There are many things that set Bristol apart and make it a place where an increasing number of people want to live, work and study. In fact, Bristol’s population is increasing at a higher rate than other similar UK cities with its wealth of culture, creativity and easy access to other places appealing to many. Bristol is now a truly global city and is home to a unique mix of cultures and ideas with at least 91 different languages spoken.

Like many places Bristol faces challenges. It remains a city of contrasts where some of the most affluent areas border some of the most deprived. Economic success has also created new problems such as travel congestion, environmental pollution and increasing house prices.

The plan stems from the recognition that what people receive from Bristol is the product of the decisions, and non-decisions, made by the whole range of city partners.

These issues affect us all and can only be meaningfully tackled through effective partnership working and long-term planning. Therefore in recent years the council’s role has evolved from primarily providing services to instead empowering others to work together to get things done.

At the start of the year Bristol published its first One City Plan, a short, medium and long term plan for the future. It unites partners from across the business, charitable, academic and public sectors to commit to jointly tackling today’s challenges.

Alongside goals for each decade, a shared vision is set out that by 2050 Bristol will be a fair, healthy and sustainable city and a city of hope and aspiration, where everyone can share in its success.

With the city’s population continuing to rise we cannot sit back and wait to get there.

This Key Facts document is updated twice a year and will help to shape the journey ahead by informing partnership work and providing a snapshot of the data behind the bigger picture.
Bristol has a growing population. Since 2008 the total population is estimated to have increased by 11.7% (48,600 people), this compares to an England and Wales increase of 7.8%.

This increase can be attributed to factors including international migration, students, more births and less deaths. International migration has now fallen and births are now the main driver of population growth, although numbers of births are now falling.

Over the decade, 28% of the total increase in population in Bristol took place in Central and Lawrence Hill wards alone.

The effect of Brexit can be clearly seen with a decline in the number of EU nationals registering for a National Insurance Number (NINo) in Bristol since the EU Referendum in June 2016.

Bristol has almost 328,000 registered voters (1st Jan 2019)

Age profile
Bristol has a relatively young age profile with more children aged 0-15 than people aged 65 and over. The median age of people living in Bristol is 32.5 years compared to 40 years in England and Wales.

Bristol’s 85,700 children make up almost 18.5% of the total population.

The population of Bristol has become increasingly diverse and some local communities have changed significantly. There are now at least 45 religions, at least 187 countries of birth and at least 91 main languages spoken.

The proportion of the population who are not ‘White British’ increased from 12% (2001) to 22% (2011).

A growing city
If recent trends continue, the population of Bristol is projected to increase by 95,100 over the 25 year period (2016-2041) to a total population of 551,100. This is a 21% increase and is higher than the 12% increase for England and a higher % increase than the other 8 English Core Cities.

By mid-2027 Bristol Local Authority is projected to include for the first time more than half a million usual residents.

Deprivation
Deprivation is explained at www.bristol.gov.uk/deprivation

New deprivation 2019 data shows that Bristol has 41 areas in the most deprived 10% in England, including 3 in the most deprived 1%. The greatest levels of deprivation are in Hartcliffe & Withywood, Filwood and Lawrence Hill.

In Bristol 15% of residents - 70,400 people live in the 10% most deprived areas in England, including 18,900 children and 7,900 older people.
Communities & living

For more details on Bristol’s Quality of Life survey refer to www.bristol.gov.uk/qol

- 16,440 children under 16 live in low income families¹⁸ in Bristol, which is 19.7%, significantly higher than national 17.2% (2016).
- As at July 2019, 27% of Bristol pupils (16,900 children) are Disadvantaged²³.
- A snapshot of Bristol Social Services taken at 31st March 2019, shows that³²:
  - 618 children were in care, a similar number to previous years
  - 348 children had a child protection plan³³, 18 less than the previous year.
  - Over 1,500 “Children in need” (allocated to a Social worker)
- 20,700 households were estimated to experience Fuel poverty in Bristol in 2016 (10.8% of Bristol households, just below the national average 11.1%)¹⁴.

  - There are almost 43,000 people considered “food insecure” in Bristol (2016 estimate)¹⁶.
  - Just under 96% of inspected food premises have a hygiene rating of 3 and above and are broadly compliant with food hygiene regulations³⁷.
  - 130 food outlets were awarded the ‘Bristol Eating Better Awards’ in 2018/19, helping Bristol become a healthier and more sustainable food city¹⁸.
  - 7.7% of 16-17 year olds (2017/18) were “not in education, employment or training” (NEET)²⁹, worse than national average (5.5%).

- 77% of Bristol residents are satisfied with their local area as a place to live, but only 46% of people in the most deprived areas (QoL 2018)³⁰.
- 68% of Bristol residents feel that “people from different backgrounds get on well together” in their local area (QoL 2018)³¹.
- 68% of residents volunteer or help out in their community at least 3 times a year (59% in the most deprived areas) (QoL 2018).
- Only 44% of residents are satisfied with Leisure services / facilities in the city (QoL 2018) compared to 52% in 2015.

Crime and Safety²²

Total recorded crime in Bristol has started to decrease following steady increases over the last 5 years.

- New data shows that 52,179 crimes were recorded in 2018/19, a decrease on 2017/18 (55,966)³¹.
- The crime rate is 112.6 per 1,000 population (2018/19)²⁴.
- Rates of people whose day to day life is affected by fear of crime increased to 18%, but is 33% in the most deprived areas of the city (QoL 2018).
- Recorded hate crime in 2018/19 (1,738 crimes) was similar to the previous year but has increased by 153% since 2012/13²⁵.
- There have been 153,500 calls to the Police in the previous 12 months (2018/19), a decrease of 3.3% on the previous year²⁶.
Health & wellbeing

Bristol is an active city with many positives, but for several health outcomes the city performs badly relative to the England average. Even on indicators where Bristol performs well overall, there are significant health and wellbeing inequalities within the city, often with worse health outcomes for people in the most deprived areas.

- **Life expectancy** for women is 82.8 years and for men 78.7 years (2015-2017), both are significantly worse than the national average. However, in the past five years life expectancy for women has not increased and has risen by less than 0.5 years for men.
- The **inequalities gap in life expectancy** between the most and least deprived areas in Bristol is 9.6 years for men and 7.1 years for women.
- Bristol’s **healthy life expectancy** (years living in good health) is 60.7 years for women (significantly worse than the national average of 63.8) and 62 years for men (similar to the national average of 63.4 years). On average men live 17 years in poor health, women live 22 years in poor health.
- **Cancer** remains the biggest killer under 75 (1,323 early deaths in Bristol in last 3 yrs, 2015-17) followed by **Cardiovascular disease** (698 deaths), **Respiratory disease** (333 deaths) and **Liver disease** (177 deaths).
- 45,400 Bristol GP patients (10.9%) have a diagnosis of depression, above the England average (9.9%).
- Rates of **young people admitted to hospital due to self-harm** (618 per 100,000) continue to increase and are still significantly worse than the England average (421 per 100,000).
- 55.6% adults in Bristol are **overweight or obese**, better than the national average (62.0%)\(^{34}\). 21.7% of 4-5yr olds have excess weight (better than national), rising to 34.5% for 10-11yr olds (similar to national) 2017/18.\(^{35}\)
- 72.5% of Bristol adults are **physically active**, significantly higher than the national average (66.3%) and highest of all English core cities.
- The **smoking rate** is 16.3% (2018) now similar to the national average. 10.2% of women smoke during pregnancy (2017/18), just below national.\(^{37}\)
- There were 3,150 **alcohol-related hospital admissions** in 2017/18.\(^{38}\) As a rate (810 per 100,000) this is consistently worse than the England average, and is worse for men than women.
- **Teenage pregnancy rates** have continued to reduce to 14.8 per 1,000, lower than the national rate17.8 (2017).\(^{39}\)
- Over 3,240 patients are on GP **Dementia registers** in Bristol (2017/18).
- The **suicide rate** in Bristol was 11 per 100,000 persons (2016-18), above the national average of 9.6, but a significant reduction on 2014-16 (12.6).\(^{41}\)
- 68% of Bristol residents are **satisfied with life** (QoL 2018), but only 54% of people in the most deprived areas.\(^{32}\)
Bristol has a skilled workforce with a high proportion of graduates and students living in the city, and is committed to making apprenticeships available to all young people.

- Of the 153 schools in Bristol inspected by OFSTED[^44] 78.4% are rated as Good or Better for overall effectiveness.
- In Early Years[^45], 70.6% of children under 5 have a Good Level of Development at Foundation Stage (2019), much improved from its inception in 2013 (49.5%), but slightly below the England average of 71.8%.
- For Key Stage 2 pupils (at 11 years of age) provisional 2019 data[^46] shows 64% achieved the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths combined, below the England average (65%).
- For Key Stage 4 (at age 16), 2018 data[^47] shows the average Attainment 8 score[^48] per pupil is 45.5 points, up from 44 points in 2017. Nationally this is 44.5, slightly down from 44.6 points in 2017. For disadvantaged pupils[^49], Bristol Attainment 8 is only 34.8.
- Bristol’s Progress 8[^50] score is -0.09, marginally worse than the national benchmark (0.0 by definition) but an improvement from -0.22 in 2017. Progress 8 for girls is +0.18, but is -0.39 for boys. For Disadvantaged pupils the Progress 8 score is -0.54.
- However, 41% of Bristol pupils[^51] achieved a “strong pass in both English and Maths GCSE, above national average (40.2%) and highest of English Core Cities.
- Post 16 data[^52] indicates that pupils are consistently maintaining a Grade C at A-level (average points score of 32.57 in 2019, from 31.57 in 2018).
- In 2018/19, 15.5% of Bristol pupils received Special Educational Need (SEN) support or have an Education Health & Care Plan (EHCP), higher than 15.2% nationally[^53].
- There were 2,870 apprenticeships started in Bristol in 2017/18[^54].
- During 2017/18, 1,800 apprenticeships were completed[^55].
- 49.3% of Bristol working age residents are qualified to degree level or above compared to the GB average of 39.3%[^56]. Bristol residents are more highly qualified than all other Core Cities.
- In 2017/18 there were 54,000 students registered at the two Bristol universities - 25,000 at University of Bristol (UoB) and 29,000 at University of the West of England (UWE)[^57].
- Over the last 5 years there has been an increase in university student numbers of 6,500 (17%), mainly due to an increase in full time students studying at UoB.
- The number of overseas students has more than doubled since 2001/2 and makes up 24% of all students at UoB (5% EU, 19% non-EU) and 13% of all students at UWE (3% EU, 10% non-EU).
- Significantly less young people in Bristol go on to Higher Education (30.6%, compared to 37.5% for England, 2009-15)[^58]. In South Bristol this is 17.5%, less than half the English rate, plus 3 of the 5 worst performing neighbourhoods[^59] nationally (England) are here - Withywood, Hartcliffe & Knowle.

Key facts:

- **Education & Skills**
  - 70.6% of children under 5 have a Good Level of Development at Foundation Stage
  - National average **71.8%**
  - 64% of 11 year olds achieved the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths.

- **Progress 8**[^60]:
  - National average **65%**
  - girls **+0.18** boys **-0.39**

- **41%** of Bristol pupils achieved a “strong pass in both English and Maths GCSE.

- Above National average **40.2%** and highest of Core Cities

- **78.4%** Ofsted of Bristol Schools rated Good or Better by OFSTED (Dec. 2018)

- **54,000 students** at the 2 main universities

- **49.3%**[^61] **39.3%**[^62] Bristol residents qualified to degree level

- 3 of the 5 worst performing areas in the country for young people going on to Higher Education are in South Bristol (Withywood, Hartcliffe and Knowle)
Building homes

There are 200,284 homes in Bristol. Since 2006, 21,520 new homes have been built in the city, an average of some 1,793 a year. The Bristol Local Plan will enable the delivery of at least 33,500 new homes in Bristol by 2036, including affordable to meet a range of needs.

- **1,640 new homes** were built in Bristol during 2017/18. This included 186 student housing units, providing 431 bedspaces.
- During 2017/18 there were **184 affordable homes** built.
- As at 1st April 2019, Bristol City Council had **27,100 Council Homes** under its control.
- As at 1st April 2018, there were **9,634 planning permissions** for new dwellings.

Homelessness

Data on homelessness may only show the tip of the iceberg, and doesn’t include people sleeping in unsafe buildings or sofa-surfing etc. The vast majority of homeless people will sleep rough only when they have no other options.

- Latest figures found **82 people sleeping rough** in the street in a single night in Bristol (Nov 2018), a rapid rise over the last 7 years (8 in Nov 2011).
- As at 31st March 2019 there were **521 homeless households** that Bristol council had a statutory duty to house.

Housing Market

- Bristol Household tenure: 53% Owner occupied, 29% Private Rented, 18% Social Rented.
- Average house prices: Bristol: £276,750. England & Wales: £244,000 (July 2019)
- Average house prices in Bristol have increased by £118,000 over the last ten years, an increase of 74.8%. This compares with an increase of 47.5% for England and Wales over the same period.
- Earnings in Bristol are similar to the national average but house prices in Bristol are significantly higher, resulting in affordability issues.
- In 2018 Bristol had a ‘housing affordability ratio’ of 9.12 for average house prices to average earnings. This is higher than the England average of 8.00, and the highest of all of the English Core Cities (who all have affordability ratios lower than the national average).
In 2019 BCC adopted the Bristol Transport Strategy77 that sets out our vision and ambition for transport in the city up to 2036. This is supported by our One City Plan and will also be followed by a Joint Local Transport Plan for the West of England region in early 2020.

Less than half of Bristol residents travel to work by car, with the majority travelling by public transport, walking, cycling or working from home, and around a third of households do not have access to a car78. People in the most deprived areas of Bristol are far less likely to own and drive a car, and far more likely to walk or get the bus than people in the least deprived areas79.

85% of bus users are satisfied with bus services in the West of England area83.

The number of bus passenger journeys (per head of population) in Bristol in 2017/18 was 92.1, a significant increase of 44% compared to 2012/13 (63.7). This compares to a national decrease in journeys of 8% over the same five year period84.

In 2011 there were 190,000 cars in Bristol, a rise of 25,200 in the decade before. Car ownership levels are 2nd highest in Bristol of the British Core Cities, but the average number of cars per household is 1.04, lower than the England and Wales average of 1.1785.

Traffic

The average speed on local A roads in Bristol was 15.3 mph in 2018 slightly slower than 2017 (15.6 mph) but the same as 201686.

80% of Bristolians feel that traffic congestion is a problem in their area (QoL 2018).

110 people were killed or seriously injured in road traffic incidents in Bristol during 2018/19, a 39% increase compared to 2017/18 but similar to 2016/1787.

People in the most deprived areas are far more likely to be injured in motor traffic collisions, with children in the most deprived areas six times more likely to be injured than those in the least deprived areas88.

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The number of bus passenger journeys (per head of population) in Bristol in 2017/18 was 92.1, a significant increase of 44% compared to 2012/13 (63.7). This compares to a national decrease in journeys of 8% over the same five year period.

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110 people were killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents in Bristol during 2018/19

80% feel traffic congestion is a problem in their area
Bristol is committed to being a **carbon neutral city by 2030**. The Bristol Energy Company and Bristol Waste are part of making that investment in the future.

### Energy
The council owns wind turbine installations that produce enough energy to power more than 5,000 average homes.

- The council has **reduced scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions** from its direct operations by more than 76% since 2005/06, and plans to become a net zero carbon emitter by 2025. The council is working to put together a City Leap Partnership that will deliver large scale citywide carbon reductions during the next decade.

- The **total installed renewable electricity capacity** in Bristol at the end of 2018 was 87.4MW, an increase of 32% in the last five years. Actual generation has increased by 46% in the same time. 36.4MW is from onshore wind turbines, and 27.2MW is from solar photovoltaic panels.

- In 2017 the **average domestic consumption for electricity** was 3,546 kwh per household, below the national average of 3,921 kwh.

- **CO2 emissions** have decreased by 33% since 2005. Per capita emissions have reduced by 45%.

### Waste
The **Clean Streets strategy** continues to make Bristol measurably cleaner by 2020.

- **45.7% of all household waste** was sent for **reuse, recycling and composting** (March 2019), up from 35.5% in 2008.

- **15.8% of municipal waste** was sent to **landfill** (March 2019). 130kg of waste per household was landfilled in 2018/19, compared with 230kg in 2016/17.

- **82% of residents** think **street litter** is a problem in their area, rising to 94% in the most deprived areas (QoL 2018).

### Air quality
Bristol City Council is developing a **Clean Air Plan** to bring air pollution within legal limits as soon as possible.

- **Despite increased numbers of people** using public transport, walking and cycling, continued levels of vehicle use mean that reported **air pollution levels** of nitrogen dioxide still exceed the UK and EU air quality limits. In 2016 it was estimated that approx. 300 deaths each year in Bristol can be attributed to **air pollution**. This is 8.5% of all deaths.

### Environment
- **86% of residents** are concerned about the impacts of **Climate Change** (QoL 2018).

- **68% of local residents** are satisfied with **parks and open spaces** in Bristol, but only 47% in the most deprived areas (QoL 2018)

- Bristol’s **Wildlife network** is 3,000 hectares protecting 27% of the land area in the city.

- Bristol has 33 **conservation areas** and over 6,000 **allotment plots**.
Culture & creativity

Culture is a key component in Bristol’s economy, providing the jobs and businesses that are helping the city to thrive. This is a city that combines world-renowned festivals, a thriving music scene, an amazing architectural and engineering heritage, and a burgeoning creative and media sector within an extraordinarily diverse landscape.

In Bristol, culture is at home, on the streets and across every neighbourhood. It has been a catalyst for economic diversification and growth; for talent attraction and retention; for inward investment and tourism; and for innovation and competitiveness.

- It is estimated that there are 20,000 jobs in Creative and Digital industries.

- In 2017 Bristol was named by UNESCO as a Creative City of Film.

- Bristol named as the UK’s most artistic city (April 2019).

- Superfast broadband coverage (>30 mbps) is now available to 97% of Bristol’s premises, up from 93% in May 2017.

- Bristol’s motion picture, video and TV post-production activities sub-sector (although small) has outperformed that of London. In Bristol the number of business units in this sector grew 75% between 2011 and 2019, well over twice that (28.9%) for London.

- In 2018/19 Bristol Film Office and The Bottleyard Studios brought in approx. £16m of inward investment to the city with 757 filming days. 2018/19 also saw major productions film in the city on location including: His Dark Materials, Casualty, Unforgotten, Poldark, War of the Worlds and The Trial of Christine Keeler.

- 77% of residents are satisfied with the range and quality of outdoor events in the city, but only 66% in the most deprived areas (QoL 2018).

- Just under half of Bristol residents (46%) participate in cultural activities at least once a month (35% in most deprived areas) (QoL 2018).

- Only 51% of local residents said they’re satisfied with Libraries (QoL 2018) compared to 60% in 2015.

Tourism

- There were 13.5m “day visitors” to Bristol in 2018, 1.8m domestic staying trips (spend £303m) and 598,000 overseas staying trips.

- The visitor economy in Bristol and South Glos was valued at £1.4bn, and accounts for over 21,650 jobs (full-time equivalent). Total tourism supported business turnover is estimated at £1.85bn.

- Bristol was named Museum Destination of the Year 2018.

- More than 8.6 million passengers used Bristol Airport in 2018, flying direct to 125 destinations.

- Bristol City Council’s Museums, Galleries & Archives attracted just over 1.32 million visitors in 2018-19, a 26% increase on the previous year.
Economy

Bristol is one of the most successful cities in the UK, with a higher employment rate than other Core Cities. However, Bristol’s prosperity is not shared by all its citizens and many areas experience multiple deprivation.

- Bristol contributed £14.2bn (inflation adjusted - 2016 £s) to the UK economy (Gross Value Added, GVA) in 2017 - up from £14.05bn in 2016\(^{114}\).
- The West of England Local Economic Partnership (WoE LEP) area has the highest annual inflation adjusted GVA growth rate of the core city LEP areas\(^{115}\) (1998-2017 at 2.4% per year) and has remained the most productive (GVA per head) throughout this period. However, between 2015 and 2017 the economy of the WoE LEP grew more slowly than any of the other core city LEP areas\(^{116}\).
- Amongst the British Core Cities, Bristol has the second highest number of business start-ups (81.7 per 10,000 working age population in 2017) and the second highest average (89.1) between 2013-2017\(^{117}\). Between 2016 and 2017 the number of start-ups fell by 12.2% from 2,920 to 2,565.
- There are 22,170 business units in Bristol (VAT / PAYE registered, 2018), up from 20,615 in 2015\(^{118}\) but not significantly different from 22,175 in 2017.

Employment

- In 2018 there were over a quarter of a million (268,000) employee jobs in Bristol, up from 258,000 in 2016. Between 2016 and 2018 the number of employee jobs in Bristol grew by 3.9%. Amongst the British Core Cities only Leeds (7.9%) and Manchester (4.8%) grew more quickly\(^{119}\).
- 247,100 working age residents were in employment in March 2019. This is equivalent to an employment rate of 77.6% which is the highest of British Core Cities and 2.2 percentage points above the national (GB) average\(^{120}\).
- 9,900 working age residents were unemployed in March 2019, a rate of 3.8% which is below the national (GB: 4.1%) average and lowest of the British Core Cities\(^{121}\).
- The “Claimant Count” for Bristol in August 2019 included 1,425 young people (18-24 years) and 1,880 older (aged 50+) people. Thus young people and older people accounted for 17.6% and 23.3% of claimants respectively\(^{122}\).
- In 2018 average earnings were £28,000 a year in Bristol, and £29,800 in the UK\(^{123}\).
- In 2018 the Low Carbon Environmental Goods and Services (LCEGS) sector supported about 14,000 employee jobs in Bristol and about 37,000 in the West of England\(^{124}\).
1 Please note that different indicators update at different points during the year. The latest available data is always used.

**Context**

Further info at:
One City Plan: [www.bristolonecity.com](http://www.bristolonecity.com)
West of England Combined Authority (WECA): [www.westofengland-ca.gov.uk](http://www.westofengland-ca.gov.uk)
Learning City [www.bristollearningcity.com](http://www.bristollearningcity.com)
Bristol Active City [www.bristolactivecity.org.uk/](http://www.bristolactivecity.org.uk/)

2 **Population**
Further info: [www.bristol.gov.uk/population](http://www.bristol.gov.uk/population)

3 **10 UK Core Cities**: Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham and Sheffield. Note – some indicators only use the 8 English Core Cities

4 **Population**: ONS Mid-2018 Population Estimates

5 **Registered voters**: Source: BCC Electoral Services

6 **ONS 2016**-based Sub-national Population Projections

7 **Diversity**: ONS Census 2011

8 **BCC School Census Jan 2019**

9 **Communities & living**


11 **Disadvantaged**: Source: BCC School Census, Jan 2019, and Pupil Premium data July 2019, covering Bristol school age pupils aged 5-16 yrs, in BCC schools & academies. Disadvantaged is defined as pupils who have “ever been In Care, been adopted or been eligible for free school meals at any point in the last 6 years”

12 **BCC**: Information and Analysis Team

13 **Definition**: A Child Protection Plan assesses the likelihood of the child suffering harm and looks at ways that the child can be protected; decide upon short and long term aims to reduce the likelihood of harm to the child and to protect the child’s welfare; clarify people’s responsibilities and actions to be taken.


15 **Food insecurity** is defined as “Limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods or limited or uncertain ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways (e.g. without resorting to emergency food supplies, scavenging, stealing or other coping strategies” Source: The Food Foundation

16 **Bristol JSNA 2018 data profile report: Section 5.14 Food Poverty**

17 **BCC Regulatory Enforcement & Compliance**: Jun 2019

18 **BCC – Public Health**

19 **NEET**: (16 & 17 year olds not in education, employment or training or whose activity is not known, over 3 months Dec-Feb) Source: Dept. for Education, 2019.

20 **Source for all “QoL 2018” is the 2018 Bristol Quality of Life survey. Results at [www.bristol.gov.uk/qol](http://www.bristol.gov.uk/qol) “Most deprived areas” are the 10% most deprived LSOAs within Bristol.

21 **Different backgrounds (eg race, disability, sexuality)**

22 **Crime and safety**

Data in this section is from Avon & Somerset Constabulary, 2018/19, other than perception data via Quality of Life survey 2018

23 **Total recorded crime - Avon & Somerset Constabulary** NB: Historic data has been recalibrated due to a change in calculation

24 **Total recorded crime per 1000 population - Avon & Somerset Constabulary**

25 **Number of hate crimes - Avon & Somerset Constabulary**
**Number of calls - Avon & Somerset Constabulary**

**Health & wellbeing**

This section is taken mainly from the JSNA 2018 and updates – see [www.bristol.gov.uk/jsna](http://www.bristol.gov.uk/jsna)

**Life expectancy at birth:**
ONS, 2015-17, via Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) 2019 (indicator 0.1i)

**Life expectancy gap:** Slope index of inequality, PHE, 2015-17, via PHOF 2019 (0.2iii)

**Healthy Life Expectancy:** ONS 2015-17, via PHOF 2019 (0.1i)

**Under 75 mortality:** Public Health England (based on ONS data), 2015-16, via PHOF 2018 (4.04i, 4.05i, 4.06i & 4.07i)

**Depression:** NHS Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF) 2017/18 via PHOF 2019 (2.18)

**Teenage pregnancy:** Rate of conceptions per 1,000 females aged 15-17, ONS 2017, via PHOF 2019 (2.04)

**Dementia:** NHS Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF), 2017/18 via PHE Dementia Profile 2018

**Suicide:** Suicide rate per 100,000 persons, 2016-18 via PHOF 2019 (4.10)

**Education & skills**

**OFSTED ratings, Aug 19:** [https://www.gov.uk/school-inspections-outcomes](https://www.gov.uk/school-inspections-outcomes)

**Early Years, 2019 results:** [https://www.gov.uk/early-years](https://www.gov.uk/early-years)

**Key Stage 2 2019 results:** [https://www.gov.uk/key-stage-2](https://www.gov.uk/key-stage-2) Final data to be released in early 2020.

**Key Stage 4 2018 results:** [https://www.gov.uk/key-stage-4](https://www.gov.uk/key-stage-4)

**Attainment 8** is a student’s average achievement across 8 subjects, with extra weighting given to maths and English.

**Disadvantaged pupils are those who have “ever been In Care, been adopted or been eligible for free school meals at any point in the last 6 years”**

**Progress 8** is a value added measure which compares how well a student does when compared to other pupils with the same prior attainment at the end of Key Stage 2. Progress 8 national average is always zero.

**GCSE “strong pass” = GCSE grade 5 or above.** Source: DfE GCSE performance tables, 2017/18 [https://www.gov.uk/key-stage-4](https://www.gov.uk/key-stage-4)

**Post 16 2019 results:** [https://www.gov.uk/a-level](https://www.gov.uk/a-level)


**ONS Annual Population Survey Jan-Dec 2018**

**Graduates:** Higher Education Statistics Agency 2019.


“Bristol South” is the parliamentary constituency area
Neighbourhoods here use Middle
Super Output Areas (MSOAs). The 3
MSOAs are in the 5 lowest for Eng-
land and Wales - Withywood (5.6%),
Hartcliffe (6.1%) (the 2 lowest in GB)
and Knowle (7.2%, 4th).

Housing

40

Valuation Office Agency
April 2018

BCC Residential Development

Local Plan:
https://www.bristol.gov.uk/
planning-and-building-regulations/
local-plan

Affordable homes. BCC
Residential Development Survey,
2018. Affordable housing is social
rented, affordable rented and
intermediate housing, for eligible
households whose needs are not
met by the market.

BCC Housing Options 2019

Sleeping rough figures based on
a snapshot from a single night.
Source: BCC Housing Options
2018 and https://www.gov.uk/
homelessness-statistics#rough-
sleeping

Homeless households. Duty to
house under section 184 of the
Housing Act. Source: BCC Housing
Options, Statutory P1E return to the
DCLG, 2019.

BCC Housing Options 2019

St Mungo’s - Business Insight
Team

BCC Housing Options 2019

BCC Housing Services 2018

Building Research Establishment

ONS UK House Price Index.
Contains HM Land Registry data ©
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the Open Government Licence v3.0.

ONS UK House Price Index.
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the Open Government Licence v3.0.

Affordability ratio: ONS Ratio
of house price to residence-based
earnings (lower quartile and
median), 2002 to 2018

Transport

A Safe Systems Approach to Road
Safety in Bristol. 2015

Bristol Transport Strategy:
https://www.bristol.gov.uk/
Bristol+Transport+Strategy

BCC Transport Statistics

ONS 2011 Census, 2015 Indices of
Multiple Deprivation

ONS 2011 Census, via analysis
by BCC Insight, Performance and
Intelligence

BCC Cycle Counts

Source for all “QoL 2018” is the
2018 Bristol Quality of Life survey.
Results at www.bristol.gov.uk/qol.
“Most deprived areas” are the 10%
most deprived LSOAs within Bristol.

Passenger Focus Survey 2018

Bus passenger journeys: https://
www.gov.uk/local-bus-passenger-
journeys

Source for all points: ONS 2011
Census

Department for Transport
Table CGN0501

A&S road traffic statistics

BCC Road Safety in Bristol: A 10
year plan 2015-2024

Sustainability &

BCC – Energy Service

BCC – Energy service

Electricity consumption: https://
www.gov.uk/regional-and-local-
authority-electricity-consumption-
statistics

DECC data 2005-2017

BCC – City Innovation and
Sustainability Team

Air Pollution mortality: Health Impacts of Air Pollution in Bristol report. Air Quality Consultants (2016). The report considered deaths attributed to exposure to both nitrogen dioxide (NO2) as well as fine particulate matter.

Clean Streets strategy: https://
www.bristol.gov.uk/clean-streets-
campaign

BCC – Waste strategic client

BCC – Waste strategic client

Source for all “QoL 2018” is the
2018 Bristol Quality of Life survey.
Results at www.bristol.gov.uk/qol.
“Most deprived areas” are the 10%
most deprived LSOAs within Bristol.

Source: Bristol City Council, 2017
Culture & creativity


Premier Inn survey: Artistic Cities

Connecting Bristol Setember 2019: www.connectingbristol.org

Motion picture sub-sector. Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk UK Business Counts - local units by industry and employment size band, Oct 2019

Film & TV activity. Source Bristol Film Office, 2019

Source for all “QoL 2018” is the 2018 Bristol Quality of Life survey. Results at www.bristol.gov.uk/qol. “Most deprived areas” are the 10% most deprived LSOAs within Bristol.

Destination Bristol 2019

Destination Bristol 2019: https://visitbristol.co.uk/destinationbristol/about-us/about-the-visitor-economy

Luxury Travel Guides Awards 2019

Economy and employment

GVA. Source: ONS inflation adjusted gross value added (chained volume measures in 2016 pounds), Dec 2018 Nominal and real regional gross value added (balanced) by industry (Table 3b)

Source: ONS Inflation adjusted gross value added (chained volume measures in 2016 pounds) Dec-18 Regional GVA (balanced) by CA, CRs, LEPs and other Ent Areas of the UK (Table B2)

GVA per head. Calculated using GVA from Table B2: EER CVM pounds and working age populations from: Regional GVA (balanced) local authorities by NUTS1 region - Population estimates by local authority

Source: Business demography, UK

https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/-UK Business Counts - local units by industry and employment size band

https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/-Business Register and Employment Survey - Open Access Data

https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/-Annual Population Survey

https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/-Model Based Estimates of Unemployment

Changes in methodology and the benefits system mean that the most recent data pertaining to people claiming Universal Credit who are unemployed are not comparable with the historic data sets https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/-claimant count