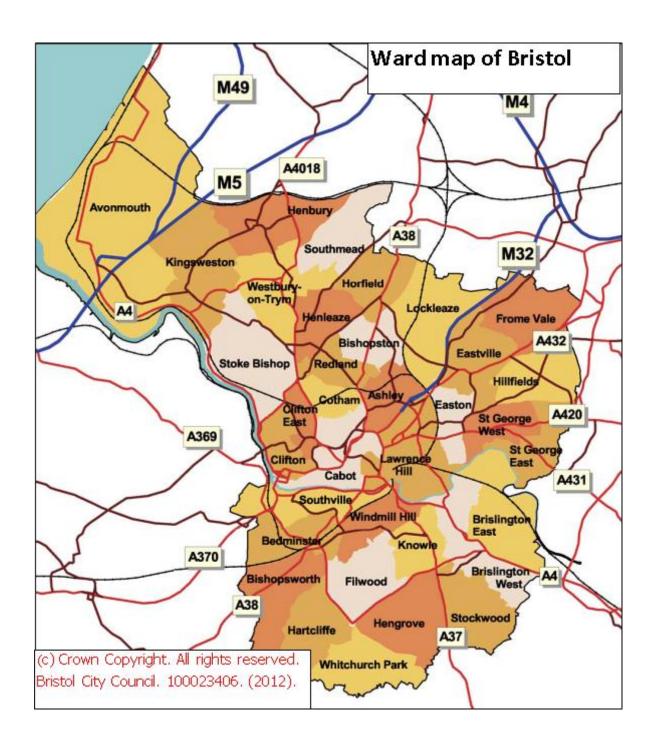


Quality of Life in Bristol

Quality of life in your neighbourhood survey results 2013





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Quality of Life city wide summary 2013

In March 2014, Bristol was voted the Best Place to Live in Britain by the Sunday Times. This is an accolade to add to others gained in $2013 - 1^{st}$ in the Quality of Living Index (Opinium Research) European Green Capital 2015, 2013 Social Enterprise City. Evidence from Quality of Life survey 2013 indicates a flourishing, vibrant city, close to good quality green space that is coming our of recession fast. The following summary lists the main indicators against the Mayor's priority themes that illustrate an improving picture, although there are still issues of concern.

Bristol's set of Quality of Life indicators are not national indicators so direct comparison to similar cities is not possible. Also only 44 indicators are included in this report of over 200 collected each year – see www.bristol.gov.uk/qualityoflife for full set and database.

Which indicators are improving and/or remaining very good?

- Increasing satisfaction with the council and value for money
- Satisfaction with the neighbourhood and good quality green space
- Outdoor events, culture and leisure activities generally
- Fewer people smoking
- More people cycling and fewer drivers
- Community safety and perception of crime
- Fewer victims of crime
- Community cohesion getting on well together and volunteering
- Economic indicators fewer people claiming benefits and more with qualifications

Where is the gap narrowing between deprived areas and the rest of the city?

This indicates where there has been a more rapid improvement in quality of life in deprived areas compared to non-deprived areas.

- Community cohesion respect and consideration for others and levels of volunteering
- Satisfaction with the neighbourhood and good quality of green space
- Availability of jobs.

Which indicators are deteriorating or staying poor?

- Exercise levels, obesity and eating healthy local food
- Neighbourhood noise
- Problem dog fouling and street litter
- Satisfaction with jobs
- Concern about climate change is lessening
- Support for unpaid carers

Open comments about dissatisfaction with the council indicated communication and consultation about residents' parking was a top concern in 2013.

Where is the gap widening between deprived areas and the rest of the city?

This indicates where there has been a worsening in deprived areas compared to non-deprived.

- Increasing levels of obesity
- Neighbourhood noise.

Trends for each indicator in this report are shown in the following table.

Summary of Quality of Life Indicator Trends	2011	2012	2013	Change between 2011 - 13	9yr trend
A Flexible and Efficient Council	<u> </u>	<u>, </u>			•
How satisfied are you with the way Bristol City Council runs things? Satisfied	36%	34%	37%	⇔	©
Do you agree Bristol City Council provides value for money? Agree	36%	36%	39%	⇔	©
Do you agree you can influence decisions that affect the public services the	20%	17%	21%	⇔	©
services you use? Agree				←→	
I am happy using the internet whenever I want			76%		NEW
I am keen to learn the internet			4%		NEW
PEOPLE - Healthy and Caring Bristol					
Life satisfaction score and mental wellbeing			69%		NEW
Does anyone smoke in your household? Yes	25%	24%	21%	lacksquare	
Body mass Index >30 (obese), based on respondent weight and height	17%	17%	18%	⇔	
Body mass Index >25 (overweight or obese), based on respondent weight and height	51%	50%	51%	⇔	(2)
How often do you take moderate exercise? At least 5 x a week	33%	34%	34%	⇔	8
Unpaid carers who are supported by organisations and the government	39%	35%	30%	V	8
Have you been a victim of crime in the last 12 months? Yes	13%	14%	12%	⇔	©
How safe do you feel in your neighbourhood outdoors after dark? Safe	58%	59%	67%	^	©
Do you agree with the following statements "Locally, antisocial behaviour is a problem" Yes	31%	29%	29%	⇔	©
How big a problem do you think noise from residential neighbours is in your neighbourhood? Problem	32%	38%	39%	1	8
How big a problem do you think people being drunk or rowdy in public places is in your neighbourhood? Problem	52%	50%	50%	⇔	©
Do you agree domestic abuse is a private matter. Agree	18%	16%	14%	$ \Psi $	©
Do you agree with the following statements "In this neighbourhood people from different backgrounds (eg race, disability, social group) get on well together"	59%	60%	63%	1	©
Do you agree with the following statements "People treat other people with respect and consideration in my neighbourhood"	67%	67%	69%	⇔	©
PEOPLE - Keep Bristol Working and Learning					
Are you satisfied with: jobs in your neighbourhood? Satisfied	31%	26%	27%	Ψ_	8
Are you unemployed and available for work? Yes	3%	4%	3%	⇔	<u></u>
Are you in receipt of a means tested benefit? Yes	17%	14%	14%	$lack \Psi$	©
Do you have any educational or technical qualifications? No	27%	25%	24%	⇔	©
How are you managing financially? With difficulty			13%		NEW
PLACE - Keep Bristol Moving					
On a typical mid-week day - main form of transport to work? Car driver	49%	47%	49%	\Leftrightarrow	©

PLACE - Keep Bristol Moving					
On a typical mid-week day - main form of transport to work? Car driver	49%	47%	49%	\Leftrightarrow	©
On a typical mid-week day - main form of transport to work? Car passenger	7%	7%	7%	\Leftrightarrow	©
On a typical mid-week day = main form of transport to work? Bus	14%	13%	13%	\Leftrightarrow	©
On a typical mid-week day = main form of transport to work? Walk	16%	17%	15%	\Leftrightarrow	(2)
On a typical mid-week day - main form of transport to work? Cycle	7%	8%	9%	\Leftrightarrow	©
How often do you ride a bicycle? At least once a week	14%	15%	15%	⇔	<u></u>

Summary of Quality of Life Indicator Trends	2011	2012	2013	Change between 2011 - 13	9yr trend
PLACE - Building Successful Places					
How satisfied are you with your neighbourhood as a place to live	83%	83%	84%	1	©
Neighbourhood better in the last 2 years	17%	19%	21%	1	©
Neighbourhood worse in the last 2 years	22%	22%	22%	⇔	©
Are you satisfied with the following: quality of parks & green spaces	83%	80%	84%	1	©
How big a problem do you think dog fouling is in your neighbourhood? Problem	78%	76%	78%	⇔	8
How big a problem do you think street litter is in your neighbourhood? Problem	77%	76%	77%	⇔	(2)
PROSPERITY - Global Green Capital					
Are you concerned about the impact of climate change in the UK? Yes	70%	70%	67%	Ψ_	8
Have you reduced energy at home to tackle climate change? Yes	79%	77%	75%	Ψ	<u></u>
Do you eat food grown by yourself or by people you know? Yes	67%	56%	60%	V	8
PROSPERITY - Vibrant Bristol					
Are you satisfied with the following: range and quality of outdoor events? Satisfied	83%	81%	83%	⇔	©
Do you think Bristol should have the same number or more outdoor events? Yes			98%		NEW
Have you participated in creative activites in last 12 months? Yes	29%	32%	35%	1	<u> </u>
Active citizens					
Do you agree with the following statements "I can influence decisions that affect my local area"	26%	24%	27%	⇔	©
How often have you volunteered in the last 12 months? At least 3 times	25%	27%	28%	1	©
Empowered city					
Do you agree a directly elected Mayor is improving leadership of the city? Agree.			37%		NEW

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?

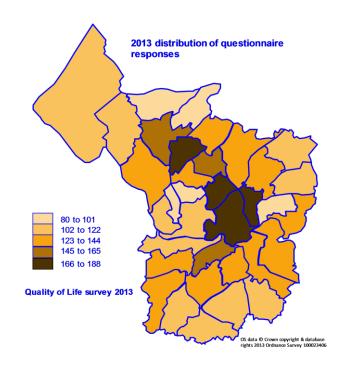
Adult residents are randomly selected from the Electoral Register for this voluntary postal survey every September. Questionnaires are either completed on paper or online. Many who choose to respond have an interest in their quality of life, may have concerns about a particular service and want their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

How many questionnaires are sent and how many people respond?

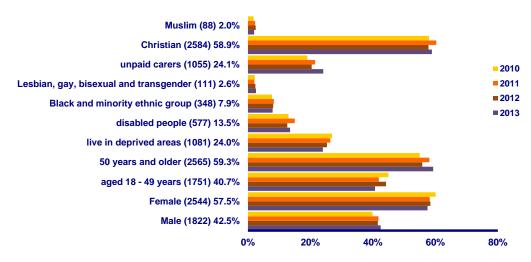
Each year approximately 4-5,000 people respond and in 2013, 4,500 questionnaires were returned with a response rate of 19%. The 2013 survey sample was boosted in the deprived areas of the city and in areas with a higher Black and minority ethnic (BME) population, providing more reliable results from (historically) low responding neighbourhoods. This boost can create bias which is adjusted for during analysis.

Profile of respondents

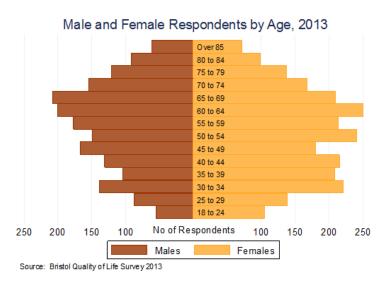
The ward map shows the distribution of responses to the survey and the following graph shows the profile of respondents broken down by demographic group. The profile in 2013 was very similar to previous years.



Respondents to the Quality of life survey 2013



Responses to the QOL survey 2013 by Neighbourhood Partnership area						
	tandom selection from the electoral register	Receipts from paper and online	Percentage of sample returned			
Ashley, Easton, Lawrence Hill	3430	551	16.1			
Avonmouth, Kingsweston	1326	221	16.7			
Bedminster, Southville	1200	251	20.9			
Bishopston, Cotham, Redland	1760	382	21.7			
Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe, Whitchurch Park	2260	356	15.8			
Brislington East, Brislington West	1200	260	21.7			
Cabot, Clifton, Clifton East	1760	301	17.1			
Eastville, Hillfields, Frome Vale	2252	371	16.5			
Filwood, Knowle, Windmill Hill	2296	425	18.5			
Henbury, Southmead	1162	195	16.8			
Hengrove, Stockwood	1242	224	18.0			
Henleaze, Stoke Bishop, Westbury-on-Trym	1600	462	28.9			
Horfield, Lockleaze	1446	274	18.9			
St George East , St George West	1284	230	17.9			



Quality of Life Report 2013

8

A Flexible and Efficient Council

The council will need to radically change the way it engages with, and delivers services to, the citizens of Bristol. Its focus will be achieving the Mayor's vision through the delivery of excellent services to all of our customers.

Indicators:

% respondents satisfied with how the council runs things ©

This indicator covers a range of services provided by the council. It is a measure of council productivity as well as general satisfaction and whether the council is spending money wisely on a range of services. The indicator was first asked in the Best Value User Satisfaction survey and 2008 Place survey. These national benchmarking surveys have now ceased and the measure is tracked using the Quality of Life survey.

% respondents satisfied with how the council runs things

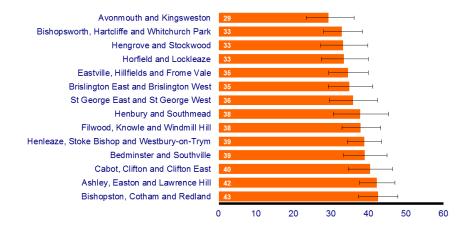
In 2013, this indicator increased significantly to 37% (34% in 2012). The actual proportion of residents dissatisfied with the council dropped from 39% (2009) to 29% (2013).

There was some variation across the city and the lowest estimates, of 30% or below, were in Avonmouth, Hillfields and Hartcliffe, rising to 46% in Redland and 44% in Ashley. This indicator showed no relationship with deprivation.

Lowest levels of satisfaction were measured for unpaid carers at 32% and was highest for the Black and Minority ethnic (BME) groups, at 44%. Further analysis (not shown) suggests that people who live in rented accommodation (43%), have higher educational qualifications or who are aged over 74 years of age are more likely to be satisfied with the way the council runs things.

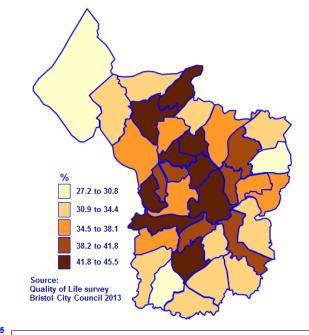


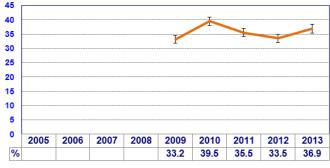
% respondents who are satisfied with the way the council runs things

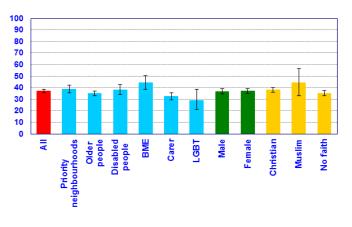


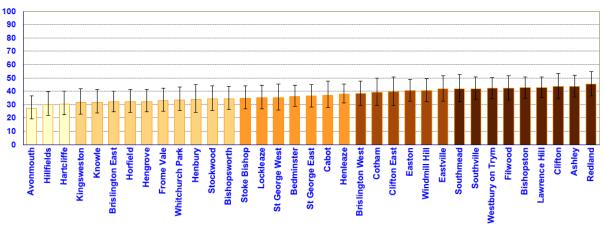
% respondents who are satisfied with the way the council runs things

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	44	35.7	52.0
Avonmouth	27	19.4	36.6
Bedminster	36	28.7	44.3
Bishopston	43	34.8	50.5
Bishopsworth	34	26.2	43.5
Brislington East	32	24.5	40.2
Brislington West	38	29.6	47.6
Cabot	37	27.5	47.6
Clifton	44	34.2	53.3
Clifton East	40	29.3	50.8
Cotham	39	29.3	49.6
Easton	40	32.4	48.7
Eastville	42	32.4	51.5
Filwood	42	33.5	51.7
Frome Vale	33	24.9	42.2
Hartcliffe	30	22.2	40.2
Henbury	34	24.1	45.0
Hengrove	32	24.4	41.3
Henleaze	38	31.1	45.5
Hillfields	30	21.8	39.8
Horfield	32	24.1	41.3
Kingsweston	32	23.0	41.9
Knowle	32	23.5	41.3
Lawrence Hill	43	35.0	50.6
Lockleaze	35	26.9	44.4
Redland	46	36.6	54.6
Southmead	42	32.1	52.6
Southville	42	33.7	50.8
St George East	36	28.3	45.1
St George West	35	26.0	45.5
Stockwood	34	25.6	44.0
Stoke Bishop	35	26.6	44.0
Westbury-on-Trym	42	34.3	50.4
Whitchurch Park	34	25.4	43.0
Windmill Hill	41	32.3	49.3
BRISTOL	36.9	35.4	38.5
Question number		18b	
Sample size		4162	
Year		2013	44.0
Priority neighbourhoods	38.7 35	35.5 33.0	
Older people Disabled people	38	33.7	37.0 42.4
BME	44	38.5	
Carer	32	29.3	
LGBT	29	21.0	38.4
Male	36.5	34.2	38.8
Female	37.2	35.2	
Christian	38	36.0	
Muslim	44	33.1	56.2
No faith	35.1	32.7	37.6
No faith	55.1	32.7	37.0









% respondents who agree the council provides value for money ©

This indicator measures whether the council is spending money wisely on a range of services, maximising financial resources and delivering the required budget reductions. The indicator was first asked in the Best Value User Satisfaction survey and 2008 Place survey. These national benchmarking surveys have now ceased and the measure is tracked using the Quality of Life survey.

This indicator has shown an overall improvement, at 39% (26% in 2009), and the actual proportion of residents who disagree with 'the council provides value for money' has shrunk from 45% (2009) to 31% (2013).

The indicator shows a similar ward pattern to 'satisfaction with the council'. Half or nearly half of respondents in Redland, Ashley and Clifton agreed the council provided value for money, compared to 29% in Hartcliffe. Again similar to the previous indicator, significantly more respondents from Black and minority ethnic groups (47%) agreed the council provided value for money. Further analysis (not shown) suggests that people over 74 years of age, who live in rented accommodation (43%) or have higher educational qualifications are more likely to agree that the council provides value for money.

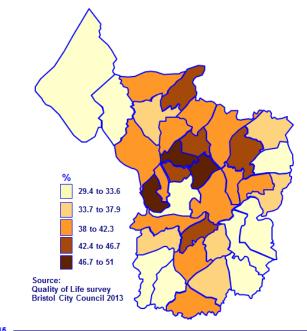


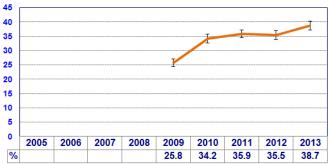
% respondents who agree that the council provides value for money

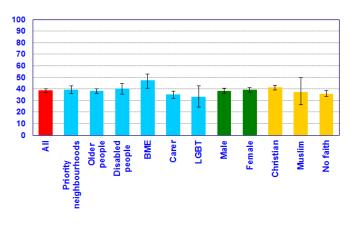


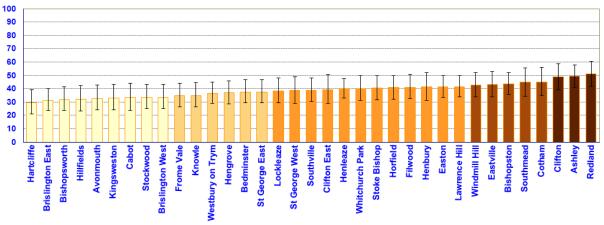
% respondents who agree that the council provides value for money

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	49	41.0	57.8
Avonmouth	33	24.0	42.5
Bedminster	38	29.5	46.5
Bishopston	44	35.7	51.8
Bishopsworth	32	23.5	41.3
Brislington East	31	23.6	39.9
Brislington West	34	25.2	43.0
Cabot	33	23.8	44.2
Clifton	49	39.3	58.8
Clifton East	39	28.8	50.5
Cotham	45	34.6	55.8
Easton	41	33.4	49.6
Eastville	43	33.9	52.9
Filwood	41	32.4	50.5
Frome Vale	35	26.4	43.9
Hartcliffe	29	21.1	39.3
Henbury	41	31.0	52.2
Hengrove	37	28.7	45.7
Henleaze	40	32.8	47.6
Hillfields	32	23.4	42.1
Horfield	41	32.2	49.9
Kingsweston	33	24.3	43.0
Knowle	35	26.3	44.4
Lawrence Hill	42	33.7	49.7
Lockleaze	38	29.3	47.8
Redland	51	41.7	60.2
Southmead	45	34.4	55.6
Southville	39	30.1	47.9
St George East	38	29.4	46.6
St George West	39	29.2	48.7
Stockwood	33	24.8	43.1
Stoke Bishop	40	31.6	49.7
Westbury-on-Trym	37	29.0	44.9
Whitchurch Park	40	31.2	49.9
Windmill Hill	43	34.0	52.0
BRISTOL	38.7	37.1	40.2
Question number		18a	
Sample size		4015	
Year		2013	40.5
Priority neighbourhoods	39.2	36.0	42.5 40.1
Older people Disabled people	40	35.6	44.5
BME	47	40.7	52.6
Carer	35	32.0	38.2
LGBT	33	24.2	42.6
Male	38.1	35.8	40.5
Female	39.1	37.1	41.2
Christian	40.9	38.9	43.0
Muslim	37	26.4	
No faith	35.7	33.2	38.3
NO faith	33.7	33.2	30.3







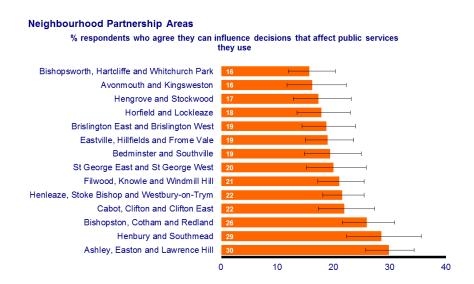


% respondents who agree they can influence decisions that affect the public services the services they use ©

Many services are now delivered or commissioned in an integrated manner, where the council shares or co-ordinates services or facilities with partner organisations. This indicator can relate to a number of different services provided by the council and partners. It measures responsiveness to individual need, personalised care, and the extent to which citizens can influence and control the services they receive. A high or increasing value will indicate a responsive and enabling council.

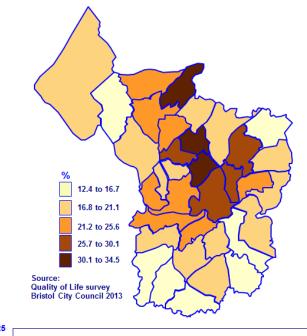
One in five residents felt they could influence decisions about the services they use, at 21% and this figure has risen in the last eight years (18% in 2006). There was little variation across the city, with Southmead, Bishopston, Ashley and Lawrence Hill residents feeling most influential (30% and over). These wards, along with Hillfields have experienced an improvement with this indicator over the last few years. Equalities analysis indicated the Black and minority ethnic group (BME) felt most influential at 34% and also people of Muslim faith (33%).

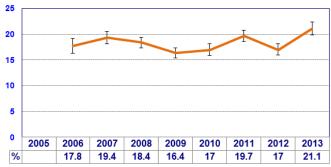
In both Lawrence Hill and Southmead there are higher than average proportions of residents on means tested benefits (page 65) and more citizens with limiting long term illness and disability likely to be making more use of a range of council services, see www.bristol.gov.uk/census. Also the highest proportion of BME residents is in Lawrence Hill (55% in 2011 Census).

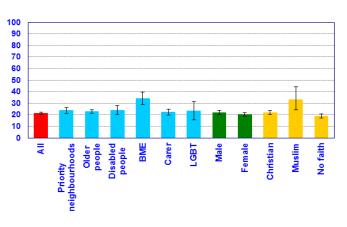


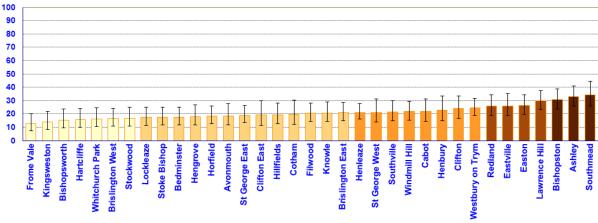
% respondents who agree they can influence decisions that affect public services they use

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	33	25.8	40.9
Avonmouth	19	11.9	27.7
Bedminster	17	11.7	25.2
Bishopston	31	23.8	38.7
Bishopsworth	15	9.3	23.8
Brislington East	21	14.8	28.5
Brislington West	17	11.0	24.2
Cabot	22	14.6	31.3
Clifton	24	16.6	33.2
Clifton East	19	11.5	30.0
Cotham	20	12.2	30.2
Easton	27	19.8	34.5
Eastville	26	18.6	35.3
Filwood	21	14.5	28.2
Frome Vale	12	7.4	20.0
Hartcliffe	16	9.8	24.3
Henbury	23	14.9	33.4
Hengrove	18	11.8	26.7
Henleaze	21	16.0	27.6
Hillfields	19	12.5	28.3
Horfield	18	12.5	25.7
Kingsweston	14	8.3	22.1
Knowle	21 30	14.4 23.3	29.0 37.3
Lawrence Hill	17	11.5	25.0
Lockleaze			34.2
Redland Southmead	26 35	18.9 25.7	44.6
Southville	21	14.8	29.7
St George East	19	13.4	26.4
St George West	21	13.4	31.1
Stockwood	17	10.7	24.9
Stoke Bishop	17	11.6	25.1
Westbury-on-Trym	25	18.7	31.5
Whitchurch Park	16	10.3	24.5
Windmill Hill	22	15.4	29.6
BRISTOL	21.1	19.9	22.4
Question number		6b	
Sample size		4326	
Year		2013	
Priority neighbourhoods	23.6	21.0	26.4
Older people	22.6	21.0	24.4
Disabled people	23.6	20.0	27.6
BME	34	28.7	39.3
Carer	22	19.7	25.0
LGBT	23	15.6	31.6
Male	21.8	20.0	23.8
Female	20.3	18.7	21.9
Christian	21.7	20.1	23.5
Muslim	10.7	24.0 16.9	44.1
No faith	18.7	10.9	20.8
100			







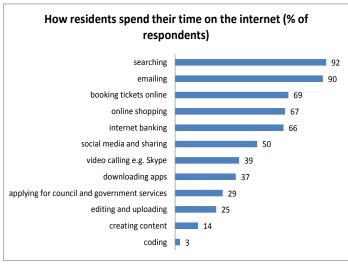


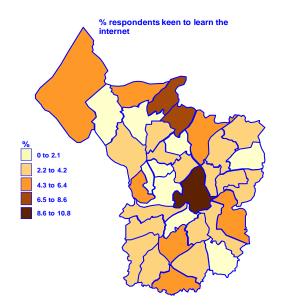
% respondents who are happy to use the internet whenever they want % respondents keen to learn the internet

These indicators are new and measure the proportion of respondents who are happy to use the internet and those who are not. 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 (Facebook and Twitter), smart phones and mobile apps. Some areas of Bristol have varying broadband speeds and broadband is a costly facility for some households. Free Wi-Fi (wireless) connectivity is increasingly available in central areas of the city.

Three quarters of respondents said they were happy to use the internet, at 76%, but a further 12% said they were not interested in using. The majority used the internet at home (96%) and 42% used the internet out an about with mobile devices. When asked about how residents spent their time on the internet, over 90% used email and search facilities.

Internet use was highest in Cotham at 97% and lowest in Whitchurch Park, Lawrence Hill and Filwood (61% or less). The variation by equalities groups was greater with only 44% of disabled people online and 67% of people over the age of 75 happy to use the internet. In contrast, internet use was highest (95%) with lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender respondents.





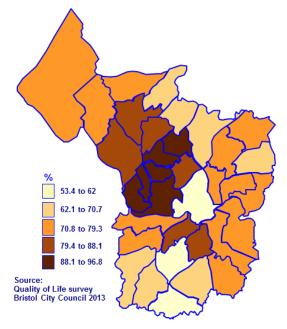
% keen to learn the internet

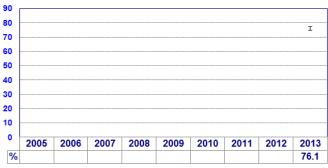
% who can't afford the internet

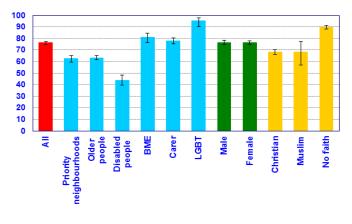
Of non-users, 4% were keen to use the internet (map opposite) with up to 11% in Lawrence Hill and 7% in Horfield and Southmead. In Lawrence Hill, Hillfields, Whitchurch Park and Filwood over 9% of residents said they could not afford the internet. In these wards provision of the internet in public libraries and other public offices can provide digital connectivity and easier access to some services.

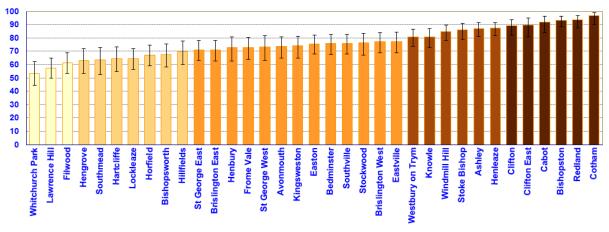
% respondents happy using the internet

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	87	81.1	91.4
Avonmouth	74	64.7	80.7
Bedminster	76	67.3	82.5
Bishopston	93	88.2	96.2
Bishopsworth	67	58.3	75.3
Brislington East	71	62.7	78.3
Brislington West	77	68.7	83.7
Cabot	92	84.0	96.1
Clifton	89	82.2	93.8
Clifton East	90	80.6	94.9
Cotham	97	90.2	99.0
Easton	76	68.0	81.9
Eastville	77	68.6	84.1
Filwood	61	53.1	68.9
Frome Vale	73	63.9	80.5
Hartcliffe	64	54.5	73.1
Henbury	73	62.7	80.9
Hengrove	63	53.4	71.7
Henleaze	87	81.7	91.5
Hillfields	70	59.9	77.8
Horfield	67	58.9	74.6
Kingsweston	74	64.9	81.3
Knowle	81	73.0	86.8
Lawrence Hill	58	49.8	64.9
Lockleaze	64	56.3	71.8
Redland	93	87.4	96.7
Southmead	63	52.6	72.8
Southville	76	67.9	82.7
St George East	71	62.9	78.1
St George West	73	63.2	81.6
Stockwood	76	66.9	83.6
Stoke Bishop	86	79.0	90.9
Westbury-on-Trym	81	73.5	86.3
Whitchurch Park	53	44.4	62.1
Windmill Hill	85	78.0	89.8
BRISTOL	76.1	74.8	77.3
Question number		36i	
Sample size		4420	
Year		2013	
Priority neighbourhoods	62.3	59.3	65.3
Older people	63.2	61.3	65.1
Disabled people	43.8	39.6	48.1
BME	80.9	76.4	84.6
Carer	78	75.1	80.2
LGBT	95.4	90.2	97.9
Male	76.5	74.5	78.4
Female	76.2	74.5	77.9
Christian	68.1	66.3	70.0
Muslim	68	56.9	77.3
No faith	89.6	87.9	91.0









What single thing would improve your satisfaction with how the council runs things

This was an open question in the survey and residents could comment on any topic or service. This question is asked every year and comments are themed.

In 2013, approximately 1,500 comments were received, categorised and trends shown opposite, compared with 2012 and 2012.

The **Top 5** specific issues if dissatisfaction across all categories in the 2013 survey are:

- o General issues with public transport service (increased since 2012)
- o Level of communication from the council (increased since 2012)
- Litter and street cleaning (increased since 2012)
- Congestion and traffic management (decreased since 2012)
- Weekly waste collection and size of bins (increased since 2012).

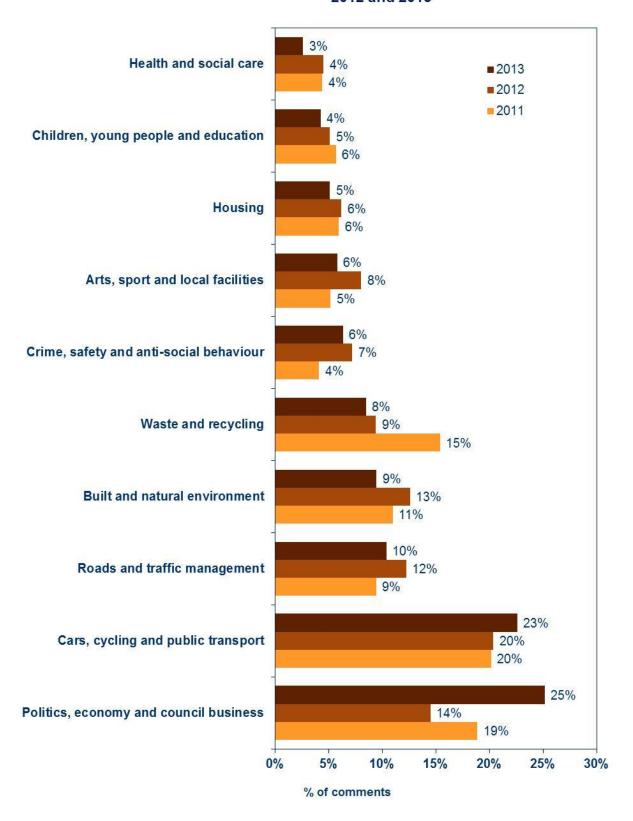
The two general issues in 2013 that received the largest increase in the number of comments were communication/consultation and parking (categorised under 'Politics, economy and council business' and 'Cars, cycling and public transport'). This was mostly due to dissatisfaction with the Residents' Parking Zone consultation process.

There were fewer comments about issues concerning health and social care and children, young people and education, compared to earlier years.

The word cloud below indicates the words that were most frequently used in the open comments about 'dissatisfation'.

```
better (106) bin (103) build (22) bus (138) buses (35) car (58) centre (32) cheaper (43) cleaning (45) collection (81) communication (40) consultation (24) cost (28) cut (29) cycle (35) decisions (32) dog (33) fares (27) garden (25) help (36) homes (23) housing (54) improve (94) lanes (36) lights (33) listen (55) litter (50) local (51) mayor (40) money (119) parking (155) pavements (43) people (118) planning (33) police (31) recycling (40) repair (22) residents (35) road (150) rubbish (45) schools (26) service (114) spending (27) street (103) tax (61) traffic (88) transport (138) waste (104) weekly (40) work (29)
```

Proportion of dissatisfied comments by category compared across 2011, 2012 and 2013



Healthy and Caring

Bristol will be a place where the cared for and the caring, young and old, are respected and valued members of our society; and where healthy, happy and safe lives and homes are shared aspirations for every citizen.

Indicators:

% respondents satisfied with life Mental wellbeing

These are key indicators of general wellbeing as well as proxy measures of overall happiness, mental health and depression. Life satisfaction is a national indicator

% respondents satisfied with life

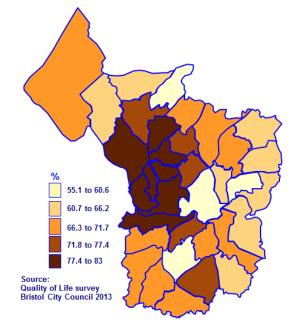
Response to this indicator was likely to reflect wider quality of life issues such as social, economic and environmental circumstances. The satisfaction scale was extended to allow comparison with national surveys, however comparability with previous years was lost. In 2013 69% of respondents said they were satisfied with life, lower than the UK average, which was 77% (2012/2013 Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics). There was generally more life satisfaction in the more affluent areas of the city but the biggest variation was between the equalities groups. The lowest satisfaction was recorded for disabled people (43%). Further analysis (not shown) suggests that people living in rented accommodation (54%), with lower educational qualifications or in receipt of a means tested benefit (47%) were less likely to be satisfied with life. People in their early thirties, at 80%, were most likely to be satisfied with life.

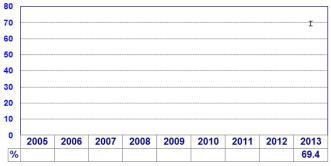
Mental wellbeing

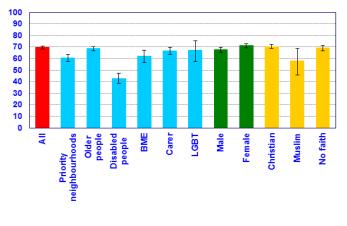
A measure of positive mental health and wellbeing called the Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale, or SWEMWBS (NHS Health Scotland, University of Warwick and University of Edinburgh) was introduced in 2013. Scores range from 7 to 35, with a higher score reflecting a higher level of mental wellbeing. The mean SWEMWBS score in Bristol is 24.9, close to the national figure of 25.3 (Understanding Society, the UK's Household longitudinal study 2011). Mental wellbeing was lower in deprived areas (23.9), notably Bishopsworth (23.3), Hartcliffe (23.6), Lawrence Hill (23.6) and Filwood (23.6). Disabled people had the lowest mean SWEMWBS score of all groups, at 21.9. Further analysis (not shown) suggests that having higher qualifications was associated with higher levels of mental wellbeing. Groups with lower levels of mental wellbeing were people of no faith (24.6), on means tested benefits (22.9), living in social housing (22.6), living alone (24.1), in their late forties or fifties (24.3) and men (24.5).

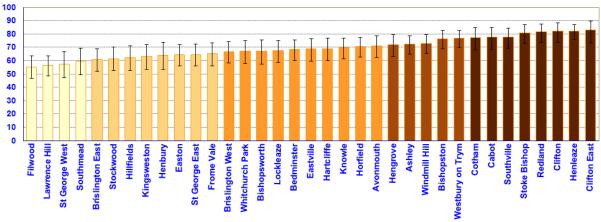
% respondents with medium or high life satisfaction

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	72	65.0	78.5
Avonmouth	71	62.0	78.4
Bedminster	68	60.1	75.6
Bishopston	76	68.9	82.5
Bishopsworth	67	57.5	75.3
Brislington East	61	51.8	69.0
Brislington West	67	58.2	74.1
Cabot	78	68.5	84.9
Clifton	82	73.5	88.1
Clifton East	83	73.2	89.8
Cotham	77	67.9	84.7
Easton	64	56.0	72.0
Eastville	69	59.5	76.5
Filwood	55	46.5	63.4
Frome Vale	65	56.1	73.4
Hartcliffe	69	59.8	76.7
Henbury	64	53.2	73.6
Hengrove	72	62.9	79.6
Henleaze	82	75.7	86.9
Hillfields	62	52.6	71.1
Horfield	71	62.7	77.4
Kingsweston	63	53.4	71.7
Knowle	70	61.2	76.8
Lawrence Hill	56	48.4	63.7
Lockleaze	67	58.8	75.1
Redland	82	73.7	87.4
Southmead	60	49.4	69.2
Southville	78	69.4	84.4
St George East	65	56.0	72.2
St George West	57	47.2	66.8
Stockwood	62	52.3	70.0
Stoke Bishop	81	72.6	86.8
Westbury-on-Trym	77	69.9	82.5
Whitchurch Park	67	57.7	74.9
Windmill Hill	73	65.3	79.4
BRISTOL	69.4	68.0	70.8
Question number	09.4	39	70.0
		4396	
Sample size Year		2013	
Priority neighbourhoods	60.6	57.4	63.7
Older people	68.5	66.6	70.3
Disabled people	42.7	38.5	
ВМЕ	62	56.2	67.3
Carer	67	63.6	69.4
LGBT	67	57.5	75.3
Male	67.5	65.3	
Female	71	69.1	72.7
Christian	70.3	68.5	72.1
Muslim	58	45.7	68.4
No faith	69.2	66.8	71.4
·····	0012	00.0	7 1.4









% respondents who live in households with a smoker ©

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.

Smoking habits are changing and this indicator has significantly improved over the last nine years and there were fewer households with a smoker in 2013, at 21%. This indicator has been measured for the past eleven years and between 2003-2006 it had remained steady at approximately 30%. Then the percentage of residents living in a household with a smoker fell to 27% in 2007, probably as a result of the smoking ban in public places encouraging more people to quit. Since 2007, this indicator has further declined.

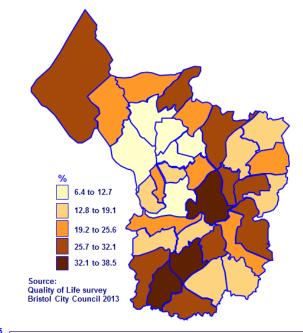
Responses to supplementary smoking questions 'Do you smoke?' and 'Do you smoke regularly indoors?' confirm the same trend. In 2013 approximately 12% said they smoked (18% in 2006) and 9% of households had someone regularly smoking indoors (16% in 2006).

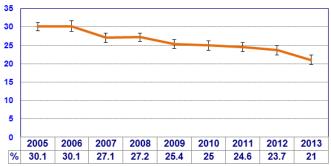
Spatial analysis indicated far more smokers lived in deprived parts of the city, where 34% of households had a smoker and again a significant drop (improvement) was measured since 2006, when it was 46%. The wards with the highest prevalence of households with a smoker were Filwood (39%), Hartcliffe (35%), Lawrence Hill (33%), Easton and St George West (both 30%). Whitchurch Park recorded the largest fall in smoking prevalence (52% in 2006 to 26% in 2013), a 50% drop, followed by Ashley (40% in 2006 to 24% in 2013).

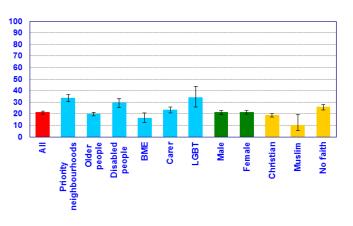
Analysis by equalities groups indicated more younger people, aged 18 to 24 years, (33%) and people in their forties and fifties (25%) lived in households with a smoker, and the same was true for people who say that they are of no religion (26%), lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender (34%) and disabled people (29%). Further analysis (not shown) suggests that the most important predictor for living in a household with a smoker is having lower or no educational qualifications, followed by living in social housing (38%). People in privately rented accommodation (28%) and carers (23%) were also more likely to live in a household with a smoker. Black and minority ethnic groups (16%), people who live alone (17%) and people aged 65 years and over (14%) were less likely to live in a household with a smoker.

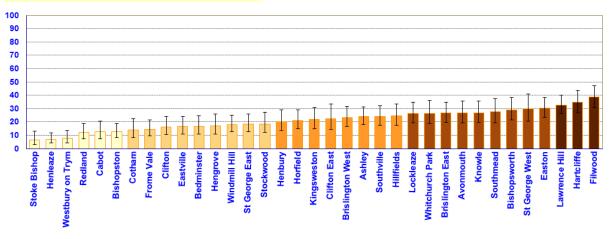
% respondents who live in households with a smoker

Ward	%	lower confidence	upper confidence
		limit	limit
Ashley	24	18.1	31.2
Avonmouth	27	19.4	35.5
Bedminster	17	10.9	24.7
Bishopston	13	8.2	19.0
Bishopsworth	29	21.4	38.2
Brislington East	27	19.7	34.7
Brislington West	23	16.5	31.5
Cabot	13	7.4	20.4
Clifton	16	10.5	24.2
Clifton East	22	14.2	33.4
Cotham	14	8.2	22.3
Easton	30	23.2	38.1
Eastville	16	10.8	24.1
Filwood	39	30.6	47.0
Frome Vale	14	9.3	21.4
Hartcliffe	35	26.7	43.4
Henbury	20	13.4	29.0
Hengrove	17	11.0	25.9
Henleaze	7	4.0	11.6
Hillfields	24	17.3	33.2
Horfield	21	14.8	29.1
Kingsweston	22	14.9	30.7
Knowle	27	19.5	35.4
Lawrence Hill	33	26.2	40.0
Lockleaze	26	19.4	34.9
Redland	12	7.4	18.9
Southmead	28	19.3	37.4
Southville	24	17.6	32.2
St George East	18	12.7	25.9
St George West	30	20.5	40.9
Stockwood	19	12.1	27.4
Stoke Bishop	6	3.0	13.1
Westbury-on-Trym	8	4.4	13.6
Whitchurch Park	26	18.7	35.9
Windmill Hill	18	12.5	25.1
BRISTOL	21.0	19.8	22.3
Question number		44a	
Sample size		4417	
Year		2013	
Priority neighbourhoods	33.5	30.6	36.5
Older people	19.5	17.9	21.1
Disabled people	29.1 16	25.4 12.3	33.0 20.5
BME			
Carer	23	20.8	26.0
LGBT	34	25.6	43.8
Male	21	19.2	22.9
Female	21.2	19.6	22.8
Christian	18.4	16.9	20.0
Muslim	10	5.4	18.9
No faith	25.6	23.4	27.8









% respondents who are obese or overweight % respondents who are obese 8

% respondents who are obese 🖰

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 from which the Body Mass Index (BMI) is calculated. A person with a BMI over 25 is considered overweight and one with a BMI over 30 is obese.

Obesity is rising nationally and tends to be higher in urban than in rural areas. Promoting healthy eating, taking more exercise and reducing obesity are priorities for the City Council.

% respondents who are overweight and obese $\stackrel{\smile}{=}$

In 2013, 51% of respondents to the survey were overweight or obese. Significantly more residents (58%) in deprived wards were obese and overweight. This indicator has stayed relatively stable over the last nine years compared to the proportion obese (see below). Stockwood is the exception, where there has been a significant increase over the last nine years. Equalities analysis has shown significantly more disabled people (67%), older people (57%) and people with lower educational qualifications (not shown) were overweight or obese in 2013.

There was a gender difference with more men (58%) than women (46%) overweight and obese. People who said they had 'no religion' (43%) were less likely to be overweight or obese.

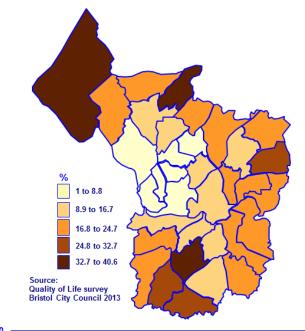
% respondents who are obese 😕

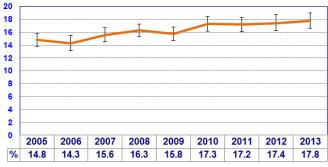
The proportion of obese people significantly increased in 2013 to 18%, significantly higher than it was in 2005 (15%). Over the same period there was an increase in obesity in deprived wards from 19% to 26% and the gap with the rest of the city had widened. The level has also remained high at 31% for disabled people. At a ward level there were significant increases in obesity in Filwood (41%), Avonmouth (35%) and Southmead (33%).

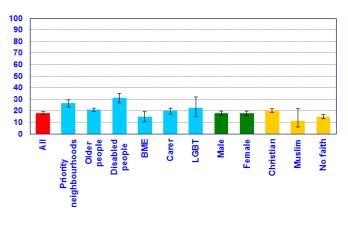
Obesity increases with age and peaks just before retirement, rising sharply from 7% for people aged 18-24 years, to 23% for people aged 55-64 years.

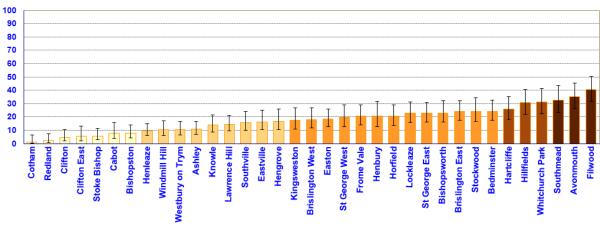
% respondents who are obese

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	11	6.8	16.7
Avonmouth	35	26.3	45.3
Bedminster	24	17.6	32.6
Bishopston	8	4.4	13.8
Bishopsworth	23	16.0	31.9
Brislington East	24	17.3	32.3
Brislington West	18	11.7	26.7
Cabot	8	3.6	15.8
Clifton	5	1.9	10.6
Clifton East	6	2.2	13.2
Cotham	1	0.1	6.6
Easton	18	12.5	25.7
Eastville	16	10.2	24.9
Filwood	41	31.6	50.2
Frome Vale	20	13.9	28.9
Hartcliffe	26	18.1	35.3
Henbury	20	12.5	31.5
Hengrove	17	10.4	25.8
Henleaze	9	5.8	14.7
Hillfields	31	22.1	40.6
Horfield	20	13.7	29.2
Kingsweston	17	10.7	26.8
Knowle	14	8.6	21.6
Lawrence Hill	14	9.6	20.9
Lockleaze	23	15.7	31.4
Redland	2	0.8	7.2
Southmead	33	23.3	43.6
Southville	16	10.1	23.9
St George East	23	16.2	30.8
St George West	20	12.4	29.2
Stockwood	24	16.5	34.1
Stokwood Stoke Bishop	6	2.8	11.4
·	11	6.4	16.7
Westbury-on-Trym	31	22.4	41.2
Whitchurch Park Windmill Hill	10	6.0	17.2
BRISTOL	17.8	16.6	19.0
Question number	17.0	46-47	19.0
Sample size		4000 2013	
Year Priority neighbourhoods	26.3	23.4	29.4
Older people	20.6	19.0	22.3
Disabled people	30.7	26.7	35.1
BME	14.3	10.6	18.9
Carer	20	17.2	22.4
LGBT	22	15.0	32.0
Male	17.8	16.1	19.8
Female	17.8	16.3	19.5
Christian	20.1	18.5	21.9
Muslim	11	5.7	21.7
No faith	14.6	12.8	16.6
110 faith	17.0	12.0	10.0









% respondents taking moderate exercise at least 5 times a week 😕

Moderate exercise can include brisk walking, a sport or leisure activity, heavy gardening, heavy housework or DIY. Such exercise for 30 minutes a day, 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.

% respondents taking moderate exercise at least 5 times a week 😊

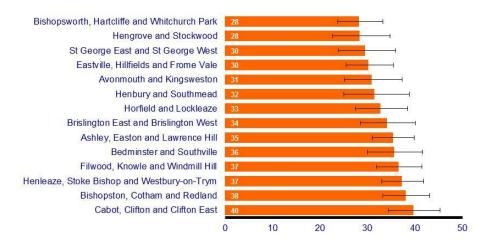
This indicator has decreased and 34% of residents said they took moderate exercise in 2013 (39% in 2006), although it has been stable at 33%-34% since 2008.

In 2013, the difference in the proportions of people taking moderate exercise in deprived areas (32%), compared with non-deprived (34%) areas, further narrowed. At a ward level, there has been a significant reduction in the amount of exercise being taken by respondents living in Whitchurch Park, at 22% (40% in 2005).

Significantly less exercise was taken in 2013 by disabled people (20%), Black and minority ethnic groups (23%) and people of Muslim faith (17%). Whilst significantly more exercise was taken by unpaid carers (38%). This pattern has been seen in previous surveys. Further analysis (not shown) suggests that women were less likely to take exercise. Lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender people and carers (38%) were more likely to exercise five times a week or more.

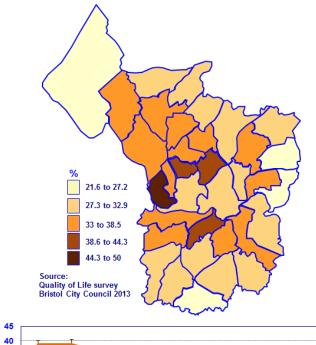


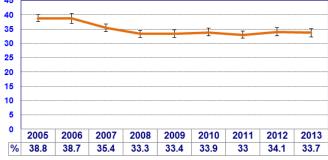
% respondents taking exercise at least 5 times a week

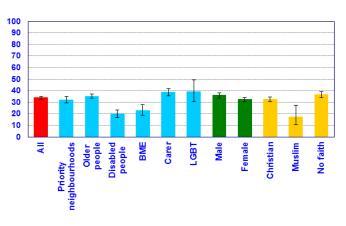


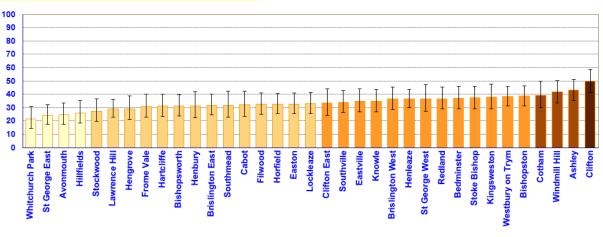
% respondents taking exercise at least 5 times a week

		lower	upper
Ward	%	confidence limit	confidence limit
Ashley	43	35.3	51.1
Avonmouth	24	17.3	33.2
Bedminster	37	29.2	45.8
Bishopston	39	31.4	46.1
Bishopsworth	31	23.6	39.8
Brislington East	32	24.5	40.1
Brislington West	37	28.4	45.4
Cabot	32	23.3	42.2
Clifton	50	41.3	58.6
Clifton East	33	23.9	44.1
Cotham	39	29.8	49.6
Easton	33	25.6	40.8
Eastville	35	26.6	43.9
Filwood	32	24.9	41.1
Frome Vale	31	23.0	40.0
Hartcliffe	31	23.2	39.9
Henbury	31	22.5	41.8
Hengrove	29	21.2	38.6
Henleaze	37	29.9	43.8
Hillfields	26	18.2	35.0
Horfield	33	25.4	40.6
Kingsweston	38	29.1	47.5
Knowle	35	26.6	43.8
Lawrence Hill	29	22.9	35.9
Lockleaze	33	25.5	41.3
Redland	37	28.8	45.5
Southmead	32	22.8	42.1
Southville	34	26.3	42.5
St George East	24	17.5	32.0
St George West	37	27.2	47.1
Stockwood	27	19.8	36.5
Stoke Bishop	37	29.2	45.9
Westbury-on-Trym	38	31.0	46.0
Whitchurch Park	22	14.6	30.6
Windmill Hill	42	33.6	50.1
BRISTOL	33.7	32.3	35.1
Question number		21	
Sample size		4447	
Year		2013	
Priority neighbourhoods	32	29.1	35.0
Older people	35.1	33.2	37.0
Disabled people	19.7	16.6	23.3
BME	22.7	18.4	27.7
Carer	38	35.3	41.4
LGBT	39	30.2	49.0
Male	35.8	33.6	38.1
Female	32.2	30.4	34.1
Christian	32.3	30.4	34.2
Muslim	17	10.6	27.4
No faith	36.4	34.0	38.8









% unpaid carers who are supported by organisations and the Government (3)

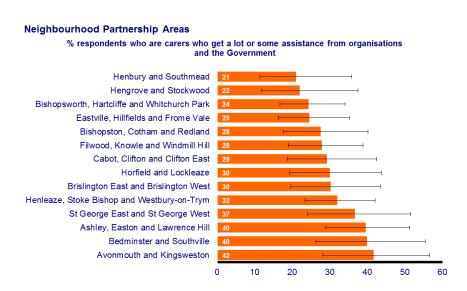
An unpaid carer is someone who, without payment, provides help and support for a child, relative, friend or neighbour, who could not manage without their support. Unpaid carers are the main providers of care in the community, on whom the health and social care system relies and they need to be adequately 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 and thet are included as one of the equalities groups for every indicator in this report.

Support from organisations and the Government dropped to 30% in 2013. There is evidence (not shown) that this decrease in support has been borne by people providing "supplementary" care (i.e. not the main care provider) and people providing non-personal care. Ward variation was wide and ranged from 13% in Hartcliffe to 49% in Kingsweston. The ward pattern has been

patchy and inconsistent each year. This may be because caring is often a transitional status, with many people entering and exiting caring roles each year.

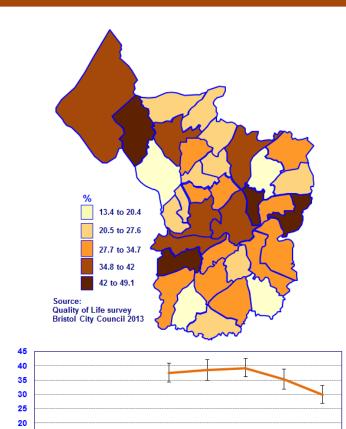
Further analysis (not shown) suggests that the main care provider (35%), providers of personal care (40%), men (32%) and people on means tested benefits (42%) are more likely to receive assistance from organisations and the Government.

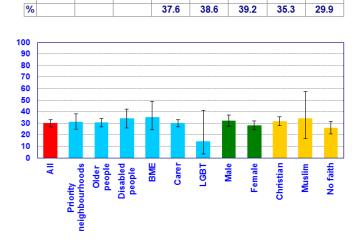
At 79%, in 2013, the percentage of carers who get a lot of or some support from family and friends has not changed significantly over the past five years. There is evidence (not shown) that the main care provider (71%), providers of personal care (72%), people in their late sixties (68%) or people who live in social housing (66%) are less likely to be supported by family and friends.

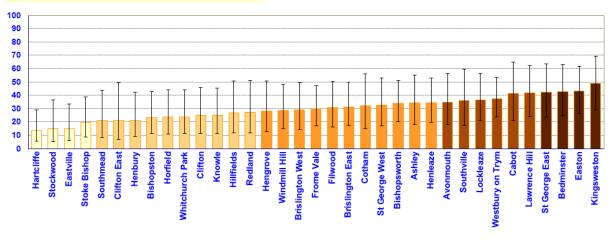


% respondents who are carers who get a lot or some assistance from organisations and the Government

Ward	%	lower confidence	upper confidence
vvard	70	limit	limit
Ashley	34	18.1	55.0
Avonmouth	35	18.1	56.2
Bedminster	43	24.6	63.2
Bishopston	23	11.1	42.8
Bishopsworth	34	20.2	51.1
Brislington East	31	17.6	49.6
Brislington West	29	14.5	49.3
Cabot	41	21.2	64.7
Clifton	25	11.3	45.9
Clifton East	21	6.8	49.2
Cotham	32	14.8	56.1
Easton	43	26.3	61.7
Eastville	15	5.8	33.3
Filwood	31	16.0	50.4
Frome Vale	30	16.9	47.2
Hartcliffe	13	5.6	29.0
Henbury	21	8.9	42.4
Hengrove	28	12.8	50.8
Henleaze	34	19.7	52.7
Hillfields	27	11.6	50.6
Horfield	24	10.9	44.1
Kingsweston	49	29.2	69.2
Knowle	25	11.5	45.4
Lawrence Hill	42	23.9	62.3
Lockleaze	37	20.8	56.2
Redland	27	11.7	51.2
Southmead	21	8.2	43.8
Southville	36	17.6	59.7
St George East	42	23.5	63.3
St George West	32	16.9	53.0
Stockwood	15	4.9	36.7
Stoke Bishop	20	8.8	38.8
Westbury-on-Trym	37	23.5	53.3
Whitchurch Park	24 29	11.1	43.9
Windmill Hill			47.9
BRISTOL Question number	29.9	26.9 63b	33.1
Sample size		877	
Year		2013	
Priority neighbourhoods	31	25.0	37.9
Older people	30.2	26.6	34.1
Disabled people	34	25.7	42.2
BME	35	24.0	48.5
Carer	30	26.9	33.1
LGBT	14	3.5	41.2
Male	31.9	27.4	36.9
Female	27.9	24.1	32.1
Christian	31.5	27.7	35.6
Muslim	34	16.5	57.6
No faith	26	20.7	31.4







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

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.

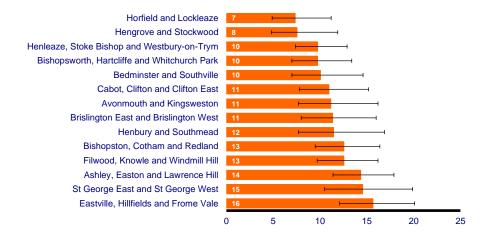
In 2013, 12% of residents said they had been victims of crime in the last 12 months, a significant improvement compared to 2006 when twice as many (24%) of residents said they had been victims. This indicator was similar in deprived and non-deprived areas and the gap between these areas has closed.

In general there was little variation between wards, and nearly all wards recorded fewer victims of crime over the last eight years. This is also a national trend. But the survey has identified the east of the city tends to have more victims of crime, particularly Frome Vale (18%). However, the number of victims of crime was also declining in east Bristol.

Equalities analysis indicated there were fewer victims of crime amongst older people, at 9%, compared with people less than 50 years of age, at 15%. Further analysis (not shown) suggested that disabled people and carers were more likely to be victims of crime. There were more men (13%) who were victims of crime compared to women (10%) and more victims amongst people who said they were lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender (23%).

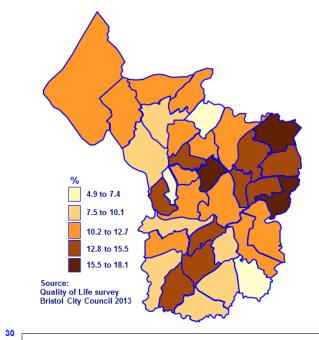
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

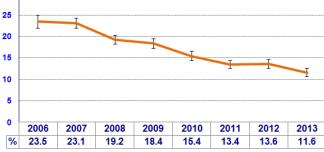
% respondents who have been a victims of crime in the last 12 months

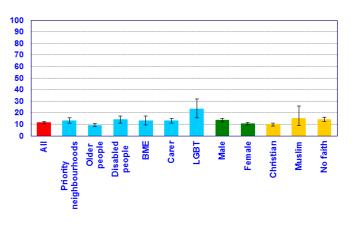


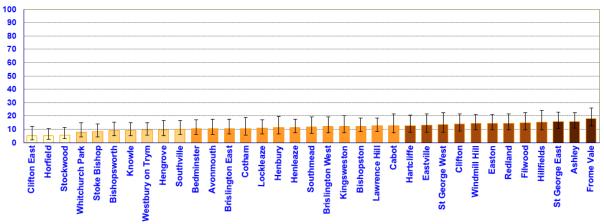
% respondents who have been a victims of crime in the last 12 months

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	16	11.0	22.4
Avonmouth	10	5.9	17.4
Bedminster	10	6.0	16.9
Bishopston	12	8.0	18.4
Bishopsworth	9	5.0	15.4
Brislington East	11	6.3	17.5
Brislington West	12	7.4	19.1
Cabot	13	7.1	21.4
Clifton	14	8.7	21.5
Clifton East	5	1.9	12.2
Cotham	11	5.6	19.0
Easton	14	9.5	21.2
Eastville	13	7.8	21.6
Filwood	15	9.7	22.4
Frome Vale	18	12.4	25.8
Hartcliffe	13	7.7	20.4
Henbury	11	6.3	19.8
Hengrove	10	5.3	16.7
Henleaze	12	7.4	17.3
Hillfields	15	9.4	24.0
Horfield	5	2.3	10.3
Kingsweston	12	7.1	20.1
Knowle	9	5.1	15.0
Lawrence Hill	13	8.2	18.4
Lockleaze	11	6.5	17.2
Redland	14	9.3	21.6
Southmead	12	6.7	19.4
Southville	10	5.8	16.7
St George East	16	10.3	22.8
St George West	13	7.7	22.3
Stockwood	6	2.7	11.5
Stoke Bishop	8	4.4	14.1
Westbury-on-Trym	9	5.6	14.8
Whitchurch Park	8	4.1	14.7
Windmill Hill	14	9.5	20.9
BRISTOL	11.6	10.7	12.6
Question number		8a	
Sample size		4430	
Year	40.4	2013	45.4
Priority neighbourhoods	13.1	11.1	15.4
Older people Disabled people	13.8	7.9 11.1	10.3 17.0
BME	12.8	9.4	17.3
Carer	13	11.0	15.1
LGBT	23	15.7	31.9
Male	13.3	11.8	15.0
Female	10.3	9.2	11.6
Christian	9.8	8.6	11.0
Muslim	15	8.7	25.8
No faith	14.2	12.5	16.1
no iaitii	14.2	12.0	10.1









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

% respondents who feel safe outside in their neighbourhood after dark

These indicators measure general fear of crime in the neighbourhood and vulnerability. 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, neighbourhood policing and improved community cohesion.

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

Fewer residents in 2013 (22%) reported their personal safety was a problem in their neighbourhood compared to 2005 (42%). This improvement was statistically significant in most wards. The pattern across the city was consistent with previous years with more people in Lawrence Hill being afraid than elsewhere, at 52%, whilst fewer residents (6% to 14%) in affluent wards in the west/northwest of the city declared personal safety to be a problem.

Equalities analysis suggests that people with lower educational qualifications, disabled people (35%), people living in deprived areas (35%), lesbian gay, bisexual or transgender people (32%), young people aged 18 to 24 years (32%), Black and minority ethnic groups (38%) and carers (25%) were more likely to fear for their personal safety. People of no faith, at 19%, were less likely to fear for their personal safety.

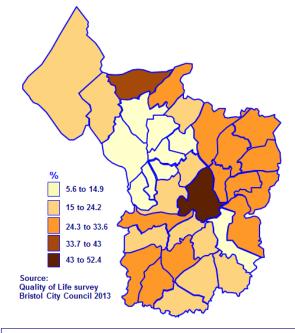
% respondents who feel safe outside in their neighbourhood after dark \odot

In 2013, 67% of residents felt safe outside in their neighbourhood at night. This indicator has been measured for the past 11 years and there has been a significant improvement (from 44% in 2003). The ward pattern for the last 11 years was the same with residents living in wards in the west/northwest of the city feeling safest and since 2005, there has been a significant improvement in all wards. Lowest perception of safety still occurs in the wards of Lawrence Hill (43% feel safe) and Easton (47% feel safe), but these areas indicate a marked improvement compared to 2005 (when 25% and 33% were measured respectively).

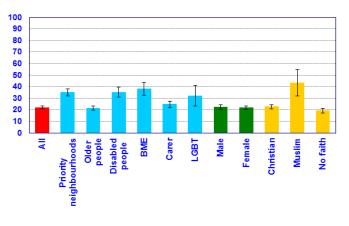
The results from equalities analysis were also similar to previous years with significantly fewer residents living in deprived areas (51%) and disabled people (54%) feeling safe when outside in their neighbourhood at night. The gender gap was still large but narrowing with 64% of women compared to 72% of men feeling safe outside after dark (the gender gap was 15% in 2012). There was also an age gap with 56% of young people aged 18 to 29 years compared with 69% of people aged 30 years and over feeling safe. Further analysis (not shown) indicated that people with lower educational qualifications tended to feel less safe outside after dark.

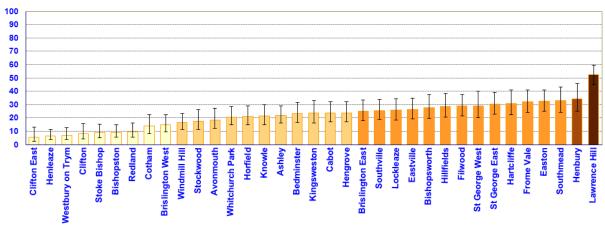
% respondents who say personal safety is a problem in their neighbourhood

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	22	16.2	29.1
Avonmouth	19	12.2	27.1
Bedminster	23	16.4	31.6
Bishopston	9	5.5	14.9
Bishopsworth	28	19.6	37.2
Brislington East	25	17.8	33.4
Brislington West	15	9.6	22.5
Cabot	24	17.2	31.9
Clifton	8	4.3	15.6
Clifton East	6	2.3	13.1
Cotham	14	8.2	22.3
Easton	32	24.9	41.0
Eastville	26	19.2	34.9
Filwood	29	21.6	37.4
Frome Vale	32	24.0	41.0
Hartcliffe	31	22.4	40.8
Henbury	35	24.9	45.7
Hengrove	24	17.1	32.1
Henleaze	7	3.7	11.2
Hillfields	29	20.6	38.4
Horfield	21	14.8	28.9
Kingsweston	24	16.1	33.0
Knowle	21	14.7	29.8
Lawrence Hill	52	44.9	59.7
Lockleaze	26	18.5	34.5
Redland	10	5.6	16.2
Southmead	33	24.1	43.2
Southville	26	18.7	33.9
St George East	30	22.8	39.3
St George West	29	20.3	40.2
Stockwood	18	11.1	26.5
Stoke Bishop	9	5.2	15.2
Westbury-on-Trym	7	3.7	12.4
Whitchurch Park	21	14.7	28.4
Windmill Hill	16	11.3	23.3
BRISTOL	21.9	20.7	23.2
Question number	2110	14g	20.2
Sample size		4135	
Year		2013	
Priority neighbourhoods	34.8	31.8	37.9
Older people	21.2	19.6	23.0
Disabled people	35	30.7	39.5
BME	38	32.2	43.4
Carer	25	21.9	27.4
LGBT	32	23.1	41.3
Male	22.1	20.3	24.2
Female	21.5	19.9	23.2
Christian	22.6	20.9	24.3
Muslim	43	31.8	55.1
No faith	19	17.1	21.1









% respondents who feel locally, anti-social behaviour is a problem % respondents with a problem from drunk and rowdy behaviour

These indicators measure concern with anti-social behaviour (ASB) in the neighbourhood that is likely to include vandalism, graffiti, rowdiness, drunkenness, harassment, drug dealing, prostitution etc. They also reflect public confidence in local agencies in tackling community safety issues that matter to local people.

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

In 2013, 29% of residents thought anti-social behaviour was a problem in their local neighbourhood (same as in 2012). This indicator has shown a significant improvement compared with 2005 when 49% of residents felt this was a local problem. The improvement is seen 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 49% in 2013. Spatial variation was large across the city but generally showed a significant drop in most wards. The pattern is the same as previous years with the lowest levels of anti-social behaviour reported in the affluent west/northwest (5% to 15% in 2013). Wards where the proportion of residents who feel anti-social behaviour is a problem is consistently above average include Henbury and Southmead, Lawrence Hill, Easton, Filwood, Hartcliffe and Bishopsworth and Avonmouth (42% to 60% in 2012).

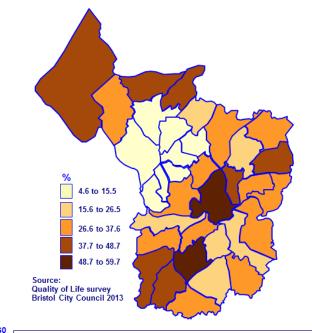
Equalities analysis suggests that people with lower educational qualifications, Black and minority ethnic people (43%), disabled people (40%), people aged 18 to 29 years (35%), people living in social housing (47%), men (32%) and carers (31%) were more likely to report anti-social behaviour was a problem in the local area.

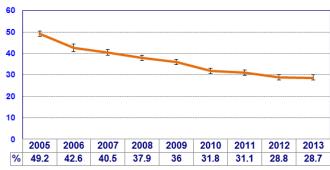
% respondents with a problem from drunk and rowdy behaviour \odot

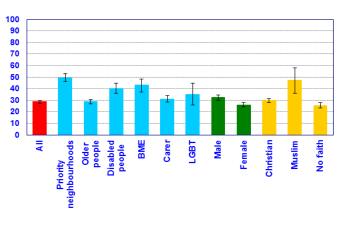
Half, or 50%, of all respondents thought drunk and rowdy behaviour was a problem in the city. This represents a significant improvement since 2009, when the indicator measured 54%. Over this period the spatial pattern has been consistent, with the proportion of respondents who were concerned about drunk or rowdy behaviour above average (over 70%) in Lawrence Hill, Cabot and Ashley (indicating a particular problem in the inner city where there are more licensed premises) and Filwood. The least nuisance was reported in Stoke Bishop, Henleaze and Westbury-on-Trym (14% to 23% in 2013). Residents experiencing the greatest problem from drunk and rowdy behaviour lived in deprived areas of the city (66%) or social housing (69%), were lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender (64%), had lower educational qualifications, were in their twenties (61%), lived in privately rented accommodation (58%), were disabled (59%) or carers (54%).

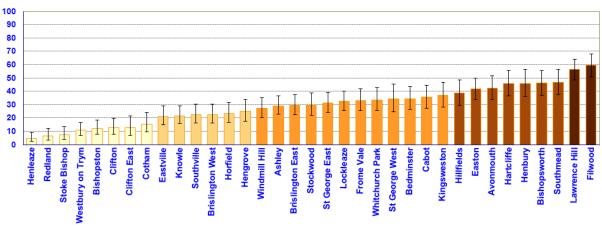
% respondents who feel locally, antisocial behaviour is a problem

Ward	%	lower confidence	upper confidence
Trai u		limit	limit
Ashley	29	22.8	36.5
Avonmouth	42	33.7	51.6
Bedminster	35	26.5	43.6
Bishopston	12	7.9	18.4
Bishopsworth	46	37.0	55.5
Brislington East	29	22.3	37.5
Brislington West	23	16.2	30.4
Cabot	35	27.1	44.6
Clifton	13 13	7.7	19.8
Clifton East		7.0	21.6
Cotham	15	9.4	24.1
Easton	42 21	33.8 14.9	49.9
Eastville			
Filwood	60 33	50.8 25.4	68.0 41.9
Frome Vale	46	36.5	55.4
Hartcliffe	46	36.0	56.3
Henbury	25	17.5	33.9
Hengrove Henleaze	5	2.3	8.9
Hillfields	39	29.5	48.3
Horfield	23	16.8	31.6
Kingsweston	37	28.1	46.5
Knowle	22	15.5	29.2
Lawrence Hill	56	48.6	63.8
Lockleaze	32	25.5	40.2
Redland	6	3.2	12.3
Southmead	47	37.2	56.5
Southville	22	16.1	30.3
St George East	31	24.0	39.0
St George West	34	24.5	45.2
Stockwood	30	22.0	38.6
Stoke Bishop	7	3.9	13.4
Westbury-on-Trym	11	6.9	16.6
Whitchurch Park	33	25.4	42.5
Windmill Hill	27	20.3	35.0
BRISTOL	28.7	27.5	30.1
Question number		6g	
Sample size		4344	
Year		2013	
Priority neighbourhoods	49.4	46.3	52.6
Older people	28.7	27.0	30.5
Disabled people	40.2	35.9	44.5
BME	43 31	37.2 28.3	48.1 34.1
Carer	35	26.0	44.6
LGBT	32.2	30.1	34.3
Male Female	25.9	24.2	27.6
Christian	29.8	28.0	31.6
Muslim	47	36.2	57.9
No faith	25.4	23.3	27.7
	20.4	20.0	21.1
100			







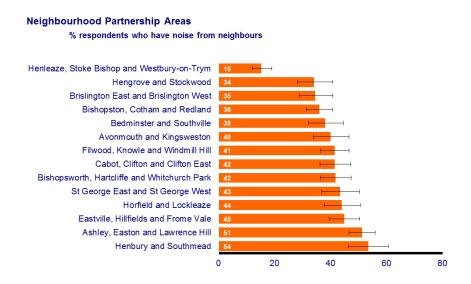


% respondents who have noise from neighbours 😕

Noise from neighbours is one of the most intrusive nuisances in the city that can 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. An increasing value will reflect more noisy neighbours, warmer weather and a lack of enforcement action to control noise.

In 2013, problem noisy neighbours were reported by 39% of residents, a significant increase since 2005 when it was only 28%. This problem was more marked in deprived neighbourhoods, where 54% of residents said they had a problem and the gap between the rest of the city has widened.

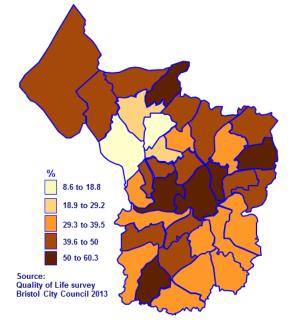
Lawrence Hill, Southmead, Hillfields, Hartcliffe, Cabot and Easton experienced a much steeper increase in problematic noise from 2005 to 2013 with more than 50% of residents reporting a problem. This reflects some areas of the city where there is high density population and flats. Equalities analysis indicated disabled people (48%) experienced a greater problem. Further analysis (not shown) suggests that people living in social housing (59%) and carers (43%) were more likely to report a problem. People aged 65 years and over, at 31%, were less likely to say there was a problem with noise.

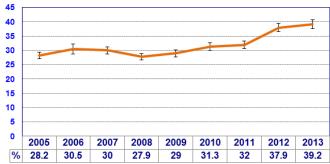


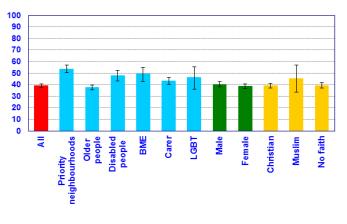
A further question asked residents if they experienced problematic noise from pubs, clubs and entertainment venues. 21% said they did, and this level has increased since 2011, when the indicator was first measured and was at 19%.

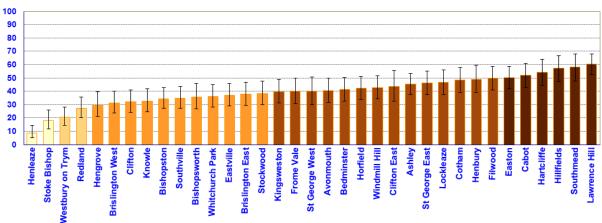
% respondents who have noise from neighbours

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	45	37.4	53.3
Avonmouth	40	31.8	49.6
Bedminster	41	32.6	50.3
Bishopston	35	27.3	42.5
Bishopsworth	36	26.7	45.8
Brislington East	38	29.6	46.9
Brislington West	31	23.7	39.9
Cabot	52	42.5	60.9
Clifton	32	24.2	40.9
Clifton East	44	32.6	55.4
Cotham	48	39.2	57.6
Easton	50	42.0	58.8
Eastville	37	28.9	45.8
Filwood	50	41.1	58.5
Frome Vale	40	30.8	49.7
Hartcliffe	54	44.5	63.9
Henbury	49	39.1	59.3
Hengrove	29	21.1	39.4
Henleaze	9	5.0	14.4
Hillfields	57	47.3	66.5
Horfield	42	33.9	51.1
Kingsweston	40	31.0	48.8
Knowle	33	24.7	41.8
Lawrence Hill	60	52.3	67.8
Lockleaze	47	37.2	56.0
Redland	27	20.3	35.8
Southmead	58	47.4	68.0
Southville	35	27.0	43.8
St George East	46	37.2	55.2
St George West	40	30.0	50.8
Stockwood	38	29.9	47.4
Stoke Bishop	18	11.7	25.9
Westbury-on-Trym	20	14.5	27.9
Whitchurch Park	36	27.9	45.0
Windmill Hill	43	34.4	51.4
BRISTOL	39.2	37.7	40.7
Question number		14j	
Sample size		4104	
Year	50.5	2013	50.0
Priority neighbourhoods	53.5 37.7	50.3 35.7	56.8 39.7
Older people Disabled people	47.9	43.3	52.5
BME	49	42.6	54.6
Carer	43	39.8	46.1
LGBT	46	36.2	55.6
Male	40.2	37.9	
Female	38.5	36.5	40.5
Christian	38.9	36.9	
Muslim	45	33.5	57.0
No faith	39.2	36.8	41.8
no faith	03.2	30.0	41.0









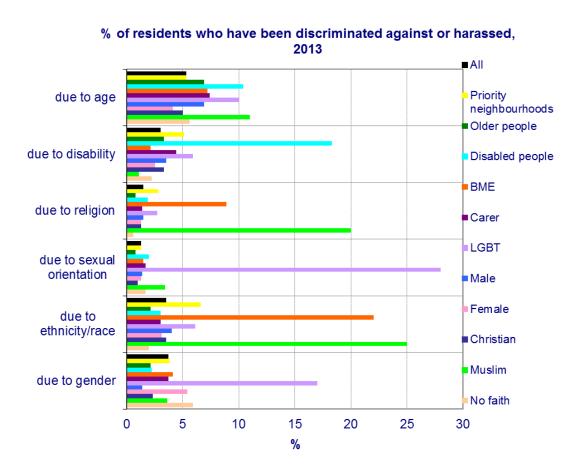
% respondents who have been discriminated or harassed

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.

This indicator is made up of 6 parts (sub-indicators) and residents are asked about discrimination and harassment in relation to age, disability, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity/race and gender.

This indicator was first measured in 2006. Between 2006 and 2013 a very small proportion of the total population said they have suffered different types of discrimination and harassment (5% or less). Of the sub-indicators, all have remained stable each year. Some residents in certain wards tend to suffer more discrimination and harassment, particularly in Lawrence Hill. Equalities analysis (graph below) showed people of Muslim faith, Black and minority ethnic groups, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people and disabled people experienced discrimination and harassment. Generally men, compared to women experience more discrimination and harassment, except for gender discrimination.

In 2013, a new indicator was introduced into the survey, '% who agree sexual harassment is an issue in Bristol'. A fifth of respondents (20%) agreed with this statement, rising to 37% in Easton ward.



% respondents who agree that domestic abuse is a private matter © % respondents who agree women's behaviour can attract and provoke domestic abuse ©

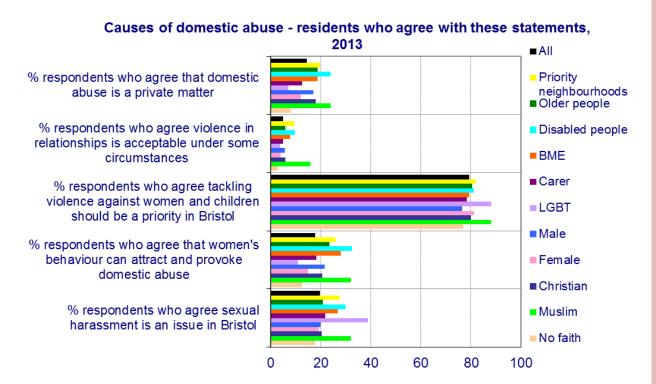
Tackling domestic violence is a local and national concern and it can account for a quarter of all violent crime. A priority for this Council and its partners is to reduce the number of people who become repeat victims of domestic abuse.

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. In the most recent survey -

- 14% agreed domestic violence was a private matter
- 4.9 % agree violence in relationships is acceptable under some circumstances
- 20 % agree sexual harassment is an issue in Bristol
- 18% agreed women's behaviour can attract and provoke domestic abuse
- 79% % agree tackling violence against women and children should be a priority in Bristol.

Trends since 2008 are available for two of these indicators: '% who agree domestic violence was a private matter' has dropped, at 14% (18% in 2008), indicating more people would be inclined to report an incident; '% who agree women's behaviour can attract and provoke domestic abuse' has also dropped, at 18% (23% in 2008). Spatially there were significantly more residents in deprived areas who agreed with these statements, and this has been seen in previous years.

Equalities analysis of all the indicators is shown in the graph below and suggests more disabled people, older people, men, BME and people of Muslim faith agreed with these issues.



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

This indicator is a measure of community cohesion and a high or increasing value will reflect a neighbourhood where people are respectful, tolerant of difference and demonstrate consideration towards others.

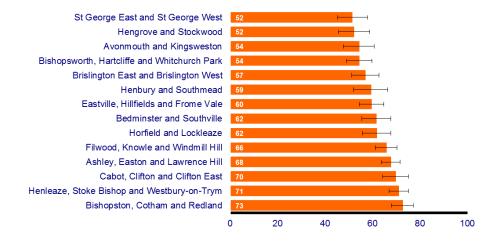
This indicator has risen from 53% in 2005 to 62% in 2013, representing a significant improvement.

The ward pattern has been similar in recent years. Ashley, Bishopston and Windmill Hill have some of the highest values of the indicator (at least 74% in 2013) and there is now little difference between areas and equalities groups. Some of the biggest improvements in recent years have been in Hillfields, with 57% of respondents who said people got on well together (35% in 2011) and in Kingsweston where 62% said the same (42% in 2012).

Further analysis (not shown) suggests that more repondents with a degree level qualification (68%), Black and minority ethnic residents (66%), people of Muslim faith (73%), people aged eighty-five and over (75%) and people living in privately rented accommodation thought people in their neighbourhood get on well together. People living in deprived areas (58%), disabled people and young people aged 18 to 24 years (48%) were less likely to agree that people get on well together.



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



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

Ward	%	lower confidence	upper confidence										
		limit	limit				\wedge						
Ashley Avonmouth	80 47	72.7 38.0	85.6 56.1			/	/						
Bedminster	56	46.7	64.2										
Bishopston	74	66.6	80.6					}	_				
Bishopsworth	54	44.9	63.2					~		ן			
Brislington East	53	45.4	60.9							, de	_		
Brislington West	61	52.2	68.7)		~~	<u>Y</u>	M	Jan L	1
Cabot	65 73	54.7 63.5	74.1 80.5				人	- } \	. 5	24			>
Clifton Clifton East	71	59.7	79.8			`		Y					1
Cotham	70	60.1	78.7							No.		,)
Easton	66	58.1	72.6			%)	ΔL			1	3
Eastville	68	58.8	75.7				46.9 to 5	3.4		్ష	1/3	حر ۱	
Filwood	57	48.8	65.3				53.5 to 6	0		$\mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{z}}$. Z		
Frome Vale	55	45.5	63.4				60.1 to 6	6.6			7	5	
Hartcliffe	54	44.6	63.0				66.7 to 7	3.3		30) 4	, d	
Henbury Hengrove	53 50	42.7 40.4	63.6 59.0				73.3 to 7	-	一刀		مهماسرا		
Henleaze	72	65.1	78.5		Sou	ırce:		3	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	\ /		Y	
Hillfields	57	47.6	66.7		Qua	ality of Lif			1	1	_ /~	لمر	
Horfield	61	52.1	69.0		Bris	stol City (Louncil 2	2013	Lunch		3	-	
Kingsweston	62	52.8	70.9							~_^	~~		
Knowle	65	56.4	72.6	70									
Lawrence Hill	55	47.3	61.7	60	_	т		I	I	Ţ	I	I	1
Lockleaze	63 73	54.1 64.7	71.1 80.2	50	1								
Redland Southmead	65	55.0	74.5	40									
Southville	68	59.0	76.0	30									
St George East	50	41.3	57.6	20									
St George West	54	43.9	64.1	10									
Stockwood	55	45.1	64.0										
Stoke Bishop	66	57.5	73.9	0	2005	2006	2007					2012	2013
Westbury-on-Trym	73	65.6	79.5	%	52.5	53.6	54.8	58.6	59.5	59.	2 58.9	60	62.2
Whitchurch Park Windmill Hill	55 74	45.4 65.9	64.2 80.7										
BRISTOL	62.2	60.7	63.6	100 90									
Question number	02.2	6c	00.0	80									F
Sample size		4358		70		<u>-</u>		<u>T</u>		T .			
Year		2013		60 50		I							
Priority neighbourhoods Older people	57.8 63.5	54.7 61.5	60.9 65.4	40									
Disabled people	58.7	54.3	63.0	30 20					-				
ВМЕ	66	60.6	71.2	10									
Carer	61	58.1	64.1	0		ω .	9 TI	ш	_		D 69		
LGBT	60	50.2	69.1		Ψ	ty hoods Older	people Disabled	BME	Carer	LGBT	Female	Christian	No faith
Male	62.1	59.8	64.4			Priority hbourh O	Pk	<u>.</u>		_	F.	Chri	2
Female Christian	62 62.3	60.0 60.3	63.9 64.2			F g	_					-	
Muslim	73	61.8	81.4			Priority neighbourhoods Older							
No faith	61.7	59.2	64.2										
100													
90													
80								7	г т Т	Т	III	II	<u> </u>
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Avonmouth Seorge East Hengrove ington East Henbury	shopsworth eorge West	wrence Hill Stockwood	Bedminster	ngton	ingsweston	\$ 5	Southmead	Oke Bi	Southville	Cliffor	Henleaze Clifton Iry on Trym	Rec	Bishopston Ashley
Avonmouth St George East Hengrove Brislington East Henbury Hartcliffe	Bishopsworth St George West From Valo	Lawrence Hill Stockwood Whitchurch Park	Bedmi	Brislington West	Kingsweston	, Y	South	Easton Stoke Bishop Factville	Sout	Clifton East	Henleaze Clifton Westbury on Trym	Redland Windmill Hill	Bisho

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

This indicator is a measure of community cohesion and a high or increasing value will reflect a neighbourhood where people are respectful, tolerant of difference and demonstrate consideration towards others.

This indicator has steadily increased from 57% in 2006 to 69% in 2013, indicating a significant improvement.

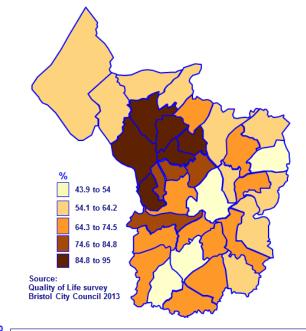
The indicator pattern is similar each year with a good deal of variation across the city, from 44% Filwood to 95% in Henleaze. Over the past eight years, the indicator has shown a significant improvement in Brislington West, Eastville, Kingsweston, Lockleaze, Southmead and St George West. This improvement has narrowed the gap between deprived areas and the rest of the city. Still significantly fewer people (53%) in deprived areas agreed people treat each other with respect and consideration in their neighbourhood.

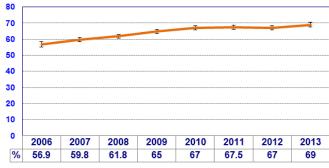
Further analysis (not shown) suggests that people with a degree level qualification (77%), people of Muslim faith (73%), Black or minority ethnic groups, people in their seventies (77%) or aged 80 and over (84%) and women were more likely to agree people are treated with respect. People who live in social housing (56%), disabled people (65%) and carers (67%) are less likely to agree that people are treated with respect.

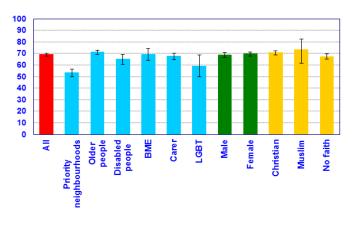


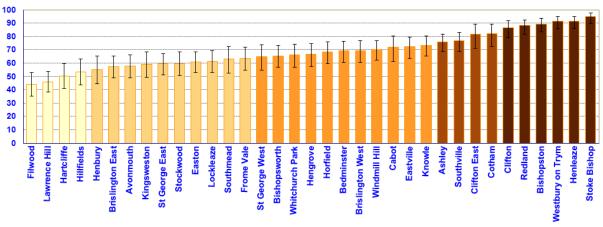
% respondents who agree that people treat other people with respect in their neighbourhood

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	76	68.6	81.7
Avonmouth	58	48.9	66.2
Bedminster	69	60.5	76.5
Bishopston	89	83.2	93.4
Bishopsworth	65	56.8	73.1
Brislington East	57	48.8	65.3
Brislington West	69	60.6	76.8
Cabot	72	61.5	80.3
Clifton	87	78.8	91.8
Clifton East	82	71.1	89.1
Cotham	82	72.2	89.3
Easton	61	52.8	68.5
Eastville	72	63.6	79.5
Filwood	44	35.2	53.0
Frome Vale	64	54.7	71.9
Hartcliffe	50	41.1	59.6
Henbury	55	44.5	65.1
Hengrove	66	57.1	74.6
Henleaze	91	85.9	94.9
Hillfields	54	43.8	62.9
Horfield	68	59.7	75.9
Kingsweston	59	49.4	68.4
Knowle	73	65.2	80.1
Lawrence Hill	46	38.4	53.8
Lockleaze	61	52.9	69.2
Redland	88	81.7	92.4
Southmead	63	52.6	72.3
Southville	77	68.8	83.0
St George East	59	51.0	67.1
St George West	65	54.5	73.8
Stockwood	60	50.5	68.2
Stoke Bishop	95	89.4	97.7
·	91	85.8	94.7
Westbury-on-Trym Whitchurch Park	66	57.0	74.0
Windmill Hill	70	62.3	76.7
BRISTOL	69.0		70.4
Question number	09.0	67.7 6d	70.4
		4380	
Sample size Year		2013	
Priority neighbourhoods	53.1	49.9	56.2
Older people	71	69.2	72.8
Disabled people	64.9	60.6	68.9
BME	69	63.9	
Carer	67	64.4	
LGBT	59	49.6	68.5
Male	68.6	66.5	
Female	69.6	67.8	71.4
Christian	70.5	68.7	72.2
Muslim	73	61.5	82.2
No faith	67.2	64.8	69.5
	0112	0 1.0	50.5









Keep Bristol Working and Learning

A learning city where every citizen has access to good education and is able to acquire the skills they need to join Bristol's world class workforce

% satisfied with jobs in the neighbourhood 8 % satisfied with your present job

These indicators measure satisfaction with job opportunities in the neighborhood as well as satisfaction with current employment. If these estimates increase it can indicate more suitable employment close to people's homes as well as increasing job satisfaction.

% satisfied with jobs in the neighbourhood 😌

In 2013, 27% of residents were satisfied with jobs in the neighbourhood, a significant drop since 2011 when nearly a third of respondents (31%) were satisfied. The economic recession was likely to have affected this indicator.

Satisfaction was highest in the central/north west area where there was more employment, particularly in the centre and Whiteladies Road corridor, also in the Greater Bedminster neighbourhood (over 33% satisfied), but lowest in Hartcliffe (14%) and the St George area (16%). Some wards showed a marked improvement over the last two years with a doubling of this satisfaction measure, particularly Hillfields, at 32% and Filwood, at 23%.

In the past, there was a 8 percentage point difference in satisfaction between deprived areas and the rest of the city. This gap has now narrowed, to 3 percentage points, as more job opportunities have arisen in deprived areas in the last year.

Further analysis (not shown) suggests that people with a degree were most satisfied with jobs, at 31%. Disabled people (18%), people living in social housing (21%), carers (23%) and people on means tested benefits (21%) were less likely to be satisfied with jobs in the neighbourhood

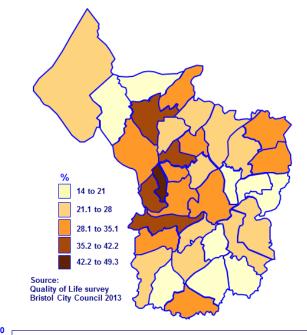
% satisfied with your present job

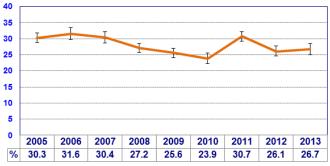
Three quarters (76%) said they were satisfied with their current job. This indicator was introduced in 2013, so there is no trend information.

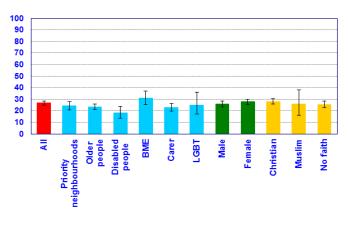
A lower proportion of disabled people were satisfied (49%) and people of Muslim faith (61%). The indicator also varied with gender and only 71% of men were satisfied compared to 80% of women. At a ward level, the highest satisfaction was in Hartcliffe and Bishopston (over 88% satisfied), and the lowest in St George West and Lawrence Hill (below 68%). Despite high satisfaction for those in employment in Hartcliffe, ward residents considered the availability of jobs in the area to be poor (see above).

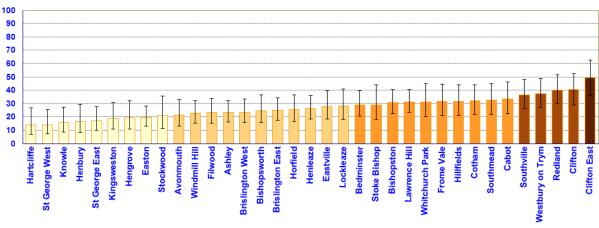
% respondents satisfied with jobs in the neighbourhood

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	23	16.1	32.2
Avonmouth	21	13.1	32.9
Bedminster	29	20.4	39.6
Bishopston	31	22.5	40.7
Bishopsworth	25	15.5	36.7
Brislington East	25	17.5	34.3
Brislington West	23	15.6	33.2
Cabot	33	22.4	46.1
Clifton	40	29.1	52.6
Clifton East	49	36.2	62.5
Cotham	32	22.1	44.2
Easton	20	13.2	28.0
Eastville	28	18.2	39.7
Filwood	23	15.1	33.7
Frome Vale	32	20.9	44.4
Hartcliffe	14	6.7	26.9
Henbury	16	8.4	29.4
Hengrove	19	10.7	32.3
Henleaze	26	18.5	36.0
Hillfields	32	21.2	44.1
Horfield	25	16.6	36.5
Kingsweston	19	10.7	30.7
Knowle	16	8.5	27.1
Lawrence Hill	31	23.1	40.7
Lockleaze	28	17.9	41.1
Redland	40	29.8	51.5
Southmead	33	22.0	45.1
Southville	37	26.5	47.8
St George East	17	9.8	27.8
St George West	14	7.3	25.6
Stockwood	21	11.1	35.6
Stoke Bishop	29	17.9	43.9
Westbury-on-Trym	37	27.2	49.0
Whitchurch Park	31	20.2	44.7
Windmill Hill	23	15.4	32.2
BRISTOL	26.7	25.0	28.4
Question number		16a	
Sample size		2688	
Year		2013	
Priority neighbourhoods	24	20.8	27.6
Older people	23.4	21.0	26.0
Disabled people	18	13.5	23.6
BME	31	25.1	37.2
Carer	23	19.7	26.4
LGBT	25	17.2	36.0
Male	25.6	23.1	28.3
Female	27.7	25.4	30.1
Christian	28	25.6	30.5
Muslim	26	16.2	37.8
No faith	25.3	22.7	28.1









% respondents with no educational or technical qualifications ©

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.

In Bristol in 2013, approximately 24% of respondents said they had no educational or technical qualifications and this is now a significant drop (improvement) compared to the level recorded in 2007/2008 (30%). For comparison, 20% said they had no educational or technical qualifications in the 2011 Census.

This indicator showed a very large range across the city. The ward pattern is consistent each year with residents living in Hartcliffe, Whitchurch Park and Filwood having the highest proportion of residents with no qualifications, at 43% or above. This compares with less than 5% with no qualifications in Cotham, Clifton, Redland and Stoke Bishop. This pattern reflected poverty and deprivation in areas where overall 38% of residents had no qualifications. See also the Deprivation in Bristol report 2010 www.bristol.gov.uk/page/deprivation

Variation between equalities groups was also large. Significantly more disabled people (56%) and older people (36%) had a lower qualification level compared with the city average. Further analysis (not shown) suggests that people living in social housing (52%) and on means tested benefits (42%) possess lower educational qualifications. Equalities groups with higher qualifications, i.e. fewer respondents had 'no qualifications', were Black and minority ethnic groups (11%), people of Muslim faith (10%) and people who say they have no religion (13%).

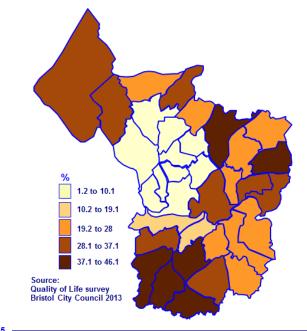


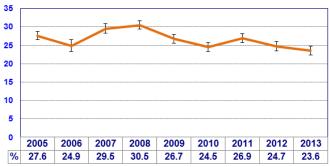
Henbury and Southmead Hengrove and Stockwood Horfield and Lockleaze

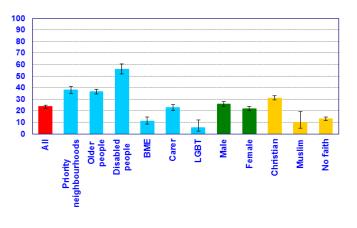
Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park

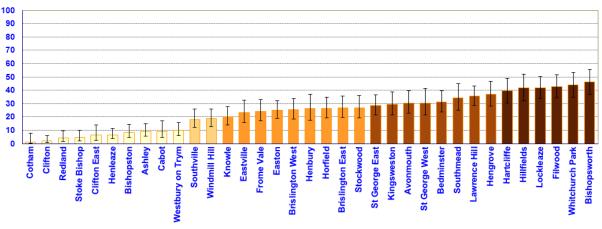
% respondents with no educational or technical qualifications

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	9	5.4	14.9
Avonmouth	31	22.8	39.5
Bedminster	31	23.6	39.5
Bishopston	8	4.8	14.2
Bishopsworth	46	37.0	55.6
Brislington East	27	19.6	35.6
Brislington West	25	18.4	34.0
Cabot	9	4.7	16.9
Clifton	2	0.7	6.1
Clifton East	6	2.6	14.1
Cotham	1	0.2	7.7
Easton	25	18.6	32.2
Eastville	23	15.9	32.7
Filwood	43	34.2	51.5
Frome Vale	24	17.2	33.0
Hartcliffe	39	30.4	49.1
Henbury	26	17.6	37.1
Hengrove	37	28.2	46.5
Henleaze	7	3.7	11.3
Hillfields	42	32.2	51.8
Horfield	26	19.1	34.7
Kingsweston	29	21.4	38.8
Knowle	20	13.9	27.8
Lawrence Hill	35	28.4	43.0
Lockleaze	42	33.9	50.3
Redland	4	1.7	9.3
Southmead	34	24.8	45.0
Southville	18	12.0	25.9
St George East	28	21.4	36.6
St George West	31	21.6	41.2
Stockwood	27	19.3	36.1
Stoke Bishop	5	2.2	10.1
Westbury-on-Trym	10	6.0	15.7
Whitchurch Park	44	34.9	53.4
Windmill Hill	19	12.8	26.1
BRISTOL Question number	23.6	22.3 57	24.8
		4301	
Sample size Year		2013	
Priority neighbourhoods	38.2	35.2	41.3
Older people	36.4	34.5	38.3
Disabled people	56.1	51.7	60.4
ВМЕ	11	8.2	14.7
Carer	23	20.1	25.4
LGBT	5.5	2.4	12.2
Male	25.6	23.7	27.7
Female	21.9	20.3	23.6
Christian	31	29.2	32.9
Muslim	10	5.0	19.0
No faith	12.9	11.4	14.7









% respondents on means tested benefits © % respondents unemployed ©

These indicators are proxy measures for poverty and deprivation based on the sample that responded to this survey. They are also measured nationally and recently in the 2011 Census. Low values and decreasing trends will reflect less deprivation with more employment opportunities and less dependency on benefits.

% respondents on means tested benefits 🙂

In 2013, 14% said they received a means tested benefit – an overall decrease and significantly lower than levels in 2007/2008 when there were 18%. There was a large variation across the city, ranging from only 5% in the Henleaze/Stoke Bishop/Westbury-on-Trym neighbourhood to a third of people in Lawrence Hill (35%) and Filwood (31%). Nearly twice as many residents (26%) are claiming benefits in deprived areas overall.

Analysis by equalities groups also showed a wide variation, with 33% of disabled people and 32% of people with Muslim faith claiming benefits.



% respondents in receipt of a means tested benefit



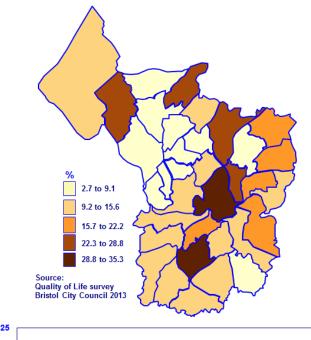
% economically active respondents unemployed and available for work $\stackrel{ ext{(c)}}{=}$

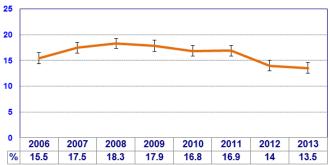
A small proportion, at 3% said they were unemployed and looking for work. This figure is close to the 2011 Census figure of 4% that referred to the whole city population in the age group 16-74 years. There was little variation across wards and the biggest difference was between equalities groups, with 5% of people from Black and minority ethnic groups and 8% of people of Muslim faith unemployed (although both of these figures have dropped in the last year).

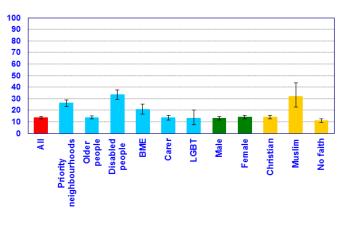
Both these indicators reflect a city that is moving out of the recession.

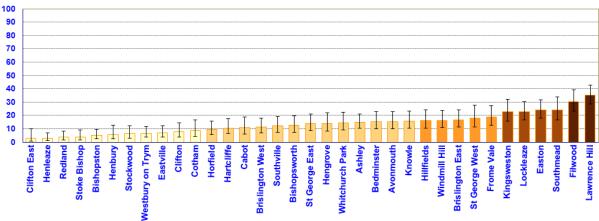
% respondents in receipt of a means tested benefit

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	15	10.6	20.8
Avonmouth	15	9.8	23.0
Bedminster	15	9.9	22.6
Bishopston	5	2.5	9.5
Bishopsworth	12	7.5	19.6
Brislington East	17	11.2	24.0
Brislington West	11	6.9	18.0
Cabot	11	5.8	18.9
Clifton	8	3.9	14.4
Clifton East	3	0.7	10.1
Cotham	9	4.1	16.8
Easton	24	18.0	31.8
Eastville	7	3.8	12.3
Filwood	31	23.1	39.1
Frome Vale	19	12.4	27.4
Hartcliffe	11	6.4	17.3
Henbury	6	2.5	12.4
Hengrove	14	8.4	22.0
Henleaze	3	1.3	6.8
Hillfields	16	10.2	24.2
Horfield	10	5.6	15.7
Kingsweston	23	15.5	32.2
Knowle	16	10.2	23.3
Lawrence Hill	35	28.5	42.8
Lockleaze	23	16.6	30.4
Redland	4	1.5	8.3
Southmead	24	16.7	33.8
Southville	12	7.1	19.3
St George East	14	8.8	20.8
St George West	18	11.4	27.5
Stockwood	6	3.0	12.2
Stoke Bishop	4	1.6	9.2
Westbury-on-Trym	7	3.6	11.7
Whitchurch Park	15	9.2	22.5
Windmill Hill	16	10.9	23.6
BRISTOL	13.5	12.5	14.6
Question number		58a	
Sample size		4389	
Year	26.1	2013	28.9
Priority neighbourhoods Older people	13.7	23.4 12.4	15.1
Disabled people	33.2	29.2	37.4
BME	20.5	16.4	25.4
Carer	13	11.4	15.6
LGBT	13	7.6	19.9
Male	12.8	11.3	14.4
Female	14	12.7	15.4
Christian	14	12.7	15.4
Muslim	32	22.5	43.4
No faith	10.9	9.5	12.6
			•









% respondents who find it difficult to manage financially

Having difficulty managing your finances is an indicator general wellbeing and stress. It is also a proxy measure for poverty and deprivation based on the sample that responded to this survey.

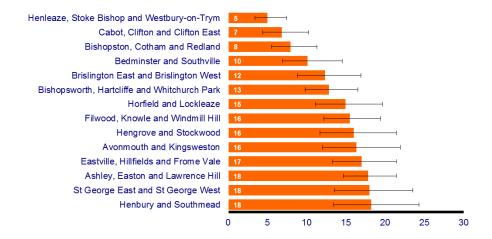
The question 'How well would you say you yourself are managing financially these days?' was asked for the first time in the 2013 survey. A small proportion, at 13% said they found it quite or very difficult to get by.

A quarter of residents in Southmead (25%) and Hillfields (21%), said they had difficulty managing their finances. The pattern across the city reflected the areas of deprivation, see www.bristol.gov.uk/page/deprivation In contrast, the proportion financially strugging in Henleaze and Clifton East was 3% or less. The variation by equalities groups was greater than that by ward. One in five (20%) disabled people have difficulty managing finances as well as 21% of people from Black and Minority ethnic groups. People aged 60 years and over, of whom only 8% said they are struggling, felt most comfortable financially.

Further analysis (not shown) suggests that people whose highest educational qualification is an 'A' level or below are more likely to be experiencing financial difficulties, at 16%, compared with people who have a degree level qualification, at 8%. Other groups more likely to be finding it difficult to manage financially include people on means tested benefits (30%), unemployed (43%), living in rented accommodation (25%) and carers (16%).

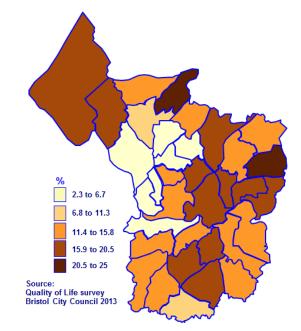
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

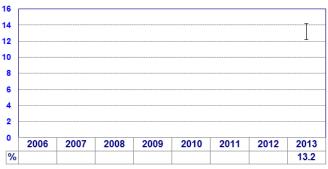
% respondents who find it difficult to get by financially

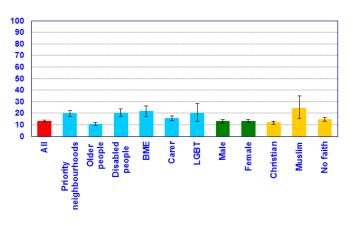


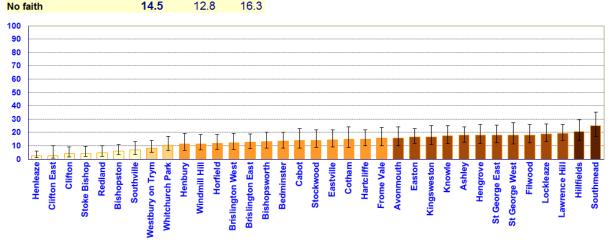
% respondents who find it difficult to get by financially

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	18	12.7	24.2
Avonmouth	16	10.1	24.2
Bedminster	13	8.4	20.2
Bishopston	6	3.1	10.8
Bishopsworth	13	8.1	20.0
Brislington East	12	7.9	19.0
Brislington West	12	7.4	19.4
Cabot	14	8.3	23.0
Clifton	4	1.7	9.2
Clifton East	3	0.6	9.8
Cotham	15	8.8	24.2
Easton	17	11.7	23.0
Eastville	14	9.0	22.1
Filwood	18	12.3	25.8
Frome Vale	16	10.1	23.6
Hartcliffe	15	10.0	21.9
Henbury	11	6.5	19.3
Hengrove	18	11.7	26.0
Henleaze	2	0.9	6.0
Hillfields	21	13.9	29.4
Horfield	12	7.5	18.3
Kingsweston	17	10.9	24.9
Knowle	17	11.7	24.8
Lawrence Hill	19	14.0	25.9
Lockleaze	19	13.0	26.5
Redland	5	2.1	9.9
Southmead	25	17.2	35.0
Southville	7	3.4	13.1
St George East	18	12.3	25.3
St George West	18	11.5	27.0
Stockwood	14	8.8	21.8
Stoke Bishop	4	1.8	9.3
Westbury-on-Trym	8	5.0	13.8
Whitchurch Park	10	6.2	17.1
Windmill Hill	12	7.0	18.2
BRISTOL	13.2	12.2	14.2
Question number		29	
Sample size		4458	
Year		2013	
Priority neighbourhoods	19.4	17.1	22.0
Older people	10.6	9.4	11.9
Disabled people	20.2	17.0 17.3	23.8 26.4
BME	16	17.3	17.8
Carer	20		28.2
LGBT		13.0	
Male	13	11.5	14.6
Female	13.2	11.9	14.6
Christian	11.8	10.5	13.1
Muslim	24	15.8	35.2
No faith	14.5	12.8	16.3









Keep Bristol moving

A city where public transport provides an affordable quality alternative to the car, where streets are no longer clogged with traffic, our air is cleaner, and it is increasingly attractive to walk and cycle

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

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 to more sustainable modes (car sharing, bus, cycle, walk) in preference to cars for regular, short journeys.

Significantly fewer residents (49%) travelled by car to work as drivers in 2013 compared to previous years (57% in 2001) and this indicates a sustainable trend to use other modes. Significantly fewer residents were drivers in the deprived parts of the city (41%) and the most regular car drivers lived in the peripheral wards like Stoke Bishop (72%) and St George East (67%). Not surprisingly, less than a 29% of residents in the central areas of Ashley, Lawrence Hill and Cabot drove to work. The wards showing the biggest drop in drivers were Ashley at 25% (42% in 2005) and Westbury on Trym at 55% (74% in 2005). But there was a slight increase in car use in Clifton at 41% (24% in 2012).

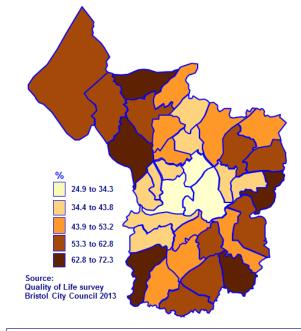
Equalities analysis indicated there were fewer disabled people (38%) driving, but more people of Muslim faith (56%) and carers (54%). Further analysis (not shown) suggests that fewer people who live in rented accommodation (34%), on means tested benefits (40%), who say they have 'no religion' (48%) or who belong to Black and minority ethnic groups (46%) drove to work. More people whose highest qualification is a GCSE, NVQ levels 1 & 2 or equivalent (58%) and men (51%) drove to work.

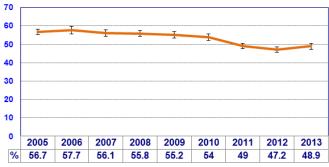
Other modes of transport to work:

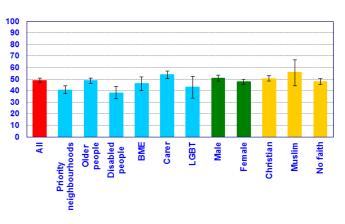
Some related indicators have shown the same behavioural change over the same period (since 2005); residents who travelled as a car passenger to work had increased from 5% to 7% and residents who travelled to work by bus increased from 10% to 13%. A higher proportion of people in deprived areas were regular bus users (18%) as well as residents in St George West (23%) and Lawrence Hill (27%). Walking levels dropped in 2013, at 15% (17% in 2012), but this change was not significant. The biggest drop in walking to work was in Clifton East ward at 25% (39% in 2012). Cycling levels, at 9% have slowly improved (7% in 2005). These indicators were also measured in the 2011 Census and recorded similar levels for modes of travel to work. The Census provides a national comparison and in Bristol (in 2011) we had a higher proportion of people walking and cycling to work, compared to similar cities in England and Wales. Equalities analysis revealed that, compared to men, women were more likely to travel to work by bus (15% vs. 10%), walk (17% vs. 13%) or as car passengers (9% vs. 5%). Women were less likely to cycle to work (7% vs. 12%).

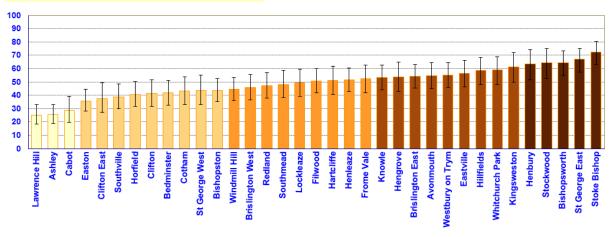
% respondents who go to work (as driver) by car

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	25	18.8	33.1
Avonmouth	55	44.7	64.5
Bedminster	42	32.7	51.1
Bishopston	44	35.3	52.5
Bishopsworth	65	54.6	73.4
Brislington East	54	45.2	63.2
Brislington West	46	36.6	55.4
Cabot	29	19.9	39.0
Clifton	41	31.6	51.6
Clifton East	38	27.0	49.5
Cotham	43	33.0	53.7
Easton	36	28.0	44.3
Eastville	57	46.4	66.2
Filwood	51	41.8	59.8
Frome Vale	52	41.8	62.6
Hartcliffe	51	40.7	61.6
Henbury	63	51.4	73.9
Hengrove	54	42.5	64.8
Henleaze	51	42.5	60.2
Hillfields	59	47.8	68.5
Horfield	41	31.6	50.4
Kingsweston	61	49.8	71.7
Knowle	53	44.0	62.6
Lawrence Hill	25	18.4	32.9
Lockleaze	49	39.3	59.6
Redland	47	37.8	56.7
Southmead	48	38.1	58.5
Southville	39	29.9	48.5
St George East	67	57.5	75.2
St George West	44	32.9	55.0
Stockwood	64	52.4	74.9
Stoke Bishop	72	62.9	80.1
Westbury-on-Trym	55	45.9	64.2
Whitchurch Park	59	48.1	69.0
Windmill Hill	45	36.1	53.4
BRISTOL	48.9	47.3	50.6
Question number	40.9	25	30.0
Sample size		3599	
Year		2013	
Priority neighbourhoods	40.6	37.3	44.0
Older people	48.6	46.2	51.0
Disabled people	38	33.0	43.8
ВМЕ	46	40.3	
Carer	54	50.3	57.0
LGBT	43	33.3	
Male	50.8	48.3	
Female	47.6	45.4	
Christian	50.4	48.2	52.7
Muslim	56	43.9	66.8
No faith	47.6	45.0	50.3
NO faith	47.0	45.0	50.5









% respondents who ride a bicycle – at least once a week 😐 % respondents who go to work by cycle ©

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.

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

This indicator was recorded for the first time in the 2009 survey and in 2013, 15.3% of respondents said they cycled at least once a week (15.5% in 2009) and there has been little change. Several factors influence cycling such as proximity to services, gradient of hills, cycle lanes and concern for personal safety. Seven times as many people in Ashley, Easton, Bishopston said they cycled at least once a week, at over 28%, compared with Bishopsworth, Whitchurch park and Hengrove where less than 4% cycled regularly.

Significantly more men cycled than women (21% and 11% respectively) and more people who said they had 'no religion' cycled regularly, at 23%. There were fewer older people (10%), disabled people (3%), people of Muslim faith (8%) who rode a bike. Cycling is related to educational qualifications ranging from 4% of people with no qualifications to 28% of people with a higher degree. People living in social housing were less likely to cycle, at 7%.

% respondents who cycle to work 🙂



Cycling to work has improved at 9%, higher than the level recorded in 2005/2006 when it was 7%. Nearly twice as many men cycled to work in 2013 (at 12%) compared to women (at 7%). Cycling to work was lower amongst older (5%) and disabled (1%) people and Black and minority ethnic groups (4%), but higher for people who stated their religion was 'no faith', at 13%. Further analysis (not shown) suggests cycling to work is associated with educational attainment ranging from 3% of people with no qualifications to 17% of people with a higher degree.

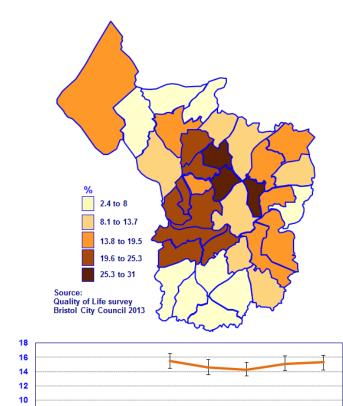
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

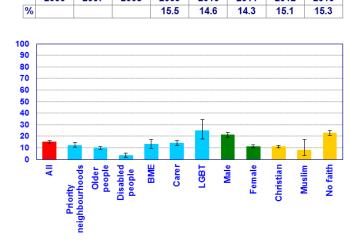
% respondents who ride a bicycle- at least once a week

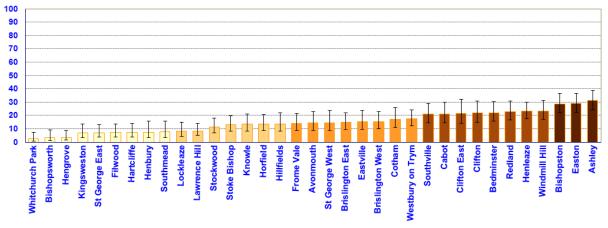


% respondents who ride a bicycle- at least once a week

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	31	24.3	38.6
Avonmouth	14	8.7	22.6
Bedminster	22	15.6	30.3
Bishopston	29	22.1	36.5
Bishopsworth	4	1.3	9.2
Brislington East	15	9.7	22.0
Brislington West	15	10.1	22.8
Cabot	21	14.4	29.8
Clifton	22	14.7	30.9
Clifton East	22	13.9	32.0
Cotham	17	10.8	25.7
Easton	29	22.5	36.4
Eastville	15	9.7	23.5
Filwood	7	3.6	13.4
Frome Vale	14	8.7	21.3
Hartcliffe	7	3.6 3.2	13.9
Henbury	4	1.4	15.8
Hengrove Henleaze	23	17.6	8.6 29.8
Hillfields	14	8.3	21.9
Horfield	14	8.7	20.6
Kingsweston	7	3.3	13.6
Knowle	13	8.4	20.8
Lawrence Hill	8	4.9	13.9
Lockleaze	8	4.3	14.7
Redland	23	16.4	30.8
Southmead	8	3.5	15.8
Southville	21	14.6	28.9
St George East	7	3.7	13.0
St George West	15	8.6	23.5
Stockwood	11	6.7	17.9
Stoke Bishop	13	8.1	19.8
Westbury-on-Trym	17	12.2	24.2
Whitchurch Park	2	0.8	7.1
Windmill Hill	23	17.0	31.1
BRISTOL	15.3	14.2	16.3
Question number		24	
Sample size		4301	
Year		2013	
Priority neighbourhoods	12.2	10.3	14.3
Older people Disabled people	9.7 3.2	8.6 2.0	11.0 5.2
BME	12.8	9.4	17.2
Carer	14	11.9	16.2
LGBT	25	17.7	34.4
Male	21.1	19.2	23.0
Female	11.1	9.9	12.4
Christian	10.9	9.7	12.2
Muslim	8	3.3	16.9
No faith	22.6	20.6	24.7







Building successful places

A city of well-connected neighbourhoods with a strong sense of identity and belonging, where a diverse mix of housing types and tenures ensures that homes are increasingly affordable to all that need them including the most vulnerable

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

This is a complex indicator and can reflect many issues that can make an area a good place to live. In Bristol, satisfaction with the neighbourhood has been measured since 2001 and an increase reflects an improving trend. This has also been a national indicator and is still measured in many local authorities.

In 2013, 84% of residents said they were satisfied with their neighbourhood, a steady and significant improvement since 2005, when 77% of residents said the same.

Satisfaction was significantly lower in deprived areas of the city (71%) but the gap between deprived areas and the rest of the city has narrowed since 2005. Satisfaction was also lower for disabled people (79%), carers (80%) and people on means tested benefits (77%). Satisfaction varied with age and was lowest for people aged 18 to 24 years (73%), but was highest for people aged 75 years and over (89%) and people with a degree level qualification (89%). Most satisfied residents lived in Henleaze, at 99% and the least satisfied lived in Lawrence Hill at 60%.

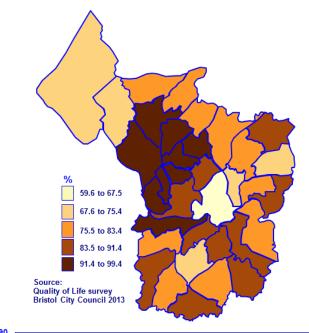
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

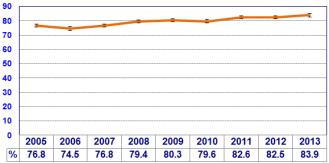
% respondents satisfied with neighbourhood

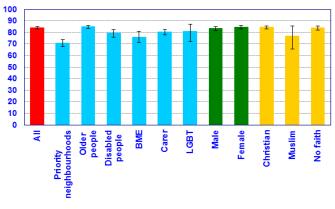


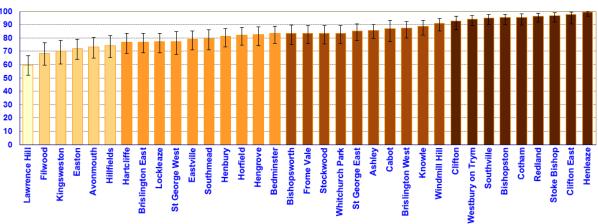
% respondents satisfied with neighbourhood

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	86	79.5	90.1
Avonmouth	73	64.7	80.2
Bedminster	83	75.7	88.9
Bishopston	95	90.2	97.7
Bishopsworth	84	75.2	89.5
Brislington East	77	68.8	83.4
Brislington West	87	79.9	92.1
Cabot	87	77.1	93.2
Clifton	93	86.1	96.1
Clifton East	97	90.7	99.3
Cotham	95	89.8	98.0
Easton	72	64.1	79.0
Eastville	79	71.1	85.0
Filwood	69	59.5	76.2
Frome Vale	84	75.9	89.0
Hartcliffe	77	68.2	83.6
Henbury	81	73.1	87.0
Hengrove	82	74.3	88.3
Henleaze	99	96.3	99.9
Hillfields	74	65.2	81.7
Horfield	82	74.5	88.0
Kingsweston	70	60.5	78.2
Knowle	89	82.3	93.0
Lawrence Hill	60	51.9	66.8
Lockleaze	77	69.0	83.6
Redland	96	91.8	98.4
Southmead	79	70.8	86.0
Southville	95	89.9	97.4
St George East	85	78.3	90.3
St George West	77	67.5	84.7
Stockwood	84	75.6	89.3
Stoke Bishop	97	91.9	98.8
Westbury-on-Trym	94	89.2	96.7
Whitchurch Park	84	75.8	89.2
Windmill Hill	91	85.3	94.5
BRISTOL	83.9	82.8	85.0
Question number		2	
Sample size		4422	
Year		2013	
Priority neighbourhoods	70.7	67.8	73.5
Older people	84.7	83.2	86.1
Disabled people	79.3	75.6	82.6
BME	76	71.0	80.8
Carer	80	77.6	82.6
LGBT	81	72.0	87.0
Male .	83.3	81.5	84.9
Female	84.6	83.1	85.9
Christian	84.3	82.9	85.7
Muslim	77	65.8	85.5
No faith	83.8	81.9	85.6









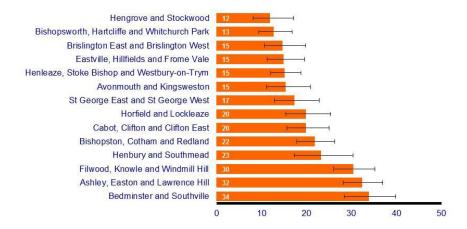
Quality of Life Report 2013

% respondents who feel their neighbourhood has got better/worse/not changed in the last 2 years ☺

Questions were also asked about neighbourhood change in the last 2 years (graphs below).

Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

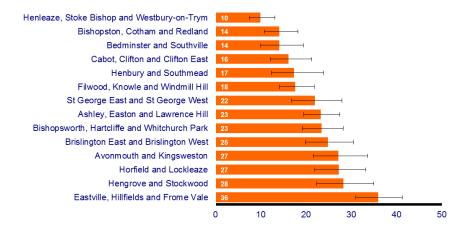
% respondents who say their neighbourhood is getting better



One in five people thought their neighborhood was getting better and this was an improving trend. The Greater Bedminster neighbourhood (Bedminster and Southville) had seen most improvement with 34% of residents agreeing it was better. The Greater Fishponds neighbourhood (Hillfields, Eastville and Frome Vale) had a higher proportion of residents who said their neighbourhood had got worse (36%).

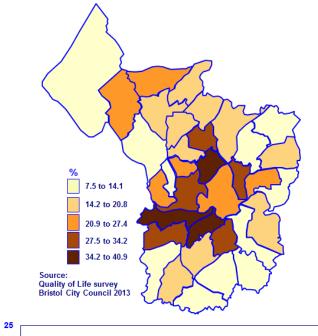
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

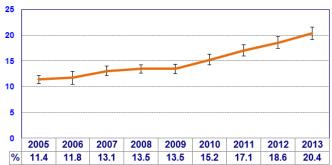
% respondents who think their neighbourhood has got worse over the last 2 years

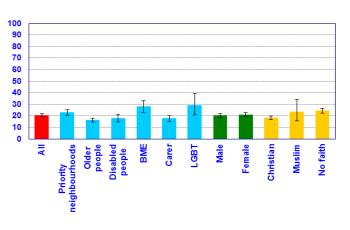


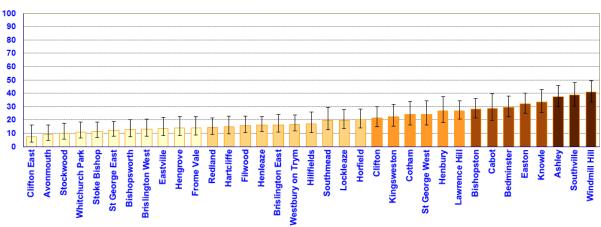
% respondents who say their neighbourhood is getting better

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	38	29.7	45.9
Avonmouth	9	4.8	16.1
Bedminster	30	22.4	37.9
Bishopston	28	21.3	36.0
Bishopsworth	12	7.3	20.2
Brislington East	16	10.7	24.0
Brislington West	13	7.9	20.5
Cabot	29	19.9	39.6
Clifton	21	14.9	29.9
Clifton East	8	3.3	16.3
Cotham	24	16.3	33.9
Easton	32	24.8	39.9
Eastville	14	8.3	21.8
Filwood	16	10.3	22.8
Frome Vale	14	8.5	22.4
Hartcliffe	15	9.4	22.9
Henbury	27	17.9	37.6
Hengrove	14	8.2	22.5
Henleaze	16	11.3	22.4
Hillfields	17	10.6	26.0
Horfield	20	14.0	28.0
Kingsweston	22	15.3	31.6
Knowle	34	25.3	42.8
Lawrence Hill	27	20.5	34.2
Lockleaze	20	13.7	27.7
Redland	14	9.1	21.5
Southmead	20	12.6	29.6
Southville	39	30.5	47.8
St George East	12	7.6	18.6
St George West	24	16.3	34.4
Stockwood	10	5.5	17.3
Stoke Bishop	11	6.9	18.2
Westbury-on-Trym	17	11.6	23.7
Whitchurch Park	11	6.2	18.3
Windmill Hill	41	33.2	49.2
BRISTOL	20.4	19.2	21.6
Question number		3	
Sample size		4200	
Year		2013	
Priority neighbourhoods	22.7	20.2	25.4
Older people	16.1	14.7	17.7 21.1
Disabled people	17.6 28	14.5 22.8	
BME	17	15.2	32.9 19.9
Carer LGBT	29	20.8	38.9
	19.9	18.1	21.8
Male	20.8		22.5
Female		19.2	
Christian	17.9	16.4	
Muslim	23	15.5	33.8
No faith	24.2	22.0	26.5









Quality of Life Report 2013

% respondents who are satisfied with Bristol parks and green spaces ⊕ respondents who are satisfied with the quality of parks and green spaces ⊕

In the 2008 national Place (resident satisfaction) survey and more recently in the Citizens' Panel 2013, 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. A high or increasing value can indicate improvements to park facilities, cleanliness and attractiveness.

In 2013, 85% of respondents were satisfied with Bristol parks and open spaces and this high level of satisfaction has not changed for the past four years. A similar indicator '% respondents satisfied with the quality of parks and green spaces' has also remained high at 84% with an improving trend since 2005, when only 68% of residents were satisfied.

Geographically, higher satisfaction with the quality of parks and green spaces was recorded in the more affluent leafy central suburbs but there was little variation across the city; in all wards at least 72% of residents were satisfied.

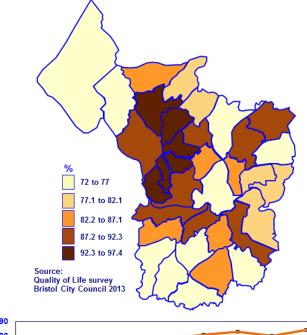
Improving trends in satisfaction were measured in all of wards and the gap between the deprived areas (76%) and the rest of the city (86%) has narrowed, indicating a more rapid improvement in deprived areas. Satisfaction with the quality of parks measured for disabled people was significantly lower than average, at 74%, although this group shows a similar trend of improving satisfaction. Satisfaction was higher for people with a degree (90%) and people living in privately rented accommodation (88%), but lower for Black and minority ethnic groups (80%).

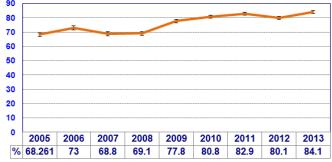


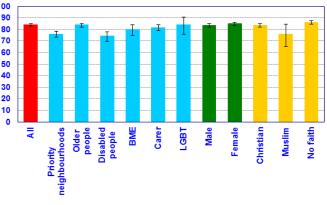


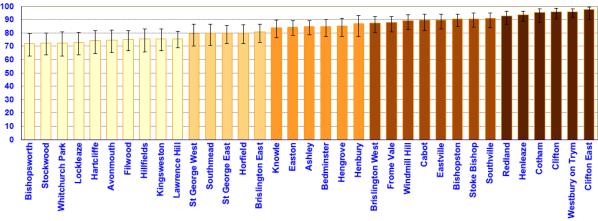
% respondents satisfied with quality of parks and green spaces

/ard	%	confidence limit	confidence limit
shley	85	78.6	89.3
vonmouth	75	65.4	82.0
edminster	85	77.1	90.1
ishopston	90	84.6	94.0
ishopsworth	72	62.8	79.6
rislington East	81	72.8	86.7
rislington West	87	80.1	92.3
abot	90	81.7	94.2
lifton	96	90.4	98.3
lifton East	97	90.0	99.3
otham	95	87.9	98.2
aston	84	78.1	89.0
astville	90	82.9	94.1
ilwood	75	66.4	81.6
rome Vale	88	80.6	92.4
artcliffe	74	64.2	81.7
enbury	87	77.4	93.1
engrove	85	77.0	90.9
enleaze	94	88.9	96.4
illfields	75	65.7	82.9
orfield	80	71.9	86.1
ingsweston	76	66.4	82.8
nowle	84	76.5	89.5
awrence Hill	76	68.6	81.4
ockleaze	73	63.5	80.5
edland	93	86.5	96.1
outhmead	80	70.6	86.5
outhville	91	84.0	94.9
t George East	80	72.0	85.8
t George East t George West	80	70.1	86.5
tockwood	72	63.4	79.9
	91	84.1	79.9 94.8
toke Bishop	96	91.3	98.2
/estbury-on-Trym	73		
/hitchurch Park /indmill Hill	89	62.4 82.6	80.8
RISTOL			93.4
uestion number	84.1	83.0	85.2
		16i 4195	
ample size ear		4195 2013	
ear riority neighbourhoods	75.9	73.0	78.5
Ider people	83.7	82.1	85.1
isabled people	74.1	69.8	78.0
ME	79.8	74.9	84.0
arer	82	78.9	83.8
GBT	84	75.6	90.5
ale	83.5	81.7	85.2
emale	84.7	83.2	86.1
hristian	83.6	82.0	85.0
uslim	76	65.2	84.4
	86	84.2	87.7
o faith			









% respondents who feel street litter is a problem % respondents who feel dog fouling is a problem 8

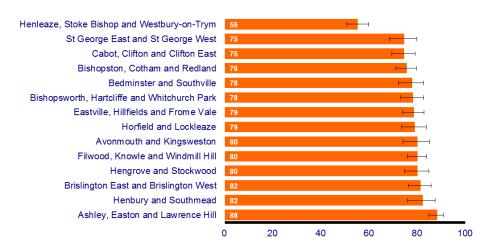
Problems from street litter/dog fouling, are measures of cleanliness of the environment. They can indicate poor services to clean streets as well as irresponsible disposal of litter and irresponsible dog owners. They are also indicators of liveability as they have a big impact on how residents feel about living in their neighbourhood.

% respondents who feel street litter is a problem 😐

The deterioration recorded in the last few years has halted and the proportion of residents saying they have problem street litter is similar to 2005/2006 levels. However, over three quarters (77%) of respondents still say they experience a problem. The most acute problem is experienced in the Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill neighbourhood (88% of residents).

Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

% respondents who say street litter is a problem

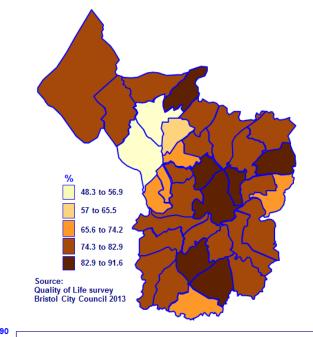


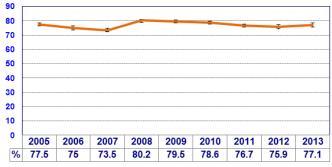
% respondents who feel dog fouling is a problem 😁

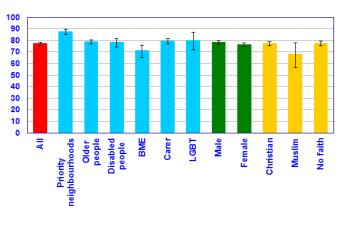
Over three quarters of respondents (78%) said dog fouling was a problem. This indicator has worsened since 2006, when 63% of residents said the same. Dog fouling was thought to be one of the most problematic liveability issues, along with street litter. Significantly more residents in deprived parts of the city reported a dog fouling problem at 87% (73% in 2006). Filwood experienced the biggest problem (92%) and Stoke Bishop the least (58%), a pattern identified in previous years.

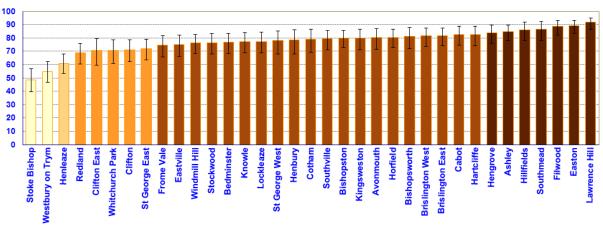
% respondents who say street litter is a problem

		lower	uncer
Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	85	77.9	89.8
Avonmouth	80	71.5	86.9
Bedminster	77	68.3	83.2
Bishopston	80	73.0	85.4
Bishopsworth	81	71.7	87.7
Brislington East	82	74.3	87.2
Brislington West	82	73.5	87.5
Cabot	83	74.5	88.5
Clifton	71	62.2	78.7
Clifton East	71	59.6	79.6
Cotham	79	69.4	86.3
Easton	89	83.4	93.3
Eastville	75	66.1	82.3
Filwood	89	82.1	93.1
Frome Vale	75	65.8	81.8
Hartcliffe	83	74.0	88.8
Henbury	79	68.1	86.2
Hengrove	84	76.1	89.5
Henleaze	61	53.2	67.7
Hillfields	86	78.1	91.6
Horfield	80	72.8	86.3
Kingsweston	80	70.9	86.6
Knowle	77	68.9	83.7
Lawrence Hill	92	86.3	95.0
Lockleaze	77	68.7	84.1
Redland	69	60.5	75.9
Southmead	87	78.0	92.1
Southville	79	70.9	85.7
St George East	72	63.6	78.8
St George West	78	68.1	85.3
Stockwood	77	67.8	83.5
Stoke Bishop	48	39.8	56.9
Westbury-on-Trym	55	46.7	62.0
Whitchurch Park	71	60.8	78.7
Windmill Hill	76	68.2	82.7
BRISTOL	77.1	75.8	78.4
Question number		14b	
Sample size		4334	
Year		2013	
Priority neighbourhoods	87.5	85.2	89.5
Older people	78.6	76.9	80.2
Disabled people	78.2 71	74.3 65.2	81.6
BME	79	76.6	75.7
Carer			81.6 86.8
LGBT	80 70.4	71.5	
Male	78.1	76.1	79.9
Female	76.3	74.6	78.0
Christian	77.1	75.4	78.7
Muslim	68	56.2	77.6
No faith	77.3	75.2	79.4









Global Green Capital

To harness the energy of everyone in the city to maximise the opportunity of our Green Capital year of 2015 as a platform for promoting the city on the world stage, to attract investment and jobs

% respondents who are concerned about the impact of climate change in the UK (8)

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 successful. Bristol has now been awarded the European Green Capital for 2015 and this will be an important indicator to track progress.

The indicator was measured for the first time in 2007. In 2013, 67% of residents were concerned about the impact of climate change in the UK. This indicator has fallen since 2007 when 78% were concerned, and it is the proportion of residents who said they were 'very' concerned that has fallen most (from 30% in 2007 to 22% in 2013). This downturn in 'concern' corresponds to the economic recession.

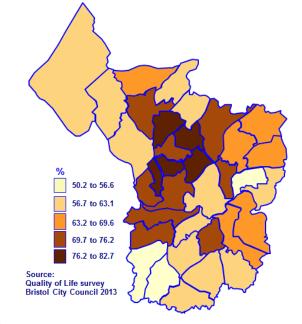
Concern was highest in Ashley and Cotham where over 80% of respondents were very or fairly concerned. Generally concern was lowest in Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park neighbourhood, where 54% were concerned about climate change.

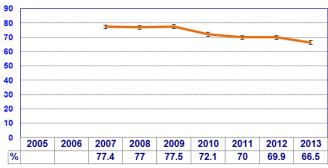
Equalities analysis indicates the biggest difference was by gender – only 60% of men were concerned compared to 72% of women. This pattern was also found in previous surveys. Concern about climate change varied according to age with people in their thirties, forties and fifties most concerned, at 72%. In contrast people aged 65 years and over were least concerned, at 58%. Further analysis (not shown) suggested that concern about climate change was directly related to educational attainment. The higher a person's qualifications, the greater the likelihood of being concerned, from 57% of people without qualifications to 76% of people with a degree. Most of the respondents who were Buddhist (96%) or followers of the Hindu religion (91%) were concerned about climate change.

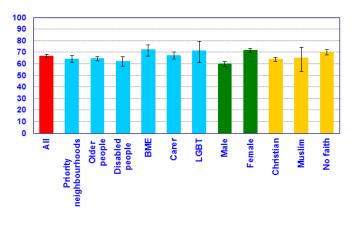
For further information on action to tackle climate change in the city and Bristol's Green Capital initiative see www.bristolgreencapital.org

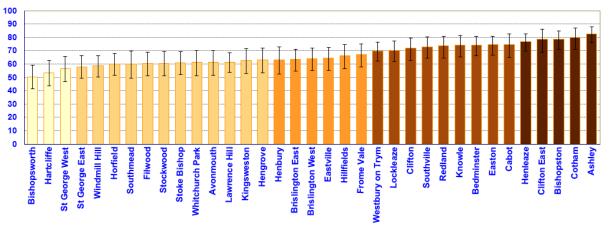
% respondents who are fairly and very concerned about the impact of climate change in the UK

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	83	76.1	87.8
Avonmouth	61	51.7	70.0
Bedminster	74	66.3	80.8
Bishopston	79	71.2	84.6
Bishopsworth	50	41.3	59.0
Brislington East	63	54.7	71.0
Brislington West	64	55.1	72.0
Cabot	75	64.7	82.4
Clifton	72	62.5	79.3
Clifton East	79	68.6	85.9
Cotham	80	70.8	86.9
Easton	74	66.7	80.8
Eastville	64	55.1	72.5
Filwood	60	51.3	68.7
Frome Vale	67	57.8	75.1
Hartcliffe	53	43.7	62.7
Henbury	63	52.6	72.8
Hengrove	63	53.4	71.9
Henleaze	77	69.9	82.4
Hillfields	66	56.2	74.6
Horfield	60	51.4	67.7
Kingsweston	63	52.9	71.4
Knowle	74	65.3	81.2
Lawrence Hill	61	53.6	68.5
Lockleaze	70	61.8	77.3
Redland	74	64.4	80.9
Southmead	60	49.2	69.8
Southville	73	64.3	80.1
St George East	58	49.3	66.0
St George West	56	46.5	65.7
Stockwood	60	50.9	69.3
Stoke Bishop	61	51.8	69.2
Westbury-on-Trym	70	62.2	76.4
Whitchurch Park	61	51.0	70.3
Windmill Hill	59	50.3	66.2
BRISTOL	66.5	65.1	68.0
Question number		30	
Sample size		4434	
Year		2013	
Priority neighbourhoods	63.9	60.8	66.9
Older people	64.3	62.3	66.2
Disabled people	62.1	57.8	66.1
BME	72	66.4	76.5
Carer	67	64.1	70.0
LGBT	71	61.1	79.1
Male	59.9	57.6	62.2
Female	71.6	69.7	73.3
Christian	63.9	61.9	65.8
Muslim	65	53.4	74.2
No faith	70.1	67.8	72.4









% respondents who have reduced energy use at home to tackle climate change $\stackrel{\text{cl}}{=}$

This indicator measures the proportion of residents who are concerned about the warming climate and sustainable development and have already taken action to reduce their home energy consumption.

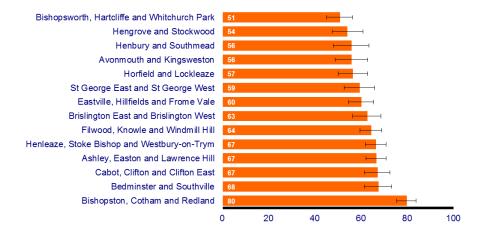
The majority, at 75% said they had reduced energy use at home to help tackle climate change and this indicator has not significantly changed since 2007 when the question was first asked. During the recession years (2008-2010) this indicator increased to 83%, as more residents saved energy and energy costs.

Variation across the city indicated residents living in deprived areas and disabled people were least likely to reduce home energy, at 70% and 65% respectively.

Residents were asked supplementary questions on whether they had **changed the way they travelled, reduced their household waste, and chosen local food/changed their diet to help tackle climate change**. Most of these indicators had stayed the same since 2007. The exception was the indicator 'changed the way I travel' and more residents had done so, at 35% (31% in 2007). Willingness to reduce household waste was high in most wards (83%). Women were more likely to have reduced household waste and chosen locally grown food, whilst more men had changed the way they travelled. When residents were asked if they <u>would like to take more action</u> to change their lifestyle to help tackle climate change, significantly fewer said they would like to take specific measures, compared to several years ago.

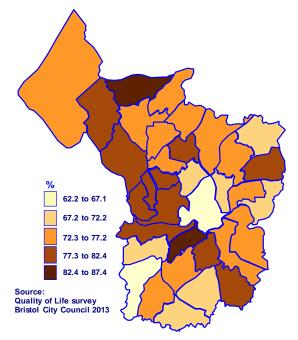


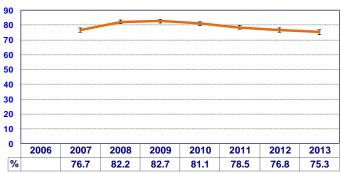
% respondents who have or intend to take action to tackle climate change

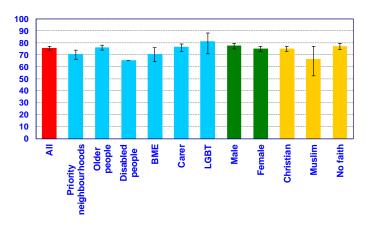


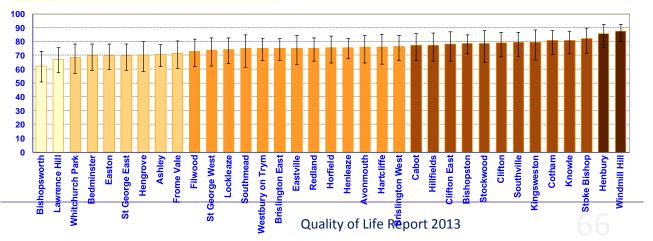
% respondents who have reduced energy use in the home to tackle climate change

Ward	lower % confidence limit		upper confidence limit
Ashley	70	61.8	77.7
Avonmouth	76	64.5	84.3
Bedminster	70	59.1	78.1
Bishopston	79	70.8	84.8
Bishopsworth	62	50.5	72.6
Brislington East	75	66.0	82.3
Brislington West	77	66.1	84.4
Cabot	77	66.1	85.8
Clifton	79	68.6	86.6
Clifton East	78	65.5	87.0
Cotham	81	70.6	87.8
Easton	70	59.4	77.9
Eastville	75	63.2	84.3
Filwood	73	61.6	81.8
Frome Vale	71	60.3	80.3
Hartcliffe	76	63.4	85.0
Henbury	86	75.4	92.3
Hengrove	70	58.3	79.8
Henleaze	76	67.6	82.1
Hillfields	77	65.9	85.9
Horfield	75	64.5	83.8
Kingsweston	80	66.7	88.2
Knowle	81	71.2	87.4
Lawrence Hill	67	57.3	75.5
Lockleaze	74	64.0	82.5
Redland	75	65.9	82.6
Southmead	75	61.2	84.9
Southville	79	69.4	86.7
St George East	70	59.1	78.3
St George West	74	62.3	82.7
Stockwood	79	64.8	88.0
Stoke Bishop	82	71.5	89.5
Westbury-on-Trym	75	66.1	82.1
Whitchurch Park	69	56.9	78.2
Windmill Hill	87	79.9	92.4
BRISTOL	75.3	73.7	76.9
Question number		31b	
Sample size		3040	
Year		2013	
Priority neighbourhoods	70	66.2	73.5
Older people	75.9	73.7	78.0
Disabled people	65.3	65.3	65.3
BME	70	63.8	76.0
Carer	76	72.8	79.0
LGBT	81	70.5	88.2
Male	77.2	74.6	79.5
Female	74.7	72.6	76.7
Christian	74.7	72.5	76.8
Muslim	66	52.1	76.9
No faith	76.7	74.0	79.1









% respondents who eat food grown by themselves or by people they know 🖰

This indicator measures the proportion of residents who are eating a healthy diet, have access to fresh fruit and vegetables and can prepare and/or cook fresh produce. An increase will indicate an improving healthy balanced diet. This indicator will measure the success the Food strand in the Green Capital 2015 see www.bristolgreencapital.org. It will also measure the progress of a new initiative in Bristol being developed for the Bloomberg Mayor's Challenge 'Learn, Grow, Eat Revolution' to improve diet and access to fresh food in deprived areas of the city.

This indicator was first measured in 2010 as a measure of progress for the Bristol Food Network. It is now also relevant for the Bloomberg initiative to improve diet and access to food with Good Food Markets in deprived parts of the city.

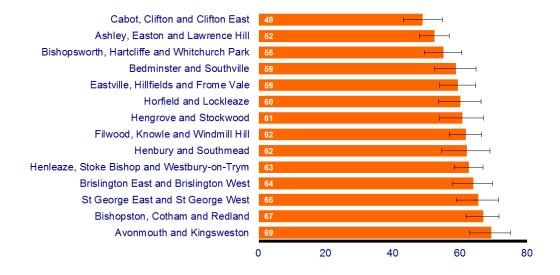
In 2013, 60% of residents ate fresh food with significantly fewer (53%) in deprived areas. There was also a declining trend with 68% eating such food in 2010.

The indicator was particularly low in one of the most deprived wards — Lawrence Hill, with only a third (36%) of residents said they grew their own or ate locally grown food. This also reflects the type of accommodation in the inner city where there are many households without gardens. In some deprived areas where most homes have gardens (Filwood, Hartcliffe, Whitchurch Park), 52-54% of residents ate home grown food, compared to over 70% in Westbury on Trym and Bishopston.

Equalities analysis indicated fewer disabled people and BME people ate fresh local produce (both 47%) and only 39% of people of Muslim faith. There was also a gender difference with 64% of women eating such a diet compared to 56% of men. The indicator had declined for all equalities groups over the last four years.

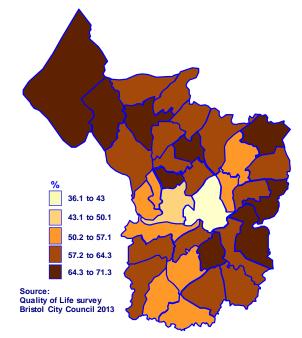
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

% respondents who eat food grown by themselves or by people they know

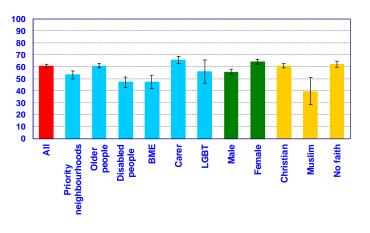


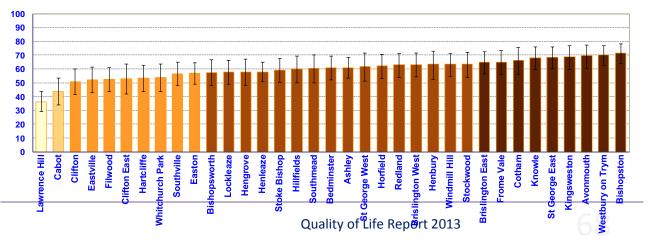
% respondents who eat food grown by themselves or by people they know

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	61	53.1	68.3
Avonmouth	70	60.6	77.4
Bedminster	61	51.8	69.1
Bishopston	71	63.8	77.9
Bishopsworth	58	47.8	66.6
Brislington East	65	56.3	72.4
Brislington West	63	54.1	71.5
Cabot	43	34.0	53.3
Clifton	51	41.3	60.0
Clifton East	53	41.7	63.5
Cotham	66	55.9	75.3
Easton	57	48.8	64.6
Eastville	52	42.8	61.3
Filwood	52	43.6	60.9
Frome Vale	65	55.8	73.3
Hartcliffe	53	43.8	62.4
Henbury	63	52.6	72.9
Hengrove	58	48.2	67.1
Henleaze	58	50.6	64.9
Hillfields	60	50.0	69.2
Horfield	62	52.9	70.5
Kingsweston	69	59.6	76.8
Knowle	68	59.3	75.8
Lawrence Hill	36	29.2	43.6
Lockleaze	58	48.7	66.1
Redland	63	53.8	71.1
Southmead	61	50.0	70.1
Southville	57	47.9	65.0
	68	59.9	75.7
St George East	62	51.3	71.4
St George West	63	53.9	71.4
Stockwood Stales Bisham	59		
Stoke Bishop		50.3 62.5	67.5
Westbury-on-Trym	70		76.8
Whitchurch Park	54	43.8	63.3
Windmill Hill	63	54.8	71.0
BRISTOL	60.4	58.9	61.9
Question number		33a	
Sample size		4416	
Year Priority neighbourhoods	53.2	2013 50.0	56.3
Older people	60.6	58.7	62.6
Disabled people	47	42.7	
BME	47	41.7	53.0
Carer	66	62.6	68.6
LGBT	56	46.2	65.4
Male	55.5	53.2	57.8
Female	64.1	62.2	66.0
Christian	60.7	58.8	62.7
Muslim	39	28.1	50.6
No faith			
INO TAITH	61.9	59.4	64.3









Vibrant Bristol

A place where the streets are alive with activity, and where every citizen and community participates in the cultural life of our city

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

% respondents who would like more or same amount of outdoor events

These indicators measure satisfaction with outdoor events and facilities in the city. A wide range of events take place in Bristol throughout the year including street parties, major festivals (e.g. Balloon Festival, Harbourside, St Paul's Festival), park events, sports and science events. Satisfaction 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, seldom occur, have poor access and if they are poor value for money. The weather can affect this indicator, with decreasing satisfaction during poor weather.

% 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 2013, at 83% (74% in 2005). This significant improvement over the last nine years was also experienced in many wards and was most noticeable in St George West where 91% of residents were satisfied (70% in 2005).

Positive change was also very apparent in deprived areas and for the equalities groups. Satisfaction in deprived areas had risen to 78% (64% in 2005) and amongst Black and minority ethnic groups to 76% (66% in 2005), older people at 80% (68% in 2005) and disabled people at 70% (55% in 2005). There was also a gender difference and more women (85%) were satisfied with events compared to men (80%).

Further analysis (not shown) suggests that, on average, Black and minority ethnic groups, disabled people, people living in deprived areas and people aged 80 years and over (71%) are less likely to be satisfied with outdoor events. People with a degree level qualification (87%), who live in privately rented accommodation (88%) or in their twenties or thirties (89%) are more likely to be satisfied.

% respondents who would like more or same amount of outdoor events

This was a supplementary question asked in 2013, and a total of 98% of residents said we should have about the same amount or more events. The majority said 'about the same', but 41% wanted more events and this was highest in Filwood, Avonmouth and Brislington East where over 50% of residents wanted more events.

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

		lower	upper												
Ward	% 0	confidence limit					_								
Ashley	87	80.9	91.7												
Avonmouth	83	75.4	88.1			/									
Bedminster	87	79.8	92.0												
Bishopston	87	80.6	91.2							_					
Bishopsworth	87	78.5	91.8					⁄ ζ			5				
Brislington East	86	79.8	90.8					•	-1		ha	_			
Brislington West	81	72.8	86.8				_))	~~		7	5	_	
Cabot	83	74.4	89.3				Д	. {							
Clifton	83	74.4	88.8					\bigvee		K				A	
Clifton East	86	76.8	92.2						1	√ L	34				
Cotham	87	79.1	92.5			0/			\	-		المركح	3	_{	
Easton	84	77.6	88.6			%	76.3 to	70.1		٣				1	
Eastville	80	71.7	85.9							Ŗ.	7)	
Filwood	79	71.9	85.2				79.2 to	81.9		_			مريح		
Frome Vale	82	74.0	88.1				82 to 84	1.8		-		5			
Hartcliffe	82	73.4	87.6				84.9 to	87.7		_ }	200) 4	, }		
Henbury	83	74.0	89.5				87.7 to				را /				
Hengrove	89	82.4	93.7				01.1 10	30.0	5 7				7		
Henleaze	86 77	80.3	90.5		Qua	rce: lity of Li	fe surve	·V	13				1		
Hillfields	83	68.0 75.3	88.4		Bris	tol City	Council	2013	1	5		~	~		
Horfield	80	70.9	86.0						~ ~~	ہم		7			
Kingsweston	79	70.9	85.2	90											_
Knowle Lawrence Hill	79	70.5	82.4	80						_					
Lockleaze	78	69.7	84.0	70	<u>-</u>										
Redland	88	80.4	92.5	60											
Southmead	79	69.0	85.7	50											
Southmead	88	81.2	92.6	40											
St George East	78	70.4	84.2	30											
St George West	91	83.1	95.0	20											
Stockwood	76	67.8	83.1	10											
Stoke Bishop	81	73.6	87.3	0											_
Westbury-on-Trym	78	70.7	83.6	%	2005 73.5	2006 75.1	69.5			009	2010 79.6	2011 82.8			
Whitchurch Park	80	71.9	86.5	70	73.5	70.1	09.0	0	9.0 /	7.2	79.0	02.0	81.1	82.9	-
Windmill Hill	85	77.9	89.6												
BRISTOL	82.9	81.7	83.9	100											-
Question number	02.0	27	00.0	90 80								I	I	I	Ĺ
Sample size		4437		70		1				¹				Ţ	L
Year		2013		60										1	H
Priority neighbourhoods	77.6	74.9	80.1	50											ŀ
Older people	80.1	78.5	81.6	40 30											
Disabled people	70.1	66.1	73.9	20											L
ВМЕ	75.7	70.6	80.2	10											H
Carer	82	79.4	84.1	0	_	σ,	9 73		-	-	0	0	_		۰
LGBT	83	74.0	89.0		¥	Pronty neighbourhoods Older	people Disabled	people	Carer	LGBT	Male	Female	Christian	Muslim No faith	
Male	80.1	78.2	81.9		-	ĔĘ o	pe Jisa	ě	U	_		Ē	Ë	≩ ≥	
Female	85.1	83.6	86.4			hbourh 0	_						0		
Christian	82.6	81.1	84.0			- iĝ									
Muslim	65	54.7	74.8			Ĕ									
No faith	84.8	82.9	86.5												
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Stockwood Hillfields Lawrence Hill Lockleaze Westbury on Trym St George East	Southmead Knowle Filwood	Kingsweston Eastville Whitchurch Park	Brislington West Stoke Bishop	Frome Vale Avonmouth	Clifton	Cabot	Easton	Windmill Hill Brislington East	Clifton East Henleaze	Bishopsworth	Bishopston Bedminster	Ashley Cotham	Redland Southville	Hengrove St George West	
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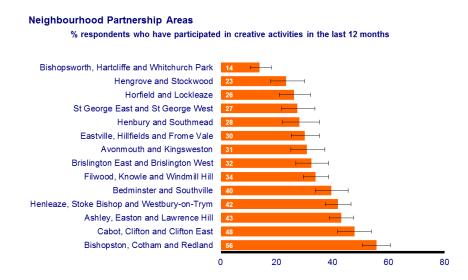
% respondents who have participated in creative activities in the last 12 months ⊕

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.

This indicator has now improved to 2008 levels and 35% said they participated in creative events in the last year (after a decline during the economic recession).

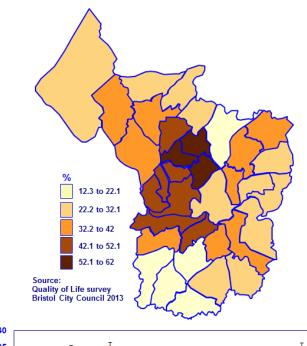
This indicator had a big variation across the city with only 14% of residents in Hartcliffe/Bishopsworth/Whitchurch Park and Filwood participating in creative events, compared to 56% in Bishopston/Redland/Cotham neighbourhood.

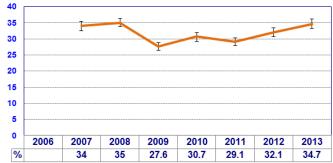
Analysis by equalities groups showed that fewer disabled people were involved in creative activities (21%), as well as fewer people living in deprived areas (24%), people of Muslim faith (14%), men (31%) and older people (30%). Further analysis (not shown) suggested a strong relationship of educational level with participation in creative activities from 13% of people with no qualifications rising to 53% of people with a degree level qualification. A higher proportion of people who said they had no religion (41%) participated in creative activities . Fewer people from Black and minority ethnic groups (29%) or who live in social housing (18%) participated in creative activities.

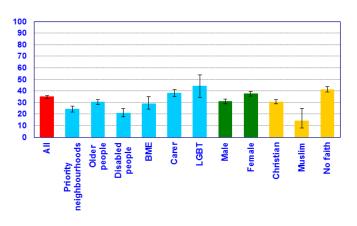


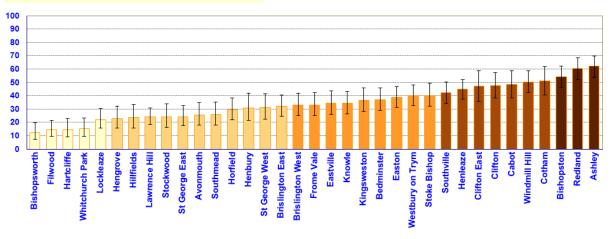
% respondents who have participated in creative activities in the last 12 months

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	62	53.9	69.6
Avonmouth	26	18.0	34.9
Bedminster	37	29.2	45.8
Bishopston	54	46.1	62.2
Bishopsworth	12	7.5	19.6
Brislington East	32	24.5	40.5
Brislington West	33	25.0	41.9
Cabot	49	38.3	58.8
Clifton	48	38.3	57.3
Clifton East	47	35.6	58.7
Cotham	51	40.3	61.7
Easton	39	31.4	46.6
Eastville	34	25.8	43.5
Filwood	14	9.3	21.5
Frome Vale	33	24.9	42.1
Hartcliffe	15	9.0	22.6
Henbury	31	21.3	41.8
Hengrove	23	15.6	32.2
Henleaze	45	37.4	52.2
Hillfields	24	15.9	33.4
Horfield	29	22.0	38.2
Kingsweston	36	28.0	45.7
Knowle	34	26.4	43.1
Lawrence Hill	24	18.3	30.6
Lockleaze	22	15.5	30.2
Redland	61	52.1	68.3
Southmead	26	18.1	35.2
Southville	42	34.1	50.4
St George East	24	17.6	32.6
St George West	31	22.4	41.3
Stockwood	24	16.1	34.0
Stoke Bishop	40	31.9	49.2
Westbury-on-Trym	40	32.5	48.1
Whitchurch Park	15	9.4	23.4
Windmill Hill	50	42.1	58.5
BRISTOL	34.7	33.3	36.1
Question number	0 111	20a	00.1
Sample size		4249	
Year		2013	
Priority neighbourhoods	24.3	21.8	27.0
Older people	30.3	28.5	32.2
Disabled people	20.8	17.5	24.5
ВМЕ	29	24.2	34.7
Carer	38	34.8	40.9
LGBT	44	34.2	54.0
Male	30.7	28.6	32.9
Female	37.6	35.7	39.6
Christian	30.4	28.6	32.3
Muslim	14	8.0	24.5
No faith	41.3	38.9	43.8









Active citizens

Bristol to be a place where we celebrate and champion the diversity of our population and every individual, organisation, business and community is encouraged to play an active role in the life of the city.

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

This indicator of community cohesion measures whether residents feel empowered to make a difference both to their own lives and to the area in which they live. A high level would indicate a strong, active community, vital in supporting a range of activity undertaken by the third sector organisations and the success of neighbourhood partnerships.

More than a quarter, at 27% of residents felt influential, a significant improvement from the

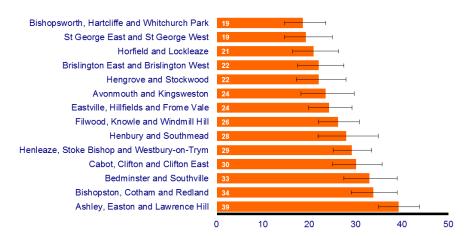
situation in 2005, when 22% of respondents felt they could influence local decisions.

Apart from Ashley ward, there is little variation across the city for this indicator. In Ashley, nearly double the amount of residents, at 52% felt influential and 40% overall for the Ashley, Lawrence Hill and Easton neighbourhood partnership area. Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park neighbourhood and St George East and West neighbourhood partnerships, had the smallest proportion of residents feeling influential at 19%.

Further analysis (not shown) suggests people with a degree level qualification (34%), Black and minority ethnic groups (35%) and people of Muslim faith (36%) were more likely to feel influential. Younger people aged 18 to 29 years (17%) and disabled people were less likely to feel influential.

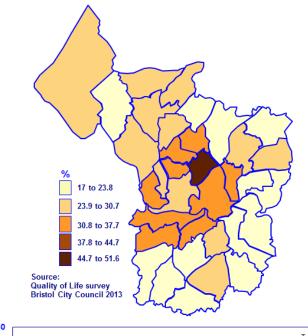
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

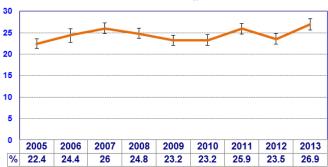
% respondents who feel they can influence decisions

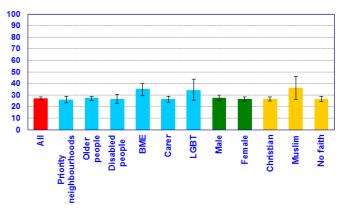


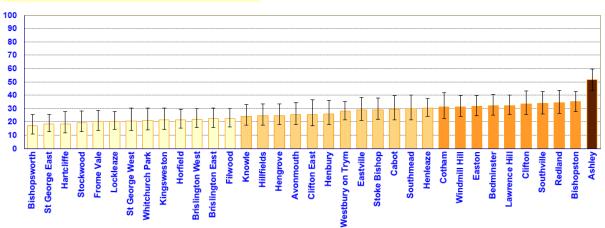
% respondents who feel they can influence decisions

144 1	0.4	lower	upper
Ward	%	confidence limit	confidence
Ashley	52	43.7	59.4
Avonmouth	25	18.1	34.4
Bedminster	32	24.8	40.4
Bishopston	35	27.8	42.9
Bishopsworth	17	11.0	25.3
Brislington East	22	15.9	30.1
Brislington West	22	15.5	29.8
Cabot	30	21.3	39.6
Clifton	34	25.4	43.0
Clifton East	26	17.1	36.6
Cotham	31	22.5	41.9
Easton	32	24.6	39.8
Eastville	29	20.9	38.2
Filwood	22	16.3	30.0
Frome Vale	20	13.5	28.6
Hartcliffe	19	11.9	27.6
Henbury	26	17.9	36.0
Hengrove	25	17.7	33.3
Henleaze	30	23.9	37.3
Hillfields	25	17.3	33.4
Horfield	22	15.3	29.4
Kingsweston	21	14.4	30.3
Knowle	24	17.3	32.8
Lawrence Hill	32	25.5	40.0
Lockleaze	20	14.2	27.8
Redland	34	26.5	43.4
Southmead	30	21.6	39.9
Southville	34	25.9	42.8
St George East	18	12.6	25.6
St George West	21	13.4	30.2
Stockwood	19	12.8	27.9
Stoke Bishop	29	21.8	37.8
Westbury-on-Trym	28	21.6	35.2
Whitchurch Park	21	14.0	30.1
Windmill Hill	31	24.0	39.8
BRISTOL	26.9	25.6	28.2
Question number		6a	
Sample size		4352	
Year Priority neighbourhoods	26	2013 23.3	28.8
Older people	27.1	25.3	
Disabled people	26.2	22.5	
BME	35	29.5	
Carer	26	23.5	
LGBT	34	25.3	
Male	27.5	25.5	29.7
Female	26.3	24.6	
Christian	26.5	24.8	28.3
Muslim	36	26.2	
No faith	26.5	24.4	28.8









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

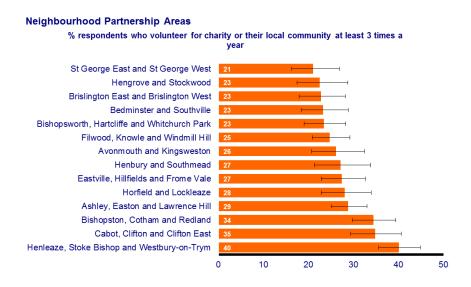
This is an indicator of community cohesion and measures whether residents feel empowered to make a difference both to their own lives and to the area in which they live. A high level of volunteering is a sign of strong, active communities, vital in supporting a range of activity undertaken by the third sector organisations and the success of neighbourhood partnerships.

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

A significant improvement was measured for this indicator, rising from 23% of residents volunteering in 2005 to 28% in 2013. The gap in the levels of volunteering between deprived areas and the city average narrowed, as the percentage of respondents in deprived areas who said they volunteered increased from 17% (2005) to 24% (2013).

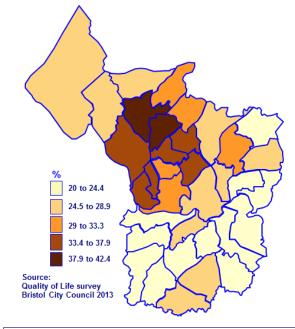
The pattern across the city has remained broadly the same with volunteering highest in affluent Western wards, particularly Henleaze, and Westbury-on-Trym (over 40%). St George East, Stockwood, Filwood and Hartcliffe stand out in recent years as wards where fewer people than the average volunteer (at most 21%, 2013).

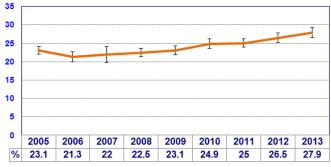
Further analysis (not shown) suggests that volunteering is strongly associated with educational level from 23% of people with no qualifications to 34% of people with a degree. People of Muslim faith (37%), carers (39%) and people aged 65 to 74 years (34%) were more likely to volunteer. People in their twenties (18%), people of no faith (24%) and men (26%) were less likely to volunteer. The frequency of volunteering is strongly related to the frequency of meeting friends and family. People who volunteer tend to meet family and friends more often.

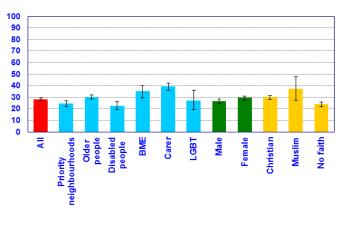


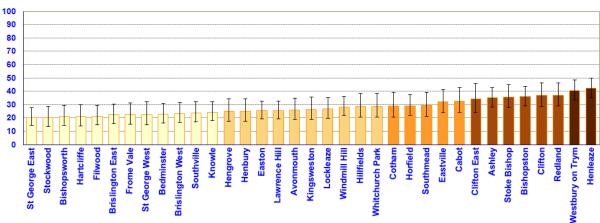
% respondents who volunteer for charity or their local community at least 3 times a year

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	35	28.2	42.7
Avonmouth	26	18.6	34.9
Bedminster	23	16.1	30.7
Bishopston	36	29.1	43.5
Bishopsworth	21	14.5	29.3
Brislington East	22	15.9	30.1
Brislington West	23	16.5	31.5
Cabot	33	24.0	42.9
Clifton	37	28.4	46.3
Clifton East	34	24.2	45.6
Cotham	29	20.5	39.2
Easton	25	19.1	32.5
Eastville	32	24.1	41.3
Filwood	21	14.7	29.4
Frome Vale	22	15.4	31.0
Hartcliffe	21	14.1	29.9
Henbury	25	17.3	34.5
Hengrove	25	17.3	34.2
Henleaze	42	35.1	50.0
Hillfields	29	20.7	38.2
Horfield	29	21.8	37.4
Kingsweston	26	18.9	35.5
Knowle	24	17.8	32.3
Lawrence Hill	25	19.3	32.5
Lockleaze	27	19.8	35.2
Redland	37	28.9	46.2
Southmead	29	21.0	39.1
Southville	24	17.0	32.1
St George East	20	14.2	27.5
St George West	22	14.8	32.3
Stockwood	20	13.7	28.6
Stoke Bishop	36	27.7	44.8
Westbury-on-Trym	41	33.3	48.6
Whitchurch Park	29	20.6	38.3
Windmill Hill	28	21.8	35.9
BRISTOL	27.9	26.6	29.3
Question number		11	
Sample size		4428	
Year		2013	
Priority neighbourhoods	24.2	21.6	26.9
Older people	30.1	28.3	32.0
Disabled people	22.4	19.1	26.2
BME	35	29.5	
Carer	39	36.0	
LGBT	27	19.0	
Male	26.3	24.3	
Female	29.2	27.4	
Christian	29.7	27.9	
Muslim	37	27.4	
No faith	23.8	21.7	26.0









Empowered city

A city more in control of its own future and where its governance is modernised to fit the mayoral model as a platform for seeking greater freedoms and flexibilities and resources from national Governement.

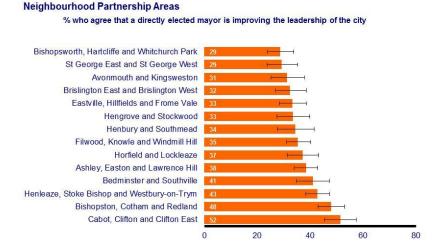
% who agree a directly elected Mayor is improving leadership of the city

Bristol residents elected a Mayor in November 2012. A Mayor can be a leader of the city, not just the city council, promote the distinctiveness of the city and the mayoral model can provide a platform for seeking greater freedoms, flexibilities and resources from national Government. A mayoral model can reduce bureaucracy that many associate with the workings of the council to provide the citizens of Bristol with a more responsive and accountable system of local democracy.

In 2013, a new question was asked in the survey on whether a directly elected Mayor was improving leadership of the city. At this time, the Mayor had been in office 10 months and the Mayor's Vision and priorities had yet to be launched.

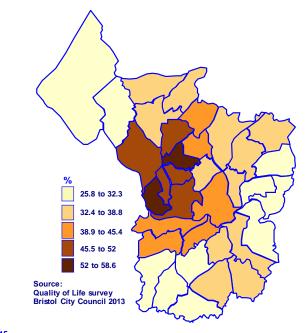
Over a third of residents, at 37% agreed the Mayor was improving leadership of the city. The wards with most agreement were in the central west and north west areas of Bristol, often associated with more wealth and residents with higher qualifications. Variation across the city was not large and least agreement was generally in peripheral wards (Whitchurch Park, St George East, Avonmouth).

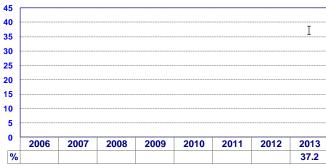
Equalities analysis indicated disabled people had least agreement with the Mayor improving leadership, at 29%. There was also a gender difference – 41% of men agreed compared to 35% of women.

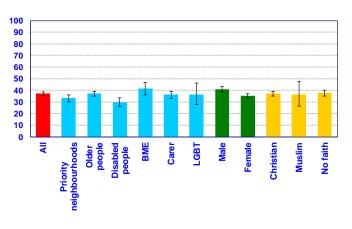


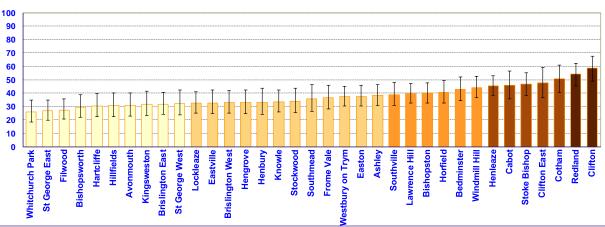
% who agree that a directly elected mayor is improving the leadership of the city

		lower	upper	Г	
Ward	%	confidence limit	confidence limit		
Ashley	38	30.9	46.2		
Avonmouth	31	22.7	40.0		
Bedminster	43	34.3	51.8		
Bishopston	40	32.6	47.7		
Bishopsworth	30	21.9	38.7		
Brislington East	32	24.2	40.5		
Brislington West	33	25.1	41.8		
Cabot	46	35.4	56.3		
Clifton	59	49.1	67.6		
Clifton East	48	36.6	58.9		
Cotham	51	40.6	60.7		
Easton	38	30.2	45.7		
Eastville	33	24.4	42.1		
Filwood	27	20.5	35.7		
Frome Vale	37	28.1	45.8		
Hartcliffe	30	22.3	39.7		
Henbury	33	24.0	43.4		
Hengrove	33	24.7	42.2		
Henleaze	46	38.4	52.8		
Hillfields	31	22.5	40.1		
Horfield	41	32.5	49.2		
Kingsweston	32	23.3	41.3		
Knowle	33	25.7	42.2		
Lawrence Hill	39	32.4	47.0		
Lockleaze	32	24.8	41.1		
Redland	54	45.5	62.3		
Southmead	36	26.3	46.1		
Southville	39	30.7	47.9		
St George East	27	19.8	34.7		
St George West	32	23.8	42.1		
Stockwood	34	25.5	43.4		
Stoke Bishop	47	38.1	55.2		
Westbury-on-Trym	38	30.4	45.1		
Whitchurch Park	26	18.4	34.9		
Windmill Hill	44	36.3	52.5		
BRISTOL	37.2	35.7	38.7		
Question number		19			
Sample size		4442			
Year		2013			
Priority neighbourhoods	32.8	29.9	35.9		
Older people	36.8	34.9	38.8		
Disabled people	29.4	25.7	33.5		
BME	41	35.8	46.9		
Carer	36	32.9	38.8		
LGBT	36	27.7	46.2		
Male Female	40.6	38.4	42.9		
	34.9 36.9	33.0 35.0	36.8		
Christian			38.8		
Muslim	36	26.4	47.7		
No faith	37.5	35.1	40.0		









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 2013 Quality of Life survey are included here and for the complete collection of results for the past 9 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 3 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 Getting better, staying good







These traffic light symbols change colour when an indicator estimate (measured in the 2013) 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 2013 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 2013, the survey confidence interval was approximately 3% (or plus or minus 1.5%). Thus a citywide estimate for 2013 will be significantly different from earlier years 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 129 residents, and confidence intervals for the smaller ward samples are large (between 10-20%). The number of responses by neighbourhood partnership area averages 321 with narrower confidence intervals. Care should be taken when looking at the maps and comparing wards, as 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 many 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: Gender - Male and Female

Residents living in 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 faith – people who say they have no faith/religion.

Regression models are used to explore the association between the indicators and the 'equalities' groups. This is referred to as "Further analysis" in the text. Additional variables included in the models are educational qualifications and housing tenure, which are of interest in themselves and as socio-economic measures.

How are the results used?

Mayor's Vision and Corporate Plan

The Mayor's vision is based on six priorities organized by three core themes, and used as chapters in this report – People (healthy and caring, keep Bristol working and learning), Place (keep Bristol moving, building successful places), Prosperity (global Green Capital, vibrant Bristol). The Corporate Plan illustrates the council's contribution towards achieving the Mayor's vision. This report is part of the evidence base for the Mayor's vision and includes performance indicators from the corporate plan to help us measure progress.

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. The indicators will help answer the question 'how well do our corporate priorities address 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 2013

Neighbourhood Partnership Statistical Profiles combine information from the 2011 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.

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.

For further information about the Quality of Life survey and the complete set of results 2013 see www.bristol.gov.uk/qualityoflife. There is also an Excel spreadsheet tool to download with all results of over 200 indicators.

Statistics are also available from the Bristol Data Profiles website http://profiles.bristol.gov.uk/ where there are tools to produce maps and graphs from the data, or provide in CSV format.

See also Bristol's **14 Neighbourhood Partnership Statistical profiles**, at www.bristol.gov.uk/statistics

Or contact for help or other formats:

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