

# Bristol Quality of Life Equalities report 2024/25



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## **Appendix of Equality / Demographic Group results from the Bristol Quality of Life survey 2024/25 (January 2026)**

The main report “Quality of Life Survey 2024/25 Final Report” (published June 2025) presented summary results from an analysis of all indicators in the QoL survey for Bristol overall. In its appendix, it also broke down results for the eight Equality/ Demographic Groups with the largest number of indicators worse than the city average. This report is an expanded version of the appendix to include more Equality/ Demographic Groups. The entries for the groups that were originally in the appendix of the main report have also been revised. In particular, it lists indicators which are “better” as well as those that are “worse” for the groups compared with the general city population.

As in the main report, a statistical t-test has been used to determine whether the result for each ward or group is statistically significantly worse or better than the city average.

Note – full statistical results are available via the [QoL 2024/25 data dashboard](#).

Note – There is overlap between demographic groups, as a higher proportion of members of one group may also belong to another group compared with the city average e.g. deprived areas have more council housing. In such cases when an indicator is significantly different for both groups it may be that the results of one group is in fact confounded due to the cross-over with the other group. In the analysis used here it is not possible to disentangle these impacts and say which is the driving factor.

The Equality/Demographic groups in the main report were: “10% most deprived areas”, “Disabled people”, “council tenants”, “full-time carers”, “Black/Black British people”, “Muslim people”, “single parents” and “Trans people”.

There are nine additional entries: “female”, “male”, “Black, Asian and minority ethnic”, “Asian/Asian British people”, “Mixed/multiple ethnic groups”, “White minority ethnic groups”, “younger people (aged 16 to 24 years)”, “older people” and “LGB+ people”

At the end of the Quality of Life survey was an open text question “What action or change do you feel would most improve your overall quality of life in Bristol?”. The responses to this question were summarized in section 5 of the main report. Here we use the results to examine how priorities for each of the Equality/Demographic Groups differ from those of the whole Bristol population.

## Actions to improve quality of life in Bristol

In the responses to the open text question, more than one topic might be referenced by each survey participant. The topics are classified into one or more nine main categories. The main categories are further divided into a varying number of sub-categories. Details on the frequency with which each sub-category was brought up by respondents is given in the appendix of this report

Overall, the top priority was **transport**, which was mentioned by 1,848 people or 50% of those who responded to this question, followed by **waste & street cleanliness** 673 (18%), **crime & safety** 637 (17%), **community & living** 517 (14%), **council services** 504 (14%), **housing** 497 (14%), the **environment** 395 (11%), **health & social care** 326 (9%) and finally **jobs and cost of living** 227 (6%).

The top priority within **transport** was “improving **public transport**”, referred to by 763 people, or 21% of those who responded to the question, followed by “reducing **traffic congestion** / number of vehicles” 347 (9%), “**potholes** / road maintenance” 315 (9%), “improving **cycling** facilities” 214 (6%), “improving **pedestrian** facilities” 176 (5%), “improving **transport infrastructure**” 142 (4%) and “**parking**” 138 (4%).

A non-transport related priority was “**litter**”, raised by 467 people, or 13% of those who responded to the question, followed by “**house prices / rental costs**” 203 (6%), “**community facilities & local amenities**” 199 (5%), “**police visibility / performance**” 156 (4%), “**anti-social behaviour**” 150 (4%), and “**parks & green spaces**” 147 (4%).

## Headlines for Equality Groups

Equality groups are explored in further detail. For each of these groups and for selected indicators, the “Gap” has been calculated by subtracting the group average from the city average (adjusting for any negative values).

### 1. 10% Most Deprived Areas

For residents living in the most deprived areas there are 88 indicators worse than the city average. And for 9 of these indicators, the gap is particularly wide with results that are either more than double, or less than half, the city average depending on the direction of the measure. Only 4 indicators are better than the city average, the least number of all the demographic groups apart from single parents with an equal number of better indicators. Headlines:

- Local Area  
Overall satisfaction with the local area is lowest in deprived areas, which at 43% is three-fifths that of Bristol as a whole (72%).
- Crime & Safety  
Residents’ concern for the general level of crime and anti-social behaviour is much higher in deprived areas with over two-thirds of residents (68%) feeling drug use is a problem in their local area, almost twice the city average (35%). Only three-tenths (31%) feel safe in their local area after dark almost half the city average (56%). For two-fifths (41%) fear of crime affects their day-to lives compared to one-quarter (24%) in Bristol as a whole. Seven-tenths (71%) feel anti-social behaviour is a problem vs about two-fifths (43%) in the city overall.
- Local Amenities & Environmental Quality  
Outdoor public space in the most deprived areas has poorer amenity, with just over a third (35%) of respondents saying it is convenient and pleasant to walk in their neighbourhood compared with five-eighths (62%) in Bristol as a whole. Only a sixth (17%) of people in deprived areas report public land is kept clear of litter and refuse vs a city average of three-tenths (30%). Between four and five tenths (45%) of residents in deprived areas are satisfied with the quality of parks and green spaces in contrast to seven tenths (70%) in the entire city. Under half (47%) think street lighting is a problem whereas the city average is three tenths (32%).
- Community  
Community cohesion is weaker in deprived areas with between four and five tenths (45%) of residents in the most deprived areas having a sense of belonging to their neighbourhood, whereas in the entire city between six and seven tenths (65%) feel they belong. Between five and six tenths (56%) in deprived areas agree people from different backgrounds get on well compared with over seven tenths (73%) in Bristol as a whole.
- Traffic Congestion  
Almost three-quarters (74%) of people living in the most deprived areas think traffic congestion is a problem locally, the smallest proportion of all demographic groups. This may be due to the location of some of the deprived areas, particularly in Hartcliffe & Withywood and Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston wards, where 62% and 73% respectively think traffic congestion is a problem.

<b>10% Most Deprived Areas – significantly worse indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% satisfied with their local area	43.3%	71.5%	28.2%
% who feel drug use is a problem locally	68.5%	35.3%	33.2%
% who feel safe in their local area after dark	30.6%	56.4%	25.8%
% whose fear of crime affects their day-to-day lives	40.9%	24.0%	16.9%
% who feel anti-social behaviour is a problem locally	71.0%	42.7%	28.3%
% who feel it is convenient and pleasant to walk in their neighbourhood	34.6%	62.4%	27.8%
% satisfied public land is kept clear of litter and refuse	17.4%	29.9%	12.5%
% satisfied with the quality of parks and green spaces	45.4%	69.9%	24.5%
% who think street lighting is a problem locally	47.3%	31.9%	15.4%
% who feel they belong to their neighbourhood	45.4%	64.8%	19.4%
% who agree people from different backgrounds get on well together in their neighbourhood	55.9%	72.9%	17.0%

Table 1.1: Table of selected QoL indicators which are worse in the most deprived areas

<b>10% Most Deprived Areas – significantly better indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% who think traffic congestion is a problem locally	73.9%	82.9%	9.0%

Table 1.2: Table of selected QoL indicators which are better for the most deprived areas

In their responses to the open text question, people living in the most deprived areas still had **transport** as their top priority, but with a smaller percentage (37% vs 50% city average) than Bristol overall. Both **crime & safety** and **community & living** were a priority for a higher proportion of people in deprived areas compared with Bristol overall at 20% (vs 17% city average) and 18% (vs 14% city average) respectively. A slightly higher priority for people in deprived areas in comparison with Bristol overall were “**community facilities & local amenities**” (9% vs 5% city average). Perhaps, proportionately the biggest difference was with **jobs & cost of living** which was a priority for 13% (vs 6% city average), double the proportion compared with Bristol overall.

## 2. Females

For females there are 37 indicators worse than the city average, nearly double the number of worse indicators for males (20 worse indicators). Over half of the worse indicators for females concerned harassment or discrimination. There were 22 indicators that were better the city average for females, half the number for males (45 better indicators). Headlines:

- **Crime & Safety**  
Almost two out of five (38.9%) females were discriminated against or harassed in the last year, nearly double the proportion of male victims (21.6%). Nearly one in four (22.9%) females have experienced unwanted sexual attention in the last year, four times the proportion of males (5.2%) who were sexually harassed over the same period. Less than a half (48.7%) of females feel safe in their local area after dark compared with nearly two-thirds (64.7%) of males who feel safe. Over a third (35.2%) of females think street lighting is a problem locally compared with less than three in ten males (28.5%)
- **Transport**  
Over a fifth (22.1%) of females are unable to access local shops or services due to public transport issues, one and a half times the proportion of males (14.9%). Over a half (53.7%) of females can walk, wheel or cycle to local shops or services compared with almost two-thirds of males (64.3%)
- **Cost of Living**  
Just over a third (34.2%) of females are worried about keeping their home warm this winter, whilst a quarter of males (25.2%) are worried. Over two-fifths of females can't afford to get involved in cultural activity compared to one-third of males (33.3%)
- **Health & Wellbeing**  
Fewer females (9.0%) are at a higher risk of alcohol related health problems, roughly half the proportion of males at risk (17.8%). A smaller proportion of females (11.7%) rarely or never feel close to other people, in contrast to 19.0% of males
- **Climate Change & Biodiversity**  
Nearly nine out of ten females (88.6%) are concerned about climate change, a higher proportion than for males, at almost eight out of ten (77.7%), similar to the proportions concerned about loss of wildlife at 89.1% for females and 80.9% for males

<b>Females – significantly worse indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% who have been discriminated against or harassed in the last year	38.9%	30.8%	8.1%
% victim of sex discrimination or harassment in last year	29.7%	18.9%	10.8%
% who have been sexually harassed or experienced unwanted sexual attention in the last year	22.9%	14.4%	8.5%
% who feel safe in the city centre after dark	25.9%	31.5%	5.6%
% who feel safe in their local area after dark	48.7%	56.4%	7.7%
% who think street lighting is a problem locally	35.2%	31.9%	3.3%
% unable at times to access local shops or services due to public transport issues	22.3%	19.2%	3.1%
% who can walk, wheel or cycle to local shops or services	53.7%	58.5%	4.8%
% who cycle at least once a week	19.1%	24.3%	5.2%

% who are prevented or restricted from accessing the internet by internet speed / reliability	17.5%	15.1%	2.4%
% extremely or moderately worried about keeping their home warm this winter	34.2%	29.7%	4.5%
% who can't afford to get involved cultural activity	43.7%	38.8%	4.9%

Table 2.1: Table of selected QoL indicators which are worse for females

<b>Females – significantly better indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% at a higher risk of alcohol related health problems	9.0%	13.3%	4.3%
% who rarely or never feel close to other people	11.7%	15.2%	3.5%
% who take the bus to work	17.1%	14.1%	3.0%
% concerned about climate change	88.6%	83.4%	5.2%
% who have reduced their household waste due to climate change concerns	63.3%	56.6%	6.7%
% concerned about the loss of wildlife in Bristol	89.1%	85.2%	3.9%
% who have stopped using pesticides	74.0%	68.7%	5.3%
% satisfied with libraries	55.7%	51.5%	4.2%
% satisfied with the recycling service	66.6%	62.1%	4.5%

Table 2.2: Table of selected QoL indicators which are better for females

With regard to the open text question, in broad terms, females do not differ much from males in their priorities, perhaps with the exception of **council services** (see Males below).

### 3. Males

For males there are 20 indicators worse than the city average, almost half of the number of worse indicators for females (37 worse indicators). There were 45 indicators that were better the city average, more than double the number for females (22 better indicators). Headlines:

- Health & Wellbeing  
Over one in six (18%) males are at a higher risk of alcohol related problems, double the proportion (9%) of females at risk. Almost one in five (19%) males report "rarely or never feeling close to other people" compared with less than one in eight (12%) females.
- Local Services  
Males are less likely to be satisfied with the recycling (57%) and general household waste (64%) services than females (at 67% and 71% respectively).
- Climate Change & Biodiversity  
Fewer males are concerned about climate change or the loss of wildlife

(about eight out of ten – 78% and 81% respectively) compared with females (about nine out of ten – 89%).

➤ Crime & Safety

Over one in five (22%) males have been discriminated against or harassed in the past year, roughly half the proportion of female victims (39%). Nearly two-thirds (65%) of males feel safe in their local area after dark compared with less than half (49%) of females.

➤ Cycling

Three in ten (30%) males cycle at least once a week compared with just under one in five (19%) females.

➤ Cost of Living

Just a quarter (25%) of males are worried about keeping their home warm this winter, in contrast to just over a third (34%) of females.

<b>Males – significantly worse indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% at a higher risk of alcohol related health problems	17.8%	13.3%	4.5%
% who rarely or never feel close to other people	19.0%	15.2%	3.8%
% who agree if a family member was living with HIV, it would have a negative impact on their relationship	10.3%	8.4%	1.9%
% who eat at least five portions of fruit or vegetables per day	61.6%	65.0%	3.4%
% satisfied with libraries	47.2%	51.5%	4.3%
% satisfied with the recycling service	57.4%	62.1%	4.7%
% satisfied with the general household waste service	64.0%	67.4%	3.4%
% concerned about climate change	77.7%	83.4%	5.7%
% concerned about the loss of wildlife in Bristol	80.9%	85.2%	4.3%

Table 3.1: Table of selected QoL indicators which are worse for males

<b>Males – significantly better indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% who have been discriminated against or harassed in the last year	21.6%	30.8%	9.2%
% who feel safe in their local area after dark	64.7%	56.4%	8.3%
% who feel safe in the city centre after dark	37.1%	31.5%	5.6%
% unable at times to access local shops or services due to public transport issues	14.9%	19.2%	4.3%
% who can walk, wheel or cycle to local shops or services	64.3%	58.5%	5.8%
% who cycle at least once a week	29.5%	24.3%	5.2%
% extremely or moderately worried about keeping their home warm this winter	25.2%	29.7%	4.5%

Table 3.2: Table of selected QoL indicators which are better for males

Considering the open text question, a slightly higher proportion of males compared to females (16% vs 12%) think **council services** should be a priority.

#### 4. Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic people

The term Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) is a broad ethnic group classification that is particularly useful in highlighting disparities. It refers to people of non-white ethnicities who are minoritised in the UK. It excludes white minority ethnic groups but includes those who identify as having a mixed ethnicity, at least one of which is non-white.

For Black, Asian and minoritised ethnic people there are 65 indicators worse than the city average and there were 20 indicators that were better the city average. Several indicators which are significantly worse (or better) than the city average for Black, Asian and minoritised ethnic people are not listed in this section if the difference is mainly due to Asian/Asian British and/or Black/Black British ethnic groups being significantly different on their own (as opposed to being combined with the mixed or other ethnicity). In these cases, the indicators are listed under the Asian/Asian British and/or Black/Black British sections. Headlines:

➤ Crime & Safety

Two in five (40%) Black, Asian and minoritised ethnic people were racially discriminated against or harassed, and one in 10 (10%) faced religious discrimination or harassment in the past year, both five times the city average, at 8% and 2% respectively. Almost a third (33%) of Black, Asian and minoritised ethnic people say fear of crime affects their day-to-day life, compared with nearly one quarter (24%) of Bristol residents overall. Conversely, close to the same proportion (32%) of Black, Asian and minoritised ethnic people believe police and public services successfully tackle crime and anti-social behaviour locally, higher than the city average (20%).

➤ Food & Cost of Living

Nearly one in six (17%) Black, Asian and minoritised ethnic people find it difficult to manage financially, higher than Bristol overall (11%). One in seven (14%) are often unable to eat foods specific to their culture because it's not available or affordable (vs 4% city average); 5% used a 'food bank' (vs 2% city average); 6% experienced severe food insecurity (vs. 3% city average); and one in ten (10%) bought more food high in sugar/salt/fat, double the city average (5%).

<b>Black, Asian and minoritised ethnic people – significantly worse indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% victim of racial discrimination or harassment in last year	40.2%	7.6%	32.6%
% victim of religious discrimination or harassment in last year	9.7%	2.4%	7.3%
% whose fear of crime affects their day-to-day lives	33.0%	24.0%	9.0%
% who find it difficult to manage financially	17.2%	11.0%	6.2%
% often unable to eat foods specific to their culture because it was not available or affordable	13.7%	4.1%	9.6%

% households who bought more food high in sugar/fat/salt in the past year	10.1%	4.8%	5.3%
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Table 4.1: Table of selected QoL indicators which are worse for BAME people

<b>Black, Asian and minoritised ethnic people – significantly better indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% who feel police and public services successfully tackle crime and anti-social behaviour locally	32.2%	20.3%	11.9%

Table 4.2: Table of selected QoL indicators which are better for BAME people

With reference to the open text question, more than double the proportion of Black, Asian and minoritised ethnic people believe **jobs & cost of living** is a priority compared with Bristol overall (13% vs 6% city average). Two other topics which Black, Asian and minoritised ethnic people believe should be a slightly higher priority are **community & living** and **housing**, both at 19% (vs 14% city average). **Transport** is the top priority for Black, Asian and minoritised ethnic people, but for fewer people proportionately than for Bristol overall (44% vs 50% city average). **Council services** is another topic that fewer Black, Asian and minoritised ethnic people think should be a priority, in comparison with Bristol overall (10% vs 14% city average).

## 5. Asian/Asian British people

Asian/Asian British is a broad term used to refer to people of South Asian, East Asian and South-East Asian ethnic origin. In the Bristol context, the largest subpopulations are Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Chinese ethnic groups. For Asian/Asian British people there are 34 indicators worse than the city average, similar to the number of worse indicators for people belonging to White Minority Ethnic groups (35 worse indicators), but fewer than Black British people (56 worse indicators). There were 42 indicators that were better the city average for Asian/Asian British people, the highest number of all the broad ethnic groups, even higher than White British people (31 better indicators). Headlines:

- Crime & Safety  
Between three and four out of ten (36%) Asian/Asian British people were racially discriminated against or harassed in the past year, the highest proportion of all groups apart from Black/Black British (50%) and Muslim (49%) people. Nearly two out of five (39%) say fear of crime affects their day-to-day life, the most of any of the ethnic groups. On a more positive note, 36% of Asian/Asian British people feel police and public services successfully tackle crime and anti-social behaviour locally, together with Black/Black British people (36%), the highest proportion of any group.
- Local Environmental Quality  
Over seven in ten (72%) Asian/Asian British people feel it is convenient and pleasant to walk in their neighbourhood, the most people of any group (62% city average). They are the group who express the least concern about some environmental issues, such as air quality and traffic pollution (only 50% think it is a problem vs 71% city average) and street litter (a serious problem for 29% vs 40% city average).
- Health & Wellbeing  
Nearly one in six (16%) Asian/Asian British people are often unable to eat foods specific to their culture because it's not available or affordable, a higher proportion than any other group except for Muslim people (17%).

Fewer than one in seven (13%) bought significantly more locally produced food in the past year, compared with over one in five (21%) in Bristol overall, along with Black / Black British people, the lowest proportion of the ethnic groups. In our sample, there was not one Asian/Asian British person at a higher risk of health problems due to excessive alcohol consumption. Less than one in seven (13%) Asian/Asian British people had an illness or health condition which limited their day-to-day activities at least a little, the lowest proportion of the broad ethnic groups.

➤ **Biodiversity**

Only 72% of Asian/Asian British people are concerned about the loss of wildlife in the city, the second lowest proportion of the ethnic groups after Black/Black British people (68%) and the third lowest of all demographic groups (85% city average).

➤ **HIV Stigma**

Just over a third (34%) of Asian/Asian British people think employers should have to tell staff if someone is living with HIV, more than double the city average (16%) and the second highest proportion of the broad ethnic groups, after Black/Black British people (37%). Over a quarter (27%) agree if a family member was living with HIV, it would have a negative impact on their relationship, more than three times the city average (8%), showing a high degree of HIV stigma.

➤ **Council & Democracy**

Just over a third (34%) of Asian/Asian British people feel Bristol City Council provides value for money, the third highest proportion of any group behind Black/Black British and Muslim people (each 37%). At 43%, Asian/Asian British people are the most satisfied with the way BCC asks for their views before it makes changes that affect them.

<b>Asian/Asian British – significantly worse indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% victim of racial discrimination or harassment in last year	36.1%	7.6%	28.5%
% whose fear of crime affects their day-to-day lives	38.6%	24.0%	14.6%
% often unable to eat foods specific to their culture because it was not available or affordable	15.9%	4.1%	11.8%
% households that used a 'food bank' during the last 12 months	5.2%	2.3%	2.9%
% households which have experienced severe food insecurity	6.1%	3.2%	2.9%
% households who have bought significantly more locally produced food in the past year	13.1%	20.9%	7.8%
% who rarely or never feel close to other people	23.7%	15.2%	8.5%
% concerned about the loss of wildlife in Bristol	71.6%	85.2%	13.6%
% who think employers should have to tell staff if someone is living with HIV	34.0%	16.0%	18.0%
% who agree if a family member was living with HIV, it would have a negative impact on their relationship	26.5%	8.4%	18.1%

Table 5.1: Table of selected QoL indicators which are worse for Asian/Asian British people

<b>Asian/Asian British – significantly better indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% at a higher risk of alcohol related health problems	0.0%	13.3%	13.3%
% with illness or health condition which limits day-to-day activities at least a little	13.0%	24.3%	11.3%
% whose home has been flooded during heavy downpours	0.7%	2.6%	1.9%
% who think air quality and traffic pollution is a problem locally	50.2%	70.8%	20.6%
% who think street litter is a serious problem locally	29.1%	40.1%	11.0%
% who feel police and public services successfully tackle crime and anti-social behaviour locally	35.7%	20.3%	15.4%
% who feel it is convenient and pleasant to walk in their neighbourhood	71.6%	62.4%	9.2%
% who feel Bristol City Council provides value for money	34.3%	21.4%	12.9%
% satisfied with the way BCC asks for their views before it makes changes that affect them	42.9%	30.3%	12.6%

Table 5.2: Table of selected QoL indicators which are better for Asian/Asian British people

In respect of the open text question, more Asian/Asian British people say the following topics are priorities in comparison with Bristol overall: **jobs & cost of living** 12% vs 6% city average; **community & living** 21% vs 14% city average; and **health & social care** 16% vs 9% city average.

## 6. Black/Black British people

Black/Black British is a term used to refer to people of Black African and Black Caribbean origin. In Bristol the largest subpopulations are Jamaican and Somali. For Black/Black British people there are 56 indicators worse than the city average, the highest number of all the broad ethnic groups. Headlines:

- **Crime & Safety**  
Half (50%) of Black/Black British people report experiencing racial discrimination or harassment in the last year, a steep increase on the previous year (was 19%), over six times the city average (8%). One in six (17%) faced religious discrimination or harassment, approximately eight times the city average (2%).
- **Food & Cost of Living**  
Nearly a quarter (24%) of Black/Black British people are finding it difficult to manage financially, the highest proportion of all the ethnic groups (11% city average). About one in ten had used a 'food bank' (9% vs 2% city average), and a similar proportion experienced severe food insecurity (11% vs 3% city average), the most people proportionately of the ethnic groups. They were the demographic group least likely to eat at least five portions of fruit and vegetables per day, with over two in five (43%) Black/Black British people consuming this amount, compared to almost two-thirds (65%) of the general city populace. Fewer than one in seven (13%) bought significantly more locally produced food in the past year, compared to over one in five (21%) city average, together with Asian/Asian British people, the lowest proportion of the ethnic groups.

- Health & Wellbeing  
Black/Black British people, with two-thirds (67%) overweight or obese, is the demographic group at greatest risk of health problems due to being overweight (48% city average). Only 3% of Black/Black British people were at a higher risk of alcohol related problems, less than a quarter the city average (13%), and joint second lowest of all demographic groups. Just 10% of Black/Black British people had poor mental wellbeing, half the city average (20%), and the lowest proportion of all demographic groups.
- HIV Stigma  
Nearly two in five (37%) Black/Black British people thought employers should have to tell staff if someone is living with HIV, the largest proportion of the ethnic groups and the second highest of all the demographic groups after Muslim people (16% city average). One in five (20%) Black/Black British people agreed that if a family member was living with HIV, it would have a negative impact on their relationship, the third highest proportion of any group after Asian/Asian British (27%) and Muslim (39%) people.
- Culture, Local Shops & Amenities  
One-fifth (20%) of Black/British people didn't get involved in cultural activities because they didn't feel welcome, four times the city average (5%). Between four and five in ten (45%) lack the information to get involved in cultural activity, a higher proportion than for Bristol overall (27%). Almost a third (33%) are satisfied with museums and galleries, less than the city average of just over a half (52%) of residents being satisfied. Just over three in ten (32%) are satisfied with the range and quality of entertainment and hospitality venues and events at night, the lowest proportion of the ethnic groups by a considerable margin (61% city average). Three out of four (75%) Black/Black British people are satisfied with the choice of shops and services in their local shopping area (65% city average).
- Parks & Green Spaces  
The group least likely to visit parks and green spaces regularly, only a quarter (25%) compared with over half (53%) of Bristol residents on average.
- Biodiversity  
Only 68% of Black/Black British people are concerned about the loss of wildlife in the city and just half (48%) of them have created space for nature, both the lowest proportions of any ethnic group and the second lowest of all demographic groups after Muslim people (85% and 68% respectively). , Black/Black British people are the most disinclined to stop using pesticides with less than two in five (38%) having done so, in contrast to nearly seven in ten (69%) of Bristol's citizenry in general.
- Housing  
Black/Black British people are the broad ethnic group least satisfied overall with their accommodation, with only 60% or three out of five satisfied. About a half (49%) are worried about keeping their home warm in the winter, compared with just three in ten (30%) in Bristol overall.
- Transport  
Over one in five (22%) Black/Black British people say street lighting is a serious problem, more than double the city average (10%), the highest proportion of the ethnic groups. Just 18% of Black/Black British people walk, wheel or cycle to work, the lowest proportion of the ethnic groups and half the city average (36%). Several indicators suggest that proportionately fewer Black/Black British people have transport issues preventing them

getting involved in their community (4% vs 14% city average), in cultural activity (20% vs 33% city average) or getting to local shops and services (4% vs 10% city average) compared with other demographic groups. Fewer Black/Black British people think the condition of pavements or footpaths is a problem compared to other demographic groups (48% vs 67% city average).

➤ **Council & Democracy**

Black/Black British people are the demographic group who are most satisfied with local services provided by the council. 37% of Black/Black British people feel BCC provides value for money (21% city average) and 46% are satisfied with the way BCC runs things (32% city average). 36% of Black/Black British people feel police and public services successfully tackle crime and anti-social behaviour locally (20% city average), the highest proportion of all demographic groups together with Asian/Asian British people.

<b>Black/Black British people – significantly worse indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% victim of racial discrimination or harassment in last year	50.1%	7.6%	42.5%
% victim of religious discrimination or harassment in last year	16.6%	2.4%	14.2%
% who find it difficult to manage financially	23.7%	11.0%	12.7%
% households that used a 'food bank' during the last 12 months	9.3%	2.3%	7.0%
% households which have experienced severe food insecurity	11.2%	3.2%	8.0%
% who eat at least five portions of fruit or vegetables per day	42.7%	65.0%	22.3%
% households who have bought significantly more locally produced food in the past year	12.7%	20.9%	8.2%
% overweight or obese	66.9%	47.7%	19.2%
% who think employers should have to tell staff if someone is living with HIV	37.0%	16.0%	21.0%
% who agree if a family member was living with HIV, it would have a negative impact on their relationship	20.2%	8.4%	11.8%
% who don't get involved in cultural activities because they don't feel welcome	20.3%	5.3%	15.0%
% who lack the information to get involved in cultural activity	45.4%	27.1%	18.3%
% satisfied with museums and galleries	33.0%	52.2%	19.2%
% satisfied with the range and quality of entertainment and hospitality venues and events at night	31.7%	61.3%	29.6%
% who visit Bristol's parks and green spaces at least once a week	24.9%	53.1%	28.2%
% who have created space for nature	48.0%	68.1%	20.1%
% concerned about the loss of wildlife in Bristol	67.6%	85.2%	17.6%

% who have stopped using pesticides	38.4%	68.7%	30.3%
% who think street lighting is a serious problem locally	21.6%	9.8%	11.8%
% who walk or cycle to work	18.4%	35.5%	17.1%
% satisfied overall with their accommodation	60.3%	80.1%	19.8%
% extremely or moderately worried about keeping their home warm this winter	49.4%	29.7%	19.7%

Table 6.1: Table of selected QoL indicators which are worse for Black/Black British people

<b>Black / Black British people – significantly better indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% at a higher risk of alcohol related health problems	3.0%	13.3%	10.3%
% poor mental wellbeing	9.6%	19.9%	10.3%
% for whom transport issues stop them from getting involved in their community	3.8%	13.7%	9.9%
% for whom transport issues stop them from getting involved in cultural activity	20.1%	33.4%	13.3%
% unable to get to local shops or services due to lack of public transport routes	3.9%	10.0%	6.1%
% satisfied with the choice of shops and services in their local shopping area	75.3%	64.9%	10.4%
% who think condition of pavements or footpaths is a problem locally	47.8%	67.4%	19.6%
% who feel police and public services successfully tackle crime and anti-social behaviour locally	36.0%	20.3%	15.7%
% who feel Bristol City Council provides value for money	37.1%	21.4%	15.7%
% satisfied with the way Bristol City Council runs things	46.3%	32.5%	13.8%

Table 6.2: Table of selected QoL indicators which are better for Black / Black British people

Regarding the open text question, both **housing** and **jobs & cost of living** are priorities for proportionately more Black / Black British people compared to Bristol overall: **housing** 22% vs 14% city average; **jobs & cost of living** 16% vs 6% city average.

Whilst **transport** and **waste & street cleanliness** are priorities for fewer Black /Black British people in comparison with Bristol overall: **transport** 26% vs 50% city average; **waste & street cleanliness** 11% vs 18% city average.

## 7. Mixed/multiple ethnic groups

Mixed/multiple ethnic is a term used to refer to people having two or more racial/ethnic backgrounds. The main classifications include White and Black Caribbean, White and Black African and White and Asian.

For Mixed/multiple ethnic groups there are 21 indicators worse than the city average, the fewest number of all the broad ethnic groups apart from White British. 12 indicators were better the city average for Mixed/multiple ethnic groups, the

lowest number of all the broad ethnic groups. Results for this group reflect its age/sex profile with half the sample (51%) being aged 16 to 34 years, nearly two-thirds (65%) female and nearly half (49%) females aged 16 to 44 years, each being the largest proportion of all the broad ethnic groups. Headlines:

- **Crime & Safety**  
 Nearly three out of ten (29%) people belonging to Mixed/multiple ethnic groups were victims of racial discrimination or harassment in the last year, the third highest proportion of the broad ethnic groups after Black/ Black British and Asian/Asian British people. 35% were victims of sex discrimination or harassment and 27% had experienced sexual harassment in the past year, the highest proportions of all broad ethnic groups for both indicators. They are the ethnic group most likely to have been harassed in a busy outside space or on a quiet street close to home, at 33% and 21% respectively.
- **Community**  
 Mixed/multiple ethnic groups are the broad ethnic group for whom affordability is most likely to be a barrier to getting involved in their community or cultural activity, at 22% and 58% respectively. Also, they are the least likely to volunteer, at only 34%.
- **Public Transport**  
 Mixed/multiple ethnic groups are demographic group with, proportionately, the most people who say better public transport would encourage them to visit venues and events more often at night, at 52%.
- **Social & Environmental Attitudes**  
 Evidence that Mixed/multiple ethnic groups may hold some of the most "progressive" social views on HIV, gender and the environment of all ethnic groups is the lowest proportion of people who "think domestic abuse is a private matter", "agree if a family member was living with HIV, it would have a negative impact on their relationship", or "think employers should have to tell staff if someone is living with HIV" (at 1%, 3% and 9% respectively). In addition, 91% are concerned about climate change, the highest proportion of the broad ethnic groups, and second highest of all demographic groups.

<b>Mixed/multiple ethnic groups – significantly worse indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% victim of racial discrimination or harassment in last year	29.1%	7.6%	21.5%
% victim of sex discrimination or harassment in last year	35.5%	18.9%	16.6%
% who have been sexually harassed or experienced unwanted sexual attention in the last year	27.0%	14.4%	12.6%
% who have been harassed in a busy outside space in the last year	32.7%	15.3%	17.4%
% who have been harassed on a quiet street close to home in the last year	20.7%	10.4%	10.3%
% who can't afford to get involved in their community	22.4%	11.4%	11.0%
% who can't afford to get involved cultural activity	57.6%	38.8%	18.8%
% who volunteer or help out in their community at least 3 times a year	34.0%	46.0%	12.0%

% unable, at least sometimes, to eat foods specific to their culture because it was not available or affordable	20.3%	9.0%	11.3%
% unable to get to local shops or services due to public transport being too expensive	12.1%	4.0%	8.1%
% for whom better public transport would encourage them to visit venues and events more often at night	51.6%	37.8%	13.8%

Table 7.1: Table of selected QoL indicators which are worse for Mixed/multiple ethnic groups

Mixed/multiple ethnic groups – significantly better indicators	Group average	Bristol average	Gap
% who think domestic abuse is a private matter	1.3%	6.3%	5.0%
% who agree if a family member was living with HIV, it would have a negative impact on their relationship	3.4%	8.4%	5.0%
% who think employers should have to tell staff if someone is living with HIV	8.8%	16.0%	7.2%
% concerned about climate change	91.2%	83.4%	7.8%

Table 7.2: Table of selected QoL indicators which are better for Mixed/multiple ethnic groups

Respecting the open text question, both **waste & street cleanliness** and **jobs & cost of living** are priorities for more people belonging to Mixed/multiple ethnic groups in comparison with Bristol overall: **waste & street cleanliness** 26% vs 18% city average; **jobs & cost of living** 12% vs 6% city average. Specifically, a higher proportion of people belonging to Mixed/multiple ethnic groups in comparison with Bristol overall think “**litter/street cleanliness**” should be a priority (21% vs 13% city average).

## 8. White minority ethnic groups

White minority ethnic is a term used to refer to people belonging to White, non-British ethnic groups. The largest White minority ethnic subpopulations in Bristol are Polish, Irish and Romanian.

For White minority ethnic groups there are 35 indicators worse than the city average, the second highest number of worse indicators of the broad ethnic groups (next to Black / Black British people (56 worse indicators)), and similar to the number of worse indicators for Asian / Asian British people (34 worse indicators). 23 indicators were better the city average for White minority ethnic groups, less than the number of better indicators for Asian /Asian British people (42 better indicators). Of the minority ethnic groups, White minority groups have the highest number of responses to the survey (362), from two and half to four and a half times the number of responses from other minority ethnic groups. This means that statistically significant differences from the city average can be smaller for White minority ethnic groups compared to other minority ethnic groups. Consequently, there will be more worse/better indicators for White minority ethnic groups compared to other minority ethnic groups due to its smaller sampling error, rather than reflecting true population differences. Note also that nearly two-fifths (39%) of the White minority ethnic groups’ sample are female aged 16 to 44 years, the second largest proportion of all the broad ethnic groups after the Mixed/multiple ethnic groups. Headlines:

➤ Crime & Safety

Just 81% of White minority ethnic groups felt safe in their local area during

the day, the only broad ethnic group worse than the city average (87%). 14% of White minority ethnic groups were victims of racial discrimination or harassment, almost twice the city average (8%), but only fourth largest proportion of the broad ethnic groups. One in four (25%) of people belonging to White minority ethnic groups were discriminated against or harassed due to their sex, the second highest proportion of the broad ethnic groups. 6% of White minority ethnic groups report being sexually harassed or experienced unwanted sexual attention on public transport in the last year, the highest proportion of all the broad ethnic groups.

➤ Transport

White minority ethnic groups have the worst or second worst experience of public transport of the broad ethnic groups, interchanging with Asian/Asian British people and Mixed/multiple ethnic groups as the first or second placed worst broad ethnic group for a number of public transport indicators. Two-thirds (67%) of White minority ethnic groups think the condition of cycle routes is a problem, the most dissatisfaction shown of the broad ethnic groups.

➤ Smoking

White minority ethnic groups have the highest proportion of smokers and who live in households with a smoker of all the broad ethnic groups, at 13% and 19% respectively.

➤ Housing

Only a third (33%) of White minority ethnic groups are satisfied with the cost of their rent or mortgage and 61% satisfied with the state of repair of their home, the lowest satisfaction of all the broad ethnic groups.

➤ Local Services & Amenities

Less than a quarter (24%) of White minority ethnic groups are satisfied public land is kept clear of litter and refuse, and nearly nine out of ten (89%) think street litter is a problem locally. Just 54% are satisfied with the recycling service. Barely 45% of White minority ethnic groups were satisfied with children's playgrounds and play areas. These are the worst outcomes of all the broad ethnic groups.

➤ Council and Democracy

Only 26% of White minority ethnic groups were satisfied with the way Bristol City Council runs things, the second smallest proportion of the broad ethnic groups after Mixed/multiple ethnic groups (24%).

➤ Culture

Just 11% of White minority ethnic groups never participate in cultural activities, the lowest proportion of the broad ethnic groups and half the city average (22%). Indeed, 46% of White minority ethnic groups participate in cultural activities at least once month, the highest proportion of the broad ethnic groups.

➤ Physical Activity

Seemingly, one of the most active of the broad ethnic groups, 63% of White minority ethnic groups play sport at least once a week, the highest proportion of the ethnic groups and the second highest proportion of all demographic groups after young people aged 16 to 24 years. 5% of White minority ethnic groups are inactive, the lowest proportion of the broad ethnic groups. 31% ride a bicycle at least once a week, the highest proportion of the broad ethnic groups.

➤ Biodiversity

83% of White minority ethnic groups have stopped using pesticides, the

largest proportion of all demographic groups. Four out of five (80%) people belonging to White minority ethnic groups use nature friendly products, the highest proportion of all broad ethnic groups.

<b>White minority ethnic groups – significantly worse indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% who feel safe in their local area during the day	80.6%	86.6%	6.0%
% victim of racial discrimination or harassment in last year	14.0%	7.6%	6.4%
% victim of sex discrimination or harassment in last year	25.4%	18.9%	6.5%
% who have been sexually harassed or experienced unwanted sexual attention on public transport in the last year	6.0%	2.8%	3.2%
% unable to get to local shops or services due to public transport not running at times when needed	13.2%	7.1%	6.1%
% unable to get to local shops or services due to public transport being unreliable	22.1%	13.3%	8.8%
% unable to get to local shops or services due to lack of public transport routes	16.0%	10.0%	6.0%
% unable at times to access local shops or services due to public transport issues	29.9%	19.2%	10.7%
% for whom transport issues stop them from getting involved in cultural activity	42.5%	33.4%	9.1%
% satisfied with the local bus service	35.2%	42.2%	7.0%
% who think condition of cycle routes is a problem locally	67.1%	56.2%	10.9%
% smokers	12.9%	8.3%	4.6%
% households with a smoker	19.5%	13.9%	5.6%
% satisfied with the cost of their rent or mortgage	33.3%	42.1%	8.8%
% satisfied with the state of repair of their home	61.3%	72.4%	11.1%
% satisfied public land is kept clear of litter and refuse	24.4%	29.9%	5.5%
% who think street litter is a problem locally	88.9%	84.3%	4.6%
% satisfied with the recycling service	54.0%	62.1%	8.1%
% satisfied with children's playgrounds and play areas	44.7%	53.8%	9.1%
% satisfied with the way Bristol City Council runs things	26.2%	32.5%	6.3%

Table 8.1: Table of selected QoL indicators which are worse for White minority ethnic groups

<b>White minority ethnic groups – significantly better indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% who never participate in cultural activities	10.9%	21.7%	10.8%
% who participate in cultural activities at least once a month	45.6%	36.4%	9.2%
% who play sport at least once a week	63.5%	55.4%	8.1%
% who are inactive	5.1%	8.1%	3.0%
% who cycle at least once a week	30.6%	24.3%	6.3%
% who have stopped using pesticides	83.5%	68.7%	14.8%
% who use nature friendly products	80.3%	74.1%	6.2%

Table 8.2: Table of selected QoL indicators which are better for White minority ethnic groups

Considering the open text question, with respect to each topic, the proportion of people belonging to White minority ethnic groups who believe the topic to be a priority is the same as that found in Bristol overall, broadly speaking.

## 9. Disabled people

For Disabled people there are 136 indicators worse than the city average, 53 where the figure is more than double (or less than half depending on the polarity) the Bristol average and 11 indicators more than quadruple (or less than a quarter) the Bristol average. Only 9 indicators are better than the city average Headlines:

- **Crime & Safety**  
Thirty-five Crime and Safety indicators are worse for Disabled people. 28 of these indicators concern discrimination or harassment. Half (50%) of Disabled people were subject to discrimination or harassment, over a quarter (28%) saying this was due to them being a Disabled person, a similar percentage as the previous year. Disabled people are also more likely to experience other types of discrimination due to their sex, sexual orientation or age. For instance, 13% of Disabled people report being victims of sexual orientation discrimination, approximately three times the city average (4%).
- **Accessibility (for Disabled people)**  
Lack of accessibility remains a barrier to many Disabled people to participate fully in the life of the city with 18% being prevented from getting involved in their community; 29% find accessibility issues stop them getting involved in cultural activity; and 8% unable to travel to local shops or services using public transport. Nearly a quarter (24%) say having accessible venues would encourage them to visit venues and events at night.
- **Health & Wellbeing**  
Less than two-fifths (39%) of Disabled people report being in good health, less than half the city average. For many (45%), illness or their health limits their daily activity a lot, over six times the city average. For over half (52%), their wellbeing or health conditions restrict their involvement in the community and for over two-fifths (41%) their involvement in cultural activity (both nearly four times the city average). Disabled people are the demographic group most likely to suffer from poor mental wellbeing, at 42% more than double the city average.

➤ Physical Activity

Nearly three-tenths (28%) of Disabled people are physically inactive, over three times the city average. Only three out of ten (27%) can walk, wheel or cycle to local shops or services, less than half the city average (59%).

➤ Biodiversity

Although the opportunity to make space for nature at home may be limited by type of housing (being far more likely to be renting from a housing association or the council), Disabled people are the demographic group with the highest proportion of people who made space for nature in their neighbourhood, at 27%. 20% of Disabled people made space for nature outside their neighbourhood, the second highest proportion of all demographic groups.

<b>Disabled people – significantly worse indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% who have been discriminated against or harassed in the last year	50.1%	30.8%	19.3%
% victim of disability discrimination or harassment in last year	27.6%	4.7%	22.9%
% for whom accessibility issues stop them from getting involved in their community	18.1%	2.8%	15.3%
% for whom accessibility issues stop them from getting involved in cultural activity	28.7%	5.2%	23.5%
% unable to get to local shops or services due to public transport not being accessible	8.1%	2.0%	6.1%
% for whom accessible venues would encourage them to visit venues and events more often at night	23.6%	7.2%	19.6%
% good health	39.2%	81.7%	42.5%
% with illness or health condition which limits day-to-day activities a lot	44.6%	7.0%	37.6%
% whose wellbeing / health stops them from getting involved in their community	52.1%	13.6%	38.5%
% whose wellbeing / health stop them getting involved cultural activity	41.3%	10.9%	30.4%
% who are inactive	27.7%	8.1%	19.6%
% who can walk, wheel or cycle to local shops or services	27.5%	58.5%	31.0%
% poor mental wellbeing	42.2%	19.9%	22.3%
% satisfied with the way Bristol City Council runs things	24.0%	32.5%	8.5%
% who feel Bristol City Council provides value for money	16.2%	21.4%	5.2%

Table 9.1: Table of selected QoL indicators which are worse for Disabled people

<b>Disabled people – significantly better indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% who have made space for nature outside their neighbourhood	19.5%	13.3%	6.2%

% who have made space for nature in their neighbourhood	27.0%	18.6%	8.4%
% who use nature friendly products	79.7%	74.1%	5.6%

Table 9.2: Table of selected QoL indicators which are better for Disabled people

In their responses to the open text question, a slightly higher proportion of Disabled people compared to Bristol overall (15% vs 9% city average) believe **health & social care** should be a priority.

In contrast, slightly fewer Disabled people compared with Bristol overall (40% vs 50% city average) say **transport** is a priority.

## 10. Young people (aged 16 to 24 years)

Age is one of the main, if not the, determining factor for many indicators. For young people there are 61 indicators worse than the city average, which is similar to the number of worse indicators for people aged 50 years and over (64 worse indicators) and people aged 65 years and over (63 worse indicators). On the other hand, young people have far fewer indicators (47) better than the city average compared to older people (89 and 104 worse indicators for people aged 50 years and over and people aged 65 years and over respectively). Headlines:

### ➤ Crime & Safety

A half (51%) of young females aged 16 to 24 years were sexually harassed in the last year, a similar proportion to Trans people at 50%, and the highest proportion of all demographic groups. In comparison, only 16% of young males reported being sexually harassed. Just under half (45%) of young females had been harassed in a busy outside space, three times the city average (15%), double the proportion of young males (23%), and only lower than the proportion of Trans people (58%) who had been harassed. Therefore, it is unsurprising that nearly six in ten (58%) of young females think sexual harassment is an issue in Bristol, only exceeded by the proportion of Trans people (69%) who think it is an issue. Half of young males (48%) also think sexual harassment is an issue higher than the city average of 37%.

### ➤ Learning & Training

Just over half (52%) of young people know where to get information, advice and guidance about employment and training, the lowest proportion of all demographic groups, compared with a city average of 66%. Just 1% of young people in the survey have no qualification, the lowest proportion of all demographic groups (7% city average). Nearly two-thirds (66%) took part in learning or training in the past year, the highest proportion of all demographic groups (55% city average).

### ➤ Cost of Living

The cost of living has, on average, more of an impact on young people than other age groups. Only a third (33%) of young people aged 16 to 24 years are satisfied with the cost of their rent or mortgage, the lowest proportion of all age groups (42% city average). Over one in seven (15%) young people are food insecure, almost double the city average (8%) and the highest proportion of all age groups. Over two-thirds of young people (68%) say that lower prices would encourage them to visit venues and events more often at night, the highest proportion of all age groups (52% city average). Half (51%) of young people said they can't afford to participate in cultural activity, the highest proportion of all age groups (39% city average). One in seven (16%) young people say they can't afford to be involved in their

community as much as they want, the highest proportion of all age groups (11% city average).

- Digital Poverty  
A quarter of young people (26%) are prevented or restricted from accessing the internet due to internet speed / reliability (15% city average), the second highest proportion of all demographic groups after Trans people (34%). Over nine in ten (94%) young people are comfortable using digital services, the highest proportion of all demographic groups (81% city average).
- Volunteering & Community  
Only three in ten (31%) young people volunteered in the last year, the lowest proportion of all demographic groups (46% city average). When asked what prevents them from getting involved with their community, over two-thirds (67%) of young people say they lack the time (58% city average) and over a half (55%) say it is lack of information (35% city average). Only 56% young people feel they belong to their neighbourhood, the lowest proportion of all age groups (65% city average).
- Local Shops, Entertainment & Hospitality  
Just over three in ten young people (32%) shop in their local shopping street at least once a week, the lowest proportion by far of all demographic groups (51% city average). Three-quarters (75%) of young people are satisfied with the range and quality of entertainment and hospitality venues and events at night, the highest proportion of all demographic groups (61% city average).
- Culture  
Almost half (47%) of young people participate in cultural activities at least once a month, the highest proportion of all age groups (36% city average) together with people aged 25 to 34 years (48%). Only 12% never participate in cultural activities, the lowest proportion of all age groups and nearly half the city average (22%).
- Transport  
Three out of ten (31%) young people are unable at times to access local shops or services due to public transport issues, higher than the city average (19%) and a similar proportion as full-time carers (31%), LGB+ people (31%), council tenants (30%) and white minority ethnic people (30%), but a lower proportion than Disabled (41%) and Trans (49%) people. Nearly two-thirds of young people (64%) think the condition of cycle routes is a problem (56% city average), the fourth highest proportion of all demographic groups after Trans (71%), LGB+ (68%) and white minority ethnic (67%) people.
- Climate Change & Biodiversity  
A third of young people's (33%) mental health has suffered due to climate change concerns, the third highest proportion of all demographic groups after LGB+ (39%) and Trans (67%) people. Another third of young people's (34%) homes have suffered from overheating during hot weather, the same proportion as LGB+ people and the second highest proportion of all demographic groups after Trans people (49%). The low proportion of young people who have created space for nature (55% vs 68% city average) may be due to the lack of time and opportunity, as a higher proportion live in flats and are more likely to be working/studying full-time than the city average.
- Food  
Just 38% of young people reduced the amount of food high in sugar/fat/salt they purchased, apart for Trans people, the lowest proportion of all demographic groups (45% city average). Only 55% of young people eat at

least five portions of fruit or vegetables per day, the lowest proportion of all age groups (65% city average).

➤ Dog Control

At 51%, fewer younger people perceive dog fouling to be a problem than other demographic groups (68% city average) except for Trans people (46%). Only a quarter (25%) of young people think dogs off the lead are a problem locally, the lowest proportion of all demographic groups apart from private tenants (22%).

➤ Health & Wellbeing

Just under a third (32%) of younger people are overweight or obese, the lowest proportion of all demographic groups (48% city average). Nearly half (49%) walk, wheel or cycle to work, the highest proportion of all demographic groups (36% city average). Nearly three-quarters (73%) do the recommended amount of exercise each week, the second highest proportion of all demographic groups (67%) after people with degree qualifications (74%).

➤ Council & Democracy

Nearly three in ten (29%) young people feel Bristol City Council provides value for money, the highest proportion of all age groups (21% city average). 37% of young people were satisfied with the way with BCC asks for their views before it makes changes it that affect them, the highest proportion of all age groups (30% city average).

Young people – significantly worse indicators	Group average	Bristol average	Gap
% young <b>females</b> who have been sexually harassed or experienced unwanted sexual attention in the last year	50.7%	14.4%	36.3%
% young <b>females</b> who have been harassed in a busy outside space in the last year	45.4%	15.3%	30.1%
% young <b>females</b> who think sexual harassment is an issue in Bristol	58.1%	36.7%	21.4%
% young <b>males</b> who think sexual harassment is an issue in Bristol	47.9%	36.7%	11.2%
% who know where to get information, advice and guidance about employment and training	51.8%	66.1%	14.3%
% satisfied with the cost of their rent or mortgage	33.1%	42.1%	9.0%
% households which have experienced moderate to severe food insecurity	14.6%	7.9%	6.7%
% for whom lower prices would encourage them to visit venues and events more often at night	67.7%	52.1%	15.6%
% who can't afford to get involved cultural activity	50.6%	38.8%	11.8%
% who can't afford to get involved in their community	16.0%	11.4%	4.6%
% who are prevented or restricted from accessing the internet by internet speed / reliability	25.7%	15.1%	10.6%
% who volunteer or help out in their community at least 3 times a year	30.7%	46.0%	15.3%

% who lack the time to get involved in their community	67.5%	58.2%	9.3%
% who lack the information to get involved in their community	55.3%	35.2%	20.1%
% who feel they belong to their neighbourhood	56.4%	64.8%	8.4%
% who shop in their local shopping street at least once a week	31.9%	50.7%	18.8%
% unable at times to access local shops or services due to public transport issues	31.1%	19.2%	11.9%
% who think condition of cycle routes is a problem locally	63.9%	56.2%	7.7%
% whose mental health has suffered due to climate change worries	33.3%	16.8%	16.5%
% whose home has suffered from overheating during hot weather	34.0%	21.7%	12.3%
% who have created space for nature	54.8%	68.1%	13.3%
% who have made space for nature at home	48.3%	64.3%	16.0%
% households who bought less food high in sugar/fat/salt in the past year	38.3%	45.0%	6.7%
% who eat at least five portions of fruit or vegetables per day	55.4%	65.0%	9.6%

Table 10.1: Table of selected QoL indicators which are worse for young people

<b>Young people – significantly better indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% with no formal qualification	0.5%	6.7%	6.2%
% who have taken part in learning or training in the last year	66.2%	55.1%	11.1%
% comfortable using digital services	93.6%	81.1%	12.5%
% overweight or obese	32.0%	47.7%	15.7%
% who walk, wheel or cycle to work	49.5%	35.5%	14.0%
% who do enough regular exercise each week	73.2%	67.3%	5.9%
% satisfied with the range and quality of entertainment and hospitality venues and events at night	75.2%	61.3%	13.9%
% who participate in cultural activities at least once a month	46.8%	36.4%	10.4%
% who never participate in cultural activities	11.6%	21.7%	10.1%
% who feel Bristol City Council provides value for money	28.6%	21.4%	7.2%
% satisfied with the way BCC asks for their views before it makes changes that affect them	36.8%	30.3%	6.5%

Table 10.2: Table of selected QoL indicators which are better for young people

In regard to the open text question, for young people compared with Bristol overall, the largest difference is **housing** with 29% of young people saying it is a priority for improvement, double the city average (14%). This difference is mostly due to “**house prices / rental costs**” (16% vs 6% city average). Other priority topics that differ from Bristol overall are **crime & safety** (23% vs 17% city average) and **community & living** (19% vs 14% city average).

## 11. Older people (aged 50 years and over)

Many indicators appear correlated with age, showing either a direct or inverse relationship, that is increasing or decreasing with age. For older people there are 64 indicators worse than the city average, and 89 better than the city average.

Headlines:

- Learning & Training  
More than one in six (17%) older people have no qualifications, compared to just 1% of people aged 16 to 49 years. Older people are less likely to take part in learning or training, with only between four and five in ten (43%) having done so in the past year compared to the six in ten (61%) of people aged 16 to 49 years who participated.
- Digital Poverty  
Only three in five (58%) of older people are comfortable using digital services, far fewer than the more than nine in ten younger people (93% – 16 to 49 years). 11% of older people say they lack the skills or confidence to use the internet and 7% have concerns about internet safety / security.
- Crime & Safety  
Less than one in five (19%) older people have been discriminated against or harassed in the past year, a lower proportion than younger age groups (30% – 35 to 49 years; 38% – 25 to 34 years; 54% – 16 to 24 years). In particular, only 7% of older people were victims of sex discrimination or harassment, far fewer than younger age groups (18% – 35 to 49 years; 27% – 25 to 34 years; 39% – 16 to 24 years). Exceptions are Disability discrimination and age discrimination which older people suffered more than younger age groups (7% vs 4% – 16 to 49 years and 10% vs 5% – 16 to 49 years respectively).
- Health & Wellbeing  
Almost a third (32%) of older people have an illness or health condition which limits day-to-day activities at least a little, a higher proportion than younger age groups (20% – 16 to 49 years). Just under six in ten (57%) older people are overweight or obese, as the proportion of people overweight or obese increases with age (49% – 35 to 49 years; 41% – 25 to 34 years; 32% – 16 to 24 years). Slightly more older men (60%) are overweight or obese compared to older women (54%). Less than six in ten (56%) older people engage in the recommended amount of physical activity each week, fewer than younger age groups (73% – 16 to 49 years). Only two in five (40%) older people play sport at least once a week, a lower proportion than younger age groups (63% – 16 to 49 years). There is an age gradient in active travel inverse to age gradient for overweight and obesity. Less than one in four (24%) older people walk, wheel or cycle to work (35% – 35 to 49 years; 45% – 25 to 34 years; 49% – 16 to 24 years).
- Parks & Outdoor Events  
Only two in five (41%) older people visit Bristol’s parks and green spaces at least once a week, fewer than the approximately three in five (59%) younger age groups (16 to 49 years). Just a third (34%) of older people are satisfied

with the range and quality of outdoor events, compared to 56% of younger people (16 to 49 years) who were satisfied.

➤ Climate Change

Fewer older people (78%) are concerned about climate change compared to the city average (83%). They are less likely to take any actions due to climate change concerns, for example only 24% changed the way they travel compared with 31% city average.

<b>Older people – significantly worse indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% with no formal qualification	17.5%	6.7%	10.8%
% who have taken part in learning or training in the last year	43.5%	55.1%	11.6%
% comfortable using digital services	58.2%	81.1%	22.9%
% who lack the skills or confidence to use the internet	10.7%	4.2%	6.5%
% who have internet security / safety or privacy concerns	7.0%	3.3%	3.7%
% victim of age discrimination or harassment in last year	9.6%	6.5%	3.1%
% with illness or health condition which limits day-to-day activities at least a little	32.3%	24.3%	8.0%
% with illness or health condition which limits day-to-day activities a lot	12.8%	7.0%	5.8%
% overweight or obese	57.0%	47.7%	9.3%
% older <b>females</b> overweight or obese	53.9%	47.7%	6.2%
% older <b>males</b> overweight or obese	60.1%	47.7%	12.4%
% who do enough regular exercise each week	56.3%	67.3%	11.0%
% who play sport at least once a week	40.2%	55.4%	15.2%
% who walk or cycle to work	23.6%	35.5%	11.9%
% who visit Bristol's parks and green spaces at least once a week	41.0%	53.1%	12.1%
% satisfied with the range and quality of outdoor events	34.1%	48.8%	14.7%
% who participate in cultural activities at least once a month	26.2%	36.4%	10.2%
% who never participate in cultural activities	35.1%	21.7%	13.4%
% satisfied with the range and quality of entertainment and hospitality venues and events at night	42.6%	61.3%	18.7%
% who feel safe in the city centre after dark	23.9%	31.5%	7.6%
% concerned about climate change	78.4%	83.4%	5.0%

% who have changed the way they travel around Bristol due to climate change concerns	23.7%	31.4%	7.7%
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Table 11.1: Table of selected QoL indicators which are worse for older people

Older people – significantly better indicators	Group average	Bristol average	Gap
% who have been discriminated against or harassed in the last year	18.9%	30.8%	11.9%
% victim of sex discrimination or harassment in last year	7.0%	18.9%	11.9%
% whose home has suffered from overheating during hot weather	8.5%	21.7%	13.2%
% who lack the time to get involved cultural activity	20.8%	41.0%	20.2%
% who lack the time to get involved in their community	33.5%	58.2%	24.7%
% who lack the information to get involved in their community	21.1%	35.2%	14.1%
% satisfied with the local bus service	50.8%	42.2%	8.6%
% satisfied with the cost of their rent or mortgage	50.2%	42.1%	8.1%

Table 11.2: Table of selected QoL indicators which are better for older people

Considering the open text question, for the most part, older people have the same priorities as found in Bristol overall, with just slightly fewer older people who think **housing** (9% vs 14% city average) or **jobs & cost of living** (3% vs 6% city average) are priorities for improvement compared to Bristol overall.

## 12. Muslim people

For Muslim people there are 73 indicators worse than the city average, most of which were some of the worst outcomes of all demographic groups. Only 9 indicators are better than the Bristol average. Headlines:

- **Crime & Safety**  
44% of Muslim people say fear of crime affects their day-to day lives, compared to 24% of the general Bristol population, and well over half (57%) Muslim people have been discriminated against or harassed in the past year. Muslim people are more likely to experience discrimination or harassment due to their race/ethnicity (49%), religion (35%) or age (24%). A quarter (25%) have been discriminated against or harassed at work. Over a third (35%) of Muslim people feel police and public services successfully tackled crime and anti-social behaviour, the highest proportion of all demographic groups, a smidgen under the proportion of Asian/Asian British and Black/Black British people (36%). Over a quarter (26% vs 10% city average) say street lighting is a serious problem.
- **Cost of Living**  
A third (34%) of Muslim people find it difficult to manage financially and a fifth (20%) are severely food insecure, the highest proportions of any demographic group. One in six (17%) are often unable to eat foods specific to their culture and one in seven can't afford mobile data (14%) or internet access (15%)

- Housing  
Only 54% of Muslim people are satisfied overall with their accommodation compared to 80% of the Bristol residents in general.
- Parks & Dog Control  
Satisfaction with local services and amenities is lower than the city average. Half (48% vs 70% city average) are satisfied with parks and green spaces, whilst two-fifths (38% vs 54% city average) are satisfied with children’s playgrounds and play areas. Nearly a quarter say there is a serious problem with dogs off the lead (23% vs 8% city average).
- Culture  
About one in five (21%) don’t get involved in cultural activities because they don’t feel welcome.
- Climate Change & Biodiversity  
About three in five Muslim people report being concerned with climate change (63%) and the loss of wildlife in Bristol (62%) compared to over four in five (83% and 85%) of the general population. The lowest proportion of concerned residents of any group. Fewer Muslim people report having created space for nature (46% vs 68% city average) or changed what they buy due to climate change concerns (21% vs 44%) and are much more likely to burn solid fuel than the city average (10% vs 1%).
- Health & Wellbeing  
Only 3% of Muslim people were at a higher risk of alcohol related health problems, the second lowest proportion of all the demographic groups. Just 12% had a health condition which limited their day-to-day activities at least a little, the lowest proportion of all demographic groups. About one in ten (11%) Muslim people report poor mental wellbeing, the second lowest proportion of all demographic groups and roughly half the city average (20%).
- HIV Stigma  
Survey responses from Muslim participants showed higher levels of HIV-related stigma than other demographic groups. Almost three in five (57%) think employers should have to tell staff if someone is living with HIV, three and a half times the city average (16%). Nearly two in five (39%) agree if a family member was living with HIV, it would have a negative impact on their relationship, over four and a half times the city average (8%).
- Public Transport  
About a quarter (26%) of Muslim people take the bus to work, the second highest proportion of all demographic groups, after people who rent from a housing association (30%).
- Council & Democracy  
Nearly two in five (37%) Muslim people feel Bristol City Council provides value for money, the highest proportion of all demographic groups, along with Black/Black British people (37%).

<b>Muslim people – significantly worse indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% whose fear of crime affects their day-to-day lives	44.2%	24.0%	20.2%
% who have been discriminated against or harassed in the last year	57.3%	30.8%	26.5%
% victim of racial discrimination or harassment in last year	49.3%	7.6%	41.7%

% victim of religious discrimination or harassment in last year	35.0%	2.4%	32.6%
% victim of age discrimination or harassment in last year	24.0%	6.5%	17.5%
% who think street lighting is a serious problem locally	25.9%	9.8%	16.1%
% who find it difficult to manage financially	34.1%	11.0%	23.1%
% households which have experienced severe food insecurity	20.2%	3.2%	17.0%
% often unable to eat foods specific to their culture because it was not available or affordable	17.5%	4.1%	13.4%
% who think employers should have to tell staff if someone is living with HIV	56.5%	16.0%	40.5%
% who agree if a family member was living with HIV, it would have a negative impact on their relationship	38.5%	8.4%	30.1%
% who don't have enough mobile data	14.0%	2.5%	11.5%
% whose lack of affordable broadband or devices prevent them from accessing the internet	14.9%	3.4%	11.5%
% satisfied overall with their accommodation	53.8%	80.1%	26.3%
% satisfied with the quality of parks and green spaces	47.6%	69.9%	22.3%
% satisfied with children's playgrounds and play areas	37.5%	53.8%	16.3%
% who think dogs off the lead are a serious problem locally	22.6%	8.4%	14.2%
% who don't get involved in cultural activities because they don't feel welcome	21.4%	5.3%	16.1%
% unable at times to access local shops or services due to public transport issues	37.2%	19.2%	18.0%
% concerned about climate change	62.5%	83.4%	20.9%
% who have created space for nature	46.4%	68.1%	21.7%
% who have changed what they buy due to climate change concerns	21.4%	44.5%	23.1%
% of people who burn solid fuel more than 5 times a week	9.6%	0.9%	8.7%

Table 12.1: Table of selected QoL indicators which are worse for Muslim people

<b>Muslim people – significantly better indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% at a higher risk of alcohol related health problems	2.9%	13.3%	10.4%
% with illness or health condition which limits day-to-day activities at least a little	12.3%	24.3%	12.0%
% poor mental wellbeing	10.5%	19.9%	9.4%
% who take the bus to work	26.2%	14.1%	12.1%

% who feel police and public services successfully tackle crime and anti-social behaviour locally	34.7%	20.3%	14.4%
% who feel Bristol City Council provides value for money	37.2%	21.4%	15.8%

Table 12.2: Table of selected QoL indicators which are better for Muslim people

Respecting the open text question, Muslim people have some of the most different priorities compared with Bristol overall. A greater proportion of Muslim people than Bristol overall say **housing** (25% vs 14% city average), **jobs & cost of living** (15% vs 6% city average) and **health & social care** (17% vs 9%) are higher priorities for improvement. **Housing** differences are due in large part to “**house prices / rental costs**” (13% vs 6%). **Transport** is the one topic with a lower priority for Muslim people compared with Bristol overall (34% vs 50% city average).

### 13. Council tenants

For council tenants 116 indicators are worse than the Bristol average, only the second highest number of worse indicators next to Disabled people (136). There are, correspondingly, only 22 indicators are better than the city average. Headlines:

- Learning & Training  
A third (33%) have no qualifications, five times the city average (5%), hence people with “No qualifications” is a potential confounder when considering the other “worse” indicators of council tenants. Other likely confounders are the “10% most deprived areas” (where council housing makes up a larger proportion of housing stock) and “Disabled people”. In the survey, 42% of council tenants identified as Disabled compared to 13% of all respondents.
- Cost of Living  
Council tenants have lower incomes and are less resilient to the “cost of living crisis”. More than one in seven (16%), used a ‘food bank’ in the past year, approximately eight times the city average (2%). Two-fifths (40%) were extremely worried about keeping their home warm, nearly three and a half times the average (12%). For almost a third (33%) finances are difficult, three times the city average (11%).
- Community  
Financial hardship has an impact on people’s social lives with over three in ten (31%) unable to afford to be involved in their community, almost three times the city average (11%). Council tenants tend to be more socially isolated, with two-fifths (39%) saying they rarely or never feel close to other people, compared with under one-sixth (15%) in Bristol as a whole.
- Health & Wellbeing  
Council tenants are more exposed to health risks. One fifth (21%) smoke, two and a half times the city average (8%). Between three and four in ten (36%) are obese (Body Mass Index greater than 30) over twice the city average (17%). Between three and four in ten (35%) admit to low life satisfaction, about two and a half times the city average (14%).
- Crime & Safety  
Council housing is more likely to be in deprived areas, and similarly there is heightened concern about safety with over two-fifths (43%) of tenants saying fear of crime affects their day-to-day life compared to one quarter (24%) in Bristol as a whole.
- Dog Control  
Over one in six (18%) say dogs off the lead is a serious problem, more than twice the city average (8%). For council tenants, between three and four in ten

(35%) think dog fouling is a serious problem, slightly less than double the city average (18%)

➤ Housing

Just under three-fifths of council tenants are satisfied overall with their accommodation compared with four-fifths (80%) of all Bristol residents. Over half (54%) of council tenants are satisfied with the cost of their rent or mortgage, second highest proportion of all the demographic groups after people aged 65 years and older, at 55%. Just under half (47%) are satisfied with the state of repair of their home vs almost three-quarters (72%) of all residents.

➤ Public Transport & Active Travel

23% of council tenants can use public transport to get to local shops or services, more than any other type of housing tenure, although the proportion unable to get to local shops and services due to issues with public transport, at 30%, is also the highest of all the types of housing tenure. This may partly due to them being, at 36% (city average – 59%), the housing tenure least likely to walk, wheel or cycle to local shops or services.

➤ Council & Democracy

28% of council tenants feel Bristol City Council provides value for money, the highest proportion of all the types of housing tenure.

➤ Climate Change

Under two-thirds (64%) of council tenants are concerned about climate change, the second lowest proportion of all demographic groups (83% city average) after Muslim people (63%) and much lower than other housing tenures. They are less likely to take any actions due to climate change concerns than most other housing tenures / demographic groups. For instance, only three in ten (31%) council tenants have reduced energy use due to climate change concerns compared with almost five in ten (48%) city average. Just two in five (40%) council tenants reduced their household waste compared with almost three in five (57%) city average. 15% of council tenants changed the way they travel around Bristol, half the city average (31%).

<b>Council tenants – significantly worse indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% with no formal qualification	33.5%	6.7%	26.8%
% households that used a 'food bank' during the last 12 months	15.9%	2.3%	13.6%
% extremely worried about keeping their home warm this winter	39.7%	11.6%	28.1%
% who find it difficult to manage financially	32.5%	11.0%	21.5%
% who can't afford to get involved in their community	31.2%	11.4%	19.8%
% who rarely or never feel close to other people	39.5%	15.2%	24.3%
% low life satisfaction	35.2%	13.8%	21.4%
% smokers	20.8%	8.3%	12.5%
% obese	35.6%	17.0%	18.6%

% whose fear of crime affects their day-to-day lives	42.7%	24.0%	18.7%
% who think dogs off the lead are a serious problem locally	17.9%	8.4%	9.5%
% who think dog fouling is a serious problem locally	35.0%	18.1%	16.9%
% satisfied overall with their accommodation	57.2%	80.1%	22.9%
% satisfied with the state of repair of their home	46.7%	72.4%	25.7%
% concerned about climate change	64.4%	83.4%	19.0%
% who have reduced energy use at home due to climate change concerns	31.3%	48.5%	17.2%
% who have reduced their household waste due to climate change concerns	39.8%	56.6%	16.8%
% who have changed the way they travel around Bristol due to climate change concerns	15.0%	31.4%	16.4%

Table 13.1: Table of selected QoL indicators which are worse for council tenants

<b>Council tenants – significantly better indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% who can use public transport to get to local shops or services	22.7%	16.8%	5.9%
% satisfied with the cost of their rent or mortgage	54.1%	42.1%	12.0%
% who feel Bristol City Council provides value for money	27.9%	21.4%	6.5%

Table 13.2: Table of selected QoL indicators which are better for council tenants

Concerning the open text question, for council tenants compared with Bristol overall, the largest difference is **transport** with only 27% of council tenants responding to the question saying it is a priority for improvement, nearly half the city average (50%). The other topics which are slightly lower priorities for council tenants in comparison with Bristol overall are **waste & street cleanliness** (12% vs 18% city average) and the **environment** (6% vs 11% city average).

Both **housing** and **crime & safety** were a priority for a slightly higher proportion of council tenants compared with Bristol overall at 19% (vs 14% city average) and 21% (vs 14% city average) respectively.

#### 14. LGB+ people

LGB+ is an abbreviation used to refer to people who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or another minority sexual orientation (e.g. asexual, pansexual, queer). For LGB+ people there are 66 indicators significantly worse than the city average, and 33 indicators are better than the city average. As younger people are more likely to identify as LGB+ or belong to a minority ethnic group, they share many of the same concerns, only a few of which are listed here. Some of the differences between LGB+ people and the general population are as likely to be determined by age or ethnicity as by sexual orientation e.g. public transport, physical activity and digital poverty. Headlines include:

➤ Crime & Safety

Six in ten (59%) LGB+ people were discriminated against or harassed in the

past year, double the city average (31%). For nearly three in ten (28%) it was discrimination or harassment directed at their sexual orientation, the highest level in six years, over six times the city average (4%), and second highest proportion of the demographic groups after Trans people (51%). A third (34%) of LGB+ people had been sexually harassed, a proportion similar to young people aged 16 to 24 years (35%), over double the city average (14%), and again the second highest proportion of the demographic groups after Trans people (50%). LGB+ people were discriminated against or harassed in many different types of location/space: public transport (19% vs 6% city average); work (16% vs 7% city average); busy outside space (36% vs 15% city average); park/open space (18% vs 8% city average); and on a quiet street (23% vs 10% city average).

➤ **Cost of Living**

A slightly higher proportion (18%) of LGB+ people find it difficult to manage financially compared with Bristol overall (11%). Half (50%) of LGB+ people say they can't afford to get involved with cultural activity compared with two in five (39%) of the general Bristol population.

➤ **Health & Wellbeing**

Nearly two in five (38%) LGB+ people have a limiting illness or health condition compared to almost one in four (24%) city average. Over one in five (22%) LGB+ people live in a household with a smoker, about one and a half times the Bristol average (14%). LGB+ people hold some of the least stigmatizing attitudes towards people with HIV with only 6% thinking employers should have to tell staff if someone is living with HIV (vs 16% city average), the second lowest proportion after Trans people (3%).

➤ **Culture, Entertainment & Hospitality**

Over a half (56%) of LGB+ people participate in cultural activity at least once a month, the second highest proportion of all demographic groups after Trans people (65%). Only 11% never take part, half the city average (22%). Seven in ten (71%) LGB+ people are satisfied with the range and quality of entertainment and hospitality venues and events at night, compared with just six in ten (61%) in Bristol overall.

➤ **Climate Change & Biodiversity**

LGB+ people are one of the demographic groups most concerned about climate change and biodiversity. Nearly two-thirds (66%) were very concerned about climate change (49% city average) and just over six in ten (62%) were very concerned about the loss of wildlife in Bristol (48% city average).

<b>LGB+ people – significantly worse indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% who have been discriminated against or harassed in the last year	59.0%	30.8%	28.2%
% victim of discrimination or harassment in last year due to sexual orientation	28.1%	4.5%	23.6%
% who have been sexually harassed or experienced unwanted sexual attention in the last year	33.7%	14.4%	19.3%
% who have been harassed on public transport in the last year	18.7%	6.5%	12.2%
% who have been discriminated against or harassed at work in the last year	16.1%	6.9%	9.2%

% who have been sexually harassed or experienced unwanted sexual attention in the last year	33.7%	14.4%	19.3%
% who have been harassed in a busy outside space in the last year	35.5%	15.3%	20.2%
% who have been harassed in a park/open space in the last year	18.0%	7.8%	10.2%
% who have been harassed on a quiet street close to home in the last year	22.7%	10.4%	12.3%
% who find it difficult to manage financially	17.8%	11.0%	6.8%
% who can't afford to get involved cultural activity	49.5%	38.8%	10.7%
% with illness or health condition which limits day-to-day activities at least a little	38.2%	24.3%	13.9%
% households with a smoker	21.6%	13.9%	7.7%

Table 14.1: Table of selected QoL indicators which are worse for LGB+ people

<b>LGB+ people – significantly better indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% who think employers should have to tell staff if someone is living with HIV	5.8%	16.0%	10.2%
% who participate in cultural activities at least once a month	55.9%	36.4%	19.5%
% who never participate in cultural activities	10.8%	21.7%	10.9%
% satisfied with the range and quality of entertainment and hospitality venues and events at night	71.3%	61.3%	10.0%
% very concerned about climate change	65.9%	49.0%	16.9%
% very concerned about the loss of wildlife in Bristol	61.9%	48.1%	13.8%

Table 14.2: Table of selected QoL indicators which are better for LGB+ people

Housing is the one topic for which for a higher proportion of LGB+ people say it should be a priority, compared to Bristol overall (23% vs 14% city average). The main concern is “**house prices / rental costs**” (13% vs 6% city average), reflecting their younger age profile.

## 15. Trans people

For Trans people there are 54 indicators significantly worse than the city average, 43 of which are the worst results of all demographic groups, and 14 indicators are better than the city average. Headlines include:

### ➤ Crime & Safety

Six in seven (86%) Trans people were discriminated against or harassed in the past year. The main types of discrimination / harassment were gender identity (64%), sexual orientation (51%), sexual harassment (50%) and sexism (33%). 69% of Trans people think sexual harassment is an issue in Bristol compared to 37% in the general population of the city. Only 37% of Trans people feel safe in their local area, two-thirds of the proportion of all Bristol residents who do (56%). Just 7% Trans people feel police and public

services successfully tackle crime and anti-social behaviour, about a third of the city average (20%).

- **Mental Wellbeing**  
37% of Trans people have poor mental wellbeing, nearly double the city average (20%).
- **Culture, Entertainment & Hospitality**  
Nearly two-thirds (65%) of Trans people participate in cultural activities at least once a month, the most of all demographic groups. Only 4% never participate. Despite this, nearly two-thirds (64%) of Trans people say they can't afford to participate in cultural activity. To encourage Trans people to socialize more at night, half (50%) desire alcohol free alternatives, half (50%) would like different things to go to and 31% want to feel more welcome at venues and events.
- **Cost of Living**  
A higher proportion of Trans people are financially struggling, with 30% saying they are finding it difficult to manage financially compared with 11% people in Bristol as a whole. Also 28% of Trans people experience moderate to severe food insecurity (city average 8%).
- **Housing**  
Fewer Trans people (55%) are satisfied with their accommodation than the city average (80%). They are less satisfied with the state of repair of their home than Bristol as a whole (53% vs 72% city average).
- **Climate Change & Biodiversity**  
Trans people are the demographic group most concerned about climate change and biodiversity. Three out of five (79%) were very concerned about climate change (49% city average) and seven out of ten (69%) were very concerned about the loss of wildlife in Bristol (48% city average).
- **HIV stigma**  
Trans people hold the least stigmatizing attitudes towards people with HIV of all demographic groups by a large margin. Only 1% of Trans people agree if a family member was living with HIV, it would have a negative impact on their relationship (8% city average) and 3% think employers should have to tell staff if someone is living with HIV (16% city average).

<b>Trans people – significantly worse indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% who have been discriminated against or harassed in the last year	86.1%	30.8%	55.3%
% who think sexual harassment is an issue in Bristol	68.8%	36.7%	32.1%
% who feel safe in their local area after dark	37.4%	56.4%	19.0%
% who feel police and public services successfully tackle crime and anti-social behaviour locally	6.6%	20.3%	13.7%
% poor mental wellbeing	36.7%	19.9%	16.8%
% satisfied with children's playgrounds and play areas	8.9%	53.8%	44.9%
% who can't afford to get involved cultural activity	64.4%	38.8%	25.6%

% for whom alcohol free alternatives would encourage them to visit venues and events more often at night	49.8%	17.8%	49.8%
% for whom feeling more welcome would encourage them to visit venues and events more often at night	30.6%	11.5%	19.1%
% who find it difficult to manage financially	30.4%	11.0%	19.4%
% households which have experienced moderate to severe food insecurity	27.6%	7.9%	19.7%
% who eat at least five portions of fruit or vegetables per day	43.5%	65.0%	21.5%
% unable at times to access local shops or services due to public transport issues	49.5%	19.2%	30.3%
% satisfied overall with their accommodation	55.0%	80.1%	25.1%
% satisfied with the state of repair of their home	53.4%	72.4%	19.0%

Table 15.1: Table of selected QoL indicators which are worse for Trans people

<b>Trans people – significantly better indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% who participate in cultural activities at least once a month	64.7%	36.4%	28.3%
% who never participate in cultural activities	3.8%	21.7%	17.9%
% very concerned about climate change	78.9%	49.0%	29.9%
% very concerned about the loss of wildlife in Bristol	68.7%	48.1%	20.6%
% who have internet security / safety or privacy concerns	0.3%	3.3%	3.0%
% who agree if a family member was living with HIV, it would have a negative impact on their relationship	1.3%	8.4%	7.1%
% who think employers should have to tell staff if someone is living with HIV	3.0%	16.0%	13.0%

Table 15.2: Table of selected QoL indicators which are better for Trans people

In their responses to the open text question, the largest difference between trans people and Bristol overall is **housing**, where the proportion of trans people who say housing should be a priority is three times the city average (44% vs 14% city average).

The other topic which is a higher priority for trans people is **jobs & the cost of living**, at 16% (vs 6% city average).

**Transport** is a much lower priority for trans people compared with Bristol overall (36% vs 50% city average). Other topics which are a lower priority for trans people are **waste & street cleanliness** (11% vs 18% city average) and **crime & safety** (9% vs 17% city average).

## 16. Single parents

For single parents there are 48 indicators significantly worse than the city average (worse than last year, with 33 indicators). Only 4 indicators were better than the city average for single parents, along with people living in the “10% most deprived” areas, the lowest number of all demographic groups. Headlines include:

- **Local Area**  
Just 56% of single parents are satisfied with their local area, a lower proportion than the 72% in Bristol overall.
- **Crime & Safety**  
Almost 15% of single parents report being discriminated against or harassed at work in the last year, over double the city average (7%). Several metrics linked to ethnic (18% vs 8% city average) or religious (10% vs 2% city average) discrimination show significantly worse results for single parents, indicating a higher proportion of single parents may be of minority ethnic and/or religious groups. Only 42% of single parents feel safe in their local area after dark, compared with 56% in Bristol overall. It is notable that 18% say street lighting is a serious problem, a higher proportion than the city average (10%).
- **Cost of Living**  
Almost a third (28%) find it difficult to manage financially, close to three times the city average (11%). Over 1 in 10 (12%) used a 'food bank' in the last year, less than reported this last year (17%) but still six times the city average (2%). Almost one in five (18%) are unable to eat food specific to their culture, because it was not available or affordable, double the city average (9%).
- **Health & Wellbeing**  
About a half (51%) of single parents are satisfied with life, compared with just under two-thirds (64%) city average. Six in ten are overweight or obese, whilst in Bristol overall it is under half (48%).
- **Digital Poverty**  
Only a tiny proportion (just one respondent in our sample) of single parents don't have access to the internet at home.

<b>Single parents – significantly worse indicators</b>	<b>Group average</b>	<b>Bristol average</b>	<b>Gap</b>
% satisfied with their local area	55.6%	71.5%	15.9%
% who have been discriminated against or harassed at work in the last year	14.9%	6.9%	8.0%
% victim of religious discrimination or harassment in last year	10.5%	2.4%	8.1%
% victim of racial discrimination or harassment in last year	17.7%	7.6%	10.1%
% who think street lighting is a serious problem locally	18.0%	9.8%	8.2%
% who find it difficult to manage financially	28.0%	11.0%	17.0%
% households that used a 'food bank' during the last 12 months	11.5%	2.3%	9.2%
% households which have experienced severe food insecurity	13.6%	3.2%	10.4%
% unable, at least sometimes, to eat foods specific to their culture because it was not available or affordable	18.4%	9.0%	9.4%
% who feel safe in their local area after dark	42.4%	56.4%	14.0%

% satisfied with life	50.8%	64.1%	13.3%
% overweight or obese	59.4%	47.7%	11.7%

Table 16.1: Table of selected QoL indicators which are worse for single parents

Single parents – significantly better indicators	Group average	Bristol average	Gap
% who have access to the internet at home	99.1%	97.2%	1.9%

Table 16.2: Table of selected QoL indicators which are better for single parents

As regards to the open text question, for single parents both **jobs & the cost of living** and **housing** are more of a priority than for Bristol overall, at 13% (vs 6% city average) and 20% (vs 14% city average) respectively.

**Transport** remains the top priority for single parents albeit with a smaller proportion (38%) who think this compared with the city average (50%).

## 17. Full-time carers

Full-time carers, with 97 indicators worse than the city average, are the demographic group with the fourth highest number of worse indicators. Just one fewer in number than the demographic group with the third highest number of worse indicators, namely people with no qualifications. In contrast, there are only 15 indicators better than the Bristol average. In the sample, full-time carers are a higher proportion of the population for residents living in the “10% most deprived” areas (12%), people with no qualifications (15%) and council tenants (16%) compared with the total sample population (5%). The higher proportions of full-time carers in these demographic groups may explain, at least for some, why the indicators appear worse for full-time carers due to confounding. Headlines:

- **Crime & Safety**  
There are several indicators concerning discrimination/harassment and accessibility which are “worse” for full-time carers and appear to be related to their caring responsibilities for Disabled people. These have not been included here as they are similar to those found in the Disabled people section above.
- **Council & Democracy**  
Full-time carers are the group most dissatisfied with Bristol City Council (BCC). Nearly three-fifths (58%) are dissatisfied with the way BCC runs things compared to two-fifths (41%) of Bristol as a whole. With regard to BCC providing value for money, it is a similar story though the difference is not so large. Almost three-fifths of full-time carers (57%) feel BCC doesn't value for money vs under a half (47%) of Bristol residents as a whole. Just over one in five (22%) are satisfied with the way BCC asks for their views before it makes changes that affect them, compared to the three in ten (30%) city average.
- **Digital Poverty**  
One in ten (10%) full-time carers are prevented or restricted from accessing the internet at home due to concerns about internet security / safety or privacy, three times the city average (3%).
- **Street Lighting**  
One in five (22%) full-time carers think street lighting is a serious problem, more than twice the city average (10%).
- **Libraries**

Half of the full-time carers (51%) who are library card holders are satisfied with libraries. Less than the 66% of the wider population of Bristol library card holders who were satisfied.

Full-time carers – significantly worse indicators	Group average	Bristol average	Gap
% dissatisfied with the way Bristol City Council runs things	58.2%	40.8%	17.4%
% who feel Bristol City Council does not provide value for money	57.3%	46.8%	10.5%
% satisfied with the way BCC asks for their views before it makes changes that affect them	22.0%	30.3%	8.3%
% who have internet security / safety or privacy concerns	10.4%	3.3%	7.1%
% who think street lighting is a serious problem locally	21.7%	9.8%	11.9%
% library card holders satisfied with libraries	50.6%	66.2%	15.6%

Table 17.1: Table of selected QoL indicators which are worse for full-time carers

*Table of better indicators for full-time carers is intentionally omitted.*

In their responses to the open text question, for full-time carers both **health & social care** and **council services** have a larger proportion of respondents who think the topics should be priorities than Bristol overall, at 16% (vs 9% city wide) and 19% (vs 14% city average) respectively.

Full-time carers say **transport** is their top priority, but with a smaller percentage (38% vs 50% city average) than Bristol overall. A slightly lower proportion of full-time carers believe **community & living** to be a priority compared with Bristol overall (9% vs 14% city average).

## Appendix

The following table is a list of actions to improve quality of life sub-categories, which were classified manually from responses to the open text question.

Action or change to improve quality of life in Bristol: sub-category (topic)	Number of respondents who mentioned topic
<b>Transport</b>	
Improve public transport	763
Reduce congestion and fewer cars	347
Potholes and road maintenance	315
Improve cycling facilities	214
Improve pedestrian facilities/experience	176
Improve transport infrastructure	142
Parking	138
Stop pavement parking	93
E-scooters / scooters	78
Affordability of public transport	77
Clean Air Zone	73
Trains	53
Issues with cyclists / scooters	50
Trams	47
Road safety and/or dangerous driving	36
Speeding / traffic calming	35
Street lighting	34
20 mph zones	15
Facilities for electric vehicles	12
<b>Waste and street cleanliness</b>	
Litter and street cleanliness	467
General waste collection	122
Recycling	82
“Fly tipping”	76
Dog fouling / dog control	46

<b>Crime and safety</b>	
Police visibility and performance	156
Anti-social behaviour	150
Drugs and alcohol	123
Graffiti / tagging	59
Noise pollution / noisy neighbours	46
Women's safety	25
Racism / Sexism / Ageism	20
Cameras / CCTV	10
<b>Community and living</b>	
Community facilities and local amenities	199
Music and cultural facilities	78
Youth clubs and activities	47
Van dwellers	47
Social isolation	45
Sport facilities	39
Immigration	33
Bristol Arena / stadium	15
<b>Council services</b>	
Reduce council tax / value for money	123
Children and young people / Schools	67
Improve service provision / leadership	56
Planning / licensing decisions	37
Councillors & mayor	33
Toilets	32
Adult education	24
Libraries	21
<b>Housing</b>	
House prices / rental costs	203
Homelessness	114
Students	42
Social housing access and availability	27
HMOs	20

<b>Environment</b>	
Parks and green spaces	147
Air pollution	121
Climate change	33
Children's play areas and parks	22
Building on green spaces	22
<b>Health and social care</b>	
GP / specialist accessibility	43
Mental health	32
Children's health and childcare	30
Health care	26
NHS dentists	25
Facilities for the elderly	24
Better access to social care	18
Adult social care	18
Social inequality	16
<b>Jobs and cost of living</b>	
Cost of living	121
Improve income	55
Improve benefits system	32
Access to jobs	19

Table 0.1: Actions or changes to improve quality of life in Bristol: subcategories