

Equalities Profile

Faith groups living in Bristol

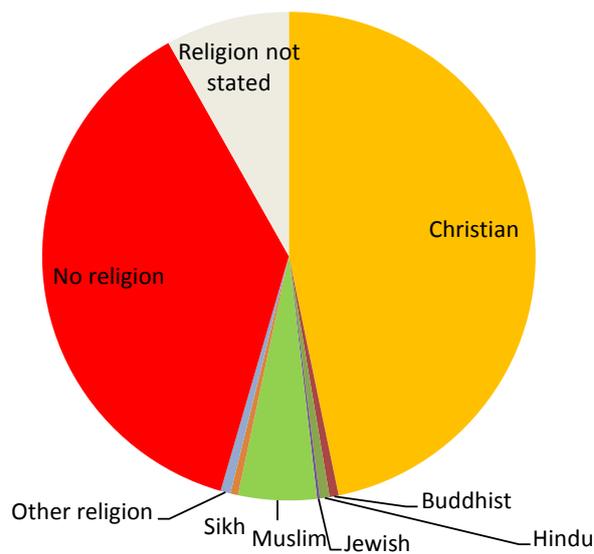
1.0 Population in Bristol

The 2011 Census included the question 'What is your religion?' The question was the only question that was voluntary, so people were not required to respond to it if they chose not to.

Results show that in 2011 residents of Bristol belonged to the following religions or had no religion or chose not to state their religion:

Figure 1: Religion in Bristol

Source: 2011 Census ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 5 June 2013]



Religion	number	%
Christian	200,254	46.8
Buddhist	2,549	0.6
Hindu	2,712	0.6
Jewish	777	0.2
Muslim	22,016	5.1
Sikh	2,133	0.5
Other religion	2,793	0.7
No religion	160,218	37.4
Religion not stated	34,782	8.1
Total population	428,234	100.0

There are at least 45 religions represented in Bristol (see Figure 2). The largest religion is Christian (47%), although following national trends the proportion of people stating that they are Christian has fallen from 62% of all people living in Bristol in 2001.

Bristol is ranked 7th in England and Wales for the proportion of people stating that they have no religion - 37% of the population state they have no religion, up from 25% in 2001.

Since 2001 the religion to increase the most in Bristol has been the Muslim religion which increased from 2% of all people in Bristol in 2001 to 5% of all people in 2011. Islam is now the second largest religion in Bristol.

Figure 2: Number of people by religion in Bristol

Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2013. ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis]

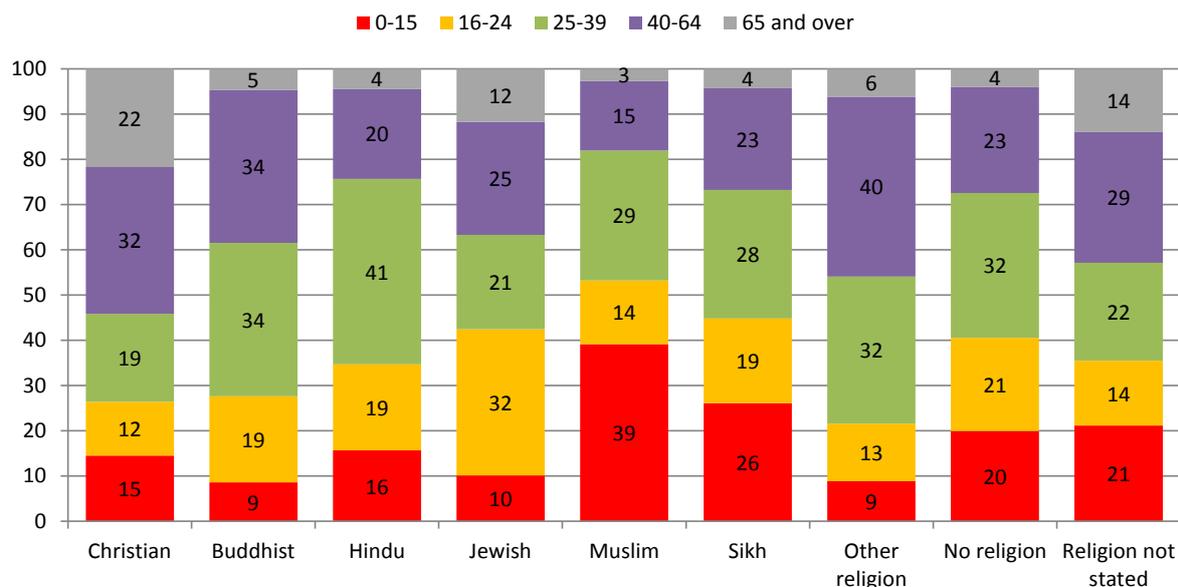
Religions stated:			
Christian	200,254	Shamanism	17
Muslim (Islam)	22,016	Occult	15
Hindu	2,712	New Age	13
Buddhist	2,549	Traditional African Religion	13
Sikh	2,133	Scientology	12
Jewish	777	Shintoism	11
Pagan	575	Theism	11
Mixed Religion	415	Deist	10
Spiritualist	376	Universalist	9
Spiritual	269	Witchcraft	7
Rastafarian	243	Animism	5
Other religions	189	Reconstructionist	5
Wicca	99	Church of All Religion	4
Baha'i	83	Ravidassia	4
Taoist	81	Thelemite	4
Believe in God	80	Eckankar	3
Druid	47	Native American Church	3
Pantheism	44	Vodun	2
Own Belief System	34	Brahma Kumari	1
Satanism	34	Confucianist	1
Jain	30	Mysticism	1
Heathen	21	Unification Church	1
Zoroastrian	21		
No religion (total)	160,218		
No religion	156,666	Humanist	190
Jedi Knight	2,310	Heavy Metal	61
Agnostic	506	Free Thinker	5
Atheist	476	Realist	4
Religion not stated	34,782		

2.0 Characteristics

Religions have varying age profiles. The age profile of the Muslim population living in Bristol is much younger than that of the population as a whole - almost 40% of Muslims are children aged under 16 compared to 18% of the total population. Similarly, less than 3% of Muslims are aged 65 and over compared to 13% of the total population. Christians have the largest proportion of older people - 22% of Christians are aged 65 and over.

Figure 3: Age profile by religion in Bristol

Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2013. ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis]



	0-15	16-24	25-39	40-64	65 and over	All ages
Christian	29,118	23,837	38,861	64,956	43,482	200,254
Buddhist	220	485	864	862	118	2,549
Hindu	425	517	1,111	539	120	2,712
Jewish	79	251	162	194	91	777
Muslim	8,621	3,101	6,317	3,392	585	22,016
Sikh	557	399	606	480	91	2,133
Other religion	248	356	907	1,110	172	2,793
No religion	31,956	33,061	51,255	37,590	6,356	160,218
Religion not stated	7,357	4,997	7,522	10,049	4,857	34,782
All religions	78,581	67,004	107,605	119,172	55,872	428,234

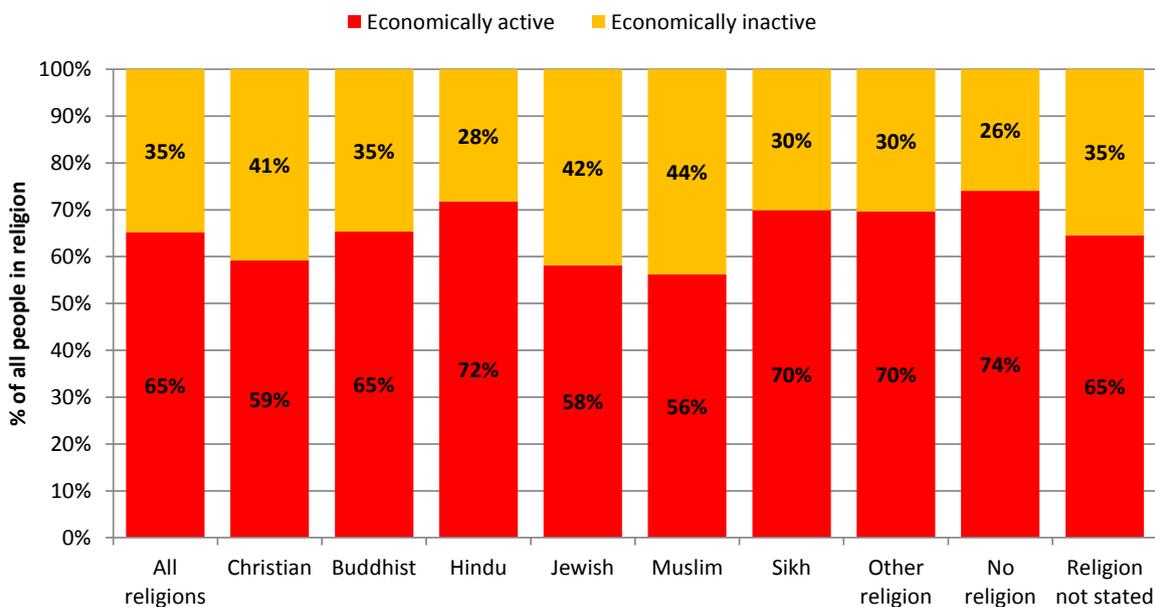
3.0 Work

Economic activity

Economic activity levels are higher than average for Hindus, Sikhs and other religions, as well as for people who stated that they have no religion. Economic activity levels are lowest for Muslims. Just over half (56.2%) of Muslims aged 16 and over are economically active compared to the Bristol average of 65.2%. Economic inactivity is higher for the Muslim population mainly due to the higher proportion of students and people looking after home or family.

Figure 4: Economic activity levels of people aged 16 and over by religion in Bristol

Source: ONS © Crown Copyright 2013. ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis]



Levels of self-employment are highest amongst the Jewish population (13%), Sikhs (12%), Buddhists (12%), Hindus (10%) and other religions (14%).

Students who aren't working on average make up 8% of all people aged 16 and over in the population. When this is broken down by religion however, there are large differences with 24% of all Jewish people being non-working students, 17% of Buddhists and 15% of Hindus and Muslims.

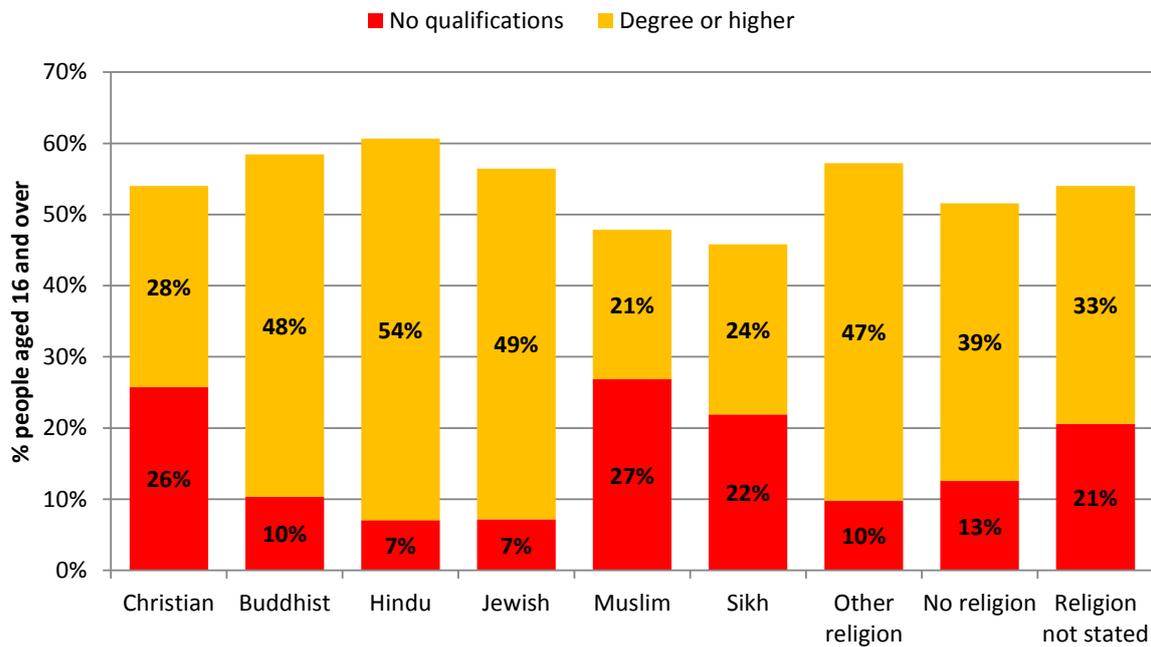
Qualifications

Qualification levels vary significantly between religious groups. The proportion of people with a degree are greatest amongst the Hindu population where more than half (54%) of all people have a degree or higher. Other religions with high qualification levels include Jewish (49%), Buddhist (48%), as well as other religions (47%) and those who stated that they have no religion (39%).

The proportion of people with no qualifications is highest amongst the Muslim and Christian populations where more than a quarter (27% and 26% respectively) of people aged 16 and over have no qualifications compared to the city average of 20%.

Figure 5: Highest and lowest levels of qualification of people aged 16 and over by religion in Bristol

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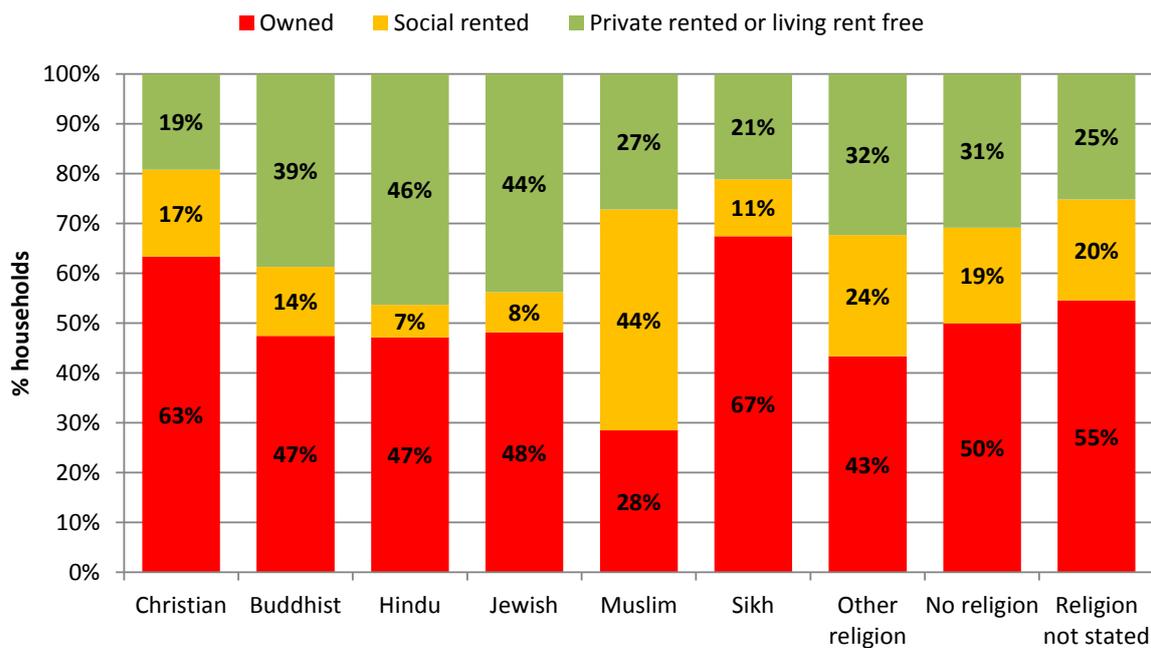


4.0 Housing

Like the population as a whole, the majority of people in all religions live in houses rather than flats or temporary accommodation. Religions where well over a third of people live in flats (or temporary accommodation) include: Buddhists (39%), Hindus (39%), Jewish (38%) and Muslims (38%).

Figure 6: Tenure by religion in Bristol

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Types of household tenure vary by religion. Sikhs have the highest level of owner occupation with 67% of Sikh households owner occupied, Christians have the second highest level at 63% of all Christian households owner occupied. All other religions have owner occupation levels lower than the city average of 56%. By far the highest levels of social renting are amongst the Muslim population, where 44% of households are rented from the local authority or a housing association.

Occupancy ratings provide a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under occupied. An occupancy rating of -1 implies that a household has one fewer bedrooms than required, whereas +1 implies that they have one more room/bedroom than the standard requirement. Overcrowding is an issue for the Muslim population in Bristol. 27% of households headed by a Muslim have fewer bedrooms than required compared to the Bristol average of 5% of households.

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