

Quality of Life in Bristol

Quality of Life in your Neighbourhood Survey results 2010



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The chapters in this report are based on the 4 outcomes used in the 20:20 Plan – Bristol's Sustainable Community Strategy, plus an additional chapter on the perception of local public services.

Quality of Life city wide summary 2010

- The health of people in Bristol compares favourably with people in similar cities. Reported health has remained at the same level for a number of years. Fewer residents say they smoke and more people eat a healthier diet compared with several years ago.
- Levels of happiness and wellbeing in Bristol are stable and are similar to the national average. Levels of limiting, long-term illness and support for informal carers have also remained stable.
- The majority of residents remain very satisfied with the provision of health services in the city, indicating the highest level of satisfaction since 2005.
- Of concern is a rise in the proportion of obese people, and a fall in exercise levels and participation in active sport.
- The majority of indicators of community cohesion have steadily improved for the last 3-4 years. Many indicators are better than those in similar cities. Feeling influential in the neighbourhood is the exception and Bristol is below the national average and not improving. This may be a concern, as a key element of the 'Big Society' is a willingness to engage in local decision-making.
- Indicators that measure perception of crime, feeling safe, general anti-social behaviour and drug use are all improving. Perception of drunk and rowdy behaviour has improved but Bristol still has a problem compared to similar cities.
- The proportion of residents who agree the police and council are successfully dealing with anti-social behaviour and crime has significantly improved compared to the 2008 Place survey.
- Satisfaction with the cost and availability of housing has improved, but people's perception of health and safety risks in the home has worsened.
- The level of satisfaction with the quality of parks and green spaces has risen to its highest level in the last six years.
- Supply of a readily available workforce and employment is measured with indicators for satisfaction and access to jobs. The contrasting trends between these two indicators imply an increasing number of jobs are available in Bristol, but many are not suitable for local residents. Levels of skills and qualifications have generally improved.
- Overall satisfaction with the Council and providing value for money has significantly improved. This may reflect increasing public recognition that, with spending cuts on the horizon, the council will need to manage its budget more efficiently and effectively.
- Satisfaction with outdoor events has reached its highest level in the past few years, as has satisfaction with libraries, museums, theatres and concert halls. However, participation in creative activities has decreased from previous years.
- Perception of the amount of litter and refuse on public land is improving, whilst street litter and dog fouling are still top concerns for residents. Indicators that reflect environmental pollution (air and water) are improving.
- Indicators that measure behavioural change and action to tackle climate change are improving, but resident concern about the impact of climate change has dropped. Slightly fewer people are driving their car to work and that corresponds with a steady increase in the number of people cycling to work, particularly male cyclists. Bus use has remained stable.
- More residents feel there is responsible parenting compared to previous years. Satisfaction with leisure facilities for children is improving, but people are generally dissatisfied with facilities/services for teenagers.
- At ward level, most wards have experienced improving trends for one or more indicators, but most improvement has been measured in Brislington East, Brislington West, Whitchurch Park, Easton and Ashley over the last six years.
- Indicator differences measured for the equalities groups show similar patterns each year. In 2010, a number of improving trends were noticed for the Black and minority ethnic community.

Summary of indicator trends

1. Reduce health and wealth inequality		Trend 2005-2010
85%	respondents who feel their health has been good/fairly good in the last 12 months (NI 119)	☹️
25%	respondents who live in households with a smoker	😊
34%	respondents taking exercise at least 5 times a week	☹️
40%	respondents participating in active sport at least once a week	☹️
33%	respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for older people over 65 years	😊
21%	respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for disabled people	😊
53%	respondents who have 5+ portions of fruit or veg per day	😊
92%	respondents with easy access to shops selling fresh fruit and vegetables	☹️
49%	respondents who are overweight and obese	☹️
17%	respondents who are obese	☹️
90%	respondents who say they are happy	☹️
75%	respondents satisfied with life	☹️
30%	respondents with a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability	☹️
39%	unpaid carers who are supported by organisations and the government	☹️

2. A city of strong and safe communities		Trend 2005-2010
80%	respondents satisfied with their local neighbourhood (or area) as a place to live	😊
62%	respondents who feel they belong to neighbourhood	😊
59%	respondents who agree people from different backgrounds get on well together	😊
67%	respondents who agree that people treat other people with respect in their neighbourhood	😊
23%	respondents who feel they can influence decisions in their local neighbourhood	☹️
25%	respondents who volunteer for a charity or local community at least 3 times a year	☹️
43%	respondents satisfied with cost and availability of housing	😊
31%	respondents have a health and safety risk in their home	☹️
81%	respondents satisfied with quality of parks and green spaces	😊
15%	respondents who have been a victims of crime in the last 12 months	😊
57%	respondents who feel safe when outside in their neighbourhood after dark	😊
91%	respondents who feel safe outside in their neighbourhood during the day	😊
29%	respondents who say personal safety is a problem in their neighbourhood	😊
32%	respondents who feel locally, anti-social behaviour is a problem	😊
50%	respondents with a problem from drunk and rowdy behaviour	☹️
28%	respondents who think drug use is a problem in their area	😊
47%	respondents who say drug dealing is a problem	☹️

-	respondents who have been discriminated against or harassed because of age, disability, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity/race or gender	😊
-	respondent perception of causes of domestic abuse	😊

3. Making our prosperity sustainable		Trend 2005-2010
69%	respondents with easy access to employment	😊
24%	respondents satisfied with jobs in the neighbourhood	😞
25%	respondents with no educational or technical qualifications	😊
58%	respondents satisfied open public land is kept clear of litter and refuse	😊
79%	respondents who say street litter is a problem	😊
76%	respondents who feel dog fouling is a problem	😞
48%	respondents who say graffiti is a problem	😊
57%	respondents who say air quality & traffic pollution is a problem	😊
46%	respondents who have noise from traffic	😊
49%	respondents who say state of local or river is a problem	😊
72%	respondents who are concerned (very and fairly) about the impact of climate change in the UK	😞
74%	respondents who have or intend to take action to tackle climate change	😊
54%	respondents who go to work (as driver) by car	😊
15%	respondents who ride a bicycle - at least once a week	😊
10%	respondents who go to work by cycle	😊
80%	respondents satisfied with the range and quality of outdoor events in Bristol	😊
31%	respondents who have participated in creative activities in the last 12 months	😞
68%	respondents who regularly use the internet at home (new indicator)	😊

4. Raising aspirations and achievement of our children, young people and families		Trend 2005-2010
67%	respondents satisfied with children's playgrounds	😊
22%	respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for teenagers	😊
52%	respondents who agree people take responsibility for the behaviour of their children in their neighbourhood (NI 22)	😊

Satisfaction with public services		Trend 2005-2010
40%	respondents satisfied with how the council runs things	😊
34%	respondents who agree the council provides value for money	😊
83%	respondents satisfied with health services	😊
35%	respondents who agree the police and local public services successfully respond to crime and anti-social behaviour (new indicator)	😊

About the Quality of Life survey

The Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey began in 2001 and provides an annual snapshot of quality of life (QoL) in Bristol. It gives residents an opportunity to voice their opinions about quality of life issues close to their hearts and opinion about public services.

What types of questions are included in the survey?

The survey asks questions about residents' local neighbourhood, their lifestyle, health and personal details including ethnic origin, age and postcode of their home address. Within the survey key questions are asked each year in the same way, so trends over time can be monitored. Question responses are analysed by topic (indicator), by demographic group and by ward and neighbourhood partnership area.

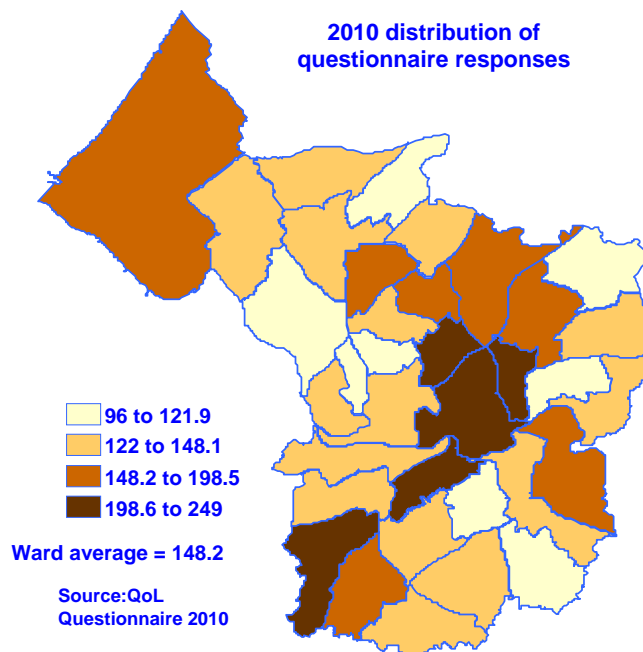
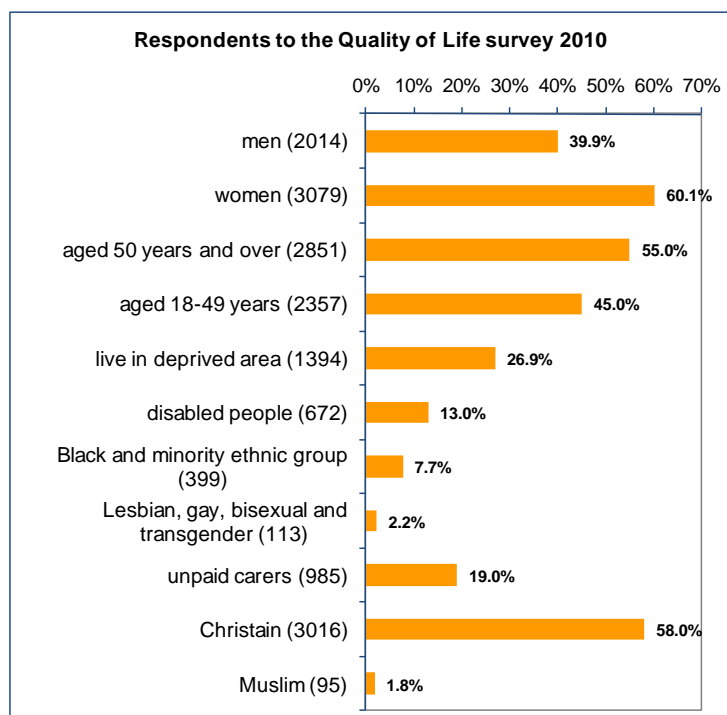
How do residents participate in the survey?

Adult residents are randomly selected from the Electoral Register for this voluntary postal survey every September. Questionnaires are either completed on paper or online. Many who choose to respond have an interest in their quality of life may have concerns about a particular service and want their opinions to be heard and make a difference.

How many questionnaires are sent and how many people respond?

Each year at least 5,000 people respond and in 2010, 5,200 questionnaires were returned with a response rate of 19%. This figure includes 377 responses received online. The 2010 survey sample was boosted in the deprived areas of the city and in areas with a higher Black and minority ethnic (BME) population, providing more reliable results from (historically) low responding neighbourhoods. This boost can create bias which is adjusted for, during analysis.

A profile of the survey respondents in 2010:






Understanding the results

Each question asked in the survey is measuring a quality of life indicator and these indicators are described in this report. Only a limited selection of results from the 2010 Quality of Life survey are included here and for the complete collection of results for the past 6 years and more information about the survey see www.bristol.gov.uk/qualityoflife and <http://profiles.bristol.gov.uk/>

Trend analysis

It is possible to show trends for indicators that have been measured using the same survey question for at least 6 years. Trend graphs, traffic light colours and 'smiley face' symbols are used in this report to illustrate trends that are of statistical significance. The symbols reflect the following trends.

Getting worse, remaining poor  Standing still, no trend  Getting better, staying good 

These traffic light symbols change colour when an indicator estimate (measured in the 2010 survey) is significantly different from an earlier year and is based on confidence limits. Statistical analysis including the measurement of confidence limits was introduced in 2005 and trends have been illustrated between 2005 and 2010 in this report. Some indicators were measured in 2004 and earlier and, where appropriate, these trends have also been mentioned.

Confidence limits

Confidence limits help us interpret results from sample surveys that are meant to reflect the whole population. A 95% confidence interval is used, which is the range within which the true population would fall for 95% of the time the sample survey was repeated. Confidence limits depend on the amount of variation in the underlying population and the sample size. They are the standard way of expressing statistical accuracy of survey-based estimates (results).

In 2010, the survey was comparatively large and the confidence interval was approximately 3% (or plus or minus 1.5%). Thus a citywide estimate for 2010 will be significantly different from 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 estimates if there is a difference of at least 3%.

Ward and neighbourhood partnership area analysis

Ward maps are presented in 5 colours of equal intervals. The number of responses per ward averages 148 residents, and confidence intervals for the smaller ward samples are large (between 10-20%). The number of responses by neighbourhoods partnership area averages 450 with narrower confidence intervals. Care should be taken when looking at the maps and comparing wards, and often differences between wards are not statistically significant unless there is a difference of at least 20%. It is possible to see this scale of variation for some ward indicators.

Equalities analysis

Each indicator is analysed to show the differences for each 'equalities' group (groups of special interest including minority groups). The following groups have been chosen for further analysis:

Men

Women

Residents living priority neighbourhoods (deprived areas previously known as neighbourhood renewal areas)

Older people – people aged 50 years or more

Disabled people – people who think of themselves as disabled

BME – Black and minority ethnic groups

Carer – people who provide unpaid care for someone with long term physical or mental health illness or disability, or problems related to old age

LGBT – people who say their sexuality is lesbian, gay or bisexual or they are transgender

Christian – people who say they are of Christian faith

Muslim – people who say they are of Muslim faith

No religion – people who say they have no faith/religion.

Place Survey 2008

The national Place survey carried out in 2008 enabled findings in Bristol to be compared with other local authorities and **core cities** (Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham and Sheffield). Since 2008 the Quality of Life survey has been used to track key national indicators. This report includes a selection of indicators that occurred in both the Place survey and Quality of Life (QoL) survey and compares results. Whilst Place and QoL surveys are similar outcome-based surveys there are methodological differences. QoL uses the electoral register for its sampling and the Place survey uses the postal address file. The larger QoL survey allows analysis of national indicators at a ward and equalities group level, not possible with the Place survey due to the sample size of 1,200 residents.

How are the results used?

Bristol Partnership 20:20 Plan – Sustainable Community Strategy

This is a Plan for Bristol to become one of the top 20 European cities in terms of economic productivity, culture, education, sustainability and quality of life and this survey helps measure if we are moving in the right direction. The Plan has four population outcomes and the quality of life survey indicators relevant to the 20:20 Plan's 16 action areas are grouped under these outcomes in this report.

As an evidence base for service planning

The results provide a quality of life context and form part of the evidence base to inform service planning by the City Council and partner organisations, in order to identify trends and priorities, profile communities and target resources. The indicators will help answer the question 'how well do local priorities express community needs and aspirations?' They can be used alongside other performance statistics, support the self assessment of the council, neighbourhood decision-making and assist with equalities impact assessments.

Neighbourhood Partnership Statistical Profiles 2011

Neighbourhood Partnership Statistical Profiles combine information from the 2001 census with information on deprivation, crime, education, health and the Quality of Life survey. These profiles help inform neighbourhood plans. The 14 Neighbourhood Partnership Statistical Profiles can be found at www.bristol.gov.uk/statistics. Neighbourhood Partnership (NP) areas consist of a combination of two or three wards and results from the Quality of Life survey are also analysed to these groups as shown by blue bar graphs in this report. The table below shows the number of questionnaires sent to each NP area in 2010 and the number returned.

Neighbourhood Partnership wards	Random selection from the electoral register	Receipts from paper and online	Percentage of sampled returned
Ashley, Easton, Lawrence Hill	4920	703	14.3
Avonmouth, Kingsweston	1530	285	18.6
Bedminster, Southville	1175	268	22.8
Bishopston, Cotham, Redland	1910	428	22.4
Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe, Whitchurch Park	2990	531	17.8
Brislington East, Brislington West	1210	287	23.7
Cabot, Clifton, Clifton East	2050	362	17.7
Eastville, Hillfields, Frome Vale	2275	402	17.7
Filwood, Kowle, Windmill Hill	2875	509	17.7
Henbury, Southmead	1365	235	17.2
Hengrove, Stockwood	1255	231	18.4
Henleaze, Stoke Bishop, Westbury-on-Trym	1705	425	24.9
Horfield, Lockleaze	1640	301	18.4
St George East, St George West	1205	220	18.3

Source of information for the public

Quality of life reports, web pages and databases are accessible by the public who require access under the Freedom of Information Act 2000. Documented findings from the survey are also used as feedback for the thousands of residents who participate in the survey each year, as well as providing an update on quality of life in the city for interested voluntary, community and business sectors, academics and researchers.

Quality of Life database 2005 - 2010

Further statistics from the Quality of Life survey, plus other statistical data, are available from the Bristol Data Profiles website <http://profiles.bristol.gov.uk/> where there are tools to produce maps and graphs from the data. There is also an Excel spreadsheet tool to download with all results from the QOL survey, which is used to produce the summary sheets in this document.

1.Reduce health & wealth inequality

Indicator

% respondents who feel their health has been good/fairly good in the last 12 months

Why is this indicator relevant?

Good health and wellbeing is very important to our quality of life. This self-reported measure of general health and wellbeing was a national indicator in 2008, measured using the Place survey in every English local authority.

What is the indicator showing?

This indicator measured:

- 81% in the Bristol Place survey 2008
- 86% in the Quality of Life survey 2009
- **85%** in the Quality of Life survey 2010

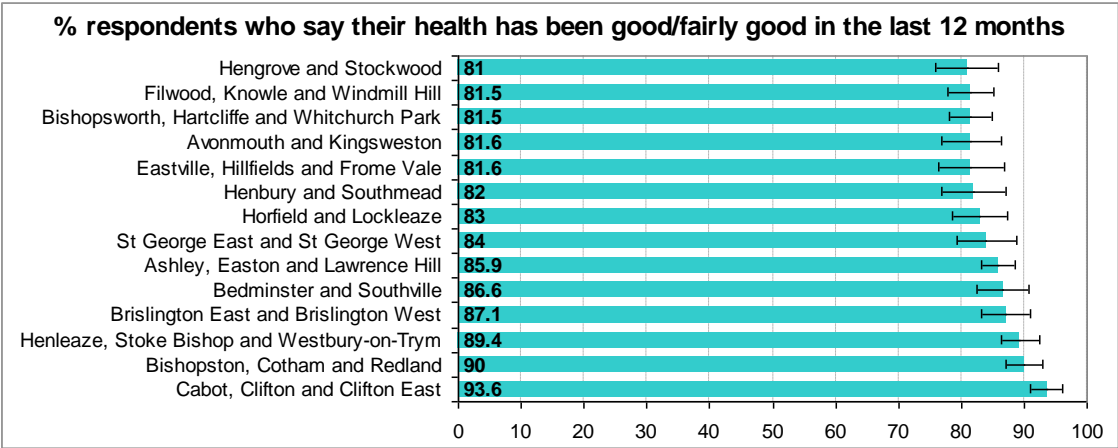


In the Quality of life survey the percentage of respondents with good/fairly good health has remained high and stable at 85% and is well above the core cities average (see page 7) measured in 2008, at 73%.

The gap was wide when ‘good health’ was analysed by equalities groups with significantly fewer disabled people (45%) and older people (80%) reporting good health.

The variation across the city has a strong relationship to deprivation and significantly fewer residents in deprived communities experienced good health in 2010, at 79%, similar to the measurement in 2009. In Filwood and Hartcliffe three-quarters of residents (74%) experienced good health, compared to at least 94% in Clifton and Clifton East.

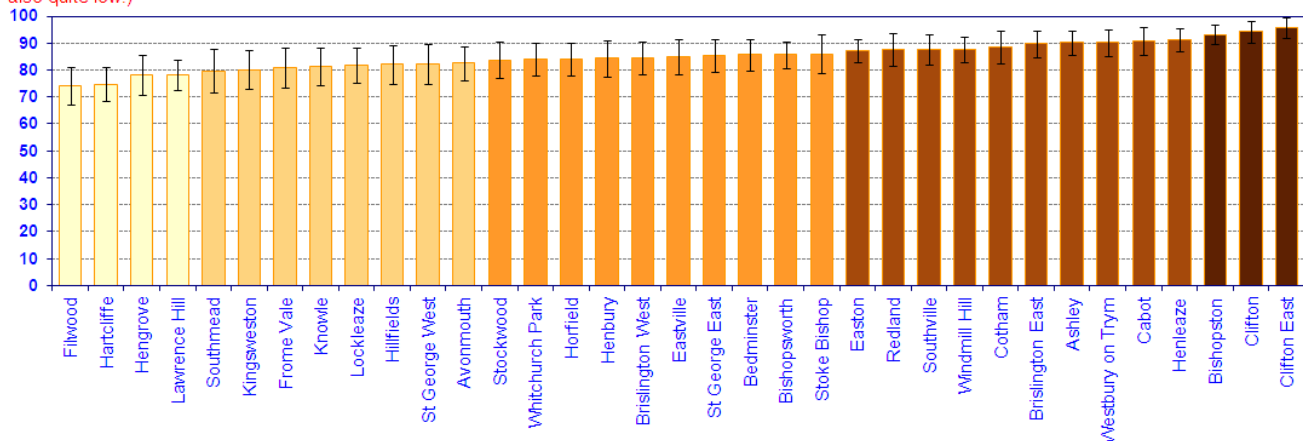
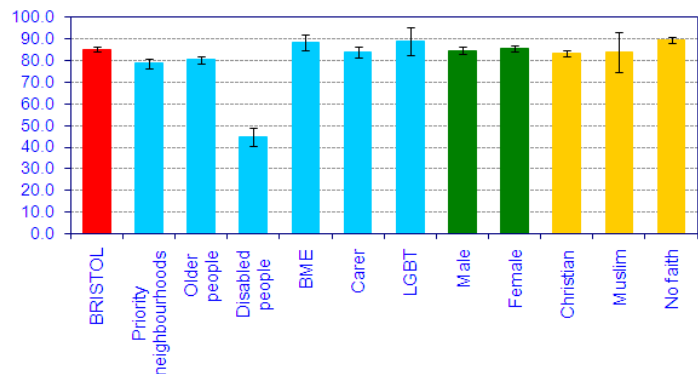
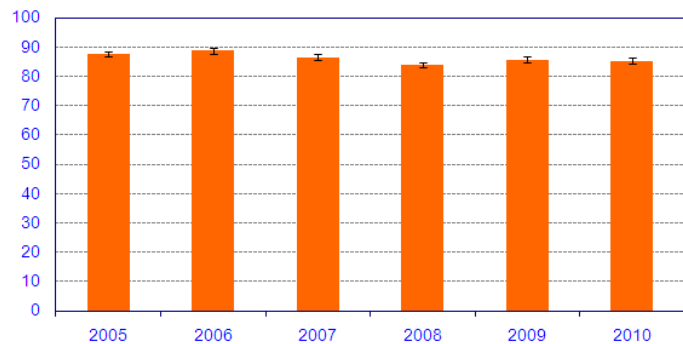
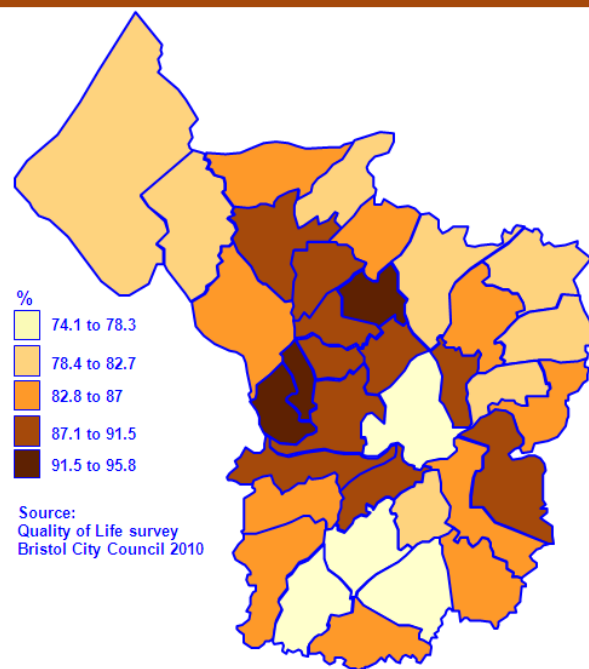
Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



% respondents who say their health has been good/fairly good in the last 12 months

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	90	4.4	85.8	94.7
Avonmouth	83	6.3	76.4	89.0
Bedminster	86	6.0	79.7	91.7
Bishopston	93	3.7	89.5	96.9
Bishopsworth	86	4.8	80.9	90.6
Brislington East	90	4.9	84.8	94.7
Brislington West	85	5.9	78.6	90.3
Cabot	91	5.1	85.8	96.1
Clifton	94	4.2	90.0	98.5
Clifton East	96	3.9	91.9	99.7
Cotham	89	5.9	82.6	94.4
Easton	87	4.3	82.9	91.6
Eastville	85	6.5	78.6	91.6
Filwood	74	7.1	67.0	81.2
Frome Vale	81	7.4	73.7	88.5
Hartcliffe	75	6.3	68.4	81.0
Henbury	84	6.7	77.6	91.0
Hengrove	78	7.5	70.8	85.8
Henleaze	91	4.3	86.9	95.5
Hillfields	82	7.2	74.9	89.4
Horfield	84	5.9	78.2	90.1
Kingsweston	80	7.1	73.1	87.3
Knowle	81	7.0	74.2	88.1
Lawrence Hill	78	5.5	72.8	83.8
Lockleaze	82	6.6	75.2	88.4
Redland	88	5.9	81.7	93.4
Southmead	80	8.1	71.5	87.8
Southville	88	5.7	81.9	93.3
St George East	85	6.1	79.2	91.4
St George West	82	7.5	74.8	89.8
Stockwood	84	6.8	76.9	90.4
Stoke Bishop	86	7.2	78.7	93.0
Westbury-on-Trym	90	4.9	85.3	95.1
Whitchurch Park	84	6.1	77.9	90.1
Windmill Hill	88	4.7	83.0	92.3
BRISTOL	85.3	1.0	84.3	86.3
Question number	34			
Sample size	5115			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	78.8	2.3	76.5	81.2
Older people	80.4	1.6	78.8	81.9
Disabled people	44.7	4.0	40.7	48.7
BME	88.5	3.4	85.1	91.9
Carer	84	2.4	81.5	86.3
LGBT	89	6.3	82.4	95.1
Male	84.8	1.7	83.1	86.4
Female	85.7	1.3	84.4	87.0
Christian	83.2	1.4	81.8	84.6
Muslim	84	9.2	75.0	93.4
No faith	89.8	1.5	88.3	91.3

(No faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



1.Reduce health & wealth inequality

Indicator

% respondents who live in households with a smoker

Why is this indicator relevant?

Smoking is the principal avoidable cause of premature death in England and is the single biggest cause of the difference in death rate between the rich and poor. This indicator measures the proportion of residents who smoke as well as additional household members who are smokers. Reducing smoking and exposure to second hand smoke is a key priority for the City Council and NHS Bristol. An indicator decrease will lead to improved health for residents.

What is the indicator showing?

This indicator has significantly improved over the last six years and there were fewer households with a smoker in 2010, at 25%. This indicator has been measured for the past eight years and between 2003-2006 it remained steady at approximately 30%, so this drop to only a quarter of residents living in a household with a smoker is highly significant. It is likely the smoking ban in public places has encouraged more people to quit.

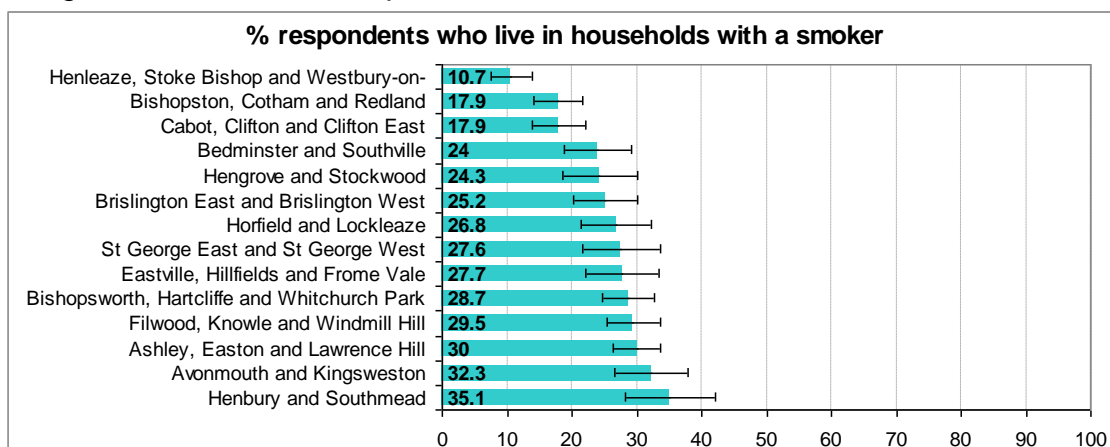


Responses to supplementary smoking questions 'Do you smoke?' and 'Do you smoke regularly indoors?' confirm the same downward trend. In 2010 approximately 15% said they smoked (18% in 2006) and 11% of households had someone regularly smoking indoors (16% in 2006).

Spatial analysis indicated far more smokers lived in deprived parts of the city, where 35% of households had a smoker and again a significant drop (improvement) was measured since 2006, when it was 46%. Over the past four years several 'high smoking wards' have shown a steady decline in households with a smoker. These include Whitchurch Park (52% in 2006 to 27% in 2010) Bedminster (40% in 2005 to 24% in 2010) and Lawrence Hill (48% in 2006 to 35% in 2010). In contrast, the proportion of households with a smoker has not fallen in Southmead, at 41% (40% in 2006).

Analysis by equalities groups indicated there were more younger people (aged below 50 years) who lived in households with a smoker (30%), and the same was true lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people (42%).

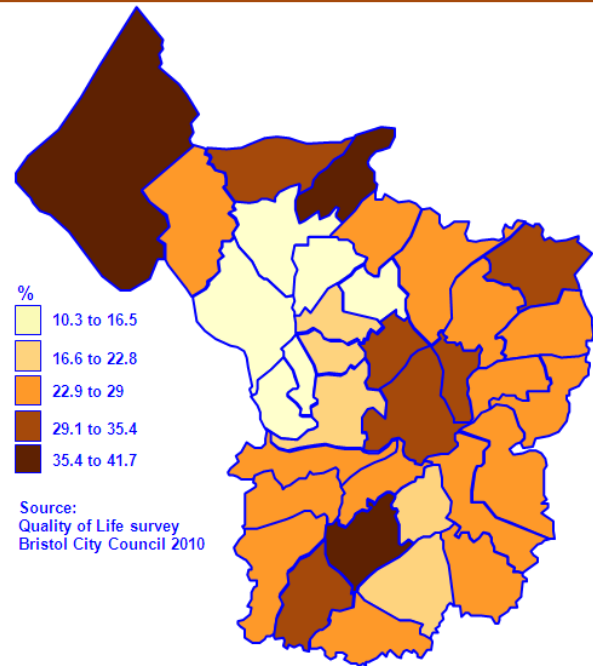
Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



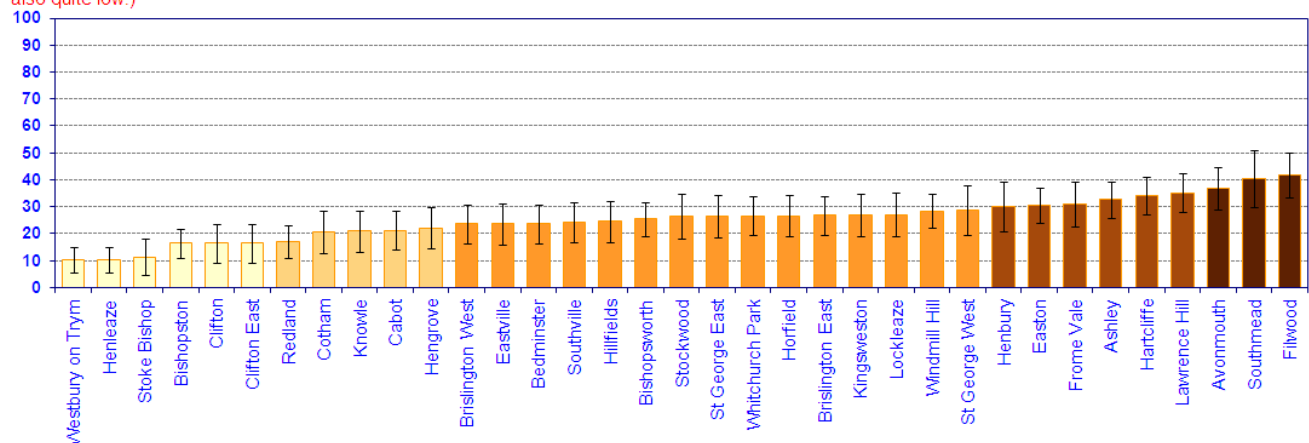
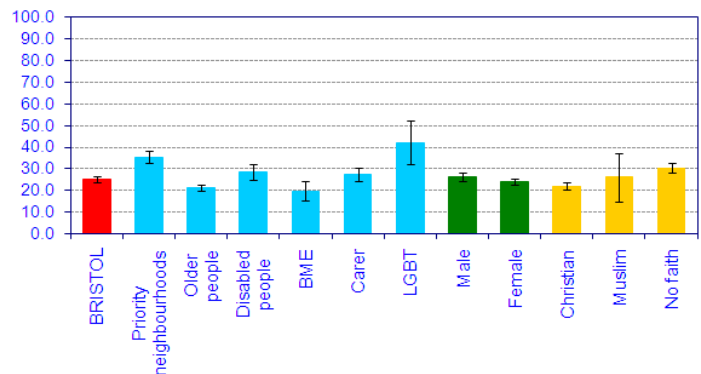
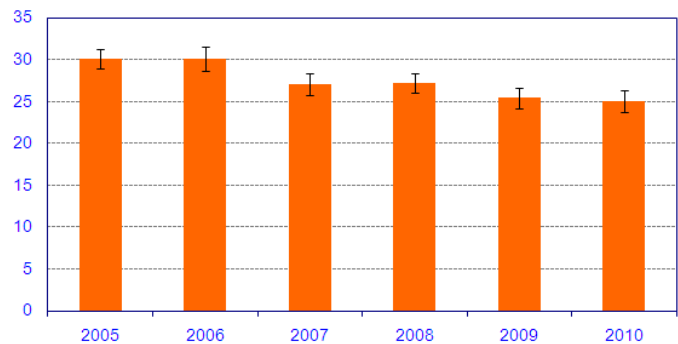
% respondents who live in households with a smoker

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	33	6.8	25.9	39.4
Avonmouth	37	7.9	29.0	44.9
Bedminster	24	7.2	16.5	30.9
Bishopston	16	5.6	10.8	22.1
Bishopsworth	25	6.2	19.2	31.5
Brislington East	27	7.1	19.7	33.8
Brislington West	24	7.2	16.4	30.8
Cabot	21	7.3	14.0	28.7
Clifton	16	7.0	9.4	23.3
Clifton East	16	7.2	9.2	23.5
Cotham	21	8.0	12.7	28.7
Easton	31	6.5	24.1	37.1
Eastville	24	7.8	15.8	31.3
Filwood	42	8.3	33.4	50.1
Frome Vale	31	8.4	22.6	39.4
Hartcliffe	34	7.0	27.2	41.2
Henbury	30	9.0	21.1	39.2
Hengrove	22	7.6	14.6	29.8
Henleaze	11	4.7	5.8	15.2
Hillfields	25	7.7	16.8	32.2
Horfield	27	7.6	19.1	34.2
Kingsweston	27	7.9	19.0	34.8
Knowle	21	7.6	13.3	28.4
Lawrence Hill	35	7.1	28.1	42.2
Lockleaze	27	8.1	18.9	35.2
Redland	17	6.1	11.0	23.2
Southmead	41	10.7	29.8	51.1
Southville	24	7.4	17.0	31.7
St George East	27	8.0	18.5	34.6
St George West	29	9.2	19.7	38.1
Stockwood	26	8.3	18.0	34.6
Stoke Bishop	11	6.6	4.8	18.0
Westbury-on-Trym	10	4.9	5.4	15.2
Whitchurch Park	27	7.2	19.4	33.8
Windmill Hill	29	6.1	22.4	34.6
BRISTOL	25.0	1.3	23.7	26.2
Question number 39a				
Sample size 5100				
Year 2010				
Priority neighbourhoods	35.4	2.8	32.6	38.3
Older people	21.3	1.5	19.8	22.9
Disabled people	28.7	3.6	25.1	32.4
BME	19.8	4.5	15.3	24.2
Carer	27	2.9	24.5	30.4
LGBT	42	10.1	31.9	52.0
Male	26.2	2.0	24.2	28.3
Female	24.2	1.5	22.7	25.8
Christian	21.9	1.6	20.3	23.4
Muslim	26	11.0	15.1	37.2
No faith	30.5	2.3	28.2	32.9

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



Source:
Quality of Life survey
Bristol City Council 2010



1.Reduce health & wealth inequality

Indicator

% respondents taking exercise at least 5 times a week

Why is this indicator relevant?

This indicator measures moderate physical exercise that is described as being physically active for 30 minutes or more, or in two 15 minute sessions. Moderate exercise can include brisk walking, a sport or leisure activity, heavy gardening, heavy housework or DIY. Moderate exercise five times a week is beneficial for health and wellbeing and will help reduce the risk of obesity, heart disease, stroke, diabetes, some cancers, high blood pressure and improve psychological wellbeing.

Increasing physical exercise is a key priority for the City Council and NHS Bristol.

What is the indicator showing?

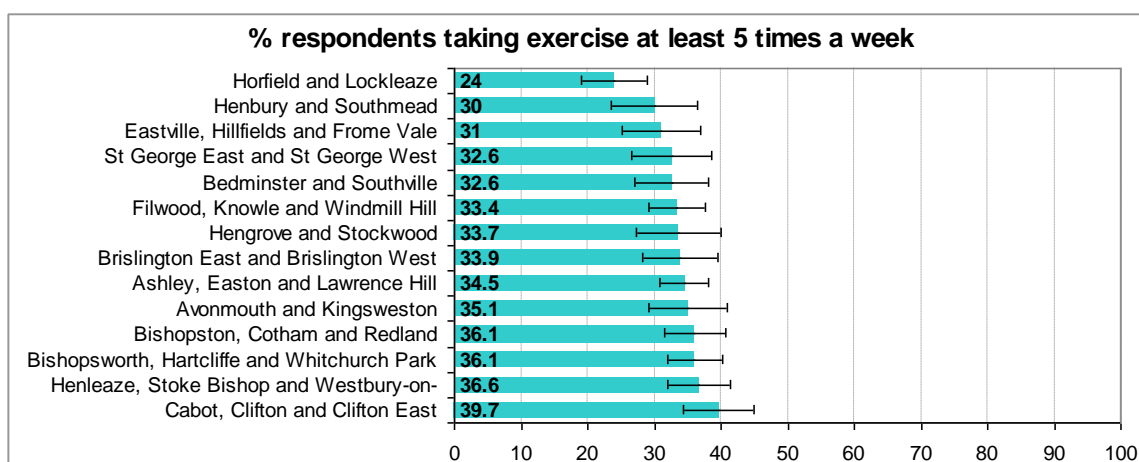
This indicator has decreased and 34% of residents said they took moderate exercise in 2010 (39% in 2006). The indicator has been measured by the Quality of Life survey since 2001 during which time there has been an overall improvement from a low of 29% of residents taking moderate physical exercise.

In 2010, there was no difference in exercise levels between the deprived and non deprived parts of the city. At a ward level, there has been a significant reduction in the amount of exercise being taken by respondents living in Bedminster, at 30% (48% in 2005) and Windmill Hill, at 37% (58% in 2005). Least exercise is taken in the Horfield/Lockleaze neighbourhood partnership area, at only 24%.

Significantly less exercise was taken in 2010 by disabled people (21%), Black and minority ethnic groups (24%) and people of Muslim faith (17%). This pattern has been seen in previous surveys. There were also gender differences – 37% of men and 32% of women took moderate exercise. Exercise levels for women have been on the decline for the past four years.



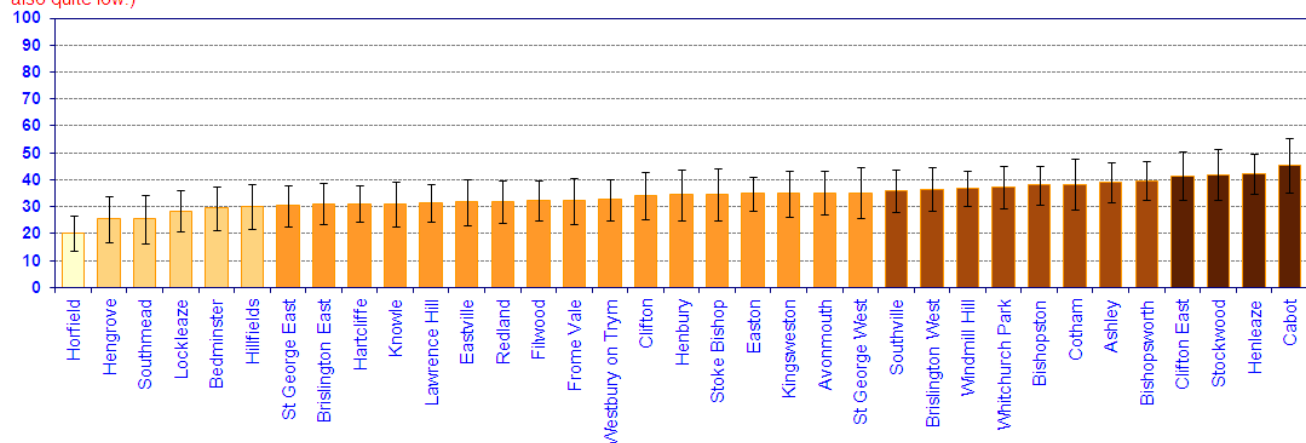
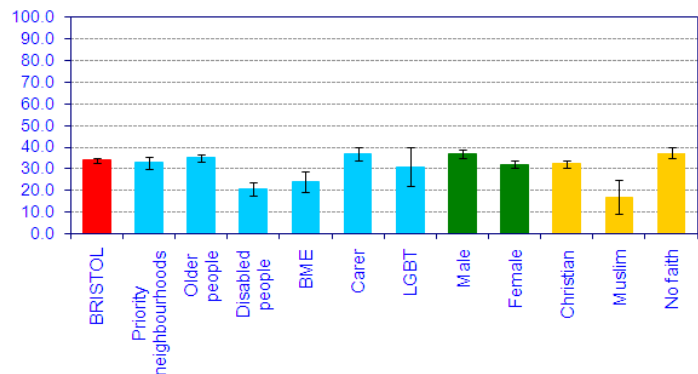
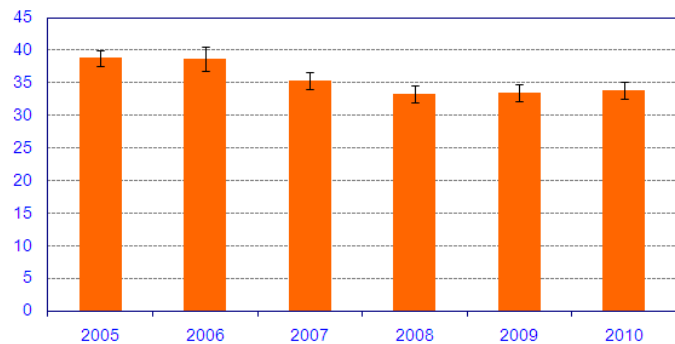
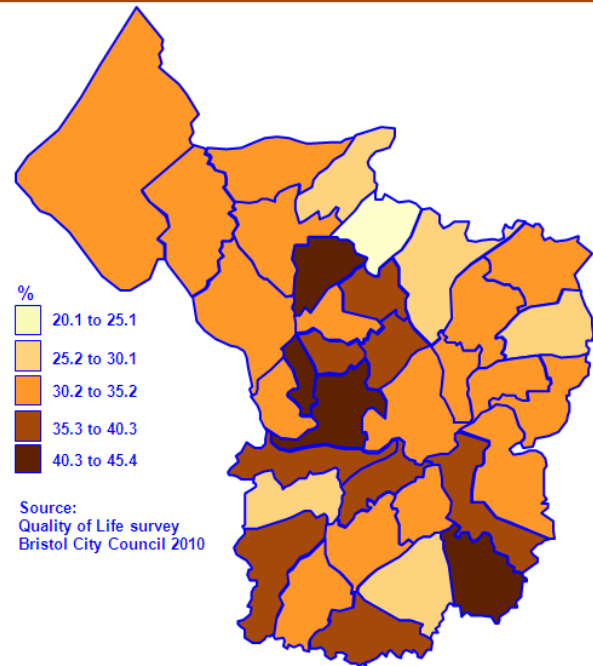
Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



% respondents taking exercise at least 5 times a week

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	39	7.3	31.8	46.5
Avonmouth	35	8.0	27.2	43.3
Bedminster	30	8.1	21.5	37.6
Bishopston	38	7.2	30.8	45.1
Bishopsworth	40	7.2	32.5	46.9
Brislington East	31	7.6	23.5	38.7
Brislington West	37	8.1	28.5	44.8
Cabot	45	10.0	35.4	55.3
Clifton	34	8.8	25.4	43.0
Clifton East	41	9.0	32.4	50.4
Cotham	38	9.3	29.1	47.7
Easton	35	6.4	28.5	41.3
Eastville	32	8.5	23.2	40.1
Filwood	32	7.5	24.7	39.7
Frome Vale	32	8.6	23.6	40.9
Hartcliffe	31	6.8	24.3	37.9
Henbury	34	9.5	24.9	43.9
Hengrove	25	8.6	16.8	33.9
Henleaze	42	7.5	34.6	49.6
Hillfields	30	8.3	21.6	38.2
Horfield	20	6.5	13.6	26.6
Kingsweston	35	8.6	26.3	43.6
Knowle	31	8.3	22.8	39.4
Lawrence Hill	31	6.9	24.4	38.2
Lockleaze	29	7.6	20.9	36.0
Redland	32	7.8	24.2	39.9
Southmead	26	8.9	16.6	34.4
Southville	36	7.9	28.2	44.0
St George East	30	7.7	22.7	38.2
St George West	35	9.6	25.6	44.8
Stockwood	42	9.4	32.5	51.3
Stoke Bishop	35	9.6	24.9	44.0
Westbury-on-Trym	33	7.7	25.0	40.3
Whitchurch Park	37	7.9	29.2	45.1
Windmill Hill	37	6.5	30.2	43.2
BRISTOL	33.9	1.3	32.6	35.3
Question number	21			
Sample size	5061			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	32.8	2.7	30.1	35.6
Older people	35	1.9	33.1	36.9
Disabled people	20.5	3.2	17.3	23.7
BME	24.2	4.7	19.5	28.9
Carer	37	3.2	33.8	40.2
LGBT	31	9.0	22.1	40.1
Male	36.9	2.2	34.7	39.2
Female	32	1.7	30.3	33.8
Christian	32.3	1.8	30.5	34.1
Muslim	17	8.1	9.2	25.4
No faith	37.4	2.4	35.0	39.9

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



1.Reduce health & wealth inequality

Indicator

% respondents participating in active sport at least once a week

Why is this indicator relevant?

Participation in active sport indicates those residents taking more exercise and keeping fit. Low participation may reflect poor quality, poor access to and high cost of sports facilities. Active sport will include activities that have no cost e.g. jogging, football, community sport, as well as attendance at local sports and leisure centres.

What is the indicator showing?

This indicator has dropped in the past six years and 40% of residents said they participated in active sport at least once a week in 2010, compared to 46% in 2005.

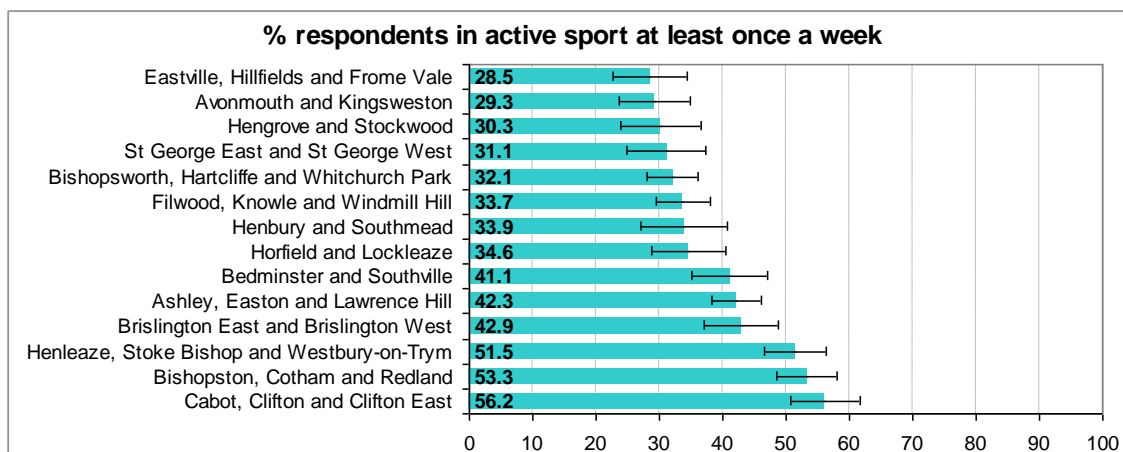
The ward pattern has been consistent over the years with residents in Stoke Bishop, Clifton area, Bishopston, Cabot and Ashley participating in more active sport. Respondents in Filwood and Hillfields tend to participate in less active sport.

Since 2005 the gap between levels of active sport measured for residents in deprived areas compared to non-deprived areas has narrowed. Between 2005-2010 active sport levels had changed less for residents in deprived areas compared to a significant decrease in the more affluent wards.

Equalities analysis has shown, not surprisingly, disabled people (12%) and older people (28%) do less sporting activity, whilst people who say they have 'no religion' undertake significantly more (50%). These relationships have been found in previous surveys.

This indicator is related to '% residents who take moderate physical exercise' which has also reduced, see previous page.

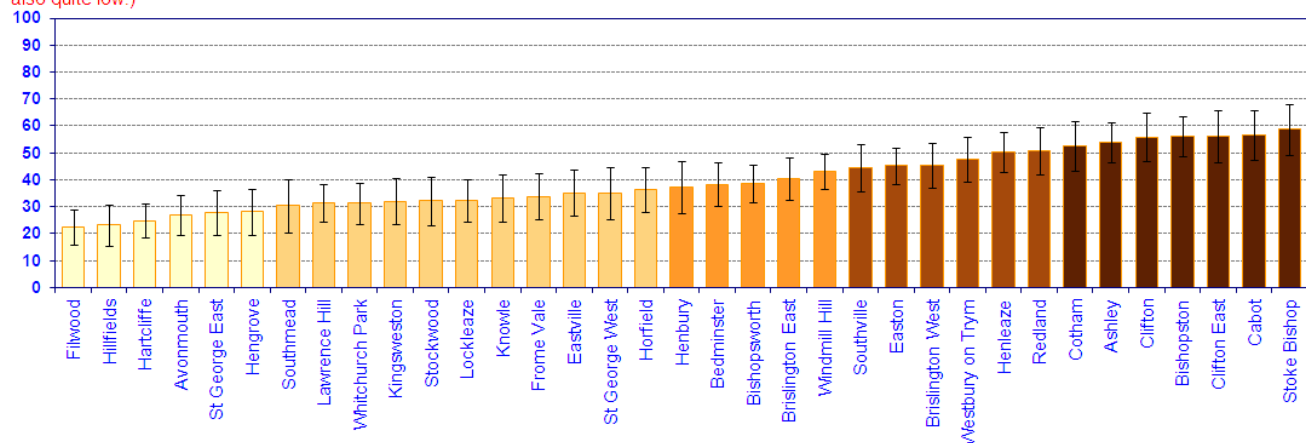
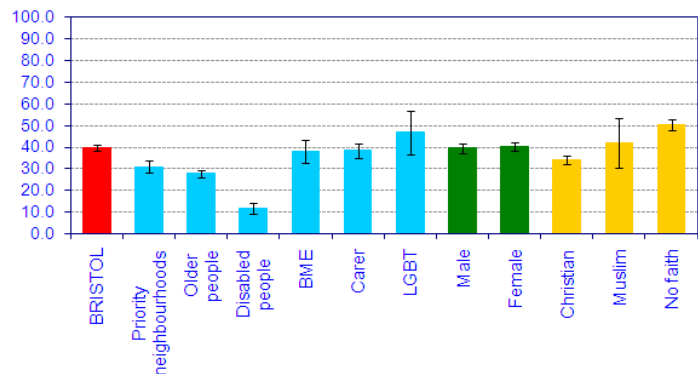
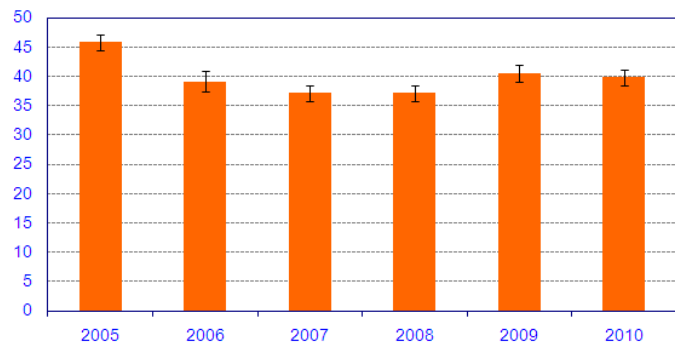
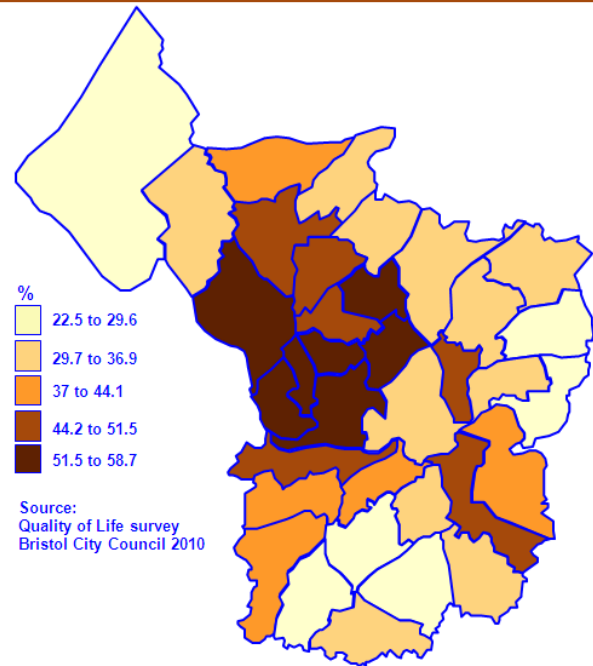
Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



% respondents in active sport at least once a week

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	54	7.5	46.4	61.4
Avonmouth	27	7.4	19.6	34.4
Bedminster	38	8.3	30.1	46.7
Bishopston	56	7.3	48.8	63.3
Bishopsworth	39	6.9	31.8	45.7
Brislington East	40	7.9	32.4	48.2
Brislington West	45	8.4	37.0	53.8
Cabot	57	9.3	47.3	65.8
Clifton	56	9.1	46.8	65.0
Clifton East	56	9.7	46.4	65.8
Cotham	53	9.2	43.3	61.7
Easton	45	6.8	38.5	52.2
Eastville	35	8.6	26.6	43.9
Filwood	23	6.6	15.9	29.1
Frome Vale	34	8.7	25.2	42.5
Hartcliffe	25	6.3	18.6	31.1
Henbury	37	9.5	27.8	46.8
Hengrove	28	8.5	19.6	36.7
Henleaze	50	7.5	42.7	57.6
Hillfields	23	7.5	15.7	30.8
Horfield	37	8.3	28.2	44.8
Kingsweston	32	8.6	23.5	40.7
Knowle	33	8.6	24.6	41.8
Lawrence Hill	31	7.1	24.3	38.4
Lockleaze	32	8.0	24.4	40.4
Redland	51	8.6	42.2	59.4
Southmead	30	9.8	20.6	40.1
Southville	44	8.7	35.7	53.1
St George East	28	8.2	19.6	36.0
St George West	35	9.7	25.5	45.0
Stockwood	32	9.0	23.3	41.4
Stoke Bishop	59	9.3	49.4	68.0
Westbury-on-Trym	48	8.4	39.2	56.0
Whitchurch Park	31	7.6	23.8	38.9
Windmill Hill	43	6.7	36.4	49.8
BRISTOL	39.8	1.4	38.4	41.2
Question number	22			
Sample size	5045			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	31	2.7	28.3	33.7
Older people	27.7	1.8	25.9	29.4
Disabled people	11.6	2.6	9.0	14.2
BME	38	5.5	32.8	43.8
Carer	38	3.3	35.1	41.6
LGBT	47	10.1	37.0	57.3
Male	39.6	2.3	37.3	41.8
Female	40.3	1.9	38.4	42.1
Christian	34.2	1.8	32.4	36.0
Muslim	42	11.4	30.6	53.3
No faith	50.4	2.5	47.9	52.9

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



1.Reduce health & wealth inequality

Indicator

**% respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for older people over 65 years,
% respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for disabled people**

Why is this indicator relevant?

These indicators reflect general satisfaction with facilities and services tailored for older people (over 65 years) and disabled people in the community. A low or decreasing value can indicate areas of the city where there is under-provision or poor quality facilities/services.

Adequate facilities will provide opportunities for older people and disabled people to interact in their community, promote independence and health and wellbeing.

What is the indicator showing?

% respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for older people over 65 years.

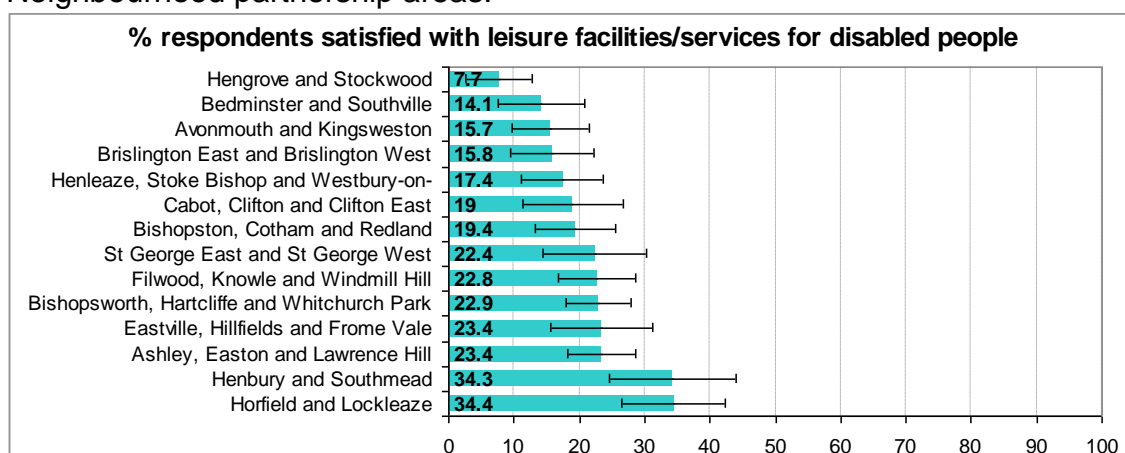
In 2010, 33% of residents were satisfied with leisure facilities and services for people aged 65+ years and this indicated a significant improvement since 2005, when satisfaction was at 24%.

Significantly more residents were satisfied who lived in central areas of the city, compared to previous years, particularly in Cabot, Bishopston, Lawrence Hill and Cotham. Least satisfaction with facilities/services for older people was recorded for residents living in Avonmouth and Brislington East (both below 20%). A marked improvement was also measured for the BME community – 25% were satisfied in 2005 compared to 38% in 2010.

% respondents satisfied with leisure services/facilities for disabled people was also measured in this survey and this indicator has also improved, from 15% in 2005 to 21% in 2010. The highest satisfaction levels were in Horfield, Southmead and Cabot (35% and over). Very low satisfaction was recorded in Stockwood (at only 6%).

Satisfaction was also significantly higher amongst communities living in deprived areas (27%) and for Black and minority ethnic groups (29%).

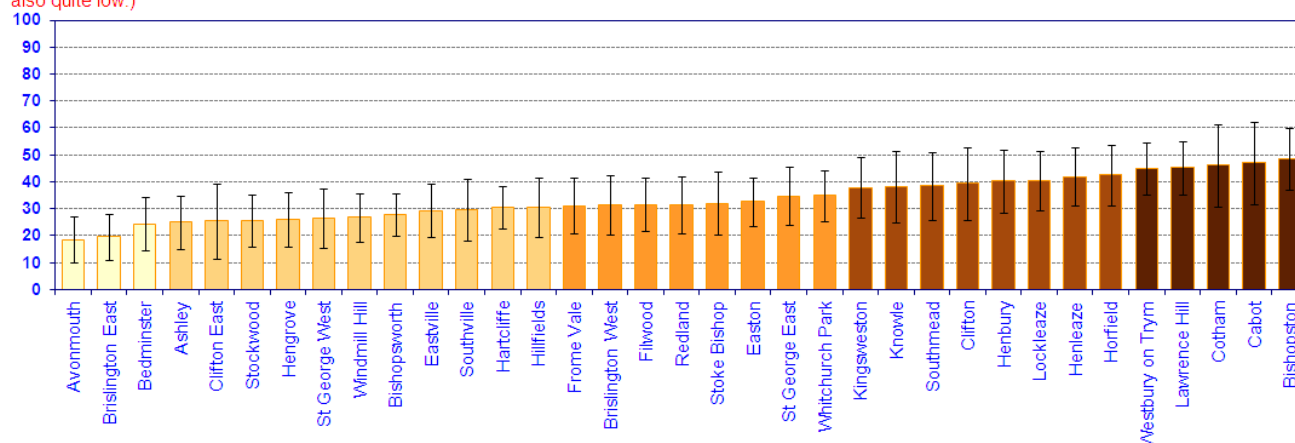
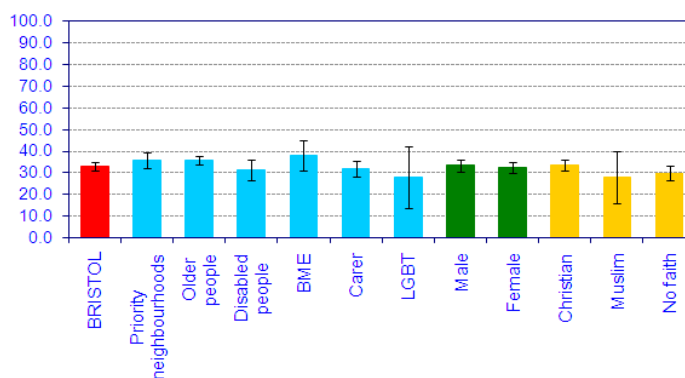
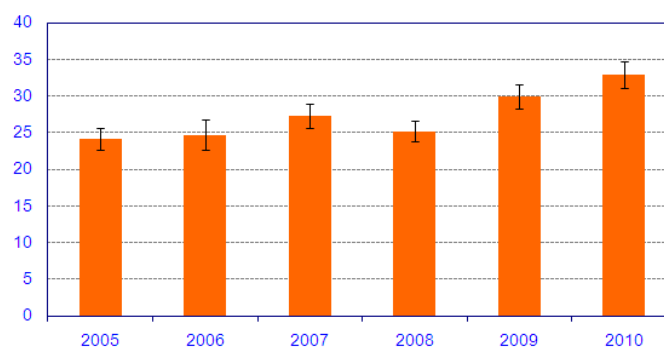
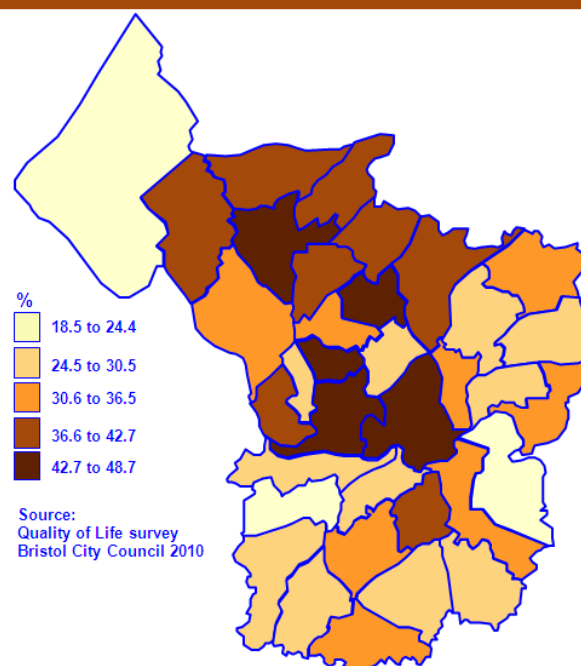
Neighbourhood partnership areas:



% respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for older people over 65 years

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	25	9.8	15.2	34.9
Avonmouth	19	8.5	10.0	27.0
Bedminster	24	9.9	14.4	34.2
Bishopston	49	11.5	37.2	60.2
Bishopsworth	28	7.9	20.0	35.8
Brislington East	20	8.5	11.1	28.1
Brislington West	31	11.0	20.3	42.2
Cabot	47	15.3	31.7	62.3
Clifton	39	13.4	26.0	52.8
Clifton East	26	14.0	11.5	39.6
Cotham	46	15.3	30.9	61.5
Easton	33	9.1	23.5	41.7
Eastville	29	10.0	19.4	39.4
Filwood	32	9.9	21.6	41.4
Frome Vale	31	10.4	20.7	41.5
Hartcliffe	31	8.0	22.5	38.5
Henbury	40	11.6	28.7	52.0
Hengrove	26	10.0	16.0	36.0
Henleaze	42	10.7	31.3	52.6
Hillfields	31	10.9	19.6	41.4
Horfield	43	11.2	31.3	53.6
Kingsweston	38	11.1	26.8	49.1
Knowle	38	13.1	25.1	51.4
Lawrence Hill	45	9.9	35.3	55.1
Lockleaze	40	11.0	29.4	51.4
Redland	32	10.5	21.1	42.2
Southmead	39	12.7	25.8	51.1
Southville	30	11.4	18.3	41.1
St George East	35	10.7	24.1	45.5
St George West	27	11.0	15.5	37.5
Stockwood	26	9.8	15.8	35.4
Stoke Bishop	32	11.8	20.3	43.9
Westbury-on-Trym	45	9.7	35.4	54.8
Whitchurch Park	35	9.5	25.4	44.4
Windmill Hill	27	9	17.8	35.9
BRISTOL	32.9	1.8	31.1	34.8
Question number	17k			
Sample size	2852			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	35.6	3.7	31.9	39.4
Older people	35.8	2.2	33.6	38.1
Disabled people	31.5	4.7	26.8	36.1
BME	38	7.0	31.3	45.2
Carer	32	3.7	28.3	35.8
LGBT	28	14.1	13.5	41.6
Male	33.5	2.8	30.7	36.4
Female	32.3	2.4	29.9	34.7
Christian	33.6	2.3	31.3	35.8
Muslim	28	11.9	16.0	39.8
No faith	29.9	3.6	26.3	33.5

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



1.Reduce health & wealth inequality

Indicator

% respondents who have 5+ portions of fruit or veg per day
% with good access to shops selling fresh fruit and vegetables

Why is this indicator relevant?

The Department of Health 'healthy balanced diet' includes eating five or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day, together with the correct balance of fibre, salt, fat and sugar. An unbalanced diet can lead to a number of health problems, including type 2 diabetes, circulatory diseases and obesity.

What is the indicator showing?

% respondents who have 5+ portions of fruit or vegetables per day

In 2010, 53% of residents said they ate 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day, a significant improvement since 2005 (48%), but a drop since 2009, when it was 56%. This steady improvement was also seen in deprived parts of the city (43% in 2005 increasing to 48% in 2010).



The picture across the wards was mixed. The highest level of fruit and vegetable consumption was for residents in Redland (67%), whilst in Southmead, only 36% of residents ate '5 a day'. Some wards experienced a marked improvement in 2010, such as Filwood and Easton, at 57%. Whilst in Southmead and Lawrence Hill there were notable decreases, to 36% and 42% respectively.

Annually this survey has identified a trend of men eating significantly less fruit and vegetables compared to women; in 2010, 49% of men ate '5 a day' compared to 56% of women. Generally older people (57%) ate a higher proportion of fruit and vegetables in their diet.

% with good access to shops selling fresh fruit and vegetables



Being able to eat sufficient fruit and vegetables may be associated with the cost of healthier food as well as access to shops selling fresh fruit and vegetables. Most residents said they had good access to these shops (92%), but access was not so good in deprived areas (87%) and for disabled people (82%). In the Horfield/Lockleaze neighbourhood area only 84% said they had good access and there was also a decline in resident access in Filwood and Kingsweston (to 78% and 81% respectively) in the few last years.

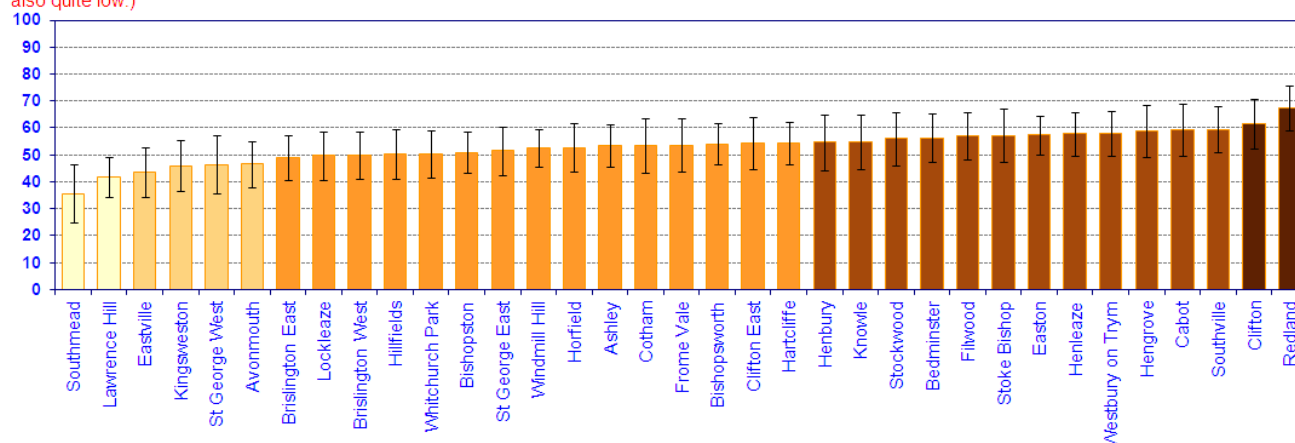
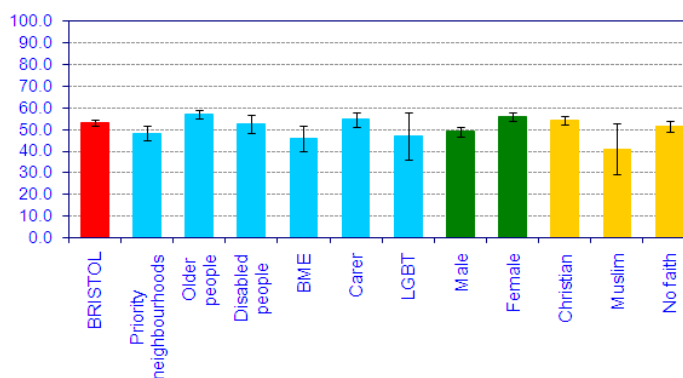
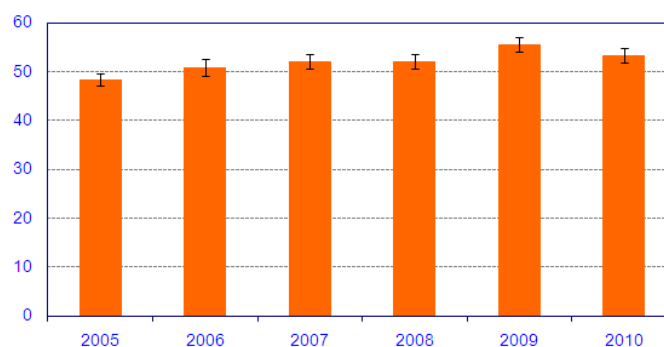
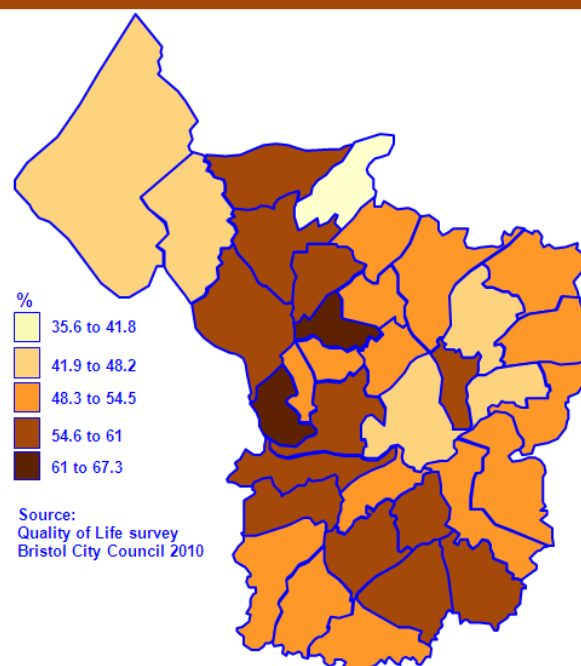
This Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



% respondents who have 5+ portions of fruit or veg per day

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	53	7.9	45.5	61.2
Avonmouth	47	8.6	38.0	55.3
Bedminster	56	9.0	47.3	65.2
Bishopston	51	7.5	43.5	58.5
Bishopsworth	54	7.6	46.4	61.5
Brislington East	49	8.3	40.8	57.4
Brislington West	50	8.7	41.1	58.5
Cabot	59	9.6	49.6	68.8
Clifton	61	9.2	52.2	70.6
Clifton East	54	9.6	44.8	64.0
Cotham	54	10.0	43.5	63.5
Easton	57	7.2	50.2	64.6
Eastville	44	9.3	34.4	53.0
Filwood	57	8.8	48.1	65.6
Frome Vale	54	9.9	43.7	63.5
Hartcliffe	54	7.7	46.7	62.1
Henbury	55	10.3	44.4	65.0
Hengrove	59	9.6	49.2	68.4
Henleaze	58	8.0	49.8	65.8
Hillfields	50	9.2	41.2	59.6
Horfield	53	8.9	43.8	61.5
Kingsweston	46	9.5	36.4	55.4
Knowle	55	10.0	44.8	64.8
Lawrence Hill	42	7.4	34.5	49.2
Lockleaze	50	8.9	40.8	58.5
Redland	67	8.3	59.0	75.6
Southmead	36	10.7	24.9	46.3
Southville	59	8.6	50.8	68.1
St George East	52	9.1	42.4	60.5
St George West	47	10.7	35.8	57.2
Stockwood	56	9.9	46.2	66.0
Stoke Bishop	57	10.0	47.2	67.3
Westbury-on-Trym	58	8.3	49.7	66.2
Whitchurch Park	50	8.8	41.6	59.2
Windmill Hill	53	7	45.5	59.5
BRISTOL	53.2	1.5	51.7	54.7
Question number	36			
Sample size	4656			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	48.4	3.1	45.3	51.5
Older people	57.1	2.0	55.1	59.2
Disabled people	52.6	4.4	48.2	57.0
BME	46	6.0	39.8	51.9
Carer	55	3.4	51.4	58.2
LGBT	47	10.7	35.8	57.2
Male	49	2.4	46.6	51.4
Female	55.8	2.0	53.8	57.7
Christian	54.2	2.0	52.2	56.1
Muslim	41	11.9	28.6	52.4
No faith	51.5	2.6	48.9	54.1

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



1.Reduce health & wealth inequality

Indicator

% respondents who are overweight and obese

Why is this indicator relevant?

Being obese or overweight is a key indicator of health and wellbeing and obesity carries greater risks from diabetes, circulatory problems and, often poor mental health. In the Quality of Life survey, the indicator for being overweight or obese is based on residents' self recorded weight and height and a Body Mass Index (BMI) is calculated during analysis. A BMI of over 25 is considered as overweight and over 30 is considered obese.

Obesity is rising nationally and tends to be higher in urban than in rural areas. Promoting healthy eating and reducing obesity is a key priority for the City Council and NHS Bristol.

What is the indicator showing?

% respondents who are overweight and obese

In 2010, 49% of respondents to the survey were calculated to be overweight or obese. This indicator has remained very stable for the past six years. Spatially there was a wide variation and in deprived wards significantly more residents (56%) were obese or overweight. Overall the gap between deprived areas and the rest of the city has widened since 2005 and the proportion of residents obese and overweight in deprived wards is increasing faster than the city average.

Equalities analysis has shown significantly more people over the age of 50 years (57%), disabled people (65%) and more men (56%) compared to women (44%) were overweight or obese in 2010.

% respondents who are obese

When obesity was calculated separately, 15% of residents were obese in 2005 increasing to 17% in 2010 and this difference reflects a significant increase. In deprived wards this increase has been more apparent, from 19% in 2005 to 26% in 2010.

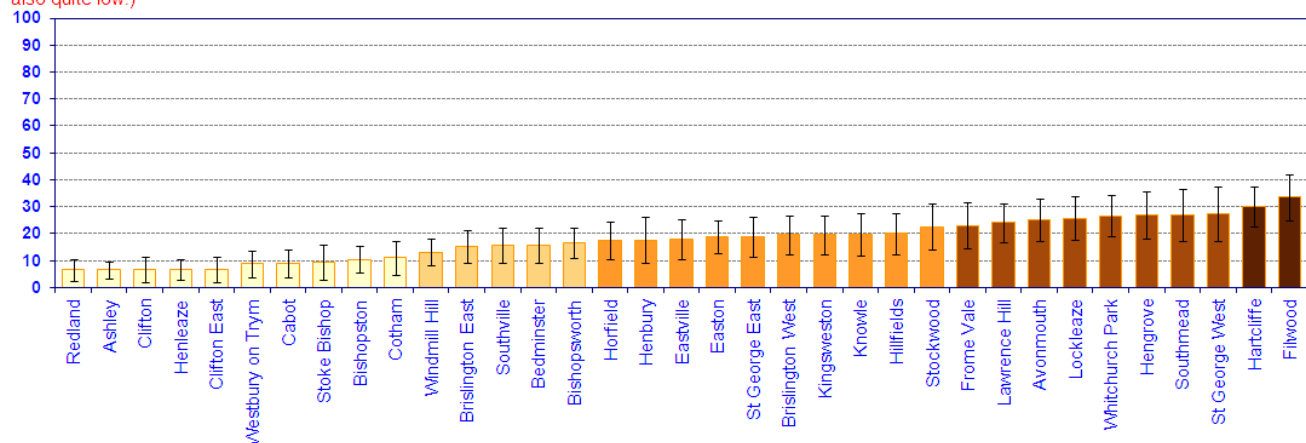
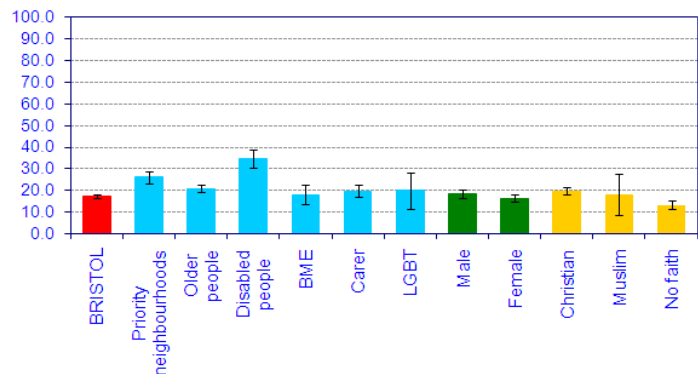
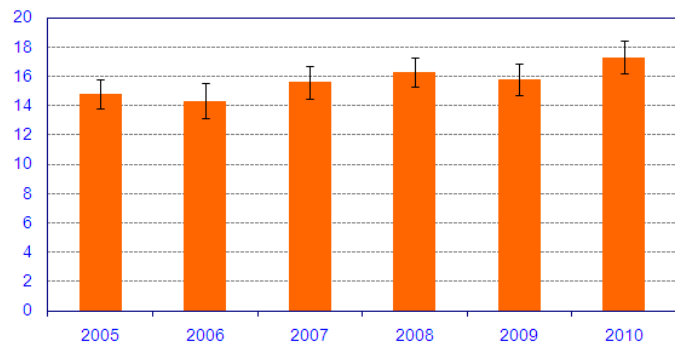
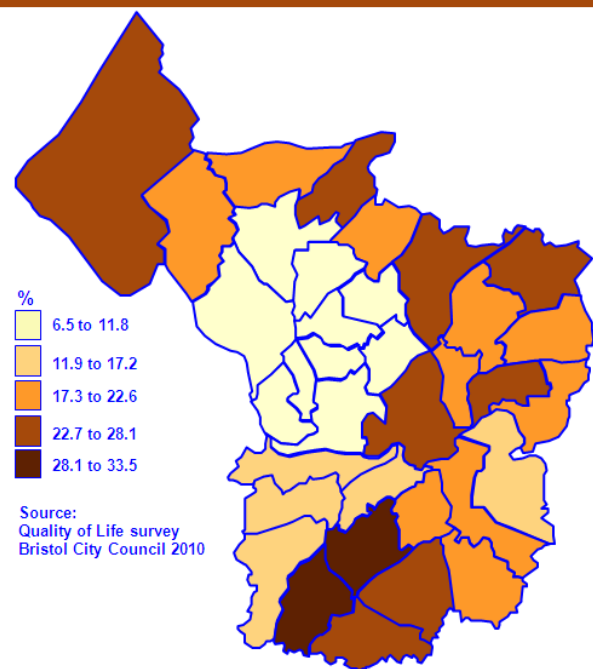
Bristol compares well for these indicators in the national survey carried out by the Association of Public Health Observatories. In this survey undertaken in 2006-2008, 23% of Bristol residents were obese compared with 24% nationally.



% respondents who are obese

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	7	3.1	3.5	9.6
Avonmouth	25	7.9	17.4	33.2
Bedminster	16	6.6	9.2	22.4
Bishopston	11	4.8	5.7	15.3
Bishopsworth	17	5.7	10.8	22.1
Brislington East	15	6.1	9.2	21.5
Brislington West	20	7.2	12.4	26.9
Cabot	9	5.2	3.7	14.1
Clifton	7	4.7	1.9	11.3
Clifton East	7	4.8	1.9	11.6
Cotham	11	6.4	4.7	17.6
Easton	19	6.1	12.6	24.8
Eastville	18	7.4	10.5	25.2
Filwood	34	8.6	24.9	42.1
Frome Vale	23	8.6	14.4	31.7
Hartcliffe	30	7.4	22.6	37.3
Henbury	18	8.7	9.0	26.4
Hengrove	27	8.7	18.2	35.5
Henleaze	7	3.9	2.7	10.4
Hillfields	20	7.7	12.4	27.8
Horfield	18	6.9	10.6	24.4
Kingsweston	20	7.1	12.5	26.8
Knowle	20	7.9	11.7	27.4
Lawrence Hill	24	7.2	17.0	31.3
Lockleaze	26	8.1	17.7	33.8
Redland	7	4.1	2.4	10.7
Southmead	27	9.7	17.4	36.9
Southville	16	6.5	9.1	22.2
St George East	19	7.3	11.6	26.3
St George West	28	10.0	17.5	37.5
Stockwood	23	8.5	14.0	30.9
Stoke Bishop	9	6.4	3.0	15.8
Westbury-on-Trym	9	4.9	3.9	13.7
Whitchurch Park	27	7.7	18.9	34.3
Windmill Hill	13	4.8	8.4	18.0
BRISTOL	17.3	1.1	16.2	18.5
Question number	0			
Sample size	4413			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	26.2	2.8	23.4	29.0
Older people	20.9	1.7	19.2	22.6
Disabled people	34.7	4.2	30.5	38.9
BME	18.1	4.6	13.5	22.8
Carer	20	2.8	16.8	22.4
LGBT	20	8.5	11.4	28.4
Male	18.4	1.9	16.5	20.3
Female	16.4	1.5	14.9	17.9
Christian	19.7	1.6	18.1	21.3
Muslim	18	9.6	8.4	27.5
No faith	13.3	1.8	11.5	15.1

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



1.Reduce health & wealth inequality

Indicator

**% respondents who say they are happy,
% respondents satisfied with life**

Why is this
indicator
relevant?

These are key indicators of general wellbeing as well as proxy measures of overall mental health and depression. The indicator (% respondents who say they are happy) includes those residents who say they are very happy and quite happy.

The importance of community wellbeing is gaining national recognition and measuring wellbeing is being promoted by the current coalition government.

What is the
indicator
showing?

% respondents who say they are happy

In 2010 90% of residents said they were happy. This figure has remained stable for the last six years. There was little variation across the city. Clifton East, Whitchurch Park and Brislington East recorded the highest happiness (all 95% or over) and Frome Vale the lowest (81%). Two wards have shown a significant improvement in happiness over the last six years – Lawrence Hill (74% in 2005 rising to 84% in 2010) and Easton (83% in 2005 rising to 91% in 2010). Equalities analysis showed some groups were less happy such as Black and minority ethnic groups, those living in more deprived areas and the lowest was disabled people, at 74%.

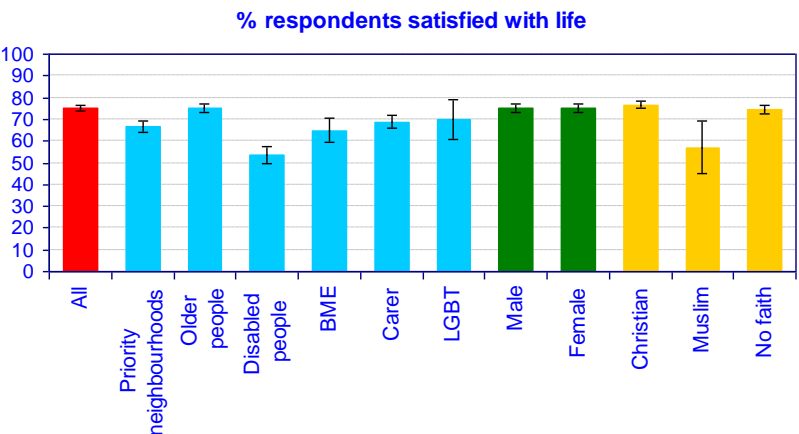


% respondents satisfied with life

Response to this indicator was likely to reflect wider quality of life issues such as social, economic and environmental circumstances. In 2010, 75% of respondents said they were satisfied with life, which has not changed over the last six years. There was generally more life satisfaction in the more affluent areas of the city but the biggest variation was between the equalities groups where the lowest satisfaction was recorded for disabled people (54%), Black and minority ethnic groups (65%), those living in deprived areas (67%) and people of Muslim faith (57%).



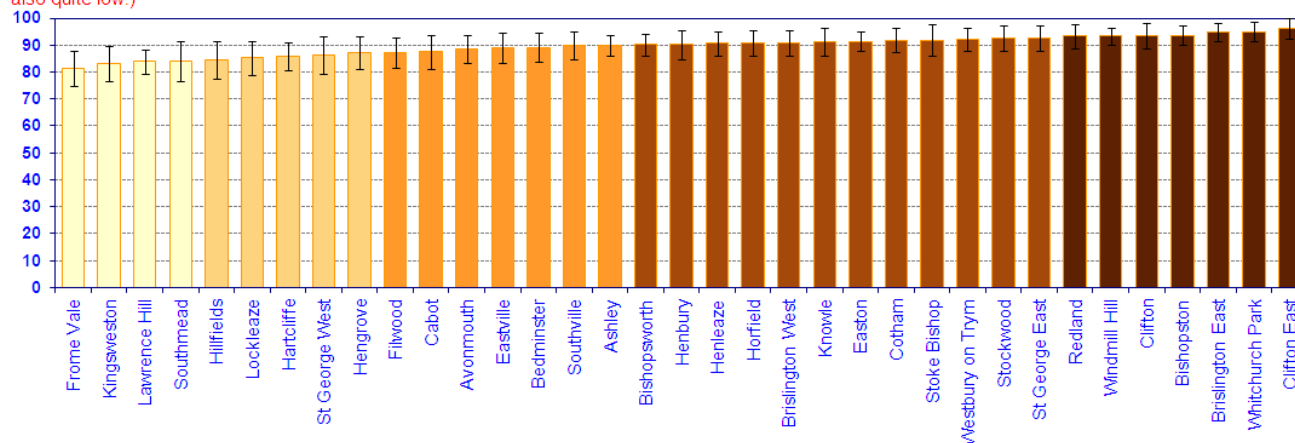
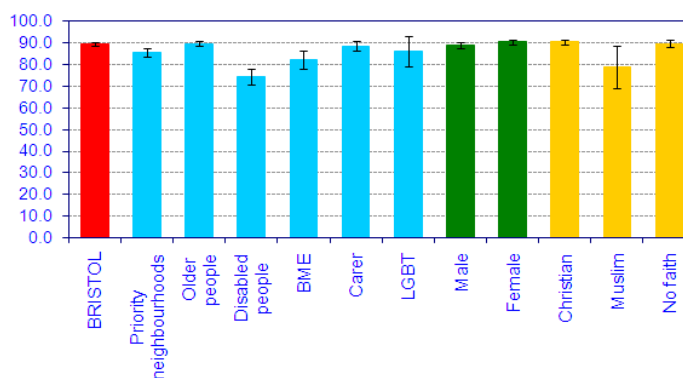
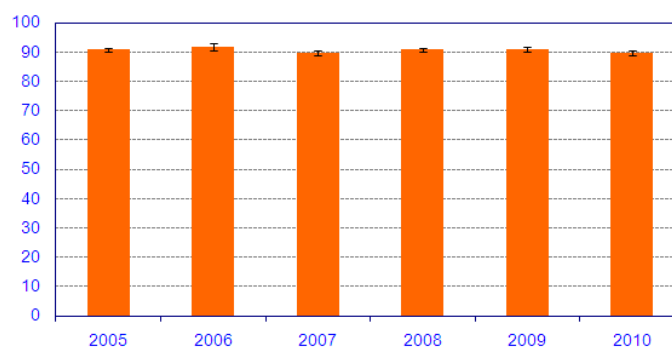
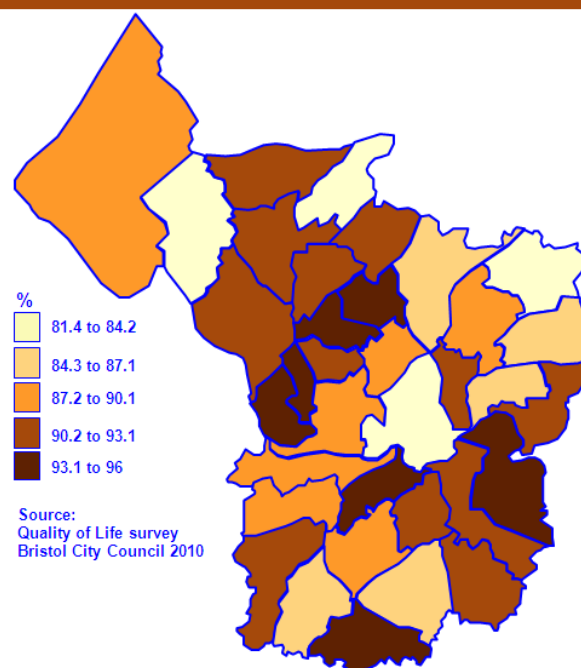
Life satisfaction is measured nationally and Bristol records the same as the national average at 75%, see <http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/files/Statistical-Release-13-April-2011-wellbeing.pdf> .



% respondents who say they are happy

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	90	3.8	86.3	94.0
Avonmouth	88	5.2	83.2	93.7
Bedminster	89	5.4	83.7	94.6
Bishopston	94	3.5	90.1	97.1
Bishopsworth	90	4.0	86.3	94.3
Brislington East	95	3.4	91.5	98.3
Brislington West	91	4.7	86.3	95.8
Cabot	88	6.3	81.2	93.7
Clifton	94	4.8	88.7	98.3
Clifton East	96	3.8	92.2	99.9
Cotham	92	4.5	87.4	96.4
Easton	91	3.7	87.7	95.1
Eastville	89	5.7	83.3	94.7
Filwood	87	5.5	81.8	92.9
Frome Vale	81	6.4	75.0	87.8
Hartcliffe	86	5.3	80.6	91.1
Henbury	90	5.4	84.9	95.8
Hengrove	87	6.0	81.1	93.2
Henleaze	91	4.4	86.3	95.1
Hillfields	84	7.0	77.4	91.4
Horfield	91	4.7	86.1	95.5
Kingsweston	83	6.6	76.5	89.6
Knowle	91	5.1	86.0	96.1
Lawrence Hill	84	4.6	79.3	88.5
Lockleaze	85	6.1	79.1	91.4
Redland	93	4.3	89.0	97.6
Southmead	84	7.4	76.6	91.4
Southville	90	5.1	84.8	94.9
St George East	93	4.6	88.1	97.2
St George West	86	6.9	79.5	93.3
Stockwood	93	4.8	87.8	97.4
Stoke Bishop	92	5.9	86.0	97.7
Westbury-on-Trym	92	4.4	87.8	96.6
Whitchurch Park	95	3.6	91.3	98.5
Windmill Hill	93	3.1	90.2	96.5
BRISTOL	89.8	0.8	89.0	90.7
Question number 44				
Sample size 5101				
Year 2010				
Priority neighbourhoods	85.6	2.0	83.6	87.6
Older people	89.8	1.2	88.6	91.0
Disabled people	74.4	3.6	70.8	78.0
BME	82.4	4.3	78.1	86.6
Carer	89	2.1	86.6	90.7
LGBT	86	7.0	78.6	92.6
Male	88.8	1.4	87.4	90.2
Female	90.6	1.1	89.5	91.7
Christian	90.5	1.1	89.4	91.6
Muslim	79	9.9	69.1	88.9
No faith	89.8	1.6	88.2	91.3

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



1.Reduce health & wealth inequality

Indicator

% respondents with a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability

Why is this indicator relevant?

This indicator has been measured in the census, but since this is carried out once every 10 years, it has been asked in the Quality of Life survey since 2003. It is a measure of limiting long-term illness (LLTI) and disability in the population and can indicate those communities that suffer poor health, are unable to work and make more demands on health and social care services. The proportion of people with limiting long-term illness and disability is projected to grow both locally and nationally as life expectancy improves, (see www.bristol.gov.uk/jsna).

What is the indicator showing?

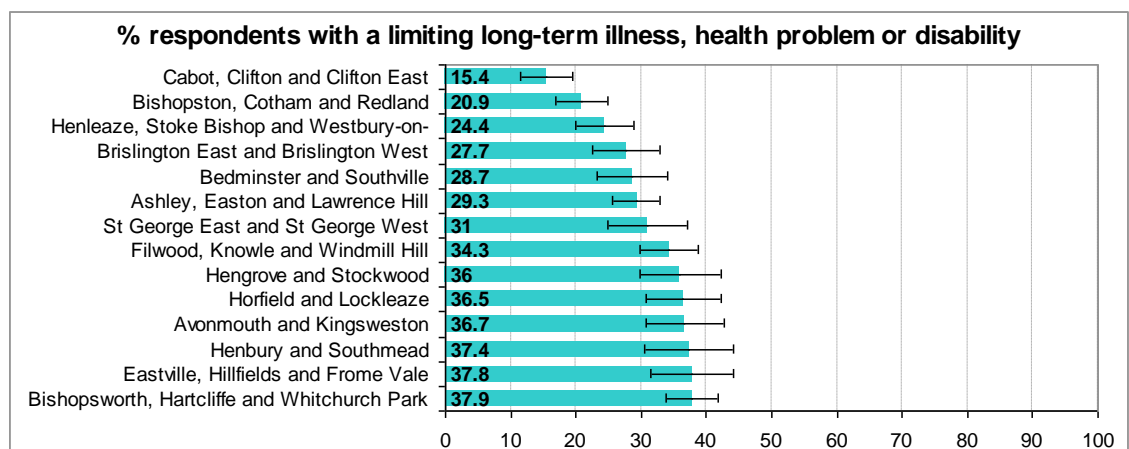
This indicator measured 30% in 2010 and has not changed significantly since 2005.

Spatial analysis has shown significantly more people living in deprived wards experienced more limiting long-term illness and disability (40%). This value was highest for residents in Hartcliffe, Filwood and Lockleaze (all over 43%). Least LLTI and disability occurred in the Cabot/Clifton/Clifton East neighbourhood, at 15%.

Not surprisingly, significantly more older people had more LLTI and disability (44%) and disabled people (96%). LLTI and disability was also common amongst carers at 36%.

In this survey respondents who said they had 'no religion' had significantly lower LLTI and disability (20%) compared to people of Christian faith (36%).

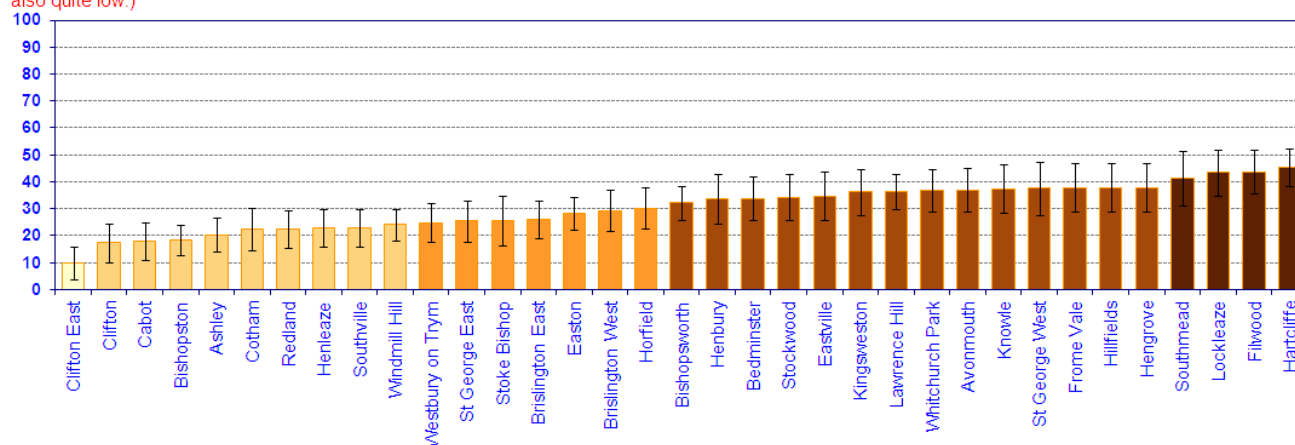
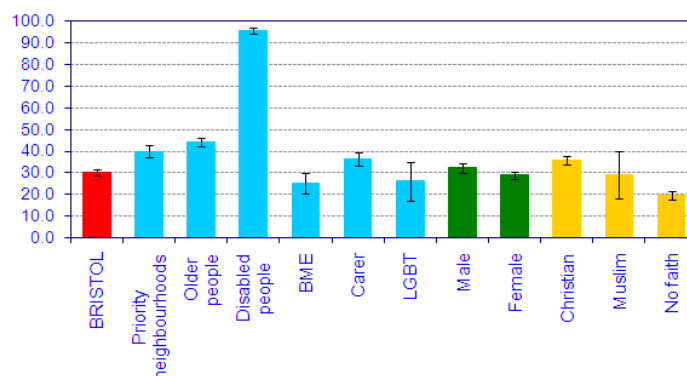
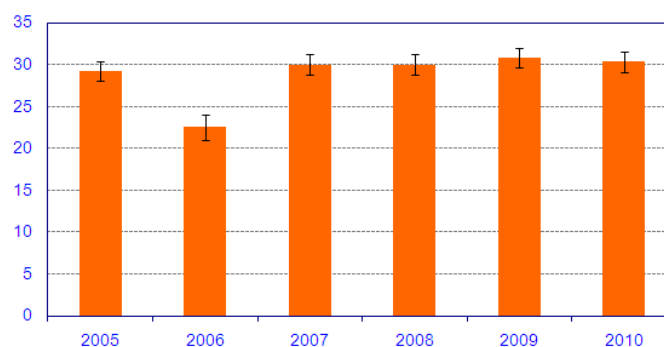
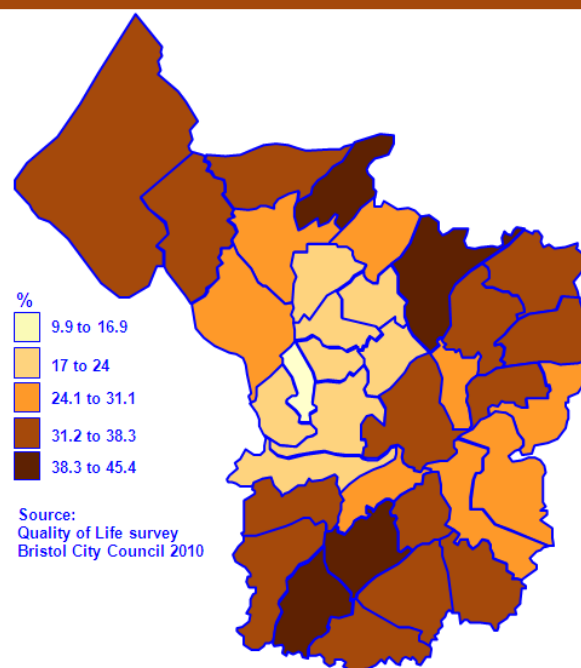
Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



% respondents with a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	20	6.2	14.1	26.5
Avonmouth	37	8.1	28.8	45.1
Bedminster	34	8.1	25.7	42.0
Bishopston	18	5.8	12.6	24.1
Bishopsworth	32	6.3	25.9	38.5
Brislington East	26	7.1	18.9	33.1
Brislington West	29	7.5	21.9	36.9
Cabot	18	7.1	10.8	25.0
Clifton	17	7.0	10.3	24.3
Clifton East	10	5.9	4.0	15.8
Cotham	23	7.9	14.7	30.5
Easton	28	6.1	22.2	34.4
Eastville	35	8.9	25.8	43.6
Filwood	44	8.2	35.6	51.9
Frome Vale	38	9.0	28.8	46.7
Hartcliffe	45	7.1	38.3	52.5
Henbury	34	9.1	24.5	42.7
Hengrove	38	9.0	28.9	46.9
Henleaze	23	6.8	16.1	29.7
Hillfields	38	9.0	28.8	46.8
Horfield	30	7.8	22.5	38.0
Kingsweston	36	8.5	27.8	44.8
Knowle	37	9.0	28.4	46.4
Lawrence Hill	36	6.5	29.9	43.0
Lockleaze	43	8.6	34.8	51.9
Redland	23	7.0	15.6	29.6
Southmead	41	10.1	31.2	51.4
Southville	23	7.0	15.9	29.9
St George East	26	7.7	17.8	33.3
St George West	38	9.8	27.8	47.4
Stockwood	34	8.6	25.6	42.7
Stoke Bishop	26	9.1	16.4	34.6
Westbury-on-Trym	25	7.2	17.7	32.2
Whitchurch Park	37	7.8	29.0	44.6
Windmill Hill	24	5.8	18.3	29.8
BRISTOL	30.3	1.3	29.0	31.6
Question number	38			
Sample size	5081			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	39.8	2.8	37.0	42.7
Older people	44.2	1.9	42.3	46.1
Disabled people	95.8	1.6	94.2	97.5
BME	25.2	4.8	20.4	29.9
Carer	36	3.2	33.2	39.6
LGBT	26	8.9	17.2	35.1
Male	32.2	2.2	30.0	34.3
Female	28.9	1.7	27.2	30.6
Christian	35.9	1.8	34.1	37.8
Muslim	29	10.9	18.4	40.3
No faith	19.6	2.0	17.6	21.7

(No faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



1.Reduce health & wealth inequality

Indicator

% respondents who are unpaid carers who get a lot or some assistance from organisations and the government

Why is this indicator relevant?

An unpaid carer is someone who, without payment, provides help and support for a child, relative, friend or neighbour, who could not manage without their support. Unpaid carers are the main providers of care in the community, on whom the health and social care system relies and they need to be adequately supported by the local authority and caring organisations.

All parts of the UK will see significant increases in the demand for carers due to increasing numbers of people living with limiting long term illness, disability and dementia. Caring responsibilities can also have an impact on the physical and mental health of carers. For these reasons, support for unpaid carers is a key priority in Bristol's Sustainable Community Strategy – the 20:20 Plan.

What is the indicator showing?

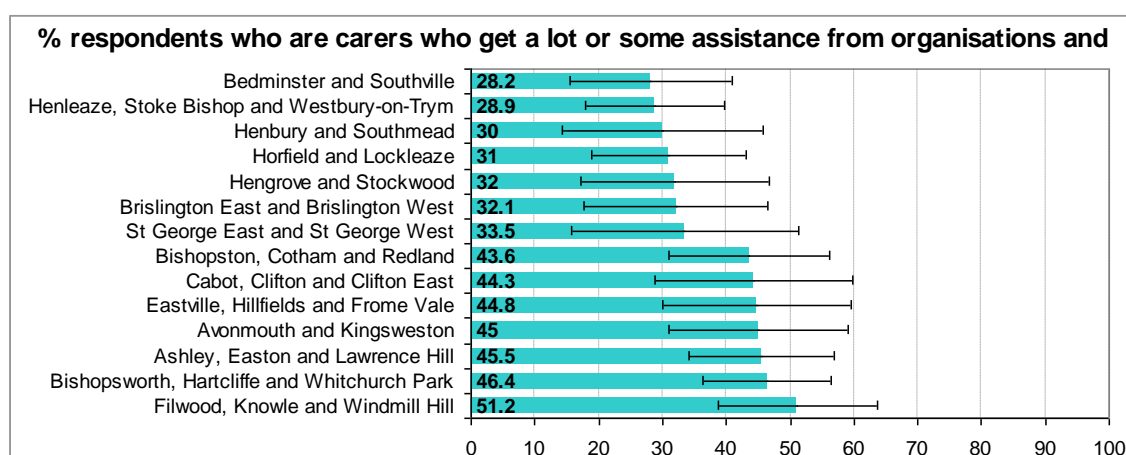
This indicator was introduced into the Quality of Life survey in 2009 and has slightly improved, although this change is not statistically significant (38% in 2009, 39% in 2010).

Ward variation was great and only 17% of carers in Bedminster said they received assistance compared to 76% in Knowle and 70% in Clifton East.



There was less variation across the equalities groups with disabled people receiving the most assistance (46%) and the Black and minority ethnic groups receiving the least (33%). This pattern was also found in 2009.

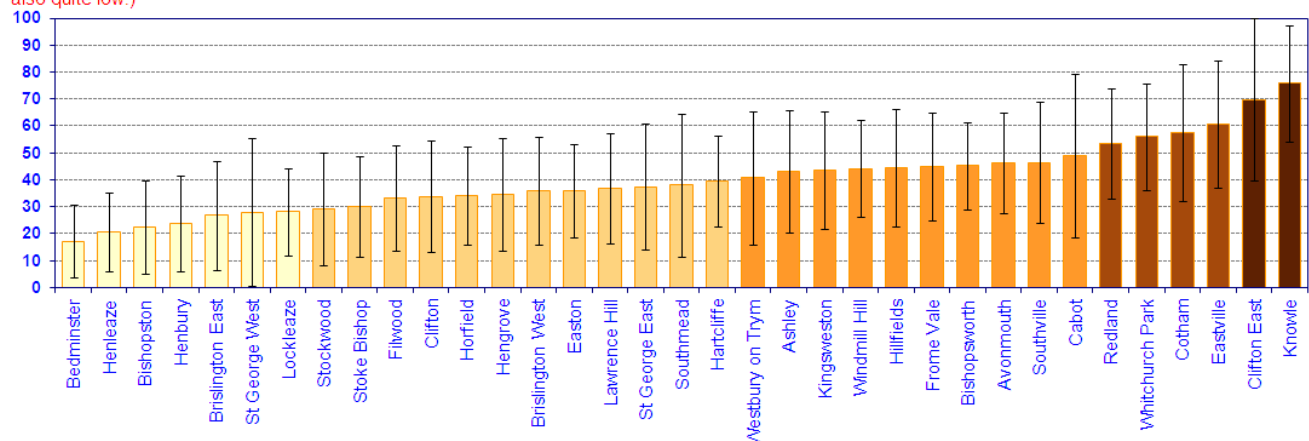
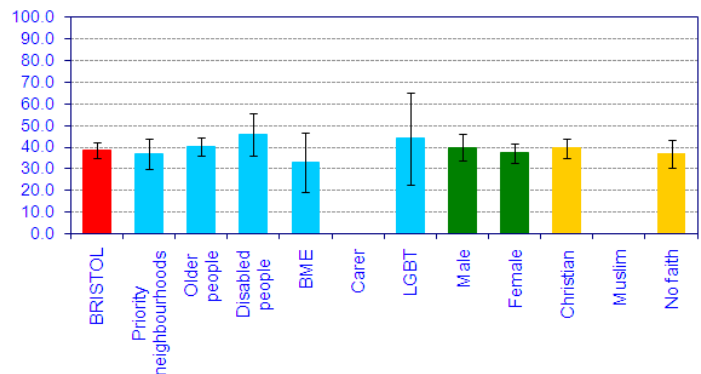
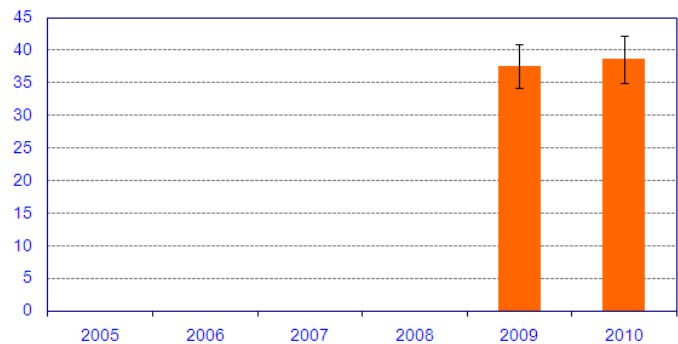
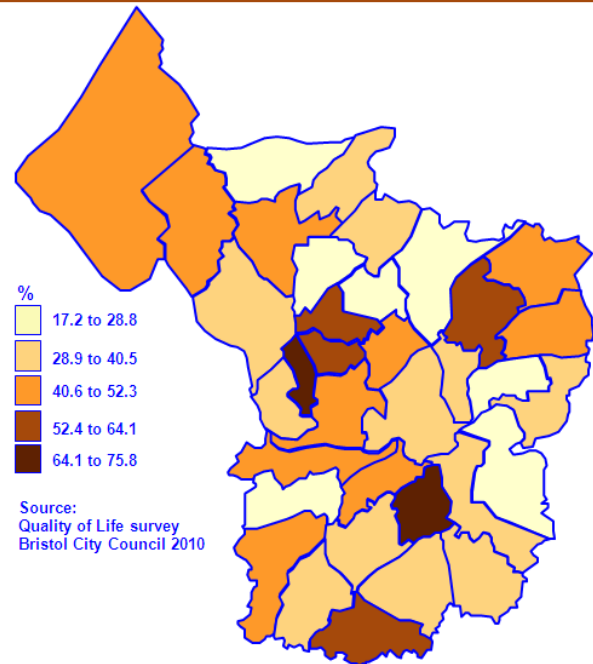
Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



% respondents who are carers who get a lot or some assistance from organisations and the Government

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	43	22.6	20.6	65.9
Avonmouth	46	18.7	27.4	64.8
Bedminster	17	13.6	3.6	30.7
Bishopston	22	17.2	5.2	39.5
Bishopsworth	45	16.2	29.0	61.4
Brislington East	27	20.2	6.6	46.9
Brislington West	36	20.0	15.8	55.8
Cabot	49	30.4	18.5	79.3
Clifton	34	20.7	13.1	54.5
Clifton East	70	30.1	39.6	99.9
Cotham	57	25.5	31.9	82.9
Easton	36	17.4	18.6	53.3
Eastville	61	23.5	37.1	84.2
Filwood	33	19.6	13.7	52.9
Frome Vale	45	20.0	25.1	65.1
Hartcliffe	40	16.7	22.9	56.2
Henbury	24	17.8	5.9	41.5
Hengrove	35	20.9	13.7	55.5
Henleaze	21	14.7	6.0	35.5
Hillfields	44	21.9	22.5	66.2
Horfield	34	18.3	15.9	52.4
Kingsweston	44	21.6	22.0	65.1
Knowle	76	21.6	54.2	97.3
Lawrence Hill	37	20.5	16.3	57.4
Lockleaze	28	16.3	11.8	44.5
Redland	53	20.6	32.8	74.0
Southmead	38	26.4	11.6	64.3
Southville	47	22.5	24.0	69.0
St George East	38	23.3	14.2	60.9
St George West	28	27.3	0.7	55.2
Stockwood	29	21.1	8.1	50.3
Stoke Bishop	30	18.6	11.5	48.7
Westbury-on-Trym	41	24.9	15.8	65.6
Whitchurch Park	56	19.9	36.1	75.8
Windmill Hill	44	18.1	26.1	62.3
BRISTOL	38.6	3.6	35.0	42.2
Question number		61c		
Sample size		4539		
Year		2010		
Priority neighbourhoods	37	7.2	29.9	44.3
Older people	40.3	4.4	35.9	44.6
Disabled people	46	9.7	36.3	55.6
BME	33	13.7	18.9	46.2
Carer	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LGBT	44	21.2	22.8	65.1
Male	40	5.9	34.4	46.2
Female	37.4	4.5	32.9	41.9
Christian	39.6	4.4	35.2	44.1
Muslim	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No faith	37	6.6	30.3	43.6

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



2. A city of strong and safe communities

Indicator

% respondents satisfied with their local neighbourhood (or area) as a place to live

Why is this indicator relevant?

This is a complex indicator and can reflect many issues that can make an area a good place to live. In Bristol this indicator has been measured since 2001 and an increase reflects an improving trend with more people satisfied. Satisfaction with the local neighbourhood is a national indicator and in 2008 was measured using the Place survey in every English local authority.

What is the indicator showing?

This indicator measured:

79% in the Bristol Place survey 2008

80% in the Quality of Life survey 2009

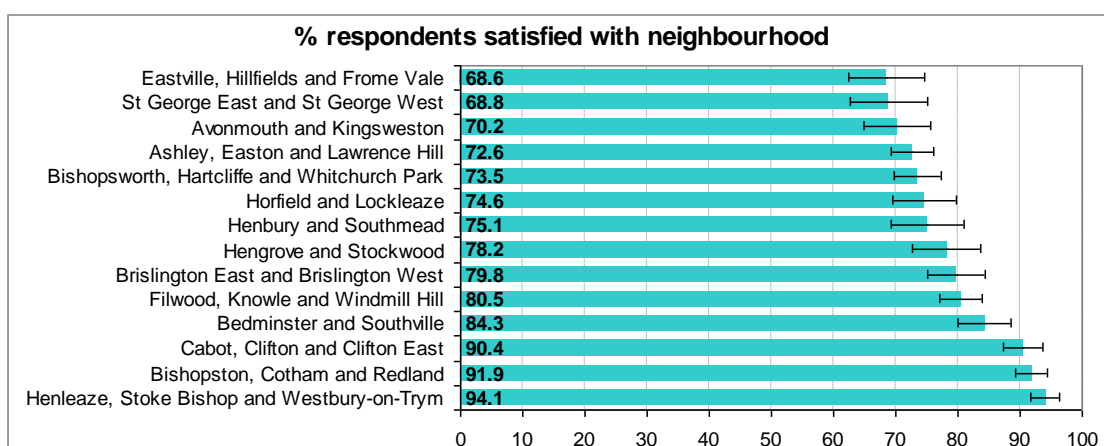
80% in the Quality of Life survey 2010



In the Quality of Life survey this indicator has shown a significant improvement since 2005, when 77% of residents were satisfied with their local area, compared to 80% in 2010. Bristol also compares well with the core cities average, at 75% in 2008.

Satisfaction was significantly lower in deprived areas of the city (68%) and for disabled people (73%). City wide trends indicated more Black and Minority ethnic people were now satisfied, at 82% (67% in 2006).

Most satisfied residents lived in Westbury-on-Trym where 98% of people were satisfied with the local area. The ward with least satisfaction was Lawrence Hill, at 59% and this ward measurement has been similar for the last five years. There was a wide variation across the city and only 69% of residents were satisfied in Eastville/Hillfields/Frome Vale, and St George East/West neighbourhood partnership areas:

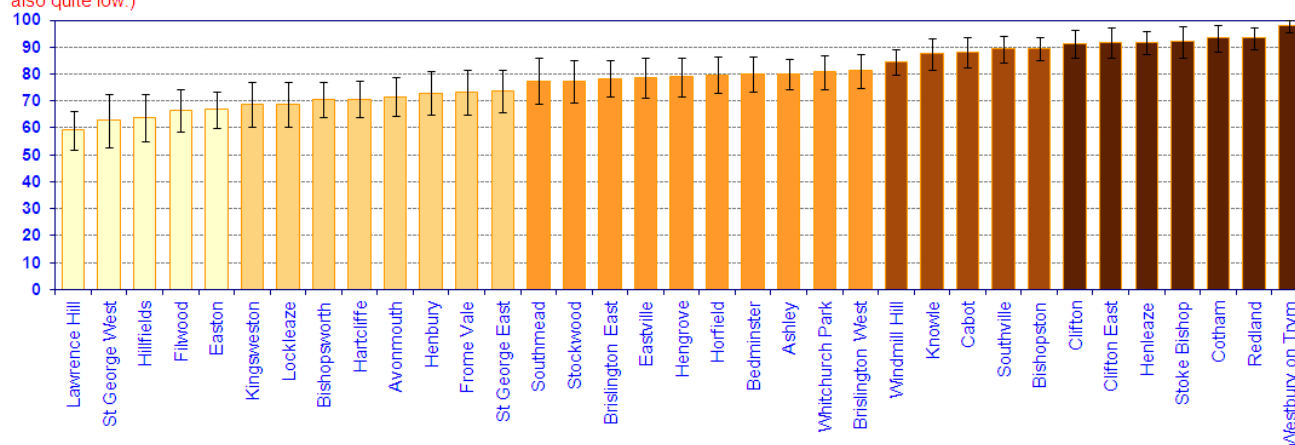
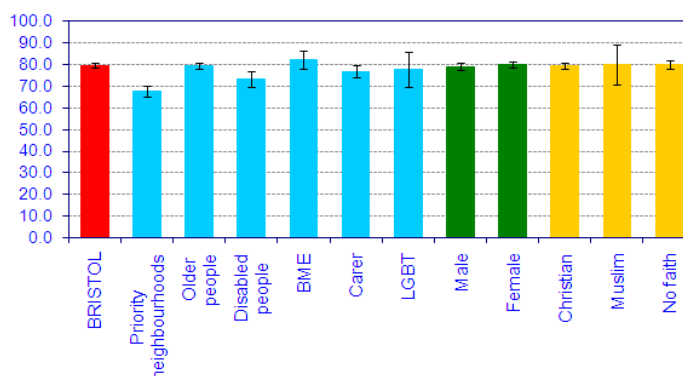
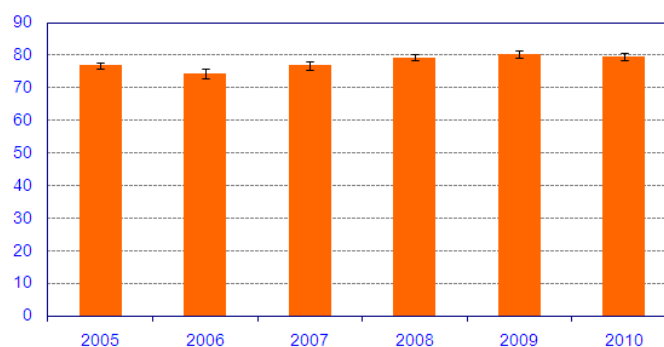
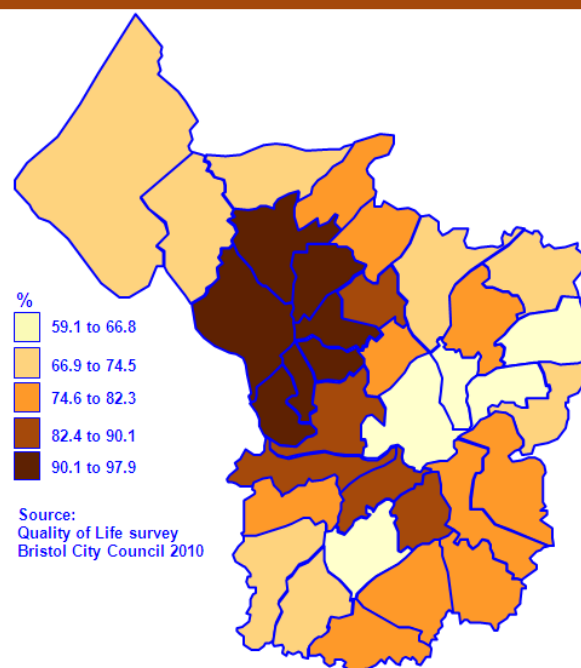


Questions were also asked about neighbourhood change in the last 2 years. Wards where more respondents said their neighbourhood had got better included Southville, Cabot, Windmill Hill, Ashley and Southmead. Wards where more residents said their neighbourhood had got worse included Hillfields, Frome Vale and Avonmouth.

% respondents satisfied with neighbourhood

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	80	5.5	74.6	85.7
Avonmouth	72	7.1	64.5	78.8
Bedminster	80	6.7	73.3	86.8
Bishopston	90	4.3	85.3	94.0
Bishopsworth	71	6.5	64.1	77.1
Brislington East	78	6.6	71.8	85.1
Brislington West	81	6.4	74.8	87.7
Cabot	88	5.6	82.7	94.0
Clifton	91	5.1	86.1	96.2
Clifton East	92	5.6	85.9	97.1
Cotham	93	4.8	88.5	98.2
Easton	67	6.6	60.2	73.5
Eastville	79	7.6	71.1	86.4
Filwood	67	7.7	58.8	74.2
Frome Vale	73	8.5	64.8	81.7
Hartcliffe	71	6.8	63.9	77.6
Henbury	73	8.1	64.8	81.0
Hengrove	79	7.4	71.5	86.4
Henleaze	92	4.3	87.5	96.0
Hillfields	64	8.7	55.2	72.7
Horfield	80	6.8	72.9	86.5
Kingsweston	69	8.3	60.3	76.8
Knowle	88	5.8	81.8	93.4
Lawrence Hill	59	7.0	52.1	66.0
Lockleaze	69	8.2	60.5	76.9
Redland	93	3.9	89.4	97.2
Southmead	78	8.7	68.8	86.1
Southville	89	5.0	84.3	94.3
St George East	74	7.9	65.9	81.6
St George West	63	9.8	52.9	72.4
Stockwood	78	7.9	69.6	85.4
Stoke Bishop	92	5.7	86.3	97.8
Westbury-on-Trym	98	2.2	95.7	100.0
Whitchurch Park	81	6.4	74.4	87.3
Windmill Hill	85	4.7	79.8	89.2
BRISTOL	79.6	1.1	78.5	80.8
Question number	2			
Sample size	5061			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	67.8	2.7	65.1	70.5
Older people	79.4	1.5	77.9	81.0
Disabled people	73.3	3.6	69.7	76.9
BME	82.2	4.1	78.1	86.3
Carer	77	2.8	74.0	79.6
LGBT	78	8.0	70.4	86.4
Male	79.1	1.8	77.3	80.9
Female	80.1	1.5	78.6	81.5
Christian	79.6	1.5	78.1	81.1
Muslim	80	9.2	70.6	89.0
No faith	80.2	2.0	78.2	82.2

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



2. A city of strong and safe communities

Indicator

% respondents who feel they belong to neighbourhood

Why is this indicator relevant?

This indicator is a measure for community cohesion. An increase will reflect a cohesive community where people have a shared sense of belonging and ownership for their local area. A low figure may also reflect the number of residents who are 'new arrivals' in the city and have recently moved into a neighbourhood where they have yet to 'settle in'.

It is a national indicator and in 2008 was measured using the Place survey in every English local authority.

What is the indicator showing?

This indicator measured:

63% in the Bristol Place survey 2008

61% in Quality of Life survey 2009

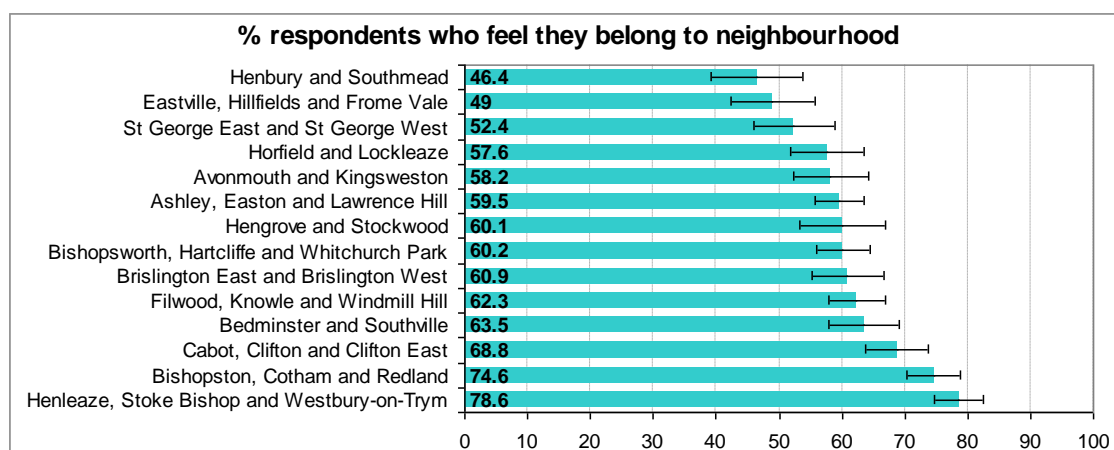
62% in the Quality of life survey 2010

Based on the Quality of Life survey trends, this indicator has changed little over the past 5 years. Bristol is still well above the core cities average of 53% measured in 2008.

The ward pattern across the city has been similar each year, with a higher sense of belonging in wards in west Bristol. In 2010, 'the percentage of respondents who agree they belong to their neighbourhood' was highest in Henleaze (83%) and lowest in Henbury (42%). The indicator was also significantly lower in deprived areas of the city (53%). The gap between the deprived area and non-deprived areas has widened since 2008 and has increased from 7% to 10%.

Equalities analysis indicated significantly more older people (69%) had a higher sense of belonging. Fewer people who said they had 'no faith' felt they belonged to their neighbourhood (58%).

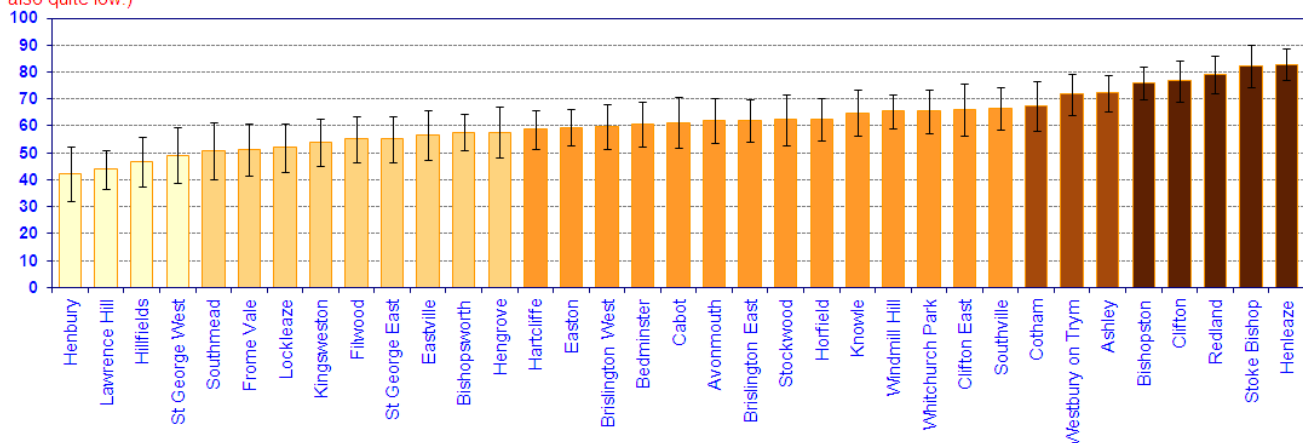
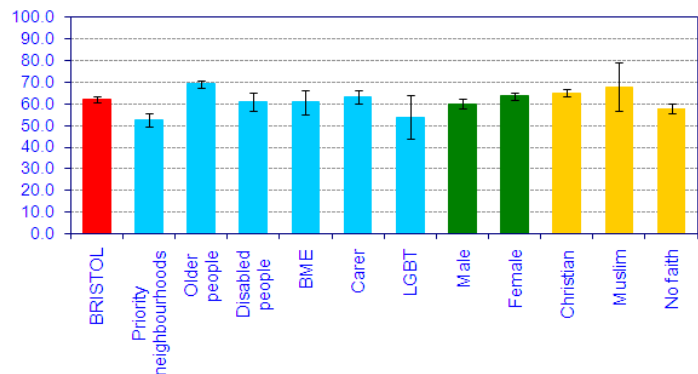
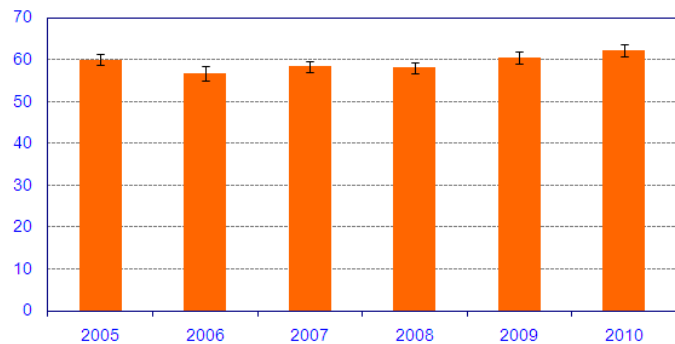
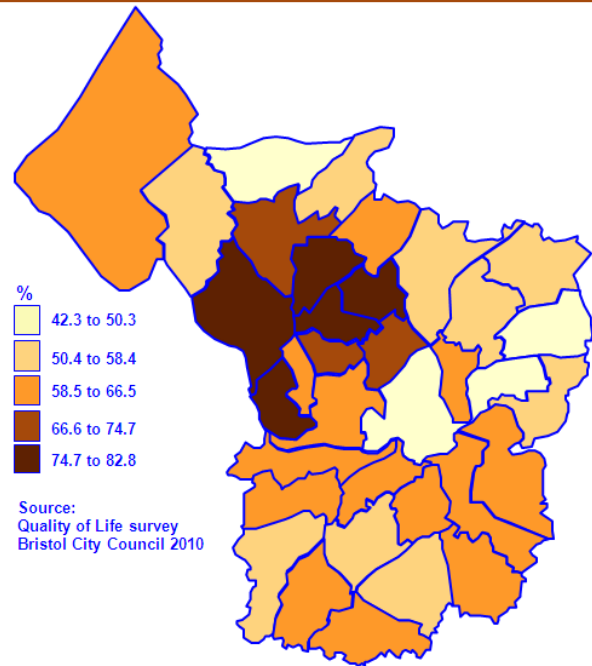
Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



% respondents who feel they belong to neighbourhood

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	72	6.7	65.6	78.9
Avonmouth	62	8.2	53.8	70.2
Bedminster	61	8.3	52.5	69.1
Bishopston	76	6.1	69.7	81.8
Bishopsworth	58	6.9	50.8	64.6
Brislington East	62	7.9	54.1	69.8
Brislington West	60	8.3	51.5	68.1
Cabot	61	9.5	51.7	70.7
Clifton	77	7.5	69.2	84.1
Clifton East	66	9.8	56.3	75.9
Cotham	68	9.2	58.4	76.7
Easton	60	6.6	52.9	66.2
Eastville	57	9.2	47.3	65.7
Filwood	55	8.4	46.7	63.4
Frome Vale	51	9.7	41.7	61.1
Hartcliffe	59	7.2	51.5	65.9
Henbury	42	10.0	32.3	52.3
Hengrove	58	9.3	48.4	67.0
Henleaze	83	5.8	77.0	88.7
Hillfields	47	9.2	37.5	56.0
Horfield	63	7.7	54.8	70.3
Kingsweston	54	8.8	45.0	62.7
Knowle	65	8.6	56.3	73.5
Lawrence Hill	44	7.2	36.7	51.0
Lockleaze	52	9.0	43.0	60.9
Redland	79	7.0	72.3	86.3
Southmead	51	10.5	40.2	61.2
Southville	67	7.8	58.7	74.2
St George East	55	8.4	46.7	63.5
St George West	49	10.3	38.9	59.4
Stockwood	62	9.5	52.9	72.0
Stoke Bishop	82	7.7	74.6	89.9
Westbury-on-Trym	72	7.6	64.2	79.3
Whitchurch Park	66	8.1	57.5	73.6
Windmill Hill	65	6.5	58.9	71.8
BRISTOL	62.2	1.4	60.8	63.6
Question number	6g			
Sample size	4990			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	52.6	3.0	49.6	55.5
Older people	69.2	1.8	67.4	71.0
Disabled people	61.1	4.1	57.0	65.2
BME	61	5.6	55.6	66.8
Carer	63	3.2	60.0	66.4
LGBT	54	10.0	43.7	63.7
Male	60.1	2.3	57.8	62.3
Female	63.6	1.8	61.8	65.5
Christian	65.1	1.8	63.3	66.9
Muslim	68	11.0	57.1	79.1
No faith	57.9	2.4	55.5	60.4

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



2. A city of strong and safe communities

Indicator

% respondents who agree people from different backgrounds get on well together

Why is this indicator relevant?

This indicator is a national measure for community cohesion and a high or increasing value will reflect a more cohesive community with a shared set of values, shared sense of purpose and belonging.

It is a national indicator and in 2008 was measured using the Place survey in every English local authority.

What is the indicator showing?



This indicator measured:

76% in the Bristol Place survey 2008

60% in Quality of Life survey 2009

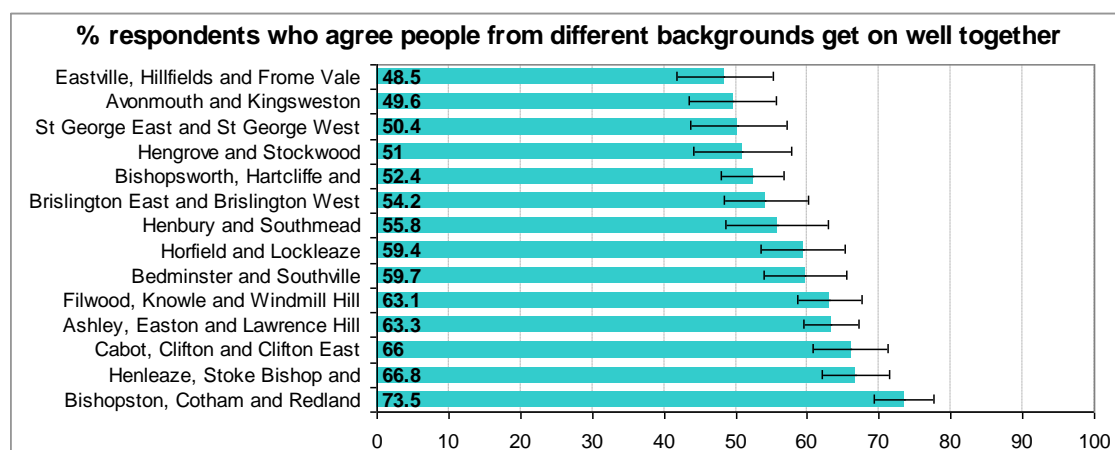
59% in Quality of Life survey 2010

This indicator has recorded a steady improvement in the Quality of Life survey, from 53% in 2005 rising to 59% in 2009. The Place survey recorded a much higher value for Bristol (76%) and above the core cities average of 73%.

The ward pattern has been similar each year and Ashley and Bishopston usually measure the highest values, but improving trends in the last year have been evident in Redland, Cotham and Horfield. Less than 50% of residents felt that people from different backgrounds got on well together in Hillfields, Lawrence Hill, Kingsweston, St George East and Lockleaze.

Equalities analysis indicated the gap between residents in deprived areas and the rest of the city has narrowed from 6% to 4%. Significantly more Black and minority ethnic residents (66%), particularly people of muslim faith (74%), thought that people got on well together in their neighbourhood.

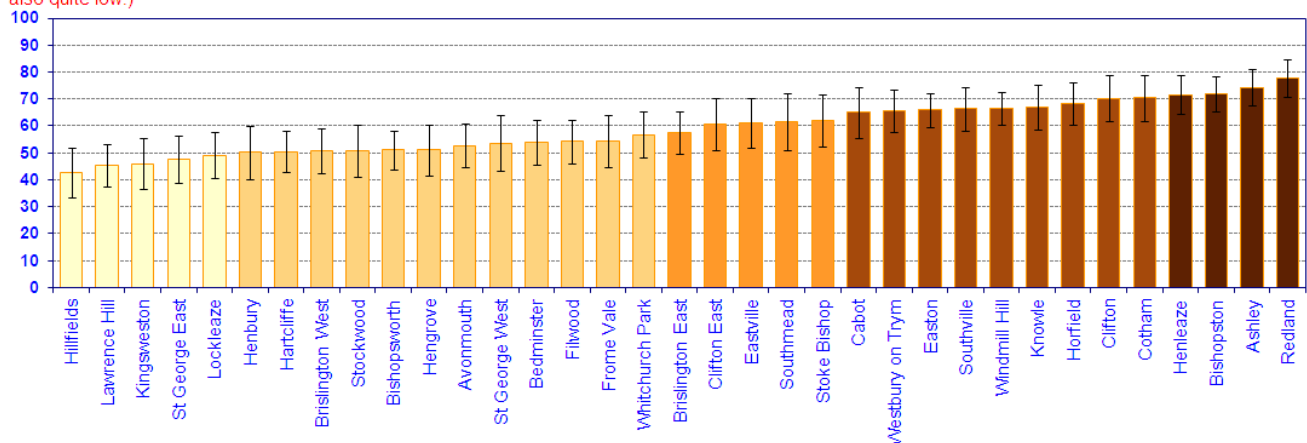
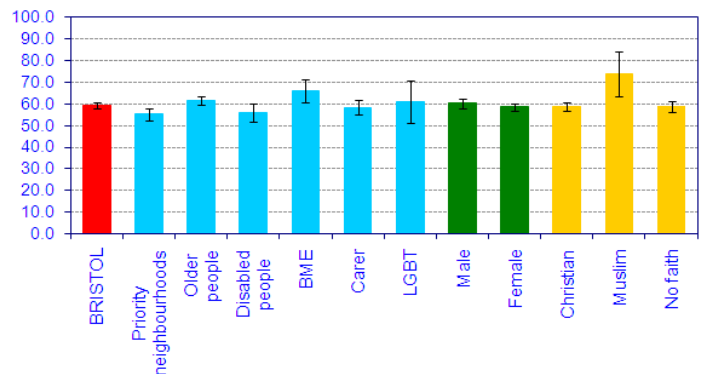
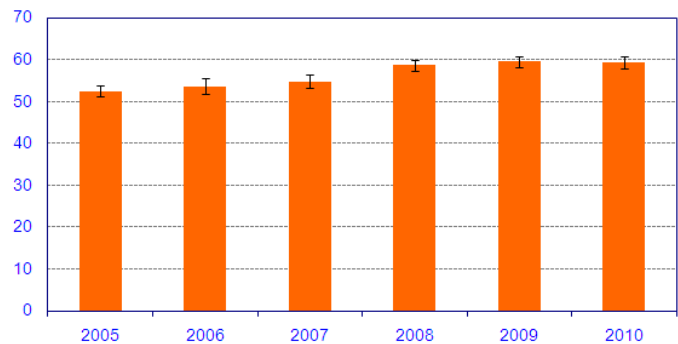
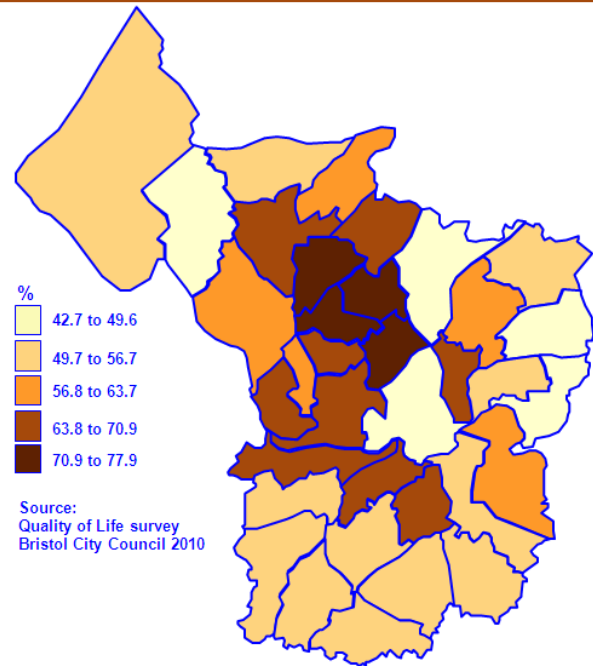
Neighbourhood partnership areas:



% respondents who agree people from different backgrounds get on well together

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	74	6.7	67.6	81.0
Avonmouth	53	8.1	44.7	60.9
Bedminster	54	8.4	45.5	62.2
Bishopston	72	6.5	65.5	78.5
Bishopsworth	51	7.2	43.9	58.3
Brislington East	58	8.0	49.5	65.5
Brislington West	51	8.5	42.3	59.4
Cabot	65	9.3	55.7	74.3
Clifton	70	8.5	61.8	78.7
Clifton East	61	9.7	51.1	70.5
Cotham	71	8.6	61.9	79.1
Easton	66	6.3	59.6	72.2
Eastville	61	9.4	51.7	70.4
Filwood	54	8.1	46.2	62.4
Frome Vale	54	9.7	44.6	64.0
Hartcliffe	50	7.7	42.7	58.2
Henbury	50	9.9	40.4	60.2
Hengrove	51	9.5	41.6	60.7
Henleaze	72	7.2	64.3	78.6
Hillfields	43	9.2	33.5	51.9
Horfield	69	7.9	60.6	76.4
Kingsweston	46	9.5	36.4	55.3
Knowle	67	8.3	58.5	75.1
Lawrence Hill	45	7.7	37.7	53.0
Lockleaze	49	8.7	40.5	57.9
Redland	78	7.0	70.9	84.9
Southmead	62	10.4	51.2	72.0
Southville	66	7.9	58.4	74.2
St George East	48	8.9	38.8	56.6
St George West	54	10.3	43.4	64.0
Stockwood	51	9.7	41.2	60.7
Stoke Bishop	62	9.6	52.5	71.8
Westbury-on-Trym	66	7.8	57.7	73.3
Whitchurch Park	57	8.5	48.2	65.2
Windmill Hill	67	6.2	60.3	72.8
BRISTOL	59.2	1.4	57.8	60.7
Question number	6c			
Sample size	4967			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	55.2	2.9	52.3	58.2
Older people	61.4	2.0	59.4	63.3
Disabled people	56.2	4.2	52.0	60.4
BME	66	5.5	60.9	71.8
Carer	58	3.3	55.0	61.6
LGBT	61	9.9	50.6	70.4
Male	60.2	2.3	57.9	62.4
Female	58.6	1.8	56.8	60.5
Christian	58.9	1.9	57.0	60.8
Muslim	74	10.5	63.1	84.1
No faith	58.8	2.5	56.3	61.3

(No faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



2. A city of strong and safe communities

Indicator

% respondents who agree that people treat other people with respect in their neighbourhood

Why is this indicator relevant?

This indicator is a national measure for community cohesion and an increase will reflect a more respectful, integrated and cohesive community with shared values.

In 2008, a similar indicator was measured using the Place survey in every English local authority.

What is the indicator showing?

This indicator measured:

33% of residents feel there is a problem with people not treating each other people with respect and consideration in their neighbourhood (Bristol Place survey 2008)

65% of residents agree people treat other people with respect and consideration in their neighbourhood (Quality of Life survey 2009)

67% of residents agree people treat other people with respect and consideration in their neighbourhood (Quality of Life survey 2010)

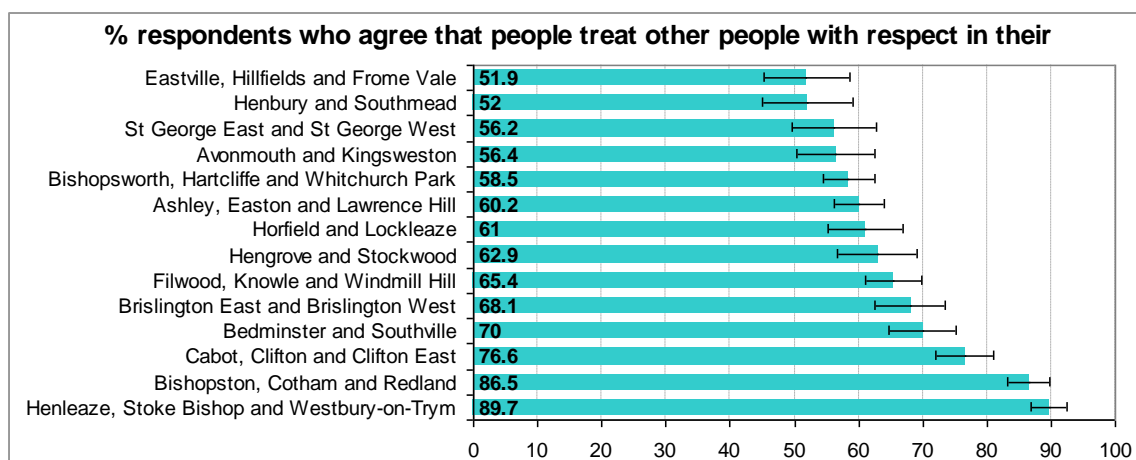
These indicators are measuring the same issue but the answer options and analysis in the Place survey and Quality of Life survey are different.

In the Quality of Life survey this indicator was measured for the first time in Bristol in 2006 and has significantly improved. In 2010, 67% of residents agreed there was respect and consideration for others in their neighbourhood, an increase from 57% measured in 2006.

The indicator varied considerably across the city, from 42% Hillfields to 93% in Henleaze. Over the past five years, the indicator has shown a significant improvement in Brislington East and West, Filwood and Whitchurch Park.

More older people (71%) agreed there was respect and consideration, whilst residents in deprived neighbourhoods thought there was the least (51%).

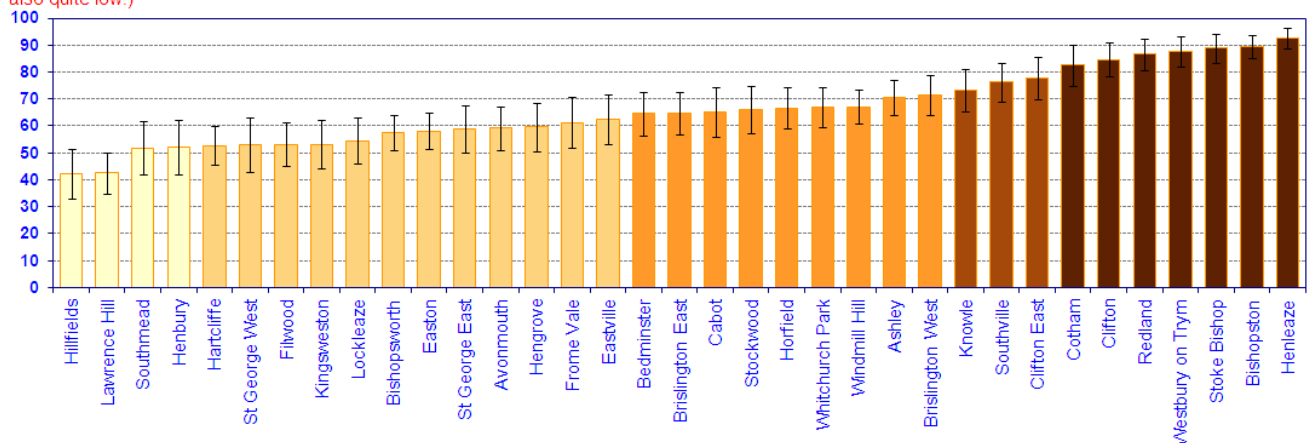
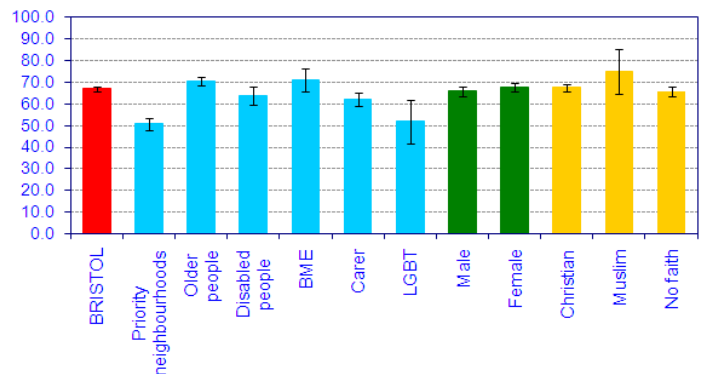
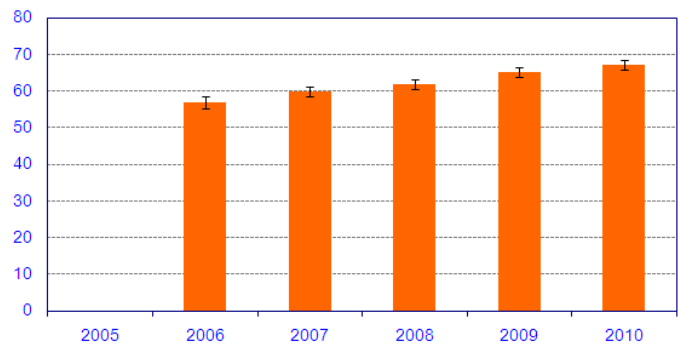
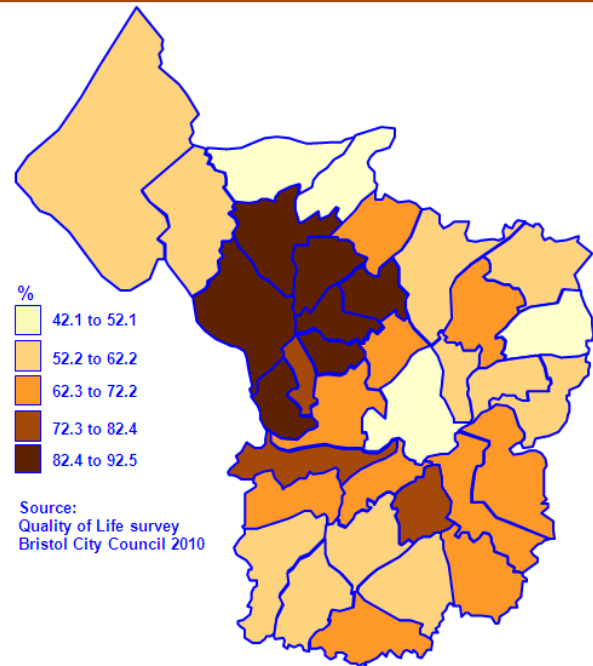
Neighbourhood partnership areas:



% respondents who agree that people treat other people with respect in their neighbourhood

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	71	6.5	64.2	77.3
Avonmouth	59	8.3	50.8	67.5
Bedminster	65	7.9	56.6	72.3
Bishopston	89	4.2	85.1	93.6
Bishopsworth	58	6.6	50.9	64.1
Brislington East	65	7.9	56.8	72.6
Brislington West	72	7.6	63.9	79.0
Cabot	65	9.2	56.1	74.6
Clifton	85	6.4	78.3	91.1
Clifton East	78	7.9	69.9	85.6
Cotham	83	7.5	75.0	90.0
Easton	58	6.8	51.3	64.9
Eastville	62	9.2	53.1	71.5
Filwood	53	8.2	45.0	61.4
Frome Vale	61	9.4	51.9	70.7
Hartcliffe	53	7.3	45.4	60.0
Henbury	52	10.0	42.1	62.0
Hengrove	60	9.0	50.6	68.6
Henleaze	93	3.9	88.6	96.5
Hillfields	42	9.3	32.8	51.5
Horfield	67	7.7	58.9	74.3
Kingsweston	53	8.9	44.3	62.0
Knowle	73	8.0	65.3	81.3
Lawrence Hill	43	7.5	35.0	50.0
Lockleaze	55	8.7	45.9	63.3
Redland	87	5.8	80.8	92.5
Southmead	52	10.1	41.8	61.9
Southville	76	7.0	69.2	83.3
St George East	59	8.7	50.2	67.6
St George West	53	10.1	43.0	63.2
Stockwood	66	8.7	57.5	74.9
Stoke Bishop	89	5.4	83.5	94.4
Westbury-on-Trym	88	5.5	82.1	93.1
Whitchurch Park	67	7.6	59.4	74.5
Windmill Hill	67	6.4	60.7	73.4
BRISTOL	67.0	1.3	65.7	68.3
Question number	6e			
Sample size	4994			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	50.8	2.9	47.9	53.8
Older people	70.6	1.8	68.8	72.3
Disabled people	63.8	4.0	59.8	67.8
BME	71	5.2	65.7	76.1
Carer	62	3.2	59.1	65.5
LGBT	52	10.1	41.6	61.8
Male	65.8	2.1	63.7	68.0
Female	67.7	1.8	65.9	69.4
Christian	67.5	1.8	65.7	69.2
Muslim	75	10.4	64.6	85.4
No faith	65.8	2.3	63.5	68.1

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



2. A city of strong and safe communities

Indicator

% respondents who feel they can influence decisions in their local neighbourhood

Why is this indicator relevant?

This is an indicator of community cohesion and measures whether residents feel empowered to make a difference both to their own lives and to the area in which they live. If the indicator increases it shows an improving trend with more people feeling influential in their locality.

In Bristol, this indicator has been measured since 2005 and was developed as a improvement target for the Local Area Agreement 2007-2010. In 2008 it became a national indicator and was measured using the local Place survey.

It is still an important indicator for the council and the success of neighbourhood partnerships. It is also relevant to the national implementation of the 'Big Society', which is dependant on a willingness to engage in local decision-making.

What is the indicator showing?

This indicator measured:

25% in the Bristol Place survey 2008

23% in the Quality of Life survey 2008

23% in the Quality of Life survey 2010

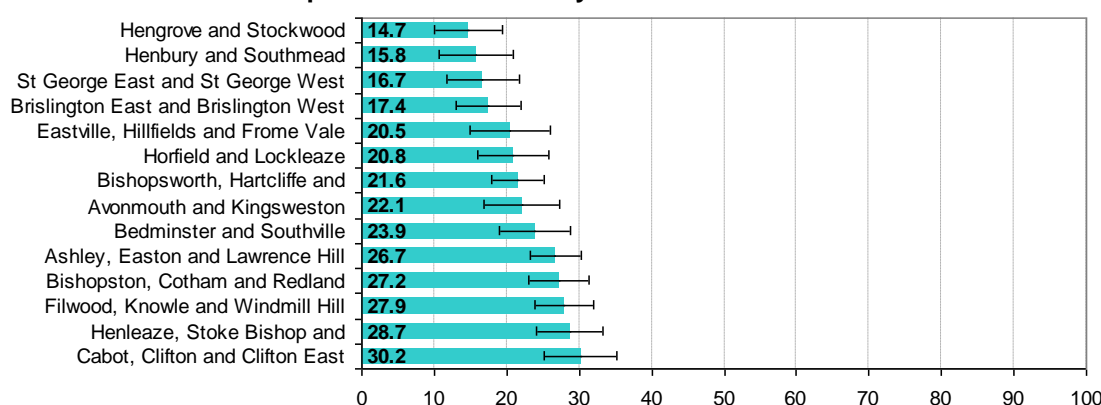
For the past six years there has seen no significant improvement in trend with residents feeling influential, from 22% in 2005 to 23% in 2010. Bristol did not compare well with the core cities average, at 30% in 2008.

Neighbourhood analysis has shown 'feeling influential' was low in wards in the east of the city and this pattern has been seen in previous years. The proportion of residents who felt they could influence decisions was particularly low in Stockwood (11%) and Southmead (13%). Residents feeling most influential lived in Ashley (36%) and Windmill Hill (35%). Further analysis has also found a relationship between the those residents who felt most influential are residents most satisfied with how the council runs things (see page 91).

Equalities analysis indicated more people from Black and minority ethnic groups felt influential, at 29%, a pattern also found in previous surveys.



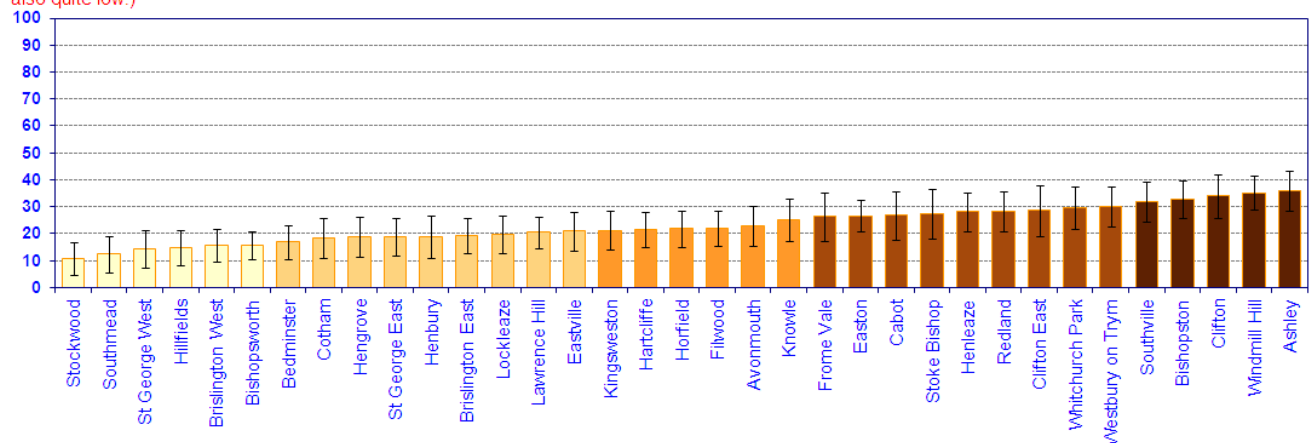
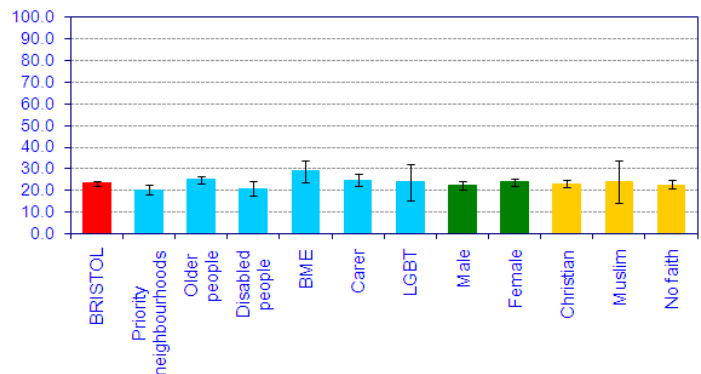
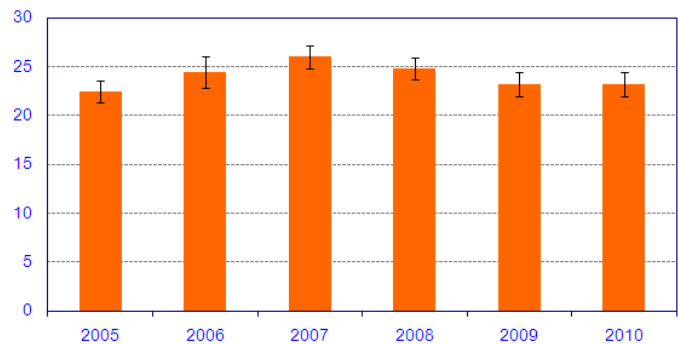
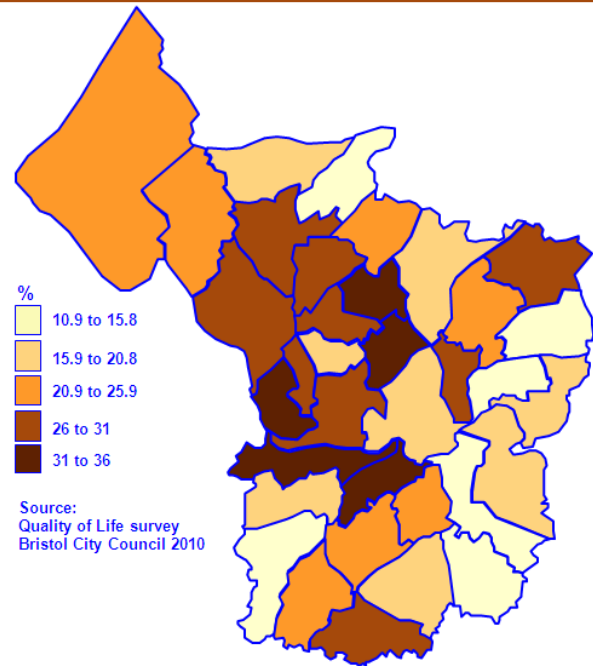
% respondents who feel they can influence decisions



% respondents who feel they can influence decisions

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	36	7.3	28.7	43.4
Avonmouth	23	7.3	15.5	30.0
Bedminster	17	6.2	10.7	23.2
Bishopston	33	7.0	25.6	39.6
Bishopsworth	16	5.1	10.7	20.9
Brislington East	19	6.5	12.6	25.5
Brislington West	16	6.1	9.5	21.8
Cabot	27	8.9	17.9	35.7
Clifton	34	8.1	26.0	42.1
Clifton East	29	9.4	19.2	37.9
Cotham	18	7.3	11.1	25.7
Easton	27	5.7	21.0	32.5
Eastville	21	7.3	13.6	28.3
Filwood	22	6.6	15.5	28.8
Frome Vale	26	8.9	17.4	35.2
Hartcliffe	22	6.4	15.1	27.8
Henbury	19	7.9	11.1	26.8
Hengrove	19	7.4	11.3	26.0
Henleaze	28	7.1	21.1	35.4
Hillfields	15	6.6	8.1	21.3
Horfield	22	6.9	14.9	28.8
Kingsweston	21	7.3	14.0	28.6
Knowle	25	8.0	17.2	33.2
Lawrence Hill	21	5.8	14.8	26.5
Lockleaze	20	6.9	12.8	26.6
Redland	28	7.5	20.8	35.8
Southmead	13	6.8	5.7	19.3
Southville	32	7.5	24.3	39.3
St George East	19	7.0	11.7	25.7
St George West	14	7.1	7.2	21.5
Stockwood	11	6.1	4.8	16.9
Stoke Bishop	27	9.1	18.3	36.6
Westbury-on-Trym	30	7.5	22.5	37.6
Whitchurch Park	30	7.8	21.8	37.4
Windmill Hill	35	6.3	28.8	41.5
BRISTOL	23.2	1.2	22.0	24.5
Question number	6a			
Sample size	4942			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	20.2	2.3	17.9	22.5
Older people	24.9	1.7	23.2	26.7
Disabled people	20.8	3.4	17.4	24.1
BME	29	5.1	23.7	33.9
Carer	25	2.8	21.9	27.5
LGBT	24	8.4	15.2	31.9
Male	22.5	1.9	20.6	24.5
Female	23.8	1.6	22.2	25.3
Christian	23	1.6	21.4	24.6
Muslim	24	9.6	14.0	33.1
No faith	22.9	2.0	20.9	25.0

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



2. A city of strong and safe communities

Indicator

% respondents who volunteer for a charity or local community at least 3 times a year

Why is this indicator relevant?

Undertaking voluntary work in the community is also an indicator of community cohesion. High levels of volunteering are a sign of strong, active communities, vital in supporting a range of activity undertaken by the third sector organisations and within public services and are key to building the ‘Big Society’.

Volunteering also benefits the volunteer who can develop new skills and improve their sense of wellbeing.

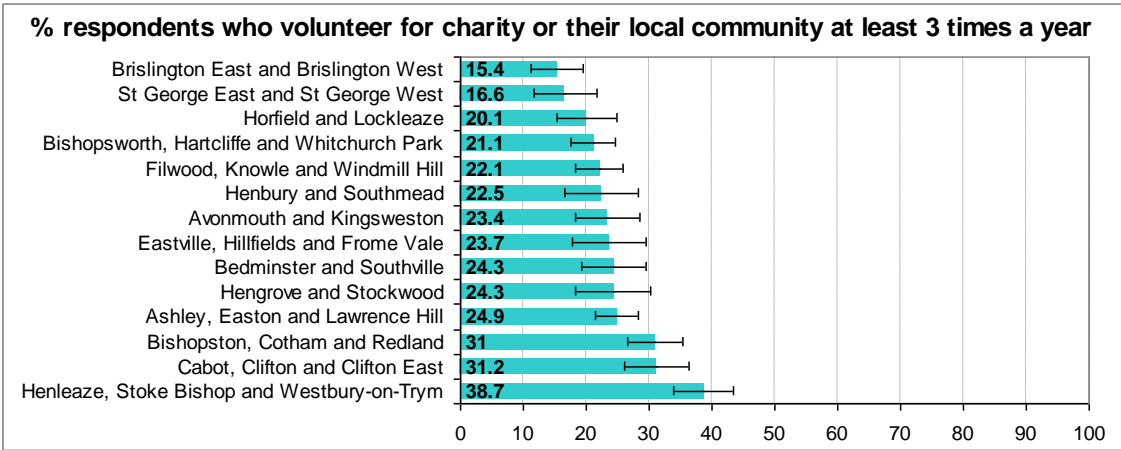
What is the indicator showing?

This indicator has improved since it was first measured in 2005 and is now at 25% (23% in 2005), but this increase is not significant.

Volunteering was highest in Stoke Bishop where nearly half of respondents did voluntary work at least 3 times a year. Volunteering was lowest in the east of the city and in the more deprived wards, at 20%.

Equalities analysis indicated little variation, although significantly less volunteering was done by people who stated their faith/religion was ‘no faith’, at 21%.

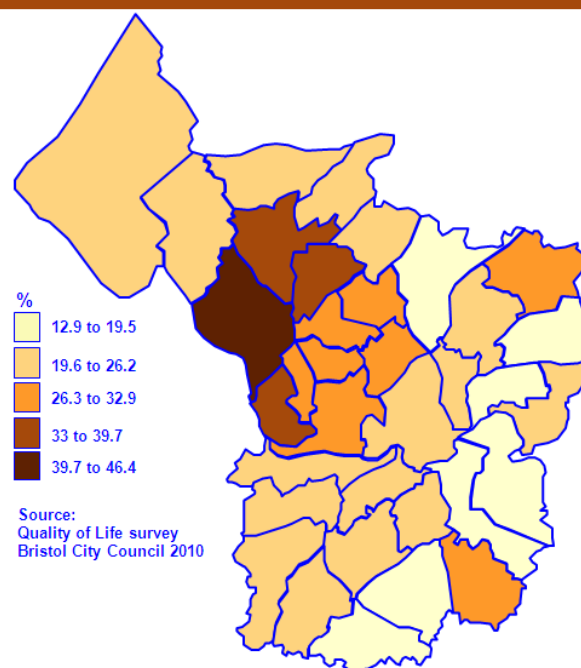
Neighbourhood partnership areas:



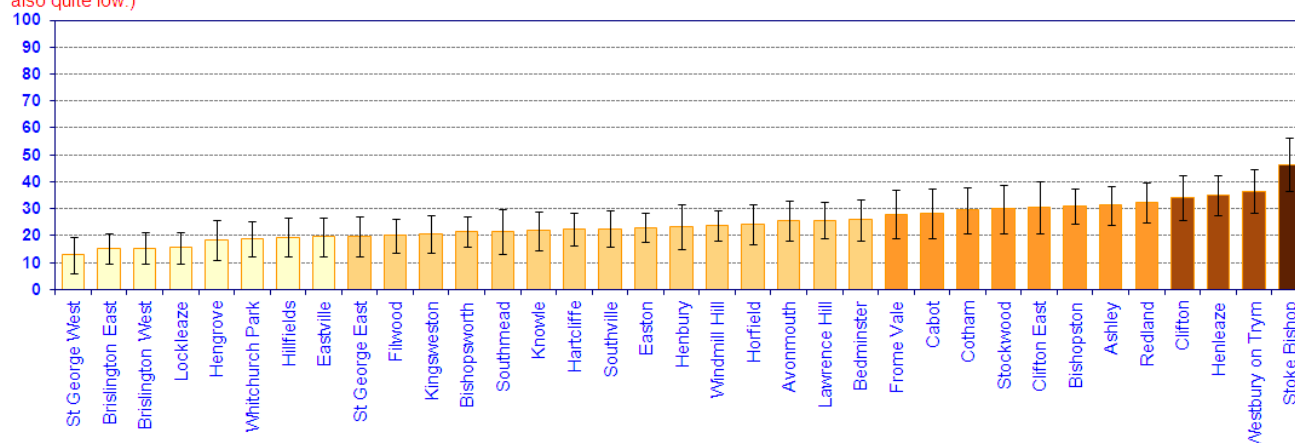
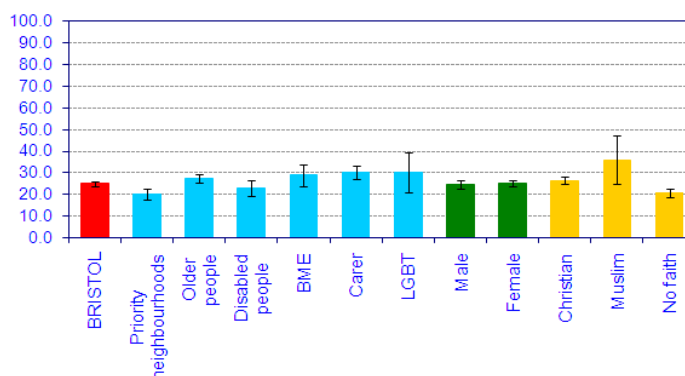
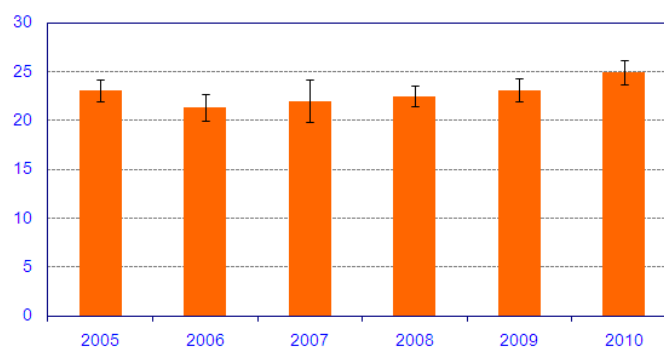
% respondents who volunteer for charity or their local community at least 3 times a year

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	31	7.1	24.2	38.4
Avonmouth	26	7.3	18.3	33.0
Bedminster	26	7.6	18.3	33.6
Bishopston	31	6.7	24.3	37.7
Bishopsworth	22	5.7	15.8	27.2
Brislington East	15	5.7	9.7	21.2
Brislington West	15	5.8	9.6	21.2
Cabot	28	9.1	19.3	37.5
Clifton	34	8.4	25.6	42.4
Clifton East	31	9.5	21.0	39.9
Cotham	30	8.6	20.9	38.1
Easton	23	5.5	17.6	28.6
Eastville	20	7.3	12.3	26.8
Filwood	20	6.4	13.6	26.4
Frome Vale	28	9.0	19.0	37.0
Hartcliffe	23	6.2	16.3	28.6
Henbury	23	8.3	15.1	31.6
Hengrove	18	7.5	10.9	25.9
Henleaze	35	7.5	27.5	42.5
Hillfields	20	7.3	12.2	26.8
Horfield	24	7.3	16.9	31.5
Kingsweston	21	7.0	13.6	27.6
Knowle	22	7.1	14.8	29.0
Lawrence Hill	26	6.7	19.1	32.4
Lockleaze	16	5.8	9.8	21.4
Redland	32	7.5	24.8	39.8
Southmead	22	8.3	13.3	30.0
Southville	23	6.7	15.8	29.3
St George East	20	7.3	12.4	26.9
St George West	13	6.8	6.1	19.7
Stockwood	30	8.9	21.1	38.9
Stoke Bishop	46	10.0	36.4	56.4
Westbury-on-Trym	37	7.9	28.7	44.4
Whitchurch Park	19	6.4	12.5	25.3
Windmill Hill	24	5.6	18.3	29.6
BRISTOL	24.9	1.2	23.7	26.2
Question number	13			
Sample size	5054			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	20.1	2.3	17.8	22.3
Older people	27.5	1.8	25.7	29.2
Disabled people	23	3.5	19.5	26.5
BME	29	5.1	23.4	33.6
Carer	30	3.0	27.0	33.0
LGBT	30	9.3	20.5	39.0
Male	24.5	2.0	22.5	26.5
Female	25.1	1.6	23.5	26.7
Christian	26.4	1.7	24.7	28.0
Muslim	36	11.1	24.6	46.8
No faith	20.9	2.0	18.9	23.0

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



Source:
Quality of Life survey
Bristol City Council 2010



2. A city of strong and safe communities

Indicator

% respondents satisfied with cost and availability of housing
% respondents who think there is a health and safety risk in their home

Why is this indicator relevant?

These indicators measure housing affordability, availability of suitable homes to buy or rent and the state of homes in terms of health and safety risks. These risks can include poor heating, insulation, electrical safety, slip and trip hazards, security, disrepair and damp/mould growth.

What is the indicator showing?

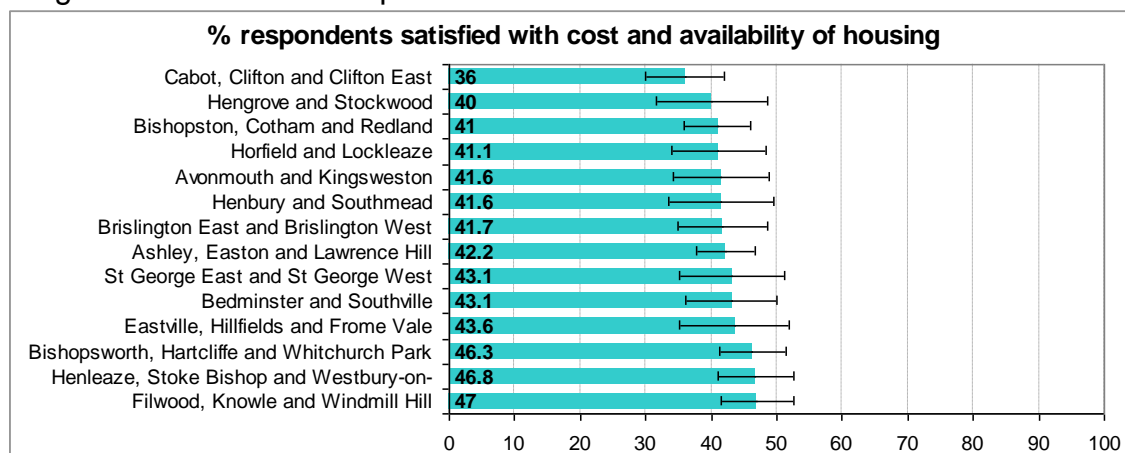
% respondents satisfied with cost and availability of housing

This indicator was 43% in 2010, an improvement since 2007 when only 32% were satisfied, and is the highest level since 2005. This improvement may reflect the economic downturn and the fall in house prices.

There is now little difference between areas of deprivation and the rest of the city for this indicator as more social housing is available. Satisfaction was lowest in Clifton and Clifton East (below 33%) and highest in Whitchurch Park where 51% of residents were satisfied. Equalities analysis indicated 48% of older people were satisfied, but there was little variation amongst the other equalities groups.



Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



% respondents who think there is a health and safety risks in their home

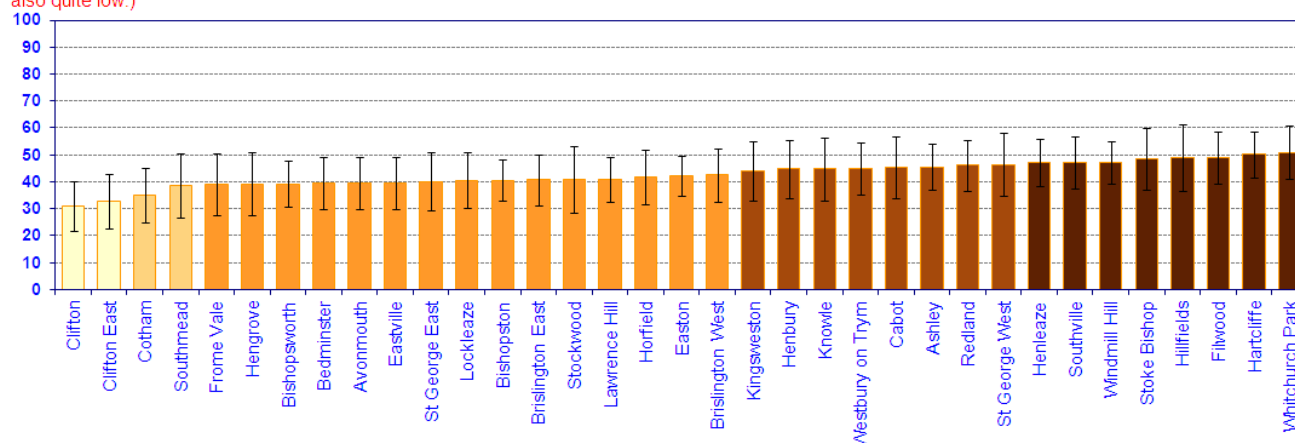
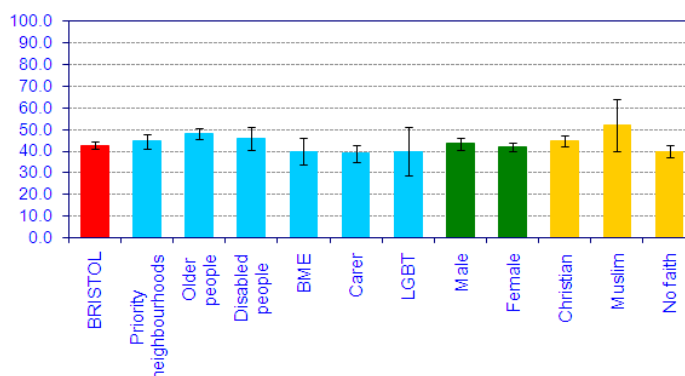
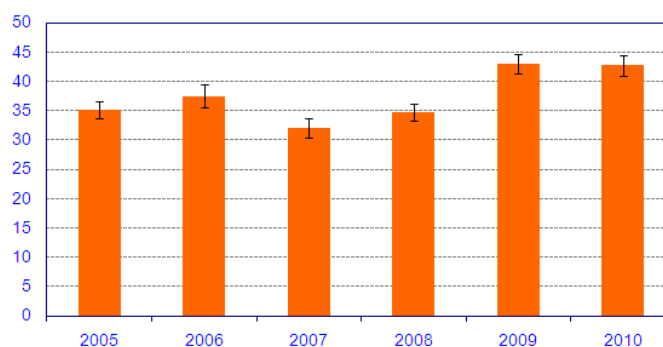
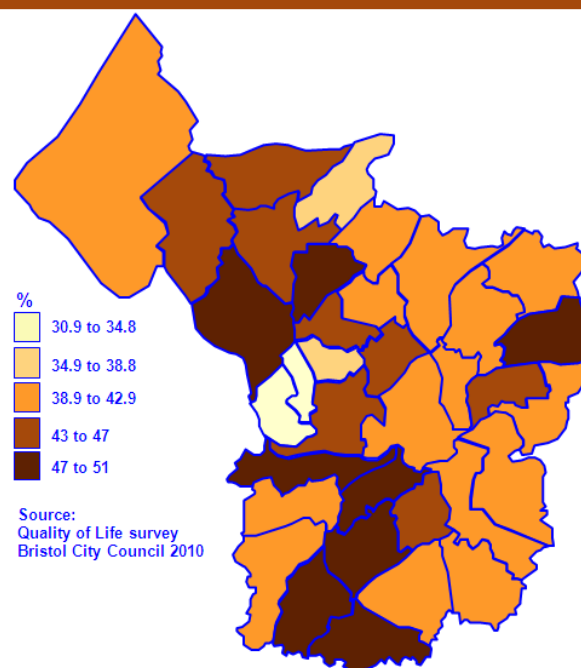
For the past two years an additional question has been asked in the survey about the existence of any health and safety risks in the home. In 2010, 31% said they had a 'risk' and this indicated a deterioration as 24% had a health and safety risk in 2009.

More residents in the central neighbourhoods of Cabot/Clifton/Clifton East and Ashley/Easton/Lawrence Hill had health and safety risks in their homes (at least 38%). Variation across equalities groups indicated Black and minority ethnic groups perceived more risks, at 48%, as did people of Muslim faith, at 51%.

% respondents satisfied with cost and availability of housing

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	46	8.7	36.9	54.3
Avonmouth	40	9.7	30.0	49.3
Bedminster	39	9.7	29.7	49.0
Bishopston	41	7.7	32.9	48.2
Bishopsworth	39	8.5	30.8	47.8
Brislington East	41	9.5	31.3	50.4
Brislington West	43	9.9	32.7	52.5
Cabot	45	11.3	34.1	56.8
Clifton	31	9.3	21.6	40.3
Clifton East	33	10.2	22.6	43.0
Cotham	35	10.2	24.9	45.3
Easton	42	7.4	34.9	49.6
Eastville	40	9.7	30.0	49.4
Filwood	49	9.6	39.4	58.6
Frome Vale	39	11.4	27.8	50.6
Hartcliffe	50	8.6	41.6	58.8
Henbury	45	10.8	34.0	55.7
Hengrove	39	11.7	27.5	50.9
Henleaze	47	8.7	38.4	55.9
Hillfields	49	12.4	36.4	61.2
Horfield	42	10.1	31.6	51.9
Kingsweston	44	11.1	32.9	55.0
Knowle	45	11.6	33.2	56.4
Lawrence Hill	41	8.5	32.4	49.4
Lockleaze	41	10.4	30.1	50.8
Redland	46	9.4	36.8	55.7
Southmead	39	12.0	26.5	50.4
Southville	47	9.7	37.4	56.8
St George East	40	10.9	29.3	51.0
St George West	46	11.7	34.7	58.1
Stockwood	41	12.3	28.5	53.0
Stoke Bishop	49	11.5	37.2	60.3
Westbury-on-Trym	45	9.8	35.2	54.8
Whitchurch Park	51	10.0	41.0	61.0
Windmill Hill	47	7.8	39.5	55.0
BRISTOL	42.7	1.7	41.0	44.4
Question number 17a				
Sample size 3687				
Year 2010				
Priority neighbourhoods	44.5	3.4	41.1	47.9
Older people	48.1	2.5	45.6	50.7
Disabled people	46	5.2	40.9	51.3
BME	40	6.1	34.2	46.4
Carer	39	3.8	35.2	42.9
LGBT	40	11.0	29.4	51.5
Male	43.4	2.7	40.7	46.1
Female	42	2.2	39.8	44.2
Christian	44.8	2.3	42.5	47.1
Muslim	52	12.2	40.1	64.6
No faith	39.8	2.8	37.0	42.5

(No faith were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



2. A city of strong and safe communities

Indicator

% respondents satisfied with quality of parks and green spaces

Why is this indicator relevant?

In the 2008 Place survey and more recently in the Citizens' Panel 2011, residents told us good quality parks and open spaces were very important to their quality of life in Bristol. Improving the quality of our local parks and open spaces is a key service priority for the Council and the city is currently undergoing a Parks Improvement Programme and consultation. A high or increasing value can indicate improvements to park facilities, cleanliness and attractiveness.

What is the indicator showing?

This indicator measured:

71% in the Bristol Place survey 2008

78% in Quality of Life survey 2009

81% in Quality of Life survey 2010

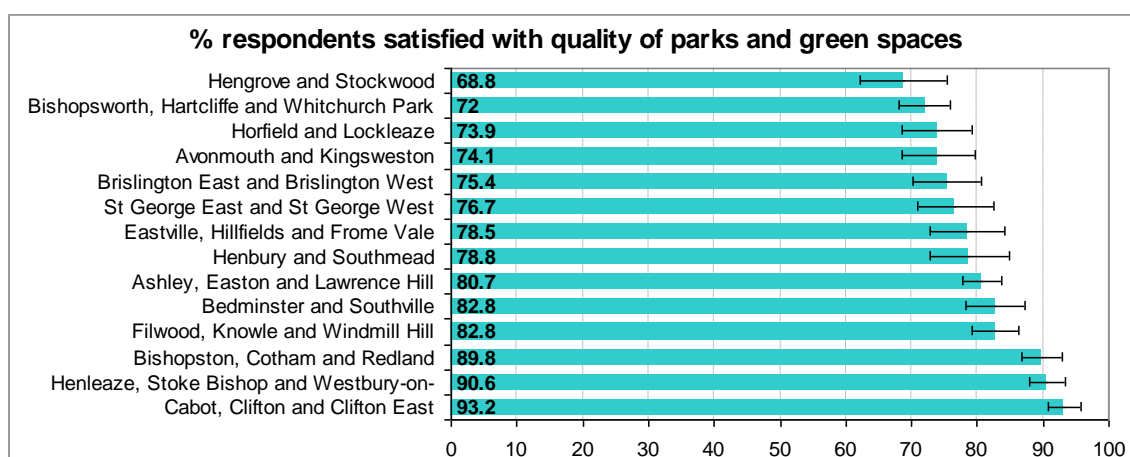


Satisfaction with the quality of parks and open spaces has continued to improve after a significant improvement in the previous year. Bristol was above average and ranked second (best) when compared with core cities in 2008.

Geographically, higher satisfaction was recorded in the more affluent leafy central suburbs. Some wards with a high proportion of open green space recorded lower satisfaction, particularly Stockwood, Avonmouth and Whitchurch Park (all 69% or below). Improved satisfaction was measured in a number of areas and was most significant in Ashley, Bedminster and Brislington East and West.

Satisfaction with the quality of parks measured for disabled people was lower, at 76% and Black and minority ethnic groups at 73%. Generally the lowest levels of satisfaction were measured in deprived areas (71%), although these levels were still better compared with levels measured in previous surveys.

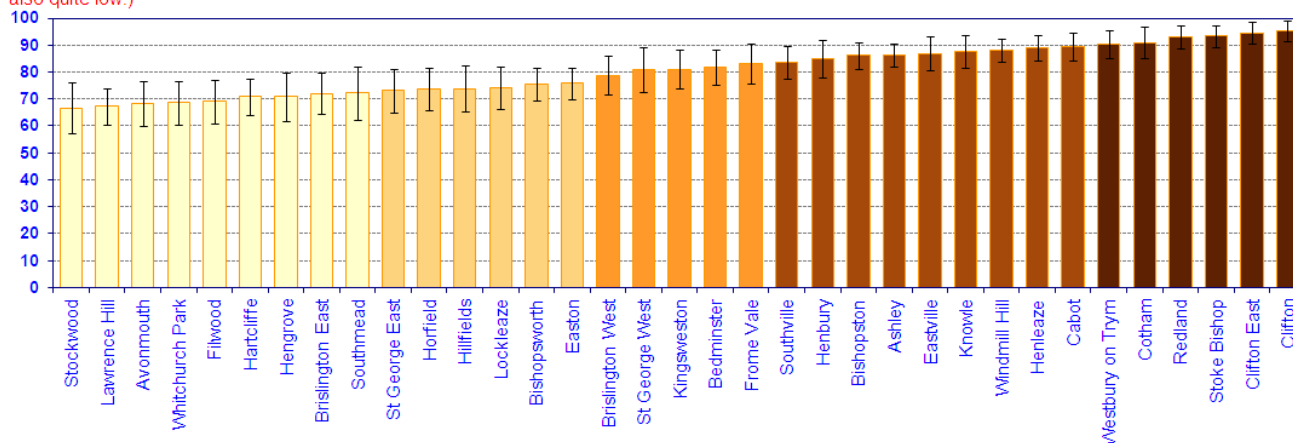
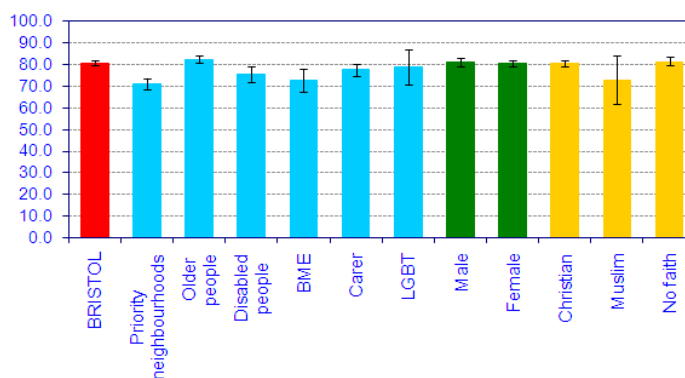
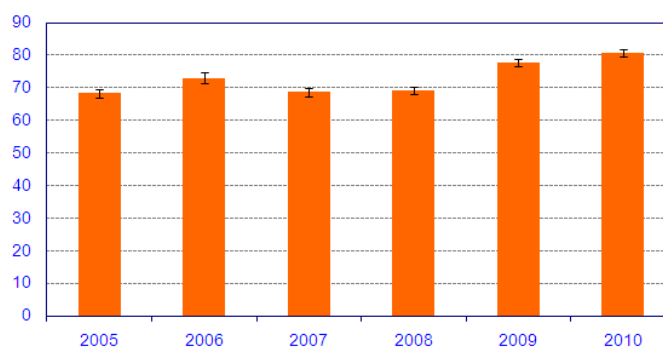
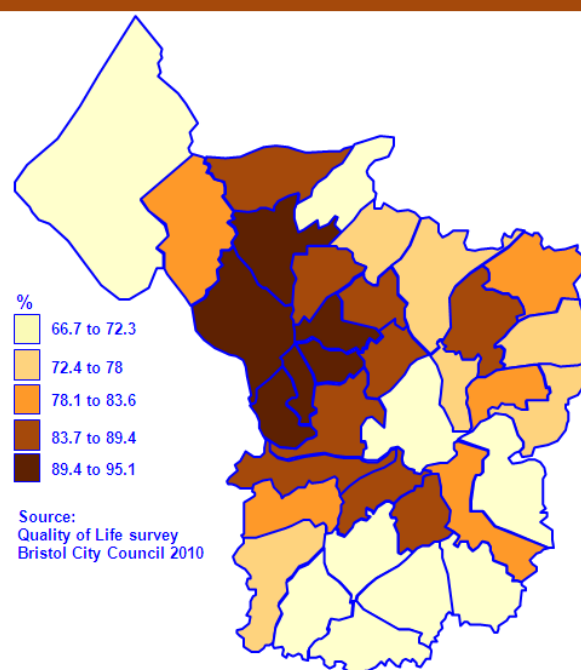
Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



% respondents satisfied with quality of parks and green spaces

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	86	4.4	82.0	90.9
Avonmouth	68	8.4	59.8	76.5
Bedminster	82	6.4	75.4	88.3
Bishopston	86	5.1	81.0	91.3
Bishopsworth	76	6.2	69.3	81.6
Brislington East	72	7.6	64.4	79.7
Brislington West	79	7.2	71.5	86.0
Cabot	89	5.2	84.1	94.5
Clifton	95	3.8	91.3	98.9
Clifton East	95	4.2	90.4	98.8
Cotham	91	6.0	85.0	97.1
Easton	76	5.7	70.1	81.5
Eastville	87	6.3	80.5	93.2
Filwood	69	7.9	61.1	77.0
Frome Vale	83	7.4	75.6	90.4
Hartcliffe	71	6.6	64.2	77.4
Henbury	85	7.1	77.9	92.1
Hengrove	71	8.9	61.9	79.8
Henleaze	89	4.7	84.2	93.7
Hillfields	74	8.6	65.2	82.4
Horfield	74	7.7	66.0	81.4
Kingsweston	81	7.3	73.8	88.5
Knowle	88	6.2	81.5	93.9
Lawrence Hill	67	6.8	60.4	73.9
Lockleaze	74	7.8	66.4	82.1
Redland	93	4.2	88.9	97.3
Southmead	72	9.9	62.3	82.1
Southville	84	6.1	77.7	90.0
St George East	73	8.1	65.1	81.3
St George West	81	8.2	72.7	89.1
Stockwood	67	9.6	57.1	76.4
Stoke Bishop	93	4.0	89.3	97.3
Westbury-on-Trym	90	5.0	85.4	95.3
Whitchurch Park	69	8.0	60.6	76.6
Windmill Hill	88	4.2	83.9	92.3
BRISTOL	80.8	1.2	79.6	81.9
Question number	171			
Sample size	4782			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	71.2	2.7	68.5	74.0
Older people	82.6	1.5	81.1	84.2
Disabled people	75.5	3.8	71.7	79.3
BME	73	5.3	67.5	78.1
Carer	78	2.8	74.9	80.5
LGBT	79	8.1	70.4	86.6
Male	81.2	1.8	79.4	83.0
Female	80.6	1.5	79.1	82.1
Christian	80.8	1.5	79.3	82.4
Muslim	73	11.3	61.2	83.7
No faith	81.7	1.9	79.8	83.7

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



2. A city of strong and safe communities

Indicator

% respondents who have been a victim of crime in the last 12 months

Why is this indicator relevant?

Freedom from crime is fundamental to our quality of life. This indicator measures the level of crime in the neighbourhood affecting individuals. This indicator will drop as fewer people become victims of crime and reflect the success of crime reduction measures.

What is the indicator showing?

In 2010, 15% of residents said they had been victims of crime in the last 12 months, a significant improvement compared to 2006 when 24% of residents said they had been victims.

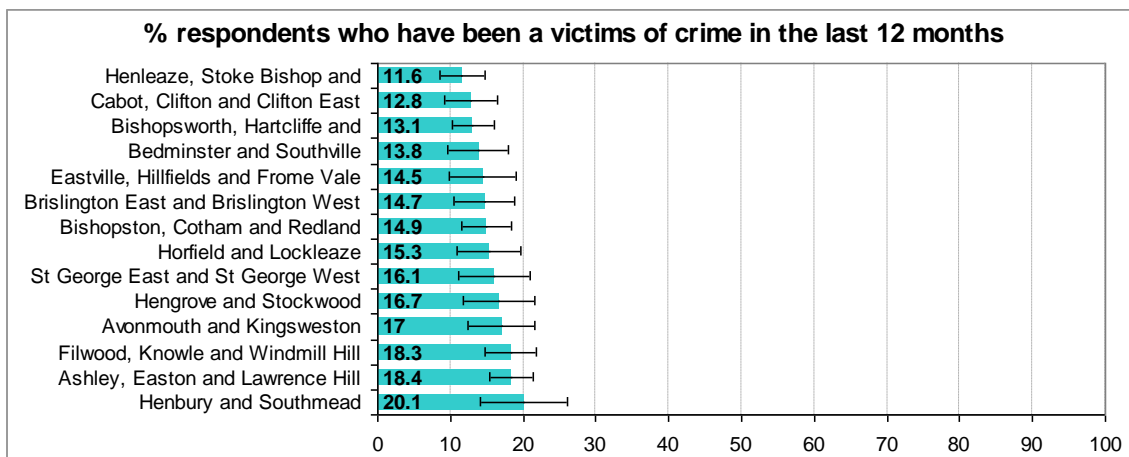
More residents in Henbury, Knowle and Easton (21%) said they had been victims of crime, but generally levels were low across the city. Analysis also indicated this indicator was similar in deprived and non-deprived areas.

Trends over the past six years indicated a significant drop in crime victims in six wards: Cotham, Hartcliffe, Hillfields, Southville, St George West and Whitchurch Park.

Equalities analysis indicated there were fewer victims of crime amongst older people, at 12%, and trends showed Black and minority ethnic victims had almost halved in the past six years.

For further information about crime prevention and strategies to tackle domestic violence, anti-social behaviour, drug treatment and burglary, see Safer Bristol Partnership at www.bristol.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/community-and-living/crime-prevention/.

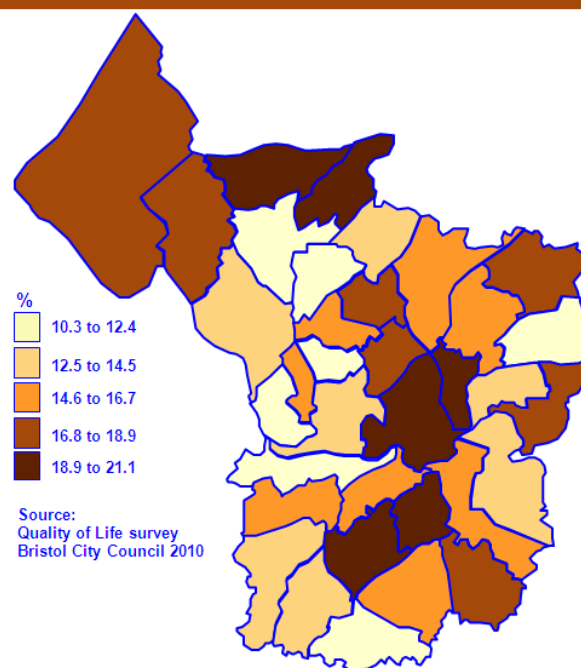
Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



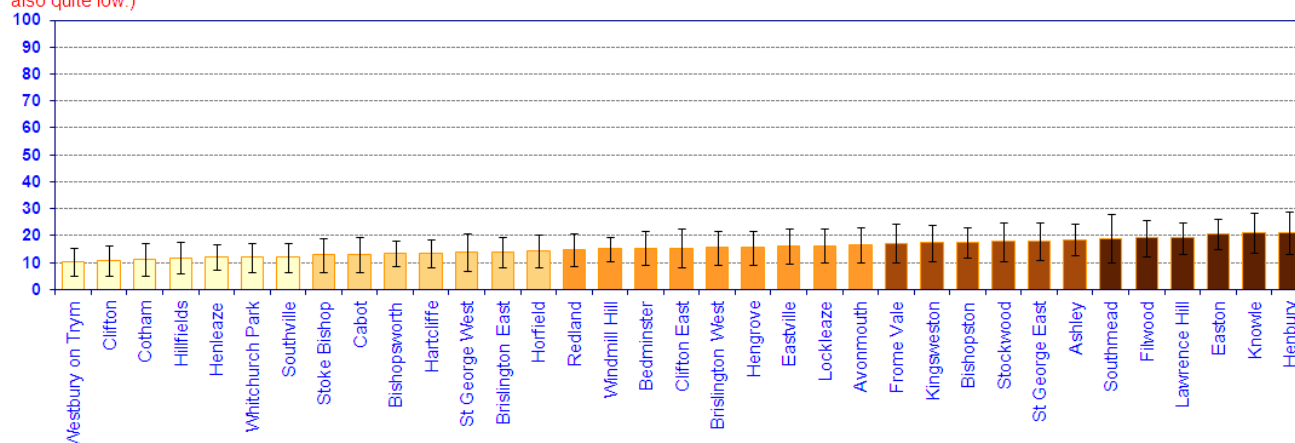
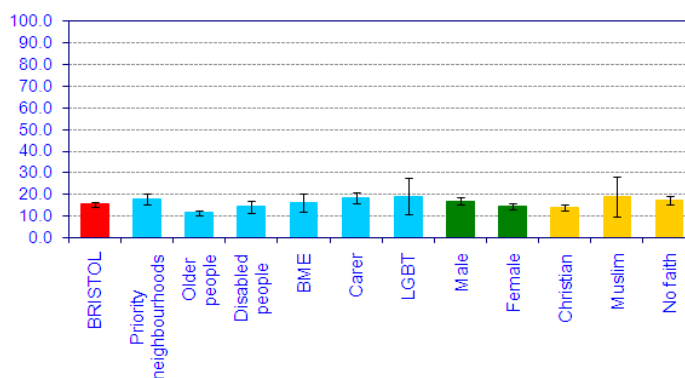
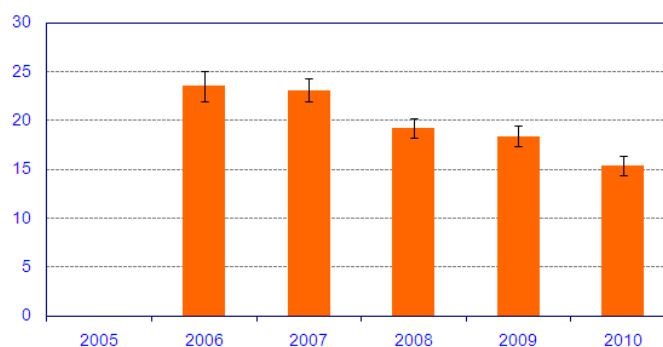
% respondents who have been a victims of crime in the last 12 months

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	19	5.8	12.7	24.3
Avonmouth	17	6.5	10.3	23.2
Bedminster	15	6.2	9.2	21.6
Bishopston	17	5.6	11.8	23.0
Bishopsworth	14	4.7	8.8	18.3
Brislington East	14	5.7	8.3	19.6
Brislington West	16	6.3	9.2	21.7
Cabot	13	6.7	6.3	19.7
Clifton	11	5.5	5.2	16.1
Clifton East	15	7.1	8.3	22.5
Cotham	11	6.0	5.3	17.2
Easton	21	5.6	15.0	26.2
Eastville	16	6.5	9.5	22.5
Filwood	19	6.6	12.5	25.7
Frome Vale	17	7.1	10.1	24.4
Hartcliffe	14	5.1	8.4	18.6
Henbury	21	7.8	13.3	28.9
Hengrove	16	6.4	9.2	21.9
Henleaze	12	4.8	7.2	16.8
Hillfields	12	5.8	6.0	17.6
Horfield	14	6.1	8.3	20.4
Kingsweston	17	6.7	10.6	23.9
Knowle	21	7.5	13.5	28.5
Lawrence Hill	19	5.7	13.4	24.9
Lockleaze	16	6.2	10.1	22.6
Redland	15	6.0	8.9	20.9
Southmead	19	8.9	10.1	27.9
Southville	12	5.4	6.7	17.5
St George East	18	6.8	11.1	24.7
St George West	14	6.9	7.0	20.7
Stockwood	18	7.3	10.5	25.1
Stoke Bishop	13	6.3	6.6	19.3
Westbury-on-Trym	10	5.1	5.2	15.5
Whitchurch Park	12	5.3	6.7	17.3
Windmill Hill	15	4.6	10.5	19.7
BRISTOL	15.4	1.0	14.4	16.5
Question number	8a			
Sample size	5108			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	17.8	2.3	15.5	20.1
Older people	11.5	1.2	10.3	12.8
Disabled people	14.3	2.8	11.5	17.2
BME	16	4.3	11.7	20.3
Carer	18	2.5	15.8	20.9
LGBT	19	8.4	10.6	27.3
Male	16.8	1.7	15.1	18.5
Female	14.5	1.3	13.2	15.8
Christian	14	1.4	12.6	15.3
Muslim	19	9.5	9.3	28.3
No faith	17.5	1.9	15.6	19.4




(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



Source:
Quality of Life survey
Bristol City Council 2010



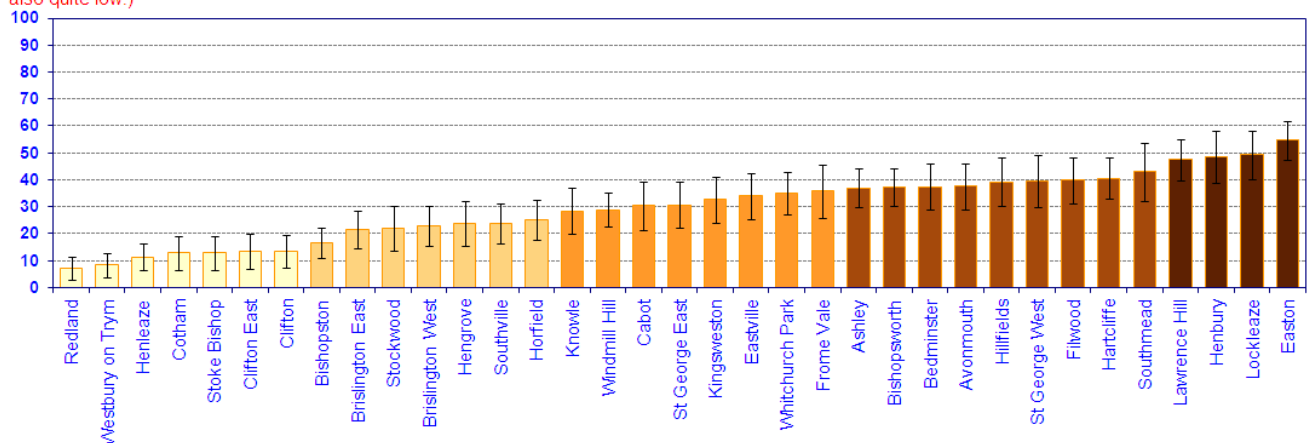
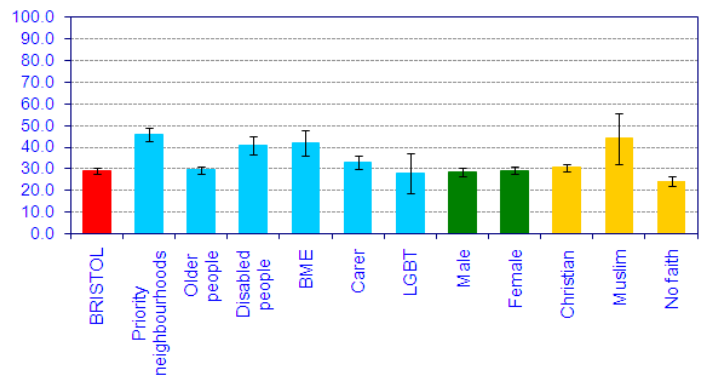
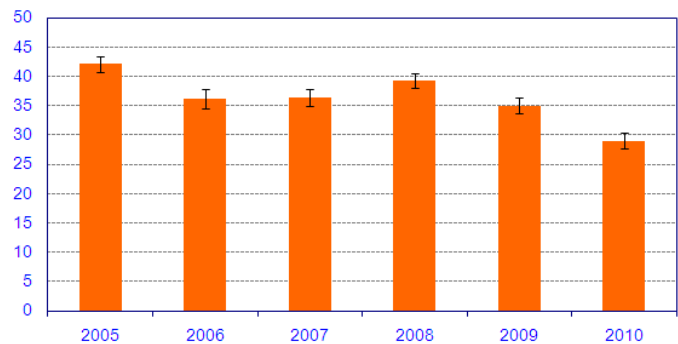
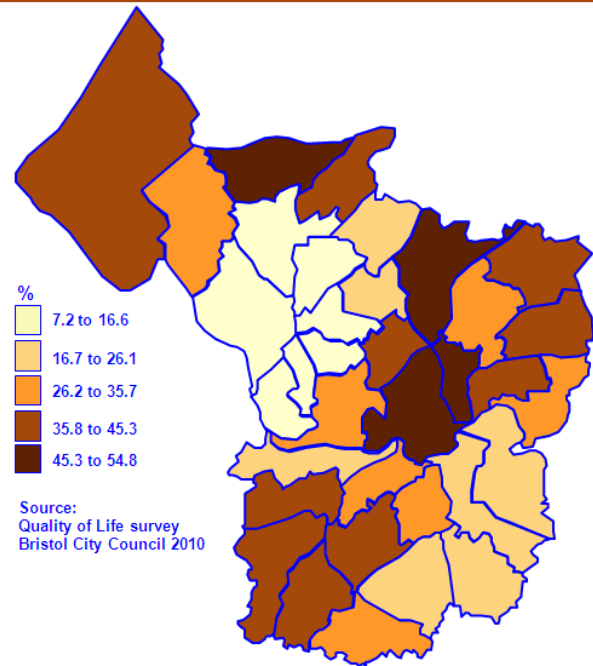
2. A city of strong and safe communities

Indicator	% respondents who say their personal safety is a problem in their neighbourhood % respondents who feel safe outside in their neighbourhood
Why is this indicator relevant?	<p>These indicators measure perception of safety and vulnerability in the neighbourhood. Feeling safe outside after dark and during the day also measures general fear of crime in the neighbourhood. Fear of crime and vulnerability may limit how residents interact in their community and venture out from their homes during the day or night. An improvement with these indicators will reflect lower crime levels in the neighbourhood, confidence in measures to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour and improved community cohesion.</p>
What is the indicator showing?	<p>% respondents who say personal safety is a problem in their neighbourhood</p> <p>Fewer residents in 2010 (29%) reported their personal safety was a problem in their neighbourhood compared to 2005 (42%) and this improvement was statistically significant. The pattern across the city showed more residents feared for their personal safety in Easton (55%), whilst Redland was considered the safest ward in 2010 (7%). Over the past six years residents in 5 neighbourhood Partnership areas have felt much safer: Bishopston/Cotham/Redland, Brislington East/West, Filwood/Knowle/Windmill Hill, Hengrove/Stockwood and Avonmouth/Kingsweston.</p>
	<p>Analysis by different equalities groups indicated 46% of respondents who lived in deprived areas felt they had problems with their personal safety although personal safety was improving for the majority of groups. On the other hand, no improvement was noticed for the Black and minority ethnic group.</p>
	<p>% respondents who feel safe outside in their neighbourhood after dark</p> <p>In 2010, 57% of residents felt safe outside in their neighbourhood at night. This indicator has been measured for the past 8 years and there has been a significant improvement (from 44% in 2003). The ward pattern for the last 8 years was the same with residents living in wards in the west/northwest of the city feeling most safe. Over this period there has been a significant improvement in Ashley, Filwood, Kingsweston and Whitchurch Park.</p>
	<p>The results from equalities analysis were also similar to previous years with residents living in deprived areas (41%) and disabled people (45%) being significantly more fearful when outside in their neighbourhood at night. The gender gap was still large with 51% of women compared to 65% of men feeling safe outside after dark (the gender gap was 10% in 2008).</p> <p>% respondents who feel safe outside in their neighbourhood during the day</p> <p>was also measured in the survey and 91% of residents said they felt safe. This also indicated an improvement since 2005 (86%), a trend that was most significant Easton, Lawrence Hill and Horfield.</p>

% respondents who say personal safety is a problem in their neighbourhood

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	37	7.2	29.8	44.2
Avonmouth	38	8.6	29.0	46.1
Bedminster	38	8.4	29.1	45.9
Bishopston	17	5.6	11.2	22.4
Bishopsworth	37	6.9	30.4	44.3
Brislington East	21	6.9	14.5	28.3
Brislington West	23	7.5	15.5	30.5
Cabot	30	9.0	21.4	39.4
Clifton	14	6.1	7.4	19.7
Clifton East	13	6.6	6.8	20.0
Cotham	13	6.2	6.6	19.0
Easton	55	7.2	47.6	62.0
Eastville	34	8.6	25.4	42.7
Filwood	40	8.5	31.4	48.3
Frome Vale	36	9.8	26.0	45.6
Hartcliffe	41	7.7	32.8	48.2
Henbury	49	9.6	38.9	58.0
Hengrove	24	8.2	15.5	31.8
Henleaze	11	5.1	6.3	16.4
Hillfields	39	9.0	30.2	48.1
Horfield	25	7.5	17.6	32.7
Kingsweston	33	8.5	24.1	41.0
Knowle	29	8.5	20.0	37.0
Lawrence Hill	48	7.6	39.9	55.1
Lockleaze	49	9.0	40.4	58.4
Redland	7	4.1	3.1	11.4
Southmead	43	10.8	32.3	53.8
Southville	24	7.4	16.4	31.2
St George East	31	8.6	22.1	39.3
St George West	40	9.8	29.8	49.4
Stockwood	22	8.2	13.8	30.2
Stoke Bishop	13	6.3	6.5	19.2
Westbury-on-Trym	8	4.6	3.8	13.0
Whitchurch Park	35	7.8	27.1	42.7
Windmill Hill	29	6.2	22.7	35.1
BRISTOL	29.0	1.3	27.7	30.3
Question number 16k				
Sample size 4790				
Year 2010				
Priority neighbourhoods	45.7	3.0	42.7	48.8
Older people	29.5	1.8	27.7	31.3
Disabled people	40.9	4.2	36.7	45.1
BME	42	5.7	35.9	47.4
Carer	33	3.2	29.7	36.0
LGBT	28	9.2	18.9	37.3
Male	28.4	2.1	26.3	30.4
Female	29.2	1.7	27.5	31.0
Christian	30.7	1.7	29.0	32.5
Muslim	44	11.7	32.7	56.1
No faith	24.4	2.1	22.3	26.6

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



2. A city of strong and safe communities

Indicator

% respondents who feel locally, anti-social behaviour is a problem

Why is this indicator relevant?

This indicator measures concern with anti-social behaviour (ASB) in the neighbourhood that is likely to include vandalism, graffiti, rowdiness, drunkenness, harassment, drug dealing, prostitution etc. It also reflects public confidence in local agencies in tackling community safety issues that matter to local people.

Drunk and rowdy behaviour (page 51) and ASB are key local and national concerns and in 2008 were introduced into the national Place survey.

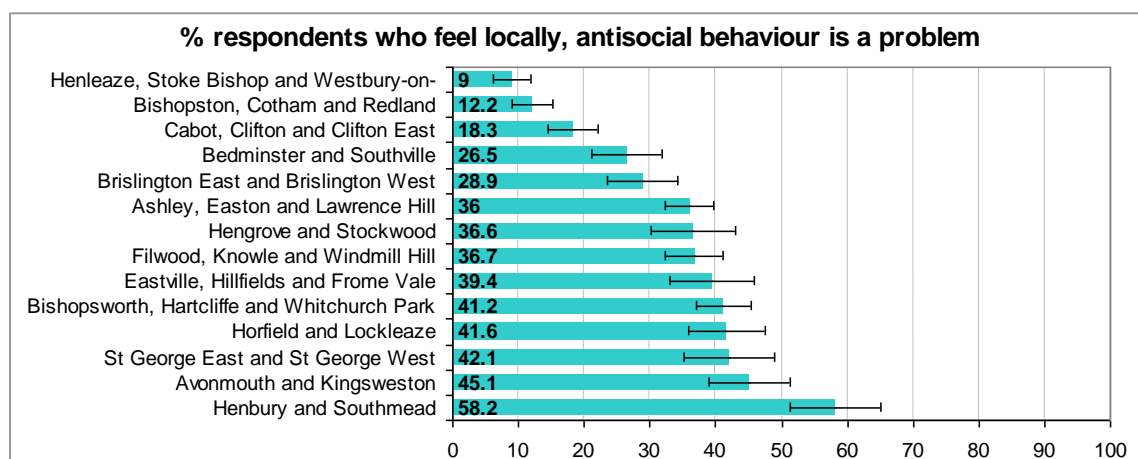
What is the indicator showing?

In 2010 32% of residents thought anti-social behaviour was a problem in their local neighbourhood. This indicator has shown a significant improvement compared with 2005 when 49% of residents felt this issue was a problem locally. The improvement has been greater in the deprived areas of the city, where the proportion of residents with a problem from anti-social behaviour has dropped from 70% in 2005, to 51% in 2010.



Spatial variation was large across the city but generally showed a drop in most wards. Problem ASB is still high in the Henbury/Southmead Neighbourhood Partnership area, but has shown a drop to 58% (66% in 2009). Analysis by equalities groups indicated concern for anti-social behaviour was significantly higher for disabled people and Muslim residents, both at 40%.

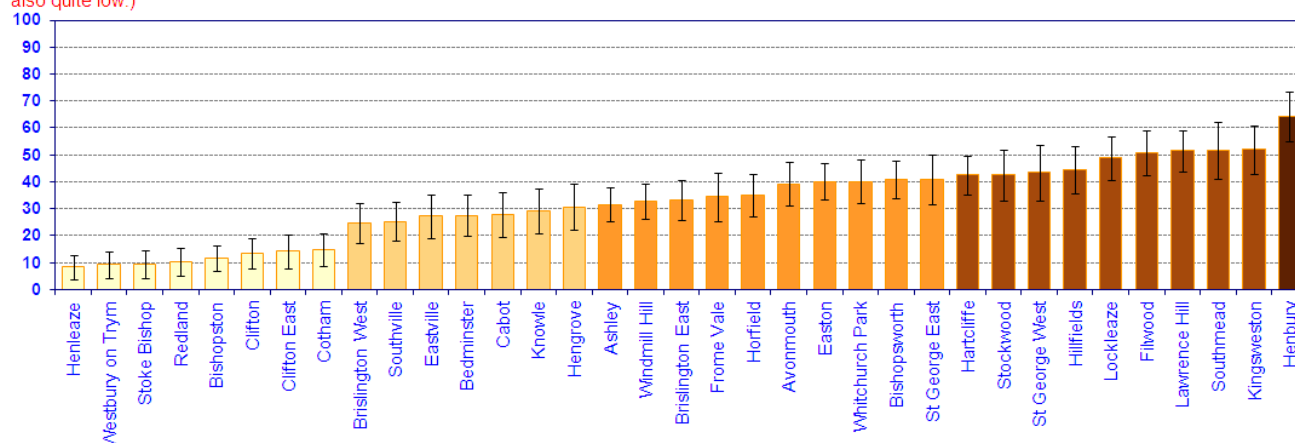
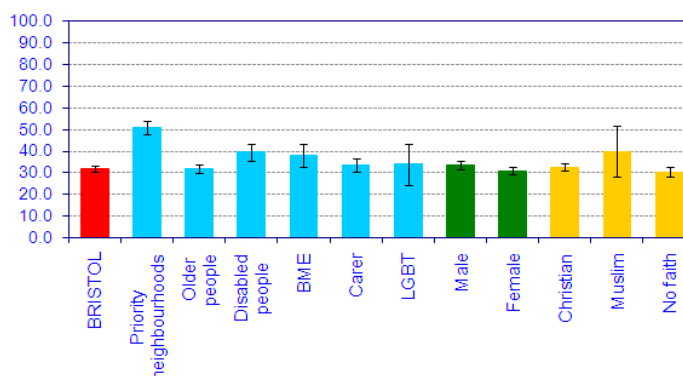
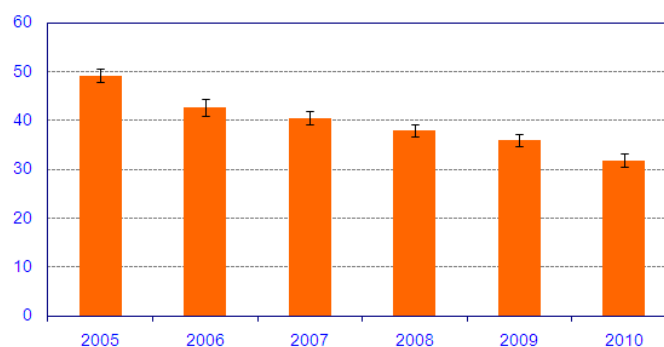
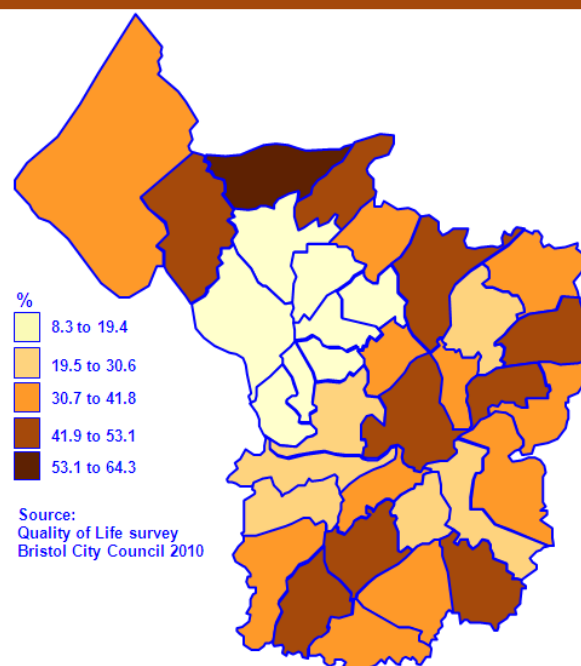
Neighbourhood partnership areas:



% respondents who feel locally, antisocial behaviour is a problem

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	32	6.3	25.3	37.8
Avonmouth	39	8.3	31.0	47.5
Bedminster	28	7.6	19.9	35.2
Bishopston	12	4.8	6.9	16.6
Bishopsworth	41	7.0	33.9	47.8
Brislington East	33	7.6	25.6	40.8
Brislington West	25	7.6	17.1	32.3
Cabot	28	8.3	19.7	36.3
Clifton	14	5.7	7.9	19.3
Clifton East	14	6.3	7.9	20.5
Cotham	15	6.2	8.7	21.1
Easton	40	6.8	33.4	47.0
Eastville	27	8.1	19.1	35.4
Filwood	51	8.5	42.3	59.2
Frome Vale	34	9.0	25.4	43.5
Hartcliffe	43	7.2	35.3	49.7
Henbury	64	9.4	54.9	73.6
Hengrove	31	8.6	22.1	39.3
Henleaze	8	4.3	4.0	12.7
Hillfields	44	8.9	35.5	53.3
Horfield	35	8.0	27.1	43.1
Kingsweston	52	9.1	42.9	61.1
Knowle	29	8.3	21.0	37.7
Lawrence Hill	52	7.5	44.0	59.1
Lockleaze	49	8.1	40.7	57.0
Redland	10	5.2	5.2	15.6
Southmead	52	10.6	41.1	62.3
Southville	25	7.2	18.0	32.4
St George East	41	9.3	31.7	50.4
St George West	43	10.2	33.2	53.5
Stockwood	43	9.5	33.0	52.0
Stoke Bishop	9	5.1	4.3	14.5
Westbury-on-Trym	9	4.8	4.4	14.0
Whitchurch Park	40	8.0	32.2	48.1
Windmill Hill	33	6.5	26.2	39.1
BRISTOL	31.8	1.3	30.5	33.1
Question number	6i			
Sample size	4944			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	50.8	3.0	47.8	53.8
Older people	31.9	1.8	30.1	33.7
Disabled people	39.6	4.0	35.6	43.7
BME	38	5.5	32.0	42.9
Carer	34	3.1	30.5	36.7
LGBT	34	9.6	24.3	43.4
Male	33.5	2.1	31.4	35.7
Female	30.8	1.7	29.1	32.5
Christian	32.6	1.8	30.8	34.3
Muslim	40	11.7	27.8	51.1
No faith	30.5	2.3	28.2	32.8

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



2. A city of strong and safe communities

Indicator

% respondents with a local problem from drunk and rowdy behaviour

Why is this indicator relevant?

This indicator measures nuisance anti-social behaviour in the neighbourhood from intrusive noise, drunkenness and general disturbance.

Like anti-social behaviour, it is a key national and local concern and from 2008 was measured using the Place Survey in every English local authority.

What is the indicator showing?

This indicator measured:

- 38% in the Bristol Place survey 2008
- 54% in Quality of Life survey 2009
- 50% in Quality of Life survey 2010

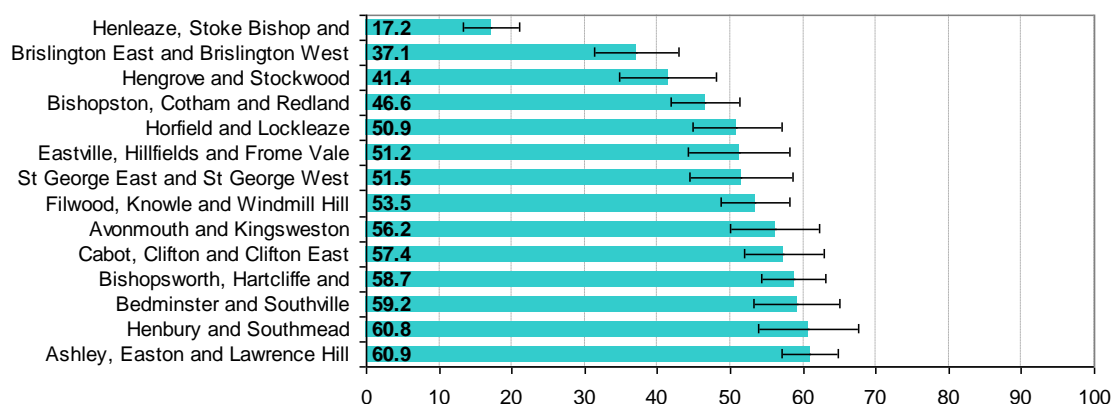
This indicator has struggled to improve since 2008, although measured with different surveys, in the perception of drunk and rowdy behaviour in the neighbourhood.

Groups of residents experiencing the greatest problem were generally people living in deprived areas of the city (67%) and disabled people (56%).

Ward variation was considerable and analysis identified a greater problem in central areas, where there were more licensed premises, as well as in Henbury/Southmead. Since 2009 there has been a significant improvement in problem drunk and rowdy behaviour in the Cabot/Clifton/Clifton East area, whilst in Bedminster/Southville there has been an overall deterioration.

Neighbourhood partnership areas:

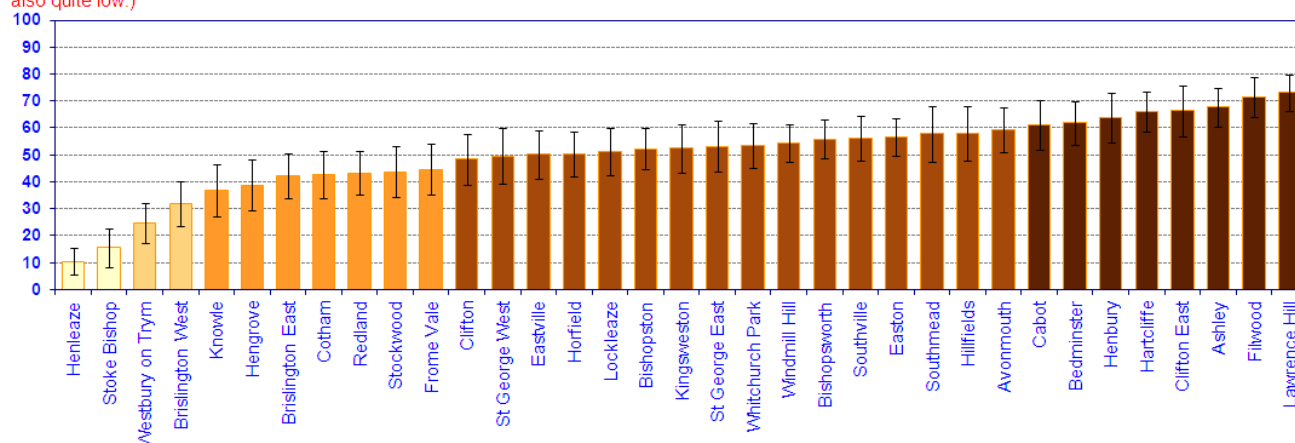
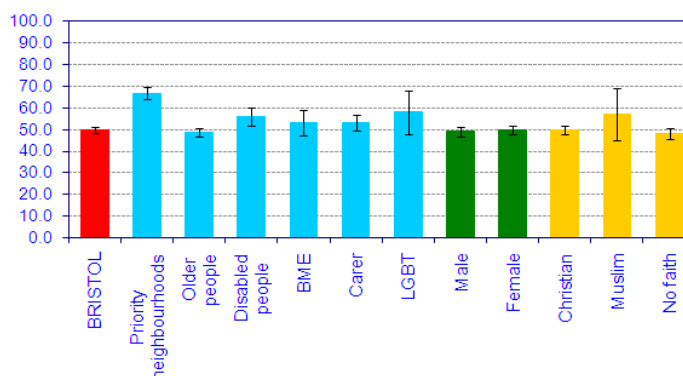
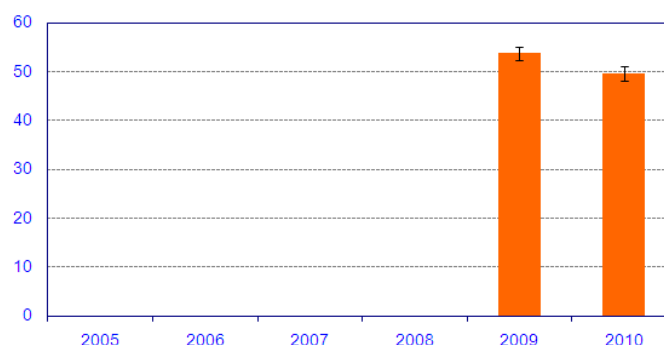
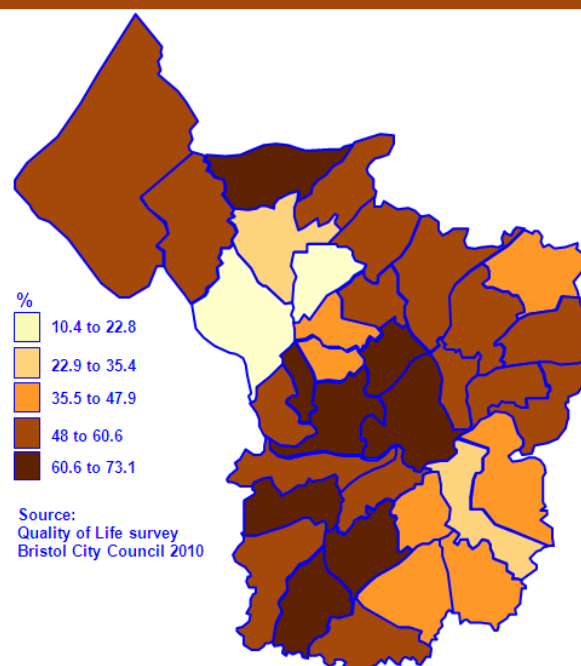
% respondents who think drunk and rowdy people in public places is a problem



% respondents who think drunk and rowdy people in public places is a problem

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	68	7.1	60.6	74.8
Avonmouth	59	8.3	51.0	67.7
Bedminster	62	8.1	53.8	70.0
Bishopston	52	7.5	44.8	59.8
Bishopsworth	56	7.2	48.7	63.0
Brislington East	42	8.3	34.1	50.7
Brislington West	32	8.2	23.6	40.1
Cabot	61	9.3	51.8	70.4
Clifton	48	9.4	39.0	57.7
Clifton East	66	9.3	57.0	75.5
Cotham	43	8.8	33.8	51.5
Easton	57	7.1	49.5	63.7
Eastville	50	9.1	41.1	59.3
Filwood	71	7.4	63.9	78.7
Frome Vale	45	9.5	35.2	54.2
Hartcliffe	66	7.3	58.8	73.4
Henbury	64	9.3	54.4	73.0
Hengrove	39	9.5	29.3	48.4
Henleaze	10	4.9	5.5	15.3
Hillfields	58	10.0	48.0	68.0
Horfield	50	8.3	42.1	58.8
Kingsweston	52	9.0	43.4	61.3
Knowle	37	9.6	27.1	46.3
Lawrence Hill	73	6.6	66.5	79.7
Lockleaze	51	8.8	42.6	60.2
Redland	43	8.1	35.1	51.4
Southmead	58	10.3	47.5	68.2
Southville	56	8.4	47.7	64.6
St George East	53	9.5	43.6	62.5
St George West	50	10.3	39.3	59.8
Stockwood	44	9.3	34.5	53.0
Stoke Bishop	16	7.0	8.5	22.5
Westbury-on-Trym	25	7.4	17.4	32.2
Whitchurch Park	54	8.3	45.3	61.8
Windmill Hill	54	6.9	47.5	61.2
BRISTOL	49.6	1.4	48.2	51.0
Question number	161			
Sample size	4698			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	66.8	2.9	63.9	69.6
Older people	48.6	2.0	46.6	50.6
Disabled people	56	4.3	51.7	60.3
BME	53	5.9	47.2	59.0
Carer	53	3.4	49.8	56.6
LGBT	58	10.2	47.6	68.1
Male	49	2.3	46.7	51.4
Female	49.9	1.9	48.0	51.8
Christian	49.8	2.0	47.8	51.7
Muslim	57	11.9	45.1	68.8
No faith	48.2	2.5	45.7	50.7

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



2. A city of strong and safe communities

Indicator

% respondents who think drug use is a problem in their area
% respondents who think drug dealing is a problem in their area

Why is this indicator relevant?

Along with fear of crime, drug misuse/drug dealing is one of the greatest concerns to our quality of life in the city and can blight local communities. This indicator also reflects the health and wellbeing of communities due to the harmful effects of drug use. Successful enforcement action and keeping communities informed of the results of such action is likely to lead to a drop in the indicator value.

This issue was recognised by the national indicator in the Place survey 2008, which combined drug use and drug dealing as a national indicator.

What is the indicator showing?

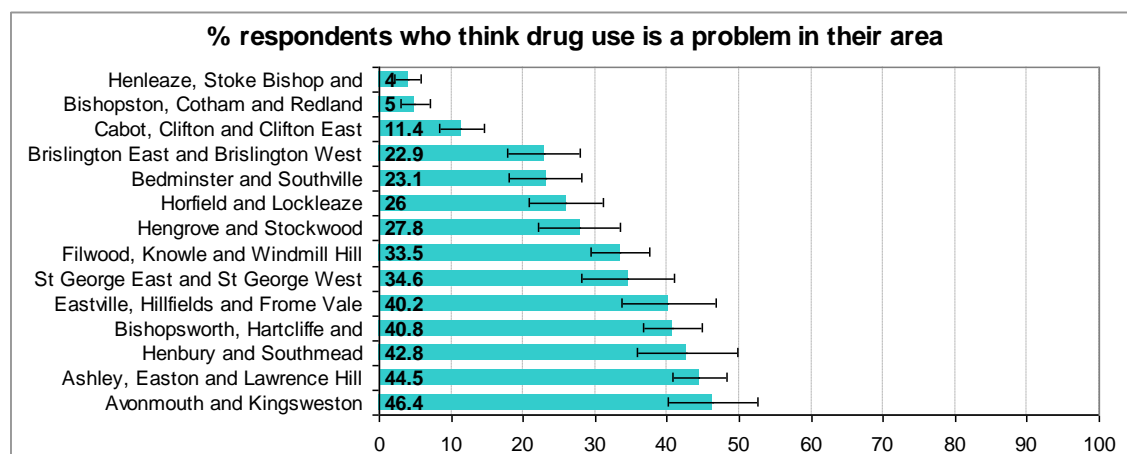
% respondents who think drug use is a problem in their area

In 2010, significantly fewer respondents, at 28%, thought there was a problem with drug use in their local area (36% in 2006).

This indicator showed a big variation across the city with twice as many residents thinking this was a problem in deprived wards. Lawrence Hill and Filwood stand out as having a greater problem. Southmead/Henbury area has seen the most significant improvement since 2009, at 43% (56% in 2009).

In 2010, significantly more carers (34%) thought drug use was a problem in their area, but for all groups the indicator had generally improved since 2007.

Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



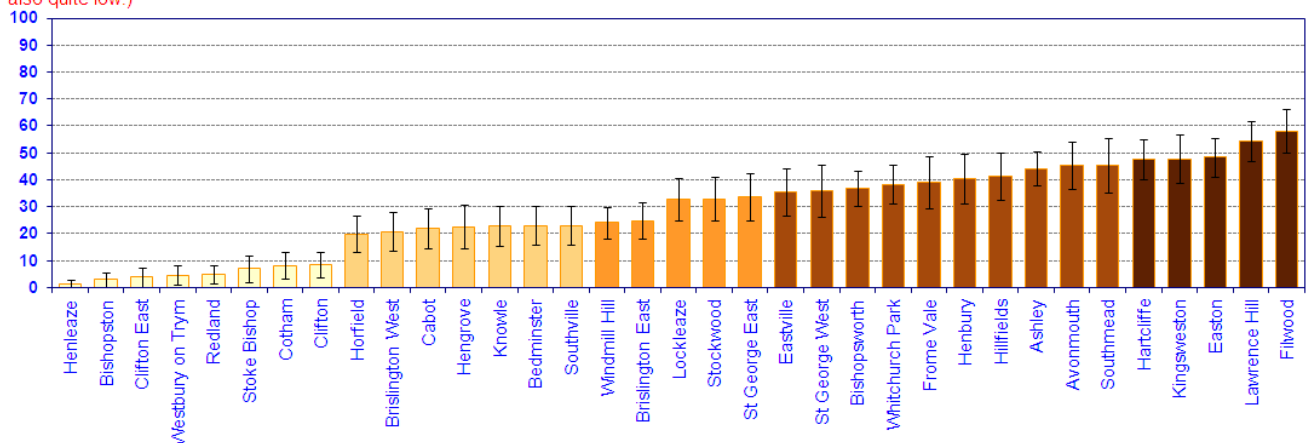
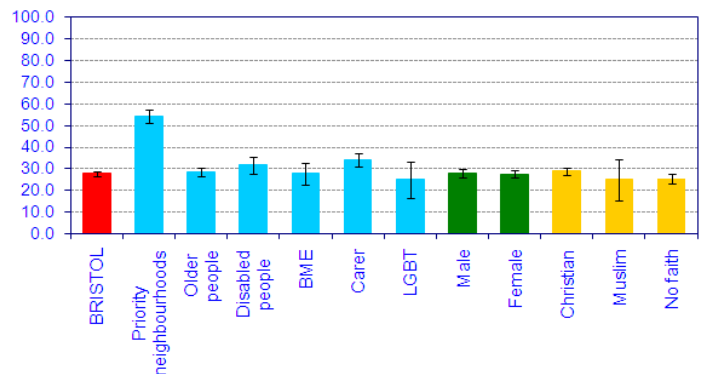
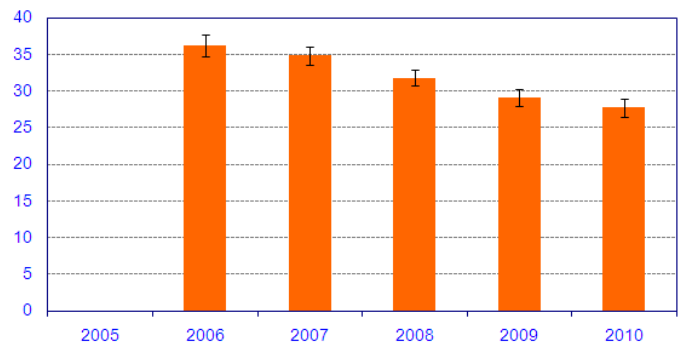
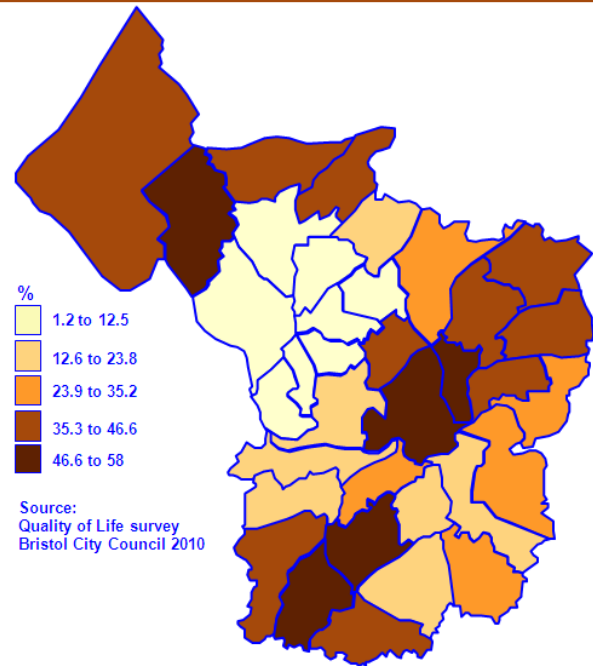
A similar indicator '**% respondents who say drug dealing is a problem in the neighbourhood**' was also measured in the Quality of Life survey. This indicator has not changed at 47%, similar to the measurement in 2006 (48%). As with the indicator for perception of drug use, more residents perceived a problem, at 76%, who lived in deprived areas as did disabled people, at 58%.



% respondents who think drug use is a problem in their area

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	44	6.3	37.9	50.5
Avonmouth	45	8.7	36.6	53.9
Bedminster	23	7.3	15.8	30.5
Bishopston	3	2.5	0.4	5.4
Bishopsworth	37	6.6	30.2	43.3
Brislington East	25	6.9	18.0	31.9
Brislington West	21	7.1	13.7	27.9
Cabot	22	7.3	14.7	29.3
Clifton	9	4.7	3.8	13.1
Clifton East	4	3.6	0.3	7.5
Cotham	8	5.0	3.2	13.1
Easton	48	7.1	41.3	55.4
Eastville	35	8.7	26.7	44.1
Filwood	58	8.1	49.9	66.1
Frome Vale	39	9.7	29.5	48.8
Hartcliffe	48	7.3	40.3	54.9
Henbury	40	9.2	31.2	49.5
Hengrove	23	8.0	14.6	30.7
Henleaze	1	1.7	0.0	2.9
Hillfields	41	8.9	32.4	50.3
Horfield	20	6.7	13.2	26.6
Kingsweston	48	9.0	38.8	56.9
Knowle	23	7.4	15.5	30.4
Lawrence Hill	54	7.4	46.8	61.6
Lockleaze	33	7.8	25.0	40.7
Redland	5	3.5	1.4	8.3
Southmead	45	10.2	35.1	55.5
Southville	23	7.0	16.1	30.0
St George East	34	8.7	24.9	42.3
St George West	36	9.6	26.2	45.3
Stockwood	33	8.0	25.0	41.0
Stoke Bishop	7	5.0	2.0	11.9
Westbury-on-Trym	5	3.6	1.0	8.1
Whitchurch Park	38	7.3	31.0	45.7
Windmill Hill	24	5.8	18.4	30.1
BRISTOL	27.7	1.2	26.5	28.9
Question number	6k			
Sample size	4938			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	54.3	2.9	51.4	57.2
Older people	28.5	1.7	26.8	30.2
Disabled people	31.7	3.8	27.9	35.4
BME	27.8	4.9	22.9	32.7
Carer	34	3.1	31.2	37.4
LGBT	25	8.4	16.1	32.9
Male	27.8	2.0	25.8	29.8
Female	27.6	1.6	26.0	29.2
Christian	28.8	1.7	27.1	30.4
Muslim	25	9.5	15.0	34.1
No faith	25.3	2.1	23.2	27.4

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



2. A city of strong and safe communities

Indicator

% respondents who have been discriminated against or harassed

Why is this indicator relevant?

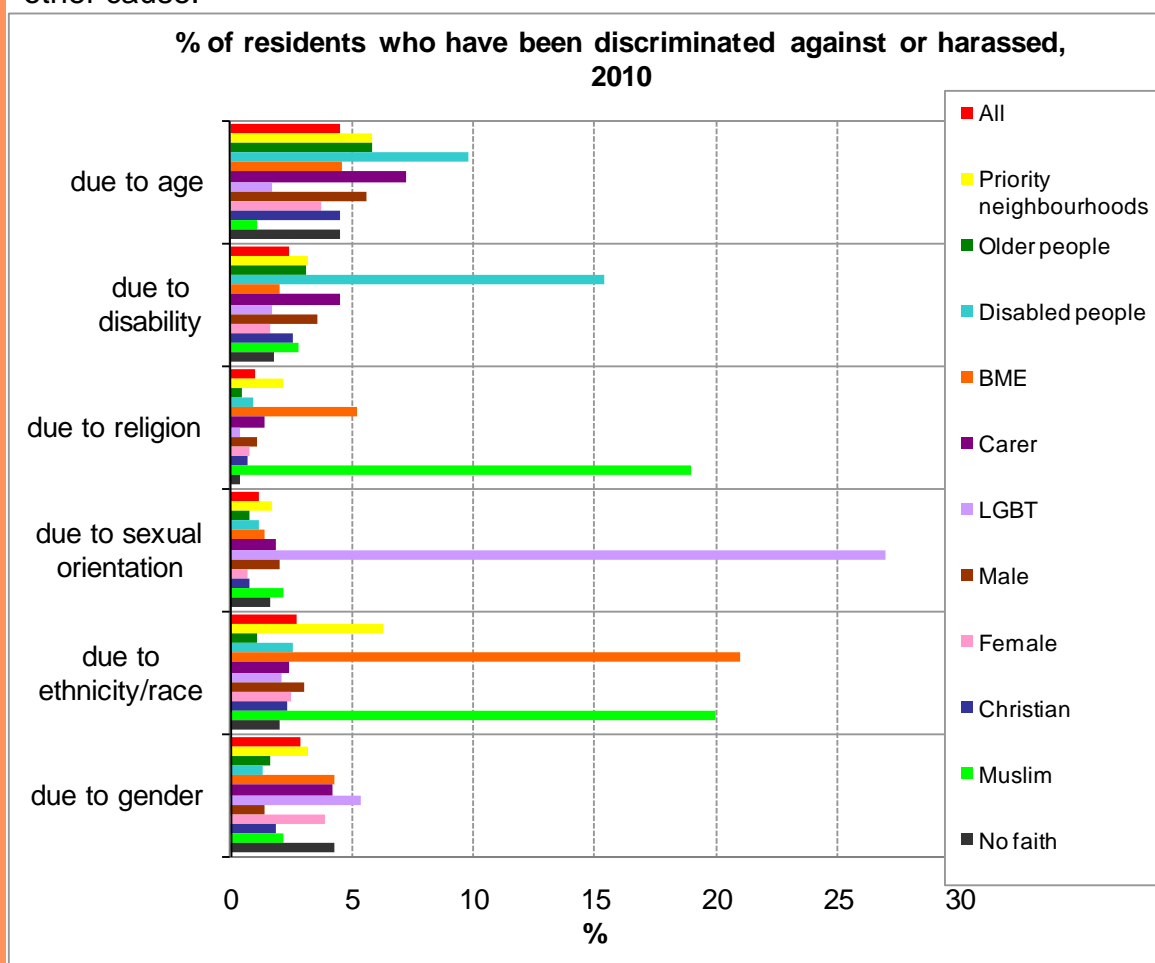
Persistent discrimination and harassment can affect our quality of life, perception of safety in the community and can have longer lasting effects of depression and low self-esteem.

What is the indicator showing?

This indicator was first measured in 2006. Between 2006 and 2010 a very small proportion of the total population said they have suffered different types of discrimination and harassment (5% or less), and this proportion is stable.

Generally residents in certain wards tend to suffer more discrimination and harassment and these include Lawrence Hill, Hartcliffe, Hengrove, Southmead, Cotham, Eastville and Easton.

Results shown in the graph below showed people of Muslim faith, Black and minority ethnic groups, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people and disabled people experience discrimination and harassment Overall more respondents face discrimination and harassment due to Age rather than any other cause.



1. A city of strong and safe communities

Indicator

Why is this
indicator
relevant?

What is the
indicator
showing?



% respondents who agree that domestic abuse is a private matter

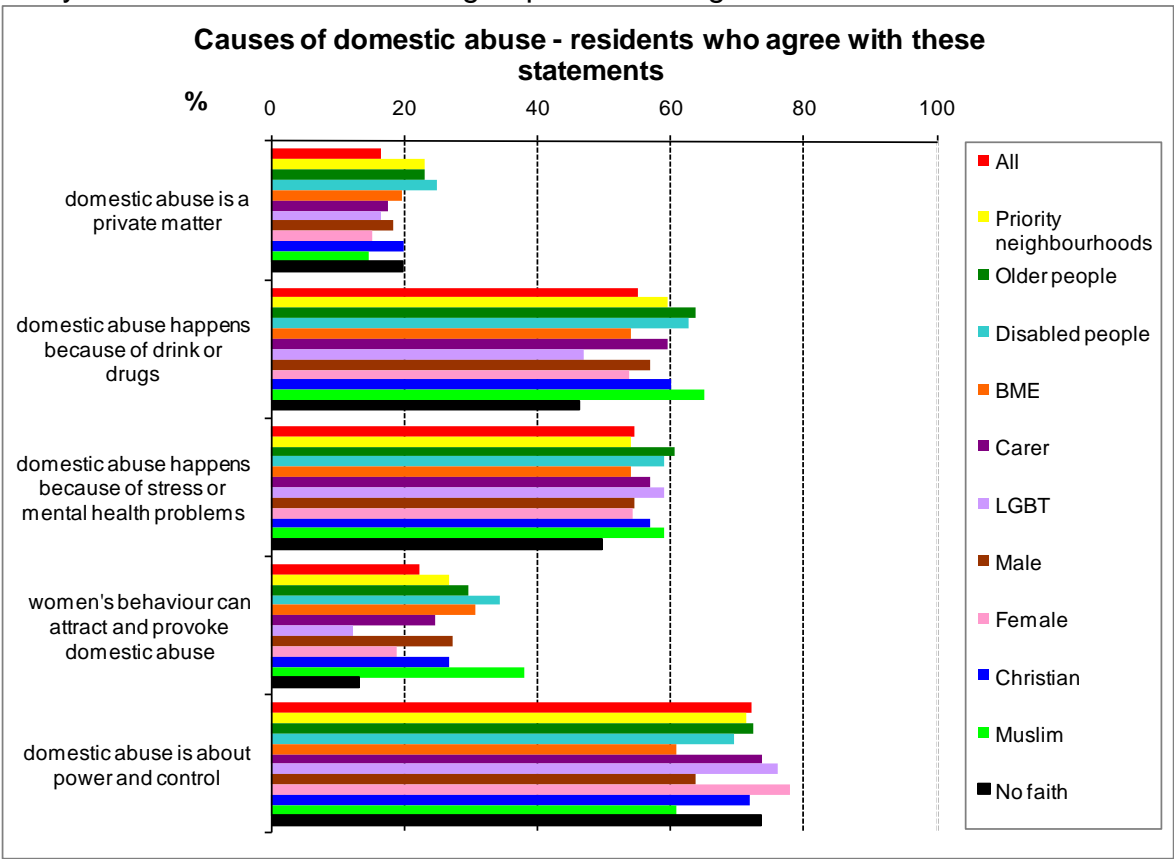
Tackling domestic violence is a local and national concern and it can account for a quarter of all violent crime. A priority for this Council and its partners is to reduce the number of people who become repeat victims of domestic abuse.

In 2008, the Quality of Life survey introduced a number of indicators of domestic abuse, and responses can help explain people’s attitudes towards this issue and why some of these crimes go unreported.

- 16% agreed domestic violence was a private matter
- 55% agreed domestic abuse happens because of drink and drugs
- 55% agreed domestic abuse happens because of stress and mental health problems
- 23% agreed women’s behaviour can attract and provoke domestic abuse
- 72% agreed domestic abuse is about power and control.

Trends since 2008 show little change. Spatially there was little variation across the city apart from the indicator ‘agree domestic abuse is a private matter’. There were more residents from the Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park area who agreed with this statement, at 26%.

Equalities analysis indicated 19% of women compared to 27% of men agreed women’s behaviour attracted/provoked this crime, and very few lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people (LGBT) thought this was the case (13%). More older people thought domestic abuse happens because of drink and drugs (64%) compared to LGBT (42%). Fewer Black and minority ethnic people (61%) and men (64%) thought it was about power and control compared to women (78%). Many differences for the Muslim group were not significant.



3. Making our prosperity sustainable

Indicator

% respondents satisfied with jobs in the neighbourhood
% respondents with easy access to local employment

Why is this indicator relevant?

These indicators measure the availability of suitable employment in the neighbourhood. If these estimates increase it can indicate more job opportunities close to people's homes.

What is the indicator showing?

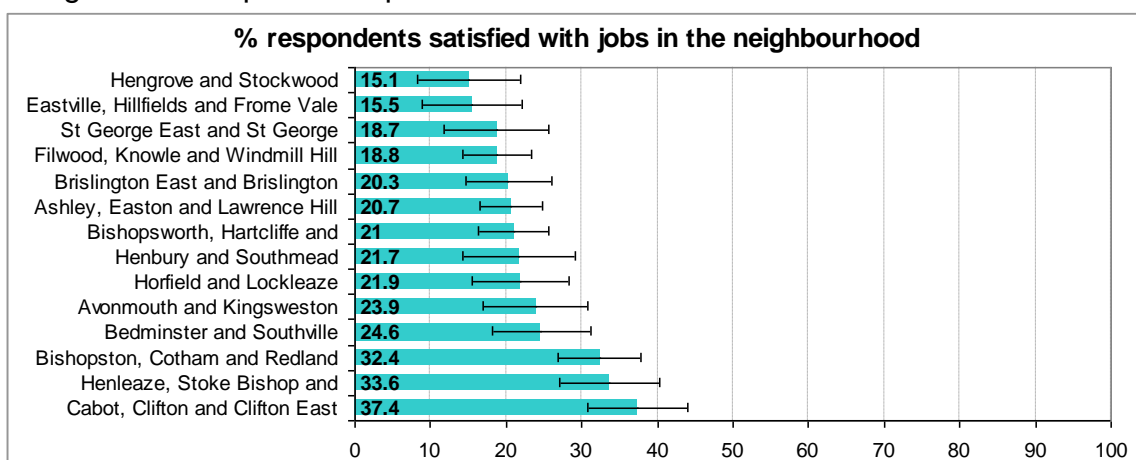
% respondents satisfied with jobs in the neighbourhood

Overall 24% of residents were satisfied with jobs in the neighbourhood in 2010, a significant decrease compared to 2006 when it was at 32%. The gap between deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the city has also widened with significantly more people dissatisfied with jobs in deprived areas in 2010.

The ward variation showed satisfaction was greater in the central/north area where there was more employment, particularly in the Whiteladies Road corridor. Significantly lower satisfaction was recorded in some wards - Easton (8%) and Filwood (11%), and the fall in satisfaction with jobs has been most apparent in Easton, Bedminster and Hillfields in the last few years. When analysed by equalities groups, the drop in satisfaction was consistent across all groups and was lowest for disabled people (17%).



Neighbourhood partnership areas:



% respondents with easy access to local employment has shown a steady, but significant improvement over the last 6 years rising to 69% in 2010 (64% in 2005). A higher proportion of residents who said they had good access to local employment (80%) lived in Cabot and St George East. This contrasts with only 51% of residents in Filwood with good access. More women (72%) than men (66%) had good access. Disabled people and people of Muslim faith had significantly worse access than the rest of the population, at 55% and 53% respectively.

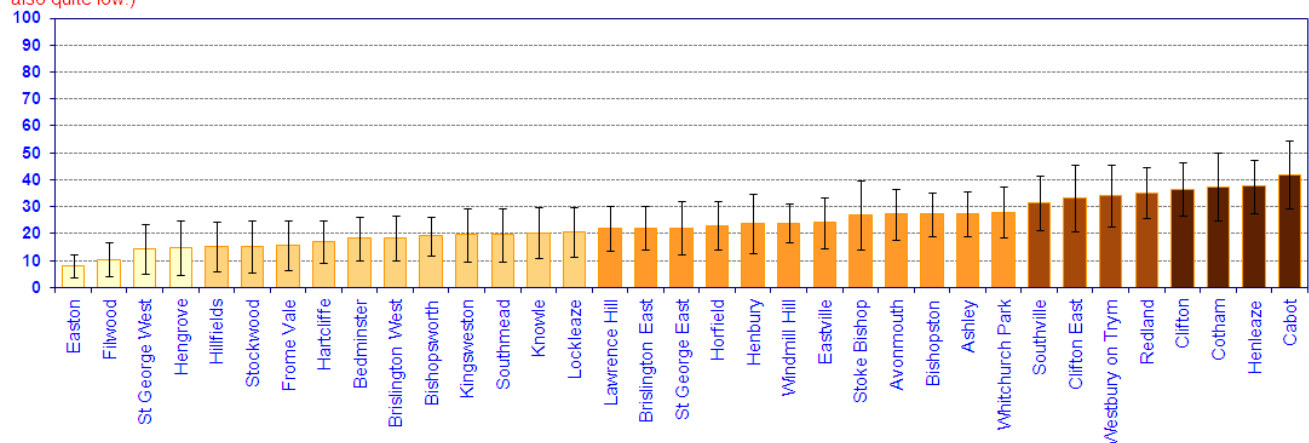
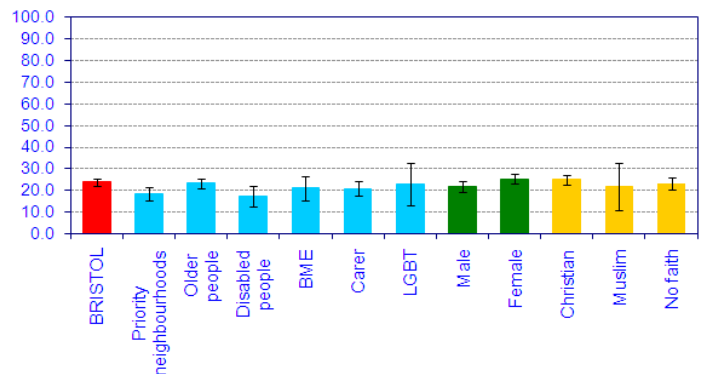
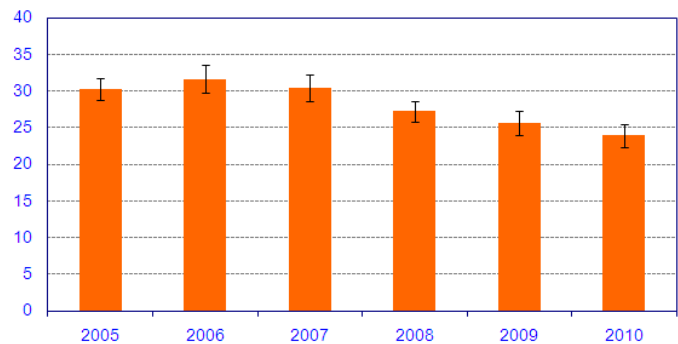
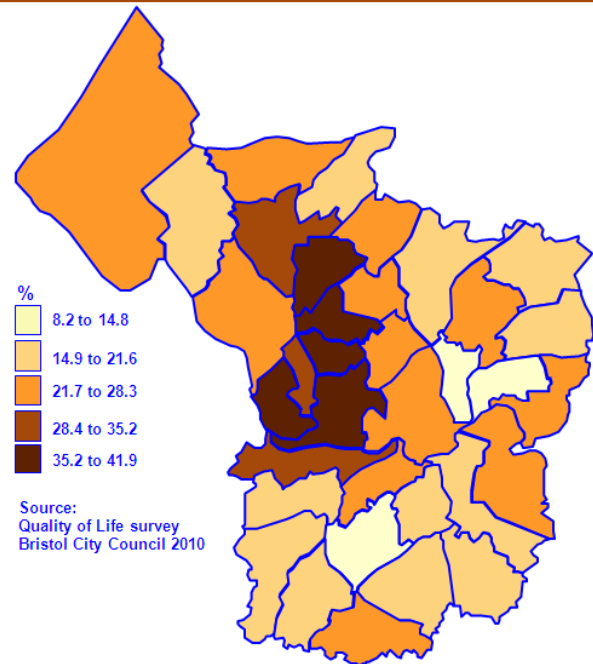
The difference between these two indicators implies an increasing number of jobs may be available in Bristol, but many are not suitable for local residents particularly in deprived areas.



% respondents satisfied with jobs in the neighbourhood

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	28	8.2	19.3	35.6
Avonmouth	27	9.6	17.6	36.8
Bedminster	18	8.2	10.0	26.4
Bishopston	27	7.9	19.3	35.1
Bishopsworth	19	7.1	12.1	26.3
Brislington East	22	8.0	14.1	30.1
Brislington West	18	8.3	10.1	26.6
Cabot	42	12.6	29.3	54.4
Clifton	37	9.9	26.7	46.6
Clifton East	33	12.4	20.9	45.8
Cotham	38	12.6	24.9	50.0
Easton	8	4.3	3.9	12.5
Eastville	24	9.3	14.8	33.5
Filwood	11	6.2	4.3	16.6
Frome Vale	16	9.3	6.3	24.9
Hartcliffe	17	7.9	9.1	24.9
Henbury	24	11.0	12.9	34.9
Hengrove	15	10.1	4.8	25.0
Henleaze	38	9.9	27.8	47.6
Hillfields	15	9.2	6.1	24.5
Horfield	23	9.0	14.0	32.0
Kingsweston	20	9.8	9.8	29.5
Knowle	20	9.5	10.9	29.9
Lawrence Hill	22	8.1	13.9	30.1
Lockleaze	21	9.2	11.5	29.9
Redland	35	9.5	25.7	44.7
Southmead	20	10.0	9.6	29.7
Southville	31	10.1	21.2	41.5
St George East	22	10.0	12.2	32.2
St George West	14	9.2	5.2	23.6
Stockwood	15	9.5	5.8	24.7
Stoke Bishop	27	12.9	14.1	40.0
Westbury-on-Trym	34	11.5	22.5	45.4
Whitchurch Park	28	9.5	18.5	37.6
Windmill Hill	24	7.1	16.9	31.2
BRISTOL	23.9	1.6	22.3	25.5
Question number	17b			
Sample size	3120			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	18.4	2.9	15.5	21.2
Older people	23.2	2.5	20.7	25.7
Disabled people	17.2	4.7	12.5	21.8
BME	21	5.4	15.7	26.5
Carer	21	3.4	17.4	24.2
LGBT	23	9.7	13.6	32.9
Male	21.7	2.4	19.3	24.1
Female	25.3	2.2	23.1	27.4
Christian	25	2.2	22.8	27.3
Muslim	22	10.9	11.4	33.1
No faith	23.2	2.6	20.6	25.7

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



3. Making our prosperity sustainable

Indicator

% respondents with no educational or technical qualifications

Why is this indicator relevant?

This indicator is a measure of the skills level in the population. It reflects educational achievement and access to/take-up of further education and training. Residents with a low skills level will have limited access to job opportunities and earning potential.

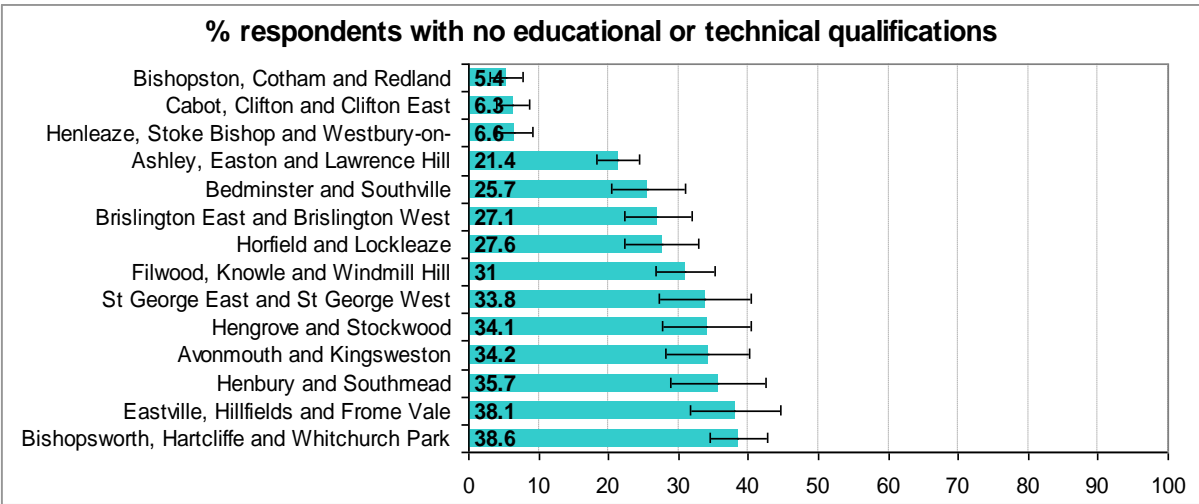
What is the indicator showing?

In Bristol in 2010, approximately 25% of respondents said they had no educational or technical qualifications and this has improved significantly since 2007/2008 when it was 30%, indicating an increasing well-educated and skilled population.

This indicator showed a very large range across the city. The ward pattern is consistent each year with residents living in Filwood having a lowest skills level, at 48% and Clifton East with the highest, with only 2% with no qualifications. This pattern reflected poverty and deprived areas where 38% of residents had no qualifications, but the gap has closed from 16% to 14% between deprived areas and the rest of the city since 2007. See also the Deprivation in Bristol report <http://www.bristol.gov.uk/ccm/content/Council-Democracy/Statistics-Census-Information/file-storage-items/deprivation-in-bristol-2007-report.en>.

Variation across equalities groups was also very large. Significantly more disabled people (53%) and older people (39%) had a lower skills level compared with the city average. The number of carers without qualifications has dropped from 48% in 2005 to 25% in 2010. The most qualified respondents were the Black and minority ethnic groups, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people and people who stated they had 'no religion' and 15% or less had no qualifications. This pattern has been recorded in previous surveys.

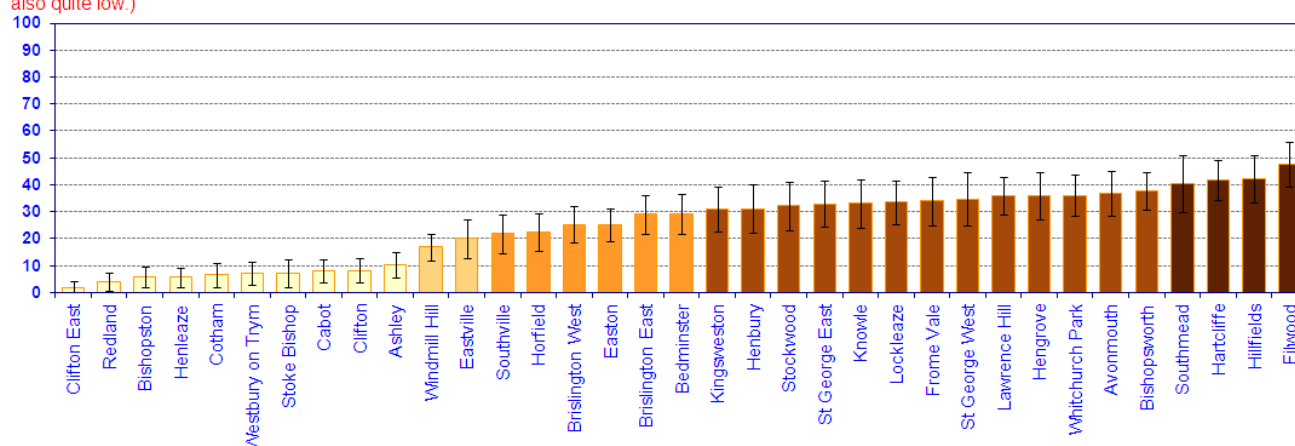
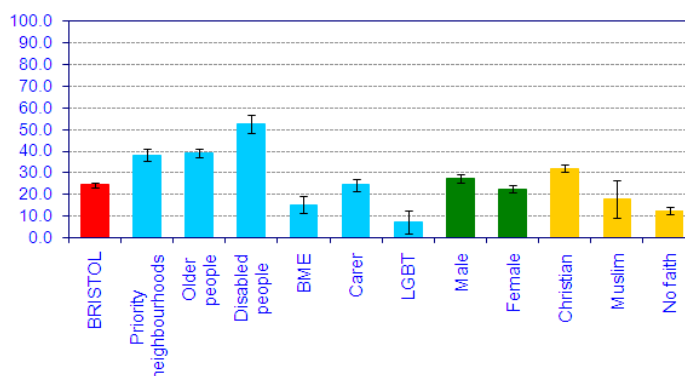
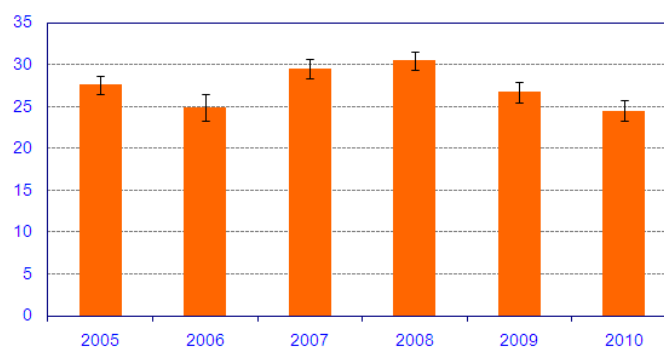
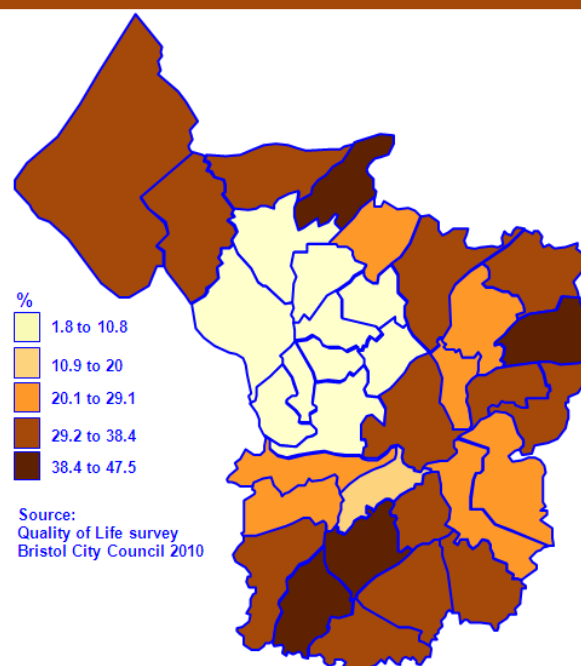
Neighbourhood partnership areas:



% respondents with no educational or technical qualifications

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	10	4.6	5.7	14.8
Avonmouth	37	8.4	28.4	45.3
Bedminster	29	7.5	21.6	36.6
Bishopston	6	4.0	1.8	9.7
Bishopsworth	38	6.9	30.8	44.7
Brislington East	29	7.2	21.8	36.2
Brislington West	25	6.7	18.5	31.9
Cabot	8	4.2	3.9	12.2
Clifton	8	4.6	3.6	12.8
Clifton East	2	2.5	0.0	4.3
Cotham	7	4.7	1.8	11.2
Easton	25	6.0	19.3	31.3
Eastville	20	7.1	13.0	27.3
Filwood	48	8.3	39.2	55.7
Frome Vale	34	9.0	25.1	43.1
Hartcliffe	42	7.5	34.4	49.4
Henbury	31	8.9	22.2	39.9
Hengrove	36	8.8	27.3	44.9
Henleaze	6	3.6	2.2	9.4
Hillfields	42	8.8	33.3	51.0
Horfield	22	7.1	15.3	29.4
Kingsweston	31	8.5	22.5	39.4
Knowle	33	8.9	24.2	41.9
Lawrence Hill	36	6.9	29.1	42.8
Lockleaze	34	8.0	25.5	41.6
Redland	4	3.3	0.8	7.4
Southmead	41	10.5	30.0	50.9
Southville	22	7.1	14.8	28.9
St George East	33	8.7	24.3	41.7
St George West	35	9.9	24.9	44.8
Stockwood	32	9.0	23.2	41.3
Stoke Bishop	7	5.1	2.0	12.3
Westbury-on-Trym	7	4.3	2.7	11.2
Whitchurch Park	36	7.8	28.3	43.8
Windmill Hill	17	5	11.9	21.9
BRISTOL	24.5	1.2	23.3	25.7
Question number	52			
Sample size	4891			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	38.2	2.9	35.3	41.1
Older people	39.1	1.8	37.3	41.0
Disabled people	52.5	4.3	48.2	56.7
BME	15.3	4.0	11.3	19.3
Carer	25	2.8	21.7	27.3
LGBT	7	5.3	1.8	12.5
Male	27.3	2.0	25.3	29.3
Female	22.6	1.5	21.1	24.2
Christian	32.1	1.7	30.4	33.9
Muslim	18	8.8	8.9	26.5
No faith	12.4	1.7	10.7	14.0

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



3. Making our prosperity sustainable

Indicator

% respondents satisfied open public land is kept clear of litter and refuse,

% respondents who say street litter is a problem

Why is this indicator relevant?

Satisfaction with the clearance of street litter and fly tipping is a measure of the cleanliness of the environment. A low or decreasing value for the ' % of residents satisfied open public land is kept clear of litter and refuse' can indicate poor services to remove litter and refuse on land as well as irresponsible disposal of litter and refuse in the neighbourhood. This was a national indicator measured in the Place survey 2008.

Problem street litter is an additional local indicator and a high or increasing value for the ' % of residents who say street litter is a problem' can indicate poor services to keep our streets clean and irresponsible disposal of litter.

What is the indicator showing?

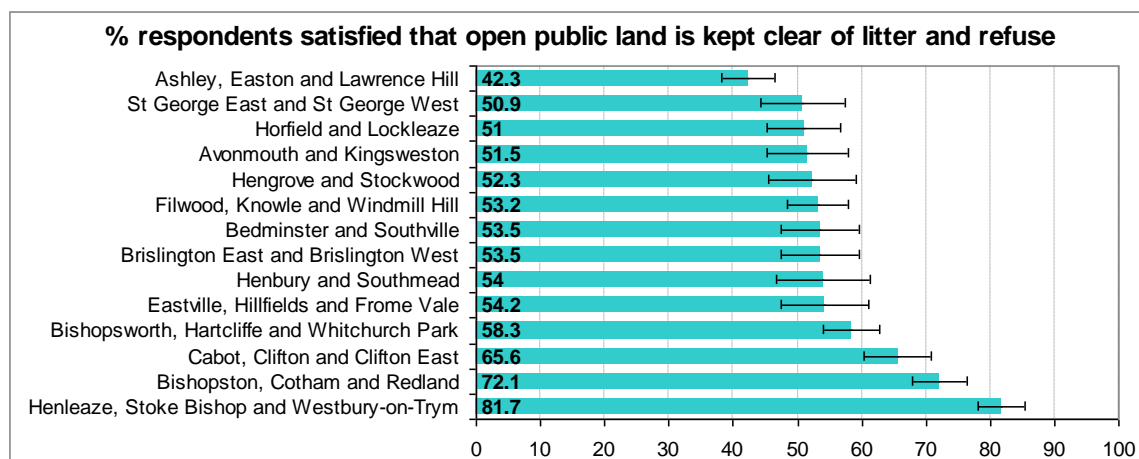
% respondents satisfied open public land is kept clear of litter and refuse measured:

- 52% in the Bristol Place survey 2008
- 55% in Quality of Life survey 2009
- **58%** in Quality of Life survey 2010

Between 2008 and 2010 there has been a significant improvement and 58% of residents were satisfied that open land was kept clear of litter and refuse in 2010. Bristol was average for core cities in 2008.

The indicator varied considerably across the city and deprived areas experienced lower satisfaction with litter and refuse clearance (45%). Some wards measured a marked improvement since 2006 and these included Brislington East and West, Hartcliffe, Whitchurch Park, Horfield and Westbury on Trym. There was little difference between the equalities groups.

Neighbourhood partnership areas:



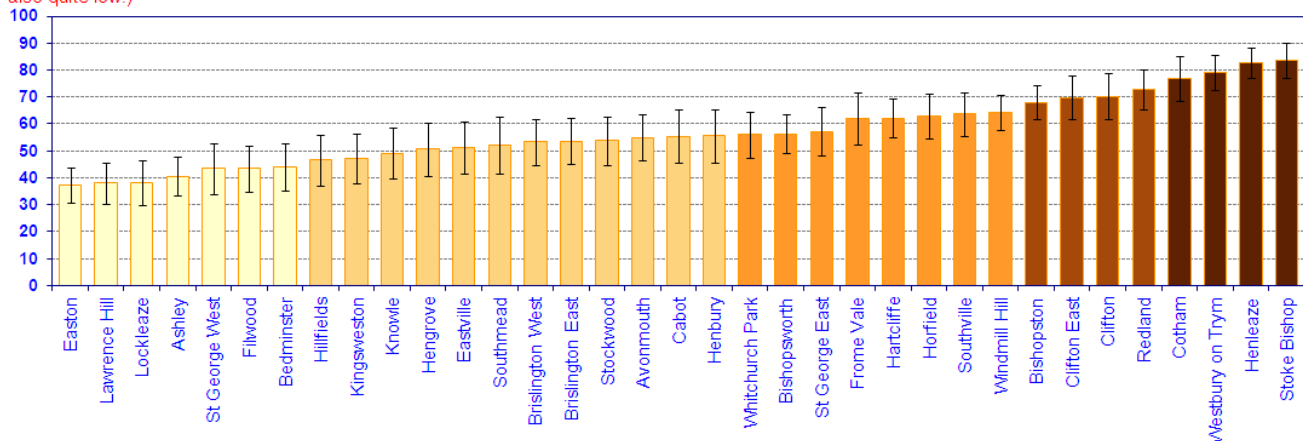
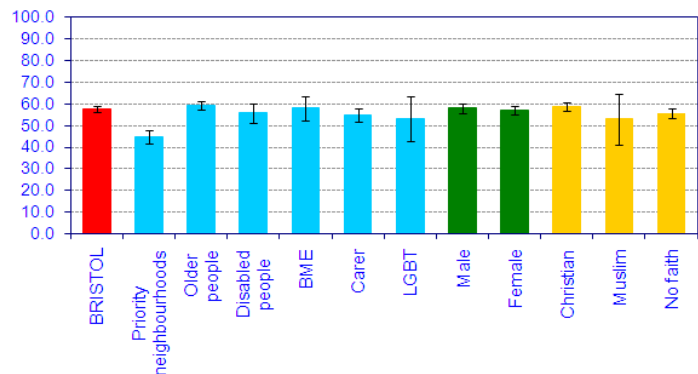
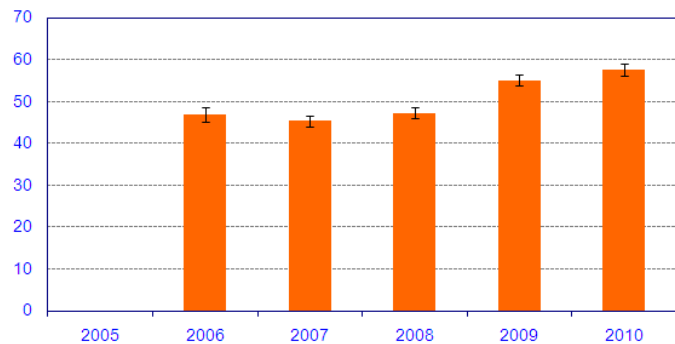
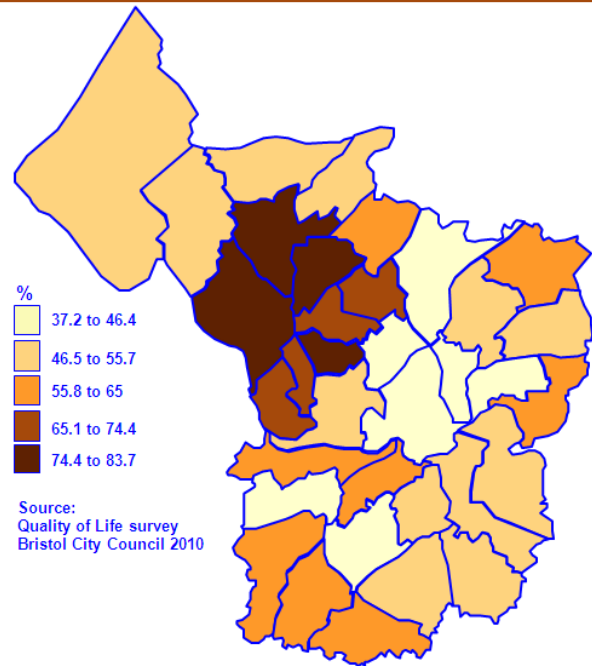
% respondents who say street litter is a problem – this local indicator dropped slightly to 79% (80% in 2009) and was now closer to the level recorded in 2005 (78%). The ward pattern was very similar with 90% or more residents living in deprived areas and the wards of Ashley and Easton affected. Problem street litter is still a top concern for many residents in Bristol.



% respondents satisfied that open public land is kept clear of litter and refuse

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	41	7.2	33.3	47.8
Avonmouth	55	8.7	46.3	63.7
Bedminster	44	8.8	35.4	53.0
Bishopston	68	6.4	61.6	74.4
Bishopsworth	56	7.1	49.3	63.6
Brislington East	54	8.4	45.3	62.1
Brislington West	53	8.7	44.6	62.1
Cabot	55	10.0	45.4	65.4
Clifton	70	8.6	61.7	79.0
Clifton East	70	8.0	61.8	77.8
Cotham	77	8.3	68.6	85.1
Easton	37	6.6	30.6	43.9
Eastville	51	9.6	41.5	60.7
Filwood	44	8.6	34.9	52.1
Frome Vale	62	9.8	52.2	71.8
Hartcliffe	62	7.2	55.0	69.5
Henbury	56	9.8	45.8	65.5
Hengrove	51	9.9	40.7	60.6
Henleaze	83	5.8	76.9	88.4
Hillfields	47	9.5	37.1	56.0
Horfield	63	8.2	54.8	71.2
Kingsweston	47	9.2	38.1	56.6
Knowle	49	9.4	39.8	58.6
Lawrence Hill	38	7.5	30.5	45.5
Lockleaze	38	8.3	29.9	46.6
Redland	73	7.4	65.5	80.3
Southmead	52	10.6	41.6	62.8
Southville	64	8.2	55.5	71.9
St George East	57	8.9	48.4	66.2
St George West	43	9.6	33.8	53.1
Stockwood	54	9.1	44.7	62.9
Stoke Bishop	84	6.6	77.1	90.3
Westbury-on-Trym	79	6.4	72.7	85.6
Whitchurch Park	56	8.4	47.6	64.4
Windmill Hill	64	6.4	57.9	70.7
BRISTOL	57.6	1.5	56.1	59.0
Question number	17d			
Sample size	4837			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	44.6	3.0	41.6	47.6
Older people	59.2	2.0	57.2	61.2
Disabled people	55.8	4.4	51.4	60.1
BME	58	5.7	52.2	63.6
Carer	55	3.3	51.5	58.1
LGBT	53	10.3	42.6	63.2
Male	58	2.2	55.8	60.3
Female	57.1	1.9	55.2	59.0
Christian	59	1.9	57.1	61.0
Muslim	53	11.6	41.7	64.9
No faith	55.7	2.5	53.2	58.2

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



3. Making our prosperity sustainable

Indicator % respondents who feel dog fouling is a problem in local area

Why is this indicator relevant? Dog fouling is an indicator of liveability and of the perception of cleanliness in your neighbourhood. A high or increasing value for the ‘% of residents who say dog fouling is a problem’ can indicate a high number of dogs in the neighbourhood, straying dogs and irresponsible dog owners.

What is the indicator showing? A significant deterioration has been seen between 2008 and 2010 for this indicator when 75%-76% of residents said dog fouling was a problem, compared to 63% in 2006. Dog fouling was thought to be one of the most problematic liveability issues, along with street litter.

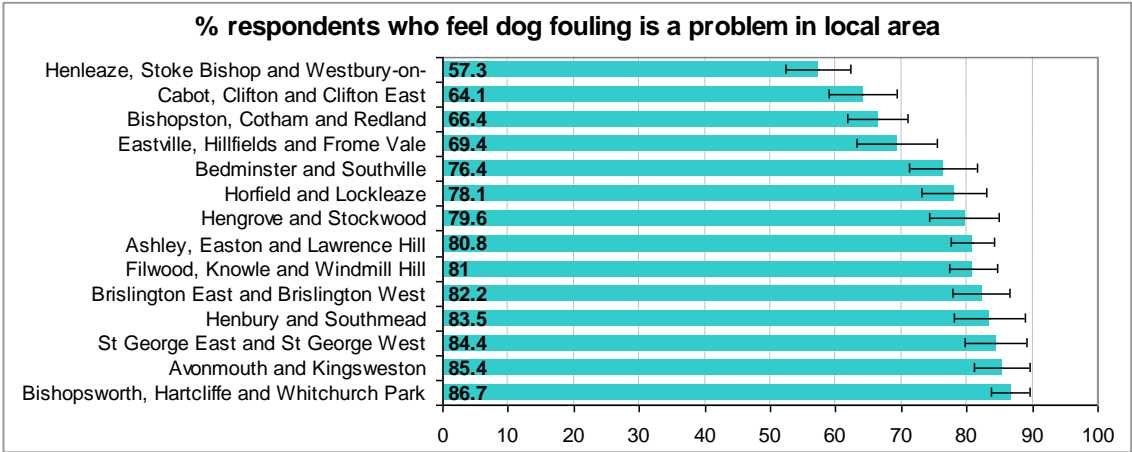


Significantly more residents in deprived parts of the city reported a dog fouling problem at 87% in 2010 (73% in 2006). Filwood and Avonmouth experienced the biggest problem (90% and 89% respectively).

The steepest ward increases in the proportion of residents with a problem from dog fouling were seen in Avonmouth, Henbury, Southmead, Lockleaze and Clifton East. The gap between the deprived areas and the rest of the city has also widened, with deprived areas worsening at a faster rate.

Equalities analysis indicated disabled people experienced a greater problem from dog fouling, at 81%.

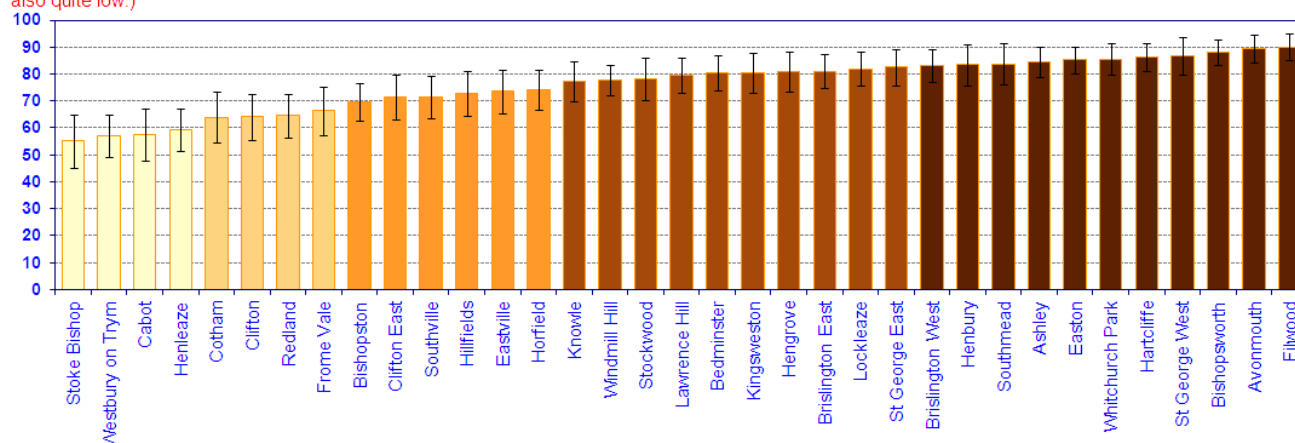
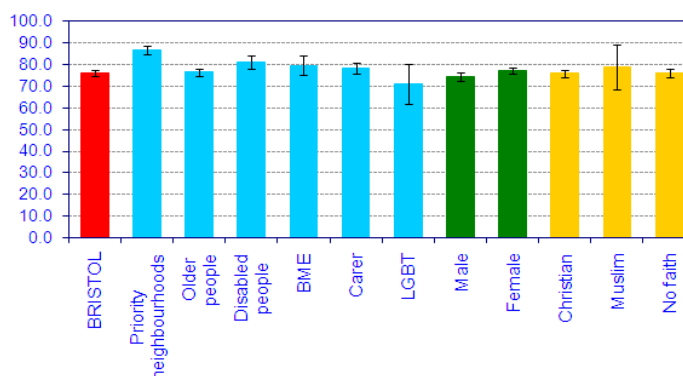
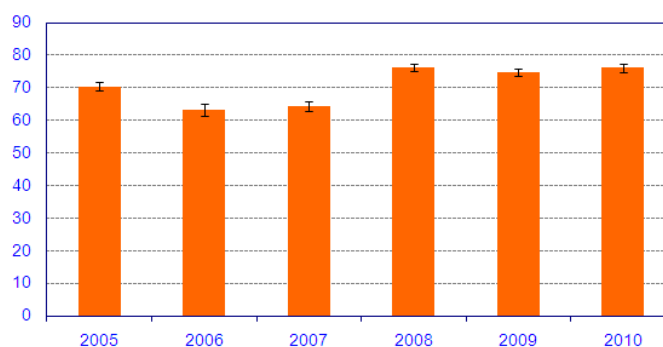
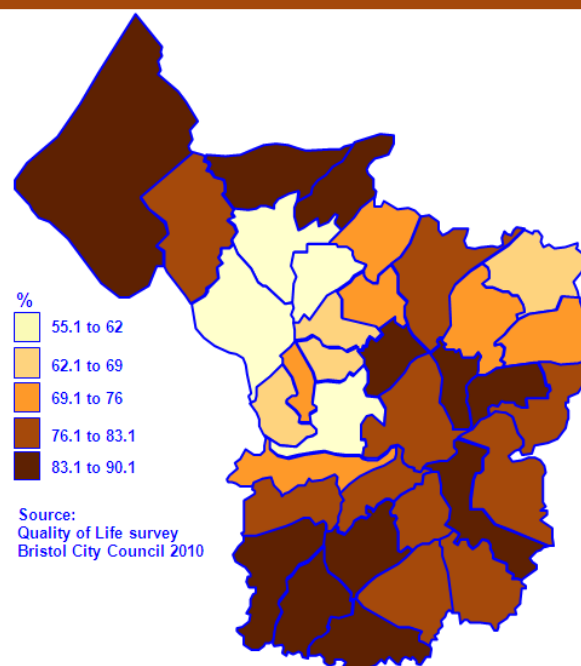
Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



% respondents who feel dog fouling is a problem in local area

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	85	5.5	79.1	90.0
Avonmouth	89	5.1	84.2	94.5
Bedminster	81	6.6	73.9	87.2
Bishopston	70	6.8	62.9	76.5
Bishopsworth	88	4.7	83.2	92.7
Brislington East	81	6.2	74.9	87.4
Brislington West	83	6.2	77.0	89.5
Cabot	57	9.7	47.7	67.2
Clifton	64	8.6	55.6	72.8
Clifton East	71	8.3	63.1	79.7
Cotham	64	9.5	54.5	73.4
Easton	85	4.9	80.4	90.3
Eastville	74	8.3	65.2	81.8
Filwood	90	4.9	85.2	95.0
Frome Vale	66	8.9	57.4	75.1
Hartcliffe	86	5.0	81.3	91.4
Henbury	83	7.6	75.8	90.9
Hengrove	81	7.3	73.7	88.3
Henleaze	59	7.8	51.5	67.0
Hillfields	73	8.4	64.3	81.0
Horfield	74	7.4	66.8	81.6
Kingsweston	81	7.3	73.2	87.7
Knowle	77	7.4	69.9	84.8
Lawrence Hill	80	6.4	73.1	85.9
Lockleaze	82	6.4	75.6	88.5
Redland	65	8.0	56.5	72.5
Southmead	84	7.7	76.0	91.4
Southville	72	7.8	63.7	79.2
St George East	83	6.7	75.8	89.1
St George West	87	7.0	79.8	93.8
Stockwood	78	7.9	70.2	86.1
Stoke Bishop	55	10.0	45.1	65.1
Westbury-on-Trym	57	7.9	49.1	64.8
Whitchurch Park	86	5.9	79.6	91.4
Windmill Hill	78	5.5	72.3	83.2
BRISTOL	76.1	1.2	74.9	77.4
Question number 16a				
Sample size 4953				
Year 2010				
Priority neighbourhoods	86.9	2.0	84.9	88.8
Older people	76.7	1.7	75.0	78.3
Disabled people	81.2	3.3	77.9	84.5
BME	79.8	4.7	75.1	84.5
Carer	78	2.7	75.7	81.2
LGBT	71	9.1	62.3	80.6
Male	74.3	2.0	72.3	76.3
Female	77.3	1.6	75.7	78.8
Christian	75.9	1.6	74.3	77.5
Muslim	79	10.5	68.8	89.7
No faith	76.2	2.1	74.1	78.4

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



3. Making our prosperity sustainable

Indicator

% respondents who say air quality & traffic pollution is a problem in their neighbourhood
% respondents who have problem noise from traffic

Why is this indicator relevant?

These indicators measure resident perception of air pollution and noise from traffic, recognised as the biggest source of pollution in the city.

Local authorities are required to monitor and assess air quality in their areas, which if poor, can worsen respiratory health. Bristol has declared an Air Quality Management Area where air quality is below the required national standard and is implementing measures to improve the air quality.

Traffic noise is the main source of noise in the city and can be intrusive, lead to sleep loss, interrupted study, stress and poor emotional health. Noise is often more problematic in the summer months when residents have their windows open and spend more time outdoors.

What is the indicator showing?

% respondents who say air quality & traffic pollution is a problem in their neighbourhood

There has been an overall reduction in the proportion of residents saying they have a problem from air quality in the last six years. In 2010, 57% said they had a problem compared to 70% in 2005.



This trend contrasts with measured levels of air quality (nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter), which indicate increasing air pollution in the city. For further information on Bristol's air quality and access air quality data online see <http://www.bristol.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/environment-and-planning/pollution/pollution-control---air-quality/>

Many wards show significant improvement over the last six years, with fewer residents who said they had a problem with air quality, particularly in Ashley, Brislington West, Cabot, Clifton area, Cotham, Eastville, Frome Vale, Knowle, Southville, St George West, Stoke Bishop, Westbury-on-Trym and Windmill Hill. The difference between the equalities groups was not significant.

% respondents who have problem noise from traffic

Unlike air quality, perception of problem noise from traffic increased to 46% in 2010 (39% in 2009), although this figure is still similar to the level recorded in 2005-2007. The central areas, Lawrence Hill, Lockleaze and Avonmouth experienced more traffic noise due to heavily trafficked streets and proximity to motorways. Stoke Bishop experienced the least problem.



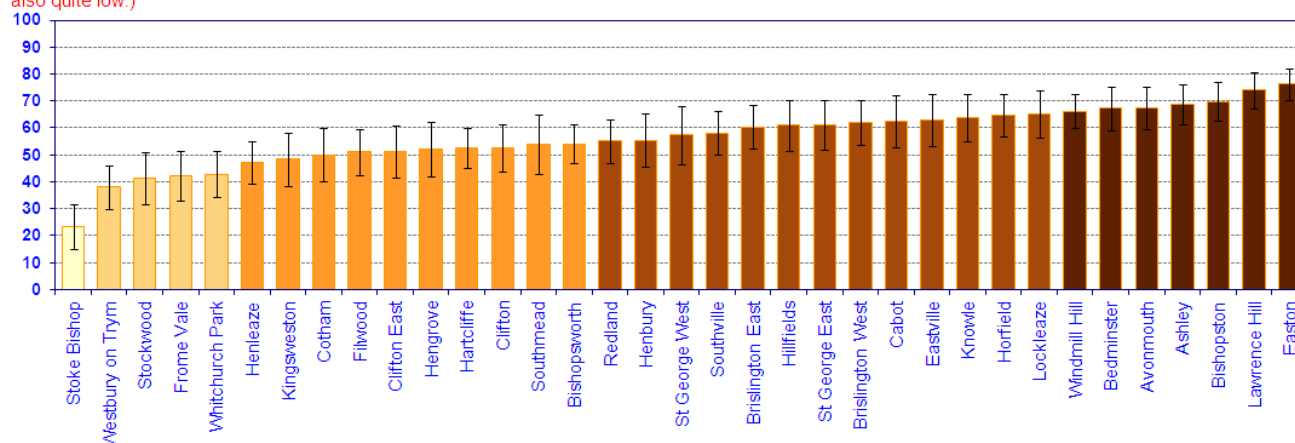
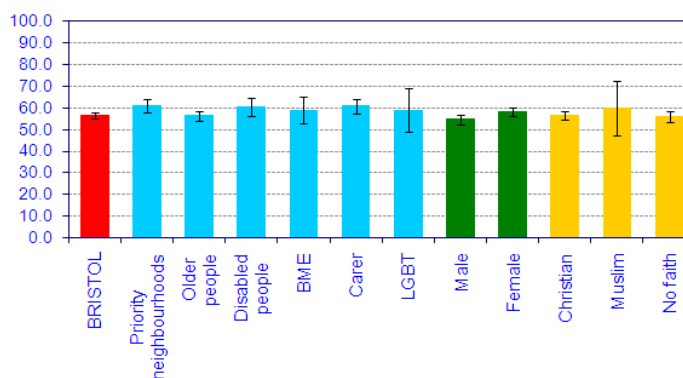
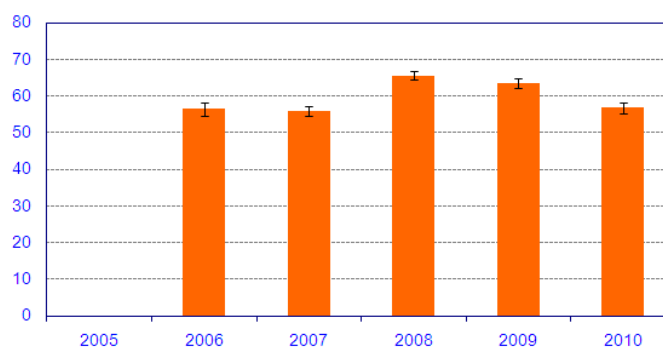
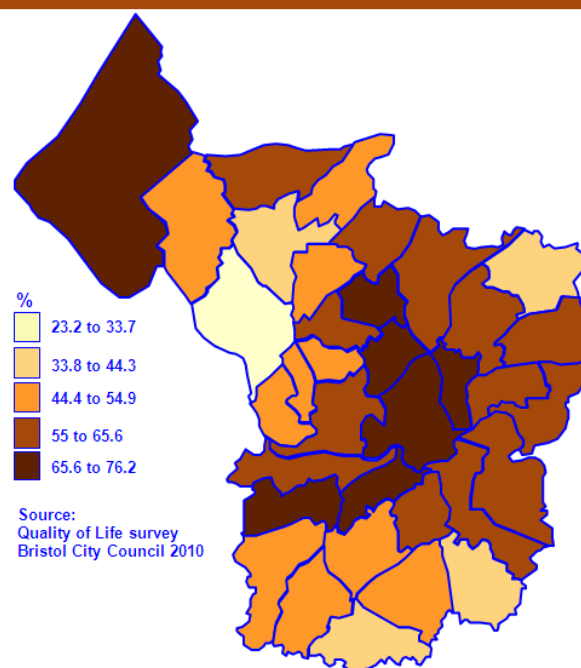
In recent years, perception of traffic noise has significantly increased in Avonmouth and Bishopston but decreased in Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill. The groups most affected by traffic noise types were disabled people (56%) and people living in deprived parts of the city (51%).

A related indicator, '% respondents who say traffic congestion is a problem' has worsened, with 73% with a problem in 2010 (69% in 2006).

% respondents who say air quality & traffic pollution is a problem in their neighbourhood

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	69	7.3	61.4	75.9
Avonmouth	67	7.8	59.5	75.2
Bedminster	67	7.9	59.3	75.0
Bishopston	70	7.1	62.7	77.0
Bishopsworth	54	7.3	46.8	61.4
Brislington East	60	8.0	52.4	68.3
Brislington West	62	8.3	53.6	70.1
Cabot	63	9.5	53.0	72.0
Clifton	53	8.9	43.7	61.5
Clifton East	51	9.8	41.4	61.1
Cotham	50	10.0	40.0	60.0
Easton	76	5.7	70.5	81.9
Eastville	63	9.5	53.4	72.4
Filwood	51	8.6	42.5	59.6
Frome Vale	42	9.3	33.0	51.7
Hartcliffe	53	7.5	45.0	60.0
Henbury	56	9.8	45.7	65.2
Hengrove	52	10.0	42.1	62.1
Henleaze	47	7.9	39.4	55.1
Hillfields	61	9.3	51.6	70.1
Horfield	65	7.9	56.7	72.5
Kingsweston	48	9.8	38.6	58.1
Knowle	64	8.7	55.0	72.3
Lawrence Hill	74	6.8	67.3	80.9
Lockleaze	65	8.8	56.3	73.9
Redland	55	8.1	47.0	63.3
Southmead	54	10.9	43.0	64.8
Southville	58	8.3	49.9	66.5
St George East	61	9.2	51.9	70.4
St George West	57	10.7	46.7	68.1
Stockwood	41	9.6	31.8	51.0
Stoke Bishop	23	8.3	14.9	31.6
Westbury-on-Trym	38	8.2	29.8	46.2
Whitchurch Park	43	8.7	34.2	51.6
Windmill Hill	66	6.4	59.8	72.6
BRISTOL	56.7	1.4	55.3	58.2
Question number	16f			
Sample size	4739			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	60.9	3.0	57.9	63.9
Older people	56.3	2.0	54.3	58.3
Disabled people	60.3	4.3	56.0	64.5
BME	59	6.1	52.9	65.0
Carer	61	3.4	57.4	64.1
LGBT	59	10.2	49.1	69.5
Male	54.6	2.4	52.2	56.9
Female	58.2	1.9	56.3	60.1
Christian	56.5	1.9	54.6	58.5
Muslim	60	12.8	47.3	73.0
No faith	56	2.5	53.5	58.6

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



3. Making our prosperity sustainable

Indicator

% respondents who say graffiti is a problem

Why is this
indicator
relevant?

Graffiti is an indicator of liveability and the perception of cleanliness and often vandalism in a neighbourhood. It is related to national indicator NI 195 that covers street and environmental cleanliness (based on surveys of graffiti, litter, detritus, fly posting and fly tipping). Graffiti can also be valued as street art. In recent years the city has retained graffiti if it has enhanced the urban environment.

Perception of graffiti in Bristol has been influenced by media interest in the exhibition held in 2009, of the works of Bristol's world famous street artist, Banksy.

What is the
indicator
showing?

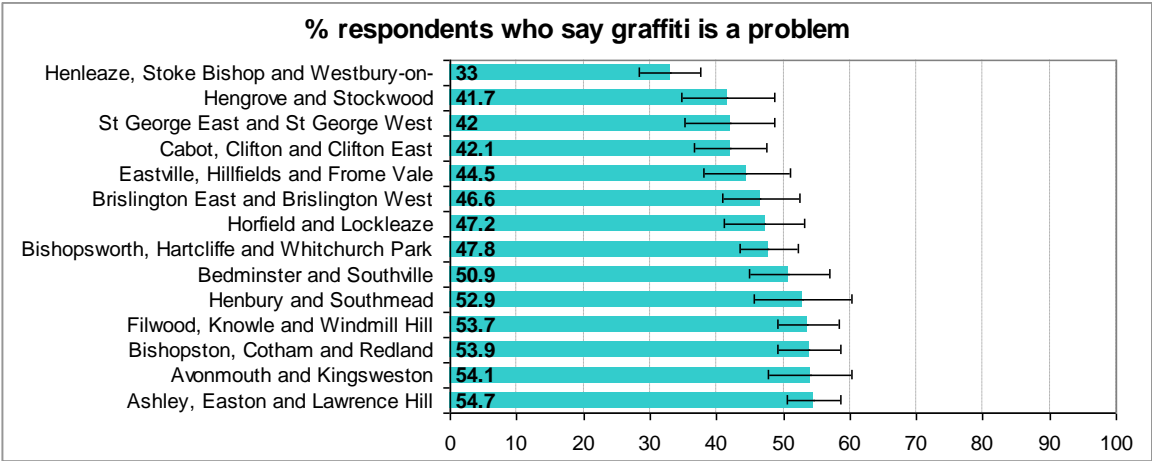
In 2010, this indicator measured 48%, a significant improvement since 2005 when 51% of residents said graffiti was a problem.

Significantly more residents in deprived parts of the city (58%) thought graffiti was a problem, particularly in Ashley and Lawrence Hill. The gap between deprived areas and the rest of the city has narrowed over the past six years from 13% to 10% and indicates an improving perception of graffiti in disadvantaged areas.

This liveability issue does not affect the equalities groups disproportionately and the measurement for older people and disabled people, who found graffiti a greater problem in previous surveys, was similar to the city average.



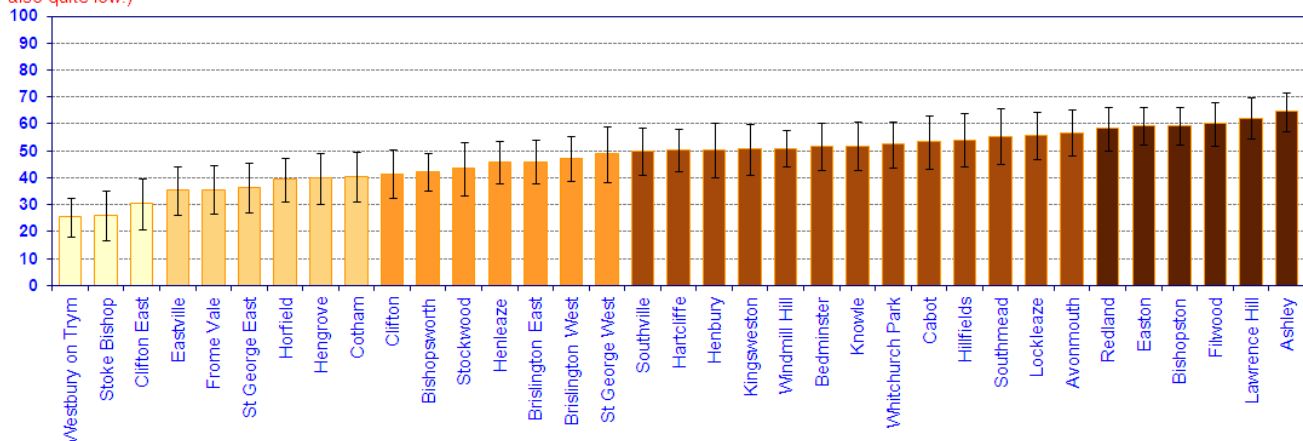
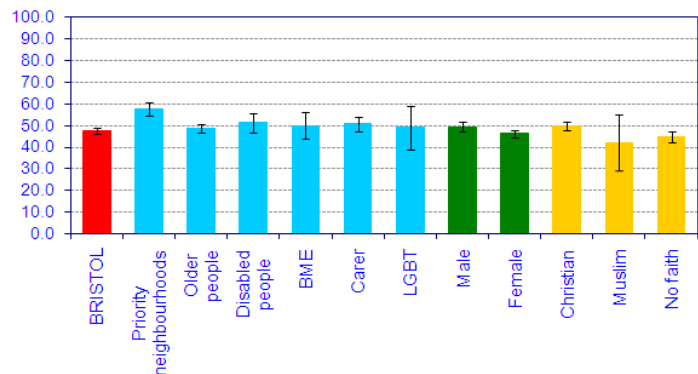
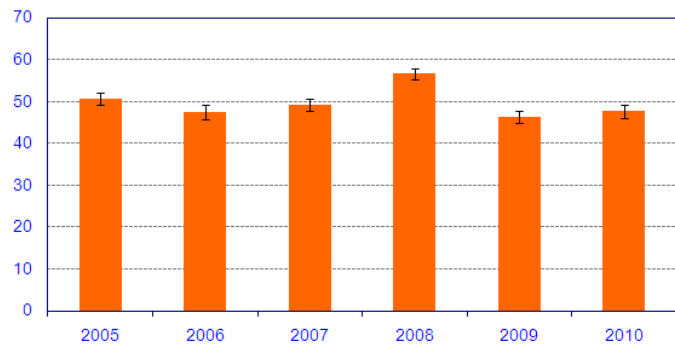
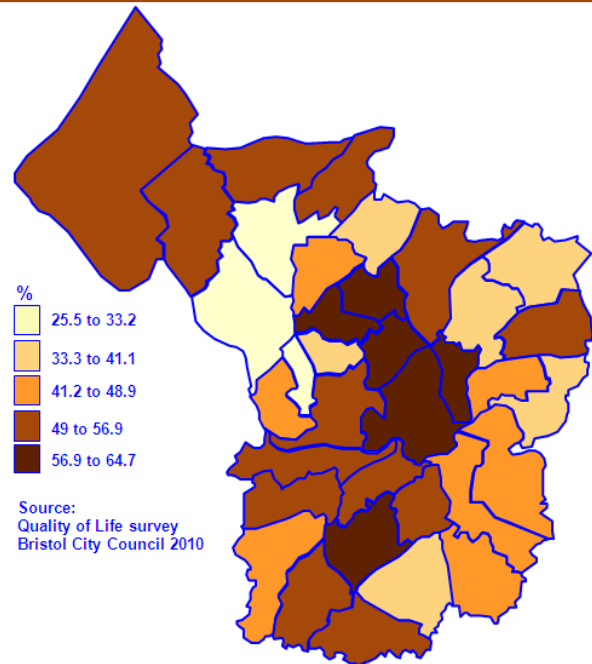
Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



% respondents who say graffiti is a problem

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	65	7.2	57.5	71.9
Avonmouth	57	8.5	48.3	65.4
Bedminster	52	8.6	43.1	60.2
Bishopston	60	7.0	52.5	66.5
Bishopsworth	42	6.9	35.3	49.2
Brislington East	46	8.0	38.0	53.9
Brislington West	47	8.3	38.8	55.5
Cabot	53	9.8	43.5	63.1
Clifton	41	9.0	32.4	50.4
Clifton East	31	9.4	21.1	39.8
Cotham	41	9.3	31.2	49.9
Easton	59	6.9	52.4	66.2
Eastville	35	8.9	26.4	44.2
Filwood	60	8.0	52.1	68.1
Frome Vale	36	8.8	26.9	44.4
Hartcliffe	50	7.7	42.6	58.0
Henbury	50	10.1	40.3	60.5
Hengrove	40	9.5	30.3	49.4
Henleaze	46	7.9	37.9	53.7
Hillfields	54	9.8	44.3	63.9
Horfield	39	8.0	31.4	47.5
Kingsweston	51	9.3	41.3	60.0
Knowle	52	9.0	42.8	60.7
Lawrence Hill	62	7.6	54.6	69.8
Lockleaze	56	8.8	47.0	64.6
Redland	58	8.1	50.2	66.3
Southmead	56	10.5	45.0	66.1
Southville	50	8.7	41.3	58.7
St George East	36	9.3	27.0	45.6
St George West	49	10.3	38.5	59.1
Stockwood	44	9.9	33.6	53.4
Stoke Bishop	26	9.3	16.8	35.3
Westbury-on-Trym	26	7.2	18.3	32.7
Whitchurch Park	52	8.4	44.0	60.8
Windmill Hill	51	6.8	44.1	57.7
BRISTOL	47.6	1.5	46.1	49.0
Question number	16c			
Sample size	4799			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	57.5	3.0	54.5	60.6
Older people	48.6	2.0	46.6	50.6
Disabled people	51.3	4.4	46.9	55.6
BME	50	6.1	43.9	56.2
Carer	51	3.3	47.5	54.2
LGBT	49	10.1	38.5	58.7
Male	49.4	2.3	47.1	51.7
Female	46.2	1.9	44.3	48.1
Christian	49.8	1.9	47.9	51.7
Muslim	42	12.9	29.4	55.1
No faith	44.9	2.6	42.3	47.4

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



3. Making our prosperity sustainable

Indicator

% respondents who say state of local river is a problem

Why is this indicator relevant?

The state of local rivers and streams can affect the attractiveness of an area as well as contain harmful pollution limiting the potential for biodiversity and amenity. Knowledge of problem rivers and streams will help the Council, the Environment Agency and other stakeholders target remedial action to clean up and enhance these areas.

What is the indicator showing?

In 2010, 49% respondents found the state of the local river or stream a problem in their neighbourhood and this indicator, following a blip in 2008 (when it increased to 63%), has now significantly improved compared to 2005 (53%).

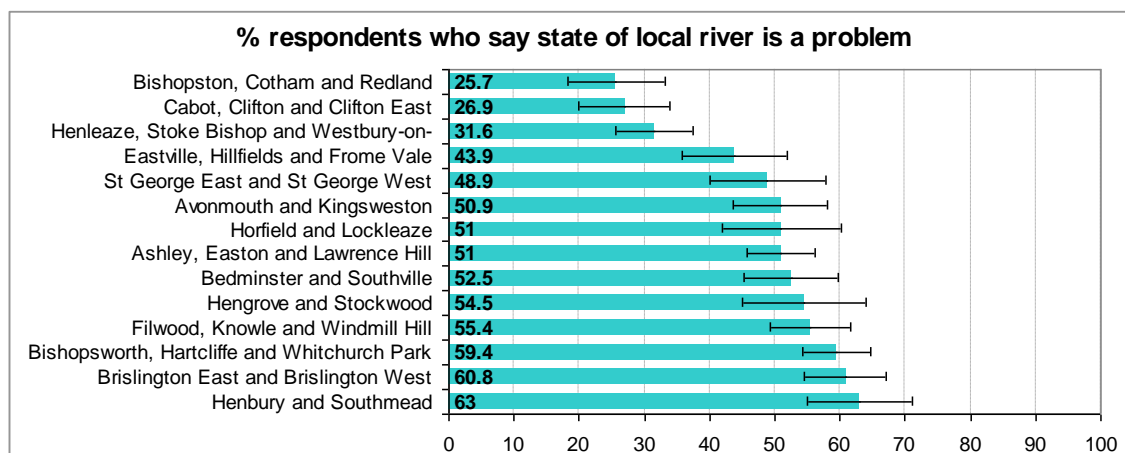
The indicator remains significantly worse in deprived areas (at 59%), the south of the city generally and in the Henbury/Southmead Neighbourhood Partnership area, where 63% of residents experienced a problem. In these areas there are streams that are subject to local fly tipping, poor quality habitats along channelised corridors, low water levels (to reduce the risk of flooding) and intermittent pollution.

Over the past six years significant improvement has been experienced by residents living in Ashley, Cabot and Hartcliffe.

Significantly fewer Black and minority ethnic people (35%) and residents of Muslim faith (18%) experienced a problem from the local river.

For further information on action being taken to improve the water quality of Bristol's Harbour, rivers and streams see www.bristol.gov.uk/rivers, www.southbristolriverscapes.org.uk/ and follow the links to the Severn River Basin Plan at <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/>

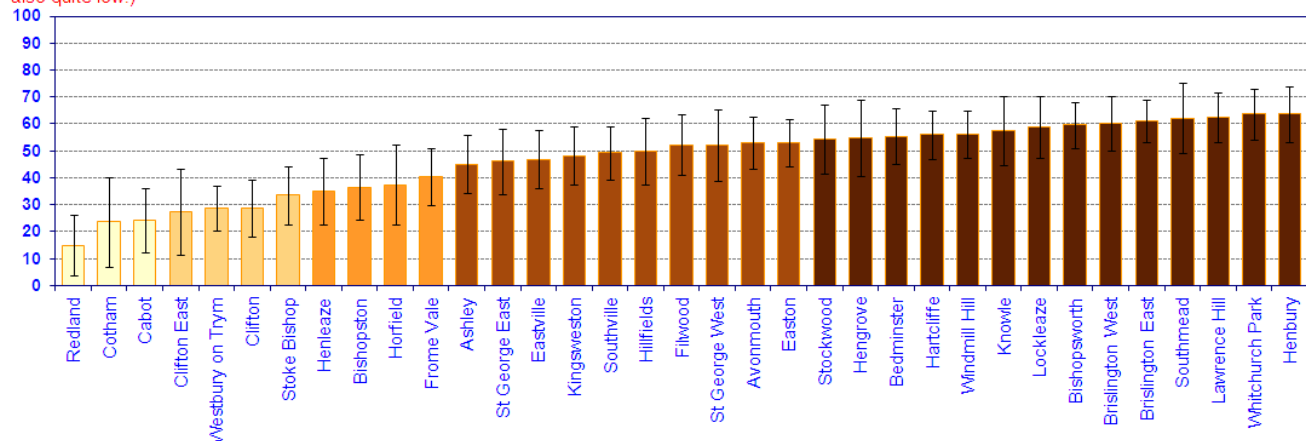
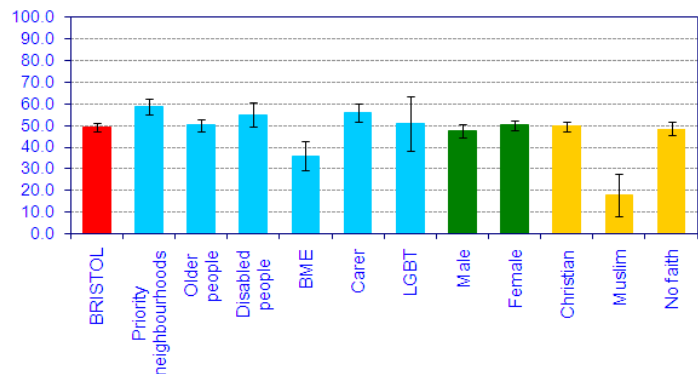
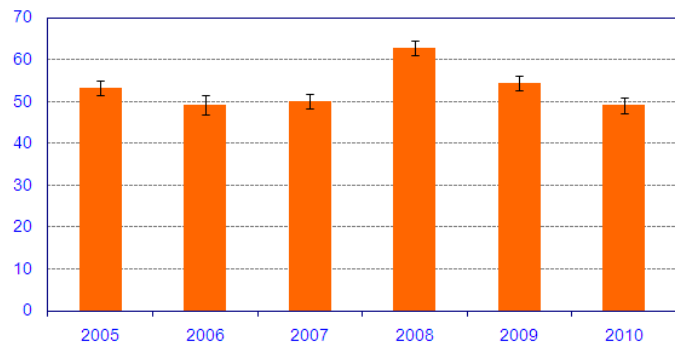
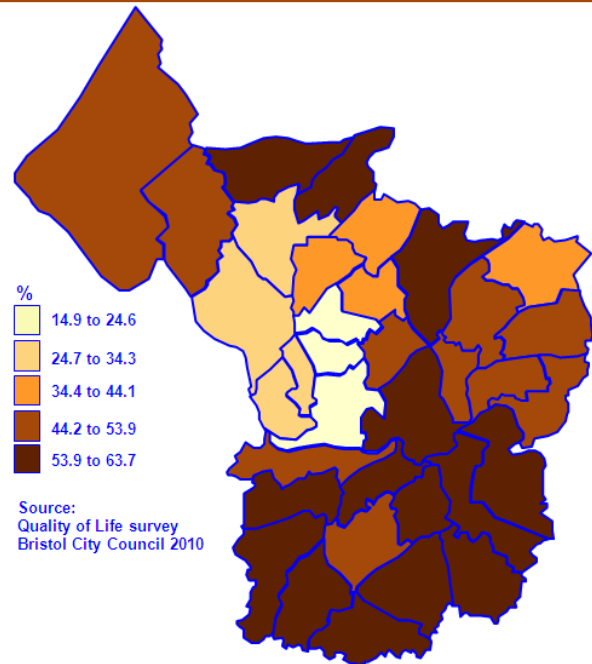
Neighbourhood partnership areas:



% respondents who say state of local river is a problem

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	45	10.8	34.3	55.8
Avonmouth	53	9.6	43.3	62.6
Bedminster	56	10.5	45.0	66.0
Bishopston	37	12.1	24.4	48.6
Bishopsworth	60	8.5	51.2	68.1
Brislington East	61	7.9	53.4	69.1
Brislington West	60	10.3	49.9	70.5
Cabot	24	12.0	12.3	36.2
Clifton	29	10.7	18.1	39.4
Clifton East	27	15.9	11.4	43.2
Cotham	24	16.7	6.9	40.2
Easton	53	8.6	44.4	61.5
Eastville	47	10.7	36.2	57.7
Filwood	52	11.2	41.0	63.3
Frome Vale	41	10.5	30.0	50.9
Hartcliffe	56	9.0	47.0	64.9
Henbury	64	10.4	53.3	74.1
Hengrove	55	14.1	40.6	68.9
Henleaze	35	12.2	22.8	47.2
Hillfields	50	12.5	37.3	62.3
Horfield	38	14.9	22.6	52.4
Kingsweston	48	10.7	37.6	58.9
Knowle	58	12.7	44.9	70.3
Lawrence Hill	63	9.2	53.4	71.9
Lockleaze	59	11.6	47.3	70.5
Redland	15	11.2	3.7	26.0
Southmead	62	12.9	49.3	75.2
Southville	49	10.0	39.3	59.3
St George East	46	12.1	34.0	58.1
St George West	52	13.2	39.0	65.4
Stockwood	54	13.0	41.4	67.4
Stoke Bishop	34	10.7	22.8	44.3
Westbury-on-Trym	29	8.4	20.3	37.1
Whitchurch Park	64	9.4	54.2	73.0
Windmill Hill	56	8.7	47.4	64.7
BRISTOL	49.1	1.9	47.2	51.0
Question number	16d			
Sample size	2954			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	58.9	3.8	55.1	62.6
Older people	50.1	2.6	47.5	52.6
Disabled people	55	5.6	49.2	60.5
BME	36	6.8	28.9	42.4
Carer	56	4.3	51.6	60.1
LGBT	51	12.6	38.7	64.0
Male	47.7	3.0	44.7	50.6
Female	50.1	2.5	47.6	52.6
Christian	49.6	2.4	47.2	52.1
Muslim	18	9.9	8.3	28.2
No faith	48.6	3.2	45.4	51.9

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



3. Making our prosperity sustainable

Indicator **% respondents who are concerned about the impact of climate change in the UK**

Why is this indicator relevant? This indicator measures the proportion of residents who are very concerned about the warming climate and sustainable development. Results indicate those areas and communities with raised awareness about climate change, where initiatives and actions to save energy, recycle waste and adopt greener lifestyles are more likely to be more successful.

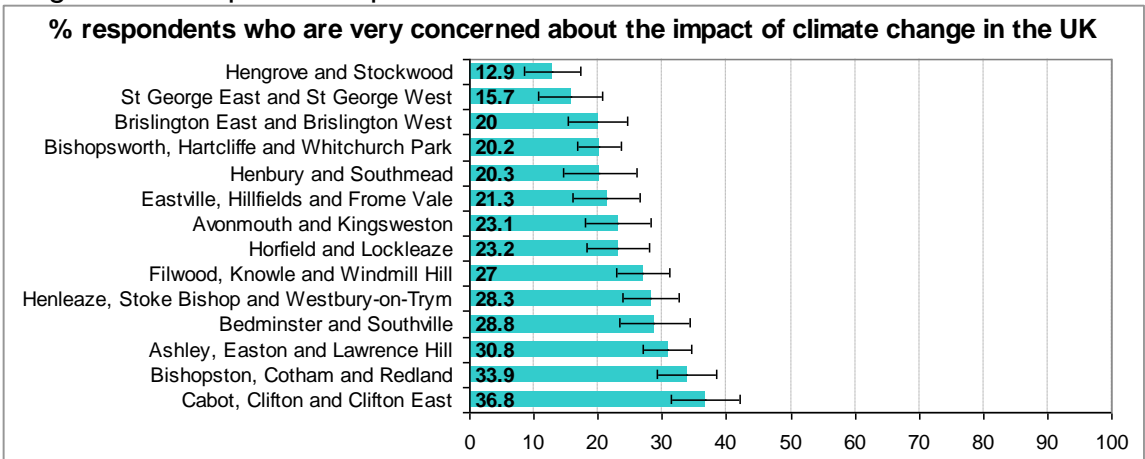
What is the indicator showing? The indicator was measured for the first time in 2007. In 2010, 72% of residents were concerned about the impact of climate change (25% very concerned and 47% fairly concerned). This indicator has fallen since 2007 when 78% were concerned, and it is the proportion of residents who said they were 'fairly' concerned that has fallen most (from 52% in 2007 to 47% in 2010). Over this period, the recession and economic concerns has had a higher profile than climate change and sustainability issues in the media.



Concern was highest in Ashley where 40% of respondents were very concerned, although this has dropped since 2009 when it was 53%. Generally, concern (very and fairly) was significantly lower for disabled people (65%) and highest for people whose stated religion was 'no faith' (76%). There was a clear gender difference with 76% of women concerned compared to 65% of men. This pattern was also found in each previous surveys.

For further information on action to tackle climate change in the city and Bristol's Green Capital initiative see www.bristol.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/environment-and-planning/sustainability/.

Neighbourhood partnership areas:

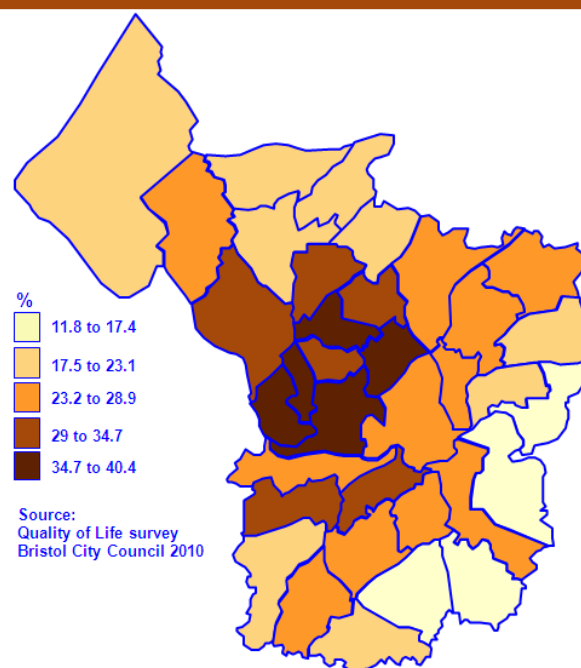


This indicator is also measured nationally by Ipsos MORI. Recent results have indicated a similar decline in concern. In 2010, 71% were (very + fairly) concerned (77% in 2008, 82% in 2005).

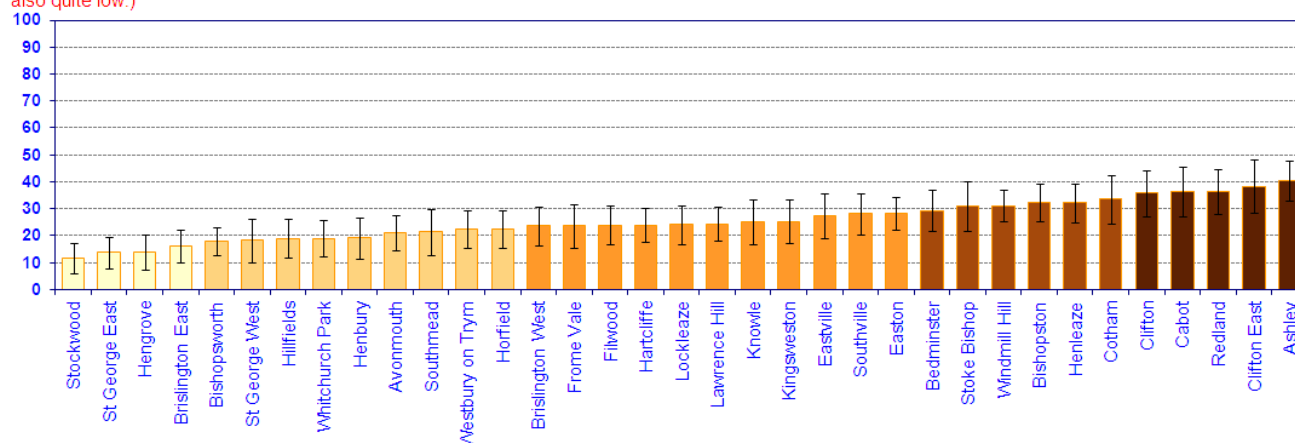
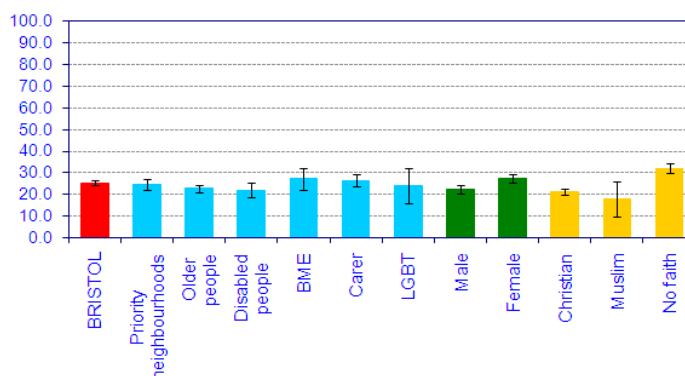
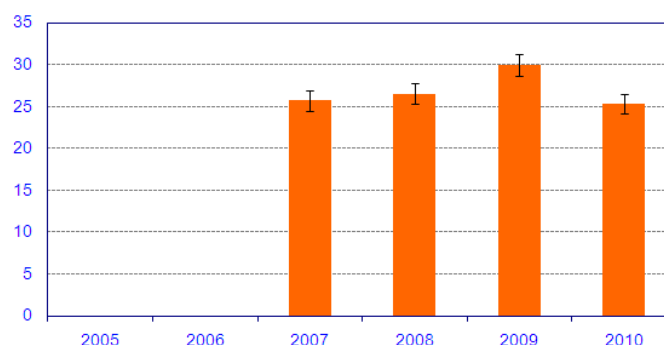
% respondents who are very concerned about the impact of climate change in the UK

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	40	7.3	33.1	47.7
Avonmouth	21	6.6	14.6	27.8
Bedminster	29	7.6	21.7	36.9
Bishopston	32	7.0	25.2	39.2
Bishopsworth	18	5.2	12.6	23.1
Brislington East	16	6.0	10.3	22.3
Brislington West	24	7.1	16.6	30.9
Cabot	36	9.3	27.1	45.7
Clifton	36	8.5	27.3	44.4
Clifton East	38	10.0	28.4	48.4
Cotham	34	9.0	24.5	42.5
Easton	28	6.1	22.3	34.5
Eastville	27	8.1	19.3	35.6
Filwood	24	7.1	16.9	31.1
Frome Vale	24	8.1	15.6	31.8
Hartcliffe	24	6.1	17.9	30.1
Henbury	19	7.6	11.6	26.8
Hengrove	14	6.4	7.6	20.4
Henleaze	32	7.2	25.1	39.6
Hillfields	19	7.1	11.9	26.0
Horfield	23	6.8	15.7	29.3
Kingsweston	25	8.0	17.3	33.4
Knowle	25	8.3	16.9	33.6
Lawrence Hill	24	6.3	18.1	30.7
Lockleaze	24	7.3	16.8	31.4
Redland	36	8.2	28.2	44.6
Southmead	21	8.5	12.9	29.9
Southville	28	7.6	20.6	35.7
St George East	14	6.0	7.7	19.8
St George West	18	7.9	10.3	26.2
Stockwood	12	5.7	6.1	17.4
Stoke Bishop	31	9.4	21.6	40.4
Westbury-on-Trym	22	6.8	15.6	29.2
Whitchurch Park	19	6.8	12.2	25.8
Windmill Hill	31	5.9	25.2	37.0
BRISTOL	25.3	1.2	24.1	26.6
Question number 26a				
Sample size 5096				
Year 2010				
Priority neighbourhoods	24.4	2.5	21.9	26.9
Older people	22.7	1.6	21.1	24.4
Disabled people	21.9	3.4	18.5	25.2
BME	27.2	5.0	22.2	32.3
Carer	27	2.9	23.6	29.4
LGBT	24	8.3	15.6	32.2
Male	22.3	1.9	20.4	24.2
Female	27.4	1.7	25.7	29.0
Christian	21.2	1.5	19.7	22.8
Muslim	18	8.1	9.4	25.7
No faith	32.2	2.4	29.8	34.6

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



Source:
Quality of Life survey
Bristol City Council 2010



3. Making our prosperity sustainable

Indicator **% respondents who have or intend to take action to tackle climate change**

Why is this indicator relevant? This indicator measures the proportion of residents who are concerned about the warming climate and sustainable development. Results indicate those areas and communities with raised awareness about climate change, where initiatives and actions to save energy, recycle waste and adopt greener lifestyles are more likely to be more successful.

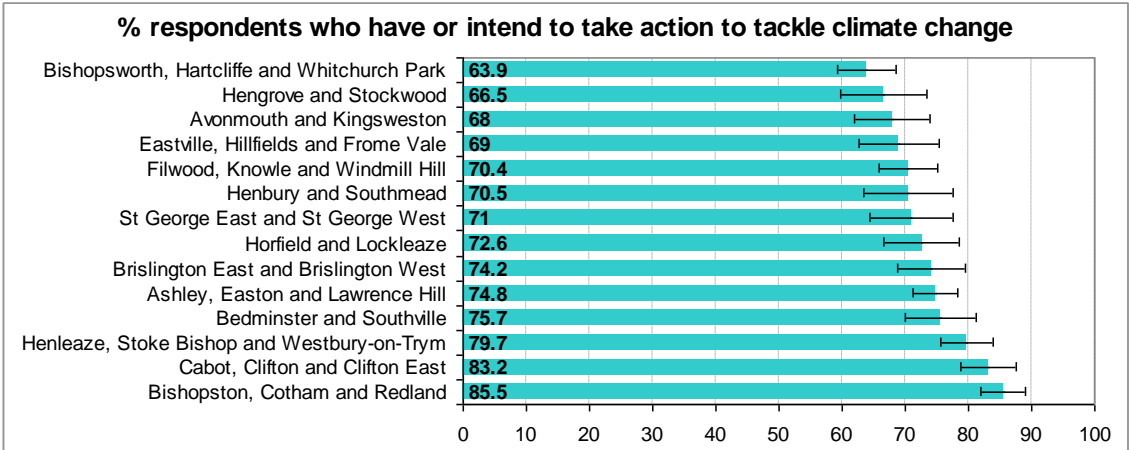
What is the indicator showing? When asked about action to tackle climate change, 74% of respondents said they had, or intend to take action. This is a significant increase from 2007 when 69% of residents said the same.



This indicator showed little variation across the city. Taking action or intention to take action, was lowest in Whitchurch Park (58%) and highest in Bishopston (89%).

Fewer disabled people, older people and people living in deprived areas had taken (or intended to take) action to tackle climate change. One of the most significant results was the difference between genders – only 69% of men compared to 77% of women. This pattern was also found in previous surveys.

Neighbourhood Partnership area:



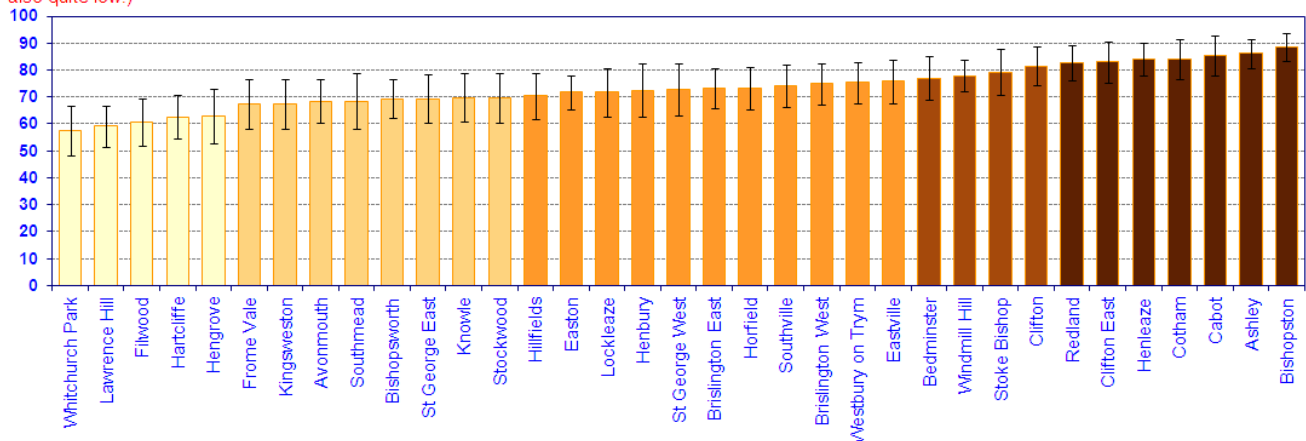
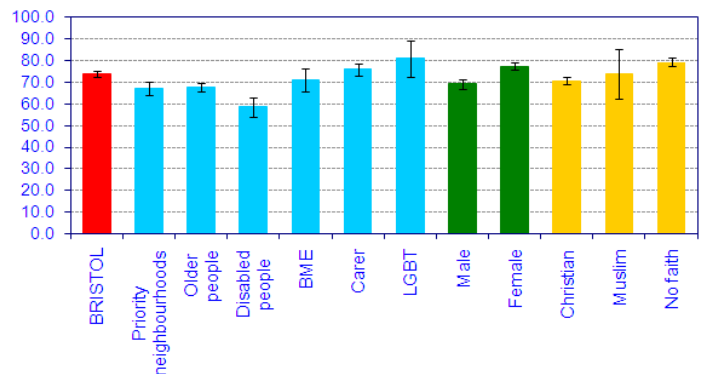
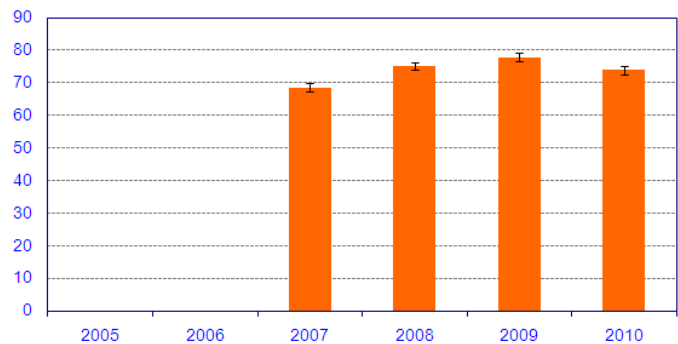
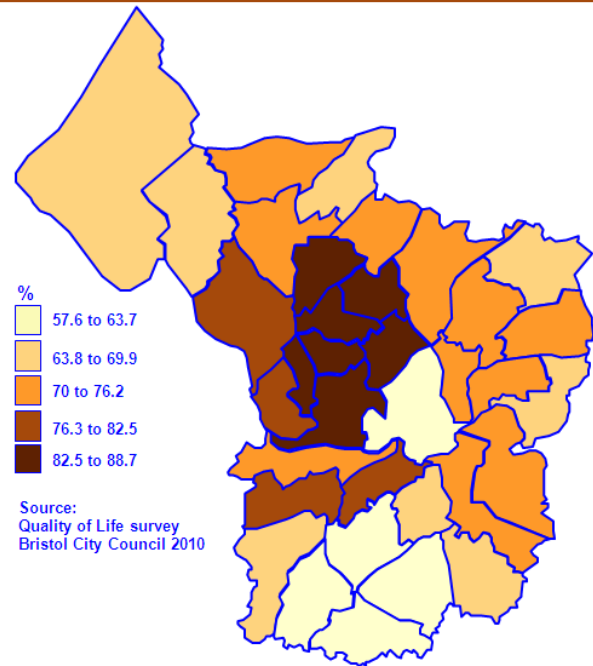
Residents were asked supplementary questions on whether they had **changed the way they travelled, reduced their household waste, reduced energy use at home and chosen local food/changed their diet to help tackle climate change**. These indicators had improved since 2007 with more residents changing their lifestyle to help tackle climate change. About half of the residents living in the central wards had changed the way they travelled compared to only a fifth in peripheral wards. Recycling was high across the city (87%), as was reducing energy use at home (81%).

Gender differences were also apparent for these indicators. More men, compared to women had changed the way they travelled whilst more women were buying more local food and eating less meat and dairy produce, than men.

% respondents who have or intend to take action to tackle climate change

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	86	5.3	80.8	91.5
Avonmouth	69	8.2	60.3	76.6
Bedminster	77	8.0	69.0	85.1
Bishopston	89	5.2	83.5	93.9
Bishopsworth	69	7.1	62.3	76.4
Brislington East	73	7.5	65.8	80.9
Brislington West	75	7.7	67.3	82.7
Cabot	85	7.3	78.1	92.8
Clifton	82	7.1	74.4	88.6
Clifton East	83	7.6	75.5	90.8
Cotham	84	7.3	76.8	91.3
Easton	72	6.4	65.3	78.1
Eastville	76	8.1	67.7	83.9
Filwood	61	8.8	51.7	69.2
Frome Vale	67	9.4	58.0	76.8
Hartcliffe	63	8.1	54.4	70.7
Henbury	73	9.8	62.7	82.2
Hengrove	63	10.0	53.0	72.9
Henleaze	84	6.1	77.9	90.1
Hillfields	71	8.5	62.0	79.0
Horfield	73	7.9	65.4	81.1
Kingsweston	68	9.1	58.4	76.6
Knowle	70	8.9	60.9	78.7
Lawrence Hill	59	7.7	51.5	67.0
Lockleaze	72	9.0	62.7	80.7
Redland	83	6.5	76.4	89.4
Southmead	69	10.4	58.1	78.9
Southville	74	7.8	66.4	82.1
St George East	69	9.1	60.3	78.5
St George West	73	9.6	63.1	82.2
Stockwood	70	9.3	60.5	79.0
Stoke Bishop	79	8.5	70.7	87.7
Westbury-on-Trym	75	7.6	67.8	83.0
Whitchurch Park	58	9.2	48.4	66.8
Windmill Hill	78	5.8	72.1	83.8
BRISTOL	73.9	1.3	72.6	75.3
Question number	26c			
Sample size	4476			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	67.3	3.0	64.3	70.2
Older people	67.7	2.1	65.6	69.7
Disabled people	58.7	4.4	54.3	63.1
BME	71	5.4	65.7	76.5
Carer	76	3.0	72.9	78.9
LGBT	81	8.5	72.0	88.9
Male	69.2	2.2	67.0	71.4
Female	77.4	1.7	75.7	79.1
Christian	70.8	1.9	68.9	72.7
Muslim	74	11.4	62.7	85.4
No faith	79.5	2.1	77.4	81.6

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



3. Making our prosperity sustainable

Indicator

% respondents who go to work (as driver) by car, as a car passenger, by bus, by cycle or walk

Why is this indicator relevant?

This indicator measures the proportion of residents who are regular car drivers, as well as regular users of other modes of transport. It is a proxy measure for traffic congestion and traffic-related air pollution. It also measures if there is behavioural change and more sustainable modes are being used in preference to cars for regular, short journeys.

What is the indicator showing?

Fewer respondents (54%) travelled by car to work in 2010 (as drivers) compared to previous years and this indicates a slow downward trend to use other modes. This trend is significant if only men are considered and 56% of men drove to work in 2010 compared to 62% in 2005.

The most regular car drivers in the city lived in the peripheral wards Henbury, Hengrove and Westbury-on-Trym. Not surprisingly, only 20% of residents in Cabot drove to work. The neighbourhood showing the biggest drop in drivers was Filwood/Knowle/Windmill Hill.

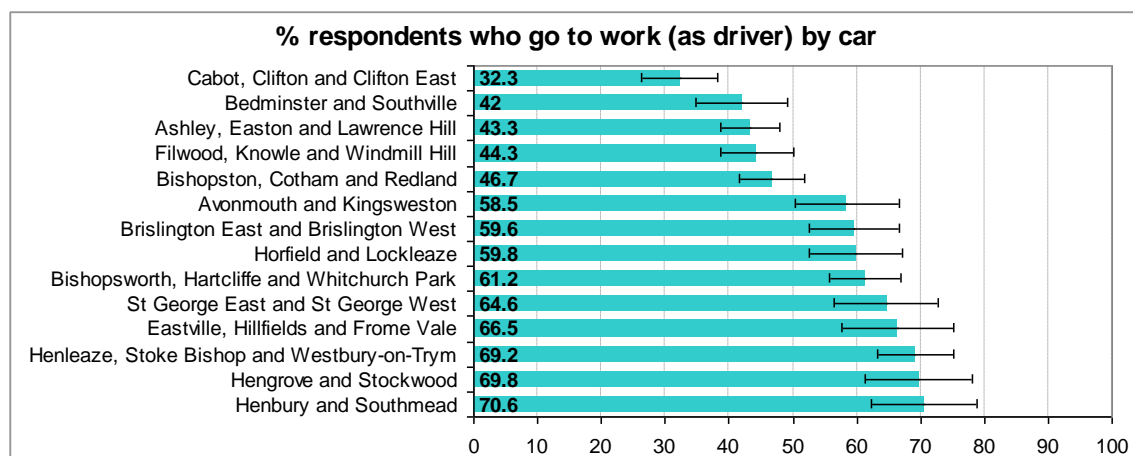


Some related indicators have shown little change; residents who travel as a car passenger to work had stayed the same at 5%, residents who used the bus was at 10%, those who walked at 17%. A change has been seen with the number of cyclists and over the past six years the proportion of people cycling to work has significantly increased from 7% in 2007 to 10% in 2010. See following pages for more detail about cycling.

When further analysed by equalities groups, more women walked to work (21%) compared to men (13%) in 2010. Significantly more carers drove to work (63%), indicating they were 'working carers' and this pattern has been seen in previous surveys.

The rise in petrol prices between 2005-2010 should also be borne in mind with the interpretation of this indicator trend, as the current high cost of fuel is likely to be influencing car use.

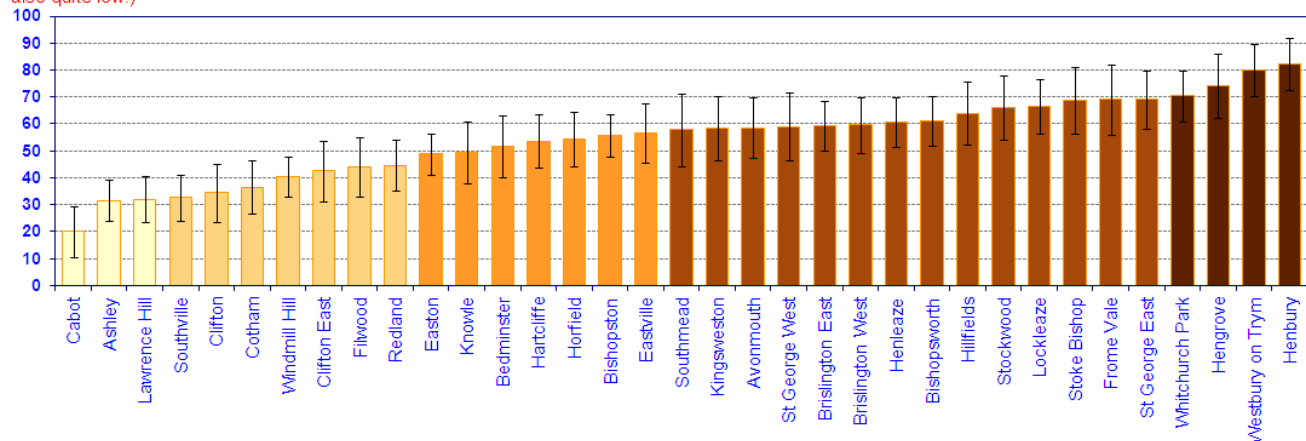
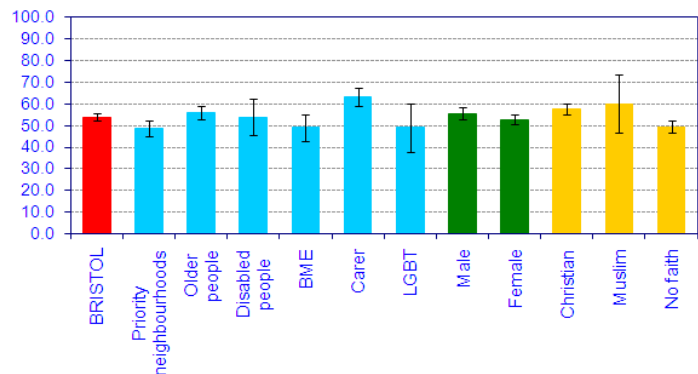
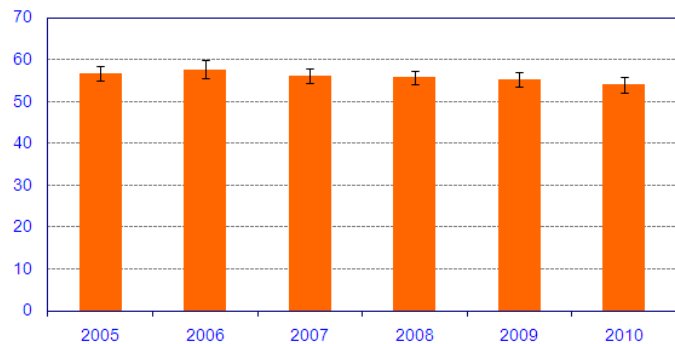
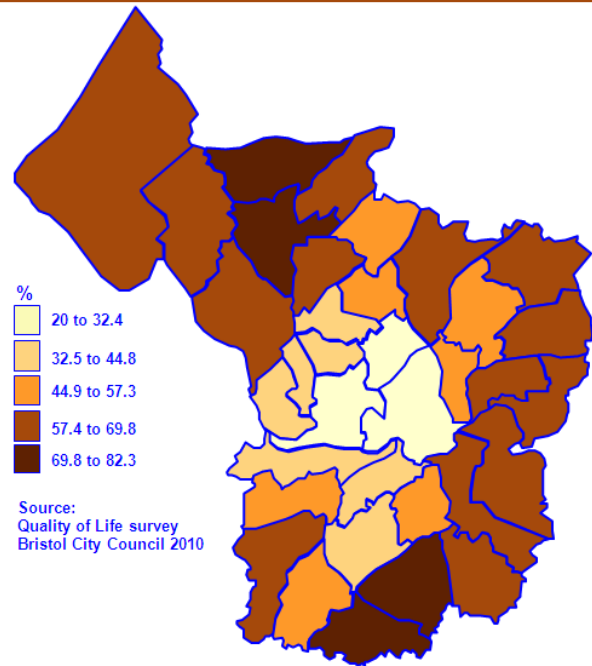
Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



% respondents who go to work (as driver) by car

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	32	7.7	23.9	39.3
Avonmouth	59	11.3	47.3	69.9
Bedminster	52	11.4	40.2	63.0
Bishopston	56	7.8	48.0	63.7
Bishopsworth	61	9.3	51.9	70.5
Brislington East	59	9.3	50.1	68.8
Brislington West	60	10.4	49.3	70.1
Cabot	20	9.3	10.7	29.4
Clifton	35	10.8	23.7	45.3
Clifton East	43	11.3	31.3	53.8
Cotham	36	9.9	26.5	46.3
Easton	49	7.8	41.0	56.7
Eastville	57	11.0	45.8	67.7
Filwood	44	10.9	33.2	55.0
Frome Vale	69	13.0	56.0	82.0
Hartcliffe	54	9.7	44.0	63.4
Henbury	82	9.6	72.7	92.0
Hengrove	74	11.9	62.2	85.9
Henleaze	61	9.3	51.4	70.0
Hillfields	64	11.7	52.2	75.6
Horfield	54	10.3	44.1	64.7
Kingsweston	58	11.9	46.5	70.3
Knowle	50	11.6	37.9	61.2
Lawrence Hill	32	8.7	23.4	40.9
Lockleaze	67	10.0	56.6	76.7
Redland	45	9.5	35.2	54.3
Southmead	58	13.6	44.2	71.4
Southville	33	8.5	24.2	41.1
St George East	69	10.9	58.2	79.9
St George West	59	12.6	46.3	71.4
Stockwood	66	11.8	54.3	78.0
Stoke Bishop	69	12.4	56.2	81.0
Westbury-on-Trym	80	9.5	70.5	89.5
Whitchurch Park	70	9.5	60.9	80.0
Windmill Hill	40	7.4	32.9	47.7
BRISTOL	54.0	1.8	52.2	55.7
Question number	25a			
Sample size	3202			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	48.5	3.6	44.9	52.2
Older people	56.1	3.0	53.1	59.0
Disabled people	54	8.6	45.3	62.4
BME	49	6.4	42.3	55.2
Carer	63	4.0	59.2	67.3
LGBT	49	11.1	37.4	59.7
Male	55.6	2.8	52.8	58.4
Female	52.8	2.4	50.4	55.1
Christian	57.8	2.5	55.3	60.4
Muslim	60	13.5	46.0	73.0
No faith	49.4	2.8	46.6	52.2

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



3. Making our prosperity sustainable

Indicator

% respondents who ride a bicycle - at least once a week
% respondents who cycle to work, to shops, for leisure

Why is this indicator relevant?

Riding a bike is recognised as an important alternative mode of transport in the city that has less of an impact on the environment and is cheaper than most other types. It is also proven to be beneficial for improving health and fitness. It helps to lower both blood pressure and improves heart health, as well as improving mental health and wellbeing. This is an important measure for Bristol and the success of the "Cycling City" initiative.

What is the indicator showing?



% respondents who ride a bicycle - at least once a week

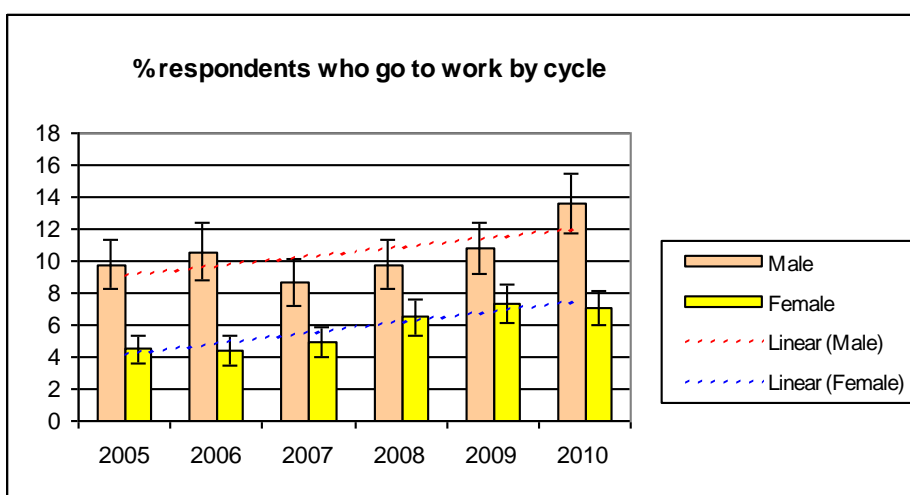
This indicator was recorded for the first time in the 2009 survey and in 2010 15% of respondents said they cycled at least once a week (16% in 2009). Several factors influence cycling such as proximity to services, gradient of hills and concern for personal safety. Seven times as many people in Ashley said they cycled at least once a week, at 35%, compared with St George East and Whitchurch Park, where only 5% cycled.

Significantly more men cycled than women (20% and 11% respectively), more people who stated their religion was 'no faith' were cyclists, at 23%, and there were fewer carers who were regular cyclists, at 11%.



% respondents who cycle to work, to shops, for leisure

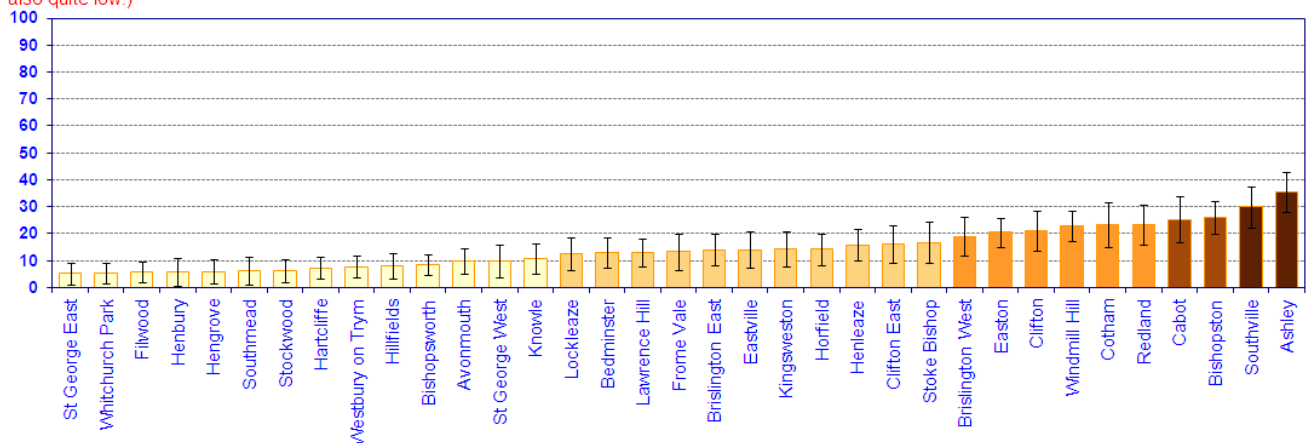
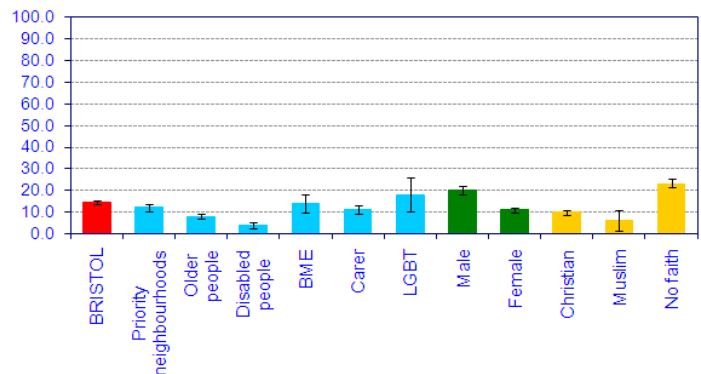
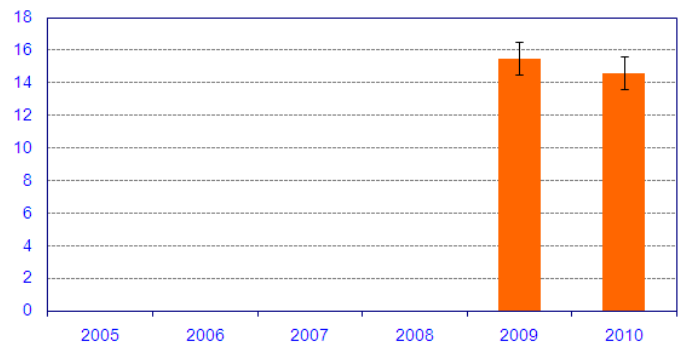
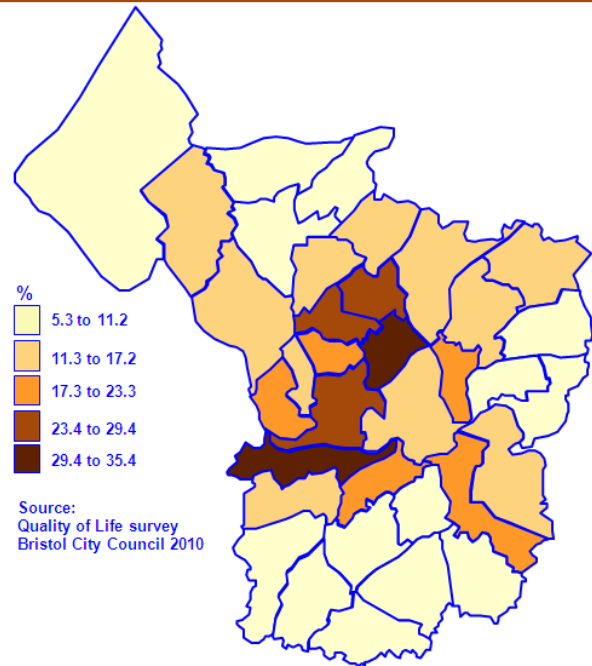
There has been a steady increase in the number of people cycling to work in the last six years. Cycling for other trips has increased but the trend is less marked. Twice as many men cycled to work and in 2010 (at 14%) compared to women (at 7%). This may reflect a trend of fewer men driving (see page 75).



% respondents who ride a bicycle- at least once a week

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	35	7.4	28.0	42.8
Avonmouth	10	4.9	5.0	14.9
Bedminster	13	5.6	7.3	18.4
Bishopston	26	6.2	19.9	32.2
Bishopsworth	9	3.9	4.7	12.4
Brislington East	14	5.8	8.2	19.8
Brislington West	19	7.1	11.9	26.1
Cabot	25	8.5	16.8	33.9
Clifton	21	7.5	13.5	28.4
Clifton East	16	6.8	9.4	23.0
Cotham	23	8.3	15.0	31.5
Easton	21	5.4	15.1	25.9
Eastville	14	6.7	7.3	20.7
Filwood	6	3.8	1.9	9.4
Frome Vale	13	6.7	6.7	20.1
Hartcliffe	7	4.0	3.3	11.2
Henbury	6	5.0	0.8	10.8
Hengrove	6	4.4	1.6	10.4
Henleaze	16	5.9	9.9	21.8
Hillfields	8	4.8	3.4	13.1
Horfield	14	5.8	8.5	20.1
Kingsweston	14	6.5	7.7	20.6
Knowle	11	5.6	5.0	16.3
Lawrence Hill	13	5.1	8.0	18.2
Lockleaze	13	6.0	6.7	18.8
Redland	23	7.3	16.1	30.7
Southmead	6	5.3	0.9	11.5
Southville	30	7.7	22.2	37.6
St George East	5	4.0	1.3	9.2
St George West	10	6.1	3.8	16.0
Stockwood	6	4.4	1.8	10.7
Stoke Bishop	17	7.7	9.1	24.5
Westbury-on-Trym	8	4.2	3.6	12.1
Whitchurch Park	5	3.9	1.5	9.3
Windmill Hill	23	5.6	17.3	28.5
BRISTOL	14.6	1.0	13.6	15.7
Question number	23			
Sample size	4916			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	12	1.8	10.2	13.9
Older people	7.8	1.1	6.7	8.9
Disabled people	3.9	1.6	2.3	5.6
BME	14	4.2	9.8	18.2
Carer	11	2.1	8.9	13.1
LGBT	18	7.9	10.2	26.0
Male	20.1	1.9	18.2	22.0
Female	11	1.2	9.8	12.1
Christian	9.8	1.1	8.7	11.0
Muslim	6	4.6	1.4	10.6
No faith	23.4	2.1	21.3	25.5

(No faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



3. Making our prosperity sustainable

Indicator

% respondents satisfied with the range and quality of outdoor events in Bristol

% residents satisfied with

(i) museums, galleries

(ii) theatres, concert halls

(iii) libraries

Why is this indicator relevant?

These indicators measure satisfaction with culture and arts events and facilities in the city. Events can include local festivals, major festivals (e.g. Balloon Festival, Harbourside), park events, sports and science events.

Culture, arts and leisure activities can promote health, education and a sense of identification with the locality. The indicators will decrease if residents are less happy with these events and facilities in Bristol and in their local neighbourhood i.e. if they are of poor quality, access is poor and if they are poor value for money.

What is the indicator showing?

% respondents satisfied with the range and quality of outdoor events in Bristol

There was increasing satisfaction with the range and quality of outdoor events in Bristol in 2010, at 80% (77% in 2009). This significant improvement over the last six years was also noticeable at ward level in Ashley, Brislington West, Easton, Eastville, Hillfields and Westbury-on-Trym. The gap between the deprived areas and the rest of the city had narrowed (from 9% to 6% over this period).

Positive change was also very apparent for the equalities groups. Satisfaction amongst Black and minority ethnic groups had risen to 79% (65% in 2009), and disabled people at 69% (60% in 2009). There were also gender differences and more women (82%) were satisfied than men (77%).

% residents satisfied with (i) museums, galleries (ii) theatres, concert halls (iii) libraries

These indicators were new to the Quality of Life survey 2010 but were previously included in the Place survey 2008. Satisfaction improved significantly in all three areas in 2010:

68% were satisfied with museums, galleries (54% in 2008)

67% were satisfied with theatres, concert halls (51% in 2008)

75% were satisfied with libraries (68% in 2008).

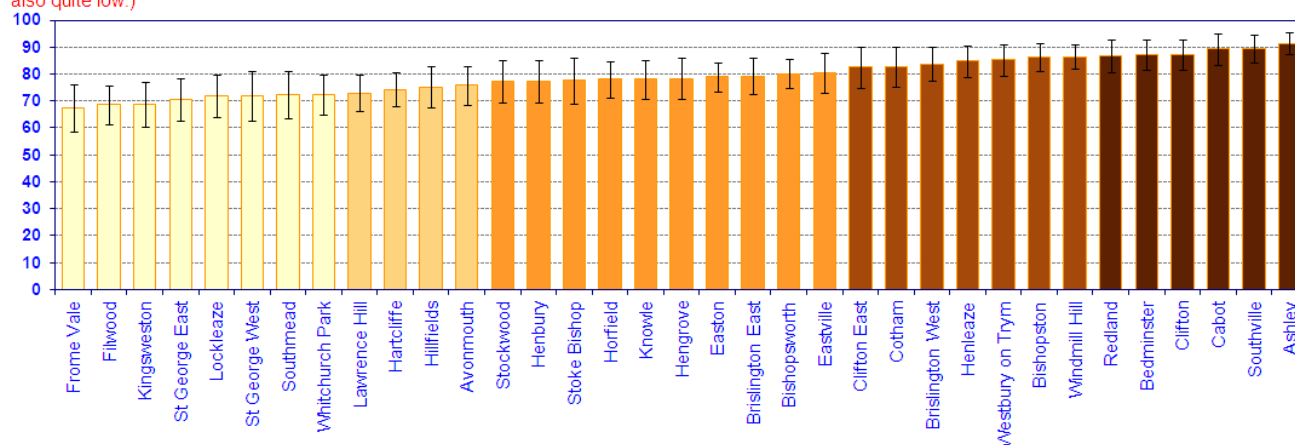
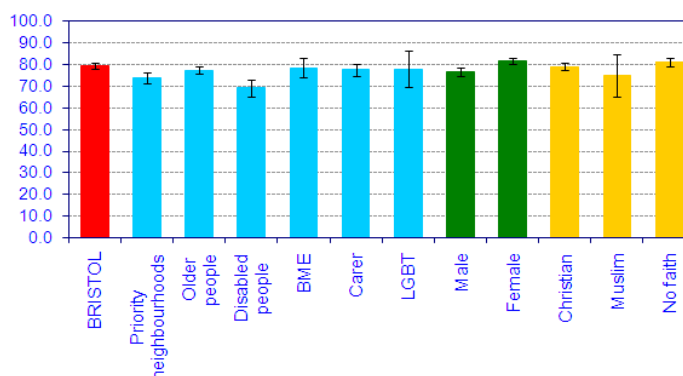
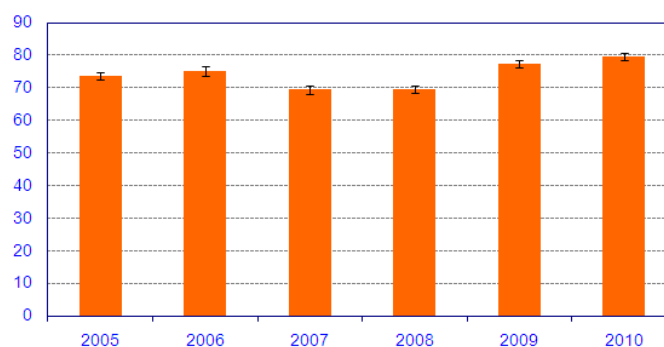
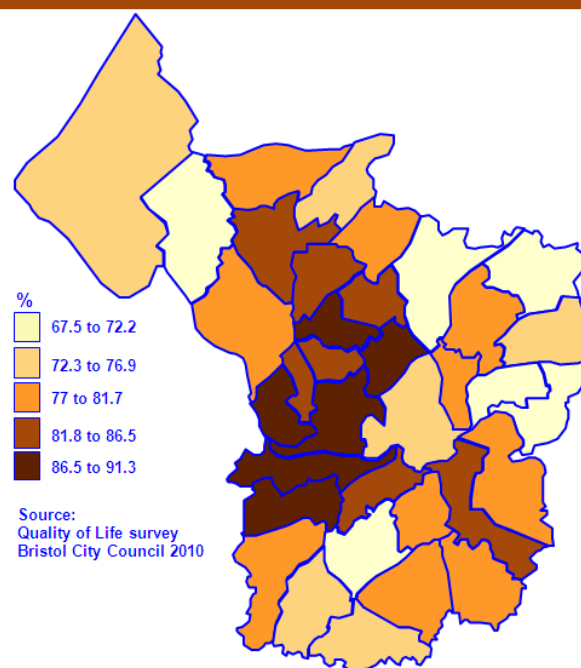
Generally satisfaction was highest in the northwest/west areas where there was least deprivation. Satisfaction with libraries was more patchy, although the highest levels of satisfaction were measured in Henleaze (95%).



% respondents satisfied with the range and quality of outdoor events in Bristol

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	91	4.0	87.3	95.3
Avonmouth	76	7.2	68.6	83.0
Bedminster	87	5.6	81.6	92.9
Bishopston	86	5.0	81.3	91.4
Bishopsworth	80	5.4	74.7	85.6
Brislington East	79	6.6	72.7	86.0
Brislington West	84	6.3	77.5	90.1
Cabot	89	5.7	83.6	95.1
Clifton	87	5.7	81.5	93.0
Clifton East	83	7.5	75.0	89.9
Cotham	83	7.4	75.4	90.2
Easton	79	5.5	73.4	84.5
Eastville	81	7.5	73.0	88.0
Filwood	69	7.3	61.3	75.9
Frome Vale	68	8.8	58.7	76.3
Hartcliffe	74	6.4	67.9	80.8
Henbury	77	7.7	69.6	85.1
Hengrove	78	7.7	70.7	86.0
Henleaze	85	5.8	79.0	90.7
Hillfields	75	7.6	67.6	82.8
Horfield	78	6.9	71.1	85.0
Kingsweston	69	8.4	60.5	77.3
Knowle	78	7.3	70.7	85.3
Lawrence Hill	73	6.6	66.4	79.6
Lockleaze	72	7.8	64.0	79.6
Redland	87	5.9	80.9	92.7
Southmead	72	8.9	63.4	81.3
Southville	90	5.3	84.2	94.7
St George East	71	8.0	62.6	78.6
St George West	72	9.1	62.8	81.0
Stockwood	77	7.9	69.3	85.1
Stoke Bishop	78	8.5	69.2	86.2
Westbury-on-Trym	85	5.7	79.5	90.9
Whitchurch Park	72	7.3	65.0	79.6
Windmill Hill	86	4.5	81.9	91.0
BRISTOL	79.6	1.2	78.4	80.7
Question number	19			
Sample size	5023			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	74	2.6	71.4	76.5
Older people	77.5	1.7	75.8	79.1
Disabled people	69.4	3.9	65.5	73.2
BME	78.6	4.5	74.1	83.2
Carer	78	2.8	74.8	80.3
LGBT	78	8.5	69.6	86.6
Male	76.6	1.9	74.7	78.5
Female	81.6	1.4	80.2	83.1
Christian	79.2	1.5	77.7	80.8
Muslim	75	9.8	65.4	84.9
No faith	81.4	2.0	79.4	83.4

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



3. Making our prosperity sustainable

Indicator

% respondents who have participated in creative activities in the last 12 months

Why is this indicator relevant?

Creative activities are an important part of human development and mental health and wellbeing. They can often include physical activity and promote a positive outlook and sense of achievement. Creative activities are often used as therapy with older people and those with mental impairment. In the Quality of Life survey creative activities were referred to as drama/theatre, dance, art/design/crafts, music, digital media - video/film/photography, spoken word/creative writing.

What is the indicator showing?

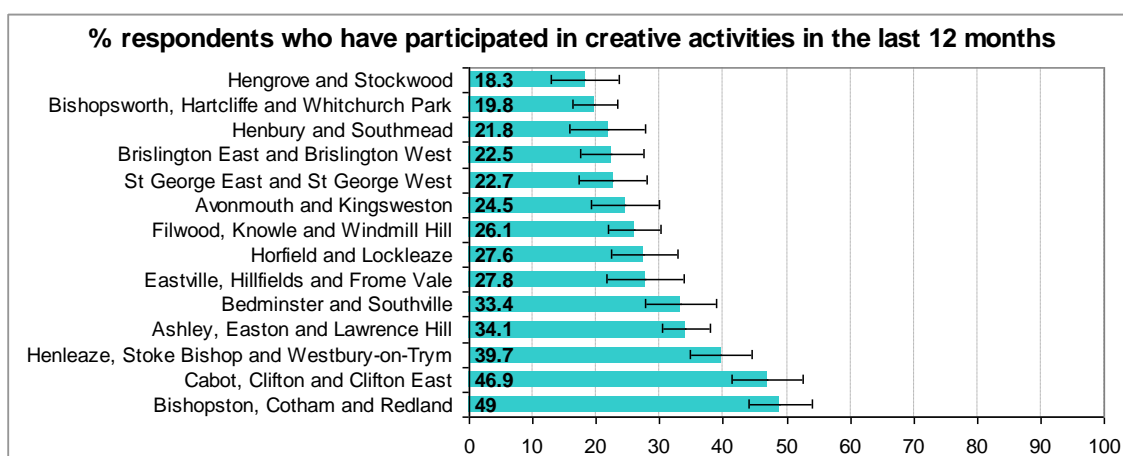
This indicator has dropped from 34% in 2007 to 31% in 2010 with fewer residents participating in creative activities. This indicator also fell in 2009 and this recent reduction may have been influenced by the recession, with cutbacks made on some more expensive creative activities that are perceived to be less important.



In general, the more affluent wards had a higher percentage of people involved in creative activities. This pattern had been the same in previous years. Only 16% (or less) of residents in Hengrove, St George West and Filwood were regularly involved in creative activities.

The analysis by the equalities groups showed that fewer disabled people were involved in creative activities (16%), as well as people living in deprived areas (21%), people of Muslim faith (20%) and older people (27%). Women participated in creative activities more than men (34% and 27% respectively) and most participation was found amongst the lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender community (45%).

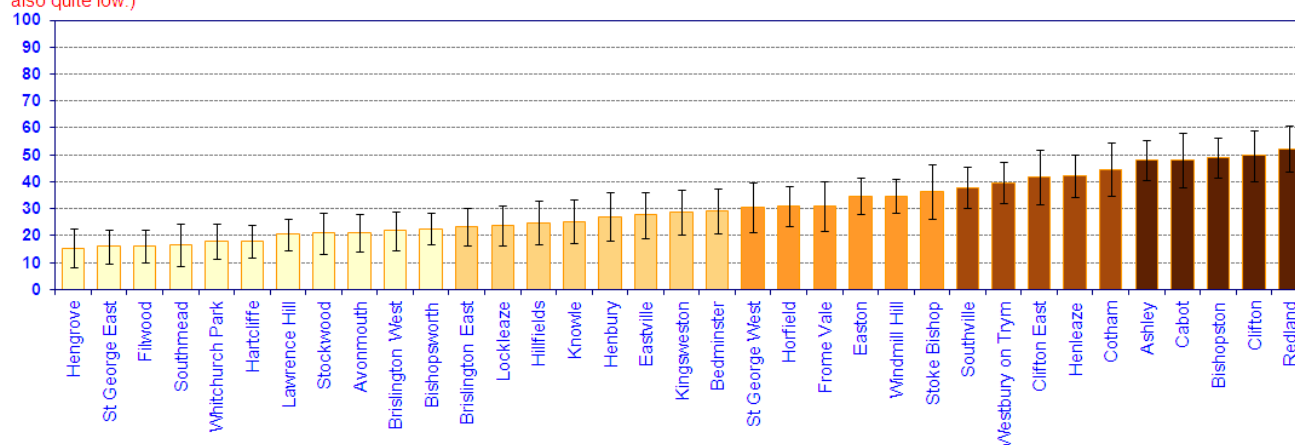
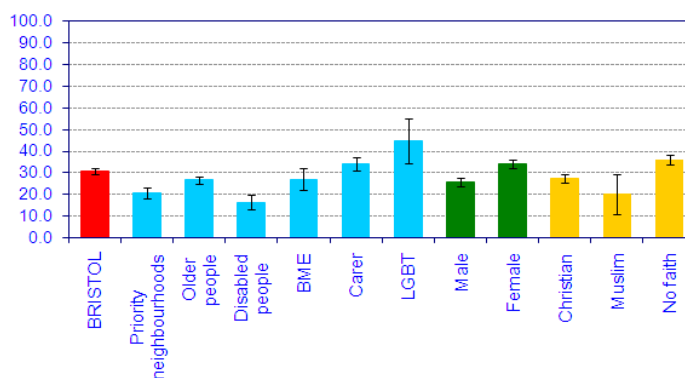
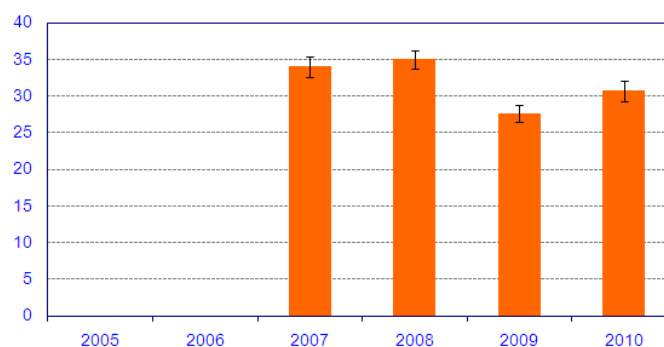
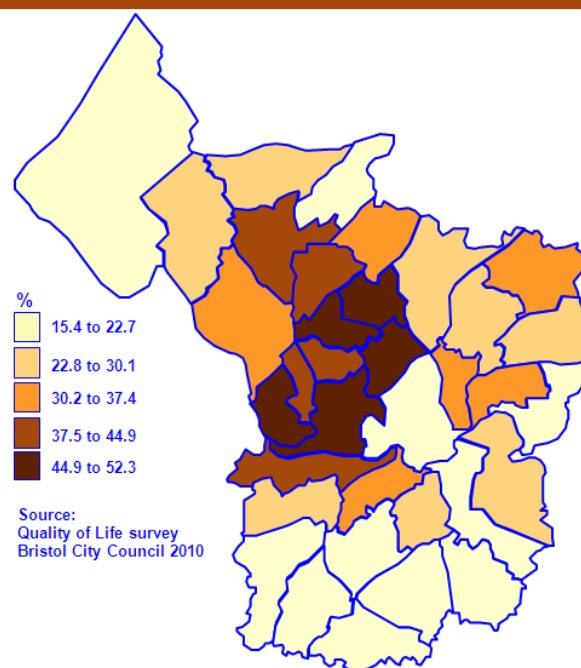
Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



% respondents who have participated in creative activities in the last 12 months

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	48	7.4	40.6	55.5
Avonmouth	21	7.1	14.0	28.2
Bedminster	29	8.2	21.1	37.6
Bishopston	49	7.5	41.6	56.6
Bishopsworth	23	5.9	16.7	28.5
Brislington East	23	6.9	16.3	30.1
Brislington West	22	7.0	14.8	28.8
Cabot	48	10.0	38.1	58.0
Clifton	50	9.3	40.4	59.0
Clifton East	42	10.1	31.7	52.0
Cotham	45	9.9	34.8	54.6
Easton	35	6.6	28.2	41.5
Eastville	28	8.5	19.2	36.1
Filwood	16	6.1	10.2	22.4
Frome Vale	31	9.1	22.0	40.3
Hartcliffe	18	5.9	12.1	23.9
Henbury	27	9.0	18.0	36.0
Hengrove	15	7.3	8.1	22.7
Henleaze	42	7.8	34.3	50.0
Hillfields	25	8.1	16.7	33.0
Horfield	31	7.3	23.7	38.4
Kingsweston	29	8.3	20.3	36.9
Knowle	25	8.0	17.3	33.2
Lawrence Hill	21	5.9	14.6	26.3
Lockleaze	24	7.3	16.4	31.1
Redland	52	8.6	43.7	60.8
Southmead	17	7.9	8.7	24.5
Southville	38	7.6	30.2	45.3
St George East	16	6.3	9.8	22.3
St George West	31	9.2	21.4	39.7
Stockwood	21	7.7	13.3	28.7
Stoke Bishop	37	10.2	26.3	46.6
Westbury-on-Trym	40	7.7	31.9	47.3
Whitchurch Park	18	6.6	11.3	24.5
Windmill Hill	35	6.5	28.3	41.2
BRISTOL	30.7	1.4	29.3	32.0
Question number 20a				
Sample size 4885				
Year 2010				
Priority neighbourhoods	20.7	2.4	18.3	23.1
Older people	26.7	1.7	25.0	28.5
Disabled people	16.4	3.2	13.2	19.6
BME	27	5.1	22.2	32.4
Carer	34	3.2	30.8	37.2
LGBT	45	10.4	34.5	55.3
Male	25.6	2.1	23.5	27.6
Female	34.2	1.8	32.4	36.0
Christian	27.4	1.7	25.7	29.1
Muslim	20	9.1	10.6	28.7
No faith	36.1	2.4	33.7	38.5

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



3. Making our prosperity sustainable

Indicator

% respondents who regularly use the internet at least once a week

Why is this indicator relevant?

This indicator measures the proportion of respondents who use the internet at least once a week at home, rather than in the workplace or in a local facility. Regular use of the internet and digital connectivity of households can facilitate communication - with the council or other organisations and with friends and family. Use of the internet can save time and money and has expanded due to the use of social media e.g. Facebook and Twitter.

Some areas of Bristol have varying broadband speeds and broadband can be considered a costly facility for some households. Free Wi-Fi (wireless) connectivity is increasingly available in central areas of the city.

What is the indicator showing?

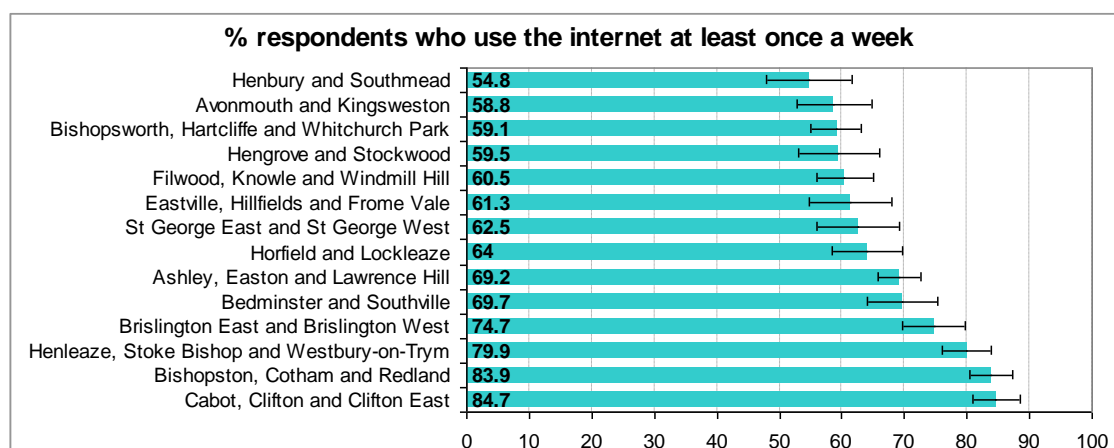
Over two thirds (68%) of residents make regular use of the internet at home. A further 18% said they do not have the internet.

In the northwest/west areas of the city internet use was much higher (over 80%) compared to deprived area (53%) and was lowest in Filwood (45%).



A bigger variation was seen across the equalities groups and only 36% of disabled people use the internet regularly. Usage was also low for older people (53%) but highest for Black and minority ethnic groups, people of Muslim faith, people with 'no faith' and lesbian gay, bisexual or transgender people (all over 77%).

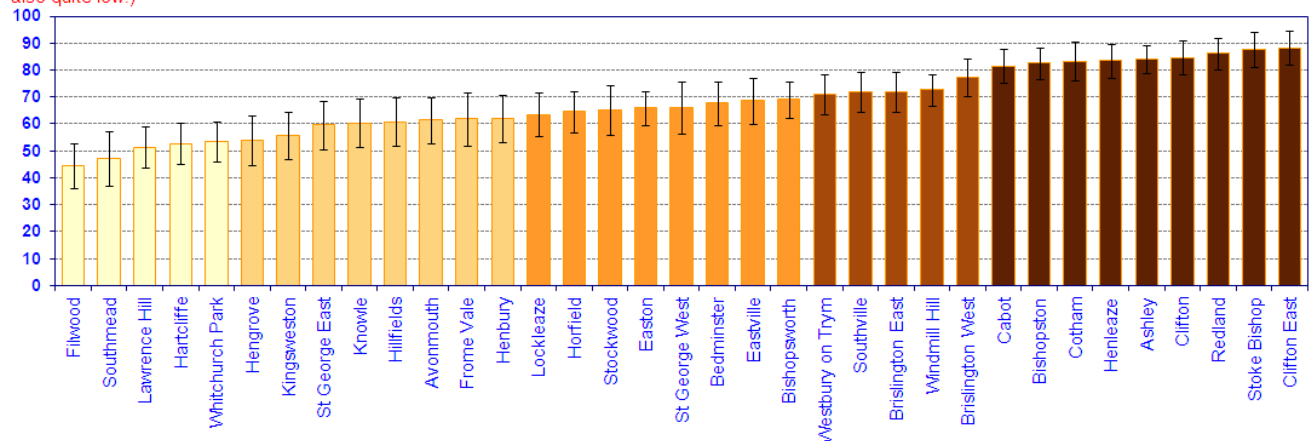
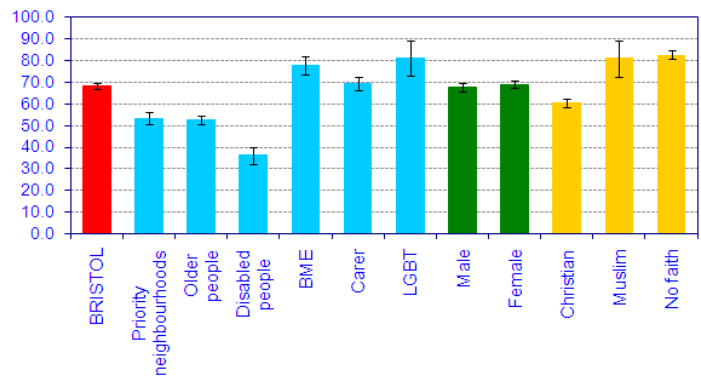
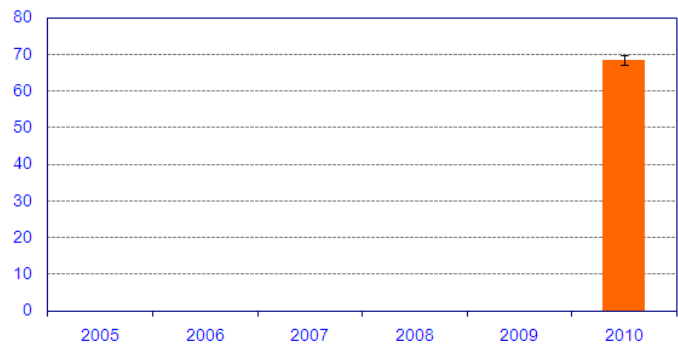
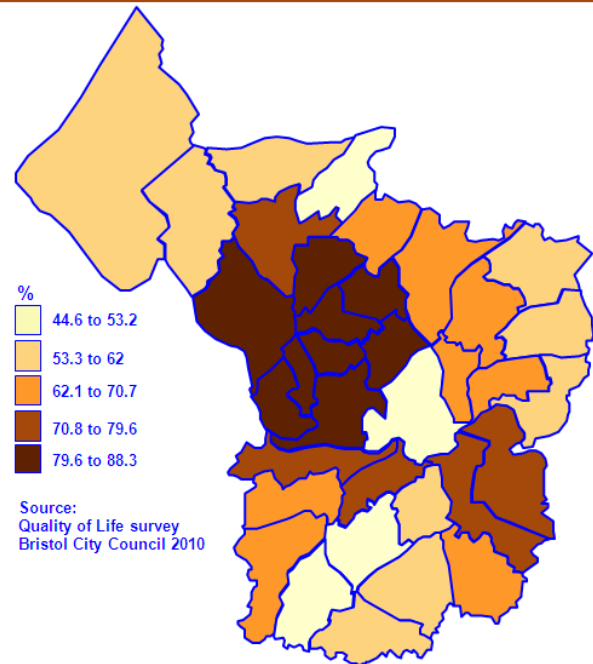
Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



% respondents who use the internet at least once a week

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	84	5.2	78.7	89.2
Avonmouth	61	8.4	53.0	69.8
Bedminster	68	8.1	59.7	75.9
Bishopston	83	5.8	76.7	88.3
Bishopsworth	69	6.6	62.4	75.6
Brislington East	72	7.4	64.5	79.3
Brislington West	77	6.8	70.5	84.1
Cabot	82	6.4	75.1	87.9
Clifton	85	6.2	78.5	90.9
Clifton East	88	6.4	81.9	94.8
Cotham	83	7.1	76.2	90.4
Easton	66	6.3	59.7	72.3
Eastville	69	8.5	60.2	77.1
Filwood	45	8.3	36.3	52.9
Frome Vale	62	9.9	51.9	71.8
Hartcliffe	53	7.6	45.2	60.5
Henbury	62	8.9	53.1	70.9
Hengrove	54	9.1	44.8	63.0
Henleaze	84	6.2	77.3	89.7
Hillfields	61	8.9	51.9	69.8
Horfield	65	7.8	56.7	72.3
Kingsweston	56	8.7	47.1	64.5
Knowle	60	8.9	51.5	69.3
Lawrence Hill	51	7.5	43.9	58.9
Lockleaze	64	8.1	55.4	71.6
Redland	86	5.9	80.3	92.0
Southmead	47	10.1	36.9	57.1
Southville	72	7.4	64.4	79.2
St George East	60	9.0	50.6	68.6
St George West	66	9.6	56.4	75.7
Stockwood	65	9.3	55.8	74.3
Stoke Bishop	88	6.5	81.2	94.1
Westbury-on-Trym	71	7.4	63.6	78.4
Whitchurch Park	53	7.4	45.9	60.7
Windmill Hill	73	5.8	66.8	78.4
BRISTOL	68.4	1.3	67.1	69.8
Question number	33			
Sample size	5087			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	53.2	2.8	50.4	56.1
Older people	52.7	2.0	50.7	54.6
Disabled people	36.3	3.9	32.4	40.2
BME	77.7	4.2	73.5	82.0
Carer	69	3.0	66.4	72.4
LGBT	81	8.1	72.4	88.5
Male	67.8	2.1	65.7	69.9
Female	69.1	1.7	67.4	70.8
Christian	60.5	1.8	58.7	62.4
Muslim	81	8.3	72.8	89.3
No faith	82.8	1.8	81.0	84.7

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



4. Raising the aspirations and achievements of our children, young people and families

Indicator

% respondents satisfied with children's playgrounds

Why is this indicator relevant?

This indicator reflects general satisfaction with outdoor leisure facilities for children and young people in the community. A low or decreasing value can indicate areas of the city where there is under-provision or poor quality play facilities.

Adequate play facilities for children and young people will encourage positive behaviour and mental wellbeing. All services have a role to play in putting the wellbeing of children at the heart of everything they do.

What is the indicator showing?

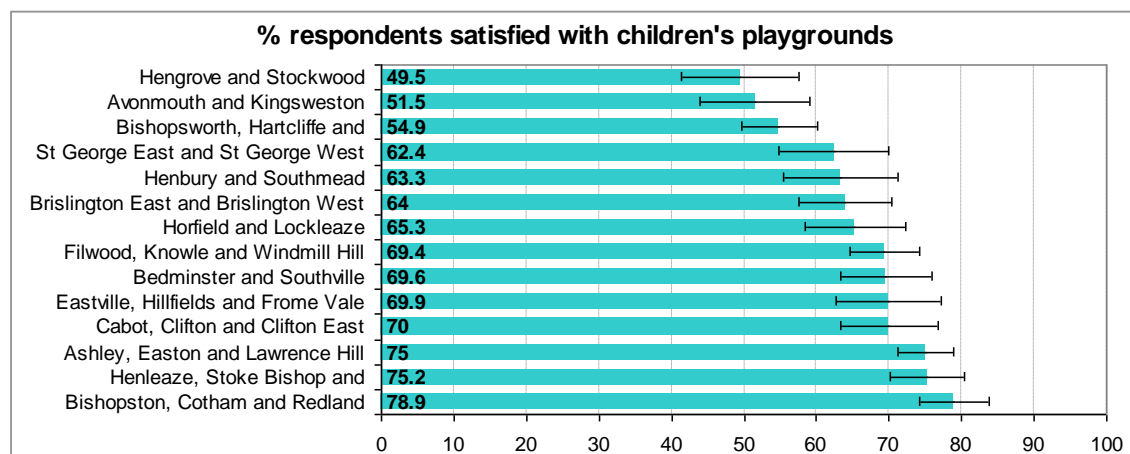
Overall, this indicator has shown a significant improvement since 2005 and has risen from 53% to 67% of residents satisfied with children's playgrounds and play areas in 2010.

Redland stood out with the most satisfied residents with such play facilities, at 88%, whilst only 60% were satisfied in deprived areas of the city. The gap between deprived areas and the rest of the city has narrowed from 13% to 7% indicating a more rapid improvement in the disadvantaged areas. Significant improvement was seen in many wards and Ashley, Bishopsworth, Brislington East and West, Easton, Lockleaze, Southmead and Whitchurch Park have seen some of the largest improvements.

Generally, analysis by the different equalities groups indicated little difference, compared to the ward variation. The exception was measured for Black and minority ethnic groups and a significant improvement was been recorded for this group, with 68% satisfied (52% in 2007 and 2008).



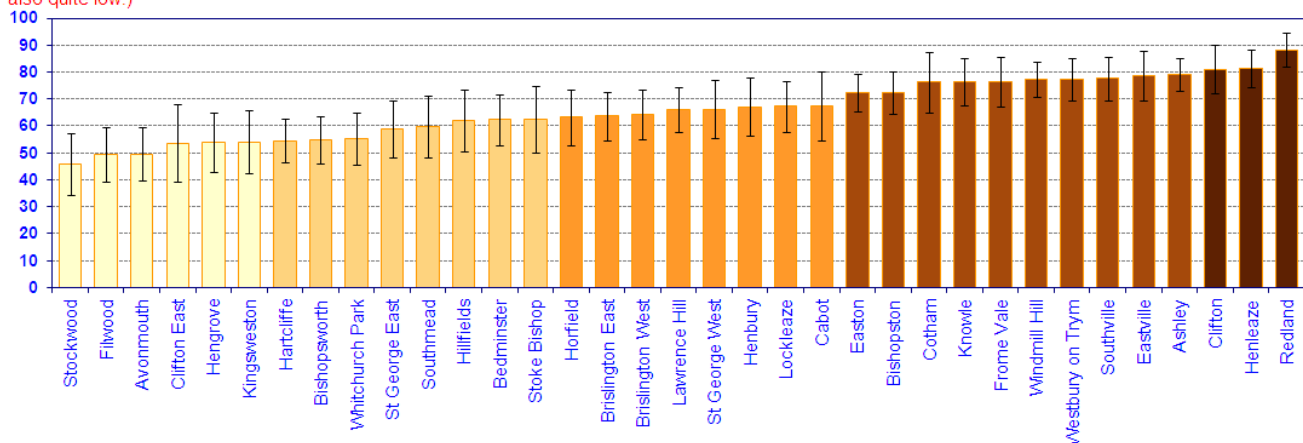
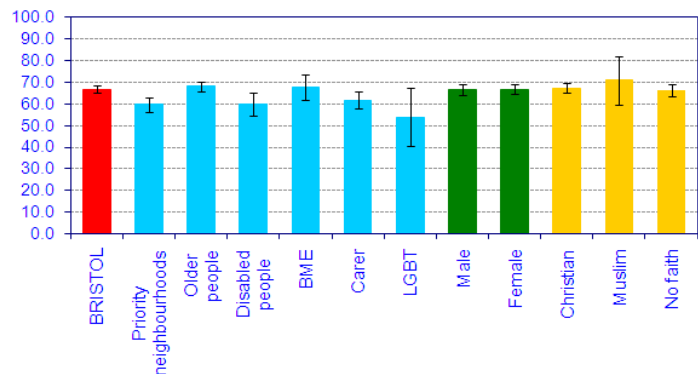
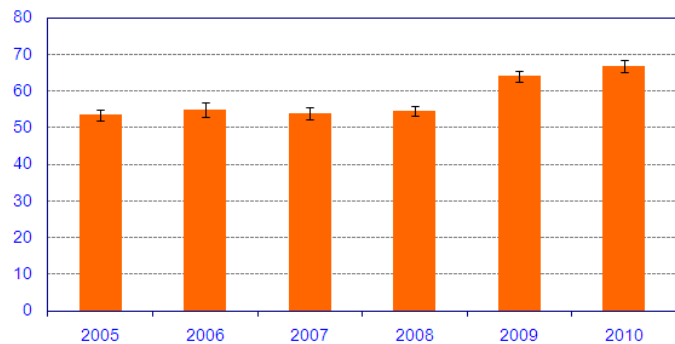
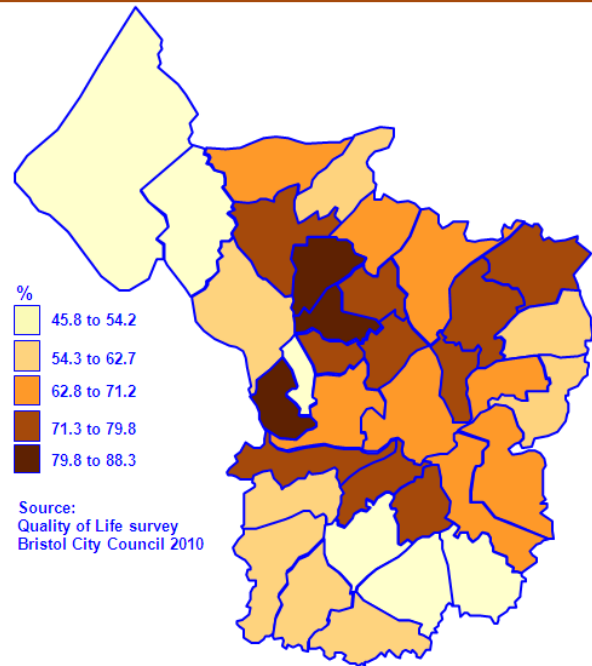
Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



% respondents satisfied with children's playgrounds

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	79	6.0	73.2	85.2
Avonmouth	50	9.9	39.6	59.5
Bedminster	62	9.4	53.0	71.9
Bishopston	72	7.9	64.5	80.2
Bishopsworth	55	8.9	46.0	63.8
Brislington East	64	8.9	54.7	72.6
Brislington West	64	9.2	55.2	73.6
Cabot	67	12.7	54.7	80.0
Clifton	81	9.1	72.0	90.2
Clifton East	54	14.5	39.1	68.0
Cotham	76	11.3	65.0	87.6
Easton	72	7.0	65.3	79.3
Eastville	79	9.1	69.6	87.7
Filwood	49	10.1	39.3	59.6
Frome Vale	77	9.2	67.4	85.7
Hartcliffe	54	8.1	46.3	62.6
Henbury	67	10.8	56.2	77.8
Hengrove	54	11.1	42.8	65.1
Henleaze	81	7.1	74.2	88.3
Hillfields	62	11.4	50.7	73.4
Horfield	63	10.3	52.9	73.4
Kingsweston	54	11.6	42.5	65.6
Knowle	76	8.8	67.6	85.2
Lawrence Hill	66	8.4	57.7	74.5
Lockleaze	67	9.3	57.9	76.6
Redland	88	6.4	81.9	94.7
Southmead	60	11.4	48.4	71.2
Southville	78	8.2	69.4	85.9
St George East	59	10.6	48.4	69.7
St George West	66	10.8	55.3	76.8
Stockwood	46	11.5	34.3	57.3
Stoke Bishop	63	12.4	50.2	75.1
Westbury-on-Trym	78	7.9	69.6	85.5
Whitchurch Park	55	9.5	45.8	64.9
Windmill Hill	77	6.5	70.9	84.0
BRISTOL	66.7	1.7	65.0	68.3
Question number	17			
Sample size	3495			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	59.8	3.4	56.4	63.2
Older people	68.2	2.3	65.9	70.5
Disabled people	60	5.3	54.2	64.8
BME	68	5.9	62.3	74.2
Carer	62	3.8	58.0	65.6
LGBT	54	13.3	40.4	66.9
Male	66.7	2.7	64.0	69.3
Female	66.8	2.1	64.7	68.9
Christian	67.4	2.2	65.2	69.5
Muslim	71	11.2	60.1	82.5
No faith	66.4	2.8	63.6	69.3

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



4. Raising the aspirations and achievements of our children, young people and families

Indicator

% respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for teenagers

Why is this indicator relevant?

This indicator reflects general satisfaction with leisure facilities and services for young people in the community. A low or decreasing value can indicate areas of the city where there is under-provision or poor quality youth facilities. Adequate leisure services/facilities for teenagers will promote health and wellbeing, positive behaviour and provide support. All services have a role to play in putting the wellbeing of children and young people at the heart of everything they do.

In the Place survey 2008, residents identified 'activities for teenagers' as an issue most in need of improvement in Bristol.

What is the indicator showing?

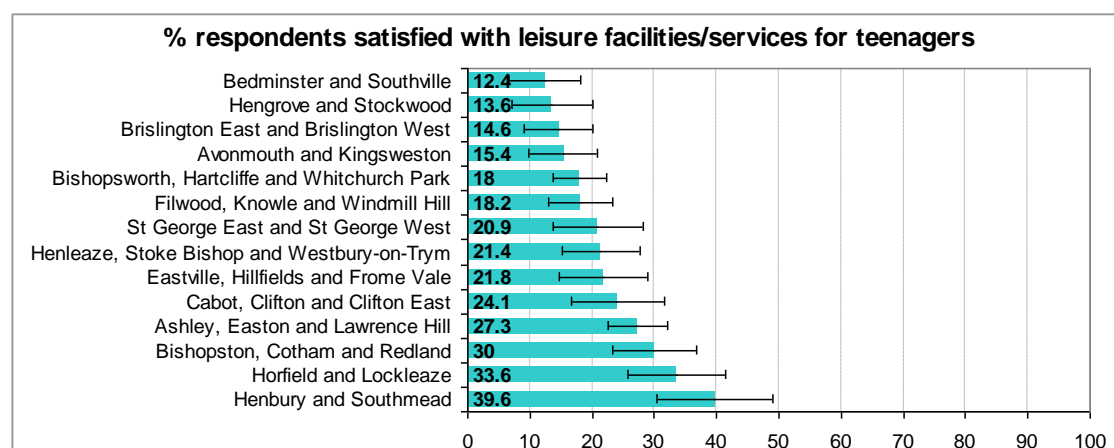
This indicator was re-introduced into the Quality of Life survey 2009 and had previously been measured between 2005 and 2007. In 2010, only 22% residents were satisfied with leisure services/facilities for teenagers (24% in 2009). Although still low, this is still an improvement compared to earlier years when it was below 20%.



Across the neighbourhoods, measurements were higher generally in the north of the city and in deprived areas (27%) and in the Henbury/Southmead area, 40% of respondents were satisfied. Satisfaction was lowest in Southville, at only 10%.

Significantly more Black and minority ethnic residents and people of Muslim faith were satisfied with leisure facilities (36% and 41% respectively). This trend has been found with previous surveys.

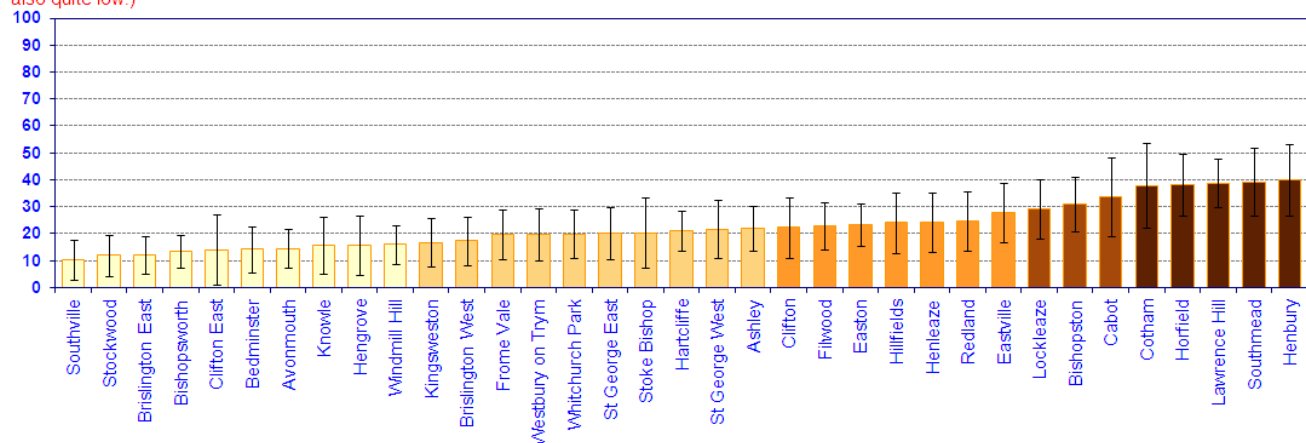
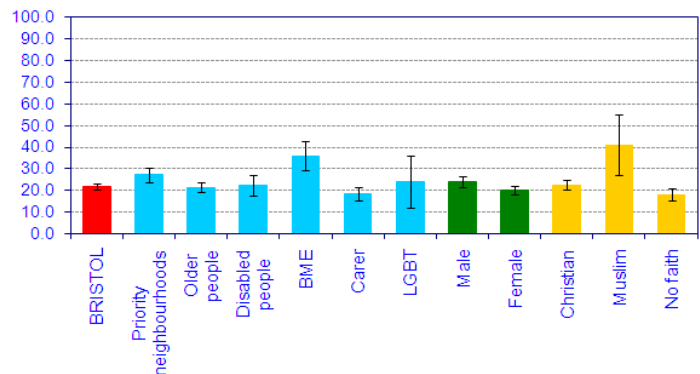
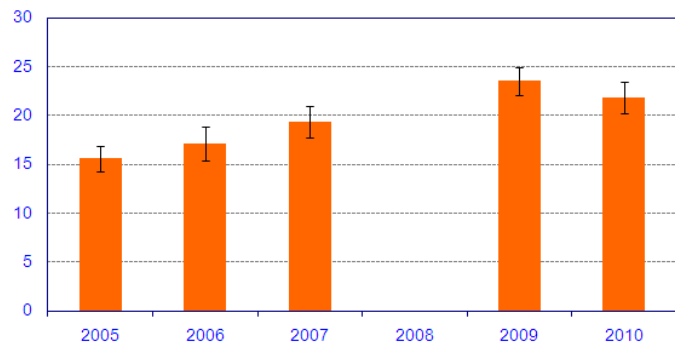
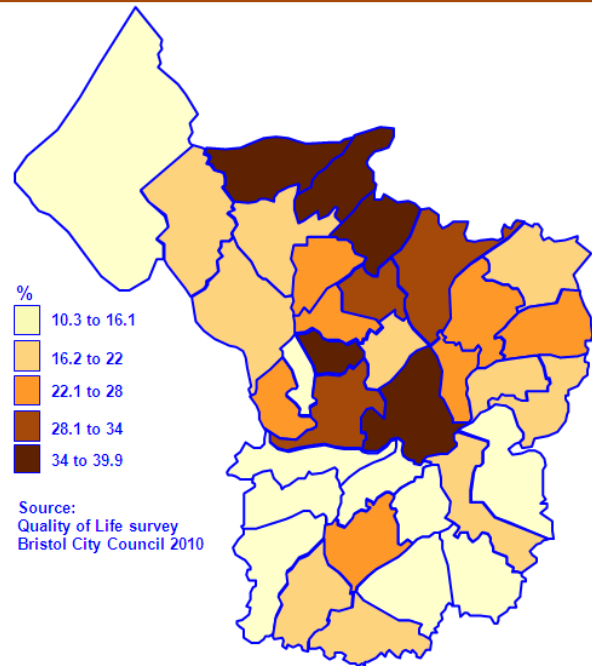
Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



% respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for teenagers

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	22	8.2	13.8	30.1
Avonmouth	15	7.2	7.3	21.6
Bedminster	14	8.4	5.8	22.6
Bishopston	31	10.1	20.7	40.9
Bishopsworth	13	6.1	7.2	19.4
Brislington East	12	7.1	5.1	19.2
Brislington West	17	8.8	8.5	26.1
Cabot	34	14.7	18.9	48.3
Clifton	22	11.2	11.1	33.5
Clifton East	14	13.1	0.9	27.2
Cotham	38	15.8	22.1	53.8
Easton	23	7.9	15.5	31.3
Eastville	28	11.1	16.8	38.9
Filwood	23	8.7	14.1	31.6
Frome Vale	20	9.2	10.5	28.9
Hartcliffe	21	7.4	13.7	28.6
Henbury	40	13.3	26.6	53.2
Hengrove	16	10.9	4.9	26.8
Henleaze	24	10.9	13.3	35.0
Hillfields	24	11.2	12.9	35.3
Horfield	38	11.4	26.7	49.6
Kingsweston	17	8.8	8.0	25.5
Knowle	16	10.7	5.0	26.3
Lawrence Hill	39	9.0	29.7	47.7
Lockleaze	29	10.8	18.4	39.9
Redland	25	11.0	13.8	35.9
Southmead	39	12.8	26.5	52.0
Southville	10	7.5	2.8	17.8
St George East	20	9.8	10.4	30.0
St George West	22	10.7	11.0	32.4
Stockwood	12	7.6	4.4	19.5
Stoke Bishop	20	13.1	7.2	33.3
Westbury-on-Trym	20	9.7	10.1	29.4
Whitchurch Park	20	9.0	10.8	28.8
Windmill Hill	16	7.2	8.9	23.3
BRISTOL	21.8	1.6	20.2	23.5
Question number	171			
Sample size	2655			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	27.2	3.4	23.8	30.7
Older people	21.5	2.3	19.2	23.8
Disabled people	22.4	4.8	17.6	27.2
BME	36	6.8	29.1	42.6
Carer	18	3.2	15.1	21.5
LGBT	24	12.3	11.8	36.4
Male	23.9	2.6	21.3	26.5
Female	20.1	2.1	18.0	22.3
Christian	22.5	2.1	20.4	24.7
Muslim	41	14.0	26.9	54.9
No faith	18.3	2.8	15.5	21.1

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



4. Raising the aspirations and achievements of our children, young people and families

Indicator

% respondents who agree that people take responsibility for the behaviour of their children

Why is this indicator relevant?

This is an indicator of the perception of responsible parenting. A low or decreasing value will encourage the local authority and its partners to support effective parenting and take action to ensure that parents are held responsible when their children behave in an unacceptable manner. This was a key national indicator and in 2008 was measured using the Place survey in every English local authority.

What is the indicator showing?

This indicator measured:

32% in the Bristol Place survey 2008

49% in the Quality of Life survey 2009

52% in the Quality of Life survey 2010

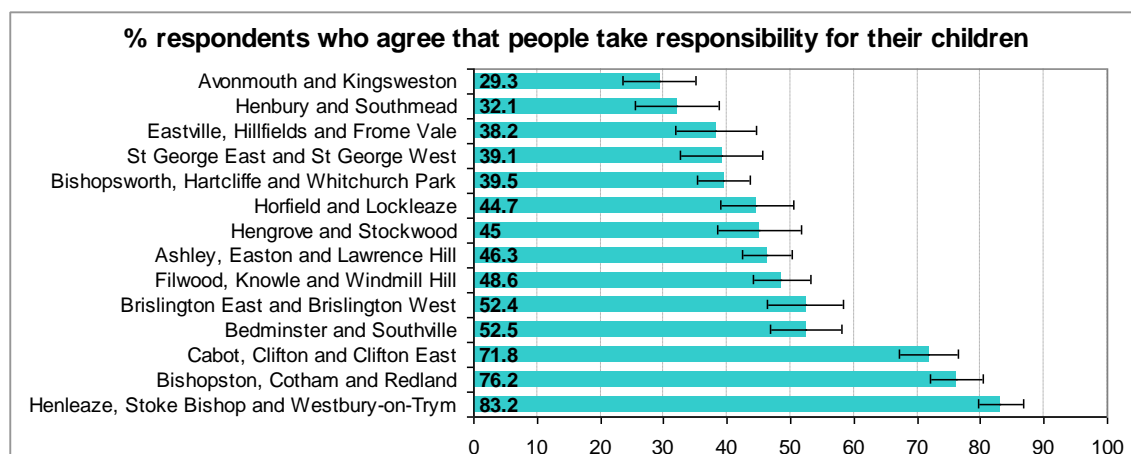
This indicator has improved significantly and Bristol compared well with the core cities average measurement in 2008, of 27%.



This indicator showed a big variation across the city. Most responsible parenting was recorded in wards in the west/northwest of Bristol, where residents (all ages) tend to have higher educational achievement and skills (see page 59). In deprived parts of the city only 32% of residents thought people took responsibility for the behaviour of their children. Some wards have seen significant improvements over the last few years. There was an additional 15%-20% of residents agreeing people were taking more responsibility for their children in Brislington West, Frome Vale, Hartcliffe, Lockleaze, Stockwood, Whitchurch Park and Windmill Hill.

A variation was recorded in the different equalities groups. Fewer people who described themselves as lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (33%), disabled people (44%) and men (49%) thought there was responsible parenting in their local area.

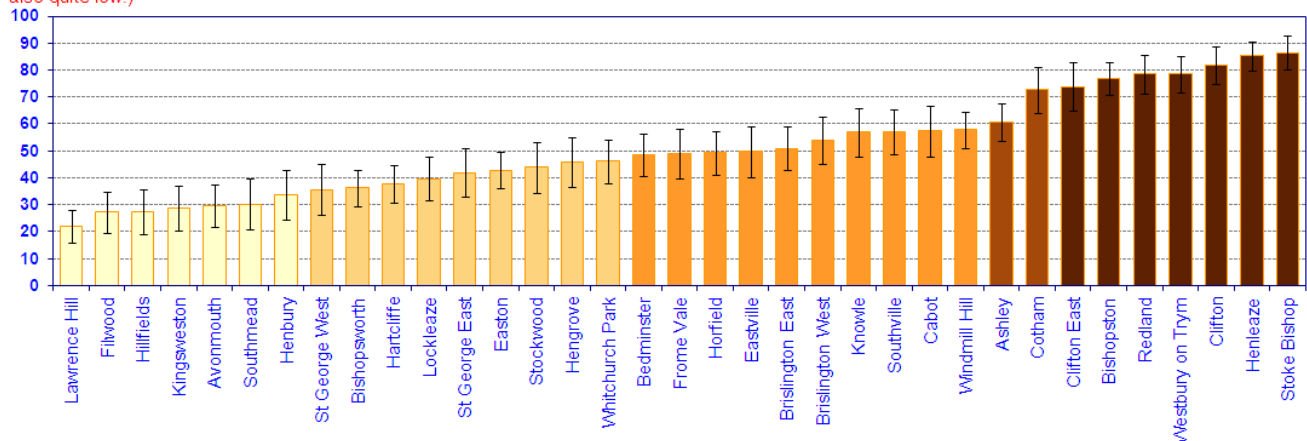
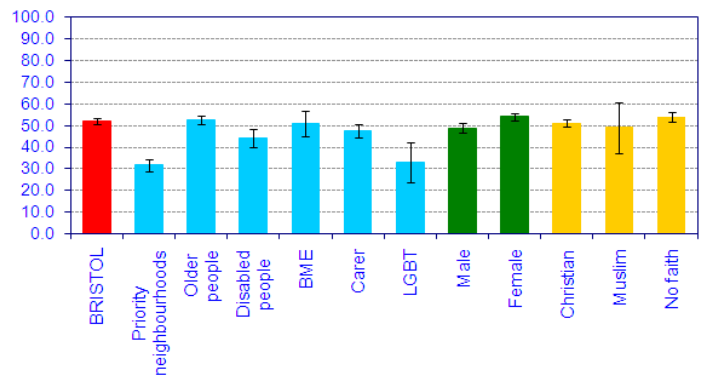
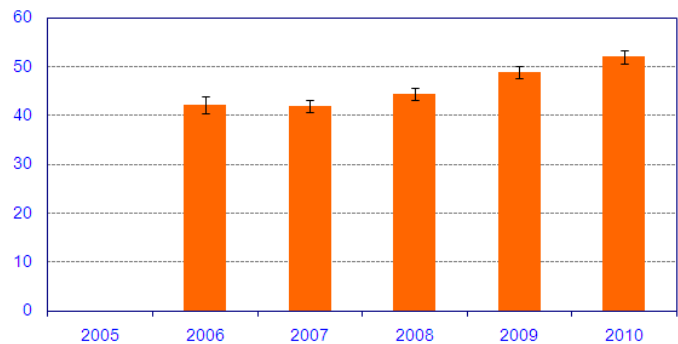
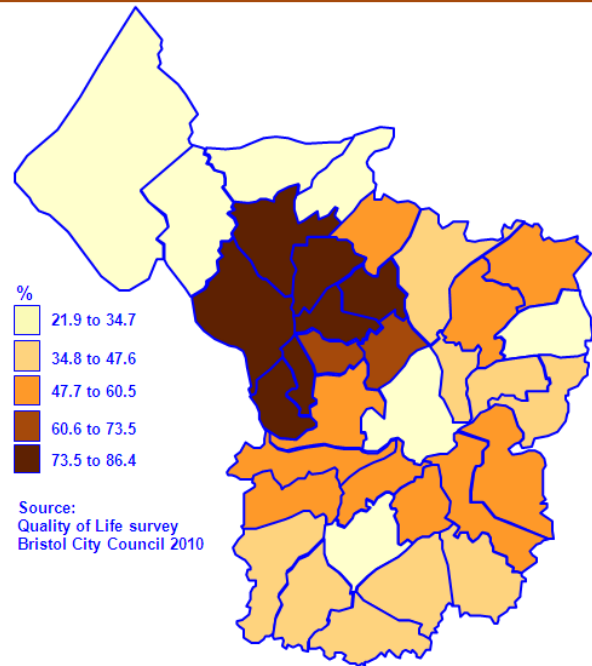
Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



% respondents who agree that people take responsibility for their children

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	61	7.0	53.8	67.8
Avonmouth	30	7.9	21.9	37.7
Bedminster	49	7.8	40.7	56.4
Bishopston	77	6.1	70.8	83.0
Bishopsworth	36	6.8	29.5	43.1
Brislington East	51	8.3	42.7	59.2
Brislington West	54	8.7	45.2	62.6
Cabot	57	9.5	47.9	66.9
Clifton	82	6.9	75.0	88.7
Clifton East	74	9.0	64.8	82.7
Cotham	73	8.4	64.2	81.0
Easton	43	6.8	36.1	49.7
Eastville	50	9.5	40.2	59.1
Filwood	27	7.6	19.6	34.8
Frome Vale	49	9.3	39.7	58.2
Hartcliffe	38	7.0	30.7	44.7
Henbury	34	9.4	24.3	43.0
Hengrove	46	9.2	36.8	55.2
Henleaze	85	5.4	80.0	90.9
Hillfields	27	8.4	18.9	35.6
Horfield	49	8.2	41.1	57.5
Kingsweston	29	8.2	20.6	36.9
Knowle	57	9.1	47.8	65.9
Lawrence Hill	22	6.0	15.9	27.9
Lockleaze	40	8.1	31.6	47.8
Redland	79	7.1	71.4	85.7
Southmead	30	9.5	20.8	39.8
Southville	57	8.4	48.8	65.6
St George East	42	9.0	33.0	50.9
St George West	36	9.6	26.1	45.4
Stockwood	44	9.4	34.5	53.4
Stoke Bishop	86	6.3	80.1	92.7
Westbury-on-Trym	79	6.8	71.7	85.3
Whitchurch Park	46	8.1	38.1	54.4
Windmill Hill	58	6.6	51.2	64.4
BRISTOL	52.0	1.3	50.7	53.4
Question number	6f			
Sample size	4941			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	31.6	2.7	28.9	34.4
Older people	52.7	2.0	50.7	54.6
Disabled people	44.3	4.2	40.1	48.5
BME	51	5.8	44.9	56.4
Carer	48	3.3	44.3	50.9
LGBT	33	9.4	23.1	41.9
Male	48.9	2.3	46.6	51.2
Female	54.1	1.8	52.3	55.9
Christian	51.2	1.9	49.3	53.0
Muslim	49	11.8	37.1	60.6
No faith	54	2.5	51.5	56.4

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



Indicator

% respondents satisfied with how the council runs things
% respondents who agree the council provides value for money

Why is this indicator relevant?

These are complex measures that cover the range of services provided by the council. The indicators were first asked in the Best Value User Satisfaction survey and in 2008 were introduced into the Place survey. Since this time, these indicators have been tracked using the Quality of Life survey.

These measures are related to the several indicators included in this report, measuring satisfaction with services provided by the council (e.g. clearance of litter and refuse, quality of parks, museums, theatres, libraries).

What is the indicator showing?

% respondents satisfied with how the council runs things

This indicator measured:

33% in the Bristol Place survey 2008

33% in the Quality of Life survey 2009

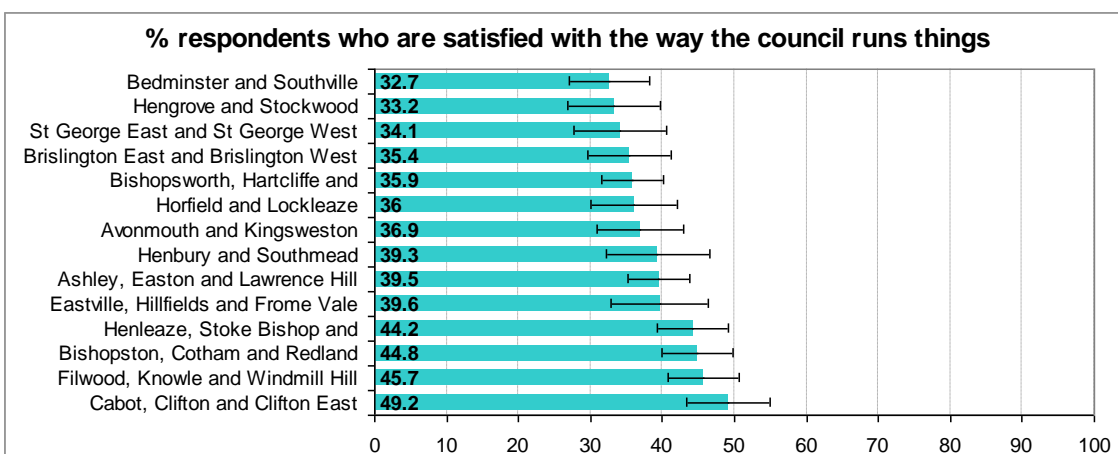
40% in the Quality of Life survey 2010.

This indicator has significantly improved, at 40%, although still lower than the core cities average in 2008, of 45%.

The neighbourhood area of Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East had most satisfied residents at 49%. Lowest levels of satisfaction occurred in Bedminster and Stockwood where only a quarter of respondents were satisfied. This indicator was significantly higher for Black and minority ethnic groups, at 48%, but was lowest for people who said they had caring responsibilities, at 35%.

Further analysis has also found a relationship between the proportion of residents who feel influential i.e. residents who are most satisfied with the council are also those who feel they can influence decisions in the local area.

Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



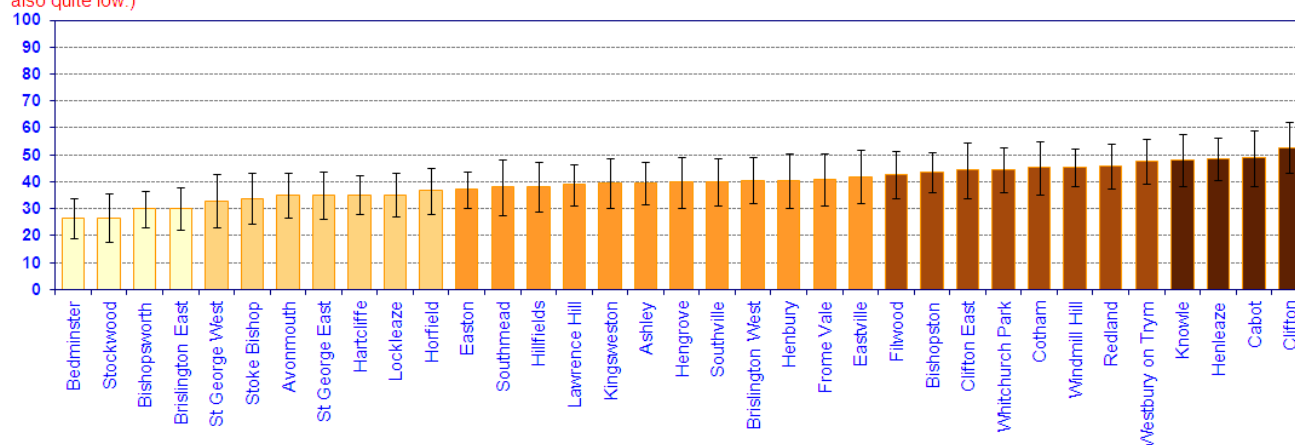
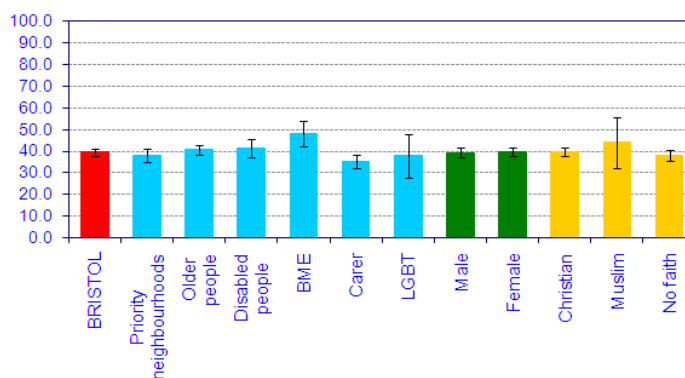
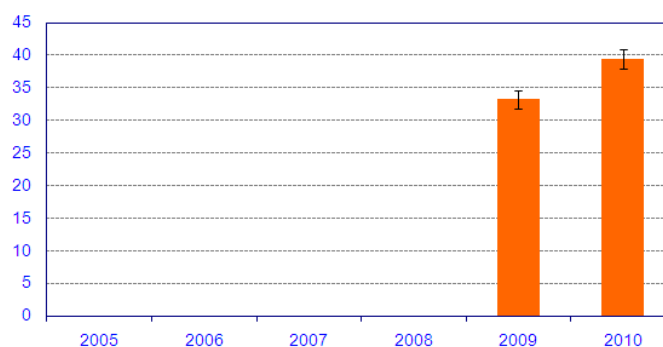
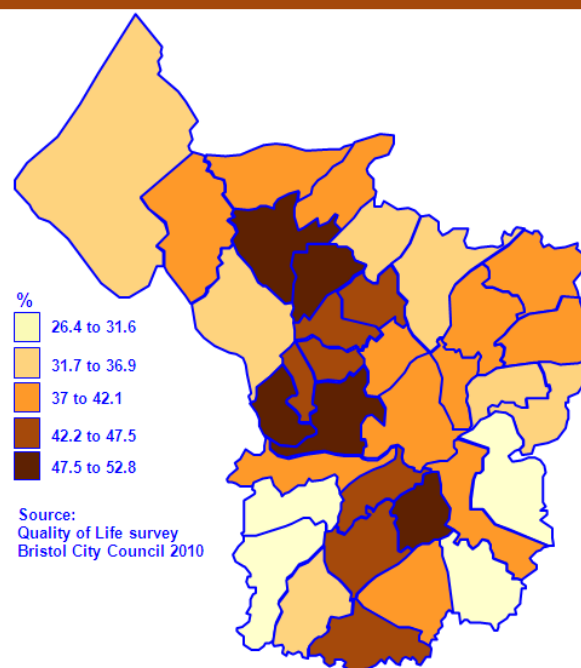
% respondents who agree the council provides value for money

A supplementary question was asked in the survey about whether the council provides value for money. At 34%, over a third of residents agreed the council provided value for money, compared with 26% in 2009. This is also a significant improvement and indicates growing public confidence in the council's focus on spending money more efficiently and effectively. The pattern across the city was very similar to 'satisfaction with how the council runs things'.

% respondents who are satisfied with the way the council runs things

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	40	7.9	31.6	47.4
Avonmouth	35	8.2	26.8	43.1
Bedminster	26	7.4	19.0	33.8
Bishopston	44	7.4	36.2	50.9
Bishopsworth	30	6.6	23.3	36.6
Brislington East	30	7.9	22.3	38.1
Brislington West	41	8.5	32.0	48.9
Cabot	49	10.4	38.4	59.2
Clifton	53	9.5	43.3	62.3
Clifton East	44	10.3	34.1	54.8
Cotham	45	9.8	35.4	55.0
Easton	37	6.8	30.3	44.0
Eastville	42	9.7	32.3	51.8
Filwood	43	8.8	33.8	51.3
Frome Vale	41	9.6	31.4	50.7
Hartcliffe	35	7.3	27.9	42.6
Henbury	41	10.0	30.5	50.5
Hengrove	40	9.3	30.5	49.2
Henleaze	49	7.9	40.7	56.4
Hillfields	38	9.2	29.0	47.4
Horfield	37	8.6	28.1	45.3
Kingsweston	39	9.2	30.2	48.5
Knowle	48	9.6	38.6	57.7
Lawrence Hill	39	7.7	31.2	46.6
Lockleaze	35	8.2	27.0	43.5
Redland	46	8.5	37.3	54.4
Southmead	38	10.4	27.7	48.4
Southville	40	8.7	31.3	48.6
St George East	35	8.9	26.2	44.0
St George West	33	9.9	23.1	42.8
Stockwood	27	8.9	17.8	35.7
Stoke Bishop	34	9.4	24.4	43.2
Westbury-on-Trym	48	8.4	39.1	55.8
Whitchurch Park	44	8.2	36.2	52.6
Windmill Hill	46	6.9	38.6	52.5
BRISTOL	39.5	1.5	38.0	41.0
Question number		18b		
Sample size		4729		
Year		2010		
Priority neighbourhoods	38.1	3.0	35.1	41.0
Older people	40.6	2.0	38.6	42.6
Disabled people	41.4	4.2	37.2	45.7
BME	48	5.9	41.7	53.6
Carer	35	3.3	31.9	38.4
LGBT	38	10.1	27.8	48.0
Male	39.3	2.3	37.0	41.6
Female	39.6	2.0	37.6	41.5
Christian	39.7	1.9	37.8	41.6
Muslim	44	11.7	32.0	55.4
No faith	38.2	2.6	35.6	40.7

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



Indicator

% respondents satisfied with health services

Why is this indicator relevant?

This indicator covers a range of services provided by NHS Bristol and will include local GP services, surgery opening hours, treatment at the local hospital, waiting lists, dental services etc. Some health services are jointly delivered by the Council working with NHS Bristol. Satisfaction will be greater if there are quality, accessible services and a high value for this indicator will reflect the general health and wellbeing of the population.

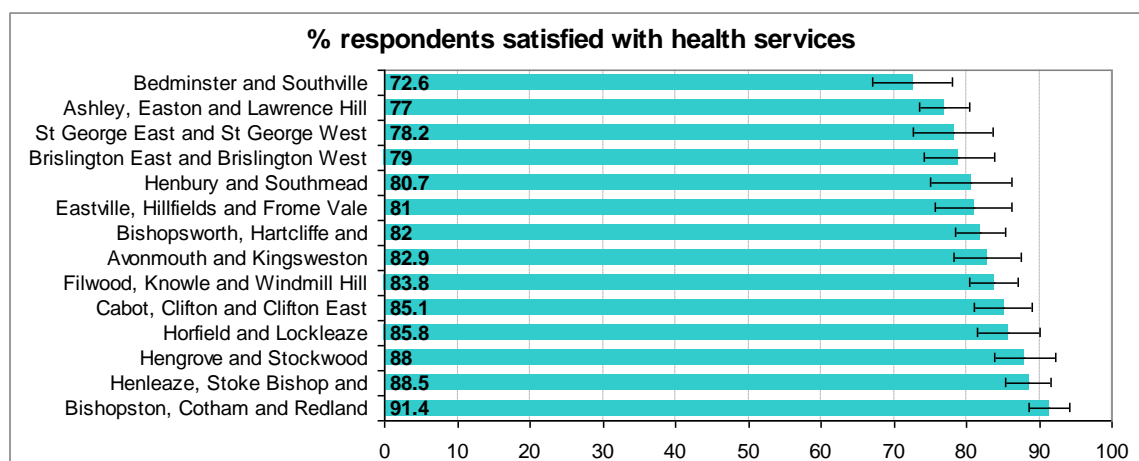
What is the indicator showing?

In 2010, 83% of residents said they were satisfied with health services and this is a significant improvement compared to 2005, when only 71% of residents said the same.

Across the city, satisfaction varied little but tended to be higher in the north and in the Hengrove/Stockwood area. Lowest levels of satisfaction were recorded in Bedminster, at 68%. In the past six years, most wards have shown an improvement, the exceptions are Bedminster, Brislington East and Lawrence Hill, with a decline in satisfaction.

Measurements for each equalities group have shown an improvement, apart from residents who said they were carers, for whom satisfaction with health services has remained stable. Older people were the most satisfied group, at 86%, whilst people of who described them selves as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender tended to be least satisfied (74%).

Neighbourhood Partnership areas:

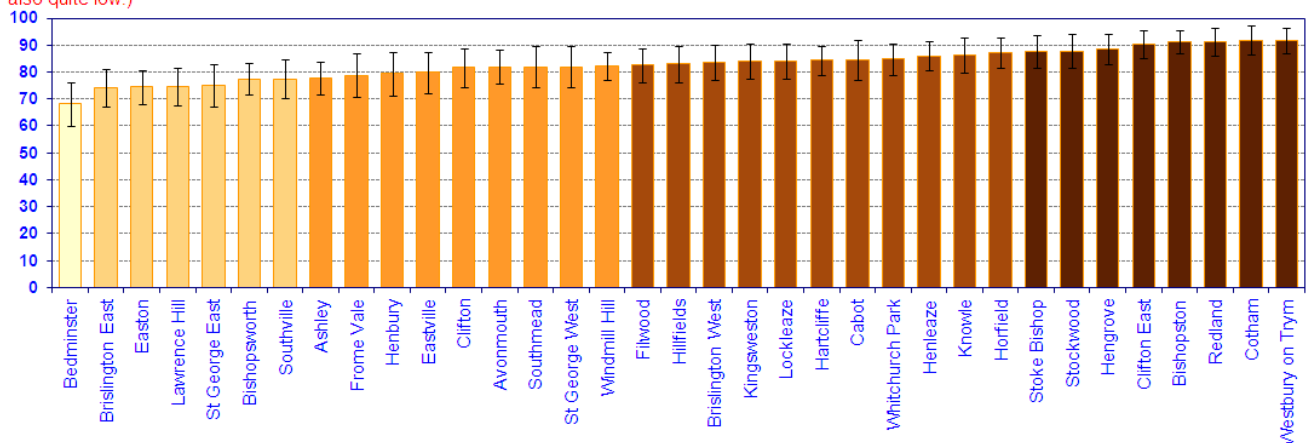
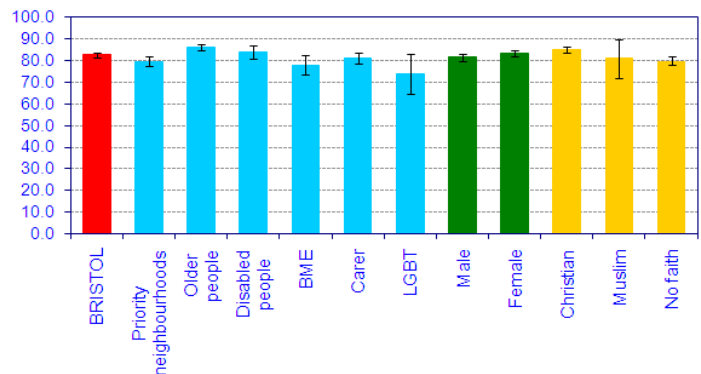
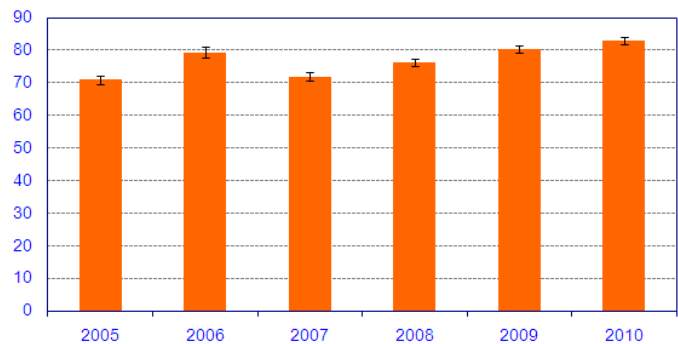
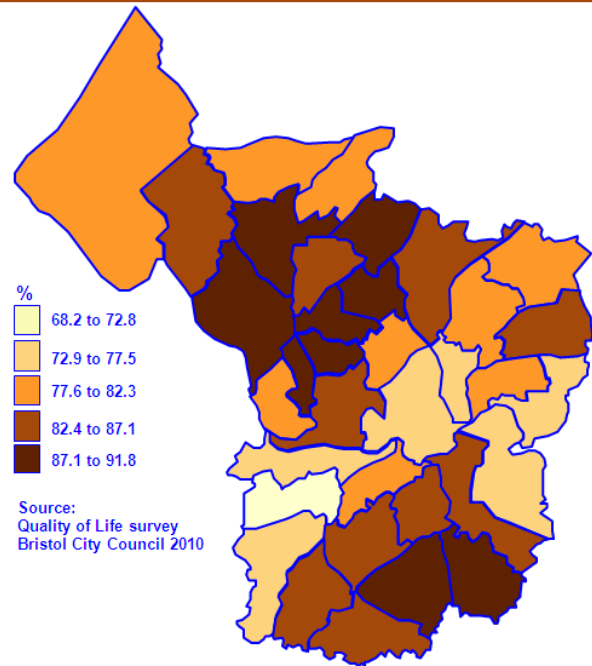


A related indicator 'percentage of respondents with easy access to the doctor' also indicated the perception of the availability of health/GP services was lower than average in the Bedminster and Brislington East wards.

% respondents satisfied with health services

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	78	5.9	71.9	83.7
Avonmouth	82	6.3	75.6	88.2
Bedminster	68	8.2	60.0	76.5
Bishopston	91	4.1	87.2	95.3
Bishopsworth	78	5.9	71.6	83.4
Brislington East	74	7.0	67.3	81.4
Brislington West	84	6.4	77.2	90.0
Cabot	85	7.4	77.1	91.8
Clifton	82	7.1	74.6	88.7
Clifton East	90	5.3	85.1	95.7
Cotham	92	5.4	86.4	97.3
Easton	74	6.1	68.3	80.4
Eastville	80	7.6	72.3	87.4
Filwood	83	6.2	76.4	88.8
Frome Vale	79	8.0	70.8	86.7
Hartcliffe	84	5.3	79.1	89.8
Henbury	80	8.1	71.4	87.5
Hengrove	88	5.6	82.8	94.1
Henleaze	86	5.3	80.7	91.3
Hillfields	83	6.8	76.3	90.0
Horfield	87	5.5	81.6	92.6
Kingsweston	84	6.7	77.4	90.9
Knowle	86	6.4	79.8	92.5
Lawrence Hill	75	6.9	67.7	81.4
Lockleaze	84	6.5	77.7	90.7
Redland	91	5.1	86.2	96.4
Southmead	82	7.6	74.3	89.5
Southville	78	7.1	70.4	84.6
St George East	75	7.8	67.4	83.0
St George West	82	7.7	74.2	89.7
Stockwood	88	6.3	81.4	94.0
Stoke Bishop	88	6.1	81.5	93.6
Westbury-on-Trym	92	4.8	87.0	96.6
Whitchurch Park	85	5.9	79.0	90.8
Windmill Hill	82	5	77.3	87.3
BRISTOL	82.8	1.1	81.7	83.9
Question number	17e			
Sample size	4934			
Year	2010			
Priority neighbourhoods	79.7	2.4	77.3	82.1
Older people	86.3	1.4	84.9	87.6
Disabled people	84	3.0	81.0	87.0
BME	78.1	4.6	73.5	82.8
Carer	81	2.6	78.8	84.0
LGBT	74	9.2	64.4	82.7
Male	81.7	1.7	80.0	83.5
Female	83.5	1.4	82.1	84.9
Christian	85	1.3	83.7	86.4
Muslim	81	9.1	71.5	89.8
No faith	80	2.0	78.0	82.0

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



Indicator

% respondents who agree the police and local public services are successfully dealing with crime anti-social behaviour (ASB) in the area

Why is this
indicator
relevant?

This indicator is a measure of public confidence with agencies acting together to successfully deal with crime and anti-social behaviour in the neighbourhood. This is likely to include tackling burglary, vehicle crime, violence against the person, vandalism, graffiti, rowdiness, drunkenness, harassment, drug dealing, prostitution etc. A high or increasing value indicates the council and the police are being successful in dealing with crime and community safety issues that matter to local people.

This national indicator was measured in Place survey in 2008 in every English local authority and is now tracked using the Quality of Life survey.

What is the
indicator
showing?

This indicator measured:

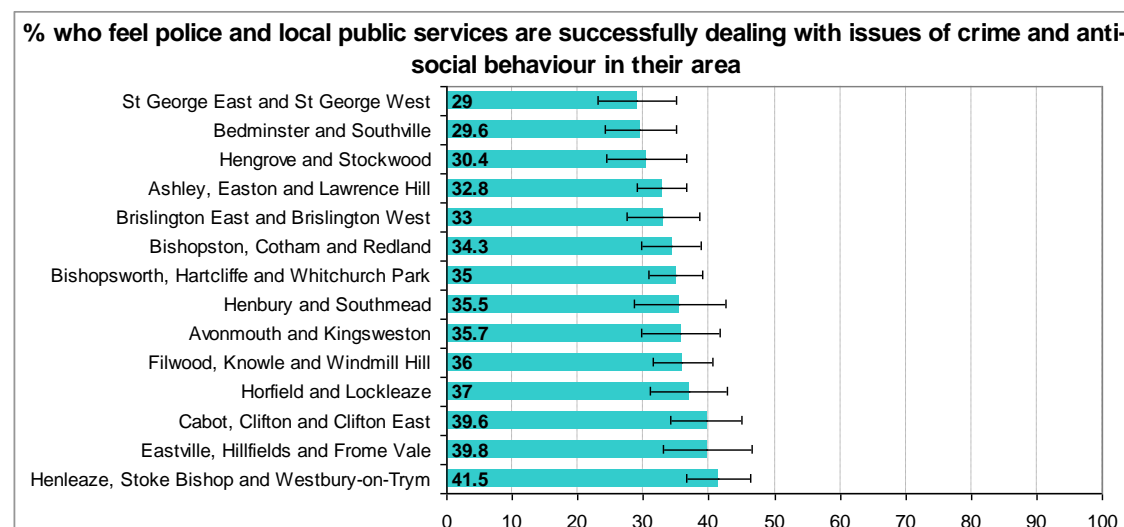
- 25% in the Bristol Place survey 2008
- **35%** in Quality of Life survey 2010

This indicator has shown a marked improvement, although measured with different surveys, in the perception of how the police and public services successfully dealing with crime and ASB. It is too soon to show any trends measured using the Quality of Life survey.

Variation across the city was not as great as other indicators and there was little difference between deprived and non-deprived areas. Lowest satisfaction was in St George West, where only 22% of residents thought the police and council response to crime and ASB was successful, compared to Henleaze where 46% of residents said the same.

Analysis by equalities groups identified a difference between faith groups. Fewer people whose stated religion was 'no faith' thought the police and public services were successfully dealing with crime and ASB (30%), compared to 39% of older people and 38% of people of Christian faith.

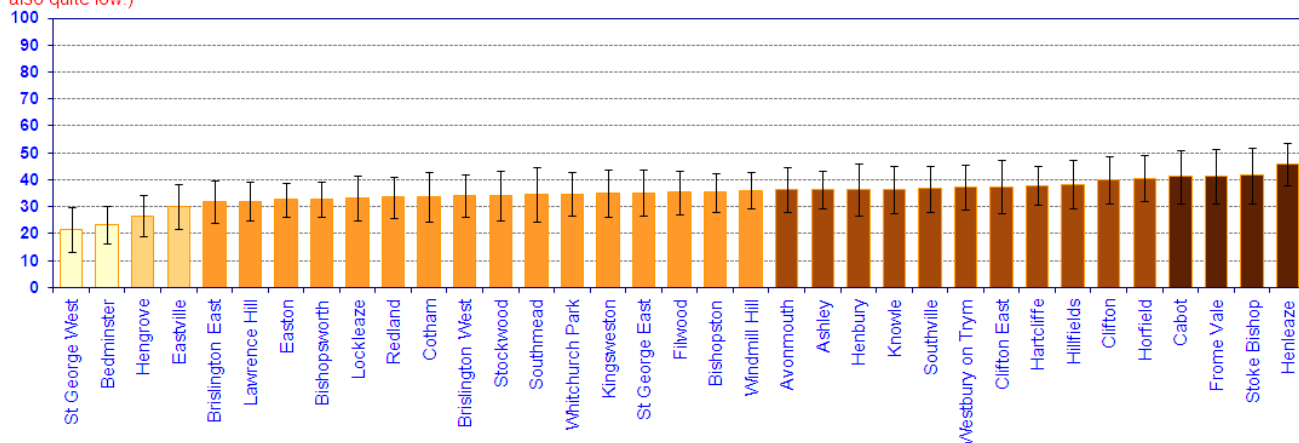
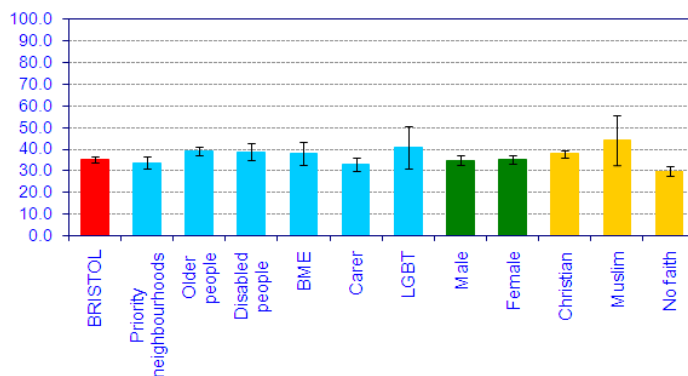
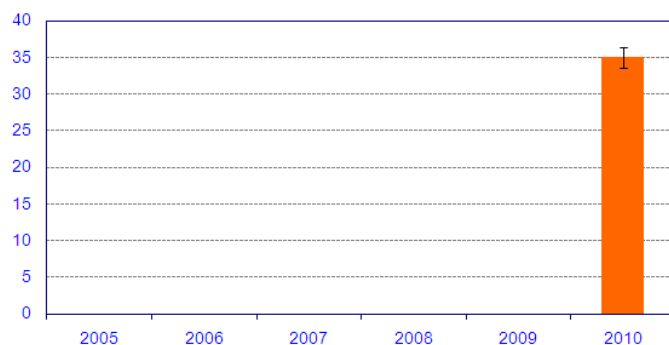
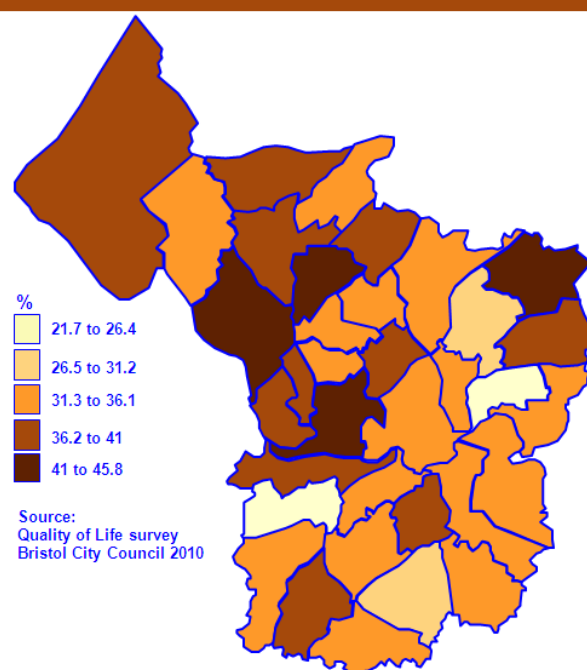
Neighbourhood partnership areas:

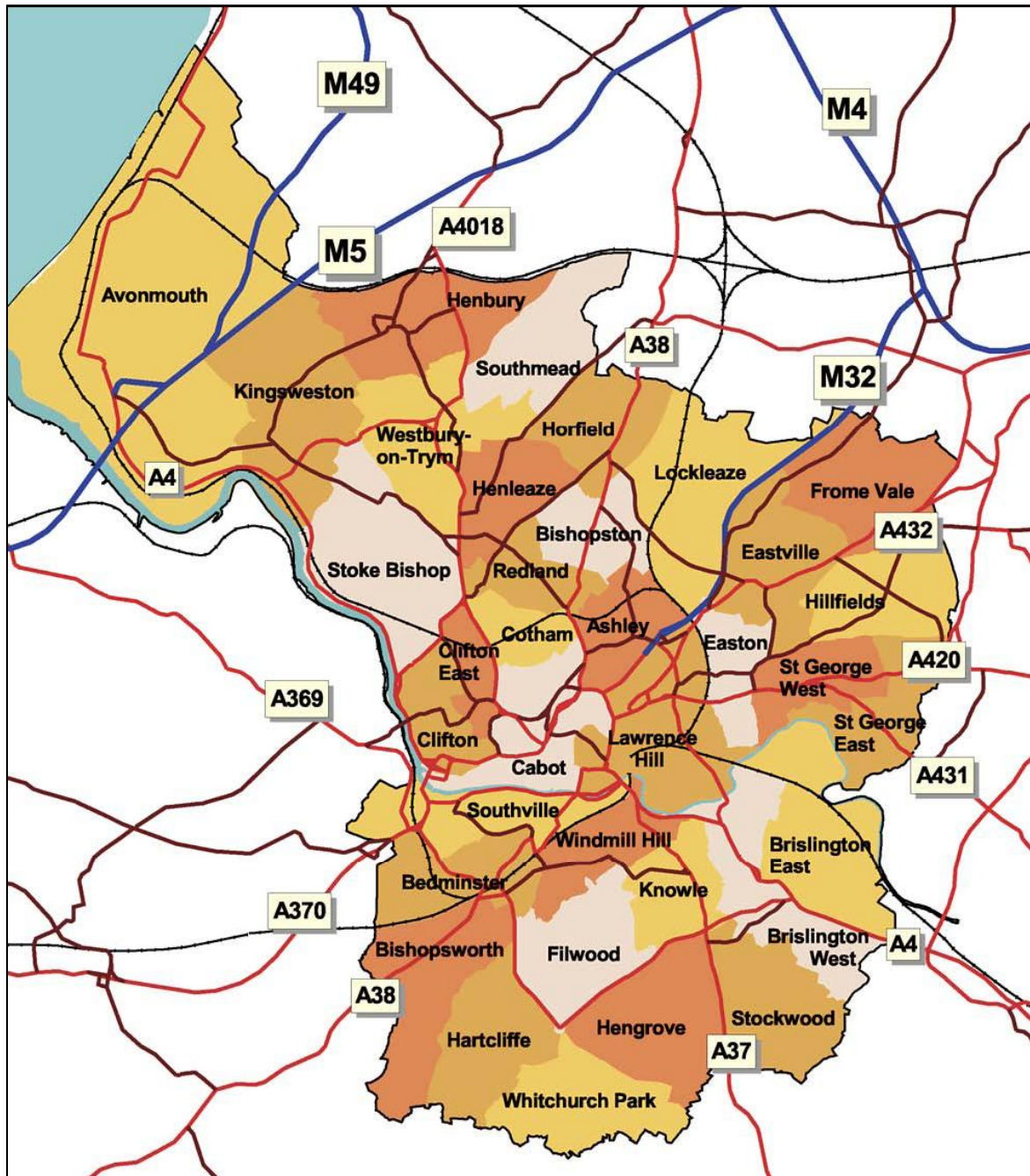


% who feel police and local public services are successfully dealing with issues of crime and anti-social behaviour in their area

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	37	6.9	29.6	43.4
Avonmouth	36	8.3	28.0	44.6
Bedminster	23	7.1	16.2	30.4
Bishopston	35	7.2	28.2	42.6
Bishopsworth	33	6.5	26.4	39.3
Brislington East	32	7.8	24.1	39.6
Brislington West	34	7.9	26.2	42.1
Cabot	41	10.0	31.2	51.3
Clifton	40	8.7	31.2	48.6
Clifton East	37	10.0	27.4	47.4
Cotham	34	9.1	24.5	42.7
Easton	33	6.3	26.3	38.9
Eastville	30	8.3	21.7	38.2
Filwood	35	8.0	27.3	43.3
Frome Vale	41	10.0	31.3	51.3
Hartcliffe	38	7.2	30.6	45.0
Henbury	37	9.7	26.8	46.3
Hengrove	27	7.6	19.0	34.3
Henleaze	46	7.7	38.1	53.4
Hillfields	38	8.9	29.4	47.2
Horfield	41	8.4	32.2	48.9
Kingsweston	35	8.6	26.4	43.6
Knowle	37	8.7	27.8	45.2
Lawrence Hill	32	7.2	24.7	39.2
Lockleaze	33	8.3	24.8	41.3
Redland	34	7.8	25.7	41.4
Southmead	35	10.2	24.3	44.7
Southville	37	8.5	28.2	45.2
St George East	35	8.6	26.5	43.6
St George West	22	8.3	13.4	30.0
Stockwood	34	9.4	24.7	43.4
Stoke Bishop	42	10.2	31.4	51.7
Westbury-on-Trym	37	8.2	29.0	45.4
Whitchurch Park	35	8.0	26.8	42.7
Windmill Hill	36	6.6	29.5	42.6
BRISTOL	35.0	1.4	33.6	36.4
Question number 6r				
Sample size 4928				
Year 2010				
Priority neighbourhoods	33.6	2.8	30.8	36.4
Older people	39.3	1.9	37.4	41.3
Disabled people	38.7	4.0	34.7	42.7
BME	38	5.5	32.7	43.7
Carer	33	3.1	30.1	36.4
LGBT	41	9.8	31.3	50.9
Male	34.9	2.2	32.7	37.1
Female	35.1	1.9	33.2	36.9
Christian	37.9	1.8	36.1	39.8
Muslim	44	11.5	32.6	55.5
No faith	29.8	2.3	27.5	32.1

(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)





Ward map of Bristol

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For further information about the Quality of Life survey and the complete set of results 2010 see www.bristol.gov.uk/qualityoflife

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Further statistics are available in Bristol's 14 Neighbourhood Partnership Statistical profiles see www.bristol.gov.uk/statistics