



Quality of life in Bristol 2015-16

Results of 2015 survey

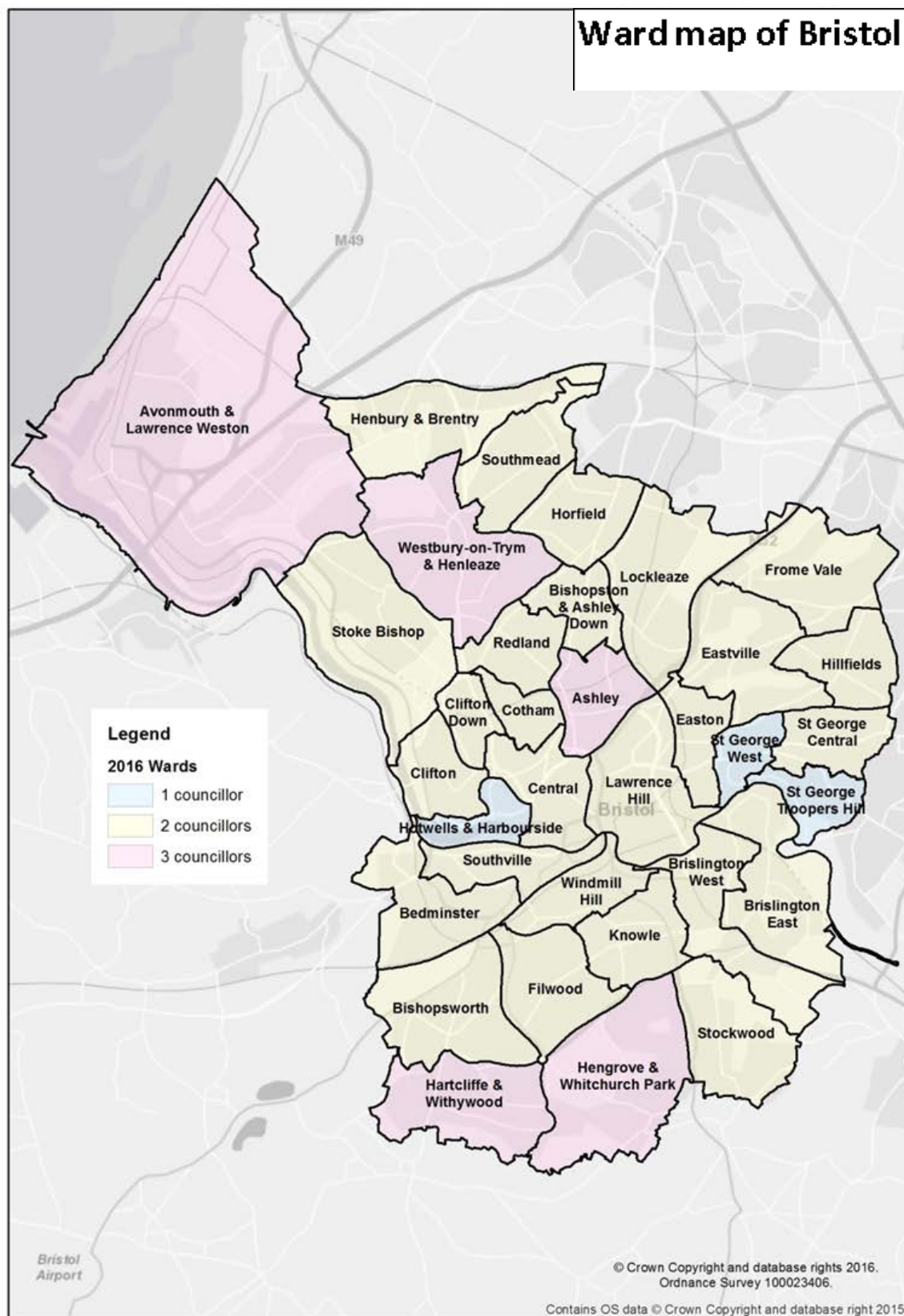
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www.bristol.gov.uk/qualityoflife



Quality of Life in Bristol 2015-16



New ward boundaries came into effect at the May 2016 election, with 34 wards of different sizes. The data in this document all relate to the new 2016 ward boundaries (see map above).

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Quality of Life Summary 2015-16 (results of 2015 survey)

In recent years Bristol won an impressive selection of accolades, most notably being European Green Capital 2015. However, what do the people who live in Bristol think about their lifestyles, and about what works well and what could be improved? And how different is “quality of life” in the different areas and neighbourhoods?

The Quality of Life survey is an extensive annual resident’s survey, now in its 15th year, capturing key public perception indicators for Bristol. It provides local insight on issues, opinions and lifestyles. This 2015-16 report provides details on the most important indicators from the 2015 survey, highlighting changes for the last year, differences between different areas of the city and between different equality groups, and an overall 5-year trend for Bristol. In 2015 several new questions were added into the survey, and the results are presented using the new wards and Neighbourhood Partnership areas that came into effect in May 2016.

Bristol’s Quality of Life indicators are not national indicators so direct comparison to similar cities is not possible. Up to 70 of the most important indicators are included in detail in this report, but around 150 were collected – see www.bristol.gov.uk/qualityoflife for full set and database.

Bristol indicators that are improving and/or remaining very good include:

- More people taking action to tackle climate change
- More people believe their neighbourhood is getting better
- Fewer concerns about neighbourhood issues like street litter and noise
- Community cohesion – people feeling they belong to their local area
- Perception of crime and less concerns re anti-social behavior and drugs
- Awareness of domestic abuse as a problem
- Fewer people smoking

Bristol indicators that are getting worse and/or staying poor include:

- Satisfaction with the local bus service
- Satisfaction with libraries
- Satisfaction with leisure services / facilities

Bristol priority indicators that have stayed broadly the same in recent years include:

- Satisfaction with the council, value for money and having an elected Mayor (the level of dissatisfaction unchanged after a rise in 2014).
- General health and satisfaction with life in general
- Satisfaction with the quality of green space
- People playing sport
- Numbers of people reporting themselves as overweight or obese

Free-text comments about what respondents would like to see happen in Bristol in the future indicated the top issues in 2015 were: Parking; buses; mayoral leadership; traffic congestion; street cleanliness; and housing. For further details, see the “Citizens’ Priorities” section at the end of the report.

Summary of Quality of Life indicator trends

2013 2014 2015 between '14 - '15 trend 5 yr

A Flexible and Efficient Council

How satisfied / dissatisfied are you with the way Bristol City Council runs things? Satisfied	37%	36%	36%	↔	↓
How satisfied / dissatisfied are you with the way Bristol City Council runs things? Dissatisfied	29%	34%	34%	↔	↔
Do you agree / disagree Bristol City Council provides value for money? Agree	38%	37%	38%	↔	↑
Do you agree / disagree Bristol City Council provides value for money? Disagree	30%	35%	33%	↔	↓
Do you agree / disagree the mayor will improve / is improving leadership of the city? Agree	38%	40%	38%	↔	
Do you agree / disagree the mayor will improve / is improving leadership of the city? Disagree	22%	31%	32%	↔	
Do you agree / disagree ... "I can influence decisions that affect my local area" Agree	26%	25%	25%	↔	↑

PEOPLE - Healthy and Caring Bristol

Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays? Medium or high life satisfaction	70%	72%	74%	↔	↔
How has your health been in the last 12 months? Fairly good or good	87%	89%	88%	↔	↔
How often do you take 150 min moderate or 75 min vigorous exercise? Every week **			65%		
How often do you participate in active sport? At least 1 x week	46%	49%	48%	↔	↔
Does anyone smoke in your household? Yes	22%	20%	18%	↔	↓
How many portions of fruit and vegetables did you eat yesterday? 5 or more	48%	52%	50%	↔	↔
How often are there 2 or more days in a row when you do NOT drink any alcohol? Every week ***			40%		
How satisfied / dissatisfied are you with activities for children and young people? Satisfied ***			47%		

Community Safety and crime

Do you agree / disagree with the following statements? "Fear of crime affects my day-to-day life" Agree	16%	15%	12%	↓	↓
Do you agree / disagree with the following statements? "Locally, antisocial behaviour is a problem" Agree	30%	27%	24%	↓	↓
How safe / unsafe do you feel outdoors in your neighbourhood after dark? Feel safe ***	67%		70%		↑
"Police and local public services are successfully dealing with issues of crime and anti-social behaviour"	37%	32%	30%	↔	↓
How big a problem do you think noise from residential neighbours is in your neighbourhood? Problem	41%	35%	32%	↓	↔
Do you agree / disagree with the following statements? "Domestic abuse is a private matter" Agree	12%	7%	7%	↔	↓

Community

Do you agree with the following statements? "I feel I belong to my neighbourhood" Agree	59%	56%	62%	↑	↑
"In this neighbourhood people from different backgrounds (eg race, disability, social ...) get on well together"	61%	61%	63%	↔	↑
How often do you do voluntary work or help out in the community? At least 3 x a year **			52%		

PEOPLE - Keep Bristol Working and Learning

Are you in receipt of a means tested benefit? Yes	13%	11%	11%	↔	↓
Do you need to develop your skills in English, Maths, Computer, Employability or Technical? Yes ***			33%		
If needed, do you know where to get information, advice & guidance about employment & training? Yes ***			61%		
How well would you say you are managing financially these days? Finding it quite / very difficult	15%	13%	12%	↔	

PLACE - Keep Bristol Moving

Over the past 2 years your neighbourhood has got worsefor traffic congestion ***			57%		
On a typical mid-week day what is your main form of transport to work? Cycle	10%	16%	15%	↔	↑
On a typical mid-week day what is your main form of transport to work? Car (driver)	48%	41%	44%	↑	↓
On a typical mid-week day what is your main form of transport to work? Bus	11%	12%	13%	↔	↑
On a typical mid-week day what is your main form of transport to work? Walk	17%	20%	19%	↔	↔
How satisfied / dissatisfied are you with the bus service? Satisfied	48%	50%	50%	↔	

PLACE - Building Successful Places

How satisfied are you with your local area as a place to live? Very / fairly satisfied	83%	82%	82%	↔	↑
Neighbourhood better in the last 2 years	23%	24%	27%	↑	↑
Neighbourhood worse in the last 2 years	19%	21%	18%	↓	↓
How big a problem do you think street litter is in your neighbourhood? Problem	77%	73%	74%	↔	↓
How satisfied / dissatisfied are you with the fortnightly general household waste service? Satisfied	70%	72%	73%	↔	

PROSPERITY - Green Capital

How satisfied / dissatisfied are you with the quality of parks & green spaces? Satisfied	84%	83%	82%	↔	↔
How satisfied / dissatisfied are you with the weekly recycling service? Satisfied		79%	77%	↔	
How concerned are you about the impact of climate change in the UK? Fairly / very concerned	67%	71%	74%	↑	↔
Action taken due to climate change concerns: Changed the way I travel		18%	22%	↑	
Action taken due to climate change concerns: Reduced my household waste		53%	56%	↑	
Action taken due to climate change concerns: Reduced energy use at home		47%	51%	↑	
Action taken due to climate change concerns: Eaten less meat and dairy produce		17%	19%	↔	

PROSPERITY - Vibrant Bristol

How satisfied / dissatisfied are you with the range and quality of outdoor events in Bristol? Satisfied	84%	84%	81%	↓	↔
How satisfied / dissatisfied are you with museums and galleries? Satisfied	75%	73%	70%	↓	↑
How satisfied / dissatisfied are you with libraries? Satisfied	67%	66%	60%	↓	↓

a) Blue text denotes Corporate Plan indicator.

b) ** = indicator has been re-worded such that it can no longer be compared to past trend.

c) *** = a new (or re-instated) indicator in the 2015 survey.

d) 2010 to 2014 results are weighted by mid-2013 population using the 1999–2015 ward boundaries. 2015 figures are weighted by mid-2014 population using the new 2016 ward boundaries.

KEY

↑ increased percentage

↔ no significant change

↓ decreased percentage

■ worsening trend

■ neutral

■ improving trend

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?

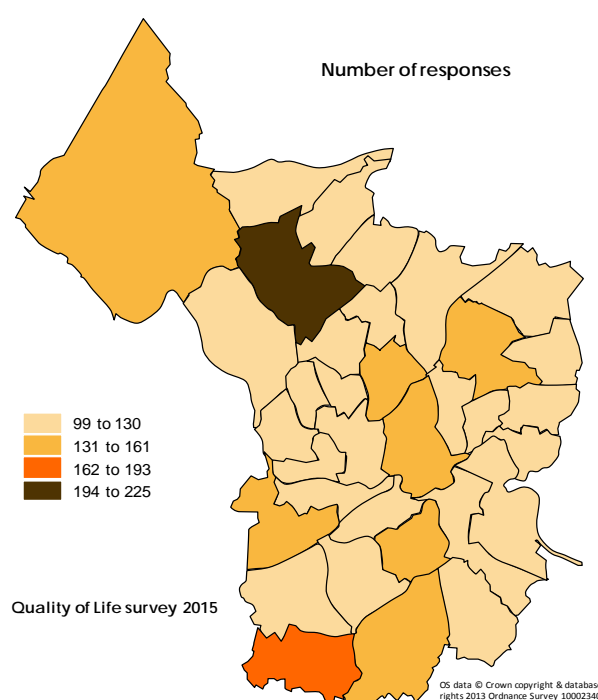
29,100 households were randomly selected (using the Land and Property Gazetteer, LPG) for this voluntary survey and an invitation letter sent in September. Questionnaires are either completed online or on paper. Many who choose to respond have an interest in local quality of life, may have concerns about a particular service and/or want their opinions to be heard and make a difference.

How many questionnaires are sent and how many people respond?

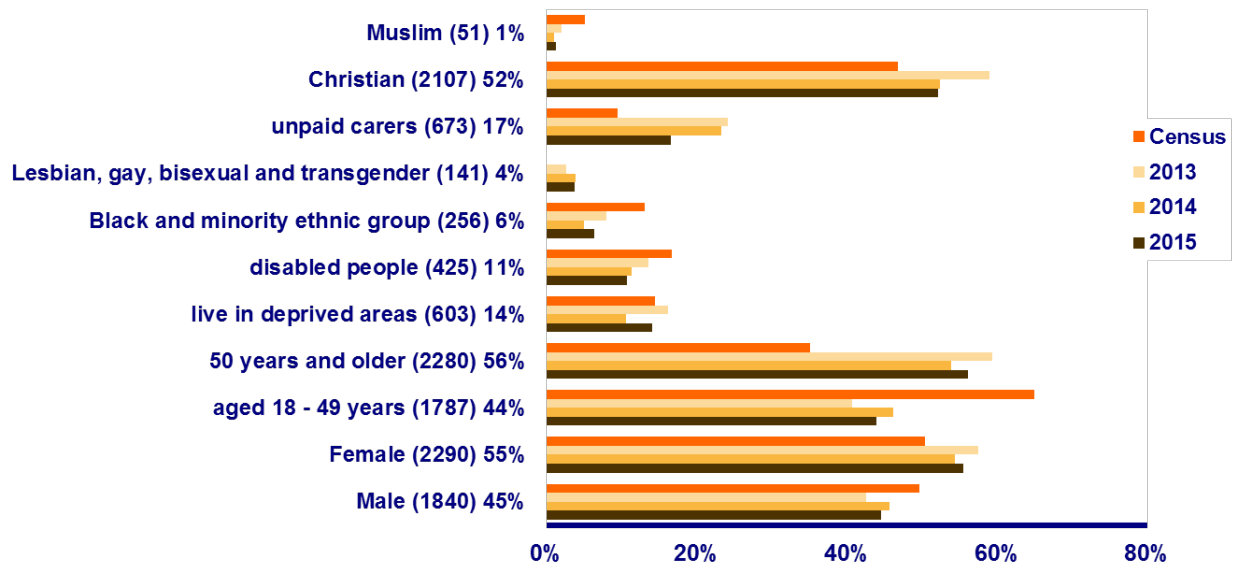
Each year approximately 3,000 - 5,000 people respond and in 2015, 4,300 questionnaires were returned, a response rate of 14.8%. Over half (54%) of participants completed the survey online in 2015. The 2015 survey sample was boosted in low responding areas to provide more reliable results. For more information on this, please see the "Understanding the results" section at the end of the report.

Profile of respondents

The ward map shows the distribution of responses to the survey and the graph below shows the profile of respondents broken down by demographic group. Proportionately fewer people of Muslim faith, black & minority ethnic groups, disabled people, men and younger people responded compared to what might be expected from the Census. Conversely, a higher response was received from women, older people, unpaid carers and people of Christian faith. The percentage of respondents from deprived areas matched the Census profile.



Respondents to the Quality of life survey 2015



Responses to the QOL survey 2015 by Neighbourhood Partnership area

Neighbourhood Partnership wards	Invitation letters sent (random selection)	Receipts from paper and online	Percentage of sample returned
Ashley, Easton, Lawrence Hill	3455	423	12
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	1327	154	12
Bedminster, Southville	1496	257	17
Bishopston & Ashley Down, Cotham, Redland	1731	365	21
Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe & Withywood	2647	301	11
Brislington East, Brislington West	1263	204	16
Central, Clifton, Clifton Down, Hotwells & Harbourside	2957	456	15
Eastville, Frome Vale, Hillfields	2491	368	15
Filwood, Knowle, Windmill Hill	2789	361	13
Henbury & Brentry, Southmead	1763	235	13
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park, Stockwood	1756	251	14
Stoke Bishop, Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	1463	350	24
Horfield, Lockleaze	1404	223	16
St George Central, St George Troopers Hill, St George West	2566	357	14

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

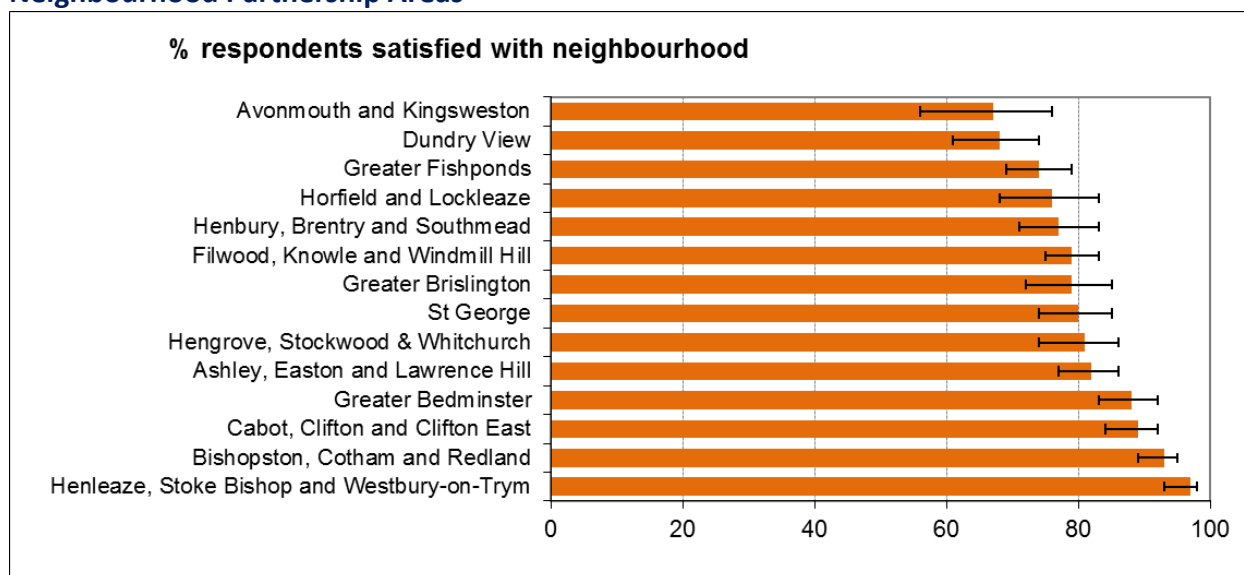
% respondents satisfied with their local neighbourhood (or area) as a place to live ↑

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 2015, 82% of residents said they were satisfied with their local area, remained broadly the same for the past four years, but a significant improvement compared with 2010, when 79% of residents said the same.

Satisfaction was significantly lower in deprived areas of the city (66%). Satisfaction was also lower for disabled people (72%). Men (80%) were less satisfied than women (84%). Carers (80%) were less satisfied than non-carers (85%). Satisfaction was higher for people of no faith (86%). Most satisfied residents lived in Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze and Redland, at 98% and the least satisfied lived in Filwood and Hartcliffe & Withywood, at 54% and 57% respectively.

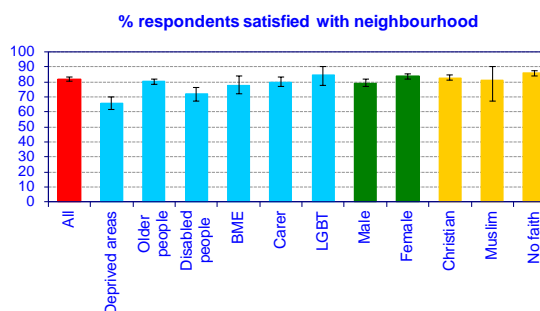
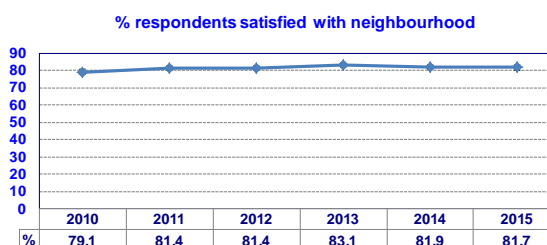
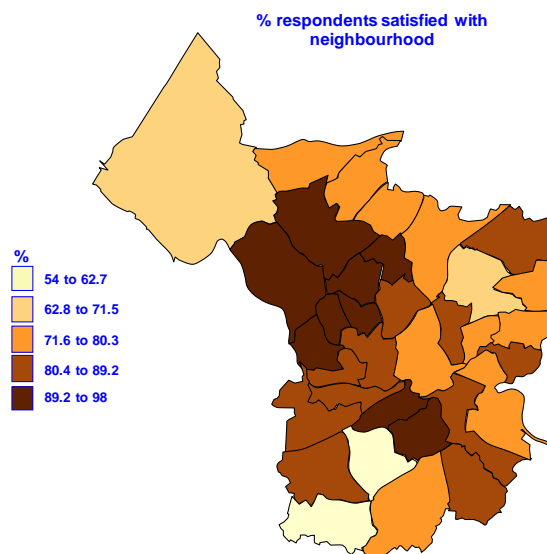
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas



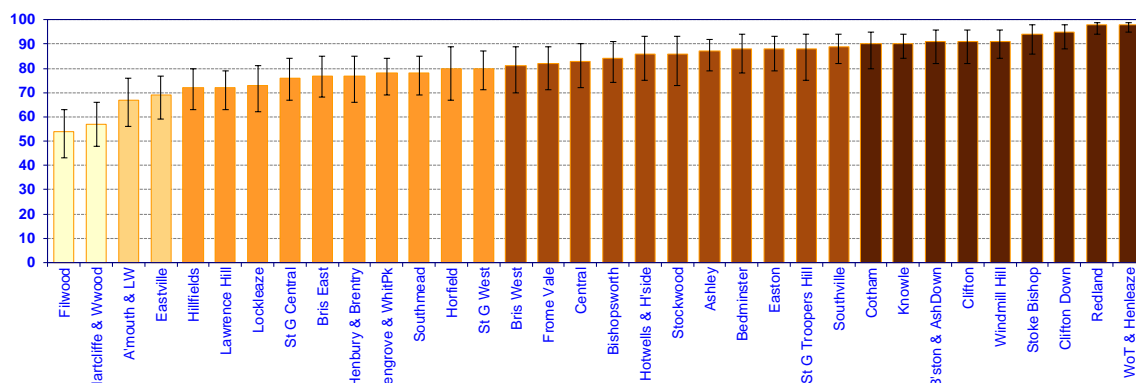
% respondents satisfied with neighbourhood

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	87	79	92
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	67	56	76
Bedminster	88	78	94
Bishopston & Ashley Down	91	82	96
Bishopsworth	84	74	91
Brislington East	77	68	85
Brislington West	81	70	89
Central	83	72	90
Clifton	91	82	96
Clifton Down	95	88	98
Cotham	90	80	95
Easton	88	79	93
Eastville	69	59	77
Filwood	54	43	63
Frome Vale	82	71	89
Hartcliffe & Withywood	57	48	66
Henbury & Brentry	77	66	85
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	78	69	84
Hillfields	72	63	80
Horfield	80	67	89
Hotwells & Harbourside	86	75	93
Knowle	90	84	94
Lawrence Hill	72	63	79
Lockleaze	73	62	81
Redland	98	94	99
St George Central	76	67	84
St George Troopers Hill	88	75	94
St George West	80	71	87
Southmead	78	69	85
Southville	89	82	94
Stockwood	86	73	93
Stoke Bishop	94	86	98
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	98	95	99
Windmill Hill	91	84	96
Bristol	81.7	80.3	83.1
Question number	rQ2		
Sample size	3987		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	66.0	62.0	70.0
Older people	80.5	78.7	82.2
Disabled people	72.3	67.5	76.7
BME	78	72	84
Carer	80.0	77.0	83.0
LGBT	85	78	90
Male	79.5	77.1	81.7
Female	83.9	82.2	85.4
Christian	82.8	81.1	84.4
Muslim	81	67	90
No faith	86.0	84.3	87.5

Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-worded such that there is no previous trend data available.



% respondents satisfied with neighbourhood



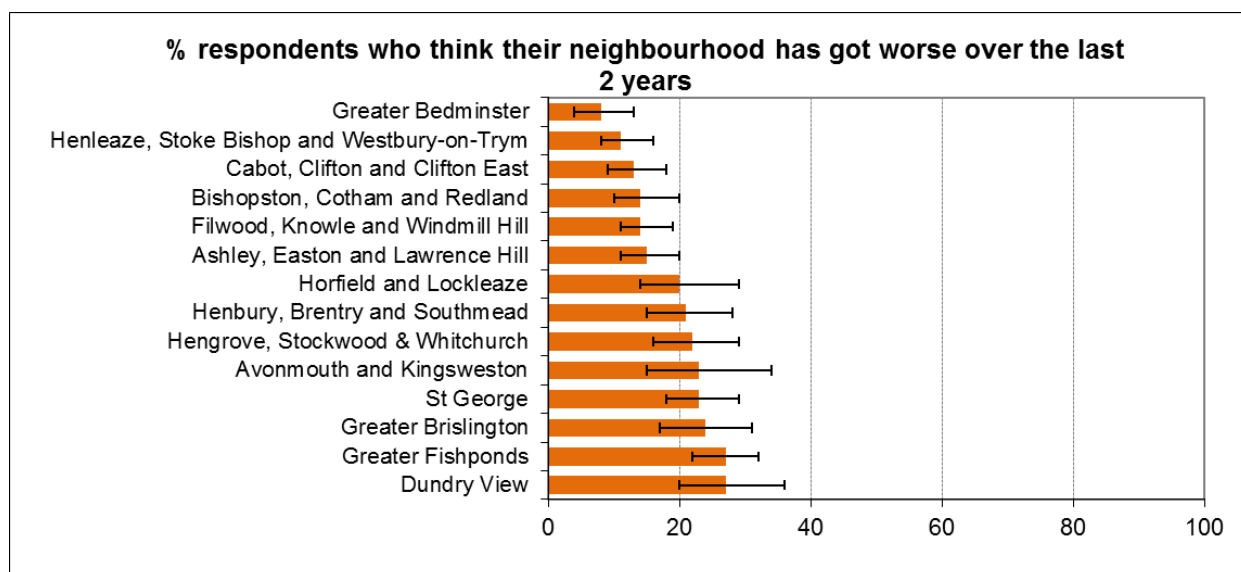
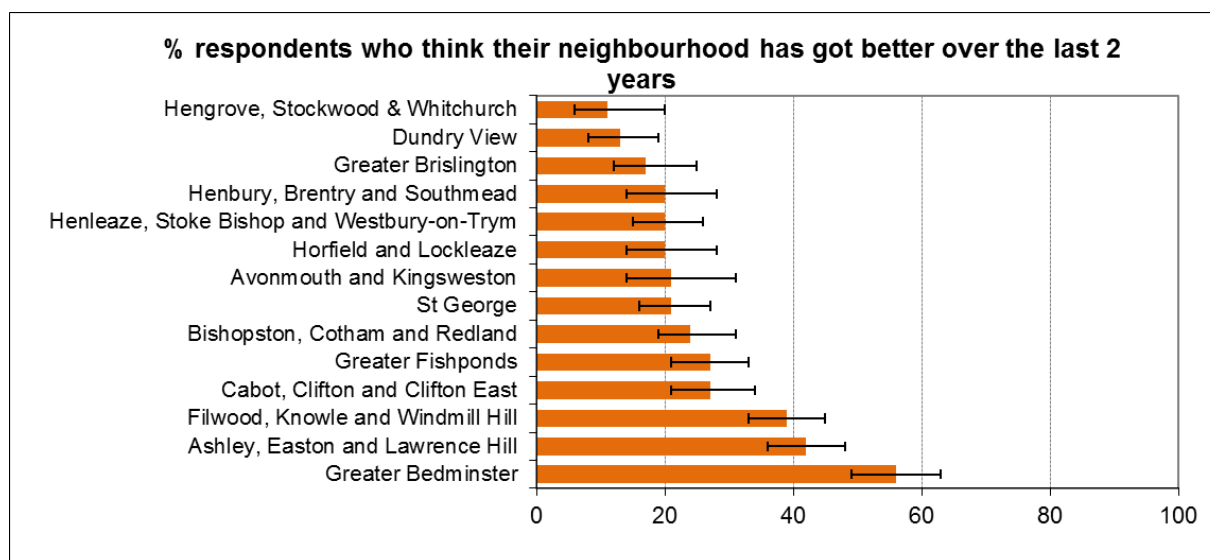
% respondents who feel their neighbourhood has got better/worse/not changed in the last 2 years ↑

Questions were also asked about neighbourhood change in the last 2 years, as this indicator can be more sensitive to recent local change than “satisfaction with local neighbourhood”

One in four people thought their neighbourhood was getting better and this was an improving trend since 2010 when one in six thought the same. The Greater Bedminster neighbourhood has seen most improvement with over half (56%) of residents agreeing it was better.

Dundry View (Bishopsworth and Hartcliffe & Withywood) and Greater Fishponds (Hillfields, Eastville and Frome Vale) neighbourhoods had a higher proportion of residents who said their neighbourhood had got worse (27%) compared with the Bristol average (18%).

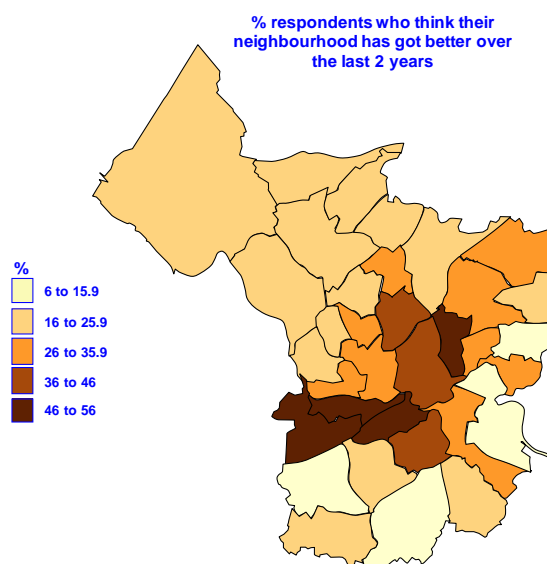
More people from black and minority ethnic groups thought their neighbourhood had got better, at 34%. However, older people (24%), disabled people (29%), carers (25%) and people living in deprived areas (27%) were more likely to find that their neighbourhood had got worse.



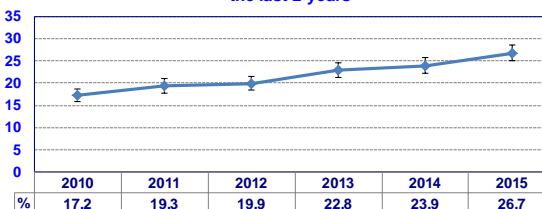
% respondents who think their neighbourhood has got better over the last 2 years

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	37	27	49
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	21	14	31
Bedminster	56	46	67
Bishopston & Ashley Down	28	19	39
Bishopsworth	8	3	18
Brislington East	9	4	18
Brislington West	26	17	38
Central	34	21	49
Clifton	20	12	33
Clifton Down	24	15	37
Cotham	26	16	40
Easton	54	44	63
Eastville	27	18	38
Filwood	25	17	35
Frome Vale	35	24	48
Hartcliffe & Withywood	16	10	25
Henbury & Brentry	21	13	31
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	6	2	17
Hillfields	17	10	26
Horfield	17	9	29
Hotwells & Harbourside	32	20	46
Knowle	42	31	53
Lawrence Hill	36	27	47
Lockleaze	24	15	35
Redland	19	12	28
St George Central	13	7	22
St George Troopers Hill	29	17	45
St George West	29	20	40
Southmead	19	11	32
Southville	56	45	66
Stockwood	18	8	37
Stoke Bishop	20	11	33
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	20	14	27
Windmill Hill	48	38	59
Bristol	26.7	25.0	28.6
Question number	rQ3a		
Sample size	3528		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	25.0	22.0	29.0
Older people	17.1	15.6	18.9
Disabled people	20.1	16.2	24.7
BME	34	28	42
Carer	19.0	16.0	23.0
LGBT	24	17	33
Male	25.9	23.2	28.8
Female	27.6	25.4	29.8
Christian	20.4	18.5	22.4
Muslim	37	23	54
No faith	28.4	26.0	30.9

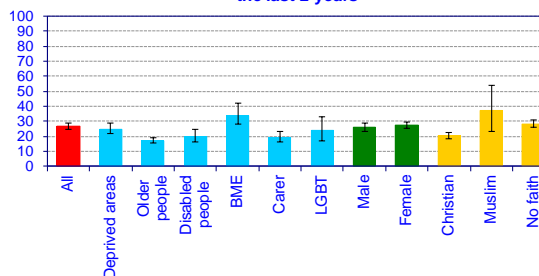
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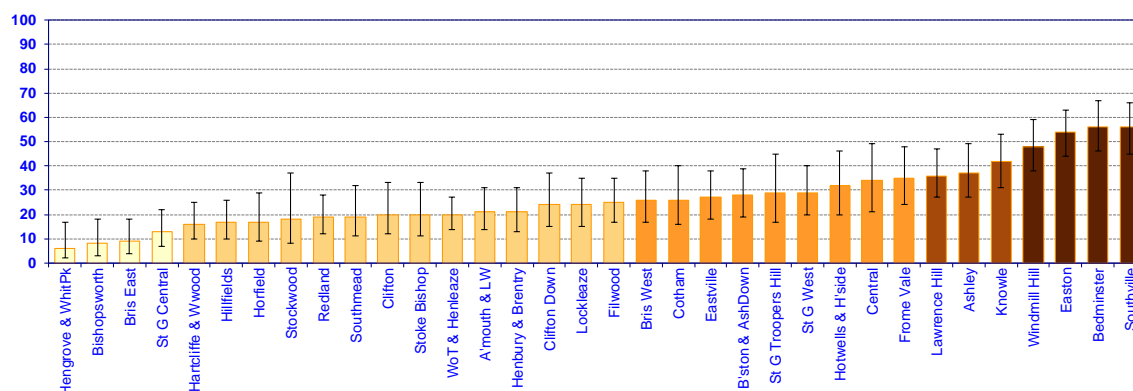
% respondents who think their neighbourhood has got better over the last 2 years



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



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



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

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.

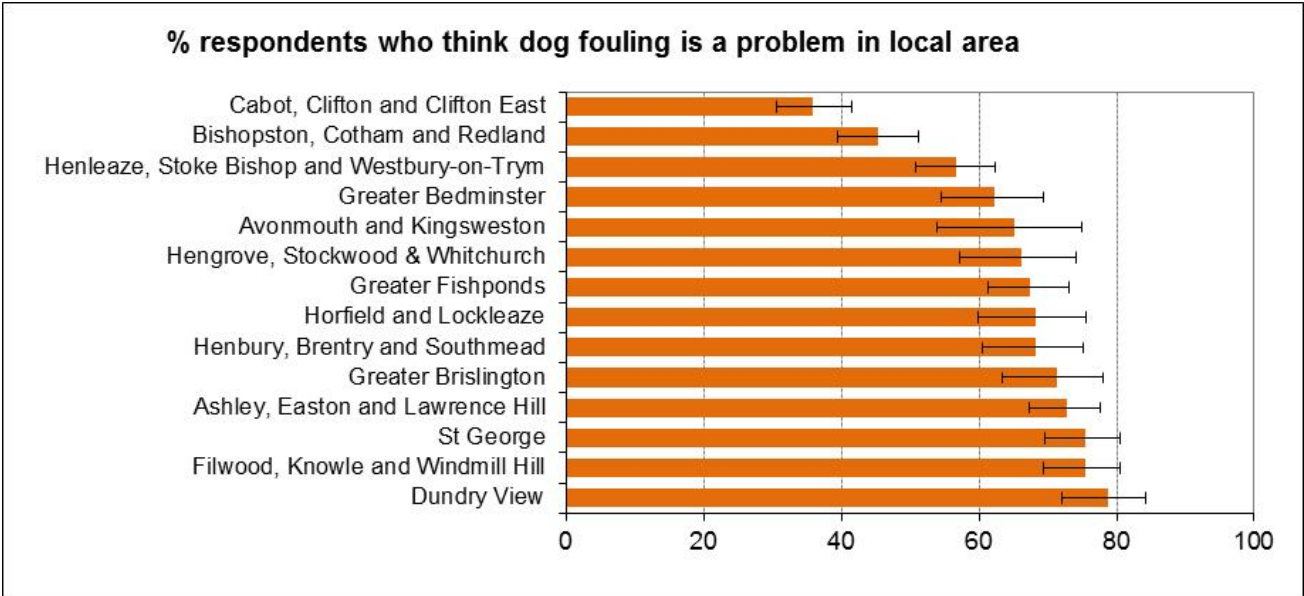
% respondents who feel street litter is a problem ↓

Although a high percentage of residents feel that street litter is a problem, at 74%, it represents an improvement since 2010, when it measured 79%. The most acute problems are experienced in the Dundry View (84%), Greater Fishponds (84%) and Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill (83%) neighbourhoods.

% respondents who feel dog fouling is a problem ↓

About five out of every eight respondents (63%) said dog fouling was a problem. This indicator has improved since 2010, when six out of eight of residents (75%) said the same. Dog fouling is thought to be one of the most problematic liveability issues, along with street litter. More people in deprived parts of the city reported a problem, at 79%. Easton, Filwood, St George Central, Hartcliffe and Withywood experienced the biggest problem (over 80%); Central, Hotwells & Harbourside, Cotham and Clifton Down the least (less than 40%). Dog fouling is particularly an issue for older people (70%) and women (67%).

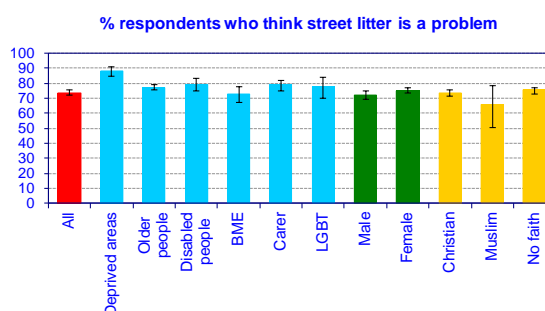
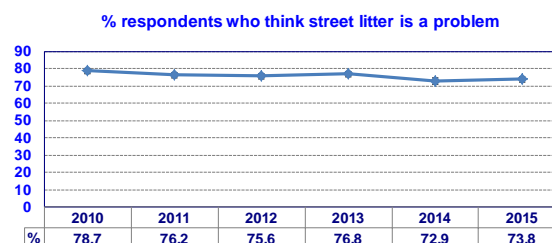
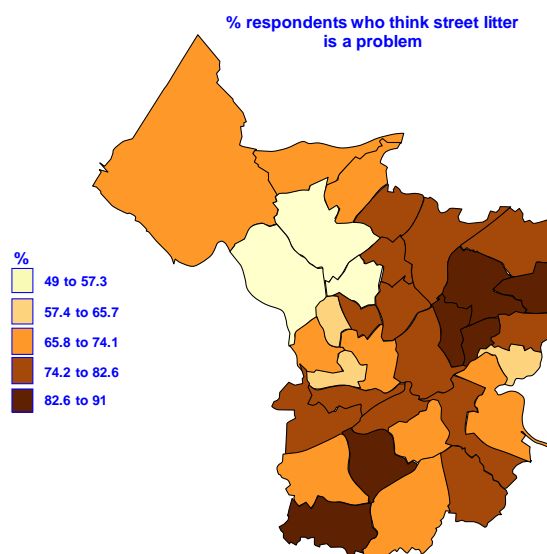
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas



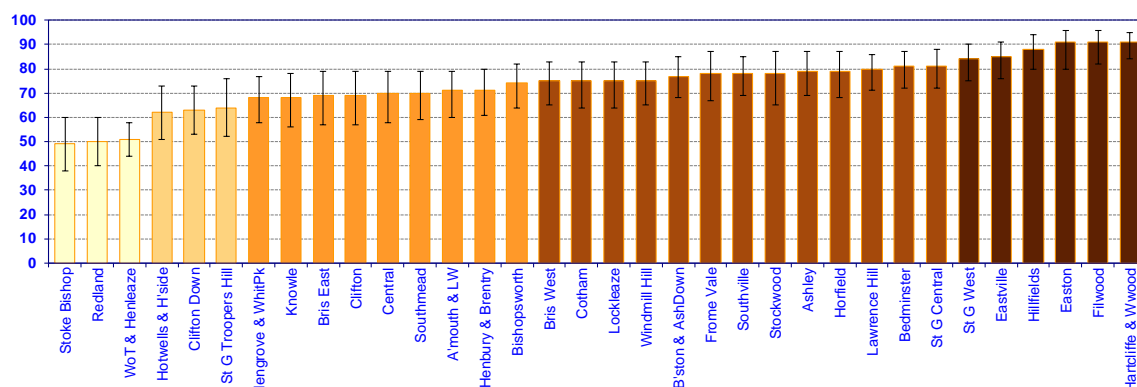
% respondents who think street litter is a problem

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	79	69	87
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	71	60	79
Bedminster	81	72	87
Bishopston & Ashley Down	77	68	85
Bishopsworth	74	64	82
Brislington East	69	57	79
Brislington West	75	65	83
Central	70	58	79
Clifton	69	57	79
Clifton Down	63	53	73
Cotham	75	64	83
Easton	91	80	96
Eastville	85	76	91
Filwood	91	82	96
Frome Vale	78	67	87
Hartcliffe & Withywood	91	84	95
Henbury & Brentry	71	61	80
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	68	58	77
Hillfields	88	80	94
Horfield	79	68	87
Hotwells & Harbourside	62	51	73
Knowle	68	56	78
Lawrence Hill	80	71	86
Lockleaze	75	64	83
Redland	50	40	60
St George Central	81	72	88
St George Troopers Hill	64	52	76
St George West	84	75	90
Southmead	70	59	79
Southville	78	69	85
Stockwood	78	65	87
Stoke Bishop	49	38	60
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	51	44	58
Windmill Hill	75	65	83
Bristol	73.8	72.2	75.4
Question number	rQ4b		
Sample size	3973		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	88.0	85.0	91.0
Older people	77.4	75.5	79.1
Disabled people	79.5	74.9	83.4
BME	73	67	78
Carer	79.0	75.0	82.0
LGBT	78	70	84
Male	72.4	69.7	74.9
Female	75.3	73.4	77.2
Christian	73.7	71.6	75.6
Muslim	66	51	78
No faith	75.4	73.2	77.4

Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-worded such that there is no previous trend data available.



% respondents who think street litter is a problem



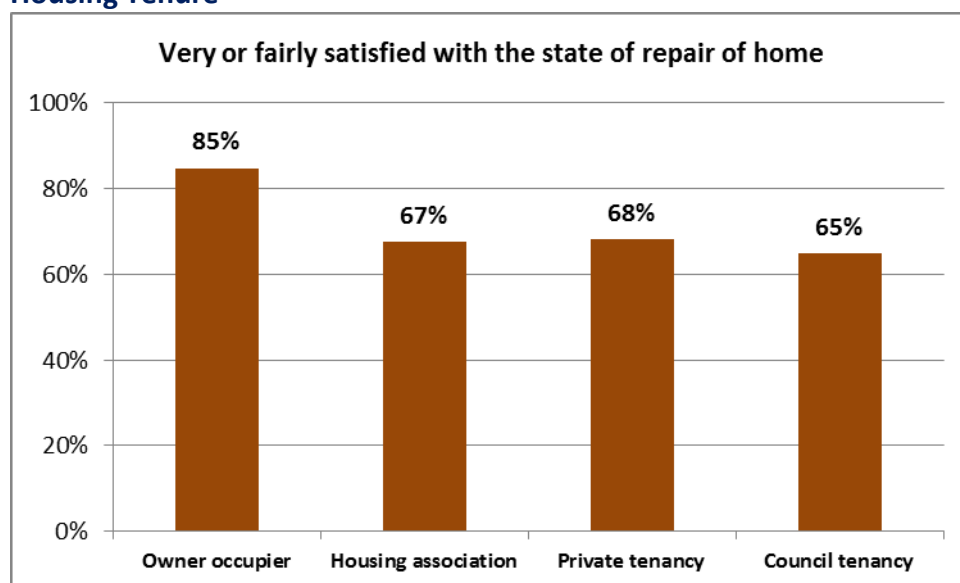
% respondents who are satisfied with the state of repair of their home

Housing should provide a springboard to achieving a high quality of life and create the opportunity for all to thrive in mixed communities of their choice. There are about 196,000 residential properties and over 180,000 households in the city. The Council is responsible for around 28,000 homes (15%). In addition, raising standards in the private rented sector (24% of all accommodation in Bristol), where the quality of existing homes may not be high enough, is a service priority for the Council. A high or increasing value for this indicator can be evidence of improving housing and management standards.

78% of residents were satisfied with the state of repair of their home. Satisfaction was lower in deprived areas, at 70%, particularly in Filwood (62%) and Hartcliffe & Withywood (66%). Wards where satisfaction was above average were Stoke Bishop (89%), Windmill Hill (88%), Redland (87%), Westbury-on-Trym (87%), Hengrove & Whitchurch Park (86%) and Lockleaze (86%).

Disabled people (69%), people belonging to Black and minority ethnic groups (73%) and lesbian gay, bisexual or transgender people (73%) were less likely to be satisfied with the state of repair of their home. Older people were more satisfied than people aged 49 years or under, at 83% and 76% respectively.

Housing Tenure

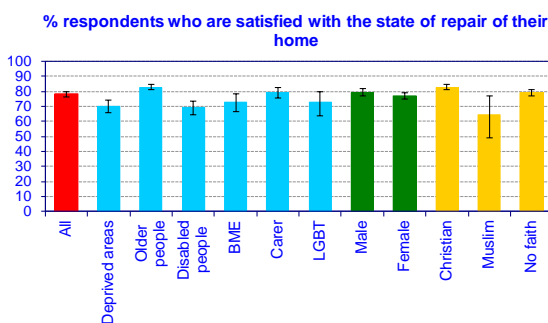
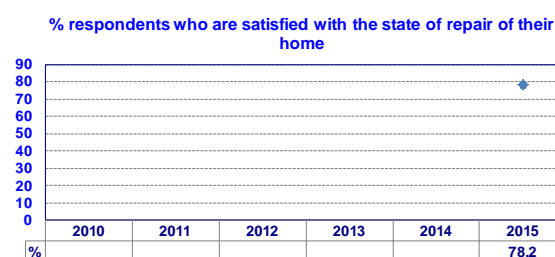
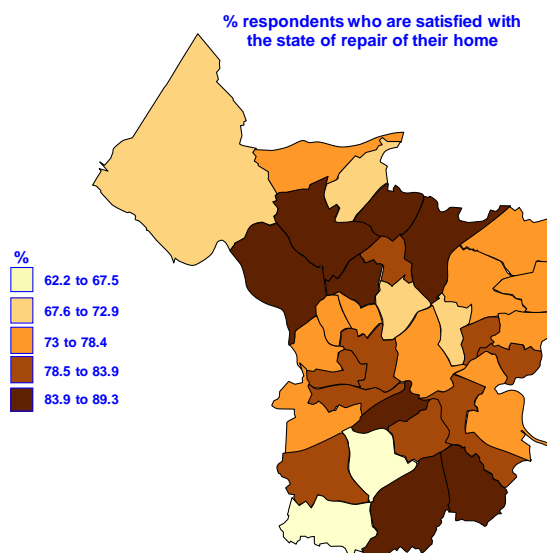


Over four-fifths (85%) of owner occupiers were satisfied with the state of repair of their home compared to two-thirds of people who rented. Any apparent differences between the different types of tenancies (housing association, private or council) are not sufficiently large to be statistically significant.

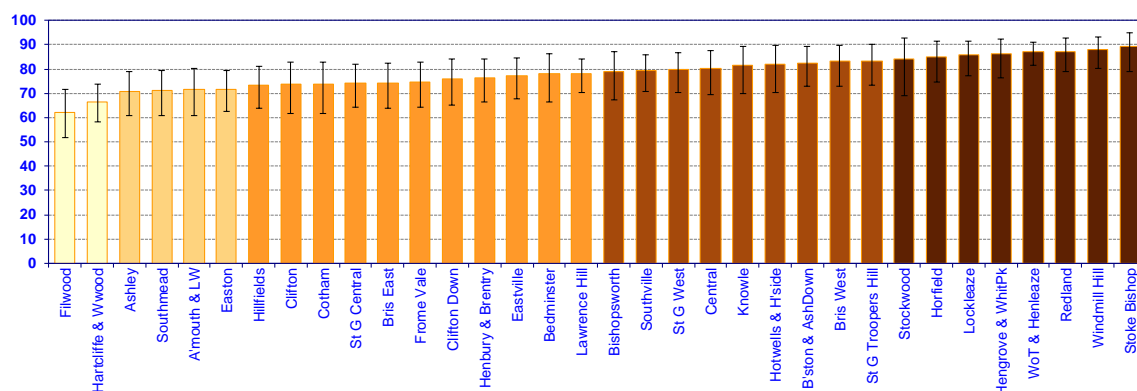
% respondents who are satisfied with the state of repair of their home

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	71	61	79
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	72	61	80
Bedminster	78	67	86
Bishopston & Ashley Down	82	73	89
Bishopsworth	79	67	87
Brislington East	74	64	83
Brislington West	83	73	90
Central	80	69	88
Clifton	74	62	83
Clifton Down	76	65	84
Cotham	74	62	83
Easton	72	62	80
Eastville	77	68	85
Filwood	62	52	72
Frome Vale	75	64	83
Hartcliffe & Withywood	66	58	74
Henbury & Brentry	76	66	84
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	86	76	92
Hillfields	73	64	81
Horfield	85	75	91
Hotwells & Harbourside	82	70	90
Knowle	81	70	89
Lawrence Hill	78	70	84
Lockleaze	86	77	92
Redland	87	79	93
St George Central	74	64	82
St George Troopers Hill	83	73	90
St George West	80	70	87
Southmead	71	61	79
Southville	79	71	86
Stockwood	84	69	93
Stoke Bishop	89	79	95
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	87	82	91
Windmill Hill	88	80	93
Bristol	78.2	76.6	79.7
Question number	rQ31		
Sample size	4025		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	70.2	66.0	74.1
Older people	82.9	81.2	84.5
Disabled people	69.1	64.2	73.6
BME	73	66	78
Carer	79.0	75.8	82.5
LGBT	73	64	80
Male	79.4	76.8	81.7
Female	77.0	75.0	78.9
Christian	82.9	81.2	84.5
Muslim	64	49	77
No faith	79.1	77.0	81.1

Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-worded such that there is no previous trend data available.



% respondents who are satisfied with the state of repair of their home



Green Capital

To harness the energy of everyone in the city to continue the opportunity of Green Capital 2015 as a platform for promoting the city on the world stage, to attract investment and jobs and a better quality of life for all

% respondents satisfied with the quality of parks and green spaces ↔

% respondents satisfied with children's playgrounds and play areas ↔

Residents have told us that good quality parks and open spaces are very important to their quality of life (Place survey 2008 and Citizens' Panel 2013). Improving the quality of our local parks and open spaces is a service priority for the Council. A high or increasing value can indicate improvements to park facilities, cleanliness and attractiveness.

% respondents satisfied with the quality of parks and green spaces ↔

This indicator routinely has a very positive response, and 82% of residents were satisfied with the quality of parks and green spaces in 2015. This is similar to the previous year (83%) and, over the last 5 years, has remained steady in the range 80%-84%.

Residents in most Bristol wards reported high levels of satisfaction with this indicator, with over 70% satisfied. Exceptions to this generalization were three of the southernmost city wards with particularly low levels of satisfaction: Filwood (45%), Hartcliffe & Withywood (56%) and Stockwood (65%). Highest satisfaction was reported in Clifton Down, Redland and Hotwells & Harbourside at 95% or over.

Disabled people, at 76%, were less satisfied than non-disabled people, at 85%. People living in deprived neighbourhoods record the lowest levels of satisfaction, at 66%.

% respondents satisfied with children's playgrounds and play areas ↔

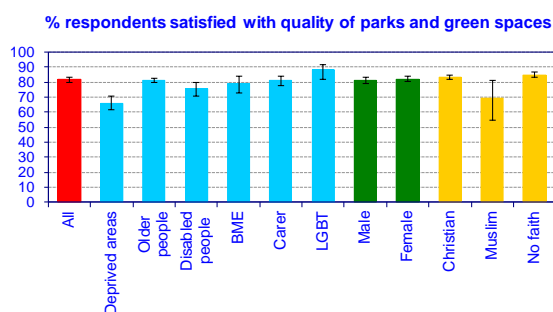
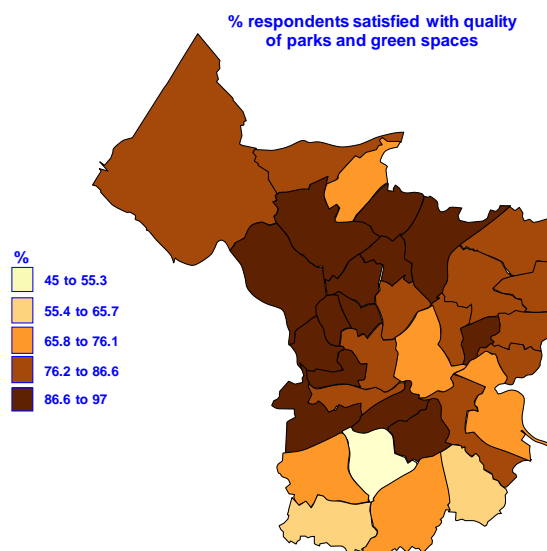
Two-thirds (67%) of residents were satisfied with children's playgrounds, remaining fairly stable over the past five years (63%-68%).

Fewer people living in deprived areas were satisfied, at 59%. Least satisfaction was expressed in Hartcliffe & Withywood (42%), Central (44%), Hotwells & Harbourside (44%), Filwood (45%) and St George Troopers Hill (53%). More people than the average were satisfied in Windmill Hill (90%), Horfield (84%), Stoke Bishop (82%), Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze (81%), Clifton (81%), Knowle (80%), Redland (78%) and Bishopston & Ashley Down (77%). Women were more likely to be satisfied compared to men, at 70% and 65% respectively.

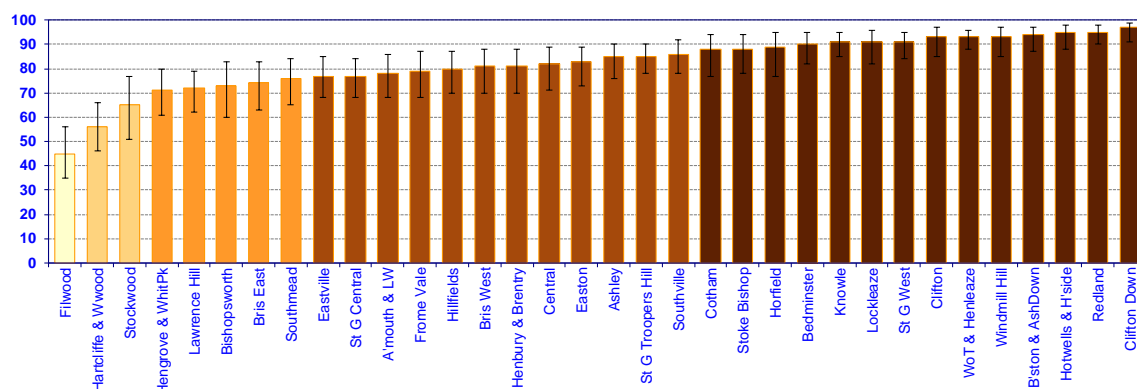
% respondents satisfied with quality of parks and green spaces

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	85	76	90
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	78	68	86
Bedminster	90	82	95
Bishopston & Ashley Down	94	87	97
Bishopsworth	73	60	83
Brislington East	74	63	83
Brislington West	81	70	88
Central	82	71	89
Clifton	93	85	97
Clifton Down	97	91	99
Cotham	88	77	94
Easton	83	73	89
Eastville	77	68	85
Filwood	45	35	56
Frome Vale	79	68	87
Hartcliffe & Withywood	56	46	66
Henbury & Brentry	81	70	88
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	71	61	80
Hillfields	80	70	87
Horfield	89	77	95
Hotwells & Harbourside	95	88	98
Knowle	91	85	95
Lawrence Hill	72	62	79
Lockleaze	91	82	96
Redland	95	90	98
St George Central	77	68	84
St George Troopers Hill	85	78	90
St George West	91	84	95
Southmead	76	65	84
Southville	86	78	92
Stockwood	65	51	77
Stoke Bishop	88	78	94
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	93	88	96
Windmill Hill	93	85	97
Bristol	81.6	80.2	83.0
Question number	rQ14d		
Sample size	3888		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	66.0	62.0	71.0
Older people	81.3	79.6	82.9
Disabled people	75.6	70.6	79.9
BME	79	73	84
Carer	81.0	78.0	84.0
LGBT	88	82	92
Male	81.2	78.9	83.3
Female	82.1	80.3	83.7
Christian	83.3	81.6	84.8
Muslim	69	55	81
No faith	84.9	83.1	86.6

Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-worded such that there is no previous trend data available.



% respondents satisfied with quality of parks and green spaces



% respondents satisfied with the fortnightly general household waste service? ↑

% respondents satisfied with the weekly recycling service ↔

The current kerbside waste collection and recycling scheme was introduced in 2006 and plastics recycling started in 2012. In addition, Bristol also has two Household Waste Recycling Centres at Avonmouth and St Philips. These indicators have been used to measure satisfaction with the service which had been contracted out to private companies, but in 2015 became Bristol Waste.

% respondents satisfied with the fortnightly general household waste service? ↑

73% of residents were satisfied with the fortnightly general household waste service in 2015. This is an improvement in satisfaction compared to 2011, when it was measured at 69%.

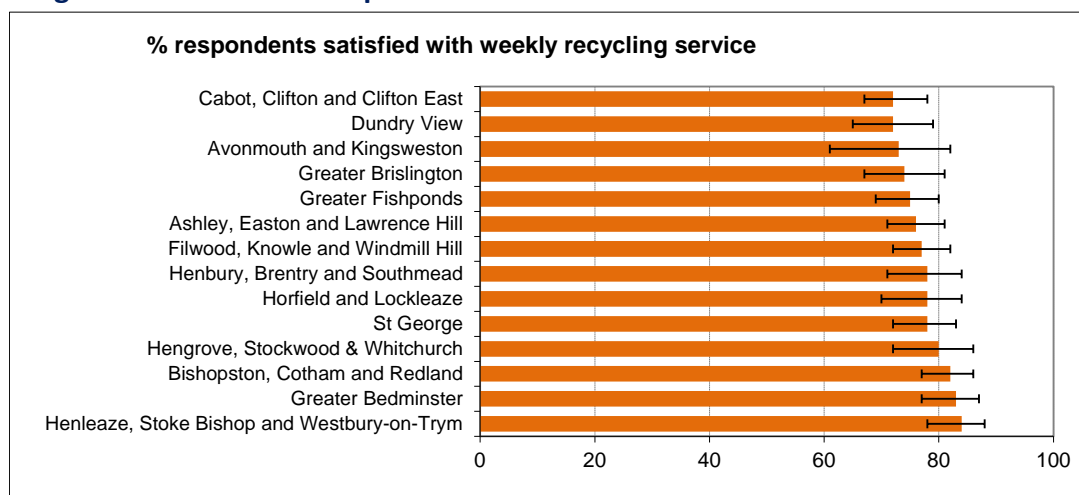
By ward, satisfaction varied from 55% in Filwood to 88% in Redland. People living in deprived areas (69%) tended to be less satisfied than residents of less deprived areas (76%). A higher percentage of women, older people and Christians were satisfied with their waste collection, each at 77%. Disabled people (69%) were less satisfied than non-disabled people (77%).

% respondents satisfied with the weekly recycling service ↔

77% of residents were satisfied with the weekly recycling service in 2015, significantly higher than the % satisfied with the fortnightly waste collection (see above). There is no trend data presented for this indicator, because the question in 2013 and before had been separated to measure the four elements of the recycling service separately (dry recycling / food waste collection / recycling banks / local tips) which is no longer being asked in that way.

The least satisfaction was found in Filwood and Central wards, at 62% and 63% respectively. In general, people living in deprived areas (72%) were less satisfied than residents of non-deprived areas (80%). Women (81%) tended to be more satisfied than men (73%) with the recycling service. Older people, at 80%, possessed higher levels of satisfaction. Black and minority ethnic groups (72%) and disabled people (74%) were less satisfied than the city average.

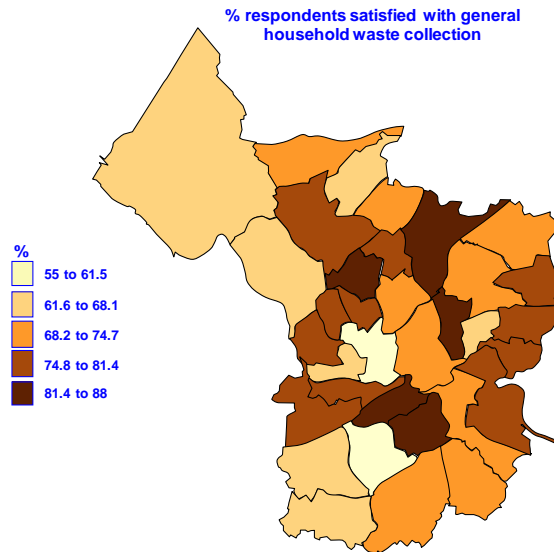
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas



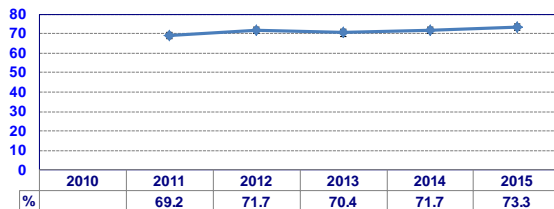
% respondents satisfied with general household waste collection

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	69	58	78
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	68	56	78
Bedminster	80	68	88
Bishopston & Ashley Down	75	64	83
Bishopsworth	68	56	78
Brislington East	75	63	83
Brislington West	71	60	81
Central	60	47	71
Clifton	77	65	86
Clifton Down	77	67	84
Cotham	75	64	83
Easton	83	75	89
Eastville	73	64	81
Filwood	55	44	66
Frome Vale	73	61	82
Hartcliffe & Withywood	62	52	71
Henbury & Brentry	74	64	83
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	70	60	79
Hillfields	75	65	84
Horfield	72	59	82
Hotwells & Harbourside	68	56	79
Knowle	82	73	89
Lawrence Hill	70	60	79
Lockleaze	82	71	89
Redland	88	79	93
St George Central	78	69	86
St George Troopers Hill	80	68	88
St George West	66	56	75
Southmead	66	54	76
Southville	80	72	87
Stockwood	70	54	82
Stoke Bishop	68	57	78
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	81	74	86
Windmill Hill	84	75	91
Bristol	73.3	71.6	75.0
Question number	rQ14k		
Sample size	3836		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	69.0	65.0	73.0
Older people	76.8	74.9	78.6
Disabled people	69.4	64.3	74.0
BME	69	62	75
Carer	73.0	70.0	77.0
LGBT	79	70	85
Male	69.3	66.6	71.9
Female	77.2	75.1	79.2
Christian	76.7	74.7	78.6
Muslim	66	51	79
No faith	75.7	73.4	77.8

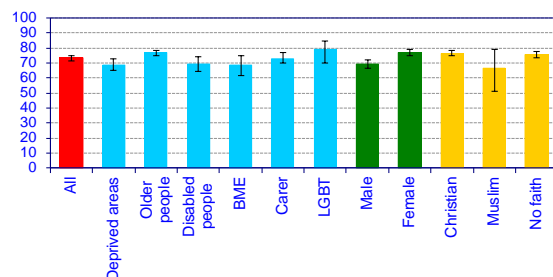
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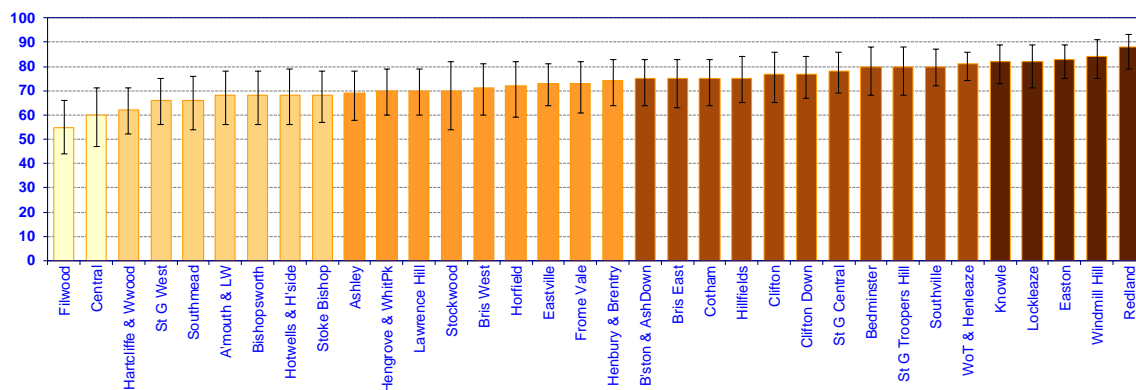
% respondents satisfied with general household waste collection



% respondents satisfied with general household waste collection



% respondents satisfied with general household waste collection



Respondents concerned about the impact of climate change in the UK ↑

This indicator measures the proportion of residents who are concerned about the changing 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 was European Green Capital in 2015 and this is an important indicator to track progress from the 2014 baseline.

The indicator has been measured since 2007, and is a composite of people who say they are “fairly” or “very” concerned about climate change impact.

The decline in “concern”, coinciding with the economic recession, reached a low point in 2013 (67%) and began to reverse in 2014 (71%). This recent increase in concern about the impact of climate change in the UK continued in 2015, to 74%, but is still to recover to its former level (78% in 2009).

The proportion of residents who said they were ‘very’ concerned rose significantly to the highest point recorded in five years, at 33%. The proportion who were ‘fairly’ concerned remained broadly the unchanged over the same period, if anything registering a small decrease.

Concern was highest in Clifton Down (89%), Cotham (88%) and Easton (88%) and lowest in Stockwood (61%), Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston (61%) and Henbury & Brentry (58%).

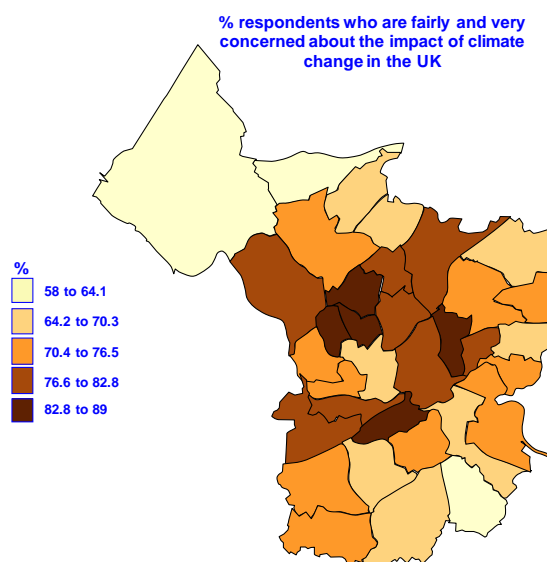
The least concern about climate change was shown by disabled people (69%), older people (69%) and men (70%). Most concern was exhibited by women (78%), people of no faith (80%) and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people (82%).

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

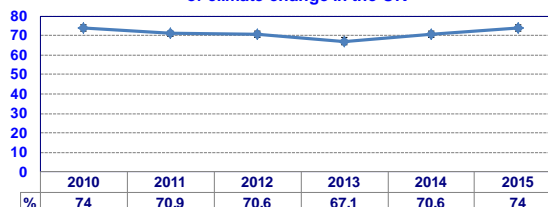
% respondents who are fairly and very concerned about the impact of climate change in the UK

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	81	72	88
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	61	50	70
Bedminster	79	72	85
Bishopston & Ashley Down	82	72	89
Bishopsworth	75	64	84
Brislington East	74	63	83
Brislington West	65	54	75
Central	69	57	78
Clifton	76	65	85
Clifton Down	89	81	94
Cotham	88	79	93
Easton	88	81	93
Eastville	72	62	80
Filwood	68	57	77
Frome Vale	67	55	77
Hartcliffe & Withywood	72	63	80
Henbury & Brentry	58	48	68
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	66	56	74
Hillfields	75	65	82
Horfield	70	57	80
Hotwells & Harbourside	76	65	84
Knowle	73	62	82
Lawrence Hill	78	69	84
Lockleaze	77	66	85
Redland	84	75	90
St George Central	68	59	76
St George Troopers Hill	72	59	82
St George West	78	69	85
Southmead	69	59	78
Southville	80	71	86
Stockwood	61	47	73
Stoke Bishop	77	68	85
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	74	67	79
Windmill Hill	83	73	89
Bristol	74.0	72.4	75.6
Question number	rQ25		
Sample size	4026		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	71.0	67.0	75.0
Older people	68.6	66.6	70.5
Disabled people	69.0	64.2	73.5
BME	76	70	81
Carer	72.0	69.0	76.0
LGBT	82	74	88
Male	69.7	67.1	72.2
Female	78.3	76.4	80.2
Christian	68.6	66.5	70.7
Muslim	62	48	75
No faith	78.5	76.4	80.5

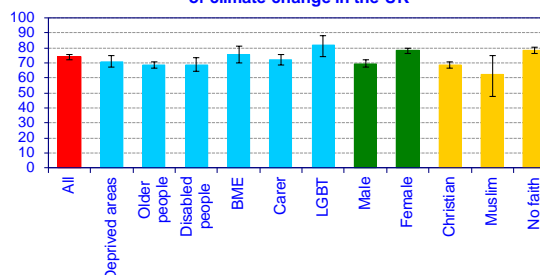
Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-worded such that there is no previous trend data available.



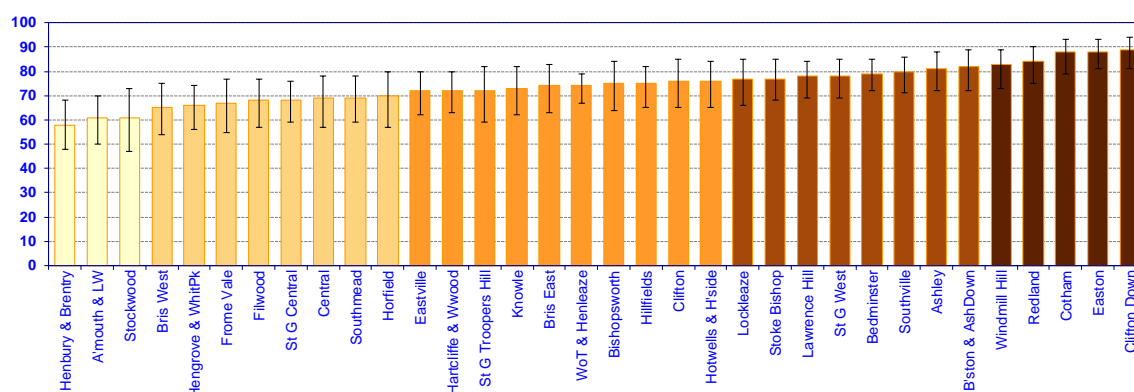
% respondents who are fairly and very concerned about the impact of climate change in the UK



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



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



% respondents who have taken action due to climate change concerns

Reduced energy use at home ↑

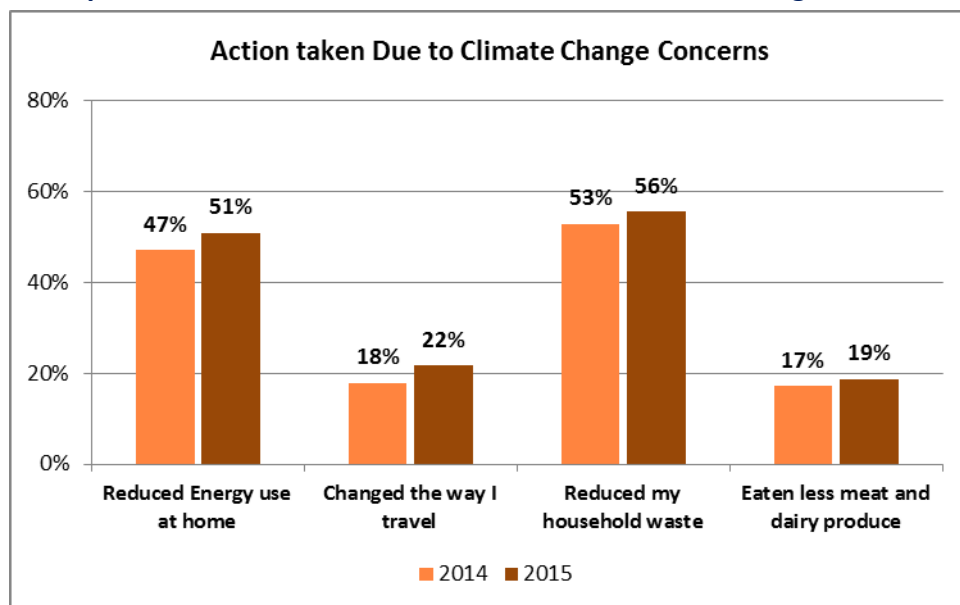
Changed the way I travel ↑

Reduced my household waste ↑

Eaten less meat and dairy produce ↔

These indicators measure the proportion of residents who are concerned about the changing climate and sustainable development and so have taken action to reduce their ecological footprint. These and other indicators have been adopted as specific indicators to measure the impact and ongoing legacy of Bristol as European Green Capital 2015

% Respondents who have taken action due to climate change concerns – all actions



A significant increase in the proportion of respondents who had taken action was recorded in three out of the four of the indicators.

Looking across Bristol it seems residents in the more central wards are more likely to take action:

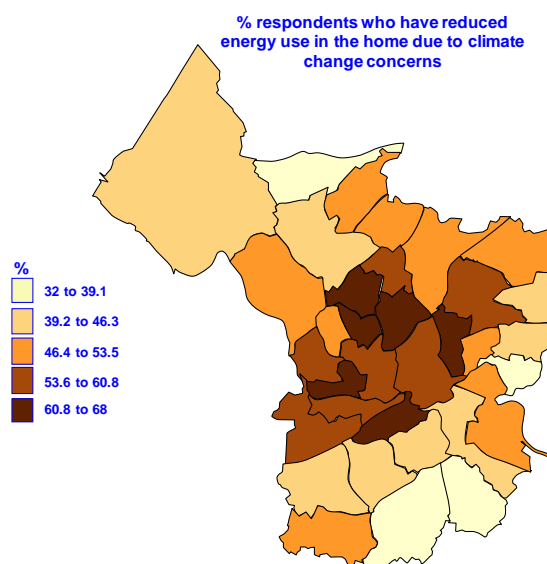
Indicator	Highest wards	Lowest wards
Reduce energy	Ashley 66% & Easton 68%	Henbury & Brentry 32%, Hengrove & Whitchurch Park 33%
Change travel	Cotham 40% & Southville 38%	Hengrove & Whitchurch Park 6%, Filwood 10%
Reduce waste	Windmill Hill 71%, Cotham 75%	Hengrove & Whitchurch Park 37%, Henbury & Brentry 42%
Eat less meat & dairy	Cotham 34%, Easton 42%	Hengrove & Whitchurch Park 7%, Brislington West 8%

Older people were less likely to have changed the way they travel (17%), reduced their household waste (52%), energy use (46%) or eaten less meat and dairy (17%). Conversely, women were more likely to have reduced their household waste (63%), reduced their energy use (55%) or eaten less meat and dairy (22%). Proportionately fewer disabled people have changed the way they travel (15%) or reduced their energy use (45%) than the city average. Proportionately more lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender people have changed the way they travel (32%) or eaten less meat or dairy (29%).

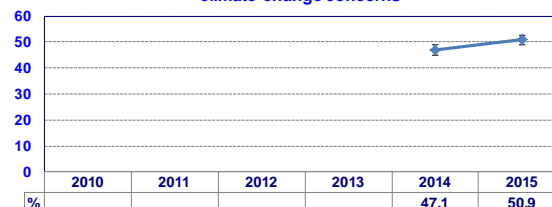
% respondents who have reduced energy use in the home due to climate change concerns

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	66	57	75
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	44	34	55
Bedminster	58	47	67
Bishopston & Ashley Down	58	48	68
Bishopsworth	45	34	57
Brislington East	50	38	62
Brislington West	43	32	54
Central	55	44	66
Clifton	55	43	67
Clifton Down	52	41	62
Cotham	65	53	75
Easton	68	58	76
Eastville	54	44	64
Filwood	42	32	53
Frome Vale	47	34	61
Hartcliffe & Withywood	49	40	59
Henbury & Brentry	32	23	43
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	33	25	42
Hillfields	44	33	55
Horfield	47	35	59
Hotwells & Harbourside	61	50	71
Knowle	45	35	57
Lawrence Hill	56	47	65
Lockleaze	53	42	64
Redland	64	55	73
St George Central	45	35	55
St George Troopers Hill	37	27	48
St George West	52	41	62
Southmead	50	39	61
Southville	58	48	67
Stockwood	39	27	54
Stoke Bishop	47	37	58
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	46	39	54
Windmill Hill	62	51	71
Bristol	50.9	49.0	52.7
Question number	rQ27ci		
Sample size	3776		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	48.0	44.0	53.0
Older people	45.6	43.4	47.9
Disabled people	45.0	39.2	49.9
BME	54	47	61
Carer	51.0	47.0	55.0
LGBT	56	46	65
Male	47.2	44.4	50.0
Female	54.5	52.2	56.9
Christian	45.7	43.3	48.0
Muslim	46	31	61
No faith	55.1	52.5	57.6

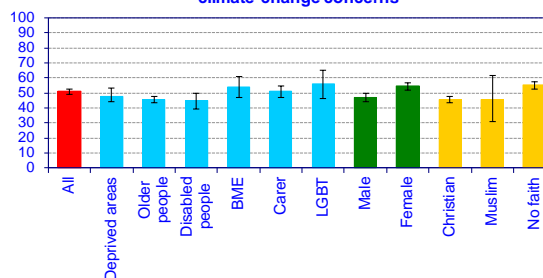
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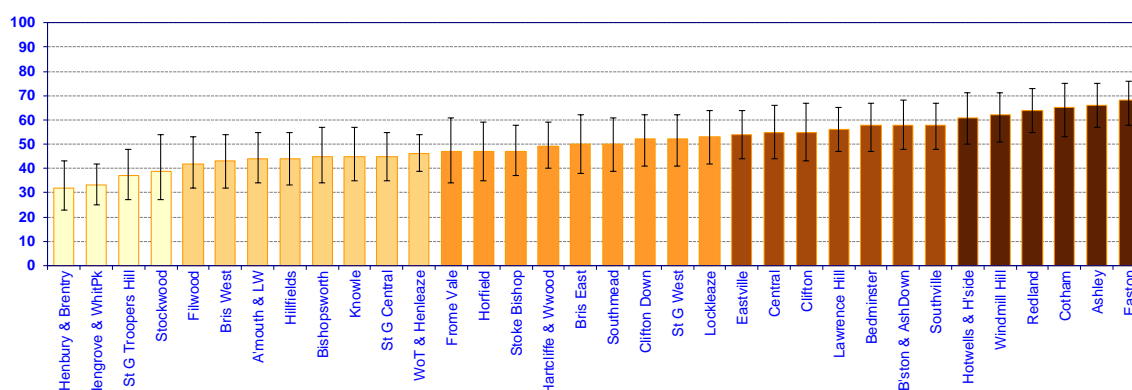
% respondents who have reduced energy use in the home due to climate change concerns



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



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



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 travel to work by car (as driver) ↓

% respondents who think, over the past 2 years, their neighbourhood has got worse/betterfor traffic congestion

Traffic congestion is directly related to the proportion of residents who regularly drive to work. Congestion incurs not just an economic cost, but also has a negative environmental and health impact due to vehicle exhaust emissions. There is an increasing body of evidence that traffic-related air pollution is a cause of premature death and contributes to climate change. These indicators measure if there is behavioural change to more sustainable modes (car sharing, bus, cycle, walk) in preference to cars for regular, short journeys (see page 28).

% respondents who travel to work by car (as driver) ↓

There was a rise in the percentage of residents travelling to work by car in the last year, from 41% (in 2014) to 44%, which may be related to the marked fall in fuel prices in late 2015. However the medium term trend for people driving to work is downwards, from 53% in 2010. Most regular car drivers lived in wards on the periphery of the city such as Stockwood, Henbury & Brentry, Bishopsworth and St George Troopers Hill (60% or more). Unsurprisingly, fewer people in the central areas of Cotham, Central, Lawrence Hill and Windmill Hill drove to work (less than one in four residents). Equalities analysis indicated older people (47%) and carers (49%) were more likely to drive, whilst fewer disabled people (34%) travelled to work by car.

% respondents who think, over the past 2 years, their neighbourhood has got worse/betterfor traffic congestion

The majority of residents (57%) think that traffic congestion in their neighbourhood has got worse over the past two years. A particular problem is reported in North and South-East Bristol: Southmead (79%), Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze (74%), Horfield (73%) and Brislington West (79%). More older people (64%) and carers (66%) believe that traffic congestion has got worse than the average. Fewer people in deprived areas (50%) feel it has got worse.

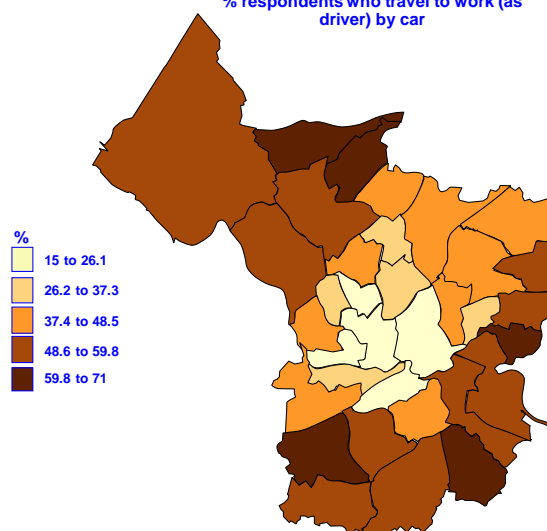
In contrast, only 6% of residents think traffic congestion has actively got better over the past two years. Areas where the greatest improvement appears to have occurred are Cotham (25%), Clifton Down (20%) and Clifton (20%) wards. A higher proportion of people living in deprived areas (8%) say traffic congestion is better.

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

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	31	22	43
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	50	38	61
Bedminster	42	31	54
Bishopston & Ashley Down	27	19	38
Bishopsworth	61	47	73
Brislington East	56	44	68
Brislington West	51	39	63
Central	17	10	28
Clifton	40	28	53
Clifton Down	31	22	42
Cotham	15	9	25
Easton	40	28	52
Eastville	46	36	57
Filwood	52	40	64
Frome Vale	48	36	61
Hartcliffe & Withywood	57	46	67
Henbury & Brentry	65	53	75
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	59	46	70
Hillfields	59	45	71
Horfield	38	24	53
Hotwells & Harbourside	26	17	38
Knowle	43	32	56
Lawrence Hill	23	15	33
Lockleaze	46	34	58
Redland	40	30	50
St George Central	57	45	68
St George Troopers Hill	60	47	73
St George West	36	25	48
Southmead	60	47	72
Southville	28	20	39
Stockwood	71	56	82
Stoke Bishop	56	44	68
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	56	47	65
Windmill Hill	23	15	33
Bristol	44.1	42.1	46.1
Question number	Q21		
Sample size	2730		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	37.0	32.0	42.0
Older people	46.9	43.8	50.1
Disabled people	34.0	26.7	41.9
BME	44	37	51
Carer	49.0	44.0	54.0
LGBT	32	24	42
Male	45.7	42.7	48.9
Female	42.5	39.9	45.0
Christian	47.6	44.6	50.7
Muslim	48	34	63
No faith	37.6	35.0	40.2

Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-recorded such that there is no previous trend data available.

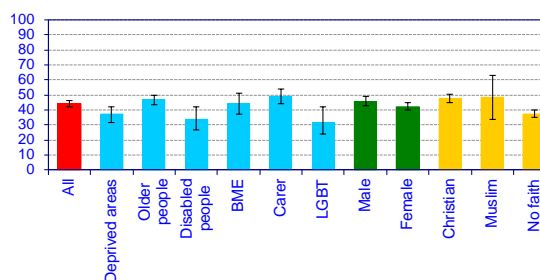
% respondents who travel to work (as driver) by car



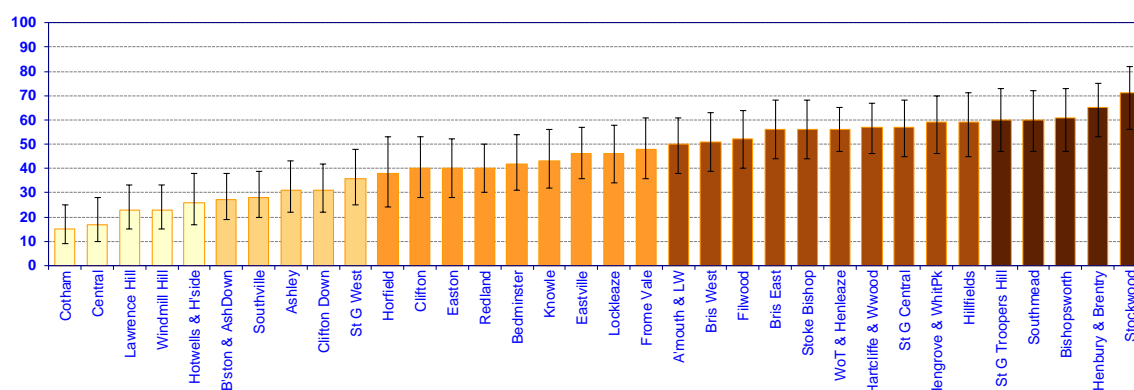
% respondents who travel to work (as driver) by car



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



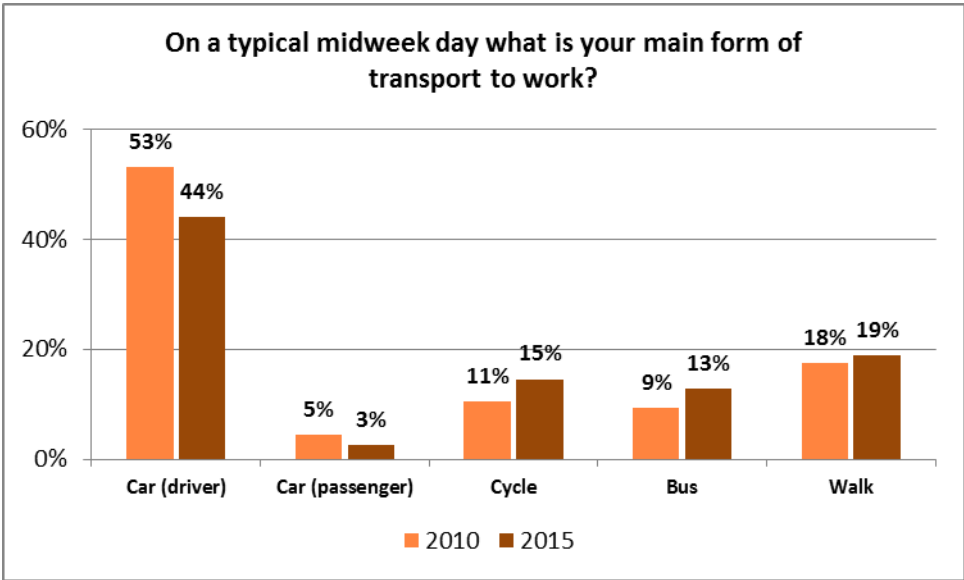
% respondents who travel to work (as driver) by car



- % respondents who cycle to work ↑
- % respondents who walk to work ↔
- % respondents who travel to work by bus ↑

These alternative modes of transport in the city have less of an impact on the environment than driving a car. Cycling and walking are cheaper than driving a car and beneficial for improving health and fitness. They help lower blood pressure and improve 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.

Despite appearing to plateau in the past year, cycling levels still show an increase from 11% in 2010 to 15% in 2015. Over the same period, the percentage of people walking to work remained steady at 19% (18% in 2010). The proportion of residents who travelled as a car passenger to work had decreased from 5% to 3% and residents who travelled to work by bus increased from 9% to 13%.



Wards near the centre of the city had the highest prevalence of residents riding a bike to work: two out of five of commuters in Bishopston & Ashley Down; three out of ten commuters in Southville and Easton; and one out of four commuters in Eastville, Ashley, Windmill Hill and St George West. Whilst wards on Bristol’s periphery recorded the lowest proportion of residents cycling to work in the city. One in twenty, or fewer, commuters rode a bike to work in Hengrove & Whitchurch Park, Hartcliffe & Withywood, St George Troopers Hill, Stockwood, Bishopsworth and Henbury & Brentry.

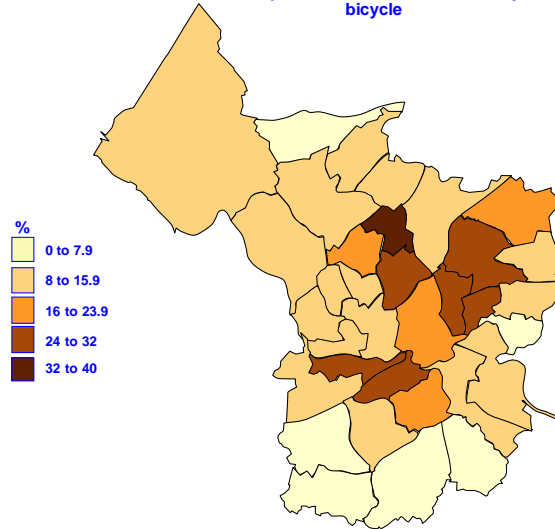
Equalities analysis demonstrated that men (19%) and younger people (18%) were more likely to cycle. A higher proportion of disabled people were regular bus users (22%).

% respondents who travel to work by bicycle

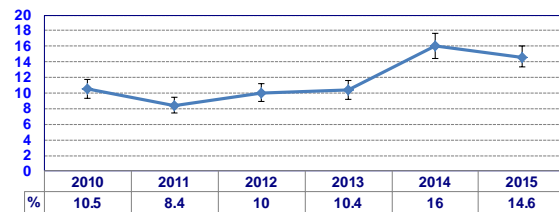
Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	26	18	36
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	10	4	21
Bedminster	11	5	22
Bishopston & Ashley Down	40	29	51
Bishopsworth	6	2	16
Brislington East	14	7	26
Brislington West	12	6	23
Central	10	5	19
Clifton	10	5	21
Clifton Down	9	4	18
Cotham	15	9	25
Easton	31	21	42
Eastville	26	18	36
Filwood	9	4	19
Frome Vale	17	9	30
Hartcliffe & Withywood	3	1	12
Henbury & Brentry	6	2	16
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	0	0	4
Hillfields	12	6	24
Horfield	15	7	29
Hotwells & Harbourside	14	7	25
Knowle	16	9	29
Lawrence Hill	16	10	24
Lockleaze	11	6	20
Redland	21	14	31
St George Central	11	6	21
St George Troopers Hill	3	0	23
St George West	24	17	34
Southmead	15	7	27
Southville	31	23	42
Stockwood	4	1	12
Stoke Bishop	12	6	22
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	13	8	21
Windmill Hill	25	16	36
Bristol	14.6	13.3	16.1
Question number	Q21		
Sample size	2730		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	14.0	10.0	18.0
Older people	8.3	6.8	10.1
Disabled people	8.4	4.9	14.1
BME	8	5	13
Carer	11.0	8.0	14.0
LGBT	23	15	33
Male	19.0	16.7	21.6
Female	10.3	8.8	11.9
Christian	9.1	7.5	10.9
Muslim	3	0	17
No faith	20.0	17.8	22.4

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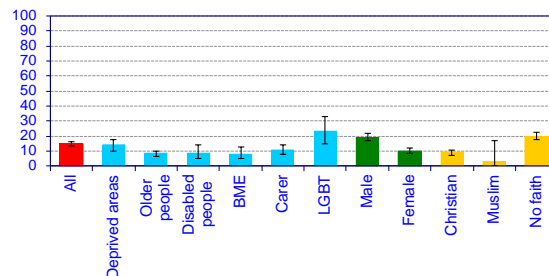
% respondents who travel to work by bicycle



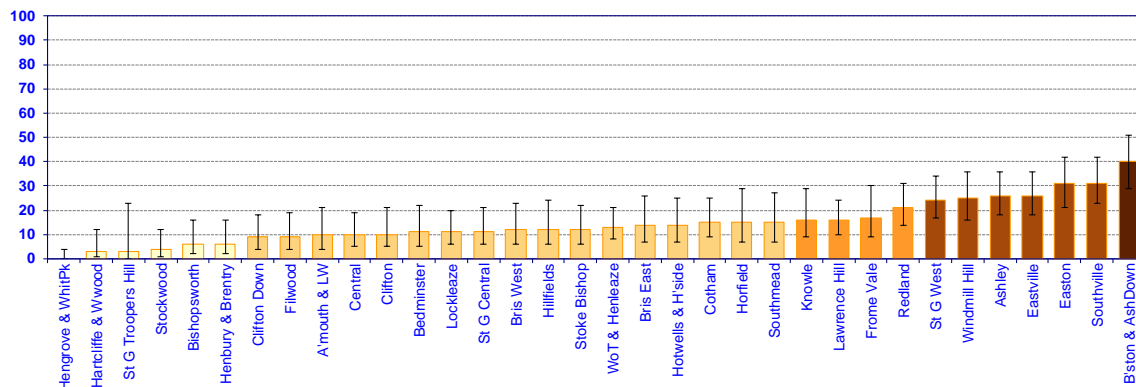
% respondents who travel to work by bicycle



% respondents who travel to work by bicycle



% respondents who travel to work by bicycle



% respondents who are satisfied with the bus service ↓
% respondents who are satisfied with information on bus services ↔
% respondents who are satisfied with bus stops and shelters ↔

These indicators measure public satisfaction with the bus service that is mainly provided by First Bus working with the City Council who provide the infrastructure. Responses are also likely to reflect satisfaction with information about buses, bus frequency, cost and satisfaction with bus stops and bus lanes.

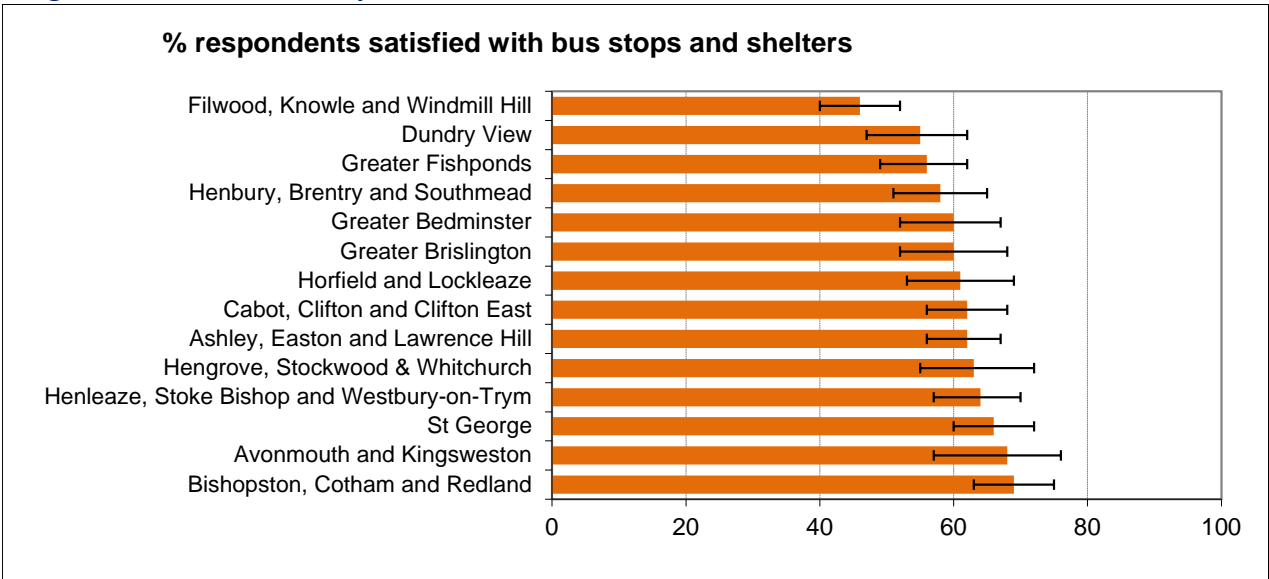
% respondents who are satisfied with the bus service ↓
Satisfaction with the local bus service fell steeply to 48% in 2013 from a high of 56% in 2012 and has remained flat over the past two years, measuring 50% in 2015.

Levels of satisfaction were below average in Southville, Filwood and Hengrove & Whitchurch Park wards, at 33%, 39% and 40% respectively. Satisfaction was above average for Henbury & Brentry ward (62%). Older people, at 58%, were the group most satisfied with their bus service, whilst women (53%) tended to be more satisfied than men (48%).

% respondents who are satisfied with information on bus services ↔
Satisfaction with information on local bus services has remained unchanged since 2010, at 50%. Residents were less satisfied with information in Clifton (34%) and Windmill Hill (38%). Older people reported higher satisfaction (55%).

% respondents satisfied with bus stops and shelters ↔
61% of residents were satisfied with bus stops and shelters in 2015, not significantly different to 2013, when it measured 62%. Wards where satisfaction was below average were Filwood and Windmill Hill, at 37% and 39% respectively. Satisfaction was above average for Bishopston & Ashley Down (80%), St George West (74%), Clifton Down (72%), St George Central (70%) and Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze (69%). Older people were the group most satisfied with bus stops and shelters, at 64%, whilst disabled people (55%) were less satisfied than non-disabled people (63%) and deprived areas (57%) less satisfied than non-deprived areas (62%).

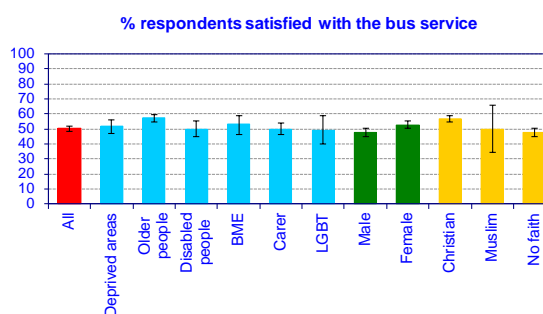
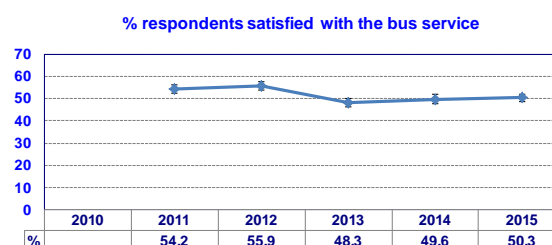
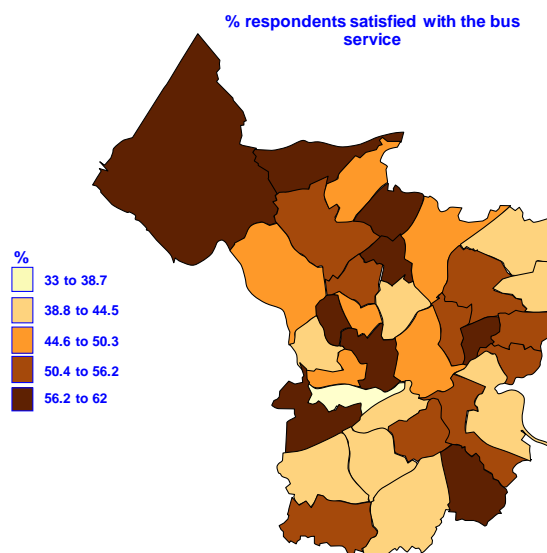
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas



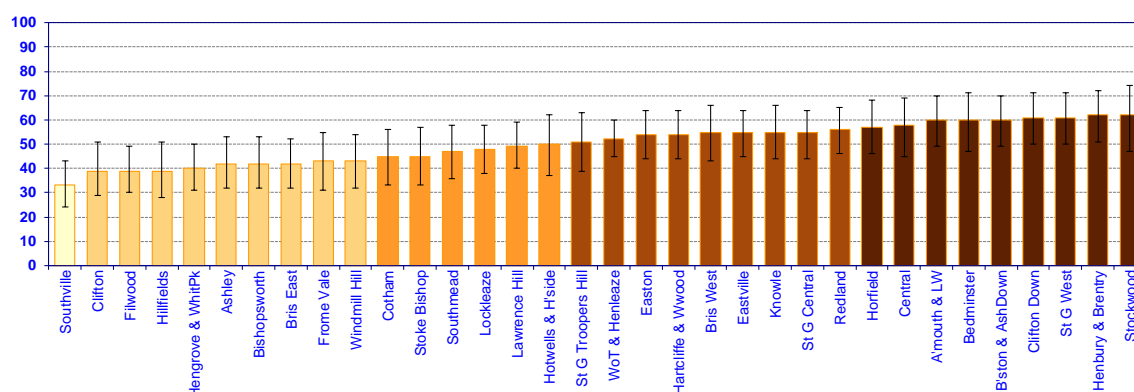
% respondents satisfied with the bus service

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	42	32	53
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	60	49	70
Bedminster	60	47	71
Bishopston & Ashley Down	60	49	70
Bishopsworth	42	32	53
Brislington East	42	32	52
Brislington West	55	43	66
Central	58	45	69
Clifton	39	29	51
Clifton Down	61	50	71
Cotham	45	33	56
Easton	54	44	64
Eastville	55	45	64
Filwood	39	30	49
Frome Vale	43	31	55
Hartcliffe & Withywood	54	44	64
Henbury & Brentry	62	51	72
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	40	31	50
Hillfields	39	28	51
Horfield	57	46	68
Hotwells & Harbourside	50	37	62
Knowle	55	44	66
Lawrence Hill	49	40	59
Lockleaze	48	38	58
Redland	56	46	65
St George Central	55	44	64
St George Troopers Hill	51	39	63
St George West	61	50	71
Southmead	47	36	58
Southville	33	24	43
Stockwood	62	47	74
Stoke Bishop	45	33	57
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	52	45	60
Windmill Hill	43	32	54
Bristol	50.3	48.4	52.1
Question number	rQ14a		
Sample size	3656		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	52.0	47.0	56.0
Older people	57.3	55.0	59.5
Disabled people	50.0	44.9	55.5
BME	53	46	59
Carer	50.0	46.0	54.0
LGBT	49	40	59
Male	47.8	45.0	50.7
Female	52.7	50.2	55.1
Christian	56.9	54.5	59.1
Muslim	50	34	66
No faith	47.6	45.0	50.2

Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-worded such that there is no previous trend data available.



% respondents satisfied with the bus service



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

% respondents who find it difficult to manage financially ↓

% respondents on means tested benefits ↓

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

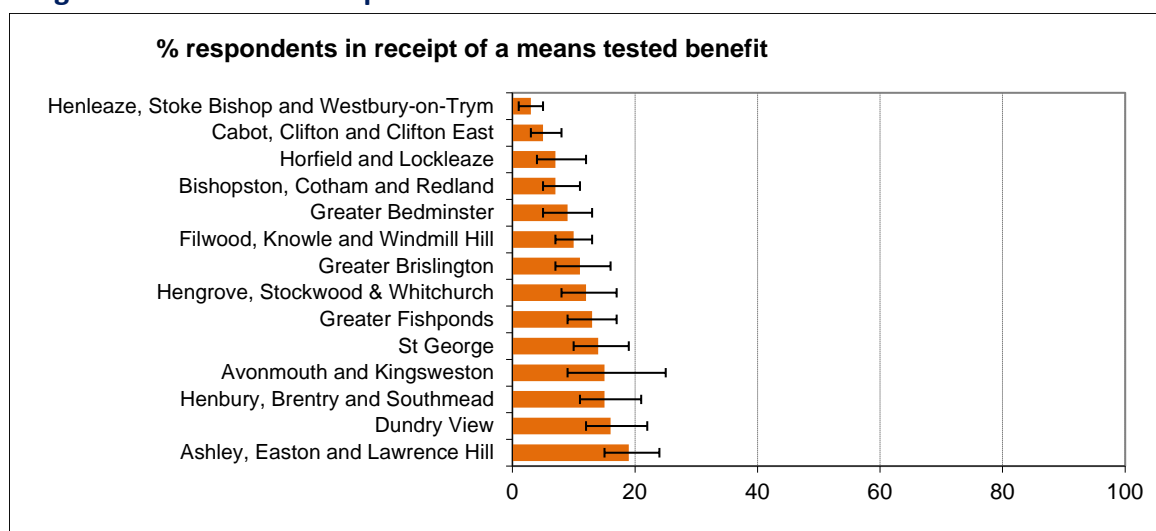
% respondents who find it difficult to manage financially ↓

A small proportion of respondents, at 12%, said they found it quite or very difficult to get by, down three percentage points since 2013. However, one in five of residents in Hartcliffe & Withywood and Lawrence Hill said they had difficulty managing their finances. The overall pattern across the city reflected areas of deprivation, see www.bristol.gov.uk/deprivation. A quarter of people of Muslim faith and one in five disabled people were experiencing financial difficulties.

% respondents on means tested benefits ↓

In 2015, 11% said they received a means tested benefit – an overall decrease and significantly lower than levels in 2010 when there were 16%. There was a large variation across the city, ranging from less than one in twenty residents in Clifton Down and Stoke Bishop wards compared with one in five, or more, people in Easton, Hartcliffe & Withywood and Lawrence Hill wards. More than twice as many residents (24%) are claiming benefits in deprived areas compared with the city average. Analysis by equalities groups also showed economic disparities, with 29% of disabled people and 39% of people of Muslim faith claiming a means tested benefit.

Neighbourhood Partnership Areas



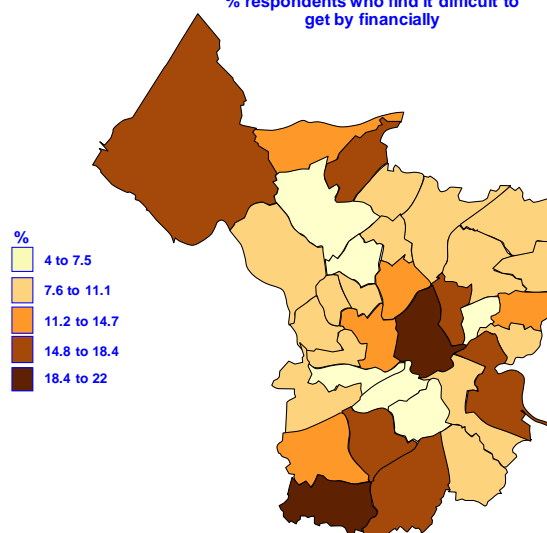
Both these indicators appear to reflect a city that is moving out of the recession.

% respondents who find it difficult to get by financially

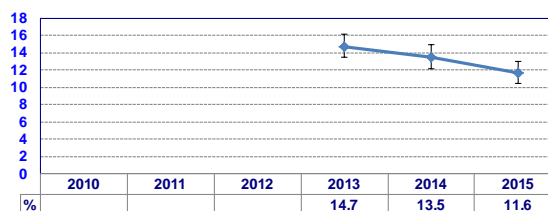
Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	13	8	20
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	16	9	27
Bedminster	11	6	21
Bishopston & Ashley Down	10	5	18
Bishopsworth	12	5	23
Brislington East	17	10	27
Brislington West	8	4	14
Central	13	7	22
Clifton	10	4	21
Clifton Down	9	4	19
Cotham	9	5	18
Easton	15	9	24
Eastville	10	5	18
Filwood	17	11	26
Frome Vale	9	4	17
Hartcliffe & Withywood	22	15	30
Henbury & Brentry	13	8	22
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	16	9	27
Hillfields	10	5	17
Horfield	10	5	22
Hotwells & Harbourside	10	5	20
Knowle	6	3	11
Lawrence Hill	21	15	28
Lockleaze	11	6	19
Redland	4	1	10
St George Central	12	7	19
St George Troopers Hill	11	5	24
St George West	7	3	14
Southmead	18	11	28
Southville	6	3	12
Stockwood	11	5	25
Stoke Bishop	9	5	18
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	4	2	8
Windmill Hill	7	4	14
Bristol	11.6	10.5	13.0
Question number	rQ50		
Sample size	4025		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	18.0	15.0	21.0
Older people	9.0	7.8	10.3
Disabled people	22.2	18.3	26.7
BME	17	13	23
Carer	11.0	9.0	14.0
LGBT	14	9	21
Male	11.6	9.8	13.7
Female	11.7	10.3	13.3
Christian	9.1	7.9	10.4
Muslim	26	15	41
No faith	9.6	8.2	11.1

Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-worded such that there is no previous trend data available.

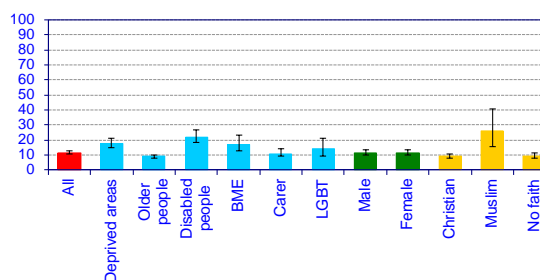
% respondents who find it difficult to get by financially



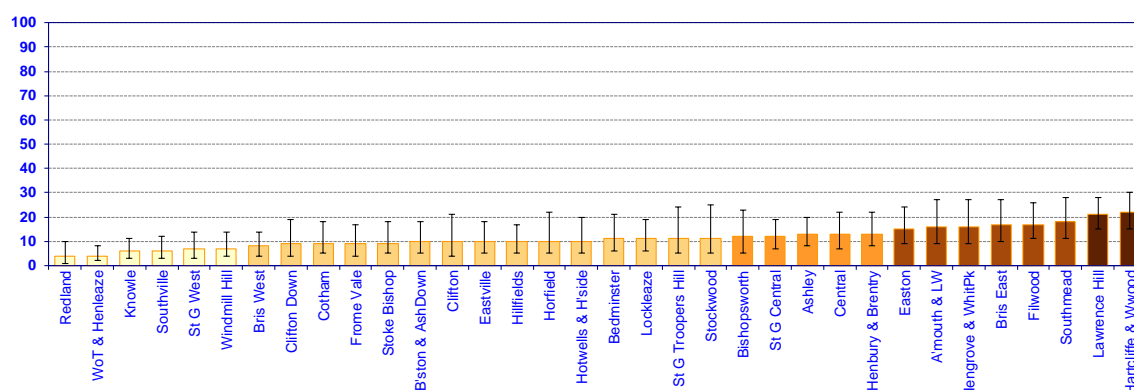
% respondents who find it difficult to get by financially



% respondents who find it difficult to get by financially



% respondents who find it difficult to get by financially



% respondents who need to develop their English, maths, computer skills, employability skills or technical/professional skills

The question ‘Do you need to develop your skills in any of these areas: English, maths, computer skills, employability skills or technical/professional skills?’ was asked for the first time in the 2015 survey. A high percentage for these indicators could be seen as evidence of a deficit, but from another point of view might be regarded more positively as people alive to learning opportunities. Continuous learning is essential to develop a highly skilled workforce necessary for future business needs.

% respondents who need to develop their English or maths

The proportion of residents who wanted to improve their English and maths was 6% and 5% respectively. However, this survey will underestimate the true level of need for English because the method of responding is by self-complete questionnaire. There was little geographic variation apart from Central ward where 20% of respondents wanted to raise their English skills. More people of Muslim faith (29%) and Black or minority ethnic groups (16%) required help with their English than other groups.

% respondents who need to develop their computer skills

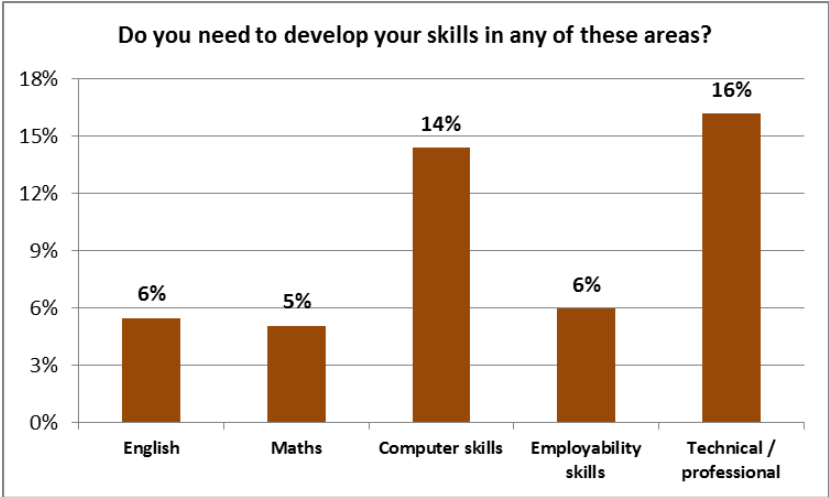
There were more people who believed their computer skills to be inadequate, at 14%, than thought their English or maths skills needed to be improved. Disabled people (29%), older people (23%) and carers (23%) had more need than the average.

% respondents who need to develop their employability skills

Central was the ward with the greatest number (21%) of residents reporting a deficiency in their employability skills (e.g. job search and interviews) compared with a city average of 6%. A higher proportion of people of Muslim faith (19%) and from Black or minority ethnic groups (15%) were also less confident with these skills.

% respondents who need to develop their technical/professional skills

The skills which were underdeveloped for the highest percentage of respondents were technical/professional, at 16%. More men (21%) and people from Black and minority ethnic groups (22%) thought they needed to improve. The greatest need was reported in central areas of Bristol, which have a higher percentage of young professionals.

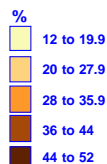


% respondents who need to develop their english, maths, computer, employability, or technical skills

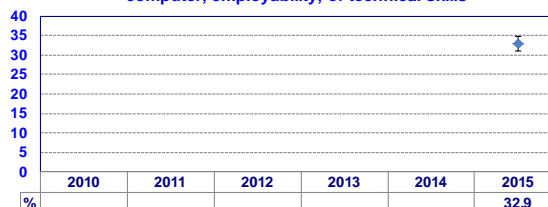
Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	31	23	41
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	37	27	47
Bedminster	38	28	48
Bishopston & Ashley Down	29	20	39
Bishopsworth	30	20	42
Brislington East	34	24	46
Brislington West	32	23	43
Central	52	40	63
Clifton	40	29	52
Clifton Down	37	26	48
Cotham	39	29	50
Easton	39	30	50
Eastville	36	28	45
Filwood	34	24	45
Frome Vale	26	17	38
Hartcliffe & Withywood	35	26	45
Henbury & Brentry	24	17	34
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	24	16	34
Hillfields	33	23	44
Horfield	27	16	40
Hotwells & Harbourside	26	16	38
Knowle	47	37	57
Lawrence Hill	41	32	51
Lockleaze	31	22	41
Redland	30	22	41
St George Central	34	26	44
St George Troopers Hill	33	22	46
St George West	31	22	42
Southmead	37	28	48
Southville	36	28	46
Stockwood	12	8	18
Stoke Bishop	26	17	36
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	24	19	31
Windmill Hill	22	15	32
Bristol	32.9	31.1	34.7
Question number	rrrQ53vi		
Sample size	3854		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	34.0	29.0	38.0
Older people	28.0	25.9	30.2
Disabled people	38.0	32.9	43.6
BME	47	40	53
Carer	34.0	30.0	38.0
LGBT	38	30	48
Male	36.4	33.7	39.2
Female	29.4	27.2	31.7
Christian	29.2	27.0	31.4
Muslim	63	48	77
No faith	29.9	27.6	32.3

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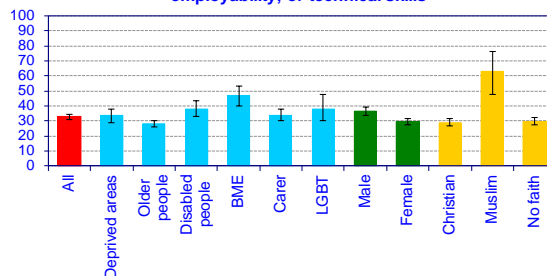
% respondents who need to develop their english, maths, computer, employability, or technical skills



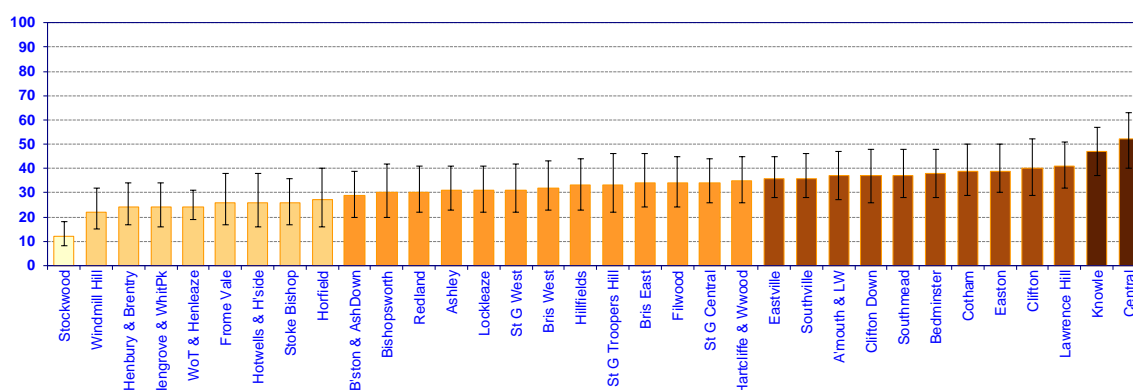
% respondents who need to develop their english, maths, computer, employability, or technical skills



% respondents who need to develop their english, maths, computer, employability, or technical skills



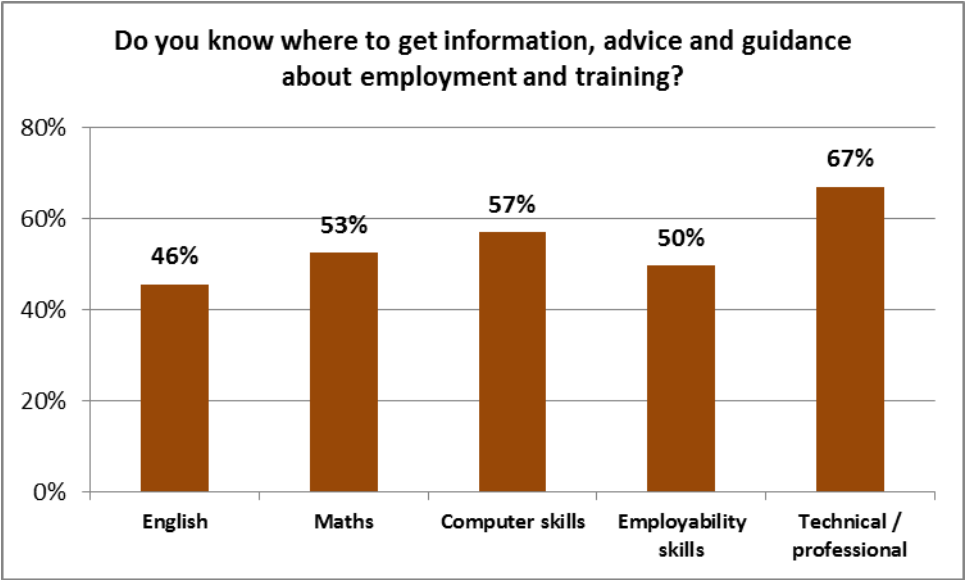
% respondents who need to develop their english, maths, computer, employability, or technical skills



% respondents who know where to get information, advice & guidance about employment & training

This indicator measures the availability and accessibility of information, advice & guidance about employment & training. High values and increasing trend will reflect greater success in the promotion of learning opportunities and networks.

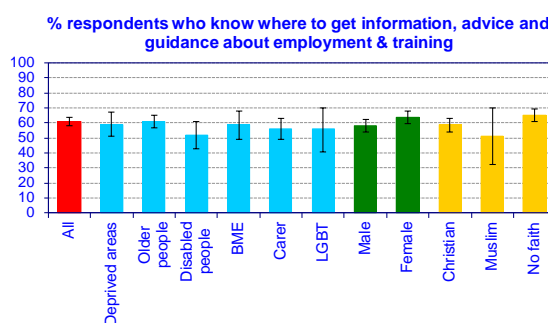
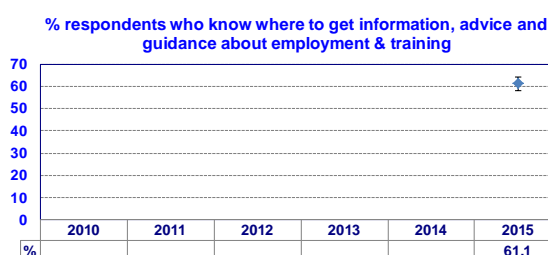
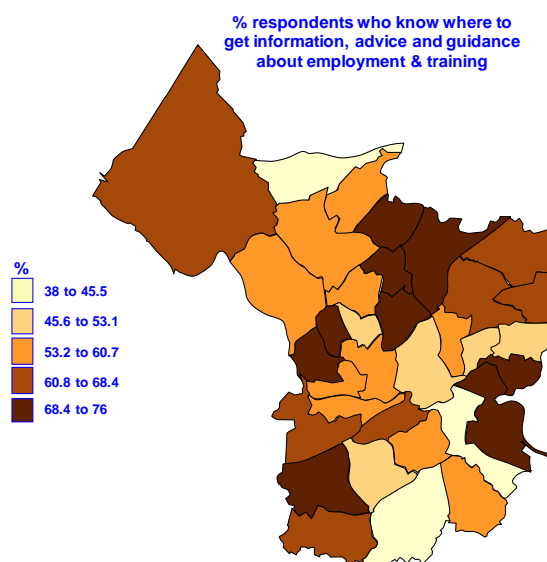
Of those respondents who need to develop their skills, three out of five (61%) know where to get information, advice and guidance about employment and training. Residents in South-East Bristol are the least likely to know where to get information, advice and guidance – only two in five respondents in Brislington West (39%) and Hengrove & Whitchurch Park (38%) wards. Fewer disabled people (52%) know where to get information, advice & guidance compared with non-disabled people (63%).



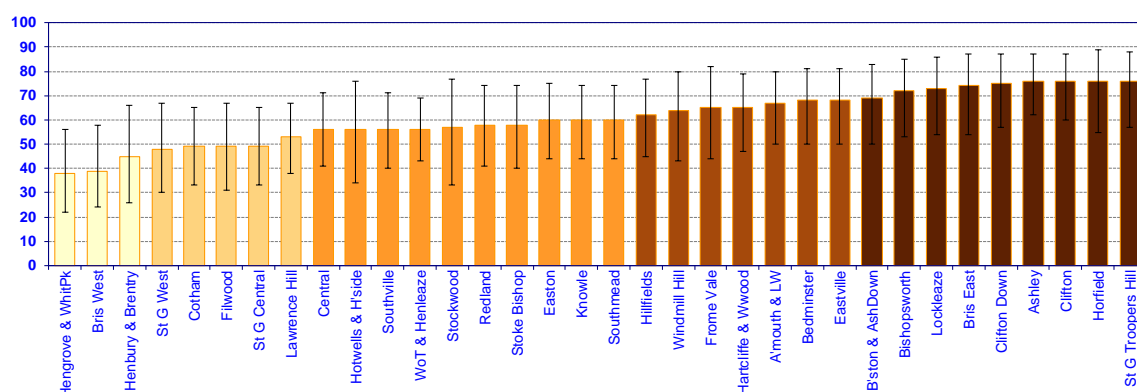
% respondents who know where to get information, advice and guidance about employment & training

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	76	62	87
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	67	50	80
Bedminster	68	50	81
Bishopston & Ashley Down	69	50	83
Bishopsworth	72	53	85
Brislington East	74	54	87
Brislington West	39	24	58
Central	56	41	71
Clifton	76	60	87
Clifton Down	75	57	87
Cotham	49	33	65
Easton	60	44	75
Eastville	68	50	81
Filwood	49	31	67
Frome Vale	65	44	82
Hartcliffe & Withywood	65	47	79
Henbury & Brentry	45	26	66
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	38	22	56
Hillfields	62	45	77
Horfield	76	55	89
Hotwells & Harbourside	56	34	76
Knowle	60	44	74
Lawrence Hill	53	38	67
Lockleaze	73	54	86
Redland	58	41	74
St George Central	49	33	65
St George Troopers Hill	76	57	88
St George West	48	30	67
Southmead	60	44	74
Southville	56	40	71
Stockwood	57	33	77
Stoke Bishop	58	40	74
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	56	43	69
Windmill Hill	64	43	80
Bristol	61.1	58.2	64.0
Question number	rQ54		
Sample size	3861		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	59.0	51.0	67.0
Older people	61.2	56.8	65.4
Disabled people	52.0	43.0	61.1
BME	59	49	68
Carer	56.0	49.0	63.0
LGBT	56	41	70
Male	58.3	54.0	62.6
Female	64.0	59.9	68.0
Christian	58.7	54.3	63.0
Muslim	51	32	70
No faith	65.3	60.7	69.7

Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-recorded such that there is no previous trend data available.



% respondents who know where to get information, advice and guidance about employment & training



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.

% respondents satisfied with life ↔

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. In 2013, the satisfaction scale was extended from 10 to 11 points to allow comparison with the national survey, at the expense of the previous trend. Comparisons of the 2015 figures with results for years before 2013 should be treated with caution. Respondents are asked to score their satisfaction with life on a scale from 1 to 10. Satisfaction is defined as a score of 7 or above.

74% of respondents in Bristol said they were satisfied with life, lower than the estimate reported in the 2014/2015 Annual Population Survey (Office for National Statistics), which measured 78%. The average for England was 80%. Life satisfaction was highest in Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze (87%), Southville (84%), Knowle (84%), Redland (83%) and Lockleaze (83%), consistent with findings in previous years. Satisfaction was lowest in deprived areas (59%), particularly Hartcliffe & Withywood (59%), Filwood (62%), Lawrence Hill (62%) and Henbury & Brentry (63%). 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 (39%). Carers were also less likely to be satisfied with life, at 69%.

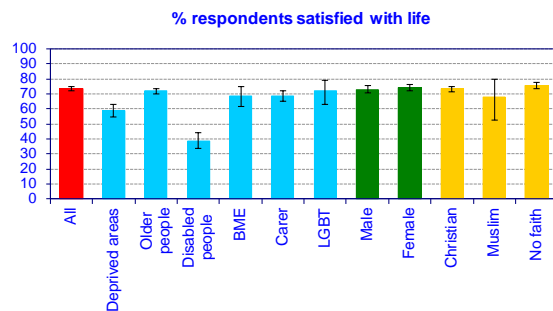
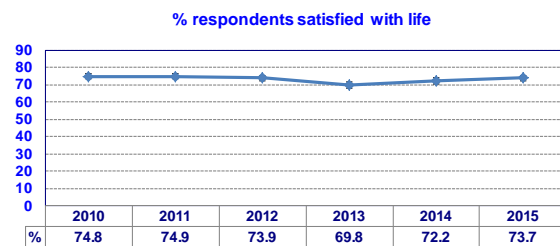
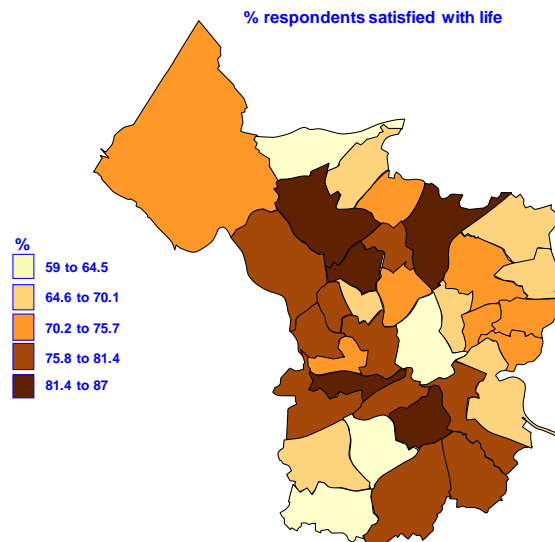
% respondents satisfied with life

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	74	64	82
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	71	62	79
Bedminster	76	64	84
Bishopston & Ashley Down	77	67	85
Bishopsworth	69	57	78
Brislington East	69	57	78
Brislington West	77	66	85
Central	76	66	84
Clifton	80	68	88
Clifton Down	76	65	84
Cotham	70	59	79
Easton	66	56	75
Eastville	72	63	80
Filwood	62	52	71
Frome Vale	70	59	79
Hartcliffe & Withywood	59	49	68
Henbury & Brentry	63	52	72
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	76	66	84
Hillfields	67	56	76
Horfield	75	62	85
Hotwells & Harbourside	75	63	84
Knowle	84	76	89
Lawrence Hill	62	53	70
Lockleaze	83	74	90
Redland	83	74	89
St George Central	73	63	81
St George Troopers Hill	71	58	81
St George West	73	63	81
Southmead	67	56	76
Southville	84	76	89
Stockwood	81	68	89
Stoke Bishop	80	68	87
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	87	81	91
Windmill Hill	78	68	85

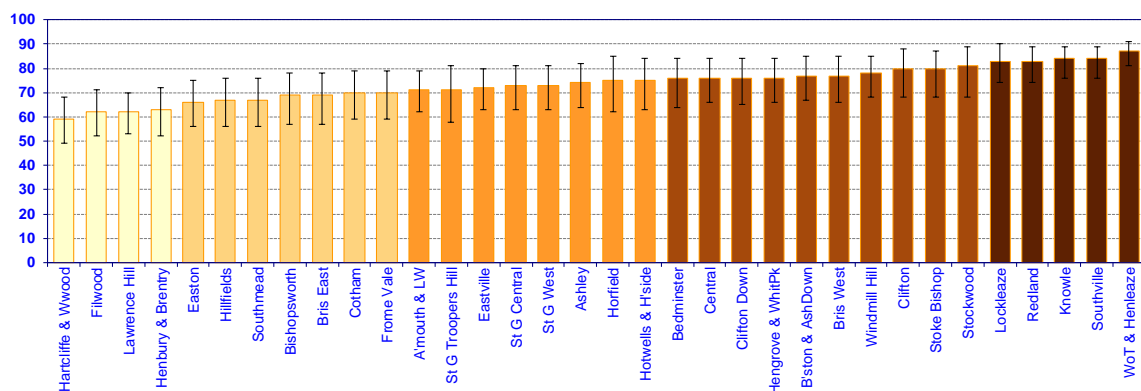
Bristol	73.7	72.0	75.3
Question number	rrQ33		
Sample size	4005		
Year	2015		

Deprived Areas	59.0	55.0	63.0
Older people	71.9	69.9	73.8
Disabled people	39.0	33.8	43.9
BME	69	62	75
Carer	69.0	65.0	72.0
LGBT	72	63	79
Male	73.1	70.5	75.5
Female	74.3	72.2	76.3
Christian	73.4	71.4	75.3
Muslim	68	52	80
No faith	75.7	73.5	77.7

Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-worded such that there is no previous trend data available.



% respondents satisfied with life



% respondents with below average mental wellbeing ↓
% respondents with above average mental wellbeing ↑

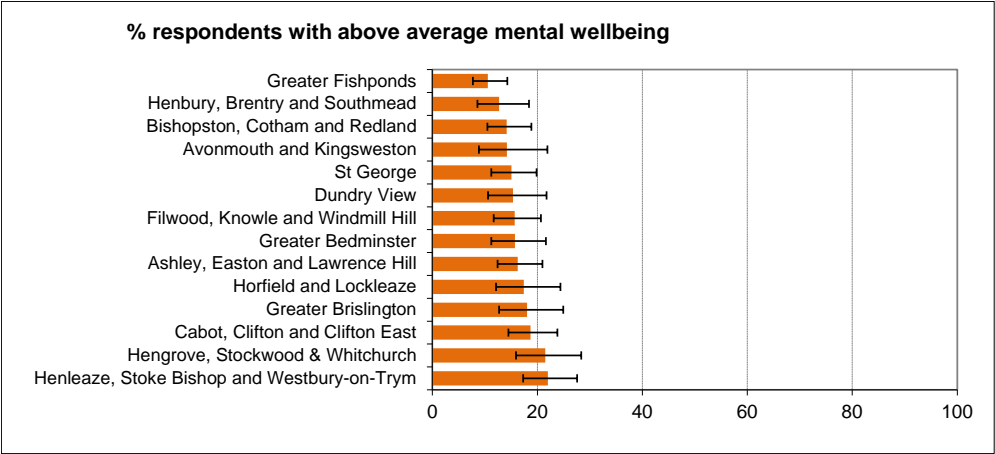
A measure of positive mental health and wellbeing, called the Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale, or SWEMWBS (NHS Health Scotland, University of Warwick and University of Edinburgh), was introduced in 2013. Scores range from 7 to 35, with a higher score reflecting a higher level of mental wellbeing. The instrument is not designed to identify people who have mental illness. SWEMWBS does not have a ‘cut off’ level to divide the population into those who have ‘good’ and those who have ‘poor’ mental wellbeing. However the tool is included in ‘Understanding Society’, the UK Household Longitudinal Study, where the mean score is given as 24.7 and the standard deviation 4.5 (2012/13). If average mental wellbeing is taken to be a score within 1 standard deviation of the mean, then an individual can be defined as having above average wellbeing with a score of 30 or above. Conversely below average wellbeing is a score of 20 or under.

% respondents with below average mental wellbeing ↓

The percentage of residents with below average mental wellbeing has fallen from 18% in 2013 to 13% in 2015. There is wide geographical variation with 20% of people in deprived areas having below average mental wellbeing, notably in Filwood (35%) and Henbury & Brentry (23%), whilst the lowest levels of below average mental wellbeing could be found in Bedminster (7%), Clifton Down (6%), Knowle (5%), Hotwells & Harbourside (3%), Southville (8%), Stoke Bishop (6%) and Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze (6%). Disabled people were the group with the greatest number reporting below average mental wellbeing, at 40%. Lesbian, gay and bisexual people also stood out with 27% with below average mental wellbeing. Carers had significantly more people with below average wellbeing, at 16%, compared with non-carers, at 12%. Men were more likely to have below average mental wellbeing than women, at 15% and 12% respectively.

% respondents with above average mental wellbeing ↑

In 2015, 16% of residents had above average mental wellbeing, an increase since 2013 when 13% were average or above. At 10%, the proportion of people with above average mental wellbeing was lowest in Frome Vale, Cotham and Hillfields. Disabled people had the lowest mental wellbeing of all groups, with only 6% possessing an above average score. Fewer men exhibited above average mental wellbeing compared to women, at 15% and 18% respectively.

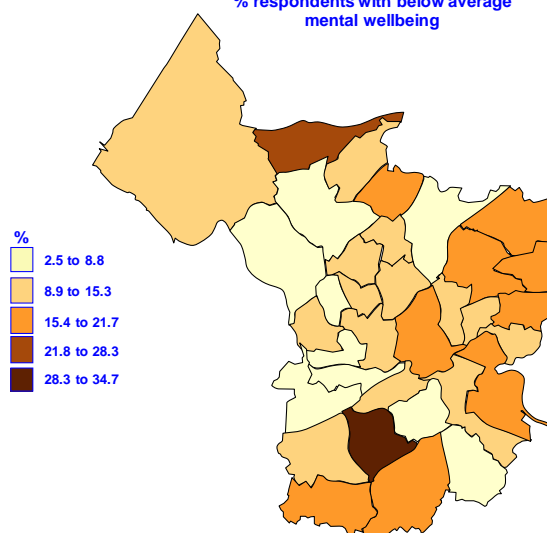


% respondents with below average mental wellbeing

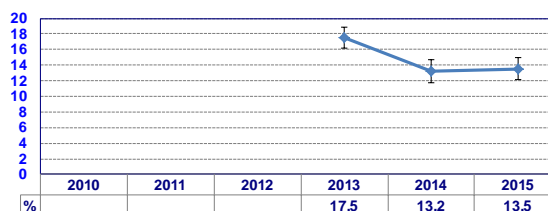
Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	13	8	21
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	15	9	24
Bedminster	7	4	14
Bishopston & Ashley Down	12	7	21
Bishopsworth	13	7	22
Brislington East	21	13	31
Brislington West	10	4	20
Central	14	8	24
Clifton	13	6	23
Clifton Down	6	3	13
Cotham	10	5	19
Easton	14	8	23
Eastville	17	10	26
Filwood	35	25	46
Frome Vale	16	9	27
Hartcliffe & Withywood	22	15	31
Henbury & Brentry	23	16	33
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	20	13	31
Hillfields	18	12	27
Horfield	16	8	29
Hotwells & Harbourside	3	0	13
Knowle	5	3	9
Lawrence Hill	16	10	23
Lockleaze	9	4	16
Redland	10	5	19
St George Central	16	10	25
St George Troopers Hill	15	8	27
St George West	12	7	19
Southmead	14	8	24
Southville	8	5	14
Stockwood	8	3	22
Stoke Bishop	6	2	15
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	6	3	10
Windmill Hill	9	5	19
Bristol	13.5	12.2	14.9
Question number	rQ38		
Sample size	3861		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	19.9	16.6	23.6
Older people	13.5	12.0	15.1
Disabled people	40.0	35.1	45.6
BME	15	11	20
Carer	16.0	13.0	18.7
LGBT	27	20	36
Male	14.8	12.8	17.1
Female	12.2	10.7	13.8
Christian	12.9	11.5	14.5
Muslim	24	13	40
No faith	11.5	10.0	13.2

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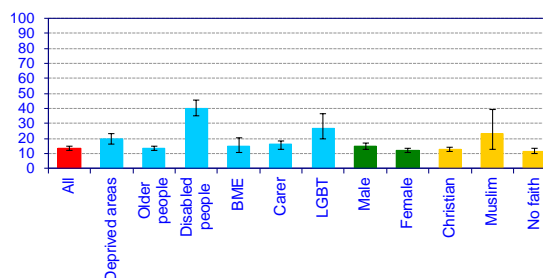
% respondents with below average mental wellbeing



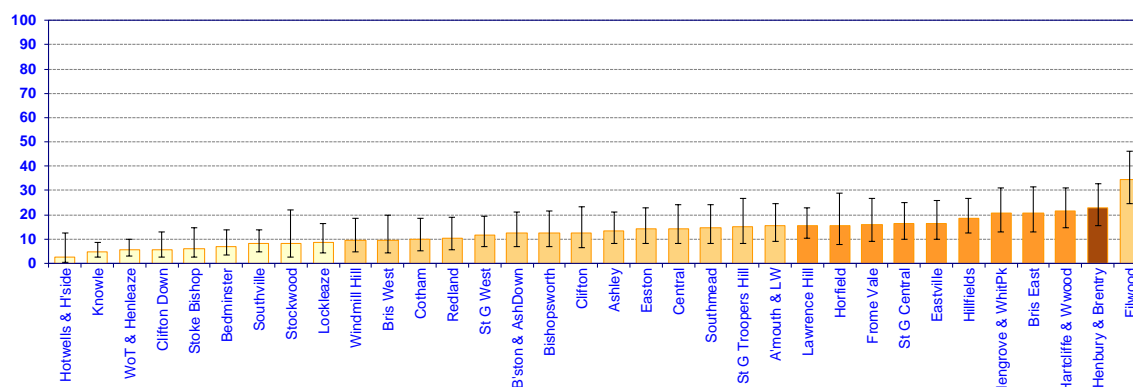
% respondents with below average mental wellbeing



% respondents with below average mental wellbeing



% respondents with below average mental wellbeing



% respondents who feel their health has been good/fairly good in the last 12 months ↔
% respondents with a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability ↔

Good health and wellbeing is very important to our quality of life. This self-reported measure of general health and wellbeing is also a national indicator, measured using the 2011 Census in every English local authority.

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

In the Quality of life survey the percentage of respondents with good/fairly good health has remained high and stable at 88% and is above the 2011 Census figure for Bristol of 82% and above the England and Wales average of 81%.

The gap was wide when ‘good health’ was analysed by equalities groups and disability was, by far, the strongest predictor of poor health with significantly fewer disabled people (42%) reporting good health. Carers (84%) were in worse health than non-carers (88%).

The variation across the city has a strong relationship to deprivation and significantly fewer residents in deprived communities experienced good health in 2015, at 76%. In Hartcliffe & Withywood, Lawrence Hill and Filwood about three-quarters of residents experienced good health, compared to at least 92% in Bishopston & Ashley Down, Brislington West, Clifton Down, Cotham, Redland, Stockwood, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze.

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

The proportion of people who have a long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or work they can do has not changed over the past five years, measuring 24% in 2015 compared with 23% in 2010. In 2011 the Quality of Life survey reported this indicator at 24%, which is higher than the 2011 Census figure of 20%.

Long-term limiting conditions were more prevalent in deprived areas, at 45%, particularly Hartcliffe & Withywood (42%), Filwood (42%), Henbury & Brentry (37%) and Hengrove & Whitchurch Park (35%), but less common in Cotham (12%), Clifton Down (14%), Redland (15%), Clifton (16%), Southville (16%), Bishopston & Ashley Down (17%), Stoke Bishop (17%) and Ashley (17%).

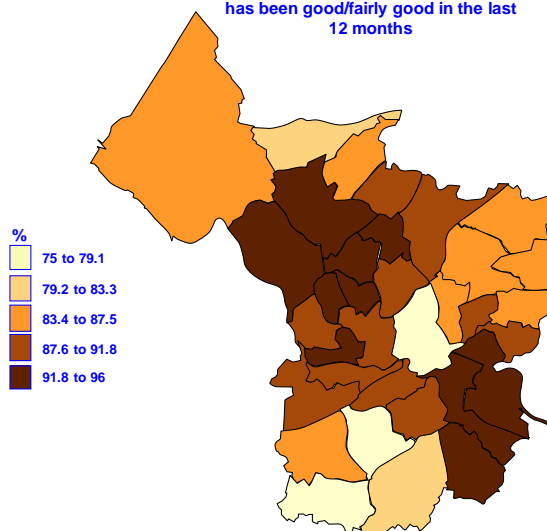
Unsurprisingly, the indicator is directly related to age with 45% of older people reporting a health problem or disability. Carers were also more likely to have a long-term disability or other medical complaint, at 38%. More women (26%) than men (22%) were affected.

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

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	91	84	95
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	84	76	89
Bedminster	89	82	93
Bishopston & Ashley Down	94	88	97
Bishopsworth	85	75	92
Brislington East	92	85	96
Brislington West	93	87	96
Central	88	78	94
Clifton	91	82	96
Clifton Down	94	88	97
Cotham	96	89	98
Easton	85	76	91
Eastville	84	75	90
Filwood	77	67	85
Frome Vale	86	78	91
Hartcliffe & Withywood	75	67	82
Henbury & Brentry	83	74	90
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	83	74	89
Hillfields	87	80	91
Horfield	89	80	95
Hotwells & Harbourside	92	83	96
Knowle	91	86	95
Lawrence Hill	77	70	84
Lockleaze	91	85	95
Redland	94	88	98
St George Central	86	79	91
St George Troopers Hill	89	79	94
St George West	89	82	94
Southmead	85	76	91
Southville	91	84	95
Stockwood	95	90	97
Stoke Bishop	96	93	98
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	92	88	95
Windmill Hill	89	81	94
Bristol	88.0	86.9	89.1
Question number	rQ37		
Sample size	3999		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	76.0	72.0	80.0
Older people	82.3	80.5	83.9
Disabled people	42.0	37.2	47.1
BME	85	79	89
Carer	84.0	81.0	87.0
LGBT	85	78	90
Male	88.8	87.1	90.3
Female	87.3	85.8	88.7
Christian	84.6	83.0	86.1
Muslim	80	66	89
No faith	90.1	88.5	91.4

Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-worded such that there is no previous trend data available.

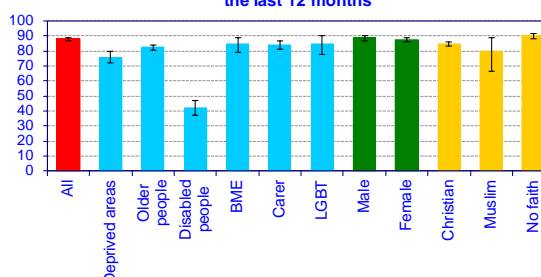
% respondents who say their health has been good/fairly good in the last 12 months



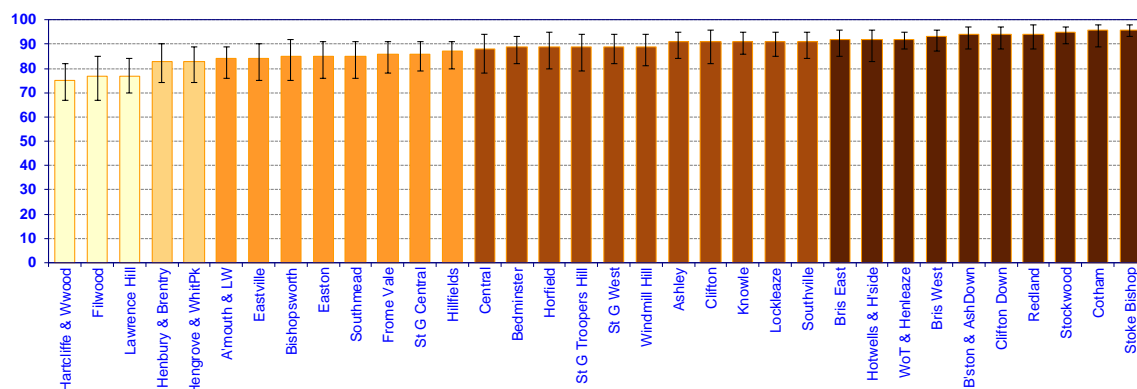
% respondents who say their health has been good/fairly good in the last 12 months



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



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



% respondents who take 150 min moderate or 75 min vigorous exercise every week

% respondents who take part in active sport at least once a week ↔

Moderate exercise can include brisk walking, leisurely cycling, a leisure activity (e.g. ballroom dancing), a sport (e.g. golf, badminton), heavy gardening, heavy housework or DIY. Such exercise for at least 150 minutes (2½ hours), in total, every 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.

Only half as much vigorous exercise is required to get the same amount of benefit as moderate exercise. The recommendation is 75 minutes (1¼ hours) spread throughout the week. Examples of vigorous exercise are running, brisk walking uphill, cycling fast or uphill, aerobics, fast swimming, competitive sports and games (such as Football, Volleyball, Hockey, Basketball), heavy/rapid shoveling or carrying/moving heavy loads.

% respondents who take 150 min moderate or 75 min vigorous exercise every week

Note - In 2015 this question was amended so as to better reflect the different types of exercise in line with national guidance from Public Health England, so there is no trend data available.

Two-thirds of residents (65%) achieved the recommended level of exercise. People living in Hartcliffe & Withywood took the least amount of exercise, at 48%. Overall, respondents in deprived areas reported lower levels of exercise, at 56%. This contrasts with Ashley, Bedminster, Bishopston & Ashley Down, Hotwells & Harbourside and Knowle where, at least, three-quarters of residents attained the recommended level of exercise.

Disabled people, as may be expected, was the group taking the least amount of exercise with only a third (33%) reaching the recommended level. Women (63%) were less likely to exercise than men (68%).

% respondents who take part in active sport at least once a week ↔

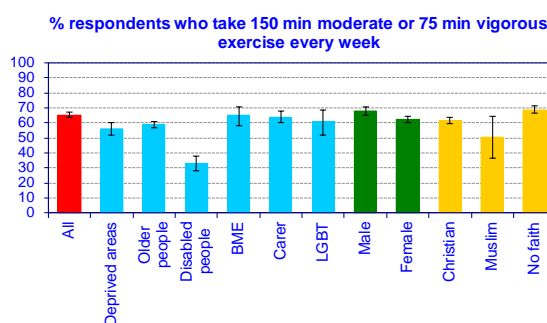
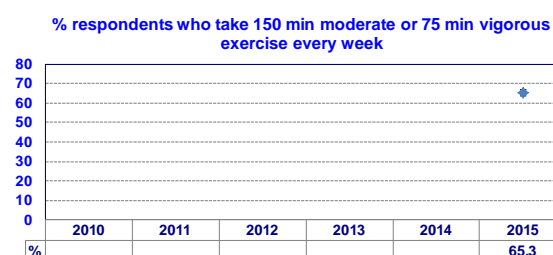
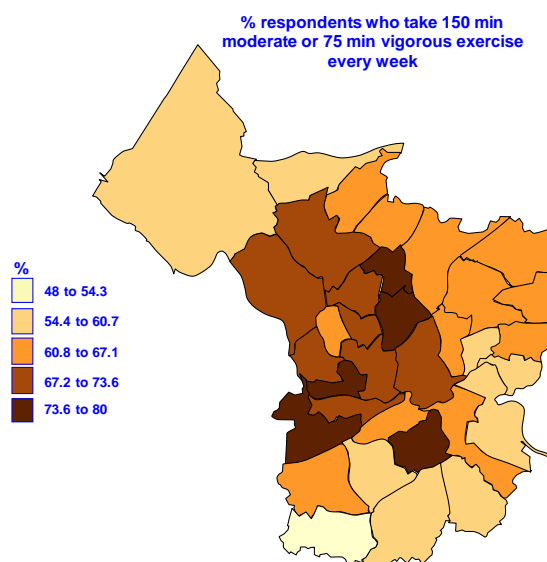
The proportion of residents who participate in active sport has remained stable over the past 5 years, measuring 48% in 2015. Participation was lower in deprived areas, at 32%, particularly Hartcliffe & Withywood (30%), Brislington East (32%), Easton (36%) and Henbury & Brentry (37%). More sport than the average was played by people living close to the centre of Bristol such as Clifton (64%), Ashley (64%), Redland (62%), Hotwells & Harbourside (62%) and Windmill Hill (58%).

Groups least likely to take part in sport were disabled people (16%), older people (31%) and carers (40%). Fewer women participated compared to men, at 44% and 52% respectively.

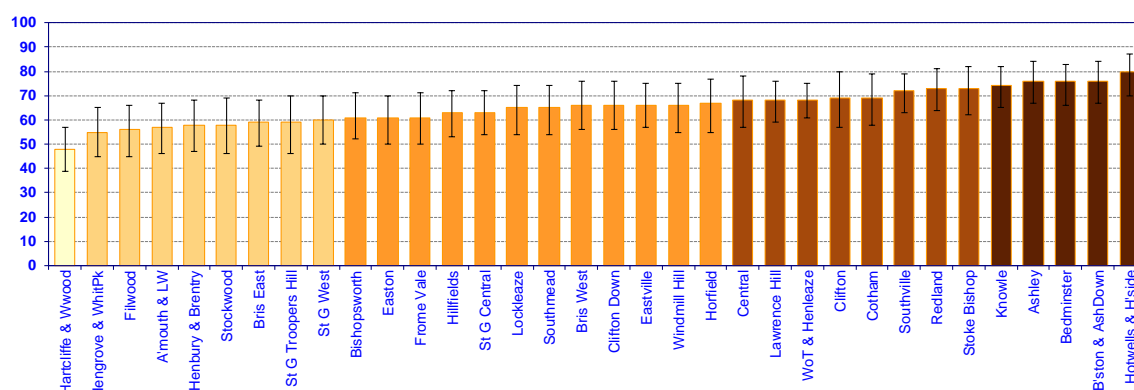
% respondents who take 150 min moderate or 75 min vigorous exercise every week

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	76	67	84
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	57	46	67
Bedminster	76	66	83
Bishopston & Ashley Down	76	67	84
Bishopsworth	61	52	71
Brislington East	59	49	68
Brislington West	66	56	76
Central	68	57	78
Clifton	69	57	80
Clifton Down	66	56	76
Cotham	69	58	79
Easton	61	50	70
Eastville	66	57	75
Filwood	56	45	66
Frome Vale	61	50	71
Hartcliffe & Withywood	48	39	57
Henbury & Brentry	58	47	68
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	55	45	65
Hillfields	63	53	72
Horfield	67	55	77
Hotwells & Harbourside	80	70	87
Knowle	74	65	82
Lawrence Hill	68	59	76
Lockleaze	65	54	74
Redland	73	64	81
St George Central	63	54	72
St George Troopers Hill	59	46	70
St George West	60	50	70
Southmead	65	54	74
Southville	72	63	79
Stockwood	58	46	69
Stoke Bishop	73	62	82
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	68	61	75
Windmill Hill	66	55	75
Bristol	65.3	63.6	67.0
Question number	Q19		
Sample size	3994		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	56.0	52.0	60.0
Older people	59.0	56.8	61.2
Disabled people	33.1	28.5	38.1
BME	65	58	71
Carer	64.0	60.0	68.0
LGBT	61	52	69
Male	68.1	65.3	70.7
Female	62.6	60.4	64.8
Christian	61.6	59.4	63.8
Muslim	51	36	65
No faith	69.0	66.7	71.2

Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-recorded such that there is no previous trend data available.



% respondents who take 150 min moderate or 75 min vigorous exercise every week



% respondents who have at least 2 alcohol-free days in a row every week % respondents who rarely or never have two alcohol-free days in a row

For people who drink alcohol regularly, consumption can rise unintentionally due to increasing tolerance of their body to the effects of alcohol. Regular drinking over the guidelines (www.drinkaware.co.uk/alcohol-facts/alcoholic-drinks-units/alcohol-limits-unit-guidelines/) increases the risk of serious health problems, including liver disease, cancer of the mouth, throat and breast, stroke, heart disease, brain damage and damage to the nervous system. Having at least two consecutive alcohol-free days in a week allows the body to recover and lowers the body's tolerance to alcohol, and helps people reduce their alcohol consumption.

% respondents who have at least 2 alcohol-free days in a row every week

This indicator is an indirect measure around the risk of alcohol-related illness – higher values and increasing trend indicate lower risk.

Two out of five respondents (40%) say they don't drink for at least two consecutive days in a week. Residents living in deprived areas are more likely to have alcohol-free days, with 57% not drinking at least two days in a row every week. The highest percentage of people who don't drink alcohol for at least two successive days per week is found in Hartcliffe & Withywood (58%), Filwood (58%), Frome Vale (55%), Henbury & Brentry (52%) and St George Troopers Hill (52%). The lowest proportion of people who don't drink for two or more consecutive days are in Windmill Hill (25%), Clifton (26%), Redland (27%) and Bishopston & Ashley Down (27%).

There is very large variation between equalities groups from 89% of people of Muslim faith to only 32% of people of no faith practicing abstinence at least two consecutive days every week. Men (32%) tend to be less likely to have alcohol-free days than women (47%). Disabled people (61%) are more likely to be abstinent during the week than non-disabled people (38%). More older people (49%) have two consecutive 'dry days' every week compared to younger people under 50 years of age (34%). Carers (45%) are more likely to have two alcohol-free days in comparison with non-carers (40%). More people belonging to black and minority ethnic groups (56%) moderate their drinking by avoiding alcohol for at least two days in a row each week compared with 'white' people (40%). Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people report the most regular drinking habits with only 31% abstaining from alcohol for at least two successive days per week.

% respondents who rarely or never have two alcohol-free days in a row

This indicator is an indirect measure of people at the highest risk of alcohol-related illness – higher values and increasing trend here indicate greater risk.

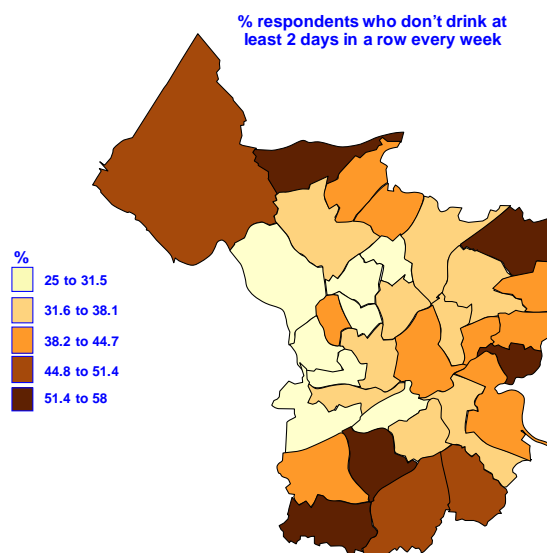
Clifton (16%) and Southmead (15%) wards have the highest percentage of residents, who rarely or never have two alcohol-free days in a row, in contrast to the city average, at 9%. Older people are more likely to drink almost every day, with 13% of people over 50 rarely or never having two alcohol-free days in a row, compared to 7% of younger people (under 50). Men (11%) are also more likely to drink almost every day than women (7%).

Please note – the % of people who "have two-alcohol-free days *most weeks*" is not shown here.

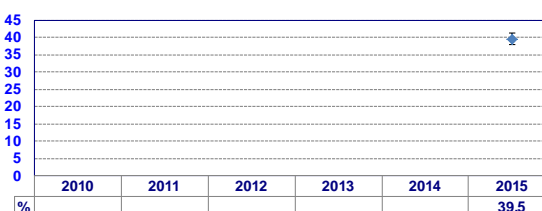
% respondents who don't drink at least 2 days in a row every week

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	32	24	43
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	49	39	60
Bedminster	28	20	38
Bishopston & Ashley Down	27	19	37
Bishopsworth	43	35	53
Brislington East	43	33	53
Brislington West	38	28	48
Central	34	24	45
Clifton	26	17	37
Clifton Down	42	32	53
Cotham	28	19	40
Easton	37	27	47
Eastville	33	25	42
Filwood	58	47	68
Frome Vale	55	43	67
Hartcliffe & Withywood	58	49	67
Henbury & Brentry	52	42	63
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	49	39	59
Hillfields	42	35	50
Horfield	42	32	53
Hotwells & Harbourside	30	20	41
Knowle	34	26	43
Lawrence Hill	42	34	50
Lockleaze	37	29	47
Redland	27	19	37
St George Central	42	33	52
St George Troopers Hill	52	40	64
St George West	42	33	52
Southmead	44	34	55
Southville	34	26	43
Stockwood	51	37	64
Stoke Bishop	30	21	41
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	36	30	44
Windmill Hill	25	18	33
Bristol	39.5	37.8	41.3
Question number	Q35		
Sample size	4017		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	57.0	53.0	61.0
Older people	49.1	47.0	51.1
Disabled people	61.0	55.6	65.7
BME	56	49	62
Carer	45.0	41.0	50.0
LGBT	31	24	39
Male	32.0	29.2	34.3
Female	47.0	44.9	49.5
Christian	48.5	46.2	50.8
Muslim	89	76	96
No faith	31.5	29.3	33.8

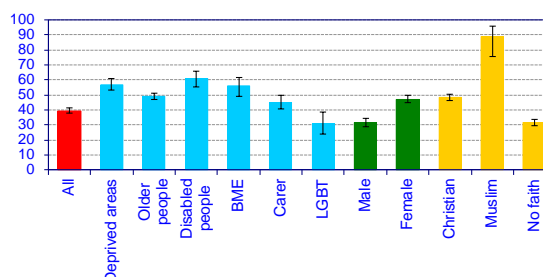
Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-worded such that there is no previous trend data available.



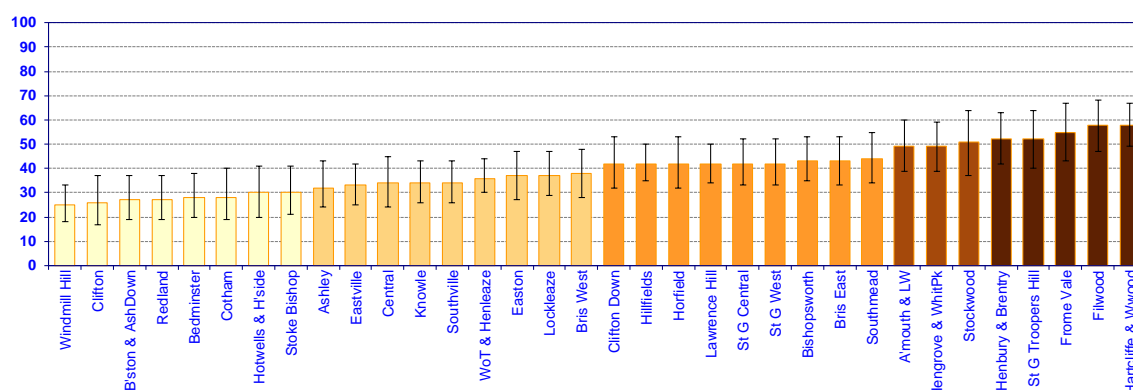
% respondents who don't drink at least 2 days in a row every week



% respondents who don't drink at least 2 days in a row every week



% respondents who don't drink at least 2 days in a row every week



% respondents who live in households with a smoker ↓

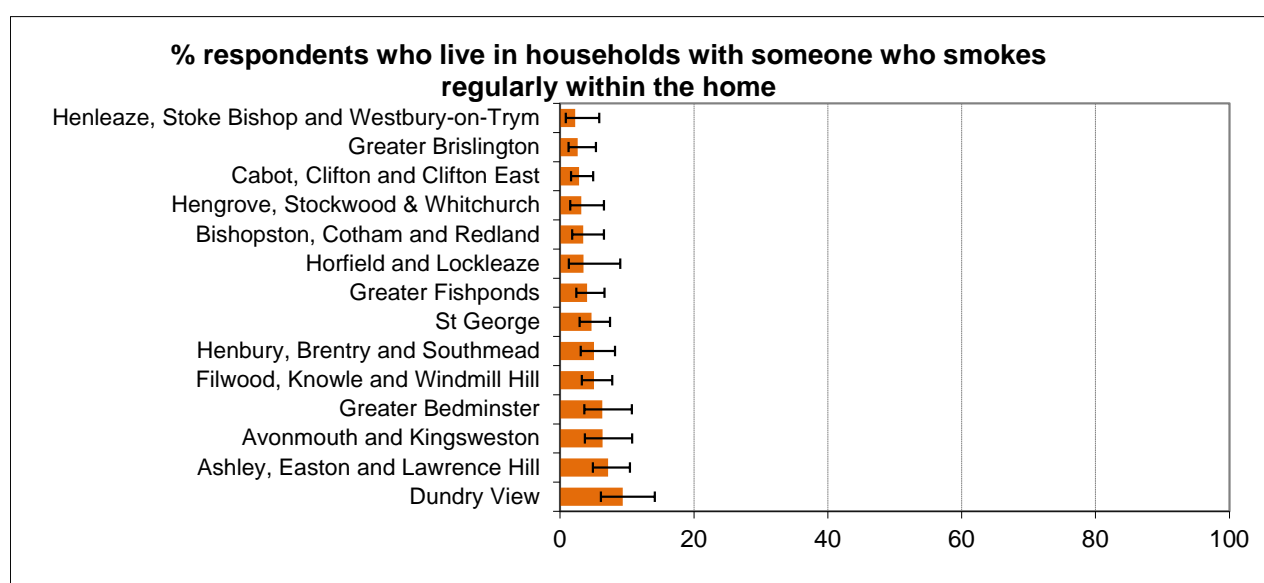
Smoking is the principal avoidable cause of premature death in England and is the single biggest cause of the difference in death rate between the rich and poor. This indicator measures the proportion of residents who smoke as well as additional household members who are smokers. Reducing smoking and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

Smoking habits are changing and this indicator has significantly improved over the last five years and there were fewer households with a smoker in 2015, at 18%. This indicator has been measured for the past eleven years and between 2003-2006 it had remained steady. Then the percentage of residents living in a household with a smoker fell in 2007, probably as a result of the smoking ban in public places encouraging more people to quit. Since 2007, this indicator has consistently declined.

Analysis by equalities groups indicated more lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender people lived in households with a smoker, at 31%. Disabled people, at 23%, were also more likely to live in a household with a smoker, compared with non-disabled people, at 16%.

Responses to additional smoking questions **‘Do you smoke?’** and **‘Does someone smoke regularly indoors?’** confirm the same trend. In 2015 approximately 11% said they smoked themselves (18% in 2006) and 5% of households had someone regularly smoking indoors (16% in 2006).

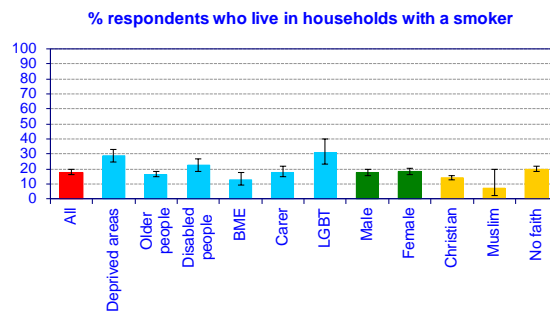
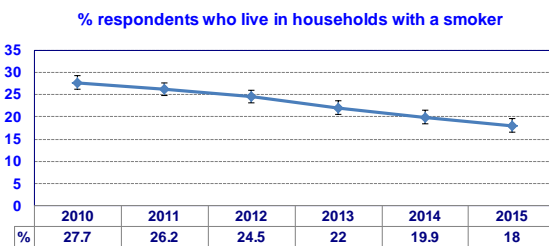
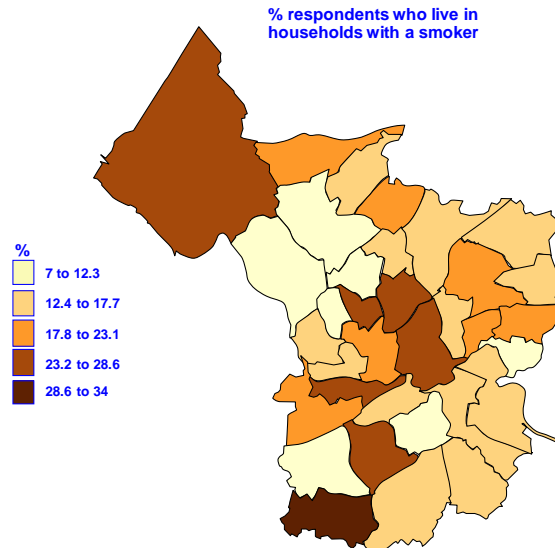
Spatial analysis indicated far more smokers lived in deprived parts of the city, where 29% of households had a smoker. Hartcliffe & Withywood is the ward with the highest smoking prevalence (34% of households have a smoker).



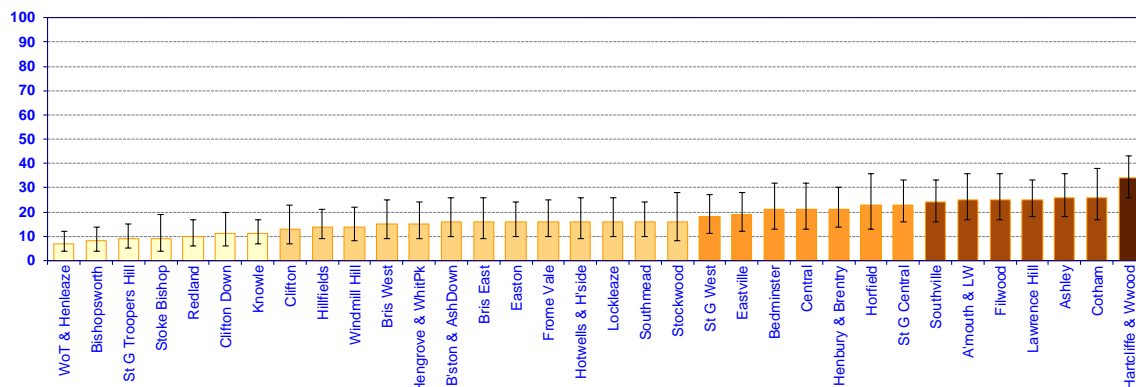
% respondents who live in households with a smoker

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	26	18	36
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	25	17	36
Bedminster	21	13	32
Bishopston & Ashley Down	16	10	26
Bishopsworth	8	4	14
Brislington East	16	9	26
Brislington West	15	9	25
Central	21	13	32
Clifton	13	7	23
Clifton Down	11	6	20
Cotham	26	17	38
Easton	16	10	24
Eastville	19	12	28
Filwood	25	17	36
Frome Vale	16	10	25
Hartcliffe & Withywood	34	26	43
Henbury & Brentry	21	14	30
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	15	9	24
Hillfields	14	9	21
Horfield	23	13	36
Hotwells & Harbourside	16	9	26
Knowle	11	7	17
Lawrence Hill	25	18	33
Lockleaze	16	10	26
Redland	10	6	17
St George Central	23	16	33
St George Troopers Hill	9	5	15
St George West	18	11	27
Southmead	16	10	24
Southville	24	16	33
Stockwood	16	8	28
Stoke Bishop	9	4	19
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	7	4	12
Windmill Hill	14	8	22
Bristol	18.0	16.6	19.5
Question number	rQ42_1		
Sample size	3943		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	29.0	25.0	33.0
Older people	16.5	14.9	18.2
Disabled people	22.5	18.5	27.1
BME	13	9	18
Carer	18.0	15.0	22.0
LGBT	31	23	40
Male	17.6	15.5	20.0
Female	18.3	16.6	20.2
Christian	14.3	12.8	15.9
Muslim	7	2	20
No faith	20.0	18.1	22.1

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% respondents who live in households with a smoker



% respondents who eat 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables ↔ % respondents who eat their main meal from fresh and raw ingredients ↔

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

% respondents who eat 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables ↔

A half of all residents (50%) say they ate 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day, pretty much the same proportion over the past five years. Consumption did fall to 47% in 2011, but has risen back to the 2010 level.

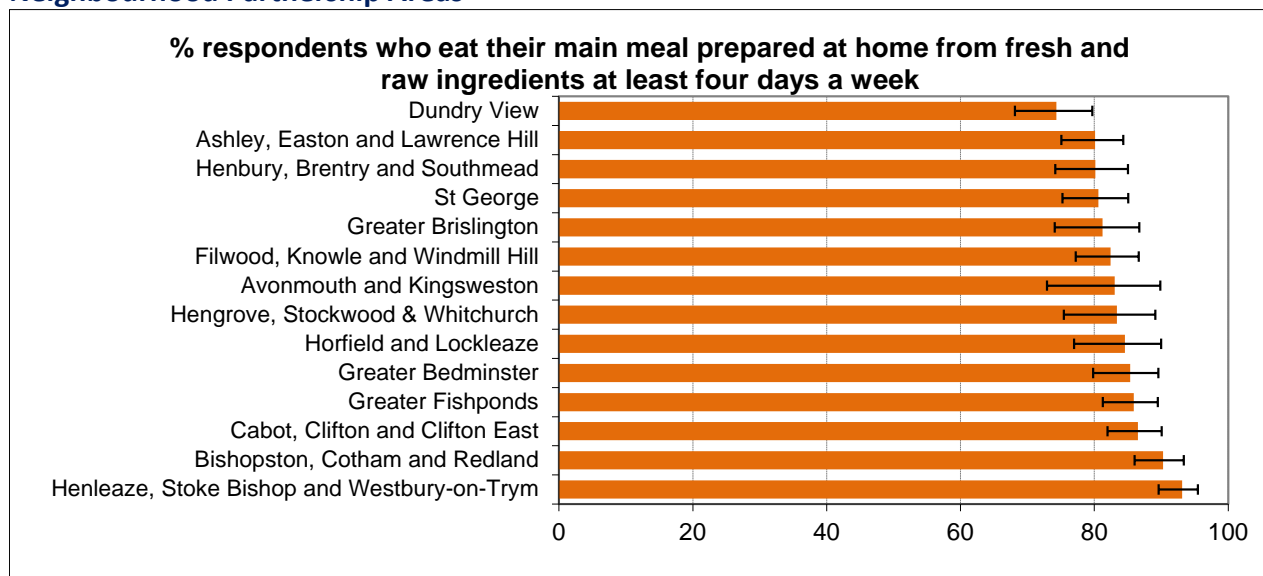
There was little variation across the city. The highest level of fruit and vegetable consumption was for residents in Westbury-on-Trym (62%), whilst it was below average in Filwood (34%), St George Central (38%) and Lawrence Hill (40%).

Every year, men eat significantly less fruit and vegetables compared to women; in 2015, 46% of men ate '5 a day' compared to 55% of women. Older people, at 57%, consumed more fruit and vegetables than younger people aged under 50 years of age, at 47%. Groups whose consumption of fruit and vegetables was below average were lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people (44%), disabled people (48%) and people of Muslim faith (35%).

% respondents who eat their main meal prepared at home from fresh and raw ingredients ↔

84% of residents eat their main meal prepared at home from fresh and raw ingredients at least four times a week, exactly the same proportion (84%) as in 2012 when the question was first asked in the survey. Significantly fewer disabled people eat their main meal prepared from fresh and raw ingredients, at 75%. The percentage for men is lower than that for women, at 81% and 87% respectively. Areas that were below average were Hartcliffe & Withywood (69%), St George Troopers Hill (72%), Lawrence Hill (73%) and Henbury & Brentry (74%)

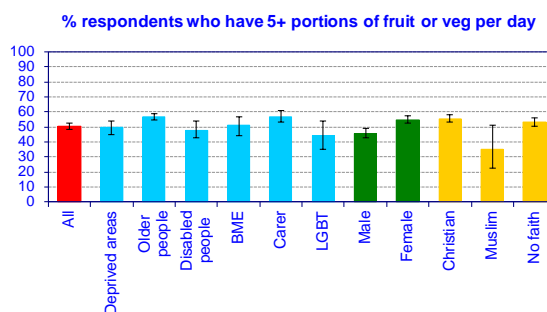
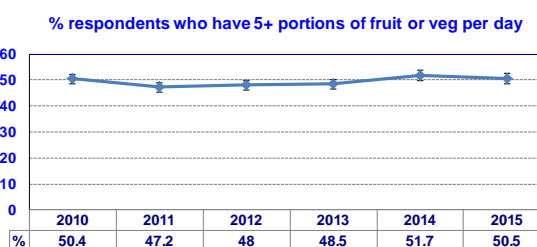
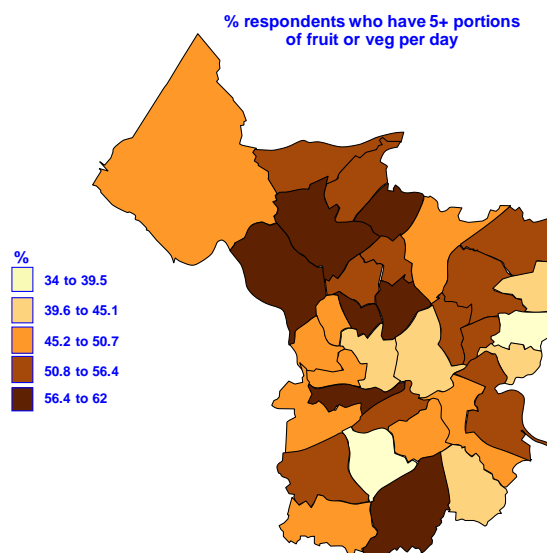
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas



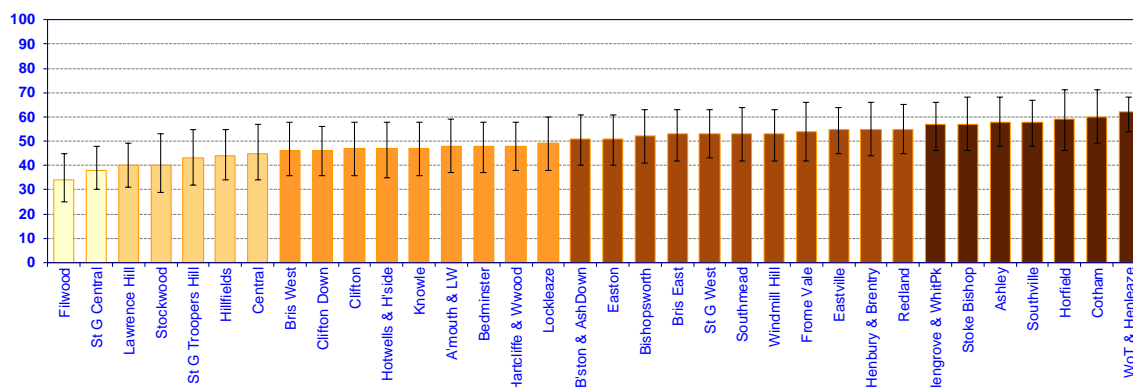
% respondents who have 5+ portions of fruit or veg per day

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	58	48	68
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	48	37	59
Bedminster	48	37	58
Bishopston & Ashley Down	51	40	61
Bishopsworth	52	41	63
Brislington East	53	42	63
Brislington West	46	36	58
Central	45	34	57
Clifton	47	36	58
Clifton Down	46	36	56
Cotham	60	49	71
Easton	51	40	61
Eastville	55	45	64
Filwood	34	25	45
Frome Vale	54	42	66
Hartcliffe & Withywood	48	38	58
Henbury & Brentry	55	44	66
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	57	46	66
Hillfields	44	34	55
Horfield	59	46	71
Hotwells & Harbourside	47	35	58
Knowle	47	36	58
Lawrence Hill	40	31	49
Lockleaze	49	38	60
Redland	55	45	65
St George Central	38	30	48
St George Troopers Hill	43	32	55
St George West	53	43	63
Southmead	53	42	64
Southville	58	48	67
Stockwood	40	29	53
Stoke Bishop	57	46	68
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	62	54	68
Windmill Hill	53	42	63
Bristol	50.5	48.6	52.4
Question number	rQ36		
Sample size	3818		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	50.0	45.0	54.0
Older people	56.9	54.6	59.1
Disabled people	48.0	42.8	53.7
BME	51	44	57
Carer	57.0	53.0	61.0
LGBT	44	35	54
Male	45.9	43.0	48.8
Female	55.0	52.6	57.4
Christian	55.5	53.1	57.9
Muslim	35	22	51
No faith	53.2	50.7	55.8

Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-worded such that there is no previous trend data available.



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



% respondents who are obese or overweight ↔

% 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 or obese ↔

In 2015, 45% of respondents to the survey were overweight or obese. This indicator has stayed relatively stable over the last five years. Significantly more residents (55%) in deprived areas were obese or overweight. Wards with a higher proportion of overweight or obese people were Hengrove & Whitchurch Park (66%), Hartcliffe & Withywood (66%), Stockwood (65%), St George Central (59%) and Henbury & Brentry (59%).

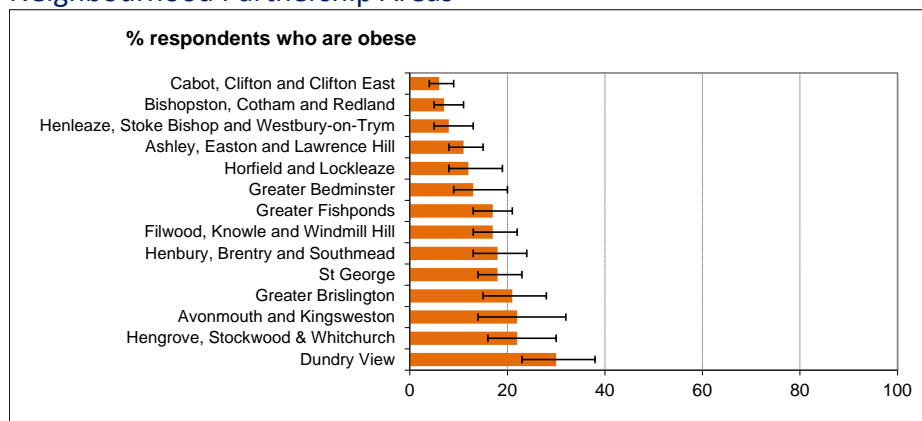
Equalities analysis has shown significantly more disabled people (65%), older people (56%) and carers (54%) were overweight or obese in 2015. There was a gender difference with more men (50%) than women (41%) overweight or obese.

% respondents who are obese ↔

The overall proportion of obese people, at 15%, has not changed significantly since 2010 (16%). One in four people in deprived areas (25%) were obese, maintaining the gap with the rest of the city. At a ward level the prevalence of obesity was higher in Hartcliffe & Withywood (34%), Brislington East (27%) and Hillfields (25%).

Of all the equalities groups, the percentage of people who were obese was highest for disabled people, at 32%. The level of obesity was also higher than the average for older people and carers, both at 19%.

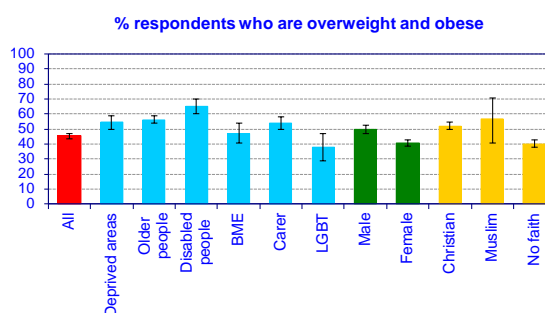
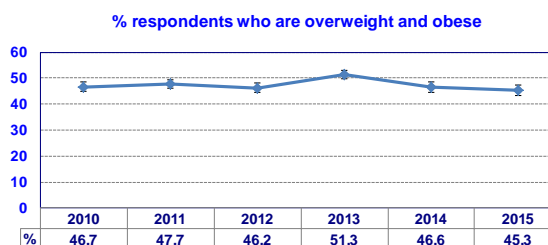
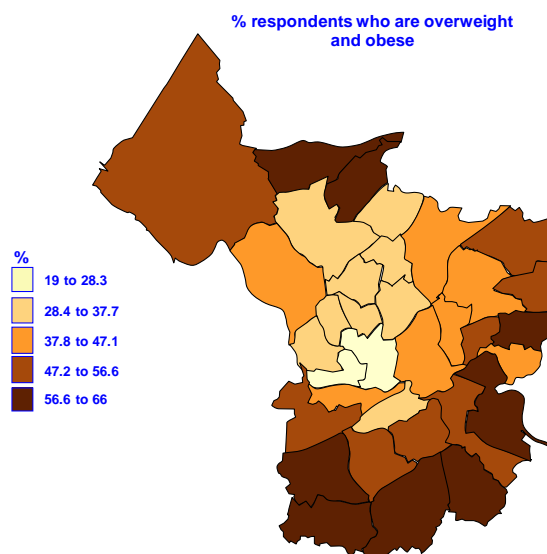
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas



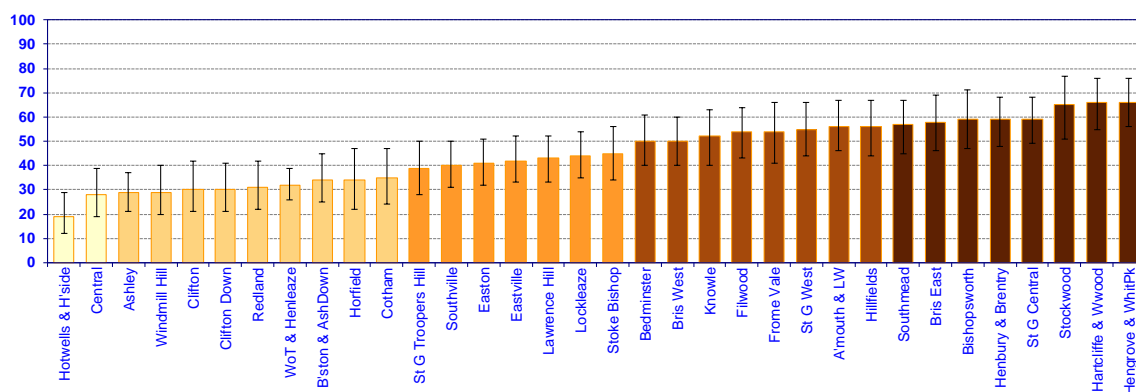
% respondents who are overweight and obese

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	29	21	37
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	56	46	67
Bedminster	50	40	61
Bishopston & Ashley Down	34	25	45
Bishopsworth	59	47	71
Brislington East	58	46	69
Brislington West	50	40	60
Central	28	19	39
Clifton	30	21	42
Clifton Down	30	21	41
Cotham	35	24	47
Easton	41	32	51
Eastville	42	33	52
Filwood	54	43	64
Frome Vale	54	41	66
Hartcliffe & Withywood	66	55	76
Henbury & Brentry	59	48	68
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	66	56	76
Hillfields	56	44	67
Horfield	34	22	47
Hotwells & Harbourside	19	12	29
Knowle	52	40	63
Lawrence Hill	43	33	52
Lockleaze	44	35	54
Redland	31	22	42
St George Central	59	49	68
St George Troopers Hill	39	28	50
St George West	55	44	66
Southmead	57	45	67
Southville	40	31	50
Stockwood	65	51	77
Stoke Bishop	45	34	56
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	32	26	39
Windmill Hill	29	20	40
Bristol	45.3	43.4	47.2
Question number	bmi_ge25		
Sample size	3657		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	55.0	50.0	59.0
Older people	56.4	54.2	58.6
Disabled people	65.0	60.0	70.2
BME	47	41	54
Carer	54.0	50.0	58.0
LGBT	38	29	47
Male	49.9	47.0	52.8
Female	40.8	38.4	43.1
Christian	52.2	49.8	54.6
Muslim	57	41	71
No faith	40.4	37.9	42.9

Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-worded such that there is no previous trend data available.



% respondents who are overweight and obese



Safety and Crime

% respondents whose day to day life is affected by fear of crime ↓

% respondents who have been discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months

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

% respondents whose day to day life is affected by fear of crime ↓

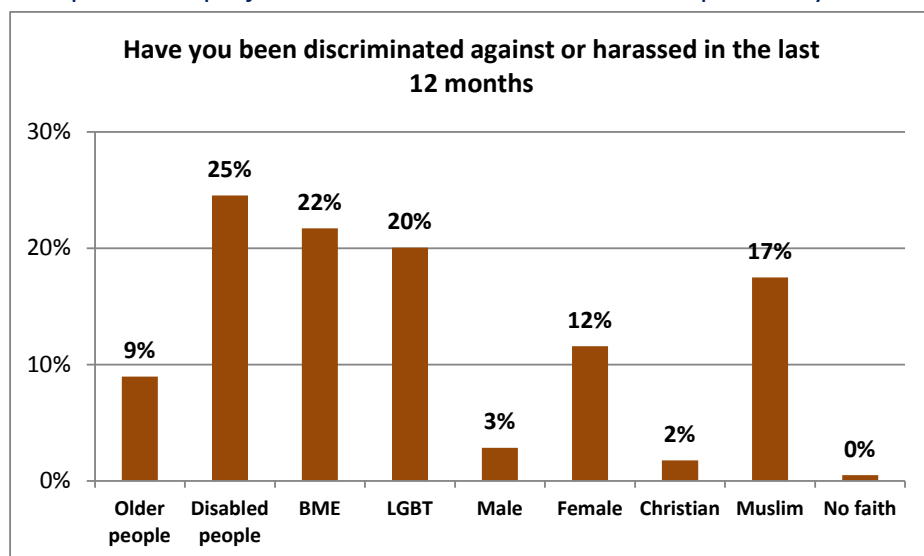
In 2015, 12% of residents said fear of crime affected their day-to-day life, a significant improvement compared to 2010 when 23% of residents said they were affected. A higher proportion of people (24%) in deprived areas were afraid of crime.

There was significant variation between wards, with greater levels of fear experienced by residents in Hartcliffe & Withywood (33%), Filwood (27%) and Central (23%), whilst under 5% of people living in Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze (5%), Stoke Bishop (5%), Knowle (5%), Windmill Hill (4%), Redland (4%), Clifton Down (4%) and Clifton (2%) were affected.

Equalities analysis indicated that 25% of disabled people and 20% of people from Black and minority ethnic groups were fearful of crime, significantly greater than the average. Muslims were the group most affected by fear of crime, with one in three (33%) reporting it as an issue.

% respondents who have been discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months

People were asked whether they had been discriminated against or harassed due to any specific prejudices such as their age, race, religion, sexuality or disability. The chart below shows the percentage of people who reported that they had been discriminated against or harassed due to that particular prejudice. Most discrimination was reported by Disabled People (25%).

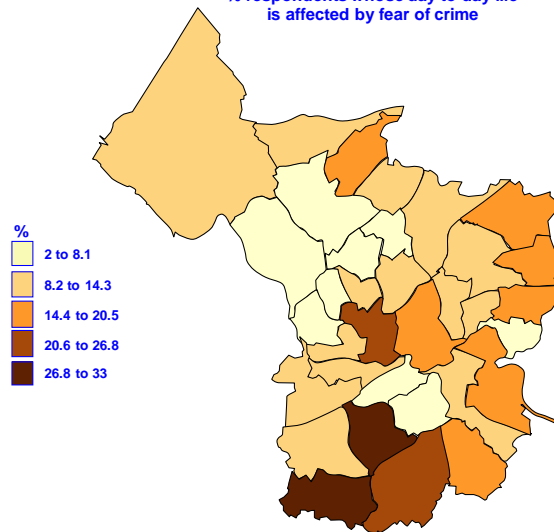


% respondents whose day to day life is affected by fear of crime

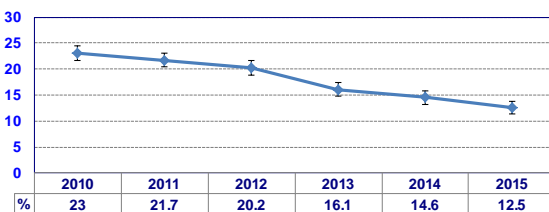
Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	9	5	14
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	12	8	18
Bedminster	9	5	18
Bishopston & Ashley Down	6	2	13
Bishopsworth	11	6	19
Brislington East	16	10	27
Brislington West	9	4	17
Central	23	14	34
Clifton	2	1	4
Clifton Down	4	1	11
Cotham	9	5	18
Easton	9	5	16
Eastville	14	9	22
Filwood	27	18	38
Frome Vale	16	10	24
Hartcliffe & Withywood	33	24	43
Henbury & Brentry	11	7	19
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	22	14	32
Hillfields	19	12	28
Horfield	12	6	23
Hotwells & Harbourside	9	4	18
Knowle	5	3	9
Lawrence Hill	18	12	26
Lockleaze	9	5	16
Redland	4	1	11
St George Central	15	10	22
St George Troopers Hill	8	5	13
St George West	12	7	21
Southmead	20	13	29
Southville	11	6	18
Stockwood	16	8	29
Stoke Bishop	5	2	11
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	5	3	10
Windmill Hill	4	2	10
Bristol	12.5	11.3	13.7
Question number	rQ7h		
Sample size	3985		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	24.0	21.0	28.0
Older people	14.9	13.4	16.7
Disabled people	24.8	20.6	29.4
BME	20	16	26
Carer	14.0	11.0	16.0
LGBT	14	9	21
Male	12.2	10.5	14.1
Female	12.7	11.3	14.3
Christian	13.9	12.4	15.5
Muslim	33	21	48
No faith	8.7	7.5	10.1

Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-worded such that there is no previous trend data available.

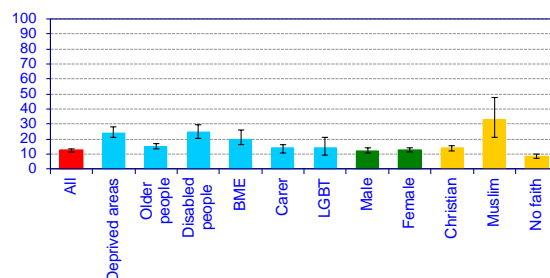
% respondents whose day to day life is affected by fear of crime



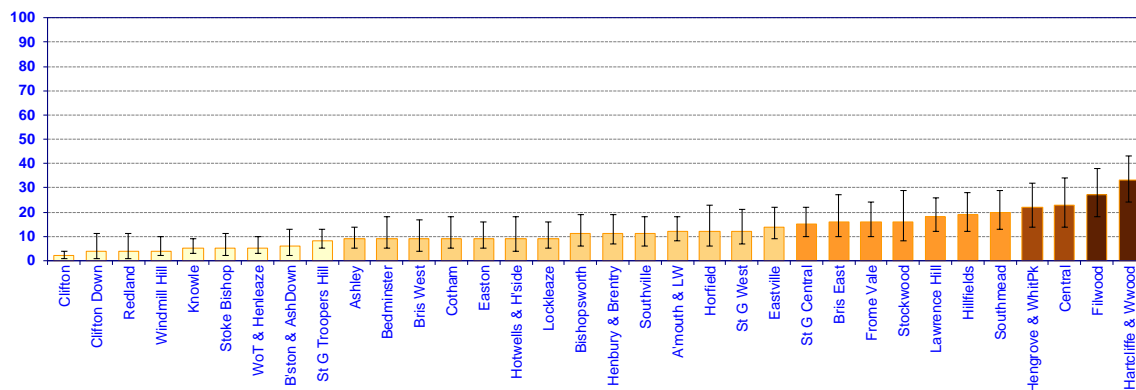
% respondents whose day to day life is affected by fear of crime



% respondents whose day to day life is affected by fear of crime



% respondents whose day to day life is affected by fear of crime



% respondents who feel safe outdoors in their neighbourhood after dark ↑

% respondents who feel safe outdoors in their neighbourhood during the day ↑

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.

Note – these indicators were not asked in 2014 but were re-instated in the 2015 survey.

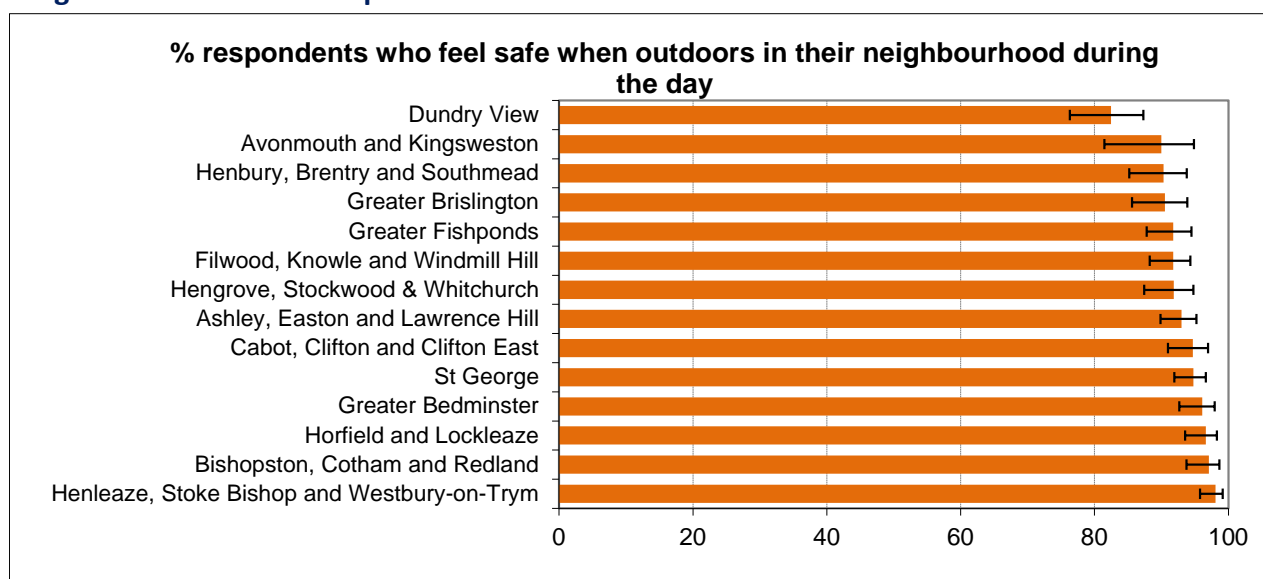
% respondents who feel safe outdoors in their neighbourhood after dark ↑

There was an overall rise in the percentage of residents who feel safe outdoors after dark, from 57% in 2010 to 70% in 2015. There was large geographical variation with only 52% of respondents living in deprived areas feeling safe outdoors after dark. The proportion of residents who felt safe was particularly low in Hartcliffe & Withywood (45%), Filwood (48%), Lawrence Hill (50%), Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston (51%), Southmead (53%), Hillfields (56%) and St George West (58%). The wards where people felt safest were Knowle (79%), Bedminster (81%), Bishopston & Ashley Down (82%), Hotwells & Harbourside (82%), Windmill Hill (83%), Cotham (85%), Clifton Down (86%), Redland (86%) and Clifton (87%). Disabled people were the least likely group to feel safe, at 54%. Men (74%) tended to feel safer than women (65%).

% respondents who feel safe outdoors in their neighbourhood during the day ↑

The proportion of people who felt safe outdoors during the day was already very high in 2010 (91%), but still showed a slight increase to 93%. However, fewer residents in deprived areas felt safe in the daytime, at 83%, particularly in Hartcliffe & Withywood (78%) and Filwood (81%). Most people felt safe in Knowle (96%), Ashley (97%), Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze (97%), Windmill Hill (97%), Redland (98%), Horfield (98%), St George Troopers Hill (98%), Bedminster (98%), Cotham (99%), Stoke Bishop (99%) and Clifton Down (100%). Only 82% of disabled people felt safe outdoors during the day. Fewer carers (90%) felt safe compared to non-carers (94%).

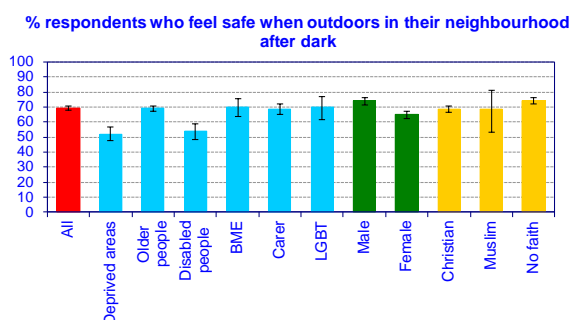
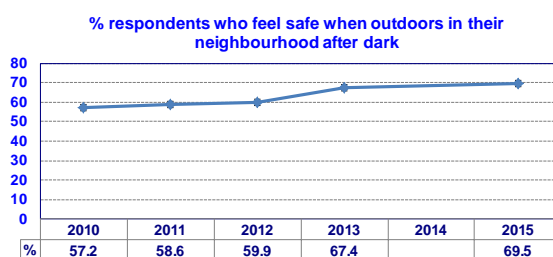
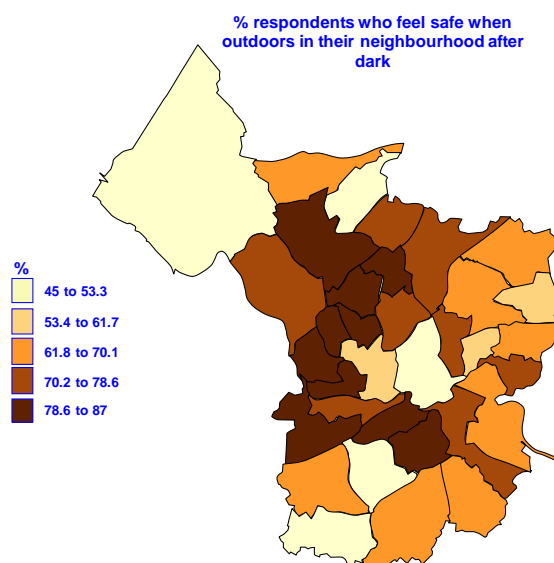
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas



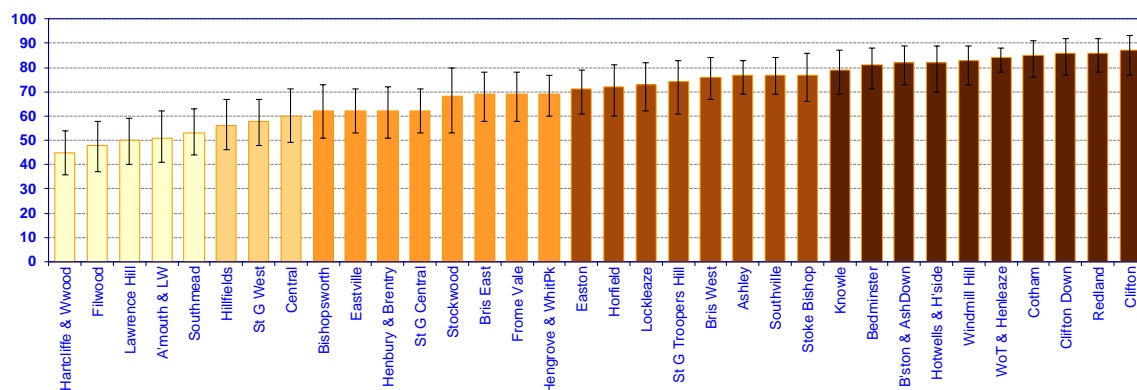
% respondents who feel safe when outdoors in their neighbourhood after dark

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	77	69	83
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	51	41	62
Bedminster	81	71	88
Bishopston & Ashley Down	82	73	89
Bishopsworth	62	51	73
Brislington East	69	58	78
Brislington West	76	67	84
Central	60	49	71
Clifton	87	77	93
Clifton Down	86	77	92
Cotham	85	76	91
Easton	71	61	79
Eastville	62	53	71
Filwood	48	37	58
Frome Vale	69	58	78
Hartcliffe & Withywood	45	36	54
Henbury & Brentry	62	51	72
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	69	60	77
Hillfields	56	46	67
Horfield	72	60	81
Hotwells & Harbourside	82	70	89
Knowle	79	69	87
Lawrence Hill	50	40	59
Lockleaze	73	62	82
Redland	86	78	92
St George Central	62	53	71
St George Troopers Hill	74	61	83
St George West	58	48	67
Southmead	53	44	63
Southville	77	69	84
Stockwood	68	53	80
Stoke Bishop	77	66	86
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	84	78	88
Windmill Hill	83	73	89
Bristol	69.5	67.9	71.1
Question number	rQ6a		
Sample size	3930		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	52.0	48.0	57.0
Older people	69.1	67.0	71.1
Disabled people	54.0	48.4	59.1
BME	70	64	76
Carer	69.0	65.0	72.0
LGBT	70	62	77
Male	74.3	71.7	76.7
Female	64.9	62.7	67.0
Christian	68.6	66.5	70.7
Muslim	69	53	81
No faith	74.2	71.9	76.3

Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-worried such that there is no previous trend data available.



% respondents who feel safe when outdoors in their neighbourhood after dark



- % respondents who agree locally, anti-social behaviour is a problem** ↓
- % respondents who agree police and local public services are successfully dealing with issues of crime and anti social behaviour** ↓
- % respondents who agree people using drugs is a problem** ↓

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 agree locally, anti-social behaviour is a problem ↓

In 2015, 24% of residents thought anti-social behaviour was a problem in their local neighbourhood. This indicator has shown a significant improvement compared with 2010 when 33% of residents felt this was a local problem. The proportion of residents who reported problematic anti-social behaviour was higher in the deprived areas of the city, at 41%, especially Filwood (52%), Hartcliffe & Withywood (47%) and Lawrence Hill (36%) wards. The lowest levels of anti-social behaviour were found in Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze (5%), Clifton (6%), Knowle (10%), Redland (12%), Stoke Bishop (13%) and Brislington West (15%).

Equalities analysis suggests that disabled people (31%), carers (25%) and people belonging to black and minority ethnic groups (27%) were more likely to agree anti-social behaviour was a problem.

% respondents who agree police and local public services are successfully dealing with issues of crime and anti-social behaviour ↓

Having seen an improvement in this indicator in recent years the proportion of residents who felt police and local public services were successfully dealing with issues of crime and anti-social behaviour fell from 37% in 2013 to 30% in 2015. Residents in Eastville (19%) and Hillfields (21%) appear to have the least confidence in public agencies.

Of the equalities groups, Muslims had the greatest faith in the police and local public services ability to tackle anti-social behaviour, at 58%, followed by people from black and minority ethnic groups, at 43%. Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people were the group least assured, at 20%.

% respondents who agree people using drugs is a problem in this area ↓

The proportion of people who felt drug use was a problem in their neighbourhood had not significantly changed in 2015, measuring 23%, after a steep drop from 29% in 2010 to 22% in 2014. Problems with drug use were higher in deprived areas, at 55%, particularly in Hartcliffe & Withywood (63%), Filwood (52%), Lawrence Hill (43%) and Ashley (40%).

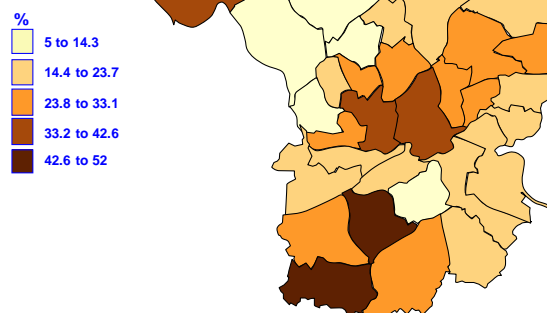
A greater problem with drug use was perceived by disabled people (35%) and carers (26%).

% respondents who agree locally, antisocial behaviour is a problem

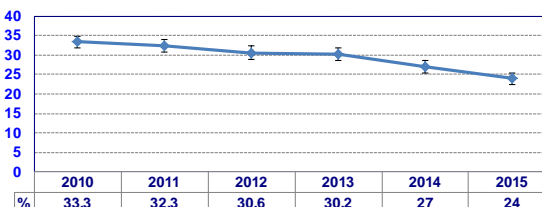
Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	28	21	38
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	35	25	46
Bedminster	21	13	32
Bishopston & Ashley Down	16	9	26
Bishopsworth	24	16	34
Brislington East	20	13	29
Brislington West	15	9	24
Central	34	24	45
Clifton	6	2	13
Clifton Down	17	10	27
Cotham	24	16	35
Easton	31	23	41
Eastville	25	18	35
Filwood	52	42	62
Frome Vale	23	15	33
Hartcliffe & Withywood	47	38	57
Henbury & Brentry	31	23	41
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	29	20	38
Hillfields	27	18	37
Horfield	19	11	31
Hotwells & Harbourside	25	16	36
Knowle	10	6	16
Lawrence Hill	36	28	46
Lockleaze	19	12	30
Redland	12	6	20
St George Central	22	15	31
St George Troopers Hill	15	8	27
St George West	32	23	42
Southmead	31	21	41
Southville	20	14	28
Stockwood	16	9	28
Stoke Bishop	13	7	24
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	5	3	9
Windmill Hill	22	14	32
Bristol	24.0	22.5	25.5
Question number	rQ7f		
Sample size	3942		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	41.0	36.0	45.0
Older people	22.5	20.7	24.4
Disabled people	30.8	26.1	36.0
BME	27	22	33
Carer	25.0	22.0	29.0
LGBT	19	13	27
Male	25.2	22.8	27.7
Female	22.8	21.0	24.7
Christian	21.6	19.9	23.4
Muslim	33	21	48
No faith	21.8	19.8	23.9

Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-recorded such that there is no previous trend data available.

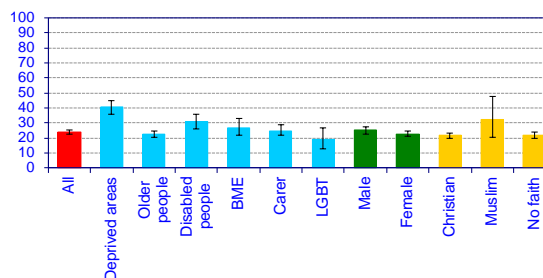
% respondents who agree locally, antisocial behaviour is a problem



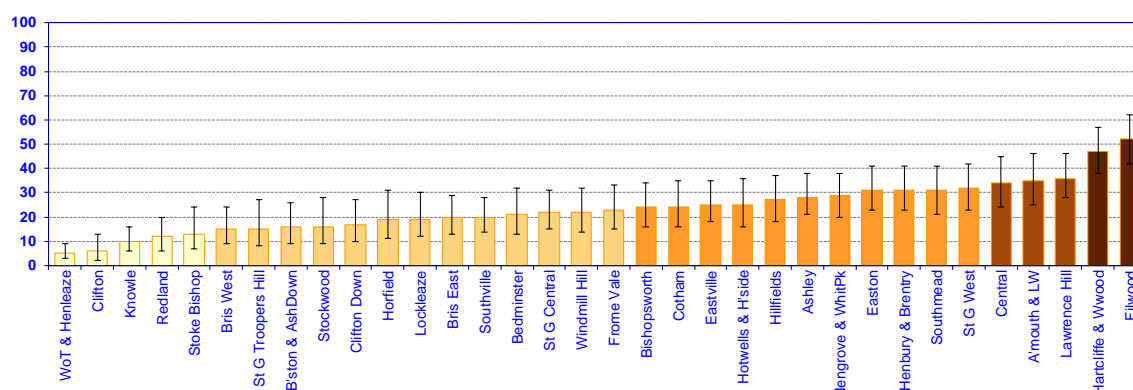
% respondents who agree locally, antisocial behaviour is a problem



% respondents who agree locally, antisocial behaviour is a problem



% respondents who agree locally, antisocial behaviour is a problem



% respondents who agree that domestic abuse is a private matter ↓
% respondents who agree women’s behaviour can attract and provoke domestic abuse ↓
% respondents who agree sexual harassment is an issue in Bristol ↑

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 -

- 7% felt domestic violence was a private matter
- 9% felt women’s behaviour can attract and provoke domestic abuse
- 22% felt sexual harassment is an issue in Bristol

Trends since 2010 are available for two of these indicators: ‘% who agree domestic violence was a private matter’ dropped to 7% in 2014 (from 14% in 2010) and measured the same in 2015, indicating more people would be inclined to report an incident; ‘% who agree women’s behaviour can attract and provoke domestic abuse’ has also dropped to 9% (20% in 2010). The percentage of residents who thought sexual harassment was an issue has risen over the past two years since 2013, when it first appeared, from 19% to 22%.

People living in deprived areas were more likely to agree domestic abuse was a private matter, at 12%; women’s behaviour can attract and provoke domestic abuse, at 16%; and sexual harassment is an issue in Bristol, at 31%.

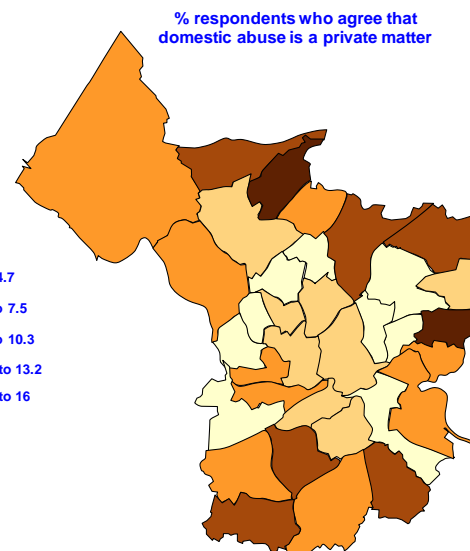
The proportion of residents who believed women’s behaviour attracted and provoked domestic abuse was higher than average in Southmead (17%), Hartcliffe & Withywood (17%), Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston (17%), Hengrove & Whitchurch Park (18%) and Henbury & Brentry (19%). More than a third of people in Filwood (36%), Lawrence Hill (35%) and Easton (35%) recognized sexual harassment was an issue in Bristol.

Equalities analysis suggests disabled people and older people are more likely to agree “domestic violence is a private matter” (17% and 14% respectively), “women’s behaviour can attract and provoke domestic abuse” (19% and 17% respectively). 29% of both lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people and disabled people agree “sexual harassment is an issue in Bristol”.

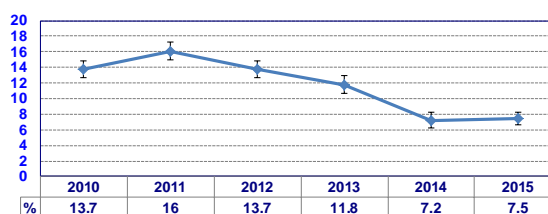
% respondents who agree that domestic abuse is a private matter

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	6	3	12
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	10	7	15
Bedminster	4	2	9
Bishopston & Ashley Down	3	1	6
Bishopsworth	8	5	13
Brislington East	8	5	14
Brislington West	4	2	8
Central	7	3	15
Clifton	3	1	7
Clifton Down	3	1	8
Cotham	5	1	14
Easton	4	2	11
Eastville	4	2	7
Filwood	12	8	18
Frome Vale	11	6	20
Hartcliffe & Withywood	12	7	19
Henbury & Brentry	12	7	21
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	8	5	12
Hillfields	5	3	11
Horfield	9	4	19
Hotwells & Harbourside	8	3	17
Knowle	6	3	10
Lawrence Hill	5	3	11
Lockleaze	11	6	18
Redland	4	1	9
St George Central	15	10	22
St George Troopers Hill	9	6	15
St George West	2	1	7
Southmead	16	10	25
Southville	9	5	15
Stockwood	13	7	21
Stoke Bishop	9	5	15
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	5	3	9
Windmill Hill	6	3	12
Bristol	7.5	6.7	8.3
Question number	rQ7j		
Sample size	3960		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	12.0	9.0	15.0
Older people	14.2	12.7	15.8
Disabled people	16.9	13.4	21.0
BME	11	7	15
Carer	9.0	7.0	11.0
LGBT	4	2	8
Male	7.7	6.6	9.0
Female	7.2	6.2	8.4
Christian	13.4	12.0	15.0
Muslim	14	7	27
No faith	3.6	2.8	4.7

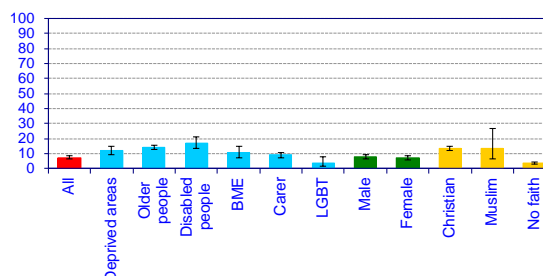
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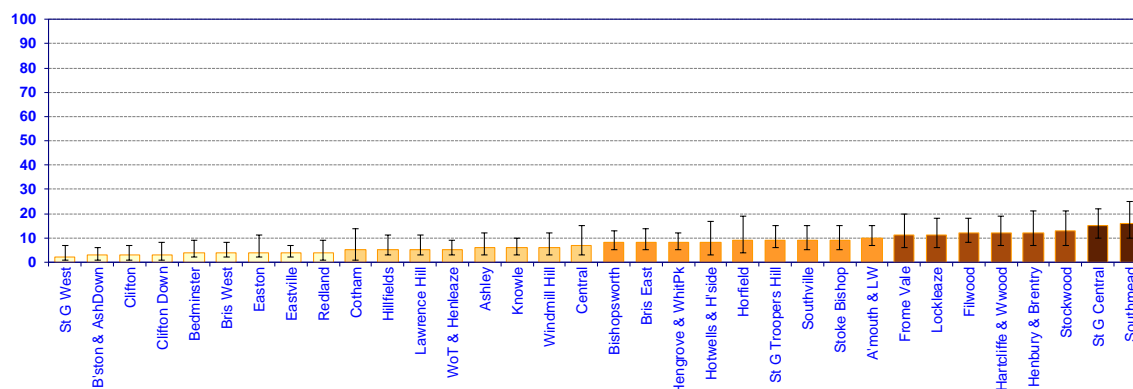
% respondents who agree that domestic abuse is a private matter



% respondents who agree that domestic abuse is a private matter



% respondents who agree that domestic abuse is a private matter



Community

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

% respondents who feel they belong to their neighbourhood ↑

These indicators are measures 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.

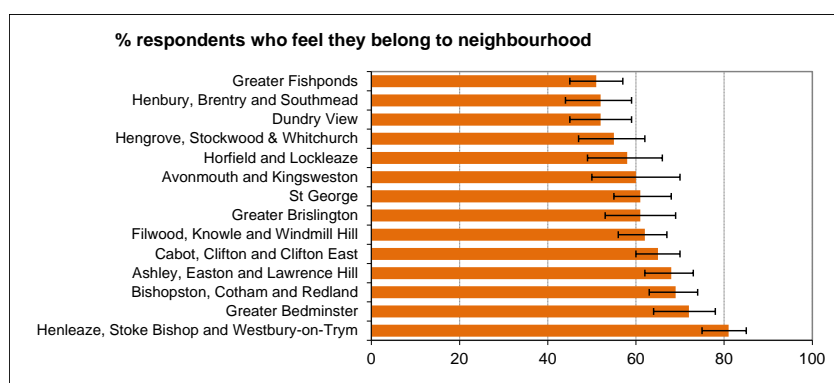
% respondents who agree people from different backgrounds get on well together ↑

This indicator has risen from 58% in 2010 to 63% in 2015, representing a slight improvement. Three out of four, or more, residents believe people get on well together in Ashley (82%), Easton (80%), Windmill Hill (79%), Bishopston & Ashley Down (79%), Knowle (75%), Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze (74%), Southville (74%), Redland (74%), Hotwells & Harbourside (74%) and Eastville (73%). A half of residents agree people get on well together in Stockwood (44%), Bishopsworth (46%), Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston (47%), Filwood (48%), Hillfields (48%), St George Central (50%), Hartcliffe & Withywood (52%) and Henbury & Brentry (52%). Equalities analysis shows people living in deprived areas (57%) and disabled people (59%) are less likely to think people from different backgrounds get on well together. More people belonging to black and minority ethnic groups (72%) and people of no faith (67%) say people get on well together.

% respondents who feel they belong to their neighbourhood ↑

After remaining stable in recent years, the indicator rose from 56% in 2014 to 62% in 2015. People in deprived areas are less likely to feel they belong to their neighbourhood, at 54%, less than half of residents in Filwood (35%), Hillfields (40%), Henbury & Brentry (47%) and Hartcliffe & Withywood (49%). Three-quarters, or more, people feel they belong to their neighbourhood in Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze (85%), Redland (82%), Easton (77%), Windmill Hill (76%), Stoke Bishop (73%), Southville (73%) and Ashley (73%). Older people (68%) and women (64%) are more likely to feel that they belong to their neighbourhood. Disabled people (60%) and men (60%) are less likely to feel they belong to their neighbourhood.

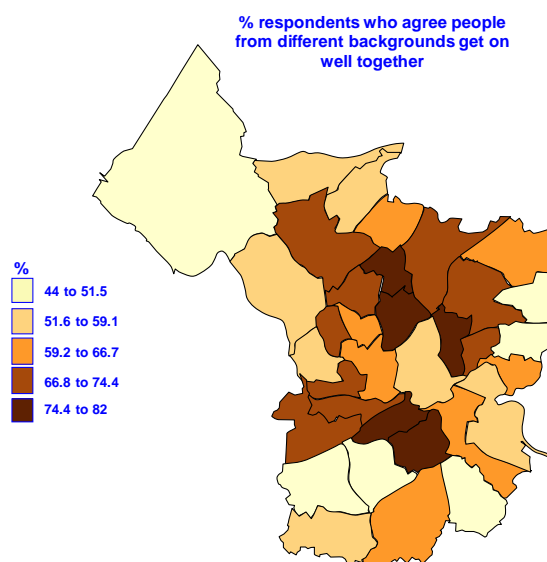
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas



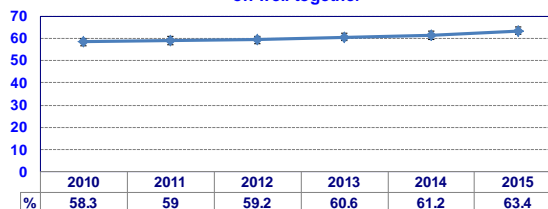
% respondents who agree people from different backgrounds get on well together

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	82	72	88
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	47	36	58
Bedminster	67	56	77
Bishopston & Ashley Down	79	68	87
Bishopsworth	46	36	57
Brislington East	59	48	70
Brislington West	64	53	74
Central	66	55	76
Clifton	59	47	70
Clifton Down	71	60	80
Cotham	66	55	76
Easton	80	71	87
Eastville	73	63	81
Filwood	48	37	58
Frome Vale	62	50	72
Hartcliffe & Withywood	52	43	61
Henbury & Brentry	52	42	63
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	60	50	70
Hillfields	48	38	59
Horfield	61	48	72
Hotwells & Harbourside	74	63	83
Knowle	75	66	82
Lawrence Hill	59	50	67
Lockleaze	71	60	79
Redland	74	64	82
St George Central	50	41	60
St George Troopers Hill	64	51	74
St George West	67	57	76
Southmead	53	42	63
Southville	74	65	81
Stockwood	44	31	58
Stoke Bishop	55	43	65
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	74	67	80
Windmill Hill	79	70	86
Bristol	63.4	61.6	65.2
Question number	rQ7c		
Sample size	3990		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	57.0	52.0	61.0
Older people	62.1	59.9	64.2
Disabled people	59.0	53.5	63.6
BME	72	66	77
Carer	66.0	62.0	69.0
LGBT	67	59	75
Male	62.8	60.0	65.5
Female	64.0	61.8	66.3
Christian	63.5	61.2	65.7
Muslim	74	59	85
No faith	66.6	64.3	68.8

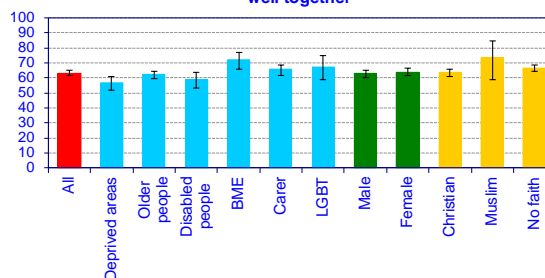
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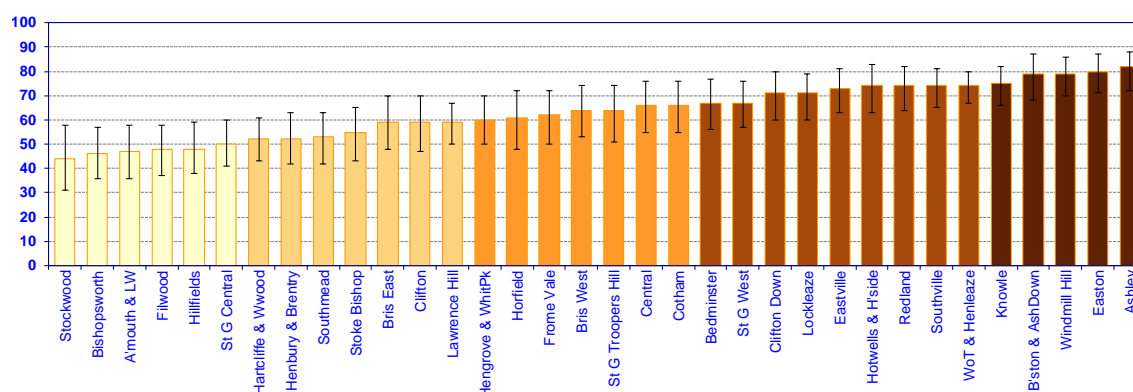
% respondents who agree people from different backgrounds get on well together



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



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

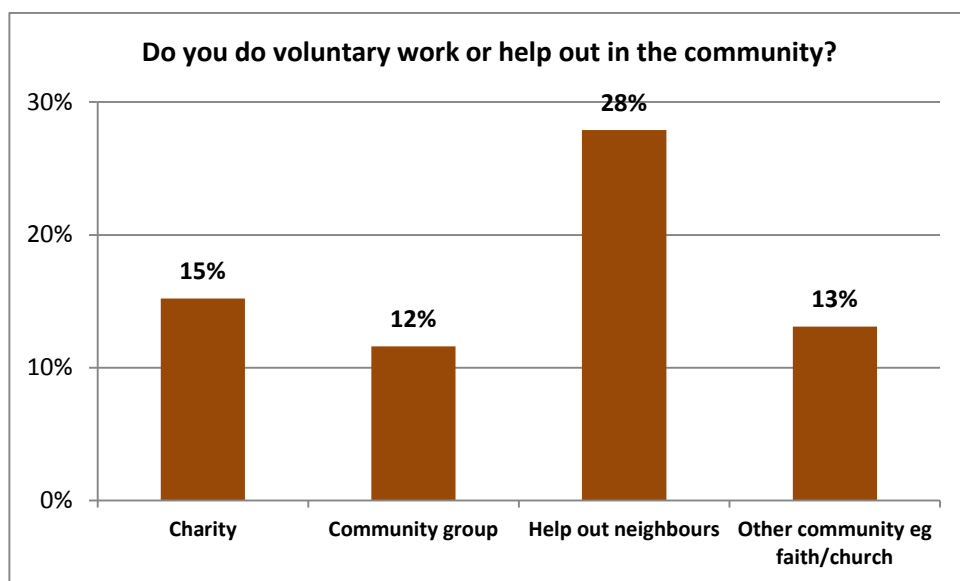


% respondents who do voluntary work or help out in the community at least 3 times a year

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.

Note - In 2015 this question was amended so as to better reflect the different types of informal community support that people do voluntarily, so there is no trend data available.

About a half of all residents (52%) volunteer at least three times a year. The level of volunteering is lower in deprived areas with 45% of people volunteering at least three times a year. The fewest volunteers can be found in Hartcliffe & Withywood (35%), Cotham (39%) and Stockwood (40%). The densest population of volunteers live in Redland, Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze, Bedminster and Clifton wards, where two-thirds of residents volunteer at least three times a year. More carers (69%) volunteered compared with non-carers (53%). Disabled people were the group least likely to volunteer, at 47%, whilst Christians (59%) and people of Muslim faith (69%) were more likely than the average to volunteer. Older people tended to volunteer more frequently than younger people, at 57% and 50% respectively.

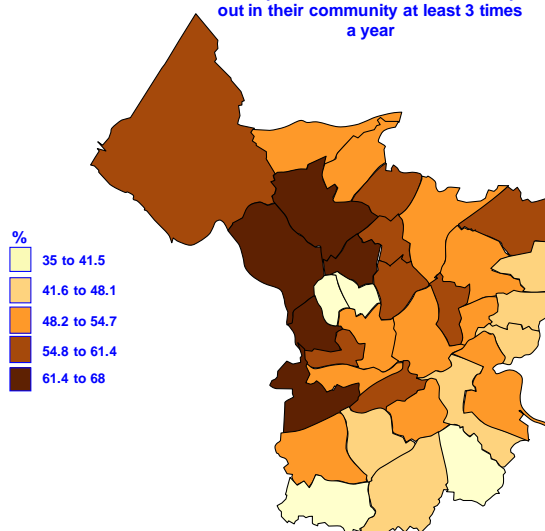


% respondents who volunteer or help out in their community at least 3 times a year

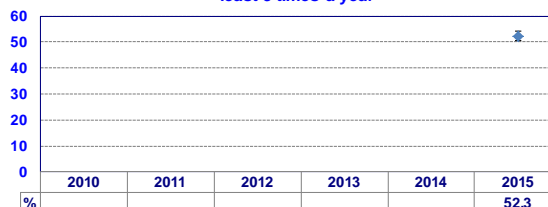
Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	58	48	68
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	55	44	66
Bedminster	65	56	73
Bishopston & Ashley Down	55	44	65
Bishopsworth	52	40	63
Brislington East	49	37	61
Brislington West	46	36	56
Central	50	39	61
Clifton	65	53	76
Clifton Down	41	31	53
Cotham	39	28	50
Easton	57	46	67
Eastville	50	40	60
Filwood	47	36	57
Frome Vale	60	47	72
Hartcliffe & Withywood	35	27	44
Henbury & Brentry	50	39	62
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	42	31	53
Hillfields	45	34	57
Horfield	57	45	69
Hotwells & Harbourside	57	44	68
Knowle	54	42	67
Lawrence Hill	51	41	61
Lockleaze	49	38	61
Redland	68	58	77
St George Central	42	32	51
St George Troopers Hill	47	36	59
St George West	50	39	61
Southmead	52	41	63
Southville	51	41	61
Stockwood	40	29	52
Stoke Bishop	62	50	73
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	67	59	74
Windmill Hill	61	49	71
Bristol	52.3	50.4	54.1
Question number	rQ12b		
Sample size	3679		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	45.0	41.0	49.0
Older people	56.9	54.6	59.1
Disabled people	47.0	41.8	52.5
BME	18	13	23
Carer	69.0	65.0	73.0
LGBT	59	50	68
Male	50.5	47.5	53.5
Female	54.1	51.7	56.4
Christian	59.0	56.7	61.3
Muslim	69	54	81
No faith	50.1	47.5	52.7

Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-worded such that there is no previous trend data available.

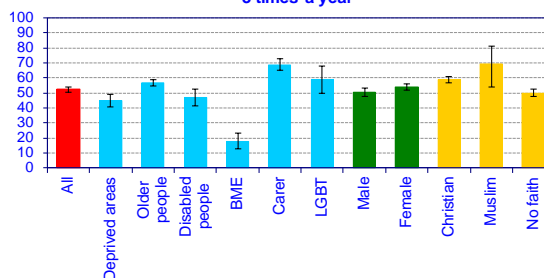
% respondents who volunteer or help out in their community at least 3 times a year



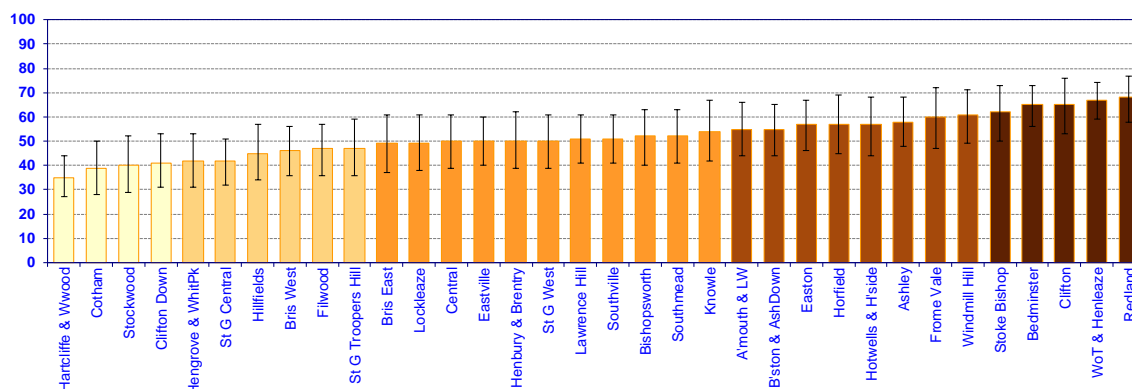
% respondents who volunteer or help out in their community at least 3 times a year



% respondents who volunteer or help out in their community at least 3 times a year



% respondents who volunteer or help out in their community at least 3 times a year



% respondents who think noise from neighbours is a problem ↓

% respondents who think noise from pubs, clubs and entertainment is a problem ↓

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 noisier neighbours, warmer weather and a lack of enforcement action to control noise.

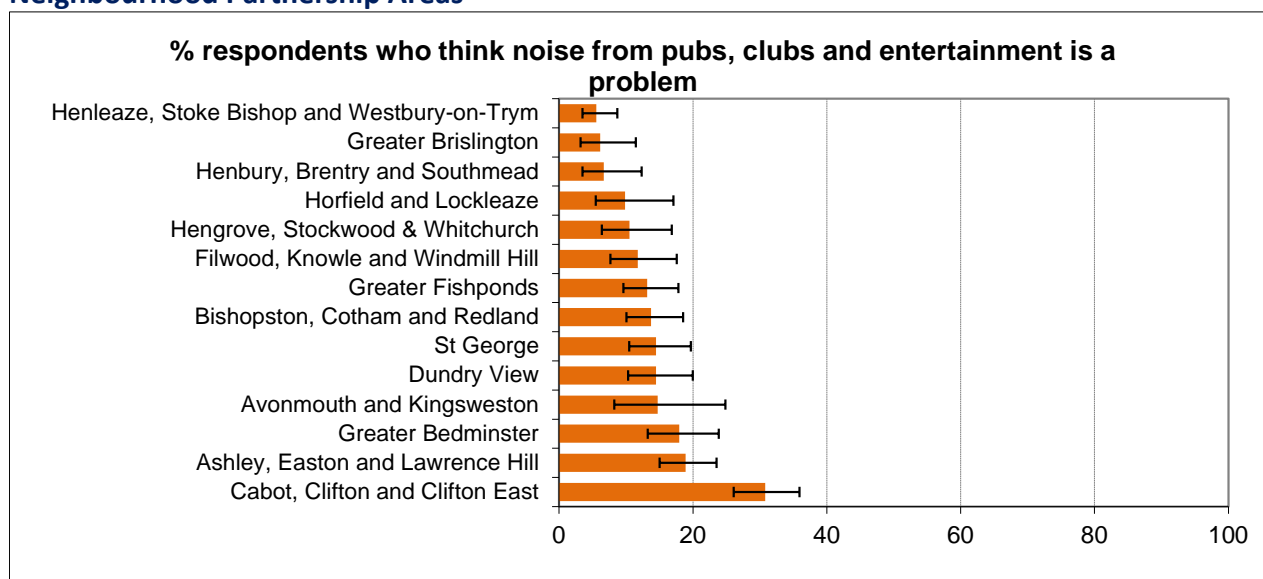
% respondents who think noise from neighbours is a problem ↓

The proportion of residents reporting problem noisy neighbours had been steadily increasing since 2010, when only 34% of residents reported a problem, rising to 41% of residents in 2013. However in 2014 the percentage of residents reporting a problem fell back to 35% and the decline has continued into 2015, measuring 32%. Noisy neighbours were more marked a problem in deprived neighbourhoods, where exactly half of residents (50%) said they had a problem. The wards where the worst offending takes place are Cotham (57%), Filwood (53%), Lawrence Hill (49%), Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston (48%) and Hartcliffe & Withywood (46%). This reflects areas of the city where there is high density population and flats. Noise was more of a problem for disabled people (38%) and carers (35%)

% respondents who think noise from pubs, clubs and entertainment is a problem ↓

The percentage of residents who said they experienced problematic noise from pubs, clubs and entertainment has fallen for the past two years from 21% in 2013, through 17% in 2014, to 15% in 2015. Unsurprisingly the greatest number of complainants live in Central ward, at 55%, where there is the highest concentration of venues.

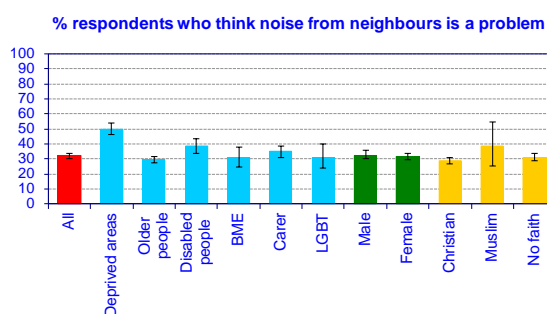
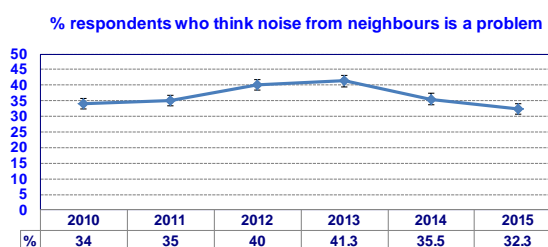
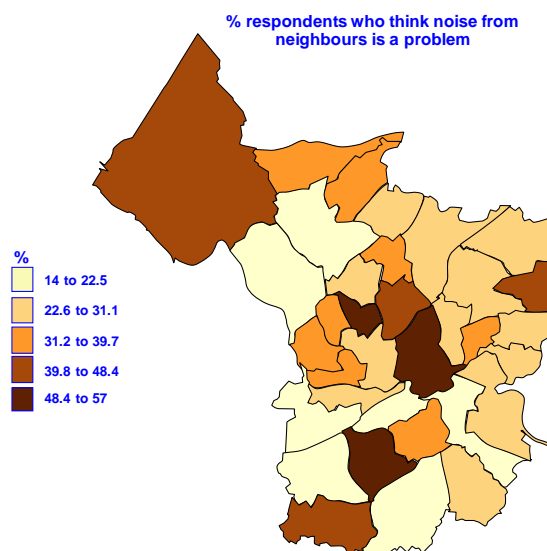
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas



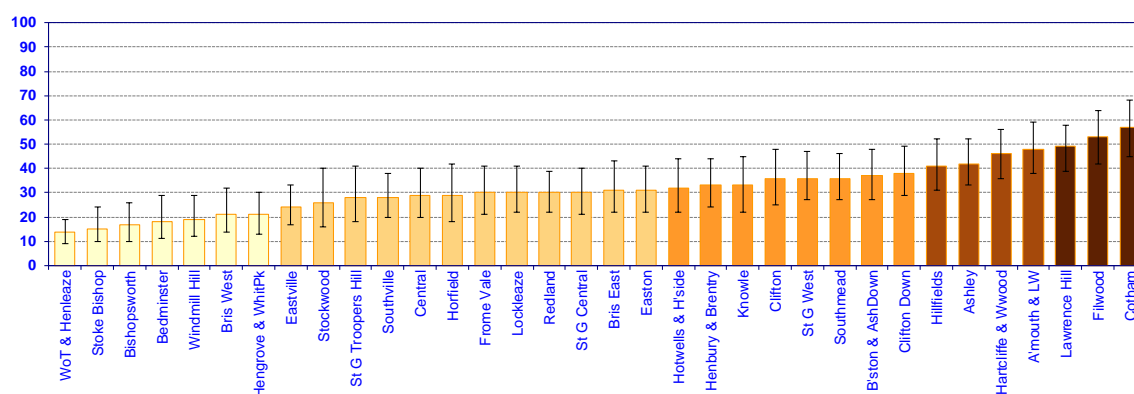
% respondents who think noise from neighbours is a problem

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	42	33	52
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	48	38	59
Bedminster	18	11	29
Bishopston & Ashley Down	37	27	48
Bishopsworth	17	10	26
Brislington East	31	22	43
Brislington West	21	14	32
Central	29	20	40
Clifton	36	25	48
Clifton Down	38	29	49
Cotham	57	45	68
Easton	31	22	41
Eastville	24	17	33
Filwood	53	42	64
Frome Vale	30	21	41
Hartcliffe & Withywood	46	36	56
Henbury & Brentry	33	24	44
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	21	13	30
Hillfields	41	31	52
Horfield	29	18	42
Hotwells & Harbourside	32	22	44
Knowle	33	22	45
Lawrence Hill	49	39	58
Lockleaze	30	22	41
Redland	30	22	39
St George Central	30	21	40
St George Troopers Hill	28	18	41
St George West	36	27	47
Southmead	36	27	46
Southville	28	20	38
Stockwood	26	16	40
Stoke Bishop	15	10	24
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	14	9	19
Windmill Hill	19	12	29
Bristol	32.3	30.6	34.1
Question number	rQ4c		
Sample size	3924		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	50.0	46.0	54.0
Older people	29.5	27.5	31.5
Disabled people	38.4	33.5	43.5
BME	31	25	38
Carer	35.0	31.0	39.0
LGBT	31	24	40
Male	32.7	30.0	35.6
Female	31.9	29.8	34.0
Christian	28.6	26.6	30.7
Muslim	39	26	54
No faith	31.3	29.0	33.6

Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-recorded such that there is no previous trend data available.



% respondents who think noise from neighbours is a problem



% respondents satisfied with leisure services / facilities ↓

% respondents satisfied with activities for children and young people

This indicator reflects general satisfaction with leisure facilities and services in the community. A low or decreasing value can indicate areas of the city where there is under-provision or poor quality facilities/services. Adequate and appropriate facilities will provide opportunities for people of all ages and abilities to interact in their community, promote independence and health and wellbeing.

% respondents satisfied with leisure services / facilities ↓

First introduced in 2012, when it measured 59%, satisfaction with leisure services / facilities rose significantly in 2013 to 67% but now has fallen to 52%.

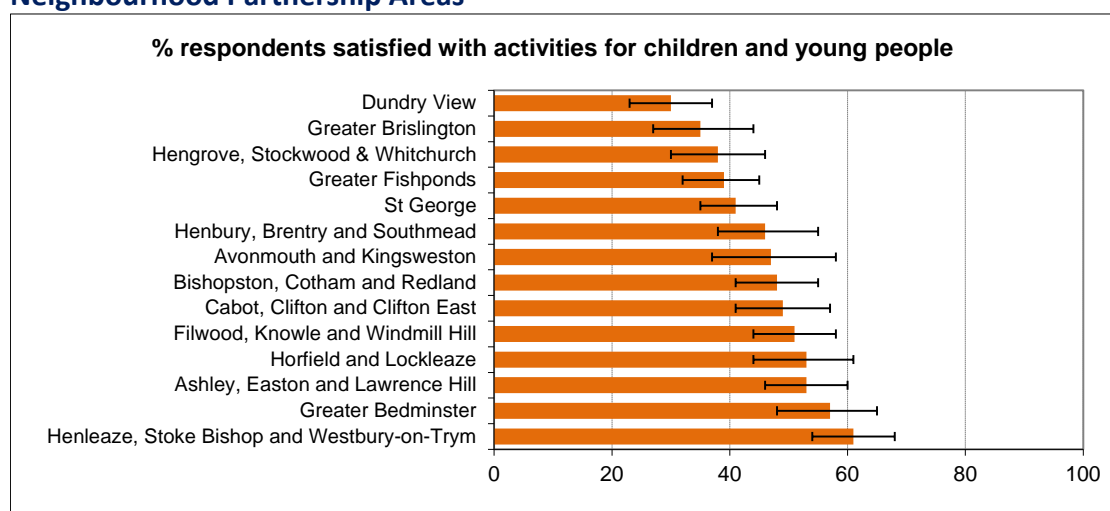
There is substantial geographical variation with two-fifths or fewer residents in Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston (30%), Brislington East (32%), Eastville (38%), Hillfields (39%), Filwood (40%), Frome Vale (40%) being satisfied with leisure services / facilities compared with more than three-fifths of residents in Southville (63%), Bishopston & Ashley Down (66%), Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze (68%), Clifton Down (73%) and Horfield (75%).

Men are significantly less satisfied than women, at 48% and 57% respectively. Disabled people, at 47%, had lower levels of satisfaction than non-disabled people, at 55%. Older people, at 50%, reported less satisfaction with leisure services than people aged 49 years and under, at 54%.

% respondents satisfied with activities for children and young people

Just under half of residents (47%) were satisfied with activities for children and young people. Satisfaction was lower in deprived areas (41%) and southern parts of the city, particularly in Hartcliffe & Withywood (23%), Brislington East (27%), Filwood (30%), Frome Vale (35%) and St George Central (36%). At least three out of five people were satisfied with children's and young people's activities in Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze (64%), Knowle (64%), Ashley (64%), Southville (63%) and Horfield (61%). People from Black and minority ethnic groups reported higher levels of satisfaction, at 56%. Satisfaction for carers was below average, at 40%.

Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

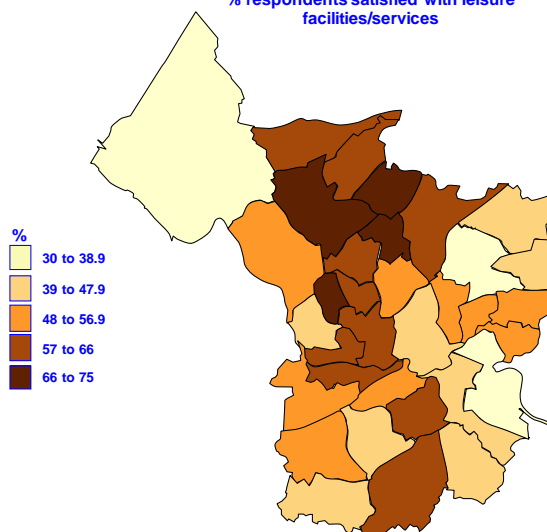


% respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	55	45	65
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	30	23	37
Bedminster	52	40	63
Bishopston & Ashley Down	66	55	75
Bishopsworth	50	38	61
Brislington East	32	22	43
Brislington West	42	31	53
Central	57	45	68
Clifton	47	36	59
Clifton Down	73	64	81
Cotham	59	46	70
Easton	48	37	59
Eastville	38	29	48
Filwood	40	30	51
Frome Vale	40	29	52
Hartcliffe & Withywood	44	34	53
Henbury & Brentry	59	49	69
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	62	51	71
Hillfields	39	29	50
Horfield	75	62	84
Hotwells & Harbourside	60	48	71
Knowle	63	52	73
Lawrence Hill	43	33	53
Lockleaze	63	51	73
Redland	59	49	68
St George Central	48	38	58
St George Troopers Hill	53	41	65
St George West	52	41	63
Southmead	59	47	69
Southville	63	53	72
Stockwood	46	34	59
Stoke Bishop	54	42	65
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	68	61	75
Windmill Hill	55	44	65
Bristol	52.4	50.6	54.3
Question number	rQ14g		
Sample size	3604		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	46.0	42.0	51.0
Older people	49.7	47.3	52.0
Disabled people	47.0	41.6	53.1
BME	55	49	62
Carer	51.0	46.0	55.0
LGBT	49	40	59
Male	47.9	45.1	50.7
Female	57.0	54.7	59.2
Christian	56.2	53.8	58.6
Muslim	62	47	75
No faith	51.6	49.0	54.1

Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-worded such that there is no previous trend data available.

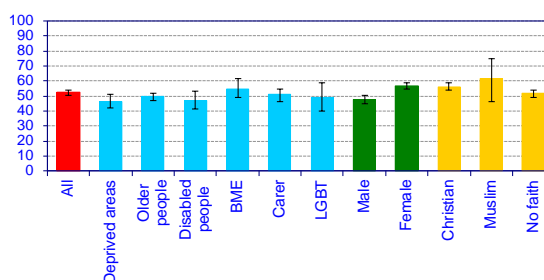
% respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services



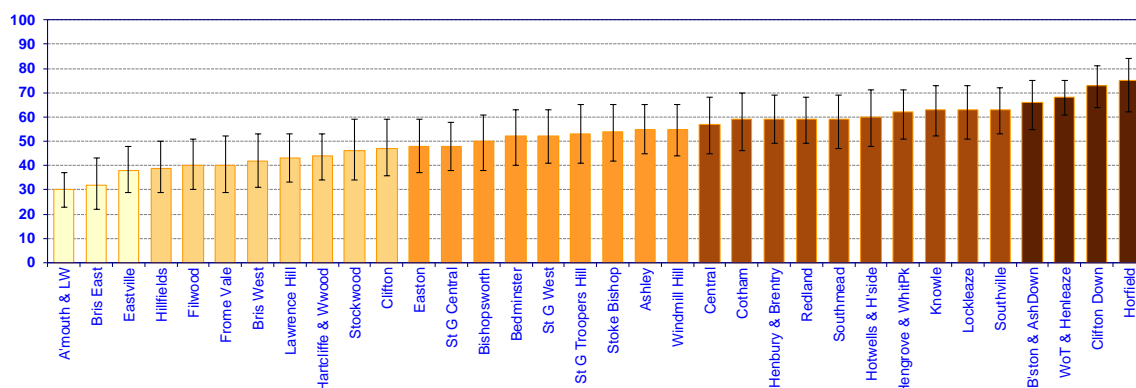
% respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services



% respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services



% respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services



% respondents who do not see family and friends as much as they would like to

% respondents who meet friends and family at least every week ↔

Reducing social isolation is a priority in Bristol's Health and Wellbeing Strategy. The quality and quantity of social relationships affect health behaviours, physical and mental health, and risk of mortality. Weak social connections can have physically and emotionally damaging effects resulting in depression, poor nutrition, decreased immunity, anxiety, fatigue and social stigma for the individual. Socially isolated older adults have longer stays in hospital, a greater number of GP visits, and are more dependent on homecare services. While social isolation amongst older people is being addressed by Bristol Ageing Better, people can be affected by social isolation at any age or stage of life.

These indicators are measures of social isolation. They can indicate the success of work with individuals and communities to identify who is at risk of social isolation and engage them in finding solutions.

% respondents who do not see family and friends as much as they would like to

In 2015, 18% of residents did not see friends and family enough or at all. This is not significantly different from what it measured in 2014 (20%).

People living in deprived areas were more likely to be socially isolated, at 21%, particularly in Lawrence Hill (28%) and Filwood (29%). Areas where social networks appeared to be stronger, with social isolation reported less, include Stockwood (9%) and Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze (11%). Disabled people were most at risk of social isolation, at 31%, and the social life of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people is also less satisfactory than the average, at 26%. The proportion of older people who didn't see family friends enough or at all was below average, at 15%.

% respondents who meet friends and family at least every week ↔

More than four-fifths (83%) of residents meet friends and family at least every week. This indicator has remained relatively stable over the last five years, measuring 82% in 2010.

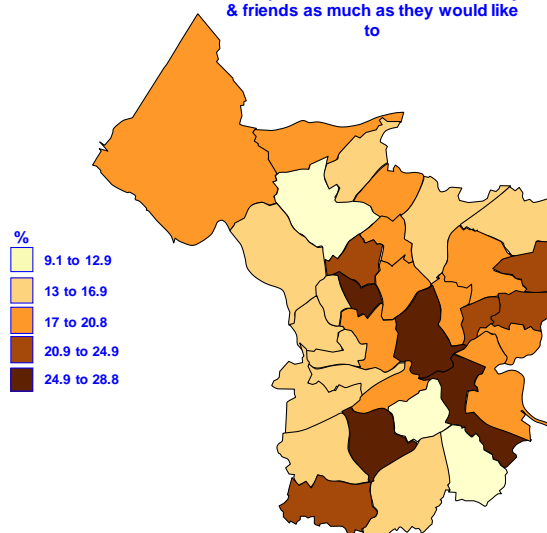
People living in deprived areas met friends and family less frequently, at 80%, particularly in Filwood (70%) and Lawrence Hill (75%), whilst the best social lives were experienced in Clifton (95%), Stockwood (93%) and Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze (89%). The most socially isolated groups were disabled people (74%), people belonging to Black and minority ethnic groups (74%) and people of Muslim faith (69%).

% respondents who do not see family & friends as much as they would like to

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	20	13	29
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	18	11	28
Bedminster	17	11	25
Bishopston & Ashley Down	20	13	31
Bishopsworth	17	10	26
Brislington East	20	13	30
Brislington West	25	17	37
Central	18	11	28
Clifton	15	8	25
Clifton Down	16	10	26
Cotham	27	19	38
Easton	18	11	27
Eastville	21	14	30
Filwood	29	20	40
Frome Vale	17	11	26
Hartcliffe & Withywood	22	15	31
Henbury & Brentry	17	11	27
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	13	7	23
Hillfields	23	16	34
Horfield	20	12	32
Hotwells & Harbourside	14	7	24
Knowle	13	7	23
Lawrence Hill	28	20	37
Lockleaze	14	7	24
Redland	22	15	32
St George Central	21	14	31
St George Troopers Hill	18	11	28
St George West	22	15	32
Southmead	16	10	25
Southville	16	11	25
Stockwood	9	5	17
Stoke Bishop	14	8	23
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	11	7	16
Windmill Hill	19	12	29
Bristol	18.5	17.1	20.0
Question number	rq10		
Sample size	4030		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	21.2	17.9	24.9
Older people	15.1	13.5	16.7
Disabled people	30.6	26.0	35.6
BME	22	17	28
Carer	20.0	16.8	23.4
LGBT	26	19	34
Male	17.7	15.6	20.0
Female	19.3	17.4	21.3
Christian	15.9	14.4	17.7
Muslim	16	8	31
No faith	19.2	17.3	21.3

Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-worded such that there is no previous trend data available.

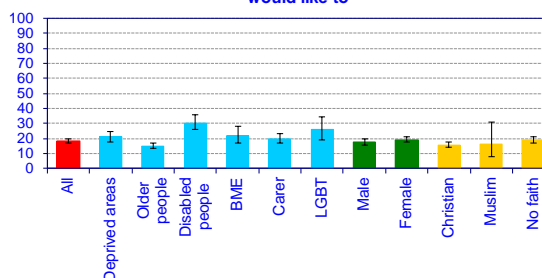
% respondents who do not see family & friends as much as they would like to



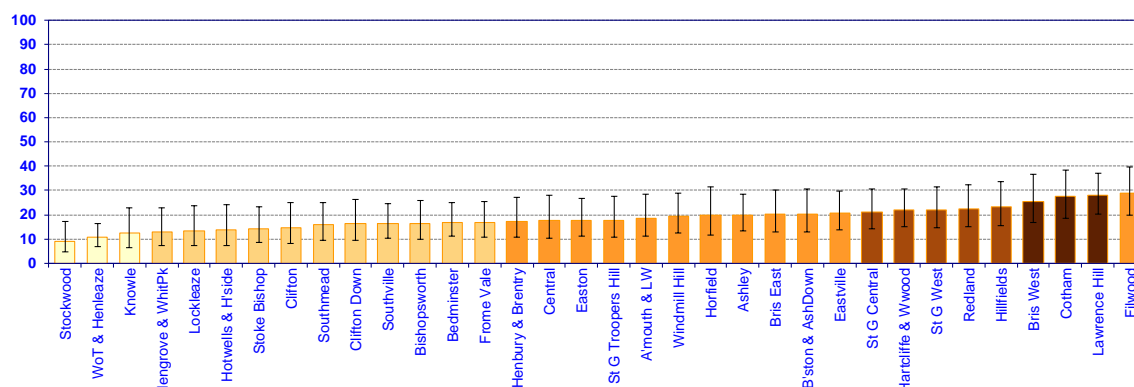
% respondents who do not see family & friends as much as they would like to



% respondents who do not see family & friends as much as they would like to



% respondents who do not see family & friends as much as they would like to



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 ↔

This indicator measures satisfaction with outdoor events and facilities in the city. A wide range of events take place in Bristol throughout the year including major festivals (e.g. Balloon Fiesta, Harbour Festival, VegFest), street parties (e.g. Make Sunday Special, Playing Out events), and many park events, sports and science events, etc. 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.

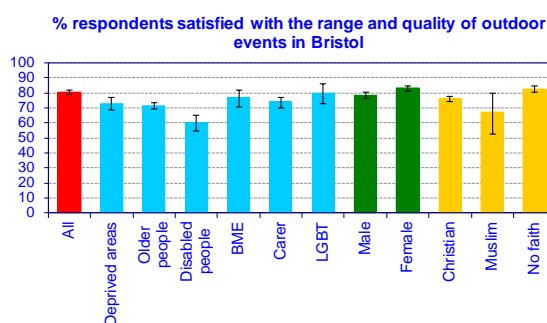
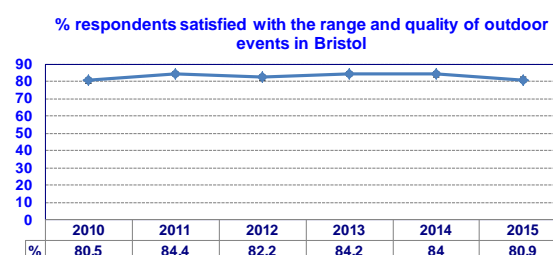
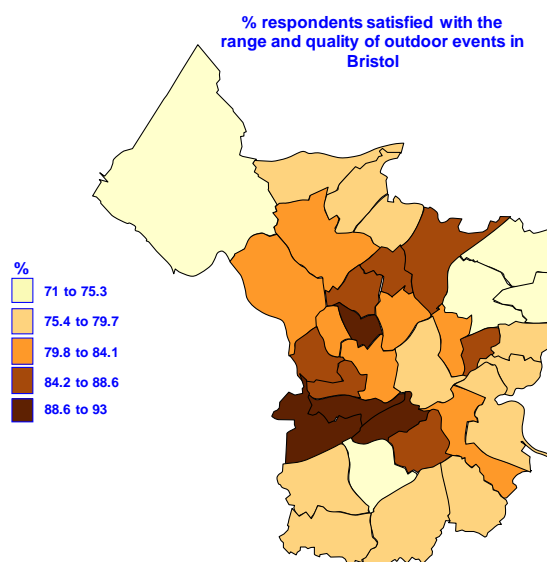
This indicator routinely has a very positive response, and 81% of residents were satisfied with Bristol's range and quality of outdoor events in 2015. This is lower than 2014 (84%), but similar to what it measured 5 years previously (80% in 2010).

Residents in all wards reported high levels of satisfaction with this indicator, with seven out of ten residents or more being satisfied in each ward. Wards with above average satisfaction were Windmill Hill (93%), Bedminster (90%), Southville (89%), Cotham (89%), Lockleaze (88%), Bishopston & Ashley Down (88%) and Knowle (87%). Deprived areas had lower levels of satisfaction, at 73%. Satisfaction was lowest for disabled people (60%), older people (72%) and carers (74%). Women were more satisfied than men, at 83% and 79% respectively.

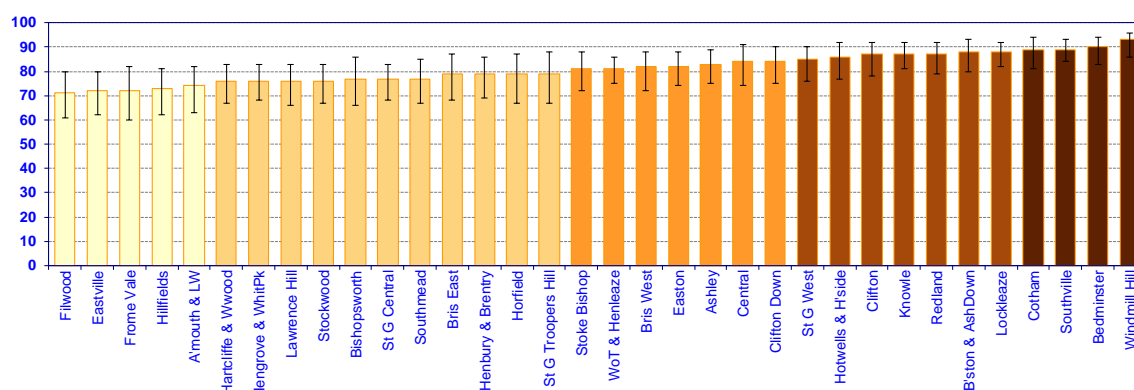
% respondents satisfied with the range and quality of outdoor events in Bristol

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	83	75	89
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	74	63	82
Bedminster	90	83	94
Bishopston & Ashley Down	88	80	93
Bishopsworth	77	66	86
Brislington East	79	68	87
Brislington West	82	72	88
Central	84	74	91
Clifton	87	78	92
Clifton Down	84	75	90
Cotham	89	81	94
Easton	82	74	88
Eastville	72	62	80
Filwood	71	61	80
Frome Vale	72	60	82
Hartcliffe & Withywood	76	67	83
Henbury & Brentry	79	69	86
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	76	68	83
Hillfields	73	62	81
Horfield	79	67	87
Hotwells & Harbourside	86	77	92
Knowle	87	81	92
Lawrence Hill	76	66	83
Lockleaze	88	82	92
Redland	87	79	92
St George Central	77	68	83
St George Troopers Hill	79	67	88
St George West	85	76	90
Southmead	77	67	85
Southville	89	84	93
Stockwood	76	67	83
Stoke Bishop	81	72	88
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	81	75	86
Windmill Hill	93	86	96
Bristol	80.9	79.5	82.2
Question number	rQ24		
Sample size	4014		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	73.0	69.0	77.0
Older people	71.5	69.4	73.5
Disabled people	60.0	54.8	65.2
BME	77	71	82
Carer	74.0	70.0	77.0
LGBT	80	73	86
Male	78.6	76.4	80.7
Female	83.2	81.4	84.8
Christian	76.1	74.2	78.0
Muslim	67	52	80
No faith	82.7	80.7	84.4

Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-worded such that there is no previous trend data available.



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



% respondents who are satisfied with libraries ↓

% respondents who are satisfied with museums and galleries ↔

These indicators measure satisfaction with some of the cultural facilities and services in the city. Satisfaction will decrease if residents are less happy with these facilities in Bristol and in their local neighbourhood.

% respondents who are satisfied with libraries ↓

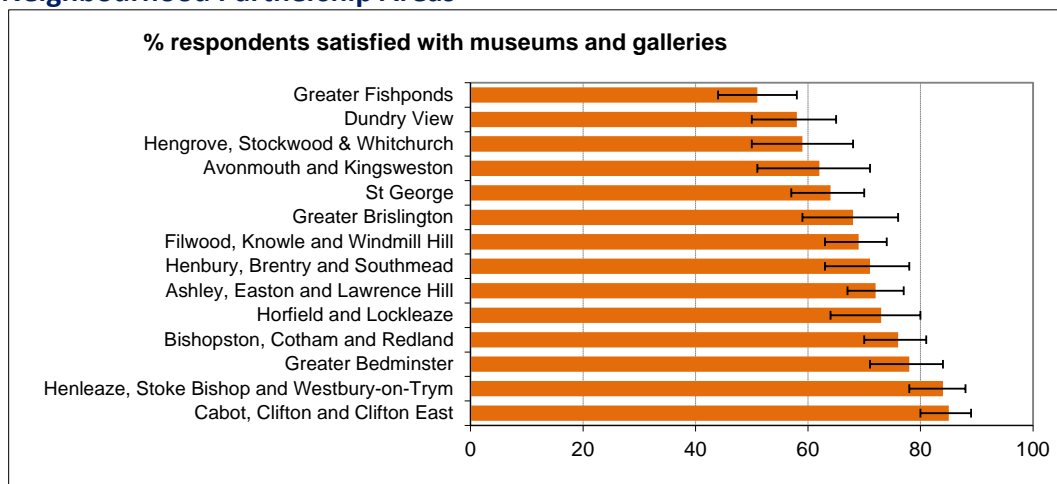
Satisfaction with Bristol's libraries has decreased over the past five years, reaching a low in 2015 with only three-fifths (60%) of residents being satisfied. People who had a library card were more likely to be satisfied, at 75%, than non-library card holders, at 44%. The satisfaction of residents living in deprived areas, at 57%, is lower than those in non-deprived areas, at 62%. Wards where less than half of people were satisfied were Bishopston & Ashley Down (42%), Eastville (42%), Filwood (47%), Windmill Hill (47%) and Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston (49%). Satisfaction was above average in Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze (83%), Southmead (80%), Hotwells & Harbourside (76%), Henbury & Brentry (74%), Clifton Down (73%) and Redland (72%). Men showed significantly lower rates of satisfaction (54%) compared to women (66%).

% respondents who are satisfied with museums and galleries ↔

70% of residents were satisfied with Bristol's museums and galleries in 2015. This is lower than 2014 (73%), but higher than what it measured 5 years previously (66% in 2010). People living in deprived areas, at 61%, tended to be less satisfied than those in non-deprived areas, at 74%. The lowest levels of satisfaction were found in Frome Vale (49%), Eastville (51%), Filwood (52%), Hillfields (52%), Hartcliffe & Withywood (54%), Stockwood (55%) and St George Central (59%). At least four out of five residents were satisfied in Clifton Down (90%), Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze (86%), Hotwells & Harbourside (86%), Clifton (85%), Central (82%), Redland (81%), Southville (80%) and Ashley (80%).

Disabled people, at 67%, were less satisfied than non-disabled people, at 75%. Proportionately fewer carers (68%) were satisfied compared to non-carers (74%). More women (74%) were satisfied with museums and galleries than men (67%).

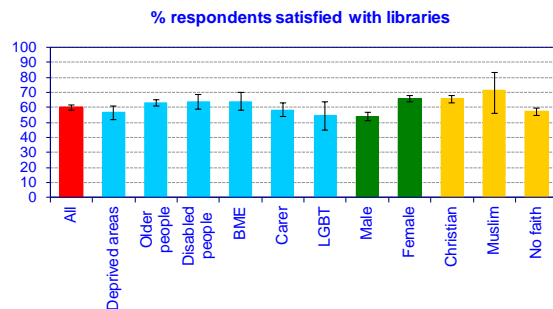
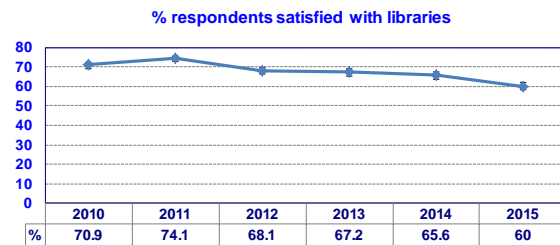
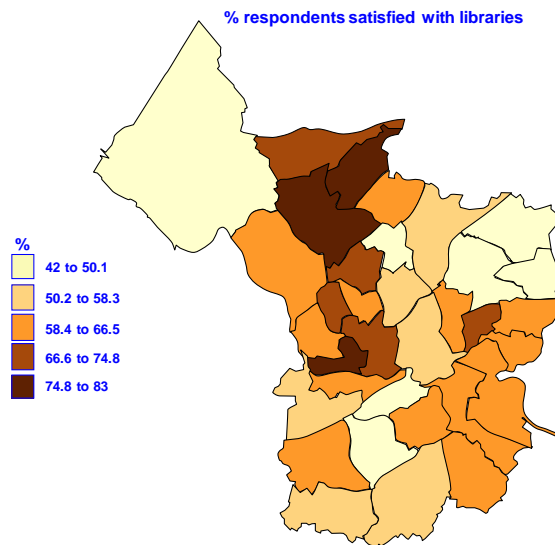
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas



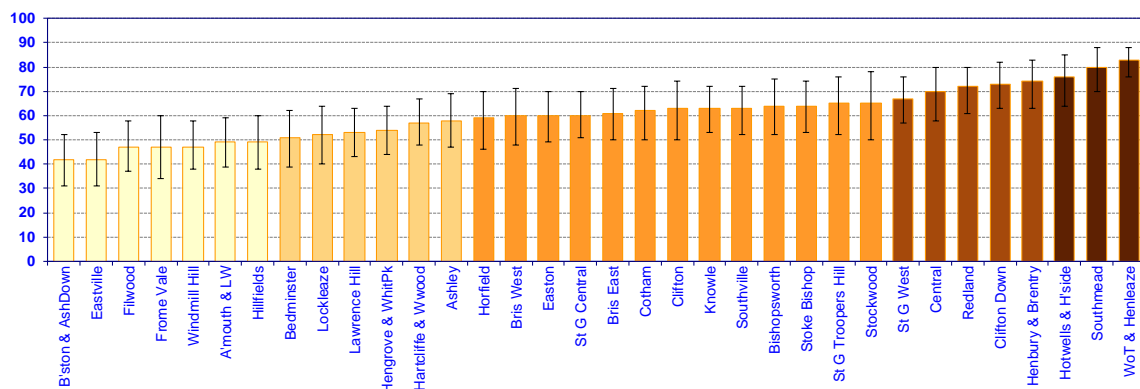
% respondents satisfied with libraries

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	58	47	69
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	49	39	59
Bedminster	51	39	62
Bishopston & Ashley Down	42	31	52
Bishopsworth	64	52	75
Brislington East	61	50	71
Brislington West	60	48	71
Central	70	58	80
Clifton	63	50	74
Clifton Down	73	63	82
Cotham	62	50	72
Easton	60	49	70
Eastville	42	31	53
Filwood	47	37	58
Frome Vale	47	34	60
Hartcliffe & Withywood	57	48	67
Henbury & Brentry	74	63	83
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	54	44	64
Hillfields	49	38	60
Horfield	59	46	70
Hotwells & Harbourside	76	64	85
Knowle	63	53	72
Lawrence Hill	53	43	63
Lockleaze	52	40	64
Redland	72	61	80
St George Central	60	51	70
St George Troopers Hill	65	52	76
St George West	67	57	76
Southmead	80	70	88
Southville	63	52	72
Stockwood	65	50	78
Stoke Bishop	64	53	74
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	83	76	88
Windmill Hill	47	38	58
Bristol	60.0	58.1	61.8
Question number	rQ14h		
Sample size	3515		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	57.0	52.0	61.0
Older people	62.9	60.7	65.1
Disabled people	64.0	58.6	69.0
BME	64	58	70
Carer	58.0	54.0	63.0
LGBT	55	45	64
Male	54.0	51.1	56.9
Female	65.8	63.5	68.1
Christian	65.6	63.3	67.8
Muslim	72	56	83
No faith	57.2	54.6	59.8

Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-worded such that there is no previous trend data available.



% respondents satisfied with libraries



A Flexible and Efficient Council

The council will need to change the way it engages with, and delivers services to, the citizens of Bristol. Its focus is on 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 ↔

% respondents dissatisfied with how the council runs things ↔

This headline indicator provides an overview of how Bristol citizens rate their satisfaction with services provided by the council. 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.

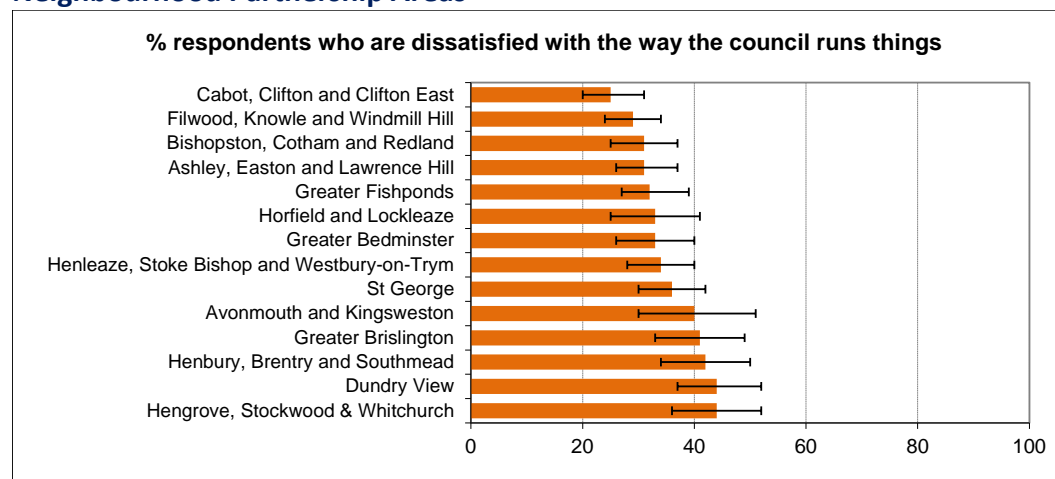
% respondents satisfied with how the council runs things ↔

In 2015, 36% of residents were satisfied with how the council runs things. Although lower than the 39% satisfaction recorded in 2010, this proportion has remained relatively stable in recent years, 2011 to 2015. There was variation across the city with lowest rates of satisfaction in Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston (20%), Bishopsworth (22%) and Henbury & Brentry (26%) and the highest in Central (54%). Satisfaction was lower for carers (28%) and older people (31%), but higher for people belonging to Black and minority ethnic groups.

% respondents dissatisfied with how the council runs things ↔

At 34%, the proportion of residents dissatisfied with how the council runs things remained unchanged from the previous year, 2014, and similar to what it measured in 2010 (33%). Highest rates of dissatisfaction are found in Bishopsworth (50%) and Brislington East (48%). Carers were more dissatisfied than non-carers, at 42% and 33% respectively. Older people, at 37%, were more likely to be dissatisfied than people aged 49 years and under, at 32%.

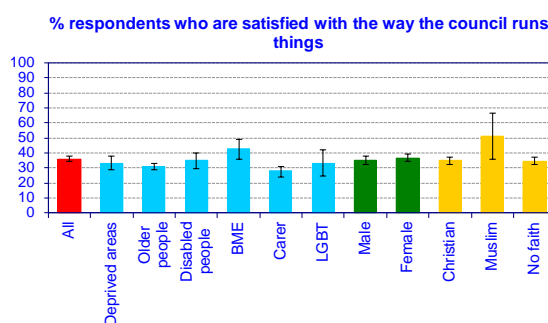
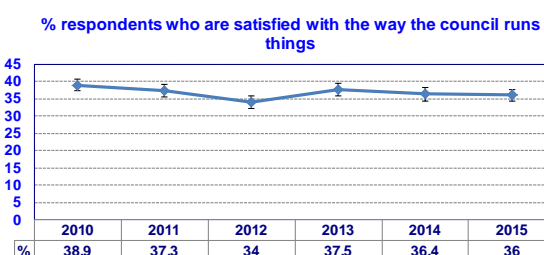
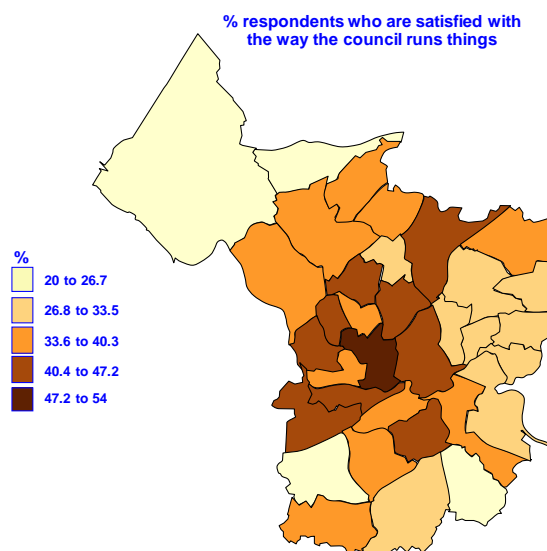
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas



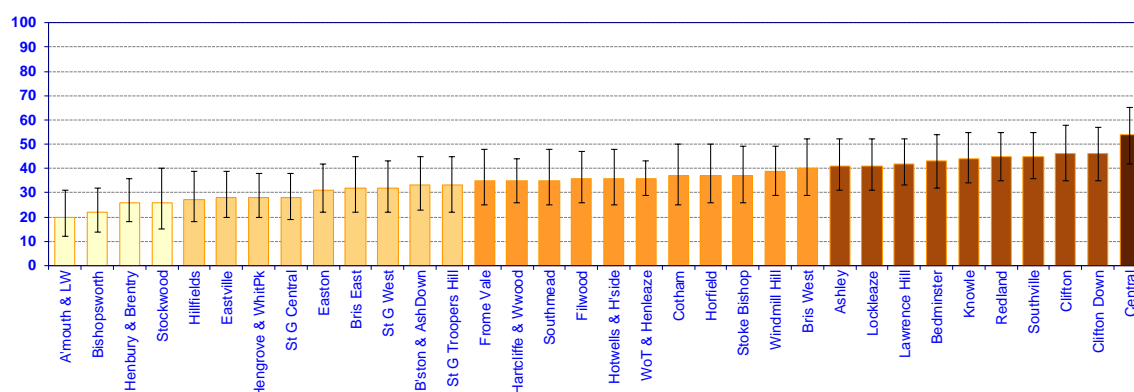
% respondents who are satisfied with the way the council runs things

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	41	31	52
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	20	12	31
Bedminster	43	32	54
Bishopston & Ashley Down	33	23	45
Bishopsworth	22	14	32
Brislington East	32	22	45
Brislington West	40	29	52
Central	54	42	65
Clifton	46	35	58
Clifton Down	46	35	57
Cotham	37	25	50
Easton	31	22	42
Eastville	28	20	39
Filwood	36	26	47
Frome Vale	35	25	48
Hartcliffe & Withywood	35	26	44
Henbury & Brentry	26	18	36
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	28	20	38
Hillfields	27	18	39
Horfield	37	26	50
Hotwells & Harbourside	36	25	48
Knowle	44	34	55
Lawrence Hill	42	33	52
Lockleaze	41	31	52
Redland	45	35	55
St George Central	28	19	38
St George Troopers Hill	33	22	45
St George West	32	22	43
Southmead	35	25	48
Southville	45	36	55
Stockwood	26	15	40
Stoke Bishop	37	26	49
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	36	29	43
Windmill Hill	39	29	49
Bristol	36.0	34.2	37.7
Question number	rrQ15b		
Sample size	3780		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	33.0	29.0	38.0
Older people	30.9	28.9	32.9
Disabled people	35.0	29.9	40.0
BME	43	36	49
Carer	28.0	24.0	31.0
LGBT	33	25	42
Male	35.0	32.3	37.9
Female	36.9	34.7	39.1
Christian	34.9	32.7	37.1
Muslim	52	36	67
No faith	34.6	32.2	37.0

Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-worded such that there is no previous trend data available.



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



% respondents who agree the Council provides value for money ↑

% respondents who disagree the Council provides value for money ↓

This indicator is a measure of Council productivity and 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 but is now tracked using the Quality of Life survey.

% respondents who agree the Council provides value for money ↑

In 2015, 38% of residents agreed that the Council provides value for money, similar to 2014 (37%), but a significant increase compared to the 33% who agreed in 2010.

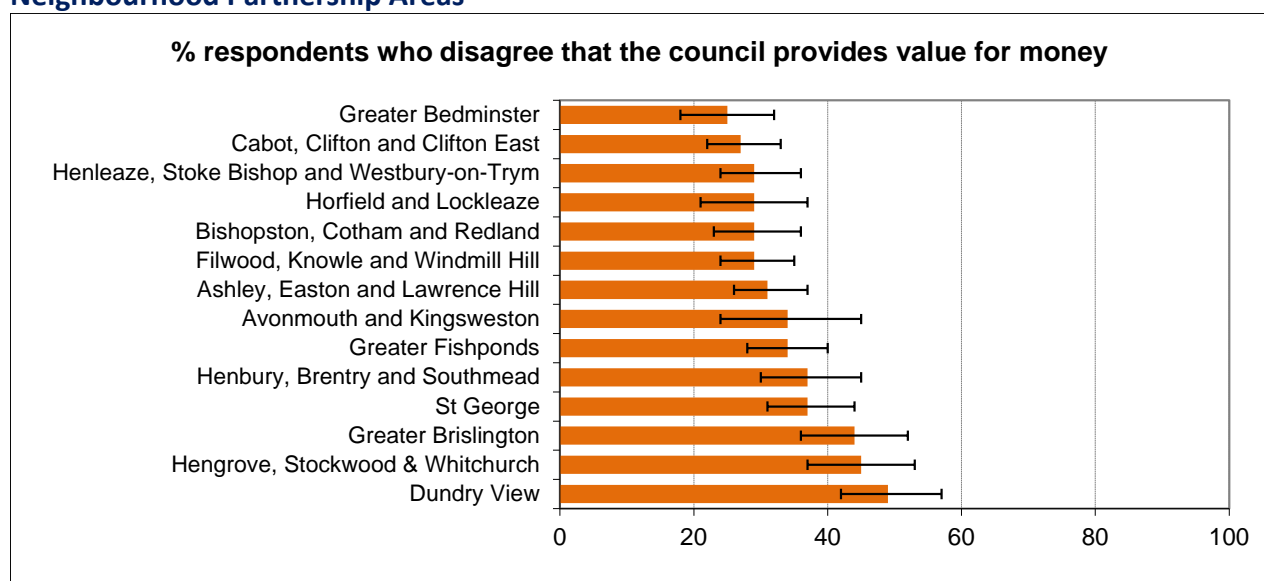
There was some variation in the city, with the fewest people agreeing with the proposition that the Council provides value for money living in Bishopsworth (22%) and Filwood (26%), whilst the most agreement found in Southville (48%). Carers were the group with below average levels of agreement, at 33%.

% respondents who disagree the Council provides value for money ↓

The proportion of residents who disagree that the Council provides value for money has oscillated in the past 4 years over the range 30% to 35%, and measured 33% in 2015. This still represents a 5-year fall from the 39% recorded in 2010.

Higher rates of disagreement were found in deprived areas and particularly in the south-east. The percentage of people who thought the Council did not provide value for money was above average in Bishopsworth (53%), Hengrove & Whitchurch Park (48%), Hartcliffe & Withywood (47%) and Brislington East (46%). People with the lowest levels of disagreement lived in Redland (23%), Southville (23%), Windmill Hill (23%) and Westbury-on-Trym (26%). Carers disagreed more than non-carers, at 37% and 31% respectively. Men, at 36%, were more likely to disagree than women, at 31%.

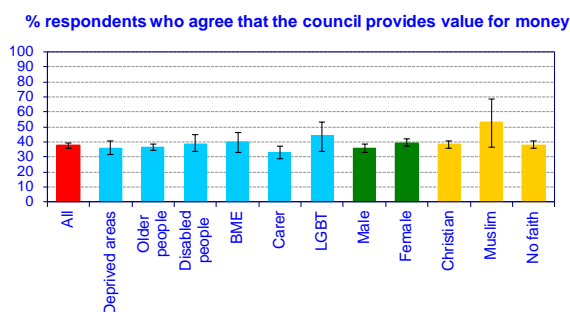
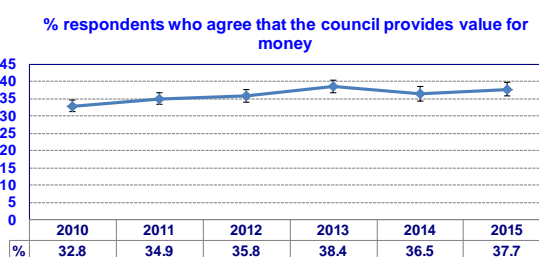
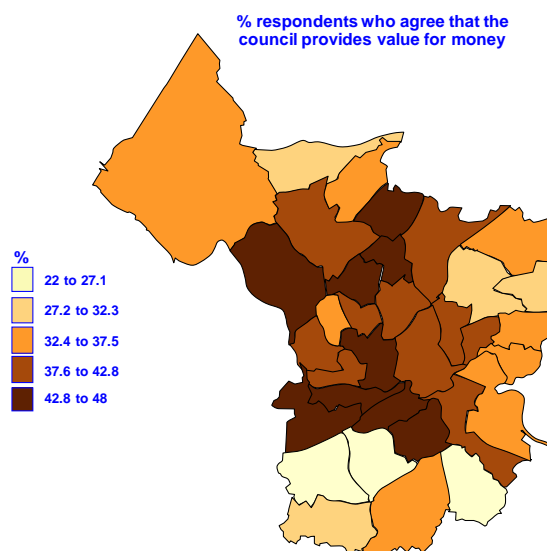
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas



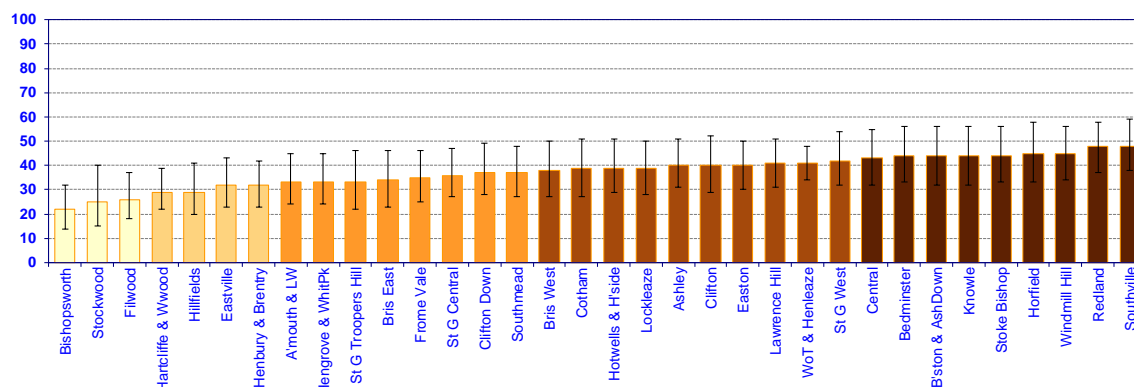
% respondents who agree that the council provides value for money

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	40	31	51
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	33	24	45
Bedminster	44	33	56
Bishopston & Ashley Down	44	32	56
Bishopsworth	22	14	32
Brislington East	34	23	46
Brislington West	38	27	50
Central	43	32	55
Clifton	40	29	52
Clifton Down	37	28	49
Cotham	39	27	51
Easton	40	30	50
Eastville	32	23	43
Filwood	26	18	37
Frome Vale	35	25	46
Hartcliffe & Withywood	29	22	39
Henbury & Brentry	32	23	42
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	33	24	45
Hillfields	29	20	41
Horfield	45	33	58
Hotwells & Harbourside	39	29	51
Knowle	44	32	56
Lawrence Hill	41	31	51
Lockleaze	39	28	50
Redland	48	37	58
St George Central	36	27	47
St George Troopers Hill	33	22	46
St George West	42	32	54
Southmead	37	27	48
Southville	48	38	59
Stockwood	25	15	40
Stoke Bishop	44	33	56
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	41	34	48
Windmill Hill	45	34	56
Bristol	37.7	35.8	39.6
Question number	rrQ15a		
Sample size	3632		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	36.0	32.0	41.0
Older people	36.3	34.2	38.5
Disabled people	39.0	34.1	44.8
BME	40	33	46
Carer	33.0	29.0	37.0
LGBT	44	34	53
Male	35.8	32.9	38.8
Female	39.6	37.2	42.1
Christian	38.4	36.1	40.8
Muslim	53	37	69
No faith	38.2	35.7	40.7

Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-worded such that there is no previous trend data available.



% respondents who agree that the council provides value for money



% respondents who agree a directly elected Mayor will improve / is improving leadership of the city ↔

% respondents who disagree a directly elected Mayor will improve / is improving leadership of the city ↑

This question was first asked in 2012 just prior to the election of Bristol's first elected Mayor, to establish a baseline of whether people expected leadership in Bristol to improve once a Mayor was in place. It has subsequently been asked every year since. Note – it is not intended to reflect satisfaction with the individual Mayor, but with the principle of Mayoral leadership.

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

In 2015, 38% of people agreed that a Mayor was improving leadership of the city, not significantly different from the 40% measured in 2014, but lower than the 2012 baseline (41%).

There was considerable variation across the city with fewer people in deprived areas (27%) agreeing that a Mayor was improving leadership. Support for the mayoral model was weakest in Hengrove & Whitchurch Park (20%), Hillfields (21%), Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston (22%), Hartcliffe & Withywood (22%) and Henbury & Brentry (26%). Stronger backing for the idea of a directly elected Mayor could be found in Southville (57%), Redland (53%), Cotham (52%), Clifton (51%) and Windmill Hill (50%). Approval of Mayoral leadership was lower for disabled people (27%), carers (29%) and older people (33%). The leadership provided by a Mayor found more favour with people belonging to Black and minority ethnic groups (46%) and people of Muslim faith (58%). Men were more likely to endorse the concept of a Mayor compared to women, at 42% and 34% respectively.

% respondents who disagree a directly elected Mayor is improving leadership of the city ↑

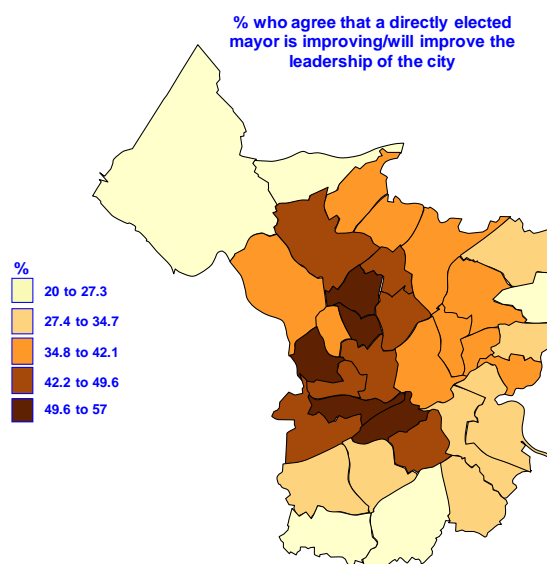
The proportion of residents who disagreed with the proposition that a Mayor is improving the leadership of the city in 2015 (32%) was similar to 2014 (31%). This represents a considerable increase from the 22% measured in 2012 and 2013, and is consonant with a corresponding decrease in the percentage of respondents who were uncommitted as to their agreement or disagreement.

In general, wards further the centre of Bristol reported higher levels of disagreement (i.e. people who did not agree that a Mayor is improving leadership), notably Bishopsworth (56%), Hengrove & Whitchurch Park (52%), Stockwood (46%), Brislington East (45%), Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston (45%) and Hillfields (43%). The lowest rates of disagreement were expressed in Central (12%), Clifton (13%), Clifton Down (14%), Cotham (14%), Hotwells & Harbourside (14%), Bishopston & Ashley Down (20%), Redland (20%) and Southville (20%). More people disagreed in deprived areas, at 41%. Disagreement was more prevalent amongst carers (45%), older people (43%) and disabled people (45%). Fewer people belonging to Black and minority ethnic groups and people of Muslim faith disagreed with the proposition, at 22% and 13% respectively.

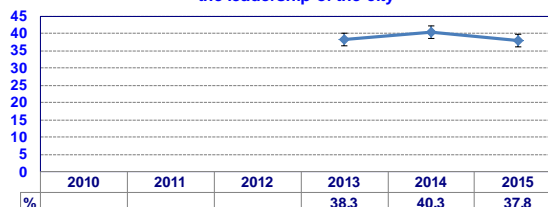
% who agree that a directly elected mayor is improving/will improve the leadership of the city

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	43	33	54
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	22	14	33
Bedminster	47	36	58
Bishopston & Ashley Down	46	36	57
Bishopsworth	31	20	43
Brislington East	33	23	44
Brislington West	31	21	42
Central	45	34	56
Clifton	51	39	62
Clifton Down	41	31	52
Cotham	52	41	63
Easton	42	32	52
Eastville	36	27	46
Filwood	33	24	43
Frome Vale	32	21	45
Hartcliffe & Withywood	22	16	31
Henbury & Brentry	26	19	36
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	20	13	30
Hillfields	21	14	30
Horfield	42	30	54
Hotwells & Harbourside	43	33	55
Knowle	45	34	56
Lawrence Hill	39	31	48
Lockleaze	38	28	48
Redland	53	43	62
St George Central	29	21	38
St George Troopers Hill	35	25	47
St George West	40	30	51
Southmead	36	26	47
Southville	57	47	66
Stockwood	31	20	45
Stoke Bishop	41	30	52
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	43	36	50
Windmill Hill	50	40	60
Bristol	37.8	36.1	39.6
Question number	rrrQ16		
Sample size	4033		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	27.0	23.0	31.0
Older people	33.3	31.4	35.3
Disabled people	26.9	22.6	31.6
BME	46	40	53
Carer	29.0	26.0	33.0
LGBT	36	28	46
Male	42.1	39.3	44.9
Female	33.6	31.5	35.7
Christian	34.5	32.4	36.7
Muslim	58	43	71
No faith	41.7	39.3	44.2

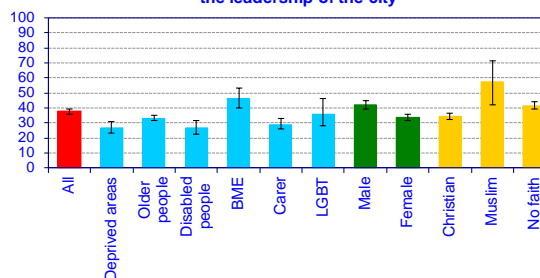
Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-worded such that there is no previous trend data available.



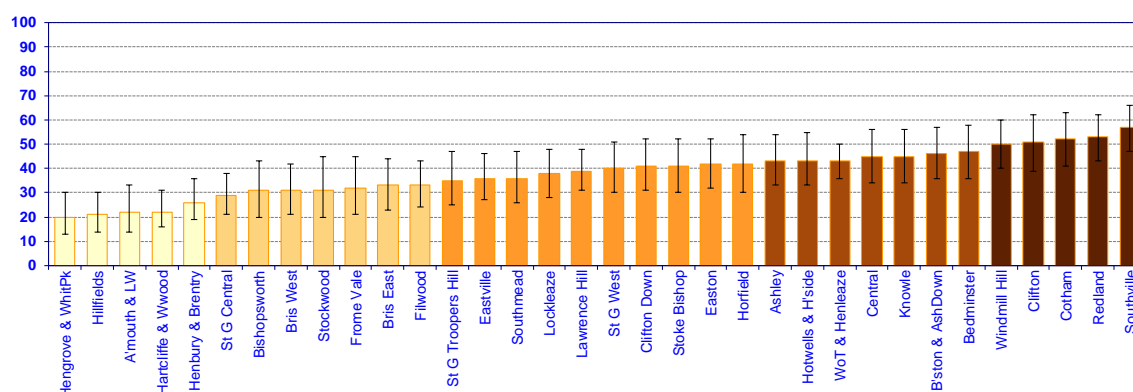
% who agree that a directly elected mayor is improving/will improve the leadership of the city



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



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



% respondents who agree they can influence decisions that affect their local area ↔

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

This indicator can relate to a number of different areas provided by the council and partners. It measures the extent to which citizens can influence services and decisions locally and feel part of the democratic process. A high or increasing value will indicate a responsive and enabling council.

% respondents who agree they can influence decisions that affect their local area ↔

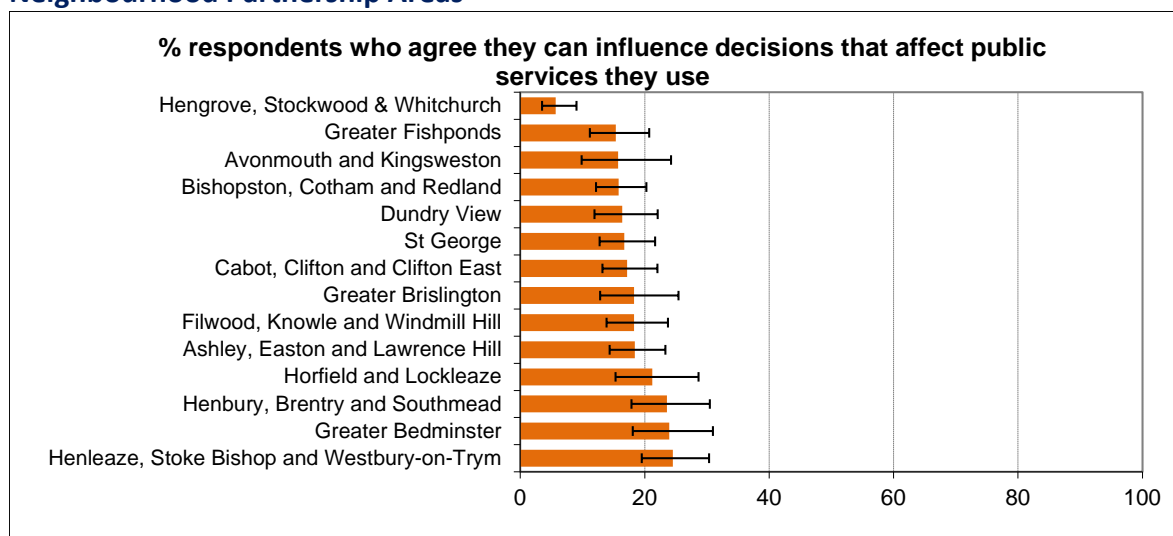
Only a quarter of residents (25%) felt they could influence decisions about their local area. The indicator has remained stable, over the range 23% to 26%, for the past four years, since a slight rise in the percentage who felt influential in 2011 (from 22% in 2010 to 25%).

Just one in five people (20%) felt they could influence decisions that affected their local area. Residents felt the least influential in Hengrove & Whitchurch Park (11%), Stockwood (12%), Filwood (14%), Hillfields (14%) and St George Central (15%). The highest proportion of people who thought they could influence decisions lived in Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze, but this was still only two out of five (40%) residents. Equalities analysis didn't show any differences between groups.

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

Less than one in five of residents (18%) believed they could influence decisions about public services, similar to the proportion reported for the past five years. People were particularly skeptical in Stockwood (5%), Hengrove & Whitchurch Park (6%), Bishopsworth (9%) and Clifton (11%). There was less doubt expressed in Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze (25%) and Southmead (30%) that their views would be taken into account. Both people belonging to Black and minority ethnic groups and people of Muslim faith had greater trust in their ability to influence decisions, at 25% and 38% respectively.

Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

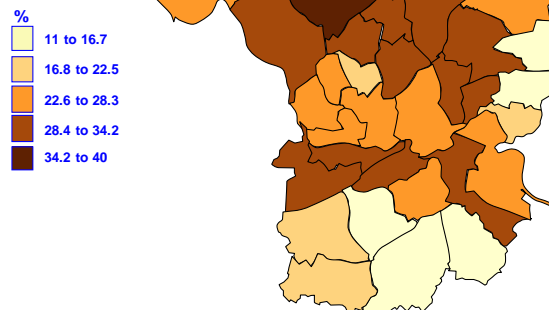


% respondents who agree they can influence decisions that affect their local area

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	31	22	42
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	24	16	33
Bedminster	31	21	43
Bishopston & Ashley Down	32	23	42
Bishopsworth	21	13	33
Brislington East	24	16	36
Brislington West	29	20	40
Central	27	18	39
Clifton	28	19	40
Clifton Down	24	16	33
Cotham	21	14	30
Easton	29	20	40
Eastville	32	24	42
Filwood	14	8	24
Frome Vale	26	17	38
Hartcliffe & Withywood	21	14	30
Henbury & Brentry	20	14	29
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	11	6	18
Hillfields	14	8	24
Horfield	21	13	32
Hotwells & Harbourside	25	16	37
Knowle	26	17	37
Lawrence Hill	26	19	34
Lockleaze	30	21	40
Redland	32	24	42
St George Central	15	9	23
St George Troopers Hill	21	12	33
St George West	32	23	43
Southmead	24	16	35
Southville	30	22	39
Stockwood	12	7	20
Stoke Bishop	29	19	41
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	40	33	47
Windmill Hill	31	22	41
Bristol	25.3	23.7	26.9
Question number	rQ7a		
Sample size	3979		
Year	2015		
Deprived Areas	20.0	17.0	24.0
Older people	25.2	23.3	27.1
Disabled people	23.7	19.5	28.6
BME	27	22	34
Carer	27.0	23.0	30.0
LGBT	25	18	34
Male	23.7	21.4	26.2
Female	26.8	24.8	28.9
Christian	26.9	25.0	29.0
Muslim	36	23	52
No faith	24.8	22.7	27.1

Please note - these are for the new wards for Bristol City Council, effective May 2016. Also, a few indicators are new or have been re-worded such that there is no previous trend data available.

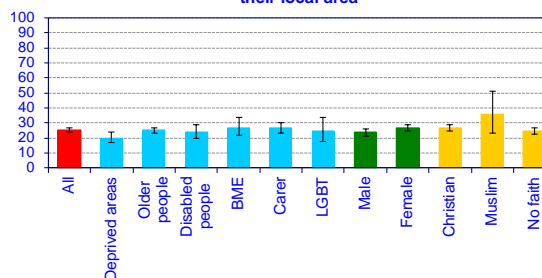
% respondents who agree they can influence decisions that affect their local area



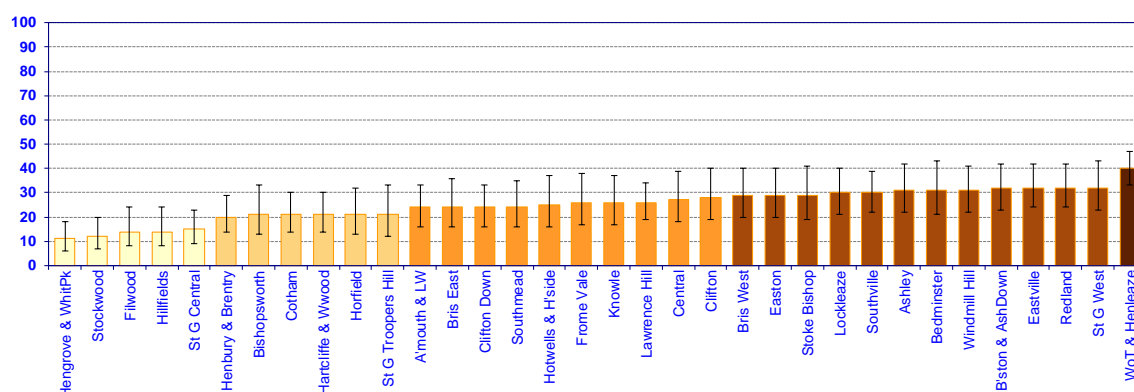
% respondents who agree they can influence decisions that affect their local area



% respondents who agree they can influence decisions that affect their local area



% respondents who agree they can influence decisions that affect their local area



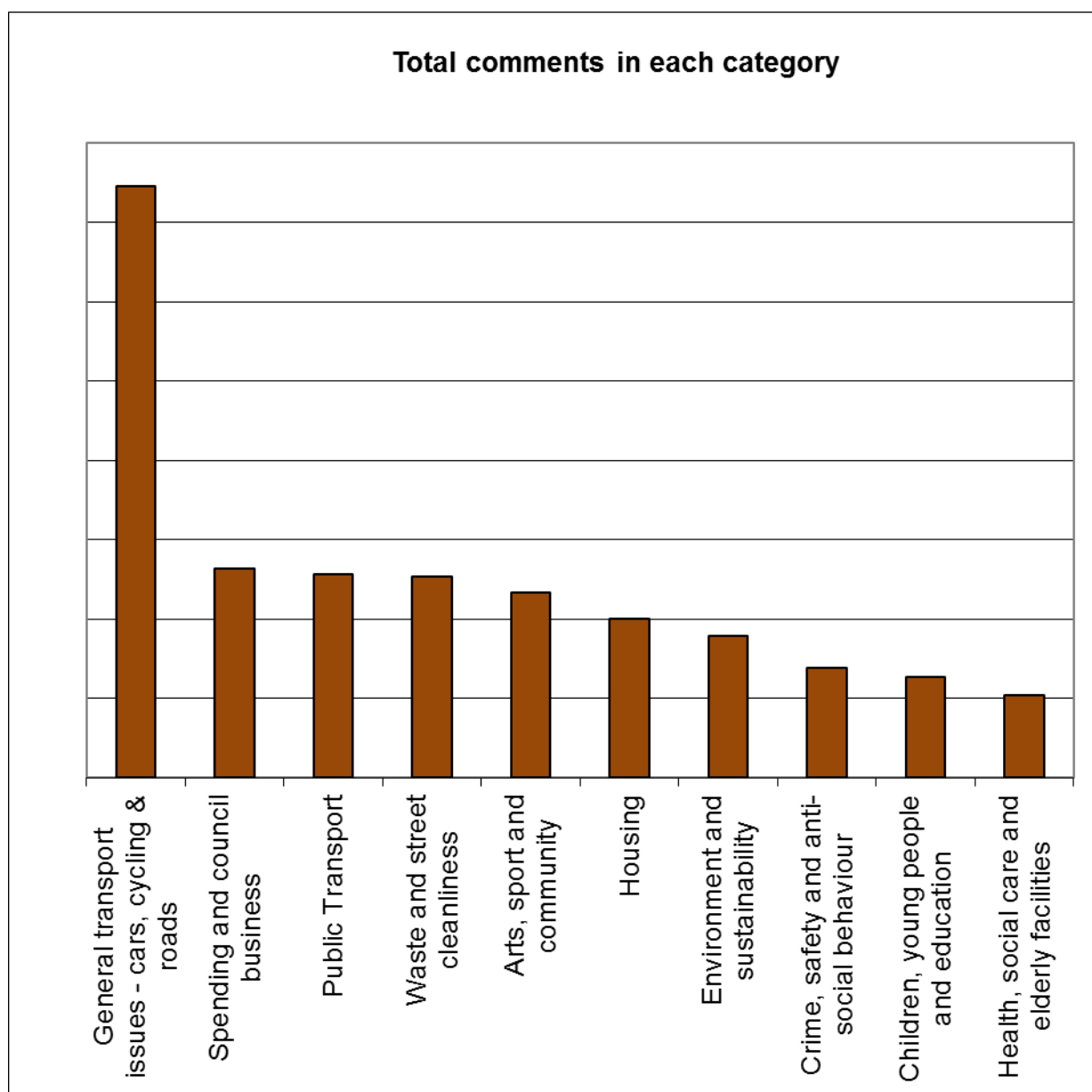
Citizens' Priorities

What would you like to see happen in Bristol in the future?

At the end of the survey, respondents were given the opportunity to briefly state which issue or aspiration regarding Bristol was at the forefront of their minds: "What would you like to see happen in Bristol in the future?". Approximately 1900 comments were received, and frequently more than one topic was mentioned. These comments were roughly sorted into categories using keyword lists, and then the categories most frequently mentioned were reviewed further.

The categories that were commented on most frequently are:

1. General transport issues – cars, cycling & roads
2. Spending and council business
3. Public Transport
4. Waste and street cleanliness
5. Arts, sport and community
6. Housing



General transport issues – cars, cycling & roads

The greatest number of comments, in this category, was about parking followed, in order of frequency, by commuting and congestion; cars; 20 mph zones; maintenance of roads and pavements; cycling and cyclists; speed and traffic calming.

Of the comments on traffic, the largest proportion was on reducing congestion.

Of the comments on 20mph zones, the majority wanted the zones removed, although many said they would want them kept outside schools.

The majority of comments on cycling were about the need for improving cycling infrastructure to support more cycling, although there were also a large number of comments on the need for stricter laws for cyclists (e.g. cycling on pavements, insurance).

Spending and council business

The largest proportion of comments in this category in 2015 were critical of the Mayor.

Public Transport

The majority of comments in this category wanted an improvement to the bus service. Those comments which went into more detail specified that they wanted more buses and more bus routes covered. There were also a large number of comments asking for cheaper bus fares.

Waste and street cleanliness

The largest proportion of the comments on waste was about ensuring that the streets were clear of litter. There were also large numbers of comments complaining about dog fouling, fly tipping and the general waste collection.

Housing

The largest number of comments was about the need for affordable housing, followed by the need for more housing, in general, to be built.



Understanding the results

Each question asked in the survey is measuring at least one quality of life indicator, and these indicators are described in this report. Only a selection of results from the 2015 Quality of Life survey are included in this report. For the complete collection of results and more information about the survey see www.bristol.gov.uk/qualityoflife

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 and traffic light colours are used in this report to illustrate trends that are of statistical significance. The symbols reflect the following trends:

Getting worse ↓↑

Standing still, no trend ↔

Getting better ↓↑

These traffic light symbols change colour when an indicator estimate (measured in the 2015 survey) is significantly different from an earlier year, using statistical analysis based on the t-test, and visual examination ('eyeballing') of the data.

5-year trends between 2010 and 2015 have been illustrated in this report where possible.

Weighting and Non-response

A lower response rate in 2014 raised concerns that the survey would be more subject to non-response bias. This is when some groups have more of a tendency than others to participate in the survey or not. In the past more women than men responded and a disproportionate number of older people. Also some wards are under-represented in the sample, despite attempts to bolster this, together with the very different demographic profile of respondents compared to previous years. The responses therefore were weighted according to sex, age and ward to help compensate for this bias.

This weighting means that the 2014 and 2015 results are not directly comparable to the previous QoL data already published. To provide comparison for 2014 and 2015, previous years' results (for Bristol overall only, not yet individual wards) for a 5-year trend have been recalculated in the same way as outlined above for comparison purposes, so these 2010-2013 figures may be different to previously published. [Past trend data for wards will be recalculated to fit in line with the new ward boundaries for 2015-16. See www.bristol.gov.uk/qualityoflife for updates as available.]

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).

The low response combined with substantial “missing not at random” issues suggested a nominal 95% confidence interval for the true response may not have an actual coverage of 95% -- it may be much less. A ‘replicate weight method’ of calculating confidence limits, the ‘bootstrap’, was used to produce more statistically robust results than the ‘Taylor series linearization method’ of calculating standard errors used in previous years. Bootstrapping can be less sensitive to the underlying assumptions. It has been applied retrospectively to the 2010-2013 results.

Ward and neighbourhood partnership area analysis

Ward maps are presented in 5 colours of equal intervals. The number of responses per ward averages 120 residents, and confidence intervals for the smaller ward samples are large (between 20 and 30 percentage points). The number of responses by neighbourhood partnership areas average 290 with narrower confidence intervals. Care should be taken when looking at the maps and comparing wards, and often differences between wards are not statistically significant unless there is a difference of at least 20 percentage points. It is possible to see this scale of variation for some ward indicators.

Equalities analysis

Each indicator is analysed to show the differences for each ‘equalities’ group (groups of special interest including minority groups). Both ‘protected characteristics’, as defined by the Equalities Act 2010, and response rate were taken into account in the selection of the groups.

Deprived areas – residents living in one of the 10% most deprived areas in England, according to the English Indices of Deprivation 2015

(www.bristol.gov.uk/page/deprivation)

Older people – people aged 50 years or more

Disabled people – people who think of themselves as disabled

BME – people belonging to 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 identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual and/or transgender

Male – people who identify as male

Female – people who identify as female

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.

How are the results used?

Mayor's Vision and Corporate Plan

The Bristol City Council 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.

New Ward Profiles 2016

2016 Ward Profiles have been compiled for the new Council wards that come into place from May 2016. These provide background and demographic information for Bristol and for each of the new wards, and highlight any significant differences.

www.bristol.gov.uk/statistics-census-information/new-wards-data-profiles

Neighbourhood Partnership Statistical Profiles 2015

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/page/council-and-democracy/neighbourhood-partnership-statistical-profiles.

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.

For further information

Details and updates about the Bristol Quality of Life survey and the complete set of results 2015 are on www.bristol.gov.uk/qualityoflife. This includes an Excel spreadsheet tool to download with results of 150 indicators, including 2015 ward maps that can be copied into other reports.

Key Facts about Bristol 2015 at www.bristol.gov.uk/statistics, plus Bristol's **14 Neighbourhood Partnership Statistical profiles** (link as above).

Or contact for help or other formats:

Consultation and Strategic Intelligence Team

Email: consultation@bristol.gov.uk

Tel. 0117 9222848