

Equalities Profile

Disabled People living in Bristol

1.0 Population in Bristol

The primary source of data is the 2011 Census which asked the following question:

Are your day-to-day activities limited because of a health problem or disability which has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months? Include problems related to old age

- Yes, limited a lot
- Yes, limited a little
- No

According to the 2011 Census the proportion of the population of Bristol whose day-to-day activities are limited is 16.7%, or 71,724 of a total population figure of 428,234. This is a lower proportion than in 2001 when 17.8% of all people had a 'long-term limiting illness'. However, the population of Bristol has increased considerably over the decade and the actual number of people whose day-to-day activities are limited has increased from 67,739 people to 71,724 people.

Figure 1: People whose day-to-day activities are limited

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

	All people	Day-to-day activities limited a lot	Day-to-day activities limited a little	Day-to-day activities not limited
Population and Sex				
Total population	428,234	34,570	37,154	356,510
%		8%	9%	83%
Total males	213,071	15,852	17,493	179,726
Total females	215,163	18,718	19,661	176,784
Total usual residents in households	418,814	32,290	36,223	350,301
Total males in households	208,517	14,939	17,033	176,545
Total females in households	210,297	17,351	19,190	173,756
All usual residents in communal establishments	9,420	2,280	931	6,209
Males in communal establishments	4,554	913	460	3,181
Females in communal establishments	4,866	1,367	471	3,028

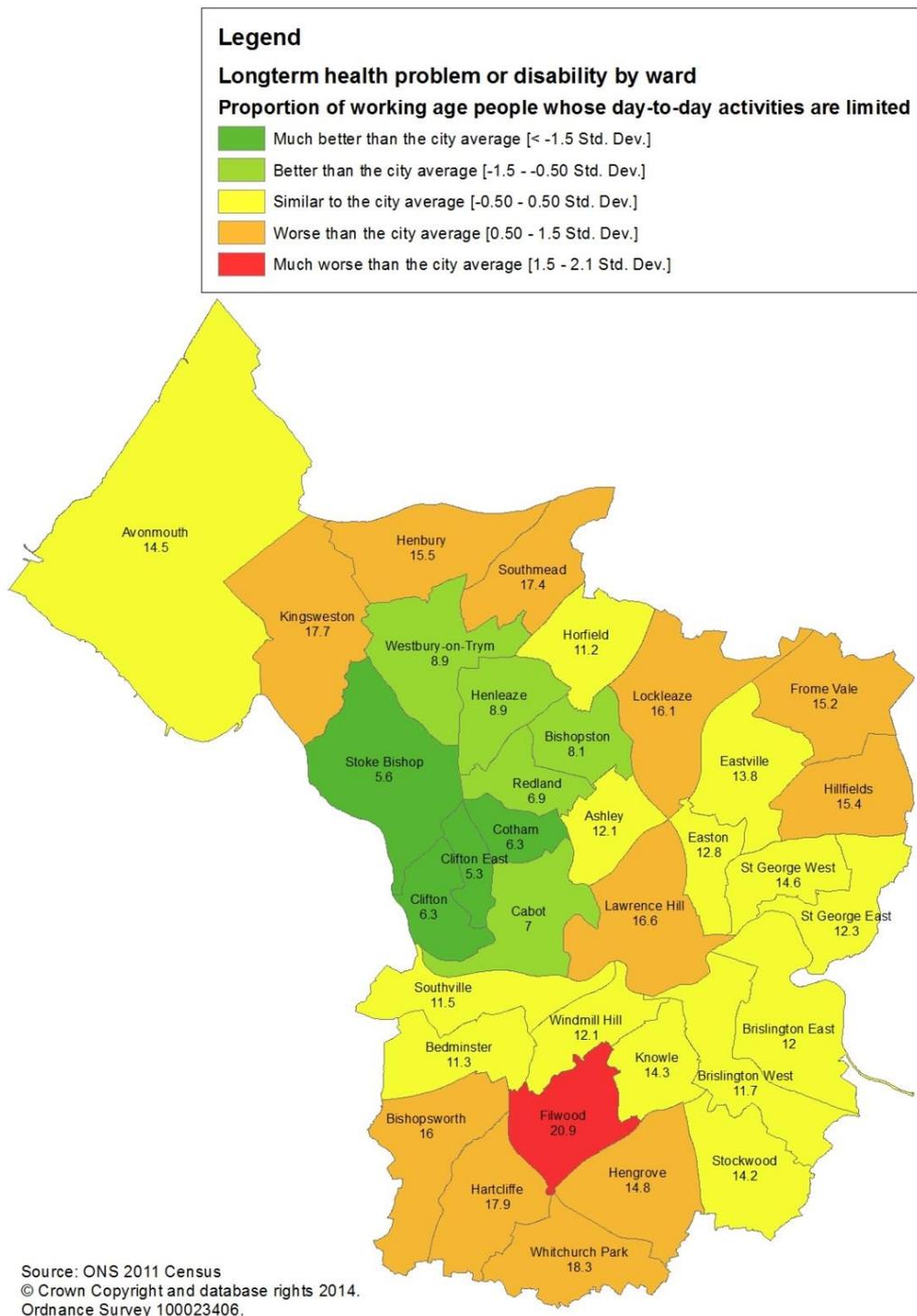
Of the 71,724 people who are disabled, 34,570 (8%) have day-to-day activities that are limited a lot and 37,154 (9%) have day-to-day activities that are limited a little.

There are more disabled women than men living in Bristol – 15.6% of men and 17.8% of women are disabled. This is due to women generally living longer than men.

The proportion of people whose day-to-day activities is limited is lower for people living in households compared to people living in communal establishments.

Figure 2: Long-term health problem or disability by ward

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



The proportion of people whose day-to-day activities is limited also varies across the city as illustrated in Figure 2 based on the working age population living in each ward. The highest levels of disability are found in Filwood ward where more than a fifth (20.9%) of the working age population has day-to-day activities that are limited, compared to 5.3% in Clifton East where there is a younger age profile and a high proportion of students.

2.0 Characteristics

	All people		Day-to-day activities not limited		Day-to-day activities limited	
		%		%		%
Total usual residents in households	418,814	100.0	350,301	100.0	68,513	100.0
Age 0 to 15	78,347	18.7	75,129	21.4	3,218	4.7
Age 16 to 24	61,641	14.7	58,715	16.8	2,926	4.3
Age 25 to 34	76,513	18.3	71,540	20.4	4,973	7.3
Age 35 to 49	85,226	20.3	73,758	21.1	11,468	16.7
Age 50 to 64	63,322	15.1	47,433	13.5	15,889	23.2
Age 65 to 74	27,426	6.5	15,977	4.6	11,449	16.7
Age 75 to 84	18,587	4.4	6,571	1.9	12,016	17.5
Age 85 and over	7,752	1.9	1,178	0.3	6,574	9.6
Ethnic group						
All usual residents	428,234	100.0	356,510	100.0	71,724	100.0
White	359,592	84.0	295,733	83.0	63,859	89.0
Mixed/multiple ethnic group	15,438	3.6	13,809	3.9	1,629	2.3
Asian/Asian British	23,655	5.5	21,418	6.0	2,237	3.1
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	25,734	6.0	22,232	6.2	3,502	4.9
Other ethnic group	3,815	0.9	3,318	0.9	497	0.7
Religion						
All religions	428,234	100.0	356,510	100.0	71,724	100.0
Christian	200,254	46.8	155,751	43.7	44,503	62.0
Buddhist	2,549	0.6	2,210	0.6	339	0.5
Hindu	2,712	0.6	2,492	0.7	220	0.3
Jewish	777	0.2	665	0.2	112	0.2
Muslim	22,016	5.1	19,593	5.5	2,423	3.4
Sikh	2,133	0.5	1,827	0.5	306	0.4
Other religion	2,793	0.7	2,120	0.6	673	0.9
No religion	160,218	37.4	143,467	40.2	16,751	23.4
Religion not stated	34,782	8.1	28,385	8.0	6,397	8.9

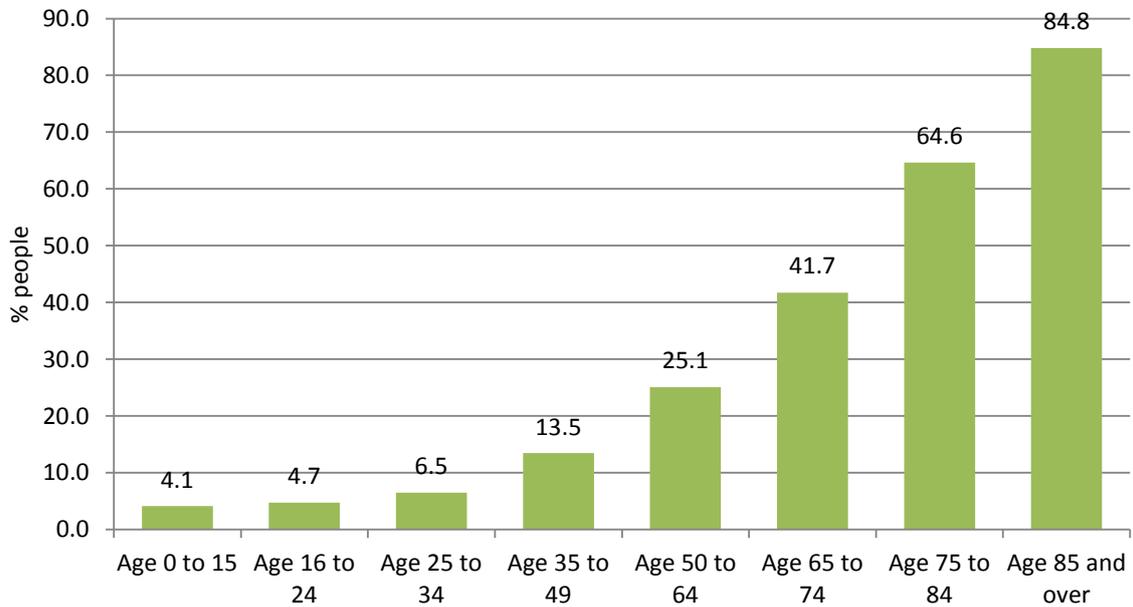
Overall 16.4% of people living in households have day-to-day activities which are limited. This proportion however increases with age – 4.1% of all children have day to day activities that are limited, for the working age population it increases to 12.3% and for people aged 65 and over it increases to 55.9%. Highest levels are in the 85 and over age group where 84.8% of people have day-to-day activities which are limited.

Of all disabled people, 11% belong to a Black or minority ethnic (BME) group, this compares to 16% BME in the population as a whole. The BME population generally has a younger age profile than the population as a whole and this would explain the lower levels of disability in these groups.

In terms of religion, a higher proportion (62%) of disabled people are Christian, compared to the population as a whole where 46.8% of people are Christian.

Figure 3: People whose day-to-day activities are limited as proportion of all people in age group

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

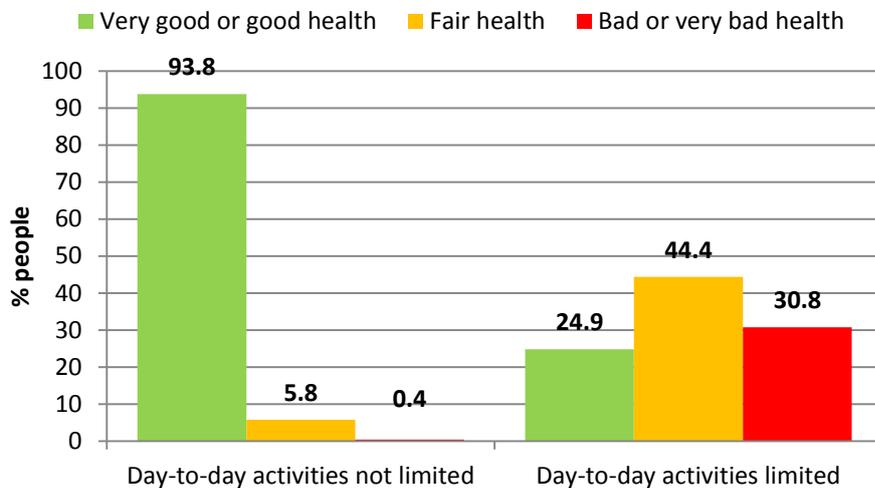


3.0 Health

	All people	Day-to-day activities not limited		Day-to-day activities limited		
		%	%	%	%	
General Health						
All usual residents	428,234	100.0	356,510	100.0	71,724	100.0
Very good or good health	352,307	82.3	334,480	93.8	17,827	24.9
Fair health	52,446	12.2	20,622	5.8	31,824	44.4
Bad or very bad health	23,481	5.5	1,408	0.4	22,073	30.8

Figure 4: General Health and Disability

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



The general health of people whose day-to-day activities are limited is much worse than that of people without a disability. 12.9% of disabled people report good or very good health, 44.4% report fair health and 31.8% report bad or very bad health. Of people whose day-to-day activities are not limited, just 0.4% report bad or very bad health.

4.0 Work

	All people	%	Day-to-day activities not limited	%	Day-to-day activities limited	%
Economic activity						
All people aged 16 and over	349,653	100.0	281,186	100.0	68,467	100.0
Economically active aged 16 and over	228,078	65.2	211,224	75.1	16,854	24.6
In employment: Total	210,925	60.3	196,075	69.7	14,850	21.7
In employment: Part-time	43,368	12.4	38,824	13.8	4,544	6.6
In employment: Full-time	128,128	36.6	120,575	42.9	7,553	11.0
In employment: Self-employed	27,341	7.8	25,046	8.9	2,295	3.4
In employment: Full-time students	12,088	3.5	11,630	4.1	458	0.7
Unemployed	17,153	4.9	15,149	5.4	2,004	2.9
Economically inactive: Total	121,575	34.8	69,962	24.9	51,613	75.4
Retired	57,436	16.4	24,935	8.9	32,501	47.5
Student (including full-time students)	28,990	8.3	27,447	9.8	1,543	2.3
Looking after home or family	12,612	3.6	10,816	3.8	1,796	2.6
Long-term sick or disabled	14,505	4.1	1,341	0.5	13,164	19.2
Other	8,032	2.3	5,423	1.9	2,609	3.8
Hours worked						
All usual residents aged 16 and over in employment	210,925	100.0	196,075	100.0	14,850	100.0
Part-time: 15 hours or less worked	21,619	10.2	19,496	9.9	2,123	14.3
Part-time: 16 to 30 hours worked	40,013	19.0	36,263	18.5	3,750	25.3
Full-time: 31 to 48 hours worked	126,556	60.0	118,957	60.7	7,599	51.2
Full-time: 49 or more hours worked	22,737	10.8	21,359	10.9	1,378	9.3
Qualifications (highest level)						
All usual residents aged 16 and over	349,653	100.0	281,186	100.0	68,467	100.0
No qualifications	70,478	20.2	37,709	13.4	32,769	47.9
Level 1 qualifications	41,487	11.9	34,156	12.1	7,331	10.7
Level 2 qualifications	44,592	12.8	38,070	13.5	6,522	9.5
Apprenticeship	10,260	2.9	7,578	2.7	2,682	3.9
Level 3 qualifications	51,006	14.6	46,676	16.6	4,330	6.3
Level 4 qualifications and above	114,621	32.8	103,296	36.7	11,325	16.5
Other qualifications	17,209	4.9	13,701	4.9	3,508	5.1
Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)						
All persons aged 16 and over	349,653	100.0	281,186	100.0	68,467	100.0
1. Higher managerial, administrative & professional occupations	41,255	11.8	37,638	13.4	3,617	5.3
2. Lower managerial, administrative & professional occupations	69,717	19.9	59,812	21.3	9,905	14.5
3. Intermediate occupations	42,237	12.1	33,413	11.9	8,824	12.9
4. Small employers and own account workers	24,540	7.0	19,649	7.0	4,891	7.1
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	21,860	6.3	16,399	5.8	5,461	8.0
6. Semi-routine occupations	48,480	13.9	35,250	12.5	13,230	19.3
7. Routine occupations	38,928	11.1	26,243	9.3	12,685	18.5
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	19,216	5.5	11,324	4.0	7,892	11.5
Not classified	43,420	12.4	41,458	14.7	1,962	2.9

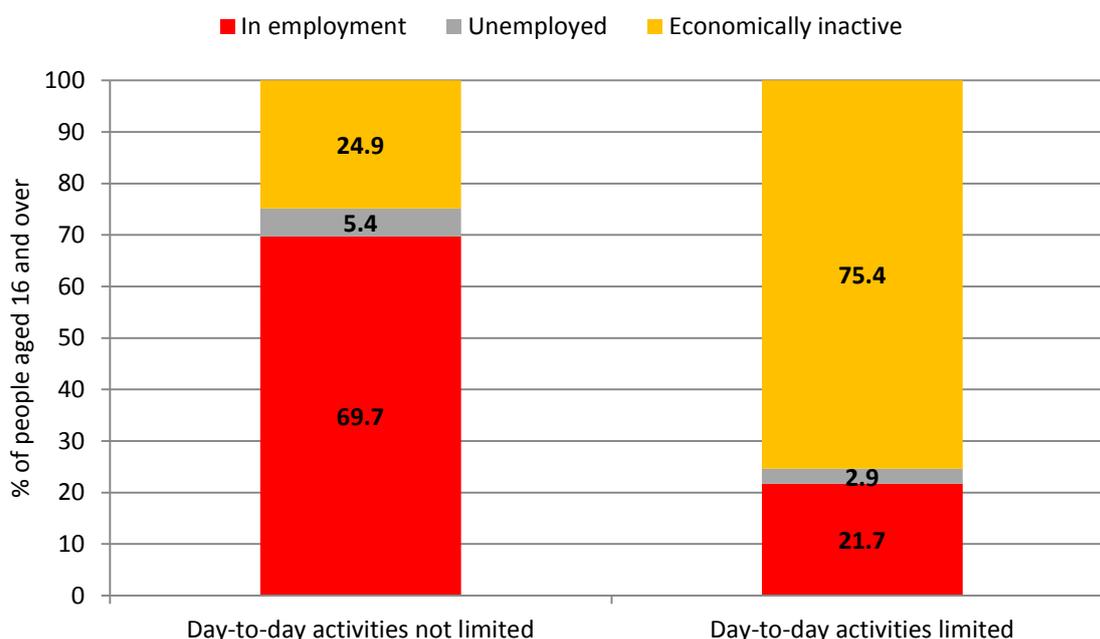
Economic activity

Economic activity levels are much lower for the disabled population than for the non-disabled population. Three quarters (75.4%) of the disabled population aged 16 and over are economically inactive compared to a quarter (24.9%) of those not disabled. The economically inactive population includes retired people (who have higher levels of disability) and also the long-term sick or disabled.

Of the people who do work, disabled people are more likely to work part time (39.6%) than people who aren't disabled (28.4%).

Figure 5: Economic activity

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



Qualifications

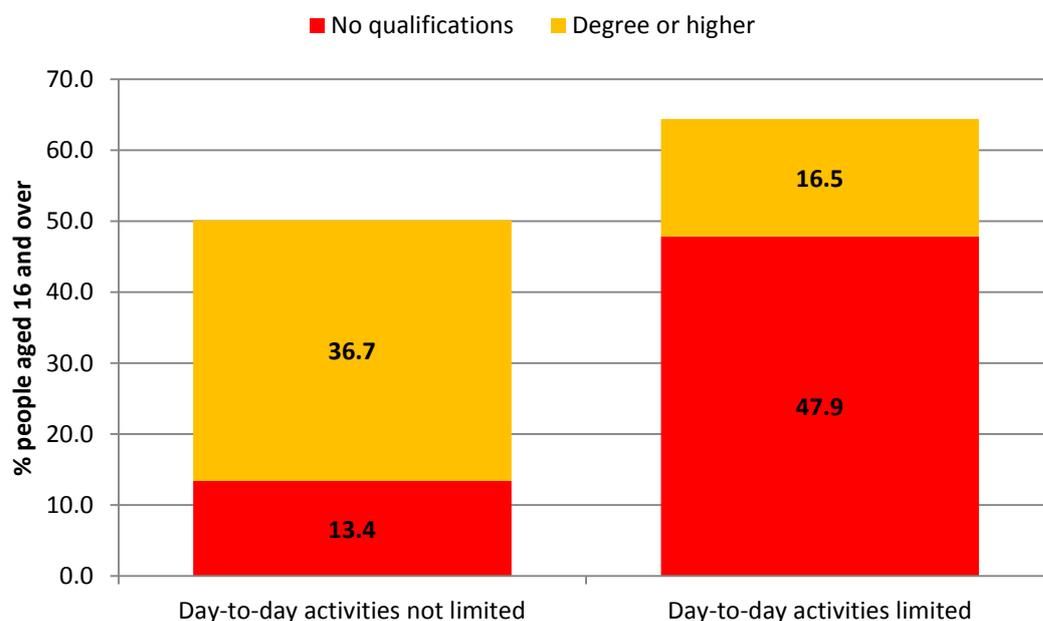
Disabled people have much lower qualification levels than the population as a whole. Half (47.9%) of disabled people aged 16 and over have no qualifications compared to just 13.4% of people without a disability; 16.5% have a degree or higher compared to 36.7% of those not disabled.

Socio-economic classification

Disabled people are less likely to be employed in managerial or professional occupations (19.8%) than those not disabled (34.7%) but a higher proportion work in routine and semi-routine occupations (37.8%). 11.5% of disabled people have never worked or are long-term unemployed (not disabled 4%).

Figure 6: Highest and lowest levels of qualification of people aged 16 and over

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



5.0 Housing

	All people	%	Day-to-day activities not limited	%	Day-to-day activities limited	%
Tenure						
All usual residents in households	418,814	100.0	350,301	100.0	68,513	100.0
Owned	232,470	55.5	195,778	55.9	36,692	53.6
Rented: Social rented	82,201	19.6	59,214	16.9	22,987	33.6
Rented: Private rented or living rent free	104,143	24.9	95,309	27.2	8,834	12.9
Car availability						
All usual residents in households	418,814	100.0	350,301	100.0	68,513	100.0
No cars or vans in household	93,059	22.2	66,629	19.0	26,430	38.6
1 car or van in household	179,782	42.9	150,188	42.9	29,594	43.2
2 or more cars or vans in household	145,973	34.9	133,484	38.1	12,489	18.2
Overcrowding						
All usual residents in households	418,814	100.0	350,301	100.0	68,513	100.0
Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of +2 or more	103,450	24.7	80,856	23.1	22,594	33.0
Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of +1	134,295	32.1	112,915	32.2	21,380	31.2
Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of 0	141,387	33.8	120,631	34.4	20,756	30.3
Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of -1 or less	39,682	9.5	35,899	10.2	3,783	5.5

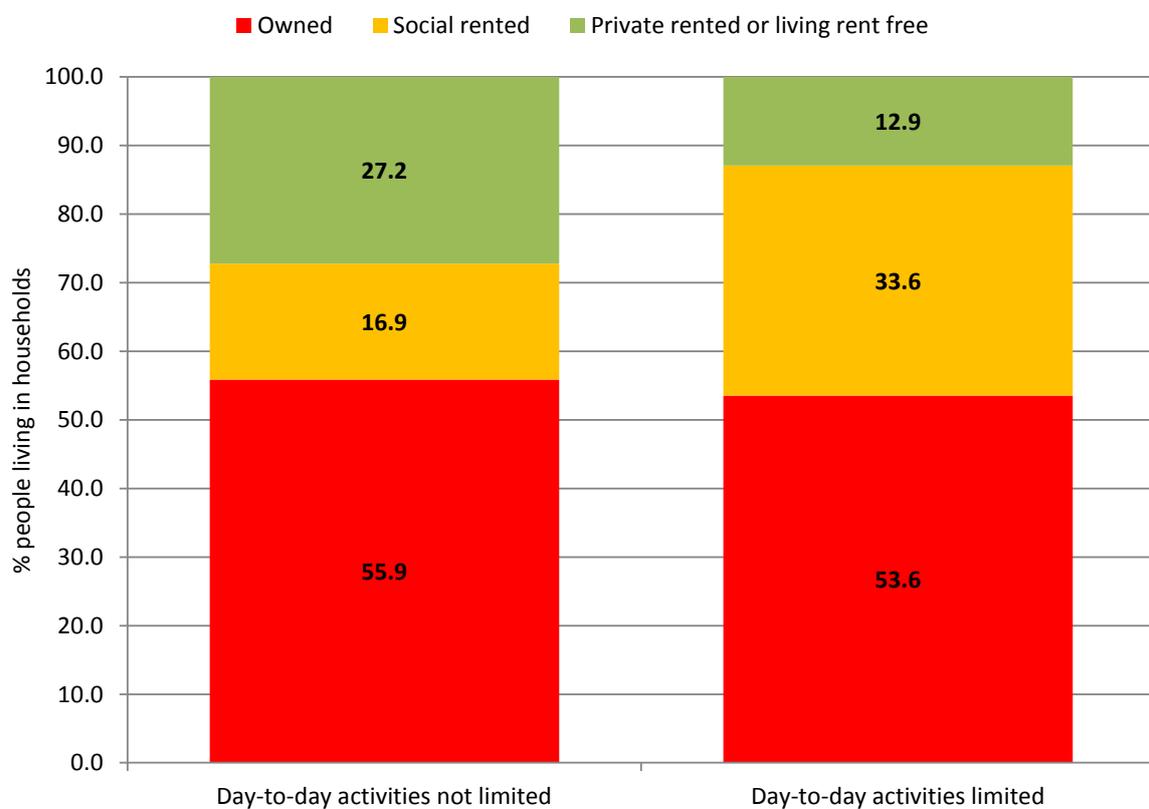
The majority of disabled people own their own home (53.6%) similar to the population average. A higher proportion than average rent from a social provider (ie local authority or housing association) – a third (33.6%) of disabled people live in social rented accommodation.

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 less of an issue for disabled people living in households than for the population as a whole, with just 5.5% of disabled people living in households with fewer bedrooms than required compared to the Bristol average of 9.5%.

Car ownership levels are lower than for the population who are not disabled – 38.6% of disabled people do not have access to a car (not disabled 19%). Also, just 18.2% of disabled people have access to two or more cars in their household compared to 38.1% of those not disabled.

Figure 7: Tenure

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6.0 Disability Living Allowance

An additional source of information on disability is the number of people claiming Disability Living Allowance.

Disability Living Allowance (DLA) provides a non-contributory, non means-tested and tax-free contribution towards the disability-related extra costs of severely disabled people who claim help with those costs before the age of 65. It replaced and extended Attendance Allowance and Mobility Allowance for people in this age group from April 1992.

Figure 8: Disability Living Allowance by Disabling Condition - Bristol February 2014

ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 25 September 2014]

Total	22,870
Condition	
Learning Difficulties	3,130
Arthritis	3,090
Psychosis	2,220
Psychoneurosis	1,680
Disease of the Muscles, Bones or Joints	1,290
Back pain - other / Precise diagnosis not Specified	1,160
Neurological Diseases	1,010
Chest Disease	680
Cerebrovascular Disease	640
Hyperkinetic Syndromes	610
Heart Disease	570
Epilepsy	550
Blindness	510
Chronic Fatigue Syndromes	450
Unknown / Transfer from Attendance Allowance	430
Spondylosis	380
Behavioural Disorder	380
Deafness	370
Diabetes Mellitus	370
Trauma to Limbs	350
Multiple Sclerosis	350
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	330
Malignant Disease	310
Personality Disorder	190
Asthma	170
Major Trauma other than Traumatic Paraplegia/Tetraplegia	170
Renal Disorders	160
Peripheral Vascular Disease	140
Bowel and Stomach Disease	120
Skin Disease	120
Parkinsons Disease	110
Metabolic Disease	100
Severely Mentally Impaired	100
Terminally Ill	100
Cystic Fibrosis	80
Dementia	80
Inflammatory Bowel Disease	70
Traumatic Paraplegia/Tetraplegia	60
AIDS	60
Multi System Disorders	60
Blood Disorders	50
Motor Neurone Disease	10
Haemophilia	10
Multiple Allergy Syndromes	10
Double Amputee	10
Deaf/Blind	10
Haemodialysis	10
Frailty	10
Infectious Diseases : Tuberculosis	10
Cognitive disorder : Other / precise diagnosis not specified	10

DLA can be awarded for a fixed or an indefinite period. People can continue to receive the allowance after reaching age 65 if they continue to satisfy the entitlement conditions.

Further information may be obtained from
http://www.dwp.gov.uk/lifeevent/benefits/disability_liv_allowance.asp

Figure 9: Disability Living Allowance - Bristol February 2014

ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 25 September 2014]

Total	22,870
Age	
Aged under 16	2,620
Aged 16-24	1,760
Aged 25-49	6,550
Aged 50-64	6,670
Aged 65 and over	5,270
Duration	
Up to 3 months	110
3 months up to 6 months	110
6 months up to 1 year	560
1 year and up to 2 years	1,540
2 years and up to 5 years	4,020
5 years and over	16,520
Care Award	
Higher Rate	5,470
Middle Rate	8,940
Lower Rate	6,560
Nil Rate	1,910
Mobility Award	
Higher Rate	10,950
Lower Rate	8,740
Nil Rate	3,180

Jayne Mills
 Performance, Information and Intelligence, Bristol City Council
 October 2014