

An aerial photograph of Bristol, showing the city's dense urban landscape, the harbor with numerous boats, and the surrounding green hills under a cloudy sky. The image is used as a background for the report cover.

Bristol

Key Facts 2023

November 2023 Update

Insight, Performance and Intelligence Service

www.bristol.gov.uk/statistics





Context ¹

Bristol is the largest city in the South West and one of the 11 'Core Cities' in the United Kingdom. With a population of 479,200 in mid-2022, Bristol was the second fastest growing of all the Core Cities in England and Wales over the last decade.

Bristol is home to a wealth of cultures and creative ideas, and the city continues to build on its strengths as a place welcoming to all, including as a **City of Sanctuary**.

We want Bristol to be a city of ambition and compassion, making sure everyone has the opportunity to thrive and succeed. But there are many challenges to tackle, especially with the national cost of living crisis and the continuing inequalities still faced by many Bristolians.

Over 70,000 people in our city live in the top ten per cent most deprived areas in England, and Bristol has some of the lowest rates of people going to university despite having two world class universities. This reality sits alongside our city's £15 billion economy, thriving business sector, and one of the highest retention rates for graduates in the country.

Bristol is a thriving and innovative Global City

Bristol residents come from 185 different countries of birth and speak 90 main languages (Census 2021)

With our population continuing to grow, we are working to tackle the housing crisis and reduce the number of people currently on the housing waiting list including those in temporary accommodation. More housing is already being built, with some 11,000 new homes delivered since 2016, providing safe, secure and affordable homes for a growing population.

During the winter, Bristol came together to provide over 100 Welcoming Spaces during the national cost-of-living crisis, giving people somewhere to go for warmth, advice, and connection. Bristol is also committed to working as One City to further reduce food poverty and inequality over the next ten years with the **Food Equality Strategy 2022-2032**. In June, the **Bristol Good Food 2030 action plan** was also published, aiming to improve our food systems for

people and communities, climate and nature, workers and businesses.

Over the next five years, our innovative **Bristol City Leap** partnership plans to invest £630 million in clean low carbon energy, creating over 1,000 jobs while cutting 150,000 tonnes of emissions, lowering bills, and helping to tackle the climate emergency.

The most recent iteration of the **One City Plan** outlines an overarching plan for the future, up until 2050. By working together with partners across our city, Bristol can continue to deliver improvements to transport, the environment, services for children and young people, the economy, health, housing, and culture.

Note - The "Bristol: Key Facts" report is based on annual data published throughout the year, providing a snapshot of the details behind the bigger picture.

Population ²

Bristol is one of the eleven UK 'Core Cities'³ and the 8th largest city in England and Wales outside of London with an estimated population of 479,000 (mid-2022)⁴.

Population change

Bristol was the second fastest growing of all the Core Cities in England and Wales over the last decade (2012-2022) after Manchester.

Bristol's population grew by an estimated 45,800 people over the decade – a 10.6% increase (England and Wales grew by 6.5%). In the year to mid-2022, Bristol grew by 7,740 (1.6%) from 471,300 (mid-2021) – the largest annual rise since 2015/16. The main factor was the highest international migration in almost 2 decades with +7,240 net international migrants (12,230 in-migrants and 4,990 out). Also natural change was +1,530 people, (5,180 births and 3,650 deaths) whilst migration to/from other parts of England and Wales saw a loss of 1,000 people (41,010 in-migrants and 42,010 out).

As nationally, there has been a marked change in immigration from mainly EU to non-EU. This follows EU free movement ending in Jan 2021, the easing of COVID-19 travel restrictions, and external issues such as the war in Ukraine. Increases in non-EU migration include both international students and workers. Bristol has seen a significant rise in the number of in-migrants from India in the last 2 years, plus other countries including China, Ukraine, Nigeria, Pakistan and Hong Kong.

Age profile⁵

The median age of people living in Bristol is 33.9 years compared to

40.6 years in England and Wales.

Students - There are 43,700 full-time students aged 18 and over living in Bristol, making up 9.2% of the total population⁶.

Diversity⁷

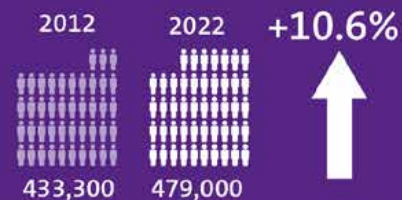
The population of Bristol is increasingly diverse with at least 45 religions, 185 countries of birth, 287 different ethnic groups and 90 main languages. 28.4% of people in Bristol belong to a minority ethnic group⁸ (ie not 'White British'), up from 22.1% a decade ago, with 9.5% White Minority Ethnic and 18.9% Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic (including 6.6% Asian/Asian British, 5.9% Black/Black British, 4.5% Mixed and 1.9% Other). Younger people are more ethnically diverse: 36% of children belong to a minority ethnic group compared to 10% of people 65 & over.

Somali is the largest ethnic minority group in Bristol with a population of almost 9,200 people making up 1.9% of the total population, followed by Pakistani (9,100) and Indian (8,400).

Almost one in five people in Bristol were born outside the UK (18.8%). The 3 most common non-UK countries of birth in 2021 were Poland, Somalia and India, with Italy, Spain and Romania all entering the top 10 non-UK countries of birth in 2021.

Sexual orientation and gender identity⁹ - 6.1% of adults identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or other (LGB+), almost double England and Wales average of

Key facts: Population



Migration

Highest international migration in almost 2 decades; mainly non-EU



Diversity



Students



3.2% and 3,220 (0.8%) of adults identify as Trans (0.5% E&W).

Uncertain population trends

Future population projections are uncertain. Recent events are not reflected in the current 2018-based population projections¹⁰. However, if pre-pandemic trends were to continue, the total population of Bristol would be projected to increase by 13% to reach 532,700 by 2043.

Communities & living ¹¹

Deprivation

- In Bristol 15% of residents (72,300 people) live in the 10% most deprived¹² areas in England, including 17,900 children and 7,600 older people¹³
- Bristol has 41 areas¹⁴ in the most deprived 10% in England, with the greatest levels of deprivation in Hartcliffe & Withywood, Filwood and Lawrence Hill.
- 25,450 households in Bristol are estimated to experience fuel poverty¹⁵ (2021); this constitutes 12.8% of all households “fuel poor” (national average 13.1%).
- 8% of households have experienced moderate to severe “food insecurity” in the last 12 months, doubling to 16% in the most deprived areas (QoL 2022/23)¹⁶

Community Cohesion

- 75% 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 2022/23)¹⁶
- 65% of residents “feel they belong to their neighbourhood”, with 50% of people in the most deprived areas (QoL 2022/23)¹⁶
- 74% of Bristol residents citywide feel that “people from different backgrounds get on well together” in their local area, up from 70% last year (QoL 2022/23)¹⁶
- Around half (47%) of residents volunteer or help out in their community at least 3 times a year (38% in the most deprived areas) (QoL 2022/23)¹⁶

Children

- There are 91,900 children under 18 living in Bristol (Census 2021)¹⁷
- 21.8% (17,955) of children under 16 live in relative low-income families¹⁸ in Bristol (2022/23), below the national average (20.1%) but significantly more

than 17.9% in 2021/22.

- As at Dec 2022, 28.1% of Bristol’s school pupils (around 17,000 children) are Disadvantaged¹⁹
- 4.9% of 16-17 year olds (2022/23) were “Not in education, employment or training” (NEET)²⁰

Social Care

- At the end of March 2023, c5,220 adults were receiving long term support²¹, with 1,420 in Care Homes and 3,795 receiving a community-based support service.
- 21.2% of adult Social Care service users receiving direct payments (end March 23)
- A snapshot of Bristol Social Services taken in April 2023²² shows that 731 children were in care and 341 children had a child protection plan²³
- Carers - Almost 34,000 people provide unpaid care in Bristol (7.6% of all people aged 5 & over; England and Wales average is 8.9%)²⁴.

Crime & safety²⁵

- Total recorded crime²⁶ in Bristol in 2022/23 was 53,900, slightly lower than 2021/22 (54,100) but higher than recent years
- Of these, the biggest categories are 18,000 Violence offences, 10,600 Theft and 7,400 Public Order offences.
- The crime rate is 113.8 per 1,000 population (2022/23)²⁷
- Rates of people whose day-to-day life is affected by fear of crime has fallen to 17% (from 19% last year), and is now 32% in the most deprived areas of the city (QoL 2022/23)¹⁶
- Recorded hate crime in 2022/23 was 2,244 crimes, less than the previous year (2,487 in 2021/22), but still higher than recent years; racial prejudice accounts for 71% of all hate crimes²⁸
- 5% of people overall said they were a victim of racial

Key facts: Communities

Child poverty

21.8%

of children under 16 in low income families (2022/23)
17.9% in 2021/22

Fuel poverty

25,450

households in Bristol are estimated to experience fuel poverty (2021)

Community Cohesion

47%

47% of residents volunteer or help out in their community at least 3 times a year

Carers

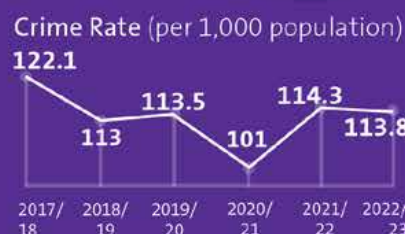
34,000

people provide unpaid care in Bristol

Crime

53,900

crimes in Bristol in 2022/23



discrimination in the last year, and 26% of people from Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic groups (QoL 2022/23)¹⁶

Health & Wellbeing²⁹

Bristol is an active city but for many health outcomes the city performs poorly compared to the England average, but better than most of the English core cities. There are significant health and wellbeing inequalities within the city, often with worse health outcomes for people in the most deprived areas.

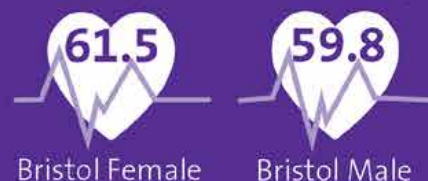
- Life expectancy³⁰ for women is 82.6 years and for men 77.7 years (2021) both are lower than the national average.
- The inequalities gap in life expectancy³¹ between the most and least deprived areas in Bristol is 9.9 years for men and 6.9 years for women.
- Bristol's healthy life expectancy³² (years living in good health) is 61.5 years for women and 59.8 years for men (2018-20; both significantly lower than the national average of 63.9 and 63.1 years respectively).
- The mortality rate for COVID-19 was 279.3 per 100,000 people, significantly lower than both the England average of 340.1 and the other English core cities (Mar 20 – Jan 23)³³
- Cancer remains the biggest killer in the under 75 age group³⁴ (446 early deaths in Bristol in 2021).
- 63,050 Bristol GP patients (13.9%) have a diagnosis of depression³⁵, above the England average (12.7%).
- The rate of young people admitted to hospital due to self-harm is 644.7 per 100,000, significantly higher than the England average (427.3 per 100,000)³⁶
- 55.2% adults in Bristol are overweight or obese (2021/22), significantly better than the national average (63.8%)³⁷
- 20.5% of 4-5yr olds have excess weight, rising to 36.4% for 10-11yr olds (2021/22)³⁸
- 74.2% of Bristol adults are physically active³⁹, significantly higher than the national average (67.3%) and highest of all English core cities.
- The smoking rate is 16.4% (2021), higher than the national average (13%). 8.7% of women smoke during pregnancy (2021/22), lower than the national average (9.1%)⁴⁰
- The rate of alcohol-related hospital admissions in 2021/22 was 677 per 100,000 people⁴¹, significantly higher than the England average of 494.
- The teenage pregnancy rate in 2021 was 13.3 per 1,000, similar to the national rate of 13.1⁴²
- Approximately 2,970 adults aged 65+ are on GP Dementia registers in Bristol⁴³ (March 2023).
- The suicide rate in Bristol was 11.8 per 100,000 persons (2019-21), above the national average of 10.4. Rates are higher in men (17.5) than women (6.0)⁴⁴
- 17.2% of people have a long-term health issue or disability which affects their day-to-day activities (17.5% E&W)⁴⁵.
- 62% of Bristol residents are satisfied with life, down from 68% the year before (and 75% pre-pandemic) and only 46% for people in the most deprived areas¹⁶ (QoL 2022/23).
- 5.7% of all deaths in people aged 30 years + is attributable to particulate air pollution, similar to the England average (5.5%)⁴⁶

Key facts: Health & Wellbeing

Life expectancy (years)



Healthy life expectancy



Cancer remains the biggest killer in under 75's



Overweight or obese

55.2% adults in Bristol overweight or obese

36.4% 10-11 yr olds overweight or obese

74.2% of Bristol adults are physically active - highest of all English core cities



Smoking

Smoking rate **16.4%** (national average 13%)

8.7% of women smoke during pregnancy

Health issues

17.2% have a long-term health issue or disability that affects their day-to-day activities



Education & skills ⁴⁷

Bristol has a skilled workforce with a high proportion of graduates and students living in the city, and is committed to providing an inclusive education for all children.

- 85% of schools in Bristol are rated as Good or Better for overall effectiveness by OFSTED⁴⁸ (March 2023), up from 81.3% in March 2022
- The proportion of eligible 2 year olds benefitting from free early education has increased in the last year from 57% to 71% in 2022, just below the national average of 72%⁴⁹
- In Early Years⁵⁰, 65% of children under 5 have a Good Level of Development at Foundation Stage (2022), in line with the England average
- For Key Stage 2 pupils⁵¹ (at 11 years of age) 2022 data shows 58% achieved the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths combined. This is similar to the England average (59%)
- For Key Stage 4 pupils⁵² (at age 16), 2022 average Attainment 8 score⁵³ for Bristol was 48.2 points, higher than the national average of 47.2. For disadvantaged pupils⁵⁴ the score was 35.1 and for children with an EHCP the score was 30.8
- Bristol's 2022 Progress 8 score⁵⁵ was -0.05, marginally worse than the national benchmark (-0.03). For Disadvantaged pupils the Progress 8 score is -0.52.
- In 2022 48.3% of Bristol pupil achieved a "strong pass"⁵⁶ in both English and Maths GCSE, above the national average (46.8%).
- In 2022, 19.1% of A level students in Bristol achieved grades AAB or better⁵⁷ slightly below the national average of 23%.
- In 2021/22 (academic year), 18.2% of Bristol pupils received Special Educational Need (SEN) support⁵⁸ or have an Education Health & Care Plan (EHCP). This

is a 14.1% increase in the last year in the number of pupils with an EHCP or SEN support.

- For 2021, the Bristol suspension rate was 6.02, higher than the national average of 4.25. Pupils eligible for Free school meals were more likely to have had a suspension (13.5) and higher still for pupils with an EHC plan (17.1)⁵⁹
- The persistent absence rate for Bristol in 2021 was 16.4, higher than the national average of 12.1.⁶⁰

Higher Education

- 42% of people aged 16 and over living in Bristol have a degree or higher. This is much higher than the England and Wales average of 34% and the highest of the Core Cities⁶¹.
- In 2021/22 there were 68,700 students registered at the two Bristol universities⁶² – 31,500 at the University of Bristol and 37,200 at UWE (NB Not all live in Bristol). Over 5 years there has been an increase in student numbers of 17,200 (33%).
- The number of overseas students has trebled over the last 20 years and now make up 29% of all students at the University of Bristol (4% EU, 25% non-EU) and 21% of all students at UWE (3% EU, 19% non-EU).
- Significantly less young people in Bristol go on to Higher Education⁶³ (31.6% compared to 42.2% in England). In South Bristol participation is only 22.3%, including 3 of the 5 lowest performing areas⁶⁴ in England: Hartcliffe (8.7%, lowest in England), Highridge and Withywood. Highest in Bristol is Westbury Park at 77.6%.

Key facts: Education & skills

65%

of children under 5 have a Good Level of Development at Foundation Stage (2022)



58%

of 11 year olds achieved the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths combined.



National average **59%**

48.2%

achieved a "strong pass" in English and Maths GCSE (2022).



Above National average **46.8%**



16.4%

Persistent absence rate for Bristol. Higher than national average (**12.1**)

68,700

students at the 2 main universities up **33%** in the last 5 years

42%

of Bristol residents have a degree or higher



National average **34%**

3 of the **5** worst performing areas in England for young people going on Higher Education are in South Bristol (Hartcliffe, Highridge and Withywood)

Housing⁶⁵

Building homes

Bristol has 205,270 dwellings⁶⁶ (end March 2022). Bristol City Council (BCC) is working towards ensuring 2,000 homes are built in Bristol each year, with 1000 of those affordable⁶⁷.

- During 2021/22, 2,563 new homes⁶⁸ were built in Bristol (up from 1,589 in 2020/21)
- 89.6% of dwellings completed (2021/22) were on previously developed land⁶⁹ (since 2006, this figure is 91.2% of all dwellings).
- 14.5% of housing completions (2021/22) were student units⁷⁰
- In 2022/23 only 309 affordable homes were built⁷¹.
- 13,405 dwellings have planning permission⁷² (April 2022) including 3,504 under construction.
- BCC has 26,669 Council Houses, with 26,285 occupied (July 2023)⁷³

Homelessness

Over 6,000 households approached the Council for help with homelessness issues in 2022/23. The cost-of-living crisis, increasing private rents and reduced supply of affordable housing is driving homelessness and an increase in Temporary Accommodation.

- As a snapshot, 49 people were found sleeping rough⁷⁴ in a single night in Bristol (March 2023), (was 45 in March 22).
- At end March 2023 there were 1,252 households living in Temporary Accommodation⁷⁵ in Bristol, over 100 more than the year before.
- Over 1,500 households were prevented from becoming homeless during 2022/23⁷⁶
- During 2022/23, almost 400 empty private sector dwellings were returned into occupation⁷⁷

Housing Market

- Average house prices: Bristol: £330,000 England & Wales: £268,000 (Sept 2022)⁷⁸
- Over the last decade, average house prices in Bristol increased by almost 90% (+£155,000) compared to a 51% increase in England and Wales (+£90,000)⁷⁹
- In 2022 Bristol had a 'housing affordability ratio' of 9.64, slightly lower than the high of 9.77 in 2021, but means the average house price is almost 10 times higher than average earnings. This is above England average (8.28) and highest of Core Cities (who are all below England)⁸⁰

Housing stock

- Housing tenure: 55% Owner occupied, 26% Private Rented, 19% Social Rented⁸¹
- 65% of households live in houses and 32% live in flats – (nationally 20% live in flats)⁸².

Overcrowding⁸³

- 5.1% (9,684) of Bristol households are overcrowded (fewer bedrooms than required) (E&W: 4.3%).
- In some central areas, more than a fifth of housing is overcrowded.
- 34.4% of households have the required number of bedrooms (E&W 26.5%), whilst 60.6% are considered underoccupied (E&W 69.2%).


Household composition

- Of the 191,638 households in Bristol, 30% are one person households, 57% are single family households and 12% are multiple family or other household types⁸⁴.
- 27% of all households include dependent children⁸⁵ (E&W 28%) and 8% include non-dependent children (E&W 11%).
- There are 19,819 lone parent households, 10% of all households in Bristol (E&W 11%).

Key facts: Housing

2,563 
new homes built in Bristol in 2021/22

Rough Sleeping

49 
sleeping rough a single night (March 2023)

1,252 
households in Temporary Accommodation (March 2023)

Average house prices

Bristol: **£330,000**
England & Wales: **£268,000**
(Sept 2022)



Average house prices increase in the last decade (+£155,000)

19,819 
lone parent households (10% of total).



Transport ⁸⁶

Big things are happening in transport with the city securing a £191m settlement over the next few years to improve local bus services and walking and cycling infrastructure⁸⁷. The Clean Air Zone came into operation in November 2022 alongside a package of mitigation measures to support individuals and businesses (see [Bristol's Clean Air Zone - bristol.gov.uk](https://bristol.gov.uk/clean-air-zone)).

- The top actions that Bristol residents feel would improve their overall quality of life are: Better and more affordable public transport and more reliable buses (QoL 2022/23)¹⁶
- 37.5% of all Bristol residents stated they are satisfied with the local bus service, a 12% drop on the previous year (QoL 2022/23)¹⁶
- There were 32.7M bus passenger journeys in Bristol in 2022/23, up from 29.9M in 2021/22. This is still well below pre-Covid numbers (40.8M bus passenger journeys in 2019/20)⁸⁸
- Of Bristolians who travelled to work in 2022, 32% did this via "active travel", down from 39% the year before. Of these, 14% cycled to work, (down 4%), and 18% walked to work, (down 3%). Categories that increased were getting the bus to work (+3%), driving (+2%), and riding an e-scooter (+2%; new for 2022) (QoL 2022/23)¹⁶
- 25% of Bristolians ride a bike at least once a week, 17% in the most deprived areas (QoL 2022/23)¹⁶
- Usage of e-scooters - in 2022, there were 4,398,900 rides taken covering 10,933,200 km⁸⁹
- Despite increased numbers of people using public transport, walking or cycling, continued level of vehicle use mean that reported air pollution levels of nitrogen dioxide still exceed the UK and EU air quality limits⁹⁰. The Clean Air Zone is expected to bring air pollution within legal limits.

Traffic

- The average speed⁹¹ on local A roads in Bristol was 16.1 mph in 2022, slightly less than 2021 (16.4mph) and significantly slower than the England average (23.7 mph)
- 74% of Bristolians feel that traffic congestion is a problem in their area, and 70% think air quality and traffic pollution is a problem locally (down from 75% last year) (QoL 2022/23)¹⁶
- 86 people were killed or seriously injured in road traffic incidents⁹² in Bristol during 2022/23.
- Children in the most deprived areas are over five times (5.25) more likely to be injured in motor traffic collisions than those in the least deprived areas⁹³.
- 47% of residents are satisfied with the management of roadworks in Bristol, 2% points better than the national average of 45% (NHT 2022)⁹⁴

Cars

- Bristol has the highest level of car availability of all the core cities in England⁹⁵. 74% of households have at least one car or van available (E&W 77%), up from 71% in 2011. 26% of households in Bristol have no car or van (E&W 23%).
- Levels of car availability vary widely across the city - the proportion of households with no car range from 5% in parts of Henleaze to as high as 74% in parts of the city centre.

Key facts: Transport

Bus Passenger journeys in Bristol



18% walk, 14% cycle (2022)
(39% in 2021)



Climate, Ecology, Waste & Energy⁹⁶

Bristol City Council is committed to playing its part in both the [One City Ecological Emergency Strategy](#) which seeks an ecologically resilient, wildlife-rich Bristol by 2030, and the [One City Climate Strategy](#) which aims for Bristol to be climate resilient and carbon neutral for all scopes of emissions by 2030. Bristol has been named as the UK's greenest city⁹⁷ and was the first city to declare a Climate and Ecological Emergency⁹⁸

Nature

- See [Managing green spaces for nature](#) for more details
- Around 15% of Bristol (1,800 hectares) is protected for wildlife⁹⁹.
- Bristol has 33 conservation areas¹⁰⁰ and over 3,800 allotment plots¹⁰¹
- Over 73% of local residents are satisfied with parks and open spaces in Bristol, but only 45% in the most deprived areas (QoL 2022/23)¹⁶

Climate change

- [Bristol Climate Hub](#) was launched in late 2020 to help Bristol come together to reduce its carbon footprint.
- 87% of residents are concerned about the impacts of Climate Change (QoL 2022/23)¹⁶
- Bristol City Council's direct carbon emissions¹⁰² reduced by 11% from 2021/22 to 2022/23
- Citywide carbon emissions¹⁰³ rose in 2021 to 1,357 k tonnes (1,237 kt in 2020), the first increase in several years, partly due to the coldest winter since 2018 and an increase in economic activity following less activity in 2020. Overall, carbon emissions for Bristol have decreased by 45% since 2005 and per capita emissions reduced by 53%.

Energy

- Bristol City Council owns wind turbines and solar panels that generated enough electricity to power more than 4,772 average UK homes in 2022/23¹⁰⁴
- [Bristol City Leap](#) (a joint venture between Bristol City Council and Ameresco) launched in January 2023. It will help deliver a cleaner and greener smart energy city by 2030.
- Renewable electricity generation in 2021 was 109,296 MWh, a decrease of 21.4% from 2020. Onshore wind turbines made up 30.1% of installed capacity, solar photovoltaic panels 25.7% and waste 37.8%¹⁰⁵.

Air quality

- A Clean Zone was introduced in Bristol in November 2022. To check vehicle compliance, charges and zone boundaries see [Bristol's Clean Air Zone](#)
- In 2022 there were 193 air quality monitoring sites, including 80 to monitor the impact of the Clean Air Zone.

Waste

- 45% of all household waste was sent for reuse, recycling and composting in 2022/23¹⁰⁶
- 2% of municipal waste was sent to landfill (2022/23), a significant reduction from over 20% five years earlier¹⁰⁷. 40kg of

Key facts: Climate, Ecology, Waste & Energy

87%

of residents are concerned about the impacts of Climate Change (2022/23)

Carbon emissions for Bristol decreased by 45% since 2005
1,357k tonnes (2021)

109,296 MWh renewable energy generated (2021)

Waste



45% of all household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting (2022/23)

Untreated waste to landfill per household



82% think street litter is a problem in their area (2022/23)



untreated waste per household was landfilled in 2022/23, compared with 83kg in 2021-22

- 82% of residents think street litter is a problem in their area, rising to 93% in the most deprived areas (QoL 2022/23)¹⁶

Culture & creativity¹⁰⁸

Bristol has a vibrant cultural sector including museums, theatres, festivals, music and events, plus UNESCO City of Film designation. The value of culture and creativity for health and wellbeing and wider social impact is recognised, and new online resources enable Bristol's culture and creativity to reach new audiences across the city as well as globally.

- Bristol City Council's **Cultural Investment Programme** 2023-27 has £2,442,240 of grants to support organisations and activities to make arts and culture accessible to all Bristol's citizens.
- The £4.725 million **City Centre and High Streets Recovery and Events** programme is investing in arts and culture to support Bristol's High Streets and City Centre.
- UWEs "Bristol Go West! 2" Report¹⁰⁹ (May 2022) valued the region's production sector at £288m in 2020-21, a growth rate of 105% since 2017.
- Only 32% of Bristol residents participate in cultural activities at least once a month, from 43% pre-pandemic (QoL 2022/23).¹⁶
- 708,450 people visited Bristol Museums during 2022/23, almost double the 379,250 visitors the previous year.¹¹⁰
- 53% of residents are satisfied with the range and quality of outdoor events in the city, from 74% pre-pandemic (QoL 2022/23).¹⁶

Film and TV¹¹¹

- 2023 celebrates the 20th Birthday of **Bristol Film Office**. Their latest report shows that film and TV production in Bristol generated an estimated £20.8 million in 2021-22, a 22% increase on pre-pandemic figures and the highest in a decade.
- In May 2023 **The Bottle Yard Studios** won a Global Production Award for Best Sustainability Initiative at Cannes Film Festival. The award was for the

community-owned rooftop solar array – believed to be the largest of its kind in the UK – that powers TBY2, the Studios' new £12m expansion facility.

Libraries¹¹²

- Bristol Libraries had almost 900,000 visits during 2022/23, compared to the pandemic-affected visitors figure of 566,000 in 2021/22.
- 1,378,000 items were borrowed from libraries in 2022/23 (up from 1,070,100 last year). Also eResource loans (inc eBooks & eAudio etc) rose to 272,500 in 2022/23 (230,200 in 2021/22). Overall, there were more loans from Bristol Libraries in 2022/23 than pre-pandemic (2019/20).
- Over 13,000 children attended baby bounce sessions and story-times, there were 87,000 computer bookings and 31,600 new library members (2022/23).

Tourism

- The visitor economy in Bristol and South Glos is valued at £1.3bn¹¹³
- A sample of "Visitors to attractions in the Bristol area" (April 2023) showed all but one attraction had more visitors this April than last¹¹⁴. Of those open this year and last, visitor numbers overall increased by 26.7%.
- Footfall data¹¹⁵ shows Broadmead received 12,753,500 visits in 2022 compared to 9,416,700 in 2021 (increase of 35.4%), St Nicholas Market 3,180,100 compared to 2,013,150 (increase of 58%).

Key facts: Culture & creativity

BRISTOL



a UNESCO Creative City

£20.8m film and TV
contribution to Bristol economy
(2021-22)



Economy & Employment ¹¹⁶

Bristol has one of the most vibrant and successful economies in the UK, with the highest productivity levels per capita, employment and qualification rates of the major cities. The cost of living has risen, and nationally the price of goods and services rose at the fastest rate in four decades in the year to October 2022.

Economy

- Nearly half of all jobs (45%) and 40% of enterprises in the West of England region are in Bristol.
- In 2022 gross average earnings (median) in Bristol were £34,215 a year (up by £2,000 since 2021) compared to £33,111 in Great Britain¹¹⁷.
- In 2022 there were 22,525 business units registered in Bristol, slightly down on 22,820 in 2021. 18,320 (81.3%) were micro businesses (0-9 employees); 4,080 (18.1%) small to medium sized and 130 (0.6%) larger (over 250 employees)¹¹⁸.
- Bristol had 80.5 business start-ups per 10,000 working age population with 2,596 new enterprises in 2022 (5% below the 2,725 new enterprises pre-pandemic in 2019)¹¹⁹.
- Of new companies incorporated in 2017, 41.4% survived for 5 years (44.3% nationally)¹²⁰.
- The largest 5 sectors in Bristol (by business units) are: Professional Scientific and Technical (16.6% of total units), Construction (10.1%), Business Administration & Support (9.4%), Retail (9.2%) and Information & Communications (9.0%)¹²¹.
- Across Bristol City Centre and the 46 recognised “high streets”, the commercial property vacancy rate¹²² was 9.8% at Dec 2022 (10.3% Jan 2022). The City Centre rate fell from 17.1% to 15.1% over the same period.

Employment

- In Dec 2022 the employment rate in Bristol was 78.5% with 257,100 working age residents in employment¹²³. This is the highest of the UK core cities and well above the national rate (75.6%).
- The largest industries in Bristol in 2021 (by employees) were: Health and social work (38,600 employees; 16.2%); Selling and repair of motor vehicles (31,700; 13.3%); Education (26,700; 11.2%)¹²⁴.
- In 2021 71,000 (29.8%) employees in Bristol worked part-time. Of these, almost 25,000 (10.4%) worked 15 hours or less¹²⁵.
- 8,200 working age residents were unemployed¹²⁶ in the year ending Dec 2022, (3.1%, below national 3.6%). This compares with 10,500 (4.0%) in Dec 2021. Bristol and Cardiff have the lowest unemployment rates of UK core cities.
- In March 2023 10,905 working age residents were claiming out of work benefits, 3.3% of Bristol's working age population. This is lower than national (3.8%) and broadly stable since July 2022, having fallen from 6.0% in March 2021¹²⁷.
- The claimant count (March 2023) includes 1,775 young people aged 16-24 years and 2,060 people aged 50 years and over¹²⁸. Compared to national, less young people in Bristol claim out-of-work benefits (3.0% vs 5.1% GB) but same % of people 50+ (2.9% Bristol, 2.8% GB).

Key facts: Economy & Employment

Average earnings (2022)

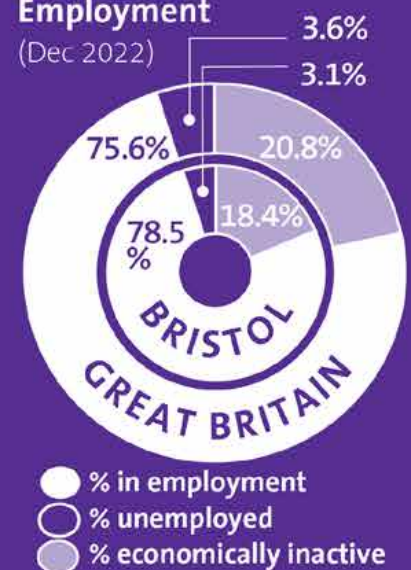


22,525 

VAT/PAYE registered **business units** in Bristol (2022)

Employment

(Dec 2022)



3.3% of the city's working age population claiming **out of work benefits** (March 2023)



Endnotes section

Please note that different indicators update at different points during the year. The latest available data is used.

¹ Context

Further info at:

One City Plan: www.bristolonecity.com

West of England Combined Authority (WECA):
www.westofengland-ca.gov.uk

Bristol Corporate Strategy (2022-27):
www.bristol.gov.uk/corporate-strategy

² Population

For more information see:

www.bristol.gov.uk/population

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

⁴**Population** Estimates are for the Bristol Local Authority area, Office for National Statistics 2022 Mid-Year Estimates (released Nov 23)

⁵**Age profile** – Source ONS Mid-Year Estimate 2022

⁶**Student numbers** – Source ONS Census 2021
[Census 2021 \(bristol.gov.uk\)](http://Census2021.bristol.gov.uk)

⁷**Diversity** ONS Census 2021
[Census 2021 \(bristol.gov.uk\)](http://Census2021.bristol.gov.uk)

⁸**Ethnicity** – Source ONS Census 2021 (and ONS Census 2011) [Census 2021 \(bristol.gov.uk\)](http://Census2021.bristol.gov.uk)

⁹**Sexual orientation and gender identity** Census 2021 asked questions on sexual orientation and gender identity for the first time – the questions were voluntary and only asked of those aged 16 years and over. Source: ONS Census 2021 [Census 2021 \(bristol.gov.uk\)](http://Census2021.bristol.gov.uk)

¹⁰**Population projections** ONS 2018-based Sub-National Population Projections [Population of Bristol](http://PopulationofBristol)

¹¹ Communities & living

¹²**Deprivation** - see www.bristol.gov.uk/deprivation

¹³**Deprivation** MHCLG 2019 Indices of Deprivation for England [Deprivation \(bristol.gov.uk\)](http://Deprivation.bristol.gov.uk)

¹⁴**Areas of Deprivation** – these are Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)

¹⁵**Fuel Poverty.** 2021 data (published April 2023) and 2020 data based on the “Low Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE)” fuel poverty method (not the Low Income, High Cost method previously reported). Sources:

[Sub-regional fuel poverty in England, 2023 \(2021 data\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://Sub-regionalfuelpovertyinEngland2023(2021data)-GOV.UK(www.gov.uk))

[Sub-regional fuel poverty data 2023 \(2021 data\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://Sub-regionalfuelpovertydata2023(2021data)-GOV.UK(www.gov.uk))

[Sub-regional fuel poverty data 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://Sub-regionalfuelpovertydata2022-GOV.UK(www.gov.uk))

¹⁶**BCC Quality of Life survey 2022/23** – see www.bristol.gov.uk/qol and [QoL Data Dashboard](http://QoLDataDashboard)

¹⁷**Child population:** 0-17 year olds. Source: ONS Census 2021

¹⁸**Child Poverty:** Official 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 [Children in low income families: local area statistics - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://Childreninlowincomefamilies:localareastatistics-GOV.UK(www.gov.uk))

¹⁹**Disadvantaged.** Source: BCC School Census and Pupil Premium data July 2022, 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”

²⁰**NEET** (16 & 17 year olds Not in Education, Employment or Training or whose activity is not known, over 3 months Dec-Feb): Source: GOV.UK - [Education, training and NEET age 16 to 17 by local authority](http://Education,trainingandNEETage16to17bylocalauthority)

²¹ Source: BCC Data & Insight Team (Adult Social Care); snapshot at end March 2023

²² Source: BCC Strategic Intelligence & Performance Team (Childrens’ Social Care); snapshot at April 2023

²³ Source: BCC Strategic Intelligence & Performance Team (Childrens’ Social Care); snapshot at April 2023

²⁴**Unpaid care** Source: ONS Census 2021 [Census 2021 \(bristol.gov.uk\)](http://Census2021(bristol.gov.uk))

25 Crime and safety

Data in this section is from Avon and Somerset Constabulary, 2022/23, other than perception data via Quality of Life survey 2022/23.

26 Crime data – 2022-23 data from Avon & Somerset Constabulary, April 2023. Note - Historic data may change as recording data is finalised.

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

28 Number of hate crimes - Avon & Somerset Constabulary, April 2023

29 Health & wellbeing

This section is taken mainly from the Bristol Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) 2022/23 updates – see [JSNA Data Profiles](#)

30 Life expectancy at birth: ONS, 2021, via Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF)2023 (indicator A01b)

31 Life expectancy gap: Slope index of inequality, PHE, 2018-20, via PHOF 2023 (A02a)

32 Healthy Life Expectancy: ONS 2018-20, via PHOF 2023 (A01a)

33 Covid-19 deaths: [ONS data for registered weekly deaths](#); Population denominators for calculating rate are mid-2020 estimates:

[ONS data for people, population and community](#)

34 Under 75 mortality: Public Health England (based on ONS data), 2021, via PHOF 2023 (E05a)

35 Depression: NHS Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF) 2021/22, via PHOF 2023. 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.

36 Self-harm: Hospital admissions due to self-harm in 10-24 year olds, 2021/22. Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) via PHOF 2023.

37 Excess weight in adults: Active Lives survey, Sport England, 2021/22 via PHOF 2023 (C16)

38 Excess weight in children: National Child Measurement Programme 2021/22 via PHOF 2023 (C09a & C09b).

39 Physical activity: Active Lives survey, Sport England, 2021/22 via PHOF 2023. Definition:

% adults (19+) that have 150+ moderate intensity equivalent minutes per week.

40 Smoking: Adults is Annual Population Survey 2021, and “% of women who smoke at time of delivery” (pregnancy) 2021/22 via PHOF 2023 (C18/C06)

41 Alcohol: Hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions (narrow definition). Source: PHE, 2021/22 via PHOF 2023 (C21)

42 Teenage pregnancy: Rate of conceptions per 1,000 females aged 15-17, ONS 2021, via PHOF 2023

43 Dementia: Primary Care Dementia Data, March 2023

44 Suicide: Suicide rate per 100,000 persons, 2019-21 via PHOF 2023 (4.10)

45 Health issue or disability Census 2021 collects data on whether people have long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses and the extent to which they affect day-to-day activities. This can provide data on numbers of people that would be considered Disabled under the definition of the Equality Act 2010, but not on people that consider themselves to be Disabled. Source: ONS Census 2021 [Census 2021 \(bristol.gov.uk\)](#)

46 Mortality due to air pollution: Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution, 2021 via PHOF 2023

47 Education & skills

48 OFSTED ratings, March 2023; Source via [State-funded school inspections and outcomes: management information - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

49 Early years data source: [Statistics: childcare and early years - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

50 Early Years, 2022 results: [Early years foundation stage profile results: 2021 to 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

51 Key Stage 2 results; Source: [Key stage 2 attainment \(revised\): 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

52 Key Stage 4 results; Source: [Key stage 4 performance 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

53 Attainment 8 is a student's average achievement across 8 subjects, with extra weighting given to Maths and English

54 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”

55 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.

⁵⁶ **GCSE “strong pass”** = GCSE grade 5 or above. Source: [Statistics: GCSEs \(key stage 4\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/statistics/gcse-key-stage-4)

⁵⁷ AAB or better with at least two facilitating subjects.

A level results Source: [A level and other 16 to 18 results: 2022 \(revised\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/statistics/a-level-and-other-16-to-18-results-2022-revised)

⁵⁸ **Special Educational Needs & Disability (SEND)**; Source: [Special educational needs in England, Academic year 2021/22 – Explore education statistics – GOV.UK \(explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/statistics/special-educational-needs-in-england-academic-year-2021-22-explore-education-statistics)

⁵⁹ **Statistics: exclusions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)**

⁶⁰ Persistent absence defined as pupils who miss 10% or more of possible sessions. Source: [Pupil absence in schools in England, Autumn term 2022/23 – Explore education statistics – GOV.UK \(explore-education-statistics.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/statistics/pupil-absence-in-schools-in-england-autumn-term-2022-23-explore-education-statistics)

⁶¹ **Qualifications** ONS Census 2021 Source: [Bristol City Council Census 2021](https://www.bristol.gov.uk/census-2021)

⁶² **University students** Source: [HE Student Data | HESA](https://www.hesa.ac.uk/data-and-analysis/students)

⁶³ **Higher Education** Participation of Students from State-funded Mainstream Schools March 2021 (TUNDRA). Source: [Office for Students](https://www.officeforstudents.org.uk/research-and-evidence/tundra). TUNDRA (tracking underrepresentation by area) is an area-based measure that uses tracking of state-funded mainstream school pupils in England to calculate young participation. Data published in 2021, tracking students who took GCSEs between 2012-2016).

⁶⁴ “Areas” here are Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs).

⁶⁵ **Housing**

⁶⁶ **Dwelling stock: Live tables on dwelling stock (including vacants) - GOV.UK** for 31 March 2022 (published May 2023)

⁶⁷ **Affordable Housing:** is “social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, for eligible households whose needs are not met by the market” BCC, Strategic City Planning

⁶⁸ **New homes built:** Data via annual Residential Development Survey (for 2021/22). Data for 2022/23 due Autumn 2023

⁶⁹ 2022 Residential Development Survey main findings report

⁷⁰ 2022 Residential Development Survey main findings report

⁷¹ **Affordable homes built:** Data via BCC Performance

reporting (2022/23); Affordable housing is reported via a different and more timely process than the annual Residential Development Survey for total new builds.

⁷² **Planning permissions** – Source: 2022 Residential Development Survey main findings report

⁷³ **Council houses** – Source: BCC Housing Options via BCC Insight, Performance & Intelligence Service

⁷⁴ **Rough sleeping:** Bi-monthly count of rough sleepers, via Bristol Street Outreach Street Count Report (March 2023) and BCC Performance reporting (2022/23)

⁷⁵ **Temporary accommodation:** Data via BCC Performance reporting (2022/23)

⁷⁶ **Homelessness prevention:** Data via BCC Performance reporting (2022/23)

⁷⁷ **Private sector properties returned to occupation:** Data via BCC Performance reporting (2022/23)

⁷⁸ **Housing prices and affordability** [Housing affordability in England and Wales Statistical bulletins - ONS](https://www.ons.gov.uk/statisticalbulletins)

⁷⁹ **Housing prices and affordability** [Housing affordability in England and Wales Statistical bulletins - ONS](https://www.ons.gov.uk/statisticalbulletins)

⁸⁰ **Housing affordability** – Source: [Housing affordability in England and Wales Statistical bulletins - ONS](https://www.ons.gov.uk/statisticalbulletins). The affordability ratio for Bristol reached a high of 9.77 in 2021. The ratio had increased from 2002 until the 2008 recession when it took a dip, but then continued to increase, escalating from 2015 onwards.

⁸¹ **Housing tenure:** ONS Census 2021 data [Bristol City Council Census 2021](https://www.bristol.gov.uk/census-2021)

⁸² **Housing stock** Source: ONS Census 2021 [Census 2021 \(bristol.gov.uk\)](https://www.bristol.gov.uk/census-2021)

⁸³ **Overcrowding** Whether a household’s accommodation is overcrowded, ideally occupied or under-occupied is calculated by comparing the number of bedrooms the household requires to the number in the property. Source: ONS Census 2021 [Census 2021 \(bristol.gov.uk\)](https://www.bristol.gov.uk/census-2021)

⁸⁴ **Household composition** Source: ONS Census 2021 [Census 2021 \(bristol.gov.uk\)](https://www.bristol.gov.uk/census-2021)

⁸⁵ **Dependent children** A dependent child is any person aged 0 to 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or a person aged 16 to 18 who’s in full-time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s) or grandparent(s). It does not include any people aged 16 to 18 who have a spouse, partner or child living in the household. Source: ONS Census 2021 [Census 2021 \(bristol.gov.uk\)](https://www.bristol.gov.uk/census-2021)

⁸⁶Transport

⁸⁷ Transport plans: [Multi-million pound funding to revolutionise transport system \(bristol.gov.uk\)](#) 2022

⁸⁸ Bus passenger journeys: [Local bus passenger journeys \(BUS01\)](#), reported via BCC Performance Reporting 2022/23

⁸⁹ **E-scooter usage** – Source: BCC Sustainable Transport team; area is the Bristol and South Glos zone

⁹⁰ **Air pollution levels** – Source: BCC City Innovation and Sustainability Team

⁹¹ **Average speed** – Source: Department for Transport [Average speed, delay and reliability of travel times](#) (Table CGN0503; June 2023)

⁹² **Killed or seriously injured in traffic incidents** – Data reported for 2022/23 via BCC Performance reporting. Data note - In 2022 Avon & Somerset Police implemented a new collision IT system which affected BCC receiving complete data. The 2022-23 outturn was retroactively updated to 86 in July 2023; a small number of records are still outstanding, so 86 may still be a slight undercount of the actual figure.

⁷ BCC Transport Data team. Data reported for 2022/23 via BCC Performance reporting. Data note - In 2022 Avon & Somerset Police implemented a new collision IT system which affected BCC receiving complete data. A 2022-23 outturn of 58 was originally published, and retroactively updated to 86 (July 2023); a small number of records are still outstanding, so 86 may still be a slight undercount of the actual figure.

⁹³ **Motor Traffic collisions** - Source: new 2019–2021 average data, calculated by Bristol Transport team (2023). This updates the previous figure reported in [BCC Road Safety in Bristol: A 10 year plan 2015-2024](#)

⁹⁴ **Roadworks satisfaction** – Source: National Highways and Transport survey 2022; Bristol analysis

⁹⁵ **Car availability** Source: ONS Census 2021 [Census 2021 \(bristol.gov.uk\)](#)

⁹⁶Climate, ecology, waste and energy

⁹⁷ **UK's Greenest City** – Source: [Compare the market - UK's greenest cities and towns](#) (originally 2019)

⁹⁸ **Bristol's Climate Emergency** (2018): [Our action on climate and ecology \(bristol.gov.uk\) / one-city-climate-strategy.pdf \(bristolonecity.com\)](#)

Bristol's Ecological Emergency (2020): [Bristol's ecological emergency](#)

⁹⁹ **Land managed for wildlife** - Source: [One-City-Ecological-Emergency-Strategy.pdf \(bristolonecity.com\) \(2021\)](#)

¹⁰⁰ **Conservation areas** – Source: Bristol Urban Design Team (2023); For info: [Conservation areas \(bristol.gov.uk\)](#)

¹⁰¹ **Allotments** - [Bristol City Council Allotments](#): 2020

¹⁰² **Carbon emissions (for BCC)** – Source: BCC Climate Change and Sustainable City Service; Scope 1 & 2 emissions (July 2023 update)

¹⁰³ **Carbon emissions (for Bristol overall)** – Source: DNZES UK local authority and regional greenhouse gas emissions national statistics, 2005 to 2021: data taken from Table 2.1: Local Authority territorial carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions estimates within the scope of influence of Local Authorities 2005-2021 (kt CO₂e) - Subset dataset (Excludes large industrial sites, railways, motorways, land-use, livestock and soils). [July 2023 update]

¹⁰⁴ **BCC – Climate Change and Sustainable City Service**. Definition: Ofgem 'Typical Domestic Consumption Values (TDCV)'. TDCVs set in 2020 were used in 2022/23, since they were not replaced with new values until May 2023.

¹⁰⁵ **Renewable electricity generation** – Source: Renewable electricity by local authority 2014 – 2021 (Published by BEIS, Nov 2022) via BCC Climate Change and Sustainable City Service

¹⁰⁶ **Waste reuse, recycling and composting** – Source: via BCC Corporate Performance Reporting, 2022-23

¹⁰⁷ **Waste sent to landfill** – Source: via BCC Corporate Performance Reporting, 2022-23

¹⁰⁸ Culture & creativity

¹⁰⁹ Source: [GO WEST! 2 Bristol's Film and Television Industries \(worktribe.com\)](#)

¹¹⁰ **Bristol Museum visitors** – Source: BCC Culture and Creative Industries via BCC Performance reporting 2022/23

¹¹¹ **Film and TV** – Source: Bristol Film Office; <http://filmbristol.co.uk/>

¹¹² **Bristol Library visitors** – Source: BCC Libraries team

¹¹³ **Visitor economy** – Source: [Visit Bristol Services - Visit Bristol](#)

¹¹⁴ **Visitors to attractions** – Source: VisitWest, Business Barometer report, April 2023

¹¹⁵ **City Centre footfall data.** Source: Mobile phone data via BCC Economic Development Service.

¹¹⁶ Economy & employment

¹¹⁷ **Average earnings** - Median Gross Annual Earnings of Full-time workers (residence based); Source: Annual Survey for Hours and Earnings (ASHE), ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 6 June 2023] [Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](#)

From 2021, ONS moved to Standard Occupation Classification 2020 from 2010, so April 2021 is a break in the ASHE time series; estimates over time should not be used in direct comparison with each other.

¹¹⁸ **Business units** – Source: [Nomis official labour market statistics](#) Business unit registration is VAT / PAYE registered. Micro businesses have 0-9 employees; small to medium sized have 10-250 employees and larger businesses employ over 250 people.

¹¹⁹ **Business start-ups** - Source: [Business demography, UK - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

¹²⁰ **Business start-up survival rate** - Source: [Business demography, UK - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

¹²¹ **Industry sectors** – Source: via BCC Economic Development Team, June 2023

¹²² **Property vacancy rates** – Source: via BCC Economic Development Team, June 2023

¹²³ **Source: ONS annual population survey, via Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics (nomisweb.co.uk)**

¹²⁴ **Industry** - Source: [2021 Census Bristol Area Profile 2021 Census Profile for areas in England and Wales - Nomis \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](#)

¹²⁵ **Hours worked** - Source: [2021 Census Bristol Area Profile](#)

[2021 Census Profile for areas in England and Wales - Nomis \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](#)

¹²⁶ **Model-based estimate of unemployment.** Source: [ONS annual population survey, via Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Official Census and Labour Market Statistics \(nomisweb.co.uk\)](#)

¹²⁷ **Out of work benefits** - [Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Claimant count by sex](#)

¹²⁸

- [Labour Market Profile - Nomis - Claimant count by age](#)

Compiled by the Strategic Intelligence and Performance Team, Insight, Performance and Intelligence Service, Bristol City Council.

www.bristol.gov.uk/statistics.

Documents available in other formats:

If you would like this information in a different format please contact:

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