Quality of Life

Better or Worse?

The annual quality of life indicators report for South Gloucestershire
Quality of life indicators monitor those things that make an area a good place to live. This report measures and communicates important facts about South Gloucestershire and aims to demonstrate whether quality of life is getting better, worse or staying the same.

Most of the indicators have been monitored for several years, making it possible to track change over time. There are also more recent indicators that show changes over the last few years. The report suggests there have been positive changes in some areas and identifies areas where further improvements are necessary. It also suggests certain indicators have been influenced by the current economic downturn. The indicators will be used by the council and its partners to identify and address priorities for the future.

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

One in eight (12%) respondents to the Autumn 2009 Viewpoint Survey* believe South Gloucestershire has become a better place to live in the last two years. This represents a 3 percentage point increase on the previous year. Just one in ten (10%) feel South Gloucestershire has become a worse place to live in the last two years, while 75% feel it has remained the same.

The graph shows the results of this survey question over nine years. The results continue to show a significant decrease in the proportion of panel members who state South Gloucestershire has become a worse place to live (- 4 percentage points since 2008). For the first time in nine years, a higher proportion of panel members feel South Gloucestershire is becoming a better rather than a worse place to live.

Residents satisfied with their local area as a place to live

To report on satisfaction with the local area, the Quality of Life report uses data collected from surveys undertaken by South Gloucestershire Council over the last four years.

In Autumn 2009, 85% of respondents to the Place Survey* said they were satisfied with their local area as a place to live, including 26% who were very satisfied. Only 6% of respondents said they were dissatisfied with their local area.

The graph shows that satisfaction with the local area has increased over the last four years by 6 percentage points, with the proportion of respondents being very satisfied increasing by 9 percentage points.

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*South Gloucestershire Viewpoint is the council’s Citizens Panel. It is a statistically representative panel of about 1,600 residents who are randomly selected to broadly represent the population of the district.
Children achieving 5 or more A*-C grade GCSEs including English and Maths

In 2009, 49.2% of pupils in South Gloucestershire achieved five or more A*-C grades or equivalent at GCSE including English and Maths at Key Stage 4 (secondary).

This represents an improvement on the previous year’s figure (48.1%). Although the results are slightly lower than the national figure (50.7%), they are the best results ever achieved by South Gloucestershire pupils.

Children achieving level 4 and above at Key Stage 2 in English and Maths

In 2009, 75% of pupils in South Gloucestershire achieved level 4 and above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2 (end of primary). This is the same figure as the previous year and is 3% better than the corresponding national rate.

Proportion of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training

In 2009 the proportion of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) is 4.4%. Despite the recession, this represents an improvement on the previous year (4.5%) and is 2% better than the national rate of 6.4% and 1.2% better than the South West rate (5.6%). Please see graph on the next page.

Although the effects of the downturn in the national economy are still having an impact, the improvement reflects targeted work with young people who are NEET (or in danger of becoming NEET), alongside an increase in appropriate learning and training provision.
Getting to School

Each year local school children are surveyed to find out how they travel to school. The council and schools work together to introduce Green Travel Plans, and many are already in place. These plans include measures to encourage more children to walk or cycle to school.

Primary schools: The 2009 survey showed that the majority of primary school children walk to school (57%), whilst 35% are driven by car. Compared to the previous year travel by car has remained at the same rate.

Secondary schools: The majority of secondary school children walk to school (57%), whilst 14% travel by car. Compared to the previous year travel by car has reduced by 1% which is encouraging.
**Life Expectancy**

For the period 2006-2008 life expectancy in South Gloucestershire was 79.8 years for males and 83.6 years for females, both significantly longer than the national life expectancy (77.8 years for males and 82.0 years for females in England and Wales).

The graph shows life expectancy in South Gloucestershire increased by 4.1 years for males and by 3.0 years for females from 1991-93 to 2006-08. These increases are similar to those seen nationally (England and Wales) and regionally (South West) over the same period. The graph also highlights the higher rates of life expectancy in South Gloucestershire compared to England and the South West.

**Premature deaths (under 75 years) from all causes**

Overall, the trend for the premature mortality rate in South Gloucestershire is declining.

The rate remains lower than the national rate by 23.5% and 12.9% lower than the rest of the South West.

**Premature death rate (under 75 years) from all causes**

*Directly Standardised Mortality Rate: applies the number of deaths in any given area to a standard population structure and enables different areas, which normally have different population structures, to be directly compared against each other. It also enables the comparison of rates over time.*

**Premature deaths from various causes**

Two of the largest causes of premature deaths are cancer and circulatory diseases. The mortality rates for these in South Gloucestershire remain below national (England and Wales) regional (South West) mortality rates.
Cancers:
In 2008 cancer was responsible for 285 deaths among those under 75 years old, equating to 45% of all premature deaths in South Gloucestershire. The Directly Standardised Premature Mortality Rate from cancer in South Gloucestershire was 99.8 deaths per 100,000 population in 2008, higher than the 2007 local rate and lower than the 2008 national rate of 112.8 deaths per 100,000 population.

18% of premature deaths from cancer in South Gloucestershire were specifically due to lung cancer, this is lower than national (England & Wales) and regional proportions of cancer deaths due to lung cancer (24% and 20% respectively).

Circulatory Diseases:
Circulatory diseases, which include coronary heart disease and stroke, are the second major cause of premature deaths for adults, accounting for approximately 24% of all premature deaths in South Gloucestershire in 2008. There were 150 deaths in under 75 year olds in South Gloucestershire due to circulatory diseases. The directly standardised mortality rate in South Gloucestershire was 53 deaths per 100,000 population compared with 72 deaths per 100,000 population nationally (England and Wales) and 59 per 100,000 population across the South West.

Accidents:
In South Gloucestershire in 2008 there were 19 deaths of under 75 year olds resulting from accidents, this translates to a mortality rate (directly standardised) of 7.8 deaths per 100,000 population, compared to national (England and Wales) and regional rates of 11.5 and 11.4 deaths per 100,000 population in 2008. Mortality rates from accidents fluctuate year on year due to fairly low numbers (especially at a local level). South Gloucestershire has seen a declining trend since 1993 and remains below national rates.

Infant Mortality:
In any one year, the numbers of infant deaths are very small and so a more reliable picture can be obtained from pooled data. Therefore, the graph below shows the infant mortality (under 1 year) rate for the period 2006-2008. At 2.1 per 1,000 live births the infant mortality rate in South Gloucestershire in 2006-08 was lower than national (England and Wales) and regional rates, at 4.1 and 4.8 per 1,000 live births respectively.

Source: www.nchod.nhs.uk – National Centre for Health Outcomes Development

* - Denotes Confidence intervals

Confidence intervals (or error bars) indicate the natural and acceptable variations which can occur over time or between areas with different populations. Changes falling outside this range are considered to be significant differences in performance. The error bars are wide for South Gloucestershire as the infant mortality rate is based on a small number of infant deaths and a smaller population than the South West or England. Natural fluctuations in small numbers can lead to large changes in the rates of events, therefore the confidence intervals in South Gloucestershire are wide to account for this. Unlike previous years, in 2006-08 the confidence intervals for South Gloucestershire do not overlap with those for the other regions, therefore we can say there is a significant difference between infant mortality rates in South Gloucestershire compared to England and the South West.
The number of vulnerable people achieving independent living continues to increase. This indicator measures the extent to which housing related support (Supporting People) helps people move on, in a planned way, to more independent living without support. Supporting People provide a range of housing related support such as setting up a home, managing finance and debt, safeguarding vulnerable people and help with claiming benefits. Once people have moved on from this support and are managing these things, they are deemed to be living independently. An independent outcome does not always have to involve someone moving into their own flat or house. It can involve a service user moving back with family provided this outcome supports the individual to achieve greater independence.

The graph shows at the end of year 2008-09, 85.47% were achieving independent living. This year up to quarter three, 84.16% of services users were achieving independent living. This is a small decrease from the previous year (-1.5%) but represents continuous achievement above target (75.1%).

The number of clients receiving Self Directed Support

The percentage of clients receiving Self Directed Support in the form of a direct payment is calculated from the total number of service users receiving community based services from the local authority Adult Social Care Service. All individuals eligible for publicly-funded adult social care will have a personal budget (other than in exceptional circumstances) to enable them to make informed choices about how to meet their needs, including their broader health and well-being. A person will be able to take all or part of their personal budget as a direct payment.

The graph shows a steady increase over the year (up to quarter three 2009-10), with 9.3% of service users receiving Self Directed Support in the form of a direct payment. This represents a 2.9 percentage point increase on the previous year.
Homelessness

Over the last year the number of households who became homeless has reduced significantly.

The graph shows in 2008/09, 231 households were accepted as statutorily homeless, meaning the council had a duty to re-house them.

By the end of quarter three (2009/10), only 104 households have been accepted as homeless displaying a 55% reduction since last year.

This significant improvement has been achieved by proactive work to prevent homelessness before it occurs. For example, by working with landlords to enable private sector tenancies to continue, working with families to prevent them requiring a member of their household to leave their property, and by helping households secure another home.

Households in temporary accommodation

The use of temporary accommodation for homeless families continues to reduce which means more households are getting settled accommodation.

The graph shows by the end of 2008/09, there were 222 households in temporary accommodation, representing a 32% reduction on the previous year. The number of households in occupancy in Quarter 3 (2010) is 102 representing further steady progress and continuous achievement above target. The government target for reducing the number of households in temporary accommodation by the end of the financial year 2009/10 is 132.

Number of households accepted by the council as homeless

Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Community Care and Housing Department

Households in temporary accommodation

Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Community Care and Housing Department
Ratio of average house price to average salary

This indicator provides a measure of house affordability by illustrating the difference between average salary* and average house price**. In 2009, the average price for a residential property in South Gloucestershire was £193,450 (falling from £217,756 in 2008), and was 7.6 times the average salary (£25,522).

The gap between house prices and salary in South Gloucestershire is narrower than both the national and regional figures. The graph shows over the last three years all three geographical areas have seen the gap narrow between average house price and salary. In South Gloucestershire over the last year, the ratio having decreased from 8.5 (2008) to 7.6 remains lower than the regional and national averages. The national and regional ratios have seen a similar decrease from 9.3 to 8.6 (regionally) and from 8.6 to 8.2 (nationally).

Affordable housing delivery

In the year to April 2009, 291 affordable homes* were delivered in South Gloucestershire. This is the highest level of completions ever achieved in recent years and is a 35% increase on the previous year’s figure. The better than expected performance is partly due to housing association partners buying a number of units that were originally developed for sale on the open market but were unsold due to the current economic circumstances, and completions planned for 2009/2010 coming forward earlier than expected.

Since April 2000, a total of 1,237 affordable homes have been delivered in South Gloucestershire.

Number of affordable homes delivered in South Gloucestershire from 2000-2009

Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Planning, Transportation and Strategic Environment Department
* Affordable housing is defined as housing for rent or low-cost home ownership, provided, with subsidy, for those who cannot afford to buy or rent homes in the open market, at a price they can afford, determined with regard to local incomes and house prices.
**Rate of traffic growth**

The economic prosperity of South Gloucestershire and accompanied high levels of employment, housing and population growth has led to high levels of traffic growth in the area since 1991. Tackling traffic growth and congestion is therefore a major challenge. Over the past few years, traffic growth in South Gloucestershire has shown signs of levelling off and, since about 2002, has increased at a slower rate than the national average despite high levels of economic and housing growth that have been experienced locally. This reflects the success of schemes delivered by the council to promote car sharing and enhancements to the highway network.

![Traffic growth in South Gloucestershire since 1991](chart.png)

Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Planning, Transportation and Strategic Environment Department

* The North Fringe is the common name for the area to the North of Bristol. This covers the ring road corridor from Emersons Green to Filton and the A38 to Aztec West. This corridor has experienced significant employment, housing and population growth in recent years.
Recorded crime rate in South Gloucestershire

In 2008/09, the total rate of recorded crime in South Gloucestershire was 73 per 1,000 residents. This is a reduction of two crimes per 1,000 population since 2007/08.

The graph shows the local rate is significantly lower than the national average and the same as the regional rate. The graph also shows the total recorded crime rate nationally, regionally and locally has fallen continuously since 2003.

Total recorded crime rate since 2003

Types of crime

In 2008/09, the overall crime rate in South Gloucestershire was below the national figure and was the same as the regional figure. The graph show types of crime broken down by category. The rate of violence against the person offences is lower in South Gloucestershire than both the regional and national rates. The rate of vehicle crime in South Gloucestershire is lower than the national average but higher than the regional average. The graph also shows South Gloucestershire has a higher rate of burglary offences (at 12 per 1,000 of the population) than the regional and national rates.

Recorded crime rate (various categories) 2008/09

Source: Home Office Statistics & British Crime Survey
Perceptions of antisocial behaviour

In Autumn 2009, a total of 15% of respondents to the Place Survey* said they felt antisocial behaviour is a problem in their local area. This is a reduction on the previous year.

Respondents were asked about a series of issues relating to antisocial behaviour which they felt caused the biggest problem in their area. Of those who felt antisocial behaviour is an issue, the biggest concern (at 42%) is teenagers hanging around the streets, which is down 2 percentage points from 2008. The second most important problem respondents felt was rubbish lying around (at 31%), which is also down 2 percentage points from 2008. Overall, last year saw a decline in the aspects of antisocial behaviour residents felt were a problem, with the exception of a concern over drug use/dealing and noisy neighbourhood parties both increasing slightly since 2008.

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

![Proportion of people who think antisocial behaviour is a problem in their local area](image)

Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Planning, Transportation and Strategic Environment Department

Road safety

In 2008, the last year for which finalised data is available, 76 people were killed or seriously injured on South Gloucestershire’s roads. This was the lowest since the council became a unitary authority in 1996 and was a reduction from 88 in 2007. The total number of road casualties (i.e. people slightly injured, as well as those killed or seriously injured) was 825. Again, this was the lowest since the council became a unitary authority in 1996 and was also a decrease from the 2007 figure (1,027).

The roads in South Gloucestershire are becoming increasingly safe. Provisional figures for 2009 indicate that casualty rates will remain at a low level.

The graph shows that the road casualty rate in South Gloucestershire remains lower than the national average. In 2008, South Gloucestershire had the second lowest casualty rate of 87 counties and unitary authorities in England.

Comparison of casualty rates per 100 million vehicle kilometres for South Gloucestershire and Great Britain

![Comparison of casualty rates per 100 million vehicle kilometres for South Gloucestershire and Great Britain](image)

Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Planning, Transportation and Strategic Environment Department

*The Place Survey replaced the BVPI Surveys in 2008. Both are national surveys undertaken by all English local authorities. In 2009, South Gloucestershire Partnership received approximately 1,600 responses to their Place Survey.
Total development on previously developed land

Since 1996 a total of 629 hectares of land has been developed in South Gloucestershire. In 2009, 17.5 hectares of land were developed locally, 22% of which was on previously developed (brownfield) land. The graph shows a slowing of development since 2007, with the proportion of development taking place on greenfield land being higher than on brownfield land. In the last 12 months development on both types of land has fallen overall by 38%. This reflects the current economic situation and its effect on the construction industry in South Gloucestershire.

Development on greenfield & brownfield sites (hectares)

Per capita CO₂ emissions in South Gloucestershire

South Gloucestershire is committed to reducing per capita CO₂ emissions by 1% per annum. This includes emissions arising from industrial, commercial and domestic properties and from road transport (excluding motorway traffic).

Data provided by DECC* shows that CO₂ emissions from these sources in South Gloucestershire fell from 7.98 tonnes per person in 2005 to 7.77 tonnes in 2006 and to 7.74 tonnes in 2007 (the most recent data available). This represents a reduction of 3% in per capita emissions over the three year period. The council has a Climate Change Strategy with an action plan to reduce CO₂ emissions in South Gloucestershire, and will be working with the Energy Saving Trust during 2010 to identify and prioritise measures that will give the greatest carbon dioxide savings.

ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

If all our greenhouse gas emissions were to cease tomorrow, the legacy of past greenhouse gas emissions would still result in changes in our weather and climate. We can expect progressively warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers, and more extreme weather events. South Gloucestershire Council has signed up to the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change. This includes a requirement that the council assesses the risks associated with climate change and the implications for its services and communities, and that it encourages all sectors in the local community to take the opportunity to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

A series of events were hosted by the South Gloucestershire Environment Strategic Partnership in June and July 2009. These were attended by stakeholders from a wide range of businesses and organisations as well as council teams who came together to identify climate change risks and opportunities in relation to four key areas - infrastructure and buildings, economy, health and the natural environment. The aim was to prioritise areas for action and set a programme of work to help ensure we are prepared for these changes. Defra* has defined ‘Levels of Achievement’ for local authorities to measure their progress in planning to adapt to climate change:

- Level 0 Getting started
- Level 1 Public commitment and impacts assessment
- Level 2 Comprehensive risk assessment
- Level 3 Comprehensive action plan
- Level 4 Implementation, monitoring and continuous review

The council has achieved Level 1, and is committed to achieving Level 2 by March 2010 and Level 3 by March 2011.

* Defra: Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
Household waste collected and recycled

This Indicator measures the statutory recycling and composting rate. In the financial year of 2008/09, 128,827 tonnes of household waste were produced by South Gloucestershire residents, of which 39.8% was recycled. This compares to 42.3% achieved in the previous year.

The drop in the rate was mainly caused by the suspension of mixed wood waste recycling at Sort It Centres due to changes in recycling markets and an unsustainable increase in costs. In September 2009, mixed wood waste recycling was reintroduced.

Between 2000/01 and 2007/8, total household waste increased by 7.9% and the proportion recycled increased five times. Compared to the period 2007/08 (when 135,033 tonnes were collected), total household waste has since gone down by 4.6% during 2008/09.

The decline in the economy has influenced less household waste being produced over this period and is in line with the national trend. Controls and restrictions at Sort It Centres on illegal tipping and non-residents’ waste which were introduced in December 2008 have also helped reduce levels of unauthorised waste disposal.

Quantity of household waste and method of disposal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Waste Collected (Tonnes)</th>
<th>Waste Recycled (Tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000/01</td>
<td>125,199</td>
<td>7,6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001/02</td>
<td>128,465</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002/03</td>
<td>131,097</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003/04</td>
<td>133,597</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004/05</td>
<td>135,033</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005/06</td>
<td>136,485</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/07</td>
<td>137,937</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/08</td>
<td>139,389</td>
<td>8.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/09</td>
<td>128,827</td>
<td>39.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Waste Management Team

Improving local biodiversity

South Gloucestershire has 320 identified local Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) and Regionally Important Geological and Geomorphological Sites (RIGS). Of these 320 sites, in 2007, 132 (41%) were being managed to benefit wildlife and maximise their value for biodiversity, and by the end of 2008/09, there were 140 sites (43.5%) being actively managed. Active management of sites have been delivered primarily through Woodland Grant (Forestry Authority) and Environmental Stewardship (Natural England) Schemes.

During 2009/10 seven local SNCIs along the verges of the M4 motorway and slip road near Junction 18 have been put into active management through an agreement between the Highways Agency (Atkins) and the council. These sites have lacked any sympathetic management for some considerable time due to their inaccessibility.

The final site to meet the aim of actively managing eight new sites each year (+2.5%) will be delivered through either the Woodland Grant Scheme or Environmental Stewardship by the end of the financial year 2009/10. The graph below shows 45.68% of the total number of identified sites are now in active management to benefit wildlife and maximise their value for biodiversity.

Proportion of actively managed sites

Source: South Gloucestershire Council, Planning, Transportation and Strategic Environment Department
### Average annual earnings

In 2009, the average annual salary* for a full time worker living in South Gloucestershire was £25,522, representing a 0.7% drop on the 2008 figure (£25,714). The national and regional figures rose by 2.4% and 2.3% respectively. The graph shows that the average earnings are higher in South Gloucestershire than they are regionally but now lower than the national rate.

#### Average gross annual earnings (residents)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>South Gloucestershire</th>
<th>South West</th>
<th>England and Wales</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>23,604</td>
<td>24,323</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>24,711</td>
<td>24,711</td>
<td>25,522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>25,387</td>
<td>25,387</td>
<td>26,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>24,530</td>
<td>25,222</td>
<td>25,714</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (Office of National Statistics)


### Employment

This indicator measures a local area’s achievement towards gaining full employment, and in combination with the following indicator (which measures the numbers of people on out of work benefits), it will help measure progress on reducing worklessness. It measures the proportion of the working age population (16-59 for females and 16-64 for males) who are in employment.

In June 2009* (the most recently available data), 82.5% of South Gloucestershire’s working age population were in employment. This is significantly above the national and regional figures. It represents a 0.7 percentage point decline on the same month in 2008, compared with declines of 1.1 percentage points to 73.4% and 1.2 percentage points to 77.3% in the national and regional figures respectively. This means South Gloucestershire saw the lowest rate of decline in the overall employment rate during this period.


*Working age benefits claimants include the main out-of-work categories (unemployed people on Jobseeker’s Allowance, Lone Parents on Income Support, Incapacity Benefits customers, and others on income-related benefits with the exception of carers who are not subject to activation policies in the same way as other groups),
Data are presented as a rolling average of four quarters to account for seasonal variation.

Although South Gloucestershire has seen a 1.3 percentage point rise in the claimant rate, it is in line with the rate of increase across the region and nationally and it remains much lower than the rest of England and the South West. The graph on the previous page shows the percentage of the working age population claiming out of work benefits in South Gloucestershire has risen from 6.5% of the working age population in August 2008 to 7.8% in 2009. The current economic downturn has influenced the overall increase in the proportion of claimants claiming out of work benefit.

**Unemployment**

The monthly claimant count is not the official unemployment rate, but it is the most detailed and regularly updated source of unemployment data at local level. The claimant count measures the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits (Jobseeker’s Allowance and National Insurance credits) at Jobcentre Plus local area offices.

The graph shows how the current economic recession dramatically affected the level of unemployment at national, regional and local levels last year. All three geographical areas saw unemployment rise steeply from July 2008 through to May 2009 but this has since levelled out.

In December 2009, 3,395 of South Gloucestershire’s residents were claiming Jobseeker’s Allowance (1,095 more than were claiming the benefit 12 months earlier - a 48% increase). Whilst the overall number of claimants continues to be lower in South Gloucestershire, the rate of increase is much higher than the national rate (increasing by 35.7%) and the regional rate (increasing by 35%).

**Qualifications of working age residents**

In South Gloucestershire just over a quarter (25.3%) of the working age population are educated to NVQ Level 4 or above. This is below both the England and Wales, and regional averages (28.6% and 28.3% respectively).

In South Gloucestershire about 47.1% of the working age residents are educated to NVQ Level 3. This is above the national average of (46.5%) but below the South West average attainment (48.8%). Compared to the previous year, there has been a 1.8 percentage point increase in attainment of NVQ level 3 for South Gloucestershire from 45.3% in 2007 to 47.1% in 2008.

There are about 10,100 adults of working age in South Gloucestershire with no qualifications (6.4% of the total workforce). This is a 2 percentage point decrease from the previous year (13,300 working age residents, 8.4%) and is significantly lower than the national and regional rates.
Some demographic information about South Gloucestershire

Area: 53,510 hectares
Wards: 35 (70 ward Councillors)

- Males: 127,900
- Females: 129,800
- Children age 0-15 years: 49,300 (19.1% of total population)
- Working age (16-59 Female, 16-64 Male): 159,200 (61.7% of total population)
- Pensionable age (60+ Female, 65+ Male): 49,200 (19.1% of total population)

Population density: 4.8 persons per hectare


Black and Minority Ethnic Population: 13,000 (5.1% of total population)
(Office of National Statistics, 2007 - Experimental statistics)

For more information about this report and South Gloucestershire 2026 ‘A great place to live and work’ – the Sustainable Community Strategy for South Gloucestershire contact:

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