State of Bristol

Key Facts 2020

June 2020 Update

Insight, Performance and Intelligence Service
www.bristol.gov.uk
Bristol is a thriving and innovative global city and home to a wealth of cultures and creative ideas. It has a bold vision to build partnerships to take on challenges such as connectivity, health and wellbeing, homes and communities, inclusive economy, sustainable environment and learning and skills to ensure everyone can share in its successes.

With a population increasing at a higher rate than comparable UK cities and at least 91 different languages spoken by residents, Bristol continues to build on its strengths as a place welcoming to all, where an increasing number of people enjoy living, working and studying, and with some of the most environmentally conscious residents in the UK.

Bristol is also a city of contrasts, where some of the most deprived areas border the most affluent. The city continues to wrestle with issues such of congestion, environmental pollution and increasingly unaffordable house prices.

The One City Plan, the second iteration of which was published in January 2020, set out the city’s commitment to work together across different sectors to tackle these challenges, as the council’s role evolves from primarily providing services to empowering others to collaborate to get things done.

This will be instrumental in supporting COVID-19 recovery in Bristol as future plans change focus to meet this challenge that affects everyone living and working in the city.

This current Key Facts report is largely based on annual data and updates published during the year up to the end of March 2020, so in most cases does not yet reflect the impact of COVID-19 and subsequent measures. The 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.

This report is a summary of key indicators about Bristol at the end of 2019-20. It is not an assessment of the recent impact of COVID-19.

“Diversity”, “Culture” and “Green”

The top 3 words used by residents to describe what they most enjoy about Bristol (Quality of Life Survey 2019)
Bristol's mid-2019 population is estimated to be 463,400. The overall population number is broadly unchanged in the 12 months between 2018 and 2019. Mid-2019 represents a break in a recent pattern of historically high annual population change - the last time that there was no growth in Bristol's population was between 2001 and 2002. Nationally the population increased by just 0.5% between 2018 and 2019 - the slowest rate for 15 years.

The main factors effecting Bristol’s population change include the lowest number of births for 13 years, alongside a large fall in net international migration. 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 just over 357,400 registered voters (31st Mar 2020)

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 32.4 years compared to 40.2 years in England and Wales. Bristol’s 85,900 children make up 18.5% of the total population.

The growth in the number of primary school age children in Bristol in the last decade is one of the highest in the country.

Bristol’s 60,300 older people make up just 13% of the total population (England & Wales 18.5%).

A growing city
If recent trends continue, the total population of Bristol is projected to increase by 69,300 people over the 25 year period (2018-43) to 532,700 by 2043. This is a 15% increase and is higher than the 10% increase for England and the highest % increase of the other English Core Cities.

By mid-2031 Bristol Local Authority is projected to include for the first time more than half a million usual residents.

Diversity
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).

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 - 70,700 people - live in the 10% most deprived areas in England, including 19,000 children and 7,800 older people.

For more information see: www.bristol.gov.uk/population

Bristol is the 10th largest city in Great Britain and one of the ten ‘Core Cities’, with an estimated population of 463,400.
14,600 children under 16 live in low income families in Bristol, a rate of 17%, just below the national average of 18% (2018/19).

As at July 2019, 27% of Bristol pupils (16,900 children) are Disadvantaged.

A snapshot of Bristol Social Services taken at 31st March 2020, shows that:
- 629 children were in care.
- 292 children had a child protection plan.
- Over 1,230 “Children in need” (allocated to a Social worker)

23,000 households were estimated to experience Fuel poverty in Bristol in 2017 (11.7% of Bristol households, above the national average 10.9%)14.

5% of households have experienced moderate to severe “food insecurity” in the last 12 months, rising to 12.4% in the 10% most deprived areas (QoL 2019).

Just over 96% of inspected food premises have a hygiene rating of 3 and above and are broadly compliant with food hygiene regulations.

146 food outlets were awarded the ‘Bristol Eating Better Awards’ in 2019/20, helping Bristol become a healthier and more sustainable food city.

7.7% of 16-17 year olds (2018/19) were “not in education, employment or training” (NEET) worse than national average (5.5%).

Bristol is a City of Sanctuary. A Refugees and Asylum Seekers Inclusion Strategy was Council approved in 2020.

79% of Bristol residents are satisfied with their local area as a place to live, but only 50% of people in the most deprived areas (QoL 2019).

71% of Bristol residents feel that “people from different backgrounds get on well together” in their local area (QoL 2019.)

48% of residents volunteer or help out in their community at least 3 times a year (41% in the most deprived areas) (QoL 2019).

46% of residents are satisfied with Leisure services / facilities in the city (QoL 2019).

Crime and Safety

Total recorded crime in Bristol in 2019/20 was similar to the previous year and a decrease on both 2017/18 and 2016/17.

New data shows that 52,601 crimes were recorded in 2019/20, similar to 2018/19 (52,392). The crime rate is 113.5 per 1,000 population (2019/20).

Rates of people whose day to day life is affected by fear of crime increased to 16%, but is 35% in the most deprived areas of the city (QoL 2019).

Recorded hate crime in 2019/20 (1,902 crimes) was similar to the previous three years but has increased by 177% since 2012/13.

There have been 153,613 calls to the Police during 2019/20 very similar to the previous year.

For more details on Bristol’s Quality of Life survey refer to www.bristol.gov.uk/qol
Bristol is an active city with many positives, however it does perform less well on some indicators. There are also significant health and wellbeing inequalities within the city.

- **Life expectancy** for women is 82.6 years and for men 78.4 years (2016-2018), both are significantly worse than the national average. However, in the past five years life expectancy for women has decreased slightly and has risen slightly for men.
- The **inequalities gap in life expectancy** between the most and least deprived areas in Bristol is 9.8 years for men and 7.7 years for women.
- Bristol's **healthy life expectancy** (years living in good health) is 61.1 years for women and 60.8 years for men (significantly worse than the national average of 63.9 and 63.4 years respectively).
- On average men live 18 years in poor health, women live 22 years in poor health.
- **Cancer** remains the biggest killer under 75 (1,356 early deaths in Bristol in last 3 yrs, 2016-18) followed by **Cardiovascular disease** (686 deaths), **Respiratory disease** (350 deaths) and **Liver disease** (189 deaths).
- 50,300 Bristol GP patients (11.8%) have a diagnosis of **depression**, above the England average (10.7%).
- Rates of **young people admitted to hospital due to self-harm** (680 per 100,000) continue to increase and are still significantly worse than the England average (444 per 100,000). 
- 54.8% adults in Bristol are **overweight or obese**, better than the national average (62.3%).
- 22.2% of 4-Syr olds have excess weight, rising to 31.5% for 10-11yr olds (both better than nationally) 2018/19.
- 73.5% of Bristol adults are **physically active**, significantly higher than the national average (67.2%) and highest of all English core cities.
- **The smoking** rate is 16.3% (2018) now similar to the national average. 10.1% of women smoke during pregnancy (2018/19), just below the national average.
- There were 3,370 **alcohol-related hospital admissions** in 2018/19. As a rate (856 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 11.1 per 1,000, significantly lower than the national rate 16.7 (2018).
- Over 3,315 patients are on GP **Dementia registers** in Bristol (2018/19).
- 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).
- 75% of **Bristol residents are satisfied with life** (QoL 2019), but only 58% of people in the most deprived areas.
- There were 276 lab-confirmed cases of **COVID-19** per 100,000 people on 30 June 2020, significantly lower than the English core cities average of 468.

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**Key facts:**

**Health & wellbeing**

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<th>Life expectancy (years)</th>
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**Healthy life expectancy**

| Bristol Female | 61.1 |
| Bristol Male   | 60.8 |

**The smoking rate is:** 16.3%

**73.5% adults are physically active**

**50,300 patients with depression**

**3,370 Alcohol-related hospital stays**

Under 75 mortality rate from all cardiovascular diseases

- **The mortality rate for COVID-19** was 68.8 per 100,000 people, lower than the England average of 81.9 (1 March - 31 May 2020).
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 152 schools in Bristol inspected by OFSTED, 78.3% are rated as Good or Better for overall effectiveness.
- In Early Years, 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) 2019 data shows 65% achieved the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths combined, the same as the national average.
- For Key Stage 4 (at age 16), 2019 data shows the average Attainment 8 score per pupil is 44.7 points, down from 45.5 points in 2018. For disadvantaged pupils, Bristol Attainment 8 is only 33.6.
- Bristol’s Progress 8 score is -0.05, marginally worse than the national benchmark (0.03 by definition) but an improvement from -0.09 in 2018. Progress 8 for girls is -0.02, and -0.08 for boys. For Disadvantaged pupils the Progress 8 score is -0.48.
- 38.6% of Bristol pupils achieved a “strong pass” in both English and Maths GCSE, below the national average (43.4%).
- Post 16 data indicates that pupils are consistently maintaining a Grade C at A-level (average points score of 32.69 in 2019, from 31.57 in 2018).

- In 2018/19 (academic), 15.5% of Bristol pupils received Special Educational Need (SEN) support or have an Education Health & Care Plan (EHCP), higher than 15.2% nationally.
- There were 2,860 apprenticeships started in Bristol in 2018/19.
- During 2018/19, 1,170 apprenticeships were completed.
- 51% of Bristol working age residents are qualified to degree level or above compared to the GB average of 40%.
- In 2018/19 there were 56,000 students registered at the two Bristol universities - 26,000 at University of Bristol (UoB) and 30,000 at University of the West of England (UWE).
- Over the last 5 years there has been an increase in university student numbers of 8,300 (18%), 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 25% of all students at UoB (5% EU, 20% 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 (28.7%, compared to 40.3% for England 2010-14). In South Bristol this is 20.1%, less than half the English rate, plus 3 of the 4 worst performing neighbourhoods are here in Hartcliffe, Withywood & Highridge.
Building homes

There are 201,980 homes in Bristol. Since 2006, 23,319 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.

- 1,799 new homes were built in Bristol during 2018/19. This included 301 student housing units, providing 623 bedspaces.
- During 2018/19 there were 220 affordable homes built.
- As at 15th April 2020, Bristol City Council had 26,885 Council Homes under its control.
- As at 1st April 2019, there were 11,066 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 98 people sleeping rough on the street in a single night in Bristol (Nov 2019), a rapid rise over the last 7 years (9 in Nov 2012).
- As at 31st March 2020 there were 618 homeless households that Bristol council had a statutory duty to house.
- There were over 1,440 Night Shelter and Supported Housing beds available in Bristol in 2019.
- Between Jan and Dec 2019, 785 homeless individuals were supported by St Mungo’s outreach team.
- As at 31st March 2020 there were 728 households living in temporary accommodation, a significant increase on 2019 as a result of coronavirus.
- During 2019/20, 499 empty private sector dwellings were returned into occupation.

Housing Market

- Bristol Household tenure: 53% Owner occupied, 29% Private Rented, 18% Social Rented.
- Average house prices in Bristol have increased by £117,200 over the last ten years, an increase of 70%. This compares with an increase of 41% 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 2019 Bristol had a ‘housing affordability ratio’ of 8.89, which means that the average house price is almost 9 times higher than average earnings. This is higher than the England average of 7.83, and the highest of all of the English Core Cities (who all have ratios lower than the national average).

Key facts: Housing

- 1,799 new homes built in Bristol in 2018/19
- 220 affordable homes built in 2018/19
- 618 homeless households in 2019/20
- Private rented sector has grown from 12% in 2001 to 29% in 2007
- Bristol average: £285,300
- 70% Bristol
- 41% England & Wales
- 2009 2019

Average house prices increase in the last decade (+£117,200)
In 2019 BCC adopted the Bristol Transport Strategy that sets out our vision and ambition for transport in the city up to 2036. This is supported by our One City Plan and the Joint Local Transport Plan for the West of England region.

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 car. 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 areas.

- Despite improvements in air quality, NO\textsubscript{2} levels are still above EU limits in central areas and on main radial roads.

- Bristol has very high levels of walking and cycling compared to most other UK cities. In 2011 more people in Bristol commuted to work by bicycle or on foot than in any other Local Authority in England and Wales, at 57,000 (27% of the working age population).

- The number of people cycling to work in Bristol increased to 11.35% in 2019 compared to 10% in 2018.

- Over a quarter (27%) of Bristolians now ride a bike at least weekly (19% in the most deprived areas) (QoL 2019).

Traffic

- The average speed on local A roads in Bristol was 15.9 mph in 2019 slightly higher than 2018 (15.3 mph).

- 77% of Bristolians feel that traffic congestion is a problem in their area (64% do in the most deprived areas) (QoL 2019).

- 78 people were killed or seriously injured in road traffic incidents in Bristol during 2019/20, a 29% decrease compared to 2018/19 but similar to 2017/18.

- Children in the most deprived areas are six times more likely to be injured in motor traffic collisions than those in the least deprived areas.

- 49% of residents are satisfied with the management of roadworks in Bristol, compared to 52% nationally.
Bristol is committed to being a **carbon neutral city by 2030**.

**Energy**

The council owns wind turbine installations that produce enough energy to power more than 5,500 average homes.

- The council has **reduced the carbon emissions** it measures from its direct operations by more than 77.4% since 2005/06, and plans to become a net zero carbon emitter by 2025\(^92\). 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\(^93\).

- In 2018 the **average domestic consumption for electricity** was 3,432 kwh per household, below the national average of 3,799 kwh\(^94\).

- **CO2 emissions** have decreased by 33% since 2005. Per capita emissions have reduced by 45%\(^95\).

**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 (pre COVID-19) mean that reported **air pollution levels** of nitrogen dioxide still exceed the UK and EU air quality limits\(^96\).

- In 2016 it was estimated that approx. 300 deaths each year in Bristol can be attributed to **air pollution**\(^97\). This is 8.5% of all deaths.

**Waste**

The **Clean Streets strategy**\(^98\) continues to make Bristol measurably cleaner.

- 46.8% of all household waste was sent for **reuse, recycling and composting** in 2019/20, up from 37.4% in 2009/10\(^99\).

- 81% of residents think **street litter** is a problem in their area, rising to 93% in the most deprived areas (QoL 2019)\(^101\).

**Environment**

Bristol was named as the UK’s greenest city in 2019\(^102\).

- 88% of residents are concerned about the impacts of **Climate Change** (QoL 2019).

- 72% of local residents are satisfied with **parks and open spaces** in Bristol, but only 53% in the most deprived areas (QoL 2019).

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

- Bristol has 33 **conservation areas** and over 3,800 **allotment plots**\(^103\).
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.

- Approximately 10,220 people in Bristol are employed in the Creative and Digital industries.
- 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.
- 2019/20 brought more large productions to the city, including Agatha Christie’s The Pale Horse (BBC), Jane Austen’s Sanditon (ITV) and two Netflix productions; ‘The One’ and ‘Industry’. Sanditon built a whole Georgian street on the Bottle Yard’s backlot, and also used the Georgian House Museum which was a major piece of work for both the Film Office and Museum teams.
- 74% of residents are satisfied with the range and quality of outdoor events in the city, but only 67% in the most deprived areas (QoL 2019).

Tourism

- There were 13.5m “day visitors” to Bristol in 2018, 1.8m domestic staying trips (spend £303m) and 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 8.9 million passengers used Bristol Airport in 2019, flying direct to 125 destinations.
- Bristol City Council’s Museums, Galleries & Archives attracted just over 1.06 million visitors in 2019/20.
- Just over 47,100 pupils and students visited Bristol museums in 2018/19, with 95% of all Bristol schools having visited or participated in museum-led activities at least once in the last three years.
- In 2019 Bristol City Council hosted over 200 festivals and events at more than 60 locations welcoming over 1 million visitors.
Economy & Employment

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 £15bn in output to the UK economy in 2018 (inflation adjusted Gross Value Added, GVA, balanced approach) up from £14.6bn18.

- The West of England Local Economic Partnership (WoE LEP) area is amongst the top 5 enterprise regions with inflation adjusted GVA growth rate of 1.5% per year over the 10 year period 1998-201819 and has remained one of the most productive (GVA per filled job). However, between 2015 and 2018 the economy of the WOE LEP grew 7%; in line with LEP areas for London and Manchester and ahead of other core cities apart from Birmingham20.

- Bristol had 79.7 business start-ups per 10,000 working age population in 2018, slightly below the core city UK average21. Between 2016 and 2018 the number of start-ups fell by 13.2% to 2,535.

- There are 22,500 business units in Bristol (VAT / PAYE registered, 2019), up from 20,600 in 201522. Around 16% of the registered businesses in 2019 were private sector employers with 10-250 people, growing 10% between 2015 and 2019.

Employment

- In 2018, 274,000 people were in employment in Bristol, which represents a growth of 4% since 2016. Amongst the British Core Cities only Leeds (8.4%) and Manchester (5.0%) grew more quickly over the same period23.

- In December 2019 the employment rate in Bristol was 76.7% meaning 245,000 residents (of working age) were in employment. The employment rate in Bristol is the highest of British Core Cities and 1% above the national average24.

- 10,100 working age residents were unemployed in the 12 months ending December 2019, a rate of 3.9% which is the same as the UK level and lowest of the British Core Cities25.

- The “Claimant Count” for Bristol in March 2020 was 8,520 residents, including 1,500 young (16-24 years) people (18% of claimants) and 1,815 older (aged 50+) people (21% of claimants)26.

- In 2019 average earnings were £30,400 a year in Bristol, and £30,500 in Great Britain27.

- In 2018 the Low Carbon Environmental Goods and Services (LCEGS) sector supported about 14,600 employee jobs in Bristol and about 40,000 in the West of England28.
Endnotes section

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
West of England Combined Authority (WECA): www.westofengland-ca.gov.uk
Learning City www.bristollearningcity.com
Bristol Active City www.bristolactivecity.org.uk/

Population
Further info: 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
5 Registered voters. Source: BCC Electoral Services
6 ONS 2018-based Sub-national Population Projections
7 Diversity: ONS Census 2011
8 BCC School Census Jan 2020

Communities & living
9 Child Poverty: Official experimental statistics using the Relative Poverty definition. Relative low income is defined as a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year. A family must have claimed one or more of Universal Credit, Tax Credits or Housing Benefit at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics. Source: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/children-in-low-income-families-local-area-statistics-201415-to-201819 (published 26 March 2020).
10 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”
11 BCC: Information and Analysis Team
12 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.
14 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
15 Source for all “QoL 2019” is the 2019 Bristol Quality of Life survey. Results at www.bristol.gov.uk/qol “Most deprived areas” are the 10% most deprived LSOAs within Bristol
16 BCC Regulatory Enforcement & Compliance: April 2020
17 BCC – Public Health
18 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.
19 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.
20 Different backgrounds (eg race, disability, sexuality)
21 Crime and safety
Data in this section is from Avon & Somerset Constabulary, 2019/20, other than perception data via Quality of Life survey 2019.
Total recorded crime - Avon & Somerset Constabulary NB: Historic data has been recalibrated due to a change in calculation.

Total recorded crime per 1000 population - Avon & Somerset Constabulary.

Number of hate crimes - Avon & Somerset Constabulary.

Number of calls - Avon & Somerset Constabulary.

Health & wellbeing

This section is taken mainly from the JSNA 2019/20 and updates — see www.bristol.gov.uk/jsna

Life expectancy at birth: ONS, 2016-18, via Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) 2020 (indicator A01b)

Life expectancy gap: Slope index of inequality, PHE, 2016-18, via PHOF 2020 (A02a)

Healthy Life Expectancy: ONS 2016-18, via PHOF 2020 (A01a)

Under 75 mortality: Public Health England (based on ONS data), 2016-18, via PHOF 2020 (E04a, E05a, E06a & E07a)


Definitions:

a) Patients (18+) on Bristol CCG GP registers recorded as having depression; all patients diagnosed from April 2006 with an unresolved record of depression in their record.

b) Patients (18+) registered with depression for the first time.


Physical activity: Active Lives survey, Sport England, 2018/19 via PHOF 2020. Definition: % adults (19+) that have 150+ moderate intensity equivalent minutes per week.

Smoking: Adults is Annual Population Survey 2018, and “% of women who smoke at time of delivery”(pregnancy) 2018/19 via PHOF 2020 (C18/C06)

Alcohol: Hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions (narrow definition). Source: PHE, 2018/19 via PHOF 2020 (C21)

Teenage pregnancy: Rate of conceptions per 1,000 females aged 15-17, ONS 2018, via PHOF 2020

Dementia: NHS Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF), 2018/19 via PHOF 2020

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

Source for all “QoL 2019” is the 2019 Bristol Quality of Life survey. Results at www.bristol.gov.uk/qol

“Most deprived areas” are the 10% most deprived LSOAs within Bristol.

LG Inform COVID-19 Tracker: data updated 2 July 2020 to include results from both ‘pillar 1’ (tests carried out in NHS and PHE laboratories) plus ‘pillar 2’ (testing by commercial partners) of the Government’s mass testing programme. Prior to July only ‘pillar 1’ figures had been released.

ONS Deaths involving COVID-19 by local area and deprivation (updated 12 June 2020)

Education & skills

OFSTED ratings. Feb 20: https://www.gov.uk-school-inspections-outcomes

Early Years, 2019 results: https://www.gov.uk/early-years

Key Stage 2 2019 results: https://www.gov.uk/key-stage-2

Key Stage 4 2019 results: 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, 2018/19 https://www.gov.uk/key-stage-4

Post 16 2019 results: https://www.gov.uk/a-level

SEN: https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/view/send-research/local-area-send-report

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Apprenticeships data:

ONS Annual Population Survey Jan-Dec 2019
https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/

Graduates: Higher Education Statistics Agency 2020
https://www.hesa.ac.uk/

Housing
Valuation Office Agency September 2019
Local Plan: https://www.bristol.gov.uk/planning-and-building-regulations/local-plan

Affordable homes. BCC Strategic City Planning Team, Mar 2020.
Affordable housing is social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, for eligible households whose needs are not met by the market.

BCC Housing Options 2020
Sleeping rough figures based on a snapshot from a single night. Source: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/homelessness-statistics#rough-sleeping%


BCC Housing Options 2019
St Mungo’s - Business Insight Team
BCC Housing Options 2020
BCC Accessible Housing 2020
Building Research Establishment
ONS UK House Price Index.
Contains HM Land Registry data © Crown copyright and database right 2020. This data is licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0.

ONS UK House Price Index.
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Affordability ratio: ONS Ratio of house price to residence-based earnings By dividing the house price for a given area by its earnings, a ratio is produced which serves as an indicator of relative affordability. A higher ratio indicates that on average, it is less affordable for a resident to purchase a house in their local authority district.

While there are many more factors that influence affordability, the simple ratio provides an overview of geographic differences across England and Wales.

Transport
A Safe Systems Approach to Road Safety in Bristol. 2015
BCC Transport Statistics
ONS 2011 Census, 2015 Indices of Multiple Deprivation
ONS 2011 Census, via analysis by BCC Insight, Performance and Intelligence
National Highways and Transport survey 2019 – Bristol analysis
Source for all "QoL 2019" is the 2019 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 2019
Source for all points: ONS 2011 Census

Department for Transport Table CGN0501
A&S road traffic statistics. Three month data lag – Data reported in 2019/20 relates to Jan-Dec 19.
BCC Road Safety in Bristol: A 10 year plan 2015-2024
Sustainability & environment

- BCC – Energy Service. Carbon emissions – Most of scopes 1 and 2, and parts of scope 3 are measured.


DECC data 2005-2017

BCC – Energy service


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](https://www.bristol.gov.uk/clean-streets-campaign)

BCC – Waste strategic client

- Compare the market - UK’s greenest cities and towns

Culture & creativity

- Calculation based on Eurostat Cultural Statistical release 2019
  Source: BCC Culture & Creative Industries team

Premier Inn survey: Artistic Cities

- Connecting Bristol September 2019: [www.connectingbristol.org](http://www.connectingbristol.org)

Film & TV activity. Source Bristol Film Office, 2020

- Source for all “QoL 2019” is the 2019 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.

Destination Bristol 2019

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

Luxury Travel Guides Awards 2019

- Bristol Airport: Press office

BCC Culture: Transformation

- Bristol Museums Impact Report

Economy and employment

GVA. Source: ONS inflation adjusted gross value added (chained volume measures in 2016 pounds), Dec 2019 Nominal and real regional gross value added (balanced) by industry (Table 3b)

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

- Source: Regional GVA (balanced) by CA, CRs, LEPs and other Ent Areas of the UK (Table B2)

- Source: BCC Culture:

- Transformation

- Bristol Museums Impact Report

- BCC Culture and Creative Industries

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/](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/)

- claimant count

- Source: Business demography, UK

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

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

- [https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/) - Annual Population Survey

- [https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/](https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/) - Model Based Estimates of Unemployment

- Source: Bristol City Council Allotments, 2020

- Compare the market - UK’s greenest cities and towns