

JSNA Health and Wellbeing Profile 2023/24

Community Assets

Summary points

- Just over 75% of Bristol residents are satisfied with their local area, similar to the previous year (74.2%). There is a significant deprivation gap of 27.4% between those residents living in the 10% most deprived areas and the Bristol average.
- Just over 65% of residents feel they belong to their neighbourhood, significantly higher than 5 years ago. There is a deprivation gap of 15.2% between those residents living in the 10% most deprived areas and the Bristol average.

Neighbourhood satisfaction

According to the Bristol Quality of Life (QoL) survey¹ for 2022/23, 75.2% of residents said they are satisfied with their local area, but this varies across the city. The less deprived an area is, the more satisfied people tend to be living there, from 47.8% satisfied in the 10% most deprived areas to 93.9% in the 10% least deprived. By ward the most satisfied residents live in Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze (98.3%) and Clifton (97.8%) and the lowest live in Hartcliffe & Withywood (41.6%) and Lawrence Hill (51.6%) (Figure 1).

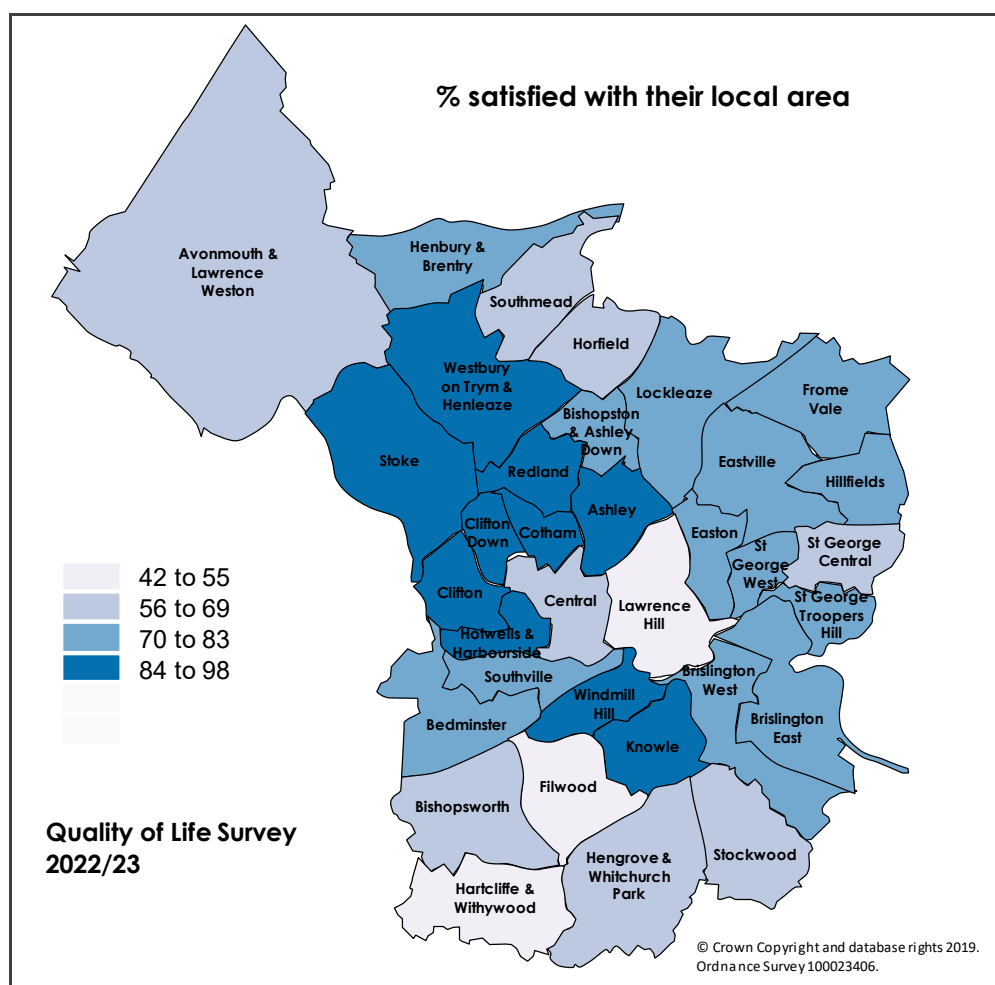


Figure 1: % residents satisfied with their local area. Source: Bristol Quality of Life survey 2022/23

¹ [Quality of life in Bristol](#)

Equalities data: In terms of ethnicity the least satisfied group of people are White Minority Ethnic and Asian / Asian British (both 67.6%) and the most satisfied are White British (77.7%). Only 59.2% of single parents, 64.2% of full-time carers and 67.5% of disabled people were satisfied with their local area, significantly lower than the Bristol average. There were no statistical differences in terms of age, sexuality and gender.

Belonging to their neighbourhood

Just over 65% of residents feel they belong to their neighbourhood in 2022/23, a steady increase over the last five years and a significant increase from 2018/19 (59.4%). There is a deprivation gap of 15.2% between those living in the 10% most deprived areas and the Bristol average. By sub-locality, over three quarters of residents in the North and West Inner areas of Bristol feel they belong (75.4%) compared to 58.7% of residents in the North & West Outer areas of Bristol. By ward, belonging was highest in Windmill Hill (89%) and Westbury-on-Trym (86.8%) and lowest in Central (43.2%) and Hartcliffe and Withywood (48.7%) – see Figure 2.

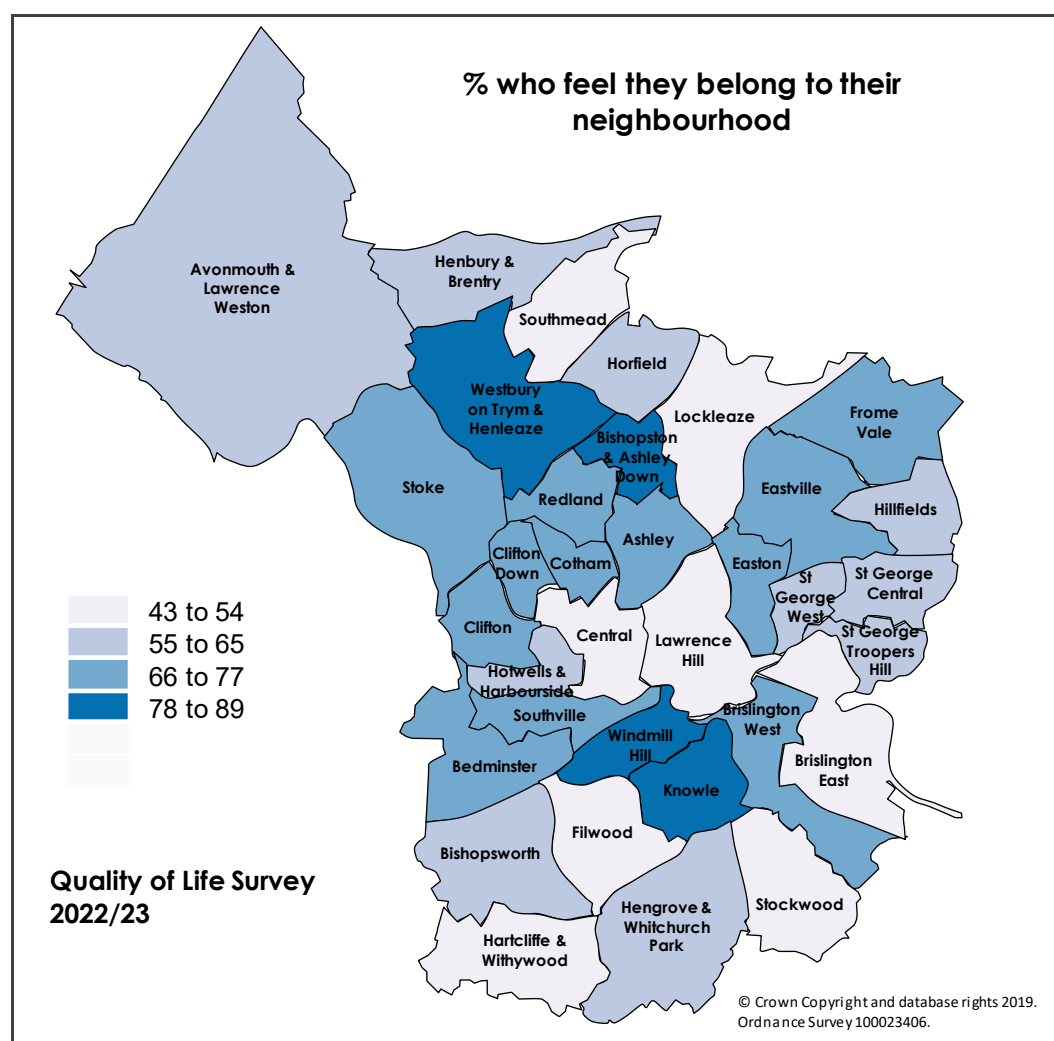


Figure 2: % residents who feel they belong to their neighbourhood. Source: Bristol Quality of Life survey 2022/23

Equalities: The feeling of belonging to their neighbourhood is lowest in young people aged 16-24 (53.6%), full-time carers (52.8%) and White Minority Ethnic residents (53.7%) and highest for people aged 65 and older (71.2%) and households consisting of two parents (75.8%). More women (67.7%) than men feel they belong to their neighbourhood (62.6%).

Additional QoL survey findings show that 73.6% of residents agree that people from different backgrounds get on well together in their neighbourhood, a significant increase on the previous year (69.7%). By sub-locality, the highest agreement is experienced in the North and West Inner areas of Bristol (79.8%) and the lowest in South Bristol (67.3%).

Volunteering / Helping out²

Just over 47% of all residents (47.2%) volunteer or “help out” in their community at least 3 times a year. People living in the most deprived 10% areas (37.6%) are less likely to volunteer regularly than the least deprived 10% (55.7%). By ward, regular volunteering or helping out ranges from 29.1% in Hartcliffe and Withywood to 64.4% in Westbury-on-Trym and Henleaze. This corresponds with sub-locality data which shows that 54.4% of people living in the North & West (Inner) areas of Bristol volunteer at least three times a year. People living in South Bristol are least likely to volunteer (44.3%).

Equalities data: Amongst equalities groups young people aged 16-24 were the least likely to volunteer regularly (33.1%), with part-time carers (66.4%) most likely to volunteer regularly. People from Asian / Asian British groups (53.4%) are more likely to volunteer regularly than people from White Minority Ethnic (WME) groups (43.3%).

Overall, the most common category of volunteering was “helping out neighbours” (Figure 3) which increased slightly on the previous year. Whilst helping out neighbours has increased since the pandemic, volunteering with a community group decreased during covid but has now reached pre-pandemic levels of volunteering experienced in 2019/20.

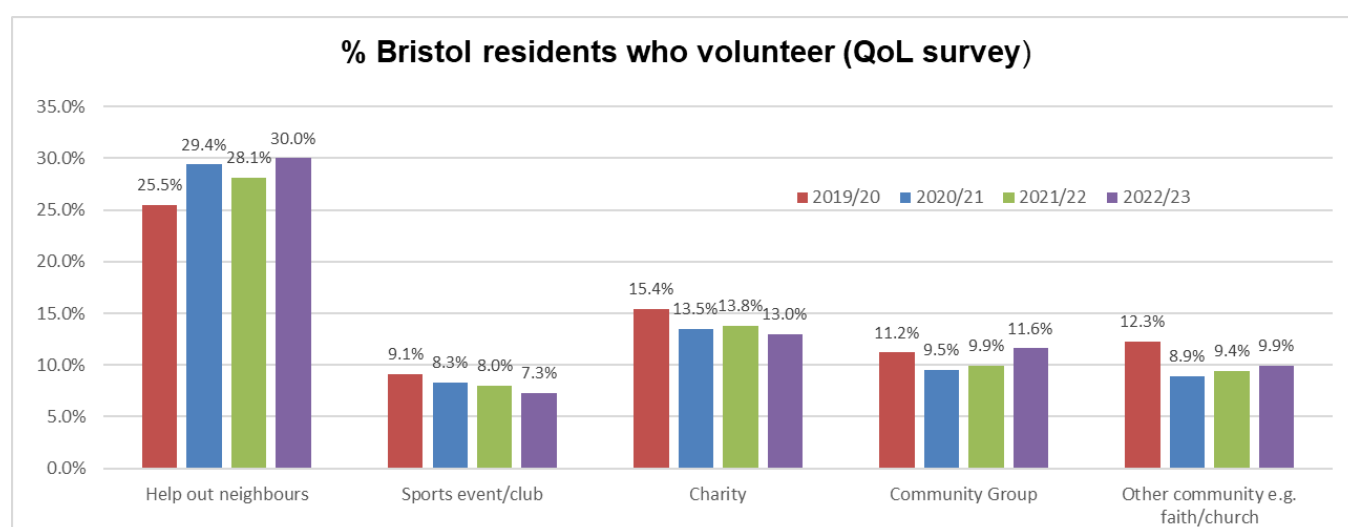


Figure 3: % Bristol residents who volunteer. Source: Bristol Quality of Life survey 2022/23

² Data source: Quality of Life survey – question categorised as ‘volunteering or helping out’ which reflects some neighbourhoods culture where volunteering is deemed too formal.

There are many reasons why people feel they can't get involved in their community. According to the QoL survey:

- 11.4% residents experience money problems which stop them getting involved
- 10.8% residents say that poor health prevent them getting involved
- 63% of residents lack the time to get involved in their community
- 26.8% lack the information to get involved.

Further data / links / consultations:

- Bristol Quality of Life Survey: [Information and results](#)

Impact of Covid-19:

Levels of volunteering reduced in 2020 due to Covid-19, with the exception of helping out neighbours which increased and has remained higher in 2021 and 2022, than before the pandemic started . Since 2020, volunteering with charities and community groups has started to increase again but not yet back to pre-pandemic levels.

Date updated: April 2023

Date of next update: April 2024