

# Ward Profile Report (November 2023)

This dashboard compares the 34 Bristol City Council wards with the Bristol average, across a range of data subjects.

## Update November 2023 (v3.5):

Data has been updated for the following topics:

- **Children with excess weight (under Healthy Lifestyles)**
- **Life Expectancy**
- **Premature Mortality**

## Update October 2023 (v3.4):

Data has been updated for the following topics:

- **Adult Social Care**
- **Children Services**
- **Claimant Count**
- **Education**
- **House Prices**
- **Jobs**
- **Pension Credit**
- **Youth Offending**

A table of contents has also been added, displaying the range of topics covered within Ward Profiles. Clicking on any will take you direct to the page.



Please send any comments on this tool to: [research@bristol.gov.uk](mailto:research@bristol.gov.uk). All datasets within the Ward Profile Tool can be downloaded from [Open Data Bristol](#).

## Adult Social Care

## Child Poverty

## Children's Services

## Crime

## Education

## Health and Wellbeing

Healthy Lifestyles .....

Health and Disability (Census) .....

Life Expectancy .....

Premature Mortality .....

## Housing

Car Availability (Census) .....

Household Composition (Census) .....

House Prices .....

Household Size (Census) .....

Housing Tenure (Census) .....

Housing Type (Census) .....

## Jobs and Economy

Claimant Count .....

Jobs .....

Pension Credit .....

Qualifications (Census) .....

## Population

Country of Birth (Census) .....

Deprivation .....

Ethnicity (Census) .....

Language (Census) .....

Population Age Profile .....

Population Overview .....

Religion (Census) .....

## Quality of Life

Quality of Life (priority indicators) .....

## Further Information

Background Information .....

Mapping Tools .....

Significance Ratings Explained .....



# Lockleaze

## Further Information

### Data

Figures quoted are 'as at' the last day of that particular month.

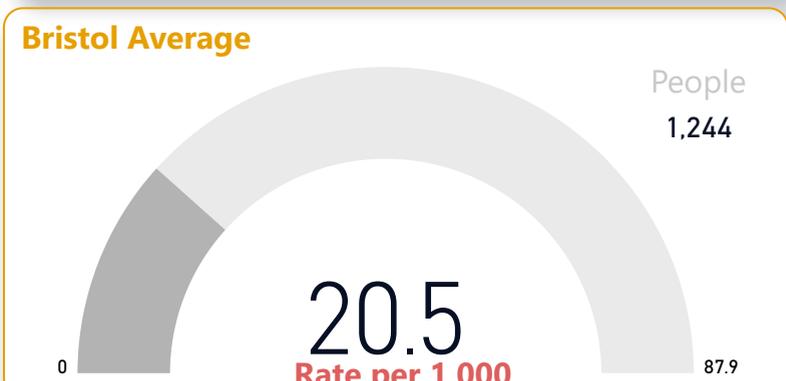
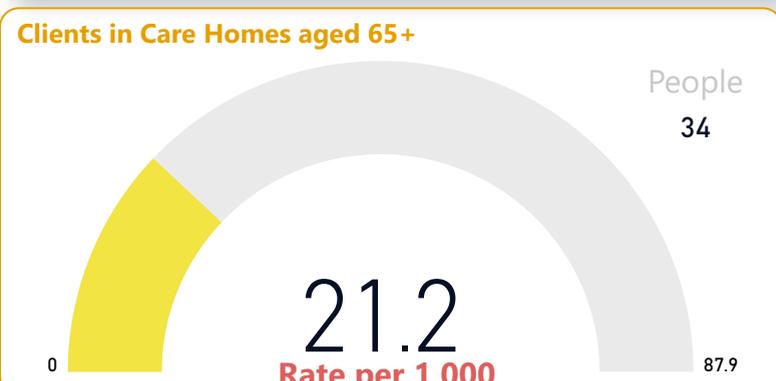
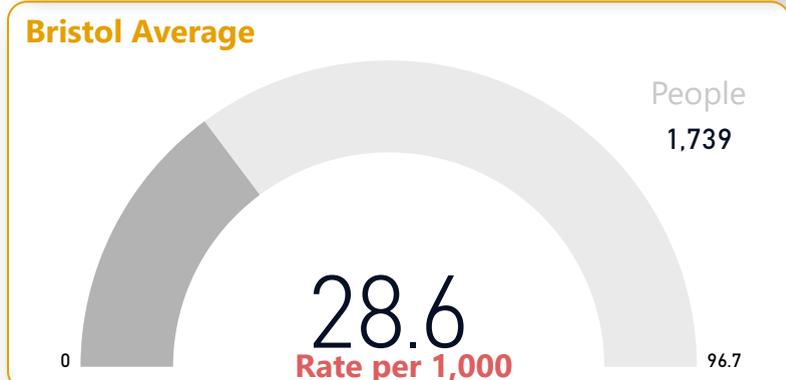
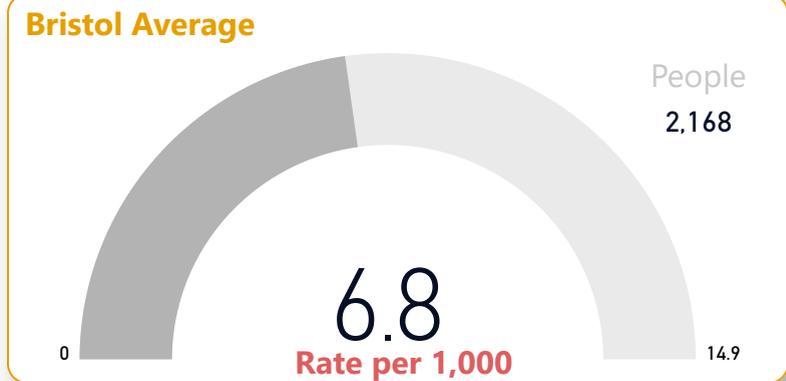
### Calculation

Data is expressed as a rate per 1,000 of the ward population within the cohort selected (i.e. social care data). Latest population uses the Census 2021 data. Caution should be taken when viewing trend previous to this, which uses mid-year population estimates. Historic data may be changed once the Office for National Statistics revise previous mid-year estimates.

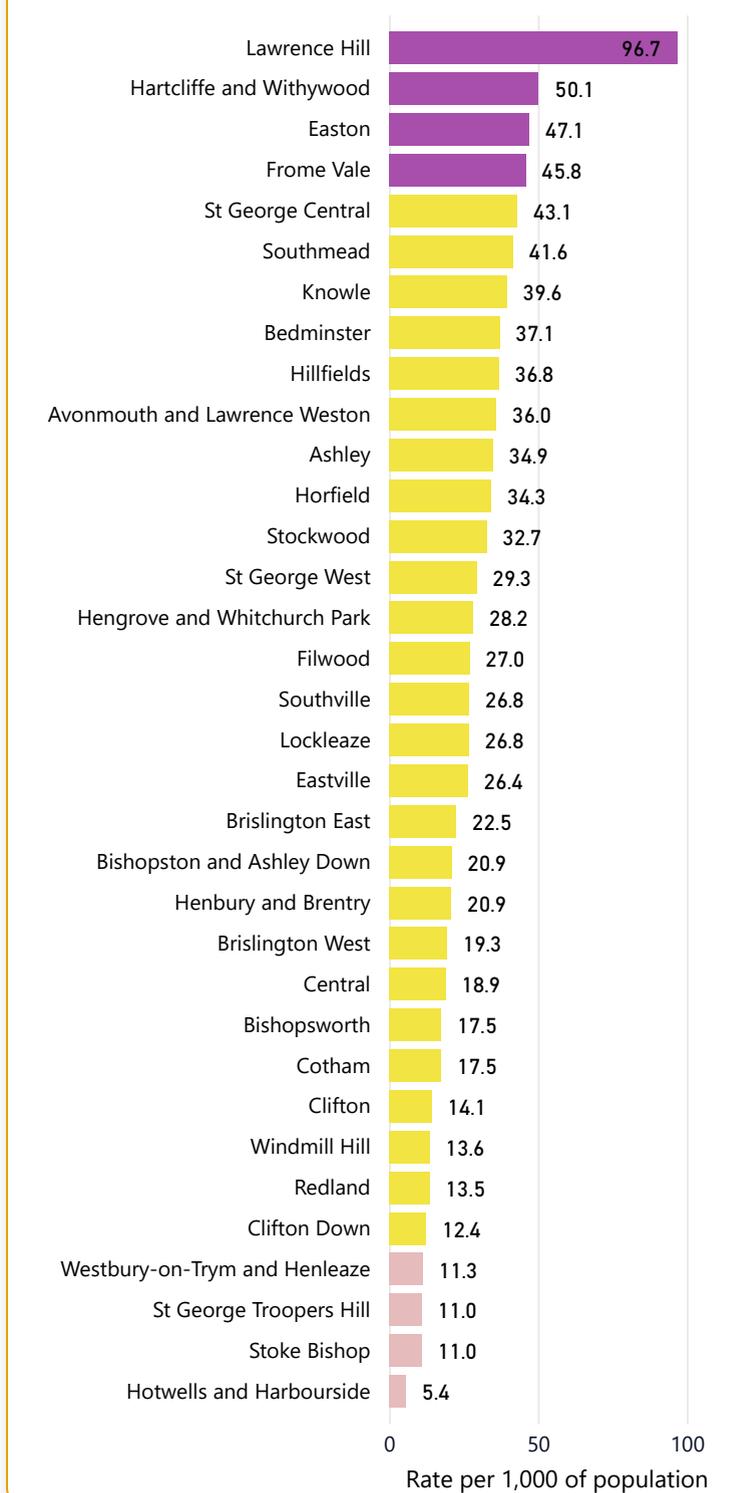
### Comparing wards against the Bristol Average

Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. Social Care Data uses standard deviation to identify whether the gap is significant.

- Significantly High ●
- Not Significantly Different ●
- Significantly Low ●



## Clients receiving a community based service aged 65+





# Child Poverty



## Children living in low income families

# Lockleaze

### Further Information

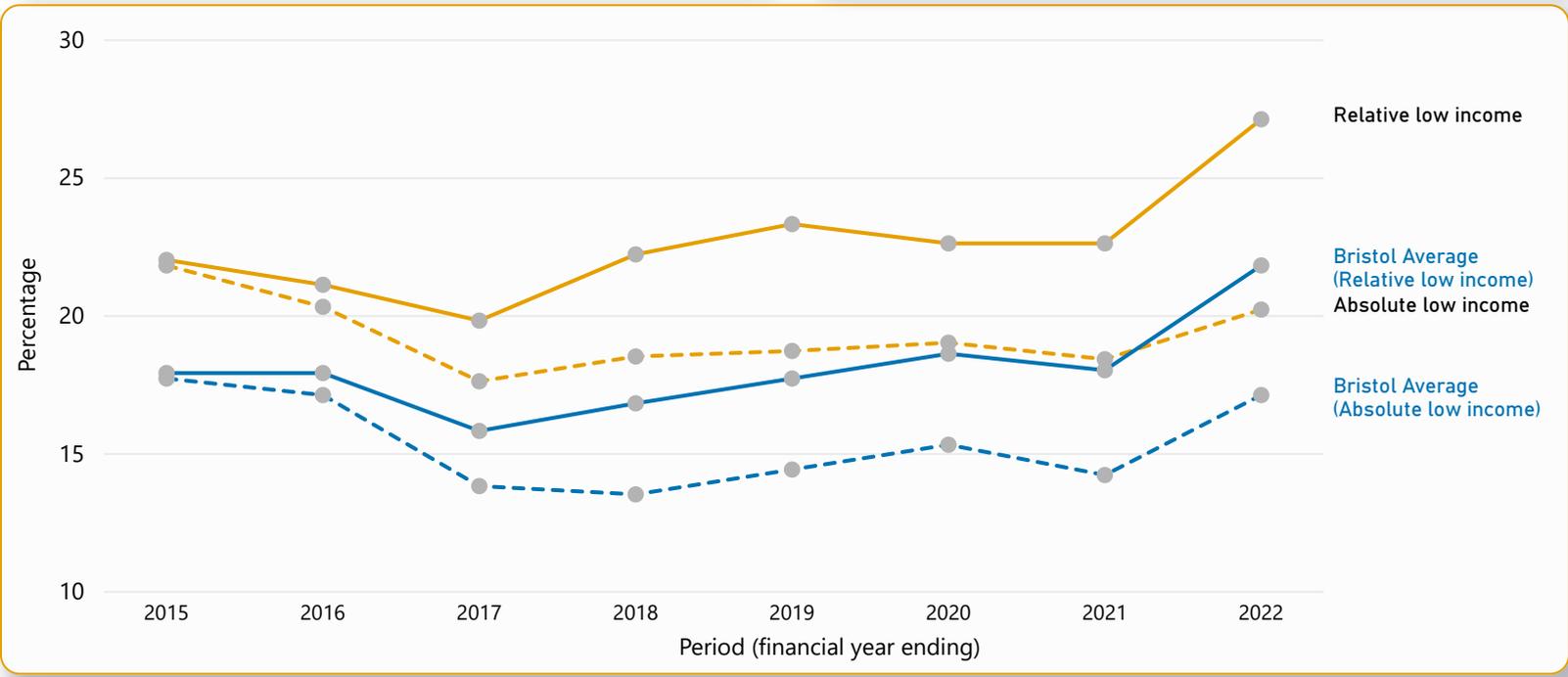
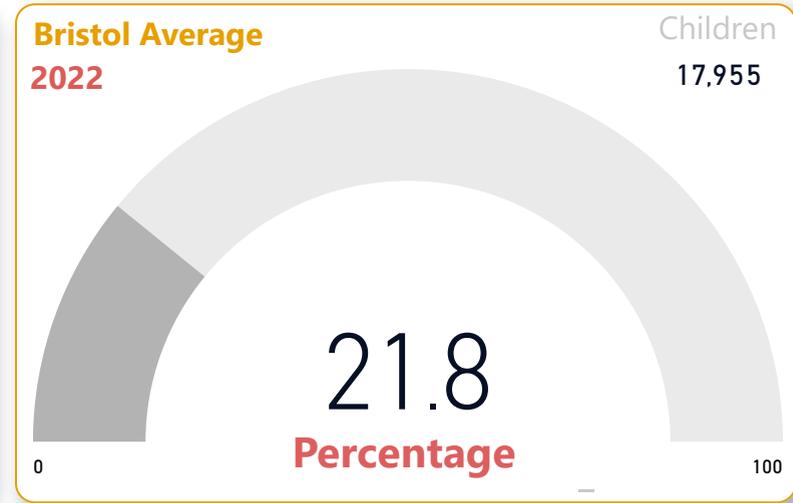
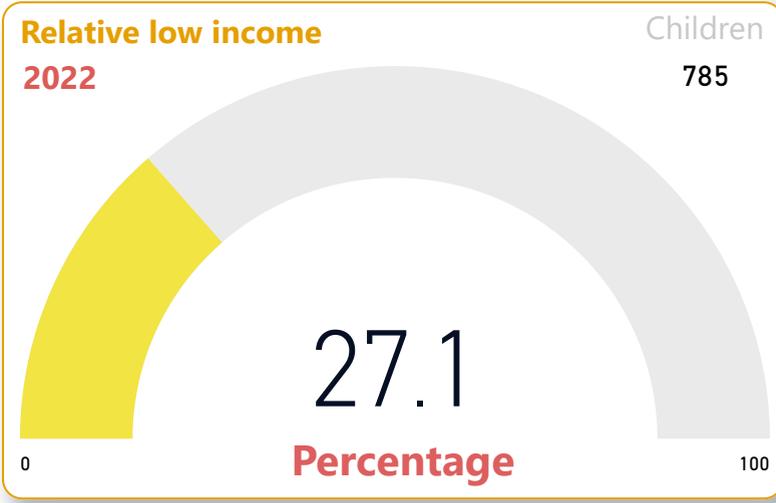
#### Data & Calculation

The percentage of children living in low income families by ward, by financial year ending (FYE). Low income is a gross income measure Before Housing Costs and includes contributions from earning, state support and pensions. Percentages are rounded to 1 decimal point. Relative low income measures families on low income within the referenced year. Absolute low income measures families in low income compared to FYE 2011. Caution, although population estimates are the latest available at the time, some ward populations may not reflect more recent changes in the local population. Therefore, some percentages should be viewed with care.

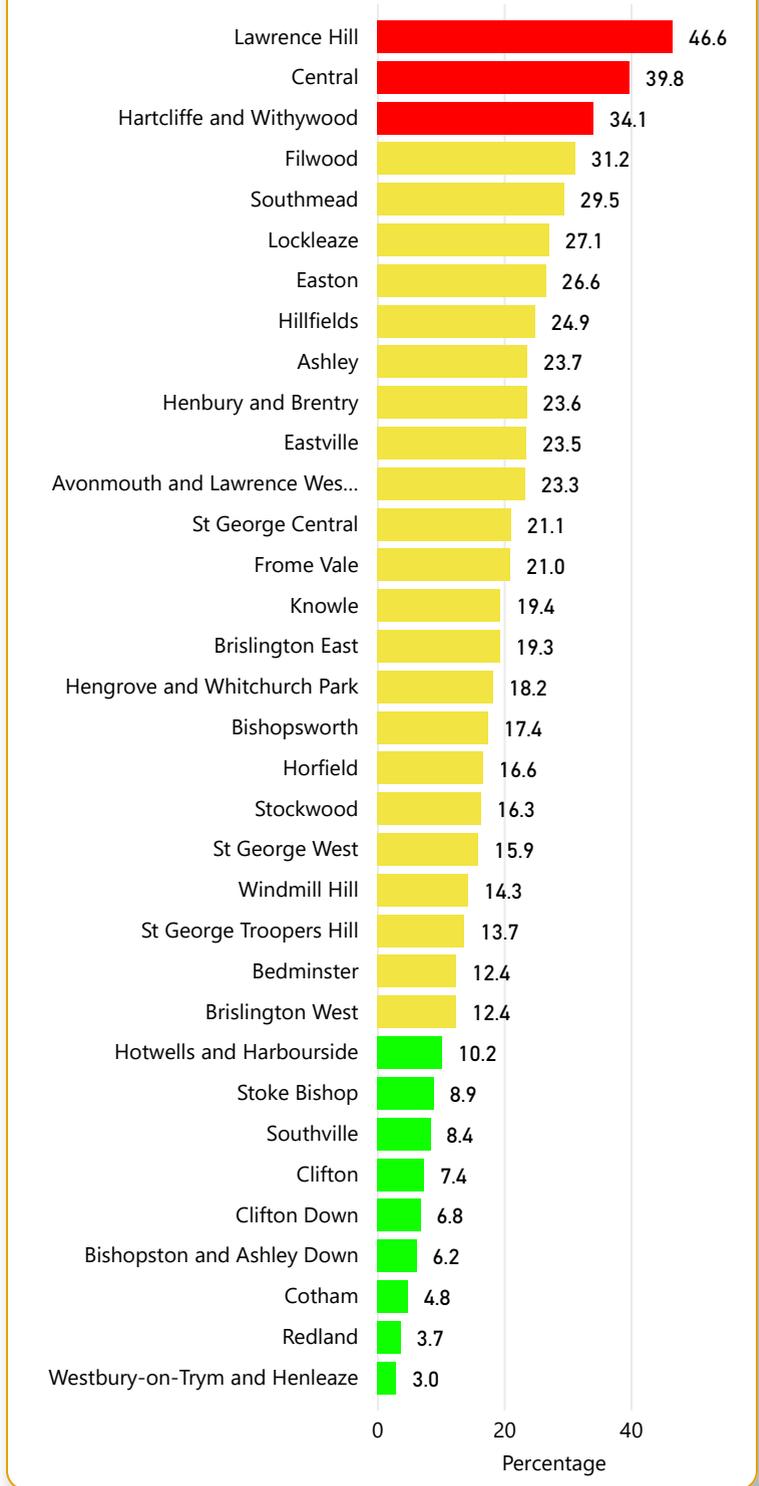
#### Comparing wards against the Bristol average

Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. To measure whether the gap is significant, child poverty data uses standard deviation.

- Significantly Better ●
- Not Significantly Different ●
- Significantly Worse ●



### Ward Comparison (relative low income) 2022





# Lockleaze

## Further Information

### Data

Figures quoted are 'as at' the last day of the stated month. The exception of suspensions data which represents the year (January to December).

**Some wards present as 'No Data Available'. This represents those with no cases and those with five or less cases, suppressed to protect identity.**

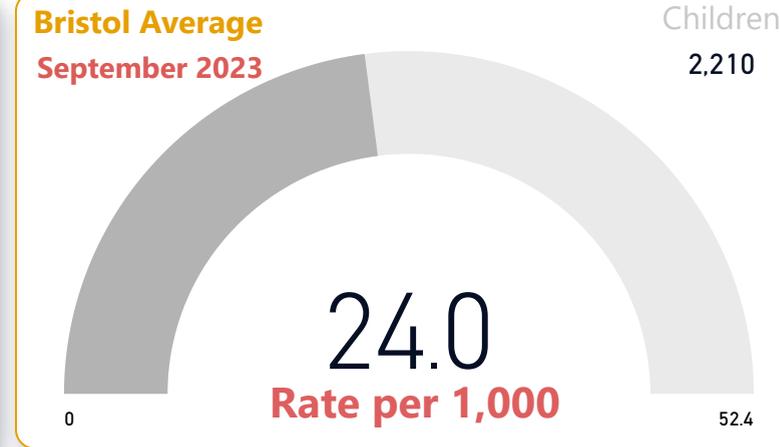
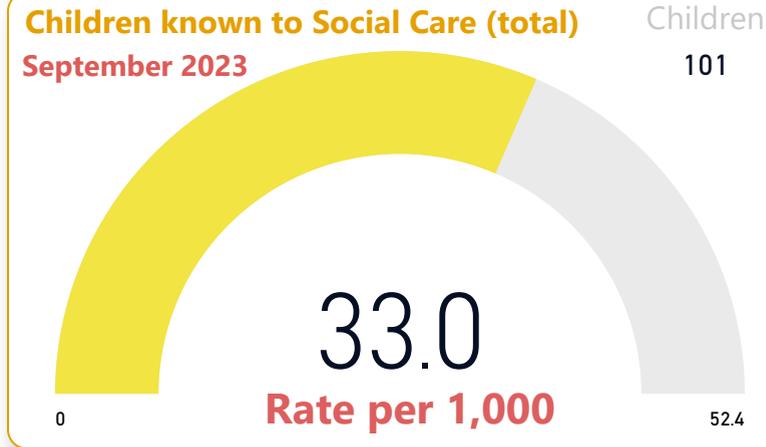
### Calculation

Data is expressed as a 'rate per 1,000' of the ward population within the cohort selected (i.e. social care data). Census 2021 population data has been used for data from the year 2023.

### Comparing wards against the Bristol Average

Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. Social Care Data uses standard deviation to identify whether the gap is significant.

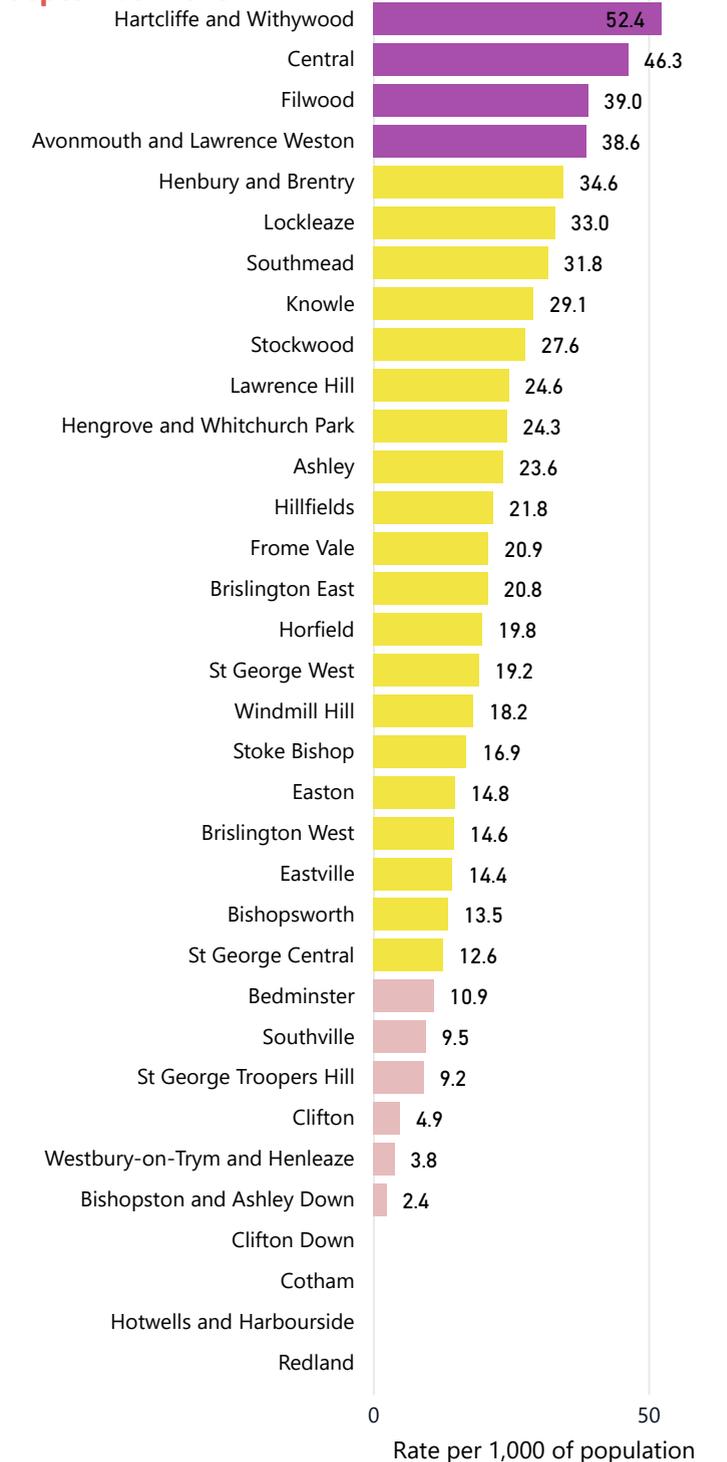
- Significantly High ●
- Not Significantly Different ●
- Significantly Low ●



Social Care Indicator	Period Ending	Ward Statistic (rate)	Bristol Average (rate)
Children in Need	September 2023	20.9	11.9
Children with Child Protection Plan	September 2023	6.2	4.3
Children in Care	September 2023	5.9	7.8
Foster Care Placements (number of children)	September 2023		5.4
Supported by Early Help Services	September 2023	11.4	16.5
Care Leavers (16 to 25 years)	September 2023	14.2	9.3
Electively Home Educated	July 2023	5.0	11.4
Education & Health Care Plans (SEND)	July 2023	37.7	24.9
Number of suspension incidents	December 2022	90.2	107.2
Number of individuals suspended	December 2022	42.0	36.8

## Children known to Social Care (total)

### September 2023





# Lockleaze

### Further Information

#### Data

Figures for crime offences and youth offenders are a total for the respective year. The number of youth offenders are used as the indicator rather than the number of offences committed. Quality of Life data is from the 2022-23 survey.

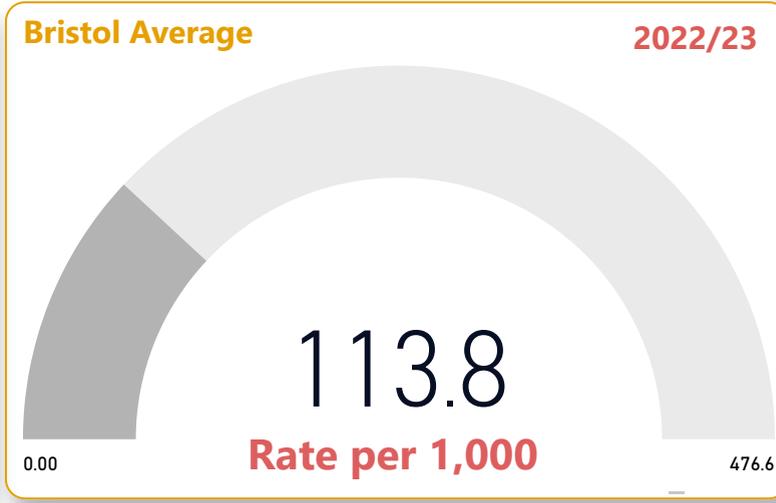
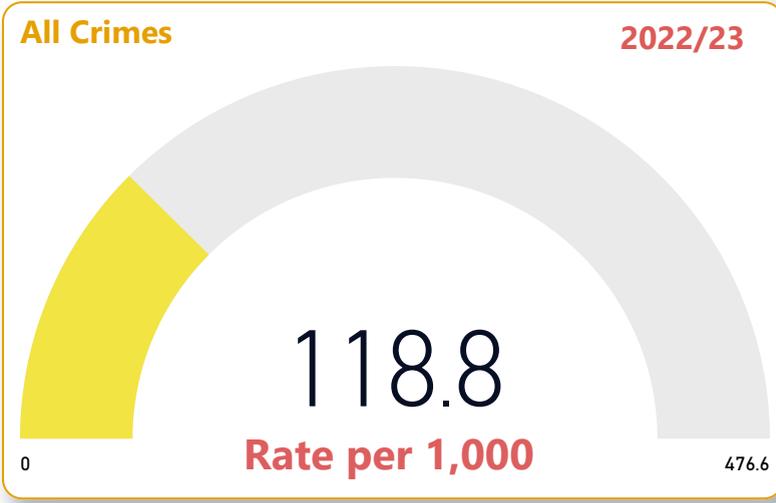
#### Calculation

Crime offence and youth offender data is expressed as a rate per 1,000 of the ward population within the cohort selected (i.e. crime data). Census 2021 population data has been used for data from the year 2023. Quality of Life data is weighted by age and sex. Percentages are rounded to 1 decimal point.

#### Comparing wards against the Bristol Average

Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. To measure whether the gap is significant; crime offences and youth offenders data uses standard deviation whilst the quality of life data uses the statistical 't-test'.

- Significantly Better ●
- Not Significantly Different ●
- Significantly Worse ●



Crime Indicator	Period	Measure Type	Ward Statistic	Bristol Average
% who feel anti-social behaviour is a problem locally	2022	Percentage	38.4	35.6
% who feel safe outdoors after dark	2022	Percentage	53.0	57.5
% who have been a victim of crime in the last 12 months	2022	Percentage	13.1	13.0
Anti-Social Behaviour incidents	2022/23	Rate per 1,000	19.6	19.3
Burglary	2022/23	Rate per 1,000	3.7	5.3
Violent & Sexual Offences	2022/23	Rate per 1,000	40.3	41.8
Youth Offenders	2022/23	Rate per 1,000	4.7	4.5





# Lockleaze

### Further information

#### Data & Calculation

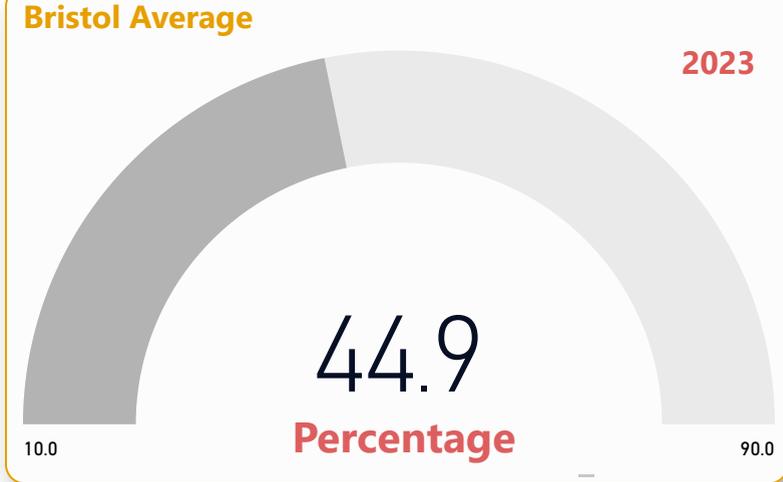
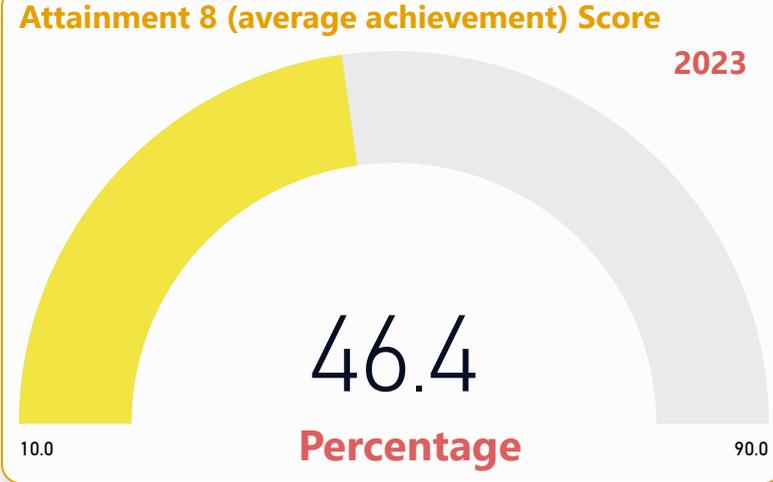
Based on all children in Bristol local authority maintained schools, academies and free schools (but not independent schools). The Bristol total will include pupils living outside the area but the ward figures will not. \*Due to the Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic, attainment data is not available for the years 2020 and 2021.

Most figures are expressed as a percentage of pupils in a given cohort. Attainment 8 and Progress 8 scores are measures from Department for Education. Attainment 8 is an average across 8 subjects (extra weighting is given to English and Maths). Progress 8 compares how well a pupil has progressed across the same 8 subjects, compared nationally to other pupils with the same prior attainment at the end of Key Stage 2. Percentages are rounded to 1 decimal point.

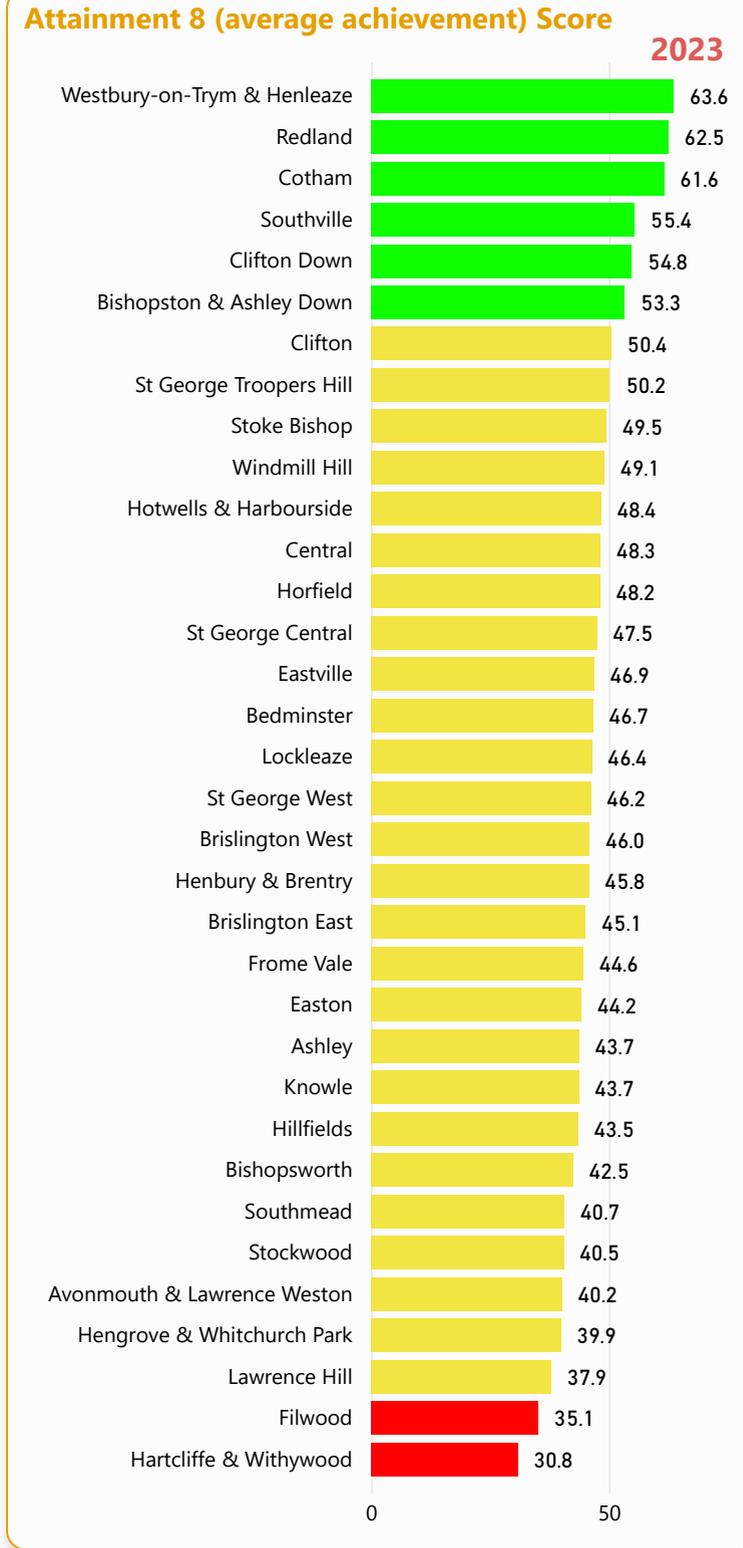
#### Comparing wards against the Bristol Average

Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. Education data uses standard deviation to identify whether the gap is significant.

- Significantly Better ● Significantly High ●
- Not Significantly Different ● Significantly Low ●
- Significantly Worse ●



Education Indicator	Period	Measure Type	Ward Statistic	Bristol Average
Disadvantaged %	2023	Percentage	32.8	28.3
Early years pupils achieving a good level of development %	2023	Percentage	65.9	65.9
English as an Additional Language %	2023	Percentage	27.9	21.5
Free School Meals %	2023	Percentage	34.3	28.8
KS2 reaching expected standard RWM combined %	2023	Percentage	47.0	55.1
Progress 8 (average) Score	2023	Score	0.0	-0.1
Special Educational Needs %	2023	Percentage	21.4	19.6
Absence rate %	2022	Percentage	11.6	11.8





# Health & Disability



Census 2021

Source: Office for National Statistics

## Lockleaze

### Further Information

#### Data

Census 2021 data produced by the Office for National Statistics. This pages combines data relating to health issues and disability, carers and general health.

#### Calculation

Ward data is expressed based on either the number of people or number of households. Percentages are based upon the total number of people or households within the ward. Bristol data uses the total across all wards.

Percentages are rounded to 1 decimal point.

#### Comparing wards against the Bristol Average

Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. Health data uses standard deviation to identify whether the gap is significant.

- Significantly High ●
- Not Significantly Different ●
- Significantly Low ●

#### Lockleaze

% People with long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses where day-to-day activities are limited

19.4

Number  
2,602

#### Bristol

% People with long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses where day-to-day activities are limited

17.2

#### Health issues or disability (by population)

	Ward Number	Ward Percentage
Long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses where day-to-day activities are limited a little	1,406	10.5
Long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses where day-to-day activities are limited a lot	1,196	8.9
Has long term physical or mental health condition but day-to-day activities are not limited	794	5.9
No long term physical or mental health conditions	10,000	74.6

#### General health

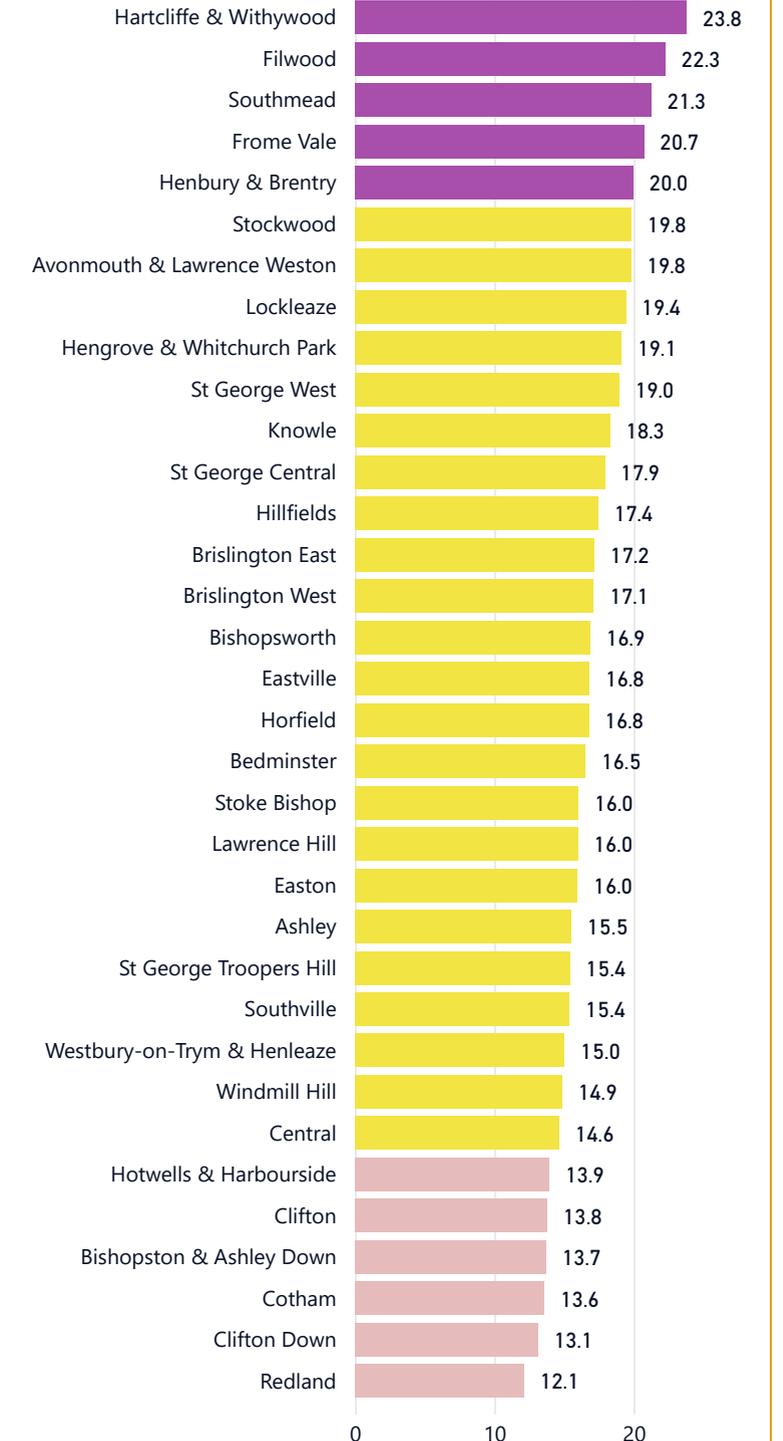
Good or very good health	10,896	81.3
Fair health	1,647	12.3
Bad or very bad health	855	6.4

#### Carers

Provides 19 or less hours unpaid care a week	488	3.9
Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week	270	2.1
Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week	354	2.8
Provides no unpaid care	11,561	91.2

#### Ward Comparison

% People with long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses where day-to-day activities are limited





# Healthy Lifestyles



## Quality of Life Survey & Public Health National Child Measurement Programme

### Lockleaze

#### Further Information

##### Data

Quality of Life data is from the 2022-23 survey. Public Health Child Measurement data 2021/22-2022/23 for children in reception year and year 6 represents the first data available post-Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic.

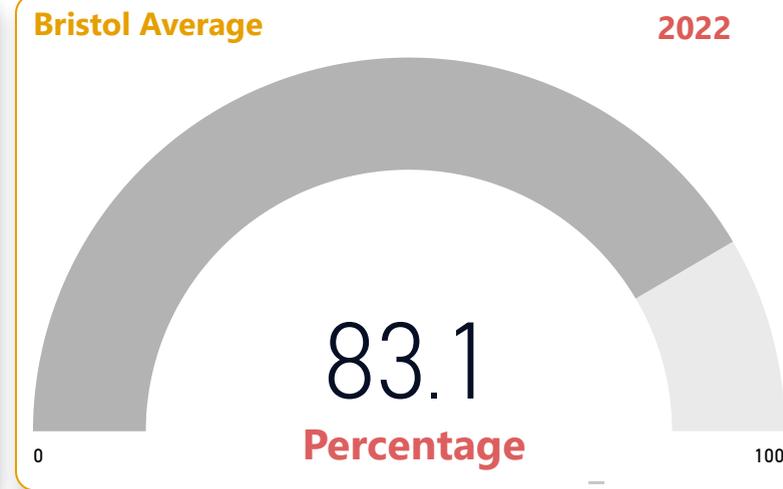
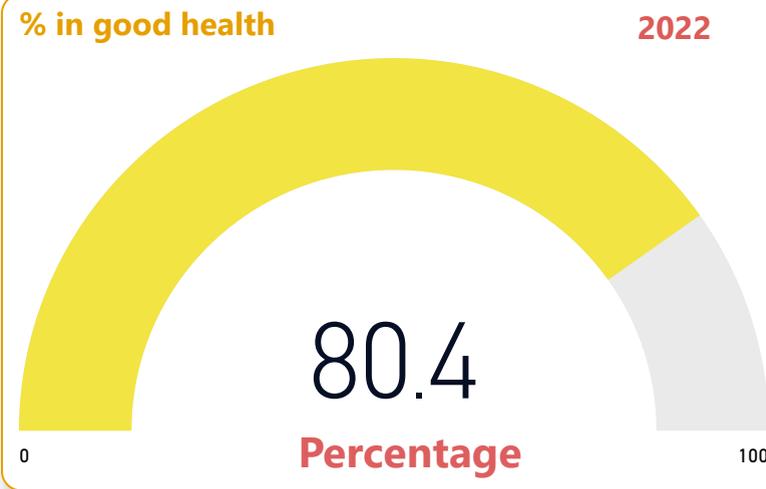
##### Calculation

Both Quality of Life and Public Health Child Measurement data is expressed as a percentage. Quality of Life data is weighted by age and percentage. Public Health Child Measurement data is an average of the 2 year period and excludes wards with less than 100 pupils measured over that period. Percentages are rounded to 1 decimal point.

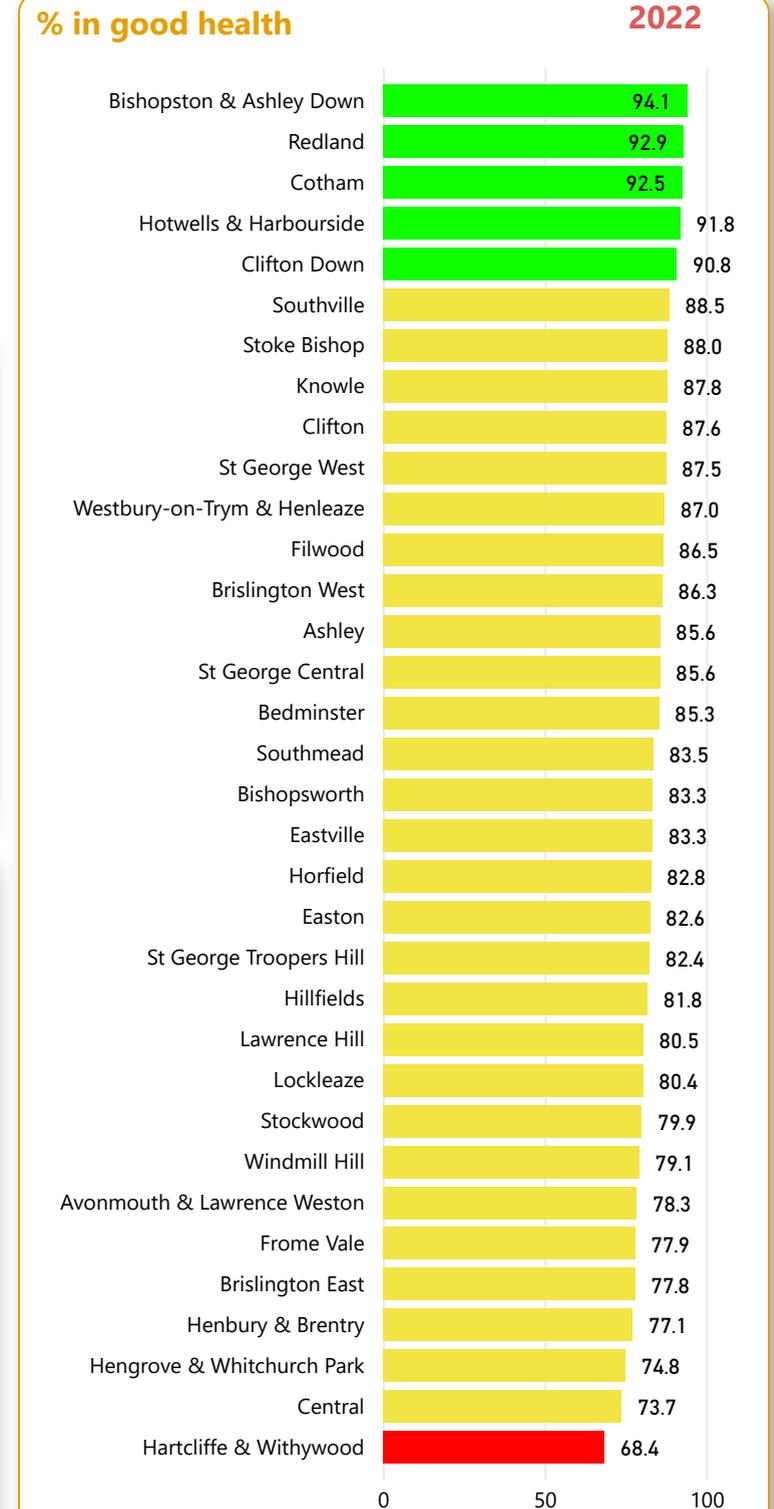
##### Comparing wards against the Bristol average

Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. To measure whether the gap is significant Public Health Child Measurement data uses statistical confidence intervals, whilst quality of life data uses the statistical 't-test'.

- Significantly Better ●
- Not Significantly Different ●
- Significantly Worse ●



Healthy Lifestyle Indicator	Period	Ward Statistic (%)	Bristol Average (%)
% above average mental wellbeing	2022	3.8	6.7
% children in reception (4/5yr olds) who have excess weight	2021/22 - 2022/23	21.8	21.0
% children in year 6 (10/11yr olds) who have excess weight	2021/22 - 2022/23	43.1	35.6
% households where someone smokes regularly within the home	2022	2.0	3.6
% overweight or obese	2022	54.2	47.5
% who do enough regular exercise each week	2022	60.6	63.7
% with illness or health condition which limits day-to-day activities at least a little	2022	35.1	29.4





# Life Expectancy (female)



Public Health 2020-2022

## Lockleaze

### Further information

#### Data

Data expresses life expectancy in years, separately for males and females.

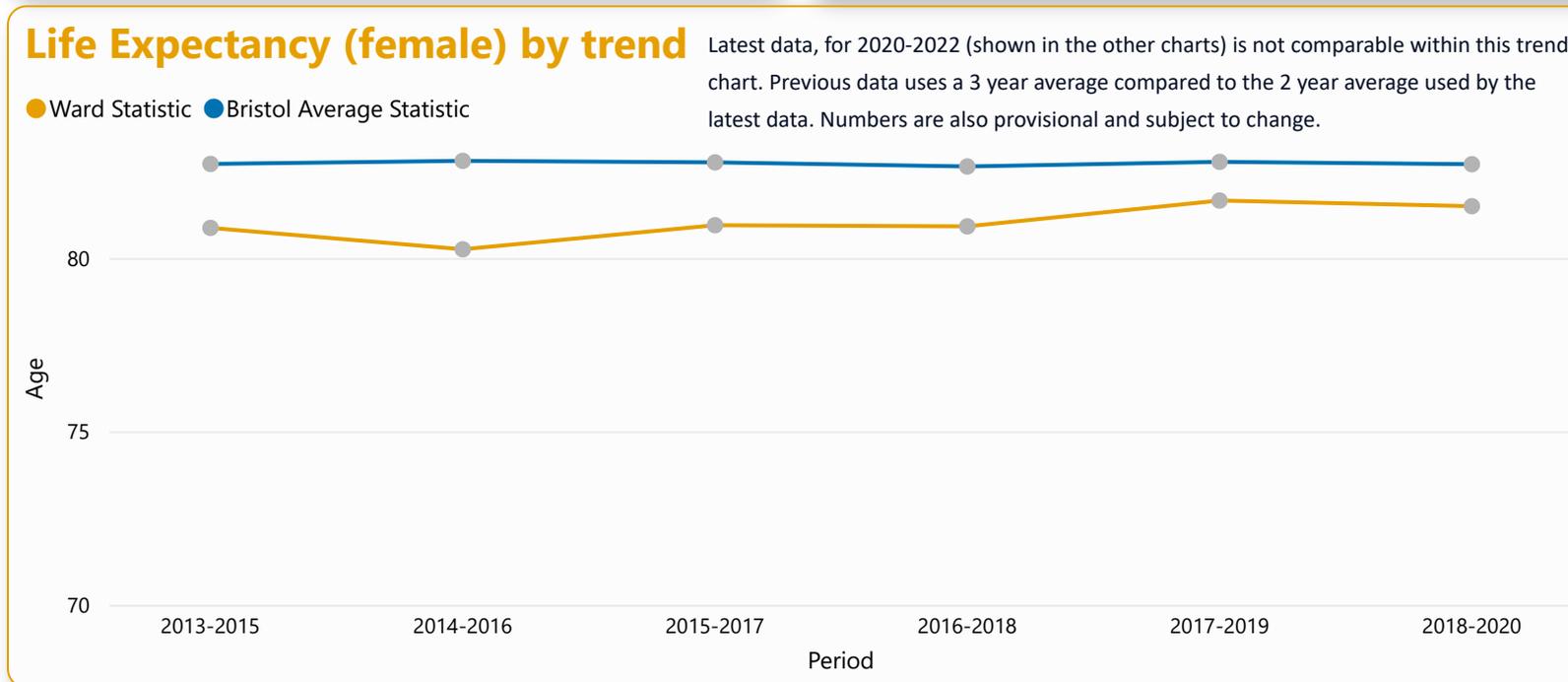
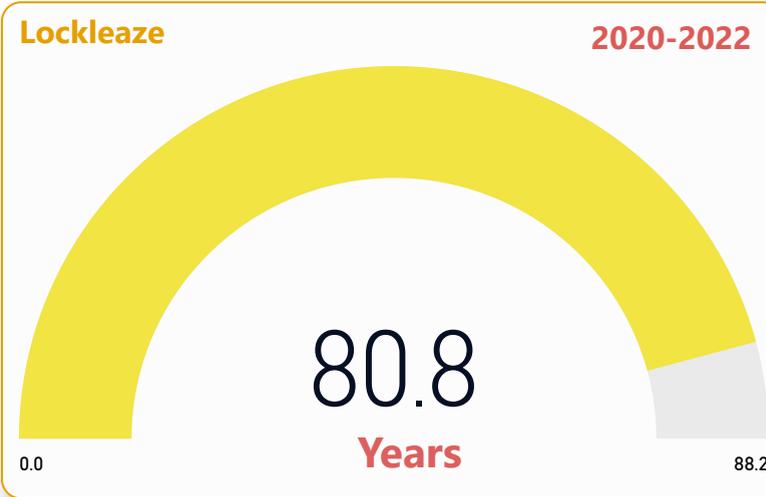
#### Calculation

Life expectancy is normally calculated by taking a three year average. However, the period 2020-2022 uses a two year average. Numbers for this period are also provisional and subject to change. A delay in ward population estimates from the Office for National Statistics means year 2020 population estimates have been used instead. Once new estimates are published life expectancy numbers will change.

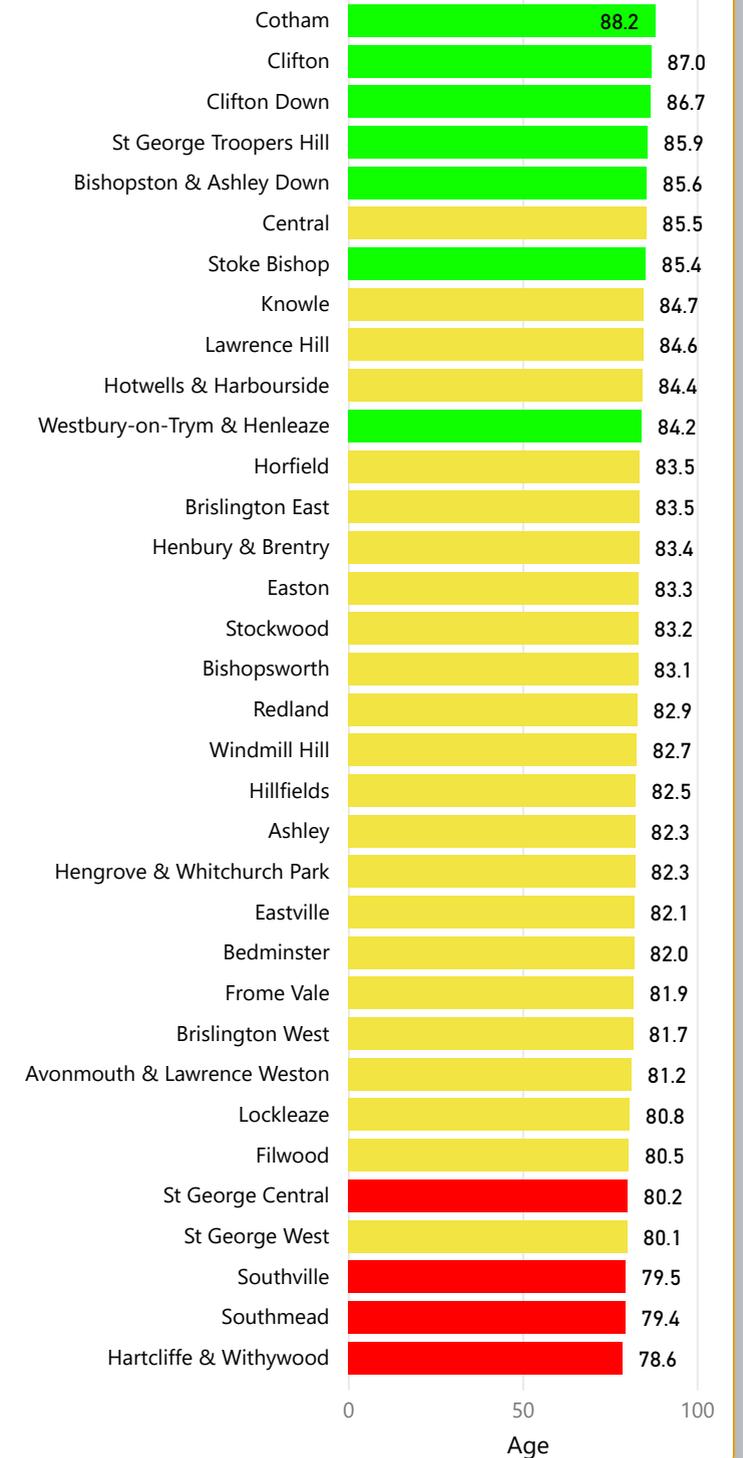
#### Comparing wards against the Bristol average

Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. Life expectancy data uses statistical confidence intervals to identify whether the gap is significant.

- Significantly Better ●
- Not Significantly Different ●
- Significantly Worse ●



### Ward Comparison (female) 2020-2022





# Life Expectancy (male)



Public Health 2020-2022

## Lockleaze

### Further information

#### Data

Data expresses life expectancy in years, separately for males and females.

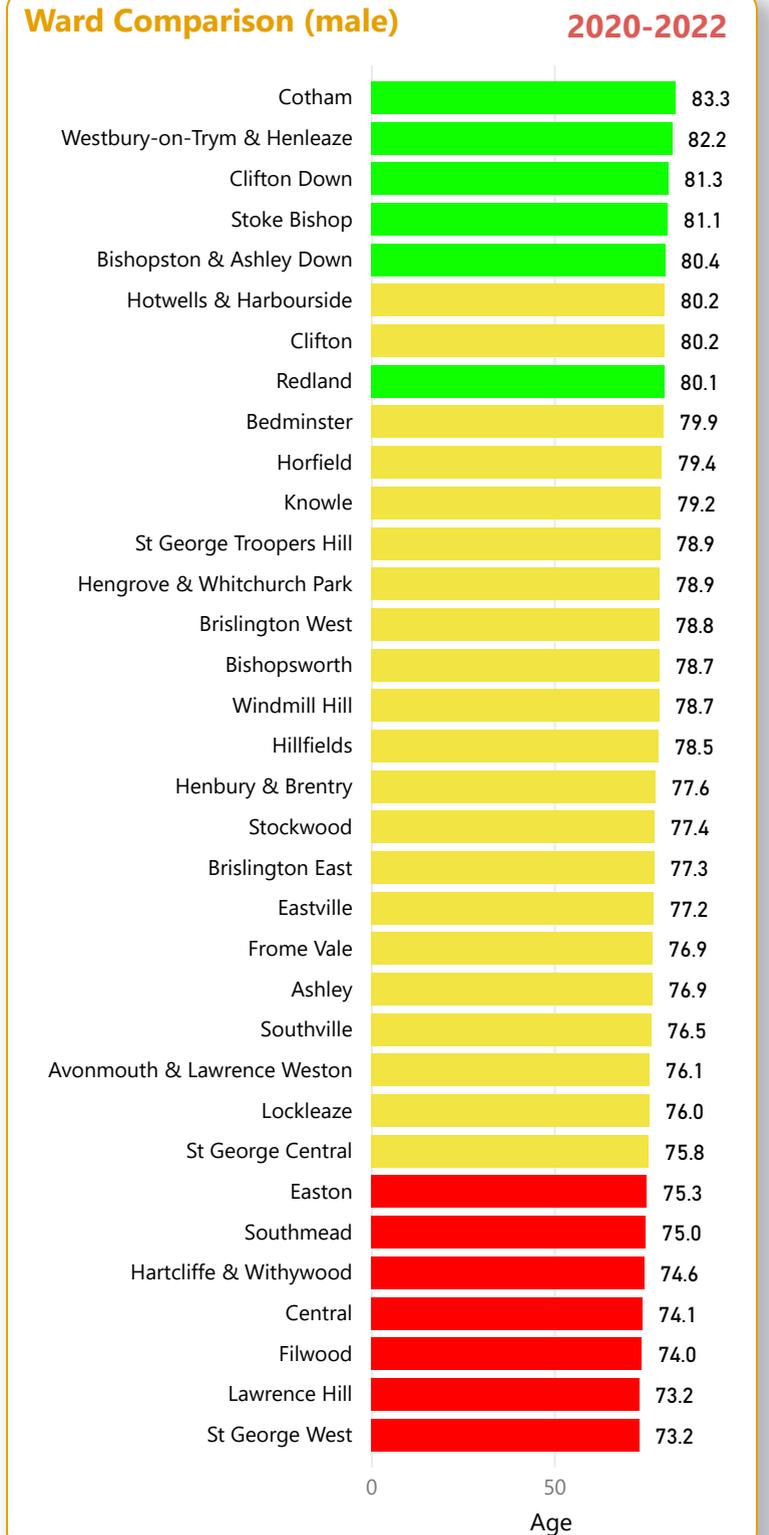
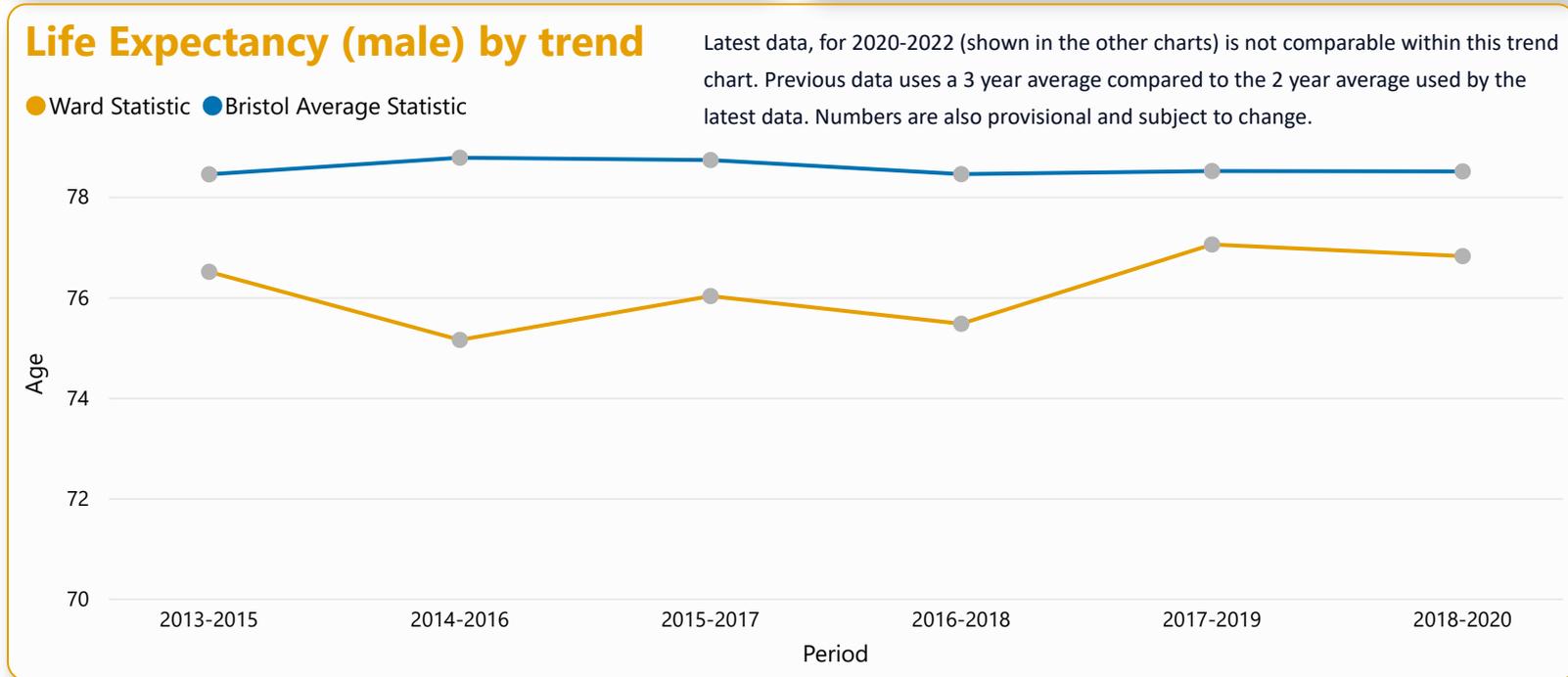
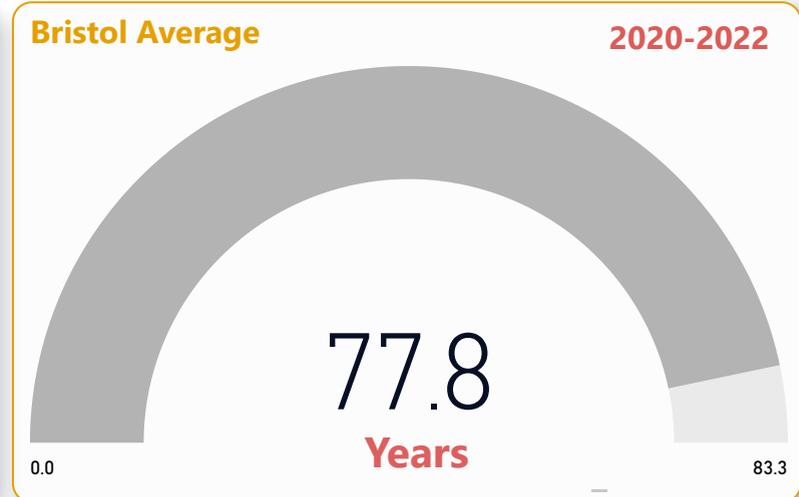
#### Calculation

Life expectancy is normally calculated by taking a three year average. However, the period 2020-2022 uses a two year average. Numbers for this period are also provisional and subject to change. A delay in ward population estimates from the Office for National Statistics means year 2020 population estimates have been used instead. Once new estimates are published life expectancy numbers will change.

#### Comparing wards against the Bristol average

Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. Life expectancy data uses statistical confidence intervals to identify whether the gap is significant.

- Significantly Better ●
- Not Significantly Different ●
- Significantly Worse ●





# Premature Mortality



Public Health 2020-2022

## Lockleaze

### Further information

#### Data

Directly age standardised rates for deaths in people aged under 75 years, per 100,000 population.

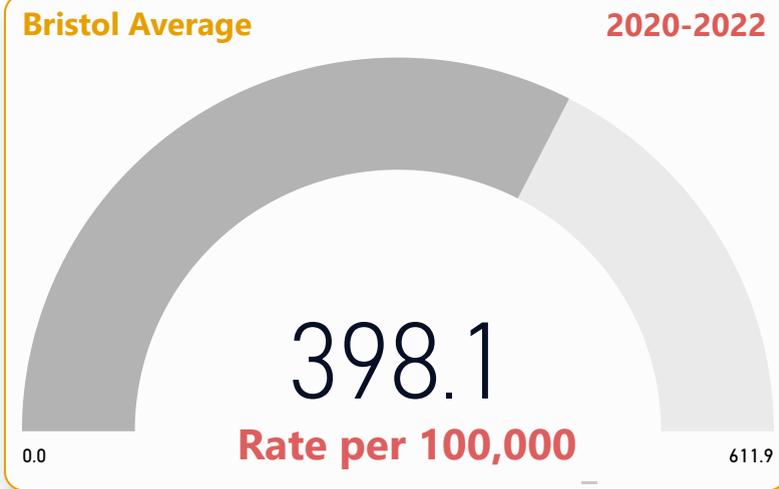
#### Calculation

Data normally takes a three year average (respiratory disease a 5 year average due to small numbers involved). However, 2020-2022 uses a two year average. Numbers for this period are also provisional and subject to change. A delay in ward population estimates from the Office for National Statistics means year 2020 population estimates have been used instead. Once new estimates are published numbers will change.

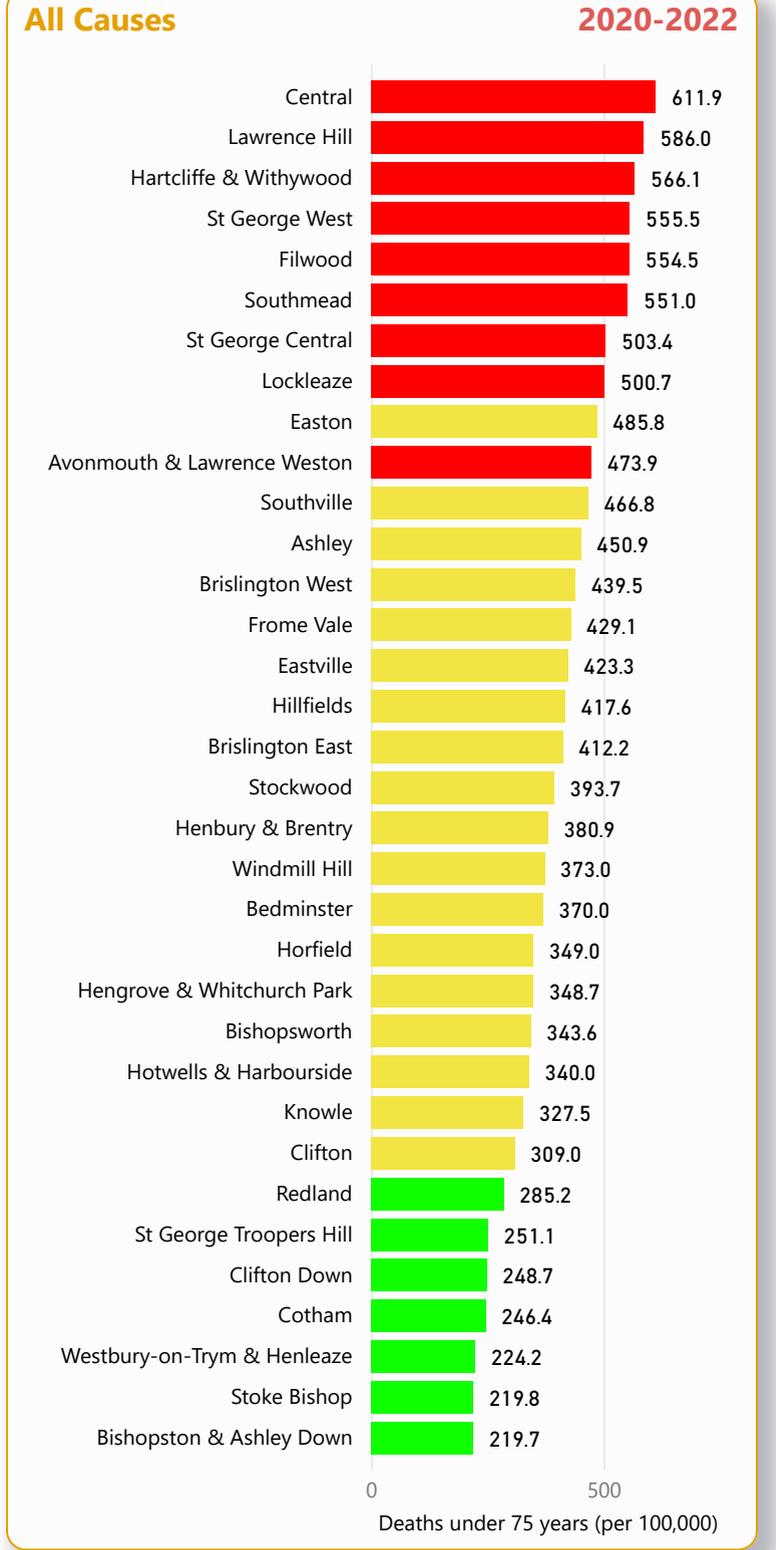
#### Comparing wards against the Bristol average

Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. Premature mortality data uses statistical confidence intervals to identify whether the gap is significant.

- Significantly Better ●
- Not Significantly Different ●
- Significantly Worse ●



Premature Mortality Type	Period	Ward Statistic (rate per 100,000)	Bristol Average (rate per 100,000)
Cancer	2020-2022	191.5	147.1
Cardiovascular Disease	2020-2022	105.9	86.8
Respiratory Disease	2020-2022	38.9	31.4





# Car Availability



Census 2021

Source: Office for National Statistics

## Lockleaze

### Further Information

#### Data

Census 2021 data produced by the Office for National Statistics.

#### Calculation

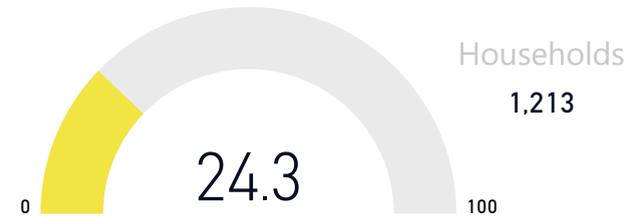
Ward data expresses households with the stated number of cars as a percentage of all households in the ward. Bristol data expresses total households with the stated number of cars as a percentage of all households. Percentages are rounded to 1 decimal point.

#### Comparing wards against the Bristol Average

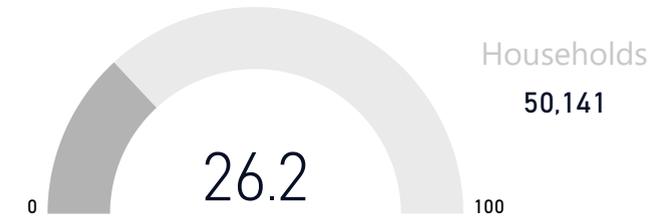
Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. Car availability data uses standard deviation to identify whether the gap is significant.

- Significantly High ●
- Not Significantly Different ●
- Significantly Low ●

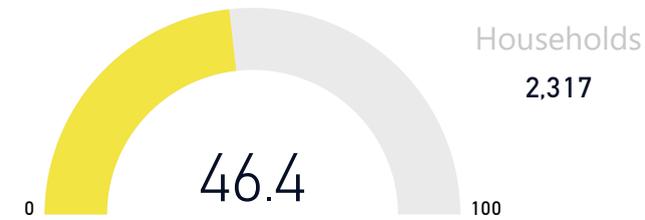
#### Ward - % households with no car or van



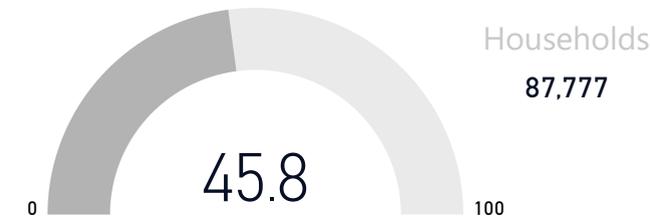
#### Bristol Average - % households with no car or van



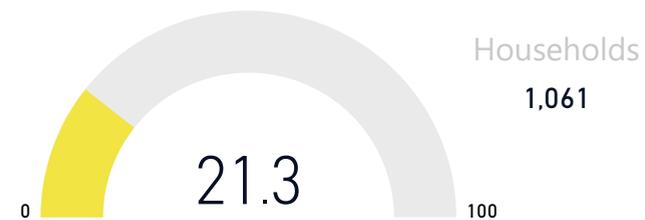
#### Ward - % households with 1 car or van



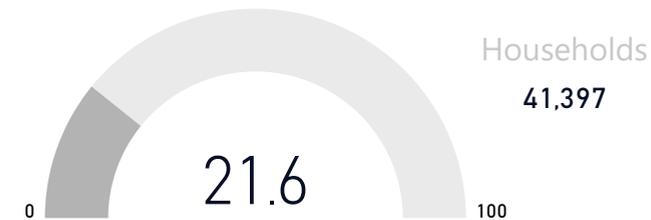
#### Bristol Average - % households with 1 car or van



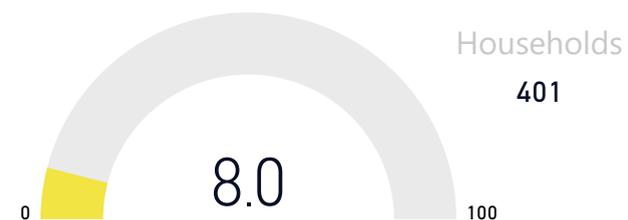
#### Ward - % households with 2 cars or vans



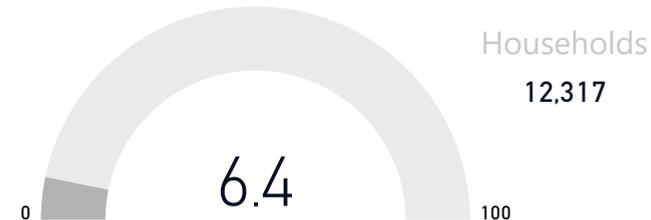
#### Bristol Average - % households with 2 cars or vans



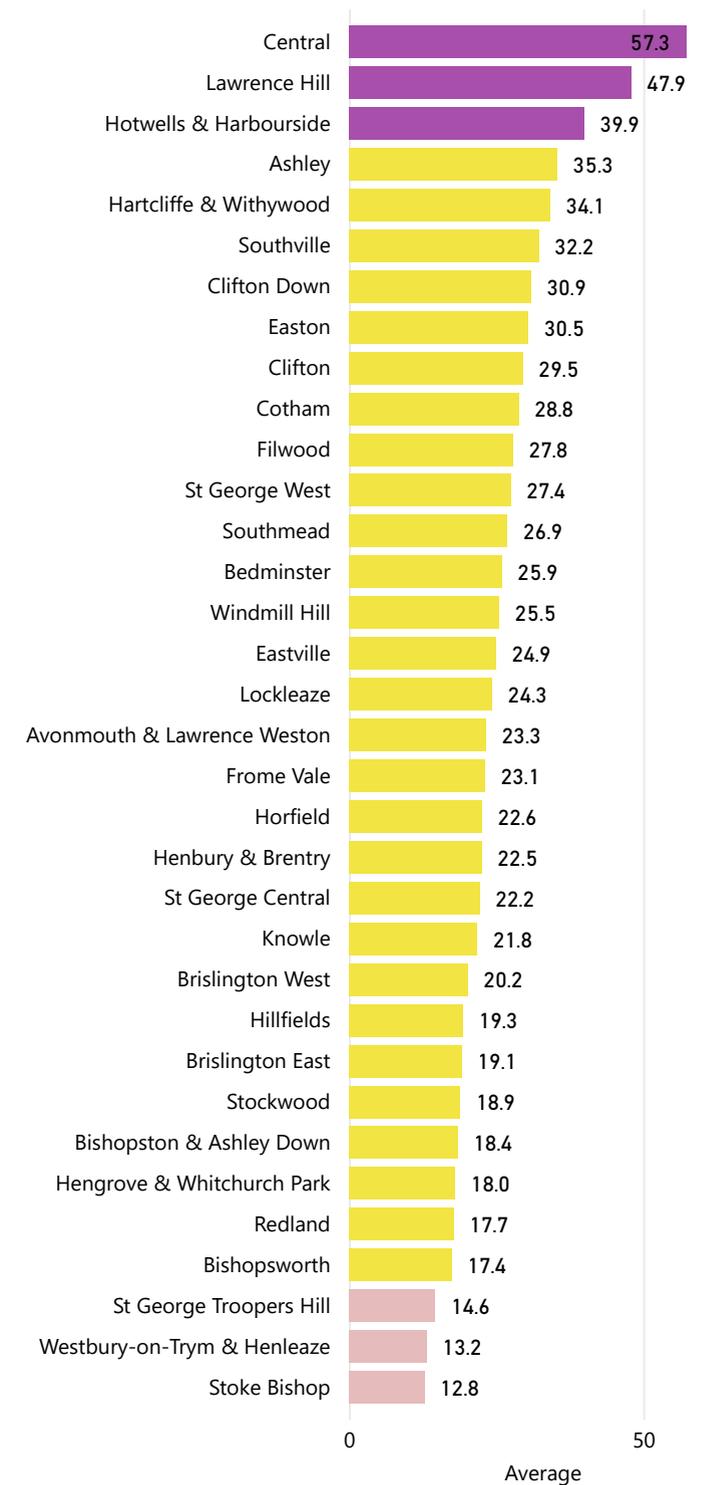
#### Ward - % households with 3 or more cars or vans



#### Bristol Average - % households with 3 or more cars or vans



### Ward Comparison (% No cars or vans in household)





# House Prices



Median House Price Statistics, produced by Office for National Statistics.

## Lockleaze

### Further Information

#### Data

Data represents the price paid (£) for residential dwellings sold at market value, using open data from HM Land Registry.

Data is published quarterly and represents a 'rolling year'. This data starts with the year-ending March 2011.

#### Calculation

The data used takes the 'median' (middle value) price paid across each 'rolling year'. A minimum of five records are required to ensure a robust house price that is representative of prices paid in a particular area.

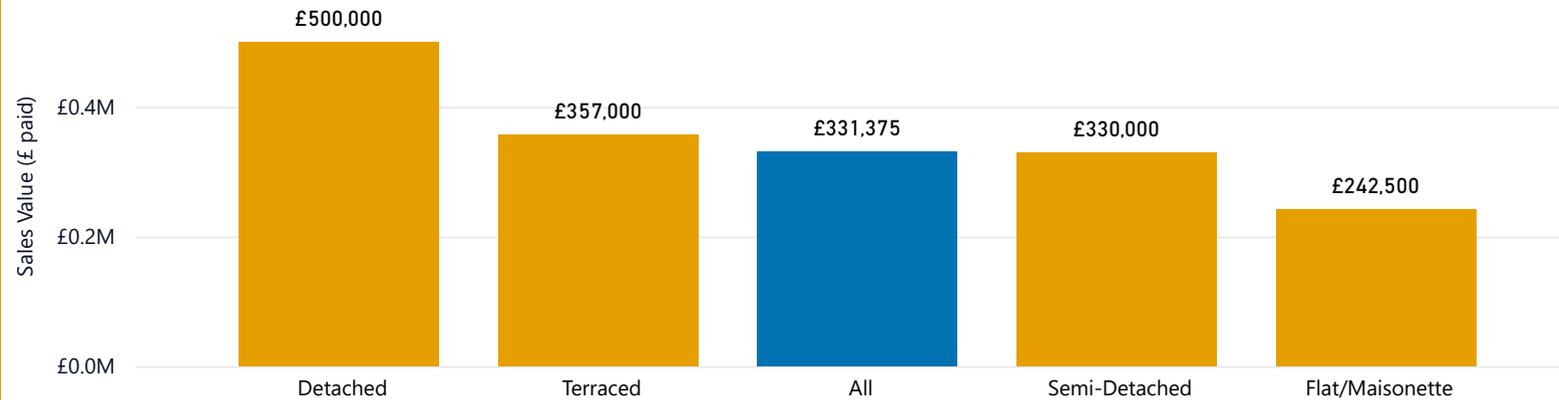
#### Comparing wards against the Bristol Average

Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. House Price Data uses standard deviation to identify whether the gap is significant.

- Significantly High ●
- Not Significantly Different ●
- Significantly Low ●

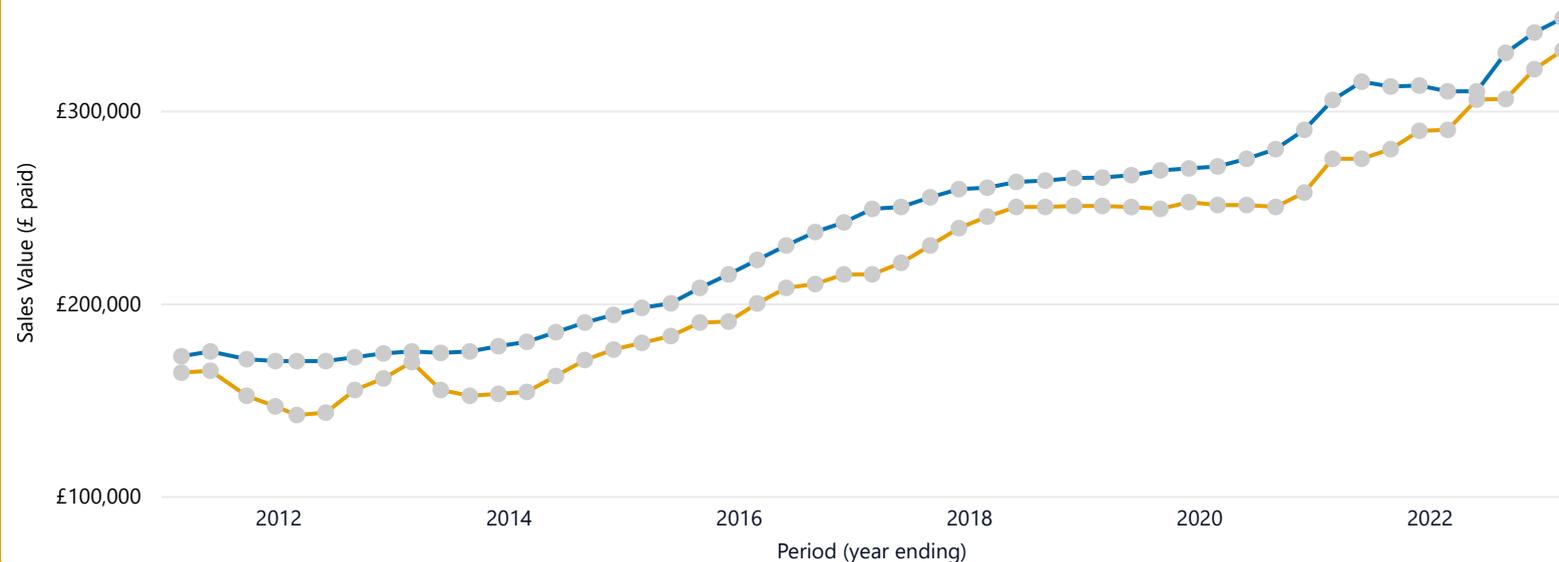
### Sales Value (Median £ paid) across All Sale Types by Dwelling Type

March 2023



### Sales Value (Median £ paid) across All Sales Types and All Dwelling Types

● Ward Sales Value (£ paid) ● Bristol Average Sales Value (£ paid)



### Sales Value (Median £ paid) across All Sale Types and All Dwelling Types

March 2023





# Household Composition



Census 2021

Source: Office for National Statistics

## Lockleaze

### Further Information

#### Data

Census 2021 data produced by the Office for National Statistics.

#### Calculation

Ward data expresses the number of households for each composition, together with the percentage of all households within the ward. Bristol is the total across all wards. Percentages are rounded to 1 decimal point.

#### Comparing wards against the Bristol Average

Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. Household size data uses standard deviation to identify whether the gap is significant.

- Significantly High ●
- Not Significantly Different ●
- Significantly Low ●

#### Lockleaze

% Households with dependant children

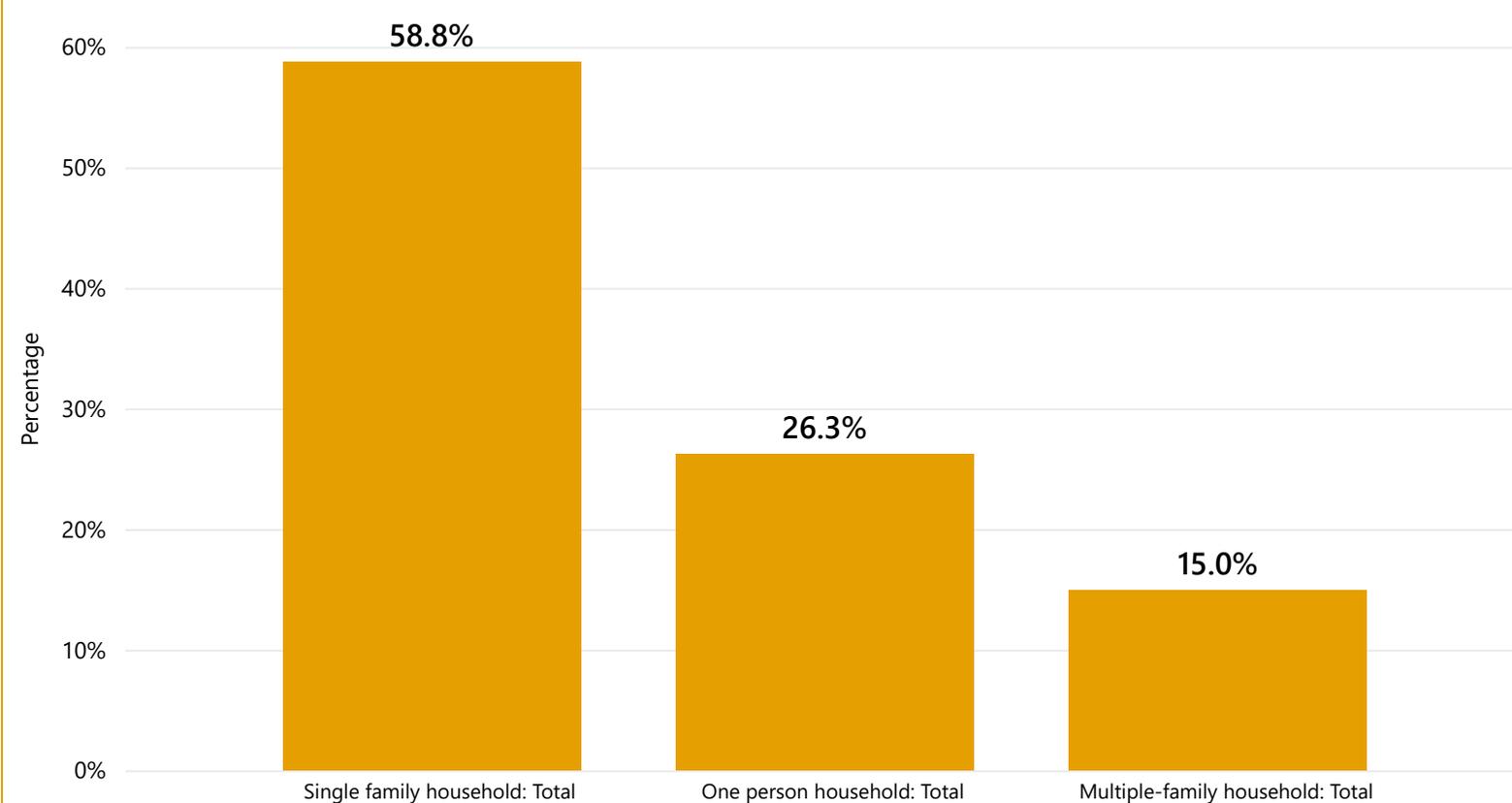
**31.8%**

#### Bristol Average

% Households with dependant children

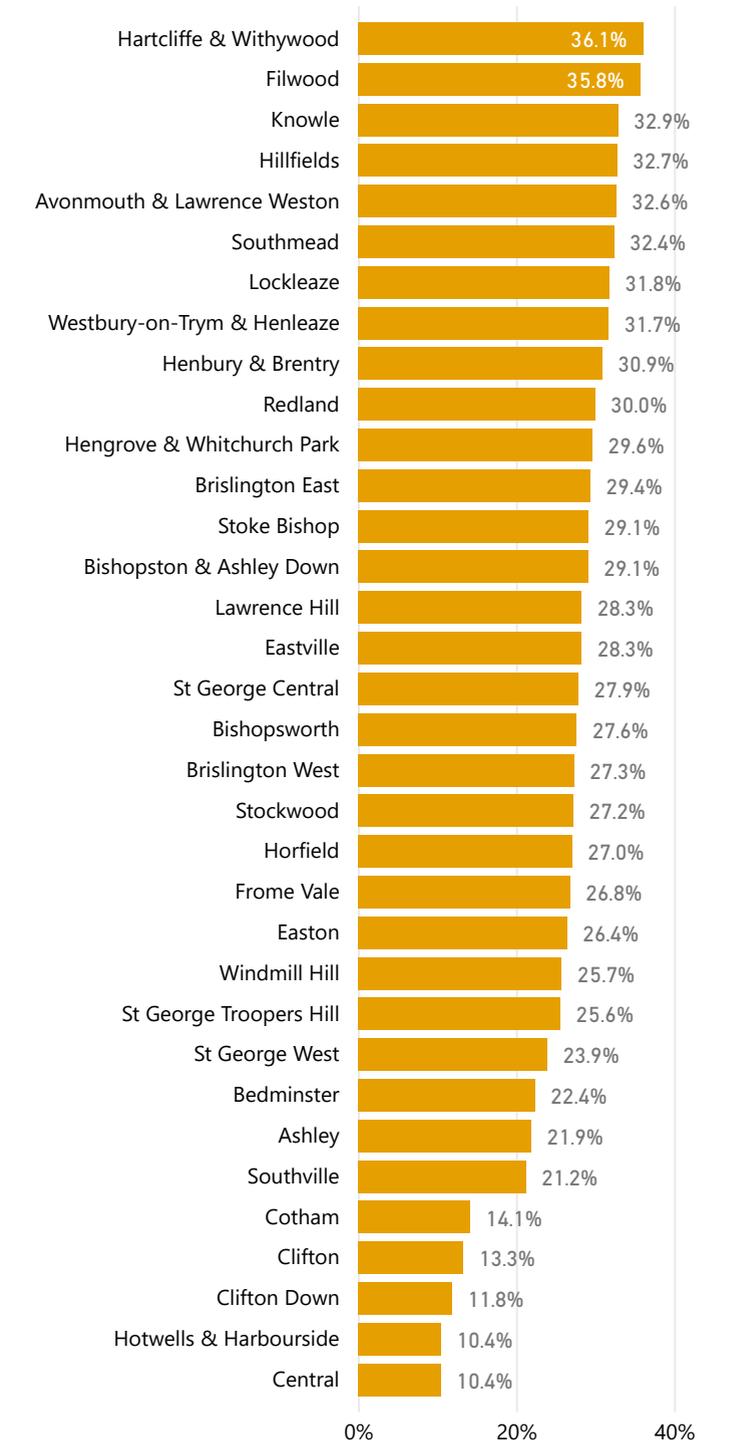
**26.7%**

#### % Ward population by household composition



### Ward Comparison

% households with dependant children



# Lockleaze

## Further Information

### Data

Census 2021 data produced by the Office for National Statistics.

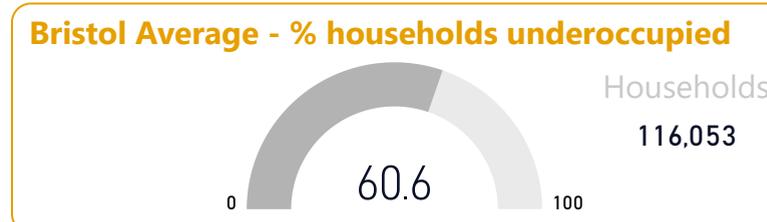
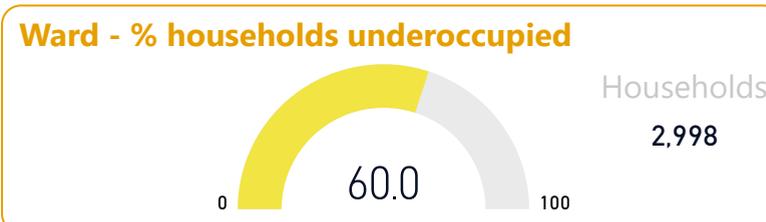
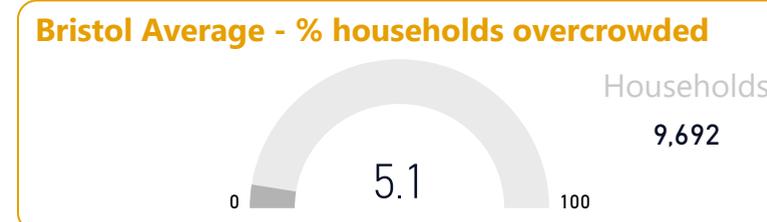
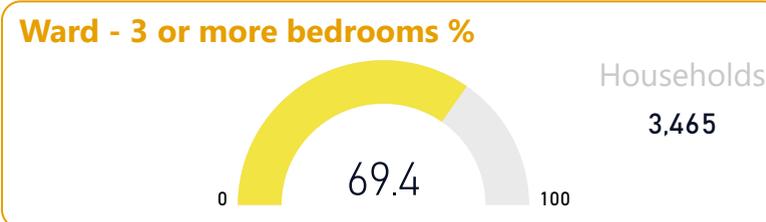
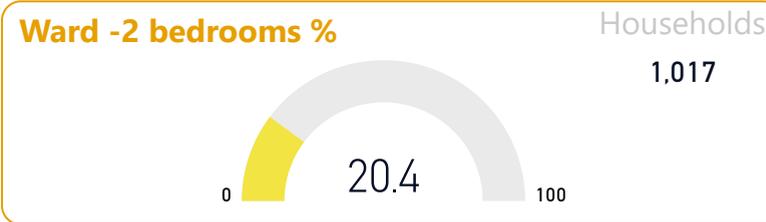
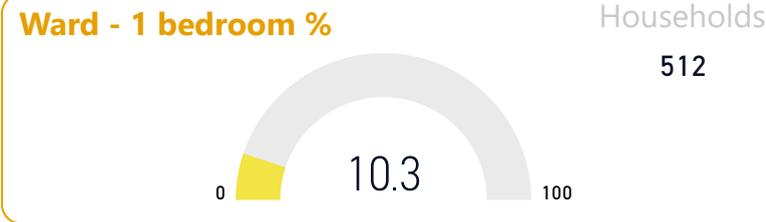
### Calculation

Ward data expresses the number of households with the stated number of bedrooms, as a percentage of the total households within that ward. Bristol data expresses the total households with the stated number of bedrooms as a percentage of the total households in Bristol. Percentages are rounded to 1 decimal point. Occupancy rating provides a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under-occupied based on number of bedrooms and number/relationship of occupants.

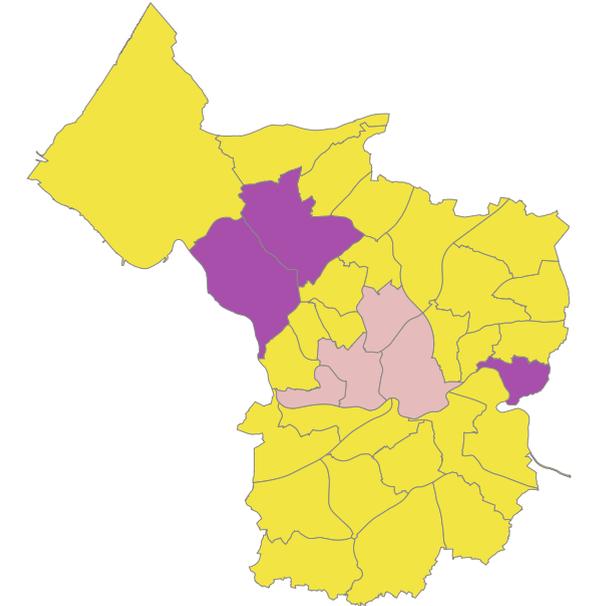
### Comparing wards against the Bristol Average

Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. Household size data uses standard deviation to identify whether the gap is significant.

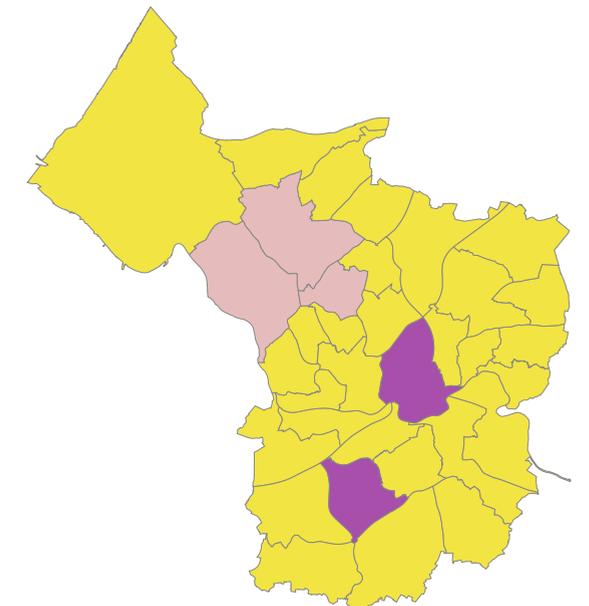
- Significantly High ●
- Not Significantly Different ●
- Significantly Low ●



Ward (% households underoccupied)



Ward (% households overcrowded)





# Housing Tenure



Census 2021

Source: Office for National Statistics

## Lockleaze

### Further Information

#### Data

Census 2021 data produced by the Office for National Statistics.

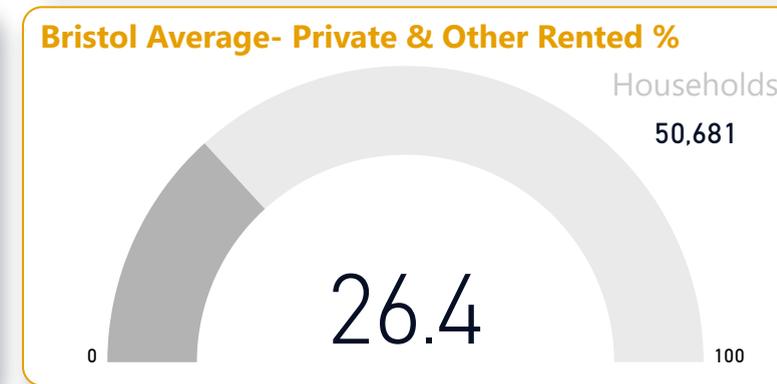
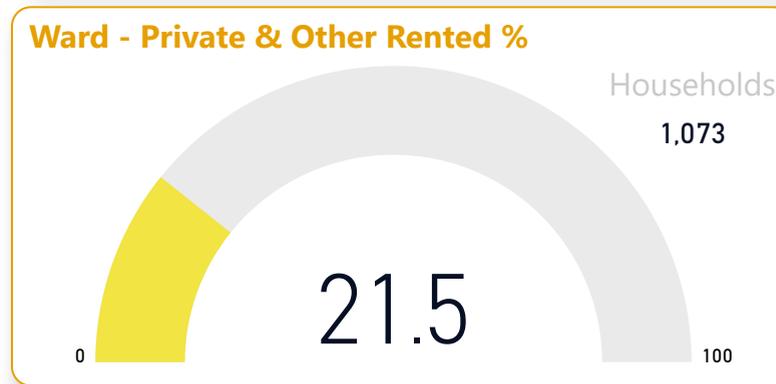
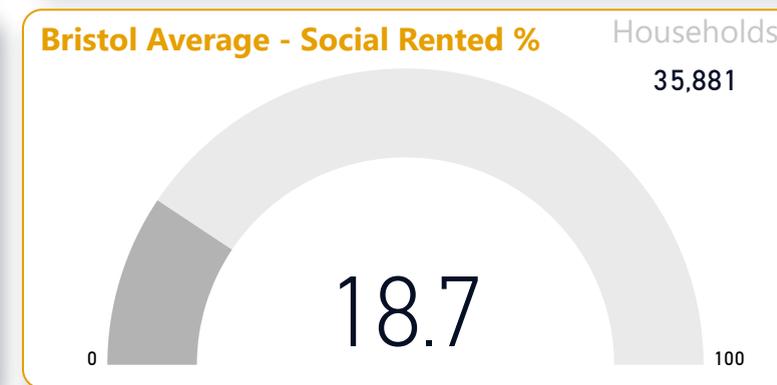
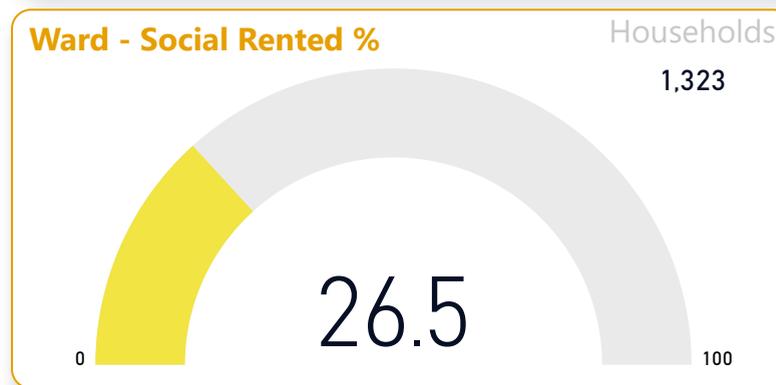
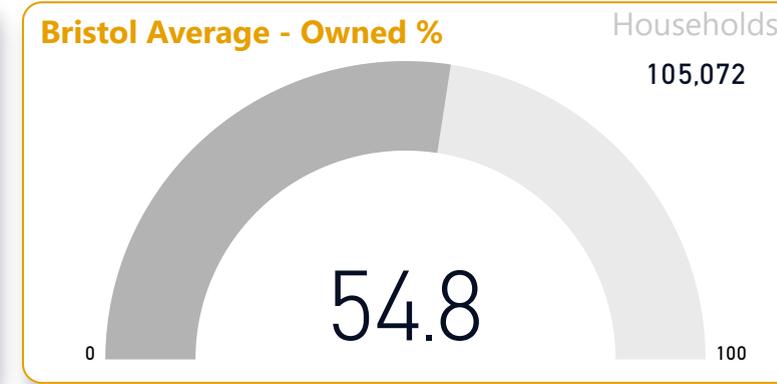
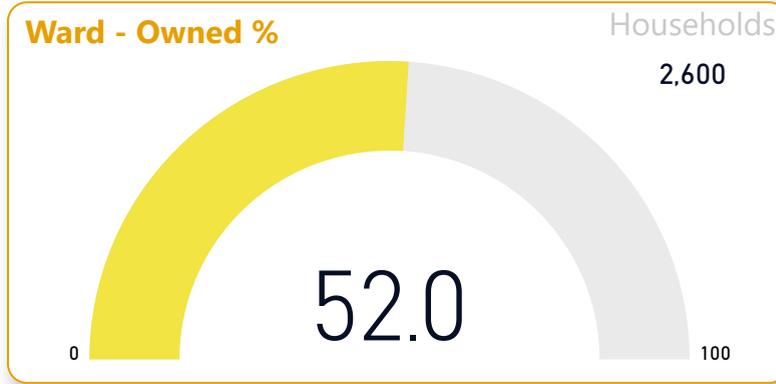
#### Calculation

Ward data expresses each housing tenure as a percentage of the total households within that ward. Bristol data expresses the total of each housing tenure as a percentage of the total households in Bristol. Percentages are rounded to 1 decimal point.

#### Comparing wards against the Bristol Average

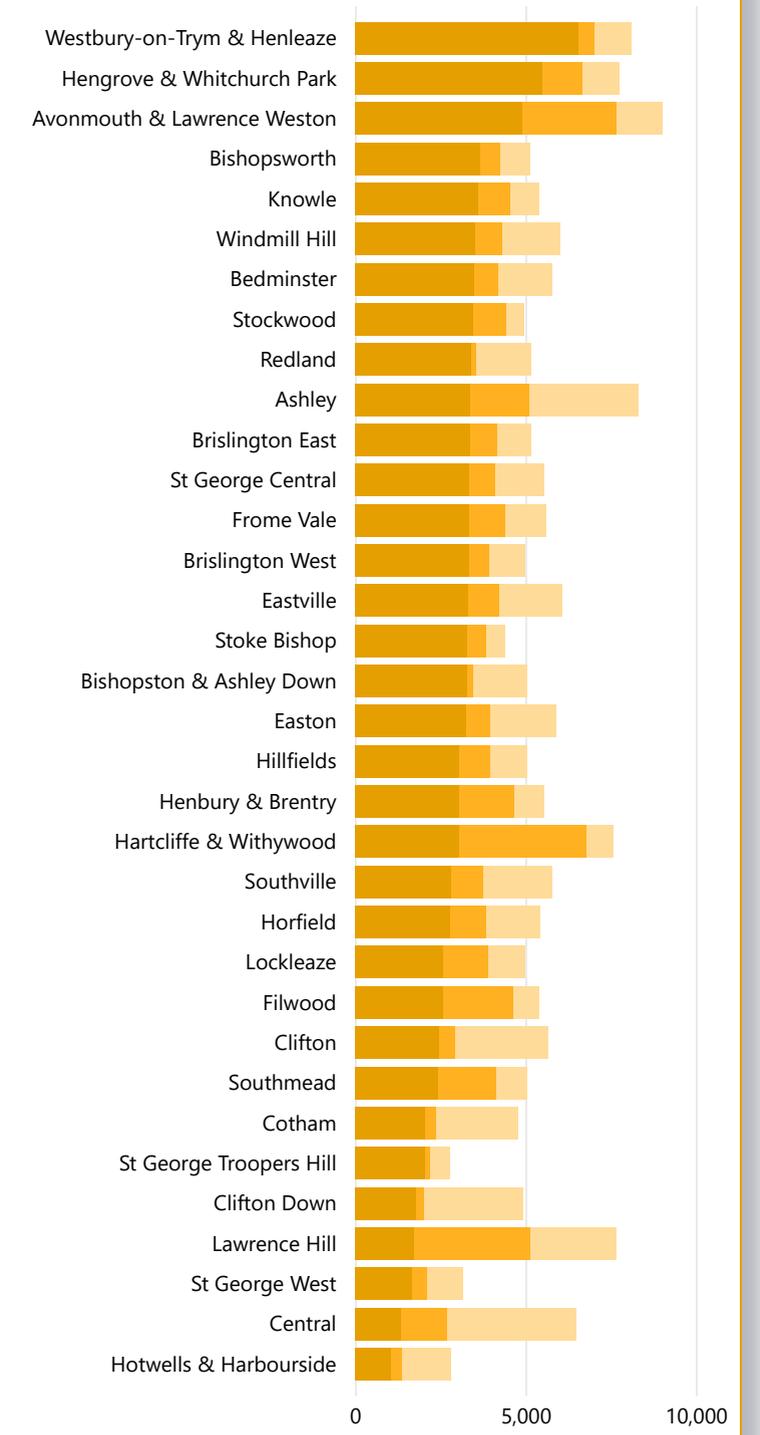
Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. Housing Tenure data uses standard deviation to identify whether the gap is significant.

- Significantly High ●
- Not Significantly Different ●
- Significantly Low ●



### Ward Comparison (tenures by number)

● Owned ● Social Rented ● Private and other rented





# Housing Type



Census 2021

Source: Office for National Statistics

## Lockleaze

### Further Information

#### Data

Census 2021 data produced by the Office for National Statistics.

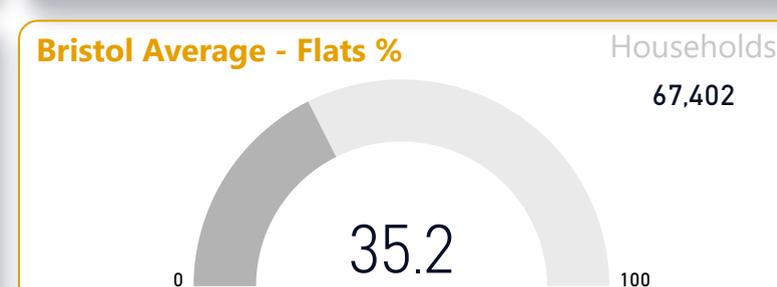
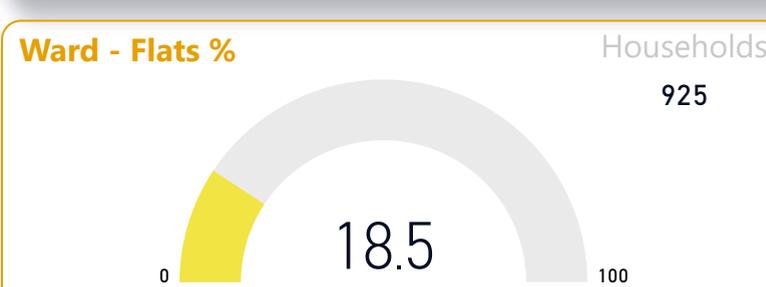
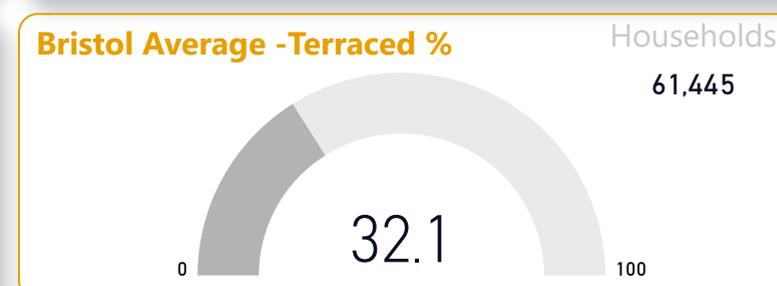
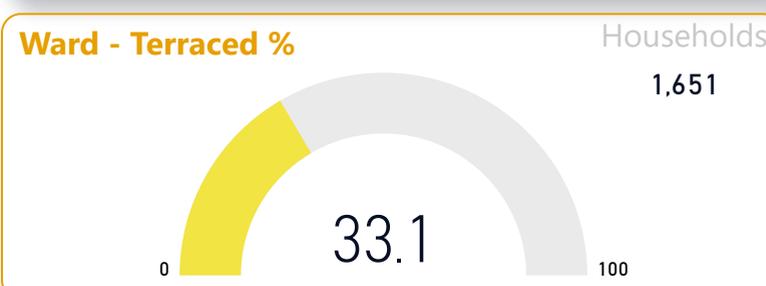
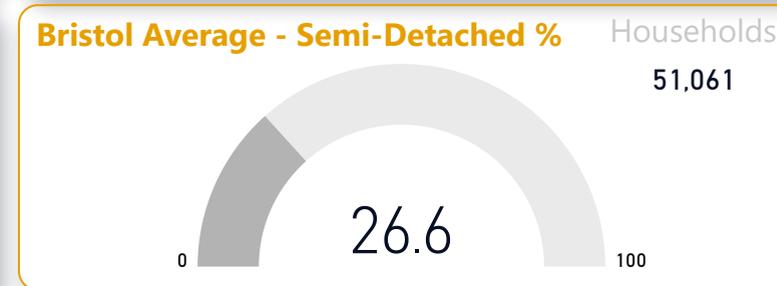
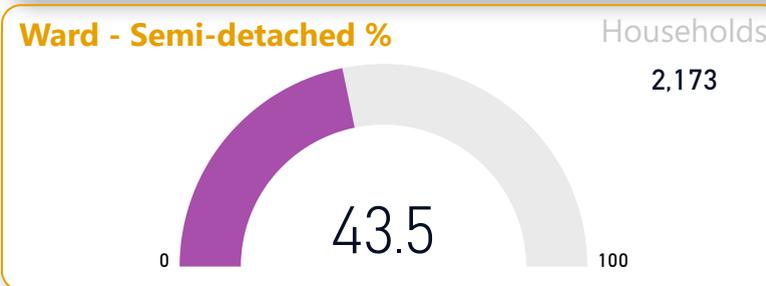
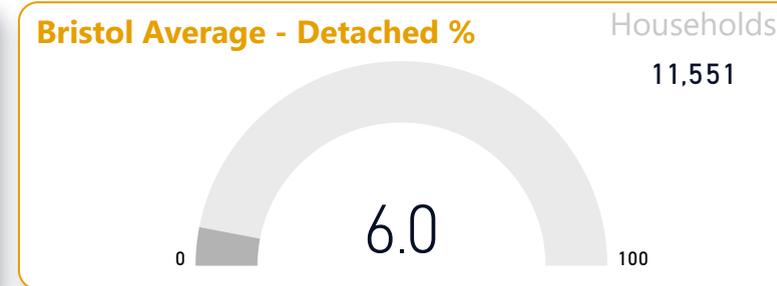
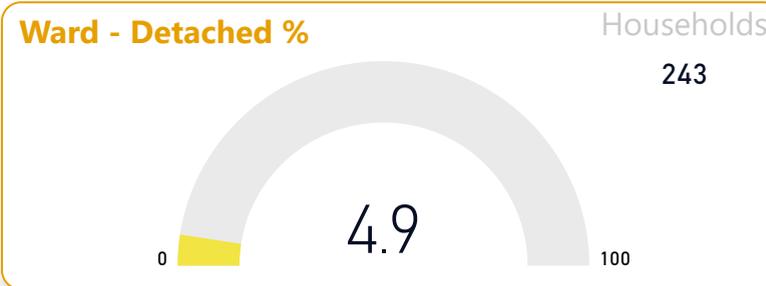
#### Calculation

Ward data expresses each housing type as a percentage of the total households within that ward. Bristol data expresses the total of each housing type as a percentage of the total households in Bristol. Percentages are rounded to 1 decimal point.

#### Comparing wards against the Bristol Average

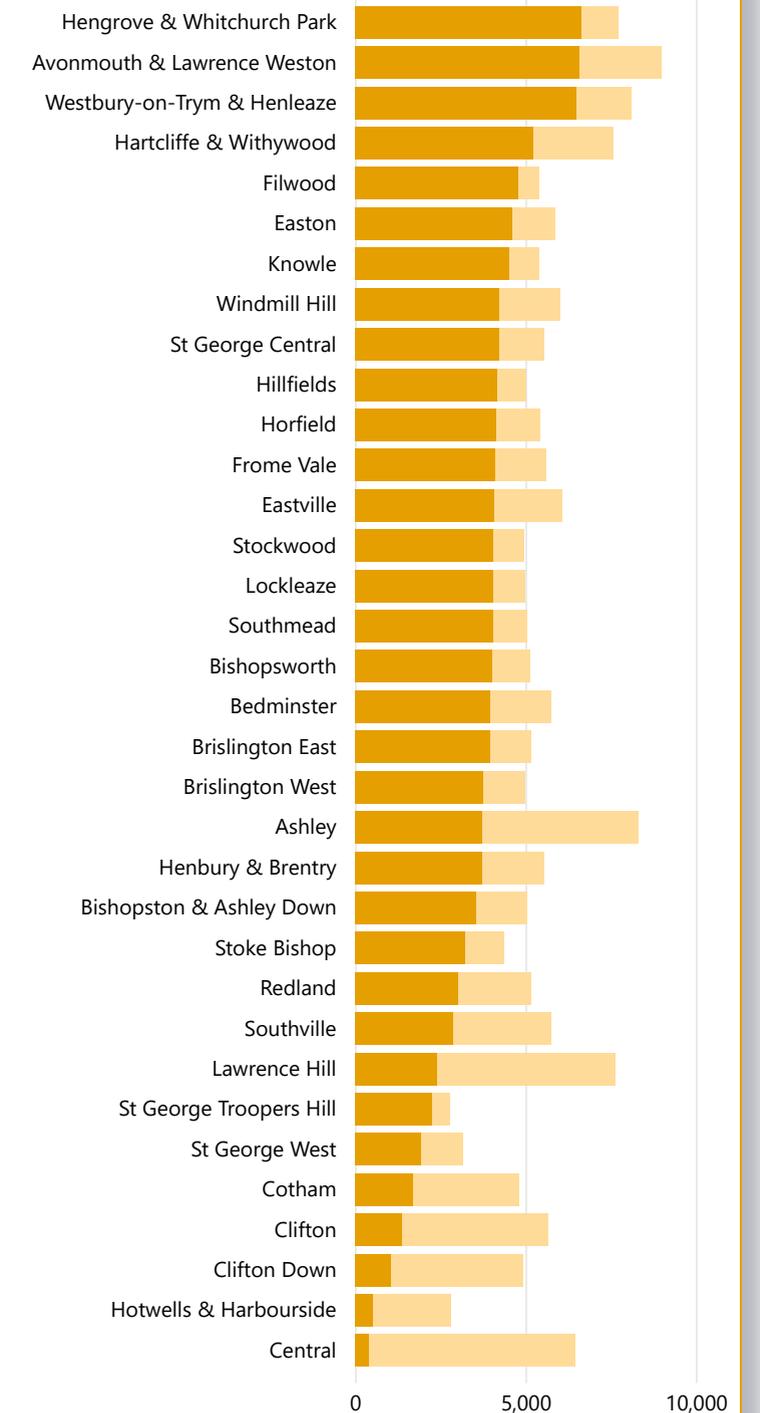
Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. Housing Type data uses standard deviation to identify whether the gap is significant.

- Significantly High ●
- Not Significantly Different ●
- Significantly Low ●



### Ward Comparison (Household Space)

Number ● Houses (total) ● Flats (total)





# Jobs and Economy

## Claimant Count

September 2023



The Claimant count does not cover all unemployed, as defined by the International Labour Organisation. It measures the number of people claiming unemployment related benefits.

# Lockleaze

## Further Information

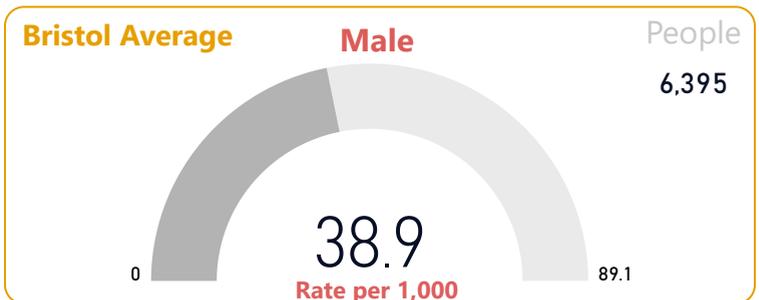
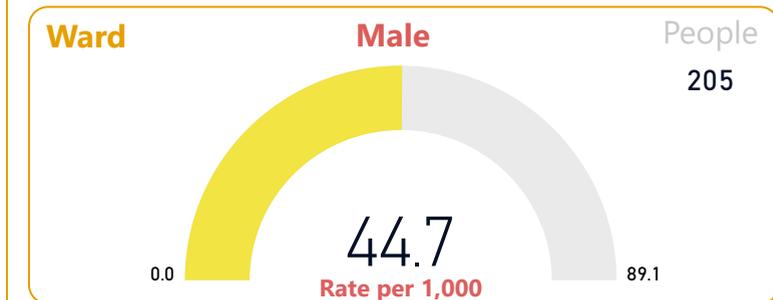
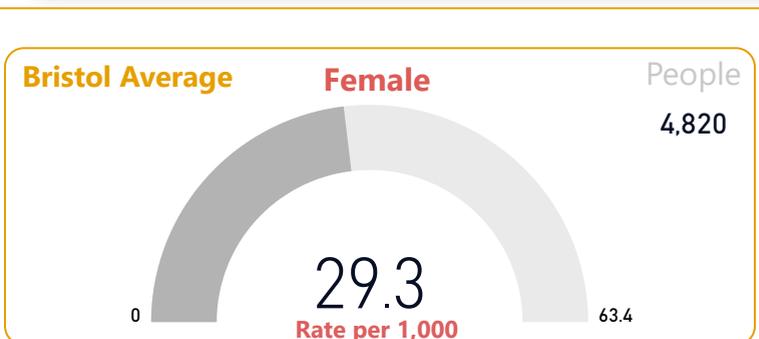
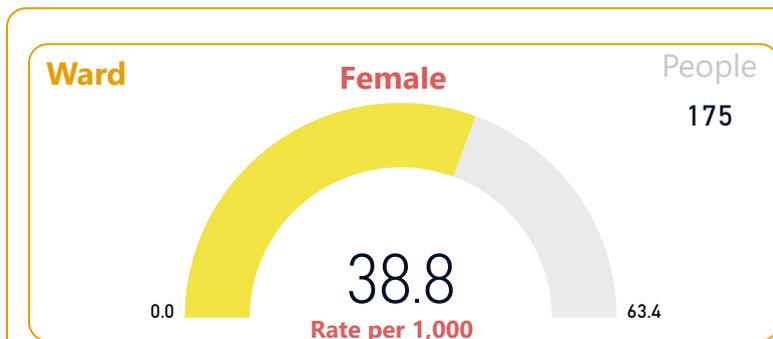
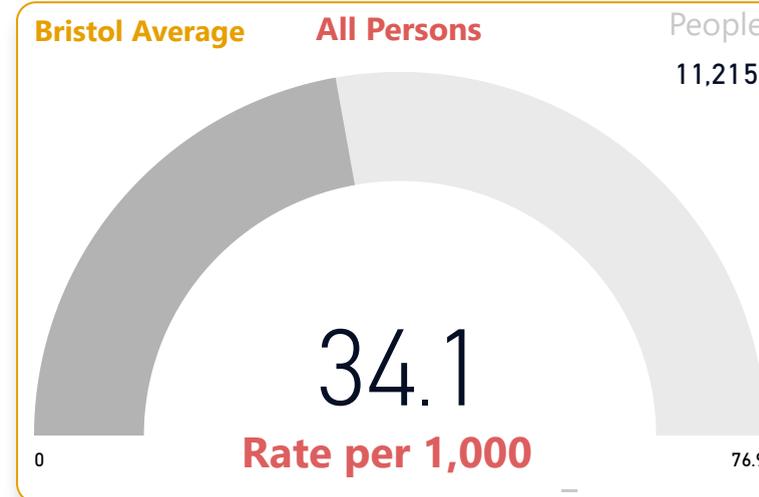
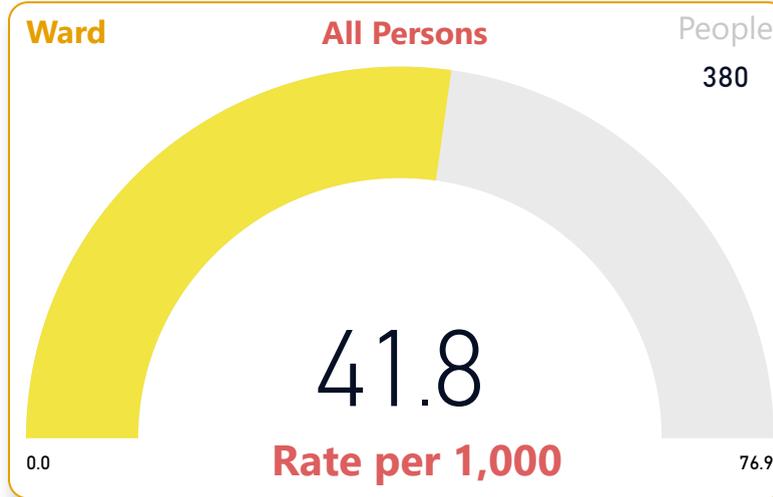
### Data & Calculation

Data is collected from the Office for National Statistics, 'Claimant count by sex and age'. Data expresses the ward number as a 'rate per 1,000' of the ward population. The Bristol average is a 'rate per 1,000' of the citywide population. Census 2021 population data has been used for data from the year 2023. Population are those aged 16 to 64 years.

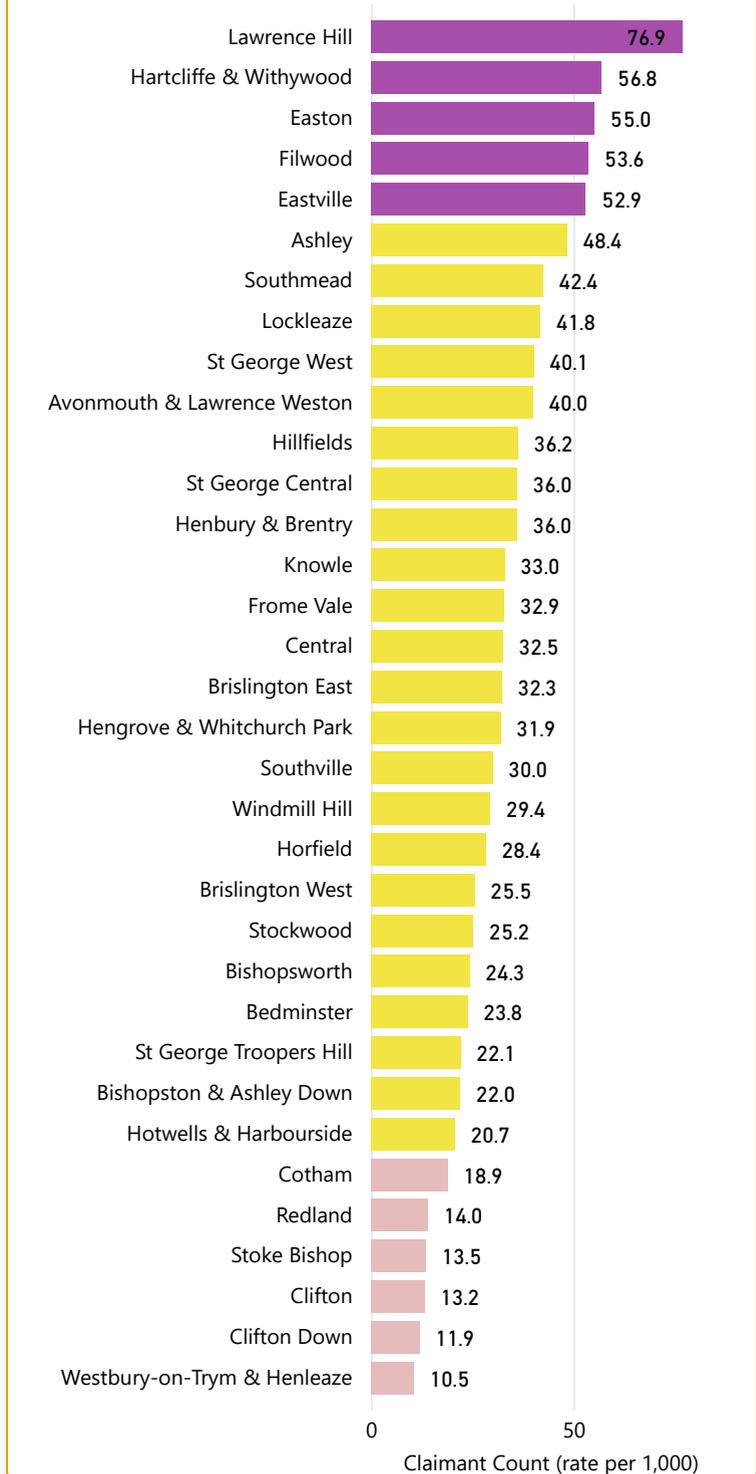
### Comparing wards against the Bristol Average

Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. To measure whether the gap is significant, claimant count data uses standard deviation.

- Significantly High ●
- Not Significantly Different ●
- Significantly Low ●



## Ward Comparison All Persons





# Lockleaze

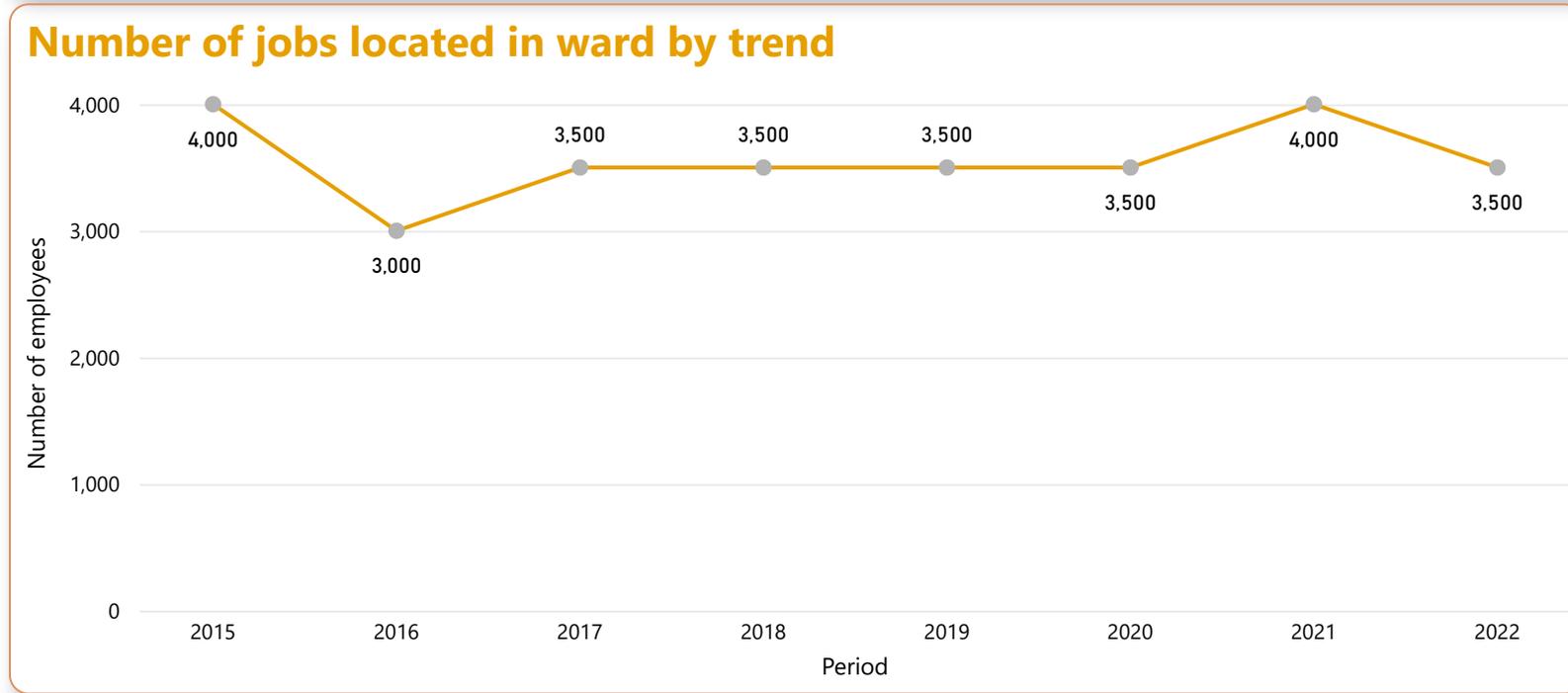
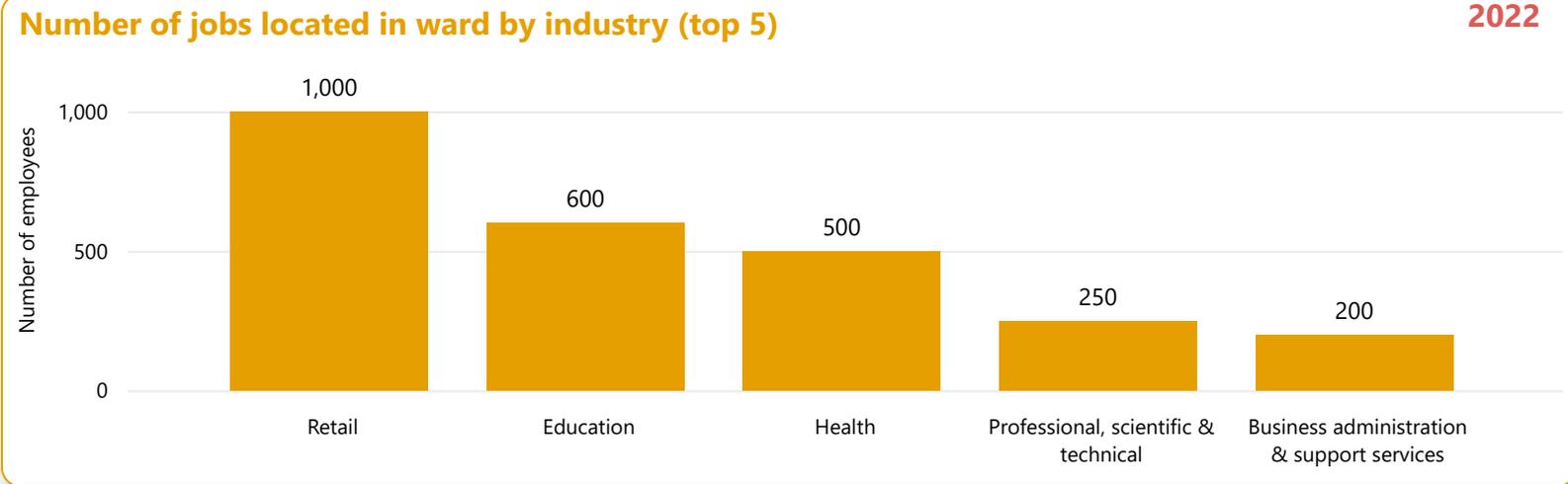
### Further Information

#### Data & Calculation

Data is collected from the Office for National Statistics, Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES), an employer survey conducted in September of each year.

Jobs data in this page represents employees (full and part-time), those working for a business. The data does not include the self-employed, government supported trainees and HM Forces.

The BRES records a job at the location of an employee's place of work. Outputs are subject to rounding.



### Number of jobs located in ward by comparison 2022



Pension credit provides financial assistance to people of state pension age on a low income. Therefore, it does not cover all people who receive a pension.

# Lockleaze

## Further Information

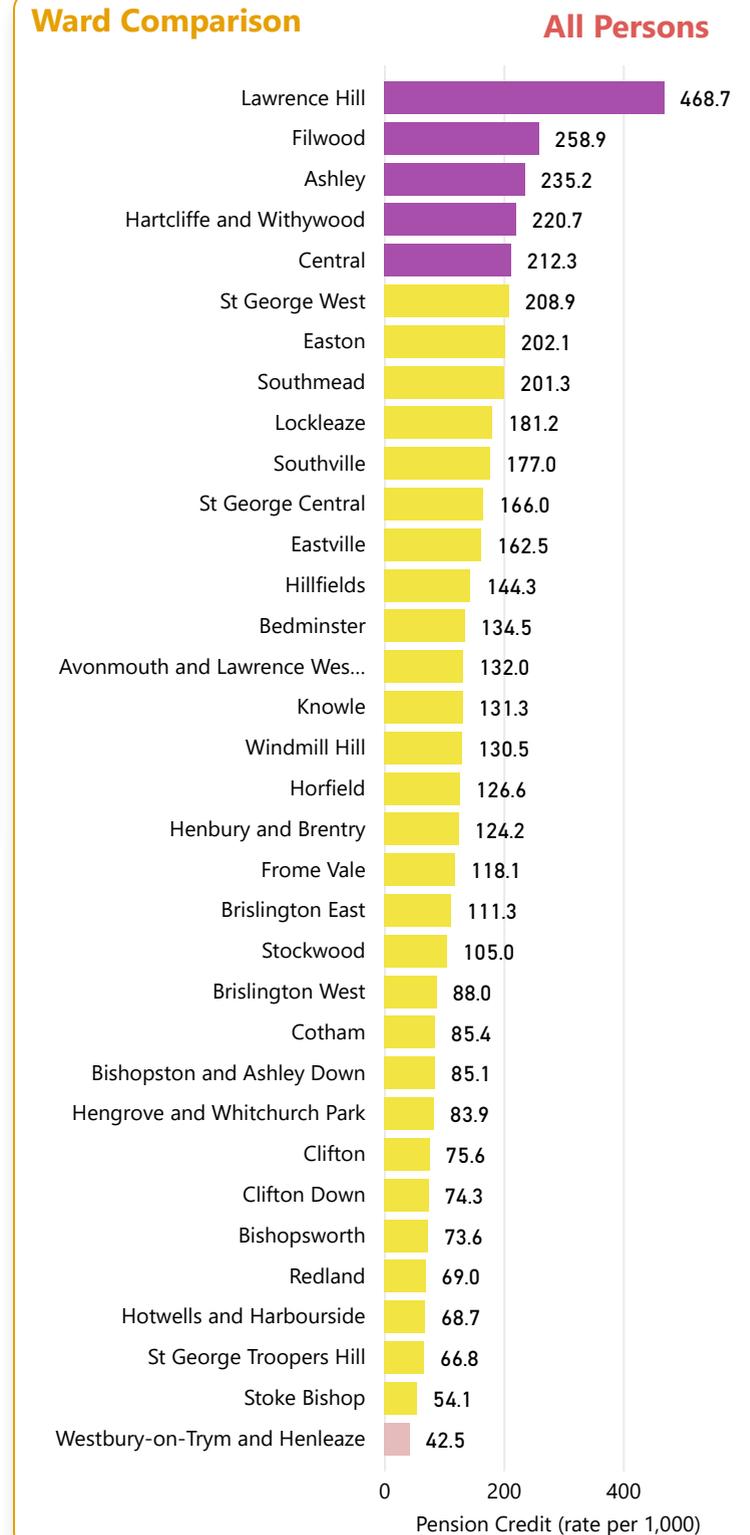
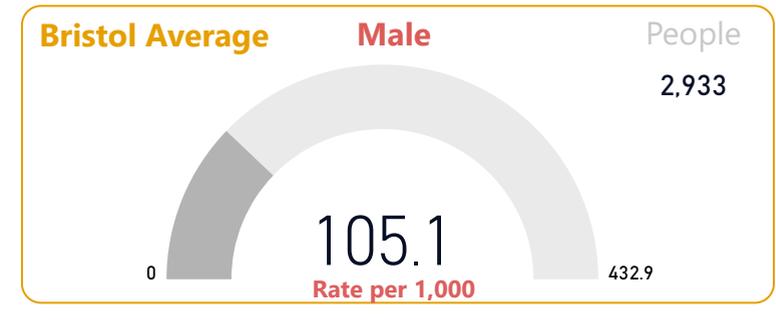
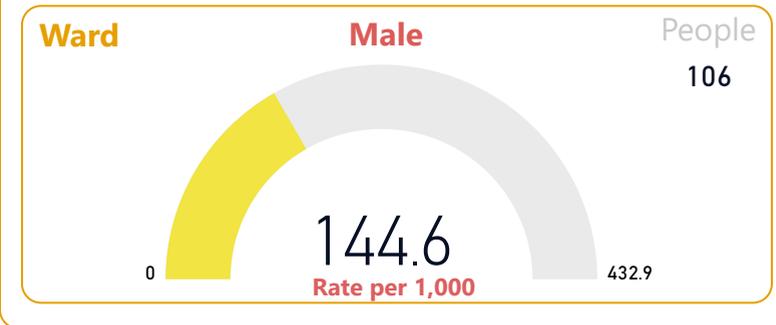
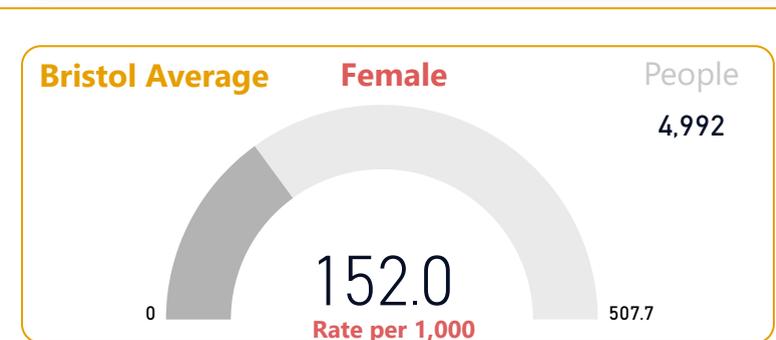
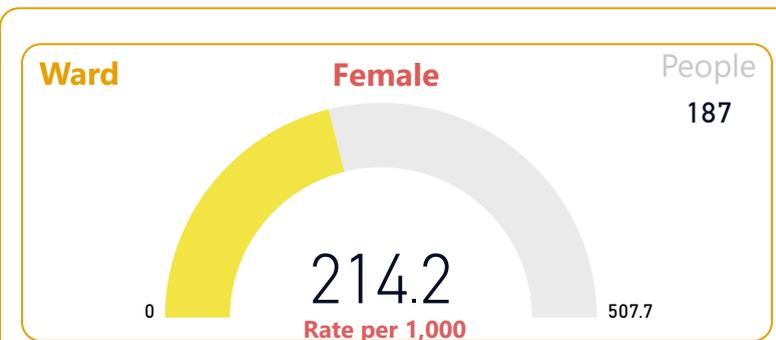
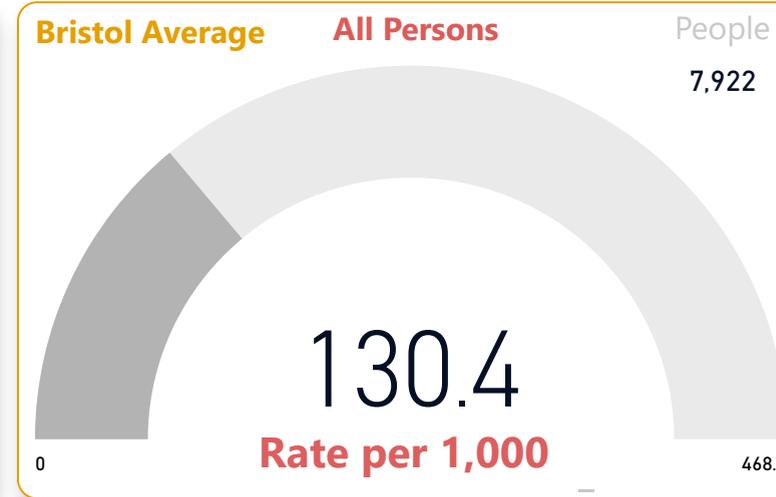
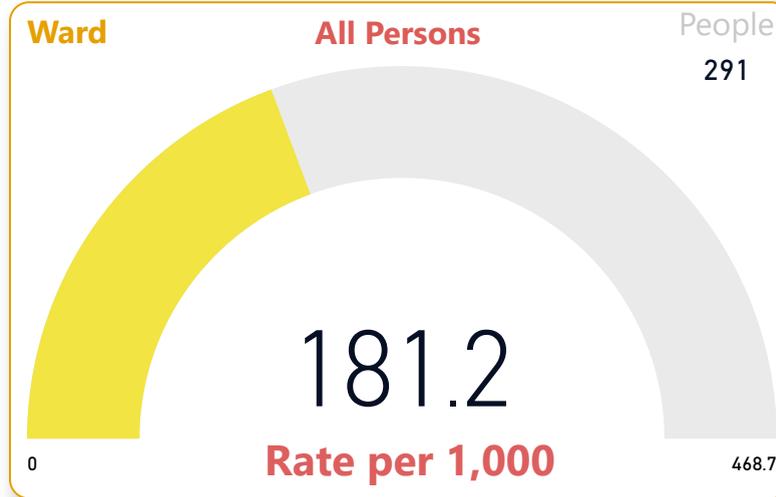
### Data & Calculation

Data (quarterly) is collected from the Department for Works and Pensions. Data expresses the ward number as a 'rate per 1,000' of the ward population. The Bristol average is a 'rate per 1,000' of the citywide population. Census 2021 population data has been used for the data from the year 2023. Population are those aged 65 years and over.

### Comparing wards against the Bristol Average

Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. To measure whether the gap is significant pension credit data uses standard deviation.

- Significantly High ●
- Not Significantly Different ●
- Significantly Low ●





# Qualifications



Census 2021

Source: Office for National Statistics

## Lockleaze

### Further Information

#### Data

Census 2021 data produced by the Office for National Statistics.

#### Calculation

Ward expresses the number of people with the stated qualifications and as a percentage of the total population for the ward. Bristol is the total across all wards. Percentages are rounded to 1 decimal point.

#### Comparing wards against the Bristol Average

Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. Qualifications data uses standard deviation to identify whether the gap is significant.

- Significantly High ●
- Not Significantly Different ●
- Significantly Low ●

#### Lockleaze

% People with a degree or higher

**36.2**

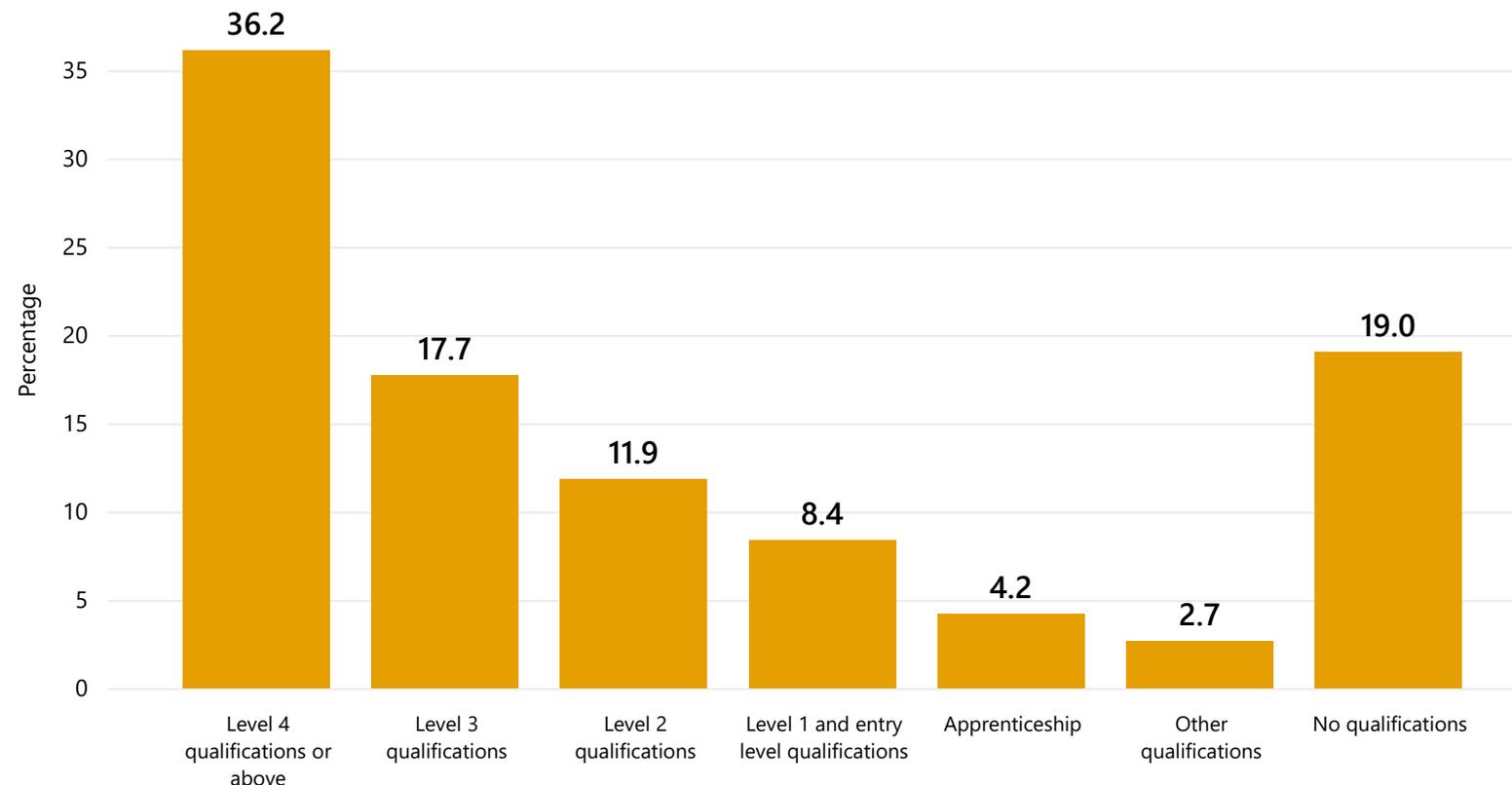
Number  
3,866

#### Bristol Average

% People with a degree or higher

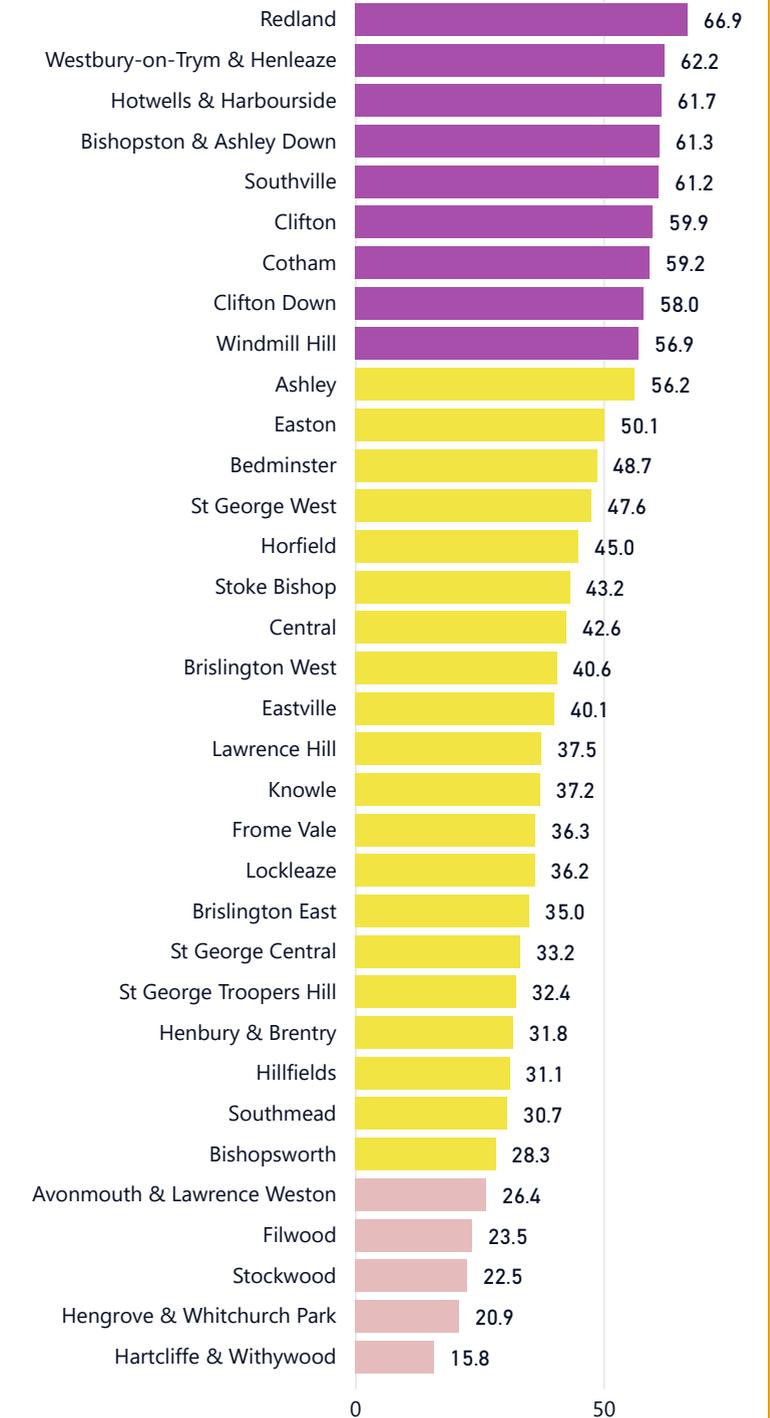
**42.1**

#### % ward population by highest level of qualification



#### Ward Comparison

% People with a degree or higher





# Country of Birth



Census 2021

Source: Office for National Statistics

## Lockleaze

### Further Information

#### Data

Census 2021 data produced by the Office for National Statistics.

#### Calculation

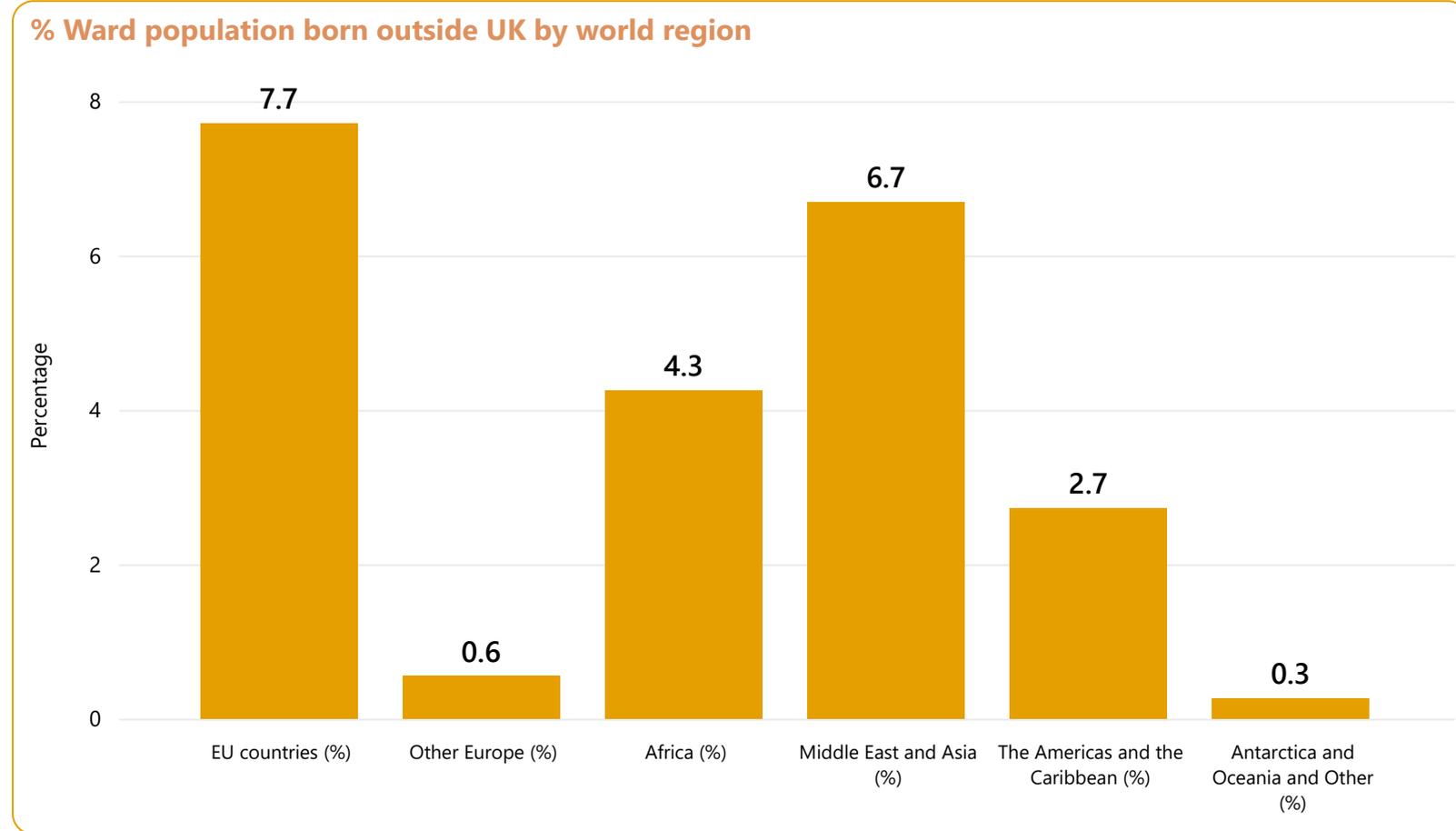
Data is expressed as a percentage of ward population. Bristol data is expressed as a percentage of the total Bristol population.

Percentages are rounded to 1 decimal point.

#### Comparing wards against the Bristol Average

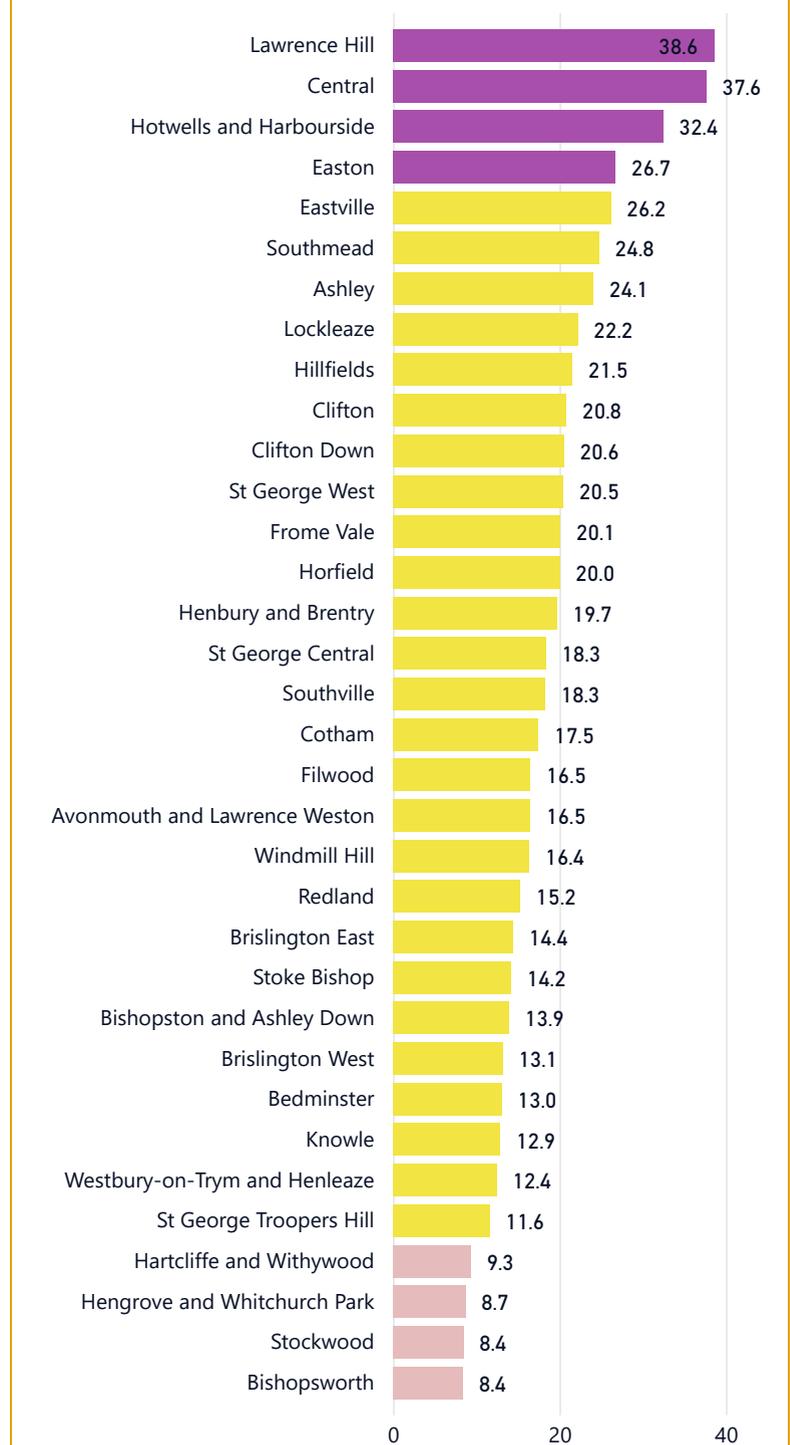
Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. Region of Birth data uses standard deviation to identify whether the gap is significant.

- Significantly High ●
- Not Significantly Different ●
- Significantly Low ●



### Ward Comparison

% Born Outside UK by Ward name





# Main Language



Census 2021

Source: Office for National Statistics

## Lockleaze

### Further Information

#### Data

Census 2021 data produced by the Office for National Statistics.

#### Calculation

Ward data expresses main language (English/not English) data as a percentage of all people aged 3 years and over, within that ward. Bristol data expresses the total main language (English/not English) data as a percentage of the total population aged 3 years and over. Percentages are rounded to 1 decimal point.

#### Comparing wards against the Bristol Average

Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. Main language data uses standard deviation to identify whether the gap is significant.

- Significantly High ●
- Not Significantly Different ●
- Significantly Low ●

#### Lockleaze

% Main language is not English

12.4

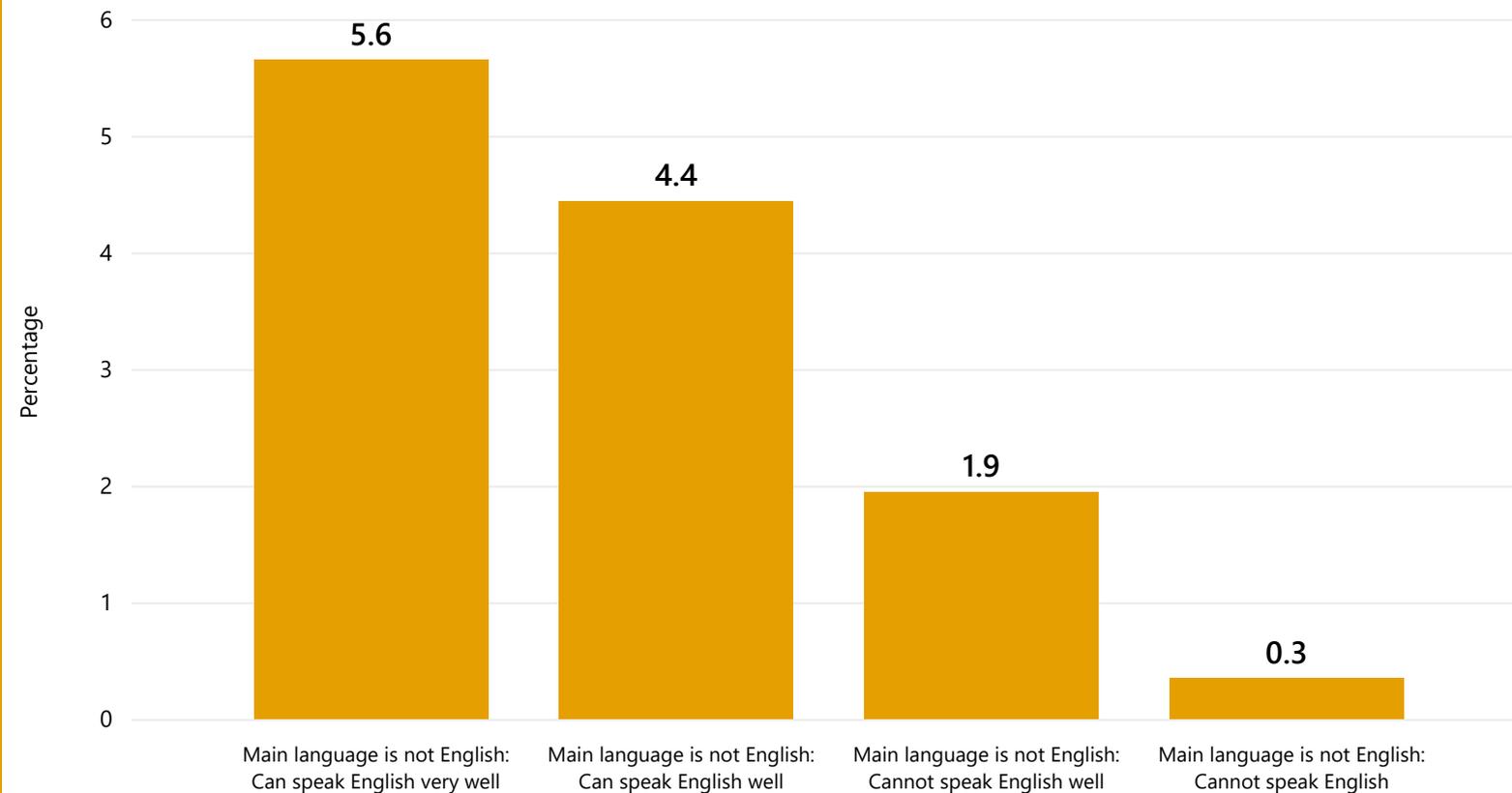
Number  
1,604

#### Bristol Average

% Main language is not English

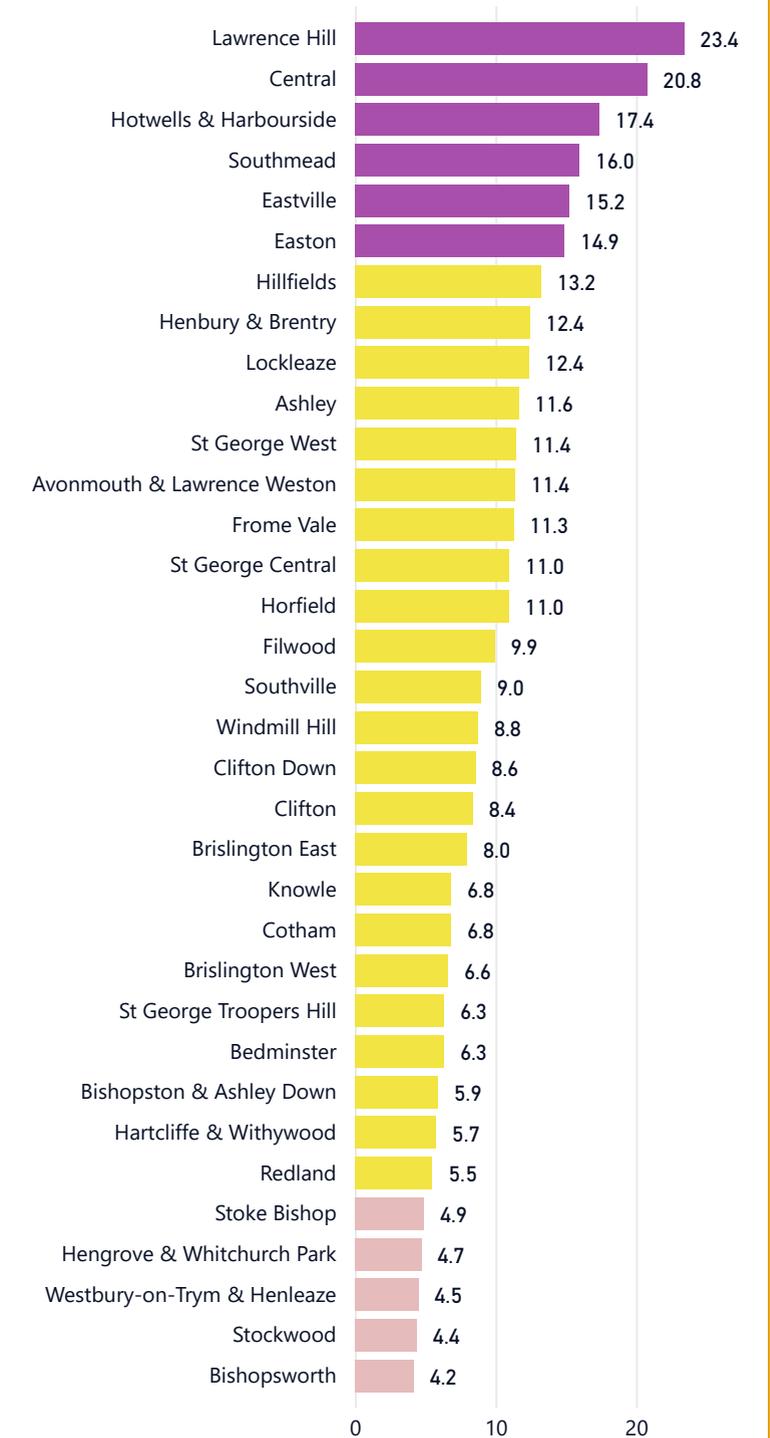
10.1

#### Proficiency in English where English is not main language (%)



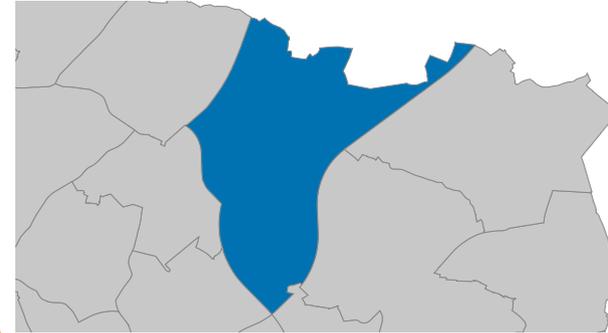
### Ward Comparison

% Main Language is not English by Ward name



**Please note:** the data in the table and map represent the Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) for each ward. They **do not** align to the electoral polling districts. Percentages are rounded to 1 decimal point.

## Lockleaze

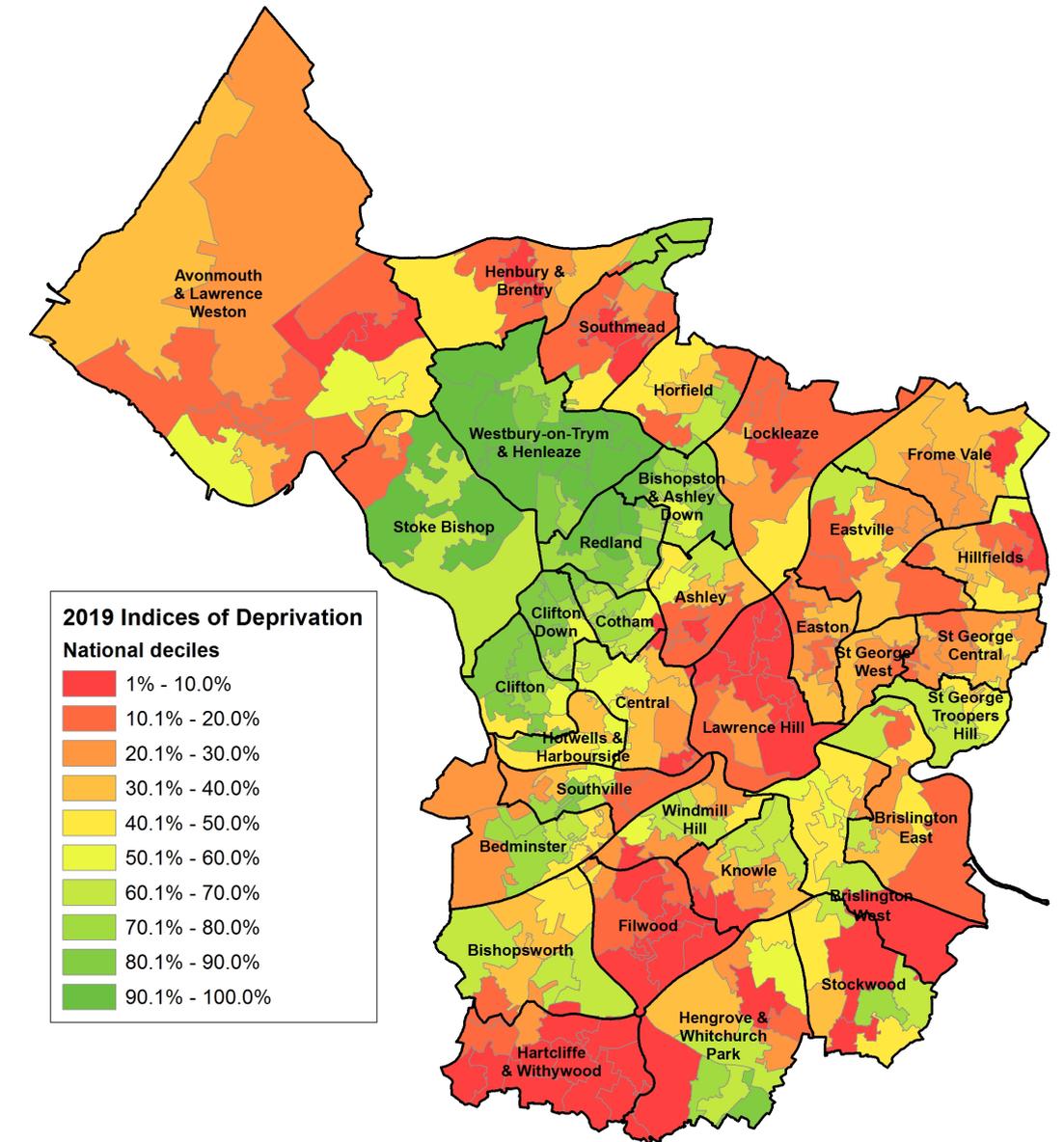


## Deprivation by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)

## Lockleaze

LSOA	% England Rank	England Deprivation Decile	England Rank out of 32,844 (where 1 is most deprived)
Eastgate	40.6%	England decile 5	13,351
Filton Avenue North	19.0%	England decile 2	6,246
Filton Avenue South	18.9%	England decile 2	6,222
Horfield Sports Ground	38.0%	England decile 4	12,497
Lockleaze North	13.7%	England decile 2	4,499
Lockleaze South	9.9%	England decile 1 - Most Deprived	3,249
Muller Road	21.2%	England decile 3	6,979

## 2019 National Deprivation Deciles by Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA)



Source: MHCLG 2019 Indices of Deprivation  
 © Crown Copyright and database rights 2021. Ordnance Survey 100023406.  
 Contains National Statistics data © Crown copyright and database rights 2019.



# Ethnicity



## Census 2021

Source: Office for National Statistics

# Lockleaze

## Further Information

### Data

Census 2021 data produced by the Office for National Statistics.

### Calculation

Ward data expresses ethnicity as a percentage of the total ward population. Bristol data expresses total ethnicity as a percentage of the total population. Percentages are rounded to 1 decimal point.

### Comparing wards against the Bristol Average

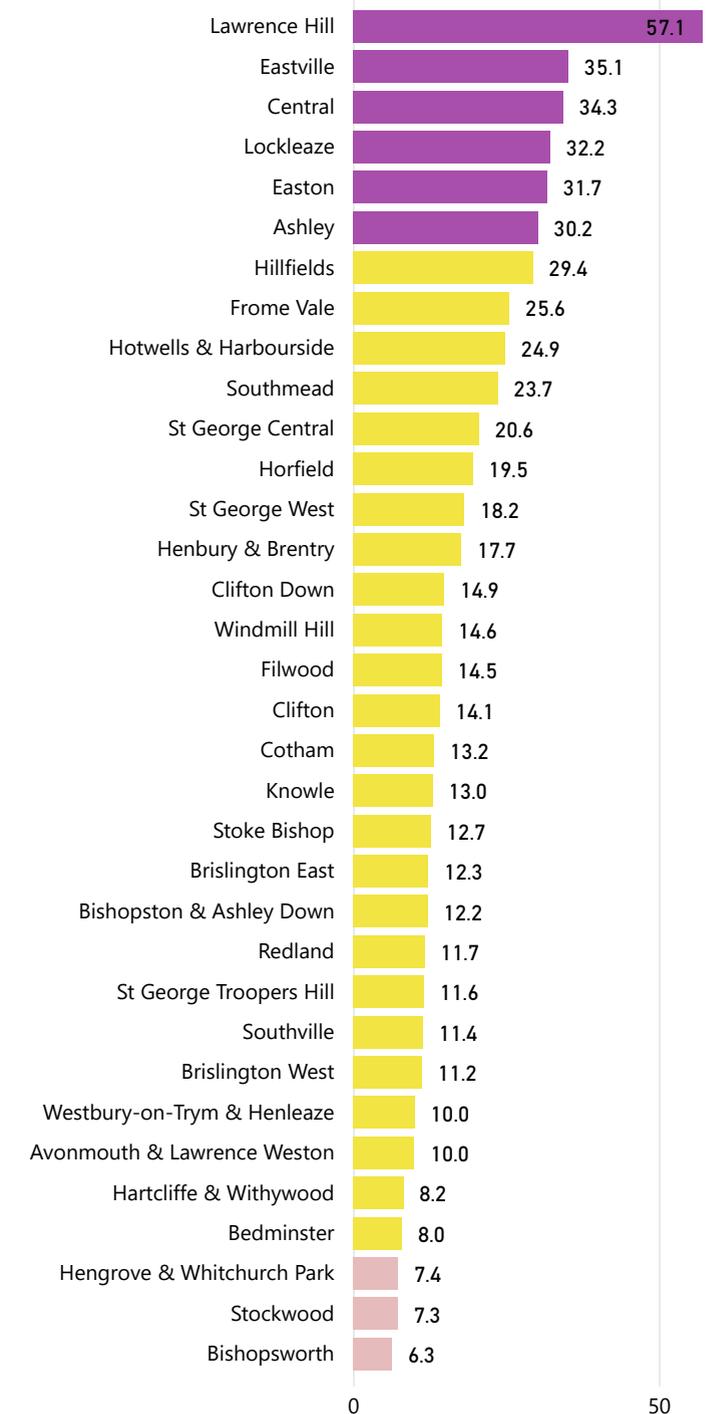
Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. Ethnicity data uses standard deviation to identify whether the gap is significant.

- Significantly High ●
- Not Significantly Different ●
- Significantly Low ●

	Lockleaze	Bristol Average		Lockleaze	Bristol Average
<b>% White Total</b>	67.8	81.1	<b>% Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Group Total</b>	32.2	18.9
% White British	59.0	71.6	% Other Asian	1.4	1.2
% White Irish	0.6	0.9	% Black African	7.3	3.8
% White Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.1	0.1	% Black Caribbean	3.8	1.4
% White Roma	0.1	0.2	% Other Black	1.2	0.6
% Other White	8.0	8.3	% Bangladeshi	1.6	0.6
% White and Asian	1.1	1.2	% Chinese	1.1	1.2
% White and Black African	0.6	0.6	% Indian	3.2	1.8
% White and Black Caribbean	2.6	1.6	% Pakistani	4.8	1.9
% Other Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups	1.3	1.1	% Other ethnic group: Arab	0.7	0.5
			% Any other ethnic group	1.5	1.4

## Ward Comparison

Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Total (%) by Ward name





# Population Age Profile



Census 2021

Source: Office for National Statistics

## Lockleaze

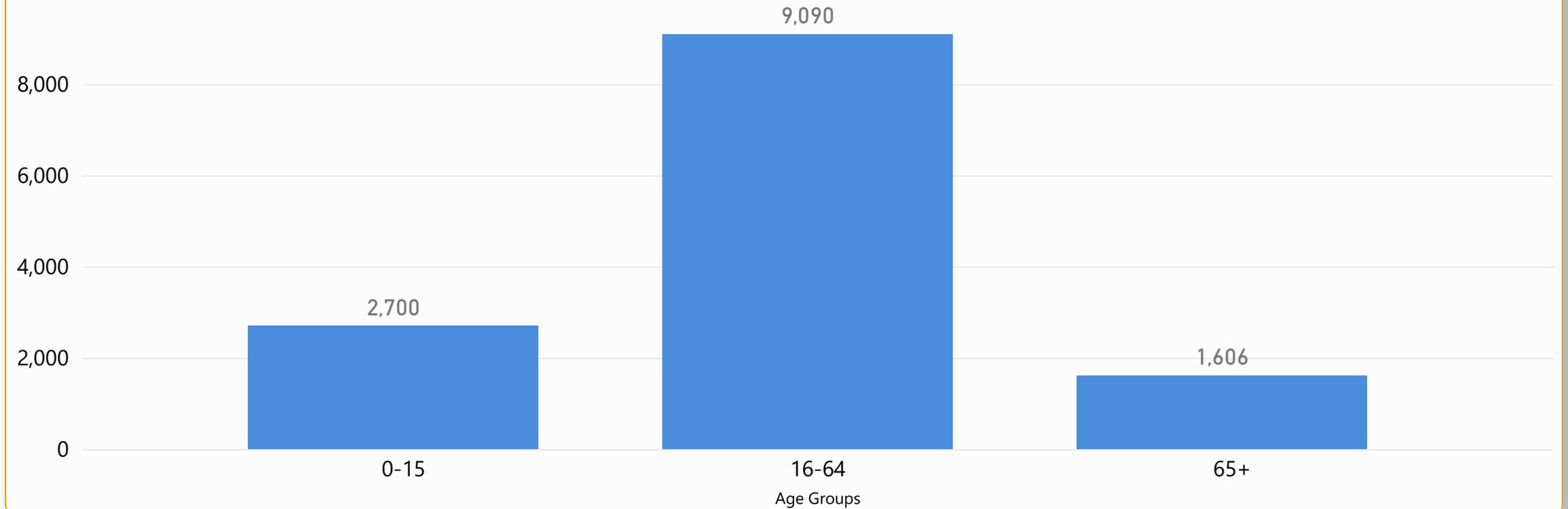
### Breakdown by Very Broad Age Band

#### Further information

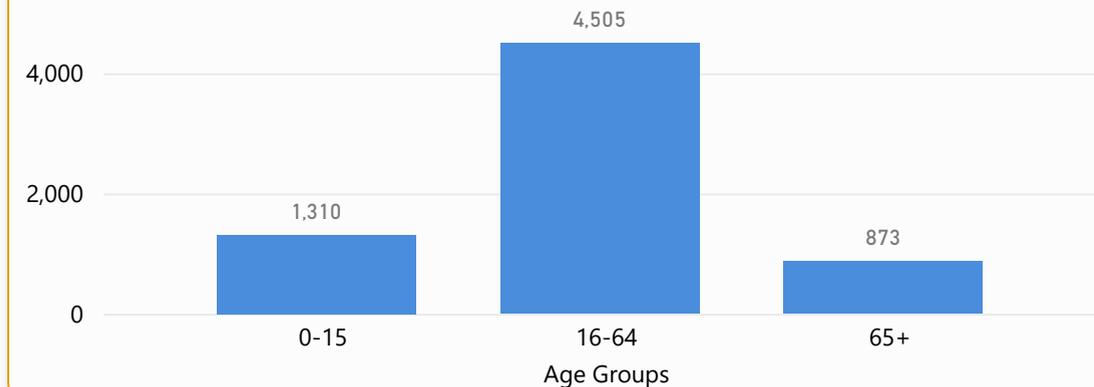
##### Data

Census 2021 data produced by the Office for National Statistics. Population estimates include people who are 'usually resident' in Bristol. This includes students, school boarders at their term time address and long-term migrants (i.e. coming to UK for more than a year).

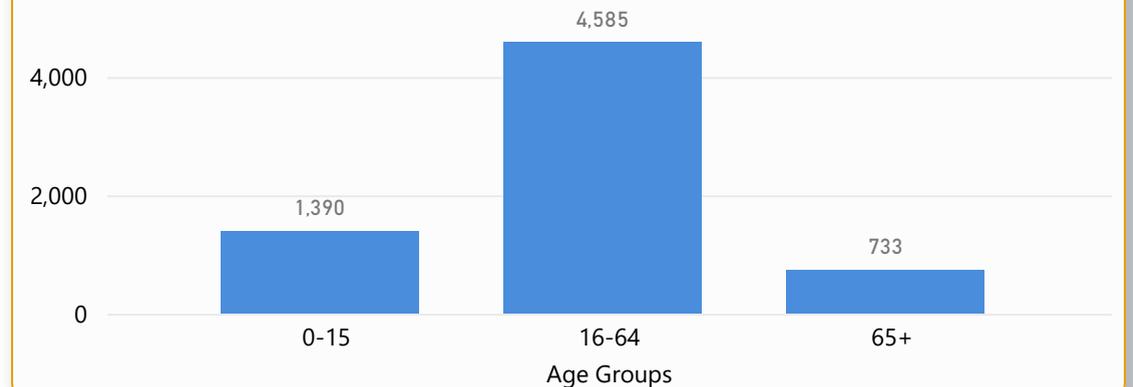
#### Number by very broad population age bands - All Persons



#### Number by very broad population age bands - Female



#### Number by very broad population age bands - Male





# Population Age Profile



Census 2021

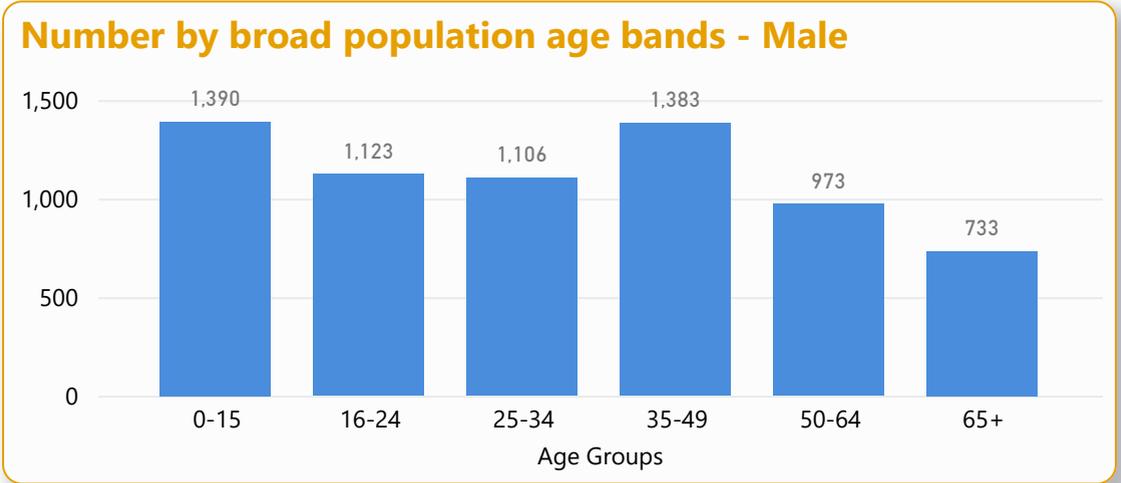
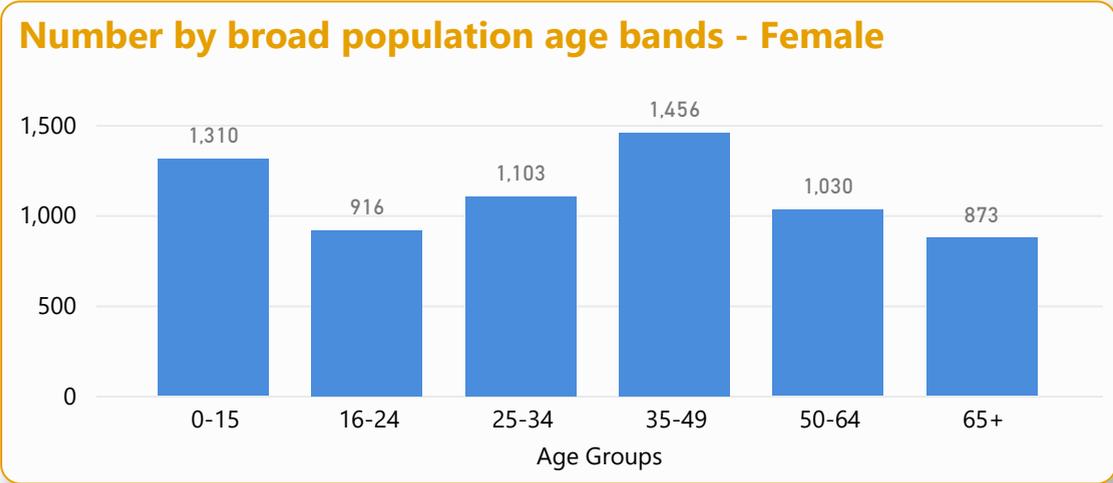
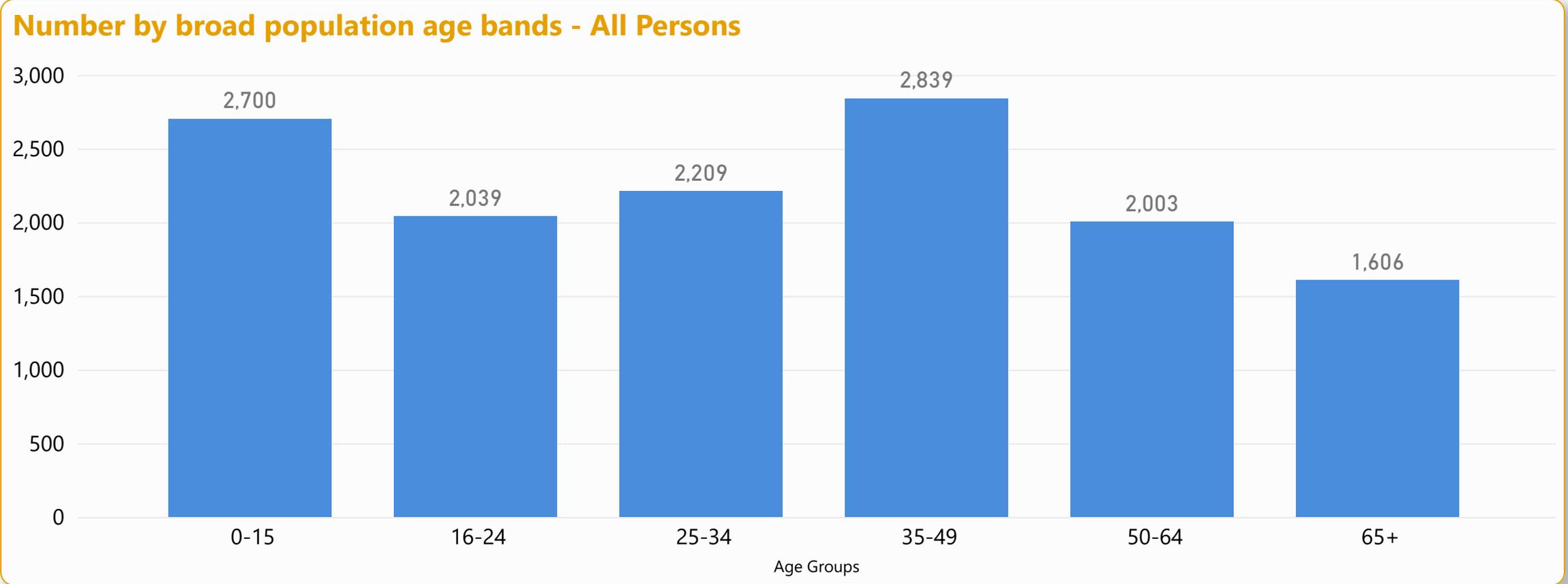
Source: Office for National Statistics

# Lockleaze

## Breakdown by Broad Age Band

**Further information**

**Data**  
Census 2021 data produced by the Office for National Statistics. Population estimates include people who are 'usually resident' in Bristol. This includes students, school boarders at their term time address and long-term migrants (i.e. coming to UK for more than a year).





# Population Age Profile



Census 2021

Source: Office for National Statistics

## Lockleaze

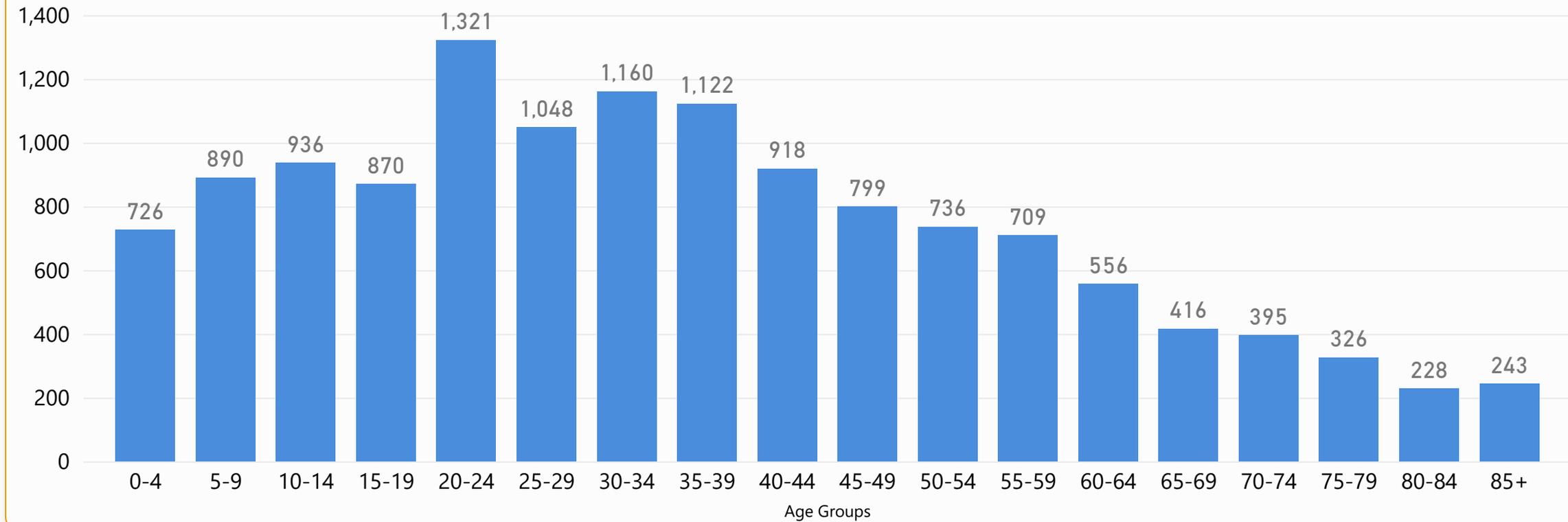
### Breakdown by Quinary Age Band

#### Further information

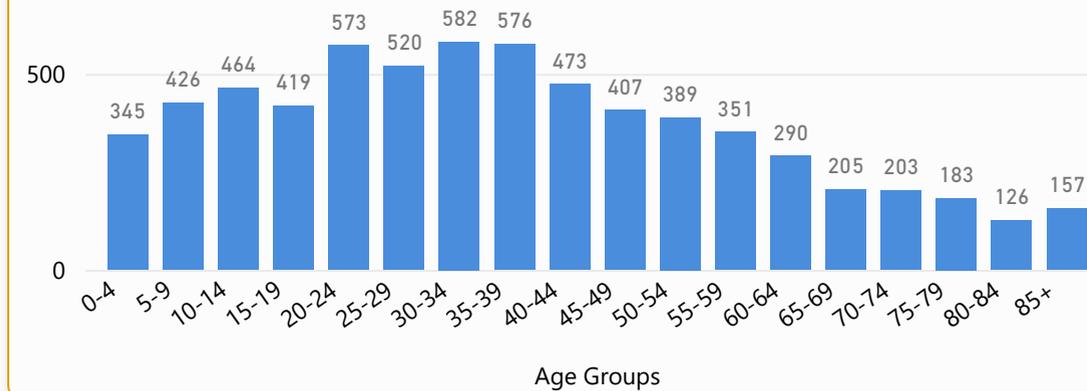
##### Data

Census 2021 data produced by the Office for National Statistics. Population estimates include people who are 'usually resident' in Bristol. This includes students, school boarders at their term time address and long-term migrants (i.e. coming to UK for more than a year).

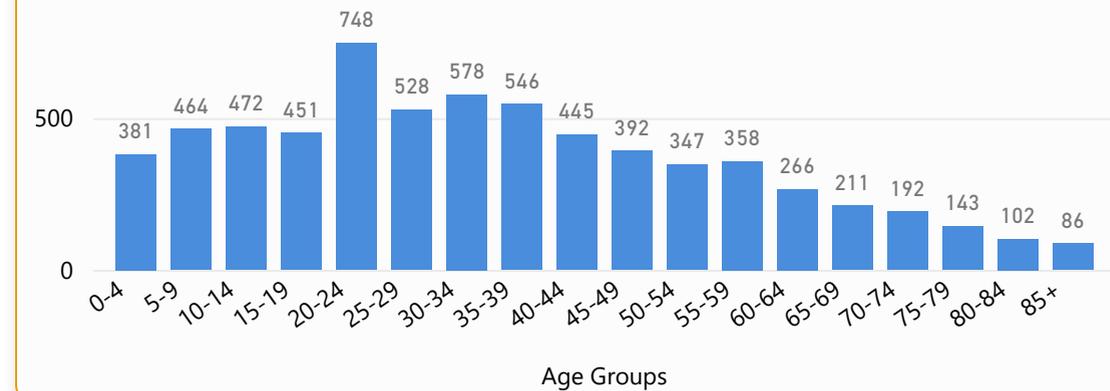
#### Number by quinary population age bands - All Persons



#### Number by quinary population age bands - Female



#### Number by quinary population age bands - Male





# Population Estimate



Census 2021

Source: Office for National Statistics

## Lockleaze

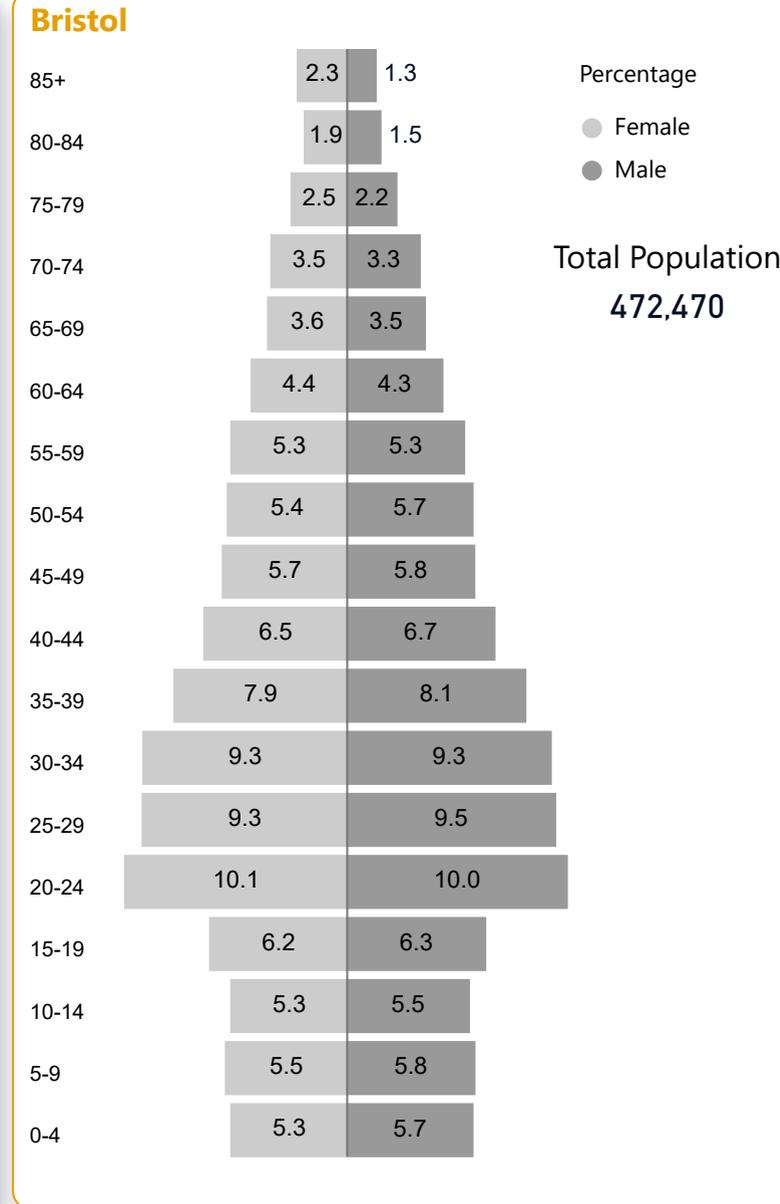
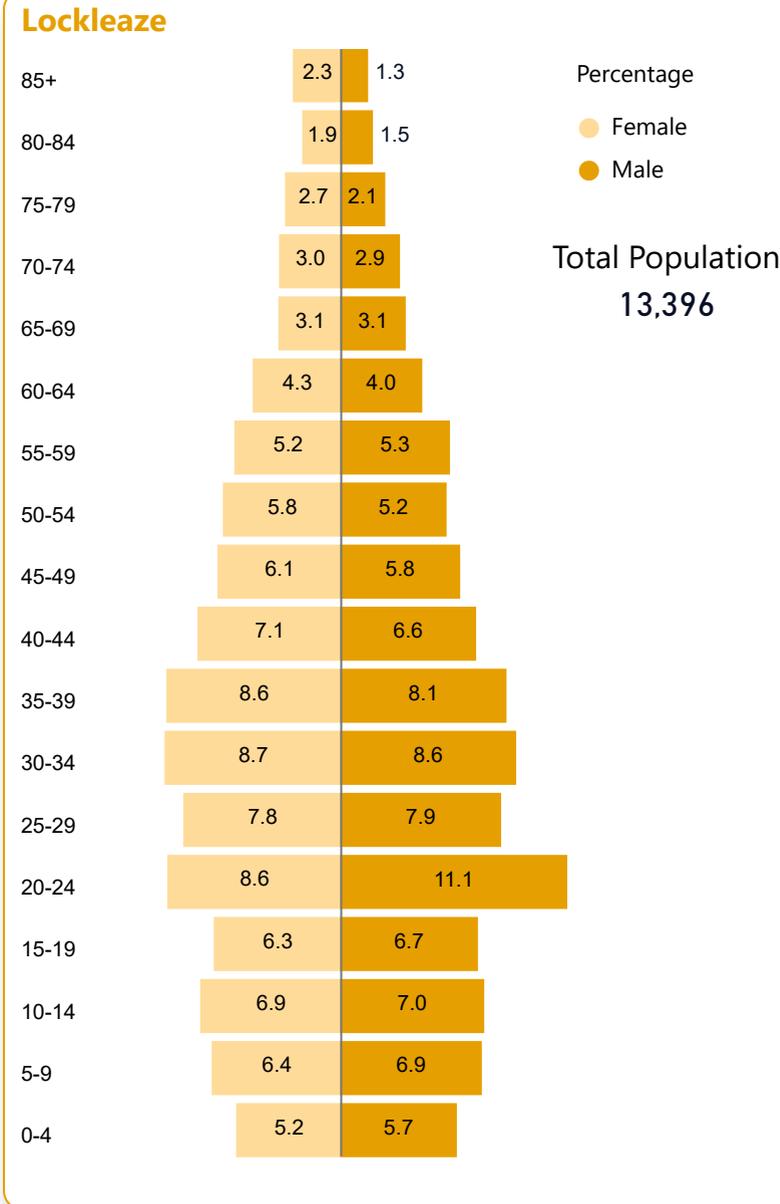
### Further information

#### Data

Census 2021 data produced by the Office for National Statistics. Population estimates include people who are 'usually resident' in Bristol. This includes students, school boarders at their term time address and long-term migrants (i.e. coming to UK for more than a year).

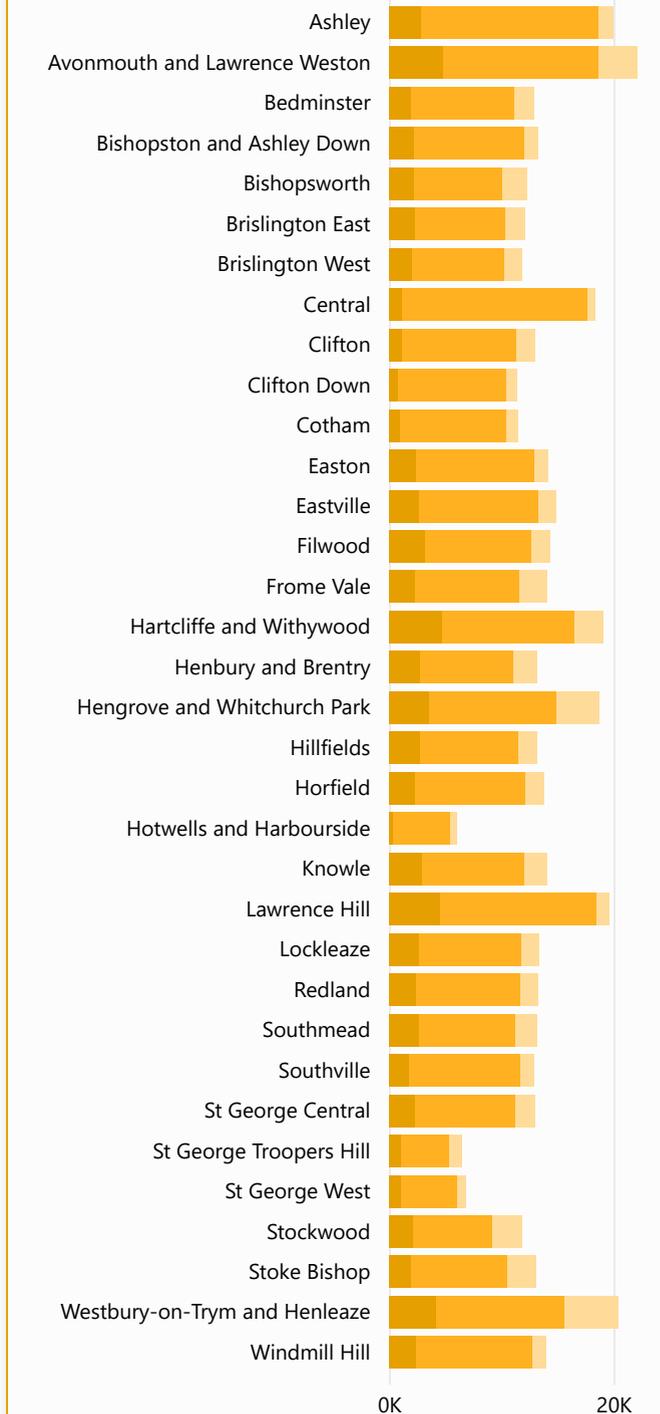
#### Calculation

The population pyramids express the total number of people in each 5-year age band as a percentage of the wards total population. The Bristol population looks at the total citywide population. Percentages are rounded to 1 decimal point.



### Population by broad age comparison

Age (years) ● 0-15 ● 16-64 ● 65+ **All Persons**





# Religion



Census 2021

Source: Office for National Statistics

## Lockleaze

### Further Information

#### Data

Census 2021 data produced by the Office for National Statistics.

#### Calculation

Ward data expresses religion as a percentage of the total ward population. Bristol data expresses total religion as a percentage of the total population. Percentages are rounded to 1 decimal point.

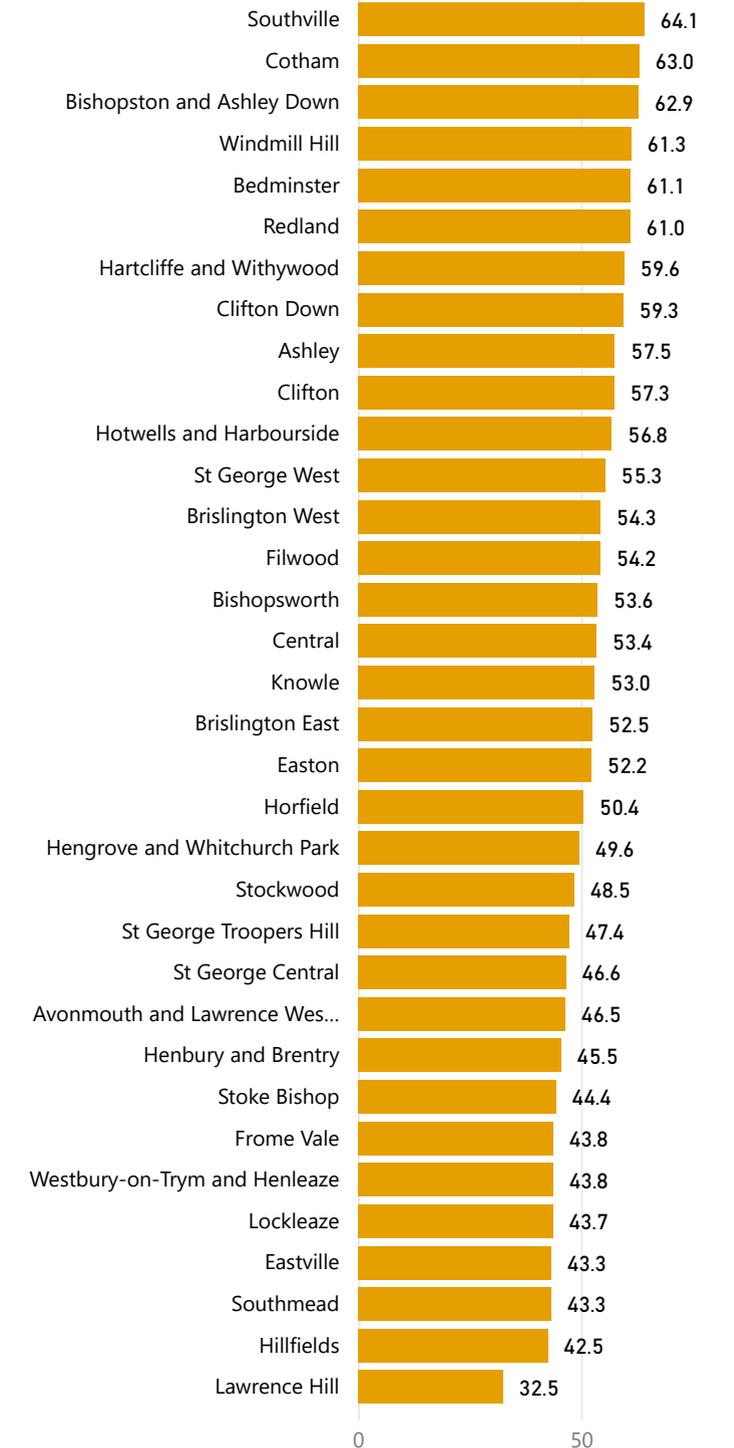
#### Comparing wards against the Bristol Average

Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. Religion data uses standard deviation to identify whether the gap is significant.

Significantly High ●  
Not Significantly Different ●  
Significantly Low ●

	Lockleaze	Bristol Average		Lockleaze	Bristol Average
% No religion	43.7	51.4	% Sikh	1.1	0.5
% Christian	31.6	32.2	% Other religion	0.7	0.7
% Muslim	13.5	6.7	% Buddhist	0.7	0.6
% Hindu	1.0	0.8	% Jewish	0.1	0.3
			% Religion not stated	7.6	6.9

### Ward Comparison (No religion)



## Lockleaze

### Futher Information

#### Data & Calculation

The data is from the Quality of Life Survey 2022-23. Results are expressed as a percentage of respondents, weighted by age and sex. Percentages are rounded to 1 decimal point.

#### Comparing wards against the Bristol Average

Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. Quality of Life data uses the statistical 't-test' to identify whether the gap is significant'

- Significantly Better ●
- Not Significantly Different ●
- Significantly Worse ●
- Significantly High ●
- Significantly Low ●

Indicator	Theme	Ward Statistic	Bristol Average
% satisfied with their local area	Community & Living	80.6	75.2
% who agree people from different backgrounds get on well together in their neighbourhood	Community & Living	83.5	73.6
	Community & Living	53.1	65.1
% who have access to the internet at home	Community & Living	96.8	96.4
	Community & Living	26.8	26.8
% who volunteer or help out in their community at least 3 times a year	Community & Living	30.1	47.2
	Crime & Safety	8.0	5.3
% who feel police and public services successfully tackle crime and anti-social behaviour locally	Crime & Safety	24.9	22.3
	Crime & Safety	6.3	6.2
% whose fear of crime affects their day-to-day lives	Crime & Safety	8.7	17.4
	Culture & Leisure	39.1	39.7
% satisfied with the range and quality of outdoor events	Culture & Leisure	58.8	53.2
	Culture & Leisure	31.9	31.9
% who play sport at least once a week	Health & Wellbeing	50.4	53.8
	Health & Wellbeing	76.6	77.6
% concerned about climate change	Sustainability & Environment	85.5	86.6
	Sustainability & Environment	81.4	73.7
% satisfied with the quality of parks and green spaces	Sustainability & Environment	71.6	73.1
	Sustainability & Environment	79.6	72.8
% who think air quality and traffic pollution is a problem locally	Sustainability & Environment	60.5	70.1
	Sustainability & Environment	77.2	82.2
% who visit Bristol's parks and green spaces at least once a week	Sustainability & Environment	48.5	56.0
	Transport	53.0	37.5
% who ride a bicycle at least once a week	Transport	33.6	25.1
		67.5	

## Lockleaze

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Indicator	Theme	Ward Statistic	Bristol Average
% satisfied with the way BCC asks for their views before it makes changes that affect them	Council & Democracy	28.2	29.7
	Council & Democracy	38.0	38.7
% who feel Bristol City Council provides value for money	Council & Democracy	24.1	25.5
	Crime & Safety	9.7	8.5
	Culture & Leisure	19.3	37.9
	Culture & Leisure	60.6	63.5
% who find it difficult to manage financially	Economy	13.6	10.2
	Economy	33.3	49.2
	Education & Skills	57.4	51.6
	Education & Skills	65.5	65.0
% at a higher risk of alcohol related health problems	Health & Wellbeing	9.4	15.8
	Health & Wellbeing	21.3	21.0
	Health & Wellbeing	6.4	1.9
% households who bought less 'Healthier' food in the past year	Health & Wellbeing	4.1	8.1
	Health & Wellbeing	11.9	10.5
	Health & Wellbeing	19.4	15.5
% extremely or moderately worried about keeping their home warm this winter	Health & Wellbeing	64.1	62.4
	Health & Wellbeing	60.6	63.7
	Housing	50.3	48.0
	Housing	81.4	84.2
	Housing	61.6	49.5
	Sustainability & Environment	83.1	85.2
% who have created space for nature	Sustainability & Environment	54.9	52.7
	Sustainability & Environment	49.5	55.5
% who walk or cycle to work	Transport	23.1	32.0

# Background Information to Ward Profiles

The Ward Profiles show data for the 34 Bristol City Council wards. This update contains the latest data as of November 2023 and includes data updates for; children with excess weight, life expectancy and premature mortality. This follows the October 2023 update; adult social care, children services, claimant count, education, house prices, jobs, pension credit and youth offending. The interactive tools compare data for each of the wards against the Bristol (citywide) average and highlights any significant differences for that ward.

All datasets within the Ward Profiles tool can be downloaded from [Open Data Bristol](#). This is the Open Data platform for Bristol which includes datasets with the ability to build custom maps and charts within the platform or to export the datasets.

The Ward Profiles Tool is produced by the Insight, Performance & Intelligence Service of Bristol City Council. All data has been collated, analysed and produced by this service unless otherwise. Further products are available on our [Statistics and census information](#) web page or by email; [research@bristol.gov.uk](mailto:research@bristol.gov.uk).

The Ward Profiles Tool is part of the overall Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) process. They provide a local ward-based focus on the data produced for the JSNA Health and Wellbeing data profile, which is updated throughout the year. Further information, including the JSNA data profile and chapters, is available on our [Joint Strategic Needs \(JSNA\)](#) web page.

**Data release period** The Ward Profiles are updated regularly during the year with new data. As new data for each of the datasets is available (i.e. publication dates) at different times of the year, the data within the Ward Profiles Tool may not always align with that found in other reports. At the top of each topic page (i.e. beneath the page title) we confirm the time period that it relates to.

**Data sources** for all topics covered by the Ward Profiles can be found on our Sources page.

Bristol City Council provides a number of web-based tools which are designed to provide users with access to maps and spatial information quickly and easily. **CLICK ON THE TITLE LINKS BELOW THE IMAGES** to follow the links.

## PinPoint



**Pinpoint** is designed to help locate local information on the most convenient services from a specific location. This includes details such as opening times and contact numbers.

Local information is organised under themes (e.g. community and safety, education, housing and property). In addition, there is information on council assets and the historic environment.

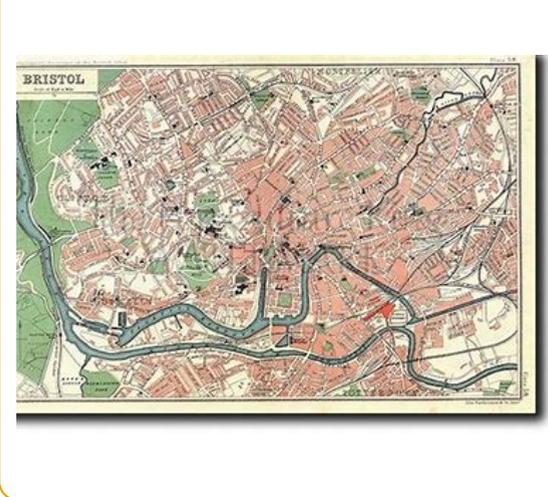
## My Neighbourhood



**My Neighbourhood** includes links to relevant statistical data and information such as planning applications, waste collections and political representation in your area. All of which is summarised in a single view.

You can also do a "find my nearest" search for a range of facilities to any given address.

## Know Your Place



**Know Your Place** provides access to a variety of historic maps covering the City of Bristol. The majority of the maps are scanned from original archives held at the Bristol Record Office.

The scanned images have been overlain on Modern Ordnance Survey Mastermap digital mapping and contextual layers. Also included are historical environment records, pictures, postcards and photo collections.

## Bristol ArcGIS Online Maps



**Bristol ArcGIS** is a collection of online maps, map apps and story maps.

## Open Data Bristol



**Open Data Bristol** is a site for sharing data in Bristol. It also includes a number of dashboards such as; Quality of Life, Air Quality and Council Elections.

The data can be viewed, used and re-used subject to the licence terms. There is also the ability to build maps and charts (i.e. located under the 'Tools' tab) within the platform. You can also export the data should you wish to use your own analysis tools.

# Significance Ratings

To compare any significant gap between a ward and the Bristol average we have used one of three methods;

**Standard Deviation** is a way of expressing how much each ward deviates from the mean value for all 34 wards in Bristol. This has been used as part of a calculation comparing each ward to the Bristol average. The difference is judged significant if it is greater/lower than the Bristol average +/- the standard deviation across all wards.

**Confidence Intervals** provide an upper (confidence interval) and lower (confidence interval) number that provides a range within which we can be confident a ward figure lies within. The level of confidence is based on a 95% certainty. The difference is judged significant if either the ward lower confidence interval is above the upper confidence interval of the Bristol average or the ward higher confidence interval is below the Bristol average lower confidence interval.

**Statistical 't' test** is a statistical test that measures the difference in group means divided by the pooled standard error of the two group means. This calculates a number (the t-value) illustrating the significance of the difference between the two group means being compared, and estimates the likelihood that this difference exists purely by chance (p-value).

## Overlapping significance ratings within ward comparison charts

Overlapping significance ratings happen where either confidence intervals or the statistical 't'-test have been used to calculate significance. Ward comparison charts are ordered with the biggest number starting at the top. Sometimes the range of wards "not significantly different" from the average may overlap with the range of wards "significantly better" and/or "significantly worse" than the average. This may appear counterintuitive at first glance but can happen due to these calculation methods. The power of statistical 't'-test to detect a significant difference is greater in wards with larger numbers of respondents or smaller standard errors. The confidence interval has a +/- probability, defined by a lower limit and upper limit, based on a 95% confidence level which is a measure of the degree of uncertainty/certainty in a sampling method.

## Significance Colour

Significantly Better



Significantly Worse



Significantly High



Significantly Low



Not Significantly Different

