

# **Quality of Life in Bristol**

**Quality of Life in your  
Neighbourhood  
Survey results  
2009**

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**The chapters in this report are based on the 8 themes used in the 20:20 Plan – Bristol’s Sustainable Community Strategy, plus an additional chapter on the perception of local public services.**

**NI = National Indicator**


# Quality of Life city wide summary 2009

Based on the trends of over 50 indicators measured by this residents' perception survey, quality of life has generally improved in Bristol in 2009 compared to previous years.

## 1. Health and wealth inequality indicators

General health in Bristol is improving or staying good and we compare favourably with similar cities based on the indicator results in this report. Fewer residents say they smoke and more people eat a healthier diet. Levels of obesity and limiting long-term illness remain stable, as do levels on happiness and wellbeing, and Bristol is similar to the national average. Of concern is the drop in exercise levels and participation in active sport.




Wealth inequality is measured using the indicators 'satisfaction with jobs' and 'skills and qualifications'. The latter has remained relatively stable for the last five years, but satisfaction with jobs is declining, which may reflect the current economic situation.













Trend		
86%	respondents who feel their health has been good/fairly good in the last 12 months (NI 119)	
25%	respondents who live in households with a smoker	
33%	respondents taking exercise at least 5 times a week	
41%	respondents participating in active sport at least once a week	
30%	respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for older people over 65 years	
22%	respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for disabled people	
56%	respondents who have 5+ portions of fruit or veg per day	
49%	respondents who are overweight and obese	
91%	respondents who say they are happy	
74%	respondents satisfied with life	
31%	respondents with a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability	
26%	respondents satisfied with jobs in the neighbourhood	
27%	respondents with no educational or technical qualifications	

## 2. Stronger and safer communities indicators

The majority of these indicators have steadily improved for the last 2-3 years. For many community cohesion indicators Bristol is also better than similar cities. Feeling influential in the neighbourhood is the exception and Bristol is below average and not improving.










Indicators that measure perception of crime, feeling safe, general anti-social behaviour and drug use are all improving. Perception of drunk and rowdy behaviour is worsening and Bristol does not compare well with similar cities.

80%	respondents satisfied with their local neighbourhood (or area) as a place to live (NI 5)	
61%	respondents who feel they belong to neighbourhood (NI 2)	
60%	respondents who agree people from different backgrounds get on well together (NI1)	

65%	respondents who agree that people treat other people with respect in their neighbourhood (NI 23)	
23%	respondents who feel they can influence decisions in their local neighbourhood (NI 4)	
18%	respondents who have been a victims of crime in the last 12 months	
56%	respondents who feel safe when outside in their neighbourhood after dark	
90%	respondents who feel safe outside in their neighbourhood during the day	
35%	respondents who say personal safety is a problem in their neighbourhood	
36%	respondents who feel locally, anti-social behaviour is a problem	
54%	respondents with a problem from drunk and rowdy behaviour (NI 41)	
29%	respondents who think drug use is a problem in their area	
48%	respondents who say drug dealing is a problem	
3%	respondents who have been discriminated against or harassed because of ethnicity or race	
16%	respondents who agree that domestic abuse is a private matter	




### 3. Sustainable prosperity indicators

Perception of clearance of litter and refuse on public land is improving, whilst street litter and dog fouling are still top concerns for residents. Several liveability indicators that reflect pollution (air and noise) are improving, as is the appearance and quality of the natural (parks and green space) and the built environment.

55%	respondents satisfied open public land is kept clear of litter and refuse	
80%	respondents who say street litter is a problem	
75%	respondents who feel dog fouling is a problem	
64%	respondents who say air quality & traffic pollution is a problem	
46%	respondents who say graffiti is a problem	
54%	respondents who say state of local or river is a problem	
39%	respondents who have noise from traffic	
78%	respondents satisfied with quality of parks and green spaces	
56%	respondents satisfied with the appearance of streets, public places, etc	

### 4. Higher aspirations for children, young people and families indicators

More residents feel there is responsible parenting compared to previous years. Satisfaction with leisure facilities for children and teenagers in the city are improving, although still low.

64%	respondents satisfied with children's playgrounds	
49%	respondents who agree people take responsibility for the behaviour of their children in their neighbourhood (NI 22)	
24%	respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for teenagers	

## 5. Climate change indicators

Indicators that reflect behavioural change and action to tackle climate change are steadily improving, as more residents become concerned about the impact of climate change.

30%	respondents who are very concerned about the impact of climate change in the UK	☹️
78%	respondents who have or intend to take action to tackle climate change	😊

## 6. Regeneration and affordable housing indicators

Although access to local employment has remained largely unchanged in recent years, satisfaction with the cost and availability of housing has improved to the highest level in the last five years.

43%	respondents satisfied with cost and availability of housing	😊
64%	respondents with easy access to local employment	☹️

## 7. Transport and digital connectivity indicators

Very little has changed in the choice of travel modes although the satisfaction with the bus service has increased. There has also been a slight increase in cycling, especially by women.

55%	respondents who go to work (as driver) by car	☹️
57%	respondents satisfied with the bus service	😊
16%	respondents who ride a bicycle - at least once a week	NEW
9%	Respondents who go to work by cycle	😊

## 8. Culture and creativity indicators

The number of people visiting cultural and outdoor events has not changed although satisfaction in them has improved. However, participation in creative activities has decreased from previous years.

50%	respondents who visited 3+ leisure or cultural events	☹️
77%	respondents satisfied with the range and quality of outdoor events in Bristol	😊
28%	respondents who have participated in creative activities in the last 12 months	☹️

### Satisfaction with public services

General satisfaction with the Council remains low despite improvements recorded for other indicators that reflect services provided by the Council. Bristol is still also below average when compared with similar cities. On the other hand, satisfaction with the Council and the police in dealing with anti-social behaviour has significantly improved. The majority of residents remain very satisfied with the provision of health services in the city.

33%	respondents satisfied with how the council runs things	☹️
80%	respondents satisfied with health services	😊
40%	respondents who think the police and council successfully respond to anti-social behaviour (NI 21)	😊

# 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.

## 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.

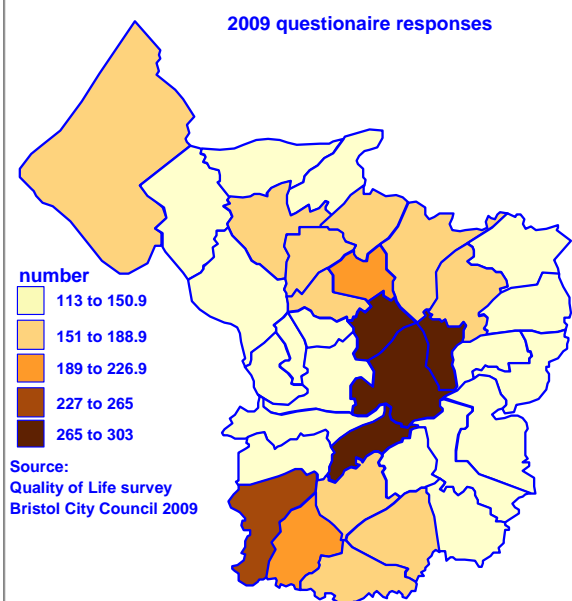
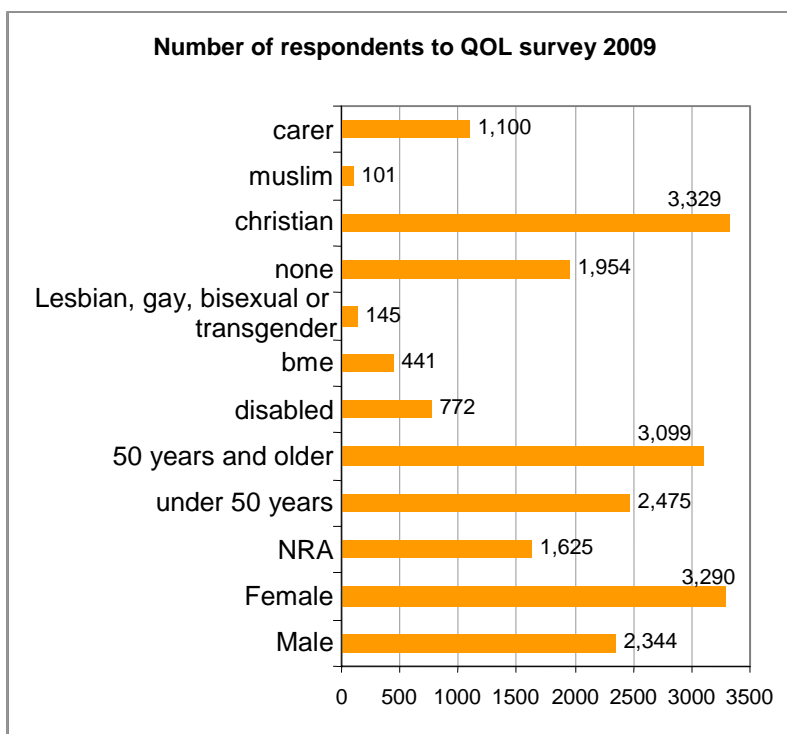
## How do residents participate in the survey?

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

## How many questionnaires are sent and how many people respond?

Each year at least 5,000 people respond and between 2001-2009, response rates have been between 22% - 34%. In 2009 the response rate was 25%. The 2009 survey sample was boosted in the neighbourhood renewal/deprived areas of the city (NRA), and in areas with a higher Black and minority ethnic (BME) population, providing more reliable results from (historically) low responding neighbourhoods.

A profile of the 5,700 survey respondents in 2009 is below.



## Understanding the results

Each question asked in the survey is measuring a quality of life indicator and these indicators are described in this report. Only a limited section of results from the 2009 Quality of Life survey are included here and for the complete collection of results for the past 5 years and more information about the survey see [www.bristol.gov.uk/qualityoflife](http://www.bristol.gov.uk/qualityoflife) and <http://profiles.bristol.gov.uk/>



## Trend analysis

It is possible to show trends for indicators that have been measured using the same survey question for at least 5 years. Trend graphs, traffic light colours and 'smiley face' symbols are used in this report to illustrate trends that are of statistical significance. The symbols reflect the following trends.

<b>Getting worse, remaining poor</b> 	<b>Standing still, no trend</b> 	<b>Getting better, staying good</b> 
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These traffic light symbols change colour when an indicator estimate (measured in the 2009 survey) is significantly different from an earlier year and is based on confidence limits. Statistical analysis including the measurement of confidence limits was introduced in 2005 and trends have been illustrated between 2005 and 2009 in this report. Some indicators were measured in 2004 and earlier and, where appropriate, these trends have also been mentioned.

## Confidence limits

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

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

## Ward and neighbourhood partnership area analysis

Ward maps are presented in 5 colours of equal intervals. The number of responses per ward averages 170 residents, and confidence intervals for the smaller ward samples are large (between 10-20%). The number of responses by neighbourhoods partnership area averages 450 with narrower confidence intervals. Care should be taken when looking at the maps and comparing wards, and often differences between wards are not statistically significant unless there is a difference of at least 20%. It is possible to see this scale of variation for some ward indicators.

## Equalities analysis

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

- NRA – residents living in deprived areas (previously neighbourhood renewal areas)
- Older people – people aged 50 years or more
- Disabled people – people who think of themselves as disabled
- BME – Black and minority ethnic groups
- Carer – people who provide unpaid care for someone with long term physical or mental health illness or disability, or problems related to old age
- LGBT – people who say their sexuality is lesbian, gay or bisexual or they are transgender
- Christian – people who say they are of Christian faith
- Muslim – people who say they are of Muslim faith
- No religion – people who say they have no faith/religion.






## Place Survey 2008

The national biennial Place survey carried out in 2008 enabled findings in Bristol to be compared with other local authorities and **core cities** (Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham and Sheffield). This survey was not due to be carried out in 2009 and the Quality of Life survey was used to track key indicators. This report includes a selection of indicators that occurred in both the Place survey 2008 and Quality of Life (QoL) survey 2009 and compares results.

Whilst Place and QoL surveys are similar outcome-based surveys there are methodological differences. QoL uses the electoral register for its sampling and the Place survey uses the postal address file. QoL is a much larger survey and allows analysis of national indicators (NIs) at a neighbourhood level and by equalities groups. This is not possible with the Place survey due to the response size of 1,200 residents.



**Core Cities comparisons** - An additional symbol has been used in this report to show how Bristol compares with the 8 core cities. This is possible for National Indicators (NIs) collected using the 2008 Place survey. The symbols reflect the following:

	Bristol is above average for core cities (high value = good quality of life outcome)
	Bristol is below average for core cities (high value = good quality of life outcome)
	Bristol is average for core cities
	Bristol is below average for core cities (low value = good quality of life outcome)
	Bristol is above average for core cities (low value = good quality of life outcome)

The majority of indicators included in the QoL survey are not NIs, so this comparison is not possible.

## How are the results used?

### **Bristol Partnership 20:20 Plan – Sustainable Community Strategy**

This is a Plan for Bristol to become one of the top 20 European cities in terms of economic productivity, culture, education, sustainability and quality of life and this survey helps measure if we are moving in the right direction. The Plan has four population outcomes and three major challenges and one opportunity and these form the eight chapters in this report. Grouped under these are quality of life survey indicators relevant to the 20:20 Plan's 31 action areas.

### **As an evidence base for service planning and Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA)**

The results provide a quality of life context and form part of the evidence base to inform service planning by the City Council and partner organisations, in order to identify trends and priorities, profile communities and target resources. They can be used alongside other performance statistics, support the self assessment of the CAA, the Total Place agenda, neighbourhood decision-making and assist with equalities impact assessments. The CAA requires the local authority to carry out an area assessment of how well the Council and its partners are delivering on their priorities. It will focus on outcomes, national and local priorities. Results from the survey will help answer the question 'how well do local priorities express community needs and aspirations?' The Council is required to assemble evidence about resident and service user experience of the local area and the survey results will be helpful for assessing personal safety, environmental sustainability, inequalities, housing need, health and wellbeing, how well kept is the area and community cohesion.

### **Source of information for the public**


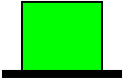
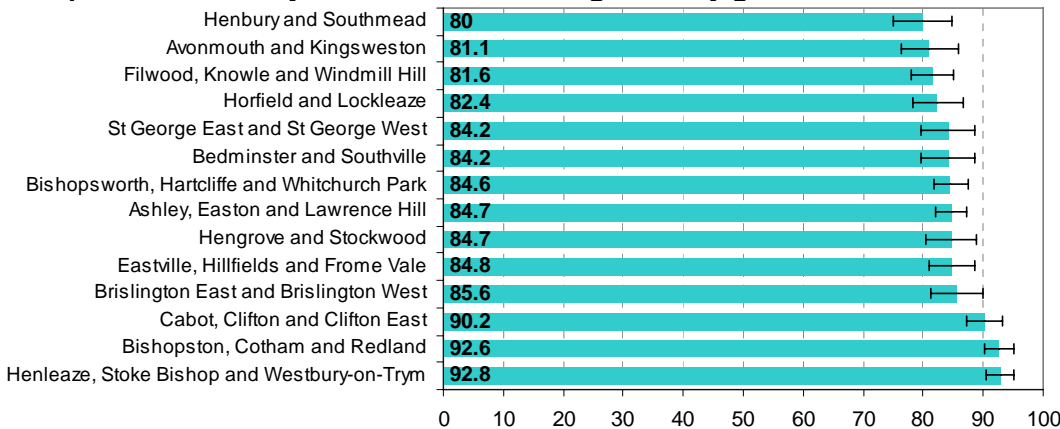
Quality of life reports, web pages and databases are accessible by the public who require access under the Freedom of Information Act 2000. Documented findings from the survey are also used as feedback for the thousands of residents who participate in the survey each year, as well as providing an update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

### **Neighbourhood Partnership Statistical Profiles 2010**

Neighbourhood Partnership Statistical Profiles combine information from the 2001 census with information on deprivation, crime, education, health and the Quality of Life survey. The 14 Neighbourhood Partnership Statistical Profiles can be found at [www.bristol.gov.uk/statistics](http://www.bristol.gov.uk/statistics) . Neighbourhood Partnership areas consist of a combination of two or three wards and results from the Quality of Life survey are also analysed to these groups as shown by bar graphs.

### **Further statistics from the Quality of Life database 2005 - 2009**

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

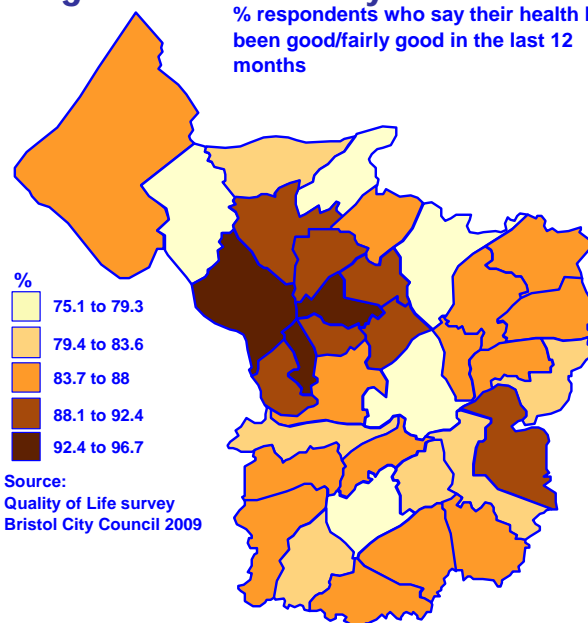
Action area: health improvement	1. Health & wealth inequality																														
Indicator	<b>% respondents who feel their health has been good/fairly good in the last 12 months (NI 119)</b>																														
Why is this indicator relevant?	Good health and wellbeing is very important to our quality of life. This self-reported measure of general health and wellbeing is now a key national indicator and in 2008 was measured using the Place survey in every English local authority.																														
What is the indicator showing?   	<p>This indicator measured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 81% in the Place survey 2008</li> <li>• 84% in the Quality of Life survey 2008</li> <li>• <b>86%</b> in the Quality of Life survey 2009</li> </ul> <p>In the Quality of life survey the percentage of respondents with good/fairly good health has remained steady at 86% and is well above the core cities average measured in 2008, at 73%.</p> <p>The gap was wide when 'good health' was analysed by equalities groups with significantly fewer disabled people (42%) and older people (81%) reporting good health.</p> <p>The variation across the city has a strong relationship to deprivation and significantly fewer residents in deprived communities experienced good health in 2009, at 79%, similar to the measurement in 2007. But in the last year the gap has narrowed between 'good health' experienced by residents in deprived and non-deprived area (from 8% to 6%). In Filwood and Kingsweston three-quarters of residents experienced good health (similar to the core cities average in 2008), compared to at least 95% in Redland and Stoke Bishop.</p> <p>Neighbourhood Partnership areas:</p> <div data-bbox="347 1406 1444 1877"> <p><b>% respondents who say their health has been good/fairly good in the last 12 months</b></p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Neighbourhood Partnership area</th> <th>% respondents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Henbury and Southmead</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avonmouth and Kingsweston</td> <td>81.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill</td> <td>81.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horfield and Lockleaze</td> <td>82.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St George East and St George West</td> <td>84.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bedminster and Southville</td> <td>84.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park</td> <td>84.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill</td> <td>84.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hengrove and Stockwood</td> <td>84.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale</td> <td>84.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brislington East and Brislington West</td> <td>85.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East</td> <td>90.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopston, Cotham and Redland</td> <td>92.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym</td> <td>92.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Neighbourhood Partnership area	% respondents	Henbury and Southmead	80	Avonmouth and Kingsweston	81.1	Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill	81.6	Horfield and Lockleaze	82.4	St George East and St George West	84.2	Bedminster and Southville	84.2	Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park	84.6	Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill	84.7	Hengrove and Stockwood	84.7	Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale	84.8	Brislington East and Brislington West	85.6	Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East	90.2	Bishopston, Cotham and Redland	92.6	Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym	92.8
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% respondents who say their health has been good/fairly good in the last 12 months				
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	90	3.3	86.6	93.3
Avonmouth	86	5.5	80.0	91.1
Bedminster	85	6.5	78.5	91.6
Bishopston	91	3.9	87.5	95.3
Bishopsworth	86	4.4	81.5	90.3
Brislington East	88	5.4	83.0	93.7
Brislington West	83	6.9	76.0	89.8
Cabot	88	5.9	81.7	93.6
Clifton	89	5.6	83.0	94.2
Clifton East	94	4.2	90.0	98.3
Cotham	92	5.0	86.8	96.7
Easton	85	4.6	80.3	89.5
Eastville	86	5.8	80.4	92.0
Filwood	75	6.7	68.6	82.0
Frome Vale	84	6.5	77.6	90.7
Hartcliffe	82	5.2	77.1	87.5
Henbury	83	6.6	76.3	89.6
Hengrove	85	5.6	79.3	90.6
Henleaze	91	4.2	87.2	95.5
Hillfields	84	6.6	77.4	90.6
Horfield	85	5.5	79.7	90.6
Kingsweston	75	8.0	67.1	83.2
Knowle	82	7.2	74.8	89.1
Lawrence Hill	77	5.5	71.5	82.4
Lockleaze	79	6.7	72.3	85.8
Redland	95	3.5	91.0	98.0
Southmead	78	7.1	70.7	84.8
Southville	83	6.2	77.1	89.5
St George East	84	6.0	77.5	89.5
St George West	85	6.7	78.3	91.7
Stockwood	85	6.3	78.2	90.8
Stoke Bishop	97	2.8	93.9	99.5
Westbury-on-Trym	91	4.3	87.0	95.7
Whitchurch Park	86	5.2	80.3	90.8
Windmill Hill	86	4.3	81.6	90.2
Question number	35			
Sample size	5675			
Year	2009			
All	85.7	1.0	84.7	86.6
NRA	79.2	2.2	77.0	81.5
Older people	81.4	1.4	80.0	82.9
Disabled people	41.5	3.7	37.8	45.3
BME	84.3	3.9	80.4	88.1
Carer	84.6	2.2	82.4	86.9
LGBT	87	6.0	80.8	92.7
Male	85.9	1.4	84.5	87.4
Female	85.5	1.2	84.3	86.8
Christian	83.9	1.3	82.6	85.2
Muslim	77	9.9	67.5	87.4
No faith	89.7	1.4	88.3	91.2

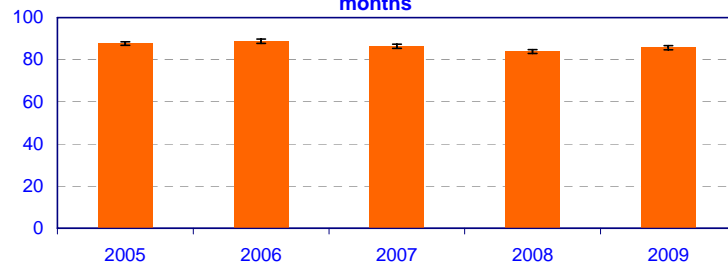
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

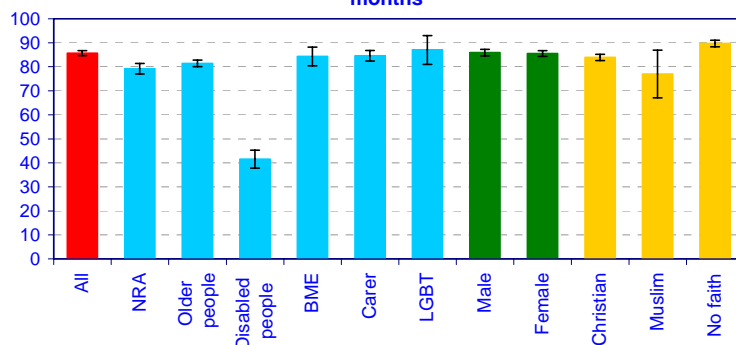
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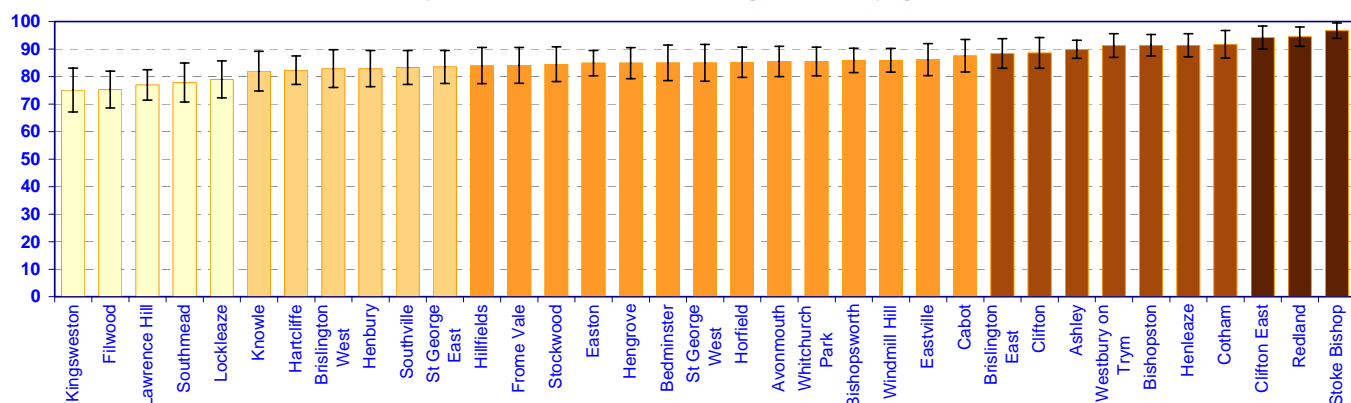
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Action area: health improvement	1. Health & wealth inequality																														
Indicator	% respondents who live in households with a smoker																														
<b>Why is this indicator relevant?</b>	<p>Smoking is the principal avoidable cause of premature death in England and is the single biggest cause of the difference in death rate between the rich and poor. This indicator measures the proportion of residents who smoke as well as additional household members who are smokers. Reducing smoking and exposure to second hand smoke is a key priority for the City Council and NHS Bristol. An indicator decrease will lead to improved health for residents.</p>																														
<b>What is the indicator showing?</b>  	<p>This indicator has significantly improved and there were fewer households with a smoker in 2009, at 25%. This indicator has been measured for the past seven years and between 2003-2006 it remained steady at approximately 30%, so this drop to only a quarter of residents living in a household with a smoker is highly significant. It is likely the smoking ban in public places is encouraging more people to quit.</p> <p>Responses to supplementary smoking questions ‘Do you smoke?’ and ‘Do you smoke regularly indoors?’ confirm the same downward trend. In 2009 approximately 16% said they smoked (18% in 2006) and 12% of households had someone regularly smoking indoors (16% in 2006).</p> <p>Spatial analysis indicated far more smokers lived in deprived parts of the city, where 37% of households had a smoker and again a significant drop (improvement) was measured since 2006, when it was 46%. Over the past four years several ‘high smoking wards’ have shown a steady decline in households with a smoker. These include Whitchurch Park (52% in 2006 to 32% in 2009) Bedminster (40% in 2005 to 25% in 2008), Ashley (40% in 2006 to 25% in 2009) and Southmead (37% in 2005 to 30% in 2008).</p> <p>Analysis by equalities groups indicated there was a significant reduction in women living in households with a smoker, compared to men, dropping from 31% in 2006 to 24% in 2009.</p> <p>Neighbourhood Partnership areas:</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>% respondents who live in households with a smoker</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Neighbourhood Partnership Area</th> <th>% respondents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym</td> <td>11.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East</td> <td>15.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopston, Cotham and Redland</td> <td>16.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hengrove and Stockwood</td> <td>23.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bedminster and Southville</td> <td>24.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale</td> <td>24.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brislington East and Brislington West</td> <td>27.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horfield and Lockleaze</td> <td>30.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St George East and St George West</td> <td>30.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park</td> <td>30.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill</td> <td>31.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henbury and Southmead</td> <td>32.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill</td> <td>32.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avonmouth and Kingsweston</td> <td>33</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Neighbourhood Partnership Area	% respondents	Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym	11.7	Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East	15.6	Bishopston, Cotham and Redland	16.3	Hengrove and Stockwood	23.2	Bedminster and Southville	24.6	Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale	24.8	Brislington East and Brislington West	27.5	Horfield and Lockleaze	30.2	St George East and St George West	30.2	Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park	30.2	Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill	31.6	Henbury and Southmead	32.1	Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill	32.6	Avonmouth and Kingsweston	33
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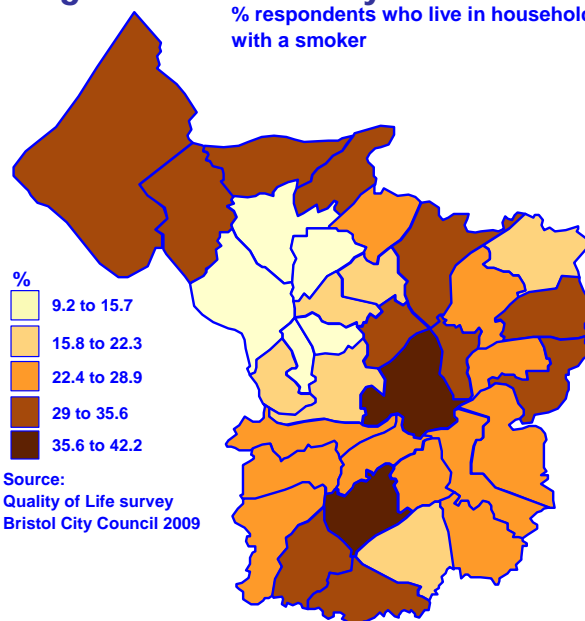
## % respondents who live in households with a smoker

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	29	6.2	22.8	35.2
Avonmouth	33	7.9	24.6	40.4
Bedminster	25	8.1	16.9	33.1
Bishopston	19	5.6	13.6	24.7
Bishopsworth	29	6.2	22.3	34.7
Brislington East	27	7.9	19.4	35.2
Brislington West	28	7.9	19.8	35.6
Cabot	19	7.0	11.5	25.5
Clifton	16	6.7	9.4	22.8
Clifton East	13	6.7	6.1	19.5
Cotham	11	6.2	4.7	17.1
Easton	34	6.3	27.5	40.2
Eastville	26	7.9	18.4	34.3
Filwood	42	7.9	34.3	50.2
Frome Vale	19	7.2	11.4	25.8
Hartcliffe	31	6.2	24.4	36.9
Henbury	35	9.1	25.4	43.5
Hengrove	21	6.7	14.2	27.5
Henleaze	9	4.3	4.9	13.6
Hillfields	30	8.4	21.5	38.2
Horfield	26	7.2	19.0	33.4
Kingsweston	34	8.7	25.0	42.4
Knowle	27	7.9	18.7	34.5
Lawrence Hill	36	5.7	30.5	42.0
Lockleaze	35	7.9	27.3	43.0
Redland	17	5.9	11.0	22.9
Southmead	30	8.2	22.1	38.5
Southville	24	7.3	17.0	31.5
St George East	35	8.0	26.6	42.6
St George West	24	8.4	16.0	32.9
Stockwood	26	8.1	17.5	33.7
Stoke Bishop	13	6.2	6.7	19.1
Westbury-on-Trym	13	5.6	7.5	18.7
Whitchurch Park	32	6.8	25.0	38.5
Windmill Hill	28	5.7	22.4	33.8
Question number		38a		
Sample size		5661		
Year		2009		
All	25.4	1.2	24.2	26.6
NRA		2.7	34.6	40.0
Older people	22.6	1.6	21.0	24.2
Disabled people	27.9	3.4	24.5	31.2
BME	21.1	4.2	16.9	25.3
Carer	28.2	2.8	25.4	31.0
LGBT	35	8.6	26.4	43.6
Male	27.1	1.9	25.2	29.0
Female	24.2	1.5	22.7	25.8
Christian	22.9	1.5	21.4	24.5
Muslim	30	10.7	19.6	41.1
No faith	29.3	2.2	27.1	31.4

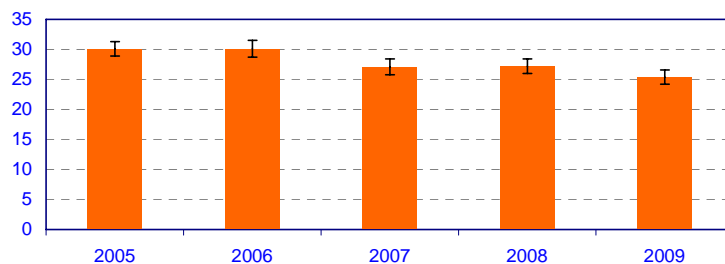
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## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

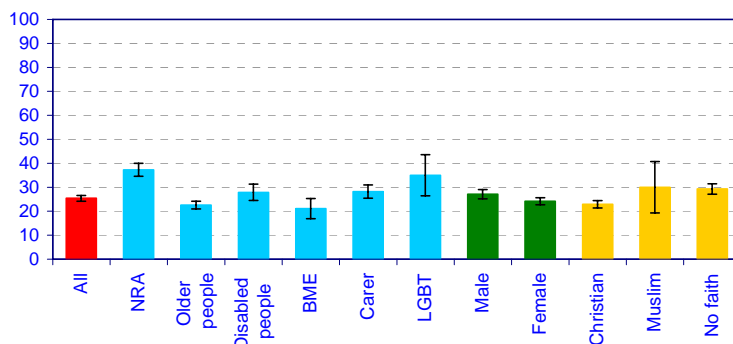
% respondents who live in households with a smoker



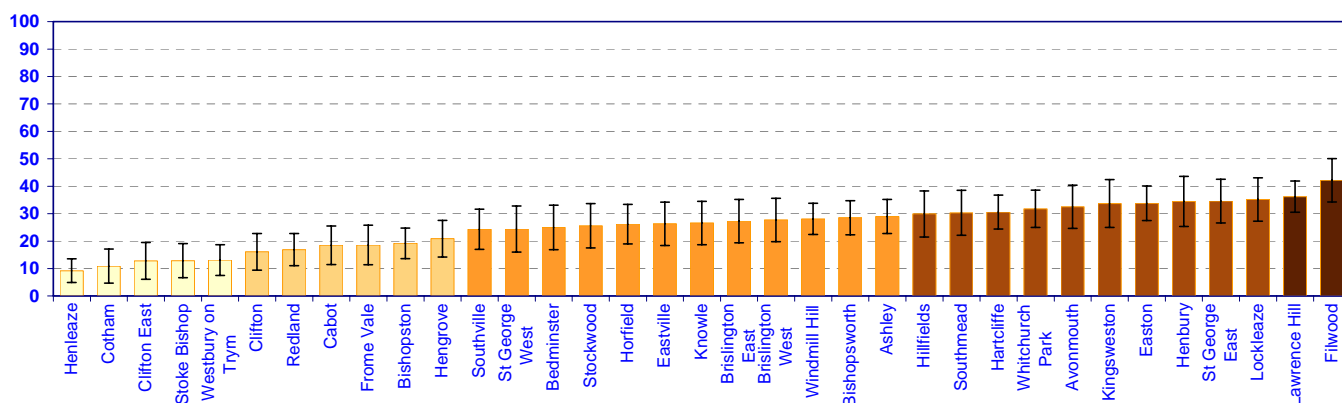
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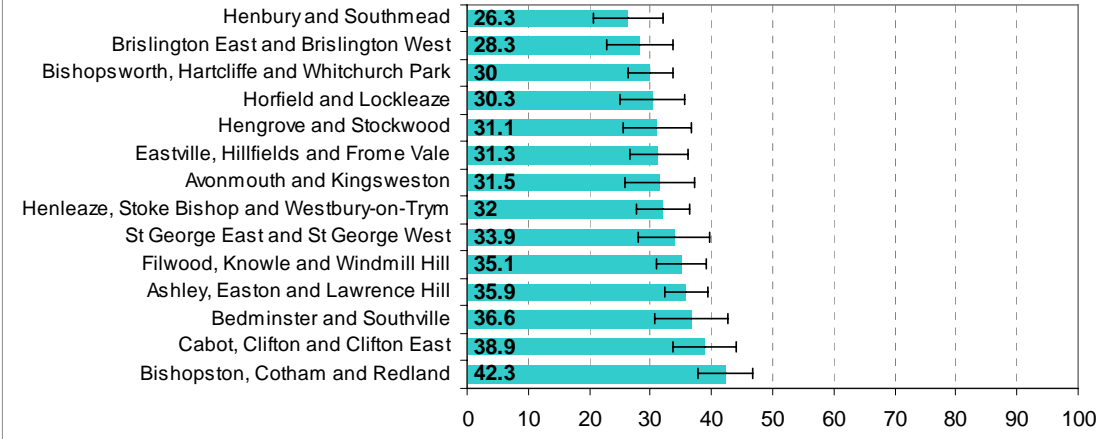


## % respondents who live in households with a smoker



## % respondents who live in households with a smoker



Action area: health improvement	1. Health & wealth inequality																														
Indicator	% respondents taking exercise at least 5 times a week																														
<b>Why is this indicator relevant?</b>	<p>This indicator measures moderate physical exercise that is described as being physically active for 30 minutes or more, or in two 15 minute sessions. Moderate exercise can include brisk walking, a sport or leisure activity, heavy gardening, heavy housework or DIY. Moderate exercise five times a week is beneficial for health and wellbeing and will help reduce the risk of obesity, heart disease, stroke, diabetes, some cancers, high blood pressure and improve psychological wellbeing.</p> <p>Increasing physical exercise is a key priority for the City Council and NHS Bristol.</p>																														
<b>What is the indicator showing?</b>  	<p>There was a significant decrease from 39% in 2006 to 33% in 2008. However, in 2009 the figure remained the same at 33%. This indicator has been measured by the Quality of Life survey since 2001 during which time there has been an overall improvement from a low of 29% of residents taking moderate physical exercise.</p> <p>There was no difference in exercise levels between the deprived and non deprived parts of the city. Last year Whitchurch Park and Windmill Hill were showing significant reductions over the previous four years but have had a slight increase in 2009. Brislington East shows a continuing decline since 2006 but Redland is increasing and remains the ward with the highest levels of exercise.</p> <p>Significantly less exercise was taken in 2009 by Black and minority ethnic groups (25%), although this is an improvement on 20% in 2008. However, disabled people show a continuing decline at 20%, although this drop is not yet statistically significant.</p> <p>After a marked decline in exercise levels for women in 2008 the percentage has levelled out in 2009, (32%). Moderate exercise taken by women is still significantly lower than exercise levels for men at 36%</p> <p>Neighbourhood Partnership areas:</p> <div data-bbox="341 1576 1458 2058"> <p><b>% respondents taking exercise at least 5 times a week</b></p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Neighbourhood Partnership Area</th> <th>% respondents taking exercise at least 5 times a week</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Henbury and Southmead</td> <td>26.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brislington East and Brislington West</td> <td>28.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horfield and Lockleaze</td> <td>30.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hengrove and Stockwood</td> <td>31.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale</td> <td>31.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avonmouth and Kingsweston</td> <td>31.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St George East and St George West</td> <td>33.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill</td> <td>35.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill</td> <td>35.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bedminster and Southville</td> <td>36.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East</td> <td>38.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopston, Cotham and Redland</td> <td>42.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Neighbourhood Partnership Area	% respondents taking exercise at least 5 times a week	Henbury and Southmead	26.3	Brislington East and Brislington West	28.3	Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park	30	Horfield and Lockleaze	30.3	Hengrove and Stockwood	31.1	Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale	31.3	Avonmouth and Kingsweston	31.5	Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym	32	St George East and St George West	33.9	Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill	35.1	Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill	35.9	Bedminster and Southville	36.6	Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East	38.9	Bishopston, Cotham and Redland	42.3
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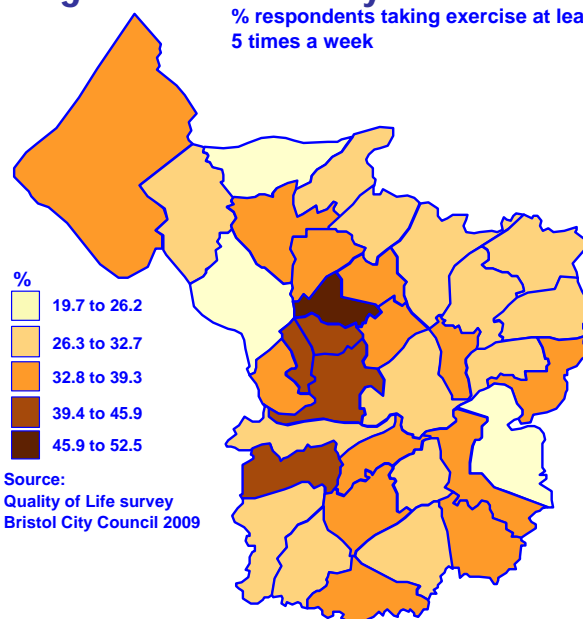
# % respondents taking exercise at least 5 times a week

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	39	6.4	32.6	45.4
Avonmouth	34	7.9	26.0	41.8
Bedminster	41	9.1	31.7	49.8
Bishopston	34	6.7	27.4	40.8
Bishopsworth	29	6.1	22.4	34.5
Brislington East	24	7.1	16.4	30.7
Brislington West	33	8.2	24.7	41.2
Cabot	44	9.6	33.9	53.0
Clifton	34	8.3	25.6	42.1
Clifton East	42	9.4	32.2	51.1
Cotham	40	9.0	31.2	49.2
Easton	36	6.1	29.9	42.2
Eastville	31	8.2	22.9	39.4
Filwood	34	7.1	26.4	40.7
Frome Vale	30	8.1	22.1	38.2
Hartcliffe	28	6.1	21.6	33.9
Henbury	20	7.3	12.4	27.0
Hengrove	29	7.3	22.1	36.7
Henleaze	35	7.2	27.7	42.0
Hillfields	33	8.4	24.1	41.0
Horfield	31	7.3	23.3	37.8
Kingsweston	28	8.1	20.1	36.4
Knowle	32	8.3	24.1	40.7
Lawrence Hill	31	5.8	25.6	37.2
Lockleaze	30	7.8	22.2	37.7
Redland	53	7.5	45.0	60.0
Southmead	32	8.5	23.1	40.1
Southville	33	7.8	24.8	40.3
St George East	36	7.8	28.0	43.6
St George West	31	8.8	22.6	40.2
Stockwood	33	8.2	24.7	41.1
Stoke Bishop	26	7.7	17.8	33.1
Westbury-on-Trym	34	7.3	26.7	41.3
Whitchurch Park	34	7.0	27.0	40.9
Windmill Hill	39	6.1	32.7	44.9
Question number		23		
Sample size		5676		
Year		2009		
All	33.4	1.3	32.1	34.7
NRA	32	2.6	29.4	34.5
Older people	34	1.8	32.2	35.8
Disabled people	19.8	3.1	16.7	22.9
BME	24.5	4.6	19.9	29.1
Carer	35.2	3.0	32.2	38.3
LGBT	37	8.5	28.9	45.8
Male	35.8	2.0	33.8	37.9
Female	32	1.7	30.3	33.6
Christian	32.4	1.7	30.7	34.1
Muslim	11	5.4	5.3	16.0
No faith	36.2	2.3	33.9	38.4

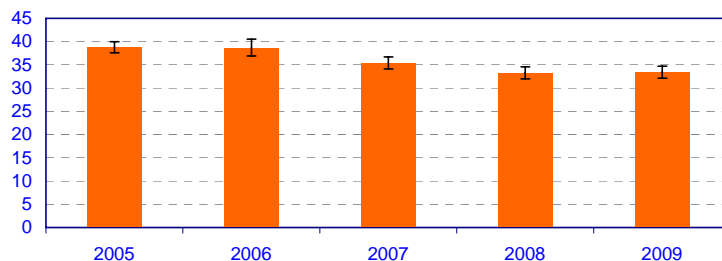
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## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

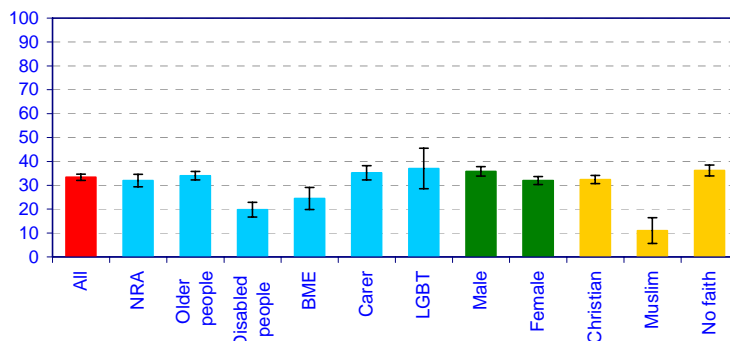
% respondents taking exercise at least 5 times a week



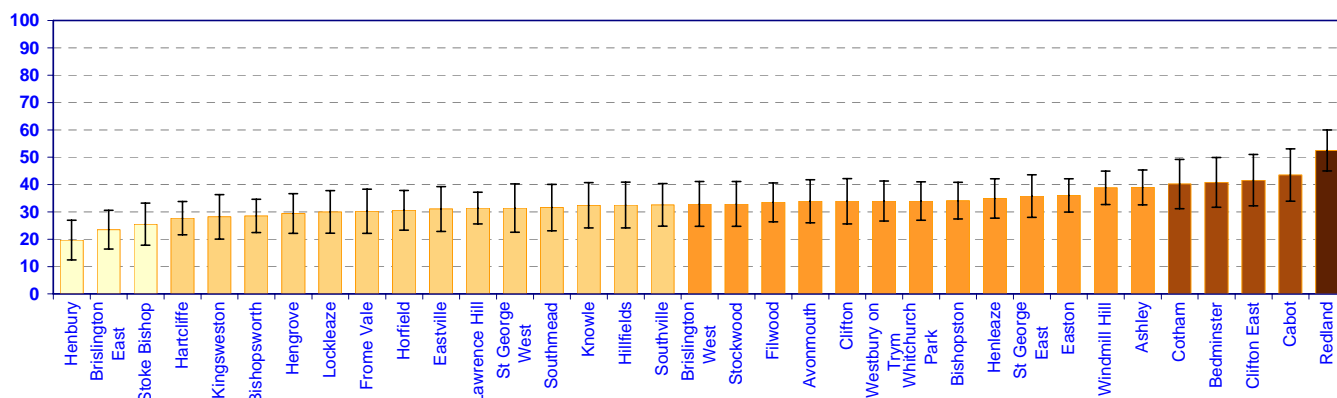
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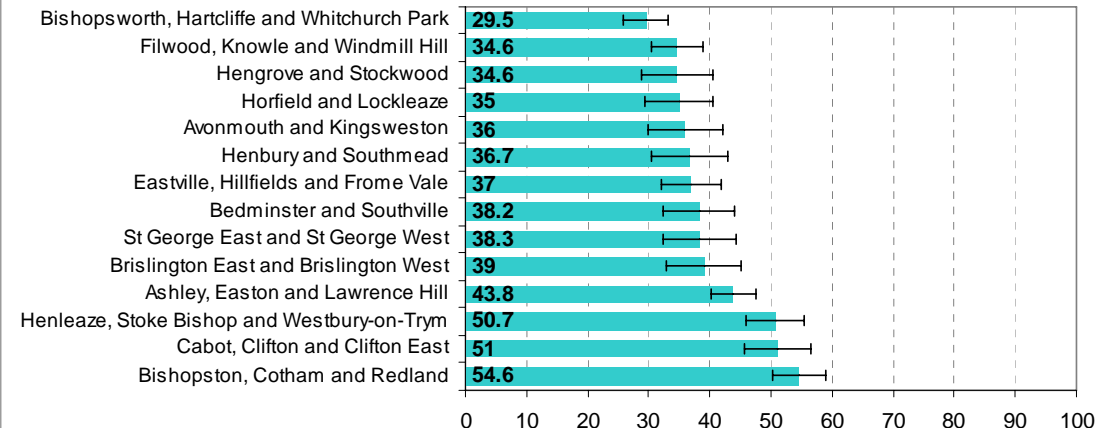


### % respondents taking exercise at least 5 times a week



### % respondents taking exercise at least 5 times a week



Action area: health improvement	1. Health and wealth inequality																														
Indicator	% respondents participating in active sport at least once a week																														
<b>Why is this indicator relevant?</b>	<p>Participation in active sport indicates those residents taking more exercise and keeping fit. Low participation may reflect poor quality, poor access to and high cost of sports facilities. Active sport will include activities that have no cost e.g. jogging, football, community sport, as well as attendance at local sports and leisure centres.</p>																														
<b>What is the indicator showing?</b>  	<p>This indicator has dropped significantly in the past five years and 41% of residents said they participated in active sport at least once a week in 2009, compared to 46% in 2005. The indicator for 2009 did show a slight improvement compared to 2007 and 2008, when residents participating in active sport dropped to 37%.</p> <p>The ward pattern has been consistent for the past four years with residents in Clifton East, Redland, Bishopston and Ashley participating in more active sport. The proportion of ward residents in the south of the city tend to participate in less active sport and in Bedminster and Hartcliffe it has significantly reduced.</p> <p>Equalities analysis has shown, not surprisingly, disabled people (11%) and older people (28%) do less sporting activity, whilst people who say they have 'no religion' undertake significantly more (49%). These relationships have been found in previous surveys.</p> <p>This indicator is related to '% residents who take moderate physical exercise' which has also reduced, see page 13.</p> <p>Neighbourhood Partnership areas:</p> <div data-bbox="347 1411 1465 1892"> <p><b>% respondents in active sport at least once a week</b></p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Neighbourhood Partnership Area</th> <th>% respondents in active sport at least once a week</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park</td> <td>29.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill</td> <td>34.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hengrove and Stockwood</td> <td>34.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horfield and Lockleaze</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avonmouth and Kingsweston</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henbury and Southmead</td> <td>36.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bedminster and Southville</td> <td>38.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St George East and St George West</td> <td>38.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brislington East and Brislington West</td> <td>39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill</td> <td>43.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym</td> <td>50.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East</td> <td>51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopston, Cotham and Redland</td> <td>54.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Neighbourhood Partnership Area	% respondents in active sport at least once a week	Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park	29.5	Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill	34.6	Hengrove and Stockwood	34.6	Horfield and Lockleaze	35	Avonmouth and Kingsweston	36	Henbury and Southmead	36.7	Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale	37	Bedminster and Southville	38.2	St George East and St George West	38.3	Brislington East and Brislington West	39	Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill	43.8	Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym	50.7	Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East	51	Bishopston, Cotham and Redland	54.6
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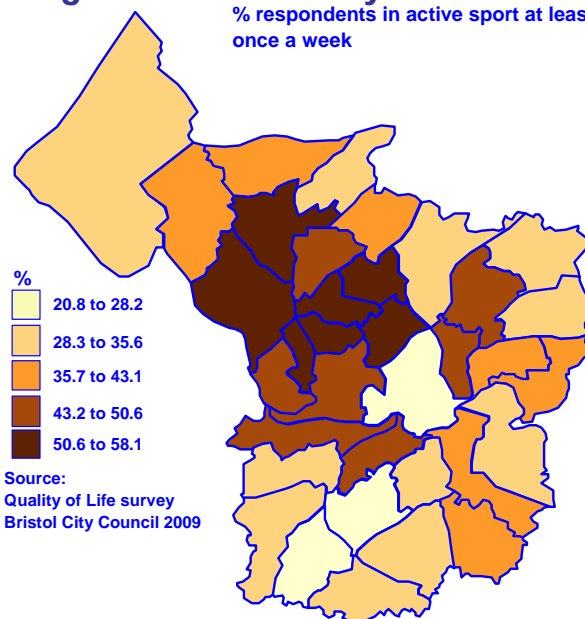
## % respondents in active sport at least once a week

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	56	6.9	48.7	62.5
Avonmouth	35	8.1	27.1	43.3
Bedminster	28	8.6	19.8	37.0
Bishopston	56	6.9	49.4	63.2
Bishopsworth	32	6.2	26.2	38.5
Brislington East	36	8.0	27.6	43.6
Brislington West	42	8.9	33.4	51.2
Cabot	50	9.6	40.6	59.7
Clifton	46	8.6	36.9	54.1
Clifton East	58	9.4	48.7	67.5
Cotham	53	8.8	43.9	61.4
Easton	43	6.4	37.0	49.8
Eastville	48	8.9	39.0	56.7
Filwood	21	6.4	14.4	27.2
Frome Vale	32	8.4	23.8	40.7
Hartcliffe	26	6.1	19.8	32.0
Henbury	42	9.5	32.8	51.7
Hengrove	32	7.8	24.1	39.7
Henleaze	50	7.5	42.2	57.2
Hillfields	32	8.0	23.6	39.6
Horfield	36	7.8	28.6	44.1
Kingsweston	37	9.1	28.1	46.2
Knowle	35	8.6	26.1	43.3
Lawrence Hill	28	5.5	22.3	33.2
Lockleaze	33	8.1	25.2	41.3
Redland	54	7.4	46.7	61.5
Southmead	32	8.2	24.2	40.6
Southville	47	8.2	39.1	55.6
St George East	36	8.0	27.7	43.7
St George West	42	8.9	32.8	50.5
Stockwood	38	8.7	28.9	46.2
Stoke Bishop	52	9.5	42.0	60.9
Westbury-on-Trym	51	7.9	43.3	59.0
Whitchurch Park	30	6.7	23.0	36.4
Windmill Hill	45	6.3	38.5	51.0
Question number		24		
Sample size		5612		
Year		2009		
All	40.5	1.4	39.1	41.8
NRA	31.2	2.5	28.7	33.7
Older people	28	1.7	26.3	29.7
Disabled people	11.2	2.4	8.8	13.6
BME	43	5.3	37.8	48.4
Carer	38.5	3.1	35.4	41.5
LGBT	49	8.8	39.7	57.3
Male	41.3	2.2	39.1	43.4
Female	40.2	1.8	38.4	42.0
Christian	36.1	1.8	34.3	37.8
Muslim	38	11.2	26.4	48.8
No faith	48.7	2.3	46.4	51.1

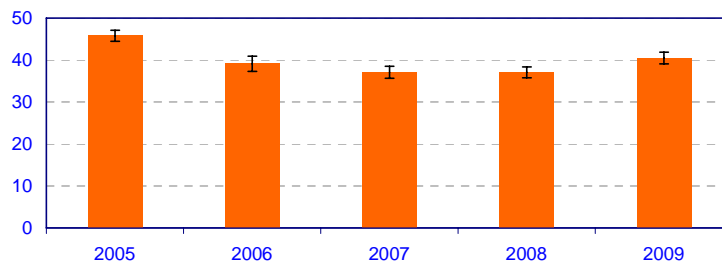
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

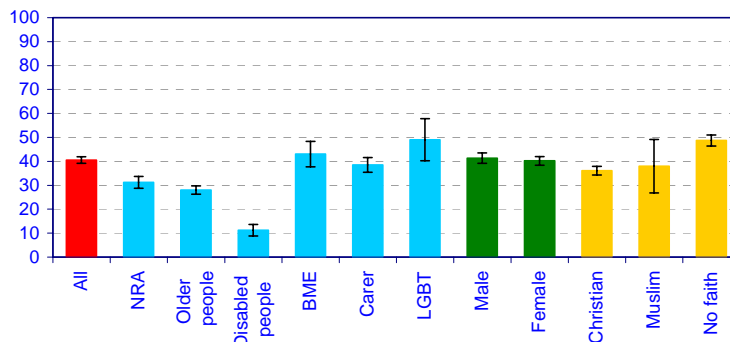
% respondents in active sport at least once a week



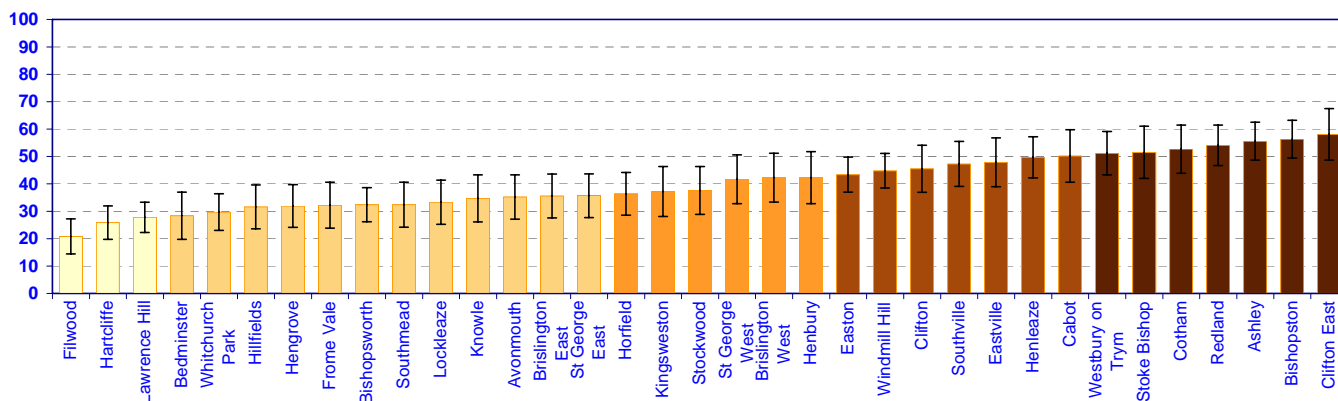
## % respondents in active sport at least once a week



## % respondents in active sport at least once a week



## % respondents in active sport at least once a week





# 1. Health and wealth inequality

## Indicator

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

## Why is this indicator relevant?

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

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

## What is the indicator showing?

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

In 2009, 30% of residents were satisfied with leisure facilities and services for people aged 65+ years and this indicated a significant improvement since 2005, when satisfaction was at 24%.



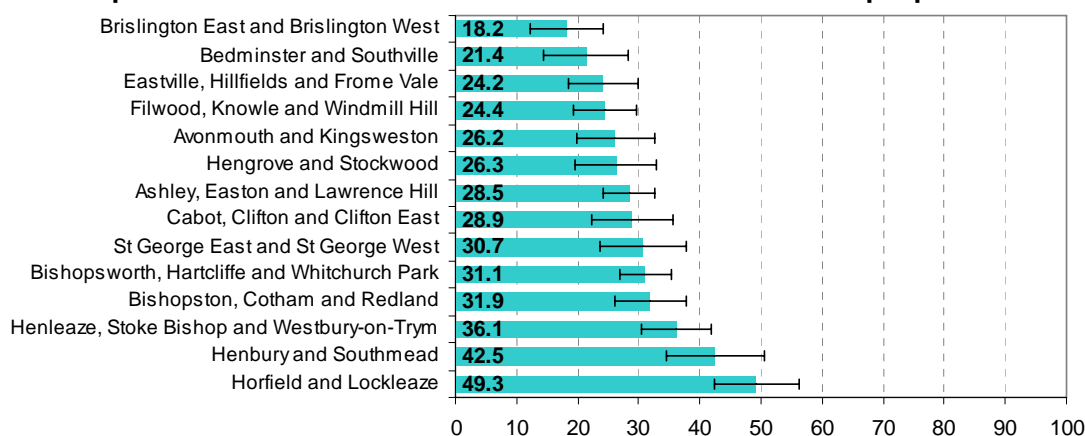
The ward pattern has remained similar each year and the most satisfied residents lived in Henbury and Horfield. Significantly more residents were satisfied who lived in deprived parts of the city (35%), and least satisfaction with facilities/services for older people was recorded for residents living in Ashley (at 15%) and Brislington East and West (18%). It was also low for residents who stated they had 'no religion' (23%).

**% respondents satisfied with leisure services/facilities for disabled people** was also measured in this survey and this indicator has also improved significantly (from 15% in 2005 to 22% in 2009). The highest satisfaction was in Horfield, and it was also well above average in Henbury, Lawrence Hill, Hartcliffe and Clifton East (34% and over). Satisfaction was also much higher amongst communities living in deprived areas (35%). Low satisfaction was recorded in Brislington East and West (at 10%), a pattern found in previous years.



Neighbourhood partnership areas:

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



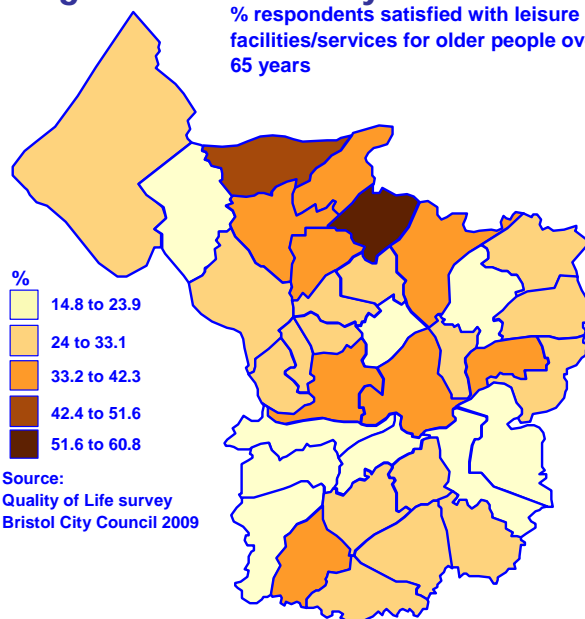
# % respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for older people over 65 years

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	15	6.0	8.8	20.7
Avonmouth	30	9.0	20.6	38.5
Bedminster	20	10.0	10.3	30.3
Bishopston	31	9.2	21.8	40.2
Bishopsworth	22	6.6	15.4	28.6
Brislington East	18	7.6	10.0	25.2
Brislington West	19	9.1	9.7	27.9
Cabot	34	13.8	20.6	48.1
Clifton	26	10.0	16.0	36.0
Clifton East	29	11.9	16.8	40.6
Cotham	33	13.1	20.0	46.1
Easton	32	8.0	24.2	40.1
Eastville	24	10.3	13.6	34.3
Filwood	29	8.7	20.5	38.0
Frome Vale	24	10.4	13.6	34.4
Hartcliffe	40	8.0	31.8	47.9
Henbury	49	12.1	36.4	60.6
Hengrove	28	9.6	18.4	37.5
Henleaze	39	9.5	29.9	48.9
Hillfields	25	9.4	15.2	34.1
Horfield	61	9.8	51.0	70.6
Kingsweston	22	8.4	13.2	30.1
Knowle	26	10.3	16.0	36.7
Lawrence Hill	38	7.6	30.4	45.6
Lockleaze	35	10.0	25.4	45.4
Redland	32	9.3	22.9	41.4
Southmead	38	10.5	27.8	48.8
Southville	23	9.8	12.8	32.3
St George East	26	8.4	17.1	33.9
St George West	39	12.3	27.0	51.5
Stockwood	25	9.7	15.0	34.3
Stoke Bishop	27	10.7	16.3	37.7
Westbury-on-Trym	39	10.3	28.9	49.6
Whitchurch Park	32	7.8	24.5	40.1
Windmill Hill	18	6.5	11.4	24.5
Question number		18n		
Sample size		3423		
Year		2009		
All	29.9	1.6	28.3	31.5
NRA	34.8	3.3	31.5	38.1
Older people	32.9	2.1	30.8	35.0
Disabled people	30.1	4.2	25.9	34.3
BME	30	6.3	23.6	36.1
Carer	26.4	3.4	23.0	29.8
LGBT	21	10.3	10.7	31.2
Male	30.1	2.5	27.6	32.5
Female	29.7	2.2	27.5	31.8
Christian	32.9	2.0	30.9	35.0
Muslim	35	14.6	20.8	50.0
No faith	22.6	2.9	19.7	25.4

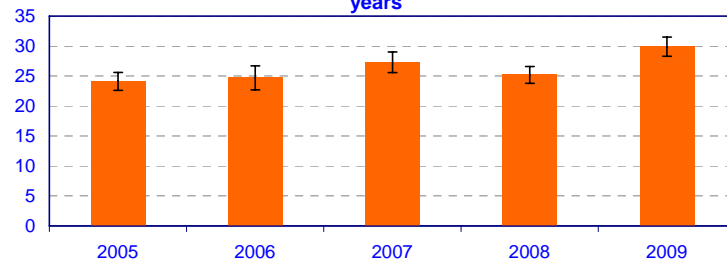
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

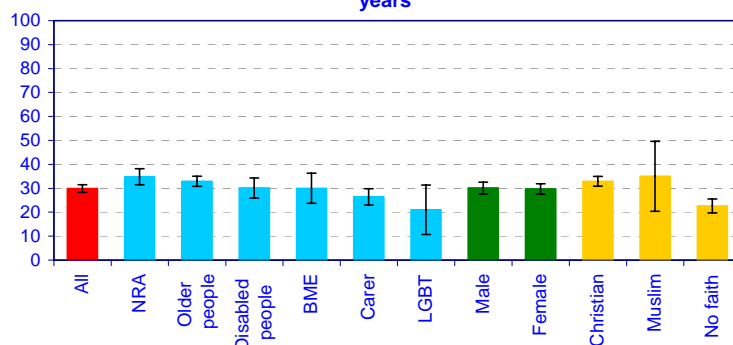
% respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for older people over 65 years



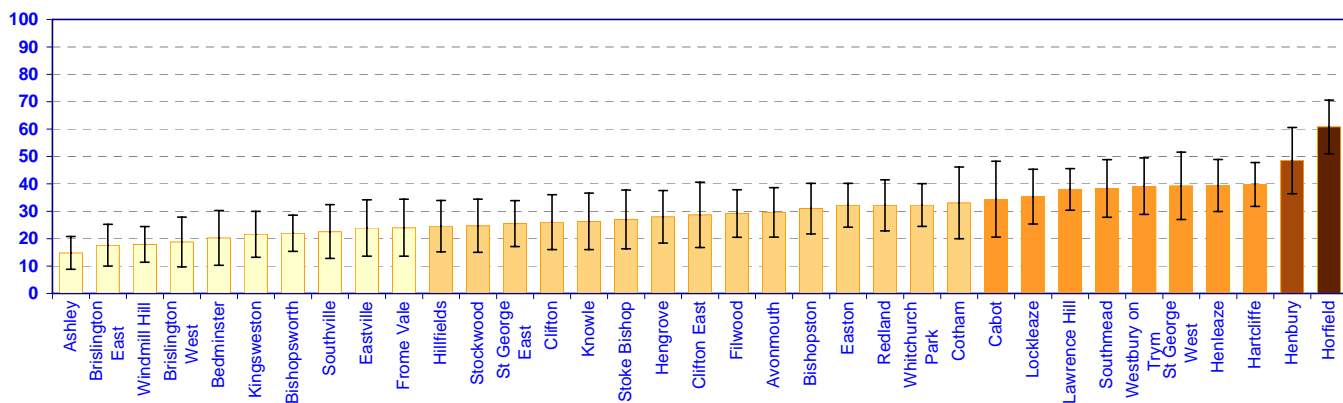
### % respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for older people over 65 years


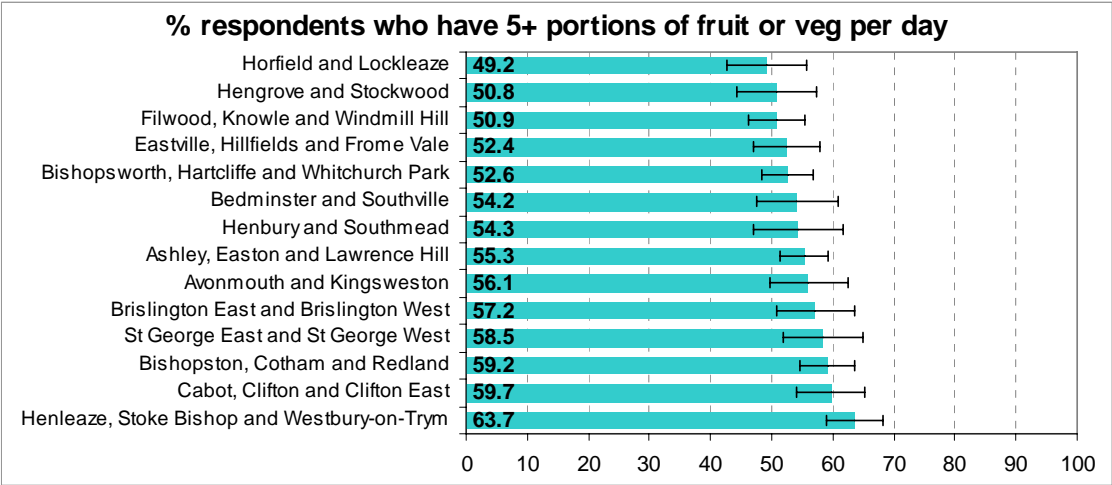


### % respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for older people over 65 years



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



Action area: health improvement	Health & wealth inequality																														
Indicator	<b>% respondents who have 5+ portions of fruit or veg per day</b>																														
Why is this indicator relevant?	The Department of Health 'healthy balanced diet' includes eating five or more portions of fruit and vegetables per day, together with the correct balance of fibre, salt, fat and sugar. An unbalanced diet can lead to a number of health problems, including type II diabetes, circulatory diseases and obesity.																														
What is the indicator showing?  	<p>In 2009, 56% of residents said they ate 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day, a significant improvement since 2005 (48%) and 2003, when it was first measured (43%). This improvement was also seen in deprived parts of the city (43% in 2005 increasing to 50% in 2009). It is likely that positive messages in the media on eating a healthier diet as well as local health promotion may have affected this indicator.</p> <p>The highest levels of fruit and vegetable consumption were for residents in Stoke Bishop (70%), whilst in Filwood, only 43% of residents ate '5 a day'. Over the last five years there has been a significant increase in this type of healthy food consumption in across the city and in 2009 it was most significant in Hartcliffe (42% in 2005 to 55% in 2009).</p> <p>This survey has identified a trend of men eating significantly less fruit and vegetables compared to women and a 9% gap between the proportion of men and women's consumption of fruit and vegetables. In 2009 the gap narrowed considerably to 4% and there has been a significant increase in men eating 5+ portions of fruit and vegetables, at 53% compared to 57% of women. Generally older people (61%) ate a higher proportion of fruit and vegetables in their diet.</p> <p>Neighbourhood Partnership areas:</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>% respondents who have 5+ portions of fruit or veg per day</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Neighbourhood Partnership area</th> <th>% respondents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Horfield and Lockleaze</td><td>49.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Hengrove and Stockwood</td><td>50.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill</td><td>50.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale</td><td>52.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park</td><td>52.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Bedminster and Southville</td><td>54.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Henbury and Southmead</td><td>54.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill</td><td>55.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Avonmouth and Kingsweston</td><td>56.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Brislington East and Brislington West</td><td>57.2</td></tr> <tr><td>St George East and St George West</td><td>58.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Bishopston, Cotham and Redland</td><td>59.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East</td><td>59.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym</td><td>63.7</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Neighbourhood Partnership area	% respondents	Horfield and Lockleaze	49.2	Hengrove and Stockwood	50.8	Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill	50.9	Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale	52.4	Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park	52.6	Bedminster and Southville	54.2	Henbury and Southmead	54.3	Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill	55.3	Avonmouth and Kingsweston	56.1	Brislington East and Brislington West	57.2	St George East and St George West	58.5	Bishopston, Cotham and Redland	59.2	Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East	59.7	Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym	63.7
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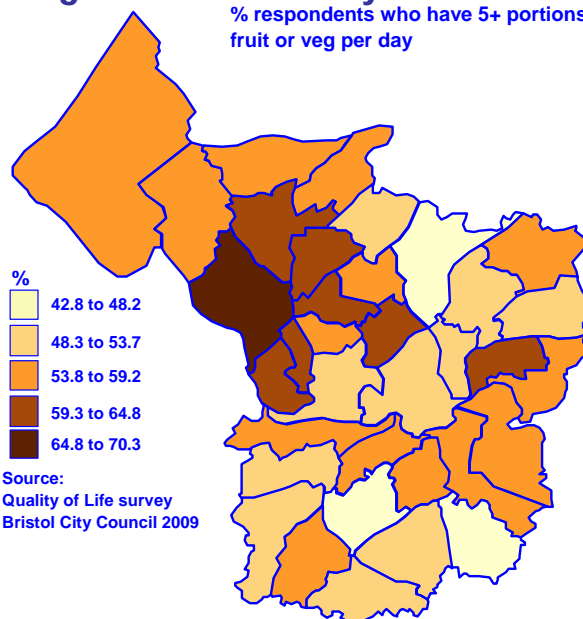
## % respondents who have 5+ portions of fruit or veg per day

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	61	6.8	54.6	68.2
Avonmouth	55	8.7	46.4	63.7
Bedminster	52	9.9	42.3	62.1
Bishopston	57	7.2	49.3	63.7
Bishopsworth	52	7.2	44.5	58.9
Brislington East	56	9.0	47.1	65.1
Brislington West	58	9.1	49.3	67.4
Cabot	53	9.8	42.9	62.5
Clifton	62	8.7	53.2	70.7
Clifton East	62	9.6	52.6	71.8
Cotham	58	9.2	49.1	67.4
Easton	53	6.9	45.9	59.6
Eastville	50	9.7	39.8	59.2
Filwood	43	8.6	34.2	51.5
Frome Vale	58	9.8	48.2	67.7
Hartcliffe	55	7.5	47.2	62.3
Henbury	54	10.2	43.7	64.0
Hengrove	53	8.8	44.6	62.2
Henleaze	61	8.0	53.3	69.2
Hillfields	49	9.3	40.0	58.5
Horfield	50	8.7	41.7	59.1
Kingsweston	58	9.5	48.1	67.1
Knowle	54	8.9	45.0	62.8
Lawrence Hill	49	6.8	42.2	55.9
Lockleaze	47	9.4	38.0	56.9
Redland	63	7.6	55.3	70.5
Southmead	55	10.2	44.4	64.8
Southville	56	8.5	47.4	64.5
St George East	56	8.8	47.0	64.6
St George West	62	9.6	52.1	71.4
Stockwood	48	9.5	38.7	57.6
Stoke Bishop	70	8.3	62.0	78.7
Westbury-on-Trym	61	7.8	53.4	69.0
Whitchurch Park	52	7.9	43.9	59.7
Windmill Hill	54	6.6	47.2	60.5
Question number		39		
Sample size		4979		
Year		2009		
All	55.6	1.5	54.1	57.1
NRA	49.6	3.1	46.5	52.6
Older people	60.7	2.0	58.7	62.7
Disabled people	58.9	4.2	54.7	63.1
BME	51	6.1	44.7	56.9
Carer	58.2	3.3	54.9	61.5
LGBT	56	9.0	47.2	65.2
Male	53.2	2.3	50.9	55.5
Female	57.3	1.9	55.4	59.2
Christian	57.6	1.9	55.7	59.6
Muslim	39	12.1	26.5	50.7
No faith	52.2	2.5	49.7	54.6

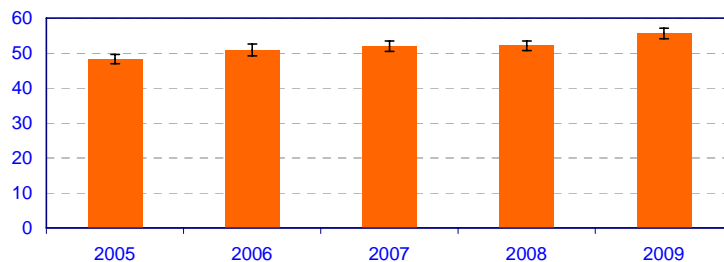
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## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

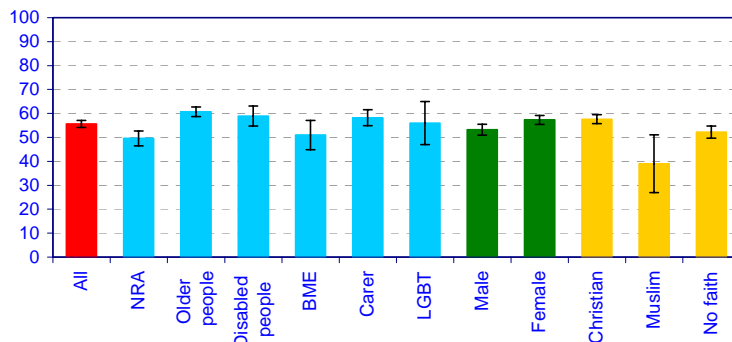
% respondents who have 5+ portions of fruit or veg per day



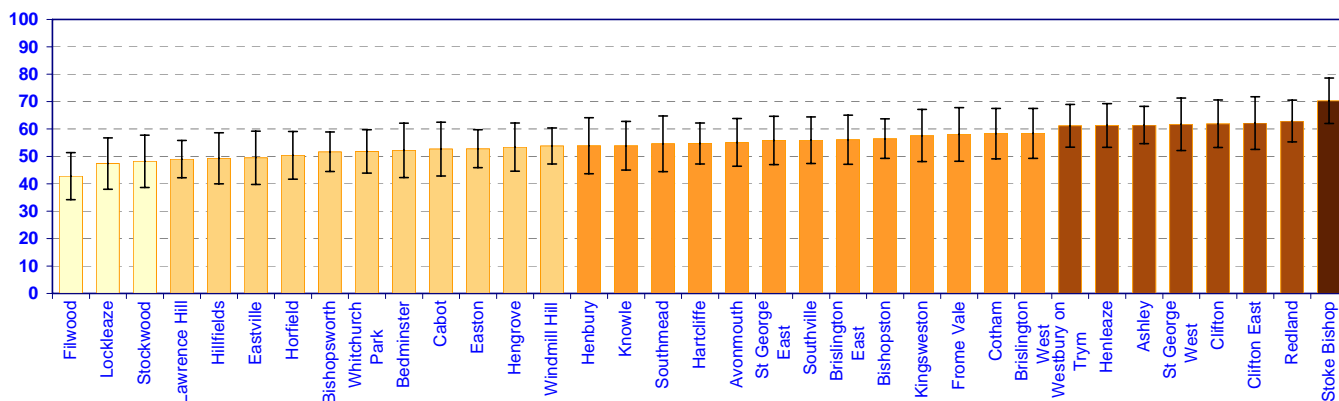
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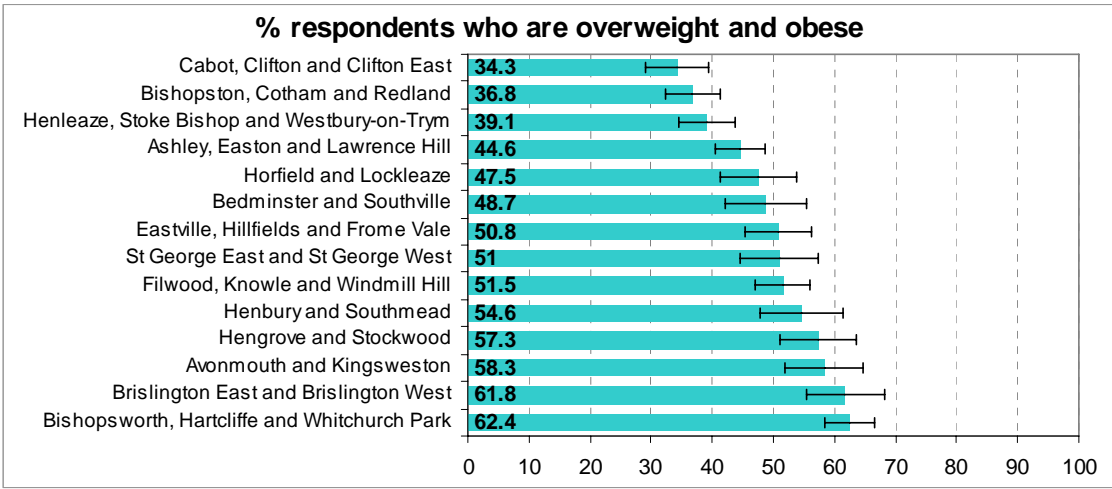
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Action area: health improvement	Health & wealth inequality																														
Indicator	% respondents who are overweight and obese																														
<p><b>Why is this indicator relevant?</b></p>	<p>Being obese or overweight is a key indicator of health and wellbeing and obesity carries greater risks from diabetes, circulatory problems and, often poor mental health. In the Quality of Life survey, the indicator for being overweight or obese is based on residents' self recorded weight and height and a Body Mass Index (BMI) is calculated during analysis. A BMI of over 25 is considered as overweight and over 30 is considered obese.</p> <p>Obesity is rising nationally and tends to be higher in urban than in rural areas. Promoting healthy eating and reducing obesity is a key priority for the City Council and NHS Bristol.</p>																														
<p><b>What is the indicator showing?</b></p> 	<p>In 2009, 49% of respondents to the survey were calculated to be overweight or obese. This indicator has dropped down to the 2005 level, after an increase in 2008 when it rose to 51%. When obesity was calculated separately, 15% of residents were obese in 2005 increasing to 16% in 2009.</p> <p>Spatially there was a wide variation and in deprived wards significantly more residents (54%) were obese or overweight. When obesity was calculated separately, deprived wards had seen an increase from 19% of residents obese in 2005 to 21% in 2009. Overall the gap between deprived areas and the rest of the city has narrowed since 2008 and the proportion of residents obese and overweight in deprived wards is now moving closer to the city average.</p> <p>Equalities analysis has shown significantly more people over the age of 50 years (56%), disabled people (65%) and more men (55%) compared to women were overweight or obese in 2009.</p> <p>Bristol compares well for these indicators in the national survey carried out by the Association of Public Health Observatories. In this survey 23% of Bristol residents are obese compared with 24% nationally.</p> <p>Neighbourhood partnership areas:</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>% respondents who are overweight and obese</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Neighbourhood partnership area</th> <th>% respondents who are overweight and obese</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East</td> <td>34.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopston, Cotham and Redland</td> <td>36.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym</td> <td>39.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill</td> <td>44.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horfield and Lockleaze</td> <td>47.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bedminster and Southville</td> <td>48.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale</td> <td>50.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St George East and St George West</td> <td>51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill</td> <td>51.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henbury and Southmead</td> <td>54.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hengrove and Stockwood</td> <td>57.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avonmouth and Kingsweston</td> <td>58.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brislington East and Brislington West</td> <td>61.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park</td> <td>62.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Neighbourhood partnership area	% respondents who are overweight and obese	Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East	34.3	Bishopston, Cotham and Redland	36.8	Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym	39.1	Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill	44.6	Horfield and Lockleaze	47.5	Bedminster and Southville	48.7	Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale	50.8	St George East and St George West	51	Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill	51.5	Henbury and Southmead	54.6	Hengrove and Stockwood	57.3	Avonmouth and Kingsweston	58.3	Brislington East and Brislington West	61.8	Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park	62.4
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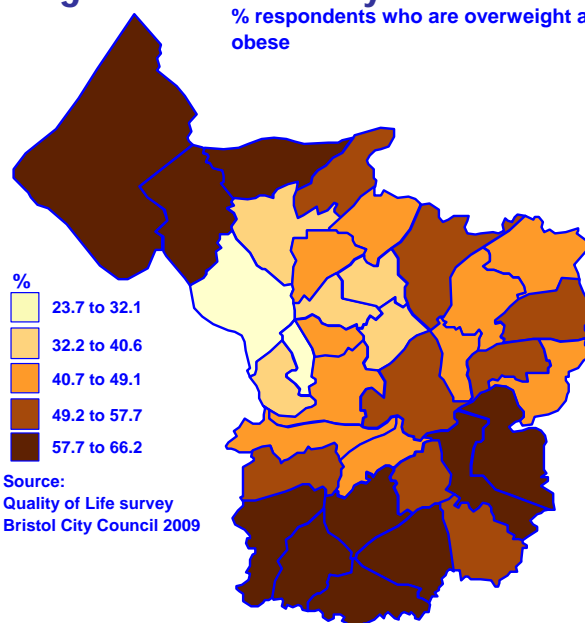
# % respondents who are overweight and obese

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	37	6.9	29.9	43.7
Avonmouth	58	8.3	49.9	66.6
Bedminster	51	9.8	41.6	61.1
Bishopston	36	7.2	28.3	42.7
Bishopsworth	66	6.6	59.6	72.7
Brislington East	65	8.7	56.5	74.0
Brislington West	59	9.2	49.4	67.8
Cabot	47	9.8	36.7	56.3
Clifton	36	9.0	27.1	45.1
Clifton East	24	8.5	15.2	32.2
Cotham	42	9.7	32.3	51.7
Easton	44	6.8	37.0	50.5
Eastville	49	9.5	39.5	58.5
Filwood	59	8.2	50.6	67.0
Frome Vale	47	9.4	37.1	56.0
Hartcliffe	58	7.1	50.7	65.0
Henbury	58	9.7	48.3	67.7
Hengrove	59	8.4	50.9	67.7
Henleaze	46	8.0	38.4	54.4
Hillfields	57	9.4	47.4	66.2
Horfield	45	8.5	36.3	53.4
Kingsweston	58	9.7	48.6	68.0
Knowle	54	9.0	45.0	62.9
Lawrence Hill	58	6.2	51.3	63.8
Lockleaze	51	8.9	41.8	59.7
Redland	35	7.6	27.2	42.3
Southmead	52	9.6	42.3	61.4
Southville	46	8.9	37.0	54.7
St George East	48	8.5	39.3	56.2
St George West	56	10.0	45.7	65.7
Stockwood	55	9.3	45.9	64.5
Stoke Bishop	30	8.7	21.6	38.9
Westbury-on-Trym	39	7.9	30.9	46.7
Whitchurch Park	63	7.6	55.0	70.2
Windmill Hill	44	6.7	37.2	50.6
Question number		42		
Sample size		4996		
Year		2009		
All	49.3	1.5	47.8	50.7
NRA	54.1	2.9	51.2	57.1
Older people	56.4	2.0	54.4	58.3
Disabled people	65.4	4.0	61.4	69.3
BME	51	5.9	45.1	56.8
Carer	52.9	3.3	49.6	56.2
LGBT	48	9.7	38.3	57.7
Male	55.4	2.2	53.2	57.6
Female	44.5	1.9	42.6	46.4
Christian	53.5	1.9	51.6	55.4
Muslim	55	12.2	43.2	67.6
No faith	41.9	2.5	39.4	44.4

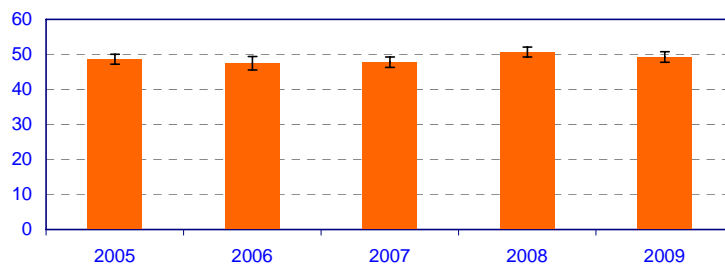
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## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

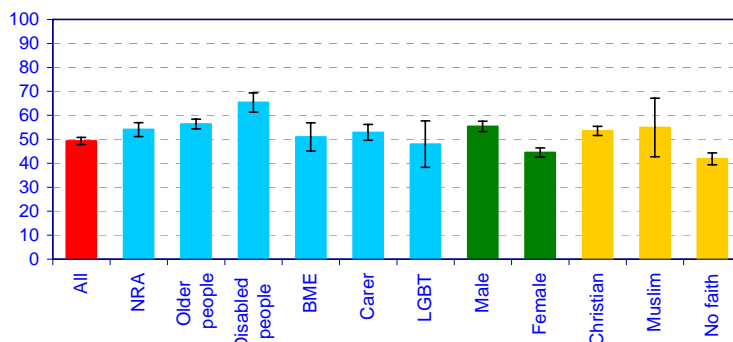
% respondents who are overweight and obese



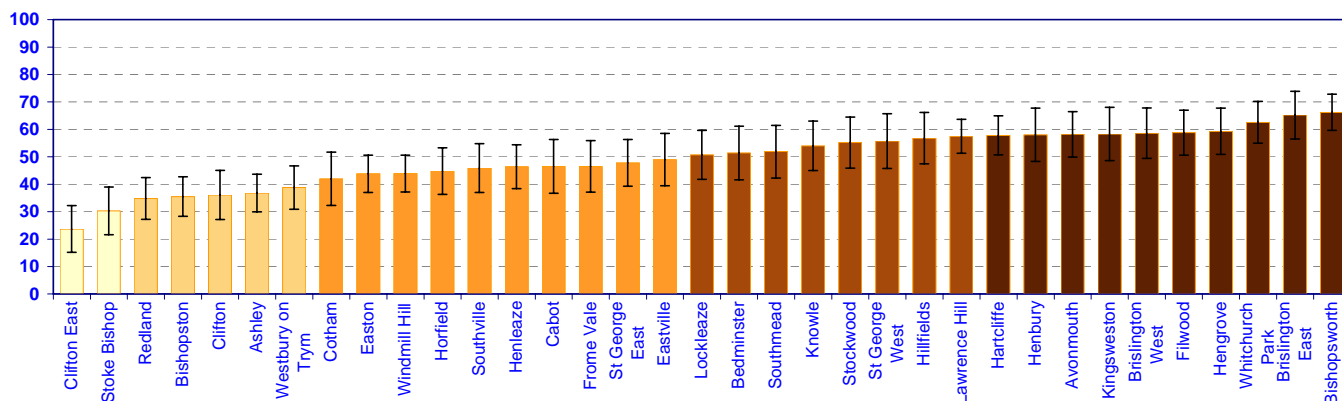
### % respondents who are overweight and obese



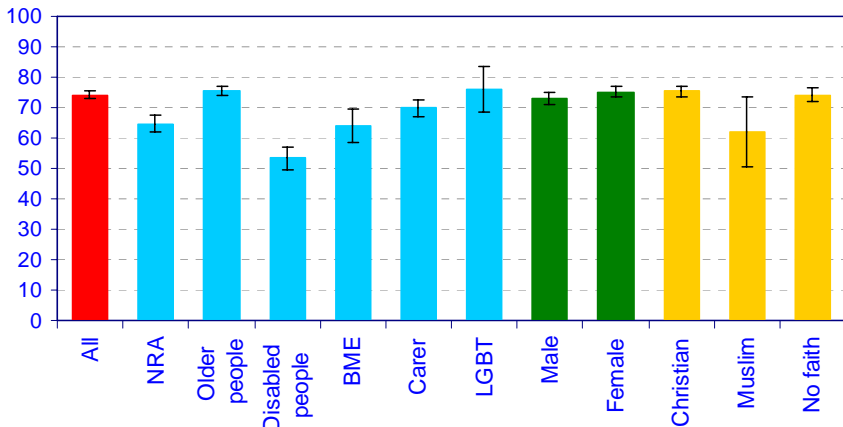


### % respondents who are overweight and obese



### % respondents who are overweight and obese



Indicator	% respondents who say they are happy, % respondents satisfied with life																										
Why is this indicator relevant?	<p>These are key indicators of general wellbeing as well as proxy measures of overall mental health and depression. The importance of community wellbeing is gaining increasing recognition nationally. The indicator (% respondents who say they are happy) includes those residents who say they are very happy and quite happy.</p> <p>Locally these indicators are of importance as the number of residents with depression and mental health problems is growing (see Joint Strategic Needs Assessment of Health and Wellbeing in Bristol <a href="http://www.bristol.gov.uk/jsna">www.bristol.gov.uk/jsna</a>).</p>																										
What is the indicator showing?    	<p><b>% respondents who say they are happy</b>            In 2009 91% of residents said they were happy. This figure has not changed much in the last five years. There was little variation across the city. Clifton East and Westbury on Trym recorded the highest happiness (96 and 97%) and Filwood and Southmead the lowest (81 and 82%). Equalities analysis showed some groups were less happy such as BME groups, those living in more deprived areas and the lowest was the disabled people at 79%. In 2008 Hillfields was showing a significant decrease over the previous four years but this has recovered back to 87%. Bishopston, however, recorded a significant decrease to 90% from the 98% of 2005.</p> <p><b>% respondents satisfied with life</b>            Response to this indicator was likely to reflect wider quality of life issues such as social, economic and environmental circumstances. In 2009 74% of respondents said they were satisfied with life, which has not changed in the previous 5 years. There was generally more life satisfaction in the more affluent areas of the city but the biggest variation was between the equalities groups where the lowest satisfaction was recorded for disabled people (53%), Black and minority ethnic groups (64%), those living in deprived areas (65%) and people of Muslim faith (62%). Both these indicators are measured nationally and are recorded in <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/documents/SDIYP2009_a9.pdf">http://www.defra.gov.uk/sustainable/government/progress/documents/SDIYP2009_a9.pdf</a></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>% respondents satisfied with life</b></p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for % respondents satisfied with life</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Group</th> <th>% Satisfied</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All</td> <td>74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NRA</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Older people</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disabled people</td> <td>53</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BME</td> <td>64</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carer</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LGBT</td> <td>76</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td>73</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td>74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Christian</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Muslim</td> <td>62</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No faith</td> <td>74</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Bristol records the same as the national average for 'satisfaction with life' and above average for the 'percentage who say they are happy'.</p>	Group	% Satisfied	All	74	NRA	65	Older people	75	Disabled people	53	BME	64	Carer	70	LGBT	76	Male	73	Female	74	Christian	75	Muslim	62	No faith	74
Group	% Satisfied																										
All	74																										
NRA	65																										
Older people	75																										
Disabled people	53																										
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Male	73																										
Female	74																										
Christian	75																										
Muslim	62																										
No faith	74																										

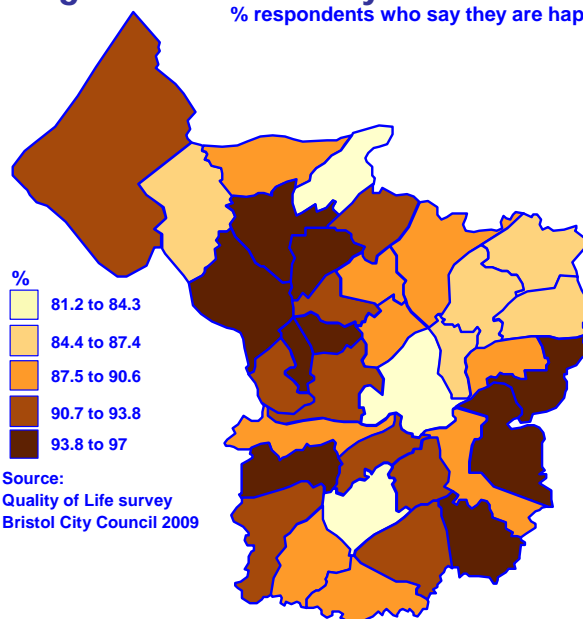
# % respondents who say they are happy

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	88	4.0	84.2	92.3
Avonmouth	92	4.2	88.1	96.5
Bedminster	95	3.7	91.6	98.9
Bishopston	90	4.1	86.2	94.4
Bishopsworth	92	3.5	88.8	95.9
Brislington East	95	3.8	90.8	98.5
Brislington West	88	5.6	82.0	93.2
Cabot	92	4.3	87.8	96.5
Clifton	93	5.0	87.9	97.9
Clifton East	96	3.4	92.7	99.5
Cotham	95	4.0	91.0	99.0
Easton	87	4.3	83.0	91.7
Eastville	87	6.6	80.0	93.3
Filwood	81	6.3	74.9	87.5
Frome Vale	85	6.4	79.0	91.9
Hartcliffe	90	4.2	85.9	94.3
Henbury	89	5.6	83.6	94.7
Hengrove	93	4.0	88.6	96.7
Henleaze	95	3.3	91.8	98.3
Hillfields	87	5.9	81.4	93.2
Horfield	92	4.1	88.3	96.5
Kingsweston	87	5.6	81.3	92.4
Knowle	92	5.6	86.2	97.4
Lawrence Hill	83	4.5	78.1	87.1
Lockleaze	88	5.5	82.6	93.6
Redland	92	4.2	87.7	96.1
Southmead	82	6.9	75.4	89.2
Southville	90	4.8	85.5	95.1
St George East	94	4.0	89.8	97.7
St George West	88	5.9	82.5	94.3
Stockwood	95	3.7	91.5	98.9
Stoke Bishop	96	3.8	91.7	99.4
Westbury-on-Trym	97	2.5	94.5	99.6
Whitchurch Park	90	4.2	85.7	94.2
Windmill Hill	93	3.3	89.7	96.2
Question number		46		
Sample size		5670		
Year		2009		
All	90.8	0.8	90.0	91.6
NRA	85.3	2.0	83.3	87.2
Older people	91.9	1.0	90.9	92.9
Disabled people	78.9	3.1	75.8	82.0
BME	82.5	4.1	78.4	86.6
Carer	89.8	1.9	87.9	91.6
LGBT	90	5.4	84.3	95.2
Male	90	1.3	88.7	91.3
Female	91.3	1.0	90.3	92.3
Christian	92.4	1.0	91.4	93.3
Muslim	80	10.0	69.6	89.5
No faith	89.8	1.5	88.3	91.2

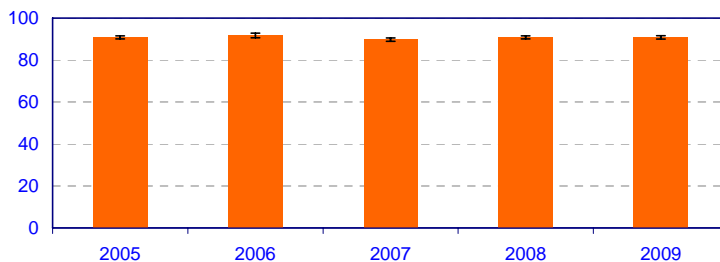
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

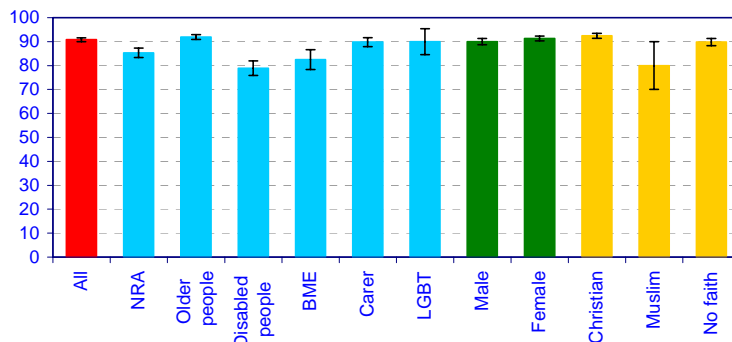
% respondents who say they are happy



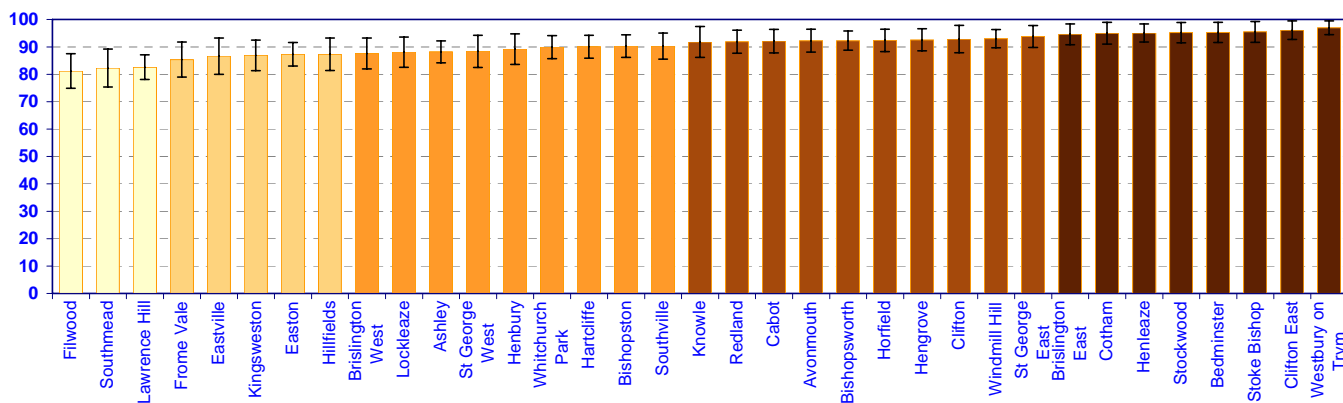
### % respondents who say they are happy




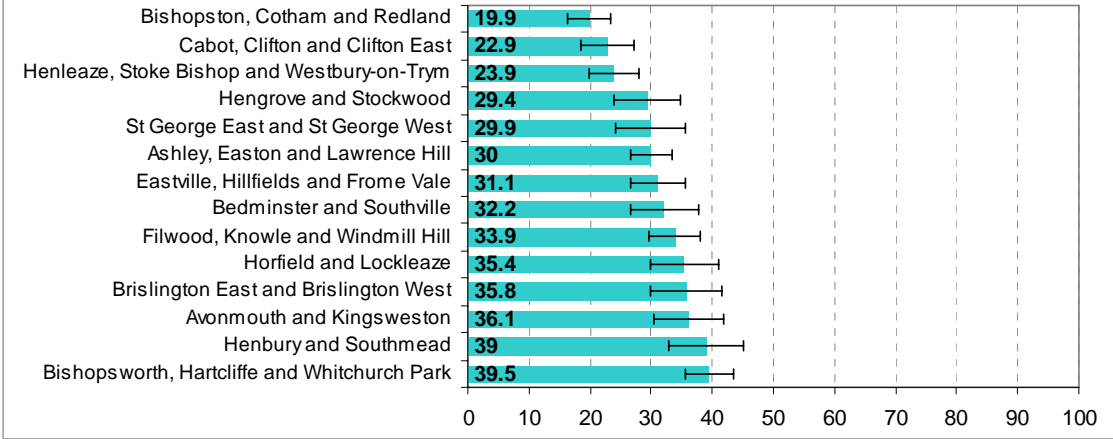
### % respondents who say they are happy



### % respondents who say they are happy





Action area: health improvement	1. Health & wealth inequality																														
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>% respondents with a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability</b>																														
<b>Why is this indicator relevant?</b>	<p>This indicator has been measured in the Census, but since this is carried out once every 10 years, it has been asked in the Quality of Life survey since 2003. It is a measure of limiting long-term illness (LLTI) and disability in the population and can indicate those communities that suffer poor health and make more demands on health and social care services. The proportion of people with limiting long-term illness and disability is projected to grow both locally and nationally as life expectancy improves, (see <a href="http://www.bristol.gov.uk/jsna">www.bristol.gov.uk/jsna</a> ).</p>																														
<b>What is the indicator showing?</b>  	<p>This indicator measured 31% in 2009 and has not changed significantly since 2005.</p> <p>Spatial analysis has shown significantly more people living in deprived wards experienced more limiting long-term illness and disability (41%). This value was highest for residents in Lawrence Hill and Filwood (both 46%).</p> <p>Not surprisingly, significantly more older people had more LLTI and disability (44%) and disabled people (96%), but also people of Christian faith (36%).</p> <p>In this survey respondents who said they had ‘no religion’ and the Black and minority ethnic community, had significantly lower LLTI and disability (23% or less) and this may reflect the young age profile of the BME community in Bristol, see the Population of Bristol <a href="http://www.bristol.gov.uk/statistics">www.bristol.gov.uk/statistics</a> .</p> <p>Neighbourhood Partnership areas:</p> <div data-bbox="347 1301 1465 1783"> <p><b>% respondents with a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability</b></p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Neighbourhood Partnership Area</th> <th>% respondents with a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bishopston, Cotham and Redland</td> <td>19.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East</td> <td>22.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym</td> <td>23.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hengrove and Stockwood</td> <td>29.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St George East and St George West</td> <td>29.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale</td> <td>31.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bedminster and Southville</td> <td>32.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill</td> <td>33.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horfield and Lockleaze</td> <td>35.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brislington East and Brislington West</td> <td>35.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avonmouth and Kingsweston</td> <td>36.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henbury and Southmead</td> <td>39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park</td> <td>39.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Neighbourhood Partnership Area	% respondents with a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability	Bishopston, Cotham and Redland	19.9	Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East	22.9	Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym	23.9	Hengrove and Stockwood	29.4	St George East and St George West	29.9	Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill	30	Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale	31.1	Bedminster and Southville	32.2	Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill	33.9	Horfield and Lockleaze	35.4	Brislington East and Brislington West	35.8	Avonmouth and Kingsweston	36.1	Henbury and Southmead	39	Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park	39.5
Neighbourhood Partnership Area	% respondents with a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability																														
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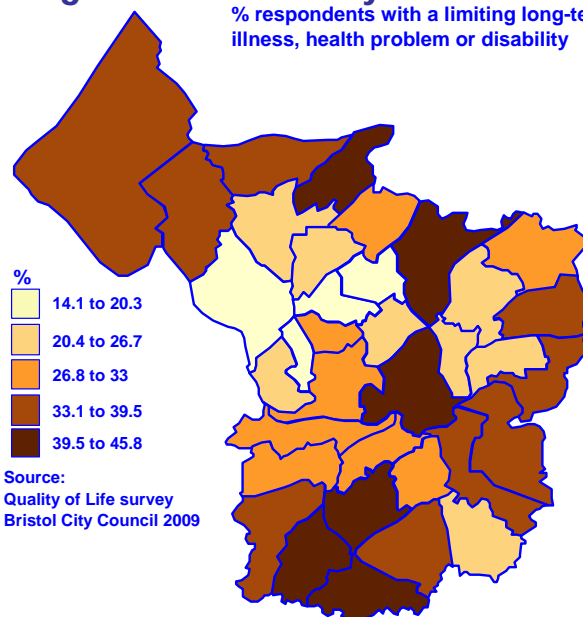
# % respondents with a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	23	5.6	17.8	28.9
Avonmouth	36	7.9	27.6	43.4
Bedminster	32	8.6	23.6	40.9
Bishopston	20	5.7	13.8	25.1
Bishopsworth	37	6.5	30.9	43.8
Brislington East	38	8.4	29.2	46.1
Brislington West	34	8.3	25.7	42.3
Cabot	31	8.6	21.9	39.0
Clifton	21	7.1	13.8	27.9
Clifton East	20	7.2	12.4	26.7
Cotham	28	8.4	20.0	36.8
Easton	25	5.3	19.6	30.2
Eastville	24	7.0	17.1	31.1
Filwood	46	8.0	37.5	53.5
Frome Vale	33	8.4	24.5	41.3
Hartcliffe	41	6.7	34.1	47.4
Henbury	37	9.1	28.1	46.4
Hengrove	34	7.8	26.3	41.8
Henleaze	26	6.5	19.0	32.0
Hillfields	36	8.3	27.6	44.1
Horfield	30	7.2	22.4	36.8
Kingsweston	37	8.6	28.4	45.6
Knowle	31	8.3	23.0	39.6
Lawrence Hill	46	6.2	39.6	52.0
Lockleaze	43	8.7	34.0	51.4
Redland	14	5.5	8.6	19.6
Southmead	40	8.4	31.9	48.8
Southville	32	7.4	24.7	39.5
St George East	34	7.7	26.2	41.7
St George West	25	8.2	16.6	33.1
Stockwood	25	7.4	17.1	31.8
Stoke Bishop	19	7.3	11.8	26.4
Westbury-on-Trym	26	6.7	19.0	32.5
Whitchurch Park	41	7.0	33.5	47.5
Windmill Hill	27	5.4	22.0	32.9
Question number		36		
Sample size		5635		
Year		2009		
All	30.8	1.2	29.6	32.1
NRA	40.9	2.7	38.2	43.5
Older people	43.6	1.8	41.8	45.5
Disabled people	96.1	1.4	94.7	97.6
BME	23.9	4.4	19.5	28.4
Carer	33.2	3.0	30.2	36.1
LGBT	23	7.8	15.1	30.6
Male	32.3	2.0	30.3	34.3
Female	29.4	1.6	27.8	31.0
Christian	36.2	1.7	34.5	38.0
Muslim	34	10.9	22.8	44.6
No faith	20.3	1.9	18.4	22.2

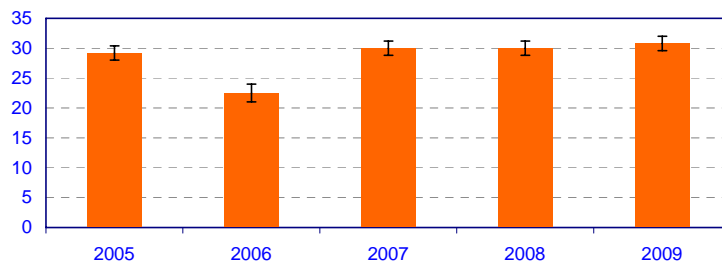
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

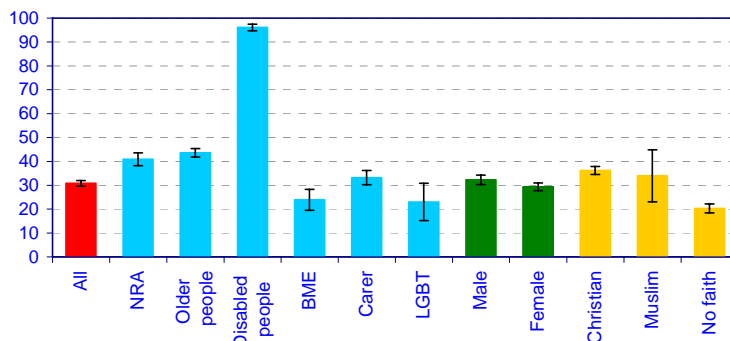
% respondents with a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability



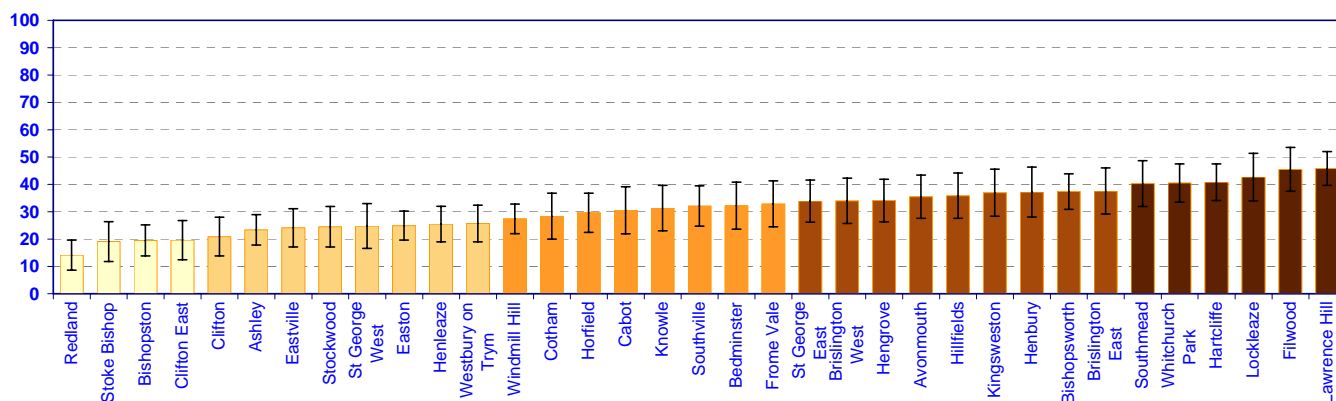
### % respondents with a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability



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



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



# 1. Health and wealth inequality

**Indicator**

**% respondents satisfied with jobs in the neighbourhood**

**Why is this  
indicator  
relevant?**

This indicator is a measure of the availability of suitable employment in the neighbourhood. If this estimate increases it can indicate more job opportunities close to people's homes.

**What is the  
indicator  
showing?**



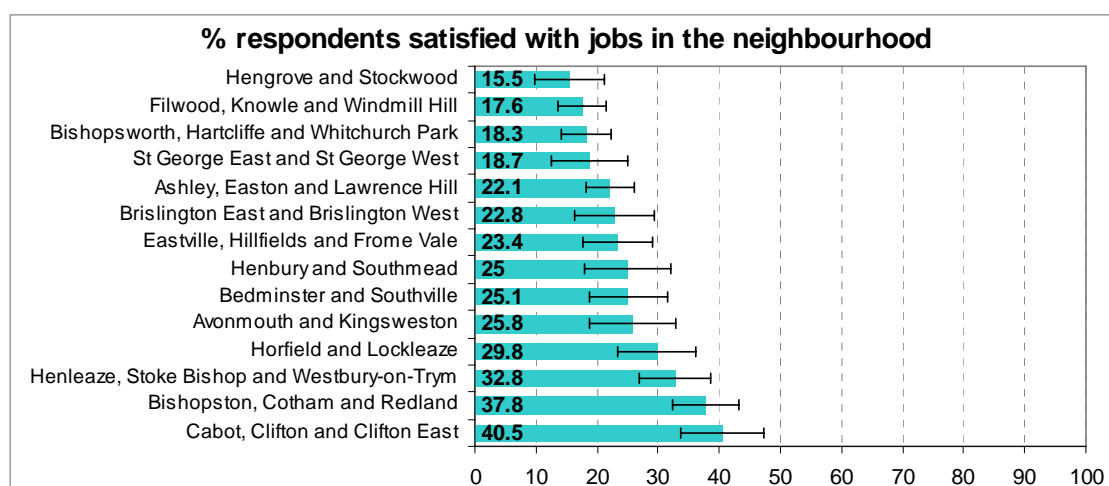
Overall 26% of residents were satisfied with jobs in the neighbourhood in 2009, a significant decrease compared to 2006 when it was at 32%. Although satisfaction was lower in derived areas (23%), it has remained more stable over the last five years, and the gap is closing between deprived areas and the rest of the city.

The ward variation showed satisfaction was greater in the central area where there was more employment, particularly in Cabot (44% of residents were satisfied). Significantly lower satisfaction was recorded in some wards - Stockwood (11%), Bishopsworth (12%), Knowle (14%) and Bedminster (17%). In Bishopsworth and Bedminster the drop in satisfaction has been significant in the last year.

When analysed by equalities groups, the drop in satisfaction was consistent across all groups.

See also Bristol labour market and employment statistics at [www.bristol.gov.uk/statistics](http://www.bristol.gov.uk/statistics)

Neighbourhood partnership areas:

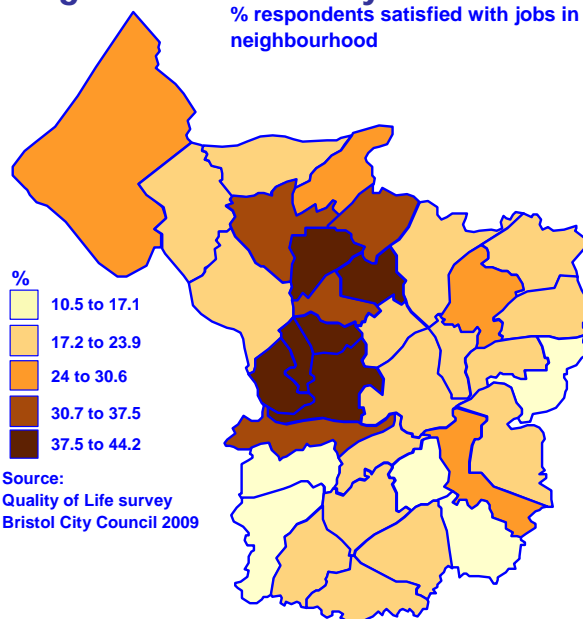


% respondents satisfied with jobs in the neighbourhood				
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	23	7.0	16.3	30.3
Avonmouth	30	9.9	19.9	39.8
Bedminster	17	8.3	8.3	25.0
Bishopston	42	8.8	32.7	50.3
Bishopsworth	12	5.8	6.5	18.1
Brislington East	22	8.6	13.1	30.3
Brislington West	24	9.9	14.1	34.0
Cabot	44	10.1	34.1	54.3
Clifton	38	12.7	25.7	51.0
Clifton East	40	11.1	28.9	51.1
Cotham	40	11.4	28.3	51.1
Easton	23	6.8	15.7	29.2
Eastville	26	9.9	16.2	35.9
Filwood	18	7.5	10.1	25.1
Frome Vale	23	10.0	13.3	33.4
Hartcliffe	19	6.9	12.3	26.1
Henbury	21	8.6	12.3	29.5
Hengrove	20	8.4	11.2	28.0
Henleaze	41	9.6	31.0	50.2
Hillfields	21	10.3	10.3	30.8
Horfield	36	9.6	26.7	46.0
Kingsweston	21	10.0	10.7	30.8
Knowle	14	6.8	7.4	21.0
Lawrence Hill	20	5.4	14.3	25.1
Lockleaze	22	8.2	14.2	30.6
Redland	33	8.6	24.3	41.4
Southmead	29	11.5	17.9	40.8
Southville	33	9.6	23.6	42.7
St George East	17	8.0	9.1	25.2
St George West	21	9.4	11.2	30.0
Stockwood	11	7.2	3.3	17.7
Stoke Bishop	22	11.4	10.9	33.7
Westbury-on-Trym	32	9.6	22.8	42.1
Whitchurch Park	24	8.4	15.4	32.1
Windmill Hill	21	6.6	14.5	27.7
Question number	18b			
Sample size	3518			
Year	2009			
All	25.6	1.6	24.0	27.1
NRA	22.9	2.9	20.0	25.8
Older people	25.1	2.4	22.7	27.5
Disabled people	23.1	5.0	18.1	28.1
BME	23	5.5	17.1	28.0
Carer	22.9	3.4	19.5	26.3
LGBT	22	8.2	14.1	30.4
Male	22.6	2.3	20.3	25.0
Female	27.5	2.0	25.5	29.6
Christian	27.4	2.2	25.2	29.5
Muslim	21	10.9	9.6	31.3
No faith	24.2	2.5	21.7	26.6

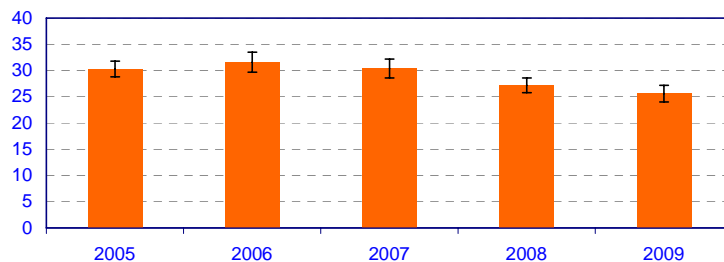
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## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

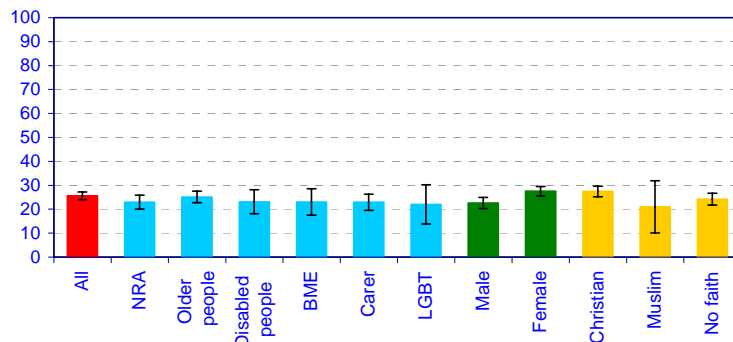
% respondents satisfied with jobs in the neighbourhood



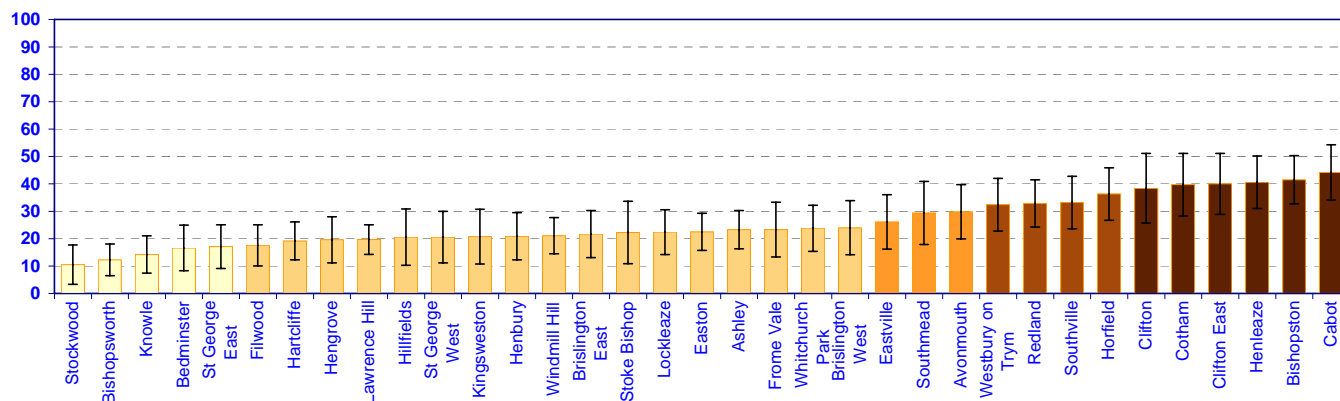
% respondents satisfied with jobs in the neighbourhood



% respondents satisfied with jobs in the neighbourhood



% respondents satisfied with jobs in the neighbourhood





# 1. Health and wealth inequality

## Indicator

**% respondents with no educational or technical qualifications**

## Why is this indicator relevant?

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

## What is the indicator showing?



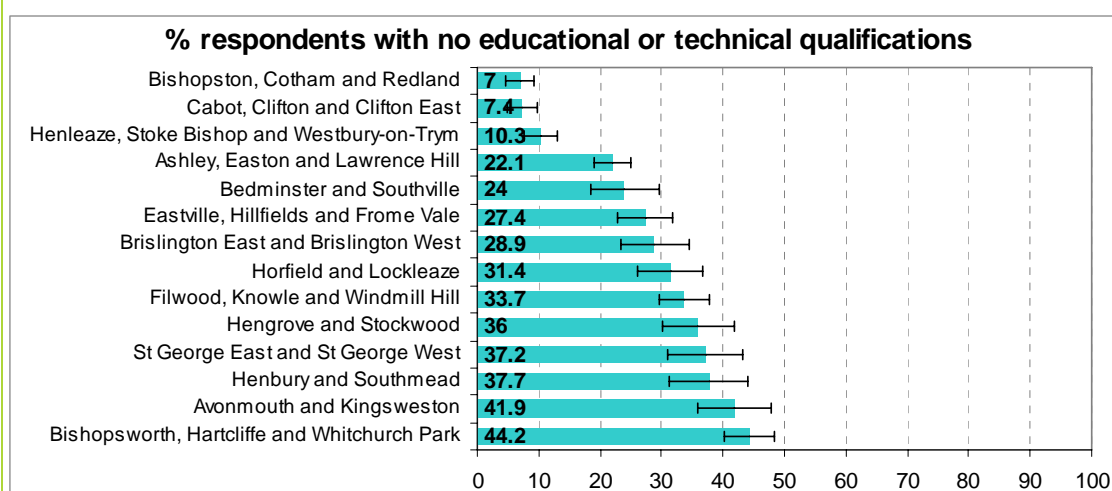
In Bristol in 2009, approximately 27% of respondents said they had no educational or technical qualifications. This value is not significantly different from the 2005 indicator, at 28%.

This indicator showed a very large range across the city. The ward pattern is consistent each year with residents living in Filwood and Hartcliffe having a lowest skills level, 54% and 45% respectively. This pattern reflected poverty and deprived areas where 40% of residents had no qualifications, but the gap has closed from 16% to 13% between deprived areas and the rest of the city since 2007.

Variation across equalities groups was also very large. Significantly more disabled people (57%) and older people (42%) had a lower skills level compared with the city average. The number of carers without qualifications has dropped from 48% in 2005 to 26% in 2009. The most qualified respondents were the Black and minority ethnic groups; lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people and people who stated they had 'no religion'. This pattern has been recorded in previous surveys.

See also school and college achievement tables in Bristol  
[www.dcsf.gov.uk/performance/tables/](http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/performance/tables/)

Neighbourhood partnership areas:

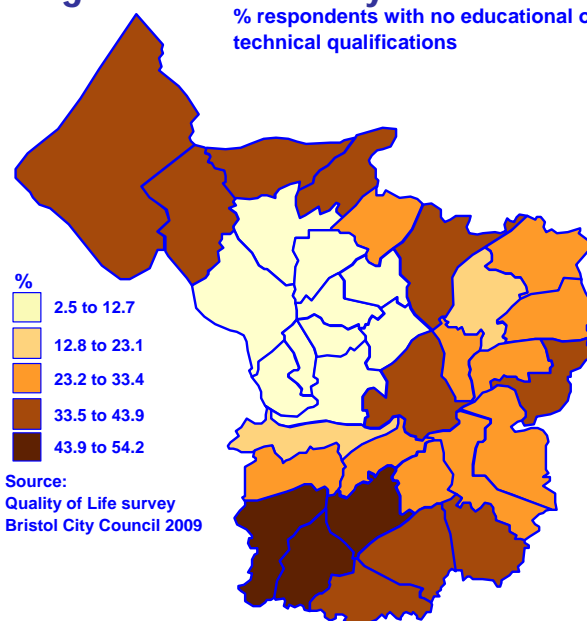


% respondents with no educational or technical qualifications				
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	9	3.5	5.4	12.4
Avonmouth	44	8.3	35.3	51.8
Bedminster	30	8.6	21.5	38.7
Bishopston	9	4.1	5.0	13.1
Bishopsworth	44	6.8	37.2	50.8
Brislington East	27	7.2	20.2	34.6
Brislington West	30	8.1	22.2	38.3
Cabot	12	5.9	6.3	18.1
Clifton	9	4.3	4.4	13.0
Clifton East	3	2.9	-0.4	5.4
Cotham	5	4.2	1.1	9.4
Easton	27	5.9	20.7	32.4
Eastville	18	6.1	12.1	24.2
Filwood	54	8.2	46.0	62.3
Frome Vale	31	8.6	22.3	39.5
Hartcliffe	45	7.1	38.1	52.3
Henbury	35	9.2	26.2	44.7
Hengrove	37	7.8	28.7	44.3
Henleaze	10	4.5	5.5	14.6
Hillfields	33	8.5	24.4	41.4
Horfield	28	7.2	21.1	35.5
Kingsweston	40	8.7	31.0	48.4
Knowle	28	8.1	20.2	36.4
Lawrence Hill	36	6.2	29.5	41.8
Lockleaze	36	7.8	27.8	43.4
Redland	6	3.6	2.4	9.5
Southmead	40	9.0	30.6	48.5
Southville	18	7.0	11.2	25.1
St George East	41	8.0	32.8	48.8
St George West	33	9.3	23.2	41.8
Stockwood	35	8.9	26.5	44.3
Stoke Bishop	9	4.9	3.6	13.4
Westbury-on-Trym	12	5.0	6.9	16.9
Whitchurch Park	43	7.3	36.0	50.7
Windmill Hill	23	5.2	18.1	28.6
Question number	54			
Sample size	5470			
Year	2009			
All	26.7	1.2	25.5	27.9
NRA	39.8	2.7	37.1	42.5
Older people	42.4	1.8	40.6	44.3
Disabled people	56.9	4.0	52.9	60.8
BME	14.8	3.5	11.3	18.3
Carer	25.9	2.8	23.1	28.6
LGBT	11	5.7	4.8	16.1
Male	27.8	1.9	25.9	29.7
Female	25.7	1.5	24.2	27.3
Christian	34.4	1.7	32.7	36.1
Muslim	25	9.4	15.1	33.8
No faith	14.5	1.6	12.9	16.2

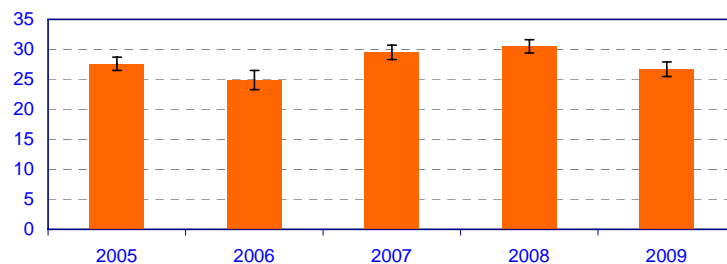
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

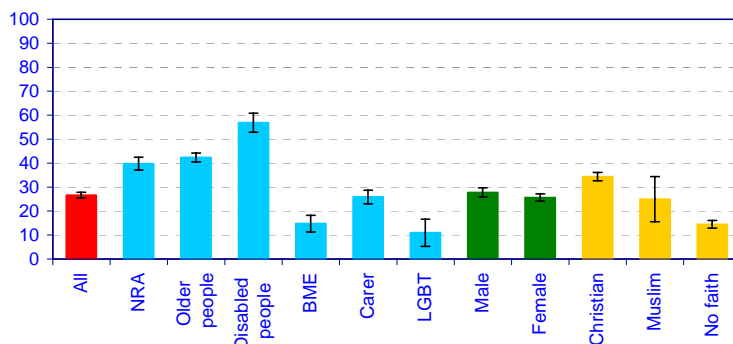
% respondents with no educational or technical qualifications



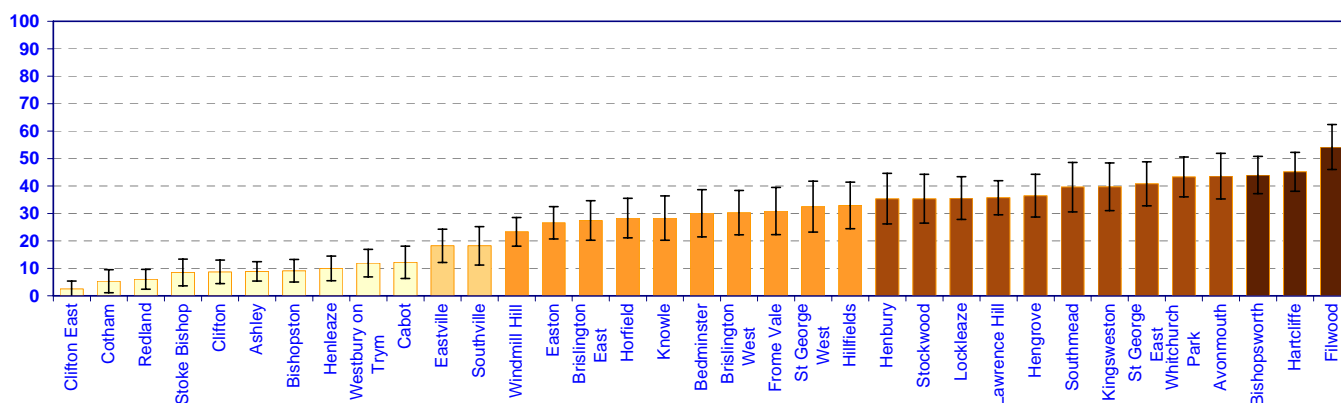
% respondents with no educational or technical qualifications



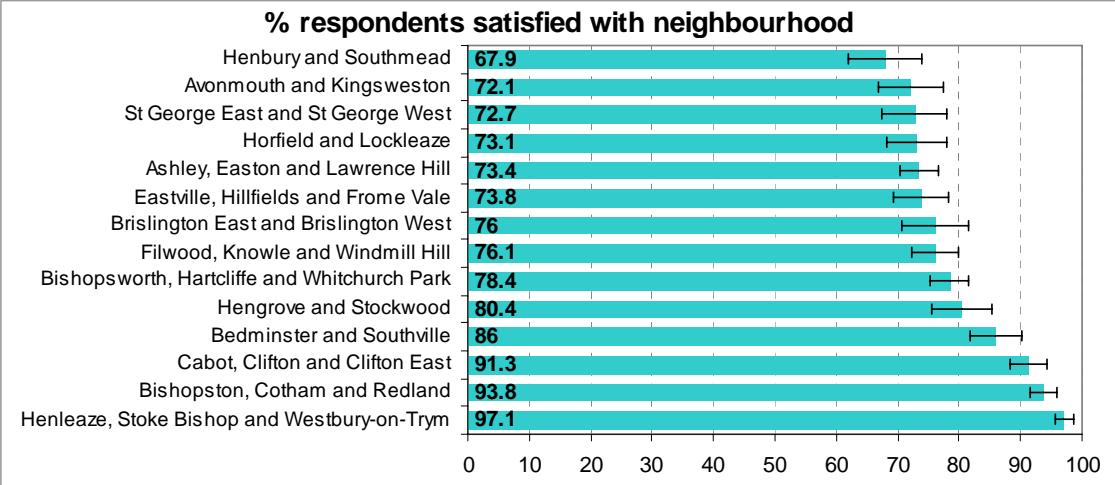
% respondents with no educational or technical qualifications



% respondents with no educational or technical qualifications



## 2. Stronger and safer communities

Indicator	% respondents satisfied with their local neighbourhood (or area) as a place to live (NI 5)																														
Why is this indicator relevant?	This is a complex indicator and can reflect many issues that can make an area a good place to live. In Bristol this indicator has been measured since 2001 and an increase reflects an improving trend with more people satisfied. Satisfaction with the local neighbourhood is a national indicator and in 2008 was measured using the Place survey in every English local authority.																														
What is the indicator showing?	<p>This indicator measured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>79% in the Place survey 2008</li> <li>79% in the Quality of Life survey 2008</li> <li><b>80%</b> in the Quality of Life survey 2009</li> </ul> <p>In the Quality of Life survey this indicator has shown a significant improvement since 2005, when 77% of residents were satisfied with their local area, compared to 80% in 2009. Bristol also compares well with the core cities average, at 75% in 2008.</p> <p>Satisfaction was significantly lower in deprived areas of the city (67%), for disabled people (75%) and for people of Muslim faith (66%).</p> <p>Most satisfied residents lived in Stoke Bishop, Westbury-on-Trym and Henleaze, where 97% of people were satisfied with the local area. The ward with least satisfaction was Lawrence Hill, at 58% and this ward measurement has been similar for the last five years. There was a wide variation across the city and only 68% of residents were satisfied in Henbury and Southmead neighbourhood partnership area.</p> <p>Neighbourhood partnership areas:</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>% respondents satisfied with neighbourhood</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Neighbourhood partnership area</th> <th>% respondents satisfied</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Henbury and Southmead</td> <td>67.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avonmouth and Kingsweston</td> <td>72.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St George East and St George West</td> <td>72.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horfield and Lockleaze</td> <td>73.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill</td> <td>73.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale</td> <td>73.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brislington East and Brislington West</td> <td>76</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill</td> <td>76.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park</td> <td>78.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hengrove and Stockwood</td> <td>80.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bedminster and Southville</td> <td>86</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East</td> <td>91.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopston, Cotham and Redland</td> <td>93.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym</td> <td>97.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Neighbourhood partnership area	% respondents satisfied	Henbury and Southmead	67.9	Avonmouth and Kingsweston	72.1	St George East and St George West	72.7	Horfield and Lockleaze	73.1	Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill	73.4	Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale	73.8	Brislington East and Brislington West	76	Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill	76.1	Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park	78.4	Hengrove and Stockwood	80.4	Bedminster and Southville	86	Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East	91.3	Bishopston, Cotham and Redland	93.8	Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym	97.1
Neighbourhood partnership area	% respondents satisfied																														
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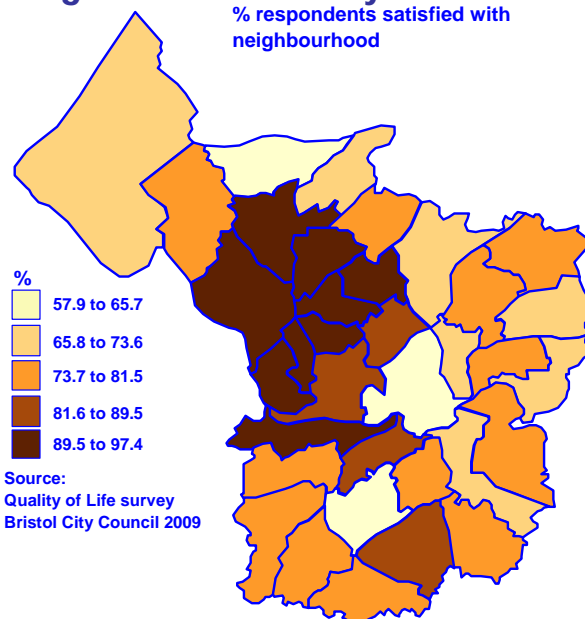
## % respondents satisfied with neighbourhood

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	86	4.3	81.9	90.5
Avonmouth	69	7.3	61.9	76.5
Bedminster	80	6.6	73.7	87.0
Bishopston	93	3.6	89.1	96.4
Bishopsworth	79	5.1	73.9	84.1
Brislington East	78	7.0	71.4	85.5
Brislington West	74	8.1	65.5	81.7
Cabot	88	5.7	82.3	93.7
Clifton	93	4.9	87.7	97.6
Clifton East	92	5.1	87.1	97.2
Cotham	96	3.7	92.0	99.5
Easton	72	5.9	65.6	77.4
Eastville	77	7.7	69.6	85.1
Filwood	64	7.6	56.2	71.4
Frome Vale	77	7.7	68.9	84.2
Hartcliffe	76	5.7	70.1	81.6
Henbury	63	9.2	53.5	71.8
Hengrove	82	6.0	76.0	88.1
Henleaze	97	2.6	94.3	99.5
Hillfields	68	8.1	59.6	75.8
Horfield	78	6.6	71.8	84.9
Kingsweston	76	7.5	68.5	83.5
Knowle	80	7.3	73.1	87.6
Lawrence Hill	58	6.2	51.7	64.1
Lockleaze	66	8.0	58.4	74.3
Redland	94	3.7	89.9	97.3
Southmead	72	8.2	64.1	80.4
Southville	92	4.6	86.9	96.1
St George East	71	7.3	64.1	78.7
St George West	74	8.0	66.4	82.4
Stockwood	79	7.4	71.1	85.9
Stoke Bishop	97	2.6	94.8	99.9
Westbury-on-Trym	97	2.5	94.6	99.6
Whitchurch Park	80	5.6	74.4	85.7
Windmill Hill	82	4.9	76.8	86.6
Question number		2		
Sample size		5639		
Year		2009		
All	80.3	1.0	79.3	81.4
NRA	67.4	2.6	64.8	69.9
Older people	81.6	1.5	80.1	83.0
Disabled people	74.9	3.3	71.6	78.3
BME	75.7	4.7	71.0	80.4
Carer	77.1	2.6	74.5	79.8
LGBT	76	7.6	68.7	83.9
Male	79.4	1.7	77.7	81.2
Female	80.9	1.4	79.5	82.3
Christian	80.9	1.4	79.5	82.3
Muslim	66	11.4	54.1	76.9
No faith	80.3	1.8	78.5	82.2

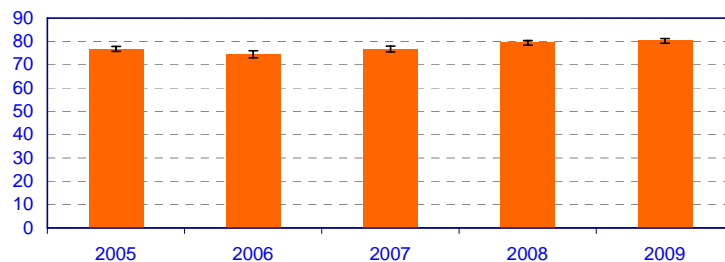
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

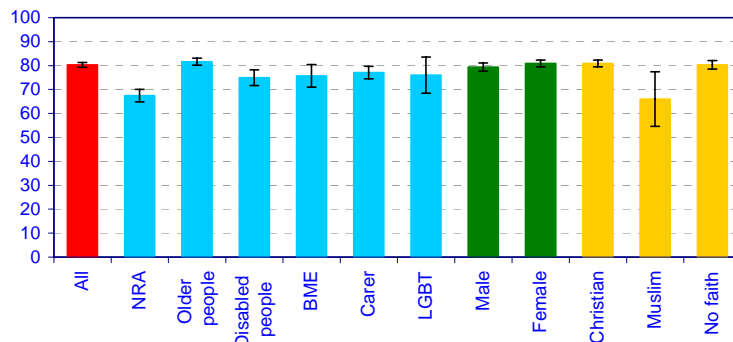
% respondents satisfied with neighbourhood



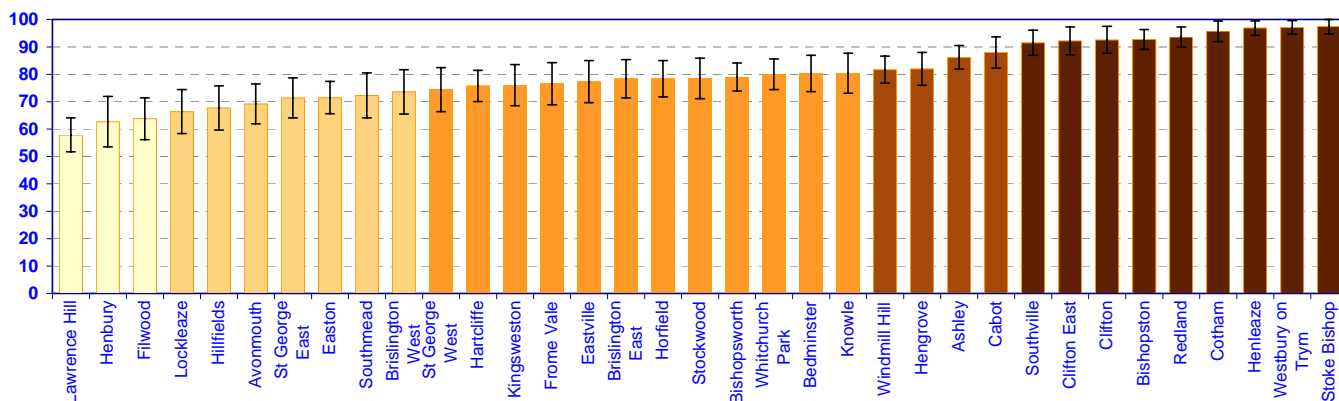
## % respondents satisfied with neighbourhood



## % respondents satisfied with neighbourhood



## % respondents satisfied with neighbourhood





## 2. Stronger and safer communities

### Indicator

**% respondents who feel they belong to neighbourhood (NI 2)**

### Why is this indicator relevant?

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

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

### What is the indicator showing?

This indicator measured:

- 63% in the Place survey 2008
- 58% in Quality of Life survey 2008
- **61%** in Quality of Life survey 2009

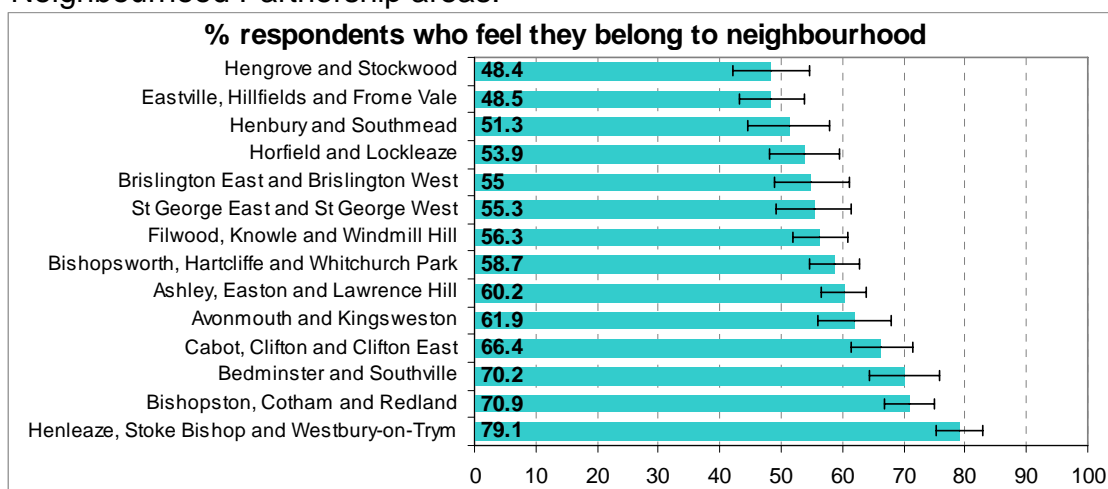


Based on the Quality of Life survey trends, this indicator has changed little over the past 5 years. The Place survey recorded a higher value for Bristol, at 63% and this was well above the core cities average of 53% in 2008.

Equalities analysis indicated significantly more older people (66%) and people of Christian faith (64%) had a higher sense of belonging.

The ward pattern across the city has been similar each year, with a higher sense of belonging in wards in west Bristol. In 2009, 'the percentage of respondents who agree they belong to their neighbourhood' was highest in Henleaze (85%) and lowest in Hillfields (41%). The indicator was also significantly lower in deprived areas of the city (51%). The gap between the deprived area and non-deprived areas has widened since 2008 and has increased from 7% to 10%.

Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



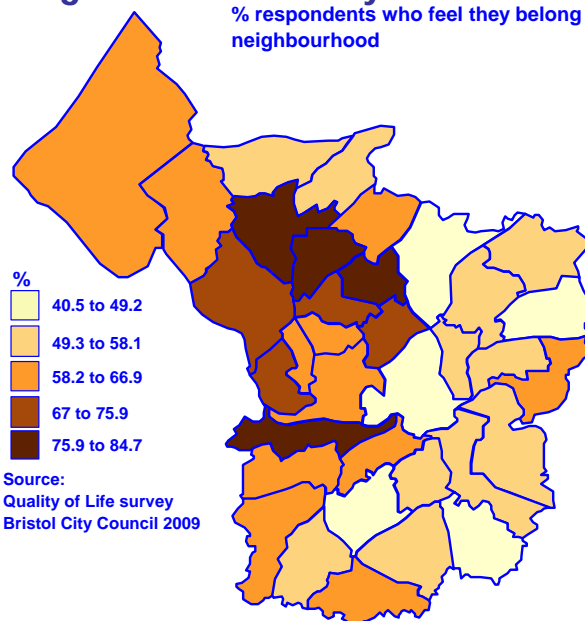
## % respondents who feel they belong to neighbourhood

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	71	6.2	64.6	76.9
Avonmouth	62	8.0	53.8	69.7
Bedminster	63	9.1	53.7	71.8
Bishopston	76	5.9	70.2	82.0
Bishopsworth	60	6.4	53.7	66.5
Brislington East	55	8.5	46.4	63.5
Brislington West	55	8.7	46.3	63.8
Cabot	64	8.6	55.7	72.9
Clifton	72	8.0	63.7	79.8
Clifton East	62	9.1	52.5	70.7
Cotham	61	8.7	51.9	69.4
Easton	57	6.1	51.2	63.5
Eastville	54	8.8	44.7	62.3
Filwood	49	8.3	40.5	57.1
Frome Vale	51	9.0	42.1	60.1
Hartcliffe	57	7.1	49.5	63.7
Henbury	51	9.3	41.8	60.3
Hengrove	52	8.1	43.8	60.1
Henleaze	85	5.3	79.4	90.0
Hillfields	41	9.0	31.5	49.6
Horfield	61	7.6	53.1	68.3
Kingsweston	62	8.7	53.3	70.8
Knowle	57	9.0	47.7	65.7
Lawrence Hill	49	6.4	42.2	55.0
Lockleaze	45	8.7	36.1	53.6
Redland	73	6.8	65.7	79.3
Southmead	51	9.2	42.2	60.6
Southville	77	6.9	70.4	84.2
St George East	59	8.1	50.5	66.7
St George West	51	9.5	41.6	60.7
Stockwood	45	9.4	35.1	54.0
Stoke Bishop	76	8.4	67.1	83.8
Westbury-on-Trym	76	6.6	69.7	82.9
Whitchurch Park	59	7.4	51.9	66.6
Windmill Hill	61	6.1	55.2	67.4
Question number	6g			
Sample size	5565			
Year	2009			
All	60.5	1.4	59.1	61.8
NRA	51.2	2.8	48.4	54.0
Older people	66.2	1.8	64.4	68.0
Disabled people	59.3	3.9	55.4	63.2
BME	61	5.4	55.1	65.9
Carer	60.9	3.1	57.8	63.9
LGBT	51	9.0	41.7	59.7
Male	59.5	2.1	57.4	61.6
Female	60.9	1.7	59.2	62.7
Christian	63.7	1.7	62.0	65.5
Muslim	56	11.7	44.6	68.0
No faith	55.7	2.3	53.4	58.0

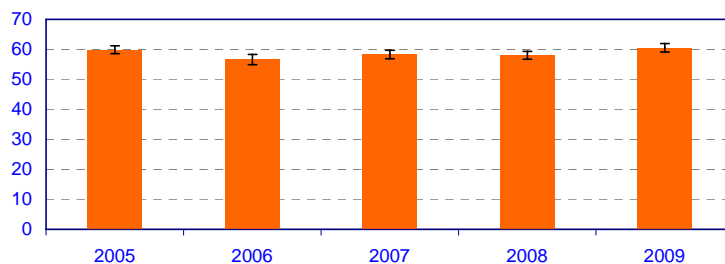
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

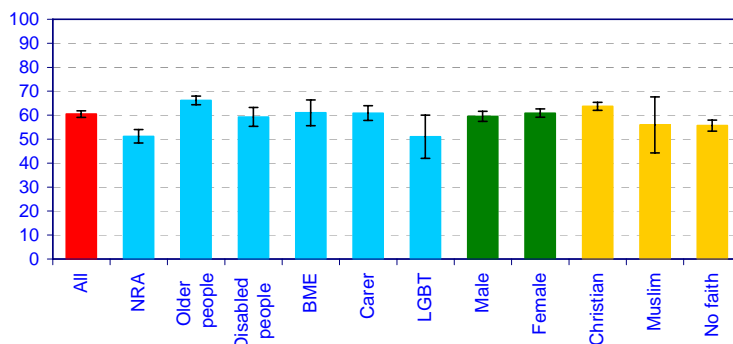
% respondents who feel they belong to neighbourhood



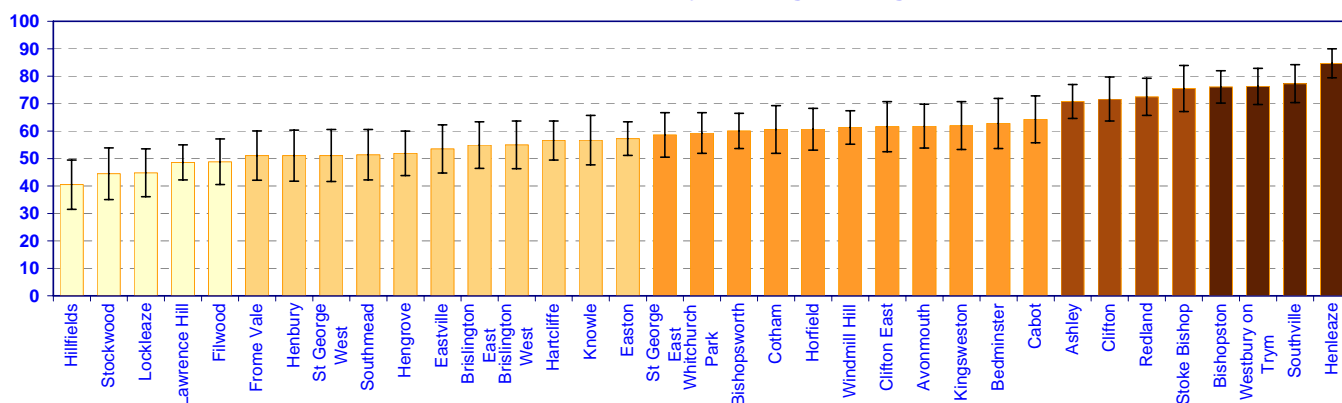
## % respondents who feel they belong to neighbourhood



## % respondents who feel they belong to neighbourhood



## % respondents who feel they belong to neighbourhood



## 2. Stronger and safer communities

### Indicator

**% respondents who agree people from different backgrounds get on well together (NI 1)**

### Why is this indicator relevant?

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

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

### What is the indicator showing?



This indicator measured:

- 76% in the Place survey 2008
- 59% in Quality of Life survey 2008
- **60%** in Quality of Life survey 2009

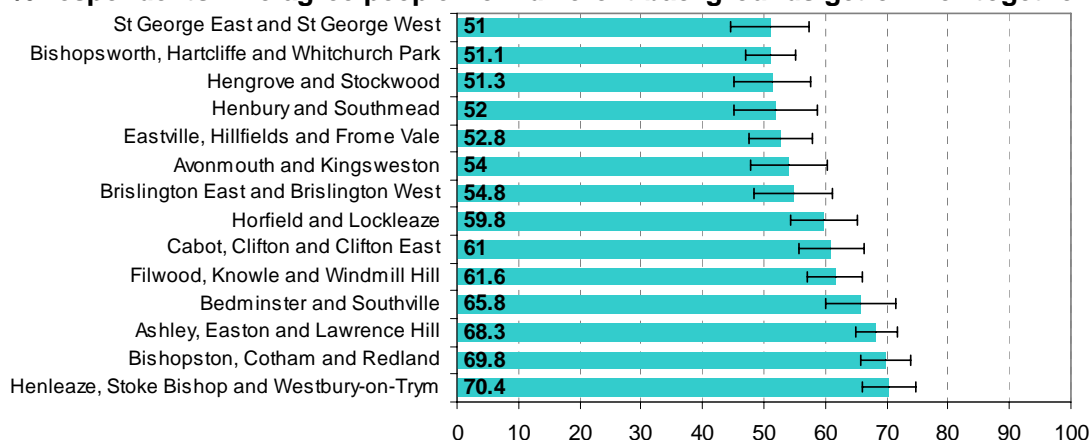
This indicator has recorded a steady improvement in the Quality of Life survey, from 53% in 2005 rising to 60% in 2009. The Place survey recorded a much higher value for Bristol (76%) and above the core cities average of 73%.

Equalities analysis indicated significantly more Black and minority ethnic residents (67%) thought that people got on well together in their neighbourhood.

The ward pattern has been similar each year and Ashley, Westbury on Trym and Bishopston usually measure the highest values. Significantly fewer residents in deprived areas felt people got on well together, at 56%, but this is improving and the gap between the deprived and non-deprived areas is narrowing (6% to 4%). Only 40% of residents in Hillfields ward felt that people from different backgrounds got on well together, whilst in Lawrence Hill, Southville and Cabot, this indicator improved significantly.

Neighbourhood partnership areas:

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

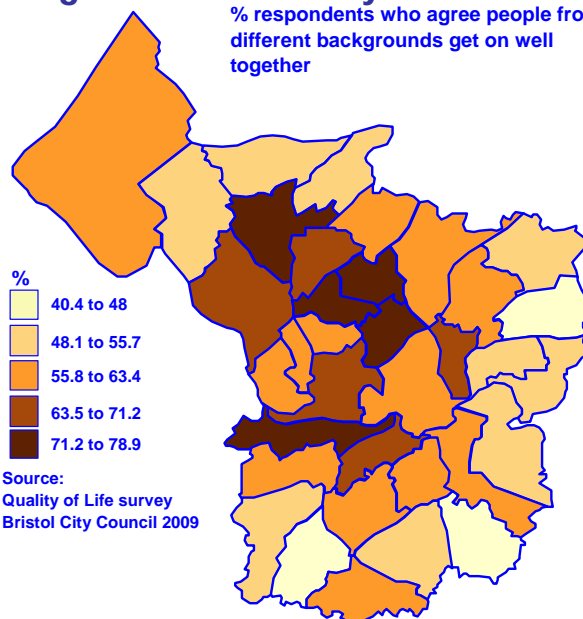


% respondents who agree people from different backgrounds get on well together				
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	79	5.3	73.6	84.3
Avonmouth	57	8.3	48.6	65.2
Bedminster	60	8.8	51.1	68.7
Bishopston	73	6.3	66.4	79.1
Bishopsworth	50	6.6	43.8	57.0
Brislington East	49	8.7	40.4	57.8
Brislington West	61	9.0	51.5	69.4
Cabot	71	8.7	61.8	79.2
Clifton	57	9.0	48.1	66.0
Clifton East	58	9.5	48.7	67.7
Cotham	63	8.9	54.3	72.1
Easton	64	6.1	57.8	69.9
Eastville	63	8.8	54.0	71.7
Filwood	59	7.8	51.0	66.5
Frome Vale	55	9.2	45.9	64.2
Hartcliffe	46	7.2	38.7	53.2
Henbury	52	9.7	42.6	61.9
Hengrove	55	8.3	46.3	62.8
Henleaze	70	7.1	62.4	76.6
Hillfields	40	9.0	31.4	49.4
Horfield	62	7.5	54.6	69.5
Kingsweston	50	9.2	40.7	59.2
Knowle	59	8.8	50.2	67.9
Lawrence Hill	59	6.2	52.3	64.7
Lockleaze	57	8.3	48.6	65.2
Redland	72	6.8	64.7	78.3
Southmead	52	9.4	42.3	61.2
Southville	71	7.5	63.9	78.9
St George East	49	8.8	40.2	57.7
St George West	54	9.4	44.2	63.0
Stockwood	48	9.4	38.3	57.1
Stoke Bishop	67	9.1	57.5	75.8
Westbury-on-Trym	74	6.6	67.4	80.5
Whitchurch Park	57	7.7	49.2	64.7
Windmill Hill	66	5.8	60.0	71.7
Question number	6c			
Sample size	5490			
Year	2009			
All	59.5	1.3	58.2	60.9
NRA	56	2.8	53.2	58.8
Older people	60.2	1.9	58.3	62.1
Disabled people	57.9	4.0	53.9	61.8
BME	67	5.2	61.4	71.7
Carer	58.1	3.1	55.0	61.2
LGBT	57	9.0	47.5	65.4
Male	57.3	2.1	55.2	59.5
Female	60.9	1.8	59.1	62.7
Christian	60	1.8	58.2	61.8
Muslim	63	11.6	50.9	74.0
No faith	58.4	2.4	56.0	60.7

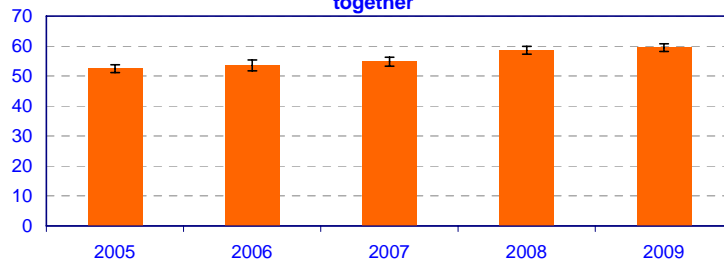
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## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

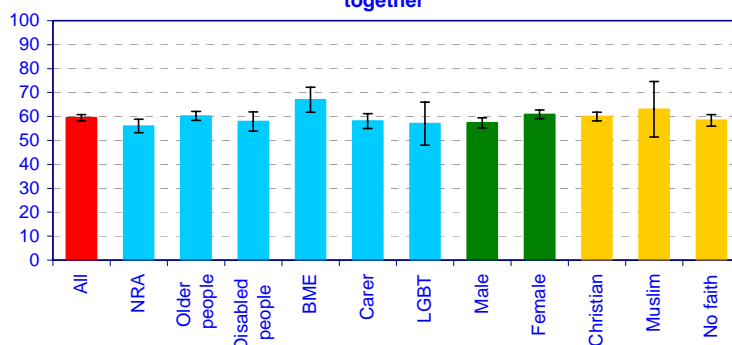
% respondents who agree people from different backgrounds get on well together



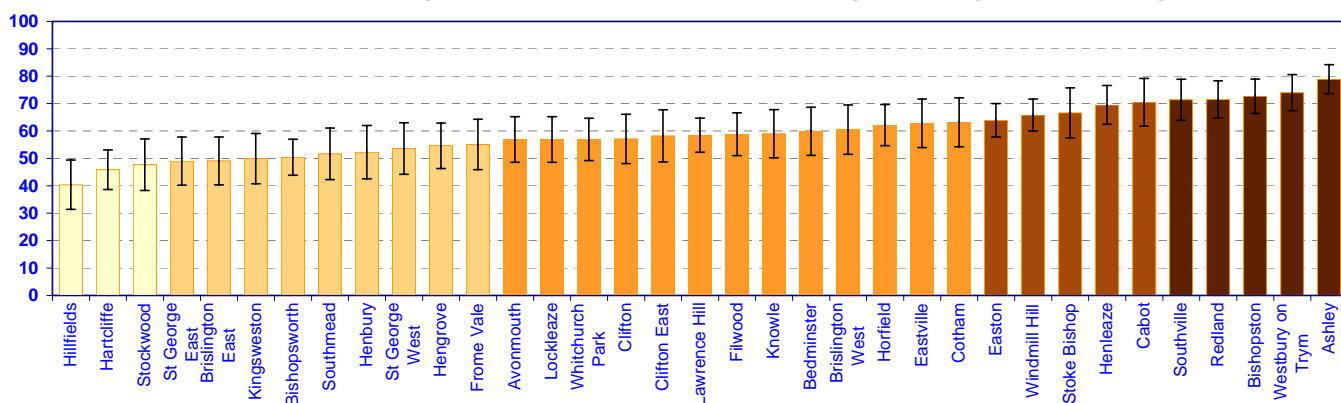
% respondents who agree people from different backgrounds get on well together


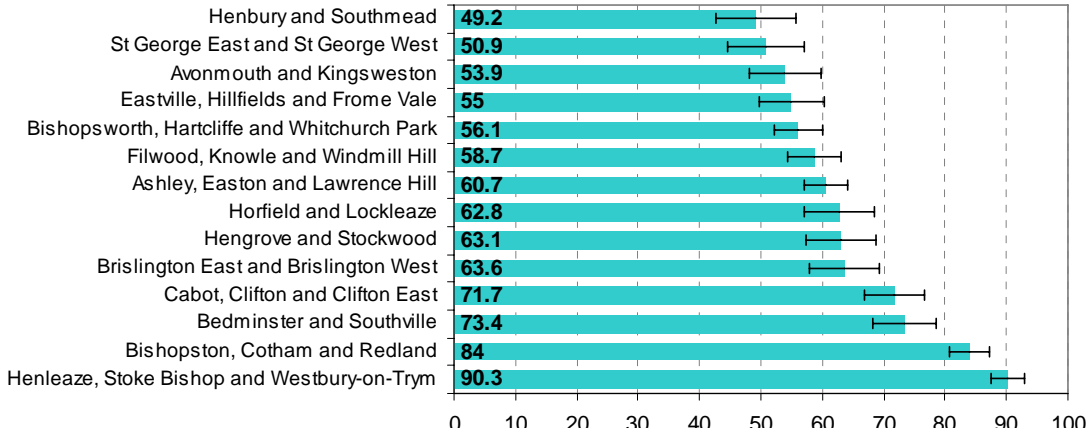


% respondents who agree people from different backgrounds get on well together



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



Indicator	% respondents who agree that people treat other people with respect in their neighbourhood (NI 23)																														
<p><b>Why is this indicator relevant?</b></p>	<p>This indicator is a national measure for community cohesion and an increase will reflect a more respectful, integrated and cohesive community with shared values.</p> <p>It is a national indicator and in 2008 was measured using the Place survey in every English local authority.</p>																														
<p><b>What is the indicator showing?</b></p> 	<p>This indicator measured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>33% of residents feel there is a problem with people not treating each other people with respect and consideration in their neighbourhood (Place survey 2008)</li> <li>62% of residents agree people treat other people with respect and consideration in their neighbourhood (Quality of Life survey 2008)</li> <li><b>65%</b> of residents agree people treat other people with respect and consideration in their neighbourhood (Quality of Life survey 2009)</li> </ul> <p>These indicators are measuring the same issue but the answer options and analysis in the Place survey and Quality of Life survey are different.</p> <p>In the Quality of Life survey this indicator was measured for the first time in Bristol in 2006 and has significantly improved. In 2009, 65% of residents agreed there was respect and consideration for others in their neighbourhood, an increase from 57% measured in 2006.</p> <p>More women (67%) compared to men (63%) agreed there was respect and consideration, as well as, generally, more residents living in affluent wards.</p> <p>The indicator varied considerably across the city, from 44% Hillfields to 92% in Henleaze. In deprived neighbourhoods significantly fewer residents felt people treated others with respect and consideration (50%). The indicator has shown a marked improvement in Lawrence Hill, Lockleaze, Southville and in Brislington East and West.</p> <p>Neighbourhood partnership areas:</p> <div data-bbox="336 1585 1460 2067"> <p><b>% respondents who agree that people treat other people with respect in their</b></p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Neighbourhood</th> <th>% respondents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Henbury and Southmead</td> <td>49.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St George East and St George West</td> <td>50.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avonmouth and Kingsweston</td> <td>53.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale</td> <td>55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park</td> <td>56.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill</td> <td>58.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill</td> <td>60.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horfield and Lockleaze</td> <td>62.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hengrove and Stockwood</td> <td>63.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brislington East and Brislington West</td> <td>63.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East</td> <td>71.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bedminster and Southville</td> <td>73.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopston, Cotham and Redland</td> <td>84</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym</td> <td>90.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Neighbourhood	% respondents	Henbury and Southmead	49.2	St George East and St George West	50.9	Avonmouth and Kingsweston	53.9	Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale	55	Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park	56.1	Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill	58.7	Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill	60.7	Horfield and Lockleaze	62.8	Hengrove and Stockwood	63.1	Brislington East and Brislington West	63.6	Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East	71.7	Bedminster and Southville	73.4	Bishopston, Cotham and Redland	84	Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym	90.3
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Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park	56.1																														
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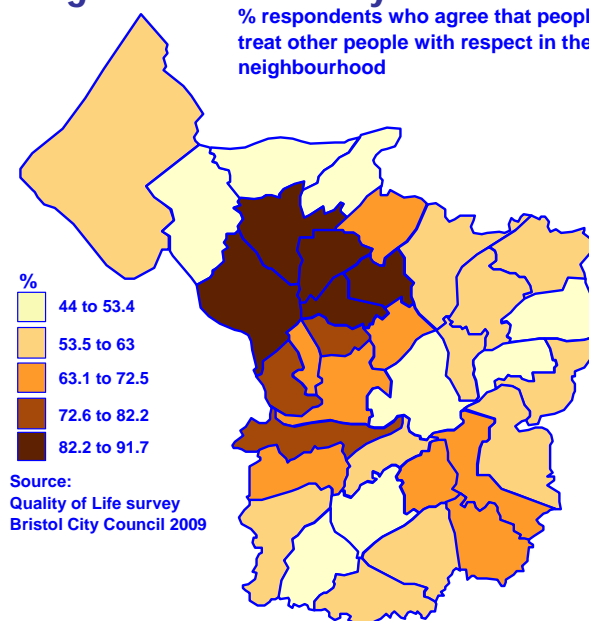


% respondents who agree that people treat other people with respect in their neighbourhood				
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	71	5.4	65.8	76.6
Avonmouth	55	8.1	46.6	62.9
Bedminster	66	8.0	58.0	74.1
Bishopston	85	4.9	80.1	90.0
Bishopsworth	56	6.5	49.4	62.3
Brislington East	63	7.9	54.7	70.5
Brislington West	65	8.5	56.1	73.1
Cabot	69	8.2	60.6	77.1
Clifton	78	8.1	69.5	85.7
Clifton East	67	8.9	58.3	76.1
Cotham	76	7.8	67.8	83.4
Easton	56	6.5	49.3	62.3
Eastville	60	9.2	50.7	69.1
Filwood	46	8.0	38.4	54.5
Frome Vale	61	9.2	51.8	70.2
Hartcliffe	50	7.0	42.9	57.0
Henbury	46	9.4	36.8	55.7
Hengrove	62	7.6	54.0	69.1
Henleaze	92	4.1	87.6	95.8
Hillfields	44	8.6	35.4	52.6
Horfield	67	7.5	59.5	74.5
Kingsweston	53	8.5	44.2	61.1
Knowle	65	8.5	56.6	73.5
Lawrence Hill	52	6.4	45.4	58.2
Lockleaze	57	8.8	48.5	66.0
Redland	89	4.7	84.1	93.5
Southmead	52	9.1	42.6	60.8
Southville	81	6.4	74.3	87.2
St George East	55	8.2	47.2	63.5
St George West	45	9.6	35.7	54.8
Stockwood	65	8.6	56.2	73.4
Stoke Bishop	90	5.5	84.4	95.5
Westbury-on-Trym	89	4.6	84.7	94.0
Whitchurch Park	63	7.0	55.5	69.6
Windmill Hill	62	5.9	56.1	67.9
Question number	6e			
Sample size	5573			
Year	2009			
All	65	1.3	63.7	66.3
NRA	49.6	2.8	46.8	52.4
Older people	67.1	1.8	65.3	68.9
Disabled people	62	3.8	58.2	65.8
BME	67	5.1	61.6	71.9
Carer	60.4	3.1	57.3	63.5
LGBT	59	8.8	50.0	67.6
Male	62.6	2.0	60.6	64.7
Female	66.7	1.6	65.1	68.4
Christian	66.1	1.7	64.4	67.7
Muslim	63	11.5	51.9	74.9
No faith	63.6	2.2	61.4	65.9

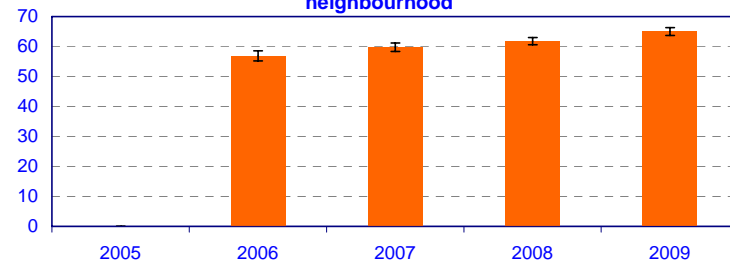
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

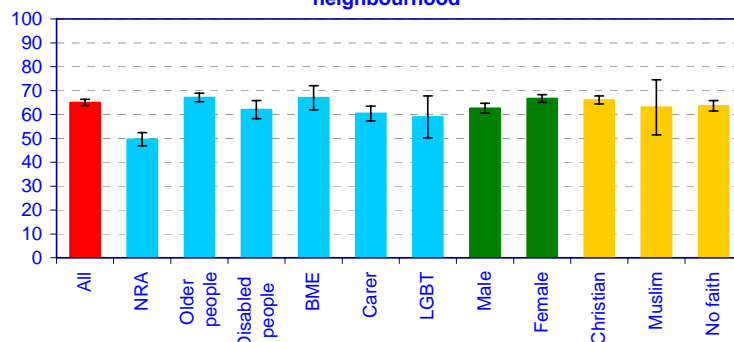
% respondents who agree that people treat other people with respect in their neighbourhood



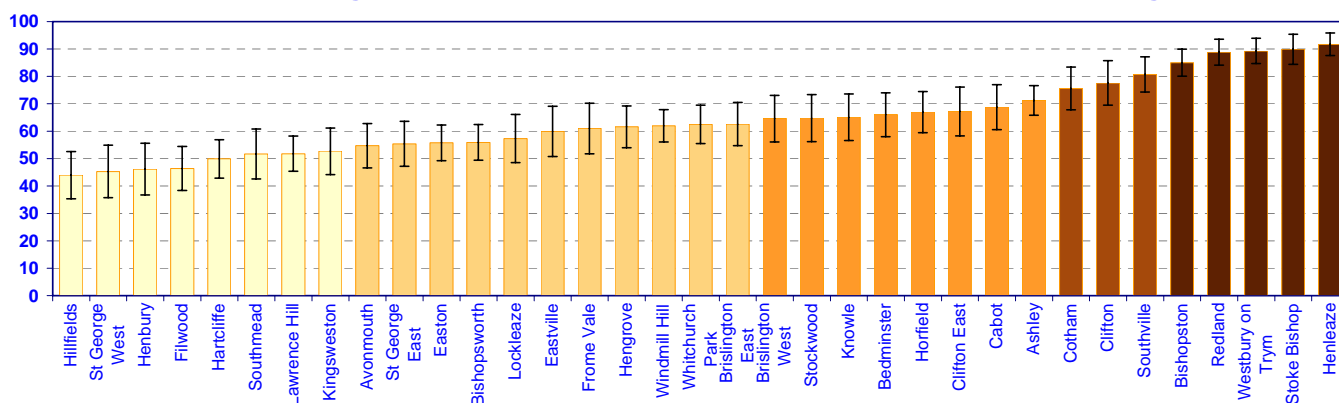
% respondents who agree that people treat other people with respect in their neighbourhood



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



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



## 2. Stronger and safer communities

### Indicator

**% respondents who feel they can influence decisions in their local neighbourhood (NI 4)**

### Why is this indicator relevant?

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

In Bristol, this indicator has been measured since 2005 and was developed as a stretch target for the Local Area Agreement 2007-2010 (see [www.bristolpartnership.org/laa-a-caa](http://www.bristolpartnership.org/laa-a-caa)), based on the Quality of Life survey methodology. It is a national indicator and in 2008 was measured using the Place survey in every English local authority.

### What is the indicator showing?



This indicator measured:

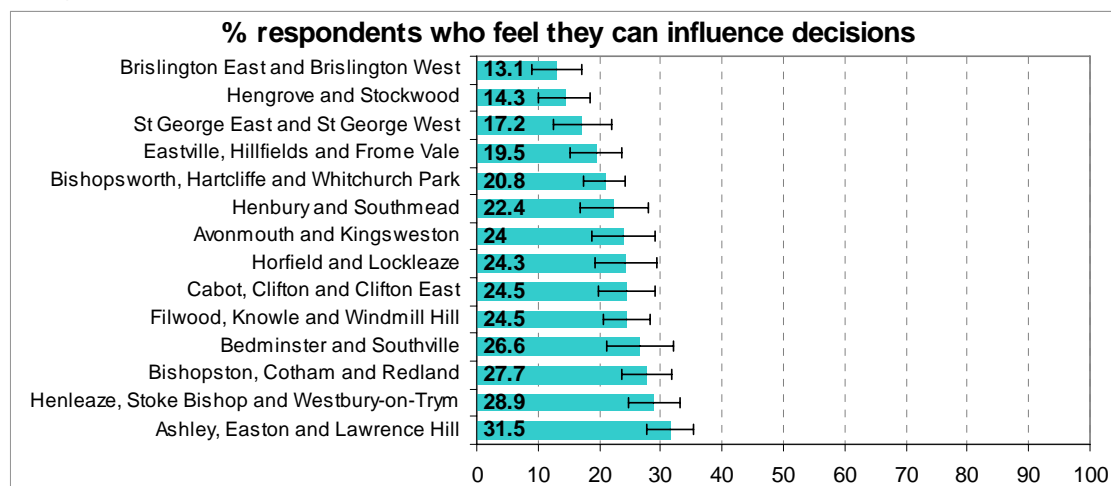
- 25% in the Place survey 2008
- 25% in the Quality of Life survey 2008
- **23%** in the Quality of Life survey 2009

For the past 5 years there has been no significant improvement in trend with residents feeling influential, from 22% in 2005 to 23% in 2009. Bristol does not compare well with the core cities average, at 30% in 2008.

Equalities analysis indicated significantly more people from Black and minority ethnic groups felt influential, at 31%, a pattern also found in previous surveys.

Neighbourhood analysis has shown 'feeling influential' was low in wards in the east of the city and this pattern has been seen in previous years. The percentage of residents who felt they could influence decisions was particularly low in Stockwood, Brislington West, Brislington East, Hillfields and Bedminster where it was 16% or below.

Neighbourhood partnership areas:



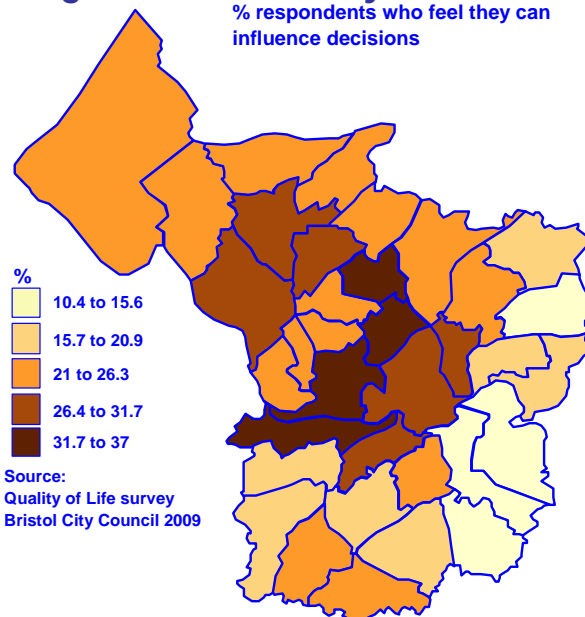
# % respondents who feel they can influence decisions

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	36	6.6	29.8	43.1
Avonmouth	26	7.3	18.7	33.3
Bedminster	16	6.9	8.9	22.8
Bishopston	36	6.9	29.5	43.4
Bishopsworth	17	5.0	11.7	21.7
Brislington East	15	6.2	9.1	21.4
Brislington West	11	5.5	5.6	16.5
Cabot	32	8.8	23.2	40.8
Clifton	22	7.4	14.5	29.2
Clifton East	22	7.7	14.2	29.5
Cotham	24	7.7	15.8	31.3
Easton	30	6.1	23.5	35.6
Eastville	23	7.7	15.7	31.1
Filwood	21	6.4	14.5	27.3
Frome Vale	20	7.3	12.2	26.7
Hartcliffe	24	6.0	18.3	30.3
Henbury	24	8.5	15.7	32.7
Hengrove	18	6.2	11.5	23.9
Henleaze	31	7.0	24.1	38.1
Hillfields	16	6.8	8.7	22.2
Horfield	24	7.2	17.2	31.5
Kingsweston	21	7.2	14.0	28.3
Knowle	25	7.7	17.6	33.0
Lawrence Hill	27	6.0	20.6	32.5
Lockleaze	24	7.2	17.1	31.5
Redland	21	6.1	15.1	27.3
Southmead	21	7.7	13.3	28.6
Southville	37	8.2	28.8	45.2
St George East	16	6.3	10.1	22.7
St George West	18	7.3	10.8	25.5
Stockwood	10	5.5	4.9	15.9
Stoke Bishop	29	8.6	20.0	37.1
Westbury-on-Trym	27	6.8	20.2	33.8
Whitchurch Park	22	6.2	15.9	28.3
Windmill Hill	26	5.4	21.0	31.9
Question number		6a		
Sample size		5497		
Year		2009		
All	23.2	1.2	22.0	24.4
NRA		2.4	21.8	26.6
Older people	23.5	1.6	21.9	25.2
Disabled people	20.8	3.2	17.6	24.0
BME	31	5.2	25.4	35.8
Carer	22.1	2.6	19.5	24.7
LGBT	17	6.6	10.4	23.6
Male	22.9	1.8	21.1	24.7
Female	23.2	1.5	21.7	24.8
Christian	23.9	1.5	22.4	25.5
Muslim	35	11.3	24.1	46.6
No faith	21.5	1.9	19.6	23.5

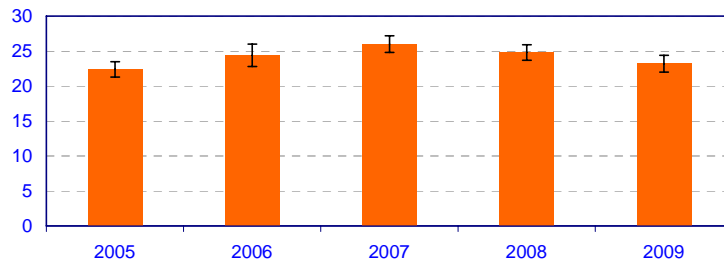
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

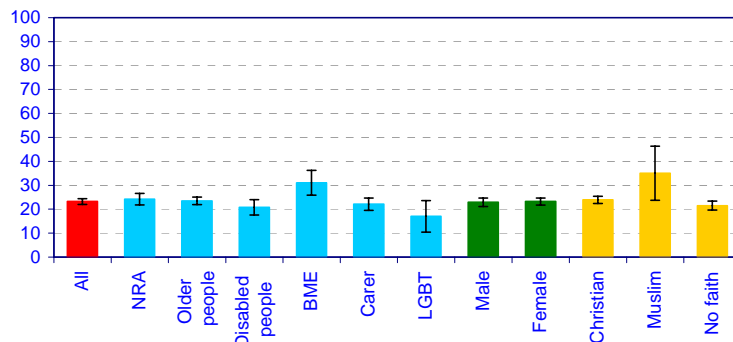
% respondents who feel they can influence decisions



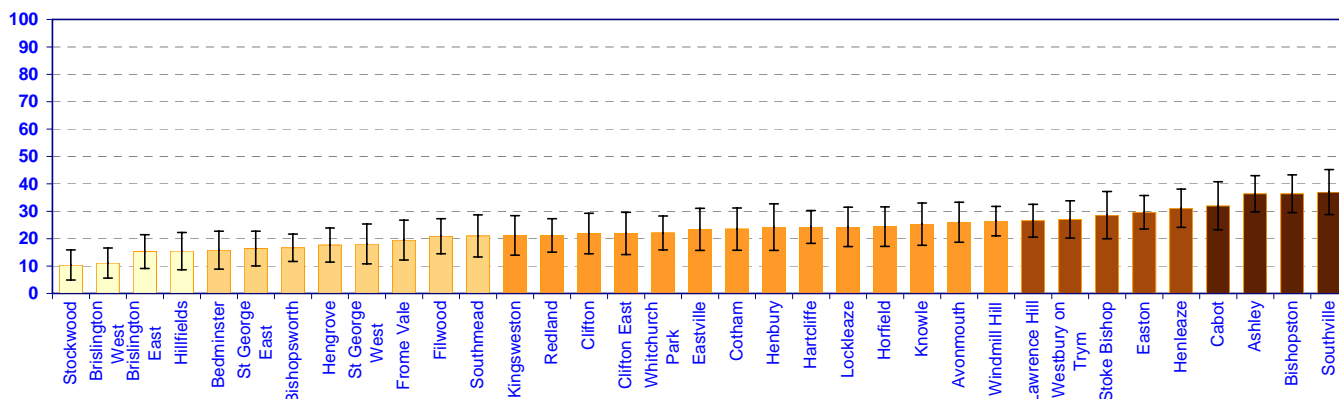
### % respondents who feel they can influence decisions



### % respondents who feel they can influence decisions



### % respondents who feel they can influence decisions



## 2. Stronger and safer communities

### Indicator

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

### Why is this indicator relevant?

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

### What is the indicator showing?



In 2009, 18% of residents said they had been victims of crime in the last 12 months, a significant improvement compared to 2006 when 24% of residents said they had been victims.

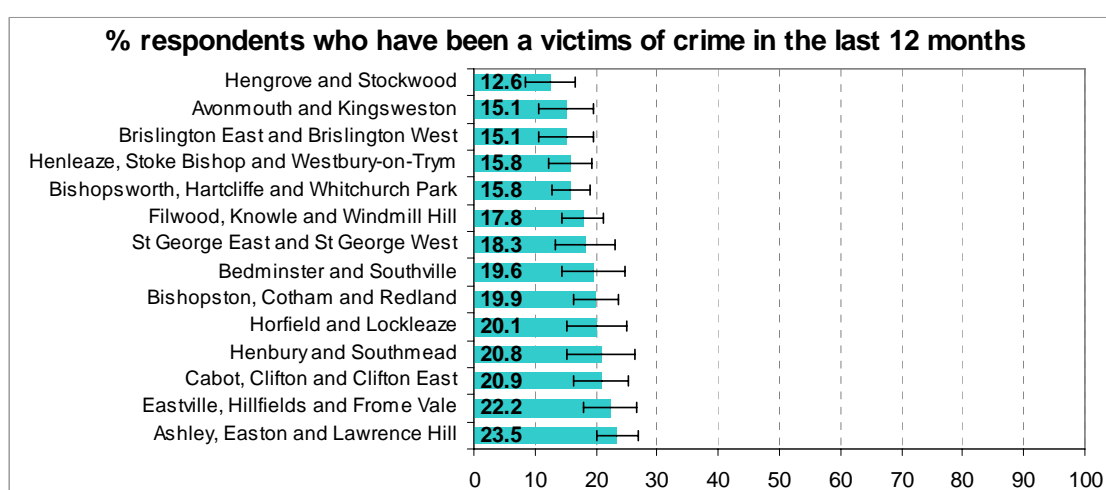
Ward analysis indicated this indicator was not related to deprivation. In 2009 most neighbourhood crime against the individual appeared to be occurring in Hillfields and Lawrence Hill, unlike 2008 when most crime victims lived in Cabot and Ashley.

Trends over the past five years indicated a significant drop in the victims of crime in three wards: Hengrove (28% in 2006 to 14% in 2009), Avonmouth (26% in 2006 to 12% in 2009) and Southville (33% in 2006 to 16% in 2009).

Equalities analysis indicated there were fewer victims of crime amongst older people, at 14%.

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

Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



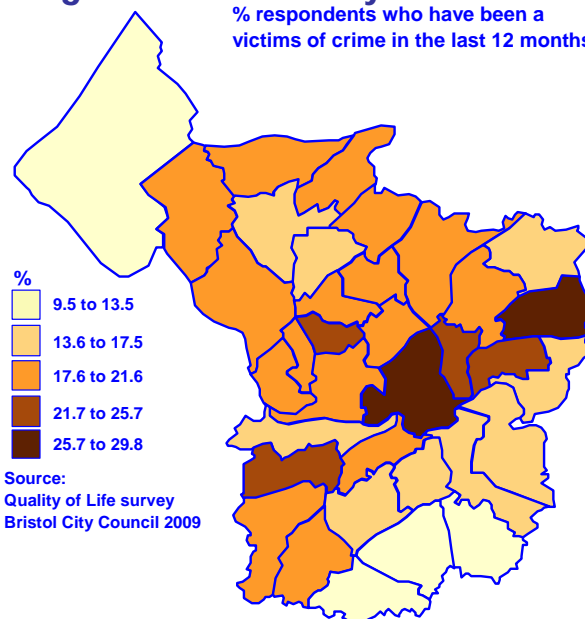
## % respondents who have been a victims of crime in the last 12 months

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	21	5.6	15.6	26.9
Avonmouth	12	5.7	6.3	17.7
Bedminster	23	8.1	15.0	31.1
Bishopston	19	5.8	13.4	25.1
Bishopsworth	18	5.6	12.8	23.9
Brislington East	14	6.1	7.5	19.7
Brislington West	17	6.7	9.8	23.1
Cabot	21	7.7	13.1	28.4
Clifton	21	7.5	13.1	28.2
Clifton East	21	7.8	13.5	29.1
Cotham	23	7.8	15.2	30.8
Easton	24	6.0	18.3	30.3
Eastville	20	6.8	13.0	26.5
Filwood	15	5.8	9.6	21.2
Frome Vale	17	7.3	9.8	24.4
Hartcliffe	20	6.1	13.6	25.8
Henbury	20	7.8	12.5	28.2
Hengrove	14	5.8	7.7	19.3
Henleaze	15	5.6	9.3	20.5
Hillfields	30	8.5	21.3	38.2
Horfield	21	6.7	14.0	27.5
Kingsweston	20	7.1	12.4	26.5
Knowle	16	6.6	9.2	22.4
Lawrence Hill	26	5.8	20.2	31.8
Lockleaze	19	7.2	12.2	26.5
Redland	18	5.9	12.4	24.3
Southmead	21	7.8	13.4	29.0
Southville	16	6.5	9.7	22.6
St George East	14	5.9	8.2	20.0
St George West	24	8.2	15.3	31.7
Stockwood	12	6.0	5.7	17.6
Stoke Bishop	19	8.0	11.1	27.0
Westbury-on-Trym	14	5.7	8.7	20.2
Whitchurch Park	10	4.6	4.9	14.2
Windmill Hill	21	5.2	16.0	26.4
Question number	7a			
Sample size	5310			
Year	2009			
All	18.4	1.1	17.3	19.5
NRA	20.7	2.3	18.4	23.1
Older people	13.9	1.3	12.6	15.3
Disabled people	19	3.2	15.8	22.2
BME	18.4	4.6	13.8	23.0
Carer	21.1	2.7	18.4	23.7
LGBT	26	7.7	17.9	33.3
Male	19.8	1.8	18.0	21.6
Female	17.7	1.4	16.3	19.2
Christian	16.1	1.4	14.7	17.5
Muslim	17	7.8	9.1	24.7
No faith	21.9	2.0	19.9	23.9

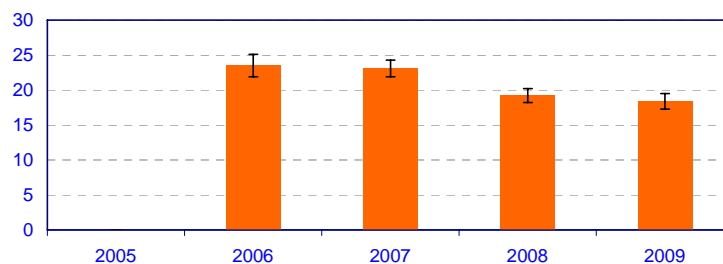
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## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

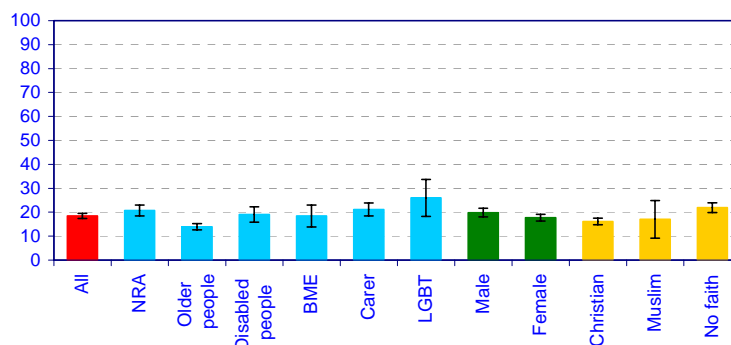
% respondents who have been a victims of crime in the last 12 months



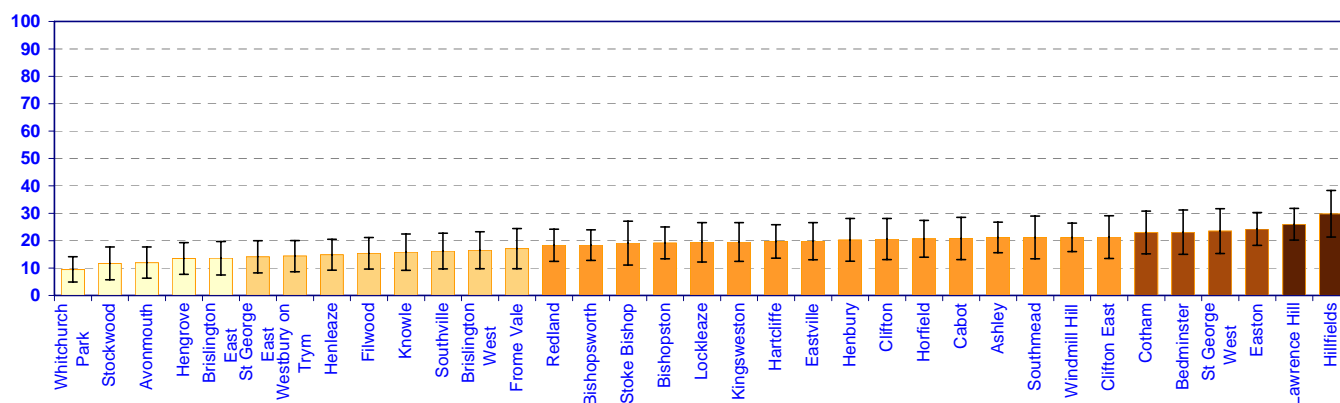
## % respondents who have been a victims of crime in the last 12 months



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



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





## 2. Stronger and safer communities

### Indicator

**% respondents who feel safe when outside in their neighbourhood**

### Why is this indicator relevant?

Feeling safe outside after dark and during the day measures fear of crime in the neighbourhood. High 'fear of crime' may limit how residents interact in their community and venture out from their homes during the day or night. An improvement with these indicators will reflect lower crime levels in the neighbourhood, confidence in measures to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour and improved community cohesion.

### What is the indicator showing?



**% respondents who feel safe outside in their neighbourhood after dark**

This indicator measured:

- 44% in the Place survey 2008
- 52% in Quality of Life survey 2008
- **56%** in Quality of Life survey 2009

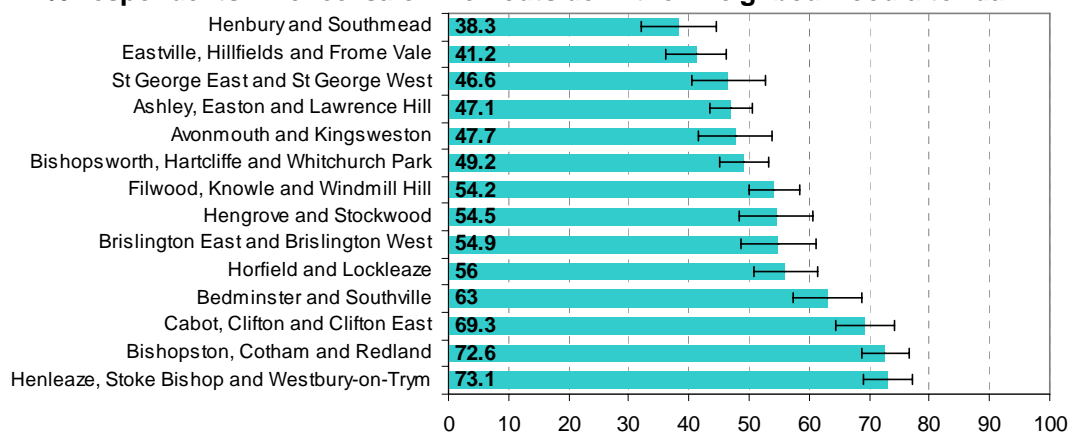
In 2009, more residents felt safe outside in their neighbourhood at night. This indicator has been measured for the past 7 years and there has been a significant improvement (from 44% in 2003).

The results from equalities analysis were also similar to previous years with disabled people (40%), residents of deprived areas (42%) and women being significantly more fearful when outside in their neighbourhood at night. The gender gap was still large with 49% of women compared to 65% of men feeling safe outside after dark, and this gender gap has increased to 16% (the gap was 10% in 2008).

The ward pattern for the last 7 years was the same with residents living in wards in the west/northwest of the city feeling most safe. Over this period there has been a significant improvement in Ashley, Filwood, Horfield, Knowle and Whitchurch Park.

Neighbourhood partnership areas:

#### % respondents who feel safe when outside in their neighbourhood after dark



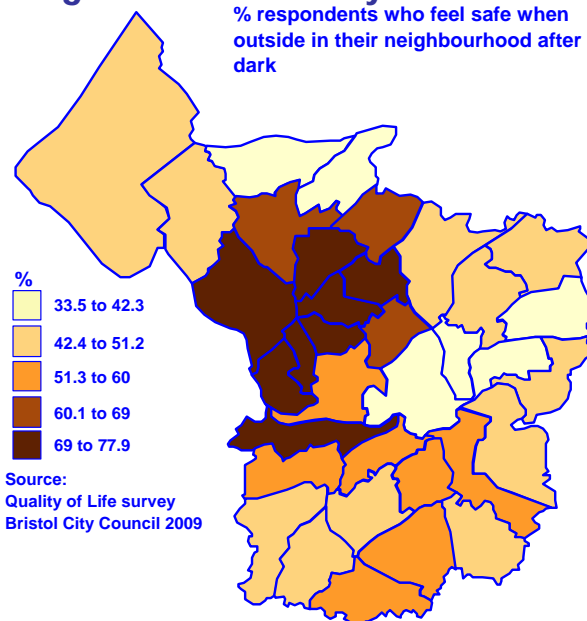
**% respondents who feel safe outside in their neighbourhood during the day** was also measured in the survey and 90% of residents said they felt safe. This was also an improvement since 2003 that was most significant in Ashley.

% respondents who feel safe when outside in their neighbourhood after dark				
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	62	6.0	56.2	68.3
Avonmouth	50	8.2	42.2	58.6
Bedminster	53	8.5	44.8	61.8
Bishopston	75	6.0	69.1	81.1
Bishopsworth	47	6.6	40.7	54.0
Brislington East	51	8.5	42.7	59.8
Brislington West	59	8.9	49.6	67.4
Cabot	57	8.7	48.6	65.9
Clifton	77	7.8	69.2	84.7
Clifton East	69	8.2	60.9	77.4
Cotham	72	8.1	63.9	80.1
Easton	41	6.5	34.2	47.1
Eastville	47	8.7	38.5	55.9
Filwood	46	7.9	37.7	53.6
Frome Vale	43	9.1	33.9	52.1
Hartcliffe	44	7.0	37.0	50.9
Henbury	38	8.8	28.9	46.6
Hengrove	57	8.0	49.4	65.5
Henleaze	78	6.5	71.4	84.3
Hillfields	34	8.5	25.0	42.1
Horfield	66	7.4	58.3	73.1
Kingsweston	44	9.2	35.0	53.4
Knowle	60	8.5	51.5	68.5
Lawrence Hill	34	5.6	28.3	39.6
Lockleaze	44	8.0	35.5	51.4
Redland	70	6.7	63.7	77.2
Southmead	39	8.7	30.0	47.5
Southville	72	7.7	64.3	79.6
St George East	51	7.7	42.8	58.3
St George West	42	9.6	32.1	51.2
Stockwood	51	9.3	41.9	60.5
Stoke Bishop	75	8.6	65.9	83.0
Westbury-on-Trym	68	7.0	60.6	74.5
Whitchurch Park	56	7.4	48.8	63.5
Windmill Hill	56	6.3	49.4	61.9
Question number		10a		
Sample size		5609		
Year		2009		
All	55.6	1.4	54.2	56.9
NRA	42.1	2.8	39.3	44.8
Older people	53.7	1.9	51.8	55.6
Disabled people	39.5	3.9	35.6	43.4
BME	55	5.4	50.0	60.8
Carer	52.1	3.1	49.0	55.3
LGBT	57	8.7	48.5	65.9
Male	64.5	2.0	62.5	66.6
Female	49.1	1.8	47.3	50.9
Christian	53.7	1.8	51.9	55.5
Muslim	48	11.8	36.5	60.1
No faith	59.5	2.2	57.3	61.8

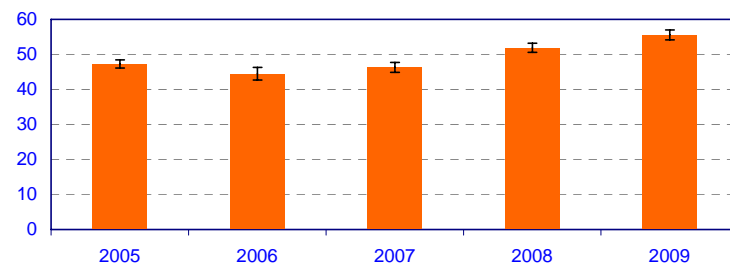
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## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

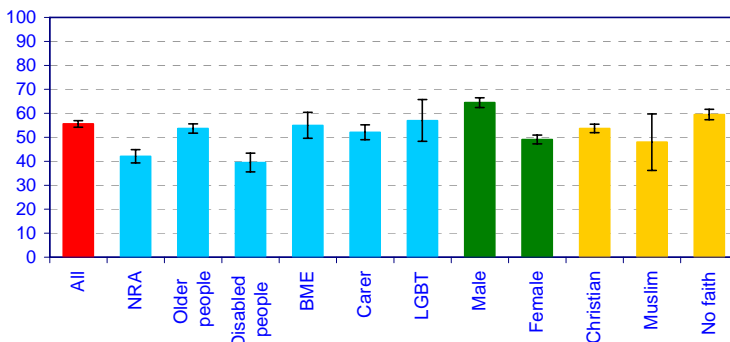
% respondents who feel safe when outside in their neighbourhood after dark



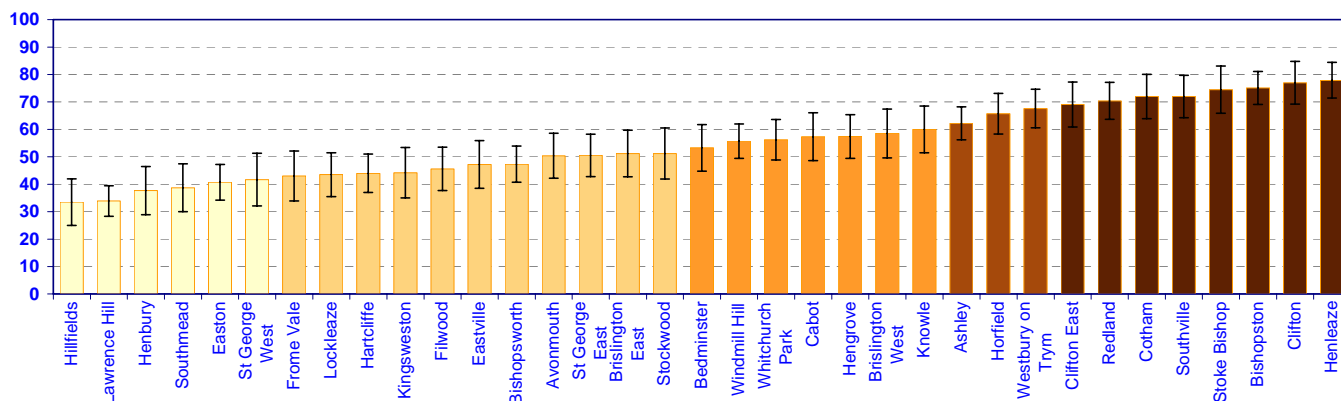
% respondents who feel safe when outside in their neighbourhood after dark




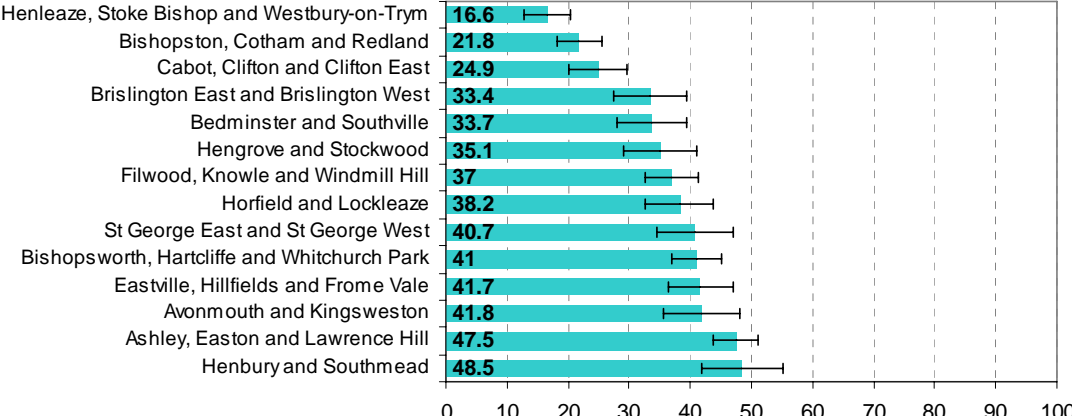
% respondents who feel safe when outside in their neighbourhood after dark



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



## 2. Stronger and safer communities

Indicator	% respondents who say personal safety is a problem in their neighbourhood																														
<b>Why is this indicator relevant?</b>	<p>This indicator measures personal safety and vulnerability of the individual in the neighbourhood and, if a high number have a problem, it will limit how residents interact in their community and venture out from their homes. An improvement with this indicator will reflect confidence in measures to tackle community safety issues including crime, anti-social behaviour, road safety and improved community cohesion.</p>																														
<b>What is the indicator showing?</b>  	<p>Fewer residents in 2009 (35%) reported their personal safety was a problem in their neighbourhood compared to 2005 (42%) and this improvement is statistically significant.</p> <p>The pattern across the city showed more residents feared for their personal safety in Lawrence Hill (64%), whilst Stoke Bishop was considered the safest ward in 2009 (12%). Over the past five years people living in Ashley, Knowle and Whitchurch have felt significantly safer.</p> <p>Analysis by different equalities groups indicated more than half of respondents who lived in deprived areas and disabled people felt they had problems with their personal safety although the feeling that the neighbourhood is safe was improving for these groups. On the other hand, no improvement was noticed for the Black and minority ethnic group.</p> <p>Neighbourhood Partnership areas:</p> <div data-bbox="338 1258 1455 1742"> <p><b>% respondents who say personal safety is a problem in their neighbourhood</b></p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Neighbourhood Partnership Area</th> <th>% respondents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym</td> <td>16.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopston, Cotham and Redland</td> <td>21.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East</td> <td>24.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brislington East and Brislington West</td> <td>33.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bedminster and Southville</td> <td>33.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hengrove and Stockwood</td> <td>35.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horfield and Lockleaze</td> <td>38.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St George East and St George West</td> <td>40.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park</td> <td>41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale</td> <td>41.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avonmouth and Kingsweston</td> <td>41.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill</td> <td>47.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henbury and Southmead</td> <td>48.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Neighbourhood Partnership Area	% respondents	Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym	16.6	Bishopston, Cotham and Redland	21.8	Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East	24.9	Brislington East and Brislington West	33.4	Bedminster and Southville	33.7	Hengrove and Stockwood	35.1	Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill	37	Horfield and Lockleaze	38.2	St George East and St George West	40.7	Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park	41	Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale	41.7	Avonmouth and Kingsweston	41.8	Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill	47.5	Henbury and Southmead	48.5
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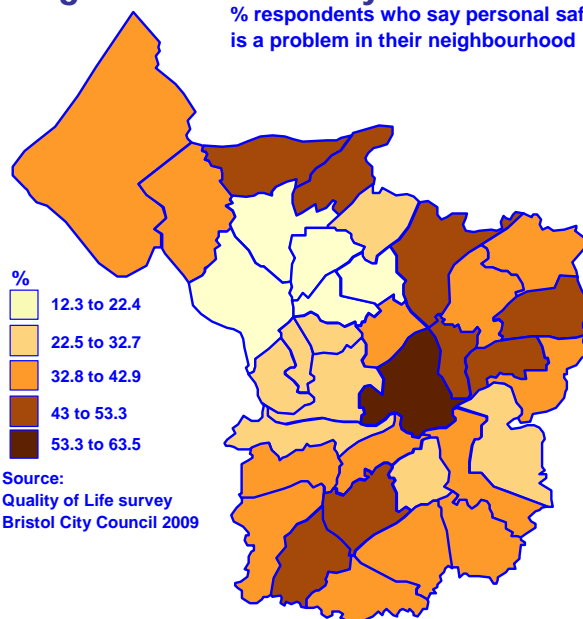
## % respondents who say personal safety is a problem in their neighbourhood

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	34	6.0	27.6	39.6
Avonmouth	42	8.4	34.0	50.9
Bedminster	43	8.8	33.7	51.3
Bishopston	20	5.7	14.4	25.8
Bishopsworth	40	6.6	33.0	46.3
Brislington East	31	8.2	23.2	39.6
Brislington West	35	8.4	26.8	43.7
Cabot	26	7.7	18.6	33.9
Clifton	23	8.1	14.6	30.8
Clifton East	26	8.2	18.2	34.7
Cotham	27	8.1	19.3	35.4
Easton	51	6.8	44.6	58.1
Eastville	37	8.7	28.4	45.8
Filwood	49	8.3	40.9	57.5
Frome Vale	39	9.1	30.0	48.2
Hartcliffe	46	7.2	38.9	53.4
Henbury	50	9.7	40.1	59.5
Hengrove	37	8.1	29.0	45.3
Henleaze	17	5.9	11.2	22.9
Hillfields	49	8.9	39.8	57.6
Horfield	28	7.3	20.7	35.3
Kingsweston	41	9.1	31.8	50.0
Knowle	29	8.1	20.9	37.1
Lawrence Hill	64	6.5	57.0	69.9
Lockleaze	52	8.7	42.8	60.1
Redland	20	6.0	13.6	25.6
Southmead	47	9.0	38.3	56.4
Southville	25	7.2	18.1	32.4
St George East	34	7.8	26.4	42.0
St George West	49	10.0	38.9	58.9
Stockwood	33	8.4	24.5	41.4
Stoke Bishop	12	7.0	5.3	19.3
Westbury-on-Trym	19	6.2	13.1	25.5
Whitchurch Park	38	7.4	30.4	45.1
Windmill Hill	36	6.3	29.2	41.7
Question number		16k		
Sample size		5348		
Year		2009		
All	35	1.3	33.7	36.3
NRA	50.6	2.8	47.8	53.5
Older people	35.9	1.9	34.0	37.7
Disabled people	52.6	4.2	48.4	56.7
BME	48	5.7	41.8	53.3
Carer	39.6	3.1	36.5	42.7
LGBT	44	9.0	34.8	52.7
Male	33.5	2.0	31.5	35.6
Female	35.8	1.8	34.0	37.5
Christian	36.4	1.8	34.6	38.2
Muslim	57	12.2	44.7	69.2
No faith	30.7	2.2	28.5	32.9

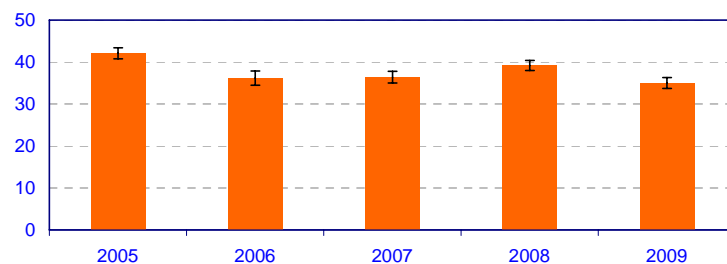
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

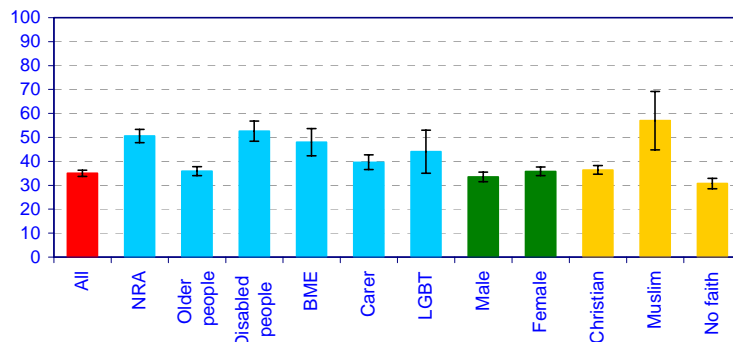
% respondents who say personal safety is a problem in their neighbourhood



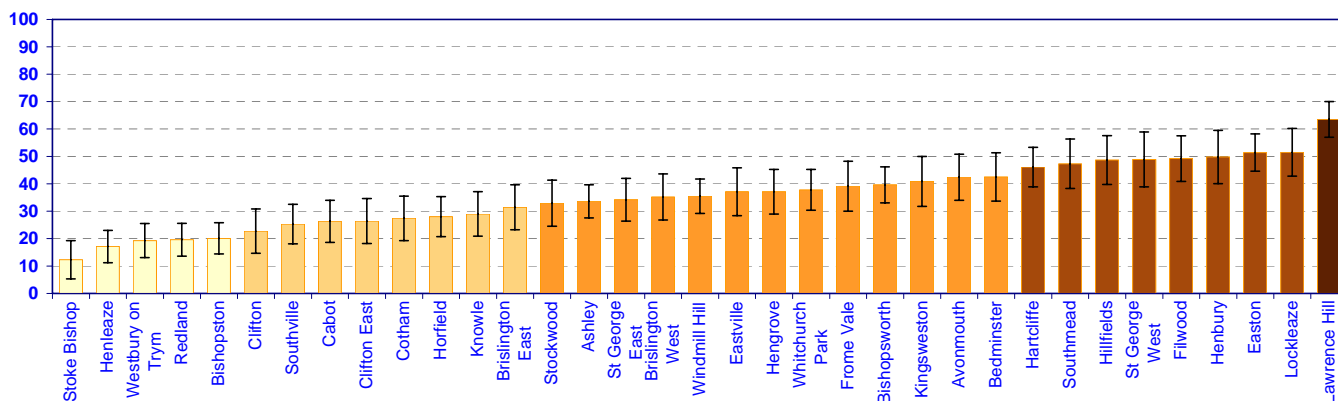
## % respondents who say personal safety is a problem in their neighbourhood



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



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



## 2. Stronger and safer communities

### Indicator

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

### Why is this indicator relevant?

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

Drunk and rowdy behaviour (page 49) and ASB are key local and national concerns and from 2008 were measured using the set of 198 National Indicators.

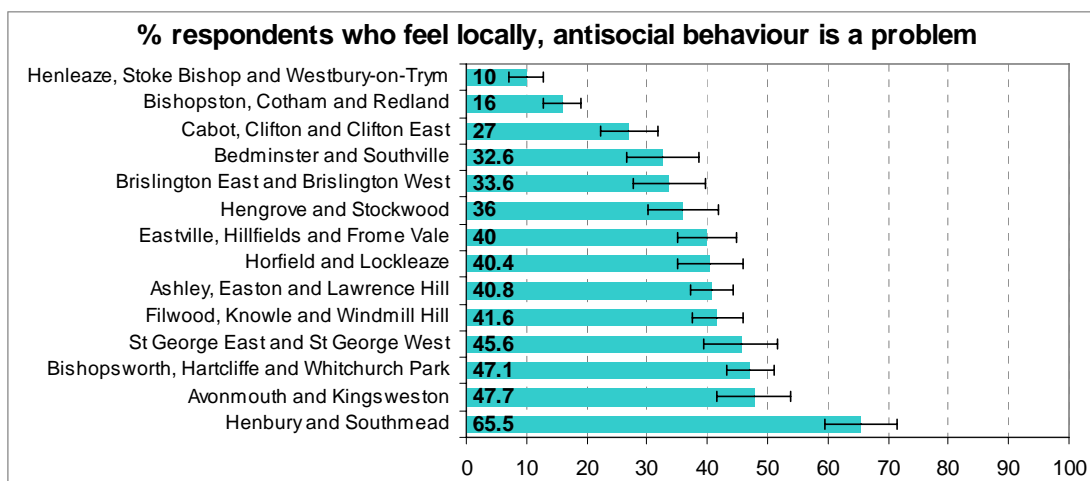
### What is the indicator showing?



In 2009 36% of residents thought anti-social behaviour was a problem in their local neighbourhood. This indicator has shown a significant improvement compared with 2005 when 49% of residents felt this issue was a problem locally. The improvement has been greater in the deprived areas of the city, where the proportion of residents with a problem from anti-social behaviour has dropped from 70% in 2005, to 55% in 2009.

Spatial variation was large across the city but generally showed a drop in most wards. Henbury and Southmead were the exception where this indicator has remained high (71% and 61% respectively). Analysis by equalities groups indicated concern for anti-social behaviour was significantly higher for disabled people and Black and minority ethnic residents, both at 43%.

Neighbourhood partnership areas:





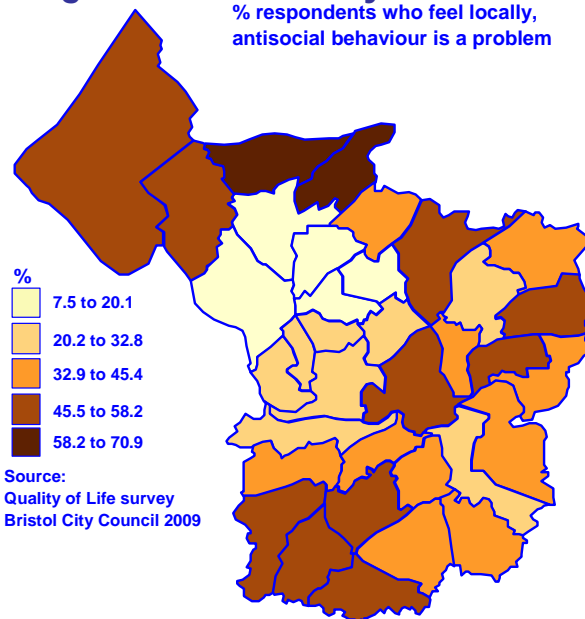
# % respondents who feel locally, antisocial behaviour is a problem

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	29	5.5	23.9	34.9
Avonmouth	47	8.1	38.4	54.6
Bedminster	37	9.3	27.4	46.0
Bishopston	15	5.1	10.0	20.2
Bishopsworth	47	6.5	40.1	53.1
Brislington East	36	8.5	27.9	44.8
Brislington West	31	8.6	22.4	39.5
Cabot	32	8.3	24.0	40.5
Clifton	21	7.6	13.1	28.3
Clifton East	30	8.8	21.5	39.1
Cotham	29	8.0	21.1	37.0
Easton	43	6.4	36.2	49.1
Eastville	33	7.8	24.8	40.4
Filwood	57	7.5	49.8	64.8
Frome Vale	42	8.9	33.1	50.9
Hartcliffe	49	7.0	42.1	56.0
Henbury	71	8.6	62.3	79.5
Hengrove	36	7.8	28.3	44.0
Henleaze	8	4.1	3.8	12.0
Hillfields	46	9.1	36.4	54.6
Horfield	34	7.2	27.2	41.7
Kingsweston	49	9.2	40.1	58.5
Knowle	33	8.3	25.1	41.7
Lawrence Hill	55	6.4	49.0	61.8
Lockleaze	48	8.4	39.8	56.6
Redland	8	3.9	3.6	11.3
Southmead	61	8.2	52.9	69.4
Southville	29	7.5	21.2	36.1
St George East	41	8.2	32.6	49.0
St George West	52	9.2	42.6	61.1
Stockwood	36	8.6	27.2	44.4
Stoke Bishop	12	6.1	5.4	17.7
Westbury-on-Trym	11	5.0	6.0	16.0
Whitchurch Park	46	7.2	38.5	52.9
Windmill Hill	37	6.1	31.0	43.2
Question number		6i		
Sample size		5478		
Year		2009		
All	36	1.3	34.7	37.2
NRA	55.4	2.7	52.7	58.1
Older people	36.1	1.8	34.3	37.9
Disabled people	42.8	4.0	38.8	46.7
BME	43	5.5	37.2	48.2
Carer	37.1	3.0	34.1	40.1
LGBT	43	8.8	34.3	51.9
Male	37.3	2.1	35.2	39.3
Female	34.9	1.7	33.2	36.6
Christian	36.9	1.7	35.2	38.6
Muslim	47	11.5	35.0	58.1
No faith	34	2.2	31.8	36.2

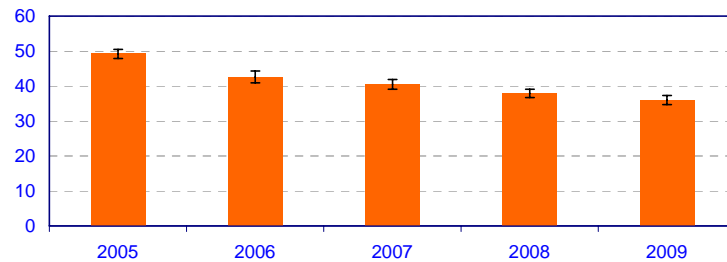
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

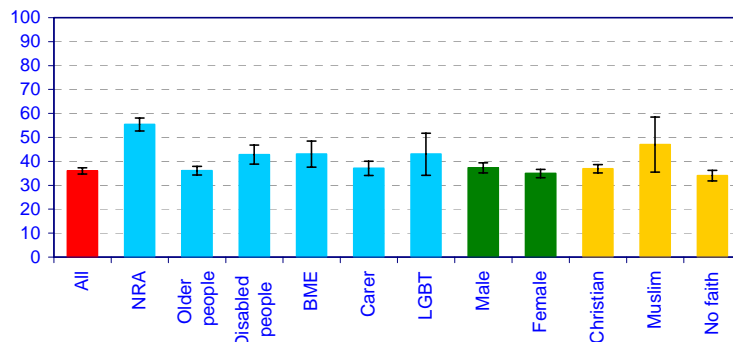
% respondents who feel locally, antisocial behaviour is a problem



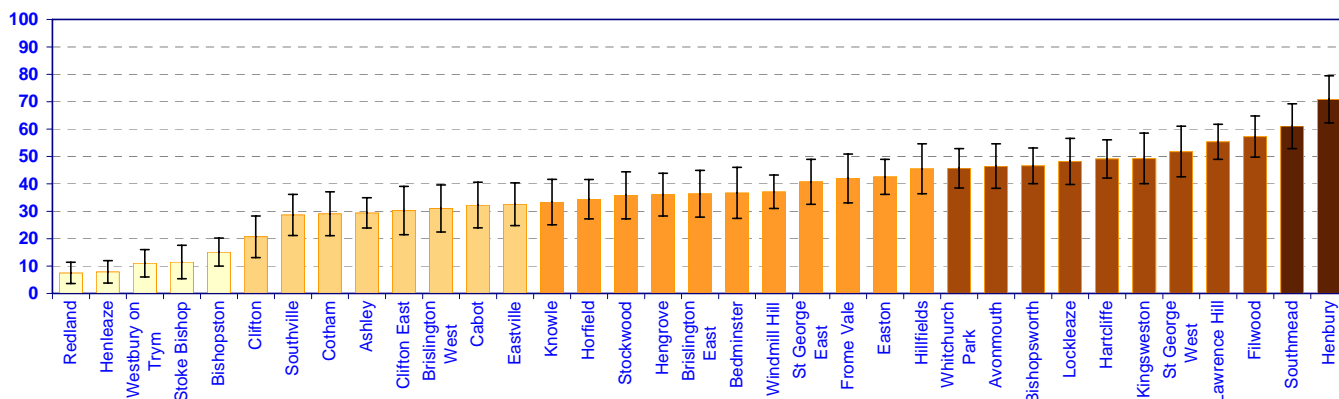
### % respondents who feel locally, antisocial behaviour is a problem



### % respondents who feel locally, antisocial behaviour is a problem



### % respondents who feel locally, antisocial behaviour is a problem



## 2. Stronger and safer communities

### Indicator

**% respondents with a local problem from drunk and rowdy behaviour (NI 41)**

### Why is this indicator relevant?

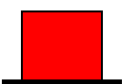
This indicator measures nuisance anti-social behaviour in the neighbourhood from intrusive noise, drunkenness and general disturbance.

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

### What is this indicator showing?

This indicator measured:

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

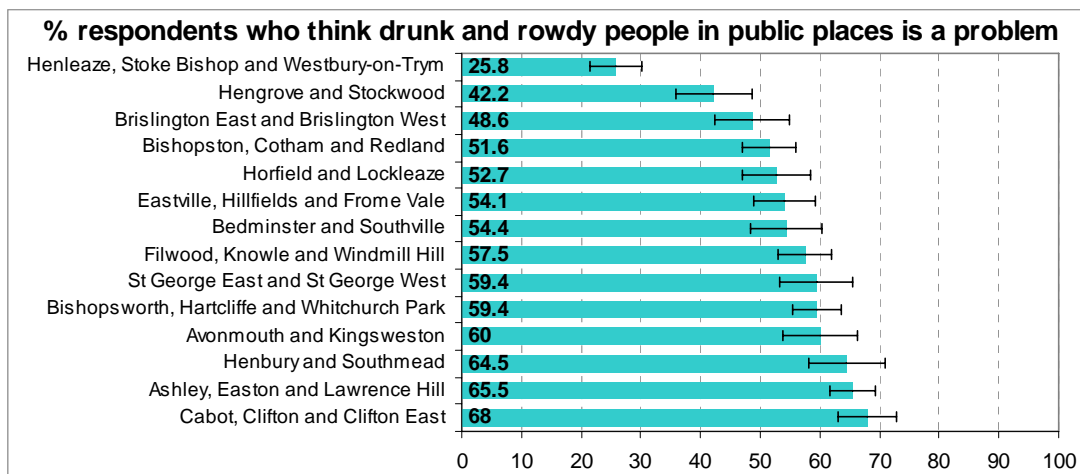


This indicator has shown a marked deterioration, although measured with different surveys, in the perception of drunk and rowdy behaviour in the neighbourhood.

Groups of residents suffering the greatest problem were Black and minority ethnic groups (63%), residents of Muslim faith (70%) and generally people living in deprived areas of the city (69%).

Ward variation was considerable and analysis identified a greater problem in central areas, where there were more licensed premises, as well as in Filwood and Henbury.

Neighbourhood partnership areas:



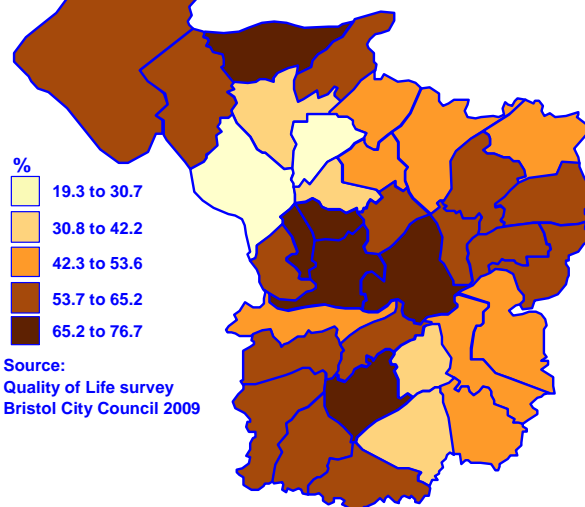
## % respondents who think drunk and rowdy people in public places is a problem

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	62	6.6	55.8	68.9
Avonmouth	59	8.7	50.0	67.3
Bedminster	59	8.5	50.0	67.0
Bishopston	50	7.3	42.5	57.0
Bishopsworth	60	6.9	53.0	66.7
Brislington East	47	8.5	38.2	55.3
Brislington West	50	9.1	41.3	59.5
Cabot	71	8.2	63.2	79.6
Clifton	58	8.9	49.5	67.3
Clifton East	77	7.8	68.9	84.6
Cotham	68	8.8	58.7	76.4
Easton	62	6.3	55.3	67.9
Eastville	56	9.3	46.4	64.9
Filwood	76	6.8	69.5	83.2
Frome Vale	51	8.3	42.7	59.3
Hartcliffe	64	6.6	57.3	70.6
Henbury	71	8.7	62.5	79.9
Hengrove	40	8.7	31.5	48.9
Henleaze	23	6.6	16.8	29.9
Hillfields	56	9.6	46.0	65.1
Horfield	53	7.9	44.8	60.7
Kingsweston	62	9.2	52.6	71.0
Knowle	42	9.5	32.7	51.7
Lawrence Hill	75	5.8	68.9	80.5
Lockleaze	53	7.5	45.1	60.2
Redland	42	7.5	34.2	49.2
Southmead	59	9.3	49.7	68.3
Southville	51	8.3	42.5	59.0
St George East	57	8.1	48.9	65.2
St George West	62	9.2	53.1	71.6
Stockwood	44	9.5	34.8	53.7
StokeBishop	19	8.2	11.1	27.6
Westbury-on-Trym	33	7.5	25.5	40.6
Whitchurch Park	55	7.5	47.1	62.1
Windmill Hill	57	6.4	50.8	63.7
Question number		16i		
Sample size		5220		
Year		2009		
All	53.7	1.3	52.4	55.1
NRA	69.2	2.6	66.6	71.8
Older people	52	2.0	50.0	54.0
Disabled people	59.1	4.2	54.9	63.3
BME	63	5.6	57.4	68.6
Carer	55	3.2	51.8	58.3
LGBT	62	8.6	53.7	71.0
Male	55.9	2.2	53.7	58.1
Female	51.9	1.9	50.0	53.8
Christian	53.1	1.9	51.2	54.9
Muslim	70	12.1	57.8	82.0
No faith	52.7	2.4	50.3	55.1

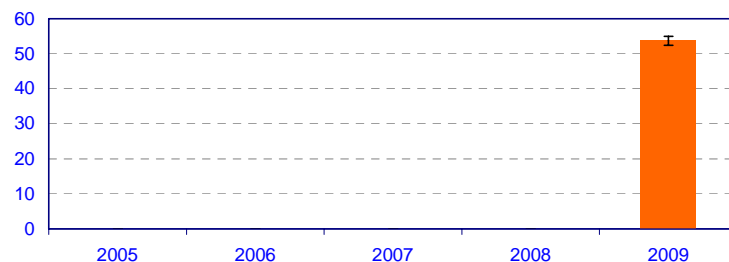
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

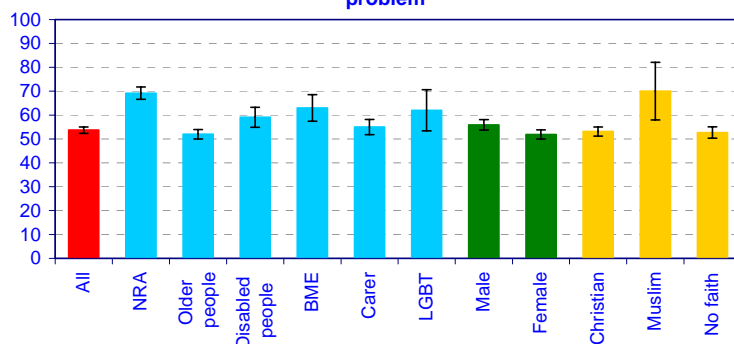
% respondents who think drunk and rowdy people in public places is a problem



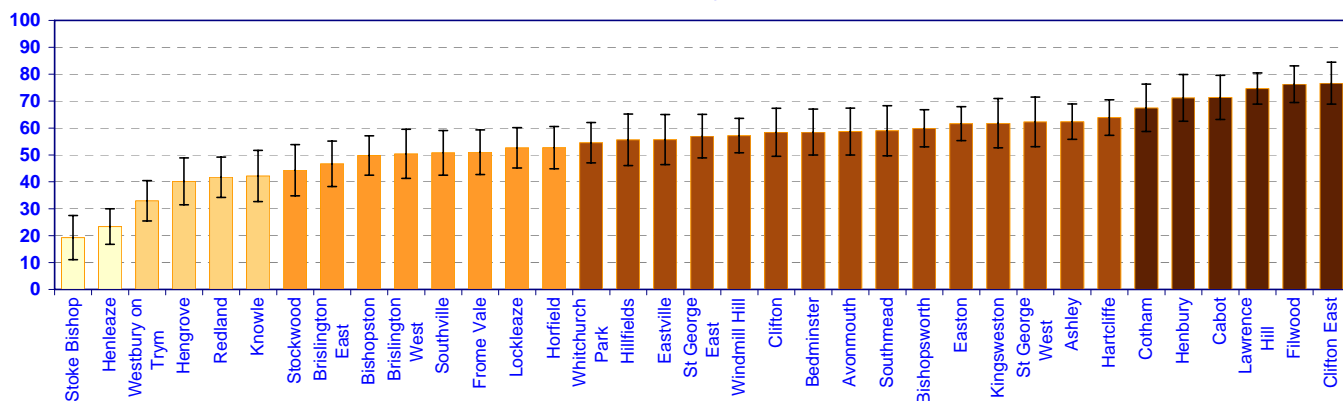
## % respondents who think drunk and rowdy people in public places is a problem



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



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



## 2. Stronger and safer communities

### Indicator

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

### Why is this indicator relevant?

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

A similar indicator was asked in the Place survey 2008 which combined drug use and drug dealing as the National Indicator NI 42.

### What is the indicator showing?



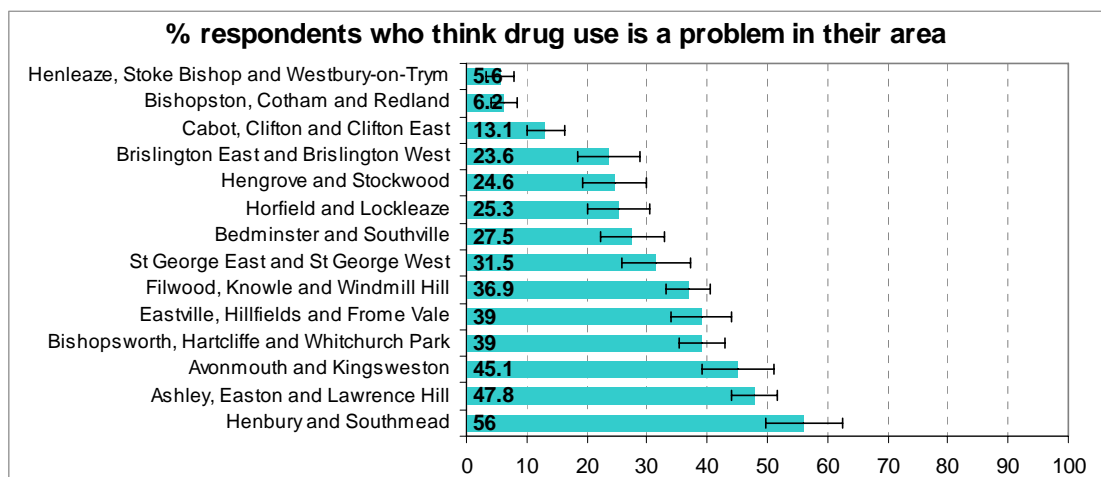
These indicators measured:

- 37% of people had a problem with people dealing and using drugs in their local area in the Place survey 2008 (NI 42)
- **29% of people had a problem with drug use in their local area** in the Quality of Life survey 2009.

The Place survey allows us to compare ourselves with similar cities and based on this comparison, in 2008, Bristol was very similar to the average (38%).

In the Quality of Life survey, significantly fewer residents thought drug use was a problem in their area (36% in 2006 falling to 29% in 2009). This indicator showed a big variation across the city and the wards with a higher perception of drug use were also wards with deprivation, where 55% of residents thought there was a problem. Analysis by equalities groups illustrated significantly more disabled people (41%) and people of Muslim faith (47%) thought drug use was a problem in their area, but for all groups the indicator was improving.

Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



A similar indicator **% respondents who say drug dealing is a problem** in the neighbourhood' was also measured in the Quality of Life survey. This indicator has not changed and has remained at 48%, similar to the measurement in 2006. As with the indicator for perception of drug use, more residents perceived a problem (79%) who lived in deprived areas and were of Muslim faith.



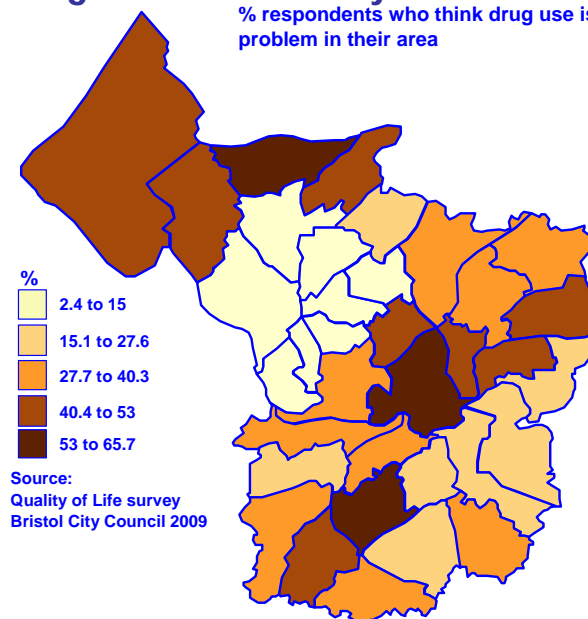
# % respondents who think drug use is a problem in their area

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	42	6.3	36.1	48.8
Avonmouth	46	8.2	37.4	53.7
Bedminster	25	7.5	17.8	32.9
Bishopston	6	3.3	2.2	8.8
Bishopsworth	38	6.2	31.7	44.1
Brislington East	26	7.4	18.8	33.6
Brislington West	21	7.2	14.0	28.5
Cabot	31	8.3	22.6	39.1
Clifton	7	4.1	3.2	11.4
Clifton East	6	4.2	1.9	10.4
Cotham	11	5.3	5.7	16.3
Easton	42	6.5	35.5	48.4
Eastville	39	8.8	30.4	47.9
Filwood	66	6.9	58.8	72.7
Frome Vale	36	8.9	27.3	45.1
Hartcliffe	44	7.0	37.2	51.2
Henbury	61	9.4	51.2	69.9
Hengrove	21	6.8	14.3	27.9
Henleaze	2	2.3	0.1	4.7
Hillfields	42	8.9	33.0	50.9
Horfield	20	6.8	13.0	26.6
Kingsweston	45	9.0	35.5	53.5
Knowle	18	6.6	11.8	24.9
Lawrence Hill	63	6.2	57.0	69.4
Lockleaze	33	8.3	24.3	40.8
Redland	4	2.6	0.9	6.2
Southmead	52	8.8	43.4	61.1
Southville	30	7.5	22.1	37.2
St George East	23	7.2	15.6	30.0
St George West	43	9.5	33.1	52.1
Stockwood	28	8.1	20.3	36.4
Stoke Bishop	4	4.7	-0.3	9.2
Westbury-on-Trym	10	4.6	5.0	14.2
Whitchurch Park	35	6.6	28.8	42.0
Windmill Hill	32	5.8	26.6	38.3
Question number		6k		
Sample size		5461		
Year		2009		
All	29.1	1.2	27.9	30.2
NRA	54.7	2.7	52.0	57.5
Older people	31.2	1.7	29.5	32.9
Disabled people	41.2	3.8	37.4	45.1
BME	33.9	5.0	28.9	39.0
Carer	32.3	2.9	29.4	35.2
LGBT	23	7.0	15.6	29.7
Male	28	1.8	26.2	29.9
Female	29.8	1.6	28.2	31.5
Christian	30	1.7	28.3	31.6
Muslim	47	11.8	35.6	59.3
No faith	26.4	2.0	24.4	28.4

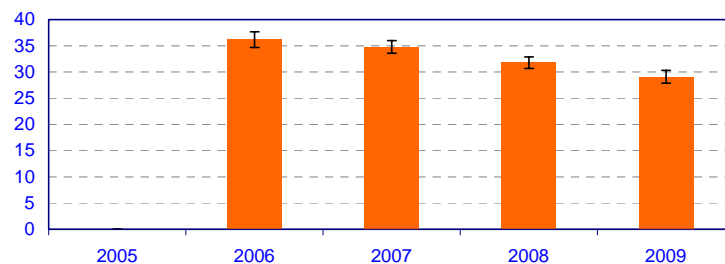
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

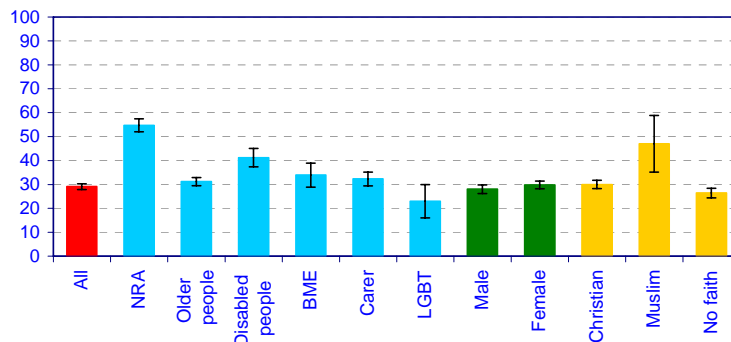
% respondents who think drug use is a problem in their area



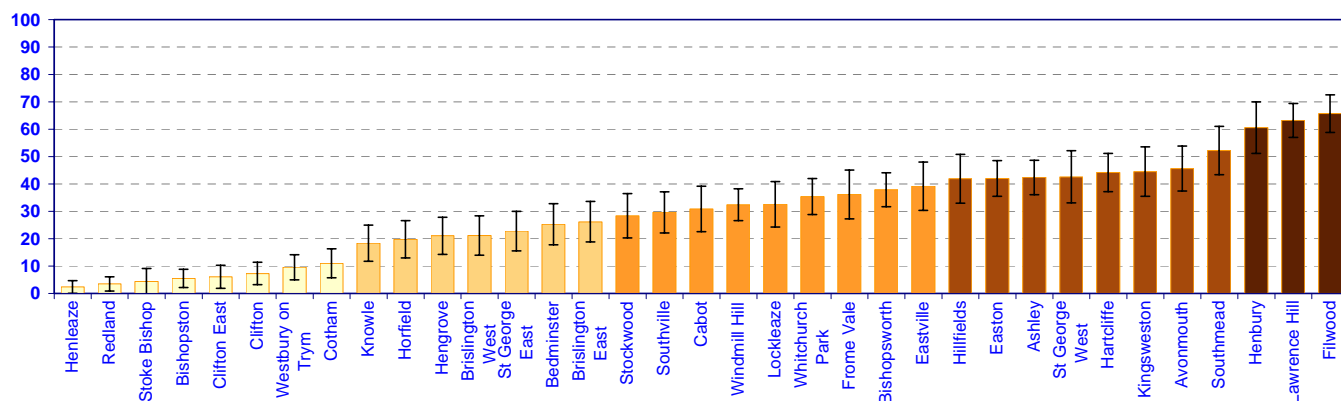
### % respondents who think drug use is a problem in their area



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



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





## 2. Stronger and safer communities

**Indicator**

**% respondents who have been discriminated against or harassed**

**Why is this indicator relevant?**

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

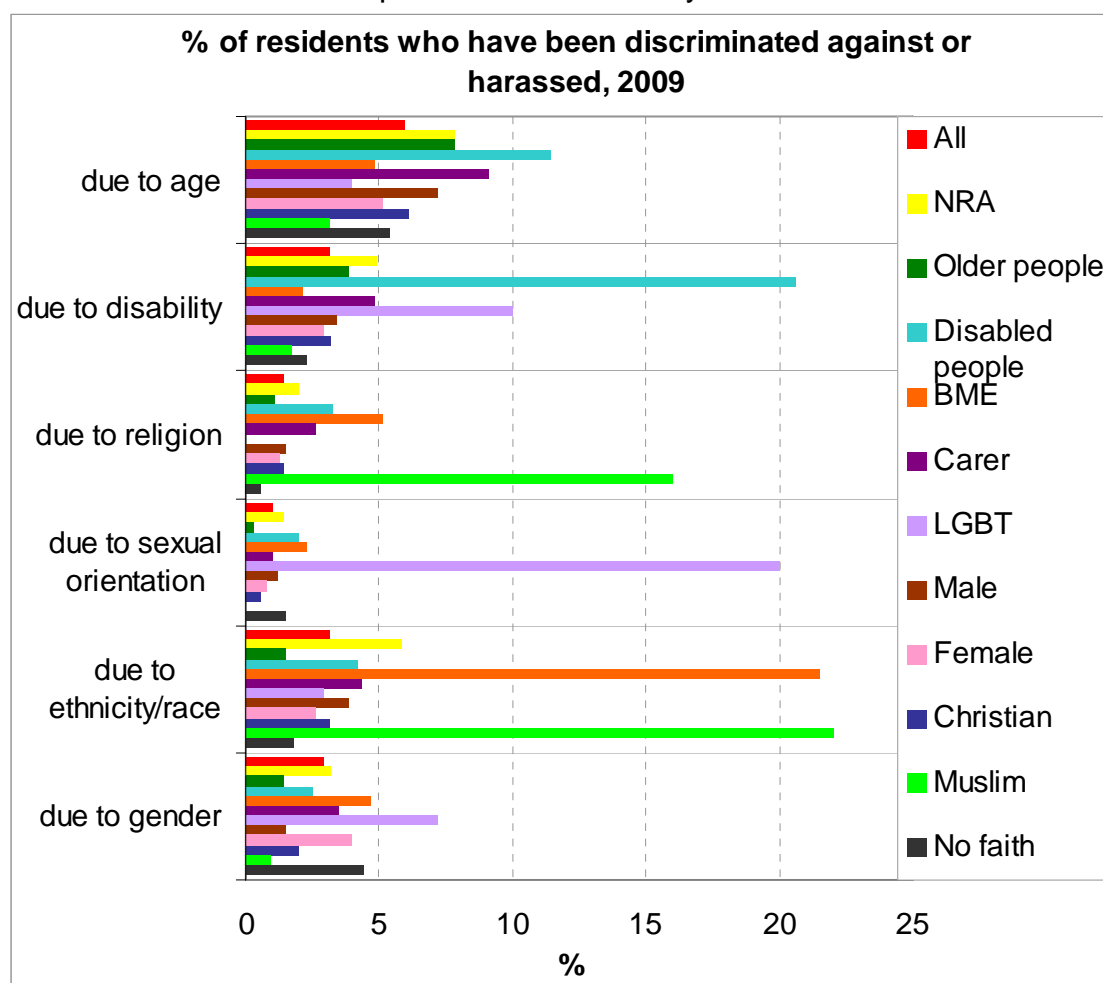
**What is the indicator showing?**



This indicator was first measured in 2006. Between 2006 and 2009 a very small proportion of the total population said they have suffered different types of discrimination and harassment (5% or less).

Generally residents in certain wards tend to suffer more discrimination and harassment and these include Lawrence Hill, Southmead and Easton as shown in the map opposite. Lawrence Hill and Easton are also wards with more diverse communities.

Results shown in the graph below showed people of Muslim faith, Black and minority ethnic groups, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people and disabled people experience discrimination and harassment. Age discrimination generally, however, is the most common cause of harassment and discrimination for most respondents in the survey.



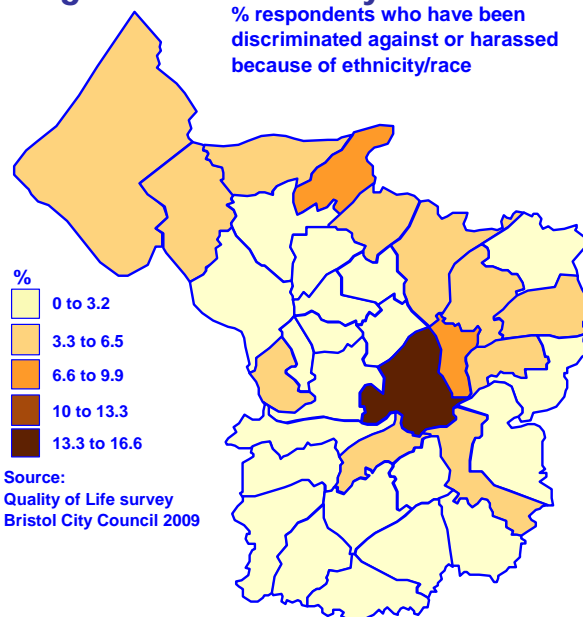
# % respondents who have been discriminated against or harassed because of ethnicity/race

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	3	1.5	1.3	4.3
Avonmouth	4	3.7	0.4	7.7
Bedminster	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bishopston	3	2.5	0.7	5.7
Bishopsworth	1	1.5	-0.2	2.8
Brislington East	0	0.6	-0.3	0.8
Brislington West	4	3.8	0.6	8.2
Cabot	2	2.0	0.4	4.5
Clifton	3	2.9	0.5	6.3
Clifton East	3	3.5	-0.3	6.7
Cotham	2	2.5	-0.7	4.4
Easton	7	3.1	3.6	9.8
Eastville	5	3.6	1.0	8.2
Filwood	2	2.3	-0.2	4.4
Frome Vale	3	3.3	-0.4	6.2
Hartcliffe	1	1.5	-0.4	2.7
Henbury	4	4.1	0.3	8.5
Hengrove	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Henleaze	1	1.2	-0.6	1.8
Hillfields	5	4.1	0.7	8.9
Horfield	4	3.6	0.0	7.3
Kingsweston	5	3.9	0.9	8.8
Knowle	1	1.7	-0.4	3.0
Lawrence Hill	17	5.3	11.3	22.0
Lockleaze	5	3.9	1.5	9.3
Redland	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southmead	8	5.3	2.5	13.1
Southville	3	3.0	0.1	6.1
St George East	2	2.6	-0.2	5.0
St George West	6	4.8	1.3	10.9
Stockwood	3	3.1	-0.3	5.9
Stoke Bishop	2	3.1	-1.5	4.6
Westbury-on-Trym	1	1.2	-0.6	1.8
Whitchurch Park	1	1.3	-0.6	1.9
Windmill Hill	4	2.5	1.3	6.2
Question number	9e			
Sample size	5109			
Year	2009			
All	3.1	0.5	2.6	3.6
NRA	5.8	1.3	4.5	7.2
Older people	1.5	0.4	1.1	2.0
Disabled people	4.2	1.5	2.7	5.8
BME	21.5	4.7	16.8	26.2
Carer	4.3	1.2	3.1	5.6
LGBT	2.9	3.3	-0.4	6.3
Male	3.8	0.8	3.0	4.6
Female	2.6	0.6	2.0	3.2
Christian	3.1	0.7	2.4	3.7
Muslim	22	10.2	11.8	32.3
No faith	1.8	0.6	1.2	2.3

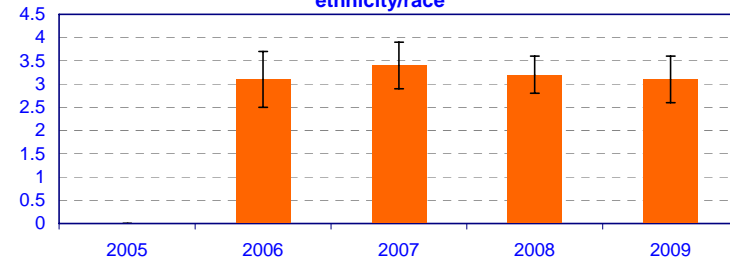
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

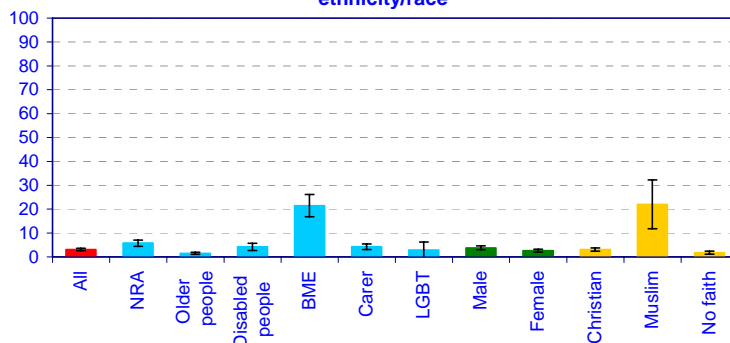
% respondents who have been discriminated against or harassed because of ethnicity/race



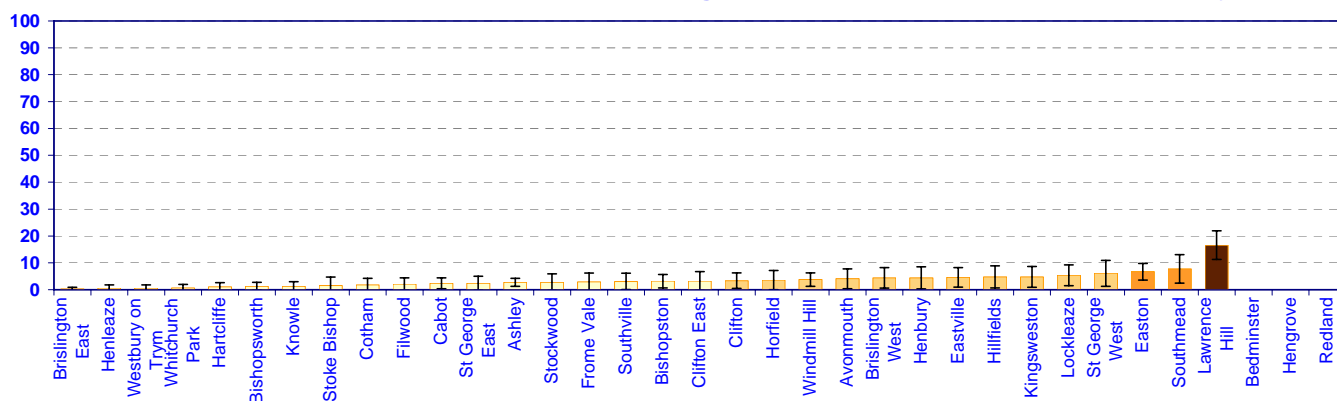
### % respondents who have been discriminated against or harassed because of ethnicity/race



### % respondents who have been discriminated against or harassed because of ethnicity/race



### % respondents who have been discriminated against or harassed because of ethnicity/race



## 2. Stronger and safer communities

### Indicator

**% respondents who agree that domestic abuse is a private matter**

### Why is this indicator relevant?

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.

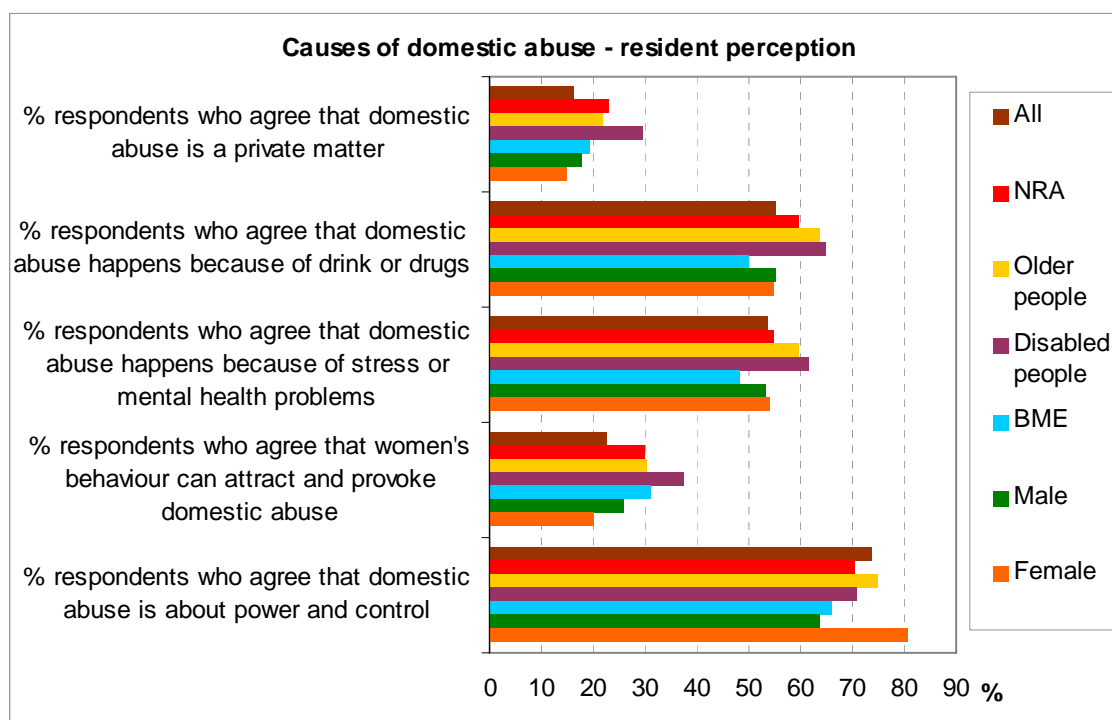
The Quality of Life survey collects a number of indicators of domestic violence that can help explain people's attitudes towards this issue and why some of these crimes go unreported.

### What is the indicator showing?



This indicator was first measured in 2008 so no trend is available. Of those who replied to the survey, 16% agreed domestic violence was a private matter (4.9% strongly agreed and 11.3% tended to agree). This means that 84% thought it was a public concern. There was a big variation between the equalities groups and a third of all disabled people (30%) and a quarter of residents who lived in deprived areas (23%) thought this matter should be kept private, compared to 15% of women who thought the same.

Additional questions were also asked in the survey on general attitudes and the causes of domestic abuse, the results of which are shown in the graph below. Most residents (74%) thought domestic abuse happens because of 'power and control', particularly women. Over half (54%) of all residents thought 'stress and mental health' and 'drink or drugs' lead to domestic violence, and a higher proportion (over 60%) of older people and disabled people agreed. Overall, a quarter agreed women's behaviour attracted or provoked this crime - 20% of women compared to 26% of men.



Residents were also asked if they agreed with the statement 'children who are living with domestic abuse are always affected'. The majority (88 - 90%) agreed, and there was little difference between the equalities groups.

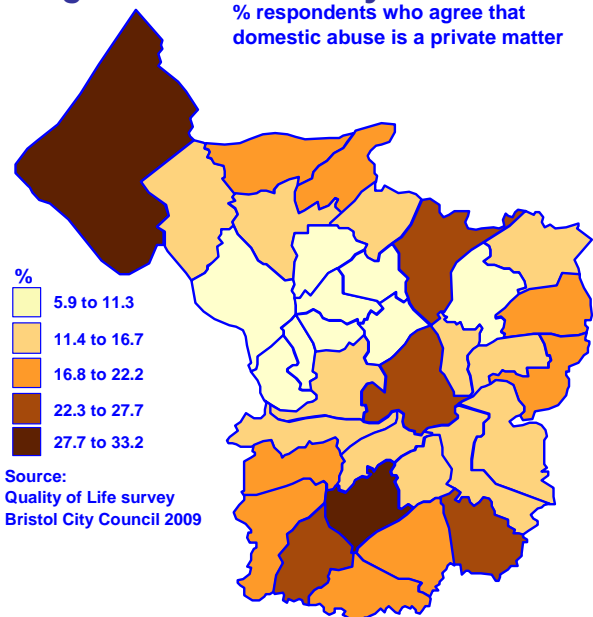
## % respondents who agree that domestic abuse is a private matter

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	8	2.8	5.0	10.6
Avonmouth	32	7.9	24.2	40.0
Bedminster	20	7.3	12.3	26.9
Bishopston	8	4.0	3.7	11.7
Bishopsworth	17	5.1	11.8	22.1
Brislington East	16	6.5	9.8	22.8
Brislington West	13	6.2	7.1	19.5
Cabot	15	6.6	8.6	21.8
Clifton	9	4.5	4.2	13.2
Clifton East	10	5.5	4.1	15.2
Cotham	7	4.9	1.7	11.4
Easton	16	4.6	11.2	20.3
Eastville	9	4.7	3.8	13.1
Filwood	33	7.2	26.0	40.5
Frome Vale	16	6.2	10.0	22.4
Hartcliffe	26	6.1	19.6	31.8
Henbury	18	7.0	11.0	25.0
Hengrove	19	6.3	12.6	25.2
Henleaze	11	4.6	5.9	15.1
Hillfields	21	7.6	13.6	28.9
Horfield	16	6.0	10.3	22.2
Kingsweston	12	5.7	6.2	17.7
Knowle	15	6.7	8.6	21.9
Lawrence Hill	25	5.7	18.9	30.3
Lockleaze	24	7.4	16.5	31.3
Redland	6	3.2	2.7	9.1
Southmead	21	7.3	13.4	28.1
Southville	16	6.2	9.7	22.0
St George East	18	6.2	11.7	24.1
St George West	16	7.4	8.6	23.4
Stockwood	26	8.0	17.7	33.7
Stoke Bishop	10	5.5	4.2	15.2
Westbury-on-Trym	14	5.4	9.0	19.8
Whitchurch Park	21	6.1	14.6	26.9
Windmill Hill	15	4.6	10.6	19.7
Question number	61			
Sample size	5449			
Year	2009			
All	16.3	1.0	15.3	17.3
NRA	23	2.3	20.7	25.4
Older people	21.9	1.6	20.3	23.5
Disabled people	29.7	3.6	26.1	33.4
BME	19.1	4.2	14.9	23.2
Carer	14.8	2.3	12.5	17.0
LGBT	11	5.4	5.1	15.9
Male	17.7	1.7	16.0	19.3
Female	14.9	1.3	13.6	16.2
Christian	19.5	1.5	18.0	20.9
Muslim	18	8.0	10.3	26.3
No faith	10.8	1.5	9.3	12.3

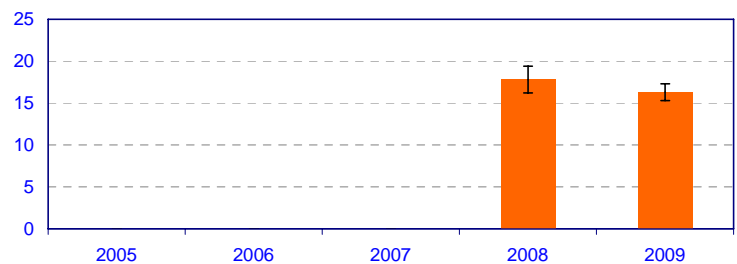
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

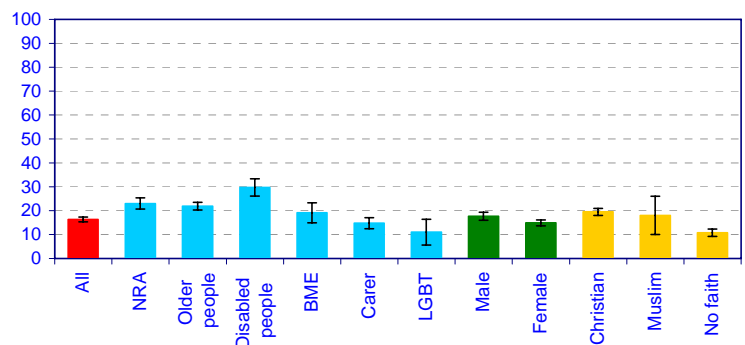
% respondents who agree that domestic abuse is a private matter



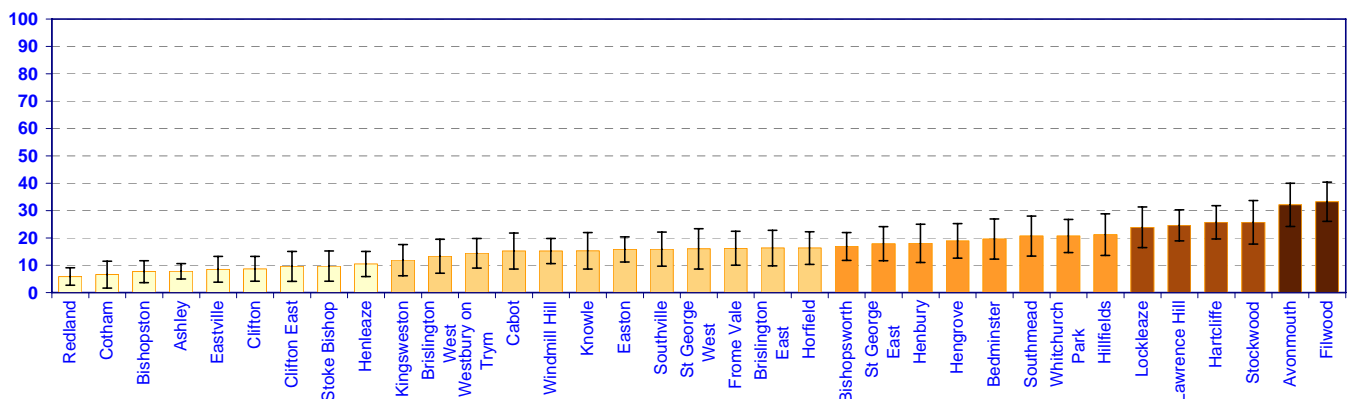
### % respondents who agree that domestic abuse is a private matter



### % respondents who agree that domestic abuse is a private matter



### % respondents who agree that domestic abuse is a private matter







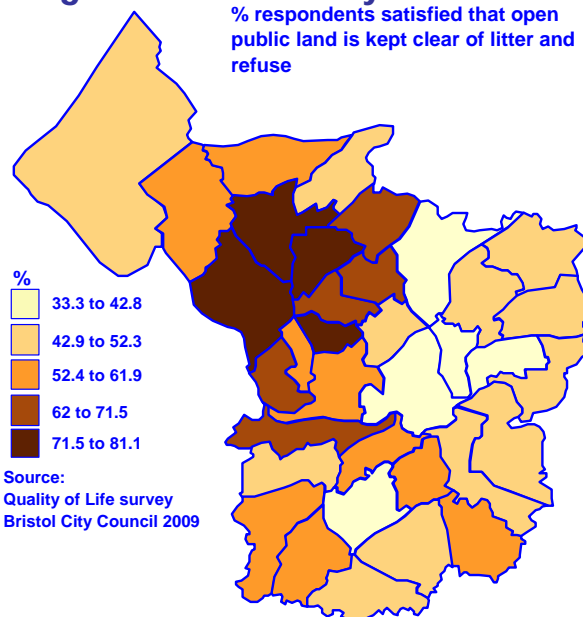
# % respondents satisfied that open public land is kept clear of litter and refuse

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	46	6.8	38.7	52.3
Avonmouth	51	8.3	42.2	58.7
Bedminster	48	9.1	38.8	56.9
Bishopston	65	6.9	58.3	72.0
Bishopsworth	59	6.5	52.9	65.9
Brislington East	46	8.9	37.2	54.9
Brislington West	47	8.9	37.7	55.4
Cabot	58	9.0	48.8	66.8
Clifton	67	7.9	58.7	74.5
Clifton East	61	9.5	51.1	70.2
Cotham	72	8.0	63.6	79.6
Easton	33	6.4	26.9	39.7
Eastville	49	9.1	39.5	57.7
Filwood	39	8.0	31.2	47.3
Frome Vale	48	9.0	39.0	57.0
Hartcliffe	56	7.0	48.6	62.6
Henbury	55	9.6	45.8	65.0
Hengrove	51	8.1	42.7	58.8
Henleaze	76	6.5	69.3	82.3
Hillfields	45	8.8	36.3	54.0
Horfield	63	8.0	54.5	70.5
Kingsweston	57	9.3	47.4	65.9
Knowle	55	9.5	45.7	64.7
Lawrence Hill	37	6.4	30.4	43.1
Lockleaze	42	8.6	33.0	50.2
Redland	68	7.2	60.7	75.1
Southmead	46	9.1	37.1	55.4
Southville	66	7.7	58.5	73.9
St George East	50	8.7	41.2	58.6
St George West	38	9.3	28.5	47.1
Stockwood	54	9.2	44.6	63.0
Stoke Bishop	81	7.4	73.7	88.5
Westbury-on-Trym	79	6.3	72.7	85.2
Whitchurch Park	47	7.4	39.6	54.5
Windmill Hill	57	6.4	50.4	63.2
Question number	18d			
Sample size	5344			
Year	2009			
All	55	1.3	53.7	56.4
NRA	42.7	2.7	40.0	45.5
Older people	54.9	1.9	53.0	56.8
Disabled people	53.8	4.2	49.6	58.0
BME	54	5.7	48.0	59.4
Carer	52.3	3.2	49.1	55.5
LGBT	54	9.0	44.6	62.7
Male	54.7	2.2	52.5	56.8
Female	55.4	1.9	53.5	57.2
Christian	55.9	1.9	54.0	57.7
Muslim	39	11.7	27.1	50.5
No faith	54.9	2.4	52.5	57.2

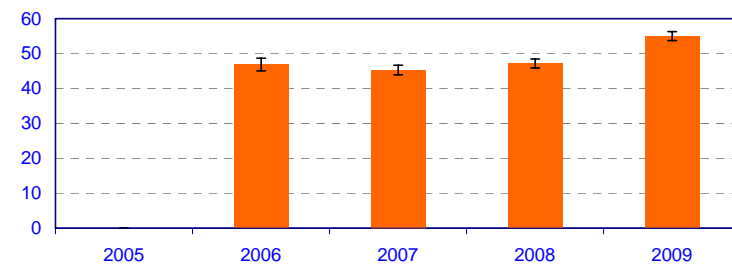
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## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

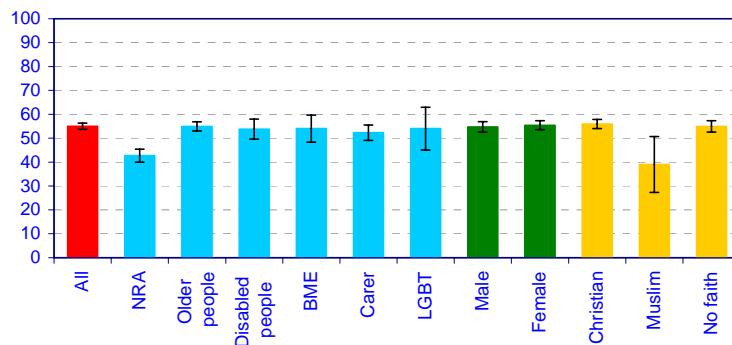
% respondents satisfied that open public land is kept clear of litter and refuse



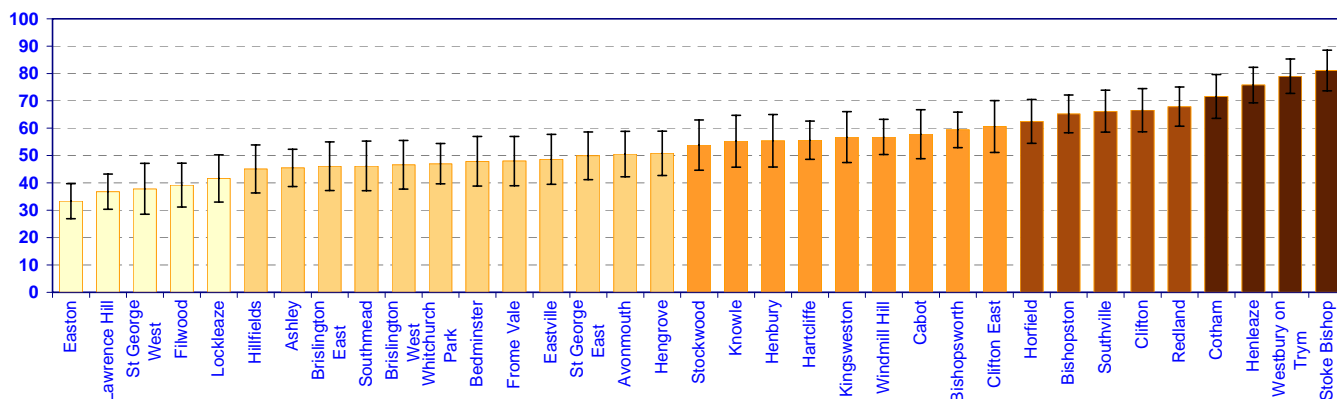
### % respondents satisfied that open public land is kept clear of litter and refuse


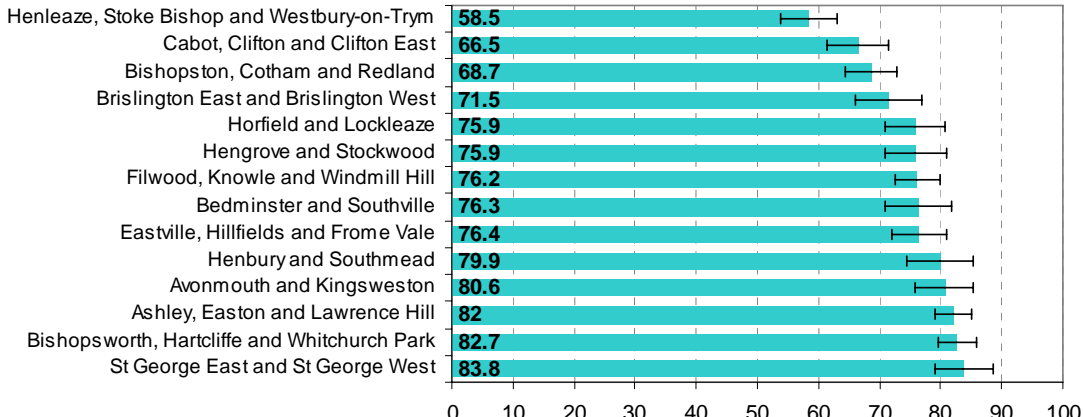


### % respondents satisfied that open public land is kept clear of litter and refuse



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



Action area: urban environment	3. Sustainable prosperity																														
Indicator	<b>% respondents who feel dog fouling is a problem in local area</b>																														
Why is this indicator relevant?	Dog fouling is an indicator of liveability and of the perception of cleanliness in your neighbourhood. A high or increasing value for the ' % of residents who say dog fouling is a problem ' can indicate a high number of dogs in the neighbourhood, straying dogs and irresponsible dog owners.																														
What is the indicator showing?  	<p>A significant deterioration has been seen in 2008 and 2009 for this indicator when 75%-76% of residents said dog fouling was a problem, compared to 63% in 2006. Dog fouling was thought to be one of the most problematic liveability issues, along with street litter.</p> <p>Significantly more residents in deprived parts of the city reported a dog fouling problem at 85% in 2009 (73% in 2006). Easton and Hartcliffe experienced the biggest problem (87% and 86% respectively). The steepest ward increases in the proportion of residents with a problem dog fouling were seen in St George West (65% in 2007 to 85% in 2009), Hillfields and Lockleaze (both 66% in 2007 to 82% in 2009).</p> <p>This liveability issue does not affect the equalities groups disproportionately and all groups indicated an increasing dog fouling problem in 2008 and 2009.</p> <p>Neighbourhood Partnership areas:</p> <div data-bbox="343 1160 1463 1641"> <p><b>% respondents who feel dog fouling is a problem in local area</b></p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Neighbourhood Partnership area</th> <th>% respondents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym</td> <td>58.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East</td> <td>66.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopston, Cotham and Redland</td> <td>68.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brislington East and Brislington West</td> <td>71.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horfield and Lockleaze</td> <td>75.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hengrove and Stockwood</td> <td>75.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill</td> <td>76.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bedminster and Southville</td> <td>76.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale</td> <td>76.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henbury and Southmead</td> <td>79.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avonmouth and Kingsweston</td> <td>80.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill</td> <td>82</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park</td> <td>82.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St George East and St George West</td> <td>83.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Neighbourhood Partnership area	% respondents	Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym	58.5	Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East	66.5	Bishopston, Cotham and Redland	68.7	Brislington East and Brislington West	71.5	Horfield and Lockleaze	75.9	Hengrove and Stockwood	75.9	Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill	76.2	Bedminster and Southville	76.3	Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale	76.4	Henbury and Southmead	79.9	Avonmouth and Kingsweston	80.6	Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill	82	Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park	82.7	St George East and St George West	83.8
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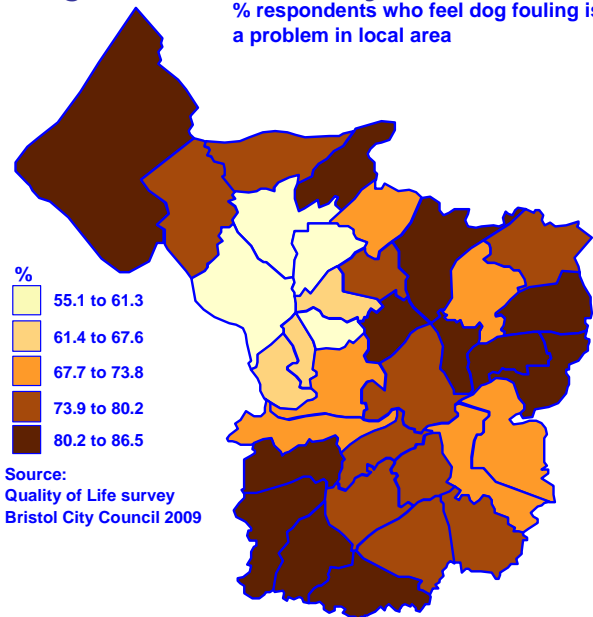
## % respondents who feel dog fouling is a problem in local area

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	80	5.7	74.6	85.9
Avonmouth	82	6.3	76.1	88.8
Bedminster	81	7.4	73.1	87.9
Bishopston	77	5.9	71.0	82.8
Bishopsworth	81	5.7	75.6	86.9
Brislington East	74	7.4	66.2	81.0
Brislington West	70	8.0	61.5	77.6
Cabot	69	8.9	59.9	77.7
Clifton	65	8.3	56.6	73.2
Clifton East	67	8.8	57.9	75.6
Cotham	59	9.2	49.5	68.0
Easton	87	4.3	82.2	90.9
Eastville	71	8.3	63.1	79.7
Filwood	79	6.3	73.0	85.6
Frome Vale	76	7.9	67.6	83.4
Hartcliffe	86	4.9	81.4	91.3
Henbury	77	8.4	68.4	85.2
Hengrove	77	6.9	70.3	84.2
Henleaze	59	7.7	50.9	66.2
Hillfields	82	6.9	75.1	88.9
Horfield	71	7.1	63.8	78.1
Kingsweston	78	7.4	70.7	85.5
Knowle	74	7.9	66.3	82.0
Lawrence Hill	79	5.4	73.2	84.0
Lockleaze	82	6.6	75.8	89.1
Redland	67	7.1	59.8	74.0
Southmead	82	7.1	75.3	89.5
Southville	72	7.7	64.6	80.0
St George East	83	6.4	76.4	89.1
St George West	85	6.9	78.2	91.9
Stockwood	75	7.6	66.9	82.2
Stoke Bishop	55	9.9	45.2	64.9
Westbury-on-Trym	61	7.4	53.7	68.5
Whitchurch Park	81	5.7	75.3	86.7
Windmill Hill	76	5.2	70.6	81.0
Question number	16a			
Sample size	5476			
Year	2009			
All	74.8	1.2	73.6	76.0
NRA	84.5	2.0	82.5	86.6
Older people	75.8	1.6	74.2	77.5
Disabled people	78.4	3.4	75.0	81.7
BME	78.3	4.8	73.5	83.1
Carer	77.3	2.7	74.6	80.0
LGBT	69	8.6	60.4	77.6
Male	75.5	1.9	73.6	77.4
Female	74.4	1.6	72.8	76.0
Christian	75.5	1.6	73.9	77.0
Muslim	78	10.7	67.6	89.0
No faith	73.3	2.2	71.1	75.4

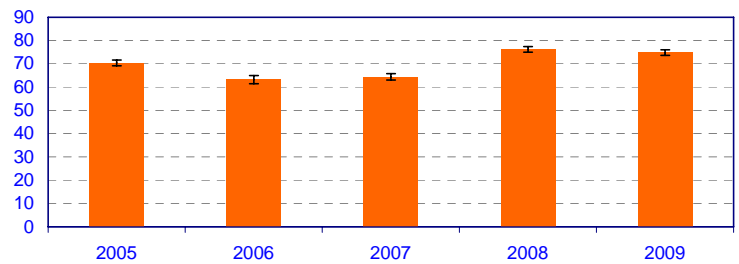
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## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

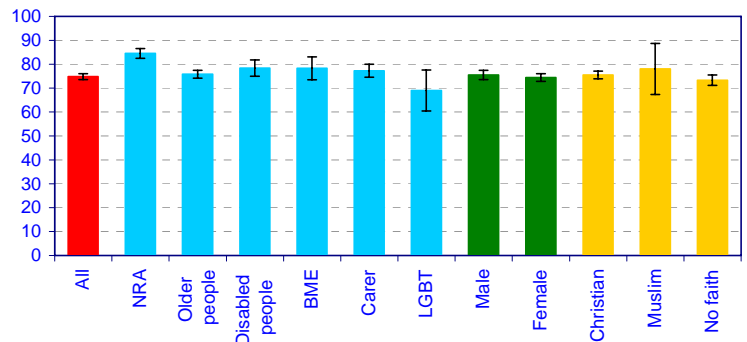
% respondents who feel dog fouling is a problem in local area



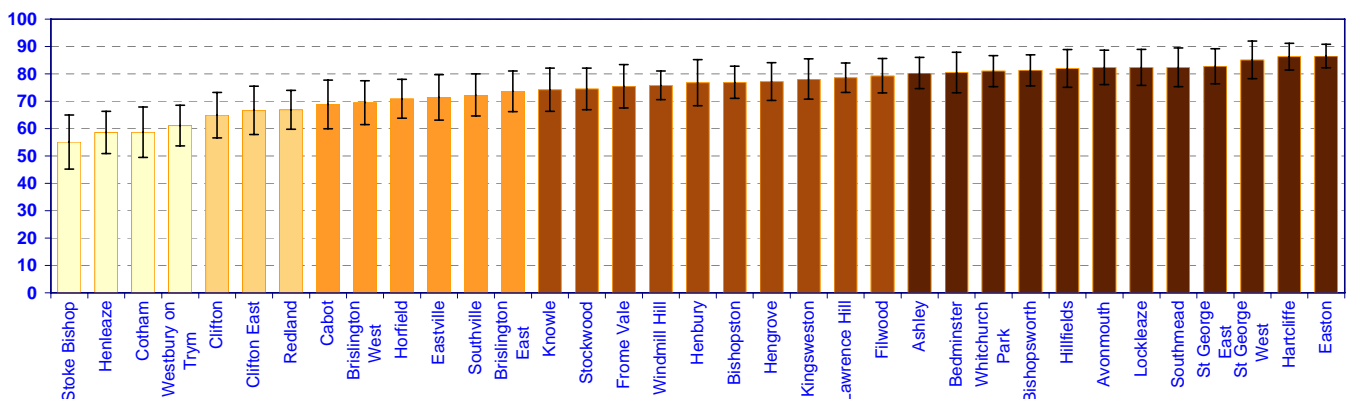
### % respondents who feel dog fouling is a problem in local area


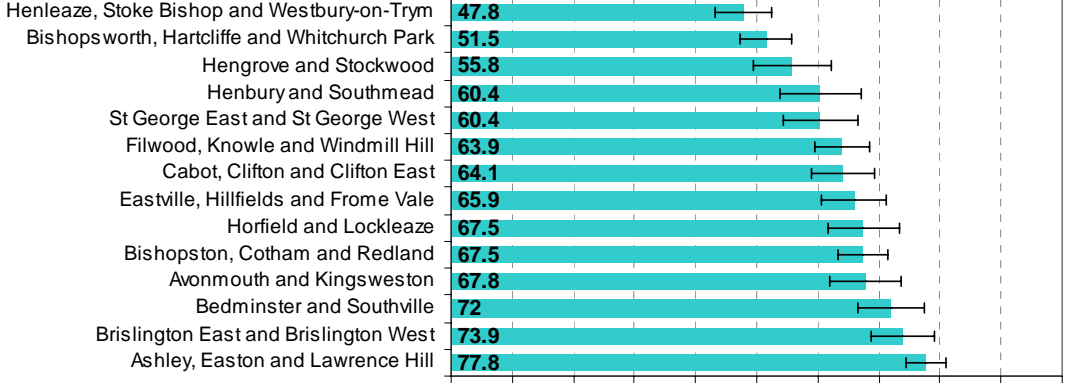


### % respondents who feel dog fouling is a problem in local area



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



Action area: urban environment	3. Sustainable prosperity																														
Indicator	<b>% respondents who say air quality &amp; traffic pollution is a problem in their neighbourhood</b>																														
Why is this indicator relevant?	Local authorities are required to monitor and assess air quality in their areas and, if necessary, declare an Air Quality Management Area where air quality is below the required national standard. It is then necessary to devise actions and measures to improve the air quality to acceptable standards. This indicator measures resident perception of air pollution from traffic, recognised as the biggest source of pollution in the city.																														
What is the indicator showing?  	<p>There has been an overall reduction in the proportion of residents saying they have a problem from air quality in the last four years. In 2009, 64% said they had a problem compared to 70% in 2005. Air quality is strongly influenced by weather which can be quite variable each year. Air pollution tends to be worse during still weather - during hot summers or on cold frosty days.</p> <p>Although air pollution does not follow ward boundaries the map shows an approximation to the air quality management area declared in Bristol, which covers the city centre and the major arterial roads into the city. This clearly shows a link between perceived poor air quality and areas where there is heavy traffic.</p> <p>Four wards show significant improvement over the last five years, with fewer residents who said they had a problem – Easton (86% in 2005 to 75% in 2009), Knowle (80% in 2005 to 60% in 2009), Windmill Hill (85% in 2005 to 69% in 2009) and Stoke Bishop (50% in 2005 to 30% in 2009).</p> <p>This liveability issue can affect gender disproportionately where more women experience a problem (66%) compared to men (61%). This pattern has been found in previous surveys.</p> <p>For further information about Bristol's Air Quality Action Plan see <a href="http://www.bristol.gov.uk/agap">www.bristol.gov.uk/agap</a> and access air quality data online with near real-time data at <a href="http://www.bristol.airqualitydata.com/">www.bristol.airqualitydata.com/</a></p> <p>Neighbourhood Partnership areas:</p> <div data-bbox="336 1597 1453 2078"> <p><b>% respondents who say air quality &amp; traffic pollution is a problem in their</b></p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Neighbourhood Partnership area</th> <th>% respondents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym</td> <td>47.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park</td> <td>51.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hengrove and Stockwood</td> <td>55.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henbury and Southmead</td> <td>60.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St George East and St George West</td> <td>60.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill</td> <td>63.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East</td> <td>64.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale</td> <td>65.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horfield and Lockleaze</td> <td>67.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopston, Cotham and Redland</td> <td>67.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avonmouth and Kingsweston</td> <td>67.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bedminster and Southville</td> <td>72</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brislington East and Brislington West</td> <td>73.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill</td> <td>77.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Neighbourhood Partnership area	% respondents	Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym	47.8	Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park	51.5	Hengrove and Stockwood	55.8	Henbury and Southmead	60.4	St George East and St George West	60.4	Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill	63.9	Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East	64.1	Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale	65.9	Horfield and Lockleaze	67.5	Bishopston, Cotham and Redland	67.5	Avonmouth and Kingsweston	67.8	Bedminster and Southville	72	Brislington East and Brislington West	73.9	Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill	77.8
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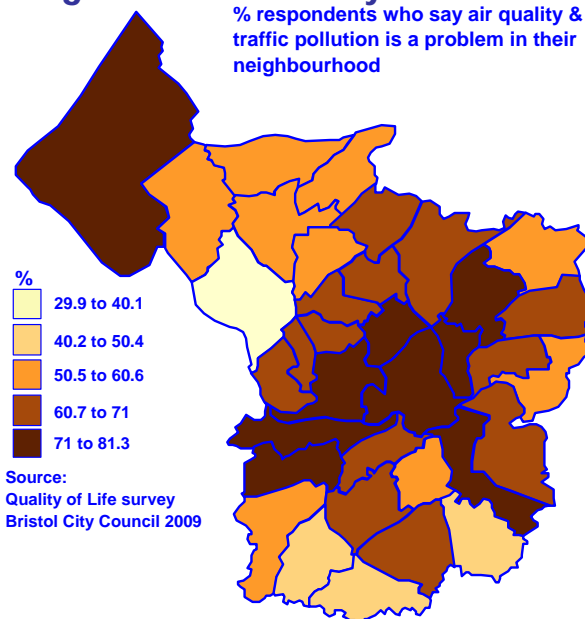
% respondents who say air quality & traffic pollution is a problem in their neighbourhood

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	81	5.6	75.7	86.9
Avonmouth	76	7.4	68.3	83.2
Bedminster	72	8.0	64.0	80.1
Bishopston	70	6.6	63.7	76.9
Bishopsworth	55	7.0	48.2	62.2
Brislington East	67	8.2	58.6	74.9
Brislington West	80	6.7	73.6	87.1
Cabot	73	8.5	64.3	81.4
Clifton	61	8.7	52.3	69.6
Clifton East	61	9.2	52.2	70.6
Cotham	66	8.6	57.1	74.2
Easton	75	5.8	69.1	80.8
Eastville	78	7.9	69.9	85.7
Filwood	62	8.3	53.3	69.8
Frome Vale	58	9.7	48.0	67.4
Hartcliffe	49	7.1	41.9	56.1
Henbury	60	9.6	50.8	70.0
Hengrove	65	8.2	56.9	73.3
Henleaze	55	7.8	47.5	63.1
Hillfields	62	9.1	52.5	70.7
Horfield	68	7.8	60.0	75.7
Kingsweston	57	9.4	48.0	66.8
Knowle	60	9.2	50.6	68.9
Lawrence Hill	76	5.5	70.7	81.7
Lockleaze	67	8.4	58.5	75.3
Redland	66	7.0	58.8	72.7
Southmead	61	9.4	51.1	69.8
Southville	72	7.6	64.5	79.6
St George East	58	8.1	50.1	66.3
St George West	63	9.4	54.0	72.8
Stockwood	46	9.7	35.8	55.1
Stoke Bishop	30	8.3	21.6	38.2
Westbury-on-Trym	54	7.7	45.9	61.3
Whitchurch Park	50	7.7	42.4	57.7
Windmill Hill	69	6	63.4	75.4
Question number		16f		
Sample size		5223		
Year		2009		
All	63.5	1.3	62.2	64.9
NRA	65.9	2.8	63.1	68.6
Older people	63.3	1.9	61.4	65.2
Disabled people	64.4	4.0	60.4	68.5
BME	67	5.5	61.1	72.2
Carer	68.1	3.0	65.1	71.2
LGBT	66	8.6	57.7	75.0
Male	60.7	2.2	58.5	62.9
Female	65.8	1.8	64.0	67.6
Christian	61.8	1.8	60.0	63.6
Muslim	71	11.0	60.4	82.5
No faith	65.1	2.3	62.8	67.4

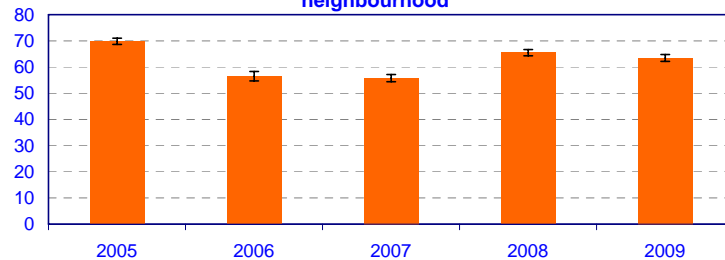
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## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

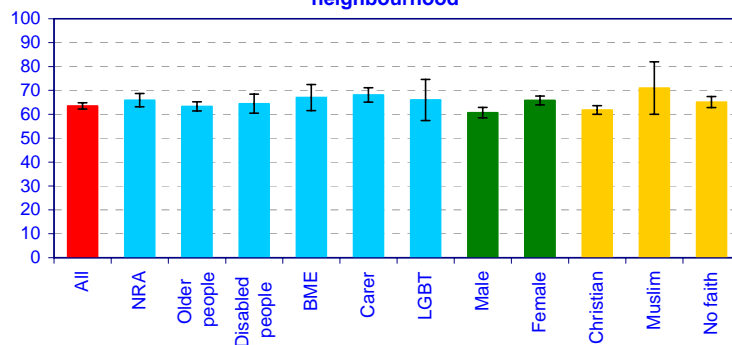
% respondents who say air quality & traffic pollution is a problem in their neighbourhood



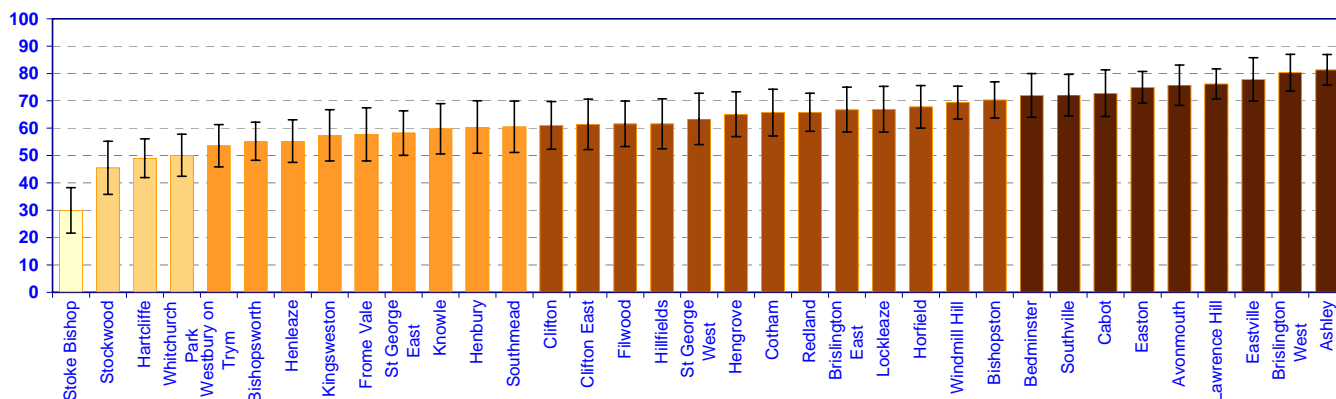
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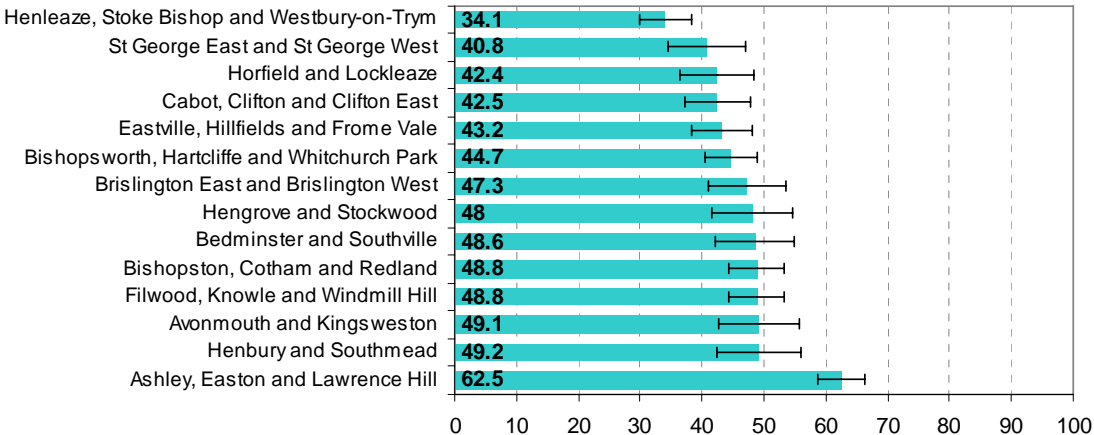
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<b>Action area:</b> <b>urban</b> <b>environment</b>	<h2 style="text-align: center;">3. Sustainable prosperity</h2>																														
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>% respondents who say graffiti is a problem</b>																														
<b>Why is this indicator relevant?</b>	<p>Graffiti is an indicator of liveability and the perception of cleanliness and often vandalism in your neighbourhood. It is related to NI 195 in the set of 198 National Indicators that covers street and environmental cleanliness (based on surveys of graffiti, litter, detritus, fly posting and fly tipping). Recently some graffiti has also been considered as street art and the city has retained graffiti as an art form if it has enhanced the urban environment.</p> <p>Perception of graffiti in Bristol is likely to be influenced by media interest in the Banksy exhibition held in 2009, of the works of Bristol's world famous street artist.</p>																														
<b>What is the indicator showing?</b>  	<p>In 2009, this indicator measured 46%, a significant improvement since 2005 when 51% of residents said graffiti was a problem.</p> <p>Significantly more residents in deprived parts of the city, particularly Ashley, Lawrence Hill and Filwood wards thought graffiti was a problem at 63-68%. The gap between deprived areas and the rest of the city has narrowed over the past five years from 13% to 10% and indicates an improving perception of graffiti in disadvantaged areas.</p> <p>This liveability issue does not affect the equalities groups disproportionately and the measurement for older people and disabled people, who found graffiti a greater problem in previous surveys, was similar to the city average.</p> <p>Neighbourhood Partnership areas:</p> <div data-bbox="327 1308 1458 1796"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>% respondents who say graffiti is a problem</b></p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Neighbourhood Partnership Area</th> <th>% respondents who say graffiti is a problem</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym</td> <td>34.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St George East and St George West</td> <td>40.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horfield and Lockleaze</td> <td>42.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East</td> <td>42.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale</td> <td>43.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park</td> <td>44.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brislington East and Brislington West</td> <td>47.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hengrove and Stockwood</td> <td>48</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bedminster and Southville</td> <td>48.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopston, Cotham and Redland</td> <td>48.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill</td> <td>48.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avonmouth and Kingsweston</td> <td>49.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henbury and Southmead</td> <td>49.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill</td> <td>62.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Neighbourhood Partnership Area	% respondents who say graffiti is a problem	Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym	34.1	St George East and St George West	40.8	Horfield and Lockleaze	42.4	Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East	42.5	Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale	43.2	Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park	44.7	Brislington East and Brislington West	47.3	Hengrove and Stockwood	48	Bedminster and Southville	48.6	Bishopston, Cotham and Redland	48.8	Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill	48.8	Avonmouth and Kingsweston	49.1	Henbury and Southmead	49.2	Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill	62.5
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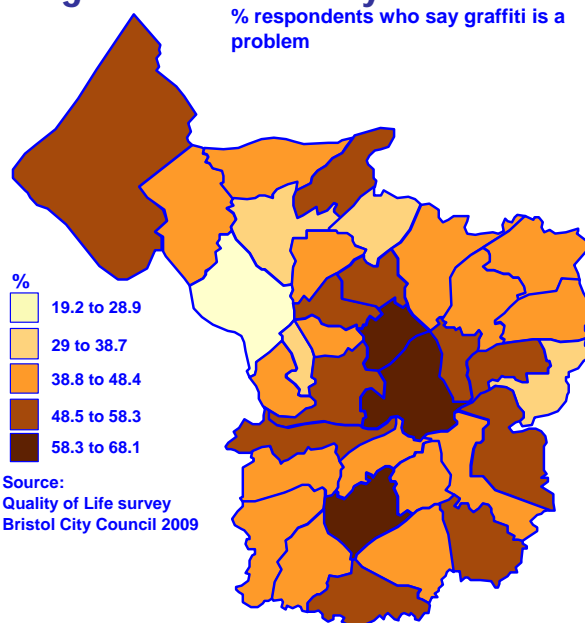
# % respondents who say graffiti is a problem

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	66	6.6	59.4	72.6
Avonmouth	51	8.9	42.2	60.1
Bedminster	45	9.5	35.9	55.0
Bishopston	52	7.0	45.0	59.1
Bishopsworth	42	7.0	34.8	48.8
Brislington East	49	8.4	40.5	57.3
Brislington West	46	8.9	36.8	54.6
Cabot	54	9.6	44.7	63.9
Clifton	42	9.0	33.1	51.1
CliftonEast	34	8.7	25.7	43.1
Cotham	42	9.0	32.9	50.8
Easton	54	6.5	47.5	60.5
Eastville	42	8.4	33.3	50.1
Filwood	63	7.9	55.3	71.1
FromeVale	40	9.0	31.3	49.2
Hartcliffe	44	7.3	36.2	50.8
Henbury	45	9.7	34.9	54.3
Hengrove	44	8.5	35.7	52.8
Henleaze	47	7.5	39.1	54.1
Hillfields	48	8.7	38.9	56.4
Horfield	38	8.1	30.1	46.2
Kingsweston	47	9.3	37.3	55.9
Knowle	42	9.1	32.4	50.7
LawrenceHill	68	6.3	61.8	74.3
Lockleaze	48	9.1	38.9	57.2
Redland	50	7.5	42.7	57.7
Southmead	53	9.3	43.6	62.2
Southville	52	8.6	42.9	60.0
St George East	33	8.1	25.1	41.3
St George West	50	9.5	40.7	59.7
Stockwood	52	9.7	42.4	61.8
StokeBishop	19	7.2	12.0	26.4
Westbury on Trym	33	7.3	25.5	40.2
Whitchurch Park	49	7.5	41.3	56.3
Windmill Hill	46	6.4	39.1	51.9
Question number	16c			
Sample size	5298			
Year	2009			
All	46.3	1.5	44.8	47.7
NRA	56	2.9	53.1	58.8
Older people	47.4	1.9	45.5	49.4
Disabled people	50.3	4.3	46.0	54.5
BME	50	5.8	44.5	56.1
Carer	47.9	3.2	44.7	51.1
LGBT	42	9.1	33.0	51.2
Male	49.2	2.2	47.0	51.4
Female	44	1.9	42.1	45.9
Christian	47.2	1.9	45.3	49.0
Muslim	59	12.7	46.4	71.8
No faith	43.9	2.4	41.5	46.3

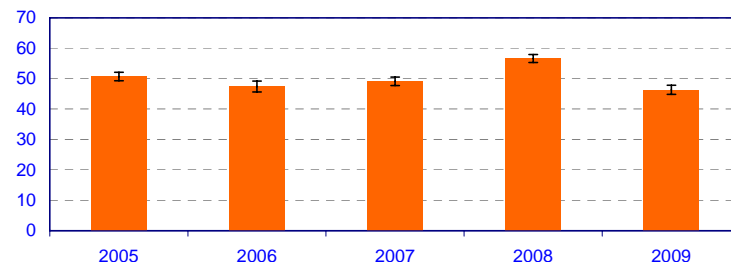
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## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

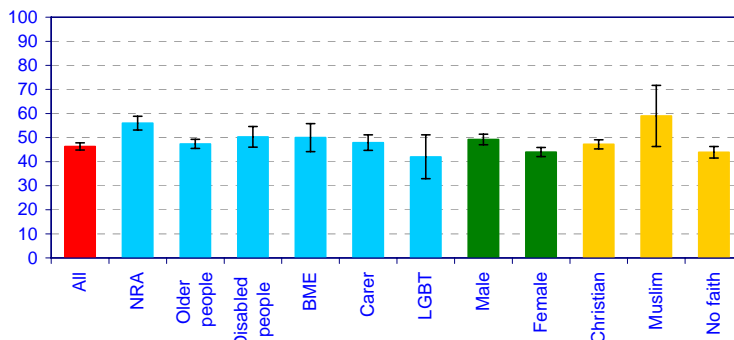
% respondents who say graffiti is a problem



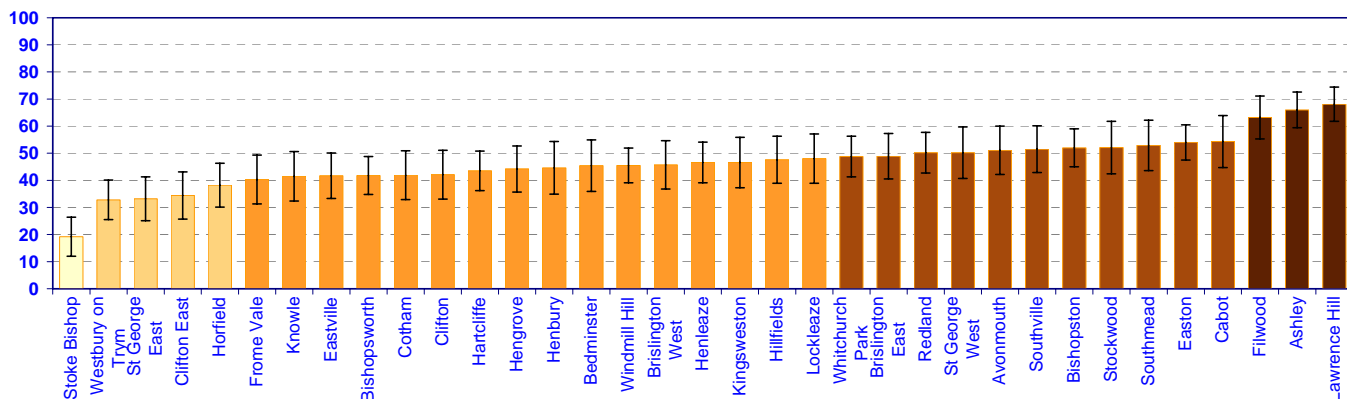
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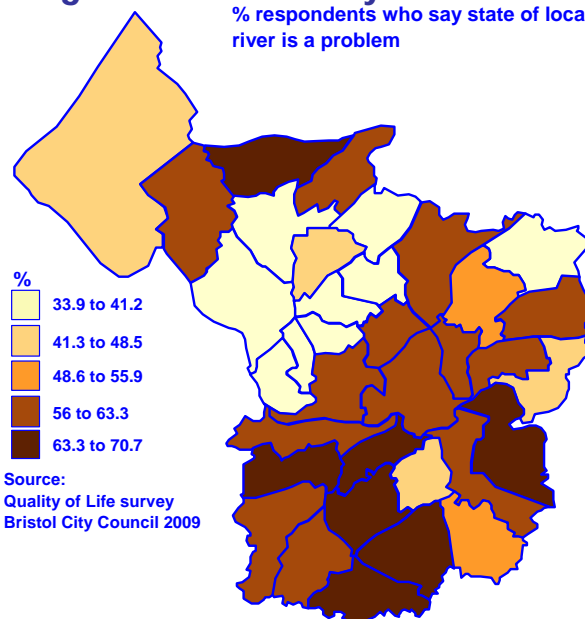
<b>Action area:</b> <b>urban</b> <b>environment</b>	<h2 style="text-align: center;">3. Sustainable prosperity</h2>																														
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>% respondents who say state of local river is a problem</b>																														
<b>Why is this indicator relevant?</b>	<p>The state of local rivers and streams can affect the attractiveness of an area as well as contain harmful pollution limiting the potential for biodiversity and amenity. Knowledge of problem rivers and streams will help the Council, Environment Agency and other stakeholders target remedial action to clean up and enhance these areas.</p>																														
<b>What is the indicator showing?</b>  	<p>In 2009, 54% respondents found the state of the local river or stream a problem in their neighbourhood and this indicator, following an increase last year, has now stabilised and is similar to the 2005 level of 53%.</p> <p>The indicator remains significantly worse in deprived areas (at 64%) and in particular the south of the city in wards such as Brislington East and Bedminster where over 70% of residents experienced a problem. In these areas there are streams that are subject to local fly tipping, poor quality habitats along channelised corridors, low water levels (to reduce the risk of flooding) and intermittent pollution.</p> <p>Over the past five years Cabot ward has shown a significant deterioration with 32% of residents saying the state of the local river (Floating Harbour and River Avon) was a problem in 2005, increasing to 62% in 2009. In contrast, Hartcliffe residents have noted a significant improvement from 70% with a problem in 2005 to 56% in 2009.</p> <p>There is little difference between the equalities groups, apart from the 'older people' group and 62% said they experienced a problem from the local river.</p> <p>For further information on action being taken to improve the water quality of Bristol's Harbour, rivers and streams see <a href="http://www.bristol.gov.uk/rivers">www.bristol.gov.uk/rivers</a>, <a href="http://www.southbristolriverscapes.org.uk/">www.southbristolriverscapes.org.uk/</a> and follow the links to the Severn River Basin Plan at <a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/</a></p> <p>Neighbourhood partnership areas:</p> <div data-bbox="336 1563 1453 2045"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>% respondents who say state of local river is a problem</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Neighbourhood partnership area</th> <th>% respondents who say state of local river is a problem</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym</td> <td>36.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopston, Cotham and Redland</td> <td>38.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East</td> <td>44.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St George East and St George West</td> <td>50.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horfield and Lockleaze</td> <td>51.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale</td> <td>51.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avonmouth and Kingsweston</td> <td>52.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park</td> <td>59.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hengrove and Stockwood</td> <td>59.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill</td> <td>60.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henbury and Southmead</td> <td>60.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill</td> <td>60.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bedminster and Southville</td> <td>64.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brislington East and Brislington West</td> <td>65.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Neighbourhood partnership area	% respondents who say state of local river is a problem	Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym	36.9	Bishopston, Cotham and Redland	38.8	Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East	44.5	St George East and St George West	50.3	Horfield and Lockleaze	51.3	Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale	51.3	Avonmouth and Kingsweston	52.2	Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park	59.3	Hengrove and Stockwood	59.8	Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill	60.2	Henbury and Southmead	60.9	Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill	60.9	Bedminster and Southville	64.1	Brislington East and Brislington West	65.4
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Ashley	59	9.2	49.4	67.8
Avonmouth	48	9.6	38.2	57.3
Bedminster	71	10.5	60.2	81.2
Bishopston	39	12.4	26.1	50.8
Bishopsworth	58	8.4	49.9	66.8
Brislington East	70	7.8	62.4	78.1
Brislington West	60	9.9	50.3	70.1
Cabot	62	13.9	48.0	75.7
Clifton	38	14.9	23.2	52.9
Clifton East	36	13.8	22.5	50.1
Cotham	37	17.2	19.4	53.8
Easton	61	8.4	52.6	69.4
Eastville	55	10.1	44.7	64.8
Filwood	67	9.7	57.0	76.5
Frome Vale	41	10.9	30.3	52.2
Hartcliffe	56	8.2	48.0	64.4
Henbury	64	10.8	53.4	75.0
Hengrove	66	10.5	55.2	76.3
Henleaze	43	11.9	31.2	55.0
Hillfields	62	12.2	49.4	73.8
Horfield	41	12.9	28.3	54.2
Kingsweston	58	10.6	47.3	68.5
Knowle	43	14.8	28.4	57.9
Lawrence Hill	63	7.4	55.8	70.7
Lockleaze	61	11.3	49.3	71.9
Redland	41	13.4	27.3	54.1
Southmead	58	11.5	46.1	69.0
Southville	59	8.8	50.0	67.6
St George East	42	9.8	32.6	52.2
St George West	62	12.4	49.8	74.5
Stockwood	54	11.9	42.5	66.4
Stoke Bishop	34	9.6	24.3	43.5
Westbury-on-Trym	36	8.3	27.6	44.3
Whitchurch Park	63	8.3	55.0	71.5
Windmill Hill	67	7.7	59.2	74.6
Question number	16d			
Sample size	3289			
Year	2009			
All	54.4	1.8	52.6	56.2
NRA	64.2	3.4	60.8	67.7
Older people	54.2	2.5	51.7	56.7
Disabled people	62	5.5	56.3	67.3
BME	54	7.4	46.2	60.9
Carer	58.7	4.0	54.7	62.7
LGBT	52	11.7	40.0	63.5
Male	54.6	2.8	51.8	57.4
Female	54.2	2.4	51.8	56.6
Christian	53	2.3	50.7	55.4
Muslim	48	15.4	32.9	63.8
No faith	55.9	3.0	52.9	59.0

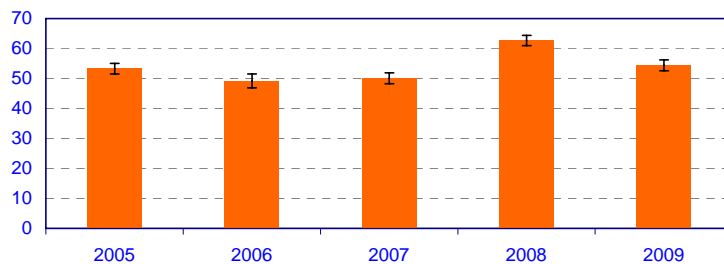
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## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

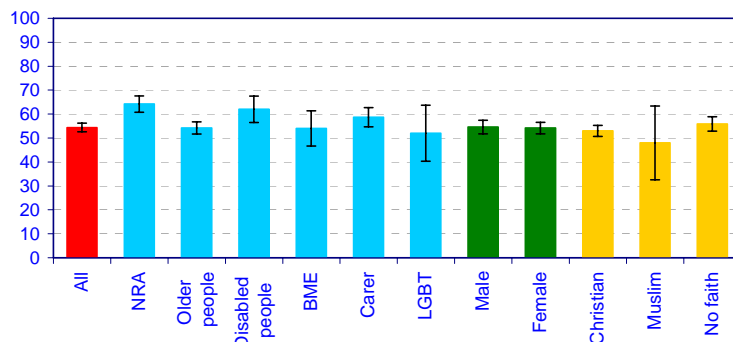
% respondents who say state of local river is a problem



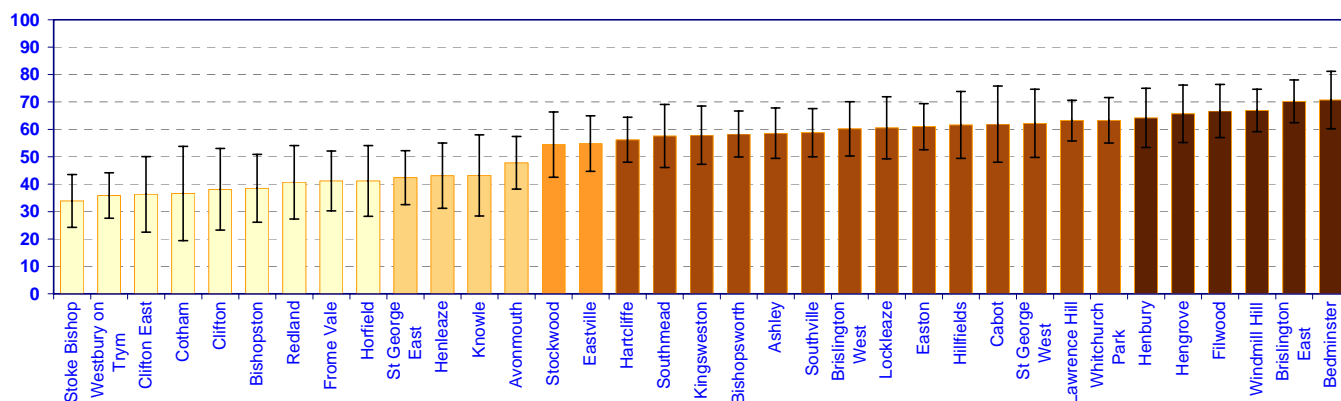
% respondents who say state of local river is a problem


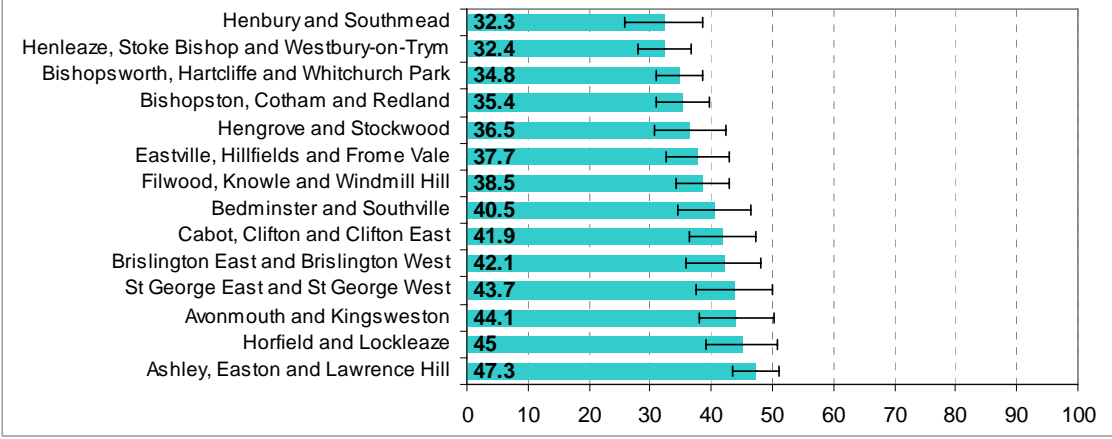


% respondents who say state of local river is a problem



% respondents who say state of local river is a problem



<b>Action area:</b> <b>urban</b> <b>environment</b>	<h2 style="text-align: center;">3. Sustainable prosperity</h2>																														
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>% respondents who have noise from traffic</b>																														
<b>Why is this indicator relevant?</b>	<p>Neighbourhood noise can be intrusive and if persistent can lead to sleep loss, interrupted study, stress and poor emotional health. Neighbour noise can often fuel neighbourhood disputes and be detrimental to community cohesion. Noise is often more problematic in the summer months when residents have their windows open and spend more time outdoors.</p>																														
<b>What is the indicator showing?</b>  	<p>The survey measures residents with a noise problem from neighbours, traffic, aircraft and fireworks. Over the last four years, overall problem noise has reduced. This reduction is significant for firework noise, traffic and aircraft noise. Noise from neighbours has remained the same.</p> <p>Traffic noise causes most intrusion and in 2009, 39% of residents experienced a problem, compared to neighbour noise (29%), firework noise (27%) and noise from aircraft (14%). Over the past five years, traffic noise has significantly improved across the city and particularly in Bishopsworth, Eastville and Knowle. Firework noise and aircraft noise have also improved whilst neighbour noise has remained steady since 2005.</p> <p>The central areas, Lawrence Hill, Lockleaze and Avonmouth experienced more traffic noise due to heavily trafficked streets and proximity to motorways. Neighbour, firework and aircraft noise were all significantly worse in deprived areas, but traffic noise showed no difference.</p> <p>The group most affected by all noise types was disabled people. Significantly more Black and minority ethnic people and carers also had a problem with noise from traffic.</p> <p>Neighbourhood Partnership areas:</p> <div data-bbox="335 1406 1452 1892"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>% respondents who have noise from traffic</b></p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Neighbourhood Partnership Area</th> <th>% respondents who have noise from traffic</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Henbury and Southmead</td> <td>32.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym</td> <td>32.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park</td> <td>34.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopston, Cotham and Redland</td> <td>35.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hengrove and Stockwood</td> <td>36.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale</td> <td>37.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill</td> <td>38.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bedminster and Southville</td> <td>40.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East</td> <td>41.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brislington East and Brislington West</td> <td>42.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St George East and St George West</td> <td>43.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avonmouth and Kingsweston</td> <td>44.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horfield and Lockleaze</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill</td> <td>47.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Neighbourhood Partnership Area	% respondents who have noise from traffic	Henbury and Southmead	32.3	Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym	32.4	Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park	34.8	Bishopston, Cotham and Redland	35.4	Hengrove and Stockwood	36.5	Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale	37.7	Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill	38.5	Bedminster and Southville	40.5	Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East	41.9	Brislington East and Brislington West	42.1	St George East and St George West	43.7	Avonmouth and Kingsweston	44.1	Horfield and Lockleaze	45	Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill	47.3
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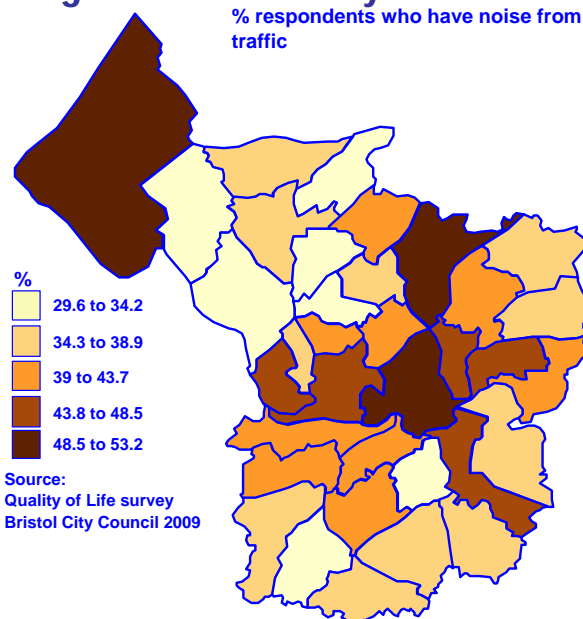
# % respondents who have noise from traffic

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	43	6.4	36.2	49.1
Avonmouth	51	8.3	43.1	59.6
Bedminster	40	8.9	31.3	49.1
Bishopston	36	6.8	28.9	42.4
Bishopsworth	36	6.5	29.4	42.3
Brislington East	36	8.3	27.8	44.4
Brislington West	48	8.8	38.9	56.6
Cabot	45	9.1	36.1	54.4
Clifton	45	8.8	36.0	53.6
Clifton East	36	9.5	26.3	45.3
Cotham	40	8.8	31.2	48.7
Easton	48	6.7	41.4	54.7
Eastville	41	8.6	32.8	50.0
Filwood	43	8.2	34.5	50.9
Frome Vale	35	9.3	25.7	44.2
Hartcliffe	34	6.5	27.2	40.3
Henbury	35	9.3	25.2	43.7
Hengrove	38	8.0	30.4	46.5
Henleaze	31	7.0	23.5	37.5
Hillfields	37	8.9	27.8	45.5
Horfield	42	8.0	33.9	49.8
Kingsweston	34	9.1	25.1	43.4
Knowle	32	8.2	23.9	40.3
Lawrence Hill	53	6.5	46.7	59.7
Lockleaze	49	8.3	40.7	57.3
Redland	32	7.3	24.5	39.1
Southmead	31	8.8	21.8	39.4
Southville	41	8.0	32.8	48.8
St George East	41	8.0	33.1	49.1
St George West	47	9.8	37.1	56.7
Stockwood	34	8.7	25.7	43.1
Stoke Bishop	30	9.2	20.4	38.9
Westbury-on-Trym	36	7.3	29.1	43.7
Whitchurch Park	35	7.4	27.2	42.0
Windmill Hill	41	6.1	35.1	47.3
Question number	17a			
Sample size	5476			
Year	2009			
All	39.1	1.4	37.7	40.4
NRA	41.8	2.7	39.1	44.6
Older people	39.2	1.9	37.3	41.0
Disabled people	44.6	4.0	40.6	48.6
BME	49	5.5	43.7	54.8
Carer	44.5	3.2	41.3	47.7
LGBT	36	8.3	27.6	44.3
Male	40.2	2.2	38.0	42.3
Female	38.1	1.8	36.3	39.9
Christian	39.1	1.8	37.3	40.9
Muslim	50	11.8	38.5	62.1
No faith	37	2.3	34.7	39.3

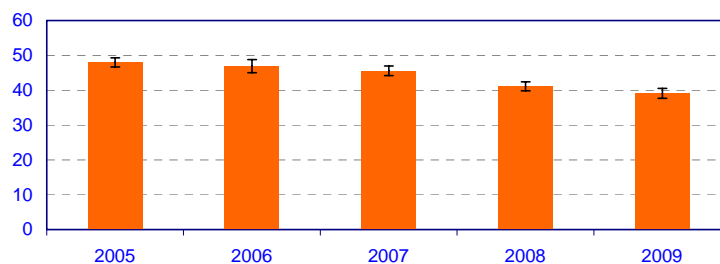
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## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

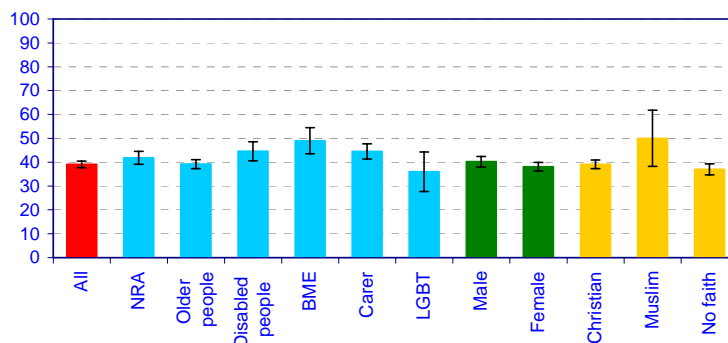
% respondents who have noise from traffic



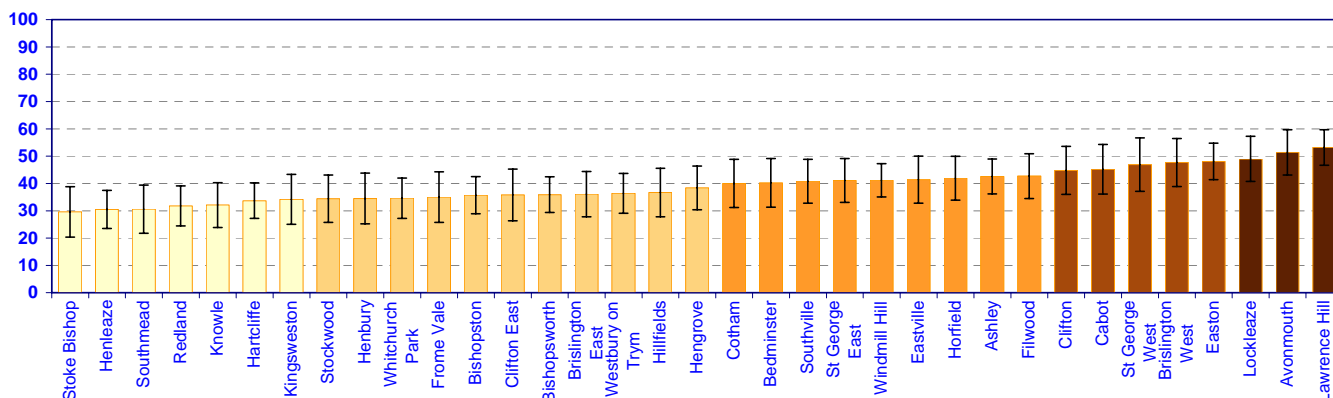
### % respondents who have noise from traffic




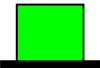
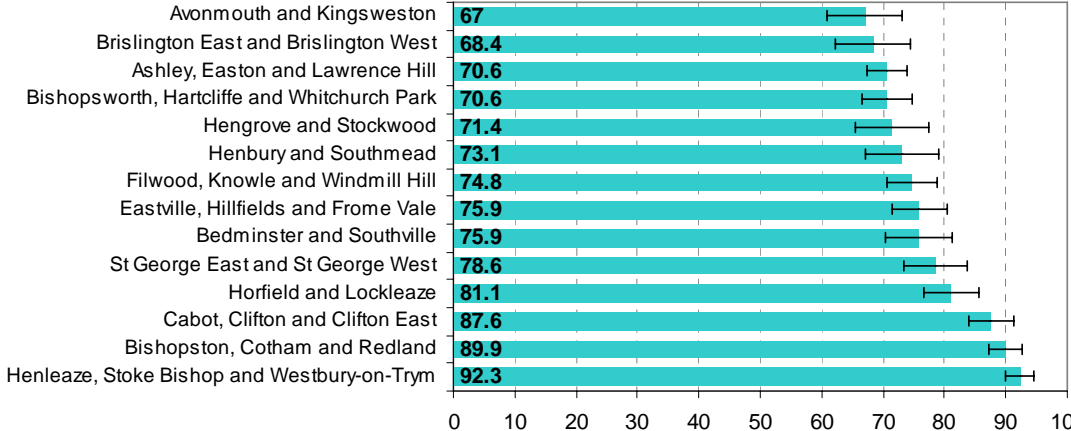
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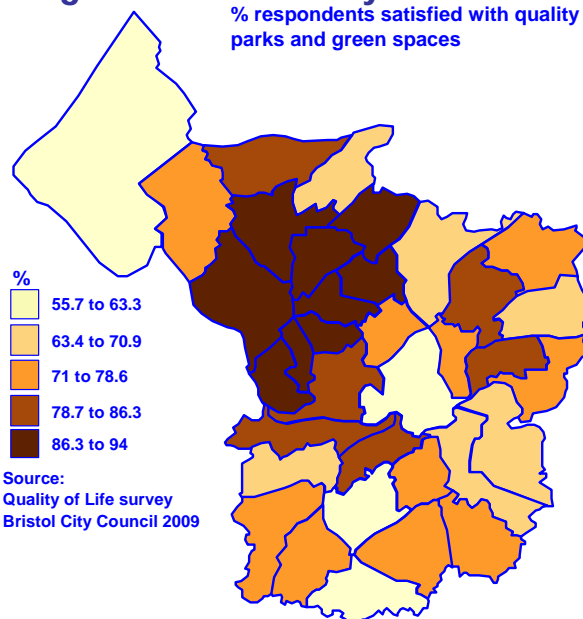
Action area: urban environment	3. Sustainable prosperity																														
Indicator	<b>% respondents satisfied with quality of parks and green spaces</b>																														
Why is this indicator relevant?	In the 2008 Place survey residents told us good quality parks and open spaces were very important to quality of life in Bristol. Improving the quality of our local parks and open spaces is a key service priority for the Council and the city is undergoing a Parks Improvement Programme. A high or increasing value can indicate improvements to park facilities, cleanliness and attractiveness.																														
What is the indicator showing?    	<p>This indicator measured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 71% in the Place survey 2008</li> <li>• 69% in Quality of Life survey 2008</li> <li>• <b>78%</b> in Quality of Life survey 2009</li> </ul> <p>Satisfaction with the quality of parks and open spaces has significantly improved, at 78%, after remaining stable for many years. Bristol was above average and ranked second (best) when compared with core cities in 2008.</p> <p>Satisfaction with the quality of parks measured for disabled people was lower, at 72%, whilst measurements for other groups were not significantly different from the city average.</p> <p>Geographically, higher satisfaction was recorded in the more affluent leafy central suburbs. Some wards with a high proportion of open green space recorded lower satisfaction, particularly Avonmouth and Whitchurch Park. Improved satisfaction was measured in a number of areas and was most significant in Hengrove, Stockwood, Horfield, Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Knowle.</p> <p>Neighbourhood Partnership areas:</p> <div data-bbox="336 1382 1460 1865"> <p><b>% respondents satisfied with quality of parks and green spaces</b></p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Neighbourhood Partnership area</th> <th>% respondents satisfied</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Avonmouth and Kingsweston</td> <td>67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brislington East and Brislington West</td> <td>68.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill</td> <td>70.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park</td> <td>70.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hengrove and Stockwood</td> <td>71.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henbury and Southmead</td> <td>73.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill</td> <td>74.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale</td> <td>75.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bedminster and Southville</td> <td>75.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St George East and St George West</td> <td>78.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horfield and Lockleaze</td> <td>81.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East</td> <td>87.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopston, Cotham and Redland</td> <td>89.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym</td> <td>92.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Neighbourhood Partnership area	% respondents satisfied	Avonmouth and Kingsweston	67	Brislington East and Brislington West	68.4	Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill	70.6	Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park	70.6	Hengrove and Stockwood	71.4	Henbury and Southmead	73.1	Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill	74.8	Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale	75.9	Bedminster and Southville	75.9	St George East and St George West	78.6	Horfield and Lockleaze	81.1	Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East	87.6	Bishopston, Cotham and Redland	89.9	Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym	92.3
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% respondents satisfied with quality of parks and green spaces				
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	75	5.5	69.1	80.1
Avonmouth	60	8.8	50.9	68.5
Bedminster	66	9.3	56.6	75.3
Bishopston	87	4.8	81.7	91.3
Bishopsworth	73	6.4	66.3	79.0
Brislington East	66	9.0	57.3	75.2
Brislington West	70	8.1	62.3	78.5
Cabot	82	7.5	74.7	89.6
Clifton	87	6.5	80.7	93.6
Clifton East	92	5.0	87.1	97.2
Cotham	94	4.3	89.7	98.3
Easton	74	5.7	68.0	79.4
Eastville	83	6.7	76.0	89.3
Filwood	56	8.3	47.4	64.1
Frome Vale	77	7.9	69.2	85.0
Hartcliffe	77	6.3	70.8	83.5
Henbury	79	8.0	71.0	86.9
Hengrove	71	8.2	62.8	79.3
Henleaze	91	4.3	86.5	95.2
Hillfields	67	9.1	57.9	76.2
Horfield	91	5.0	85.5	95.5
Kingsweston	76	8.1	68.3	84.4
Knowle	78	8.2	69.9	86.4
Lawrence Hill	61	6.3	54.4	67.0
Lockleaze	69	8.3	60.8	77.4
Redland	91	4.6	85.9	95.1
Southmead	68	8.8	59.1	76.7
Southville	85	5.9	78.8	90.6
St George East	79	7.0	71.6	85.6
St George West	79	7.9	70.8	86.5
Stockwood	72	8.9	63.0	80.7
Stoke Bishop	93	4.6	88.2	97.4
Westbury-on-Trym	93	3.5	89.9	97.0
Whitchurch Park	62	7.6	54.7	69.9
Windmill Hill	85	4.3	80.7	89.4
Question number	18h			
Sample size	5266			
Year	2009			
All	77.8	1.2	76.6	79.0
NRA	67.9	2.7	65.2	70.6
Older people	77.6	1.7	75.9	79.3
Disabled people	71.5	3.9	67.6	75.4
BME	72.7	4.9	67.8	77.5
Carer	74.8	2.7	72.1	77.6
LGBT	74	7.9	65.9	81.7
Male	77.8	1.9	75.9	79.6
Female	77.7	1.6	76.1	79.3
Christian	78	1.6	76.4	79.6
Muslim	67	10.9	55.6	77.3
No faith	78.1	2.0	76.1	80.0

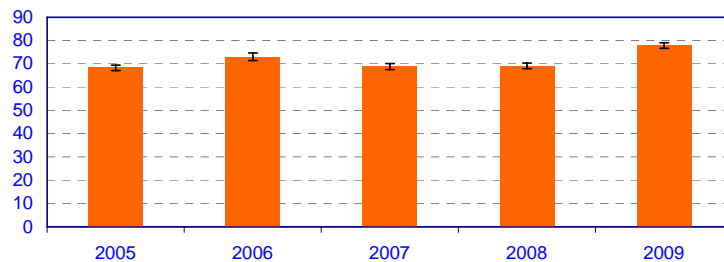
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## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

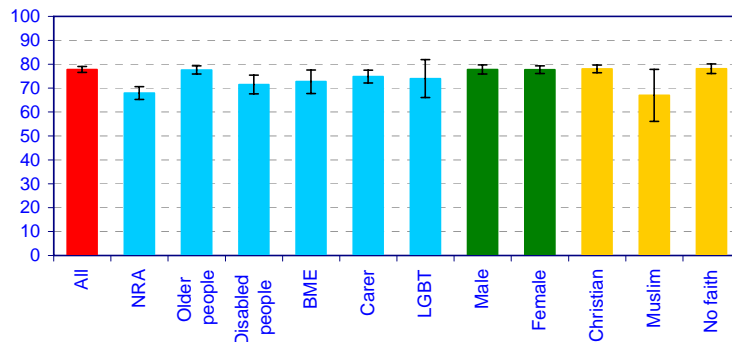
% respondents satisfied with quality of parks and green spaces



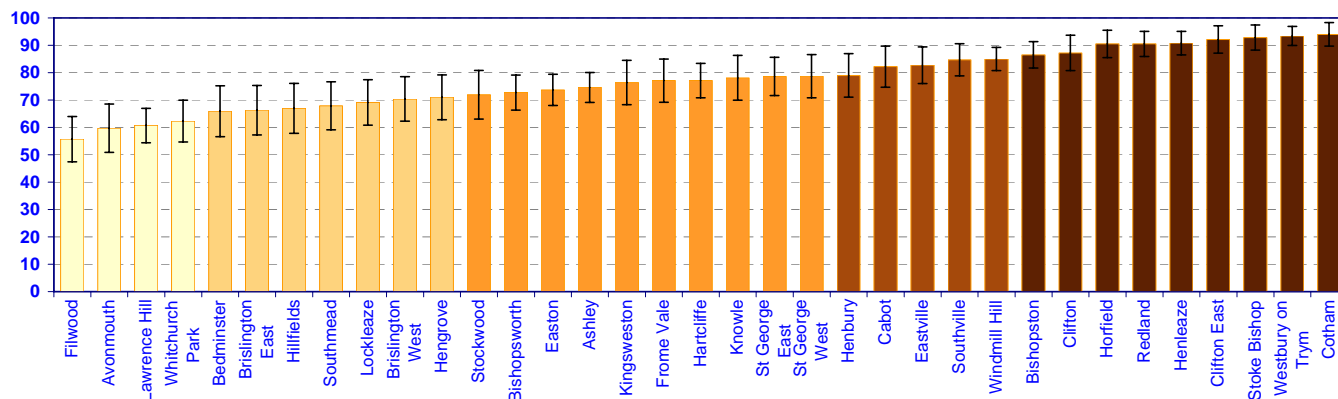
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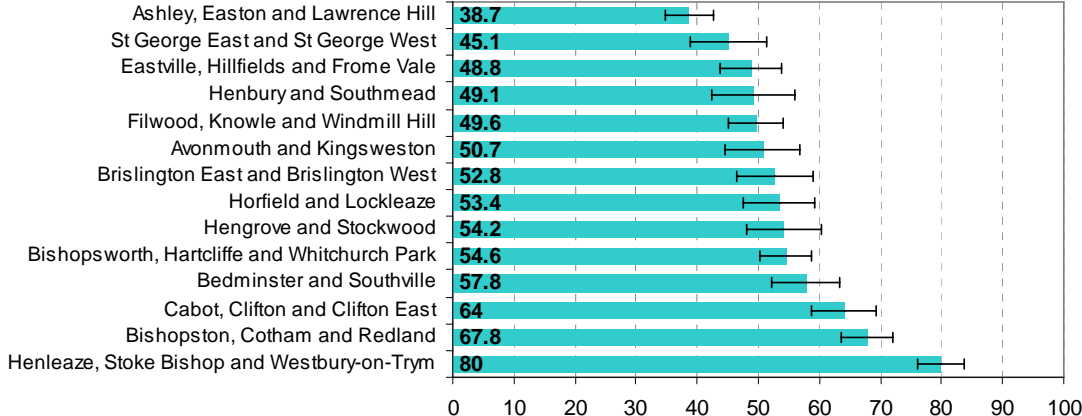


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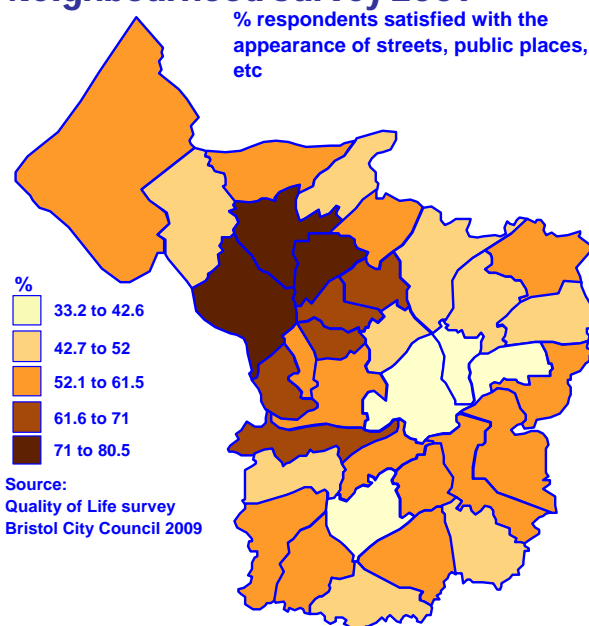


<b>Action area:</b> <b>urban</b> <b>environment</b>	<h2 style="text-align: center;">3. Sustainable prosperity</h2>																														
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>% respondents satisfied with the appearance of streets, public places, etc</b>																														
<b>Why is this indicator relevant?</b>	<p>Appearance of the built environment is part of the attractiveness of the area and contributes to overall liveability. An increase for this indicator will reflect improved satisfaction with the up-keep of roads, existing buildings, public spaces and new local development.</p>																														
<b>What is the indicator showing?</b>  	<p>In 2009, 56% of residents were satisfied with the appearance of streets and public spaces, and this is a significant improvement since 2005 (51%).</p> <p>The west of the city consistently records higher satisfaction levels, with dissatisfaction lowest in deprived areas, at 41%.</p> <p>Over the last five years, satisfaction has significantly improved in deprived areas and also in Southville (from 52% in 2005 to 69% in 2009).</p> <p>Over this period satisfaction has improved for most equalities groups except for Black and minority ethnic residents for whom it has remained more stable. In 2009, people of Muslim faith were the most dissatisfied with only 42% satisfied with the appearance of the built environment.</p> <p>Neighbourhood Partnership area:</p> <div data-bbox="336 1104 1455 1585"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>% respondents satisfied with the appearance of streets, public places, etc</b></p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Neighbourhood Partnership area</th> <th>% respondents satisfied</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill</td> <td>38.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St George East and St George West</td> <td>45.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale</td> <td>48.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henbury and Southmead</td> <td>49.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill</td> <td>49.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avonmouth and Kingsweston</td> <td>50.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brislington East and Brislington West</td> <td>52.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horfield and Lockleaze</td> <td>53.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hengrove and Stockwood</td> <td>54.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park</td> <td>54.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bedminster and Southville</td> <td>57.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East</td> <td>64</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopston, Cotham and Redland</td> <td>67.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym</td> <td>80</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Neighbourhood Partnership area	% respondents satisfied	Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill	38.7	St George East and St George West	45.1	Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale	48.8	Henbury and Southmead	49.1	Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill	49.6	Avonmouth and Kingsweston	50.7	Brislington East and Brislington West	52.8	Horfield and Lockleaze	53.4	Hengrove and Stockwood	54.2	Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park	54.6	Bedminster and Southville	57.8	Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East	64	Bishopston, Cotham and Redland	67.8	Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym	80
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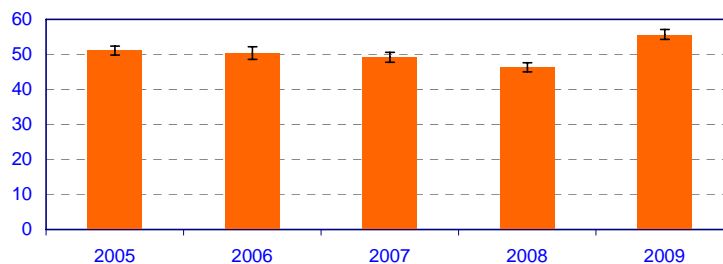
% respondents satisfied with the appearance of streets, public places, etc				
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	44	7.0	36.5	50.5
Avonmouth	53	8.2	44.7	61.2
Bedminster	46	8.6	37.8	55.0
Bishopston	64	6.9	57.0	70.8
Bishopsworth	55	6.8	48.4	62.0
Brislington East	53	8.8	44.3	61.9
Brislington West	53	9.0	43.6	61.5
Cabot	60	9.2	51.2	69.6
Clifton	69	8.6	60.2	77.4
Clifton East	61	9.3	51.8	70.5
Cotham	71	8.1	62.7	78.9
Easton	33	6.3	27.0	39.5
Eastville	45	8.0	37.3	53.3
Filwood	39	7.8	31.0	46.7
Frome Vale	52	9.4	42.9	61.7
Hartcliffe	58	7.4	51.0	65.8
Henbury	53	10.0	42.7	62.8
Hengrove	60	8.0	52.1	68.1
Henleaze	81	5.9	74.6	86.5
Hillfields	49	9.0	39.7	57.7
Horfield	60	7.9	52.1	67.8
Kingsweston	48	9.1	38.8	57.1
Knowle	54	9.1	45.2	63.4
Lawrence Hill	39	6.4	32.3	45.0
Lockleaze	45	8.8	36.4	54.1
Redland	70	6.7	63.0	76.3
Southmead	46	9.2	37.0	55.5
Southville	69	7.3	61.2	75.8
St George East	54	8.4	45.6	62.3
St George West	33	9.2	24.0	42.5
Stockwood	48	9.2	38.9	57.4
Stoke Bishop	80	7.8	71.9	87.6
Westbury-on-Trym	80	6.1	73.5	85.7
Whitchurch Park	51	7.6	42.9	58.0
Windmill Hill	54	6.3	47.2	59.8
Question number	18c			
Sample size	5387			
Year	2009			
All	55.7	1.4	54.3	57.0
NRA	41.4	2.8	38.6	44.2
Older people	56.4	2.0	54.4	58.3
Disabled people	55.9	4.1	51.8	60.1
BME	52	5.6	46.3	57.5
Carer	51.8	3.2	48.6	55.0
LGBT	49	9.1	40.3	58.5
Male	55.3	2.2	53.1	57.5
Female	56	1.8	54.2	57.9
Christian	57.4	1.8	55.6	59.2
Muslim	42	11.7	29.8	53.3
No faith	54	2.3	51.7	56.3

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

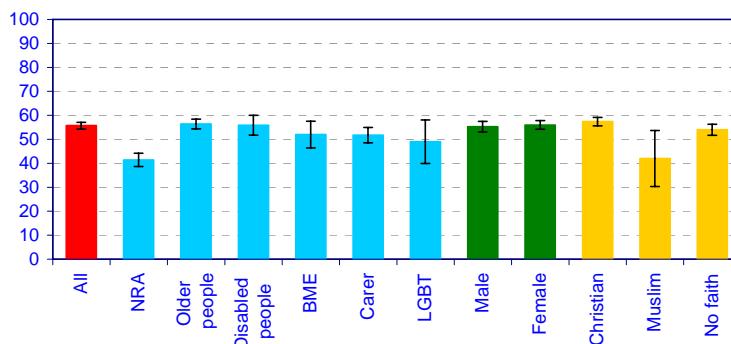
## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009



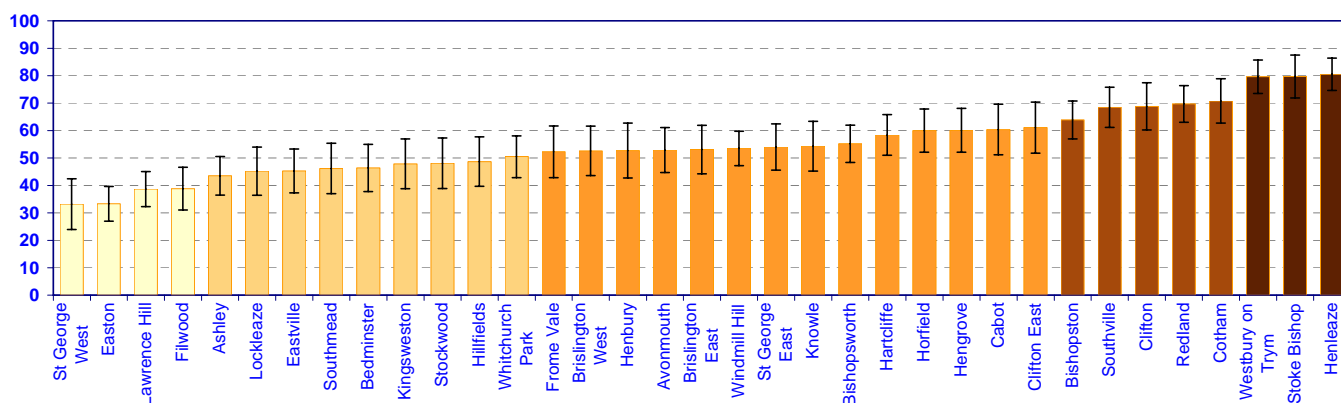
% respondents satisfied with the appearance of streets, public places, etc



% respondents satisfied with the appearance of streets, public places, etc



% respondents satisfied with the appearance of streets, public places, etc



## 4. Higher aspirations for children, young people and families

### Indicator

**% respondents satisfied with children's playgrounds**

### Why is this indicator relevant?

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

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

### What is the indicator showing?

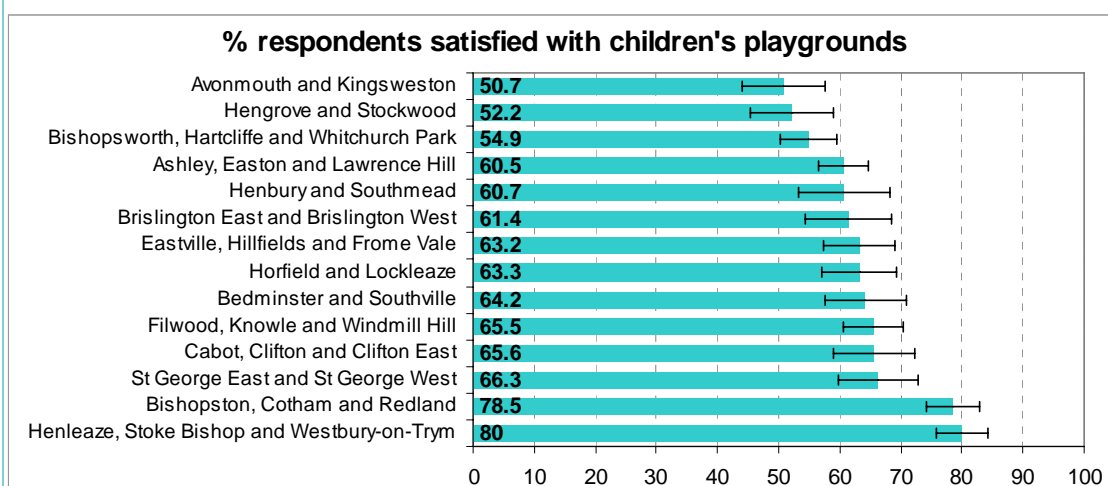


Overall, this indicator has shown a significant improvement since 2005 and has risen from 53% to 64% of residents satisfied with children's playgrounds and play areas in 2009.

Most residents were satisfied with such play facilities in Cotham, Henleaze and Westbury-on-Trym (87-88%), whilst only 55% were satisfied in deprived areas of the city. The gap between deprived areas and the rest of the city has narrowed from 13% to 9% indicating a more rapid improvement in the disadvantaged areas of the city. Significant improvement was seen in many wards and Bishopsworth, Brislington East and West and Hartcliffe have seen some of the largest improvements.

Analysis by the different equalities groups indicated little difference, compared to the ward variation.

Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



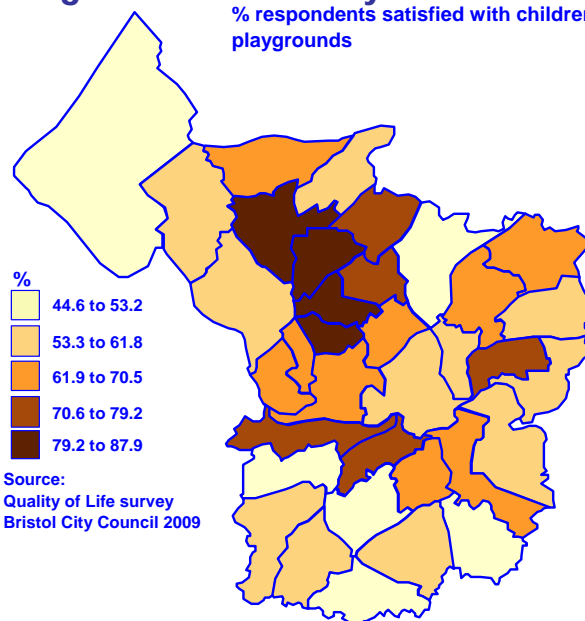
## % respondents satisfied with children's playgrounds

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	65	7.3	57.2	71.9
Avonmouth	45	9.0	36.2	54.2
Bedminster	53	10.9	41.8	63.6
Bishopston	72	7.1	65.3	79.5
Bishopsworth	60	7.7	52.6	67.9
Brislington East	56	10.4	45.7	66.5
Brislington West	67	9.2	57.6	76.0
Cabot	68	11.6	56.1	79.3
Clifton	67	10.4	56.4	77.3
Clifton East	62	12.4	49.6	74.3
Cotham	87	7.6	79.7	94.9
Easton	59	7.1	51.6	65.9
Eastville	70	8.6	60.9	78.2
Filwood	52	8.9	42.9	60.7
Frome Vale	64	10.3	53.3	73.9
Hartcliffe	58	8.1	49.4	65.6
Henbury	68	10.3	57.5	78.1
Hengrove	57	9.2	47.7	66.1
Henleaze	87	5.9	80.6	92.3
Hillfields	56	11.1	44.6	66.8
Horfield	78	7.7	70.2	85.5
Kingsweston	59	10.2	48.7	69.1
Knowle	66	9.5	56.8	75.9
Lawrence Hill	57	6.9	50.1	63.9
Lockleaze	45	9.8	34.8	54.4
Redland	79	7.1	72.1	86.3
Southmead	54	11.0	42.9	64.9
Southville	75	7.9	66.6	82.3
St George East	62	8.9	52.8	70.5
St George West	72	9.0	62.8	80.9
Stockwood	47	10.2	36.9	57.2
Stoke Bishop	54	12.8	40.9	66.5
Westbury-on-Trym	88	5.6	82.3	93.6
Whitchurch Park	47	8.3	38.8	55.3
Windmill Hill	76	6.2	69.3	81.7
Question number		18j		
Sample size		4101		
Year		2009		
All	64.1	1.5	62.6	65.6
NRA	54.6	3.2	51.4	57.8
Older people	65.6	2.1	63.5	67.8
Disabled people	60	5.1	55.0	65.1
BME	61	5.8	55.3	66.9
Carer	60.8	3.5	57.3	64.3
LGBT	62	10.1	52.1	72.4
Male	63.5	2.4	61.1	65.9
Female	64.7	2.0	62.7	66.7
Christian	64.8	2.1	62.7	66.8
Muslim	62	11.4	50.5	73.4
No faith	63.5	2.6	60.9	66.2

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

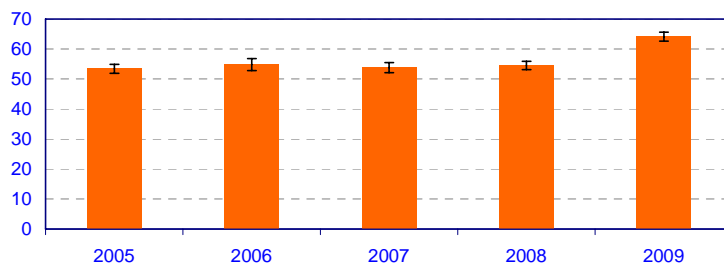
## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

% respondents satisfied with children's playgrounds

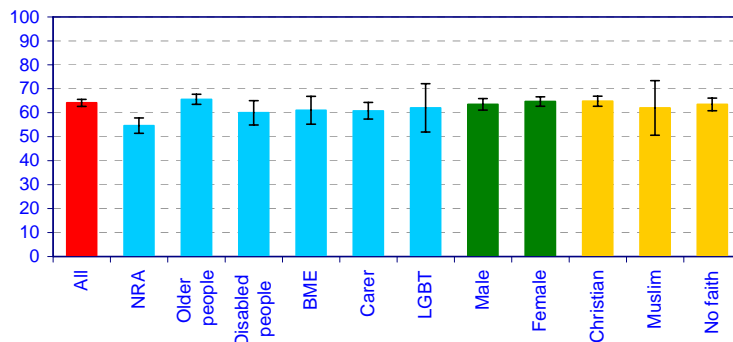


Source:  
Quality of Life survey  
Bristol City Council 2009

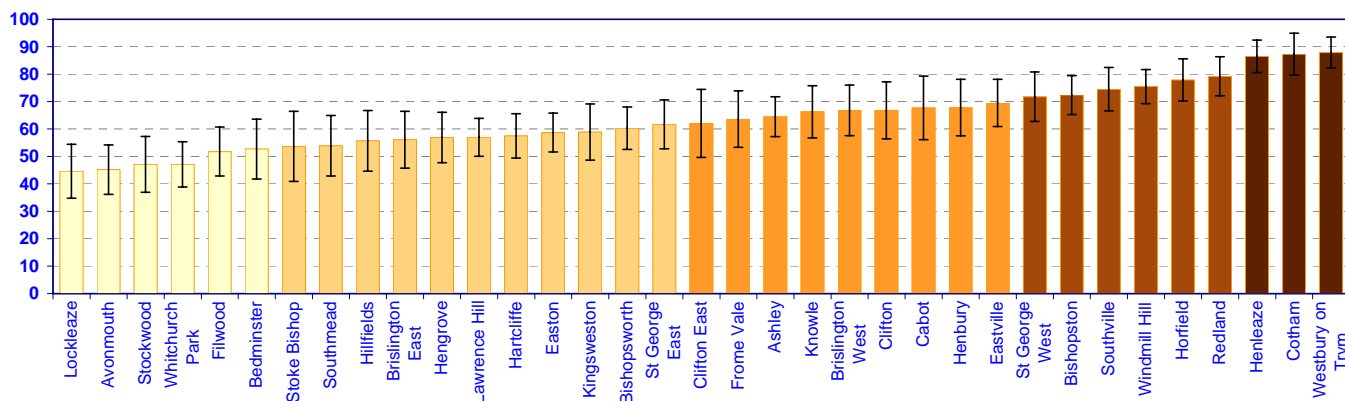
## % respondents satisfied with children's playgrounds



## % respondents satisfied with children's playgrounds



## % respondents satisfied with children's playgrounds





## 4. Higher aspirations for children, young people and families

### Indicator

**% respondents who agree people take responsibility for the behaviour of their children in their neighbourhood (NI 22)**

### Why is this indicator relevant?

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

### What is the indicator showing?



This indicator measured:

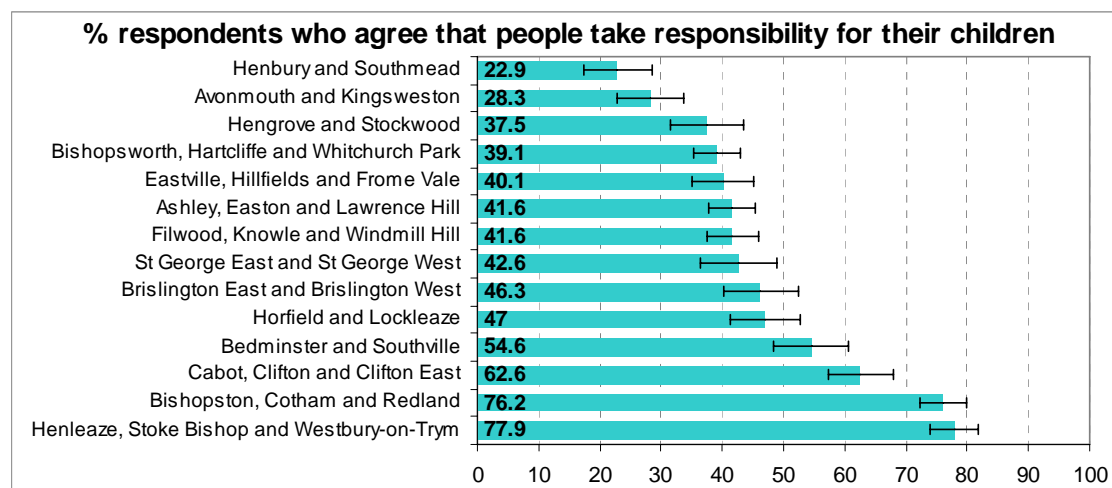
- 32% in the Place survey 2008
- 44% in the Quality of Life survey 2008
- **49%** in the Quality of Life survey 2009

This indicator measured in the Quality of Life survey improved significantly in 2009 (it was 42% in 2006 and 2007 in the same survey). It also compares well with the core cities average measurement in 2008, of 27%.

A variation was recorded in the different equalities groups. Fewer disabled people (40%) and men (46%) thought there was responsible parenting in their local area.

This indicator showed a big variation across the city. Most responsible parenting was recorded in wards in the west/northwest of Bristol, where residents (all ages) tend to have higher educational achievement and skills. In deprived parts of the city only 29% of residents thought people took responsibility for the behaviour of their children. The indicator was lowest, at 23%, in Henbury and Southmead, an area with a high concern for anti-social behaviour (see page 47). The gap between the deprived areas and non-deprived areas was large and has increased from 18% to 20%.

Neighbourhood Partnership areas:

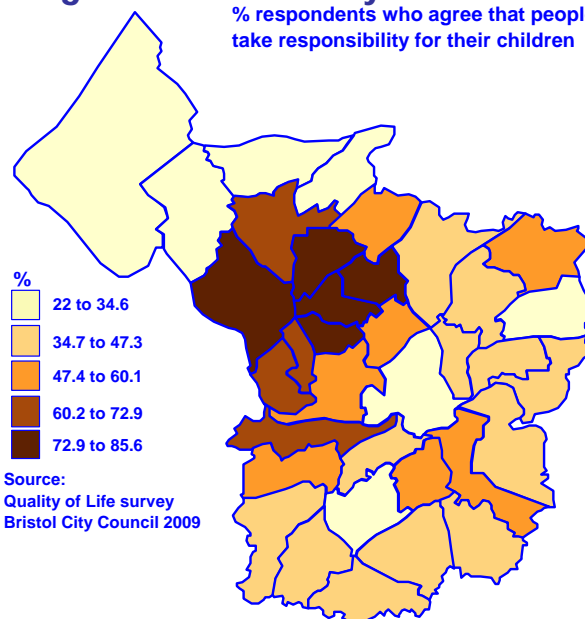


% respondents who agree that people take responsibility for their children				
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	57	6.7	50.2	63.5
Avonmouth	27	7.4	19.9	34.6
Bedminster	48	9.2	38.7	57.2
Bishopston	75	6.0	68.7	80.8
Bishopsworth	39	6.3	32.4	44.9
Brislington East	41	8.7	32.0	49.4
Brislington West	52	8.7	42.9	60.4
Cabot	51	9.2	41.8	60.2
Clifton	69	8.4	60.7	77.6
Clifton East	64	9.4	54.6	73.3
Cotham	76	8.0	67.8	83.7
Easton	36	6.2	30.1	42.5
Eastville	44	8.8	35.5	53.2
Filwood	27	7.2	19.5	33.8
Frome Vale	48	8.8	38.9	56.6
Hartcliffe	36	6.5	29.8	42.9
Henbury	22	7.7	14.3	29.6
Hengrove	38	7.9	30.5	46.3
Henleaze	86	5.2	80.4	90.8
Hillfields	27	8.3	19.1	35.7
Horfield	55	7.6	47.5	62.7
Kingsweston	30	7.8	21.8	37.5
Knowle	50	8.4	41.8	58.5
Lawrence Hill	26	5.9	19.9	31.8
Lockleaze	36	8.0	28.4	44.4
Redland	78	6.1	71.9	84.2
Southmead	24	7.8	15.9	31.5
Southville	61	7.9	53.0	68.9
St George East	46	8.4	37.4	54.2
St George West	39	9.3	29.2	47.8
Stockwood	36	8.8	27.6	45.2
Stoke Bishop	76	8.5	67.1	84.2
Westbury-on-Trym	72	6.9	65.3	79.0
Whitchurch Park	42	7.1	35.1	49.2
Windmill Hill	45	6.2	38.6	51.0
Question number	6f			
Sample size	5487			
Year	2009			
All	48.8	1.3	47.5	50.1
NRA	28.8	2.5	26.3	31.3
Older people	47.6	1.9	45.7	49.5
Disabled people	39.8	4.0	35.8	43.7
BME	49	5.6	43.1	54.4
Carer	47.4	3.2	44.2	50.6
LGBT	40	8.6	31.7	48.9
Male	46.4	2.2	44.2	48.5
Female	50.4	1.7	48.7	52.2
Christian	48.2	1.8	46.4	49.9
Muslim	47	12.0	35.3	59.2
No faith	50.1	2.4	47.7	52.4

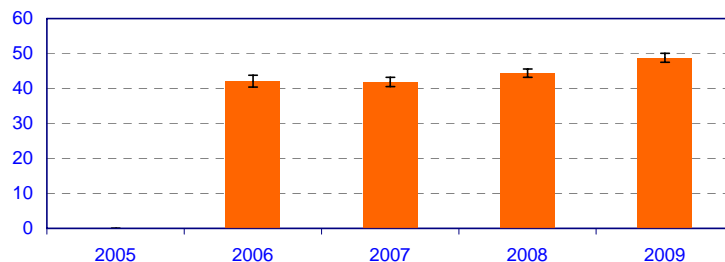
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

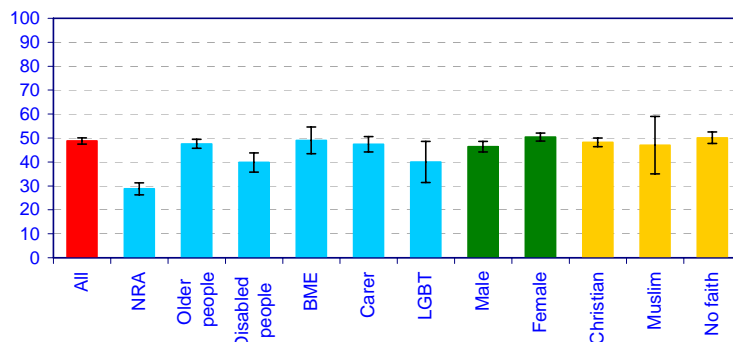
% respondents who agree that people take responsibility for their children



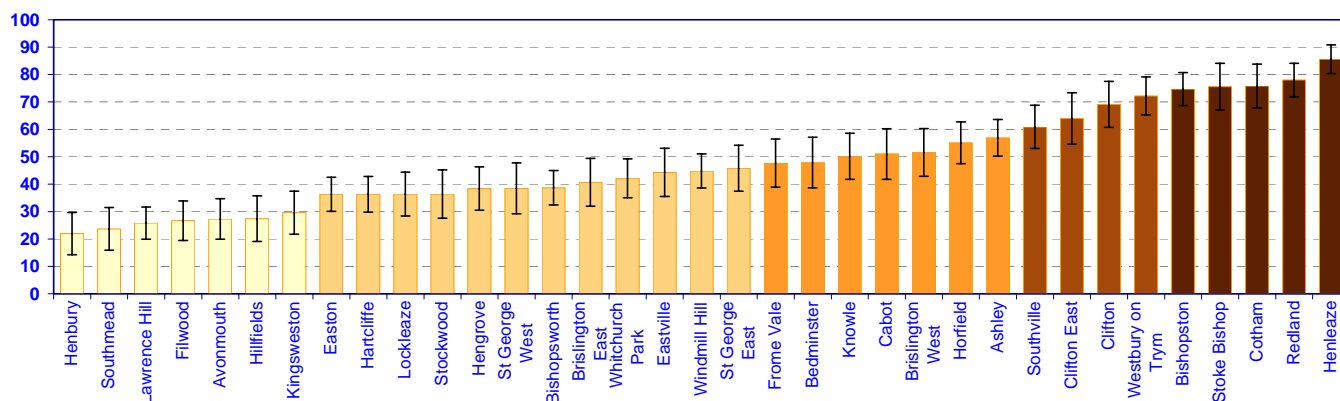
% respondents who agree that people take responsibility for their children



% respondents who agree that people take responsibility for their children



% respondents who agree that people take responsibility for their children



## 4. Higher aspirations for children, young people and families

### Indicator

### % respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for teenagers

### Why is this indicator relevant?

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

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

### What is the indicator showing?

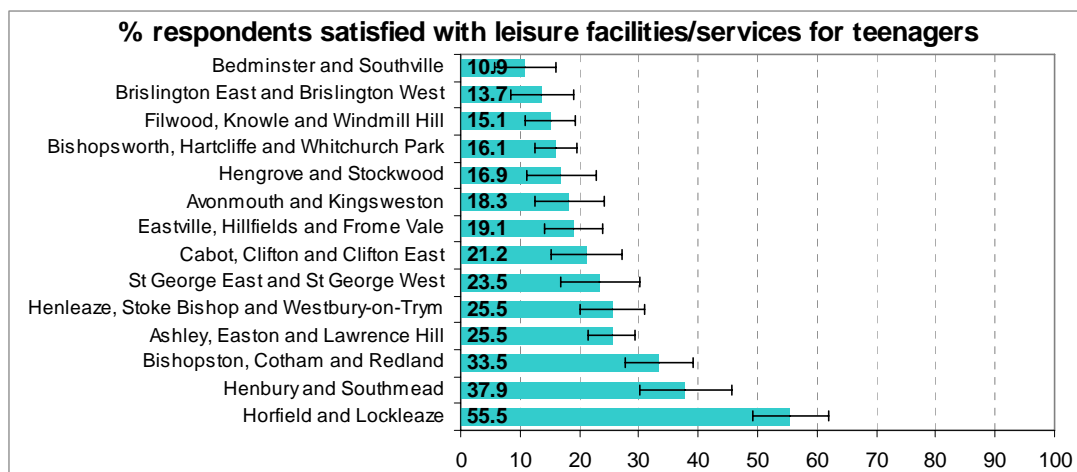


This indicator was re-introduced into the Quality of Life survey 2009 and had previously been measured between 2005 and 2007. In 2009, only a quarter of residents were satisfied with leisure services/facilities for teenagers, at 24%, but this is a significant improvement compared to earlier years when it was below 20%.

Across the neighbourhoods, measurements were higher in deprived areas and in Horfield 73% of respondents were satisfied.

The least satisfied equalities groups with leisure facilities were carers at 20%, and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people at 18%. Significantly more Black and minority ethnic residents and people of Muslim faith were satisfied (32% and 44% respectively).

Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



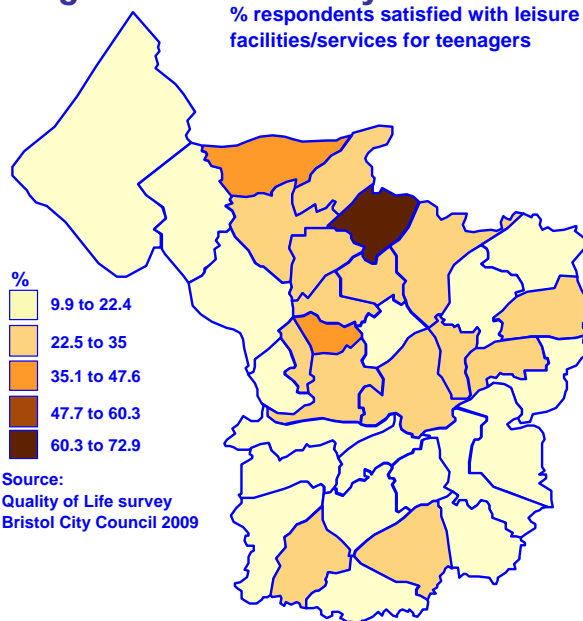
## % respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for teenagers

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	15	5.4	9.2	20.1
Avonmouth	20	8.2	11.5	27.9
Bedminster	12	7.6	4.1	19.2
Bishopston	34	8.5	25.5	42.4
Bishopsworth	10	4.6	5.3	14.5
Brislington East	16	7.9	8.2	24.1
Brislington West	11	7.4	4.0	18.8
Cabot	26	13.0	12.7	38.8
Clifton	15	7.8	7.4	23.1
Clifton East	25	11.3	13.3	36.0
Cotham	41	14.5	26.7	55.6
Easton	32	7.7	24.1	39.6
Eastville	21	8.3	12.3	29.0
Filwood	18	7.0	10.7	24.7
Frome Vale	14	8.6	5.1	22.3
Hartcliffe	24	7.4	16.1	31.0
Henbury	46	11.1	34.6	56.8
Hengrove	23	8.9	14.0	31.8
Henleaze	30	9.1	20.5	38.7
Hillfields	23	8.6	14.0	31.3
Horfield	73	8.7	64.2	81.7
Kingsweston	16	8.3	7.9	24.5
Knowle	14	8.1	6.1	22.3
Lawrence Hill	32	6.6	25.0	38.3
Lockleaze	33	9.2	23.3	41.7
Redland	29	9.0	19.8	37.7
Southmead	31	11.0	19.6	41.5
Southville	10	6.8	3.4	17.0
St George East	21	7.8	13.0	28.5
St George West	27	11.8	15.6	39.2
Stockwood	11	7.2	3.5	17.9
Stoke Bishop	17	9.2	7.7	26.2
Westbury-on-Trym	28	9.3	18.6	37.2
Whitchurch Park	16	6.7	9.4	22.8
Windmill Hill	14	5.9	7.8	19.7
Question number		18m		
Sample size		3447		
Year		2009		
All	23.5	1.4	22.1	25.0
NRA	27.3	3.0	24.3	30.4
Older people	23.6	2.2	21.4	25.8
Disabled people	24.5	4.6	19.9	29.1
BME	32	6.0	25.6	37.5
Carer	19.7	3.1	16.6	22.8
LGBT	18	8.4	10.0	26.9
Male	24.1	2.2	21.9	26.4
Female	22.7	1.9	20.8	24.6
Christian	25.2	2.0	23.2	27.3
Muslim	44	13.3	30.9	57.5
No faith	19.2	2.3	16.9	21.6

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

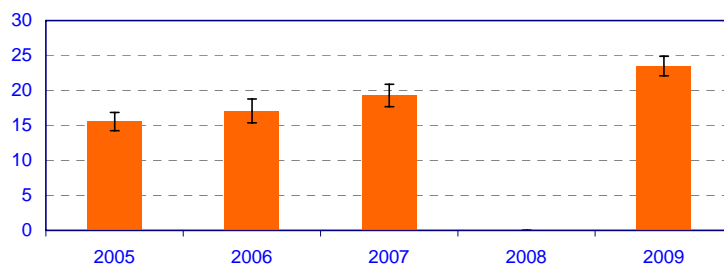
## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

% respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for teenagers

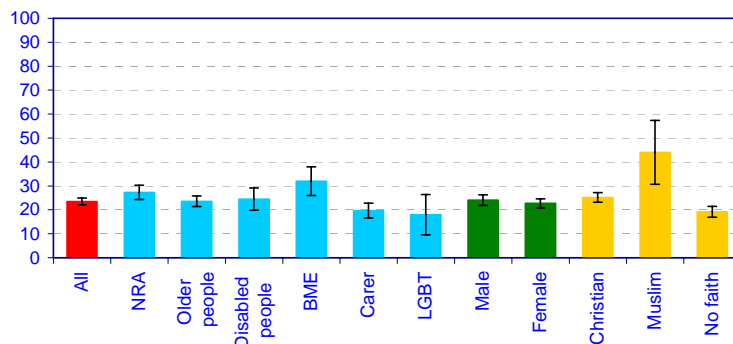


Source:  
Quality of Life survey  
Bristol City Council 2009

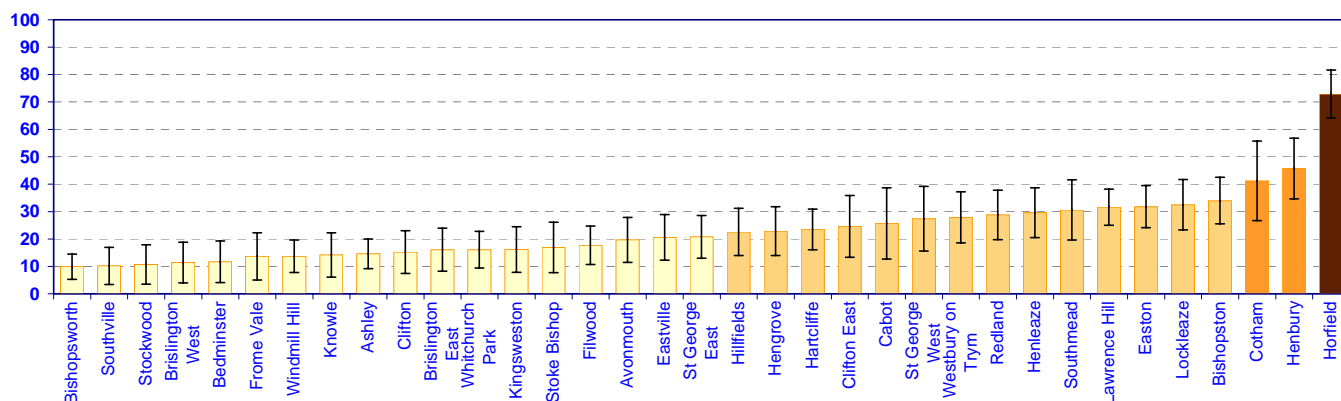
### % respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for teenagers



### % respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for teenagers



### % respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for teenagers



## Indicator

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

## Why is this indicator relevant?

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

## What is the indicator showing?



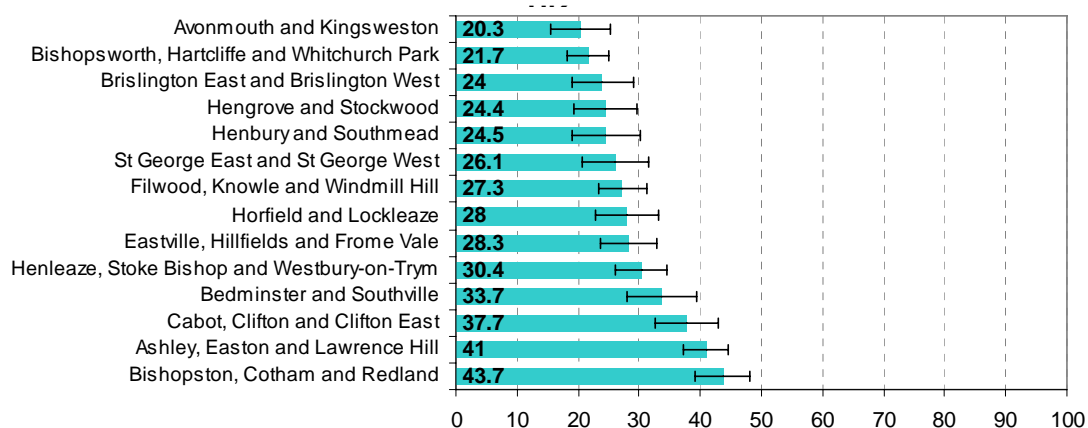
The indicator was measured for the first time in 2007. In 2009, 78% of residents were concerned about the impact of climate change (30% very concerned and 48% fairly concerned). Although the overall indicator was similar to the proportion measured in 2007, significantly more people were very concerned in 2009. The 2009 results opposite showed many of the wards where there was most concern were occupied by a high proportion of younger adults (see Population of Bristol [www.bristol.gov.uk/statistics](http://www.bristol.gov.uk/statistics) ) and where there was also a higher level of education and skills amongst the population (see page 29).

Concern was highest in Ashley where over half of all respondents were very concerned. Generally, concern (very and fairly) was significantly lower for disabled people (72%) and there was a clear gender difference with 82% of women concerned compared to 72% of men. This pattern was also found in 2007 and 2008 surveys.

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

Neighbourhood partnership areas:

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

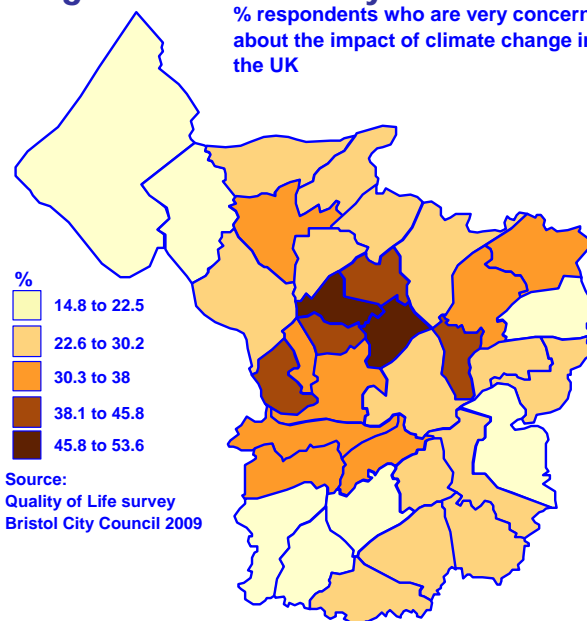


% respondents who are very concerned about the impact of climate change in the UK				
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	54	6.8	46.8	60.4
Avonmouth	22	6.8	15.6	29.2
Bedminster	32	8.3	23.9	40.5
Bishopston	41	7.0	34.4	48.4
Bishopsworth	20	5.3	14.2	24.8
Brislington East	18	6.6	11.4	24.5
Brislington West	30	7.7	22.1	37.6
Cabot	36	8.8	27.1	44.6
Clifton	44	8.8	35.2	52.7
Clifton East	32	8.7	23.0	40.5
Cotham	43	9.4	33.3	52.0
Easton	40	6.2	33.3	45.7
Eastville	31	8.0	23.4	39.4
Filwood	15	5.6	9.2	20.4
Frome Vale	33	8.6	24.0	41.2
Hartcliffe	20	5.7	14.5	25.8
Henbury	27	8.4	18.3	35.2
Hengrove	23	7.0	16.2	30.2
Henleaze	30	6.9	22.9	36.8
Hillfields	21	7.0	13.8	27.9
Horfield	27	6.8	20.2	33.9
Kingsweston	18	6.9	10.6	24.5
Knowle	28	8.4	20.0	36.7
Lawrence Hill	25	5.6	19.6	30.7
Lockleaze	29	7.6	21.6	36.7
Redland	47	7.4	39.5	54.3
Southmead	23	7.5	15.2	30.3
Southville	35	7.9	27.3	43.2
St George East	26	7.0	18.7	32.8
St George West	27	8.3	18.3	34.9
Stockwood	26	7.4	18.3	33.1
Stoke Bishop	24	7.4	16.7	31.4
Westbury-on-Trym	36	7.3	28.4	42.9
Whitchurch Park	26	6.6	19.1	32.3
Windmill Hill	35	5.9	29.5	41.2
Question number	29a			
Sample size	5681			
Year	2009			
All	29.9	1.3	28.6	31.1
NRA	25.9	2.3	23.6	28.3
Older people	27.2	1.6	25.6	28.9
Disabled people	27	3.5	23.5	30.5
BME	33	5.1	28.0	38.2
Carer	32.8	3.0	29.8	35.8
LGBT	32	8.0	23.8	39.8
Male	26.6	1.8	24.8	28.5
Female	32.1	1.7	30.4	33.8
Christian	27	1.6	25.4	28.6
Muslim	24	10.4	13.4	34.3
No faith	33.3	2.2	31.1	35.5

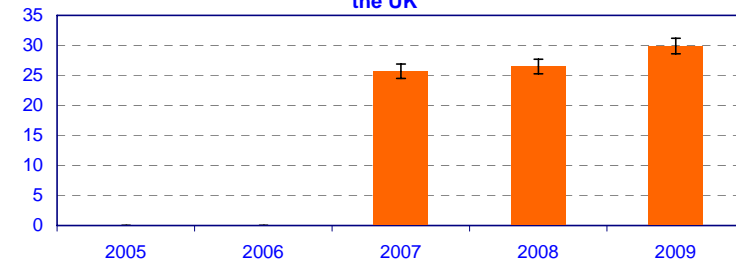
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

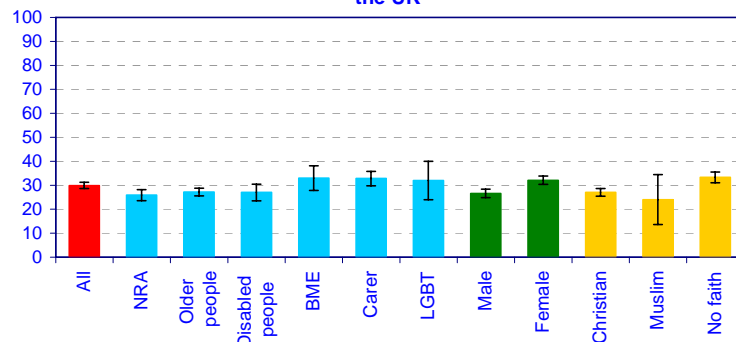
% respondents who are very concerned about the impact of climate change in the UK



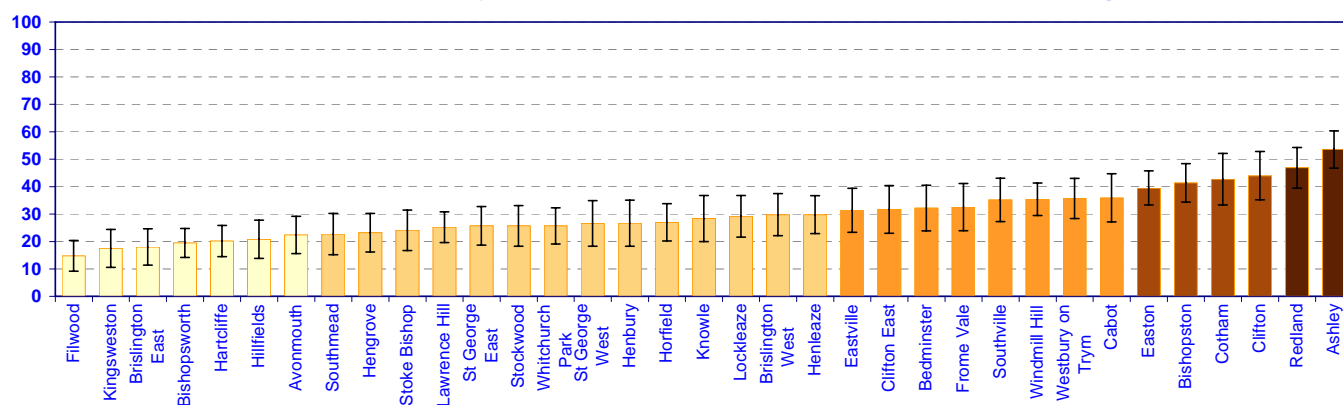
% respondents who are very concerned about the impact of climate change in the UK



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



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





## 5. Climate change

**Indicator**

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

**Why is this indicator relevant?**

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

**What is the indicator showing?**

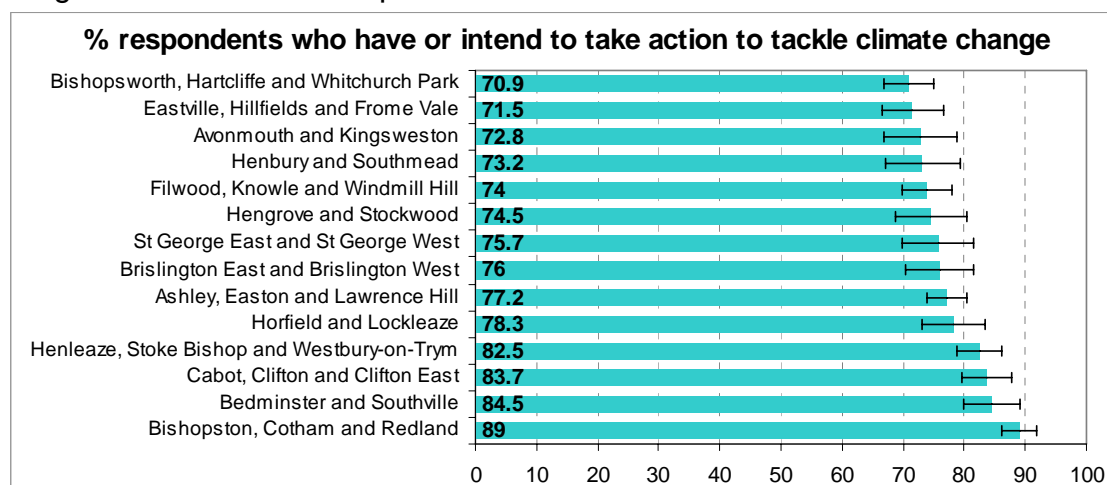


When asked about action to tackle climate change, 78% of respondents said they had, or intend to take action. This is a significant increase from 2007 when 69% of residents said the same.

This indicator showed little variation across the city. Taking action or intention to take action, was lowest in Lawrence Hill (61%) and highest (89%) in Redland and Bishopston.

Fewer disabled people, people living in deprived areas, older people and people of Muslim faith had taken (or intended to take) action to tackle climate change. One of the most significant results was the difference between genders – only 73% for males compared to 82% of females. This pattern was also found in 2007 and 2008.

Neighbourhood Partnership area:



Residents were asked supplementary questions on whether they had **changed the way they travelled, reduced their household waste and reduced energy use at home to help tackle climate change**. About half of the residents living in the central wards had changed the way they travelled compared to only a fifth in peripheral wards. The majority of residents (89%) were reducing their waste consistently across all wards, and 83% of residents were reducing energy use. These three indicators had improved since 2007.

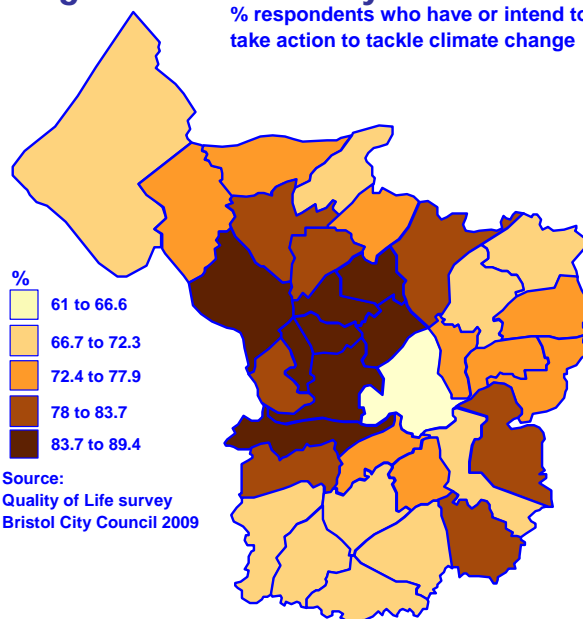
Equalities analysis indicated more men had changed the way they travelled whilst more women were recycling household waste. Disabled people were least likely to have changed their mode of transport and the BME and Muslim communities were least likely to reduce household waste and energy use.

% respondents who have or intend to take action to tackle climate change				
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	87	4.8	82.6	92.2
Avonmouth	72	8.2	63.6	79.9
Bedminster	81	7.5	73.6	88.5
Bishopston	89	4.6	84.7	93.9
Bishopsworth	72	6.7	65.0	78.4
Brislington East	82	7.1	74.5	88.7
Brislington West	71	8.4	62.1	78.9
Cabot	84	7.2	76.9	91.3
Clifton	82	7.1	74.5	88.7
Clifton East	86	6.4	79.6	92.4
Cotham	88	6.1	82.1	94.2
Easton	78	5.6	72.0	83.2
Eastville	70	8.5	61.3	78.2
Filwood	69	7.9	61.5	77.4
Frome Vale	70	8.7	61.7	79.0
Hartcliffe	69	7.1	62.3	76.5
Henbury	77	8.4	68.4	85.1
Hengrove	70	8.2	61.3	77.8
Henleaze	82	6.2	75.3	87.6
Hillfields	74	8.5	65.9	82.9
Horfield	77	7.0	70.3	84.3
Kingsweston	74	8.5	65.7	82.8
Knowle	74	8.3	65.8	82.3
Lawrence Hill	61	6.8	54.2	67.7
Lockleaze	80	7.6	72.0	87.1
Redland	89	4.9	84.5	94.2
Southmead	70	8.9	61.2	79.0
Southville	87	5.8	81.6	93.2
St George East	77	7.3	69.8	84.5
St George West	74	9.1	64.8	83.1
Stockwood	80	7.8	72.1	87.8
Stoke Bishop	84	7.0	77.1	91.2
Westbury-on-Trym	82	5.9	76.3	88.2
Whitchurch Park	71	7.2	64.1	78.6
Windmill Hill	77	5.5	71.5	82.5
Question number	29c			
Sample size	4972			
Year	2009			
All	77.8	1.3	76.5	79.0
NRA	71.5	2.7	68.8	74.2
Older people	73.2	1.8	71.4	75.0
Disabled people	62.3	4.2	58.1	66.5
BME	75	4.9	70.1	79.9
Carer	82.4	2.6	79.8	84.9
LGBT	78	8.1	70.2	86.3
Male	73.2	2.0	71.2	75.2
Female	81.5	1.5	80.0	83.0
Christian	76	1.7	74.3	77.6
Muslim	59	12.2	47.0	71.4
No faith	81.3	2.0	79.3	83.2

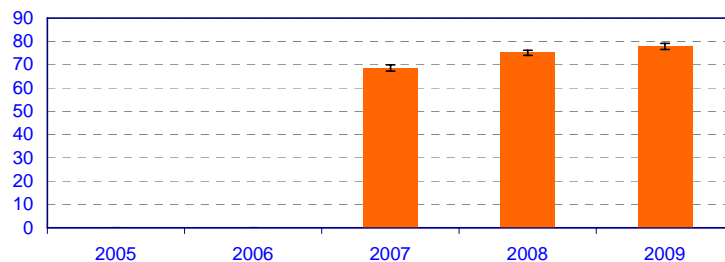
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

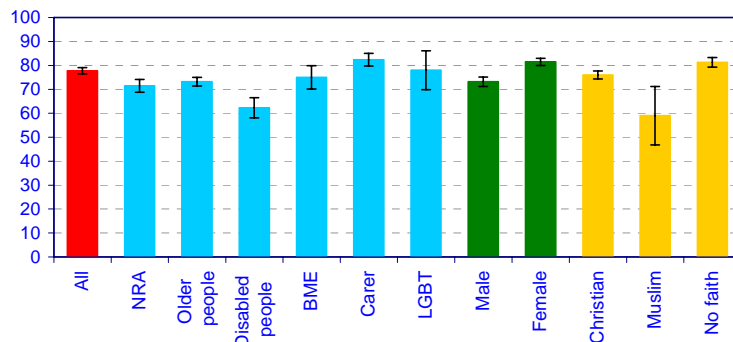
% respondents who have or intend to take action to tackle climate change



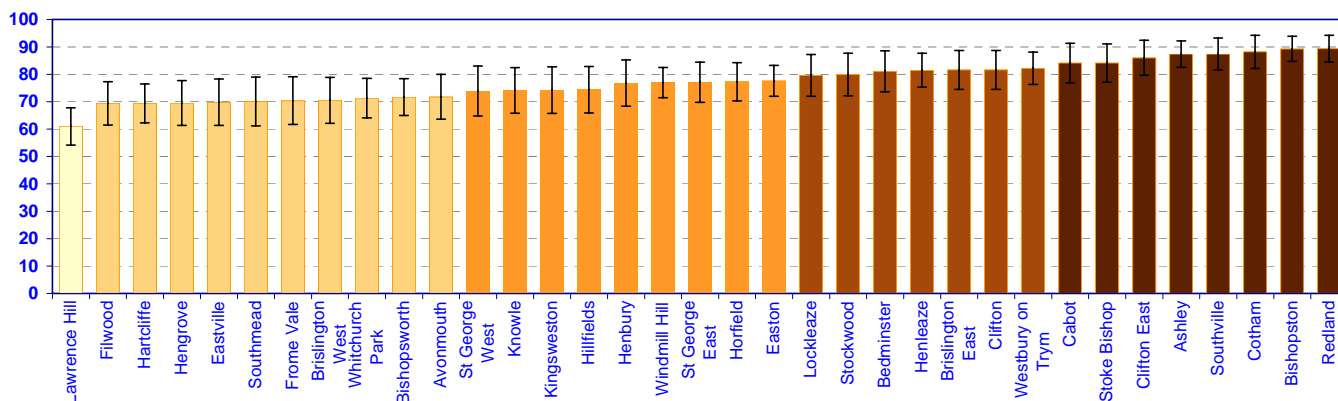
% respondents who have or intend to take action to tackle climate change



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



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



**Action area:  
affordable  
housing**

## 6. Regeneration and affordable housing

**Indicator**

**% respondents satisfied with cost and availability of housing**

**Why is this  
indicator  
relevant?**

This indicator is a measure of housing affordability and availability of suitable homes to buy or rent. If levels decrease it reflects the shortage of homes across the city and the rising cost of renting a property and home ownership.

**What is the  
indicator  
showing?**



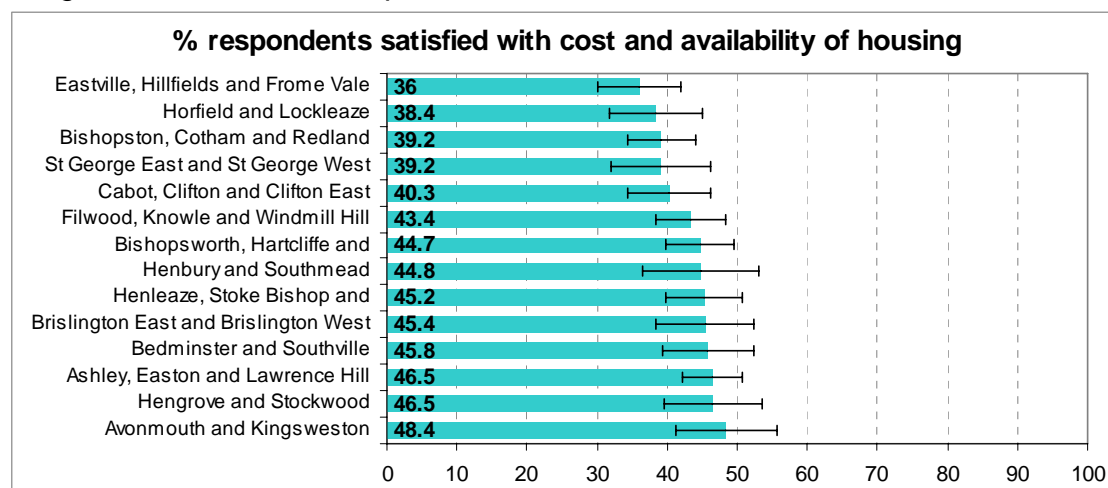
This indicator was 43% in 2009, an improvement since 2007 when only 32% were satisfied, and is the highest level since 2005. This improvement may reflect the economic downturn and the fall in house prices.

There is now little difference between areas of deprivation and the rest of the city for this indicator as more social housing is available. Satisfaction was lowest in Hillfields and Lockleaze and highest in Kingsweston where 52% of residents were satisfied.

Equalities analysis indicated 50% of the disabled group were satisfied. Least satisfaction was measured for those residents who were in lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people (32%).

For further information on affordable housing in Bristol see [www.bristol.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/housing/affordable-housing/](http://www.bristol.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/housing/affordable-housing/) and [www.bristol.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/housing/private-housing/](http://www.bristol.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/housing/private-housing/).

Neighbourhood Partnership areas:

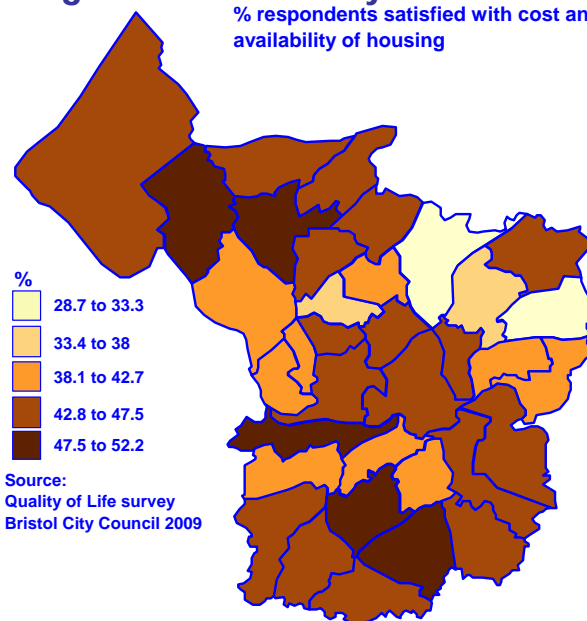


% respondents satisfied with cost and availability of housing				
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	46	7.8	37.7	53.2
Avonmouth	45	9.8	35.5	55.1
Bedminster	40	9.4	30.6	49.5
Bishopston	41	8.1	33.2	49.3
Bishopsworth	46	8.0	37.5	53.5
Brislington East	45	9.5	35.8	54.8
Brislington West	46	10.2	35.3	55.7
Cabot	44	10.2	33.3	53.6
Clifton	39	10.0	28.6	48.5
Clifton East	40	10.4	29.2	50.0
Cotham	43	10.2	32.6	53.0
Easton	47	7.1	40.0	54.2
Eastville	34	9.8	24.3	43.8
Filwood	50	9.3	40.2	58.8
Frome Vale	45	10.4	34.2	54.9
Hartcliffe	43	8.1	34.7	50.9
Henbury	44	11.3	32.2	54.8
Hengrove	49	9.6	39.1	58.4
Henleaze	46	8.4	37.6	54.4
Hillfields	29	10.2	18.5	39.0
Horfield	44	9.2	35.2	53.6
Kingsweston	52	10.8	41.4	63.0
Knowle	40	9.6	30.3	49.5
Lawrence Hill	47	7.1	40.2	54.3
Lockleaze	30	9.4	20.9	39.7
Redland	35	7.7	26.8	42.2
Southmead	46	11.8	34.1	57.6
Southville	51	8.9	41.9	59.7
St George East	38	9.4	28.7	47.4
St George West	41	10.9	29.7	51.5
Stockwood	44	10.3	34.0	54.6
Stoke Bishop	40	10.2	30.1	50.4
Westbury-on-Trym	49	9.7	39.2	58.6
Whitchurch Park	46	9.0	36.7	54.6
Windmill Hill	42	7.2	35.1	49.4
Question number		18a		
Sample size		4181		
Year		2009		
All	43	1.6	41.4	44.6
NRA	42.9	3.2	39.7	46.0
Older people	48.1	2.4	45.7	50.4
Disabled people	49.7	4.8	44.9	54.6
BME	40	6.1	33.8	46.0
Carer	42.4	3.7	38.7	46.1
LGBT	32	9.1	22.7	40.8
Male	41.1	2.4	38.7	43.6
Female	44.3	2.2	42.1	46.4
Christian	47.1	2.2	44.9	49.3
Muslim	49	12.5	36.8	61.8
No faith	37.1	2.5	34.6	39.7

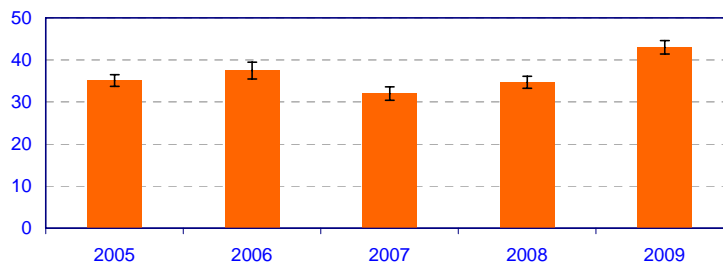
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

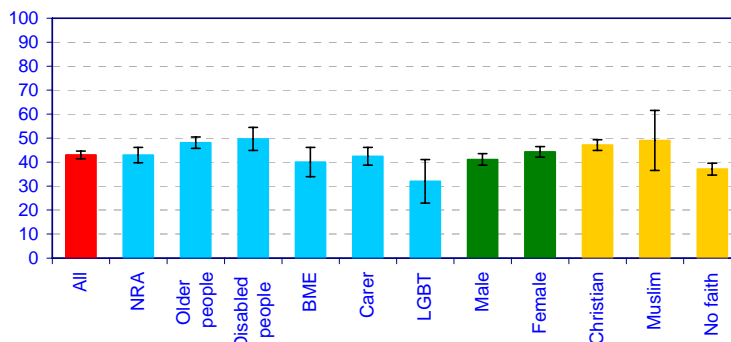
% respondents satisfied with cost and availability of housing



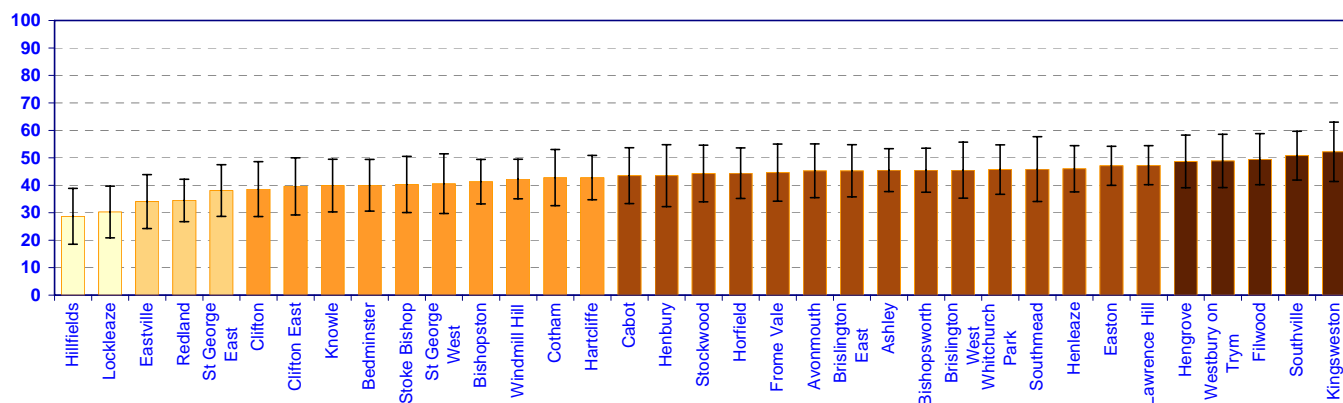
% respondents satisfied with cost and availability of housing



% respondents satisfied with cost and availability of housing



% respondents satisfied with cost and availability of housing



**Action area:  
built  
environment**

## 6. Regeneration and affordable housing

**Indicator**

**% respondents with easy access to local employment**

**Why is this  
indicator  
relevant?**

This indicator is a measure of the availability of suitable employment in the neighbourhood. If this estimate increases it can indicate more job opportunities close to people's homes.

**What is the  
indicator  
showing?**



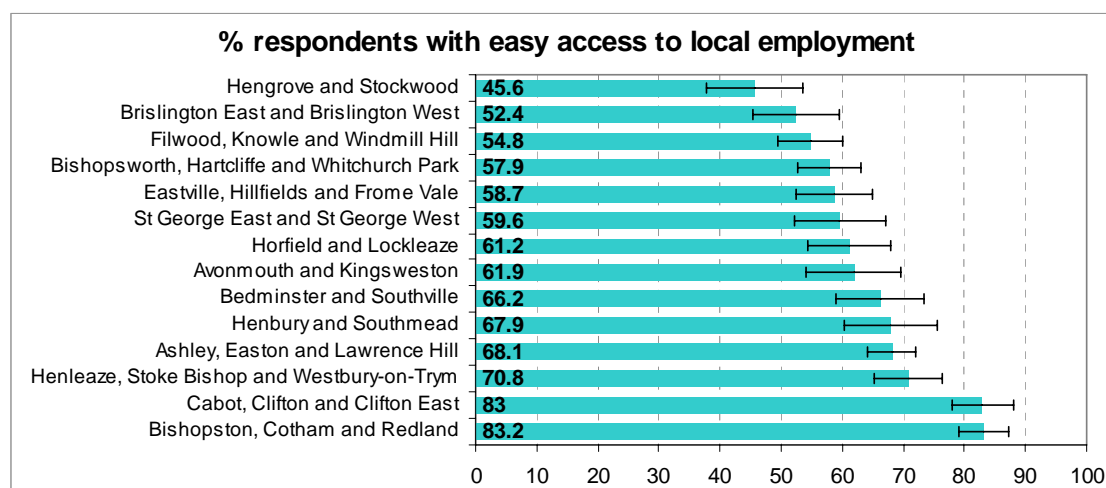
In the last five years the proportion of residents with good access to local employment has remained stable at 64%.

A higher proportion of residents who said they had good access to local employment (over 82%) lived in Cabot, Clifton East, Bishopston, Cotham and Redland. This contrasts with only 41% of residents in Filwood with good access.

In the last five years there has been a drop in the proportion of older people, 65% in 2005 to 59% in 2009 with good access to employment. More women (67%) than men (61%) had good access but disabled people had significantly worse access than the rest of the population, at 42%.

Locally, Bishopston has seen a significant increase from 69% in 2005 to 85% in 2009. Windmill Hill has decreased over last five years to 69%

Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



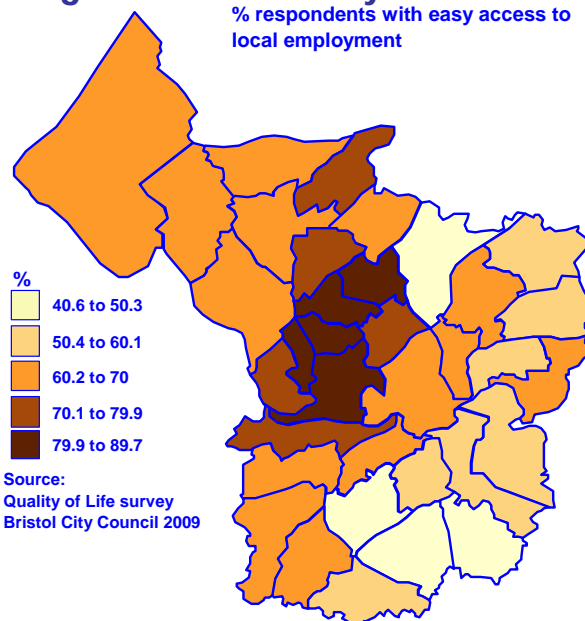
## % respondents with easy access to local employment

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	75	6.0	68.5	80.6
Avonmouth	61	10.6	50.8	72.1
Bedminster	60	11.8	48.6	72.2
Bishopston	85	6.0	78.5	90.5
Bishopsworth	62	8.2	53.5	69.9
Brislington East	52	10.0	42.1	62.1
Brislington West	53	10.1	42.6	62.9
Cabot	90	7.0	82.7	96.6
Clifton	76	9.8	66.1	85.6
Clifton East	86	8.2	77.3	93.7
Cotham	83	8.3	75.0	91.6
Easton	64	7.4	56.5	71.2
Eastville	63	10.3	52.7	73.3
Filwood	41	9.9	30.7	50.5
Frome Vale	57	11.7	45.0	68.3
Hartcliffe	60	8.6	51.6	68.9
Henbury	61	11.4	49.6	72.3
Hengrove	49	10.8	37.8	59.4
Henleaze	75	8.1	67.1	83.3
Hillfields	56	11.0	44.9	66.9
Horfield	69	8.6	60.6	77.9
Kingsweston	62	11.1	51.3	73.6
Knowle	59	10.3	48.6	69.2
Lawrence Hill	64	6.9	56.9	70.8
Lockleaze	50	10.8	39.3	60.9
Redland	82	6.8	74.8	88.4
Southmead	75	10.4	64.2	85.0
Southville	71	9.0	62.4	80.3
St George East	64	9.8	53.8	73.5
St George West	54	11.3	43.1	65.8
Stockwood	43	11.3	31.3	53.9
Stoke Bishop	67	11.3	55.2	77.8
Westbury-on-Trym	70	9.5	60.2	79.3
Whitchurch Park	51	9.7	41.5	60.9
Windmill Hill	60	7.4	53.0	67.7
Question number		4i		
Sample size		3723		
Year		2009		
All	64.4	1.6	62.8	66.0
NRA	60.6	3.3	57.3	63.8
Older people	58.9	2.7	56.2	61.5
Disabled people	42	6.2	35.5	47.9
BME	58	6.1	51.7	63.8
Carer	61.1	3.7	57.4	64.9
LGBT	73	8.8	64.4	81.9
Male	61	2.6	58.4	63.7
Female	66.8	2.1	64.7	68.9
Christian	63.8	2.2	61.6	66.1
Muslim	51	12.9	38.4	64.1
No faith	66.2	2.6	63.6	68.8

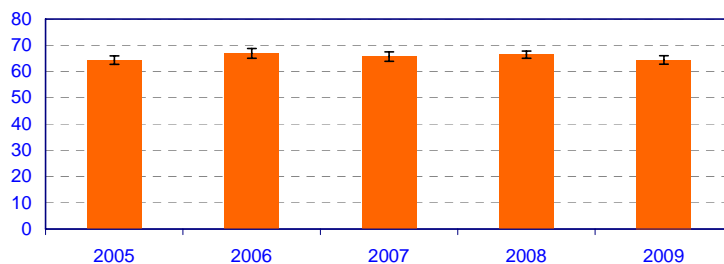
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

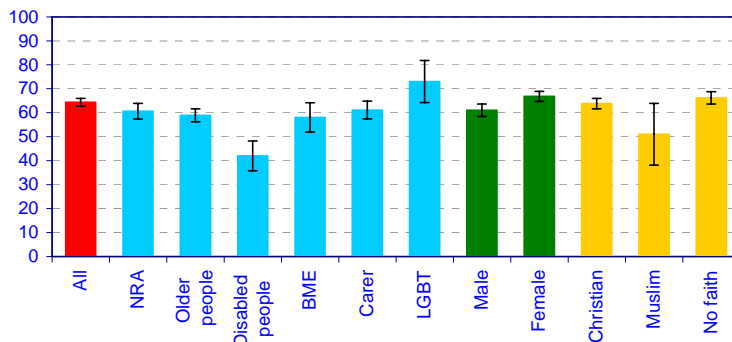
% respondents with easy access to local employment



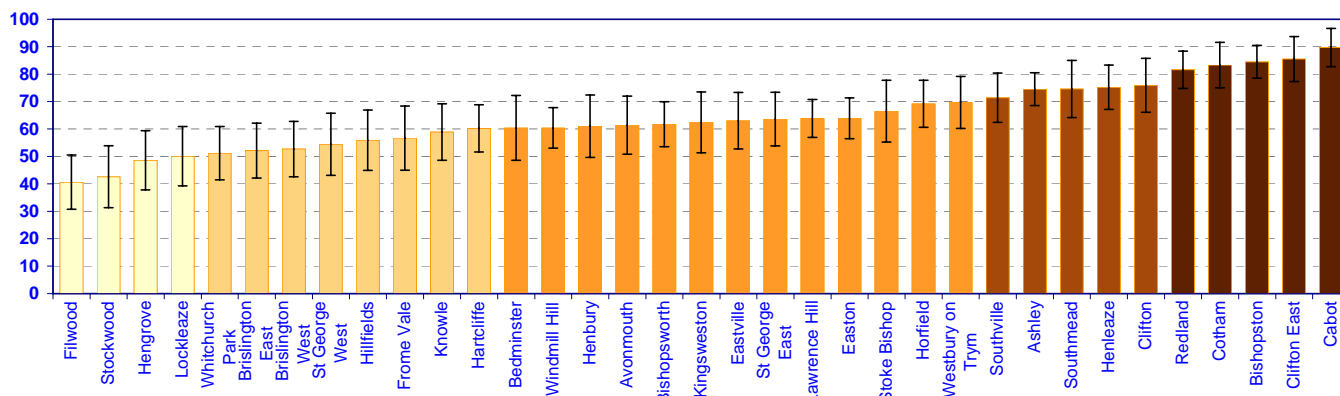
## % respondents with easy access to local employment



## % respondents with easy access to local employment



## % respondents with easy access to local employment





## 7. Transport and digital connectivity

### Indicator

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

### Why is this indicator relevant?

This indicator measures the proportion of residents who are regular car drivers and is also a proxy measure for traffic congestion and traffic-related air pollution that are likely to increase as car journeys increase. It is also useful to measure if cars are being used in preference to other modes for short journeys.

### What is the indicator showing?



Fewer respondents (55%) travelled by car to work in 2009 (as drivers) compared to previous years. This may hint of a downward trend to use other modes, however, this trend is not statistically significant. Fewer women, residents of deprived areas and disabled people drove to work in 2009.

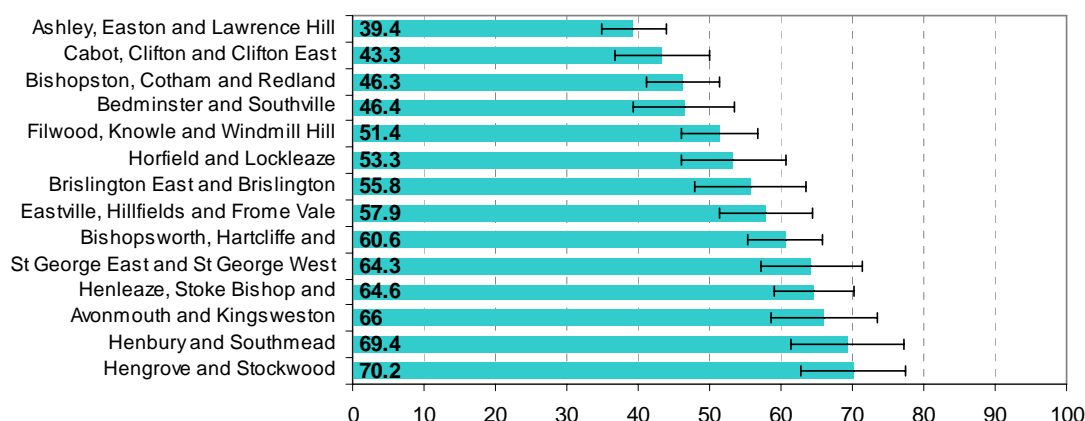
The most regular car drivers in the city lived in the peripheral wards of St George East, Hengrove and Westbury-on-Trym (see results opposite). Hartcliffe has shown a significant downward decrease since 2007, but the upward trend in Lockleaze in the previous four years had reversed in 2009 dropping to 47%.

Other related indicators have shown little change; residents who travel as a car passenger to work had stayed the same at 5%, residents who used the bus was at 10%, those who walked at 17%. When further analysed by gender, more women walked to work (19%) compared to men (14%), whilst more men cycled to work (11%) compared to women (7%).

Trends in bus use and walking to work have not changed significantly, but over the past five years the proportion of people cycling to work has significantly increased from 7% in 2007 to 9% in 2009. This increase is as a result of more women cycling. See page 91 '% respondents who ride and bicycle at least once a week.'

Neighbourhood Partnership areas:

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



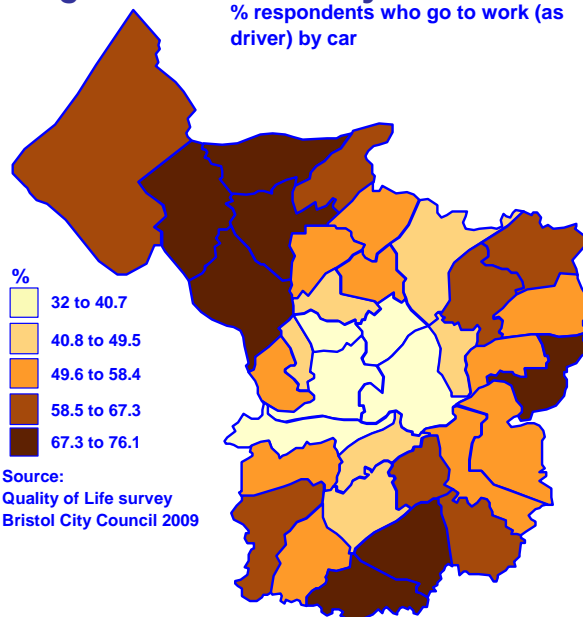
# % respondents who go to work (as driver) by car

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	37	7.6	29.0	44.2
Avonmouth	63	11.0	51.6	73.5
Bedminster	55	10.3	44.2	64.9
Bishopston	52	8.2	43.8	60.3
Bishopsworth	64	8.8	54.9	72.5
Brislington East	58	10.4	47.1	67.9
Brislington West	54	11.4	42.5	65.4
Cabot	34	10.6	23.2	44.4
Clifton	50	11.9	37.8	61.6
Clifton East	44	11.4	32.4	55.2
Cotham	36	9.9	26.5	46.3
Easton	47	7.5	39.6	54.6
Eastville	60	10.0	49.7	69.7
Filwood	47	10.5	36.7	57.7
Frome Vale	59	11.5	47.4	70.3
Hartcliffe	50	9.0	41.0	59.0
Henbury	73	11.4	61.3	84.2
Hengrove	76	8.9	67.1	84.8
Henleaze	52	9.8	41.8	61.4
Hillfields	55	12.4	42.2	67.1
Horfield	58	9.6	48.4	67.7
Kingsweston	70	10.1	60.1	80.3
Knowle	63	10.6	52.7	73.9
Lawrence Hill	32	7.1	24.9	39.2
Lockleaze	47	11.1	35.8	58.0
Redland	47	8.4	38.3	55.0
Southmead	67	10.9	55.8	77.7
Southville	39	9.6	29.7	49.0
St George East	76	9.0	67.1	85.1
St George West	51	11.1	40.3	62.6
Stockwood	65	11.3	53.3	75.9
Stoke Bishop	67	11.5	55.8	78.9
Westbury-on-Trym	75	8.5	66.0	83.0
Whitchurch Park	68	8.9	59.3	77.1
Windmill Hill	44	7.2	36.9	51.3
Question number		28a		
Sample size		3627		
Year		2009		
All	55.2	1.7	53.5	56.9
NRA	47.5	3.3	44.2	50.9
Older people	58.9	2.7	56.2	61.6
Disabled people	35	7.7	27.3	42.6
BME	52	6.3	45.5	58.2
Carer	61.5	3.9	57.6	65.4
LGBT	49	9.9	39.3	59.1
Male	59.8	2.6	57.2	62.4
Female	52.2	2.3	49.9	54.5
Christian	59.2	2.4	56.8	61.5
Muslim	61	13.1	47.4	73.7
No faith	50.9	2.7	48.2	53.6

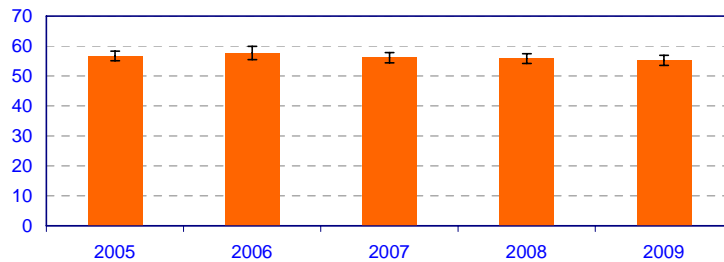
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

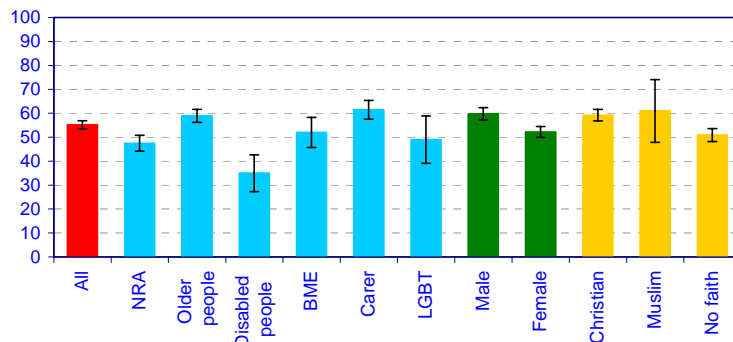
% respondents who go to work (as driver) by car



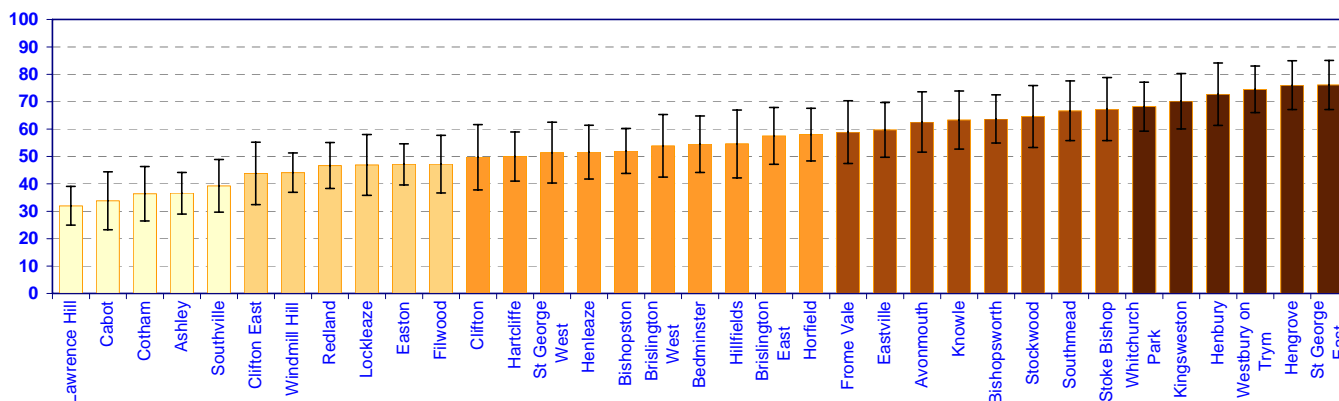
### % respondents who go to work (as driver) by car



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



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



## 7. Transport and digital connectivity

### Indicator

### % respondents satisfied with the bus service

### Why is this indicator relevant?

This indicator is a measure of public satisfaction with the bus service provided by First Bus and other operators working with the City Council, which maintain the public transport infrastructure. Responses are also likely to reflect satisfaction with passenger transport information, bus frequency, satisfaction with bus stops and punctuality.

### What is the indicator showing?



This indicator measured:

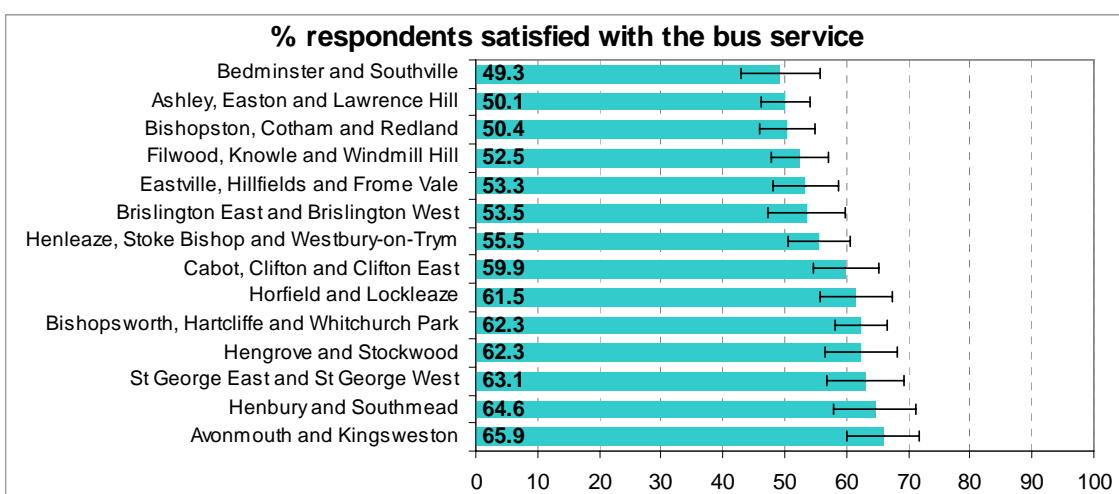
- 38% in the Place survey 2008
- 48% in the Quality of Life survey 2008
- **57%** in the Quality of Life survey 2009

Satisfaction with the bus service has improved significantly since 2005 (see results opposite) and over half of residents, at 57% were satisfied. Bristol is now closer to the core cities average of 63%.

This indicator was highest in Avonmouth (78%) and Henbury (71%). The lowest levels of satisfaction with the bus service were recorded in Ashley(39%) and Southville (42%), both inner city wards.

Analysis by equalities groups indicated residents aged 50 years and over (65%), disabled people (64%) and people of Christian faith (63%) were most satisfied.

Neighbourhood Partnership areas:



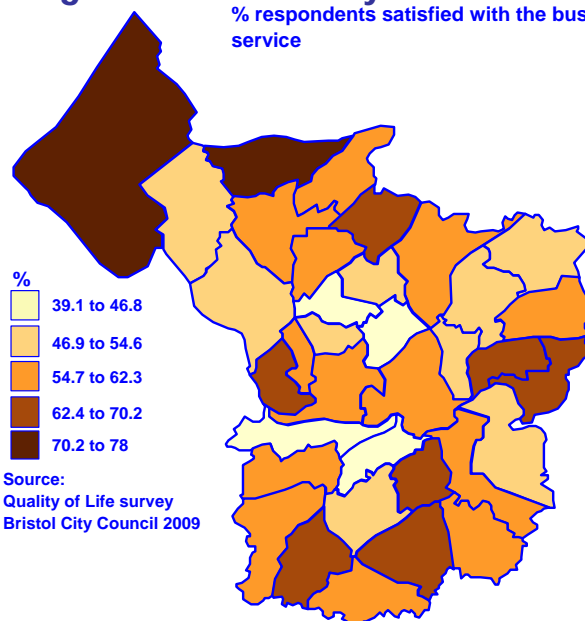
## % respondents satisfied with the bus service

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	39	7.2	31.9	46.2
Avonmouth	78	7.2	70.8	85.1
Bedminster	56	9.5	46.8	65.7
Bishopston	54	6.7	46.8	60.2
Bishopsworth	59	7.0	52.4	66.3
Brislington East	52	8.7	42.8	60.2
Brislington West	55	9.0	46.4	64.4
Cabot	55	9.6	45.5	64.8
Clifton	63	8.9	53.6	71.4
Clifton East	60	9.3	50.9	69.5
Cotham	55	9.8	44.8	64.3
Easton	53	6.6	46.6	59.9
Eastville	48	8.7	39.2	56.5
Filwood	48	8.3	39.3	55.8
Frome Vale	52	9.7	42.4	61.9
Hartcliffe	67	7.1	59.7	74.0
Henbury	71	9.7	61.7	81.1
Hengrove	63	8.0	55.1	71.0
Henleaze	58	7.7	49.8	65.2
Hillfields	60	9.3	50.9	69.6
Horfield	65	7.7	57.1	72.5
Kingsweston	49	9.7	39.7	59.1
Knowle	63	9.3	53.5	72.2
Lawrence Hill	61	6.3	54.3	67.0
Lockleaze	57	9.1	48.1	66.2
Redland	44	7.8	36.2	51.9
Southmead	59	9.0	50.4	68.5
Southville	42	8.4	33.6	50.5
St George East	64	8.1	55.5	71.8
St George West	62	9.6	52.8	72.1
Stockwood	62	8.8	52.7	70.3
Stoke Bishop	51	10.4	40.8	61.5
Westbury-on-Trym	57	8.1	48.5	64.7
Whitchurch Park	61	7.5	53.7	68.7
Windmill Hill	47	6.4	40.4	53.2
Question number		18k		
Sample size		5124		
Year		2009		
All	56.9	1.5	55.4	58.3
NRA	55.9	2.9	53.0	58.7
Older people	65.2	1.9	63.3	67.1
Disabled people	64.1	4.1	60.0	68.2
BME	56	5.6	49.9	61.2
Carer	55.7	3.2	52.5	59.0
LGBT	45	9.4	35.2	54.0
Male	55.3	2.2	53.1	57.6
Female	57.9	1.8	56.1	59.8
Christian	63.4	1.8	61.6	65.2
Muslim	53	11.9	40.6	64.3
No faith	46.7	2.5	44.2	49.2

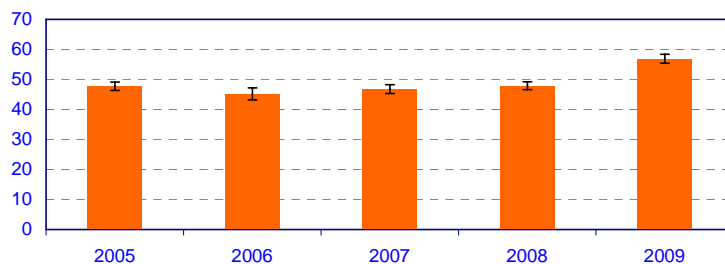
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

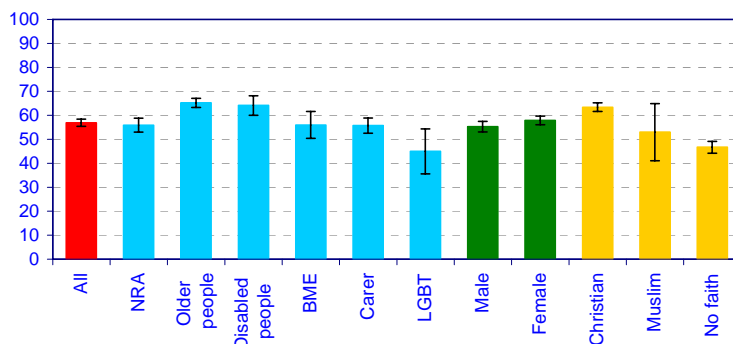
% respondents satisfied with the bus service



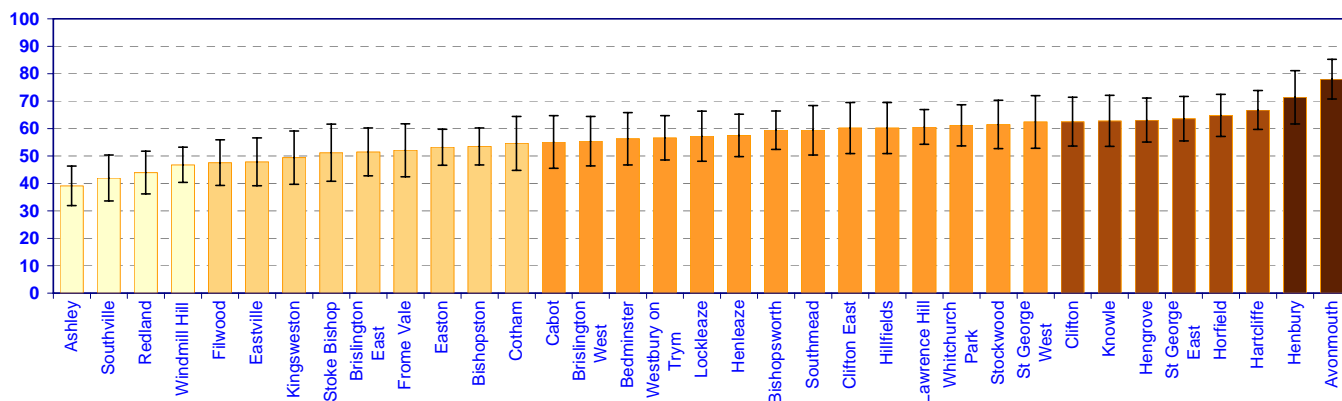
## % respondents satisfied with the bus service



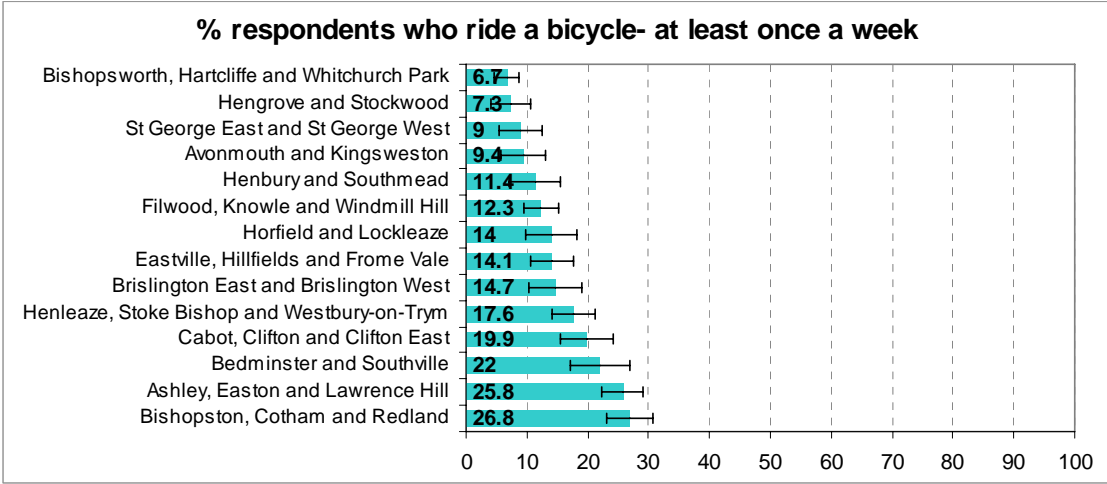
## % respondents satisfied with the bus service



## % respondents satisfied with the bus service



## 7. Transport and digital connectivity

Indicator	% respondents who ride a bicycle - at least once a week																														
Why is this indicator relevant?	Riding a bike is recognised as an important alternative mode of transport in the city that has less of an impact on the environment and is cheaper than most other types. It is also proven to be beneficial for improving health and fitness. It helps to lower both blood pressure and improves heart health, as well as improving mental health and wellbeing. This is an important measure for Bristol and the success of the “Cycling City” initiative.																														
What is the indicator showing?	<p>This indicator was recorded for the first time in the 2009 survey and nearly 16% of respondents said they cycled at least once a week. Several factors influence cycling such as proximity to services, gradient of hills and concern for personal safety. Twice as many people in Ashley (33%) said they cycled at least once a week compared with Hengrove where only 5% cycled.</p> <p>Generally, more men cycled than women (20% and 12% respectively) and when asked about travel to work, 11% of men cycled to work compared with 7% of women. However, there has been a significant increase in the number of people cycling to work in the last three years, which has been because more women cycling are cycling. (See page 87 for ‘% respondents who cycle to work’.</p> <p>Neighbourhood Partnership areas:</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>% respondents who ride a bicycle- at least once a week</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Neighbourhood Partnership area</th> <th>% respondents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park</td> <td>6.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hengrove and Stockwood</td> <td>7.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St George East and St George West</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avonmouth and Kingsweston</td> <td>9.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henbury and Southmead</td> <td>11.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill</td> <td>12.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horfield and Lockleaze</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale</td> <td>14.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brislington East and Brislington West</td> <td>14.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym</td> <td>17.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East</td> <td>19.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bedminster and Southville</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill</td> <td>25.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopston, Cotham and Redland</td> <td>26.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Neighbourhood Partnership area	% respondents	Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park	6.7	Hengrove and Stockwood	7.3	St George East and St George West	9	Avonmouth and Kingsweston	9.4	Henbury and Southmead	11.4	Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill	12.3	Horfield and Lockleaze	14	Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale	14.1	Brislington East and Brislington West	14.7	Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym	17.6	Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East	19.9	Bedminster and Southville	22	Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill	25.8	Bishopston, Cotham and Redland	26.8
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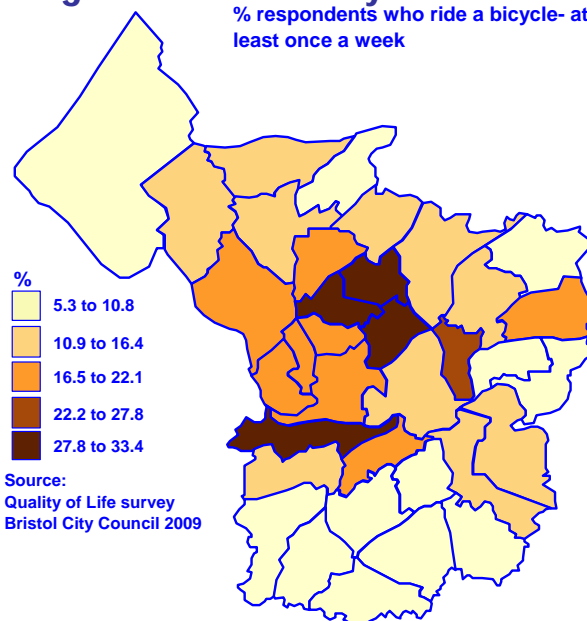


% respondents who ride a bicycle- at least once a week				
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	33	6.5	26.9	39.9
Avonmouth	8	4.3	3.2	11.7
Bedminster	15	6.5	8.9	21.9
Bishopston	29	6.4	22.9	35.6
Bishopsworth	8	3.6	4.4	11.7
Brislington East	14	5.8	7.8	19.3
Brislington West	16	6.6	9.3	22.5
Cabot	17	7.0	10.0	24.0
Clifton	20	7.5	12.9	27.9
Clifton East	22	7.9	13.6	29.5
Cotham	20	6.9	12.9	26.7
Easton	27	5.4	21.1	32.0
Eastville	15	6.2	8.7	21.0
Filwood	9	4.3	4.2	12.9
Frome Vale	11	5.5	5.3	16.4
Hartcliffe	5	3.1	2.3	8.4
Henbury	13	6.6	6.6	19.9
Hengrove	5	3.7	1.6	8.9
Henleaze	19	5.7	13.4	24.9
Hillfields	17	6.4	10.4	23.2
Horfield	14	5.7	7.9	19.3
Kingsweston	12	6.3	5.7	18.3
Knowle	9	5.1	3.4	13.6
Lawrence Hill	14	4.1	9.7	17.9
Lockleaze	15	6.1	8.4	20.6
Redland	29	6.7	22.5	36.0
Southmead	10	5.5	4.5	15.5
Southville	28	7.5	20.7	35.7
St George East	11	5.1	5.7	15.9
St George West	7	4.8	1.8	11.4
Stockwood	9	5.3	4.1	14.7
Stoke Bishop	17	7.7	9.7	25.1
Westbury-on-Trym	16	5.7	10.6	21.9
Whitchurch Park	6	3.6	2.8	10.0
Windmill Hill	18	4.8	13.6	23.2
Question number	25			
Sample size	5524			
Year	2009			
All	15.5	1.0	14.5	16.5
NRA	12.9	1.8	11.1	14.6
Older people	8.5	1.1	7.4	9.5
Disabled people	2.9	1.2	1.7	4.1
BME	16.2	4.3	11.9	20.4
Carer	14.3	2.2	12.1	16.6
LGBT	20	7.0	13.1	27.0
Male	19.9	1.7	18.2	21.6
Female	12.2	1.2	11.0	13.3
Christian	10.8	1.1	9.7	12.0
Muslim	7	6.1	1.0	13.2
No faith	22.4	2.0	20.4	24.4

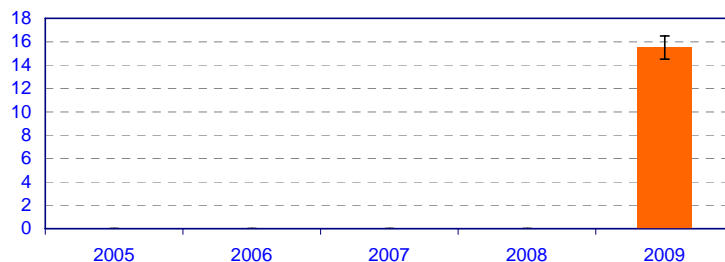
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

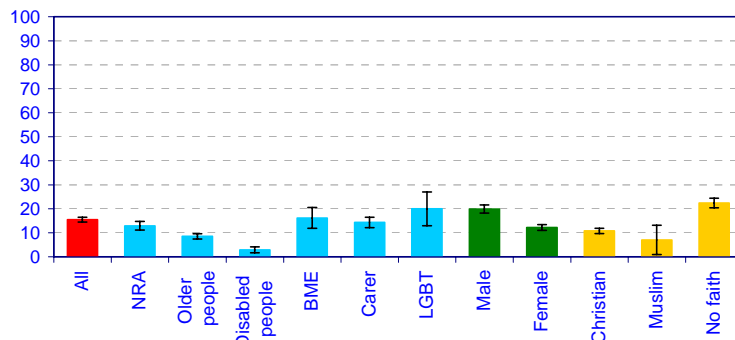
% respondents who ride a bicycle- at least once a week



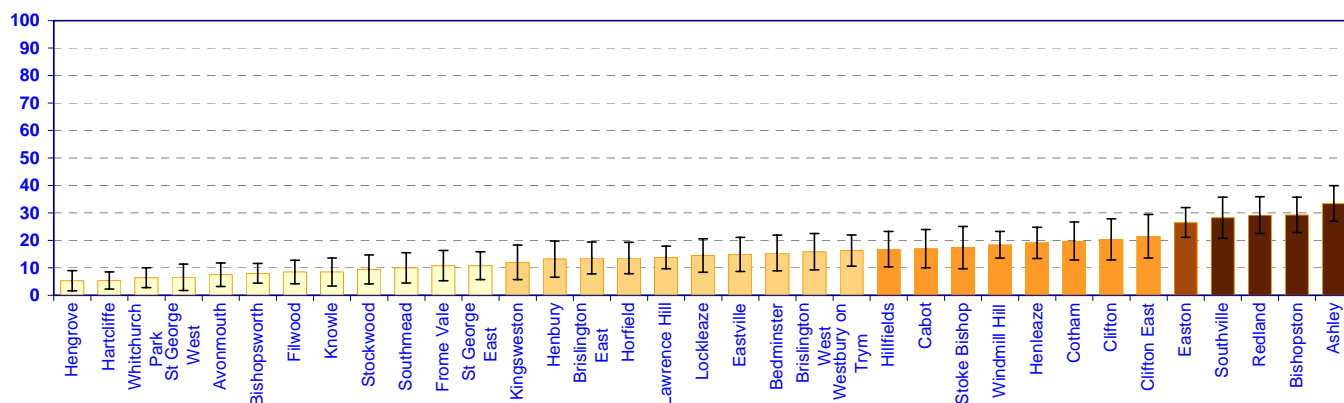
% respondents who ride a bicycle- at least once a week



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





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





## 8. Culture and creativity

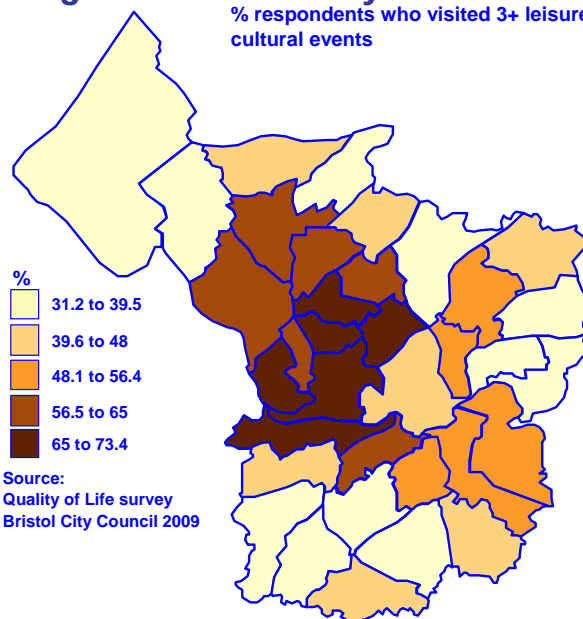
Indicator	<b>% respondents who visited 3+ leisure or cultural events, % respondents satisfied with the range and quality of outdoor events in Bristol</b>																														
Why is this indicator relevant?	<p>These indicators measure how often residents attend and participate as well as satisfaction with events in the city, such as local festivals, harbourside and park events, sports and science events, visit the museum, art gallery, theatre or cinema. Bristol has for a long time had several examples of large and popular outdoor events such as the Balloon Fiesta and the Festival of the Sea.</p> <p>Cultural and leisure activities can promote health, education and a sense of identification with the locality. The indicators will decrease if residents are less happy with cultural and leisure events provided in Bristol and in their local neighbourhood, and if these events are poor quality, access is poor and if they are poor value for money.</p>																														
What is the indicator showing?  	<p><b>% respondents who visited 3+ leisure or cultural events in the last 12 months</b> - In 2009, 50% of residents had visited at least 3 or more cultural or leisure events in the last year, which, after a small drop in 2008, has risen to the level of the previous years (see results opposite).</p> <p>Analysis showed residents participated in fewer events if they were living in more deprived wards (38%), wards on the periphery of the city, were older people (41%) and disabled people (20%). Only 31% of residents in Hillfields regularly attended cultural and leisure events in 2009. Events were better attended by residents in more affluent and central wards and attendance was particularly high in Cotham at 73%. Attendance was also high amongst lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people (58%) and residents who stated they had 'no religion' (61%).</p> <p>Neighbourhood Partnership areas:</p> <div data-bbox="333 1321 1450 1805"> <p><b>% respondents who visited 3+ leisure or cultural events</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Neighbourhood</th> <th>% respondents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Avonmouth and Kingsweston</td><td>36.6</td></tr> <tr><td>St George East and St George West</td><td>37.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Henbury and Southmead</td><td>37.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park</td><td>39.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Hengrove and Stockwood</td><td>40.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale</td><td>41.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Horfield and Lockleaze</td><td>43.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill</td><td>48.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Brislington East and Brislington West</td><td>50.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill</td><td>54.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Bedminster and Southville</td><td>57.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym</td><td>58.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East</td><td>65.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Bishopston, Cotham and Redland</td><td>68.8</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p><b>% respondents satisfied with the range and quality of outdoor events in Bristol</b> - There is generally a high satisfaction with the range and quality of outdoor events in Bristol. After a drop in satisfaction in years 2006-2007 there has been a significant improvement in 2009 to 77%. At a ward level, trends over the last five years have varied, however, Brislington West, Cotham, Easton and Westbury-on-Trym have all shown a steady significant improvement since 2007.</p> 	Neighbourhood	% respondents	Avonmouth and Kingsweston	36.6	St George East and St George West	37.5	Henbury and Southmead	37.7	Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park	39.1	Hengrove and Stockwood	40.9	Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale	41.5	Horfield and Lockleaze	43.5	Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill	48.3	Brislington East and Brislington West	50.5	Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill	54.9	Bedminster and Southville	57.3	Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym	58.7	Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East	65.4	Bishopston, Cotham and Redland	68.8
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% respondents who visited 3+ leisure or cultural events				
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	70	6.3	63.3	75.9
Avonmouth	36	7.6	28.2	43.4
Bedminster	47	8.7	38.2	55.6
Bishopston	62	7.1	54.5	68.7
Bishopsworth	38	6.7	31.3	44.6
Brislington East	53	8.4	44.4	61.2
Brislington West	48	9.2	39.0	57.3
Cabot	66	9.3	56.4	75.1
Clifton	67	8.5	58.8	75.8
Clifton East	63	9.1	53.7	71.9
Cotham	73	8.1	65.3	81.6
Easton	48	6.1	42.1	54.2
Eastville	53	8.5	44.4	61.4
Filwood	34	7.9	26.1	41.9
Frome Vale	40	9.4	30.8	49.5
Hartcliffe	37	6.3	30.2	42.8
Henbury	41	9.5	31.0	50.1
Hengrove	38	8.0	29.7	45.7
Henleaze	58	7.3	50.6	65.1
Hillfields	31	8.4	22.8	39.7
Horfield	47	7.7	38.9	54.3
Kingsweston	38	9.0	28.5	46.5
Knowle	50	8.9	41.1	58.9
Lawrence Hill	42	6.3	36.0	48.6
Lockleaze	40	8.3	31.2	47.8
Redland	73	6.8	66.3	79.9
Southmead	36	8.8	26.8	44.3
Southville	68	7.8	59.7	75.3
St George East	36	8.4	27.8	44.5
St George West	39	9.3	29.9	48.5
Stockwood	44	8.9	35.5	53.4
Stoke Bishop	62	9.5	52.3	71.3
Westbury-on-Trym	57	7.6	49.5	64.7
Whitchurch Park	43	7.7	35.3	50.8
Windmill Hill	57	6.1	50.8	62.9
Question number	21			
Sample size	5511			
Year	2009			
All	49.5	1.4	48.1	50.9
NRA	38.2	2.6	35.6	40.9
Older people	41.3	1.9	39.4	43.1
Disabled people	19.5	3.1	16.4	22.6
BME	44	5.6	38.4	49.6
Carer	49.4	3.2	46.2	52.5
LGBT	58	9.0	49.1	67.0
Male	48.6	2.2	46.4	50.7
Female	50.5	1.8	48.7	52.4
Christian	43.1	1.8	41.3	44.9
Muslim	33	11.2	22.0	44.5
No faith	61.3	2.3	59.0	63.6

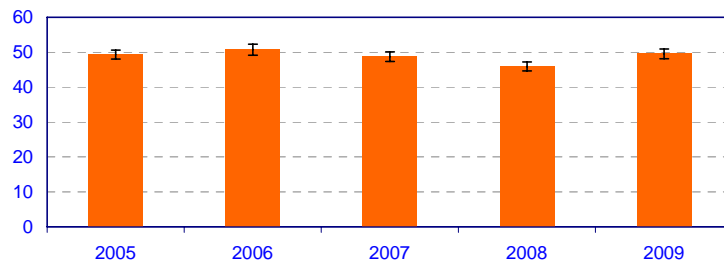
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## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

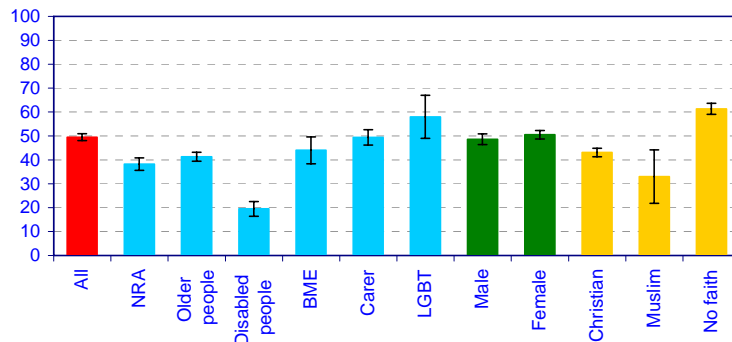
% respondents who visited 3+ leisure or cultural events



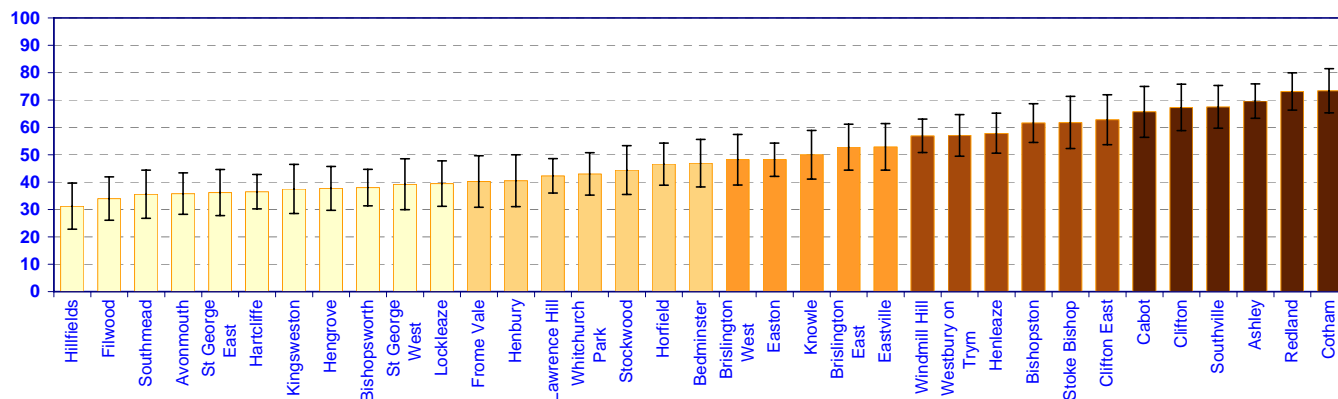
% respondents who visited 3+ leisure or cultural events



% respondents who visited 3+ leisure or cultural events



% respondents who visited 3+ leisure or cultural events



## 8. Culture and creativity

### Indicator

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

### Why is this indicator relevant?

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

### What is the indicator showing?

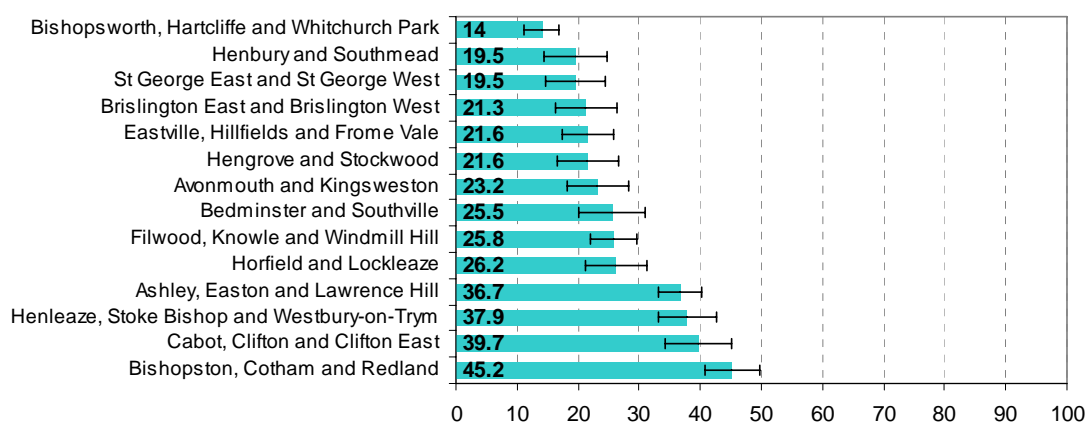


This indicator has dropped from 34% in 2007 to 28% in 2009 with fewer residents participating in creative activities. The recent reduction may be influenced by the economy where cutbacks have been made on some more expensive creative activities that are perceived to be less important.

In general, the more affluent wards had a higher percentage of people involved in creative activities. This pattern had been the same in previous years. The analysis by the equalities groups showed that the lowest groups involved in creative activities were disabled people and those in deprived areas. Women participated in creative activities more than men (30% and 24% respectively) and the most participation was from those in lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people (38%).

The respondents in the Muslim community showed a lower participation in creative activities, at 14%, which was a significant drop from 2007 when a figure of 75% was recorded.

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

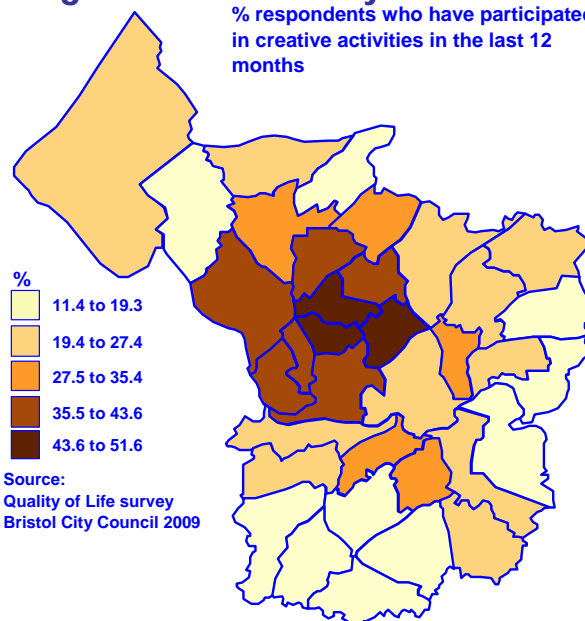


% respondents who have participated in creative activities in the last 12 months				
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	52	6.9	44.7	58.5
Avonmouth	27	7.3	19.8	34.5
Bedminster	23	7.7	15.7	31.0
Bishopston	42	7.1	34.4	48.5
Bishopsworth	16	5.0	11.2	21.2
Brislington East	18	6.7	11.0	24.3
Brislington West	25	7.8	17.1	32.6
Cabot	38	9.3	28.3	46.8
Clifton	43	9.0	33.6	51.7
Clifton East	38	9.8	28.0	47.6
Cotham	49	9.2	39.6	58.1
Easton	31	5.6	25.1	36.4
Eastville	22	7.6	14.8	30.1
Filwood	14	5.4	8.2	19.1
Frome Vale	27	8.3	18.5	35.1
Hartcliffe	11	4.3	7.1	15.6
Henbury	25	8.6	16.0	33.3
Hengrove	19	6.2	12.3	24.7
Henleaze	39	7.5	31.7	46.8
Hillfields	16	6.5	9.0	21.9
Horfield	29	7.4	21.1	36.0
Kingsweston	18	6.9	11.2	24.9
Knowle	29	8.6	20.7	37.9
Lawrence Hill	23	5.2	18.1	28.6
Lockleaze	23	6.9	16.5	30.4
Redland	47	7.7	38.9	54.4
Southmead	16	6.3	9.3	21.8
Southville	27	7.4	20.0	34.9
St George East	17	6.0	10.6	22.7
St George West	23	8.0	15.2	31.2
Stockwood	25	7.8	17.1	32.7
Stoke Bishop	43	9.9	32.7	52.5
Westbury-on-Trym	33	7.4	26.0	40.7
Whitchurch Park	14	5.3	8.7	19.2
Windmill Hill	32	5.6	26.2	37.5
Question number	22a			
Sample size	5471			
Year	2009			
All	27.6	1.2	26.4	28.8
NRA	18.7	2.0	16.7	20.7
Older people	23.9	1.6	22.3	25.5
Disabled people	16.3	3.0	13.3	19.2
BME	24.7	4.9	19.8	29.6
Carer	30.4	3.0	27.4	33.3
LGBT	38	8.5	29.0	46.1
Male	24.2	1.9	22.3	26.1
Female	30.3	1.7	28.6	32.0
Christian	24.8	1.6	23.2	26.4
Muslim	14	8.0	5.5	21.6
No faith	32	2.2	29.8	34.2

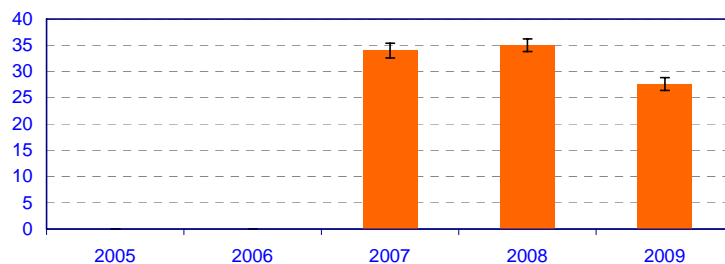
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## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

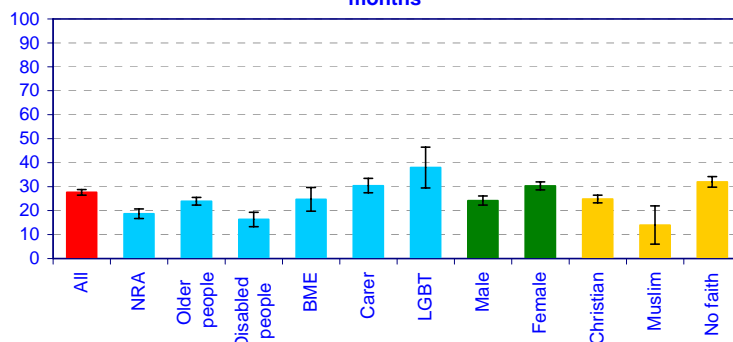
% respondents who have participated in creative activities in the last 12 months



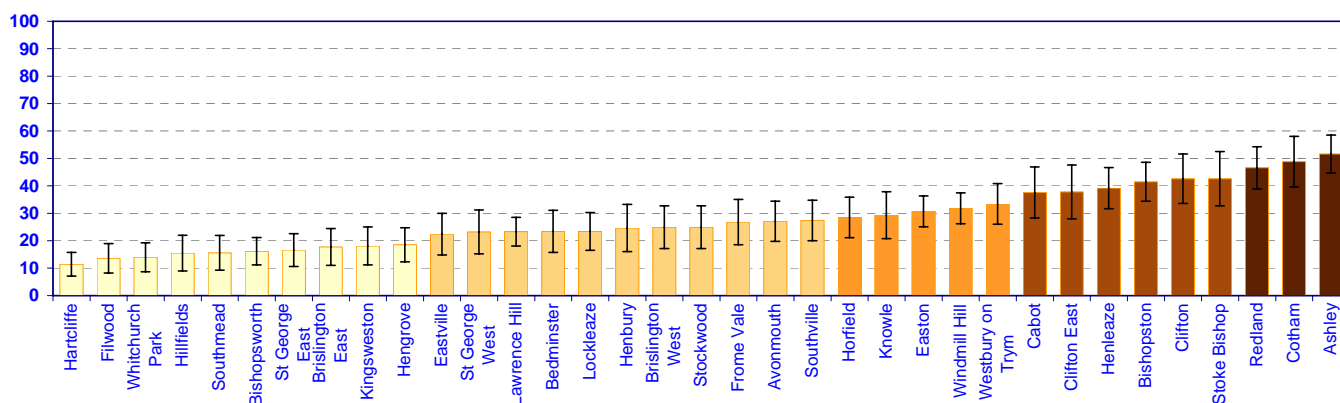
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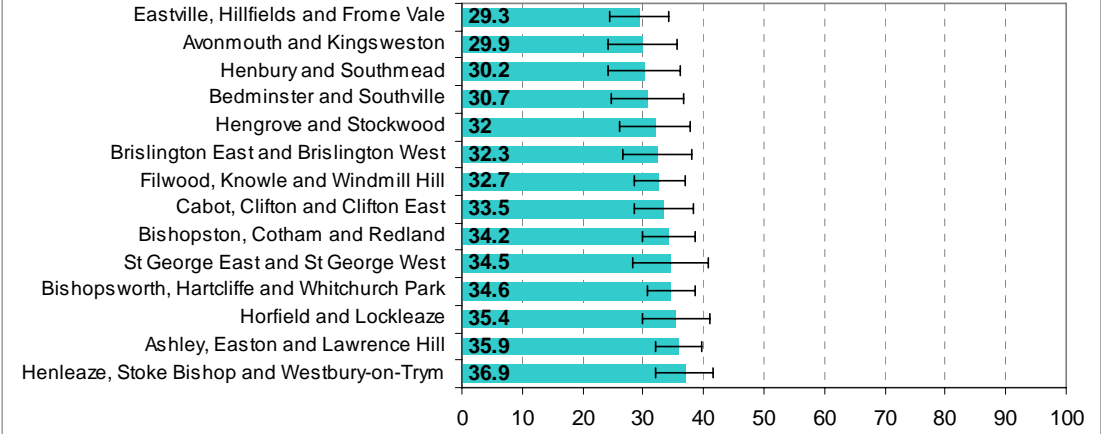


% respondents who have participated in creative activities in the last 12 months



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



Bristol City Council	Satisfaction with public services																														
Indicator	% respondents satisfied with how the council runs things																														
Why is this indicator relevant?	<p>This is a complex measure that covers the range of services provided by the council. The indicator was first asked in the Best Value User Satisfaction survey and in 2008 was introduced into the biennial Place survey. As Place was not due in 2009, the same indicator was tracked using the Quality of Life survey and for the first time it was possible to analyse the results spatially.</p> <p>To fully understand this indicator, further work can be done using regression analysis to gain an understanding of which issues and services drive general satisfaction with the Council.</p>																														
<p>What is the indicator showing?</p>  	<p>This indicator measured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 33% in the Place survey 2008</li> <li>• <b>33%</b> in the Quality of Life survey 2009.</li> </ul> <p>In both surveys this indicator had not changed and remained low compared to the figure for core cities in 2008, at 45%.</p> <p>This indicator was significantly higher for disabled people, at 39%, but was lowest for people who said they had caring responsibilities, at 28%.</p> <p>Cabot ward stood out where nearly half of respondents (48%) were satisfied with how the council runs things. Lowest levels of satisfaction occurred in Bedminster and Frome Vale where only a quarter of respondents were satisfied. There was little variation across neighbourhood partnership areas.</p> <p>Further analysis of this indicator has also found a relationship between the proportion of residents who feel influential i.e. residents who are most satisfied with the Council, and those who feel they can influence decisions in the local area.</p> <p>Neighbourhood Partnership areas:</p> <div data-bbox="343 1429 1449 1899"> <p><b>% respondents who are satisfied with the way the council runs things</b></p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Neighbourhood Partnership Area</th> <th>% respondents satisfied</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale</td><td>29.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Avonmouth and Kingsweston</td><td>29.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Henbury and Southmead</td><td>30.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Bedminster and Southville</td><td>30.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Hengrove and Stockwood</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>Brislington East and Brislington West</td><td>32.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill</td><td>32.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East</td><td>33.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Bishopston, Cotham and Redland</td><td>34.2</td></tr> <tr><td>St George East and St George West</td><td>34.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park</td><td>34.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Horfield and Lockleaze</td><td>35.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill</td><td>35.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym</td><td>36.9</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>A similar question was asked in the survey about whether the council provides value for money. At 26%, over a quarter of residents agreed the Council provided value for money, compared with 23% in the Place survey in 2008 and an average of 34% in core cities. The pattern across the city was very similar to satisfaction with how the Council runs things.</p>	Neighbourhood Partnership Area	% respondents satisfied	Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale	29.3	Avonmouth and Kingsweston	29.9	Henbury and Southmead	30.2	Bedminster and Southville	30.7	Hengrove and Stockwood	32	Brislington East and Brislington West	32.3	Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill	32.7	Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East	33.5	Bishopston, Cotham and Redland	34.2	St George East and St George West	34.5	Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park	34.6	Horfield and Lockleaze	35.4	Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill	35.9	Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym	36.9
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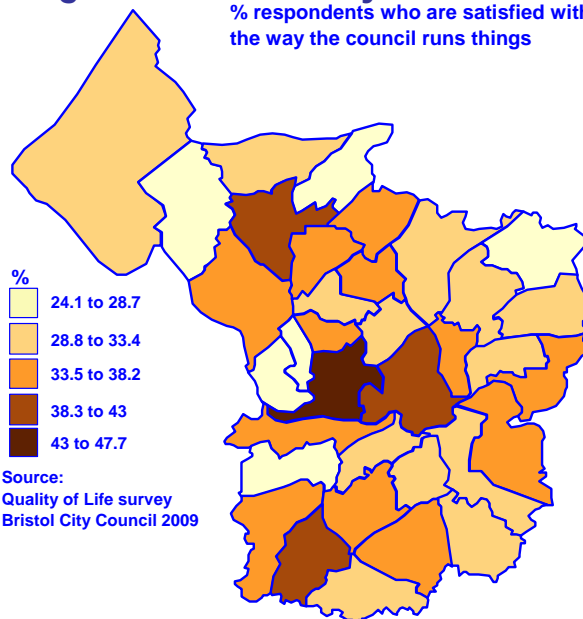
## % respondents who are satisfied with the way the council runs things

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	33	6.7	26.4	39.8
Avonmouth	31	7.5	23.5	38.5
Bedminster	24	8.0	16.1	32.1
Bishopston	37	6.9	30.3	44.1
Bishopsworth	34	6.6	27.1	40.3
Brislington East	35	8.3	26.5	43.1
Brislington West	30	8.0	21.7	37.7
Cabot	48	9.0	38.7	56.6
Clifton	29	7.9	20.6	36.4
Clifton East	28	8.6	19.7	36.8
Cotham	36	9.2	26.9	45.3
Easton	36	6.6	29.7	42.8
Eastville	31	8.5	22.5	39.5
Filwood	36	7.9	27.7	43.5
Frome Vale	26	8.2	17.5	33.9
Hartcliffe	38	7.0	31.3	45.2
Henbury	33	8.8	24.1	41.8
Hengrove	34	8.2	26.2	42.5
Henleaze	36	7.2	28.6	43.0
Hillfields	31	8.6	22.7	40.0
Horfield	38	7.6	30.3	45.6
Kingsweston	29	8.5	20.0	37.1
Knowle	33	8.7	24.2	41.7
Lawrence Hill	39	6.5	32.9	45.9
Lockleaze	32	7.9	24.2	40.0
Redland	30	6.9	22.8	36.6
Southmead	28	8.1	19.9	36.1
Southville	37	8.4	28.5	45.3
St George East	36	8.3	28.1	44.7
St George West	32	9.5	22.5	41.4
Stockwood	30	8.3	21.3	37.9
Stoke Bishop	36	9.5	26.6	45.7
Westbury-on-Trym	39	7.8	30.7	46.2
Whitchurch Park	32	7.2	25.0	39.4
Windmill Hill	31	5.9	24.6	36.4
Question number		19b		
Sample size		5333		
Year		2009		
All	33.2	1.4	31.8	34.5
NRA	34.7	2.6	32.1	37.4
Older people	34.7	1.9	32.8	36.5
Disabled people	39.2	3.9	35.3	43.1
BME	36	5.5	30.3	41.2
Carer	27.6	2.9	24.7	30.5
LGBT	29	8.2	20.3	36.8
Male	32.9	2.0	30.9	35.0
Female	33.2	1.8	31.4	34.9
Christian	35.5	1.8	33.7	37.2
Muslim	39	12.3	26.9	51.6
No faith	29.2	2.2	27.0	31.5

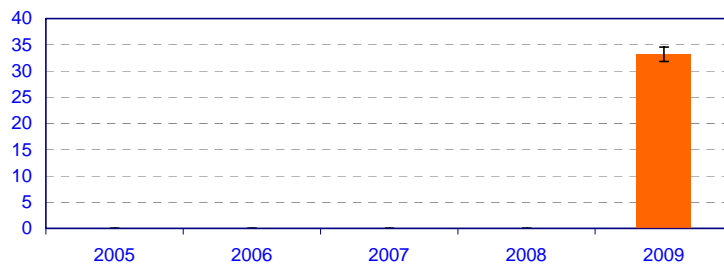
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

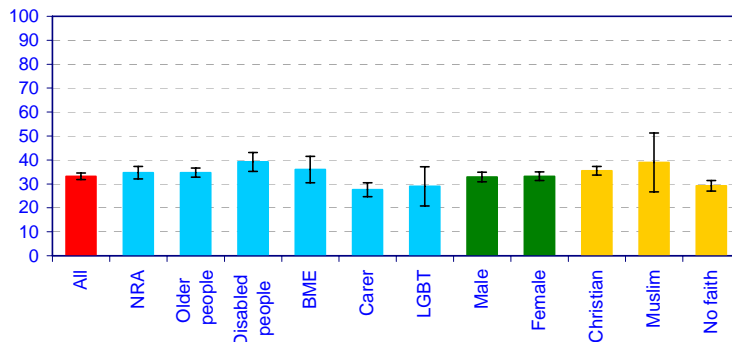
% respondents who are satisfied with the way the council runs things



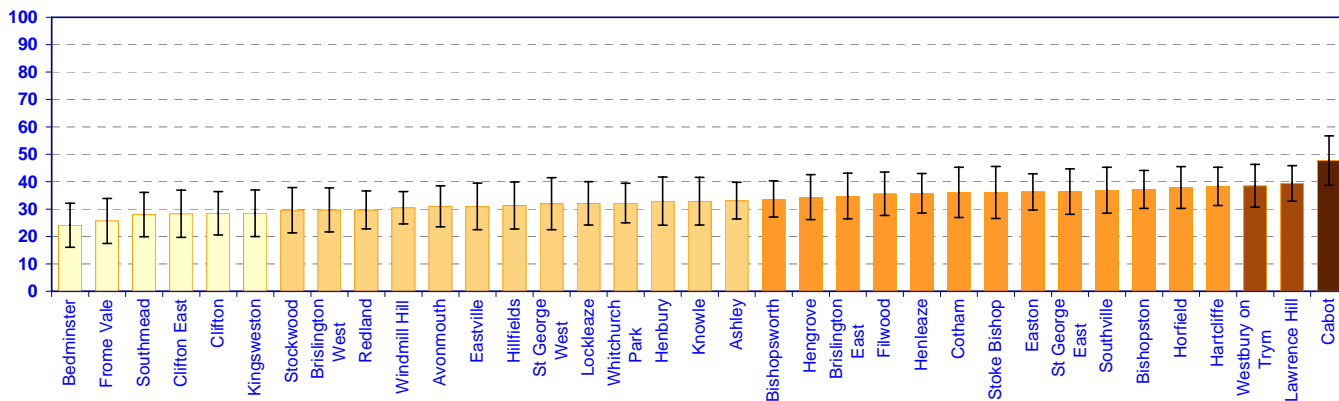
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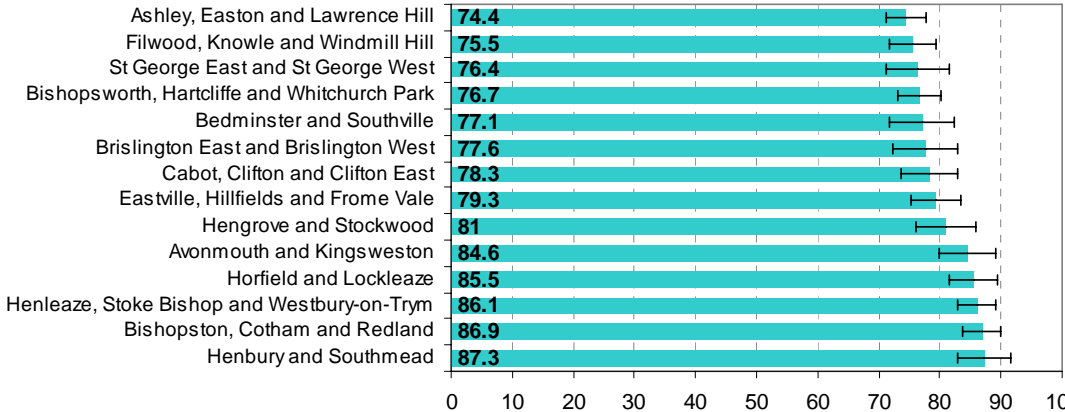
### % respondents who are satisfied with the way the council runs things



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





NHS Bristol	Satisfaction with public services																														
Indicator	% respondents satisfied with health services																														
Why is this indicator relevant?	<p>This indicator covers a range of services provided by NHS Bristol and will include local GP services, treatment at the local hospital, waiting lists, surgery opening hours, dental services etc. Some health services are jointly delivered by the Council working with NHS Bristol. Satisfaction will be greater if there are quality, accessible services and a high value for this indicator will reflect the general health and wellbeing of the population.</p>																														
<p>What is the indicator showing?</p> 	<p>In 2009, 80% of residents said they were satisfied with health services and this is a significant improvement compared to 2005, when only 71% of residents were satisfied.</p> <p>Across the city, satisfaction varies little but tends to be higher in the north. In this same area satisfaction saw a more marked improvement in the last 5 years.</p> <p>Each equalities group has shown an improvement, apart from residents who said they were carers, for whom satisfaction with health services has remained stable. Older people were the most satisfied group (85%) whilst people of Muslim faith and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people (LGBT) were least satisfied, both at 68%. Women were significantly more satisfied than men, (83% and 78% respectively).</p> <p>Neighbourhood Partnership areas:</p> <div data-bbox="336 1234 1453 1715"> <p><b>% respondents satisfied with health services</b></p>  <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Neighbourhood Partnership Area</th> <th>% respondents satisfied</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill</td><td>74.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill</td><td>75.5</td></tr> <tr><td>St George East and St George West</td><td>76.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park</td><td>76.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Bedminster and Southville</td><td>77.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Brislington East and Brislington West</td><td>77.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East</td><td>78.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale</td><td>79.3</td></tr> <tr><td>Hengrove and Stockwood</td><td>81</td></tr> <tr><td>Avonmouth and Kingsweston</td><td>84.6</td></tr> <tr><td>Horfield and Lockleaze</td><td>85.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym</td><td>86.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Bishopston, Cotham and Redland</td><td>86.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Henbury and Southmead</td><td>87.3</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Neighbourhood Partnership Area	% respondents satisfied	Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill	74.4	Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill	75.5	St George East and St George West	76.4	Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park	76.7	Bedminster and Southville	77.1	Brislington East and Brislington West	77.6	Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East	78.3	Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale	79.3	Hengrove and Stockwood	81	Avonmouth and Kingsweston	84.6	Horfield and Lockleaze	85.5	Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym	86.1	Bishopston, Cotham and Redland	86.9	Henbury and Southmead	87.3
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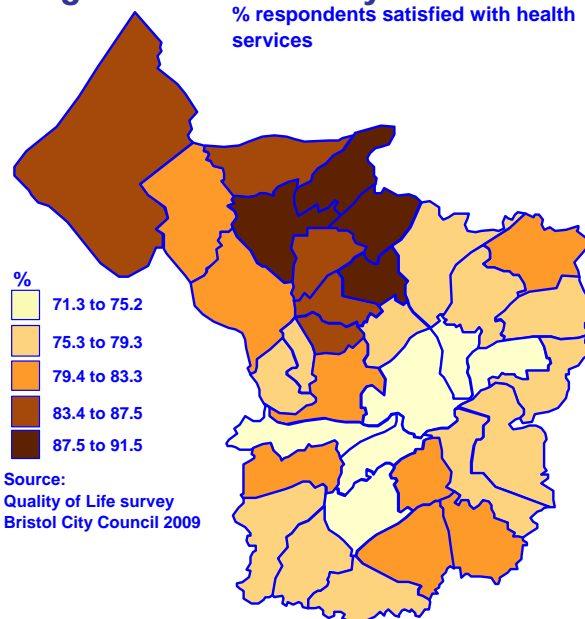
## % respondents satisfied with health services

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	77	5.5	71.7	82.7
Avonmouth	86	5.8	80.3	91.9
Bedminster	80	7.8	71.7	87.2
Bishopston	88	4.4	84.0	92.9
Bishopsworth	77	5.9	71.3	83.1
Brislington East	77	7.7	69.7	85.0
Brislington West	78	7.3	70.4	85.1
Cabot	81	7.2	73.5	87.8
Clifton	78	7.9	70.3	86.1
Clifton East	77	8.1	68.6	84.7
Cotham	87	6.4	80.4	93.2
Easton	74	5.6	68.0	79.3
Eastville	78	7.4	70.9	85.6
Filwood	73	7.0	65.9	79.8
Frome Vale	81	7.0	73.6	87.7
Hartcliffe	76	6.3	69.2	81.8
Henbury	85	7.2	77.6	91.9
Hengrove	82	6.2	75.9	88.4
Henleaze	86	5.2	80.9	91.4
Hillfields	79	7.4	71.7	86.4
Horfield	92	4.4	87.1	95.8
Kingsweston	83	7.2	75.3	89.6
Knowle	81	7.2	73.7	88.0
Lawrence Hill	71	5.7	65.6	77.0
Lockleaze	78	7.2	70.8	85.2
Redland	85	5.4	79.7	90.6
Southmead	89	5.7	83.7	95.0
Southville	75	7.4	67.5	82.2
St George East	79	6.8	72.0	85.6
St George West	73	8.0	65.3	81.3
Stockwood	80	7.4	72.4	87.2
Stoke Bishop	82	7.0	74.9	89.0
Westbury-on-Trym	89	4.7	84.5	93.8
Whitchurch Park	77	6.2	71.2	83.6
Windmill Hill	73	5.5	67.0	78.0
Question number	18f			
Sample size	5460			
Year	2009			
All	80.4	1.1	79.3	81.5
NRA	77.3	2.3	75.0	79.6
Older people	84.5	1.3	83.2	85.9
Disabled people	83.7	2.9	80.8	86.6
BME	74.8	4.6	70.2	79.5
Carer	79.3	2.6	76.7	81.8
LGBT	68	8.5	59.4	76.5
Male	77.7	1.8	75.9	79.5
Female	82.5	1.4	81.1	83.9
Christian	83.9	1.4	82.5	85.2
Muslim	68	10.3	57.8	78.4
No faith	76.4	2.0	74.4	78.4

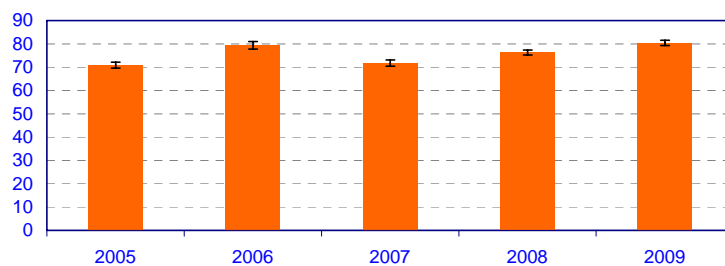
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## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

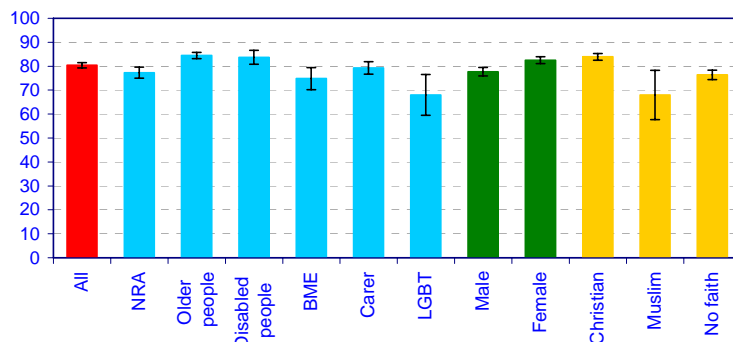
% respondents satisfied with health services



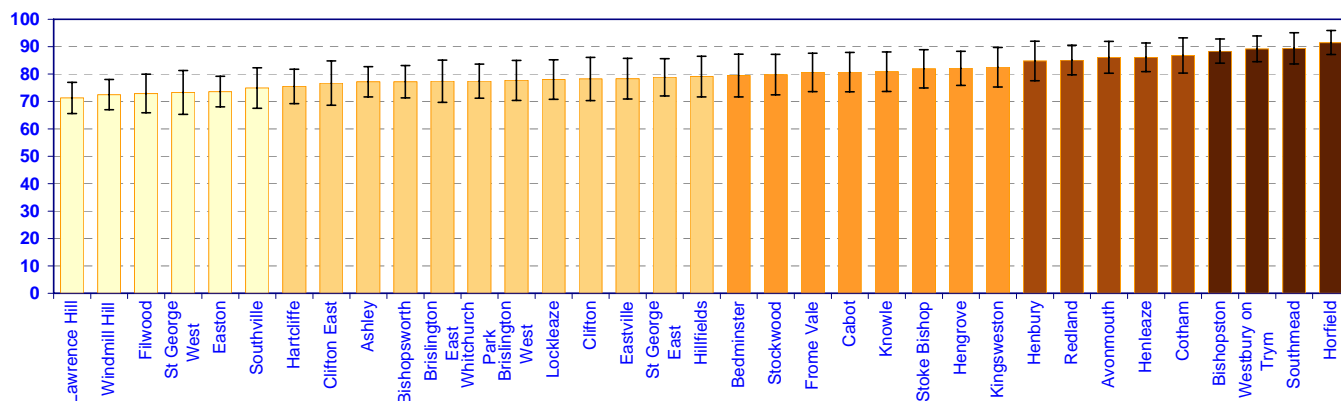
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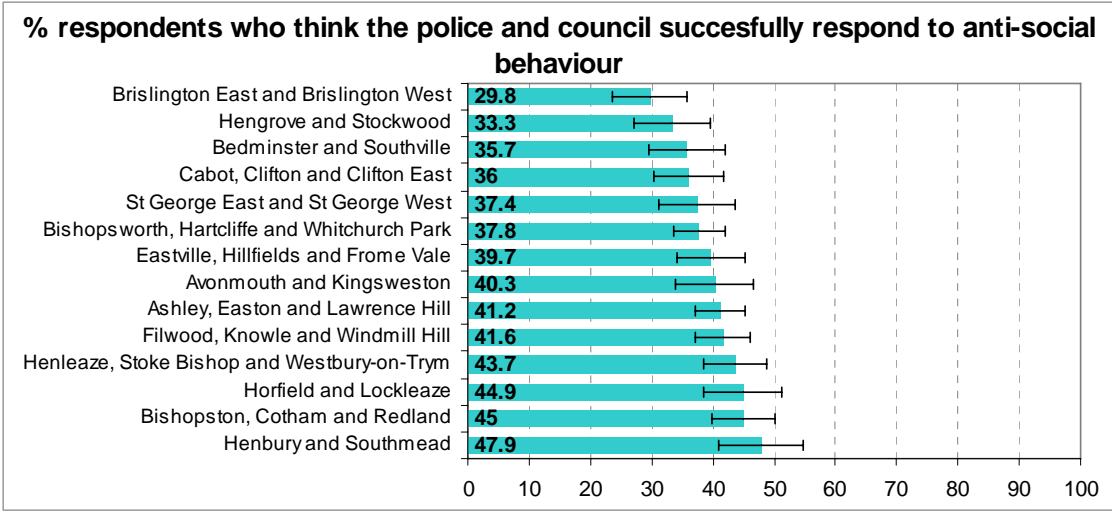


## % respondents satisfied with health services



## % respondents satisfied with health services



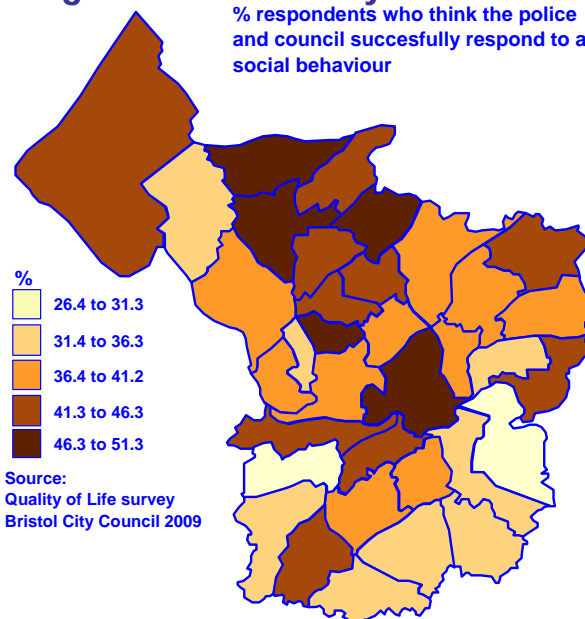
Police and council	Satisfaction with public services																														
Indicator	% respondents who think the police and council successfully respond to anti-social behaviour (NI 21)																														
Why is this indicator relevant?	<p>This indicator measures the satisfaction and confidence with agencies acting together to successfully deal with anti-social behaviour in the neighbourhood. This is likely to include vandalism, graffiti, rowdiness, drunkenness, harassment, drug dealing, prostitution etc. A high or increasing value indicates the Council and the police are being successful in dealing with community safety issues that matter to local people.</p> <p>Anti-social behaviour is a key national and local concern and from 2008 was measured using a number of indicators in the Place Survey in every English local authority.</p>																														
<p>What is the indicator showing?</p>  	<p>This indicator measured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25% in the Bristol Place survey 2008</li> <li>• 27% in the Place survey (core city average) 2008</li> <li>• <b>40% in Quality of Life survey 2009</b></li> </ul> <p>This indicator has shown a marked improvement, although measured with different surveys, in the perception of how the police and the council successfully respond to anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>Variation across the city was not as great as other indicators and there was little difference between deprived and non-deprived areas. Lowest satisfaction was in Brislington (East and West) where only 30% of residents thought the police and council response to anti-social behaviour was successful.</p> <p>Analysis by equalities groups identified a difference between faith groups and gender. More people of Christian faith (44%) thought response to anti-social behaviour was successful compared to 33% of residents with 'no faith'. The indicator was also higher for women (43%) compared to men (36%).</p> <p>Neighbourhood partnership areas:</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>% respondents who think the police and council successfully respond to anti-social behaviour</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Neighbourhood partnership area</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Brislington East and Brislington West</td> <td>29.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hengrove and Stockwood</td> <td>33.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bedminster and Southville</td> <td>35.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St George East and St George West</td> <td>37.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park</td> <td>37.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale</td> <td>39.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avonmouth and Kingsweston</td> <td>40.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill</td> <td>41.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill</td> <td>41.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym</td> <td>43.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Horfield and Lockleaze</td> <td>44.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bishopston, Cotham and Redland</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Henbury and Southmead</td> <td>47.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Neighbourhood partnership area	%	Brislington East and Brislington West	29.8	Hengrove and Stockwood	33.3	Bedminster and Southville	35.7	Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East	36	St George East and St George West	37.4	Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park	37.8	Eastville, Hillfields and Frome Vale	39.7	Avonmouth and Kingsweston	40.3	Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill	41.2	Filwood, Knowle and Windmill Hill	41.6	Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym	43.7	Horfield and Lockleaze	44.9	Bishopston, Cotham and Redland	45	Henbury and Southmead	47.9
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% respondents who think the police and council successfully respond to anti-social behaviour				
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	38	7.2	31.0	45.4
Avonmouth	43	8.7	34.7	52.0
Bedminster	26	8.4	18.0	34.8
Bishopston	46	8.1	37.7	54.0
Bishopsworth	35	6.9	27.8	41.6
Brislington East	28	8.2	20.0	36.4
Brislington West	32	9.1	22.4	40.7
Cabot	39	9.9	28.8	48.7
Clifton	36	8.9	27.5	45.3
Clifton East	33	10.1	23.2	43.3
Cotham	48	10.7	37.3	58.6
Easton	40	6.9	33.2	46.9
Eastville	39	9.4	29.6	48.3
Filwood	40	7.9	32.5	48.3
Frome Vale	42	9.3	32.9	51.5
Hartcliffe	43	7.4	35.6	50.5
Henbury	51	9.7	41.6	60.9
Hengrove	33	8.3	24.6	41.2
Henleaze	43	8.4	34.6	51.3
Hillfields	38	9.8	28.0	47.6
Horfield	50	8.8	41.5	59.0
Kingsweston	36	9.5	26.8	45.7
Knowle	41	9.6	31.5	50.6
Lawrence Hill	47	6.6	39.9	53.1
Lockleaze	39	9.1	29.6	47.8
Redland	42	8.1	33.9	50.0
Southmead	45	9.6	35.4	54.6
Southville	46	9.1	37.0	55.2
St George East	42	8.9	32.6	50.3
St George West	33	8.8	23.7	41.4
Stockwood	34	9.8	24.0	43.6
Stoke Bishop	39	9.8	29.5	49.1
Westbury-on-Trym	48	9.1	38.6	56.8
Whitchurch Park	36	8.1	28.2	44.3
Windmill Hill	43	6.5	36.6	49.6
Question number	18e			
Sample size	4784			
Year	2009			
All	39.8	1.5	38.3	41.3
NRA	41.8	2.9	38.9	44.7
Older people	42.7	2.0	40.7	44.8
Disabled people	45.2	4.2	41.0	49.4
BME	44	5.8	38.6	50.1
Carer	35.7	3.2	32.5	39.0
LGBT	33	9.2	24.0	42.4
Male	36.2	2.3	33.9	38.4
Female	42.5	2.0	40.5	44.4
Christian	43.8	2.0	41.8	45.8
Muslim	46	11.7	33.9	57.3
No faith	33.1	2.4	30.7	35.6

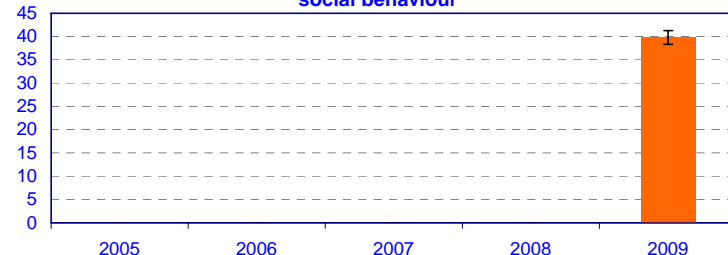
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)

## Quality of Life in Your Neighbourhood Survey 2009

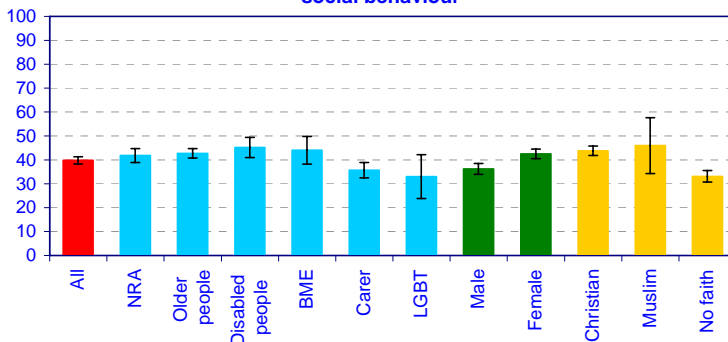
% respondents who think the police and council successfully respond to anti-social behaviour



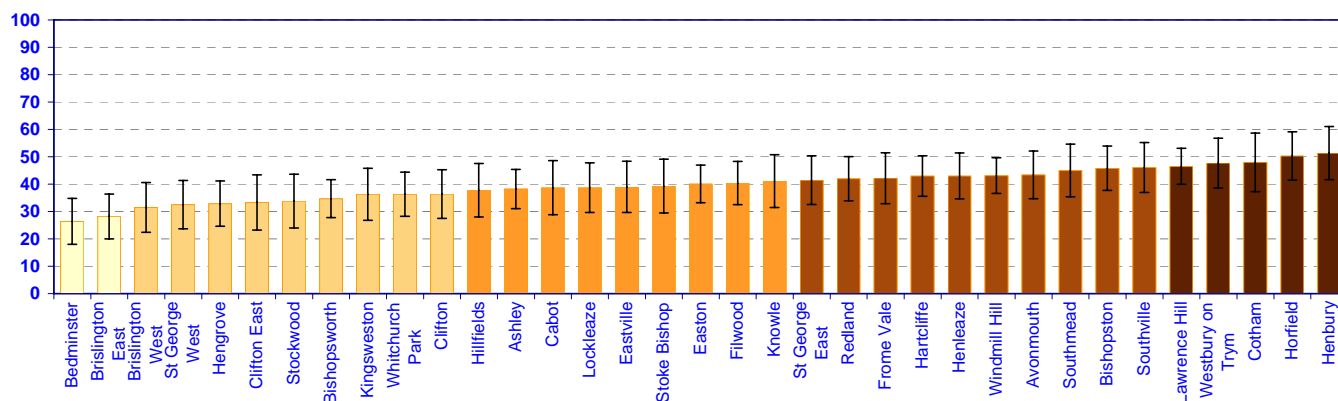
% respondents who think the police and council successfully respond to anti-social behaviour



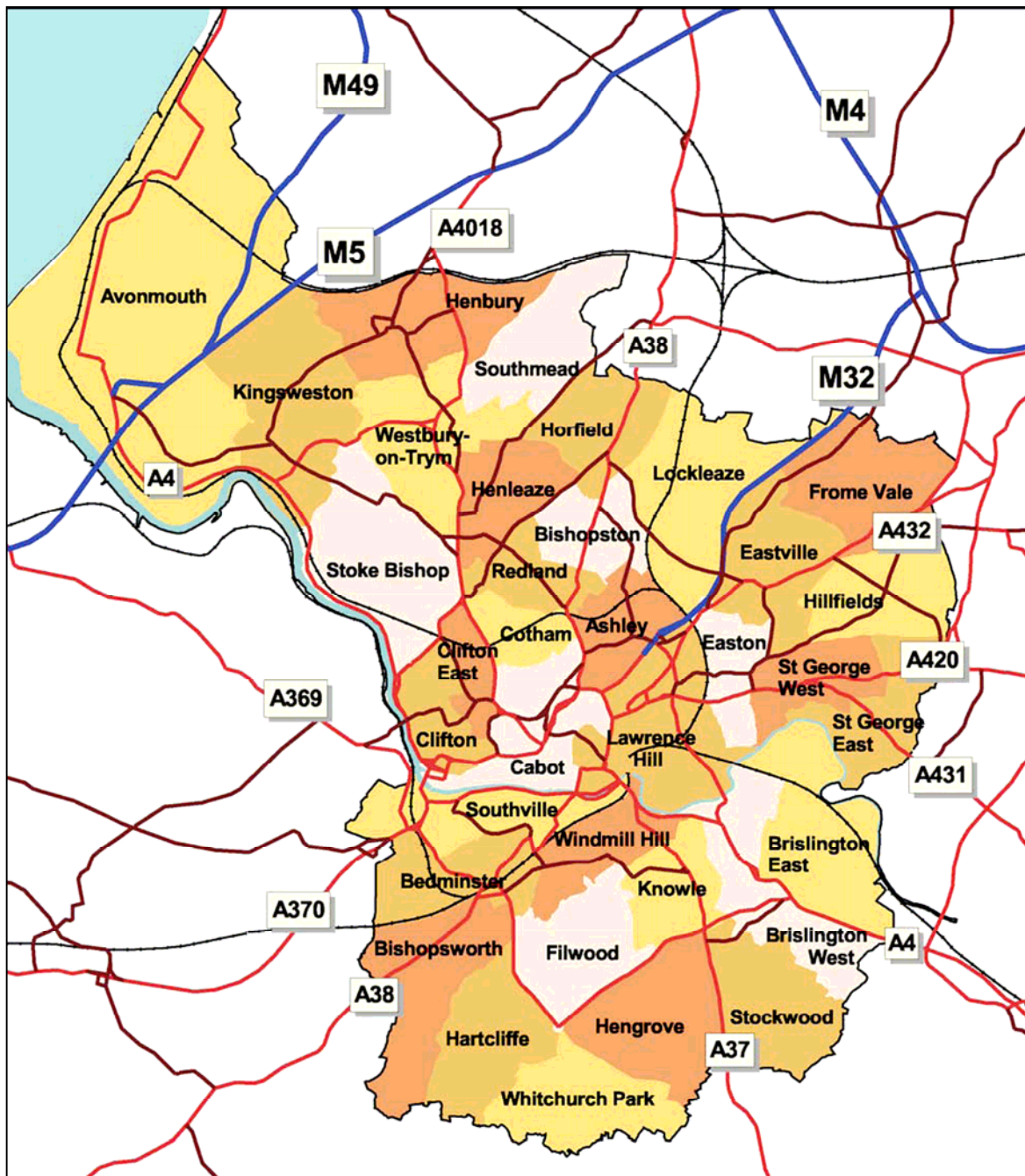
% respondents who think the police and council successfully respond to anti-social behaviour



% respondents who think the police and council successfully respond to anti-social behaviour



# Ward map of Bristol



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**For further information** about the Quality of Life survey and the complete set of results 2009 see [www.bristol.gov.uk/qualityoflife](http://www.bristol.gov.uk/qualityoflife)

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Further statistics are available in Bristol's **14 Neighbourhood Partnership Statistical profiles** see [www.bristol.gov.uk/statistics](http://www.bristol.gov.uk/statistics)