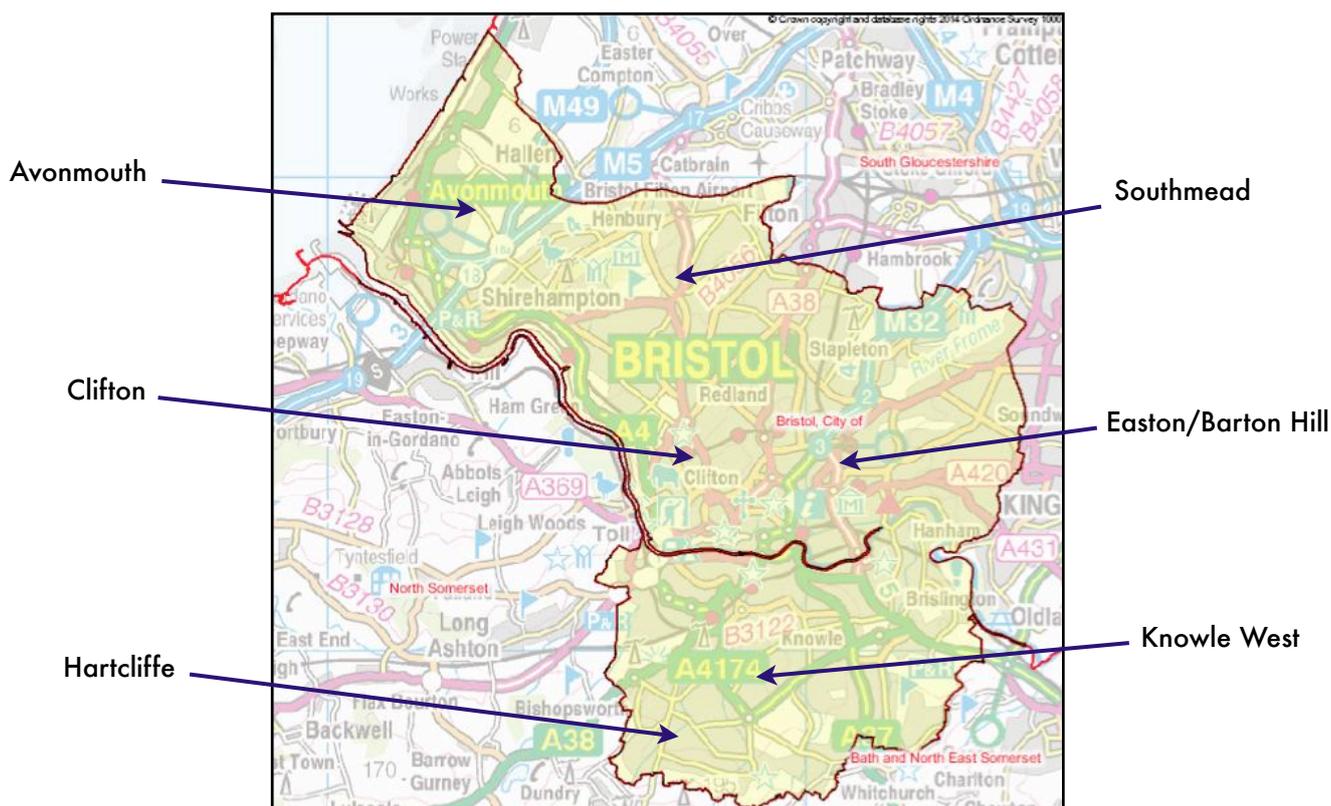


BRISTOL: AREA PROFILE

Bristol is the major city of the South-West region, and the seventh largest city in England. In national policy terms it is one of the eight English Core Cities* that act as nodes of economic development and public policy. Locally, it is the economic and cultural hub of the West of England (former Avon) sub-region, and forms the major destination of the “travel to work area”. The unitary authority City of Bristol has a population of approximately 430,000 people (Census 2011): roughly two-thirds of the greater Bristol conurbation. Bristol is a very diverse city socially, economically and culturally with areas of great wealth and deprivation. In recent years its population has increased with influxes of people from Eastern Europe and Africa - particularly Somalia. Bristol is a very popular place to live and has been successful in attracting national and international initiatives and events. Bristol is part of the West of England Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) area.

Headlines:

- Bristol is a city of extremes of wealth and deprivation, sometimes such areas are in close proximity to each other
- The major areas of deprivation are in the north fringe area, south Bristol, and central/east inner-city Bristol
- Under-achievement in education and low skill levels have been identified as key areas for improvement to enable the most deprived areas to benefit from economic growth
- Bristol has a growing proportion of children & young people
- Older people form a much lower proportion of the population than the neighbouring authority areas
- There are significant health inequalities and life expectancy gaps alongside economic deprivation
- Bristol is one of the most ethnically diverse cities outside London
- The voluntary sector is diverse and vibrant, and addresses national and local issues
- The majority of Quartet Community Foundation’s endowed funds are focussed on Bristol



Population: Demographics

Bristol is the largest unitary authority in the West of England by population, but the smallest by geography. The area is a densely built up city with all that entails. Bristol is the foremost economic and cultural hub of the West of England, and indeed of the whole of the south-west. It is the seventh largest city in England outside London, and one of the eight Core Cities defined by central Government for their role as regional economic drivers.

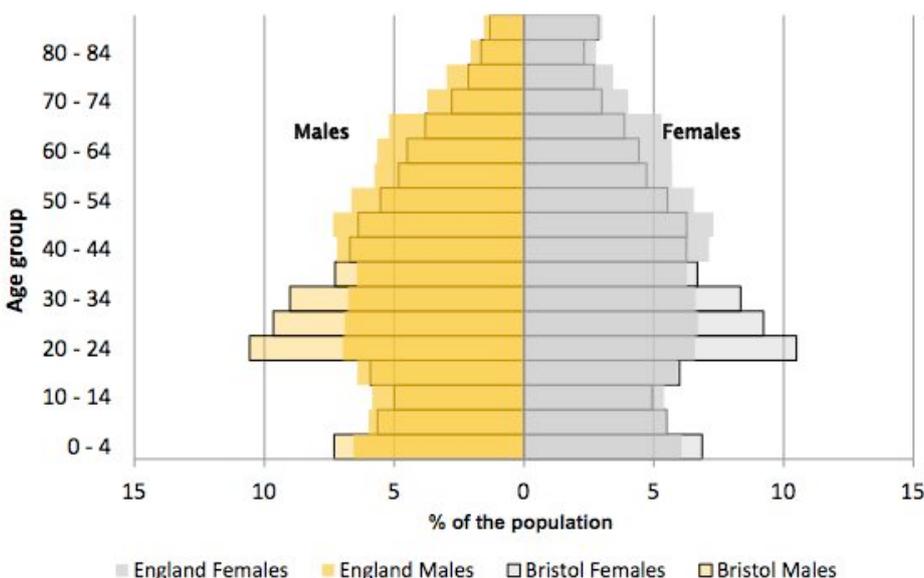
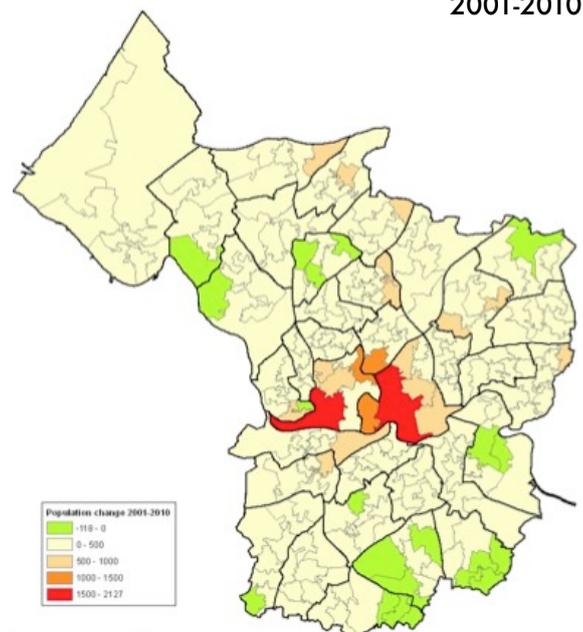
At the last Census, 2011, Bristol's population was just under 430,000, and is projected to increase by another 10.5% by 2021 to roughly 473,000. This increase is largely being driven by rising birth rates as well as by migration. Unlike its West of England neighbours, Bristol's population is skewed towards a younger age profile, and the rising birth rate is due to an underlying high population of people in the 20s and 30s. Over the next 10 years Bristol's population will see growth in four areas (0-15s, 20-35s, 50s, and over 75s). The population of 0-15s will rise by 17.6% between 2010 and 2020, an increase of 12,700 children. The proportion of older people at 13% is, by contrast, is much smaller than in the surrounding areas and when compared nationally, and is not projected to rise significantly. Although the proportion of very old people - over 85s - is increasing significantly.

The geography of the recent population increase has varied considerably within the city, with inner

areas such as Lawrence Hill and Cabot Wards having grown by approximately 50% since 2001 but outer areas experiencing lower growth. One of the factors in the growth of population in central areas has been the high level of student housing development.

Bristol has a range of household types - stand out features being a high proportion of adult households with no children (students, young professionals, etc), and a high percentage of people living on their own (38%), of whom a significant proportion are people over 65 (est. 21,000 people) (2012).

Bristol population change by area 2001-2010



Population Characteristics

Bristol is the most culturally and ethnically diverse area in the South-west, and some areas now rival parts of London for the range of countries of origin and first languages spoken. By 2011, 15% people were not born in the UK, 45 religions, 50 countries of origin and 91 languages were represented in the city. The most diverse area remains St. Paul's, and neighbouring areas such as Eastville and Lawrence Hill have become significantly more mixed over the last 10 years. 55% of the population of Lawrence Hill Ward belongs to a BME group. This diversity has expanded geographically over time particularly into north Bristol. By contrast, the Stockwood and Whitchurch areas of south Bristol are the least diverse with a BME population of roughly 4%. This is partly explained by the overall lack of population growth in these areas.

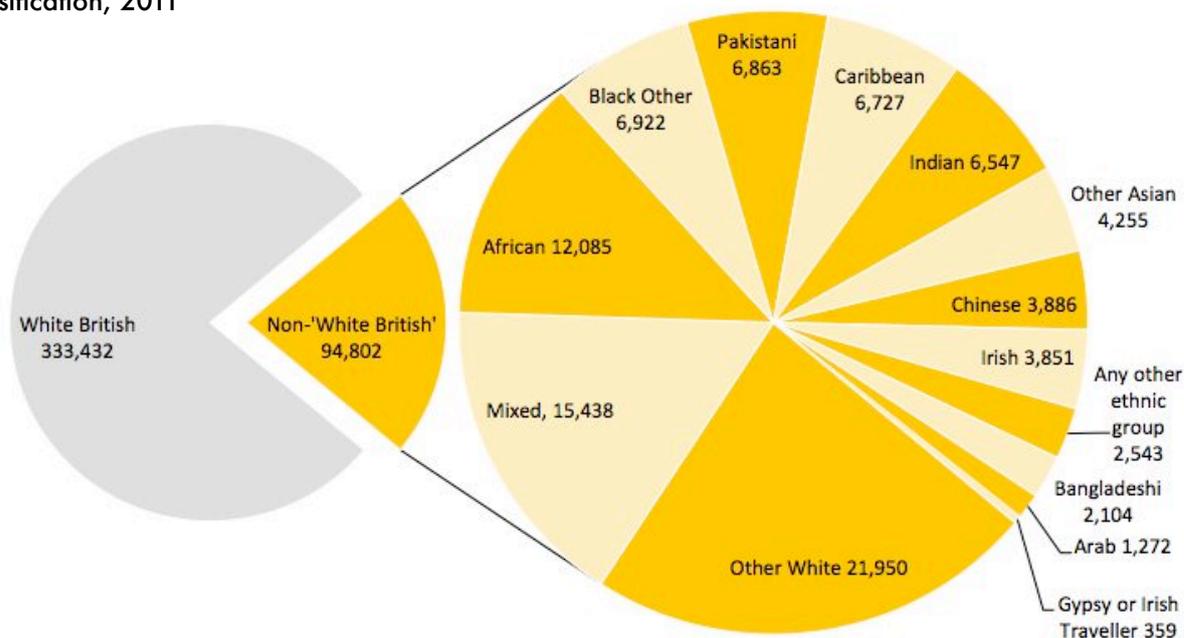
The biggest groups arriving in Bristol recently have been white Eastern European, particularly since the expansion of the EU, and Black African, particularly from Somalia. Recent estimates put the Somali population at approximately 10,000.

The other main area of growth in diversity is in mixed race or dual heritage, particularly amongst the young. Overall, only 3.6% define themselves as such, but this is higher than the national average of 2.2%. There is little further documented information about their needs.

Patterns of disability mapped across the city broadly follow the geography of deprivation with the proportion of people defining themselves as disabled being higher in the more deprived areas.

As the major regional centre, Bristol acts as a focus for a range of activities and services for marginalised or otherwise "hard to hear" groups, particularly the lesbian, gay, bi-sexual or trans-gender (LGBT) communities. It is hard to establish figures but estimates suggest that there are roughly 26,500 LGBT people in Bristol. Studies and voluntary sector development work in the neighbouring areas suggest that the majority of LGBT people throughout the West of England seek support and fellowship in central Bristol, and this is reflected in Quartet Community Foundation's patterns of grant making.

Bristol's diverse population by Census classification, 2011



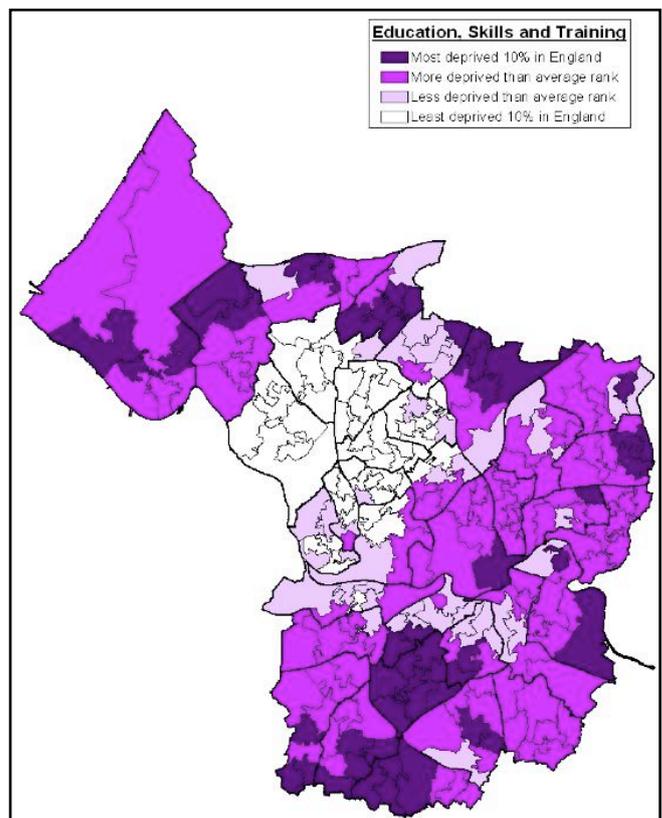
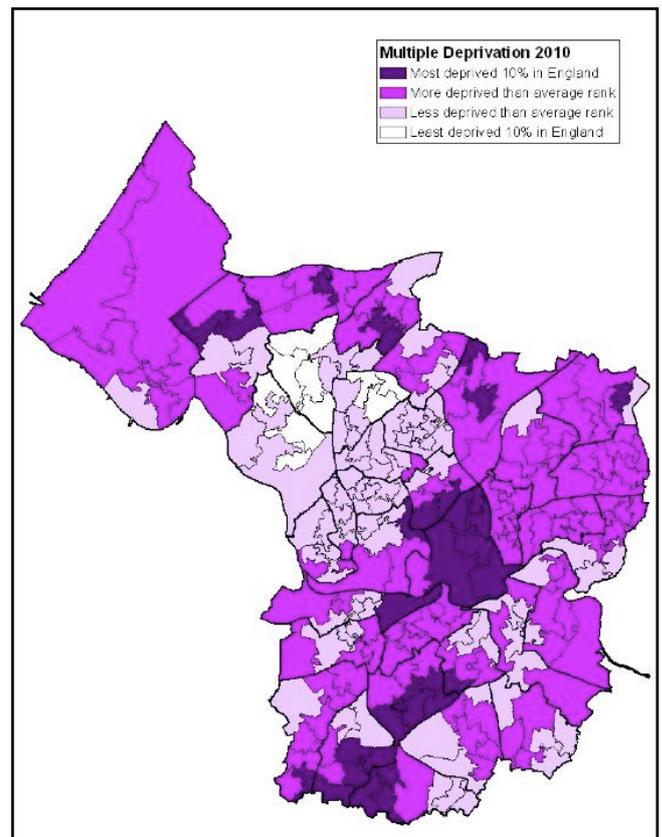
Economic Development & Deprivation

Bristol is an area of extremes of wealth and poverty, and as the major city of the region there are simply more people in both categories. Although Bristol does not show the same amplitude of inequality as North Somerset, deprivation is more widespread across the area. The main areas of deprivation are the north Bristol fringe, South Bristol, and the eastern part of the city centre, and some are adjacent to some of the least deprived parts of Bristol.

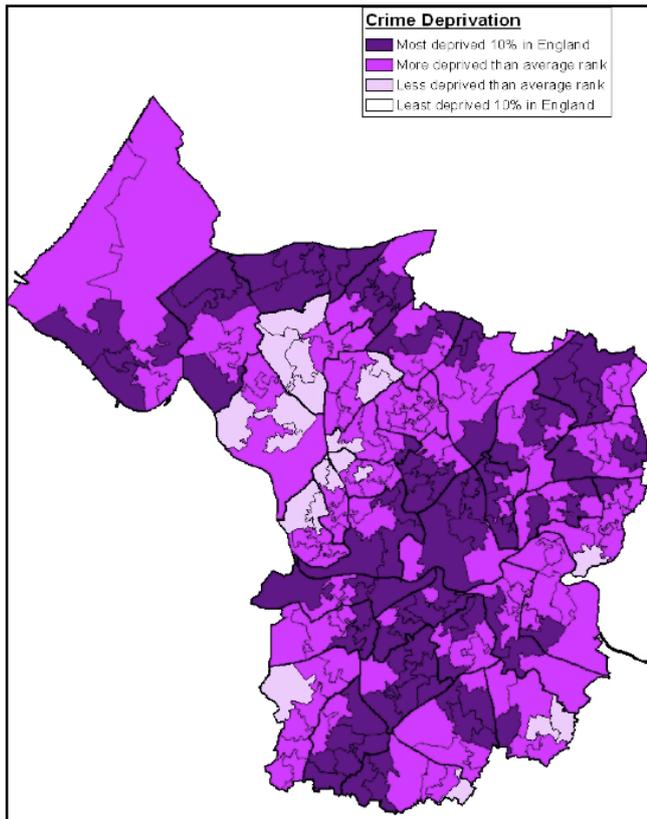
The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is based on the rank of each area against each other and is therefore relative. It is however possible to see how areas improve or decline relatively over time (2004-2007-2010). In Bristol, all domains have seen a decline in deprivation with the exception of employment and health/disability. Seven areas have moved out of the 10% most deprived, but parts of east Bristol - the Fishponds, Hillfields and Eastville areas - have seen a relative decline in their fortunes. Alongside their South Gloucestershire neighbours, Kingswood and Staple Hill, they may be seen as vulnerable to further deprivation.

In 2010 there were 32 small areas (Lower Super Output Areas) within the 10% most deprived nationally (compared to 39 in 2007) and on all indicators in the IMD, and within those there were 14 within the most deprived 5% and one within the most deprived 1%. These rates represent some 60,000 or 14% Bristol's population.

Deprivation as it affects children and older people follow broadly the same geographic patterns, but isolating the education and skills domain shows more widespread issues with South Bristol being particularly affected. Bristol has very high numbers of graduates but also one of the highest concentrations of people for whom NVQ Level 2 is their top achievement. The other key component of the Index of Multiple Deprivation for Bristol is that of crime which is a widespread problem across the city. All wards fall into the most deprived 20% nationally for this issue.

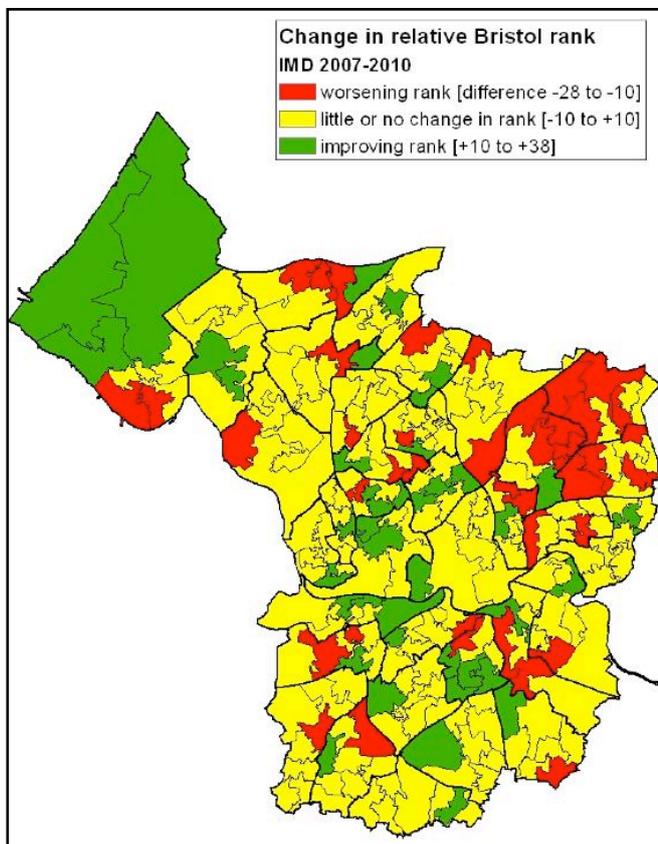


Economic Development & Deprivation



Bristol's life expectancy average is influenced, critically, by the relationship between deprivation and health and is therefore lower than its West of England neighbours. However health on average is very good when compared with the other Core Cities, and the estimation of healthy life expectancy at age 65 is also good when compared within this group.

The last Census recorded at least 16% of the population as having a "life limiting long-term illness or disability", and some 5.4% working age adults (16-64s) suffer from an illness or disability that limits their activities a lot and there is a similar percentage of children who are disabled. However, these rates are considerably higher in the more deprived outer areas at over 20%, and there is an average 9 year gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas of Bristol.



Regeneration policy and practice in Bristol has followed national patterns and there have been significant interventions over the years (New Deal for Communities, Single Regeneration Budget, ERDF Objective 2, etc). Current initiatives include community development focused programmes such as Community First (nine wards across the city), Big Local (Lawrence Weston) and Our Place (Bedminster), and more physical regeneration-orientated schemes such as Hengrove Park and Gainsborough Square (Lockleaze). There have been steps taken towards local community involvement and devolution of public spending and decision making with fourteen Neighbourhood Partnerships.

On a city-wide scale, Bristol's status as the major regional centre attracts inward investment and national programming such as the Enterprise Zone at Temple Quay and the Green Capital 2015. The Mayoral strategy sets out four priority issues: education & skills, fairness, homes, and sport.

Voluntary Sector in Bristol

Bristol's voluntary and community sector is large, diverse and represents the full range of national and local interests. There are an estimated 1428 organisations employing some 12,000 people (fte) and involving more than 100,000 volunteers. Bristol has a long-established network of local infrastructure support organisations that help to develop and represent the sector. The origins of the largest of these, VOSCUR, go back to the initial regeneration impetus in the 1990s, and it has since developed into Bristol's council for voluntary service and holds the NAVCA Quality Award. Local infrastructure support was recently recommissioned by Bristol City Council and has been consolidated under the VOSCUR umbrella.

The National Survey of Charities and Social Enterprises 2010 found that significantly more organisations in Bristol have a national and regional remit than in the neighbouring authority areas. There are more organisations working in the areas of environment and sustainability, and there has been an increase in heritage-focussed organisations. As to be expected in an area with significant deprivation and economic inequality, there are more organisations tackling these issues than in other parts of the West of England. As with the other areas, more voluntary organisations have moved into public service delivery. The voluntary and community sector in Bristol draws its income from a wider range of sources and is less reliant on donations and self-fundraising - 21% organisations compared with 35-36% in South Gloucestershire, North Somerset, and Bath & North East Somerset. However membership fees and subscriptions have grown as a source of income in recent years. Significantly more voluntary organisations in Bristol draw income from contracts - 12% in Bristol compared to 3% in South Gloucestershire. VOSCUR estimates that the voluntary sector provided about £40m worth of services to Bristol City Council in 2011/12.

Bristol has fewer very small organisations (by income) compared to the other West of England

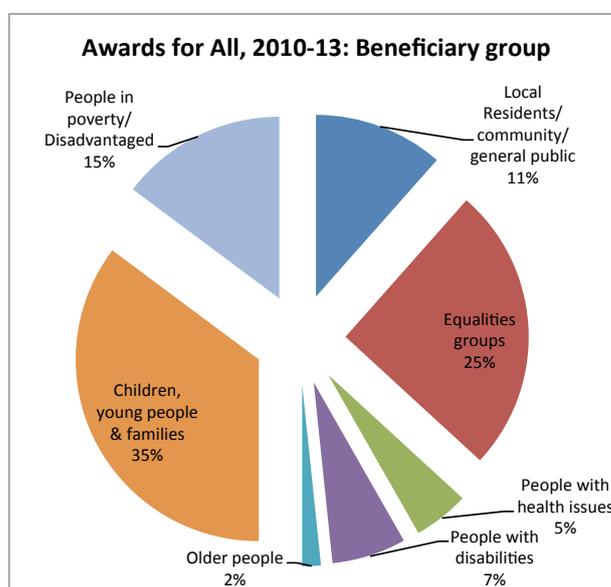
areas - less than a quarter of groups have less than £10,000 per year - and more very large organisations - about a third in Bristol have incomes of over £100,000 per year.

Reductions in public sector funding have had a greater impact in Bristol than in neighbouring areas because more organisations were funded (through grants and contracts) and with larger sums of money. VOSCUR conducted a snapshot survey of the impact of cuts on the local voluntary sector and through them on to particular communities in March 2012. 38% of respondents said that there had been cuts to their services since April 2011. The principle services affected were:

- Youth services 16%
- Advice 16%
- Community centres 10%
- Housing support 11%
- Older people 8%

Respondents felt that the service cuts had fallen disproportionately on children & young people, older people, refugees, asylum seekers and BME communities, and disabled people.

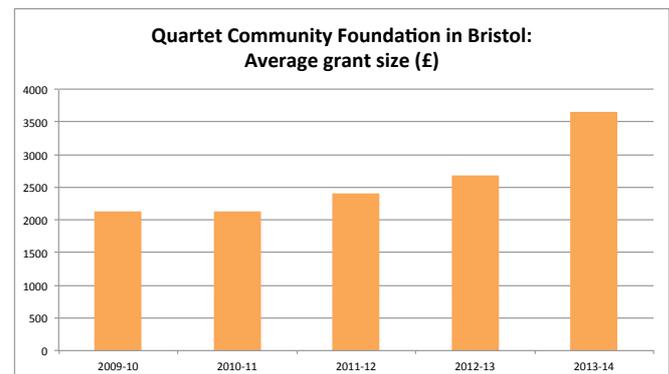
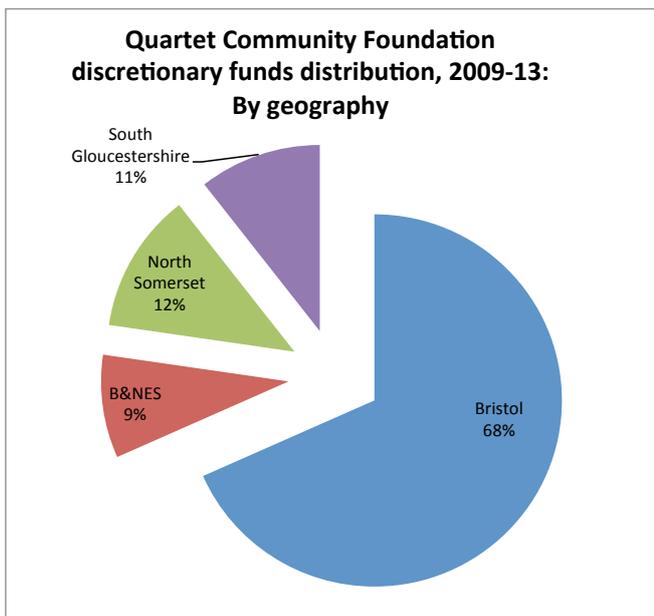
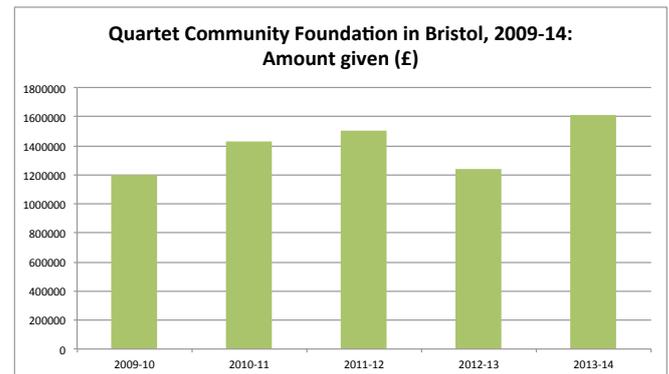
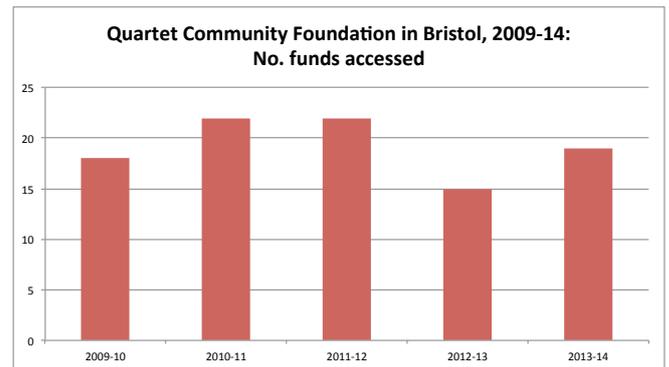
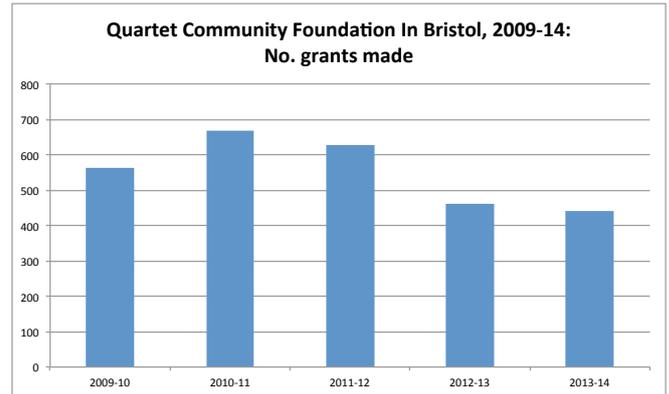
By contrast external funding from, for example, Awards for All, shows that children's and young people's services see the most spend - but these grants, like those of Quartet Community Foundation's, are significantly smaller.



Quartet Community Foundation in Bristol

Unlike North Somerset and Bath & North East Somerset, there is no dedicated Quartet Community Foundation Committee for Bristol or any specific resource allocated to its development but, with Bristol being the major regional centre, the majority of its work - strategic representation, donor development and grant-making - takes place in Bristol or with a Bristol focus. It is much harder to differentiate Bristol, and to some extent South Gloucestershire, both geographically and perceptually as so many people have different ideas about where and what it is which do not necessarily accord with administrative boundaries. The majority of private and corporate philanthropic giving through Quartet Community Foundation in Bristol focusses on the conurbation of Bristol rather than the local authority area.

Quartet Community Foundation manages more specific funds for Bristol groups. These include the High Sheriff's Fund, Community at Heart, and funds outsourced from Bristol City Council. By its nature as the major regional centre with significant social and economic issues and a higher density of population, Bristol groups attract the majority of Quartet Community Foundation funding.



The principle beneficiaries supported by Quartet Community Foundation's grant making are: children & young people (33%), people in poverty/disadvantaged (19%) and the general public and/or local community (17%). 10% grant making goes to equalities groups - much more than in neighbouring areas.

Quartet Community Foundation in Bristol

Quartet Community Foundation aims to use the funds it has at its discretion in a proactive way. It is looking to focus resources to those communities and groups most in need and at disadvantage, and where the funds available can make the most difference.

In Bristol it is harder to identify particular areas - themes, interest groups or geographies - where those principles could be applied as there have been so many more interventions and there are many more stakeholders both locally and city-wide. Equally, there is significantly more information available about community needs from a variety of sources making the major issues and challenges well known. The analysis above is necessarily an overview of the issues only but there are, however, some areas worthy of further exploration:

1. High concentrations of recent immigrant communities pose a challenge in terms of policy and service delivery at the local level:
 - Culturally sensitive service delivery in particular areas
 - Availability of affordable housing, and housing for key workers (many of whom are recent immigrants and/or from BME communities)
 - Rising birth rates due to high proportions of young people in their 20s and 30s arriving to work in the UK
2. Children's and young people's services (childcare & play, schools, training, youth clubs, etc) due to the age profile of ethnic communities: 28% 0-15s are from BME communities (30% school population), 15% of the working age population, and only 5% older people at present. Further exploration of the needs and issues for children and young people of dual heritage/mixed race is needed in this context.
3. The relationship between low educational achievement and skill levels in south Bristol has already been highlighted, but east Bristol is also an area of concern. Socio-economic factors and aspirations, and the relationship between jobs available and skills achieved, need further attention.
4. Mental illness is the largest single cause of disability in the UK (23% cases) but recent work in Bristol has highlighted a potential beneficial relationship between good community cohesion and levels of mental ill-health, in that some areas - notably Ashley and Southville Wards - where higher levels would have been expected actually saw lower levels and the suggestion is that this is because of good local community links. This is something that would be worth further exploration given the potential role of local community organisations and volunteering.
5. Little is known about parents with Learning Difficulties and Disorders (LDD). The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) highlights that a very high percentage of children born to such parents have come to the attention of statutory Children & Young People's Services but the parents were not so significantly impaired as to have come to the attention of statutory services themselves. Many of these parents were teenagers themselves. It is worth noting that a significant voluntary organisation supporting people with learning difficulties in Bristol and South Gloucestershire went into administration in March 2014.

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* The other English Core Cities are: Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, and Sheffield. Across the UK there are two further Core Cities with Cardiff and Glasgow recent additions <http://www.corecities.com/>

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Bristol Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2012: Baseline report (Bristol City Council/NHS Bristol/Bristol LINK, 2012)

- Introductory appendix – Bristol geographies

- Appendix 1. Population

- Appendix 4: Health, wellbeing and inequalities

VOSCUR news items (accessed June 2014)

<http://www.voscur.org/news/communityfirstfund#sthash.Uyb1AfVE.dpuf>

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- Decision time on new mental health services for Bristol extended – June 2014

- 123 communities to take control of neighbourhood schemes – April 2014

- Bristol & South Gloucestershire People First to close – March 2014

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- Excess winter deaths in England, 1990-2011

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