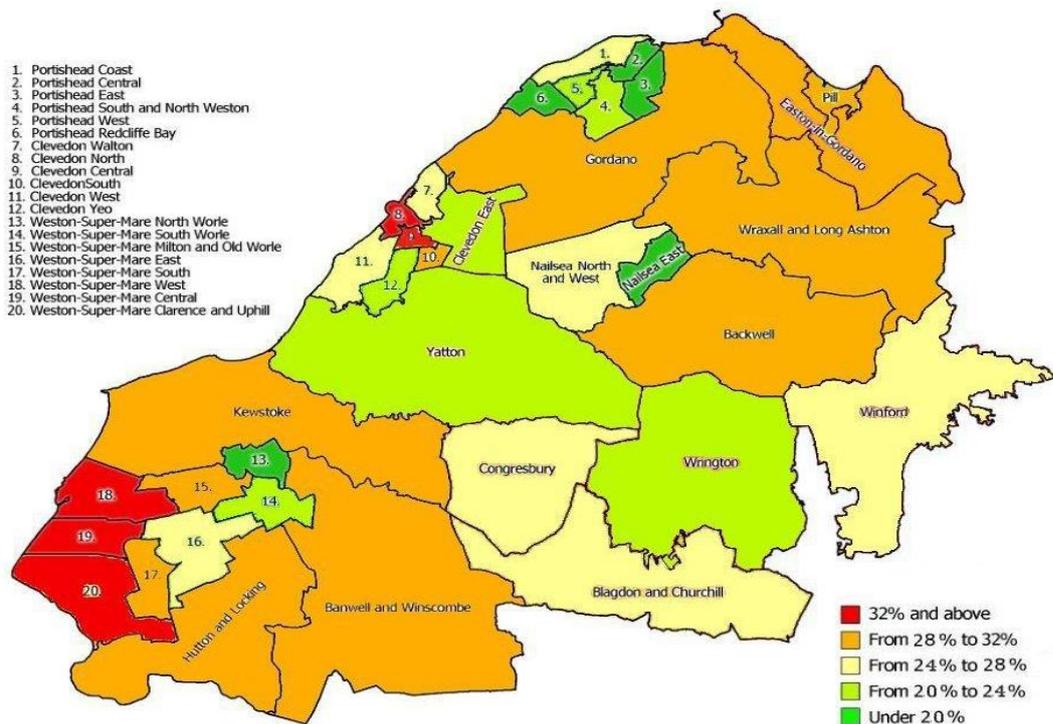
The chart below shows that the majority of Central ward residents live in flats, maisonettes or apartments (71% compared to 21% in North Somerset). This includes 7% who live in a commercial building (1% in North Somerset).

Chart 4: Type of Household Space



The chart below shows the percentage of non-decent homes in North Somerset. Over 32% of private rented accommodation in Central ward is non-decent.⁶

Map 3: Private rented condition - non-decent homes



⁶ North Somerset Private Sector Housing Service

The living arrangements of people in Central ward are also quite different to those in the rest of North Somerset. Fifty nine per cent of Central ward residents don't live as a couple compared to 36% of North Somerset residents.

Ethnicity

People from non-White British Ethnic Groups make up a much higher proportion of Central ward (18%) compared to North Somerset (6%). After White British (82%), (94% in North Somerset) White Other (9%) is the next most common Ethnic Group in Central ward. 4% of these residents are Polish (1% in North Somerset). The proportion of Asian people living in Weston Central ward (4%) is also higher than the rest of North Somerset (1%).

Language

Far more of Central ward residents were born outside of the UK (16%) compared to North Somerset (6%). Central ward has the highest percentage of residents where English is not their main language (11%), much higher than the North Somerset average (2%). 7% of these residents speak an EU language with 4% speaking Polish. The next highest levels where English is not the main language are seen in Weston-super-Mare West ward (5%).

Religion

The proportion of people in Central Ward who are religious is similar to the rest of North Somerset (60% vs 62%).

Christianity is the most common religion in both Central ward (56%) and North Somerset (61%). Islam is the second most common religion in both Central ward (2%) and North Somerset (<1%).

There were many other religions listed for Central ward including (but not limited to) Buddhist, Hindu, Pagan, Spiritualist, Jewish, Spiritual, Druid, Mixed.

Voting

In the recent parish and district elections (May 2015), 52% of Central ward residents turned out to vote showing good engagement within the ward. The North Somerset average turnouts were 57% for Parish Councillors, 63% for District Councillors and 68% for Members of Parliament.⁷

In the Parish Council elections, Jos Holder – Conservative, Richard Nightingale – Conservative and Robert Payne – Liberal Democrat were elected.

In the District Council elections, Mike Bell – Liberal Democrats and Richard Nightingale – Conservative were elected.

In the MP election, John Penrose – Conservative was elected.

⁷ North Somerset Council

Area

Key points

- There are high levels of deprivation in the area with all four areas falling amongst the most 10% deprived areas in the country. The Alfred Street and Grand Pier areas are amongst the 2% most deprived areas in England.
- Over one third of children who live in Central ward are in poverty. 500 adults and 119 children were helped by the Foodbank. The main reasons for Foodbank vouchers being issued were benefit delays, low income and benefit changes.
- Crime rates are high in Central ward, in part due to the high number of visitors to the area. Anti-Social Behaviour and violent crime are the most common, but recent data suggest that the number of incidents is falling.
- Adults in Central ward are less likely to have educational qualifications. There have been improvements in Key Stage 2 results in two of the three local primary schools. The percentage of pupils achieving grades A* - C in English and Maths GCSE remain below the North Somerset average.
- Unemployment rates and people not working due to sickness and disability are high in Central ward.

Deprivation including Child Poverty

All four of the areas in Central ward have received an Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ⁸ Decile score of 1 in the 2015 rankings. This means they are amongst the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods in England. Deprivation in Central ward appears to have worsened when compared to other areas.

The IMD combines information from the following seven domains to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. The domains are combined using the following weights:

- Income Deprivation (22.5%)
- Employment Deprivation (22.5%)
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%)
- Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%)

In total, 32,844 neighbourhoods (Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level) are scored on 7 areas of deprivation and ranked accordingly. The average rank for North Somerset is 20,980. North Somerset has 9 neighbourhoods in the 10% most deprived across the country and 18 in the 10% least deprived. All of the neighbourhoods in the 10% most deprived are based in Weston-super-Mare. Based on the old ward boundaries, Central is the ward with the lowest ranking and therefore is the most deprived of our wards in North Somerset.

⁸ www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015

The areas in Central ward are ranked between 342 and 3,284. The Alfred Street and Grand Pier areas are amongst the 2% most deprived areas in England. Two neighbourhoods cross the Central and Uphill boundary, these are shown in the table below as Uphill 022B and 022C. The highest rank in North Somerset, and therefore the area deemed least deprived, is an area in Backwell which is ranked 32,815.

The table below summarises the above information and also looks at 2 supplementary indices that look specifically at Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People.

Table 2: English Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015

Neighbourhood	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Rank *	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Decile **	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) Decile **	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI) Decile **
Alfred Street	342	1 (1%)	1	2
Grand Pier	643	1 (2%)	1	4
Ellenborough Park	2,294	1 (7%)	3	2
Stafford Road	3,284	1 (10%)	3	4
Uphill 022B	5,013	2 (15%)	3	3
Uphill 022C	9,551	3 (29%)	3	3
Backwell (011A)	32,815	10 (100%)	10	10
North Somerset Average	20,980	7 (64%)	6	7

* where 1 most deprived and 32,844 is least deprived

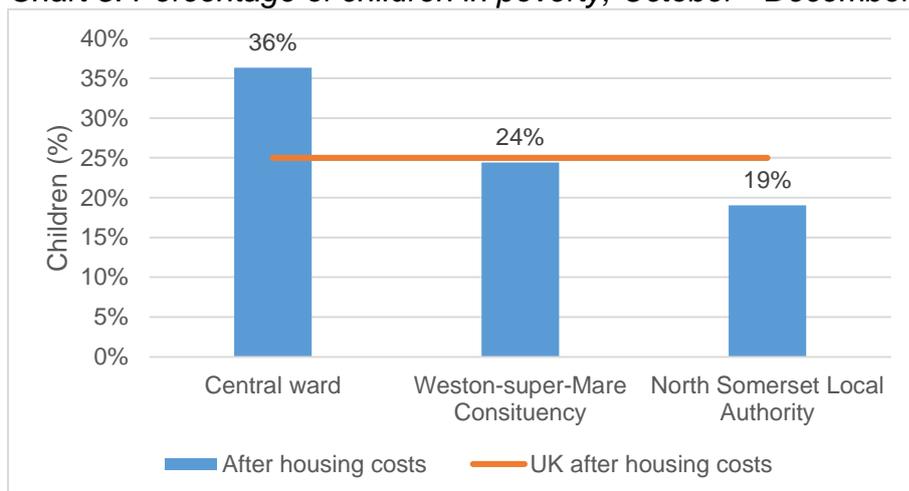
** where 1 is most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods

On average throughout the UK, nearly 1 in 6 (16%) children are classified as below the poverty line, while 1 in 4 in North Somerset (25%).⁹

The chart below shows that over a third (36%) of children in Central ward are below the poverty line. This is considerably more than in the Weston-super-Mare Constituency (24%) and North Somerset Local Authority (19%) areas. Only Weston South ward (38%) has worse levels of poverty than Central ward in the North Somerset area.

⁹ www.endchildpoverty.org.uk/poverty-in-your-area

Chart 5: Percentage of children in poverty, October - December 2013



It is interesting to note that North Somerset Constituency is listed in the Top 20 parliamentary constituencies with the lowest levels of child poverty across the UK after housing costs (13%) demonstrating the variations across our area.

Foodbank

In 2014/15, Weston-super-Mare Foodbank distributed over 40,000 kg of food to 3,576 people via 1,897 vouchers. Of these vouchers, 21% were issued to people living in Central ward. Address details were unknown for 23% of voucher recipients and a further 5% were of no fixed abode, suggesting the total figure based in Central ward could be higher. 406 Foodbank vouchers were issued to people living in Central ward. This helped 500 adults (81%) and 119 children (19%).

The main reasons listed by Weston-super-Mare Foodbank for vouchers being issued included Benefit Delays (36%), Low Income (24%) and Benefit Changes (13%).

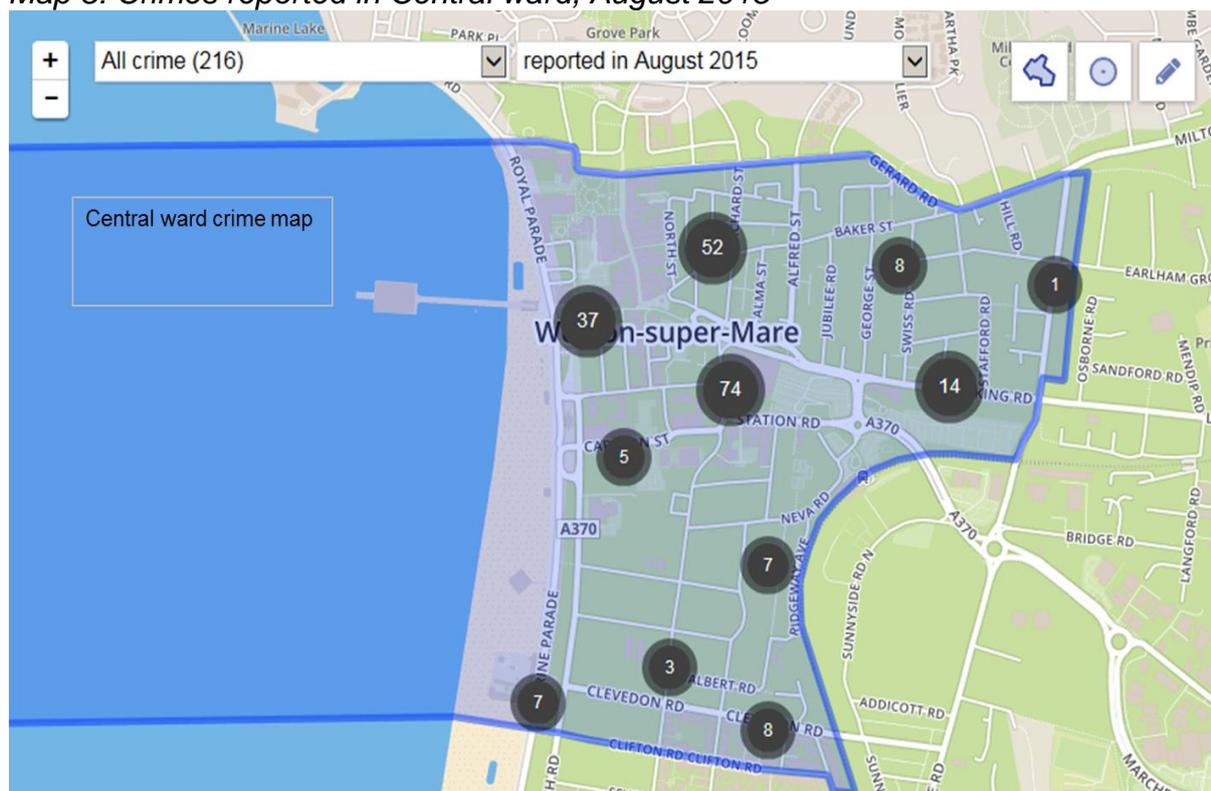
Crime and anti-social behaviour

The map below gives an impression of the spread of crime reported in Central ward in August 2015.¹⁰ It does not show the exact location of the reported crime, however it indicates that the highest levels of crime are clustered around the Town Centre.

In August 2015, there were 216 crimes reported in Central ward. Based on figures between December 2010 and August 2015, an average of 251 crimes are reported in Central ward each month.

¹⁰ www.police.uk/avon-and-somerset and www.ukcrimestats.com/Neighbourhood

Map 5: Crimes reported in Central ward, August 2015



These figures are reported on or near the street or point of interest that they happened.

In the year ending June 2015, the crime rate in Central ward was 442 crimes per 1,000 population. In contrast, the crime rate for North Somerset was 52 per 1,000 population. Whilst this is an alarming headline figure, it should be noted that it does not account for the transient nature of the Central ward population. There are numerous visitors to Central ward throughout the year for the purposes of shopping, holidays, night-time entertainment, college, etc. A good example of changes to the population was seen during the recent 'Dismaland' exhibition. It is suggested that 150,000 people visited the area during the 36 days the exhibition was open. Therefore only standardising for the resident population does not give an accurate picture of the crime rate.

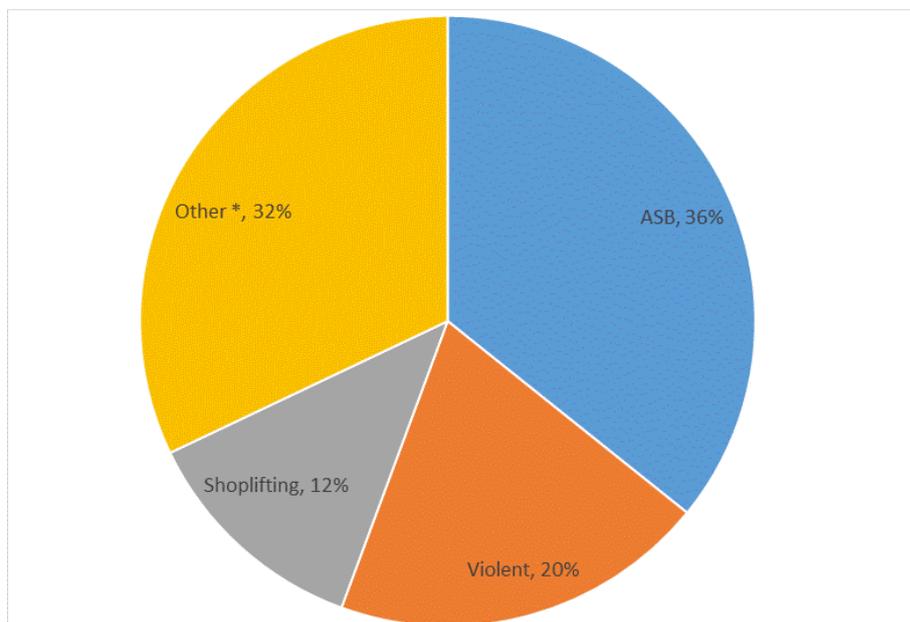
According to the Central ward neighbourhood crime league table for August 2015, Central ward had the highest total crimes recorded (216) and the highest crime rate (33) in August 2015 compared to neighbourhoods within 5 miles of Central ward. These figures are reported on or near the street or point of interest that they happened. They are not the figures for crimes committed by Central ward residents.

The chart below shows the most frequently reported crime types each month in Central ward between September 2014 and August 2015. Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) is the most frequent crime type throughout the period with over 1 in 3 reported crimes belonging to this category. As mentioned above, this represents the number of incidents in Central ward, not the number of incidents committed by the residents of Central ward. Similarly, there is no way of knowing from these figures the number of ASB crimes recorded against Central ward residents, however there is likely to be a disruptive influence on residents living in the area. Encouragingly, the data

showed the number of ASB crimes reported since January 2015 is generally decreasing, however it peaks during the summer months.

Violent crime is the second most frequently reported crime in Central ward followed by shoplifting. Along with ASB, these three categories make up two thirds of the reported crime in the area. There has been year on year reductions in police recorded violence against the person offences since 2011. Most recently in 2014 there was a 5% reduction in Night Time Economy (NTE) violence offences compared to 2013. North Somerset Council Community Safety Drug Action Team (CSDAT) feel the drop is largely linked to the work done by all agencies to combat NTE crime and disorder in the past 12 to 18 months.

Chart 6: Types of reported crime in Central ward, September 2014 - August 2015



* Other includes Criminal Damage and Arson, Public Order, Other Theft, Burglary, Drugs, Vehicle, Other, Theft From the Person, Bike Theft, Robbery, Weapons

The North Somerset Community Safety Team spoke with local residents and businesses and found the following:

- Thirty eight per cent felt unsafe in Weston-super-Mare during the day. This is much higher than elsewhere in North Somerset (10-15%).
- Fifty eight per cent stated they always/usually felt unsafe after dark in Weston-super-Mare (65-75% elsewhere in North Somerset). Just 3% stated they always felt safe after dark.
- Sixty three per cent of residents identified control of drinkers / anti-social behaviour would make them feel safer.

Education

Primary

There are 3 primary schools within Central ward; Christ Church Church of England Primary School (voluntary aided), Corpus Christi Catholic Primary School (voluntary aided) and Walliscote Primary School (foundation).

Key stage 2 (age 7-11) educational performance at both Corpus Christi (86% previously 70%) and Walliscote (78% previously 60%) schools improved a lot in 2014 compared to 2013. The percentage improvement was more than in North Somerset (77% to 81%). After making good progress from 2012 to 2013, performance dropped in 2014 (62%) at Christ Church School.

The percentage of pupils with special educational needs (SEN) with statements or on School Action Plus is much lower in Corpus Christi School (3%) than the North Somerset average (6%). The figures for both Christ Church School (14%) and Walliscote School (17%) are much higher than the North Somerset average.

All 3 Central ward primary schools have a much higher percentage of pupils with English not as a first language than North Somerset, demonstrating the very different groups of people who reside in the ward. The percentage ranges from 21% at Christ Church to 36% at Corpus Christi. The North Somerset average is 4%.

With the exception of Corpus Christi School (8%), the percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals is much higher than the North Somerset average (25%-37% vs 12%).

Overall absence figures (3% - 7%) are similar to the North Somerset Average (4%), however Walliscote School has higher levels of persistent absence (6% vs 2%).

Table 3: Summary of Central ward primary school characteristics

	Christ Church Church of England Primary School	Corpus Christi Catholic Primary School	Walliscote Primary School	North Somerset
Number of pupils on roll age 4-11	207	201	272	16118
Number (percentage) of boys	97 (47%)	122 (61%)	142 (52%)	8369 (52%)
Number (percentage) of girls	110 (53%)	79 (39%)	130 (48%)	7749 (48%)
2014 KS2 Results	62%	86%	78%	81%
2013 KS2 Results	80%	70%	60%	77%
2012 KS2 Results	64%	80%	52%	74%
Percentage of pupils with SEN with statements or on School Action Plus	14%	3%	17%	6%
Percentage of pupils with English not as a first language	21%	36%	23%	4%

	Christ Church Church of England Primary School	Corpus Christi Catholic Primary School	Walliscote Primary School	North Somerset
Percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals	25%	8%	37%	12%
Overall absence	5%	3%	7%	4%
Persistent absence: 15% +	2%	SUPP	6%	2%

The data above paints quite a different picture of Corpus Christi when compared to both Christ Church and Walliscote schools. As Corpus Christi is one of only three Catholic schools in North Somerset (the others are in Nailsea and Portishead), it is possible that it has a much wider catchment area. Corpus Christi is also the only school in Central ward where the split of boys and girls (61% and 39%) is different to the North Somerset average (52% and 48%).¹¹

The following table looks at a number of categories that can indicate the well-being of children resident in Central ward who attend a North Somerset school. Early year's foundation stage results (Summer 2015) for Central ward children are similar to those of the North Somerset average and better than the England average (66%).

The number of fixed term exclusions in Central ward and North Somerset are also similar. Almost 1 in 4 Central ward children are eligible for free school meals compared to 1 in 10 North Somerset children.

Table 4: Well-being indicators for children resident in Central ward

	Central ward	North Somerset
Early years foundation stage results - Summer 2015		
Average Point Score	34.2	35.6
% Achieving Good Level of Development	70%	72%
School Free School Meals - May 2015		
Pupils Currently Eligible For Free School Meals	24%	10%
Fixed Term (and lunchtime) exclusions - 2014/15		
Number of Fixed Term Exclusions	3%	3%
Number of Pupils with 1 or More Exclusions	1%	1%

There is also an independent school, Ashbrooke House School, for 3 to 11 year olds in Central ward.

¹¹ www.education.gov.uk/schools/performance

Secondary

There are two secondary schools within a 5 mile radius of BS23; Broadoak Mathematics and Computing College and Hans Price Academy. Hans Price Academy is closest to Central ward.

The percentage of pupils achieving grades A*-C in English and maths GCSEs is lower (Broadoak 36%, Hans Price 51%) than the North Somerset average (59%).

The percentage of pupils with special educational needs (SEN) with statements or on School Action Plus is at least double (8-9%) in these secondary schools compared to the North Somerset average (4%).

Both secondary schools have a higher percentage of pupils with English not as a first language than North Somerset. The percentage ranges from 7% to 11%. The North Somerset average is 4%.

The percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals is much higher than the North Somerset average (20%-31% vs 10%).

Overall absence and persistent absence figures for Broadoak (6%, 7%) are similar to North Somerset (5%, 5%) however the figures for Hans Price are higher (9%, 16%).

The map below shows the location of primary and secondary schools in and around Central ward.

Map 6: Location of primary and secondary schools in and around Central ward



Further Education

Weston College Knightstone campus sits just outside the boundary of Central ward. There are plans to use part of the Winter Gardens building to create a Law and Professional Services Academy.

Adult Qualifications

Adults in Central ward are more likely to have no educational qualifications than the North Somerset average (30% vs 20%).¹²

Employment

The percentage of residents in Central ward who are of working age (16-64 years) is higher (65%) than the North Somerset average (61%). Of those of working age in Central ward, 62% are in employment, compared to 76% in North Somerset. Of those who are in employment, 71% work full time (70% North Somerset) and 12% (15% North Somerset) are self-employed.

Residents of Central ward are more likely to be employed in elementary occupations¹³ (19%) than the North Somerset average (10%).

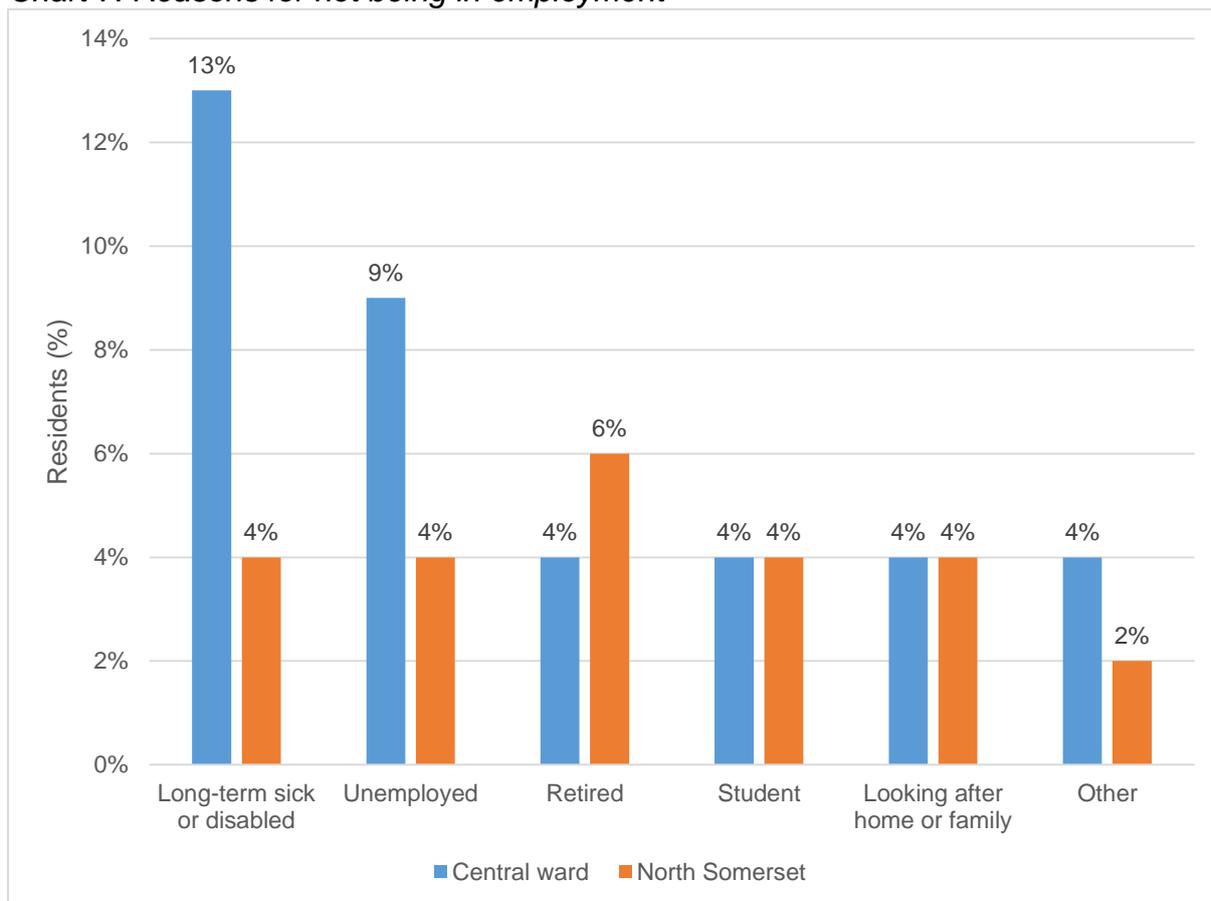
In Central ward, 9% of residents are unemployed and 13% are not working due to long term sick and disability. This is quite different to the North Somerset averages of 4% for each category.¹⁴

¹² www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

¹³ Occupations classified at this level will usually require a minimum general level of education (that is, that which is acquired by the end of the period of compulsory education). Some occupations at this level will also have short periods of work-related training in areas such as health and safety, food hygiene, and customer service requirements.

¹⁴ www.nomisweb.co.uk

Chart 7: Reasons for not being in employment



Leisure and Tourism

There are numerous venues in Central ward for people to engage in leisure activities both during the day and at night. These include the museum, library, pier, beach, beach lawns, Winter Gardens, The Playhouse, The Blakehay Theatre, tennis courts, amusement arcades, bars, cafés, restaurants and shops. Ariel photos also show lots of green space in the ward.

A recent report, *Understanding the role of literacy in public health*,¹⁵ stated that improving literacy skills can empower individuals to take control of their own health, leading to reductions in health inequalities and the pressure on public service. The library based in the Town Hall is therefore a valuable resource to the area.

Throughout the summer of 2015, an initiative called *Alive after 5ive* was run in the Town Centre on Wednesday evenings. Various free street games were available for young people to join in with and many of the major stores stayed open later. There were also various food and drink offers.

Data from North Somerset Council shows that more than 6.5 million visitors are welcomed to North Somerset each year.¹⁶

¹³ *Understanding the role of literacy in public health* National Literacy Trust

¹⁶ www.n-somerset.gov.uk/Leisure

There are a wide variety of events throughout the year that bring tourists and income to Weston-super-Mare, most of which are held in Central ward. The events include Weston Sand Sculpture Festival, Freestyle Motocross Display, Pro Nationals Festival and Weston Carnival. A two day Air Show is also held on the beach lawns, visitor estimates for the 2015 event were in the region of 150,000 people attending on the Sunday. The end of September saw the end of the Dismaland exhibition. The event attracted around 150,000 visitors from all over the world to Weston and injected around £20m into the local economy.

It is hoped that the proposed new residential developments in Central ward will increase demand for an even greater variety of leisure activities and attractions in the area.

Transport

In Central ward, 49% of households do not own a car or van. This is very different to North Somerset where only 17% of households do not own a car or van.

Of those in employment in Central ward, 48% either drive or are a passenger in a car or van to get to work, much lower than the North Somerset average of 74%. Thirty six per cent of Central ward residents walk or ride a bike suggesting they work close to home (North Somerset average 14%).

Health Needs

Key points

- Central ward has the lowest life expectancy rates in North Somerset (67 years for males 76 for females).
- The main causes of death are circulatory disease, cancer and respiratory disease.
- Levels of long term ill health are much higher in Central ward than the rest of North Somerset.
- Rates of hospital stays for intentional self-harm are high amongst Central ward residents.
- Six per cent of school age children have a learning disability.

Life expectancy and mortality rates

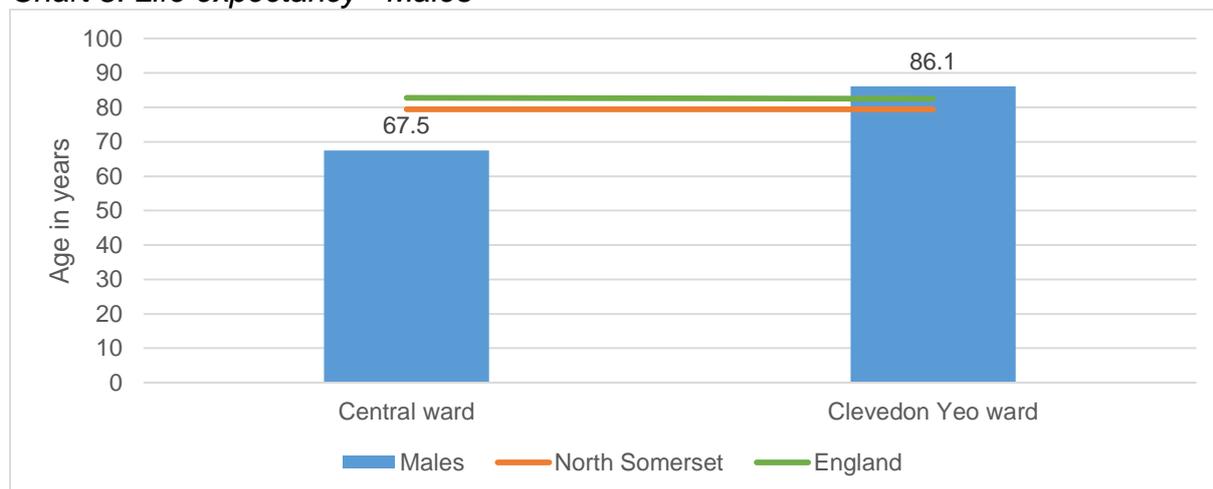
The life expectancy for residents of Central ward is the lowest in North Somerset.

Life expectancy for male residents of Central ward is 67.5 years. This is lower than the North Somerset average of 79.4 years (England average 78.9 years). In contrast, life expectancy for male residents of Clevedon Yeo ward is 86.1 years.

Life expectancy for female residents of Central ward is 76 years. Again, this is much lower than the North Somerset average of 83.6 years (England average is 82.8 years). Life expectancy for female residents of Clevedon Yeo ward is 92.5 years.¹⁷

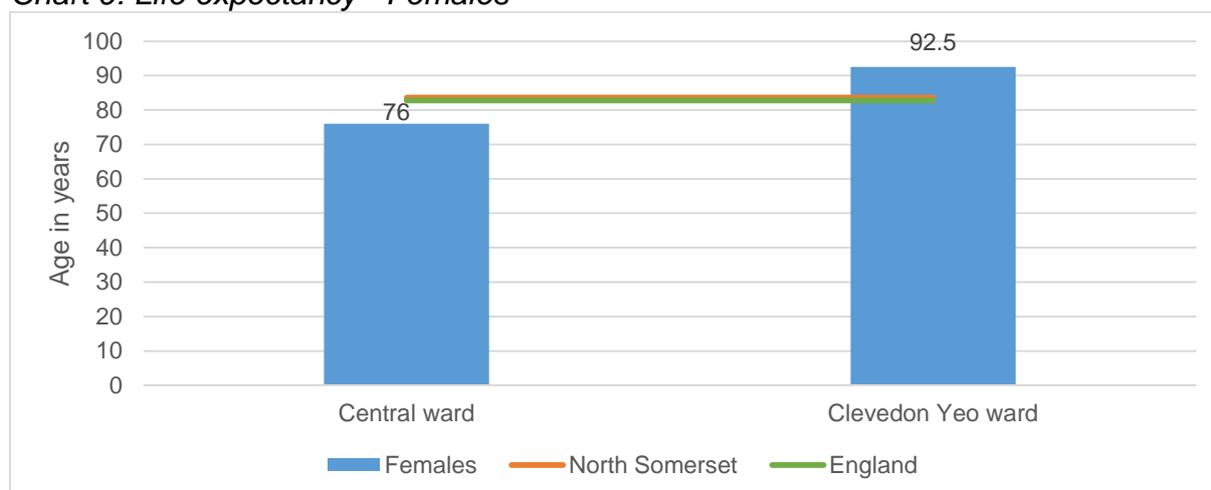
The charts below show these differences.

Chart 8: Life expectancy - Males



¹⁷ www.localhealth.org.uk Life expectancy with 95% confidence intervals calculated by KITs. Mortality data from annual death extracts (Office for National Statistics (ONS). Mid-year (2008-2012) Population Estimates for Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) and Output Areas (OAs) in England by Single Year of Age and Sex

Chart 9: Life expectancy - Females



The 5 main causes of death in Central ward between 2007 and 2013 are the same as North Somerset. In Central ward, 31% of deaths are caused by diseases of the circulatory system, 19% are neoplasms (cancers) and 14% by diseases of the respiratory system, 8% by mental and behavioural disorders and 5% by diseases of the nervous system. The figures for North Somerset are 30%, 27%, 14%, 6% and 5% respectively. ¹⁸

Morbidity

Levels of long term ill-health in Central ward are much higher than the rest of North Somerset. The following table shows that Central ward residents are far more likely to have a long-term health problem or disability compared to the rest of North Somerset residents and how this affects their day-to-day activities.

Table 5: How long-term health problems or disability affect day-to-day life

	Central ward	North Somerset
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Lot	15%	9%
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Little	16%	11%
Day-to-Day Activities Not Limited	69%	81%

Data from GP surgeries suggest that rates of diseases such as cardiovascular disease (CVD), coronary heart disease (CHD), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) are higher in Central ward residents compared to North Somerset.

As a result of this, 1 in 4 carers in Central ward are providing 50 or more hours a week of unpaid care. The North Somerset average is 1 in 5.

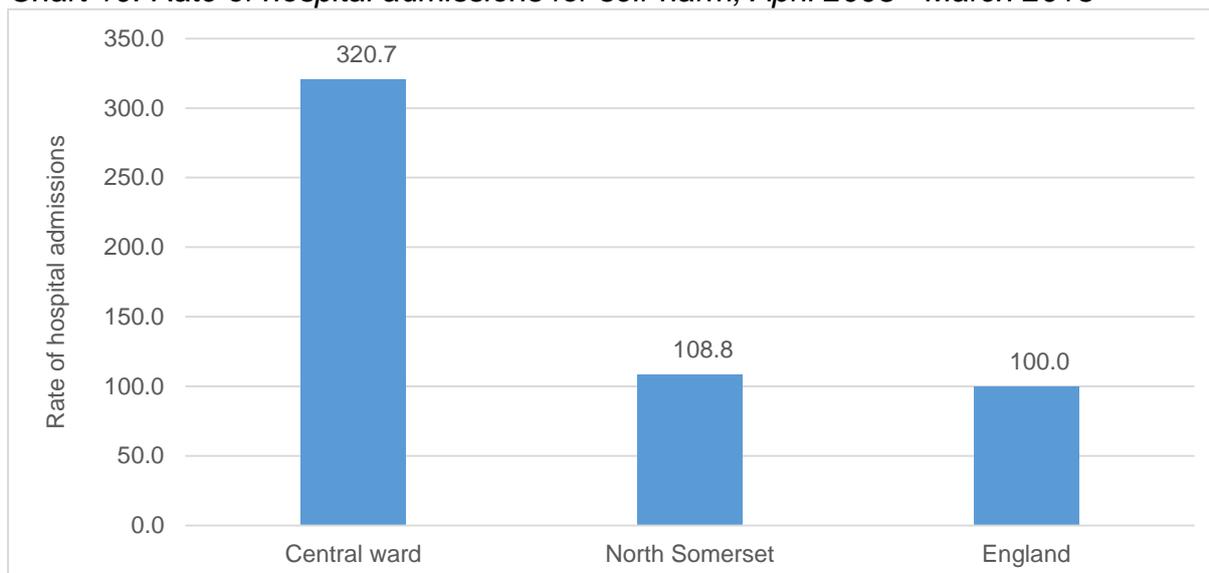
Mental health including suicide and self-harm

Rates of hospital stays for intentional self-harm by Central ward residents are very high, especially when compared to the North Somerset and England averages, as shown in the chart below. ¹⁹

¹⁸ ONS Mortality data 2007 - 2013

¹⁹ www.localhealth.org.uk

Chart 10: Rate of hospital admissions for self-harm, April 2008 - March 2013



Mental health and well-being is an important aspect of public health. This indicator is a measure of intentional self-harm as it has not been possible to include a suitable indicator representing all aspects of mental health and well-being. Self-harm results in more than 98,000 inpatient admissions to hospital a year in England, 99% are emergency admissions. Self-harm is an expression of personal distress and there are varied reasons for a person to harm themselves, irrespective of the purpose of the act. There is a significant and persistent risk of future suicide following an episode of self-harm.

Each year in the UK, more than 6,000 people take their own life – each suicide has a devastating and lasting impact on their families, friends and communities. In North Somerset suicide rates are high and have been for a number of years.

An audit on suicides is due to be undertaken shortly. The latest data we have relates to suicides that occurred between 2011 and 2012. During this period there were 19 suicides, 10 of which occurred to people living in Weston-super-Mare. This is a higher number than would be expected taking into account the population size of Weston-super-Mare.

Children with learning disabilities

Modelled data suggests that 6% of Central ward school children aged 7-15 have a learning disability. This includes pupils with Severe Learning Difficulties; Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulties; Moderate Learning Difficulties; and Autistic Spectrum Disorder. This is higher than the North Somerset average (4%) and is the second highest ward in North Somerset, behind Weston South (7%). The most common type of learning difficulty in Central ward is Moderate Learning Difficulties (4%).²⁰

²⁰ www.improvinghealthandlives.org.uk

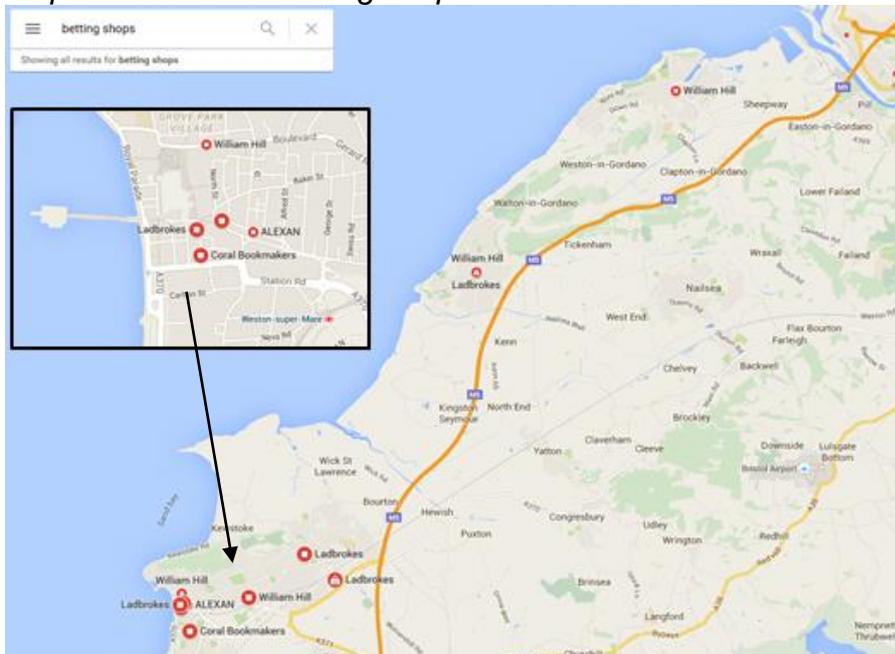
There was a lower than average well-being score in Central ward compared to affluent areas, 23.84 vs 26.25 (where a higher score is better) and also a higher feeling of loneliness score 4.85 vs 4.26 (where higher = more lonely).

Levels of trust are also lower in Central ward with 34% of residents feeling that people can't be trusted compared to 13% in the affluent wards. There was a close association between residents reporting distrust in others and also being lonely and having a lower well-being score.

Gambling

There are a lot of opportunities for gambling in and around Central ward. The Google map below shows a high concentration of betting shops around Weston Town Centre. This pattern isn't replicated elsewhere in North Somerset. There are also numerous amusement arcades with fruit machines and video games.

Map 7: Location of betting shops in North Somerset



Alcohol

A 2000-02 estimate of binge drinking ²¹ suggested that prevalence was highest in Central ward where 22% of people were estimated to binge drink. This is much higher than the North Somerset average of 14%. ²²

In 2014, nearly twice as many people in North Somerset claimed benefits due to alcoholism when compared to England (253.8 vs 131). ²³

²¹ Binge drinking - Proportion of adult men who drank 8 or more units of alcohol on the heaviest drinking day in the previous seven days at time of survey and adult women who drank 6 or more units of alcohol on the heaviest drinking day in the previous seven days at time of survey, 2000-2002.

²² www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics Estimated Lifestyle Indicators 2001-02

²³ www.fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/local-alcohol-profiles Claimants of Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance or Employment and Support Allowance whose main medical reason is

Smoking

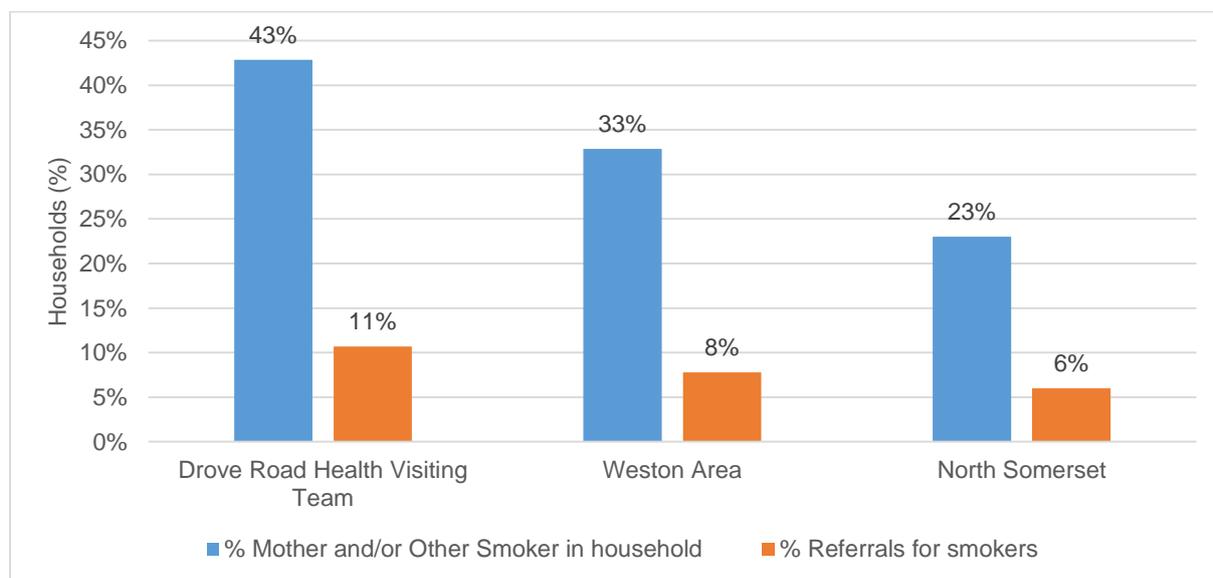
Between the beginning of April 2010 and the end of March 2015, 9% of the stop smoking attempts set with Smokefree North Somerset were set by residents of Central ward. Only South ward had a higher engagement with the service (10%).

The quit rate for Central ward residents is 38%, which is lower than the North Somerset average (49%) and also lower than that of South ward (40%).²⁴

It is encouraging to see such high levels of engagement with the Stop Smoking Service as areas with higher levels of deprivation tend to have higher smoking prevalence and also more ingrained smoking behaviours, which helps to explain the lower quit rate.²⁵

Health visitors ask about smoking in the home as part of a baby's one year review. The table below shows the percentage of homes where someone is a smoker (though this could be outside). Central ward residents would be included in the results of the Drove Road Health Visiting team. It can be seen that smoking in the home in this area is much higher than the Weston area and almost double that of the North Somerset average. It is encouraging to see higher numbers of referrals coming from the Drove Road Health Visiting team.

Chart 11: Smoking in the Home, Q3 2014/15 - Q2 2015/16



alcoholism, crude rate per 100,000 (working age, persons (males aged 16-64 years, females aged 16-61 years) population.

²⁴ Smokefree North Somerset QuitManager database

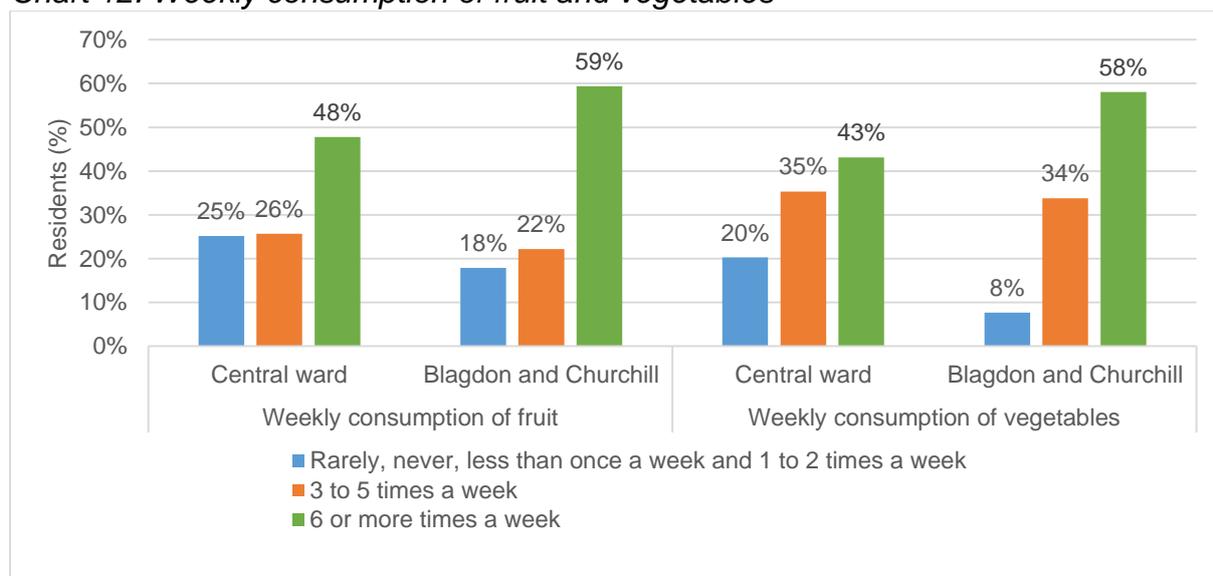
²⁵ www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/disability-and-health-measurement/do-smoking-rates-vary-between-more-and-less-advantaged-areas-/2012/sty-smoking-rates.html

Healthy diet and adult excess weight

The estimated percentage of the Central ward population aged 16+ who are obese is 28%. This is similar to the North Somerset average of 25%. Individuals are regarded as obese if they have a body mass index of 30 or more. ²⁶

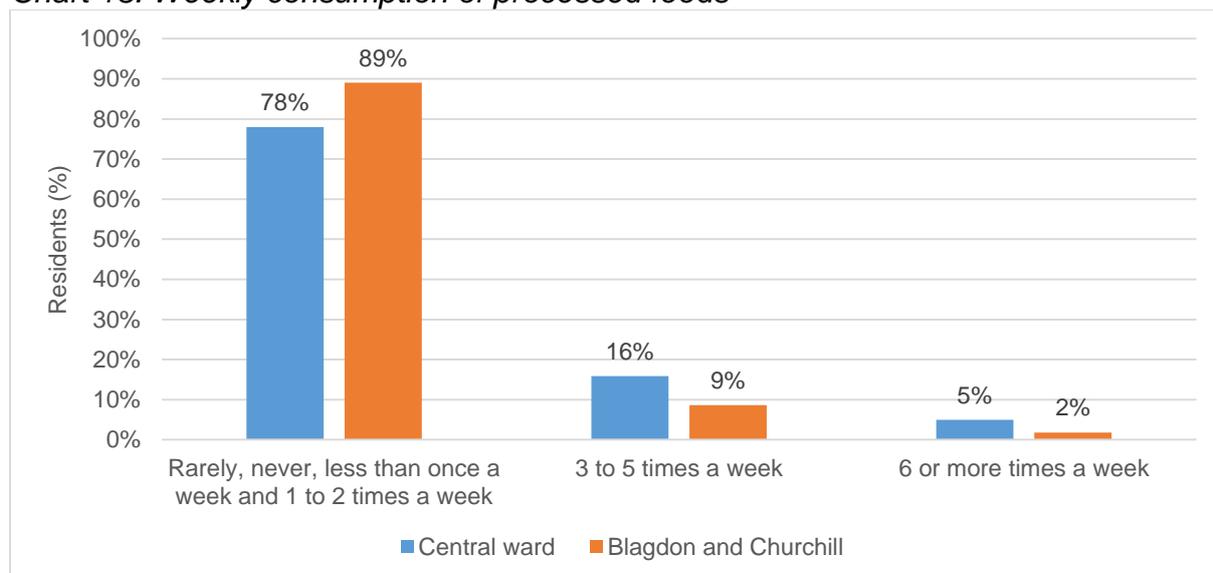
The chart below shows that people living in Central ward consume less fruit and vegetables each week than people living in Blagdon and Churchill.

Chart 12: Weekly consumption of fruit and vegetables



The chart below shows that people living in Central ward are more likely to eat processed foods than people living in Blagdon and Churchill. Over 20% of people living in Central ward eat processed foods more than 3 times a week compared to 11% of Blagdon and Churchill residents. ²⁷

Chart 13: Weekly consumption of processed foods

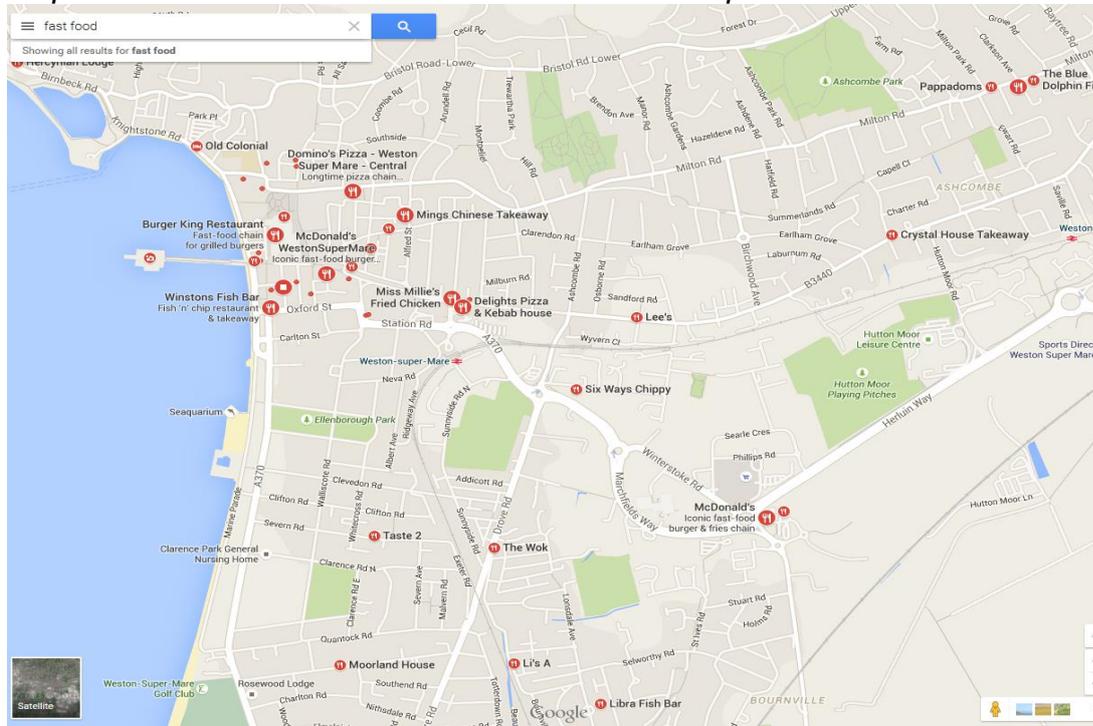


²⁶ www.localhealth.org.uk Indicator 50: Healthy eating adults (modelled estimate using Health Survey for England) %, 2006-08

²⁷ North Somerset Council Public Health Well-being Survey

A Google map of Weston-super-Mare shows a high concentration of Fast Food outlets around Central ward. Fast Food outlets generally sell cheap, highly palatable and energy-dense food that is frequently lacking in nutritional value.

Map 8: Location of Fast Food outlets in Weston-super-Mare



Exercise

Modelled estimates for 2011/12 suggest that 19% of Central Weston residents (age 16 and over) participate in sport and active recreation, at moderate intensity, for the equivalent of 30 minutes on 3 or more days a week. This includes light intensity activities (bowls, archery, croquet, yoga and Pilates) for those age 65 and over. This is lower than the North Somerset average (24%).²⁸

Please note this data is based on Central Weston Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) as data is not available at Ward level.²⁹

Breastfeeding

The prevalence of breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks in 2014/15 amongst mums in the Weston Central children's centre catchment area was 41%, which is lower than the North Somerset average of 51%, however it is not the lowest in the area. Five other children's centres across Weston East and Weston South have a lower breastfeeding prevalence, with South Weston being the lowest at 31%.

²⁸ This does not include recreational walking or infrequent recreational cycling but does include cycling if done at least once a week at moderate intensity and for at least 30 minutes. It also includes more intense/strenuous walking activities such as power walking, hill trekking and cliff walking.

²⁹ <http://sae.sportengland.org>

Childhood obesity

Central ward is in the 30% of reception schools and in the 10% of year 6 schools in North Somerset with the highest obesity prevalence.

Twenty seven per cent (North Somerset 24%) of reception children and 36% of year 6 children (North Somerset 30%) are classed as either being overweight or obese. ³⁰

³⁰ National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) 2010-2014

Health and Social Care Services

Key points

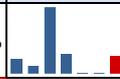
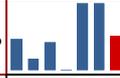
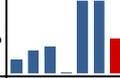
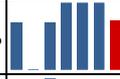
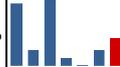
- Satisfaction levels are consistently lower than average for the aspiring families Insight group for various indicators associated with health and well-being.
- Drug and alcohol treatment services are concentrated in Central ward, with 24% of those who are receiving treatment living in the ward.
- Central ward residents are registered at 15 different GP practices, with 35% of residents registered at Graham Road Surgery. Patient satisfactions levels were highest amongst Graham Road patients and were consistently lower than average at Stafford Medical Group and Tudor Lodge.
- Twice as many people in Central ward have a child protection assessment compared to the average in North Somerset. The ratio of referrals to full Child Protection Plans is lower in Central ward than the North Somerset average.
- Central ward has 42 care homes, 24% of all care homes in the authority. It also has the second highest number of safeguarding incidents 144, 8% of all incidents.

The table below shows satisfaction levels amongst the different Insight groups in Central ward, around a number of indicators that can be associated with health and well-being.

The 'Sparkline' ³¹ to the right of the table shows the variety of satisfaction levels across the various groups of residents. For instance, 'deprived families' have the lowest overall satisfaction with the council (59%), whereas 'aspiring elderly' have the highest overall satisfaction with the council (76%). The average for North Somerset is 66% (shown in red).Aspiring elderly.

Satisfaction levels are consistently lower than average for the aspiring families Insight group.

Table 6: Satisfaction levels based on INSIGHT profiles

	G - Aspiring singles and couples	H - Aspiring families	I - Aspiring elderly	J - Deprived singles and couples	K - Deprived families	L - Deprived families	North Somerset average	Sparkline - Average in red
Satisfaction with local bus services	47%	41%	95%	52%	34%	34%	51%	
Satisfaction with local sports and leisure facilities	46%	41%	45%	38%	55%	55%	47%	
Satisfaction with libraries	46%	48%	49%	43%	59%	59%	51%	
Satisfaction with parks and open spaces	75%	70%	75%	77%	77%	77%	75%	
Overall satisfaction with the council	75%	63%	76%	61%	59%	63%	66%	

³¹ A **Sparkline** is a very small line chart, typically drawn without axes or coordinates. It presents the general shape of the variation of data in a simple and highly condensed way, and allows trends and patterns to be easily spotted.

Substance misuse treatment services

A high concentration of drug and alcohol treatment services are based in Weston-super-Mare. On the 6th November 2015, the following number of clients were receiving treatment:

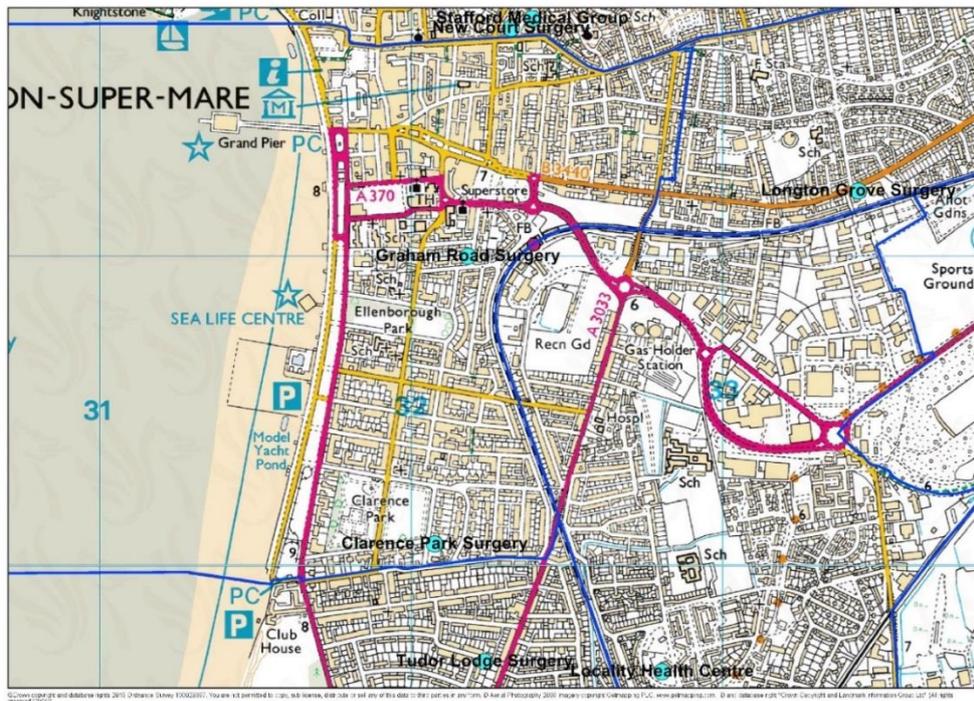
- Alcohol only – 160 clients in North Somerset were receiving treatment for alcohol; 7.5% did not have sufficient postcode information to map to ward; 16% of those with postcode (n= 24) lived in Central Ward
- Alcohol & non opiates – A further 62 clients were receiving treatment for alcohol & non-opiates; 16% did not have sufficient postcode information to map to ward; 33% (17) of the remainder lived in Central ward
- Drug clients (opiates and non-opiates) – 534 clients were accessing services for drug addiction in North Somerset; 25% did not have sufficient postcode information to map to ward; of the remaining 399, 25% (101) live in Central ward.³²

Overall, 24% of those who are receiving drug and alcohol treatment live in Central ward.

Primary care including GP Provision

The map below shows the location of GP Practices in and around Central ward. People living in Central ward are registered at 15 GP practices in North Somerset. There are currently only two GP Practices located in Central ward (Clarence Park Surgery and Graham Road Surgery) following the closure of the GP Healthcare Centre and the relocation of New Court Surgery (this now shares a building with Longton Grove Surgery as shown below).

Map 9: Location of GP Surgeries in and around Central ward



³² North Somerset Council Business Intelligence

Residents of Central ward are registered at 15 different GP Practices within North Somerset. Forty one per cent of Central ward's GP registered population are registered at Practices within Central ward (Graham Road Surgery 35% and Clarence Park Surgery 6%).

Twenty one percent of residents are registered at New Court Surgery. It is worth noting that this surgery is 0.9 miles (18 minute walk) from its previous central location.

Nine percent of residents are registered at Stafford Place surgery, on the northern edge of the ward. This surgery has been reducing its service and is open for limited hours.

The following table shows levels of client satisfaction over a number of indicators associated with GP Practices where Central ward residents are registered. The 'Sparkline' ³¹ to the right of the table clearly shows a large variance in satisfaction levels. ³³

Patient satisfactions levels were highest amongst Graham Road patients and were consistently lower than average at Stafford Medical Group and Tudor Lodge.

Table 7: Client satisfaction with Central ward and surrounding area GP Practices

Indicator	Period	Clarence Park Surgery	Graham Road Surgery	New Court Surgery	Tudor Lodge Surgery	Stafford Medical Group	NHS North Somerset CCG*	Sparkline - CCG shown in red
% Central ward residents registered at practice~	Aug-2015	6%	35%	21%	11%	9%	-	
Registered Patients	2014	4738	9380	10604	10384	12059	8552	
% of patients that would recommend their practice	2013/14	87%	76%	92%	59%	52%	79%	
% satisfied with phone access	2013/14	86%	41%	82%	31%	58%	73%	
% satisfied with opening hours	2013/14	85%	81%	84%	78%	70%	79%	
% who saw/spoke to nurse or GP same or next day	2013/14	70%	58%	63%	59%	67%	59%	
% reporting good overall experience of making	2013/14	90%	68%	91%	54%	57%	74%	
% who know how to contact an out-of-hours GP service	2013/14	62%	60%	64%	69%	67%	62%	

~ Data provided by CSU

^ QOF – The Quality and Outcomes Framework is a voluntary annual reward and incentive programme for all GP surgeries in England, detailing practice achievement results. It is not about performance management but resourcing and then rewarding good practice. Further information is available here: <http://qof.hscic.gov.uk/>

³³ www.fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/general-practice

Safeguarding activity and child protection

The Children in Need (CIN) 2014/15 census is the only national source of data on children referred to children's social care services and those that are the subject of child protection plans. These are a vulnerable group of children for whom both central and local government have a responsibility. The table below shows a much higher number of assessments and contacts for Central ward compared to the North Somerset average, the proportion of Domestic Violence contacts is similar.

Table 8: Children in Need Census, 2014/15

	Central ward	North Somerset
Number of people having one or more assessments (rate per 1,000 0-17 year olds)	107	52 *
Total contacts	309	163 *
% of Domestic Violence contacts	23%	20%
Number of people referred once or more	90	38 *
% Number of Child Protection Plans / Total number of referrals	8%	18%

* Average per North Somerset ward

Note: Only North Somerset postcodes have been mapped to wards. It is likely that some children will learn in a school found in another authority. Data relating to such children could not be included in counts/averages.

Twice as many people in Central ward have an assessment compared to the average in North Somerset. The ratio of referrals to full Child Protection Plans is lower in Central ward than the North Somerset average. It is interesting to note the ratio in Weston South ward (another local area with high deprivation) is 36%.

The following list shows the most frequent factors recorded as understood at the end of assessments for Central ward. More than one factor can be recorded per assessment.

- Domestic violence: Concerns about the child's parent/carer being the subject of domestic violence
- Mental health: Concerns about the mental health of the parent/carer
- Abuse or neglect – Emotional Abuse: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be suffering or likely to suffer significant harm due to abuse or neglect
- Abuse or neglect – Physical Abuse: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be suffering or likely to suffer significant harm due to abuse or neglect
- Drug misuse: Concerns about drug misuse by the parent/carer
- Domestic violence: Concerns about the child being the subject of domestic violence
- Learning disability: Concerns about the child's learning disability
- Mental health: Concerns about the mental health of the child
- Abuse or neglect – Neglect: Concerns that services may be required or the child may be suffering or likely to suffer significant harm due to abuse or neglect.

Children's Centres

The Weston Central Children's Centre holds a weekly drop-in session described as 'The one stop shop for all of your family's needs'. On average 7-8 families attend each week. Topics covered include:

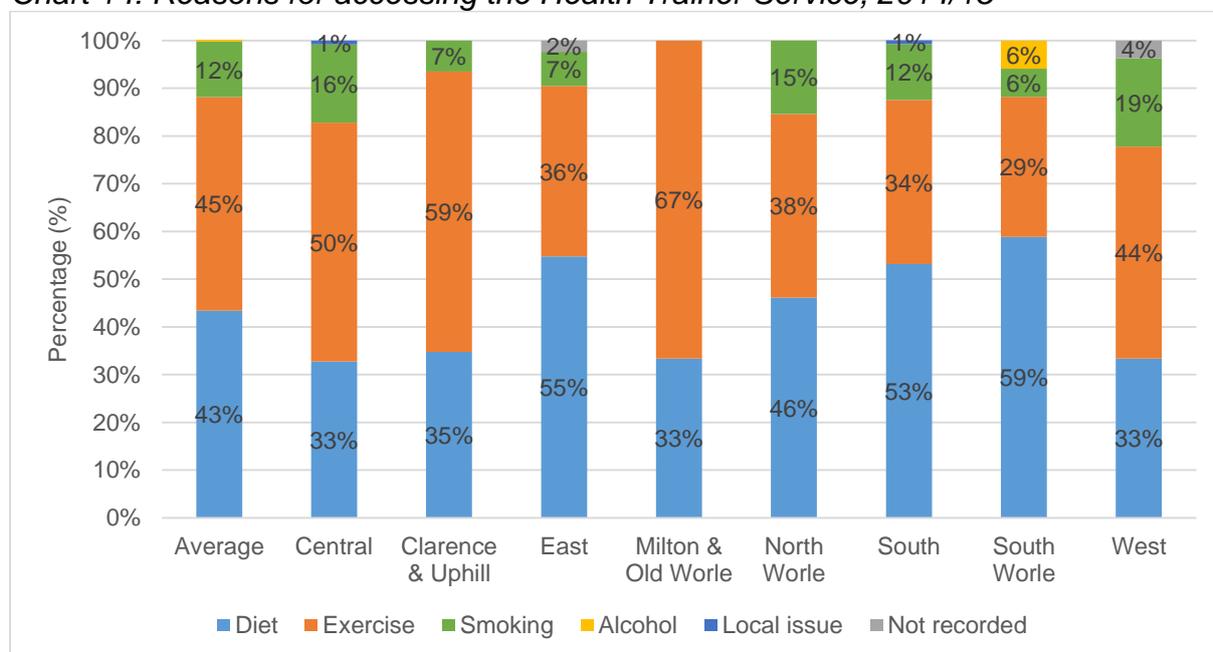
- Ideas on healthy diets and lives
- Breastfeeding advice for you or a family member
- Debt worries
- Got a problem?
- Meet new people
- Want ideas about your child's behaviour?

Health Trainer Service

Health Trainers provide a free and confidential one to one support to Weston-super-Mare residents aged over 18 to reach a personal goal to improve health and well-being. They offer a range of services from various local venues including a drop-in at the Town Hall. Health Trainers have a wealth of local knowledge and they can signpost to other local services that may also be able to assist.

In 2014/15, the Health Trainers completed 470 lifestyle assessments where residents set goals to improve their health and well-being. Of these, 116 goals (1 in 4) were set by Central ward residents. The chart below shows the type of goals set by Weston-super-Mare residents.

Chart 14: Reasons for accessing the Health Trainer Service, 2014/15



32% of the goals set by Central ward residents were achieved in full, with a further 47% achieving some part of their goal.³⁴

³⁴ DCRS, Health Trainer Database

Adult Social Services

Central ward has the highest number of care homes in North Somerset. There are 42 care homes, which is 24% of all care homes in the authority. The adjacent ward of Weston-super-Mare Hillside, which has a differing profile to Central, has the second highest count with 31 care homes or 18%.

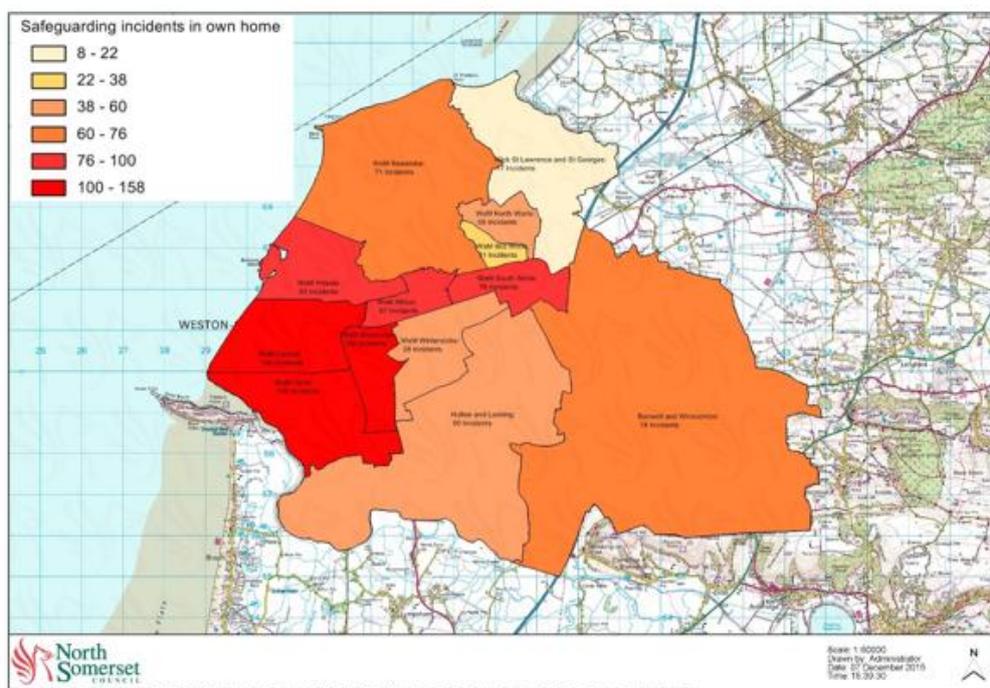
As at 1st December 2015, Central ward has 64 people receiving domiciliary care, which is the second highest count within North Somerset and 5% of the total provision. Weston-super-Mare South Worle, which has a differing profile to Central ward, has the highest provision with 106 people receiving care or 9%.

Weston-super-Mare Hillside and Weston-super-Mare Mid Worle, wards which also have a differing profile to Central, both have fewer people receiving provision, with 47 and 34 people respectively.

Central ward has the second highest rate of safeguarding incidents in North Somerset, with 144 incidents or 8% of all incidents. The highest rate of incidents is in neighbouring ward, Weston-super-Mare Bournville, which has 158, or 9%.

Weston-super-Mare Hillside, Weston-super-Mare South Worle and Weston-super-Mare Mid Worle, all wards with a differing profile to Central ward, have lower incident rates. Of these, Mid Worle has the lowest rate with 31 incidents.³⁵

Map 10: Adult safeguarding incidents in own home



³⁵ North Somerset Council Business Intelligence