

Equalities Profile

Men and Women living in Bristol

1.0 Population in Bristol

Population estimates show that there were 218,500 males and 219,000 females living in Bristol in mid-2013. This is a fairly even sex ratio with the population is made up of 49.9% men and 50.1% women.

There are more men than women in the 25-49 year age group and more women than men aged 65 and over (see Figure 2).

Sex ratios by ward are shown in Figure 3.

Figure 1: Mid-2013 Population Pyramid

Source: Mid-2013 Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics

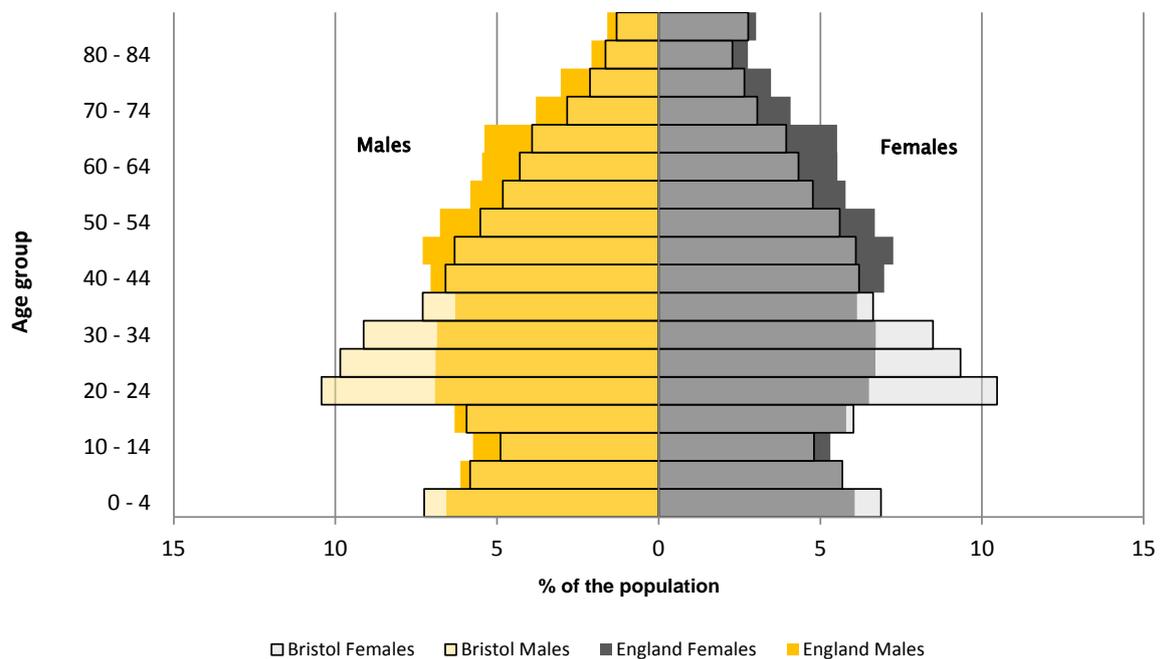


Figure 2: Mid-2013 Population Estimates by age and sex

Source: Mid-2013 Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics

Age Band	Males		Females		Persons	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
0 - 4	15,900	7.3	15,100	6.9	30,900	7.1
5 - 9	12,800	5.8	12,400	5.7	25,200	5.8
10 - 14	10,700	4.9	10,500	4.8	21,200	4.8
15 - 19	13,000	5.9	13,200	6.0	26,200	6.0
20 - 24	22,800	10.4	22,900	10.5	45,700	10.5
25 - 29	21,500	9.9	20,400	9.3	42,000	9.6
30 - 34	19,900	9.1	18,600	8.5	38,500	8.8
35 - 39	16,000	7.3	14,500	6.6	30,500	7.0
40 - 44	14,400	6.6	13,600	6.2	28,000	6.4
45 - 49	13,800	6.3	13,400	6.1	27,200	6.2
50 - 54	12,100	5.5	12,300	5.6	24,300	5.6
55 - 59	10,500	4.8	10,400	4.8	21,000	4.8
60 - 64	9,400	4.3	9,500	4.3	18,900	4.3
65 - 69	8,600	3.9	8,600	3.9	17,200	3.9
70 - 74	6,200	2.8	6,700	3.1	12,900	2.9
75 - 79	4,600	2.1	5,800	2.7	10,500	2.4
80 - 84	3,600	1.6	5,000	2.3	8,600	2.0
85+	2,800	1.3	6,100	2.8	8,900	2.0
All ages	218,500	100.0	219,000	100.0	437,500	100.0

2.0 Work

Economic activity

Economic activity levels are higher for men than for women. 70.2% of men aged 16 and over are economically active (ie either in employment or unemployed but looking for work) compared to 60.4% of women. Consequently economic inactivity levels are lower for men than women – 29.8% and 39.6% respectively. Of people who are economically inactive, higher proportions of women than men are retired or looking after the home or family.

A higher proportion of men (11.3%) are self-employed than women (4.8%) and a higher proportion are unemployed and looking for work (5.9%) than women (3.9%). See section on Out-of-work benefits for more recent data.

Figure 3: Mid-2012 Population Estimates by sex by ward

Source: Mid-2012 Small Area Population Estimates, Office for National Statistics

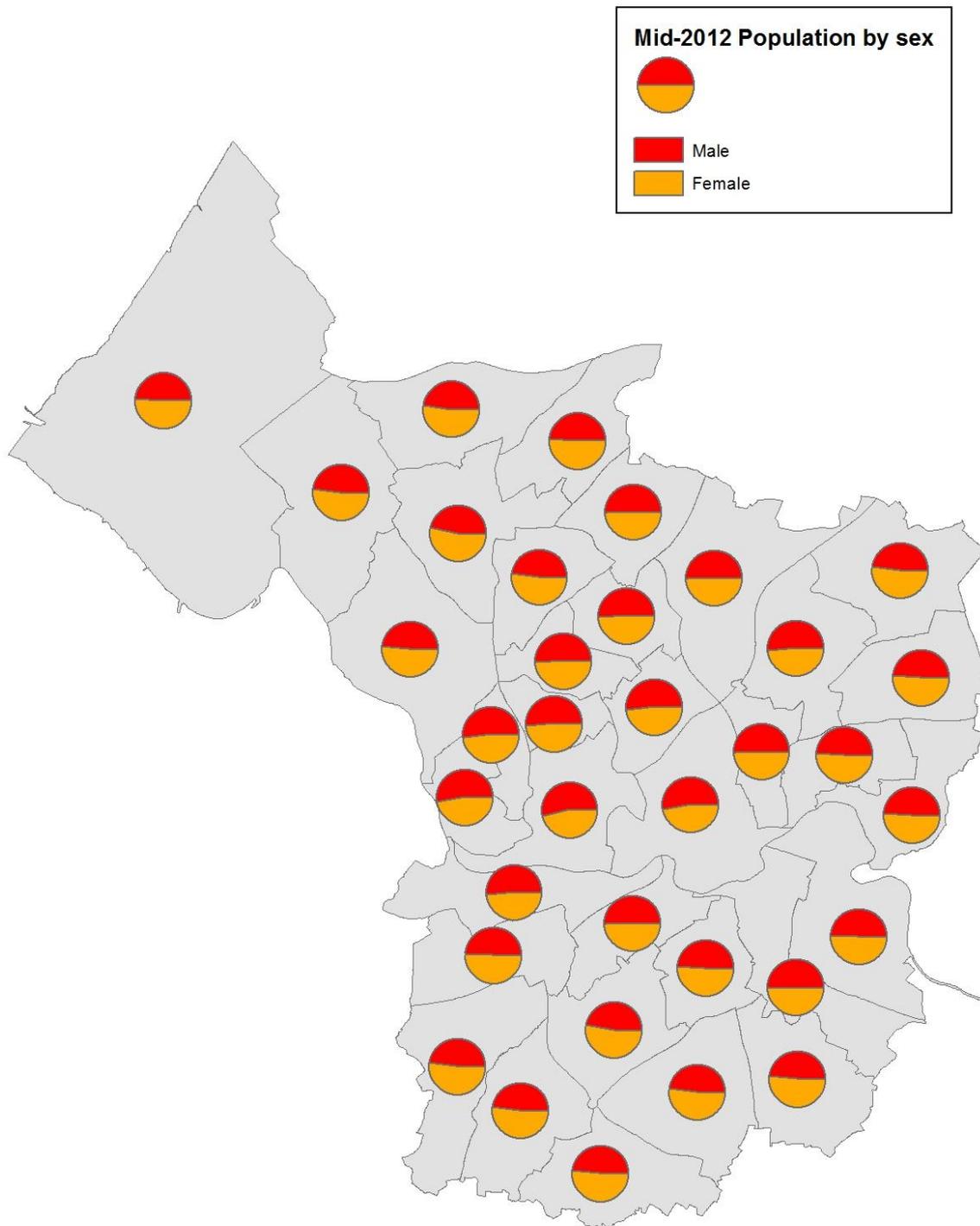
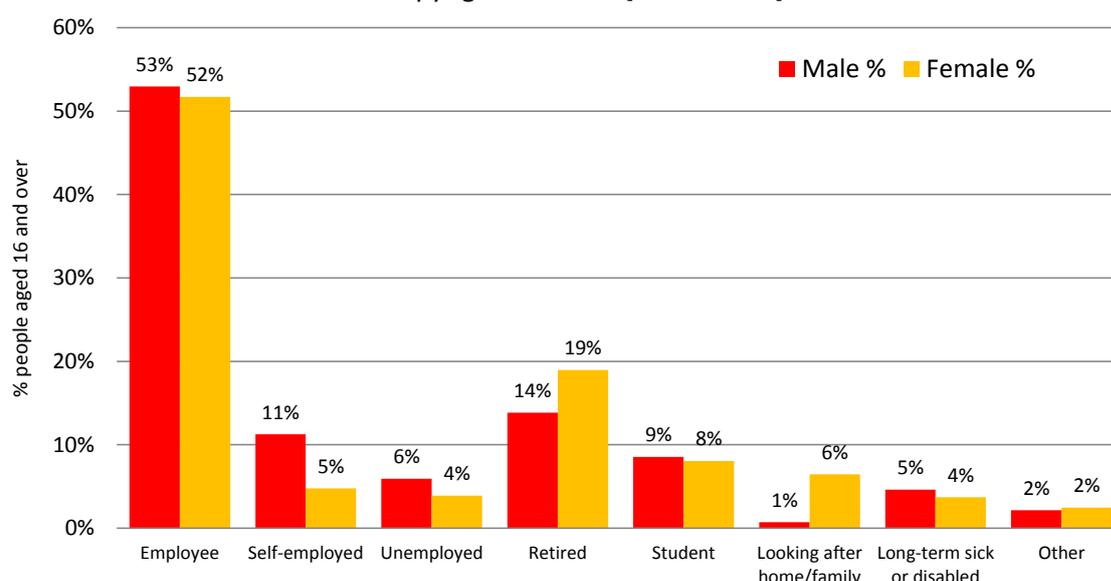


Figure 4: Economic activity

Source: 2011 Census ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis]



	Total	%	Males	%	Females	%
Economic Activity						
All people aged 16 and over	349,653	100.0	173,258	100.0	176,395	100.0
Economically active aged 16 and over	228,078	65.2	121,550	70.2	106,528	60.4
In employment: Total	210,925	60.3	111,287	64.2	99,638	56.5
In employment: Part-time	52,861	15.1	14,194	8.2	38,667	21.9
In employment: Full-time	130,127	37.2	77,584	44.8	52,543	29.8
In employment: Self-employed	27,937	8.0	19,509	11.3	8,428	4.8
Unemployed	17,153	4.9	10,263	5.9	6,890	3.9
Economically inactive: Total	121,575	34.8	51,708	29.8	69,867	39.6
Retired	57,436	16.4	24,005	13.9	33,431	19.0
Student (including full-time students)	28,990	8.3	14,784	8.5	14,206	8.1
Looking after home or family	12,612	3.6	1,244	0.7	11,368	6.4
Long-term sick or disabled	14,505	4.1	7,963	4.6	6,542	3.7
Other	8,032	2.3	3,712	2.1	4,320	2.4

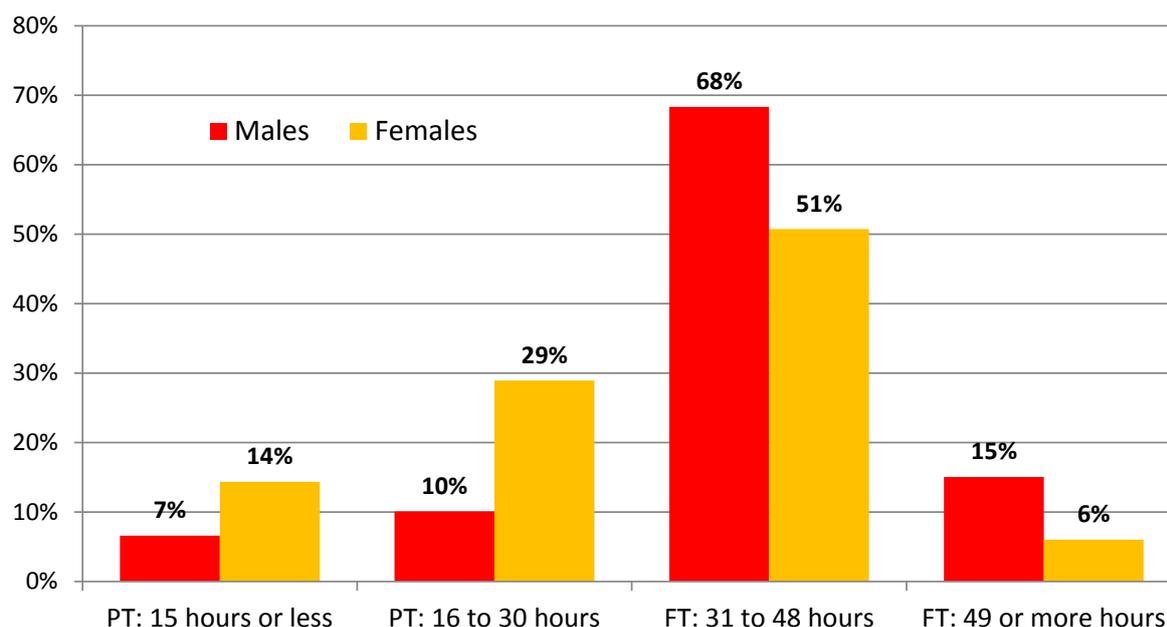
Hours worked

Women in employment are more likely to work fewer hours than men. Figure 5 shows the breakdown of hours worked by sex.

Almost half (43.3%) of women in employment work part time (ie up to 30 hours), this compares to just 16.7% of men. 83.3% of men in employment work full time (ie more than 30 hours) including 15% who work 49 hours a week or more. In comparison, 56.7% of women in employment work full time, including 6% who work 49 hours a week or more.

Figure 5: Hours worked

Source: 2011 Census ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis]



	Total	%	Males	%	Females	%
Hours worked						
All usual residents aged 16 and over in employment	210,925	100.0	111,287	100.0	99,638	100.0
Part-time: 15 hours or less worked	21,619	10.2	7,318	6.6	14,301	14.4
Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked	40,013	19.0	11,209	10.1	28,804	28.9
Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked	126,556	60.0	76,013	68.3	50,543	50.7
Full-time: 49 or more hours worked	22,737	10.8	16,747	15.0	5,990	6.0

Qualifications

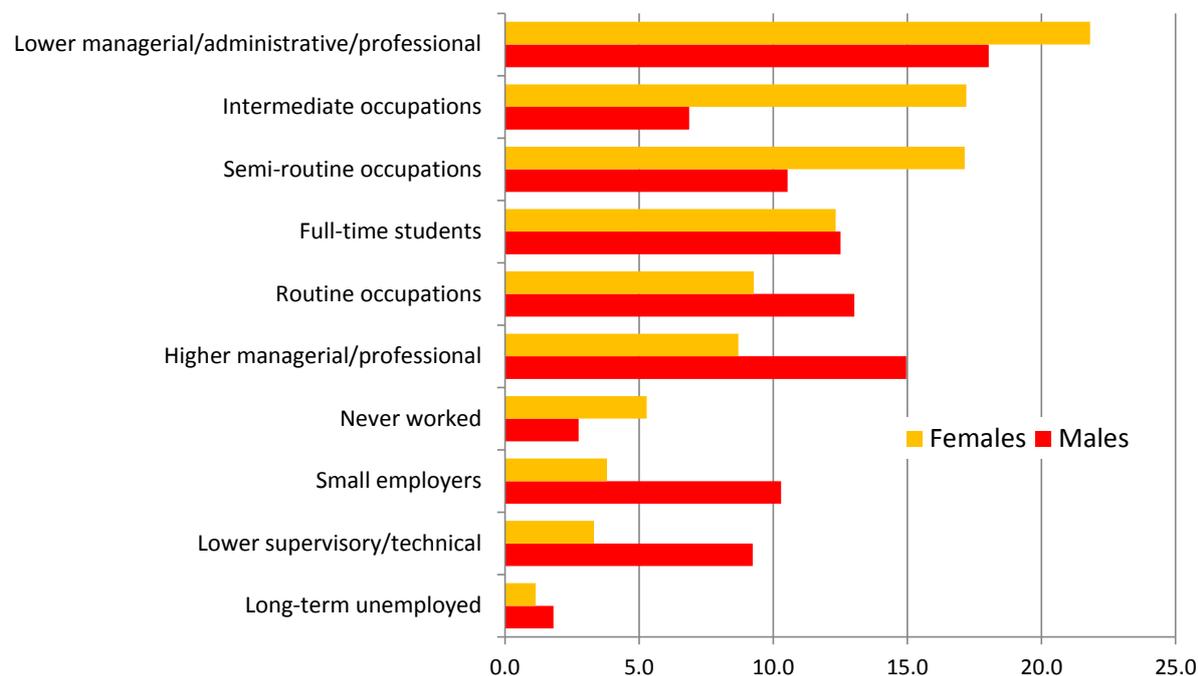
Women have slightly lower levels of qualification than men, although the proportion of men and women with degrees or higher living in Bristol are the same at 32%. Of all women aged 16 and over living in Bristol 22.2% have no qualifications compared to 18.1% of men. 5.1% of men have an apprenticeship compared to 0.8% of women.

	Total	%	Males	%	Females	%
Qualifications (highest level)						
All usual residents aged 16 and over	349,653	100.0	173,258	100.0	176,395	100.0
No qualifications	70,478	20.2	31,365	18.1	39,113	22.2
Level 1 qualifications	41,487	11.9	19,981	11.5	21,506	12.2
Level 2 qualifications	44,592	12.8	20,465	11.8	24,127	13.7
Apprenticeship	10,260	2.9	8,875	5.1	1,385	0.8
Level 3 qualifications	51,006	14.6	26,546	15.3	24,460	13.9
Level 4 qualifications and above	114,621	32.8	56,852	32.8	57,769	32.7
Other qualifications	17,209	4.9	9,174	5.3	8,035	4.6

Socio-economic classification

Figure 6: Socio-economic Classification by sex

Source: 2011 Census ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis]



	Total	%	Males	%	Females	%
Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)						
All persons aged 16 and over	349,653	100.0	173,258	100.0	176,395	100.0
1. Higher managerial, administrative & professional occupations	41,255	11.8	25,910	15.0	15,345	8.7
2. Lower managerial, administrative & professional occupations	69,717	19.9	31,243	18.0	38,474	21.8
3. Intermediate occupations	42,237	12.1	11,904	6.9	30,333	17.2
4. Small employers and own account workers	24,540	7.0	17,825	10.3	6,715	3.8
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	21,860	6.3	15,999	9.2	5,861	3.3
6. Semi-routine occupations	48,480	13.9	18,254	10.5	30,226	17.1
7. Routine occupations	38,928	11.1	22,570	13.0	16,358	9.3
L14.1 Never worked	14,068	4.0	4,748	2.7	9,320	5.3
L14.2 Long-term unemployed	5,148	1.5	3,132	1.8	2,016	1.1
L15 Full-time students	43,420	12.4	21,673	12.5	21,747	12.3
Industry						
All usual residents aged 16 and over in employment	210,925	100.0	111,287	100.0	99,638	100.0
A, B, D, E Agriculture, energy and water	2,577	1.2	2,050	1.8	527	0.5
C Manufacturing	13,701	6.5	10,706	9.6	2,995	3.0
F Construction	13,933	6.6	12,341	11.1	1,592	1.6
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	30,639	14.5	16,173	14.5	14,466	14.5
H Transport and storage	9,127	4.3	7,507	6.7	1,620	1.6
I Accommodation and food service activities	12,361	5.9	6,182	5.6	6,179	6.2
J Information and communication	11,112	5.3	7,578	6.8	3,534	3.5
K Financial and insurance activities	12,677	6.0	6,246	5.6	6,431	6.5
L Real estate activities	2,709	1.3	1,288	1.2	1,421	1.4
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	17,681	8.4	9,660	8.7	8,021	8.1
N Administrative and support service activities	11,057	5.2	6,217	5.6	4,840	4.9
O Public administration and defence	11,459	5.4	6,015	5.4	5,444	5.5
P Education	22,894	10.9	7,756	7.0	15,138	15.2
Q Human health and social work activities	29,441	14.0	7,192	6.5	22,249	22.3
R, S, T, U Other	9,557	4.5	4,376	3.9	5,181	5.2

More than half of women belong to just three socio-economic groups - lower managerial, administrative & professional occupations (21.8%), intermediate occupations (17.2%) and semi-routine occupations (17.1%). In contrast men belong to a much wider range of socio-economic groups.

Higher proportions of men than women belong to higher managerial, administrative & professional occupations (15% vs 8.7%), small employers and own account workers (10.3% vs 3.8%), lower supervisory and technical occupations (9.2% vs 3.3%) and routine occupations (13% vs 9.3%).

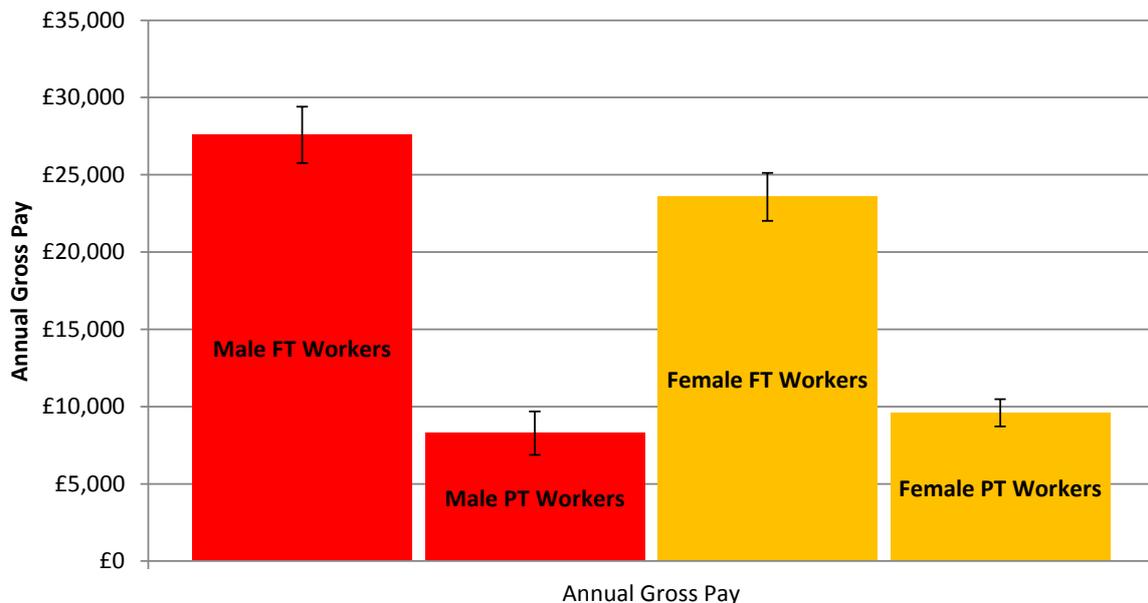
The range of industries in which men are employed is much wider than for women. More than half of women (52%) are employed in just three sectors – health and social work (22.3%), education (15.2%) and wholesale and retail trades (14.5%). Men are more likely to be employed in manufacturing, construction, transport and storage and information and communication.

Earnings

Men working full time earn more than women working full time but there is no significant difference in earnings of male and female part time workers. Based on the 2013 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings by the Office for National Statistics, the average gross annual earnings of full time workers was estimated to be £27,600 for men and £23,600 for women. The average gross annual earnings of part time workers was estimated to be £8,300 for men and £9,600 for women (see Figure 7).

Figure 7: Median gross annual earnings 2013

Source: 2013 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings; ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 15 October 2014]

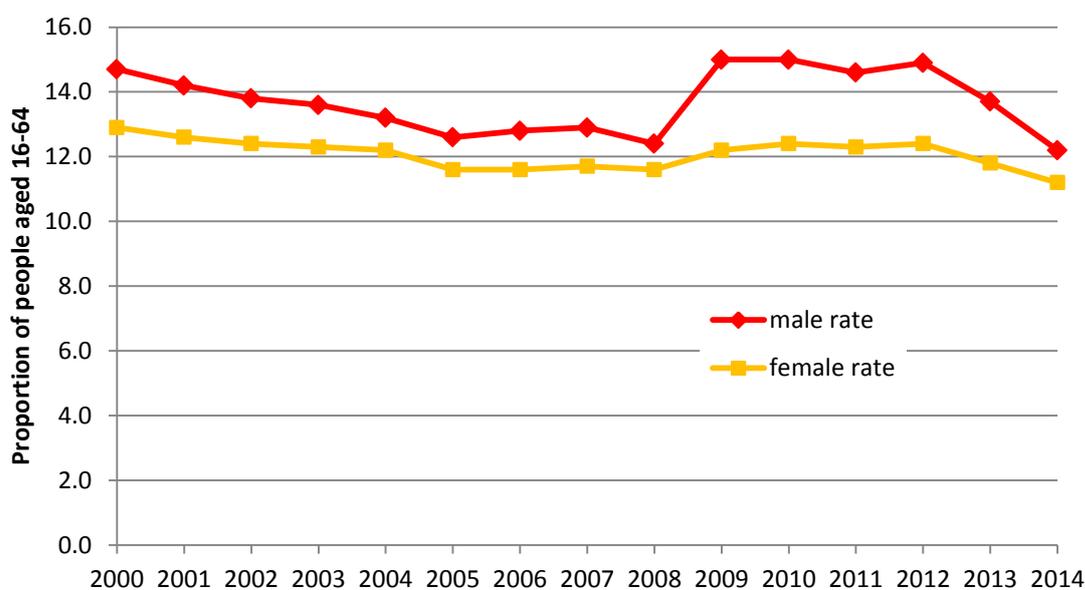


Worklessness

'Worklessness' can be used to look at the proportion of people who are out of work and claiming benefits. Key out-of-work benefit claimants include job seekers, Employment and Support Allowance claimants, incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits.

Figure 8: Out-of-work benefit claimants by 2000 to 2014

Source: DWP; ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 15 October 2014]



	Total	%	Males	%	Females	%
Out-of-work benefit claimants						
Feb 2000	35,450	13.8	18,950	14.7	16,500	12.9
Feb 2001	34,660	13.4	18,460	14.2	16,200	12.6
Feb 2002	34,200	13.1	18,110	13.8	16,090	12.4
Feb 2003	34,140	13.0	18,040	13.6	16,100	12.3
Feb 2004	33,990	12.7	17,840	13.2	16,150	12.2
Feb 2005	33,540	12.1	17,560	12.6	15,980	11.6
Feb 2006	34,290	12.2	18,130	12.8	16,150	11.6
Feb 2007	35,030	12.3	18,540	12.9	16,490	11.7
Feb 2008	34,260	12.0	17,930	12.4	16,330	11.6
Feb 2009	39,230	13.6	21,830	15.0	17,390	12.2
Feb 2010	39,840	13.7	22,080	15.0	17,760	12.4
Feb 2011	39,430	13.4	21,680	14.6	17,760	12.3
Feb 2012	40,280	13.7	22,320	14.9	17,970	12.4
Feb 2013	38,000	12.8	20,670	13.7	17,330	11.8
Feb 2014	34,740	11.7	18,390	12.2	16,350	11.2

Figure 8 shows how out-of-work benefit claimants have changed since the start of the decade for both males and females. A higher proportion of men claim out-of-work benefits than women – 12.2% and 11.2% respectively. Between February 2008 and February 2009 the proportion of men claiming benefits increased dramatically from 12.4% to 15% and remained at this level until 2012. Since then the proportion of men claiming out-of-work benefits has fallen to 12.2%. The proportion of women claiming out-of-work benefits has remained fairly steady throughout this period.

In 2000 women accounted for 47% of all out-of-work benefit claimants, this fell to 44% in 2009 and rose again to 47% in 2014.

3.0 Household composition

People living in households

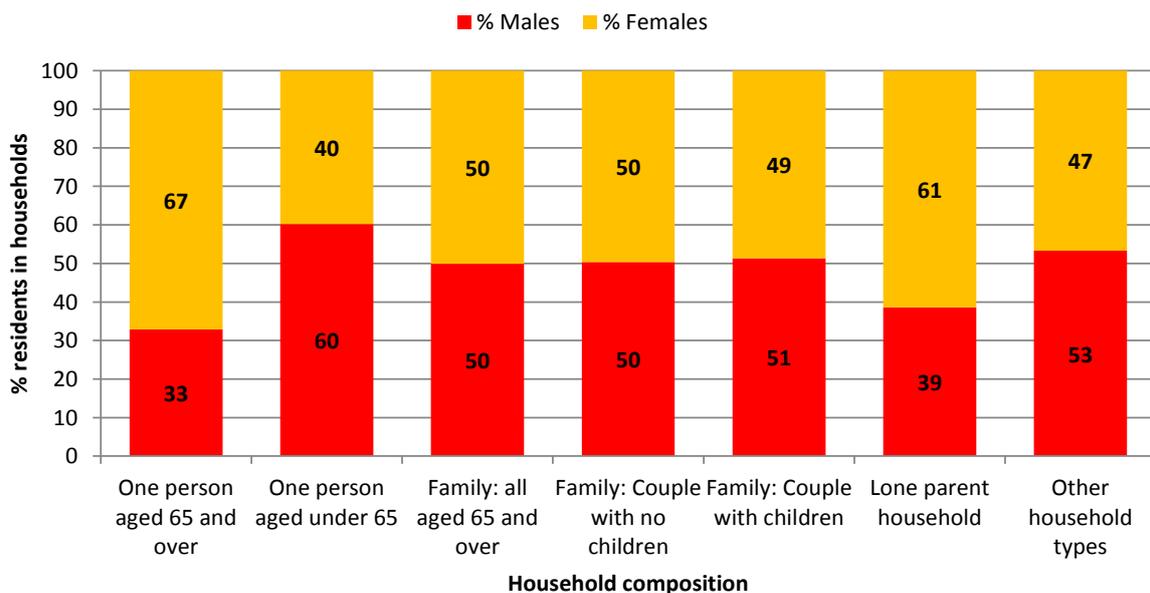
Of all the people aged 65 and over living alone, the majority (67%) are women. In fact, a third (33%) of all women aged 50 and over live alone. Conversely, of all the people aged under 65 living alone, the majority (60%) are men.

Of all the people living in lone parent households, the majority (61%) are women. In fact, of the 14,842 lone parent households in Bristol, 9 out of 10 (89%) are headed by a female.

In couple households with and without children and in other household types, the proportions of men and women are more or less equal.

Figure 9: Household composition by sex

Source: 2011 Census ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 8 October 2013]

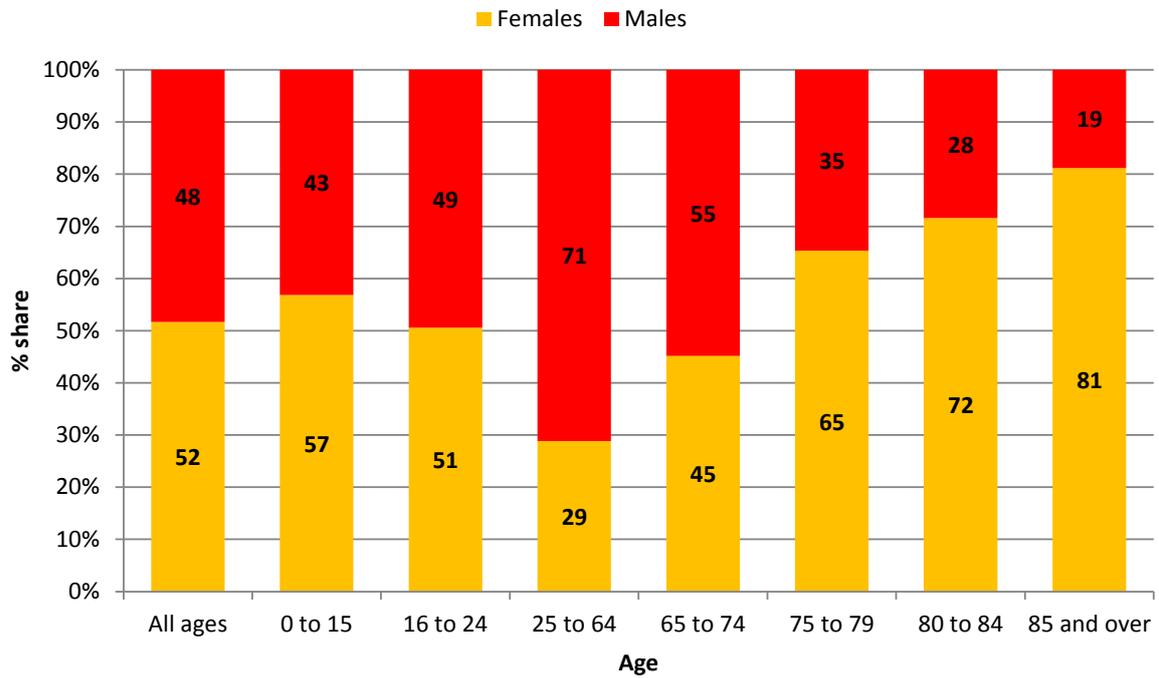


People living in communal establishments

Of all people living in communal establishments in Bristol, 52% are men and 48% are women. The proportions vary by age as shown in Figure 9. The most significant differences are in the 25-64 year age group where 71% of communal establishment residents are men and also in the older age groups. Since women have a longer life expectancy than men, they are more likely to live in communal establishments. Of those people living in communal establishments aged 75 and over, the majority are women, increasing from two thirds (65%) of all residents in the 75-79 age group to four fifths (81%) of all residents aged 85 and over.

Figure 10: Communal establishment residents by sex

Source: 2011 Census ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 8 October 2013]



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