

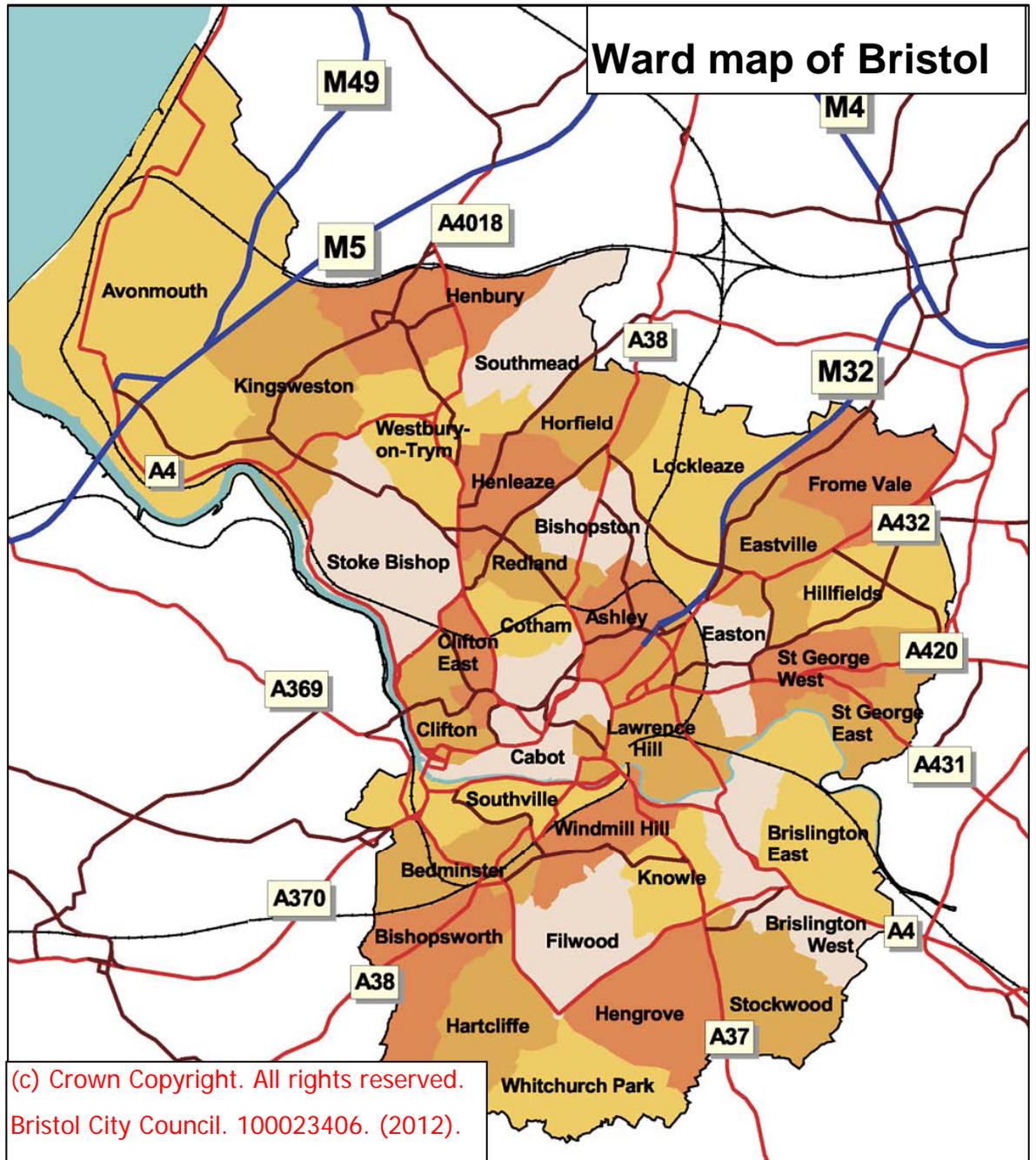


Quality of Life in Bristol

Quality of life in your neighbourhood
survey results 2012



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Quality of Life city wide summary 2012

A greener and healthier Bristol

- The health and happiness of people in Bristol stays good and compares well with other cities.
- In earlier years, of concern was the rise in the proportion of people who are overweight and obese, a fall in exercise levels, participation in active sport and creative activities. However, in 2012 these indicators improved slightly.
- Perceived problems from litter and refuse on public land and in streets are improving, as is the growing satisfaction and acceptance of recycling waste.
- Perceived problems with poor air quality and noise from traffic pollution are reducing, indicating improvement.
- Resident concern about the impact of climate change has fallen, as has the proportion of residents taking action or intending to take action to tackle climate change.

An active and creative Bristol

- Satisfaction with outdoor events has improved over the last eight years and similarly satisfaction with museums, theatres and concert halls stays high. But satisfaction with libraries fell in the last year.
- There is improving satisfaction with leisure facilities for teenagers, older people and disabled people.

Homes and communities

- The state of housing indicators remain stable but health and safety risks disproportionately affect Black and minority ethnic people.
- The majority of indicators of community cohesion have steadily improved over the past six years. In 2012, still few people felt influential in the neighbourhood but more were involved in voluntary work.

A moving and connected Bristol

- Significantly fewer people are driving their car to work and that corresponds with a steady increase in car passengers. Bus use has also increased and bus satisfaction is improving. The proportion of people cycling remains stable in this survey.

A learning and working Bristol

- The indicator for satisfaction with jobs has dropped, but so have levels of benefit recipients. Levels of skills and qualifications have improved.

A caring and safer Bristol

- The proportions of residents who feel safer, who have been victims of crime and are concerned about drug use/drug dealing have significantly improved.
- Although perception of anti-social behaviour has improved, the measure for drunk and rowdy behaviour has struggled to get better and problem noise from neighbours has significantly worsened.
- Satisfaction with both social services and with the provision of health services stay good with steady improvement over the last five years.

A flexible and enabling council

- Agreement that the Council is providing value for money has improved over the last four years, but only a third of residents are satisfied with the council.

A greener, healthier Bristol

Health, happiness and life satisfaction

83%	respondents satisfied with the neighbourhood as a place to live	😊
19%	respondents who feel the neighbourhood has got better in the last 2 years	😊
22%	respondents who feel the neighbourhood has got worse in the last 2 years	😊
86%	Respondents who feel their health been good/fairly good in the last 12 months	😐
89%	respondents who are very happy/fairly happy	😐
75%	respondents who are satisfied with life. Satisfied (score 7-10)	😐
24%	respondents who live in households with a smoker	😊
51%	respondents who eat 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables yesterday	😐
92%	respondents with good access to shops selling fresh fruit and vegetables	😐
60%	respondents satisfied with markets	😞
17%	respondents who are obese (body mass index >30)	😞
50%	respondents who are overweight or obese (body mass index >25)	😐

82%

Sustainability and environment

65%	respondents who have, or intend to take action to tackle climate change	😞
70%	respondents who are concerned (very or fairly) about climate change in UK	😞
80%	respondents satisfied with the quality of parks & green spaces	😊
62%	respondents satisfied public land is kept clear of litter and refuse	😊
76%	respondents who say street litter is a problem	😐
76%	respondents who say dog fouling is a problem	😞
56%	respondents who say air quality and traffic pollution is a problem	😊
41%	respondents who have noise from traffic	😊
38%	respondents who say noise from residential neighbours is problem	😞
82%	respondents satisfied with dry recycling (e.g. glass, tins and paper)	😐

An active and creative Bristol

Leisure and cultural life

81%	respondents are satisfied with the range and quality of outdoor events	😊
76%	respondents satisfied with museums and galleries	😊
72%	respondents satisfied with theatres and concert halls	😊
72%	respondents satisfied with libraries	😞
34%	respondents who take moderate exercise at least 5 x a week	😞
41%	respondents participating in active sport at least 1 x week	😐
32%	respondents who have participated in creative activities in last 12 months	😐
22%	respondents satisfied with services/facilities for disabled people	😊
38%	respondents satisfied with services/facilities for older people	😊
26%	respondents satisfied with services/facilities for teenagers	😊

Homes and communities

76%	respondents who think there are no health and safety risks in their home	😐
60%	respondents who agree they belong to their neighbourhood	😐
60%	respondents who agree people from different backgrounds get on well together	😊

67%	respondents who agree people treat other people with respect	😊
24%	respondents who agree they can influence local decisions	😐
27%	respondents who have volunteered at least 3 times in the last 12 months	😊

A moving and connected Bristol

47%	respondents who travel to work by car (as driver)	😊	50%
7%	respondents who travel to work by car (as a passenger)	😊	5%
13%	respondents who travel to work by bus	😊	10%
17%	respondents who travel to work on foot	😐	19%
60%	respondents satisfied with the bus service	😊	
55%	respondents satisfied with information on bus services	😊	
8%	respondents who travel to work by bicycle	😐	8%
15%	respondents who ride a bicycle at least once a week	😐	
73%	How often do you use the internet at home? At least once a week	😊	
15%	How often do you use the internet at home? I don't have the internet	😊	

A learning and working Bristol

26%	respondents satisfied with jobs on the neighbourhood	😞	
25%	respondents with no educational or technical qualifications	😊	20%
14%	respondents in receipt of a means tested benefit	😐	
4%	respondents who are economically active and unemployed	😊	4%

A caring and safer Bristol

Safer Bristol

38%	respondents who agree the police and local public services are successfully dealing with issues of crime and anti-social behaviour	😊	
14%	respondents who have been a victim of crime in the last 12 months	😊	
26%	respondents who say personal safety is a problem in their neighbourhood	😊	
59%	respondents who feel safe in their neighbourhood outdoors after dark	😊	
29%	respondents who feel locally, antisocial behaviour is a problem	😊	
50%	respondents with a problem from drunk and rowdy behaviour in the neighbourhood	😐	
26%	respondents feel drug use is a problem in their area	😊	
45%	respondents say drug dealing is a problem in their area	😐	
var	respondents who have been discriminated against or harassed because of age, disability, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity/race or gender	😐	
var	respondent perception of causes of domestic abuse		various

Health and social care

82%	respondents satisfied with health services	😊	
52%	respondents satisfied with social services	😊	
35%	unpaid carers who are supported by organisations and the government	😐	

A flexible and enabling council

The council

34%	respondents satisfied with the way the council runs things	😐	
36%	respondents who agree the council provides value for money	😊	
17%	respondents who can influence decisions that affect the public services they receive	😐	

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 opinion on quality of life issues close to their hearts and on public services.

What types of questions are included in the survey?

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

How do residents participate in the survey?

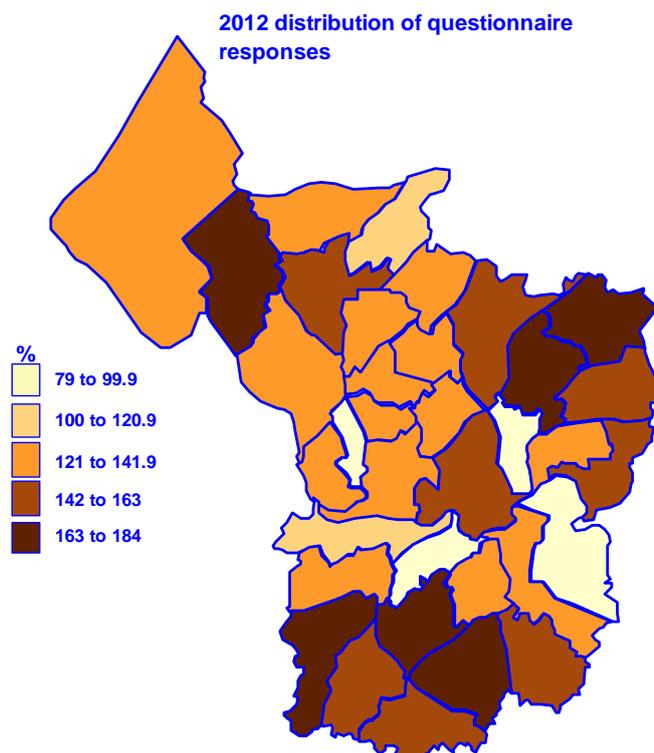
Adult residents are randomly selected from the Electoral Register for this voluntary postal survey every September. Questionnaires are either completed on paper or online. Many who choose to respond have an interest in their quality of life, may have concerns about a particular service and want their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

How many questionnaires are sent and how many people respond?

Each year approximately 5,000 people respond and in 2012, 4,800 questionnaires were returned with a response rate of 20%. The 2012 survey sample was boosted in the deprived areas of the city and in areas with a higher Black and minority ethnic (BME) population, providing more reliable results from (historically) low responding neighbourhoods. This boost can create bias, which is adjusted for during analysis.

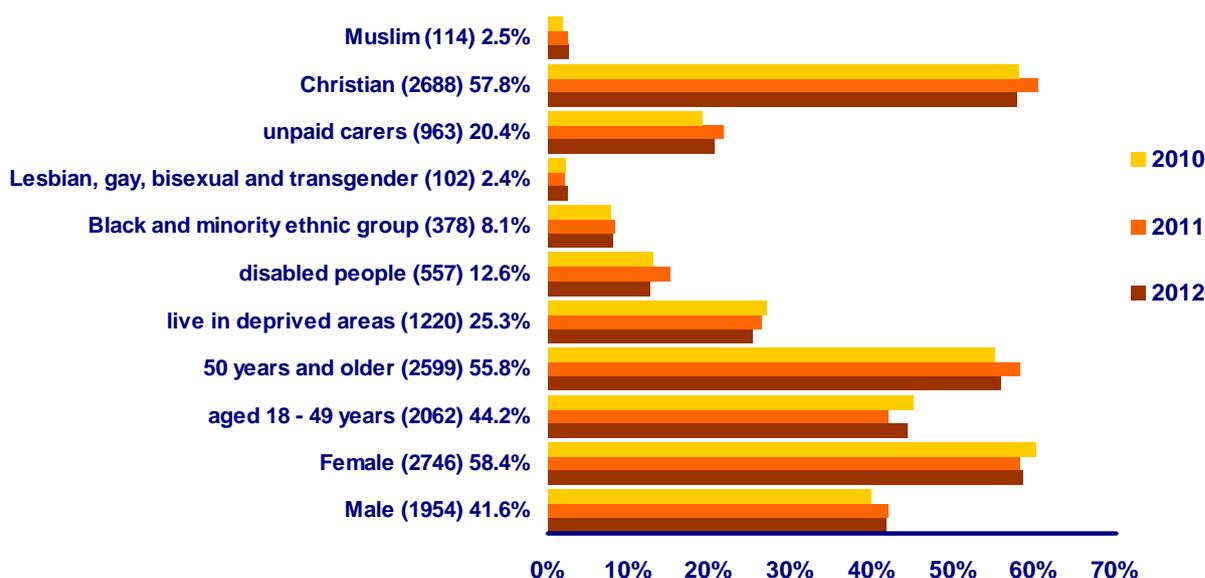
Profile of respondents

The ward map shows the distribution of responses to the survey and the following graph shows the profile of respondents broken down by demographic group. The profile in 2012 was very similar to previous years.

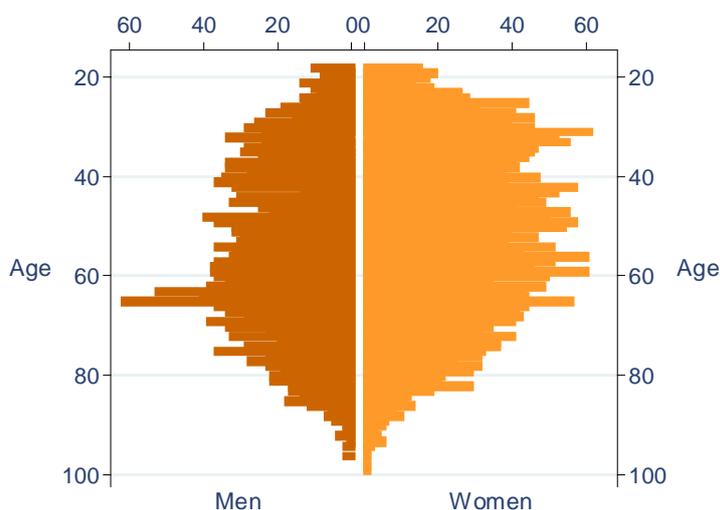


Demographic and age profile

Respondents to the Quality of life survey 2012



Age profile of questionnaire respondents



Responses to the QOL survey 2012 by Neighbourhood Partnership area

Neighbourhood Partnership wards	Random selection from the electoral register	Receipts from paper and online	Percentage of sample returned
Ashley, Easton, Lawrence Hill	3370	538	16.0
Avonmouth, Kingsweston	1350	252	18.7
Bedminster, Southville	1170	258	22.1
Bishopston, Cotham, Redland	1760	405	23.0
Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe, Whitchurch Park	2340	474	20.3
Brislington East, Brislington West	1200	252	21.0
Cabot, Clifton, Clifton East	1650	309	18.7
Eastville, Hillfields, Frome Vale	2070	418	20.2
Filwood, Kowle, Windmill Hill	2370	480	20.3
Henbury, Southmead	1190	225	18.9
Hengrove, Stockwood	1250	269	21.5
Henleaze, Stoke Bishop, Westbury-on-Trym	1600	443	27.7
Horfield, Lockleaze	1480	285	19.3
St George East, St George West	1200	240	20.0

1. A greener and healthier Bristol

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

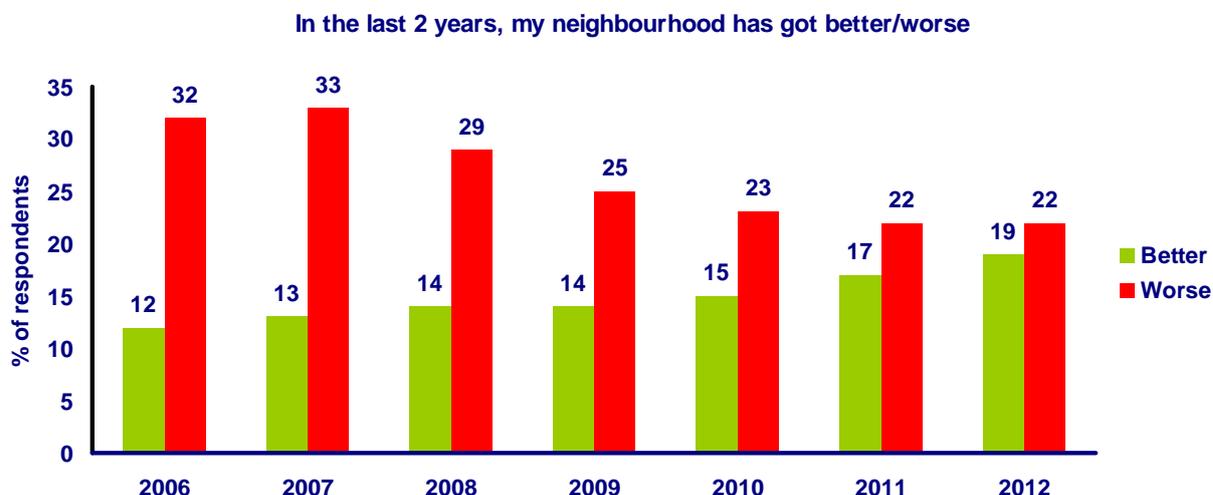
% respondents who feel their neighbourhood has got better/worse/not changed in the last 2 years 😊

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

In 2012, 83% of residents said they were satisfied with their neighbourhood, a steady and significant improvement since 2005, when 77% of residents said the same. Bristol also compares well with similar cities: Manchester 77%, Newcastle 77%, Nottingham 84% and Sheffield 81%.

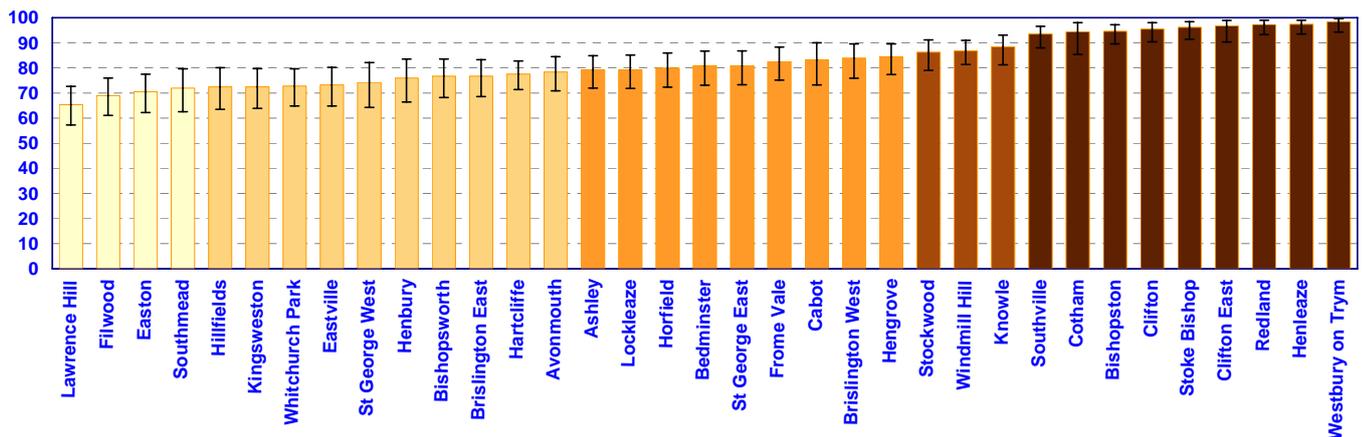
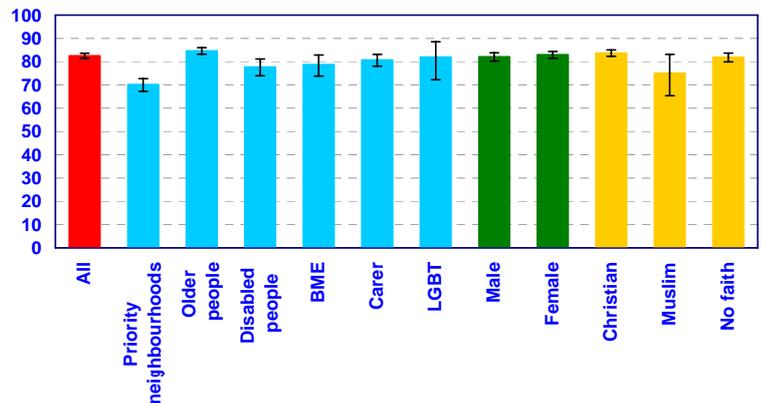
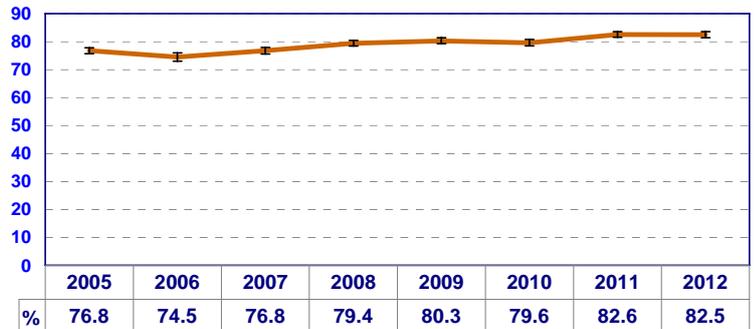
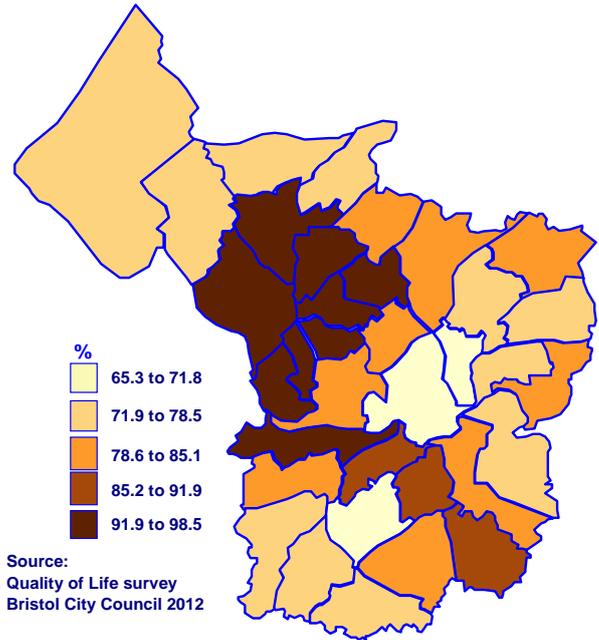
Satisfaction was significantly lower in deprived areas of the city (70%) but the gap between the deprived areas and the rest of the city has narrowed since 2005. Satisfaction was also lower for disabled people (78%), people in their twenties (78%) and carers (not shown), but was highest for people aged 70 years and over (88%) and people with higher qualifications (not shown). Most satisfied residents lived in Westbury-on-Trym, at 99% and the least in Lawrence Hill at 65%.

Questions were also asked about neighbourhood change in the last 2 years (graph below). The Greater Fishponds area (Hillfields, Eastville and Frome Vale) had a higher proportion of residents who said their neighbourhood had got worse (36%).



% respondents satisfied with neighbourhood

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	79	71.9	84.9
Avonmouth	78	70.9	84.5
Bedminster	81	73.1	86.7
Bishopston	95	89.6	97.2
Bishopsworth	77	68.2	83.5
Brislington East	77	68.6	83.3
Brislington West	84	75.9	89.6
Cabot	83	73.2	90.0
Clifton	96	90.4	98.0
Clifton East	97	90.3	98.9
Cotham	94	85.4	98.0
Easton	71	62.2	77.5
Eastville	73	64.8	80.2
Filwood	69	61.1	76.0
Frome Vale	83	75.1	88.3
Hartcliffe	78	71.4	82.7
Henbury	76	66.4	83.5
Hengrove	84	77.3	89.6
Henleaze	97	93.5	99.0
Hillfields	73	63.5	80.1
Horfield	80	72.3	85.9
Kingsweston	73	63.9	79.7
Knowle	88	81.2	93.1
Lawrence Hill	65	57.3	72.6
Lockleaze	79	71.8	85.1
Redland	97	93.2	99.0
Southmead	72	62.5	79.6
Southville	94	88.0	96.6
St George East	81	73.3	86.8
St George West	74	64.3	82.1
Stockwood	86	79.0	91.2
Stoke Bishop	96	91.4	98.4
Westbury-on-Trym	99	94.3	99.6
Whitchurch Park	73	64.8	79.6
Windmill Hill	87	81.4	90.9
BRISTOL	82.5	81.4	83.6
Question number	2		
Sample size	4758		
Year	2012		
Priority neighbourhoods	70.1	67.2	72.7
Older people	84.6	83.2	86.0
Disabled people	77.7	73.9	81.1
BME	78.7	73.8	82.8
Carer	81	78.0	83.1
LGBT	82	72.2	88.5
Male	82.1	80.3	83.8
Female	83	81.5	84.4
Christian	83.7	82.3	85.1
Muslim	75	65.3	83.1
No faith	81.9	79.9	83.7



1. A greener and healthier Bristol

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

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

In the Quality of life survey the percentage of respondents with good/fairly good health has remained high and stable at 86% and is above the 2011 Census figure for Bristol of 82% and above the England and Wales average of 81%.

The gap was wide when ‘good health’ was analysed by equalities groups and disability was, by far, the strongest predictor of poor health with significantly fewer disabled people (42%) reporting good health. Further analysis (not shown) suggests that people with lower educational qualifications or who live in social housing (72%) were less likely to report good health.

The variation across the city has a strong relationship to deprivation and significantly fewer residents in deprived communities experienced good health in 2012, at 80%, similar to the measurement in previous years. In Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Filwood four-fifths of residents (78%) experienced good health, compared to at least 93% in Clifton East, Redland, Cotham and Bishopston.

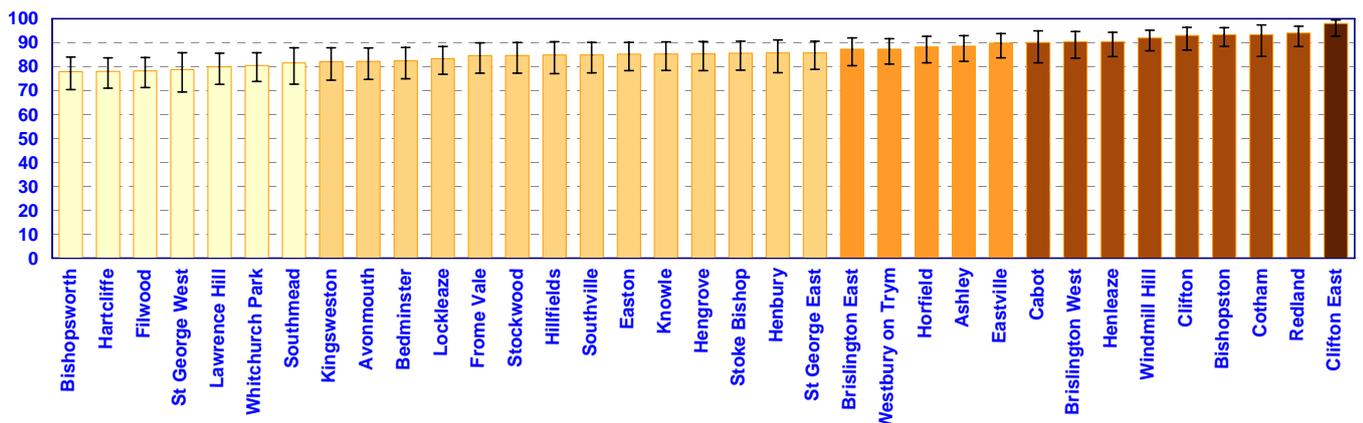
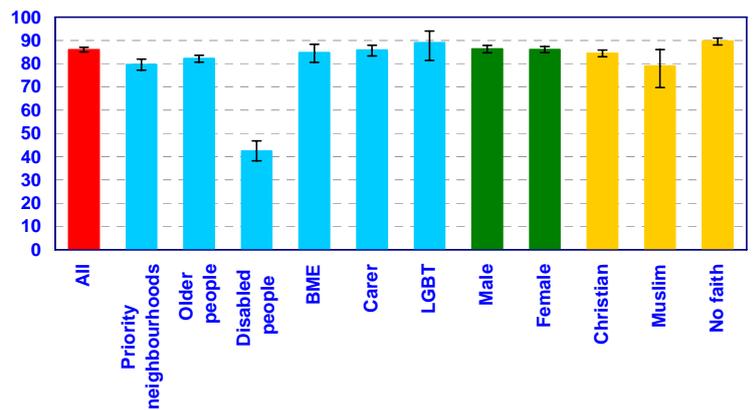
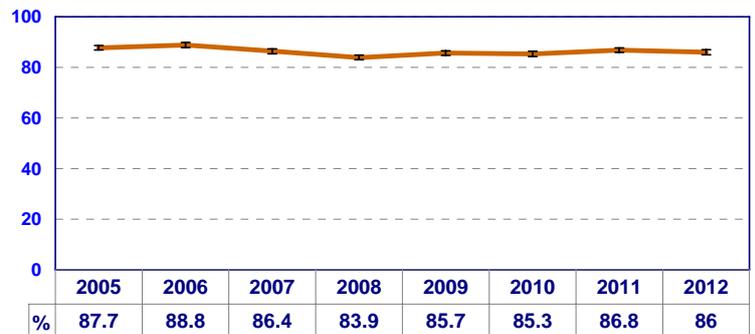
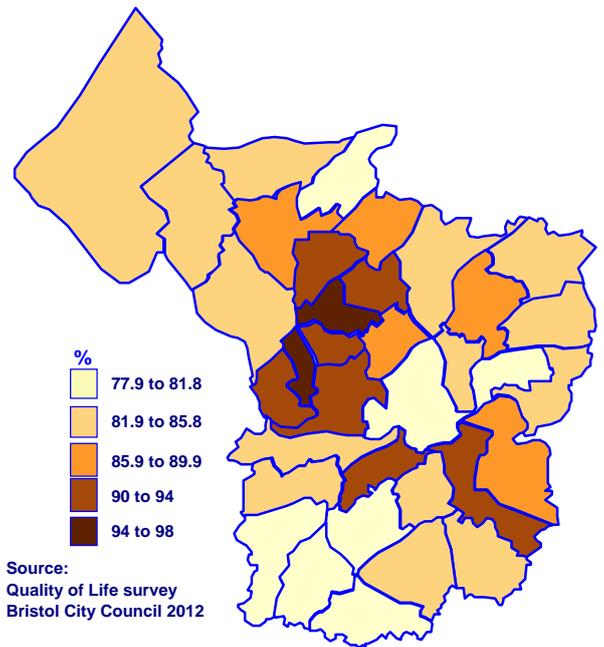
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

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



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

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	89	82.2	92.9
Avonmouth	82	74.7	87.8
Bedminster	82	75.0	88.0
Bishopston	93	88.5	96.3
Bishopsworth	78	70.4	84.0
Brislington East	87	80.4	92.0
Brislington West	90	83.5	94.7
Cabot	90	81.6	95.0
Clifton	93	87.0	96.4
Clifton East	98	92.8	99.5
Cotham	93	84.3	97.4
Easton	85	78.3	90.2
Eastville	90	83.7	93.8
Filwood	78	71.3	83.8
Frome Vale	85	77.3	89.9
Hartcliffe	78	71.0	83.7
Henbury	86	77.5	91.2
Hengrove	85	78.3	90.5
Henleaze	90	84.2	94.4
Hillfields	85	77.1	90.4
Horfield	88	81.6	92.7
Kingsweston	82	74.4	87.9
Knowle	85	78.4	90.3
Lawrence Hill	80	72.6	85.6
Lockleaze	83	76.8	88.4
Redland	94	88.4	96.9
Southmead	82	72.7	87.9
Southville	85	77.4	90.2
St George East	86	78.9	90.6
St George West	79	69.4	85.8
Stockwood	85	77.3	90.1
Stoke Bishop	86	78.6	90.6
Westbury-on-Trym	87	81.1	91.7
Whitchurch Park	81	73.8	85.8
Windmill Hill	92	86.6	95.2
BRISTOL	86.0	85.0	87.0
Question number	35		
Sample size	4741		
Year	2012		
Priority neighbourhoods	79.6	77.2	81.9
Older people	82.2	80.6	83.6
Disabled people	42.4	38.2	46.8
BME	84.8	80.5	88.3
Carer	86	83.3	87.9
LGBT	89	81.4	94.0
Male	86.3	84.7	87.8
Female	86.1	84.8	87.4
Christian	84.4	83.0	85.8
Muslim	79	69.7	86.1
No faith	89.7	88.1	91.0



1. A greener and healthier Bristol

% respondents who say they are happy 😊

% respondents satisfied with life 😊

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

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## **% respondents who say they are happy**

In 2012 89% of residents said they were happy. This figure has remained stable for the last seven years. There was little variation across the city. Redland, Stockwood and Clifton East recorded the highest happiness (all 94% or over) and Lawrence Hill the lowest (81%).

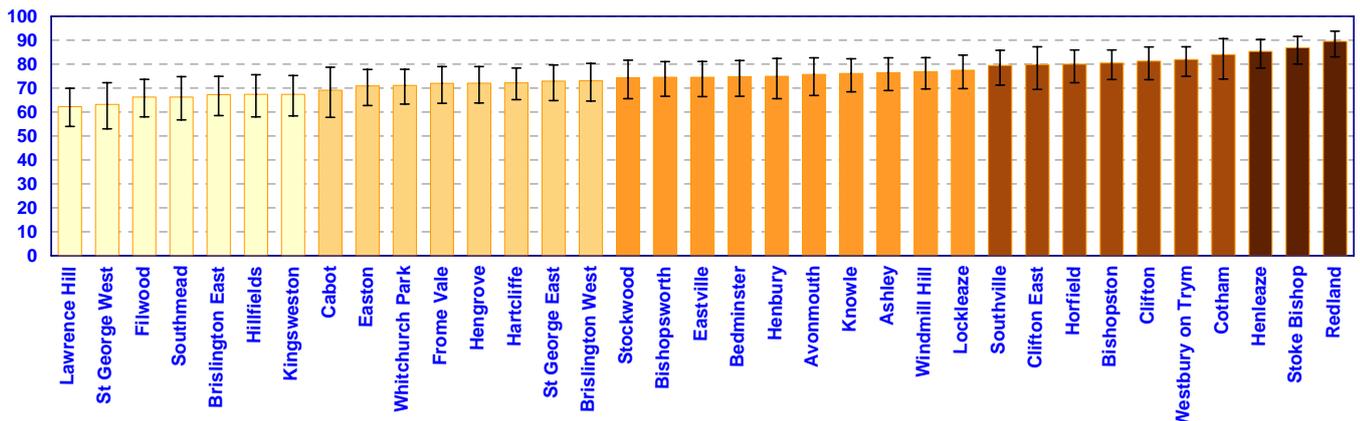
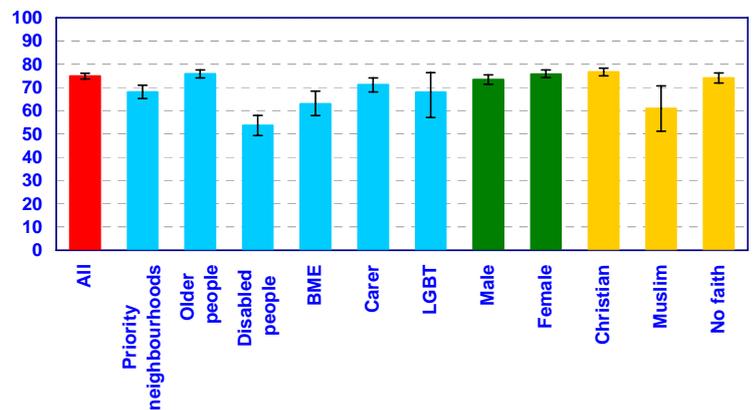
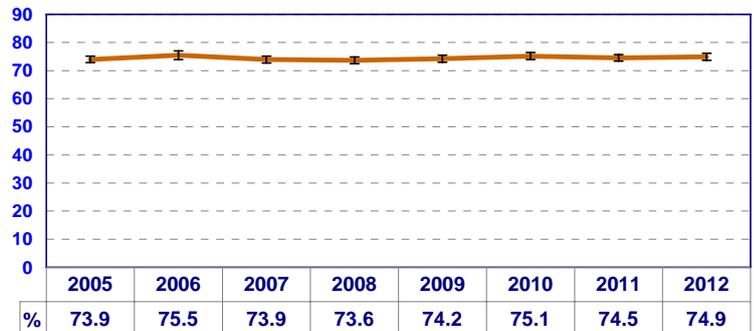
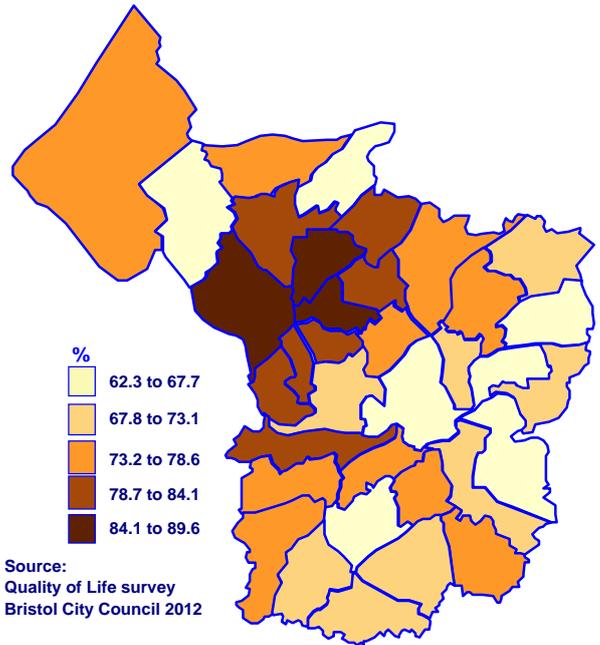
Equalities analysis showed a wider variation. Disabled people have been consistently shown to be the least happy group (76%) and Black and minority ethnic people (82%) are also less happy than the average person. Further analysis (not shown) suggests people who live in social housing (78%), carers and people in their forties and fifties are less likely to say they are happy.

## **% respondents satisfied with life**

Response to this indicator was likely to reflect wider quality of life issues such as social, economic and environmental circumstances. In 2012, 75% of respondents said they were satisfied with life, which has not changed over the last eight years. There was generally more life satisfaction in the more affluent areas of the city but the biggest variation was between the equalities groups. The lowest satisfaction was recorded for disabled people (54%) and Black and minority ethnic groups (63%). Further analysis (not shown) suggests that people living in rented accommodation (61%), men, people with lower educational qualifications, carers, people of no faith and people in their forties and fifties were less likely to be satisfied with life.

## % respondents satisfied with life

| Ward                    | %           | lower confidence limit | upper confidence limit |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Ashley                  | 77          | 69.0                   | 82.7                   |
| Avonmouth               | 76          | 67.0                   | 82.7                   |
| Bedminster              | 75          | 66.6                   | 81.5                   |
| Bishopston              | 81          | 73.6                   | 86.0                   |
| Bishopsworth            | 75          | 66.6                   | 81.1                   |
| Brislington East        | 67          | 58.6                   | 75.0                   |
| Brislington West        | 73          | 64.6                   | 80.3                   |
| Cabot                   | 69          | 57.8                   | 78.7                   |
| Clifton                 | 81          | 73.5                   | 87.2                   |
| Clifton East            | 80          | 69.5                   | 87.3                   |
| Cotham                  | 84          | 73.8                   | 90.7                   |
| Easton                  | 71          | 62.8                   | 77.8                   |
| Eastville               | 75          | 66.5                   | 81.2                   |
| Filwood                 | 66          | 58.0                   | 73.7                   |
| Frome Vale              | 72          | 63.7                   | 79.0                   |
| Hartcliffe              | 72          | 65.2                   | 78.4                   |
| Henbury                 | 75          | 65.6                   | 82.4                   |
| Hengrove                | 72          | 63.8                   | 79.0                   |
| Henleaze                | 85          | 78.4                   | 90.3                   |
| Hillfields              | 67          | 58.0                   | 75.6                   |
| Horfield                | 80          | 72.3                   | 86.0                   |
| Kingsweston             | 67          | 58.4                   | 75.3                   |
| Knowle                  | 76          | 68.5                   | 82.3                   |
| Lawrence Hill           | 62          | 54.0                   | 69.9                   |
| Lockleaze               | 78          | 69.8                   | 83.8                   |
| Redland                 | 90          | 83.1                   | 93.8                   |
| Southmead               | 66          | 56.7                   | 74.8                   |
| Southville              | 80          | 71.3                   | 85.8                   |
| St George East          | 73          | 64.8                   | 79.7                   |
| St George West          | 63          | 53.0                   | 72.3                   |
| Stockwood               | 74          | 65.6                   | 81.7                   |
| Stoke Bishop            | 87          | 80.1                   | 91.6                   |
| Westbury-on-Trym        | 82          | 75.0                   | 87.3                   |
| Whitchurch Park         | 71          | 63.4                   | 77.9                   |
| Windmill Hill           | 77          | 69.7                   | 82.8                   |
| <b>BRISTOL</b>          | <b>74.9</b> | <b>73.6</b>            | <b>76.1</b>            |
| Question number         | <b>46</b>   |                        |                        |
| Sample size             | <b>4666</b> |                        |                        |
| Year                    | <b>2012</b> |                        |                        |
| Priority neighbourhoods | 68.1        | 65.2                   | 70.9                   |
| Older people            | 75.9        | 74.1                   | 77.5                   |
| Disabled people         | 53.7        | 49.3                   | 58.0                   |
| BME                     | 63          | 57.9                   | 68.4                   |
| Carer                   | 71          | 68.1                   | 74.1                   |
| LGBT                    | 68          | 57.1                   | 76.4                   |
| Male                    | 73.4        | 71.4                   | 75.4                   |
| Female                  | 75.8        | 74.2                   | 77.5                   |
| Christian               | 76.7        | 75.0                   | 78.3                   |
| Muslim                  | 61          | 51.2                   | 70.7                   |
| No faith                | 74.1        | 71.9                   | 76.2                   |



# 1. A greener and healthier Bristol

## % respondents who live in households with a smoker 😊

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

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This indicator has significantly improved over the last eight years and there were fewer households with a smoker in 2012, at 24%. This indicator has been measured for the past ten years and between 2003-2006 it had remained steady at approximately 30%. Then the percentage of resident living in a household with a smoker fell to 27% in 2007, probably as a result of the smoking ban in public places encouraging more people to quit. There was a further fall of this indicator in 2009 to about a quarter of residents, and it has remained at this level since then.

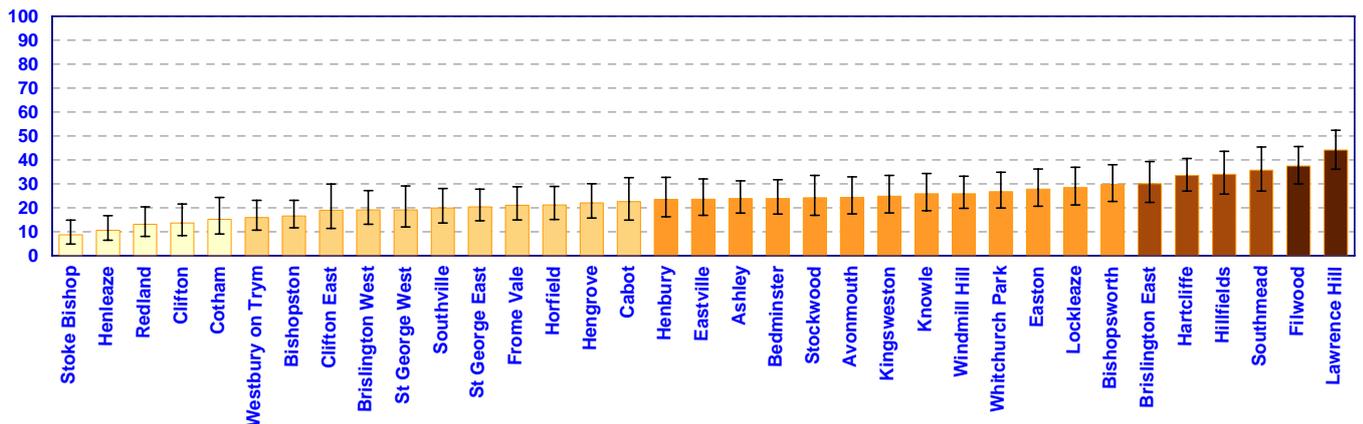
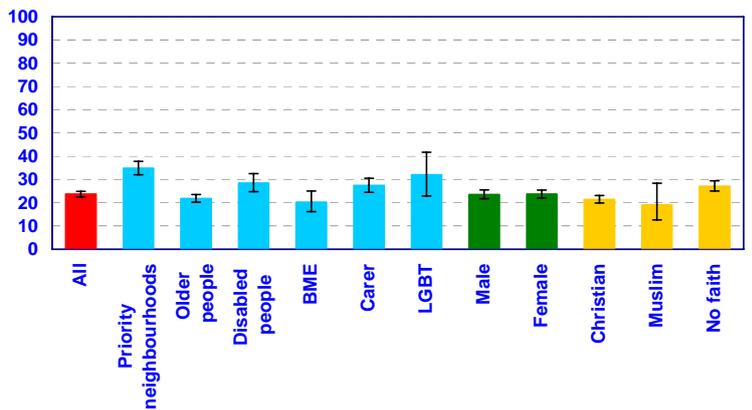
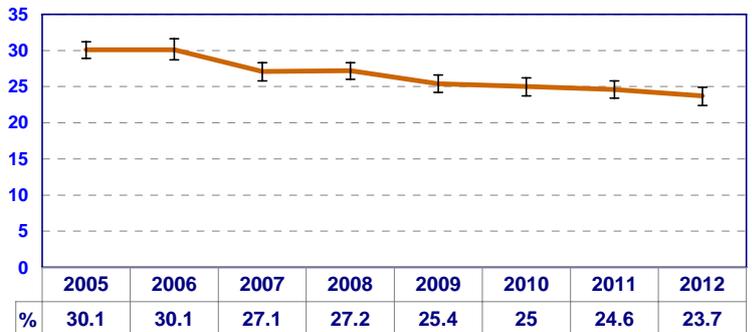
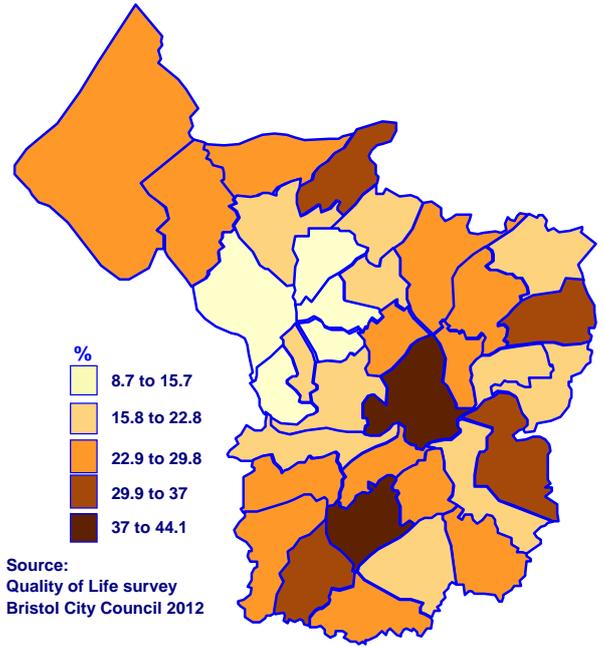
Responses to supplementary smoking questions ‘Do you smoke?’ and ‘Do you smoke regularly indoors?’ confirm the same trend. In 2012 approximately 15% said they smoked (18% in 2006) and 11% of households had someone regularly smoking indoors (16% in 2006).

Spatial analysis indicated far more smokers lived in deprived parts of the city, where 35% of households had a smoker and again a significant drop (improvement) was measured since 2006, when it was 46%. Of the wards that had the highest prevalence of households with a smoker in 2006, Whitchurch Park recorded the largest fall (52% in 2006 to 27% in 2012), an almost 50% drop, followed by Ashley (40% in 2006 to 24% in 2012). The wards where the proportion of households with a smoker is higher than the city average are Lawrence Hill (44%), Filwood (38%), Southmead (36%), Hillfields (34%) and Hartcliffe (34%).

Analysis by equalities groups indicated more younger people, aged 18 to 24 years, (41%) and people in their fifties (30%) lived in households with a smoker, and the same was true for people who say that they are of no religion (27%), carers (27%) and disabled people (29%). Further analysis (not shown) suggests that Black and minority ethnic groups were less likely, whilst people with lower educational qualifications or who live in rented accommodation (36%) were more likely to live in a household with a smoker.

% respondents who live in households with a smoker

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	24	17.8	31.3
Avonmouth	24	17.5	32.9
Bedminster	24	17.4	31.8
Bishopston	17	11.7	23.1
Bishopsworth	30	22.7	38.0
Brislington East	30	22.3	39.3
Brislington West	19	13.1	27.2
Cabot	23	14.9	32.6
Clifton	14	8.4	21.6
Clifton East	19	11.4	29.9
Cotham	15	9.1	24.4
Easton	28	20.7	36.2
Eastville	24	16.9	32.1
Filwood	38	30.0	45.6
Frome Vale	21	15.0	28.8
Hartcliffe	34	27.0	40.6
Henbury	24	16.3	32.8
Hengrove	22	15.7	30.1
Henleaze	11	6.5	16.7
Hillfields	34	25.7	43.6
Horfield	21	15.1	28.9
Kingsweston	25	17.9	33.5
Knowle	26	18.8	34.4
Lawrence Hill	44	36.1	52.4
Lockleaze	29	21.2	37.0
Redland	13	8.1	20.4
Southmead	36	27.0	45.4
Southville	20	13.7	28.1
St George East	20	14.6	27.8
St George West	19	12.0	29.2
Stockwood	24	16.9	33.5
Stoke Bishop	9	4.9	14.9
Westbury-on-Trym	16	10.7	23.1
Whitchurch Park	27	19.9	34.9
Windmill Hill	26	19.8	33.2
BRISTOL	23.7	22.4	24.9
Question number	40a		
Sample size	4679		
Year	2012		
Priority neighbourhoods	34.9	32.0	37.8
Older people	21.8	20.2	23.5
Disabled people	28.5	24.7	32.5
BME	20.2	16.2	25.0
Carer	27	24.5	30.5
LGBT	32	22.9	41.7
Male	23.5	21.7	25.5
Female	23.7	22.1	25.4
Christian	21.4	19.9	23.1
Muslim	19	12.6	28.4
No faith	27.1	25.0	29.4



1. A greener and healthier Bristol

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

% with good access to shops selling fresh fruit and vegetables 😊

% respondents satisfied with markets 😞

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

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

About a half of all residents (51%) say they ate 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day, pretty much the same proportion over the past eight years. Consumption did rise to 56% in 2009, but then fell over the next two years.

There was little variation across the city. The highest level of fruit and vegetable consumption was for residents in Clifton (68%), whilst in Lawrence Hill, less than 40% of residents ate '5 a day'.

Annually there has been a trend of men eating significantly less fruit and vegetables compared to women; in 2012, 47% of men ate '5 a day' compared to 54% of women. Only 36% of younger people, aged 18 to 24, ate '5 a day' compared with 59% of people in their sixties. Further analysis (not shown) suggested people with lower educational qualifications or who lived in social housing (40%) consumed less fruit and vegetables.

**% with good access to shops selling fresh fruit and vegetables**

Being able to eat sufficient fruit and vegetables may be associated with the cost of healthier food as well as access to shops selling fresh fruit and vegetables. Most residents said they had good access to these shops (92%), but access was not so good for disabled people (83%).

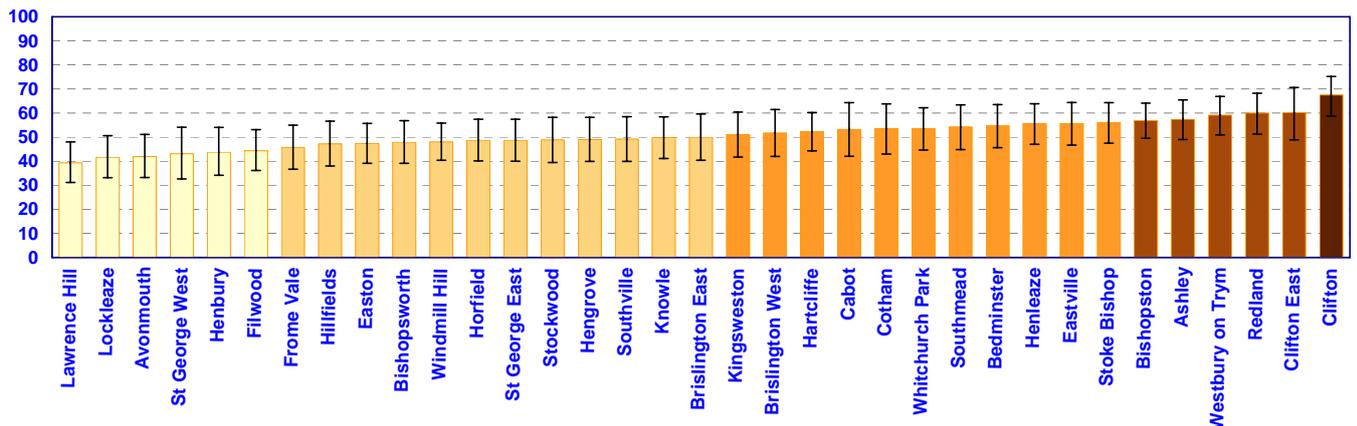
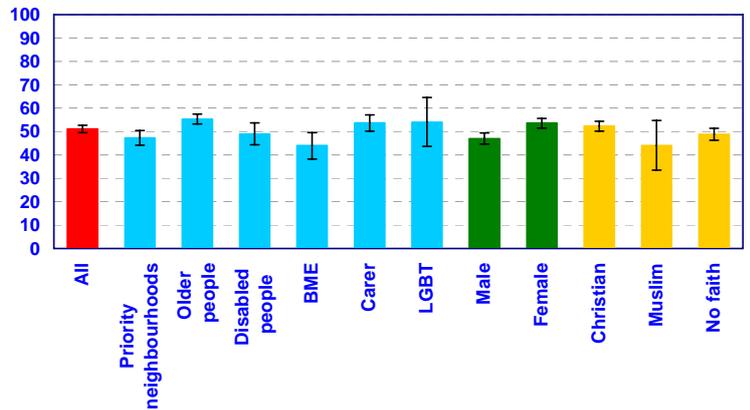
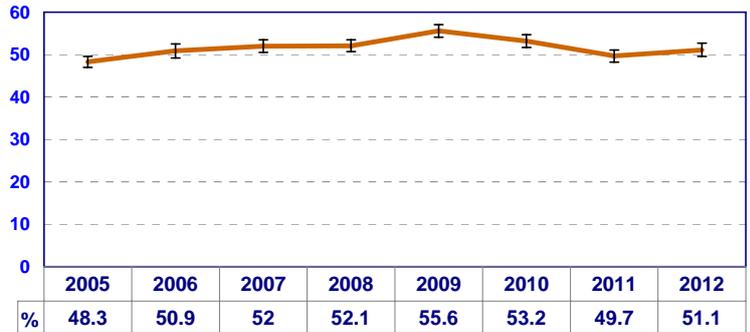
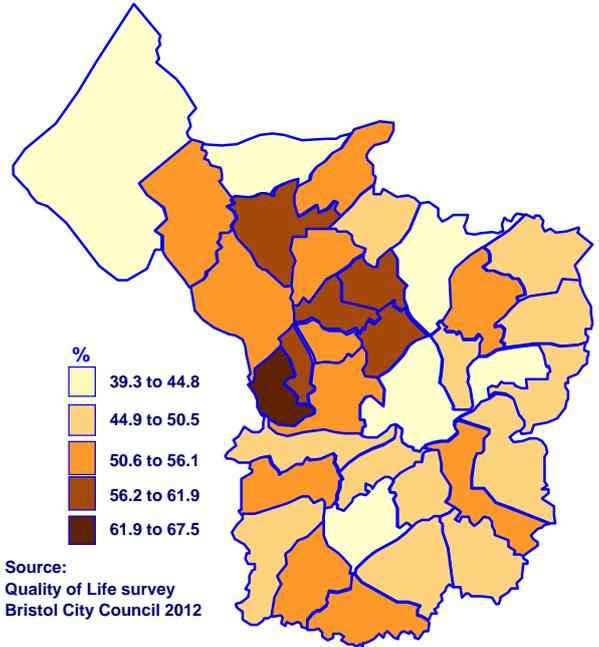
**% respondents satisfied with markets**

Markets provide fresh, seasonal, local and regional food throughout the city. The percentage of respondents who were "very" or "fairly satisfied" with markets decreased from 63% in 2011 to 60% in 2012. Satisfaction was highest (more than 70%) in wards near thriving street markets (Southville, Windmill Hill, Brislington West, Cabot, Clifton East and Cotham). Satisfaction was lowest in the north west of the city, the Neighbourhood Partnership Areas Avonmouth and Kingsweston (40%) and Henbury and Southmead (46%).

Further analysis (not shown) suggests that people with higher educational qualifications, who live in privately rented accommodation, women or older people are more likely to be satisfied with markets. People who live in deprived areas are less likely to be satisfied.

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

| Ward                    | %           | lower confidence limit | upper confidence limit |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Ashley                  | 57          | 49.0                   | 65.5                   |
| Avonmouth               | 42          | 33.2                   | 51.1                   |
| Bedminster              | 55          | 45.6                   | 63.5                   |
| Bishopston              | 57          | 49.5                   | 64.1                   |
| Bishopsworth            | 48          | 39.1                   | 56.8                   |
| Brislington East        | 50          | 40.3                   | 59.6                   |
| Brislington West        | 52          | 41.9                   | 61.4                   |
| Cabot                   | 53          | 42.0                   | 64.3                   |
| Clifton                 | 68          | 58.7                   | 75.2                   |
| Clifton East            | 60          | 48.8                   | 70.6                   |
| Cotham                  | 54          | 42.9                   | 63.8                   |
| Easton                  | 47          | 39.1                   | 55.7                   |
| Eastville               | 56          | 46.6                   | 64.4                   |
| Filwood                 | 44          | 36.1                   | 53.1                   |
| Frome Vale              | 46          | 36.6                   | 55.0                   |
| Hartcliffe              | 52          | 44.3                   | 60.2                   |
| Henbury                 | 44          | 34.1                   | 54.0                   |
| Hengrove                | 49          | 39.9                   | 58.2                   |
| Henleaze                | 56          | 47.0                   | 63.9                   |
| Hillfields              | 47          | 38.0                   | 56.6                   |
| Horfield                | 49          | 40.1                   | 57.4                   |
| Kingsweston             | 51          | 41.7                   | 60.4                   |
| Knowle                  | 50          | 41.1                   | 58.4                   |
| Lawrence Hill           | 39          | 31.2                   | 48.0                   |
| Lockleaze               | 42          | 33.1                   | 50.6                   |
| Redland                 | 60          | 51.3                   | 68.2                   |
| Southmead               | 54          | 44.8                   | 63.4                   |
| Southville              | 49          | 39.9                   | 58.5                   |
| St George East          | 49          | 40.0                   | 57.4                   |
| St George West          | 43          | 32.6                   | 54.1                   |
| Stockwood               | 49          | 39.4                   | 58.2                   |
| Stoke Bishop            | 56          | 47.5                   | 64.3                   |
| Westbury-on-Trym        | 59          | 50.9                   | 66.9                   |
| Whitchurch Park         | 54          | 44.6                   | 62.2                   |
| Windmill Hill           | 48          | 40.3                   | 55.8                   |
| <b>BRISTOL</b>          | <b>51.1</b> | <b>49.6</b>            | <b>52.7</b>            |
| Question number         | <b>37</b>   |                        |                        |
| Sample size             | <b>4337</b> |                        |                        |
| Year                    | <b>2012</b> |                        |                        |
| Priority neighbourhoods | 47.3        | 44.1                   | 50.4                   |
| Older people            | 55.3        | 53.2                   | 57.4                   |
| Disabled people         | 49          | 44.4                   | 53.7                   |
| BME                     | 44          | 38.2                   | 49.6                   |
| Carer                   | 54          | 50.2                   | 57.1                   |
| LGBT                    | 54          | 43.7                   | 64.5                   |
| Male                    | 47          | 44.6                   | 49.4                   |
| Female                  | 53.6        | 51.5                   | 55.6                   |
| Christian               | 52.3        | 50.2                   | 54.4                   |
| Muslim                  | 44          | 33.5                   | 54.8                   |
| No faith                | 48.8        | 46.3                   | 51.4                   |



# 1. A greener and healthier Bristol

## % respondents who are overweight and obese

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

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

## % respondents who are overweight and obese 😊

In 2012, 50% of respondents to the survey were overweight or obese. Significantly more residents (58%) in deprived wards were obese and overweight.

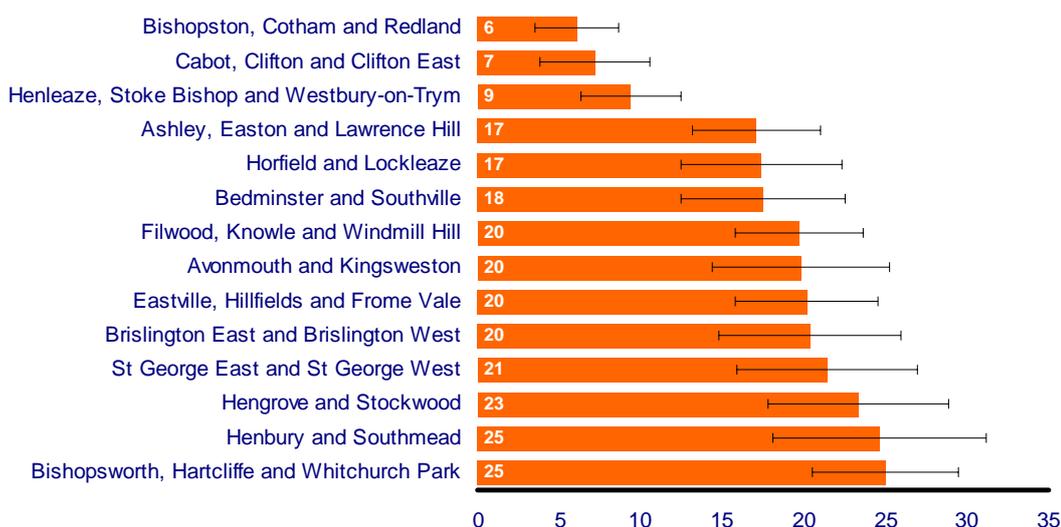
Equalities analysis has shown significantly more disabled people (67%), older people (58%) and people with lower educational qualifications (not shown) were overweight or obese in 2012. There was a gender difference with more men (56%) than women (45%) overweight and obese. People who say they have 'no religion' were less likely to be overweight or obese, at 43%.

## % respondents who are obese ☹️

The proportion of obese people was 17% overall in 2010, 2011 and 2012, significantly higher than it was in 2005 (15%). Over the same period there was an increase in obesity in deprived wards from 19% to 25%.

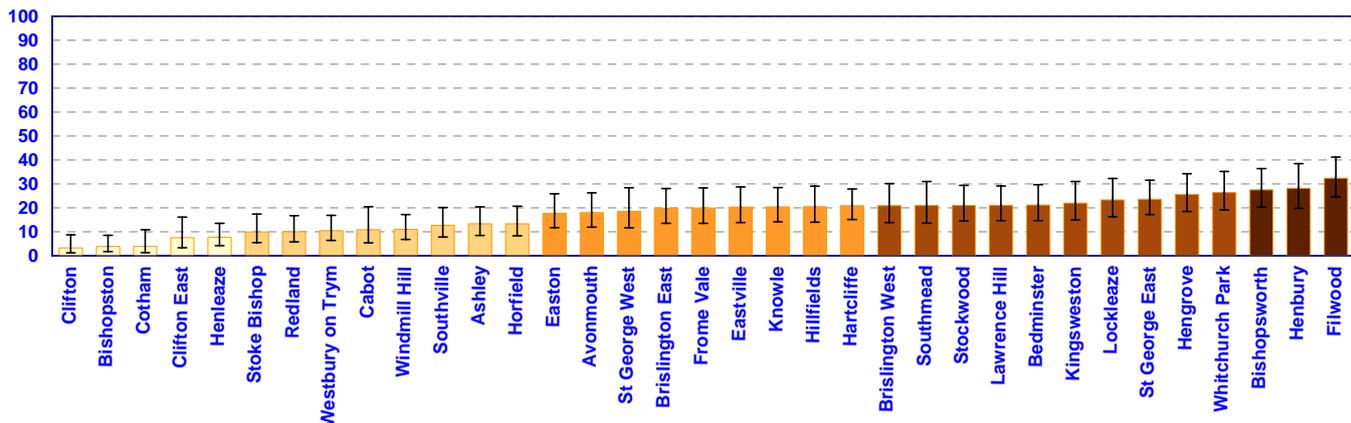
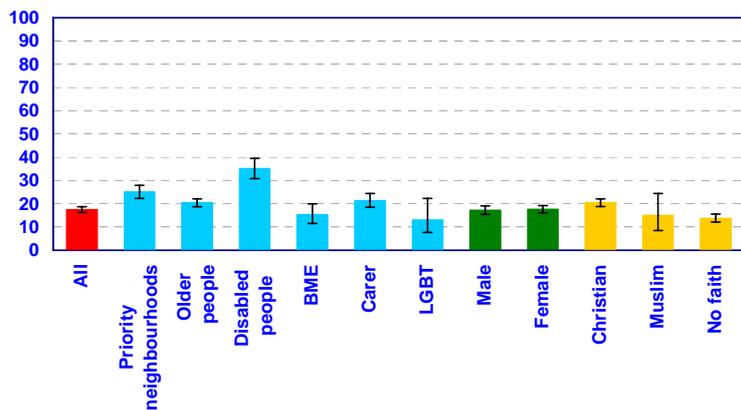
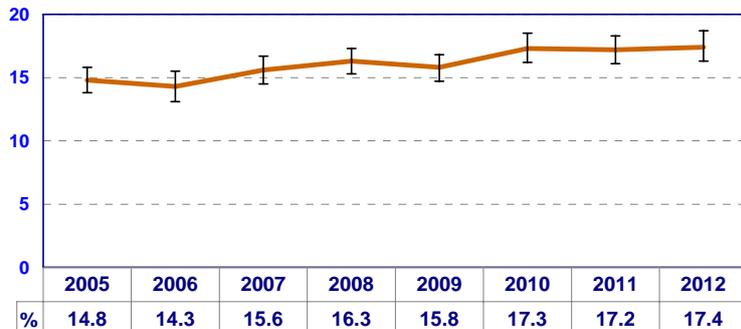
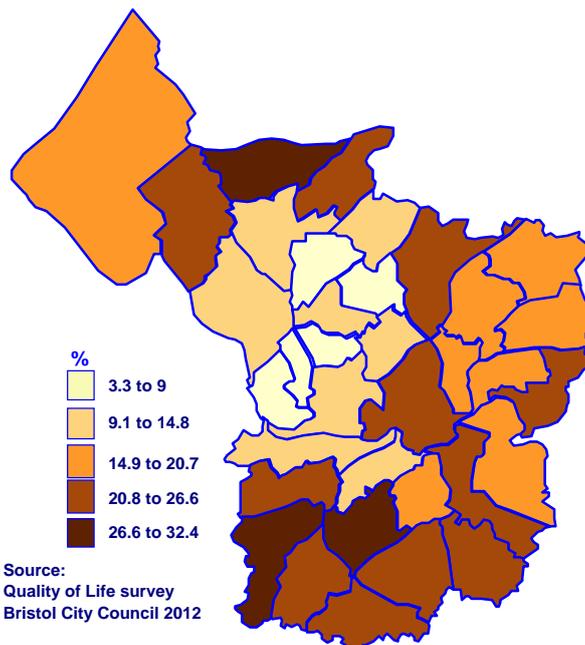
Obesity increases with age, rising sharply from 11% of people in their thirties to 19% of people in their forties.

**Neighbourhood Partnership Areas**  
% respondents who are obese



## % respondents who are obese

| Ward                    | %            | lower confidence limit | upper confidence limit |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Ashley                  | 13           | 8.5                    | 20.4                   |
| Avonmouth               | 18           | 11.9                   | 26.3                   |
| Bedminster              | 21           | 14.7                   | 29.7                   |
| Bishopston              | 4            | 1.8                    | 8.6                    |
| Bishopsworth            | 28           | 20.3                   | 36.4                   |
| Brislington East        | 20           | 13.5                   | 28.1                   |
| Brislington West        | 21           | 13.9                   | 30.2                   |
| Cabot                   | 11           | 5.4                    | 20.5                   |
| Clifton                 | 3            | 1.2                    | 8.7                    |
| Clifton East            | 8            | 3.4                    | 16.1                   |
| Cotham                  | 4            | 1.3                    | 10.8                   |
| Easton                  | 18           | 11.8                   | 25.9                   |
| Eastville               | 20           | 13.9                   | 28.7                   |
| Filwood                 | 32           | 24.6                   | 41.2                   |
| Frome Vale              | 20           | 13.5                   | 28.3                   |
| Hartcliffe              | 21           | 15.1                   | 27.9                   |
| Henbury                 | 28           | 19.8                   | 38.5                   |
| Hengrove                | 26           | 18.5                   | 34.3                   |
| Henleaze                | 8            | 4.2                    | 13.5                   |
| Hillfields              | 21           | 14.0                   | 29.1                   |
| Horfield                | 13           | 8.3                    | 20.7                   |
| Kingsweston             | 22           | 15.0                   | 31.0                   |
| Knowle                  | 20           | 14.2                   | 28.5                   |
| Lawrence Hill           | 21           | 14.7                   | 29.2                   |
| Lockleaze               | 23           | 16.3                   | 32.3                   |
| Redland                 | 10           | 5.8                    | 16.7                   |
| Southmead               | 21           | 13.6                   | 31.0                   |
| Southville              | 13           | 7.8                    | 20.2                   |
| St George East          | 24           | 17.2                   | 31.5                   |
| St George West          | 19           | 11.7                   | 28.4                   |
| Stockwood               | 21           | 14.5                   | 29.4                   |
| Stoke Bishop            | 10           | 5.5                    | 17.4                   |
| Westbury-on-Trym        | 11           | 6.4                    | 16.9                   |
| Whitchurch Park         | 26           | 19.2                   | 35.2                   |
| Windmill Hill           | 11           | 6.8                    | 17.2                   |
| <b>BRISTOL</b>          | <b>17.4</b>  | <b>16.3</b>            | <b>18.7</b>            |
| Question number         | <b>42-43</b> |                        |                        |
| Sample size             | <b>4170</b>  |                        |                        |
| Year                    | <b>2012</b>  |                        |                        |
| Priority neighbourhoods | 25           | 22.3                   | 27.9                   |
| Older people            | 20.4         | 18.7                   | 22.1                   |
| Disabled people         | 35           | 30.8                   | 39.5                   |
| BME                     | 15.3         | 11.5                   | 20.0                   |
| Carer                   | 21           | 18.5                   | 24.4                   |
| LGBT                    | 13           | 7.7                    | 22.3                   |
| Male                    | 17.1         | 15.4                   | 19.0                   |
| Female                  | 17.6         | 16.1                   | 19.2                   |
| Christian               | 20.4         | 18.8                   | 22.1                   |
| Muslim                  | 15           | 8.5                    | 24.4                   |
| No faith                | 13.7         | 12.1                   | 15.6                   |



# 1. A greener and healthier Bristol

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

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

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The indicator was measured for the first time in 2007. In 2012, 70% of residents were concerned about the impact of climate change (25% very concerned and 45% fairly concerned). This indicator has fallen since 2007 when 78% were concerned, and it is the proportion of residents who said they were 'fairly' concerned that has fallen most (from 52% in 2007 to 45% in 2012). This period of decline in 'concern' corresponds to the economic recession, and also to cool wet summers and cold winters.

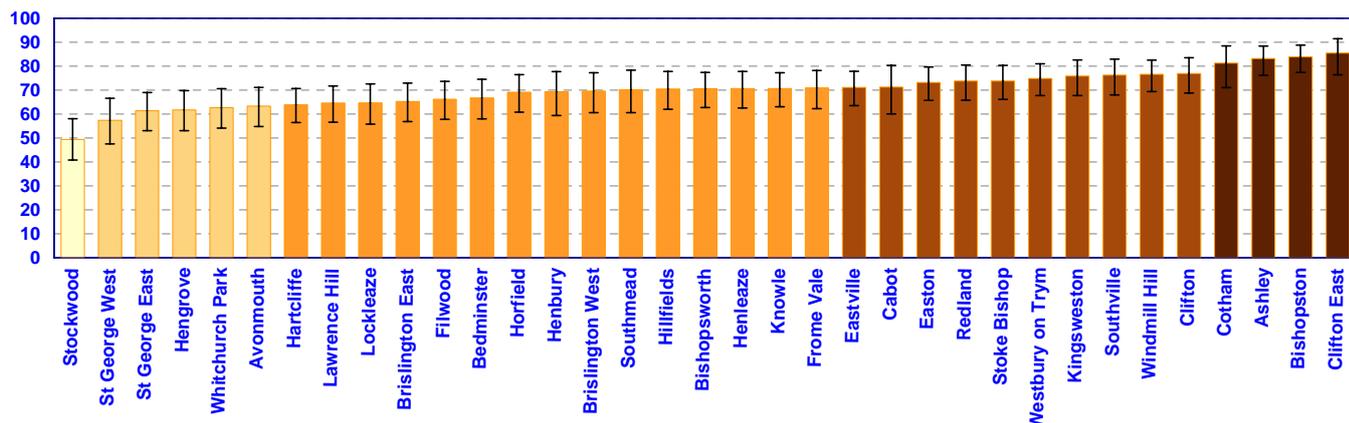
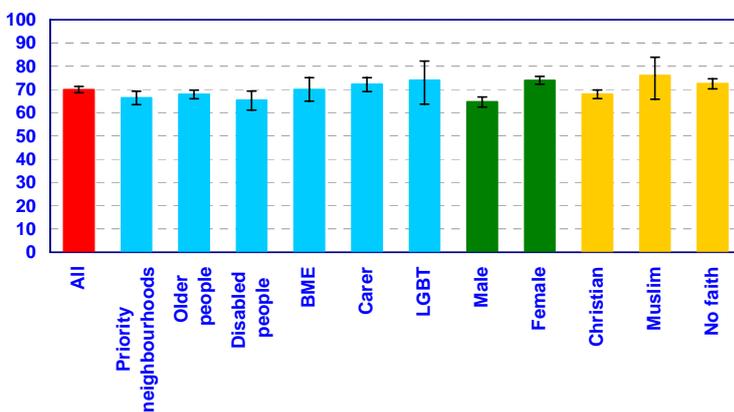
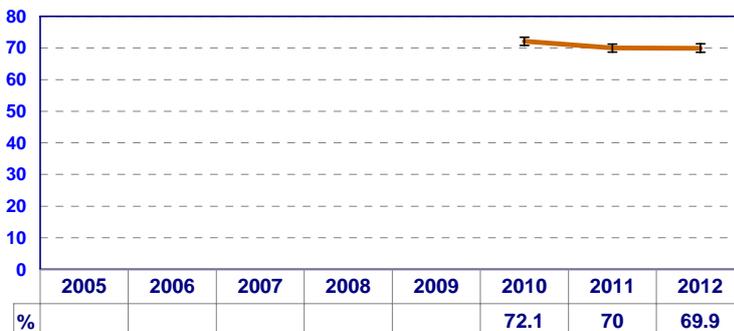
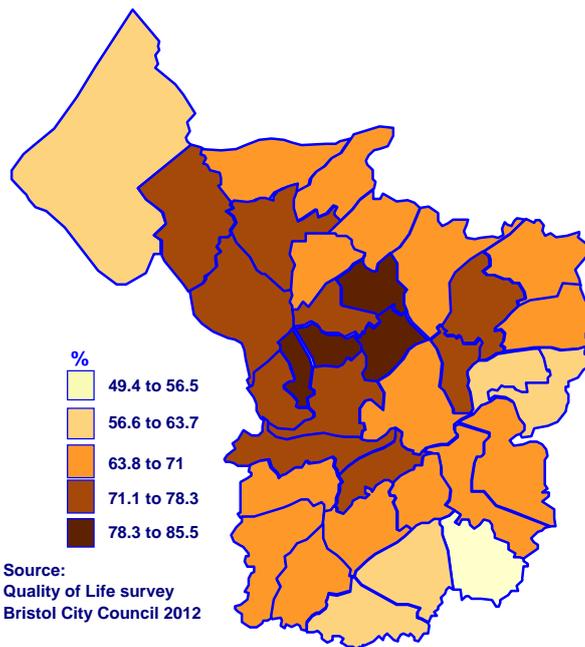
Concern was highest in Clifton East and Bishopston where over 84% of respondents were very or fairly concerned. Generally concern was lowest in Stockwood, where there has been a significant drop in the last two years to 49%.

Equalities analysis indicates the biggest difference was by gender – only 65% of men were concerned compared to 74% of women. This pattern was also found in previous surveys. Concern about climate change varied according to age with people in their thirties most concerned, at 77%. The youngest people in our sample, aged 18-24, and the oldest, aged 70+, expressed the least concern, at 62% and 63% respectively. Further analysis (not shown) suggested that concern about climate change was directly related to educational attainment. The higher a person's qualifications, the greater the likelihood of being concerned, from 63% of people without qualifications to 81% of people with a higher degree.

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

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

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	83	76.2	88.4
Avonmouth	63	54.8	71.2
Bedminster	67	58.0	74.5
Bishopston	84	77.4	88.8
Bishopsworth	71	62.8	77.4
Brislington East	65	56.9	72.9
Brislington West	70	60.6	77.3
Cabot	71	60.1	80.3
Clifton	77	68.8	83.5
Clifton East	86	76.4	91.5
Cotham	81	71.1	88.5
Easton	73	65.7	79.7
Eastville	71	63.5	77.9
Filwood	66	57.8	73.7
Frome Vale	71	62.3	78.2
Hartcliffe	64	56.5	70.7
Henbury	69	59.4	77.7
Hengrove	62	53.1	69.8
Henleaze	71	62.5	77.8
Hillfields	71	62.0	77.8
Horfield	69	60.8	76.5
Kingsweston	76	67.7	82.6
Knowle	71	63.1	77.3
Lawrence Hill	65	56.6	71.8
Lockleaze	65	55.8	72.6
Redland	74	65.8	80.5
Southmead	70	60.6	78.3
Southville	76	68.0	82.9
St George East	61	53.1	69.0
St George West	57	47.6	66.6
Stockwood	49	40.8	58.1
Stoke Bishop	74	66.1	80.3
Westbury-on-Trym	75	67.7	81.0
Whitchurch Park	63	54.1	70.6
Windmill Hill	77	69.4	82.5
BRISTOL	69.9	68.6	71.3
Question number		26a	
Sample size		4764	
Year		2012	
Priority neighbourhoods	66.4	63.5	69.2
Older people	67.9	66.0	69.7
Disabled people	65.4	61.2	69.3
BME	70	65.0	75.1
Carer	72	69.1	75.1
LGBT	74	63.7	82.2
Male	64.7	62.5	66.8
Female	73.9	72.2	75.6
Christian	68	66.1	69.8
Muslim	76	65.8	83.8
No faith	72.5	70.2	74.6



1. A greener and healthier Bristol

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

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.

When asked about action to tackle climate change, 65% of respondents said they had, or intend to take action. This is a significant decrease 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 Stockwood (46%) and highest in Clifton East (89%).

Generally fewer people living in deprived areas (58%), disabled people (50%) and older people (59%) had taken (or intended to take) action to tackle climate change. One of the most significant results was the difference between genders – only 60% of men compared to 68% of women. This pattern was also found in previous surveys. Further analysis (not shown) suggests that people with higher educational qualifications (e.g. 85% of people with a higher degree) and carers were more likely to take action, whilst people living in social housing (52%) were less likely to take any action to tackle climate change.

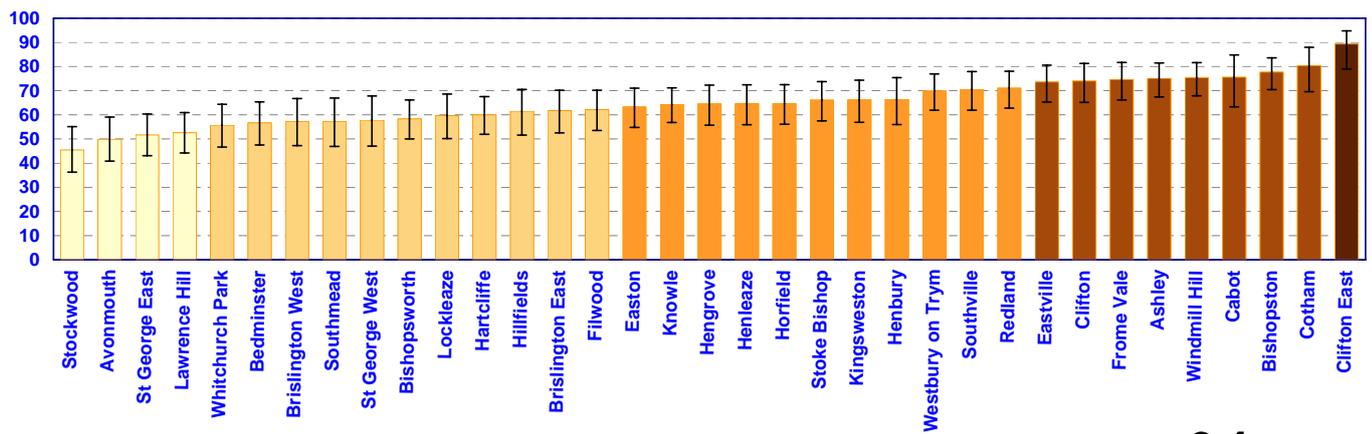
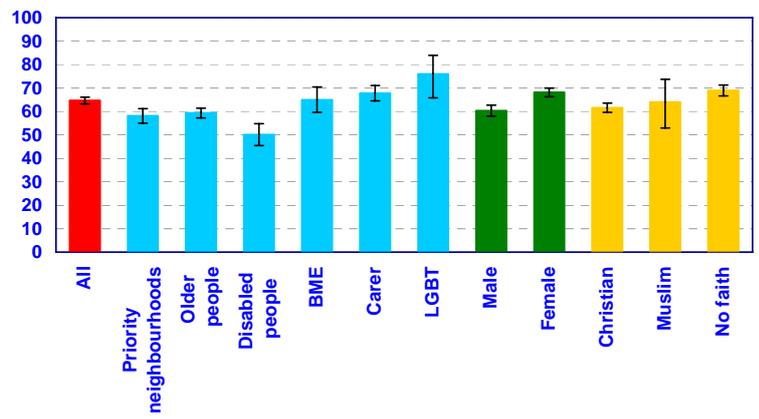
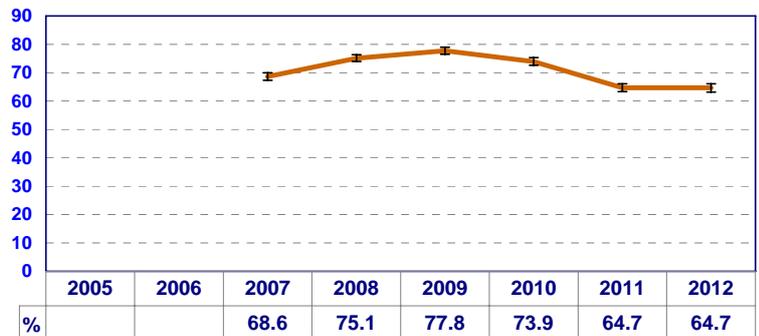
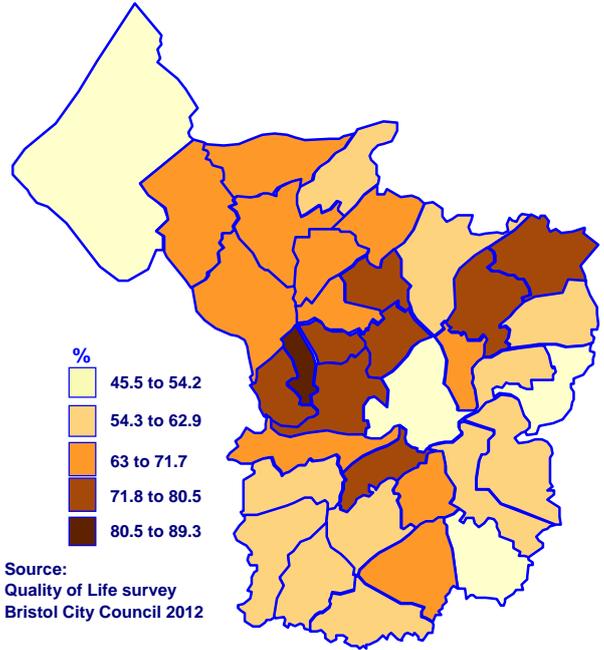
Residents were asked supplementary questions on whether they **had changed the way they travelled, reduced their household waste, reduced energy use at home and chosen local food/changed their diet to help tackle climate change.**

Most of these indicators had stayed the same since 2007. The exception was the indicator 'changed the way I travel' and more residents had done so, at 35% (31% in 2007). Willingness to reduce household waste was high in most wards (84%), as was reducing energy use at home (77%). Women were more likely to have reduced household waste, chosen locally grown food, changed buying habits or eaten less meat and dairy produce, whilst more men had changed the way they travelled. When residents were asked if they would like to take more action to change their lifestyle to help tackle climate change, significantly fewer said they would like to take specific measures.

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

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	75	67.4	81.5
Avonmouth	50	40.8	59.1
Bedminster	57	47.5	65.4
Bishopston	78	70.4	83.6
Bishopsworth	58	50.0	66.1
Brislington East	62	52.5	70.2
Brislington West	57	47.2	66.7
Cabot	76	63.3	84.8
Clifton	74	65.1	81.3
Clifton East	89	79.0	94.8
Cotham	80	69.6	88.0
Easton	63	54.8	71.0
Eastville	74	65.3	80.6
Filwood	62	53.5	70.2
Frome Vale	75	66.1	81.7
Hartcliffe	60	51.9	67.6
Henbury	66	56.0	75.4
Hengrove	65	55.7	72.3
Henleaze	65	55.9	72.4
Hillfields	62	51.6	70.5
Horfield	65	56.1	72.5
Kingsweston	66	56.9	74.4
Knowle	64	56.8	71.2
Lawrence Hill	53	44.2	60.9
Lockleaze	60	50.2	68.6
Redland	71	62.8	78.1
Southmead	57	46.9	67.0
Southville	71	61.9	77.9
St George East	52	43.1	60.3
St George West	58	47.1	67.8
Stockwood	46	36.3	55.1
Stoke Bishop	66	57.5	73.8
Westbury-on-Trym	70	61.9	76.9
Whitchurch Park	56	46.6	64.4
Windmill Hill	75	67.9	81.6
BRISTOL	64.7	63.2	66.1

Question number	26b		
Sample size	4388		
Year	2012		
Priority neighbourhoods	58.2	55.0	61.2
Older people	59.4	57.3	61.4
Disabled people	50.2	45.5	54.8
BME	65	59.6	70.4
Carer	68	64.5	71.0
LGBT	76	65.8	83.9
Male	60.4	58.0	62.7
Female	68.2	66.3	70.0
Christian	61.6	59.6	63.6
Muslim	64	52.9	73.7
No faith	69	66.6	71.3



1. A greener and healthier Bristol

% respondents satisfied with the quality of parks and green spaces



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

In 2012, 80% of respondents were satisfied with the quality of parks and open spaces, although lower than this measure in 2011, the trend still indicates an improvement since 2005, when only 68% of residents were satisfied. The question was also asked 'how satisfied are you with Bristol's parks and open spaces' and 84% were satisfied (80% in 2010 and 87% in 2011).

Geographically, higher satisfaction with the quality of parks and green spaces was recorded in the more affluent leafy central suburbs as well as wards immediately south of the River Avon. Some wards with a high proportion of open green space recorded lower satisfaction, particularly in Whitchurch Park, at 55%.

Improved satisfaction was measured in the majority of wards and the gap between the deprived areas and the rest of the city has narrowed, indicating a more rapid improvement in deprived areas. Satisfaction with the quality of parks measured for Black and minority ethnic groups was significantly lower than average, at 73%. Although this group shows a similar trend of improving satisfaction. Satisfaction was higher for older people (81%), people with a degree (not shown) and people living in privately rented accommodation (86%).

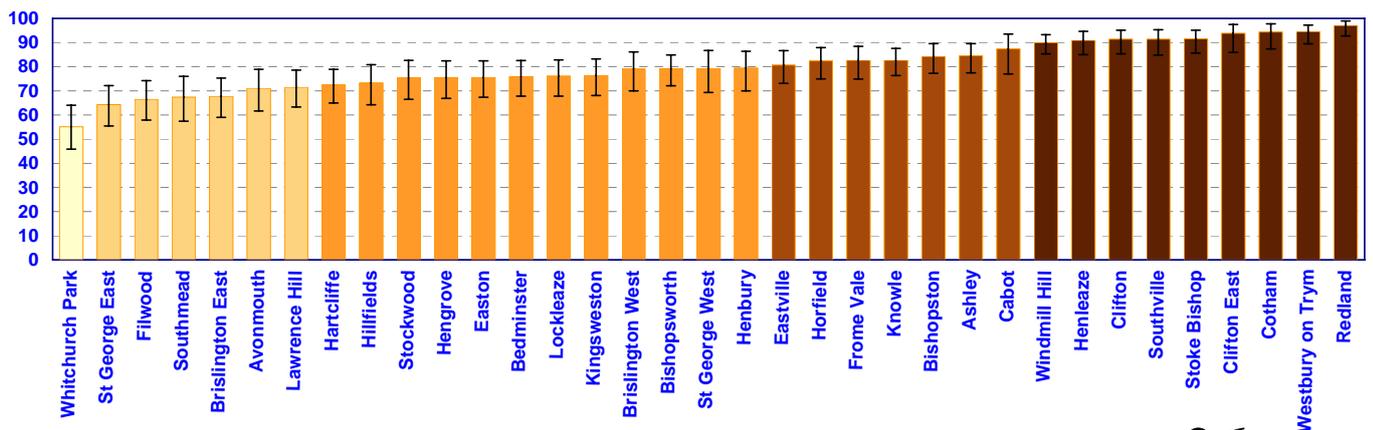
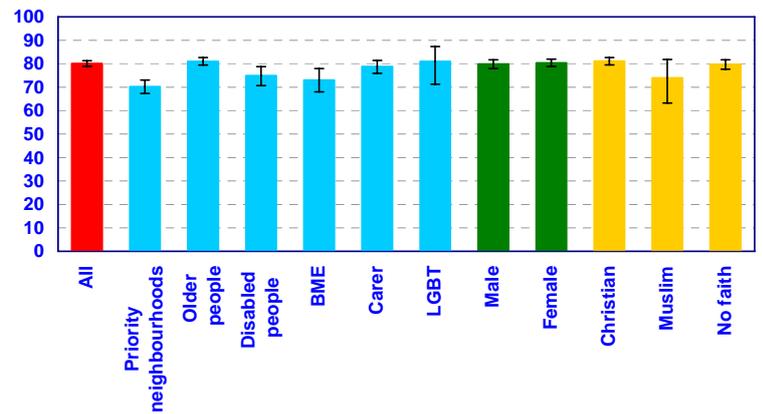
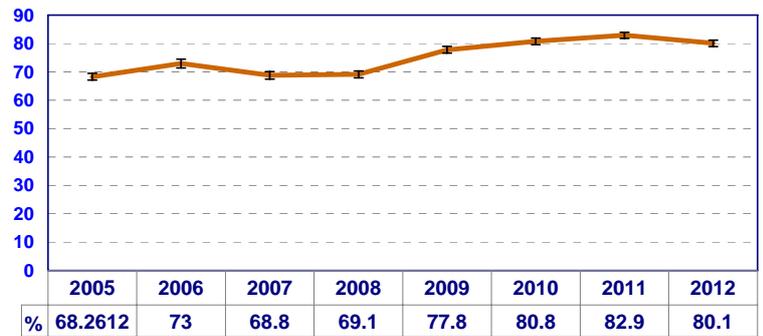
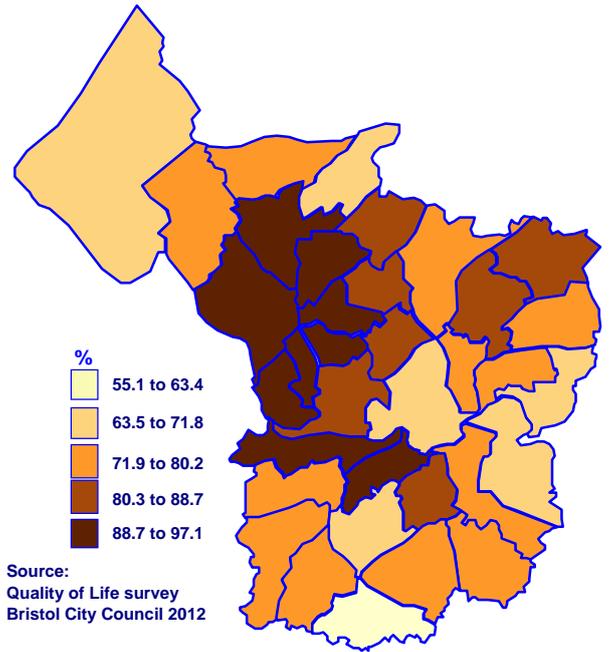
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

% respondents satisfied with quality of parks and green spaces



% respondents satisfied with quality of parks and green spaces

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	85	77.5	89.6
Avonmouth	71	61.7	78.9
Bedminster	76	67.8	82.5
Bishopston	84	77.2	89.6
Bishopsworth	79	72.1	84.9
Brislington East	68	59.0	75.3
Brislington West	79	70.0	86.1
Cabot	87	77.0	93.5
Clifton	91	85.3	95.1
Clifton East	94	85.9	97.5
Cotham	94	87.4	97.7
Easton	76	67.3	82.4
Eastville	81	73.1	86.6
Filwood	67	57.9	74.2
Frome Vale	83	74.9	88.4
Hartcliffe	73	65.0	78.9
Henbury	79	70.0	86.4
Hengrove	76	66.9	82.4
Henleaze	91	85.0	94.6
Hillfields	73	64.2	80.8
Horfield	82	75.0	87.9
Kingsweston	77	68.1	83.2
Knowle	83	76.3	87.6
Lawrence Hill	72	63.3	78.6
Lockleaze	76	67.8	82.8
Redland	97	92.7	98.9
Southmead	67	57.4	76.0
Southville	91	84.8	95.3
St George East	64	55.5	72.2
St George West	79	69.3	86.7
Stockwood	75	66.5	82.6
Stoke Bishop	92	85.6	95.1
Westbury-on-Trym	95	89.5	97.2
Whitchurch Park	55	45.9	64.0
Windmill Hill	90	85.3	93.3
BRISTOL	80.1	78.9	81.2
Question number	16i		
Sample size	4496		
Year	2012		
Priority neighbourhoods	70.2	67.3	73.0
Older people	81	79.4	82.6
Disabled people	74.9	70.7	78.7
BME	73	68.0	77.9
Carer	79	75.9	81.4
LGBT	81	71.3	87.3
Male	79.9	77.9	81.7
Female	80.4	78.8	81.9
Christian	81.1	79.5	82.6
Muslim	74	63.2	81.8
No faith	79.8	77.7	81.7



1. A greener and healthier Bristol

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

% respondents who feel street litter is a problem 😞

% respondents who feel dog fouling is a problem 😡

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

~~~~~  
**% respondents satisfied public land is kept clear of litter and refuse**

This indicator has shown a significant improvement and in 2012, 62% of residents were satisfied that public land was kept clear of litter and refuse. The indicator varied considerably across the city and deprived areas experienced lower satisfaction with litter and refuse clearance (48%). Some wards measured a marked improvement since 2008, including Brislington East and West, Hillfields and Stockwood where the proportion satisfied increased from a third of respondents to over half. Equalities analysis (not shown) suggests that people in their thirties were least satisfied, at 54%, whilst people aged 65 and over were most satisfied, at 70%.

**% respondents who feel street litter is a problem**

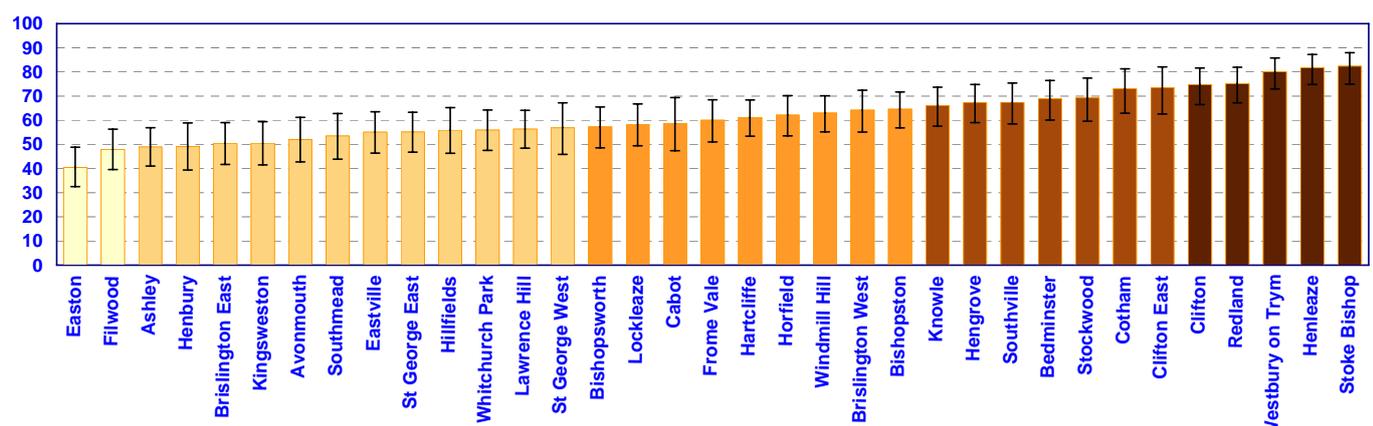
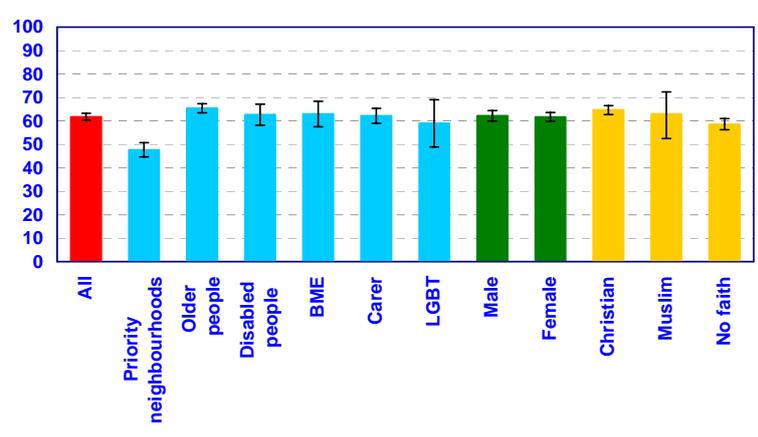
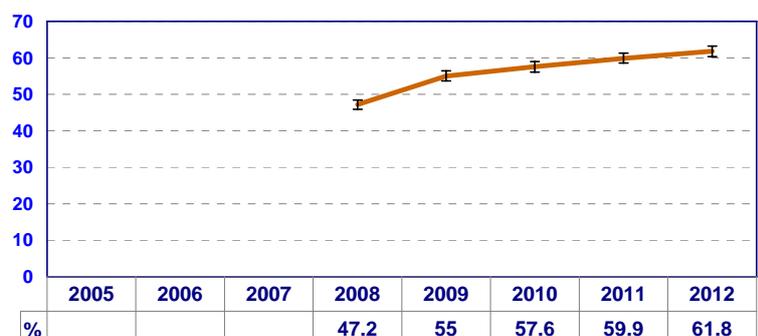
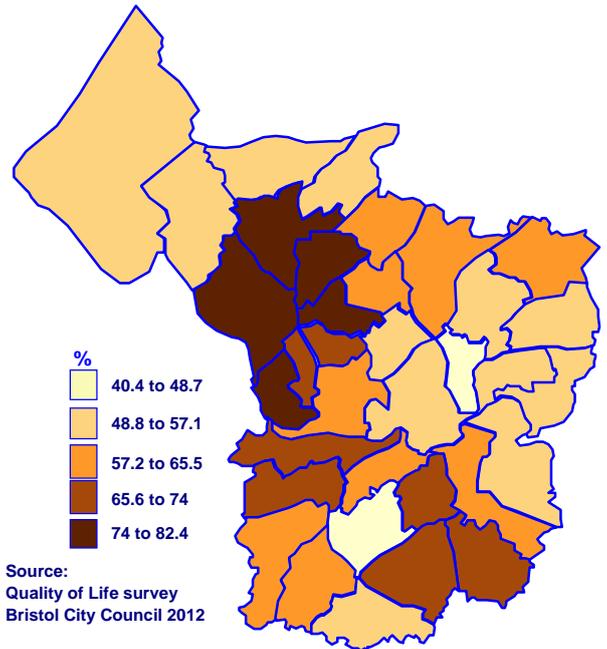
The deterioration recorded in the last few years has halted and the proportion of residents saying they have problem street litter is similar to 2005/2006 levels. However, 75% of respondents still say they experience a problem.

**% respondents who feel dog fouling is a problem**

This indicator has worsened since 2006, when 63% of residents said dog fouling was a problem. In 2012 the proportion respondents who reported a problem had risen to 76%. Dog fouling was thought to be one of the most problematic liveability issues, along with street litter. Significantly more residents in deprived parts of the city reported a dog fouling problem at 86% (73% in 2006). Easton and Filwood experienced the biggest problem (90%) and Stoke Bishop the least (54%)

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

| Ward                    | %           | lower confidence limit | upper confidence limit |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Ashley                  | 49          | 41.0                   | 56.9                   |
| Avonmouth               | 52          | 42.8                   | 61.2                   |
| Bedminster              | 69          | 60.1                   | 76.5                   |
| Bishopston              | 65          | 56.8                   | 71.7                   |
| Bishopsworth            | 57          | 48.6                   | 65.5                   |
| Brislington East        | 50          | 41.7                   | 59.0                   |
| Brislington West        | 64          | 55.1                   | 72.4                   |
| Cabot                   | 59          | 47.4                   | 69.4                   |
| Clifton                 | 75          | 66.5                   | 81.6                   |
| Clifton East            | 74          | 62.6                   | 82.1                   |
| Cotham                  | 73          | 62.9                   | 81.3                   |
| Easton                  | 40          | 32.5                   | 48.8                   |
| Eastville               | 55          | 46.4                   | 63.5                   |
| Filwood                 | 48          | 39.6                   | 56.3                   |
| Frome Vale              | 60          | 51.0                   | 68.5                   |
| Hartcliffe              | 61          | 53.4                   | 68.4                   |
| Henbury                 | 49          | 39.4                   | 58.9                   |
| Hengrove                | 67          | 59.0                   | 74.8                   |
| Henleaze                | 82          | 74.8                   | 87.2                   |
| Hillfields              | 56          | 46.3                   | 65.2                   |
| Horfield                | 62          | 53.5                   | 70.2                   |
| Kingsweston             | 51          | 41.5                   | 59.4                   |
| Knowle                  | 66          | 57.6                   | 73.7                   |
| Lawrence Hill           | 56          | 48.4                   | 64.1                   |
| Lockleaze               | 58          | 49.4                   | 66.7                   |
| Redland                 | 75          | 67.2                   | 81.9                   |
| Southmead               | 54          | 43.9                   | 62.8                   |
| Southville              | 68          | 58.5                   | 75.4                   |
| St George East          | 55          | 46.8                   | 63.3                   |
| St George West          | 57          | 45.9                   | 67.2                   |
| Stockwood               | 69          | 59.6                   | 77.5                   |
| Stoke Bishop            | 82          | 75.0                   | 88.0                   |
| Westbury-on-Trym        | 80          | 72.9                   | 85.8                   |
| Whitchurch Park         | 56          | 47.5                   | 64.2                   |
| Windmill Hill           | 63          | 55.2                   | 70.1                   |
| <b>BRISTOL</b>          | <b>61.8</b> | <b>60.3</b>            | <b>63.2</b>            |
| Question number         | <b>16d</b>  |                        |                        |
| Sample size             | <b>4552</b> |                        |                        |
| Year                    | <b>2012</b> |                        |                        |
| Priority neighbourhoods | 47.7        | 44.6                   | 50.7                   |
| Older people            | 65.4        | 63.4                   | 67.3                   |
| Disabled people         | 62.7        | 58.1                   | 67.1                   |
| BME                     | 63          | 57.5                   | 68.3                   |
| Carer                   | 62          | 58.9                   | 65.3                   |
| LGBT                    | 59          | 48.9                   | 69.0                   |
| Male                    | 62.2        | 59.9                   | 64.4                   |
| Female                  | 61.7        | 59.8                   | 63.6                   |
| Christian               | 64.7        | 62.7                   | 66.5                   |
| Muslim                  | 63          | 52.5                   | 72.3                   |
| No faith                | 58.6        | 56.2                   | 61.0                   |



# 1. A greener and healthier Bristol

**% respondents who say air quality and traffic pollution is a problem**



**% respondents who say traffic noise is a problem** 

These indicators measure resident perception of pollution from traffic, recognised as the biggest source of pollution in the city. Local authorities are required to monitor and assess air quality in their areas, which if poor, can worsen respiratory health. Bristol has declared an Air Quality Management Area where air quality is below the required national standard and is implementing measures to improve the air quality.

**% respondents who say air quality and traffic pollution is a problem**

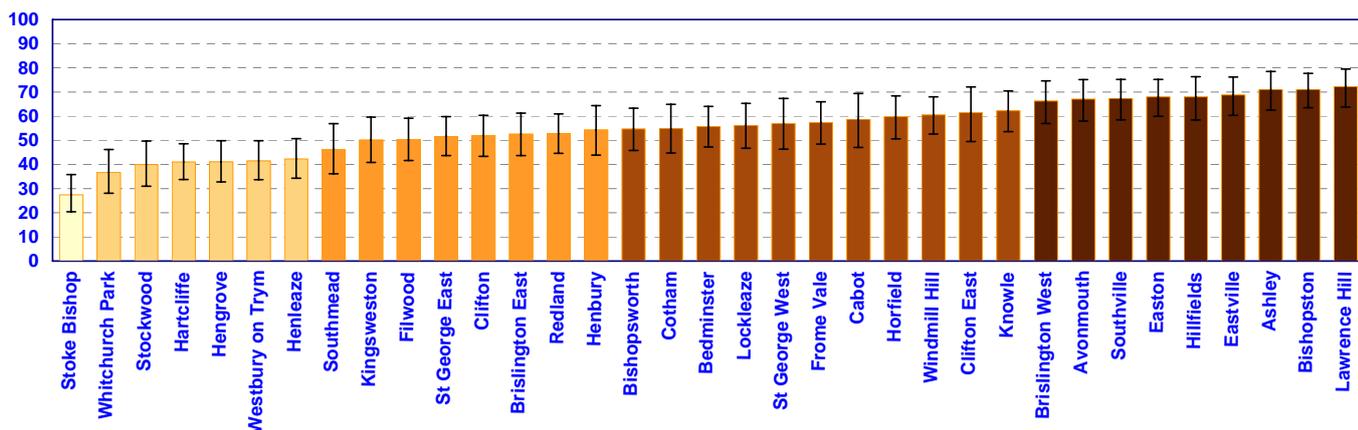
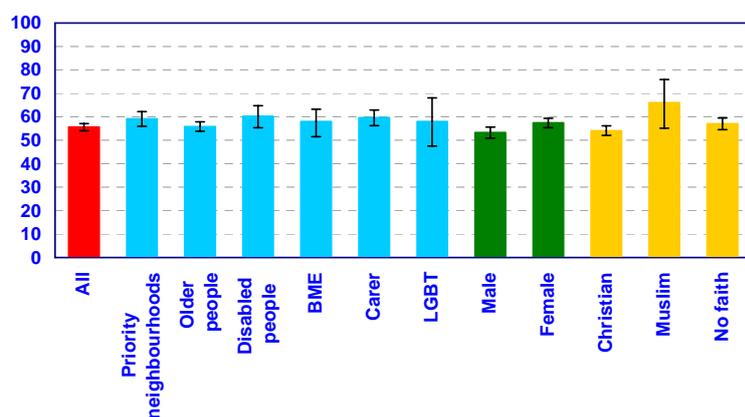
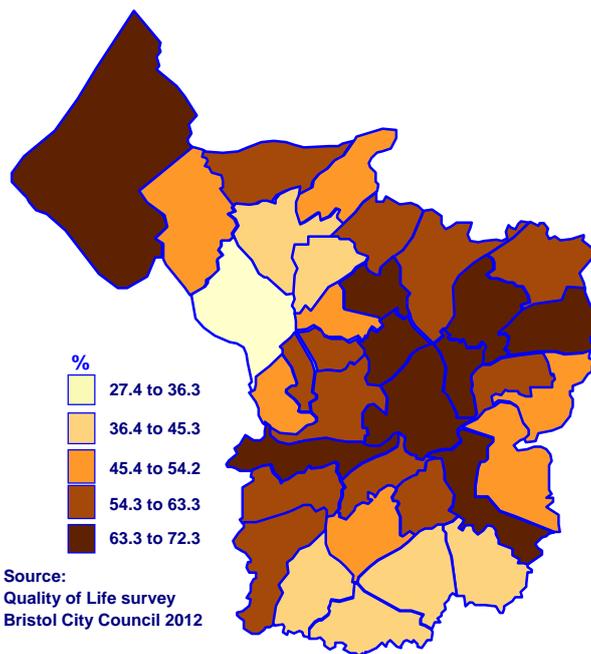
There has been an overall reduction in the proportion of residents saying they have a problem from air quality in the last eight years. In 2012, 56% said they had a problem compared to 70% in 2005. This trend does not reflect measured levels of air pollution from traffic (nitrogen dioxide), which indicate air pollution levels have remained static. For further information on Bristol's air quality and access air quality data online see [www.bristol.gov.uk/page/air-quality-bristol](http://www.bristol.gov.uk/page/air-quality-bristol) Updating and Screening Assessment 2012.

Many inner city wards show significant improvement over the last eight years, with fewer residents who said they had a problem with air quality, particularly in Ashley, Cabot, Clifton, Easton, St George East and West and Windmill Hill. Equalities analysis indicated air pollution does not affect groups disproportionately.

**% respondents who say traffic noise is a problem** is also measured. At 41%, fewer residents reported a nuisance compared to figures measured in 2005 (48%). Traffic noise is the biggest source of noise nuisance in the city and most traffic noise occurs in Avonmouth and Eastville closest to the M5 and M32 motorways.

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

| Ward                    | %           | lower confidence limit | upper confidence limit |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Ashley                  | 71          | 62.5                   | 78.5                   |
| Avonmouth               | 67          | 58.0                   | 75.1                   |
| Bedminster              | 56          | 47.2                   | 64.0                   |
| Bishopston              | 71          | 63.5                   | 77.7                   |
| Bishopsworth            | 55          | 45.8                   | 63.3                   |
| Brislington East        | 53          | 43.7                   | 61.3                   |
| Brislington West        | 66          | 57.0                   | 74.6                   |
| Cabot                   | 59          | 47.1                   | 69.4                   |
| Clifton                 | 52          | 43.4                   | 60.3                   |
| Clifton East            | 61          | 49.5                   | 72.1                   |
| Cotham                  | 55          | 44.7                   | 64.9                   |
| Easton                  | 68          | 59.9                   | 75.2                   |
| Eastville               | 69          | 60.3                   | 76.2                   |
| Filwood                 | 50          | 41.6                   | 59.2                   |
| Frome Vale              | 57          | 48.4                   | 66.0                   |
| Hartcliffe              | 41          | 33.8                   | 48.6                   |
| Henbury                 | 54          | 43.9                   | 64.4                   |
| Hengrove                | 41          | 32.8                   | 49.8                   |
| Henleaze                | 42          | 34.3                   | 50.7                   |
| Hillfields              | 68          | 58.4                   | 76.3                   |
| Horfield                | 60          | 50.6                   | 68.4                   |
| Kingsweston             | 50          | 40.8                   | 59.6                   |
| Knowle                  | 62          | 53.6                   | 70.4                   |
| Lawrence Hill           | 72          | 63.8                   | 79.5                   |
| Lockleaze               | 56          | 46.7                   | 65.3                   |
| Redland                 | 53          | 44.6                   | 60.9                   |
| Southmead               | 46          | 36.1                   | 56.9                   |
| Southville              | 67          | 58.5                   | 75.2                   |
| St George East          | 52          | 43.7                   | 59.8                   |
| St George West          | 57          | 46.3                   | 67.3                   |
| Stockwood               | 40          | 31.0                   | 49.7                   |
| Stoke Bishop            | 27          | 20.4                   | 35.8                   |
| Westbury-on-Trym        | 42          | 33.7                   | 49.8                   |
| Whitchurch Park         | 37          | 28.1                   | 46.2                   |
| Windmill Hill           | 61          | 52.6                   | 68.0                   |
| <b>BRISTOL</b>          | <b>55.6</b> | <b>54.1</b>            | <b>57.1</b>            |
| Question number         | <b>15f</b>  |                        |                        |
| Sample size             | <b>4370</b> |                        |                        |
| Year                    | <b>2012</b> |                        |                        |
| Priority neighbourhoods | 59.2        | 56.0                   | 62.2                   |
| Older people            | 55.8        | 53.8                   | 57.9                   |
| Disabled people         | 60.2        | 55.4                   | 64.7                   |
| BME                     | 58          | 51.6                   | 63.2                   |
| Carer                   | 60          | 56.2                   | 62.9                   |
| LGBT                    | 58          | 47.5                   | 68.1                   |
| Male                    | 53.3        | 50.9                   | 55.6                   |
| Female                  | 57.4        | 55.4                   | 59.3                   |
| Christian               | 54.1        | 52.1                   | 56.1                   |
| Muslim                  | 66          | 55.1                   | 75.9                   |
| No faith                | 57          | 54.5                   | 59.5                   |



# 1. A greener and healthier Bristol

## % respondents who have noise from neighbours 🙄

Noise from neighbours is one of the most intrusive nuisances in the city that can lead to sleep loss, interrupted study, stress and poor emotional health. Noise is often more problematic in the summer months when residents have their windows open and spend more time outdoors. An increasing value will reflect more noisy neighbours, warmer weather and a lack of enforcement action to control noise.

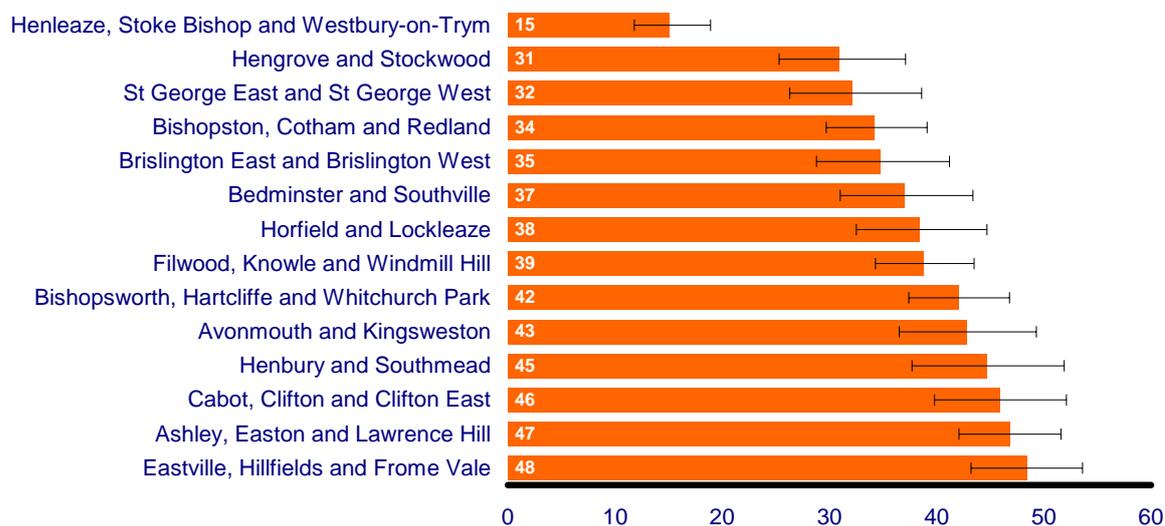
In 2012, problem noisy neighbours were reported by 38% of residents, a significant increase since 2005 when it was only 28%. This problem was more marked in deprived neighbourhoods, where 52% of residents said they had a problem.

The inner city wards as well as the neighbourhood partnership area of Eastville, Frome Vale and Hillfields experienced a much steeper increase in problematic noise from 2005 to 2012. This reflects the areas of the city where there is high density population and flats. More noise has also occurred in neighbourhoods that have experienced recent population growth from international migrants moving into traditional suburbs (see recent 2011 Census results [www.bristol.gov.uk/census](http://www.bristol.gov.uk/census))

Equalities analysis indicated disabled people (45%) experienced a greater problem. Further analysis (not shown) suggests that people in their twenties (43%) or thirties (42%) or living in social housing (57%) were more likely to report a problem.

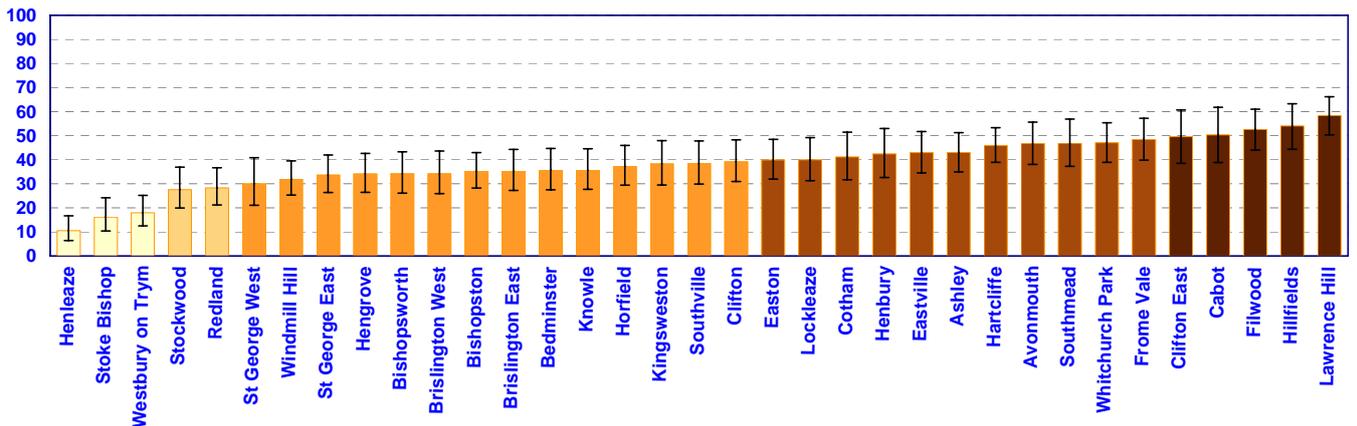
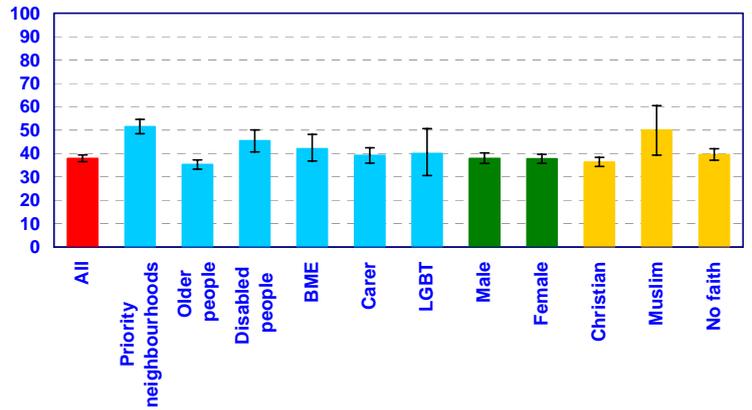
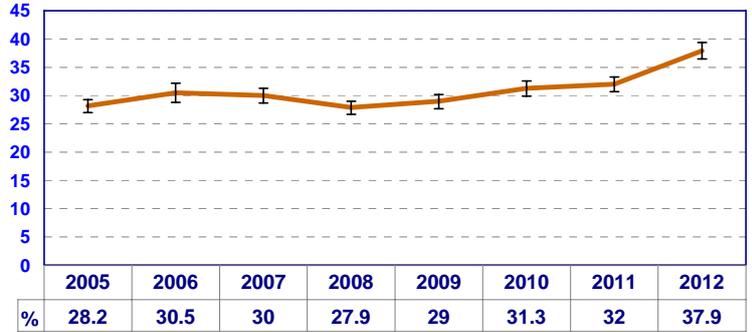
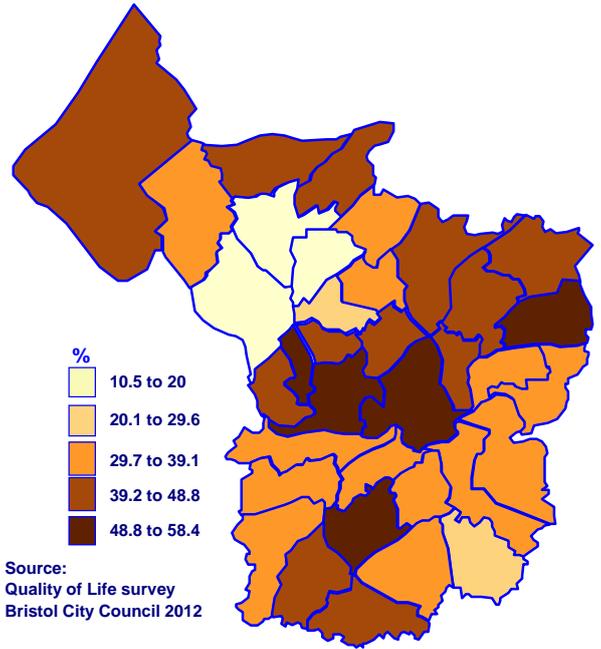
### Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

% respondents who have noise from neighbours



## % respondents who have noise from neighbours

| Ward                    | %           | lower confidence limit | upper confidence limit |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Ashley                  | 43          | 35.0                   | 51.3                   |
| Avonmouth               | 47          | 38.1                   | 55.6                   |
| Bedminster              | 36          | 27.5                   | 44.7                   |
| Bishopston              | 35          | 28.2                   | 42.9                   |
| Bishopsworth            | 34          | 26.1                   | 43.3                   |
| Brislington East        | 35          | 27.2                   | 44.3                   |
| Brislington West        | 34          | 25.9                   | 43.6                   |
| Cabot                   | 50          | 38.8                   | 61.8                   |
| Clifton                 | 39          | 30.9                   | 48.2                   |
| Clifton East            | 50          | 38.5                   | 60.7                   |
| Cotham                  | 41          | 31.7                   | 51.4                   |
| Easton                  | 40          | 31.9                   | 48.5                   |
| Eastville               | 43          | 34.5                   | 51.7                   |
| Filwood                 | 53          | 44.0                   | 61.0                   |
| Frome Vale              | 49          | 39.8                   | 57.2                   |
| Hartcliffe              | 46          | 38.9                   | 53.3                   |
| Henbury                 | 42          | 32.6                   | 52.9                   |
| Hengrove                | 34          | 26.5                   | 42.6                   |
| Henleaze                | 11          | 6.4                    | 16.7                   |
| Hillfields              | 54          | 44.4                   | 63.3                   |
| Horfield                | 37          | 29.4                   | 46.0                   |
| Kingsweston             | 38          | 29.5                   | 47.9                   |
| Knowle                  | 36          | 27.7                   | 44.5                   |
| Lawrence Hill           | 58          | 50.3                   | 66.1                   |
| Lockleaze               | 40          | 31.3                   | 49.2                   |
| Redland                 | 28          | 21.2                   | 36.6                   |
| Southmead               | 47          | 37.2                   | 56.9                   |
| Southville              | 39          | 29.9                   | 47.8                   |
| St George East          | 34          | 26.4                   | 41.9                   |
| St George West          | 30          | 21.1                   | 40.8                   |
| Stockwood               | 28          | 19.9                   | 36.9                   |
| Stoke Bishop            | 16          | 10.4                   | 24.2                   |
| Westbury-on-Trym        | 18          | 12.5                   | 25.2                   |
| Whitchurch Park         | 47          | 38.9                   | 55.4                   |
| Windmill Hill           | 32          | 25.3                   | 39.5                   |
| <b>BRISTOL</b>          | <b>37.9</b> | <b>36.5</b>            | <b>39.4</b>            |
| Question number         | <b>151</b>  |                        |                        |
| Sample size             | <b>4408</b> |                        |                        |
| Year                    | <b>2012</b> |                        |                        |
| Priority neighbourhoods | 51.5        | 48.4                   | 54.6                   |
| Older people            | 35.3        | 33.3                   | 37.3                   |
| Disabled people         | 45.4        | 40.7                   | 50.1                   |
| BME                     | 42          | 36.8                   | 48.2                   |
| Carer                   | 39          | 35.9                   | 42.5                   |
| LGBT                    | 40          | 30.5                   | 50.6                   |
| Male                    | 37.9        | 35.7                   | 40.2                   |
| Female                  | 37.7        | 35.8                   | 39.6                   |
| Christian               | 36.3        | 34.4                   | 38.3                   |
| Muslim                  | 50          | 39.3                   | 60.5                   |
| No faith                | 39.5        | 37.1                   | 42.0                   |



# 1. A greener and healthier Bristol

## **% respondents satisfied with general household waste collection**

## **% residents satisfied with dry recycling / food waste collection / recycling banks / local tips ☹️**

The current kerbside waste collection and recycling scheme was introduced in 2006 and plastics recycling started in 2012. In addition, Bristol also has two Household Waste Recycling Centres at Avonmouth and St Philips. These indicators measure satisfaction with this service which is contracted to May Gurney.

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## **% respondents satisfied with general household waste collection**

Three quarters of residents were satisfied with the waste collection service and there was little variation across the city. This indicator has only been measured for two years so a trend is not yet apparent.

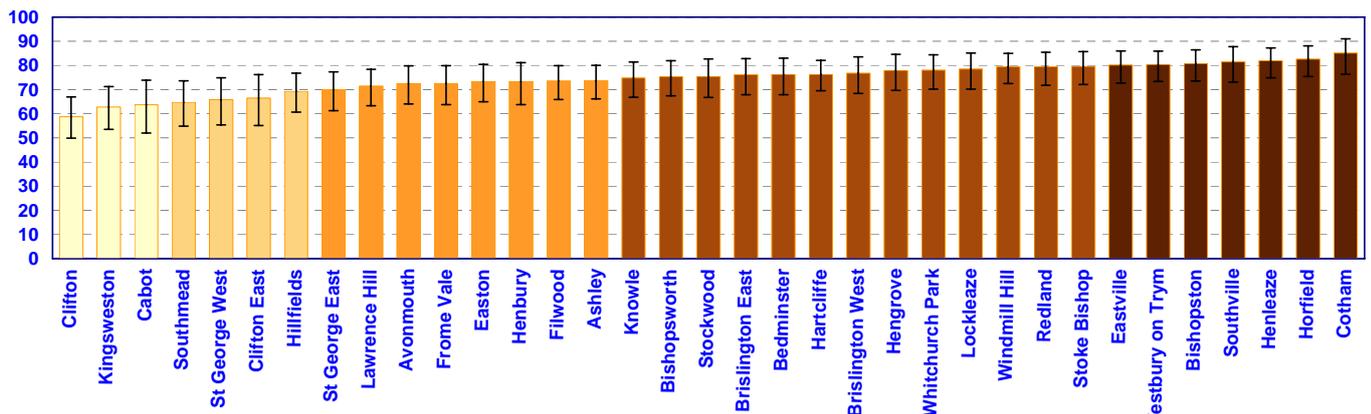
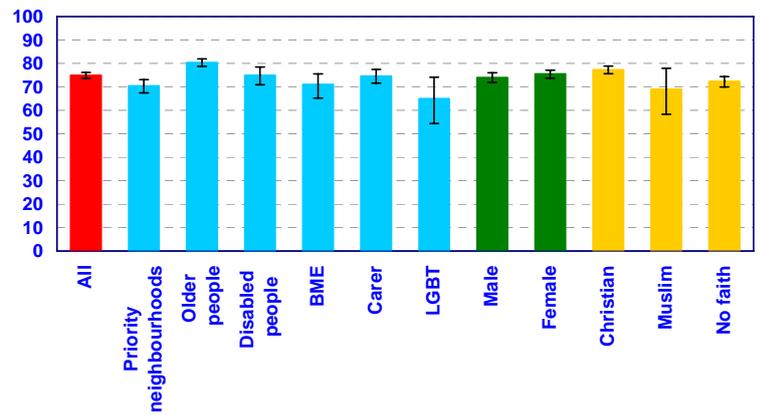
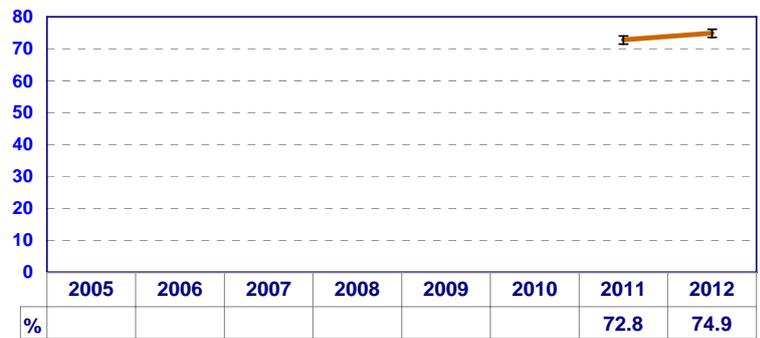
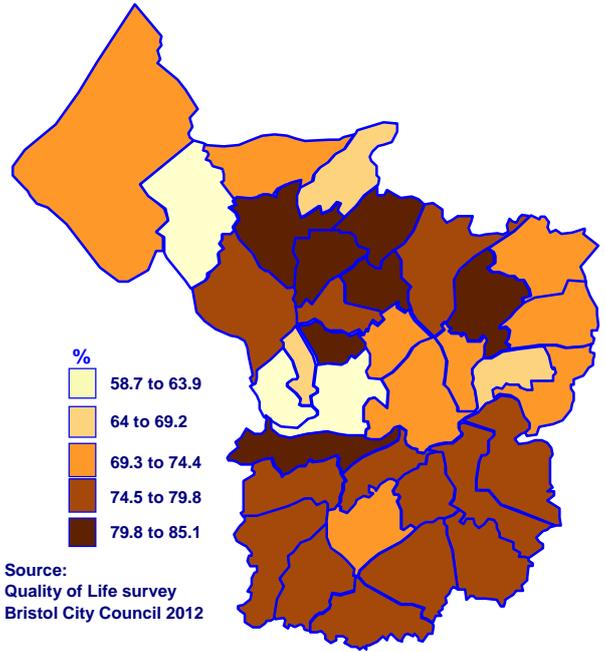
Satisfaction has been very high in Henleaze, Horfield and Bishopston for the past two years, but lowest in Clifton (59% in 2012). Analysis by equalities groups indicates older people were most satisfied, at 80% and people living in deprived neighbourhoods the least (70%).

## **% residents satisfied with dry recycling / food waste collection / recycling banks / local tips**

Satisfaction is measured for these four elements (indicators) of the recycling service. Satisfaction has been measured for three years and has remained stable and not dropped below 70%. Satisfaction was highest for dry recycling, at 82% and older people were significantly more satisfied with this service (87%), as they were with the other recycling elements. Dissatisfaction was lowest in Cabot and Clifton/Clifton East for all four indicators.

## % respondents satisfied with general household waste collection

| Ward                    | %           | lower confidence limit | upper confidence limit |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Ashley                  | 74          | 66.1                   | 80.0                   |
| Avonmouth               | 73          | 64.0                   | 79.8                   |
| Bedminster              | 76          | 67.9                   | 83.0                   |
| Bishopston              | 81          | 73.5                   | 86.5                   |
| Bishopsworth            | 75          | 67.4                   | 81.9                   |
| Brislington East        | 76          | 67.9                   | 82.8                   |
| Brislington West        | 77          | 68.4                   | 83.5                   |
| Cabot                   | 64          | 52.0                   | 73.9                   |
| Clifton                 | 59          | 49.9                   | 67.0                   |
| Clifton East            | 67          | 55.1                   | 76.2                   |
| Cotham                  | 85          | 76.3                   | 91.0                   |
| Easton                  | 73          | 65.0                   | 80.4                   |
| Eastville               | 80          | 72.7                   | 86.0                   |
| Filwood                 | 74          | 65.9                   | 79.9                   |
| Frome Vale              | 73          | 63.8                   | 79.9                   |
| Hartcliffe              | 76          | 69.5                   | 82.1                   |
| Henbury                 | 73          | 63.8                   | 81.2                   |
| Hengrove                | 78          | 69.7                   | 84.6                   |
| Henleaze                | 82          | 74.9                   | 87.2                   |
| Hillfields              | 69          | 60.7                   | 76.8                   |
| Horfield                | 83          | 75.4                   | 88.1                   |
| Kingsweston             | 63          | 53.5                   | 71.3                   |
| Knowle                  | 75          | 66.8                   | 81.4                   |
| Lawrence Hill           | 71          | 63.3                   | 78.4                   |
| Lockleaze               | 79          | 70.2                   | 85.1                   |
| Redland                 | 80          | 71.8                   | 85.5                   |
| Southmead               | 65          | 54.9                   | 73.6                   |
| Southville              | 82          | 73.1                   | 87.7                   |
| St George East          | 70          | 61.3                   | 77.3                   |
| St George West          | 66          | 55.4                   | 74.9                   |
| Stockwood               | 76          | 66.7                   | 82.7                   |
| Stoke Bishop            | 80          | 72.1                   | 85.7                   |
| Westbury-on-Trym        | 80          | 73.4                   | 85.9                   |
| Whitchurch Park         | 78          | 70.2                   | 84.4                   |
| Windmill Hill           | 79          | 72.5                   | 85.0                   |
| <b>BRISTOL</b>          | <b>74.9</b> | <b>73.6</b>            | <b>76.1</b>            |
| Question number         | <b>160</b>  |                        |                        |
| Sample size             | <b>4649</b> |                        |                        |
| Year                    | <b>2012</b> |                        |                        |
| Priority neighbourhoods | 70.4        | 67.5                   | 73.1                   |
| Older people            | 80.4        | 78.7                   | 81.9                   |
| Disabled people         | 74.9        | 70.9                   | 78.5                   |
| BME                     | 71          | 65.2                   | 75.5                   |
| Carer                   | 75          | 71.6                   | 77.4                   |
| LGBT                    | 65          | 54.4                   | 74.1                   |
| Male                    | 74          | 71.9                   | 76.0                   |
| Female                  | 75.5        | 73.7                   | 77.1                   |
| Christian               | 77.3        | 75.6                   | 78.9                   |
| Muslim                  | 69          | 58.3                   | 77.9                   |
| No faith                | 72.3        | 70.0                   | 74.4                   |



## 2. An active and creative Bristol

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

**% respondents satisfied with theatres and concert halls** 😊

**% respondents satisfied with museums and galleries** 😊

**% respondents satisfied with libraries** 😞

These indicators measure satisfaction with cultural and arts events and facilities in the city. A wide range of events takes place in Bristol throughout the year including street parties, major festivals (e.g. Balloon Festival, Harbourside), park events, sports and science events.

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

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

There was increasing satisfaction with the range and quality of outdoor events in Bristol in 2012, at 81% (74% in 2005). This significant improvement over the last eight years was also experienced in some wards and was most noticeable in Avonmouth, Southmead, Stockwood and Westbury-on-Trym. Positive change was also very apparent in deprived areas and for the equalities groups. Satisfaction in deprived areas had risen to 76% (64% in 2005) and amongst Black and minority ethnic groups to 77% (66% in 2005), older people at 79% (68% in 2005) and disabled people at 67% (55% in 2005). Further analysis (not shown) suggests that, on average, men, disabled people, people living in deprived areas, people with lower educational qualifications and people of muslim faith are less likely to be satisfied with outdoor events.

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

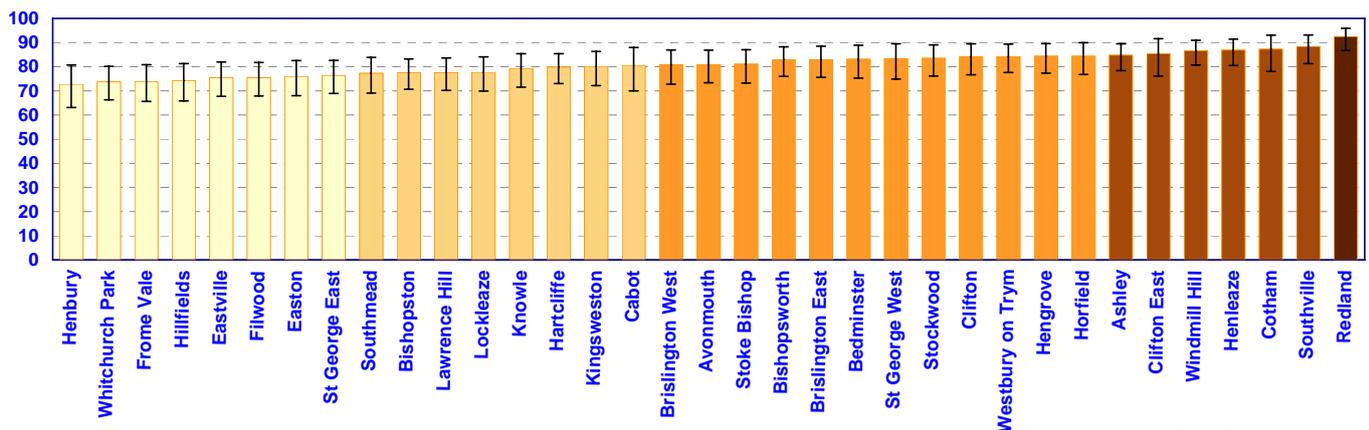
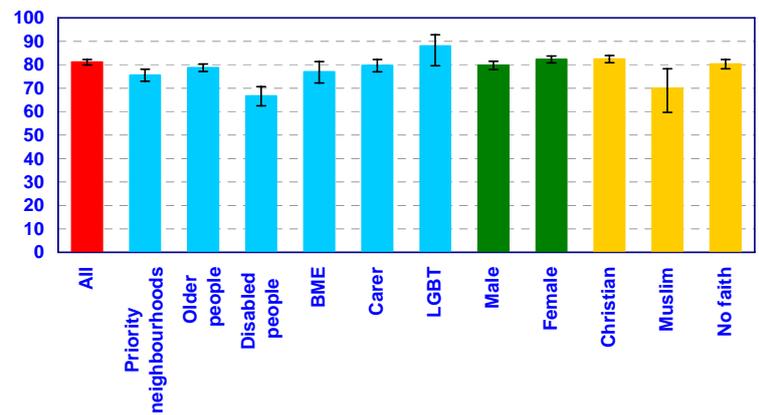
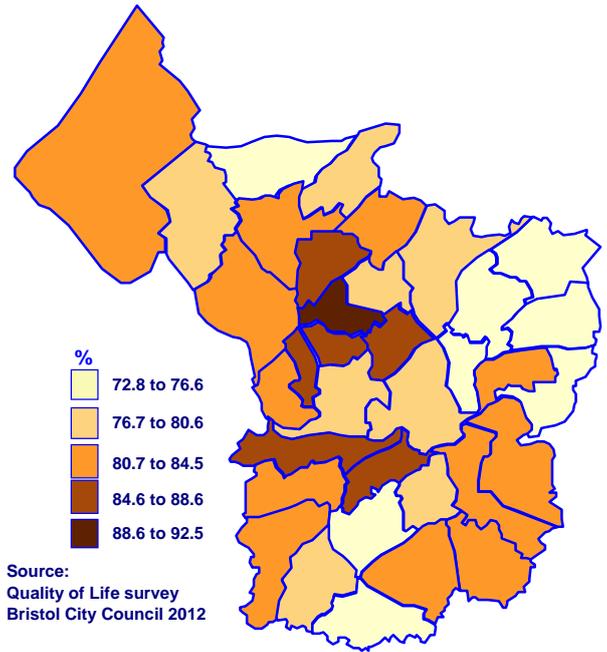
These indicators were new to the Quality of Life survey in 2010 and improved significantly in 2012 for museums, galleries, theatres and concert halls but worsened for libraries:

- (i) 76% were satisfied with museums, galleries (68% in 2010)
- (ii) 72% were satisfied with theatres, concert halls (67% in 2010)
- (iii) 71% were satisfied with libraries (75% in 2010).

Generally satisfaction was highest in affluent wards in the west/northwest of the city. Some of the lowest levels of satisfaction for museums, galleries, theatres and concert halls were recorded in the far Northwest, the Southwest and St George Neighbourhood Partnership. Equalities analysis shows lower satisfaction amongst people with lower educational qualifications, men, younger people, Black and minority ethnic people, disabled people and in deprived areas. In the past three years, the wards that have consistently been in the quarter of wards recording the lowest satisfaction with libraries are Bishopston, Ashley, Lawrence Hill, Eastville, Frome Vale, Kingsweston and Filwood. Younger people, men, disabled people and people of 'no faith' are less likely to be satisfied with libraries.

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

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	85	78.4	89.5
Avonmouth	81	73.4	86.8
Bedminster	83	75.3	88.9
Bishopston	78	70.7	83.2
Bishopsworth	83	76.0	88.2
Brislington East	83	75.6	88.5
Brislington West	81	72.8	86.9
Cabot	81	70.0	88.0
Clifton	84	76.6	89.5
Clifton East	86	76.1	91.6
Cotham	87	78.1	93.0
Easton	76	68.0	82.5
Eastville	76	67.7	81.9
Filwood	76	67.9	81.8
Frome Vale	74	65.6	80.8
Hartcliffe	80	73.0	85.4
Henbury	73	63.1	80.7
Hengrove	84	77.3	89.6
Henleaze	87	80.5	91.4
Hillfields	74	65.8	81.3
Horfield	84	76.8	89.9
Kingsweston	80	72.2	86.3
Knowle	79	71.5	85.4
Lawrence Hill	78	70.2	83.6
Lockleaze	78	69.9	84.0
Redland	93	86.7	95.9
Southmead	77	69.1	83.9
Southville	88	81.3	93.1
St George East	76	68.9	82.6
St George West	83	74.9	89.5
Stockwood	84	76.1	89.0
Stoke Bishop	81	73.2	87.1
Westbury-on-Trym	84	77.6	89.3
Whitchurch Park	74	66.3	80.2
Windmill Hill	87	80.7	90.9
BRISTOL	81.1	79.9	82.2
Question number	23		
Sample size	4743		
Year	2012		
Priority neighbourhoods	75.5	72.9	78.0
Older people	78.7	77.1	80.3
Disabled people	66.7	62.5	70.7
BME	77	72.2	81.3
Carer	80	77.0	82.2
LGBT	88	79.6	92.7
Male	79.8	77.9	81.5
Female	82.3	80.8	83.7
Christian	82.4	80.9	83.9
Muslim	70	59.7	78.3
No faith	80.3	78.3	82.2



2. An active and creative Bristol

% respondents taking exercise at least 5 times a week 😞

% respondents participating in active sport at least once a week 😞

Moderate exercise can include brisk walking, a sport or leisure activity, heavy gardening, heavy housework or DIY. 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.

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This indicator has decreased and 34% of residents said they took moderate exercise in 2012 (39% in 2006). The indicator has been measured by the Quality of Life survey since 2001 during which time there has been an overall improvement from a low of 29% of residents taking moderate physical exercise.

In 2012, the difference in the proportions of people taking moderate exercise in deprived areas (32%), compared with non-deprived (34%), areas, further narrowed. At a ward level, there has been a significant reduction in the amount of exercise being taken by respondents living in Bedminster, at 28% (48% in 2005). The percentage of people taking exercise is below average in Bishopsworth.

Significantly less exercise was taken in 2012 by women (32%), disabled people (19%), Black and minority ethnic groups (21%) and people of Muslim faith (10%). This pattern has been seen in previous surveys. Further analysis (not shown) suggests that people who live in social housing were less likely to take exercise, whilst people with higher qualifications or who have no religion/faith were more likely to exercise five times a week or more.

**% respondents participating in active sport at least once a week**

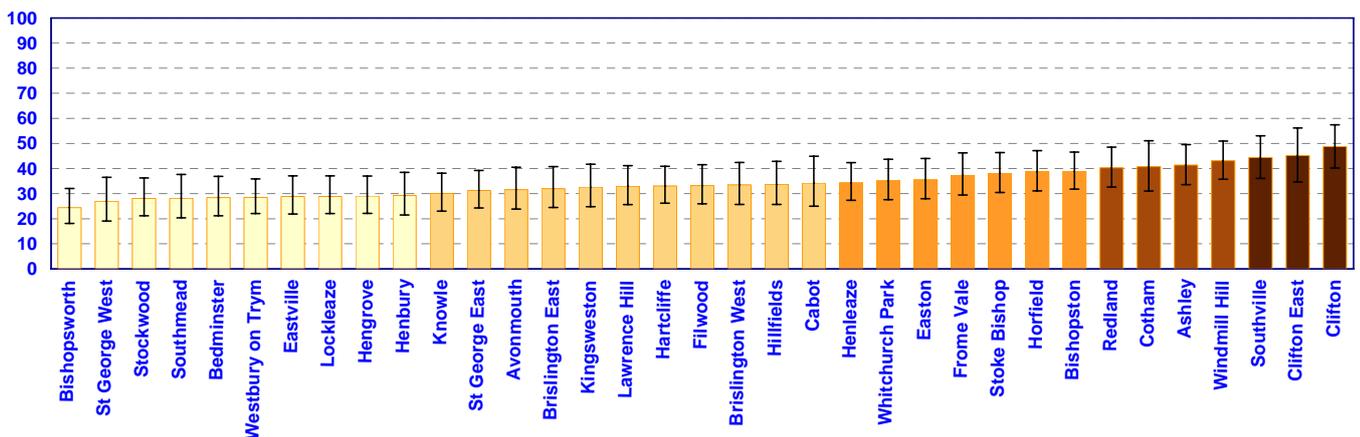
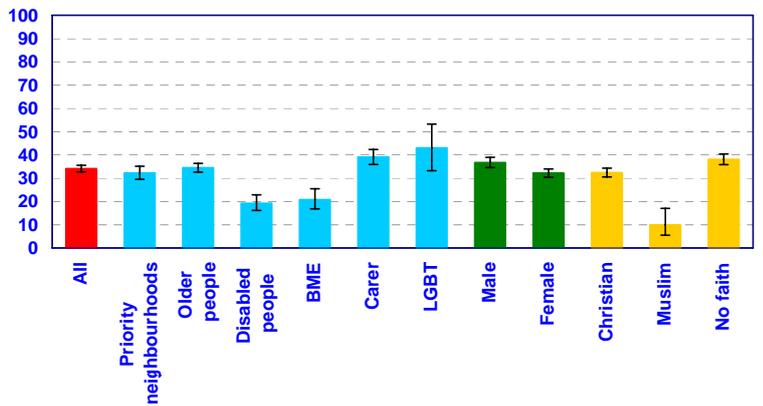
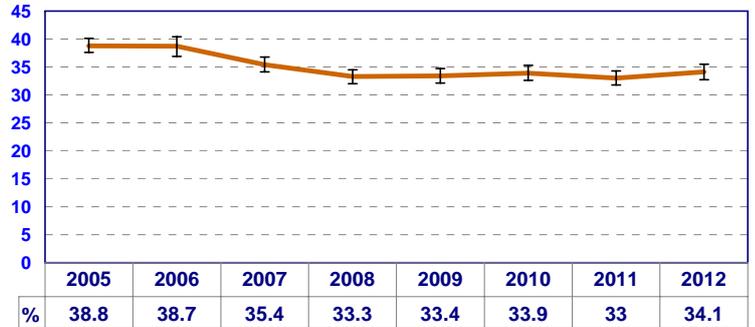
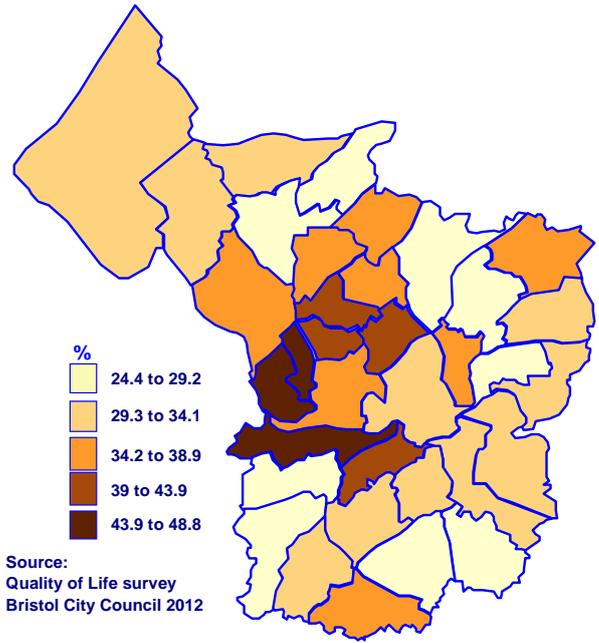
This indicator has dropped in the past seven years and 41% of residents said they participated in active sport at least once a week in 2012, compared to 46% in 2005.

The ward pattern has been consistent over the years with residents in Clifton East, Bishopston, Stoke Bishop and Redland participating more in active sport.

Respondents in Filwood and Hartcliffe tend to participate less in active sport.

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

| Ward                    | %           | lower confidence limit | upper confidence limit |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Ashley                  | 41          | 33.6                   | 49.6                   |
| Avonmouth               | 32          | 23.9                   | 40.5                   |
| Bedminster              | 28          | 21.2                   | 36.9                   |
| Bishopston              | 39          | 31.8                   | 46.5                   |
| Bishopsworth            | 24          | 18.1                   | 32.1                   |
| Brislington East        | 32          | 24.5                   | 40.7                   |
| Brislington West        | 34          | 25.7                   | 42.4                   |
| Cabot                   | 34          | 25.0                   | 44.9                   |
| Clifton                 | 49          | 40.2                   | 57.4                   |
| Clifton East            | 45          | 34.7                   | 56.2                   |
| Cotham                  | 41          | 31.0                   | 51.1                   |
| Easton                  | 36          | 28.0                   | 44.0                   |
| Eastville               | 29          | 21.9                   | 37.1                   |
| Filwood                 | 33          | 25.9                   | 41.5                   |
| Frome Vale              | 37          | 29.4                   | 46.2                   |
| Hartcliffe              | 33          | 26.2                   | 40.9                   |
| Henbury                 | 29          | 21.5                   | 38.5                   |
| Hengrove                | 29          | 22.1                   | 37.0                   |
| Henleaze                | 34          | 27.4                   | 42.3                   |
| Hillfields              | 34          | 25.7                   | 42.9                   |
| Horfield                | 39          | 31.1                   | 47.1                   |
| Kingsweston             | 33          | 24.8                   | 41.7                   |
| Knowle                  | 30          | 23.0                   | 38.2                   |
| Lawrence Hill           | 33          | 25.6                   | 41.1                   |
| Lockleaze               | 29          | 22.0                   | 37.1                   |
| Redland                 | 40          | 32.6                   | 48.5                   |
| Southmead               | 28          | 20.4                   | 37.6                   |
| Southville              | 44          | 36.0                   | 53.1                   |
| St George East          | 31          | 24.3                   | 39.2                   |
| St George West          | 27          | 19.1                   | 36.5                   |
| Stockwood               | 28          | 21.2                   | 36.3                   |
| Stoke Bishop            | 38          | 30.5                   | 46.4                   |
| Westbury-on-Trym        | 29          | 22.0                   | 35.9                   |
| Whitchurch Park         | 35          | 27.6                   | 43.7                   |
| Windmill Hill           | 43          | 35.7                   | 50.9                   |
| <b>BRISTOL</b>          | <b>34.1</b> | <b>32.7</b>            | <b>35.5</b>            |
| Question number         | <b>20</b>   |                        |                        |
| Sample size             | <b>4763</b> |                        |                        |
| Year                    | <b>2012</b> |                        |                        |
| Priority neighbourhoods | 32.3        | 29.5                   | 35.1                   |
| Older people            | 34.5        | 32.6                   | 36.4                   |
| Disabled people         | 19.2        | 16.1                   | 22.8                   |
| BME                     | 20.8        | 16.8                   | 25.5                   |
| Carer                   | 39          | 35.9                   | 42.3                   |
| LGBT                    | 43          | 33.2                   | 53.2                   |
| Male                    | 36.7        | 34.6                   | 39.0                   |
| Female                  | 32.2        | 30.4                   | 34.0                   |
| Christian               | 32.4        | 30.6                   | 34.3                   |
| Muslim                  | 10          | 5.5                    | 17.0                   |
| No faith                | 38.1        | 35.8                   | 40.4                   |



## 2. An active and creative Bristol

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

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

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This indicator was not significantly different, at 32%, from what it measured in 2007 (34%). This is a reversal of the trend in recent years when involvement with creative activities appeared to be falling.

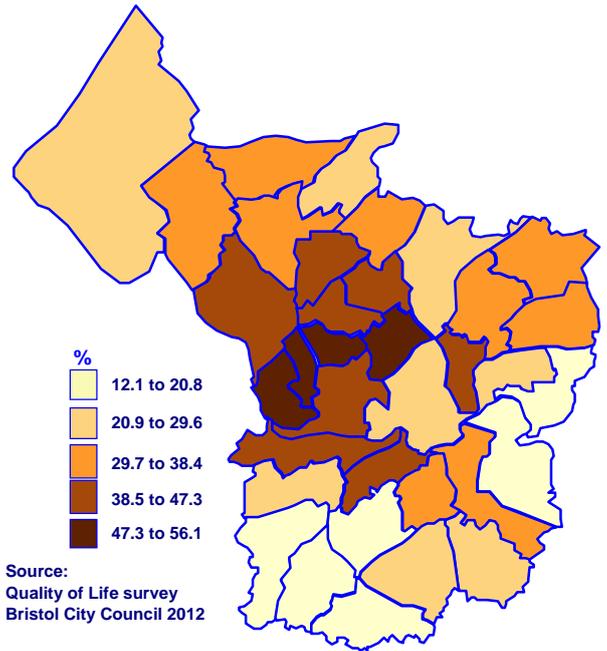
In general, the more affluent wards had a higher percentage of people involved in creative activities. This pattern had been the same in previous years.

Fewer than one in five residents in Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe and Filwood were regularly involved in creative activities.

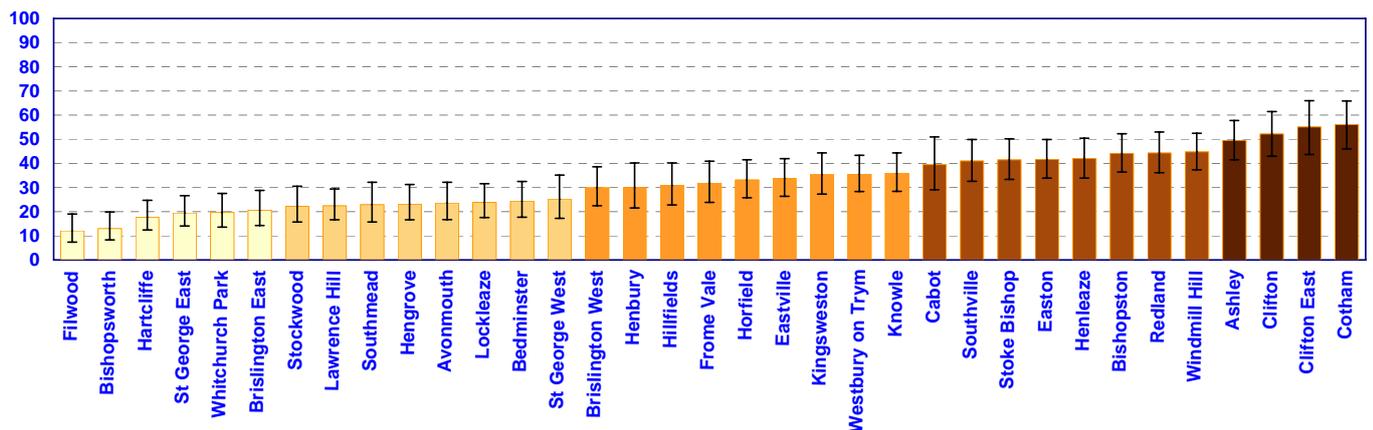
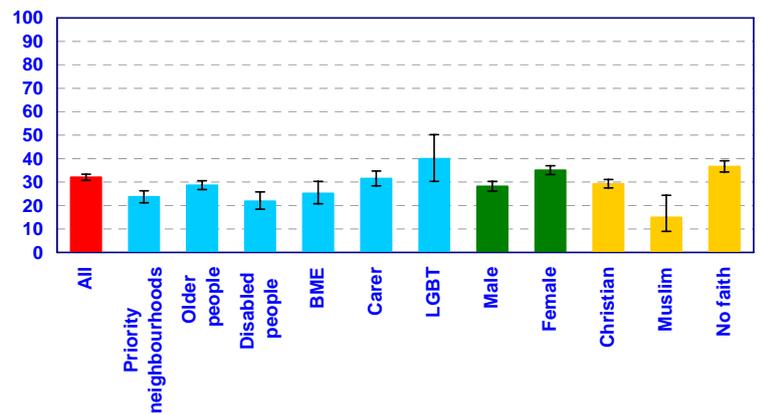
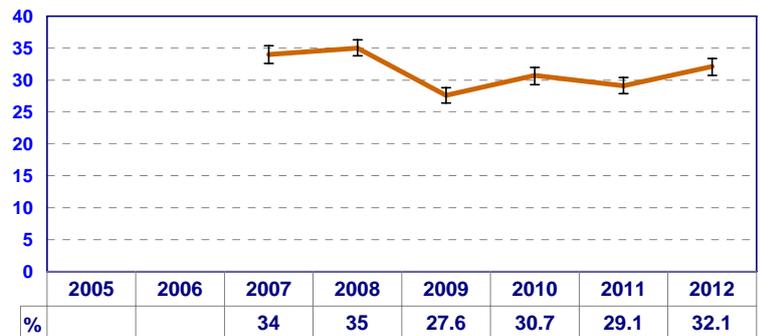
Analysis by equalities groups showed that fewer disabled people were involved in creative activities (22%), as well as people living in deprived areas (24%), people of Muslim faith (15%), Black and minority ethnic people (25%), men (28%) and older people (29%). Further analysis (not shown) suggests that, all other things being equal, people with lower educational qualifications are also less likely to participate in creative activities. A higher proportion of people who say they have no religion (37%) participate in creative activities.

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

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	50	41.5	57.7
Avonmouth	24	16.7	32.2
Bedminster	24	17.7	32.5
Bishopston	44	36.4	52.3
Bishopsworth	13	8.3	19.9
Brislington East	21	14.3	28.8
Brislington West	30	22.4	38.6
Cabot	40	29.1	50.9
Clifton	52	42.9	61.4
Clifton East	55	43.7	66.0
Cotham	56	46.0	65.8
Easton	42	33.9	49.9
Eastville	34	26.4	41.9
Filwood	12	7.4	19.0
Frome Vale	32	23.9	40.9
Hartcliffe	18	12.4	24.7
Henbury	30	21.5	40.2
Hengrove	23	16.6	31.3
Henleaze	42	33.9	50.4
Hillfields	31	22.8	40.2
Horfield	33	25.8	41.5
Kingsweston	35	27.3	44.4
Knowle	36	28.4	44.4
Lawrence Hill	22	16.6	29.4
Lockleaze	24	17.6	31.6
Redland	44	36.1	53.0
Southmead	23	15.7	32.2
Southville	41	32.6	49.9
St George East	20	14.0	26.6
St George West	25	17.2	35.1
Stockwood	22	15.7	30.5
Stoke Bishop	42	33.4	50.2
Westbury-on-Trym	36	28.3	43.4
Whitchurch Park	20	13.6	27.6
Windmill Hill	45	37.3	52.4
BRISTOL	32.1	30.7	33.4
Question number	19		
Sample size	4581		
Year	2012		
Priority neighbourhoods	23.7	21.2	26.3
Older people	28.6	26.8	30.5
Disabled people	21.9	18.4	25.8
BME	25.2	20.8	30.3
Carer	32	28.4	34.7
LGBT	40	30.3	50.3
Male	28.2	26.1	30.3
Female	35	33.2	36.9
Christian	29.2	27.5	31.1
Muslim	15	9.0	24.4
No faith	36.6	34.3	39.1



Source: Quality of Life survey Bristol City Council 2012



2. An active and creative Bristol

% respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for:

- teenagers 😊
- older people (over 65 years) 😊
- disabled people 😊

These indicators reflect general satisfaction with facilities and services tailored for younger people, 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 and appropriate facilities will provide opportunities for people of all ages and disability to interact in their community, promote independence and health and wellbeing. Facilities/services for teenagers will also promote positive behaviour and provide support.

% respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for older people

In 2012, 38% of residents were satisfied with leisure facilities and services for people aged 65+ years, indicating a significant improvement since 2005, when satisfaction was at 24%. Significantly more residents were satisfied who lived Horfield/Lockleaze area, at 59%, compared to other neighbourhoods. Least satisfaction with facilities/services for older people was recorded for residents living in Avonmouth and Kingsweston, Brislington East, Windmill Hill, Clifton and Clifton East (all at 30% or below). A marked improvement was measured for people living in deprived areas, at 42% (26% in 2005) and Black and minority ethnic groups, at 41% (25% were satisfied in 2005).

% respondents satisfied with leisure services/facilities for disabled people

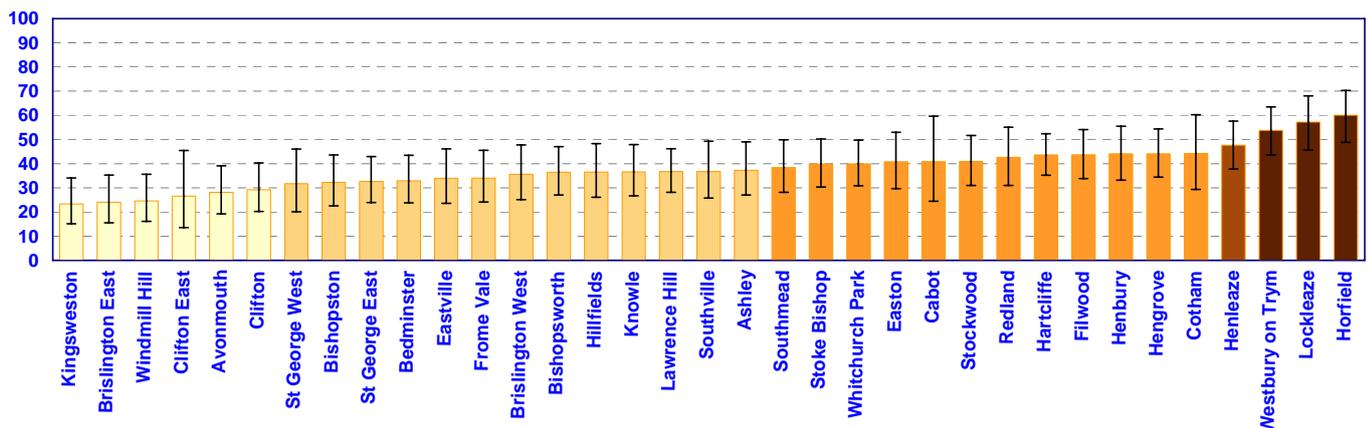
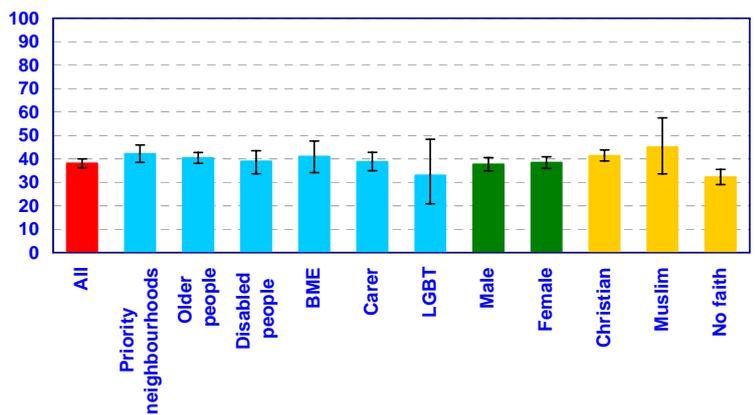
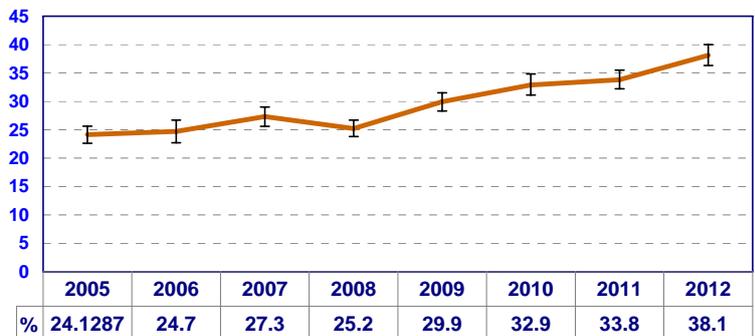
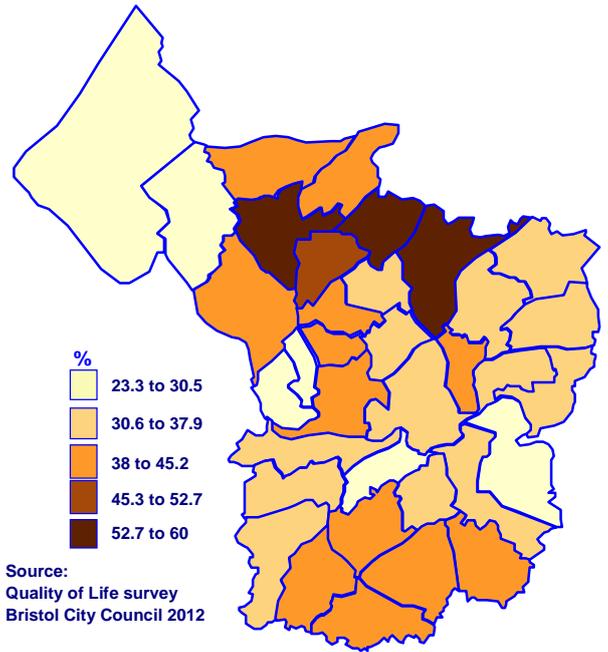
This indicator has improved, from 15% in 2005 to 22% in 2012. The highest satisfaction levels were in Horfield (54%) and Southmead (36%). Low satisfaction was recorded in Kingsweston (at 9%). Satisfaction was also significantly higher amongst communities living in deprived areas (28%), for Black and minority ethnic groups (35%), people in their twenties (32%) and for people with lower educational qualifications.

% respondents satisfied with leisure services/facilities for teenagers

In 2012, 26% of residents were satisfied with leisure services/facilities for teenagers (16% in 2005). Although still low, this is a significant improvement compared to earlier years. Over the last six years the most notable improvement has been seen in Horfield (59%), Lawrence Hill (46%) and Hengrove (37%). Satisfaction was lowest in Avonmouth at 11%. Significantly more residents from Black and minority ethnic groups (42%) and younger people aged 18 to 24 years (35%) were satisfied with leisure facilities, but fewer carers (22%), people of 'no faith' (22%) and people with higher educational qualifications (not shown).

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

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	37	27.0	49.0
Avonmouth	28	19.2	39.1
Bedminster	33	23.8	43.5
Bishopston	32	22.5	43.6
Bishopsworth	36	27.0	47.0
Brislington East	24	15.5	35.3
Brislington West	36	25.1	47.8
Cabot	41	24.4	59.6
Clifton	29	20.2	40.3
Clifton East	27	13.5	45.4
Cotham	44	29.3	60.2
Easton	41	29.6	53.0
Eastville	34	23.6	46.1
Filwood	44	33.8	54.1
Frome Vale	34	24.1	45.5
Hartcliffe	44	35.2	52.4
Henbury	44	33.2	55.5
Hengrove	44	34.4	54.3
Henleaze	48	37.8	57.6
Hillfields	37	26.1	48.3
Horfield	60	48.8	70.3
Kingsweston	23	15.1	34.1
Knowle	37	26.7	47.9
Lawrence Hill	37	28.1	46.2
Lockleaze	57	45.6	68.0
Redland	43	31.0	55.1
Southmead	38	28.1	49.9
Southville	37	25.8	49.3
St George East	33	23.9	42.9
St George West	32	20.1	46.0
Stockwood	41	31.0	51.6
Stoke Bishop	40	30.3	50.2
Westbury-on-Trym	54	43.6	63.5
Whitchurch Park	40	30.8	49.7
Windmill Hill	25	16.1	35.6
BRISTOL	38.1	36.3	40.0
Question number	161		
Sample size	2820		
Year	2012		
Priority neighbourhoods	42.2	38.5	45.9
Older people	40.4	38.1	42.7
Disabled people	39	33.7	43.5
BME	41	34.1	47.6
Carer	39	35.0	42.8
LGBT	33	20.9	48.4
Male	37.7	34.9	40.5
Female	38.4	35.9	40.9
Christian	41.4	39.1	43.8
Muslim	45	33.6	57.5
No faith	32.2	29.0	35.5



3. Homes and communities

% respondents who have no health and safety risks in their home



This indicator measures the state of our housing in terms of health and safety risks. These risks can include poor heating, insulation, electrical safety, slip and trip hazards, security, disrepair and damp/mould growth. A high proportion indicates homes have few health and safety risks.

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For the past four years this indicator has remained steady indicating that residents' perception of the presence of health and safety risks in their homes has not changed significantly. In 2012, 75% said they had no health and safety risks compared with 76% of respondents in 2009. In other words, one quarter of homes have health and safety risks.

About a half of all homes in Lawrence Hill (47%) and two in five of homes in Ashley (37%) had health and safety risks. Further analysis (not shown) suggests that residents most likely to report health and safety risks in the home are disabled people (40%) and people who rent privately (48%), closely followed by people living in social housing (43%), younger people in their twenties and thirties (37%) and Black and inority ethnic groups (40%)

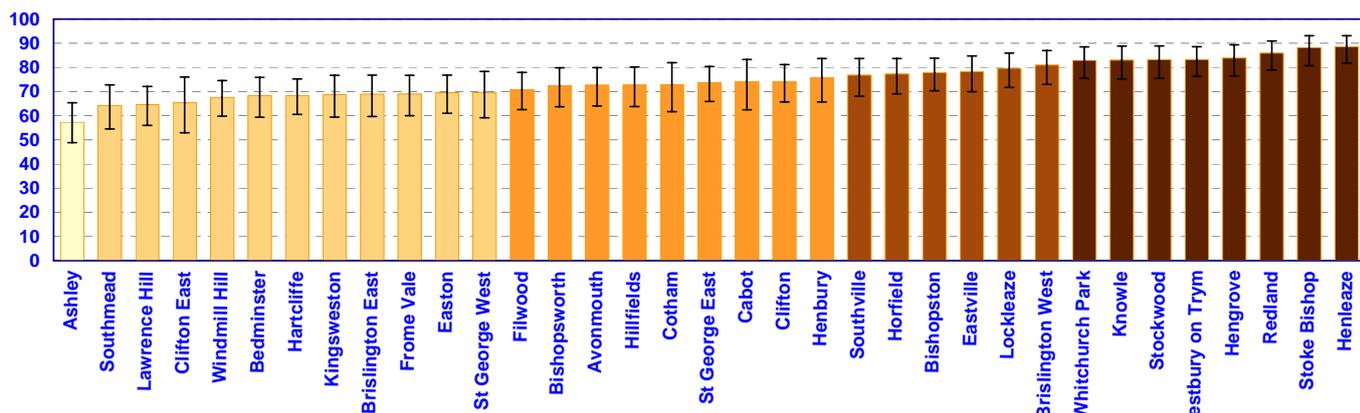
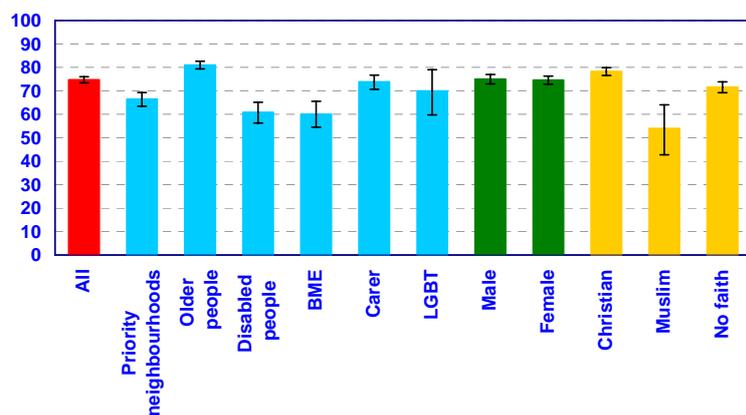
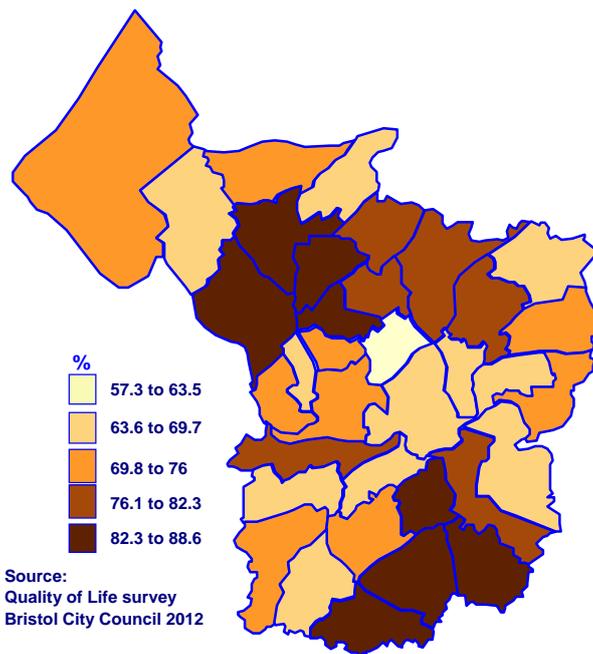
### Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

#### % respondents who think there are no health and safety risks in their home



## % respondents who think there are no health and safety risks in their home

| Ward                    | %           | lower confidence limit | upper confidence limit |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Ashley                  | 57          | 48.8                   | 65.4                   |
| Avonmouth               | 73          | 64.0                   | 79.9                   |
| Bedminster              | 68          | 59.3                   | 75.9                   |
| Bishopston              | 78          | 70.3                   | 83.8                   |
| Bishopsworth            | 73          | 63.7                   | 79.8                   |
| Brislington East        | 69          | 59.7                   | 76.8                   |
| Brislington West        | 81          | 72.9                   | 87.0                   |
| Cabot                   | 74          | 62.4                   | 83.3                   |
| Clifton                 | 74          | 65.7                   | 81.2                   |
| Clifton East            | 65          | 52.9                   | 76.0                   |
| Cotham                  | 73          | 61.7                   | 81.9                   |
| Easton                  | 70          | 61.0                   | 76.8                   |
| Eastville               | 78          | 69.9                   | 84.7                   |
| Filwood                 | 71          | 62.5                   | 77.9                   |
| Frome Vale              | 69          | 60.0                   | 76.7                   |
| Hartcliffe              | 68          | 60.5                   | 75.2                   |
| Henbury                 | 76          | 65.7                   | 83.7                   |
| Hengrove                | 84          | 76.5                   | 89.3                   |
| Henleaze                | 89          | 81.8                   | 93.1                   |
| Hillfields              | 73          | 63.8                   | 80.2                   |
| Horfield                | 77          | 69.1                   | 83.7                   |
| Kingsweston             | 69          | 59.4                   | 76.7                   |
| Knowle                  | 83          | 75.1                   | 88.8                   |
| Lawrence Hill           | 65          | 56.0                   | 72.1                   |
| Lockleaze               | 80          | 71.7                   | 85.9                   |
| Redland                 | 86          | 78.9                   | 90.9                   |
| Southmead               | 64          | 54.5                   | 72.8                   |
| Southville              | 77          | 68.1                   | 83.7                   |
| St George East          | 74          | 65.9                   | 80.3                   |
| St George West          | 70          | 59.2                   | 78.3                   |
| Stockwood               | 83          | 75.5                   | 88.9                   |
| Stoke Bishop            | 88          | 80.7                   | 93.1                   |
| Westbury-on-Trym        | 83          | 76.3                   | 88.6                   |
| Whitchurch Park         | 83          | 75.5                   | 88.5                   |
| Windmill Hill           | 68          | 59.8                   | 74.5                   |
| <b>BRISTOL</b>          | <b>74.7</b> | <b>73.4</b>            | <b>76.0</b>            |
| Question number         | 34          |                        |                        |
| Sample size             | 4367        |                        |                        |
| Year                    | 2012        |                        |                        |
| Priority neighbourhoods | 66.4        | 63.4                   | 69.3                   |
| Older people            | 81          | 79.3                   | 82.6                   |
| Disabled people         | 60.8        | 56.3                   | 65.1                   |
| BME                     | 60          | 54.5                   | 65.6                   |
| Carer                   | 74          | 70.7                   | 76.7                   |
| LGBT                    | 70          | 59.8                   | 79.0                   |
| Male                    | 75          | 72.9                   | 77.0                   |
| Female                  | 74.6        | 72.8                   | 76.3                   |
| Christian               | 78.3        | 76.6                   | 79.9                   |
| Muslim                  | 54          | 42.7                   | 64.0                   |
| No faith                | 71.6        | 69.2                   | 73.9                   |



# 3. Homes and communities

## **% respondents who feel they belong to their neighbourhood** 😊

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'.

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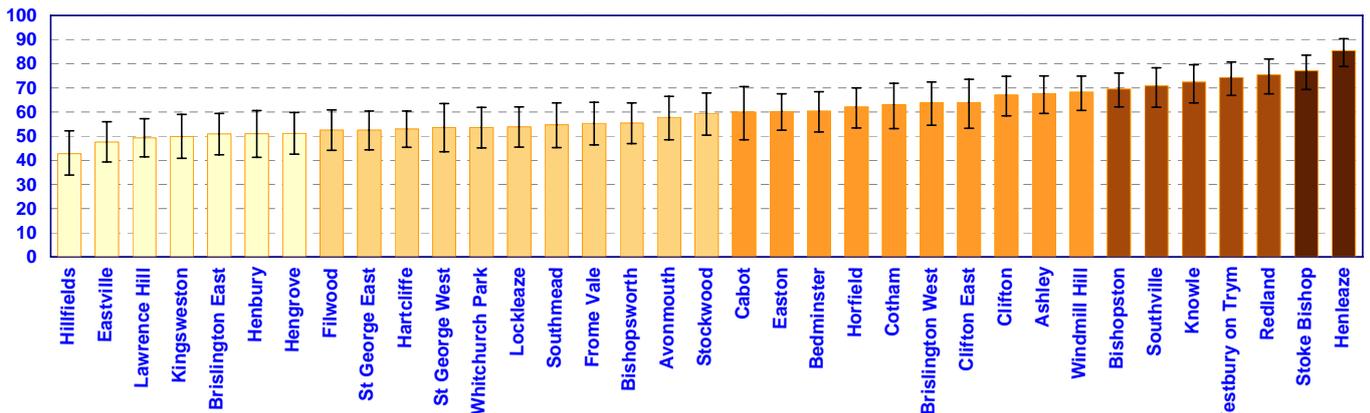
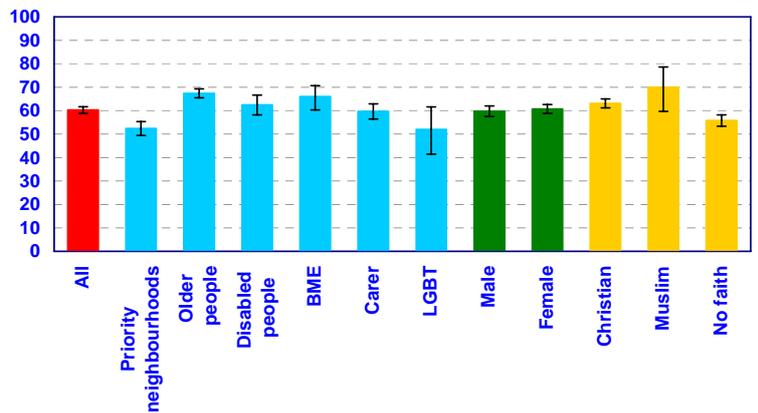
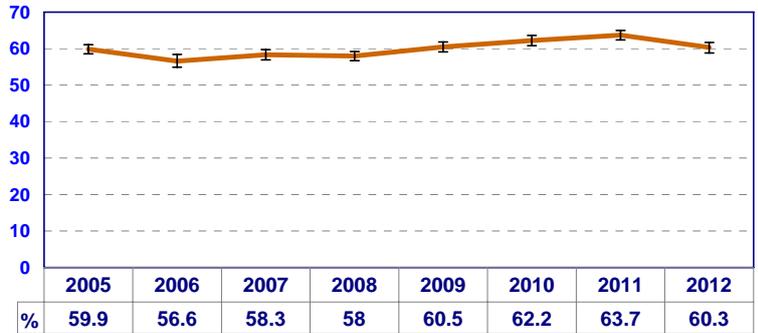
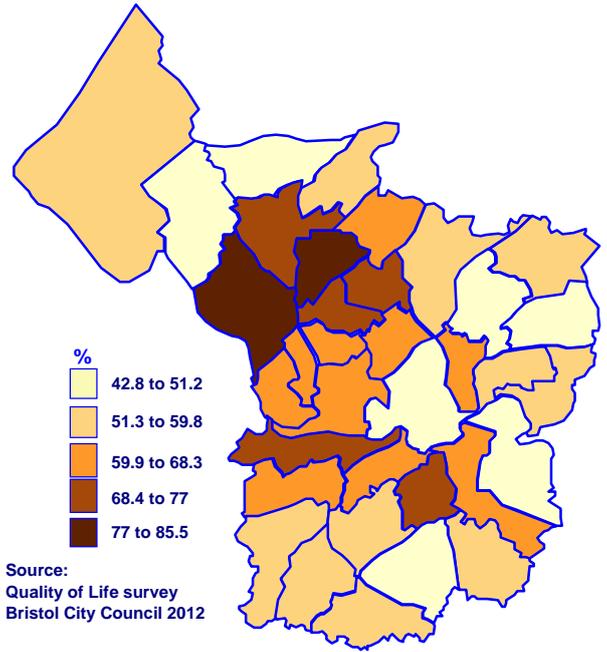
This indicator fell for the first time in seven years from 64% in 2011 to 60% in 2012, but is still a significant improvement from the figure in 2006 when it measured 57%. The ward pattern across the city has been similar each year, with the highest sense of belonging in the west/northwest (particularly Stoke Bishop, Westbury-on-Trym, Henleaze, Bishopston, Redland, Clifton and Southville) plus Ashley in the Inner City (all 67% or above in 2012). Hillfields (43% in 2012), Lawrence Hill (49% in 2012) and Henbury (51% in 2012) have tended to be the wards with the lowest percentages of respondents 'who feel they belong to their neighbourhood'. The indicator was also significantly lower in deprived areas of the city (52%).

Equalities analysis indicated significantly more of the older people (67%) had a higher sense of belonging. Fewer people who said they had 'no faith' felt they belonged to their neighbourhood (56%). This pattern was the same as in 2011.

Further analysis (not shown) suggests that significant predictors for having a sense of belonging to the neighbourhood are age, having a Black or minority ethnicity, living in a deprived area and housing tenure. Attachment to the local area increases with age, from 43% of people in their twenties to 77% of those aged seventy or over. Black and minority ethnic groups are more likely to say they 'feel they belong to their neighbourhood' (66%). Living in a rented accommodation also appears to lessen the feeling of investment in the neighbourhood (53% of people living in social housing; 48% of people privately renting). There is some weaker evidence that people with lower educational qualifications and men are less likely to feel that they belong to their local area.

## % respondents who feel they belong to neighbourhood

| Ward                      | %           | lower confidence limit | upper confidence limit |
|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Ashley                    | 68          | 59.4                   | 75.0                   |
| Avonmouth                 | 58          | 48.5                   | 66.5                   |
| Bedminster                | 60          | 51.8                   | 68.4                   |
| Bishopston                | 70          | 62.1                   | 76.1                   |
| Bishopsworth              | 56          | 46.9                   | 63.8                   |
| Brislington East          | 51          | 42.3                   | 59.4                   |
| Brislington West          | 64          | 54.5                   | 72.4                   |
| Cabot                     | 60          | 48.5                   | 70.5                   |
| Clifton                   | 67          | 58.4                   | 74.8                   |
| Clifton East              | 64          | 53.3                   | 73.5                   |
| Cotham                    | 63          | 53.1                   | 71.9                   |
| Easton                    | 60          | 52.4                   | 67.6                   |
| Eastville                 | 48          | 39.3                   | 56.0                   |
| Filwood                   | 53          | 44.1                   | 60.8                   |
| Frome Vale                | 55          | 46.4                   | 64.0                   |
| Hartcliffe                | 53          | 45.4                   | 60.4                   |
| Henbury                   | 51          | 41.3                   | 60.6                   |
| Hengrove                  | 51          | 42.5                   | 59.8                   |
| Henleaze                  | 86          | 78.8                   | 90.3                   |
| Hillfields                | 43          | 33.9                   | 52.2                   |
| Horfield                  | 62          | 53.4                   | 70.0                   |
| Kingsweston               | 50          | 40.8                   | 59.0                   |
| Knowle                    | 72          | 63.8                   | 79.6                   |
| Lawrence Hill             | 49          | 41.4                   | 57.2                   |
| Lockleaze                 | 54          | 45.5                   | 62.1                   |
| Redland                   | 75          | 67.6                   | 81.9                   |
| Southmead                 | 55          | 45.3                   | 63.8                   |
| Southville                | 71          | 62.0                   | 78.3                   |
| St George East            | 53          | 44.4                   | 60.4                   |
| St George West            | 54          | 43.5                   | 63.5                   |
| Stockwood                 | 60          | 50.4                   | 67.9                   |
| Stoke Bishop              | 77          | 69.3                   | 83.5                   |
| Westbury-on-Trym          | 74          | 66.9                   | 80.7                   |
| Whitchurch Park           | 54          | 45.1                   | 61.9                   |
| Windmill Hill             | 68          | 60.7                   | 74.9                   |
| <b>BRISTOL</b>            | <b>60.3</b> | <b>58.8</b>            | <b>61.7</b>            |
| <b>Question number 6g</b> |             |                        |                        |
| <b>Sample size 4706</b>   |             |                        |                        |
| <b>Year 2012</b>          |             |                        |                        |
| Priority neighbourhoods   | 52.4        | 49.4                   | 55.4                   |
| Older people              | 67.4        | 65.5                   | 69.3                   |
| Disabled people           | 62.5        | 58.2                   | 66.6                   |
| BME                       | 66          | 60.3                   | 70.7                   |
| Carer                     | 60          | 56.4                   | 62.9                   |
| LGBT                      | 52          | 41.4                   | 61.6                   |
| Male                      | 59.8        | 57.5                   | 62.0                   |
| Female                    | 60.7        | 58.8                   | 62.6                   |
| Christian                 | 63.1        | 61.2                   | 65.0                   |
| Muslim                    | 70          | 59.7                   | 78.6                   |
| No faith                  | 55.8        | 53.4                   | 58.2                   |



## 3. Homes and communities

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

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

These indicators are measures of community cohesion and a high or increasing value will reflect a neighbourhood where people are respectful, tolerant of difference and demonstrate consideration towards others.

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

This indicator improved from 53% in 2005 to 59% in 2008 and remained at this level, measuring 60% in 2012.

The ward pattern has been similar in recent years. Ashley, Bishopston, Henleaze and Redland usually have some of the highest values of the indicator (at least 74% in 2012), and deprived areas record the lowest (52%). In Hillfields the proportion of residents who agree that 'people from different backgrounds get on well together' rose from 35% in 2011 to 55% in 2012.

Further analysis (not shown) suggests that more Black and minority ethnic residents (67%), people aged seventy and over (66%) and respondents with higher educational qualifications thought people in their neighbourhood got on well together.

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

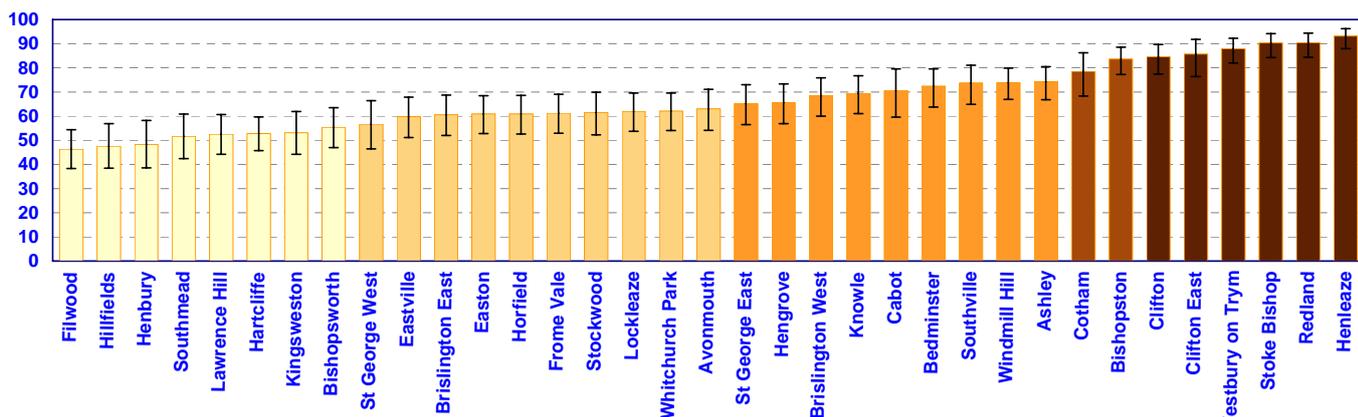
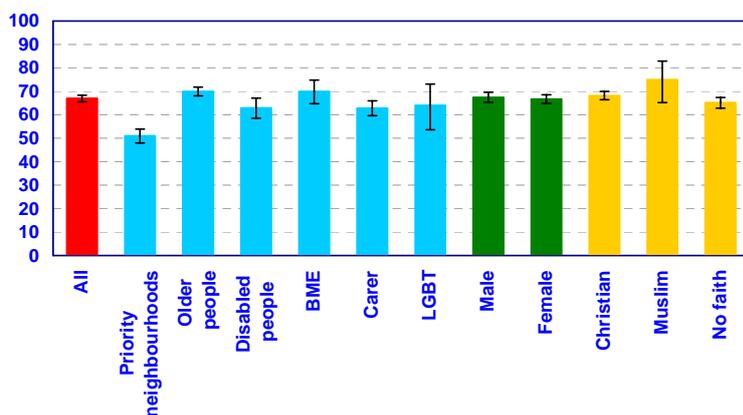
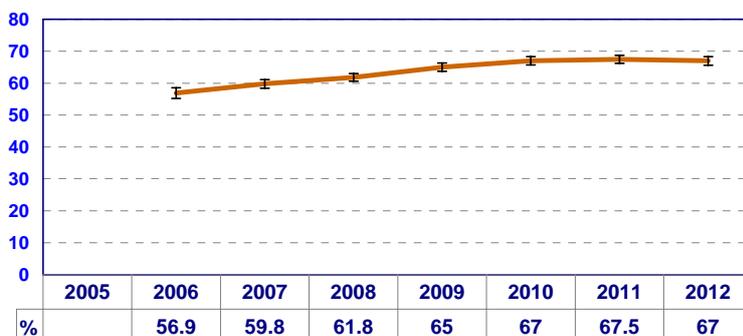
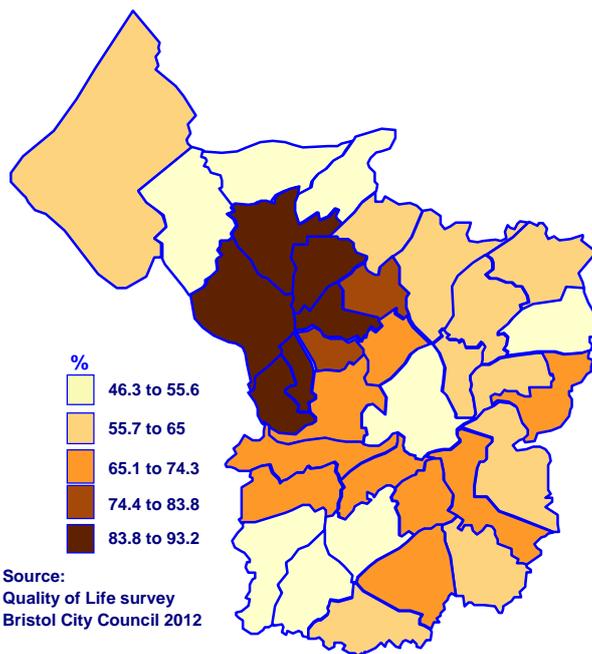
This indicator steadily increased from 57% in 2006 until 2010, when it measured 67%. This proportion remained unchanged in 2011 and 2012.

The indicator pattern is similar each year with a good deal of variation across the city, from 46% Filwood to 93% in Henleaze. Over the past seven years, the indicator has shown a significant improvement in Avonmouth, Brislington West, Lawrence Hill, Lockleaze and St George East. This improvement has narrowed the gap between deprived areas and the rest of the city. Still significantly fewer people (51%) in deprived areas agreed people treat each other with respect and consideration.

Further analysis (not shown) suggests that people of Muslim faith (75%), people aged seventy and over (80%) and people with higher qualifications agreed people are treated with respect. People who live in social housing and carers (62%) are less likely to agree that people are treated with respect.

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

| Ward                    | %           | lower confidence limit | upper confidence limit |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Ashley                  | 74          | 66.8                   | 80.5                   |
| Avonmouth               | 63          | 54.1                   | 71.1                   |
| Bedminster              | 72          | 63.8                   | 79.6                   |
| Bishopston              | 84          | 77.2                   | 88.6                   |
| Bishopsworth            | 55          | 47.0                   | 63.5                   |
| Brislington East        | 61          | 52.0                   | 68.7                   |
| Brislington West        | 69          | 60.0                   | 75.9                   |
| Cabot                   | 71          | 59.6                   | 79.6                   |
| Clifton                 | 85          | 77.5                   | 89.7                   |
| Clifton East            | 86          | 76.4                   | 91.8                   |
| Cotham                  | 79          | 68.3                   | 86.2                   |
| Easton                  | 61          | 52.8                   | 68.5                   |
| Eastville               | 60          | 51.2                   | 67.9                   |
| Filwood                 | 46          | 38.3                   | 54.4                   |
| Frome Vale              | 61          | 52.9                   | 69.1                   |
| Hartcliffe              | 53          | 45.7                   | 59.7                   |
| Henbury                 | 48          | 38.6                   | 58.2                   |
| Hengrove                | 66          | 56.9                   | 73.4                   |
| Henleaze                | 93          | 88.0                   | 96.2                   |
| Hillfields              | 48          | 38.5                   | 56.9                   |
| Horfield                | 61          | 52.6                   | 68.6                   |
| Kingsweston             | 53          | 44.2                   | 61.9                   |
| Knowle                  | 70          | 61.1                   | 76.7                   |
| Lawrence Hill           | 53          | 44.2                   | 60.7                   |
| Lockleaze               | 62          | 53.7                   | 69.6                   |
| Redland                 | 91          | 84.4                   | 94.4                   |
| Southmead               | 52          | 42.4                   | 60.8                   |
| Southville              | 74          | 64.9                   | 81.1                   |
| St George East          | 65          | 56.5                   | 73.0                   |
| St George West          | 57          | 46.5                   | 66.4                   |
| Stockwood               | 62          | 52.3                   | 69.9                   |
| Stoke Bishop            | 90          | 84.3                   | 94.2                   |
| Westbury-on-Trym        | 88          | 82.0                   | 92.3                   |
| Whitchurch Park         | 62          | 54.0                   | 69.6                   |
| Windmill Hill           | 74          | 67.0                   | 79.9                   |
| <b>BRISTOL</b>          | <b>67.0</b> | <b>65.6</b>            | <b>68.3</b>            |
| Question number         | <b>6e</b>   |                        |                        |
| Sample size             | <b>4703</b> |                        |                        |
| Year                    | <b>2012</b> |                        |                        |
| Priority neighbourhoods | 51          | 48.0                   | 53.9                   |
| Older people            | 70          | 68.1                   | 71.8                   |
| Disabled people         | 63          | 58.6                   | 67.1                   |
| BME                     | 70          | 64.7                   | 74.8                   |
| Carer                   | 63          | 59.6                   | 65.9                   |
| LGBT                    | 64          | 53.6                   | 73.1                   |
| Male                    | 67.5        | 65.3                   | 69.6                   |
| Female                  | 66.7        | 64.9                   | 68.5                   |
| Christian               | 68.2        | 66.4                   | 70.0                   |
| Muslim                  | 75          | 65.2                   | 82.9                   |
| No faith                | 65.2        | 62.8                   | 67.4                   |



# 3. Homes and communities

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

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

These are indicators of community cohesion and measure whether residents feel empowered to make a difference both to their own lives and to the area in which they live. Higher levels of these indicators would be a sign of strong, active communities, vital in supporting a range of activity undertaken by the third sector organisations and the success of neighbourhood partnerships.

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

Only one in four (24%) of residents feel influential, which is not significantly different from the situation in 2005 , when 22% of respondents felt influential.

There is little variation across the city for this indicator. St George East and St George West neighbourhood partnership, at 15%, has the smallest proportion of residents feeling influential whilst Windmill Hill has the biggest, at 32%. The position has worsened in Ashley where the indicator has decreased from 35% in 2008 to 21% in 2012.

Further analysis (not shown) suggests predictors for feeling influential are having higher educational qualifications and being older. There is evidence for people of Muslim faith and people living in social housing feeling more influential.

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

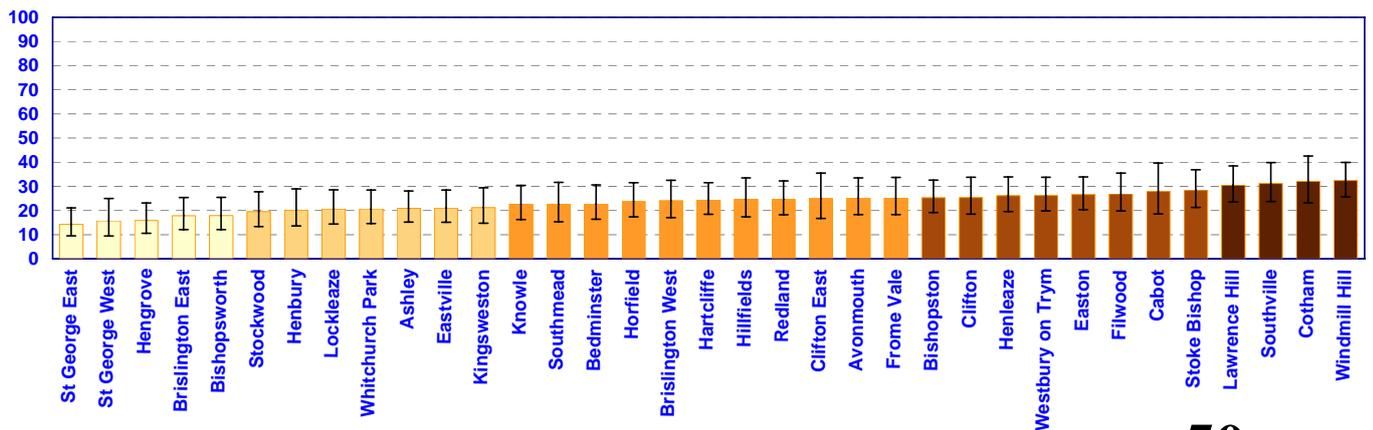
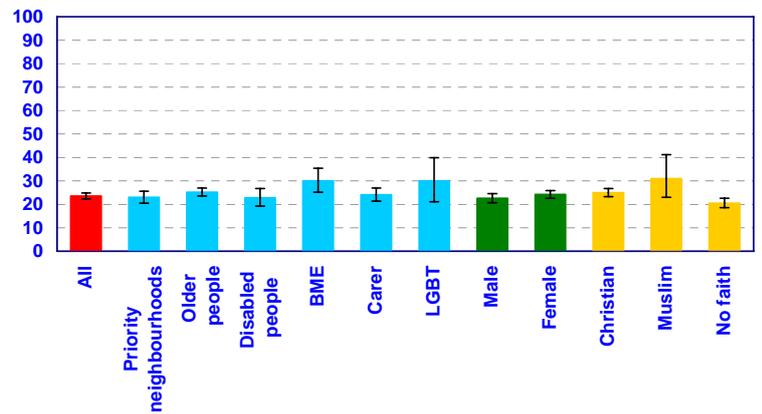
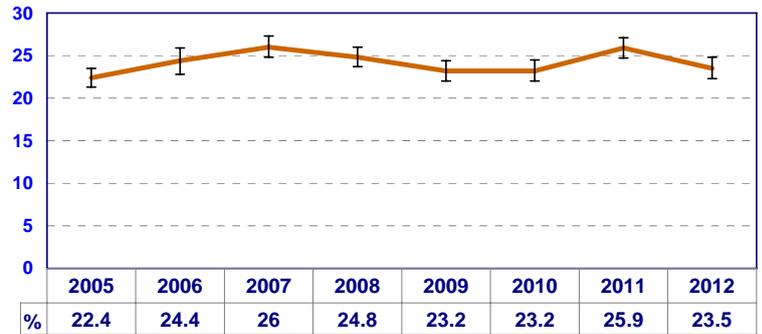
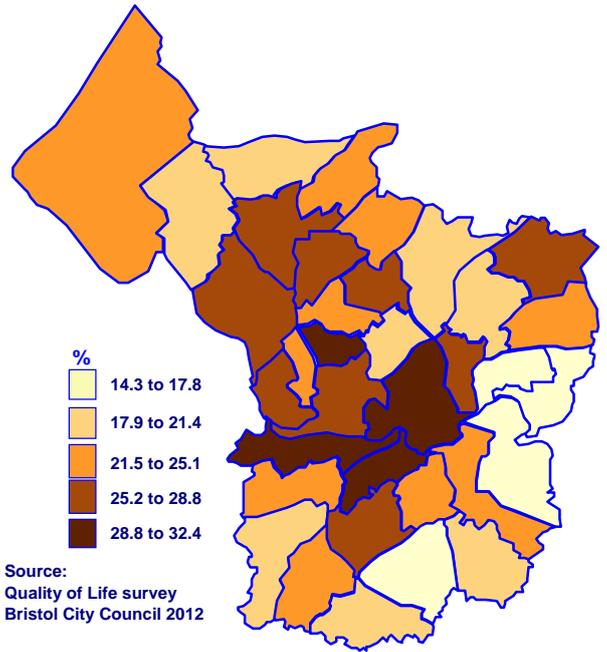
A significant improvement was measured by this indicator, rising from 23% of residents volunteering in 2005 to 26% in 2012. The gap in the levels of volunteering between deprived areas and the city average narrowed, as the percentage of respondents in deprived areas who said they volunteered increased from 17%- 22%.

The pattern across the city has remained broadly the same with volunteering highest in affluent Western wards, particularly Henleaze, Stoke Bishop, Westbury-on-Trym and Clifton (at 35% or above). St George West and, perhaps, Filwood stand out in recent years as wards where fewer people than the average volunteer (at most 17%, 2012).

Further analysis (not shown) suggests older people, women, carers, people with higher educational qualifications and people with a faith are more likely to volunteer.

% respondents who feel they can influence decisions

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	21	15.2	28.1
Avonmouth	25	18.3	33.5
Bedminster	23	16.4	30.6
Bishopston	25	19.2	32.6
Bishopsworth	18	12.1	25.5
Brislington East	18	12.1	25.4
Brislington West	24	17.1	32.5
Cabot	28	18.6	39.7
Clifton	25	18.5	33.8
Clifton East	25	16.7	35.5
Cotham	32	23.2	42.5
Easton	27	20.3	33.9
Eastville	21	15.1	28.5
Filwood	27	19.8	35.5
Frome Vale	25	18.3	33.7
Hartcliffe	24	18.4	31.5
Henbury	20	13.6	28.9
Hengrove	16	10.6	23.1
Henleaze	26	19.6	33.9
Hillfields	25	17.4	33.5
Horfield	24	17.4	31.5
Kingsweston	21	14.7	29.4
Knowle	23	16.2	30.4
Lawrence Hill	31	23.5	38.5
Lockleaze	21	14.4	28.6
Redland	25	18.2	32.3
Southmead	23	15.3	31.7
Southville	31	23.7	39.8
St George East	14	9.5	21.1
St George West	16	9.4	25.0
Stockwood	20	13.4	27.7
Stoke Bishop	29	21.3	36.9
Westbury-on-Trym	26	19.8	33.8
Whitchurch Park	21	14.6	28.5
Windmill Hill	32	25.6	39.9
BRISTOL	23.5	22.3	24.8
Question number	6a		
Sample size	4660		
Year	2012		
Priority neighbourhoods	23	20.5	25.6
Older people	25.2	23.5	27.0
Disabled people	22.8	19.3	26.7
BME	30	25.2	35.4
Carer	24	21.4	27.0
LGBT	30	21.1	39.9
Male	22.6	20.7	24.6
Female	24.2	22.6	25.9
Christian	25	23.3	26.7
Muslim	31	23.0	41.2
No faith	20.5	18.6	22.6



4. A moving and connected Bristol

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

% respondents who go to work by other means

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

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Significantly fewer residents (47%) travelled by car to work as drivers in 2012 compared to previous years (57% in 2001) and this indicates a sustainable trend to use other modes. This is also very similar to the level recorded in the 2011 Census, at 50%. Significantly fewer residents were drivers in the deprived parts of the city (42%) and the most regular car drivers lived in the peripheral wards like Stockwood and Stoke Bishop (both 65%). Not surprisingly, less than a quarter of residents in the central areas of Cabot and Clifton drove to work. The wards showing the biggest drop in drivers were Bishopston at 41% (60% in 2005) and Westbury on Trym at 56% (74% in 2005). The current high cost of fuel is likely to be influencing car use.

Equalities analysis indicated there were fewer disabled people (39%) driving and a gender difference with 45% of women driving compared to 51% of men. The downward trend appeared steeper for men, with an 11 percentage point drop in drivers (from 62% to 51%) over the last eight years. Further analysis (not shown) suggests that fewer people who live in rented accommodation (33%), fewer people who say they have 'no religion' (44%), but more people with lower educational qualifications drove to work.

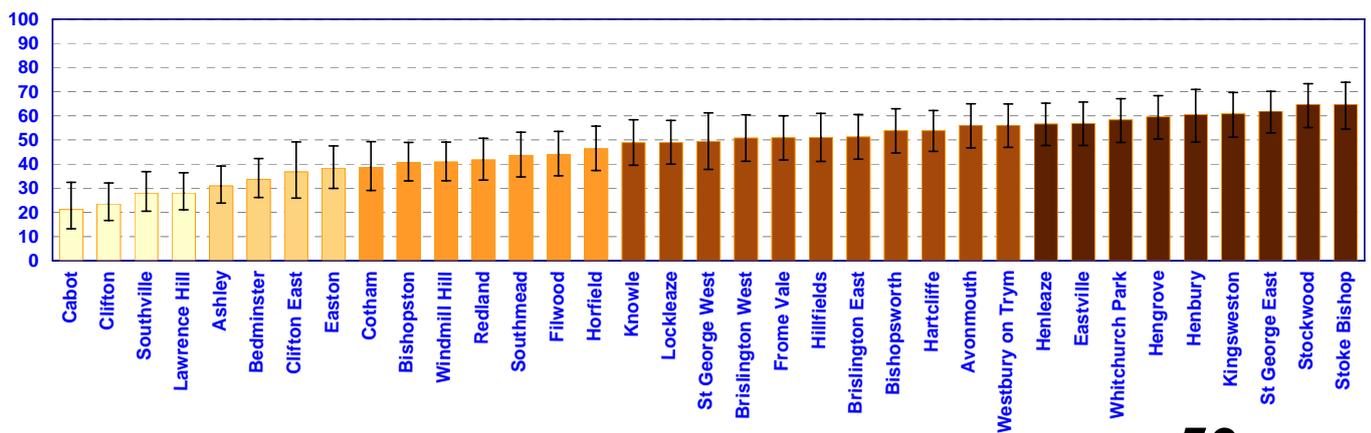
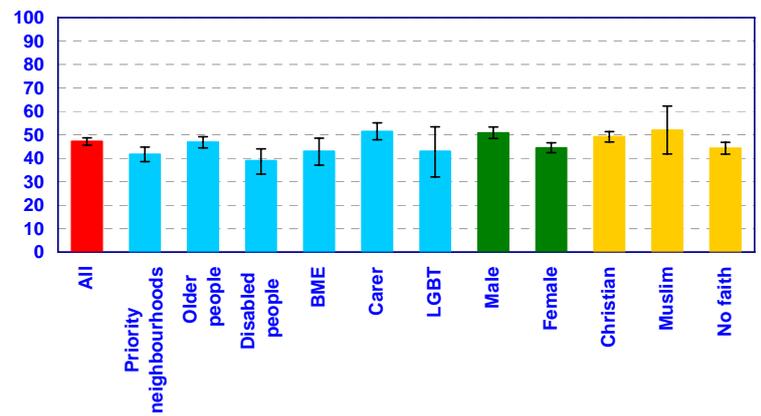
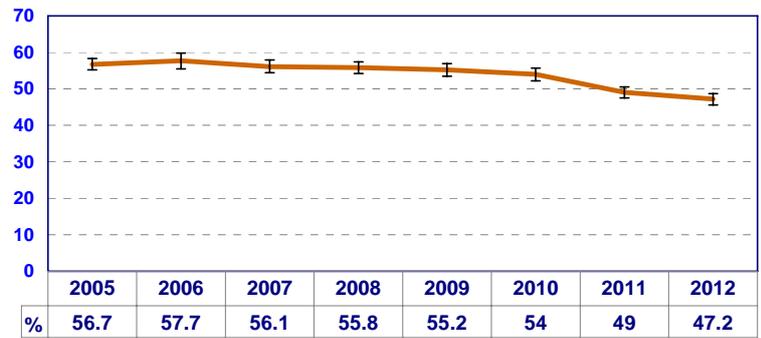
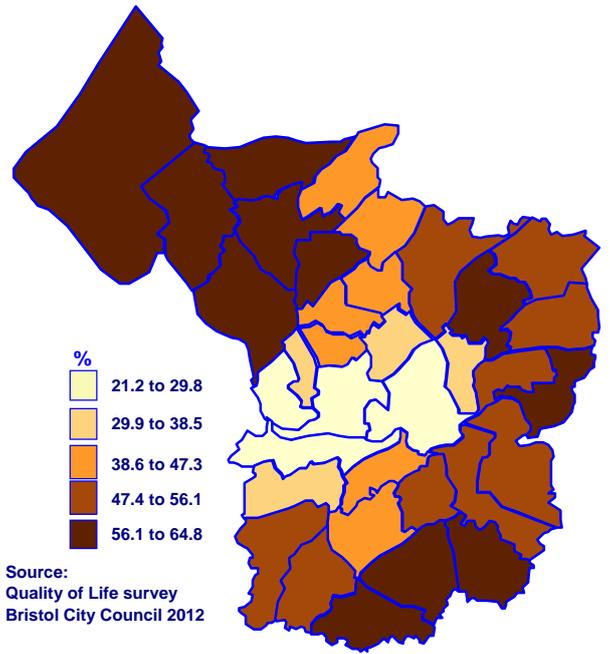
### **Other modes of transport to work:**

Some related indicators have shown the same behavioural change over the same period; residents who travelled as a car passenger to work had increased from 5% to 7% and residents who travelled to work by bus increased from 10% to 13%. Walking levels (17%) and cycling levels (8%) have remained stable. These indicators were also measured in the 2011 Census and recorded similar levels for travel to work (5% car passengers, 8% cycle and 19% walk). The Census provides a national comparison and in Bristol we have a higher proportion of people walking and cycling to work, compared to similar cities in England and Wales.

Equalities analysis revealed that, compared to men, women were more likely to travel to work by bus (15% vs. 10%), walk (20% vs. 13%) or as car passengers (9% vs. 4%). Women were less likely to cycle to work (6% vs. 11%).

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

| Ward                    | %           | lower confidence limit | upper confidence limit |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Ashley                  | 31          | 23.9                   | 39.2                   |
| Avonmouth               | 56          | 46.7                   | 65.0                   |
| Bedminster              | 34          | 26.1                   | 42.3                   |
| Bishopston              | 41          | 33.0                   | 49.0                   |
| Bishopsworth            | 54          | 44.6                   | 62.9                   |
| Brislington East        | 51          | 42.0                   | 60.5                   |
| Brislington West        | 51          | 41.2                   | 60.4                   |
| Cabot                   | 21          | 13.2                   | 32.4                   |
| Clifton                 | 24          | 16.6                   | 32.2                   |
| Clifton East            | 37          | 25.9                   | 49.2                   |
| Cotham                  | 39          | 29.1                   | 49.3                   |
| Easton                  | 38          | 29.9                   | 47.5                   |
| Eastville               | 57          | 47.7                   | 65.7                   |
| Filwood                 | 44          | 35.1                   | 53.5                   |
| Frome Vale              | 51          | 41.7                   | 60.0                   |
| Hartcliffe              | 54          | 45.3                   | 62.2                   |
| Henbury                 | 61          | 49.1                   | 70.9                   |
| Hengrove                | 60          | 50.3                   | 68.3                   |
| Henleaze                | 57          | 47.7                   | 65.2                   |
| Hillfields              | 51          | 41.1                   | 61.0                   |
| Horfield                | 46          | 37.3                   | 55.7                   |
| Kingsweston             | 61          | 51.2                   | 69.7                   |
| Knowle                  | 49          | 39.5                   | 58.3                   |
| Lawrence Hill           | 28          | 21.1                   | 36.4                   |
| Lockleaze               | 49          | 40.0                   | 58.1                   |
| Redland                 | 42          | 33.4                   | 50.7                   |
| Southmead               | 44          | 34.7                   | 53.2                   |
| Southville              | 28          | 20.5                   | 36.9                   |
| St George East          | 62          | 52.9                   | 70.1                   |
| St George West          | 49          | 37.8                   | 61.2                   |
| Stockwood               | 65          | 55.1                   | 73.3                   |
| Stoke Bishop            | 65          | 54.5                   | 73.9                   |
| Westbury-on-Trym        | 56          | 46.9                   | 64.9                   |
| Whitchurch Park         | 58          | 49.0                   | 67.1                   |
| Windmill Hill           | 41          | 33.1                   | 49.1                   |
| <b>BRISTOL</b>          | <b>47.2</b> | <b>45.6</b>            | <b>48.7</b>            |
| Question number         | 25          |                        |                        |
| Sample size             | 3969        |                        |                        |
| Year                    | 2012        |                        |                        |
| Priority neighbourhoods | 41.7        | 38.6                   | 44.8                   |
| Older people            | 46.9        | 44.5                   | 49.2                   |
| Disabled people         | 39          | 33.3                   | 44.0                   |
| BME                     | 43          | 37.1                   | 48.6                   |
| Carer                   | 52          | 47.9                   | 55.1                   |
| LGBT                    | 43          | 32.1                   | 53.5                   |
| Male                    | 50.9        | 48.4                   | 53.4                   |
| Female                  | 44.5        | 42.4                   | 46.6                   |
| Christian               | 49.2        | 47.0                   | 51.4                   |
| Muslim                  | 52          | 41.9                   | 62.3                   |
| No faith                | 44.3        | 41.8                   | 46.8                   |



# 4. A moving and connected Bristol

## % respondents who are satisfied with the bus service 😊

## % respondents who are satisfied with information on bus services 😊

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

### % respondents who are satisfied with the bus service

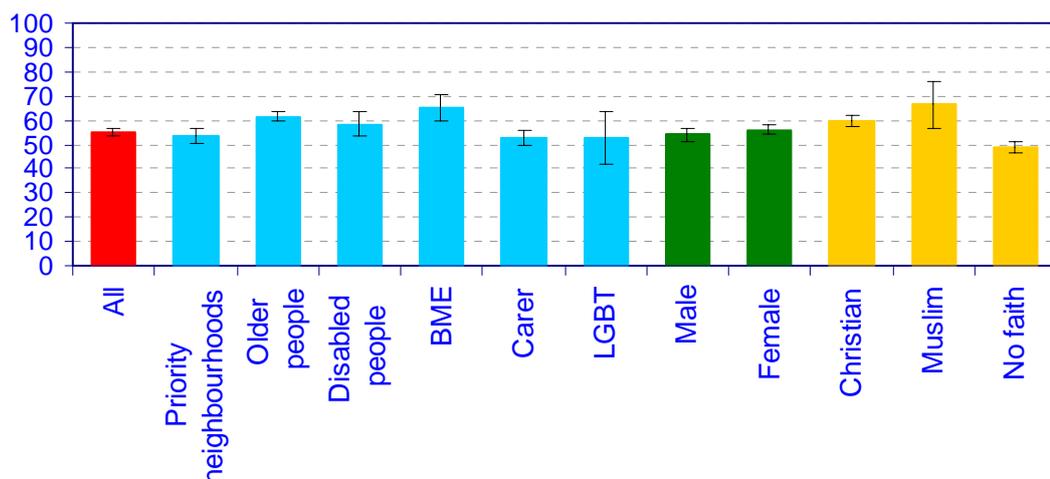
In 2012, 60% of residents were satisfied with the bus service, a significant improvement since 2005, when it was 48%. This improvement reflects major investment in the city with showcase bus routes and Greater Bristol Bus Network. Improvement over the last seven years at a ward level was most significant in Brislington West, Eastville, Hartcliffe, Henleaze, Horfield, Lawrence Hill and Lockleaze.

Levels of satisfaction were highest amongst older people (67%) and people of Christian faith (65%). Further analysis (not shown) suggests that men, carers and people with higher educational qualifications were less likely to be satisfied, whilst people of Muslim faith or who live in privately rented accommodation were more likely to be satisfied.

### % respondents who are satisfied with information on bus services

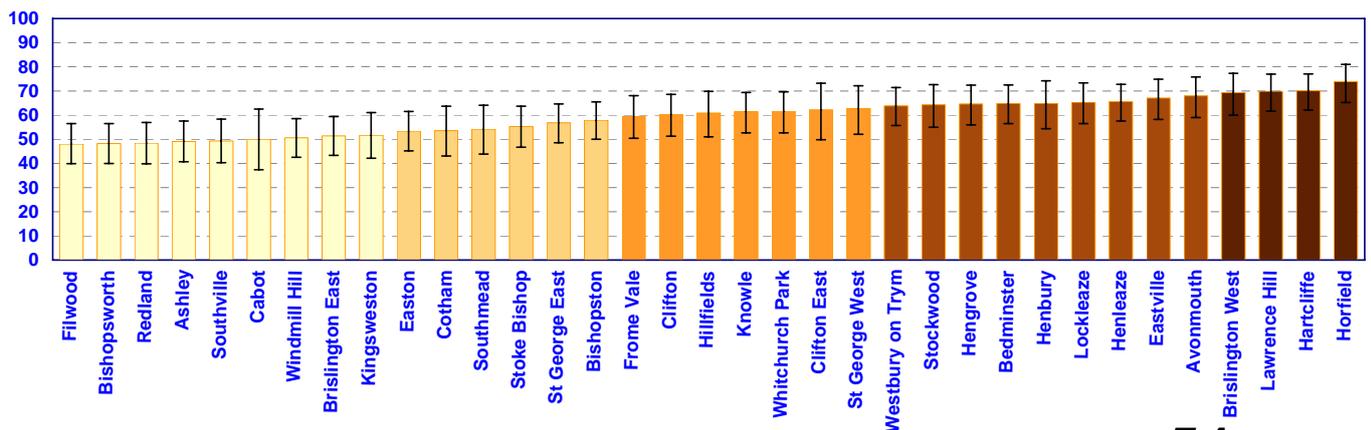
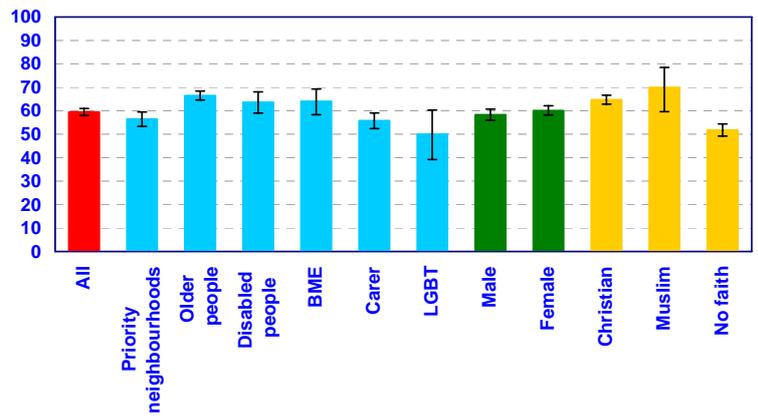
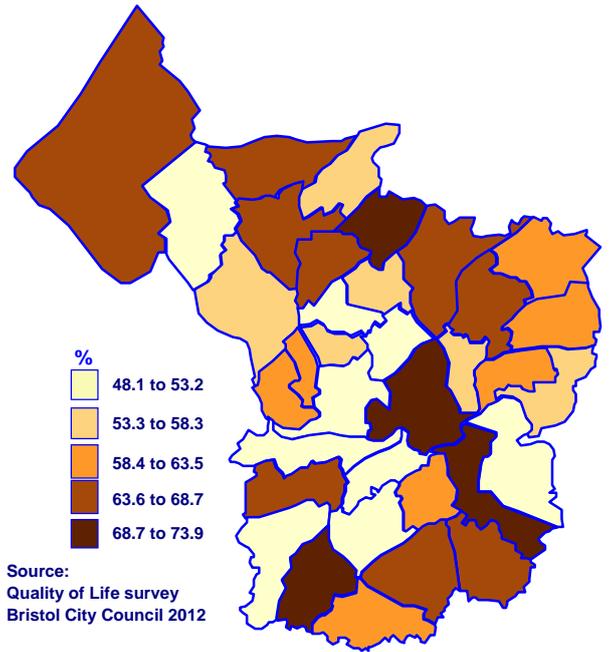
This indicator also showed significant improvement, at 55% (37% in 2006). Satisfaction was highest in Horfield and St George West and lowest in Bishopsworth and Filwood. The response by equalities groups was very similar to 'satisfaction with the bus service', with over 60% of older people and Christian people being satisfied with bus information. Most satisfaction was measured for the Black and minority ethnic group, at 65% and people of Muslim faith (67%).

**% respondents satisfied with information on local bus services**



## % respondents satisfied with the bus service

| Ward                    | %           | lower confidence limit | upper confidence limit |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Ashley                  | 49          | 40.7                   | 57.6                   |
| Avonmouth               | 68          | 59.0                   | 75.8                   |
| Bedminster              | 65          | 56.5                   | 72.5                   |
| Bishopston              | 58          | 50.0                   | 65.5                   |
| Bishopsworth            | 48          | 40.0                   | 56.5                   |
| Brislington East        | 51          | 43.4                   | 59.4                   |
| Brislington West        | 69          | 60.0                   | 77.3                   |
| Cabot                   | 50          | 37.4                   | 62.5                   |
| Clifton                 | 60          | 51.3                   | 68.6                   |
| Clifton East            | 62          | 49.8                   | 73.2                   |
| Cotham                  | 54          | 43.1                   | 63.7                   |
| Easton                  | 53          | 45.2                   | 61.5                   |
| Eastville               | 67          | 58.2                   | 74.9                   |
| Filwood                 | 48          | 39.9                   | 56.5                   |
| Frome Vale              | 60          | 50.4                   | 68.1                   |
| Hartcliffe              | 70          | 62.1                   | 77.1                   |
| Henbury                 | 65          | 54.4                   | 74.2                   |
| Hengrove                | 65          | 56.0                   | 72.4                   |
| Henleaze                | 66          | 57.6                   | 72.8                   |
| Hillfields              | 61          | 51.0                   | 69.8                   |
| Horfield                | 74          | 65.2                   | 81.0                   |
| Kingsweston             | 52          | 42.2                   | 61.1                   |
| Knowle                  | 61          | 52.7                   | 69.4                   |
| Lawrence Hill           | 70          | 61.7                   | 77.0                   |
| Lockleaze               | 65          | 56.5                   | 73.4                   |
| Redland                 | 48          | 39.8                   | 57.0                   |
| Southmead               | 54          | 43.9                   | 64.1                   |
| Southville              | 49          | 40.3                   | 58.3                   |
| St George East          | 57          | 48.6                   | 64.6                   |
| St George West          | 63          | 52.1                   | 72.2                   |
| Stockwood               | 64          | 55.0                   | 72.6                   |
| Stoke Bishop            | 55          | 46.7                   | 63.7                   |
| Westbury-on-Trym        | 64          | 55.7                   | 71.4                   |
| Whitchurch Park         | 62          | 52.7                   | 69.7                   |
| Windmill Hill           | 51          | 42.5                   | 58.6                   |
| <b>BRISTOL</b>          | <b>59.5</b> | <b>58.0</b>            | <b>61.0</b>            |
| Question number         | <b>16b</b>  |                        |                        |
| Sample size             | <b>4385</b> |                        |                        |
| Year                    | <b>2012</b> |                        |                        |
| Priority neighbourhoods | 56.5        | 53.4                   | 59.5                   |
| Older people            | 66.5        | 64.6                   | 68.4                   |
| Disabled people         | 63.7        | 59.0                   | 68.1                   |
| BME                     | 64          | 58.3                   | 69.3                   |
| Carer                   | 56          | 52.4                   | 59.1                   |
| LGBT                    | 50          | 39.2                   | 60.3                   |
| Male                    | 58.3        | 56.0                   | 60.7                   |
| Female                  | 60.1        | 58.2                   | 62.1                   |
| Christian               | 64.7        | 62.8                   | 66.6                   |
| Muslim                  | 70          | 59.6                   | 78.5                   |
| No faith                | 51.8        | 49.2                   | 54.4                   |



# 4. A moving and connected Bristol

**% respondents who ride a bicycle – at least once a week 😊**

**% respondents who go to work by cycle 😊**

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

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

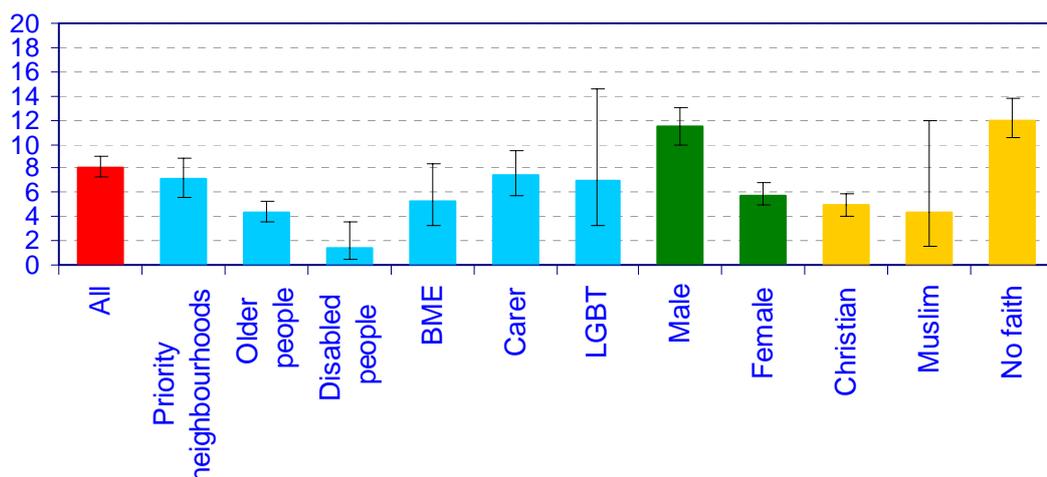
This indicator was recorded for the first time in the 2009 survey and in 2012, 15.1% of respondents said they cycled at least once a week (15.5% in 2009) and there has been little change. Several factors influence cycling such as proximity to services, gradient of hills, cycle lanes and concern for personal safety. Seven times as many people in Ashley and Easton said they cycled at least once a week, at over 29%, compared with Bishopsworth and Hengrove where only 5% or less cycled regularly.

Significantly more men cycled than women (20% and 12% respectively) and more people who stated they had ‘no religion’ cycled regularly at 22%. There were fewer older people (8%), disabled people (5%), people of Christian faith (10%) and people of Muslim faith (6%) who rode a bike. Further analysis (not shown) suggested people with higher educational qualifications were more likely to cycle.

**% respondents who cycle to work**

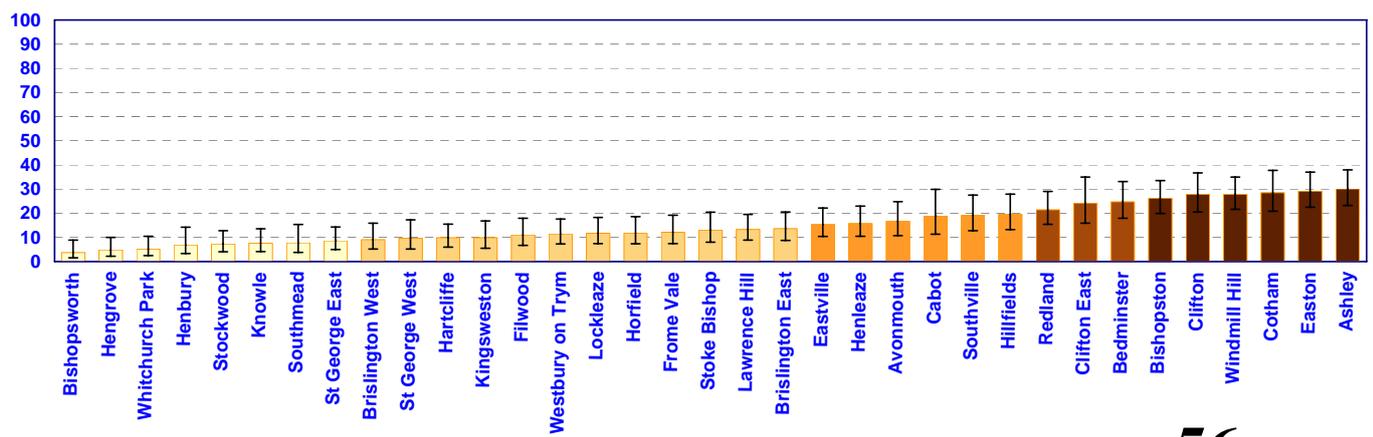
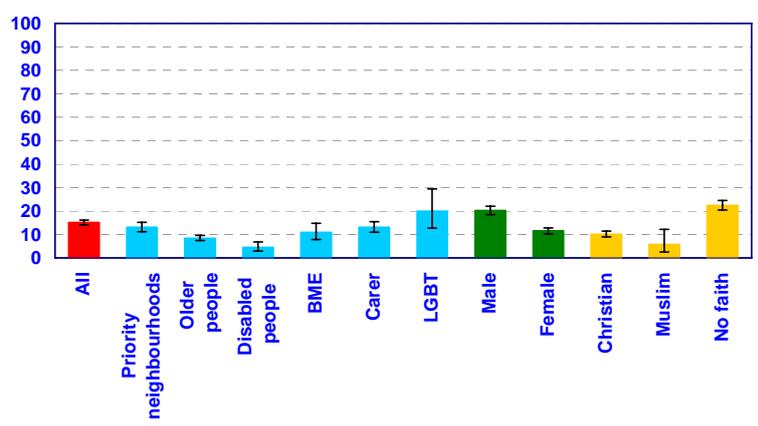
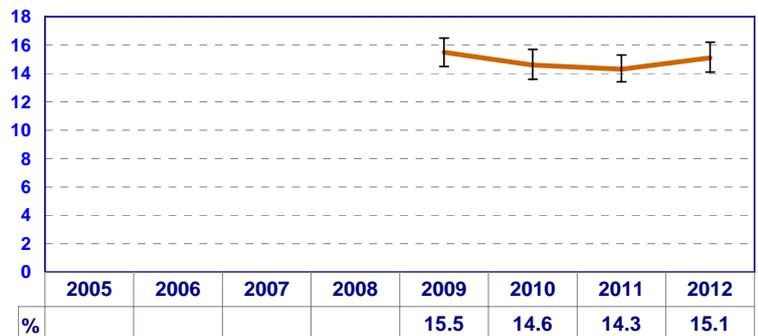
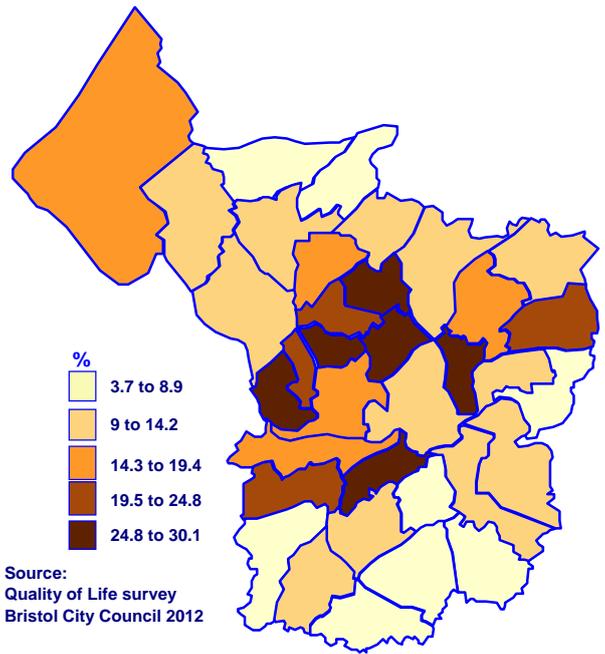
Cycling to work has remained stable and, at 8% is similar to levels measured in 2008/2009 and the same as the 2011 Census. Nearly twice as many men cycled to work in 2012 (at 11%) compared to women (at 6%). Cycling to work was highest amongst people in their forties (14%) and twenties (12%), as well as people who stated their religion was ‘no faith’, at 12%. Further analysis (not shown) suggests people with higher educational qualifications are more likely to cycle to work.

**% respondents who go to work by cycle**



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

| Ward                    | %           | lower confidence limit | upper confidence limit |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Ashley                  | 30          | 23.2                   | 37.9                   |
| Avonmouth               | 17          | 10.7                   | 24.8                   |
| Bedminster              | 25          | 17.9                   | 33.1                   |
| Bishopston              | 26          | 19.9                   | 33.5                   |
| Bishopsworth            | 4           | 1.5                    | 8.8                    |
| Brislington East        | 14          | 8.7                    | 20.5                   |
| Brislington West        | 9           | 5.1                    | 15.9                   |
| Cabot                   | 19          | 11.3                   | 29.8                   |
| Clifton                 | 28          | 20.5                   | 36.6                   |
| Clifton East            | 24          | 15.9                   | 35.0                   |
| Cotham                  | 29          | 20.8                   | 37.7                   |
| Easton                  | 29          | 22.4                   | 37.0                   |
| Eastville               | 15          | 10.3                   | 22.1                   |
| Filwood                 | 11          | 6.6                    | 17.9                   |
| Frome Vale              | 12          | 7.4                    | 19.2                   |
| Hartcliffe              | 10          | 6.0                    | 15.5                   |
| Henbury                 | 7           | 3.3                    | 14.2                   |
| Hengrove                | 5           | 2.2                    | 10.0                   |
| Henleaze                | 16          | 10.4                   | 22.9                   |
| Hillfields              | 20          | 13.2                   | 27.9                   |
| Horfield                | 12          | 7.3                    | 18.6                   |
| Kingsweston             | 10          | 5.5                    | 16.8                   |
| Knowle                  | 8           | 4.1                    | 13.5                   |
| Lawrence Hill           | 13          | 8.8                    | 19.5                   |
| Lockleaze               | 12          | 7.4                    | 18.2                   |
| Redland                 | 21          | 15.4                   | 29.0                   |
| Southmead               | 8           | 3.8                    | 15.3                   |
| Southville              | 19          | 12.8                   | 27.5                   |
| St George East          | 9           | 5.0                    | 14.3                   |
| St George West          | 10          | 5.1                    | 17.2                   |
| Stockwood               | 7           | 4.0                    | 12.8                   |
| Stoke Bishop            | 13          | 8.0                    | 20.4                   |
| Westbury-on-Trym        | 11          | 7.2                    | 17.6                   |
| Whitchurch Park         | 5           | 2.4                    | 10.4                   |
| Windmill Hill           | 28          | 21.6                   | 35.0                   |
| <b>BRISTOL</b>          | <b>15.1</b> | <b>14.1</b>            | <b>16.2</b>            |
| Question number         | <b>24</b>   |                        |                        |
| Sample size             | <b>4619</b> |                        |                        |
| Year                    | <b>2012</b> |                        |                        |
| Priority neighbourhoods | 13.1        | 11.2                   | 15.2                   |
| Older people            | 8.4         | 7.4                    | 9.6                    |
| Disabled people         | 4.5         | 2.9                    | 6.8                    |
| BME                     | 10.9        | 7.9                    | 14.8                   |
| Carer                   | 13          | 11.0                   | 15.5                   |
| LGBT                    | 20          | 12.7                   | 29.4                   |
| Male                    | 20.2        | 18.4                   | 22.1                   |
| Female                  | 11.5        | 10.3                   | 12.8                   |
| Christian               | 10.1        | 9.0                    | 11.4                   |
| Muslim                  | 5.7         | 2.5                    | 12.2                   |
| No faith                | 22.4        | 20.4                   | 24.5                   |



## 4. A moving and connected Bristol

**% respondents who regularly use the internet at home** 😊

**% respondents who don't have the internet at home** 😊

These indicators measure the proportion of respondents who use the internet at least once a week at home, rather than in the workplace or in a local facility. Regular use of the internet and digital connectivity of households can facilitate communication - with the council or other organisations and with friends and family. Use of the internet can save time and money and has expanded due to the use of social media (Facebook and Twitter), smart phones and mobile apps.

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

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% respondents who regularly use the internet at home

The majority of residents, at 73% regularly use the internet at home - a significant increase since 2010 when 68% said the same. In the most affluent wards in the northwest/west areas of the city regular internet use was much higher (over 85%) compared to deprived areas (63%). The biggest increase in usage in the last three years was in Filwood (44% to 61%) and Southmead (47% to 66%). Usage was lowest in Hartcliffe at 57%.

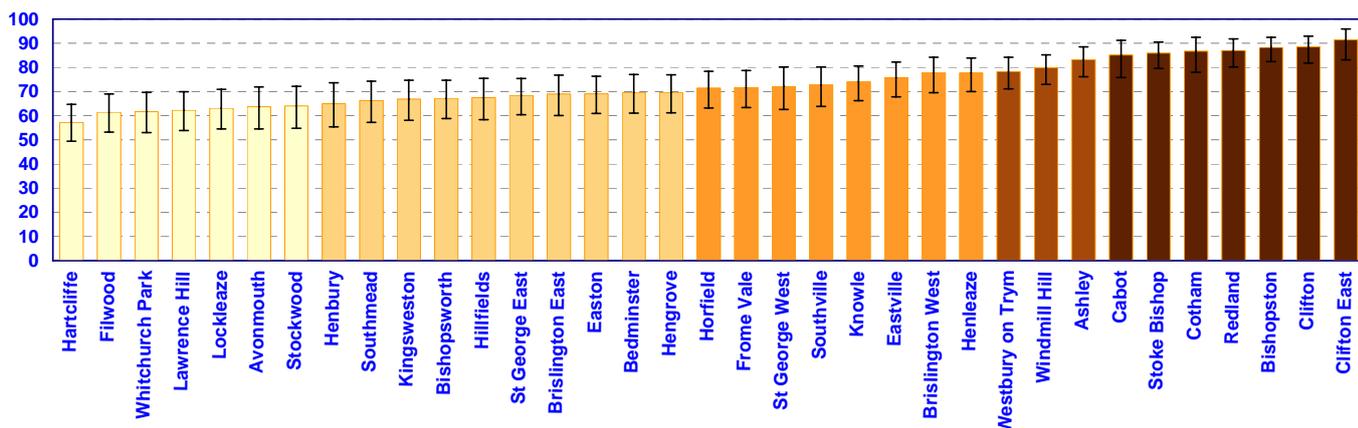
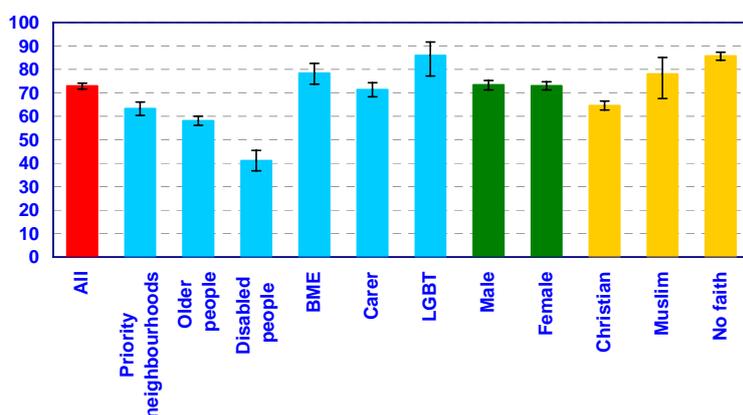
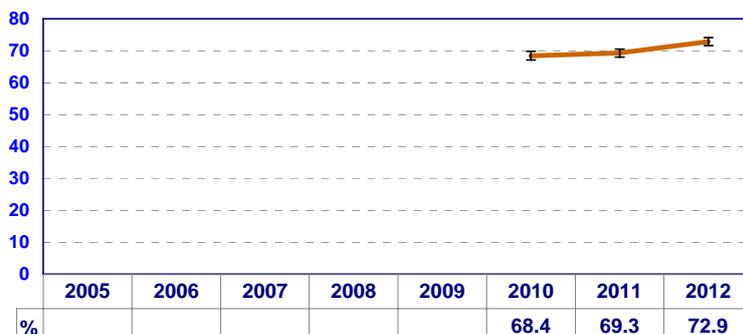
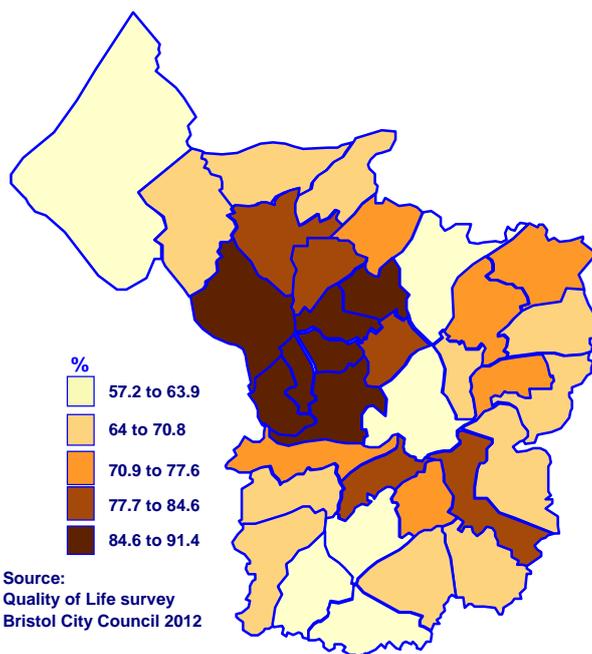
A bigger variation was seen across the equalities groups. Only 27% of older people (75 years and over), 41% of disabled people and 67% of people aged 50-64 years used the internet regularly. Groups with highest usage included young people (18-49 years) at 93%, the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people and residents with 'no faith', both at 86%. Further analysis (not shown) suggests that people with higher educational qualifications are more likely to use the internet regularly at home.

% respondents who don't have the internet at home

Only 15% said they did not have the internet at home (18% in 2010). Connectivity was lowest in Whitchurch Park, Hartcliffe and Avonmouth where a quarter of residents had no internet. In 2010, 37% of residents in Filwood had no access to the internet at home and this has dropped significantly to only 16%. However, a third of disabled people who responded still had no access to the internet at home.

% respondents who use the internet at least once a week

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	83	76.1	88.5
Avonmouth	64	54.5	71.9
Bedminster	70	61.1	77.1
Bishopston	88	82.4	92.4
Bishopsworth	67	58.8	74.7
Brislington East	69	60.1	76.8
Brislington West	78	69.5	84.2
Cabot	85	75.8	91.2
Clifton	89	81.8	92.9
Clifton East	91	83.1	95.9
Cotham	87	78.0	92.4
Easton	69	60.9	76.3
Eastville	76	67.8	82.2
Filwood	61	53.2	69.0
Frome Vale	72	63.4	78.7
Hartcliffe	57	49.4	64.7
Henbury	65	55.4	73.6
Hengrove	70	61.2	76.9
Henleaze	78	70.0	83.9
Hillfields	68	58.3	75.5
Horfield	71	63.2	78.4
Kingsweston	67	58.1	74.7
Knowle	74	66.2	80.6
Lawrence Hill	62	53.9	69.9
Lockleaze	63	54.5	70.9
Redland	87	80.2	91.8
Southmead	66	57.2	74.3
Southville	73	63.9	80.2
St George East	68	60.4	75.4
St George West	72	62.6	80.2
Stockwood	64	54.8	72.2
Stoke Bishop	86	79.6	90.5
Westbury-on-Trym	78	71.1	84.2
Whitchurch Park	62	53.0	69.7
Windmill Hill	80	72.9	85.2
BRISTOL	72.9	71.6	74.1
Question number	29		
Sample size	4737		
Year	2012		
Priority neighbourhoods	63.3	60.4	66.1
Older people	58.1	56.1	60.0
Disabled people	41.1	36.8	45.5
BME	78.4	73.7	82.5
Carer	71	68.3	74.3
LGBT	86	77.2	91.7
Male	73.4	71.3	75.3
Female	73	71.3	74.7
Christian	64.6	62.7	66.5
Muslim	78	67.6	85.0
No faith	85.7	83.9	87.3



5. A learning and working Bristol

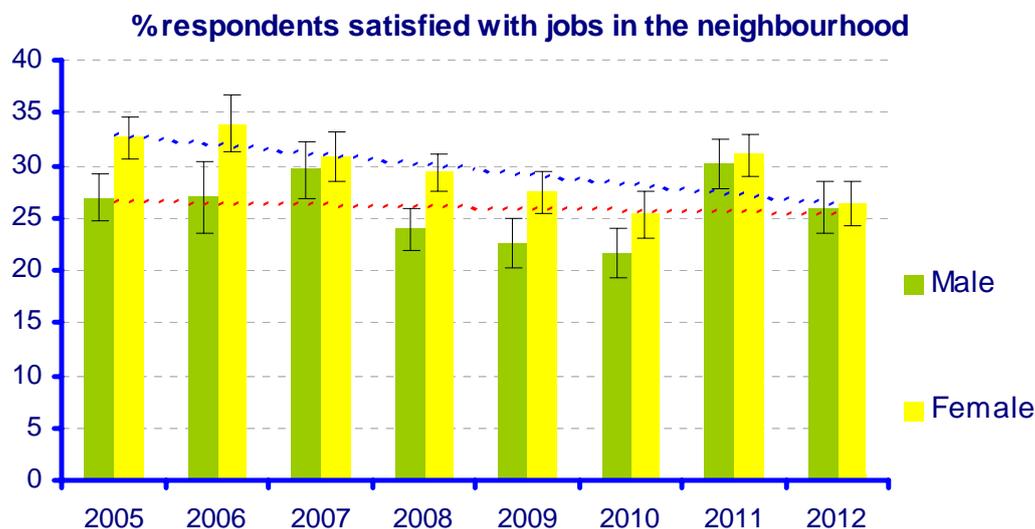
% respondents satisfied with jobs in their neighbourhood 😊

This indicator measures satisfaction with job opportunities in the neighbourhood. If this estimate increases it can indicate more employment close to people's homes

In 2012, 26% of residents were satisfied with jobs in the neighbourhood, a significant drop since 2011 when nearly a third of respondents (31%) were satisfied. The continuing economic recession is likely to be affecting this indicator.

Satisfaction was highest in the central/north west area where there was more employment, particularly in the Whiteladies Road corridor, also in the Greater Bedminster neighbourhood. Some wards showed a marked improvement over the last two years with a doubling of this satisfaction measure, particularly Bedminster, at 36% and Hillfields, at 32%. Satisfaction with jobs has remained very low in Filwood (12%) and Kingsweston (14%) for several years. The gap with deprived neighbourhoods was still wide, where significantly fewer people were satisfied, at 20%.

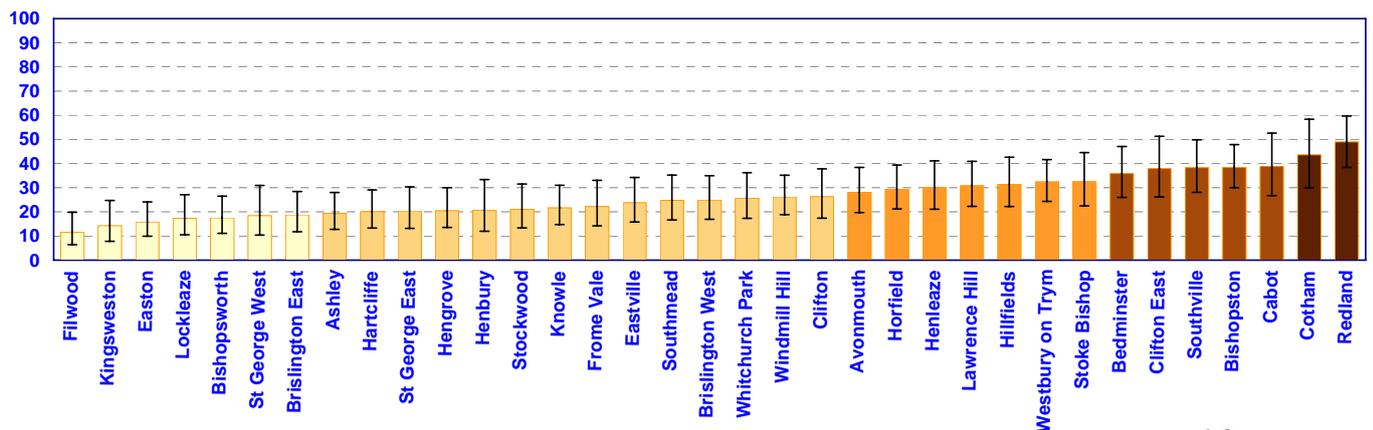
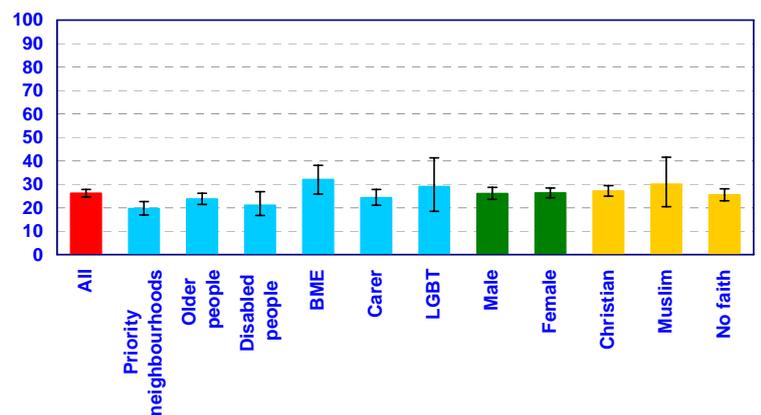
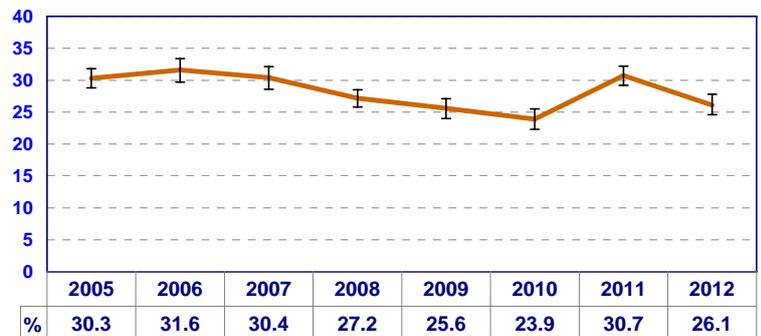
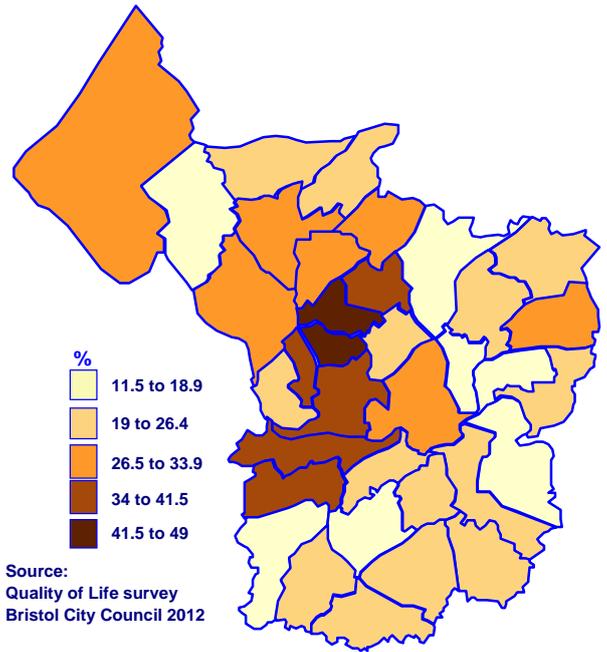
In the past, men were significantly less satisfied with local jobs. This gap has now closed and in 2012, a similar proportion of men and women were satisfied (see graph below).



Further analysis (not shown) suggests that people with lower educational qualifications were also less satisfied with jobs.

% respondents satisfied with jobs in the neighbourhood

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	19	12.8	28.0
Avonmouth	28	19.7	38.4
Bedminster	36	26.0	47.1
Bishopston	39	30.0	47.8
Bishopsworth	18	11.1	26.5
Brislington East	19	11.8	28.4
Brislington West	25	16.9	35.0
Cabot	39	26.7	52.6
Clifton	26	17.4	37.8
Clifton East	38	26.1	51.3
Cotham	44	29.9	58.3
Easton	16	9.9	24.1
Eastville	24	15.8	34.2
Filwood	12	6.4	19.8
Frome Vale	22	14.2	33.0
Hartcliffe	20	13.3	29.1
Henbury	21	11.9	33.4
Hengrove	21	13.5	30.0
Henleaze	30	21.1	41.1
Hillfields	32	22.2	42.6
Horfield	30	21.2	39.4
Kingsweston	14	7.8	24.7
Knowle	22	14.7	31.0
Lawrence Hill	31	22.3	40.9
Lockleaze	17	10.5	27.1
Redland	49	38.4	59.7
Southmead	25	16.6	35.2
Southville	38	28.1	49.8
St George East	20	13.1	30.3
St George West	18	10.3	30.9
Stockwood	21	13.4	31.5
Stoke Bishop	33	22.4	44.5
Westbury-on-Trym	32	24.3	41.6
Whitchurch Park	26	17.3	36.2
Windmill Hill	26	18.8	35.1
BRISTOL	26.1	24.6	27.8
Question number	16a		
Sample size	3094		
Year	2012		
Priority neighbourhoods	19.6	16.9	22.6
Older people	23.7	21.4	26.1
Disabled people	21	16.7	26.8
BME	32	25.8	38.1
Carer	24	21.0	27.8
LGBT	29	18.4	41.3
Male	26	23.5	28.6
Female	26.3	24.2	28.4
Christian	27.1	24.9	29.4
Muslim	30	20.4	41.5
No faith	25.4	22.9	28.0



5. A learning and working Bristol

% respondents with no educational or technical qualifications

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

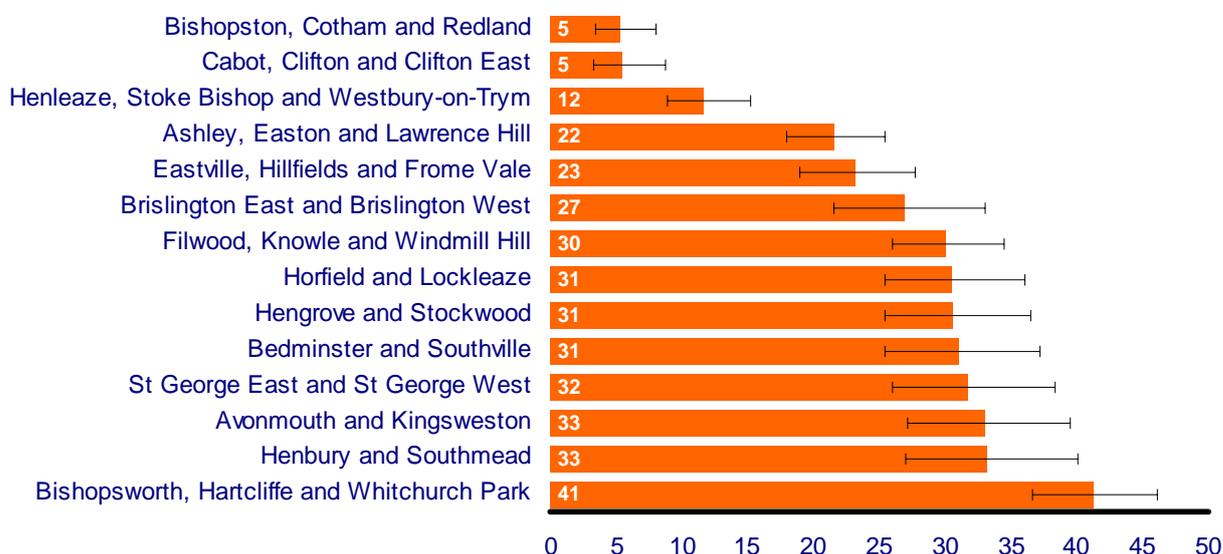
In Bristol in 2012, approximately 25% of respondents said they had no educational or technical qualifications and this is now a significant drop (improvement) compared to the level recorded in 2005 (28%). In the 2011 Census, 20% said they had no educational or technical qualifications.

This indicator showed a very large range across the city. The ward pattern is consistent each year with residents living in Hartcliffe, Whitchurch Park and Filwood having the highest proportion of residents with no qualifications, at 45% or above. This compares with less than 5% with no qualifications in Cotham, Clifton East and Bishopston. This pattern reflected poverty and deprivation in areas where overall 38% of residents had no qualifications. See also the Deprivation in Bristol report 2010 www.bristol.gov.uk/page/deprivation

Variation between equalities groups was also large. Significantly more disabled people (56%) and older people (40%) had a lower qualification level compared with the city average. Further analysis (not shown) suggests that people living in social housing possess lower educational qualifications. Equalities groups with higher qualifications were Black and minority ethnic groups and people who say they have no religion.

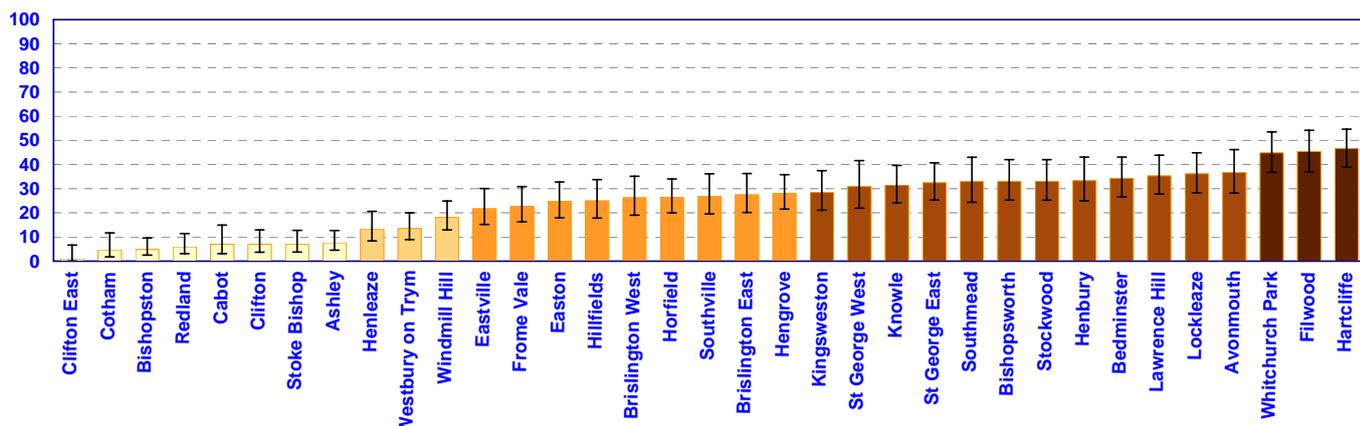
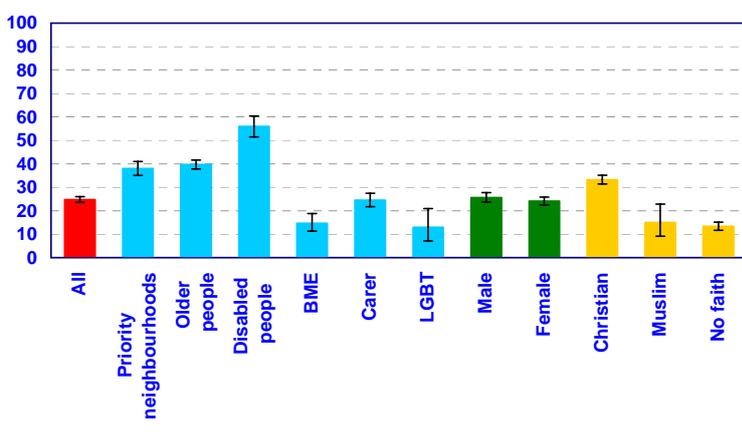
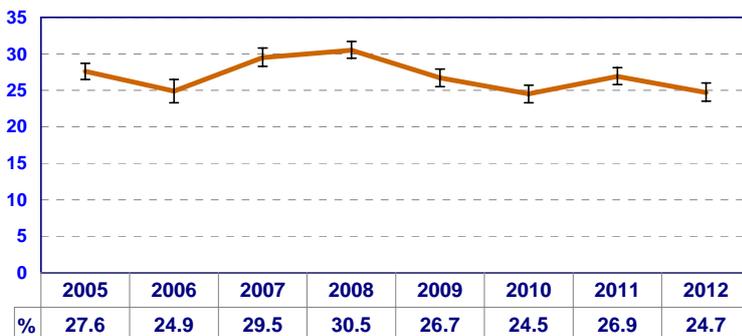
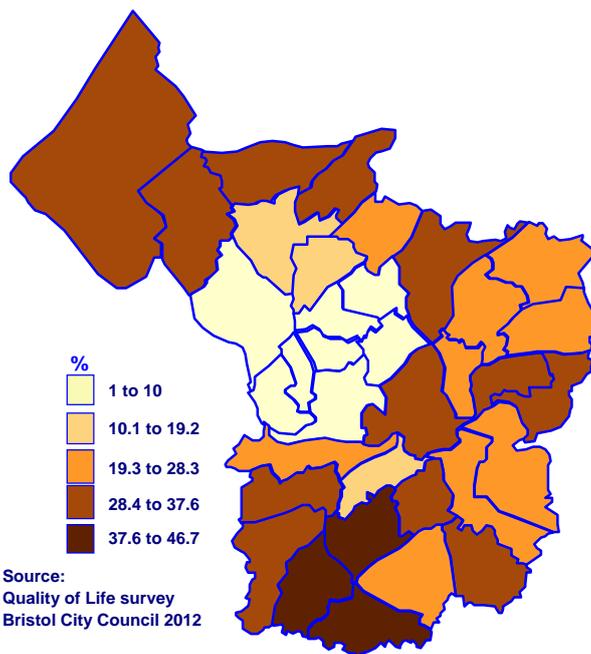
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

% respondents with no educational or technical qualifications



% respondents with no educational or technical qualifications

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	8	4.5	12.7
Avonmouth	37	28.2	46.2
Bedminster	34	26.6	43.1
Bishopston	5	2.5	9.6
Bishopsworth	33	25.3	42.0
Brislington East	28	20.2	36.3
Brislington West	26	19.0	35.1
Cabot	7	3.1	15.0
Clifton	7	3.7	12.9
Clifton East	1	0.1	6.6
Cotham	5	1.8	11.7
Easton	25	18.0	32.8
Eastville	22	15.2	30.1
Filwood	45	36.9	54.2
Frome Vale	23	16.3	30.8
Hartcliffe	47	39.0	54.6
Henbury	33	25.0	43.1
Hengrove	28	21.5	35.8
Henleaze	13	8.4	20.6
Hillfields	25	17.8	33.8
Horfield	26	20.0	34.0
Kingsweston	29	21.1	37.5
Knowle	32	24.2	39.7
Lawrence Hill	35	27.8	43.9
Lockleaze	36	28.3	44.9
Redland	6	3.1	11.4
Southmead	33	24.4	43.0
Southville	27	19.6	36.1
St George East	33	25.3	40.7
St George West	31	21.9	41.6
Stockwood	33	25.2	42.0
Stoke Bishop	7	3.8	12.8
Westbury-on-Trym	14	8.9	20.0
Whitchurch Park	45	36.7	53.5
Windmill Hill	18	12.9	24.9
BRISTOL	24.7	23.5	26.0
Question number	52		
Sample size	4569		
Year	2012		
Priority neighbourhoods	38	35.0	41.0
Older people	39.7	37.8	41.6
Disabled people	56	51.5	60.4
BME	14.6	11.3	18.8
Carer	25	21.7	27.4
LGBT	13	7.1	20.9
Male	25.6	23.7	27.7
Female	24.1	22.5	25.8
Christian	33.2	31.4	35.1
Muslim	15	9.2	22.8
No faith	13.3	11.7	15.1



5. A learning and working Bristol

% respondents on means tested benefits 😞

% respondents unemployed 😊

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

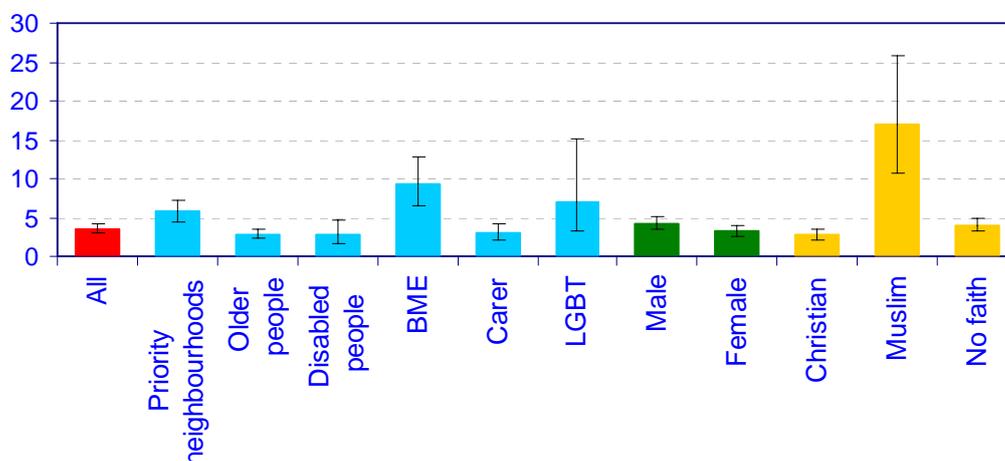
% respondents on means tested benefits

In 2012, 14% said they received a means tested benefit – an overall decrease and significantly lower than levels in 2007/2008 when there were 18%. There was a large variation across the city, ranging from only 6% in the Redland/Bishopston/Cotham neighbourhood to 22% in Lawrence Hill/Easton/ Ashley. But the gap between deprived areas and the rest of the city has shrunk between 2005 and 2012, with fewer people claiming benefits in deprived area, at 24% (29% in 2005).

Analysis by equalities groups also showed a wide variation, with 36% of disabled people and 31% of people with Muslim faith claiming benefits.

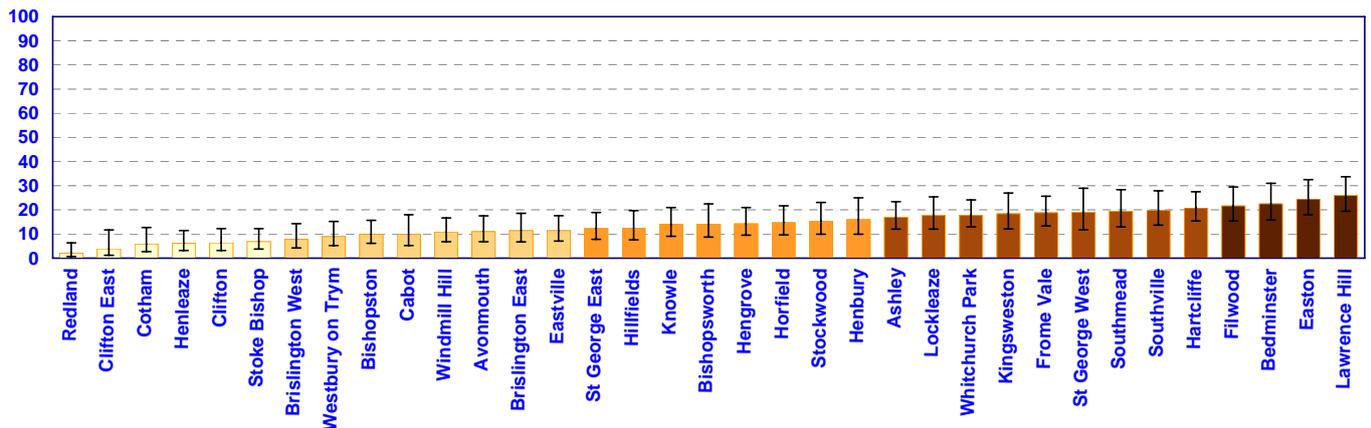
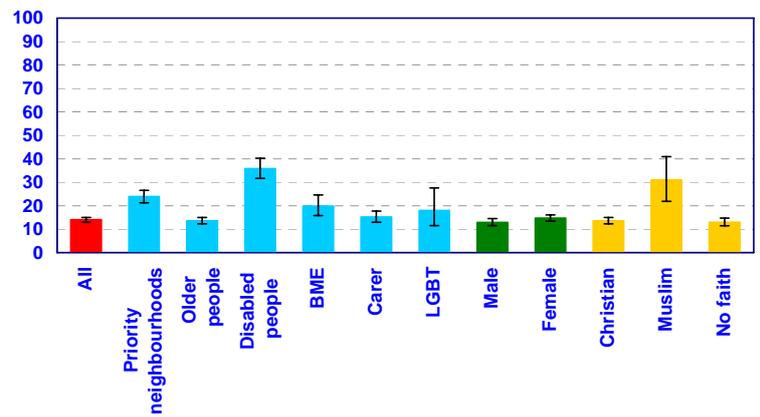
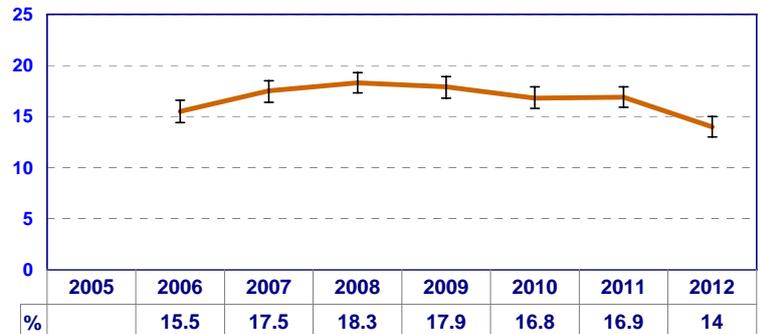
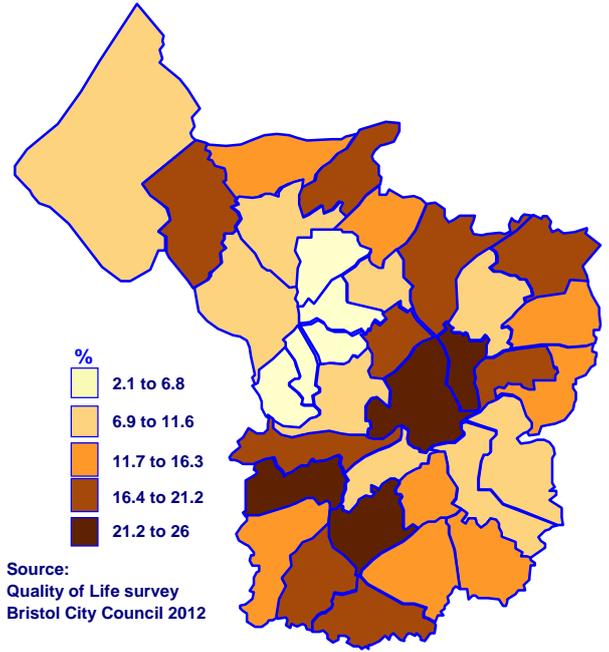
% economically active respondents unemployed and available for work

A small proportion, at 4% said they were unemployed and looking for work. This figure is the same as the 2011 Census that referred to the whole city population in the age group 16-74 years. There was little variation across wards and the biggest difference was between equalities groups, with 9% pf people from Black and minority ethnic groups and 17% of people of Muslim faith unemployed.



% respondents in receipt of a means tested benefit

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	17	12.0	23.4
Avonmouth	11	6.8	17.5
Bedminster	23	15.8	31.0
Bishopston	10	6.1	15.6
Bishopsworth	14	8.7	22.4
Brislington East	11	6.7	18.6
Brislington West	8	4.2	14.3
Cabot	10	5.2	18.0
Clifton	6	3.2	12.2
Clifton East	4	1.2	11.7
Cotham	6	2.7	12.7
Easton	25	18.0	32.5
Eastville	11	7.1	17.6
Filwood	22	15.4	29.5
Frome Vale	19	13.4	25.6
Hartcliffe	21	15.4	27.5
Henbury	16	9.9	25.0
Hengrove	14	9.5	20.9
Henleaze	6	3.2	11.4
Hillfields	12	7.6	19.7
Horfield	15	9.7	21.7
Kingsweston	18	12.1	27.0
Knowle	14	9.1	20.9
Lawrence Hill	26	19.4	33.7
Lockleaze	18	12.0	25.4
Redland	2	0.7	6.3
Southmead	20	12.9	28.3
Southville	20	13.7	27.9
St George East	12	7.8	18.9
St George West	19	11.8	28.9
Stockwood	15	9.9	23.0
Stoke Bishop	7	3.8	12.2
Westbury-on-Trym	9	5.2	15.2
Whitchurch Park	18	12.9	24.1
Windmill Hill	11	6.8	16.6
BRISTOL	14.0	13.0	15.0
Question number	54		
Sample size	4621		
Year	2012		
Priority neighbourhoods	23.9	21.3	26.6
Older people	13.6	12.3	15.0
Disabled people	35.8	31.7	40.2
BME	19.8	15.8	24.6
Carer	15	13.0	17.7
LGBT	18	11.5	27.6
Male	12.9	11.5	14.5
Female	14.7	13.4	16.1
Christian	13.6	12.3	15.0
Muslim	31	21.9	40.9
No faith	13	11.4	14.7



6. A caring and safer Bristol

% respondents who agree the police and local public services are successfully dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour 😊

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

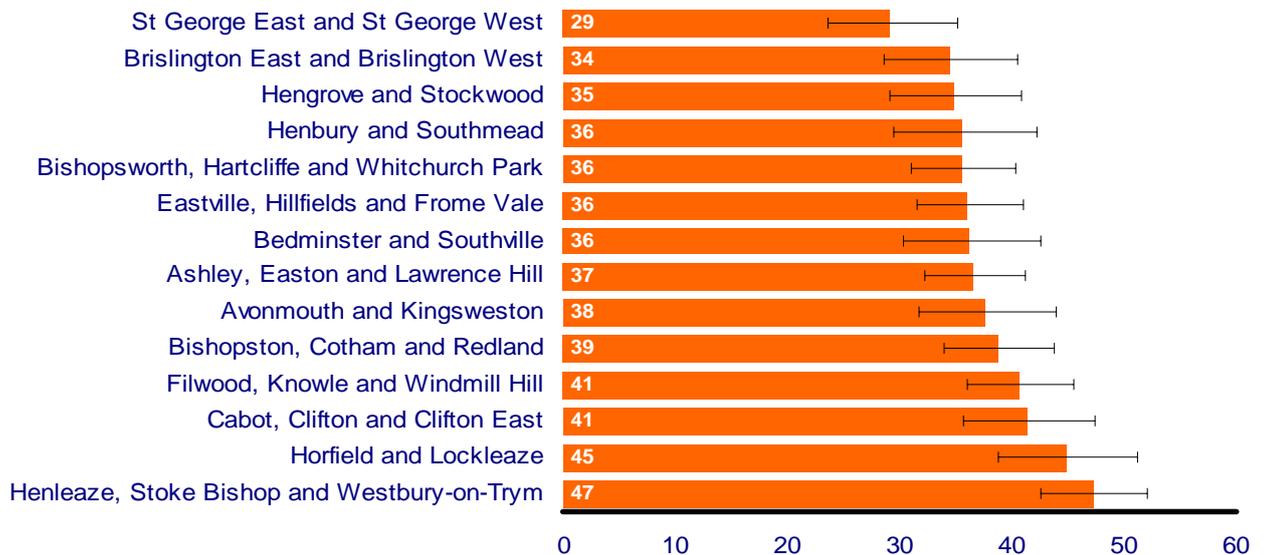
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 In 2012, 38% agreed crime and anti-social behaviour (ASB) was being successfully tackled, a significant improvement from the 35% who agreed when the indicator was first measured, in 2010.

As in previous years, the most confidence in police and local public services dealing with crime and anti-social behaviour is to be found in the Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym neighbourhood partnership (NP) with 49% of residents agreeing in 2012. Otherwise there appears to be not much geographical variation, although in 2012, the indicator was below the city average in St George East and St George West NP (29%) and Ashley ward (28%).

Further analysis (not shown) suggests that people of no 'religion/faith' are less likely to agree police and local public services successfully deal with crime and anti-social behaviour. Black and minority ethnic groups (49%), people aged seventy and above (51%) and people living in social housing were more likely to have a good opinion of the effectiveness of local agencies.

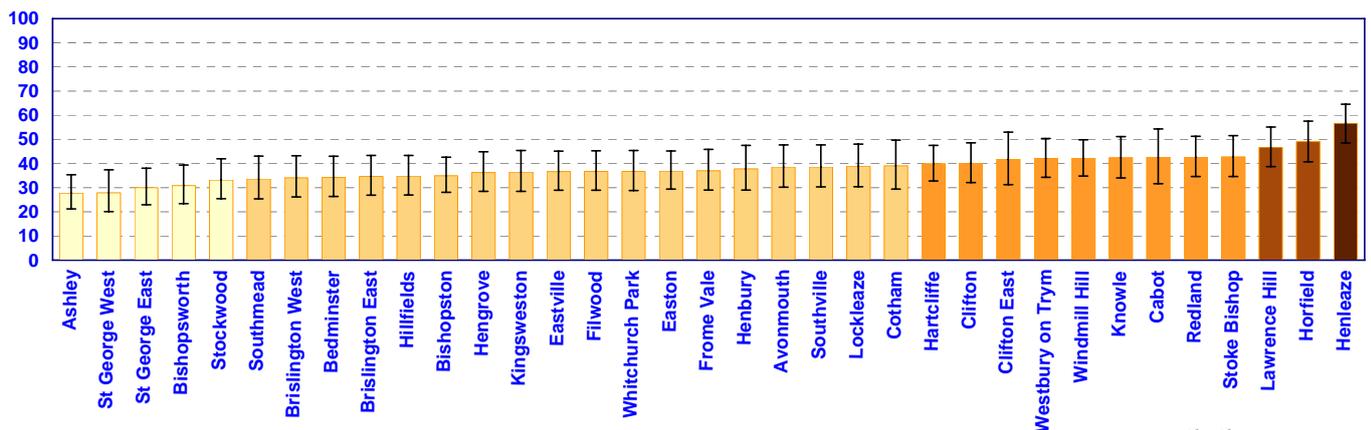
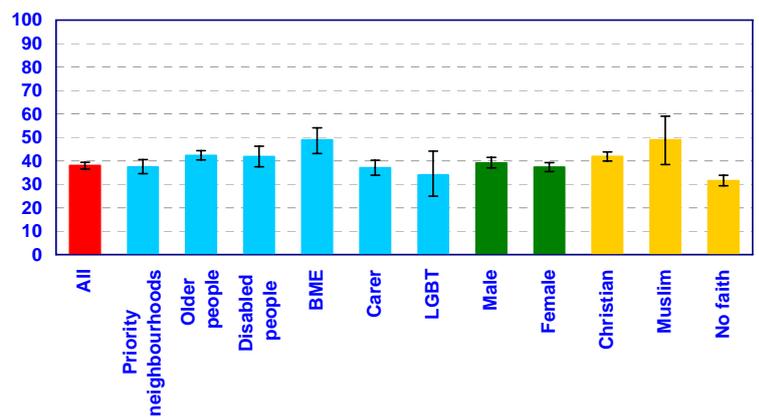
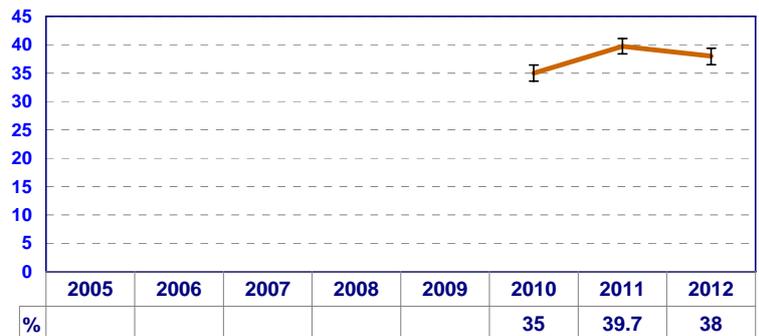
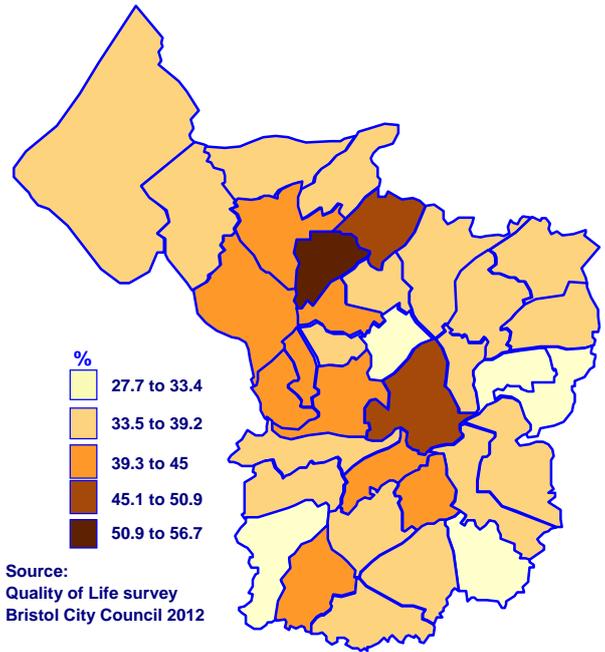
### Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

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



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

| Ward                    | %           | lower confidence limit | upper confidence limit |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Ashley                  | 28          | 21.2                   | 35.4                   |
| Avonmouth               | 39          | 30.2                   | 47.7                   |
| Bedminster              | 34          | 26.4                   | 43.0                   |
| Bishopston              | 35          | 28.1                   | 42.6                   |
| Bishopsworth            | 31          | 23.4                   | 39.4                   |
| Brislington East        | 35          | 26.9                   | 43.4                   |
| Brislington West        | 34          | 26.1                   | 43.2                   |
| Cabot                   | 43          | 31.7                   | 54.3                   |
| Clifton                 | 40          | 32.1                   | 48.6                   |
| Clifton East            | 42          | 31.3                   | 53.0                   |
| Cotham                  | 39          | 29.4                   | 49.7                   |
| Easton                  | 37          | 29.4                   | 45.2                   |
| Eastville               | 37          | 28.9                   | 45.1                   |
| Filwood                 | 37          | 28.9                   | 45.3                   |
| Frome Vale              | 37          | 29.0                   | 45.9                   |
| Hartcliffe              | 40          | 32.8                   | 47.5                   |
| Henbury                 | 38          | 29.0                   | 47.5                   |
| Hengrove                | 36          | 28.5                   | 44.9                   |
| Henleaze                | 57          | 48.5                   | 64.5                   |
| Hillfields              | 35          | 27.0                   | 43.4                   |
| Horfield                | 49          | 40.7                   | 57.6                   |
| Kingsweston             | 37          | 28.5                   | 45.4                   |
| Knowle                  | 42          | 34.0                   | 51.2                   |
| Lawrence Hill           | 47          | 38.7                   | 55.1                   |
| Lockleaze               | 39          | 30.4                   | 48.1                   |
| Redland                 | 43          | 34.6                   | 51.3                   |
| Southmead               | 34          | 25.4                   | 43.1                   |
| Southville              | 39          | 30.3                   | 47.7                   |
| St George East          | 30          | 22.9                   | 38.1                   |
| St George West          | 28          | 20.1                   | 37.4                   |
| Stockwood               | 33          | 25.5                   | 41.9                   |
| Stoke Bishop            | 43          | 34.6                   | 51.5                   |
| Westbury-on-Trym        | 42          | 34.3                   | 50.3                   |
| Whitchurch Park         | 37          | 28.8                   | 45.4                   |
| Windmill Hill           | 42          | 34.8                   | 49.8                   |
| <b>BRISTOL</b>          | <b>38.0</b> | <b>36.5</b>            | <b>39.4</b>            |
| Question number         | <b>6r</b>   |                        |                        |
| Sample size             | <b>4682</b> |                        |                        |
| Year                    | <b>2012</b> |                        |                        |
| Priority neighbourhoods | 37.4        | 34.5                   | 40.5                   |
| Older people            | 42.3        | 40.4                   | 44.3                   |
| Disabled people         | 41.8        | 37.5                   | 46.2                   |
| BME                     | 49          | 43.1                   | 54.1                   |
| Carer                   | 37          | 33.8                   | 40.2                   |
| LGBT                    | 34          | 24.9                   | 44.1                   |
| Male                    | 39.1        | 36.9                   | 41.4                   |
| Female                  | 37.3        | 35.4                   | 39.2                   |
| Christian               | 41.9        | 39.9                   | 43.8                   |
| Muslim                  | 49          | 38.4                   | 59.0                   |
| No faith                | 31.5        | 29.3                   | 33.8                   |



## 6. A caring and safer Bristol

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

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

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In 2012, 14% 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. This indicator was similar in deprived and non-deprived areas and the gap between these areas has closed.

In general there was little variation between wards, although more residents than the average had been victims of crime in Frome Vale (22%) and Hartcliffe (21%), whilst fewer than the average were victims in Knowle (6%).

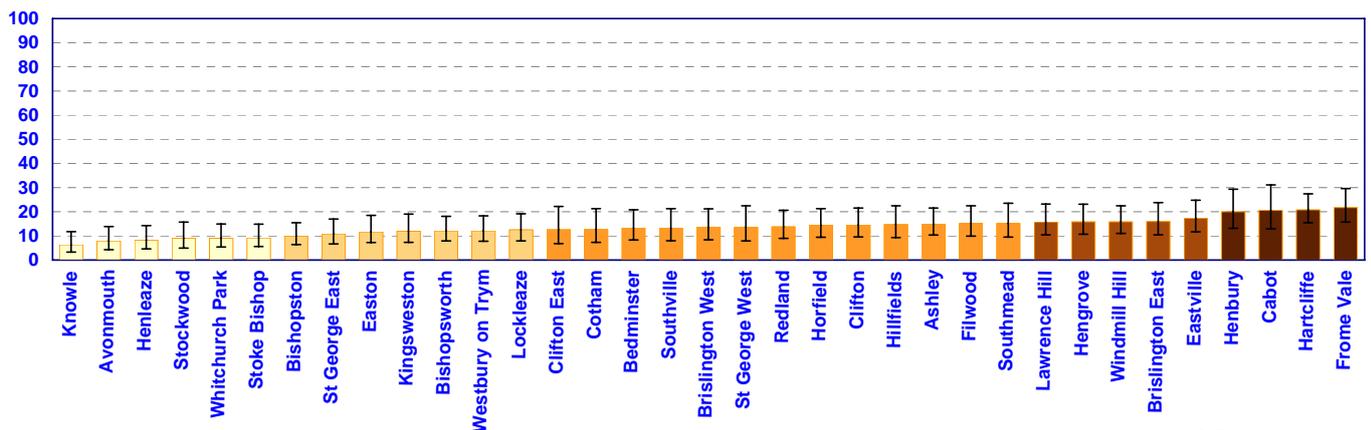
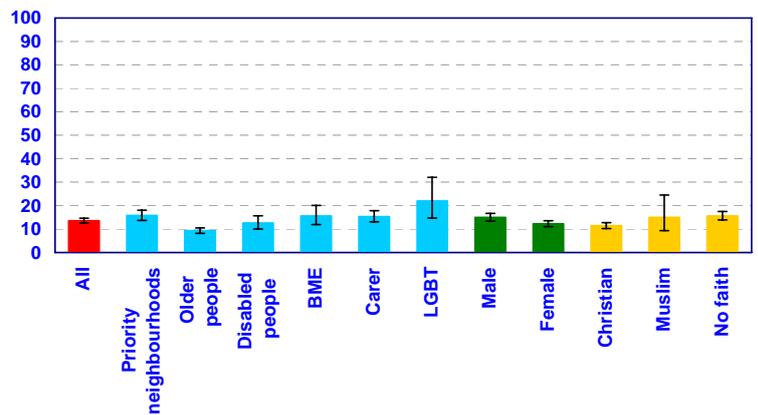
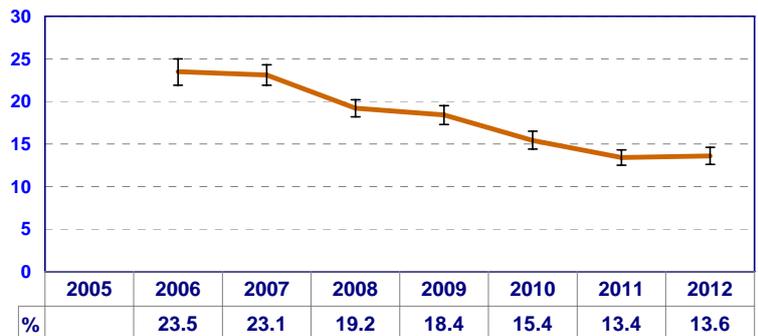
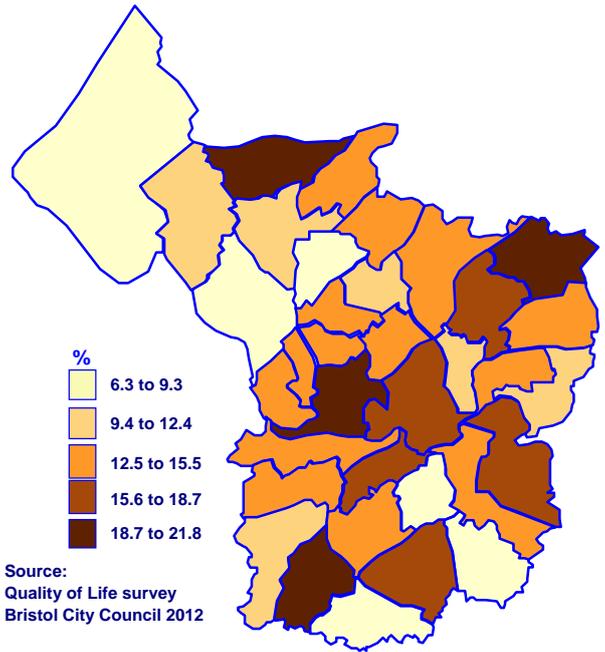
Trends over the past seven years indicated a significant drop in the percentage of residents who had been victims of crime in six wards: Ashley, Avonmouth, Knowle, Lockleaze, Southville and St George West.

Equalities analysis indicated there were fewer victims of crime amongst older people, at 9%, compared with people less than 50 years of age, at 19%. Further analysis (not shown) suggested that disabled people, carers and men were more likely to be victims of crime.

Of victims of crime, fewer reported the crime to the police in 2012, at 37%, compared to nearly half (48%) in 2006. Further analysis (not shown) suggested that older people and people with lower educational qualifications were less likely to report crimes, of which they had been a victim, to the police.

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

| Ward                      | %           | lower confidence limit | upper confidence limit |
|---------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Ashley                    | 15          | 10.3                   | 21.5                   |
| Avonmouth                 | 8           | 4.3                    | 13.9                   |
| Bedminster                | 13          | 8.3                    | 20.8                   |
| Bishopston                | 10          | 6.4                    | 15.5                   |
| Bishopsworth              | 12          | 7.9                    | 18.1                   |
| Brislington East          | 16          | 10.4                   | 23.8                   |
| Brislington West          | 14          | 8.4                    | 21.2                   |
| Cabot                     | 21          | 12.9                   | 31.1                   |
| Clifton                   | 15          | 9.6                    | 21.5                   |
| Clifton East              | 13          | 6.8                    | 22.2                   |
| Cotham                    | 13          | 7.3                    | 21.3                   |
| Easton                    | 12          | 7.2                    | 18.5                   |
| Eastville                 | 17          | 11.7                   | 24.8                   |
| Filwood                   | 15          | 9.9                    | 22.4                   |
| Frome Vale                | 22          | 15.7                   | 29.6                   |
| Hartcliffe                | 21          | 15.5                   | 27.4                   |
| Henbury                   | 20          | 13.1                   | 29.3                   |
| Hengrove                  | 16          | 10.7                   | 23.1                   |
| Henleaze                  | 8           | 4.6                    | 14.3                   |
| Hillfields                | 15          | 9.3                    | 22.4                   |
| Horfield                  | 14          | 9.4                    | 21.3                   |
| Kingsweston               | 12          | 7.3                    | 19.0                   |
| Knowle                    | 6           | 3.3                    | 11.8                   |
| Lawrence Hill             | 16          | 10.4                   | 23.2                   |
| Lockleaze                 | 13          | 7.9                    | 19.2                   |
| Redland                   | 14          | 9.0                    | 20.6                   |
| Southmead                 | 15          | 9.5                    | 23.5                   |
| Southville                | 13          | 8.0                    | 21.3                   |
| St George East            | 11          | 6.6                    | 17.0                   |
| St George West            | 14          | 7.9                    | 22.4                   |
| Stockwood                 | 9           | 5.0                    | 15.7                   |
| Stoke Bishop              | 9           | 5.6                    | 14.9                   |
| Westbury-on-Trym          | 12          | 7.8                    | 18.3                   |
| Whitchurch Park           | 9           | 5.4                    | 15.0                   |
| Windmill Hill             | 16          | 11.0                   | 22.4                   |
| <b>BRISTOL</b>            | <b>13.6</b> | <b>12.6</b>            | <b>14.6</b>            |
| <b>Question number 8a</b> |             |                        |                        |
| Sample size               | <b>4754</b> |                        |                        |
| Year                      | <b>2012</b> |                        |                        |
| Priority neighbourhoods   | 15.8        | 13.7                   | 18.1                   |
| Older people              | 9.3         | 8.2                    | 10.5                   |
| Disabled people           | 12.6        | 10.0                   | 15.7                   |
| BME                       | 15.6        | 11.9                   | 20.1                   |
| Carer                     | 15          | 13.1                   | 17.8                   |
| LGBT                      | 22          | 14.7                   | 32.1                   |
| Male                      | 15          | 13.4                   | 16.7                   |
| Female                    | 12.3        | 11.1                   | 13.6                   |
| Christian                 | 11.4        | 10.2                   | 12.7                   |
| Muslim                    | 15          | 9.3                    | 24.5                   |
| No faith                  | 15.6        | 13.9                   | 17.5                   |



## 6. A caring and safer Bristol

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

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

These indicators measure general fear of crime in the neighbourhood and vulnerability. Fear of crime and vulnerability may limit how residents interact in their community and venture out from their homes during the day or night. An improvement with these indicators will reflect lower crime levels in the neighbourhood, confidence in measures to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour, neighbourhood policing and improved community cohesion.

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

Fewer residents in 2012 (26%) reported their personal safety was a problem in their neighbourhood compared to 2005 (42%). This improvement was statistically significant in many wards, including Lawrence Hill where the proportion of residents fearing for their personal safety fell from 66% in 2005 to 45% in 2012. However the pattern across the city was consistent with previous years with more people in Lawrence Hill being afraid than elsewhere, whilst fewer residents (5% to 19%) in affluent wards in the west/northwest of the city declared personal safety to be a problem.

Further analysis (not shown) suggests that disabled people (39%), people living in deprived areas (40%), people with lower educational qualifications, younger people, Black and minority ethnic groups (38%), people with a religion/faith (28%) and carers (29%) were more likely to fear for their personal safety.

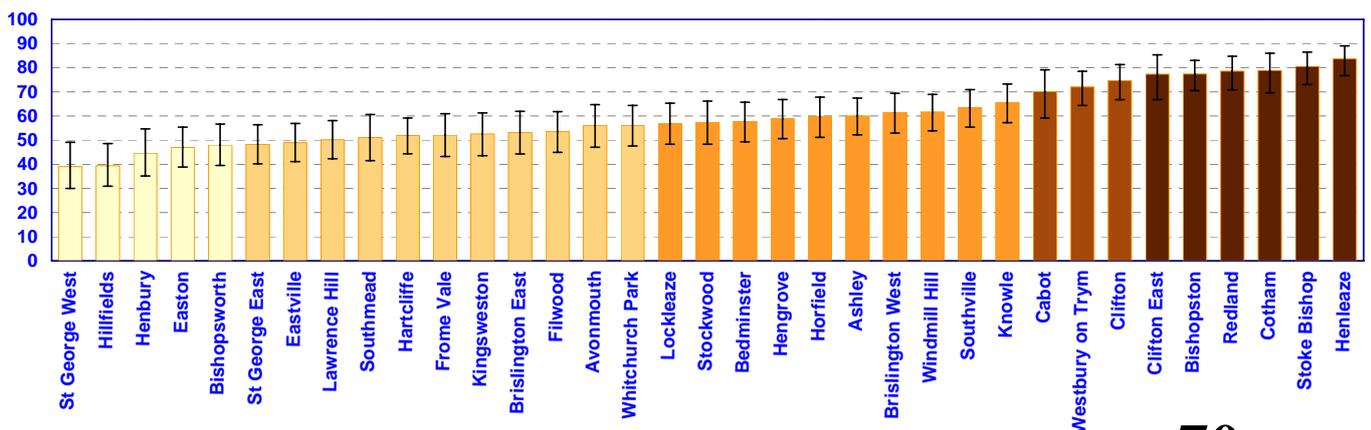
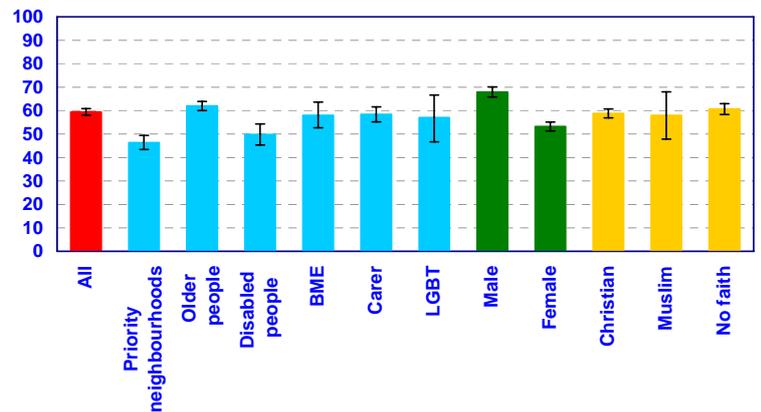
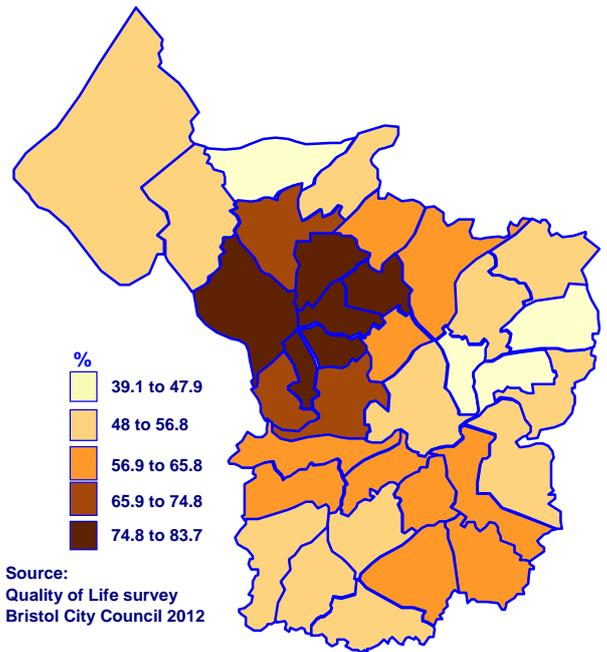
% respondents who feel safe outside in their neighbourhood after dark

In 2012, 59% of residents felt safe outside in their neighbourhood at night. This indicator has been measured for the past 10 years and there has been a significant improvement (from 44% in 2003). The ward pattern for the last 10 years was the same with residents living in wards in the west/northwest of the city feeling safest. Since 2005, there has been a significant improvement (14 to 25 percentage points) in Ashley, Cabot, Easton, Filwood, Hartcliffe, Horfield, Kingsweston, Knowle, Lawrence Hill, Lockleaze, Stoke Bishop, Westbury-on-Trym, Whitchurch Park and Windmill Hill. Wards where the proportion of residents who feel safe has, consistently, been below average include Henbury and Southmead, Hillfields, St George West, Easton and Lawrence Hill (39% to 51% in 2012).

The results from equalities analysis were also similar to previous years with significantly fewer residents living in deprived areas (46%) and disabled people (50%) feeling safe when outside in their neighbourhood at night. The gender gap was still large and widening with 53% of women compared to 68% of men feeling safe outside after dark (the gender gap was 10% in 2008). There was also an age gap with 57% of people under 50 years compared to 62% of people over 50 years of age feeling safe. Further analysis (not shown) indicated that people with lower educational qualifications were also less likely to say they felt safe outside after dark.

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

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	60	52.2	67.4
Avonmouth	56	47.1	64.7
Bedminster	58	49.3	65.7
Bishopston	77	70.5	83.0
Bishopsworth	48	39.5	56.6
Brislington East	53	44.3	61.9
Brislington West	62	52.9	69.4
Cabot	70	59.2	79.1
Clifton	75	66.7	81.3
Clifton East	77	66.7	85.3
Cotham	79	69.6	86.0
Easton	47	38.8	55.4
Eastville	49	41.1	56.9
Filwood	54	45.0	61.8
Frome Vale	52	43.2	60.9
Hartcliffe	52	44.4	59.2
Henbury	45	35.1	54.6
Hengrove	59	50.6	66.8
Henleaze	84	76.7	89.0
Hillfields	39	30.9	48.6
Horfield	60	51.2	67.8
Kingsweston	53	43.5	61.3
Knowle	66	57.2	73.2
Lawrence Hill	50	42.3	58.1
Lockleaze	57	48.3	65.3
Redland	79	70.8	84.7
Southmead	51	41.5	60.6
Southville	64	55.4	70.9
St George East	48	40.2	56.4
St George West	39	30.0	49.1
Stockwood	57	48.3	66.1
Stoke Bishop	81	73.0	86.5
Westbury-on-Trym	72	64.4	78.5
Whitchurch Park	56	47.6	64.4
Windmill Hill	62	53.9	68.9
BRISTOL	59.4	58.0	60.8
Question number	11a		
Sample size	4675		
Year	2012		
Priority neighbourhoods	46.4	43.4	49.4
Older people	62	60.0	63.9
Disabled people	49.8	45.3	54.3
BME	58	52.7	63.7
Carer	58	55.2	61.6
LGBT	57	46.7	66.6
Male	67.9	65.8	70.1
Female	53.2	51.3	55.1
Christian	58.8	56.9	60.7
Muslim	58	47.8	68.0
No faith	60.7	58.3	63.0



6. A caring and safer Bristol

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



% respondents with a problem from drunk and rowdy behaviour

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

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

In 2012, 29% 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 was a local problem. The improvement is seen in the deprived areas of the city, where the proportion of residents with a problem from anti-social behaviour has dropped from 70% in 2005, to 47% in 2012. Spatial variation was large across the city but generally showed a significant drop in most wards. The pattern is the same as previous years with the lowest levels of anti-social behaviour reported in the affluent west/northwest (7% to 21% in 2012). Wards where the proportion of residents who feel anti-social behaviour is a problem is consistently above average include Henbury and Southmead, Lawrence Hill, Filwood, Hartcliffe and Bishopsworth (42% to 56% in 2012).

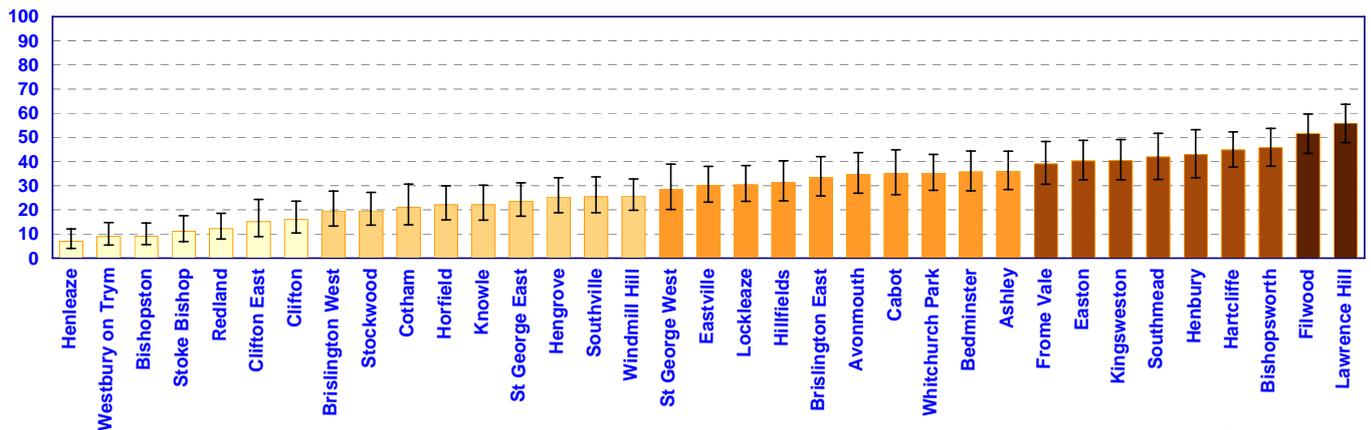
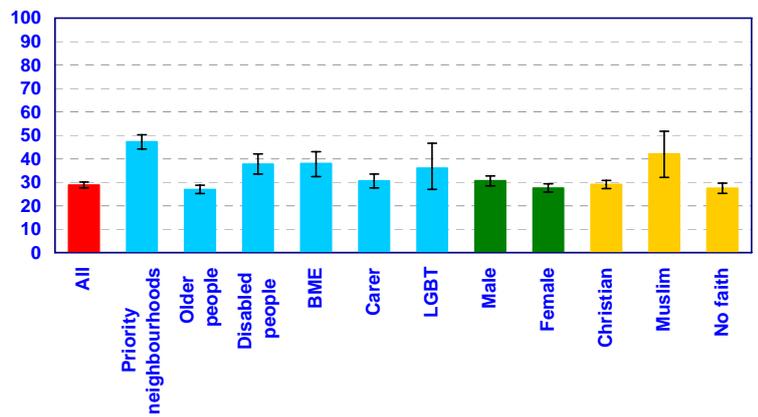
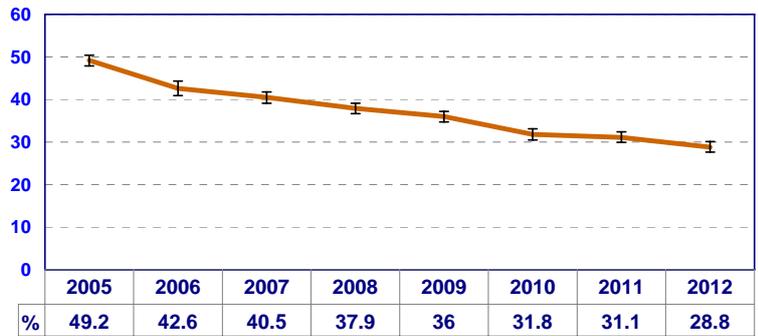
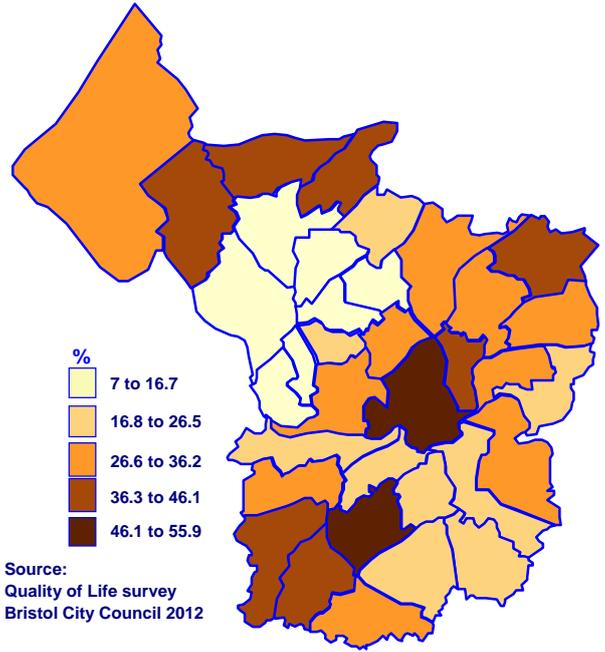
Further analysis (not shown) suggests that people who live in social housing (45%), people with lower educational qualifications, people in their twenties and thirties (33%) and men (31%) were more likely to report anti-social behaviour was a problem in the local area.

% respondents with a problem from drunk and rowdy behaviour

A half, or 50%, of all respondents thought drunk and rowdy behaviour was a problem in the city. This represents a significant improvement since 2009, when the indicator measured 54%. Over this period the spatial pattern has been consistent, with the proportion of respondents who are concerned about drunk or rowdy behaviour above average (65% to 74% in 2012) in Lawrence Hill, Cabot and Ashley (indicating particular problem in the inner city where there are more licensed premises) and Filwood. The least nuisance was reported in Stoke Bishop, Henleaze and Westbury-on-Trym (12% to 22% in 2012). Residents experiencing the greatest problem from drunk and rowdy behaviour lived in deprived areas of the city (67%). Further analysis (not shown) suggested that people with lower educational qualifications were also more likely to report people being drunk or rowdy in public places as a problem.

% respondents who feel locally, antisocial behaviour is a problem

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	36	28.4	44.3
Avonmouth	35	26.9	43.7
Bedminster	36	27.9	44.4
Bishopston	9	5.6	14.5
Bishopsworth	46	38.1	53.7
Brislington East	33	25.8	42.0
Brislington West	20	13.3	27.7
Cabot	35	26.3	44.9
Clifton	16	10.4	23.6
Clifton East	15	8.9	24.3
Cotham	21	13.8	30.7
Easton	40	32.4	48.7
Eastville	30	23.2	38.0
Filwood	52	43.4	59.7
Frome Vale	39	30.6	48.3
Hartcliffe	45	37.7	52.3
Henbury	43	33.3	53.2
Hengrove	25	18.8	33.3
Henleaze	7	4.0	12.1
Hillfields	31	23.7	40.3
Horfield	22	15.9	29.9
Kingsweston	41	32.4	49.1
Knowle	22	15.7	30.2
Lawrence Hill	56	47.8	63.7
Lockleaze	30	23.5	38.3
Redland	12	7.9	18.6
Southmead	42	32.6	51.7
Southville	26	18.8	33.6
St George East	24	17.4	31.2
St George West	29	20.2	38.9
Stockwood	20	13.7	27.2
Stoke Bishop	11	6.9	17.6
Westbury-on-Trym	9	5.4	14.7
Whitchurch Park	35	28.1	42.9
Windmill Hill	26	19.8	32.8
BRISTOL	28.8	27.6	30.1
Question number	6i		
Sample size	4680		
Year	2012		
Priority neighbourhoods	47.2	44.2	50.3
Older people	26.9	25.2	28.7
Disabled people	37.7	33.5	42.0
BME	38	32.4	43.0
Carer	31	27.6	33.5
LGBT	36	27.0	46.6
Male	30.6	28.5	32.7
Female	27.5	25.8	29.3
Christian	29.1	27.3	30.8
Muslim	42	32.1	51.7
No faith	27.4	25.3	29.6



6. A caring and safer Bristol

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

% respondents who say drug dealing is a problem 😐

Drug misuse and drug dealing are damaging to the quality of life of individuals and families. These indicators reflect the health and wellbeing of communities due to the harmful effects of drug use and drug dealing. Successful enforcement action and keeping communities informed of the results of such action is likely to lead to a drop in the indicator value.

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

In 2012, significantly fewer respondents, at 26%, thought there was a problem with drug use in their local area (36% in 2006).

This indicator showed a big variation across the city with twice as many residents than the average thinking drug use was a problem in deprived wards (52%). Filwood and Lawrence Hill stood out as having the greater problems with over 60% of residents concerned. The third highest proportion of residents who said there was a problem with drug use was 44% (Hartcliffe). In contrast, only 4% of respondents said there was a problem in the Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Westbury-on-Trym Neighbourhood Partnership area. Over the past seven years there has been a significant drop (improvement) in several wards including Ashley, Avonmouth, Brislington East, Easton, Eastville, Horfield, Lockleaze, Southmead and St George West.

Further analysis (not shown) suggests that people with lower educational qualifications, people living in social housing (47%) and younger people are more likely to report drug use as a problem in their area.

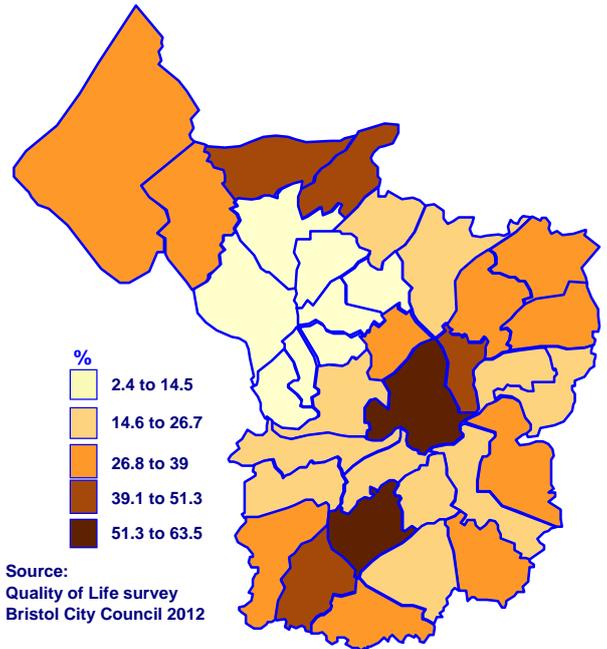
% respondents who say drug dealing is a problem in the neighbourhood

This indicator has not changed at 45%, similar to the measurement in 2006 (48%). As with the indicator for perception of drug use, there was great geographical variation with the proportion of residents concerned about drug dealing in deprived wards being thirty percentage points higher than the city average, at 75%. Indeed the ward pattern was similar to previous years with the greatest problem in Filwood and Lawrence Hill (80% and 78% respectively). These two wards did not stand out from the others as much as they had for the 'drug use' indicator, as the third highest proportion of residents who reported a problem with drug dealing was only six percentage points lower, at 72% (Henbury). As has been found before, the lowest proportion of respondents who said there was a problem lived in the affluent wards in the west/northwest (4% to 17%).

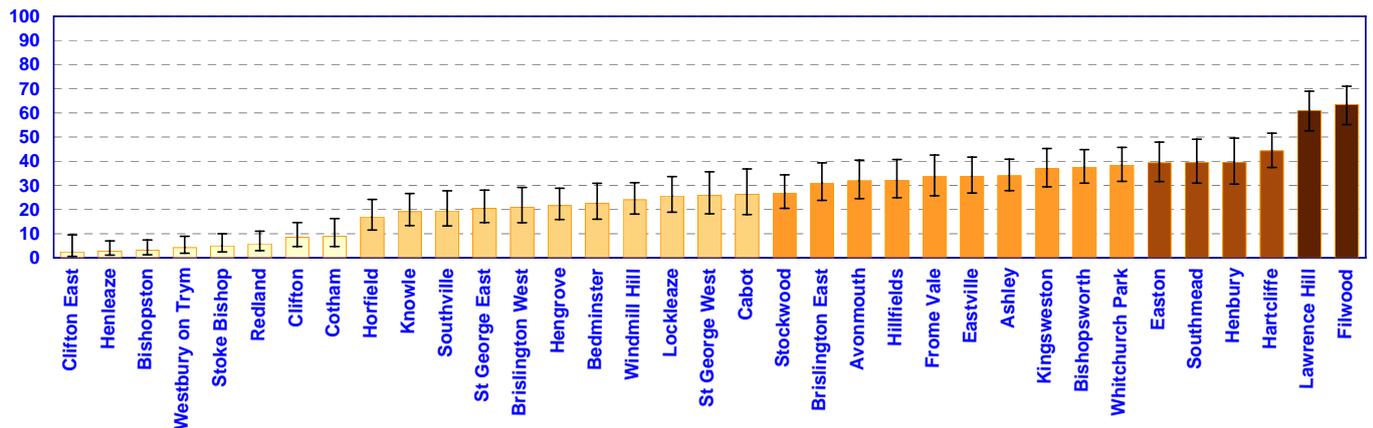
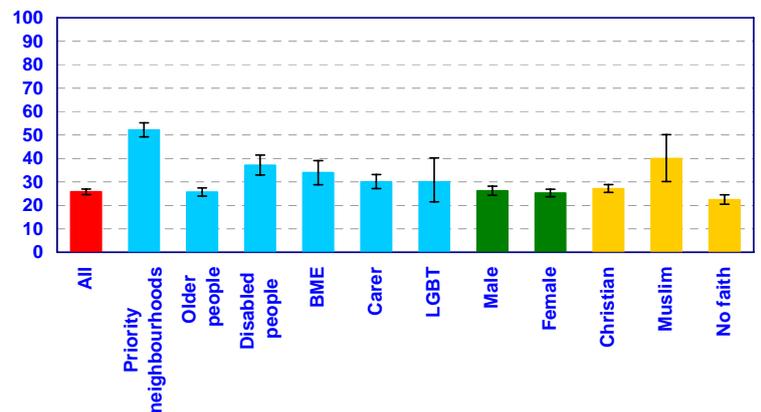
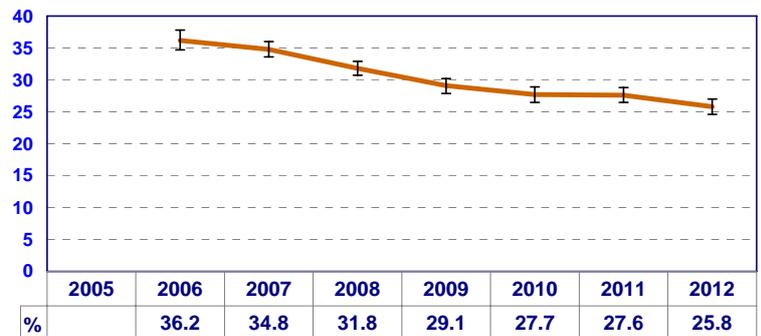
Further analysis (not shown) suggests that people with lower educational qualifications, who live in social housing (67%), who have a religion/faith (49%), in their late fifties/early sixties (51%) or who are carers (54%) are more likely to say there is a problem with drug dealing.

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

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	34	27.8	40.8
Avonmouth	32	24.5	40.4
Bedminster	23	16.0	30.8
Bishopston	3	1.3	7.4
Bishopsworth	38	30.9	44.8
Brislington East	31	23.8	39.3
Brislington West	21	14.5	29.2
Cabot	26	17.9	36.8
Clifton	9	4.7	14.6
Clifton East	2	0.6	9.5
Cotham	9	4.7	16.2
Easton	39	31.6	47.9
Eastville	34	26.8	41.7
Filwood	64	55.2	71.0
Frome Vale	34	25.7	42.5
Hartcliffe	44	37.4	51.6
Henbury	40	30.5	49.6
Hengrove	22	15.9	28.8
Henleaze	3	1.1	7.0
Hillfields	32	24.9	40.7
Horfield	17	11.5	24.2
Kingsweston	37	29.4	45.3
Knowle	19	13.4	26.6
Lawrence Hill	61	52.6	69.0
Lockleaze	26	18.9	33.6
Redland	6	2.9	11.0
Southmead	40	30.9	49.1
Southville	19	13.2	27.7
St George East	21	14.6	28.0
St George West	26	18.2	35.6
Stockwood	27	20.5	34.4
Stoke Bishop	5	2.4	10.0
Westbury-on-Trym	4	1.9	8.9
Whitchurch Park	39	31.7	45.7
Windmill Hill	24	18.1	31.1
BRISTOL	25.8	24.6	27.0
Question number	6k		
Sample size	4648		
Year	2012		
Priority neighbourhoods	52.2	49.2	55.2
Older people	25.7	24.0	27.4
Disabled people	37.1	33.0	41.4
BME	34	28.8	39.1
Carer	30	27.2	33.1
LGBT	30	21.5	40.2
Male	26.2	24.3	28.2
Female	25.3	23.7	26.9
Christian	27.1	25.5	28.9
Muslim	40	30.2	50.2
No faith	22.4	20.5	24.5



Source:
Quality of Life survey
Bristol City Council 2012



6. A caring and safer Bristol

% respondents who have been discriminated against or harassed



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

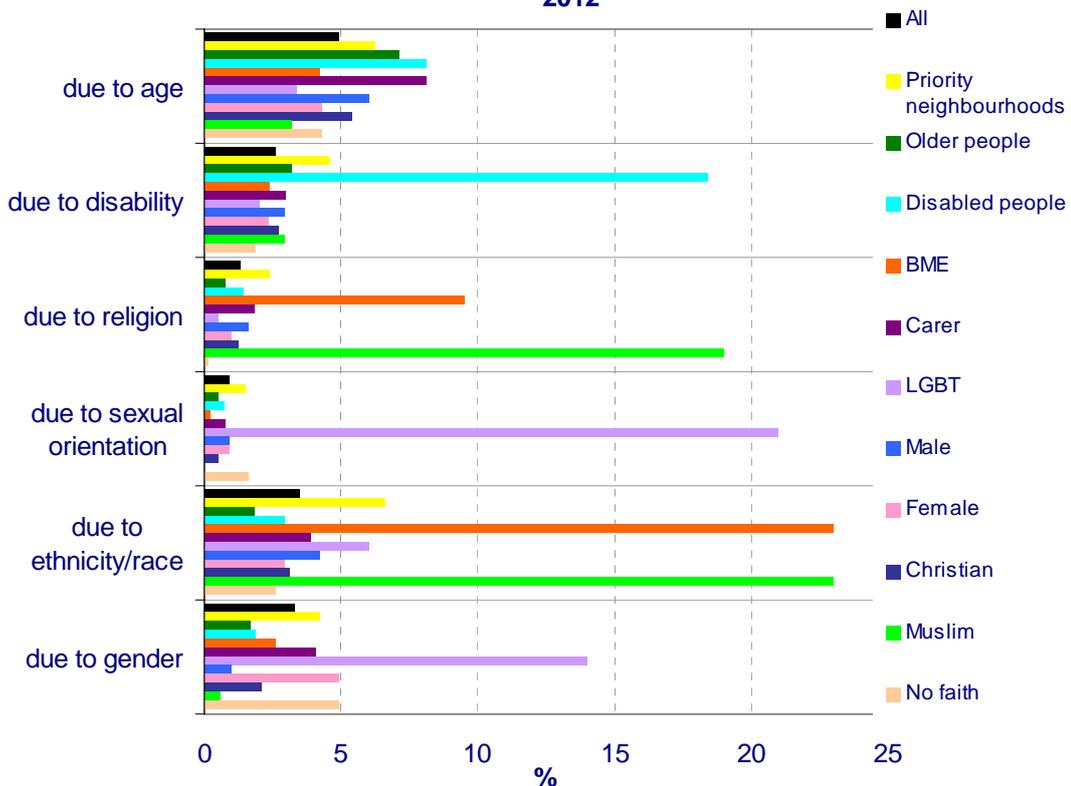
This indicator is made up of 6 parts (sub-indicators) and residents are asked about discrimination and harassment in relation to age, disability, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity/race and gender.

This indicator was first measured in 2006. Between 2006 and 2012 a very small proportion of the total population said they have suffered different types of discrimination and harassment (5% or less). Of the sub-indicators, all have remained stable each year, apart from discrimination and harassment due to sexual orientation and this has decreased/improved.

Some residents in certain wards tend to suffer more discrimination and harassment, particularly in Lawrence Hill. Generally men, compared to women experience more discrimination and harassment, except for gender discrimination.

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 experienced discrimination and harassment. Further analysis (not shown) suggests that carers are also exposed to discrimination and harassment disproportionately.

% of residents who have been discriminated against or harassed, 2012



6. A caring and safer Bristol

% respondents who agree that domestic abuse is a private matter

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

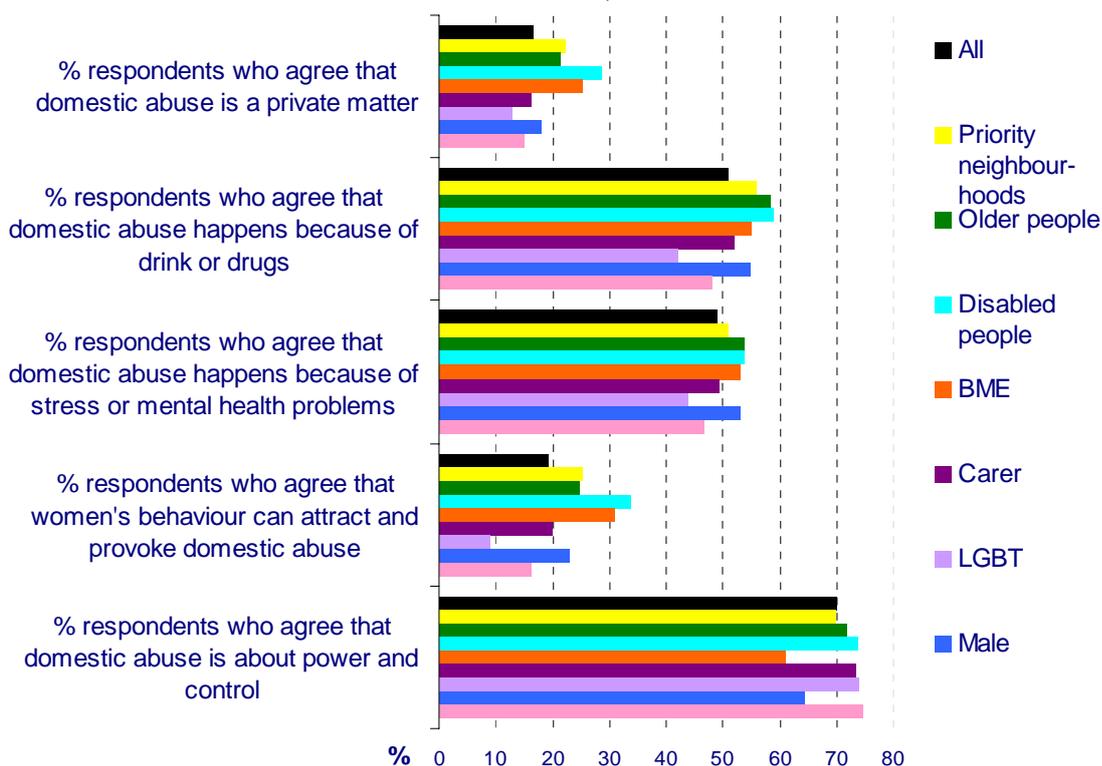
In 2008, the Quality of Life survey introduced a number of indicators of domestic abuse, and responses can help explain people's attitudes towards this issue and why some of these crimes go unreported. In the most recent survey -

- 16% agreed domestic violence was a private matter
- 51% agreed domestic abuse happens because of drink and drugs
- 49% agreed domestic abuse happens because of stress and mental health problems
- 19% agreed women's behaviour can attract and provoke domestic abuse
- 70% agreed domestic abuse is about power and control.

Trends since 2008 show fewer people agree that domestic abuse happens because of stress and mental health, can be attracted or provoked by women's behaviour or is about power and control. Spatially there was little variation across the city apart from the indicator 'agree domestic abuse is a private matter'; there were more residents from the Filwood (32%) and Lawrence Hill, Hartcliffe and St George East (all 23-24%) who agreed with this statement.

Equalities analysis suggests that more disabled people (29%), Black and minority ethnic people (25%) and Muslim people (28%) thought domestic abuse was a private matter. Furthermore, people who are older (25%), disabled (34%), men (23%), Black and minority ethnic people (31%), with a faith, with lower educational qualifications or living in rented accommodation (23%) were more likely to agree that women's behaviour can attract and provoke domestic abuse.

Causes of domestic abuse - residents who agree with these statements, 2012



6. A caring and safer Bristol

% respondents satisfied with health services 😊

% respondents satisfied with social services 😊

These indicators cover a very wide range of services provided by Bristol Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and will include local GP services, surgery opening hours, treatment at the local hospital, waiting lists, dental services etc. Some health services are jointly delivered by the Council working with Bristol CCG. 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.

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**% respondents satisfied with health services**

In 2012, this indicator remained high and 82% of residents said they were satisfied with health services - a significant improvement compared to 2005, when only 71% of residents were satisfied.

There was little variation across the city. Satisfaction tended to be higher in the northwest neighbourhoods and was highest in Westbury on Trym/Stoke Bishop/Henleaze area (90%). In recent years, satisfaction has been consistently below average (74% in 2012) in Easton and Brislington East.

Further analysis (not shown) suggests that satisfaction with health services tends to increase with age, from 76% of people in their twenties to 91% of people aged over 70 years. People living in deprived areas were less likely to be satisfied (77%).

**% respondents satisfied with social services**

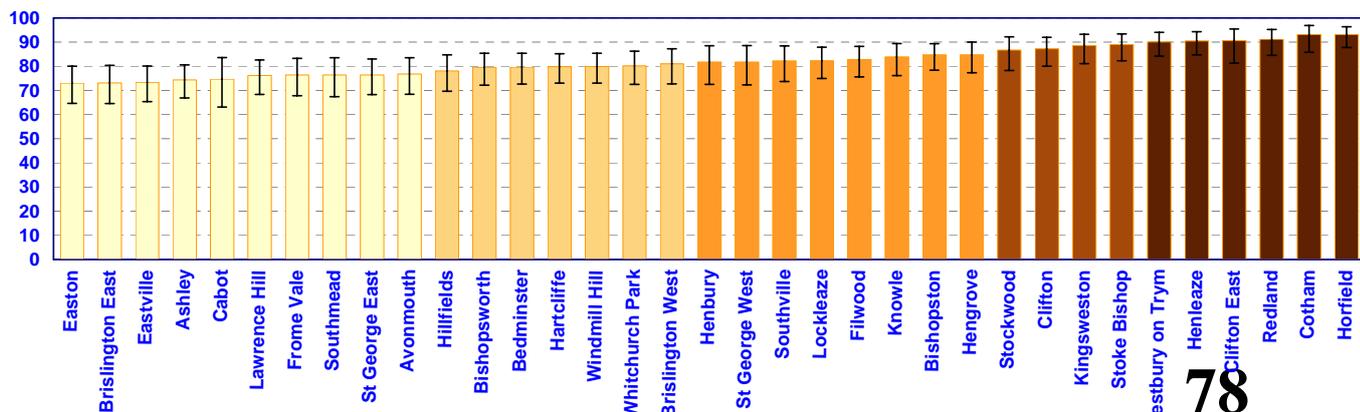
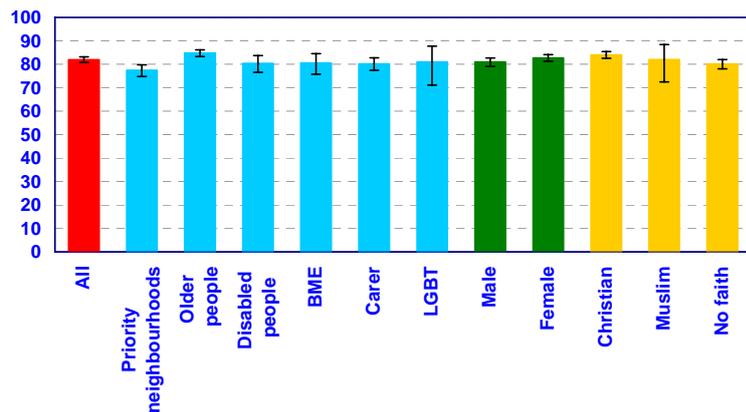
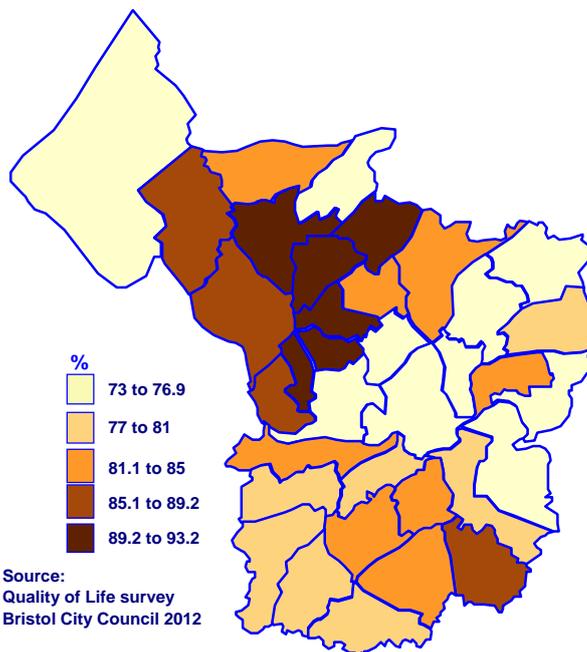
From 2005 to 2008, this indicator measured about 42% and then significantly improved in 2009, to 52%, at which level it has remained.

There appears to be little geographic variation and there does not seem to be any consistency in ward patterns, in that the best and worst wards change from year to year.

Further analysis (not shown) suggests that Black and minority ethnic groups (63%), people with lower educational qualifications and people in their sixties (56%) or older (71%) were more likely to be satisfied with social services.

## % respondents satisfied with health services

| Ward                    | %           | lower confidence limit | upper confidence limit |
|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Ashley                  | 74          | 66.9                   | 80.6                   |
| Avonmouth               | 77          | 68.4                   | 83.5                   |
| Bedminster              | 80          | 72.6                   | 85.4                   |
| Bishopston              | 85          | 78.4                   | 89.3                   |
| Bishopsworth            | 80          | 72.2                   | 85.4                   |
| Brislington East        | 73          | 64.5                   | 80.3                   |
| Brislington West        | 81          | 72.7                   | 87.2                   |
| Cabot                   | 75          | 63.1                   | 83.6                   |
| Clifton                 | 87          | 80.0                   | 92.0                   |
| Clifton East            | 91          | 81.3                   | 95.5                   |
| Cotham                  | 93          | 85.8                   | 96.9                   |
| Easton                  | 73          | 64.6                   | 80.0                   |
| Eastville               | 73          | 65.4                   | 80.1                   |
| Filwood                 | 83          | 75.6                   | 88.2                   |
| Frome Vale              | 76          | 67.8                   | 83.3                   |
| Hartcliffe              | 80          | 73.0                   | 85.2                   |
| Henbury                 | 82          | 72.5                   | 88.5                   |
| Hengrove                | 85          | 77.3                   | 90.0                   |
| Henleaze                | 91          | 84.7                   | 94.3                   |
| Hillfields              | 78          | 69.7                   | 84.7                   |
| Horfield                | 93          | 87.7                   | 96.4                   |
| Kingsweston             | 89          | 81.1                   | 93.3                   |
| Knowle                  | 84          | 76.1                   | 89.4                   |
| Lawrence Hill           | 76          | 68.3                   | 82.6                   |
| Lockleaze               | 82          | 75.0                   | 87.9                   |
| Redland                 | 91          | 84.5                   | 95.2                   |
| Southmead               | 76          | 67.4                   | 83.5                   |
| Southville              | 82          | 73.7                   | 88.4                   |
| St George East          | 76          | 68.2                   | 83.0                   |
| St George West          | 82          | 72.3                   | 88.6                   |
| Stockwood               | 87          | 78.2                   | 92.2                   |
| Stoke Bishop            | 89          | 82.3                   | 93.4                   |
| Westbury-on-Trym        | 90          | 84.2                   | 94.0                   |
| Whitchurch Park         | 80          | 72.5                   | 86.2                   |
| Windmill Hill           | 80          | 73.0                   | 85.4                   |
| <b>BRISTOL</b>          | <b>81.9</b> | <b>80.8</b>            | <b>83.1</b>            |
| Question number         | <b>16e</b>  |                        |                        |
| Sample size             | <b>4613</b> |                        |                        |
| Year                    | <b>2012</b> |                        |                        |
| Priority neighbourhoods | 77.4        | 74.8                   | 79.8                   |
| Older people            | 84.8        | 83.3                   | 86.2                   |
| Disabled people         | 80.4        | 76.6                   | 83.7                   |
| BME                     | 80.5        | 75.8                   | 84.5                   |
| Carer                   | 80          | 77.4                   | 82.8                   |
| LGBT                    | 81          | 71.1                   | 87.7                   |
| Male                    | 81          | 79.1                   | 82.7                   |
| Female                  | 82.7        | 81.2                   | 84.1                   |
| Christian               | 84          | 82.5                   | 85.4                   |
| Muslim                  | 82          | 72.5                   | 88.4                   |
| No faith                | 80.1        | 78.0                   | 82.0                   |



## 6. A caring and safer Bristol

### % unpaid carers who are supported by organisations and the Government 😊

An unpaid carer is someone who, without payment, provides help and support for a child, relative, friend or neighbour, who could not manage without their support.

Unpaid carers are the main providers of care in the community, on whom the health and social care system relies and they need to be adequately supported by the local authority and caring organisations.

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

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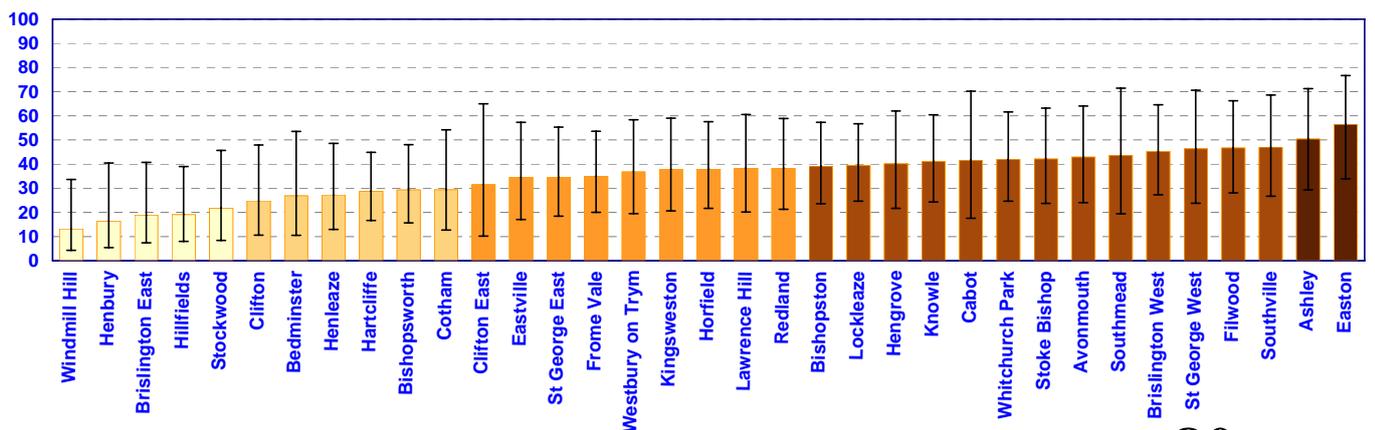
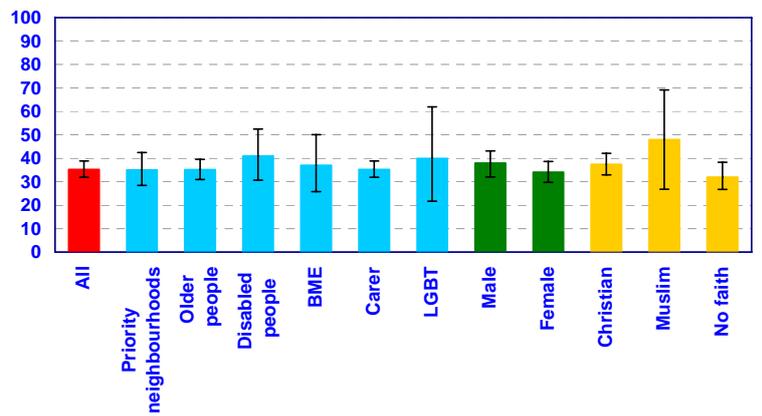
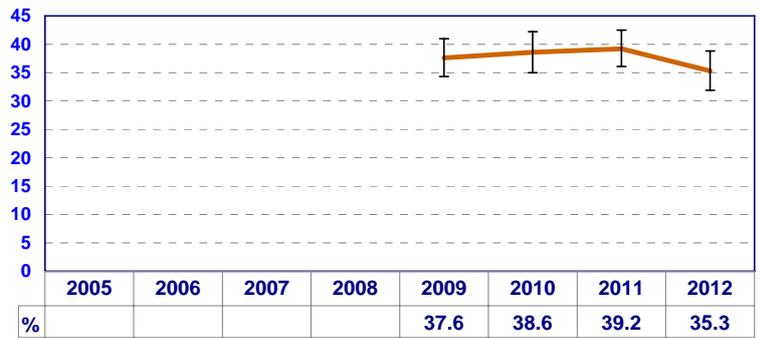
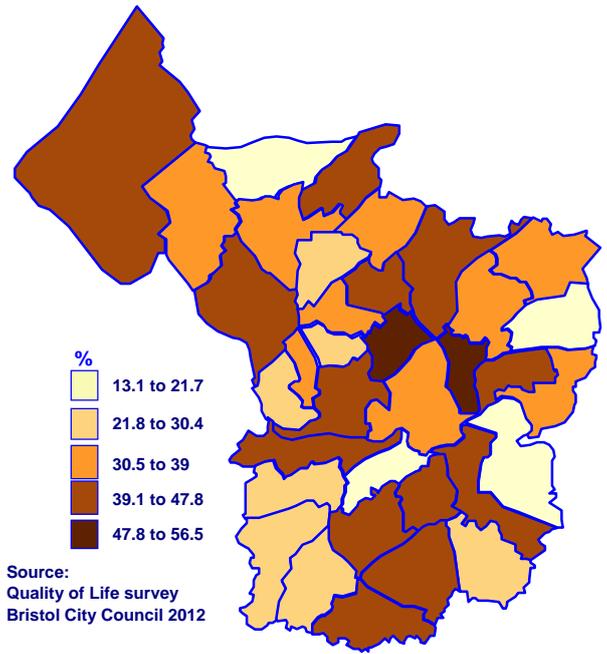
This indicator was introduced into the Quality of Life survey in 2009 and has remained stable, measuring 35% in 2012. Ward variation was wide and ranged from 13% to 57%. The ward pattern has been patchy and inconsistent each year despite the stable 'average' for the city. This may be because caring is often a transitional status, with many people entering and exiting caring roles each year.

Further analysis (not shown) also fails to show any differences between the equalities groups in the likelihood of receiving assistance from organisations and the Government.

The analysis of a related indicator '**% (unpaid carers) who get a lot of or some support from family and friends**' offers a fuller picture. There is evidence (not shown) that carers who live in social housing are less likely to be supported by family and friends.

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

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	50	29.3	71.3
Avonmouth	43	24.0	64.0
Bedminster	27	10.5	53.5
Bishopston	39	23.6	57.3
Bishopsworth	29	15.6	48.1
Brislington East	19	7.4	40.7
Brislington West	45	27.3	64.5
Cabot	42	17.6	70.2
Clifton	25	10.6	47.9
Clifton East	32	10.2	65.0
Cotham	29	12.7	54.2
Easton	57	33.9	76.6
Eastville	35	17.1	57.3
Filwood	47	28.1	66.2
Frome Vale	35	20.0	53.6
Hartcliffe	29	16.6	44.9
Henbury	16	5.4	40.4
Hengrove	40	21.7	62.0
Henleaze	27	12.9	48.6
Hillfields	19	8.0	39.0
Horfield	38	21.7	57.6
Kingsweston	38	20.6	59.0
Knowle	41	24.3	60.4
Lawrence Hill	38	20.2	60.5
Lockleaze	40	24.6	56.7
Redland	38	21.3	58.9
Southmead	44	19.4	71.4
Southville	47	26.7	68.6
St George East	35	18.4	55.3
St George West	46	23.8	70.6
Stockwood	22	8.4	45.6
Stoke Bishop	42	23.7	63.2
Westbury-on-Trym	37	19.5	58.3
Whitchurch Park	42	24.6	61.6
Windmill Hill	13	4.3	33.6
BRISTOL	35.3	31.9	38.8
Question number	60		
Sample size	787		
Year	2012		
Priority neighbourhoods	35	28.5	42.5
Older people	35.2	31.0	39.5
Disabled people	41	30.7	52.5
BME	37	25.8	50.1
Carer	35	31.9	38.8
LGBT	40	21.7	61.9
Male	38	32.1	43.2
Female	34.1	29.8	38.7
Christian	37.5	33.0	42.1
Muslim	48	26.8	69.1
No faith	32	26.7	38.3



7. A flexible and enabling council

% respondents satisfied with how the council runs things 😊

% who agree the council provides value for money 😊

These indicators cover a range of services provided by the council. They are measures of council productivity as well as general satisfaction and whether the council is spending money wisely on a range of services, maximising financial resources and delivering the required budget reductions. These indicators were first asked in the Best Value User Satisfaction survey and 2008 Place survey. These national benchmarking surveys have now ceased and the measures are tracked using the Quality of Life survey.

% respondents satisfied with how the council runs things

In 2012, this indicator dropped to 34% and was similar to the level measured in 2009 (33%). The actual proportion of residents dissatisfied with the council has actually shrunk from 39% (2009) to 34% (2012).

There is little variation across the city and the neighbourhood partnership areas (range between 29% – 39%). Lowest levels of satisfaction occurred in Brislington East, where only 22% of respondents were satisfied. This indicator was significantly higher for Black and minority ethnic groups, at 44% and people of Muslim faith (49%). Further analysis (not shown) suggests that people who live in rented accommodation (38%) or have higher educational qualifications are more likely to be satisfied with the way the council runs things.

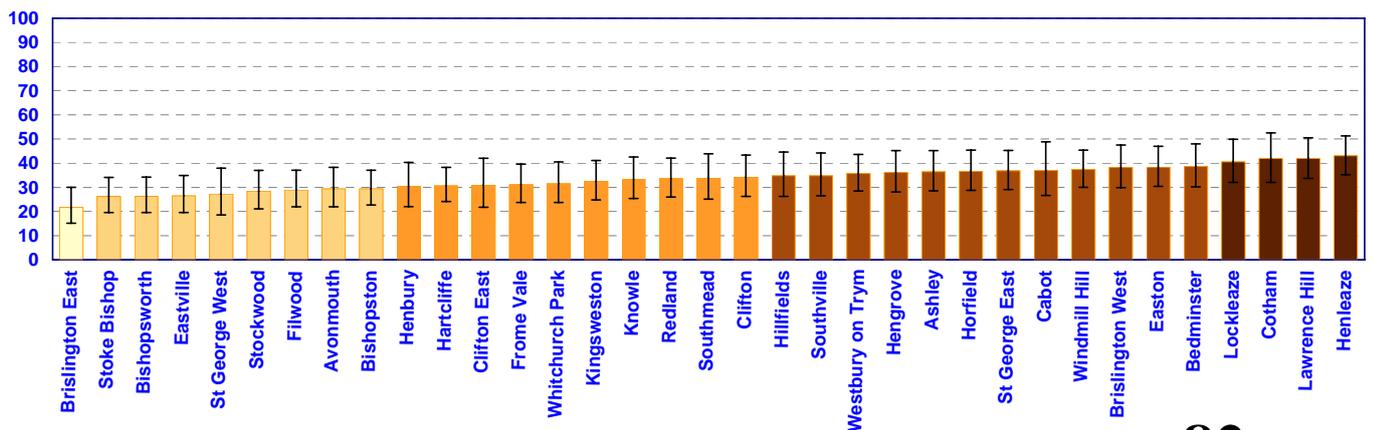
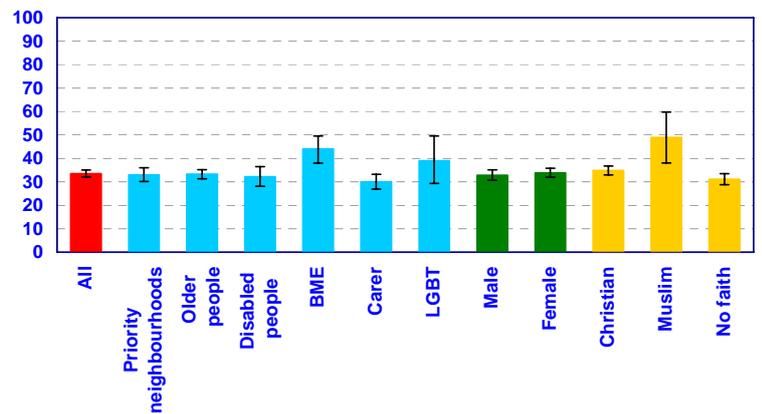
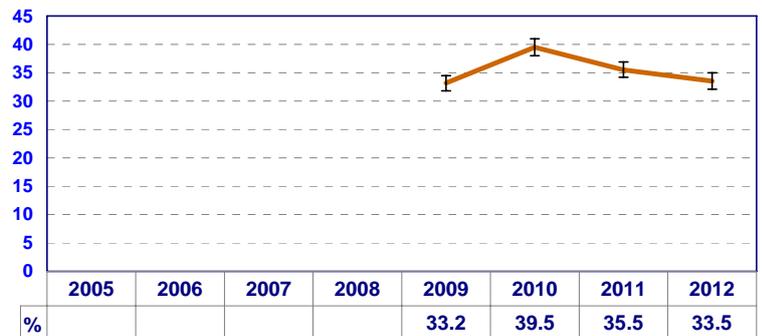
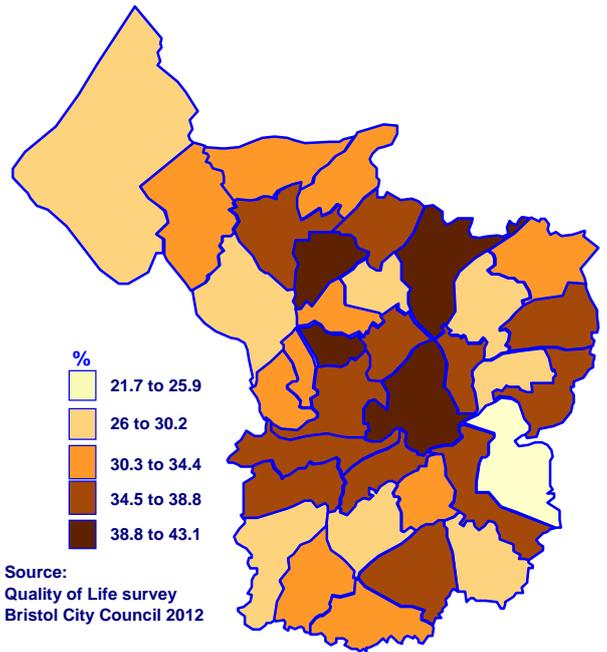
% who agree the council provides value for money

This indicator has shown an overall improvement, at 36% (26% in 2009), and the actual proportion of residents who disagree with 'the council provides value for money' has shrunk from 45% (2009) to 34% (2012).

The indicator showed little variation across neighbourhood partnership areas and there was no relationship with deprivation. Nearly half of respondents in Cotham, Lawrence Hill, Ashley and Windmill Hill agreed the council provided value for money, compared to only a quarter in Brislington East, St George East, Bishopsworth and Stoke Bishop. Similar to 'satisfaction with the council', more respondents from Black and Minority ethnic groups (45%) and people of Muslim faith (47%) agreed the council provided value for money. Further analysis (not shown) suggests that older people, people who live in rented accommodation or have higher educational qualifications are more likely to agree that the council provides value for money.

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

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	37	28.6	45.2
Avonmouth	29	21.9	38.2
Bedminster	39	30.2	48.0
Bishopston	29	22.7	37.1
Bishopsworth	26	19.6	34.2
Brislington East	22	15.1	30.0
Brislington West	38	29.8	47.5
Cabot	37	26.6	48.8
Clifton	34	26.2	43.4
Clifton East	31	21.8	42.0
Cotham	42	32.0	52.5
Easton	38	30.4	47.0
Eastville	27	19.6	34.9
Filwood	29	21.9	37.1
Frome Vale	31	23.7	39.6
Hartcliffe	31	24.1	38.2
Henbury	30	22.0	40.3
Hengrove	36	28.1	45.2
Henleaze	43	35.2	51.3
Hillfields	35	26.2	44.6
Horfield	37	28.7	45.4
Kingsweston	32	24.8	41.1
Knowle	33	25.4	42.5
Lawrence Hill	42	33.7	50.5
Lockleaze	41	32.0	49.9
Redland	34	26.0	42.1
Southmead	34	25.1	43.9
Southville	35	26.5	44.2
St George East	37	29.1	45.3
St George West	27	18.6	37.9
Stockwood	28	21.1	37.0
Stoke Bishop	26	19.6	34.1
Westbury-on-Trym	36	28.5	43.6
Whitchurch Park	32	23.7	40.5
Windmill Hill	37	30.0	45.4
BRISTOL	33.5	32.1	35.0
Question number	17b		
Sample size	4460		
Year	2012		
Priority neighbourhoods	33	30.2	36.0
Older people	33.3	31.3	35.2
Disabled people	32.2	28.1	36.5
BME	44	38.0	49.6
Carer	30	26.9	33.2
LGBT	39	29.3	49.6
Male	32.8	30.7	35.1
Female	33.8	32.0	35.8
Christian	34.9	33.0	36.8
Muslim	49	38.1	59.8
No faith	31.1	28.8	33.5



7. A flexible and enabling council

% who agree they can influence decisions that affect the public services the services they receive 😊

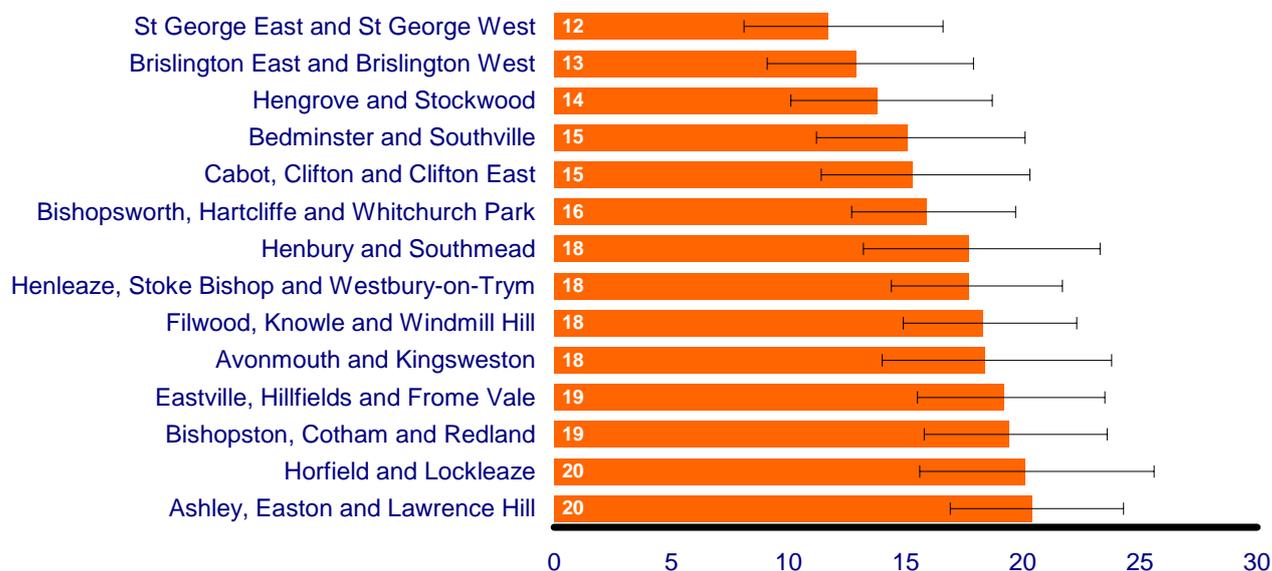
Many services are now delivered or commissioned in an integrated manner, where the council shares or co-ordinates services or facilities with partner organisations. This indicator can relate to a number of different services provided by the council and partners. It measures responsiveness to individual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

Less than a fifth of residents felt they could influence decisions, at 17% and this figure has remained stable for the last seven years. There was little variation across the city, with Filwood and Lawrence Hill residents feeling most influential (24% and 28% respectively). These wards, along with Hillfields have experienced an improvement with this indicator over the last few years. In contrast, only 12% of respondents in St George felt the same. Equalities analysis indicated the Black and minority ethnic group (BME) felt most influential at 28%.

In both Lawrence Hill and Filwood there are higher than average proportions of residents on means tested benefits (page 63) and more citizens with limiting long term illness and disability likely to be making more use of a range of council services, see www.bristol.gov.uk/census . Also the highest proportion of BME residents (55%) is in Lawrence Hill.

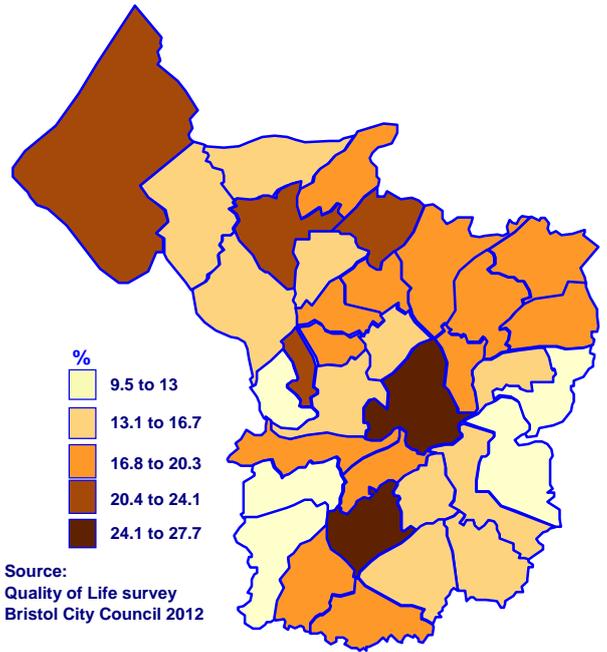
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

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

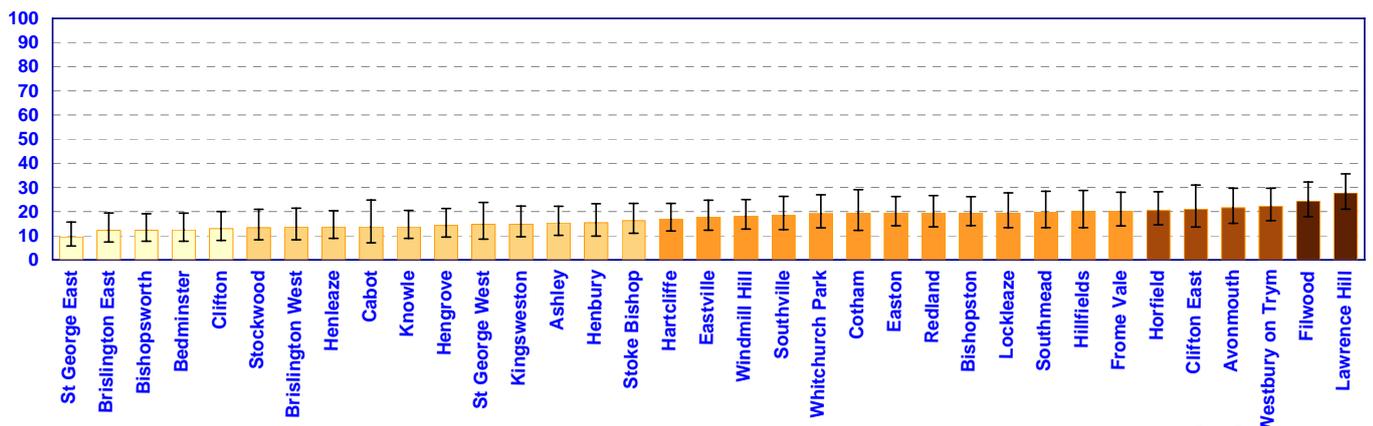
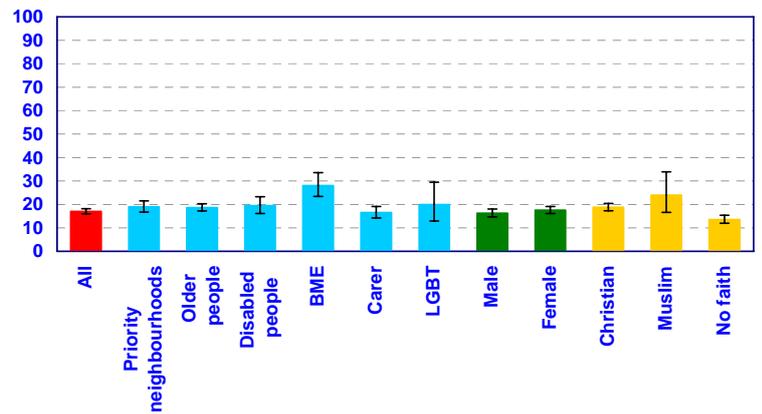
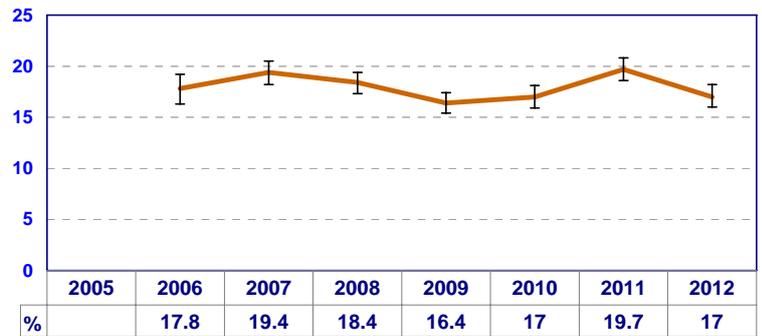


% respondents who agree they can influence decisions that affect public services they use

Ward	%	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	15	10.2	22.2
Avonmouth	22	15.1	29.7
Bedminster	12	7.7	19.3
Bishopston	20	14.2	26.1
Bishopsworth	12	7.7	19.1
Brislington East	12	7.4	19.4
Brislington West	14	8.3	21.4
Cabot	14	7.1	24.8
Clifton	13	8.1	20.0
Clifton East	21	13.6	31.0
Cotham	19	12.2	29.1
Easton	19	14.1	26.2
Eastville	18	12.3	24.7
Filwood	24	17.9	32.3
Frome Vale	20	14.0	28.0
Hartcliffe	17	11.9	23.4
Henbury	15	9.8	23.3
Hengrove	14	9.4	21.3
Henleaze	14	8.9	20.3
Hillfields	20	13.4	28.7
Horfield	21	14.5	28.2
Kingsweston	15	9.6	22.3
Knowle	14	8.9	20.5
Lawrence Hill	28	21.0	35.6
Lockleaze	20	13.4	27.7
Redland	19	13.7	26.6
Southmead	20	13.4	28.4
Southville	18	12.5	26.3
St George East	10	5.7	15.6
St George West	15	8.6	23.8
Stockwood	13	8.3	20.9
Stoke Bishop	16	11.0	23.4
Westbury-on-Trym	22	16.2	29.7
Whitchurch Park	19	13.3	27.0
Windmill Hill	18	12.8	25.0
BRISTOL	17.0	16.0	18.2
Question number 6b			
Sample size 4645			
Year 2012			
Priority neighbourhoods	19	16.8	21.5
Older people	18.7	17.2	20.3
Disabled people	19.5	16.2	23.3
BME	28	23.4	33.6
Carer	17	14.3	19.1
LGBT	20	13.0	29.5
Male	16.3	14.7	18.1
Female	17.6	16.2	19.1
Christian	18.8	17.3	20.4
Muslim	24	16.6	33.9
No faith	13.6	12.0	15.4



Source: Quality of Life survey Bristol City Council 2012



Understanding the results

Each question asked in the survey is measuring a quality of life indicator and these indicators are described in this report. Only a limited selection of results from the 2012 Quality of Life survey are included here and for the complete collection of results for the past 8 years and more information about the survey see

www.bristol.gov.uk/qualityoflife and <http://profiles.bristol.gov.uk/>

Trend analysis

It is possible to show trends for indicators that have been measured using the same survey question for at least 3 years. Trend graphs, traffic light colours and 'smiley face' symbols are used in this report to illustrate trends that are of statistical significance. The symbols reflect the following trends.

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

These traffic light symbols change colour when an indicator estimate (measured in the 2012 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 2012 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 2012, the survey confidence interval was approximately 3% (or plus or minus 1.5%). Thus a citywide estimate for 2012 will be significantly different from earlier years if there is a difference of at least 3%.

Ward and neighbourhood partnership area analysis

Ward maps are presented in 5 colours of equal intervals. The number of responses per ward averages 137 residents, and confidence intervals for the smaller ward samples are large (between 10-20%). The number of responses by neighbourhood partnership area averages 345 with narrower confidence intervals. Care should be taken when looking at the maps and comparing wards, as often differences between wards are not statistically significant unless there is a difference of at least 20%. It is possible to see this scale of variation for many ward indicators.

Equalities analysis

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

Male

Female

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

Older people – people aged 50 years or more

Disabled people – people who think of themselves as disabled

BME – Black and minority ethnic groups

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

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

Christian – people who say they are of Christian faith

Muslim – people who say they are of Muslim faith

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

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

How are the results used?

Bristol Partnership 20:20 Plan – Sustainable Community Strategy

This is an overarching 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 the council and its partners are moving in the right direction.

As an evidence base for service planning

The results provide a quality of life context and form part of the evidence base to inform service planning by the City Council. The indicators will help answer the question 'how well do our corporate priorities address community needs and aspirations?' They can be used alongside other performance statistics, support the self-assessment of the council, neighbourhood decision-making and assist with equalities impact assessments.

Neighbourhood Partnership Statistical Profiles 2012

Neighbourhood Partnership Statistical Profiles combine information from the 2011 census with information on deprivation, crime, education, health and the Quality of Life survey. These profiles help inform neighbourhood plans. The 14 Neighbourhood Partnership Statistical Profiles can be found at www.bristol.gov.uk/statistics . Neighbourhood Partnership (NP) areas consist of a combination of two or three wards.

Source of information for the public

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

For further information about the Quality of Life survey and the complete set of results 2012 see www.bristol.gov.uk/qualityoflife. There is also an Excel spreadsheet tool to download with all results of over 200 indicators.

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

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

Or contact for help or other formats:

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