



State of Bristol

Key facts 2015

July Update



Performance, Information and Intelligence Service.
www.bristol.gov.uk



Context

Bristol is a beautiful and vibrant city with an international reputation as a good place to live and do business, a thriving arts scene and a modern city centre.

In 2014 Bristol was named the **best place to live** in the UK (Sunday Times), and is the **European Green Capital 2015**, reinforcing our international reputation as a leading sustainable city in the UK and Europe.

Bristol is a prosperous city nationally and internationally, built on a wide and varied industrial base including high-tech industries, business services, finance, retail and the creative industries. It is well-connected by road, rail, sea and air.

Bristol also won the **2014 International Making Cities Liveable Lewis Mumford Award** for a healthy and liveable city, and is one of the first **Rockefeller 100 Resilient Cities**.

Yet, Bristol still faces a number of challenges. There are persistent health and wellbeing inequalities between different parts of the city. It can be a city of contrasts, and its relative prosperity throws these into sharp relief.

The city has a rapidly growing population, especially child population. There are two very successful and popular universities and a highly educated and skilled workforce. However, Bristol's economic success has also brought with it problems and challenges, such as congestion, environmental pollution and high house prices (relative to income) causing problems for key workers and younger people looking for affordable housing

“82% of residents are happy with Bristol as a place to live.”

Quality of Life survey 2014

BRISTOL
2015 EUROPEAN
GREEN CAPITAL

People - population

Bristol is the 10th largest city in Great Britain and one of the ten 'Core Cities'. With an estimated population of 442,500 usual residents, the Bristol Local Authority area accounts for almost 70% of the total population of the Bristol Urban Area.

Bristol has a rapidly growing and changing population. Since 2004, the population is estimated to have risen by 46,700 people (11.8%), higher than the England and Wales increase of 8.0%. This large increase can be attributed to a number of factors including a significant increase in net-international migration, a significant rise in births and a decrease in the number of deaths.

Net international migration has however reduced in significance since 2005/6 and since then population growth in Bristol has been mainly due to the increase in births.

- Over the last decade, more than a third (34%) of Bristol's total increase in population took place in the central wards of Cabot, Ashley and Lawrence Hill wards alone.
- There are 82,800 children aged 0-15 in Bristol, 19% of total and more than people aged 65 & over. The growth in the number of under 5s in the last decade (35%) is one of the highest in the

country (nationally 19%). Births are now showing signs of leveling off.

- Bristol's 58,800 older people make up 13% of the total population, i.e. 1 in every eight people living in Bristol is aged 65 or over. The proportion of older people is lower than in England and Wales 18%.

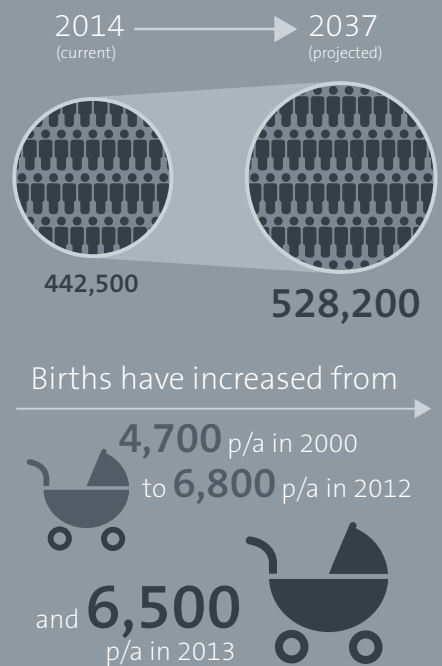
A growing city

- Longer term the population of Bristol is projected to increase by 95,700 people over 25 years (2012-2037) to a total population of 528,200 by 2037. This rise of 22.1% is higher than the 16.2% projection for England.
- By mid-2029 Bristol Local Authority is projected to include for the first time more than half a million usual residents.

Diversity

- The population of Bristol has become increasingly diverse and some local communities have changed significantly. There are now at least 45 religions, at least 180 countries of birth represented and at least 91 main languages spoken by people living in Bristol.
- The proportion of the population who are not 'White British' has increased from 12% to 22% of the total population.

Key facts: population



Key facts: diversity



¹ Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham and Sheffield.

² Mid-2014 Population Estimate, Office for National Statistics.

³ ONS 2012-based subnational population projections.

People - health ⁴

Generally the population of Bristol is healthy with 82% who feel in good health, similar to national average, and people are living longer

However, there are **health and wellbeing inequalities** across the city. Life expectancy has a persistent gap between the most and least deprived areas (an estimated gap of 8.9 years for men and 6.6 years for women, 2011-13).

People spend years living in poor health, and there are worse health outcomes in deprived areas, and even when the trend for Bristol is improving, this may not be the case in all areas.

- **Life expectancy** ⁵ for women is 82.8 years (below national average of 83.1 but highest of English Core Cities) and for men 78.2 years (significantly below national average of 79.4, mid-rank of Core Cities).
- Bristol's **Healthy life expectancy** ⁶ (years living in good health) is women 62.6 years and men 63 years (similar to national and highest of Core Cities for both gender). On average women in Bristol spend only 76% of life in good health, and men 81%.
- Many issues mirror national challenges, including **mental health** issues. **Cancer** is the biggest killer (under 75) followed by **Cardiovascular Disease** (heart-related). **Diabetes** is rising. Early deaths due to Cancer are falling

but remain significantly worse than national.

- **18,700 children live in poverty** ⁷ in Bristol: 23.6% vs national 19.2%, but falling. By ward % is from 3% to 45%.
- Rates of young people admitted to hospital due to self-harm (492 per 100,000) are significantly worse than England average (412) ⁸
- Over half (59%) people in Bristol are **overweight or obese**. For children, this is 23% of 4-5yr olds and 35% for 10-11yr olds (2013/14, similar to national) ⁹. There are large differences across Bristol.
- There were 2,990 **alcohol related** hospital admissions. As a rate (774 per 100,000) it is worse than the England average, for both men and women ¹⁰.
- **Smoking** rate is falling (18.2%, 2013), and is no longer significantly higher than the England average. Women smoking in pregnancy is 12.7% (2013-14)
- A local success has been **teenage pregnancy** rates reducing by 50% (1998-2013) to 25.7 per 1,000, now close to national rate ¹¹.
- Estimate 4,400 – 4,700 people in Bristol have **dementia** (2011). 2535 are on GP registers (QOF, 2013/14)

⁴ www.bristol.gov.uk/jsna

⁵ ONS 2011-13, via PHE Bristol Health Profile 2015

⁶ 2011-13, via Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) 2015

⁷ Source: DWP, Personal Tax Credits 2012 (released Dec 2014)

⁸ 2013/14 data for 10-24yrs, Bristol Child Health Profile 2015 (PHE)

Key facts: health

Life expectancy **79.4** national average

82.8 for women in Bristol

78.2 for men in Bristol

Source: ONS 2011-13

Healthy Life Expectancy

additional years

20.2 women

15.2 men

healthy years

62.6 women

63 men

Source: ONS 2011-13

82% feel in good health

(81% in England & Wales)

Source: 2011 Census

59% of adults are overweight

Source: Active People Survey 2012, via PHOF 2015

The smoking rate is: **18%**

Source: 2013, via PHE Bristol Health Profile 2015

1 in 4 children live in poverty

(1 in 5 in England)

Source: DWP Tax Credits data, 2012

2,990

Alcohol related hospital stays

⁹ via PHOF 2015 (2.12 adults & 2.06 children)

¹⁰ 2013-14 via PHOF 2015 (2.18 alcohol primary diagnosis)

¹¹ 2013, via PHE Bristol Health Profile 2015

People - education and skills

Educational attainment for children and young people is rising steadily in Bristol, and GCSE results have now reached the national average¹⁰. Key Stage 2 results have consolidated, but more is needed.

[Note – in 2014 Bristol had 14 Independent Secondary Schools (+4 more due) and these performance results are **not** included here].

Bristol also has a skilled worked force with a high proportion of graduates and 35,000 full time students living in the city¹¹.

- In **Early Years**, 58% of children under 5 have a Good Level of Development at Foundation Stage, against an England average of 60% (2014).
- 76% of **Key Stage 2** pupils (at 11 years) achieved level 4 or above in Reading, Writing and Maths combined (2014). This remained static on last year, and is now behind national and only joint 3rd of Core Cities.
- For **GCSEs**, 55% of pupils (Key Stage 4, in 2014) attained 5 GCSEs at grade C or above (including English and Maths), a point rise of 20% since 2008. For the first time, Bristol has now exceeded the national average (53.4%) and Core Cities (52.4%). But gaps in attainment remain across the city, with over 90% children achieving this in Redland & Clifton East, but only 35% in Lawrence Hill¹²
- The number of children with Special Educational Needs (SEN) has increased 18.5% in the last 5 years to 4,400 (2014).
- In 2014, 6.7% of young people 16-18 were considered to be Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET) in Bristol. This has been falling each year and is now similar to the core city average.
- Many employers have a minimum requirement of NVQ level 2. 32% in Bristol are not qualified to this level (national 36%)¹³ but in 4 outer South Bristol wards this is over 50%.
- 46% of Bristol working age residents (aged 16 to 64) are qualified to **degree level** or above compared to the national average of 36%¹⁴.
- Bristol residents are more highly qualified than all the other Core Cities except Cardiff and is the third strongest academic cluster in the UK (after Oxford and Cambridge). 42% of graduates remained in the area in 2012.
- SetSquared (based in the Temple Quay Enterprise Zone) is rated best University business start-up incubator in Europe (and second best in the world). Bristol will be home to one of the first University Enterprise Zones in the UK.

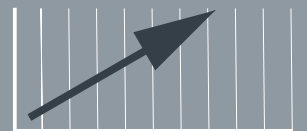
Key facts: Education & Skills

55% of state school 16 yr olds attained 5 or more GCSEs including Maths & English

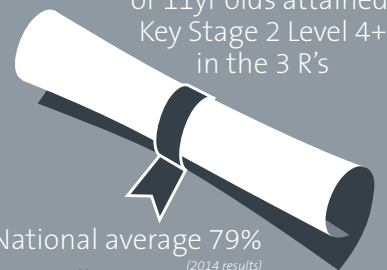


For **10 years** in a row

GCSE results have improved



76% of 11yr olds attained Key Stage 2 Level 4+ in the 3 R's



National average 79%
(2014 results)



6.7% NEET similar to core cities (2014)

35,000 full time students live in Bristol during term time (up 10,100 since 2001) (Source census)



46% qualified to degree level (National average 36%)



¹⁰ <http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/performance>

¹¹ 2011 Census

¹² Dept of Education, via Bristol City Council, 2014 results

¹³ ONS Census 2011, % over 16s below Level 2 qualifications

¹⁴ ONS 2014 Annual Population Survey

People - housing and crime

Bristol has 193,000 homes (2014) and the Local Plan envisages that 30,600 new homes will be built between 2006 to 2026. Since 2006 14,900 new homes have been built in the city ¹⁵

- Currently 15% of stock is rented from the city council, 6% from housing associations, 55% is owner occupied and 24% is privately rented ¹⁶.
- Average house prices in Bristol have increased by £44,100 over the last ten years, an increase of 29%. This compares with an increase of 16% for England and Wales over the same period ¹⁷.
- There is a shortage of affordable housing in Bristol. In 2009 it was estimated over 1,500 new affordable homes would be required each year ¹⁸, more than has been built (new assessment due in 2015).
- Bristol has a “housing affordability ratio” of around 6:1 for average house prices to average wages
- There are currently 359 homeless households (the council has a duty to house under section 184 of the Housing Act) (June 2014) ¹⁹.

Total **recorded crime** in Bristol has been steadily reducing for the past 10 years.

- A total of 40,650 crimes were recorded in 2013/14. This is a slight rise of 1.5% on 2012/13 but almost 50% less than 2003/04 when 80,000 crimes were recorded.
- Rates of people whose day to day life is affected by fear of crime fell to 16%, and those who had been a victim of crime fell to 12% (Quality of Life Survey, 2013).
- In 2013/14 there were 6,450 acquisitive offences ²⁰, an 8% reduction from 2012/13. Robbery offences fell by 25%.
- However, Violence against the person offences have risen 8% in 2013/14.
- There has also been a rise in reported incidents of domestic violence and abuse. Around 3,200 such crimes recorded in 2013/14, a 6% rise.
- There were 750 hate crime incidents reported to the police in 2013/14, a 13% increase on 2012/13 figures.
- In 2013/14, the crime rate (93 crimes per 1,000 residents) was higher than normal compared with Bristol’s most similar community safety partnership areas (2nd highest of 15 areas).


Key facts:

193,000  homes

55% owner occupied

24% private rented

21% social rented

 Average house prices - Bristol
Feb 2015 **£198,600**
England & Wales **£180,300**

 359 homeless household:
June 2014

**16%**
Day to day life affected by fear of crime

(Source: Quality of Life Survey, 2013)

**93**
Crime rate:
crimes per 1000 people (Bristol)

(Source: Avon & Somerset Police 2013/14)

40,650 recorded crimes in 2013/14, compared to 80,000 crimes in 2003/04

¹⁵ BCC 2014 Residential Development Survey

¹⁶ 2011 Census

¹⁷ Land Registry 2015

¹⁸ West of England Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2009

¹⁹ BCC Strategic Housing 2013

²⁰ Domestic burglary, robbery, theft of / from motor vehicle – recorded in Bristol 2013/14

Place - transport and environment

Between 2001 and 2011 the **number of cars** in the city increased 25,200 – there is now a total of 190,000 cars. Despite this, 29% of households do not have access to a car²¹. We need to provide good public transport and sustainable alternatives both to reduce car use and provide for those without access to a car²². Despite improvements in air quality, ozone and NO2 levels are still above EU limits in central areas and on main radial roads.

- The majority (57%) of people in employment age under 40 years get to work other than by driving.
- More people in Bristol commute to work by bicycle or on foot than in any other Local Authority in England and Wales, at 57,000 (27% of the working age population)²³.
- Cycle use has almost doubled - up 94% - and walking has increased by 40% between 2001 and 2011.
- More people cycle to work in Bristol than in Sheffield, Nottingham, Newcastle and Liverpool added together.

- Ashley and Bishopston wards each have over a thousand residents who commute by bike, and every ward in the City has over a hundred bike commuters.
- Almost a fifth (19.3%) of Bristol residents walk to work.
- It has been estimated that by 2016 traffic congestion could cost the local economy some £600 million a year. As car usage grows, peak-time vehicle speeds slow down: 14.5mph in 2013/14 (was 15.7mph, 2011).
- Just under half of people are satisfied with bus services in Bristol, but rising to 70% of concessionary card holders²⁴.
- The Bristol Local Plan documents contain a wide range of policies to guide future development decisions and ensure a sustainable future for the city. It includes a Core Strategy, Site Allocations and Development Management Policies, Bristol Central Area Plan and other planning documents.

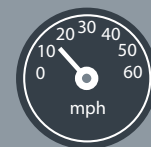
Bristol has a fine built environment heritage, including :

- 33 conservation areas
- More than 90 historic parks and gardens
- 4,000+ listed buildings.
- Over 80 designated wildlife sites ranging from the nature park on Brandon Hill to the

Key facts:

190,000

cars (up 25k since 2001)



14.5 mph

vehicle speed in rush hour (2013-2014)



57,000

walk or cycle to work - highest in England & Wales



Over 4,000 listed buildings



80

designated wildlife sites and

33 conservation areas

internationally important Avon Gorge. The city has more green spaces than any other British city and a wealth of urban wildlife.

²¹ ONS 2011 Census

²² Joint Local Transport Plan 3

²³ ONS 2011 Census

²⁴ Quality of Life survey 2014 / 2013

²⁵ Core Strategy, BCC 2011

Place - Green Capital

Bristol is the **European Green Capital 2015**, set up to reward cities achieving high environmental standards and encourage them to commit to further environmental improvement and sustainable development. As a winning city, Bristol will demonstrate a vision for the future which will inspire other cities to take similar action, with a replicable model, promoting best practice to all other European cities.

Nature

- Bristol's Wildlife network is 3,000 hectares protecting 27% of the land area in the city.
- Hundreds of community groups and initiatives involve 50,000 people in green activities each year.
- Bristol City Council manages 178 hectares of summer-flowering meadow; all assessed as well managed.

Resources

Over a decade of innovation and City Council leadership has made Bristol the top performing UK major city on domestic / municipal waste

- Bristol has reduced the amount of waste produced in the city by citizens by 27%, increased recycling and composting from 8% to 45% and reduced landfill by 74%.
- Bristol increased energy recovery from 0% to c.25%.
- Water leakage from pipes and other infrastructure is the lowest ever recorded and water consumption the lowest in 20 years despite a growing population.

Transport

- Almost a quarter (24%) of Bristolians now ride a bike at least weekly, and 15% cycle to work most days²⁵ – a significant rise in recent years.

Energy

In the last decade Bristol's population grew by 11.8% and the economy by 40%. However the combined efforts of the council, grassroots and community action have reduced CO₂ emissions:

- In Municipal Buildings, CO₂ emissions have been cut by 28%.
- Citizens' homes have become over 25% more efficient.
- There has been a 15-fold rise in generating local renewable energy, including at least 20 Community Energy projects in Bristol, producing 26.6 MWe of energy²⁷.
- 71% of residents are concerned about the impacts of Climate Change²⁸.

Key facts:

45% of

household waste recycled compared to in 2010



8%

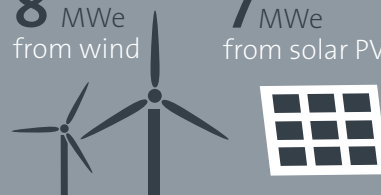
172K

of household waste collected from the doorstep and tips

26.6 MWe produced

8 MWe from wind

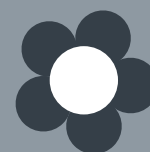
7 MWe from solar PV



71%

are concerned about the impacts of Climate Change

27% of Bristol land designated as Wildlife Network



25% more efficient within the last 10 years

Food

- Bristol's 'Healthy Schools' programme worked with over 50 schools to significantly reduce the amount of sweets and crisps in packed lunches and increase the fruit and vegetables consumed
- Since 2011, Bristol's annual 'Get Growing Trail' has enabled over 1000 people each year to visit over 30 community food growing projects across the city.

²⁶ Quality of Life survey 2014

²⁷ South West Renewable Energy Progress Report 2013 [MWe = MegaWatt equivalent]

²⁸ Quality of Life survey 2014

Place - Culture, tourism and creativity

The Bristol lifestyle and culture is what differentiates us, compared to other English city regions, as independent or alternative.

The city has a rich and diverse cultural landscape. It has an international reputation for heritage projects (e.g. St Mary Redcliffe, Suspension Bridge, SS Great Britain). The city has the UK's oldest working theatre (Old Vic), a leading centre for new media, the South West's largest TV & film production space and the Watershed as national leader in cross-over between culture, creative industries and technology. Bristol is also known for outdoor street art, celebrated through a range of events, and a local music scene. All have a vital role to play in making this a vibrant, creative and prosperous city.

- Approximately 40% of the world's wildlife film making has links to studios in Bristol.
- Of businesses in the city, 12.7% are in the creative sector.
- 84% of residents are satisfied with the range and quality of outdoor events in the city²⁹, and 99% of visitors said they were happy with Make Sunday Special events³⁰.
- 73% of local residents said they're satisfied with Museums & Galleries in Bristol and 66% with Libraries.

Tourism

- In Bristol and South Gloucestershire there were 18.7m day visitors (spending £691m in the local economy); 1.89m domestic staying trips (spend £348m) and 441,000 overseas staying trips (spend £166m)³¹.
- The city is home to the fastest growing regional airport in the UK flying to over 100 destinations in 30+ countries
- Approximately 750,000 visitors attend Bristol's annual Balloon Festival and Harbour Festival (2014)
- Bristol Museums, Galleries & Archives attracted 1.2 Million visitors (2013-14).

Bristol is a proudly **independent and entrepreneurial city**. There are a number of community and business initiatives to encourage

Key facts:

12.7%

of businesses are in the creative sector (top for core cities)



Satisfied with the range and quality of outdoor events

70%

of shops, cafes, restaurants, pubs etc. are independent



£350,00
Bristol pounds in circulation

40% of the world's wildlife films are linked to Bristol studios



Visits to the biggest of the Bristol festivals

250k



500k



105

Bristol Airport destinations

small independent businesses and support thriving high streets/ local centres including the Bristol Pound (£B), a local currency being used by over 600 businesses in the city and by a growing number of residents. The aim is to keep money circulating within the local economy.

- Around 70% of the city's shops, cafes, restaurants, bars, hairdressers etc. are independent³².
- In 2014 there were £B 350,000 in circulation³⁴.

²⁹ Quality of Life survey 2014

³⁰ BCC Make Sunday Special Evaluation report 2014

³¹ Quality of Life survey 2014

³² Bristol & South Gloucestershire Economic Impact of Visitor Economy Report 2013

³³ BCC Enterprise and Inclusion

³⁴ www.bristolpound.org

Prosperity - Gross Value Added (GVA) and economy

Bristol and Bath (West of England) is recognised as the 7th strongest region in Europe for its strategy in attracting inward investment³⁵.

Bristol's strength is the presence of **knowledge industries**, & the intersection between them.

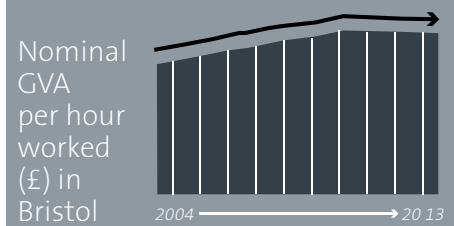
This mix of High Tech, Creative, Digital and Green provides economic growth potential. As one of the cities awarded a share of the Government's Urban Broadband Fund, '**Gigabit Bristol**', broadband speeds will improve for up to 5,000 businesses in central areas.

Bristol is identified by NESTA as one of nine UK creative hotspots, promoting innovation and economic growth across its region³⁶.

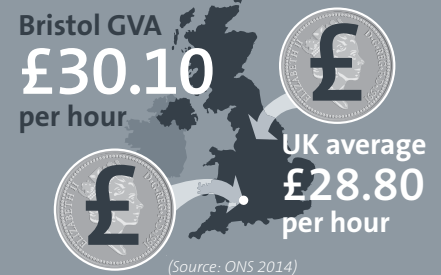
However, relatively falling productivity levels is an issue, as Bristol is still the most productive but is being caught.

- The West of England (WoE) contributes £29.3bn to the UK economy (GVA) - 2.3% of the England GVA. Of this, Bristol contributes £12.6bn³⁷.
- Average earnings³⁸ are £26,545 a year in Bristol, and £27,195 in the UK.
- The WoE Local Economic Partnership area has the highest annual growth rate, compared to core city LEP areas (1997-2013 at 6.6%) and is currently the most productive (GVA per hour).
- The WoE **High Tech sector** produces an annual GVA of around £1bn. A city-wide ultra-high speed test bed for wireless & fixed networks places the region at the vanguard of mobile communications and 'smart cities'.
- The city is home to one of Europe's largest robotics laboratories - Bristol Robotics Laboratory, as a collaboration between its universities.
- Bristol has the 2nd highest number of **business start-ups**, net per 10,000 population for core cities, and the highest average rate between 2004-2012 (66.0).
- In 2014, there were 18,965 business units.
- Bristol's urban area has been the strongest core city in terms of patents per 100,000 population, with 8.3, almost double the UK average³⁹.

Key facts:



18,965 VAT/PAYE business units



Average earnings



Eco-innovation and the Green Economy

Bristol's low carbon economy is growing far more quickly than the underlying national trend:

- The sector employs over 9,000 people in Bristol and over 19,000 in the whole of the West of England, generating £2.4bn annually for the local economy (including £1.1bn in Bristol).

³⁵ FDI Magazine, European Cities and Regions of the Future 2014/15

³⁶ WoE LEP Culture Action Plan. November 2013

³⁷ ONS 2014

³⁸ 2014 ASHE ONS

³⁹ Intellectual Property Office Report 2012

Prosperity - employment and jobs

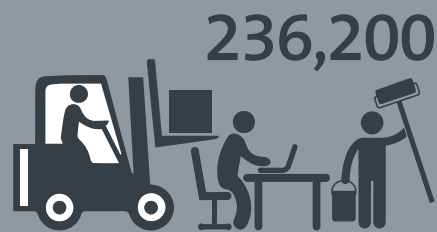
Bristol is one of the most successful cities in the UK, with a higher employment rate and lower unemployment rate than in most core cities.

Bristol's prosperity is not shared by all its citizens: many areas experience **multiple deprivation**. The impact of **welfare reform** will primarily be targeted at working age claimants as most (80%) of those affected are in work, with many households claiming benefits likely to be worse off.

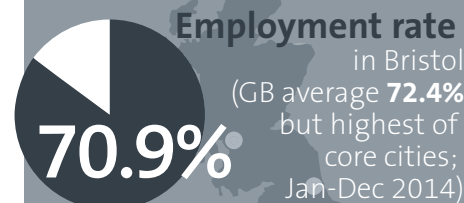
The **Bristol Temple Quay Enterprise Zone** is providing employment opportunities in an area of Bristol with high unemployment.

- The UK Cities and Regions Focus '**Bristol's Strengths: the right sectors, the right location**' forecasts an increase in employment to 266,000 in 2020.⁴⁰
- In Dec 2014 217,300 people are in **employment** in Bristol. This rate is 70.9%, below national (72.4%) but highest of the 10 core cities.⁴¹
- 16,900 people are unemployed, a rate of 7.2%, above national (6.2%) but lowest of the 10 core cities.⁴²
- In terms of West of England (WoE) **employment sectors** (that have seen more than a 100% increase in jobs in the last 10-15 years), the Aerospace & advanced engineering industry has 26,600 employees, 15,200 jobs in Creative and Digital sector and 17,800 in the High Tech sector. The city's track record with high-performance computing and quantum research is attracting major computing firms to locate here.
- In June 2014 the numbers claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) in Bristol had fallen 29.3% below June 2013 level, but the official number of unemployed hasn't changed significantly in this period.
- The number of young people (18-24 years) unemployed (JSA claimants) in Bristol have continued to fall. In June 2014 there were 1,590 young unemployed, similar to pre-recession levels in 2007. However, the number of older people claiming JSA (1,400 in June 2014) remains significantly above 2007 levels.
- The number of Bristol residents that have been unemployed for more than two years has fallen from 1,640 (June 2013) to 1,130

Key facts:



Job growth in WoE:



(June 2014). In June 2014, 3,435 were long term unemployed (NB 1 year or more).

- Bristol's labour market continues to show weakness in lower skilled occupations, with over 45% of claimants looking for work in the retail sector.

⁴⁰ Capital Economics' UK Cities and Regions Focus 2013).

⁴¹ ONS APS Jan-Dec 2014

⁴² ONS APS Jan-Dec 2014

⁴³ West of England LEP Strategic Economic Plan, March 2014



Compiled by the Consultation and Strategic Intelligence Team,
Performance, Information and Intelligence Service, Business Change
Directorate, Bristol City Council. www.bristol.gov.uk/statistics.

Documents available in other formats:

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