

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. 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 ☐



Adult Social Care

Bristol City Council

September 2023

Redland

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.

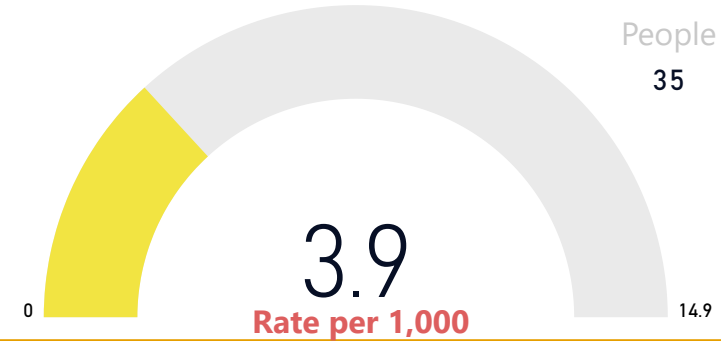
Comparing wards against the Bristol Average

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.

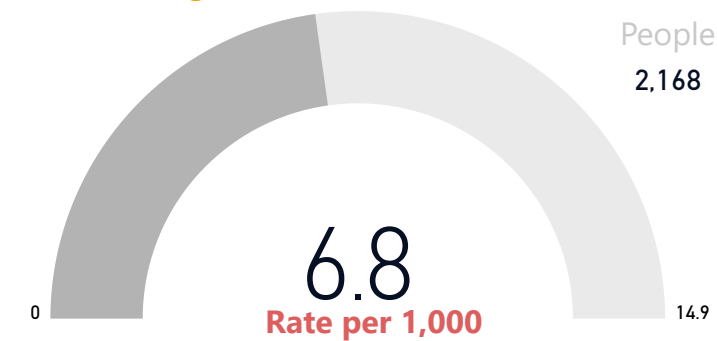
Significantly High
Not Significantly Different
Significantly Low



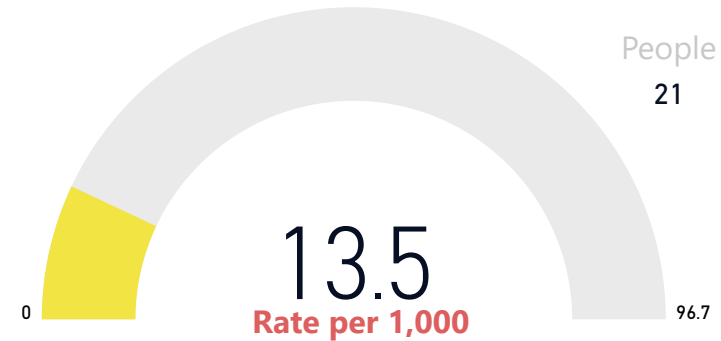
Clients receiving a community based service aged 18-64



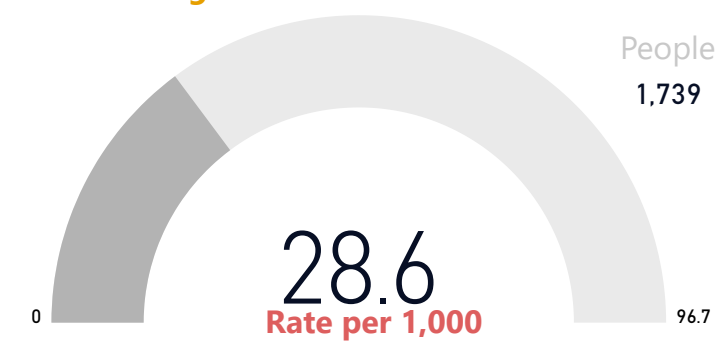
Bristol Average



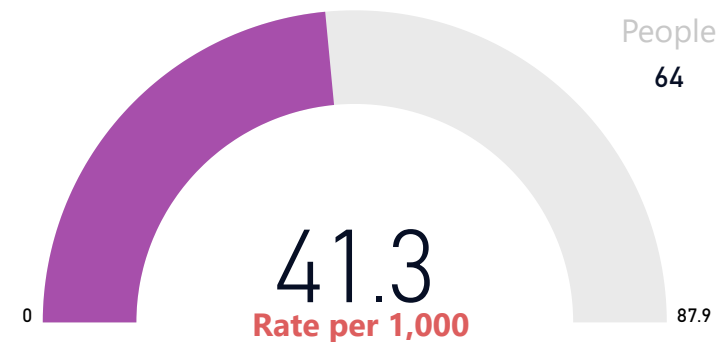
Clients receiving a community based service aged 65+



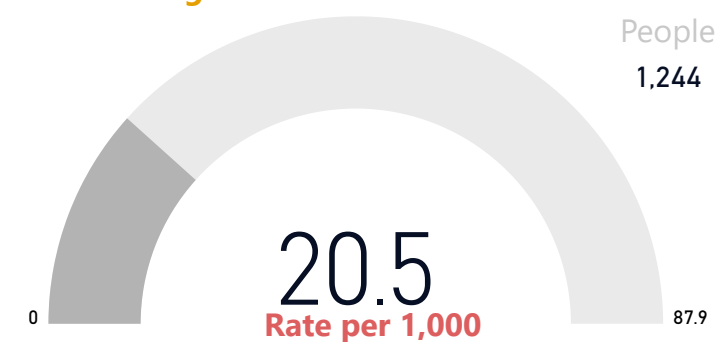
Bristol Average



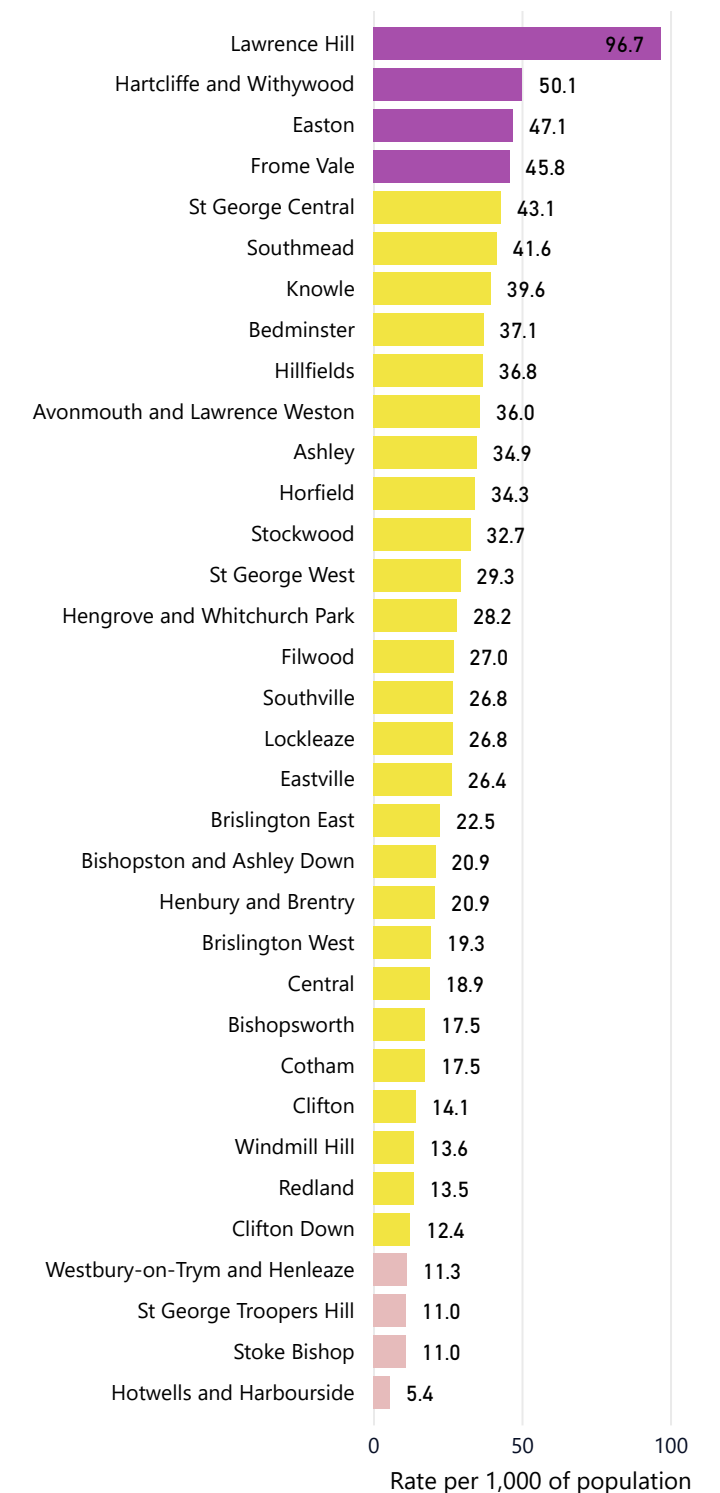
Clients in Care Homes aged 65+



Bristol Average



Clients receiving a community based service aged 65+



Child Poverty

Children living in low income families

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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.

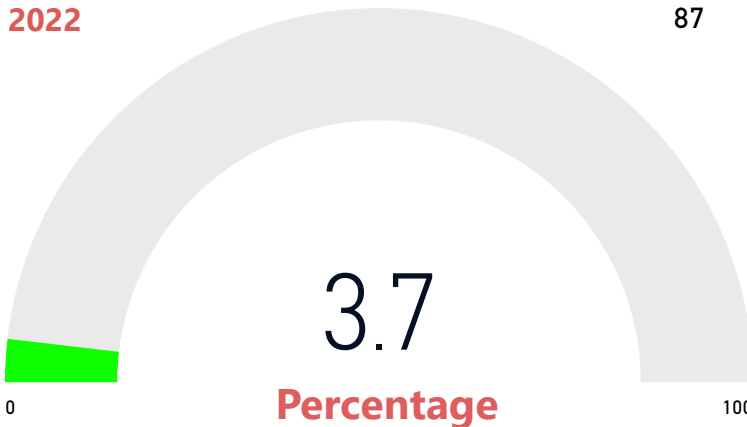
Comparing wards against the Bristol average

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

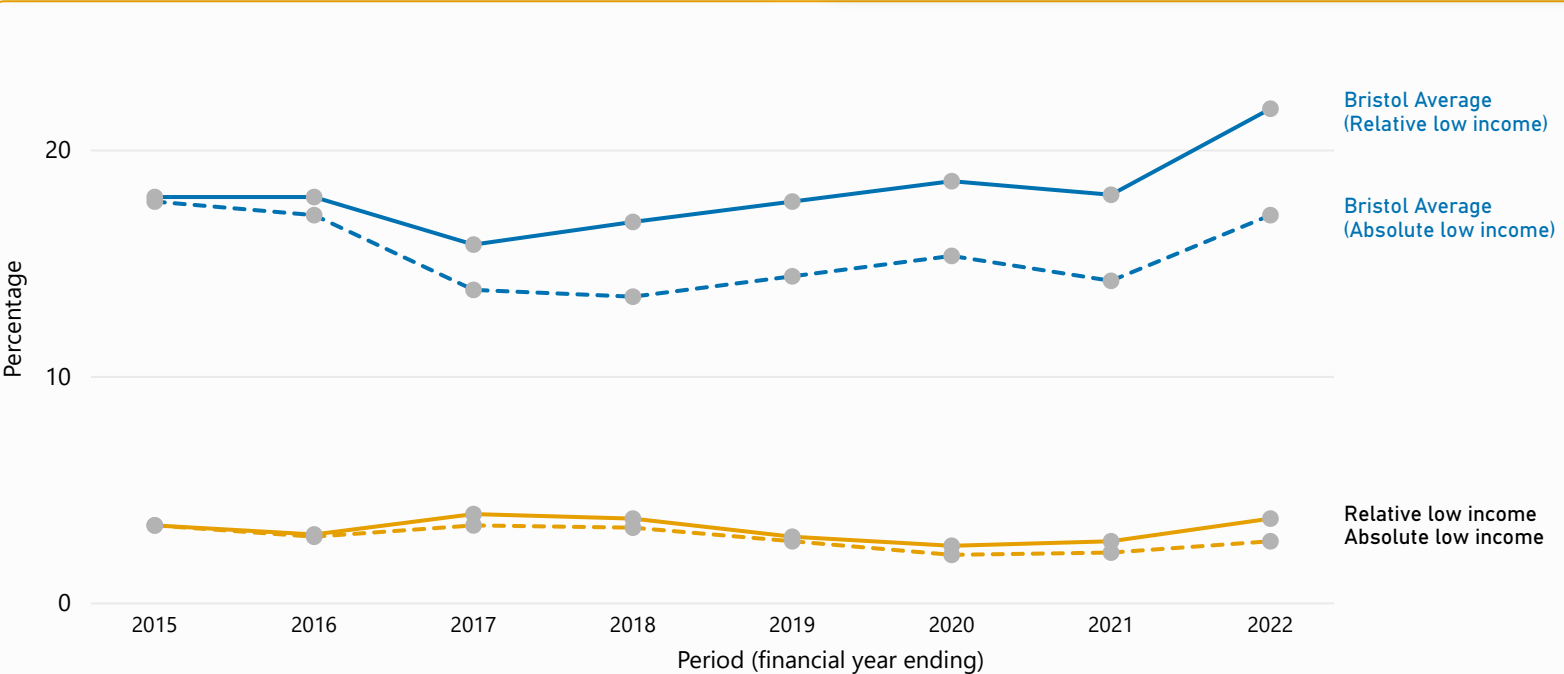
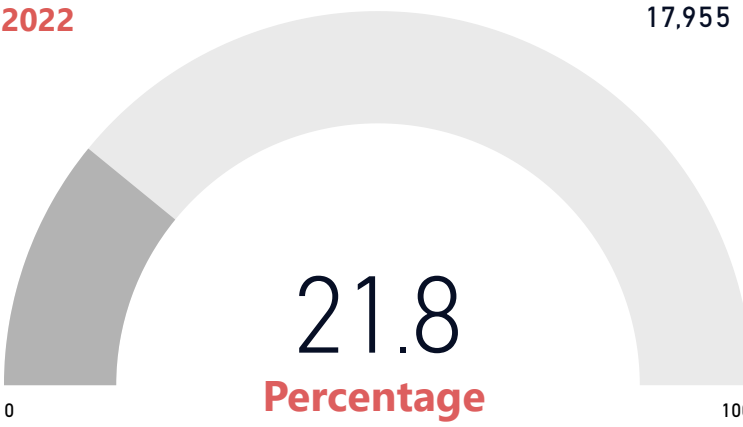
Relative low income 2022

Children
87

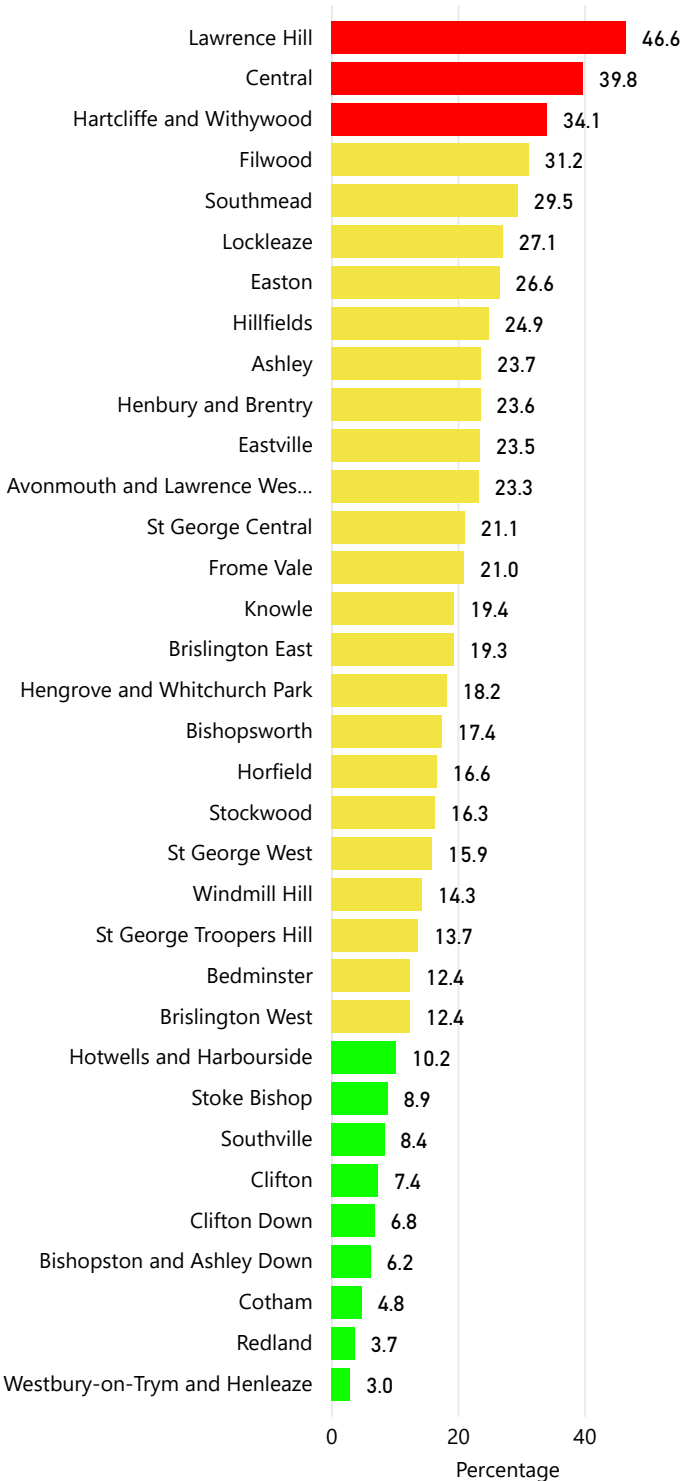


Bristol Average 2022

Children
17,955



Ward Comparison (relative low income) 2022



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Further Information

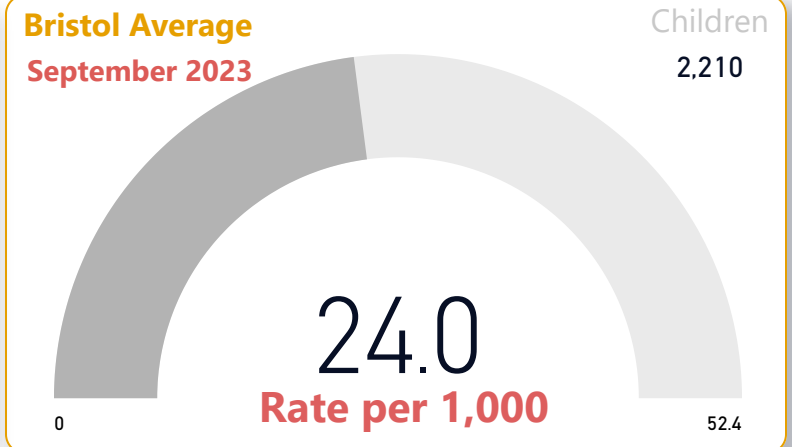
Data
Figures quoted are 'as at' the last day of the stated month. The exception of suspensions data which represents the year (January to December).

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

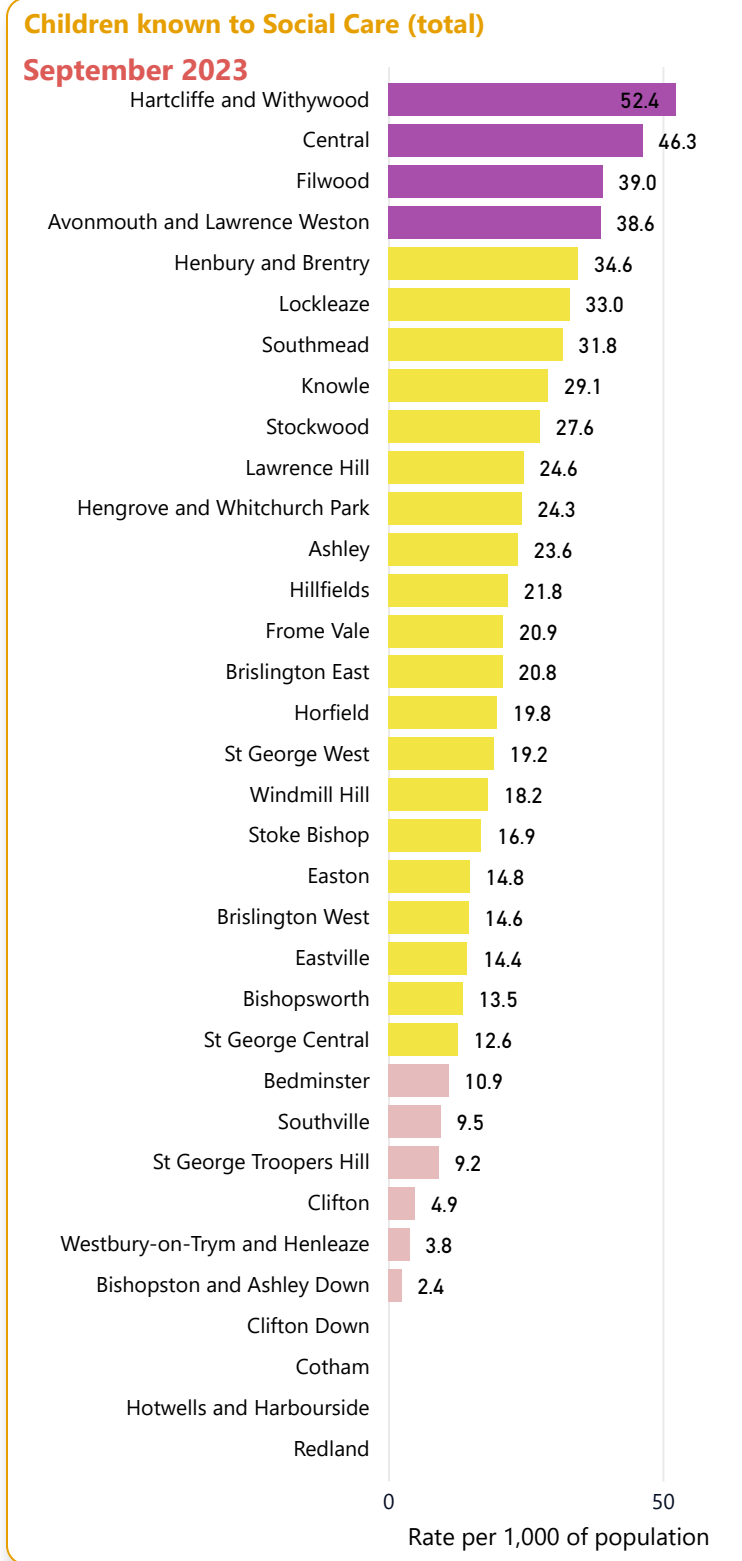
Calculation
Data is expressed as a 'rate per 1,000' of the ward population within the cohort selected (i.e. social care data). Census 2021 population data has been used for data from the year 2023.

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 | | 11.9 |
| Children with Child Protection Plan | September 2023 | | 4.3 |
| Children in Care | September 2023 | | 7.8 |
| Foster Care Placements (number of children) | September 2023 | | 5.4 |
| Supported by Early Help Services | September 2023 | | 16.5 |
| Care Leavers (16 to 25 years) | September 2023 | 3.0 | 9.3 |
| Electively Home Educated | July 2023 | | 11.4 |
| Education & Health Care Plans (SEND) | July 2023 | 12.5 | 24.9 |
| Number of suspension incidents | December 2022 | 11.2 | 107.2 |
| Number of individuals suspended | December 2022 | 7.5 | 36.8 |



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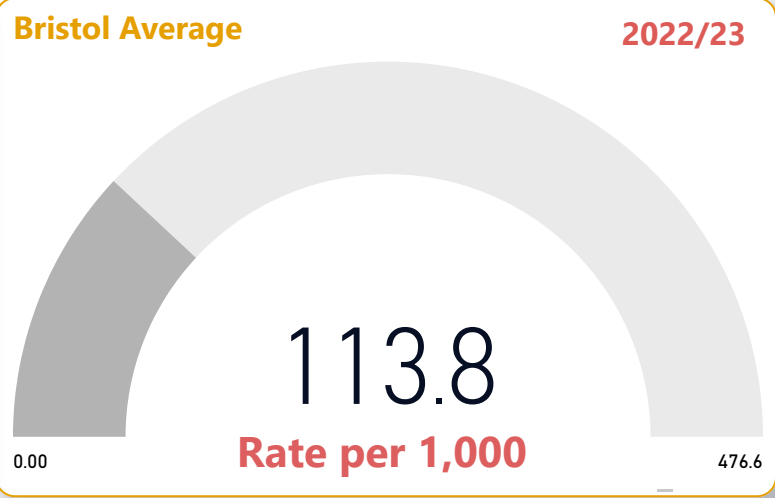
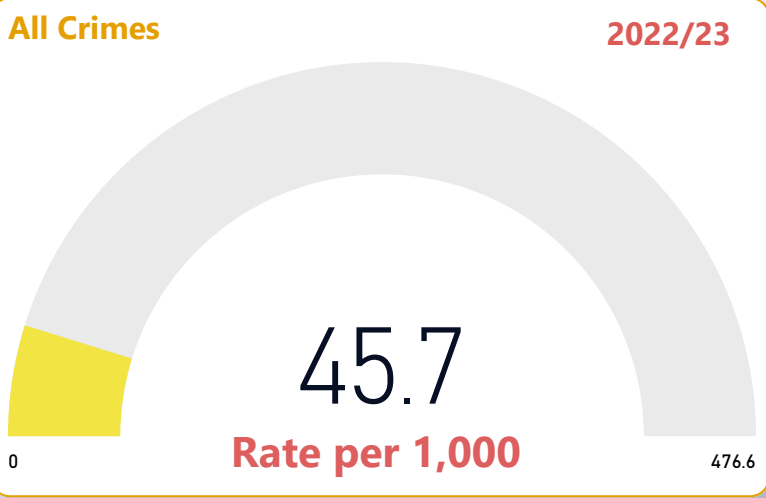
Further Information

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.

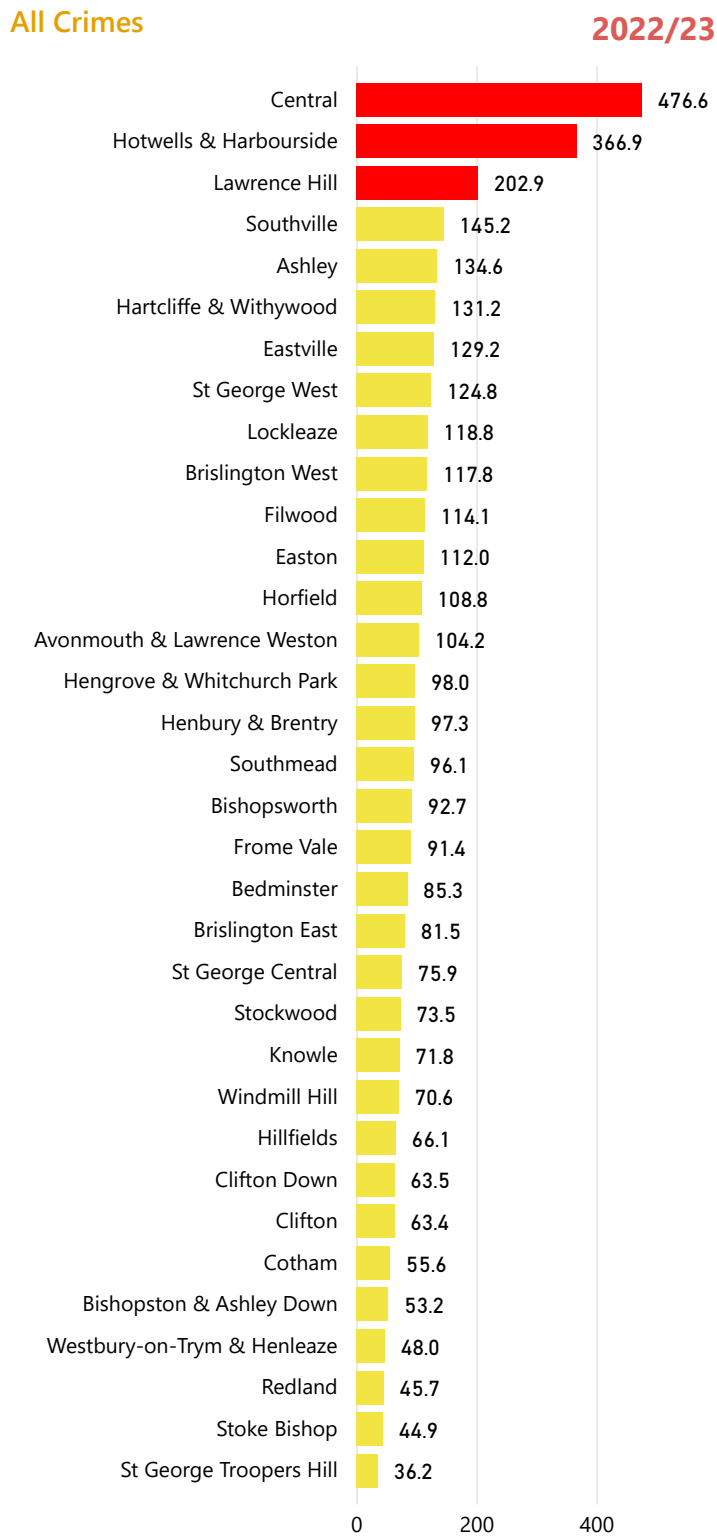
Calculation
Crime offence and youth offender data is expressed as a rate per 1,000 of the ward population within the cohort selected (i.e. crime data). Census 2021 population data has been used for data from the year 2023. Quality of Life data is weighted by age and sex. Percentages are rounded to 1 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 | 16.5 | 35.6 |
| % who feel safe outdoors after dark | 2022 | Percentage | 76.4 | 57.5 |
| % who have been a victim of crime in the last 12 months | 2022 | Percentage | 14.6 | 13.0 |
| Anti-Social Behaviour incidents | 2022/23 | Rate per 1,000 | 4.3 | 19.3 |
| Burglary | 2022/23 | Rate per 1,000 | 6.0 | 5.3 |
| Violent & Sexual Offences | 2022/23 | Rate per 1,000 | 12.6 | 41.8 |
| Youth Offenders | 2022/23 | Rate per 1,000 | 0.7 | 4.5 |



Redland

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.

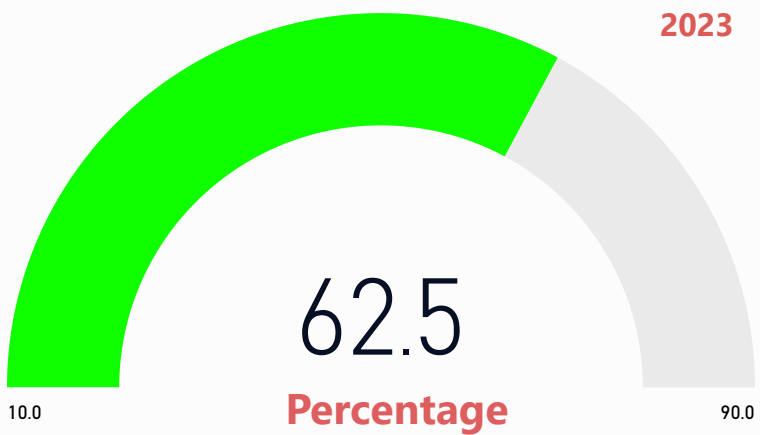
Most figures are expressed as a percentage of pupils in a given cohort. Attainment 8 and Progress 8 scores are measures from Department for Education. Attainment 8 is an average across 8 subjects (extra weighting is given to English and Maths). Progress 8 compares how well a pupil has progressed across 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

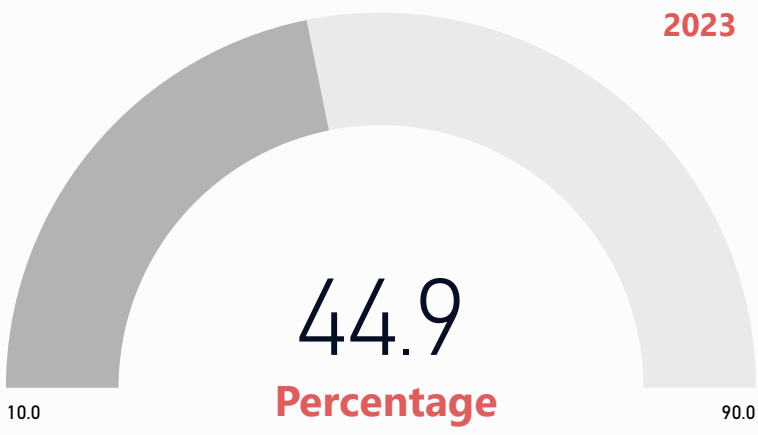
Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. Education data uses standard deviation to identify whether the gap is significant.

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

Attainment 8 (average achievement) Score

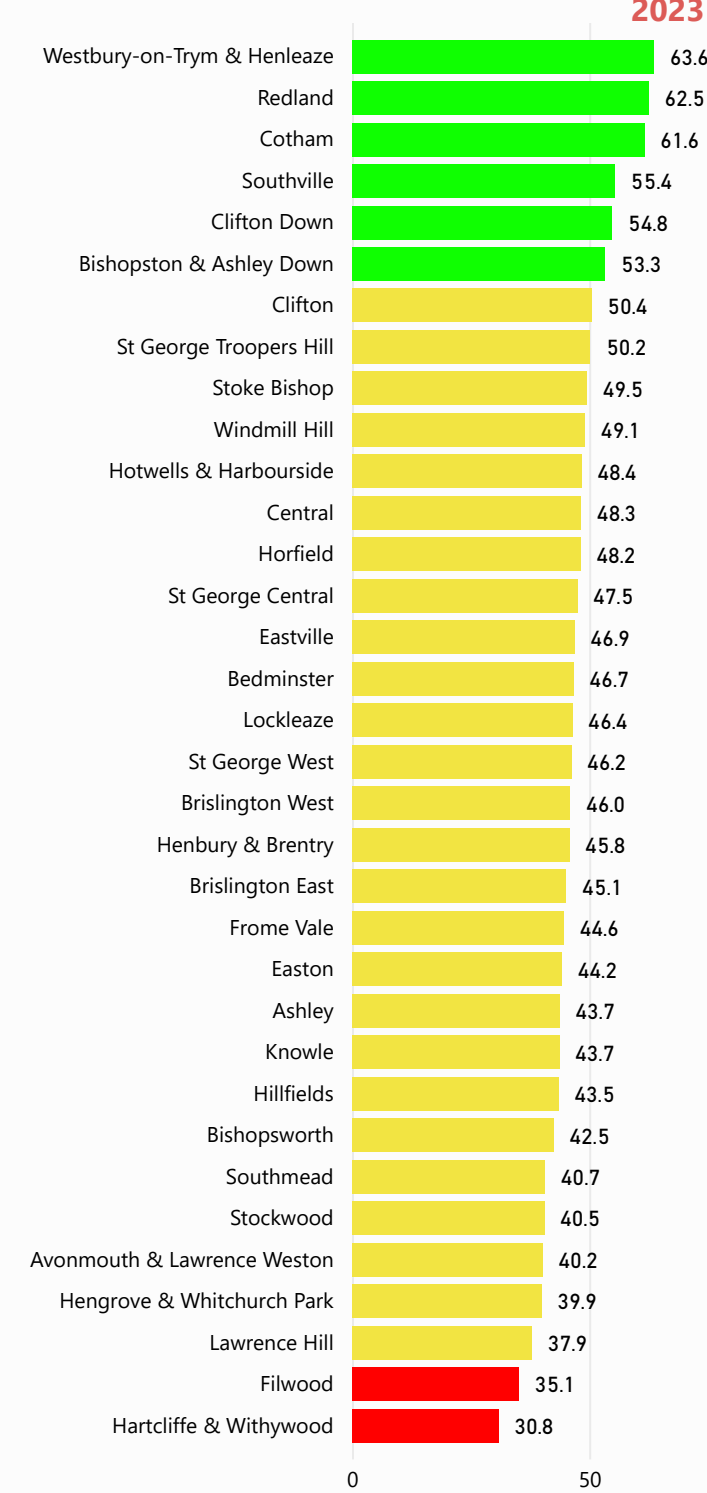


Bristol Average



| Education Indicator | Period | Measure Type | Ward Statistic | Bristol Average |
|--|--------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Disadvantaged % | 2023 | Percentage | 4.2 | 28.3 |
| Early years pupils achieving a good level of development % | 2023 | Percentage | 82.8 | 65.9 |
| English as an Additional Language % | 2023 | Percentage | 11.1 | 21.5 |
| Free School Meals % | 2023 | Percentage | 3.1 | 28.8 |
| KS2 reaching expected standard RWM combined % | 2023 | Percentage | 75.5 | 55.1 |
| Progress 8 (average) Score | 2023 | Score | 0.4 | -0.1 |
| Special Educational Needs % | 2023 | Percentage | 11.8 | 19.6 |
| Absence rate % | 2022 | Percentage | 8.2 | 11.8 |

Attainment 8 (average achievement) Score



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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

Redland

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

12.1

Number
1,607

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 | 1,145 | 8.6 |
| Long-term physical or mental health conditions or illnesses where day-to-day activities are limited a lot | 462 | 3.5 |
| Has long term physical or mental health condition but day-to-day activities are not limited | 1,187 | 9.0 |
| No long term physical or mental health conditions | 10,460 | 78.9 |

General health

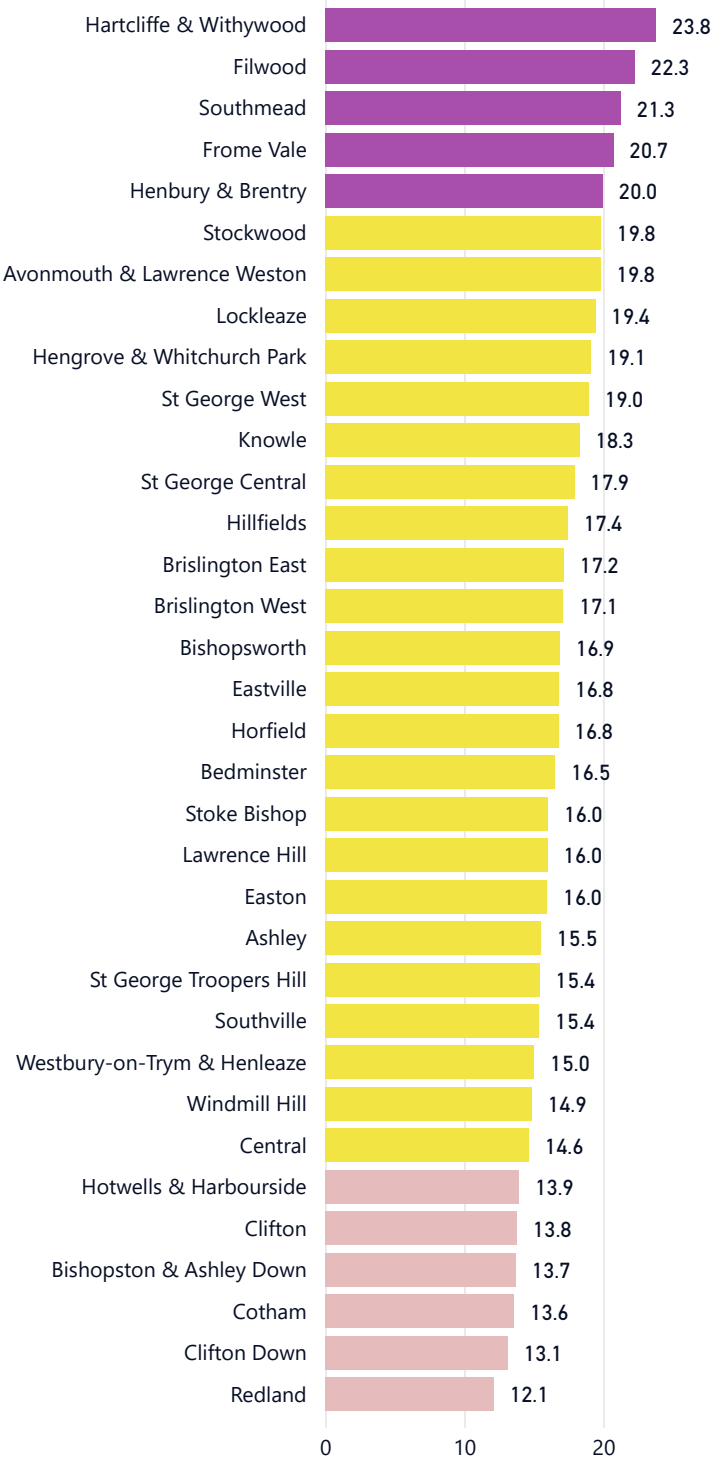
| | | |
|--------------------------|--------|------|
| Good or very good health | 12,049 | 90.9 |
| Fair health | 892 | 6.7 |
| Bad or very bad health | 312 | 2.4 |

Carers

| | | |
|--|--------|------|
| Provides 19 or less hours unpaid care a week | 619 | 4.9 |
| Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week | 123 | 1.0 |
| Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week | 95 | 0.7 |
| Provides no unpaid care | 11,902 | 93.4 |

Ward Comparison

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



Redland

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.

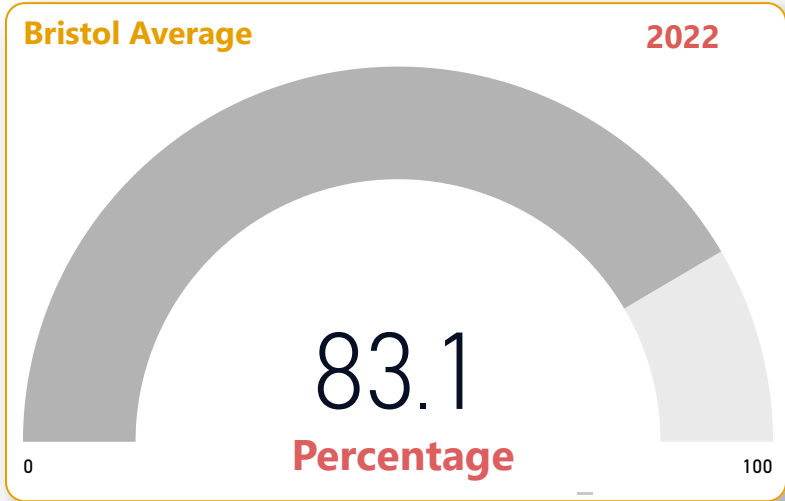
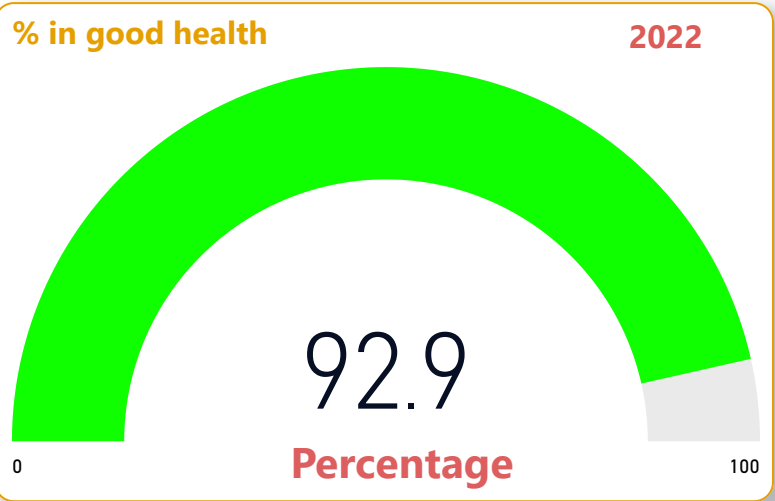
Calculation
Both Quality of Life and Public Health Child Measurement data is expressed as a percentage. Quality of Life data is weighted by age and percentage. Public Health Child Measurement data is an average of the 2 year period and excludes wards with less than 100 pupils measured over that period. 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'.

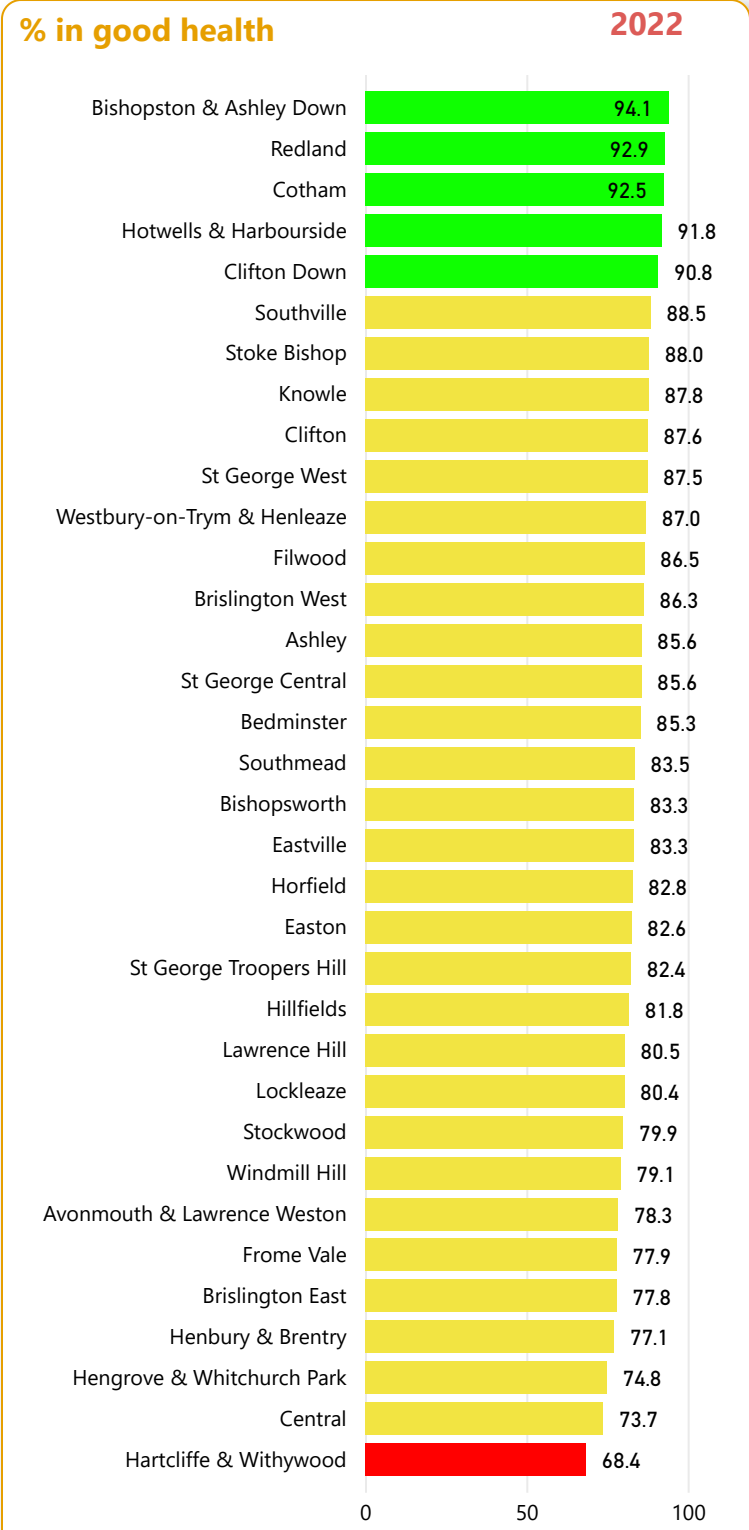
Significantly Better

Not Significantly Different

Significantly Worse



| Healthy Lifestyle Indicator | Period | Ward Statistic (%) | Bristol Average (%) |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| ▲ | | | |
| % above average mental wellbeing | 2022 | 2.4 | 6.7 |
| % children in reception (4/5yr olds) who have excess weight | 2021/22 - 2022/23 | 11.6 | 21.0 |
| % children in year 6 (10/11yr olds) who have excess weight | 2021/22 - 2022/23 | 15.3 | 35.6 |
| % households where someone smokes regularly within the home | 2022 | 1.0 | 3.6 |
| % overweight or obese | 2022 | 35.4 | 47.5 |
| % who do enough regular exercise each week | 2022 | 71.8 | 63.7 |
| % with illness or health condition which limits day-to-day activities at least a little | 2022 | 17.0 | 29.4 |



Redland

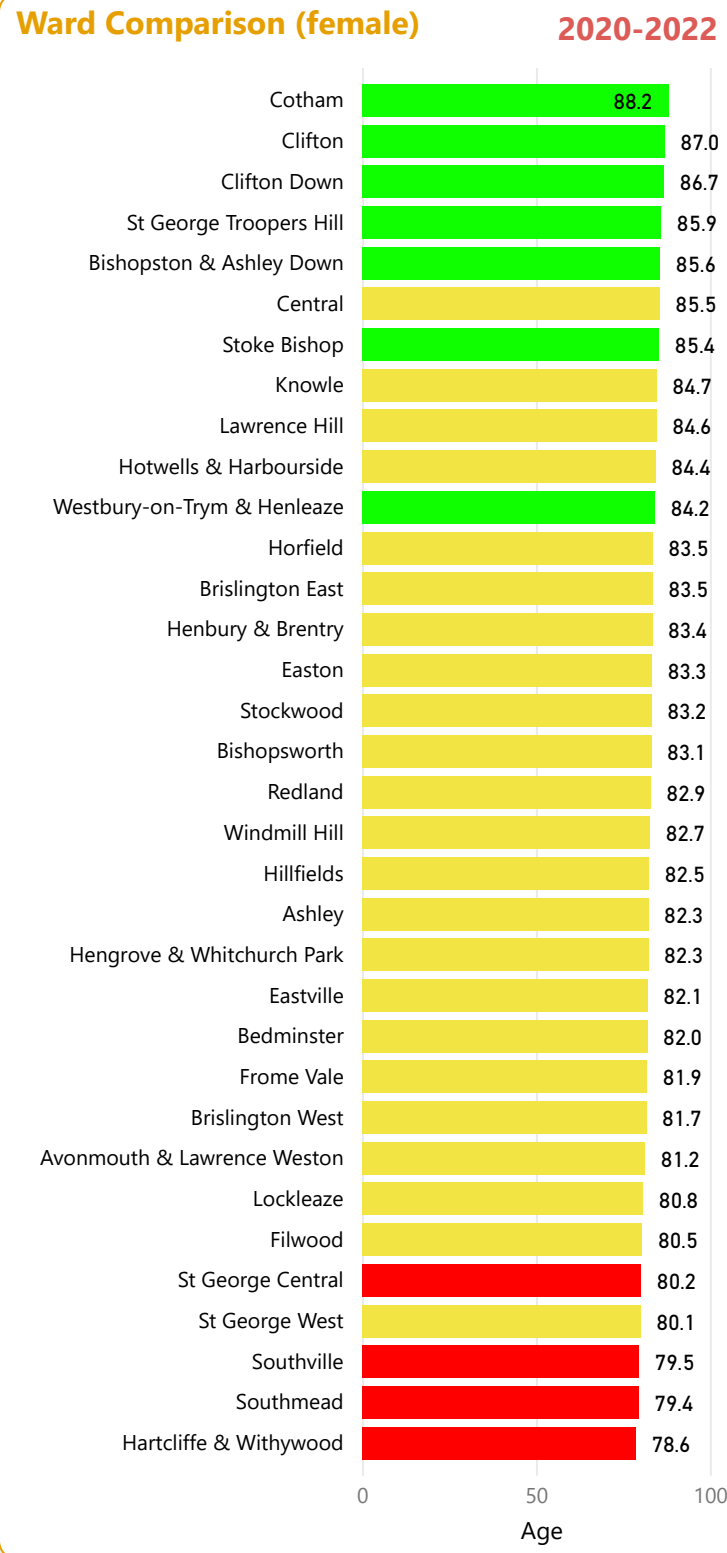
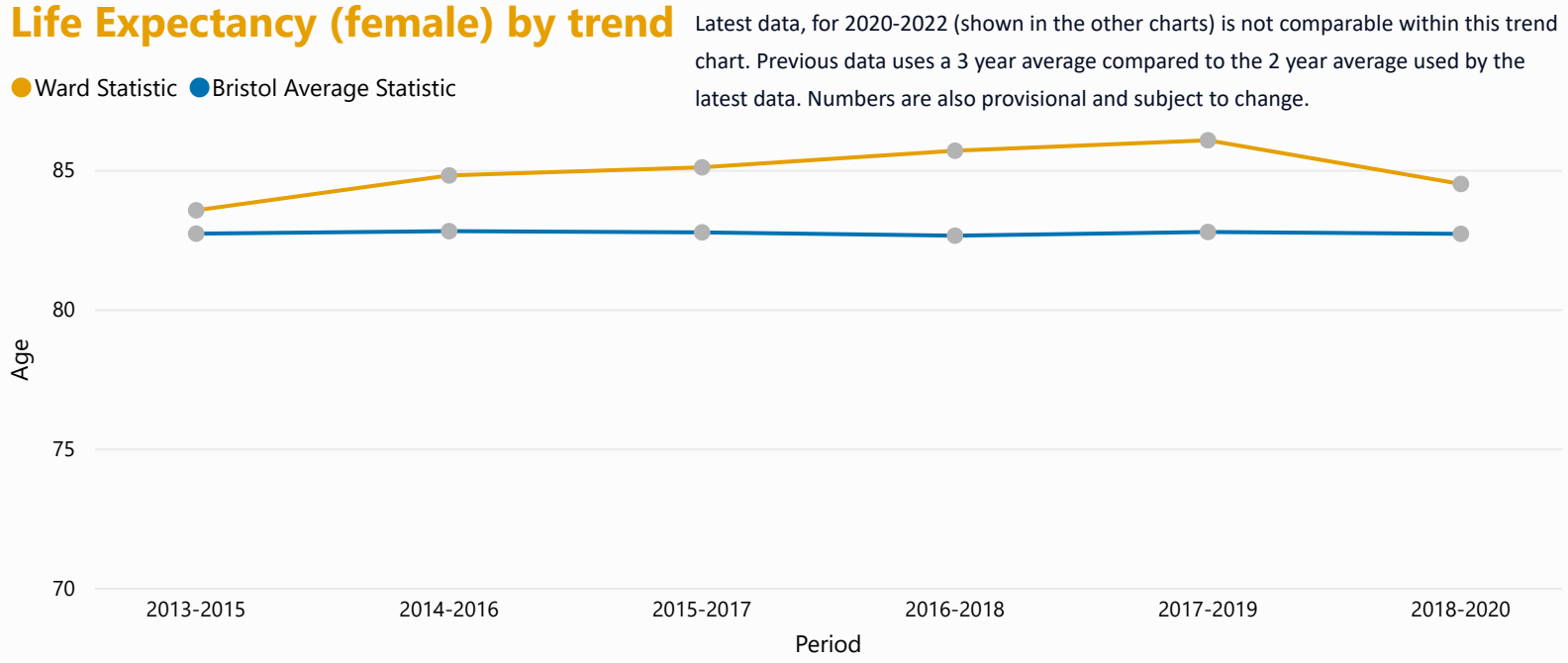
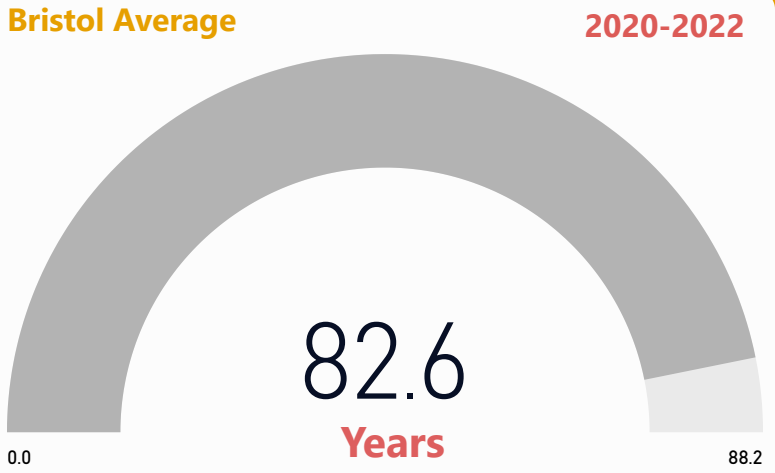
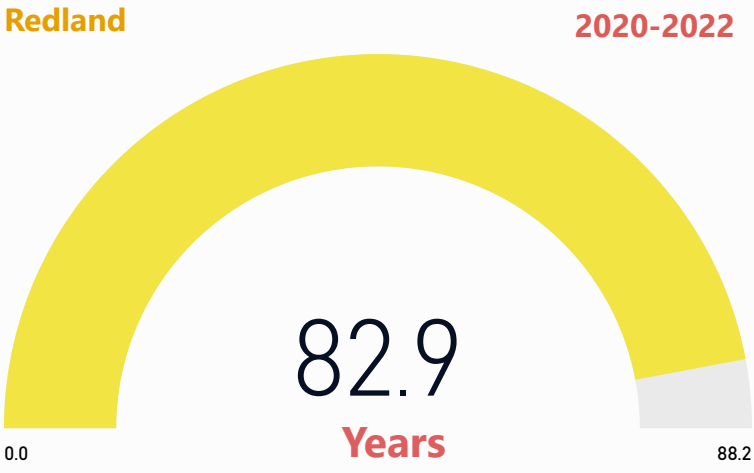
Further information

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



Life Expectancy (male)

Public Health 2020-2022

Redland

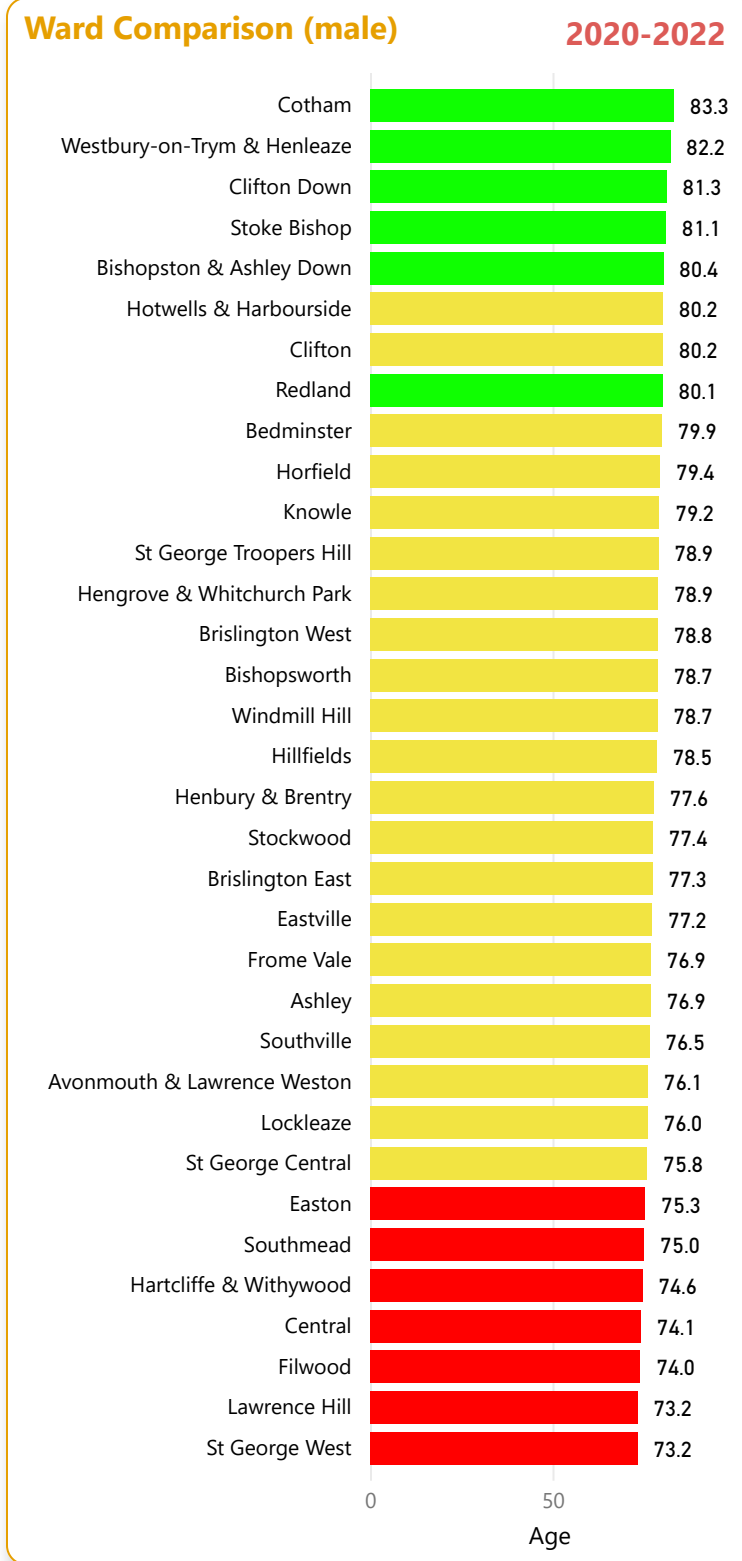
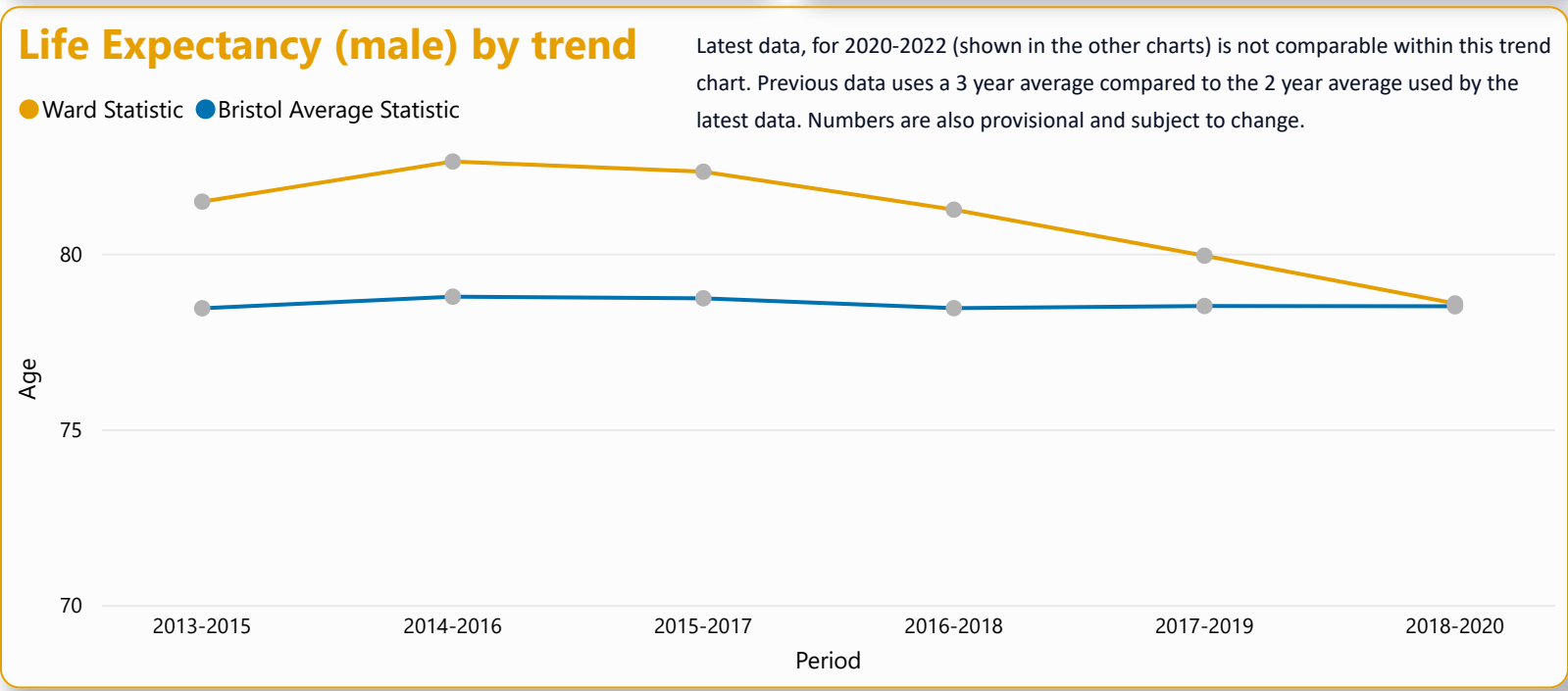
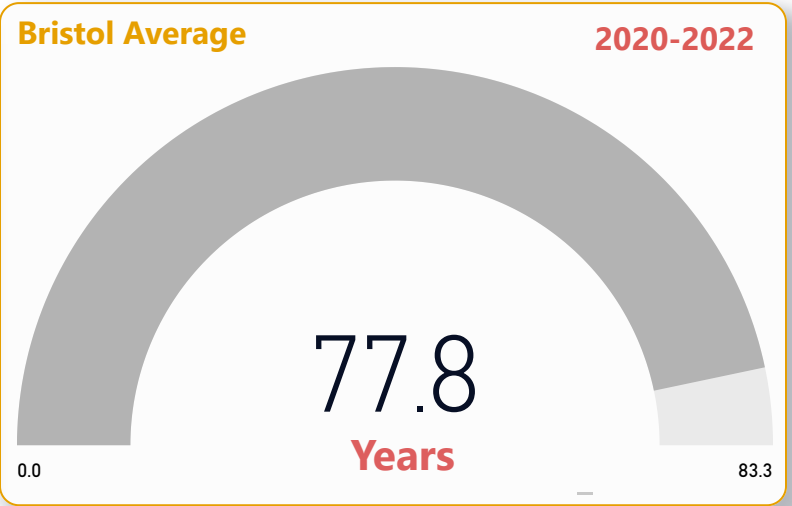
Further information

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

Redland

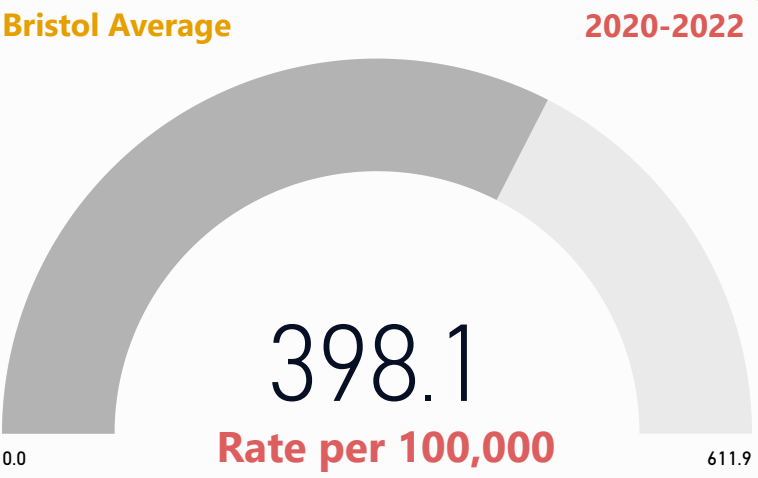
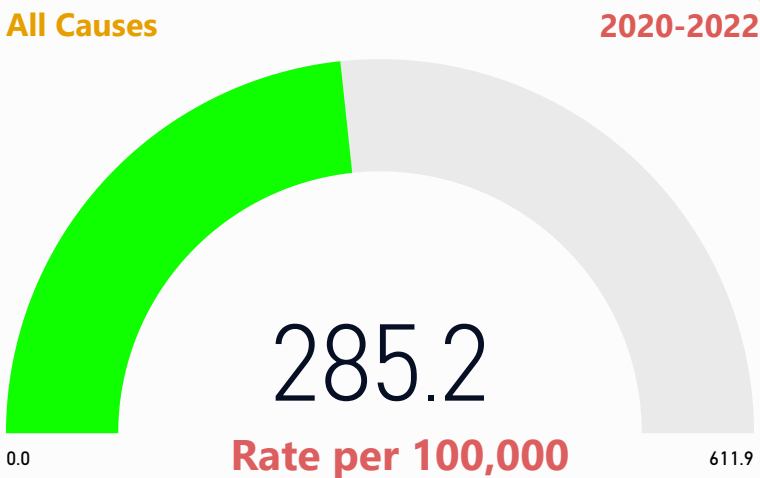
Further information

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

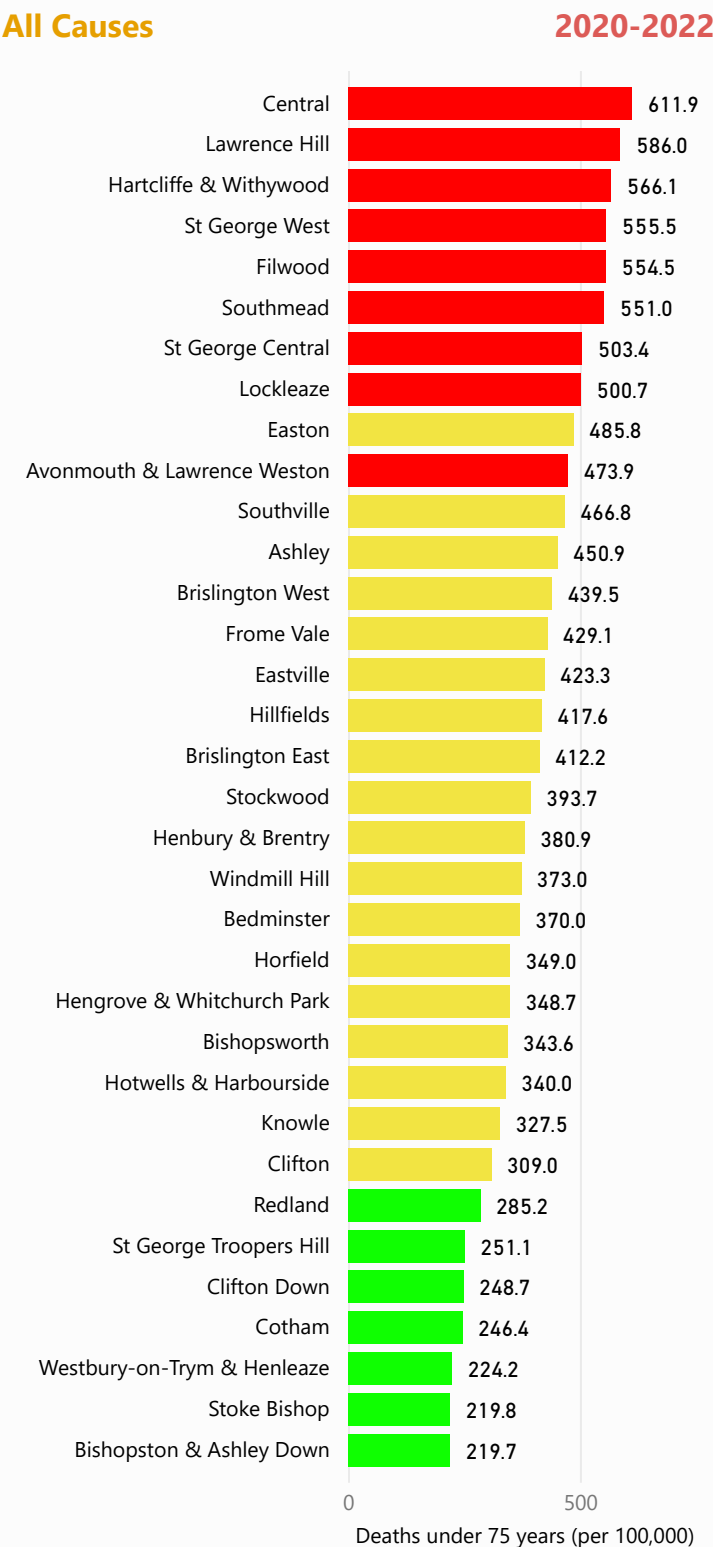
Calculation
Data normally takes a three year average (respiratory disease a 5 year average due to small numbers involved). However, 2020-2022 uses a two year average. Numbers for this period are also provisional and subject to change. A delay in ward population estimates from the Office for National 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 | 117.9 | 147.1 |
| Cardiovascular Disease | 2020-2022 | 55.4 | 86.8 |
| Respiratory Disease | 2020-2022 | 16.6 | 31.4 |



Car Availability

Census 2021

Source: Office for National Statistics

Redland

Further Information

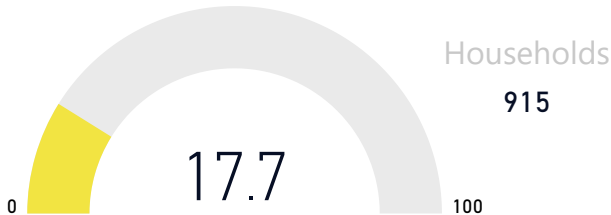
Data
Census 2021 data produced by the Office for National Statistics.

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.

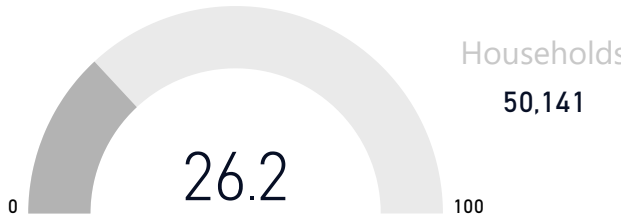
Comparing wards against the Bristol Average
Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. Car availability data uses standard deviation to identify whether the gap is significant.

- Significantly High
- Not Significantly Different
- Significantly Low

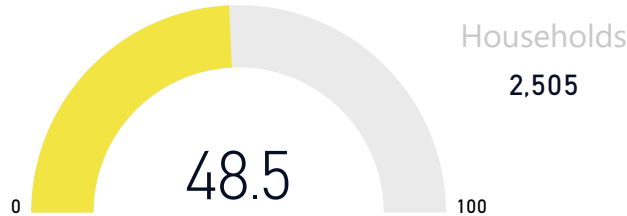
Ward - % households with no car or van



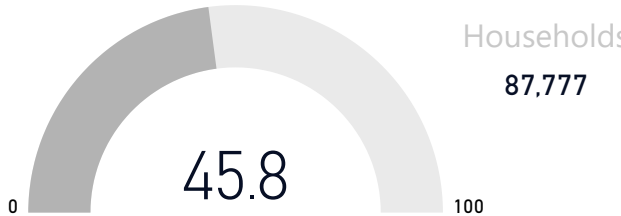
Bristol Average- % households with no car or van



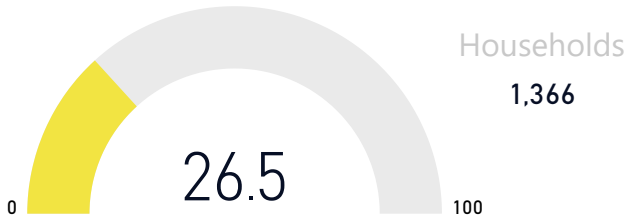
Ward - % households with 1 car or van



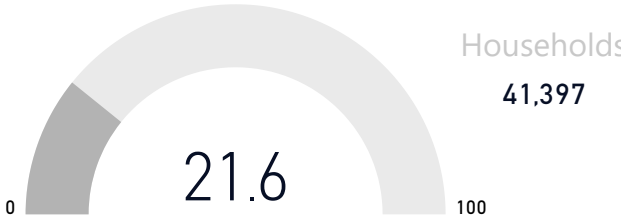
Bristol Average - % households with 1 car or van



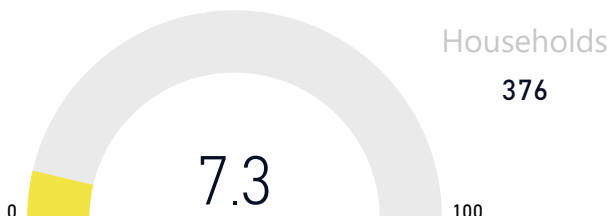
Ward - % households with 2 cars or vans



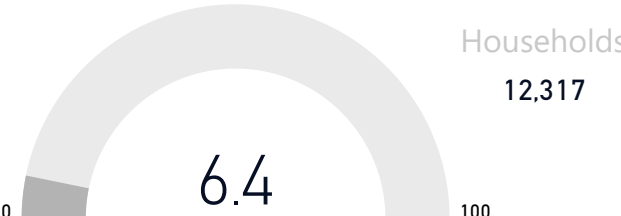
Bristol Average - % households with 2 cars or vans



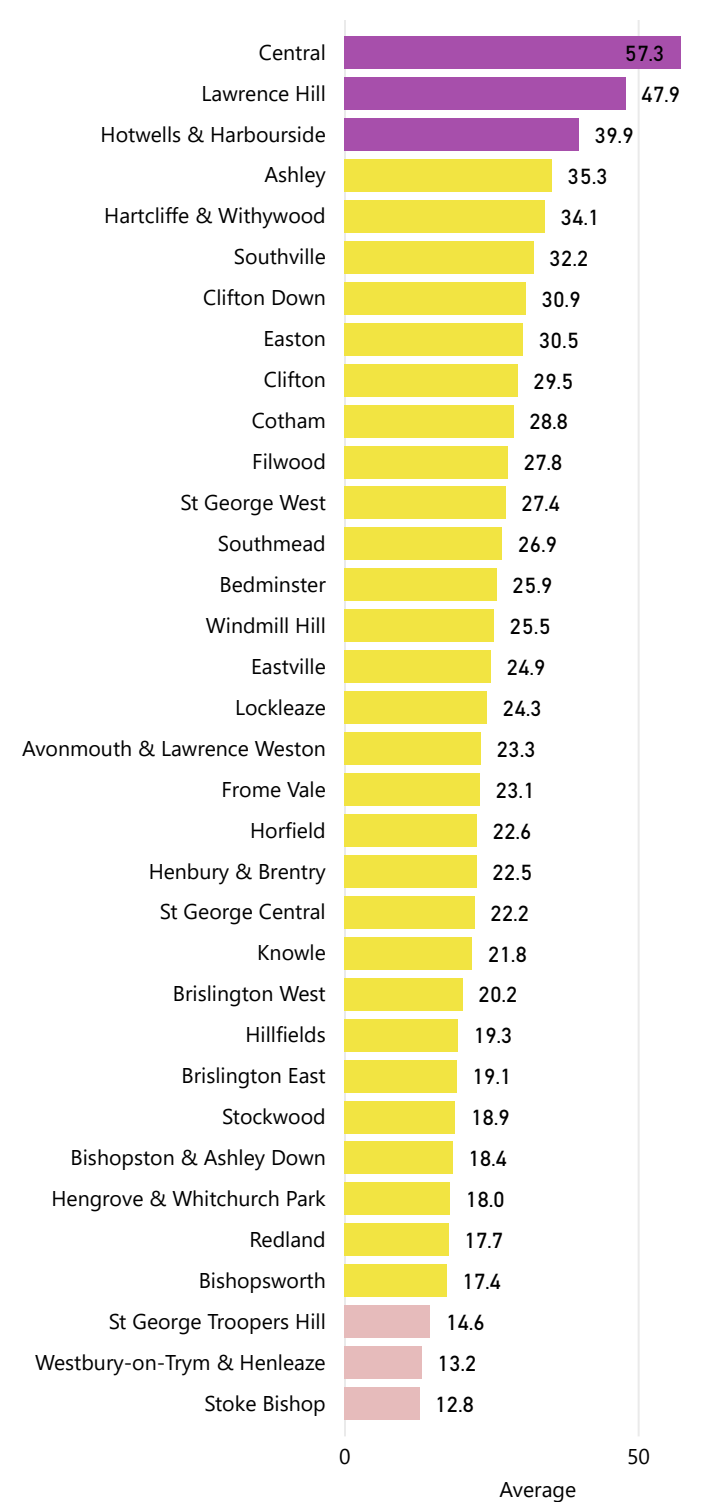
Ward - % households with 3 or more cars or vans



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.

Redland

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

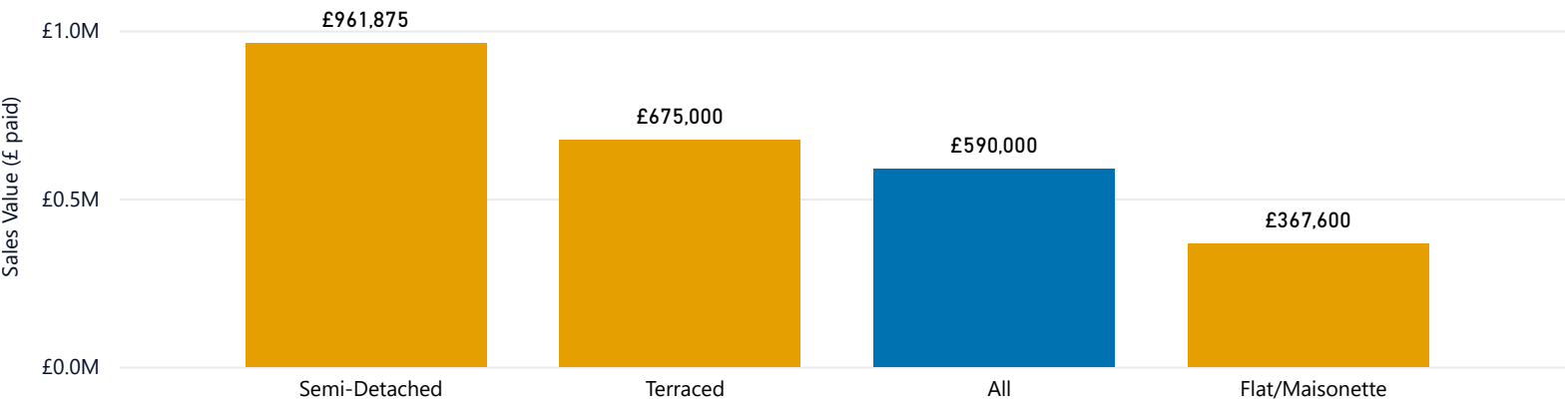
Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. House Price Data uses standard deviation to identify whether the gap is significant.

- Significantly High
- Not Significantly Different
- Significantly Low

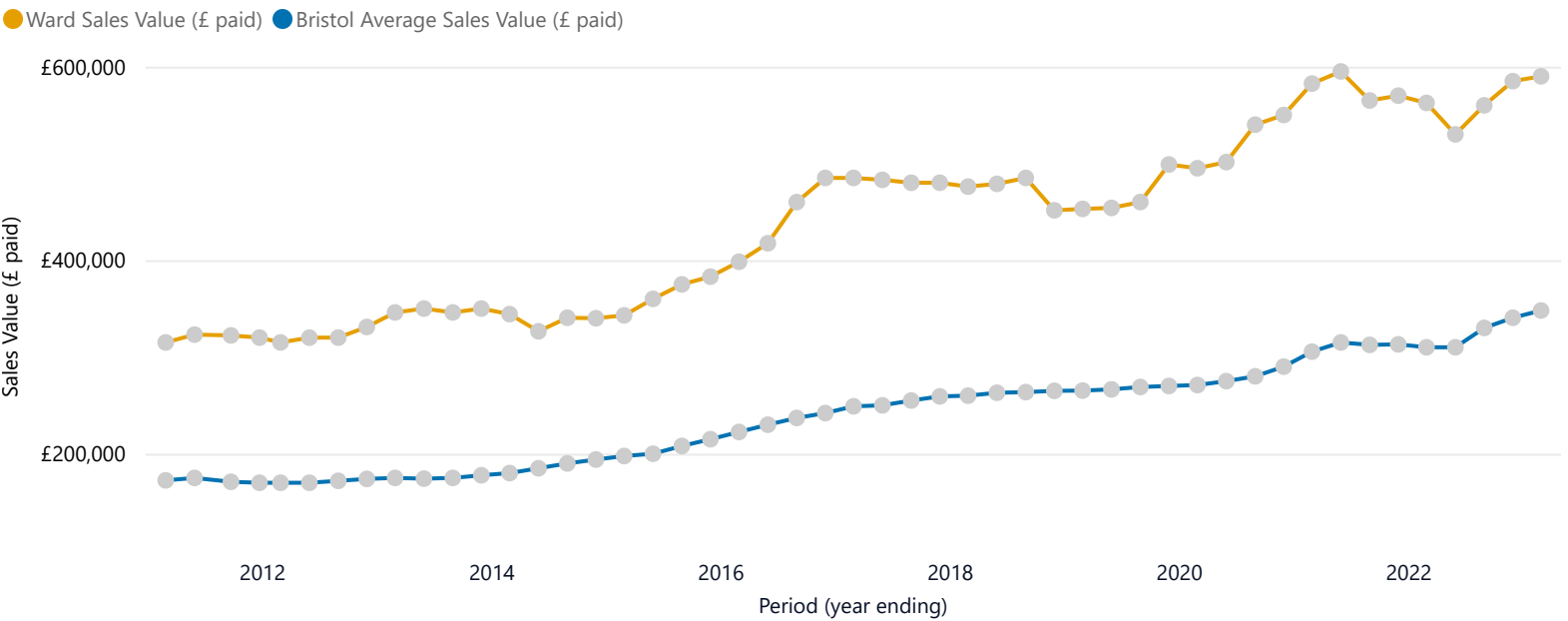


Sales Value (Median £ paid) across All Sale Types by Dwelling Type

March 2023

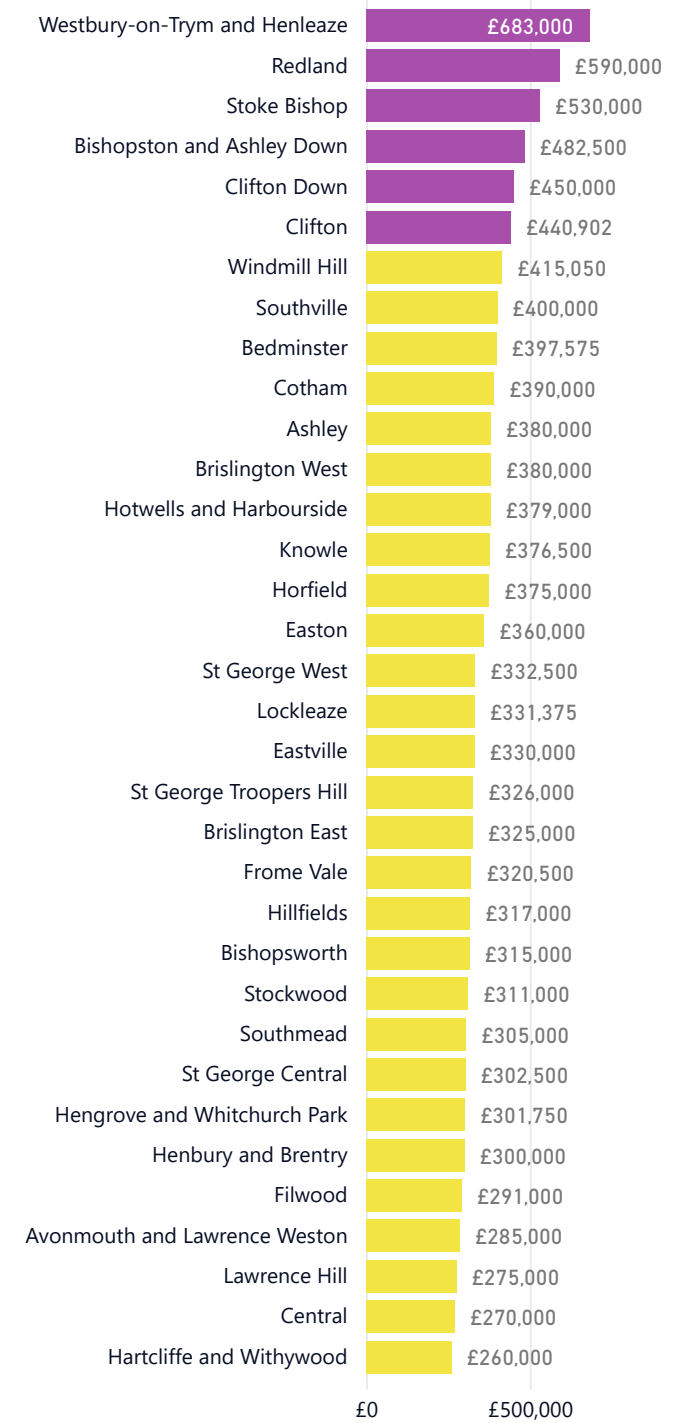


Sales Value (Median £ paid) across All Sales Types and All Dwelling Types



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

March 2023



Household Composition

Census 2021

Source: Office for National Statistics

Redland

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



Redland

% Households with dependant children

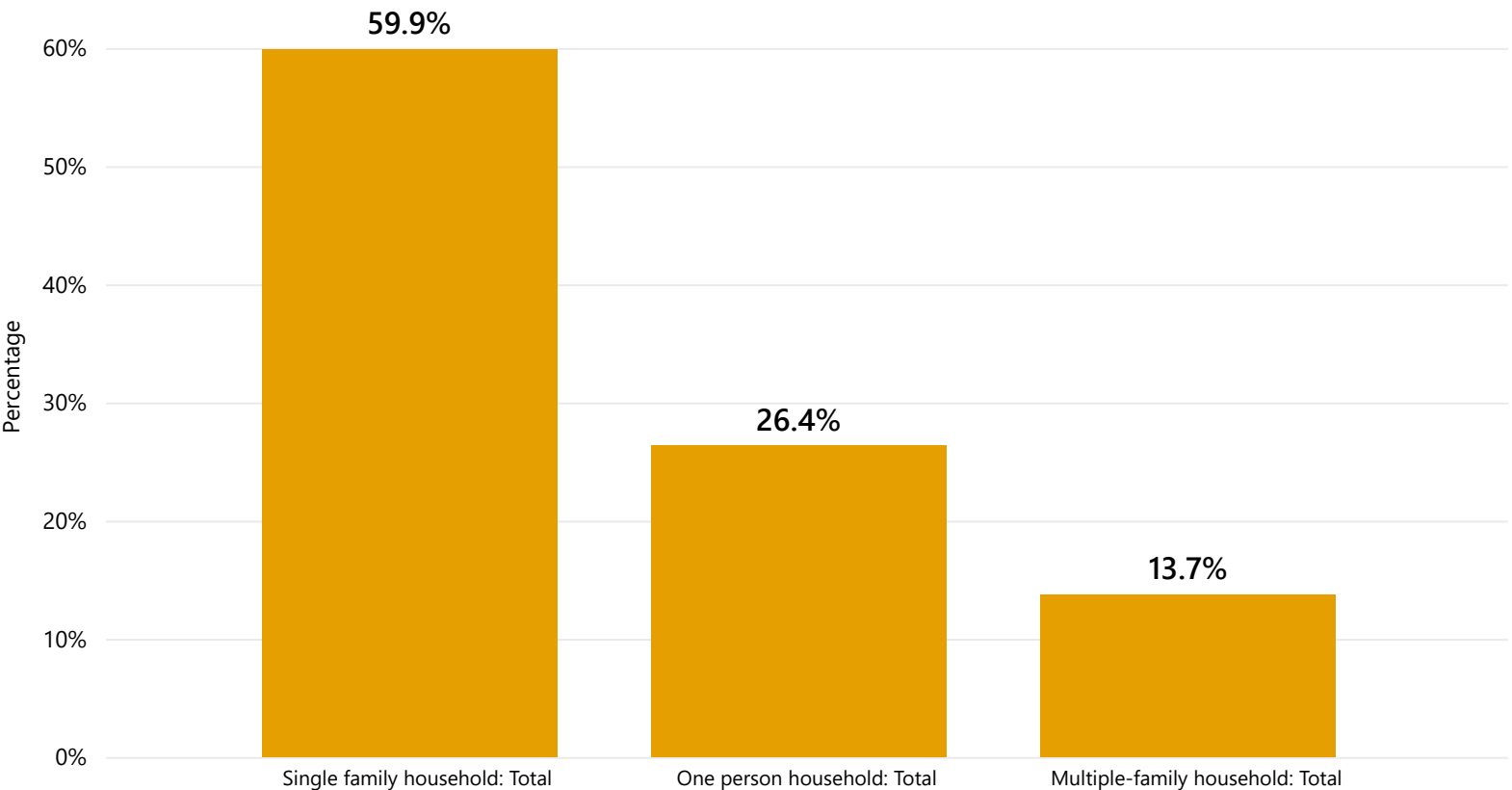
30.0%

Bristol Average

% Households with dependant children

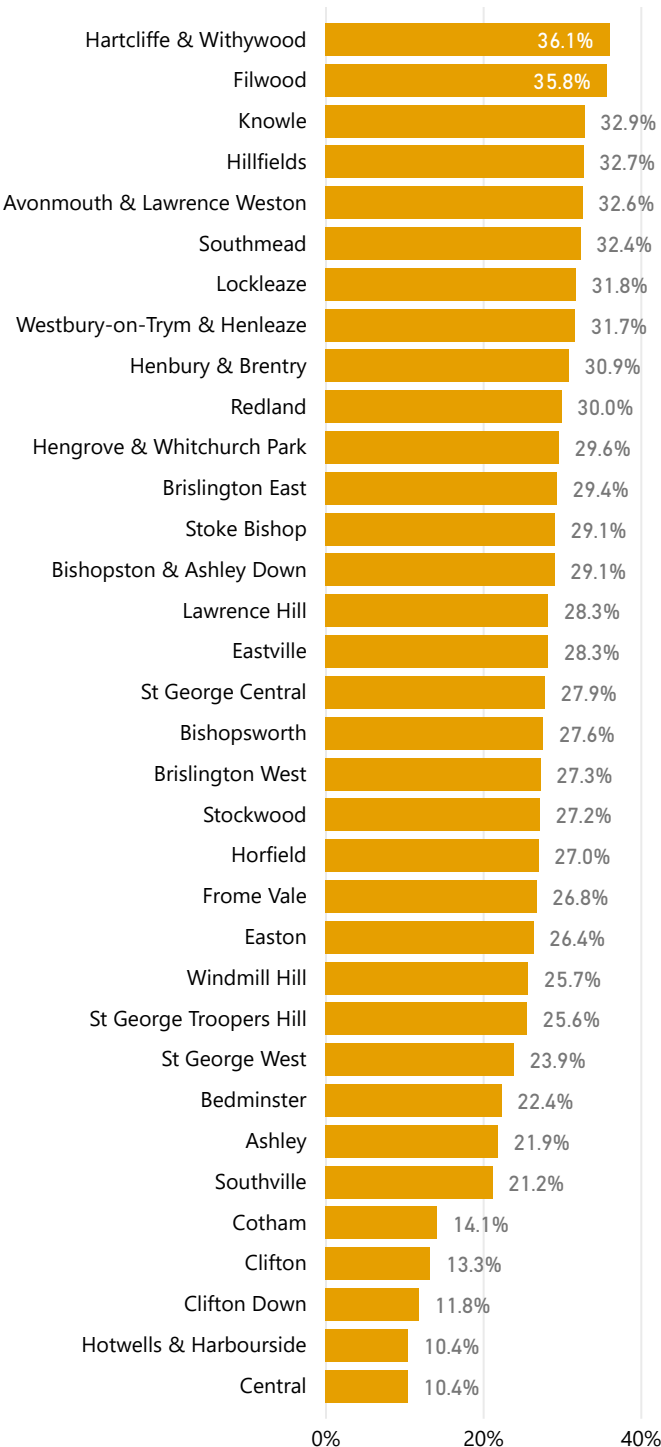
26.7%

% Ward population by household composition



Ward Comparison

% households with dependant children



Redland

Further Information

Data

Census 2021 data produced by the Office for National Statistics.

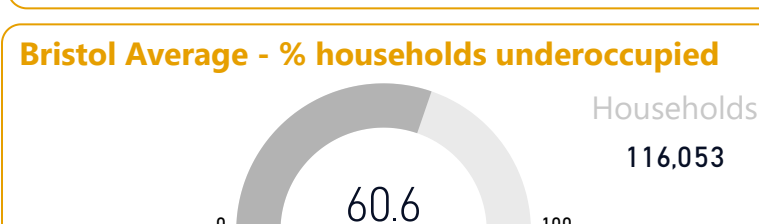
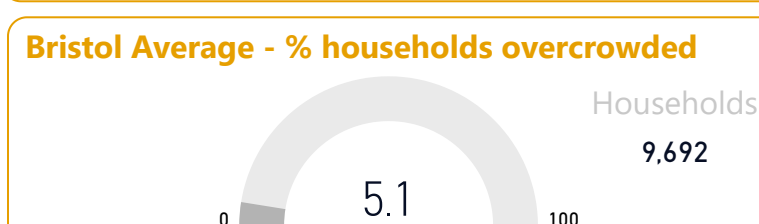
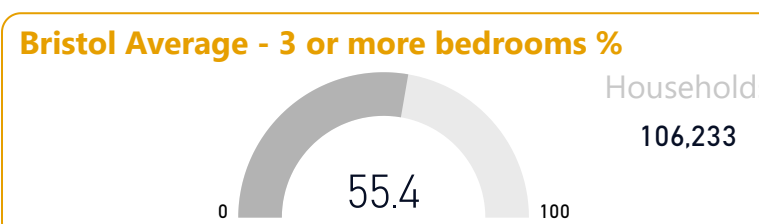
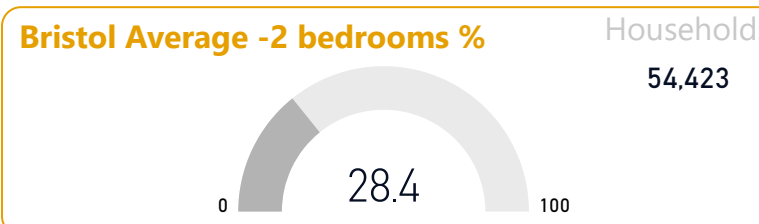
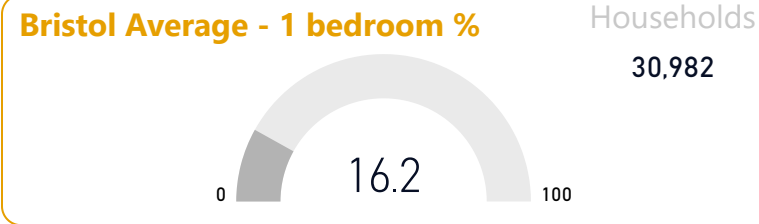
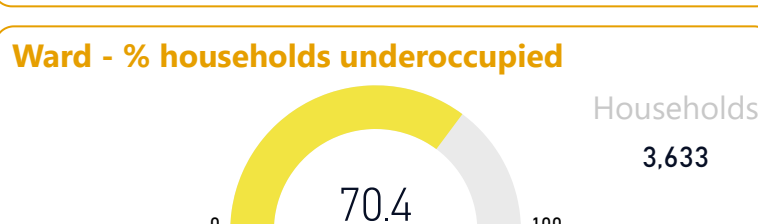
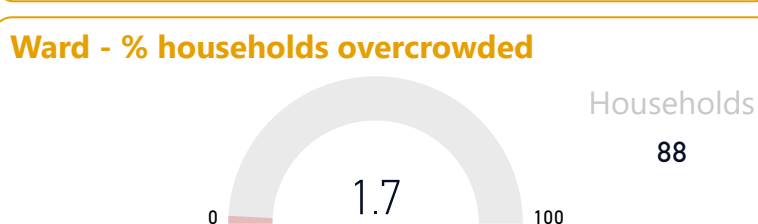
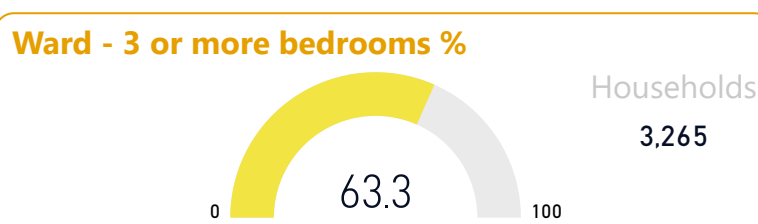
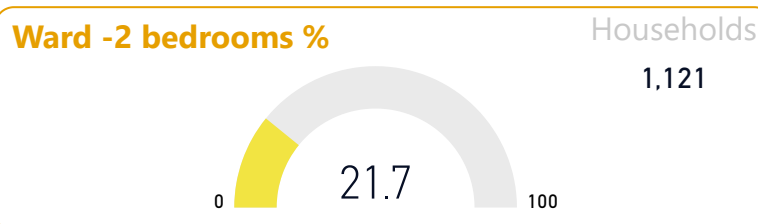
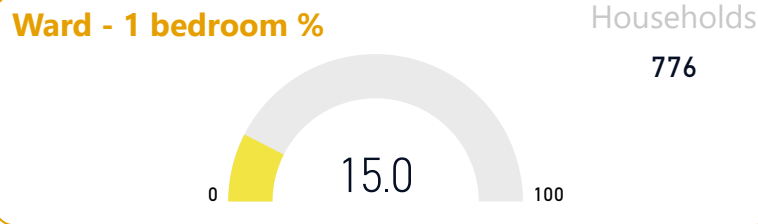
Calculation

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.

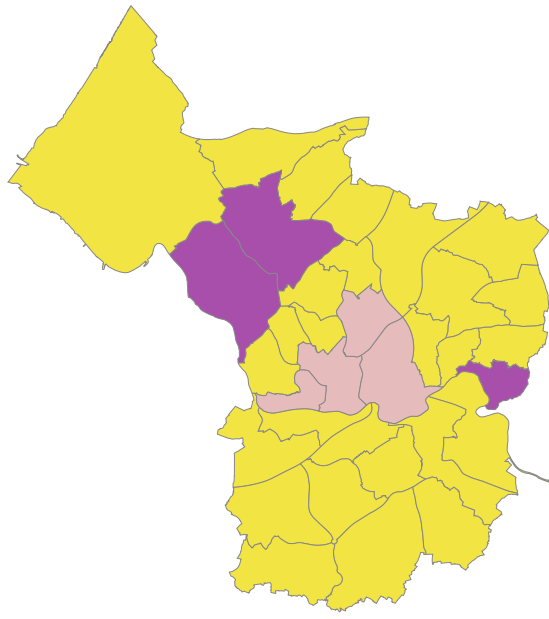
Comparing wards against the Bristol Average

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.

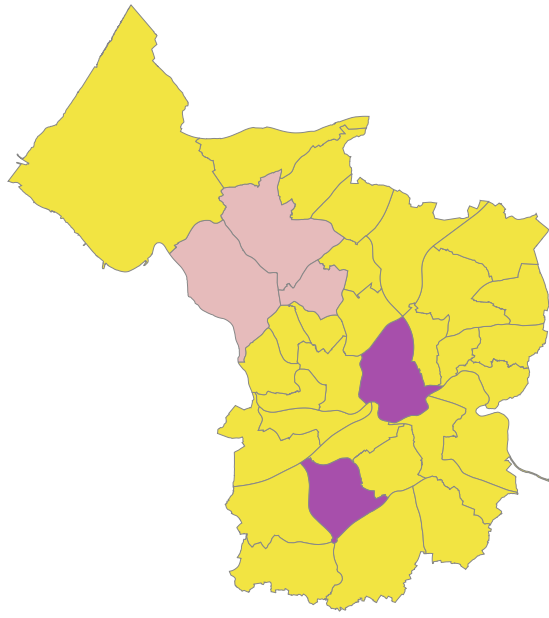
- Significantly High
- Not Significantly Different
- Significantly Low



Ward (% households underoccupied)



Ward (% households overcrowded)



Housing Tenure

Census 2021

Source: Office for National Statistics

Redland

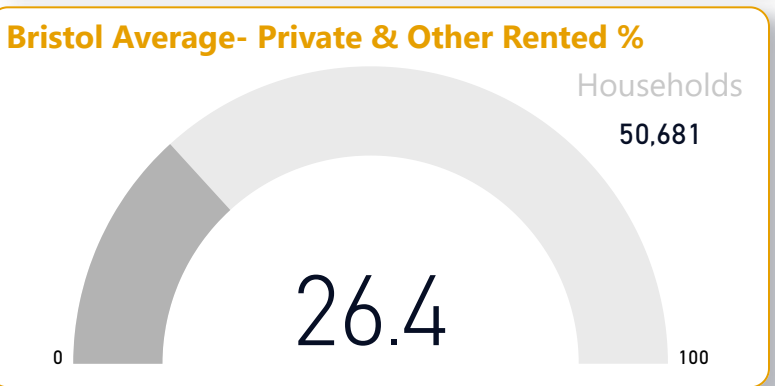
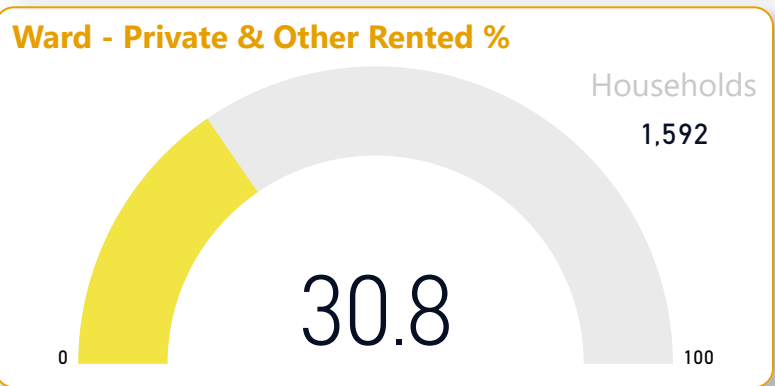
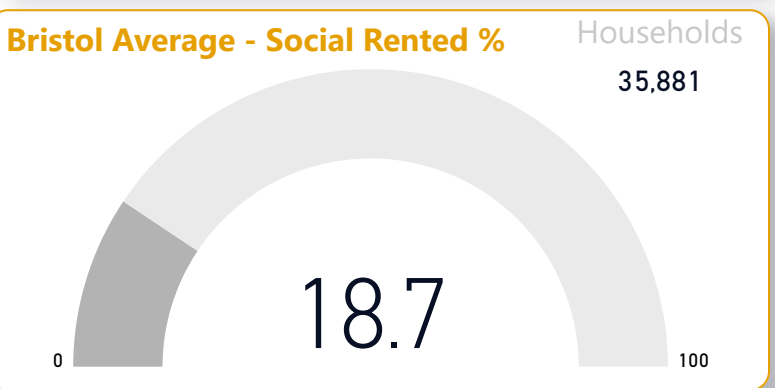
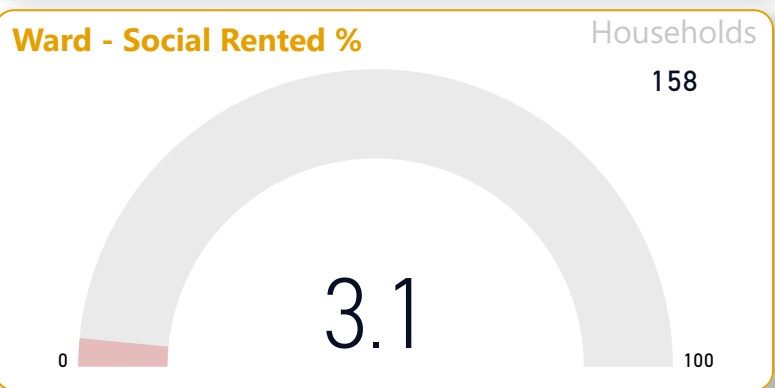
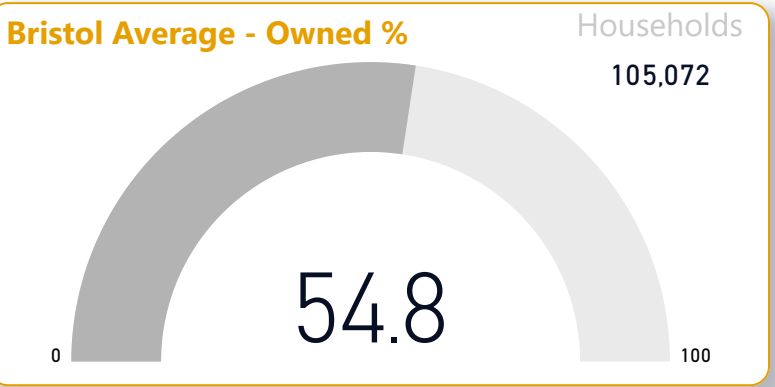
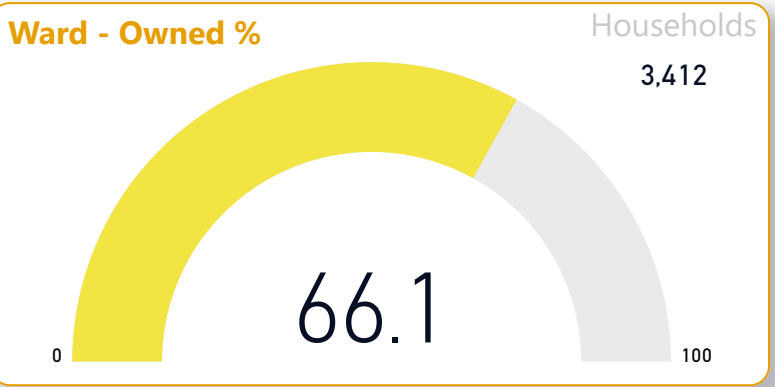
Further Information

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.

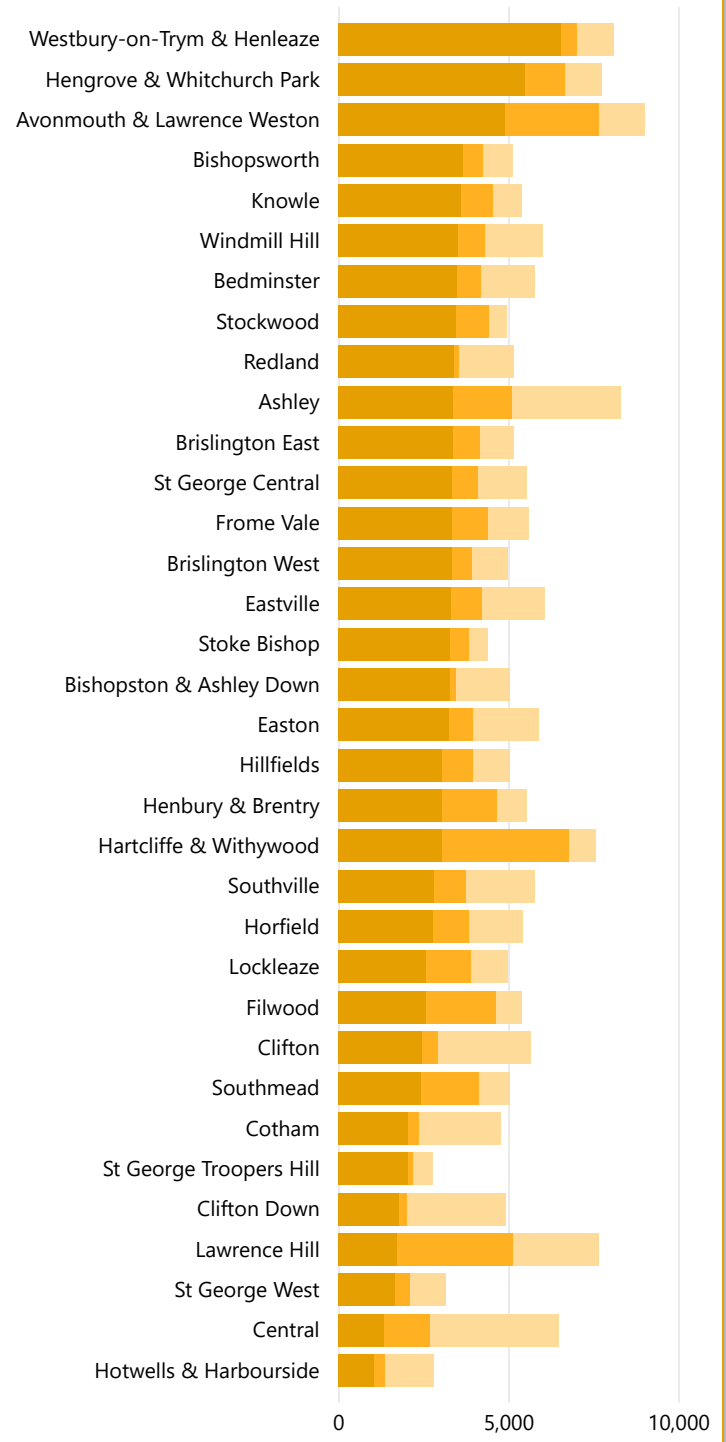
Comparing wards against the Bristol Average
Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. Housing Tenure data uses standard deviation to identify whether the gap is significant.

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

Redland

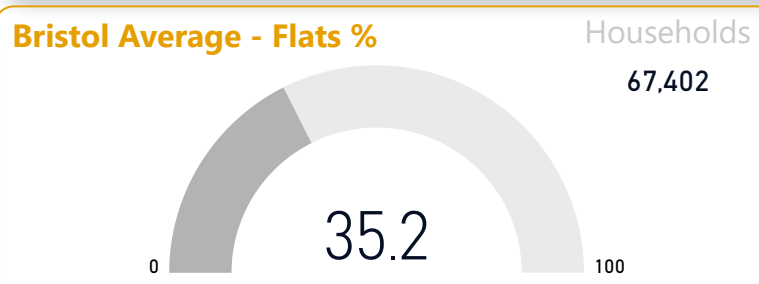
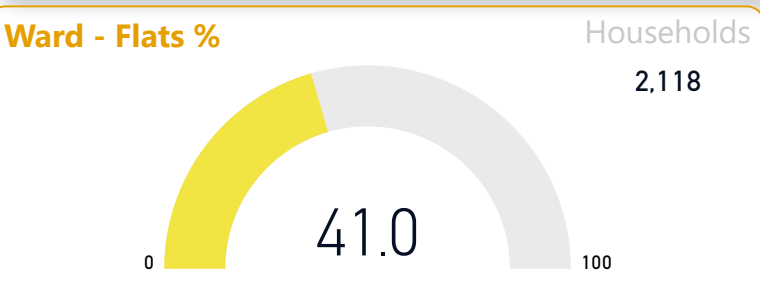
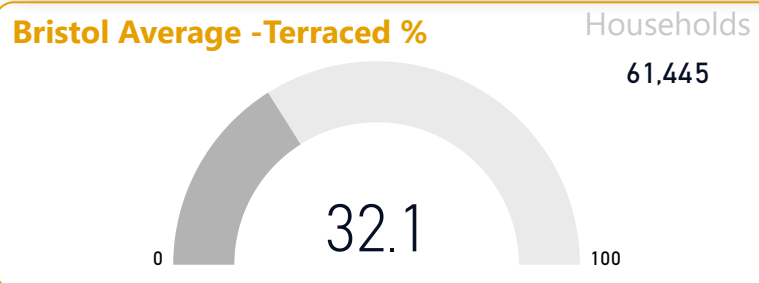
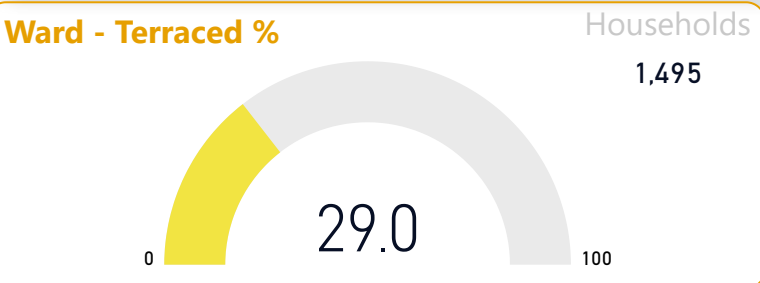
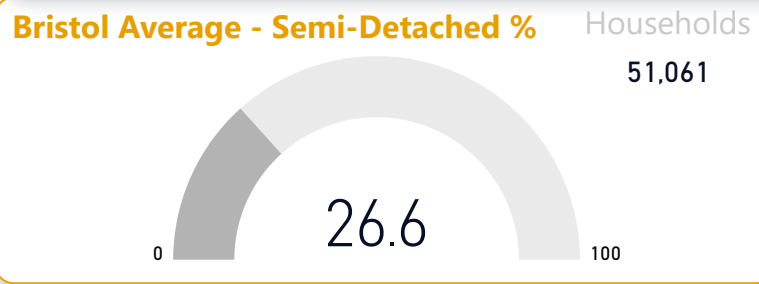
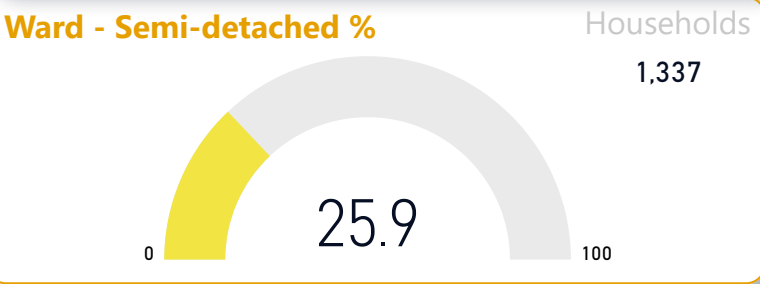
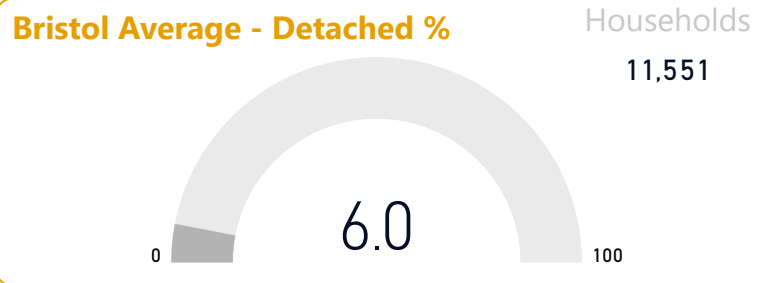
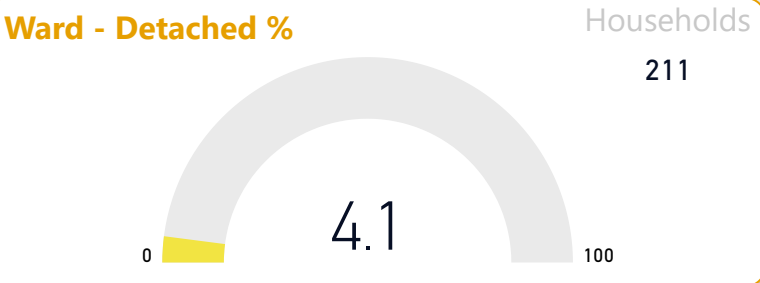
Further Information

Data
Census 2021 data produced by the Office for National Statistics.

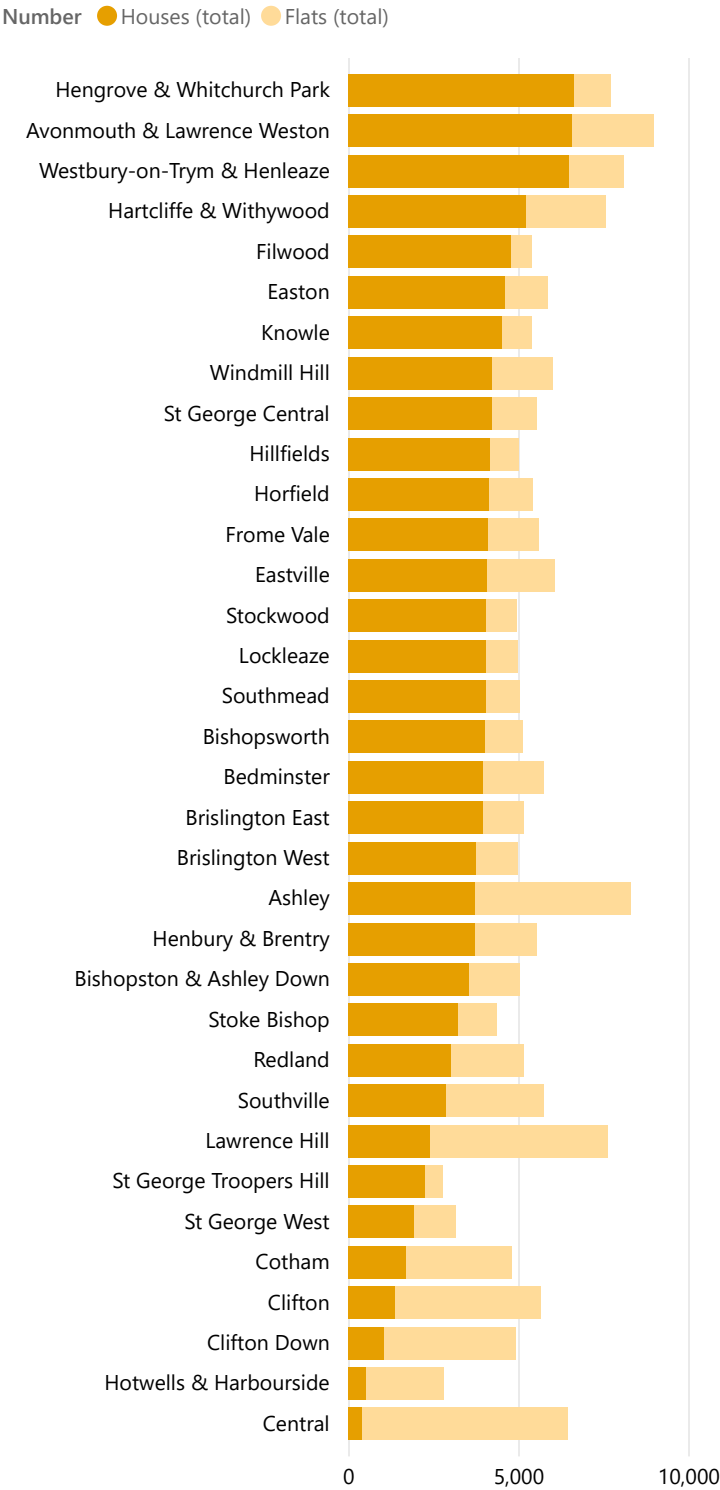
Calculation
Ward data expresses each housing type as a percentage of the total households within that ward. Bristol data expresses the total of each housing type as a percentage of the total households in Bristol. Percentages are rounded to 1 decimal point.

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)



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.

Redland

Further Information

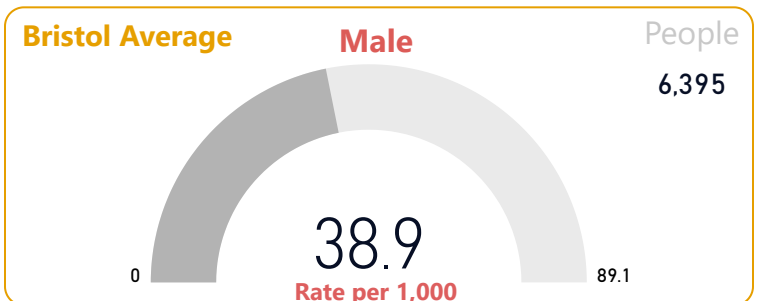
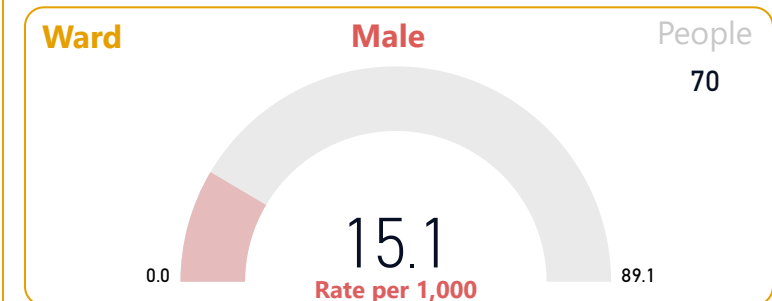
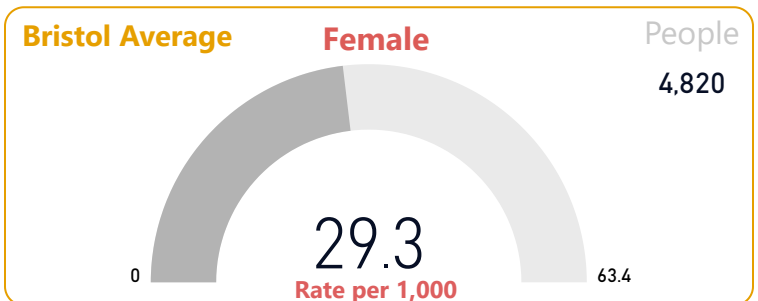
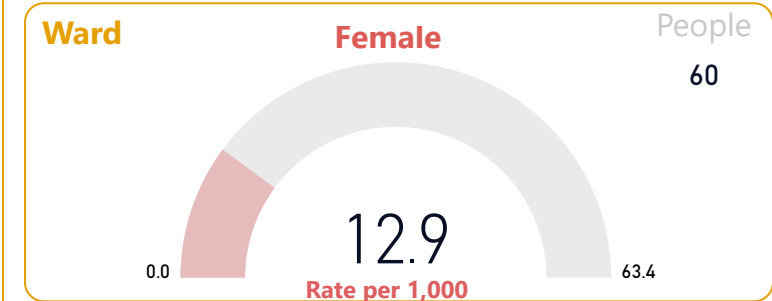
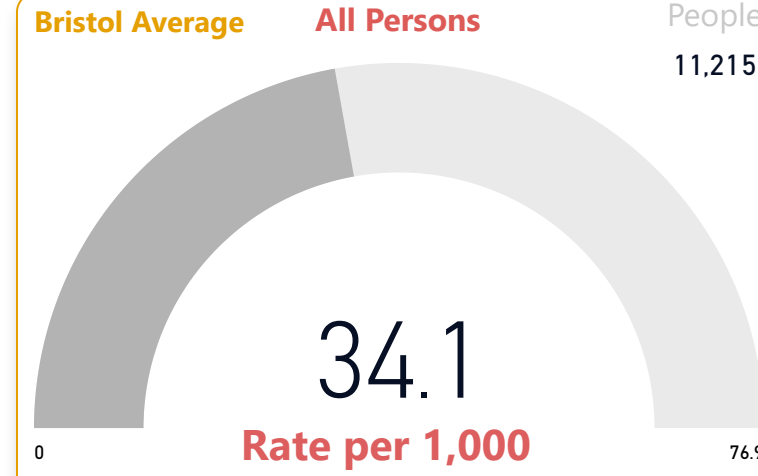
Data & Calculation

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

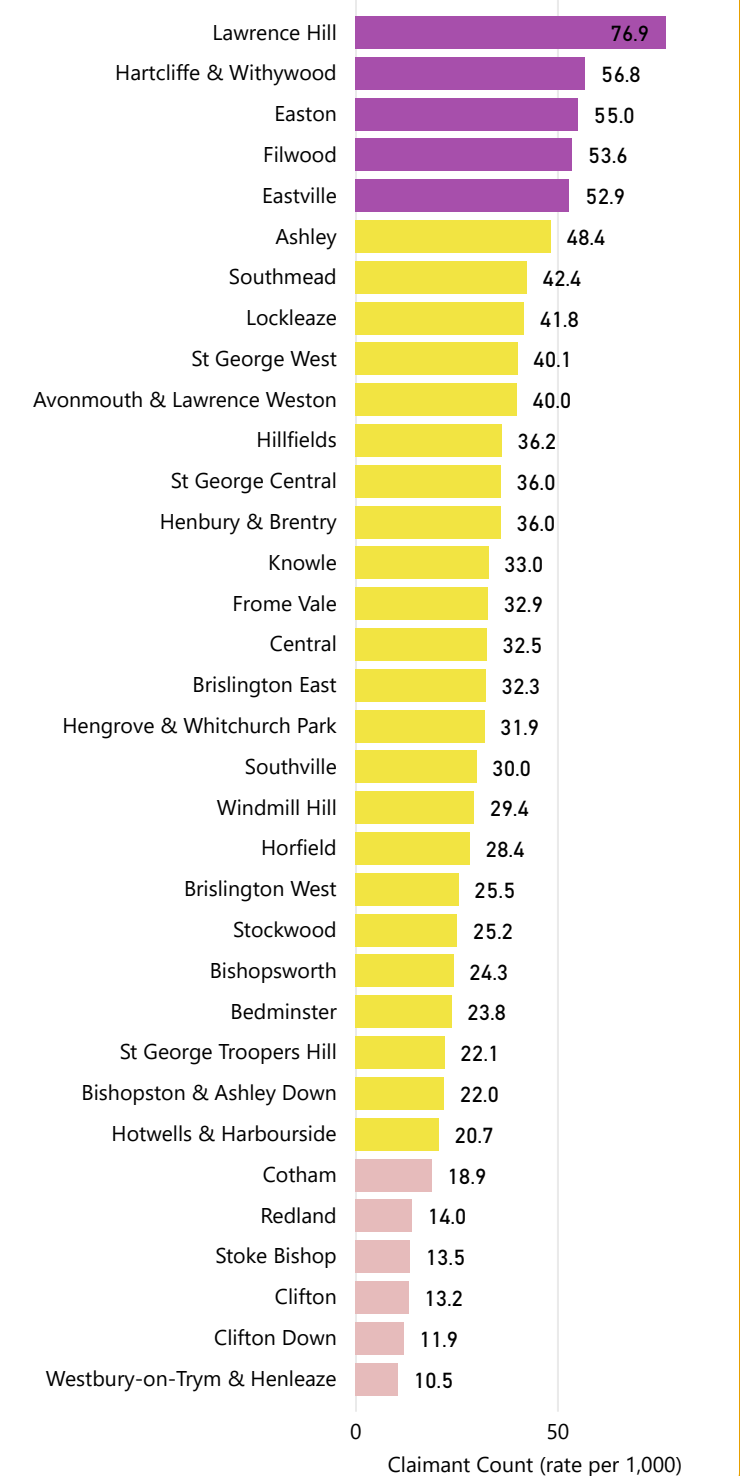
Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. To measure whether the gap is significant, claimant count data uses standard deviation.

Significantly High
Not Significantly Different
Significantly Low



Ward Comparison

All Persons



Redland

Further Information

Data & Calculation

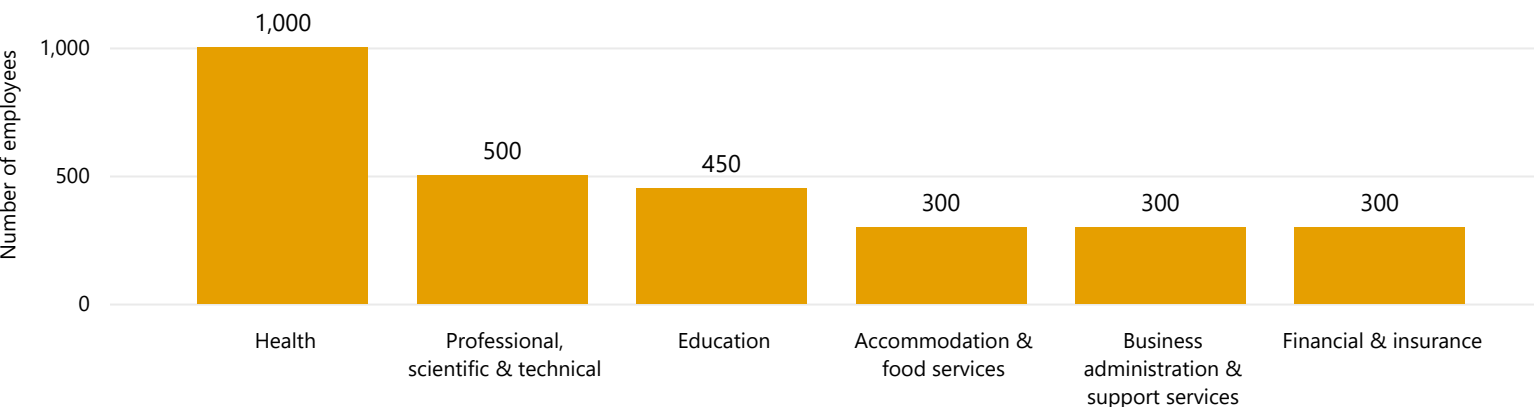
Data is collected from the Office for National Statistics, Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES), an employer survey conducted in September of each year.

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.

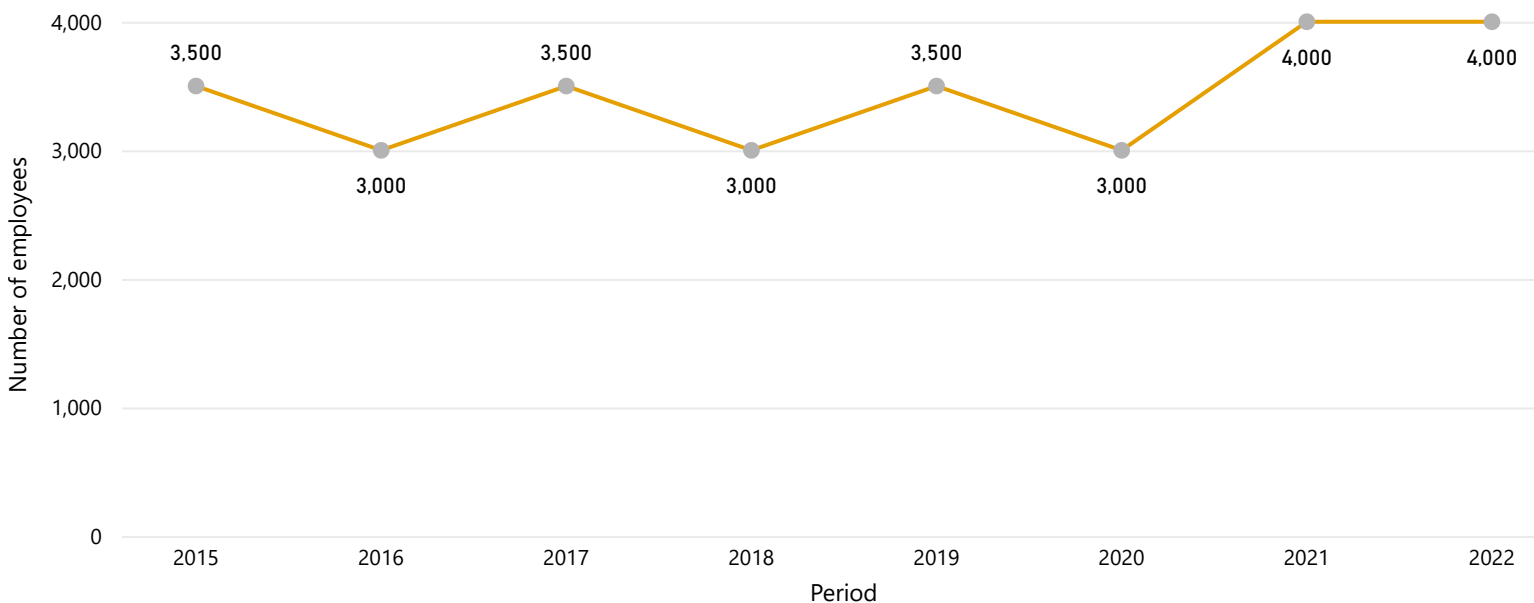
The BRES records a job at the location of an employee's place of work. Outputs are subject to rounding.

Number of jobs located in ward by industry (top 5)

2022



Number of jobs located in ward by trend



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.

Redland

Further Information

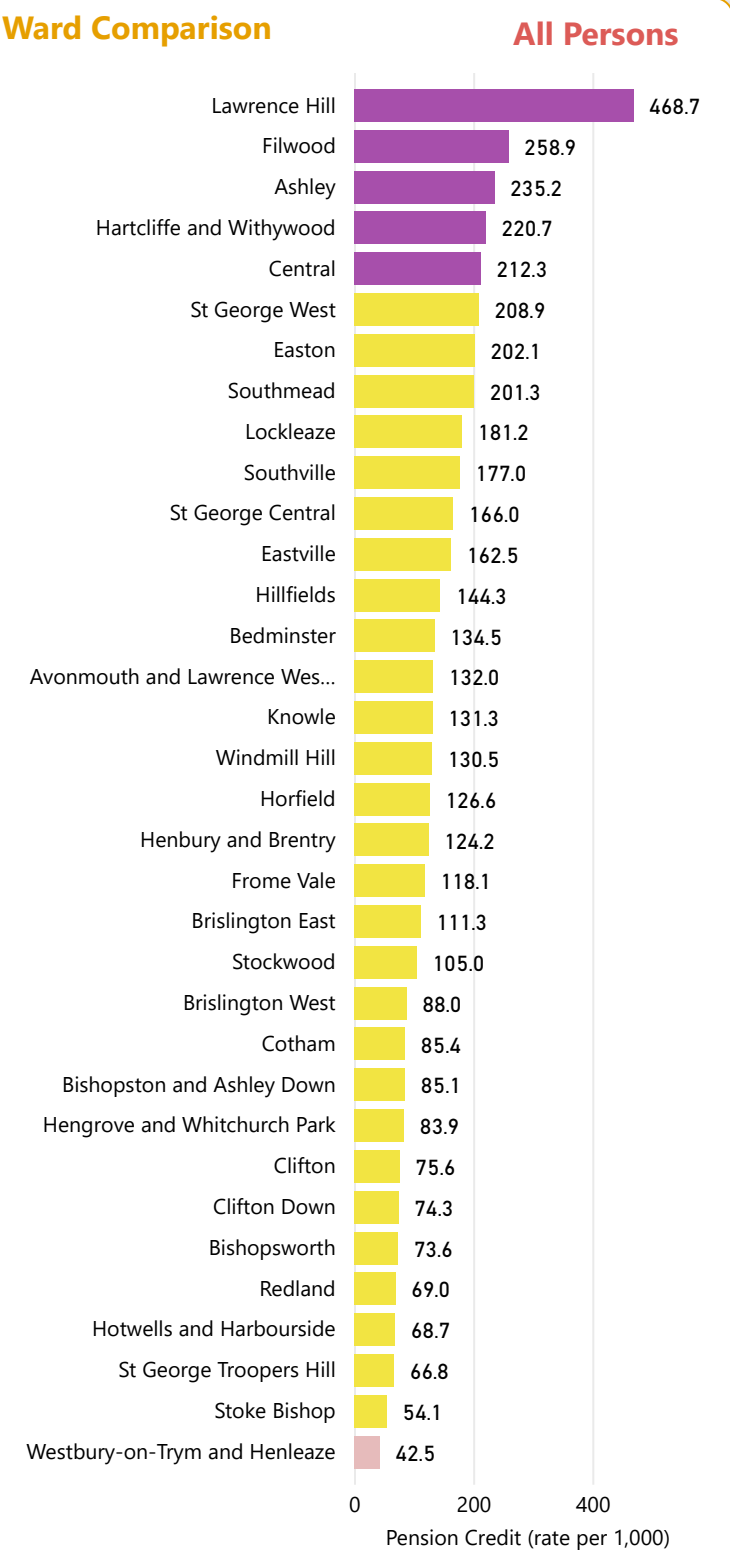
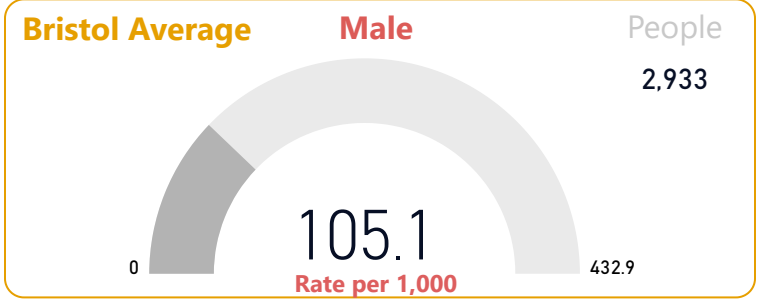
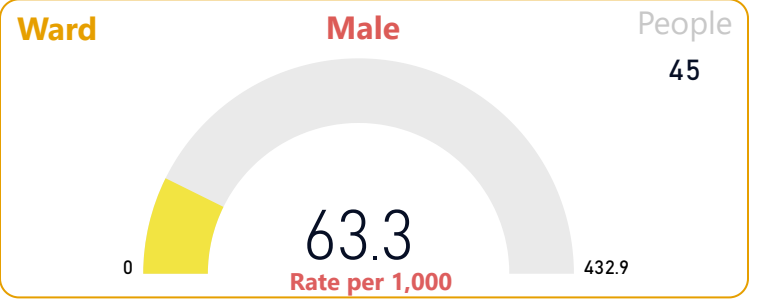
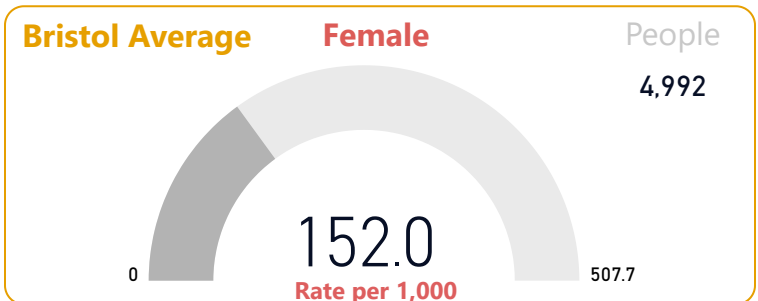
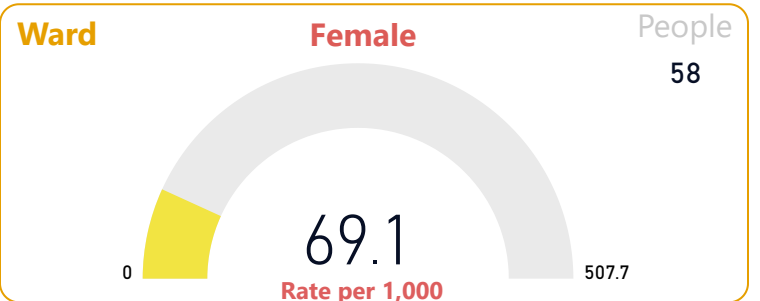
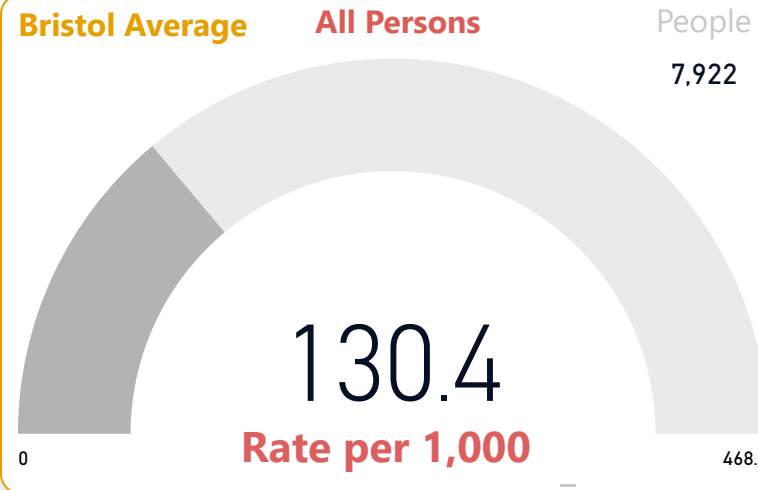
Data & Calculation

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



Redland

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



Redland

% People with a degree or higher

66.9

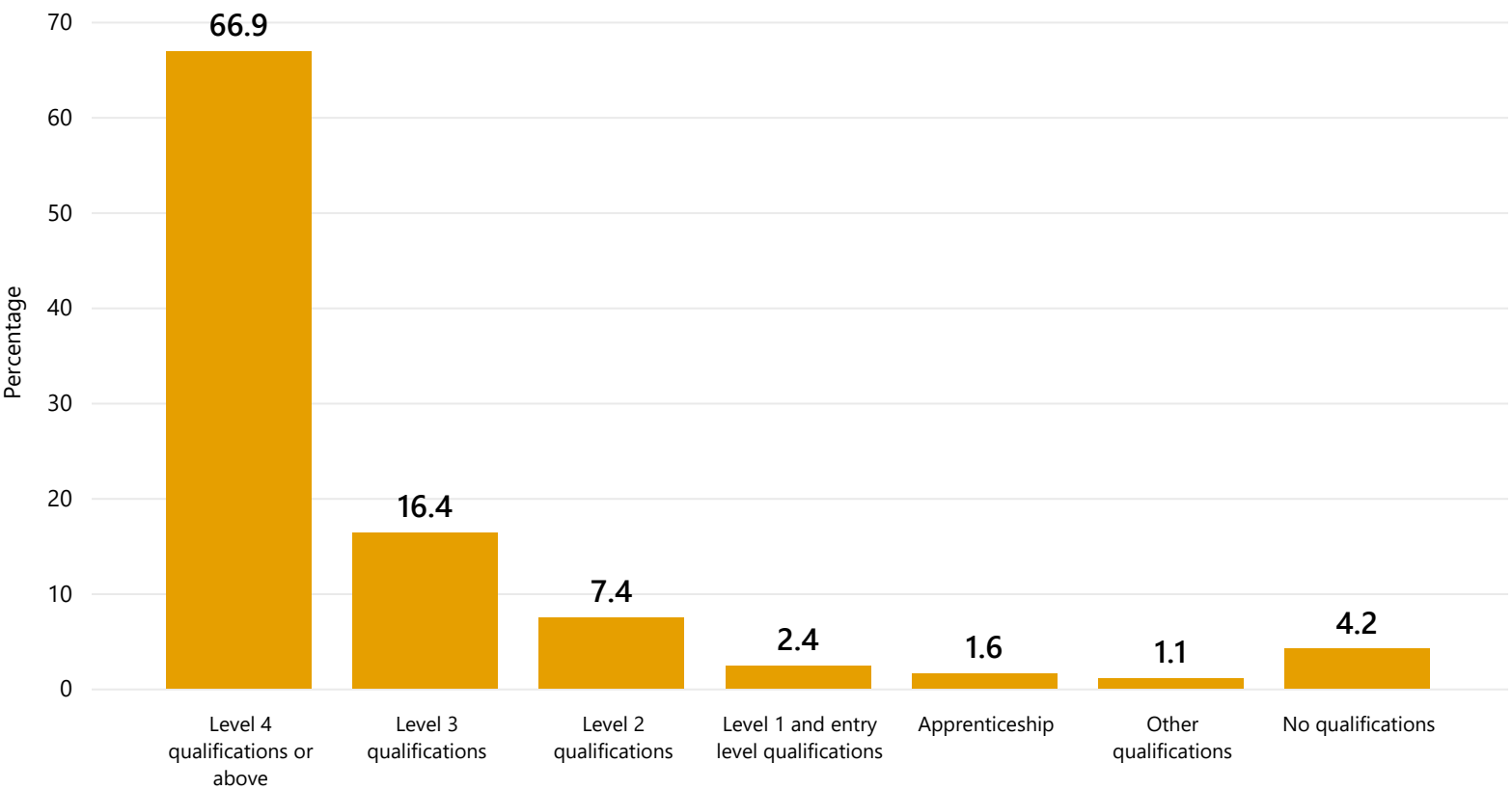
Number
7,255

Bristol Average

% People with a degree or higher

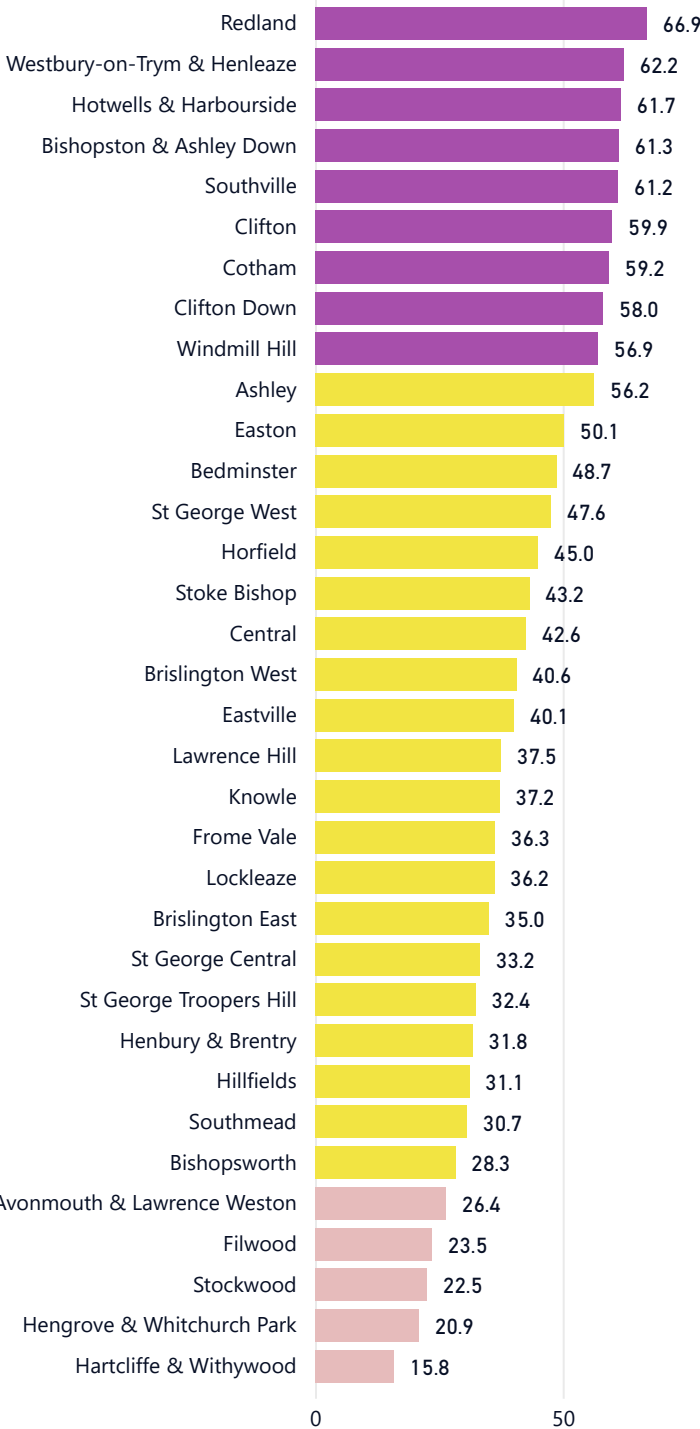
42.1

% 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

Redland

Further Information

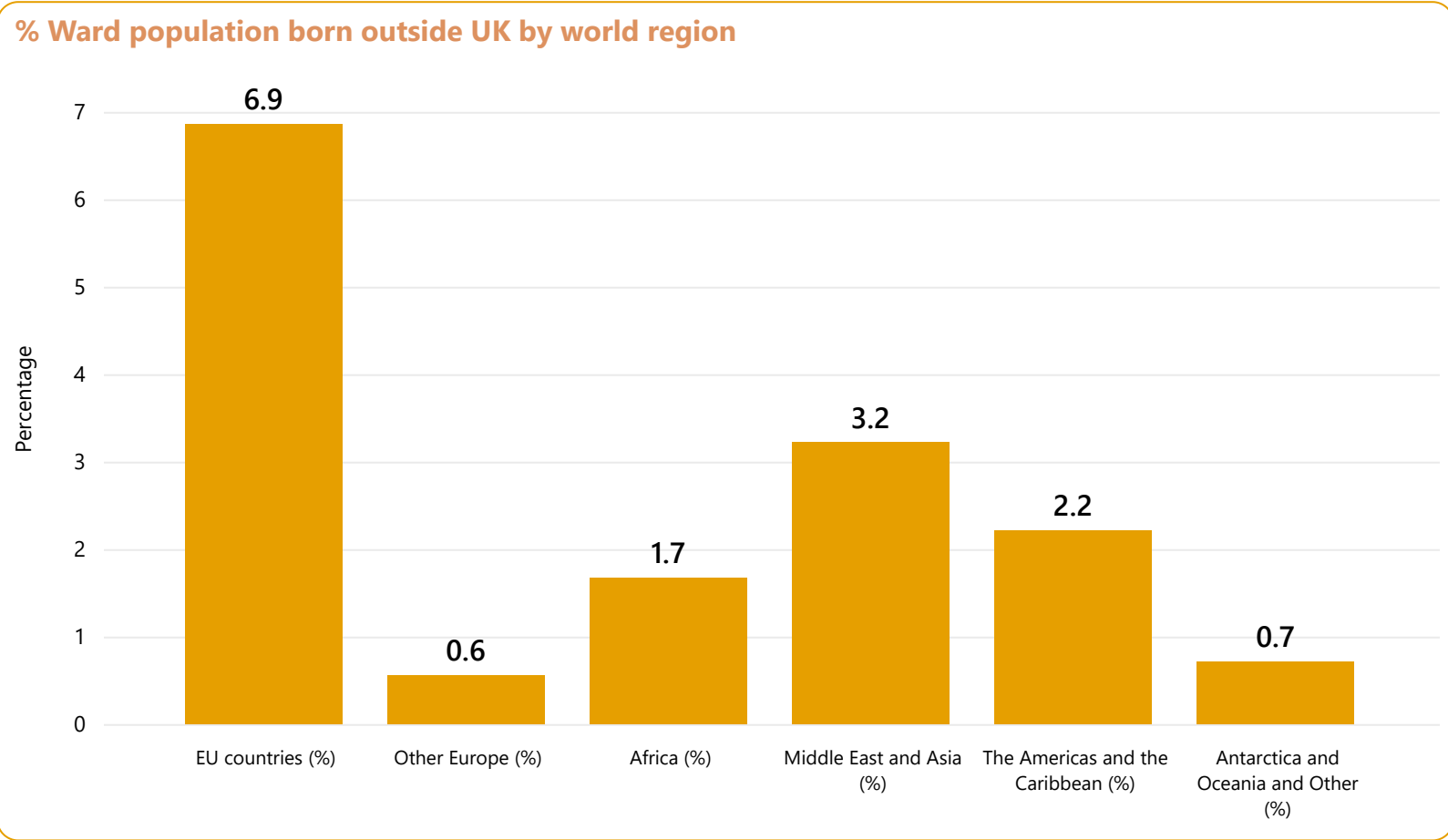
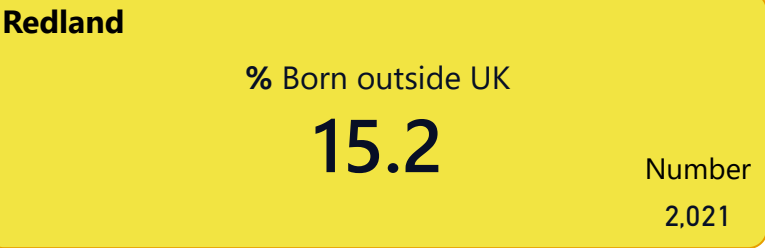
Data
Census 2021 data produced by the Office for National Statistics.

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.

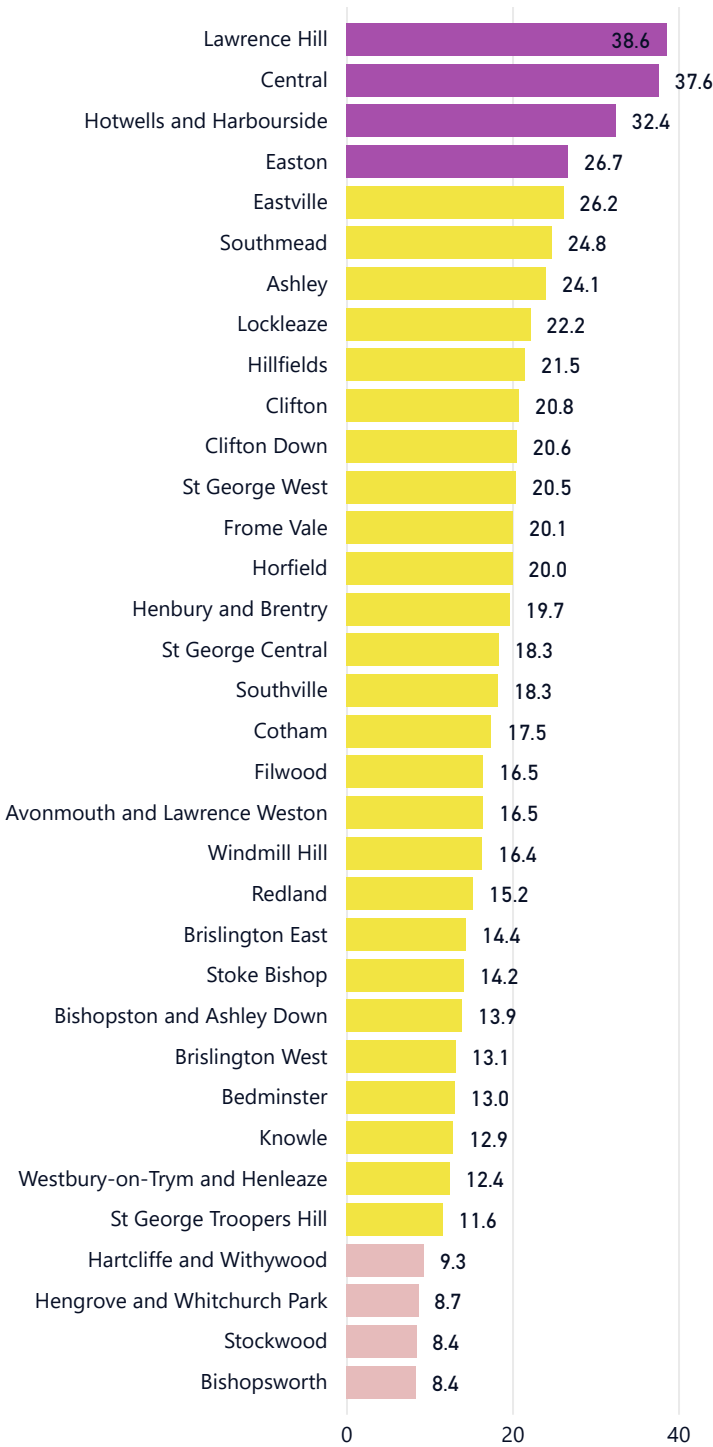
Comparing wards against the Bristol Average
Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. Region of Birth data uses standard deviation to identify whether the gap is significant.

Significantly High
Not Significantly Different
Significantly Low



Ward Comparison

% Born Outside UK by Ward name



Main Language

Census 2021

Source: Office for National Statistics

Redland

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



Redland

% Main language is not English

5.5

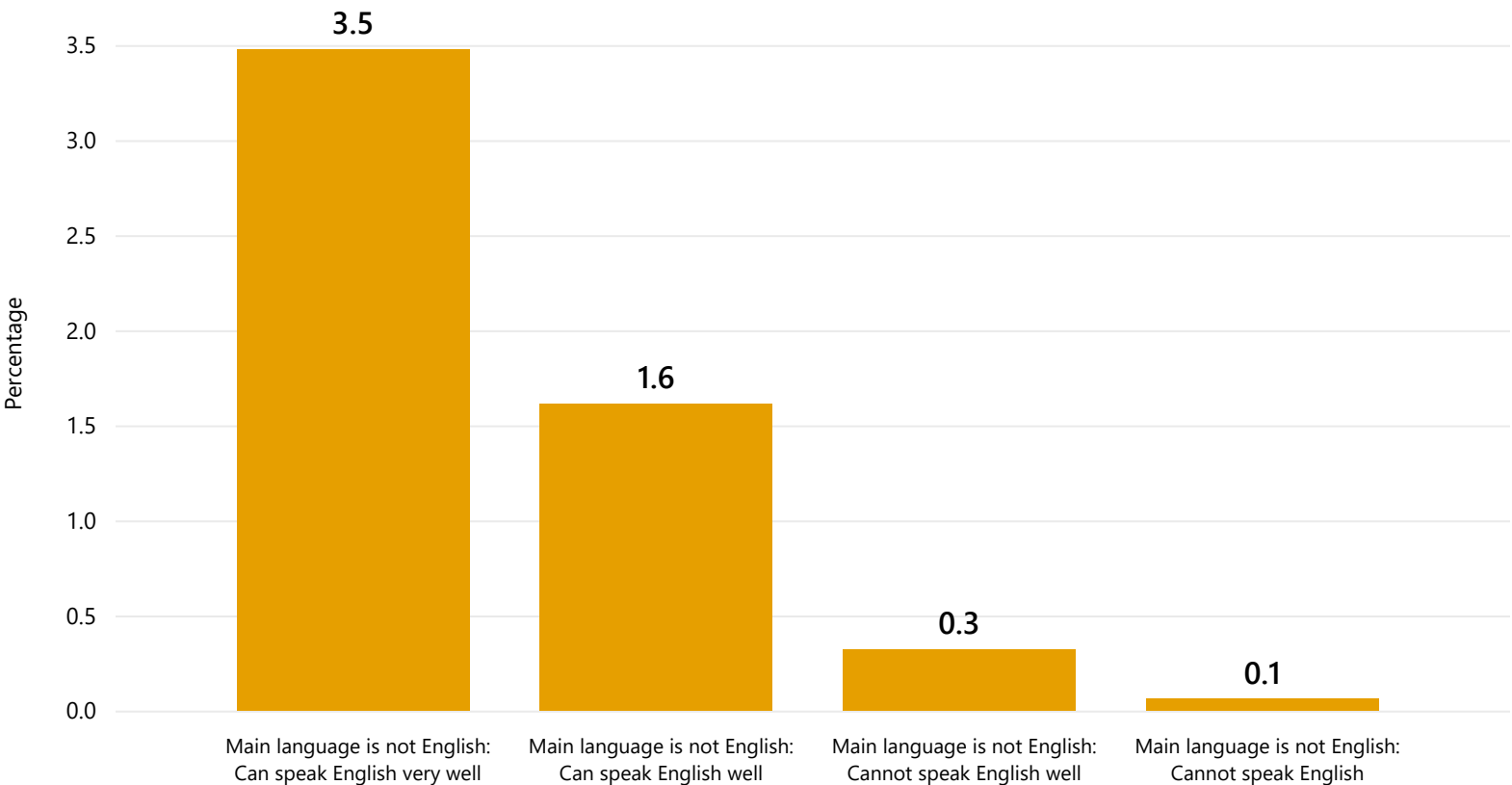
Number
710

Bristol Average

% Main language is not English

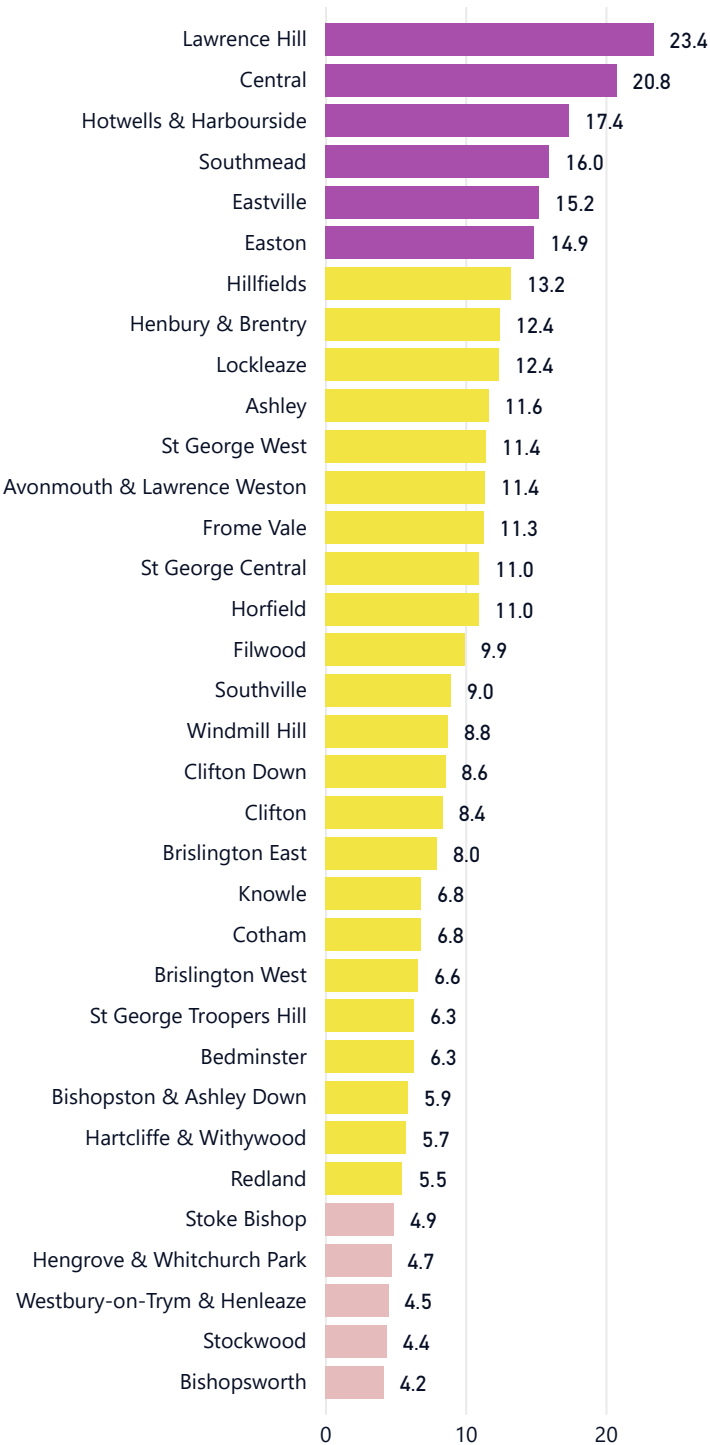
10.1

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



Ward Comparison

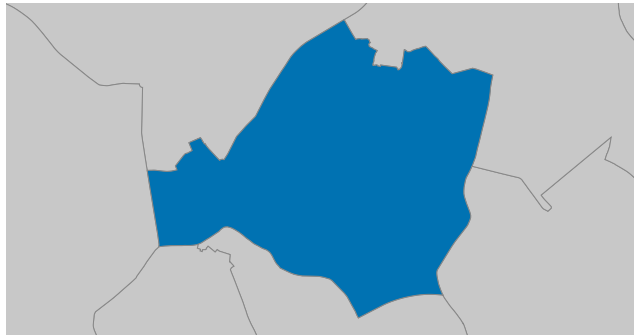
% Main Language is not English by Ward name



Deprivation

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.

Redland

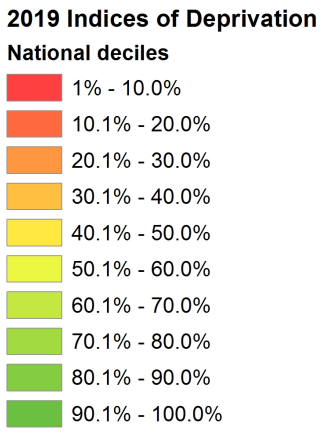
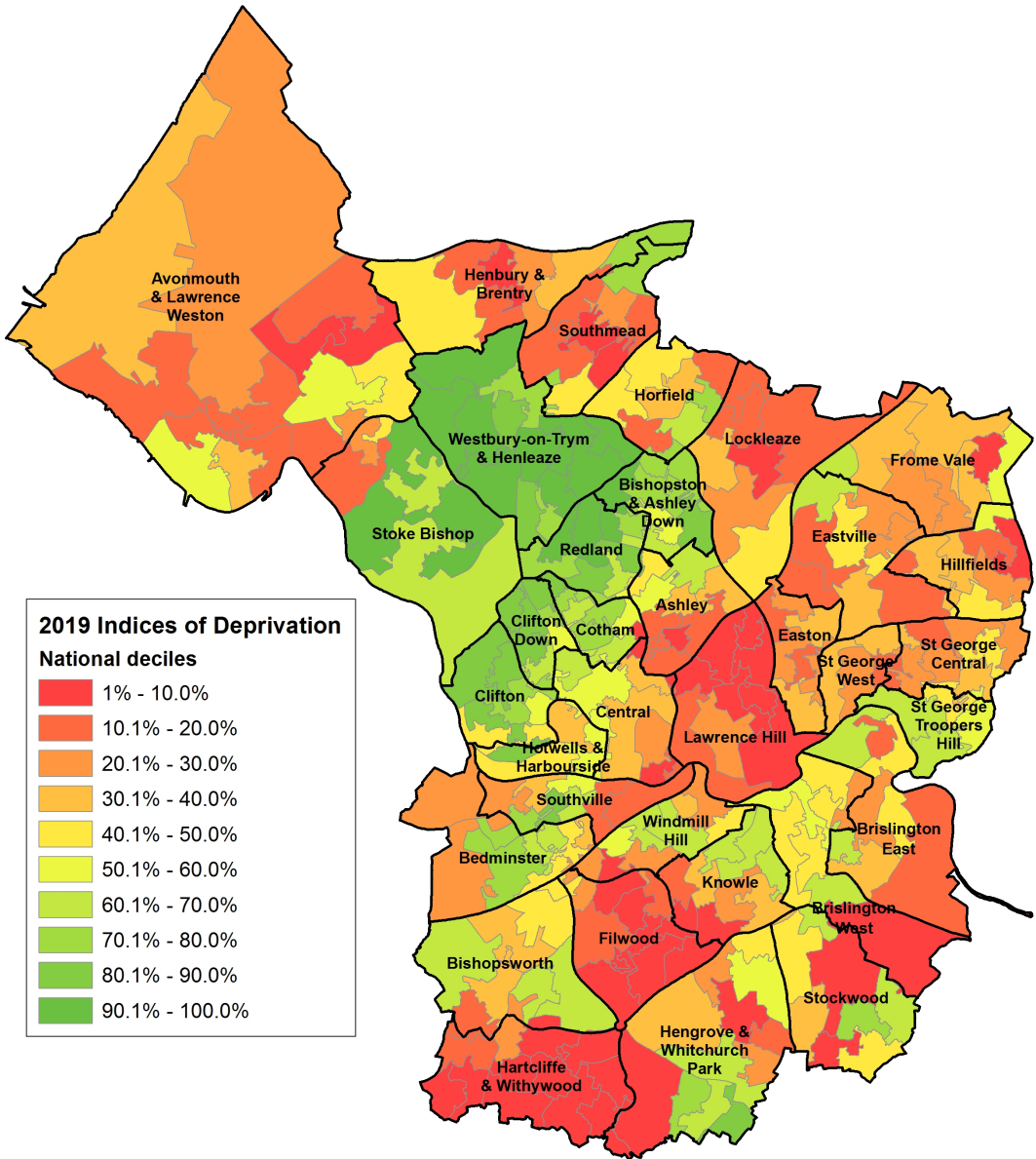


Deprivation by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)

Redland

| LSOA | % England Rank | England Deprivation Decile | England Rank out of 32,844 (where 1 is most deprived) |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|--|
| ▲ | | | |
| Berkeley Road South | 84.7% | England decile 9 | 27,824 |
| Bishop Road | 74.7% | England decile 8 | 24,538 |
| Cranbrook Road | 92.8% | England decile 10 - Least Deprived | 30,477 |
| Manor Park | 75.0% | England decile 8 | 24,618 |
| Redland Court Road | 81.1% | England decile 9 | 26,645 |
| St Bonaventures | 90.2% | England decile 10 - Least Deprived | 29,628 |
| Westbury Park South | 91.5% | England decile 10 - Least Deprived | 30,062 |
| Zetland Road | 64.2% | England decile 7 | 21,086 |

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.

Redland

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.

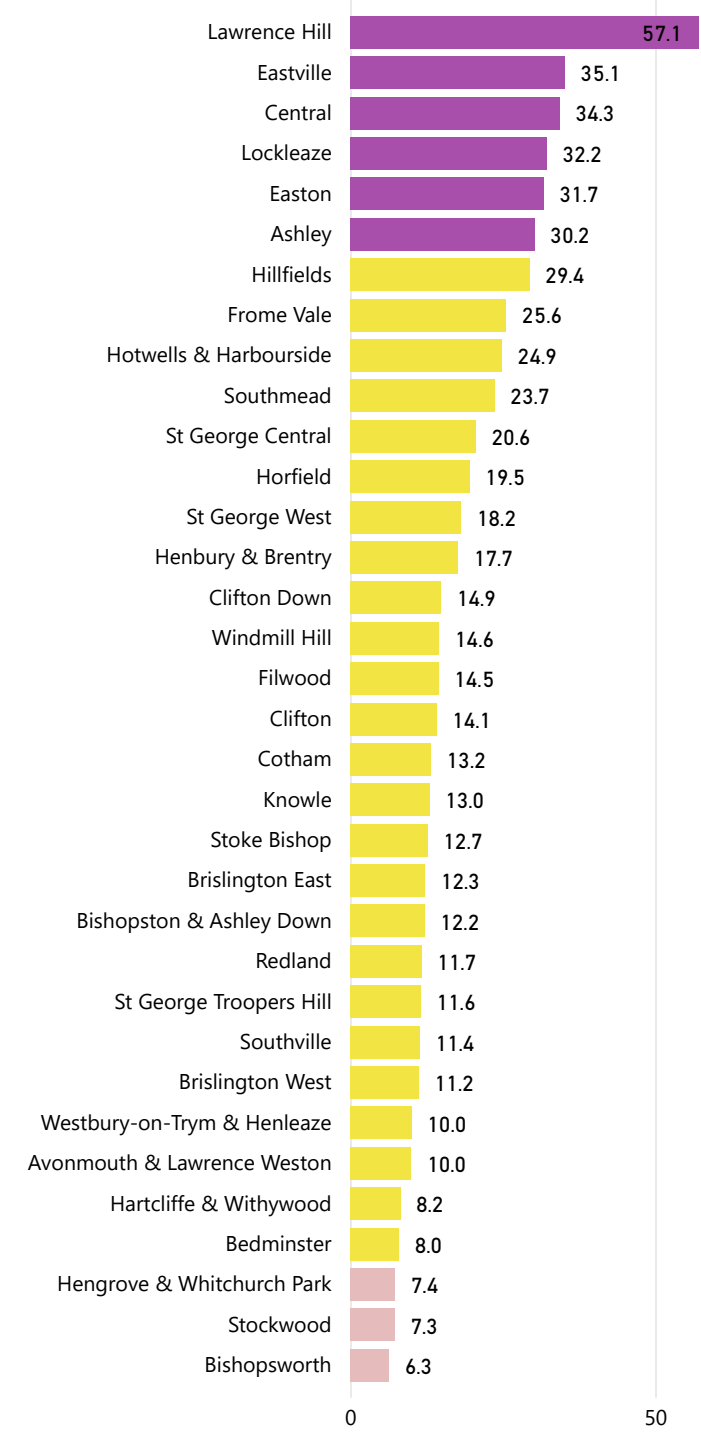
Comparing wards against the Bristol Average
Wards are colour-coded to show any significant difference from the Bristol Average. Ethnicity data uses standard deviation to identify whether the gap is significant.

Significantly High
Not Significantly Different
Significantly Low

| | Redland | Bristol Average | | Redland | Bristol Average |
|---|---------|-----------------|--|---------|-----------------|
| % White Total | 88.3 | 81.1 | % Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic Group Total | 11.7 | 18.9 |
| % White British | 78.5 | 71.6 | % Other Asian | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| % White Irish | 1.9 | 0.9 | % Black African | 1.1 | 3.8 |
| % White Gypsy or Irish Traveller | 0.0 | 0.1 | % Black Caribbean | 0.4 | 1.4 |
| % White Roma | 0.1 | 0.2 | % Other Black | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| % Other White | 7.8 | 8.3 | % Bangladeshi | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| | | | % Chinese | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| % White and Asian | 2.3 | 1.2 | % Indian | 1.1 | 1.8 |
| % White and Black African | 0.6 | 0.6 | % Pakistani | 0.6 | 1.9 |
| % White and Black Caribbean | 0.8 | 1.6 | % Other ethnic group: Arab | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| % Other Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups | 1.1 | 1.1 | % Any other ethnic group | 1.1 | 1.4 |

Ward Comparison

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





Population Age Profile

Census 2021

Source: Office for National Statistics

Redland

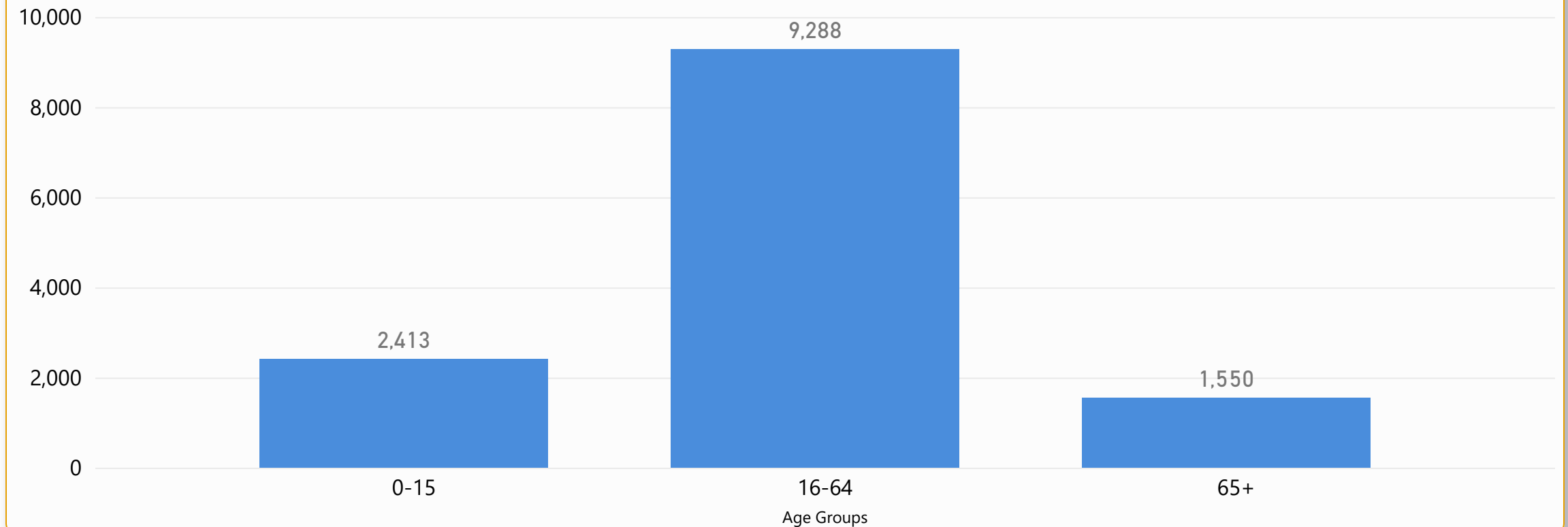
Breakdown by Very Broad Age Band

Further information

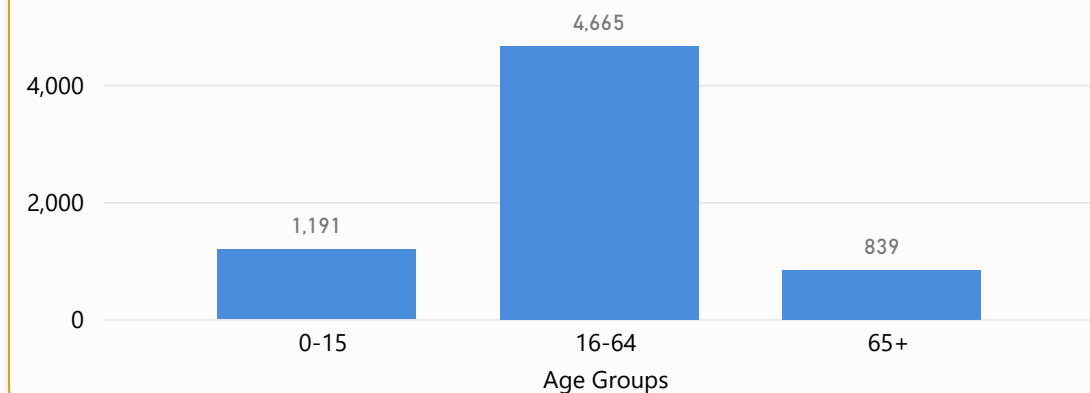
Data

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).

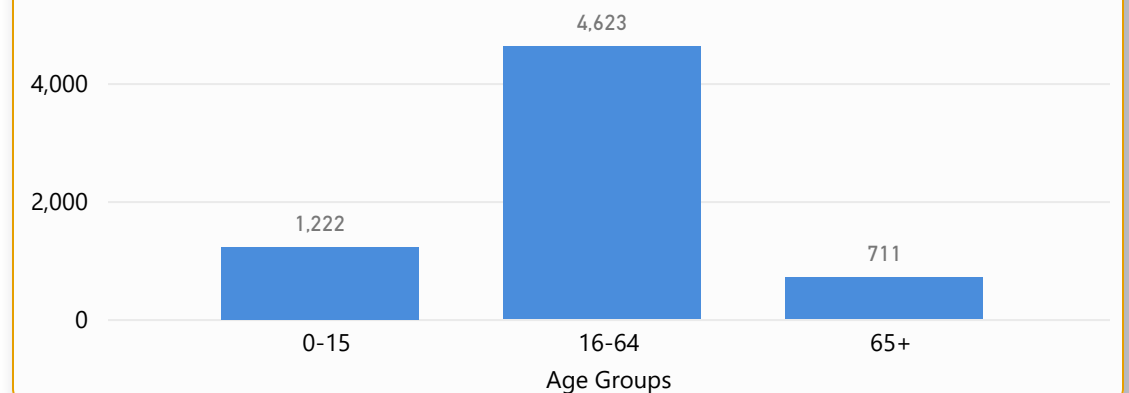
Number by very broad population age bands - All Persons



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

Redland

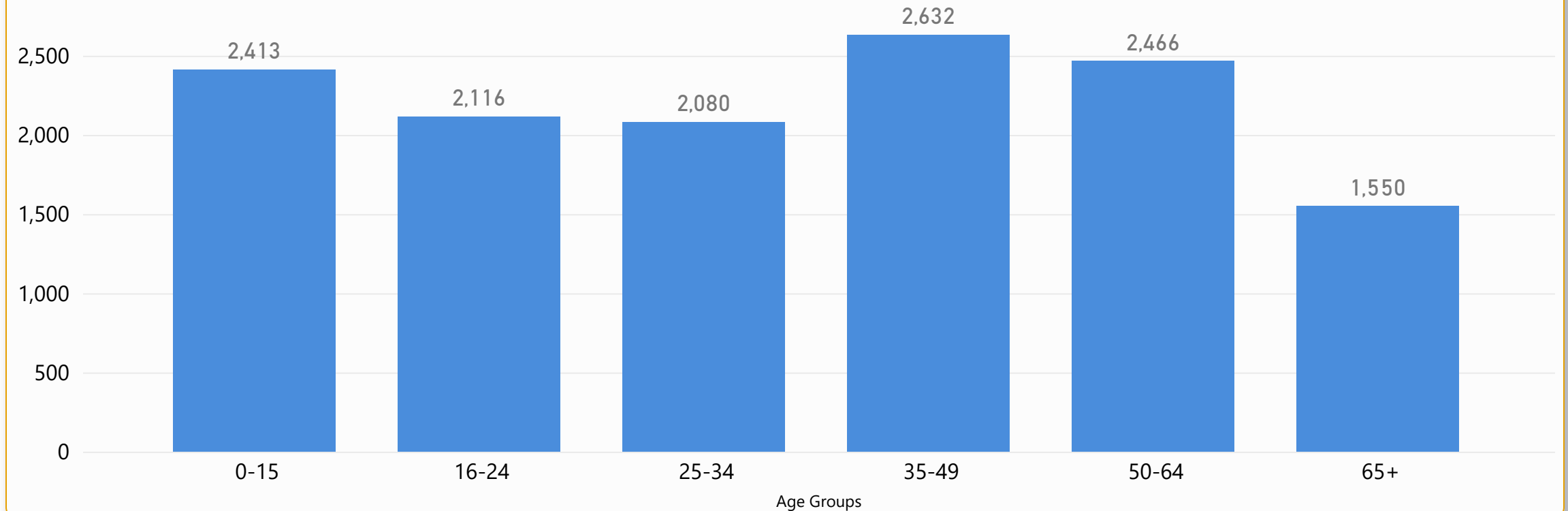
Breakdown by Broad Age Band

Further information

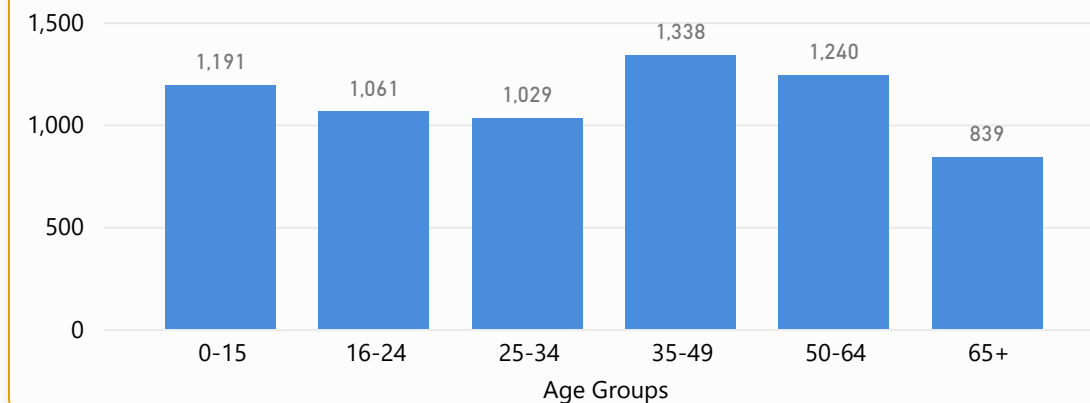
Data

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).

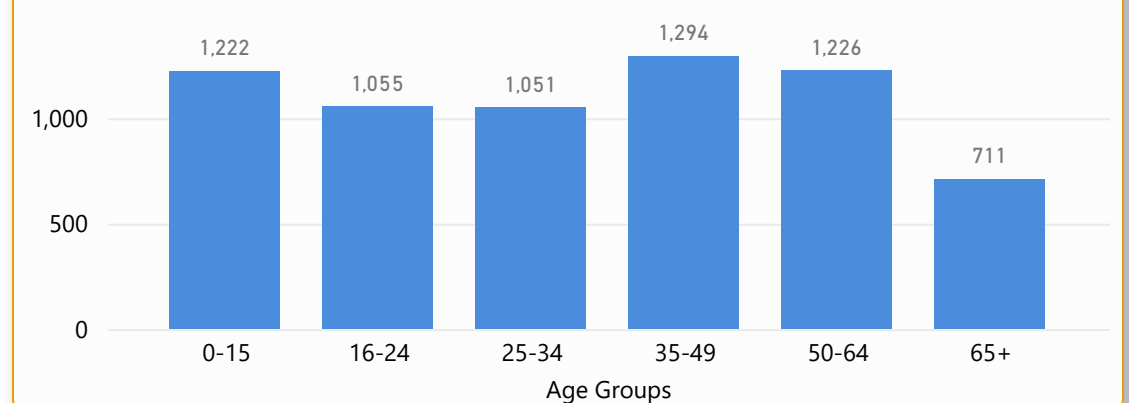
Number by broad population age bands - All Persons



Number by broad population age bands - Female



Number by broad population age bands - Male



Population Age Profile

Census 2021

Source: Office for National Statistics

Redland

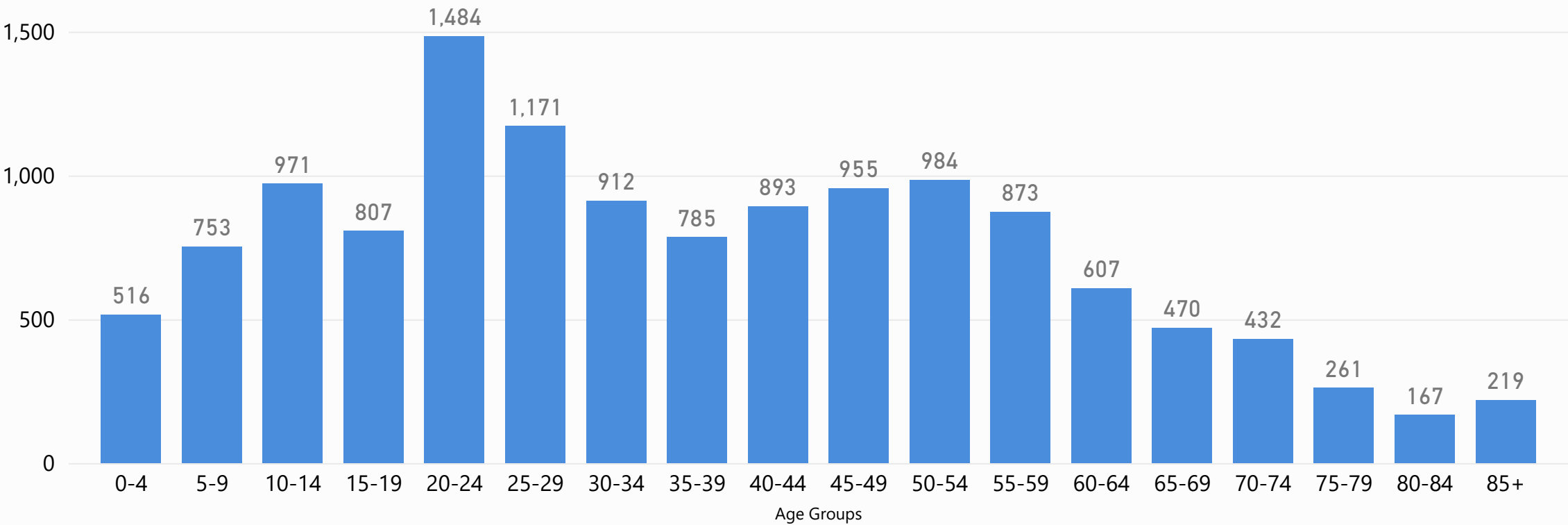
Breakdown by Quinary Age Band

Further information

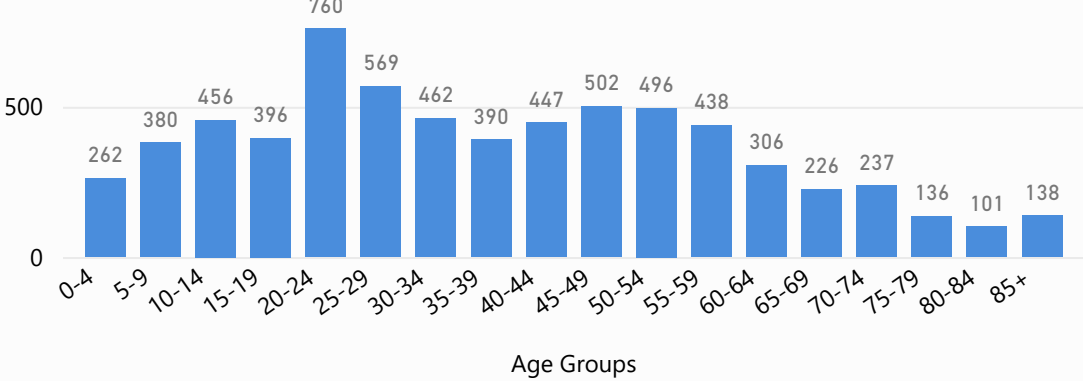
Data

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).

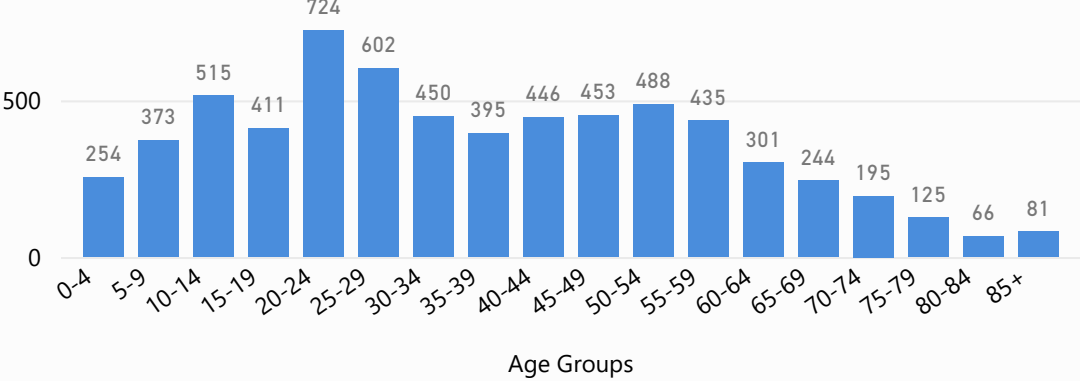
Number by quinary population age bands - All Persons



Number by quinary population age bands - Female



Number by quinary population age bands - Male



Population Estimate

Census 2021

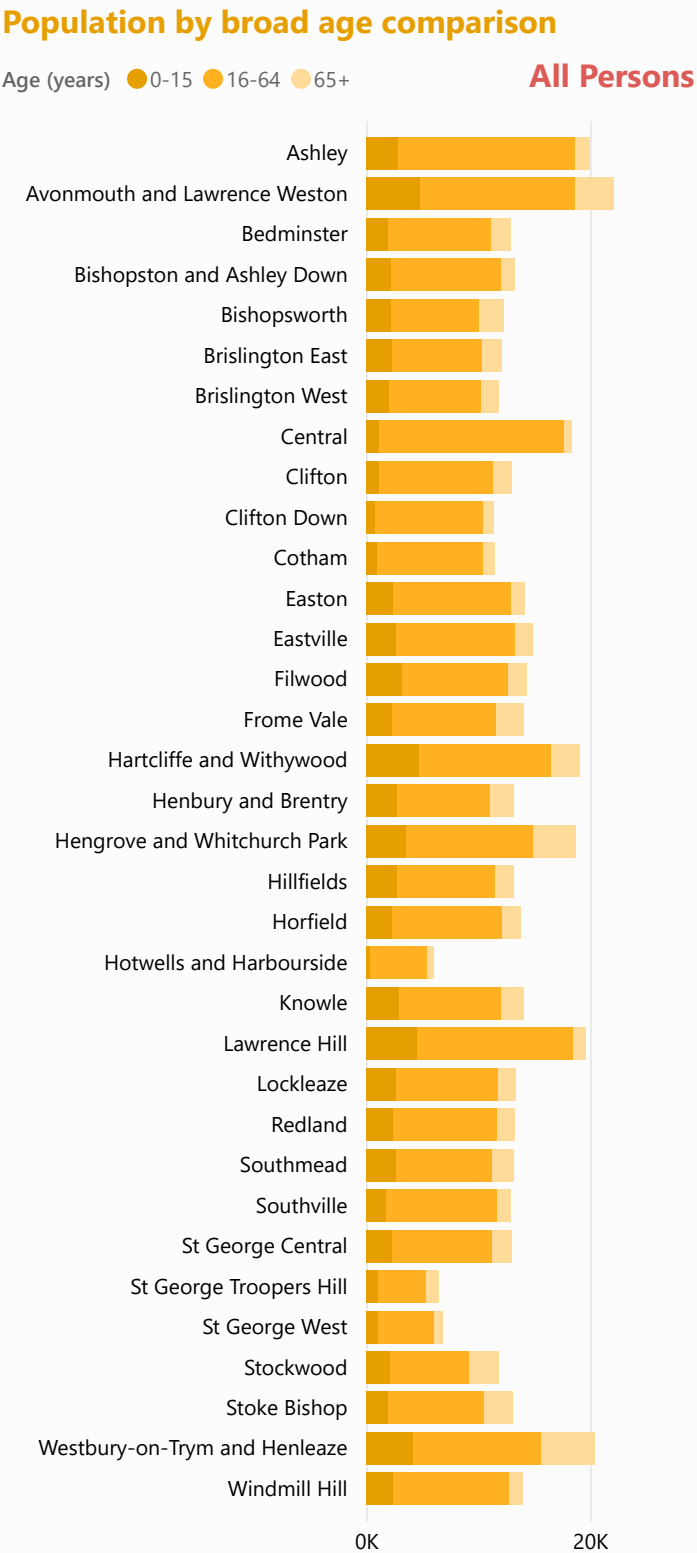
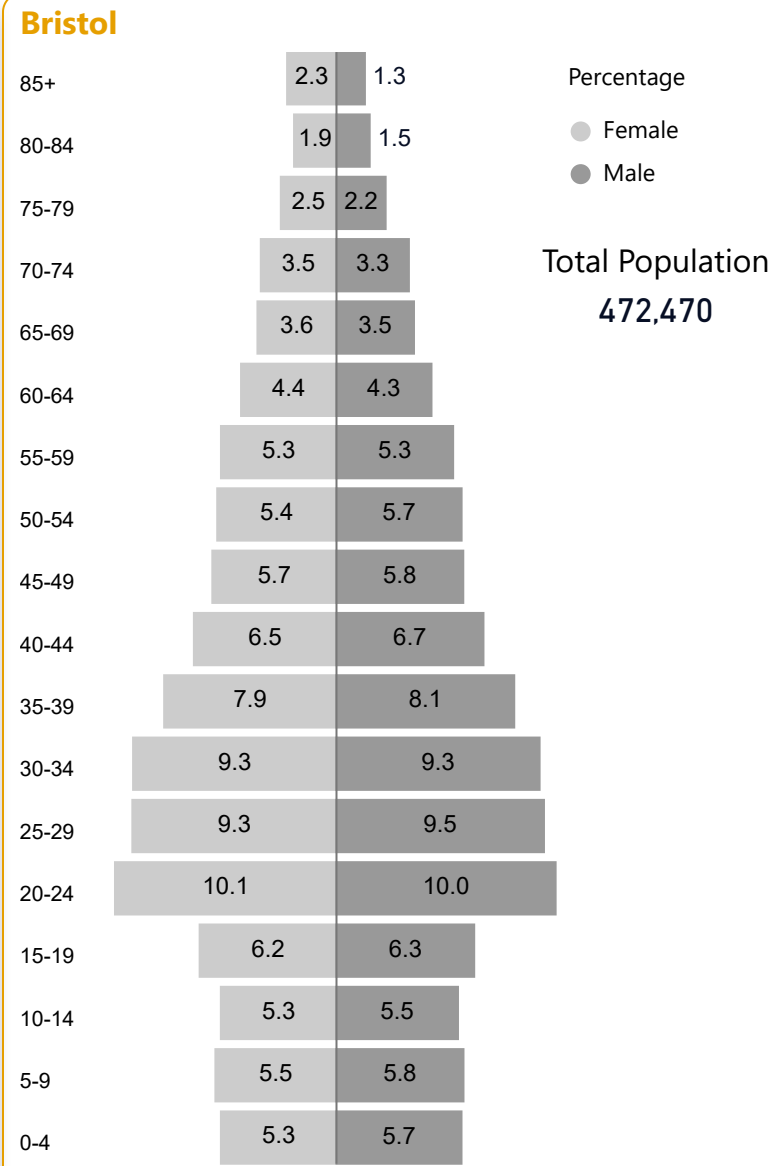
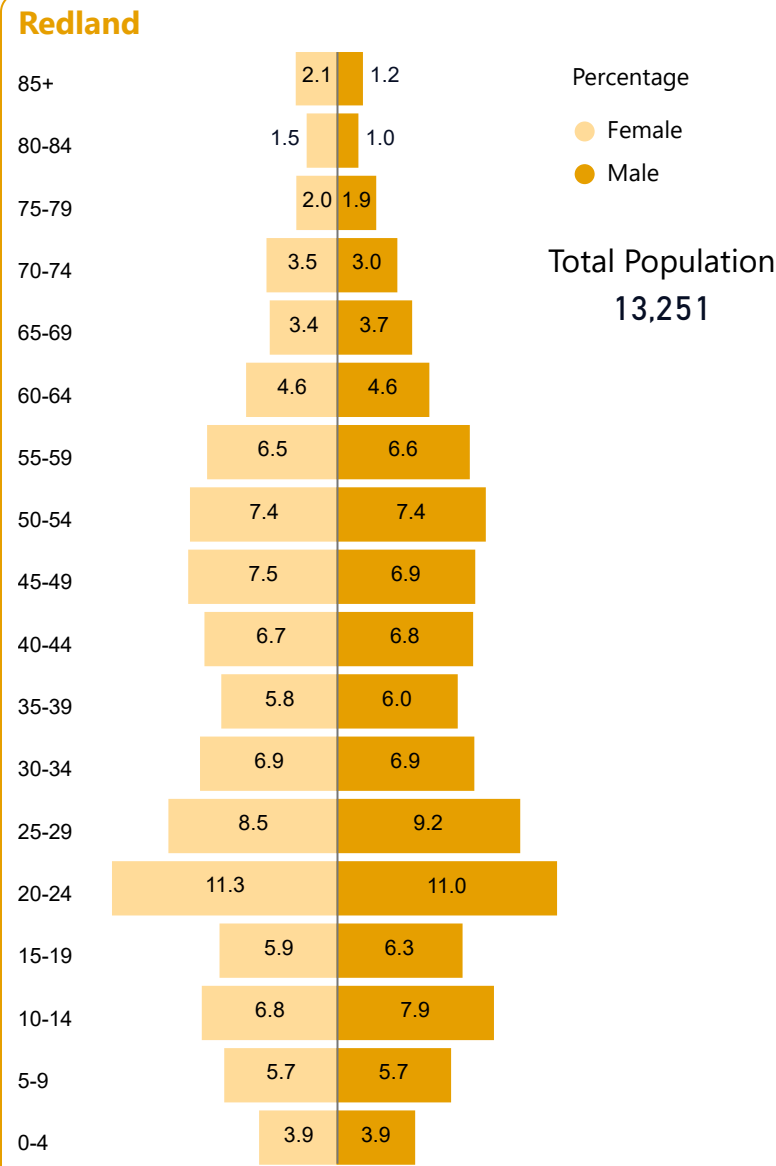
Source: Office for National Statistics

Redland

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.



Redland

Further Information

Data
Census 2021 data produced by the Office for National Statistics.

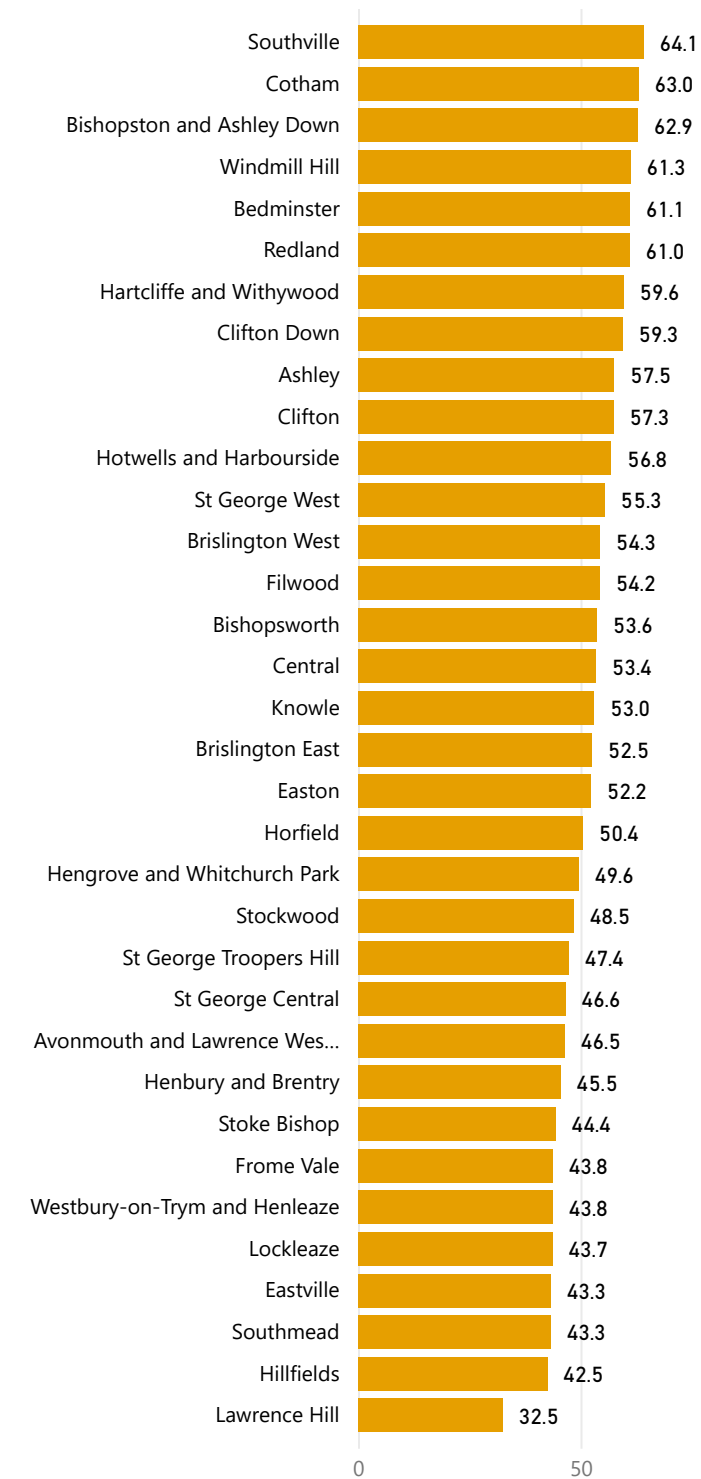
Calculation
Ward data expresses religion as a percentage of the total ward population. Bristol data expresses total religion as a percentage of the total population. Percentages are rounded to 1 decimal point.

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

| | Redland | Bristol Average | | Redland | Bristol Average |
|---------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------|
| % No religion | 61.0 | 51.4 | % Sikh | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| % Christian | 27.9 | 32.2 | % Other religion | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| % Muslim | 1.5 | 6.7 | % Buddhist | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| % Hindu | 0.5 | 0.8 | % Jewish | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| | | | % Religion not stated | 6.8 | 6.9 |

Ward Comparison (No religion)



Redland

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 | 86.8 | 75.2 |
| % who agree people from different backgrounds get on well together in their neighbourhood | Community & Living | 77.7 | 73.6 |
| | Community & Living | 73.5 | 65.1 |
| % who have access to the internet at home | Community & Living | 98.9 | 96.4 |
| | Community & Living | 16.7 | 26.8 |
| % who volunteer or help out in their community at least 3 times a year | Community & Living | 60.4 | 47.2 |
| | Crime & Safety | 0.0 | 5.3 |
| % who feel police and public services successfully tackle crime and anti-social behaviour locally | Crime & Safety | 17.3 | 22.3 |
| | Crime & Safety | 2.3 | 6.2 |
| % whose fear of crime affects their day-to-day lives | Crime & Safety | 10.9 | 17.4 |
| | Culture & Leisure | 65.6 | 39.7 |
| % satisfied with the range and quality of outdoor events | Culture & Leisure | 64.5 | 53.2 |
| | Culture & Leisure | 40.8 | 31.9 |
| % who play sport at least once a week | Health & Wellbeing | 70.0 | 53.8 |
| | Health & Wellbeing | 76.7 | 77.6 |
| % concerned about climate change | Sustainability & Environment | 94.0 | 86.6 |
| | Sustainability & Environment | 73.6 | 73.7 |
| % satisfied with the quality of parks and green spaces | Sustainability & Environment | 84.3 | 73.1 |
| | Sustainability & Environment | 72.5 | 72.8 |
| % who think air quality and traffic pollution is a problem locally | Sustainability & Environment | 71.9 | 70.1 |
| | Sustainability & Environment | 70.3 | 82.2 |
| % who visit Bristol's parks and green spaces at least once a week | Sustainability & Environment | 68.2 | 56.0 |
| | Transport | 39.2 | 37.5 |
| % who ride a bicycle at least once a week | Transport | 44.1 | 25.1 |
| | | 75.6 | |

Redland

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 the way BCC asks for their views before it makes changes that affect them | Council & Democracy | 22.5 | 29.7 |
| | Council & Democracy | 55.9 | 38.7 |
| % who feel Bristol City Council provides value for money | Council & Democracy | 38.6 | 25.5 |
| | Crime & Safety | 3.9 | 8.5 |
| | Culture & Leisure | 66.7 | 37.9 |
| | Culture & Leisure | 72.3 | 63.5 |
| % who find it difficult to manage financially | Economy | 4.4 | 10.2 |
| | Economy | 68.3 | 49.2 |
| | Education & Skills | 68.9 | 51.6 |
| | Education & Skills | 76.7 | 65.0 |
| % at a higher risk of alcohol related health problems | Health & Wellbeing | 14.2 | 15.8 |
| | Health & Wellbeing | 13.5 | 21.0 |
| | Health & Wellbeing | 0.0 | 1.9 |
| | Health & Wellbeing | 7.4 | 8.1 |
| % households who bought less 'Healthier' food in the past year | Health & Wellbeing | 3.1 | 10.5 |
| | Health & Wellbeing | 4.2 | 15.5 |
| | Health & Wellbeing | 74.3 | 62.4 |
| | Health & Wellbeing | 71.8 | 63.7 |
| % extremely or moderately worried about keeping their home warm this winter | Housing | 31.0 | 48.0 |
| | Housing | 90.9 | 84.2 |
| | Housing | 58.1 | 49.5 |
| | Sustainability & Environment | 85.0 | 85.2 |
| % who have created space for nature | Sustainability & Environment | 52.9 | 52.7 |
| | Sustainability & Environment | 58.2 | 55.5 |
| % who walk or cycle to work | Transport | 59.0 | 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 produce by this service unless otherwise. Further products are available on our [Statistics and census information](#) web page or by email; 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 is relates.

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

Mapping Tools

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.

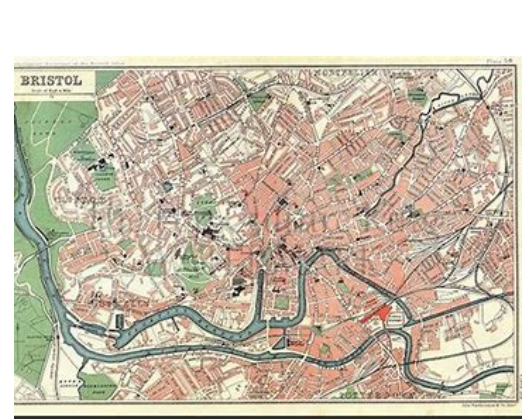
My Neighbourhood



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

