
West Somerset

Profiles of the JSNA Geographies

Part of the Somerset Joint Strategic Needs
Assessment (JSNA)

Produced by Public Health at Somerset County Council, 2018



Somerset Health and Wellbeing

Background

The Health and Wellbeing Board (H&WB) asked for Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) information to be made available at a sub-county level. The JSNA Technical Working Group (TWG) set about creating geographies that best matched the agreed criteria.

The final areas are the result of widespread consultation with stakeholders and have been approved by the H&WB. The boundaries are not considered perfect but on the basis of the criteria and after considerable consultation the JSNA TWG agreed that these boundaries are fit for purpose and as good as can practically be achieved.

For more detailed information please see the link below:

<http://democracy.somerset.gov.uk/documents/s6846/Appendix%20B%20-%20JSNA%20Proposed%20Geographies.pdf>

Purpose

The *JSNA Joint-Planning Areas* are for analysing need and supporting joint-planning of services. The data and information presented at this level will be helpful for promoting a shared understanding of need between commissioners of different services that need to work together in Somerset.

Individually commissioners are also likely to find this information useful however the actual delivery of different services may well require a different footprint. To be clear the *JSNA Joint-Planning Areas* have not been designed nor are they intended to say how services should be delivered. However, it is expected that most services will already be delivered roughly in line with the boundaries.

Scope of this tool

This tool is made available to show how different areas of the county have different characteristics and challenges. The indicators selected are not 'performance' or 'outcome' measures they are intended only to show the character and context of planning in each area. The indicators are not expected to change over a short period of time and there are no intentions to update the profile. This tool should be considered as an extra layer of the Somerset JSNA.

Summary of the geographies

There are ten *JSNA Joint-Planning Areas* and all are contained within district council boundaries. The ten areas by district are:

| District council area | JSNA Joint-Planning Areas | Indicative towns |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Mendip | East Mendip | Frome, Shepton Mallet |
| | West Mendip | Glastonbury, Street, Wells |
| Sedgemoor | Bridgwater | Bridgwater, North Petherton |
| | North Sedgemoor | Axbridge, Burnham, Cheddar, Highbridge |
| South Somerset | Chard | Chard, Crewkerne, Ilminster, Langport, Martock, Somerton, South Petherton |
| | Wincanton | Bruton, Castle Cary, Ilchester, Milborne Port, Wincanton |
| | Yeovil | West Coker, Yeovil |
| Taunton Deane | Taunton | Taunton |
| | Wellington | Bishop Lydeard, Wellington, Wiveliscombe |
| West Somerset | West Somerset | Dulverton, Dunster, Minehead, Watchet, Wilton |

Feedback

To give feedback on any aspect of this profile please contact the Public Health team:

PublicHealth@somerset.gov.uk

| | | | Comparison Method | | Quintiles - highest and lowest only | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|---------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| | | | Quartiles Key | | Lowest | Below | Middle | Above | Highest | | | |
| | | | Average | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Mendip | | Sedgemoor | | South Somerset | | | Taunton Deane | | West Somerset |
| Section | Indicator | Somerset | East Mendip | West Mendip | Bridgwater | North Sedgemoor | Chard | Wincanton | Yeovil | Taunton | Wellington | West Somerset |
| Economic | Unemployment | 1.5% | 1.56% | 1.59% | 2.33% | 1.35% | 1.11% | 0.84% | 1.55% | 1.69% | 1.28% | 1.23% |
| | Income | £26,487 | £26,506 | £26,747 | £25,328 | £27,042 | £26,709 | £28,031 | £26,465 | £26,959 | £27,060 | £24,377 |
| | No qualifications | 22.4% | 21.4% | 21.5% | 25.7% | 24.0% | 23.0% | 19.5% | 21.9% | 20.7% | 20.2% | 24.8% |
| Community | Single older-person (65+) households | 6.5% | 5.4% | 6.9% | 5.6% | 7.2% | 7.2% | 6.6% | 5.4% | 6.5% | 6.3% | 9.1% |
| | White ethnicity | 98.0% | 98.1% | 97.8% | 98.5% | 98.2% | 98.6% | 98.3% | 97.1% | 96.8% | 98.2% | 98.7% |
| | Households without cars | 10.6% | 9.1% | 10.5% | 12.6% | 9.4% | 8.4% | 6.5% | 13.3% | 13.2% | 8.5% | 11.9% |
| | Long term limiting illness | 18.8% | 16.9% | 19.1% | 18.6% | 21.3% | 19.0% | 16.9% | 17.8% | 18.3% | 18.2% | 23.8% |
| | Unpaid carers | 3.6% | 3.4% | 3.5% | 4.0% | 4.1% | 3.7% | 3.0% | 3.4% | 3.3% | 3.3% | 4.3% |
| | Town within 15 mins (public tran./walk) | 27.9% | 36.0% | 55.5% | 17.4% | 20.9% | 28.4% | 17.2% | 24.6% | 23.7% | 33.5% | 26.7% |
| | Town within 15 mins (car) | 68.2% | 77.7% | 87.1% | 63.9% | 59.9% | 60.1% | 38.8% | 90.7% | 82.1% | 57.0% | 38.3% |
| Children | Strong GCSE passes | 40.2% | 40.8% | 44.2% | 33.7% | 43.2% | 44.6% | 39.4% | 35.8% | 42.7% | 35.5% | 41.9% |
| | Ofsted score index | 0.97 | 0.96 | 0.83 | 0.98 | 1.15 | 1.01 | 0.81 | 1.02 | 0.95 | 0.91 | 1.05 |
| Health | Cancer prevalence | 3.4% | 3.1% | 3.2% | 3.1% | 3.9% | 3.9% | 3.7% | 2.8% | 3.2% | 3.6% | 4.5% |
| | Cardiovascular disease prevalence | 3.8% | 3.1% | 3.5% | 3.7% | 4.5% | 4.5% | 3.4% | 3.3% | 3.5% | 3.8% | 5.1% |
| | Mental ill-health prevalence | 0.8% | 0.8% | 1.2% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 0.6% | 0.9% | 0.9% | 0.7% | 0.8% |
| | Dementia prevalence | 1.0% | 0.8% | 1.0% | 0.8% | 1.2% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 0.9% | 1.1% | 0.9% |
| | Diabetes prevalence | 6.8% | 6.2% | 6.2% | 6.9% | 7.6% | 7.5% | 6.4% | 6.3% | 6.4% | 6.7% | 7.4% |
| Occupation | Managers | 11.0% | 11.4% | 12.2% | 9.8% | 12.9% | 11.1% | 12.5% | 8.5% | 10.0% | 11.4% | 12.6% |
| | Professional | 14.8% | 15.7% | 16.1% | 11.8% | 15.0% | 14.6% | 14.9% | 14.0% | 16.9% | 16.3% | 11.7% |
| | Technical | 10.9% | 10.7% | 10.9% | 9.3% | 10.6% | 9.8% | 14.1% | 10.9% | 12.6% | 11.6% | 8.9% |
| | Administrative | 10.2% | 9.8% | 9.5% | 10.6% | 10.2% | 9.9% | 8.6% | 10.9% | 11.7% | 10.3% | 8.5% |
| | Skilled trades | 15.0% | 15.0% | 15.0% | 14.7% | 14.0% | 17.6% | 17.1% | 15.0% | 11.5% | 14.4% | 18.2% |
| | Caring and leisure | 10.7% | 10.2% | 9.9% | 10.6% | 10.7% | 10.4% | 9.0% | 10.7% | 11.5% | 11.8% | 12.3% |
| | Sales | 8.1% | 6.9% | 9.0% | 8.6% | 7.6% | 7.2% | 6.0% | 10.7% | 8.8% | 7.4% | 7.3% |
| | Machine operatives | 7.9% | 9.0% | 6.3% | 10.5% | 7.8% | 8.7% | 7.2% | 8.1% | 6.4% | 6.8% | 6.1% |
| | Elementary | 11.5% | 11.3% | 11.1% | 14.0% | 11.2% | 10.9% | 10.5% | 11.2% | 10.7% | 10.1% | 14.5% |
| Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD) - Ranked | IMD - Overall | Rank 1 is the most deprived area for each domain | 5 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 1 |
| | IMD - Income domain | | 7 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 2 |
| | IMD - Employment domain | | 7 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 |
| | IMD - Education domain | Rank 1 = highest deprivation | 4 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| | IMD - Health domain | | 5 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| | IMD - Crime domain | Rank 10 = lowest deprivation | 2 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 7 |
| | IMD - Barriers domain | | 3 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 2 |
| | IMD - Environment domain | | 10 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 1 |
| | IDACI | Rank 10 is the least deprived area for each domain | 5 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 3 |
| | IDAOP1 | | 4 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 2 |

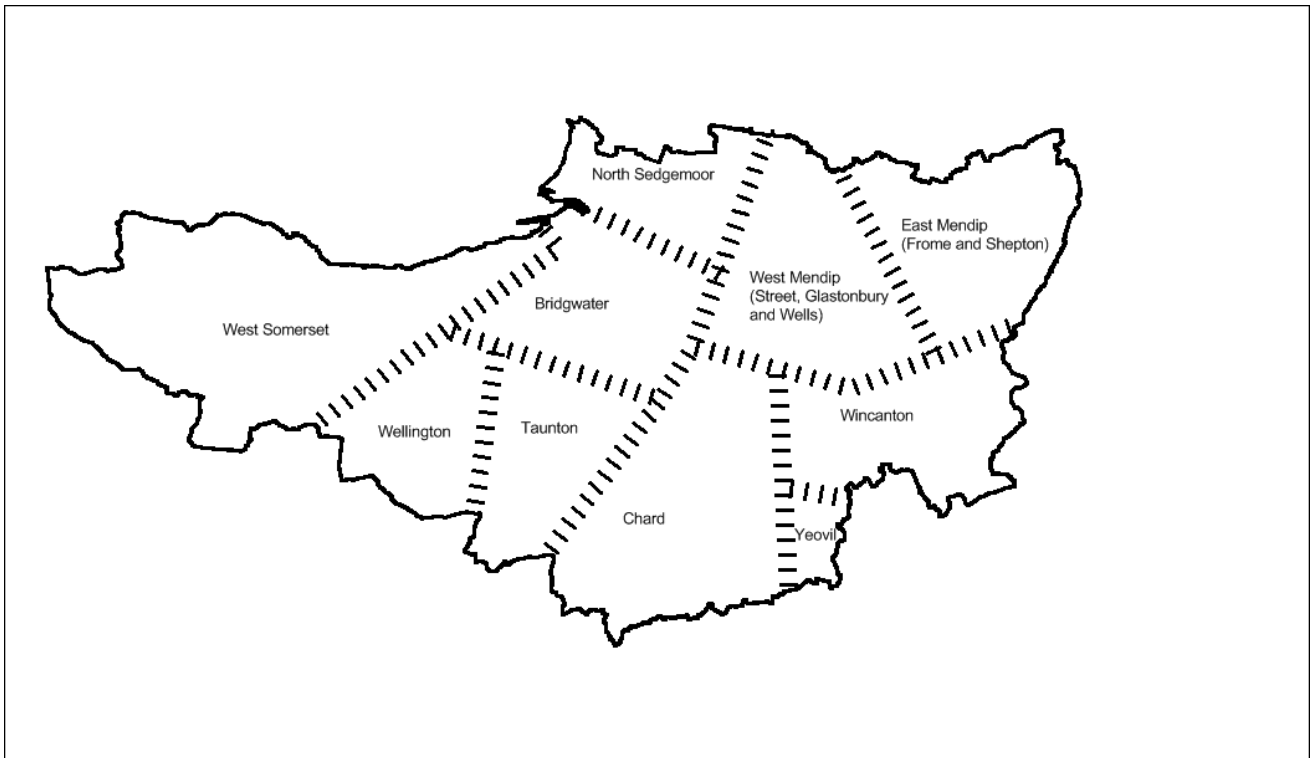
This page is designed to show how individual indicators vary for each area relative to the Somerset average or to each other (quintiles).

Each line represents the stated indicator and each column represents the stated areas, which are grouped by the district council they sit within.

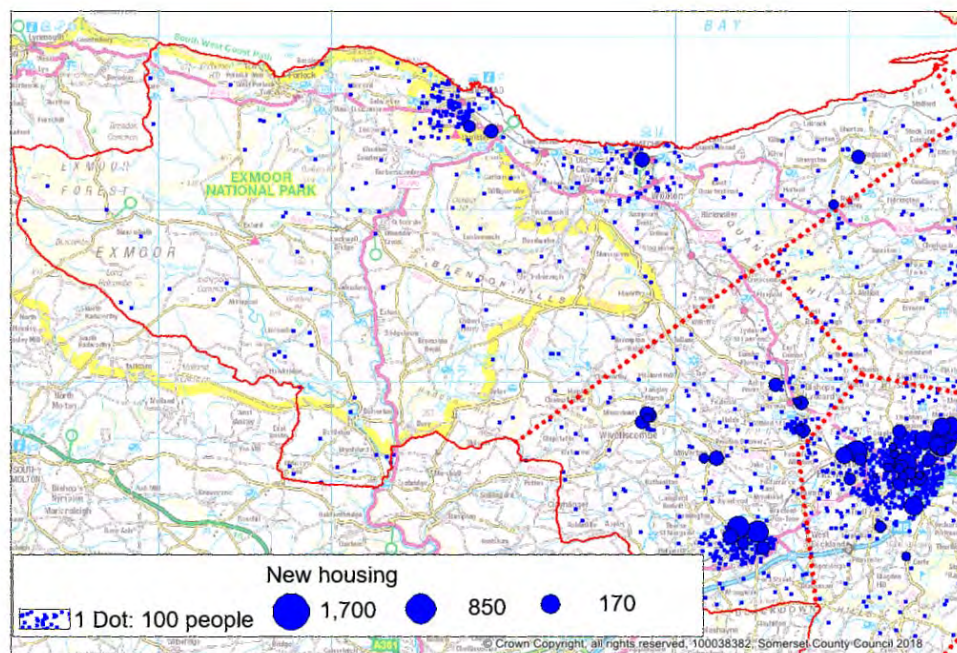
The current shading descriptions are presented in the key at the top of the page.

West Somerset

1. The ten JSNA Joint-Planning Areas



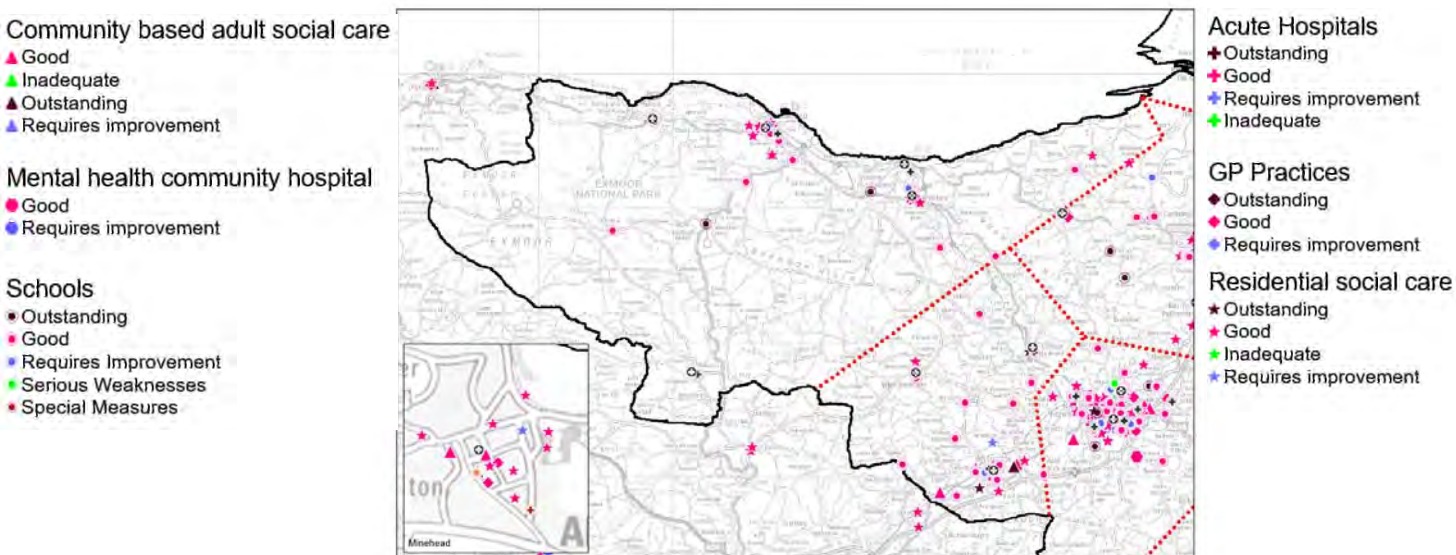
2. Population density and planned housebuilding



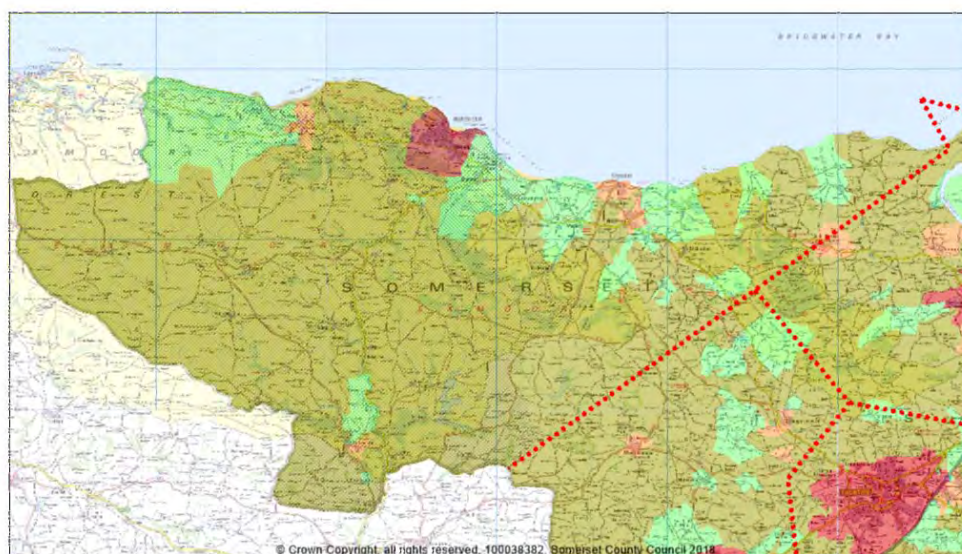
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West Somerset

3. Existing Services



4. Rurality



- Rural hamlets & isolated dwellings
- Rural hamlets & isolated dwellings (sparse)
- Rural town & fringe
- Rural town & fringe (sparse)
- Rural village
- Rural village (sparse)
- Urban city and town
- Urban city & town (sparse)

West Somerset Urban-Rural

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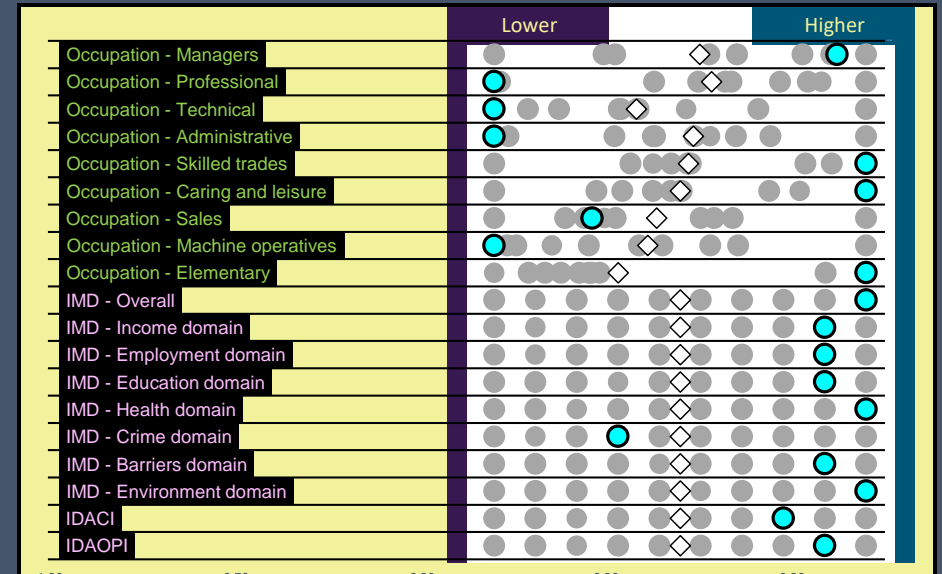
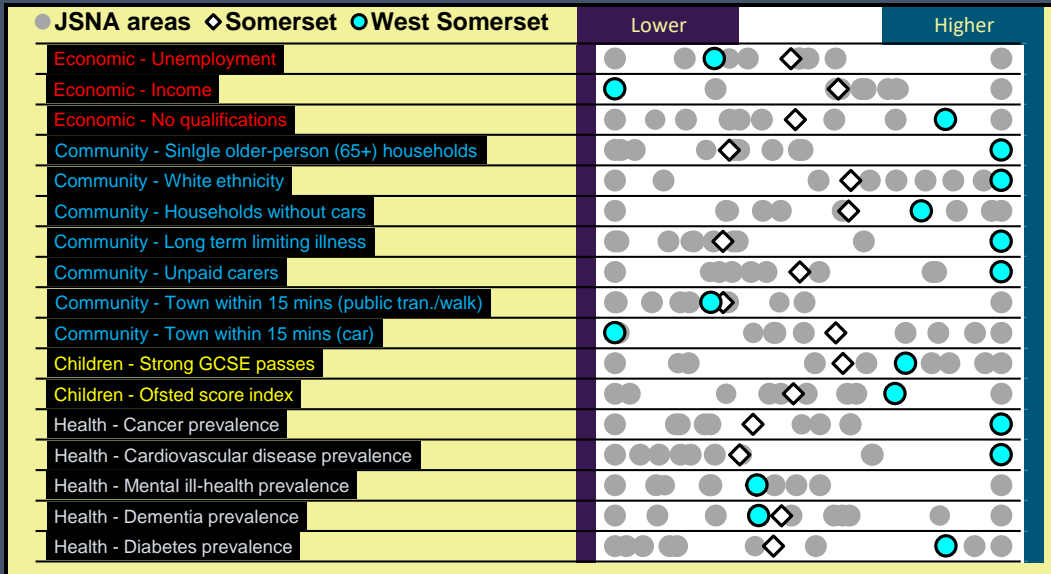
West Somerset

| | | |
|----------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Economic | Social | Children |
| Health | Occupation | Index of Multiple Deprivation |

| LOW | | | HIGH | |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Unemployment | Significantly lower than Somerset | 1 | No qualifications | Significantly higher than Somerset and one of the highest two areas |
| Income | One of the lowest two areas | 2 | Single older-person (65+) households | Significantly higher than Somerset and one of the highest two areas |
| Town within 15 mins (public tran./walk) | Significantly lower than Somerset | 3 | White ethnicity | Significantly higher than Somerset and one of the highest two areas |
| Town within 15 mins (car) | Significantly lower than Somerset and one of the lowest two areas | 4 | Households without cars | Significantly higher than Somerset |
| Professional | One of the lowest two areas | 5 | Long term limiting illness | Significantly higher than Somerset and one of the highest two areas |
| Technical | One of the lowest two areas | 6 | Unpaid carers | Significantly higher than Somerset and one of the highest two areas |
| Administrative | One of the lowest two areas | 7 | Ofsted score index | One of the highest two areas |
| Machine operatives | One of the lowest two areas | 8 | Cancer prevalence | Significantly higher than Somerset and one of the highest two areas |
| | | 9 | Cardiovascular disease prevalence | Significantly higher than Somerset and one of the highest two areas |
| | | 10 | Diabetes prevalence | Significantly higher than Somerset |
| | | 11 | Managers | One of the highest two areas |
| | | 12 | Skilled trades | One of the highest two areas |
| | | 13 | Caring and leisure | One of the highest two areas |
| | | 14 | Elementary | One of the highest two areas |
| | | 15 | IMD - Overall | One of the highest two areas |
| | | 16 | IMD - Income domain | One of the highest two areas |
| | | 17 | IMD - Employment domain | One of the highest two areas |
| | | 18 | IMD - Education domain | One of the highest two areas |
| | | 19 | IMD - Health domain | One of the highest two areas |
| | | 20 | IMD - Barriers domain | One of the highest two areas |
| | | 21 | IMD - Environment domain | One of the highest two areas |
| | | 22 | IDAOP1 | One of the highest two areas |
| | | 23 | | |

The area summary uses the information presented in the Tartan Rug. For the area selected on the Area Summary page it shows the indicators for which that area is higher or lower than Somerset or where it is in the higher and lowest quintiles.

West Somerset

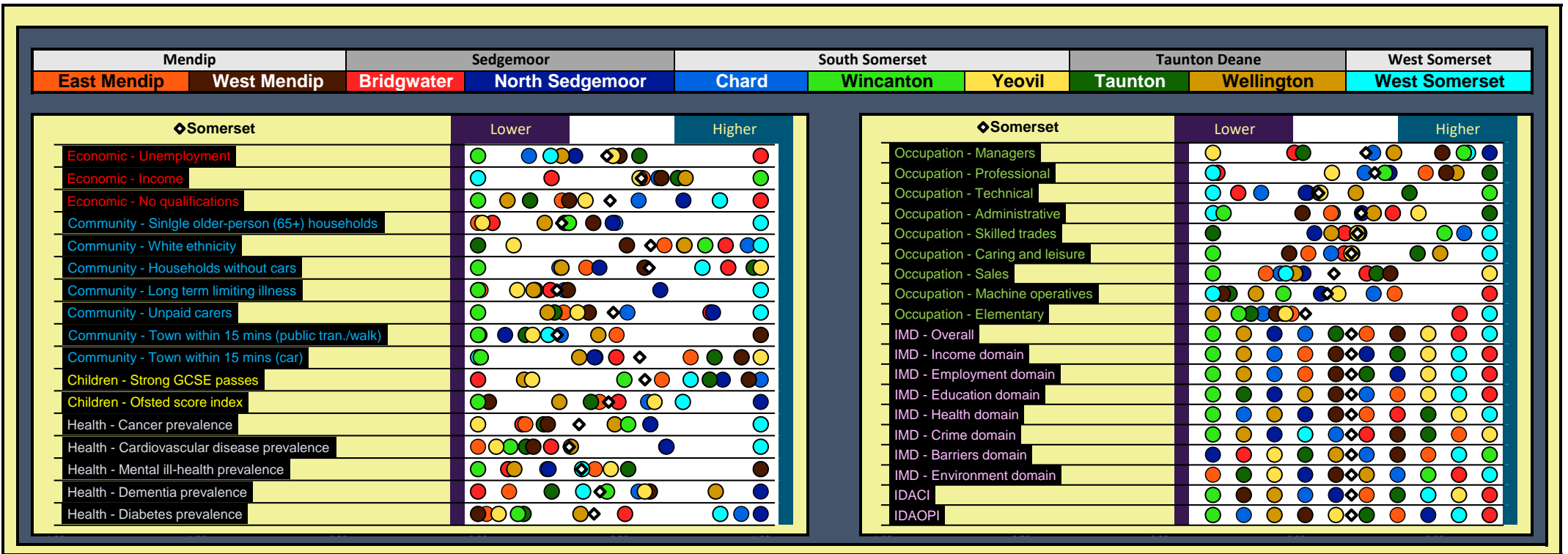


The two chart pages show the same information. However this Specific Area Chart highlights one area at a time.

Each row is a different indicator and that indicator is labelled. The value to the left represents the smallest value and the value to the right represents the highest value. Each circle represents a JSNA Joint-Planning Area.

These charts show the relative distribution they do not indicate the size of the gap between the smallest and largest value which could be very small or very large in some cases. To get the actual indicator value you will need to look at the tartan rug.

Note that the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) values here are based on the rank and so appear evenly spaced because the values are 1,2,3,...10.



The two chart pages show the same information. However this All Area Chart shows all areas all at the same time.

Each row is a different indicator and that indicator is labelled. The value to the left represents the smallest value and the value to the right represents the highest value. Each circle represents a JSNA Joint-Planning Area.

These charts show the relative distribution they do not indicate the size of the gap between the smallest and largest value which could be very small or very large in some cases. To get the actual indicator value you will need to look at the tartan rug.

Note that the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) values here are based on the rank and so appear evenly spaced because the values are 1,2,3,...10.

Metadata

| Section | Indicator | Description | Time Period | Copyright | Source | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Economic | Unemployment | Unemployment as % residents | Apr-18 | ONS Crown Copyright Reserved | nomis | |
| | Income | Income (weighted average) | 2015/16 | ONS Crown Copyright Reserved | nomis | |
| | No qualifications | No qualifications (%) | Census 2011 | ONS Crown Copyright Reserved | nomis | |
| Community | Single older-person (65+) households | Single older-person (65+) households | Census 2011 | ONS Crown Copyright Reserved | nomis | |
| | White ethnicity | % of usual residents with a white ethnicity | | | | |
| | Households without cars | Households without cars | | | | |
| | Long term limiting illness | Long term limiting illness | | | | |
| | Unpaid carers | Residents providing 20+ hours of unpaid care a week | | | | |
| | Town within 15 mins (public tran./walk) | Households within 15 minutes of a town centre by walking or public transport | 2016 | - | Department for Transport | |
| | Town within 15 mins (car) | Households within 15 minutes of a town centre by car | | | | |
| Children | Strong GCSE passes | Strong GCSE passes (including Maths and English) | 2017 | - | Somerset County Council | |
| | Ofsted score index | Ofsted score index - higher values indicate generally better Ofsted results for schools | 2018 | - | Somerset County Council | |
| Health | Cancer prevalence | Cancer prevalence (all ages) | 2016/17 | Copyright © 2017, Health and Social Care Information Centre. The Health and Social Care Information Centre is a non-departmental body created by statute, also known as NHS Digital. | NHS Digital | |
| | Cardiovascular disease prevalence | Cardiovascular disease prevalence (all ages) | | | | |
| | Mental ill-health prevalence | Mental ill-health prevalence (all ages) | | | | |
| | Dementia prevalence | Dementia prevalence (all ages) | | | | |
| | Diabetes prevalence | Diabetes prevalence (17+) | | | | |
| Occupation | Managers | Managers - as a proportion of usual residents in employment aged 16-74 | Census 2011 | ONS Crown Copyright Reserved | nomis | |
| | Professional | Professional - as a proportion of usual residents in employment aged 16-74 | | | | |
| | Technical | Technical - as a proportion of usual residents in employment aged 16-74 | | | | |
| | Administrative | Administrative - as a proportion of usual residents in employment aged 16-74 | | | | |
| | Skilled trades | Skilled trades - as a proportion of usual residents in employment aged 16-74 | | | | |
| | Caring and leisure | Caring and leisure - as a proportion of usual residents in employment aged 16-74 | | | | |
| | Sales | Sales - as a proportion of usual residents in employment aged 16-74 | | | | |
| | Machine operatives | Machine operatives - as a proportion of usual residents in employment aged 16-74 | | | | |
| | Elementary | Elementary - as a proportion of usual residents in employment aged 16-74 | | | | |
| Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 | IMD - Overall | Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015) - Overall | 2015 | Open Government Licence version 3 | English Indices of Deprivation 2015 - DCLG | |
| | IMD - Income domain | Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015) - Income domain | | | | |
| | IMD - Employment domain | Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015) - Employment domain | | | | |
| | IMD - Education domain | Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015) - Education domain | | | | |
| | IMD - Health domain | Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015) - Health domain | | | | |
| | IMD - Crime domain | Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015) - Crime domain | | | | |
| | IMD - Barriers domain | Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015) - Barriers domain | | | | |
| | IMD - Environment domain | Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015) - Environment domain | | | | |
| | IDACI | Income deprivation affecting children index (IDACI) | | | | |
| | IDAOPi | Income deprivation affecting older people index (IDAOPi) | | | | |