



Quality of life in Bristol

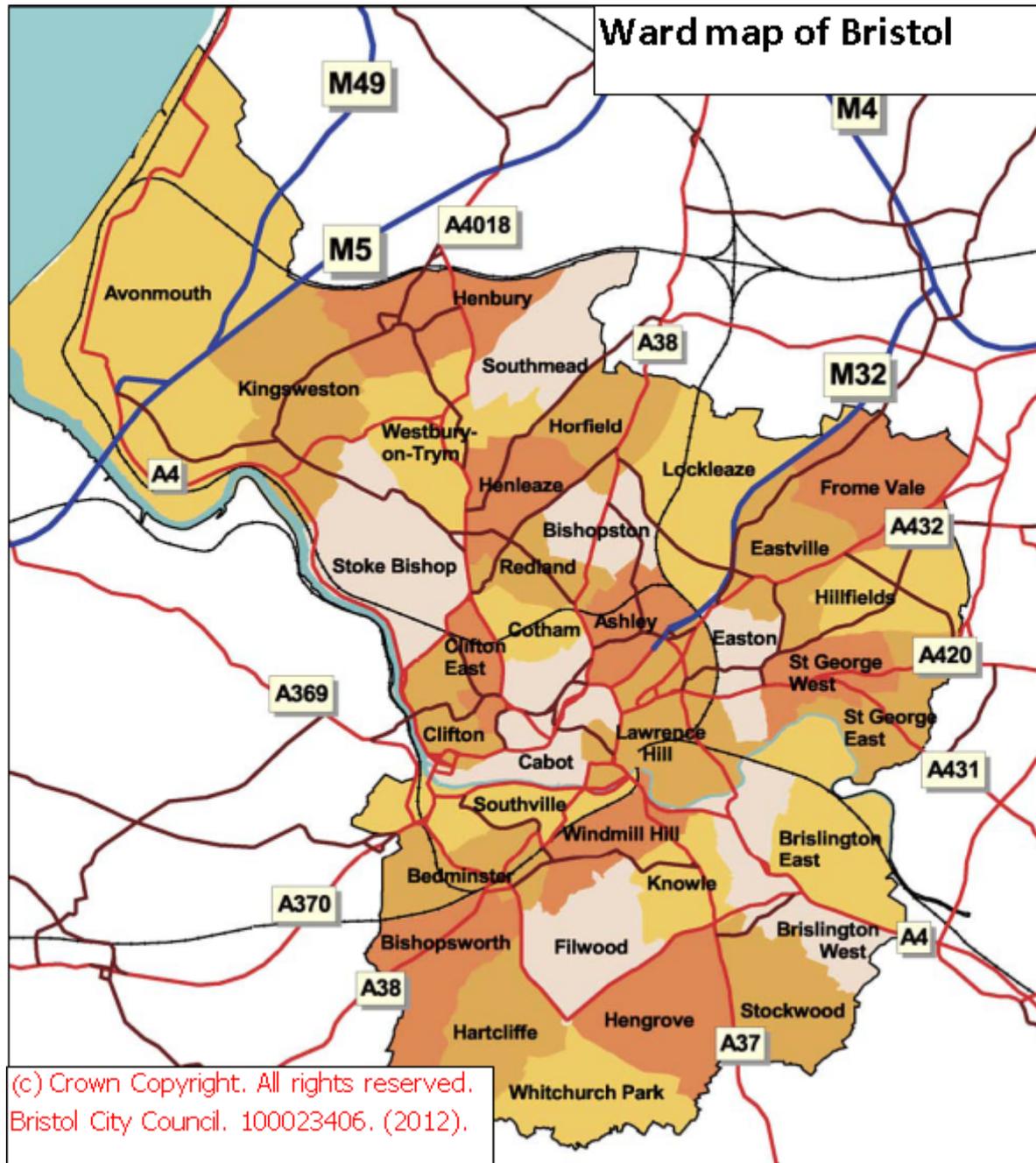
Quality of life in your neighbourhood 2014-15 (results of 2014 survey)

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www.bristol.gov.uk/qualityoflife



Quality of Life in your neighbourhood 2014-15



New ward boundaries will come into effect at the May 2016 election. The data in this document relate to the current ward boundaries (see map above).

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Quality of Life Summary 2014-15 (results of 2014 survey)

In recent years Bristol has won an impressive selection of accolades, most notably becoming European Green Capital 2015, as well as voted the Best Place to Live in Britain (Sunday Times 2014) and winner of the International Making Cities Liveable Award (2014), plus others.

However, what do the people that live here in Bristol think? What works well and what could be improved? And how different is the “quality of life” in the different areas and neighbourhoods?

Evidence from the Quality of Life survey 2014 indicates a vibrant city where people are taking positive steps to improve their lives, health and neighbourhoods. The following report highlights the main indicators against the Mayor’s priority themes, with an improving picture overall, but there are still issues of concern, and areas of the city where people consistently fare worse.

Bristol’s Quality of Life indicators are not national indicators so direct comparison to similar cities is not possible. 50 of the most important indicators are included in detail in this report, but around 130 were collected – see www.bristol.gov.uk/qualityoflife for full set and database.

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

- More people cycling and fewer drivers commuting to work
- Fewer people smoking and more people eating healthy options
- More people volunteering regularly
- Less concerns about neighbourhood issues like street litter and noise
- Perception of crime and less concerns re anti-social behavior and drugs
- Awareness of domestic abuse as a problem

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

- Concern about climate change has been falling
- Satisfaction with the bus service is falling

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

- Satisfaction with the council, value for money and having an elected Mayor (although *dissatisfaction* for all 3 rose last year, as more people who were previously undecided (the “Don’t know’s”) had formed a negative opinion in 2014).
- Satisfaction with the local neighbourhood, and with life in general
- Satisfaction with outdoor events and good quality green space
- Community cohesion – people getting on well together
- People taking regular exercise and playing sports
- Numbers of people reporting themselves as overweight or obese
- Economic indicators – people claiming benefits and managing financially

Open comments about dissatisfaction with the council indicated the top concerns in 2014 were: Budget issues (what BCC spends money on); 20 mph limit; residents’ parking; public transport.

Trends for each indicator in this report are shown in the following table, showing a longer 5-year trend where appropriate, in addition to the change in the last year (which may not continue).

Summary of Quality of Life indicator trends	2012	2013	2014	change between '13 - '14	trend 5 yr
PEOPLE - Healthy and Caring Bristol					
Overall, how satisfied are you with your life nowadays? Medium or high life satisfaction	74%	70%	72%	↔	
How has your health been in the last 12 months? Fairly good or good	88%	87%	89%	↔	
How many days a week do you eat your main meal ... from fresh and raw ingredients? At least 4 x a week	84%	84%	83%	↔	
How often do you take moderate exercise? At least 5 x a week	34%	33%	35%	↔	
How often do you participate in active sport? At least 1 x week	47%	46%	49%	↔	
Does anyone smoke in your household? Yes	24%	22%	20%	↔	
How many portions of fruit and vegetables did you eat yesterday? 5 or more	48%	48%	52%	↑	
How satisfied are you with leisure services/facilities for all? Satisfied	59%	67%	57%	↓	
Community Safety and crime					
Do you agree / disagree with the following statements? "Fear of crime affects my day-to-day life" Agree	20%	16%	15%	↔	
Do you agree / disagree with the following statements? "Locally, antisocial behaviour is a problem" Agree	31%	30%	27%	↓	
"Police and local public services are successfully dealing with issues of crime and anti-social behaviour"	36%	37%	32%	↓	
Do you agree / disagree with the following ... "People using drugs is a problem in this area" Agree	26%	27%	22%	↓	
How big a problem do you think noise from residential neighbours is in your neighbourhood? Problem	40%	41%	35%	↓	
Do you agree / disagree with the following statements? "Domestic abuse is a private matter" Agree	14%	12%	7%	↓	
Community					
Do you agree with the following statements? "I feel I belong to my neighbourhood" Agree	57%	59%	56%	↓	
"In this neighbourhood people from different backgrounds (eg race, disability, social) get on well together"	59%	61%	61%	↔	
How often have you volunteered in the last 12 months? At least 3 times	25%	26%	29%	↑	
PEOPLE - Keep Bristol Working and Learning					
Are you in receipt of a means tested benefit? Yes	14%	13%	11%	↔	
How well would you say you are managing financially these days? Finding it quite / very difficult		15%	13%	↔	
PLACE - Keep Bristol Moving					
How often do you ride a bicycle? At least once a week	20%	19%	24%	↑	
On a typical mid-week day what is your main form of transport to work? Cycle	10%	10%	16%	↑	
On a typical mid-week day what is your main form of transport to work? Car (driver)	46%	48%	41%	↓	
On a typical mid-week day what is your main form of transport to work? Car (passenger)	6%	6%	3%	↓	
On a typical mid-week day what is your main form of transport to work? Bus	12%	11%	12%	↔	
On a typical mid-week day what is your main form of transport to work? Walk	19%	17%	20%	↔	
How satisfied / dissatisfied are you with the bus service? Satisfied	56%	48%	50%	↔	
PLACE - Building Successful Places					
How satisfied are you with your local area as a place to live? Very / fairly satisfied	81%	83%	82%	↔	
Neighbourhood better in the last 2 years	20%	23%	24%	↔	
Neighbourhood worse in the last 2 years	21%	19%	21%	↔	
PROSPERITY - Green Capital					
How satisfied / dissatisfied are you with the quality of parks & green spaces? Satisfied	80%	84%	83%	↔	
How big a problem do you think street litter is in your neighbourhood? Problem	76%	77%	73%	↓	
How satisfied / dissatisfied are you with the weekly recycling service? Satisfied			79%		
How satisfied / dissatisfied are you with the fortnightly general household waste service? Satisfied	72%	70%	72%	↔	
How concerned are you about the impact of climate change in the UK? Fairly / very concerned	71%	67%	71%	↑	
Action taken due to climate change concerns: Changed the way I travel			18%		
Action taken due to climate change concerns: Reduced my household waste			53%		
Action taken due to climate change concerns: Reduced energy use at home			47%		
Action taken due to climate change concerns: Eaten less meat and dairy produce			17%		
PROSPERITY - Vibrant Bristol					
How satisfied / dissatisfied are you with the range and quality of outdoor events in Bristol? Satisfied	82%	84%	84%	↔	
How satisfied / dissatisfied are you with museums and galleries? Satisfied	73%	75%	73%	↔	
How satisfied / dissatisfied are you with libraries? Satisfied	68%	67%	66%	↔	
A Flexible and Efficient Council					
How satisfied / dissatisfied are you with the way Bristol City Council runs things? Satisfied	34%	37%	36%	↔	
How satisfied / dissatisfied are you with the way Bristol City Council runs things? Dissatisfied	33%	29%	34%	↑	
Do you agree / disagree Bristol City Council provides value for money? Agree	36%	38%	37%	↔	
Do you agree / disagree Bristol City Council provides value for money? Disagree	34%	30%	35%	↑	
Do you agree / disagree the mayor will improve / is improving leadership of the city? Agree	41%	38%	40%	↔	
Do you agree / disagree the mayor will improve / is improving leadership of the city? Disagree	22%	22%	31%	↑	
Do you agree / disagree ... "I can influence decisions that affect my local area" Agree	23%	26%	25%	↔	

Note: Changes to the survey methodology in 2014 have required that the 2009, 2012 and 2013 results be recalculated for comparison purposes so these figures may be different to previously published.

KEY:

- ↑ increased percentage
- ↔ no change
- ↓ decreased percentage
- worsening trend
- neutral
- improving trend

About the Quality of Life survey

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

What types of questions are included in the survey?

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

How do residents participate in the survey?

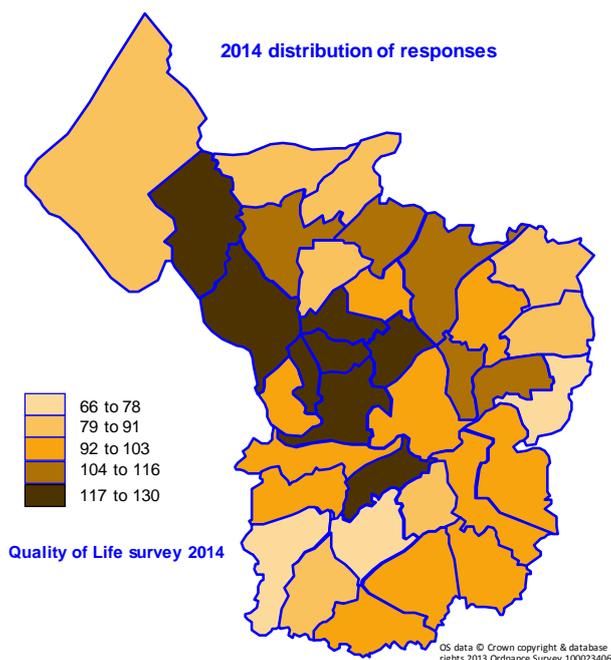
24,300 households were randomly selected (using the Land and Property Gazetteer, LPG) for this voluntary survey and an invitation letter sent in September. Questionnaires are either completed online or on paper. Many who choose to respond have an interest in local quality of life, may have concerns about a particular service and/or want their opinions to be heard and make a difference.

How many questionnaires are sent and how many people respond?

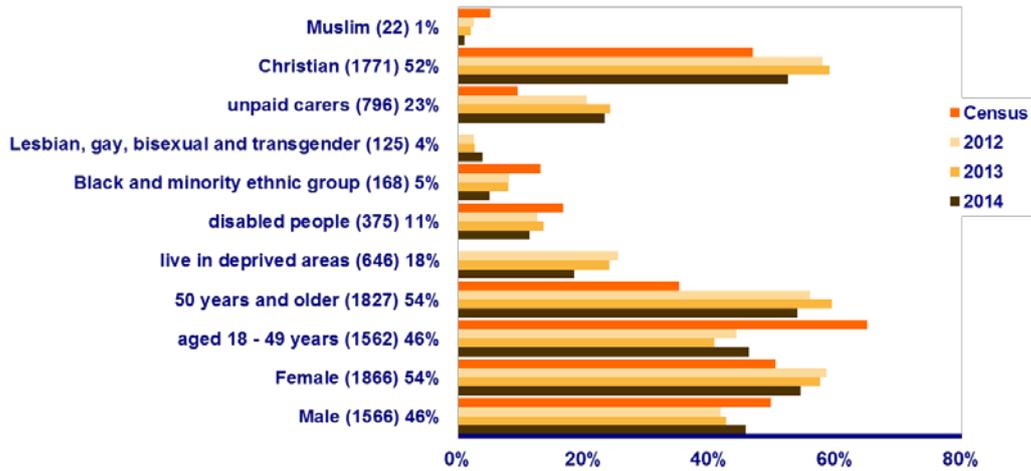
Each year approximately 3,000 - 5,000 people respond and in 2014, 3,500 questionnaires were returned, a response rate of 14.5%. For the first time, over half (56%) of participants completed the survey online in 2014. The 2014 survey sample was boosted in low responding electoral wards to provide more reliable results. For more information on this, please see the "Understanding the results" section on page 70.

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. Fewer people of Muslim faith, black and minority ethnic groups and who live in deprived areas completed the survey compared with previous years. Proportionately more men and younger people responded, slightly closer to the Census profile. The difference is partly due to changing the sampling frame from the electoral register to the LPG and promotion of the online survey.



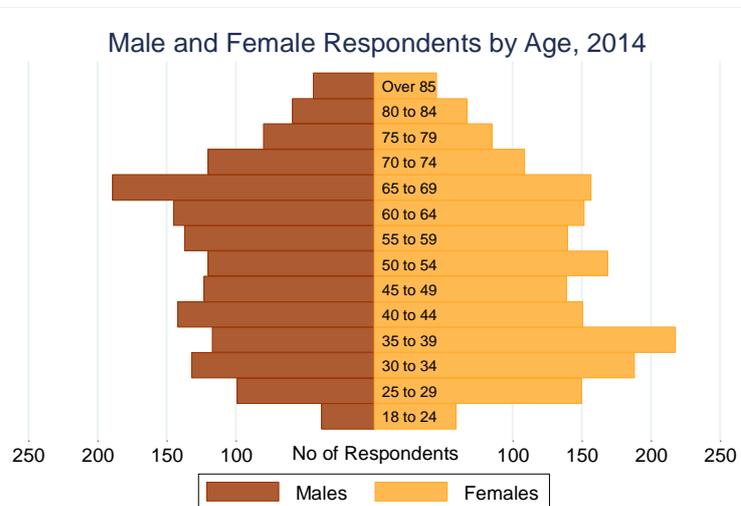
Respondents to the Quality of life survey 2014



Responses to the QOL survey 2014 by Neighbourhood Partnership area

Neighbourhood Partnership wards	Invitation letters sent (random selection)	Receipts from paper and online	Percentage of sample returned
Ashley, Easton, Lawrence Hill	2377	327	14
Avonmouth, Kingsweston	1598	209	13
Bedminster, Southville	1200	198	17
Bishopston, Cotham, Redland	1791	350	20
Bishopsworth, Hartcliffe, Whitchurch Park	2390	250	10
Brislington East, Brislington West	1195	188	16
Cabot, Clifton, Clifton East	2293	349	15
Eastville, Hillfields, Frome Vale	2089	263	13
Filwood, Knowle, Windmill Hill	2091	291	14
Henbury, Southmead	1494	169	11
Hengrove, Stockwood	1500	200	13
Henleaze, Stoke Bishop, Westbury-on-Trym	1394	319	23
Horfield, Lockleaze	1398	212	15
St George East , St George West	1496	180	12

Male and Female Respondents by Age, 2014



Source: Bristol Quality of Life Survey 2014

Healthy and Caring

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

Indicators:

% respondents satisfied with life ↔

Mental wellbeing

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

% respondents satisfied with life

Response to this indicator was likely to reflect wider quality of life issues such as social, economic and environmental circumstances. In 2013 the satisfaction scale was extended to allow comparison with national surveys; however comparability with previous years is problematic. 72% of respondents said they were satisfied with life, lower than the UK average, which was 80% (2014/2015 Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics). There was generally more life satisfaction in the more affluent areas of the city but the biggest variation was between the equalities groups. The lowest satisfaction was recorded for disabled people (43%). Further analysis (not shown) suggests that people living in social housing (52%), with lower educational qualifications or in receipt of a means tested benefit (54 %) were less likely to be satisfied with life. People in their late twenties, at 84%, were most likely to be satisfied with life.

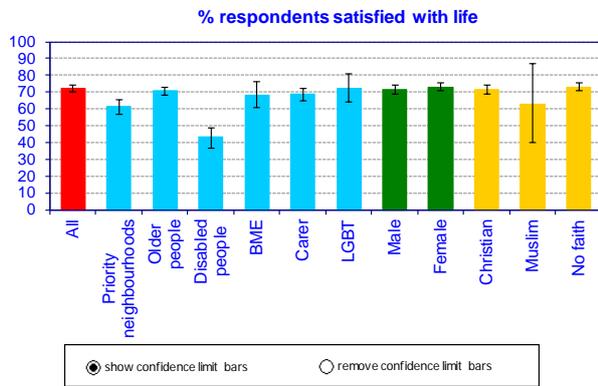
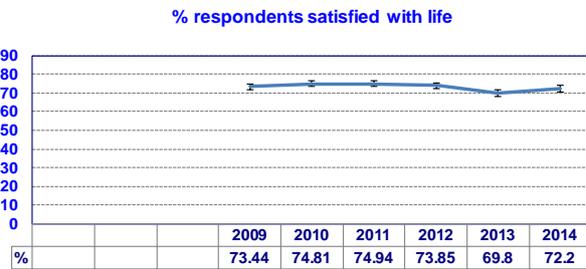
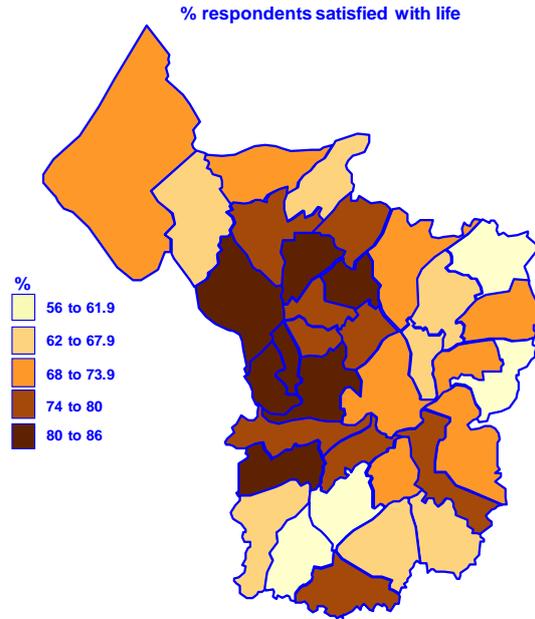
Mental wellbeing

A measure of positive mental health and wellbeing called the Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale, or SWEMWBS (NHS Health Scotland, University of Warwick and University of Edinburgh) was introduced in 2013. Scores range from 7 to 35, with a higher score reflecting a higher level of mental wellbeing. The mean SWEMWBS score in Bristol is 25.1, close to the national figure of 25.3 (Understanding Society, the UK's Household longitudinal study 2011). Mental wellbeing was lower in deprived areas (24.4), notably St George East (22.9), Frome Vale (23.3) and Filwood (23.6). Disabled people had the lowest mean SWEMWBS score of all groups, at 22.4. Further analysis (not shown) suggests that having higher qualifications was associated with higher levels of mental wellbeing. Groups with lower levels of mental wellbeing were people on means tested benefits (23.3), living in social housing (23.2), living alone (24.1), in their forties or early fifties (24.6) and men (24.9).

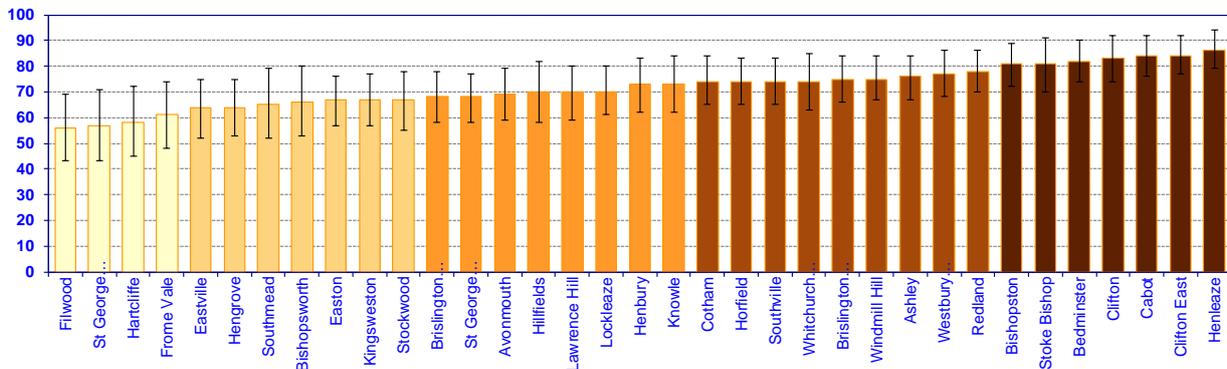
% respondents satisfied with life

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	76	8	67	84
Avonmouth	69	10	59	79
Bedminster	82	8	74	90
Bishopston	81	10	72	89
Bishopsworth	66	14	53	80
Brislington East	68	10	58	78
Brislington West	75	10	66	84
Cabot	84	8	76	92
Clifton	83	10	74	92
Clifton East	84	8	77	92
Cotham	74	10	65	84
Easton	67	10	57	76
Eastville	64	12	52	75
Filwood	56	14	43	69
Frome Vale	61	14	48	74
Hartcliffe	58	14	45	72
Henbury	73	10	62	83
Hengrove	64	12	53	75
Henleaze	86	8	79	94
Hillfields	70	12	58	82
Horfield	74	10	65	83
Kingsweston	67	10	57	77
Knowle	73	10	62	84
Lawrence Hill	70	10	59	80
Lockleaze	70	10	61	80
Redland	78	8	70	86
Southmead	65	14	52	79
Southville	74	8	65	83
St George East	57	14	43	71
St George West	68	10	58	77
Stockwood	67	12	55	78
Stoke Bishop	81	10	70	91
Westbury-on-Trym	77	8	68	86
Whitchurch Park	74	12	63	85
Windmill Hill	75	8	67	84
Bristol	72.2	1.8	70.4	73.9
Question number	31			
Sample size	3344			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	61.3	4.4	57.0	65.7
Older people	70.5	2.3	68.3	72.8
Disabled people	43.0	5.9	36.8	48.6
BME	68	8	61	76
Carer	69.0	7.4	64.8	72.2
LGBT	72	9	64	81
Male	71.3	2.8	68.6	74.1
Female	73.0	2.2	70.8	75.2
Christian	71.5	2.5	69.1	74.0
Muslim	63	24	40	87
No faith	73.1	2.7	70.5	75.8

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



% respondents satisfied with life



% 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.

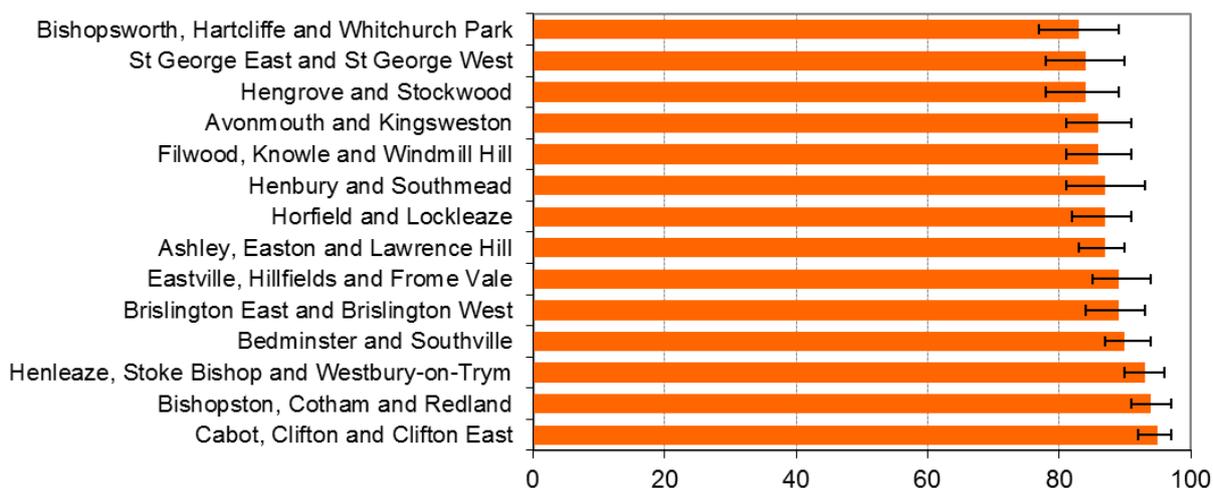
In the Quality of life survey the percentage of respondents with good/fairly good health has remained high and stable at 89% and is above the 2011 Census figure for Bristol of 82% and above the England and Wales average of 81%.

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 (47%) reporting good health. Further analysis (not shown) suggests that people with no educational qualifications (72%) or who live in social housing (70%) 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 2014, at 81%, similar to the measurement in previous years. In Filwood, Hartcliffe, Easton, St George East and Kingsweston four-fifths of residents (up to 80%) experienced good health, compared to at least 95% in Cotham, Clifton East, Henleaze, Stoke Bishop and Windmill Hill.

Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

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

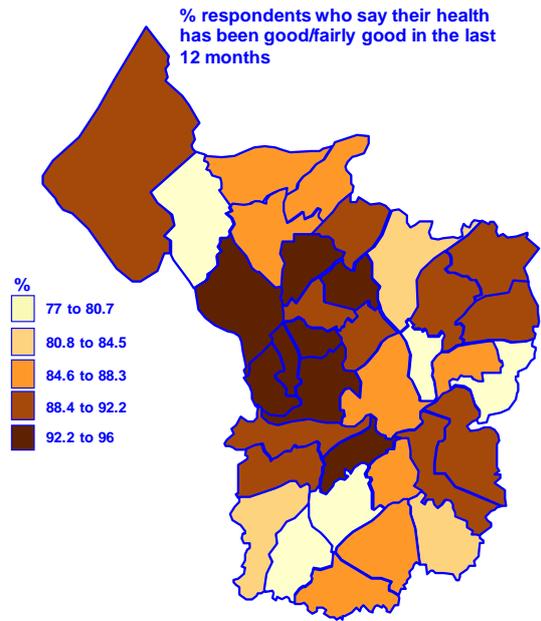


% respondents who say their health has been good/fairly good in the last 12 months

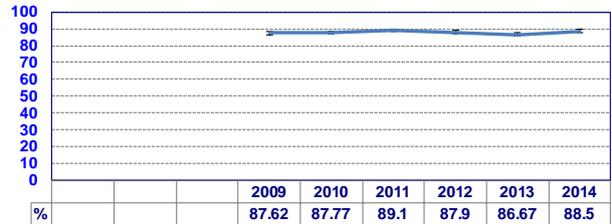
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	92	6	87	98
Avonmouth	91	6	85	96
Bedminster	92	6	87	97
Bishopston	94	4	90	99
Bishopsworth	83	10	73	94
Brislington East	89	6	82	95
Brislington West	89	6	84	95
Cabot	94	4	90	98
Clifton	94	6	89	99
Clifton East	95	4	91	99
Cotham	96	4	92	100
Easton	79	8	72	87
Eastville	90	8	83	97
Filwood	77	12	66	88
Frome Vale	89	8	81	98
Hartcliffe	79	12	68	91
Henbury	87	8	79	95
Hengrove	85	8	78	93
Henleaze	95	4	91	100
Hillfields	89	8	82	96
Horfield	89	6	83	95
Kingsweston	80	8	72	88
Knowle	85	8	76	93
Lawrence Hill	87	6	80	93
Lockleaze	84	8	77	92
Redland	91	6	85	97
Southmead	87	8	79	96
Southville	89	6	83	95
St George East	80	12	68	91
St George West	88	6	82	94
Stockwood	82	8	75	90
Stoke Bishop	95	4	91	99
Westbury-on-Trym	88	6	82	94
Whitchurch Park	87	8	80	94
Windmill Hill	95	4	91	99
Bristol	88.5	1.2	87.4	89.7

Question number	33			
Sample size	3362			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	81.3	3.3	78.0	84.6
Older people	81.7	1.9	79.8	83.5
Disabled people	46.0	5.8	40.6	52.1
BME	88	5	83	93
Carer	85.0	5.6	82.3	87.9
LGBT	83	7	76	90
Male	89.4	1.7	87.7	91.1
Female	87.6	1.6	86.0	89.2
Christian	87.3	1.8	85.5	89.0
Muslim	87	14	73	100
No faith	90.3	1.7	88.7	92.0

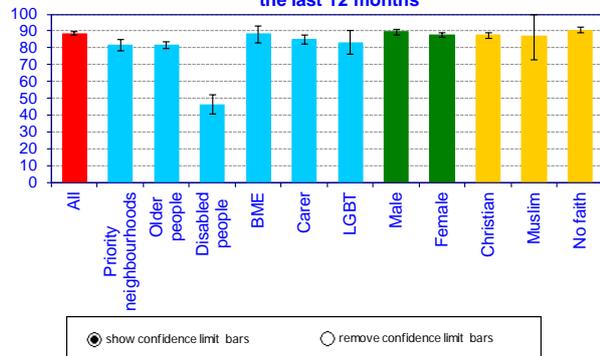
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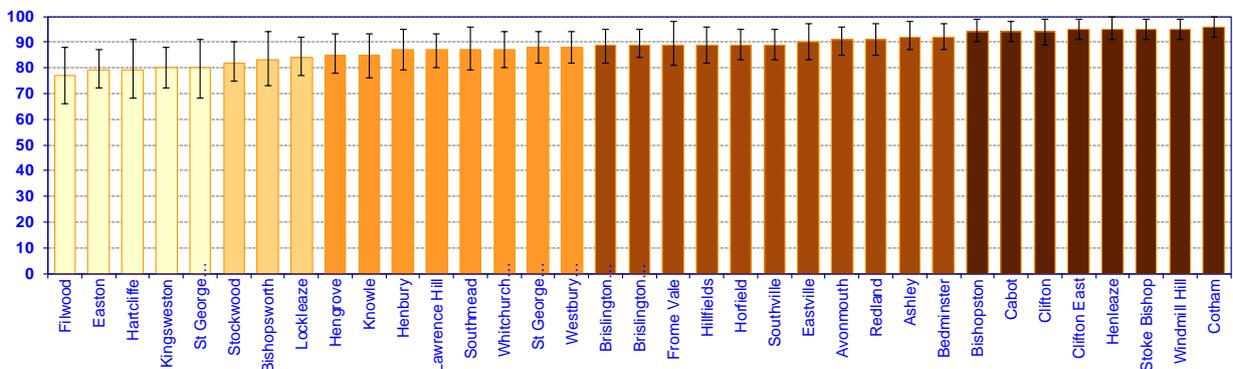
% respondents who say their health has been good/fairly good in the last 12 months



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



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



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

% respondents participating in active sport ↔

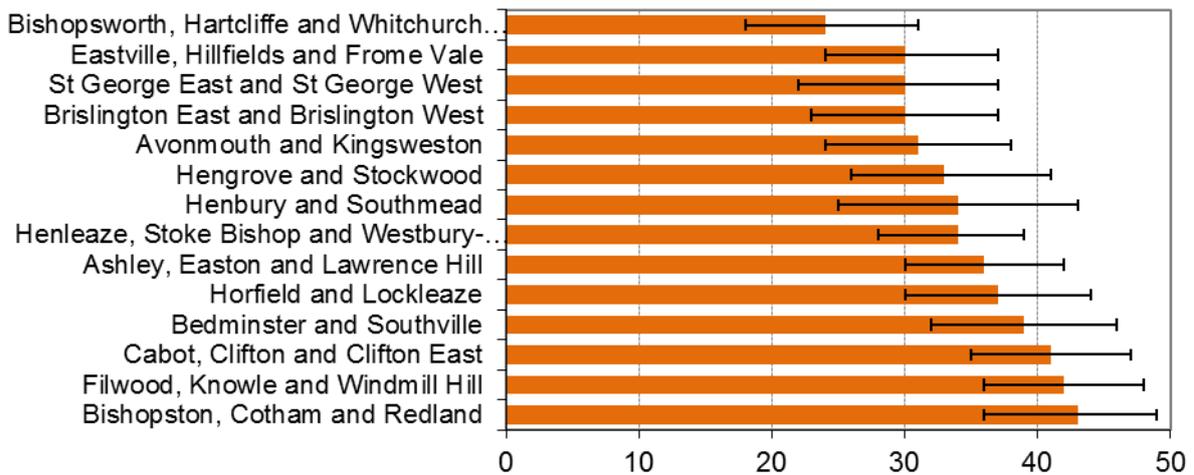
Moderate exercise can include brisk walking, a sport or leisure activity, heavy gardening, heavy housework or DIY. Such exercise for 30 minutes a day, five times a week is beneficial for health and wellbeing and will help reduce the risk of obesity, heart disease, stroke, diabetes, some cancers, high blood pressure and improve psychological wellbeing.

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

This indicator has been relatively stable since 2009 with 35% of residents saying they took moderate exercise in 2014. The amount of exercise being taken by respondents living in Bishopsworth and Whitchurch Park appears particularly low, at 19%. Significantly less exercise was taken in 2013 by disabled people (22%), Black and minority ethnic groups (24%) and people of Muslim faith (21%).

Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

% respondents taking exercise at least 5 times a week

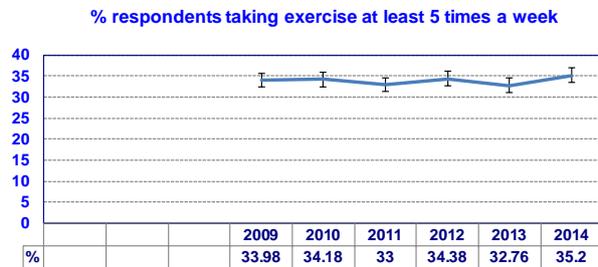
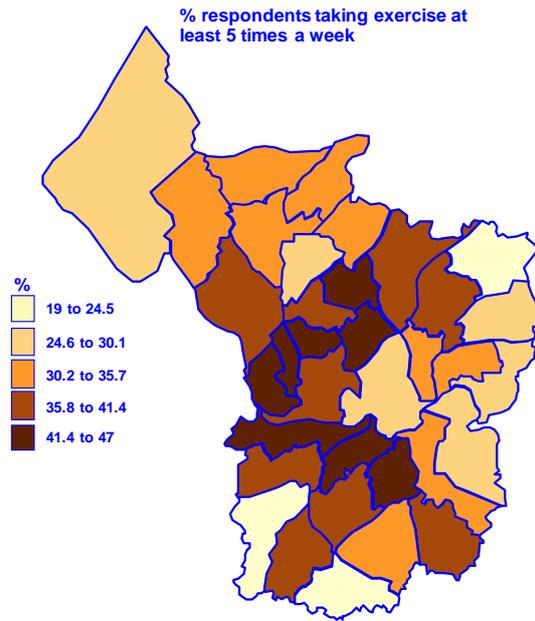


% respondents taking part in active sport at least once a week ↔

The percentage of residents participating in active sport has not changed significantly over the past 5 years. 49% of respondents participate in active sport at least once a week. Only 34% play sport in deprived areas, notable St George East (25%), Southmead (28%) and Filwood (29%). By far, the greatest participation is found in Cotham (78%). Disabled people are the least active group, at 19%. The most active age group are people in their late twenties (70%) with participation decreasing in the early thirties (62%) and late thirties (56%), flattening out in the forties (51%) and fifties (49%) and then dropping sharply from the early sixties (40%) onwards.

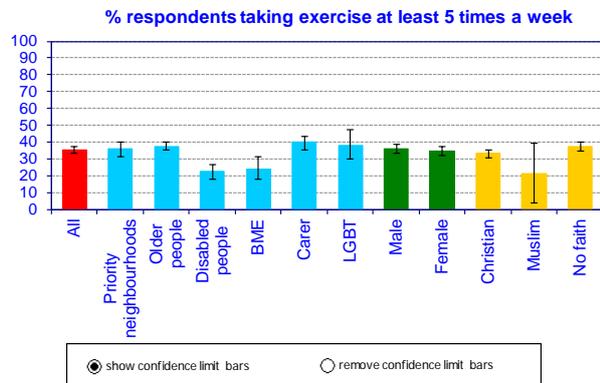
% respondents taking exercise at least 5 times a week

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	43	10	33	53
Avonmouth	29	10	19	38
Bedminster	36	10	25	46
Bishopston	46	10	35	56
Bishopsworth	19	10	9	28
Brislington East	26	10	16	35
Brislington West	34	12	23	45
Cabot	36	10	26	46
Clifton	47	12	35	59
Clifton East	44	10	34	54
Cotham	44	12	33	55
Easton	35	10	25	44
Eastville	39	12	28	50
Filwood	36	12	24	49
Frome Vale	23	10	12	33
Hartcliffe	37	14	23	51
Henbury	33	12	22	45
Hengrove	31	10	20	41
Henleaze	29	10	19	40
Hillfields	29	10	18	40
Horfield	35	10	26	45
Kingsweston	35	10	25	45
Knowle	45	12	33	57
Lawrence Hill	30	10	20	40
Lockleaze	39	10	29	50
Redland	37	10	28	47
Southmead	34	14	21	48
Southville	43	10	33	53
St George East	28	12	17	40
St George West	31	10	21	41
Stockwood	36	12	25	46
Stoke Bishop	37	12	26	47
Westbury-on-Trym	35	10	26	45
Whitchurch Park	19	10	10	28
Windmill Hill	44	10	35	53
Bristol	35.2	1.8	33.4	37.0

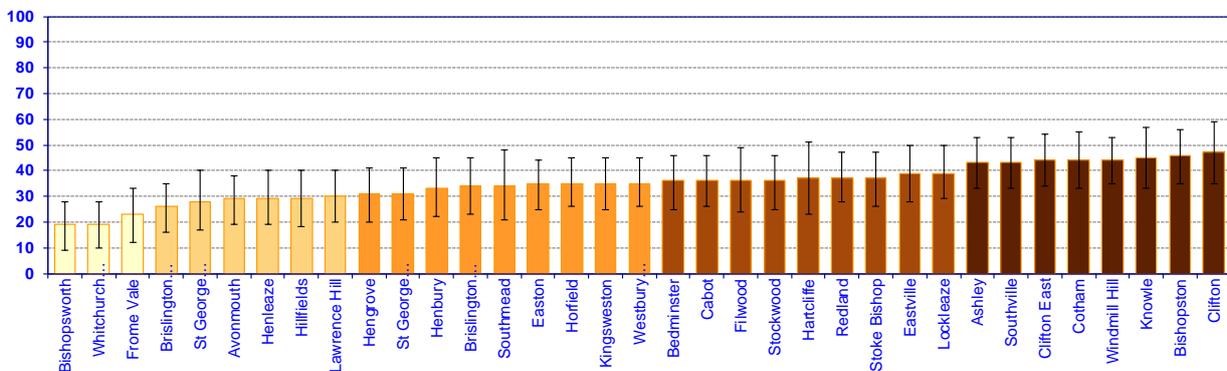


Question number	18			
Sample size	3358			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	35.6	4.5	31.2	40.1
Older people	37.3	2.4	34.9	39.7
Disabled people	22.2	4.7	17.5	26.8
BME	24	7	18	31
Carer	40.0	8.0	35.5	43.5
LGBT	38	9	30	47
Male	35.8	2.8	33.1	38.6
Female	34.6	2.4	32.2	37.0
Christian	32.9	2.3	30.4	35.0
Muslim	21	18	4	39
No faith	37.1	2.8	34.3	39.9

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



% respondents taking exercise at least 5 times a week



% respondents who live in households with a smoker ↓

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

Smoking habits are changing and this indicator has significantly improved over the last five years and there were fewer households with a smoker in 2014, at 20%. This indicator has been measured for the past eleven years and between 2003-2006 it had remained steady. Then the percentage of residents living in a household with a smoker fell in 2007, probably as a result of the smoking ban in public places encouraging more people to quit. Since 2007, this indicator has further declined.

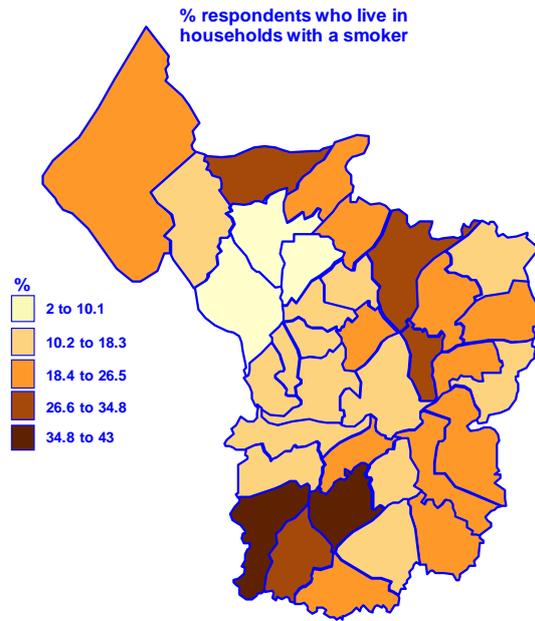
Responses to supplementary smoking questions ‘Do you smoke?’ and ‘Do you smoke regularly indoors?’ confirm the same trend. In 2014 approximately 13% said they smoked (18% in 2006) and 6% of households had someone regularly smoking indoors (16% in 2006).

Spatial analysis indicated far more smokers lived in deprived parts of the city, where 29% of households had a smoker and again a significant drop (improvement) was measured since 2006, when it was 46%. Filwood remains the ward with the highest smoking prevalence (43% of households have a smoker), followed by Bishopsworth (35%) and Easton (33%). Whitchurch Park recorded the largest fall in smoking prevalence (52% in 2006 to 21% in 2014), a 60% drop, followed by Ashley (40% in 2006 to 22% in 2014).

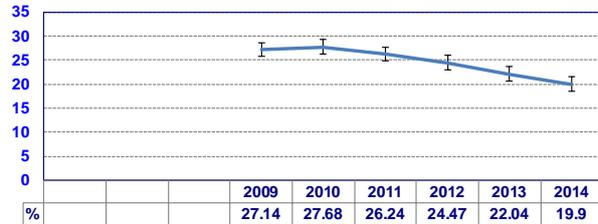
Analysis by equalities groups indicated more younger people, aged 18 to 24 years, (27%) lived in households with a smoker, and the same was true for lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender people (32%). Further analysis (not shown) suggests that the most important predictor for living in a household with a smoker is having lower or no educational qualifications, followed by living in social housing (37%). People aged 65 years and over (13%) were less 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	22	8	14	30
Avonmouth	25	10	15	34
Bedminster	17	8	9	24
Bishopston	18	8	10	27
Bishopsworth	35	16	20	50
Brislington East	21	10	12	30
Brislington West	23	10	13	32
Cabot	16	8	8	24
Clifton	16	10	7	26
Clifton East	16	8	9	24
Cotham	13	8	5	21
Easton	33	10	23	42
Eastville	20	12	10	31
Filwood	43	12	31	56
Frome Vale	15	10	5	26
Hartcliffe	28	14	14	41
Henbury	28	12	16	39
Hengrove	15	8	8	23
Henleaze	5	4	1	9
Hillfields	21	10	12	31
Horfield	24	10	15	34
Kingsweston	18	8	10	26
Knowle	18	10	9	27
Lawrence Hill	17	8	8	25
Lockleaze	30	10	21	39
Redland	12	6	5	18
Southmead	21	12	10	32
Southville	14	8	7	21
St George East	15	10	6	24
St George West	26	10	16	35
Stockwood	21	10	11	30
Stoke Bishop	2	2	0	4
Westbury-on-Trym	9	6	3	15
Whitchurch Park	21	10	12	30
Windmill Hill	21	8	14	29
Bristol	19.9	1.6	18.4	21.5



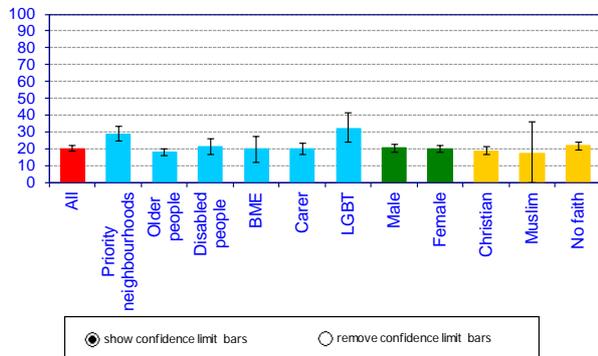
% respondents who live in households with a smoker



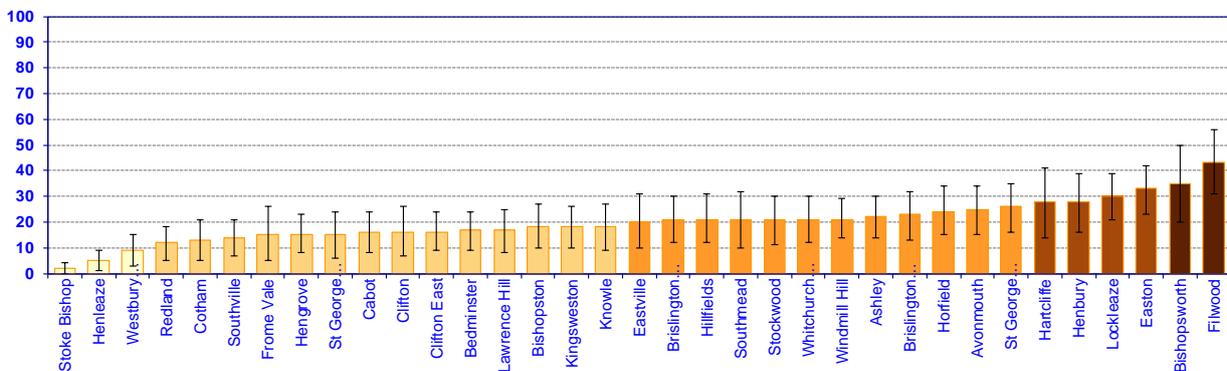
Question number	39a-39b			
Sample size	3321			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	28.8	4.3	24.6	33.1
Older people	18.0	2.0	16.0	19.9
Disabled people	21.2	4.7	16.6	25.9
BME	20	8	12	27
Carer	20.0	6.6	16.6	23.2
LGBT	32	9	24	41
Male	20.3	2.4	18.0	22.7
Female	19.5	2.1	17.5	21.6
Christian	18.7	2.3	16.5	21.0
Muslim	17	18	0	36
No faith	21.6	2.4	19.2	24.0

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

% respondents who live in households with a smoker



% respondents who live in households with a smoker



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

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

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

About a half of all residents (52%) say they ate 5 or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day, pretty much the same proportion over the past five years. Consumption did fall to 47% in 2011, but has risen back to the 2009 level.

There was little variation across the city. The highest level of fruit and vegetable consumption was for residents in Westbury-on-Trym (68%), whilst in Bishopsworth, just under a third of residents (32%) ate ‘5 a day’.

Every year, men eat significantly less fruit and vegetables compared to women; in 2014, 47% of men ate ‘5 a day’ compared to 56% of women. Further analysis (not shown) suggested people with lower educational qualifications or who lived in social housing (43%) consumed less fruit and vegetables, whilst 64% of people in their sixties ate ‘5 a day’.

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

83% of residents eat their main meal prepared at home from fresh and raw ingredients at least four times a week. This is virtually the same proportion (84%) as in 2012 when the question was first asked in the survey. Significantly fewer disabled people eat their main meal prepared from fresh and raw ingredients, at 72%.

Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

% respondents who eat their main meal prepared at home from fresh and raw ingredients at least four days a week

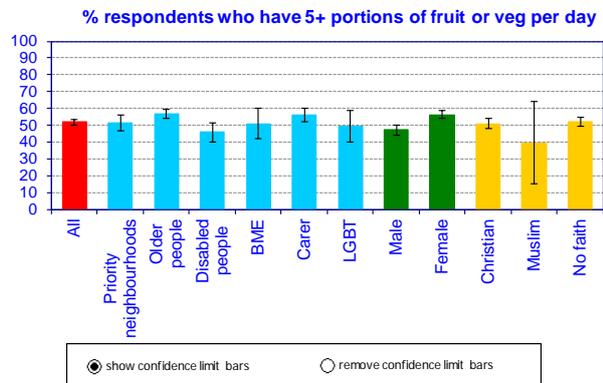
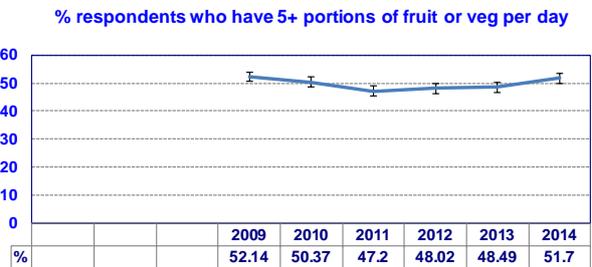
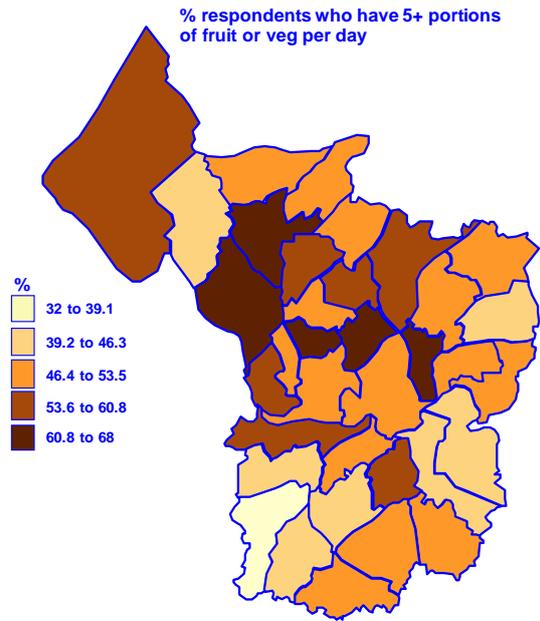


% respondents who have 5+ portions of fruit or veg per day

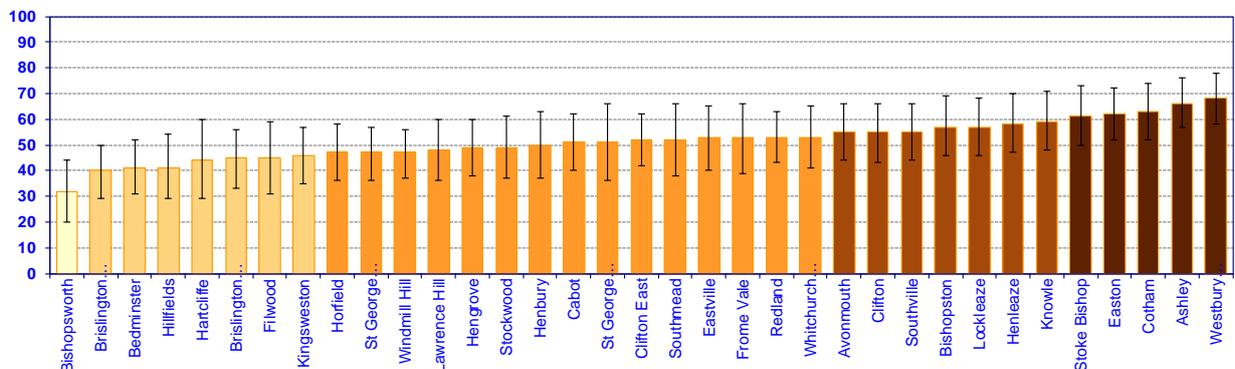
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	66	10	57	76
Avonmouth	55	12	44	66
Bedminster	41	10	31	52
Bishopston	57	12	46	69
Bishopsworth	32	12	20	44
Brislington East	40	12	29	50
Brislington West	45	12	33	56
Cabot	51	12	40	62
Clifton	55	12	43	66
Clifton East	52	10	42	62
Cotham	63	12	52	74
Easton	62	10	52	72
Eastville	53	12	40	65
Filwood	45	14	31	59
Frome Vale	53	14	39	66
Hartcliffe	44	16	29	60
Henbury	50	14	37	63
Hengrove	49	12	38	60
Henleaze	58	12	47	70
Hillfields	41	14	29	54
Horfield	47	12	36	58
Kingsweston	46	12	35	57
Knowle	59	12	48	71
Lawrence Hill	48	12	36	60
Lockleaze	57	10	46	68
Redland	53	10	43	63
Southmead	52	14	38	66
Southville	55	12	44	66
St George East	51	16	36	66
St George West	47	12	36	57
Stockwood	49	12	37	61
Stoke Bishop	61	12	50	73
Westbury-on-Trym	68	10	58	78
Whitchurch Park	53	12	41	65
Windmill Hill	47	10	37	56
Bristol	51.7	1.9	49.8	53.6

Question number	34			
Sample size	3199			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	51.4	4.8	46.6	56.2
Older people	56.8	2.5	54.3	59.3
Disabled people	46.0	5.9	39.8	51.5
BME	51	9	42	60
Carer	56.0	8.1	52.2	60.3
LGBT	49	10	40	59
Male	47.0	3.0	44.0	50.0
Female	56.3	2.6	53.7	58.9
Christian	50.9	3.0	48.1	54.0
Muslim	39	25	15	64
No faith	52.0	3.0	49.0	54.9

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



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



% respondents satisfied with leisure services / facilities ↔

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

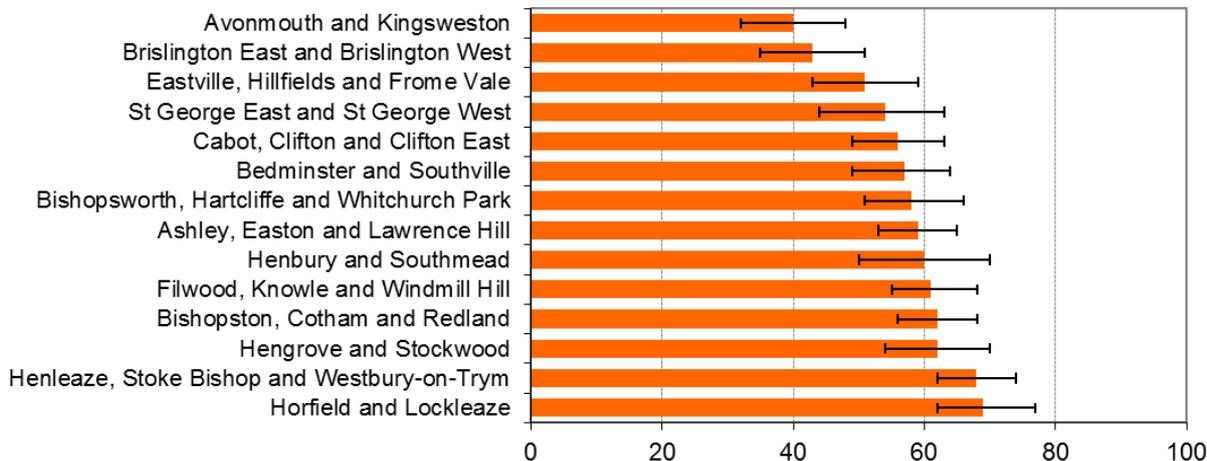
First introduced in 2012, when it measured 59%, satisfaction with leisure services / facilities rose significantly in 2013 to 67% but now has fallen back to 57%. There is insufficient trend data to know whether or not 2013 was an outlier.

There is substantial geographical variation with only 26% of residents in Avonmouth and 35% of residents in Brislington East being satisfied with leisure services / facilities compared with 73% of residents in Horfield and 71% of residents in Henleaze and Bishopston.

Lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender people appear one of the least satisfied groups, at 47%, together with people in their late fifties (48%) and men (53%)

Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

% respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for all

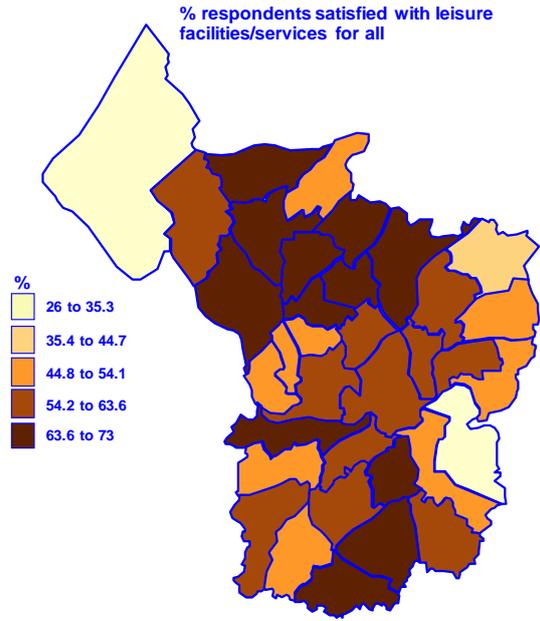


% respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for all

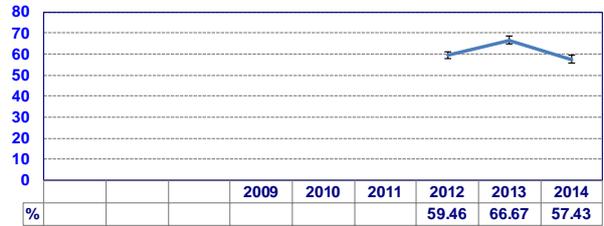
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	61	10	51	71
Avonmouth	26	10	16	36
Bedminster	50	12	39	61
Bishopston	71	10	62	81
Bishopsworth	59	14	46	72
Brislington East	35	12	25	46
Brislington West	51	12	39	62
Cabot	60	12	49	71
Clifton	52	14	39	65
Clifton East	53	10	43	63
Cotham	48	12	37	59
Easton	62	10	51	72
Eastville	57	14	44	70
Filwood	60	12	48	73
Frome Vale	43	14	29	58
Hartcliffe	51	16	36	67
Henbury	66	14	53	78
Hengrove	64	12	53	74
Henleaze	71	12	59	83
Hillfields	51	14	38	65
Horfield	73	10	63	84
Kingsweston	57	12	46	68
Knowle	67	12	55	78
Lawrence Hill	55	12	43	67
Lockleaze	65	10	55	75
Redland	68	10	58	77
Southmead	54	16	39	70
Southville	64	12	54	75
St George East	51	16	35	67
St George West	56	10	45	66
Stockwood	60	12	48	72
Stoke Bishop	67	10	57	78
Westbury-on-Trym	66	10	56	77
Whitchurch Park	66	12	54	77
Windmill Hill	57	10	48	67
Bristol	57.4	2.1	55.6	59.7

Question number	14f			
Sample size	3007			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	57.7	4.7	53.0	62.3
Older people	53.1	2.6	50.5	55.7
Disabled people	51.0	6.5	44.9	57.8
BME	60	9	51	68
Carer	56.0	8.6	51.3	59.9
LGBT	47	10	37	56
Male	52.8	3.2	49.6	55.9
Female	62.4	2.5	59.9	64.9
Christian	58.0	3.0	55.1	61.0
Muslim	71	23	48	93
No faith	57.4	3.1	54.3	60.4

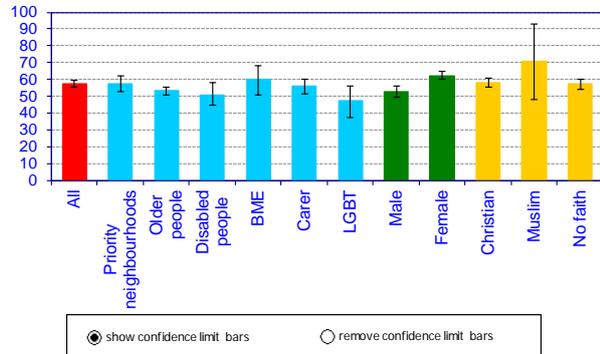
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



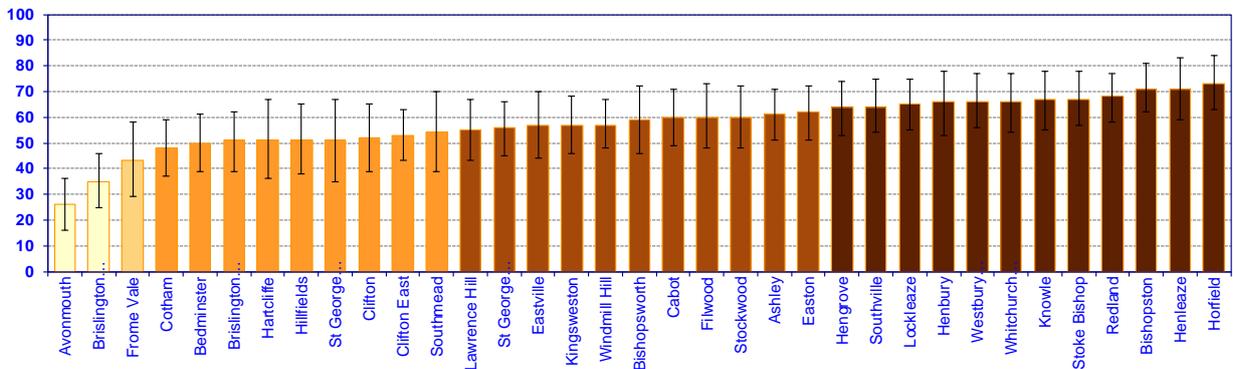
% respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for all



% respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for all



% respondents satisfied with leisure facilities/services for all



% respondents who are obese or overweight ↔

% respondents who are obese ↔

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

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

% respondents who are overweight and obese ↔

In 2014, 47% of respondents to the survey were overweight or obese. Significantly more residents (55%) in deprived wards were obese and overweight. This indicator has stayed relatively stable over the last five years.

Equalities analysis has shown significantly more disabled people (66%), older people (57%) and people with lower educational qualifications (not shown) were overweight or obese in 2014.

There was a gender difference with more men (52%) than women (41%) overweight and obese. In addition people who live in more deprived areas (using “Priority neighbourhoods” as a proxy) are significantly more likely to be overweight or obese (55%).

% respondents who are obese ↔

The overall proportion of obese people, at 15%, has not changed significantly since 2009 (14%). In 2014, deprived wards measured obesity at 21% compared to 19% in 2009, maintaining the gap with the rest of the city. The level has also remained high at 32% for disabled people. At a ward level there were significant increases in obesity in Filwood (40%), Whitchurch (28%) and Henbury (38%).

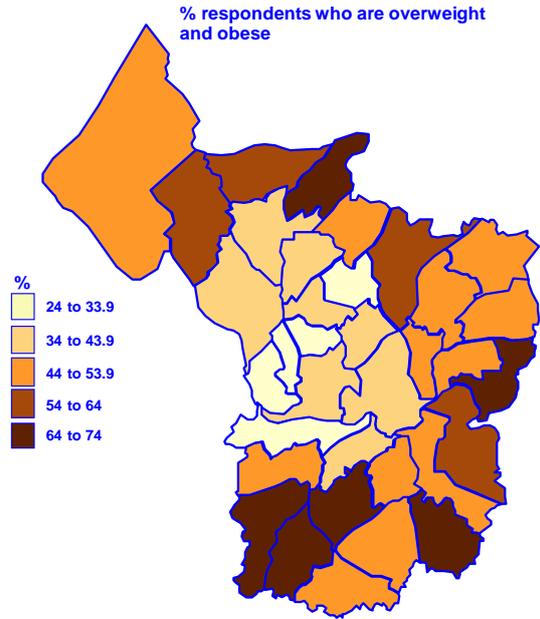
Obesity increases with age, rising sharply from 8% for people aged 18-29 years, through 11% for people in their thirties, up to 18% of people aged 40 to 64. Obesity peaks at 24% for people aged 65-69 years, before dropping to 18% of people aged 70 to 84.

% respondents who are overweight and obese

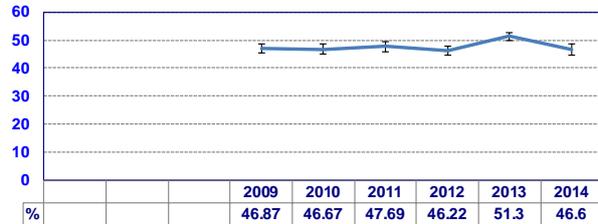
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	36	10	26	45
Avonmouth	51	12	40	63
Bedminster	48	12	37	59
Bishopston	28	10	18	39
Bishopsworth	74	12	63	86
Brislington East	55	12	44	66
Brislington West	51	12	40	63
Cabot	34	12	23	45
Clifton	25	10	15	35
Clifton East	25	8	17	34
Cotham	31	10	20	41
Easton	44	10	34	54
Eastville	47	14	33	60
Filwood	73	12	62	85
Frome Vale	52	14	39	66
Hartcliffe	71	14	58	84
Henbury	61	14	48	75
Hengrove	52	12	40	63
Henleaze	34	12	24	45
Hillfields	51	14	37	64
Horfield	50	12	38	62
Kingsweston	60	10	50	71
Knowle	47	12	35	59
Lawrence Hill	36	12	24	47
Lockleaze	54	12	43	66
Redland	39	10	29	49
Southmead	65	14	51	79
Southville	24	10	14	33
St George East	69	12	56	81
St George West	53	10	42	63
Stockwood	70	12	58	82
Stoke Bishop	40	12	28	52
Westbury-on-Trym	43	10	33	54
Whitchurch Park	53	12	40	65
Windmill Hill	36	10	27	45
Bristol	46.6	2.1	44.5	48.6

Question number	36-37			
Sample size	3061			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	55.2	4.8	50.4	60.0
Older people	57.1	2.5	54.6	59.6
Disabled people	66.0	5.9	59.8	71.6
BME	43	9	35	52
Carer	51.0	8.5	46.9	55.4
LGBT	47	10	38	57
Male	51.9	3.1	48.8	55.0
Female	40.8	2.6	38.2	43.4
Christian	52.0	2.9	49.2	55.0
Muslim	55	24	31	79
No faith	41.4	3.0	38.4	44.3

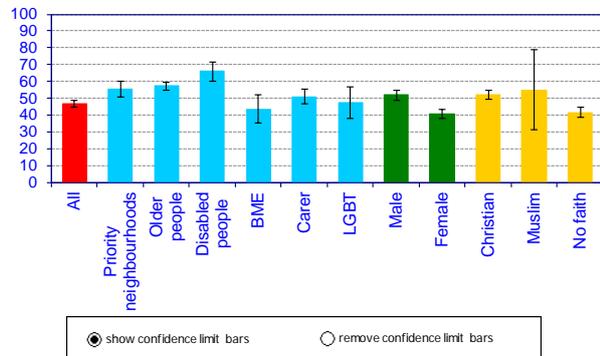
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



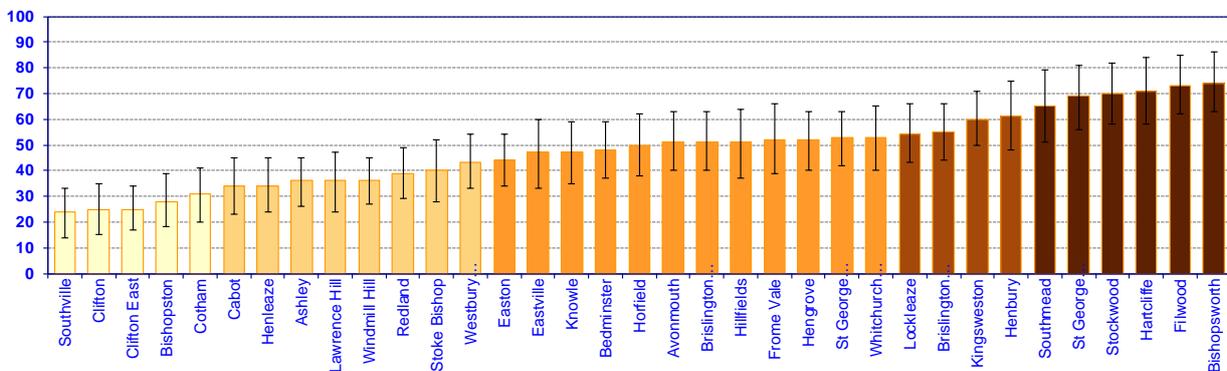
% respondents who are overweight and obese



% respondents who are overweight and obese



% respondents who are overweight and obese



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

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

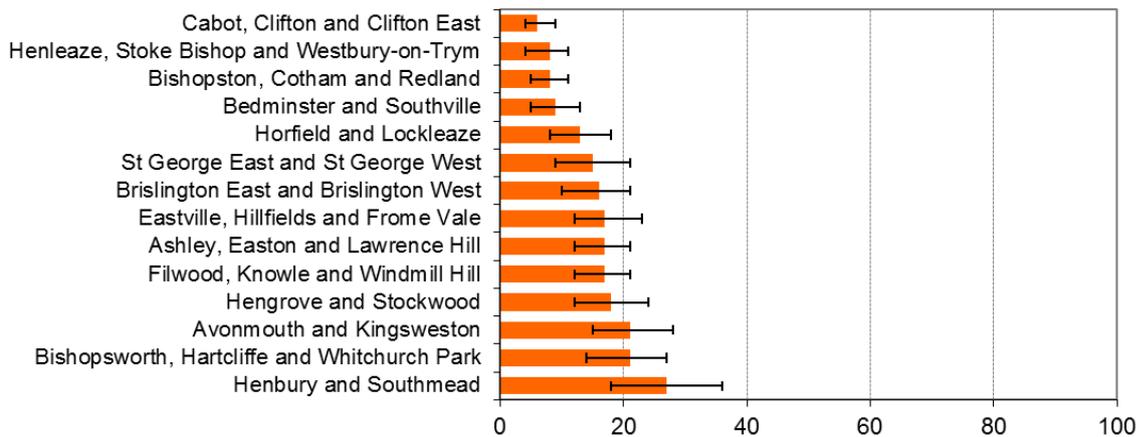
In 2014, 15% of residents said fear of crime affected their day-to-day life, a significant improvement compared to 2009 when 26% of residents said they were affected. A higher proportion of people (26%) in deprived areas were afraid of crime.

There was significant variation between wards, the experience of residents in Filwood (39%), Southmead (30%) and Hartcliffe (28%) comparing unfavourably with Clifton (5%), Clifton East (6%) and Stoke Bishop (6%).

Equalities analysis indicated that disabled people, at 27%, were more fearful of crime. Half of the people of Muslim faith were affected by fear of crime, significantly greater than the average despite the small number who responded to the survey.

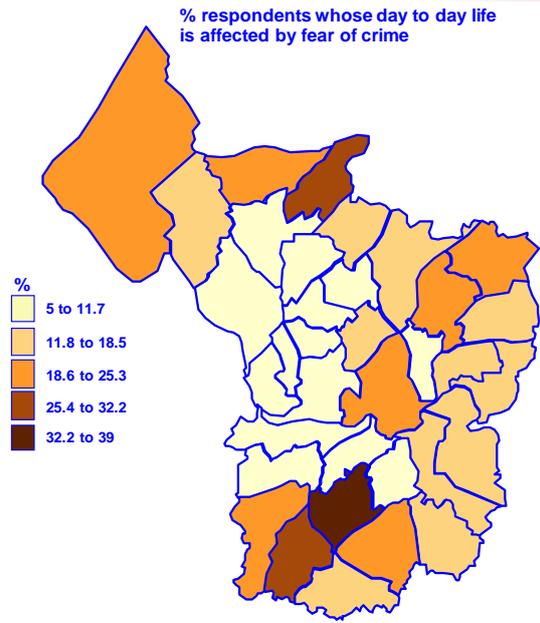
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

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

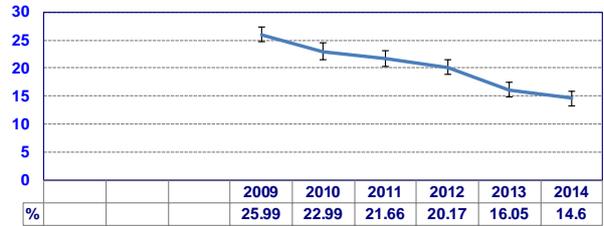


% respondents whose day to day life is affected by fear of crime

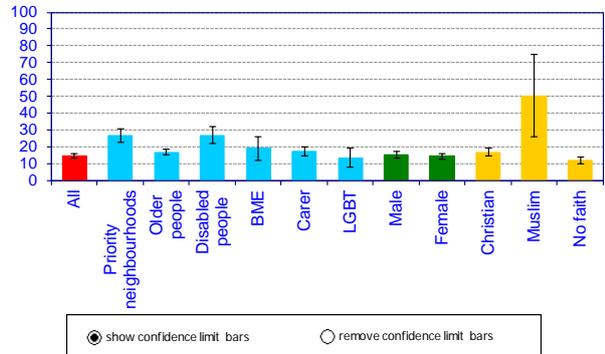
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	15	8	7	22
Avonmouth	24	10	15	33
Bedminster	11	6	5	17
Bishopston	8	6	2	14
Bishopsworth	20	12	8	32
Brislington East	16	8	8	24
Brislington West	16	6	9	22
Cabot	7	4	3	12
Clifton	5	6	0	11
Clifton East	6	4	1	10
Cotham	9	6	2	15
Easton	10	6	4	16
Eastville	21	10	11	31
Filwood	39	14	25	53
Frome Vale	19	10	9	28
Hartcliffe	28	14	14	42
Henbury	24	12	13	36
Hengrove	22	10	13	32
Henleaze	7	6	1	13
Hillfields	13	8	6	20
Horfield	14	8	7	22
Kingsweston	18	8	10	25
Knowle	8	6	3	14
Lawrence Hill	22	10	13	32
Lockleaze	12	6	5	18
Redland	7	4	2	12
Southmead	30	14	16	43
Southville	7	4	3	12
St George East	13	10	4	23
St George West	17	8	9	25
Stockwood	14	8	5	22
Stoke Bishop	6	4	1	10
Westbury-on-Trym	11	8	4	18
Whitchurch Park	14	10	4	23
Windmill Hill	7	4	3	11
Bristol	14.6	1.4	13.2	15.9



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



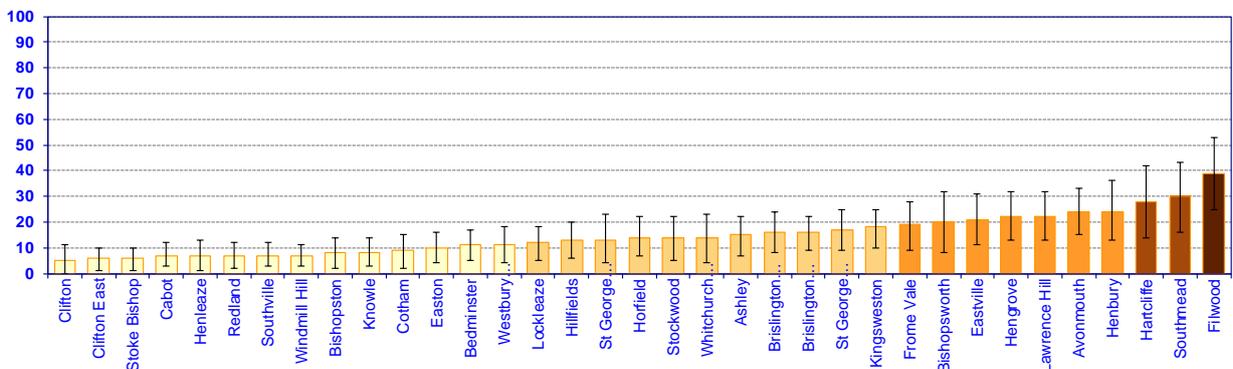
% respondents whose day to day life is affected by fear of crime



Question number	9g			
Sample size	3321			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	26.4	4.1	22.3	30.5
Older people	16.7	1.8	14.9	18.5
Disabled people	26.7	4.9	21.8	31.6
BME	19	7	12	26
Carer	17.0	5.9	14.2	20.1
LGBT	13	6	8	19
Male	15.0	2.2	12.9	17.2
Female	14.1	1.8	12.3	15.9
Christian	16.7	2.2	14.7	19.0
Muslim	50	25	26	75
No faith	11.6	1.9	9.7	13.5

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

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



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

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

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

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 2014, 27% of residents thought anti-social behaviour was a problem in their local neighbourhood. This indicator has shown a significant improvement compared with 2009 when 38% 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 57% in 2009, to 46% in 2014. The pattern is the same as previous years with the lowest levels of anti-social behaviour reported in the affluent west/northwest (3% to 23% in 2014). Wards where the proportion of residents who feel anti-social behaviour is a problem is consistently above average include Henbury, Southmead, Filwood and Hartcliffe (45% to 68% in 2014).

Equalities analysis suggests that people with lower educational qualifications, in their forties and fifties (33%) and living in social housing (40%) were more likely to report anti-social behaviour was a problem in the local area.

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

Having seen an improvement in this indicator in recent years the proportion of residents who feel issues of crime and anti-social behaviour fell from 37% in 2013 to 32% in 2014. Residents in St George East (15%), Lawrence Hill (20%) and Hengrove (21%) appear to have the least confidence in public agencies.

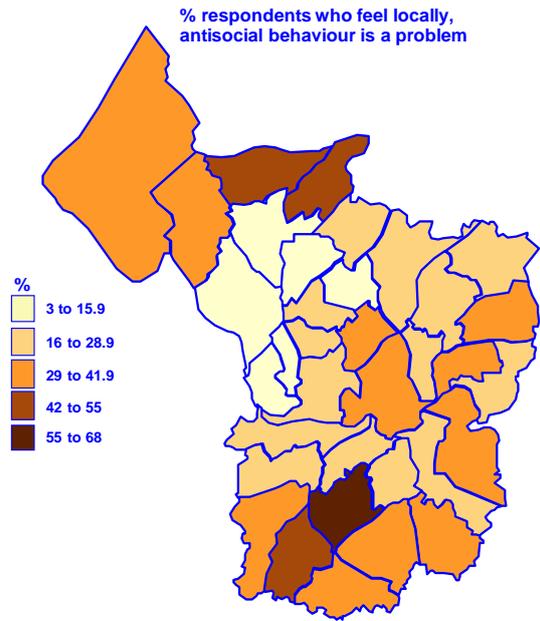
% respondents who feel people using drugs is a problem in this area ↓

The proportion of people who felt drug use was a problem in their neighbourhood saw a steep drop to 22% in 2014 since measuring 27% in 2013 and 30% in 2009.

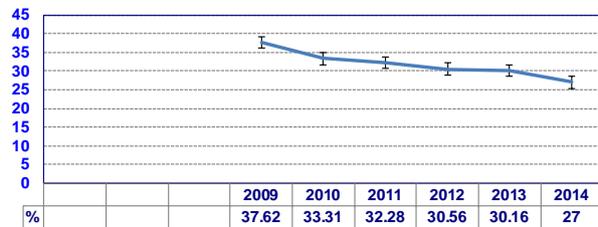
A greater problem with drug use was reported by disabled people (32%) and in deprived areas (43%), particularly in Filwood (52%), Hartcliffe (42%), Lawrence Hill (38%), Ashley (36%) and Kingsweston (35%).

% respondents who feel locally, antisocial behaviour is a problem

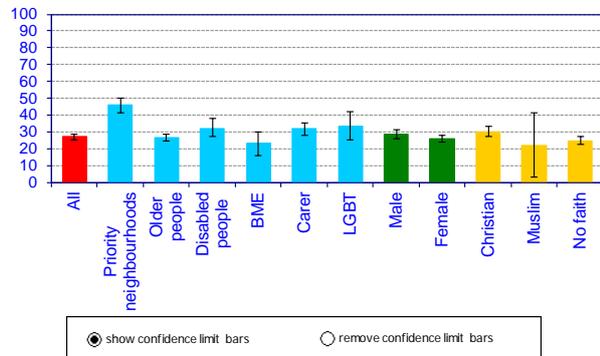
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	34	10	24	43
Avonmouth	35	10	25	46
Bedminster	28	10	19	37
Bishopston	14	8	7	21
Bishopsworth	36	14	22	51
Brislington East	29	10	19	39
Brislington West	21	8	12	29
Cabot	16	8	9	23
Clifton	5	4	1	9
Clifton East	7	4	2	12
Cotham	23	10	14	32
Easton	27	10	18	37
Eastville	21	10	11	31
Filwood	68	12	55	80
Frome Vale	26	12	15	37
Hartcliffe	51	16	36	67
Henbury	45	12	32	57
Hengrove	33	10	23	43
Henleaze	3	4	0	7
Hillfields	37	12	25	49
Horfield	21	10	11	30
Kingsweston	38	10	27	48
Knowle	17	8	9	25
Lawrence Hill	37	10	26	47
Lockleaze	26	10	17	36
Redland	20	8	12	29
Southmead	46	14	32	60
Southville	24	8	16	33
St George East	22	12	10	34
St George West	39	10	30	49
Stockwood	29	10	18	39
Stoke Bishop	9	6	3	15
Westbury-on-Trym	9	6	3	15
Whitchurch Park	40	12	29	51
Windmill Hill	19	8	12	26
Bristol	27.0	1.7	25.3	28.7



% respondents who feel locally, antisocial behaviour is a problem



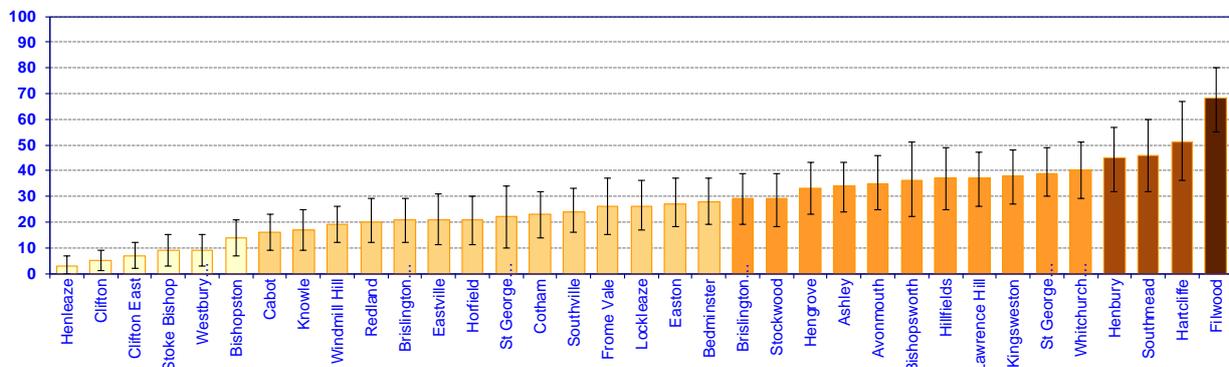
% respondents who feel locally, antisocial behaviour is a problem



Question number	9f			
Sample size	3309			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	45.7	4.6	41.1	50.3
Older people	26.6	2.2	24.5	28.8
Disabled people	32.0	5.5	27.0	37.9
BME	23	7	16	30
Carer	32.0	7.5	27.9	35.4
LGBT	33	9	25	42
Male	28.3	2.7	25.6	31.0
Female	25.7	2.2	23.6	27.9
Christian	30.0	2.8	27.5	33.0
Muslim	22	19	3	41
No faith	24.7	2.5	22.2	27.1

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

% respondents who feel locally, antisocial behaviour is a problem



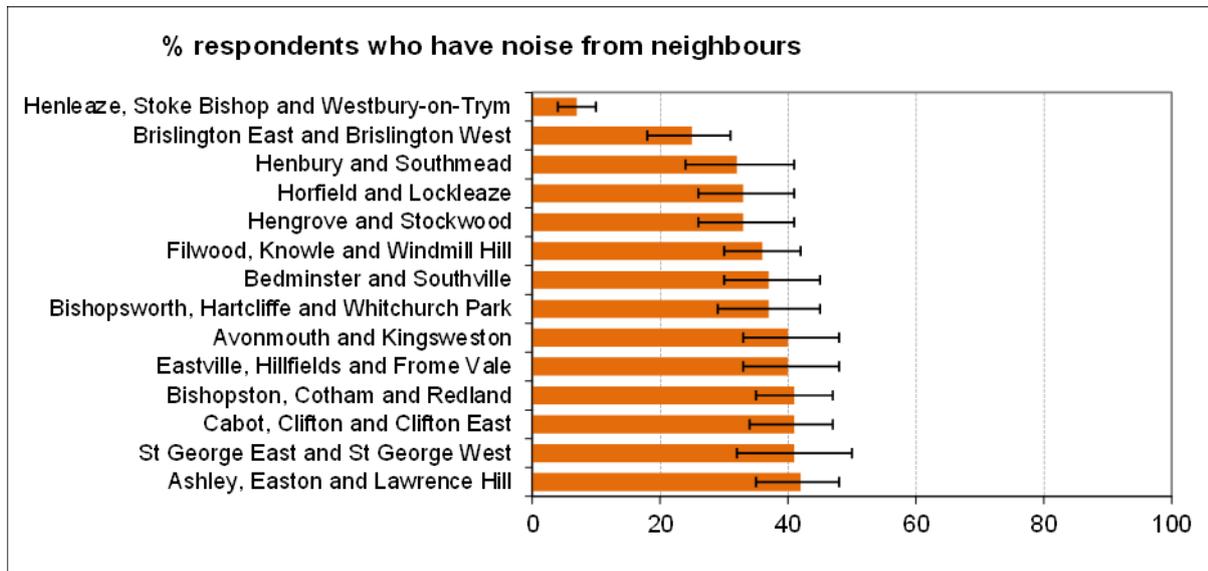
% respondents who have noise from neighbours ↓

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.

The proportion of residents reporting problem noisy neighbours has been steadily increasing since 2009, when only 32% of residents reported a problem, rising to 41% of residents in 2013. However in 2014 the percentage of residents reporting a problem fell back to 35%. Noisy neighbours were more marked a problem in deprived neighbourhoods, where 48% of residents said they had a problem.

Filwood (63%), Cabot (53%) and Lawrence Hill (49%) have at least half of residents reporting a problem. This reflects some areas of the city where there is high density population and flats. Analysis by Equalities groups indicate more people living in deprived neighbourhoods (48%) and more Disabled people (43%) experienced a problem than the city average.

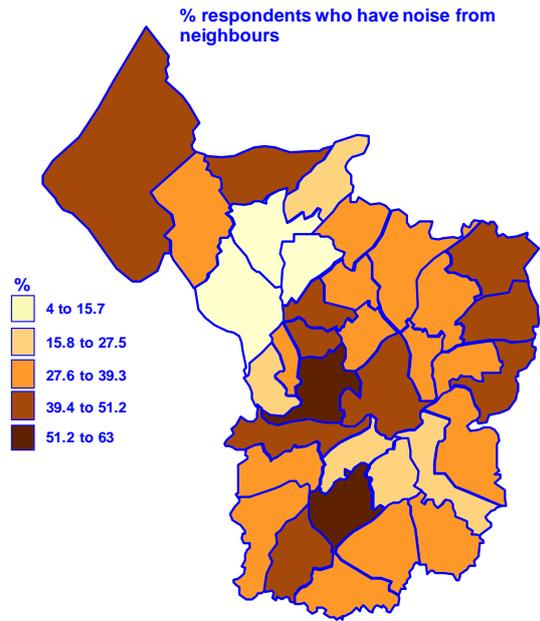
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas



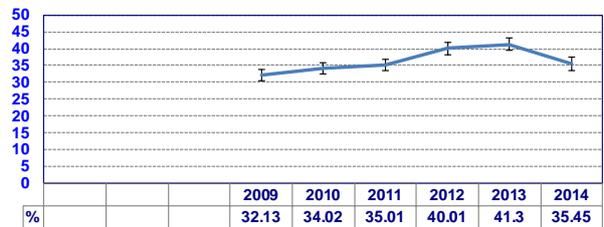
A further question asked residents if they experienced problematic noise from pubs, clubs and entertainment venues. 17% said they did, notably in Cabot (41%).

% respondents who have noise from neighbours

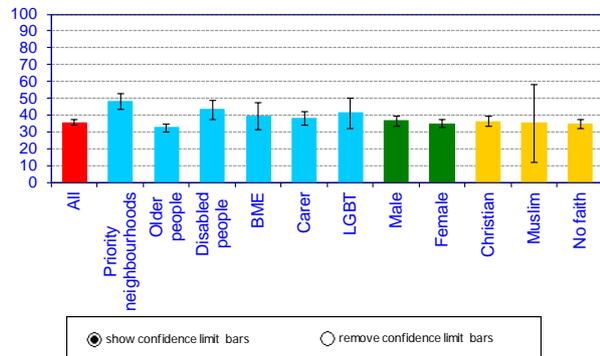
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	39	10	28	49
Avonmouth	41	10	31	51
Bedminster	32	10	22	42
Bishopston	34	10	24	44
Bishopsworth	38	14	23	52
Brislington East	29	10	19	39
Brislington West	20	10	11	29
Cabot	53	12	43	64
Clifton	27	10	16	37
Clifton East	32	10	23	42
Cotham	45	10	35	56
Easton	34	10	25	44
Eastville	33	12	21	45
Filwood	63	14	50	76
Frome Vale	45	14	31	60
Hartcliffe	41	14	27	56
Henbury	40	12	28	53
Hengrove	29	10	19	39
Henleaze	7	6	2	13
Hillfields	43	12	30	55
Horfield	36	10	25	46
Kingsweston	39	10	29	50
Knowle	24	10	14	34
Lawrence Hill	49	12	38	61
Lockleaze	31	10	21	41
Redland	43	10	33	53
Southmead	26	12	13	38
Southville	43	10	32	53
St George East	44	16	29	59
St George West	38	10	29	48
Stockwood	38	12	26	50
Stoke Bishop	4	2	1	7
Westbury-on-Trym	10	6	4	17
Whitchurch Park	33	12	22	44
Windmill Hill	26	8	18	34
Bristol	35.5	2.0	33.6	37.5



% respondents who have noise from neighbours



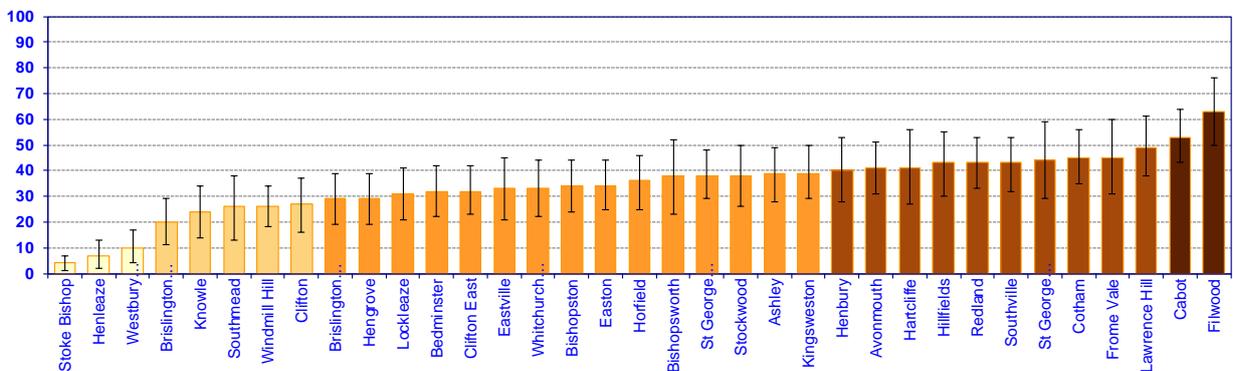
% respondents who have noise from neighbours



Question number	12c			
Sample size	3256			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	47.9	4.5	43.4	52.4
Older people	32.4	2.4	30.0	34.8
Disabled people	43.0	5.8	37.2	48.7
BME	39	8	31	47
Carer	38.0	8.0	34.2	42.2
LGBT	41	9	32	50
Male	36.4	2.9	33.5	39.3
Female	34.8	2.5	32.3	37.2
Christian	36.1	2.9	33.3	39.0
Muslim	35	23	12	58
No faith	34.6	2.9	31.7	37.5

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

% respondents who have noise from neighbours



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

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

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

- 7% agreed domestic violence was a private matter
- 19% agree sexual harassment is an issue in Bristol
- 12% agreed women’s behaviour can attract and provoke domestic abuse
- 78% agree tackling violence against women and children should be a priority in Bristol.

Trends since 2009 are available for two of these indicators: ‘% who agree domestic violence was a private matter’ has dropped to 7% (14% in 2009), indicating more people would be inclined to report an incident; ‘% who agree women’s behaviour can attract and provoke domestic abuse’ has also dropped to 12% (20% in 2009). Spatially there were significantly more residents in deprived areas who agreed with these statements, and this has been seen in previous years.

Equalities analysis suggests disabled people and older people are more likely to agree “domestic violence is a private matter” (17% and 12% respectively), “women’s behaviour can attract and provoke domestic abuse” (25% and 20% respectively).

36% of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people and 34% of disabled people agree “sexual harassment is an issue in Bristol”.

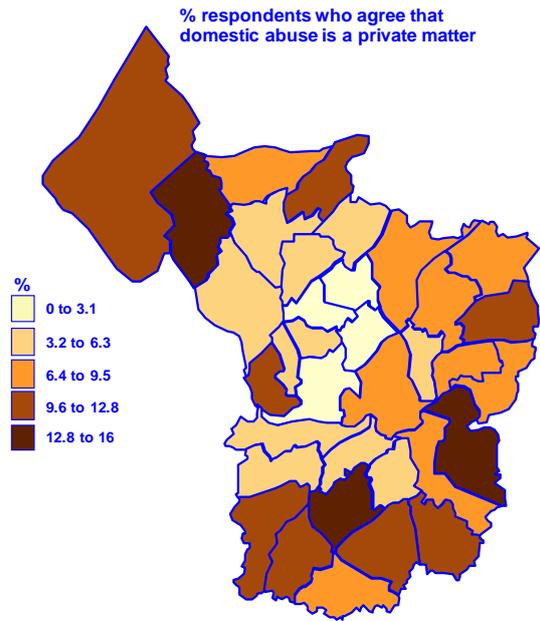
Women (82%) are more likely than men (74%) to agree that “tackling violence against women and children should be a priority in Bristol”.

% respondents who agree that domestic abuse is a private matter

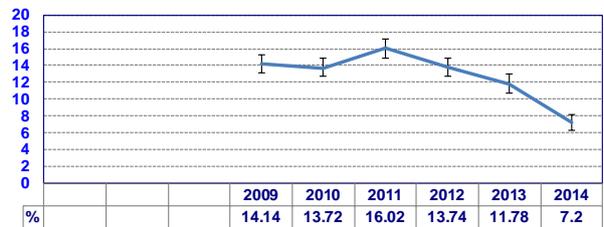
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	2	4	0	6
Avonmouth	10	6	3	16
Bedminster	4	4	0	8
Bishopston	1	2	0	3
Bishopsworth	11	10	2	21
Brislington East	13	8	5	20
Brislington West	7	6	2	12
Cabot	3	2	0	5
Clifton	10	8	3	18
Clifton East	4	4	1	7
Cotham	5	4	0	9
Easton	4	4	0	7
Eastville	8	6	2	15
Filwood	14	8	6	21
Frome Vale	9	6	3	14
Hartcliffe	12	10	3	22
Henbury	9	6	3	15
Hengrove	11	6	4	18
Henleaze	4	4	0	9
Hillfields	10	8	3	18
Horfield	6	4	2	9
Kingsweston	16	8	8	24
Knowle	6	6	1	12
Lawrence Hill	9	6	3	15
Lockleaze	8	6	3	14
Redland	0	0	0	0
Southmead	12	6	5	18
Southville	5	4	0	10
St George East	8	6	2	14
St George West	7	4	2	11
Stockwood	12	6	5	18
Stoke Bishop	6	6	0	11
Westbury-on-Trym	5	4	1	9
Whitchurch Park	8	6	2	13
Windmill Hill	5	4	1	10
Bristol	7.2	1.0	6.3	8.2

Question number	9i			
Sample size	3304			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	10.8	2.6	8.3	13.4
Older people	11.9	1.6	10.3	13.5
Disabled people	17.0	3.9	13.1	20.9
BME	12	6	6	17
Carer	7.6	4.2	5.5	9.7
LGBT	3	3	0	6
Male	8.2	1.5	6.7	9.7
Female	6.3	1.2	5.1	7.4
Christian	9.2	1.7	7.7	11.0
Muslim	14	16	0	32
No faith	4.6	1.2	3.4	5.7

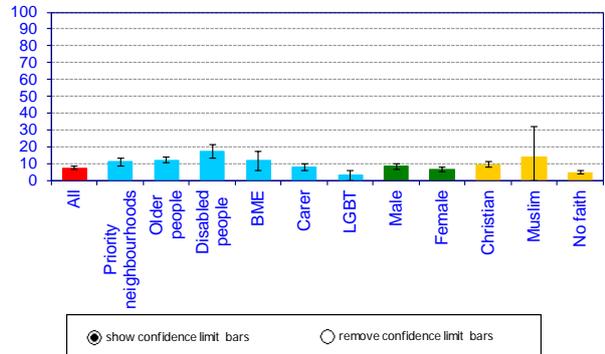
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



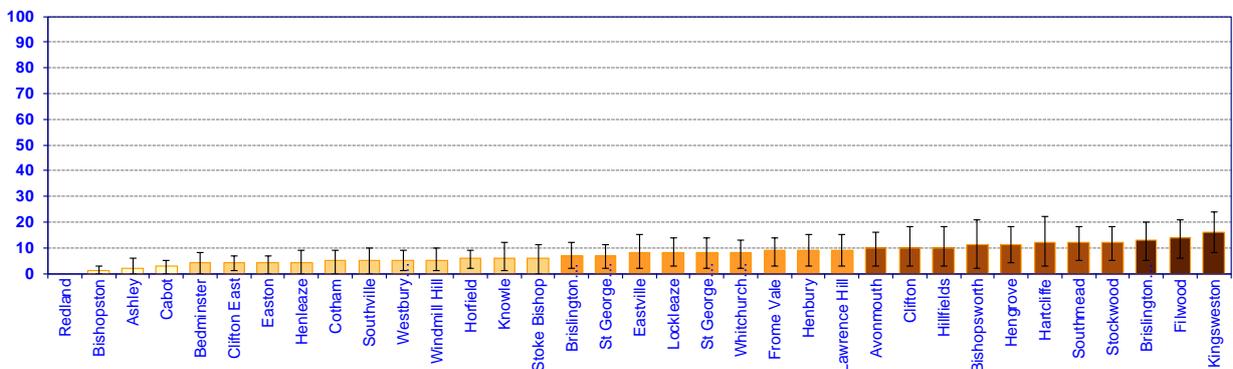
% respondents who agree that domestic abuse is a private matter



% respondents who agree that domestic abuse is a private matter



% respondents who agree that domestic abuse is a private matter



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

% respondents who feel they belong to their neighbourhood ↔

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

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

This indicator has risen from 59% in 2009 to 61% in 2014, representing a slight improvement.

The ward pattern has been similar in recent years. Ashley, Bishopston and Windmill Hill have some of the highest values of the indicator (at least 73% in 2014). The lowest values can be found in Filwood (39%), St George East (40%), Whitchurch Park (40%) and Stockwood (41%).

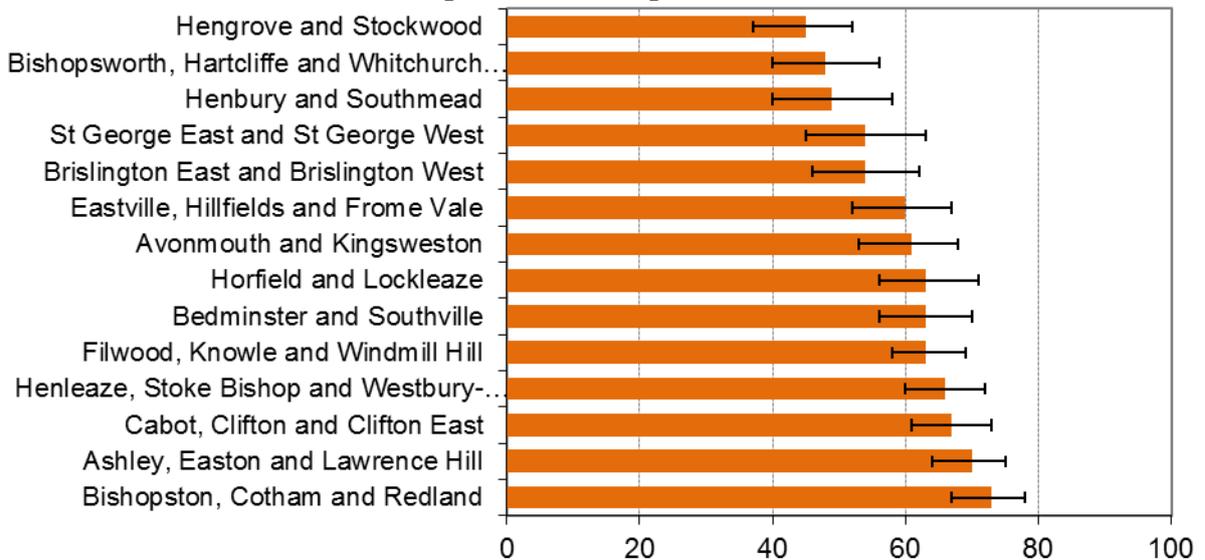
% respondents who feel they belong to their neighbourhood ↔

The indicator has remained stable over the past five years, measuring 56% in 2014.

People in deprived areas are less likely to feel they belong to their neighbourhood, at 46%, particularly in Henbury (34%), Lawrence Hill (39%), Filwood (41%), Hartcliffe (41%), Cabot (42%) and Hillfields (42%).

Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

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

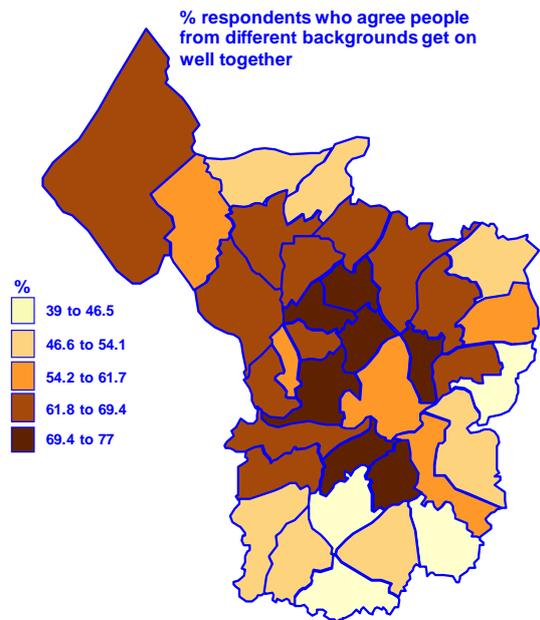


% respondents who agree people from different backgrounds get on well together

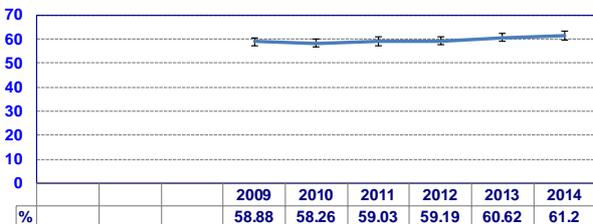
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	77	8	69	86
Avonmouth	63	10	52	74
Bedminster	62	10	51	72
Bishopston	77	8	69	86
Bishopsworth	50	14	36	64
Brislington East	51	12	40	63
Brislington West	56	10	46	67
Cabot	74	10	65	83
Clifton	66	12	55	78
Clifton East	57	10	47	67
Cotham	69	10	58	79
Easton	73	8	65	81
Eastville	66	12	54	77
Filwood	39	12	27	51
Frome Vale	52	14	39	66
Hartcliffe	53	14	38	67
Henbury	48	12	36	61
Hengrove	48	12	37	59
Henleaze	67	12	56	78
Hillfields	60	12	48	73
Horfield	62	10	51	72
Kingsweston	58	10	47	68
Knowle	73	10	63	84
Lawrence Hill	60	12	49	71
Lockleaze	66	10	56	75
Redland	72	10	63	81
Southmead	50	14	35	64
Southville	65	10	56	75
St George East	40	14	27	54
St George West	65	10	55	75
Stockwood	41	12	29	52
Stoke Bishop	65	12	54	76
Westbury-on-Trym	65	10	56	75
Whitchurch Park	40	12	28	52
Windmill Hill	73	8	65	81
Bristol	61.2	1.9	59.3	63.1

Question number	9c			
Sample size	3325			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	54.9	4.4	50.5	59.3
Older people	58.8	2.5	56.3	61.3
Disabled people	55.0	5.8	49.4	60.9
BME	69	8	61	77
Carer	61.0	7.8	57.3	65.1
LGBT	65	9	56	74
Male	60.4	3.0	57.4	63.3
Female	62.0	2.5	59.5	64.5
Christian	58.1	2.9	55.3	61.0
Muslim	70	23	47	92
No faith	64.1	2.8	61.3	66.8

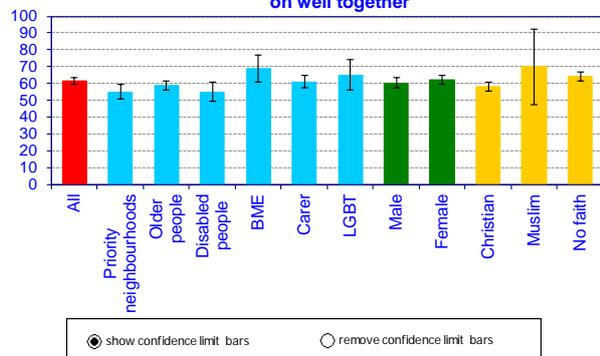
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



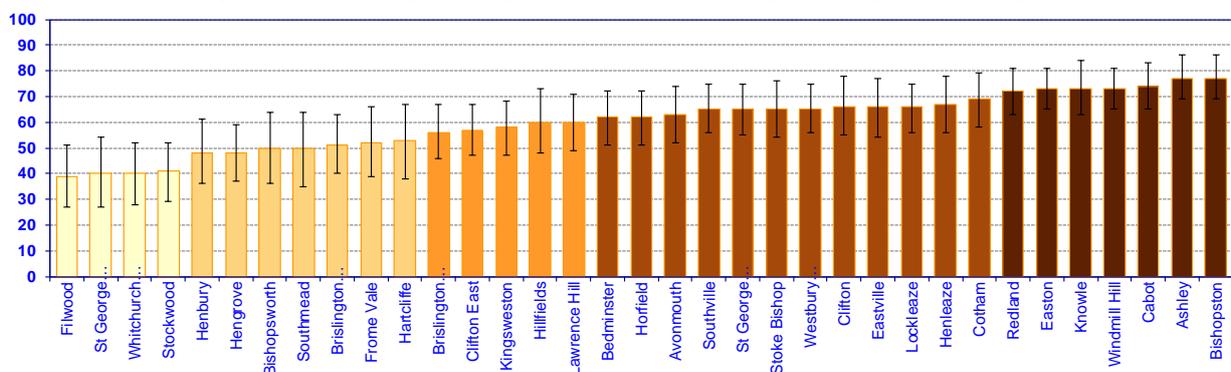
% respondents who agree people from different backgrounds get on well together



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



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



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

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

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

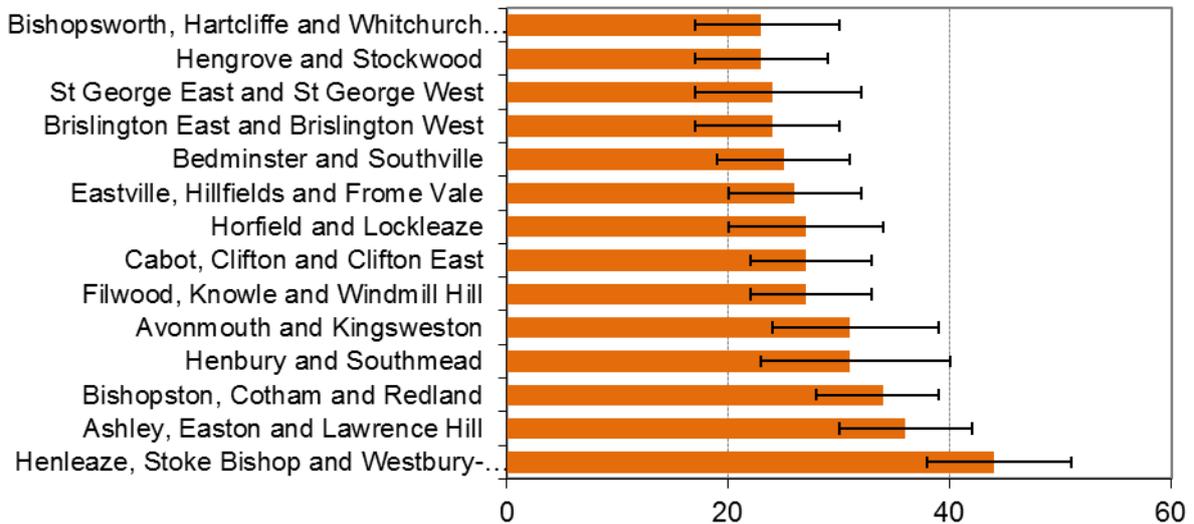
A significant improvement was measured for this indicator, rising from 22% of residents volunteering in 2009 to 29% in 2014.

The pattern across the city has volunteering highest in affluent Western wards, particularly Henleaze, Westbury-on-Trym, Redland and Stoke Bishop (40% or more), but also in Ashley. Bedminster, Hillfields, Hengrove and Whitchurch Park are wards where fewer people than the average volunteer (at most 19%).

Carers (41%) were more likely to volunteer. People of no faith (24%) were less likely to volunteer.

Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

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

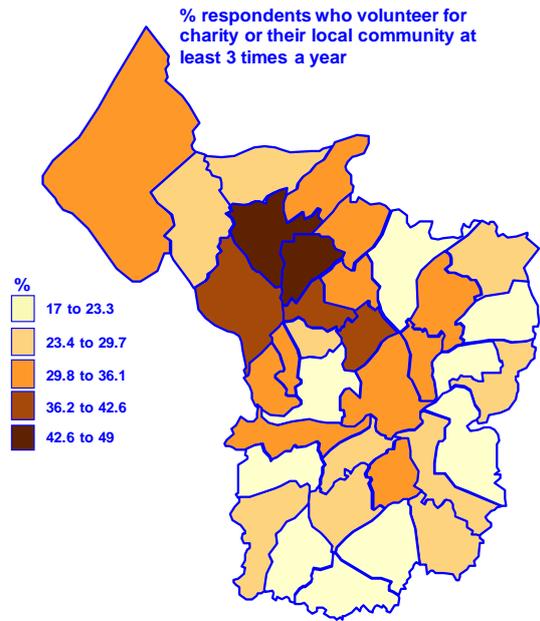


% respondents who volunteer for charity or their local community at least 3 times a year

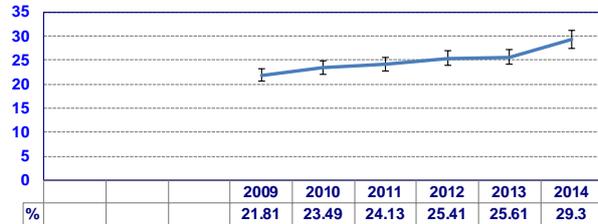
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	42	10	33	51
Avonmouth	33	10	23	44
Bedminster	17	8	9	24
Bishopston	33	10	23	43
Bishopsworth	28	12	15	40
Brislington East	22	10	13	31
Brislington West	25	10	16	35
Cabot	20	8	12	29
Clifton	36	12	24	47
Clifton East	30	10	21	39
Cotham	29	10	19	38
Easton	30	10	21	39
Eastville	33	12	22	44
Filwood	26	12	15	38
Frome Vale	26	12	14	38
Hartcliffe	22	12	10	35
Henbury	29	12	17	40
Hengrove	19	8	11	28
Henleaze	49	12	37	60
Hillfields	18	8	10	26
Horfield	32	10	22	42
Kingsweston	29	10	19	38
Knowle	31	10	21	41
Lawrence Hill	35	12	24	47
Lockleaze	22	8	13	30
Redland	41	10	31	51
Southmead	33	12	22	45
Southville	35	10	25	45
St George East	27	14	14	40
St George West	22	8	14	31
Stockwood	28	10	18	37
Stoke Bishop	40	12	28	52
Westbury-on-Trym	45	10	35	55
Whitchurch Park	19	10	10	28
Windmill Hill	25	8	17	32
Bristol	29.3	1.8	27.5	31.1

Question number	6			
Sample size	3338			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	28.3	4.1	24.3	32.4
Older people	34.3	2.3	32.1	36.6
Disabled people	27.0	5.3	21.5	32.0
BME	29	8	22	37
Carer	41.0	8.1	36.6	44.7
LGBT	29	8	21	37
Male	26.8	2.6	24.2	29.4
Female	31.8	2.3	29.5	34.1
Christian	32.3	2.6	29.8	35.0
Muslim	38	24	14	62
No faith	25.3	2.4	22.9	27.7

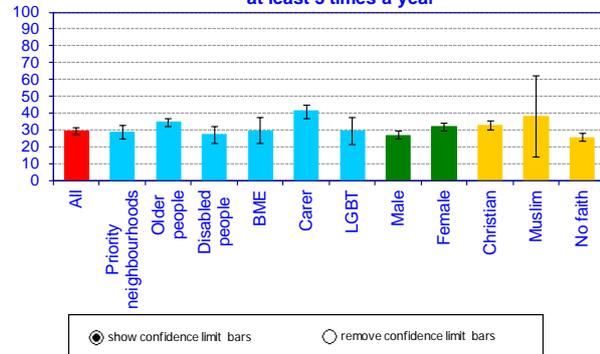
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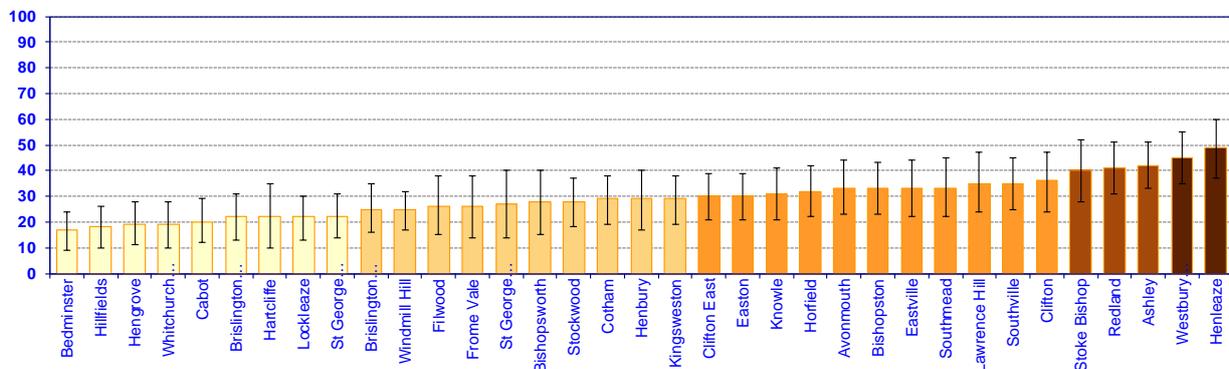
% respondents who volunteer for charity or their local community at least 3 times a year



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



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



Keep Bristol Working and Learning

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

% respondents on means tested benefits ↓

% economically active respondents unemployed and available for work ↔

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.

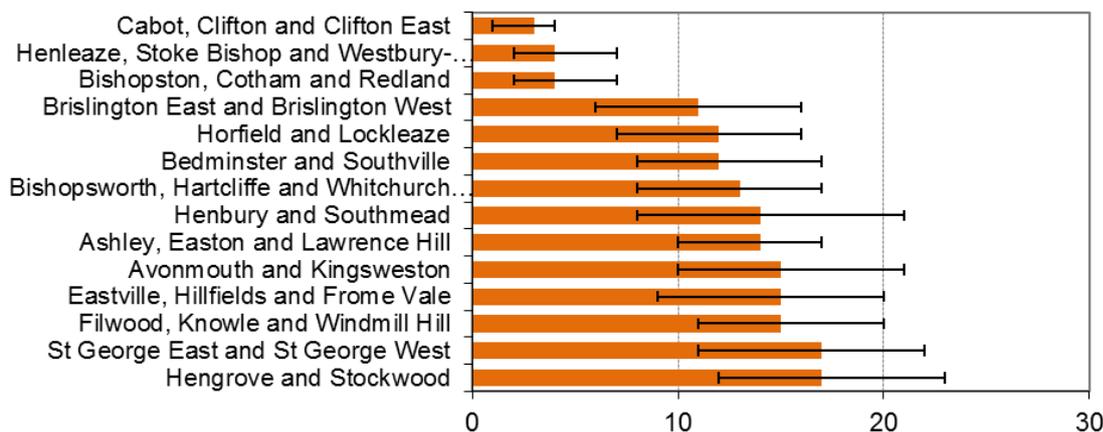
% respondents on means tested benefits ↓

In 2014, 11% said they received a means tested benefit – an overall decrease and significantly lower than levels in 2009 when there were 18%. There was a large variation across the city, ranging from only 3% in the Cabot/Clifton/Clifton East neighbourhood to a quarter of people in Filwood (28%), Stockwood (24%) and Frome Vale (24%). Nearly twice as many residents (20%) are claiming benefits in deprived areas overall.

Analysis by equalities groups also showed a wide variation, with 32% of disabled people claiming a means tested benefit.

Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

% respondents in receipt of a means tested benefit



% economically active respondents unemployed and available for work ↔

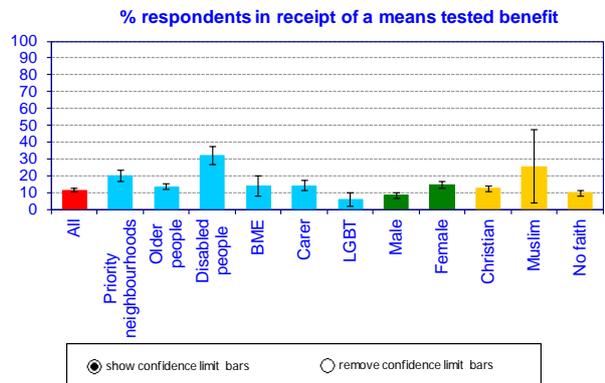
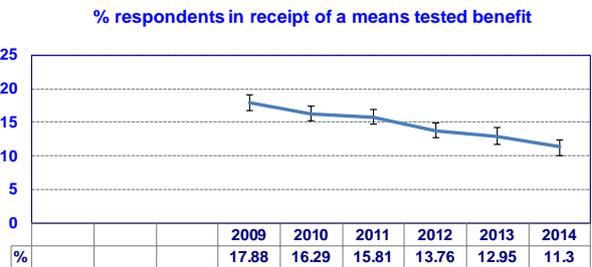
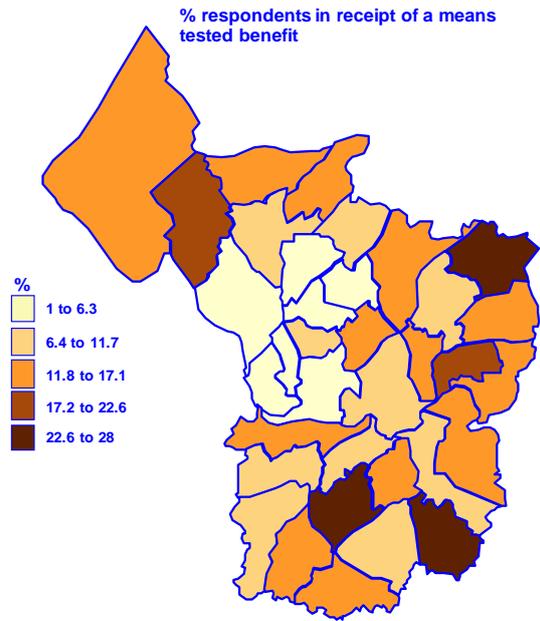
A small proportion, at 3% said they were unemployed and looking for work. This figure is close to the 2011 Census figure of 4% that referred to the whole city population in the age group 16-74 years. There was little variation across wards and the biggest difference was between equalities groups, with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

% respondents in receipt of a means tested benefit

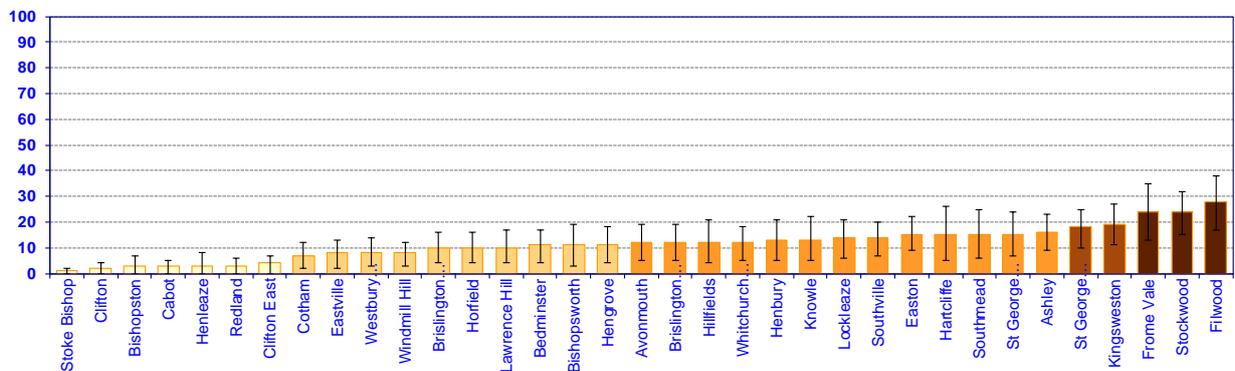
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	16	8	9	23
Avonmouth	12	6	5	19
Bedminster	11	6	4	17
Bishopston	3	4	0	7
Bishopsworth	11	8	3	19
Brislington East	12	8	5	19
Brislington West	10	6	4	16
Cabot	3	2	0	5
Clifton	2	2	0	4
Clifton East	4	4	0	7
Cotham	7	6	2	12
Easton	15	6	9	22
Eastville	8	6	2	13
Filwood	28	10	17	38
Frome Vale	24	12	13	35
Hartcliffe	15	10	5	26
Henbury	13	8	5	21
Hengrove	11	8	4	18
Henleaze	3	4	0	8
Hillfields	12	8	4	21
Horfield	10	6	4	16
Kingsweston	19	8	11	27
Knowle	13	8	5	22
Lawrence Hill	10	6	4	17
Lockleaze	14	8	6	21
Redland	3	2	0	6
Southmead	15	10	6	25
Southville	14	6	7	20
St George East	15	8	7	24
St George West	18	8	10	25
Stockwood	24	10	15	32
Stoke Bishop	1	2	0	2
Westbury-on-Trym	8	6	3	14
Whitchurch Park	12	6	5	18
Windmill Hill	8	4	3	12
Bristol	11.3	1.2	10.1	12.4

Question number	49			
Sample size	3334			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	19.6	3.4	16.2	23.0
Older people	13.2	1.6	11.6	14.8
Disabled people	32.0	5.5	26.3	37.3
BME	14	6	8	20
Carer	14.0	5.9	11.3	17.2
LGBT	6	4	2	10
Male	8.1	1.6	6.5	9.6
Female	14.4	1.8	12.6	16.2
Christian	12.1	1.8	10.4	14.0
Muslim	25	22	4	47
No faith	9.5	1.7	7.9	11.2

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



% respondents in receipt of a means tested benefit



% respondents who find it difficult to manage financially

Having difficulty managing your finances is an indicator of poorer general wellbeing and stress. It is also a proxy measure for poverty and deprivation.

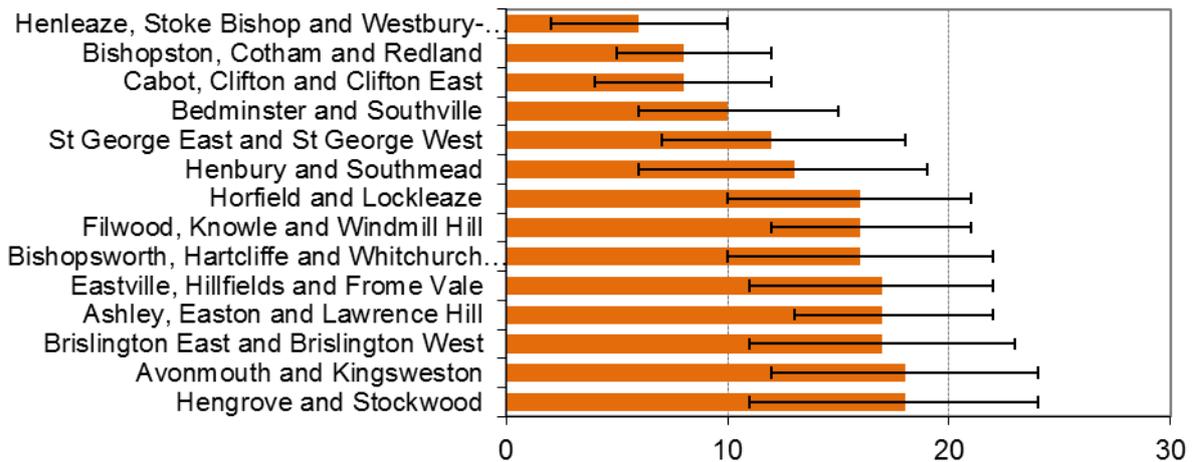
The question ‘How well would you say you yourself are managing financially these days?’ was asked for the first time in the 2013 survey. A small proportion, at 13% said they found it quite or very difficult to get by.

Three in ten of residents in Filwood said they had difficulty managing their finances. The pattern across the city reflected areas of deprivation, see www.bristol.gov.uk/page/deprivation. In contrast, the proportion financially struggling in Henleaze and Clifton was 4% or less.

The variation by equalities groups was greater than that by ward. Almost a quarter (23%) of Disabled people and of people from Black and Minority Ethnic groups, and half (51%) of people of Muslim faith stated they were managing their finances with difficulty. Carers were also more likely to be experiencing financial difficulties (18%), whereas Older People (10%) were significantly less likely to be struggling financially.

Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

% respondents who find it difficult to get by financially

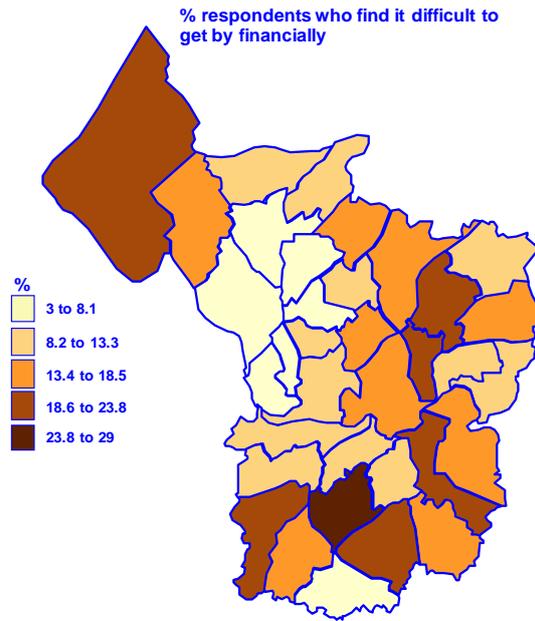


% respondents who find it difficult to get by financially

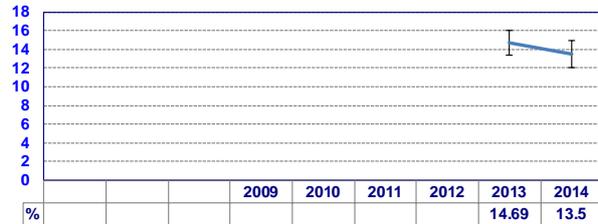
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	14	8	7	21
Avonmouth	19	8	10	27
Bedminster	11	6	5	18
Bishopston	9	6	3	16
Bishopsworth	21	12	9	33
Brislington East	16	8	8	24
Brislington West	19	8	10	28
Cabot	11	8	4	18
Clifton	3	4	0	7
Clifton East	7	6	2	12
Cotham	9	8	2	16
Easton	23	8	15	31
Eastville	20	10	10	31
Filwood	29	12	18	40
Frome Vale	13	10	4	22
Hartcliffe	18	12	6	30
Henbury	12	8	3	21
Hengrove	19	8	10	27
Henleaze	4	4	0	8
Hillfields	18	10	8	28
Horfield	14	8	7	22
Kingsweston	16	8	8	25
Knowle	9	6	2	15
Lawrence Hill	15	8	7	24
Lockleaze	17	8	9	25
Redland	6	4	2	10
Southmead	13	10	4	23
Southville	9	6	3	15
St George East	12	8	4	20
St George West	13	8	6	20
Stockwood	17	10	7	26
Stoke Bishop	7	8	0	16
Westbury-on-Trym	7	6	2	13
Whitchurch Park	8	6	3	14
Windmill Hill	13	6	7	18
Bristol	13.5	1.4	12.1	14.9

Question number	48			
Sample size	3363			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	22.8	4.0	18.9	26.8
Older people	10.5	1.5	9.0	12.0
Disabled people	23.0	5.1	17.7	27.9
BME	23	7	16	29
Carer	18.0	6.4	15.1	21.5
LGBT	15	6	9	21
Male	11.9	2.0	10.0	13.9
Female	15.0	1.9	13.1	16.9
Christian	13.0	2.0	11.0	15.0
Muslim	51	24	27	75
No faith	12.8	2.0	10.8	14.8

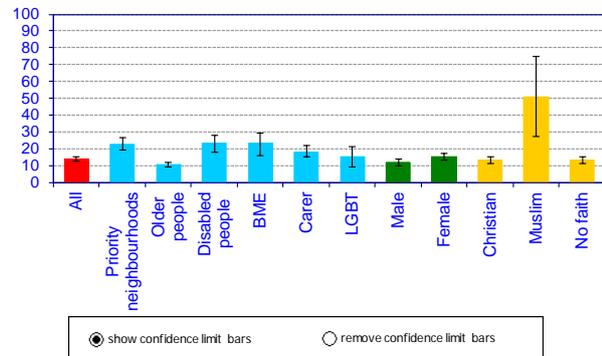
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



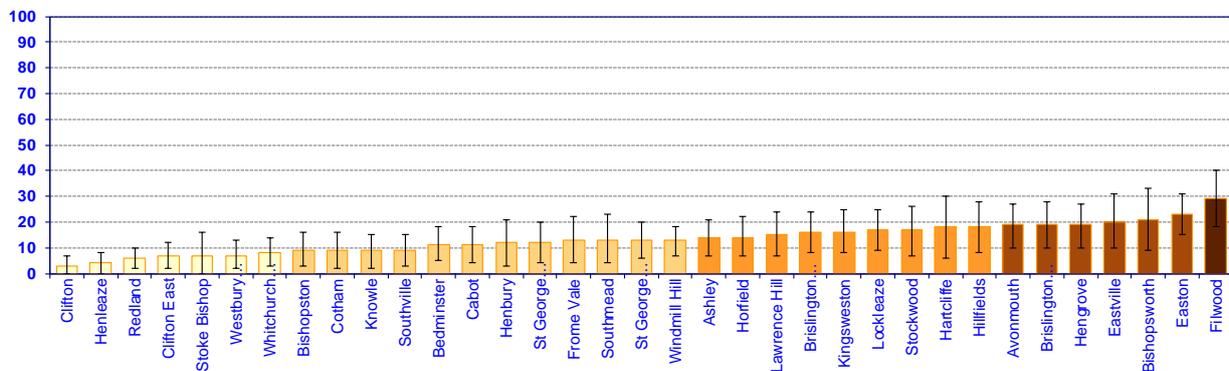
% respondents who find it difficult to get by financially



% respondents who find it difficult to get by financially



% respondents who find it difficult to get by financially



Keep Bristol moving

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

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

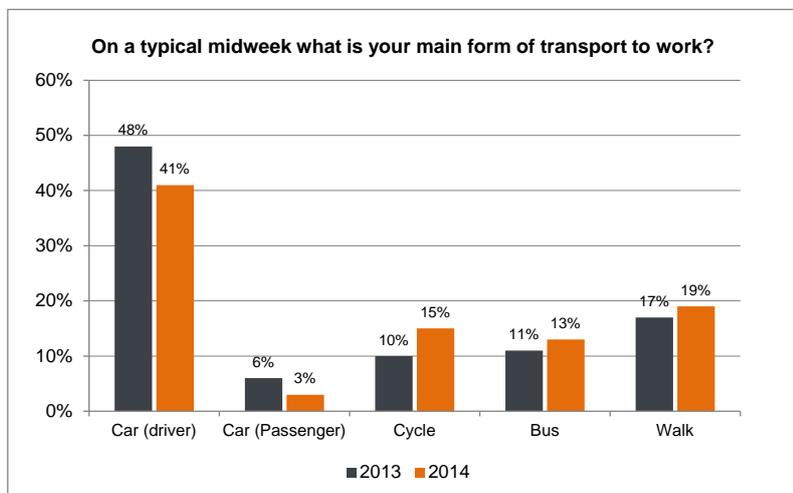
% respondents who go to work by other means ↑

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

Significantly fewer residents (41%) travelled by car to work as drivers in 2014 compared to previous years (54% in 2009) and this indicates a sustainable trend to use other modes. Significantly fewer residents were drivers in the deprived parts of the city (35%) and the most regular car drivers lived in the peripheral wards like Whitchurch Park, Henbury, Stoke Bishop, Southmead, St George East and Bishopsworth (60% or more). Not surprisingly, fewer residents in the central areas of Southville, Lawrence Hill and Cabot drove to work (21% or less). The wards showing the biggest drop in drivers were Kingsweston at 48% (72% in 2009) and Westbury on Trym at 49% (74% in 2009). Equalities analysis indicated older people (48%) and carers (49%) were more likely to drive.

Other modes of transport to work:

Some related indicators have shown the same behavioural change over the same period (since 2009); residents who travelled as a car passenger to work had decreased from 5% to 3% and residents who travelled to work by bus increased from 9% to 12%. A higher proportion of people in deprived areas were regular bus users (18%) particularly residents of Filwood (27%). Walking levels remained steady at 20% (18% in 2009). Cycling levels have increased from 9% in 2009 to 16% in 2014.

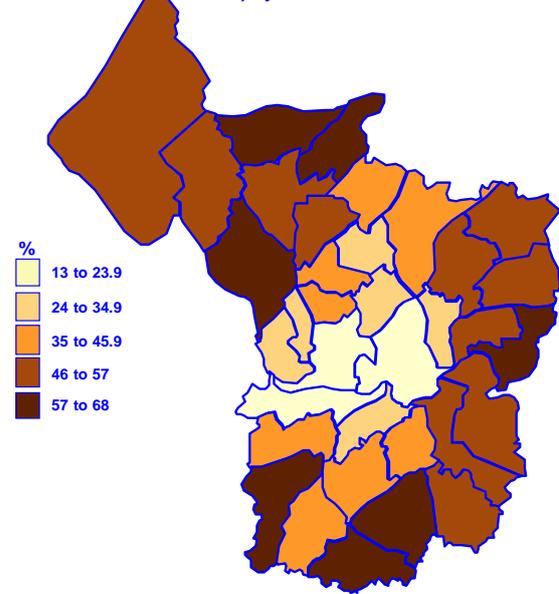


% respondents who go to work (as driver) by car

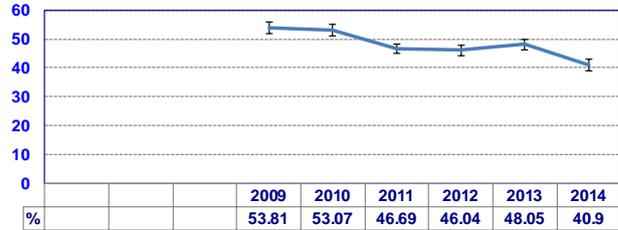
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	26	10	17	35
Avonmouth	48	12	36	60
Bedminster	44	12	33	55
Bishopston	28	12	17	38
Bishopsworth	60	18	43	78
Brislington East	52	12	40	64
Brislington West	48	12	36	60
Cabot	13	6	7	20
Clifton	33	12	21	45
Clifton East	26	10	16	36
Cotham	36	12	24	48
Easton	31	10	21	41
Eastville	53	14	39	67
Filwood	38	16	23	53
Frome Vale	49	16	33	66
Hartcliffe	40	16	25	56
Henbury	67	14	53	80
Hengrove	59	12	46	72
Henleaze	46	14	32	61
Hillfields	51	14	36	65
Horfield	38	12	27	50
Kingsweston	48	14	35	61
Knowle	41	14	27	56
Lawrence Hill	21	10	11	31
Lockleaze	40	12	28	52
Redland	37	12	26	48
Southmead	63	16	47	79
Southville	19	10	10	28
St George East	62	18	45	79
St George West	51	12	39	62
Stockwood	46	14	32	60
Stoke Bishop	65	14	51	78
Westbury-on-Trym	49	12	37	61
Whitchurch Park	68	14	54	81
Windmill Hill	28	8	19	36
Bristol	40.9	2.1	38.8	43.0
Question number	20			
Sample size	2458			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	34.9	5.0	30.0	39.9
Older people	47.9	3.3	44.6	51.2
Disabled people	33.0	8.1	25.1	41.3
BME	45	9	36	54
Carer	49.0	9.8	44.3	54.1
LGBT	35	10	25	44
Male	41.6	3.2	38.4	44.8
Female	40.2	2.8	37.4	43.0
Christian	45.4	3.5	42.1	49.0
Muslim	60	22	38	81
No faith	37.0	3.0	34.0	39.9

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

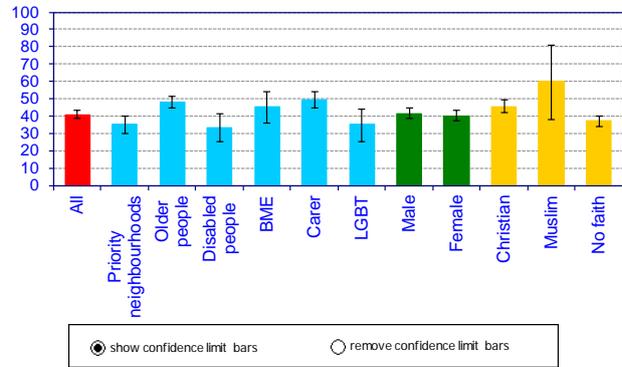
% respondents who go to work (as driver) by car



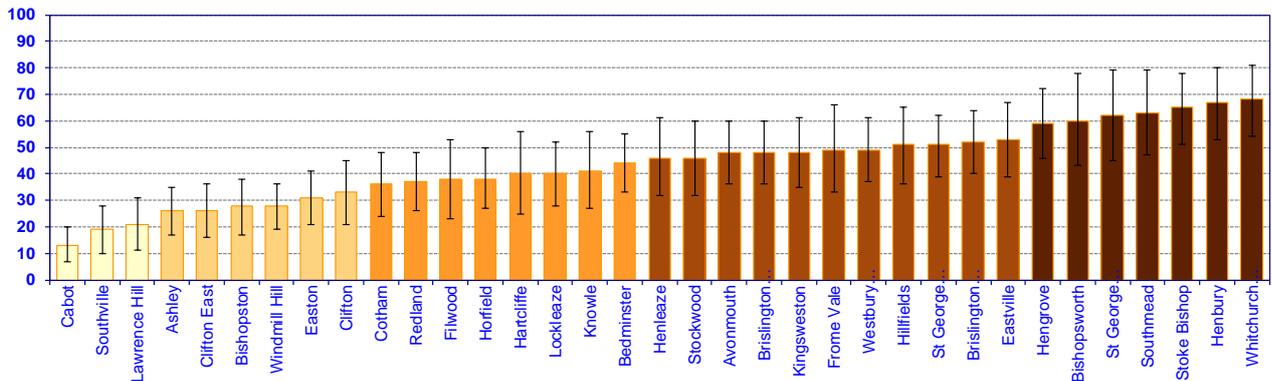
% respondents who go to work (as driver) by car



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



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



% 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 modes. It is also proven to be beneficial for improving health and fitness. It helps to lower both blood pressure and improves heart health, as well as improving mental health and wellbeing. This is an important measure for Bristol and the success of the “Cycling City” initiative.

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

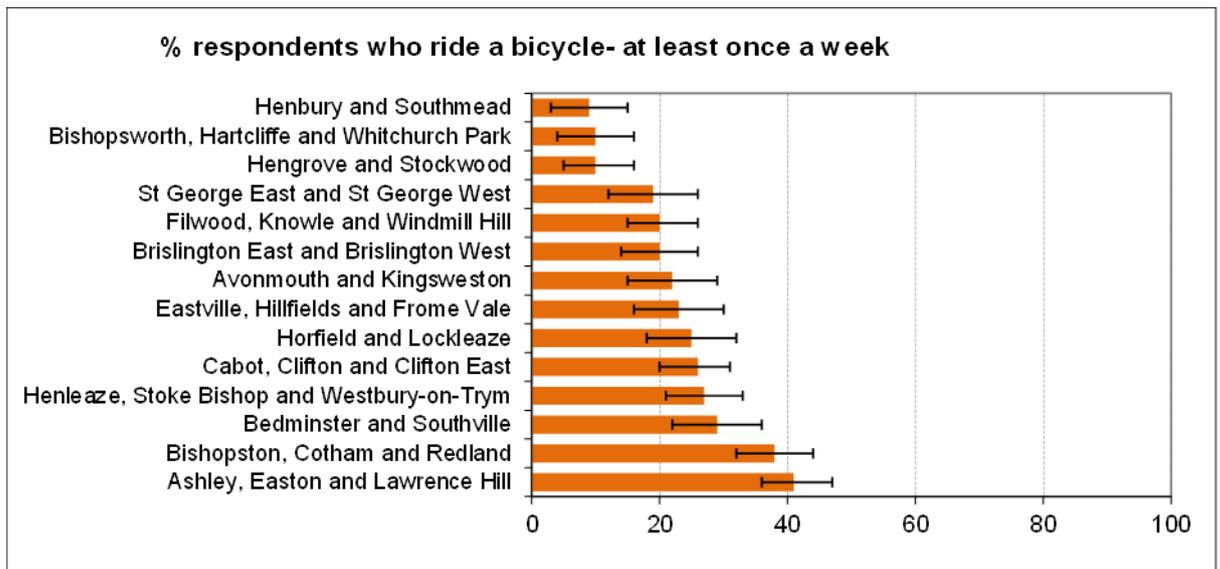
This indicator was introduced in the 2009 survey and in 2014 an increase in cycling was recorded for the first time, 24% of respondents said they cycled at least once a week (19% in 2009). Several factors influence cycling such as proximity to services, gradient of hills, cycle lanes and concern for personal safety. Over four times as many people in Ashley, Easton and Bishopston wards said they cycled at least once a week, at 40% or over, compared with Hartcliffe, Filwood and Whitchurch Park, Henbury, Southmead and Stockwood where 9% or less cycled regularly.

Significantly more men cycled than women (31% and 18% respectively) and more people who said they had ‘no religion’ cycled regularly, at 31%. There were fewer older people (12%) and disabled people (10%) who rode a bike.

% respondents who cycle to work ↑

Cycling to work has improved at 16%, higher than the level recorded in 2009 when it was 9%. The biggest rise in cycling to work was in Knowle ward from 5% in 2009 to 26% in 2014. One and a half times as many men cycled to work in 2014 (at 19%) compared to women (at 12%). Cycling to work was lower amongst older people (7%) and carers (10%).

Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

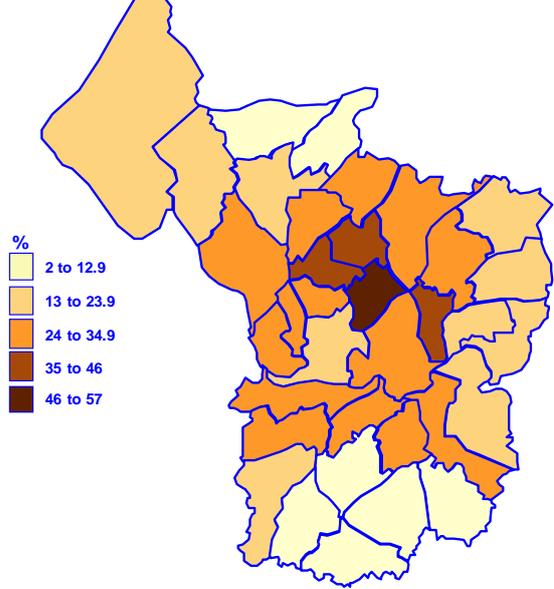


% respondents who ride a bicycle- at least once a week

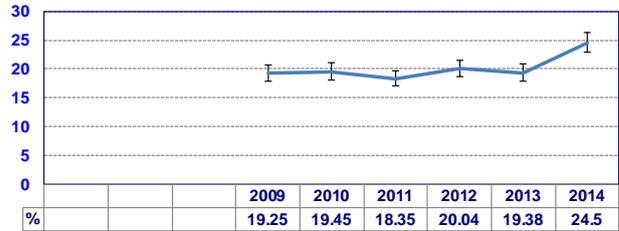
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	57	10	47	66
Avonmouth	22	10	12	31
Bedminster	27	10	17	36
Bishopston	43	12	32	54
Bishopsworth	19	14	4	33
Brislington East	14	8	6	21
Brislington West	26	10	16	36
Cabot	22	8	13	31
Clifton	28	12	16	39
Clifton East	30	10	20	39
Cotham	33	12	22	44
Easton	40	10	30	50
Eastville	25	12	13	36
Filwood	8	8	0	15
Frome Vale	23	14	10	36
Hartcliffe	2	4	0	5
Henbury	9	8	2	16
Hengrove	12	8	4	20
Henleaze	29	10	19	40
Hillfields	22	12	11	33
Horfield	24	10	14	34
Kingsweston	23	10	13	32
Knowle	27	12	15	38
Lawrence Hill	29	12	18	40
Lockleaze	25	10	15	35
Redland	37	10	28	47
Southmead	9	10	0	18
Southville	32	10	23	42
St George East	17	12	6	27
St George West	20	8	12	29
Stockwood	9	8	1	16
Stoke Bishop	30	12	19	42
Westbury-on-Trym	22	8	13	31
Whitchurch Park	8	6	2	15
Windmill Hill	25	8	17	33
Bristol	24.5	1.8	22.8	26.3
Question number	21			
Sample size	3231			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	22.0	3.7	18.4	25.7
Older people	12.4	1.6	10.8	14.0
Disabled people	10.0	4.0	6.1	14.0
BME	25	8	17	33
Carer	19.0	6.8	15.4	22.2
LGBT	22	8	14	29
Male	31.1	2.8	28.3	33.9
Female	17.9	1.9	16.0	19.8
Christian	18.3	2.5	16.0	21.0
Muslim	35	25	11	60
No faith	30.6	2.7	27.9	33.3

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

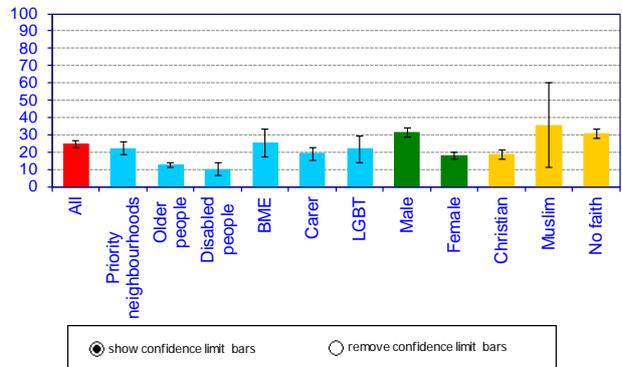
% respondents who ride a bicycle- at least once a week



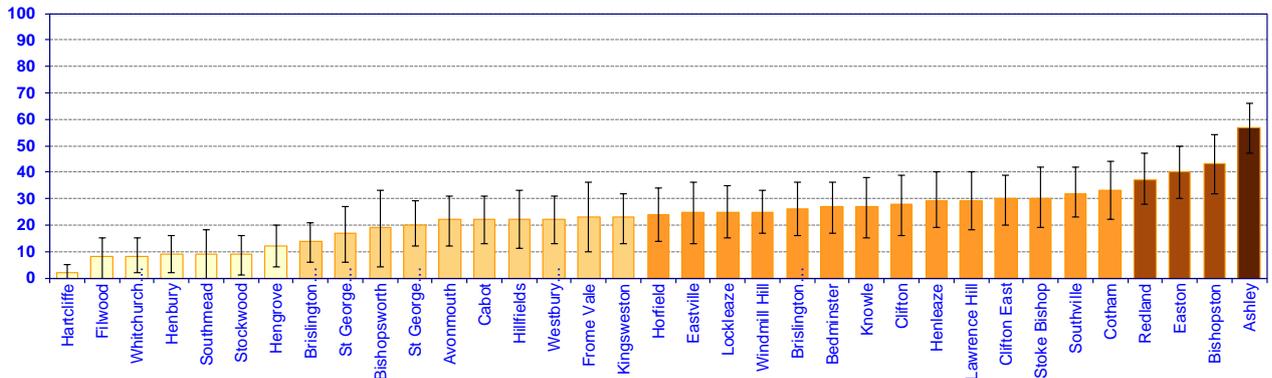
% respondents who ride a bicycle- at least once a week



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



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



% respondents who are satisfied with the bus service ↓

% respondents who are satisfied with information on bus services ↔

% respondents who are satisfied with bus stops and shelters

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

% respondents who are satisfied with the bus service ↓

From 2009 to 2012, satisfaction with the local bus service looked as if it might be on a gradual upward trend, rising from 53% in 2009 to 56% in 2012, before falling steeply, in 2013, to 48%. Although it has risen slightly to 50% in 2014, satisfaction is still lower than in 2009.

Levels of satisfaction were below average in Whitchurch Park and Ashley, at 28% and 33% respectively. Older people (58%) and people of Muslim faith (78%) were most satisfied with the bus service.

% respondents who are satisfied with information on bus services ↔

Satisfaction with information on local bus services has remained steady since 2009, when it measured 47% to 49% in 2014. Residents were less satisfied with information in Ashley (31%), Filwood (32%), Cabot (34%), Whitchurch Park (37%) and Windmill Hill (37%).

% respondents satisfied with bus stops and shelters

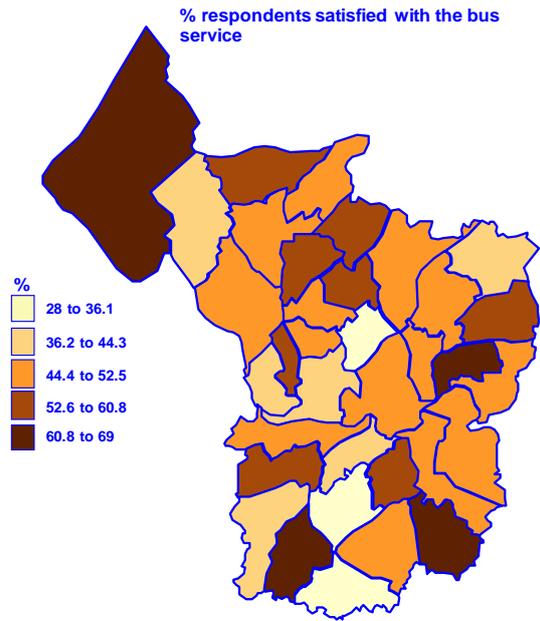
59% of residents were satisfied with bus stops and shelters. Wards where satisfaction was below average were Filwood and Whitchurch Park, at 27% and 41% respectively.

% respondents satisfied with the bus service

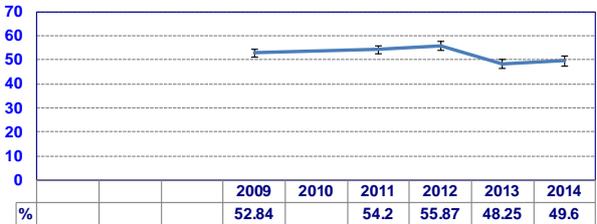
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	33	10	23	43
Avonmouth	69	10	58	79
Bedminster	56	12	45	68
Bishopston	57	10	46	67
Bishopsworth	42	14	28	55
Brislington East	49	10	39	59
Brislington West	52	12	41	64
Cabot	38	12	26	51
Clifton	42	12	30	54
Clifton East	56	10	45	67
Cotham	45	12	34	57
Easton	50	10	40	60
Eastville	46	12	34	58
Filwood	36	12	24	49
Frome Vale	41	14	27	55
Hartcliffe	69	14	54	83
Henbury	60	14	47	73
Hengrove	48	12	37	59
Henleaze	57	12	45	69
Hillfields	58	14	45	71
Horfield	56	12	45	68
Kingsweston	42	12	30	53
Knowle	57	12	45	69
Lawrence Hill	48	12	35	61
Lockleaze	46	12	35	57
Redland	46	10	36	56
Southmead	49	16	33	64
Southville	49	10	38	59
St George East	46	16	31	61
St George West	64	10	53	75
Stockwood	68	12	57	79
Stoke Bishop	47	12	35	60
Westbury-on-Trym	48	10	38	58
Whitchurch Park	28	12	17	39
Windmill Hill	41	10	32	51
Bristol	49.6	2.1	47.5	51.7

Question number	14a			
Sample size	2992			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	49.4	4.8	44.6	54.2
Older people	57.9	2.5	55.4	60.4
Disabled people	54.0	6.3	48.0	60.5
BME	45	9	36	53
Carer	52.0	8.3	47.9	56.2
LGBT	49	10	39	59
Male	48.7	3.0	45.7	51.7
Female	50.4	2.6	47.8	53.0
Christian	52.3	2.8	49.4	55.0
Muslim	78	19	60	97
No faith	47.0	3.1	43.9	50.1

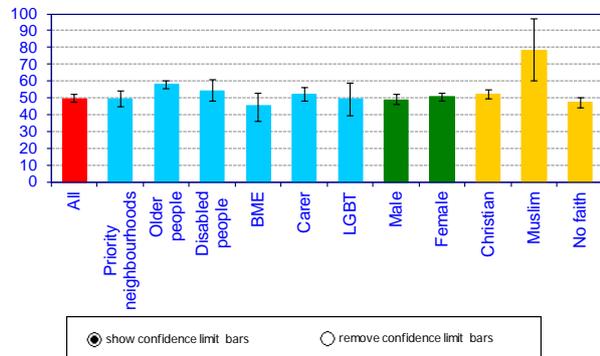
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



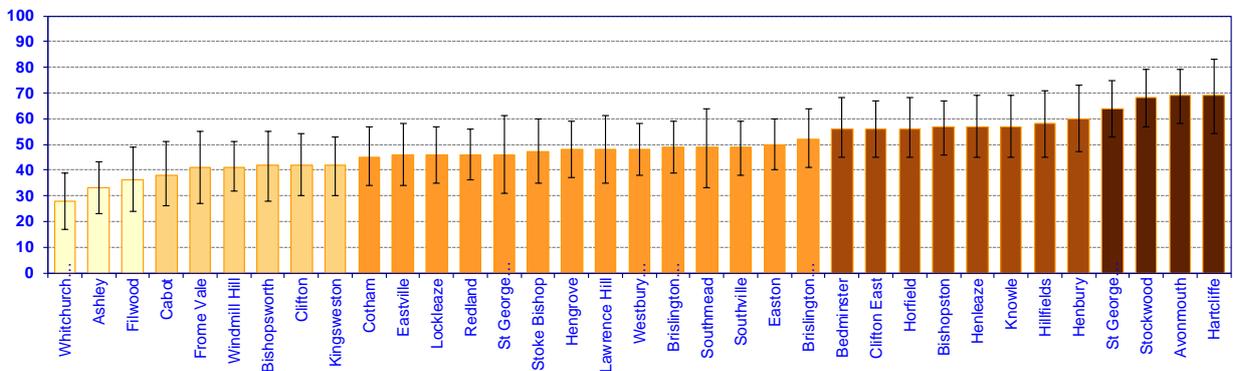
% respondents satisfied with the bus service



% respondents satisfied with the bus service



% respondents satisfied with the bus service



Building successful places

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

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

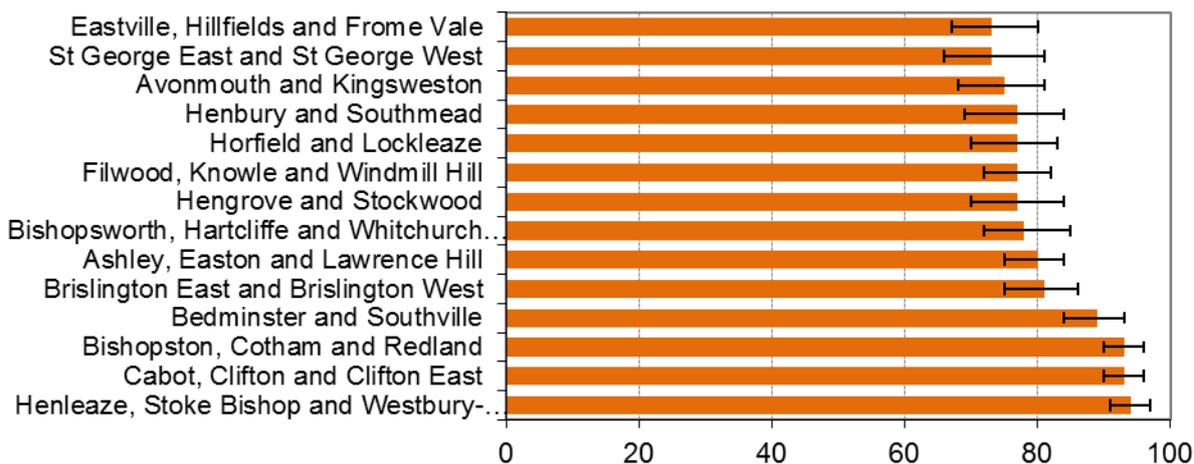
This is a complex indicator and can reflect many issues that can make an area a good place to live. In Bristol, satisfaction with the neighbourhood has been measured since 2001 and an increase reflects an improving trend. This has also been a national indicator and is still measured in many local authorities.

In 2014, 82% of residents said they were satisfied with their neighbourhood, a steady and significant improvement since 2009, when 79% of residents said the same.

Satisfaction was significantly lower in deprived areas of the city (69%), but the gap between deprived areas and the rest of the city has slightly narrowed since 2009, when satisfaction in deprived areas was 65%. Satisfaction was also lower for disabled people (75%). Most satisfied residents lived in Henleaze, at 97% and the least satisfied lived in Filwood at 45%.

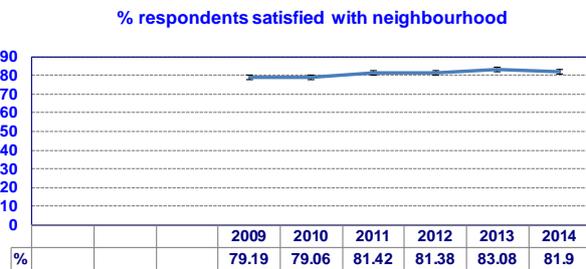
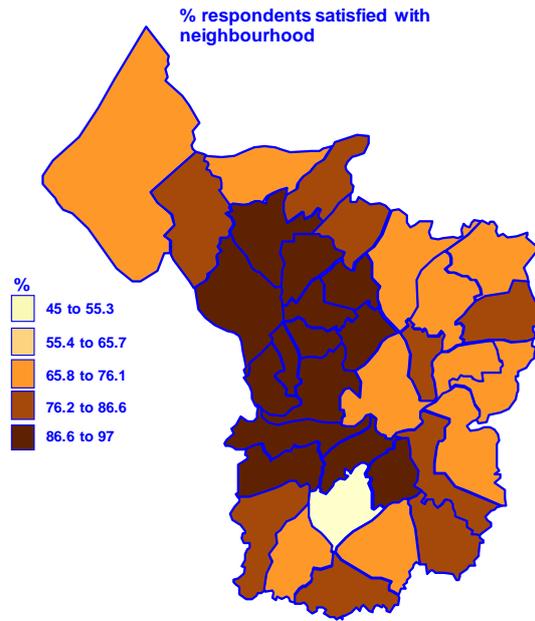
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

% respondents satisfied with neighbourhood



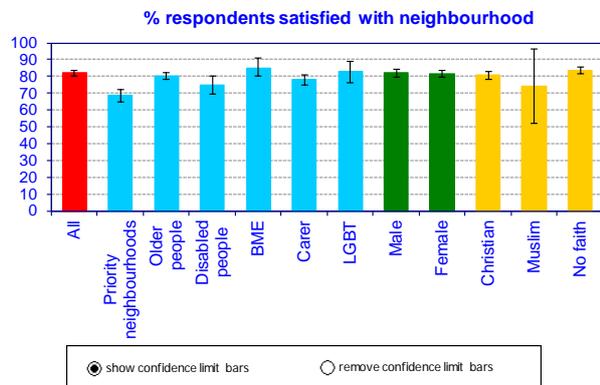
% respondents satisfied with neighbourhood

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	88	6	81	94
Avonmouth	69	10	59	78
Bedminster	90	6	83	96
Bishopston	93	6	87	98
Bishopsworth	78	12	66	91
Brislington East	76	10	67	85
Brislington West	85	6	79	92
Cabot	90	6	83	96
Clifton	96	4	93	99
Clifton East	95	4	91	99
Cotham	93	6	86	99
Easton	79	8	71	87
Eastville	72	12	60	83
Filwood	45	12	34	57
Frome Vale	70	14	57	83
Hartcliffe	73	14	59	86
Henbury	76	12	64	87
Hengrove	73	10	63	82
Henleaze	97	4	93	100
Hillfields	77	10	67	87
Horfield	79	8	70	87
Kingsweston	82	8	74	90
Knowle	88	6	81	95
Lawrence Hill	73	10	63	82
Lockleaze	74	8	65	83
Redland	93	6	88	99
Southmead	78	10	67	88
Southville	88	6	81	94
St George East	71	14	56	85
St George West	76	8	67	84
Stockwood	83	10	73	92
Stoke Bishop	94	4	90	99
Westbury-on-Trym	90	6	83	97
Whitchurch Park	83	8	75	91
Windmill Hill	92	4	87	96
Bristol	81.9	1.4	80.5	83.3

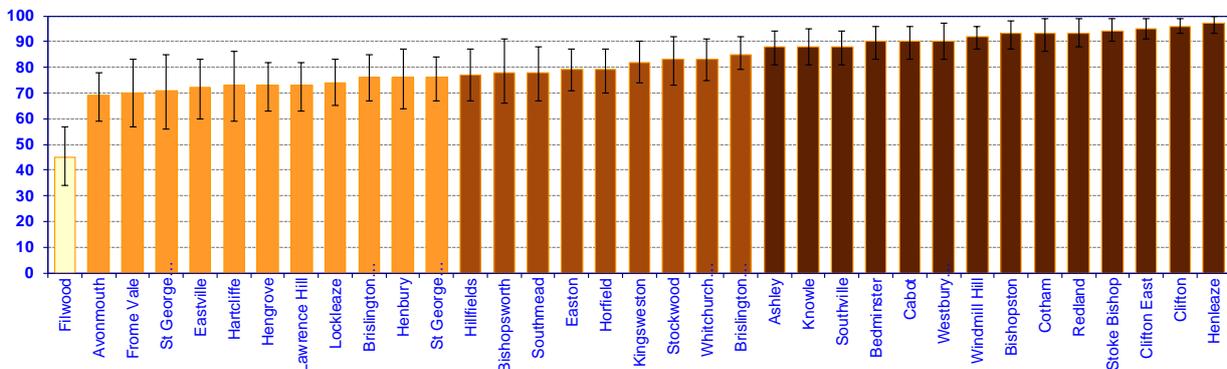


Question number	2			
Sample size	3350			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	68.5	4.0	64.5	72.4
Older people	80.2	1.9	78.3	82.1
Disabled people	75.0	5.2	69.5	79.9
BME	85	6	80	91
Carer	78.0	6.5	74.7	81.2
LGBT	83	7	76	89
Male	82.0	2.4	79.6	84.4
Female	81.8	2.0	79.8	83.7
Christian	80.6	2.3	78.4	83.0
Muslim	74	22	52	96
No faith	83.8	2.2	81.6	85.9

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

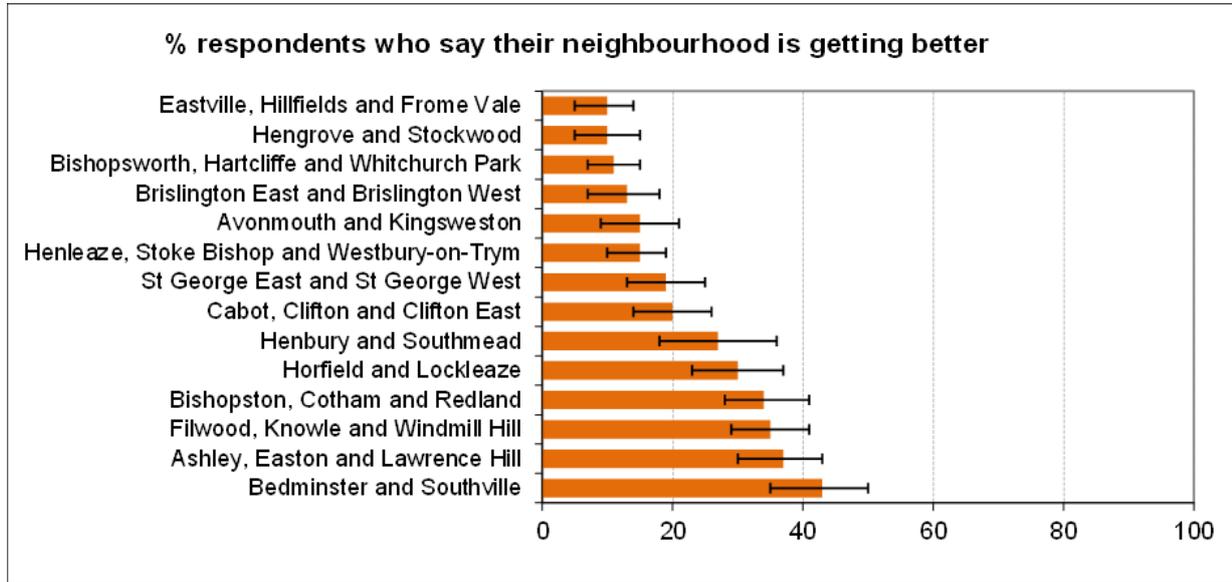


% respondents satisfied with neighbourhood



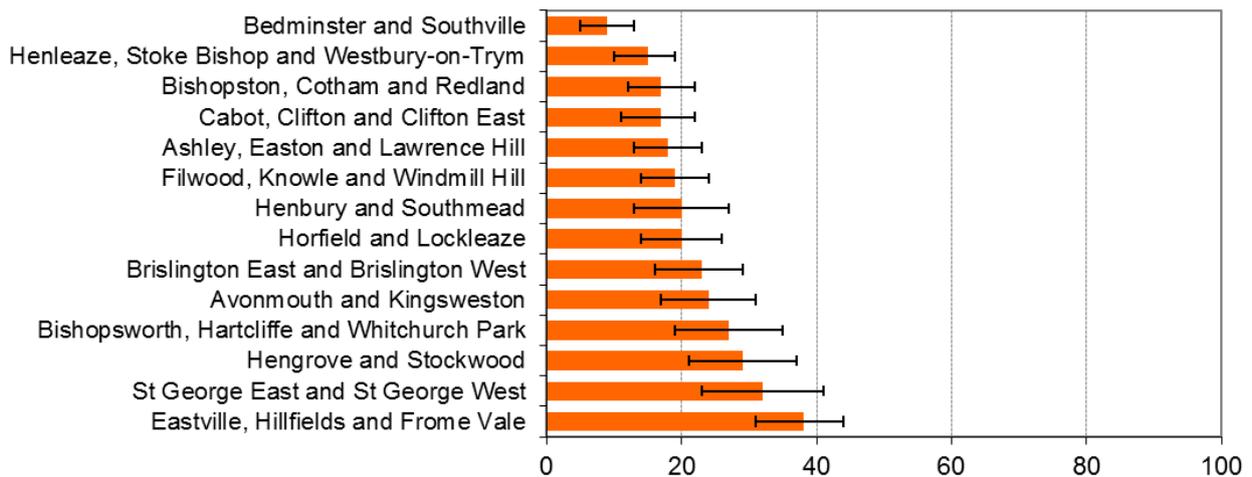
% respondents who feel their neighbourhood has got better/worse/not changed in the last 2 years ↑

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



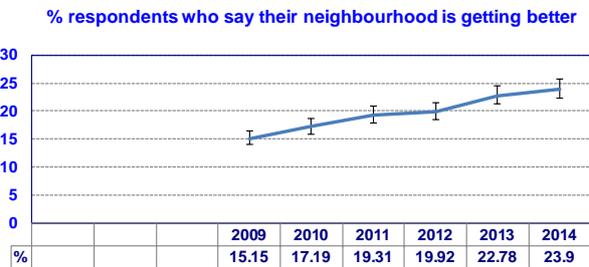
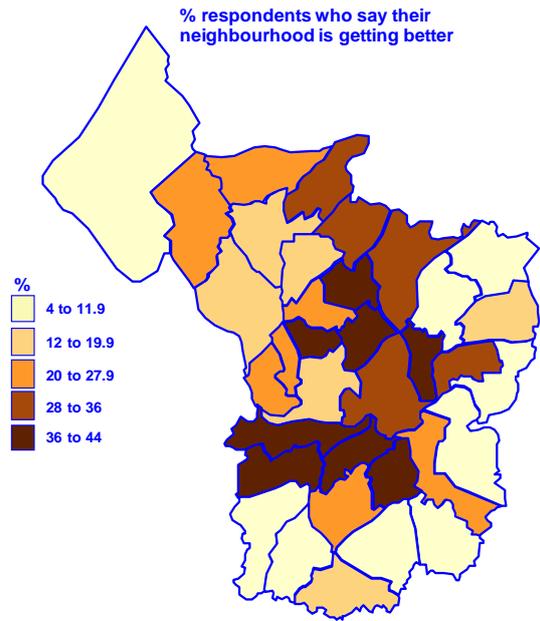
One in four people thought their neighborhood was getting better and this was an improving trend since 2009 when one in eight thought the same. The Greater Bedminster neighbourhood (Bedminster and Southville) had seen most improvement with 43% of residents agreeing it was better. The Greater Fishponds neighbourhood (Hillfields, Eastville and Frome Vale) had a higher proportion of residents who said their neighbourhood had got worse (38%).

% respondents who think their neighbourhood is getting worse



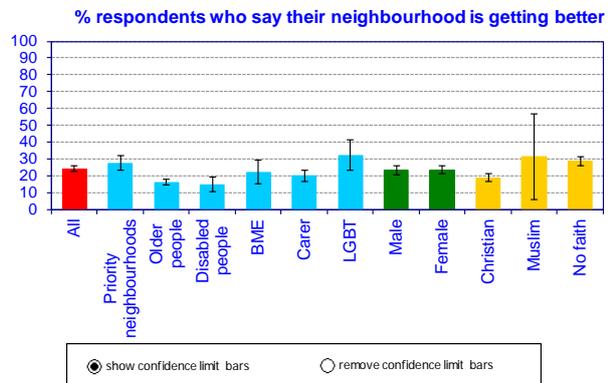
% respondents who say their neighbourhood is getting better

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	42	12	31	54
Avonmouth	8	6	2	15
Bedminster	44	12	33	55
Bishopston	38	12	27	50
Bishopsworth	9	6	3	16
Brislington East	4	4	1	6
Brislington West	23	10	13	33
Cabot	19	10	9	30
Clifton	21	12	10	33
Clifton East	20	10	10	30
Cotham	38	12	26	50
Easton	36	10	26	46
Eastville	7	6	0	14
Filwood	21	12	9	32
Frome Vale	10	8	2	18
Hartcliffe	8	6	2	15
Henbury	22	10	12	31
Hengrove	11	8	3	19
Henleaze	16	8	7	24
Hillfields	12	8	3	21
Horfield	30	12	19	41
Kingsweston	24	10	13	34
Knowle	38	12	27	50
Lawrence Hill	31	14	18	44
Lockleaze	30	10	19	40
Redland	26	10	17	35
Southmead	31	14	17	45
Southville	41	12	31	52
St George East	4	6	0	10
St George West	31	10	21	42
Stockwood	9	6	2	15
Stoke Bishop	12	8	5	19
Westbury-on-Trym	17	8	9	25
Whitchurch Park	15	8	7	24
Windmill Hill	43	10	33	53
Bristol	23.9	1.8	22.2	25.7

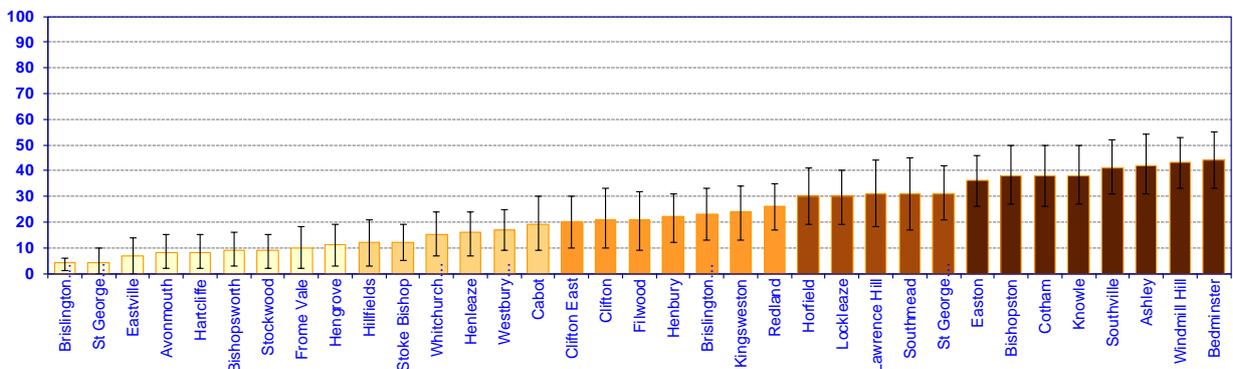


Question number	3			
Sample size	2946			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	27.4	4.2	23.2	31.6
Older people	16.0	1.8	14.3	17.8
Disabled people	14.7	4.4	10.3	19.0
BME	22	7	15	29
Carer	20.0	7.0	16.2	23.2
LGBT	32	9	23	41
Male	23.1	2.6	20.5	25.7
Female	23.4	2.3	21.1	25.7
Christian	18.7	2.3	16.4	21.0
Muslim	31	26	6	57
No faith	28.3	2.7	25.6	30.9

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



% respondents who say their neighbourhood is getting better



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

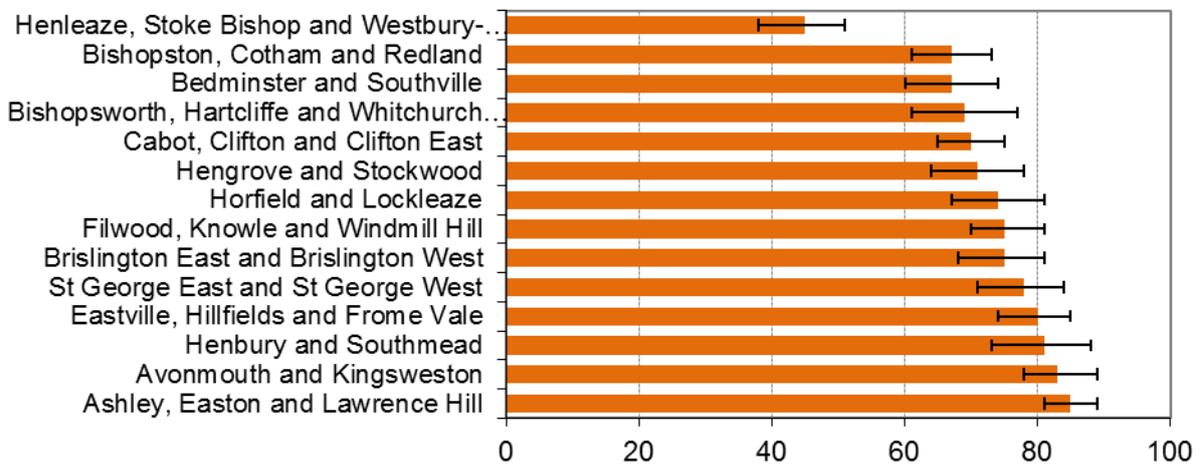
Problems from street litter/dog fouling are measures of cleanliness of the environment. They can indicate poor services to clean streets as well as irresponsible disposal of litter and irresponsible dog owners. They are also indicators of liveability as they have a big impact on how residents feel about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

% respondents who feel street litter is a problem ↓

Although a high proportion of residents feel that street litter is a problem, at 73%, it represents an improvement since 2009, when it measured 80%. The most acute problem is experienced in the Ashley, Easton and Lawrence Hill neighbourhood (85% of residents).

Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

% respondents who say street litter is a problem

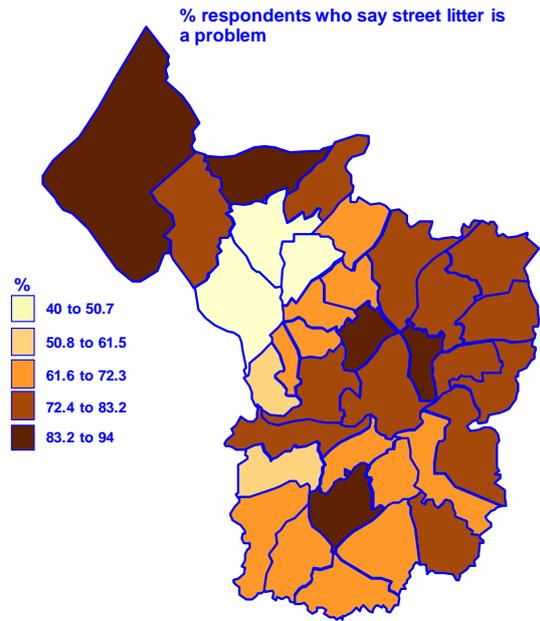


% respondents who feel dog fouling is a problem ↓

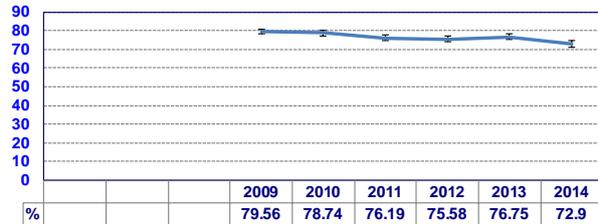
Two thirds of respondents (67%) said dog fouling was a problem. This indicator has improved since 2009, when three quarters (74%) of residents said the same. Dog fouling is thought to be one of the most problematic liveability issues, along with street litter. Deprived parts of the city did not report a similar improvement with 82% of residents saying there was a problem (83% in 2009). Easton, Filwood, Hillfields, St George West, Bishopsworth and Southmead experienced the biggest problem (80% or more); Stoke Bishop, Henleaze and Westbury on Trym the least (less than 50%), a pattern identified in previous years.

% respondents who say street litter is a problem

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	87	6	80	93
Avonmouth	89	8	81	96
Bedminster	61	10	52	70
Bishopston	68	10	58	78
Bishopsworth	72	14	58	85
Brislington East	79	10	70	89
Brislington West	70	10	60	80
Cabot	78	8	70	86
Clifton	61	12	50	73
Clifton East	65	10	55	75
Cotham	64	12	54	75
Easton	90	6	84	96
Eastville	79	10	69	89
Filwood	94	6	89	100
Frome Vale	78	10	67	88
Hartcliffe	69	14	54	83
Henbury	84	8	76	92
Hengrove	68	10	58	79
Henleaze	46	12	35	58
Hillfields	82	10	72	92
Horfield	69	10	59	79
Kingsweston	77	8	69	85
Knowle	68	10	57	78
Lawrence Hill	81	8	73	89
Lockleaze	80	8	72	89
Redland	69	10	60	78
Southmead	77	12	67	88
Southville	73	10	63	83
St George East	80	10	70	90
St George West	77	8	68	85
Stockwood	75	10	64	85
Stoke Bishop	40	12	29	52
Westbury-on-Trym	47	10	37	57
Whitchurch Park	67	12	55	78
Windmill Hill	67	10	58	76
Bristol	72.9	1.7	71.2	74.5



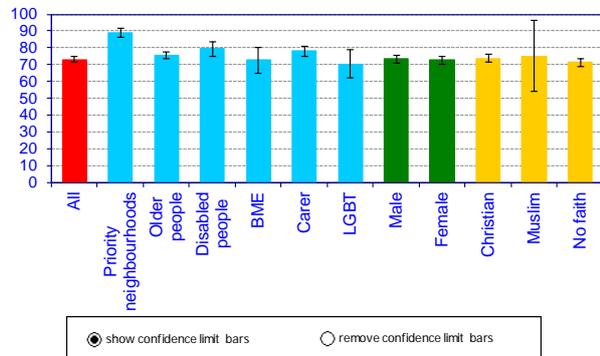
% respondents who say street litter is a problem



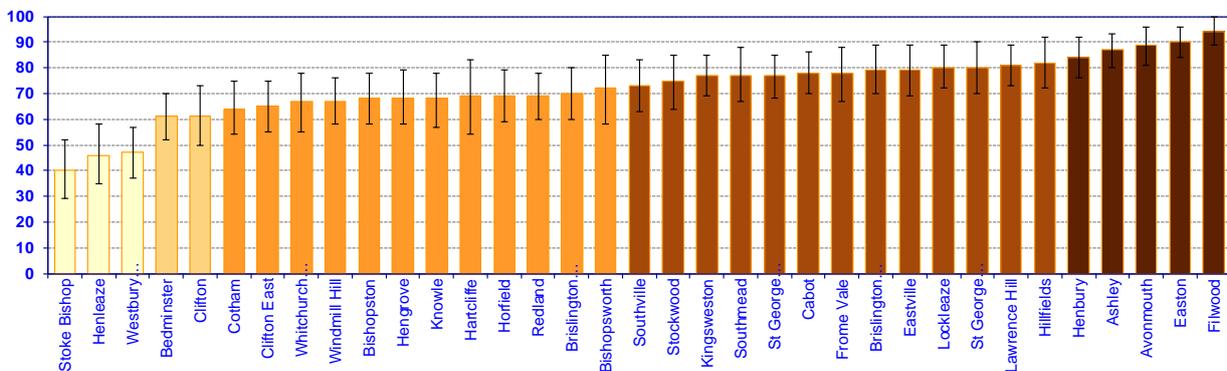
Question number	12b			
Sample size	3298			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	89.0	2.7	86.3	91.7
Older people	75.3	2.1	73.2	77.4
Disabled people	79.3	4.3	75.0	83.6
BME	73	8	65	80
Carer	78.0	6.6	74.6	81.2
LGBT	70	9	62	79
Male	73.2	2.6	70.7	75.8
Female	72.5	2.2	70.3	74.7
Christian	73.8	2.3	71.4	76.0
Muslim	75	21	54	96
No faith	71.2	2.5	68.7	73.6

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

% respondents who say street litter is a problem



% respondents who say street litter is a problem



Green Capital

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

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

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

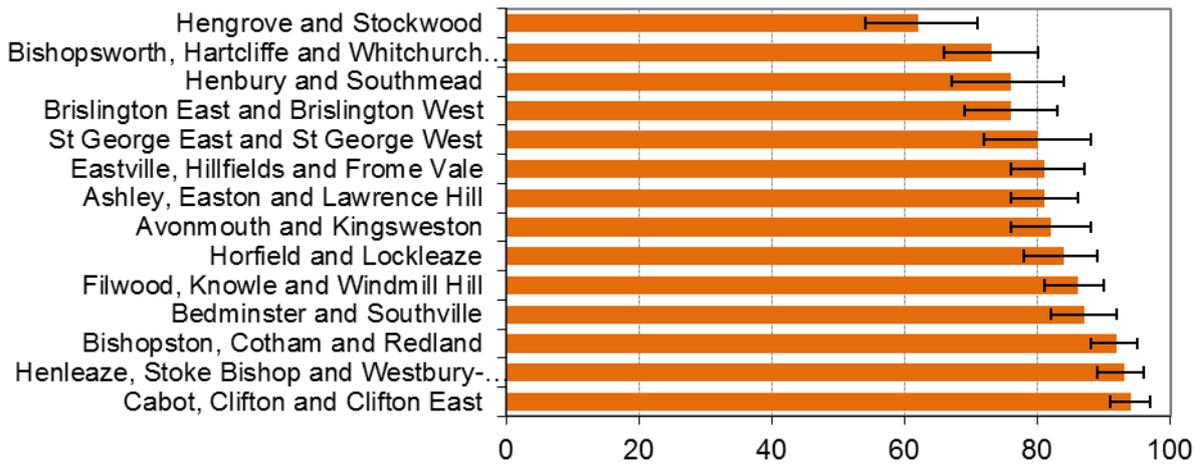
This indicator routinely has a very positive response, and 83% of residents were satisfied with the quality of parks and green spaces in 2014. This is similar to previous year (84%) but has been rising over the last 5 years (from 77% in 2009).

Residents in most wards reported high levels of satisfaction with this indicator, with 70% or over satisfied in each ward, and over 95% in Windmill Hill and Clifton East. However, there were notable exceptions in the 5 outer South Bristol wards which had rates between 61-67% (Hengrove lowest at 61%).

By Equalities groups, Disabled people (74%) and those in deprived neighbourhoods (75%) have significantly lower rates of satisfaction.

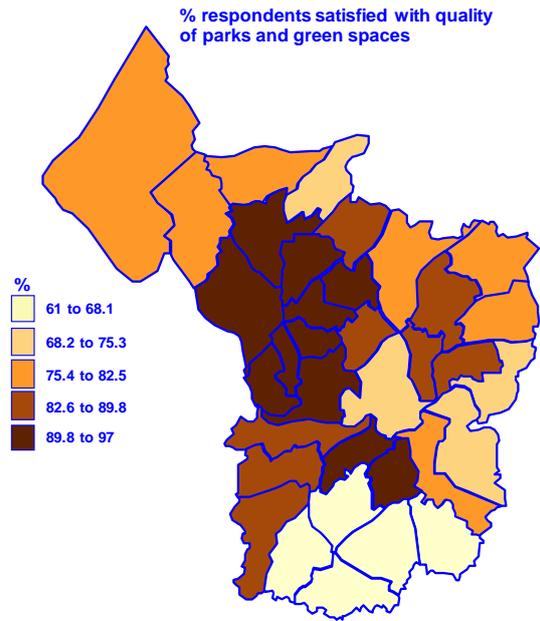
Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

% respondents satisfied with quality of parks and green spaces

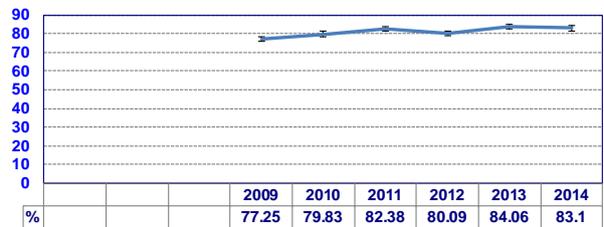


% respondents satisfied with quality of parks and green spaces

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	85	6	78	92
Avonmouth	82	10	73	91
Bedminster	88	8	81	95
Bishopston	91	6	84	97
Bishopsworth	85	10	76	94
Brislington East	70	10	60	80
Brislington West	82	8	74	91
Cabot	92	6	86	98
Clifton	94	6	88	100
Clifton East	97	2	94	100
Cotham	91	6	84	97
Easton	84	6	78	91
Eastville	85	8	77	94
Filwood	67	12	56	78
Frome Vale	78	10	68	89
Hartcliffe	66	16	51	81
Henbury	80	12	69	91
Hengrove	61	12	50	72
Henleaze	94	6	89	99
Hillfields	80	10	71	90
Horfield	87	8	79	94
Kingsweston	82	8	73	90
Knowle	91	8	83	99
Lawrence Hill	75	10	65	85
Lockleaze	80	10	72	89
Redland	94	4	90	98
Southmead	72	14	58	85
Southville	87	8	79	94
St George East	72	16	56	88
St George West	86	8	78	93
Stockwood	64	12	52	75
Stoke Bishop	93	8	86	100
Westbury-on-Trym	92	6	85	98
Whitchurch Park	66	12	54	78
Windmill Hill	96	4	92	99
Bristol	83.1	1.6	81.5	84.6



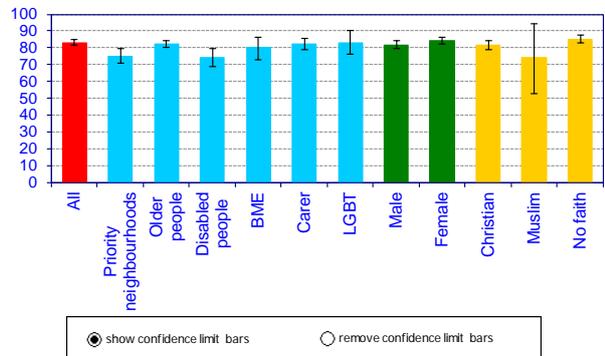
% respondents satisfied with quality of parks and green spaces



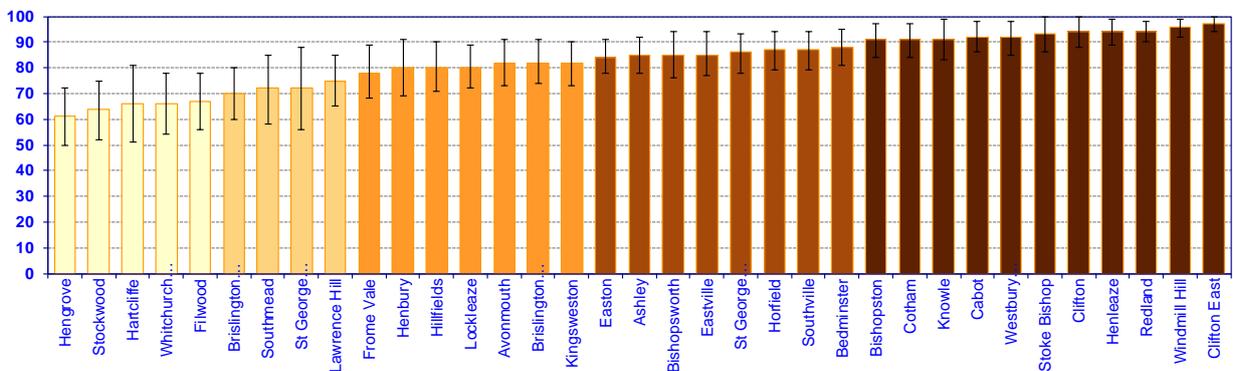
Question number	14d			
Sample size	3252			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	75.0	4.3	70.7	79.3
Older people	82.1	2.0	80.1	84.1
Disabled people	74.0	5.4	68.8	79.6
BME	80	7	73	86
Carer	82.0	6.6	78.8	85.4
LGBT	83	7	76	90
Male	81.8	2.4	79.4	84.2
Female	84.3	1.8	82.5	86.1
Christian	81.3	2.5	79.0	84.0
Muslim	74	21	53	94
No faith	85.2	2.1	83.1	87.3

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

% respondents satisfied with quality of parks and green spaces



% respondents satisfied with quality of parks and green spaces



% Satisfied with the fortnightly general household waste service ↔
% Satisfied with the weekly recycling service

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

% Satisfied with the fortnightly general household waste service ↔

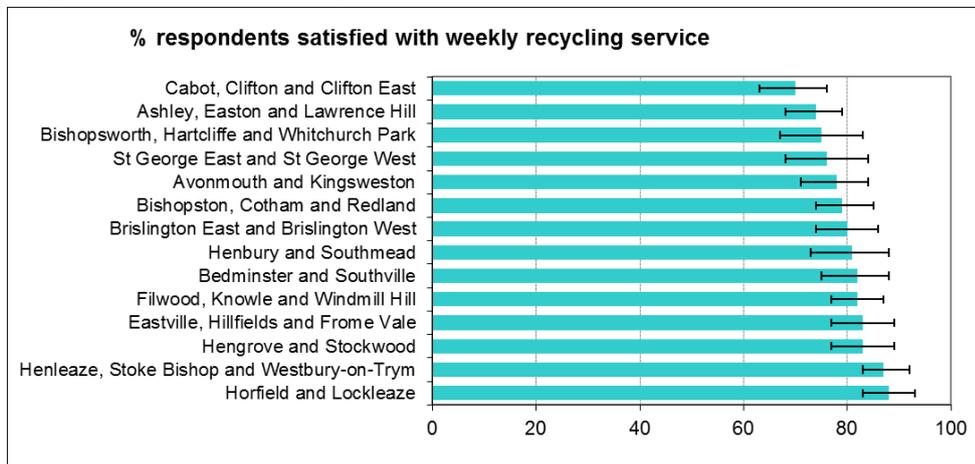
72% of residents were satisfied with the fortnightly general household waste service in 2014. This is broadly similar to the previous years (70% in 2013, from 69% in 2011).

By ward, satisfaction varied from 57% in Hartcliffe to 84% in Knowle, but with little specific pattern. There was no significant difference for any Equalities groups.

% Satisfied with the weekly recycling service

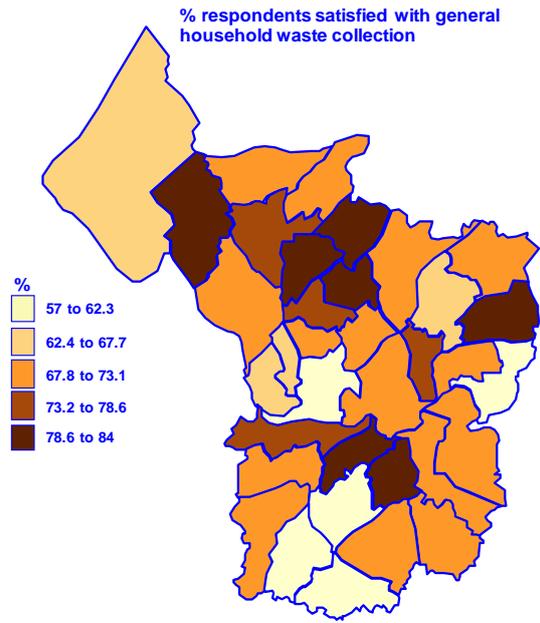
79% of residents were satisfied with the weekly recycling service in 2014, significantly higher than the % satisfied with the above fortnightly waste collection. There is no trend data presented for this indicator, because the question in 2013 and before had been separated to measure the four elements of the recycling service separately (dry recycling / food waste collection / recycling banks / local tips) which is no longer being asked in that way.

Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

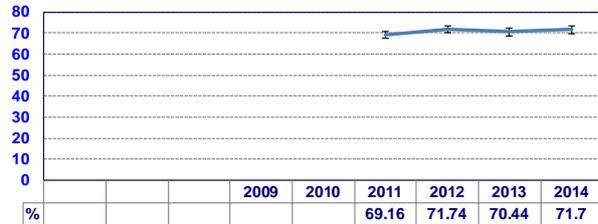


% respondents satisfied with general household waste collection

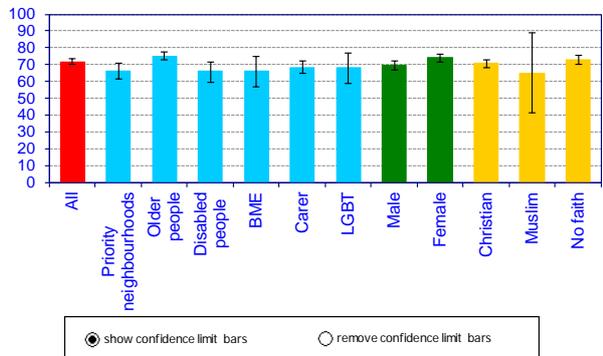
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	72	10	63	81
Avonmouth	66	10	56	76
Bedminster	73	10	63	82
Bishopston	80	10	70	89
Bishopsworth	70	14	57	84
Brislington East	71	10	61	81
Brislington West	73	10	63	83
Cabot	62	12	51	74
Clifton	67	12	56	78
Clifton East	66	10	56	75
Cotham	73	10	63	83
Easton	77	8	68	85
Eastville	66	12	54	78
Filwood	62	12	50	74
Frome Vale	69	12	56	81
Hartcliffe	57	16	41	73
Henbury	71	12	59	83
Hengrove	73	10	63	84
Henleaze	83	8	75	92
Hillfields	82	8	74	91
Horfield	83	8	75	92
Kingsweston	83	8	75	90
Knowle	84	8	75	92
Lawrence Hill	69	12	57	81
Lockleaze	73	10	64	82
Redland	74	10	64	83
Southmead	68	14	55	81
Southville	75	10	65	85
St George East	60	16	45	76
St George West	68	10	58	78
Stockwood	70	12	58	81
Stoke Bishop	71	12	60	82
Westbury-on-Trym	74	10	65	83
Whitchurch Park	61	12	50	73
Windmill Hill	81	8	74	89
Bristol	71.7	1.8	69.9	73.5



% respondents satisfied with general household waste collection



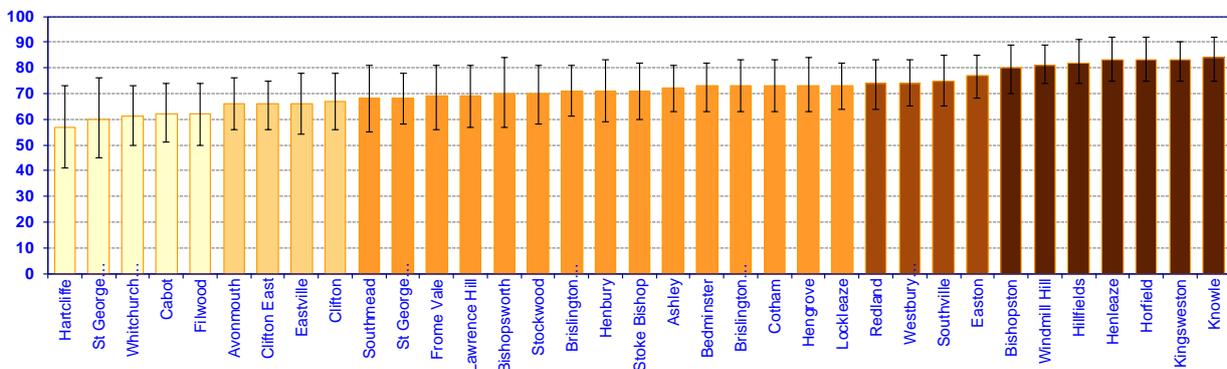
% respondents satisfied with general household waste collection



Question number	14k			
Sample size	3221			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	66.2	4.5	61.7	70.6
Older people	75.1	2.3	72.9	77.4
Disabled people	66.0	5.9	59.6	71.3
BME	66	9	57	75
Carer	68.0	7.4	64.7	72.1
LGBT	68	9	59	77
Male	69.4	2.9	66.6	72.3
Female	73.9	2.4	71.5	76.3
Christian	70.7	2.5	68.1	73.0
Muslim	65	24	41	89
No faith	72.7	2.7	70.0	75.4

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

% respondents satisfied with general household waste collection



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

This indicator measures the proportion of residents who are concerned about the changing climate and sustainable development. Results indicate those areas and communities with raised awareness about climate change, where initiatives and actions to save energy, recycle waste and adopt greener lifestyles are more likely to be successful. Bristol is now the European Green Capital 2015 and this will be an important indicator to track progress from this 2014 baseline.

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

In 2014, 71% of residents were concerned about the impact of climate change in the UK. This was significantly higher than the previous year (67% in 2013) but has actually fallen over the last 5 years (from 78% in 2009). It is thought that the downturn in ‘concern’ corresponds to the economic recession of that period.

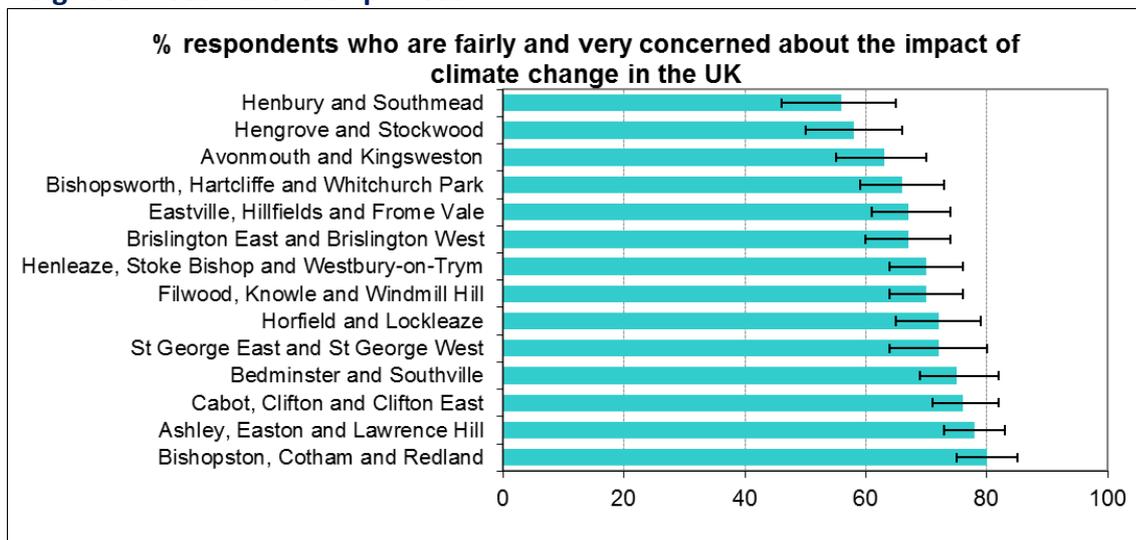
The proportion of residents who said they were ‘very’ concerned rose significantly in the last year (from 22% to 28% in 2014), whereas those ‘fairly’ concerned stayed broadly similar (from 45% to 43% in 2014).

Overall, concern was highest in more central parts of the city, with Redland (82%), Southville (82%) and Ashley (85%) having highest rates of respondents very or fairly concerned. Concern was lowest in Whitchurch Park (56%), Hengrove (54%) and Southmead (48%).

Equalities analysis indicates the biggest difference was by gender – only 65% of men were concerned compared to 77% of women. This pattern was also found in previous surveys.

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

Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

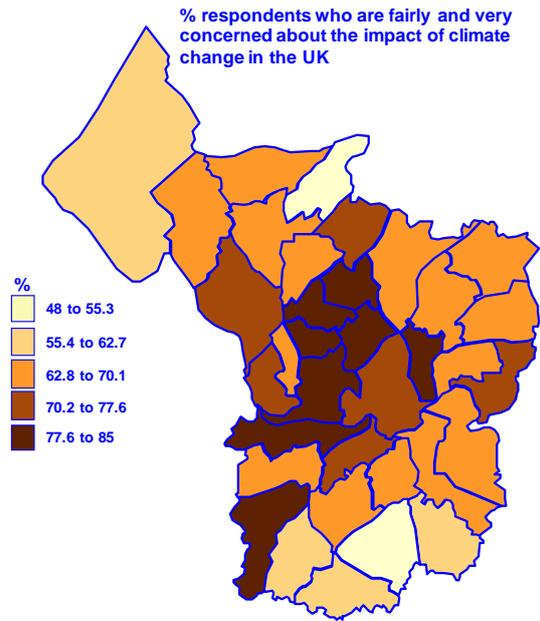


% respondents who are fairly and very concerned about the impact of climate change in the UK

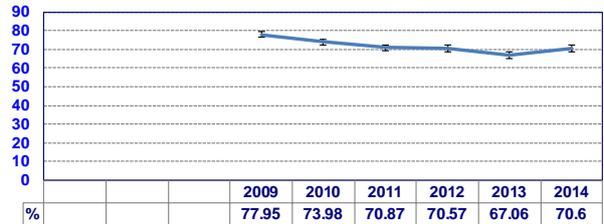
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	85	8	78	92
Avonmouth	60	12	49	72
Bedminster	69	10	60	79
Bishopston	79	10	70	89
Bishopsworth	80	10	69	91
Brislington East	68	10	57	78
Brislington West	66	12	55	77
Cabot	81	8	72	89
Clifton	77	10	67	87
Clifton East	69	10	59	78
Cotham	79	10	70	88
Easton	79	8	71	87
Eastville	64	12	52	76
Filwood	67	12	55	79
Frome Vale	70	10	60	81
Hartcliffe	60	14	46	74
Henbury	64	12	53	76
Hengrove	54	10	44	65
Henleaze	70	12	59	81
Hillfields	68	12	57	79
Horfield	74	10	65	83
Kingsweston	66	10	56	76
Knowle	70	10	59	81
Lawrence Hill	72	10	63	82
Lockleaze	70	10	60	79
Redland	82	8	75	89
Southmead	48	14	34	61
Southville	82	8	74	90
St George East	77	12	65	90
St George West	68	10	58	77
Stockwood	62	12	51	73
Stoke Bishop	72	12	61	83
Westbury-on-Trym	67	8	58	76
Whitchurch Park	56	12	44	67
Windmill Hill	73	8	65	81
Bristol	70.6	1.8	68.9	72.4

Question number	24			
Sample size	3348			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	67.5	4.1	63.5	71.6
Older people	67.3	2.3	65.0	69.6
Disabled people	66.0	5.5	60.9	71.8
BME	70	8	62	77
Carer	73.0	7.0	69.8	76.8
LGBT	76	8	69	84
Male	64.7	2.8	62.0	67.5
Female	76.5	2.2	74.3	78.7
Christian	66.5	2.5	64.0	69.0
Muslim	58	24	34	82
No faith	74.8	2.5	72.3	77.3

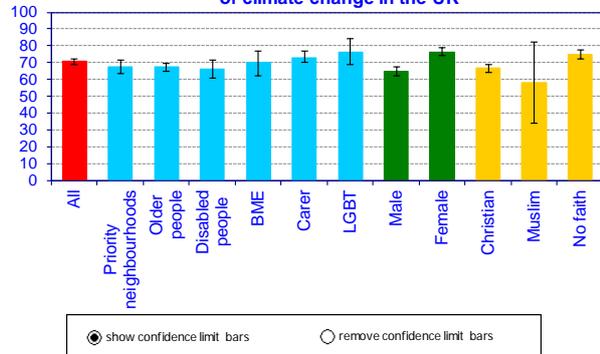
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



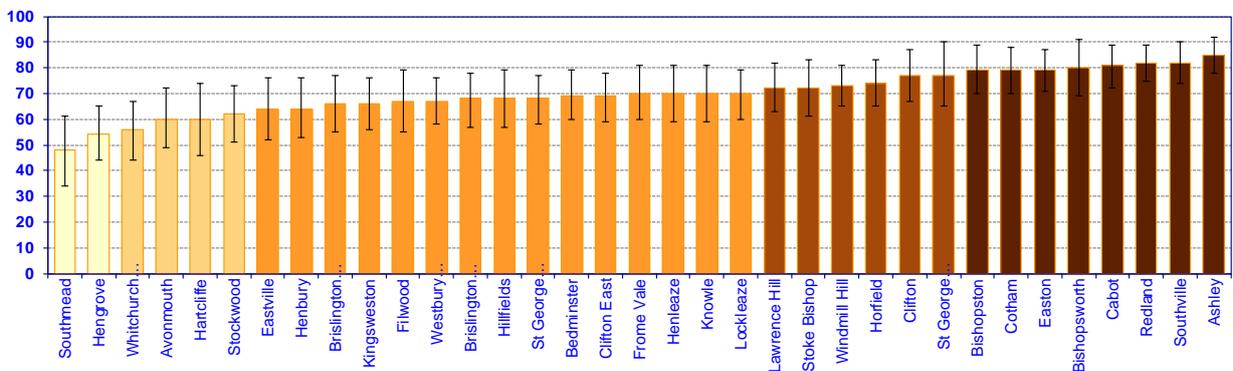
% respondents who are fairly and very concerned about the impact of climate change in the UK



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



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



% respondents who have taken action due to climate change concerns

Reduced energy use at home

Changed the way I travel

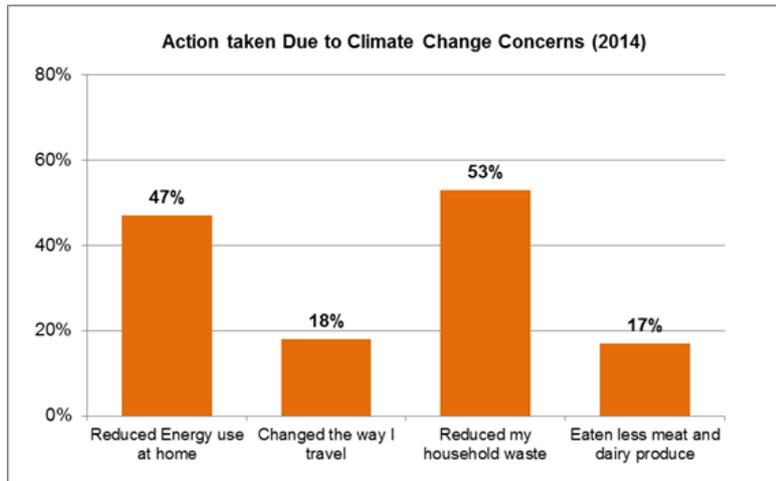
Reduced my household waste

Eaten less meat and dairy produce

These indicators measure the proportion of residents who are concerned about the warming climate and sustainable development and have already taken action to reduce their home energy consumption. These and other indicators have been adopted as specific indicators to measure the impact and ongoing legacy of Bristol as European Green Capital 2015

Note - There is no trend data presented for these indicators because, although questions about actions being taken had been asked since 2007, prior to 2014 the question did not explicitly ask whether the actions were taken *due to climate change concerns* or *due to other reasons*. The question now allows a clear distinction to be made, but means responses are not comparable to previous results as an additional filter question is being asked. The new questions provide the baseline for the Green Capital indicators.

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



These 2014 indicators provide a core baseline for measuring actual actions that Bristol residents are taking due to climate change, and will help to inform the impact of Green Capital 2015. As noted above, the questions were changed to be more specific in 2014 so there is no trend data.

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

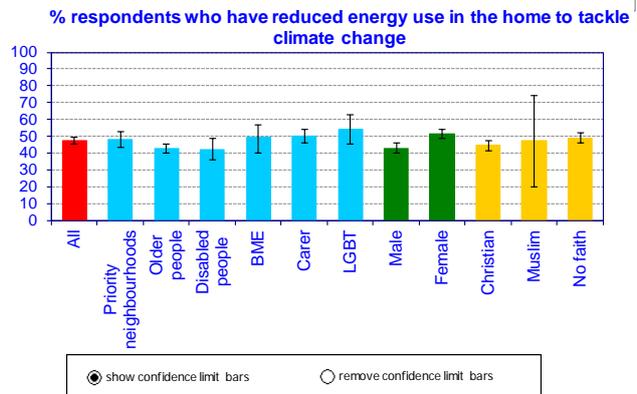
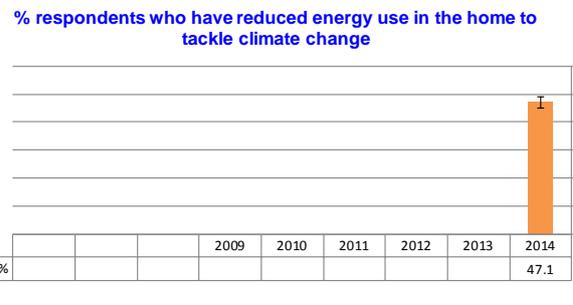
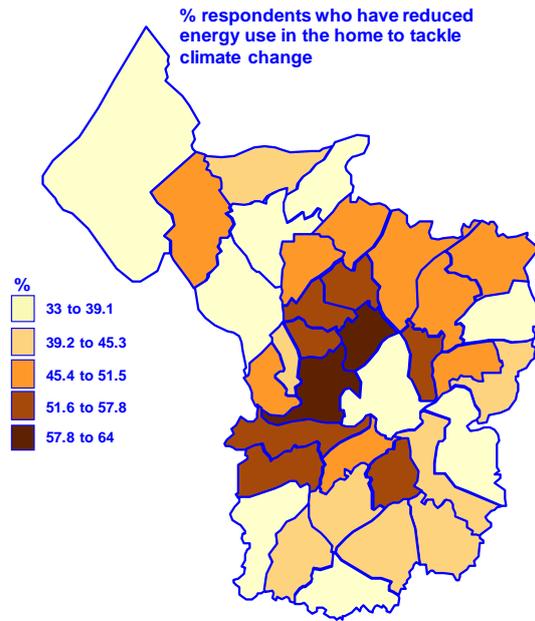
Indicator	Highest wards	Lowest wards
Reduce energy	Ashley 64% & Cabot 59%	Stoke Bishop 33% & Brislington East 34%
Change travel	Redland & Southville 32%	Hartcliffe 5%, Bishopsworth & Hengrove 7%
Reduce waste	Redland 69%, Ashley & Easton 65%	St George East 35% & Avonmouth 40%
Eat less meat & dairy	Ashley 33%, Southville, Bishopston 30%	Avonmouth 6%, Brislington East & Hillfields 9%

Analysis by Equalities groups indicates that gender is the most significant characteristic, with men being significantly less likely than women to reduce energy use (M 43% / F 52%), to reduce household waste (M 45% / F 60%) or to eat less meat & dairy (M 13% / F 21%).

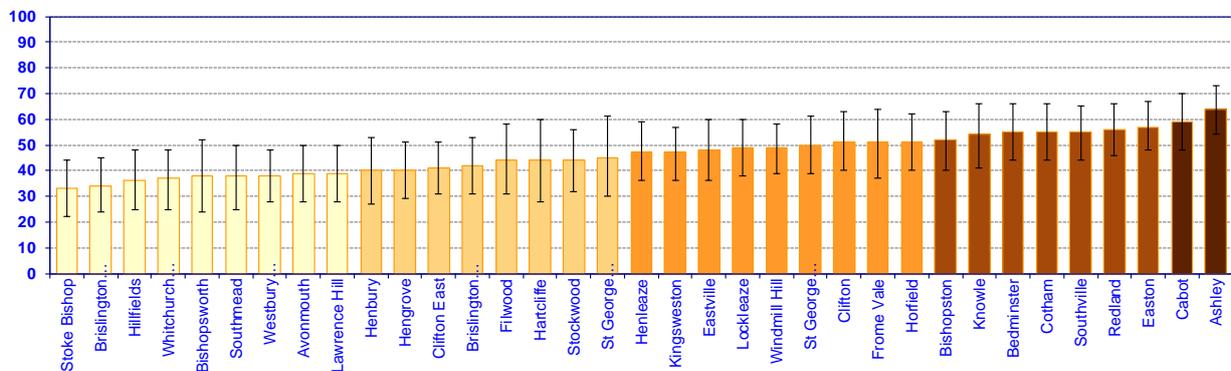
% respondents who have reduced energy use in the home to tackle climate change

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	64	10	54	73
Avonmouth	39	12	28	50
Bedminster	55	12	44	66
Bishopston	52	12	40	63
Bishopsworth	38	14	24	52
Brislington East	34	10	24	45
Brislington West	42	12	31	53
Cabot	59	10	48	70
Clifton	51	12	40	63
Clifton East	41	10	31	51
Cotham	55	12	44	66
Easton	57	10	48	67
Eastville	48	12	36	60
Filwood	44	14	31	58
Frome Vale	51	14	37	64
Hartcliffe	44	16	28	60
Henbury	40	14	27	53
Hengrove	40	12	29	51
Henleaze	47	12	36	59
Hillfields	36	12	25	48
Horfield	51	12	40	62
Kingsweston	47	10	36	57
Knowle	54	12	41	66
Lawrence Hill	39	12	28	50
Lockleaze	49	10	38	60
Redland	56	10	46	66
Southmead	38	12	25	50
Southville	55	10	44	65
St George East	45	16	30	61
St George West	50	12	39	61
Stockwood	44	12	32	56
Stoke Bishop	33	12	22	44
Westbury-on-Trym	38	10	28	48
Whitchurch Park	37	12	25	48
Windmill Hill	49	10	39	58
Bristol	47.1	2.0	45.1	49.1
Question number	26			
Sample size	2846			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	48.2	4.7	43.5	52.9
Older people	42.5	2.6	39.9	45.1
Disabled people	42.0	6.2	36.1	48.5
BME	49	9	40	57
Carer	50.0	8.0	45.8	53.8
LGBT	54	9	45	63
Male	42.7	3.0	39.7	45.7
Female	51.6	2.7	48.9	54.2
Christian	44.3	2.8	41.4	47.0
Muslim	47	27	20	74
No faith	48.8	2.9	45.9	51.7

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



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



Vibrant Bristol

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

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

This indicator measures satisfaction with outdoor events and facilities in the city. A wide range of events take place in Bristol throughout the year including major festivals (e.g. Balloon Fiesta, Harbour Festival, VegFest), street parties (eg Make Sunday Special, Playing Out events), and many park events, sports and science events, etc. Satisfaction will decrease if residents are less happy with these events and facilities in Bristol and in their local neighbourhood i.e. if they are of poor quality, seldom occur, have poor access and if they are poor value for money. The weather can affect this indicator, with decreasing satisfaction during poor weather.

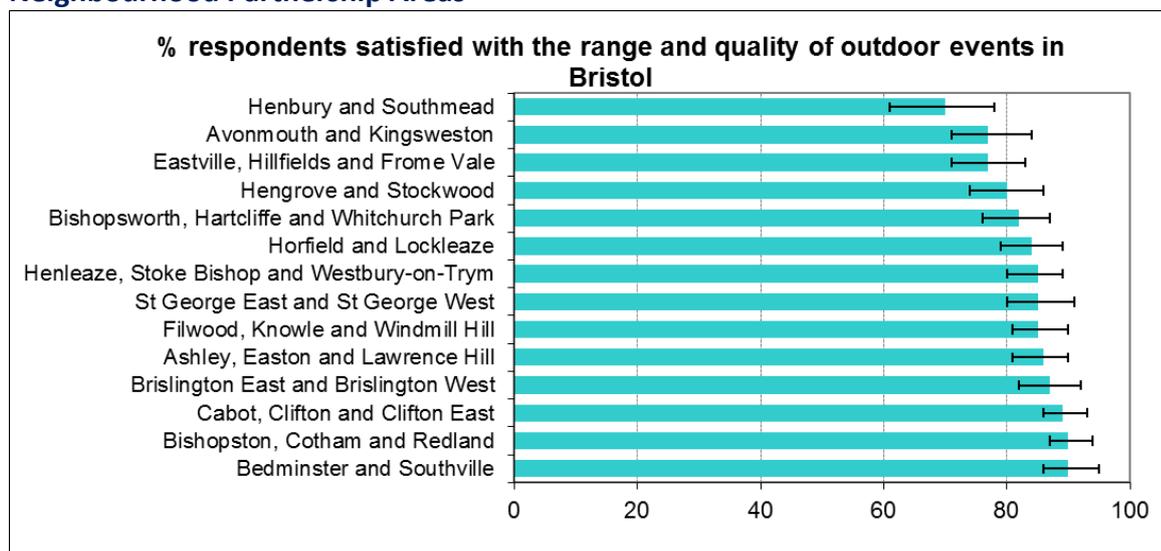
% respondents satisfied with the range and quality of outdoor events in Bristol ↑

This indicator routinely has a very positive response, and 84% of residents were satisfied with Bristol’s range and quality of outdoor events in 2014. This is similar to previous year (84%) but has been rising over the last 5 years (from 79% in 2009).

Residents in almost all wards reported high levels of satisfaction with this indicator, with 3 out of 4 residents or more being satisfied in each ward - with the exception of Southmead at only 64%. Many wards reported over 90% satisfaction – Southville, Windmill Hill, Bedminster, Cabot, Clifton east & Cotham (highest at 94%)

By Equalities groups, it is notable that Disabled people show significantly lower rates of satisfaction at 65%. Older people (76%) and those in deprived neighbourhoods (78%) are also lower than the city average.

Neighbourhood Partnership Areas



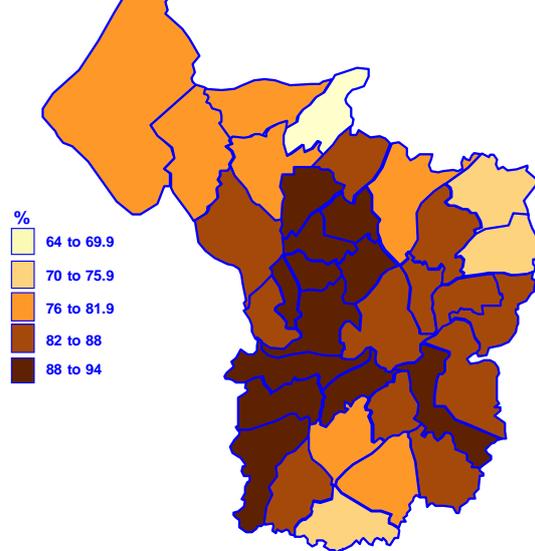
% respondents satisfied with the range and quality of outdoor events in Bristol

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	88	6	81	94
Avonmouth	77	10	67	86
Bedminster	91	6	85	97
Bishopston	89	6	83	96
Bishopsworth	88	8	79	97
Brislington East	87	8	80	94
Brislington West	88	8	81	95
Cabot	91	6	85	97
Clifton	84	8	76	93
Clifton East	91	6	86	97
Cotham	94	4	89	98
Easton	86	6	79	93
Eastville	84	8	75	92
Filwood	80	10	70	91
Frome Vale	73	12	61	84
Hartcliffe	82	10	72	92
Henbury	77	10	67	86
Hengrove	78	10	69	87
Henleaze	89	8	82	96
Hillfields	75	12	64	87
Horfield	87	6	82	93
Kingsweston	78	8	70	87
Knowle	84	8	76	93
Lawrence Hill	84	8	75	92
Lockleaze	79	8	71	87
Redland	88	6	81	94
Southmead	64	14	50	77
Southville	90	6	84	96
St George East	85	10	76	94
St George West	86	6	79	92
Stockwood	82	8	73	91
Stoke Bishop	84	8	75	92
Westbury-on-Trym	81	8	73	89
Whitchurch Park	74	10	64	85
Windmill Hill	90	6	84	95
Bristol	84.0	1.4	82.6	85.4

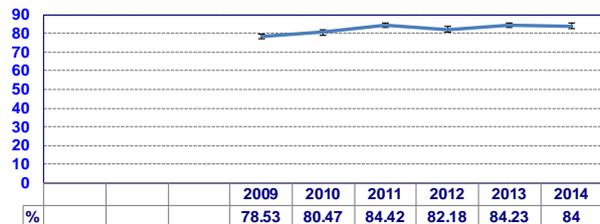
Question number	23			
Sample size	3319			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	78.1	3.8	74.3	81.9
Older people	76.2	2.1	74.1	78.3
Disabled people	65.0	5.5	59.7	70.7
BME	79	7	72	86
Carer	81.0	6.2	77.4	83.6
LGBT	90	6	84	95
Male	83.4	2.2	81.2	85.5
Female	84.7	1.9	82.8	86.5
Christian	82.7	2.2	80.6	85.0
Muslim	74	21	54	95
No faith	86.4	1.9	84.5	88.3

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

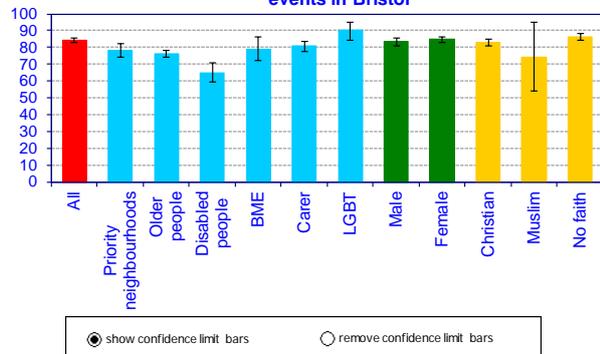
% respondents satisfied with the range and quality of outdoor events in Bristol



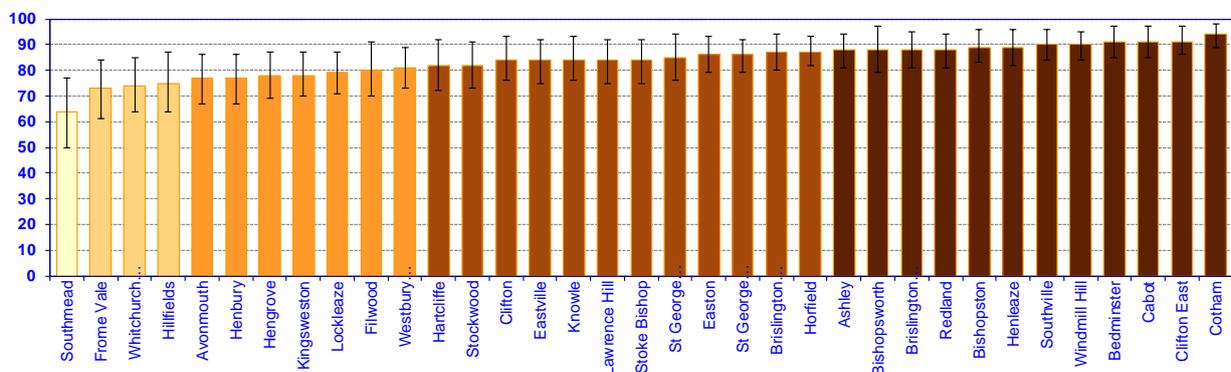
% respondents satisfied with the range and quality of outdoor events in Bristol



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



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



% respondents who are satisfied with libraries ↔

% respondents who are satisfied with the number of museums and galleries ↔

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

% respondents who are satisfied with libraries ↔

66% of residents were satisfied with Bristol's libraries in 2014. This is similar to previous year (67%) but lower than it was a few years ago (71% & 74% in 2010 & 2011).

By ward, residents in Frome Vale (47%) and Bedminster (54%) had the lowest levels of satisfaction, and residents in Stockwood (79%), Westbury (80%) and Henleaze (85%) had the highest.

By Equalities groups, interestingly men showed significantly lower rates of satisfaction (60%) compared to the Bristol average (66%) as well as to women (71%). Disabled people (61%) and Lesbian Gay Bisexual & Transgender (LGBT) groups (58%) also reported low satisfaction, but with high confidence intervals. People of Muslim faith (88%) reported significantly higher satisfaction.

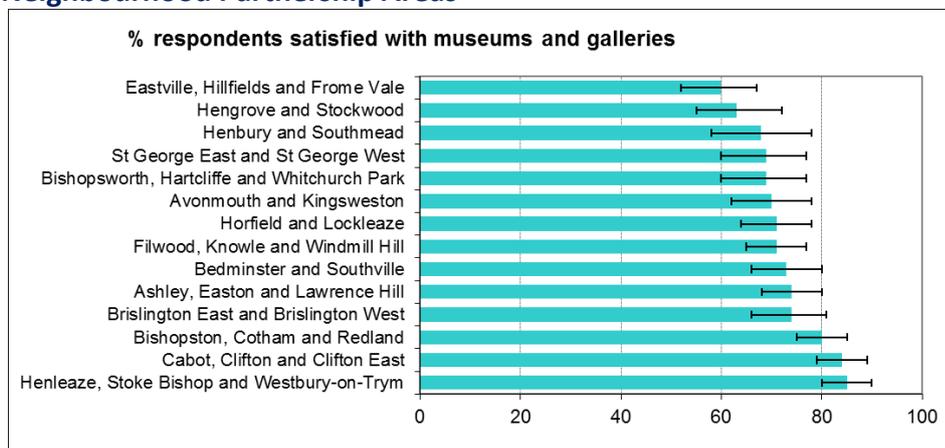
% respondents who are satisfied with the number of museums and galleries ↔

73% of residents were satisfied with Bristol's museums and galleries in 2014. This is similar to previous year (75%) and has been steady since 2011 (but higher than 66% in 2010).

By ward, residents in Filwood (53%) and Hillfields (57%) had the lowest levels of satisfaction, and residents in Westbury (87%), Clifton (88%) and Henleaze (91%) had the highest.

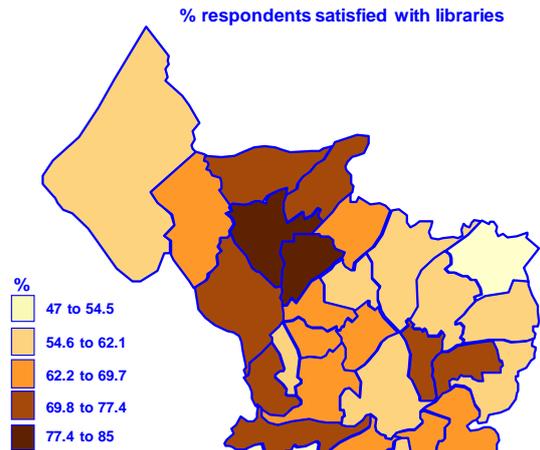
By Equalities groups, people from Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) groups (57%), Disabled people (62%), and people in deprived neighbourhoods (66%) all showed significantly lower levels of satisfaction than the city average. Women (78%) had significantly higher levels.

Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

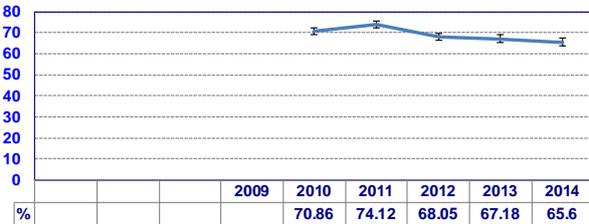


% respondents satisfied with libraries

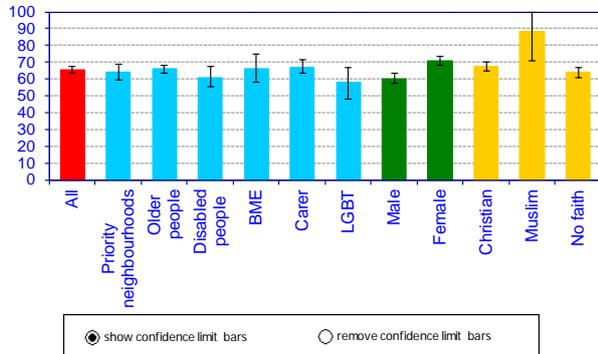
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	65	10	55	75
Avonmouth	55	12	44	67
Bedminster	54	12	42	65
Bishopston	59	12	47	71
Bishopsworth	70	16	55	85
Brislington East	68	12	57	79
Brislington West	65	12	53	77
Cabot	69	10	58	80
Clifton	77	10	67	87
Clifton East	62	10	51	72
Cotham	66	12	54	78
Easton	70	10	60	80
Eastville	59	12	47	72
Filwood	64	12	51	77
Frome Vale	47	14	33	61
Hartcliffe	73	16	58	88
Henbury	70	14	57	83
Hengrove	58	12	46	70
Henleaze	85	10	76	94
Hillfields	62	12	49	74
Horfield	67	12	55	79
Kingsweston	64	10	53	74
Knowle	60	12	48	72
Lawrence Hill	62	14	49	75
Lockleaze	55	12	44	66
Redland	66	10	56	76
Southmead	70	14	57	83
Southville	72	10	62	81
St George East	56	18	39	73
St George West	70	10	60	79
Stockwood	79	10	70	88
Stoke Bishop	76	12	65	87
Westbury-on-Trym	80	8	71	89
Whitchurch Park	64	12	53	76
Windmill Hill	66	10	57	75
Bristol	65.6	2.0	63.7	67.6



% respondents satisfied with libraries



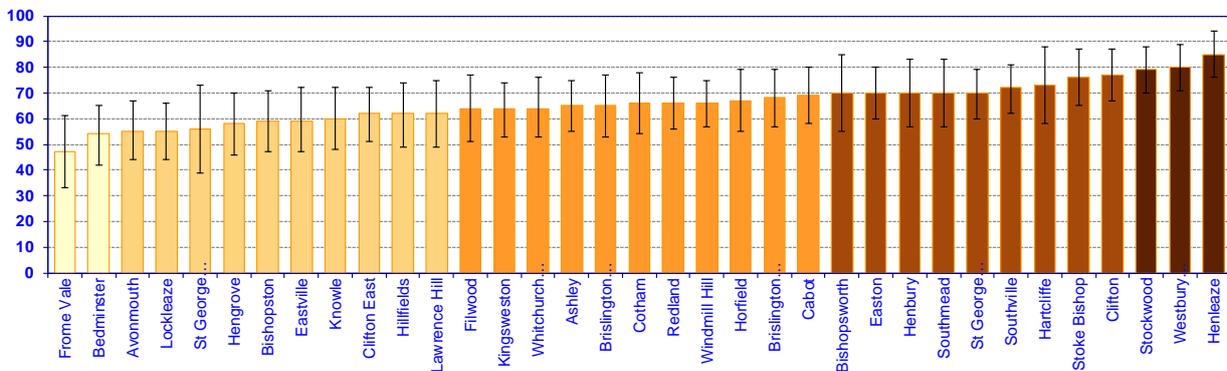
% respondents satisfied with libraries



Question number	14g			
Sample size	2900			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	64.4	4.7	59.7	69.1
Older people	66.0	2.5	63.5	68.4
Disabled people	61.0	6.0	55.2	67.2
BME	66	9	58	75
Carer	67.0	7.7	63.5	71.2
LGBT	58	10	48	67
Male	60.2	3.2	57.1	63.4
Female	70.8	2.5	68.3	73.2
Christian	67.4	2.7	64.7	70.0
Muslim	88	15	71	100
No faith	63.8	3.0	60.8	66.8

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

% respondents satisfied with libraries



A Flexible and Efficient Council

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

Indicators:

% respondents satisfied with how the council runs things ↑

% respondents dissatisfied with how the council runs things ↓

This headline indicator provides an overview of how Bristol citizens rate their satisfaction with services provided by the council. The indicator was first asked in the Best Value User Satisfaction survey and 2008 Place survey. These national benchmarking surveys have now ceased and the measure is tracked using the Quality of Life survey.

% respondents satisfied with how the council runs things ↑

In 2014, this indicator was 36%, similar to 2013 (37%), and over the last 5 years showing a significant increase (from 32% in 2009).

There was variation across the city and the lowest estimates of 25% or below were in Frome Vale, Filwood and Hartcliffe, rising to 47% in Clifton and Windmill Hill. By Equality groups, Disabled people (28%) and older people (30%) had significantly lower satisfaction. Rates appear higher for Black and Minority ethnic (BME) groups (39%), Lesbian Gay Bisexual & Transgender (LGBT) groups (40%) and people of Muslim faith (55%), but these groups have wide confidence intervals.

% respondents dissatisfied with how the council runs things ↓

The proportion of residents dissatisfied rose significantly in the last year, from 29% to 34% in 2014, although still showing a positive 5-year fall from 39% in 2009. The rise in dissatisfaction has primarily come from a reduction in the % of residents who were 'Don't know's.

Highest rates of dissatisfaction by ward are in Henbury and Hartcliffe, both over 50%. Unpaid carers (41%) and Disabled people (45%) have significantly higher rates of dissatisfaction.

Open comments from residents who were dissatisfied with the council indicated that the biggest issues causing dissatisfaction in 2014 were:

- Budget issues (cuts, taxes and BCC decision making on what to spend money on)
- 20 mph limit
- Residents' parking
- Public transport
- Not enough communication
- Consultation (feeling that the council doesn't listen)
- Waste and recycling collections

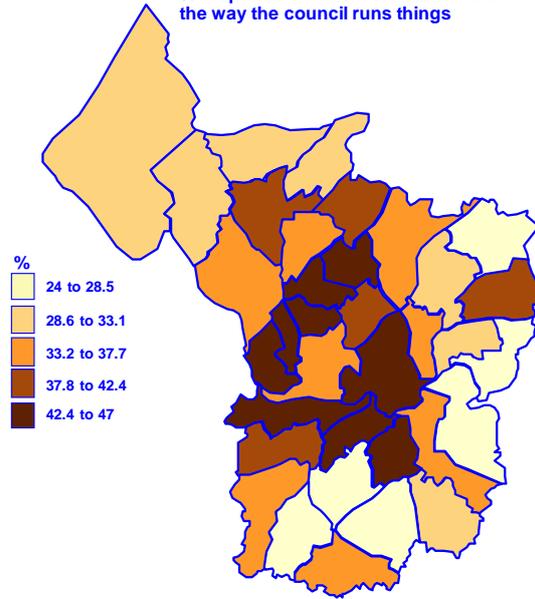
% respondents who are satisfied with the way the council runs things

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	39	10	29	48
Avonmouth	32	10	23	42
Bedminster	41	12	30	52
Bishopston	46	12	35	56
Bishopsworth	36	14	23	49
Brislington East	28	10	18	39
Brislington West	35	12	24	46
Cabot	37	12	26	48
Clifton	47	12	35	59
Clifton East	44	10	33	54
Cotham	43	12	32	54
Easton	35	10	25	44
Eastville	31	12	19	42
Filwood	25	12	14	36
Frome Vale	24	10	14	34
Hartcliffe	25	12	13	37
Henbury	30	12	18	42
Hengrove	27	12	17	38
Henleaze	34	12	23	45
Hillfields	39	14	25	52
Horfield	40	12	28	51
Kingsweston	29	10	19	39
Knowle	43	12	31	55
Lawrence Hill	45	12	33	56
Lockleaze	36	12	25	47
Redland	44	10	33	54
Southmead	30	14	16	43
Southville	45	10	35	56
St George East	28	14	14	42
St George West	31	10	22	41
Stockwood	31	12	20	42
Stoke Bishop	34	12	23	46
Westbury-on-Trym	40	10	30	50
Whitchurch Park	36	12	25	47
Windmill Hill	47	10	38	56
Bristol	36.4	2.0	34.4	38.3

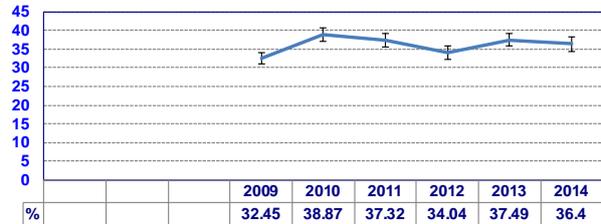
Question number	15b			
Sample size	3168			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	32.6	4.6	28.1	37.2
Older people	30.4	2.2	28.2	32.6
Disabled people	28.0	5.1	23.0	33.2
BME	39	9	30	47
Carer	32.0	7.8	28.2	36.0
LGBT	40	10	31	50
Male	36.8	2.9	33.9	39.7
Female	36.0	2.6	33.4	38.5
Christian	33.2	2.7	30.6	36.0
Muslim	55	25	31	80
No faith	39.4	2.9	36.5	42.3

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

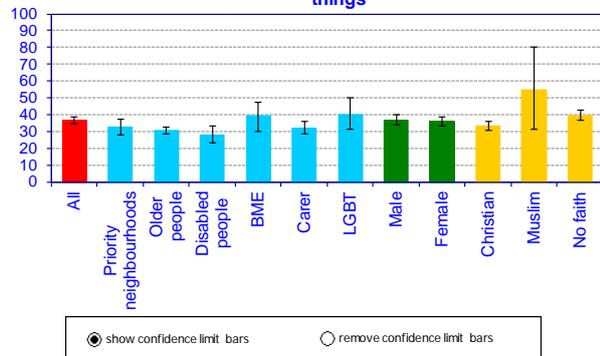
% respondents who are satisfied with the way the council runs things



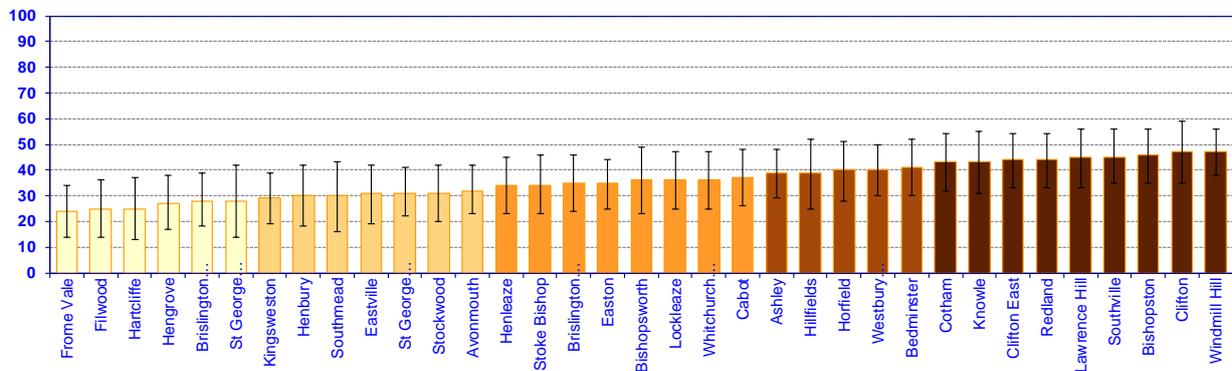
% respondents who are satisfied with the way the council runs things



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



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



% respondents who agree the council provides value for money ↑

% respondents who disagree the council provides value for money ↓

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

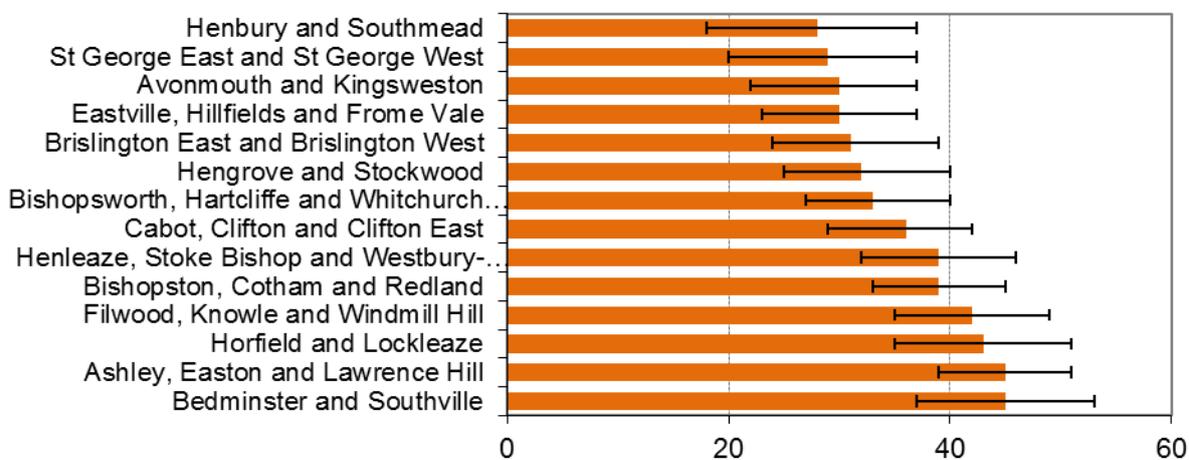
% respondents who agree the council provides value for money ↑

In 2014, 37% of citizens agreed that the Council provides value for money, similar to 2013 (38%), but over the last 5 years showing a significant increase (from 26% in 2009).

There was variation across the city and the lowest estimates of 25% or below were in Hartcliffe and Avonmouth, rising to over 50% in Horfield and Lawrence Hill. By Equality groups, there was a similar breakdown to the Council satisfaction indicator, but no groups were significantly different to city average. Agreement appears to be low for Disabled people (30%) and high for BME groups (40%), LGBT groups (45%) and people of Muslim faith (49%), but confidence intervals are wide.

Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

% respondents who agree that the council provides value for money



% respondents who disagree the council provides value for money ↓

The proportion of residents who disagree rose significantly in the last year, from 30% to 35% in 2014, although still showing a positive 5-year fall from 45% in 2009. The rise in dissatisfaction has primarily come from a reduction in the % of residents who were 'Don't know's.

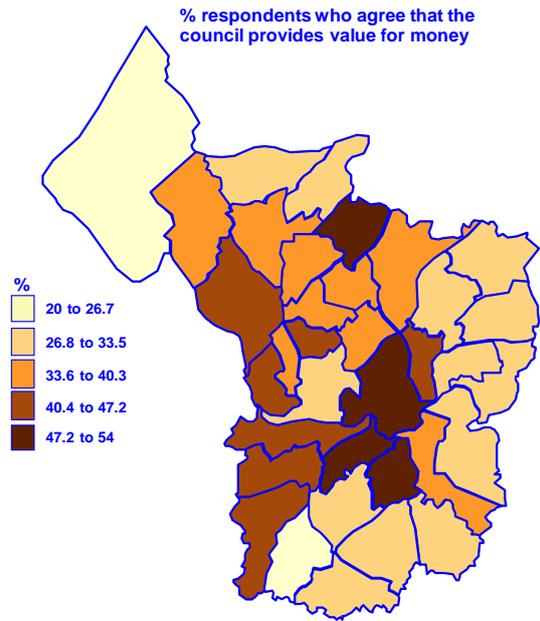
Highest rates of disagreement by ward are in Henbury and Hartcliffe, as with the dissatisfaction indicator, both wards being over 50%. Equality groups also had a similar breakdown to the Council dissatisfaction indicator, but no groups were significantly different to city average.

% respondents who agree that the council provides value for money

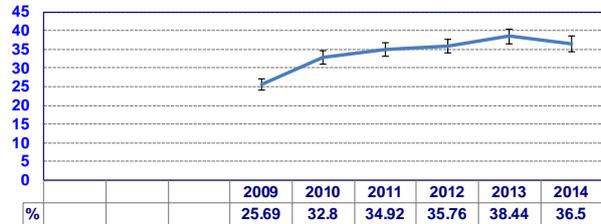
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	35	10	25	45
Avonmouth	25	10	16	34
Bedminster	46	10	35	57
Bishopston	39	12	28	51
Bishopsworth	46	12	34	58
Brislington East	29	10	18	40
Brislington West	34	12	22	45
Cabot	29	10	19	40
Clifton	46	12	33	58
Clifton East	37	10	27	47
Cotham	42	12	29	54
Easton	44	12	33	55
Eastville	31	12	19	42
Filwood	28	12	16	40
Frome Vale	27	12	16	38
Hartcliffe	20	12	9	31
Henbury	27	12	16	38
Hengrove	33	12	22	45
Henleaze	38	12	26	51
Hillfields	33	12	20	45
Horfield	50	12	38	62
Kingsweston	36	12	25	47
Knowle	48	12	36	60
Lawrence Hill	54	12	42	66
Lockleaze	35	12	24	46
Redland	36	10	26	46
Southmead	28	14	15	41
Southville	44	12	33	55
St George East	30	16	14	45
St George West	28	10	18	38
Stockwood	31	12	21	42
Stoke Bishop	41	12	29	53
Westbury-on-Trym	37	10	27	48
Whitchurch Park	33	12	21	44
Windmill Hill	48	10	38	58
Bristol	36.5	2.1	34.4	38.5

Question number	15a			
Sample size	2998			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	35.7	4.5	31.3	40.2
Older people	34.2	2.4	31.8	36.6
Disabled people	30.0	5.3	24.7	35.2
BME	40	9	31	49
Carer	32.0	7.8	28.4	36.2
LGBT	45	10	35	54
Male	36.2	2.9	33.3	39.1
Female	36.8	2.7	34.1	39.4
Christian	34.9	2.9	32.3	38.0
Muslim	49	25	24	74
No faith	37.3	3.0	34.4	40.3

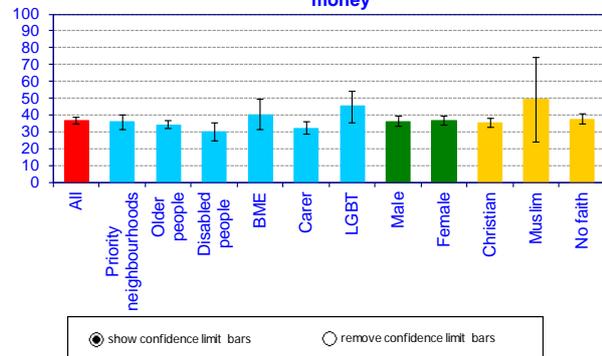
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



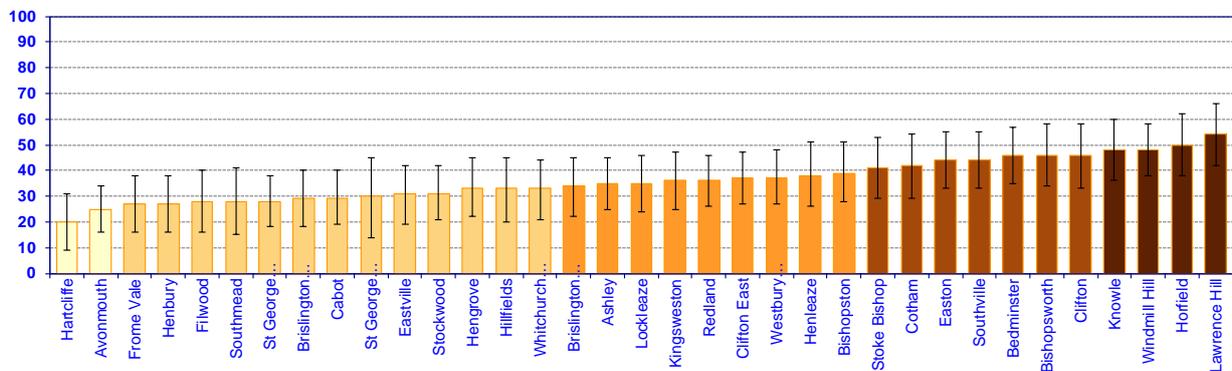
% respondents who agree that the council provides value for money



% respondents who agree that the council provides value for money



% respondents who agree that the council provides value for money



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

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

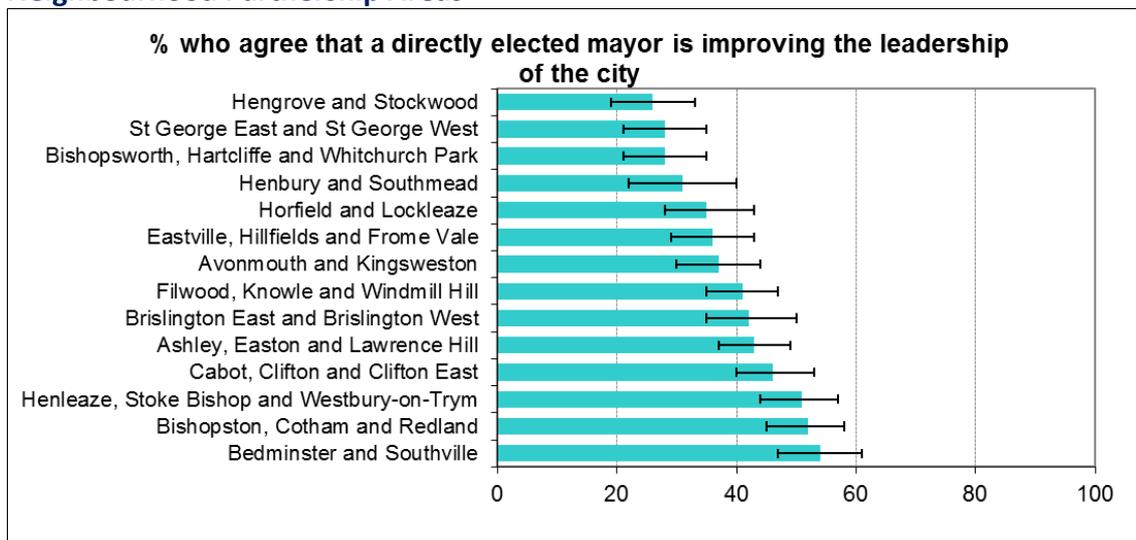
This question was first asked in 2012 just prior to the election of Bristol’s first elected Mayor, to establish a baseline of whether people expected leadership in Bristol to improve once a Mayor was in place. It has subsequently been asked in 2013 and 2014. Note – it is not intended to reflect satisfaction with the individual Mayor, but with the principle of Mayoral leadership.

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

In 2014, 40% of people agreed with this, similar to 2013 (38%) and to the 2012 baseline (41%).

There was considerable variation across the city and the lowest agreement was around 20% in Filwood and Hartcliffe, rising to almost 60% in Cotham and Clifton East. By Equality groups, Disabled people (27%), people in deprived neighbourhoods (32%) and older people (35%) had significantly lower levels of agreement. LGBT groups (50%) and people of Muslim faith (54%) appear more likely to agree, but these groups have wide confidence intervals. Interestingly, men are significantly more likely to agree (44%) than women (37%).

Neighbourhood Partnership Areas



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

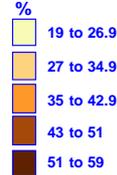
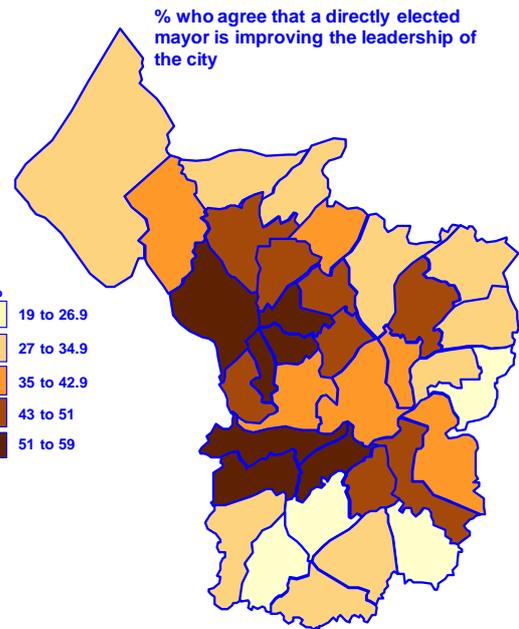
The proportion of residents who disagree rose significantly however, from 22% (in 2012 and 2013) to 31% in 2014. The rise in disagreement has come from a significant reduction in the % of residents who previously were ‘Don’t know’s.

Highest rates of disagreement are in the wards of Stockwood, Hartcliffe and Whitchurch Park, all around 50% or higher. Overall, the more outlying wards report higher rates of disagreement, and more central wards report low rates (Clifton East lowest at 11%). By Equality groups, unpaid carers (39%), older people (42%) and Disabled people (47%) are significantly more likely to disagree.

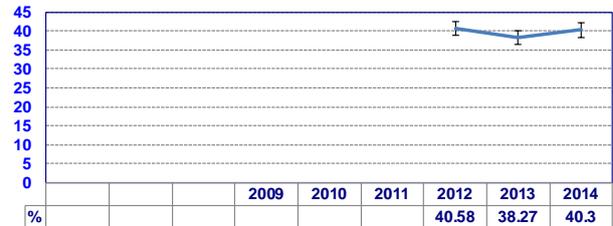
% who agree that a directly elected mayor is improving the leadership of the city

Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	50	10	40	60
Avonmouth	33	10	23	44
Bedminster	54	10	44	64
Bishopston	43	12	33	54
Bishopsworth	34	14	20	49
Brislington East	35	12	24	45
Brislington West	50	10	39	60
Cabot	40	10	30	51
Clifton	46	12	34	58
Clifton East	56	10	46	67
Cotham	59	12	48	70
Easton	37	10	28	47
Eastville	43	12	31	56
Filwood	22	10	12	32
Frome Vale	34	12	22	46
Hartcliffe	19	10	9	28
Henbury	32	12	20	43
Hengrove	27	10	17	37
Henleaze	47	12	35	59
Hillfields	31	12	20	42
Horfield	40	12	29	51
Kingsweston	41	10	31	52
Knowle	46	12	34	58
Lawrence Hill	41	12	29	53
Lockleaze	29	10	19	39
Redland	52	10	42	63
Southmead	30	14	17	43
Southville	55	10	45	65
St George East	24	12	13	36
St George West	31	10	22	40
Stockwood	25	10	16	34
Stoke Bishop	55	12	43	66
Westbury-on-Trym	50	10	40	60
Whitchurch Park	31	10	20	41
Windmill Hill	51	10	42	60
Bristol	40.3	1.9	38.4	42.2
Question number	16			
Sample size	3346			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	32.3	4.1	28.2	36.4
Older people	34.7	2.3	32.4	37.0
Disabled people	27.0	5.2	22.2	32.5
BME	43	9	35	52
Carer	39.0	7.5	35.7	43.2
LGBT	50	9	41	59
Male	44.0	3.0	41.1	47.0
Female	36.6	2.4	34.2	39.0
Christian	36.5	2.6	33.8	39.0
Muslim	54	24	30	78
No faith	43.4	2.9	40.5	46.3

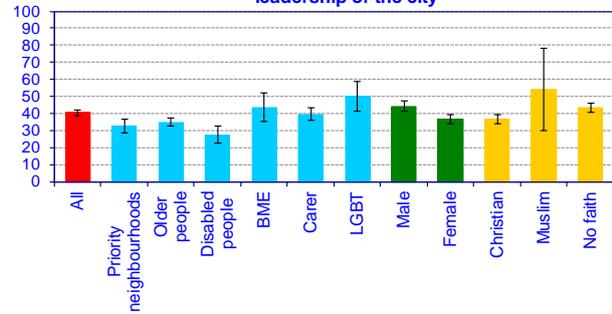
(Other faiths were not sufficiently represented to give accurate statistics. The number of muslim responders for some questions was also quite low.)



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

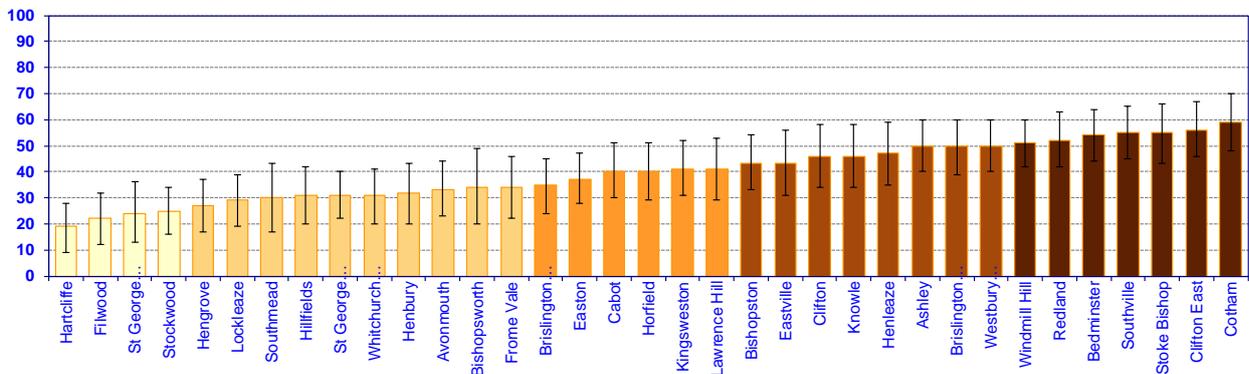


% who agree that a directly elected mayor is improving the leadership of the city



show confidence limit bars
 remove confidence limit bars

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



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

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

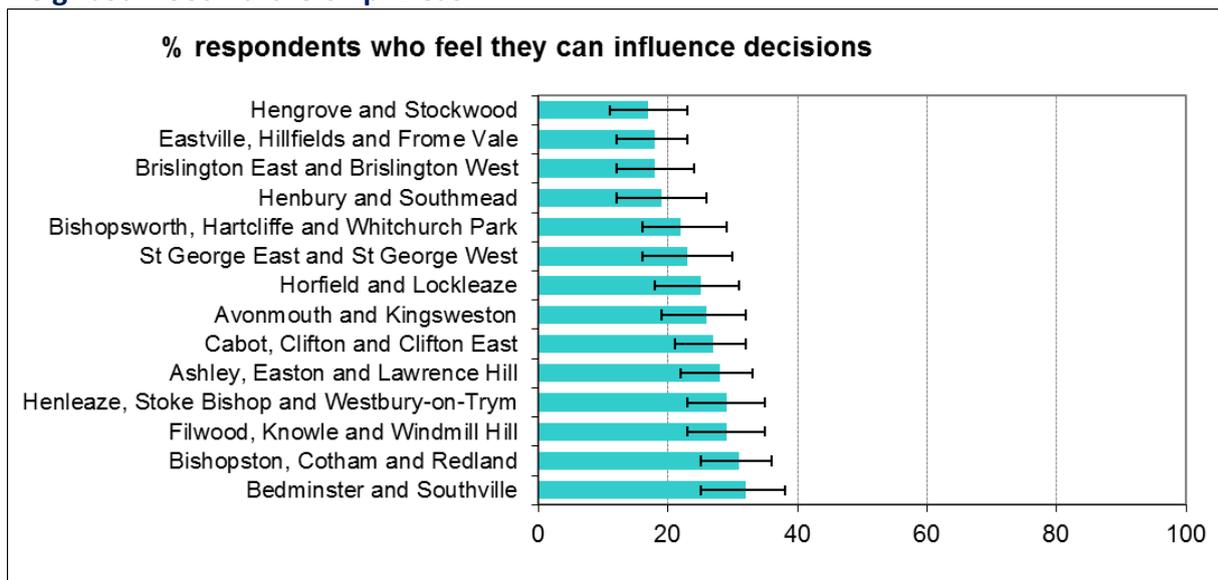
% respondents who feel they can influence decisions that affect their local area ↑

A quarter of residents (25%) felt they could influence decisions about their local area, similar to last year (26% in 2013) but a gradual increase over the 5-years (23% in 2009).

In several wards results were low (Brislington West, Henbury, Filwood & Hengrove all under 15%), whereas residents in Knowle, Clifton, Henleaze and Southville feel most influential (35% and over).

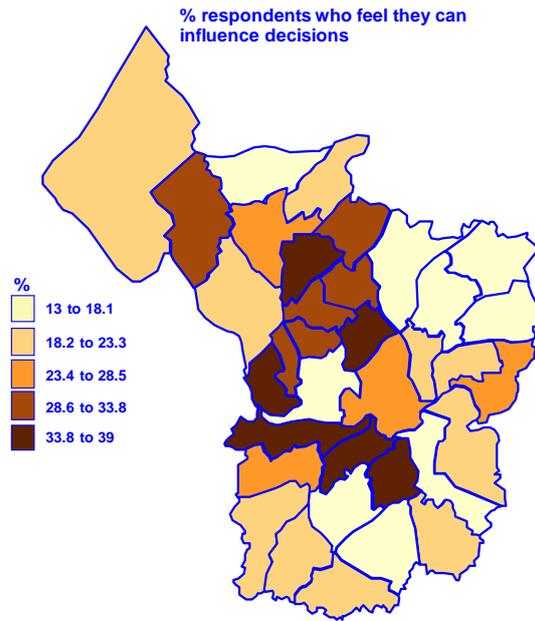
Equalities analysis doesn't indicate a large difference, although people in deprived areas seem least likely to feel they can influence decisions (21%).

Neighbourhood Partnership Areas

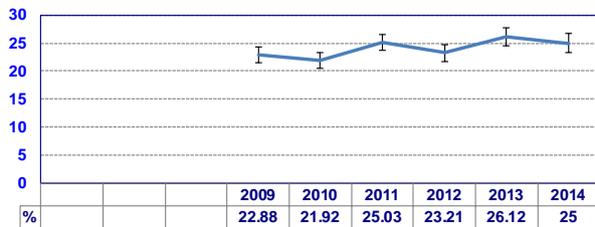


% respondents who feel they can influence decisions

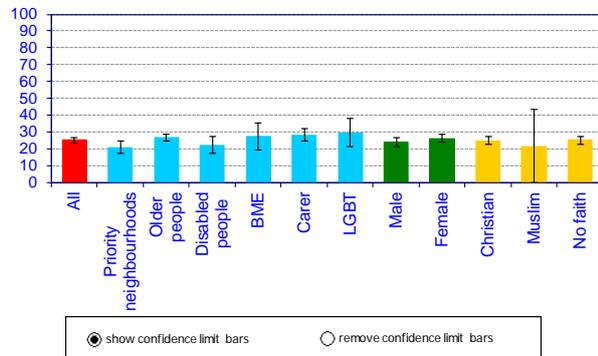
Ward	%	+/-	lower confidence limit	upper confidence limit
Ashley	34	10	24	43
Avonmouth	22	10	13	31
Bedminster	25	8	17	34
Bishopston	29	10	20	39
Bishopsworth	23	12	10	35
Brislington East	23	10	13	32
Brislington West	13	8	6	21
Cabot	18	8	10	26
Clifton	37	12	25	49
Clifton East	32	10	23	41
Cotham	30	10	21	40
Easton	23	8	15	31
Eastville	18	8	9	26
Filwood	15	10	6	25
Frome Vale	18	10	8	29
Hartcliffe	21	12	9	33
Henbury	14	8	7	22
Hengrove	15	8	6	23
Henleaze	37	12	25	48
Hillfields	17	10	8	26
Horfield	33	10	23	44
Kingsweston	30	10	20	41
Knowle	36	12	24	48
Lawrence Hill	25	10	15	35
Lockleaze	15	8	6	23
Redland	33	10	23	42
Southmead	23	10	13	33
Southville	39	10	29	48
St George East	24	12	11	36
St George West	23	8	14	31
Stockwood	19	10	10	28
Stoke Bishop	22	10	12	32
Westbury-on-Trym	28	10	19	37
Whitchurch Park	23	10	14	33
Windmill Hill	34	8	25	42
Bristol	25.0	1.7	23.4	26.7



% respondents who feel they can influence decisions



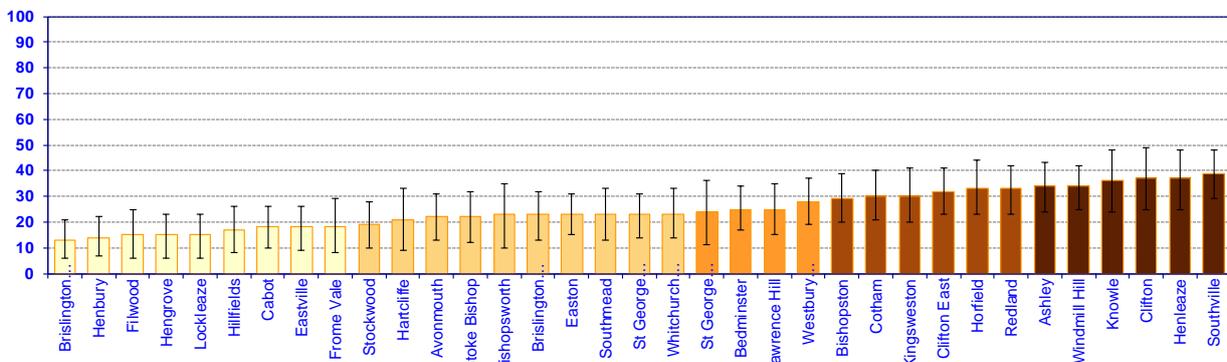
% respondents who feel they can influence decisions



Question number	9a			
Sample size	3318			
Year	2014			
Priority neighbourhoods	20.7	3.8	16.9	24.4
Older people	26.5	2.2	24.3	28.6
Disabled people	22.1	4.8	17.3	26.9
BME	27	8	19	35
Carer	28.0	7.1	24.8	31.9
LGBT	29	9	21	38
Male	23.9	2.5	21.4	26.4
Female	26.1	2.2	24.0	28.3
Christian	24.7	2.3	22.4	27.0
Muslim	21	22	0	43
No faith	25.0	2.5	22.5	27.4

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

% respondents who feel they can influence decisions



Understanding the results

Each question asked in the survey is measuring at least one quality of life indicator, and these indicators are described in this report. Only a selection of results from the 2014 Quality of Life survey are included in this report. For the complete collection of results and more information about the survey see www.bristol.gov.uk/qualityoflife

Trend analysis

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

Getting worse ↓↑

Standing still, no trend ↔

Getting better ↓↑

These traffic light symbols change colour when an indicator estimate (measured in the 2014 survey) is significantly different from an earlier year, using statistical analysis based on the t-test, and visual examination of the data.

5-year trends between 2009 and 2014 have been illustrated in this report where possible.

Changes in 2014

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

In addition, the low response combined with substantial “missing not at random” issues suggested a nominal 95% confidence interval (see below) for the true response may not have an actual coverage of 95% -- it may be much less. A “replicate weight method” of calculating confidence limits, the “bootstrap”, was introduced to produce more statistically robust results than the “Taylor series linearization method” of calculating standard errors used in previous years. Bootstrapping can be less sensitive to the underlying assumptions.

These changes mean that the 2014 results are not directly comparable to the previous QoL data already published. To provide comparison for 2014, previous year’s results (for Bristol overall only, not yet individual wards) for a 5-year trend have been recalculated in the same way as outlined above for comparison purposes, so these 2009-2013 figures may be different to previously published. [Past trend data for wards will be recalculated to fit in line with the new ward boundaries for 2015-16. See www.bristol.gov.uk/qualityoflife for updates as available.]

Confidence limits

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

Ward and neighbourhood partnership area analysis

Ward maps are presented in 5 colours of equal intervals. The number of responses per ward averages 100 residents, and confidence intervals for the smaller ward samples are large (between 20 and 30 percentage points). The number of responses by neighbourhood partnership areas average 250 with narrower confidence intervals. Care should be taken when looking at the maps and comparing wards, and often differences between wards are not statistically significant unless there is a difference of at least 20 percentage points. It is possible to see this scale of variation for some ward indicators.

Equalities analysis

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

Gender – Male and Female

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

Older people – people aged 50 years or more

Disabled people – people who think of themselves as disabled

BME – Black and minority ethnic groups

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

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

Christian – people who say they are of Christian faith

Muslim – people who say they are of Muslim faith

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

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

How are the results used?

Mayor's Vision and Corporate Plan

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

As an evidence base for service planning

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

Neighbourhood Partnership Statistical Profiles 2014

Neighbourhood Partnership Statistical Profiles combine information from the 2011 census with information on deprivation, crime, education, health and the Quality of Life survey. These profiles help inform neighbourhood plans.

The 14 Neighbourhood Partnership Statistical Profiles can be found at

www.bristol.gov.uk/page/council-and-democracy/neighbourhood-partnership-statistical-profiles.

Source of information for the public

Quality of life reports, web pages and databases are accessible by the public who require access under the Freedom of Information Act 2000. Documented findings from the survey are also used as feedback for the thousands of residents who participate in the survey each year, 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

Details and updates about the Bristol Quality of Life survey and the complete set of results 2014 are on www.bristol.gov.uk/qualityoflife. This includes an Excel spreadsheet tool to download with results of 130 indicators, including 2014 ward maps that can be copied into other reports.

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

Or contact for help or other formats:

Consultation and Intelligence Team

Email: consultation@bristol.gov.uk

Tel. 0117 9222848