



**SOCIAL**

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## WHAT IS SOCIAL WELL-BEING?



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The Healthier Well-being Goal contained within the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 describes Wales as:

“ A society in which people’s physical and mental well-being is maximised and in which choices and behaviours that benefit future health are understood ”

In addition, the Wales of Cohesive Communities Goal describes Wales as:

“ Attractive, viable, safe and well-connected communities ”

Social well-being can broadly encompass being healthy and actively engaged with life and with other people and having the ability to exercise control over these factors.

We have used the findings of our engagement exercises across Neath Port Talbot ( NPT ) as well as a range of information sources to build a picture of social well-being in the County Borough.

Social well-being will be broken down into 5 sub-themes:

- Health
- Lifestyle
- Safety
- Social care
- Housing





The most important factors for social well-being were:

- Having a good network of family and friends.
- Being active or keeping fit (being healthy).
- Being happy or content.

The factors that would most improve social well-being:

- Having more time to spend on activities and being with family and friends.
- Activities being affordable.



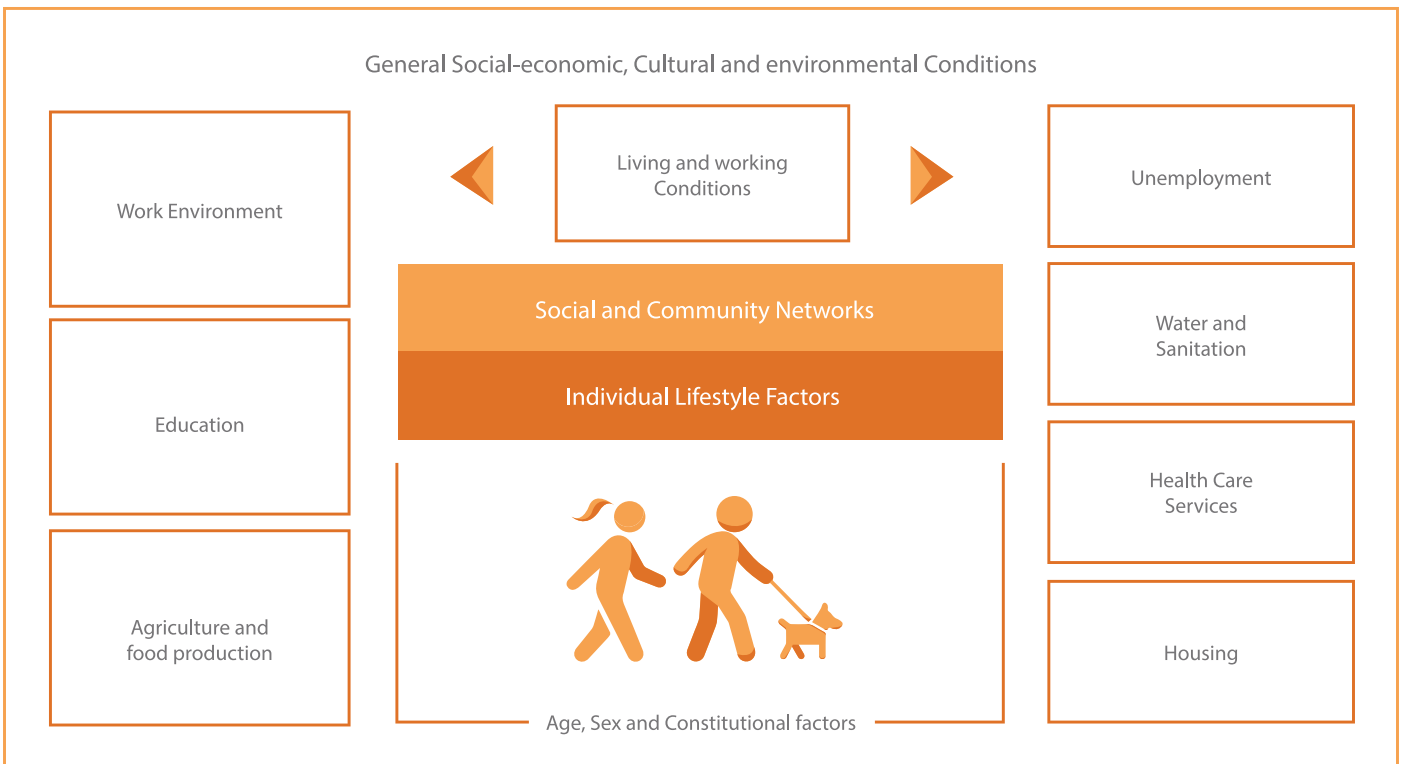


# HEALTH



The World Health Organisation defines health as “a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity”.

Everybody has their own personal definition of what health means to them and this will vary widely depending on their personal perspective and experiences, and will be influenced by the world around them. A person’s view on health and their own health experiences may be dependent on a wide range of factors including: family history, lifestyles and access to healthcare. There are also a lot of broader local, national and even global influences on our health, such as our education levels, access to employment, availability of good quality food, and environmental pollution. Those studying these influences often illustrate these “wider determinants of health” by layering each type of influence over the previous one:



Good health is a vital component of wellbeing and should be seen as a resource or an asset that helps us lead our everyday lives. It provides us with the physical and emotional resilience we need to cope with difficult times and live satisfying lives.



## LIFE EXPECTANCY AND HEALTH INEQUALITIES

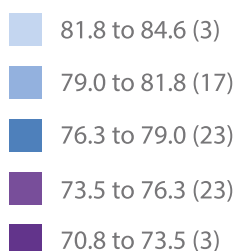


Life expectancy is a measure of the average number of years individuals can be expected to live for and healthy life expectancy measures how many years of that life, on average, can be expected to be lived in good health; both are seen as indicators of how healthy a population is.

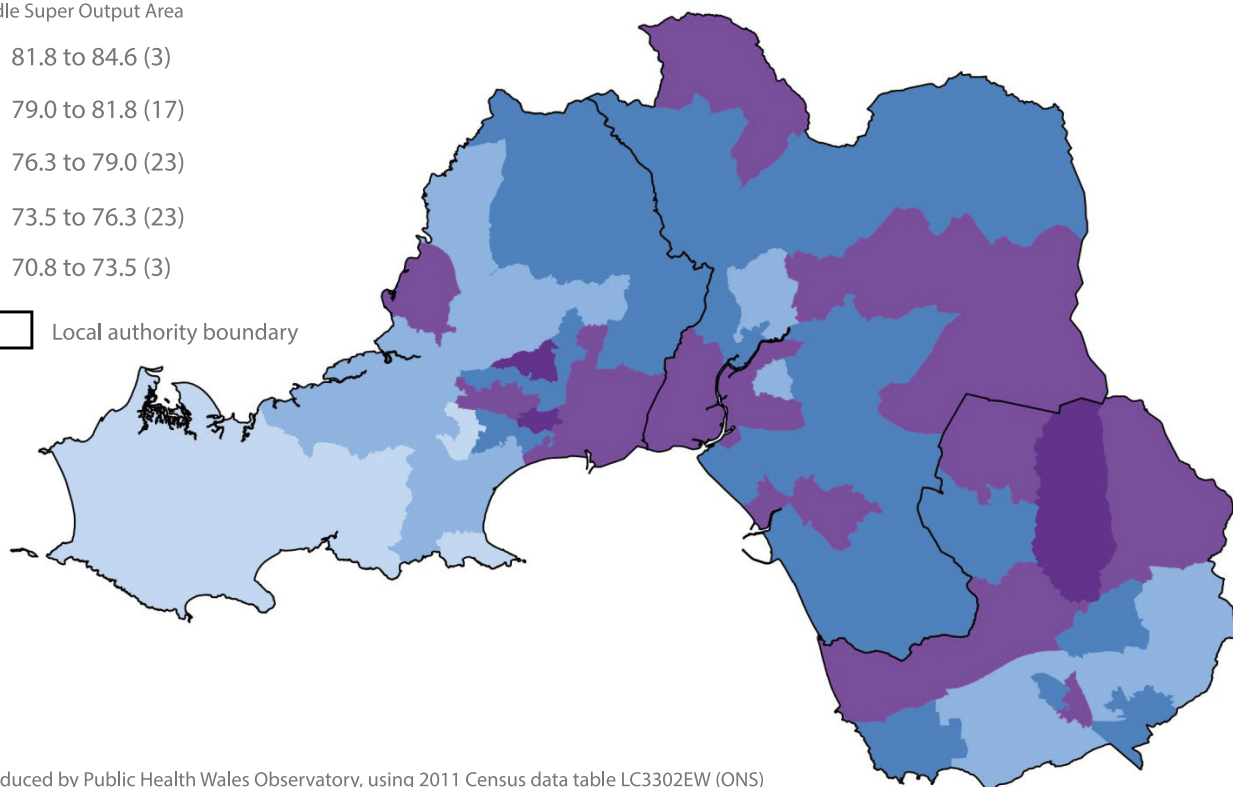
Many factors may influence the health of a population, such as gender, life styles and genetics. There is strong evidence that shows that where you live and how deprived that area is has a powerful influence on life expectancy.

Life expectancy at birth, males, ABM UHB, 2010-14

Middle Super Output Area



Local authority boundary



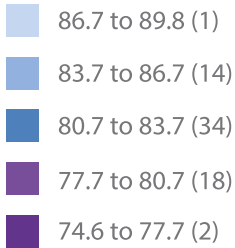
Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using 2011 Census data table LC3302EW (ONS)  
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People living in NPT are living longer and the average life expectancy for people living in the Borough is now 77.0 years for men and 81.2 years for women. However, this is low when compared to 78.3 and 82.3 years for men and women respectively across Wales and there is also substantial variation in life expectancy across the County Borough area.

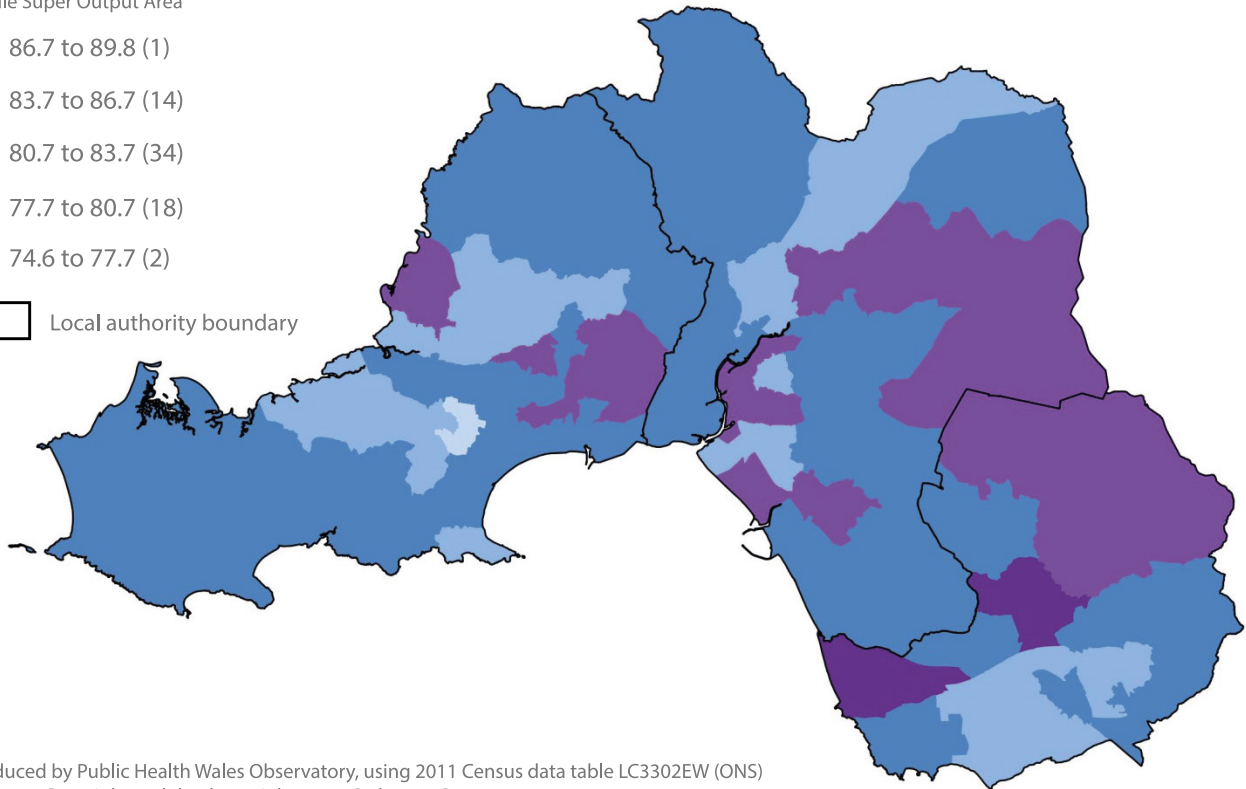


## Life expectancy at birth, females, ABM UHB, 2010-14

Middle Super Output Area



Local authority boundary



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People living in NPT are also spending more years living in good health than they have done in the past, with healthy life expectancies of 61.9 years for men and 62.4 years for women. Again, this is significantly lower than the Welsh average of 65.3 years for men and 66.7 years for women.

The difference in life expectancy between males living in the least deprived and most deprived areas of NPT is 6.2 years and the gap in healthy life expectancy is even larger at 16.9 years; however, unlike Wales as a whole, these gaps have noticeably narrowed since the 2005-9 period.

The difference in life expectancy between females living in the least deprived and most deprived areas of NPT is 7.4 years, with a healthy life expectancy gap of 18.4 years. Unfortunately, for women the gap between those living in the most and least deprived areas appears to have increased over recent years. Evidence suggests that this is because women living in the most deprived areas of NPT have not seen the improvements in life expectancy over time that men and women living in less deprived areas have enjoyed.



## GOOD HEALTH



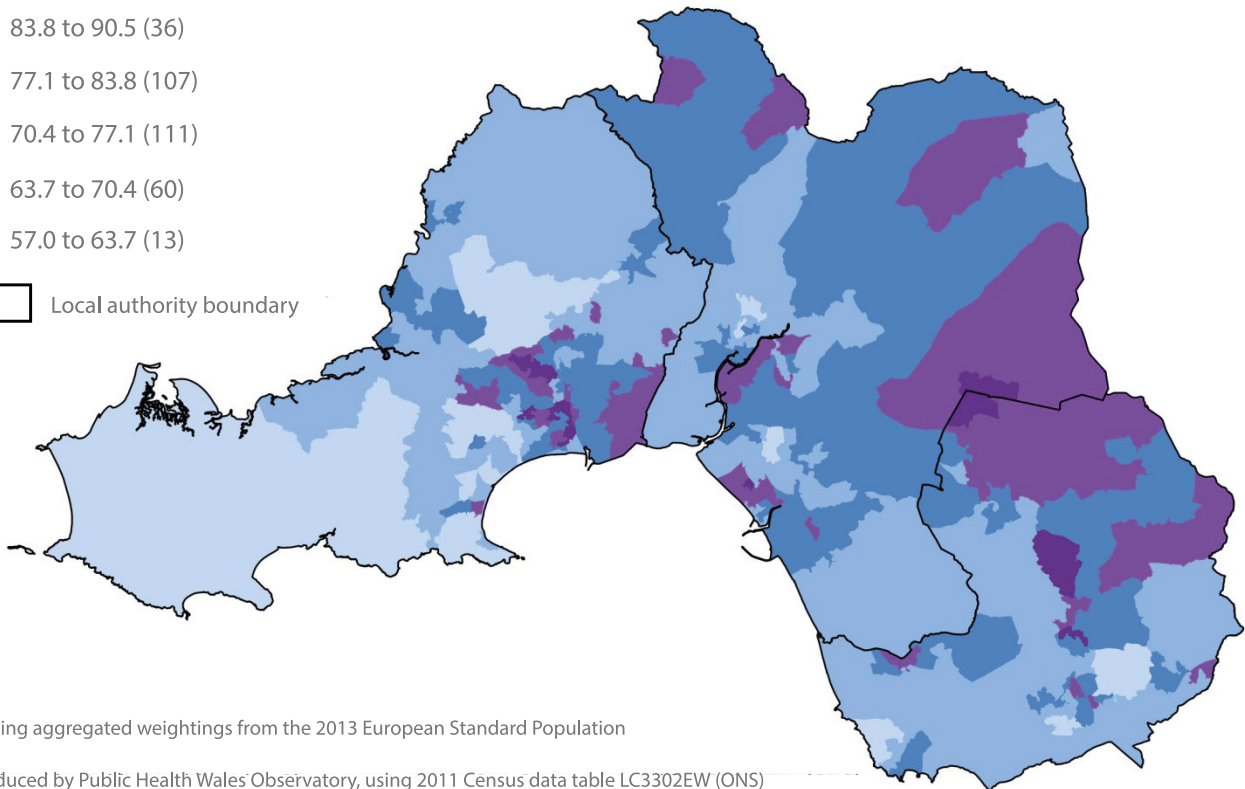
Participants in the census and the Welsh Health Survey are asked to report their own health on a 5-point scale between very poor and very good. Self-reported health questions are designed to be general and capture people's own perception of their overall health, using their own definition of health. It therefore measures a different aspect of the community health to more conventional measures of medical conditions. Over three quarters (77.7%) of adults living in NPT felt their health was either good or very good, which is very similar to the average across Wales (Census, 2011).

Percentage of males assessing their general health status as good or very good, Abertawe Bro Morgannwg UHB, 2011

LSOA, European age-standardised percentage\*

- 83.8 to 90.5 (36)
- 77.1 to 83.8 (107)
- 70.4 to 77.1 (111)
- 63.7 to 70.4 (60)
- 57.0 to 63.7 (13)

Local authority boundary



\* Using aggregated weightings from the 2013 European Standard Population

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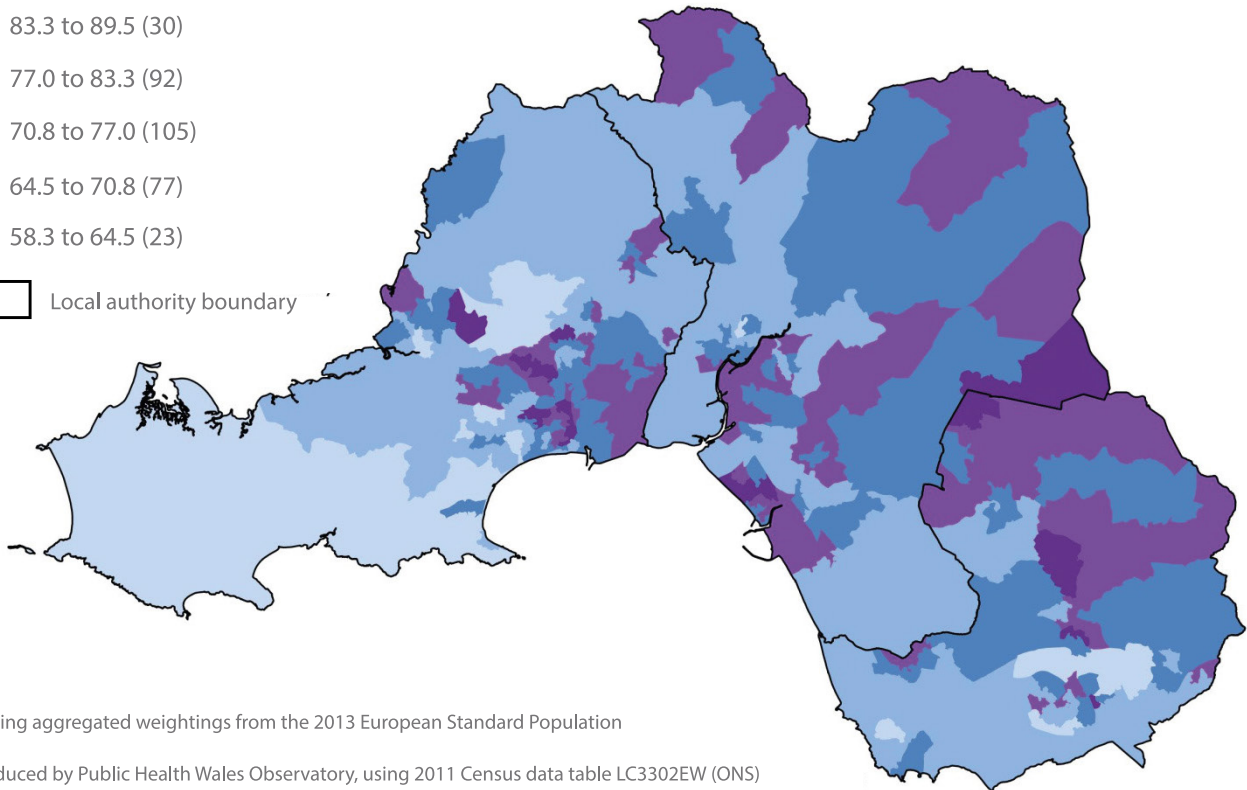
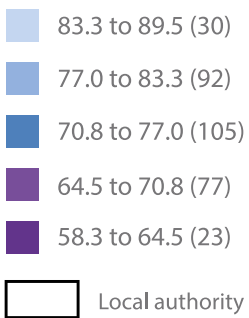
These maps illustrate that for both men and women there is substantial variation in the proportion of adults who felt their health was good or very good, with lower levels of good health generally experienced in the valleys areas. Also, among older adults the proportion of NPT residents who felt they were in good or very good health was significantly below the levels seen for Wales as a whole. Sadly 10.5% of adults surveyed felt that their health was poor or very poor, which is a little higher than the average across Wales (7.6%).





## Percentage of females assessing their general health status as good or very good, Abertawe Bro Morgannwg UHB, 2011

LSOA, European age-standardised percentage\*



\* Using aggregated weightings from the 2013 European Standard Population

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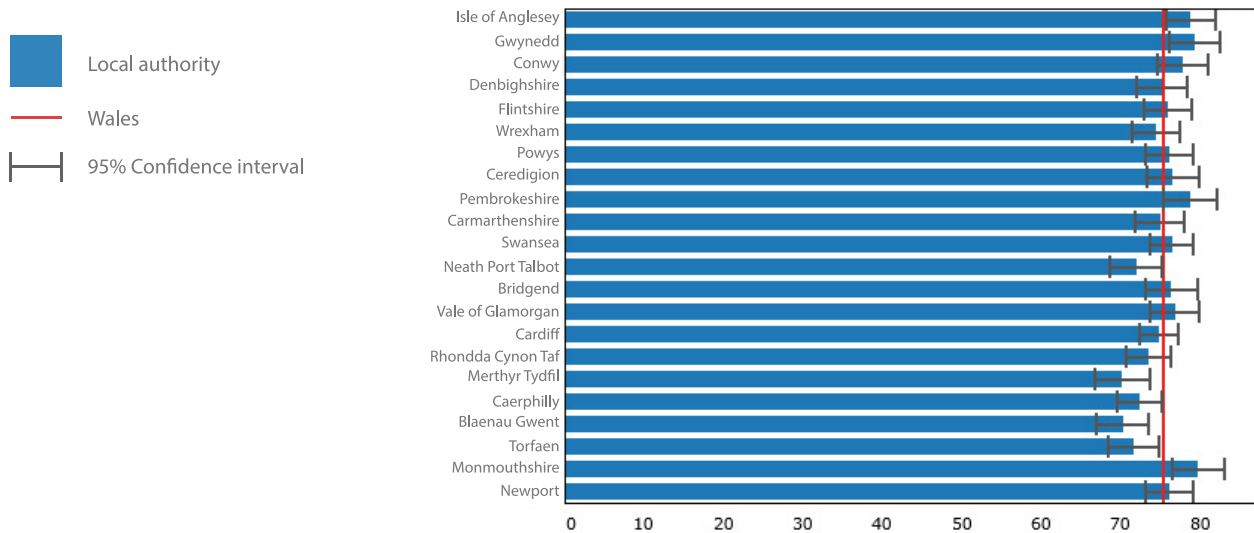
## LONG TERM AND CHRONIC CONDITIONS



Conditions and illnesses that are felt to be limiting a person's lifestyle and ability to work, especially over the longer term, are an important measure of the health of a community. To some the burden of illness within communities can be reflected in GP practice disease registers of the number of people being treated for chronic conditions.



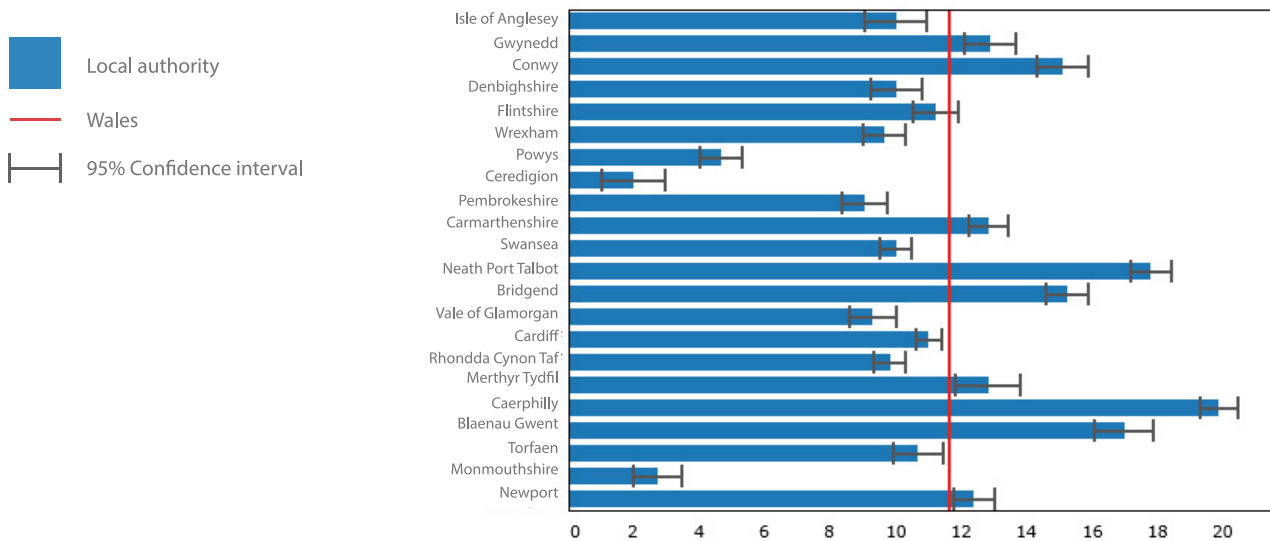
Working age adults free from limiting long term illness, age-standardised percentage, persons aged 16-64, Wales and local authorities, 2014-2015



Please consult the technical guide for full details on how this indicator is calculated. Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using Welsh Health Survey (WG)

In NPT 72% of working age adults consider themselves to be free from a limiting long term condition; this is actually significantly lower than the average for Wales.

Gap in employment rate for those with a long term health condition, percentage, persons aged 16-64, Wales and local authorities, 2014-2015



Please consult the technical guide for full details on how this indicator is calculated. Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using Annual Population Survey (ONS)

A separate survey found that those in the local area who had a long term health condition were also less likely to be in work than those with similar limitations from other areas of Wales; there was an 18% gap between employment rates with those with and without a long term condition in NPT, compared to a 12% gap on average across Wales.

The proportion of the population registered with a GP who experience a range of significant chronic conditions is generally slightly higher for the NPT area when compared with the local Health Board area as a whole (also containing Swansea and Bridgend). Levels of hypertension and diabetes are noticeably higher here than the average for the health board.

Chronic Condition	Bridgend (%)	Neath Port Talbot (%)	Swansea (%)	Wales (%)
Hypertension (High Blood Pressure)	16.5	16.9	13.5	15.5
Asthma	7.7	7.7	7.0	6.9
Diabetes	6.4	6.9	5.6	7.0
Chronic Heart Disease	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.8
Heart Failure	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.2
Epilepsy	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9

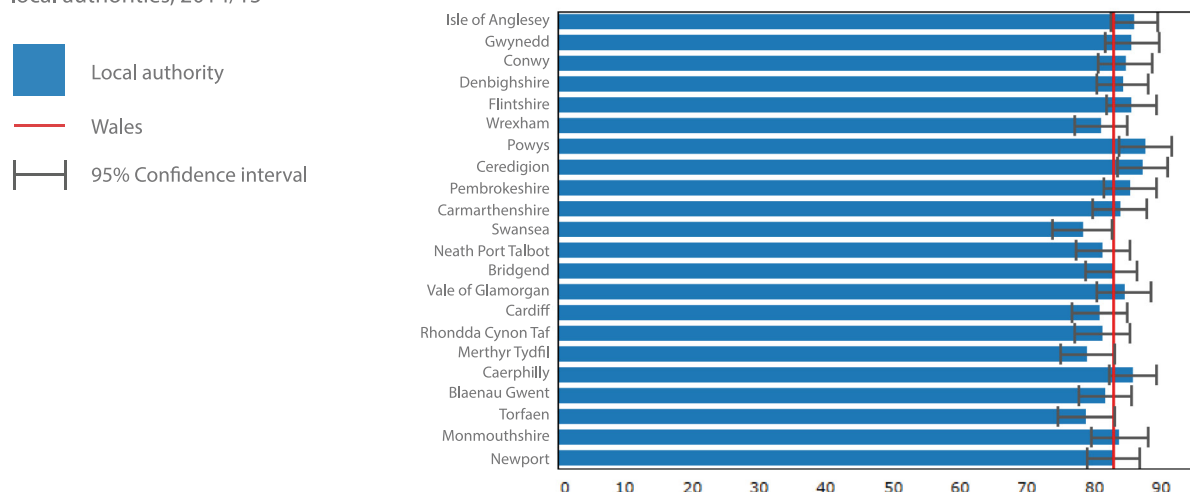
## MENTAL WELL-BEING AND HEALTH



“Mental health is a state of wellbeing in which every individual realises his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully and is able to make a contribution to his or her own community” (World Health Organisation, 2014).

Mental health disorders are very common. In Wales, 1 in 4 adults will experience some kind of mental health problem or illness within their lifetime, 2 in 100 people will have a severe mental illness such as schizophrenia or bipolar disorder (Together for Mental Health, 2012)

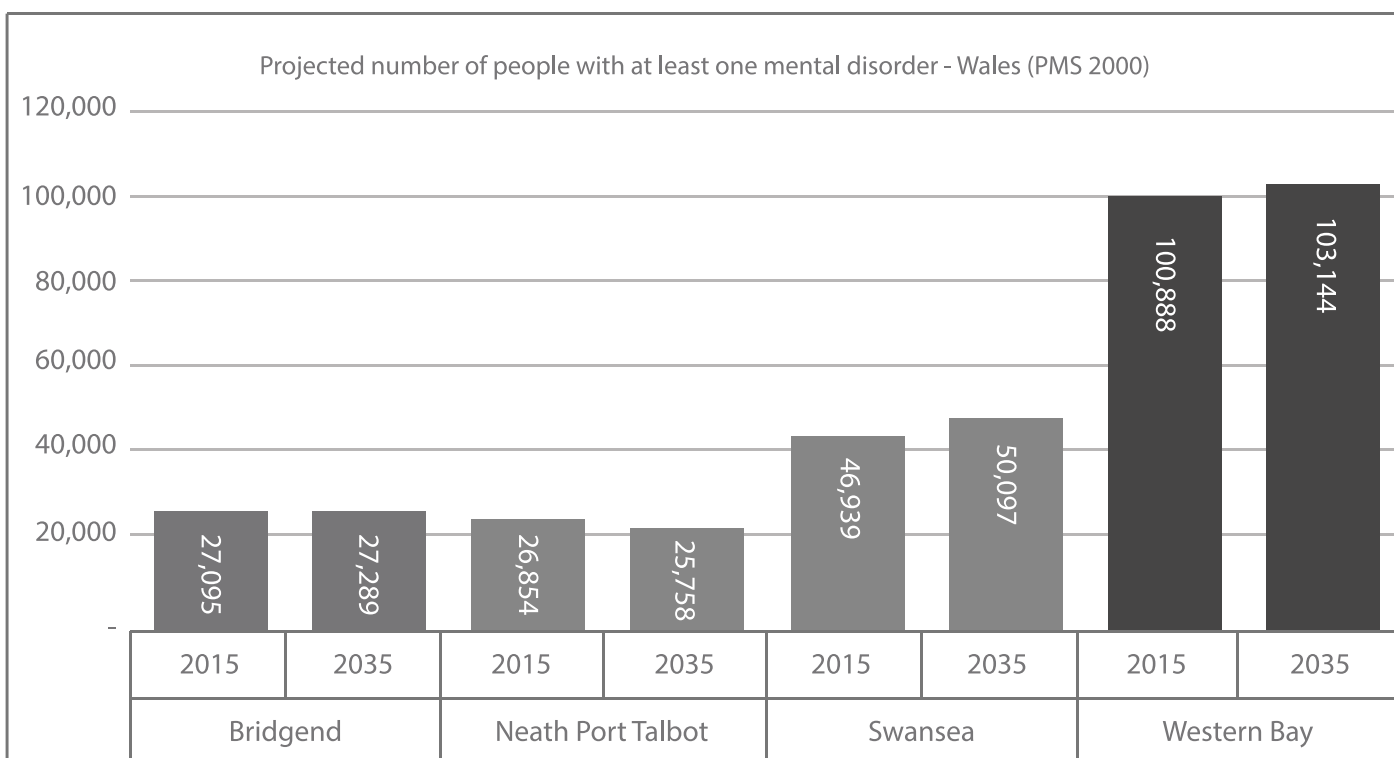
Respondents who rate their satisfaction with their life as 7 out of 10 or higher, percentage, persons aged 16-64, Wales and local authorities, 2014/15



Please consult the technical guide for full details on how this indicator is calculated. Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using National Survey for Wales (WG) (ONS)



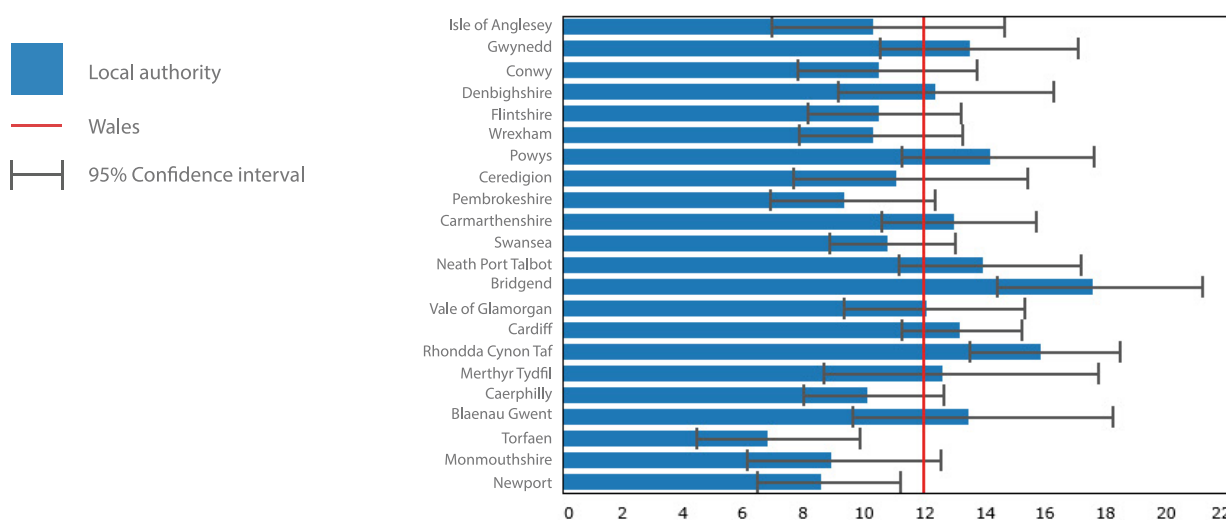
Satisfaction with your own life is an important measure of mental wellbeing, taking into account an individual's personal perspective of their life; within working age adults in NPT the proportion of people who were satisfied with their own lives (81.4%) was close to the Welsh Average (82%).



Data on mental health remains limited in ABMU Health Board despite mental health being the largest area of health care spend. Further information on levels of mental well-being among adults and children is currently not available but is being developed as part of the Public Health Outcomes Framework; however, it has been estimated that in NPT approximately 27,000 adults have at least one mental health disorder.

Suicide and self-harm are extreme measures of poor mental wellbeing. The rate of suicide in the area is higher than the average rate for Wales, which may be a cause for concern, although this is based on a small number of incidents each year and may be due to chance fluctuations across the area.

Suicides, European age-standardised rate (EASR) per 100,000, persons aged 10+, Wales and local authorities, 2010-2014



Caution should be used when interpreting suicide rates due to improvements to the way they were coded from 2011. More details can be found in the Technical Guide. Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using Public Health Mortality and Mid-Year Population Estimates (ONS)



Access to healthcare services is a very important aspect of maintaining a healthy population and maintaining the wellbeing of those who may be suffering from ill health.

The levels of healthcare service use among adults in NPT are similar to usage across the health board area and across Wales. In NPT a slightly higher proportion of adults had talked to their GP in the past 2 weeks and a slightly higher proportion had attended an A&E department in the last year; fewer people in NPT had visited their dentist in the last year.

The ABMU Health Board area has a fewer GPs that are able to offer evening appointments than most areas of Wales, with 42% offering evening appointments for at least two days per week compared to an average of 64% across Wales.

The National Survey for Wales asks a number of questions related to the local healthcare available.

- 60% of people surveyed said they found it fairly or very easy to get an appointment with their GP, compared to 63% nationally.

▼ Ease of getting convenient GP appointment, by Health Board (%)

Area	Very easy	Fairly easy	Fairly difficult	Very difficult
Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Health Board	33	27	23	16
Aneurin Bevan University Health Board	28	30	22	20
Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board	37	30	19	14
Cardiff & Vale University Health Board	31	30	21	17
Cwm Taf University Health Board	29	28	20	23
Hywel Dda University Health Board	45	21	17	17
Powys Teaching Health Board	31	34	21	14
Total	34	29	20	17

- 90% of people living in the ABMU area reported that they were very or fairly satisfied with the care they received at their GPs; this figure was 92% nationally.
- In terms of hospital care, 91% of people in the area reported that they were very or fairly satisfied with the care they received.
- A delayed transfer of care is experienced by a hospital inpatient, who is ready to move on to the next stage of care but is prevented from doing so for one or more reasons. 27 people were delayed in NPT during 2016, 3 people for over 11 weeks.



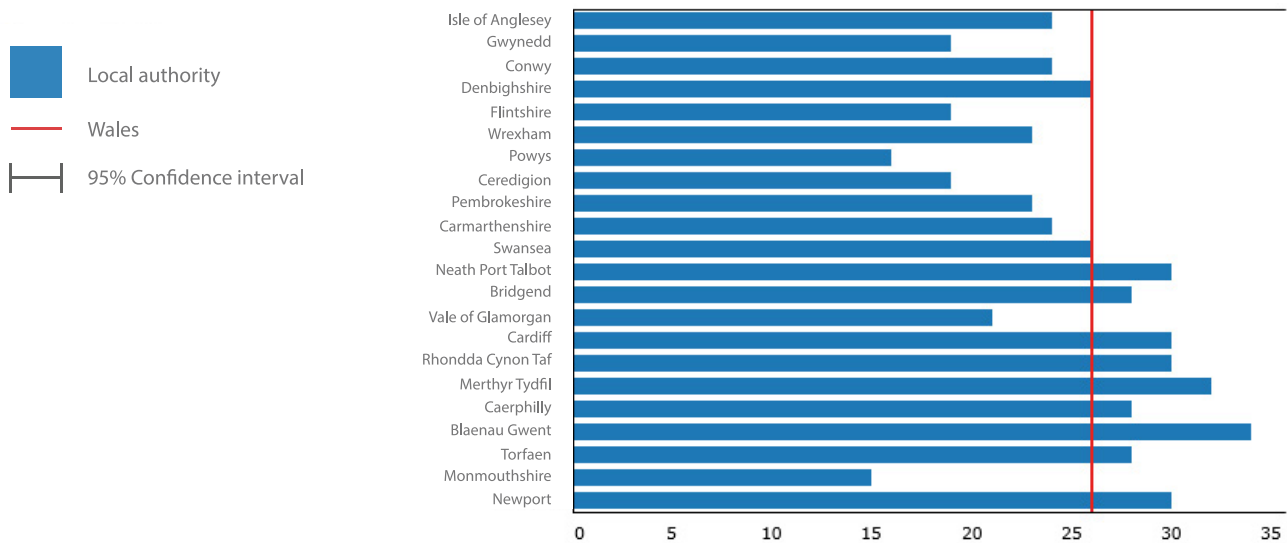
## EARLY YEARS AND FAMILIES



Ensuring good maternal health and a safe caring environment for children, as well as reducing poverty and deprivation are essential for a good start in life. In Wales, Adverse Childhood experiences (ACEs), such as child maltreatment and/or living in a household affected by parental separation, domestic violence, mental ill health, alcohol, drug abuse or in the incarceration of a parent are associated with:

- Over half of the violence and drug abuse.
- over a third of teenage pregnancies .
- nearly a quarter of current adult smoking.

Children living in poverty, percentage, aged 0-18, Wales and local Authorities, 2015



This is not based on the national indicator definition. Please consult the technical guide for full details on how this indicator is calculated. Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using Welsh index of multiple deprivation (WG) and small area population estimates (ONS)

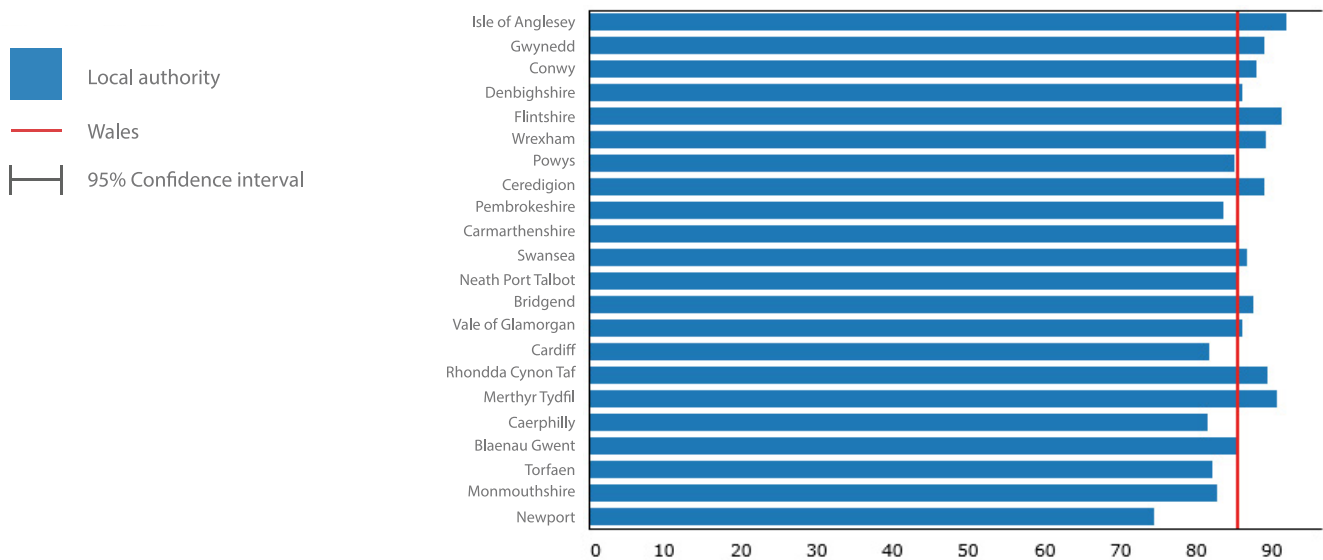
- In NPT 30% of children live in poverty, this is greater than the Wales average of 26%.
- The number of children in the care of social services in NPT is 135 per 10,000 children aged under 18, this has risen sharply from 88 per 10,000 in 2006.



The World Health Organization says: The two public health interventions that have had the greatest impact on the world's health are clean water and vaccines. Vaccinations are a safe and effective way to ensure the community, especially babies and children, are protected against disease.

The target uptake for all scheduled childhood immunisations at Health Board level in Wales is 95%. This is because this level of uptake is needed to achieve 'herd-immunity'. This is where the majority of the population should receive vaccination, in order to prevent disease spread in the population and effectively control preventable infectious diseases. The Childhood Immunisation Schedule sets out the age healthy children should receive vaccines.

Vaccination rates at age 4, percentage, Wales and local authorities, 2015/16



Please consult the technical guide for full details on how this indicator is calculated. Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using Vaccine Preventable Disease Programme (CDSC) and national Community Child Health Database (NWIS)

- Childhood vaccination rates for NPT are above the recommended 95% for all vaccinations given to those under a year old.
- However by the time they reach the age of 4 years, only 85.4% of children were up to date in the schedule of vaccinations in 2015/16.
- This is putting the health of children and their health in future years at risk, where they are at greater risk of contracting possible life threatening diseases (such as measles) which are entirely preventable.

There are a number of vaccinations available to protect against disease. Influenza (flu) vaccine protects against the flu virus. Flu is often thought of as a bad cold, but it is a serious infectious disease and can kill. As protection from the vaccine gradually decreases and flu strains change over time a new vaccine is made each year and people at risk of flu are encouraged to be vaccinated every year. People over 65 years of age, and people of any age who fall into certain risk groups are offered the vaccine to protect them from flu. The risk might be because of a medical condition, treatment, occupation or pregnancy. The target uptake for these groups is 75%.

A flu vaccination programme for children is gradually being introduced in Wales. Children catch flu, and for some it can be serious. Extending routine flu immunisation to children is expected to help protect them by preventing large numbers of cases of disease in children. Protecting children will also help prevent flu being passed on to family members and others in the community, such as unvaccinated younger children, people in clinical risk groups, and older adults.

Summary by Health Board and local Authority (31 jan 2017)

		65y and older			Clinical risk <65y			Children 2 to 3 Years		
		pop (n)	Imm'd (n)	Uptake (%)	pop (n)	Imm'd (n)	Uptake (%)	pop (n)	Imm'd (n)	Uptake (%)
<b>ABM UHB</b>	Bridgend	31,821	21,433	67.4%	19,380	8,449	43.6%	3,539	1,657	46.8%
	Neath Port Talbot	28,937	18,472	63.8%	17,156	7,609	44.4%	2,882	1,252	43.4%
	Swansea	49,610	31,219	62.9%	28,515	11,937	41.9%	5,336	2,245	42.1%
	ABM	110,368	71,124	64.4%	65,051	27,995	43.0%	11,757	5,154	43.8%

In NPT 63.8% of people aged 65 years and older had the flu vaccine. This is around 18,000 out of around 29,000 people who were entitled to receive the vaccine. This is lower than the Wales average (66.1%).

Out of 17,156 people in clinical risk groups (such as those with conditions like diabetes, heart disease, respiratory disease) who were entitled to have the vaccine, only 7,609 people were vaccinated (44.4%), and lower than the Wales average (46.2%).

Of children in NPT aged 2-3 years, 43.4% received their flu vaccination; this is lower than the Wales average 44.9%. Compared to last year's uptake however this is a great improvement, where in 2015-16 it was 28% uptake.





## BEHAVIOURS

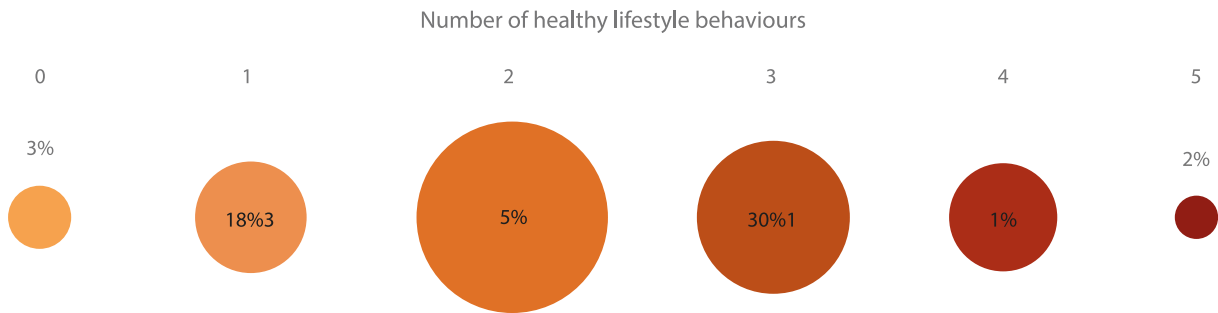


There is good evidence that adopting four or more healthy behaviours can reduce the risk of diabetes by 72%, vascular diseases by 67%, dementia by 64% and cancers by 35%, when compared with those who have less than two healthy behaviours.

In the ABM area, 13% of those aged over 16 have four or more healthy behaviours.

Healthy lifestyle behaviours\*, percentage\*\*, persons aged 16 and over, Abertawe Bro Morgannwg UHB, 2014-15

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using WHS (WG)



\* Not Smoking, not drinking above guidelines, eating 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day, healthy weight, physically active on 5+ days (undertaking at least 30 minutes of moderate or vigorous intensity physical activity on 5 or more days per week).

\*\* Percentage of the population with the given number of behaviours. The sum of percentages do not equal 100 due to rounding

## CHILDHOOD OBESITY



Obese children are more likely to become overweight or obese adults. Children who are obese may experience more social and emotional problems than children of a healthy weight. The health consequences of being overweight or obese includes development of conditions or illness such as type 2 diabetes, heart disease, some cancers, liver disease and problems with mobility. The prevalence of overweight and obesity is underpinned by children and adults not meeting guidelines for a healthy lifestyle, such as diets and physical activity levels. In particular, trends are showing low levels of initial breastfeeding at birth, increased consumption of energy dense processed food, not meeting recommendations for fruit and vegetable consumption and high levels of sedentary behaviour.

Data from the latest population survey in 2014-2015 indicates that a slightly higher percentage of children in NPT are overweight (15.1%) compared to surrounding areas. 11.8% of children in NPT are obese.



Area	Overweight (Number)	Overweight (%)	Obese (Number)	Obese (%)
Bridgend	233	14.5%	188	11.7%
Neath Port Talbot	220	15.1%	172	11.8%
Swansea	350	14.1%	293	11.8%

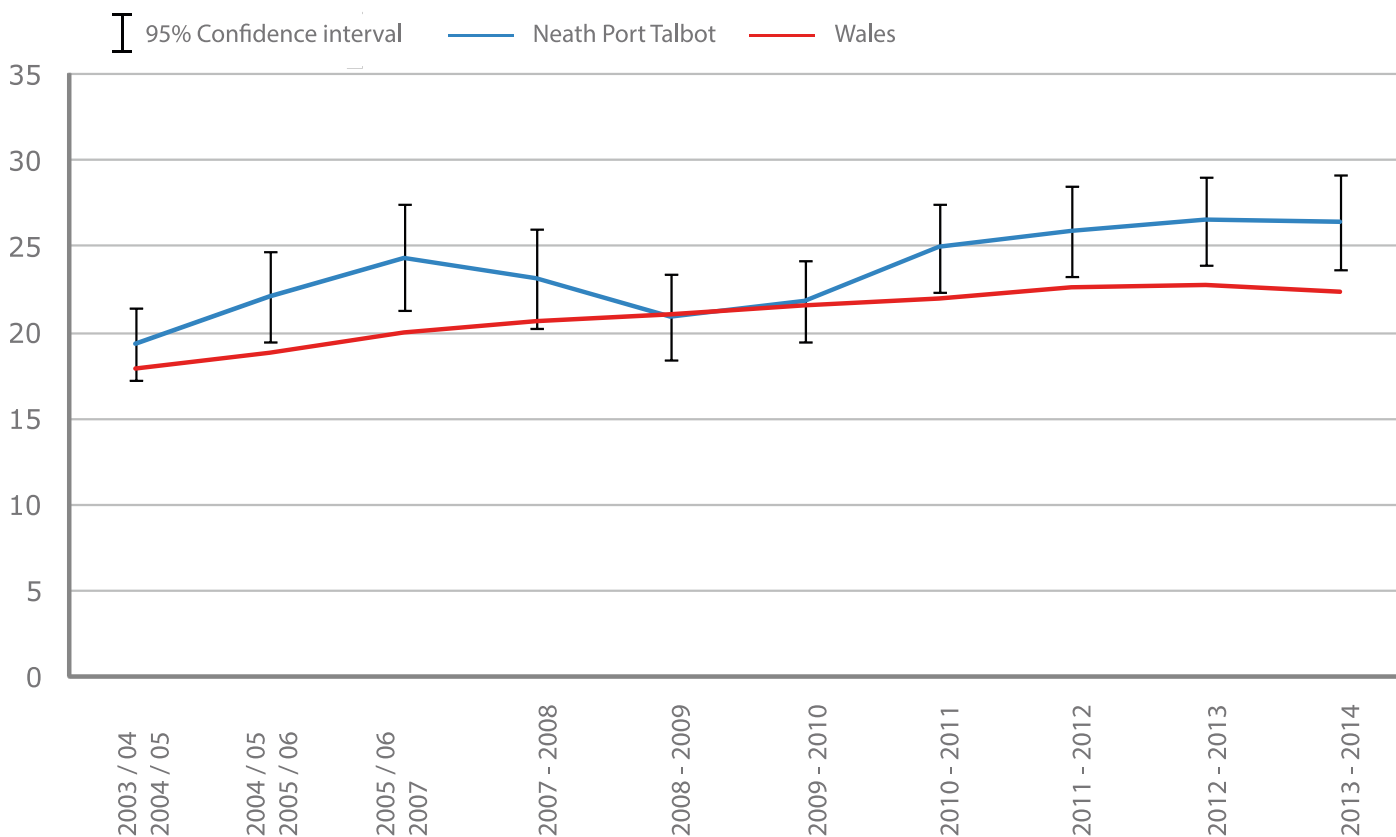
The proportion of babies in NPT (32%) exclusively breastfed at 10 days following birth is significantly lower than Wales (44%).

## OBESITY



The rising burden of obesity in adults is a major public health concern. The increase in poor diets and physical inactivity has led to an increase in people who are overweight or obese. Obesity is a risk factor for many chronic disorders such as diabetes, heart disease, some cancers, liver disease, problems with mobility and musculoskeletal problems.

Percentage of adults reporting to be obese, age-standardised percentage, persons, Neath Port Talbot and Wales, 2003/04-2014  
Produced by public Health Wales Observatory, using Wales Health Survey (WG)



- Obesity levels in NPT have been rising over the past ten years. 26% of adults in NPT are classed as obese. This is significantly higher than the Wales average (22%).
- Similarly the levels of overweight/obesity has increased and been consistently above the Wales average. 62% of the NPT adult population is classed as overweight/obesity compared to the Wales average of 58%.
- At the current level of increase it is predicted that obesity rates will continue to rise in the future and by 2035 approximately 72,000 adults NPT will be obese.

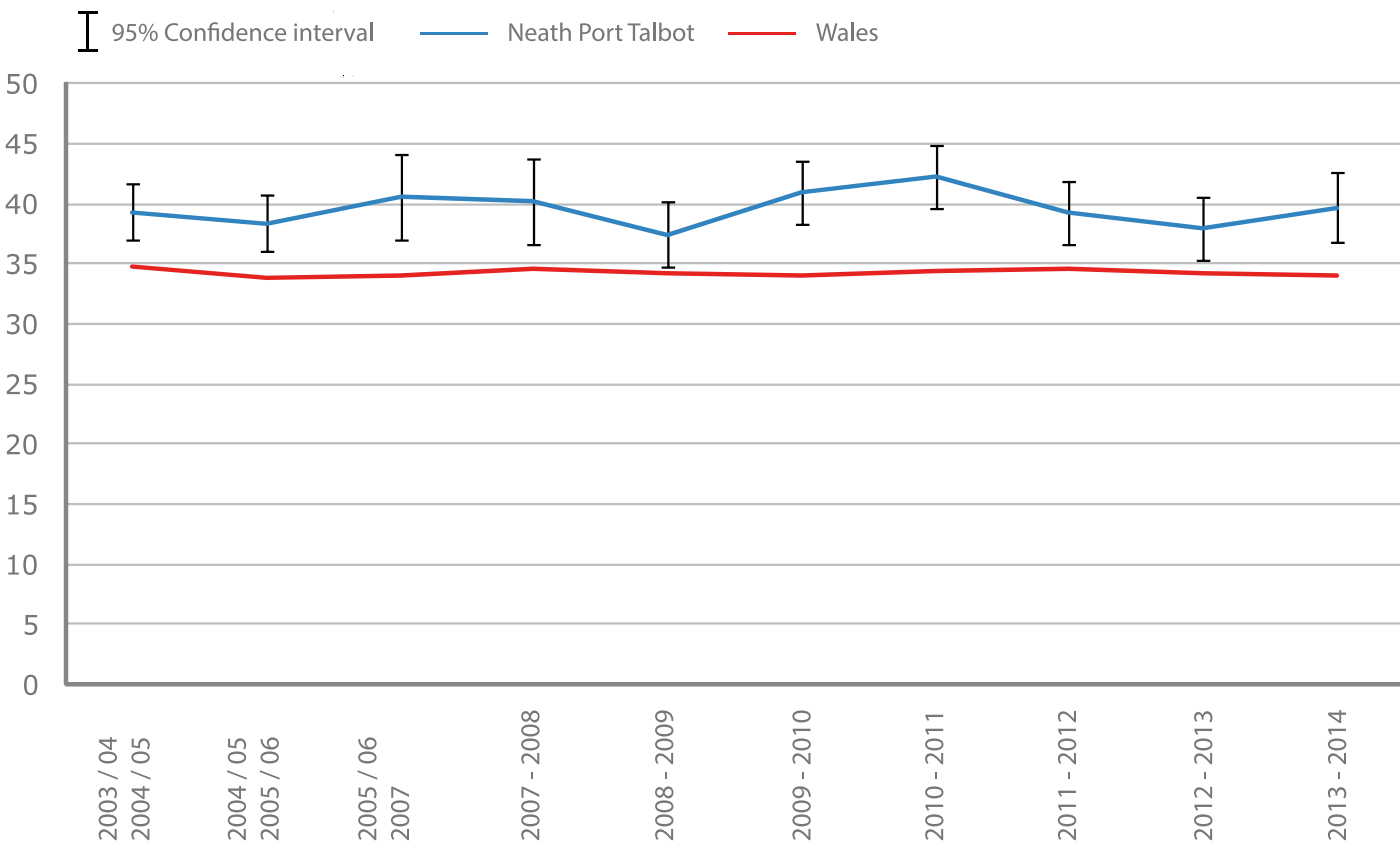
## PHYSICAL ACTIVITY



Not enough adults or children are physically active enough to protect their health. To stay healthy, adults should try to be active daily and should do at least 150 minutes of moderate activity (such as fast walking) every week, and strength exercises on two or more days a week that work all the major muscles. Physical activity contributes to well-being and is essential for good health. Individuals who have a physically active lifestyle have less risk of developing a range of chronic conditions compared to those who have a sedentary lifestyle. Increasing physical activity can improve physical and mental wellbeing, help prevent and manage many illnesses and reduce the risk of early death.

Percentage of adults reporting to be physically active on no days in the past week, age-standardised percentage, persons, Neath Port Talbot and Wales, 2003/04-2014

Produced by public Health Wales Observatory, using Wales Health Survey (WG)



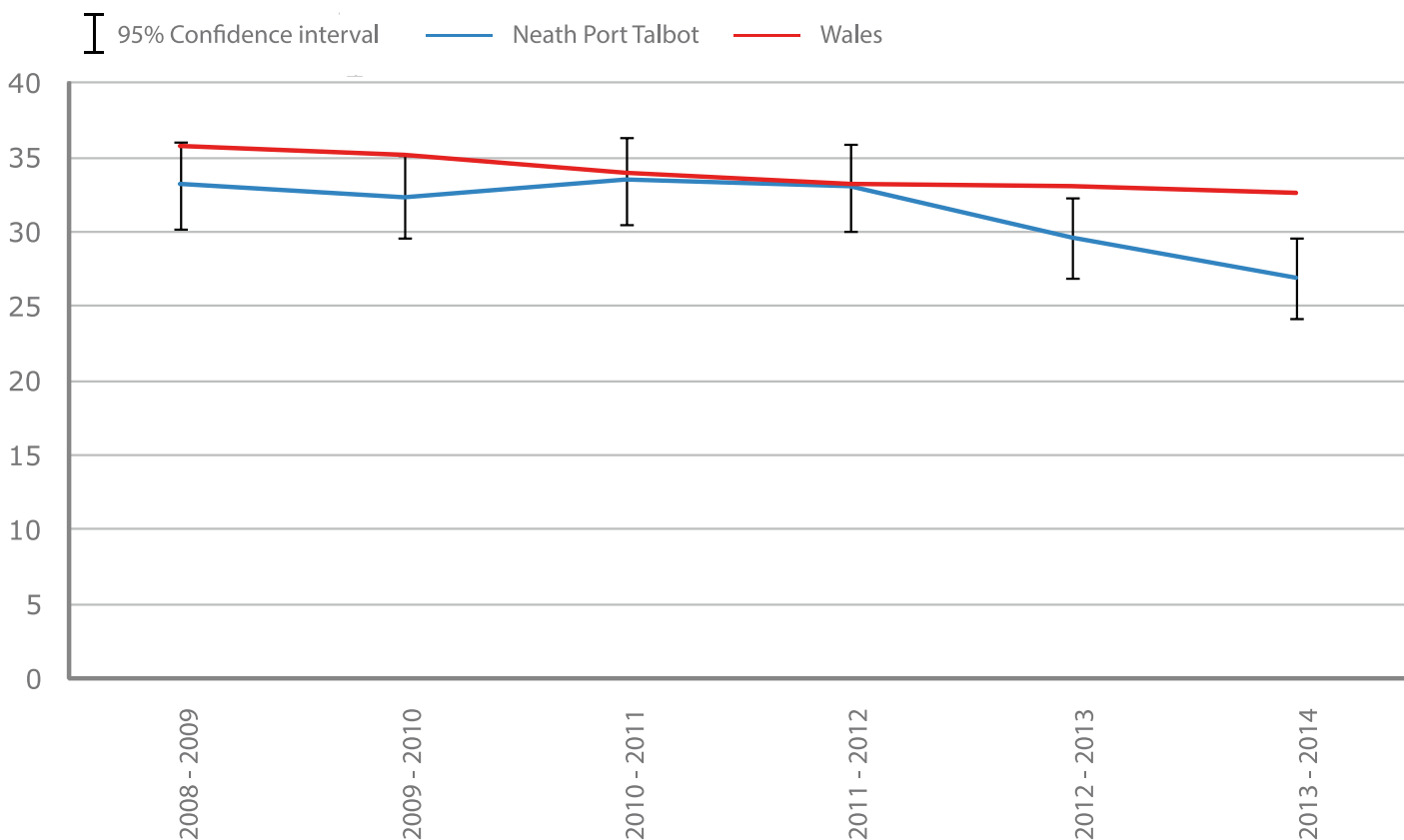
- 40% of adults in NPT are not physically active on any day of the week. This is considerably higher than the Wales average (34%).
- Only 26% of adults in NPT are physically active to the recommended guidelines (5 days or more a week). This is lower than the Wales average (30%).
- Adults in NPT are physically active on average for only 2.1 days per week

## HEALTHY EATING

A healthy diet is a major component of healthy living. The Welsh Health Survey includes measurement of a healthy diet which is defined as the consumption of five or more portions of fruit and vegetables the previous day. This recommendation has long been related to the identification of a good quality, nutritious diet in preventing a range of cancers and other diseases.

Percentage of adults reporting eating 5 portions of fruit/vegetables the previous day, age-standardised percentage, persons, Neath Port Talbot and Wales, 2003/04-2014

Produced by public Health Wales Observatory, using Wales Health Survey (WG)



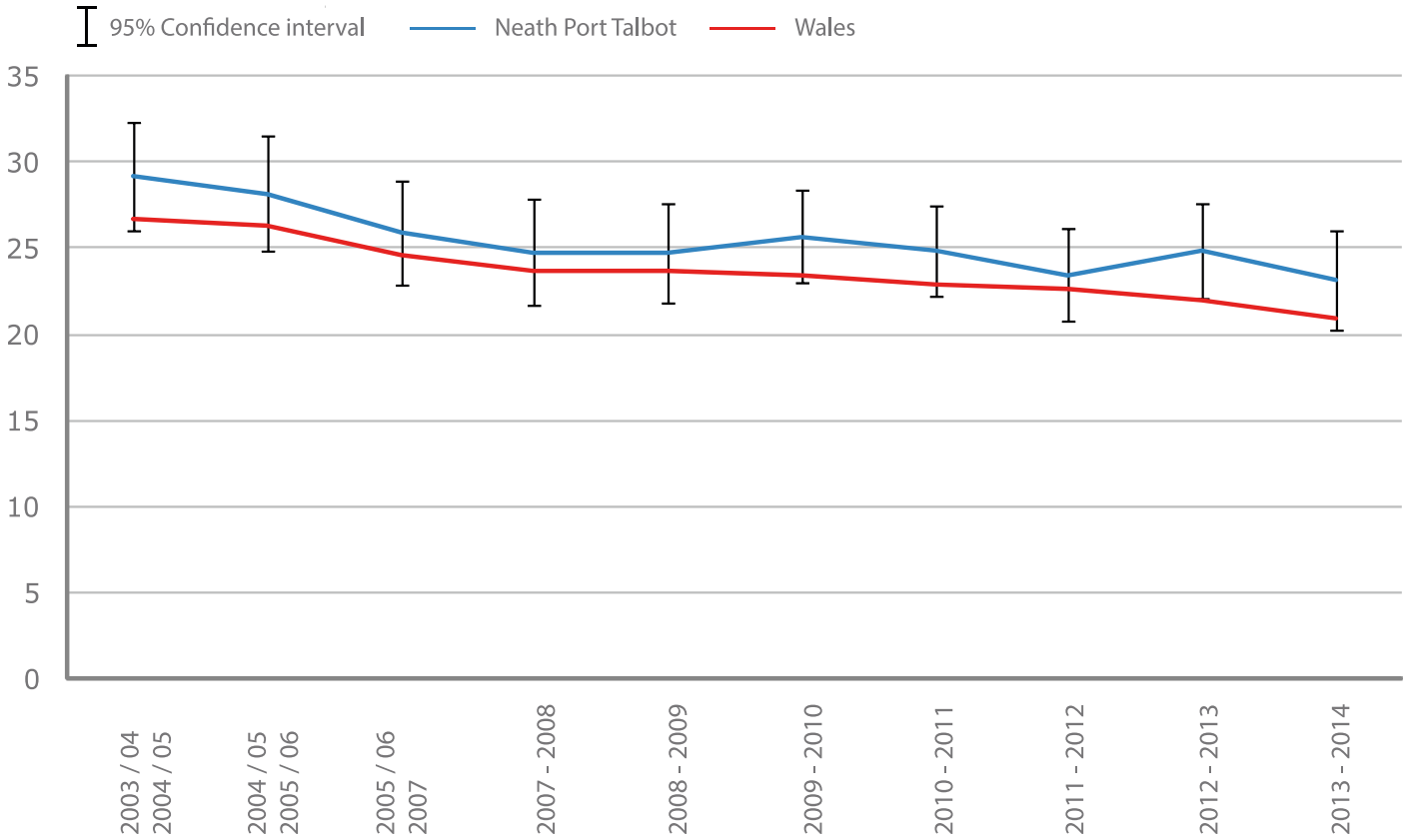
- The healthy eating habits of people in NPT appear to be declining. Only 27% of adults reported to have eaten five or more portions of fruit/vegetables on the previous day. This is below Wales (33%).
- By around 2025, the eating habits of people is predicted to decline even further, with approximately 13% of people not consuming enough of a healthy diet to benefit their health

## SMOKING

Smoking is a significant contributor to respiratory disease including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and the exacerbation of asthma, and many cancers. Smoking also has a negative impact on diabetes, heart disease and blood pressure.

Percentage of adults reporting to be a current smoker, age-standardised percentage, persons, Neath Port Talbot and Wales, 2003/04-2014

Produced by public Health Wales Observatory, using Wales Health Survey (WG)



Although smoking rates are falling in Neath Port Talbot, 21% of adults in the County still smoke. This is higher than the average number of smokers in bordering counties (Bridgend 18%, Swansea 17%) and in Wales as a whole (20%).

Smoking remains the largest single preventable cause of ill health and death and a major cause of inequalities in health and life expectancy. As tobacco tends to be consumed by people in the most deprived areas, it also contributes to poverty through loss of income and loss of productivity. The health of babies born into families with lower incomes is disproportionately affected by second hand smoke.

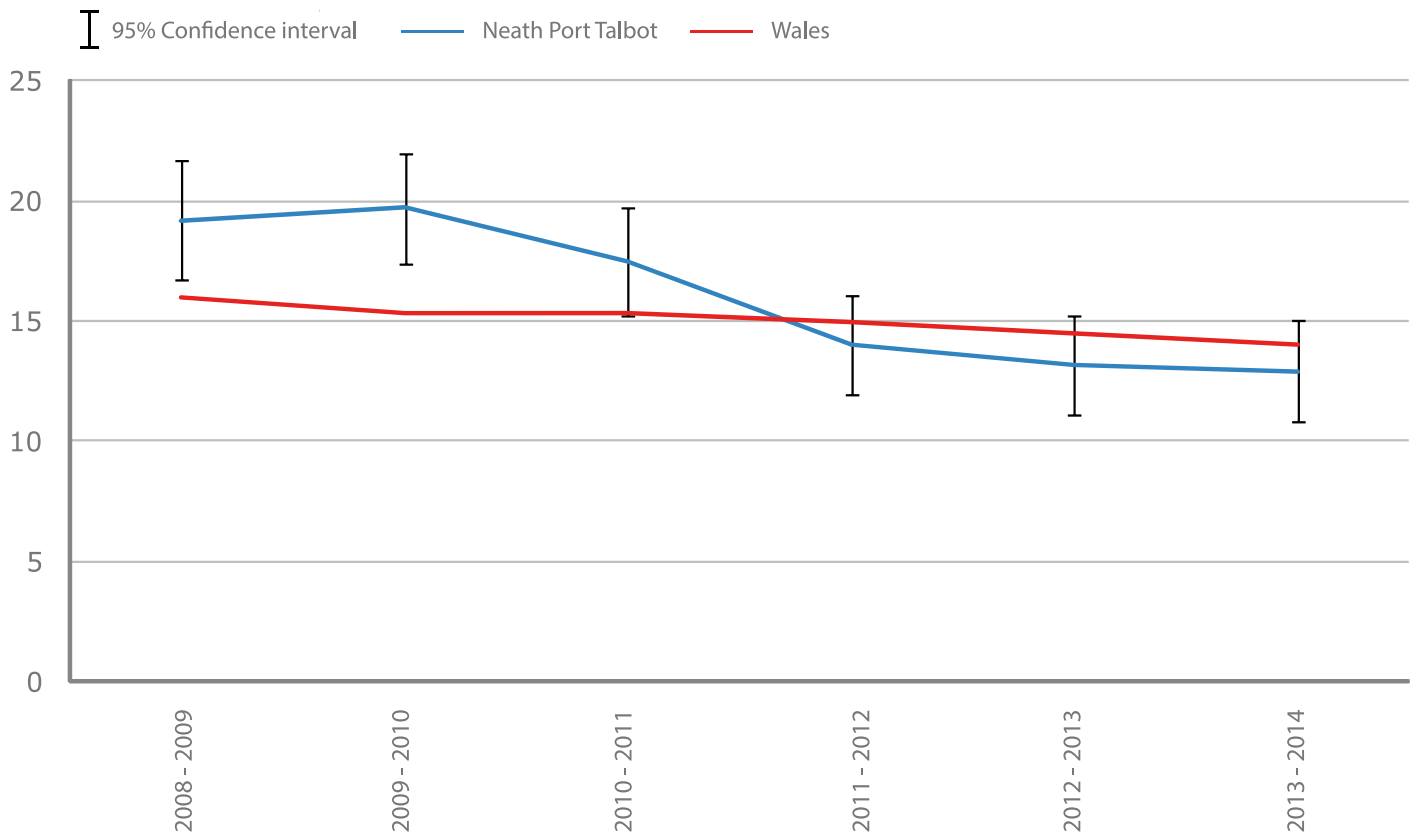
Two in three smokers start before the age of 18 years; one in five children aged 10-11 years are exposed to second hand smoke.

## ALCOHOL USE AND MISUSE

Alcohol consumption is associated with many chronic health problems including mental ill health, as well as social problems such as crime, assault and domestic violence. A recent report has shown that 60% of adults in Wales have suffered some form of harm or negative experience in the last year as a result of someone else being under the influence of alcohol.

Percentage of adults reporting very heavy drinking on a day in the past week, age-standardised percentage, persons, Neath Port Talbot and Wales, 2003/04-2014

Produced by public Health Wales Observatory, using Wales Health Survey (WG)



Of the NPT population, 13% report very heavy alcohol consumption on a day in the past week (14% Wales), with 23% reporting binge (heavy) drinking (25% Wales). Heavy drinking increases the risk of unemployment and contributes to working days lost due to absences from work, job loss and reduced employment opportunities

Whilst alcohol consumption above recommended guidelines appears to have fallen across NPT over the last five years, 36% of the population in NPT drink above the recommended level. This is lower than Wales (41%).

- Alcohol related hospital admissions are marginally higher in NPT than in Wales .
- There are more alcohol related deaths in the most deprived areas.



The illegal and / or hidden nature of much substance misuse that occurs in society makes it hard to measure its prevalence amongst the population.

- The Welsh Government’s National Database for Substance Misuse provides details of the rate of referrals to treatment services in Wales.
- In 2014-15 there were 2004 referrals in NPT with drugs and/or alcohol as the main problem 737 of these were females; with the majority being males (1267).
- The average age of individuals referred was 41 years of age.
- 64% of people experiencing substance misuse issues, also had issues with employment and were not in work.
- 7% had housing problems and 33% experienced Mental health issues .
- During November 2015 - October 2016 there were 27 Non-Fatal Overdoses and 10 fatal overdoses.
- The rate for hospital admissions for poisoning episodes by a named illicit drug in Neath Port Talbot (143 per 1000 people) were 19.2 per cent above the Wales age standardised rate for 2014-15.
- The age standardised admissions rate for named illicit drugs has risen in NPT by 13.5 per cent over the past five years.

▼ Age standardised rate for admission following poisoning by a named illicit drug, 2010-11 to 2014-15, selected geographies. Source: Patient Episode Database Wales, Substance Misuse Programme, Public Health Wales

Year	Neath Port Talbot	Swansea	Bridgend	ABMU	Wales
2010/11	126	131	104	122	102
2011/12	116	134	90	117	101
2012/13	128	147	116	133	112
2013/14	136	147	114	134	126
2014/15	143	150	102	134	120





## SAFETY



Safety is a wide-reaching concept, covering many familiar ideas such as crime, fire and rescue and transport safety. Living in an area that is unsafe, or is felt to be unsafe, can have many negative effects on wellbeing. Living in such areas can increase a person’s feeling of stress and anxiety, which can have a knock on effect on many other health conditions, in addition to the potential risk of physical violence and injury. It can also impact on living conditions, for example if vandalism or burglary are a particular problem, and it can impact on the cultural and social opportunities available, for example if people feel it is not safe to go out at night.

Contrary to this, a community that is considered safe can positively impact on wellbeing, social cohesion and even job opportunities.

Neath Port Talbot contains a wide and varied range of safety risks, including industrial sites such as Tata Steel, BOC, Vale Inco, the UK’s largest Biomass Power Plant and the 320,000 square metres Intertissue Paper Mill. Alongside this, NPT also has a deep water harbour and numerous Coastal and Inland Waterways, the M4 Motorway, high speed rail links, and extensive forested areas – all of these provide both safety challenges and wellbeing assets.

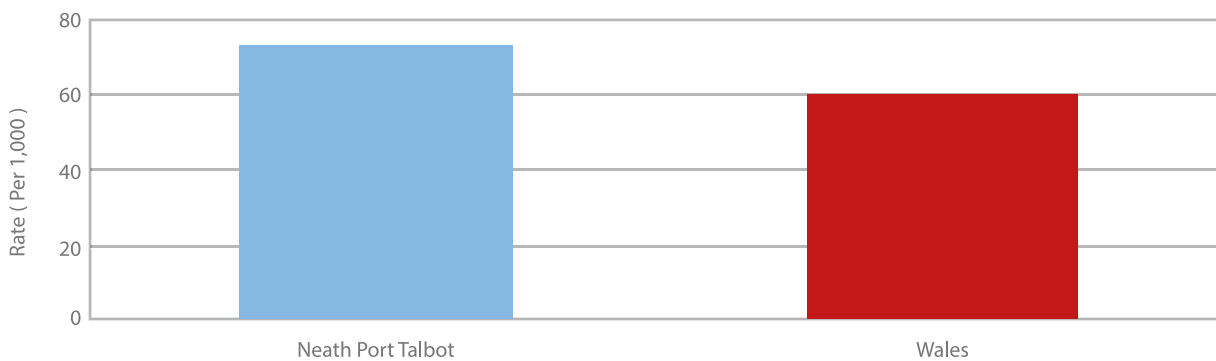
Maintaining and improving public and community safety requires coordinated support from a variety of public bodies such as the Police, Fire and Rescue, Coast Guard and the Local Authority. The community also has a large role to play in keeping itself safe, taking preventative actions and taking advantage of the assets available to them.

## COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CRIME



Crime, both perceived and actual, forms an important component of community safety and can contribute substantially to how individuals feel about their community as well as their personal wellbeing.

Rate of all offences per 1,000 population - FY 2015 - 16

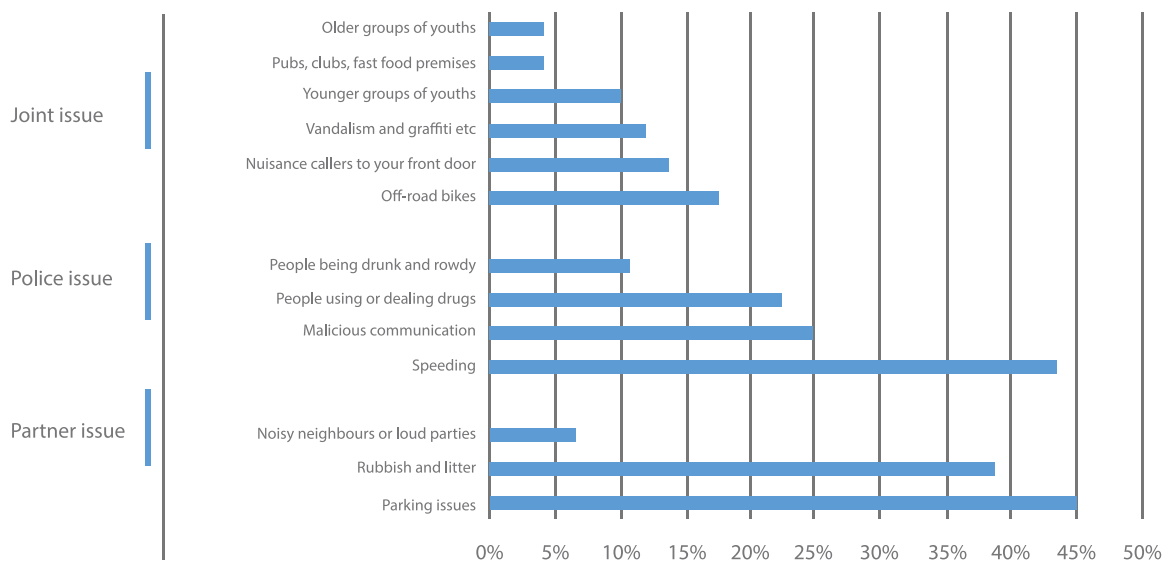


	FY 2015-16
Neath Port Talbot	72.26
Wales	61.16





How much of a Very/Fairly big problem are the following issues? ( 2016/2017 Compass)



- In the NPT area, 79% of people reported that they felt safe when walking around their local area after dark; this rose to 94% of people feeling safe in their homes after dark.
- The rate of reported crimes in the NPT area is noticeably higher than the average rate for Wales.
- The Crime Commissioner’s Compass Survey for 2016-17 asked residents of NPT what they felt the biggest crime related problems were in their area; traffic issues were the most commonly raised, with rubbish and litter, and drugs and alcohol, also featuring highly.
- The Safer Neath Port Talbot report, South Wales Police quarterly performance report, compares the number of reported crimes in the area during the period of July to September in 2015 to the number of reported crimes during the same period in 2016.
- The report highlights that there were 748 incidents of violence against a person during the 3 month period in 2016, compared to 652 incidents during the same period in 2015. However, the number of these that were recorded as being domestic related decreased from 288 in 2015 to 265 in 2016.
- During the same period, 35 Hate Crimes were recorded in 2016 – this is significantly higher than the 14 cases reported in the same period the previous year. In both years the majority of these were racially motivated.
- There was a significant reduction in the number of domestic burglaries reported during the period July-September 2016 compared to the same period the previous year (58 compared to 130).
- Over the same periods there appears to have been a slight decrease in the number of incidents of drug trafficking reported (13 during July-Sept 2015 compared to 11 during July-Sept 2016) but a small increase in the number of possession offences (61 during July-Sept 2015 compared to 70 during July-Sept 2016)



Fires, road traffic collisions and other similar incidents are unpredictable disaster that can result in severe injuries and deaths, as well as in the physical destruction of homes, businesses, communities and the natural environment. Importantly, these incidents can cause serious emotional distress to families and local communities even when physical injuries have been avoided.

Incident Type	Fatalities	Casualty	Hospital Casualty
Property Fires	4	88	39
RTC	10	332	223
Special Service Calls	12	103	70
Grand Total	26	523	332

Across NPT, during the period 2013-16, there were 5664 incidents involving the Fire and Rescue Services, including 696 property fires, 461 road traffic collisions (RTC) and 813 special service calls.

During these incidents 332 individuals requiring hospitalisation with an additional 523 people injured but not requiring hospital treatment; sadly, 26 individuals lost their lives. Road traffic collisions were by far the largest cause of injury.

To help in reducing these figures, from 2013, Mid & West Wales Fire & Rescue Service and its many partners have delivered over 20,000 home fire safety checks and since 2016 many communities within NPT have received a new home safety check, supported by a wide range of partners within NPT area, which incorporates safety advice including flooding awareness, crime prevention, slips, trip and falls and smoking cessation in an attempt to improve the well-being of the householder as a whole. School’s education and multi-agency partnership working for road safety and grass fires continue across the county.

Transport Safety



## TRANSPORT SAFETY

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Road safety can be measured in a variety of ways and is recorded by a number of different organisations; there are often slight differences in the figures quoted, although these tend to tell the same story.

Welsh Government statistics suggest that the number of people killed or seriously injured on the roads in the NPT area has risen since 2012.

In 2014, 40 people were killed or seriously injured on the roads in the NPT area, with a further 284 people receiving less severe injuries. Of these, 8 pedestrians and 7 pedal bike users were killed or seriously injured, and a further 26 pedestrians and 16 cyclists received other injuries.

A minority of road traffic accidents involve drivers that test positive for alcohol on a breath test. Within the NPT area the proportion of drivers who are tested and have a positive result has declined slightly from 5.1% in 2012 to 2.4% in 2014.

## DIGITAL SAFETY

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77% of households in NPT had access to the internet in 2014-15; although this figure is likely to be rapidly increasing.

## HOUSING

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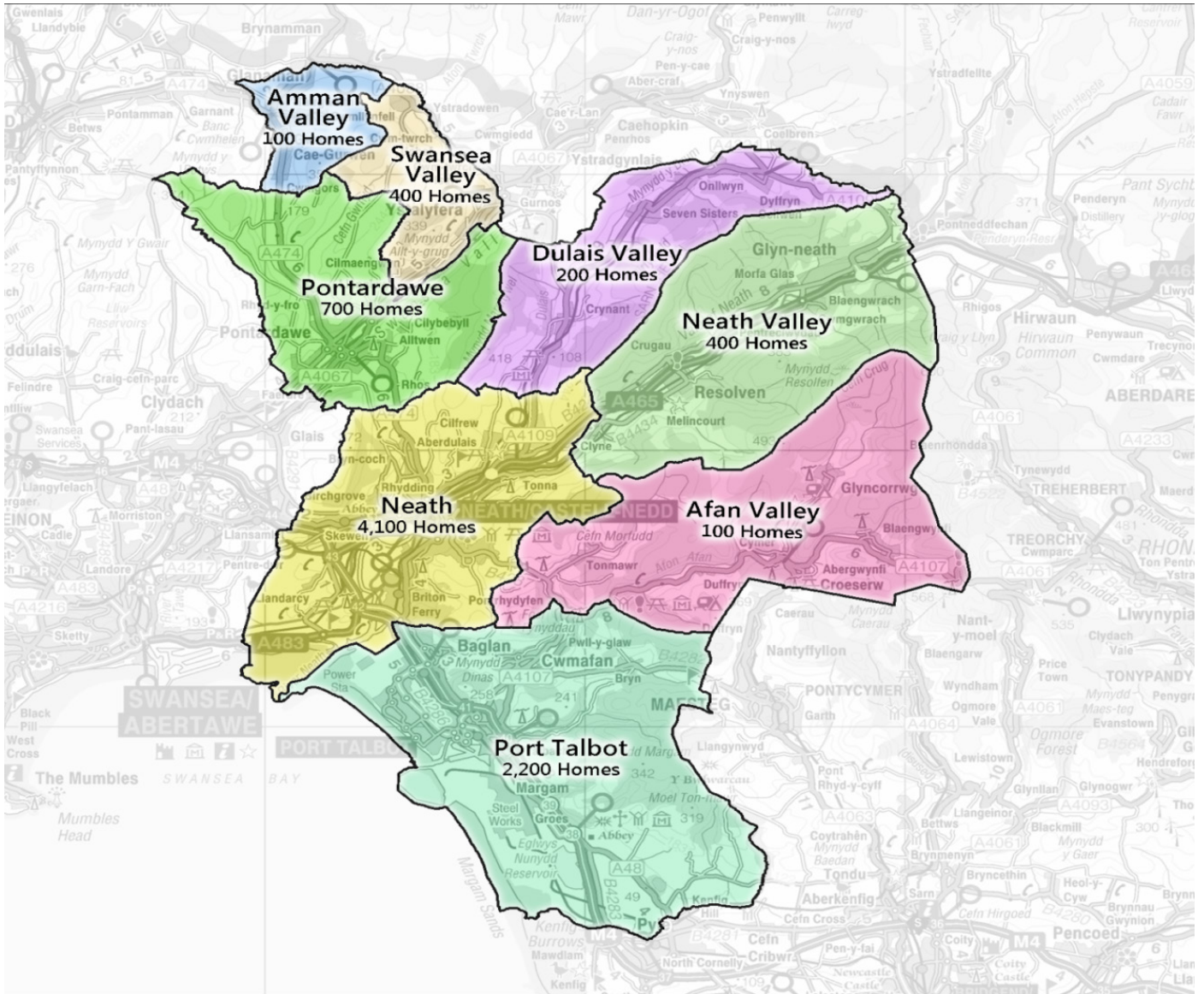


The dominant form of housing tenure in NPT continues to be owner-occupier. By 2036 the total number of households in NPT is projected to increase by 6,247 and single person households are projected to grow by 18.2%. But for aged 65+ the number of single person households is predicted to increase by +31.2% by 2035. The Local Housing Strategy identifies the need for additional housing including affordable housing and a new duty on local authorities to prevent homelessness will mean additional accommodation solutions.

There is a need for social housing and adapted / flexible accommodation and housing construction is not keeping pace with demand. The private rented sector has grown significantly and is expected to grow further to meet demand. Welfare reform may mean smaller social dwellings are required and one bed properties for the prevention and relief of homelessness are becoming more difficult to find. There is a need for additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches and making more homes energy efficient can bring families out of fuel poverty.



▼ Housing requirements in NPT to 2026



▼ Data from the 2011 Census

Variable	Measure	NPT	WALES
All Households (Households)	Count	60,393	1,302,676
Owned; Total (Households)	Count	41,479	878,654
Owned; Owned Outright (Households)	Count	21,976	461,370
Owned; Owned with a Mortgage or Loan (Households)	Count	19,503	417,284
Shared Ownership (Part Owned and Part Rented) (Households)	Count	111	4,476
Social Rented; Total (Households)	Count	11,545	214,911
Social Rented; Rented from Council (Local Authority) (Households)	Count	7,495	128,302
Social Rented; Other Social Rented (Households)	Count	4,049	86,609
Private Rented; Total (Households)	Count	6,186	184,254
Private Rented; Private Landlord or Letting Agency (Households)	Count	5,404	164,792
Private Rented; Employer of a Household Member (Households)	Count	41	1,888
Private Rented; Relative or Friend of Household Member (Households)	Count	655	14,722
Private Rented; Other (Households)	Count	86	2,852
Living Rent Free (Households)	Count	1,072	20,381

It should be noted that there has not been local authority housing stock in NPT since 2011. Local authority housing stock was transferred to a registered social landlord in order to access significant financial investment to achieve the Welsh Housing Quality Standard.



## HOW WILL SOCIAL WELL-BEING BE AFFECTED BY FUTURE TRENDS?



- By applying the 2014 Welsh Health Survey prevalence rates to the predicted population size in 2035, and assuming no change to the prevalence rates, the following cautious projections can be made:
- The number of obese adults in NPT is projected to rise by almost 2,000 (2.7%) to around 72,000 in 2035.
- The prevalence of diabetes in adults across NPT is projected to rise by nearly 300 between 2015-2035 to 10,387.
- The number of adults in NPT receiving community based services is projected to rise by approximately 1500 (33%) between 2015-2035.
- 28% of the NPT population reported that their day-to-day activities are limited a lot or a little by long-term health problems or disability; this is the highest rate in Wales.
- The proportion of adults eating a healthy diet (5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day) is predicted to decline from 27% in 2014 to 13% in 2025.
- The number of people aged 75+ with a limiting long-term illness in NPT is projected to increase from 5,461 in 2015 to 8,947 by 2035 – a 63% increase.
- A 50% increase in the number of people ages 65+ in NPT unable to carry out at least one mobility activity on their own is projected by 2035. A 41% increase is anticipated around continence, and a 46% increase in those requiring support to perform household tasks and manage self-care. The largest increases are amongst those aged 80+.
- Over 17,000 people aged 65+ years have been predicted to be living alone in the NPT area by 2035, an increase of 33%.
- By 2036, the total number of households in NPT is projected to increase by 6,247.





NEATH PORT TALBOT PUBLIC SERVICES BOARD  
**WELL-BEING ASSESSMENT**

