Business Change
and Resources
Scrutiny Commission
Budget 2016/17
October 2015
The 3-Year Budget 2015/16 to 2017/18

- What’s gone well / Progress during 2015/16
- Further improvements
- Update to the 3 Year Budget and process/ timetable for 2016/17
- Role of Scrutiny in the budget process
Progress in Financial Planning and Control

- Ongoing impact of ‘Financial Grip’: (People Panel, Non-Pay panel and Capital programme board to control expenditure), Ongoing Improvements to financial systems and processes
- Adopting a sustainable financial plan for the medium term, not just annual iterations – focussed on delivery
- Enables alignment of budgets with priorities
- All proposals signed off by Services Directors, SLT, portfolio holders and members
- Engagement of Scrutiny
Progress

- A more clearly prioritised, capital programme linked to Funding
- A comprehensive consultation on the 3-year budget including high quality EqIA’s
- Strengthened accountability and financial management
- System/Process Improvements
- Closer links between revenue, capital, HRA and general fund
- Evidenced in Outturn positions for both Revenue and Capital
What Could have been better

- Improved Directorate forecasting.
- A more standardised way of outlining the financial and non-financial benefits of proposed capital projects.
- A need to develop financial processes and models that support investment in early intervention and preventative approaches.
Quarterly monitoring now embedded

Quarter1: Focussed on spending pressures/risks for the year ahead.

Key issues: demographic/service pressures in People Directorate

Anticipated that pressures will be contained during the year and overall budget delivered on target

Budget savings forecast to be achieved
Further Improvements Underway (Ongoing ‘Financial Grip’)

- Improved revenue reporting and forecasting. Introduction of capital forecasting on ABW
- Upgrade to ERP system (ABW) and integration with HR/Payroll system (‘single version of the truth’)
- Financial Stocktake – budgets being reviewed for any inherent underspends/additional income leading to better control and more accurate forecasting.
- Work around employment status, better compliance with HMRC regulations
2016/17

- Financial Framework already established as part of the 3 year budget including budget savings. The 2016/17 budget will be based on that framework, but with key assumptions updated – including:
  - Any further adjustments required resulting from the changing landscape of local government finance – first spending review by a Conservative only government. Outcome known in late December – challenges for early financial planning.
  - A review of council tax/business rate collection levels and their impact on the budget underway with results in mid October. Update provisions for pay increases, interest rates
  - Review impact of financial pressures in 2015/16 on 2016/17 budget – including demographics and service demand
  - Review level/Use of Reserves
  - Key changes to Capital Funding/Grants/Programme
Financial Framework for the year has already been approved by council as part of the 3 year budget, including budget savings.

However, there are annual legal requirements:

- To approve the council tax base
- To set the council tax increase and amounts
- To approve the prudential indicators for capital and Treasury management
- CFO annual statement on the adequacy of budget proposals and level of reserves
2016/17 Budget approval - Legal Requirements

BRISTOL CITY COUNCIL
17 February 2015

Report of: Peter Gillitt, Service Director Finance, (Section 151 Officer)
Title: 2015/16 Budget (revenue and capital budget) and 2016 - 2017/18 Medium Term Financial Strategy

Purpose of the report:
For Council to consider and approve the Mayors Budget Recommendations

RECOMMENDATIONS:

i. That the following statement from the Council (Section 151 Officer) be noted:

The Service Director Finance as the Caa confirm to Council as required by the Local Government Financial Planning Act 2002 that the Council's financial plans for 2015/16 are robust:

- The budget has been prepared in line with the Council's financial strategy and is in line with the Council's strategic objectives.
- The budget is in line with the Council's 5 year financial plan.
- The budget provides for the essential services required by the Council.
- The budget is in line with the Council's budget framework.

ii. Mayor's Budget Recommendations

The budget framework is as follows:

- The proposed changes in the Council's revenue and capital budget are set out in the table on page 3.
- The budget framework is in line with the Council's financial strategy.
- The budget framework is in line with the Council's 5 year financial plan.
- The budget framework provides for the essential services required by the Council.
- The budget framework is in line with the Council's budget framework.

To note that the Aon and Somerseth Police Authority and the Avon Fire Authority have issued reports to the Council in accordance with Section 40 of the Local Government Financial Act 1992 for each category of dwelling in the Council's area as indicated in the table below. (The Avon and Somerset Police Authority is due to meet on 13th February, after which report is published. The figures assume that the Authority will set a 2.1% increase but is subject to approval.)

Council Tax by Band

The Council, in accordance with Section 38 and 38 of the Local Government Financial Act 1992, has set the aggregate amounts shown in the table below as the amounts of Council Tax for 2015/16 for each part of its area and for each of the categories of dwellings.

Bristol City Council
### 3 –Year Budget Plan Timetable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Review /Update of Key Assumptions:</th>
<th>Aug 15</th>
<th>Sept 15</th>
<th>Oct 15</th>
<th>Nov 15</th>
<th>Dec 15</th>
<th>Jan 16</th>
<th>Feb 16</th>
<th>Mar 16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initial Identification of Spending Pressures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review achievement of 2015/16 Savings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify changes to Capital Programme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1 Report to cabinet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council Tax Base</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection rates – Council Tax and Business Rates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report to Cabinet/Scrutiny on budget changes above (inc. outcome of Spending Review)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory consultation with business sector</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final reports to Cabinet and Full Council on Council tax levels and adjustments to budget framework, 2016/17 specifics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement changes and load on system Council tax Business Rates invoicing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Role of Scrutiny in the Budget Process

- To review the revisions to the key assumptions underlying the 2016/17 budget as the 3rd year of the 3-year budget framework.
- To review any further adjustments required resulting from the changing landscape of local government finance.
- Review assumptions on Council Tax base.
- Review Council tax/business rate collection levels and their impact on the budget.
- Review impact of financial pressures in 2015/16 on 2016/17 budget (demographics, service demand, etc).
- Review key changes to Capital funding/Grants/schemes compared to the previously approved programme.
Budget Assumptions Review 2016/17
Budget Assumptions

• This presentation is to support Business Change and Resources Scrutiny Commission members in their role relating to the 2016/17 budget – the third year of the approved 3-year financial framework.

• This presentation defines the headings that are used to update the assumptions on which the budget for 2016/17 is based. We are primarily concerned with whether those assumptions have changed and whether, therefore, any adjustment to the Budget is necessary.

• We are currently developing the detailed figures that will sit under each heading - in this document the headings are defined and figures given where available – others are work in progress.
Budget Assumptions Review 2016/17

- NATIONAL ISSUES/ LOCAL IMPACT
- DEMOGRAPHICS
- BUDGET ASSUMPTIONS
Budget Assumptions Review 2016/17

NATIONAL ISSUES/LOCAL IMPACT

Expenditure
- Housing
- Public Health
- National Insurance
- Pensions
- Adult Social Care
- Children’s Services
- ILF
- Changes to Housing Benefit

Income
- Effect of Government Spending Review
- Any new specific grants from central government.
National Issues

Impact of universal credit and welfare reform

Reforms to the welfare system are expected to result in a significant reduction in benefits paid. The freezing of the Local Housing Allowance rate and the extension of the benefit cap have potential cost implications for local councils in terms of homelessness, crisis support and rent arrears. Outside London, Bristol is the 11th worst affected authority in the country.

The introduction of Universal Credit for previous housing benefit clients will make it more difficult to collect existing debts for old overpayments, currently collected by attachment to benefit.

Public Health

Since 1 April 2013 local authorities have been responsible for improving the health of their local population and for public health services. In July this year, the Government announced that the 2015/16 public health grant to local authorities will be cut by £200 m. The principal question relates to how each local authority’s contribution to the saving will be calculated. The Department of Health is proposing a standard flat rate of 6.2 per cent is applied to all local authorities.

Deprivation of liberty

In 2014 the Supreme Court issued a revised test about the meaning of deprivation of liberty (DoL). It is now recognised that the effects of this are well beyond the scope of the Department of Health’s original assessment. Implementation could cost LA’s £172m a year.

Independent Living Fund

Received specific funding in 2015/16, but not guaranteed going forwards, so future years could be an additional pressure on LA’s

Local Impact

• Benefit Cap – c1,100 households losing an average of £4,500 per annum

• Loss of family premium for HB new claims - 1,100 households losing £600 per annum.

• Potential impact on Bristol’s Council Tax Reduction Scheme (CTR)

• Current ring fenced grant funding is £29.122m. A 6.2% cut is £1.8m. Plans to be developed to address this.

• Potential impact of additional demand c.£1.7m. There is currently a provision of £1.0 to partially offset this.

• ILF estimated at £1.85m. If the government does not continue to fund this there will be an additional pressure on the Council.
National Issues

Adult Social Care
Council’s continue to face increasing demand for social care services.

Directors of adult services believe that the pressures facing providers and the NHS, will all increase over future years. The estimated funding gap for adult social care by the end of the decade is £4.3 billion.

Children’s Services
Nationally, councils are continuing to face increased demand for children’s social care. Demand pressures are likely to continue to increase. In addition there is likely to be a significant rise in the number of pupils with special educational needs.

Housing
Rents in the social housing sector will be reduced by 1% a year for the next four years. This represents a loss to local authorities of £2.6b over the spending review period. This will have significant effects on HRA business plans and housing stock and equates to the cost of building almost 19,000 homes.

National Living Wage
Introduced for all workers aged over 25, starting 1 April 2016

Local Impact

Current pressures
- £2.86m adult purchasing and nursing care
- £1.18m additional demand for homecare
- £1.0m for families needing temporary accommodation

- Current pressure of £1.4m as a result of increased placements through special guardianship and residence orders.

- Not yet fully quantified but major effect on the HRA capital programme and day to day revenue services. Business plan to be reviewed.

- Bristol City Council already pays the National Living Wage, however there may be an impact on council contracts, particularly care providers, leading to increased costs.
National Issues

National Insurance

State pension contracted out arrangements will end from April 2016. This will mean a consequential increase in employer’s national insurance contributions. Estimated annual cost to councils is £797m.

Business Rate Appeals

The current system results in a significant backlog in appeals and is a source of financial uncertainty. In 2013/14 council’s set aside £1.75 billion for appeals and this is likely to increase when the 2017 valuation is introduced.

Pay Award

The summer budget confirmed a continuation of the 1% public sector pay freeze for the next four years.

Pensions

An increasing pressure. The overall Local Government Pension Scheme deficit at the last triannual valuation was £48 billion. This will increase due to low interest rates, a reducing workforce and increasing longevity. Contributions increased at the last valuation and actuaries are likely to require similar increases from the next triannual review in 2017.

Refugees/Asylum Seekers

Nationally there is likely to be an increase in the number of asylum seekers and migrants without the recourse to public funds that councils will need to support. Similarly there has been an increase in the numbers of unaccompanied asylum seeking children. Without amendment to grant arrangements this could add to existing unfunded and unquantified grant pressures.

Local Impact

- £3.5m already included in the MTFS. However there will also be an increase in employee contributions which could lead to pressure on future pay settlements.

- At the end of 2014/15 £17.6m has been set aside for Business Rates appeals. This is assessed annually.

- 2% currently in the budget, subject to national negotiations.

- £5.4m provided for in the MTFS. This represents approximately 1% of the total pay bill. There will be a further pressure in 2017 following the triannual review.

- The Council is currently assessing what the financial implications could be of participating in the Government’s Vulnerable People Resettlement Scheme beyond the first year of Government support.
Budget Assumptions Review 2016/17

Expenditure
- Increased demand on services (domiciliary/residential placements)
- Achievement of 2015/16 budget savings
- Service volumes
- Impact of any mitigating/compensatory action from any issues above

Income
- Specific grants
- Service volumes
Demographics - Key Issues/Trends

See separate slide deck covering additional information on:

- Population trends /Changing age structure/ births and children
- Uneven distribution across city
- Increasing diversity
- Productivity
Demographics

To address service pressures in the People Directorate, a focus on Early Intervention/Preventative services is required.
Budget Assumptions Review 2016/17

Expenditure
- Inflation
- Pay awards
- Capital financing costs

Income
- Council Tax base
- Collection rates – business rates
- Collection rates - Council tax
- Fees and Charges uplifts
- Level and use of reserves
## Approved Budget: Revenue Funding Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015/16 £’m</th>
<th>2016/17 £’m</th>
<th>2017/18 £’m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Government Grant (RSG)</td>
<td>81.2</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>48.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Rates</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>99.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Homes Bonus</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council Tax</td>
<td>169.0</td>
<td>173.6</td>
<td>178.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection Fund surplus/(deficit)</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue Funding</strong></td>
<td><strong>360.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>345.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>338.8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Approved Budget: Revenue Spending Forecast

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015/16 £’m</th>
<th>2016/17 £’m</th>
<th>2017/18 £’m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Base Budget</td>
<td>380.4</td>
<td>360.9</td>
<td>345.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay and inflation</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unavoidable growth</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savings in delivery</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor’s savings plan</td>
<td>-10.2</td>
<td>-11.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change Programme</td>
<td>-32.2</td>
<td>-23.3</td>
<td>-8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-off investment 2015 Budget</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>-9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue Funding</strong></td>
<td><strong>360.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>345.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>338.8</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Forecast BCC funding

- Revenue Support Grant
- Council Tax
- New Homes Bonus
- Business rates

Year | Revenue Support Grant | Council Tax | New Homes Bonus | Business rates |
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
2013/14 | 133.9 | 7.3 | 87.9 | 154.4 |
2014/15 | 110.4 | 9.5 | 92.5 | 160.1 |
2015/16 | 81.2 | 11.8 | 95.0 | 169.0 |
2016/17 | 61.0 | 13.1 | 97.5 | 173.6 |
2017/18 | 48.8 | 12.2 | 99.5 | 178.3 |
Cost Pressures
Pay and Inflation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015/16 £’m</th>
<th>2016/17 £’m</th>
<th>2017/18 £’m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pay</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single state pension</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation contracted services</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td><strong>10.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>12.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>9.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Revenue Support Grant (Central Government)

• In November the Chancellor will publish his first spending review as part of a Conservative only government. As his budget in July made no reference to changes in local government funding. The Councils existing revenue funding plan includes a further reduction in revenue support grant in 2016/17 of £20.009m, or 25.5%. Any additional spending will need to be funded from council tax increases, the use of council reserves or reduced spending (savings).

• This on-going reduction in government grant in 2016/17 is partly offset by the government allowing the New Homes Bonus reward grant to be retained in full by the Council. Our spending plans show we face significant spending pressures and increases in the demand for the services we provide and to support the Council’s continued investment in the City.
Council Tax Base

• Setting the council tax base is a statutory requirement that forms the basis of the calculation of the council tax charge each year.

• Properties are recorded in eight national bands by value (A to H) as determined the Valuation Office agency. Band H taxpayers pay twice as much as those in Band D and three times as much as those in Band A.

• The number of properties is expressed as a number of Band D equivalent properties.

• In 2015/16 the figure, denominated in band D equivalents is 120,929.5. This is multiplied by the collection rate of 98.5% to give a proposed tax base for 2015/16 of 119,115.6. The approved 3-year budget made assumptions that the tax base would grow by 0.75% per annum.
## Council Tax Base

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>CTB Oct 2014</th>
<th>CTB Oct 2015 TBC</th>
<th>Change %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of dwellings shown on Valuation List</td>
<td>193,674</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discounts, Exemptions and Reliefs</td>
<td>(21,947)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCTSS impact on Council Tax Base</td>
<td>(32,616)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total equivalent number of properties</strong></td>
<td><strong>139,111</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Band D equivalents</td>
<td>120,929</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection Rate</td>
<td>98.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Taxbase</strong></td>
<td><strong>119,115</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Council Tax Base

Reasons for changes: TBC
## Cost of Local Council Tax Reduction Scheme (tbc)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014/15 £</th>
<th>2015/16 £</th>
<th>Difference £</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pensioners</td>
<td>14,449,876</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Age</td>
<td>25,112,006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>39,561,882</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Impact of Council Tax changes (tbc)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015/16 tax base – original estimate</td>
<td>119,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015/16 tax base – current estimate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council Tax 15/16 Band D (including 1.95% increase)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual Additional Yield</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus 2015/16 (estimate)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus 2014/15 not distributed (actual)</td>
<td>£2,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus to be distributed in 2015/16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bristol City Council Collection Fund

• Each year the Council sets the City’s Council Tax and collects the money due from council tax payers. The money we receive is paid into a separate ‘Collection Fund’.

• Payments are made from this fund to Bristol City Council, Avon Fire and Rescue Authority and Avon Police Commissioner.

• As the billing authority the council is required to keep this fund in balance. In the budget an estimated Surplus at 31st March 2015 was £3.9m, primarily due to reduced discounts on second homes and empty properties than planned in last year’s forecast.
Retention of Business Rates

• On 1 April 2013 a new system of business rates retention began in England. Before April 2013 all business rate income collected by councils formed a single, national pot, which was then distributed by government in the form of formula grant. The Local Government Finance Act gave local authorities the power to keep up to half of business rate growth in their area by splitting business rate revenue into the ‘local share’ and the ‘central share’.

• The central share is redistributed to councils in the form of revenue support grant in the same way as formula grant. Local share taxbase growth is retained within local government.

• Given the reductions in public funding, this change gives financial incentives to councils to grow their local economies. At the same time, it has resulted in more risk and uncertainty. Pooling of business rates in key growth areas with neighbouring local authorities is an opportunity to develop a strategic approach to growth locally.

• Current assumptions in the approved 3-year budget for business rate collection:

  • 2015/16  £94.995m
  • 2016/17  £97.539m
  • 2017/18  £99.500m
The purpose of the Council’s General Fund Strategic Reserve is to cover emergency events such as unforeseen financial liabilities or natural disasters, guard against risk, invest in projects intended to save or earn money and to support one-off and limited on-going revenue spending. Good practice indicates that these reserves should be held at a minimum of 3-5% of the net revenue budget. The current balances equates to some 5.7% of the net budget.

Current Balance of General Fund £ 20m

The purpose of the Council’s Earmarked Reserves are to meet identified spending commitments. These reserves will only be used for the purpose for which they were created and will be reviewed annually. If they are no longer required they are transferred to the general reserve.

Current Balance of Earmarked Reserves £98m
Reserves - How do we compare?
(Source: Grant Thornton/Audit Commission)
Reserves - How do we compare?
(Source: Grant Thornton/Audit Commission)
DEMOGRAPHICS - KEY ISSUES
DEMOGRAPHICS - KEY ISSUES

- Population trends
- Changing age structure/ births and children
- Uneven distribution across city
- Increasing diversity
- Productivity
Population Trends

ONS Mid year population estimates
ONS 2012-based population projections
Growth of Bristol 2001-2011

- Total population: 38,000
- Under 5s: 6,200
- 85 years and older: 1,600
- Students: 10,100
- Household spaces: 22,800
- Cars: 25,200
Components of population change 2001 to 2014

- **Persons**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other changes</th>
<th>International Migration Net</th>
<th>Internal Migration Net</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001/02</td>
<td>-3,900</td>
<td>4,600</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002/03</td>
<td>-3,900</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>3,300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003/04</td>
<td>-3,800</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004/05</td>
<td>-3,700</td>
<td>8,800</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005/06</td>
<td>-3,500</td>
<td>5,400</td>
<td>5,800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006/07</td>
<td>-3,500</td>
<td>4,100</td>
<td>6,200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007/08</td>
<td>-3,500</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/09</td>
<td>-3,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>-3,300</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010/11</td>
<td>-3,300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011/12</td>
<td>-3,400</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012/13</td>
<td>-3,300</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013/14</td>
<td>-3,300</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annual population change
2001 to 2037

Persons

Year

Population Estimates
2012-based Population Projections

Business Change Directorate
Projected components of population change 2012 to 2037

- **International migration net**
- **Internal and cross border migration net**
- **Deaths**
- **Births**

Yearly projections for the period 2012-2037, showing the net changes in population due to births, deaths, internal and cross border migration, and international migration.
Projected population change by age 2014 to 2037

- Children: +15,200
- Working age: +44,100
- Older people: +26,300

Population change by age from 2014 to 2037.
Population change by ward 2003-13

Largest - Lawrence Hill 20,100
Smallest - Stoke Bishop 9,400

Cabot  +6,600 people [+63%]
Lawrence Hill +6,400 people [48%]

These two wards alone account for 28% total population growth in city since 2003
Estimated components of population change by ward 2004-13

- Estimated migration and other changes 2004-13
- Deaths 2004-13
- Births 2004-13

Ward:
- Lawrence Hill
- Easton
- Ashley Hill
- Filwood
- Bishopston
- Hillfields
- St George West
- Eastville
- Avonmouth
- Southmead
- Horfield
- Whitchurch Park
- Brislington East
- Bedminster
- Hartcliffe
- St George East
- Southville
- Brislington West
- Henbury
- Lockleaze
- Knowle
- Kings Weston
- Bishopsworth
- Hengrove
- Frome Vale
- Westbury-on-trym
- Henleaze
- Stockwood
- Redland
- Cabot
- Clifton
- Clifton East
- Stoke Bishop
Increasing diversity

- 22% non-‘White British’
- 63,000 (15%) born outside of UK
- 60% people not born in UK arrived last 10yrs
- 4th highest Somali-born pop
- at least 45 religions
- at least 50 countries of birth represented
- at least 91 main languages spoken
Ethnicity

Legend
2001 Ethnicity by LSOA
% BME
- less than 20%
- 20.1% - 40%
- 40.1% - 60%

Legend
2011 Ethnicity by LSOA
% BME
- less than 20%
- 20.1% - 40%
- 40.1% - 60%
- 60.1% - 81%

Produced by Strategic Planning, Bristol City Council
ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Norris on 4 February 2013]
Births to UK and non-UK born mothers

- Proportion of Bristol births to non-UK born mothers: 13% [2001] and 28% [2014]
Number of live births to non-UK born mothers
Five most common countries of birth of mother

![Graph showing the number of live births to non-UK born mothers from various countries over years. The countries listed are Somalia, Poland, Pakistan, India, and Germany. The graph displays a trend where Somalia and Poland show an increase in births over the years, with Somalia having the highest number of births, while Pakistan, India, and Germany show a relatively lower number with a fluctuating trend.]
BME population by age

- **Children**: 28%
- **Working age**: 15%
- **Total population**: 16%
- **Older people**: 5%
Bristol Productivity

Productivity of Great Britain and Seven of the British Core Cities for the Period 2004 to 2013

- Bristol, City of
- Birmingham
- Glasgow City
- Leeds
- Liverpool
- Nottingham
- Sheffield
- GB

Business Change Directorate
West of England Productivity

Productivity of the UK and the Eight English Core City LEP Areas for the Period 2004 to 2013

Year


Productivity - GVA per Hr Worked (£/hr)

- West of England
- D2N2
- Greater Birmingham & Solihull
- Greater Manchester
- Leeds City Region
- Liverpool City Region
- North Eastern
- Sheffield City Region
- UK
- England