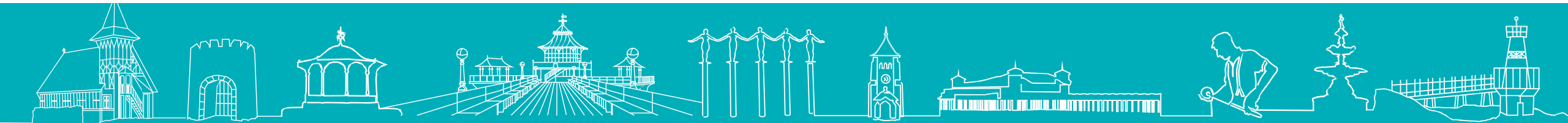


# Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Overview

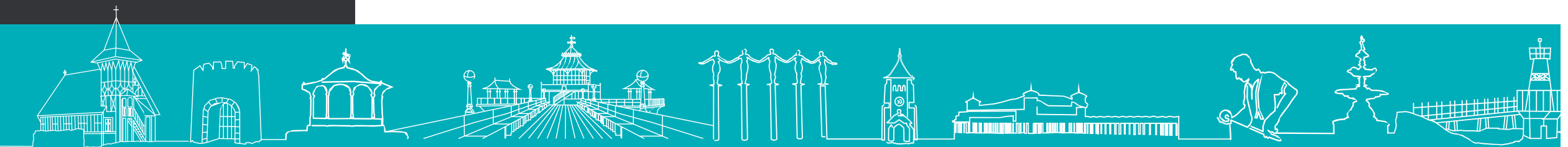
2024



# Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

This document gives an overview of some key health and wellbeing indicators for North Somerset.

- Background
- Method and technical notes
- Overview
- Population
- Starting well
- Living well
- Ageing well
- Dying well
- Healthy Places
- More information and links



## **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.

## When developing this JSNA...

The most recent national and local data sources have been used as of Jan 2024.

- Population data sourced from the [Office of National Statistics mid-year estimates](#) and demographic data from [Census 2021](#).
- Epidemiological data is sourced from the Public Health Profiles. 'Office for Health Improvement & Disparities. Public Health Profiles' <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk> © Crown copyright 2024. 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) [Data collection and statistical returns: detailed information](#) under the terms of the [Open Government Licence](#) (OGL) and [UK Government Licensing Framework](#) . For adults support and safeguarding data is sourced from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework via [NHS Digital Analytical Hub](#).
- Data on outcomes linked to healthy places are sourced from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Under the terms of the [Open Government Licence](#) (OGL) and [UK Government Licensing Framework](#) including the Indices of Multiple Deprivation data . Crime data sourced from UK Crime Stats: [https://www.ukcrimestats.com/National\\_Picture/](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) [Names and Codes for Super Output Areas](#) under the terms of the [Open Government Licence](#) (OGL) and [UK Government Licensing Framework](#) and via the [open geoportal](#).

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



## How is this JSNA overview structured?

This overview document brings together the spotlight reports aligned to the life courses in North Somerset of:

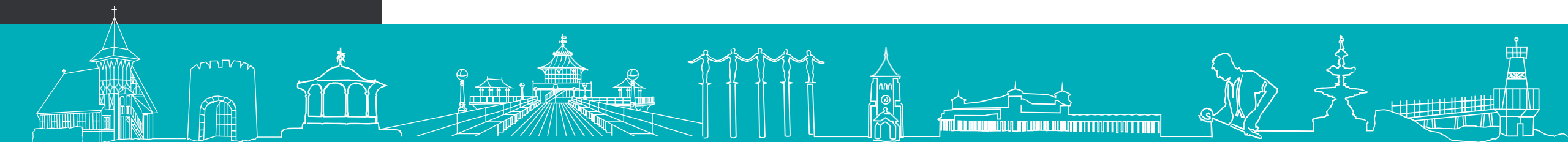
- Starting well
- Living well
- Ageing well
- Mortality
- It also includes an overview of
  - Population
  - Healthy Places
- Accompanying each spotlight report is a brief analysis of what the data means for North Somerset based on what is going well and things to consider.
- Links to download each spotlight report are included on the relevant pages alongside suggested links for further reading.
- The data dashboard with detailed indicators can be found [here](#), ward profiles [here](#), the North Somerset profile [here](#), and all other JSNA resources [here](#).

For any queries, please email [business.intelligence@n-somerset.gov.uk](mailto:business.intelligence@n-somerset.gov.uk).

# Population and demographics

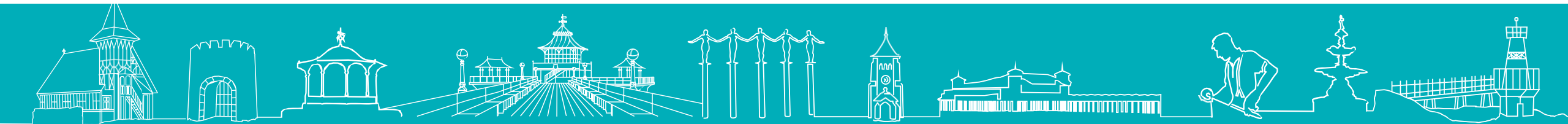
This section gives an overview of the population of North Somerset.

- 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 [JSNA data dashboard](#) population section. Population data is also available at lower geographies as part of [ward profiles](#).
- Population data is generally given based on mid-year estimates which are always in arrears. Latest data included is as of 2022.



## 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 [Local Plan](#).
- The population of North Somerset is generally less diverse than the national average based on Census 2021 data.

# 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.

[Link to download spotlight report](#)

**Spotlight report: North Somerset population**

The [population](#) of North Somerset as of 2022 is estimated to be 215,574 people. This is an increase of almost 3,600 people since 2020 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 2021](#) data shows that almost 96% of residents gave their ethnic group as 'white' compared to 81% across England, 91.6% stated they were born in the UK compared to 91.6% across England, and residents in North Somerset were more likely to have English as a main language.

**Further reading:**

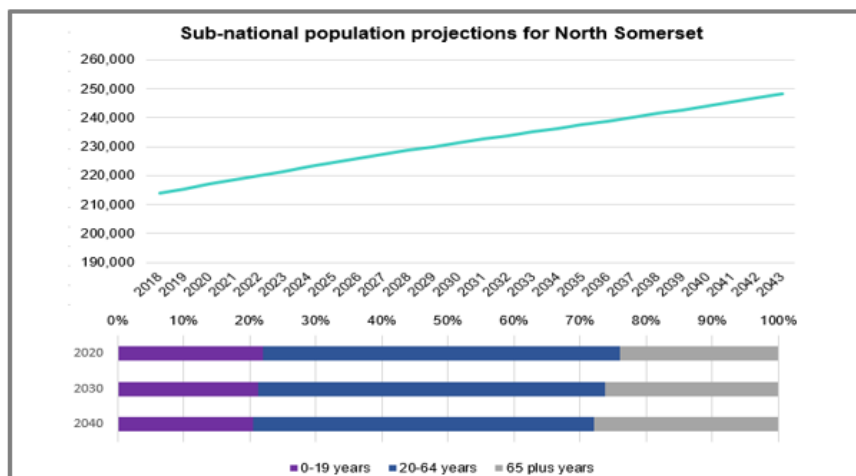
[Population estimates - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

[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 \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

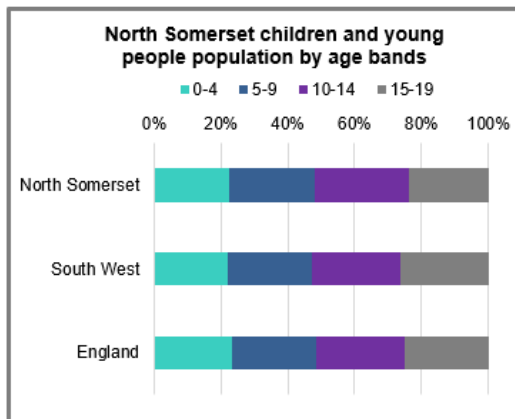


### Spotlight report: North Somerset population children and young people

The 0-19 population of North Somerset as of 2022 is estimated to be 47,265 children and young people. This is a decrease of 377 children and young people since 2019 estimates. However, there are more children and young people currently by 415 since 2015 estimates. The children and young people population has grown year on year and based on [sub-national population projections](#) 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 [live births](#) has been reducing in North Somerset. This is also the case nationally, with the [general fertility rate](#) falling.

As of 2022 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.



### Further reading:

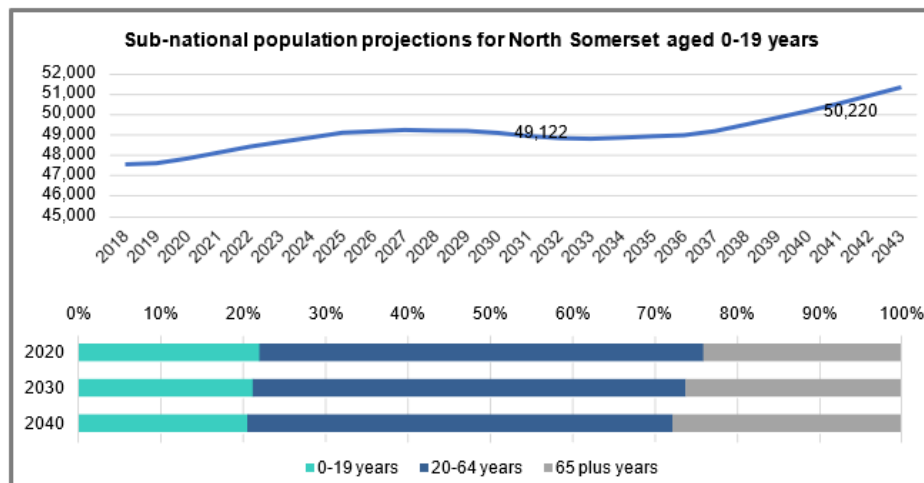
[Population estimates - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/population-demography/population/population-estimates)

[Schools, pupils and their characteristics: January 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2022)

[Pupil Projections for North Somerset Schools 2020-2024 \(n-somerset.gov.uk\)](https://n-somerset.gov.uk/pupil-projections-for-north-somerset-schools-2020-2024)

### Interactive tools:

[UK population pyramid interactive - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk/population-demography/population/population-pyramid-interactive)





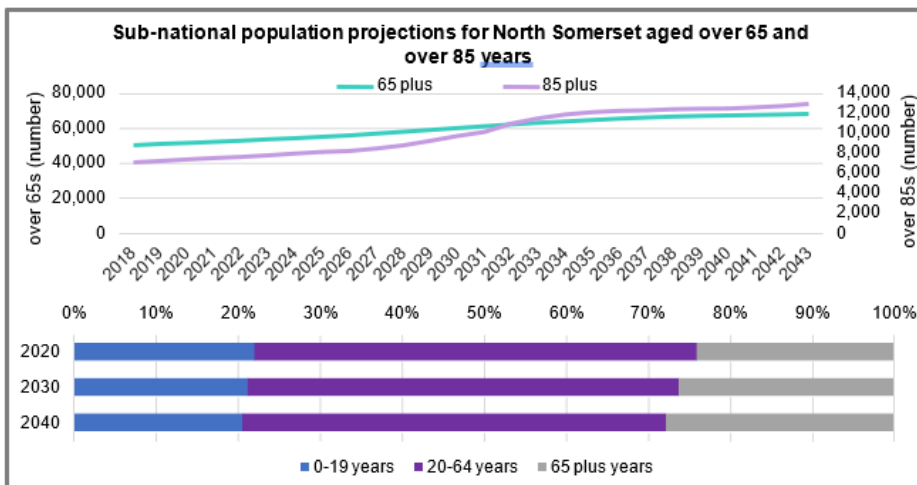
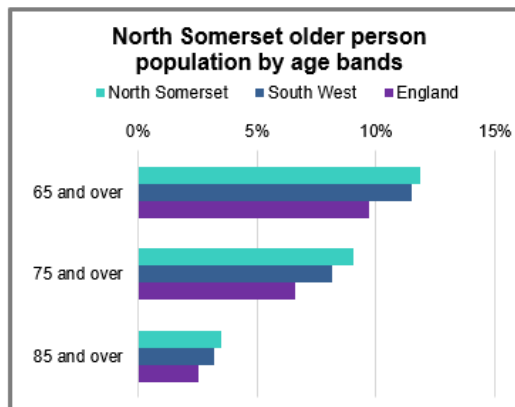
[Link to download spotlight report](#)

**Spotlight report: North Somerset population older people**

The over 65 years [population](#) of North Somerset as of 2022 is estimated to be 52,751 people. This is an increase of 1,110 people since 2019 estimates and 3,953 people since 2015 estimates. The over 65s population has grown year on year and based on [sub-national population projections](#) 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 2022 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.



**Further reading:**

[Population estimates - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

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

[Living longer - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

**Interactive tools:**

[UK population pyramid interactive - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)



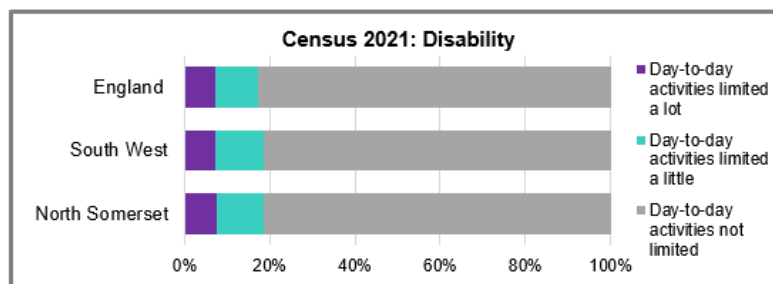
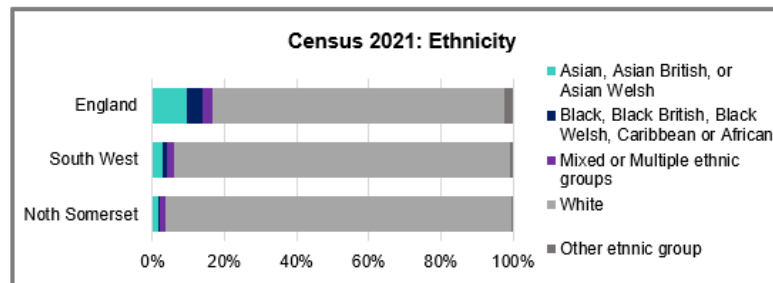
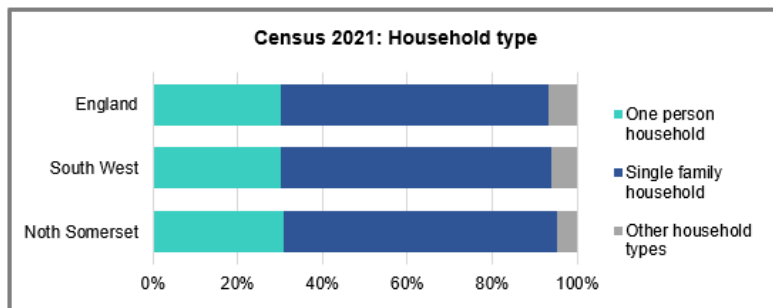
**Spotlight report: North Somerset population demographics**

[Link to download spotlight report](#)

The [Census 2021](#) is the most up to date data set on demographic data at the local authority level.

Some key points from the Census 2021:

- 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 fewer 'other' households in North Somerset including student households.
- North Somerset has a slightly lower percentage of lone parent households compared to the national average (8.9% compared to 15.1%).
- North Somerset has a less diverse population in terms of ethnicity than regional or national averages. Over 95% of people gave their ethnicity as 'white' in the Census compared to 93% in the [South West](#) and 81% nationally. Recent data from the [School Census](#) 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 2021 Census.
- North Somerset has a higher proportion of residents who gave their main language as English (96.1%) compared to the national average (90.8%).
- North Somerset has a higher percentage of residents who stated they are Christian compared to the national average though a similar proportion who said they have no religion.
- Around 19% of North Somerset residents said their day-to-day activities were limited a lot or a little compared to 17% nationally.
- 9% of North Somerset residents provided unpaid care of some kind (carers) [similar](#) to the national percentage.



**Further reading:**

[UK population by ethnicity - GOV.UK Ethnicity facts and figures \(ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk\)](#)

[Annual Population Survey - Nomis - Official Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](#)

[2011 Census - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

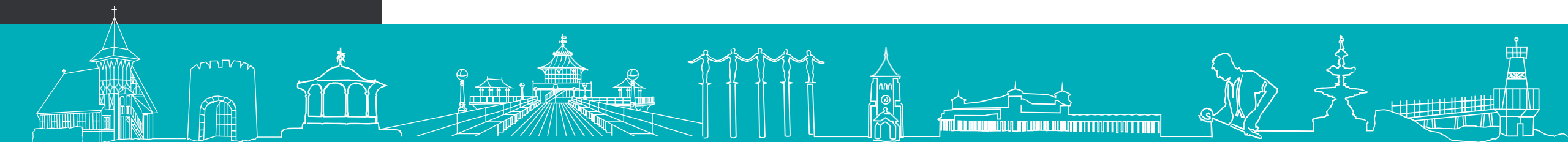
**Interactive tools:**

[UK population pyramid interactive - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

# Starting well

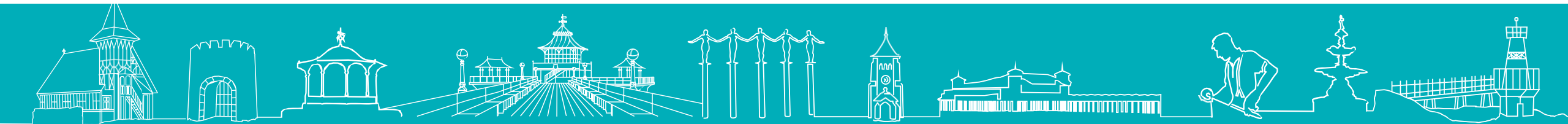
This section gives an overview of some key starting well indicators for North Somerset.

- 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 [JSNA data dashboard](#) 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.



## **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 above 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.
- 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.**

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 worse than regionally, though 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 lower than the national average and has improved in recent years.
- Specific hospital admissions for diabetes and epilepsy are lower in North Somerset than the national average, they are higher for asthma having increased in the latest data set.
- Specific hospital admissions for alcohol conditions, self-harm and mental health conditions have been increasing in recent years and are significantly 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.**

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 84% having a level 2 qualification. However, there has been a slight 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 though recent data is showing increases. The rates of Children in Care have increased. 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, health and wellbeing are generally poorer than your peers in other areas.

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

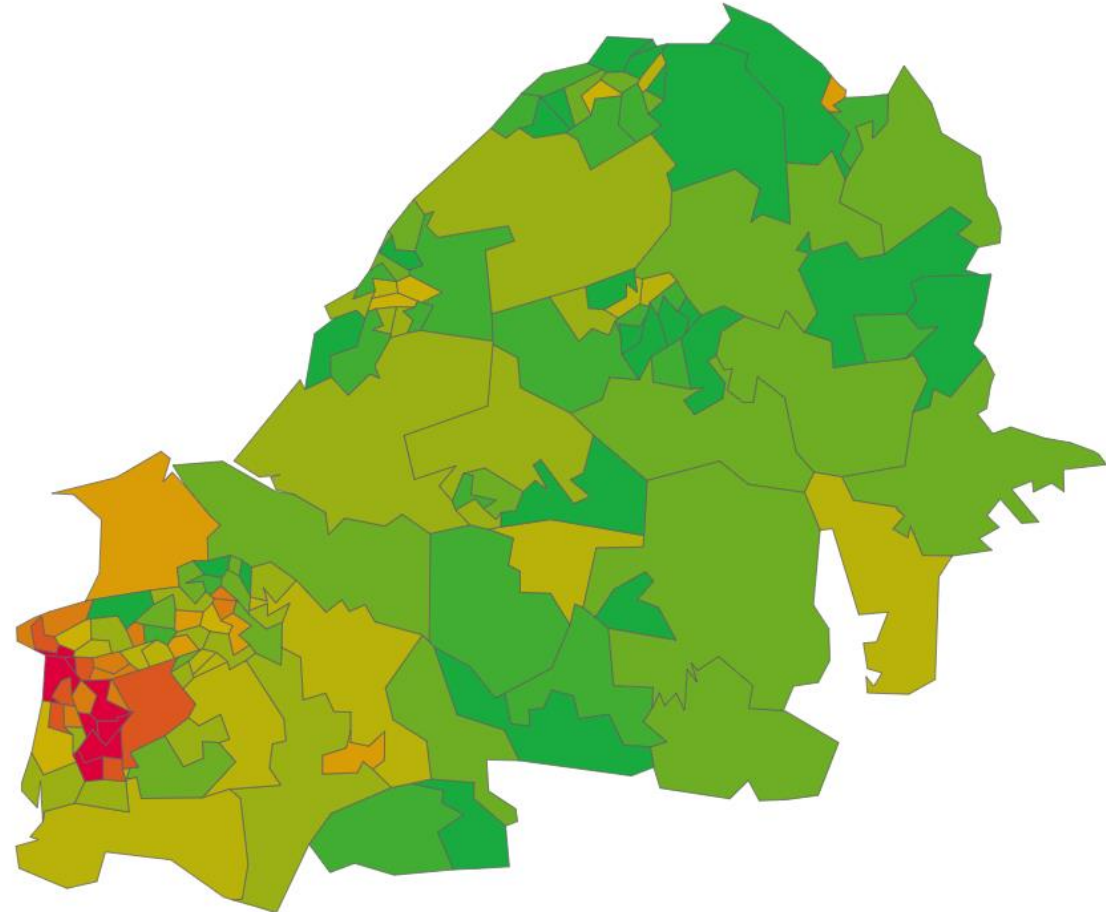
The map on this page shows the relative overall deprivation for North Somerset at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA\*) with the most deprived LSOAs (decile 1) all being within Weston-super-Mare and the least deprived LSOAs mainly outside of Weston-super-Mare.

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.

\*LSOAs are around 1,500 people or 650 households

Map of North Somerset showing the overall Indices of Multiple Deprivation deciles at LSOA level

Decile ● 1 ● 2 ● 3 ● 4 ● 5 ● 6 ● 7 ● 8 ● 9 ● 10



# Starting well: brief analysis

## pregnancy and birth

### 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 55% of women in North Somerset were breastfeeding.



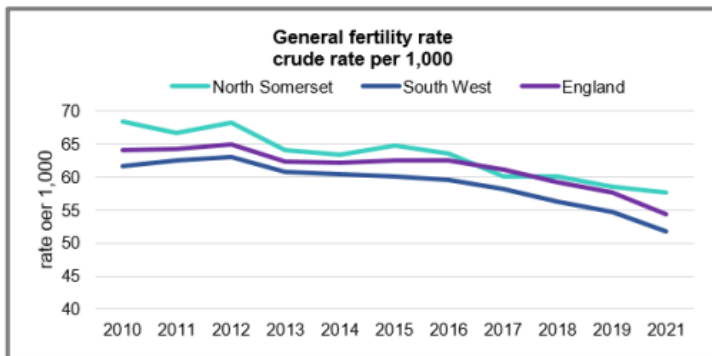
💡 Spotlight report: pregnancy and birth 💡

[Link to download spotlight report](#)

The [general fertility rate](#) in North Somerset as of 2021 was 57.6 births per 1,000. This compares to 51.8 in the South West and 54.3 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 360 fewer live births in North Somerset in 2021 compared to 2010.

The [under 18 conception rate](#) has also been decreasing from 32.5 per 1,000 in 2010 to 10.6 per 1,000 in 2021. 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.



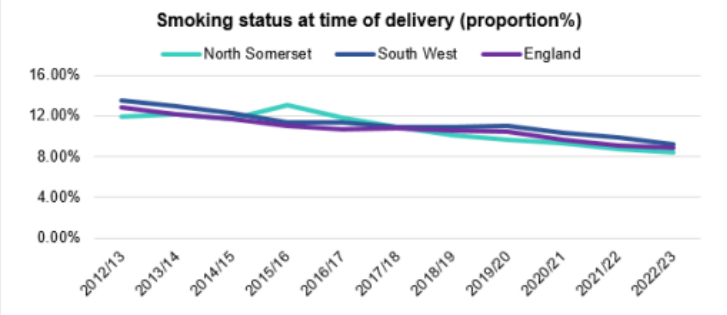
Based on the most recent data (2019), before and during pregnancy women in North Somerset are more likely than the national average to take [folic acid supplements](#) and have early access to [maternity care](#). They are ever so slightly less likely than the national average to be [obese](#) during early pregnancy and [smoke](#) during early pregnancy. Data is not available at the 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 2019-21 was 71 per 1,000 compared to 72.2 per 1,000 regionally and 77.9 per 1,000 nationally.

In 2021/22 37% of all births were via [caesarean section](#), higher than regional (33.7%) and national (34.7%) averages.

Just 2.6% of babies (born to term) in 2020/21 were of [low birth weight](#) compared with 2.5% regionally and 2.8% nationally.

The percentage of women who [smoked](#) at the time of delivery has decreased in North Somerset in recent years and has been below 10% since 2019/20. There are geographical differences with people in more deprived areas more likely to smoke.



The percentage of children whose first feed is known to be [breastmilk](#) was 83.1% in North Somerset based on latest data (2020/21) compared to 75.4% regionally and 71.7% nationally.

At the 6-8 week after birth check over 54.6% of women in North Somerset were [breastfeeding](#) in 2022/23. This is above national averages. There are geographical differences within children in deprived areas less likely on average to be breastfed.

### 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 \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

[Report card: indicators of women's preconception health - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

[Characteristics of women who stop smoking in pregnancy - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

### Interactive tools:

[2022 Child health profiles - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

# Starting well: brief analysis

## Early years

### What is going well

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 is significantly above England averages.

North Somerset is above the England average for the percentage of children achieving the expected level in number of areas related to child development at 2-2½ years including the percentage of children achieving the expected level in 'good level of development'.

North Somerset is generally above the recommended coverage for population vaccination coverage in early years.

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

North Somerset is below the recommended coverage (95%) 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.

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

**Spotlight report: early years**

**Reviews**

All children and families should receive a review when the child reaches 12 months and 2-2½ years old.

95.2% of North Somerset children received their [12-month review](#) in 2022/23 compared to 84.1% across the South West and 82.6% across England. For the [2-2½ years review](#) 87.4% of North Somerset children received their review compared to 76.6% regionally and 73.6% nationally.

*To note, this is 2022/23 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 2-2½ years show North Somerset children on average are performing below regional and national averages in 'good level of development' and 'communication skills' but are performing above average regionally and nationally at all other elements. The exception to this is on which is below average. To note, this is 2022/23 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	80.50%	82.30%	79.20%
Children achieving the expected level in communication skills	84.50%	86.90%	85.30%
Children achieving the expected level in gross motor skills	95.40%	91.70%	92.80%
Children achieving the expected level in fine motor skills	95.90%	93.00%	92.60%
Children achieving the expected level in problem solving skills	95.60%	91.90%	91.80%
Children achieving the expected level in personal-social skills	94.70%	90.90%	90.30%

**Early education**

In 2021, 71% of eligible 2-year-olds 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-year-olds in North Somerset benefited 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.

**Vaccinations**

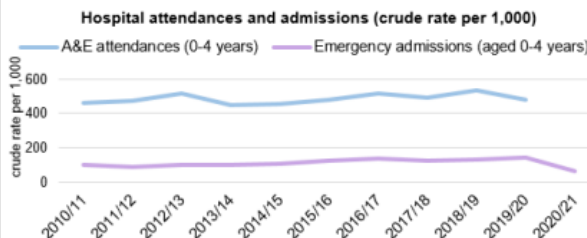
Population vaccination coverage in North Somerset during the early years as of 2022/23 is mixed when compared to regional and national averages with not all achieving the minimum 95% coverage.

	North Somerset	South West	England
Dtap / IPV / Hib (1 year old)	95.6%	94.4%	91.8%
Dtap / IPV / Hib (2 years old)	96.2%	95.2%	92.6%
Hib / MenC booster (2 years old)	94.0%	92.4%	88.7%
Hib / Men C booster (5 years old)	96.5%	94.9%	92.4%
PCV (pneumococcal infections)	94.7%	94.8%	93.2%
PCV booster	93.8%	92.5%	88.5%
MMR for one dose (2 years old)	94.1%	92.8%	89.3%
MMR for one dose (5 years old)	96.3%	94.8%	92.5%
MMR for two doses (5 years old)	91.4%	90.0%	84.5%

**Hospital attendances and admissions**

Based on the most recent data (2019/20), 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.



[Link to download spotlight report](#)

**Further reading:**

[Early years foundation stage - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-early-years-foundation-stage-profile)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-early-years-foundation-stage-profile>

[Child and Maternal Health - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://pne.org.uk/child-and-maternal-health-data)

[Early Years - High Impact Areas \(phe.org.uk\)](https://pne.org.uk/early-years-high-impact-areas)

[Vulnerability in infancy - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/vulnerability-in-infancy)

**Interactive tools:**

[2022 Child health profiles - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/2022-child-health-profiles)

[Local authority interactive tool \(LAIT\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait)

# Starting well: brief analysis

## School age primary

### 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 over the last decade.



### 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.

Persistent absence levels have increased since the pandemic.

Almost 20% of reception aged children in North Somerset are overweight or obese. This increases to over 30% by Year 6. The percentage of overweight and/or obese children is getting worse over a long term trend.



 Spotlight report: school age (primary) 

### Attainment

In 2022/23, 72.3% 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 (68%) and national averages (67.2%).

In 2021/22, 72.3% of key stage one children were [reading](#) to the expected standard. In 2020/21, 70.6% were writing to the expected standard and 70% were at the expected standard in maths. These are similar results to regional and national averages and have decreased slightly over the last few years. North Somerset children scored higher for achievement of the expected standard for science (82%) 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 2021/22, 16.8% 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 2022/23, 19.5% of North Somerset [Reception aged children](#) were overweight or obese compared with 20.5% regionally and 21.3% nationally. By [Year 6](#) 31.3% of children were overweight or obese compared with 32.9% regionally and 36.6% nationally.

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

Comparison of overweight (including obese) children in Reception and Year 6 as of 2022/23



### Oral health

22.1% of primary aged children have one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth in North Somerset based on the latest data (2021/22) compared to 19.1% regionally and 23.7% nationally. This is a significant reduction from 30% in 2011/12.

### Hospital admissions

As of 2021/22, North Somerset has a rate of 67.2 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 (90.8) and national (84.3) rates.

### Children in care

As of 2023, North Somerset has a rate of 51 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 \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

[School nursing activity and referrals in 2019 to 2020 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

### Interactive tools:

[2022 Child health profiles - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

[Local authority interactive tool \(LAIT\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

# Starting well: brief analysis

## School age secondary

### 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.

Persistent absence levels have increased since the pandemic.

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.

💡 Spotlight report: school age (secondary) 💡

### Attainment

As of 2022/23, the attainment 8 measure of average achievement was similar in North Somerset (46.5) to regional averages (46.1) and slightly higher than the national average (46.2). 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 2023, 15.9% of secondary school children received free school meals. This is lower than regional (20%) and national averages (23.8%).

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

### Absence and exclusions

In 2021/22, 31.4% of secondary school children were persistent absentees, similar to regional and national averages and doubled from the previous year.

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 2021/22, North Somerset has a rate of 67.2 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 (90.8) and national (84.3) rates. The rate for those aged 15-24 was 126.8 per 10,000 compared to 140.8 regionally and 118.4 nationally.

Hospital admissions due to substance misuse for those aged 15-24 is higher in North Somerset than regionally or nationally at 86 per 100,000 compared to 75.6 regionally and 58.3 nationally based on the latest data (2020/21-22/23).

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).

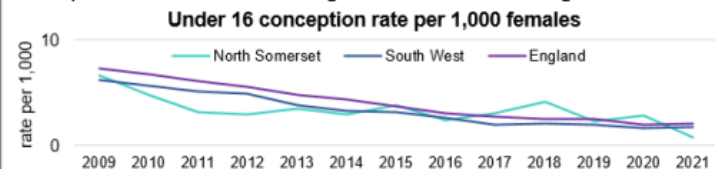
Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm for those aged 10-14 years have increased over the last decade with a rate of 451.7 per 100,000 in 2022/23 compared to 104.2 in 2011/12. There has been a similar increase regionally. For those aged 15-19 years the rate in 2022/23 was 893.7 per 100,000 compared 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 HPV vaccination for one dose (females aged 12-13 years old) at 77.2% in 2021/22. This compares to 68.5% regionally and 69.6% 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 2021 of 0.8 per 1,000, equivalent to 3 conceptions. This is lower than regional and national averages.



### Children in care

As of 2023, North Somerset has a rate of 51 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 3 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

[Statistics: GCSEs \(key stage 4\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

### Interactive tools:

[2022 Child health profiles - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

[Local authority interactive tool \(LAIT\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

# Starting well: brief analysis

## Young people

### What is going well

84% 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 a slight 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.

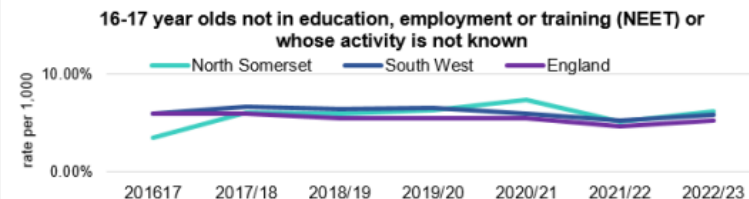
Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm for those aged 10-14 years have increased significantly over the last decade.



 Spotlight report: young people 

### Post 16 activity

6.2% of young people aged 16-17 were not in education, employment or training in 2023. This is slightly higher compared to the regional level (5.8%) and national (5.2%).



### Youth justice

The rate of first-time entrants to the youth justice system in North Somerset has fallen from 904.9 per 100,000 in 2010 to 115.0 in 2022, below regional and national averages.

### Hospital admissions

As of 2021/22, North Somerset has a rate of 126.8 per 10,000 for hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in young people (aged 15-24), compared to 140.8 regionally and 118.4 nationally. These rates have fluctuated over recent years but not significantly.

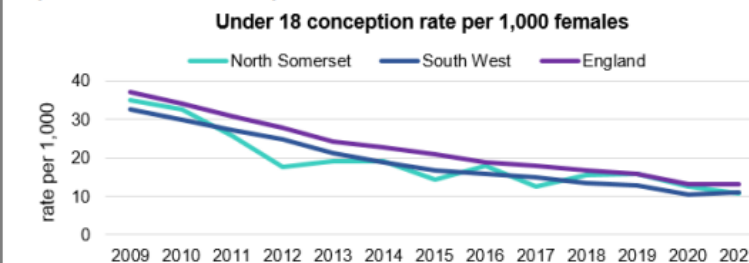
Hospital admissions due to substance misuse for those aged 15-24 is higher in North Somerset than regionally or nationally at 86 per 100,000 compared to 75.6 regionally and 58.3 nationally based on latest data (2020/21-22/23). These rates have fluctuated over recent years but not significantly.

### Homelessness

The rate of young people aged 16-24 who were homeless (under the Homeless Reduction Act) in 2021/22 was 2.1 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 2020 of 12.5 per 1,000, equivalent to 43 conceptions. This is similar to national averages. The proportion of teenage mothers in North Somerset was 0.6% in 2020/21 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 143 per 100,000 in 2022 from 390 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 due to alcohol specific conditions for those under 18 are also higher in North Somerset than nationally at 42.8 per 100,000 compared to 29.9 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 451.7 per 100,000 in 2022/23 compared to 219 in 2011/12. There has been a similar increase regionally. For those aged 15-19 years the rate in 2022/23 was 893.7 per 100,000 compared to 261.3 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:

[2022 Child health profiles - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

[Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

# Starting well: brief analysis

## Young people's sexual and reproductive health

### 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

Only 15% of under 25s chose a long-acting reversible contraception (LARC) offer in North Somerset (excluding injections), this is below the England average and has fallen since the previous data set available.

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.

💡 Spotlight report: young people's sexual and reproductive health 💡

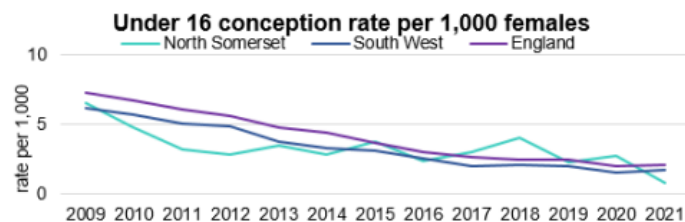
[Link to download spotlight report](#)

### HPV vaccination

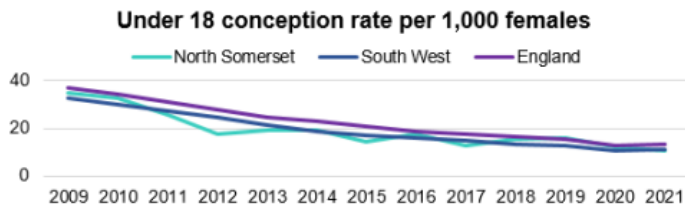
North Somerset has maintained a high population vaccination coverage of the HPV vaccination for one dose (females aged 12-13 years old) at 77.6% in 2021/22. This compares to 68.5% regionally and 69.6% nationally. Coverage is below previous years which has averaged around 90%, this is likely attributable 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 2021 of .8 per 1,000, equivalent to 3 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 2021 of 10.6 per 1,000, equivalent to 37 conceptions. This is similar to national averages.



The under 18 abortion rates has also fallen in recent years from 10.2 per 1,000 in 2016 to 5.5 per 1,000 in 2021, below the national rate.

### Contraception

15% of under 25s chose a long-acting reversible contraception ([LARC](#)) offer in North Somerset (excluding injections) in 2022 compared to 40.4% in the South West and 36.2% nationally. This percentage is increasing across North Somerset though not as quickly as regionally or nationally.

### Sexually transmitted infections

- The [STI testing rate](#) in North Somerset for those aged under 25 (excluding chlamydia) has fallen to 685.8 per 100,000 in 2022 from 2,895 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 increased with 11.1% positivity as of 2022 compared to 5.8% the year previously.
- [New STI diagnosis](#) in North Somerset for those aged under 25 (excluding chlamydia) decreased significantly in 2021 and started to increase again in 2022 to 322 per 100,000. This can likely be attributed to the pandemic.

### Chlamydia

The [chlamydia proportion](#) for those aged 15 to 24 screened in North Somerset in 2022 was 15.3% compared to 19.9% regionally and 21.2% 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 143 per 100,000 in 2022 from 390 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.

### 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:

[2022 Child health profiles - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

[Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

# Starting well: brief analysis

## Hospital admissions and attendances

### What is going well

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

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 but has increase recently.

The rate of hospital admissions due to epilepsy 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 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 self-harm 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 .

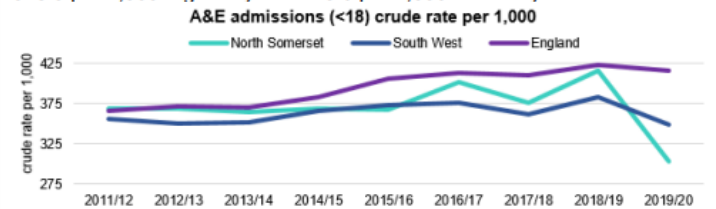
The rate of hospital admissions due to asthma for those under 19 years are higher in North Somerset than the England averages.



Spotlight report: hospital attendances and admissions

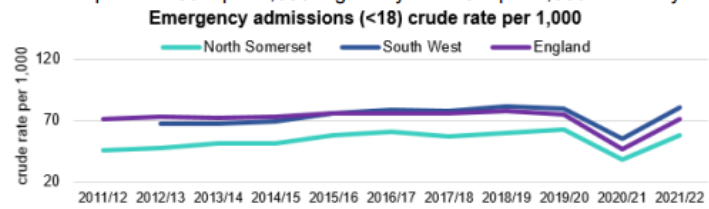
### A&E attendances

Based on the most recent data (2019/20) North Somerset has a rate of A&E attendances for those aged <18 years of 302.3 per 1,000. This compares to 348.9 per 1,000 regionally and 415.6 per 1,000 nationally.



### Emergency admissions

Based on the most recent data (2021/22) North Somerset has a rate of emergency hospital admissions for those aged <18 years of 57.8 per 1,000. This compares to 80.2 per 1,000 regionally and 70.7 per 1,000 nationally.



### Hospital admissions

As of 2021/22, North Somerset has a rate of 67.2 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 (90.8) and national (84.3) 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 86.0 per 100,000 compared to 75.6 regionally and 58.3 nationally based on latest data (2020/21-2022/23).

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 451.7 per 100,000 in 2022/23 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 2022/23 was 893.7 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 2022/23 are significantly higher in North Somerset (242.1 per 100,000) than regionally (125.1 per 100,000) or nationally (80.8 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 the latest date (2021/22) are higher in North Somerset (66.6 per 100,000) than regionally (63.5 per 100,000) and nationally (58.0 per 100,000).

Hospital admissions due to epilepsy for those under 19 years of age based on the latest date (2021/22) are lower in North Somerset (55.5 per 100,000) to regionally (83.1 per 100,000) though slightly above the national average (73.6 per 100,000).

Hospital admissions due to asthma for those under 19 years of age based on the latest date (2022/23) are higher in North Somerset (109.5 per 100,000) than regionally (109.1 per 100,000) and lower compared to national figure (122.2 per 100,000). Additionally, the hospital admissions started to increase after 2020/21.

[Link to download spotlight report](#)

### Further reading:

[Admissions for children with long-term conditions, emergency admissions and A&E attendance: 2022 update - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

[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:

[2022 Child health profiles - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

# Starting well: brief analysis

## Vaccinations and immunisations

### 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 and almost there for booster at 2 years old.

North Somerset is similar to or above the recommended coverage for the MMR one dose at 2 years and 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 just below the recommended coverage for the PCV (pneumococcal infections) vaccine and booster.

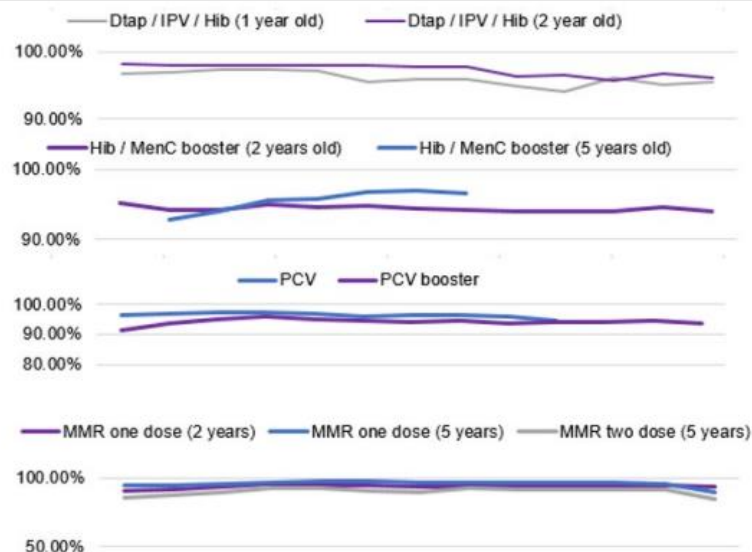
North Somerset is below the recommended coverage for the MMR at two doses at 5 years

**Spotlight report: vaccinations and immunisations**

**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. Immunisations have dropped below the regional and national average from 72.7% in 2019/20 to 68.5% in 2020/21, this result may largely be due to the pandemic. However, the Averages started to increase again in 2022/23.

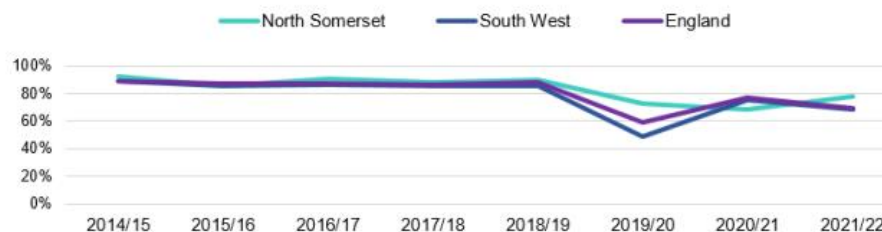
Type	North Somerset	South West	England
Dtap / IPV / Hib (1 year old)	95.6%	94.4%	91.8%
Dtap / IPV / Hib (2 years old)	96.2%	95.2%	92.6%
Hib / MenC booster (2 years old)	94.0%	92.4%	88.7%
Hib / Men C booster (5 years old)	96.50%	94.90%	92.40%
PCV (pneumococcal infections)	94.70%	94.80%	93.20%
PCV (pneumococcal infections) booster	93.8%	92.5%	88.5%
MMR for one dose (2 years old)	94.1%	92.8%	89.3%
MMR for one dose (5 years old)	96.3%	94.8%	92.5%
MMR for two doses (5 years old)	91.4%	90.0%	84.5%



**HPV vaccination**

North Somerset has maintained a high population vaccination coverage of the HPV vaccination for one dose (females aged 12-13 years old) at 77.6% in 2021/22. This compares to 68.5% regionally and 69.6% nationally. Coverage is below previous years which has averaged around 90%, this is likely attributable to the pandemic.

Population vaccination coverage - HPV vaccination coverage for one dose (12-13 years old) (Female)



[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:**

[2022 Child health profiles - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

# Starting well: brief analysis

## Oral health

### 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.

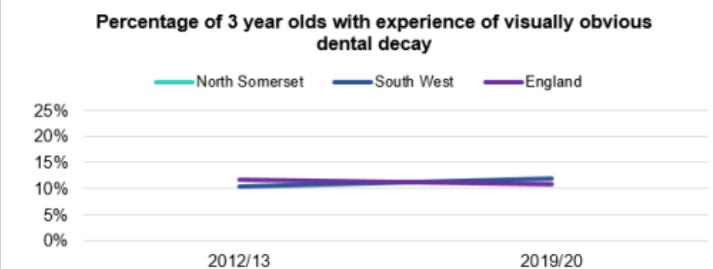


Spotlight report: oral health

[Link to download spotlight report](#)

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

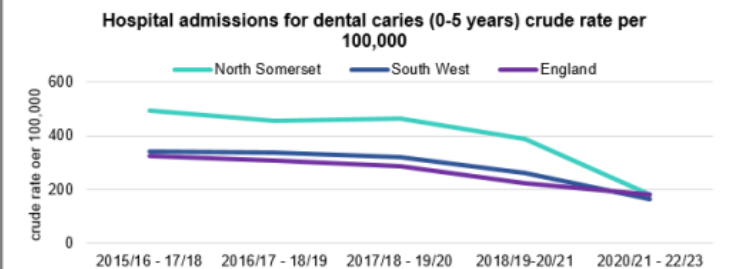
The Dental Public Health Epidemiology Programme for England surveys [three-year-old children](#) for signs of visually obvious dental decay. In 2019/20, 11.8% of three-year-olds surveyed across the South West had visually obvious decay compared to 10.7% nationally. Data is not available at North Somerset 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 [five-year-old children](#) for signs of visually obvious dental decay. In 2020/21-22/23, the rate of five-year-olds surveyed across North Somerset with visually obvious decay decreased, similar to South West and England.

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



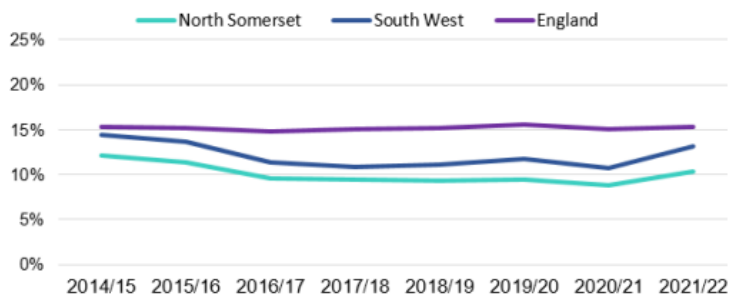
### Children are more at risk of developing tooth decay if they are:

- Eating a poor diet,
- Brushing their teeth less than twice per day with fluoride toothpaste,
- They are from deprived backgrounds.

10.4% of children under the age of 16 years in North Somerset are from [low-income families](#) (absolute) compared to 13.1% in the South West and 15.3% nationally. The percentage of children in low-income families in North Somerset has decreased since 2014/15.

[Health matters: child dental health](#)

### Children in absolute low income families (under 16s)



### 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:

[2022 Child health profiles - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

# Starting well: brief analysis

## Complex health

### 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 but has increased in the most recent data set

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.

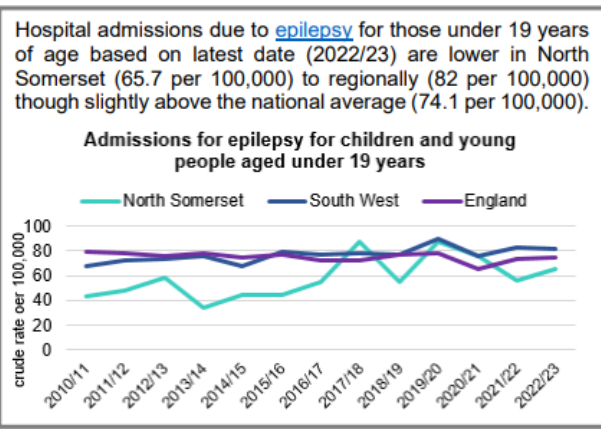
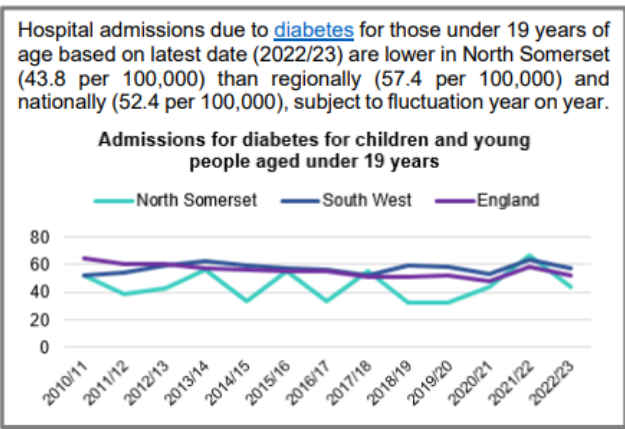
### Things to consider

The rate of hospital admissions due to epilepsy for those under 19 years are higher in North Somerset than the England averages and is shown a long term upwards trend.

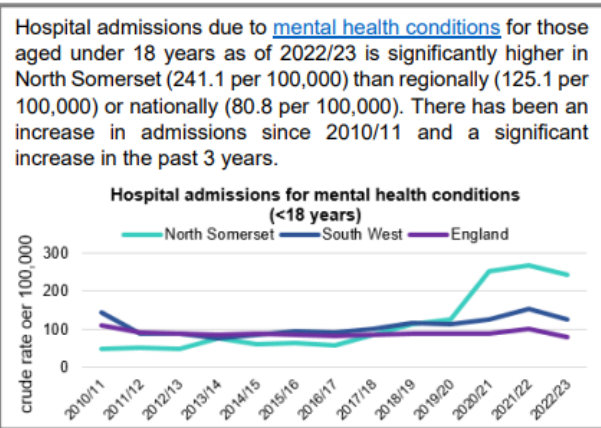
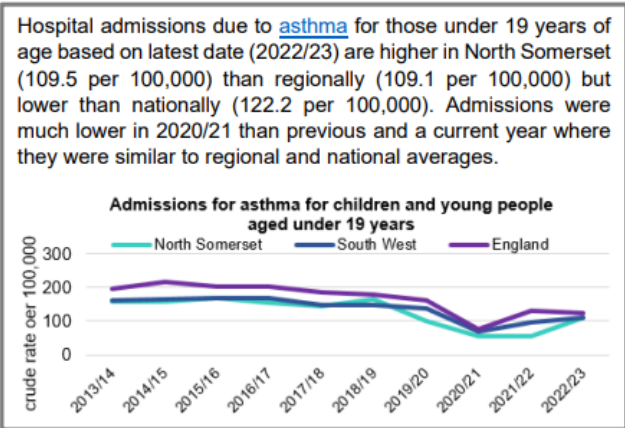
The rate of hospital admissions due to mental health conditions for those under 18 years have increased significantly in the latest published data and are significantly higher than regional or national averages.

💡 Spotlight report: complex health 💡

[Link to download spotlight report](#)



The percentage of school in North Somerset with special educational needs support was 11.3% as of 2023, this compares to 14% regionally and 13% nationally. While the figures are increased nationally and regionally, there is a small decrease in number in North Somerset between 2022 and 2023.



Out of the SEND population, the percentage of school children (excluding independent schools), who are identified as having social, emotional and mental health as the primary need was 25% in North Somerset, 21.9% regionally and 19.6% nationally. This shows an upward trend.

See also hospital admissions and attendances and SEND spotlight reports.

- 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 \(bnsgccg.nhs.uk\)](#)
  - [Statistics: special educational needs \(SEN\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
- Interactive tools:**
- [2022 Child health profiles - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

# Starting well: brief analysis

## Special education needs and disability

### 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 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.



### Spotlight report: Special Education Needs and Disability (SEND)

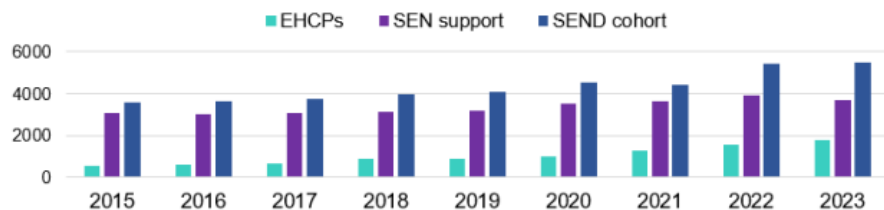


[Link to download spotlight report](#)

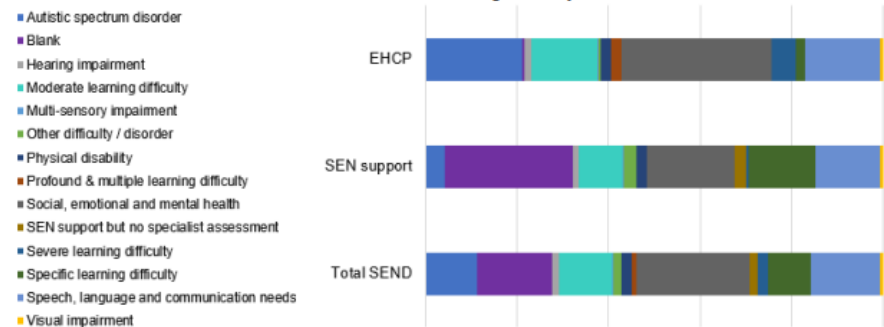
#### SEND

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). Following figures show a snapshot of the census data as of January of each year. Between 2015 and 2023, the overall increase was 52.7%.

Children and young people with LA maintained statements of SEND EHCPs in North Somerset



Based on the most recent data, 32.8% of EHCPs are for social, emotional and mental health, 21.1% for autistic spectrum disorder, 16.5% for speech, language and communication needs and 14.2% for moderate learning difficulty. These four primary needs account for over 84% of all EHCPs. For SEN support, 19% are for social, emotional and mental health, 14.8% for specific learning difficulty, 14.1% for speech, language and communication needs and 9.6% for moderate learning difficulty.



#### Comparators

The percentage of pupils with special educational needs support as of 2023 was 11.3% in North Somerset compared to 14% regionally and 13% nationally. While regional and national figures have increased, there is a slight decrease in numbers in North Somerset.

#### Experience and outcomes

- The number of children and young people obtaining new EHCPs in North Somerset has been increasing in recent years. Between 2014 and 2019, North Somerset produced an average of 88 new first-time plans per year. Between 2020 and 2023, the average was 340.
- The percentage of children and young people in North Somerset assessed from whom EHCPs were made for the first time has been increasing in recent years.
- In 2022, North Somerset refused 19% of all assessment requests, a constant decrease since 2016 (except 2020).
- In North Somerset, the number of EHCPs issued within 20 weeks increased from 2014 to 2021 (except 2020). The figure has decreased from 2021 to 2022.
- In 2022, North Somerset issued 38.2% of new EHCPs within 20 weeks compared to 47.7% nationally and 34.7% regionally and is above the compliance rates of closest statistical neighbours. Between 2021 and 2022 the figure decreased in North Somerset. A similar trend was seen among most of the statistical neighbours.
- Education 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.
- In 2022/2023, SEND children have worse attendance, 85% for children with EHCP, 88.4% for those receiving SEN support, compared to 93.6% for all other pupils.
- SEND children are more likely to be excluded from school either fixed term or permanently.

#### 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:

[2022 Child health profiles - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)



# Starting well: brief analysis

## Support and safeguarding

### What is going well

The rate of children in care has recently increased.

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

### Things to consider

The rate of referrals to children's social care in North Somerset, Children in Need, and children on Child Protection Plans has fallen year on year and are below England averages but are now showing signs of increasing.

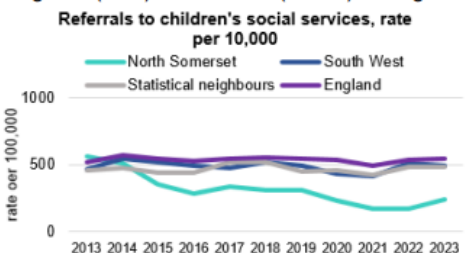
Placement stability for children in care is worse in North Somerset than the England average.

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

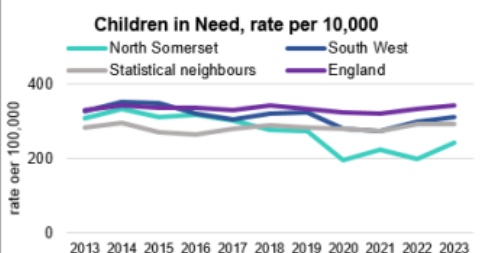
Children leaving care are more likely not to be in education, employment or training than the England average.

💡 Spotlight report: support and safeguarding 💡

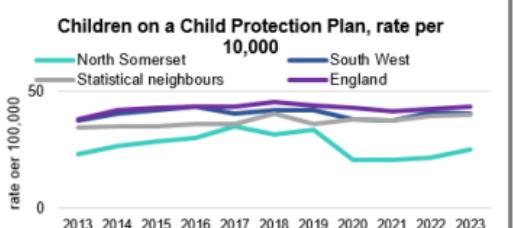
**Referrals**  
The rate of referrals to children's social services has fallen in North Somerset over recent years, however, slightly increased in 2023. The North Somerset rate is below regional and national averages. 14.8% of referrals in North Somerset are re-referrals within 12 months, lower than regional (23%) and national (22.4%) averages.



**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. 59.2% of school aged Children in Need have an [Education and Health Care Plan](#), above regional (25.3%) and national averages (26.9%).



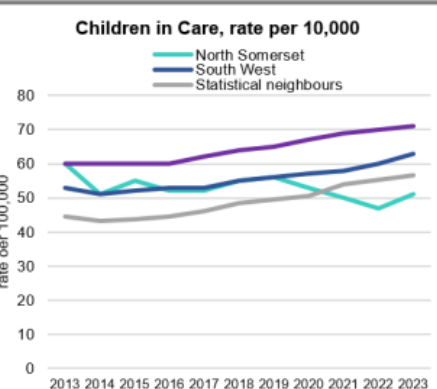
**Child protection**  
The rate of children on a [Child Protection Plan](#) has fallen in North Somerset over recent years. The North Somerset rate is now below regional and national averages. 36.1% of children are on a plan for a second or subsequent time, this is higher than the regional (24.3%) and national averages (23.9%).



**Children in Care**  
The rate of [children in care](#) has remained fairly steady in North Somerset over recent years and has been below regional and national averages. The rate for North Somerset started to slightly increase in 2023.

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 2023 compared to 10% nationally) and a lower percentage being in placement for at least 2 years (68% in 2023 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 (better than national averages). 53% of care leavers in North Somerset are in education, employment or training, this is slightly below regional and national averages.

**Youth offending** (rate per 10,000)  
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 572 per 10,000 in North Somerset in 2014 to 78 in 2022. The reoffending rate has increased in North Somerset in 2021.

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 \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

[Statistics: looked-after children - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

[Statistics: children's social work workforce - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

**Interactive tools:**

[2022 Child health profiles - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

[Local authority interactive tool \(LAIT\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

# Starting well: brief analysis

## Mental health and wellbeing

### 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 self-harm 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.





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



#### [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 the North Somerset level it gives a national overview:

As of 2022 some key points...

- 18% of children aged 7 to 16 years, and 22% 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.
- In younger children aged 7 to 10 years, the prevalence of a probable mental disorder was nearly twice as high in boys (19.7%) as in girls (10.5%). Rates of a probable mental disorder were similar in boys (18.8%) and girls (22.0%) aged 11 to 16 years.
- In young people aged 17 to 24 years, the pattern was reversed, with much higher rates in young women (31.2%) than young men (13.3%).
- 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.

Percentage of children or young people with a probable mental disorder, by age and sex (2022)



#### [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 2,967 per 100,000 in 2019/20. There have been increases regionally and nationally also though not as significant as in North Somerset.

New referrals to secondary mental health services



#### Hospital admissions

Hospital admissions due to [mental health conditions](#) for those aged under 18 years as of 2022/23 are significantly higher in North Somerset (242.1 per 100,000) than regionally (125.1 per 100,000) or nationally (80.8 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 2022/23 of 893.7 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 520.2 per 100,000 in 2021/22. These admissions show a reduction since 2022/23.

Hospital admissions due to substance misuse for those [aged 15-24](#) is higher in North Somerset than regionally or nationally at 86.0 per 100,000 compared to 75.6 regionally and 58.3 nationally based on the latest data (2020/21 – 22/23). 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 42.8 per 100,000 compared to 29.3 nationally based on the latest data (2018/19-20/21).

[Link to download spotlight report](#)

#### Further reading:

[Mental Health of Children and Young People in England mhcymp\\_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:

[2022 Child health profiles - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

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

# Starting well: brief analysis

## Social determinants of health and child poverty

### 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.

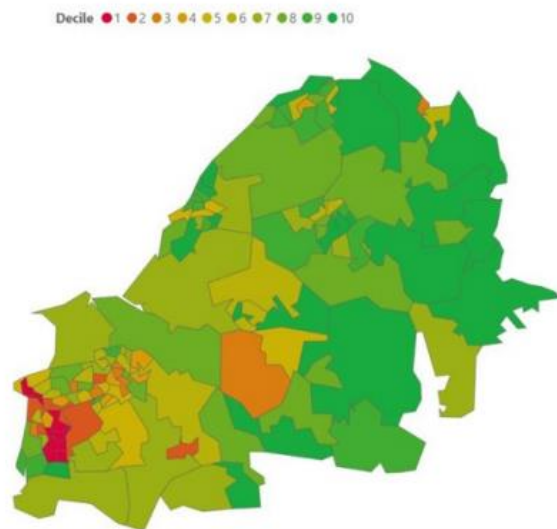
The most deprived areas are all in Weston-super-Mare, specifically in Central, Hillside and South wards.

### 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

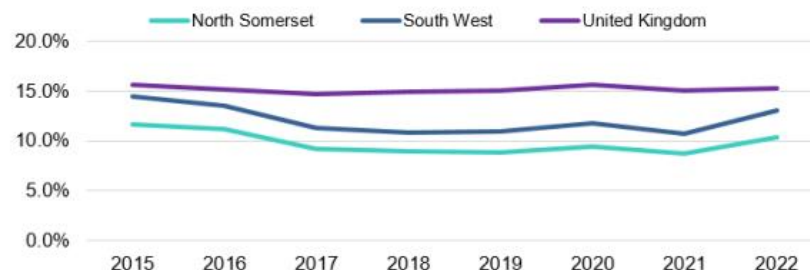
North Somerset has significant geographical inequalities across a number of indicators including income deprivation which measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families (IDACI index). Children living in these most deprived areas (decile 1) in North Somerset are 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

12.6% of children under the age of 16 years in North Somerset are from low-income families (absolute) compared to 14% in the South West and 17% 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 [significant geographical differences](#).

#### Children in absolute low income families (under 16s)



#### 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 (15.9%) is lower than regional (19.9%) and national (23.8%) averages from academic year 2022/23.

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 \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

[Vulnerability in infancy - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

#### Interactive tools:

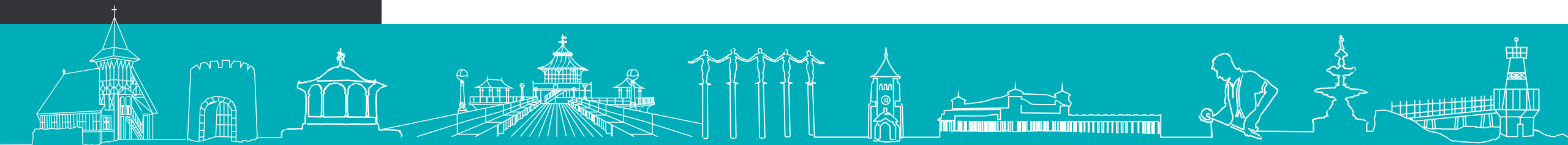
[Inequality Tools - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

[Wider Determinants of Health - Income resource page - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

# Living well

This section gives an overview of some key living well indicators for North Somerset.

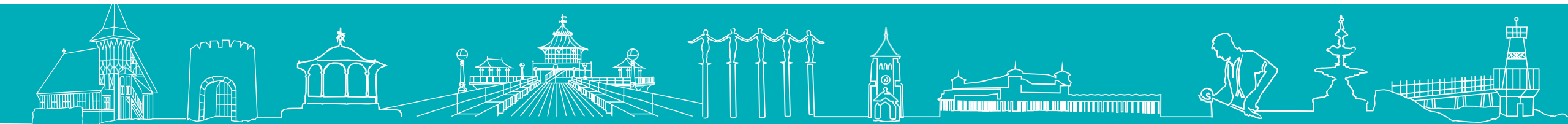
- Background and context
- Overview
- Geographical inequalities
- Health protection
- Health improvement
- Ill health
- Learning disabilities
- Sexual and reproductive health
- Behavioural risk factors
- Food, diet and nutrition
- Mental health and wellbeing
- Social isolation and loneliness





# 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 [JSNA data dashboard](#) 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 decreased 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, though higher than regional and national averages.
- 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. 12.9% 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 indicators 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.**



- 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. Some of these measures have since improved.
- The prevalence of depression is worsening year on year. Patient records suggest that almost 16% 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. This is higher than regional and national averages
- 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.**

Across the living 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 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 poorer than your peers in other areas.

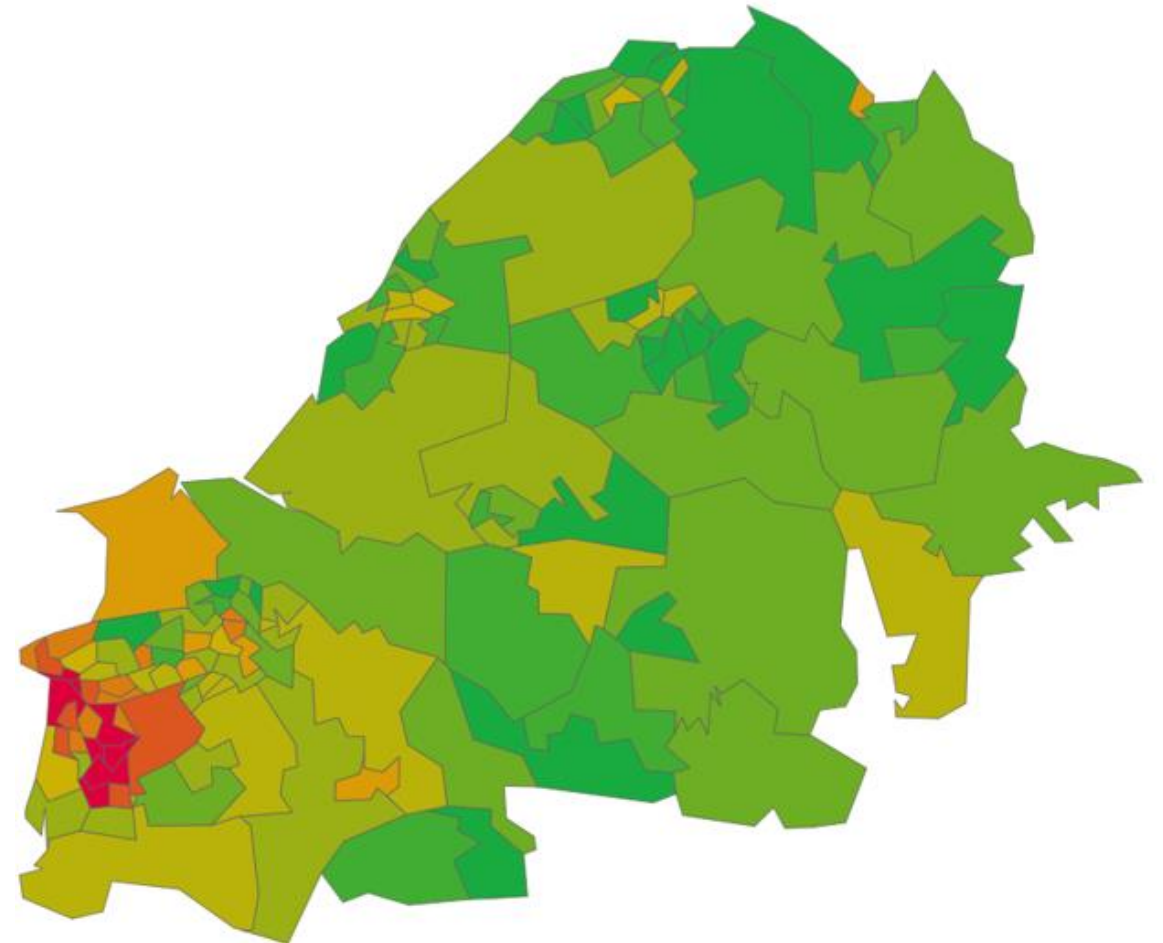
These areas are generally aligned with the most deprived areas within the [Indices of Multiple Deprivation](#) (the official measure of relative deprivation in England). Those in decile 1 are most deprived and those in decile 10 least deprived.

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

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

*\*LSOAs are around 1,500 people or 650 households*

Map of North Somerset showing the overall Indices of Multiple Deprivation deciles at LSOA level  
Decile ● 1 ● 2 ● 3 ● 4 ● 5 ● 6 ● 7 ● 8 ● 9 ● 10



### What is going well

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

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

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

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

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.

💡 Spotlight report: health protection 💡

### Respiratory infections

- The TB incidence in North Somerset (3-year average) was 2.8 per 100,000 during 2019-21, with a count of 18 incidences for this period. This has remained low throughout the last decade and below regional and national averages.
- In 2022/23 56.5% of at-risk individuals had a flu vaccination, this is a decrease on previous years when the figure was 60.9%. Decreases were seen regionally (57.2%) and nationally (53%).
- In 2022/23 86.4% 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 (83.5%) and nationally (79.9%).
- 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

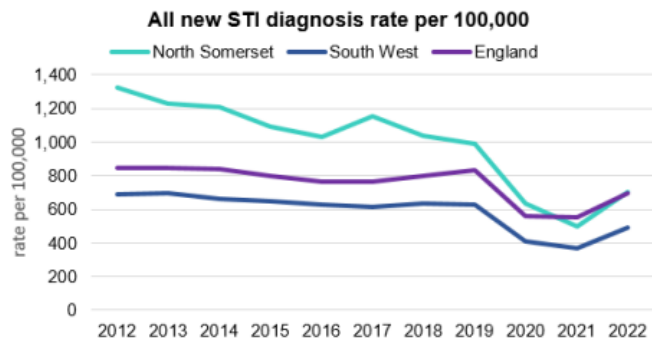
Rates of preventable childhood diseases (measles, mumps and invasive meningococcal disease) are low in North Somerset, but some have seen a slight increase in latest data sets.

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. Data from 2022 shows an increase at all levels.



### 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 (2.34 per 1,000).

[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 \(bashh.org\)](#)

### Interactive tools:

[Health Protection - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/sexualhealth>

[TB Strategy Monitoring Indicators - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

# Living well: brief analysis

## Health improvement

### 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 2021 in North Somerset.

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 worse 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.



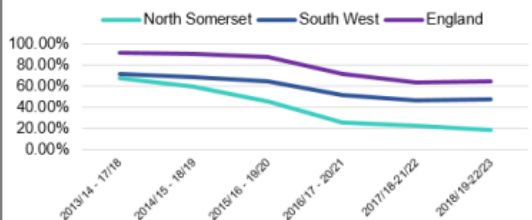
 Spotlight report: health improvement 

### NHS health checks

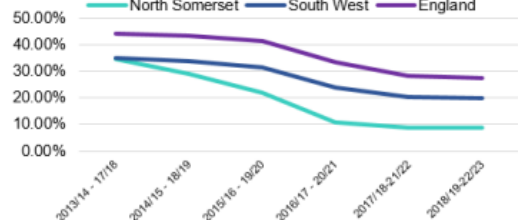
The NHS Health Check is a health check-up for adults in England aged 40 to 74. It's designed to spot early signs of stroke, kidney disease, heart disease, type 2 diabetes or dementia. As we get older, we have a higher risk of developing one of these conditions.

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.

Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 offered an NHS Health Check



Cumulative percentage of the eligible population aged 40-74 who received an NHS Health check

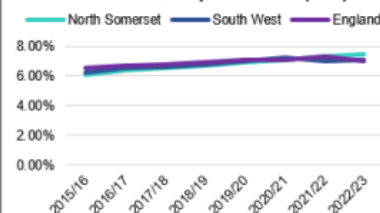


### Diabetes prevalence

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.*

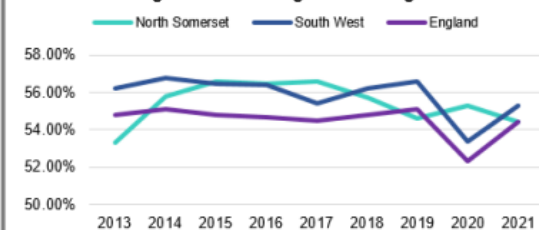
Diabetes: QOF prevalence (17+)



### 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%.

Percentage of cancers diagnosed at stages 1 and 2



### Cancer screening

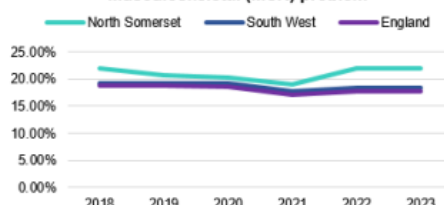
Cancer screening coverage is generally higher in North Somerset than national averages:

- Breast cancer: 71.2% as of 2023 compared to 66.2% nationally.
- Cervical cancer (ages 25 to 49 years): 74.1% as of 2023 compared to 65.8% nationally.
- Cervical cancer (ages 50 to 64 years): 77% as of 2023 compared to 74.4% nationally.
- Bowel cancer: 76% as of 2023 compared to 72% nationally.

### Musculoskeletal problems

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

Percentage reporting a long term Musculoskeletal (MSK) problem



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:

[Public Health Outcomes Framework - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

# Living well: brief analysis

## Leading causes of ill health

### 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.

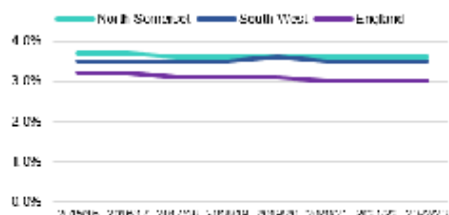
The prevalence of Chronic Kidney Disease in the population is increasing year on year  
In North Somerset.

### Spotlight report: Ill health

#### 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.

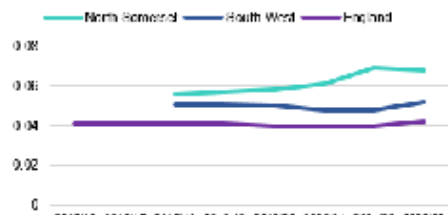
Coronary heart disease prevalence (all ages)



#### 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 7% in North Somerset.

Coronary kidney disease prevalence (18+)

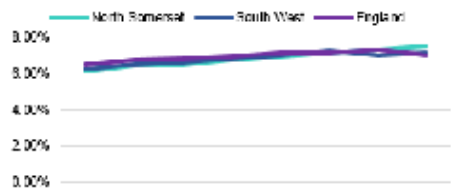


#### Diabetes prevalence

The prevalence of diabetes in the population is increasing year on year locally, regionally, however, started to reduce nationally.

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

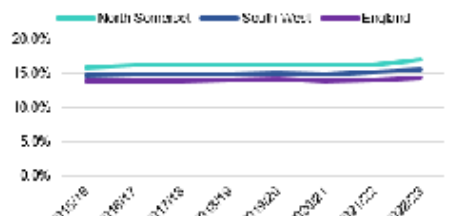
Diabetes: QOF prevalence (17+)



#### Hypertension prevalence

The prevalence of hypertension in the population has remained fairly steady locally, regionally and nationally in recent years and is above 16% in North Somerset.

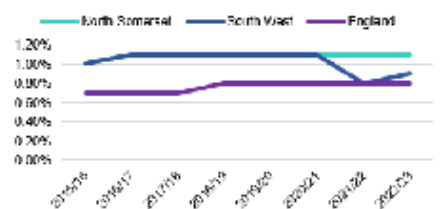
Hypertension disease prevalence (all ages)



#### 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.

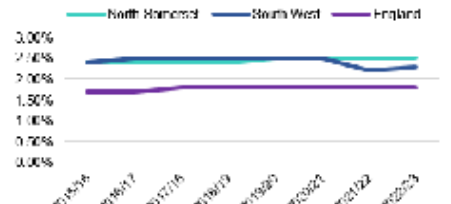
Rheumatoid Arthritis prevalence (16+)



#### 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 \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

# Living well: brief analysis

## Learning disabilities

### 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 but that has been increasing.

### 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.

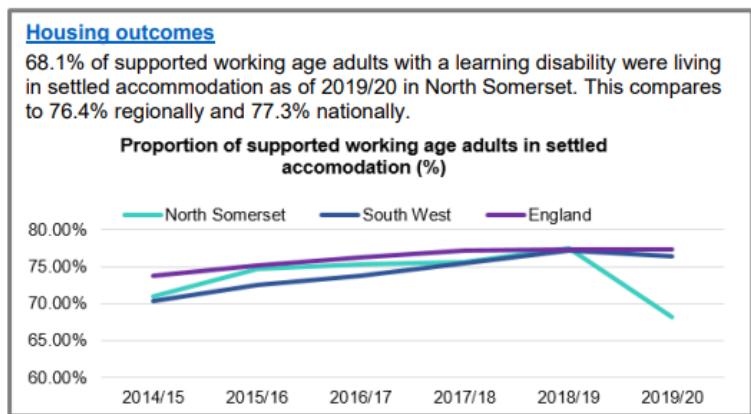
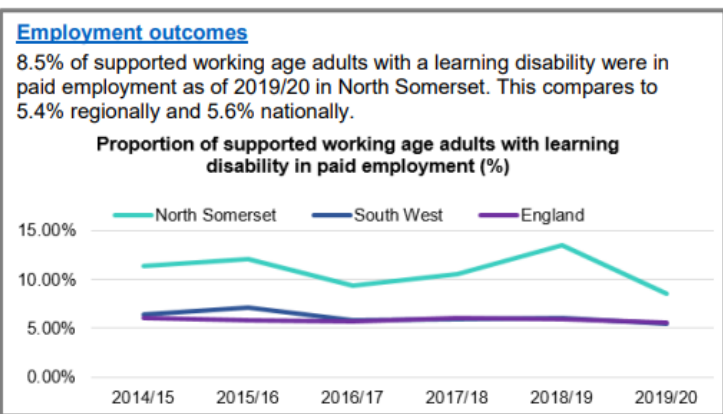
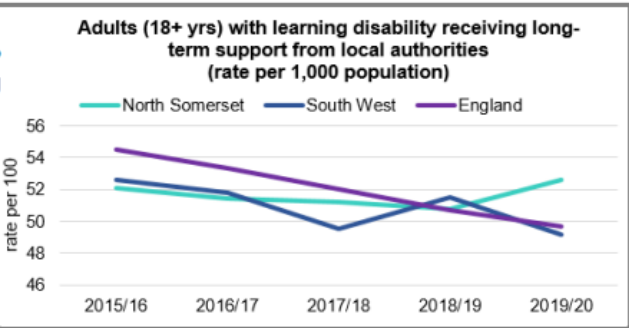
 **Spotlight report: learning disabilities** 

[Link to download spotlight report](#)

*'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 \(www.nhs.uk\)](http://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 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.



- Further reading:**
- [Learning disabilities - NHS \(www.nhs.uk\)](http://www.nhs.uk)
  - [NHS England » Learning disability and autism](http://www.nhs.uk)
  - [Learning disabilities: applying All Our Health - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)
  - [Learning disabilities - GMC \(gmc-uk.org\)](http://gmc-uk.org)

- Interactive tools:**
- [Learning Disability Profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](http://phe.org.uk)



# Living well: brief analysis

## Sexual and reproductive health

### 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 decreased significantly since 2021 but is showing signs of increasing from 2021 onwards.

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.

💡 Spotlight report: sexual and reproductive health 💡

### Fertility

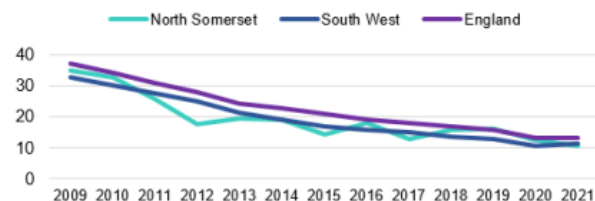
The general fertility rate in North Somerset as of 2021 was 57.6 births per 1,000. This compares to 51.8 in the South West and 54.3 in England.

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 2021 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 2021 of 10.6 per 1,000, equivalent to 37 conceptions. This is similar to national averages.

Under 18 conception rate per 1,000 females



### Abortions

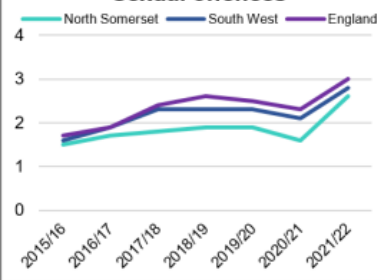
The percentage of abortions taking place under 10 weeks has increased year on year since 2015 in North Somerset. As well as regionally and nationally.

As of 2021, 86.1% of abortions took place before 10 weeks, this compares to 87.7% regionally and 88.6% nationally.

### Sexual offences

Over the last decade the rate per 1,000 of violent crime – sexual offences have 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. as of 2021/22 these values have risen in North Somerset (2.6), regionally (2.8) and nationally (3).

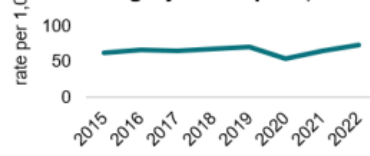
Sexual offences



### Contraception

North Somerset has a rate of 73.9 per 1,000 of prescribed long-acting reversible contraception (LARC). This compares to 58.3 per 1,000 in the South West and 44.1 per 1,000 nationally. This percentage decreased in 2020 but this may be pandemic-related.

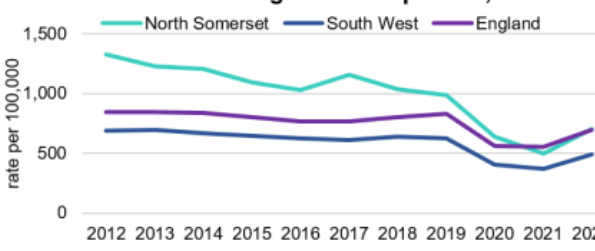
Total prescribed LARC rate excluding injections per 1,000



### Sexually transmitted infections

North Somerset 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, in 2022 the number slightly increased.

All new STI diagnosis rate per 100,000



[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 \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

# Living well: brief analysis

## Behavioural risk factors

### What is going well

There has been a decrease in current smokers.

Almost 13% 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 indicators than national averages.

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

💡 Spotlight report: behavioural risk factors 💡

### Smoking

The [Local Tobacco Profile](#) 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 2021 was 12.9% in North Somerset compared to 12.6% regionally and 13% nationally based on the Annual Population Survey.
- The prevalence is higher for adults aged 18-64 years in routine and manual occupations (24.8%) 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

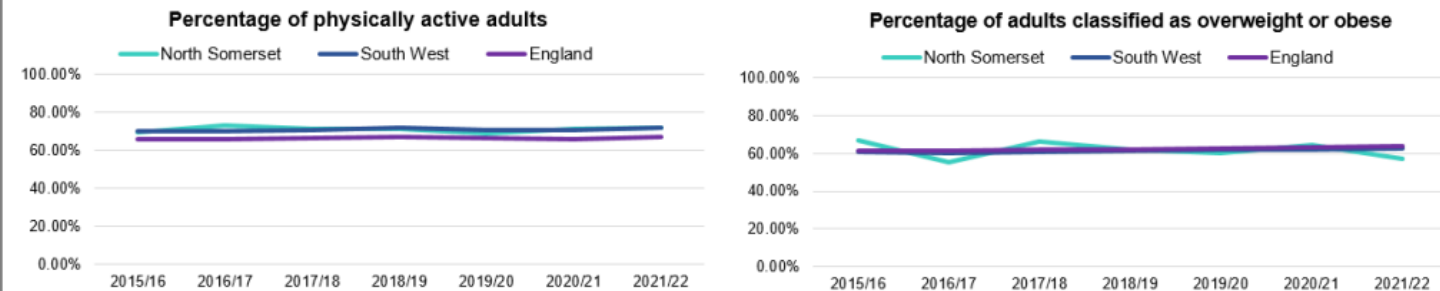
The [Local Alcohol Profile](#) for North Somerset gives an overview of alcohol related activity in the area. Generally, across a range of indicators North Somerset shows worse rates when compared to the national average for:

- 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

67.2% 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. 60.5% of adults in North Somerset are classified as [overweight or obese](#), also similar to regional and national averages and with little change in this measure over recent years.



[Link to download spotlight report](#)

### Further reading:

[Health profile for England: 2019 - 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:

[Local Alcohol Profiles for England - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

[Local Tobacco Control Profiles - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

[Obesity Profile - Data - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

# Living well: brief analysis

## Food, diet and nutrition

### What is going well

Almost 70% of the adult population of North Somerset 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.



Spotlight report: food, diet and nutrition

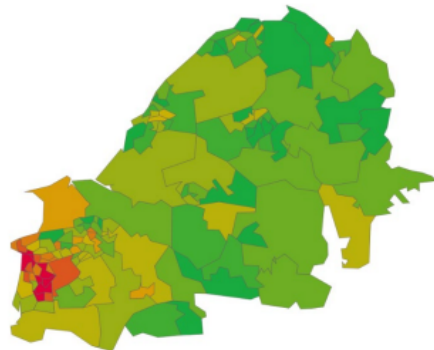
### Food insecurity

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).

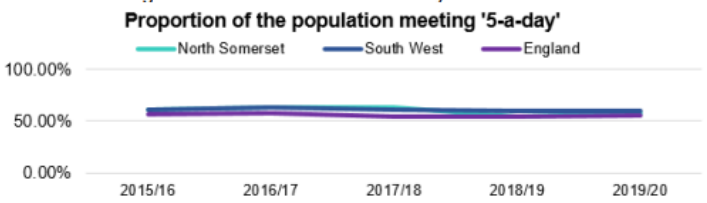


A 2018 report by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), averaging data from 2020 to 2022, estimated that 2.2 million people in the UK were severely food insecure, much of this linked to areas of deprivation. Research via [The Food Foundation](#) also shows that there are significant geographical 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.

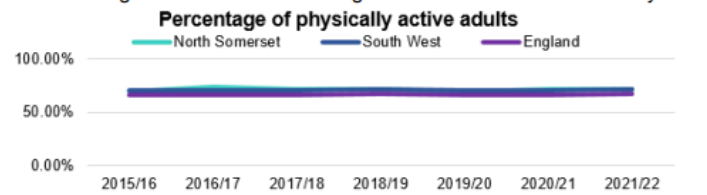
Decile ● 1 ● 2 ● 3 ● 4 ● 5 ● 6 ● 7 ● 8 ● 9 ● 10



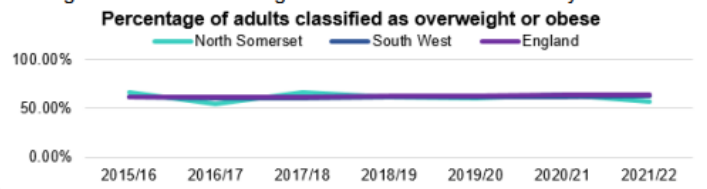
**Diet:** Based on latest data (2019/20), 57.5% of the adult population of North Somerset meet the recommended '5-a-day' consumption of fruit and vegetables on a usual day, similar to regional and national averages and with little change on this measure over recent years.



**Physical activity:** Based on 2021/22 data 67.2% of adults in North Somerset are physically active based on the latest [Active Lives Survey](#) (self-reported, doing at least 150 [moderate intensity minutes](#) a week). This is similar to regional and national averages and did not increase recently.



**Weight:** Based on latest data (2021/22), 56.9% of adults in North Somerset are classified as overweight or obese, similar to regional and national averages and with little change 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](#)

# Living well: brief analysis

## Mental health and wellbeing

### 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.

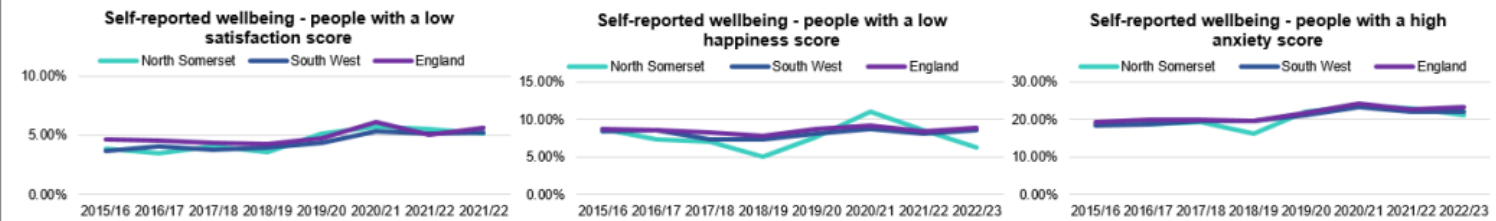
Spotlight report: mental health and wellbeing

[Link to download spotlight report](#)

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.*

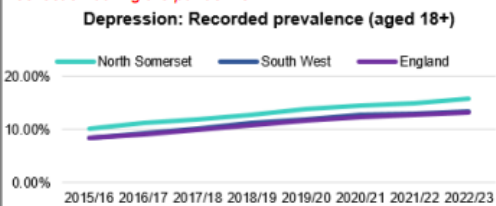
### Self-reported wellbeing

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.



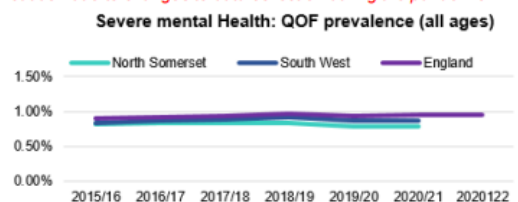
### Depression

The recorded prevalence of depression for those aged 18 and over has increased year on year nationally, regionally and locally. In North Somerset 15.7% 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 is 13% as of 2020/21 for North Somerset which is 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 nationally, regionally and locally in recent years and have been slightly higher across North Somerset.

### 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 \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
- [OHID statistics: ad-hoc analyses and data releases - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

### Interactive tools:

- [Mental Health, Dementia and Neurology - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)
- [Mental Health and Wellbeing JSNA - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

# Living well: brief analysis

## Social isolation and loneliness

### 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 are not 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 adult 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.



Spotlight report: loneliness and social isolation

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%).

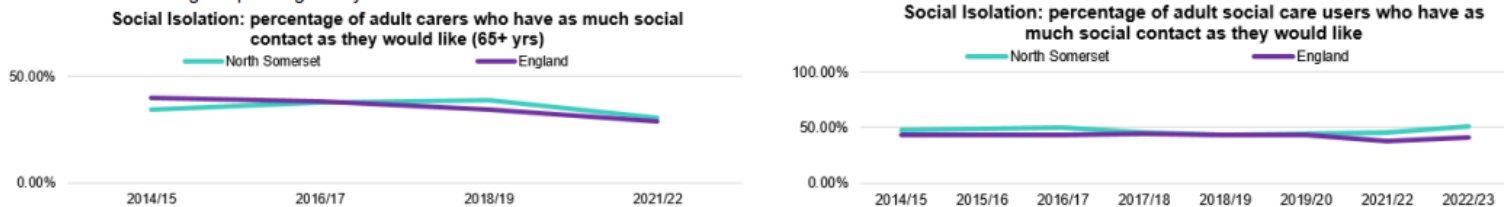
**Covid-19**

[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.

**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 2021 data suggests that almost 31% 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.



[Link to download spotlight report](#)

**Further reading:**

[Tackling loneliness 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 meta-analytic review - PubMed \(nih.gov\)](#)

[AGEUK:rb dec16 no one should have no one.pdf \(ageuk.org.uk\)](#)

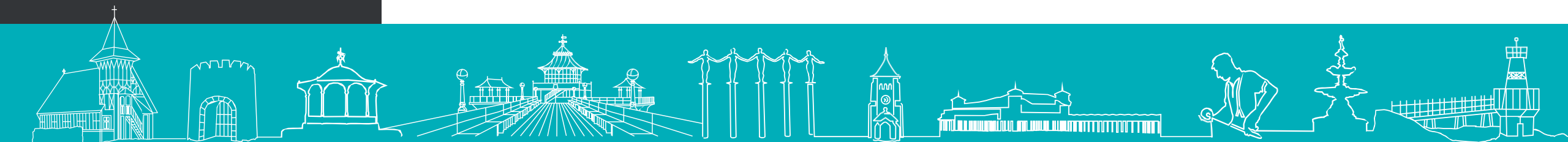
[Loneliness, social isolation and COVID-19 | Local Government Association](#)



# Ageing well

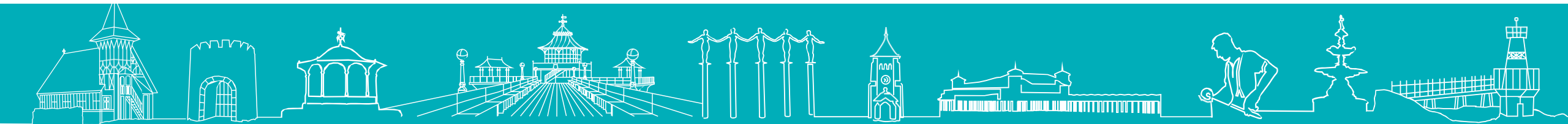
This section gives an overview of some key ageing well indicators for North Somerset.

- 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 [JSNA data dashboard](#) 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 [NHS Digital Analytical Hub](#) 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, shingles vaccinations, and measures of preventable sight loss but better than national averages across cancer screening and flu 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 fluctuated over recent years.
- The rate of hip fractures have fluctuated over recent years.
- 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.
- **There are geographical differences across these measures linked to socio-economic factors.**

# 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.

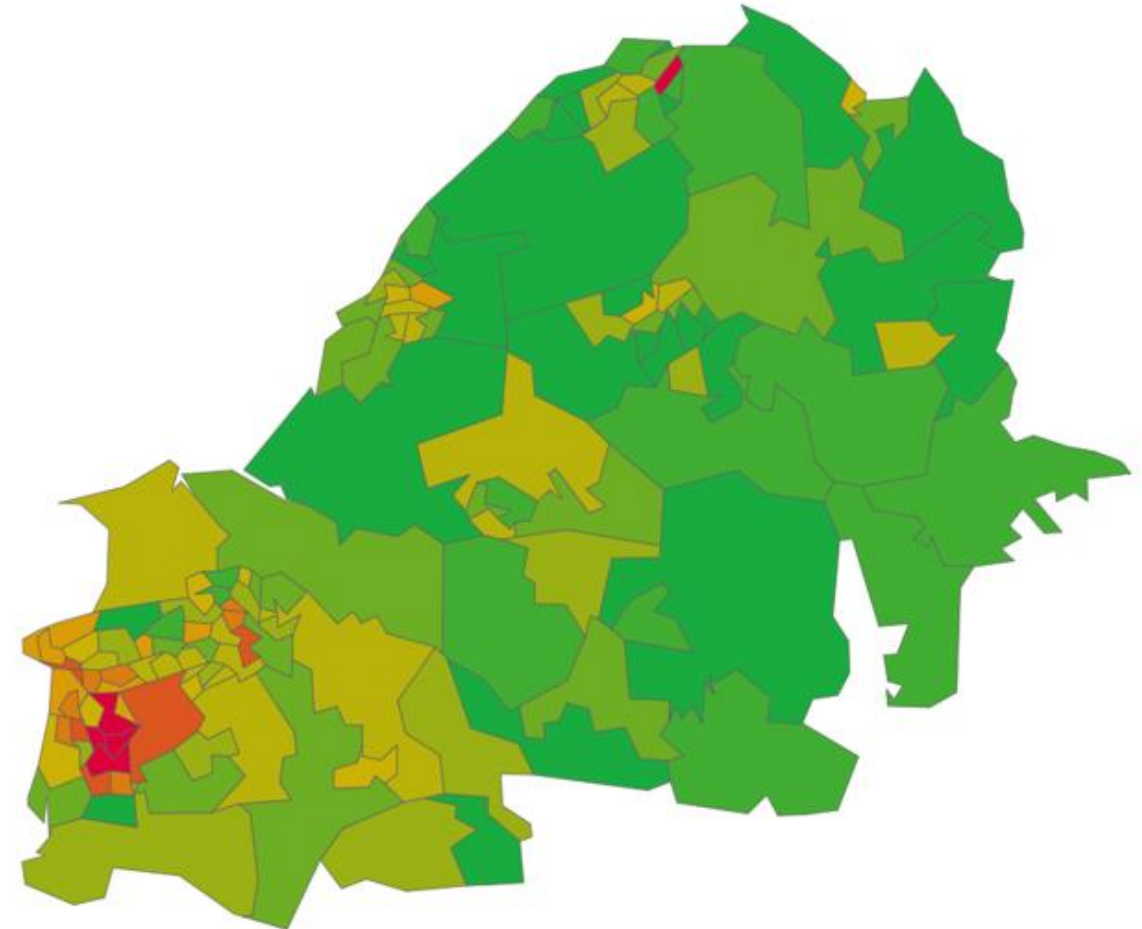
The most deprived areas where outcomes are generally poorer for income deprivation affecting older people are within the South and East areas of Weston-super-Mare. Areas within Worle also show higher levels of deprivation and poorer outcomes.

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

*\*LSOAs are around 1,500 people or 650 households*

Map of North Somerset showing the IDAOPi deciles at LSOA level

Decile ● 1 ● 2 ● 3 ● 4 ● 5 ● 6 ● 7 ● 8 ● 9 ● 10



# Ageing well: brief analysis

## Screenings and vaccinations

### 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 has fallen in the latest data update.

### 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.

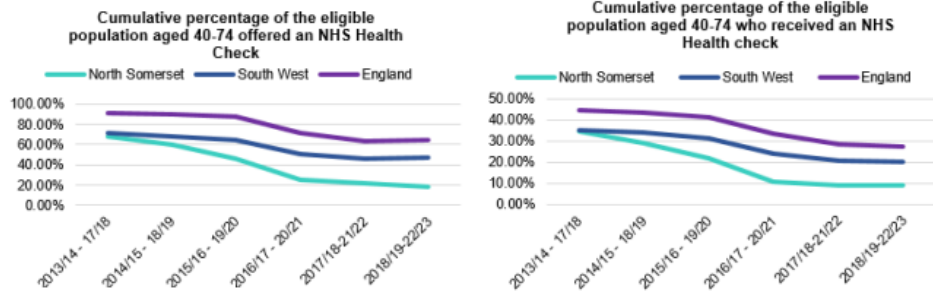


Spotlight report: screenings and vaccinations

[Link to download spotlight report](#)

### 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: 71.2% as of 2023 compared to 66.2% nationally.
- Cervical cancer (ages 50 to 64 years): 77% as of 2023 compared to 74.4% nationally.
- Bowel cancer: 76% as of 2023 compared to 72% nationally.

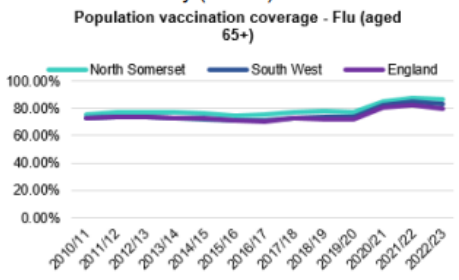
### Percentage of cancers discovered early

The percentage of cancers discovered at stages 1 and 2 has fluctuated over recent years locally, regionally and nationally but has not dropped below 56% locally and nationally but increased regionally.

Specific [cancer screening data](#) is available at Clinical Commissioning Group level.

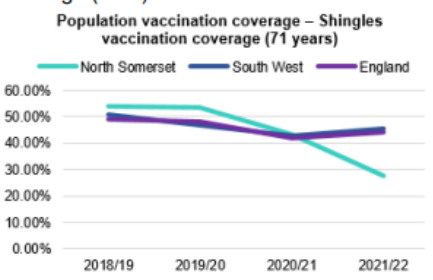
### Flu vaccinations

In 2022/23, 86.4% of individuals aged over 65 years had a flu vaccination. It is an increase on previous years when it did not exceed 80%. Increase was seen regionally (85.5%) and a decrease nationally (79.9%).



### Shingles vaccinations

In 2021/22, 27.5% of individuals aged over 71 years had a shingles vaccination, this is lower to the previous years and below the regional average (45.5%) and the national average (44%).



### 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 2022/23 in North Somerset, the rate was 81.5 per 100,000. It compares to a rate of 110.3 regionally and 105.6 nationally.
- Preventable sight loss due to glaucoma has not improved over recent years. As of 2022/23 in North Somerset, the rate was 14.3 per 100,000. This compares to a rate of 13.9 regionally and 13.5 nationally.
- As of 2022/23 in North Somerset preventable sight loss measured by sight loss certifications was at a rate of 40.6 per 100,000. This compares to a rate of 48.9 regionally and 42 nationally.

### 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 \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

# Ageing well: brief analysis

## Falls and fractures

### What is going well

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

### Things to consider

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

The rate of hip fractures has fluctuated.

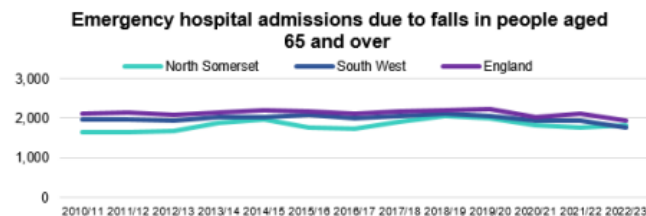
Spotlight report: falls and fractures

### Osteoporosis prevalence

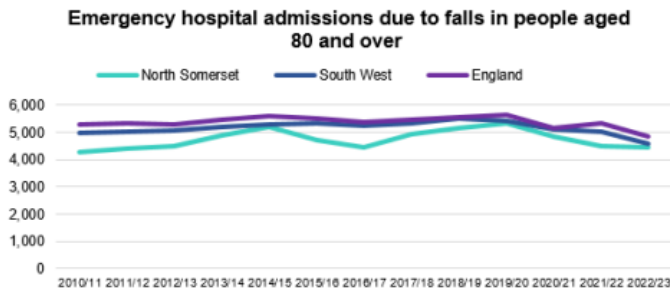
The prevalence of osteoporosis in North Somerset for the population aged over 50 years was 2.4% as of 2022/23. This compares to 1.3% regionally and 1.0% nationally. The prevalence has increased in recent years from 0.4% in 2012/13. In real terms, this is an increase from around 347 people to 2,413 people.

### Emergency hospital admissions due to falls

Emergency hospital admissions due to [falls in people aged 65 years](#) and over have gotten better. As of 2019/20, the rate was 2,003 per 100,000 and now decreased to 1,830 in 2022/22. However, this is a slightly higher rate compared to last year's number of 1,752.

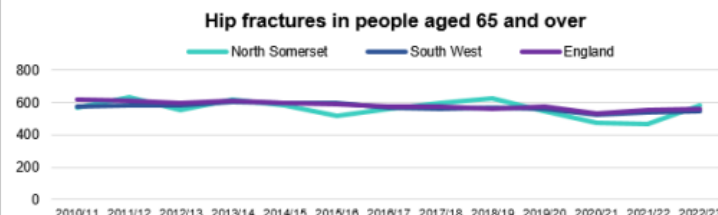


Emergency hospital admissions due to [falls in people aged 80 years](#) and over have gotten better in recent years. As of 2019/20, the rate was 5,319 per 100,000 and decreased to 4,444 in 2022/23.

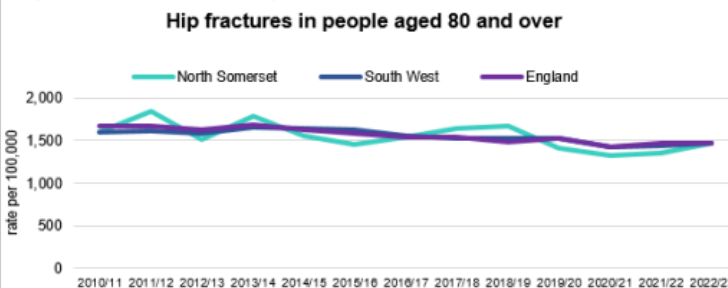


### Hip fractures

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 2022/23 it was 581 per 100,000. The rate is similar to regional and national averages.



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 2022/23 it was 1,474 per 100,000. The rate is similar to regional and national averages.



[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 \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

# Ageing well: brief analysis

## Dementia

### 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.

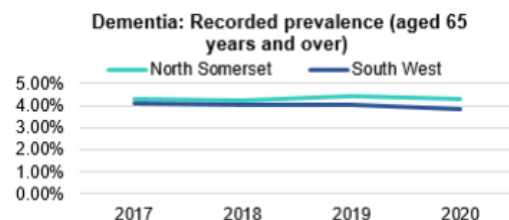
For patients with dementia, 44% have a diagnosis of hypertension, between 17% and 20% have a diagnosis of diabetes, stroke or TIA, CHD or depression, while between 9% and 11% have a diagnosis of Parkinsonism, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or asthma.

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 to 2,251 people with dementia in North Somerset.

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



42.9% of [dementia care plans](#) have been reviewed in the last 12 months (as of 2020/21 data). This has fallen from 77.2% in 2018/19.

Regionally 37.8% were reviewed and nationally 39.7%.

### Quality rating of residential care and nursing home beds

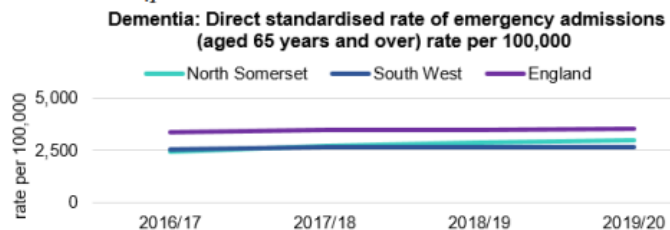
61% of dementia residential and nursing home beds in North Somerset were rated good or outstanding as of 2020 by the Care Quality Commission.

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



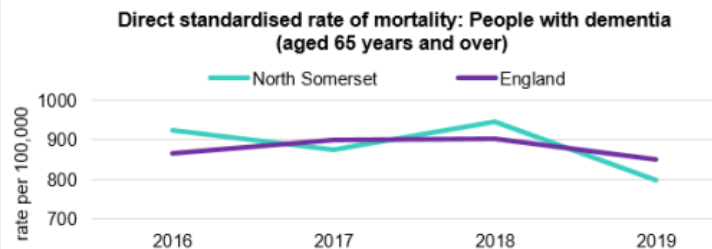
### Emergency admissions

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.



### 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.



[Link to download spotlight report](#)

### Further reading:

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

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

<https://bnsgccg.nhs.uk/health-advice-and-support/dementia/>

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/dementia-data-and-analysis-a-guide-for-health-professionals>

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

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dementia-comorbidities-in-patients>

### Interactive tools:

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/dementia>



### What is going well

Social care users over 65 years 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.

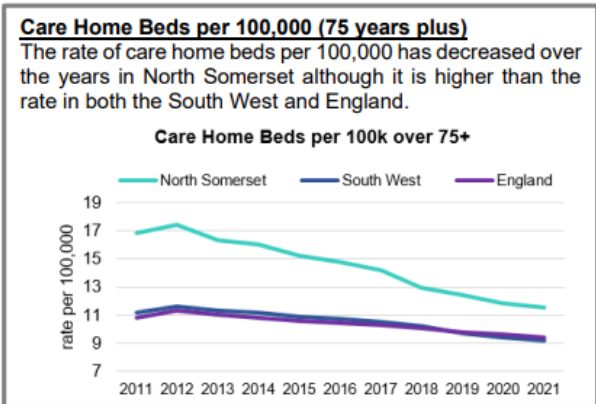
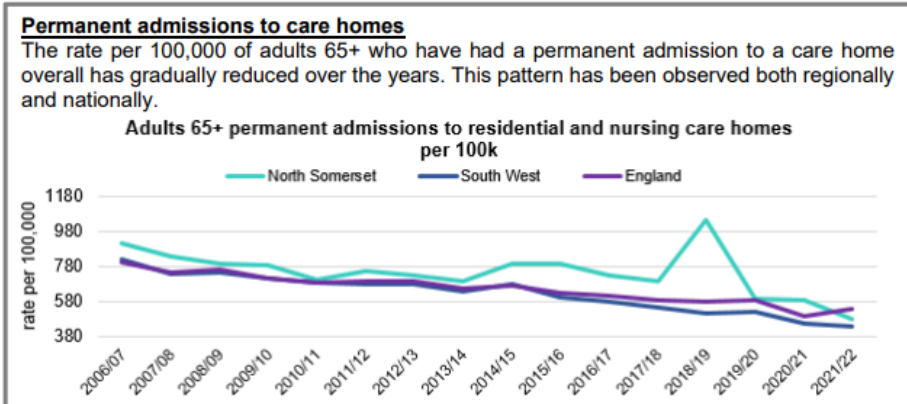
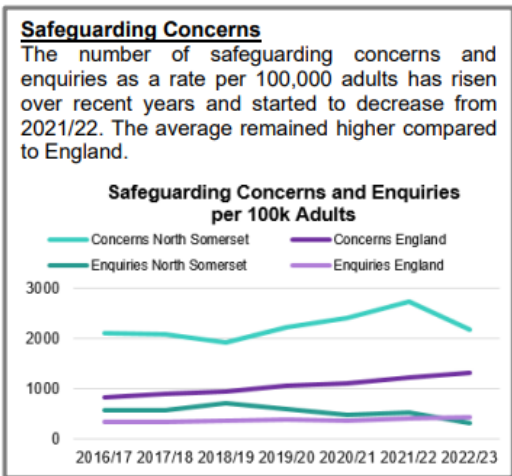
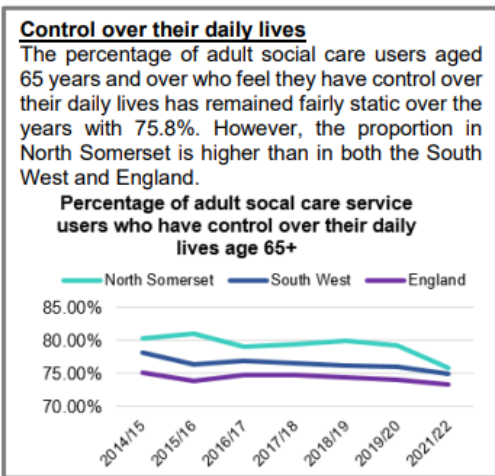
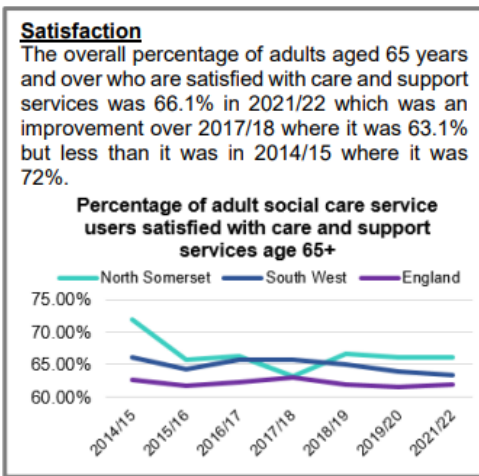
### Things to consider

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.

[Link to download spotlight report](#)

**Spotlight report: Adults Support and Safeguarding**



**Further reading:**

[Measures from the Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework - NHS Digital](#)

**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](#)

### What is going well

The proportion of carers who reported that they have been included or consulted in discussions about the person they care is better than regional and national averages though has decreased.

Carer satisfaction with social services is better than regional and national averages.

### 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 and satisfaction has worsened in the latest data set.

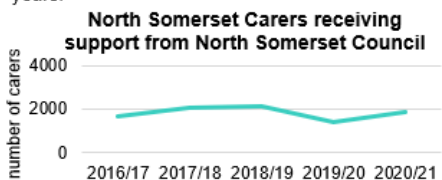
The proportion of carers who reported that they find it easy to find information about services has decreased over the years in North Somerset and in England.

Spotlight report: carers

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

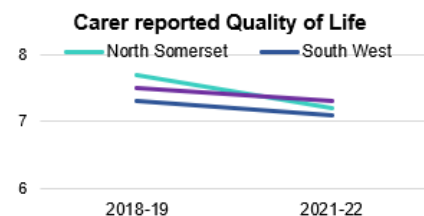
### Carers in North Somerset

The 2021 census recorded 2.6% of the population carers in North Somerset who provides 50 or more hours of unpaid care a week, compared to 2.7% in South West average and an England average of 2.6%. The number of carers for adults receiving support from North Somerset Council including advice, guidance or respite, has varied over the years.



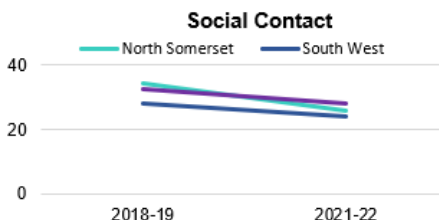
### Quality of Life

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 at all levels, however, it slightly increased in North Somerset in the year 2021-22.



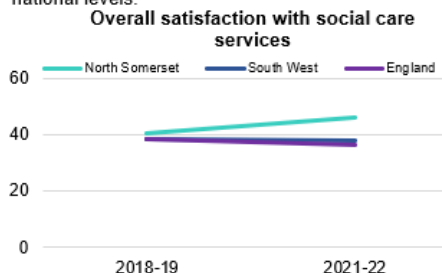
### Social Contact

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 increased at all levels from 2021-22.



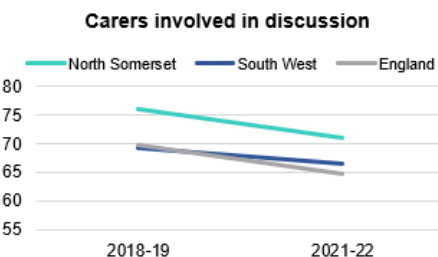
### Satisfaction

The overall satisfaction of carers with Social Services has increased over recent years for carers in North Somerset and has decreased at regional and national levels.



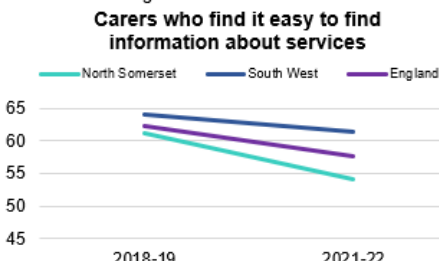
### Inclusion in discussions

The proportion of carers who reported that they have been included or consulted in discussions about the person they care for has decreased in North Somerset, in South West and in England.



### 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, South West and in England.



[Link to download spotlight report](#)

### Further reading:

[ACOF Microsoft Power BI](#)

[We're here to make life better for carers - Carers UK](#)

[Carers: help and support - Citizens Advice](#)

[Carers | North Somerset Council \(n-somerset.gov.uk\)](#)

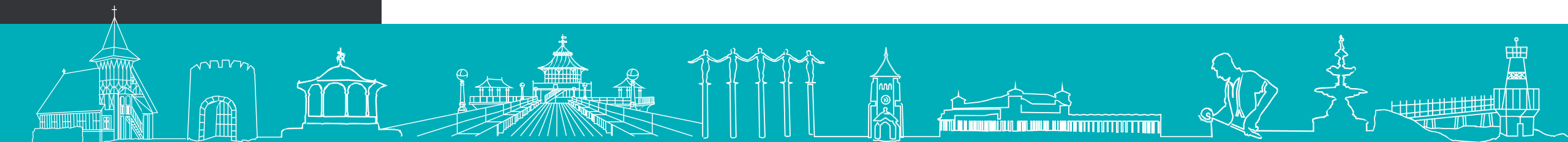
### Interactive tools:

[Survey of adult carers in England: Microsoft Power BI](#)

# Dying well

This section gives an overview of some key dying well indicators for North Somerset.

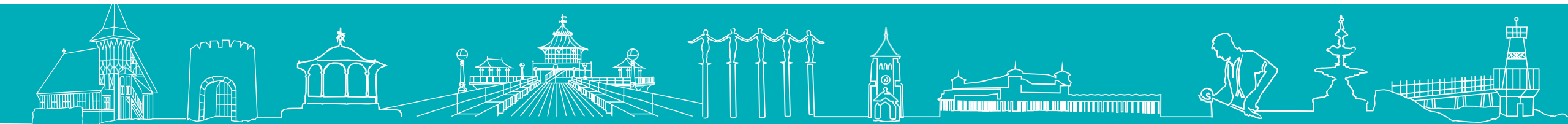
- Background and context
- Overview
- Geographical inequalities
- Life expectancy
- Mortality
- Premature mortality
- Preventable mortality





# Dying well: 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 [JSNA data dashboard](#) 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 measures are generally good across North Somerset...

- 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 has been falling across North Somerset and also regionally and nationally. People are generally living for longer. To note, Covid has impacted recent data.
- 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.

# Dying well: brief analysis

## Life expectancy

### 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 83.9 years and males on average for 80.6 years.

Healthy life expectancy is higher in North Somerset than regional or national averages and has also generally increased year on year for females but not so for males where recent data has seen a decrease.

Females can expect to live healthily on average for 68.1 years and males on average for 61.9 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.

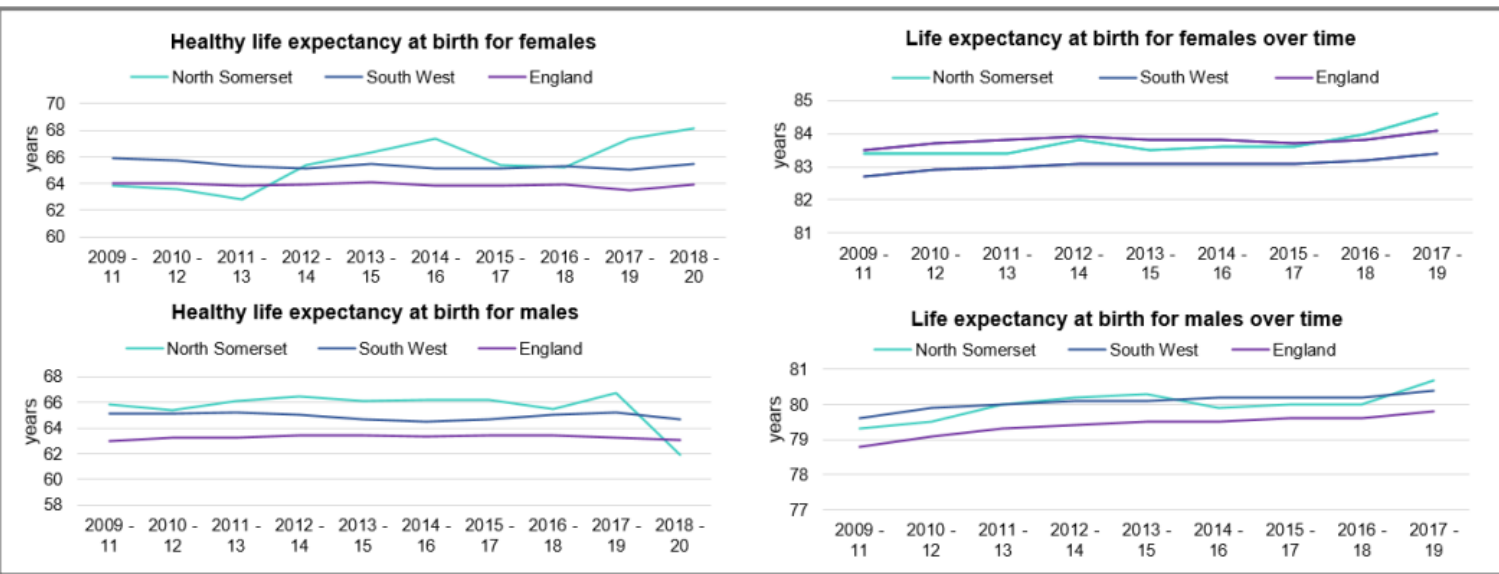
💡 Spotlight report: life expectancy 💡

[Link to download spotlight report](#)

Nationally [life expectancy](#) at birth is 78.9 years for males and 82.8 years for females, however, there is significant geographical variation. Across the South West life expectancy is higher for both males (80.1 years) and females (83.9 years) than the national average. Life expectancy is higher again in North Somerset (males 80.6 years and females 83.9 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 68.1 years lived in good health and males can expect 61.9 years, whilst both 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.



**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 \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

# Dying well: brief analysis

## Mortality

### 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, Covid-19, symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions, influenza and pneumonia, cerebrovascular diseases, chronic lower respiratory diseases, accidents, and heart failure.

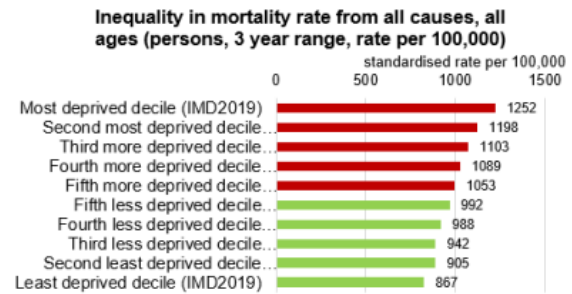
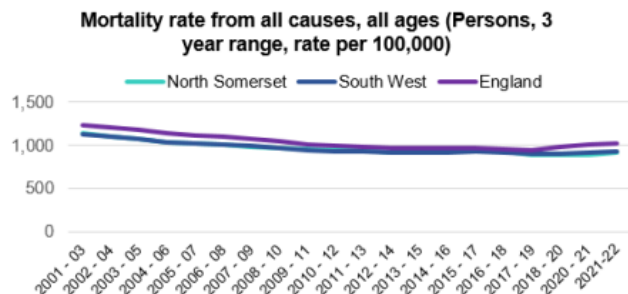


 Spotlight report: mortality 

[Link to download spotlight report](#)

**Mortality**

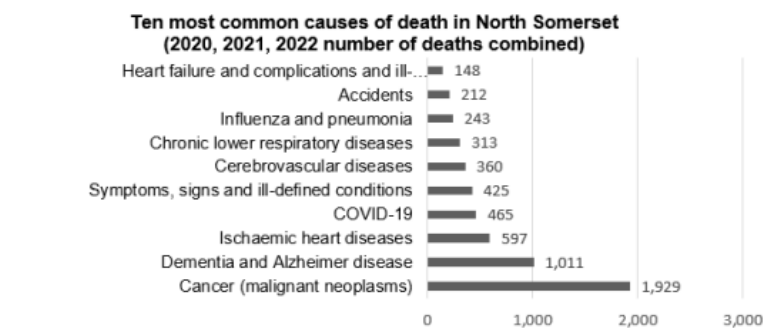
The mortality rate in North Somerset has fallen over recent years from a rate of 1,133 per 100,000 in 2001/03 to 917 per 100,000 in 2022. The rate has also fallen regionally and nationally, however, slightly increased in 2022. Males have a higher mortality rate for all causes than females. There is significant geographical [inequality for mortality](#) aligned to the Indices of Multiple Deprivation deciles. Locally between 2020 and 2022, those in the most deprived decile have an all-cause mortality rate of 1,252 per 100,000 whilst those in the least deprived decile have a rate of 867 per 100,000.



Across all ages and as of 2022, 39.8% of deaths occurred in hospital in North Somerset, similar to regional averages. 28.5% of deaths occurred in care homes, higher than regional and national averages. 25.7% of deaths occur at home in North Somerset, lower than regional and national averages.

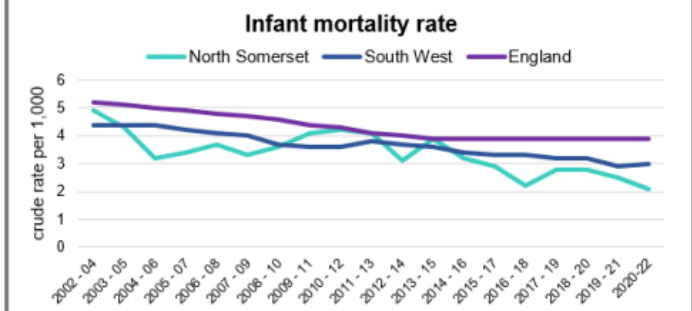
**Leading causes of death**

The leading causes of death over the last three years are as follows:



**Infant mortality**

The infant mortality rate in North Somerset has a downward trend in recent years though there has been some fluctuation.



**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 \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](#)

# Dying well: brief analysis

## Premature mortality

### 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.

Smoking attributable mortality has fallen in recent years and is lower in North Somerset than regionally or nationally.



Road deaths show a continued decrease.

### 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.

The rate of deaths by suicide has not improved in recent years.

 **Spotlight report: premature mortality** 

[Under 75 mortality all causes](#): 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 299.5 per 100,000 in 2022. The rate is lower in North Somerset than regionally (305.3 per 100,000 as of 2022) or nationally (355.3 per 100,000 as of 2022). 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 62.4 per 100,000 in 2022. The rate is lower in North Somerset to regionally (64.7 per 100,000 as of 2022) and nationally (76 per 100,000 as of 2022). 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 32.1 per 100,000 in 2021. The rate is similar in North Somerset to regionally (33.5 per 100,000 as of 2021) but lower than nationally (40.7 per 100,000 as of 2021). 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 11.4 per 100,000 in 2021. The rate is lower in North Somerset compared to regionally (11 per 100,000 as of 2021) and nationally (12.7 per 100,000 as of 2021). 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 115 per 100,000 in 2022. The rate is lower in North Somerset compared to regionally (116.1 per 100,000 as of 2022) and nationally (123.2 per 100,000 as of 2022). 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 2022 was 19.2 per 100,000. The rate is higher in North Somerset to regionally (17.7 per 100,000) but lower than nationally (21.1 per 100,000 as of 2022). 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 20.8 per 100,000 in 2022. The rate is lower in North Somerset to regionally (22.6 per 100,000 as of 2022), also, lower than nationally (28.9 per 100,000 as of 2022). 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 than regionally (84.7 per 100,000) and nationally (103.6 per 100,000).

All mortality rates are directly standardised per 100,000.

[Link to download spotlight report](#)

**Further reading:**

[Deaths - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

[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 \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](#)

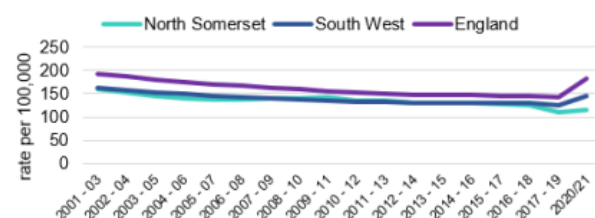
Spotlight report: preventable mortality

[Link to download spotlight report](#)

### Preventable mortality

The under 75 mortality rate from causes considered preventable in North Somerset has fallen since 2001/03 from 158.9 per 100,000 to 114.3 per 100,000 in 2021. 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 (146.1 per 100,000) and nationally (183.2 per 100,000).

Under 75 mortality rate from causes considered preventable (2019 definition) (Persons, 3 year range)



### 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)



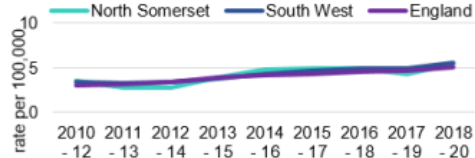
Smoking attributable mortality has fallen in recent years in North Somerset from 190.3 per 100,000 (equivalent to 835 deaths) in 2013/15 to 158.4 per 100,000 (equivalent to 749 deaths) in 2017/19.

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

### Drugs misuse

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.

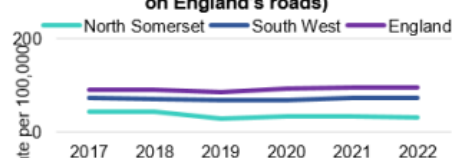
Deaths from drug misuse (persons, rate per 100,000)



### Road deaths

2019 data for people being killed or seriously injured on the roads shows a decrease across North Somerset, although there was an increase in 2020. The rates (based on per billion vehicle miles) regionally nationally have been increasing year on year since 2019.

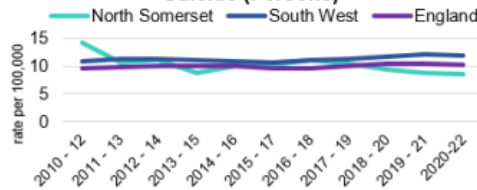
Killed and seriously injured casualties on England's roads



### Suicide

During 2020/22, 50 people died from suicide in North Somerset. This is a rate of 8.6 per 100,000. This compares to 11.9 regionally and 10.3 nationally. There has been little improvement in suicide related deaths in recent years.

Suicide (Persons)



All mortality rates are directly standardised per 100,000.

### Further reading:

[Deaths - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk)

[Reported road casualties Great Britain, annual report: 2020 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

[Suicides in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk)

[Statistics on Drug Misuse, England - 2020 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

### Interactive tools:

[Mortality Profile - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://phe.org.uk)

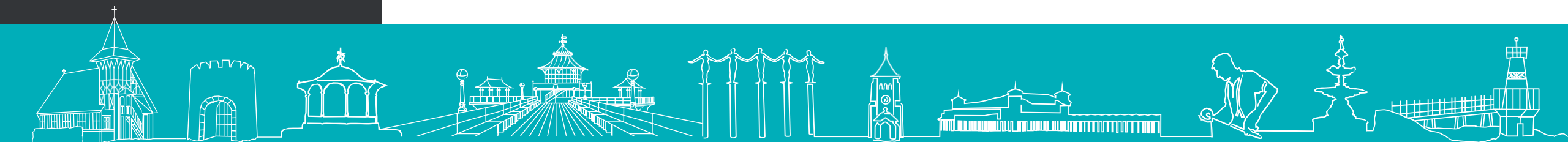
[Mortality statistics - underlying cause, sex and age - Nomis - Official Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](https://nomisweb.co.uk)



# Healthy places

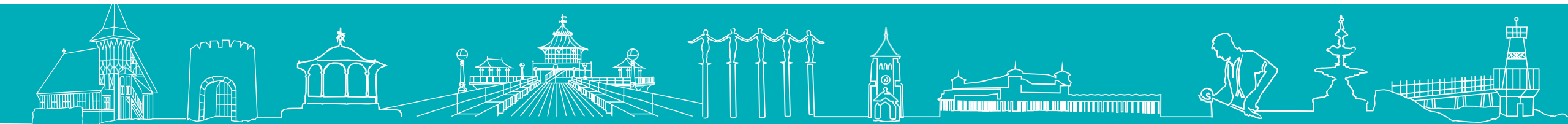
This section gives an overview of some key healthy places indicators for North Somerset.

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





- 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 [JSNA data dashboard](#) 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.



Whilst overall North Somerset is a generally healthy place across measures such as crime and anti-social 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, work in unskilled roles, and earn less money.
- 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 10. 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.

# Healthy Places: brief analysis

## Crime and anti-social behaviour

### 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.

### Things to consider

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

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.

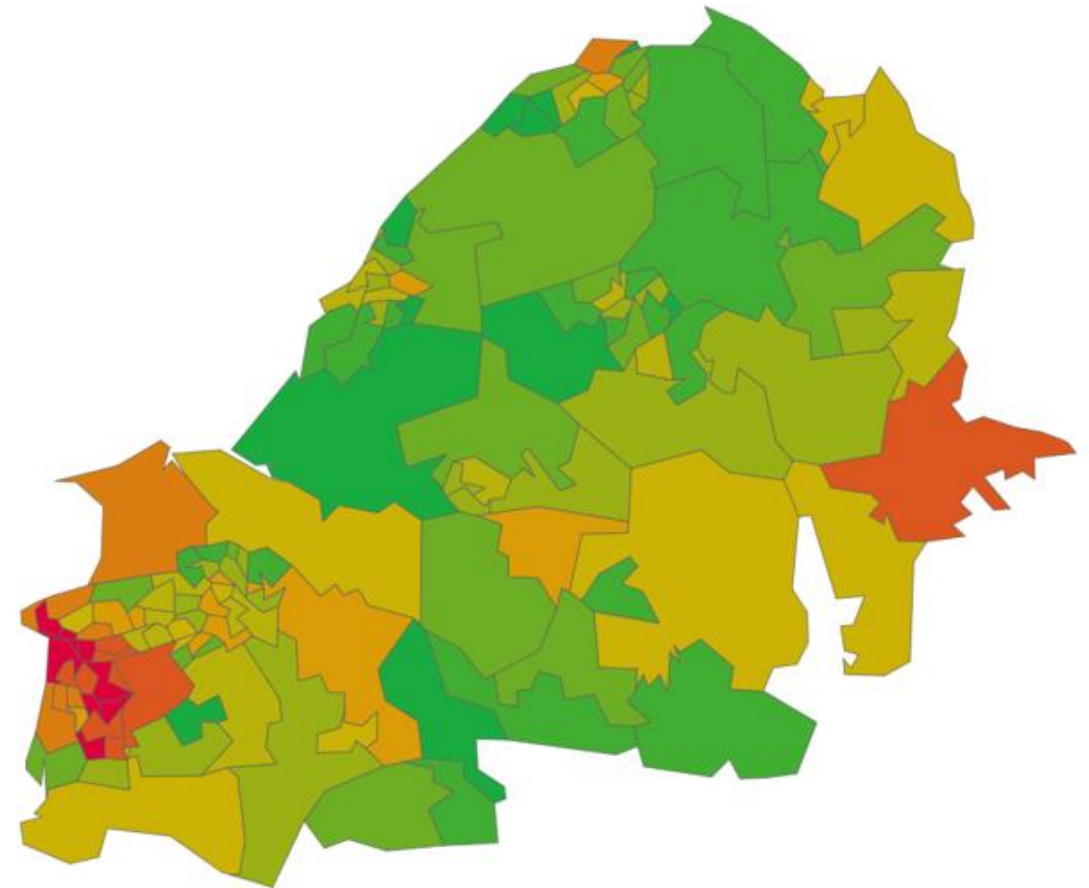
The most deprived areas where outcomes are generally poorer across the crime deprivation domain are within the Central, Hillside and South areas of Weston-super-Mare. Areas around these including Weston-super-Mare East and Milton, also show higher levels of deprivation and poorer outcomes.

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

Map of North Somerset showing the Indices of Multiple Deprivation crime deciles at LSOA level

Decile ● 1 ● 2 ● 3 ● 4 ● 5 ● 6 ● 7 ● 8 ● 9 ● 10



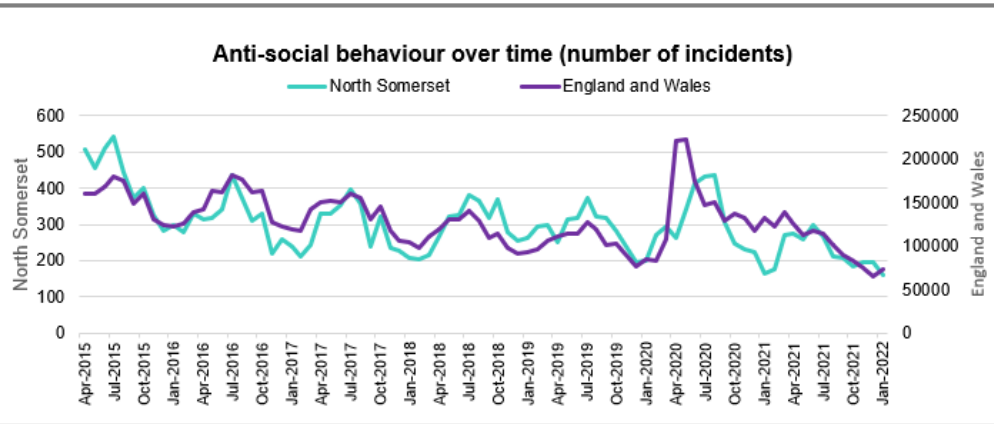
[Link to download spotlight report](#)

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

**Anti-social behaviour**

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.

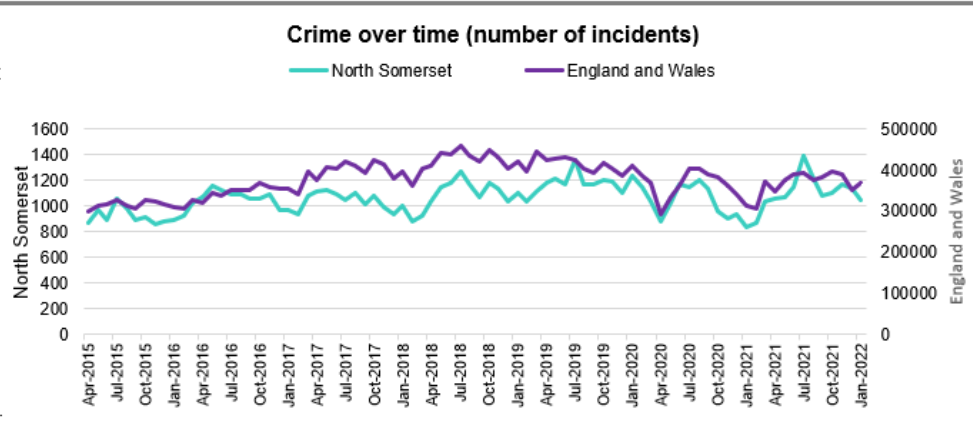
Anti-social behaviour in North Somerset as a rate per 1,000 of the population is slightly lower than the national rate however there are significant geographical differences in those rates across the district with higher rates in areas of Weston-super-Mare including Weston town centre.



**Crime**

Incidents of crime across North Somerset show a slight downward trend overall from July 2021 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](#)

**Further reading:**

- [Crime and justice - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk)
- [Crime statistics - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)
- [https://ukcrimestats.com/National Picture/](https://ukcrimestats.com/National_Picture/)
- [Home | data.police.uk](https://data.police.uk)
- [Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act: anti-social behaviour - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)
- [Crime Survey for England & Wales](#)
- [Domestic abuse prevalence and trends, England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://www.ons.gov.uk)

**Interactive tools:**

[North Somerset profile: Microsoft Power BI](#)



# Healthy Places: brief analysis

## Economic wellbeing

### 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 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.

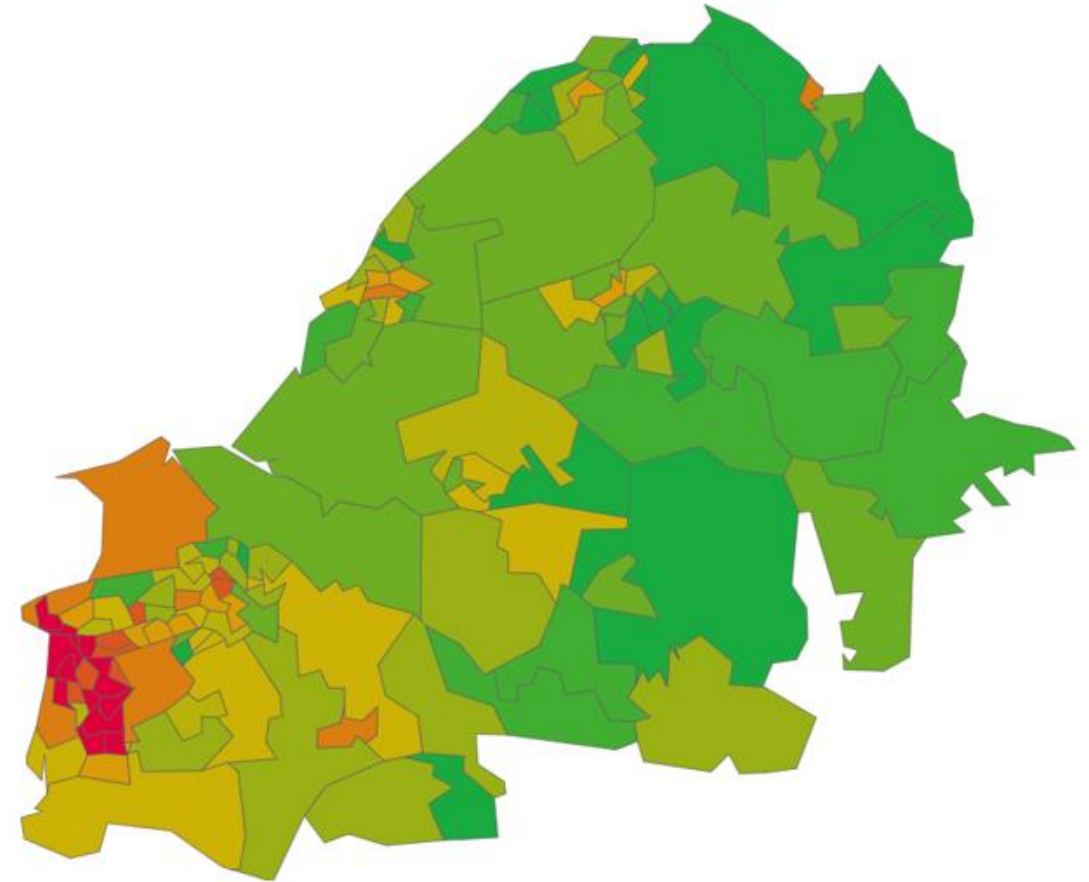
The most deprived areas where outcomes are generally poorer across the employment domain are within the Central, Hillside and South areas of Weston-super-Mare. Areas around these including Weston-super-Mare East, Milton and Mid Worle, also show higher levels of deprivation and poorer outcomes.

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

*\*LSOAs are around 1,500 people or 650 households*

Map of North Somerset showing the Indices of Multiple Deprivation employment deciles at LSOA level

Decile 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



Spotlight report: North Somerset economic wellbeing

In North Somerset, 69.7% of residents aged 16-64 are economically active and 40.3% are economically inactive. Overall, a lower 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 sick, and being retired*.

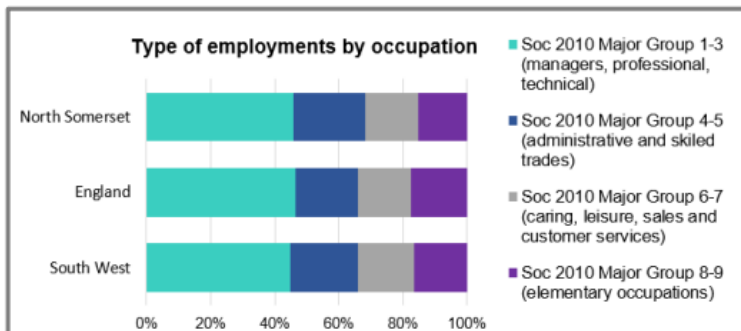
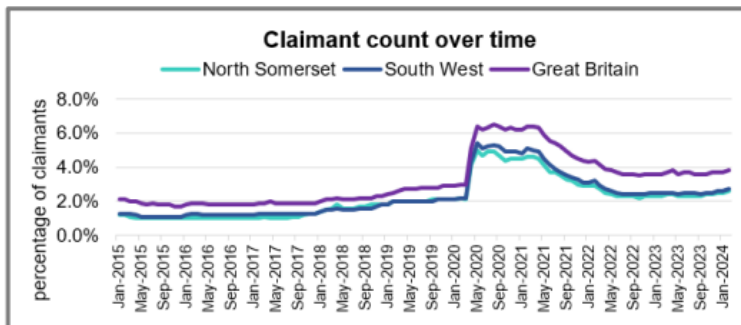
As of April 2023, 2.3% of residents aged 16-64 (2,925 people) were claiming out-of-work benefits, this compares to 2.5% regionally and 3.8% nationally. This claimant count increased during the pandemic from around 2% in North Somerset, hitting a peak of 5% in May 2020 and then falling steadily after that. Our nearest neighbours have current claimant counts as follows: Bath and North East Somerset 1.9% (2,300 people), Bristol 3.4% (11,150 people), Somerset 2.4% (8,005 people), and South Gloucestershire 1.7% (3,195 people). The claimant count data updates monthly and can be found [here](#).

North Somerset has a [job density](#) (ratio of jobs to 16-64 population) of 0.82, this is lower than the regional average of 0.87 and the national average of 0.85. Our nearest neighbours have job densities as follows: Bath and North East Somerset 0.90, Bristol 0.99, Somerset 0.82, and South Gloucestershire 0.95.

There are 88,000 employee jobs in North Somerset of which 56,000 are full-time and 32,000 are part-time.

There is 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 £151.4 (2023).



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

	North Somerset	South West	Great Britain
Earnings by place of residence	£748.6	£623.1	£673.3
Earnings by place of work	£597.2	£604.8	£673.6
Difference	£151.4	£18.3	£0.3

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 \(phe.org.uk\)](#)

### 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 regional and 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 increased slightly 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.

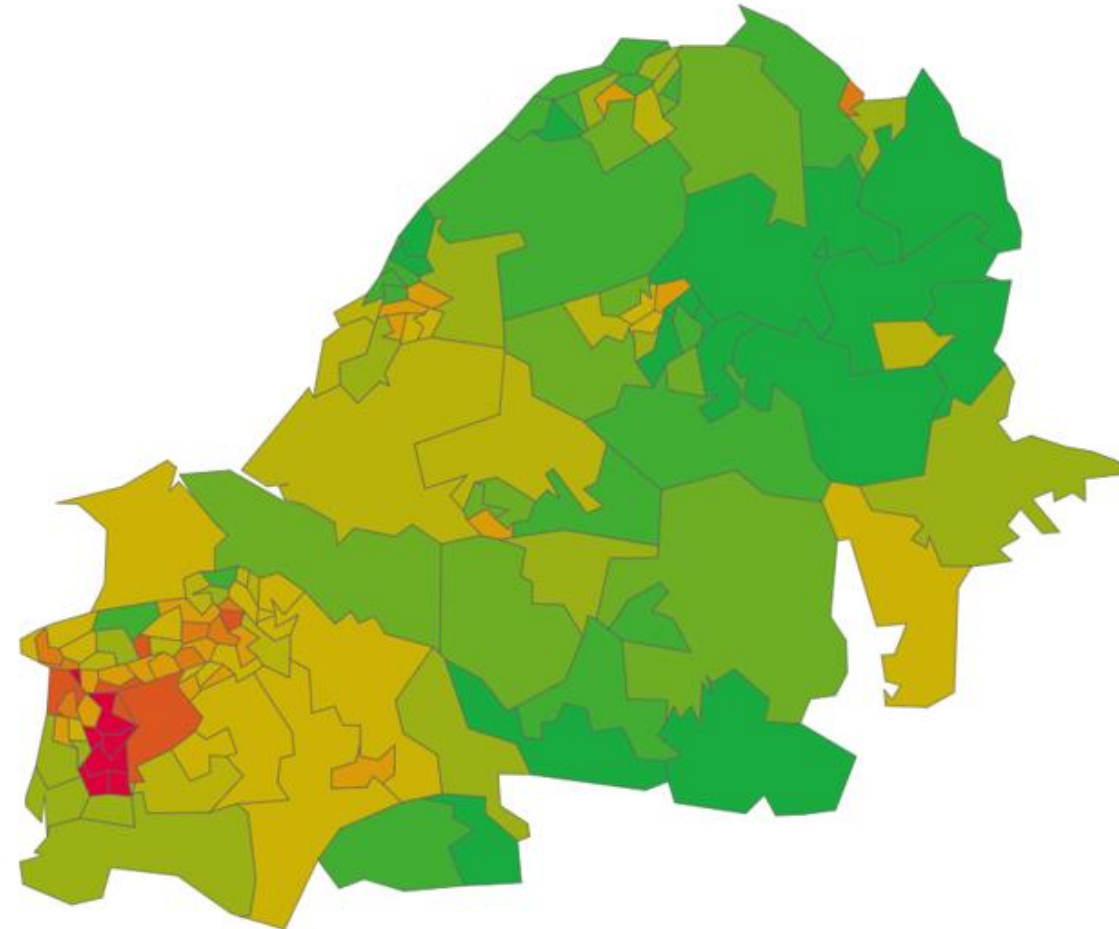
The most deprived areas where outcomes are generally poorer across the education, skills and training domain are within the Central and South areas of Weston-super-Mare. Areas around these including Weston-super-Mare Hillside, East, Milton and Mid Worle, also show higher levels of deprivation and poorer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

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

*\*LSOAs are around 1,500 people or 650 households*

Map of North Somerset showing the Indices of Multiple Deprivation EST deciles at LSOA level

Decile ● 1 ● 2 ● 3 ● 4 ● 5 ● 6 ● 7 ● 8 ● 9 ● 10





[Link to download spotlight report](#)

💡 Spotlight report: education, skills and training 💡

**School readiness (early years)**

In 2022/23, 70.4% 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 (68%) and national averages (67.2%).

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 2021/22, 72.3% of key stage one children were reading to the expected standard, 59% were writing to the expected standard and 70% 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 (82%) 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 years.

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)**

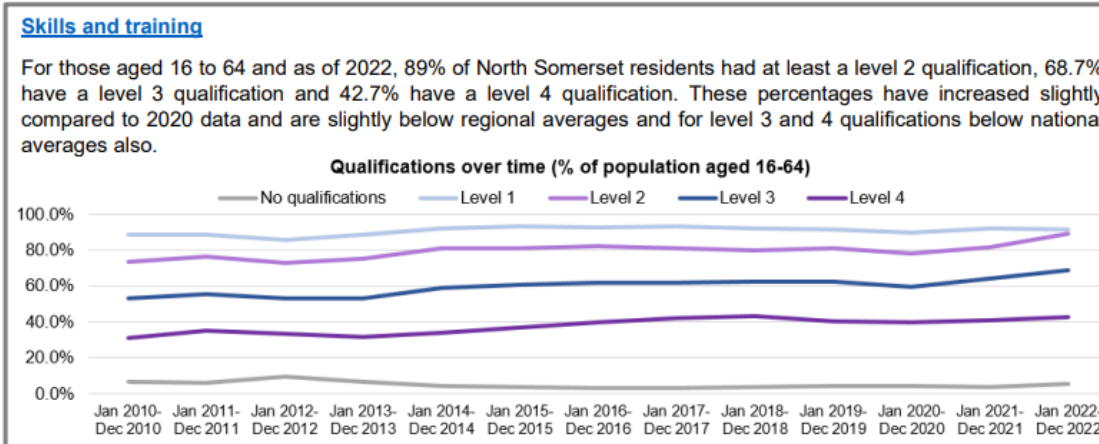
As of 2022/23, the attainment 8 measure of average achievement was slightly higher in North Somerset (48.7) to regional averages (46.1) and the same as the national average (46.2). Due to the pandemic, this is not comparable with previous years.

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 2022, 84.84% of young people in North Somerset achieved a level 2 qualification by the age of 19. This compares to 81.6% regionally and 82.9% 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).



**Further reading:**

[Statistics: key stage 1 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

[Statistics: key stage 2 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

[Statistics: key stage 3 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

[Statistics: GCSEs \(key stage 4\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

[Adults skills gap - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

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

**Interactive tools:**

[Wider Determinants of Health - Work and the labour market resource page - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://phe.org.uk)

### 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 changes to the energy cap might affect this.

As of Census 2021, there is less overcrowding in North Somerset than the national average though this does differ when considering areas of deprivation.

### Things to consider

House prices are more unaffordable in North Somerset than the national average with an income to purchase ratio of 10 compared to 8.3. Based on the average wage for the area, owning a house has become unaffordable for many.

As of 2023, the average sale price of all properties in North Somerset was over £330,000.

Private rental prices paid by tenants have seen a continual increase in recent years. As of 2024 data, the South West saw an increase of 5.6% in average 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.

Spotlight report: housing

[Link to download spotlight report](#)

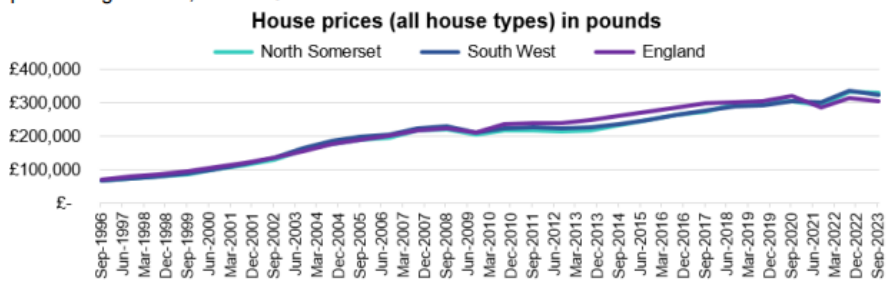
Some key indicators from the Census 2022 related to housing (national is England and Wales):

- 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. 72.4% of households in North Somerset are owner-occupied compared to 62.5% nationally, 18.5% are private rented compared to 37.3% nationally. 9.2% are socially rented compared to 17.1% 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. 78.3% of households are whole houses and/or bungalows compared to 77.4% nationally. 20.5% are flats, maisonettes or apartments compared to 22.2% 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

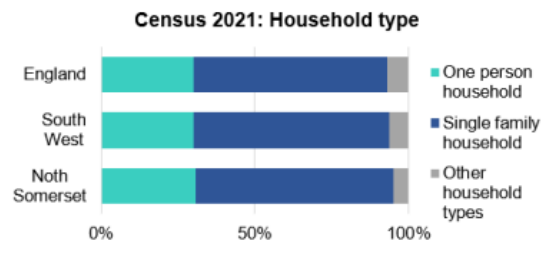
House prices based on house prices sold in North Somerset have increased year on year across all house types. The average sold price for all house types as of 2000 was just over £100k, as of 2023 it is now over £330k. This compares to £306k nationally. Increases in house prices differ across areas linked 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 2022, full-time employees could typically expect to spend around 8.3 times their workplace-based annual earnings on purchasing a home, this is 10 times in North Somerset.



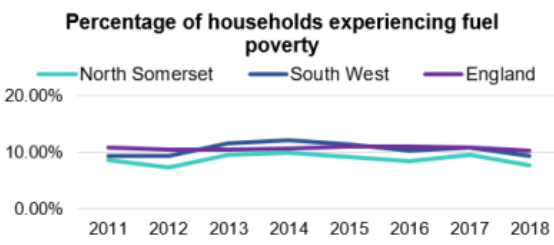
### Household type

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.



### Fuel poverty

As of 2020, 9.3% of households in North Somerset are estimated to be experiencing fuel poverty, this compares to 13.2% 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%).



### Further reading:

[Search sold property prices - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/search-sold-property-prices)

[Housing affordability in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/housing-affordability-in-england-and-wales)

[Index of Private Housing Rental Prices, UK - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/private-housing-rental-prices)

[Fuel poverty in the UK - House of Commons Library \(parliament.uk\)](https://parliament.uk/fuel-poverty)

[English Housing Survey - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/english-housing-survey)

[The housing crisis \(parliament.uk\)](https://parliament.uk/housing-crisis)

### Interactive tools:

[North Somerset profile: Microsoft Power BI](#)

# Healthy Places: brief analysis

## Travel and transport

### 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 45% 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.



### Spotlight report: travel and transport

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 2021, 75% of households had access to a car or a van in North Somerset, higher than the national average.

Travel to work statistics from 2021 showed that almost 51% 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 2022 show that 84.3% of adults in North Somerset do 'any walking or cycling, for any purpose' at least once per month, 74.7% once per week, 46.1% three times a week and 33.0% five times per week. This compares to 77.8%, 70.6%, 45.8% and 34.2% nationally.

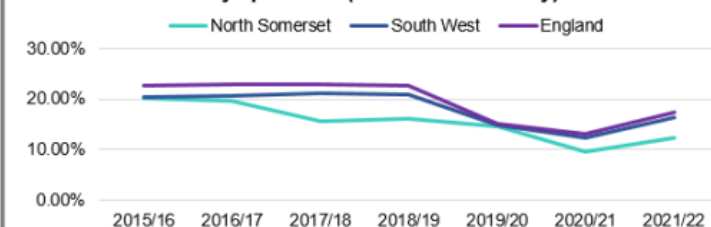
Nationally, 45% of children aged 5-16 usually walk or cycle to school (based on a three-year average 2020-2022). Data is not available at North Somerset level.

#### Walking for travel

As of 2022 based on the Active Lives Survey, 12.5% of adults in North Somerset walk for travel at least three days a week. This compares to 17.4% nationally.

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

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

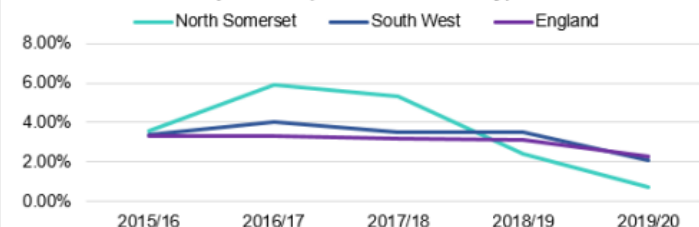


#### Cycling for travel

As of 2019 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 \(phe.org.uk\)](#)



## Queries?

- [Business.intelligence@n-somerset.gov.uk](mailto:Business.intelligence@n-somerset.gov.uk)

## Links:

All JSNA resources:

- <https://www.n-somerset.gov.uk/council-democracy/north-somerset-insight-data-statistics/joint-strategic-needs-assessment-jsna-health-social-care/population>

Other data and information:

- [North Somerset Insight: data and statistics | North Somerset Council \(n-somerset.gov.uk\)](https://www.n-somerset.gov.uk/council-democracy/north-somerset-insight-data-statistics/)
- [Public health profiles - OHID \(phe.org.uk\)](https://www.phe.org.uk/public-health-profiles)

