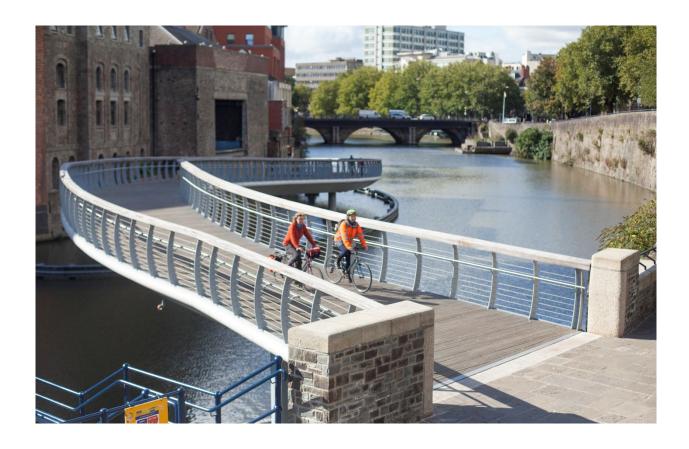


BRISTOL





INNER CITY & EAST BRISTOL

Locality Partnership Health Profile

An analysis of health, wellbeing and wider determinants in Inner City and East Bristol, comparing the data with Bristol and England overall.

July 2024

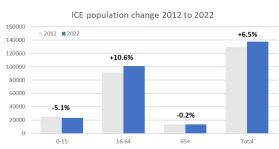
Public Health Science and Epidemiology / Population Health Teams, Bristol City Council (BCC) www.bristol.gov.uk/jsna



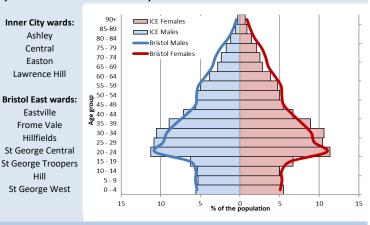
Locality Partnership Health Profile 2024¹

Inner City and East (ICE) Bristol

POPULATION (2022 Mid-Year Estimates)

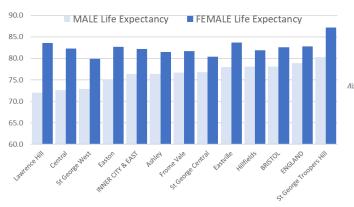


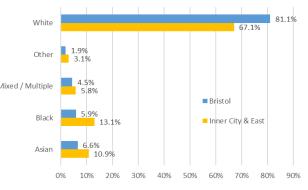
The working age population (16-64yrs) is the only broad age group in ICE to have increased in the last 10 years. Whilst there has been no growth in the 65+ age group there are now 1,275 less children than in 2012. The overall population has grown by 6.5%, lower than the city average (10.6%).



LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (2020-22)

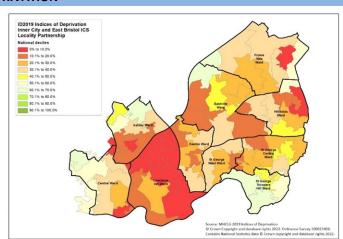
ETHNICITY (Census 2021)





DEPRIVATION

- Inner City and East Bristol has a significantly higher proportion of residents living in the most deprived areas of Bristol than the Bristol average (25.5% v 19.9%)
- Lawrence Hill ward is the second most deprived ward in the city and Hillfields is the 8th most deprived ward in the city
- Easton Road in Lawrence Hill is the most deprived LSOA in ICE, and is ranked the 12th most deprived in all of Bristol and the 743rd most deprived in England (out of 32,844 LSOA's)
- 31.4% of children under 16 in Inner City and East Bristol live in low income families, higher than both the Bristol average of 22.0% and the UK average of 20.1% (2022/23)



HOUSING

Housing Tenure (Census 2021) 54.8% 18.7% 26.4% Owned Social rented Private rented 1CE 48.1% 20.4% 31.4%

• 764 households are living in temporary accommodation in Inner City & East Bristol, which equates to 50.1% of all households housed in temporary accommodation by Bristol City Council (30th July 24)

ADULT SOCIAL CARE

At a snapshot taken on 30th June 2024, there were:

- •1,664 service users , 809 (49%) were male and 855 (51%) were female
- The primary support reason was Physical (46%), followed by Mental Health Support (21%), Learning Disability Support (19%), Support with Memory and Cognition (7%) and other (7%)
- The main care types required by service users include Homecare (24%), Direct payments (19%), Supported Living (15%), Supported accommodation (15%), Residential (9%) and Nursing (7%).

Locality Partnership Health Profile 2024

Inner City and East (ICE) Bristol

The report below shows how the locality compares with both the Bristol and England averages across a range of indicators. The locality value is coloured to show whether the value is statistically significantly better (green dot), similar (amber dot) or statistically significantly worse (red dot) than the Bristol and England averages.

			% / Rate			ICE versus:	
Indicator	Period	Polarity*	ICE	Bristol	England	Bristol	England
Life Expectancy					Ü		Ü
Life Expectancy at Birth - FEMALES	2020-22	+	82.2	82.6	82.8		
Life Expectancy at Birth - MALES	2020-22	+	76.4	78.1	78.9		
Under 75 Mortality due to ALL CAUSES, age standardised rate per 100,000	2022	-	429.3	386.6	342.3		
Children and Young People							
% of maternities with a record of smoking at the time of delivery, of those with a valid smoking status recorded	2023/24	-	4.8%	7.4%	7.4%		
% of children recorded as breastfed at their 6 to 8 weeks check, of those with a valid feeding status recorded	2023/24	+	81.4%	73.6%	Note 2		n/a
Percentage of children measured that were overweight or very	2022/23	-	19.3%	21.5%	21.3%		
overweight - Reception year (4/5 year-olds) Percentage of children measured that were overweight or very	2022/23	_	39.8%	35.0%	36.6%		
overweight - Year 6 (10/11 year-olds) Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate INJURIES in	2022/23	_	121.9	98.5	92.0		
children aged 0-4 years, crude rate per 10,000 resident population Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate INJURIES in	2022/23	_	79.7	78.2	75.3		
children aged 0-14 years, crude rate per 10,000 resident population Hospital admissions as a result of SELF-HARM in children and young	2022/23	_	505.1	525.3	319.0		
people aged 10-24, rate per 10,000	2022/23	-	505.1	525.5	319.0		
Healthy Lifestyles							
% of adults overweight or very overweight (QoL survey)	2023/24	-	46.5%	47.2%	Note 3		n/a
% who do enough regular exercise each week (QoL survey)	2023/24	+	66.8%	66.6%	Note 3		n/a
% who eat at least five portions of fruit or vegetables per day (QoL survey)	2023/24	+	46.4%	48.8%	Note 3		n/a
% who visit Bristol's parks and green spaces at least once a week (QoL survey)	2023/24	+	58.2%	56.5%	Note 3		n/a
% households with a smoker (QoL survey)	2023/24	-	21.3%	15.2%	Note 3		n/a
Hospital admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions, rate per 100,000	2022/23	-	1275	1114	581		
Health Protection							
Population vaccination coverage - 6 in 1 vaccination (Dtap / IPV / Hib (Hep)) (2 years old)	2022/23	+	90.2%	93.3%	92.6%		
Population vaccination coverage - MMR for two doses (5 years old)	2022/23	+	76.9%	84.3%	84.5%		
Population vaccination coverage - Seasonal Influenza (65 years+) (4)	2023/24	+	73.1%	78.5%	77.8%		
Mortality rate for deaths involving COVID-19, rate per 100,000	2023	-	21.8	22.5	Note 2		n/a
Learning Disabilities and Mental Health							
Depression: Recorded prevalence (all ages)	2022/23	-	13.4%	14.6%	13.2%		
Learning disabilities: Recorded prevalence (all ages)	2022/23	-	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%		
Mental health: Recorded prevalence of Serious Mental Illness (all ages)	2022/23	-	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%		
% poor mental wellbeing (QoL survey)	2023/24	-	22.5%	19.8%	Note 3		n/a
1				<u> </u>			

Locality Partnership Health Profile 2024

Inner City and East (ICE) Bristol

The report below shows how the locality compares with both the Bristol and England averages across a range of indicators. The locality value is coloured to show whether the value is statistically significantly better (green dot), similar (amber dot) or statistically significantly worse (red dot) than the Bristol and England averages.

Better Similar Worse

			% / Rate			ICE versus:		
Indicator	Period	Polarity*	ICE	Bristol	England	Bristol	England	
Long term conditions								
Emergency admissions for ASTHMA, rate per 100,000	2022/23	-	120.1	108.8	Note 2		n/a	
Emergency hospital admissions for CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (CVD), rate per 100,000	2022/23	-	1,208.9	1,074.8	Note 2		n/a	
Emergency hospital admissions for CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE (COPD), rate per 100,000	2022/23	-	366.8	346.5	Note 2		n/a	
Under 75 Mortality due to CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES (CVD), age standardised rate per 100,000	2022	-	101.7	87.9	Note 2		n/a	
Under 75 Mortality due to CANCER, age standardised rate per 100,000	2022	-	135.9	145.0	Note 2		n/a	
Hypertension: Recorded prevalence (all ages)	2022/23	-	9.1%	10.5%	14.4%			
Older People								
Emergency admissions due to FALLS injuries, patients aged 65+, rate per 100,000.	2022/23	-	2,693	2,422	1,933			
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) % older people aged 60+	2019	-	23.1%	17.5%	14.2%			
Dementia: Recorded prevalence (aged 65 years and over)	June 2024 snapshot	-	4.2%	4.7%	4.2%			
Dementia: Recorded prevalence (all ages)	2022/23	-	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%			
Sexual and Reproductive Health								
Teenage (<18) maternities as a % of all maternities (5)	2021/22 - 2023/24	-	0.5%	0.7%	Note 2		n/a	
GP-prescribed LARC (excluding injections), crude rate per 1,000 GP-	2023/24	+	37.8	37.6	Note 2		n/a	
registered female population aged 15-49 ⁽⁶⁾	2023/24	Т	37.0	37.0	Note 2		11/4	
Wider Determinants								
Emergency hospital admissions for ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS (all ages) - rate per 100,000 population	2022/23	-	85.7	97.3	Note 2		n/a	
Number of people (aged 16-64) claiming out-of-work benefits, rate per 1,000 population	Jun-24	-	45.3	34.3	39.8			
% who find it difficult to manage financially (QoL survey)	2023/24	-	11.3%	10.4%	Note 3		n/a	
Percentage of households in Fuel Poverty	2022	-	15.8%	13.8%	13.1%			
% households that used a 'food bank' during the last 12 months (QoL survey)	2023/24	-	2.4%	2.1%	Note 3		n/a	
Domestic abuse recorded crimes, crude rate per 1,000 (aged 18+)	2023/24	-	14.7	13.8	Note 2		n/a	
% whose fear of crime affects their day-to-day lives (QoL survey)	2023/24	-	25.3%	21.4%	Note 3		n/a	
% who feel anti-social behaviour is a problem locally (QoL survey)	2023/24	-	47.4%	40.5%	Note 3		n/a	
% who feel safe outdoors after dark (QoL survey)	2023/24	+	50.7%	58.7%	Note 3		n/a	
% who feel drug use is a problem locally (QoL survey)	2023/24	-	48.8%	34.6%	Note 3		n/a	
% satisfied with life (QoL survey)	2023/24	+	61.3%	66.0%	Note 3		n/a	
% who feel lonely because they don't see friends and family enough (QoL survey)	2023/24	-	6.3%	5.2%	Note 3		n/a	
% comfortable using digital services (QoL survey)	2023/24	+	79.6%	78.8%	Note 3		n/a	
L		1						

^{*}Polarity: +/- This shows whether a higher or lower figure is preferred for a measure i.e. do we hope to see a bigger/increasing or a smaller/reducing number. For example we would like to see a higher percentage of children recorded as breastfeeding at their 6 to 8 week check and a lower number of hospital admissions as a result of self-harm in children and young people.

Locality Partnership Health Profile

Inner City and East (ICE) Bristol

Notes:

- (1) Data is available at different geographic levels within England. For this profile we have used Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA) data which is small geographies of approximately 1,500 residents or 650 households, or ward data if not available. These do not fit exactly to locality or PCN boundaries but are the best match possible. The data in these locality profiles is only a small part of the full Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), please see www.bristol.gov.uk/jsna
- (2) Local data has been calculated from source but not yet published at national level. Not possible to benchmark against.
- (3) The Quality of Life Survey is specific to Bristol and not comparable with other local authorities, or nationally.
- (4) Seasonal influenza vaccine uptake in GP Patients is an automated collection from a large sentinel group of 40 GP practices in Bristol.
- (5) A maternity is a pregnancy resulting in the birth of 1 or more children (including stillbirths)
- (6) Long-acting reversible contraception (LARC) is defined as contraceptive methods that require administration less than once per cycle or month. Included in the category of LARC for this indicator are subdermal implants and coils. Injections are not included.

Data sources:

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

Census 2021 results - Census 2021

Children in low income families: local area statistics - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

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

National child measurement programme - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

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

Primary Care Mortality Database - NHS Digital

QOF 2022-23 | NHS Digital

Quality of life in Bristol

Sub-regional fuel poverty data 2022 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)