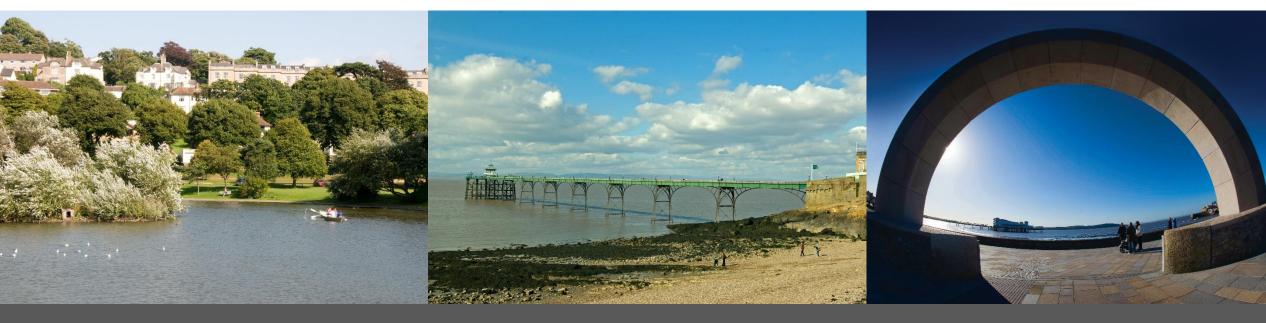
North Somerset





Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2022

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment background

What is a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)?

• A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment looks at the current and future health and care needs of the local population to inform and guide the planning and commissioning of health, well-being and social care services within a local authority area.

Who is it for?

The main audience for the JSNA are health and social care commissioners who use it to plan their services.
It can also be used as an evidence base for preparing any funding bids and business cases, by the
voluntary and community sector to ensure that community needs and views are represented, by service
providers to assist in the future development of their services, and by the public to scrutinise local health
and wellbeing information, plans and commissioning recommendations.

What does the JSNA look like in North Somerset?

• JSNA guidance encourages flexibility to enable local areas to focus on their priorities and present information in a way that is most relevant to them. JSNA documents in North Somerset include a North Somerset overview (this document), a data dashboard giving detailed data for North Somerset, supporting ward, area and Covid-19 profiles, a series of topic specific spotlight reports (also provided in this document), an Integrated Care Partnership (ICP) overview and, where available, links to any detailed needs assessments and/or qualitative research. The North Somerset Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy and action plan is informed by the JSNA.

Who is involved in producing the JSNA?

The Health and Wellbeing Board is responsible for producing the JSNA and they have requested that a
JSNA advisory group oversees development. This group includes representatives from the local authority,
the NHS and the voluntary and community sector. Health and Wellbeing Boards are also responsible for the
production of the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment method

When developing this JSNA...

The most recent national and local data sources have been used as of Jan 2022.

- Population data sourced from the Office of National Statistics mid-year estimates and demographic data from Census 2011.
- Epidemiological data is sourced from the Public Health Profiles. 'Office for Health Improvement & Disparities.
 Public Health Profiles'. January 2022 https://fingertips.phe.org.uk © Crown copyright 2022. Most epidemiological indicators have confidence intervals and rounding applied. More information can be found in this guidance and all data sources on the JSNA data dashboard.
- Data on outcomes for education, children's social care and safeguarding are sourced from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) <u>Data collection and statistical returns: detailed information</u> under the terms of the <u>Open Government Licence</u> (OGL) and <u>UK Government Licensing Framework</u>. For adults support and safeguarding data is sourced from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework via <u>NHS Digital Analytical Hub</u>.
- Data on outcomes linked to healthy places are sourced from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Under the terms of the <u>Open Government Licence</u> (OGL) and <u>UK Government Licensing Framework</u> including the Indices of Multiple Deprivation data. Crime data sourced from UK Crime Stats: https://www.ukcrimestats.com/National Picture/.
- Where possible, data have been benchmarked with regional and national averages.
- Map boundaries are sourced from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) <u>Names and Codes for Super Output</u>
 <u>Areas</u> under the terms of the <u>Open Government Licence</u> (OGL) and <u>UK Government Licensing Framework</u> and via the <u>open geoportal</u>.

Where analysis and/or commentary have been pulled from other sources links are included on the spotlight reports pages under further reading.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment overview

- This overview document brings together the spotlight reports aligned to the life courses in North Somerset of:
 - Starting well
 - Living well
 - Ageing well
 - Mortality
- It also includes an overview of
 - Population
 - Healthy Places
 - Covid-19
- Accompanying each spotlight report is a brief analysis of what the data means for North Somerset based on what is going well and things to consider.
- Links to download each spotlight report are included on the relevant pages alongside suggested links for further reading.
- The data dashboard with detailed indicators can be found <u>here</u>, ward profiles <u>here</u>, the North Somerset profile <u>here</u>, the Covid-19 profile <u>here</u> and all other JSNA resources <u>here</u>.

For any queries please email <u>business.intelligence@n-somerset.gov.uk</u>.

Population

- Overview
- Population
- Children and young people
- Older people
- Demographics



Population: background and context

- This population section of the JSNA aims to give an overview of the population of North Somerset.
- Population is split out into themes from children and young people to older people to demographics. Each spotlight report gives an overview of the key data for that theme. The detailed data behind these can be accessed in the <u>JSNA data dashboard</u> population section. Population data is also available at lower geographies as part of <u>ward profiles</u>.
- The most recent Office of National Statistics mid-year estimates have been used.

Population overview

- The population of North Somerset is increasing year on year and is projected to continue to do so.
- This increase is not driven primarily by an increase in births, there are in fact less births than deaths (a negative natural population gain), and the average number of children a woman has during her lifetime is declining. The population increase is driven by migration.
- Migration is both internal within the UK i.e. people moving from other areas to North Somerset and international i.e. people moving to North Somerset from other countries. Internal migration makes up the bulk of overall migration to the area.
- The increase in population is not distributed evenly across the age groups. There are a higher proportion of older people in North Somerset as a percentage of the whole than South West or national averages.
- Population projections suggest that the percentage of older residents will continue to increase
 whilst the percentage of younger residents will continue to decrease.
- The increase in population is not distributed evenly geographically across North Somerset. This is linked to the <u>Local Plan</u>.
- The population of North Somerset is less diverse than the national average though the most recent data set is from Census 2011 with results from Census 2021 expected from the spring of 2022.

Population: a brief analysis

What is going well

The average number of children a woman gives birth to is falling and research suggests that this is due to a combination of more women being in education and work as well as greater access to contraception leading to women choosing to have fewer children. This is positive insofar it evidences women are making their own reproductive choices.

Things to consider

The falling birth rate however will lead to significant shifts in the structure of society in the coming decades as we may have an 'inverted age structure' i.e. more old people than young people. The ageing population and changing structure of the population will bring both opportunities and challenges for the economy, services and society at national and local levels.

Countries, including the UK, have used migration to boost the population and compensate for falling fertility rates however this may not be sustainable.

In North Somerset specifically, we have had an increased ageing population compared to the national average for some years. Recent population projections suggest that will continue to be the case.

In North Somerset we have also had increased migration which has boosted the population where it otherwise would have fallen. Upcoming Census data will likely show how this has changed over the last decade and allow future projections.



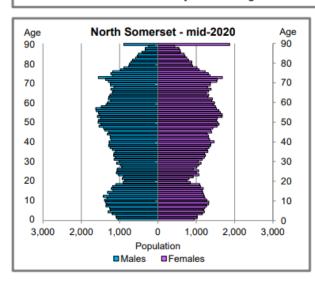


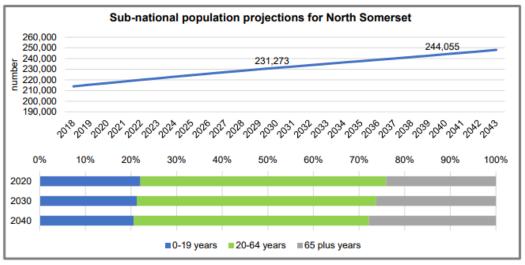
Spotlight report: North Somerset population :

The population of North Somerset as of 2020 is estimated to be 215,574 people. This is an increase of over 500 people since 2019 estimates. The population has grown year on year and based on sub-national population projections is predicted to increase to over 231,000 people by 2030 and over 244,000 people by 2040. This growth in population is not due to increases in births as the number of live births has been reducing in North Somerset and the trend since 2013 has been for there to be more deaths than births (a negative natural population change). Instead, the projected increase in population is due to increases in migration both internally within the UK (people moving to North Somerset from other areas of the country) and internationally (people moving here from other countries). To note, nationally there is not a negative natural population change, births continue to exceed deaths across England and more people come to live in England than go to live elsewhere, though the number of live births has been reducing nationally also.

The current age profile of the population of North Somerset differs from the national average with a higher percentage of residents who are over the age of 65 years (24% compared to 19% nationally) and a lower percentage of residents who are in the economically active age range of 16-64 years (58% compared to 62% nationally). Population projections do not suggest this will change in the coming years. By 2040 the percentage of residents over the age of 65 years in North Somerset is projected to increase from around 24% to almost 28%, this compares to almost 24% nationally.

Demographically North Somerset is less diverse than the England average. Census 2011 data shows that over 97% of residents gave their ethnic group as 'white' compared to 86% across England and Wales, 94% stated they were born in the UK compared to 87% across England and Wales, and residents in North Somerset were more likely to have English as a main language. Census 2021 is due to be released soon giving updated demographic data.





Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Population estimates - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Overview of the UK population -Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Fertility, mortality, migration, and population scenarios for 195 countries and territories from 2017 to 2100: a forecasting analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study - The Lancet

Interactive tools:

UK population pyramid interactive - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

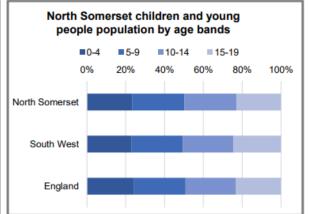


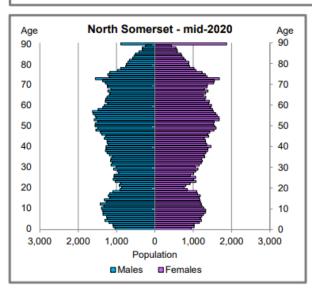


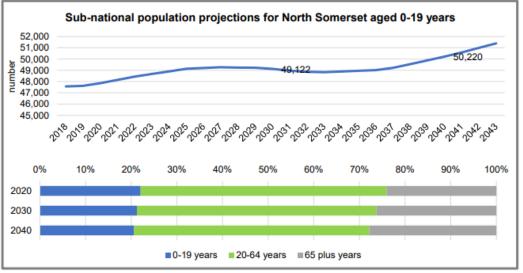
The 0-19 <u>population</u> of North Somerset as of 2020 is estimated to be 47,767 children and young people. This is an increase of 34 children and young people since 2019 estimates and 826 children and young people since 2015 estimates. The children and young people population has grown year on year and based on <u>sub-national population projections</u> is predicted to increase to over 49,122 children and young people by 2030 and over 50,220 by 2040. However, the growth in this population group has slowed in recent years (though not at a uniform rate), women are having fewer children and the number of <u>live births</u> has been reducing in North Somerset. This is also the case nationally, with the <u>general fertility rate</u> falling.

As of 2020 the current age profile in North Somerset is inverted. There are more residents aged over 65 years than aged under 19 years. Sub-national population projections suggest this inversion will continue to increase with fewer young people and more older people year on year.

Considering the split by age bands within the 0-19 population, North Somerset is very similar to regional and national averages.







Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

<u>Population estimates - Office for</u> <u>National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</u>

Schools, pupils and their characteristics: January 2020 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

<u>Pupil Projections for North</u> <u>Somerset Schools 2020-2024 (n-somerset.gov.uk)</u>

Interactive tools:

<u>UK population pyramid</u> <u>interactive - Office for National</u> <u>Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</u>

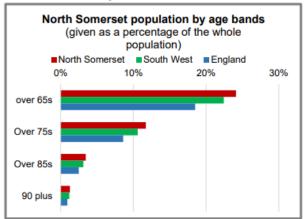


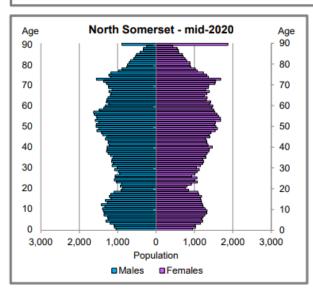
- Q-Spotlight report: North Somerset population older people - Q-

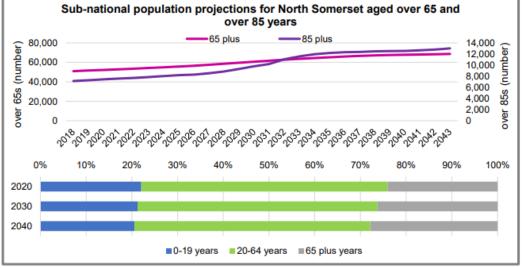
The over 65 years <u>population</u> of North Somerset as of 2020 is estimated to be 52,003 people. This is an increase of 362 people since 2019 estimates and 3,205 people since 2015 estimates. The over 65s population has grown year on year and based on <u>sub-national population</u> <u>projections</u> is predicted to increase to over 60,747 people by 2030 and over 67,900 by 2040. The growth in this population group has increased in recent years and this is reflective of the fact that nationally there has been a fundamental change in the age structure of the population. The general fertility rate is decreasing (less children are being born) and people are living for longer.

As of 2020 the current age profile in North Somerset is inverted. There are more residents aged over 65 years than aged under 19 years. Sub-national population projections suggest this inversion will continue to increase with fewer young people and more older people year on year.

Considering the split by age bands within the over 65s population, North Somerset has a higher percentage of over 65s, over 75s, over 85s and over 90s compared to regional and national averages.







Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

<u>Population estimates - Office for</u> <u>National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</u>

Overview of the UK population - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

<u>Living longer - Office for National</u> <u>Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</u>

Interactive tools:

<u>UK population pyramid</u> <u>interactive - Office for National</u> <u>Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</u>

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

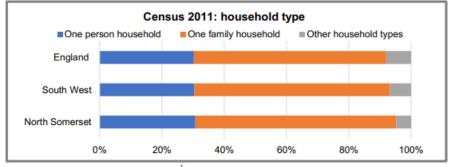


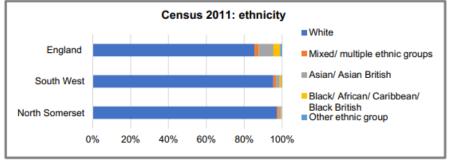


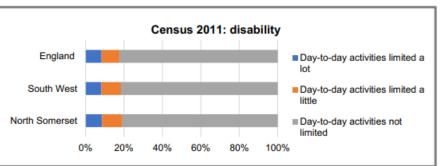
The <u>Census 2011</u> is the most up to date data set on demographic data at local authority level. Results of the <u>2021 Census</u> will likely be available in late 2022 or early 2023.

Some key points from the Census 2011:

- Over 30% of households in North Somerset are one person households and over 64% are family households (more than one person), this is slightly above regional and national averages.
 There are less 'other' households in North Somerset including student households.
- North Somerset has a slightly lower percentage of lone parent households compared to the national average (8.8% compared to 10.6%).
- North Somerset has a less diverse population in terms of ethnicity than regional or national averages. Over 97% of people gave their ethnicity as 'white' in the Census compared to 95% in the south west and 86% nationally. Recent data from the <u>School</u> <u>Census</u> suggests North Somerset has had a growing population of Eastern European residents in the last decade. This data correlates with country of birth data from the 2011 Census.
- North Somerset has a higher proportion of residents who gave their main language as English compared to the national average (97.5% compared to 92.3%)
- North Somerset has a higher percentage of residents who stated they have 'no religion' compared to the national average though a similar proportion who said they were Christian.
- Around 19% of North Somerset residents said their day-to-day activities were limited a lot or a little compared to 17.9% nationally.
- 11% of North Somerset residents provided unpaid care of some kind (carers) similar to the national percentage.







Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

<u>UK population by ethnicity -</u> <u>GOV.UK Ethnicity facts and figures</u> (<u>ethnicity-facts-</u> figures.service.gov.uk)

<u>Annual Population Survey - Nomis</u> <u>- Official Labour Market Statistics</u> <u>(nomisweb.co.uk)</u>

2011 Census - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Interactive tools:

<u>UK population pyramid</u> <u>interactive - Office for National</u> <u>Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</u>

Starting well

- Background and context
- Overview
- Geographical inequalities
- Pregnancy and birth
- Early years
- Primary age children
- Secondary age children
- Young people
- Children and young people's sexual health
- Hospital admissions and attendances
- Vaccinations and immunisations
- Oral health
- Complex health needs
- Special education needs and disability
- Support and safeguarding
- Mental health and wellbeing
- Social determinants of health and child poverty



Starting well: background and context

- This starting well section of the JSNA aims to cover the breadth of health and wellbeing issues for the population of children and young people across North Somerset.
- Starting well is split out into themes from pregnancy and birth through to young people, aligned
 to the structure of the national Child and Maternal Health profiles. Whilst there is some cross-over
 between themes each spotlight report gives an overview of the key indicators for that theme.
 The detailed data behind these can be accessed in the <u>JSNA data dashboard</u> starting well
 section.
- Whilst the most recent data sets are used across all spotlight reports, some health indicators were last updated prior to Covid-19, however the pandemic is likely to have worsened several of these and increased existing inequalities.

Starting well: overview

Overall, comparing local indicators with England averages, the health and wellbeing of children and young people in North Somerset is mixed.

For early years and education, measures are generally good when compared to the national average:

- During pregnancy women are slightly more likely than the England averages to take folic acid supplements, have early access to maternity care and post-pregnancy to breastfeed. Women are slightly less likely than the England average to be obese and smoke during early pregnancy.
- Early years reviews in North Somerset are below the England average. Measures of child development at 2-2½ years show North Somerset children on average are performing as well as or above the England averages across the expected levels. The exception to this is on 'good level of development' which is below average.
- Whilst population vaccination coverage in North Somerset during the early years is generally good, some immunisations are not meeting recommended coverage (95%) and this has been the case in recent years.
- Measures of attainment in primary school generally are either similar to or better than the England average. However, for progress between KS1 and KS2, North Somerset children show a worse gap than regional averages and this has been the case in recent years.
- Measures of attainment in secondary school generally are either similar to or better than the England average. However, for progress between KS2 and KS4, North Somerset children show a worse gap than regional averages and this has been the case in recent years.
- The percentage of children and young people eligible for free school meals in North Somerset is below England averages for primary and secondary pupils.
- Persistent absences for children and young people in North Somerset are better than or similar to England averages. Exclusions are better than England averages.
- There are geographical differences across these measures linked to socio-economic factors.

Starting well: overview cont...

Health measures are generally not as good when compared to the national average:

- Over a quarter of Reception aged children are overweight or obese, this is slightly above the England average and has worsened in recent years.
- Over 30% of Year 6 children are overweight or obese, this is slightly below the England average and has worsened in recent years.
- Dental health is better in North Somerset than England but recent data is not available across all age groups.
- North Somerset has a similar rate of A&E attendances for those aged under 18 years to the national average though slightly lower for emergency admissions, both have worsened slightly in recent years.
- The rate of hospital admissions for unintentional and deliberate injuries for children and young people in North Somerset is higher than the national average and has worsened in recent years.
- Specific hospital admissions for diabetes and asthma are lower in North Somerset than the national average, they are higher for epilepsy.
- Specific hospital admissions for alcohol conditions, self-harm and mental health conditions have been increasing in recent years and are higher in North Somerset than the national average.
- Children's mental health and wellbeing has worsened over recent years with referrals for support increasing. National data suggests around 17% of children and young people have a probable mental health disorder.
- The number of children with special educational needs has increased year on year in North Somerset, as
 has the number supported with an Education and Health Care Plan.
- There are geographical differences across these measures linked to socio-economic factors.

Starting well: overview cont...

Outcomes for young people are mixed when compared to the national average:

- Young people in North Somerset have good attainment compared to the national average with 87% having a level 2 qualification. However, there has been an increase in the percentage of young people aged 16-17 who are not in education, employment or training or whose activity is not known.
- Rates of under 16 and under 18 conceptions have been falling year on year leading to less teenage parents.
- North Somerset has maintained a high population vaccination coverage of the HPV vaccination for one dose including throughout the pandemic.
- There has been a decrease in the chlamydia detection rate (a good indicator of whether young people are being proactive with their sexual wellbeing) and this decrease has been year on year since 2012. There has also been a general decrease in the STI testing and diagnosis rate.
- North Somerset young people are less likely to be homeless or to enter the youth justice system than national averages.
- There are geographical differences across these measures linked to socio-economic factors.

Outcomes around support and safeguarding are mixed when compared to the national average:

- Referrals to children's social care have fallen as have the rates of Children in Need and on Child Protection Plans in recent years. The rates of Children in Care have remained fairly steady. Children and young people who receive support from social care generally have worse education and health outcomes than their peers.
- Children and young people who have special educational needs generally have worse education and health outcomes than their peers.

Starting well: geographical inequalities

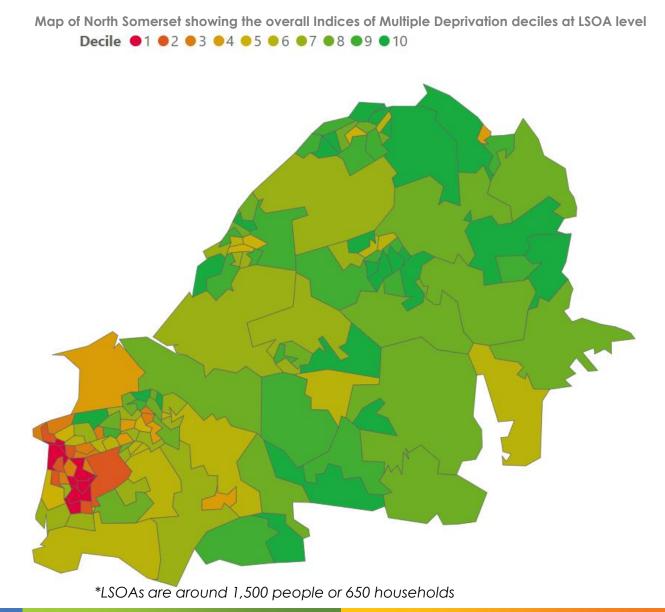
Across the starting well life course there is clear evidence of geographical inequality.

Within some geographical areas of North Somerset outcomes are generally worse than in others, this means that if you are a child or young person living in these areas your life chances in terms of educational attainment, heath and wellbeing are generally poorer than your peers in other areas.

These areas are generally aligned with the most deprived areas within the <u>Indices of Multiple</u> <u>Deprivation</u> (the official measure of relative deprivation in England). Those in decile 1 are most deprived and those in decile 10 least deprived.

The map on this page shows the relative overall deprivation for North Somerset at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA*) with the most deprived LSOA's (decile 1) all being within Weston-super-Mare and the least deprived LSOAs mainly outside of Westor - super-Mare.

The most deprived areas where outcomes are generally poorer across the starting well life course are within the Central, Hillside and South areas of Weston-super-Mare.



Starting well pregnancy and birth: brief analysis

What is going well

The under 16 and under 18 conception rates in North Somerset have been falling resulting in less teenage parents.

Pregnant women in North Somerset are more likely than the England average to take folic acid supplements.

Pregnant women are also more likely than the England average to have early access to maternity care.

Pregnant women are less likely to be obese or smoke during early pregnancy.

The rate of premature births is lower in North Somerset than the England average.

A lower percentage of babies born to term were of a lower birth weight in North Somerset than the England average.

Things to consider

The general fertility rate is decreasing and there are less live births meaning North Somerset has a negative natural population change.

Whilst it has decreased in recent years, almost 10% of women still smoke during pregnancy in North Somerset with some clear geographical differences.

At the 6-8 week after birth check only 50% of women in North Somerset were breastfeeding.



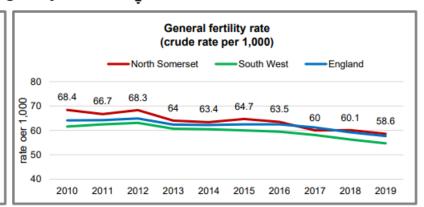


-Q- Spotlight report: pregnancy and birth-Q-

The general fertility rate in North Somerset as of 2019 was 58.6 births per 1,000. This compares to 54.7 in the South West and 57.7 in England. The fertility rate has been decreasing over the last decade locally (from 68.4), regionally (from 61.6) and nationally (from 64.1). In real terms this means around 400 less live births in North Somerset in 2019 compared to 2010.

The <u>under 18 conception rate</u> has also been decreasing from 32.5 per 1,000 in 2010 to 15.9 per 1.000 in 2019. In real terms, this has more than halved the number of under 18 conceptions.

The percentage of under 18 conceptions leading to abortion has remained fairly steady at between 50% and 60% over the last decade in line with regional and national averages.



Based on the most recent data (2019), before and during pregnancy women in North Somerset are slightly more likely than the national average to take folic acid supplements and have early access to maternity care. They are slightly less likely than the national average to be obese during early pregnancy and smoke during early pregnancy. Data is not available at local authority level on drinking or drug taking behaviours during pregnancy.

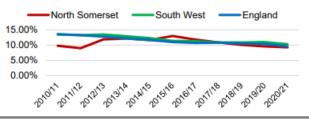
The rate per 1,000 of premature births in North Somerset based on the period 2016-18 was 76.7 per 1,000 compared to 74.5 per 1,000 regionally and 81.2 per 1,000 nationally.

In 2019/20 31.8% of all births were via caesarean section, similar to regional (28.9%) and national (30.1%) averages.

Just 1.89% of babies (born to term) in 201920 were of low birth weight compared with 2.49% regionally and 2.86% nationally.

The percentage of women who smoked at the time of delivery has decreased in North Somerset in recent years and was below 10% in 2020/21. There are geographical differences with people in more deprived areas more likely to smoke.

Smoking status at time of delivery (proportion%)



At the 6-8 week after birth check over 50% of women in North Somerset were breastfeeding. This is slightly above national averages. There are geographical differences within children in deprived areas less likely on average to be breastfed.

Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth (proportion %)



Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Overview of the UK population -Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Health matters: reproductive health and pregnancy planning -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Child and Maternal Health - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Interactive tools:

2021 Child health profiles -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Early years: a brief analysis

What is going well

North Somerset is above the England average for the percentage of children achieving the expected level in 'communication skills', 'gross motor skills', 'fine motor skills', 'problem solving skills' and 'personal social skills' at 2-2½ years.

North Somerset is above the recommended coverage for the Dtap/IPV/Hib vaccination at 1 and 2 years old.

North Somerset is above the recommended coverage for the Hib/MenC booster at 5 years old, and the MMR one dose at 5 years old.

North Somerset has a higher percentage of eligible 2 year olds receiving funded early education compared to the England average.

North Somerset has a higher percentage of 3-4 year olds receiving free early education compared to the England average.

Things to consider

All children and families should receive a review when the child reaches 12 months and 2-2½ years old, in North Somerset the percentage receiving their reviews are significantly below England averages.

North Somerset is below the England average for the percentage of children achieving the expected level in 'good level of development' at 2-2½ years.

North Somerset is below the recommended coverage for the Hib/MenC booster at 2 years old, the PCV (pneumococcal infections) vaccine and booster, and the MMR one dose at 2 years and two doses at 5 years.

A&E attendances for aged 0-4 years are below the England average but getting worse.

Emergency admissions for aged 0-4 years are below the England average but getting worse.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment





-O-Spotlight report: early years -O-



Reviews

All children and families should receive a review when the child reaches 12 months and 2-21/2 years

66.1% of North Somerset children received their 12-month review in 2020/21 compared to 77.8% across the South West and 76.1% across England. For the 2-21/2 years review only 49.7% of North Somerset children received their review compared to 77.6% regionally and 71.5 nationally. To note, this is 2020/21 data and is a change in reporting to previous years using an interim data collection method. More information can be found here.

Child development

Measures of child development at 2-21/2 years show North Somerset children on average are performing as well as or above regional and national averages across the expected levels. The exception to this is on 'good level of development' which is below average. To note, this is 2020/21 data and is a change in reporting to previous years using an interim data collection method. More information can be found here.

	North Somerset	South West	England
Children achieving a good level of development	80.5%	85.6%	82.9%
Children achieving the expected level in communication skills	90.5%	87.7%	86.8%
Children achieving the expected level in gross motor skills	93.3%	91.6%	91.8%
Children achieving the expected level in fine motor skills	93.8%	93.0%	92.0%
Children achieving the expected level in problem solving skills	94.5%	92.0%	91.9%
Children achieving the expected level in personal-social skills	92.8%	91.6%	90.2%

Vaccinations

Population vaccination coverage in North Somerset during the early years as of 2020/21 is mixed when compared to regional and national averages with not all achieving the minimum 95% coverage.

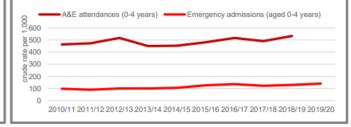
	North Somerset	South West	England
Dtap / IPV / Hib (1 year old)	96.2%	94.8%	92.0%
Dtap / IPV / Hib (2 years old)	95.8%	95.8%	93.8%
Hib / MenC booster (2 years old)	94.1%	93.2%	89.8%
Hib / Men C booster (5 years old)	96.5%	94.9%	92.4%
PCV (pneumococcal infections)	94.7%	94.8%	93.2%
PCV booster	94.3%	93.3%	90.1%
MMR for one dose (2 years old)	94.3%	93.3%	90.3%
MMR for one dose (5 years old)	96.9%	96.0%	94.3%
MMR for two doses (5 years old)	91.9%	91.2%	86.6%

Hospital attendances and admissions

Based on the most recent data (2018/19), North Somerset has a lower rate per 1,000 of A&E attendances for those aged 0-4 years than the national average but is showing an increasing trend.

Emergency admission rates in North Somerset for early years are also lower than regional and national averages (2019/20) but also show an upwards trend.

Hospital attendances and admissions (crude rate per 1,000)



Early education

In 2021, 71% of eligible 2-yearolds in North Somerset benefited from funded early education compared to an average of 62% across England.

98% of all funded early education was with good and/or outstanding providers.

In 2021, 92% of 3- and 4-yearolds in North Somerset benefitted from free early education compared to an average of 88% across England.

95% of all free early education was with good and/or outstanding providers.

Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Early years foundation stage -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

https://www.gov.uk/government /collections/statistics-early-yearsfoundation-stage-profile

Child and Maternal Health -Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Early Years - High Impact Areas (phe.org.uk)

Interactive tools:

2021 Child health profiles -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Local authority interactive tool (LAIT) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

School age primary: a brief analysis

What is going well

Children starting primary school in North Somerset are more likely to achieve a good level of development in their foundation profile than the England average.

At Key Stage one, a similar percentage of children in North Somerset are meeting the expected standard in reading, writing and maths when compared to England averages.

At Key Stage one, a higher percentage of children in North Somerset are meeting the expected standard in science when compared to England averages.

A lower percentage of children receive free school meals in primary school than the England averages.

There has been a significant reduction in the percentage of primary aged children with decayed, missing or filled teeth in North Somerset.

Things to consider

Children who receive free school meals in primary school have lower levels of attainment than their peers across both the Early Years

Profile and at Key Stage One.

Whilst it is similar to England averages, 8% of primary children are persistently absent from school in North Somerset.

Over 25% of reception aged children in North Somerset are overweight or obese. This increases to 31.6% by Year 6. The percentage of overweight and/or obese children is getting worse.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment





-O-Spotlight report: school age (primary) -O-

Attainment

In 2019/20, 74.7% of children achieved a good level of development at the end of their foundation stage (age 5). This has been steady for the last few years and is better than regional (72%) and national averages (71.9%).

In 2019/20, 75.5% of key stage one children were reading to the expected standard, 70.6% were writing to the expected standard and 76.3% were at the expected standard in maths. These are similar results to regional and national averages and have remained steady over the last few years. North Somerset children scored higher for achievement of the expected standard for science (87.2%) than regional and national averages.

In 2019/20, 64.7% of key stage two children met the expected standard for reading, writing and maths. This is similar to regional and national averages all of which have shown a steady improvement over the past few years. In terms of progress between KS1 and KS2, North Somerset children show a worse gap than regional averages.

Free school meals

In 2018, 8.3% of primary school children received free school meals. This is lower than regional (11.4%) and national averages (13.7%)

However, levels of attainment for children who have free school meals is significantly lower than for their peers. Just 55.2% of FSM children achieved a good level of development at the end of their foundation stage.

Absence and exclusions

In 2018/19, 8% of primary school children were persistent absentees. similar to regional and national averages.

The fixed term exclusion rate per 100 pupils for primary aged children in North Somerset was 1.16% in 2016/17 compared to 1.69% regionally and 1.37% nationally.

Healthy lifestyles

In 2019/20, 25.2% of North Somerset Reception aged children were overweight or obese compared with 22.7% regionally and 23.0% nationally. By Year 6 31.6% of children were overweight or obese compared with 31.8% regionally and 35.2% nationally.





Note, North Somerset data to be treated with caution due to changes in data collection due to Covid

Oral health

14.8% of primary aged children have one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth in North Somerset based on the latest data (2016/17) compared to 20.2% regionally and 23.3% nationally. This is a significant reduction from 30% in 2011/12.

Hospital admissions

As of 2020/21, North Somerset has a rate of 66.6 per 10,000 for hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14). This has remained fairly steady over the last few years but has dipped in the latest year and is now below the regional (92.7) and national (75.7) rates.

Children in care

As of 2021, North Somerset has a rate of 49 per 10,000 for children in care (all ages). This has remained fairly steady over the last few years and is lower than regional and national averages.

Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Statistics: school and pupil numbers - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Statistics: school applications -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Statistics: key stage 1 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Statistics: key stage 2 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Interactive tools:

2021 Child health profiles -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Local authority interactive tool (LAIT) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

School age secondary: a brief analysis

What is going well

Key Stage Two attainment (pre secondary school) in North Somerset is similar to national averages.

Key Stage Four attainment in North Somerset is similar to national averages.

A lower percentage of children receive free school meals in secondary school than the England averages.

The under 16 conception rate in North Somerset has been decreasing over the last decade

North Somerset has maintained a high population vaccination coverage of the HPV vaccination for one dose throughout the pandemic.

Things to consider

In terms of progress between KS2 and KS4 (progress 8 score) North Somerset children show a worse gap than regional averages and this has been true since 2016. This means they have not achieved to the level predicted.

Children who receive free school meals in secondary school have lower levels of attainment than their peers.

Whilst it is similar to England averages, 14% of secondary children are persistently absent from school in North Somerset.

The rate of hospital admissions due to substance misuse for those aged 15-24 is higher in North Somerset than the England averages.

The rate of hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions for those under 18 are higher in North Somerset than the England averages.

The rate of hospital admissions as a result of self-harm for those aged 10-14 years have increased significantly over the last decade.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment





Attainment

As of 2020/21 the attainment 8 measure of average achievement was similar in North Somerset (52.2) to regional averages (53.0) and slightly higher than national average (50.9). Due to the pandemic this is not comparable with previous years.

In terms of progress between KS2 and KS4 (progress 8 score) North Somerset children show a worse gap than regional averages and this has been true since 2016.

Free school meals

In 2018, 7.2% of secondary school children received free school meals. This is lower than regional (9.9%) and national averages (12.4%).

However, levels of attainment for children who have free school meals is lower than for their peers.

Absence and exclusions

In 2018/19, 14% of secondary school children were persistent absentees, similar to regional and national averages.

The fixed term exclusion rate per 100 pupils for primary aged children in North Somerset was 6.3% in 2016/17 compared to 9.4% regionally and 9.4% nationally.

Hospital admissions

As of 2020/21, North Somerset has a rate of 66.6 per 10,000 for hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aqed 0-14). This has remained fairly steady over the last few years but has dipped in the latest year and is now below the regional (92.7) and national (75.7) rates. The rate for those aqed 15-24 was 169.6 per 10,000 compared to 138.2 regionally and 112.4 nationally.

Hospital admissions due to substance misuse for those <u>aged 15-24</u> is higher in North Somerset than regionally or nationally at 108.3 per 100,000 compared to 101.1 regionally and 81.2 nationally based on latest data (2018/19- 20/21).

Hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions for those <u>under 18</u> are also higher in North Somerset than nationally at 42 per 100,000 compared to 29.3 per 100,000 nationally based on latest data (2018/19-20/21).

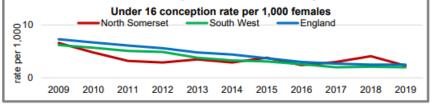
Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm for those <u>aged 10-14 years</u> have increased over the last decade with a rate of 312.3 per 100,000 in 2020/21 compared to 104.2 in 2011/12. There has been a similar increase regionally. For those <u>aged 15-19 years</u> the rate in 2020/21 was 1,231.4 per 100,000 compared to 270 per 100,000 in 2011/12, significantly higher than the national average.

HPV

North Somerset has maintained a high population vaccination coverage of the <u>HPV vaccination</u> for one dose (females age 12-13 years old) at 72.7% in 2019/20. This compares to 48.9% regionally and 59.2% nationally. Coverage is below previous years which has averaged around 90%.

Sexual health

The under 16 conception rate in North Somerset has been decreasing over the last decade with a rate as of 2019 of 2.3 per 1,000, equivalent to 8 conceptions. This is similar to regional and national averages.



Children in care

As of 2021, North Somerset has a rate of 49 per 10,000 for children in care (all ages). This has remained fairly steady over the last few years and is lower than regional and national averages.

Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Statistics: school and pupil numbers - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

<u>Statistics: school applications - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</u>

Statistics: key stage 3 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Statistics: GCSEs (key stage 4) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Interactive tools:

2021 Child health profiles - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Local authority interactive tool (LAIT) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Young people: a brief analysis

What is going well

Almost 87% of young people in North Somerset have a level 2 qualification by the age of 19, this is better than the England average.

The under 16 and under 18 conception rates have been falling year on year leading to less teenage parents.

The homeless rate for those aged 16-24 in North Somerset is below the England average.

The rate of first-time entrants to the youth justice system (aged 0-17) has fallen year on year as has the re-offending rate of young people.

Things to consider

Young people who receives free school meals in secondary school have a lower attainment rate by age 19 than their peers.

There has been a decrease in the chlamydia detection rate (a good indicator of whether young people are being proactive with their sexual wellbeing) and this decrease has been year on year since 2012.

There has been an increase in the percentage of young people aged 16-17 who are not in education, employment or training or whose activity is not known.

Hospital admissions due to substance misuse for those aged 15-24 is higher in North Somerset than the England averages.

Hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions for those under 18 are also higher in North Somerset than the England averages.

Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm for those aged 10-14 years have increased significantly over the last decade.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment



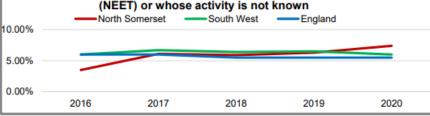


-O-Spotlight report: young people O-

Post 16 activity

7.4% of young people aged 16-17 were not in education, employment or training in 2020. This was an increase on 2018 and is above the national rate.

16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known



Youth justice

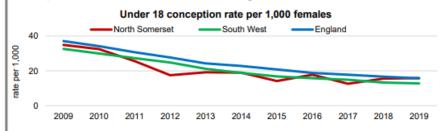
The rate of first-time entrants to the youth iustice system in North Somerset has fallen from 904.9 per 100,000 in 2010 to 159.7 in 2020. similar to regional and national averages.

Homelessness

The rate of young people aged 16-24 who were homeless (under the homeless reduction act) in 2020/21 was 2.3 per 1,000. This was slightly lower than the regional and national average.

Sexual health

The under 18 conception rate in North Somerset has been decreasing over the last decade with a rate as of 2019 of 15.9 per 1,000, equivalent to 55 conceptions. This is similar to national averages.



The proportion of teenage mothers in North Somerset was 0.5% in 2019 compared to 1.5% a decade previously, similar to regional and national averages.

Chlamydia

The chlamydia detection rate in North Somerset for those aged 15 to 24 has fallen to 1.234 per 100,000 in 2020 from 2,554 per 100.000 in 2012. Whilst some of this decrease can be attributed to the pandemic there has been a gradual fall in the last decade locally, regionally, and nationally.

Hospital admissions

As of 2020/21. North Somerset has a rate of 169.6 per 10,000 for hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24), compared to 138.2 regionally and 112.4 nationally. These rates have fluctuated over recent years but not significantly.

Hospital admissions due to substance misuse for those aged 15-24 is higher in North Somerset than regionally or nationally at 108.3 per 100,000 compared to 101.1 regionally and 81.2 nationally based on latest data (2018/19-20/21). These rates have fluctuated over recent years but not significantly.

Hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions for those under 18 are also higher in North Somerset than nationally at 42 per 100,000 compared to 29.3 per 100,000 nationally based on latest data (2018/19-20/21). These rates have fluctuated over recent years but not significantly.

Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm for those aged 10-14 years have increased over the last decade with a rate of 312.3 per 100,000 in 2020/21 compared to 104.2 in 2011/12. There has been a similar increase regionally. For those aged 15-19 years the rate in 2020/21 was 1,231.4 per 100,000 compared to 270 per 100,000 in 2011/12, significantly higher than the national average.

See also young people's sexual health spotlight report

Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Statistics: destinations of key stage 4 and 16 to 18 (KS5) students - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Statistics: 16 to 19 attainment -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Statistics: NEET and participation -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Statistics: widening participation in higher education - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Interactive tools:

2021 Child health profiles -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Young people's sexual and reproductive health: a brief analysis

What is going well

The under 16 and under 18 conception rates have been falling year on year leading to less teenage parents.

The under 18 abortion rate has also fallen in recent years.

North Somerset has maintained a high population vaccination coverage of the HPV vaccination for one dose throughout the pandemic.

Things to consider

Just 24.6% of under 25s chose a long-acting reversible contraception (LARC) offer in North Somerset (excluding injections), this is below the England average.

There has been a decrease in the chlamydia detection rate (a good indicator of whether young people are being proactive with their sexual wellbeing) and this decrease has been year on year since 2012.

The STI testing rate in North Somerset for those aged under 25 (excluding chlamydia) has also been falling year on year.

New STI diagnoses in North Somerset for those aged under 25 (excluding chlamydia) has fallen in the last year likely as a result of the pandemic.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment





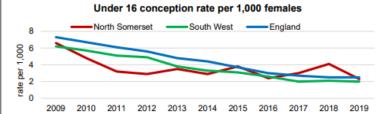
•Q Spotlight report: young people's sexual and reproductive health •Q

HPV vaccination

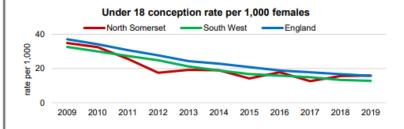
North Somerset has maintained a high population vaccination coverage of the HPV vaccination for one dose (females age 12-13 years old) at 72.7% in 2019. This compares to 48.9% regionally and 59.2% nationally. Coverage is below previous years which has averaged around 90%, this is likely attributable to the pandemic.

Teenage pregnancy

The under 16 conception rate in North Somerset has been decreasing over the last decade with a rate as of 2019 of 2.3 per 1,000, equivalent to 8 conceptions. This is similar to regional and national averages.



The under 18 conception rate in North Somerset has also been decreasing over the last decade with a rate as of 2019 of 15.9 per 1,000, equivalent to 55 conceptions. This is similar to national averages.



The under 18 abortion rate has also fallen in recent years from 10.2 per 1,000 in 2016 to 6.7 per 1,000 in 2020, equivalent to the national rate.

Contraception

24.6% of under 25s chose a long-acting reversible contraception (LARC) offer in North Somerset (excluding injections) in 2020 compared to 33.4% in the South West and 28.8% nationally. This percentage is increasing across North Somerset though not as quickly as regionally or nationally.

Sexual transmitted infections

- The STI testing rate in North Somerset for those aged under 25 (excluding chlamydia) has fallen to 2,372 per 100,000 in 2020 from 4,782 per 100,000 in 2015. Whilst some of this decrease can be attributed to the pandemic there has been a gradual fall in the last decade locally.
- STI test positivity in North Somerset for those aged under 25 (excluding chlamydia) has remained fairly stable with 4.3% positivity as of 2020 compared to 3.8% the year previously.
- New STI diagnosis in North Somerset for those aged under 25 (excluding chlamydia) decreased significantly in 2020 to 299 per 100,000 following a fairly steady state of between 500 and 600 per 100,000. This can likely be attributed to the pandemic.

Chlamvdia

The chlamydia proportion for those aged 15 to 24 screened in North Somerset in 2020 was 14.6% compared to 15.4% regionally and 14.3% nationally. This is a decrease over previous years and whilst some of this decrease can be attributed to the pandemic there has been a gradual fall in the last decade locally, regionally and nationally.

The chlamydia detection rate in North Somerset for those aged 15 to 24 has fallen to 1,234 per 100,000 in 2020 from 2,554 per 100,000 in 2012. Whilst some of this decrease can be attributed to the pandemic there has been a gradual fall in the last decade locally, regionally and nationally.

Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Health matters: reproductive health and pregnancy planning -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Brook – Healthy lives for young people

Welcome to Unity Sexual Health Unity Sexual Health

Interactive tools:

2021 Child health profiles -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Hospital admissions and attendances: a brief analysis

What is going well

The rate of A&E attendances in North Somerset for those aged under 18 years is similar to England averages.

The rate of emergency hospital admissions for those aged under 18 years is below England averages.

The rate of hospital admissions due to asthma for those aged under 19 years is lower in North Somerset than the England average and has remained fairly steady.

The rate of hospital admissions due to diabetes for those aged under 19 years is lower in North Somerset than the England average and has remained fairly steady.

Things to consider

The rate of A&E attendances in North Somerset is increasing.

The rate of hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children is slightly above the England average.

The rate of hospital admissions due to substance misuse for those aged 15-24 is higher in North Somerset than the England averages.

The rate of hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions for those under 18 are also higher in North Somerset than the England averages.

The rate of hospital admissions as a result of selfharm for those aged 10-24 years have increased significantly over the last decade as have the rate of hospital admissions due to mental health conditions.

The rate of hospital admissions due to epilepsy for those under 19 years are higher in North Somerset than the England averages.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

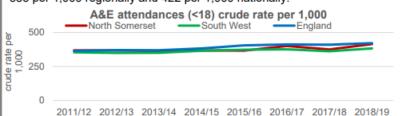




-Q-Spotlight report: hospital attendances and admissions -Q-

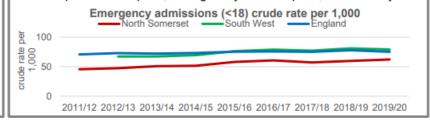
A&E attendances

Based on the most recent data (2018/19) North Somerset has a rate of A&E attendances for those aged <18 years of 415 per 1,000. This compares to 383 per 1,000 regionally and 422 per 1,000 nationally.



Emergency admissions

Based on the most recent data (2019/20) North Somerset has a rate of emergency hospital admissions for those aged <18 years of 62.3 per 1,000. This compares to 79.2 per 1,000 regionally and 75.2 per 1,000 nationally.



Hospital admissions

As of 2020/21, North Somerset has a rate of 66.6 per 10,000 for hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children (aged 0-14). This has remained fairly steady over the last few years but has dipped in the latest year and is now below the regional (92.7) and national (75.7) rates. The rate for those aged 15-24 was 169.6 per 10,000 compared to 138.2 regionally and 112.4 nationally.

Hospital admissions due to substance misuse for those aged 15-24 is higher in North Somerset than regionally or nationally at 108.3 per 100,000 compared to 101.1 regionally and 81.2 nationally based on latest data (2018/19-20/21).

Hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions for those under 18 are also higher in North Somerset than nationally at 42 per 100,000 compared to 29.3 per 100,000 nationally based on latest data (2018/19- 20/21).

Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm for those aged 10-14 years have increased over the last decade with a rate of 312.3 per 100,000 in 2020/21 compared to 104.2 in 2011/12. There has been a similar increase regionally and nationally. For those aged 15-19 years the rate in 2020/21 was 1,231.4 per 100,000 compared to 270 per 100,000 in 2011/12, significantly higher than the national average.

Hospital admissions due to mental health conditions for those aged under 18 years as of 2020/21 is significantly higher in North Somerset (251 per 100,000) than regionally (125.4 per 100,000) or nationally (87.5 per 100,000). There has been a significant increase in admissions since 2010/11.

Hospital admissions due to diabetes for those under 19 years of age based on latest date (2019/20) are lower in North Somerset (32.7 per 100,000) than regionally (58.7 per 100,000) and nationally (51.9 per 100,000).

Hospital admissions due to epilepsy for those under 19 years of age based on latest date (2019/20) are similar in North Somerset (87.1 per 100,000) to regionally (89.9 per 100,000) though slightly above the national average (78.2 per 100,000).

Hospital admissions due to asthma for those under 19 years of age based on latest date (2020/21) are lower in North Somerset (54.3 per 100,000) than regionally (67.4 per 100,000) and nationally (74.2 per 100,000). However, admissions were much lower in 2020/21 than previous years where they were similar to regional and national averages.

Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Admissions for children with longterm conditions, emergency admissions and A&E attendance: <u> 2020 update - GOV.UK</u> (www.gov.uk)

Mental health and self-harm in children and young people -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Young People - High Impact Areas (phe.org.uk)

Interactive tools:

2021 Child health profiles -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Vaccinations and immunisations: a brief analysis

What is going well

North Somerset is above the recommended coverage for the Dtap/IPV/Hib vaccination at 1 and 2 years old.

North Somerset is above the recommended coverage for the Hib/MenC booster at 5 years old.

North Somerset is above the recommended coverage for the MMR one dose at 5 years old

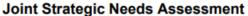
North Somerset has maintained a high population vaccination coverage of the HPV vaccination for one dose throughout the pandemic.

Things to consider

North Somerset is below the recommended coverage for the Hib/MenC booster at 2 years old.

North Somerset is below the recommended coverage for the PCV (pneumococcal infections) vaccine and booster.

North Somerset is below the recommended coverage for the MMR one dose at 2 years and two doses at 5 years







-Q-Spotlight report: vaccinations and immunisations Q-

Immunisations

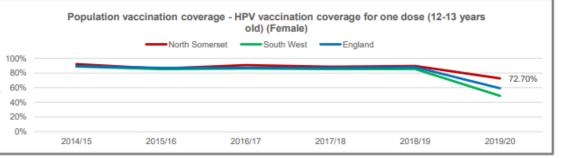
Population immunisation coverage in North Somerset during the early years is high both for first doses and boosters and compares favourably to regional and national averages. However, it does not

always meet the recommended 95% coverage.							
	North Somerset	South West	England				
Dtap / IPV / Hib (1 year old)	96.2%	94.8%	92.0%				
Dtap / IPV / Hib (2 years old)	95.8%	95.8%	93.8%				
Hib / MenC booster (2 years old)	94.1%	93.2%	89.8%				
Hib / Men C booster (5 years old)	96.5%	94.9%	92.4%				
PCV (pneumococcal infections)	94.7%	94.8%	93.2%				
PCV (pneumococcal infections) booster	94.3%	93.3%	90.1%				
MMR for one dose (2 years old)	94.3%	93.3%	90.3%				
MMR for one dose (5 years old)	96.9%	96.0%	94.3%				
MMR for two doses (5 years old)	91.9%	91.2%	86.6%				



HPV vaccination

North Somerset has maintained a high population vaccination coverage of the HPV vaccination for one dose (females age 12-13 years old) at 72.7% in 2019. This compares to 48.9% regionally and 59.2% nationally. Coverage is below previous years which has averaged around 90%, this is likely attributable to the pandemic.



Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Immunisations for young people your questions answered (publishing.service.gov.uk)

COVID-19 vaccination programme for children and young people: guidance for schools (version 3) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

COVID-19 vaccination: resources for children and young people aged 12 to 17 years - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Interactive tools:

2021 Child health profiles -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Oral health: a brief analysis

What is going well

The percentage of five-year-olds surveyed across North Somerset who had visually obvious dental decay is lower than England averages.

This is a significant improvement on previous years.

Things to consider

Data is not available at North Somerset level for three-year olds.



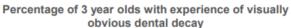


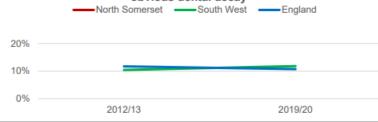
-O-Spotlight report: oral health -O-



Percentage of 3-year-olds with experience of visually obvious dental decay

The Dental Public Health Epidemiology Programme for England surveys three-year-old children for signs of visually obvious dental decay. In 2019/20, 11.8% of three-year-olds surveyed across the South West had visually obvious decay compared to 10.7% nationally. Data is not available at North Somerset level due to the small sample size but was similar to regional and national averages in the last data set from 2012/13.

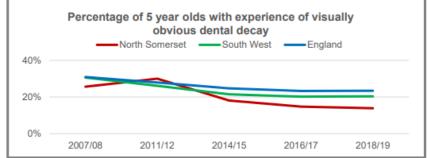




Percentage of 5-year-olds with experience of visually obvious dental decay

The Dental Public Health Epidemiology Programme for England surveys fiveyear-old children for signs of visually obvious dental decay. In 2018/19, 13.9% of five-year-olds surveyed across North Somerset had visually obvious decay compared to 20.4% across the South West and 23.4% nationally.

North Somerset has improved significantly since 2011/12 when 30% of fiveyear-old children had signs of visually obvious dental decay



Children are more at risk of developing tooth decay if they are:

- eating a poor diet
- · brushing their teeth less than twice per day with fluoride toothpaste
- from deprived backgrounds

9.4% of children under the age of 16 years in North Somerset are from low-income families (absolute) compared to 11.7% in the South West and 15.6% nationally. The percentage of children in low-income families in North Somerset has decreased since 2014/15.

Health matters: child dental health





Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Child oral health: applying All Our Health - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Improving oral health: an evidence-informed toolkit for local authorities - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Interactive tools:

2021 Child health profiles -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Complex health: a brief analysis

What is going well

North Somerset school children identified as having special education needs shows an upwards trend. This means more children are being given support.

The rate of hospital admissions due to asthma for those aged under 19 years is lower in North Somerset than the England average and has remained fairly steady.

The rate of hospital admissions due to diabetes for those aged under 19 years is lower in North Somerset than the England average and has remained fairly steady.

Things to consider

The rate of hospital admissions due to epilepsy for those under 19 years are higher in North Somerset than the England averages.

The rate of hospital admissions due to mental health conditions for those under 18 years have increased significantly in the latest published data.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

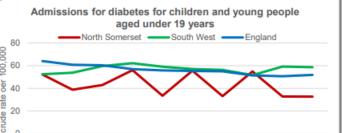




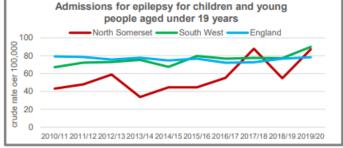
-O-Spotlight report: complex health -O-



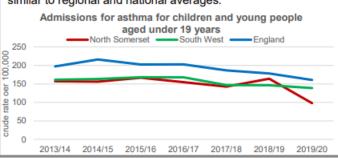
Hospital admissions due to diabetes for those under 19 years of age based on latest date (2019/20) are lower in North Somerset (32.7 per 100,000) than regionally (58.7 per 100,000) and nationally (51.9 per 100,000) but subject to fluctuation year on year.



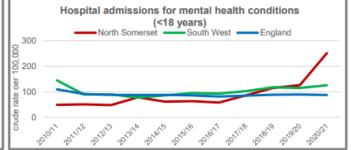
Hospital admissions due to epilepsy for those under 19 years of age based on latest date (2019/20) are similar in North Somerset (87.1 per 100,000) to regionally (89.9 per 100,000) though slightly above the national average (78.2 per 100,000). These admissions show an upwards trend.



Hospital admissions due to asthma for those under 19 years of age based on latest date (2019/20) are lower in North Somerset (98.0 per 100,000) than regionally (138.8 per 100,000) and nationally (160.7 per 100,000). However, admissions were much lower in 2019/20 than previous years where they were similar to regional and national averages.



Hospital admissions due to mental health conditions for those aged under 18 years as of 2020/21 is significantly higher in North Somerset (251 per 100,000) than regionally (125.4 per 100,000) or nationally (87.5 per 100,000). There has been an increase in admissions since 2010/11 and a significant increase in the past year.



The percentage of school children in North Somerset with special educational needs support was 12.1% as of 2021. this compares to 13.1% regionally and 12.2% nationally. The percentage of SEN children in North Somerset shows an upwards trend.

The percentage of school children with special education needs (SEN) who are identified as having social, emotional and mental health as the primary type of need, in North Somerset was 3.0% as of 2021 compared to 3.4% regionally and 2.9% nationally. This shows an upwards trend.

Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Children with special educational and complex needs: guidance for Health and Wellbeing Boards (publishing.service.gov.uk)

Children and young people with complex needs | NHS Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire CCG (bnssgccg.nhs.uk)

Statistics: special educational needs (SEN) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Interactive tools:

2021 Child health profiles -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

See also hospital admissions and attendances and SEND spotlight reports

Special education needs and disability: a brief analysis

What is going well

The number of children and young people obtaining new Education and Health Care Plans has been increasing over recent years.

The number of EHCPs issued within 20 weeks has been improving despite a dip in 2020.

The number of assessments for Education and Health Care Plans that are refused has been decreasing over recent years.

Things to consider

Educational outcomes for children with SEND are generally worse than their peers.

Children with SEND do not achieve as high a percentage of good level of development, attainment at key stage one, key stage two or key stage four than their peers.

Children with SEND have worse attendance than their peers.

Children with SEND are more likely to be excluded from school.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment





Spotlight report: Special Education Needs and Disability (SEND)

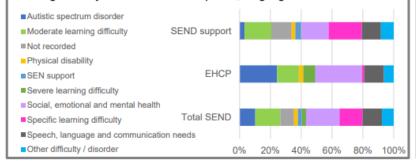
SEND

The number of children with special education needs and disability (SEND) has increased over the last few years across both cohorts in North Somerset, those that receive SEN support and those that have an Education Health Care Plan (EHCP). Between 2015 and 2021 the overall increase was 39%.





Based on the most recent data, 30.2% of EHCPs were for social. emotional and mental health, 24.2% for autistic spectrum disorder, 14.2% for moderate learning difficulty and 12.9% for speech, language and communication needs. These four primary needs account for over 80% of all EHCPs. For SEN support, 21.6% were for a specific learning difficulty. 17.5% for social, emotional and mental health, 17.3% for moderate learning difficulty and 12.4% are for speech, language and communication.



Comparators

The percentage of pupils with special educational needs support as of 2021 was 12.1% in North Somerset compared to 13.1% regionally and 12.2% nationally. This has fluctuated over recent years.

Experience and outcomes

- The number of children and young people obtaining new EHCPs in North Somerset has been increasing in recent years. Between 2010 and 2017 North Somerset produced an average of 63 new first-time Plans per year. Between 2018 and 2021 the average was 259.
- The percentage of children and young people in North Somerset assessed for whom EHCPs were made for the first time has also been increasing in recent years.
- In 2020, North Somerset refused 9% of all assessment requests, a constant decrease since 2016.
- In North Somerset, the number of EHCPs issued within 20 weeks. increased from 2014 to 2019 but decreased in 2020.
- In 2019. North Somerset issued 100% of new EHCPs within 20 weeks. compared to 58.7% nationally and 57.3% regionally, and well above the compliance rates of closest statistical neighbours. In 2020, the figure decreased to 18.1% and was the second lowest percentage of all the statistical neighbours but has since increased until the end of 2021.
- Educational outcomes for children with SEND are generally worse than their peers.
- SEND children do not achieve as high a percentage of good level of development, attainment at key stage one, key stage two or key stage four than their peers.
- · SEND children have worse attendance, averaging 84% compared to 92% for all pupils.
- SEND children are more likely to be excluded from school either fixed term or permanently.

Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Schools, colleges and children's services: Special educational needs and disability (SEND) detailed information - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

North Somerset Parent and Carers Working Together **NSPCWT**

NSPCWT+Annual+Survey+March +2021.pdf (squarespace.com)

Interactive tools:

2021 Child health profiles -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Support and safeguarding: a brief analysis

What is going well

The rate of children in care has remained steady over recent years.

Levels of youth offending and re-offending had fallen in North Somerset.

Things to consider

The rate of referrals to children's social care in North Somerset has fallen year on year and is below England averages.

The rate of Children in Need in North Somerset has fallen year on year and is below England averages.

The rate of children on a Child Protection Plan in North Somerset has fallen year on year and is below England averages.

Placement stability for children in care is worse in North Somerset than the England average.

Children in Need, on a Child Protection Plan and in care have worse educational outcomes than their peers.

Children leaving care are more likely not to be in education, employment or training than the England average.







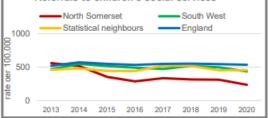
-O- Spotlight report: support and safeguarding -O-

Referrals

The rate of referrals to children's social services has fallen in North Somerset over recent years. The North Somerset rate is now below regional and national averages.

25.3% of referrals in North Somerset are rereferrals within 12 months, slightly higher than regional (21%) and national (22.6%) averages.

Referrals to children's social services

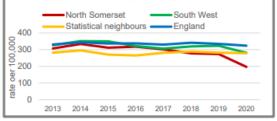


Children in Need

The rate of Children in Need has fallen in North Somerset over recent years. The North Somerset rate is now below regional and national averages.

39% of school aged Children in Need have an Education and Health Care Plan, above regional (24.2%) and national averages (26.7%).

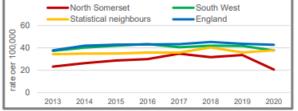




Child protection

The rate of children on a Child Protection Plan has fallen in North Somerset over recent years. The North Somerset rate is now below regional and national averages.

24.6% of children are on a plan for a second or subsequent time, this is similar to the regional average (24.4%) but slightly above the national (21.9%). Children on a Child Protection Plan



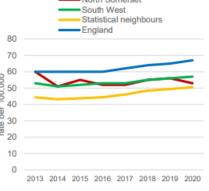
Children in Care

he rate of children in care has remained fairly steady in North Somerset over recent years and has been similar to regional averages. It is below national averages.

Placement stability for children in care in North Somerset is slightly worse than regional and national averages with a higher percentage of children having more than 3 placements (15% in 2020 compared to 11% nationally) and a lower percentage being in a placement for at least 2 years (61% in 2019) compared to 69% nationally).

Children in Care have worse educational outcomes than their peers across all key stages, this is the case regionally and nationally.





Care leavers

A high percentage of care leavers in North Somerset are in suitable accommodation (equal to or better than national averages).

Less than 50% of care leavers in North Somerset are in education, employment or training, this is slightly below regional and national averages.

Youth offending

The rate of first-time entrants to the youth justice system (aged 0-17) has fallen locally, regionally and nationally over recent years from a rate of 829 per 100,000 in North Somerset in 2012 to 147.3 in 2019.

The reoffending rate has also fallen in North Somerset.

Further data on children and young people support and safeguarding can be accessed via the Local Authority Interactive Tool

Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Statistics: children in need and child protection - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Statistics: looked-after children -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Statistics: children's social work workforce - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Interactive tools:

Local authority interactive tool (LAIT) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Mental health and wellbeing: a brief analysis

What is going well

Referrals for support from community mental health teams are increasing.

Things to consider

Children and young people's mental health is getting worse across all age groups.

More children and young people nationally say have seen their mental health and wellbeing worsen.

The rate of hospital admissions due to substance misuse for those aged 15-24 is higher in North Somerset than the England averages.

The rate of hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions for those under 18 are also higher in North Somerset than the England averages.

The rate of hospital admissions as a result of selfharm for those aged 10-24 years have increased significantly over the last decade as have the rate of hospital admissions due to mental health conditions.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment





-Q- Spotlight report: children and young people's mental health and wellbeing Q-

Percentage of children or young people with a

probable mental disorder, by age and sex,

■ Boys ■ Girls ■ All

Mental Health of Children and Young People survey

The Mental Health of Children and Young People (MHCYP) survey series provides England's Official Statistics on trends in child mental health. Whilst this does not give information at North Somerset level it gives a national overview:

As of 2021 some key points...

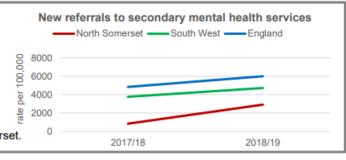
- 17.4% of children aged 6 to 16 years, and 16.9% of young people aged 17 to 23 years were identified with a probable mental disorder. This is an increase across the age groups since the last survey in 2017.
- A higher percentage of children and young people experienced a deterioration in their mental health since 2017 than an improvement.
- Girls and young women were more likely to have experienced that deterioration than boys and young men of the same age.
- 6 to 10 year olds 11 to 16 year olds . Children and young people with a special educational need or disability (SEND) or long-term health condition were more likely to have a probable mental disorder.

25%

The survey also shows the proportion of children and young people with possible eating problems, problems getting to sleep, and feelings of loneliness have all increased since 2017.

Mental health services

There has been a significant increase in new referrals to secondary mental health services (services which generally will need a referral from a GP) in North Somerset for those under 18 years, from 835 per 100,000 in 2017/18 to 2,906 per 100,000 in 2018/19. There have been increases regionally and nationally also though not as significant as in North Somerset.



Hospital admissions

Hospital admissions due to mental health conditions for those aged under 18 years as of 2020/21 are significantly higher in North Somerset (251 per 100,000) than regionally (125.4 per 100,000) or nationally (87.5 per 100,000). There has been a significant increase in admissions in the last year with a worsening trend over recent years.

Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm for those aged 15-19 years have increased over the last decade with a rate in 2020/21 of 1,231.4 per 100,000 compared to 270 per 100,000 in 2011, significantly higher than the national average. The rate for those aged 20-24 has also seen an increase though not as pronounced with a rate in 2011 of 411.5 per 100,000 increased to 852.6 pre 100,000 in 2020/21. These admissions show a worsening trend.

Hospital admissions due to substance misuse for those aged 15-24 is higher in North Somerset than regionally or nationally at 108.3 per 100,000 compared to 101.1 regionally and 81.2 nationally based on latest data (2018/19- 20/21). These admissions show a worsening trend.

Hospital admissions due to alcohol specific conditions for those under 18 are also higher in North Somerset than regionally or nationally at 42 per 100,000 compared to 29.3 nationally based on latest data (2018/19-20/21).

See also young people and young people's sexual health spotlight reports

Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Mental Health of Children and Young People in England mhcyp 2021 rep.pdf (digital.nhs.uk)

NHS England » Children and young people

Children and young people's emotional health and wellbeing | NHS Bristol, North Somerset and South Gloucestershire CCG (bnssgccg.nhs.uk)

Interactive tools:

2021 Child health profiles -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Social determinants of health and child poverty: a brief analysis

What is going well

Overall a lower percentage of children in North Somerset are living in low income households compared to regional and national averages.

Overall a lower percentage of children in North Somerset are eligible for free school meals (a measure of food insecurity) compared to regional and national averages.

Things to consider

There are significant geographical inequalities linked to social determinants of health and child poverty in North Somerset.

Children and young people in the most deprived areas of North Somerset are more likely to be living in poverty and to have poor health and educational outcomes.

The most deprived areas are all in Weston-supermare, specifically in Central, Hillside and South wards.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment





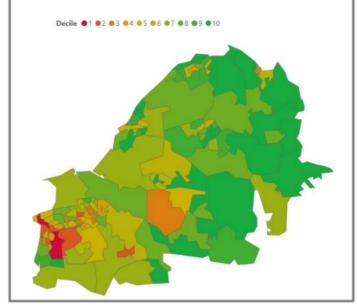
Spotlight report: social determinants of health and child poverty



Many social determinants of health such as income, employment and quality of housing, exert significant impacts on social, educational and health outcomes for children and young people. Children and young people living in poverty are more likely to have physical and mental health problems, and lower educational attainment than their less deprived peers, all of which can challenge their life chances. Nationally, there are significant geographical inequalities linked to deprivation and this is also the case in North Somerset.

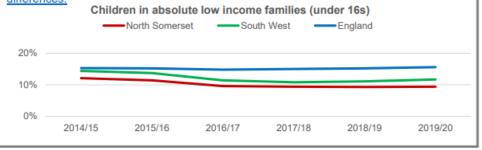
Indices of Multiple Deprivation

North Somerset has significant geographical inequalities across a number of indicators including income deprivation which measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families (IDACI index). Children living in these most deprived areas (decile 1) in North Somerset are within specific areas of Weston-super-Mare including South, Central and Hillside wards (red on the map below). More information is available in the North Somerset ward profiles.



Low-income families

9.4% of children under the age of 16 years in North Somerset are from low-income families (absolute) compared to 11.7% in the South West and 15.6% nationally. The percentage of children in low-income families in North Somerset has decreased since 2014/15. However, as with the IDACI index there are <u>significant geographical</u> differences.



Food insecurity

Data from the YouGov survey commissioned by The Food Foundation demonstrated that 14% of adults living with children reported experiencing moderate or severe food insecurity within the previous 6 months which included 2.3 million children. Another measure associated with child poverty is the proportion of pupils eligible for free school meals (FSMs) (if parents are in receipt of certain means tested benefits). In North Somerset the percentage of primary children eligible for free school meals (14.6%) is lower than regional (18.2%) and national (21.6%) averages. This is also the case for secondary pupils, with 12.2% eligible in North Somerset compared to 15.5% regionally and 18.9% nationally.

However, there are geographical differences with children and young people in some Weston-super-Mare wards with higher eligibility than regional and national averages.

Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

The Child Poverty Act: Child Poverty Act 2010 (legislation.gov.uk)

The Child Poverty Unit - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Interactive tools:

Inequality Tools - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Wider Determinants of Health - Income resource page - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Living well

- Background and context
- Overview
- Geographical inequalities
- Health protection
- Health improvement
- III health
- Learning disabilities
- Sexual and reproductive health
- Behavioural risk factors
- Food, diet and nutrition
- Mental health and wellbeing
- Social isolation and loneliness



Living well: background and context

- This living well section of the JSNA aims to cover the breadth of health and wellbeing issues for the population of adults across North Somerset (generally 18 years plus but in some themes there is cross over with younger adults).
- Living well is split out into themes from health protection to health improvement to loneliness and social isolation, aligned to the structure of the Public Health Outcomes Framework. Whilst there is some cross-over between themes each spotlight report gives an overview of the key indicators for that theme. The detailed data behind these can be accessed in the <u>JSNA data dashboard</u> living well section.
- Whilst the most recent data sets are used across all spotlight reports, some health indicators were
 last updated prior to Covid-19, however the pandemic is likely to have worsened several of
 these and increased existing inequalities.

Living well: overview

Across a range of health protection indicators in the Public Health Outcomes Framework, North Somerset generally has good outcomes.

- Population vaccination and immunisation coverage in North Somerset is generally good, though some immunisations programmes do not meet the recommended coverage (95%).
- Flu vaccinations for those at risk and for older age groups have increased in the latest year.
- Respiratory and gastrointestinal infections across North Somerset are generally lower than regional and national averages, which in themselves are generally low.
- STI diagnosis are mixed, the overall rate is falling and has been in recent years which may be related to reduction in access to screening and to social contact.

Across a range of health improvement and ill health indicators for adults, North Somerset generally has mixed outcomes.

- The proportion of adults accessing health checks is lower than national averages.
- The prevalence of diabetes across the population is rising year on year.
- The percentage of cancers diagnosed early hasn't improved in recent years.
- Cancer screening coverage is generally better than the national average across breast, bowel and cervical cancers.
- Prevalence of coronary heart disease (CHD), chronic kidney disease (CKD), stroke, hypertension and rheumatoid arthritis has remained fairly steady across the population.
- Outcomes for adults with learning disabilities are mixed.

Living well: overview cont...

- Sexual and reproductive health in North Somerset is generally good. Women generally feel
 more empowered to make their own choices leading to a decreasing birth rate and a
 reduction in under 18 conceptions.
- More abortions are happening early.
- There is some evidence to suggest that access to services during the pandemic and decreased social contact has affected the STI screening and diagnosis rate.
- Risky behaviours related to health in adults across North Somerset is similar to or worse than national averages. 11.3% of the population still smoke and this is much higher in vulnerable groups. North Somerset generally has worse outcomes across a range of substance misuse related indictors including alcohol misuse.
- Over two thirds of adults are overweight or obese and over 30% are reporting that they are regularly physically inactive.
- Food insecurity is worsening, and evidence suggests that is certainly the case during the pandemic. Residents in deprived areas are more likely to be hungry than their peers in less deprived areas.
- There are geographical differences across these measures linked to socio-economic factors.

Living well: overview cont...

- Residents mental health has gotten worse in recent years. Self-reported measures on satisfaction with life, happiness and levels of anxiety have all worsened and at points in the pandemic were the worse ever.
- The prevalence of depression is worsening year on year. Patient records suggest that 14.5% of adults have an unresolved record of depression on their patient record in North Somerset. It is likely prevalence is higher given residents who may not have been diagnosed.
- Research suggests that loneliness and social isolation is one of the largest health concerns we face.
- More people are lonelier and/or feel more socially isolated in North Somerset and this has been exasperated due to the pandemic. Young people, disabled people and people living in deprived areas are more likely to feel lonely.
- Not all social care users or carers have as much social contact as they would like.
- There are geographical differences across these measures linked to socio-economic factors.

Living well: geographical inequalities

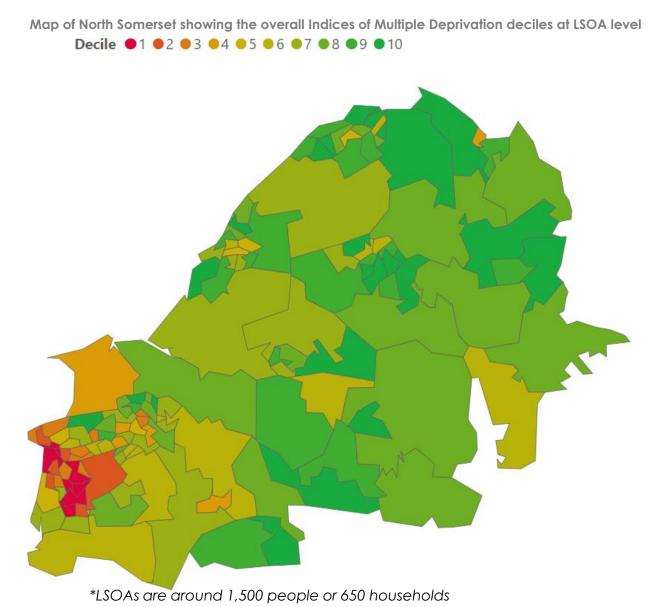
Across the living well life course there is clear evidence of geographical inequality.

Within some geographical areas of North Somerse outcomes are generally worse than in others, this means that if you live in these areas your life chances in terms of employment, income, and physical and mental health and wellbeing including social isolation and loneliness are generally poore than your peers in other areas.

These areas are generally aligned with the most deprived areas within the <u>Indices of Multiple</u> <u>Deprivation</u> (the official measure of relative deprivation in England). Those in decile 1 are most deprived and those in decile 10 least deprived.

The map on this page shows the relative overall deprivation for North Somerset at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA*) with the most deprived LSOA (decile 1) all being within Weston-super-Mare and the least deprived LSOAs mainly outside of Westor super-Mare.

The most deprived areas where outcomes are generally poorer across the living well life course c within the Central, Hillside and South areas of Weston-super-Mare. Areas around these also show higher levels of deprivation and poorer outcomes



Health protection: a brief analysis

What is going well

Respiratory infections across North Somerset are generally lower than regional and national averages, which in themselves are generally low.

Gastrointestinal infections across North Somerset are generally lower than regional and national averages, which in themselves are generally low.

Flu vaccinations for those at risk and for older age groups have increased in the latest year.

Population vaccination and immunisation coverage in North Somerset is generally good, some immunisations overall though not all programmes meet the recommended coverage (95%).

Things to consider

The new STI diagnosis rate in North Somerset has been falling over recent years. This decline may reflect a combination of reduced STI testing as a result of disruption to sexual health services leading to fewer diagnoses, and changes in behaviour during the pandemic which may have reduced STI transmission.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment





-Q- Spotlight report: health protection -Q-

Respiratory infections

- The TB incidence in North Somerset (3-year average) was 2.8 per 100,000 during 2018-20, with a count of 18 incidences for this time period. This has remained low throughout the last decade and below regional and national averages.
- In 2020/21 60.4% of at-risk individuals had a flu vaccination, this is an increase on previous years when it did not exceed 55%. Increases were seen regionally (57.2%) and nationally (53%).
- In 2020/21 85% of individuals aged over 65 years had a flu vaccination, this is an increase on previous years when it did not exceed 80%. Increases were seen regionally (82.8%) and nationally (80.9%).
- In 2020/21 69.7% of high-risk individuals had a recommended PPV (pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine), this is similar to previous years and has not exceeded 75% across North Somerset. Take up is slightly higher regionally (70.6% and nationally (70.6%).

Gastrointestinal infections

Incidence rates for specific gastrointestinal infections (typhoid, paratyphoid, campylobacter, giardia, cryptosporidium, shigella and listeria) across North Somerset are generally low.

Immunisations and childhood preventable diseases

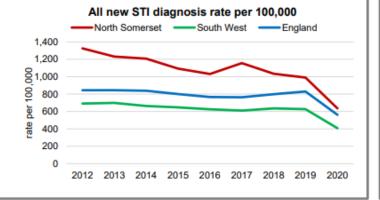
Rates of preventable childhood diseases (measles, mumps and invasive meningococcal disease) are low in North Somerset but some have seen a slight increase in latest data sets.

Population immunisation coverage in North Somerset during the early years is high both for first doses and boosters and compares favourably to regional and national averages. However, it does not always meet the recommended 95% coverage. See also children and young people's immunisation and vaccination spotlight report.

Sexually transmitted infections

North Somerset has had a new STI diagnosis rate above regional and national averages based on those people accessing sexual health services.

However, this rate has fallen in recent years. whilst some of this decrease can be attributed to challenges accessing services during the pandemic, there is a general downward trend.



HIV

The HIV diagnosed prevalence rate for those aged 15-59 years has increased slightly over the last decade but remains at or below a rate of 1 per 1.000. This is below regional (1.31 per 1.000) and national averages 2.31 per 1,000).

See all health protection indicators in the Public Health Outcomes Framework

Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Health protection: detailed information - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Respiratory infections | Topic | NICE

Home | British Association for Sexual Health and HIV (bashh.ora)

Interactive tools:

Health Protection - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)

https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profil e/sexualhealth

TB Strategy Monitoring Indicators -OHID (phe.org.uk)

Health improvement: a brief analysis

What is going well

Over 50% of cancers are diagnosed early i.e. at stages 1 and 2.

Cancer screening coverage across breast, bowel and cervical cancers is better than national averages.

Cancer screening across bowel and cervical cancers has remained steady or gotten better in recent years.

Things to consider

Despite remaining at over 50%, cancers diagnosed at stages 1 and 2 has fallen slightly between 2017 and 2019 in North Somerset.

Breast cancer screening coverage is showing a worsening trend over the last decade.

The take-up of NHS health checks has fallen over recent years both pre and during the pandemic. Whilst this fall is locally, regionally and nationally it is higher in North Somerset.

The prevalence of diabetes in the population is increasing year on year In North Somerset.

The percentage of people in North Somerset with a long term musculoskeletal problem is over 20%, which is 2 in 10 of the population.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

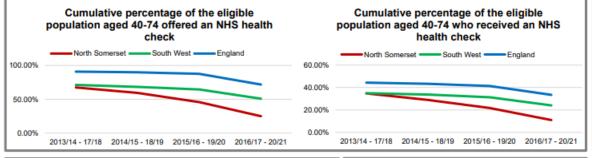




NHS health checks

The NHS Health Check is a health check-up for adults in England aged 40 to 74. It's designed to spot early signs of stroke, kidney disease, heart disease, type 2 diabetes or dementia. As we get older, we have a higher risk of developing one of these conditions.

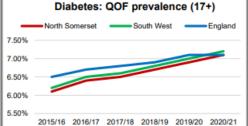
The percentage of the eligible population offered and received an NHS health check in North Somerset is significantly below the regional and national averages and shows a downward trend.



Diabetes prevalence

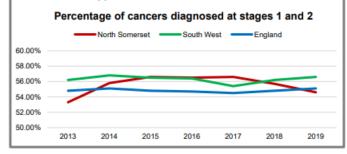
The prevalence of diabetes in the population is increasing year on year locally, regionally and nationally.

To note 2020/21 data should be treated with caution due to changes to data collection during the pandemic.



Percentage of cancers discovered at stages 1 and 2

The percentage of cancers discovered at stages 1 and 2 has fluctuated over recent years locally, regionally and nationally but has not dropped below 50% or exceeded 60%.



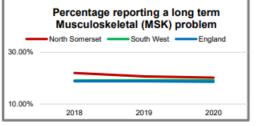
Cancer screening

Cancer screening coverage is generally higher in North Somerset than national averages:

- Breast cancer: 70.1% as of 2021 compared to 64.1% nationally.
- Cervical cancer (ages 25 to 49 years): 76% as of 2021 compared to 68% nationally.
- Cervical cancer (ages 50 to 64 years): 77% as of 2021 compared to 74.7% nationally.
- Bowel cancer: 68.9% as of 2021 compared to 65.2% nationally

Musculoskeletal problems

The percentage of people reporting a longterm musculoskeletal problem via their GP is slightly higher in North Somerset than regional or national averages but remains at around 20%.



See all health improvement indicators in the Public Health Outcomes Framework

Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

NHS Health Checks - NHS Digital

NHS England » The Health Inequalities Improvement Dashboard

Quality improvement in diabetes care | Diabetes UK

Musculoskeletal diseases profile: short commentary, June 2018 -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Healthwatch: Engagement with service users of North Bristol Trust's Accident & Emergency Department

Interactive tools:

<u>Public Health Outcomes</u> <u>Framework - Data - OHID</u> (phe.org.uk)

Leading causes of ill health: a brief analysis

What is going well

The prevalence of most leading causes of ill health has remained fairly steady over recent years, locally, regionally and nationally.

Things to consider

The prevalence of diabetes in the population is increasing year on year In North Somerset.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment



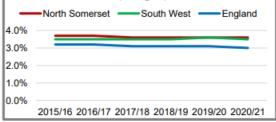


Spotlight report: Ill health O

Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) prevalence

The prevalence of coronary heart disease in the population has remained fairly steady locally, regionally and nationally in recent years and is below 4% in North Somerset.

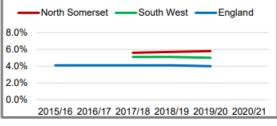
Coronary heart disease prevalence (all ages)



Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) prevalence

The prevalence of chronic kidney disease in the population has remained fairly steady locally, regionally and nationally in recent years and is below 6% in North Somerset.

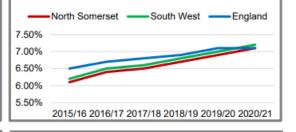
Coronary kidney disease prevalence (18+)



Diabetes prevalence

The prevalence of diabetes in the population is increasing year on year locally, regionally and nationally. To note 2020/21 data should be treated with caution due to changes to data collection during the pandemic.

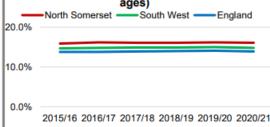
Diabetes prevalence (17+)



Hypertension prevalence

The prevalence of hypertension in the population has remained fairly steady locally, regionally and nationally in recent years and is above 15% in North Somerset.

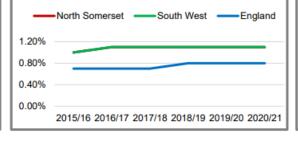
Hypertension disease prevalence (all ages)



Rheumatoid arthritis prevalence

The prevalence of rheumatoid arthritis in the population has remained fairly steady locally, regionally and nationally in recent years at around 1.1% in North Somerset.

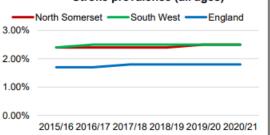
Rheumatoid Arthritis prevalence (16+)



Stroke prevalence

The prevalence of stroke in the population has remained fairly steady locally, regionally and nationally in recent years and is around 2.5% in North Somerset.

Stroke prevalence (all ages)



Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Coronary heart disease (Ischaemic heart disease) types, causes & symptoms | BHF

Stroke - Causes, signs & symptoms | British Heart Foundation (bhf.org.uk)

Chronic kidney disease National Kidney Federation

Hypertension | Treatment summary | BNF content published by NICE

Interactive tools:

Cardiovascular Disease, Diabetes and Kidney Disease -OHID (phe.org.uk)

Learning disabilities: a brief analysis

What is going well

The prevalence of adults with learning disabilities has remained steady over recent years at just over 1,000 adults.

Of these, around half receive support from the local authority.

Things to consider

Outcomes for housing and settled accommodation are mixed.

For employment, there has been a reduction in the percentage of working age adults with learning disabilities in paid employment, though it remains above regional and national averages.

For accommodation, there has been a reduction in the percentage of working age adults in settled accommodation, and as of the latest data update this is below regional and national averages.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment





Spotlight report: learning disabilities -Q-



'A learning disability affects the way a person learns new things throughout their life. A learning disability is different for everyone. No two people are the same. A person with a learning disability might have some difficulty understanding complicated information, learning some skills and/or looking after themselves or living alone' - Learning disabilities - NHS (www.nhs.uk).

Learning disabilities: prevalence

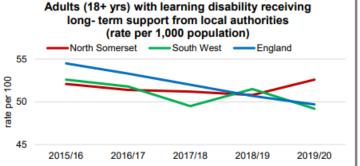
The total number of patients with learning disabilities, as recorded on their practice disease register in North Somerset was around 1.074 people as of 2019/20. This is around 0.5% of the population.

There has been little change year on year for this percentage and it is similar to regional and national averages.

Learning disabilities: local authority support

The rate per 100 of adults (18 plus years) on the GP learning disability register who were receiving long term support from North Somerset Council was 52.6 per 100 as of 2019/20. This is similar to previous years but slightly above regional and national averages.

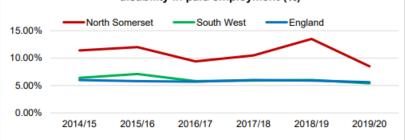
Considered at the whole population level, 565 adults with learning disabilities were receiving long term support in 2019/20 in North Somerset. This is a rate of 3.3 per 1,000 and is similar to regional and national averages.



Employment outcomes

8.5% of supported working age adults with a learning disability were in paid employment as of 2019/20 in North Somerset. This compares to 5.4% regionally and 5.6% nationally.

Proportion of supported working age adults with learning disability in paid employment (%)



Housing outcomes

68.1% of supported working age adults with a learning disability were living in settled accommodation as of 2019/20 in North Somerset. This compares to 76.4% regionally and 77.3% nationally.

Proportion of supported working age adults in settled accomodation (%)



Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Learning disabilities - NHS (www.nhs.uk)

NHS England » Learning disability and autism

Learning disabilities: applying All Our Health - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Learning disabilities - GMC (gmcuk.org)

Interactive tools:

Learning Disability Profiles - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Sexual and reproductive health: a brief analysis

What is going well

The average number of children a woman gives birth to is falling and research suggests that this is due to a combination of more women being in education and work as well as greater access to contraception leading to women choosing to have fewer children. This is positive insofar it evidences women are making their own reproductive choices.

The under 18 conception rate has fallen in the last decade meaning there are less teenage pregnancies.

The percentage of early abortions (taking place under 10 weeks) has increased year on year.

Things to consider

The take up of long acting reversible contraception (excluding injections) has fallen in recent years.

The chlamydia screening proportion (a good indicator of whether people are being proactive with their sexual health) has fallen in 2020 to 14.6% down from 30.7% in 2012.

North Somerset has had a new STI diagnosis rate above regional and national averages based on those people accessing sexual health services.

However, this rate has fallen in recent years.

Diagnosis rates are mixed across infections.

The HIV diagnosis rate is still very low but has been increasing slightly year on year over the last decade by a small number of cases.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment





•Q Spotlight report: sexual and reproductive health •Q



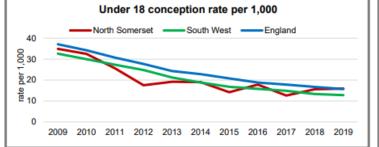
Fertility

The general fertility rate in North Somerset as of 2019 was 58.6 births per 1.000. This compares to 54.7 in the South West and 57.7 in England.

The fertility rate has been decreasing over the last decade locally (from 68.4), regionally (from 61.6) and nationally (from 64.1). In real terms this means around 400 less live births in North Somerset in 2019 compared to 2010.

Under 18 conceptions

The under 18 conception rate in North Somerset has been decreasing over the last decade with a rate as of 2019 of 15.9 per 1,000, equivalent to 55 conceptions. This is similar to national averages.



Abortions

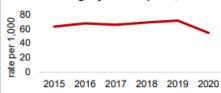
The percentage of abortions taking place under 10 weeks has increased year on year since 2015 in North Somerset. As well as regionally and nationally.

As of 2020, 86.1% of abortions took place before 10 weeks, this compares to 88.2% regionally and 88.1% nationally.

Contraception

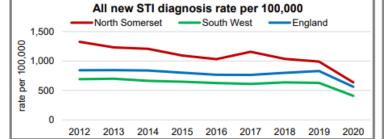
North Somerset has a rate of 54.1 per 1,000 of prescribed long-acting reversible contraception (LARC). This compares to 47.5 per 1.000 in the South West and 34.6 per 1,000 nationally. This percentage has decreased in the last year, but this may be pandemic related.

Total prescribed LARC rate exicuding injections per 1,000



Sexually transmitted infections

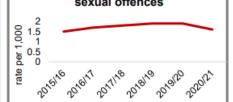
North Somerset has had a new STI diagnosis rate above regional and national averages based on those people accessing sexual health services. However, this rate has fallen in recent years, whilst some of this decrease can be attributed to challenges accessing services during the pandemic, there is a general downward trend.



Sexual offences

Over the last decade the rate per 1.000 of violent crime – sexual offences has risen in North Somerset as well as regionally and nationally. Since 2015/16 the rate has been between 1.5 and 1.9 per 1,000.

North Somerset rate per 1,000 sexual offences



Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Health matters: reproductive health and pregnancy planning -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Child and Maternal Health - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Sexual offences in England and Wales overview - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Interactive tools:

Child and Maternal Health - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Behavioural risk factors: a brief analysis

What is going well

There has been a decrease in current smokers.

11.3% of people aged over 18 years are current smokers in North Somerset, this is down from 16.2% in 2012.

Almost 70% of adults are physically active based on the latest Active Lives Survey.

Things to consider

Smoking prevalence in vulnerable groups is much higher, specifically around adults with long term mental health conditions and those who are in treatment for alcohol and/or substance misuse.

Smoking prevalence is higher for residents who work in manual occupations, and generally they are more likely to live in deprived areas. This is borne out by ONS research which suggests that a person's likelihood of smoking increases in line with the deprivation of their neighbourhood.

There are worse outcomes in North Somerset across a range of alcohol indictors than national averages.

Over 60% of adults in North Somerset are overweight or obese.







Smoking

The <u>Local Tobacco Profile</u> for North Somerset gives an overview of smoking related activity in the area. Generally, across a range of indicators North Somerset is mixed when compared to the national average.

- Smoking prevalence in adults in 2019 was 11.3% in North Somerset compared to 14% regionally and 13.9% nationally based on the Annual Population Survey.
- The prevalence is higher for adults aged 18-64 years in routine and manual occupations (18.9%) and this is also the case regionally and nationally.
- The prevalence is higher for vulnerable adults including those with long term mental health conditions and those admitted for alcohol and/or substance misuse treatments.
- The percentage of women smoking at birth has been falling in recent years but is still at almost 10%, similar to regional and national averages.

Alcohol

The <u>Local Alcohol Profile</u> for North Somerset gives an overview of alcohol related activity in the area. Generally, across a range of indicators North Somerset shows worse rates when compared to the national average for:

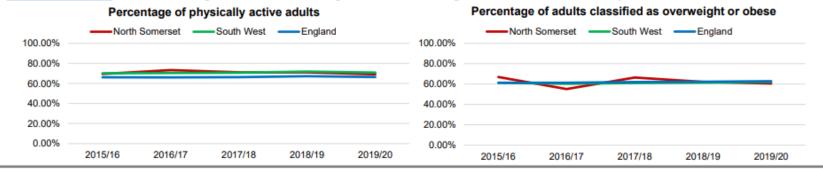
- Hospital admissions for alcohol specific and alcohol related conditions.
- A range of alcohol related conditions including mental and behavioural disorders due to the use of alcohol.
- Alcohol related mortality.

Smoking prevalence for adults admitted to treatment for alcohol abuse is significantly higher than the population average.

As of 2020/21 over 300 people were receiving treatment in specialist alcohol misuse services in North Somerset.

Physical activity and weight

69.1% of adults in North Somerset are physically active based on the latest <u>Active Lives Survey</u> (self-reported and doing at least 150 <u>moderate intensity</u> <u>minutes</u> a week). This is similar to regional and national averages and has not increased in recent years. 60.5% of adults in North Somerset are classified as <u>overweight or obese</u>, also similar to regional and national averages and with little change on this measure over recent years.



Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Health profile for England: 2018 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Clustering of behavioural risk factors for health in UK adults in 2016: a cross-sectional survey - PubMed (nih.gov)

Smoking inequalities in England, 2016 - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Interactive tools:

<u>Local Alcohol Profiles for England</u> <u>- Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)</u>

<u>Local Tobacco Control Profiles -</u> <u>Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)</u>

Obesity Profile - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Food, diet and nutrition: a brief analysis

What is going well

Almost 70% of the adult population of North are physically active based on the latest Active Lives Survey.

Almost 60% of the adult population of North Somerset meet the recommended '5-a-day' consumption of fruit and vegetables on a usual day.

Things to consider

National research suggests that food insecurity is increasing with significant geographical inequalities to that insecurity. Anecdotal data in North Somerset suggests that national research is generally true, however there have been efforts across North Somerset in recent years to ensure Foodbanks and/or community food larders are available.

In North Somerset over 60% of adults are overweight or obese. Research shows that poor diet and obesity are leading causes of premature death and mortality and are associated with a wide range of diseases including cardiovascular disease and some cancers, which can have a significant impact on an individual's physical and mental health and wellbeing.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment





-O- Spotlight report: food, diet and nutrition -O-

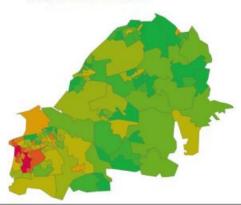


Food insecurity

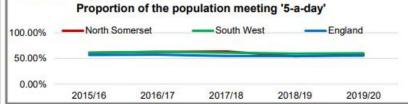
Food insecurity is an important measure of severe material deprivation. It contributes not only to health inequalities and healthy life expectancy, but also social wellbeing. Food insecurity can be considered as limited access to food due to lack of money or other resources. The level of food insecurity can be measured on the Food Insecurity and Experience Scale (FEIS).

Mild food insecurity	Moderate food insecurity		Severe food insecurit
Worrying about ability to obtain	Compromising quality and variety of food	Reducing quantities, skipping meals	Experiencing hunger

A 2018 report by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), averaging data from 2015 to 2017, estimated that 2.2 million people in the UK were severely food insecure, much of this linked to areas of deprivation. Research via The Food Foundation also shows that there are significant geographical inequalities in food insecurity. In North Somerset the deprivation profile shows that the most deprived areas are in Weston-super-Mare (Indices of Multiple Deprivation decile 1, RED) and therefore most likely to suffer food insecurity. Decile •1 •2 •3 •4 •5 •6 •7 •8 •9 •10



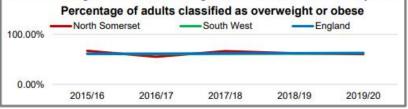
Diet: Based on latest data (2019/20), 57.5% of the adult population of North Somerset meet the recommended '5-a-day' consumption of fruit and vegetables on a usual day, similar to regional and national averages and with little change on this measure over recent years.



Physical activity: Based on latest data (2019/20), 69.1% of adults in North Somerset are physically active based on the latest Active Lives Survey (self-reported and doing at least 150 moderate intensity minutes a week). This is similar to regional and national averages and has not increased in recent years.



Weight: Based on latest data (2019/20), 60.5% of adults in North Somerset are classified as overweight or obese, similar to regional and national averages and with little change on this measure over recent years.



Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Levelling Up on Regional Dietary Inequalities: A Data Story | Food Foundation

Publications | Food Foundation

The lived experience of food insecurity under Covid-19

Adult obesity: applying All Our Health - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Active Lives | Home (sportengland.org)

English indices of deprivation 2019 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Interactive tools:

North Somerset ward profiles: Microsoft Power BI

Mental health and wellbeing: a brief analysis

What is going well

The recorded prevalence of severe mental health disorders including patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses for those aged 18 and over has remained fairly steady

Things to consider

The last two years have seen a decline across a number of self-reported wellbeing measures including satisfaction with life, happiness and an increase in anxiety.

The recorded prevalence of depression for those aged 18 and over has increased year on year in North Somerset.

The percentage of adults in contact with secondary mental health services who are in stable employment has decreased in recent years as has the rate of adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation.

The rate of Employment Support
Allowance claimants for mental and
behavioural disorders have increased year on
year across North Somerset.







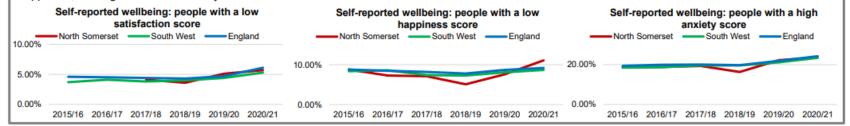
Spotlight report: mental health and wellbeing Q



Research suggests there is a two-way relationship between wellbeing and health; health influences wellbeing and wellbeing itself influences health. Over recent years measures of mental health and wellbeing for the adult population have worsened nationally, regionally and locally with self-reported wellbeing worsening significantly during the pandemic. See also children and young people's mental health and wellbeing spotlight report.

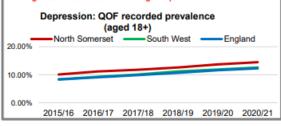
Self-reported wellbeing

The Integrated Household Survey (IHS) is the largest social survey collected by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), providing estimates from approximately 325,000 individual respondents - the biggest pool of UK social data after the census. It includes a number of questions on self-reported mental wellbeing. The last two years have seen a decline across those measures locally, regionally and nationally with more people reporting low satisfaction, low happiness, and higher levels of anxiety.



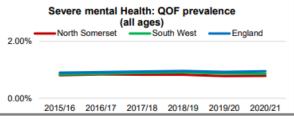
Depression

The recorded prevalence of depression for those aged 18 and over has increased year on year nationally, regionally and locally. In North Somerset 14.5% of adults have an unresolved record of depression on their patient record. To note 2020/21 data should be treated with caution due to changes to data collection during the pandemic.



Severe mental health disorders

The recorded prevalence of severe mental health disorders including patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses for those aged 18 and over has remained fairly steady nationally, regionally and locally over recent years. To note 2020/21 data should be treated with caution due to changes to data collection during the pandemic.



Outcomes

The percentage of adults in contact with secondary mental health services who are in stable employment has decreased in recent years (11.4% as of 2019/20) as has the rate of adults in contact with secondary mental health services who live in stable and appropriate accommodation (59% as of 2019/20).

The rate of Employment Support Allowance claimants for mental and behavioural disorders have increased nationally, regionally and locally in recent years and have been slightly higher across North Somerset.

Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

NHS England » Mental health

Wellbeing and mental health: Applying All Our Health - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

COVID-19 mental health and wellbeing surveillance: report -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Interactive tools:

Mental Health, Dementia and Neurology - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Mental Health and Wellbeing JSNA - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Social isolation and loneliness: a brief analysis

What is going well?

Loneliness and social isolation are recognised as a significant public health concern.

Things to consider

Over a quarter of adults in North Somerset feel lonely some of the time, often or always.

Young adults are more likely to feel lonely often or always.

Disabled residents are more likely to feel lonely often or always than residents who aren't disabled.

People living in deprived areas are more likely to feel lonely often or always than people living in less deprived areas.

A high percentage of users of adults social care services and carers do not have as much social contact as they would like

The effects of the pandemic have worsened feelings of loneliness and social isolation.

North Somerset Insight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment





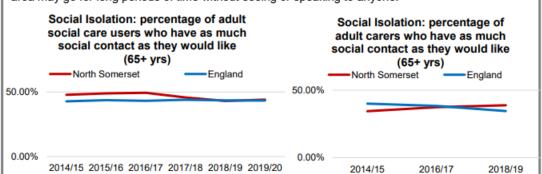
There is an extensive evidence base about the impact of loneliness and social isolation on people's lives and their wellbeing. Loneliness is seen by many health professionals and policy makers as one of the largest health concerns we face. Research presented via the Campaign to End Loneliness suggests that:

- Loneliness, living alone and poor social connections are as bad for your health as smoking 15 cigarettes a day.
- Loneliness is worse for you than obesity.
- Loneliness increases the risk of high blood pressure.
- Loneliness and social isolation are associated with an increased risk of developing coronary heart disease and stroke.
- Loneliness with severe depression is associated with early mortality and loneliness is a risk factor for depression in later life.
- Loneliness and social isolation put individuals at greater risk of cognitive decline and dementia.

Loneliness and social isolation are not restricted to any one group. Feelings and the impacts of loneliness and social isolation are seen across the life course from children to young people to adults to older people. Based on the latest adults Active Lives Survey (2019/20) 22.3% of people across England feel lonely often/always or some of the time. This percentage increases in North Somerset to 26.7%. More recent data from the national Community Life Survey 2020/21 showed that nationally young people aged 16-24 more likely to say they feel lonely often/always (11%) than every other age group (3-7%). People with a limiting long-term illness or disability were more likely to say they felt lonely often/always than those without (15% compared with 4%) and people living in the most deprived areas were more likely to feel lonely often/always than those living in the least deprived areas (10% compared with 4%).

Social contact - older people and carers

Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework (ASCOF) show that more than 50% of adult social care users in North Somerset do not have as much social contact as they would like and over 60% of carers do not have as much social contact as they would like. Furthermore Census 2011 data suggests that almost 30% of people aged over 65 live alone in North Somerset and this, combined with research from Age UK suggests that a significant proportion of older people in the area may go for long periods of time without seeing or speaking to anyone.



Covid-19

Recent research during the pandemic from What Works Wellbeing and UCL had three main findings:

- People who felt most lonely prior to Covid in the UK now have even higher levels of loneliness. This increase began as physical distancing. shielding and lockdown measures were introduced.
- Adults most at risk of being lonely, and increasingly so over this period, have one or more of the following characteristics: they are young, living alone, on low incomes, out of work and, or with a mental health condition.
- The impact on wellbeing from people at risk of loneliness is likely to be compounded by other economic and social impacts experienced by the same people, such as those experiencing job losses and health anxieties.

Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Tackling Ioneliness evidence review - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

DDCMS Loneliness Strategy (publishing.service.gov.uk)

The facts on loneliness | Campaign to End Loneliness

Loneliness and social isolation as risk factors for mortality: a metaanalytic review - PubMed (nih.gov)

AGEUK:rb dec16 no one should have no one.pdf (ageuk.org.uk)

Loneliness, social isolation and COVID-19 | Local Government **Association**

Ageing well

- Background and context
- Overview
- Inequalities
- Vaccinations and screenings
- Falls and fractures
- Dementia
- Support and safeguarding
- Carers



Ageing well: background and context

- This ageing well section of the JSNA aims to cover the breadth of health and wellbeing issues for the population of older adults across North Somerset (generally 65 years plus).
- Ageing well is split out into themes across health and support and safeguarding. Whilst there is
 some cross-over between themes each spotlight report gives an overview of the key indicators
 for that theme. The detailed data behind these can be accessed in the <u>JSNA data dashboard</u>
 ageing well section and the Adults Social Care Outcomes Framework which has not been
 reproduced as part of this JSNA but is available to view via <u>NHS Digital Analytical Hub</u> as a series
 of interactive dashboards.
- Whilst the most recent data sets are used across all spotlight reports, some health indicators were
 last updated prior to Covid-19, however the pandemic is likely to have worsened several of
 these and increased existing inequalities.

Ageing well: overview

Across a range of ageing well indicators in the Public Health Outcomes Framework, North Somerset has mixed outcomes.

- North Somerset is below the national average for take up of NHS health checks and measures of
 preventable sight loss but better than national averages across cancer screening, flu vaccinations,
 and shingles vaccinations.
- The prevalence of osteoporosis in North Somerset is slightly higher than regional or national averages.
- Emergency hospital admissions due to falls are better than national averages but have gotten worse over recent years.
- The rate of hip fractures have increased in recent years for those aged over 65 but have fluctuated for those aged over 80 with no clear trend.
- Dementia prevalence in North Somerset has remained fairly stable over recent years as have dementia related hospital admissions.
- Social care users in North Somerset have scored highly for satisfaction with the services they receive and for feeling like they have control over their daily life when compared to the national average.
- Permanent care home admissions have fallen in North Somerset as independence is maximised.
 Alongside this the number of available care home beds has fallen.
- Carer satisfaction has fallen over recent years.

Ageing well: geographical inequalities

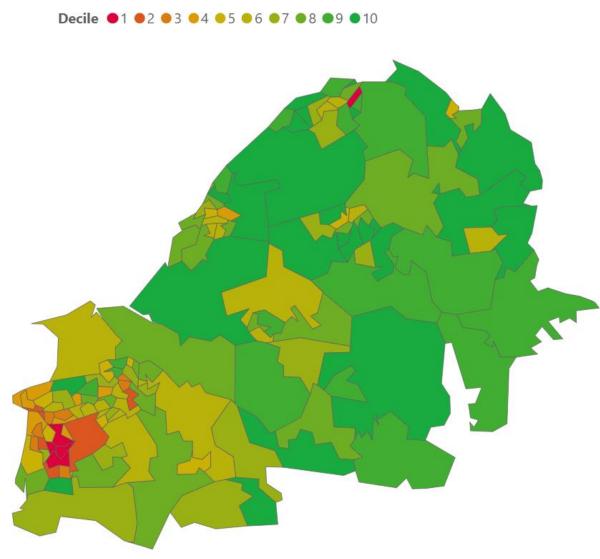
The Indices of Multiple Deprivation measures deprivation across a number of 'domains' including 'income deprivation affecting older people (IDAOPI)'—the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation. There are well researched links between income deprivation and poor health outcomes.

The map on this page shows this domain and the deciles of deprivation for North Somerset at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA*).

Decile 1 is the most deprived and decile 10 the least deprived.

The most deprived areas where outcomes are generally poorer for income deprivation affecting older people are within the South and East areas of Weston-super-Mare. Areas within Worle also show higher levels of deprivation and poorer outcomes.

Outside of Weston-super-Mare, Portishead East shows a high level of income deprivation affecting older people.



Map of North Somerset showing the IDAOPI deciles at LSOA level

*LSOAs are around 1,500 people or 650 households

Screenings and vaccinations: a brief analysis

What is going well

Cancer screening coverage is generally higher in North Somerset than national averages.

Take up of the flu vaccination for those over the age of 65 years remains high and is now at 85% compared to previous years where it did not exceed 80%.

Take up of the shingles vaccination for those aged over 71 years remains steady.

Things to consider

The take-up of NHS health checks has fallen over recent years both pre and during the pandemic. Whilst this fall is locally, regionally and nationally it is higher in North Somerset

Measures of preventable sight loss have not improved in recent years.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment



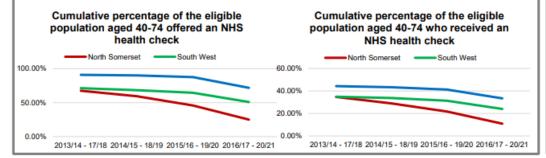




NHS health checks

The NHS Health Check is a health check-up for adults in England aged 40 to 74. It's designed to spot early signs of stroke, kidney disease, heart disease, type 2 diabetes or dementia. As we get older, we have a higher risk of developing one of these conditions.

The percentage of the eligible population offered and received an NHS health check in North Somerset is significantly below the regional and national averages and shows a downward trend.



Cancer screening

Cancer screening coverage is generally higher in North Somerset than national averages:

- Breast cancer: 70.1% as of 2021 compared to 64.1% nationally.
- Cervical cancer (ages 50 to 64 years): 77.1% as of 2021 compared to 74.7% nationally.
- Bowel cancer: 68.9% as of 2021 compared to 65.2% nationally

Percentage of cancers discovered early

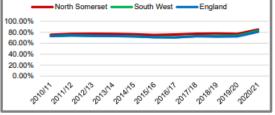
The percentage of cancers discovered at stages 1 and 2 has fluctuated over recent years locally, regionally and nationally but has not dropped below 50% or exceeded 60%.

Specific cancer screening data is available at Clinical Commissioning Group level.

Flu vaccinations

In 2020/21 85% of individuals aged over 65 years had a flu vaccination, this is an increase on previous years when it did not exceed 80%. Increases were seen regionally (82.8%) and nationally (80.9%).

Population vaccination coverage - Flu (aged 65+)



Shingles vaccinations

In 2019/20 53.7% of individuals aged over 71 years had a shingles vaccination, this is similar to the previous year and slightly above the regional average (46.9%) and national average (48.2%).

Population vaccination coverage -Shingles vaccination coverage (71 years)



Preventable sight loss (based on new Certifications of Visual Impairment)

- · Preventable sight loss due to age related macular degeneration has not improved over recent years. As of 2019/20 in North Somerset the rate was 83.3 per 100,000. This compares to a rate of 117.7 regionally and 105.4 nationally.
- Preventable sight loss due to glaucoma has not improved over recent years. As of 2019/20 in North Somerset the rate was 17.9 per 100,000. This compares to a rate of 14.9 regionally and 12.9 nationally.
- As of 2019/20 in North Somerset preventable sight loss measured by sight loss certifications was at a rate of 41.9 per 100,000. This compares to a rate of 49.5 regionally and 41.4 nationally.

Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Productive Healthy Ageing Profile - Key sources - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Blindness and vision loss - NHS (www.nhs.uk)

Interactive tools:

Public Health Outcomes Framework - Data - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Productive Healthy Ageing Profile - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Falls and fractures: a brief analysis

What is going well

Emergency hospital admissions due to falls are better than national averages but have gotten worse over recent years.

Things to consider

The prevalence of osteoporosis in North Somerset is slightly higher than regional or national averages.

Emergency hospital admissions for falls have gotten slightly worse.

The rate of hip fractures have increased in recent years for those aged over 65 but have fluctuated for those aged over 80 with no clear trend.

North Somerset Insight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment





-O- Spotlight report: falls and fractures O-

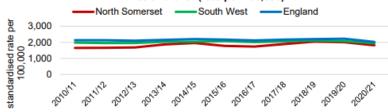
Osteoporosis prevalence

The prevalence of osteoporosis in North Somerset for the population aged over 50 years was 1.5% as of 2020/21. This compares to 1.0% regionally and 0.8% nationally. The prevalence has increased in recent years from 0.4% in 2012/13. In real terms this is an increase from around 347 people to 1,480 people.

Emergency hospital admissions due to falls

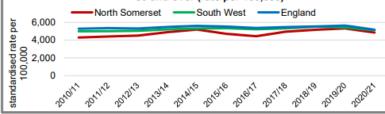
Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 years and over have gotten worse in recent years. As of 2019/20 the rate was 2.003 per 100,000 up from a rate of 1,650 per 100,000 in 2010/11. However, 2020/21 has seen a slight decrease with the rate falling to 1,814 per 100,000.

Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over (rate per 100,000)



Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80 years and over have gotten worse in recent years. As of 2019/20 the rate was 5,319 per 100,000 up from a rate of 4,292 per 100,000 in 2010/11. However, 2020/21 has seen a slight decrease with the rate falling to 4,851 per 100,000.

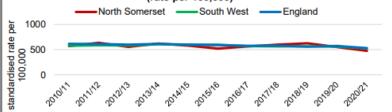
Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 80 and over (rate per 100,000)



Hip fractures

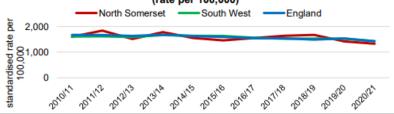
The rate per 100,000 of hip fractures for those aged over 65 years in North Somerset has remained fairly steady over recent years. In 2010/11 the rate was 569 per 100,000, as of 2020/21 it was 475 per 100,000. The rate is similar to regional and national averages.

Hip fractures in people aged 65 and over (rate per 100,000)



The rate per 100,000 of hip fractures for those aged over 80 years in North Somerset has fluctuated over recent years. In 2010/11 the rate was 1,599 per 100,000, as of 2020/21 it was 1,328 per 100,000. The rate is similar to regional and national averages.

Hip fractures in people aged 80 and over (rate per 100,000)



Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Falls and fractures: consensus statement and resources pack -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

NHS RightCare » Falls and Fragility Fractures Pathway (england.nhs.uk)

Falls: applying All Our Health -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Interactive tools:

Productive Healthy Ageing Profile - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Dementia: a brief analysis

What is going well

Dementia prevalence in North Somerset has remained fairly stable over recent years.

Emergency hospital admissions have remained fairly stable over recent years.

Dementia related mortality has fallen.

Things to consider

The number of people living with dementia in the UK is estimated to be around 850,000 and set to increase, with figures anticipated to reach over one million by 2025

National studies suggest that patients with dementia are more likely to have multiple health conditions. A total of 22% with 3 or more comorbidities and 8% with 4 or more comorbidities, compared to 11% and 3% respectively in the all patient group.

For patients with dementia, 44% have a diagnosis of hypertension, between 17% and 20% have a diagnosis of diabetes, stroke or TIA, CHD or depression, while between 9% and 11% have a diagnosis of Parkinsonism, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or asthma.

The percentage of dementia nursing and residential beds in North Somerset that are good and outstanding is below regional and national averages.

North Somerset Insight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment



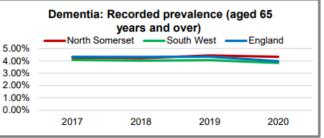


Spotlight report: dementia 👰

Dementia prevalence

The prevalence of dementia in North Somerset for those aged over 65 years was 4.33% as of 2020. This is similar to the prevalence recorded in previous years. In real terms this equates 5.00% to 2,251 people with dementia in North Somerset.

Prevalence is slightly higher in North Somerset than regionally (3.83%) and nationally (3.97%).



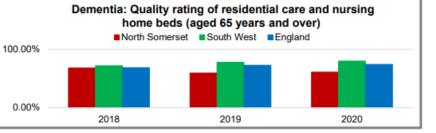
66.1% of <u>dementia care plans</u> have been reviewed in the last 12 months (as of 2019/20 data). This has fallen from 77.2% in 2018/19.

Regionally 68% were reviewed and nationally 75%.

Quality rating of residential care and nursing home beds

61% of dementia residential and nursing home beds in North Somerset were rated good or outstanding as of 2020 by the Care Quality Commission.

This is lower than regional (79.8%) and national (74.1%) averages.



Emergency admissions

Emergency hospital admissions for people with dementia in North Somerset has remained fairly stable over recent years. In 2019/20 the standardised rate was 2,968 per 100,000. This is similar to regional averages but below national averages.

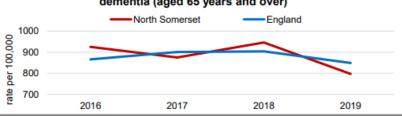
Dementia: Direct standardised rate of emergency admissions (aged 65 years and over) rate per 100,000



Mortality

The mortality rate for people with dementia in North Somerset fell in 2019 to 797 per 100,000 compared to 946 per 100,000 in the previous year. Mortality rates are similar to those seen nationally.

Direct standardised rate of mortality: People with dementia (aged 65 years and over)



Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/dementia/about/

https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/dementia-profile-updates

https://bnssgccg.nhs.uk/health-advice-and-support/dementia/

https://www.gov.uk/guidance/deme ntia-data-and-analysis-a-guide-forhealth-professionals

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dying-with-dementia-data-briefing

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dementia-comorbidities-inpatients

Interactive tools:

https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profilegroup/mentalhealth/profile/dementia

Support and safeguarding: a brief analysis

What is going well

Social care users in North Somerset have scored highly for satisfaction with the services they receive and for feeling like they have control over their daily life when compared to the national average.

Permanent care home admissions have fallen in North Somerset as independence is maximised. Alongside this the number of available care home beds has fallen.

Things to consider

However satisfaction with the services they receive has been higher in the past.

The number of safeguarding concerns in North Somerset has increased in recent years and is higher than national averages.



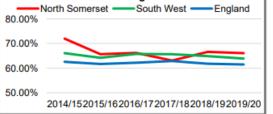




Satisfaction

The overall percentage of adults aged 65 years and over who are satisfied with care and support services was 66.1% in 2019/20 which was an improvement over 2017/18 where is was 63.1% but less than it was in 2014/15 where it was 72%

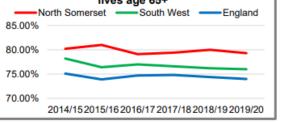
Percentage of adult social care service users satisfied with care and support services age 65+



Control over their daily lives

The percentage of adult social care users aged 65 years and over who feel they have control over their daily lives has remained fairly static over the years. However the proportion in North Somerset is higher than in both the South West and in England.

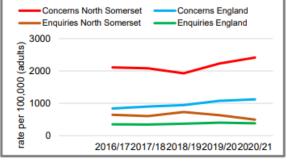
Percentage of adult socal care service users who have control over their daily lives age 65+



Safeguarding Concerns

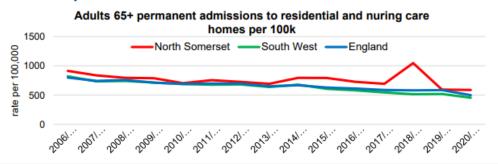
The number of safeguarding concerns and enquiries as a rate per 100,000 adults has risen over recent years and has remained higher than the England Average.

Safeguarding Concerns and Enquiries per 100k Adults



Permanent admissions to care homes

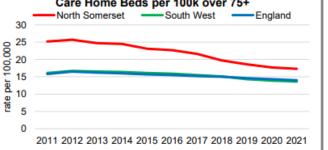
The rate per 100,000 of adults 65+ who have had a permanent admission to a care home overall has gradually reduced over the years. This pattern has been observed both regionally and nationally.



Care Home Beds per 100,000 (75 years plus)

The rate of care home beds per 100,000 has decreased over the years in North Somerset although it is higher than the rate in both the South West and England.

Care Home Beds per 100k over 75+



Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework - NHS Diaital

Interactive tools:

Adult social care overview by region and local authority: Microsoft Power BI

ASCOF: Microsoft Power BI

Safeguarding adults: Microsoft Power BI

Social care survey: Microsoft Power BI

Carers: a brief analysis

What is going well

The proportion of carers who reported that they have been included or consulted in discussions about the person they care for has increased over the years in North Somerset whereas in England it has decreased

Things to consider

The number of carers for adults receiving support from North Somerset Council has varied over the years. This support may be respite services for the adult they care for, a direct payment, assessment, or information and guidance.

Carer reported quality of life has fallen in recent years as has the amount of social contact they would like.

Overall satisfaction with social services from carers has fallen in recent years.

The proportion of carers who reported that they find it easy to find information about services has decreased over the years in North Somerset and in England.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment



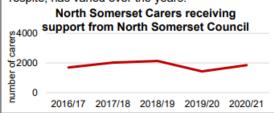




A carer is anyone who looks after a family member, partner or friend who needs help because of their illness, frailty, disability, a mental health problem or an addiction and cannot cope without their support. The care they give is unpaid.

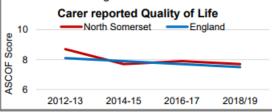
Carers in North Somerset

The 2011 census recorded 4.564 carers in North Somerset, equivalent to 2.25% of the population compared to a South West average of 2.37% and an England average of 2.37%. The number of carers for adults receiving support from North Somerset Council including advice, guidance or respite, has varied over the years.



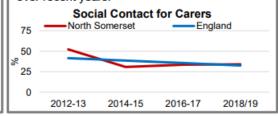
Quality of Life

Carer reported quality of life is a national ASCOF measure taken from a number of responses to the Survey of Adult Cares in England which runs nationally every other year. This score has been reducing both in North Somerset and in England over recent years meaning self-reported quality of life has been falling.



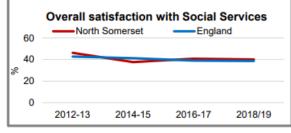
Social contact

Carer reported levels of social contact is also a national ASCOF measure taken from the Survey of Adult Cares in England. The proportion of carers who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like has declined both in North Somerset and in England over recent years.



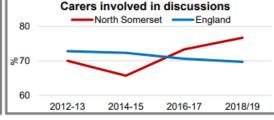
Satisfaction

The overall satisfaction with Social Services has decreased over recent years for carers although in general satisfaction is slightly higher in North Somerset than in England.



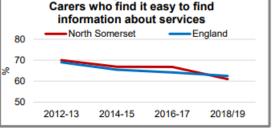
Inclusion in discussions

The proportion of carers who reported that they have been included or consulted in discussions about the person they care for has increased over the years in North Somerset whereas in England it has decreased.



Ease of information

The proportion of carers who reported that they find it easy to find information about services has decreased over the years in North Somerset and in England.



Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework, England - 2020-21 - NHS Digital

We're here to make life better for carers - Carers UK

Carers: help and support -Citizens Advice

Carers | North Somerset Council (n-somerset.gov.uk)

Interactive tools:

Survey of adult carers in **Enaland: Microsoft Power BI**

The full carer's survey referenced in this report and outputs can be found as part of the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework

Mortality

- Background and context
- Overview
- Geographical inequalities
- Life expectancy
- Mortality
- Premature mortality
- Preventable mortality



Mortality: background and context

- This mortality section of the JSNA aims to cover both life expectancy and the breadth of the range of causes of death.
- Mortality is split out into themes across all causes, premature and preventable mortality. Whilst
 there is some cross-over between themes each spotlight report gives an overview of the key
 indicators for that theme. The detailed data behind these can be accessed in the <u>JSNA data</u>
 <u>dashboard</u> mortality section.
- Whilst the most recent data sets are used across all spotlight reports, some mortality indicators
 were last updated prior to Covid-19. Mortality related specifically to Covid-19 can be found in
 the Covid-19 section.

Mortality – overview

Mortality measures are generally good across North Somerset...

- Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy is higher in North Somerset than regional or national averages and has generally increased year on year.
- Mortality for all causes and all ages is falling across North Somerset and also regionally and nationally. People are generally living for longer.
- Infant mortality also shows an overall downwards trend.
- Premature and preventable mortality has generally improved year on year.
- However, there is significant geographical inequality in mortality and life expectancy. The
 more deprived areas aligned to the Indices of Multiple Deprivation have a higher mortality rate
 and lower life expectancy than the less deprived areas. If you live in a more deprived area you
 are more likely to die earlier than your peers in less deprived areas.
- The leading causes of death in North Somerset over the last three years (using the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems) are cancer and dementia and Alzheimer disease.
- Drug related deaths and deaths by suicide have either not improved or have gotten worse in recent years across North Somerset.

Life expectancy: a brief analysis

What is going well

Life expectancy is higher in North Somerset than regional or national averages and has generally increased year on year.

Females can expect to live on average for 84.1 years and males on average for 80.4 years.

Healthy life expectancy is higher in North Somerset than regional or national averages and has also generally increased year on year.

Females can expect to live healthily on average for 67.4 years and males on average for 66.7 years.

Things to consider

There is significant geographical inequality in life expectancy across North Somerset.

There is a life expectancy gap of 13.9 years for males and 15.3 years for females between the electoral ward in North Somerset with the highest life expectancy and the electoral ward with the lowest life expectancy. This is linked to deprivation.

There is significant geographical inequality in healthy life expectancy across North Somerset.

There is a life expectancy gap of 22.5 years for males and 17.9 years for females between the electoral ward in North Somerset with the highest healthy life expectancy and the electoral ward with the lowest healthy life expectancy. This is linked to deprivation.

North Somerset Insight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment



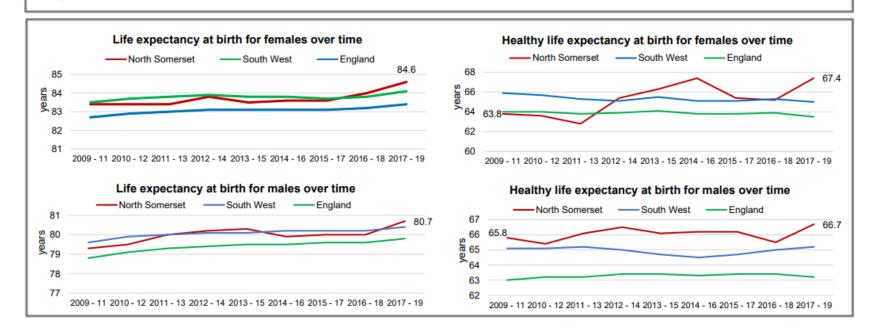


-Q- Spotlight report: life expectancy -Q-

Nationally life expectancy at birth is 79.8 years for males and 83.4 years for females, however there is significant geographical variation. Across the South West life expectancy is higher for both males (80.4 years) and females (84.1 years) than the national average. Life expectancy is higher again in North Somerset (males 80.7 years and females 84.6 years) than the regional and national averages, but this varies significantly across electoral wards. There is a life expectancy gap (between the ward with the highest life expectancy and the ward with the lowest life expectancy) of 13.9 years for males and 15.3 years for females. See ward profiles.

Life expectancy has generally increased year on year for females since 2013/15 and for males since 2014/16 but prior to that there have been some fluctuations.

Healthy life expectancy (average years lived in good health) also varies. In North Somerset, on average females can expect 67.4 years lived in good health and males can expect 66.7 years, whilst both of these are higher than regional and national averages there is variation across wards. The healthy life expectancy gap (between the ward with the highest healthy life expectancy and the ward with the lowest healthy life expectancy) is 22.5 years for males and 17.9 years for females.



Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

National life tables – life expectancy in the UK - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Life expectancy for local areas of the UK - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Health state life expectancies, **UK - Office for National Statistics** (ons.gov.uk)

Interactive tools:

Life expectancy calculator -Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Mortality Profile - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Mortality: a brief analysis

What is going well

Mortality for all causes and all ages is falling across North Somerset and also regionally and nationally. People are generally living for longer.

Infant mortality also shows an overall downwards trend despite year on year fluctuations in North Somerset.

Things to consider

There is significant geographical inequality in mortality.

The more deprived areas aligned to the Indices of

Multiple Deprivation have a higher mortality rate than

the less deprived areas.

Deciles 1, 2 and 3 are above the average mortality rate.

This inequality in mortality links to the inequality in life expectancy. If you live in a more deprived area you are more likely to die earlier than your peers in less deprived areas.

The leading causes of death in North Somerset (using the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems) are cancer, and dementia and Alzheimer disease, ischaemic heart diseases, symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions, influenza and pneumonia, cerebrovascular diseases, chronic lower respiratory diseases, accidents, Covid-19, and disease of the urinary system.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment





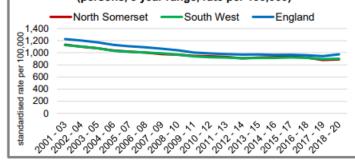
Spotlight report: mortality - Q-

Mortality

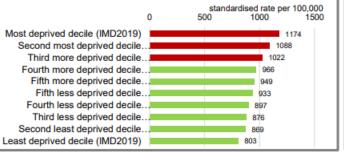
Leading causes of death

The mortality rate in North Somerset has fallen over recent years from a rate of 1,133 per 100,000 in 2001/03 to 892 per 100,000 in 2018/20. The rate has also fallen regionally and nationally. Males have a higher mortality rate for all causes than females. There is significant geographical inequality for mortality aligned to the Indices of Multiple Deprivation deciles. Nationally, those in the most deprived decile have an all-cause mortality rate of 1,200 per 100,000 whilst those in the least deprived decile have a rate of 830 per 100,000.

Mortality rate from all causes, all ages (persons, 3 year range, rate per 100,000)



Inequality in mortality rate from all causes, all ages (persons, 3 year range, rate per 100,000)



Infant mortality

Across all ages and as of 2020 36.9% of deaths occurred in hospital in North Somerset, similar to regional averages. 32.8% of deaths occurred in care homes, also similar to regional averages but higher than national averages. 23.5% of deaths occur at home in North Somerset. lower than regional and national averages

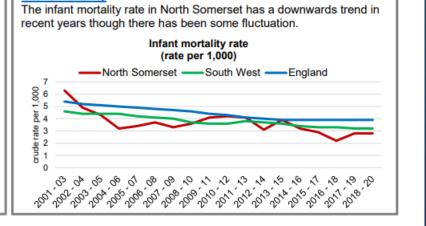
The leading causes of death over the last three years are as follows: Ten most common causes of death in North Somerset (2018, 2019, 2020 number of deaths combined) Cancer (malignant neoplasms) Dementia and Alzheimer disease Ischaemic heart diseases Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions Influenza and pneumonia Cerebrovascular diseases Chronic lower respiratory diseases COVID-19 206 Diseases of the urinary system 121

1.000

1.500

2.000

2.500



Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Deaths - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Mortality data review - NHS Digital

Child and infant mortality in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

WHO Mortality Database – WHO

Leading causes of death, UK - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Interactive tools:

Mortality Profile - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Mortality statistics - underlying cause, sex and age - Nomis - Official Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk)

Premature mortality: a brief analysis

What is going well

The under 75 years mortality rate has fallen in recent years across all causes, across cardiovascular disease, heart disease, stroke, cancers, respiratory disease and injuries.

Things to consider

The under 75 years mortality rate has not improved for liver disease in recent years.

The premature mortality rate for adults with severe mental illness has not improved in recent years.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment





Spotlight report: premature mortality Q

<u>Under 75 mortality all causes</u>: the under 75 mortality rate in North Somerset for all causes has been falling over recent years from a rate of 396.7 per 100,000 in 2001/03 to 283.9 per 100,000 in 2018/20. The rate is lower in North Somerset than regionally (296.7 per 100,000 as of 2018/20) or nationally (336.5 per 100,000 as of 2018/20). The mortality rate is higher for males than females.

Under 75 mortality: cardiovascular

The under 75 mortality rate in North Somerset for cardiovascular disease has been falling over recent years from a rate of 109.1 per 100.000 in 2001/03 to 60.6 per 100,000 in 2017/19. The rate is similar in North Somerset to regionally (60.7 per 100,000 as of 2017/19) but lower than nationally (70.4 per 100,000 as of 2017/19). In the latest data set the under 75s cardiovascular mortality rate is significantly higher for males than females.

Under 75 mortality: heart disease

The under 75 mortality rate in North Somerset for heart disease has been falling over recent years from a rate of 70.3 per 100,000 in 2001/03 to 31.6 per 100,000 in 2017/19. The rate is similar in North Somerset to regionally (31.5 per 100,000 as of 2017/19) but lower than nationally (37.5 per 100,000 as of 2017/19). In the latest data set the under 75s heart disease mortality rate is significantly higher for males than females.

Under 75 mortality: stroke

The under 75 mortality rate in North Somerset for stroke has been falling over recent years from a rate of 18.0 per 100,000 in 2001/03 to 7.9 per 100,000 in 2017/19. The rate is lower in North Somerset compared to regionally (10.4 per 100,000 as of 2017/19) and nationally (12.3 per 100,000 as of 2017/19). In the latest data set the under 75s stroke mortality rate is higher for males than females.

Under 75 mortality: cancer

The under 75 mortality rate in North Somerset for cancer has been falling over recent years from a rate of 161.7 per 100,000 in 2001/03 to 114.3 per 100,000 in 2017/19. The rate is lower in North Somerset compared to regionally (121.5 per 100,000 as of 2017/19) and nationally (129.2 per 100,000 as of 2017/19). In the latest data set the under 75s cancer mortality rate is significantly higher for males than females.

Under 75 mortality: liver disease

The under 75 mortality rate in North Somerset for liver disease has remained fairly stable over recent years with little improvement, the rate as of 2001/03 was 14.8 per 100,000 and in 2017/19 was 15.6 per 100,000. The rate is similar in North Somerset to regionally (16.4) per 100,000) but lower than nationally (18.8 per 100,000 as of 2017/19). In the latest data set the under 75s liver disease mortality rate is significantly higher for males than females.

Under 75 mortality: respiratory

The under 75 mortality rate in North Somerset for respiratory disease has been falling over recent years from a rate of 30.1 per 100,000 in 2001/03 to 23.3 per 100.000 in 2017/19. The rate is similar in North Somerset to regionally (26.5 per 100,000 as of 2017/19) but lower than nationally (33.6 per 100,000 as of 2017/19). In the latest data set the under 75s respiratory disease mortality rate is significantly higher for males than females.

Under 75 mortality: injuries

The under 75 mortality rate in North Somerset for injuries has been falling over recent years from a rate of 14.9 per 100,000 in 2001/03 to 10.9 per 100,000 in 2018/20. The rate is lower in North Somerset to regionally (14.8 per 100,000 as of 2018/20) and nationally (14.4 per 100,000 as of 2018/20). In the latest data set the under 75s mortality rate for injuries is significantly higher for males than females.

Premature mortality in adults with severe mental illness (SMI)

The under 75 premature mortality rate in North Somerset for adults with severe mental illness has shown little improvement, the rate as of 2015/17 was 76.9 per 100.000 and in 2018/20 was 76.4 per 100,000.

The rate is lower in North Somerset then regionally (84.7 per 100,000) and nationally (103.6 per 100,000).

Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Deaths - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Mortality data review - NHS Digital

Child and infant mortality in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

WHO Mortality Database - WHO

Interactive tools:

Mortality Profile - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Mortality statistics - underlying cause, sex and age - Nomis -Official Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk)

All mortality rates are directly standardised per 100,000

Preventable mortality: a brief analysis

What is going well

The under 75s mortality rate from causes considered preventable has fallen in recent years.

The under 75s mortality rate from lung cancer is better than regional and national averages but has fluctuated.

Death and serious injury related to road accidents has fallen in the most recent data set across North Somerset.

Things to consider

Drug related deaths in North Somerset have not improved and are in fact getting worse.

Death by suicide has not improved.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

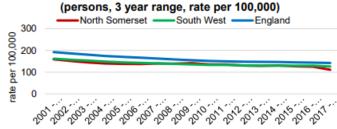




Spotlight report: preventable mortality - O-

The under 75 mortality rate from causes considered preventable in North Somerset has fallen since 2001/03 from 158.9 per 100,000 to 111 per 100,000 in 2017/19. In real terms, this equates to a reduction from 784 preventable deaths to 715 within the range. The preventable mortality rate is lower in North Somerset than regionally (126 per 100,000) and nationally (142.2 per 100.000).

> Under 75 mortality rate from causes considered preventable (2019 definition)

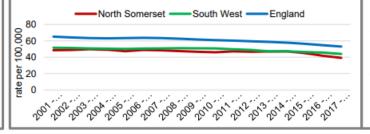


Mortality rate: lung cancer

The under 75 mortality rate for lung cancer in North Somerset has fluctuated in recent years at between 39.2 per 100,000 and 49.8 per 100.000.

The lung cancer mortality rate is lower in North Somerset based on the most recent data (39.2 per 100,000 in 2017/19) than regionally (44.0 per 100,000) and nationally (53.0 per 100,000).

Mortality rate from lung cancer (persons, 3 year range, rate per 100,000)



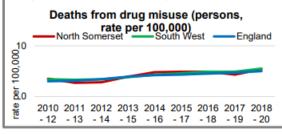
Smoking attributable mortality has fallen in recent vears in North Somerset from 190.3 per 100,000 (equivalent to 835 deaths) in 2013/15 to 158.4 per 100,000 (equivalent to 749 deaths) in 2017/19.

This attributable mortality is lower in North Somerset than regionally or nationally.

Drugs misuse

Preventable mortality

During 2018/20, 31 people died from drug misuse in North Somerset. This is a rate of 5.4 per 100,000. This compares to 5.5 regionally and 5.0 nationally. There has been little improvement in drug related deaths in recent years.



Road deaths

2019 data for people being killed or seriously injured on the roads shows a decrease across North Somerset, though the rate (based on per billion vehicle miles) was already lower than regional or national rates.

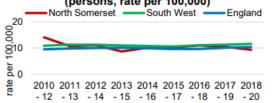
Killed and seriously injured casualties on England's roads



Suicide

During 2018/20, 53 people died from suicide in North Somerset. This is a rate of 9.3 per 100,000. This compares to 11.6 regionally and 10.4 nationally. There has been little improvement in suicide related deaths in recent years.

Suicide rate (persons, rate per 100,000)



All mortality rates are directly standardised per 100,000

Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Deaths - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Reported road casualties Great Britain, annual report: 2020 -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Suicides in England and Wales -Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Statistics on Drug Misuse, England 2020 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Interactive tools:

Mortality Profile - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Mortality statistics - underlying cause, sex and age - Nomis -Official Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk)

Healthy places

- Background and context
- Overview
- Crime and anti-social behaviour
- Economic wellbeing
- Education, skills and training
- Housing
- Travel and transport



Healthy places: background and context

- This healthy places section of the JSNA aims to consider the place based wider determinants of health.
- Healthy places is split out into themes from crime and anti-social behaviour to housing to transport. Whilst there is some cross-over between themes each spotlight report gives an overview of the key indicators for that theme. The detailed data behind these can be accessed in the JSNA data dashboard healthy places section.
- Where possible each theme has been linked to data held within the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The detailed data behind the IMD can be accessed in the <u>JSNA data</u> <u>dashboard</u> deprivation section.
- Given the wider effects of Covid-19 on some of these wider determinants of health such as employment and income, some of these indicators will either show significant fluctuation over recent years or will not yet have been updated.

Healthy Places – overview

Whilst overall North Somerset is a generally healthy place across measures such as crime and antisocial behaviour, economic wellbeing, education and skills, housing and transport, there are significant geographic differences across the area.

- When looking over recent years, anti-social behaviour shows a downwards trend in North
 Somerset but crime incidents shows an upwards trend in North Somerset and nationally. There
 are higher rates of crime and antisocial behaviour in Weston-super-Mare than the other towns.
 Much of this is concentrated on specific areas linked to deprivation.
- Measures of economic wellbeing are positive and North Somerset generally has low levels of people claiming unemployment benefit and high levels of people in skilled employment but this too differs across areas linked to deprivation. People living in our most deprived areas are more likely to claim out of work benefits and work in unskilled roles.
- North Somerset generally shows attainment levels on a par with national averages but progress measures as children go through school and then into adulthood are not as good as early measures. This suggests that attainment slows as children get older and into adulthood.
- Owning a house in North Somerset has become increasingly unaffordable with a ratio of income to price of 9.4. Based on average incomes, home ownership becomes increasingly difficult.
- Private rental prices are also increasing with the South West seeing one of the highest recent increases.

Crime and anti-social behaviour: a brief analysis

What is going well

When looking over recent years, anti-social behaviour shows a downwards trend in North Somerset.

Police data and Crime Survey for England Wales data suggests there have been decreases across some crime types in recent years including thefts.

Things to consider

When looking over recent years, crime incidents shows an upwards trend in North Somerset and nationally.

Looking at all crimes in North Somerset in recent years, violent crimes have increased in number and also as a percentage of all crimes across the district.

Violent crime also include violent sexual offences, stalking and harassment and malicious communications.

There were decreases in anti-social behaviour and crime at lockdown points during the pandemic including April 2020 and December 2020. This will have affected the overall trends.

There is significant geographical disparity across anti-social behaviour and crime measures in North Somerset with areas of Weston-super-Mare more likely to have higher rates.

Crime and anti-social behaviour: geographical inequalities

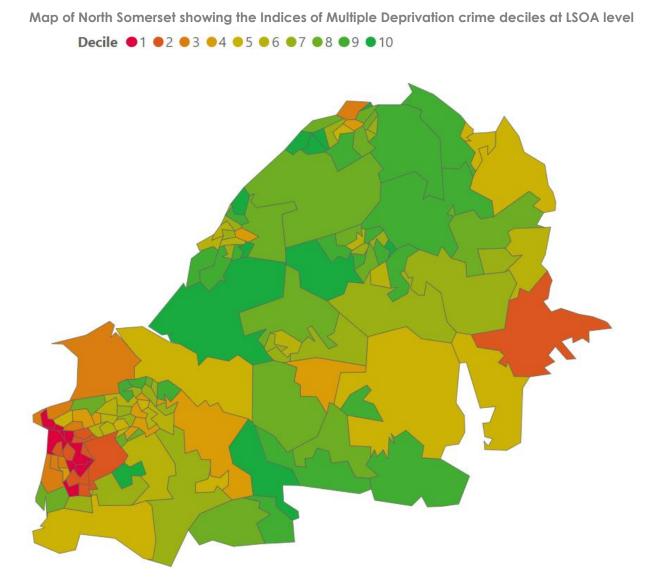
The Indices of Multiple Deprivation measures deprivation across a number of 'domains' including crime deprivation. The crime deprivation domain 'measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level'.

The map on this page shows the relative crime deprivation for North Somerset at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA*).

Decile 1 is the most deprived and decile 10 the least deprived.

The most deprived areas where outcomes are generally poorer across the crime deprivation domain are within the Central, Hillside and South areas of Weston-super-Mare. Areas around these including Weston-super-Mare East and Milton, also show higher levels of deprivation and poorer outcomes.

Outside of Weston-super-Mare, Winford and Dundry and Portishead Coast show higher levels of crime deprivation than their surrounding areas. To note, Winford and Dundry border Bristol.



*LSOAs are around 1,500 people or 650 households

North Somerset Insight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment



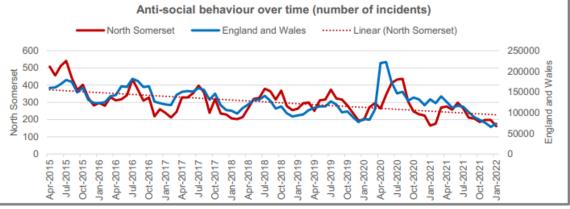


-Q- Spotlight report: crime and anti-social behaviour -Q-

Incidents of anti-social behaviour across North Somerset show a downward trend overall in recent years but there has been significant fluctuation during that period with some peaks in activity, generally during the summer months.

Anti-social behaviour

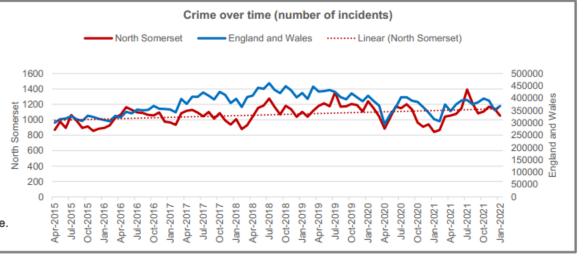
Anti-social behaviour in North Somerset as a rate per 1,000 of the population is slightly lower than the national rate however there are significant geographical differences in those rates across the district with higher rates in areas of Weston-super-Mare including Weston town centre.



Crime

Incidents of crime across North Somerset show a slight upwards trend overall in recent years but there has been significant fluctuation during that period and differences across crime types. Based on the last monthly data set violent crimes made up over 50% of all crimes. Other crimes include public order offences, various thefts including shoplifting and burglary and drug related offences.

Crime in North Somerset as a rate per 1,000 of the population is slightly lower than the national rate however there are significant geographical differences in those rates across the district with higher rates in areas of Weston-super-Mare including Weston town centre.



For analysis of different types of crime see the North Somerset profile For analysis of anti-social behaviour and crime at ward level see the North Somerset ward profiles

Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Crime and justice - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Crime statistics - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

https://ukcrimestats.com/National Picture/

Home | data.police.uk

Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act: anti-social behaviour - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Crime Survey for England & Wales

Domestic abuse prevalence and trends, England and Wales -Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Interactive tools:

North Somerset profile: Microsoft Power BI

Economic wellbeing: a brief analysis

What is going well

The percentage of the working age population claiming out of work benefits in North Somerset has generally been similar to and/or better than regional and national averages. Whilst this percentage did increase during the pandemic it did not increase above 6% and has since started to fall.

Earnings by place of residence i.e. you live in North Somerset but might work either in North Somerset or elsewhere are above regional and national averages.

North Somerset has a higher percentage of residents in employments that are 'managers, professional, technical, administrative, skilled trades' than regional or national averages.

Things to consider

The job density in North Somerset (ratio of jobs to the economically active population) is lower than regional and national averages.

Earnings by place of work i.e. you work in North Somerset are below regional and national averages.

There is significant geographical disparity across economic wellbeing measures in North Somerset with areas of Weston-super-Mare more likely to have worse outcomes.

Economic wellbeing: geographical inequalities

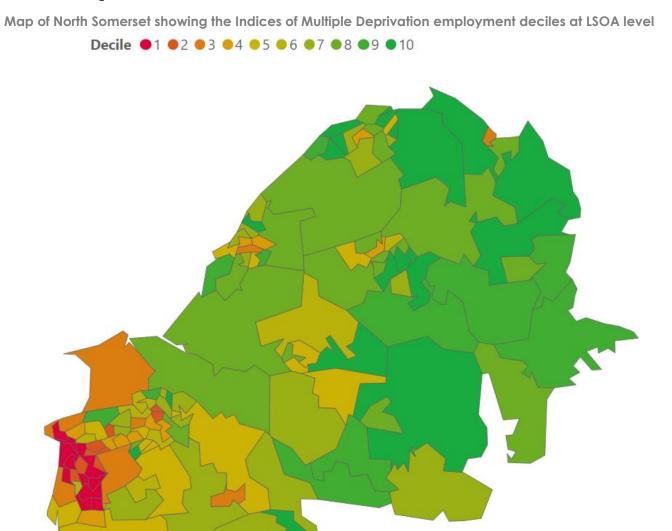
The Indices of Multiple Deprivation measures deprivation across a number of 'domains' including employment deprivation i.e. people involuntarily excluded from the labour market.

The map on this page shows the employment domain deprivation for North Somerset at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA*).

Decile 1 is the most deprived and decile 10 the least deprived.

The most deprived areas where outcomes are generally poorer across the employment domain are within the Central, Hillside and South areas of Weston-super-Mare. Areas around these including Weston-super-Mare East, Milton and Mid Worle, also show higher levels of deprivation and poorer outcomes.

Outside of Weston-super-Mare, Clevedon Central and Pill West are the most employment deprived.



*LSOAs are around 1,500 people or 650 households

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment





-O-Spotlight report: economic wellbeing

In North Somerset 86.3% of residents aged 16-64 are economically active and 13.7% are economically inactive. Overall a higher percentage of residents are economically active in North Somerset compared to regional and national averages. For those who are inactive, the main reasons are being a student, looking after family/home, being long-term

As of Feb 2022, 2.9% of residents aged 16-64 (3,615 people) were claiming out of work benefits, this compares to 3.2% regionally and 4.4% nationally. This claimant count increased during the pandemic from around 2% in North Somerset, hitting a peak of 5% in May 2020 and then falling steadily after that. Our nearest neighbours have current claimant counts as follows: Bath and North East Somerset 2.3% (2,970 people), Bristol 4.1% (13,090 people), Somerset 3.1% (9,895 people), and South Gloucestershire 2.2% (3,885 people). Claimant count data updates monthly and can be found here.

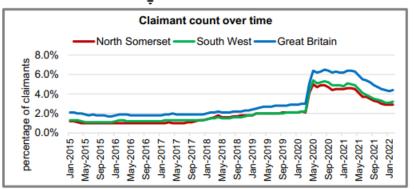
sick, and being retired.

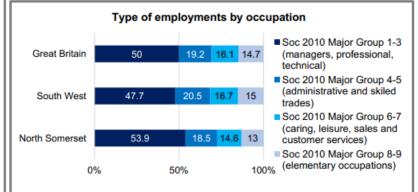
North Somerset has a job density (ratio of jobs to 16-64 population) of 0.82, this is lower than the regional average of 0.91 and the national average of 0.87. Our nearest neighbours have job densities as follows: Bath and North East Somerset 0.87, Bristol 1.03, Somerset 0.8, and South Gloucestershire 1.04.

There are 86,000 employee jobs in North Somerset of which 55,000 are full time and 31,000 are part time.

There are a higher percentage of North Somerset residents in employments that are management/professional/technical occupations than regional and national averages though this includes employment which residents out-commute for (those jobs are in different areas).

Earning by place of residence in North Somerset are above regional and national averages but earnings by place of work are below average, this means people who go out of North Somerset to work earn more than people who stay to work in North Somerset by a difference of £72.





Earnings by place of residence compared to place of work (gross weekly pay)

North Somerset	South West	Great Britain
£617.4	£558.4	£587.1
£544.9	£550.1	£586.7
£72.5	£8.3	£0.4

Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Labour Market Profile - Nomis -Official Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk)

Regional insights - West of **England Combined Authority** (westofengland-ca.gov.uk)

Coronavirus and the effects on UK labour market statistics - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Wider Determinants of Health -Income resource page - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Interactive tools:

Wider Determinants of Health -Work and the labour market resource page - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Education, training and skills: a brief analysis

What is going well

Children starting primary school in North Somerset are more likely to achieve a good level of development in their foundation profile than the England average.

At Key Stage one, a similar percentage of children in North Somerset are meeting the expected standard in reading, writing and maths when compared to England averages.

At Key Stage one, a higher percentage of children in North Somerset are meeting the expected standard in science when compared to England averages.

Key Stage Two attainment (pre secondary school) in North Somerset is similar to national averages.

Key Stage Four attainment in North Somerset is similar to national averages.

The percentage of young people achieving at least a level 2 qualification is higher in North Somerset than regional and national averages.

Things to consider

In terms of progress between KS2 and KS4 (progress 8 score) North Somerset children show a worse gap than regional averages and this has been true since 2016. This means they have not achieved to the level predicted.

The percentage of adults with higher level qualifications has fallen in recent years and for level 3 and 4 is worse than regional and national averages.

The national Adult Skills Gap report shows that the poorest adults with the lowest qualifications are the least likely to access adult training – despite being the group who would benefit most. Men in routine and manual occupations are the least likely to learn new skills.

There is significant geographical disparity across education, training and skills measures in North Somerset with areas of Weston-super-Mare more likely to have worse outcomes.

Education, training and skills: geographical inequalities

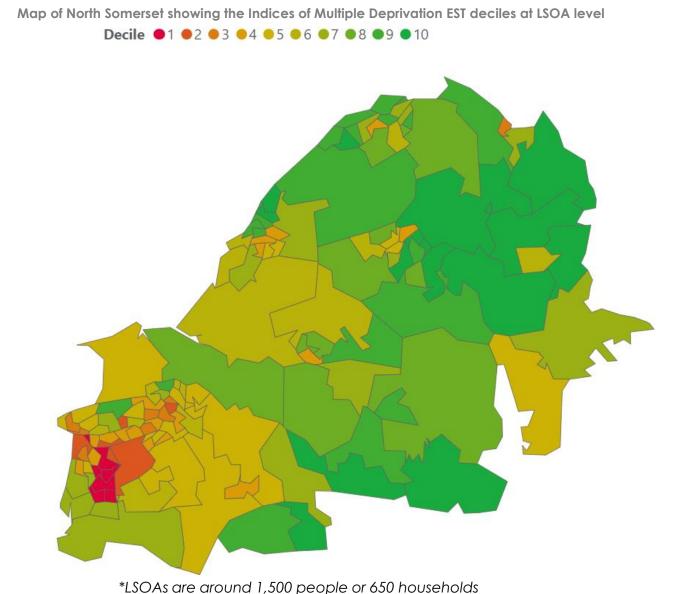
The Indices of Multiple Deprivation measures deprivation across a number of 'domains' including education, skills and training deprivation i.e. a lack of attainment and skills in the population.

The map on this page shows the education, skills and training domain deprivation for North Somerset at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA*).

Decile 1 is the most deprived and decile 10 the least deprived.

The most deprived areas where outcomes are generally poorer across the education, skills and training domain are within the Central and South areas of Weston-super-Mare. Areas around these including Weston-super-Mare Hillside, East, Milton and Mid Worle, also show higher levels of deprivation and poorer outcomes.

Outside of Weston-super-Mare, Pill West is the most education, skills and training deprived.



Joint Strategic Needs Assessment





-O-Spotlight report: education, skills and training -O-

In 2019, 74.7% of children achieved a good level of development at the end of their foundation stage (age 5). This has been steady for the last few years and is better than regional (72%) and national averages (71.9%).

School readiness (early years)

The inequality gap between all children and the lowest attaining 20% is better in North Somerset (24.9%) than regional (28.8%) and national averages (32.4%) but has not improved in recent years.

Attainment (key stage one)

In 2019, 75.5% of key stage one children were reading to the expected standard, 70.6% were writing to the expected standard and 76.3% were at the expected standard in maths. These are similar results to regional and national averages and have remained steady over the last few years. North Somerset children scored higher for achievement of the expected standard for science (87.2%) than regional and national averages.

Attainment (key stage two)

In 2019, 64.7% of key stage two children met the expected standard for reading, writing and maths. This is similar to regional and national averages all of which have shown a steady improvement over the past few vears.

In terms of progress between KS1 and KS2, North Somerset children show a worse gap than regional averages, but this has fluctuated in recent years.

Attainment (key stage four)

As of 2020 the attainment 8 measure of average achievement was similar in North Somerset (50.2) to regional averages (50.4) and slightly higher than national average (48). Due to the pandemic this is not comparable with previous years.

In terms of progress between KS2 and KS4 (progress 8 score) North Somerset children show a worse gap than regional averages and this has been true since 2016.

Attainment by age 19 (level 2)

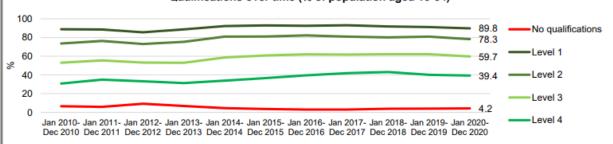
In 2020, 86.8% of young people in North Somerset achieved a level 2 qualification by the age of 19. This compares to 81.6% regionally and 81.32% nationally.

The inequality gap for this measure between all young people and those eligible for free school meals is higher in North Somerset (28.3%) than regional (26.1%) and national averages (21.9%) and has gotten worse in recent years (it was 15.5% as of 2016).

Skills and training

For those aged 16 to 64 and as of 2020, 78.3% of North Somerset residents had at least a level 2 qualification, 59.7% have a level 3 qualification and 39.4% have a level 4 qualification. These percentages have decreased slightly compared to 2019 data and are slightly below regional averages and in for level 3 and 4 qualifications below national averages also.

Qualifications over time (% of population aged 16-64)



Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Statistics: kev stage 1 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Statistics: key stage 2 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Statistics: key stage 3 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Statistics: GCSEs (key stage 4) -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Adults skills gap - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Low-skilled adults are missing out on training: the skills gap -GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Interactive tools:

Wider Determinants of Health -Education resource page - OHID (phe.org.uk)

Housing: a brief analysis

What is going well

The percentage of households in North Somerset experiencing fuel poverty is lower than the national average, however this varies across the district and it is unknown how recent price increases related to the energy cap might affect this.

As of Census 2011, there is less overcrowding in North Somerset than the national average.

Things to consider

House prices are more unaffordable in North Somerset than the national average with an income to purchase ratio of 9.5 compared to 7.8. Based on the average wage for the area, owning a house has become unaffordable for many.

As of 2020, the average sale price of all properties in North Somerset was over £300,000.

Private rental prices paid by tenants have increase in recent years. As of the most recent data (November 2021) the South West saw one of the highest annual growths in private rental prices. This makes renting privately more unaffordable.

There are geographical differences in housing affordability in North Somerset. Houses in some parts of the north of the district are significantly more expensive than houses in some parts of the south of the district.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment





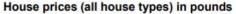
Some key indicators from the Census 2011 related to housing (national is England and Wales):

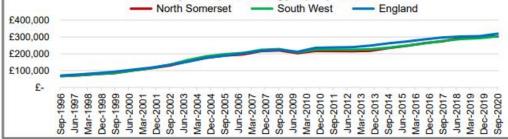
- North Somerset has a higher percentage of owner-occupied housing and a lower
 percentage of social housing compared to national averages though this differs across
 areas linked to deprivation. 73% of households in North Somerset are owner-occupied
 compared to 63.6% nationally, 16.2% are private rented compared to 16.7% nationally.
 9.2% are socially rented compared to 17.6% nationally.
- North Somerset has a slightly higher percentage of whole houses and/or bungalows and a
 lower percentage of flats, maisonettes or apartments compared to the national averages.
 78.7% of households are whole houses and/or bungalows compared to 78% nationally.
 20.2% are flats, maisonettes or apartments compared to 22.1% nationally.
- Average occupancy levels in North Somerset across all rooms and bedrooms are better than national levels meaning there is less overcrowding on average, though this differs across areas linked to deprivation.

House prices

House prices based on house prices sold in North Somerset have increased year on year across all house types. The average sold price for all house types as of 2000 was just over £100k, as of 2020 it is now over £300k. This compares to £320k nationally. Increases in house prices differ across areas linked to deprivation, though generally and in line with national changes all have seen an increase.

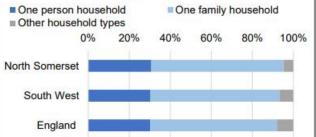
Owning a home has become increasingly unaffordable, in England in 2020, full-time employees could typically expect to spend around 7.8 times their workplace-based annual earnings on purchasing a home, this is 9.5 times in North Somerset.





Over 30% of households in North Somerset are one person households and over 64% are family households (more than one person), this is slightly above regional and national averages. There are less 'other' households in North Somerset including student households.

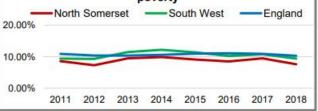
Household type in North Somerset



Fuel poverty

As of 2018, 7.6% of households in North Somerset are estimated to be experiencing fuel poverty, this compares to 10.3% nationally. This differs across areas in North Somerset with parts of Weston-super-Mare showing higher levels of fuel poverty (11.7%) than other parts of the district (less than 5%).

Percentage of households experiencing fuel poverty



Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Search sold property prices - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Housing affordability in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

Index of Private Housing Rental Prices, UK - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

<u>Fuel poverty in the UK - House of</u> Commons Library (parliament.uk)

English Housing Survey - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

The housing crisis (parliament.uk)

Interactive tools:

North Somerset profile: Microsoft Power Bl

Transport: a brief analysis

What is going well

Over 80% of adults in North Somerset walk or cycle at least once a month with 75% walking or cycling at least once a week. This is better than national averages.

Around 50% of children and young people walk or cycle to school nationally.

Things to consider

The percentage of adults walking and/or cycling for travel at least three times a week has fallen in recent years locally, regionally and nationally. This may be linked to changing travel patterns linked to the pandemic.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment





-O- Spotlight report: travel and transport -O-



The LGA report on healthy people, healthy places stated that 'creating an environment where people actively choose to walk and cycle as part of everyday life can have a significant impact on public health and may reduce inequalities in health. It is an essential component of a strategic approach to increasing physical activity and may be more cost-effective than other initiatives that promote exercise, sport and active leisure pursuits."

As of Census 2011, over 80% of households had access to a car or a van in North Somerset, higher than the national average,

Travel to work statistics from 2011 showed that almost 70% of people in employment travelled to work using a car or van. However, during the Covid-19 pandemic, domestic transport across various modes decreased significantly. As of March 2022, not all modes were back to pre-pandemic levels.

Travel data

Department for Transport walking and cycling statistics as of 2020 show that 80.2% of adults in North Somerset do 'any walking or cycling, for any purpose' at least once per month, 74.6% once per week, 50.3% three times a week and 39.1% five times per week. This compares to 76.4%, 69.3%, 46.0% and 34.5%

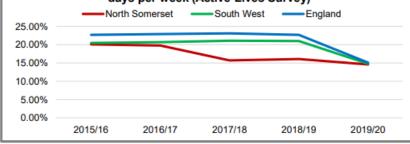
Nationally, 50% of children aged 5-16 usually walk or cycle to school (based on a three-year average). Data is not available at North Somerset level.

Walking for travel

As of 2019/20 based on the Active Lives Survey, 14.6% of adults in North Somerset walk for travel at least three days a week. This compares to 15.1% nationally.

These percentages have decreased over the past few years, down from 20.1% locally in 2015/16 and 22.7% nationally.





Cycling for travel

As of 2019/20 based on the Active Lives Survey, 0.7% of adults in North Somerset cycle for travel at least three days a week. This compares to 2.3% nationally.

These percentages have decreased over the past few years, down from 3.6% locally in 2015/16 and 3.3% nationally.

Percentage of adults cycling for travel at least three days per week (Active Lives Survey)



Link to download spotlight report

Further reading:

Transport Statistics Great Britain: 2021 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Statistics at DfT - Department for Transport - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

National Travel Survey - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

https://activelives.sportengland. org

Obesity and the environment: increasing physical activity and active travel (publishing.service.gov.uk)

Interactive tools:

Local Authority Health Profiles -OHID (phe.org.uk)

Covid-19

- Overview
- Further reading



Covid-19: overview

The <u>Covid-19 data dashboard</u> gives an overview of activity throughout the pandemic including vaccinations, testing, case rates, hospital occupancy and deaths.

• Screenshot as of March 2022

North Somerset Open Data Public Health: COVID-19 data dashboard



3181	1,475.6	+0.3%	3	177137
	<u> -</u>	inks to dashboard	pages below:	
R rate and NHS 111	Daily Cases	Cumulative Ca	ases Deaths	Hospital Occupan
Testing	Vaccinations	Adult Social Ca Vaccination	I I Data Sources	Map of confirmed cases in your local area

Covid-19: further reading

- UK Summary | Coronavirus (COVID-19) in the UK (data.gov.uk)
- COVID Live Coronavirus Statistics Worldometer (worldometers.info)
- Coronavirus (COVID-19) Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)
- COVID-19 Health Inequalities Monitoring in England tool (CHIME) GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
- Coronavirus (COVID-19) Infection Survey, UK Office for National Statistics
- COVID-19 cases and deaths by age in the UK Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)
- COVID-19 and Inequalities* (ucl.ac.uk)
- <u>bma-mitigating-the-impact-of-covid-19-on-health-inequalities-report-march-2021.pdf</u>
- Mental health and COVID-19 (who.int)
- COVID-19 mental health and wellbeing surveillance: report GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
- https://www.healthwatchnorthsomerset.co.uk/report/2022-03-18/report-experiences-attending-southmead-ae-during-covid-19-pandemic





Queries

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