

# Changing Population

## Executive Summary

According to the 2014 Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid year estimates, the resident population of North Somerset was 208,154. This figure is lower than the GP registered population of 215,010. It has been suggested that this discrepancy has occurred as the mid-year estimates account for the number of residents living in North Somerset, whereas the GP registered estimate accounts for people registered with a North Somerset GP. These people may live slightly outside the North Somerset catchment area but go to the doctors in North Somerset hence will also be included in the figure.

The age structure in North Somerset is older with fewer younger dependents and people aged under 40. One in five people in North Somerset are aged over 65 compared to 18% in England. Since 1981 the population of North Somerset has grown from 162,864 to 208,154 in 2014 (28% increase) and is expected to continue growing reaching an estimated population of 250,000 by 2035. The largest increases have been and are expected to continue to be in the older people.

Between the 2001 census and the 2014 mid year estimates the number of people aged 65 years and over has increased by 31% and for those aged 85 years and over by 33%. The highest elderly population (aged 65 years and over) is situated in two wards within Clevedon (Clevedon North-36% and Clevedon Walton-35%), Portishead Coast (30.5%) and Easton-in-Gordano (30%); the lowest elderly population is situated in Clevedon Yeo at 13%. The prevalence of various diseases is set to increase, particularly in the older ages, specifically for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD), diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease (CVD), which includes stroke and coronary heart disease (CHD), hypertension and dementia.

In 2011 there were an estimated 88,200 households, an increase of 10% since the previous census. There was a slight fall in the number of people living in each household going from 2.36 in 2001 to 2.30 in 2011. The composition of households across the county and in North Somerset is changing.

In 2001 29% of households in North Somerset consisted of one person, by 2011 this had risen to 31%. Nearly one in three people (29%) aged over 65 in North Somerset lives alone.

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In 2011, 6% of all households consisted of a single parent with dependent children, a rise of 35% since 2001 and at a faster rate than in England and Wales (19% rise).

The population of North Somerset is less ethnically diverse than England and Wales with 97% of people living in North Somerset classifying themselves as belonging to a white ethnic group, a decrease of one percentage point since 2001. Of those from a black or minority ethnic group 44% classified themselves as Asian and a further 37% classified themselves as mixed race.

In terms of the Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2015, North Somerset has 18 areas in the most deprived quartile in the country. All of these areas are in Weston-super-Mare. There are areas in North Somerset within the most deprived 1% nationally and within the least deprived 1% nationally. This results in North Somerset having the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest inequality gap out of the 326 English districts (calculated using the difference between the highest and lowest area scores in a district).

#### **Challenges for consideration**

Planning services for the predicted growth in the population, particularly in the older age groups.

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*Date: Jul 2015*

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## Introduction

North Somerset Unitary Authority covers an area of approximately 145 square miles, bordering the local government areas of Bristol, Bath and North East Somerset, Mendip and Sedgemoor, see Map 1. The main settlements are Weston-super-Mare (77,026 people) and the three smaller towns of Clevedon (21,275 people), Nailsea (15,498 people) and Portishead (22,405 people). Over two thirds (67%) of people in North Somerset live within these four towns, with the remaining living in the villages and countryside.

**Map 1:** Map of North Somerset boundaries, 2011



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## Overall Population

The North Somerset mid year 2014 estimate of the current population was 208,154 (ONS, 2014). This is a 1% increase from the 2013 estimate of 206,135 and a 27.8% increase from the 1981 census estimate of 162,864. This figure is lower than the GP registered population. The most recent GP registered population in 2014 for residents in North Somerset (regardless of where they are registered with a GP) was 215,010.

As Table 1 shows, there is a particularly high elderly population in comparison to both England and the South West. North Somerset has a high proportion of people over the age

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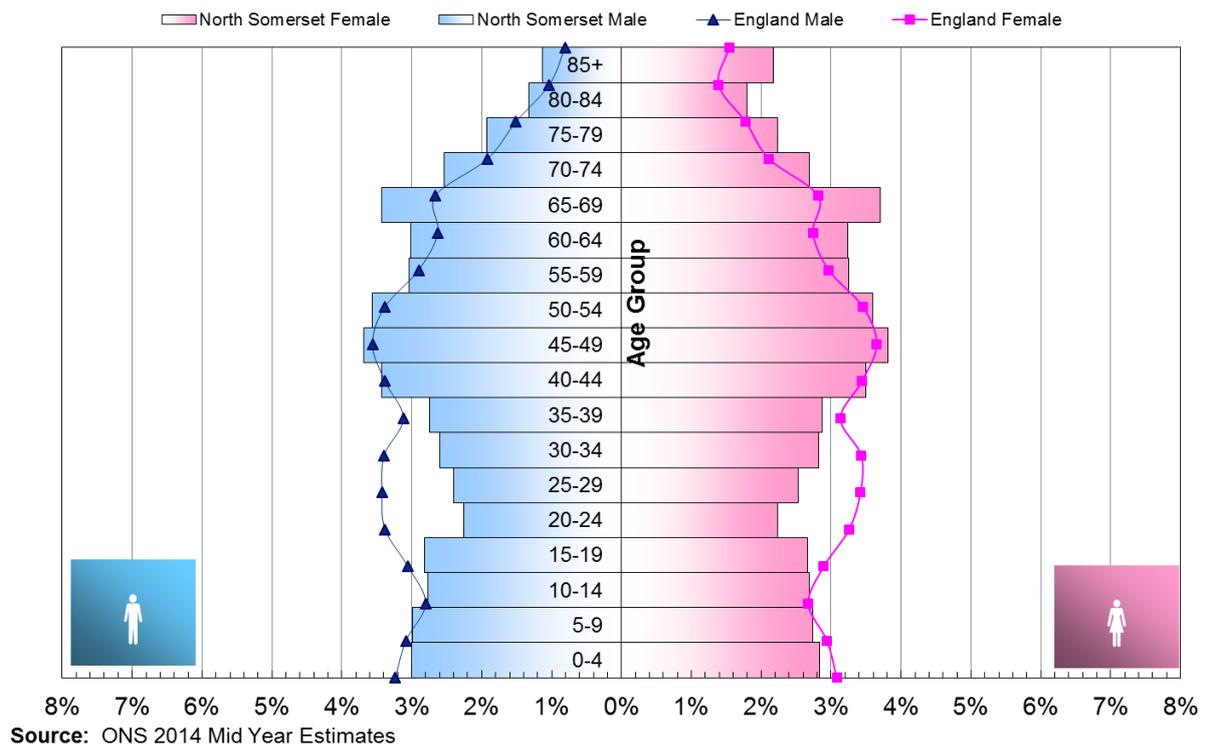
of 65, at a rate of one in five, which is higher than the average for England of one in six (ONS, 2014). This is highlighted in the population pyramid (Figure 1) and shows particularly high numbers of males and females in the 65-69 age category. There are 6,879 people aged over 85 in North Somerset (3.3%), which is again higher than the England figure (2.3%).

**Table 1:** Age breakdown in North Somerset, England and the South West, 2014

|                 | North Somerset |      | England           |      | South West       |      |
|-----------------|----------------|------|-------------------|------|------------------|------|
|                 | No.            | %    | No.               | %    | No.              | %    |
| 0-17            | 42,475         | 20.4 | 11,591,701        | 21.3 | 1,076,406        | 19.9 |
| 18-64           | 117,884        | 56.6 | 33,187,209        | 61.1 | 3,201,097        | 59.0 |
| 65+             | 47,795         | 23.0 | 9,537,708         | 17.6 | 1,145,800        | 21.1 |
| <b>All Ages</b> | <b>208,154</b> | -    | <b>54,316,618</b> | -    | <b>5,423,303</b> | -    |

Source: ONS, 2014

**Figure 1:** Population breakdown by sex for North Somerset and England, 2014



The population of over 65's in North Somerset has grown by 31% since 2001, for those aged over 85 years, there has been an increase of 33%.

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## Population Change

In 1981 the population of North Somerset was 162,864, by 1991 this had risen to 179,213 (10% increase), by 2001 this was 188,840 (16% increase) and by 2011 it was 203,091 (25% increase since 1981). The increases are similar to those recorded in the South West, but higher than the average for England and Wales (Table 2).

**Table 2:** Percentage change in the population in North Somerset, South West and England and Wales since the 1981 Census

|                   | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2011 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|
| North Somerset    | 0%   | 10%  | 16%  | 24%  |
| South West        | 0%   | 7%   | 13%  | 21%  |
| England and Wales | 0%   | 2%   | 6%   | 13%  |

**Source:** ONS, Census

## Factors Affecting Change in the Population

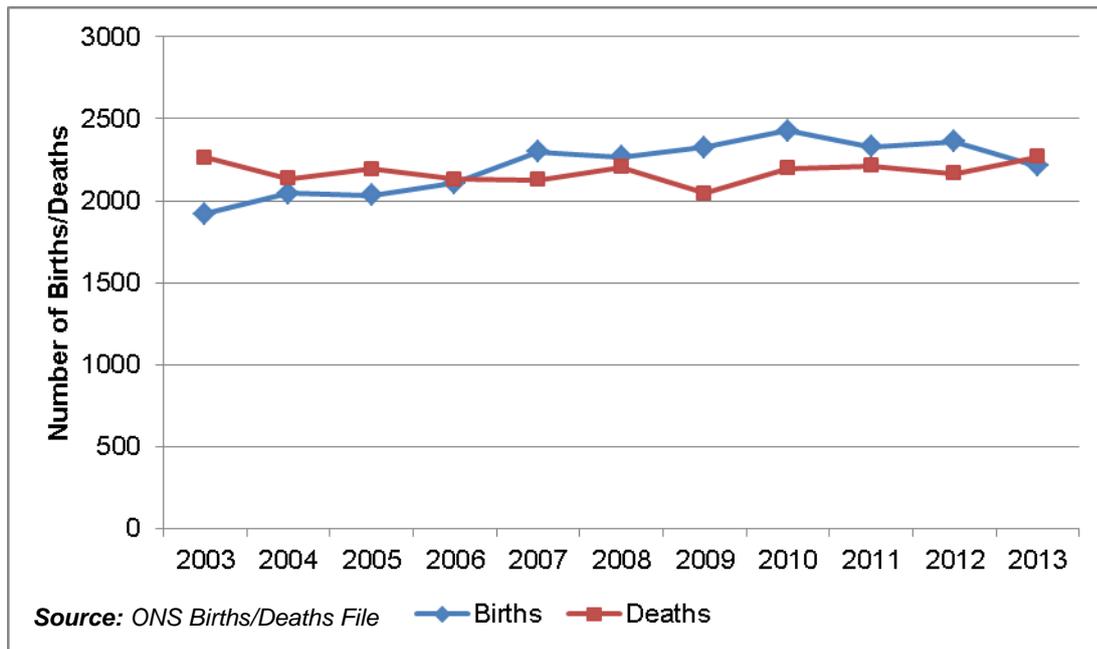
Population change is effected by three factors: the number of babies being born, the number of deaths and the number of people moving into the area. Overall mortality rates in North Somerset have been falling. In 1995 the age standardised mortality rate was 1,260 per 100,000 population, by 2013 this had reduced to 1,110 per 100,000 population, a significant 12% decrease.

In contrast the number of births has been increasing at a faster rate than in England. In 1997 the birth rate in North Somerset was lower than England, but by 2009, rates had increased by 10% and were similar to the England level. In 2013, 2,214 babies were born to mothers living in North Somerset, compared to 1,924 babies in 1997.

Figure 2 shows the changes in births and deaths between 2003 and 2013. During this period there were 388 more births than deaths.

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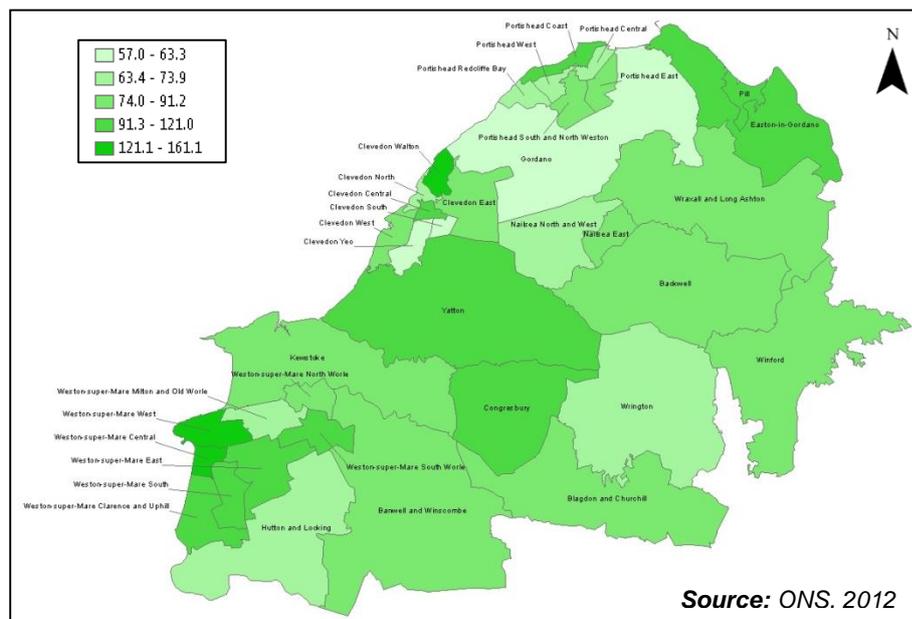
**Figure 2:** Trend in births and deaths, North Somerset (2003-2013)



### Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR)

The map below (Map 2) shows the SMR for the different wards in North Somerset. This map shows the variation in SMR scores, ranging from 57% in Clevedon Yeo to 161% in Weston-super-Mare Central.

**Map 2:** Standardised Mortality Ratio, North Somerset wards, pooled 2008-2012



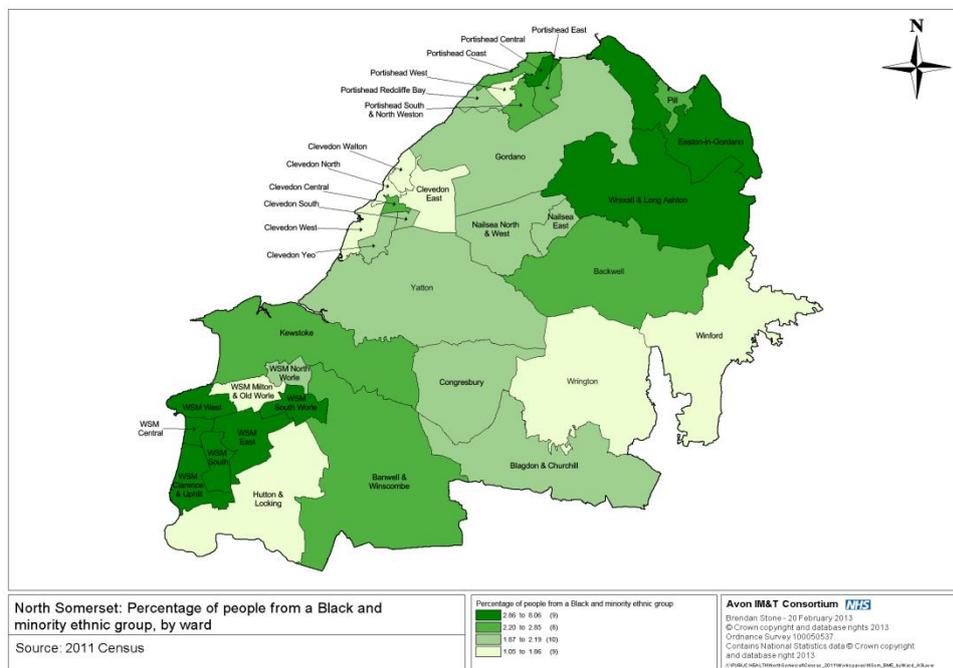
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## Gender/Ethnicity

There is an even split in North Somerset between males and females; 101,230 (49%) and 106,924 (51%) respectively (ONS, 2014). The population of North Somerset is less ethnically diverse than England and Wales with 97% of people living in North Somerset classifying themselves as belonging to a white ethnic group (including White Irish and Other White ethnic groups), of those classified as Black or Minority Ethnic group, 44% were Asian and 37% were mixed race (Census, 2011). The map below (Map 3) shows the variation in the percentage of the population from a Black or Minority Ethnic group by wards within North Somerset. Population numbers by ward ranged from 8% in Weston-super-Mare Central to 1% in Clevedon Walton.

**Map 3:** Population by ethnic group and North Somerset wards, 2011



## Newborns

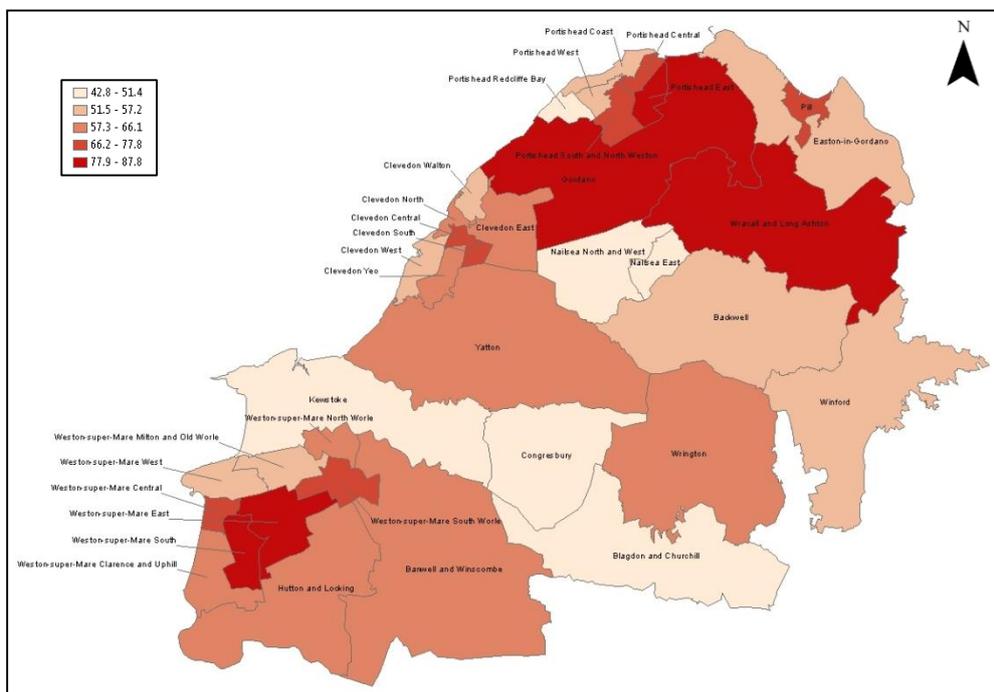
There is an average of 2,214 babies born in North Somerset every year, 1,138 males and 1,076 females, with a crude birth rate of 10.7 births per 1,000 population. This is similar to the rate for the South West (10.9 births per 1,000 population) and lower than the England rate of 12.3 births per 1,000 population (ONS, 2013). Figures also record a general fertility rate (GFR) of 64.0% (This rate is calculated from the number of live births per 1,000 women aged between 15 and 44). Particularly high GFRs were found in Portishead East (87.8 per 1,000 population), Weston-super-Mare South (84.2 per 1,000 population) and Wraxall and

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Long Ashton (83.9 per 1,000 population). In contrast low GFRs were found in Portishead Redcliffe Bay (42.8 per 1,000 population) and Nailsea East (44.4 per 1,000 population) (Map 4).

Life expectancy at birth for females is 83.4 years, which is similar to the England average and for males is 80.1 years, which is better than the England average (Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF), 2013). Healthy life expectancy shows that males are better than the England average (66.4 years) and females similar to the average (62.6 years).

**Map 4:** General Fertility Rate per 1,000 women aged between 15 and 44 years, North Somerset wards, 2012



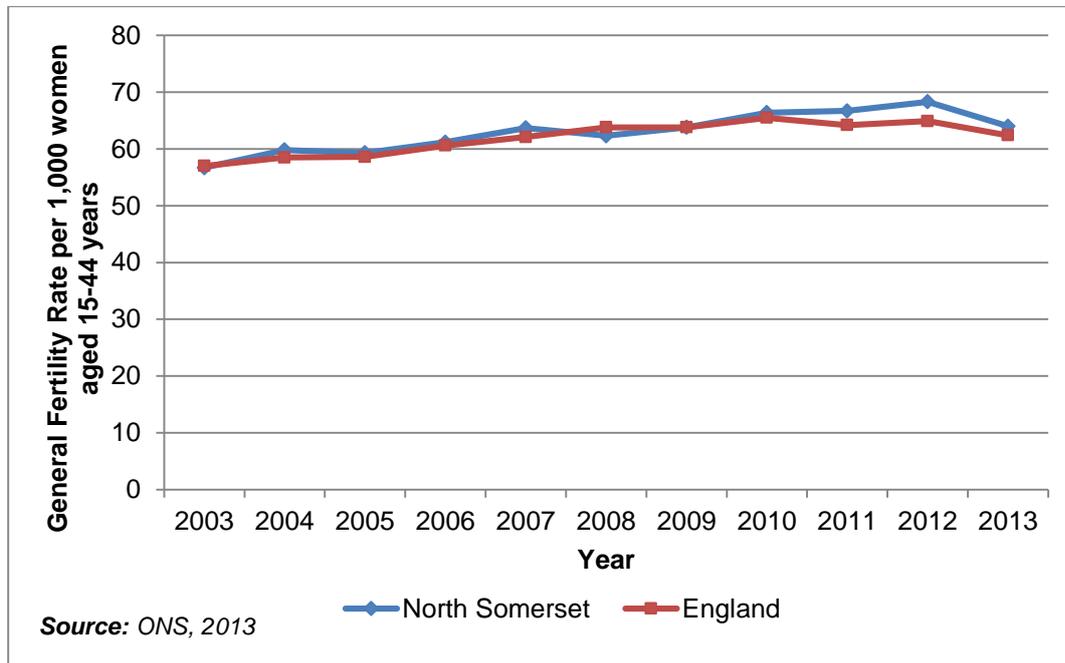
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**Source:** ONS, 2012

The trend in GFR for North Somerset in comparison to England is shown in Figure 3. This suggests that there has been a gradual increase in GFR.

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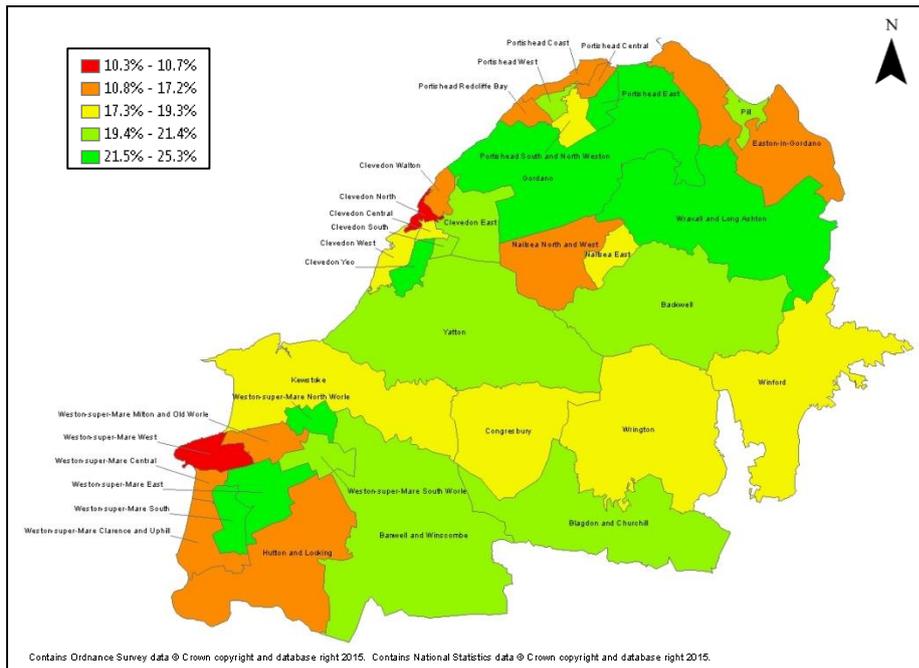
**Figure 3:** Trend in the rate of babies born per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years (general fertility rate), North Somerset and England, 2003-2013.



An average of 19.2% (40,040) of the population in North Somerset are 16 years or under. Within North Somerset the proportion aged under 16 years ranged from 10.3% in Clevedon North to 25.3% in Portishead East. As can be seen from Map 5 the highest proportions are concentrated in the Portishead East, Weston-super-Mare East and South, Wraxall and Gordano areas.

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**Map 5:** Proportion of the Population aged under 16 by North Somerset wards, 2013



**Source:** ONS, 2013

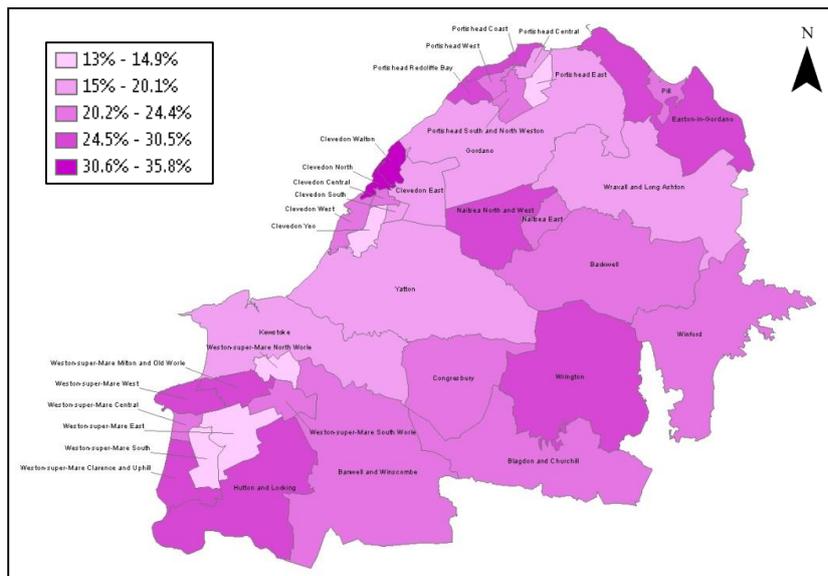
In the last decade, North Somerset’s child population (under 16 years of age) rose by 4.2%, which is similar than the national average of 4.5%. In the last 5 years there has been an increase of 2.3% in the child population. However, the number of 5-9 year old children has risen by 7.2% in the same 5 year time period representing the greatest change in the younger population.

### Older People

On average 23% of people living in North Somerset were aged over 65, compared to 21.1% in the South West and 17.6% in England (ONS, 2014). This equates to a 31% increase from the 2001 census. Within North Somerset those aged over 65 years ranged from 13% in Clevedon Yeo to 36% in Clevedon North. As can be seen from Map 6 the highest proportions are concentrated in two wards within Clevedon (Clevedon North-36% and Clevedon Walton-35%), Portishead Coast (30.5%) and Easton-in-Gordano (30%).

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**Map 6:** Percentage of population aged 65 years and over by North Somerset wards, 2012



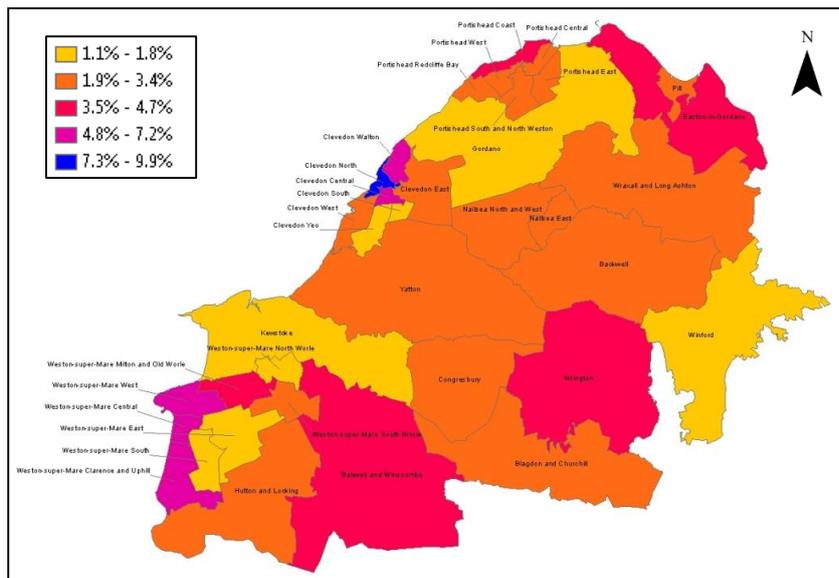
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**Source:** ONS, 2012

On average 3.3% of people living in North Somerset were aged over 85, compared to 3% in the South West and 2.3% in England. This equates to a 33% increase from the 2001 census (ONS, 2014). Within North Somerset those aged over 85 years ranged from 1% in Winford to 10% in Clevedon North. As can be seen from Map 7 the highest proportions are concentrated in Clevedon North (10%), Clevedon Walton (7%), Weston-super-Mare West (6%) and Clarence and Uphill (6%).

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**Map 7:** Percentage of population aged 85 years and over, North Somerset wards, 2012



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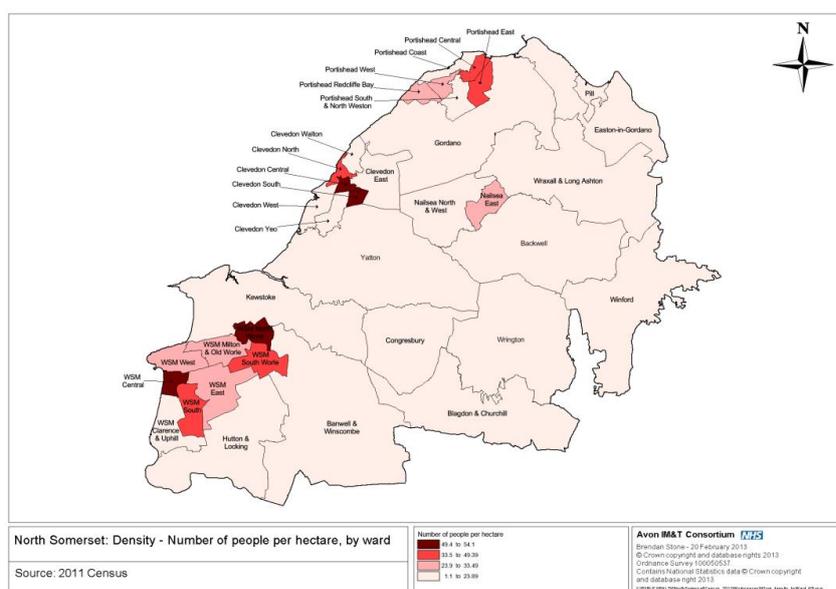
**Source:** ONS, 2012

Local ward level view

North Somerset consists of a mixture of rural and urban areas so the population density across North Somerset varies. Results from the 2011 Census show that population numbers by ward, range from 13,553 in Weston-super-Mare East to 2,531 in Clevedon North. Clevedon Central and Weston-super-Mare Central are the most densely populated areas with 54 and 53 people per hectare, whilst Wrington is the most sparsely populated ward in North Somerset with 1 person per hectare (Map 8).

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**Map 8:** Population density by North Somerset wards, 2011



### Future Projections

North Somerset faces significant demographic pressures with a population which is both ageing and growing. Longer term projections suggest the population of North Somerset is set to increase, from 210,000 in 2015 to 250,000 in 2035; with a particular increase in the over 65 age group (Figure 4). Between 2015 and 2035 in North Somerset it is projected that there will be per annum growth of 1.5% across all age groups. The largest increase will be in the 90+ age group (8.4% per annum), followed by the 85-89 age group (6.3% per annum). However, the longer the projected time horizon the more inaccurate the modelling is expected to be, so this should only be used as an indicator.

In respect to the younger age group, the population is projected to rise by 13.8% (an additional 4,800 children) in the next 10 years. The table below (Table 3) highlights these changes in the different age groups.

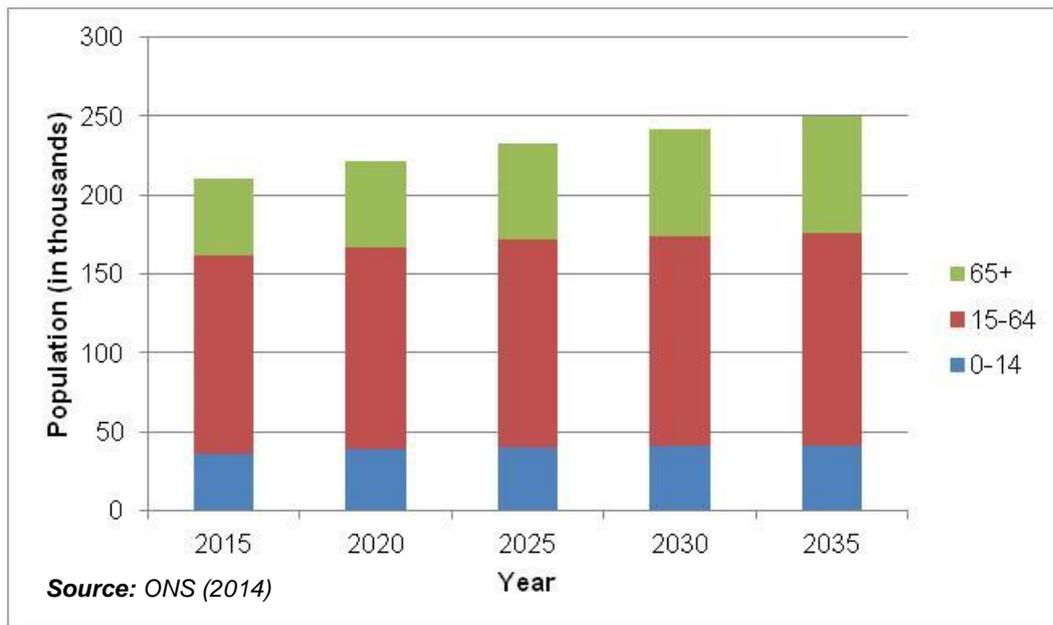
**Table 3:** 2012-based Sub-national Population Projections for North Somerset, 2012-2022

| Age Group | 2012   | 2017   | 2022   | % change 2012-22 |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|------------------|
| 0-4       | 12,000 | 12,500 | 12,900 | 7.5%             |
| 5-9       | 11,300 | 12,800 | 13,300 | 17.7%            |
| 10-14     | 11,400 | 11,700 | 13,300 | 16.7%            |
| 15-19     | 11,400 | 10,900 | 11,200 | -1.75%           |

**Source:** ONS, 2014 (assume trends 2008-2012 continue)

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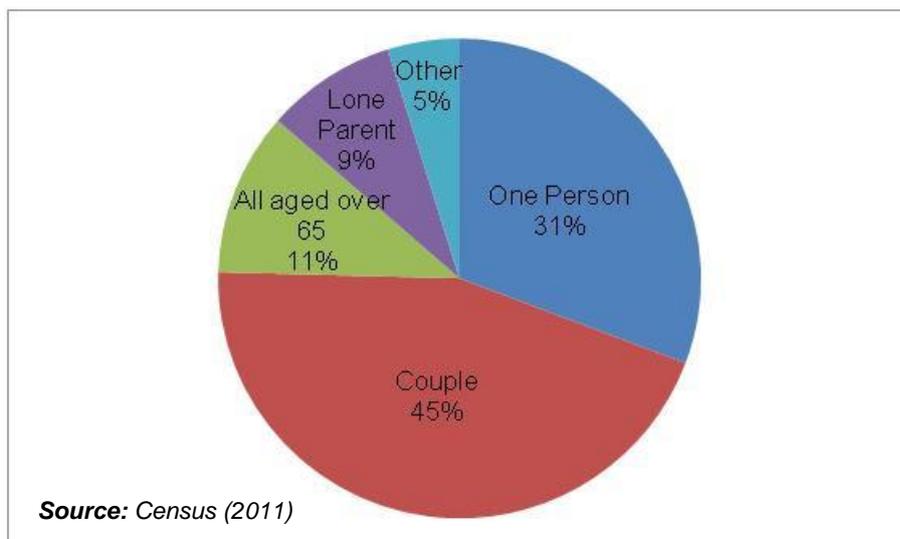
**Figure 4:** Population projections for North Somerset, by age categories, 2015-2035.



### Household Composition

The 2011 Census showed that there were 88,227 households in North Somerset. Across North Somerset 45% of households are couples, 31% are one person households, 11% are all pensioners over the age of 65, 9% are lone parents and 5% are in other types of households. Household composition is determined by people who live together and their relationships to one another (Figure 5) (Census, 2011).

**Figure 5:** Household composition in North Somerset, 2011



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Across North Somerset there were an estimated 27,115 one person households, of which 46% (12,523 people) were aged 65 and over. This indicates that almost one in three people over the age of 65 are living alone. There was variation in the proportion of one person households over 65 years of age, ranging from 17% in Clevedon Walton (167 people) to 42% in Portishead Central (308 people) (Census, 2011).

### Economic Profile

The proportion of the population in North Somerset who are estimated to be of working age (aged between 16 and 64 years) is 59.4% (122,500). 79% of the total working age population are economically active within North Somerset, with unemployment at 5.2% which is lower than both the South West and Great Britain. 20.9% of people are economically inactive within North Somerset (Table 4). Of those who are economically inactive, 30% want a job and 70% do not want a job (NOMIS, 2014).

Of the 16-18 year olds in North Somerset, 3.2% are not in education, employment or training (NEET), which equates to 210 adolescents.

**Table 4:** Economic inactivity in North Somerset, compared to the South West and Great Britain, Jul 2013-Jun 2014.

|                           | North Somerset<br>(level) | North Somerset<br>(%) | South West<br>(%) | Great Britain<br>(%) |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| <b>All people</b>         |                           |                       |                   |                      |
| Total                     | 27,600                    | 20.9                  | 20.6              | 22.5                 |
| Student                   | 6,800                     | 24.5                  | 25.9              | 26.3                 |
| Looking after family/home | 6,300                     | 23.0                  | 23.5              | 25.5                 |
| Temporary sick            | #                         | #                     | 2.6               | 2.2                  |
| Long-term sick            | 5,300                     | 19.2                  | 19.5              | 21.4                 |
| Discouraged               | !                         | !                     | 0.6               | 0.6                  |
| Retired                   | 5,300                     | 19.2                  | 18.0              | 15.0                 |
| Other                     | 3,500                     | 12.7                  | 10.0              | 9.0                  |
| <hr/>                     |                           |                       |                   |                      |
| Wants a job               | 8,300                     | 30.2                  | 27.0              | 24.9                 |
| Does not want a job       | 19,300                    | 69.8                  | 73.0              | 75.1                 |

# Sample size too small for reliable estimate

! Estimate is unavailable as sample size is disclosive

Note: Numbers are for those aged 16-64, % is a proportion of those economically inactive, except total, which is a proportion of those aged 16-64

**Source:** NOMIS, 2014

Those claiming job seekers allowance is at 1.2% (1,449), with a slightly greater proportion of males (1.5%, 929) claiming than females (0.8%, 520) (NOMIS, 2014). These figures are

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lower than the percentage for Great Britain of 2%. The total number of people claiming benefits was at 13,640 (11.2%) in North Somerset in May 2014; with the majority on ESA and incapacity benefits (55%) (Table 5) (NOMIS, 2014).

**Table 5:** Working-age client group - key benefit claimants in North Somerset, compared to South West and Great Britain, May 2014.

|                                       | <b>North Somerset<br/>(numbers)</b> | <b>North Somerset<br/>(%)</b> | <b>South<br/>West<br/>(%)</b> | <b>Great<br/>Britain<br/>(%)</b> |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Total claimants                       | 13,680                              | 11.2                          | 11.0                          | 12.9                             |
| <b>By statistical group</b>           |                                     |                               |                               |                                  |
| Job seekers                           | 1,810                               | 1.5                           | 1.5                           | 2.4                              |
| ESA and incapacity benefits           | 7,480                               | 6.1                           | 5.6                           | 6.2                              |
| Lone parents                          | 1,130                               | 0.9                           | 0.9                           | 1.2                              |
| Carers                                | 1,330                               | 1.1                           | 1.2                           | 1.4                              |
| Others on income related benefits     | 360                                 | 0.3                           | 0.3                           | 0.3                              |
| Disabled                              | 1,340                               | 1.1                           | 1.2                           | 1.2                              |
| Bereaved                              | 240                                 | 0.2                           | 0.2                           | 0.2                              |
| Key out-of-work benefits <sup>†</sup> | 10,770                              | 8.8                           | 8.4                           | 10                               |

<sup>†</sup> Key out-of-work benefits includes the groups: job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits.

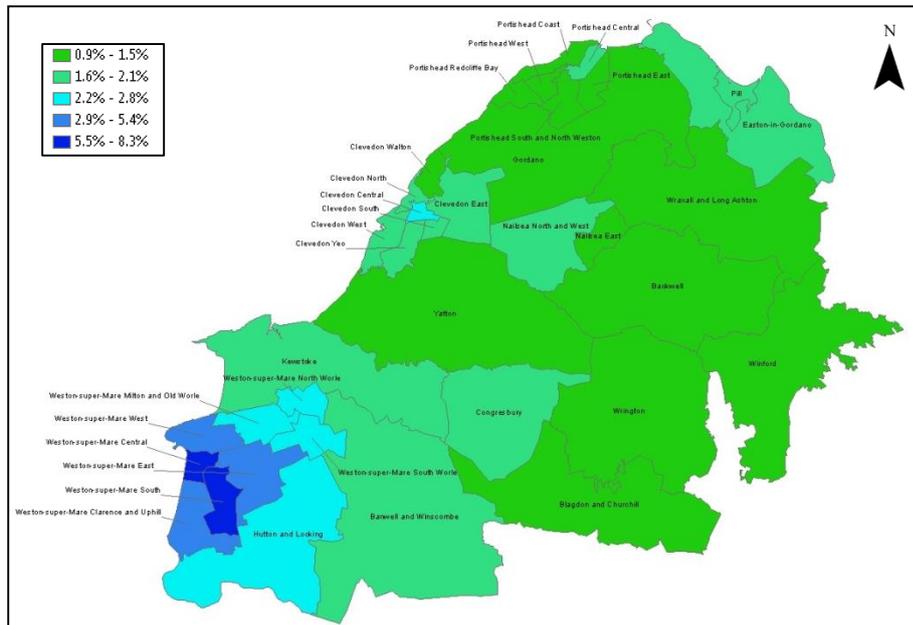
ESA – Employment and Support Allowance

**Source:** NOMIS, 2014

The map below shows the variation in the percentage of the working age population who are claiming out of work benefits, the highest in Weston-super-Mare Central (8.3%) and lowest in Backwell (0.9%).

|                 |   |                      |          |
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**Map 9:** Unemployment – percentage of the working age population who are claiming out of work benefits, by North Somerset wards, 2012/13



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**Source:** NOMIS, 2013

**Income**

The median annual income based on provisional 2014 figures was £22,968, with males earning more than females (£29,947 and £17,538 respectively). This total figure is higher than the South West (£20,690) and higher than the Great Britain figure (£22,176) (Table 6) (NOMIS, 2014).

**Table 6:** Earnings by residence in North Somerset, compared to South West and Great Britain, 2014

|  | North Somerset (£) | South West (£) | Great Britain (£) |
|--|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| <b>Gross weekly pay</b>                |                    |                |                   |
| Full-time workers                      | 559.6              | 495.6          | 520.8             |
| Male full-time workers                 | 612.6              | 536.6          | 561.5             |
| Female full-time workers               | 459.4              | 429.8          | 463.0             |
| <b>Hourly pay – excluding overtime</b> |                    |                |                   |
| Full-time workers                      | 14.20              | 12.40          | 13.15             |
| Male full-time workers                 | 15.33              | 13.08          | 13.70             |
| Female full-time workers               | 12.26              | 11.27          | 12.34             |

**Source:** NOMIS, 2014

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## Education

In North Somerset, the distribution of qualifications generally follows the percentages for the South West and Great Britain, with a lower number of people with no qualifications in North Somerset than Great Britain (Table 7) (NOMIS, 2014).

**Table 7:** Qualifications in North Somerset, compared to South West and Great Britain, January 2013-December 2014

|                          | North Somerset<br>(Numbers) | North Somerset<br>(%) | South West<br>(%) | Great Britain<br>(%) |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Individual Levels</b> |                             |                       |                   |                      |
| NVQ4 and above           | 41,600                      | 31.4                  | 34.1              | 35.2                 |
| NVQ3 and above           | 73,300                      | 55.4                  | 57.8              | 55.8                 |
| NVQ2 and above           | 99,600                      | 75.2                  | 75.8              | 72.5                 |
| NVQ1 and above           | 117,200                     | 88.5                  | 88.5              | 84.4                 |
| Other qualifications     | 6,100                       | 4.6                   | 4.9               | 6.3                  |
| No qualifications        | 9,100                       | 6.8                   | 6.6               | 9.3                  |

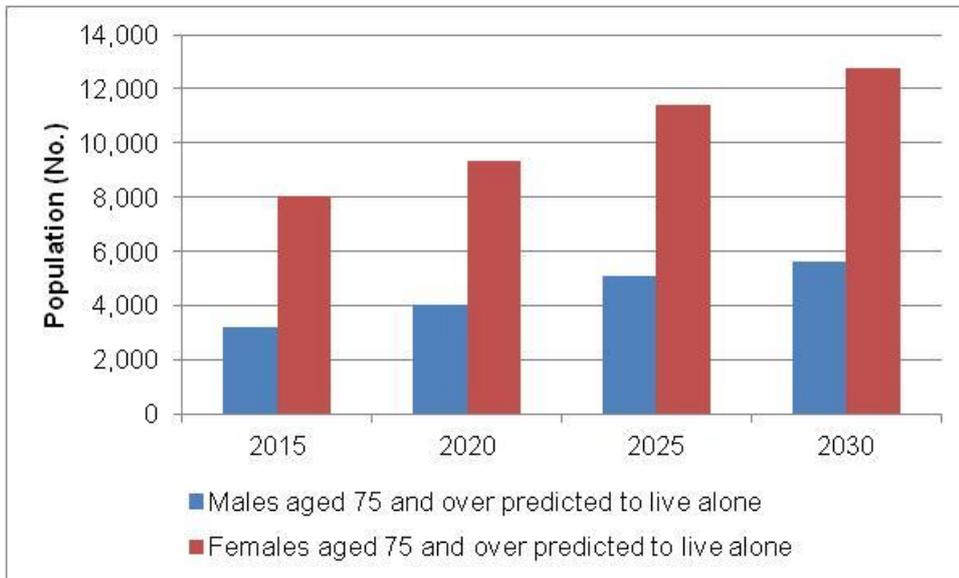
*Source: NOMIS, 2014*

## Older People Living Alone

According to the Projecting Older People Population Information System (POPPI), there is an estimated 10,997 people over the age of 75 living alone in North Somerset, which is projected to increase to 18,393 by 2030 (Figure 6). The rate for people aged over 75 years living alone is almost double for females compared to males at 61% and 34% respectively.

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**Figure 6:** The number of males and females over the age of 75 years predicted to live alone, 2015-2030

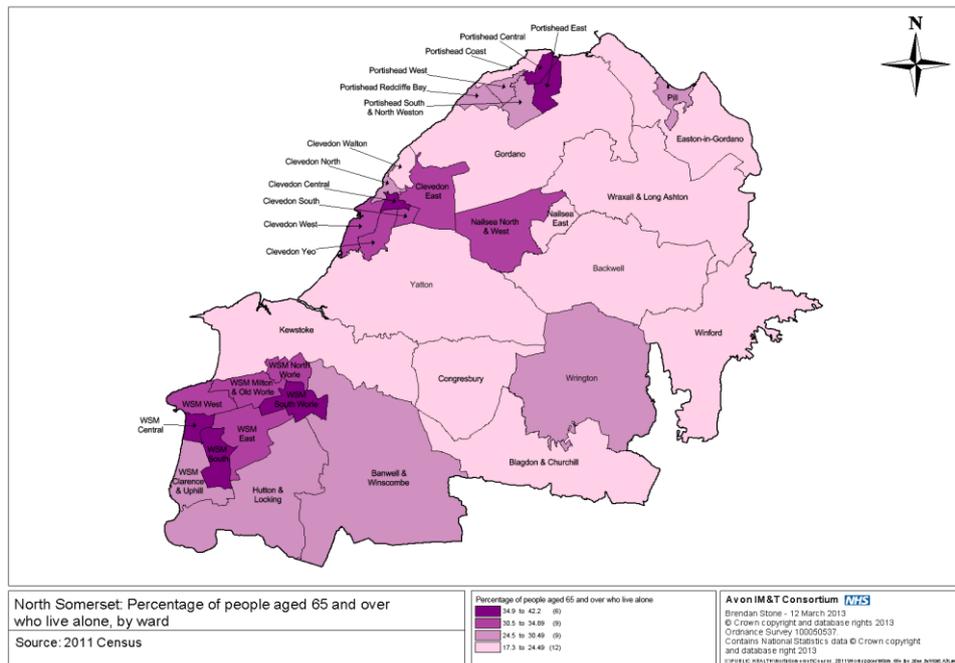


*Source: POPPI, 2014*

The proportion of one person households over the age of 65 varies across North Somerset ranging from 17% in Clevedon Walton (167 people aged 65+ living alone) to 42% in Portishead Central (308 people aged 65+ living alone). As can be seen from Map 10 the highest proportions are concentrated in the Weston-super-Mare area, South Worle, Clevedon North and Central and Nailsea North and West.

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**Map 10:** Percentage of older people living alone by North Somerset wards, 2011

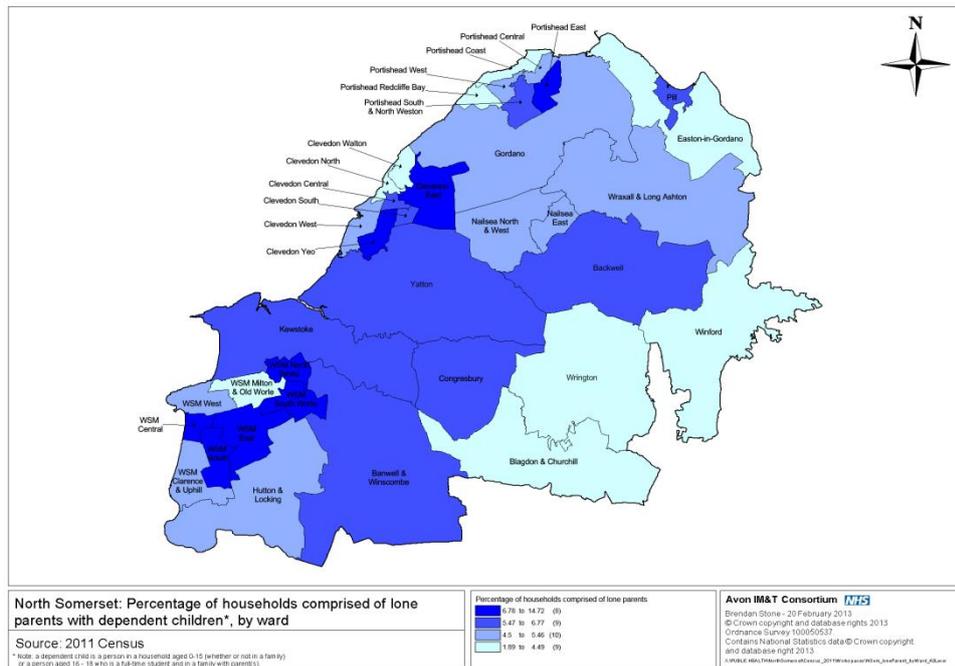


### Single parents living alone with children

Across North Somerset the 2011 Census estimated that there were 7,715 single parents. Of these 70% lived with children who were dependent on them. The number of single parents living with dependent children has increased by 35% since the 2001 Census. The proportion of single parents living with dependent children, ranges from 2% in Clevedon Walton to 15% in Weston-super-Mare South. As can be seen from Map 11 the highest proportions are concentrated in the Weston-super-Mare area.

|                 |   |                      |          |
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**Map 11: Percentage single parents living alone with children, by North Somerset wards, 2011**



### Levels of deprivation

The English Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2015 were released by the Department of Communities and Local Government (CLG) in September 2015. The ID 2015 provides a relative ranking of areas across England according to their level of deprivation and updates the ID 2010. Whilst published as the ID 2015 it should be noted that most of the data used in the index has a base date of 2012/13.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation is a Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) measure of multiple deprivation. LSOAs are relatively small areas, each with an average population of 1,500 residents and enable the comparison of like sized areas across the country. In North Somerset there are a total of 135 LSOAs.

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation are based on the premise that multiple deprivation is made up of the following separate dimensions, or 'domains' of deprivation, each of which is weighted as follows:

- Income Deprivation (22.5%)
- Employment Deprivation (22.5%)
- Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%)
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%)

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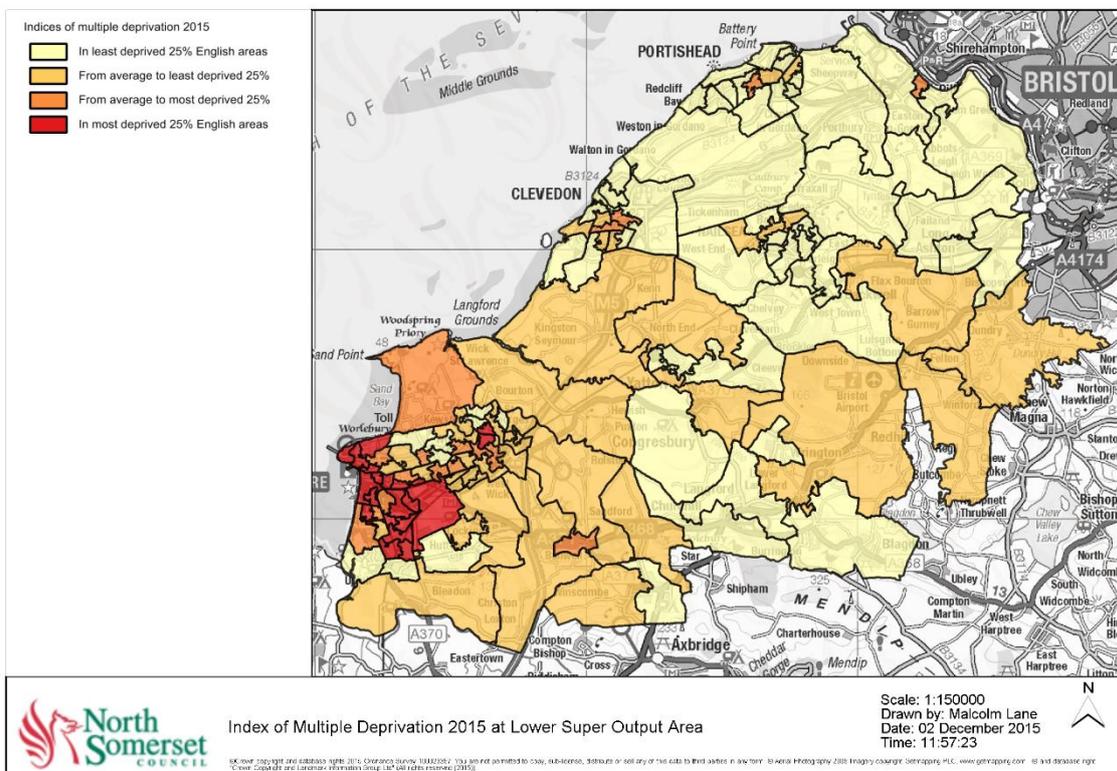
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%)

Each LSOA in the country is given a score and rank for multiple deprivation and for each individual domain of deprivation, indicating whether it is relatively more or less deprived than other LSOAs.

Using this measure, 21 (15.6%) of North Somerset's LSOAs are in the 10% least deprived areas in England and nine (6.7%) are in the 10% most deprived areas. Those areas that fall in the 10% most deprived are located within two wards, Weston-super-Mare Central and Weston-super-Mare South, apart from one located within Weston-super-Mare West.

There are two areas in North Somerset within the most deprived 1% nationally and three areas within the least deprived 1%. North Somerset has the third largest range of inequality of the 326 districts in England (calculated using the difference between the highest and

**Map 12:** Index of multiple deprivation in North Somerset, 2015



**Source:** 2015 English Indices of Deprivation, Department for Communities and Local Government

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lowest LSOA score in a district). Eighteen of the LSOAs in North Somerset are within the most deprived 25% of areas nationally. All of these areas are within Weston-super-Mare (Map 12).

The current slope of inequality in the gap in life expectancy between the most affluent and most deprived electoral wards in North Somerset is 9.8 years for men and 6.6 years for women. This is amongst the largest gaps seen in England (Public Health Profiles, 2014).

In North Somerset there are an estimated 5,459 (14.9%) children (under 16 years) living in poverty (defined as living in low income families). Statutory homelessness in North Somerset is approximately 0.6 per 1,000 households with homelessness acceptances at 0.9 per 1,000 households, both of which vary according to geography (PHOF, 2014).

Deprivation generally, and the inequalities that manifest across a variety of indicators are an important consideration for healthcare planning for a number of reasons:

- People in poorer areas die earlier but also spend more of their shorter lives with a disability, which puts a financial strain on the NHS.
- The national cost to the NHS from inequalities is estimated to be £5bn.
- The fact that these inequalities exist, suggests in principle that it should be possible to attain the level of the best.
- It is unlikely that further efficiencies in healthcare services can fully address the impact on health of the wider societal and environmental inequalities and the increase in the age of the population.

We need to consider how we can influence action on the wider inequalities in order to reduce future pressure on healthcare services.

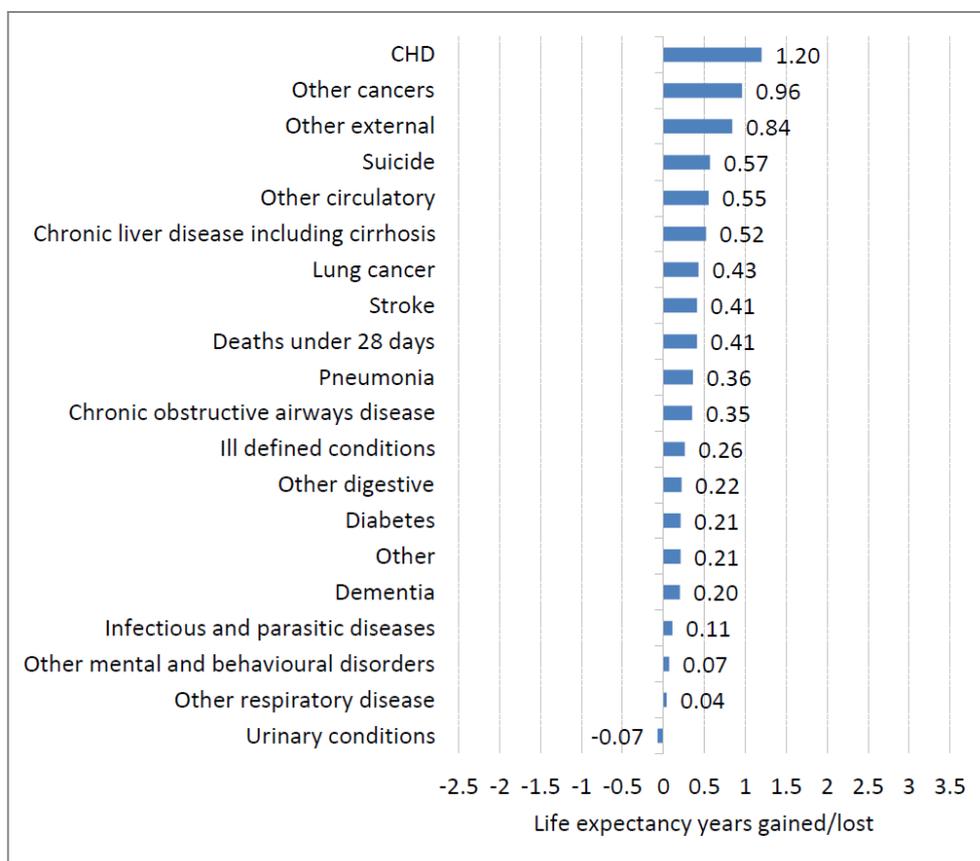
The Public Health England Segment tool provides information on the causes of death that are driving inequalities in life expectancy at local area. The tool shows the breakdown of the life expectancy gap within North Somerset. It is broken down for males and females.

Circulatory disease is the largest contributor to the gap in life expectancy between the least and most deprived quintiles, for both males and females at 28.3% and 25.8% respectively.

Specifically for males, the leading contributors to the gap in life expectancy are circulatory diseases (28.3%), external causes (excluding suicide) 17.8% and cancers 17.6%. When this is further broken down, coronary heart disease and other cancers (excluding lung cancer) are particular contributors (Figure 7).

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**Figure 7:** Life expectancy years gained or lost if North Somerset’s most deprived quintile had the same mortality rate as the least deprived quintile, by detailed cause of death for males, 2010-12

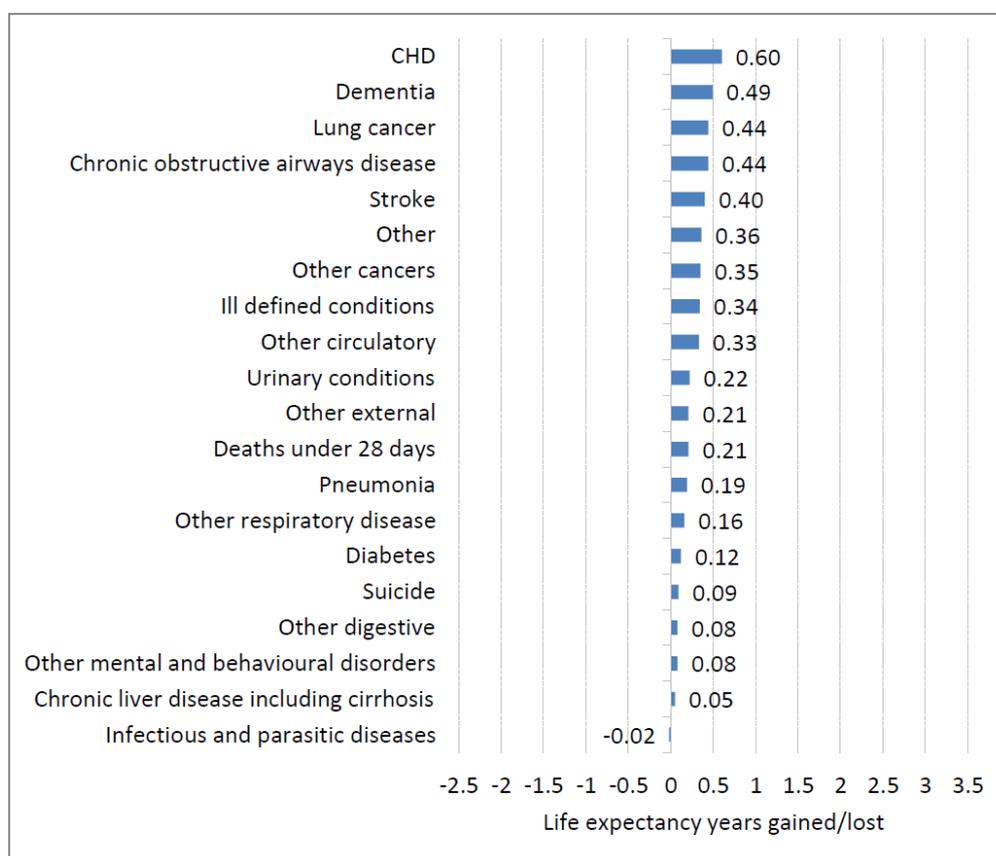


**Source:** Public Health England Segment Tool, 2014

In females the leading contributors excluding the ‘other causes’ category are circulatory diseases (25.8%), respiratory diseases (15.1%) and cancer (14.1%). Particular contributors include coronary heart disease, dementia, lung cancer and chronic obstructive airways disease (Figure 8).

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**Figure 8:** Life expectancy years gained or lost if North Somerset’s most deprived quintile had the same mortality rate as the least deprived quintile, by detailed cause of death for females, 2010-12



**Source:** Public Health England Segment Tool (2014)

### Disability and life limiting illness

In 2011, ONS estimated that there were 1,582 children in North Somerset aged between 0 and 4 years old with a long-standing illness or disability and 13 of those were diagnosed as severely disabled children. 4,923 children in North Somerset have special needs, of which 486 have statements and 4,437 do not (School Census, 2014).

Of the total population in North Somerset, 8.6% (17,335) have a disability that limits their day-to-day activities a lot and 10.6% (21,405) have a disability that affects their day-to-day activities a little. Of these many may need support to continue working (Census, 2011).

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In North Somerset the number of adults with a learning disability known to GPs was 809 (2011-12), creating a value of 4.77 (95% CI 4.45 to 5.11) per 1,000 population (Learning Disabilities Profile, 2013).

### **Premature Mortality**

Public Health England launched a new website showing large variations in early death rates across the country. The website, called ‘Longer Lives – Healthier Lives’, is a new initiative to allow people to see how local mortality rates compare to the rest of the country and their peer group.

Premature mortality data throughout Longer Lives is based on directly standardised mortality rates for those aged under 75 years and are compared to peers.

- In North Somerset, overall mortality rates for those aged under 75 years are significantly better than the England average. But when compared to its peer group, North Somerset has the fourth highest rate at 312 per 100,000 population and is significantly worse than its peers (12<sup>th</sup> out of 15).
- Rates of cancer, lung and liver disease in North Somerset were better than average when compared to its peer group and England.
- Rates of heart disease and injuries in North Somerset were better than the average for England but worse when compared to the average for its peer group. However, neither findings were significantly different and are within the expected range.

### **Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs)**

Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) take into account the number of years of a person’s life are lost but also the amount of time spent with a disability, hence they capture the impacts of chronic conditions and those associated with pain and morbidity. The table below (Table 8) shows the DALYs lost in North Somerset by various causes of death. In North Somerset the leading causes of DALYs lost are cancer (neoplasms), mental health and behavioural disorders, musculoskeletal conditions and cardiovascular disease; in particular low back and neck pain (6,249), ischaemic heart disease (4,887), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (2,377) and cerebrovascular disease (2,233).

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**Table 8:** Estimated Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) lost in North Somerset by cause in an average year, per 100,000 population, mid-year population estimates 2014

North Somerset

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| <b>All causes</b>   | <b>56,541</b> |
| <b>Neoplasms</b>  | <b>9,552</b>  |
| Oesophageal cancer  | 435           |
| Stomach cancer  | 316           |
| Liver cancer  | 206           |
| Trachea, bronchus, and lung cancers                         | 2,059         |
| Breast cancer   | 993           |
| Prostate cancer   | 493           |
| Colon and rectum cancers                                    | 1,093         |
| Pancreatic cancer   | 473           |
| Hodgkin's disease   | 42            |
| <b>Congenital anomalies</b>                                 | <b>443</b>    |
| <b>Unintentional injuries other than transport injuries</b> | <b>2,521</b>  |
| Falls   | 1,790         |
| Road injury   | 1,045         |
| <b>Musculoskeletal disorders</b>                            | <b>8,792</b>  |
| Rheumatoid arthritis  | 356           |
| Osteoarthritis  | 731           |
| Low back and neck pain                                      | 6,249         |
| Gout  | 12            |
| Other musculoskeletal disorders                             | 1,445         |
| <b>Mental and behavioural disorders</b>                     | <b>6,521</b>  |
| Schizophrenia   | 493           |
| Alcohol use disorders                                       | 764           |
| Drug use disorders  | 1,291         |
| Unipolar depressive disorders                               | 1,819         |
| Bipolar affective disorder                                  | 362           |
| Alzheimer's disease and other dementias                     | 1,301         |
| Parkinson's disease   | 239           |
| Migraine  | 949           |
| <b>Cardiovascular and circulatory diseases</b>              | <b>9,109</b>  |
| Ischaemic heart disease                                     | 4,887         |
| Cerebrovascular disease                                     | 2,233         |
| <b>Diabetes, urogenital, blood, and endocrine diseases</b>  | <b>2,714</b>  |
| Diabetes mellitus   | 701           |

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|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| <b>Chronic respiratory diseases</b>  | <b>4,005</b> |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease  | 2,377        |
| Asthma   | 1,020        |
| <b>Digestive diseases (except cirrhosis)</b>   | <b>1,014</b> |
| Cirrhosis of the liver   | 737          |
| <b>Sense organ diseases</b>  | <b>964</b>   |
| Macular degeneration   | 67           |
| Refraction and accommodation disorders   | 58           |
| Other hearing loss   | 408          |
| <b>Maternal disorders</b>  | <b>17</b>    |
| <b>Diarrhoea, lower respiratory infections, meningitis, and other common infectious diseases</b> | <b>1,819</b> |
| Lower respiratory infections   | 1,288        |
| Upper respiratory infections   | 58           |
| <b>Neonatal disorders</b>  | <b>672</b>   |
| Preterm birth complications  | 452          |

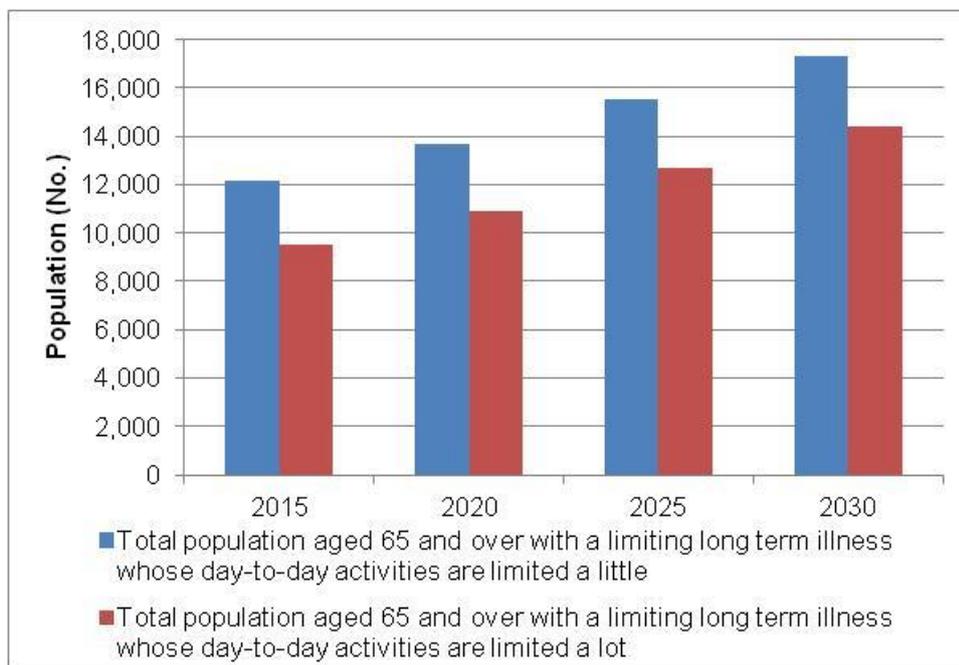
*Source: Global Burden of Disease Project (2010)*

### Older People with a Limiting Long Term Illness

Those aged over 65 with a limiting long term illness is also set to increase at a similar rate to the increase in the elderly population and those living alone. There is a predicted 3.4% annual increase in those whose activities are limited a lot, to reach 14,429 people by 2030, for those whose activities are limited a little the increase is at a rate of 2.8% annually and will reach 17,284 people by 2030 (Figure 9). The rate of increase is particularly high in the over 85s at 5.8% for both indicators.

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**Figure 9:** Total population aged 65 and over with a limiting long term illness whose day-to-day activities are limited, 2014



**Source:** POPPI, 2014

With the high proportion of elderly in North Somerset, there are a suggested 7,719 older people that are income deprived (13.4%). There is a higher dependency ratio in North Somerset in comparison to England, with respect to the proportion of people of pensionable age to working age. However the income deprivation of older people is significantly lower than the England average. Life expectancy at 65 for males is 19.1 years and 21.6 years for females, both of which are better than England. The table below (Table 9) shows some of the key indicators that effect the elderly population in North Somerset and which pose a public health priority, including falls and emergency admissions. The total cost of hospital care for people aged 75 and over in North Somerset was £31.6 million in 2011/12, of which 57% was spent on emergency admissions.

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**Table 9:** Indicators for health of older people for North Somerset and England

| Indicator                                   | North Somerset |         | England |
|---|----------------|---------|---------|
|   | No.            | Value   | Value   |
| 1. Injuries due to falls in people aged 65+ |                |         |         |
| Persons                                     | 768            | 1,265*  | 1,665   |
| Males                                       | 207            | 943*    | 1,302   |
| Females                                     | 561            | 1,588*  | 2,028   |
| 2. Hip fractures in people aged 65+         |                |         |         |
| Persons                                     | 298            | 453     | 457     |
| Males                                       | 62             | 277     | 316     |
| Females                                     | 236            | 630     | 599     |
| 3. Excess winter deaths index, 65+          |                |         |         |
| Persons                                     | 405            | 23.8    | 20.9    |
| 4. Hospital stays in 65's and over          |                |         |         |
| a. All admissions                           |                |         |         |
| Persons                                     | 23,180         | 52,171* | 56,936  |
| Males                                       | 11,592         | 58,868* | 62,916  |
| Females                                     | 11,588         | 45,474* | 50,956  |
| b. Emergency admissions                     |                |         |         |
| Persons                                     | 8,316          | 16,807* | 21,466  |
| Males                                       | 3,900          | 19,002* | 23,404  |
| Females                                     | 4,416          | 14,612* | 19,529  |
| c. Emergency readmissions                   |                |         |         |
| Persons                                     | 589            | 11.3*   | 15.3    |
| Males                                       | 237            | 11.9*   | 15.7    |
| Females                                     | 352            | 11*     | 15      |
| 5. Registered blind, 65+                    |                |         |         |
| Persons                                     | 570            | 13.2    | 12.4    |
| 6. Registered partially sighted, 65+        |                |         |         |
| Persons                                     | 565            | 13.1    | 13      |
| 7. Hard of hearing, 65+                     |                |         |         |
| Persons                                     | 90             | 2.1     | 14.9    |

\* Significantly better than England

# Significantly worse than England

**Definition of Indicators:** 1- Rate of emergency hospital admissions for falls, in persons aged 65 and over, per 100,000; 2- Rate of emergency hospital admissions for hip fractures, in persons aged 65 and over, per 100,000; 3- Excess Winter Deaths Index (EWD Index) in Over 65's is the excess winter deaths as a ratio of the expected deaths based on the non-winter death rate for the period 1st August 2008 to 31st July 2011 for all persons over 65 years; 4a- Rate of hospital admissions , in persons aged 65 and over, per 100,000; 4b- Rate of emergency hospital admissions, in persons aged 65 and over, per 100,000; 4c- Indirectly standardised percentage of emergency admission to any hospital in England occurring within 28 days of the last, previous discharge from hospital after admission in persons aged 75s and over; 5- People 65+ registered with councils as blind per 1000 population; 6- People 65+ registered with councils as partially sighted per 1000 population; 7- People 65+ registered with councils as hard of hearing per 1000 population

**Source:** Older People's Health and Wellbeing Atlas, 2013

|                 |   |                      |          |
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## Further information

### North Somerset Core Strategy

[http://www.n-somerset.gov.uk/Environment/Planning\\_policy\\_and-research/localplanning/Pages/Core-Strategy.aspx](http://www.n-somerset.gov.uk/Environment/Planning_policy_and-research/localplanning/Pages/Core-Strategy.aspx)

### 2011 Census results

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html>

### Census Ward profiles

[http://www.n-somerset.gov.uk/Environment/Planning\\_policy\\_and-research/researchandmonitoring/Documents/ward%20census%20profiles%20\(pdf\).pdf](http://www.n-somerset.gov.uk/Environment/Planning_policy_and-research/researchandmonitoring/Documents/ward%20census%20profiles%20(pdf).pdf)

### The 2012 English Indices of Deprivation

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2010>

### Further data tables

- Registered practice population figures, Dec 2014
- 2011 Census figures by 5 year age band, North Somerset, South West and England and Wales

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|-----------------|---|----------------------|----------|
| <b>Title:</b>   | North Somerset JSNA – Changing Population |                      |          |
| <b>Owner:</b>   | Nina Robery                               | <b>Version Date:</b> | Dec 2015 |
| <b>Version:</b> | 4.1                                       | <b>Review Date:</b>  | Jul 2016 |
|                 |   |                      |          |

## Version Control

| Date    | Author                       | Version | Amended Sections                            | Summary of Change  | Changes to Recommendations |
|---------|------------------------------|---------|---|--|----------------------------|
| Sept 11 | Helen Yeo & Natalie Richards | V 2.0   | All updated                                 | Census data added and revised projections and GP registrations   |                            |
| Mar 13  | Helen Yeo & Natalie Richards | V 3.0   | All updated                                 | New census data included   |                            |
| Jul 15  | Nina Robery                  | V 4.0   | All updated                                 | Population data, maps, figures and tables updated, economic profile, income, education, DALYs, premature mortality and older people's health and wellbeing added |                            |
| Dec 15  | Malcolm Lane                 | V 4.1   | Levels of Deprivation and Executive Summary | Updated with new Index of Multiple Deprivation data  |                            |

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|                 |   |                      |          |