

Bristol Quality of Life survey 2024/25



Quality of Life Survey 2024/25 Final Report (June 2025)

1. Introduction to Quality of Life 2024/25

[Quality of Life](#) is an extensive annual resident's survey for Bristol that has been running, in different formats, since 2001. It provides key indicators including measures of inequality, and is a core source of performance metrics for the [Bristol City Council \(BCC\) Business Plan](#) as well as the [One City Plan](#), [Bristol Joint Strategic Needs Assessment](#) and other [BCC intelligence and statistics products](#).

The Bristol Quality of Life survey is a robust, randomised sample of the population. In 2024 (as since 2019) the survey was mailed to 33,000 Bristol households chosen at random, including a follow up mailing with a paper survey option, and a targeted third phase to boost numbers from low responding groups (see Methodology appendix). There were c4,500 total responses, with c4,100 final "useable" responses meeting the required criteria (slightly higher response than last year). Most (61.6%) of the final useable responses were submitted online (slightly higher than last year). The survey was open Sept-Oct 2024 to residents aged 16 and over in the selected households.

The 2024 survey had c70 questions producing over 250 indicators, on topics including health, lifestyles, community, local services and living in Bristol. Most questions have been kept unchanged, with some revisions reflecting new or changed priorities.

2. Results of the Quality of Life survey 2024/25

Full results of all indicators are available in the [Quality of Life data dashboard](#):

[Quality of Life 2024/25 results](#)

The dashboard provides all results for each indicator (by theme) including Bristol overall, Bristol wards, demographic & equality groups, Integrated Care System (ICS) locality partnership areas and deciles of deprivation (with a focus on the 10% most deprived areas). The dashboard also shows ward, group and ICS locality trends as well as the overall trend back to 2018 (unless responses are too low).

This report focuses on **c50 Priority Indicators**, highlighting headline issues including:

- **City-wide Summary** – results for Bristol overall from the 2024 survey, compared to the previous year and to 2019 to show the 5-year trend.
- **Deprivation Summary** – records the sentiment of people who live in the 10% most deprived areas of the city (to highlight issues of inequalities), and whether these results differ from the city average, and from the previous year.
- **Appendix: Summary of full results (May 2025)** – all indicators by all aspects

The colour-coding shows how responses changed over time, or where people in the most deprived areas differ from Bristol overall. Changes that are **significantly different** (via statistical t-test) are also highlighted; due to different response levels, the significance threshold varies between indicators.

Quality of Life 2024/25 Priority indicators: Citywide Summary

KEY (to colour coding)

■	Statistically Significantly Worse
■	Worse
■	Better
■	Statistically Significantly Better

a) * denotes Performance metrics (on the BCC Performance Management system)

- b) (new) denotes a new indicator in the 2024 survey
 c) Cells greyed out are where comparison are not possible
 d) Gap figures are based on rounded data to whole percentages

Community and Living	2019	2023	2024	Since 2019	Change last year
% satisfied with their local area*	79%	74%	72%	-7	-2
% who feel they belong to their neighbourhood*	62%	64%	65%	+3	+1
% who agree people from different backgrounds get on well together in their neighbourhood	71%	72%	73%	+2	+1
% who volunteer or help out in their community at least 3 times a year*	48%	48%	46%	-2	-2
% who lack the information to get involved in their community*	28%	26%	35%	+7	+9
% who have access to the internet at home*	95%	97%	97%	+2	0
Health and Wellbeing					
% satisfied with life	75%	66%	64%	-11	-2
% poor mental wellbeing*	15%	20%	20%	+5	0
% who do enough regular exercise each week*	71%	67%	67%	-4	0
% who play sport at least once a week*	46%	56%	55%	+9	-1
% households who bought less food high in sugar / fat / salt in the past year	N/A	43%	45%	N/A	+2
% households with a smoker	17%	15%	14%	-3	-1
% at a higher risk of alcohol related health problems	16%	13%	13%	-3	0
% households which have experienced moderate to severe food insecurity*	5%	8%	8%	+3	0
% households that used a 'food bank' during the last 12 months*	1%	2%	2%	+1	0
Crime & Safety					
% whose fear of crime affects their day-to-day lives*	16%	21%	24%	+8	+3
% who feel police and public services successfully tackle crime and anti-social behaviour locally	28%	21%	20%	-8	-1
% victim of racial discrimination or harassment in last year	6%	6%	8%	+2	+2
% who think sexual harassment is an issue in Bristol	27%	33%	37%	+10	+4
% who have been sexually harassed or experienced unwanted sexual attention in the last year	N/A	13%	14%	N/A	+1
Education and Skills					
% who know where to get information, advice and guidance about employment and training	61%	63%	66%	+5	+3
% who have taken part in learning or training in the last year	N/A	52%	55%	N/A	+3

Sustainability and Environment	2019	2023	2024	Since 2019	Change last year
% satisfied with the quality of parks and green spaces*	72%	71%	70%	-2	-1
% who visit Bristol's parks and green spaces at least once a week*	53%	57%	53%	0	-4
% who think street litter is a problem locally*	81%	84%	84%	+3	0
% satisfied with the recycling service*	68%	71%	62%	-6	-9
% satisfied with the general household waste service*	71%	73%	67%	-4	-6
% who think air quality and traffic pollution is a problem locally	77%	67%	71%	-6	+4
% concerned about climate change	88%	83%	83%	-5	0
% who have reduced their household waste due to climate change concerns	69%	53%	57%	-12	+4
% whose local roads have flooded during heavy downpours	N/A	15%	26%	N/A	+11
% who have created space for nature*	N/A	55%	68%	N/A	+13
Culture and Leisure					
% satisfied with the range and quality of outdoor events*	74%	55%	49%	-25	-6
% who participate in cultural activities at least once a month*	43%	37%	36%	-7	-1
% satisfied with the range and quality of entertainment and hospitality venues and events at night	N/A	64%	61%	N/A	-3
% satisfied with leisure facilities/services*	46%	39%	39%	-7	0
Transport					
% who think traffic congestion is a problem locally*	77%	74%	83%	+6	+9
% who walk or cycle to work (active travel)*	38%	35%	36%	-2	+1
% unable at times to access local shops or services due to poor public transport (new)	N/A	N/A	19%	N/A	N/A
% satisfied with the local bus service	48%	41%	42%	-6	+1
% who think the condition of their local road surfaces is a problem (new)	N/A	N/A	79%	N/A	N/A
Housing					
% satisfied overall with their current accommodation	88%	83%	80%	-8	-3
% satisfied with the cost of their rent or mortgage	59%	41%	42%	-17	+1
% extremely or moderately worried about keeping their home warm this winter	N/A	31%	30%	N/A	-1
Economy					
% who find it difficult to manage financially	9%	10%	11%	+2	+1
% who shop in their local shopping street at least once a week	N/A	51%	51%	N/A	0
Council and Democracy					
% satisfied with the way Bristol City Council runs things*	43%	34%	32%	-11	-2
% who feel Bristol City Council provides value for money*	28%	23%	21%	-7	-2
% satisfied with the way BCC asks for their views before it makes changes that affect them*	N/A	29%	30%	N/A	+1

Quality of Life 2024/25 Priority indicators: Deprivation Summary

KEY (to colour coding)

	Statistically Significantly Worse
	Worse
	Better
	Statistically Significantly Better

a) * denotes Performance metrics (on the BCC Performance Management system)

b) "2024 Deprived" shows results from households in the 10% most deprived areas within Bristol (based on the 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation)

c) "2024 Gap" is the difference between the "10% Most Deprived" and 2024 citywide average

d) Gap figures are based on rounded data to whole percentages

Community and Living	2023 Deprived	2024 Citywide	2024 Deprived	2024 Gap	Change in Deprived
% satisfied with their local area*	47%	72%	43%	-29	-4
% who feel they belong to their neighbourhood*	42%	65%	45%	-20	+3
% who agree people from different backgrounds get on well together in their neighbourhood	57%	73%	56%	-17	-1
% who volunteer or help out in their community at least 3 times a year*	39%	46%	43%	-3	+4
% who lack the information to get involved in their community*	27%	35%	40%	+5	+13
% who have access to the internet at home*	94%	97%	94%	-3	0
Health and Wellbeing					
% satisfied with life	53%	64%	57%	-7	+4
% poor mental wellbeing*	30%	20%	24%	+4	-6
% who do enough regular exercise each week*	57%	67%	52%	-15	-5
% who play sport at least once a week*	43%	55%	41%	-14	-2
% households who bought less food high in sugar / fat / salt in the past year	53%	45%	47%	+2	-6
% households with a smoker	25%	14%	22%	+8	-3
% at a higher risk of alcohol related health problems	9%	13%	12%	-1	+3
% households which have experienced moderate to severe food insecurity*	19%	8%	16%	+8	-3
% households that used a 'food bank' during the last 12 months*	6%	2%	8%	+6	+2
Crime & Safety					
% whose fear of crime affects their day-to-day lives*	44%	24%	41%	+17	-3
% who feel police and public services successfully tackle crime and anti-social behaviour locally	17%	20%	19%	-1	+2
% victim of racial discrimination or harassment in last year	10%	8%	14%	+6	+4
% who think sexual harassment is an issue in Bristol	41%	37%	39%	+2	-2
% who have been sexually harassed or experienced unwanted sexual attention in the last year	15%	14%	20%	+6	+5
Education and Skills					
% who know where to get information, advice and guidance about employment and training	59%	66%	69%	+3	+10
% who have taken part in learning or training in the last year	48%	55%	52%	-3	+4

Quality of Life 2024/25 Priority indicators: Deprivation Summary

Sustainability and Environment	2023 Deprived	2024 Citywide	2024 Deprived	2024 Gap	Change in Deprived
% satisfied with the quality of parks and green spaces*	44%	70%	45%	-25	+1
% who visit Bristol's parks and green spaces at least once a week*	40%	53%	38%	-15	-2
% who think street litter is a problem locally*	94%	84%	96%	+12	+2
% satisfied with the recycling service*	59%	62%	58%	-4	-1
% satisfied with the general household waste service*	61%	67%	59%	-8	-2
% who think air quality and traffic pollution is a problem locally	67%	71%	73%	+2	+6
% concerned about climate change	75%	83%	81%	-2	+6
% who have reduced their household waste due to climate change concerns	44%	57%	51%	-6	+7
% whose local roads have flooded during heavy downpours	17%	26%	23%	-3	+6
% who have created space for nature*	48%	68%	62%	-6	+14
Culture and Leisure					
% satisfied with the range and quality of outdoor events*	37%	49%	36%	-13	-1
% who participate in cultural activities at least once a month*	31%	36%	27%	-9	-4
% satisfied with the range and quality of entertainment and hospitality venues and events at night	49%	61%	44%	-17	-5
% satisfied with leisure facilities/services*	34%	39%	36%	-3	+2
Transport					
% who think traffic congestion is a problem locally*	61%	83%	74%	-9	+13
% who walk or cycle to work (active travel)*	25%	36%	22%	-14	-3
% unable at times to access local shops or services due to poor public transport (new)	N/A	19%	24%	+5	N/A
% satisfied with the local bus service	38%	42%	43%	+1	+5
% who think the condition of their local road surfaces is a problem (new)	N/A	79%	78%	-1	N/A
Housing					
% satisfied overall with their current accommodation	76%	80%	67%	-13	-9
% satisfied with the cost of their rent or mortgage	48%	42%	41%	-1	-7
% extremely or moderately worried about keeping their home warm this winter	44%	30%	40%	+10	-4
Economy					
% who find it difficult to manage financially	21%	11%	17%	+6	-4
% who shop in their local shopping street at least once a week	45%	51%	42%	-9	-3
Council and Democracy					
% satisfied with the way Bristol City Council runs things*	23%	32%	26%	-6	+3
% who feel Bristol City Council provides value for money*	15%	21%	20%	-1	+5
% satisfied with the way BCC asks for their views before it makes changes that affect them*	21%	30%	34%	+4	+13

3. Key Findings 2024/25: Full results

Full details are now available in the [Quality of Life data dashboard](#), which includes results for all 256* indicators, as well as for all Bristol wards, for demographic & equality groups, for ICS locality areas and for deciles of deprivation (including the “deprivation gap” for all indicators). In total the data dashboard includes around 21,500 data points from the 2024/25 survey, plus an additional 75,000 data points of trend from previous surveys. [*Note: not all indicators are available at all reporting levels]

For the ward and demographic / equality groups (including the 10% most deprived areas), a colour-coded statistical t-test has been used to show whether the figure is statistically significantly worse or better than the city average for that indicator, so there is insight provided for each level in the data dashboard.

[All “Quality of Life 2024-25” data is also available to download via [Open Data Bristol](#)].

Overall changes

There are 256 indicators in the full QoL 2024/25 suite, and out of these, 210 were also measured in 2024/25. Of the QoL indicators with data for the previous year:

- 18 indicators were significantly better in 2024 – with most of the positive changes in the Themes: Sustainability & Environment (6) and Community & Living (4).

Some of the largest (relative) improvements were:

- “% who have been discriminated against or harassed at work in the last year, due to sexism” (2.3%, down from 3.2%)
- “% households which have experienced severe food insecurity” (3.2%, down from 4.3%)
- “% of people who burn solid fuel at least once a week” (9.8%, from 11.4%)
- “% comfortable using digital services” (81.1%, up from 78.8%)

- 33 indicators were significantly worse in 2024 – with most negative changes in the Themes: Crime & Safety (10) and Sustainability & Environment (8).

Some of the largest (relative) deteriorations were:

- “% victim of discrimination or harassment in last year due to sexual orientation” (4.5%, up from 2.6%)
- “% for whom feeling safer from crime would encourage them to visit venues and events more often at night” (30.7%, up from 21.5%)
- “% who lack the information to get involved in their community” (35.2%, up from 26%)
- “% satisfied public land is kept clear of litter and refuse” (29.9%, down from 36.4%)

In addition, 189 indicators were also measured in 2019/20, allowing a longer-term review. Of the indicators in QoL 2024/25 with data from 5 years ago:

- Only 12 indicators were significantly better in 2024 – with the positive changes in the Themes: Health & Wellbeing (4), Transport (3), Community & Living (3) and Education & Skills (2).
- However, 62 indicators were significantly worse in 2024 – with most negative changes in the Themes: Health & Wellbeing (13), Sustainability & Environment (11), Community & Living (10) and Crime & Safety (10).

4. Key Findings 2024/25: Priority Indicators

Overall, results from the 2024/25 survey (carried out in Sept-Oct 2024) show a worse picture than the previous year (in this report “last year” refers to the 2023/24 survey carried out in 2023). Of the 49 headline Priority Indicators shown, 13 are improved on 2023/24 results (but only 3 by a statistically significant amount), 10 are unchanged, and 24 indicators are worse than last year (14 by a statistically significant amount); 2 are new measures this year. The Crime & Safety, Sustainability & Environment and Culture & Leisure themes in particular have more outcomes significantly worse than last year (and worse than 2019). Results for the Education & Skills theme are better than before, and Health & Wellbeing outcomes are very similar to last year.

In the 10% most deprived areas, all except 8 results for our most deprived communities are worse than the Bristol average (and statistically significantly worse for 25 indicators). However, last year the Deprivation gap had 31 significantly worse, and 22 indicators now show at least slightly better outcomes in the most deprived areas, especially in the Education & Skills and Council & Democracy themes. 24 indicators though show a worsening picture in the most deprived areas; 1 is unchanged and 2 are new.

➤ Community and Living

Two of the indicators in this section have worsened significantly in the last year, whilst the others remain largely unchanged. Most indicators have a “Deprivation gap”.

Satisfaction with “your local area” fell 2% points to around 72% city-wide, and 4% points to 43% in the most deprived areas; the “Deprivation gap” (29% points) remains one of the starkest of the QoL indicators.

Citywide, 65% feel they “belong to their neighbourhood” and 73% feel “people from different backgrounds get on well together” in their neighbourhood, similar to last year. The sizeable “Deprivation gap” for these two indicators persists, at 20% points and 17% points respectively.

People who regularly volunteer or help out in their community dropped slightly to 46%, which is within the 46%-48% range it has varied over the past 6 years. The “Deprivation gap” reduced significantly as volunteering increased 4% points in deprived areas. More concerning, people who lack the information to get involved in their community rose 9% points, from about a quarter (26%) to around a third (35%). In deprived areas, this increase was even greater, rising 13% points, to two-fifths (40%).

97% of people have access to the internet at home, same as last year. Only slightly fewer have access in the most deprived areas (94%).

➤ Health and Wellbeing

Overall this section shows little change on last year, with mixed results in deprived areas.

People reporting being satisfied with life (64%) dropped slightly in the last year but was up 4% points in the most deprived areas (67%). People reporting poor mental wellbeing (via a detailed suite of questions) remains around 20%; it fell 6% points to 24% in the most deprived areas, which is not statistically different from the citywide figure.

Households experiencing “moderate or worse food insecurity” (via a detailed suite of questions) remains at 8% but decreased slightly in the most deprived areas to 16%. Households using a food bank remains 2% but rose to 8% in the most deprived areas.

People at higher risk of alcohol-related health problems stays at 13% but there was an increase of 3% points to 12% in the most deprived areas. More households have “bought less food high in sugar, fat or salt in the past year” (45%), however it fell back

to 47% in the most deprived areas. So, the “Deprivation gap” which had appertained in these cases, to the advantage of deprived areas, has now disappeared. The proportion living in a house where someone smokes (14%) is similar to last year, whilst there was a slight decrease to 22% in the most deprived areas.

People doing enough weekly exercise remained at 67% citywide but dropped 5% points to 52% in the most deprived areas. People playing sport each week was 55%, similar to last year, but there remained a significant “Deprivation gap” with only 41% in deprived areas regularly playing sport.

➤ **Crime and Safety**

Overall, this section is worse than last year which, in turn, had been worse than the year before, but there is a mixed picture for deprived areas. Significantly more people than last year feel “fear of crime affects their day-to-day life” (24%), whilst in deprived areas 41% said fear of crime affected them. 20% of people feel police and public services are “successfully dealing with issues of crime & anti-social behaviour”.

37% think sexual harassment is an issue in Bristol, a rise of 4% points in the past year. 14% of people have been sexually harassed or experienced unwanted sexual attention, similar to last year; further analysis highlights 23% of women have experienced this in the last year, and 51% of young women aged 16-24 years (down 6% points).

The proportion of people who report being a victim of racial discrimination or harassment in the last year rose to 8% (14% in the most deprived areas); further analysis highlights 40% of people from Black, Asian or minoritised ethnic groups have experienced this in the last year (up 12% points), especially high for Black / Black British (50%).

➤ **Education and Skills**

The proportion of people who know where to get information or advice about employment and training rose strongly by 10% points in deprived areas to 69% but only weakly citywide to 66%. People who have “taken part in any learning or training in the last year” increased significantly 3% points to 55%, whilst the proportion was slightly lower in the most deprived areas (at 52%).

➤ **Sustainability and Environment**

In general results in this section show a worsening picture compared to the previous year, and over the 5 years since 2019. Satisfaction with Bristol parks and green spaces (70%) has gradually declined over the last few years citywide. With less than half (45%) satisfied in the most deprived areas, the “Deprivation gap” (25% points) continues to be one of the worst of all QoL indicators. People visiting parks or green spaces at least once a week dropped 4% points to 53%.

Satisfaction with Bristol’s household waste (67%) and recycling services (62%) continued to decline, now below 2019 levels. The proportion of residents who think street litter is a problem remained high at 84% and further rose (to 96%) in the most deprived areas.

Those who think “air quality and traffic pollution is a problem locally” rose 4% points citywide (71%), and 6% points in deprived areas (73%).

Concern about the impact of climate change remained 83% (an historically low level), despite there being an increase of 11% points in reports of local roads flooding during heavy downpours to 26%. However, significantly more people report reducing their household waste due to such concerns (57% citywide & 51% in deprived areas). Also the proportion of residents who “created space for nature” rose 13% points to 68% citywide (and 14% points in deprived areas to 62%), although this increase may be partly

due to improvements to the question structure identifying pro-biodiversity activity.

➤ **Culture and Leisure**

Overall, this section is worse than last year, with most indicators having a significant “Deprivation gap”. Satisfaction with outdoor events fell to its lowest level ever, to 49% citywide and to 36% in deprived areas (a “Deprivation gap” of 13% points). Participation in cultural activities was similar to last year (at 36%), dropping slightly in deprived areas from 31% to 27%. Satisfaction with entertainment venues and events at night significantly decreased 3% points to 61% citywide and was down 5% points to 44% in deprived areas (a “Deprivation” gap of 17% points). Satisfaction with leisure services held steady at 39% citywide and slightly increased in deprived areas (to 36%).

➤ **Transport**

Both people using “active travel” (walk or cycle) to get to work (36%) and satisfaction with the local bus service (42%) are similar to last year, but in deprived areas the former is down 3% points to 22% whilst the latter is up 5% points to 43%. The proportion who think “traffic congestion is a problem locally” is up 9% points to 83%, significantly worse than 2019 levels; it is also up 13% points to 74% in the most deprived areas.

There are two new indicators in this section which show almost one fifth (19%) of residents are “unable at times to access local shops or services due to poor public transport” rising to around a quarter (24%) in the most deprived areas, whilst four-fifths (79%) think the “condition of local road surfaces is a problem”.

➤ **Housing**

Satisfaction with the cost of rent or mortgage (42%) and the proportion “worried about keeping their home warm this winter” (30%) are similar to last year. In the most deprived areas, the former metric fell 7% points to 41%, whilst the latter fell 4% points to 40%.

80% are satisfied with their current accommodation, down significantly on last year and much lower than 5 years ago. In deprived areas, satisfaction fell 9% points to 67%.

➤ **Economy**

Over 1 in 10 people (11%) report they “find it difficult to manage financially”, similar to last year. In the most deprived areas, it was slightly down at 17%.

The proportion of people in Bristol who shop locally at least once a week remains unchanged at 51% but fell back slightly to 42% in the most deprived areas.

➤ **Council and Democracy**

Overall satisfaction with the council continued to decline slightly over the previous year; partly this will be a reflection of frustrations with the cost of living and continuing budget restrictions the council has to operate under.

Satisfaction with “the way the Council runs things” (32%) continues to fall, but has risen slightly in the most deprived areas (so the “deprivation gap” has improved; now 6% from 11% gap last year). For reference, 41% of people overall are dissatisfied with the council, and 27% don’t feel strongly one way or the other.

The proportion who feel the Council provides Value for Money is now down to 21% (47% feel the Council does not provide Value for Money and 32% don’t have a strong opinion).

30% of people are satisfied with how “BCC asks for your views before it makes changes that affect you”, similar to last year (29%). However, this improved significantly in the most deprived areas (34% from 21%), so is now better in the most deprived areas.

5. Actions to improve quality of life in Bristol

In addition to the many indicators, an open text question was asked: “What action or change do you feel would most improve your overall quality of life in Bristol?”. 3,670 responses were given, 170 more than last year, many of which raise multiple issues.

This section highlights that **transport** remains the top priority for the citizens of Bristol, particularly better **public transport** including improved reliability and routes for **buses** – although still the top concern noted, there were not as many comments on this as in recent years. Other transport-related concerns are tackling **traffic** flow & congestion, improving **cycle** lanes, **road** maintenance (inc potholes) and **parking** (covering a variety of points inc resident parking schemes, more & cheaper parking spaces and stopping pavement parking). Other transport topics include e-scooters (c100; mainly noted as needing more regulation) and the Clean Air Zone (c50; not a significant topic this year).

Topics with an increasing number of comments include wanting **clean streets**, less **litter** and improved **bin** collections, **access** issues (such as dropped kerbs and accessible transport) and concerns around **pavements** (inc cleaning, maintenance and keeping clear of bikes, scooters and parked cars).

Other key topics include more **affordable housing** and cheaper **rents**, concerns around **money** & the cost of **living**, more **police** & less **crime**, more **services** & **community** facilities and comments around **Council** priorities inc less Council **tax**.

Also more green spaces (c60) and concerns over air quality or pollution (c100), but less noted than in recent years. See fig 1 for image of the top 30 topics noted:



Fig 1: Word cloud of the Top 30 individual terms that people noted (2024, via TagCrowd)

6. Respondents

There were 4,476 responses in total. Of these 110 didn't provide a Bristol post-code and others were missing required details such as age/sex or were not from the random sample or targeted groups. For the final analysis there were **4,106 final “useable” responses** that met the sample criteria, around 200 more than in recent years.

Note - the primary focus of the survey is on responses to the random sample (of 33,000 Bristol addresses), with a targeted third phase to improve responses from

under-represented areas and Equality groups; however, responses from the third phase are only included where needed (further details in the Methodology appendix).

The 4,106 final “useable” responses compares with 3,928 “useable” responses in 2023, 3,905 in 2022 and 3,870 in 2021. Online responses (61.6%) were just above 2023 (60.5%) & 2022 (61%) and well above previous years (from 47% in 2019).

➤ Ward responses

This year, all wards achieved the target of 100 responses¹. The range in response by ward this year is from 105 in Southmead to 143 in Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze. As in the previous 5 years, this gives a relatively even distribution² across the city.

See ward map and chart in Fig 2 for details:

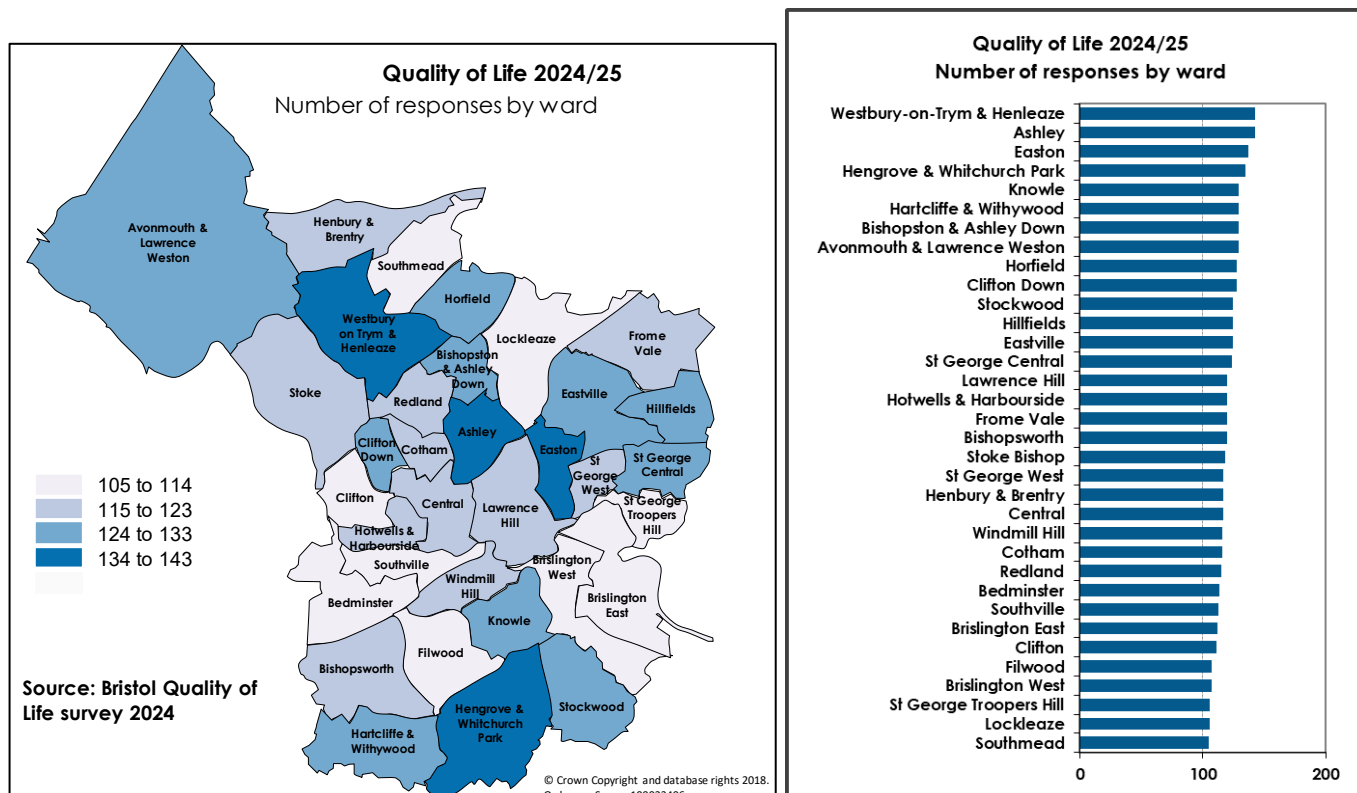


Fig 6.1: Ward map and chart of number of responses by Ward

➤ Equality group responses

Regarding overall responses by Equality groups, the group most under-represented is still young people (aged 16-24). The representation of young people (7.3%) is lower than last year (8.7%), although more than 2021 (3.7%), and is still well below the city average (19.9%); this is partly because the survey excludes student accommodation. People aged 50 and over continue to be over-represented in the survey, with 24.1% of respondents aged 50-64 (Bristol 17.8%) and 27.5% aged 65 & over (Bristol 15.4%).

Responses from Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic groups are 8.8% of final respondents to the 2024 survey, slightly above the proportion in previous years (8.6% in 2023 & 7.6% in 2022, gradually rising from 6.7% in 2019) but still well below the city average (18.9% of people 16+ are from Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic groups; Census 2021).

¹ Responses for Ashley and Central wards were boosted slightly by the “third phase”, as initial returns had been lower than expected

² Headline results are adjusted using population weights based on age and sex to help account for ward differences in response and population size.

More women (55%) than men (45%) responded to the survey this year. Usually there are more female responses, and this is similar to recent years (54-55% women).

Religion is one characteristic where representation in the survey broadly matches the Census figure. People who follow a religion is around 42% for both counts. Although responses from Muslim people, the largest religious group after Christian, were boosted to 1.5% using community champions, they remain under-represented (in Census 2021, 5.3% of people aged 16 & over are Muslim).

LGB+ respondents (10.2%) are over-represented in the survey compared with city average (6.1%) but similar to last year (9.5%). Trans respondents (1.2%) are similar to last year (1.1%); this group is not compared to Census 2021 data as QoL asks people to self-identify as Trans whereas the Census asks a more complex question.

12.3% of respondents self-identify as Disabled³, slightly more than in recent years (11.4% in 2023 and 10% in 2022). Census 2021 does not ask whether a respondent identifies as a Disabled person, so there is no official Bristol comparison figure. However, a related measure, people whose day-to-day activities are limited by a long-term physical or mental illness or health condition, is included in both the Census and QoL survey. The proportion of respondents with an illness or health condition which limits their day-to-day activities is 26.5%⁴ (8.3% limited a lot, 18.2% limited a little), higher than the city average of 19.5% (for people aged 16 & over). This is broadly consistent with the over-representation of older people in the survey.

7. Further Information and contact details

The full range of all Quality of Life 2024/25 indicators is now published in the [Quality of Life data dashboard](#), including results for:

- all 256 indicators, with trend since 2018 (where available) for:
 - citywide trend
 - all 34 Bristol wards
 - 3 NHS ICS Bristol Locality Partnership areas plus sub-localities
 - over 30 equality and demographic groups
 - 10 deciles of deprivation across Bristol
- each Bristol ward - overview of all indicators within those wards
- the ICS Locality Partnership areas
- equality and demographic groups - overview of all indicators by group

Results are weighted on ward, sex & age; details in the Methodology appendix.

For further information, please see www.bristol.gov.uk/qualityoflife or contact gol@bristol.gov.uk.

³ This is the unweighted percentage of respondents to the 2024 survey. The [Equalities Statistics Guide](#) uses data from three Quality of Life surveys 2022-2024 to give a three-year weighted average estimate that 11.5% of people aged 16 years age and over identify as Disabled

⁴ This is the raw unweighted percentage. Weighting for age (as the survey population is on average older) gives an estimate of 24.3% of people aged 16 and over with a limiting illness or health condition (7% limited a lot, 17.3% limited a little)

8. Appendix: Summary of Ward and Demographic Group results (June 2025)

The main body of the report focussed on city-wide results and those from the most deprived areas for the Priority Indicators. This appendix presents summary results of analysis of *all indicators*⁵ in the QoL survey broken down by Wards and Equality / Demographic Groups.

In addition Section 3 on “Key Findings 2024/25: Full results” in the main report above (added for this final report) also presents overall analysis of changes across *all* QoL indicators (c260), not just the 50 Priority Indicators.

For each indicator, a statistical t-test has been used to determine whether the figure in each ward or group is statistically significantly worse or better than the city average.

The total number of indicators can vary from year to year and so, to aid comparisons, the number of “worse” and “better” indicators are combined into a new metric, the “Net Better” score⁶. For each ward or group, the percentage of indicators that are significantly worse than the Bristol average is subtracted from the percentage of indicators that are significantly better than the Bristol average. The “Net Better” score has a theoretical range from -100% (all indicators are “worse” than the city average) to +100% (all indicators are “better” than the city average).

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

Ward summary

Overall, ward results are summarised in the charts below. Results for only 226 indicators are shown because there were too few responses per ward for 12 of the indicators to produce ward statistics and 18 of the indicators had no polarity (i.e. a “higher” (or “lower”) value can’t be described as either “better” or “worse”).

For Hartcliffe and Withywood there are 69 indicators that are worse than the Bristol average, which is most of any ward (as in previous years), and 12 indicators that are better than the city average. The ward with the next highest number of “worse” indicators is Hengrove and Whitchurch Park with 56 “worse” indicators, accompanied by 12 “better” indicators. At the other end of the scale, with 94 indicators better than the city average Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze has the greatest number of “better” indicators of all the wards, plus 6 “worse” indicators. The ward with the next highest number of “better” indicators is Cotham with 90 “better” indicators, alongside 2 “worse” indicators.

⁵ Note – whilst this Appendix and the Data Dashboard aims to include results all QoL indicators broken down by all aspects, in some instances there is insufficient number of responses to produce a robust estimate for a ward, deprived areas and/or demographic group.

⁶ The formula for the Net Better score is modelled on the Net Satisfaction score

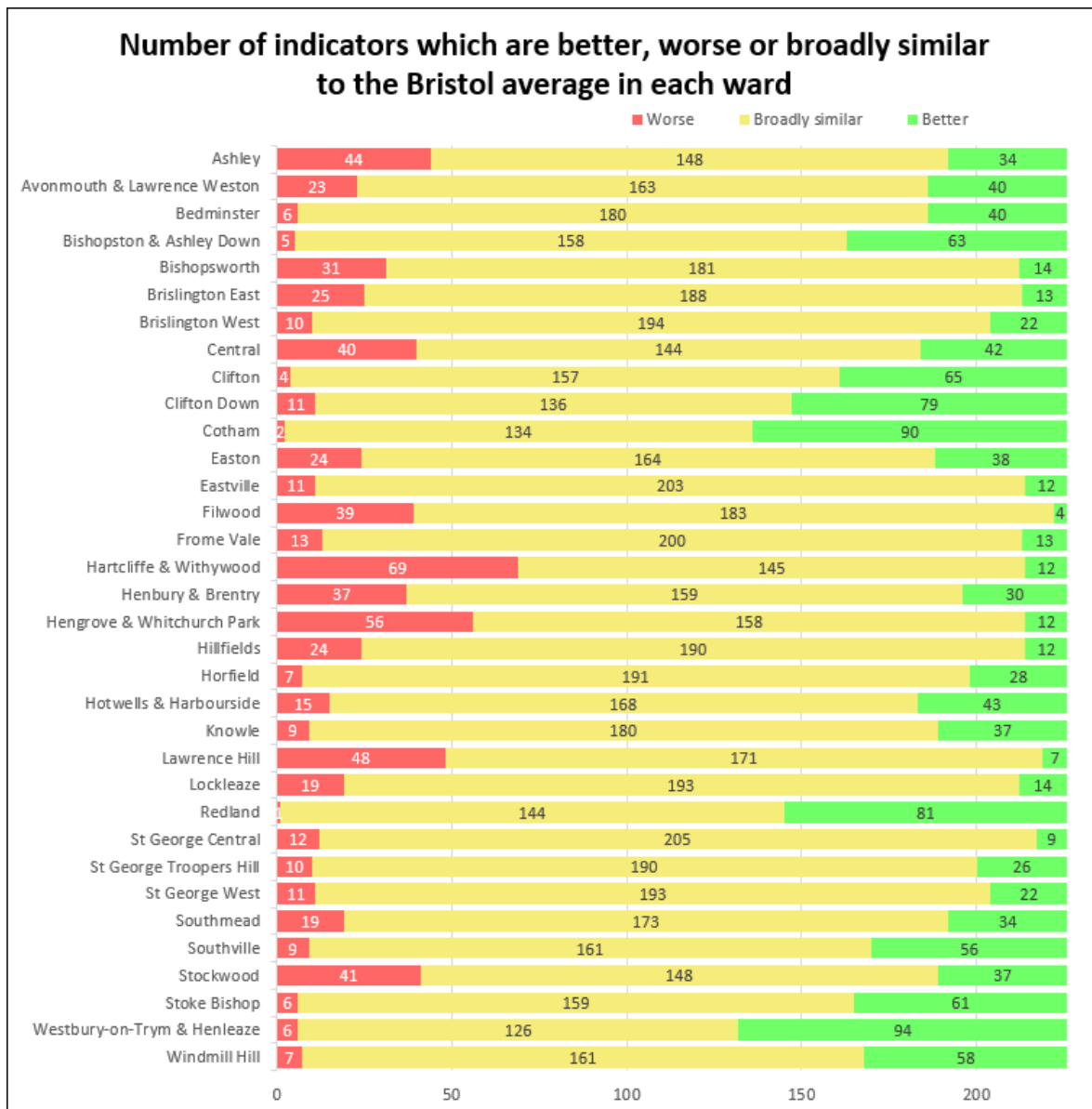


Fig 8.1: Chart showing the number of indicators significantly different from Bristol average by ward

Hartcliffe and Withywood ward has the lowest “Net Better” score, at -25.2%, which means that, on balance, residents are more likely to experience the poorest quality of life in the city. The next three lowest Net Better scores are in the wards Hengrove & Whitchurch Park (-19.5%), Lawrence Hill (-18.1%) and Filwood (-15.5%). These wards correspond to the most deprived areas of Bristol in the south and the centre of the city.

Conversely, the wards with the highest “Net Better” scores are clustered in the mid-north, north-west and west of Bristol and so are more likely to enjoy the best quality of life in Bristol and are the least deprived areas in the city. Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze and Cotham have the highest scores, at 38.9%, followed by Redland (35.4%) and Clifton Down (30.1%). Other wards with Net Better scores in the 20% to 30% range are Clifton, Bishopston & Ashley Down, Stoke Bishop, Windmill Hill and Southville.

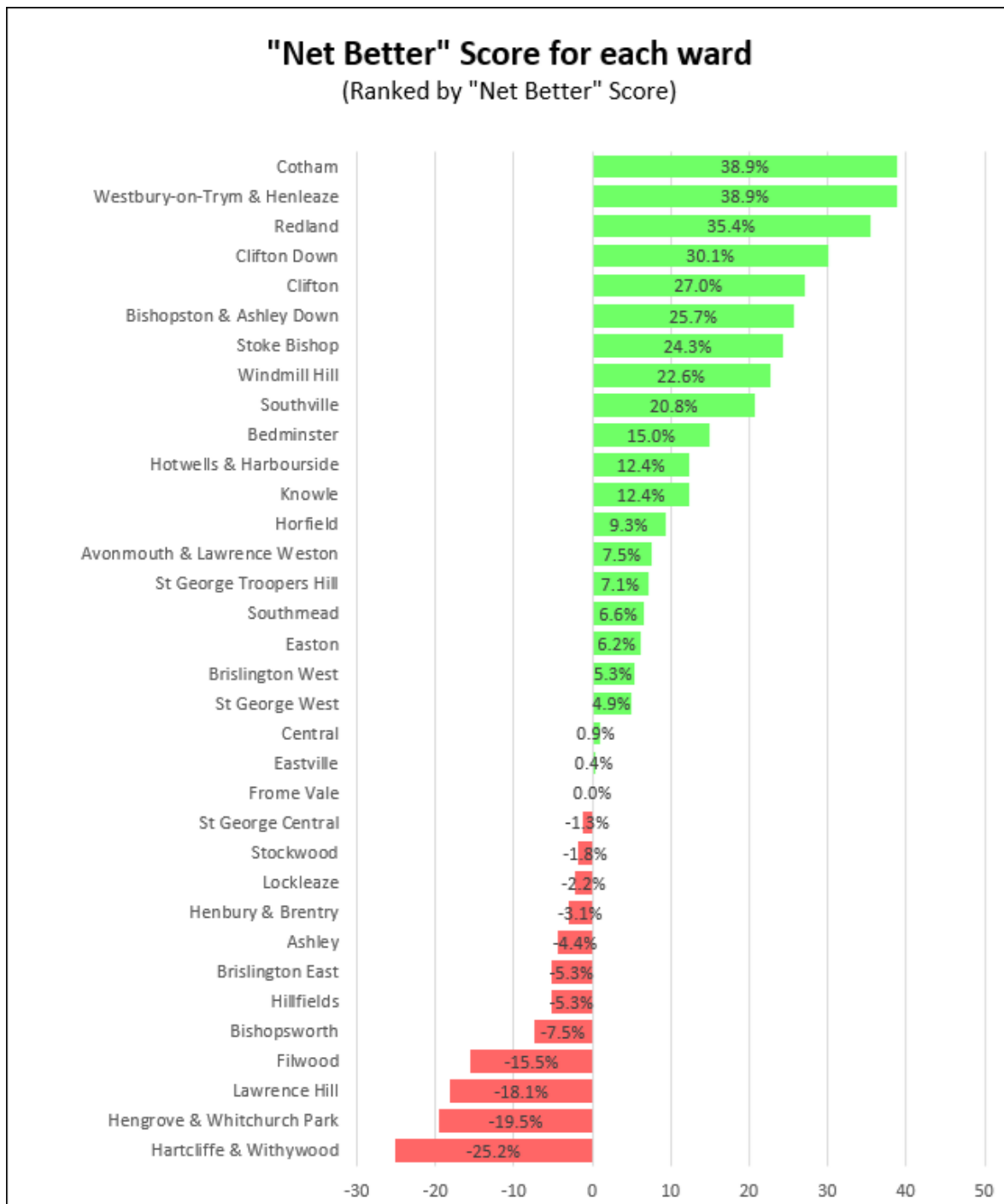


Fig 8.2: Chart showing the Net Better Score by ward

Demographic Group summary

The results for the 10% most deprived areas are shown with those for other demographic groups in the charts below, where residents of deprived areas are classed as a demographic group for comparisons.

Disabled people are the group with the greatest number of indicators (136) significantly worse than the Bristol average, as in previous years. 9 of their indicators are better than the city average. Council tenants are the group with the next highest number of "worse" indicators with 116 worse indicators and 22 better indicators.

Other groups with a relatively high number of worse indicators are people with no qualifications (98), people with non-degree qualifications (95), full-time carers (97), and people living in the most deprived areas (88).

Lesbian, Gay, Bi or other minority sexual orientation people have 66 worse indicators than the general population. Trans people have 54 worse indicators.

As well as council tenants – housing association (75) and private (61) tenants have a greater number of worse indicators than people who own their own home (7).

Black/Black British ethnic groups have the highest number worse indicators of any ethnic group with 56 worse indicators. The ethnic groups with the next highest number of worse indicators are Asian/Asian British (34) and White Minority Ethnic (35).

Muslim people have the highest number of worse indicators of any religious group, including “No religion”, with 73 worse indicators. Christians at 57 worse indicators have a higher number of worse indicators than people with No religion at 22.

Women (37) have almost double the number of worse indicators compared to men (20).

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.

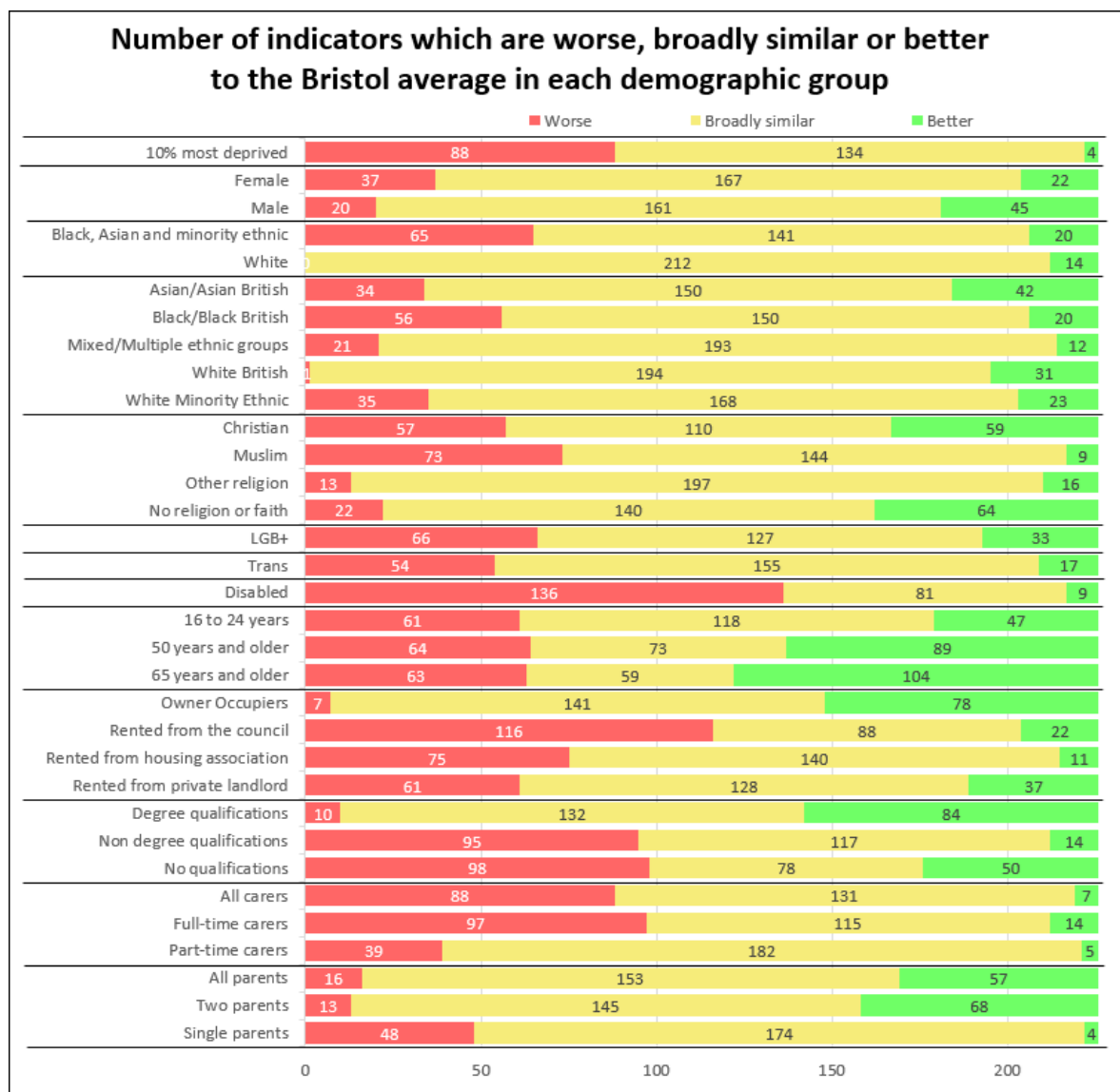


Fig 8.3: Chart showing the number of indicators significantly different from the Bristol average in each demographic group

Disabled people have the lowest “Net Better” score, at -56.2%, which implies they have the poorest quality of life of any group in the city. Four of the next lowest Net Better scores are held by council tenants (-41.6%), people living in the most deprived areas (-37.2%), full-time carers (-36.7%), and people with non-degree qualifications (-35.8%). Three groups have Net Better scores in the -30% to -20% range, namely housing association tenants (-28.3%), Muslim people (-28.3%) and people with no qualifications (-21.2%). Three of the remaining demographic groups with significant negative Net Better scores in the -20% to -15% range are single parents (-19.5%), trans people (-16.4%), and Black/Black British ethnic groups (-15.9%).

In contrast, people with degree qualifications (32.7%) and owner occupiers (31.4%) have the highest Net Better scores, which are associated with a higher quality of life. People who share parenting duties of dependent children also have a higher Net Better score of 24.3%.

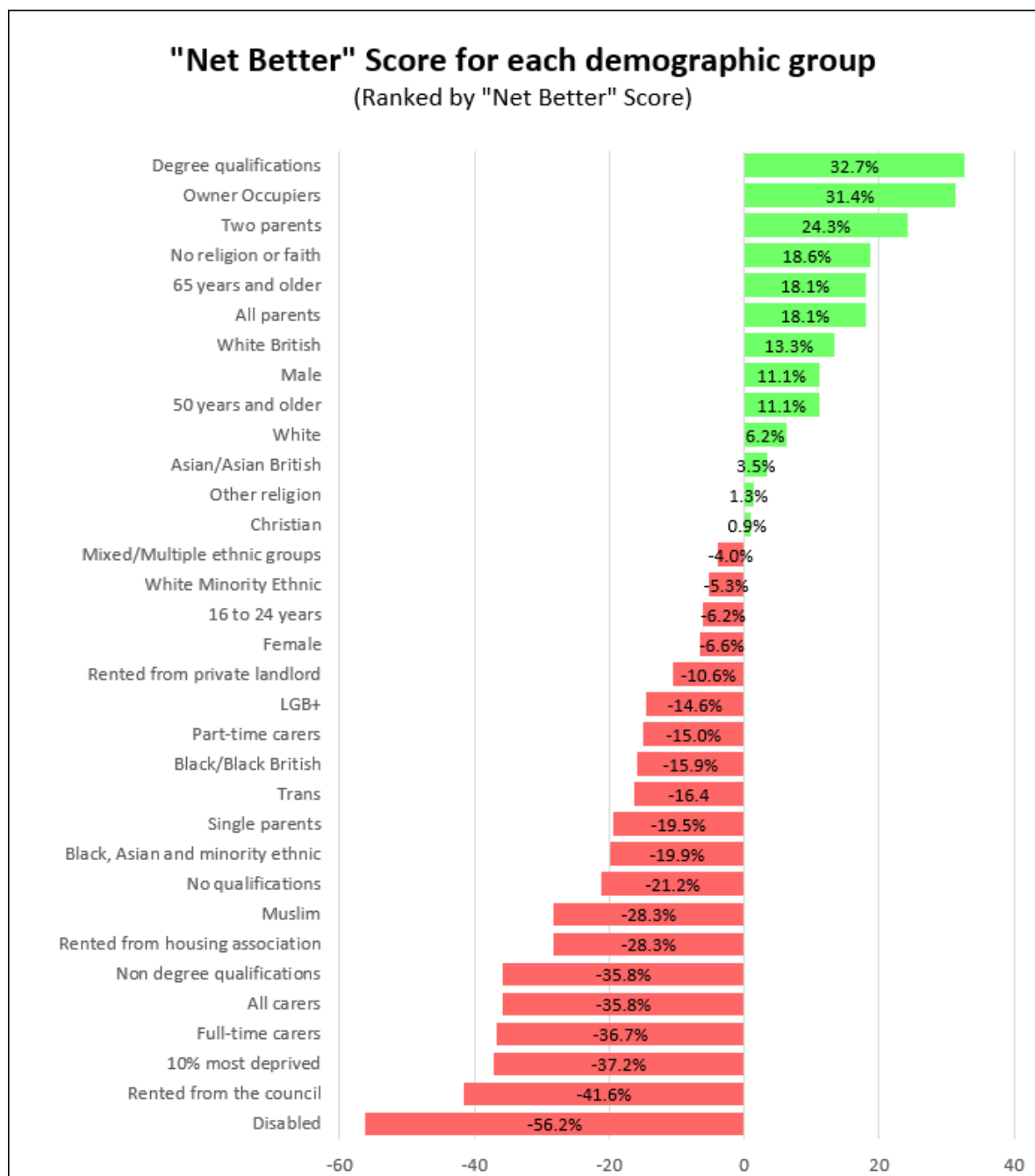


Fig 8.4: Chart showing the Net Better Score by demographic group

Headline Issues for Selected Demographic Groups

The groups with the lowest “Net Better” score are explored in further detail. For each of these groups and for every worse indicator, 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 9 where the figure is more than double (or less than half depending on the polarity) the Bristol average. Headlines:

- Overall satisfaction with the local area is lowest in deprived areas, which at 43.3% is three-fifths that of Bristol as a whole (71.5%).
- Residents’ concern for the general level of crime and anti-social behaviour is much higher in deprived areas with over two-thirds of residents (68.5%) feeling drug use is a problem in their local area, almost twice the city average (35.3%). Only three-tenths (30.6%) feel safe in their local area after dark almost half the city average (56.4%). For two-fifths (40.9%) 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 (42.7%) in the city overall.
- Outdoor public space in the most deprived areas has poorer amenity, with just over a third (34.6%) of respondents saying it is convenient and pleasant to walk in their neighbourhood compared with five-eighths (62.4%) in Bristol as a whole. Only a sixth (17.4%) of people in deprived areas report public land is kept clear of litter and refuse vs. a city average of three-tenths (29.9%). Between four and five tenths (45.4%) of residents in deprived areas are satisfied with the quality of parks and green spaces in contrast to seven tenths (69.9%) in the entire city. Under half (47.3%) think street lighting is a problem whereas the city average is three tenths (31.9%).
- Community cohesion is weaker in deprived areas with between four and five tenths (45.4%) 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 (64.8%) feel they belong. Between five and six tenths (55.9%) in deprived areas agree people from different backgrounds get on well compared with over seven tenths (72.9%) in Bristol as a whole.

10% Most Deprived Areas – significantly worse indicators	Group average	Bristol average	Gap
% 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 8.1: Table of selected QoL indicators which are worse in the most deprived areas

2. 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. Headlines:

- Thirty-five Crime and Safety indicators are worse for Disabled people. 28 of these indicators concern discrimination or harassment. Half (50.1%) of Disabled people were subject to discrimination or harassment, over a quarter (27.6%) 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, 12.8% of Disabled people report being victims of sexual orientation discrimination, more than two and a half the city average (4.5%).
- Lack of accessibility remains a barrier to many Disabled people to participate fully in the life of the city with 18.1% being prevented from getting involved in their community; 28.7% find accessibility issues stop them getting involved in cultural activity; and 8.1% unable to travel to local shops or services using public transport. Nearly a quarter (23.6%) say having accessible venues would encourage them to visit venues and events at night.
- Less than two-fifths (39.2%) of Disabled people report being in good health, less than half the city average. For many (44.6%), illness or their health limits their daily activity a lot, over six times the city average. For over half (52.1%), their wellbeing or health conditions restrict their involvement in the community and for over two-fifths (41.3%) their involvement in cultural activity (both nearly four times the city average).
- Nearly three-tenths (27.7%) of Disabled people are physically inactive, over three times the city average. Only three out of ten (27.5%) can walk, wheel or cycle to local shops or services, less than half the city average (58.5%).
- Disabled people are the most likely demographic group to suffer from poor mental wellbeing, at 42.2% more than double the city average.

Disabled people – significantly worse indicators	Group average	Bristol average	Gap
% 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%

Table 8.2: Table of selected QoL indicators which are worse for disabled people

3. Council tenants

For council tenants 116 indicators are worse than the Bristol average. Headlines:

- A third (33.5%) have no qualifications, five times the city average (4.7%), 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 much council housing is located, and “Disabled people”. In the survey, 41.7% of council tenants identified as Disabled compared to 12.7% of all respondents.
- Council tenants have lower incomes and are less resilient to the “cost of living crisis”. More than one in seven (15.9%), used a 'food bank' in the past year, five and a half times the city average (2.3%). Two-fifths (39.7%) were extremely worried about keeping their home warm, nearly three and a half times the average (11.6%). For almost a third (32.5%) finances are difficult, three times the city average (11%).
- Financial hardship has an impact on people’s social lives with over three in ten (31.2%) unable to afford to be involved in their community, almost three times the city average (11.4%). Council tenants tend to be more socially isolated, with two-fifths (39.5%) saying they rarely or never feel close to other people, compared with under one-sixth (15.2%) in Bristol as a whole. Between three and four in ten (35.2%) admit to low life satisfaction, about two and a half times the city average (13.8%).
- Council tenants are more exposed to health risks. One fifth (20.8%) smoke, two and a half times the city average (8.3%). Between three and four in ten (35.6%) are obese (Body Mass Index greater than 30) over twice the city average (17%).
- Council housing is more likely to be in deprived areas, and similarly there is heightened concern about safety with over two-fifths (42.7%) of tenants saying fear of crime affects their day-to-day life compared to one quarter (24%) in Bristol as a whole. Additionally anti-social behaviour is an issue, i.e. dog nuisance. Over one in six (17.9%) say dogs off the lead is a serious problem, more than twice the city average (8.4%). For council tenants, between three and four in ten (35%) think dog fouling is a serious problem, slightly less than double the city average

(18.1%)

- Just under three-fifths of council tenants are satisfied overall with their accommodation compared with four-fifths (80.1%) of all Bristol residents. Just under half (46.7%) are satisfied with the state of repair of their home vs. almost three-quarters (72.4%) of all residents.

Council tenants – significantly worse indicators	Group average	Bristol average	Gap
% 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%

Table 8.3: Table of selected QoL indicators which are worse for council tenants

4. Full-time carers

For full-time carers there are 97 indicators worse than the city average. Potential confounders are “10% most deprived” (full-time carers 11.7% vs. city average 5.5%), older people (full-time carers 7.7% vs. city average 5.5%), no qualifications (full-time carers 14.6% vs. city average 5.5%), council tenant (full-time carers 15.9% vs. city average 5.4%). Headlines:

- 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.
- Full-time carers are the group most dissatisfied with Bristol City Council (BCC). Nearly three-fifths (58.2%) are dissatisfied with the way BCC runs things compared to two-fifths (40.8%) of Bristol as a whole. With regard to BCC providing value for money, the difference is not so large with two-fifths of full-time

carers (57.3%) feeling BCC doesn't value for money vs. the Bristol average of under a half (46.8%). 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 (30.3%) city average.

- One in ten (10.4%) 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 (3.3%).
- One in five (21.7%) full-time carers think street lighting is a serious problem, more than twice the city average (9.8%).
- Half of the full-time carers (50.6%) who are library card holders are satisfied with libraries less than the 66.2% 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 8.4: Table of selected QoL indicators which are worse for full-time carers

5. Black / Black British people

For Black / Black British people there are 56 indicators worse than the city average. Headlines:

- Half (50.1%) of Black / Black British people report experiencing racial discrimination or harassment in the last year, a steep increase on the previous year (was 19.3%). One in six (16.6%) faced religious discrimination or harassment.
- One-fifth (20.3%) didn't get involved in cultural activities because they didn't feel welcome. Nearly a half (45.4%) lacked the information to get involved in cultural activity. A third (33%) were satisfied with museums and galleries, less than the city average of just over a half (52.2%) of residents being satisfied. More than three in ten (32%) would visit venues and events more often at night if they felt more welcome., compared to over one in nine (11.5%) of the general Bristol population.
- Black / Black British, with two-thirds (66.9%) of people who are overweight or obese, is the group at greatest risk of health problems. They were also least likely to eat at least five portions of fruit and vegetables per day, with only about two in five (42.7%) consuming this amount compared to almost two-thirds (65%) of the city's populace.
- The group least likely to visit parks and green spaces regularly, only a quarter (24.9%) compared with over half (53.1%) of Bristol residents on average.

- Black / Black British people are the most disinclined to stop using pesticides with less than two in five (38.4%) having done so, in contrast to nearly seven in ten (68.7%) of Bristol's citizenry in general.

Black / Black British people – significantly worse indicators	Group average	Bristol average	Gap
% 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 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%
% for whom feeling more welcome would encourage them to visit venues and events more often at night	32.0%	11.5%	20.5%
% overweight or obese	66.9%	47.7%	19.2%
% who eat at least five portions of fruit or vegetables per day	42.7%	65.0%	22.3%
% who visit Bristol's parks and green spaces at least once a week	24.9%	53.1%	28.2%
% who have stopped using pesticides	38.4%	68.7%	30.3%

Table 8.5: Table of selected QoL indicators which are worse for Black / Black British people

6. 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. Headlines:

- 44.2% of Muslim people say fear of crime affects their day-to day lives, compared to 24% of the general Bristol population, and over half (57.3%) 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 (49.3%), religion (35%) or age (24%). A quarter (24.6%) have been discriminated against or harassed at work. One in five (21.4%) don't get involved in cultural activities because they don't feel welcome.
- A third (34.1%) of Muslim people find it difficult to manage financially and a fifth (20.2%) are severely food insecure, the highest proportions of any demographic group. One in six (17.5%) are often unable to eat foods specific to their culture and one in seven can't afford mobile data (14%) or internet access (14.9%)
- Only 53.8% of Muslim people are satisfied overall with their accommodation compared to 80.1% of the Bristol residents in general. Satisfaction with local services and amenities is lower than the city average. Half (47.6% vs. 69.9%) are satisfied with parks and green spaces, whilst two-fifths (37.5% vs. 53.8%) are satisfied with children's playgrounds and play areas. About a quarter say there is a serious problem with dogs off the lead (22.6% vs. 8.4%) and street lighting (25.9% vs. 9.8%).

- About three in five Muslim people report being concerned with climate change (62.5%) and the loss of wildlife in Bristol (61.7%) compared to over four in five (83.4% and 85.2%) of the general population. Less Muslim people report having created space for nature (46.4% vs 68.1%) or changed what they buy due to climate change concerns (21.4% vs 44.5%) and are much more likely to burn solid fuel than the city average (9.6% vs 0.9%).

Muslim people – significantly worse indicators	Group average	Bristol average	Gap
% 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 don't get involved in cultural activities because they don't feel welcome	21.4%	5.3%	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 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 think street lighting is a serious problem locally	25.9%	9.8%	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 8.6: Table of selected QoL indicators which are worse for Muslim people

7. Single parents

For Single parents there are 48 indicators significantly worse than the city average (worse than last year, with 33 indicators). Headlines include:

- Almost a third (28%) find it difficult to manage financially, close to three times the city average (11%)
- Over 1 in 10 (11.5%) used a 'food bank' in the last year, less than reported this last year (17.1%) but still five times the city average (2.3%)
- Almost 15% of single parents report being discriminated against or harassed at work in the last year, over double the city average (6.9%)
- Several metrics linked to ethnic or religious discrimination show significantly worse results for single parents, indicating a high proportion of single parents may be of minority ethnic and/or religious groups.
- Several metrics linked to local area, feeling safe and overall life satisfaction show significantly worse results for single parents.

Single parents – significantly worse indicators	Group average	Bristol average	Gap
% who find it difficult to manage financially	28%	11%	17%
% 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%
% who have been discriminated against or harassed at work in the last year	14.9%	6.9%	8%
% 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%
% unable, at least sometimes, to eat foods specific to their culture because it was not available or affordable	18.4%	9%	9.4%
% who think street lighting is a serious problem locally	18%	9.8%	8.2%
% who feel safe in their local area after dark	42.4%	56.4%	14%
% satisfied with their local area	55.6%	71.5%	15.9%
% satisfied with life	50.8%	64.1%	13.3%
% overweight or obese	59.4%	47.7%	11.7%

Table 8.7: Table of selected QoL indicators which are worse for Single parents

8. 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. Headlines include:

- Six in seven (86.1%) Trans people were discriminated against or harassed in the past year. The main types of discrimination / harassment were gender identity (64.1%), sexual orientation (50.5%), sexual harassment (50.3%) and sexism (32.5%). 68.8% of Trans people think sexual harassment is an issue in Bristol compared to 36.7% in the general population of the city.

- Only 37.4% of Trans people feel safe in their local area, two-thirds of the proportion of all Bristol residents who do (56.4%). Just 6.6% Trans people feel police and public services successfully tackle crime and anti-social behaviour, about a third of the city average (20.3%).
- 36.7% of Trans people have poor mental wellbeing, nearly double the city average (19.9%).
- Nearly two-thirds (64.4%) of Trans people say they can't afford to participate in cultural activity. To encourage Trans people to socialize more at night, half (49.8%) desire alcohol free alternatives, half (50.1%) would like different things to go to and 30.6% want to feel more welcome at venues and events.
- A higher proportion of Trans people are financially struggling, with 30.4% saying they are finding it difficult to manage financially compared with 11% people in Bristol as a whole. Also 27.6% of Trans people experience moderate to severe food insecurity (city average 7.9%).
- Fewer Trans people (55%) are satisfied with their accommodation than the city average (80.1%). They are less satisfied with the state of repair of their home than Bristol as a whole (53.4% vs. 72.4%).

Trans people – significantly worse indicators	Group average	Bristol average	Gap
% 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 8.8: Table of selected QoL indicators which are worse for Trans people

Quality of Life survey – Methodology appendix

The [Quality of Life \(QoL\) survey](#) is a cross-sectional study that collects data annually in September / October. The target population are people, aged 16 years and over, resident within Bristol City Council boundaries. The survey also produces estimates for specific sub-populations such as electoral wards, deprivation deciles, sexes, older people, younger people and ethnic groups.

Random sample process

Individuals are selected at random, from all residential properties listed on the Land and Property Gazetteer (LPG). Student accommodation such as halls of residence are excluded. The survey uses a probability sample to make inferences about the Bristol population, and results are analysed using the “Stata” statistical software package.

The survey is a single stage design with the LPG stratified by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA). This means that the residential properties in the LPG are grouped into LSOAs and then separate random samples are taken from each LSOA. The same number people are selected from every LSOA in a specific ward unless the LSOA crosses a ward boundary. The response target is to obtain at least 100 responses from each ward. The predicted response rate for each LSOA is the weighted moving average of the previous 3 years response rates for that particular LSOA.

Invitation process

Phase 1: Initially the selected households are mailed an invitation letter asking them to participate, with a link to the online survey. Respondents are asked to enter a unique reference number, so that they can be removed from the reminder mailing to non-responders.

Phase 2: After approx. 2 weeks, those that have already completed the survey in Phase 1 and any that ask to be excluded (or are returned to sender) are removed from the mailing list. A second mailing is then sent out, with an invitation letter (and online link) plus a paper copy of the survey.

Phase 3: After 1-2 weeks (to allow the peak of responses to the second mailing), targeted promotion of the survey (via social media and local groups) is done to low-responding wards (those at risk of not getting 100 responses); NB this is to *all residents* of those wards, not just the households from the random sample. From previous experience it is known that younger people aged 16 to 24 years and black and minority ethnic groups are also routinely under-represented in the survey, so targeted promotion of the survey to *all members* of these groups is carried out at the same time.

[Note – if additional Phase 3 responses are received from people living in wards that are not under-represented in the final analysis, they are not included in the results; this is to retain focus on results from the random sample as much as possible].

Result weighting

An adjustment, called the finite population correction, is applied to reduce sampling variability due to sampling without replacement. Poststratification is used to adjust sampling weights to sum to the poststratum sizes in the population and so reduce bias due to non-response. The poststrata are ward, age (16-49 years, 50+ years) and sex. The poststratum sizes are the ONS mid-year estimates.

Variance estimates, and thus the standard errors are calculated using a “bootstrap replication” method. The bootstrap is more robust than linearization methods to non-response.

Occasionally missing data can leave only a single sampling unit (individual) in a stratum (LSOA). In these cases the LSOA is merged with a neighbouring LSOA within the same ward.