Deprivation in Bristol 2015

The mapping of deprivation within Bristol Local Authority Area

November 2015

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Contents

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Summary of key findings

- ❖ The Indices of Deprivation 2015 reinforce previously identified patterns of deprivation across the city. Bristol continues to have deprivation 'hot spots' that are amongst some of the most deprived areas in the country yet are adjacent to some of the least deprived areas in the country.

- ❖ Since 2010, Bristol has on the whole seen a greater increase in levels of relative deprivation than the other English Core Cities, however, this was mostly from a less deprived starting point. Bristol still remains one of least deprived of the English Core Cities based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015.

- ❖ In Bristol 16% of residents - 69,000 people - live in the most deprived areas in England, including 17,800 children and 10,500 older people.

- ❖ Bristol has 42 LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in England for Multiple Deprivation. Of these 42 LSOAs, there are 26 in the most deprived 5% in England and 6 in the most deprived 1% in England.

- ❖ The greatest levels of deprivation in Bristol are in Whitchurch Park, Hartcliffe, Filwood and Lawrence Hill. 'Bishport Avenue' (E01032514) and 'Hareclive' (E01014726) are both ranked in the most deprived one hundred areas in England for Multiple Deprivation in 2015.

- ❖ A greater proportion of Bristol's population live in the most deprived areas in England in 2015 than in 2010 – 16% of Bristol's total population live in the most deprived areas compared to 14% in 2010 - an increase of two percentage points. 22% of Bristol's children live in the most deprived areas - an increase of three percentage points - and 14% of Bristol's older people live in the most deprived areas - an increase of 1.8 percentage points.

- ❖ Relative to other areas in England, Bristol has both more LSOAs in the most deprived 10% for Multiple Deprivation than in 2010 and also areas are ranked higher in terms of Multiple Deprivation relative to other areas than in 2010.

- ❖ In Bristol as a whole almost 72,000 - 17% of the population - suffers from income deprivation. The proportion varies greatly across the city from as high as 49% of people living in 'Fulford Road North' in Hartcliffe ward to 1% of people living in 'University Halls' in Stoke Bishop. On a ward basis, more than a third of people are income deprived in Lawrence Hill (36%) and Filwood (35%).

- ❖ Education, Skills and Training is where Bristol experiences some of the highest levels of deprivation. The distribution of deprivation based on this domain is more far reaching than other domains and is particularly concentrated in the social housing areas in South Bristol. Five LSOAs in Filwood and Whitchurch Park wards are ranked in the most deprived 100 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England.

- ❖ Since 2010 levels of Crime deprivation are much improved with a much lower proportion of the city falling with in the most deprived 10% nationally.

Deprivation in Bristol 2015

SECTION 1: What is the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015?

Overview

1.1   The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas in England. The Index of Multiple Deprivation ranks every small area in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area).

1.2   It is common to describe how relatively deprived a small area is by saying whether it falls among the most deprived 10 per cent, 20 per cent or 30 per cent of small areas in England (although there is no definitive cut-off at which an area is described as 'deprived').

1.3   The Indices of Deprivation 2015 provide a set of relative measures of deprivation across England, based on seven different domains of deprivation:

- Income Deprivation
- Employment Deprivation
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation
- Health Deprivation and Disability
- Crime
- Barriers to Housing and Services
- Living Environment Deprivation

1.4   Each of these domains is based on a basket of indicators – 37 indicators in total. As far as is possible, each indicator is based on data from the most recent time point available; in practice most indicators in the Indices of Deprivation 2015 relate to the tax year 2012/13.

1.5   Combining information from the seven domains produces an overall relative measure of deprivation, the **Index of Multiple Deprivation**. In addition, there are seven domain-level indices, and two supplementary indices: the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index. The Index of Multiple Deprivation, domain indices and the supplementary indices, together with the higher area geography summaries, are collectively referred to as the **Indices of Deprivation**.

1.6   When using the ID2015 it is important to remember that deprivation is experienced by individuals living in an area. Not all people living in a deprived area will be deprived and, similarly, not all deprived people live in deprived areas.

Small areas

1.7   The small areas used are called 2011 Lower Layer Super Output Areas, of which there are 32,844 in England. They are designed to be of a similar population size with an average of 1,500 residents each and are a standard way of dividing up the country.

1.8   Some Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) boundaries have changed over time. In Bristol, there were 252 LSOA01 in previous versions of the Indices of Deprivation, whilst in the 2015 indices there are 263 LSOA11. Some LSOAs were split due to an increase in

population and some LSOA boundaries were changed in order to improve homogeneity and so better reflect areas of deprivation.

How are the Indices of Deprivation 2015 different to the Indices of Deprivation 2010?

1.9   The Indices of Deprivation 2015 have been produced using the same approach, structure and methodology used to create the previous Indices of Deprivation 2010 (and the 2007 and 2004 versions).

1.10   A modest number of changes to indicators have been implemented since the Indices of Deprivation 2010. Notably, these changes include broadening the indicator on housing affordability to include the private rental sector in addition to the owner-occupied sector and producing the indicator at LSOA level (not district wide), and two new indicators on (i) claimants of Carer's Allowance and (ii) English language proficiency.

Can the Indices be used to compare over time?

1.11   When exploring changes in deprivation between the Indices of Deprivation 2015 and previous versions of the indices, users should be aware that changes can only be described in relative terms, for example, the extent to which an area has changed rank or decile of deprivation. They cannot be used to identify real change in deprivation over time.

1.12   Other changes that limit the ability to make comparisons other time include

i.   changes to LSOA boundaries which will affect the number of LSOAs that fall within the most deprived 10% in England whether there is any actual change in relative deprivation or not;

ii.   changes to the data used to construct the indicators, including changes to eligibility criteria for certain benefits used to measure income deprivation and employment deprivation;

iii.   revisions to the population denominator data.

What do people use the Index of Multiple Deprivation for?

1.13   Since their original publication in 2000 the Indices have been used very widely for a variety of purposes, including the following:

a.   Targeting resources

1.14   Use by national and local organisations to identify places for prioritising resources and more effective targeting of funding. For example, the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 was used by the Department for Communities and Local Government in conjunction with other data to distribute £448m of funding to local authorities for the Troubled Families Programme. In another example, the most deprived 15 per cent of neighbourhoods have been eligible for insulation measures from energy companies. The Indices have also been used by some local authorities to prioritise areas for long-term intervention.

b.   Policy and strategy

- Development of the evidence base for setting a range of local strategies and service planning, including helping understand current need and model future demand for services.
- Supporting local growth through local economic assessment and growth strategies, for example policies related to the European Regional Development Fund where targeted intervention will be prioritised to address concentrated pockets of deprivation.
- Helping assure the equality of access to local health and other services.
- Research and analysis into the challenges and performance of different areas, and to support policy and delivery. For example, understanding the relationship between pupil attainment and neighbourhood deprivation, and analysing local deprivation as a risk factor for behaviours such as smoking.
- Assessment of programme reach and impact e.g. to identify whether the most disadvantaged areas are receiving more support under various programmes than others; and assessment of the impact of programmes at a neighbourhood level.

c.   As an analytical resource to support commissioning by local authorities and health services, and in exploring inequalities

1.15   Public Health England (PHE) has used the Indices to produce overarching indicators for the Government's Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF), examining recent trends in inequalities in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between communities. PHE has also used the Indices to illustrate inequalities in many of the other PHOF indicators and users of the PHOF data tool can now examine the relationship of every indicator with deprivation. PHE's Segment Tool uses the indices to provide information on the causes of death that are driving inequalities in life expectancy at local area level; targeting these causes should have the biggest impact on reducing inequalities.

d.   Funding bids

1.16   The Indices are frequently used in bids for funding, and are recognised by commissioners as an authoritative, nationally comparable measure of deprivation. This includes bids made by councillors for their neighbourhoods, and from voluntary and community sector groups.

SECTION 2: Structure and methodology

2.1   The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 describes each Lower-layer Super Output Area by combining information from all seven domains: Income Deprivation, Employment Deprivation, Health Deprivation and Disability, Education Skills and Training Deprivation, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living Environment Deprivation, and Crime.

Figure 1: Domains of deprivation
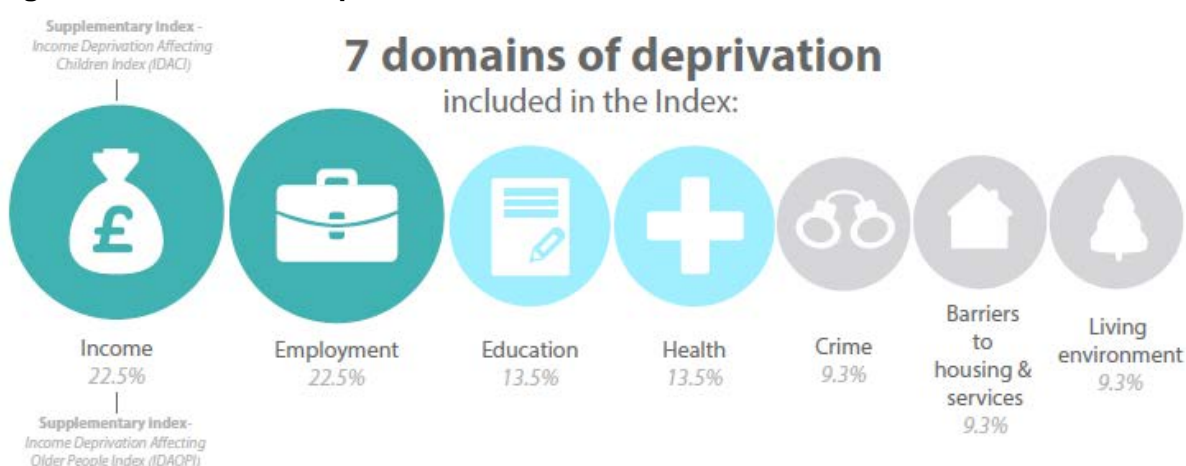
2.2   Seven domains of deprivation are combined to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation, each of which contains a number of component indicators. The criteria for inclusion of these indicators are that they should be 'domain specific' and appropriate for the purpose of measuring major features of that deprivation; up-to-date; capable of being updated on a regular basis; statistically robust; and available for the whole of England at a small area level in a consistent form.

2.3   The domains were combined in two stages. First, each domain score was standardised by ranking, and then transformed to an exponential distribution. Then the domains were combined using the explicit domain weights chosen (see Figure 1). The overall Lower-layer Super Output Area level Index of Multiple Deprivation score was then ranked and split into deciles.

SECTION 3: Using and interpreting the neighbourhood level results

Ranks, deciles and scores

3.1   The 32,844 Lower-layer Super Output Areas in England are ranked according to their deprivation score. For each of the neighbourhood-level indices, the most deprived Lower-layer Super Output Area in England is given a rank of 1, and the least deprived a rank of 32,844.

Figure 2: Ranks

The IMD ranks each small area in England from:

1st most deprived area

32,844th least deprived area

32,844 small areas (called Lower-layer Super Output Areas) in England with an average of 1,500 residents each

3.2   The deciles are produced by ranking the 32,844 Lower-layer Super Output Areas and dividing them into 10 equal-sized groups. Decile 1 represents the most deprived 10 per cent of areas nationally and decile 10, the least deprived 10 per cent of areas nationally (see Figure 3).

3.3   The ranks and deciles can straightforwardly be interpreted as showing broadly whether a Lower-layer Super Output Area is more deprived than any other such area in the country. The ranks are relative: they show that one area is more deprived than another but not by how much. For example, if an area has a rank of 1,000, it is not half as deprived as a place with a rank of 500.

3.4   The purpose of Indices of Deprivation is to measure as accurately as possible the relative distribution of deprivation at a small area level, but this comes at the expense of 'backwards' comparability. When exploring changes in deprivation between the Indices of Deprivation 2015 and previous versions of the Indices, users should be aware that changes can only be described in relative terms, for example, the extent to which an area has changed rank or decile of deprivation.

The domains and sub-domains

3.5   Each of the seven domain scores, and six sub-domain scores, describe each type of deprivation in a Lower-layer Super Output Area. These enable users to focus on particular types of deprivation and to compare across Lower-layer Super Output Areas.

3.6   Larger scores on any of domains or sub-domains correspond to more deprived areas. The scores for the Income Deprivation Domain and the Employment Deprivation Domain are rates, and can be interpreted as the proportion of the relevant population that is

'income deprived' or 'employment deprived' respectively. So, for example, if a Lower-layer Super Output Area scores 0.38 in the Income Deprivation Domain, this means that 38 per cent of the population is income deprived in that area. For the remaining five domains it is recommended that ranks and deciles are used rather than the score, as the scores are less easy to interpret.

Figure 3: Rank deciles

	Rank	
1-10%	1	3,284
10-20%	3,285	6,568
20-30%	6,569	9,853
30-40%	9,854	13,137
40-50%	13,138	16,422
50-60%	16,423	19,706
60-70%	19,707	22,990
70-80%	22,991	26,275
80-90%	26,276	29,559
90-100%	29,560	32,844

3.7   The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index is a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain, with the Index showing the proportion of children in each Lower-layer Super Output Area that live in families that are income deprived. The Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index is similarly a subset of the Income Deprivation Domain, with the score showing the proportion of a Lower- layer Super Output Area's population aged 60 and over who are income deprived.

3.8   As with the Income and Employment Deprivation Domain scores, the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index scores are rates, so can be interpreted as the proportion of the relevant population that is 'income deprived'.

Figure 4: How the Indices can be used

HOW CAN IT BE USED?

comparing small areas across England

identifying the most deprived small areas

exploring the domains (or types) of deprivation

comparing larger areas e.g. local authorities

looking at changes in relative deprivation between versions (i.e. changes in ranks)

quantifying how deprived a small area is

identifying deprived people

saying how affluent a place is

comparing with small areas in other UK countries

measuring real change in deprivation over time

Points to consider when using the data

3.9   The neighbourhood-level Indices provide a description of areas; but this description does not apply to every person living in those areas. Many non-deprived people live in deprived areas, and many deprived people live in non-deprived areas.

3.10   The Indices are designed to identify aspects of deprivation, not affluence. For example, the measure of income deprivation is concerned with people on low incomes who are in receipt of benefits and tax credits. An area with a relatively small proportion of people (or indeed no people) on low incomes may also have relatively few or no people on high incomes. Such an area may be ranked among the least deprived in the country, but it is not necessarily among the most affluent. It may also be the case that some highly deprived areas contain pockets of affluence; that is, an area might contain both deprived and affluent people.

3.11   In addition, the Indices of Deprivation methodology is designed to reliably distinguish between areas at the most deprived end of the distribution, but not at the least deprived end. Differences between less deprived areas in the country are therefore less well defined than those between areas at the more deprived end of the distribution.

SECTION 4: Neighbourhood level results by Domain

Overview of findings for England

❖ Just over 5.3 million people live in the most deprived areas in England (ie most deprived 10%), including 3.2 million children and 900,000 older people.

❖ Across England as a whole, the majority (83%) of neighbourhoods that are the most deprived according to the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation were also the most deprived according to the 2010 Index.

❖ Middlesbrough, Knowsley, Kingston upon Hull, Liverpool and Manchester are the local authorities with the highest proportions of neighbourhoods among the most deprived in England.

Overview of findings for Bristol

4.1   Figure 5 summarises the range of ranks and the median rank for each of the ten measures of deprivation in Bristol. The diagram enables the easy comparison of the types of deprivation in Bristol. It clearly illustrates that some domains of deprivation affect Bristol more than others, for example Crime mainly appears in the higher ranks whilst Education, Skills & Training Deprivation has both very high ranks (most deprived) and very low ranks (least deprived).

4.2   Also shown is the median rank for each measure. This is the middle rank and is a better measure than the average rank which can be distorted by extreme values. Again this clearly illustrates the domains that have the most deprivation in Bristol relative to each other, with Crime experiencing the highest median rank and Barriers to Housing and Services the lowest. Please note that it is important to remember when looking at this chart that each domain has been allocated a different weight in terms of its overall contribution to Multiple Deprivation (see Figure 1).

A.   Multiple Deprivation in Bristol

❖ The Indices of Deprivation 2015 reinforce previously identified patterns of deprivation across the city. Bristol continues to have deprivation 'hot spots' that are amongst some of the most deprived areas in the country yet are adjacent to some of the least deprived areas in the country.

❖ In Bristol 16% of residents - 69,000 people - live in the most deprived areas in England (ie most deprived 10%), including 17,800 children and 10,500 older people.

❖ Bristol has 42 LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in England for Multiple Deprivation. Of these 42 LSOAs, there are 26 in the most deprived 5% and 6 in the most deprived 1% (see Map 1, Map 3 and Figure 7).

❖ Of the 42 LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in England for Multiple Deprivation, 20 are in South Bristol, 12 in Central Bristol, 7 in North Bristol and 3 in East Bristol[1].

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[1] Area definitions: Central – Cabot, Lawrence Hill and Ashley wards; East – Easton, Eastville, Frome Vale, Hillfields, St George East and West wards; North – Avonmouth, Bishopston, Clifton, Clifton East, Cotham,

Figure 5: Comparison of ranks for each measure of Deprivation in Bristol

This chart shows the range of ranks and the median rank for Super Output Areas in Bristol for each of the ten measures of deprivation. Ranks range from 1 to 32,844. The chart enables the comparison of the types of deprivation in Bristol. Some domains have both very deprived areas and non deprived areas in Bristol (eg Education, Skills and Training) others mainly high levels of deprivation (eg Crime). The higher the median rank the higher the levels of deprivation within Bristol.

Henbury, Henleaze, Horfield, Kingsweston, Lockleaze, Redland, Southmead, Soke Bishop, and Westbury-on-Trym; South – all wards south of the river.

❖ The greatest levels of deprivation in Bristol are in Whitchurch Park, Hartcliffe, Filwood and Lawrence Hill. 'Bishport Avenue' (E01032514) and 'Hareclive' (E01014726) both in Whitchurch Park ward are ranked in the most deprived one hundred areas in England in 2015 for Multiple Deprivation.

Figure 6: Multiple Deprivation 2010 and 2015 - Distribution of Bristol's LSOAs by national decile
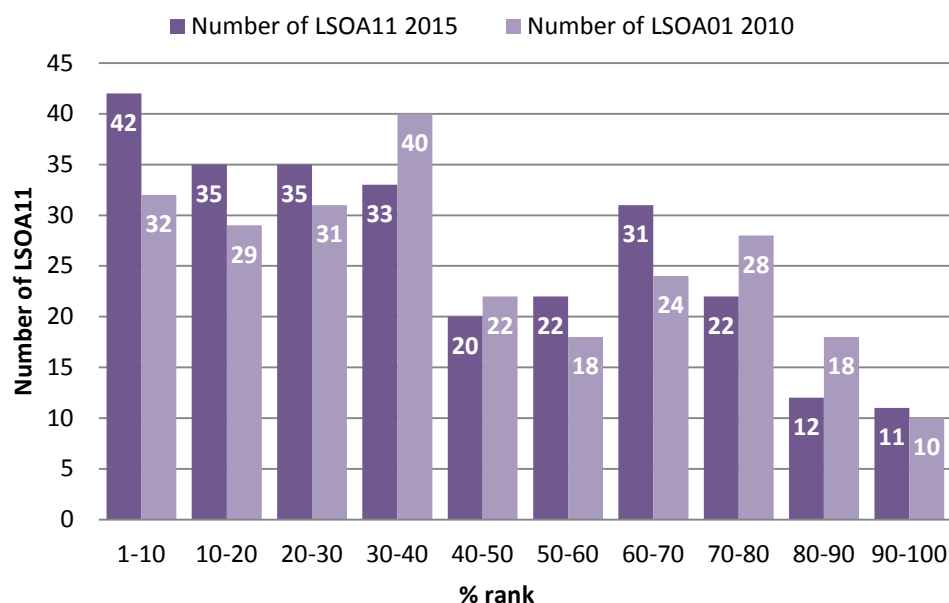
Note: In Bristol there were 252 LSOAs in 2010 and 263 LSOAs in 2015 so direct like for like comparisons cannot be made

Change in relative deprivation between 2010 and 2015

4.3   When exploring changes in deprivation between the Indices of Deprivation 2015 and previous versions of the indices, users should be aware that changes can only be described in relative terms, ie.the extent to which an area has changed rank or decile of deprivation. They cannot be used to identify real change in deprivation over time.

4.4   For example, an area can be said to have become more deprived relative to other areas if it was within the most deprived 20% of areas nationally according to the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation but within the most deprived 10% according to the 2015 Index. However, it would not necessarily be correct to state that the level of deprivation in the area has increased on some absolute scale, as it may be the case that all areas had improved, but that this area had improved more slowly than other areas and so been 'overtaken' by those areas.

4.5   Local knowledge of an area is very important when interpreting the data, especially when understanding change. For example, knowing that a housing renewal scheme has taken place means that improvements to barriers to housing and services can more confidently be attributed to real change.

Change in Bristol:

❖ A greater proportion of Bristol's population live in the most deprived areas in England in 2015 than in 2010 – 16% of Bristol's total population live in the most deprived areas compared to 14% in 2010 - an increase of two percentage points. 22% of Bristol's children live in the most deprived areas - an increase of three percentage points - and 14% of Bristol's older people live in the most deprived areas - an increase of 1.8 percentage points.

❖ Relative to other areas in England, Bristol has both more LSOAs in the most deprived 10% for Multiple Deprivation than in 2010 and also areas are ranked higher in terms of Multiple Deprivation relative to other areas than in 2010 (see Figure 6).

❖ Bristol has 42 LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in England for Multiple Deprivation – 25 of these fell in the most deprived 10% in 2010 with the same LSOA boundary, 6 of these were outside of the most deprived 10% in 2010 with no change in LSOA boundary and 11 of these were subject to a boundary change.

Bristol areas new to the most deprived 10% for Multiple Deprivation

4.6   In Bristol in 2015 there are 9 areas new to the most deprived 10% of areas in England for Multiple Deprivation than in 2010. These are:

LSOA11 code	LSOA11 name	Ward	2010 rank/ 32,482	2015 rank/ 32,844
E01033370*	Redcliffe South	Lawrence Hill	n/a	1,072
E01032518*	East Hillfields	Hillfields	n/a	1,763
E01014584	Glyn Vale	Filwood	3,443	1,994
E01014497	Lawrence Weston West	Avonmouth	3,757	2,383
E01014574	Greenbank	Eastville	4,268	2,587
E01032515*	Whitchurch Park West	Whitchurch Park	n/a	2,999
E01014703	Burnbush Hill	Stockwood	4,607	3,014
E01014706	Burnbush	Stockwood	5,585	3,134
E01014729	Marksbury Road	Windmill Hill	3,756	3,223

* New or revised LSOA11 boundary

4.7   Six of these LSOA11s appear in the most deprived 10% in 2015 but were not in the most deprived 10% in 2010. Three of these LSOA11s have been subject to boundary changes.

4.8   'Redcliffe South' (Lawrence Hill ward) and 'East Hillfields' (Hillfields ward) are new LSOA11s which now appear in the most deprived 10% of areas in England. The boundary changes to these areas now better reflect deprivation 'hot spots'.

4.9   'Whitchurch Park West' (Whitchurch Park ward) now falls within the most deprived 10% of areas in England unlike LSOA01 Whitchurch Park in 2010 which had a slightly different boundary.

Bristol areas no longer in the most deprived 10% for Multiple Deprivation

4.10 'Filton Avenue North' (E01014659 in Lockleaze ward) is no longer in the most deprived 10% of areas for Multiple Deprivation. In 2010 it was ranked 1,848 in England, it is ranked 6,013 in 2015 and so now falls within the most deprived 20%. This area has been completely redeveloped and as a consequence deprivation levels have fallen.

4.11 Due to changes in LSOA boundaries (ie the splitting of LSOA01 into several smaller LSOA11 due to increases in population) some new LSOA11s are no longer in the most deprived 10% in England for Multiple Deprivation. The boundaries changes have thus enabled the better identification of deprivation 'hot spots'.

4.12 The LSOA01s that are no longer wholly in the most deprived 10% for Multiple Deprivation in 2015 based on the new boundaries are:

Ward	LSOA code	LSOA01 name	2010 rank/ 32,482	2015 rank/ 32,844	% rank	Most deprived 10%
Lawrence Hill						
LSOA01	E01014656	Old Market and the Dings	1,046	n/a	3%	✔ 2010
	E01033358	**Cabot Circus**	**n/a**	**732**	**2%**	✔**2015**
LSOA11	E01033352	The Dings	n/a	5,529	17%	✕ 2015
	E01033353	Old Market & Temple Meads	n/a	5,590	17%	✕ 2015
Ashley						
LSOA01	E01014490	St Pauls	1,611	n/a	5%	✔ 2010
	E01033366	**St Pauls Grosvenor Rd**	**n/a**	**736**	**2%**	✔ **2015**
LSOA11	**E01033348**	**St Pauls City Road**	**n/a**	**1,385**	**4%**	✔ **2015**
	E01033347	St Pauls Portland Square	n/a	4,541	14%	✕ 2015
Southville						
LSOA01	E01014697	Bedminster	2,751	n/a	8%	✔ 2010
LSOA11	**E01033359**	**Bedminster East**	**n/a**	**2,554**	**8%**	✔ **2015**
	E01033361	Bedminster West	n/a	3,579	11%	✕ 2015
Cabot						
LSOA01	E01014541	St James Barton	2,829	n/a	9%	✔ 2010
LSOA11	**E01033367**	**Stokes Croft West**	**n/a**	**1,101**	**3%**	✔ **2015**
	E01033342	St James Barton	n/a	10,818	33%	✕ 2015

Map 1: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015
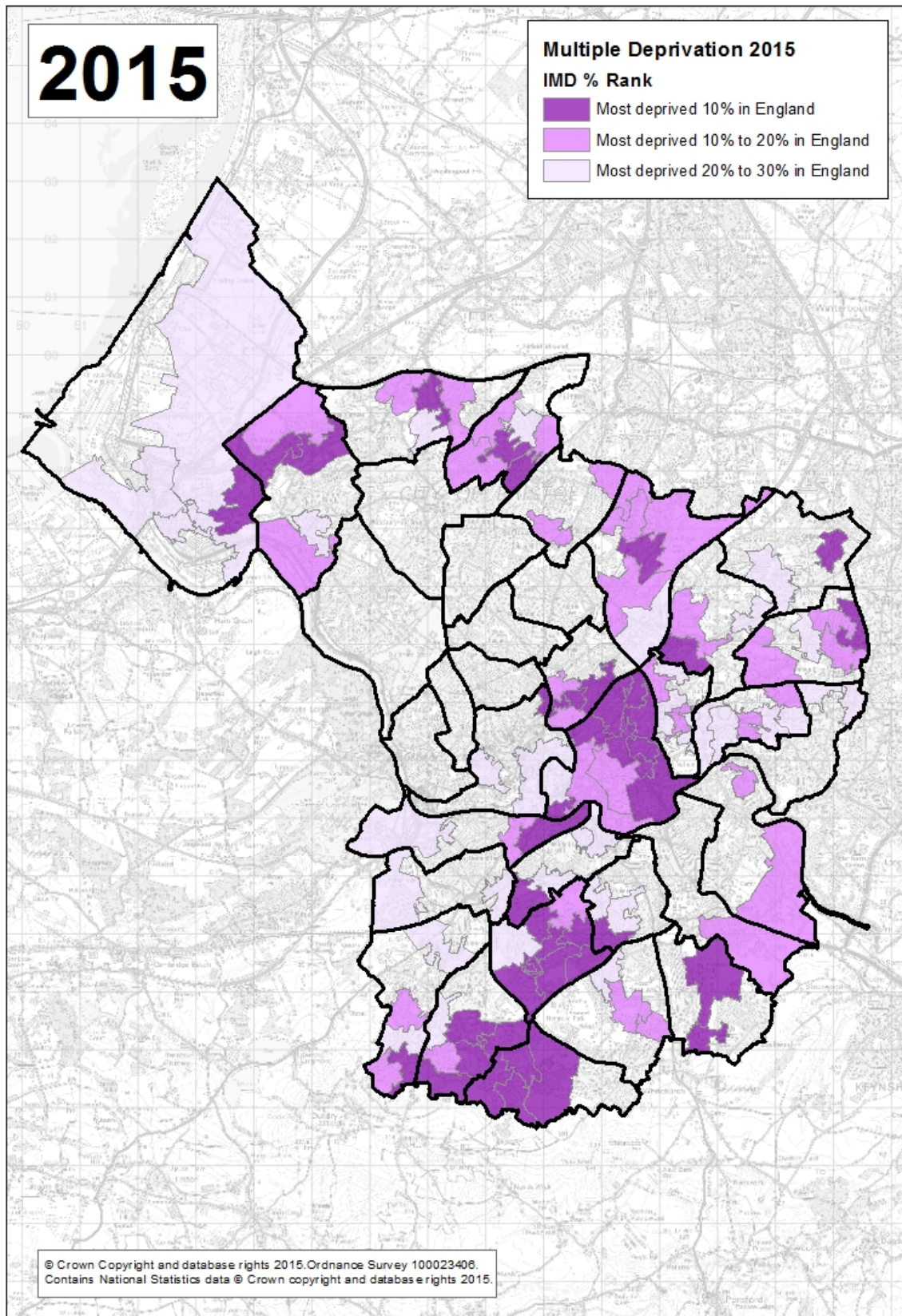
Map 2: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2010
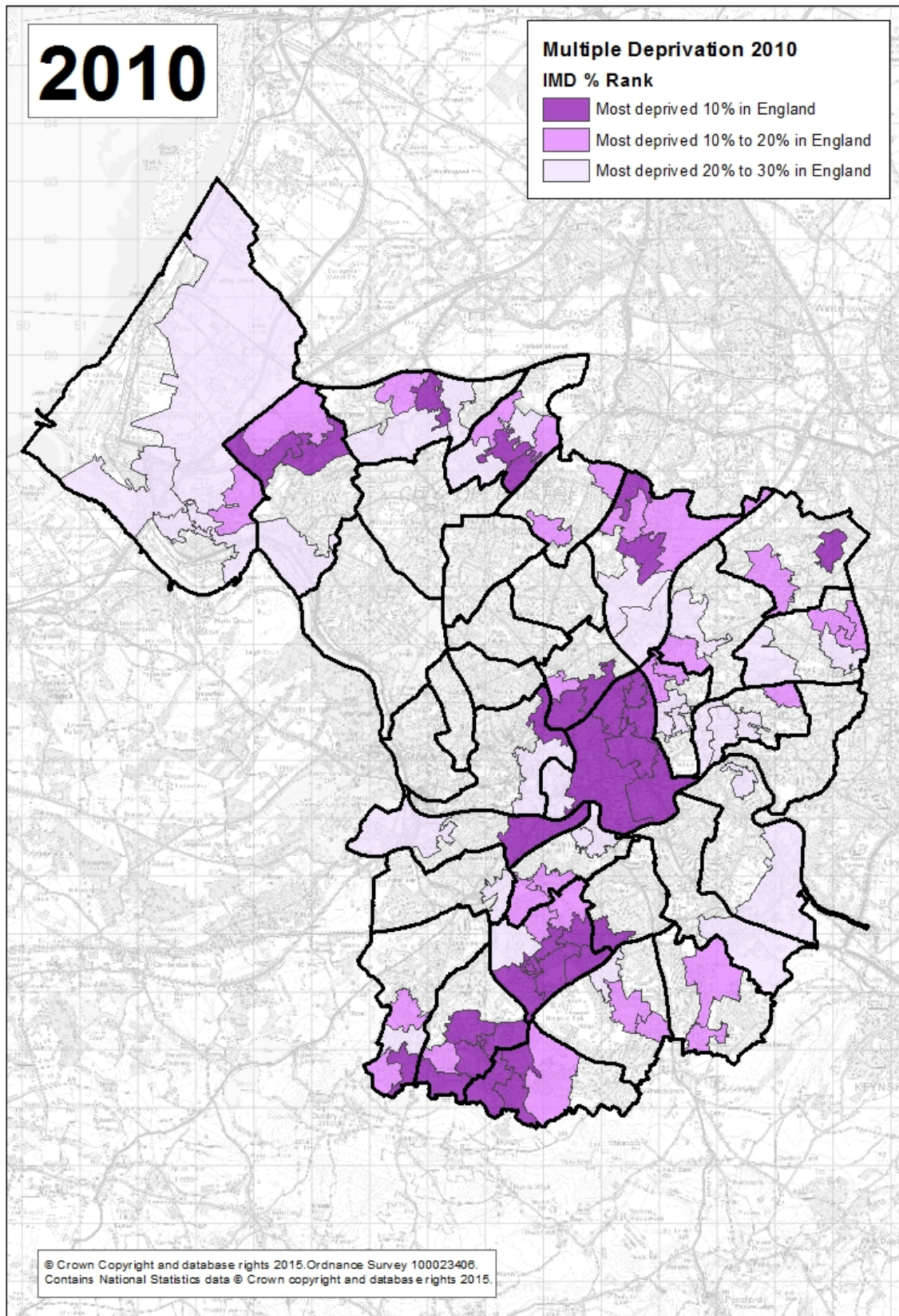
Map 3: Index of Multiple Deprivation showing Most Deprived LSOAs from 1% to 10%
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015

2015

Multiple Deprivation 2015
IMD % Rank

- Most deprived 1%
- Most deprived 1.1% to 2%
- Most deprived 2.1% to 3%
- Most deprived 3.1% to 4%
- Most deprived 4.1% to 5%
- Most deprived 5.1% to 6%
- Most deprived 6.1% to 7%
- Most deprived 7.1% to 8%
- Most deprived 8.1% to 9%
- Most deprived 9.1% to 10%

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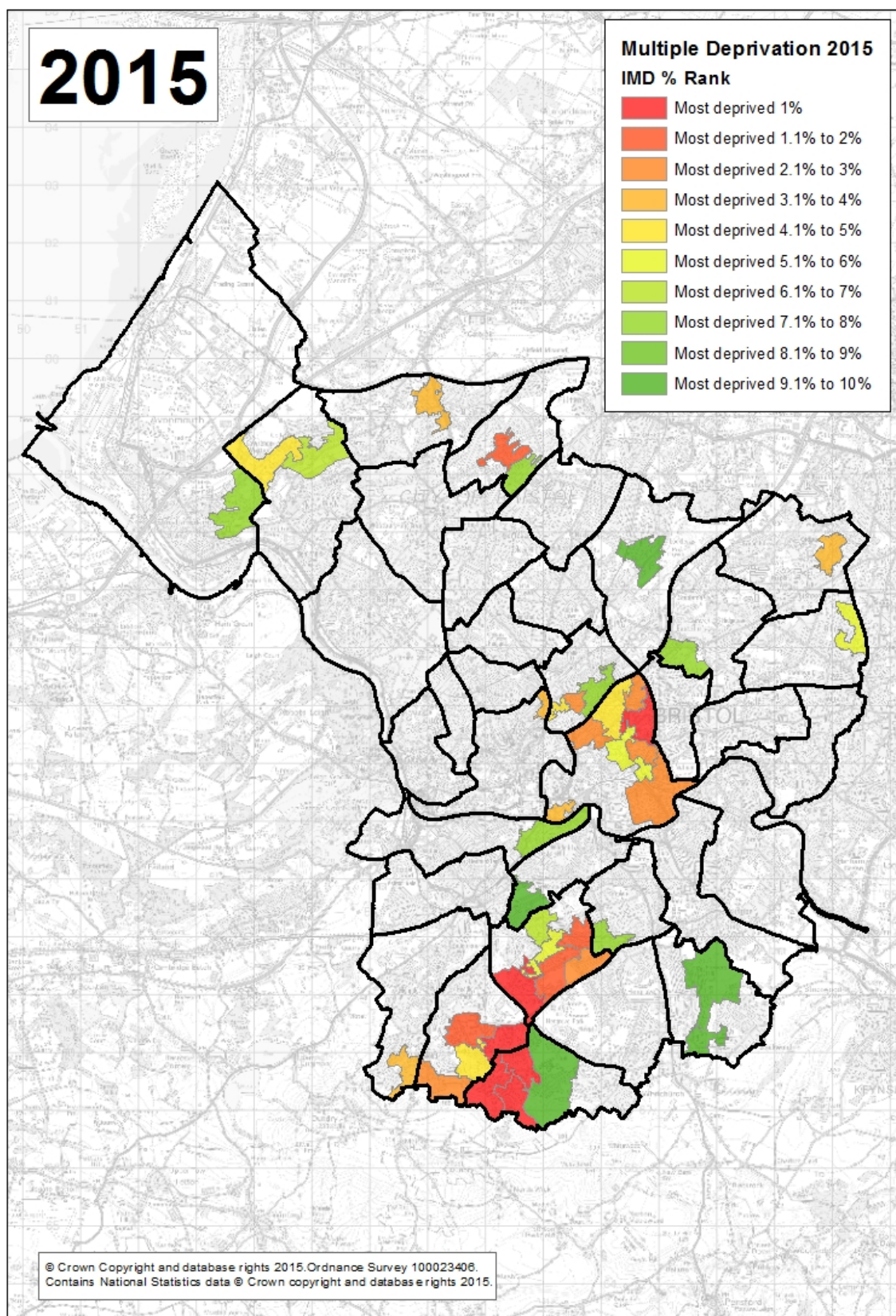
Figure 7: Multiple Deprivation 2015 – Bristol LSOA11 in the most deprived 10% in England

LSOA11 Code	LSOA11 Local name	Ward	IMD Rank where 1 is most deprived	IMD % rank	Bristol rank
E01032514	Bishport Avenue	Whitchurch Park	65	0.2	1
E01014726	Hareclive	Whitchurch Park	67	0.2	2
E01014593	Fulford Road North	Hartcliffe	200	0.6	3
E01014727	Bishport Avenue East	Whitchurch Park	232	0.7	4
E01014580	Inns Court	Filwood	245	0.7	5
E01014653	Easton Road	Lawrence Hill	251	0.8	6
E01014581	Filwood Broadway	Filwood	340	1.0	7
E01014585	Ilminster Avenue West	Filwood	367	1.1	8
E01014689	Southmead Central	Southmead	368	1.1	9
E01014594	Whitchurch Lane	Hartcliffe	518	1.6	10
E01014655	Stapleton Road	Lawrence Hill	659	2.0	11
E01014658	St Philips	Lawrence Hill	682	2.1	12
E01014583	Throgmorton Road	Filwood	721	2.2	13
E01033358	Cabot Circus	Lawrence Hill	732	2.2	14
E01033366	St Pauls Grosvenor Road	Ashley	736	2.2	15
E01014597	Bishport Avenue West	Hartcliffe	848	2.6	16
E01033356	Barton Hill	Lawrence Hill	949	2.9	17
E01014589	Gill Avenue	Frome Vale	1,000	3.0	18
E01014516	Four Acres	Bishopsworth	1,035	3.2	19
E01033370	Redcliffe South	Lawrence Hill	1,072	3.3	20
E01033367	Stokes Croft West	Cabot	1,101	3.4	21
E01014605	Crow Lane	Henbury	1,226	3.7	22
E01014596	Fair Furlong	Hartcliffe	1,382	4.2	23
E01033348	St Pauls City Road	Ashley	1,385	4.2	24
E01014638	Lawrence Weston Parade	Kingsweston	1,499	4.6	25
E01014654	St Judes	Lawrence Hill	1,528	4.7	26
E01033369	Newtown	Lawrence Hill	1,695	5.2	27
E01014582	Leinster Avenue	Filwood	1,760	5.4	28
E01032518	East Hillfields	Hillfields	1,763	5.4	29
E01014584	Glyn Vale	Filwood	1,994	6.1	30
E01014639	Lawrence Weston South	Kingsweston	2,039	6.2	31
E01014647	Ilminster Avenue East	Knowle	2,382	7.3	32
E01014497	Lawrence Weston West	Avonmouth	2,383	7.3	33
E01014486	St Agnes	Ashley	2,408	7.3	34
E01033359	Bedminster East	Southville	2,554	7.8	35
E01014688	Trymside	Southmead	2,569	7.8	36
E01014574	Greenbank	Eastville	2,587	7.9	37
E01032515	Whitchurch Park West	Whitchurch Park	2,999	9.1	38
E01014703	Burnbush Hill	Stockwood	3,014	9.2	39
E01014706	Burnbush	Stockwood	3,134	9.5	40
E01014663	Lockleaze South	Lockleaze	3,217	9.8	41
E01014729	Marksbury Road	Windmill Hill	3,223	9.8	42

B.   Income Deprivation

4.13   The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests). A combined count of income deprived individuals per Lower-layer Super Output Area is calculated by summing the following six non-overlapping indicators:

Indicators
Adults and children in Income Support families [2]
Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families
Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families
Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families
Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families not already counted, that is those who are not in receipt of Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) and whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs
Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both.

4.14   In addition, an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDOPI) were created, representing the proportion of children aged 0-15, and people aged 60 and over, respectively living in income deprived households. The results are presented below.

Figure 8: Income Deprivation Percentage Rank by Decile

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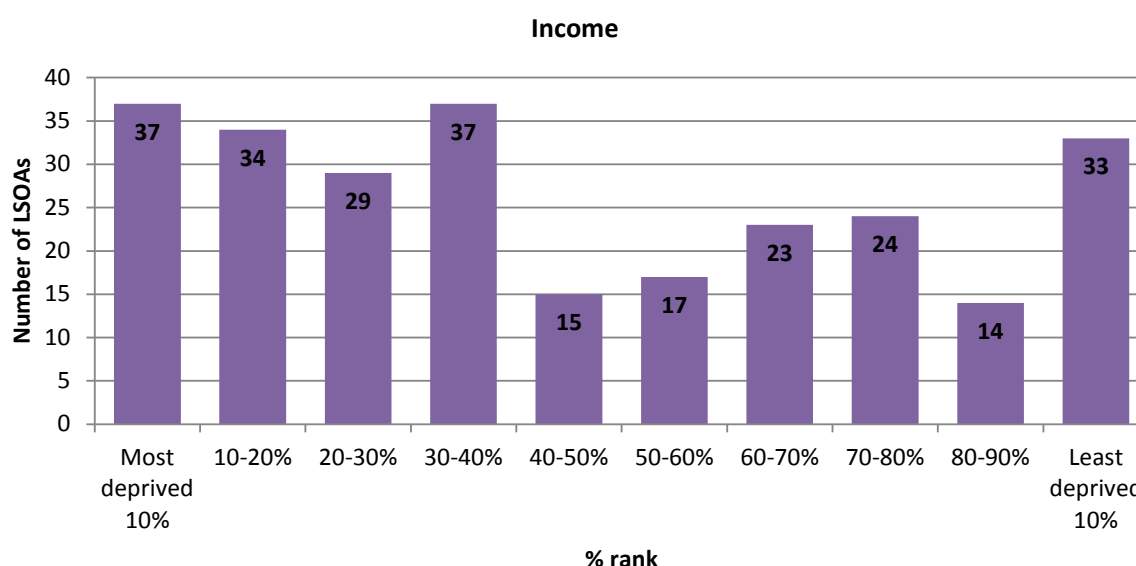
[2] The word 'family' is used to designate a 'benefit unit', that is the claimant, any partner and any dependent children (those for whom Child Benefit is received).

Key findings for Bristol

4.14   Figure 9 shows the number of people affected by income deprivation by ward.

❖ In Bristol as a whole almost 72,000 - 17% of the population - suffers from income deprivation. The proportion varies greatly across the city from as high as 49% of people living in 'Fulford Road North' in Hartcliffe ward to 1% of people living in 'University Halls' in Stoke Bishop.

❖ There are 37 LSOAs in the most income deprived 10% nationally, of these 17 are in South Bristol, 12 are in Central Bristol, 5 in North Bristol and 3 in East Bristol. In all these areas more than 30% of residents are income deprived.

❖ On a ward basis, more than a third of people are income deprived in Lawrence Hill (36%) and Filwood (35%).

Change in relative deprivation between 2010 and 2015

4.15   The proportion of the total population living in Bristol in 2015 who are income deprived is similar to levels in 2010 – 16% of all people in 2010 and 17% of all people in 2015. At ward level, the greatest increase in the proportion of people who are income deprived was in Whitchurch Park, Hartcliffe and Stockwood wards – all of which increased by three percentage points or more.

Note: Care should be taken when interpreting change over time due to changes to the data used to construct the indicators, including changes to eligibility criteria for certain benefits used to measure income deprivation and employment deprivation. On the whole the change relates to the time period 2008 to 2012.

C.   Income Deprivation Affecting Children

Key findings for Bristol

4.16   Figure 9 shows the number of children affected by income deprivation by ward.

❖ In Bristol as a whole just over 19,700 children - 24% of all children – live in income deprived households. The proportion varies greatly across the city from as high as 65% of children living in 'Fulford Road North' in Hartcliffe ward to 1% of children living in 'Canford Park' in Westbury-on-Trym ward.

❖ 48 out of a total of 263 LSOAs in Bristol are in the most deprived 10% nationally for income deprivation affecting children.

❖ In 12 LSOAs more than half of the children live in income deprived households – 3 of these areas are in Hartcliffe, 3 in Whitchurch Park, 3 in Filwood, 2 in Lawrence Hill and 1 in Ashley ward.

❖ One LSOA 'Fulford Road North' in Hartcliffe ward falls in the most deprived 100 LSOAs in England for Income Deprivation Affecting Children - it is ranked 65th out of 32,844 areas nationally.

❖ On a ward basis, almost half of all children live in income deprived households in Lawrence Hill ward (46%), Filwood ward (45%), Whitchurch Park ward (43%) and Hartcliffe ward (42%).

Map 4: Income Deprivation 2015
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015

2015

Income % Rank

Most deprived 10% in England

Most deprived 10% to 20% in England

Most deprived 20% to 30% in England

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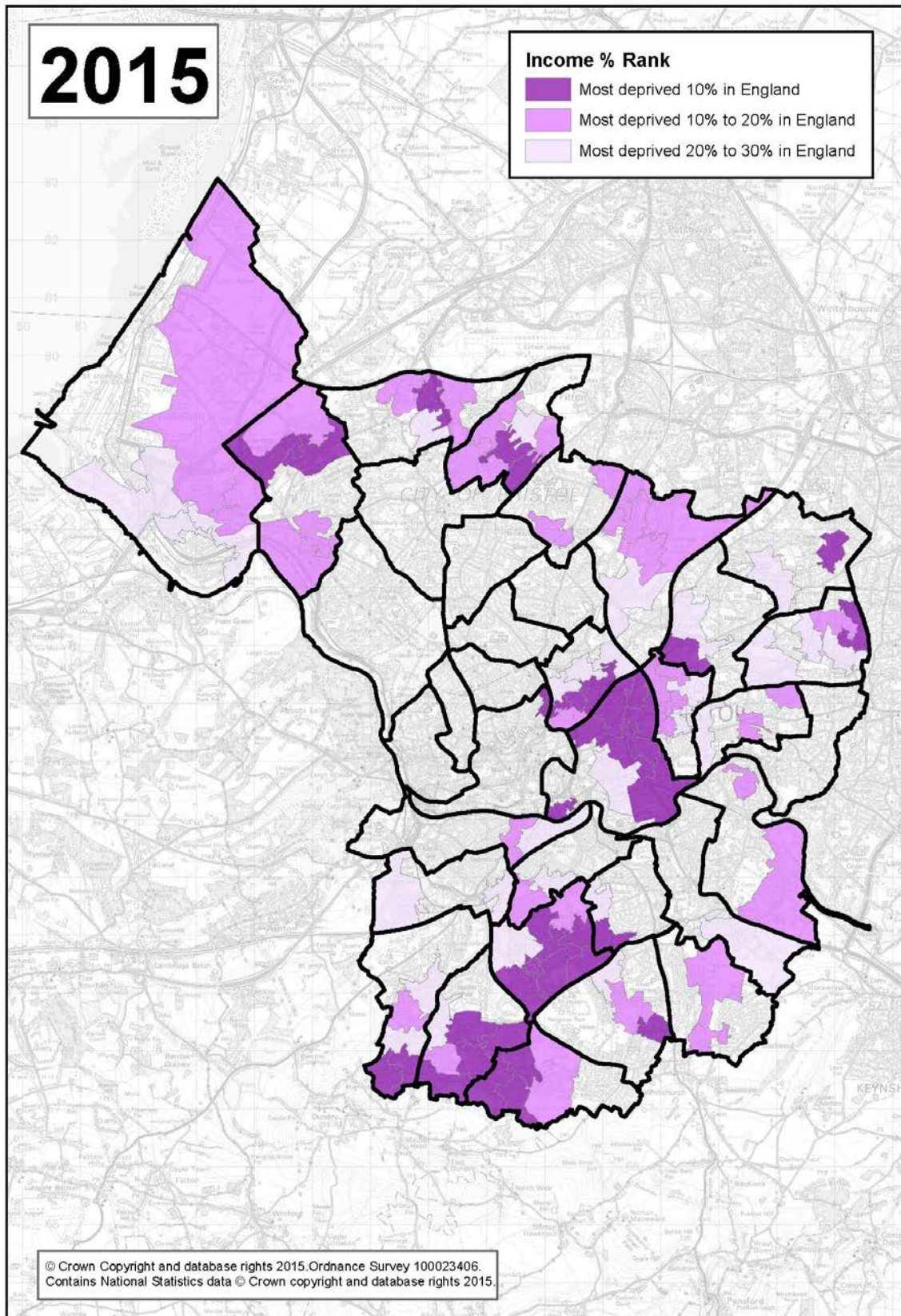
Figure 9: Proportion of People who are Income Deprived by ward in 2010 and 2015

Notes: 2010 % has been calculated based on Mid-2008 population estimates revised following the 2011 Census and so may differ from previously published rates. Care should be taken when interpreting change over time due to changes to the data used to construct the indicators, including changes to eligibility criteria for certain benefits used to measure income deprivation and employment deprivation. On the whole the change relates to the time period 2008 to 2012.

Ward	Number of people income deprived			Number of children income deprived			Number of older people income deprived		
	Number	2015%	2010%	Number	2015%	2010%	Number	2015%	2010%
Ashley	3,635	22%	22%	935	30%	39%	495	35%	33%
Avonmouth	2,405	19%	19%	750	29%	30%	510	19%	21%
Bedminster	1,560	12%	12%	285	15%	18%	530	22%	24%
Bishopston	810	6%	5%	131	5%	5%	190	12%	16%
Bishopsworth	2,635	23%	21%	795	33%	33%	565	21%	22%
Brislington East	1,765	15%	14%	495	22%	24%	385	17%	18%
Brislington West	1,215	11%	10%	270	13%	14%	280	14%	16%
Cabot	1,430	8%	9%	254	22%	23%	249	22%	25%
Clifton	560	5%	4%	80	7%	5%	175	10%	15%
Clifton East	415	4%	5%	43	6%	8%	140	13%	12%
Cotham	575	5%	4%	73	7%	7%	155	13%	13%
Easton	2,925	21%	22%	775	25%	35%	455	28%	31%
Eastville	2,335	19%	17%	600	24%	28%	390	20%	22%
Filwood	4,340	35%	36%	1,515	45%	50%	750	35%	37%
Frome Vale	2,030	17%	17%	465	24%	26%	525	19%	22%
Hartcliffe	3,250	29%	26%	1,090	42%	40%	585	23%	25%
Henbury	2,395	22%	21%	740	34%	35%	490	20%	23%
Hengrove	2,000	17%	16%	565	26%	26%	535	18%	19%
Henleaze	425	4%	4%	72	3%	3%	167	6%	7%
Hillfields	2,810	21%	20%	855	27%	29%	525	22%	25%
Horfield	1,945	15%	14%	505	22%	26%	440	19%	20%
Kingsweston	2,505	24%	23%	820	36%	36%	485	21%	23%
Knowle	1,760	15%	14%	428	18%	19%	450	20%	20%
Lawrence Hill	7,060	36%	38%	2,235	46%	57%	990	48%	45%
Lockleaze	2,740	23%	24%	810	30%	39%	555	27%	28%
Redland	525	4%	4%	62	3%	4%	161	10%	11%
St George East	1,590	13%	12%	365	16%	17%	440	17%	20%
St George West	2,295	19%	18%	545	22%	24%	560	26%	29%
Southmead	2,980	25%	25%	910	33%	38%	640	26%	28%
Southville	1,570	12%	13%	190	11%	17%	540	28%	30%
Stockwood	1,605	15%	12%	421	22%	17%	420	14%	15%
Stoke Bishop	310	3%	3%	71	5%	4%	131	5%	6%
Westbury-on-Trym	590	6%	6%	66	3%	4%	320	10%	11%
Whitchurch Park	3,060	28%	25%	1,030	43%	41%	460	19%	21%
Windmill Hill	1,930	14%	16%	475	20%	27%	375	24%	25%
Bristol	**71,980**	**17%**	**16%**	**19,719**	**24%**	**27%**	**15,063**	**20%**	**22%**

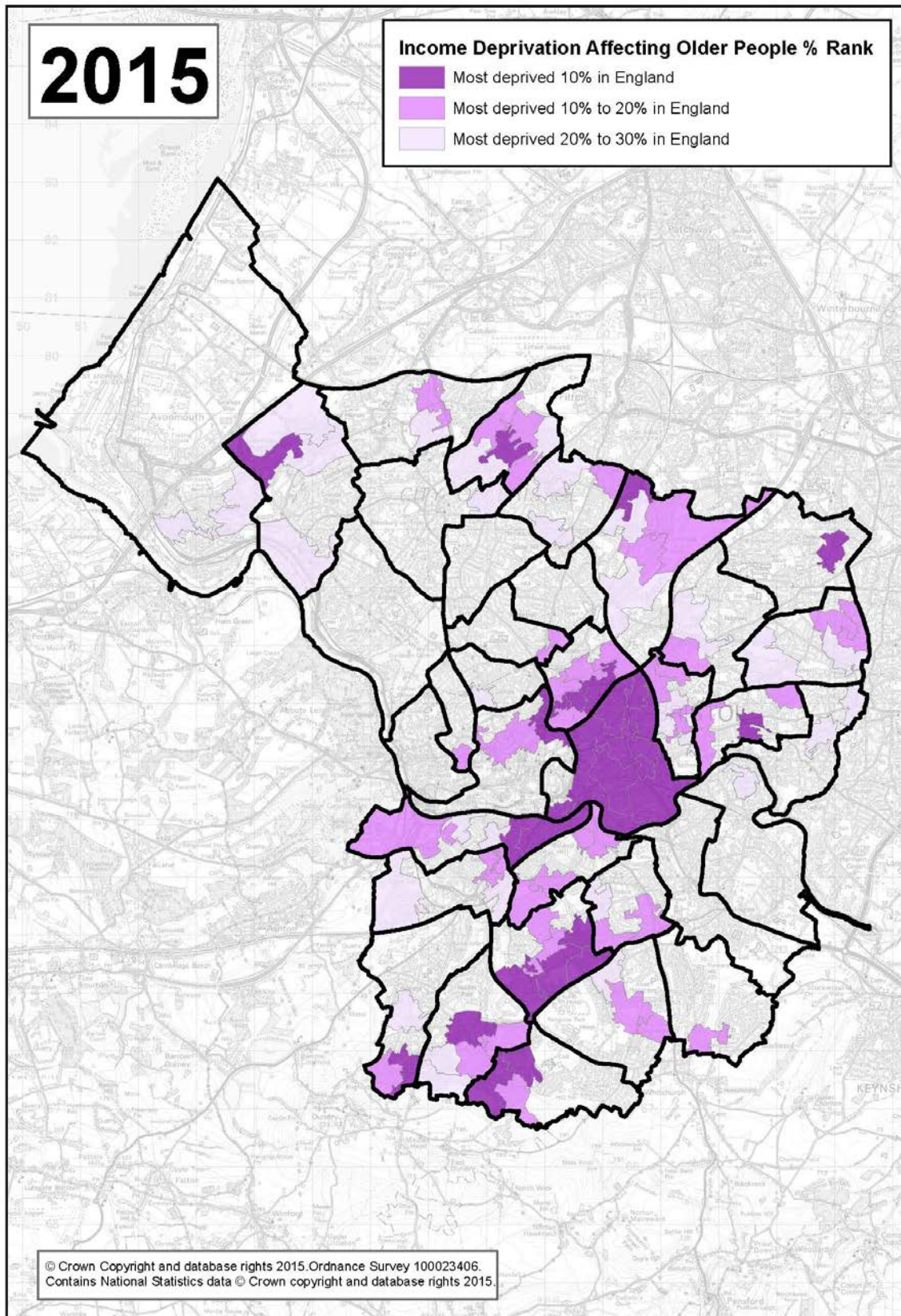**Map 5: Income Deprivation Affecting Children 2015**
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015
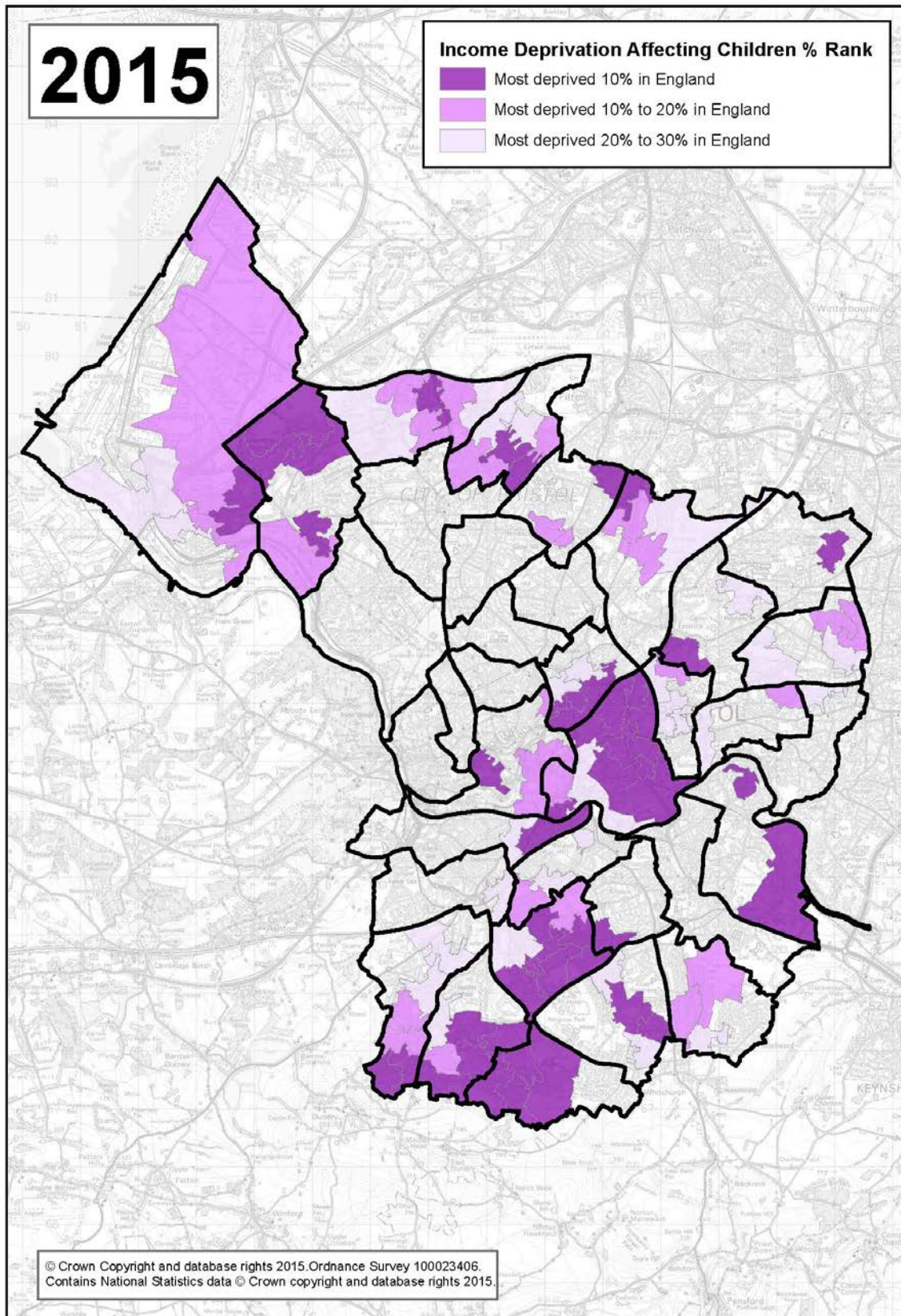
Map 6: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People 2015
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015

Change in relative deprivation between 2010 and 2015

4.17   The proportion of children living in Bristol who live in income deprived households has decreased slightly from 27% in 2010 to 24% in 2015.

4.18   At ward level, the majority of wards saw a drop in the proportion of children living in income deprived households. The largest decreases were in the inner city wards of Lawrence Hill (-12%), Easton (-10%) and Ashley (-9%), as well as in Lockleaze (-9%). The greatest increase in the proportion of children living in income deprived households was in Stockwood ward up from 17% to 22%.

Note: Care should be taken when interpreting change over time due to changes to the data used to construct the indicators, including changes to eligibility criteria for certain benefits used to measure income deprivation and employment deprivation. On the whole the change relates to the time period 2008 to 2012.

D.   Income Deprivation Affecting Older People

Key findings for Bristol

4.19   Figure 9 shows the number of older people affected by income deprivation by ward.

   ❖ In Bristol as a whole just over 15,000 older people - 20% of all older people - live in income deprived households. The proportion varies greatly across the city from as high as 69% of older people living in 'St Pauls Grosvenor Road' in Ashley ward to 3% of older people living in 'Whitchurch' in Whitchurch Park ward.

   ❖ 30 out of a total of 263 LSOAs in Bristol are in the most deprived 10% nationally for income deprivation affecting older people. Almost half of these areas (13 LSOAs) are within Ashley or Lawrence Hill wards. Within the Lawrence Hill ward, all LSOAs are within the most deprived 10% nationally with the exception of 'Redcliffe North'.

   ❖ There are 9 LSOAs where more than half of the older people living there are income deprived - 4 of these areas are in Lawrence Hill, 3 in Ashley, 1 in Cabot and 1 in Southville ward.

   ❖ One LSOA 'St Pauls Grosvenor Road' in Ashley ward falls in the most deprived 100 LSOAs in England for Income Deprivation Affecting Older People - it is ranked 78th out of 32,844 areas nationally. The number of older people in this area is however quite small with just 97 people aged 60 and over but 70 of whom are affected by income deprivation.

   ❖ On a ward basis, almost half of older people in Lawrence Hill (48%) are income deprived and more than a third of all older people in Filwood (35%) and Ashley ward (35%).

Change in relative deprivation between 2010 and 2015

4.20   The proportion of older people living in Bristol who are affected by income deprivation has decreased slightly from 22% in 2010 to 20% in 2015.

4.21   At ward level, the majority of wards saw a drop in the proportion of older people affected by income deprivation. The largest decreases were in Clifton and Bishopston wards all with a drop of more than four percentage points between 2010 and 2015. The only wards which saw a small increase in the proportion of older people affected by income deprivation were Lawrence Hill (+3%), Ashley (+2%) and Clifton East (+2%).

Note: Care should be taken when interpreting change over time due to changes to the data used to construct the indicators, including changes to eligibility criteria for certain benefits used to measure income deprivation and employment deprivation. On the whole the change relates to the time period 2008 to 2012.

E.   Employment Deprivation

4.22   The Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities. A combined count of employment deprived individuals per LSOA is calculated by summing the following five non-overlapping indicators:

Indicators
Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64
Claimants of Carer's Allowance, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64.

Figure 10: Employment Deprivation Percentage Rank by Decile
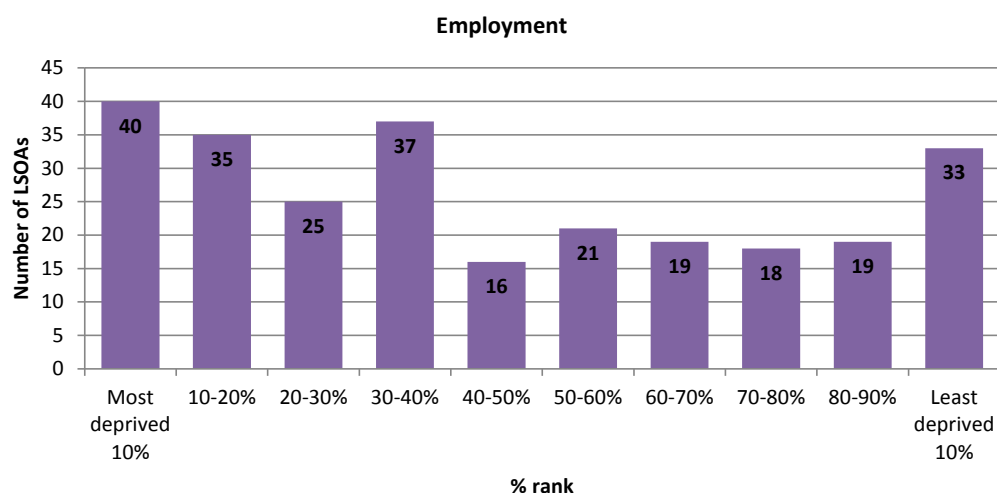
Key findings for Bristol

4.23   Figure 11 shows the number of people affected by employment deprivation by ward.

❖ In Bristol as a whole almost 36,000 people (ie 13% of the working age population) experience employment deprivation, although the proportion varies greatly across the city from as high as 37% in 'Hareclive' in Whitchurch Park to less than 1% in other areas of the city.

Map 7: Employment Deprivation 2015
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015
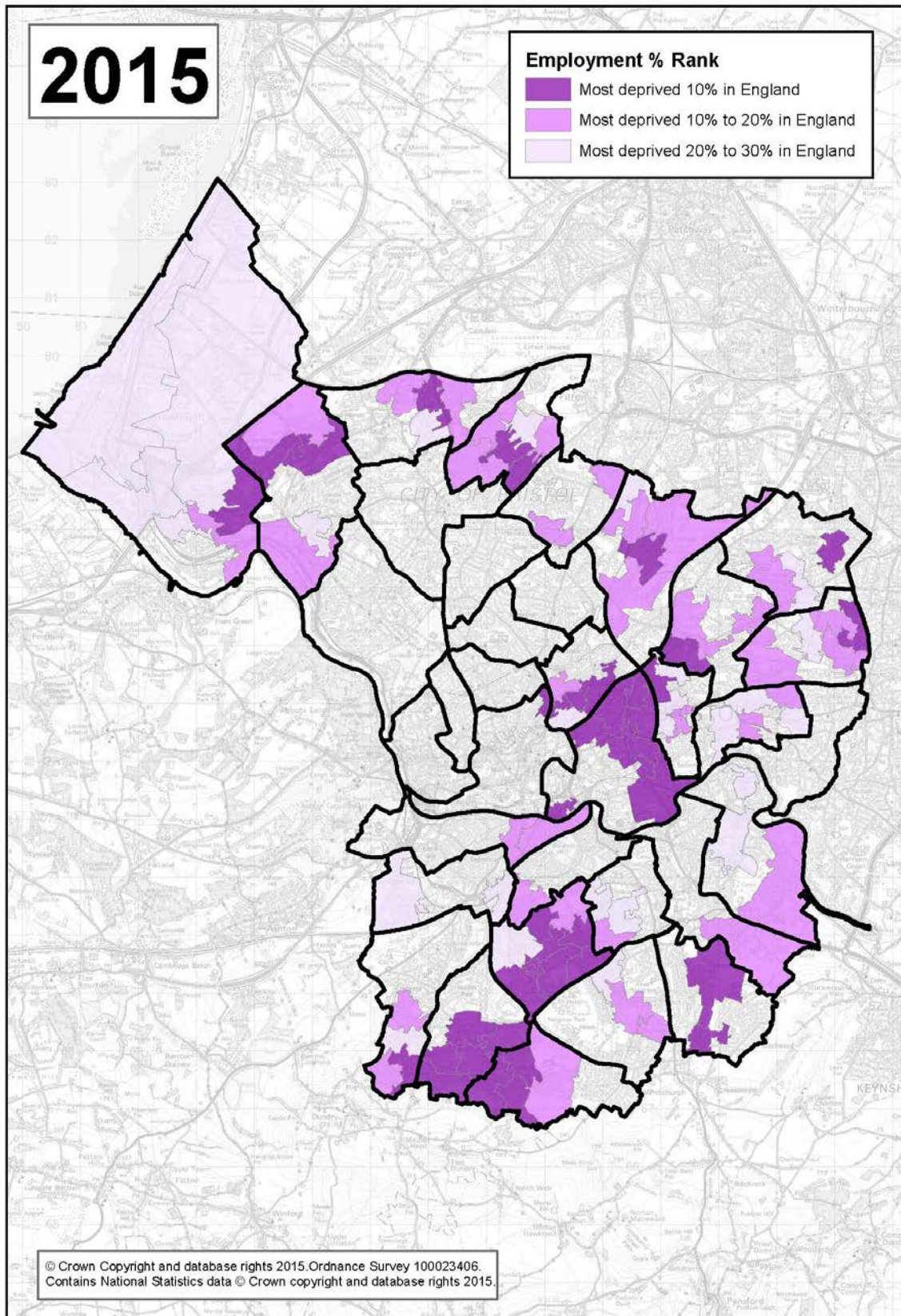
Figure 11: Proportion of Working Age Population who are Employment Deprived by ward in 2010 and 2015

Notes: 2010 % has been calculated based on Mid-2008 population estimates revised following the 2011 Census and so may differ from previously published rates. Care should be taken when interpreting change over time due to changes to the data used to construct the indicators, including changes to eligibility criteria for certain benefits used to measure income deprivation and employment deprivation. On the whole the change relates to the time period 2008 to 2012.

Ref	Ward	Number of working age people who are employment deprived		
		Number	2015%	2010%
E05001972	Ashley	1,975	17%	15%
E05001973	Avonmouth	1,160	16%	13%
E05001974	Bedminster	840	10%	9%
E05001975	Bishopston	565	6%	5%
E05001976	Bishopsworth	1,110	17%	13%
E05001977	Brislington East	870	12%	8%
E05001978	Brislington West	740	10%	8%
E05001979	Cabot	960	6%	8%
E05001980	Clifton	360	4%	4%
E05001981	Clifton East	300	3%	4%
E05001982	Cotham	420	4%	4%
E05001983	Easton	1,490	17%	13%
E05001984	Eastville	1,300	16%	11%
E05001985	Filwood	1,745	26%	21%
E05001986	Frome Vale	1,080	15%	13%
E05001987	Hartcliffe	1,335	21%	16%
E05001988	Henbury	1,050	17%	14%
E05001989	Hengrove	925	14%	11%
E05001990	Henleaze	275	5%	4%
E05001991	Hillfields	1,330	17%	13%
E05001992	Horfield	950	11%	9%
E05001993	Kingsweston	1,120	19%	15%
E05001994	Knowle	910	13%	10%
E05001995	Lawrence Hill	3,240	25%	25%
E05001996	Lockleaze	1,290	18%	15%
E05001997	Redland	380	5%	4%
E05001998	St George East	820	11%	8%
E05001999	St George West	1,230	16%	13%
E05002000	Southmead	1,320	20%	15%
E05002001	Southville	1,020	11%	11%
E05002002	Stockwood	820	14%	10%
E05002003	Stoke Bishop	150	3%	3%
E05002004	Westbury-on-Trym	310	6%	5%
E05002005	Whitchurch Park	1,345	22%	16%
E05002006	Windmill Hill	1,115	12%	11%
	Bristol	**35,850**	**13%**	**11%**

❖ There are 40 LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally, of these 17 are in South Bristol, 12 are in Central Bristol, 7 in North Bristol and 4 in East Bristol. In all these areas more than a fifth of working age residents are employment deprived.

❖ On a ward basis, more than a quarter of the working age population are employment deprived in Filwood ward (1,745 people, 26%) and Lawrence Hill ward (3,240 people, 25%).

Change in relative deprivation between 2010 and 2015

4.24   The proportion of the population living in Bristol who are employment deprived has increased from 11% of the working age population in 2010 to 13% of the working age population in 2015.

4.25   At the ward level, nearly all wards saw an increase in the proportion of the working age population who are employment deprived. In both 2010 and 2015 Lawrence Hill and Filwood wards had the highest levels of employment derivation in Bristol. The greatest increases in the proportion employment deprived have been in Whitchurch Park (+6%), Hartcliffe (+5%), Filwood (+5%), Eastville (+5%) and Southmead (+4%).

Note: Care should be taken when interpreting change over time due to changes to the data used to construct the indicators, including changes to eligibility criteria for certain benefits used to measure income deprivation and employment deprivation. On the whole the change relates to the time period 2008 to 2012.

F.   Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

4.26   The Education, Skills and Training Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively. That is, the 'children and young people' sub-domain measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures ('flow'), while the 'skills' sub-domain measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working age adult population ('stock').

Indicators
Children and Young People sub-domain
Key Stage 2 attainment: The average points score of pupils taking reading, writing and mathematics Key Stage 2 exams
Key Stage 4 attainment: The average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4
Secondary school absence: The proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school
Staying on in education post 16: The proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16
Entry to higher education: A measure of young people aged under 21 not entering higher education.
Adult Skills sub-domain
Adult skills: The proportion of working age adults with no or low qualifications, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64
English language proficiency: The proportion of working age adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64.

Key findings for Bristol

4.27   The Education, Skills and Training Domain is where Bristol experiences some of the highest levels of deprivation. The distribution of deprivation based on this domain is more far reaching than other domains and is particularly concentrated in the social housing areas in South Bristol.

❖ More than 85,000 people live in areas of the city identified as in the most deprived 10% nationally for Education, Skills and Training deprivation.

❖ A fifth (53 out of 263) of LSOAs in Bristol are in the most deprived 10% nationally, for Education, Skills and Training deprivation. Of these more than half (28 LSOAs) are in South Bristol, 14 are in North Bristol, 7 are in Central Bristol and 4 in East Bristol.

Figure 12: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Percentage Rank by Decile

Education, Skills and Training
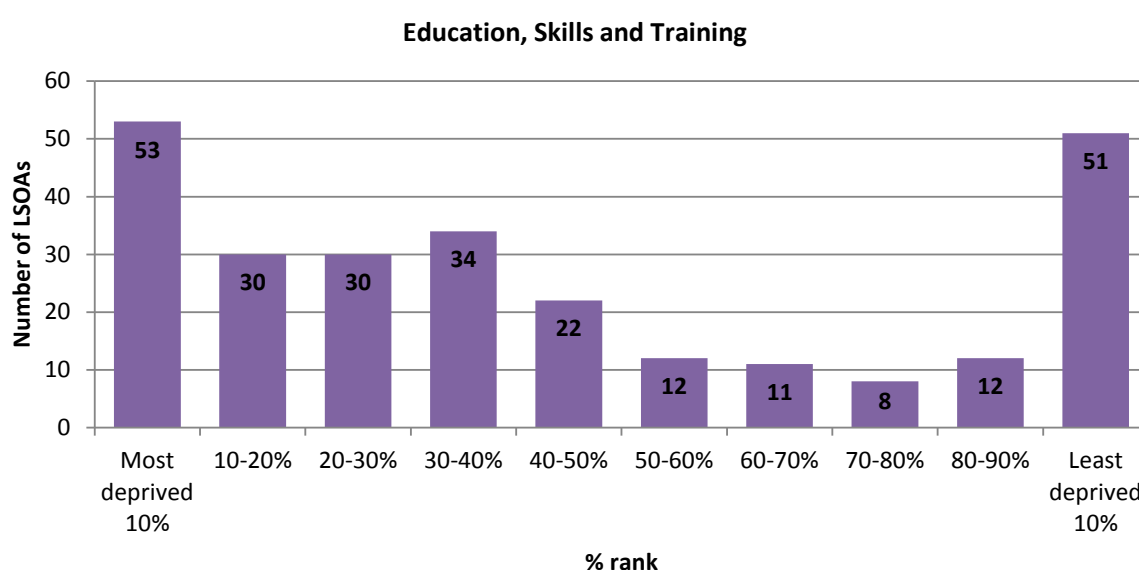
❖ South Bristol is particularly affected with extremes of Education, Skills and Training Deprivation. Five LSOAs in Filwood and Whitchurch Park wards are ranked in the most deprived 100 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England, including:

- 'Bishport Avenue East' in Whitchurch Park ward ranked 19th nationally
- 'Throgmorton Road' in Filwood ward ranked 32nd nationally
- 'Bishport Avenue' in Whitchurch Park ward ranked 37th nationally
- 'Ilminster Avenue West' in Filwood ward ranked 48th nationally
- 'Hareclive' in Whitchurch Park ward ranked 87th nationally

❖ Of the two sub-domains, the children/young people sub domain relating to lack of attainment among children and young people is more significant in terms of deprivation in Bristol than the skills sub domain.

❖ 70 LSOAs fall within the most deprived 10% nationally for the Children and Young People's sub-domain. The areas are distributed across North, East and South Bristol. One LSOA is ranked in the most deprived 100 LSOAs – this is 'Bishport Avenue East' in Whitchurch Park which is ranked 99 out of 32,844 areas nationally.

Map 8: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation 2015
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015

2015

Education, Skills and Training % Rank
- Most deprived 10% in England
- Most deprived 10% to 20% in England
- Most deprived 20% to 30% in England

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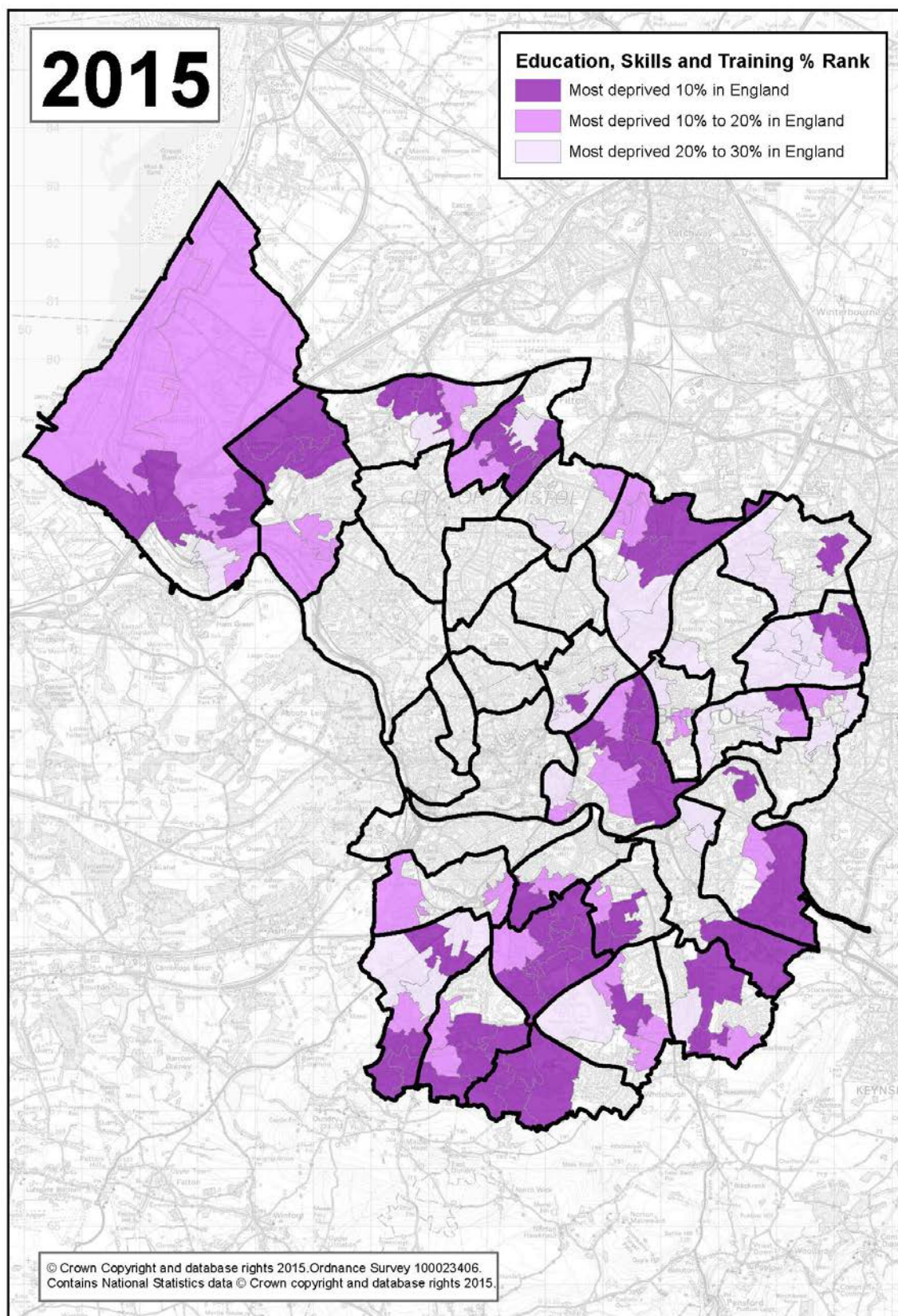
Map 9: Children and Young People's Sub Domain 2015
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015
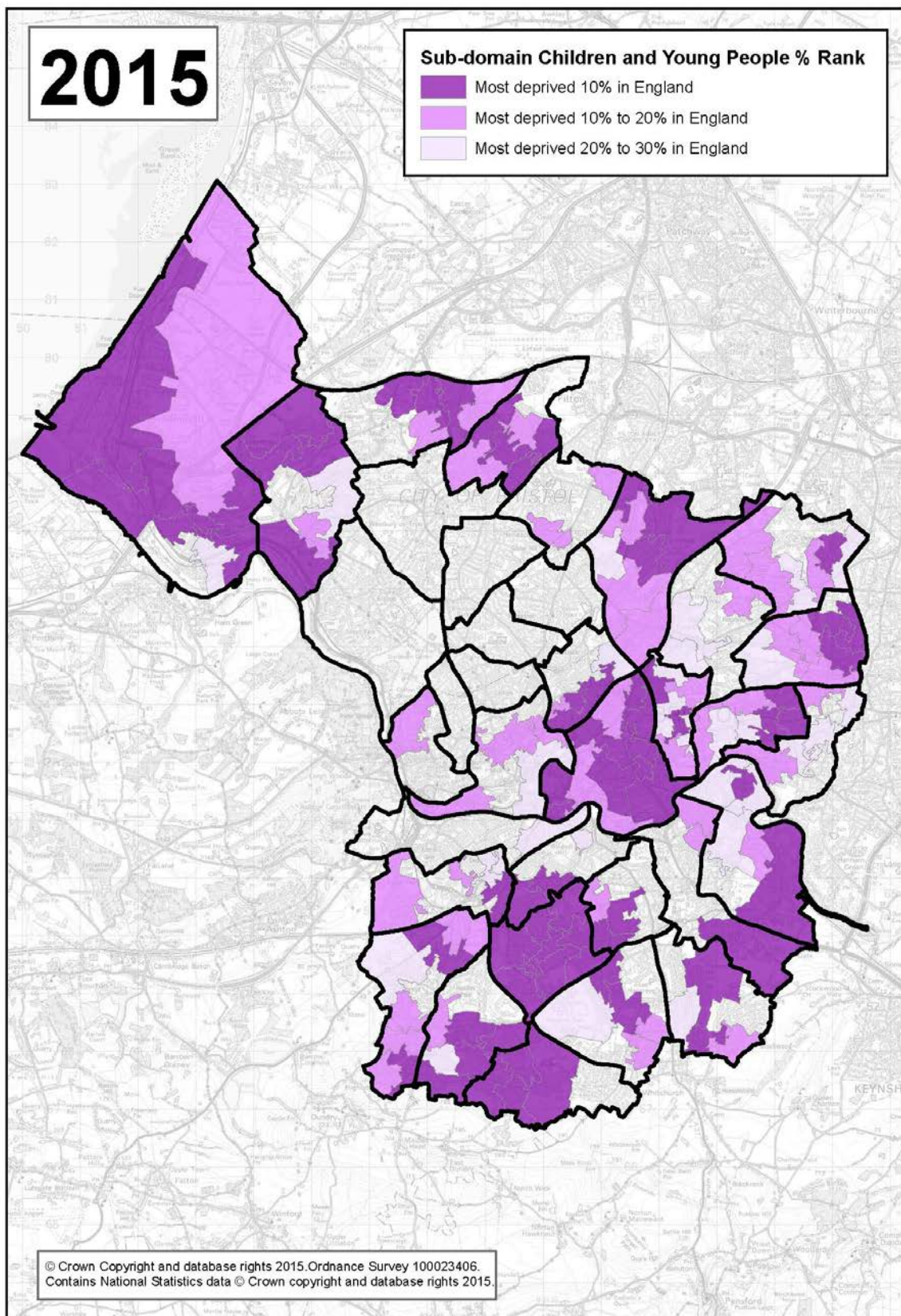
Map 10: Skills Sub Domain 2015
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015
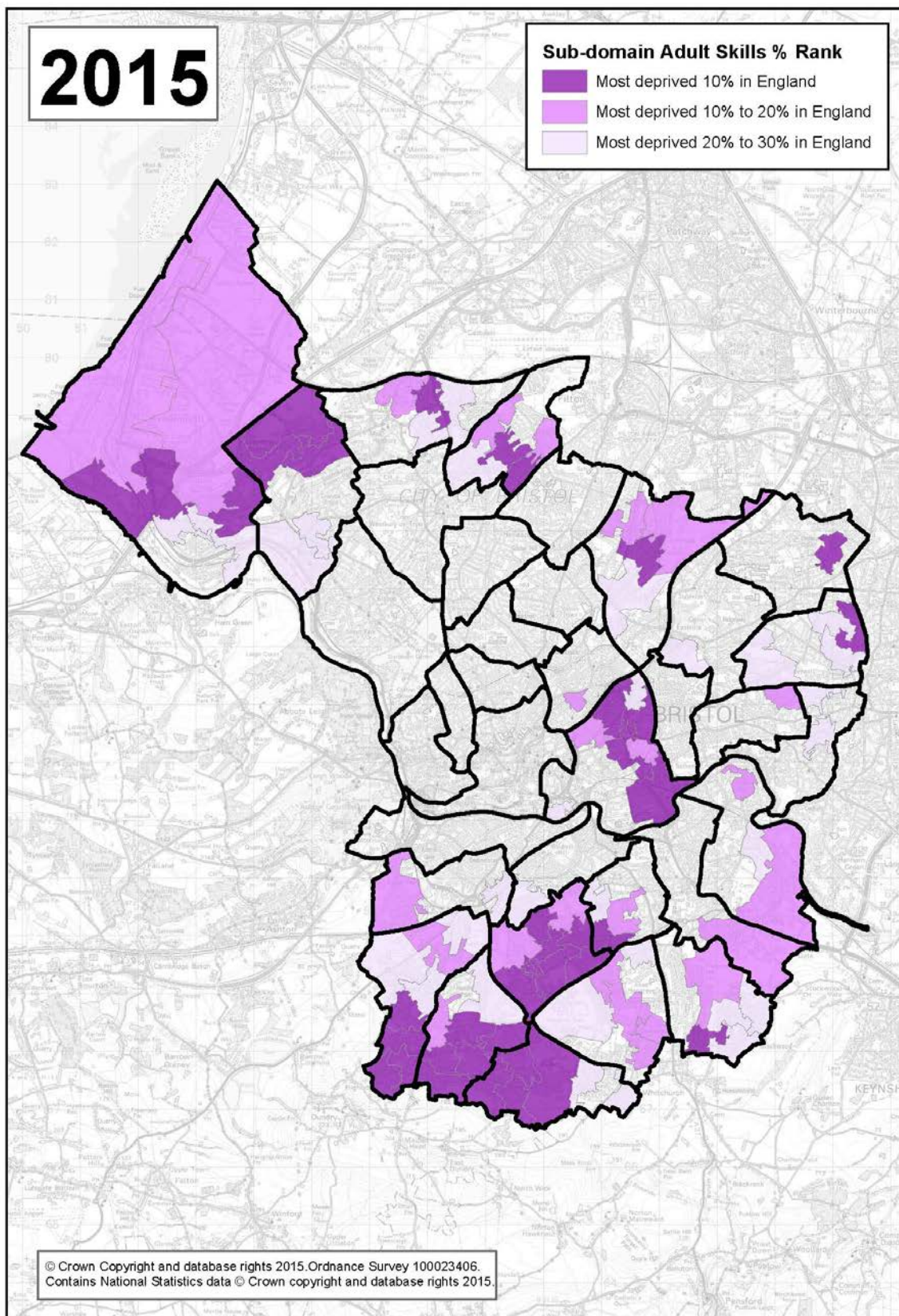
- ❖ 36 LSOAs fall within the most deprived 10% nationally for the Skills sub-domain. Four LSOAs in Filwood and Whitchurch Park wards are ranked in the most deprived 100 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England for Skills Deprivation, including:

> 'Hareclive' in Whitchurch Park ward ranked 26th nationally
> 'Bishport Avenue East' in Whitchurch Park ward ranked 73rd nationally
> 'Throgmorton Road' in Filwood ward ranked 80th nationally
> 'Bishport Avenue' in Whitchurch Park ward ranked 93rd nationally

Change in relative deprivation between 2010 and 2015

4.28   Bristol has similar numbers of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally in 2015 as in 2010 however, looking at the individual sub-domains there is a mixed picture.

4.29   For the Children and Young People's sub-domain in 2015 just one area fell within the most deprived 100 areas nationally, an improvement relative to others areas nationally on 2010 when 6 areas fell in the most deprived 100 areas nationally.

4.30   For the Skills sub-domain more LSOAs in Bristol fell within the most deprived 10% nationally in 2015 than in 2010. Of these 4 areas are now in the most deprived 100 areas nationally, whereas there were no areas in the most deprived 100 in 2010.

G.   Health Deprivation and Disability

4.31   The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.

Indicators
Years of potential life lost: An age and sex standardised measure of premature death
Comparative illness and disability ratio: An age & sex standardised morbidity/disability ratio
Acute morbidity: An age and sex standardised rate of emergency admission to hospital
Mood and anxiety disorders: A composite based on the rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders, hospital episodes data, suicide mortality data and health benefits data.

Key findings for Bristol

4.32   Health Deprivation and Disability shows a similar pattern across Bristol as the other domains of deprivation.

- ❖ More than 51,000 people live in areas of the city identified as in the most deprived 10% nationally for Health Deprivation and Disability.

- ❖ 32 out of a total of 263 LSOAs in Bristol are in the most deprived 10% nationally. Of these more than half (18 in total) are in South Bristol, 8 in Central Bristol, 5 in North Bristol and 1 in East Bristol.

Map 11: Health Deprivation and Disability 2015
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015

2015

Health Deprivation and Disability % Rank
- Most deprived 10% in England
- Most deprived 10% to 20% in England
- Most deprived 20% to 30% in England

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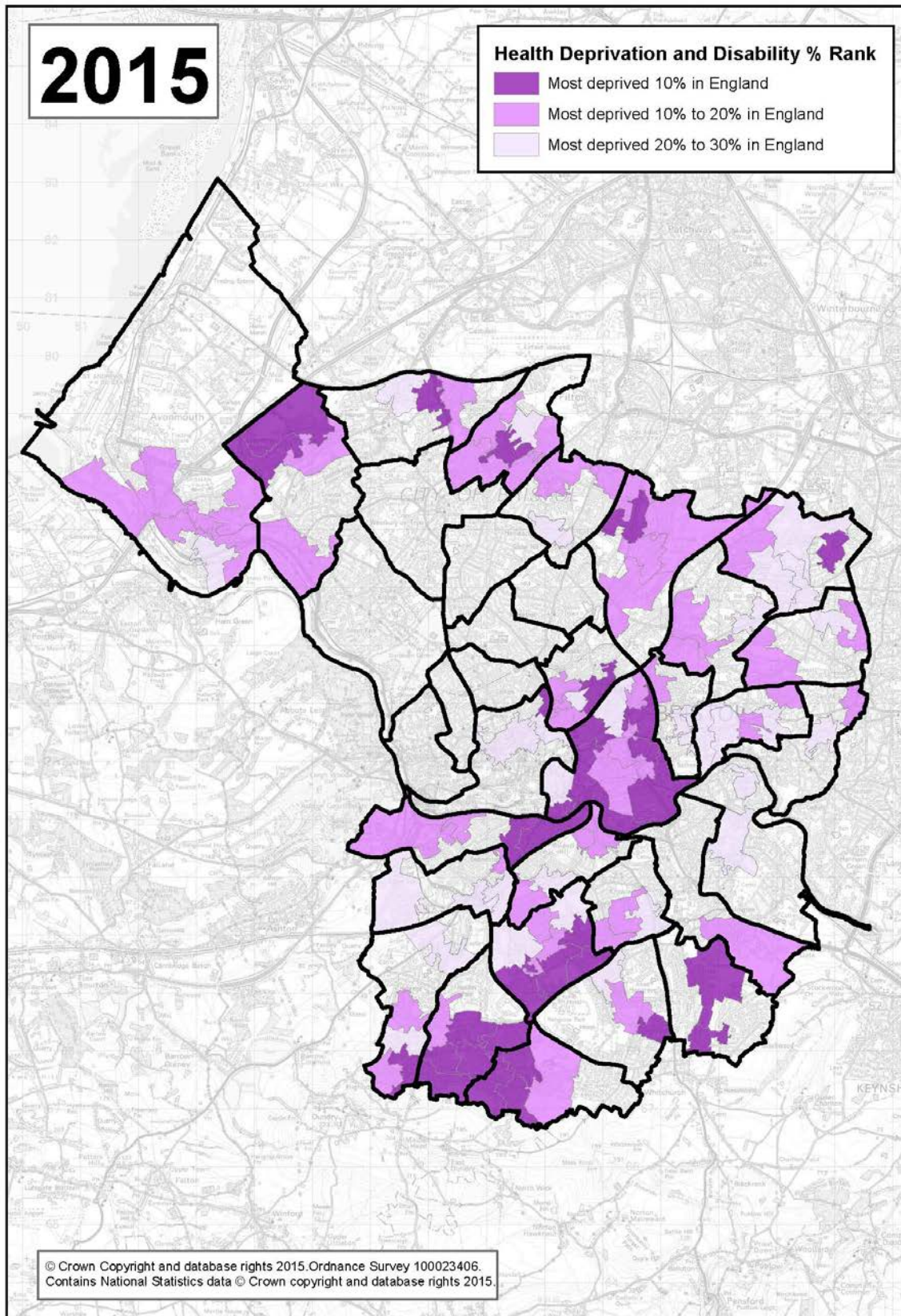
❖ Six areas, all within South Bristol, fall within the most deprived 2% of areas nationally for Health Deprivation and Disability including 'Bedminster East' (rank 362) and 'Bedminster West' (rank 392) in Southville ward, 'Bishport Avenue' (rank 398) in Whitchurch Park ward, 'Burnbush' (rank 522) in Stockwood and 'Inns Court' (rank 592) and 'Filwood Broadway' (rank 634) in Filwood ward.

Figure 13: Health Deprivation and Disability Percentage Rank by Decile

Health Deprivation and Disability
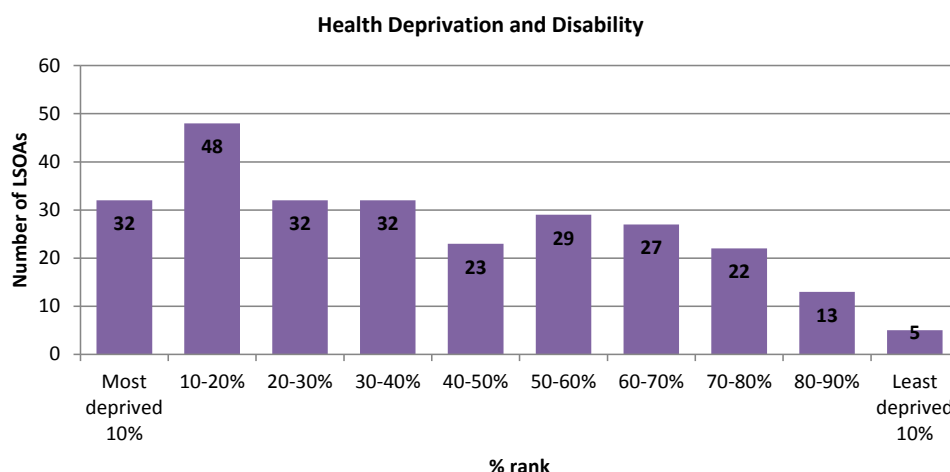
Change in relative deprivation between 2010 and 2015

4.33   Bristol has more LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally for Health Deprivation and Disability in 2015 than in 2010 - in 2010 there were 19 areas out of a total of 252 areas in the most deprived 10% nationally compared to 32 areas out of 363 in 2015.

H.   Crime

Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.

Indicators
Violence – number of reported violent crimes (18 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
Burglary – number of reported burglaries (4 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
Theft – number of reported thefts (5 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population
Criminal damage – number of reported crimes (8 reported crime types) per 1000 at risk population.

Figure 14: Crime Deprivation Percentage Rank by Decile
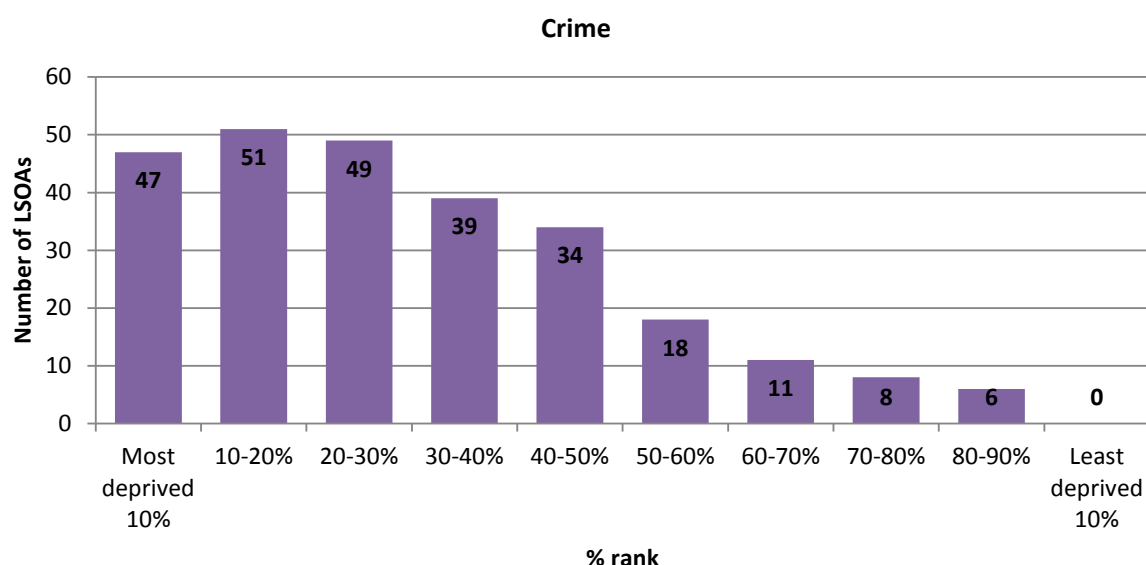
Crime

Key findings for Bristol

4.34   Crime, in comparison to other domains, is where Bristol experiences some of the highest levels of deprivation. Since 2010 however, levels of Crime deprivation are much improved with a much lower proportion of the city falling within the most deprived 10% nationally.

- ❖ Almost 82,000 people live in areas of the city identified as in the most deprived 10% nationally for Crime deprivation.

- ❖ 47 out of a total of 263 LSOAs in Bristol are in the most deprived 10% nationally. Of these 16 are in South Bristol, 14 Central Bristol, 10 North Bristol and 7 in East Bristol.

- ❖ Two LSOAs in central Bristol are ranked in the most deprived 100 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England for Crime. These are:

    - ▪ 'Stokes Croft West' in Cabot ward ranked 40th nationally
    - ▪ 'St Pauls City Road' in Ashley ward ranked 42nd nationally

- ❖ Unlike other domains, there are no LSOAs in Bristol in the least deprived 10% nationally for Crime.

Change in relative deprivation between 2010 and 2015

4.35   Since 2010, relative to other areas, the greatest improvement in Bristol has been in Crime deprivation with around half the number of LSOAs now in the most deprived 10% of areas in England.

Map 12: Crime Deprivation 2015
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015

Crime % Rank

Most deprived 10% in England

Most deprived 10% to 20% in England

Most deprived 20% to 30% in England

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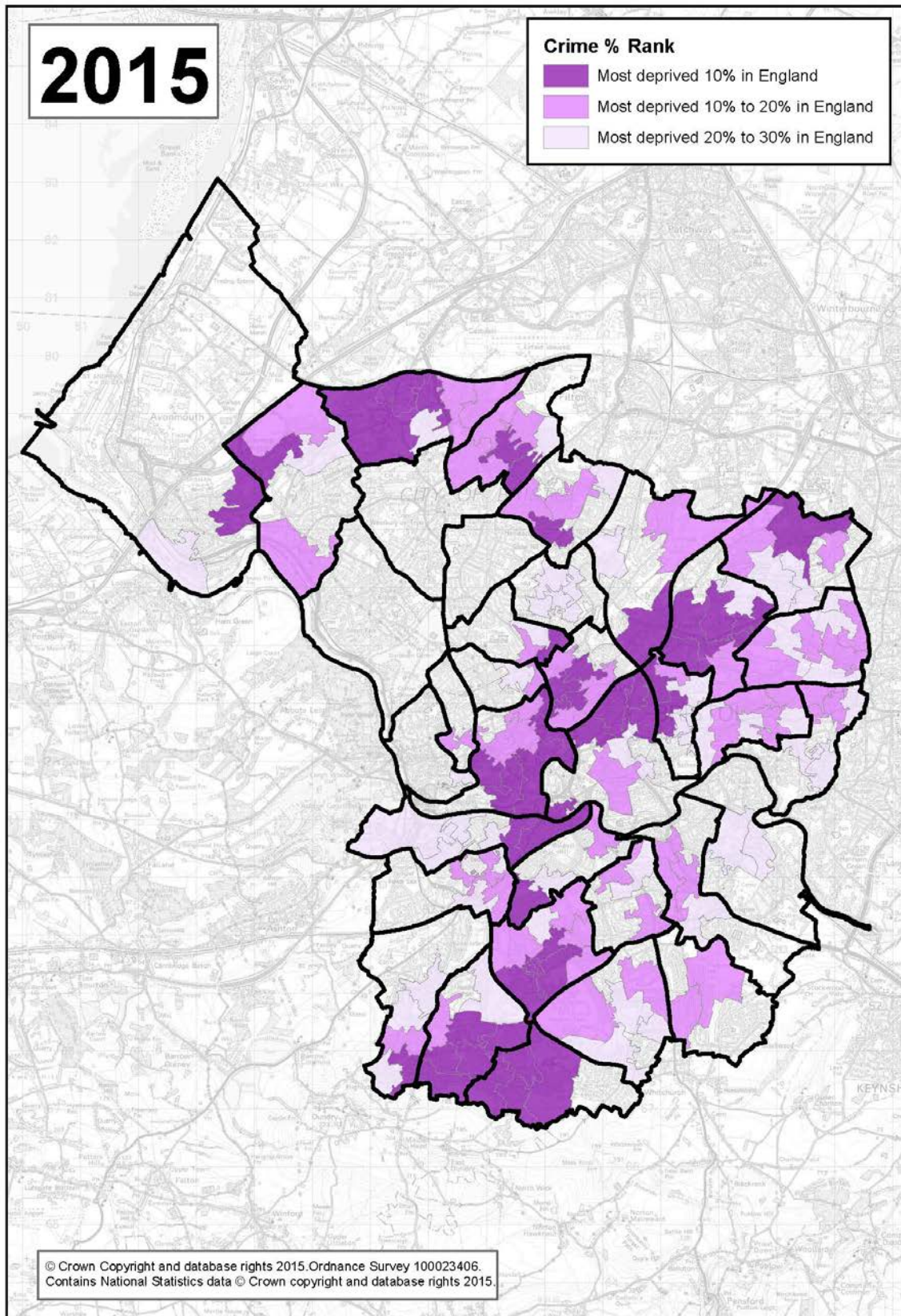
I. Barriers to Housing and Services

4.36   This domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and key local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

Indicators
Geographical Barriers sub-domain
Road distance to a post office
Road distance to a primary school
Road distance to a general store or supermarket
Road distance to a GP surgery
Wider Barriers sub-domain
Household overcrowding: The proportion of all households in a Lower-layer Super Output Area which are judged to have insufficient space to meet the household's needs
Homelessness: Local authority district level rate of acceptances for housing assistance under the homelessness provisions of the 1996 Housing Act, assigned to the constituent Lower-layer Super Output Areas
Housing affordability: Difficulty of access to owner-occupation or the private rental market, expressed as the inability to afford to enter owner occupation or the private rental market.

Figure 15: Barriers to Housing and Services Percentage Rank by Decile

Barriers to Housing and Services
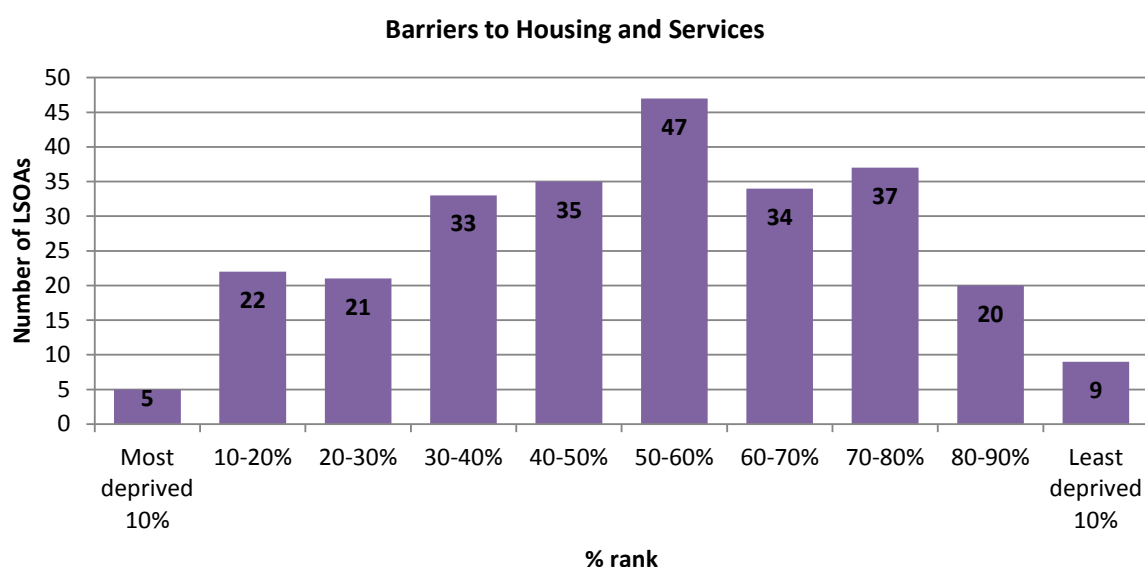
Key findings for Bristol

4.37   The Barriers to Housing and Services domain is most relevant in urban areas in terms of the wider barriers but less relevant in terms of the geographical barriers where facilities are much more accessible than in rural areas.

❖ Less than 8,000 people live in areas of the city identified as in the most deprived 10% nationally for Barriers to Housing and Services.

Map 13: Barriers to Housing and Services 2015
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015
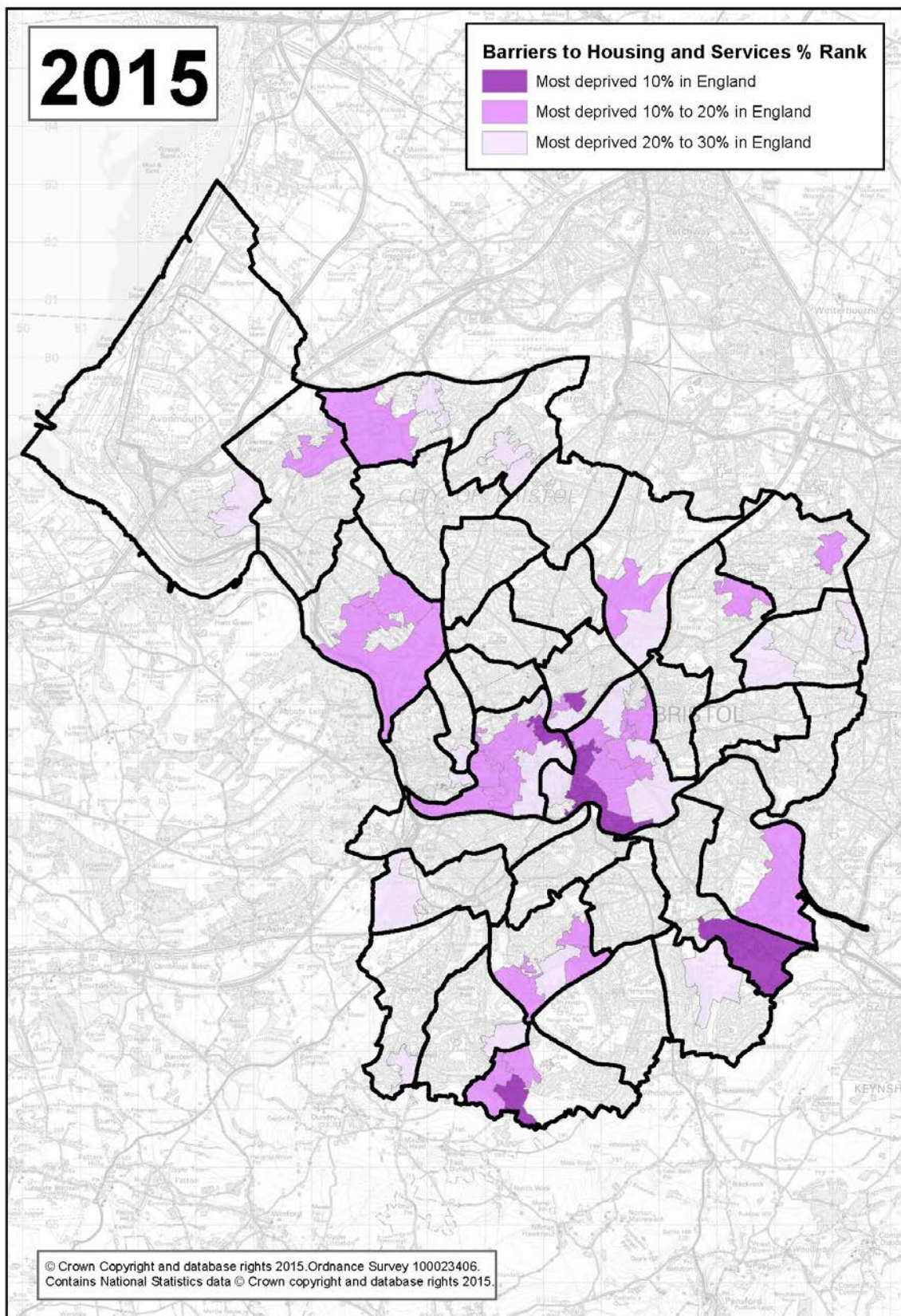
Map 14: Wider Barriers Sub domain 2015
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015

Map 15: Geographical Barriers Sub domain 2015
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015
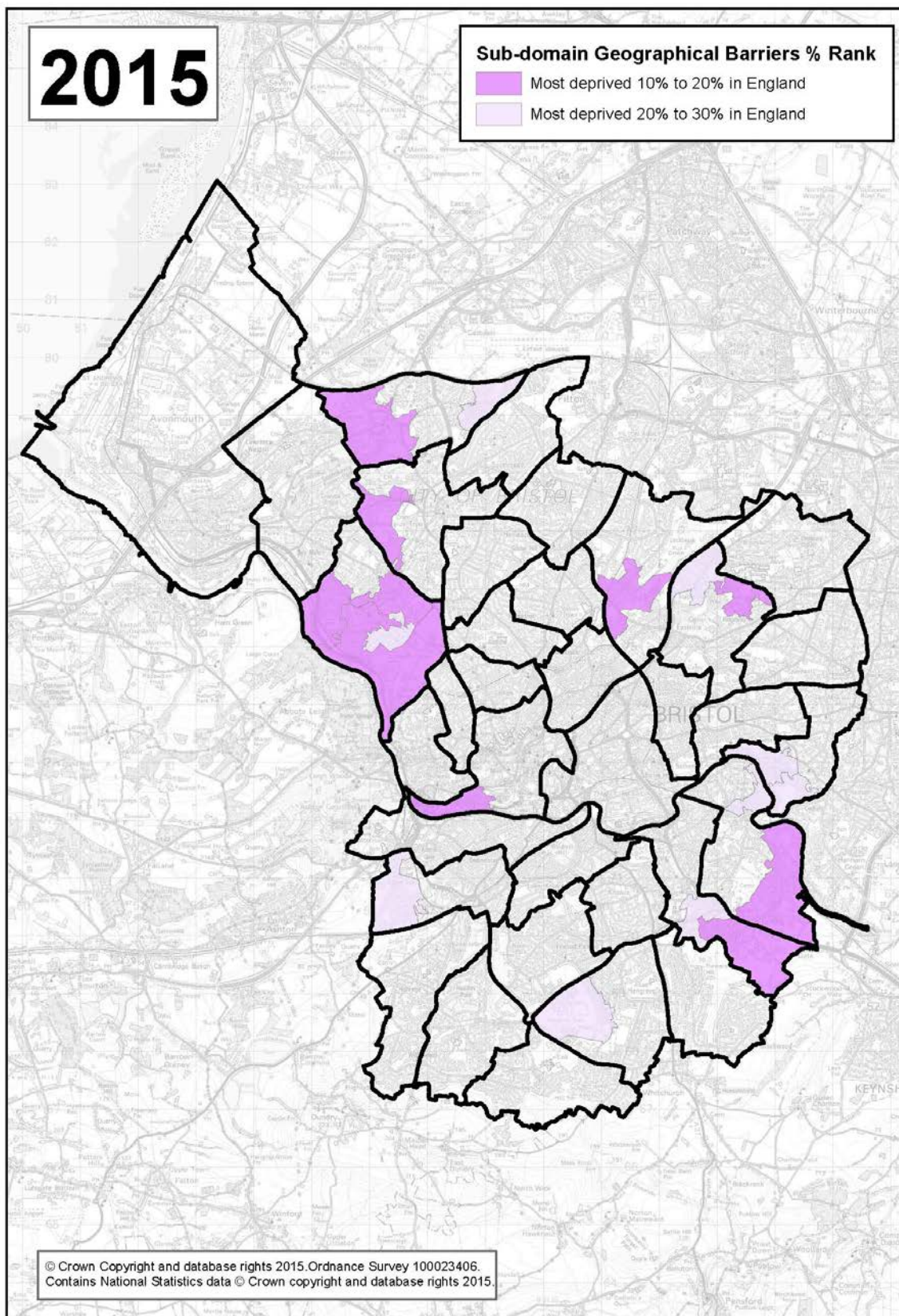
❖ Just 5 LSOAs fall within the most deprived 10% nationally for Barriers to Housing and Services, including 'St James Barton' in Cabot ward, 'Hicks Gate' in Brislington West ward, 'Old Market and Temple Meads' in Lawrence Hill ward, 'Bishport Avenue East' in Whitchurch Park ward and 'St Pauls Grosvenor Road' in Ashley ward.

❖ For Wider Barriers to Housing, 22 LSOAs fall within the most deprived 10% nationally. The majority of these (15 LSOAs) are within Central Bristol, 5 in South Bristol, 1 in North Bristol and 1 in East Bristol. Central Bristol is particularly affected - this is a reflection of the higher densities and over-crowding experienced in most urban areas compared to rural areas as well as higher levels of homelessness.

❖ No areas of the city fall within the most deprived 10% of areas nationally for Geographical Barriers to Services.

Change in relative deprivation between 2010 and 2015

4.38   In 2010 no areas of Bristol fell within the most deprived 10% of areas nationally whereas in 2015, 5 areas fell within the most deprived 10% nationally.

4.39   The Wider Barriers sub-domain is where deprivation relative to other parts of the country has increased. In 2015 there were 22 LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally compared to none in 2010.

J.   Living Environment Deprivation

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

Indicators
Indoors sub-domain
Houses without central heating: The proportion of houses that do not have central heating
Housing in poor condition: The proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the Decent Homes standard.
Outdoors sub-domain
Air quality: A measure of air quality based on emissions rates for four pollutants
Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists: A measure of road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists among the resident and workplace population.

Figure 16: Living Environment Deprivation Percentage Rank by Decile

Living Environment
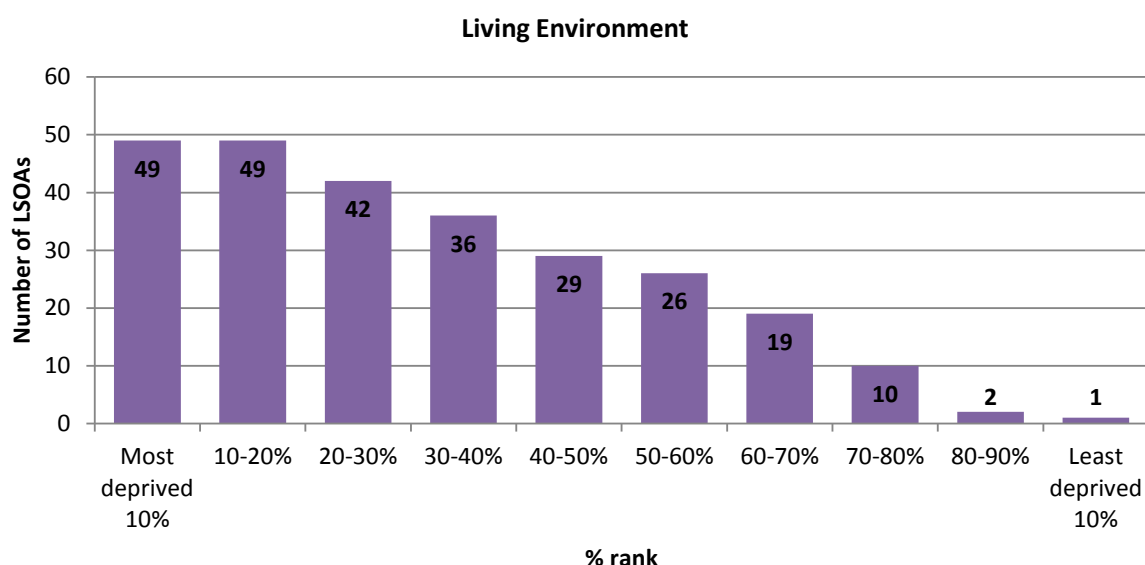
Key findings for Bristol

4.40   The distribution of deprivation in this domain is very different to all the other domains. Most of the areas in the most deprived 10% nationally are city centre and inner residential suburbs on the edges of the city centre. Interestingly, some of the areas identified as being deprived in terms of the living environment are the same areas that are better than average rank for the other domains – such as areas of Redland, Cotham and Clifton East - whilst others are the most deprived areas for other domains.

4.41   For Bristol the outdoors living environment sub domain (based on air quality and traffic accidents) tends to be worse in terms of deprivation, however, this is not given as much weight as the indoors living environment sub domain (based on poor housing and central heating) when calculating the overall Living Environment Index.

❖ In Bristol as a whole almost 85,000 people live in areas of the city identified as suffering from high levels of Living Environment Deprivation.

❖ There are 49 LSOAs in the most income deprived 10% nationally, of these 20 are in Central Bristol, 20 in North Bristol, 5 in East Bristol and just 4 areas in South Bristol.

❖ One LSOA 'Brandon Hill' in Cabot ward falls in the most deprived 100 LSOAs in England for Living Environment - it is ranked 29th out of 32,844 areas nationally.

❖ In terms of the indoors living environment sub domain, 27 LSOAs fall within the most deprived 10% nationally.

❖ In terms of the outdoors living environment sub domain, 63 LSOAs fall within the most deprived 10% nationally. Perhaps surprising is the fact that 'Sneyd Park and the Downs' is the most deprived area of Bristol for the outdoors living environment (433rd nationally). This is likely to be a reflection of the high levels of traffic around the Downs area.

Map 16: Living Environment Deprivation 2015
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015

2015

Living Environment % Rank
- Most deprived 10% in England
- Most deprived 10% to 20% in England
- Most deprived 20% to 30% in England

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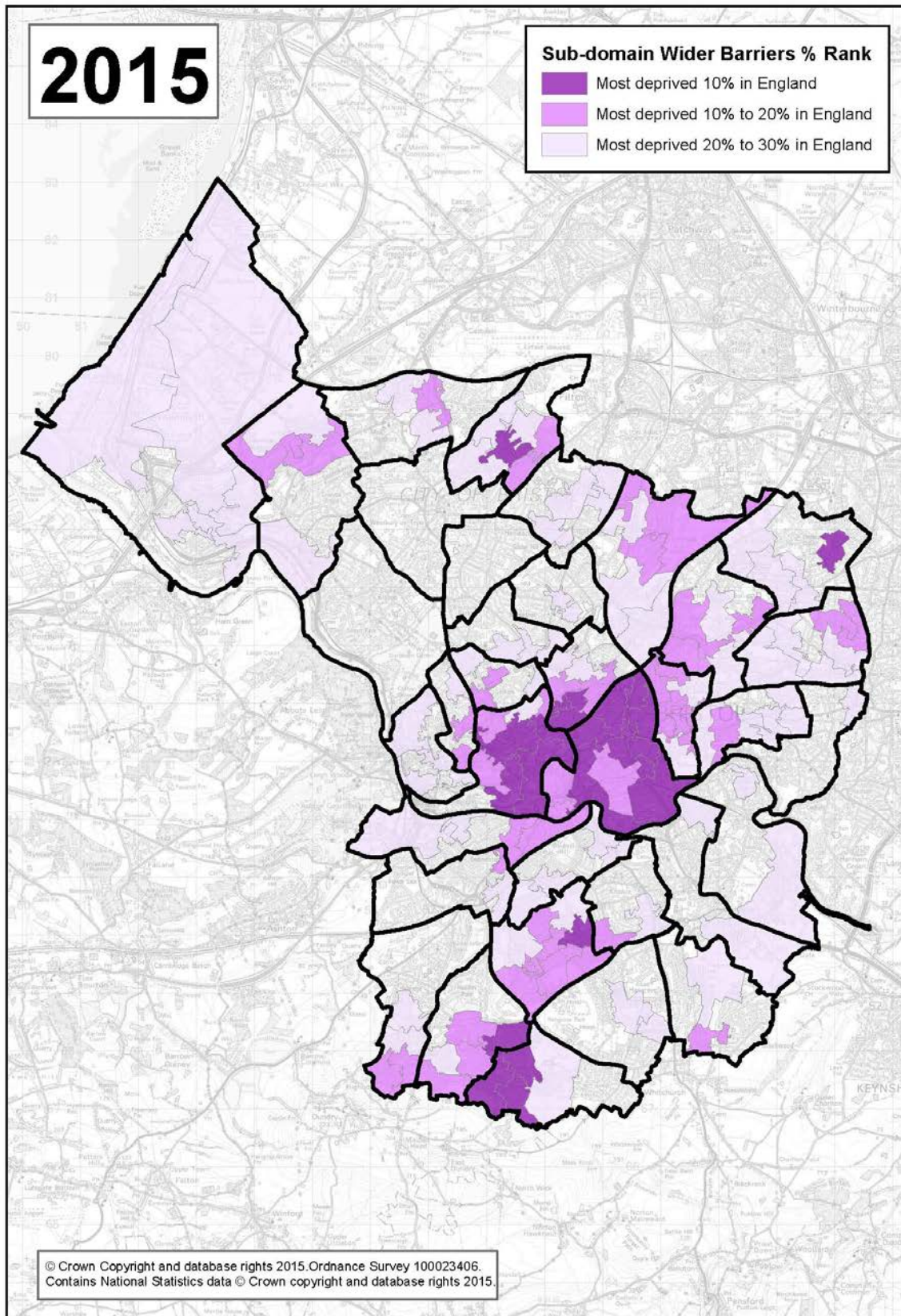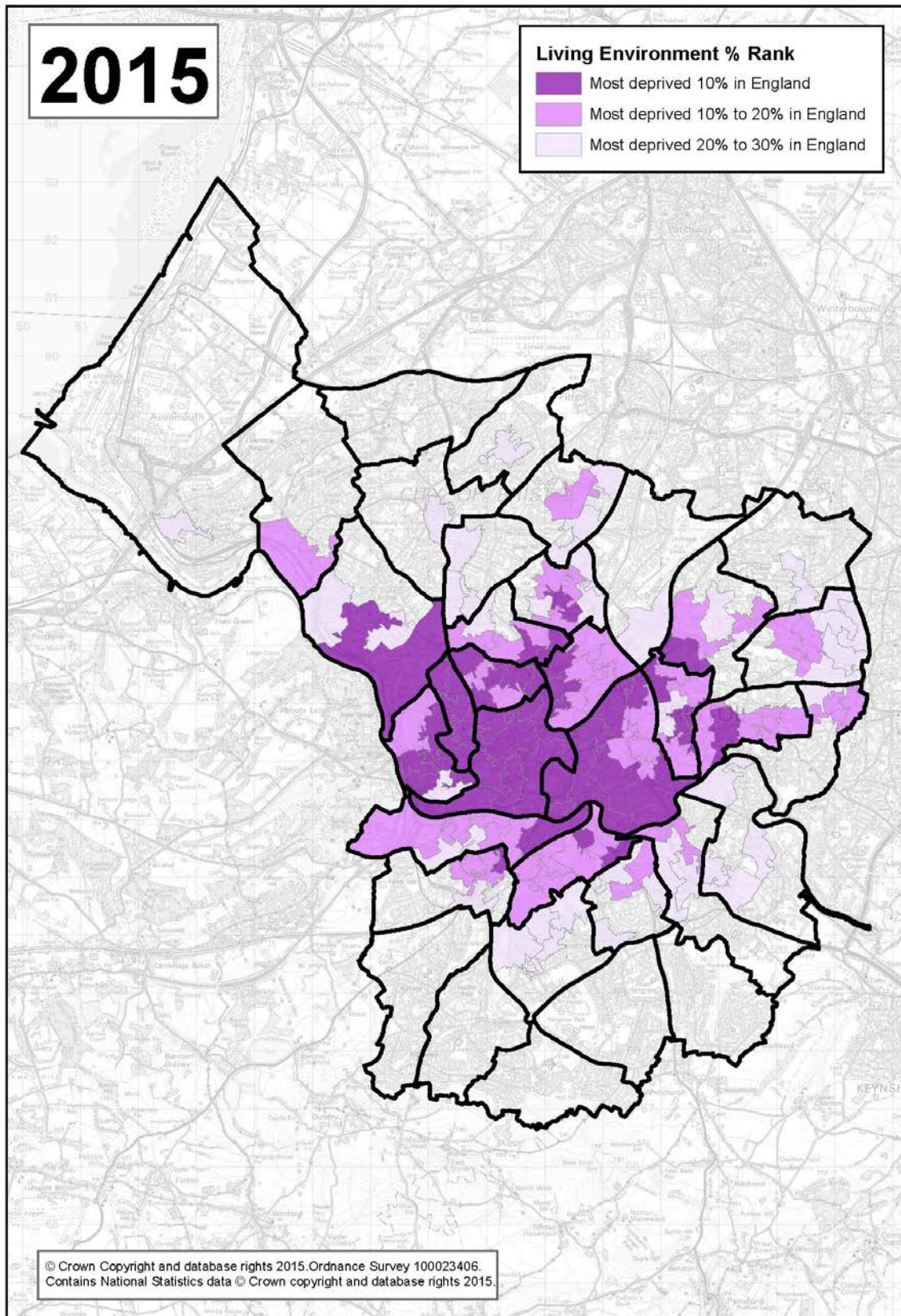
Map 17: Indoors Sub domain 2015
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015
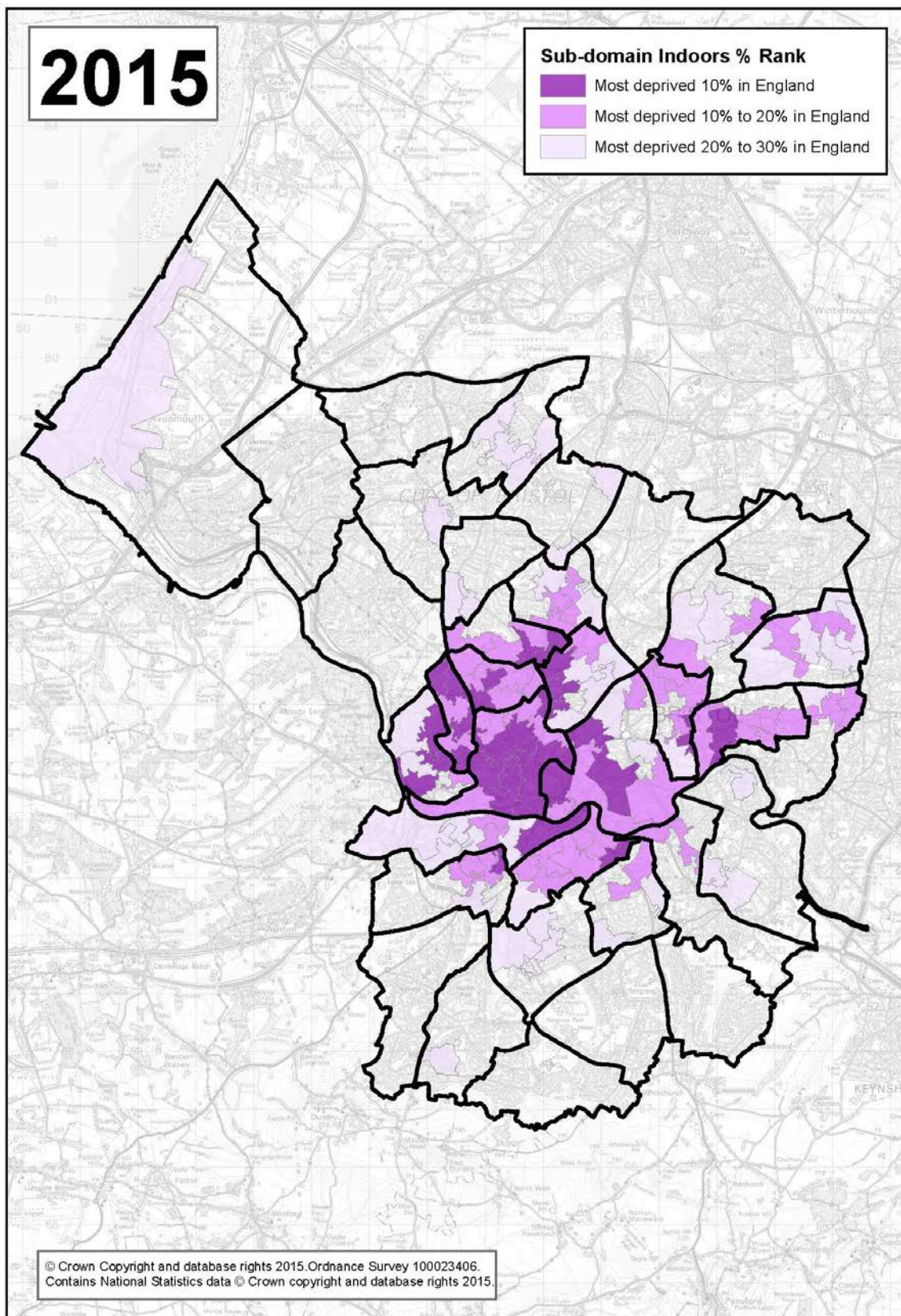
Map 18: Outdoors Sub domain 2015
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2015
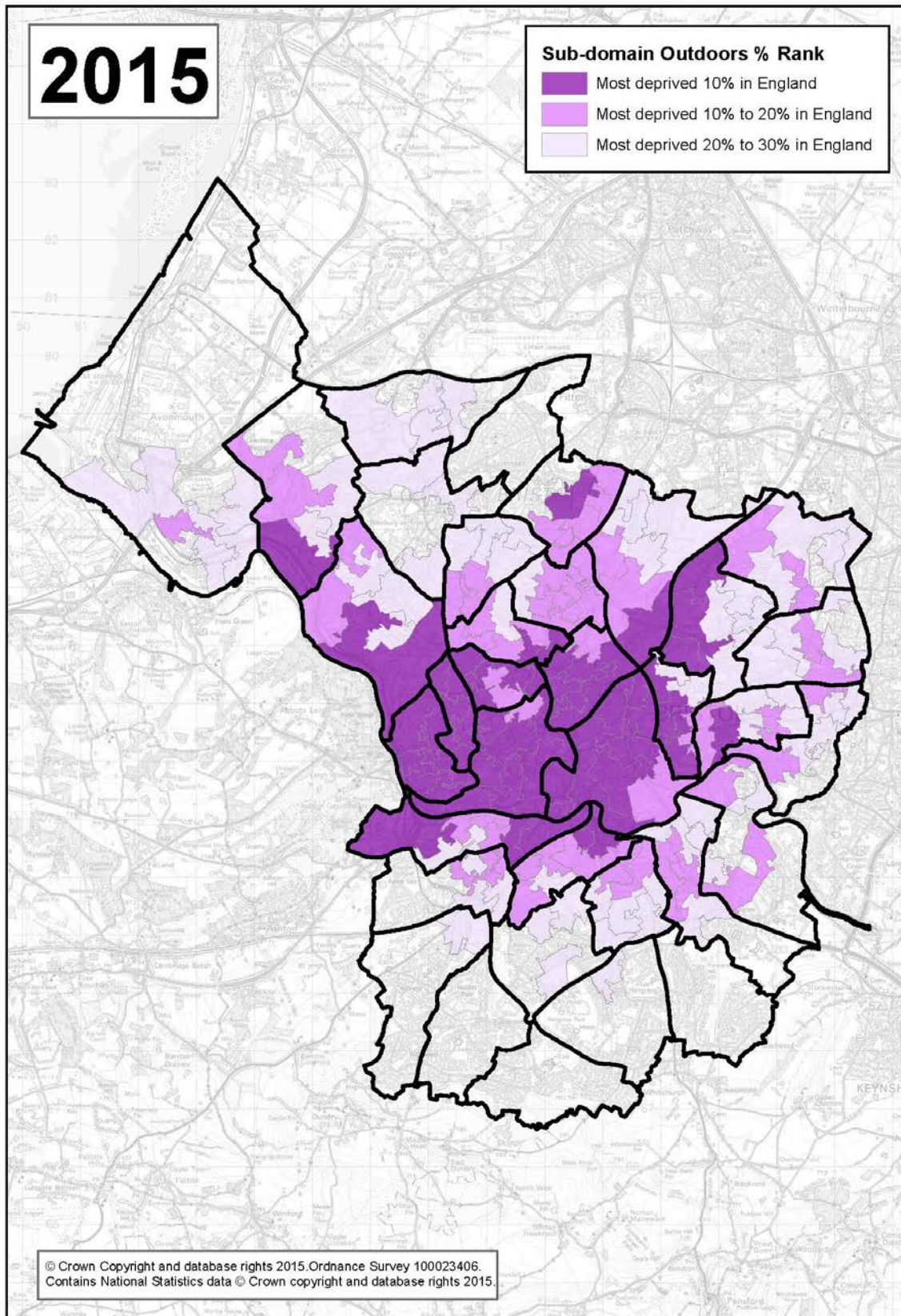
Change in relative deprivation between 2010 and 2015

4.42   Since 2010, the greatest increase in deprivation relative to other areas in England has been in the Living Environment domain - a measure based on the quality of housing, central heating, air quality and traffic accidents. There are almost twice as many LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally in 2015 than in 2010.

4.43   Both the Indoors Living Environment and the Outdoors Living Environment domains have seen higher levels of deprivation relative to other parts of the country.

SECTION 5: Ward level results

5.1   Ward level deprivation statistics are not published as part of the Indices of Deprivation 2015. Lower-layer Super Output Areas are a more suitable small area geography than wards for measuring relative deprivation. Wards are much larger than Lower-layer Super Output Areas, vary greatly in size across the country and are prone to regular boundary changes, making them unsuitable as a unit of analysis or for identifying pockets of deprivation. In contrast Lower-layer Super Output Areas are smaller, of roughly even population size and, in the majority of instances their boundaries are stable between Censuses.

5.2   Much local authority evidence however is required at ward level. As such we have calculated average scores for Multiple Deprivation at ward level using population weighted LSOA level scores. This enables us to rank wards according to average levels of deprivation and also to compare relative deprivation between wards since 2010.

5.3   Figure 17 ranks current wards[3] according to their Multiple Deprivation average score. Since 2010, the majority of wards have seen very little change in their rank relative to other wards. Perhaps the only notable changes are:

❖ Windmill Hill ward is relatively less deprived compared to other wards in Bristol in 2015 than it was in 2010. In 2010 it was ranked 15th most deprived ward in Bristol whereas it is now ranked as 20th most deprived ward.

❖ Stockwood ward is relatively more deprived compared to other wards in Bristol in 2015 than it was in 2010. In 2010 it was ranked 25th most deprived ward in Bristol whereas it is now ranked as 21st most deprived ward.

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[3] From May 2016 Bristol City Council will have new ward boundaries

Figure 17: Multiple Deprivation Scores and Ranks by Ward
Calculated by Performance Information and Intelligence, Bristol City Council

Ward code	Ward	Population weighted score	England decile#	2015 rank	2010 rank	rank change
E05001995	Lawrence Hill	56.34	1	1	2	-1
E05001985	Filwood	55.77	1	2	1	1
E05002005	Whitchurch Park	45.77	1	3	5	-2
E05001987	Hartcliffe	44.34	2	4	4	0
E05002000	Southmead	39.15	2	5	3	2
E05001993	Kingsweston	36.69	2	6	8	-2
E05001972	Ashley	34.32	2	7	9	-2
E05001996	Lockleaze	34.11	2	8	6	2
E05001988	Henbury	33.62	3	9	7	2
E05001976	Bishopsworth	32.29	3	10	11	-1
E05001983	Easton	32.04	3	11	10	1
E05001991	Hillfields	32.01	3	12	12	0
E05001999	St George West	31.59	3	13	14	-1
E05001973	Avonmouth	30.02	3	14	13	1
E05001984	Eastville	29.40	3	15	17	-2
E05001986	Frome Vale	28.21	3	16	16	0
E05001989	Hengrove	26.12	4	17	18	-1
E05001979	Cabot	24.71	4	18	21	-3
E05001994	Knowle	24.56	4	19	19	0
E05002006	Windmill Hill	24.01	4	20	15	5
E05002002	Stockwood	23.37	4	21	25	-4
E05001977	Brislington East	22.90	4	22	24	-2
E05002001	Southville	22.83	4	23	20	3
E05001974	Bedminster	21.87	4	24	22	2
E05001998	St George East	21.18	5	25	26	-1
E05001992	Horfield	20.84	5	26	23	3
E05001978	Brislington West	19.58	5	27	27	0
E05001981	Clifton East	12.16	7	28	29	-1
E05001980	Clifton	11.50	7	29	32	-3
E05001982	Cotham	11.45	7	30	30	0
E05001997	Redland	10.34	8	31	28	3
E05001975	Bishopston	10.23	8	32	31	1
E05002004	Westbury-on-Trym	7.46	9	33	33	0
E05002003	Stoke Bishop	7.18	9	34	35	-1
E05001990	Henleaze	5.76	9	35	34	1

 # when compared to deprivation levels across England, the deprivation level for the ward shows which decile it would fall into of all Lower-layer Super Output Areas nationally

SECTION 6: Local Authority level results

6.1 The pattern of deprivation across large areas can be complex. In some areas, deprivation is concentrated in pockets, rather than evenly spread throughout. In some other areas the opposite picture is seen, with deprivation spread relatively evenly throughout the area, and with no highly deprived areas.

6.2 Higher-level areas such as local authority districts or local enterprise partnerships can also vary enormously in terms of geographical area and population size. Accordingly, the volume of deprivation, for example how many people are experiencing income or employment deprivation, should also be taken into account, as well as the intensity of deprivation.

6.3 The set of summary measures have been carefully designed to help users understand deprivation patterns for a set of higher-level areas. The measures identify the overall intensity of deprivation, how deprivation is distributed across the larger area, and the overall volume, or 'scale', of deprivation:

- The **average rank** and **average score** summaries identify the average level of deprivation in the larger area, taking into account all LSOAs in the area.

- The **proportion of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% nationally** and the **extent** measure are summaries of the degree to which the higher-level area is highly deprived. These two summary measures respectively identify the proportion of the LSOAs that are in the most deprived 10 per cent of areas, and a weighted-sum of the population living in the most deprived 30 per cent of areas.

- The **local concentration** summary identifies those higher-level areas with extreme levels of deprivation, by comparing the most deprived LSOAs in the higher-level area against those in other areas across the country.

- The **income scale** and **employment scale** summaries identify the volume of deprivation in the larger area according to the number of people who are, respectively, income deprived or employment deprived. As with the average rank and score, these summaries are based on all Lower-layer Super Output Areas in the larger area.

6.4 No single summary measure is the 'best' measure. Each highlights different aspects of deprivation, and each leads to a different ranking of areas. Comparison of the different measures is needed to give a fuller description of deprivation in a large area. In addition, it is important to remember that the higher-area measures are summaries; the Lower-layer Super Output Area level data provides more detail than is available through the summaries.

Bristol Local Authority Summary results

6.5 Based on Local Authority citywide summary measures, on the majority of measures Bristol continues to be one of the relatively less deprived English Core Cities (see Figure18).

6.6 Based on the proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally, Bristol is the least deprived of the English Core Cities with 16% of LSOAs in the most deprived 10% and ranked 55th out of 326 local authorities in England. This compares to Liverpool (45%, ranked 4th), Manchester (41%, ranked 5th), Birmingham (40%, ranked 6th) and Nottingham (34%, ranked 8th).

Figure 18: English Core City Local Authority Level Summaries 2015 (where rank 1 is most deprived)

Core City	Average rank		Average score		Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally		IMD - Extent		Local concentration	Income - Scale		Employment - Scale	
	average rank	rank/326	average score	rank	%	rank/326	%	rank/326	rank/326	number	rank/326	number	rank/326
Bristol	**19,760**	**77**	**27.2**	**62**	**16%**	**55**	**29%**	**67**	**32**	**72,003**	**11**	**35,777**	**9**
Birmingham	24,955	11	37.8	7	40%	6	56%	6	21	262,497	1	114,273	1
Leeds	18,462	100	26.6	70	22%	31	31%	58	24	120,622	3	59,553	3
Liverpool	25,461	7	41.1	4	45%	4	59%	2	7	119,589	4	61,962	2
Manchester	26,367	1	40.5	5	41%	5	59%	1	11	123,532	2	57,127	4
Newcastle	18,993	92	28.3	53	22%	30	35%	45	13	54,583	31	26,806	23
Nottingham	25,061	10	36.9	8	34%	8	56%	7	26	69,166	12	33,532	10
Sheffield	18,944	94	27.6	60	23%	26	34%	47	29	95,998	6	46,227	7

6.7   The extent measure shows how widespread high levels of deprivation are in an area. In Bristol 29% of people live in the most deprived areas nationally and is ranked 67th out of 326 local authorities. This compares well to other Core Cities where more than half of the people live in the most deprived areas - Manchester (59% ranked 1st), Liverpool (59% ranked 2nd), Birmingham (56% ranked 6th) and Nottingham (56% ranked 7th).

6.8   Local concentration is an important way of identifying local authorities 'hot spots' of deprivation. Bristol is ranked 32nd nationally out of 326 local authorities. All the other English Core Cities experience more concentrations of high levels of deprivation.

6.9   On the measures of scale of deprivation which look at the actual number of people deprived, Bristol is ranked 11th for the number of people income deprived and ranked 9th for the number of working age people who are employment deprived. Both Newcastle and Nottingham have fewer people income and employment deprived than Bristol.

How has Bristol's position changed relative to the other Core Cities since 2010?

6.10   There is a mixed picture across the Core Cities with some cities relatively less deprived than in 2010 and some cities relatively more deprived than in 2010.

6.11   Since 2010, Bristol's relative rank in terms of Multiple Deprivation has increased across all local authority level summary measures with the exception of employment scale where Bristol's rank is unchanged. Bristol has on the whole seen a greater increase in rank (indicating higher levels of relative deprivation) than the other English Core Cities, however, this was mainly from a less deprived starting point. Bristol still remains one of least deprived of the English Core Cities based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015.

SECTION 7: Further information and useful links

Postcode and mapping tools

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 Explorer is an interactive mapping tool to look up the relative level of deprivation across the country and locally.

If you have a list of postcodes that you would like deprivation data for, you can use the English Indices of Derivation Postcode Lookup where you can upload a list of up to 10,000 postcodes. The output file lists the postcodes entered, the Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) that each postcode falls within, and the deprivation data for that LSOA.

Useful links

All of the data and guidance documents are available from
https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015

For more information on LSOA boundary changes refer to 2011 Geographies for 2011 Census data in Bristol

This report is available from the Bristol City Council web site

Further information

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November 2015

Appendix 1: Indices of Deprivation 2015 - Ward Summary table

LSOAs which fall within the most deprived 10% in England | LSOAs which fall within the most deprived 10% to 20% in England | LSOAs which fall within the most deprived 20% to 30% in England

LSOA11	LSOA11 Local name	Index of Multiple Deprivation		Income Deprivation		Employment Deprivation		Education, Skills and Training Deprivation		Health Deprivation and Disability		Crime		Barriers to Housing and Services		Living Environment Deprivation		Income Deprivation Affecting Children		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People	
		Score	% Rank	%	% Rank	%	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	% children	% Rank	% older people	% Rank
Ashley																						
E01014485	Mina Road	23.53	35.7%	18%	29.9%	13%	32.7%	15.75	51.4%	0.41	31.8%	0.32	35.4%	13.84	74.5%	36.20	18.5%	18%	42.7%	30%	17.4%
E01014486	St Agnes	49.04	7.3%	34%	6.4%	26%	6.3%	31.45	24.4%	1.25	8.5%	0.99	10.4%	22.07	43.4%	43.52	11.3%	39%	9.6%	57%	1.1%
E01014487	Cromwell Road	17.36	50.1%	7%	74.3%	6%	73.6%	0.28	99.6%	-0.43	68.1%	0.82	15.3%	22.84	40.7%	62.34	2.0%	4%	92.1%	14%	53.0%
E01014488	Upper Montpelier	24.64	33.6%	19%	27.6%	13%	34.1%	4.99	83.3%	0.11	44.1%	1.07	8.6%	16.49	64.4%	38.16	16.2%	28%	23.2%	31%	17.1%
E01014489	Lower Montpelier	37.42	16.2%	22%	21.7%	18%	18.9%	10.67	64.7%	0.80	18.5%	1.31	4.3%	20.97	47.4%	62.02	2.1%	29%	22.1%	36%	10.6%
E01014491	Ashley Hill	13.70	60.7%	8%	68.1%	9%	56.0%	1.02	97.5%	-0.48	69.9%	0.34	34.4%	18.62	56.4%	41.51	13.0%	5%	86.7%	15%	51.1%
E01033347	St Pauls Portland Square	39.87	13.8%	26%	15.5%	17%	22.2%	35.54	20.3%	0.94	14.8%	1.00	10.2%	30.26	20.2%	43.88	11.0%	52%	1.6%	37%	10.0%
E01033348	St Pauls City Road	55.68	4.2%	32%	7.9%	25%	8.0%	29.70	26.5%	0.82	18.0%	2.23	0.1%	36.15	10.7%	66.87	1.0%	44%	5.8%	63%	0.6%
E01033366	St Pauls Grosvenor Road	62.31	2.2%	43%	1.5%	28%	4.5%	60.12	5.1%	0.74	20.3%	1.47	2.5%	38.43	7.9%	35.28	19.6%	48%	3.3%	69%	0.2%
Avonmouth																						
E01014492	Shirehampton Centre	33.27	20.7%	22%	21.5%	19%	17.7%	45.80	12.1%	0.76	19.8%	0.37	33.1%	20.54	49.1%	22.51	39.4%	35%	13.6%	21%	33.9%
E01014493	Barrow Hill	31.54	22.9%	19%	27.5%	15%	27.0%	50.05	9.6%	0.81	18.3%	0.31	35.8%	20.09	50.9%	30.64	25.5%	29%	22.3%	23%	29.2%
E01014494	Shirehampton Portway	13.60	61.0%	9%	62.5%	8%	62.3%	15.85	51.1%	-0.18	57.0%	0.49	27.9%	13.95	74.2%	20.54	43.4%	15%	50.5%	12%	59.1%
E01014495	Woodwell Road	23.51	35.8%	13%	42.9%	13%	36.2%	28.23	28.3%	0.63	24.2%	0.40	31.6%	17.86	59.3%	27.29	30.7%	21%	36.4%	15%	48.9%
E01014496	Avonmouth Docks	26.45	30.6%	18%	30.7%	15%	26.5%	45.06	12.7%	0.46	30.0%	-0.32	64.8%	17.50	60.6%	23.33	37.8%	24%	30.7%	21%	33.4%
E01014497	Lawrence Weston West	49.15	7.3%	29%	11.0%	24%	9.1%	60.44	5.0%	0.87	16.7%	1.57	1.8%	27.56	26.5%	25.07	34.6%	43%	6.2%	24%	27.6%
E01014498	Kingsweston Avenue	30.52	24.3%	24%	18.5%	17%	23.1%	47.67	11.0%	0.42	31.5%	0.11	45.1%	24.14	36.3%	11.66	66.2%	35%	14.0%	16%	45.8%
E01014499	Avonmouth Village	32.31	21.9%	19%	28.0%	16%	24.6%	53.59	7.8%	0.87	16.5%	0.39	32.1%	17.72	59.8%	27.51	30.3%	26%	26.8%	22%	32.0%
Bedminster																						
E01014500	Parson Street	24.07	34.7%	13%	45.0%	13%	35.1%	18.70	44.7%	0.73	20.8%	0.64	21.8%	21.06	47.1%	30.18	26.1%	14%	53.1%	20%	35.5%
E01014501	Ashton Vale	30.08	25.0%	19%	27.6%	18%	20.7%	39.50	16.6%	0.67	22.7%	0.04	48.7%	27.09	27.7%	19.76	45.2%	21%	36.6%	25%	25.7%
E01014502	Bedminster Road	32.18	22.1%	19%	27.0%	16%	24.4%	43.26	13.8%	0.75	20.1%	0.80	15.9%	20.85	47.9%	26.77	31.5%	25%	27.4%	28%	21.4%
E01014504	Luckwell Road	18.51	47.1%	9%	60.4%	6%	73.6%	23.61	35.3%	0.11	44.0%	0.98	10.8%	12.33	79.9%	37.76	16.6%	15%	50.8%	14%	51.8%
E01014505	Chessel Street	14.02	59.7%	7%	74.8%	7%	72.6%	13.86	55.8%	0.33	35.0%	0.40	31.7%	7.50	93.9%	35.53	19.3%	8%	71.4%	16%	47.6%
E01014506	Winterstoke Road	10.17	73.0%	5%	83.6%	5%	86.7%	22.91	36.4%	-0.33	64.0%	0.37	33.0%	12.63	78.9%	15.81	54.3%	6%	83.7%	9%	71.8%
E01033362	West Street East	23.18	36.3%	12%	48.5%	7%	65.5%	15.04	53.0%	0.96	14.3%	0.53	26.3%	19.50	53.1%	50.81	6.4%	17%	43.7%	35%	11.9%
E01033364	West Street West	21.94	38.9%	14%	39.5%	10%	50.2%	17.29	47.7%	0.32	35.4%	0.83	15.1%	10.64	85.6%	40.80	13.6%	19%	39.5%	30%	17.9%
Bishopston																						
E01014507	Seymour Road	9.43	75.9%	4%	89.8%	4%	92.4%	0.77	98.4%	-0.93	85.1%	0.61	23.1%	12.42	79.6%	43.08	11.6%	2%	97.6%	16%	46.5%
E01014508	Cricket Ground	16.55	52.3%	7%	72.1%	9%	53.1%	2.51	92.4%	0.19	40.5%	0.61	23.0%	16.45	64.6%	45.33	9.9%	6%	82.7%	10%	69.0%
E01014509	Ashley Down	9.96	73.9%	7%	71.3%	7%	72.5%	4.77	84.1%	-0.66	76.8%	-0.17	58.1%	15.56	68.1%	34.71	20.3%	9%	68.6%	12%	59.2%
E01014510	Memorial Stadium	9.63	75.1%	7%	73.8%	6%	75.0%	1.07	97.4%	-0.41	67.1%	0.24	39.2%	12.79	78.3%	30.50	25.7%	6%	82.7%	13%	55.4%
E01014511	Bishop Road	8.66	78.8%	5%	85.9%	5%	85.9%	0.37	99.4%	-0.49	70.2%	0.55	25.3%	7.95	92.9%	32.02	23.7%	3%	94.7%	12%	60.3%
E01014512	Somerville Road	11.76	67.2%	8%	67.7%	8%	60.9%	0.43	99.2%	-0.44	68.4%	0.15	43.5%	11.92	81.3%	39.20	15.1%	3%	96.8%	17%	45.3%
E01014513	St Bonaventures	5.38	91.0%	5%	88.4%	4%	90.2%	0.53	99.0%	-0.93	85.0%	-0.11	55.6%	7.82	93.2%	25.98	32.9%	3%	95.4%	11%	64.0%
E01014514	Radnor Road	11.15	69.5%	6%	76.0%	5%	84.7%	4.08	86.7%	-0.37	65.4%	0.54	25.8%	12.27	80.1%	39.12	15.2%	10%	66.9%	10%	71.0%

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		Score	% Rank	%	% Rank	%	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	% children	% Rank	% older people	% Rank
Bishopsworth																						
E01014515	Highridge Common	33.67	20.2%	23%	20.1%	18%	20.1%	53.34	7.9%	0.68	22.5%	0.81	15.6%	18.70	56.1%	8.92	75.4%	34%	14.7%	21%	32.8%
E01014516	Four Acres	58.80	3.2%	40%	2.5%	28%	4.4%	64.04	3.8%	1.51	4.8%	1.16	6.8%	26.22	30.0%	13.34	61.1%	47%	3.6%	42%	6.2%
E01014517	Sherrin Way	43.69	10.6%	33%	6.7%	23%	10.7%	55.14	7.1%	1.15	10.4%	0.44	29.9%	20.48	49.3%	13.61	60.3%	48%	3.3%	30%	17.5%
E01014518	Ilchester Crescent	21.20	40.5%	15%	39.1%	11%	42.8%	32.55	23.3%	0.26	37.7%	0.16	42.9%	18.47	57.0%	21.29	42.0%	20%	38.7%	18%	41.2%
E01014519	Bedminster Down	27.50	28.8%	17%	33.4%	14%	31.6%	53.44	7.9%	0.49	29.0%	0.38	32.6%	14.64	71.6%	21.87	40.7%	25%	27.7%	18%	41.4%
E01014520	Bridgwater Road	13.47	61.5%	9%	63.3%	8%	58.8%	29.65	26.6%	-0.31	63.2%	-0.02	51.4%	16.01	66.3%	10.74	69.3%	15%	49.1%	6%	89.0%
E01014521	Kings Head Park	23.91	35.0%	18%	29.3%	12%	37.1%	27.20	29.8%	0.43	31.3%	0.61	22.8%	14.21	73.2%	20.73	43.1%	29%	22.5%	17%	43.7%
E01014522	Highridge	38.51	15.1%	29%	11.8%	22%	12.1%	47.64	11.0%	0.88	16.3%	0.54	25.9%	19.78	52.0%	15.84	54.2%	38%	10.6%	27%	22.5%
Brislington East																						
E01014523	Allison Road	25.56	32.1%	15%	37.8%	18%	20.7%	24.69	33.6%	0.49	28.9%	0.58	24.3%	18.54	56.7%	18.33	48.3%	16%	45.8%	13%	56.0%
E01014524	Birchwood Road	20.83	41.4%	11%	50.7%	10%	48.3%	37.32	18.6%	-0.04	50.8%	0.45	29.4%	18.17	58.2%	31.05	25.0%	15%	48.6%	15%	50.3%
E01014525	Manworthy Road	12.66	64.1%	8%	64.4%	7%	67.8%	16.68	49.1%	-0.37	65.5%	0.17	42.5%	13.92	74.3%	28.08	29.4%	9%	68.2%	14%	52.2%
E01014526	Broomhill Road	35.59	18.0%	25%	17.2%	19%	16.6%	49.65	9.8%	0.39	32.7%	0.34	34.2%	35.17	12.0%	12.90	62.4%	40%	9.1%	16%	47.0%
E01014527	School Road	22.96	36.7%	17%	32.1%	12%	37.9%	18.10	45.9%	0.22	39.3%	0.25	38.8%	23.27	39.2%	33.42	21.9%	21%	35.0%	20%	37.0%
E01014528	Newbridge Road	13.99	59.8%	8%	64.5%	6%	72.8%	18.67	44.8%	-0.21	58.5%	0.33	34.9%	18.54	56.7%	28.97	28.0%	12%	59.5%	14%	53.7%
E01014529	St Annes Park	34.48	19.3%	26%	15.1%	17%	21.9%	54.67	7.3%	0.60	25.2%	0.26	38.3%	17.81	59.5%	27.64	30.1%	42%	7.2%	27%	22.2%
E01014530	Wootton Road	17.60	49.4%	11%	53.0%	9%	52.9%	23.26	35.8%	0.14	42.9%	0.25	38.9%	23.27	39.2%	18.13	48.8%	16%	47.4%	17%	43.9%
Brislington West																						
E01014531	Sandy Park Road	16.62	52.0%	8%	63.9%	8%	58.4%	16.98	48.3%	-0.24	60.0%	0.38	32.7%	15.67	67.6%	45.11	10.1%	10%	64.8%	16%	48.1%
E01014532	Sandholme Road	17.05	50.9%	10%	54.6%	10%	47.7%	28.38	28.2%	-0.19	57.8%	0.27	37.6%	13.68	75.2%	23.46	37.6%	15%	49.7%	14%	54.2%
E01014533	Bath Road	13.61	61.0%	6%	75.7%	5%	81.1%	11.98	61.0%	-0.33	63.7%	0.98	10.9%	17.49	60.7%	28.99	27.9%	5%	87.0%	12%	61.9%
E01014534	Kensington Park	19.04	45.7%	7%	69.1%	10%	49.5%	14.09	55.2%	0.42	31.3%	0.83	15.2%	22.19	43.0%	28.64	28.5%	5%	87.7%	10%	69.4%
E01014535	Callington Road	13.29	62.0%	7%	72.9%	6%	75.4%	22.42	37.3%	-0.55	72.6%	0.69	20.0%	22.46	42.1%	14.10	58.9%	9%	68.0%	9%	76.4%
E01014536	Hicks Gate	39.19	14.5%	21%	23.9%	22%	11.8%	53.17	8.0%	0.85	17.2%	0.06	47.6%	40.73	5.9%	17.83	49.5%	23%	32.1%	21%	34.6%
E01014537	Eldonwall	21.00	41.0%	16%	34.6%	12%	37.8%	35.76	20.1%	0.03	47.7%	-0.43	69.7%	14.26	73.0%	24.83	35.0%	23%	32.4%	19%	38.9%
Cabot																						
E01014538	Woodland Road	11.15	69.5%	3%	97.5%	1%	99.7%	0.48	99.1%	-0.27	61.4%	-0.04	52.2%	24.08	36.5%	54.13	4.8%	10%	66.5%	19%	37.7%
E01014539	Kingsdown Parade	14.06	59.6%	7%	74.9%	6%	76.5%	0.38	99.4%	-0.58	74.0%	0.78	16.6%	19.90	51.6%	48.72	7.7%	8%	74.1%	9%	75.7%
E01014540	City Centre & Queens Square	27.91	28.1%	12%	49.3%	8%	62.4%	18.87	44.4%	0.23	39.1%	1.36	3.7%	29.51	21.8%	60.39	2.6%	37%	12.1%	23%	30.0%
E01014542	University	24.66	33.6%	4%	88.6%	3%	96.7%	22.01	38.0%	0.67	22.6%	0.90	13.1%	31.76	17.4%	72.08	0.5%	4%	90.9%	36%	11.1%
E01033342	St James Barton	25.08	32.9%	7%	73.6%	5%	83.5%	19.11	43.9%	0.53	27.6%	1.02	9.7%	41.72	5.1%	51.00	6.3%	15%	49.5%	38%	8.6%
E01033367	Stokes Croft West	58.15	3.4%	31%	9.1%	28%	4.4%	16.47	49.6%	1.77	2.6%	2.24	0.1%	26.25	29.9%	63.68	1.6%	38%	10.9%	51%	2.3%
E01033344	Brandon Hill	28.33	27.4%	11%	52.5%	7%	67.8%	7.90	73.3%	0.27	37.5%	1.37	3.6%	31.23	18.3%	81.40	0.1%	46%	4.4%	20%	37.3%
E01033345	The Centre	20.11	43.1%	2%	99.6%	1%	99.7%	7.15	75.8%	-0.59	74.3%	1.45	2.6%	32.78	15.5%	63.40	1.7%	10%	65.1%	5%	92.7%
E01033350	Spike Island	20.59	41.9%	7%	70.0%	6%	79.1%	21.87	38.3%	0.13	43.2%	0.36	33.6%	30.50	19.7%	57.23	3.6%	7%	75.7%	21%	32.8%

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		Score	% Rank	%	% Rank	%	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	children	% Rank	people	% Rank
Clifton																						
E01014544	Clifton Down	10.08	73.4%	2%	99.4%	2%	99.2%	19.80	42.4%	-0.80	81.5%	-0.55	74.5%	20.53	49.1%	44.94	10.2%	1%	99.6%	6%	87.9%
E01014545	Clifton College	9.46	75.7%	5%	84.0%	3%	96.8%	0.66	98.7%	-0.54	72.4%	-0.18	58.8%	13.07	77.3%	52.30	5.7%	7%	75.7%	16%	47.8%
E01014546	Clifton Central	11.07	69.8%	3%	95.8%	3%	97.8%	5.84	80.3%	-0.61	74.9%	0.15	43.2%	14.06	73.8%	59.12	3.0%	9%	69.9%	8%	79.5%
E01014547	Clifton Village	7.13	84.7%	4%	93.6%	3%	96.6%	0.70	98.6%	-1.24	92.2%	-0.03	51.7%	9.56	89.0%	45.22	10.0%	8%	71.5%	7%	84.8%
E01014548	Hotwells	18.02	48.3%	9%	58.4%	8%	61.1%	8.10	72.6%	-0.11	54.3%	0.21	40.6%	16.98	62.6%	60.81	2.4%	13%	55.1%	17%	43.0%
E01014549	Cliftonwood	19.82	43.9%	11%	52.1%	10%	50.7%	3.59	88.5%	0.03	47.7%	0.58	24.0%	26.28	29.8%	47.00	8.8%	14%	53.2%	19%	39.1%
E01014550	Hotwells East	7.88	81.9%	4%	93.5%	4%	95.0%	0.86	98.0%	-1.28	92.9%	0.31	35.8%	20.96	47.5%	34.46	20.6%	5%	87.6%	5%	92.9%
Clifton East																						
E01014551	Oakfield Grove	13.61	61.0%	4%	92.8%	3%	95.9%	7.13	75.8%	-0.18	57.2%	0.14	43.5%	20.31	49.9%	61.93	2.1%	6%	82.4%	17%	43.2%
E01014552	Alma Road	8.56	79.3%	3%	96.9%	3%	97.3%	0.99	97.7%	-0.60	74.6%	0.14	43.5%	13.98	74.1%	46.90	8.9%	2%	98.6%	11%	62.8%
E01014553	Whatley Road	9.63	75.1%	3%	97.0%	2%	98.7%	1.77	95.1%	-0.69	78.1%	0.12	44.8%	14.27	72.9%	55.07	4.4%	8%	72.8%	11%	66.3%
E01014554	Queens Road	11.74	67.3%	3%	94.7%	3%	97.7%	5.02	83.2%	-0.54	72.2%	0.81	15.7%	14.30	72.8%	49.44	7.2%	6%	83.8%	14%	52.8%
E01014555	Lower Clifton Hill	19.26	45.1%	8%	66.8%	5%	85.5%	13.04	58.0%	0.21	39.9%	0.41	31.2%	28.96	23.0%	57.23	3.6%	17%	44.2%	35%	12.2%
E01014556	Worral Road	9.68	74.9%	4%	92.4%	4%	90.0%	2.54	92.3%	-0.71	78.5%	-0.35	66.1%	13.62	75.4%	55.98	4.1%	4%	92.5%	6%	88.5%
Cotham																						
E01014557	Cotham Park	7.86	82.0%	4%	90.9%	4%	94.5%	0.42	99.3%	-0.70	78.2%	0.12	44.5%	13.98	74.1%	39.91	14.4%	5%	84.8%	7%	85.3%
E01014558	Cotham Hill	15.59	54.9%	6%	75.3%	4%	90.4%	2.48	92.5%	0.38	33.2%	0.09	46.1%	19.99	51.2%	60.62	2.5%	15%	49.5%	28%	20.4%
E01014559	Lower Redland Road	8.30	80.2%	4%	90.5%	4%	91.4%	0.13	99.9%	-0.69	77.9%	-0.32	64.9%	16.05	66.2%	45.89	9.5%	4%	91.4%	10%	69.1%
E01014560	Clyde Road	9.34	76.2%	5%	87.1%	5%	88.8%	0.78	98.3%	-0.32	63.5%	-0.07	53.6%	13.83	74.6%	44.95	10.2%	7%	77.4%	12%	62.0%
E01014561	Redland Grove	11.37	68.7%	4%	93.0%	4%	93.0%	0.06	100.0%	-0.55	72.7%	0.53	26.0%	17.07	62.2%	53.21	5.3%	3%	96.8%	13%	55.7%
E01014562	Kensington Road	11.54	68.0%	4%	91.2%	3%	97.1%	0.85	98.1%	-0.56	73.0%	-0.45	70.5%	19.63	52.6%	65.19	1.3%	11%	60.0%	13%	55.6%
E01014563	Cotham Brow	15.55	55.1%	6%	81.4%	5%	81.7%	1.09	97.3%	-0.05	51.4%	0.91	12.8%	17.99	58.9%	54.31	4.7%	10%	65.4%	18%	41.7%
Easton																						
E01014564	Chelsea Park	30.53	24.3%	23%	19.8%	16%	25.2%	23.64	35.2%	-0.03	50.3%	1.08	8.4%	22.85	40.7%	34.65	20.3%	28%	22.8%	26%	23.5%
E01014565	Gilbert Road	36.01	17.5%	23%	20.1%	19%	17.2%	36.26	19.5%	0.67	22.7%	0.65	21.4%	20.88	47.8%	47.59	8.4%	25%	28.6%	32%	15.5%
E01014566	Church Road	27.79	28.3%	16%	35.9%	12%	38.8%	21.38	39.1%	0.55	26.7%	0.67	20.5%	20.05	51.0%	55.88	4.1%	21%	36.0%	25%	26.3%
E01014567	Netham	24.71	33.5%	15%	39.2%	14%	32.0%	26.94	30.2%	0.43	31.1%	0.33	34.7%	18.41	57.2%	37.40	17.0%	17%	43.6%	20%	36.1%
E01014568	St Marks Road	44.10	10.3%	27%	14.0%	24%	8.9%	33.42	22.4%	0.85	17.2%	1.13	7.3%	22.49	42.0%	51.29	6.2%	26%	26.3%	34%	12.8%
E01014569	Robertson Road	31.75	22.6%	25%	16.5%	17%	21.5%	21.88	38.2%	0.25	38.4%	0.92	12.4%	19.29	53.9%	37.13	17.3%	30%	19.8%	30%	18.0%
E01014570	Whitehall	25.78	31.7%	19%	28.4%	14%	31.3%	25.86	31.8%	0.15	42.2%	0.46	29.2%	18.23	58.0%	38.08	16.3%	24%	30.1%	22%	31.8%
Eastville																						
E01014571	Whitefield Fishponds	25.06	33.0%	16%	36.5%	12%	37.1%	23.78	35.0%	0.45	30.6%	0.53	26.4%	31.50	17.8%	21.16	42.2%	26%	26.7%	22%	32.7%
E01014572	Fishponds Road	32.00	22.3%	17%	31.8%	18%	18.8%	16.64	49.2%	0.58	25.7%	1.07	8.6%	24.88	34.1%	42.84	11.9%	21%	35.4%	18%	41.5%
E01014573	Upper Eastville	23.05	36.6%	13%	45.1%	12%	38.8%	12.45	59.7%	-0.46	69.3%	1.37	3.6%	24.53	35.1%	30.80	25.3%	17%	43.7%	14%	53.0%
E01014574	Greenbank	48.08	7.9%	34%	6.4%	26%	7.0%	31.76	24.1%	0.78	19.2%	1.17	6.6%	23.90	37.1%	47.59	8.4%	41%	8.0%	37%	10.2%
E01014575	Eastville Park	37.05	16.5%	23%	20.8%	20%	14.9%	26.64	30.6%	0.79	19.0%	1.06	8.8%	25.42	32.3%	38.69	15.6%	21%	34.9%	25%	26.6%
E01014576	Rose Green	23.75	35.3%	16%	34.7%	13%	32.8%	17.73	46.7%	0.18	41.1%	0.72	18.8%	23.14	39.7%	26.11	32.7%	20%	37.3%	16%	47.5%
E01014577	Stapleton	11.22	69.2%	8%	63.6%	6%	73.8%	8.38	71.7%	-0.63	75.5%	-0.04	52.5%	23.45	38.6%	24.40	35.8%	9%	68.5%	12%	59.4%

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		Score	% Rank	%	% Rank	%	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	% children	% Rank	% older people	% Rank
Filwood																						
E01014578	Wedmore Vale	35.67	17.9%	24%	18.3%	18%	19.8%	53.15	8.0%	0.55	26.7%	0.83	15.1%	17.59	60.3%	29.41	27.3%	34%	15.1%	22%	32.6%
E01014579	Novers	33.43	20.5%	21%	24.5%	17%	23.3%	46.56	11.7%	0.64	23.8%	0.96	11.4%	19.43	53.3%	27.95	29.6%	24%	29.4%	22%	30.8%
E01014580	Inns Court	70.75	0.7%	42%	1.6%	30%	3.1%	86.73	0.3%	1.90	1.8%	1.48	2.5%	32.43	16.2%	19.98	44.7%	54%	1.2%	42%	6.0%
E01014581	Filwood Broadway	68.65	1.0%	42%	1.7%	32%	2.2%	86.25	0.4%	1.88	1.9%	1.10	7.9%	28.75	23.6%	18.05	49.0%	52%	1.6%	41%	6.7%
E01014582	Leinster Avenue	52.80	5.4%	33%	7.0%	25%	7.4%	73.91	1.7%	1.15	10.3%	1.13	7.3%	21.48	45.6%	28.08	29.4%	46%	4.6%	33%	13.5%
E01014583	Throgmorton Road	62.56	2.2%	37%	4.1%	29%	3.8%	93.24	0.1%	1.54	4.6%	0.93	12.2%	30.94	18.8%	23.59	37.3%	43%	6.5%	41%	7.1%
E01014584	Glyn Vale	51.33	6.1%	32%	8.0%	25%	7.7%	85.26	0.5%	0.99	13.7%	0.65	21.5%	22.42	42.3%	31.46	24.4%	41%	7.8%	33%	14.4%
E01014585	Ilminster Avenue West	68.03	1.1%	48%	0.6%	29%	3.7%	91.50	0.1%	1.40	6.2%	1.01	10.1%	32.20	16.5%	23.76	37.0%	59%	0.6%	46%	4.1%
Frome Vale																						
E01014586	Oldbury Court	25.58	32.1%	13%	44.9%	13%	33.0%	17.95	46.2%	0.59	25.4%	1.15	7.0%	22.61	41.6%	25.19	34.3%	14%	51.3%	15%	48.6%
E01014587	Broomhill	26.15	31.1%	14%	40.0%	13%	33.5%	31.24	24.7%	0.76	19.7%	0.90	13.0%	16.83	63.1%	20.04	44.5%	17%	43.3%	22%	32.1%
E01014588	Blackberry Hill	30.72	24.0%	18%	28.7%	18%	18.8%	32.98	22.9%	0.71	21.4%	0.64	21.7%	22.13	43.3%	23.20	38.0%	23%	32.4%	17%	43.0%
E01014589	Gill Avenue	59.14	3.0%	39%	2.7%	30%	3.2%	67.95	2.8%	1.26	8.4%	0.72	19.0%	30.56	19.6%	25.07	34.5%	49%	2.8%	37%	9.8%
E01014590	Fishponds	25.88	31.5%	17%	33.4%	15%	27.4%	25.61	32.1%	0.54	27.1%	0.50	27.5%	17.41	61.0%	29.23	27.5%	23%	32.7%	19%	38.9%
E01014591	Downend West	14.89	57.1%	9%	59.2%	8%	60.2%	21.43	39.0%	0.02	48.3%	0.36	33.7%	18.77	55.8%	13.55	60.5%	14%	51.8%	10%	68.0%
E01014592	Staple Hill Road North	20.27	42.7%	14%	40.6%	11%	41.5%	22.55	37.0%	0.36	34.0%	0.42	30.7%	13.09	77.2%	22.42	39.6%	21%	35.7%	21%	33.1%
Hartcliffe																						
E01014593	Fulford Road North	71.99	0.6%	49%	0.4%	31%	2.6%	85.50	0.4%	1.76	2.6%	1.43	2.9%	30.12	20.4%	14.70	57.3%	65%	0.2%	33%	13.9%
E01014594	Whitchurch Lane	65.26	1.6%	46%	0.8%	31%	2.9%	70.07	2.3%	1.67	3.3%	1.27	4.8%	24.05	36.6%	9.39	73.7%	61%	0.4%	38%	8.9%
E01014595	Withywood	44.50	10.1%	27%	13.5%	24%	8.2%	41.64	14.9%	1.30	7.7%	1.24	5.4%	20.02	51.1%	21.72	41.0%	32%	18.0%	27%	23.1%
E01014596	Fair Furlong	55.69	4.2%	34%	6.4%	27%	5.9%	75.16	1.5%	1.49	5.1%	1.10	8.0%	24.06	36.5%	19.95	44.8%	47%	3.9%	33%	13.8%
E01014597	Bishport Avenue West	60.94	2.6%	37%	4.2%	32%	2.0%	65.32	3.4%	1.66	3.4%	1.10	8.0%	25.72	31.3%	19.35	46.0%	54%	1.2%	28%	20.9%
E01014598	Imperial Park	11.08	69.8%	6%	80.9%	5%	83.6%	22.49	37.1%	-0.31	63.2%	0.46	29.0%	18.28	57.7%	12.42	63.9%	9%	69.2%	9%	76.7%
E01014599	Headley Park	11.10	69.7%	8%	67.3%	6%	77.4%	19.70	42.6%	-0.39	66.2%	0.01	49.8%	12.65	78.8%	22.63	39.2%	12%	58.9%	7%	82.8%
E01014600	Whitchurch Road	28.34	27.4%	18%	29.4%	13%	34.0%	37.70	18.2%	0.80	18.7%	0.83	15.2%	14.85	70.8%	22.51	39.4%	26%	27.0%	21%	33.7%
Henbury																						
E01014601	Brentry West	34.19	19.7%	23%	19.7%	18%	19.1%	39.68	16.5%	0.90	15.9%	0.98	10.7%	18.11	58.4%	14.66	57.4%	36%	12.8%	21%	33.1%
E01014602	Henbury	39.19	14.5%	26%	15.5%	20%	16.1%	50.77	9.2%	0.71	21.3%	1.35	3.9%	23.28	39.2%	10.54	69.9%	37%	11.8%	22%	31.0%
E01014603	Brentry East	24.65	33.6%	18%	30.4%	13%	33.7%	26.49	30.9%	0.31	36.0%	0.70	19.4%	25.75	31.3%	9.67	72.7%	27%	24.4%	19%	38.2%
E01014605	Crow Lane	57.00	3.7%	35%	5.7%	29%	3.8%	56.41	6.5%	1.61	3.9%	1.20	6.0%	29.79	21.1%	19.51	45.7%	40%	8.6%	31%	17.0%
E01032516	Blaise	22.48	37.8%	14%	41.5%	10%	49.8%	12.00	61.0%	-0.21	58.8%	1.42	3.0%	30.79	19.1%	14.60	57.5%	29%	21.9%	9%	76.8%
E01032517	Crow Lane South	27.67	28.5%	21%	23.0%	15%	27.4%	35.70	20.1%	0.37	33.5%	0.56	25.0%	18.51	56.9%	18.59	47.8%	33%	16.1%	24%	28.5%

LSOA11	LSOA11 Local name	Index of Multiple Deprivation		Income Deprivation		Employment Deprivation		Education, Skills and Training Deprivation		Health Deprivation and Disability		Crime		Barriers to Housing and Services		Living Environment Deprivation		Income Deprivation Affecting Children		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People	
		Score	% Rank	%	% Rank	%	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	% children	% Rank	% older people	% Rank
Hengrove																						
E01014607	Hengrove Park	19.67	44.3%	9%	58.5%	9%	55.2%	27.91	28.8%	0.21	39.8%	0.92	12.5%	24.31	35.8%	12.32	64.2%	11%	59.9%	14%	54.7%
E01014608	Hengrove West	40.92	12.9%	29%	11.5%	22%	11.2%	52.59	8.3%	1.01	13.2%	0.66	21.0%	19.82	51.9%	16.85	51.6%	41%	8.2%	32%	15.7%
E01014609	Two Acres	30.83	23.9%	20%	24.6%	16%	24.3%	44.87	12.7%	0.64	23.8%	0.36	33.6%	24.84	34.2%	19.77	45.2%	30%	20.5%	24%	28.0%
E01014610	Wharnecliffe Gardens	43.03	11.1%	31%	8.7%	22%	12.5%	47.97	10.8%	1.35	7.0%	0.49	27.9%	24.40	35.5%	18.03	49.0%	40%	8.4%	37%	10.3%
E01014611	Fortfield West	12.21	65.6%	6%	75.7%	10%	51.1%	16.44	49.6%	-0.24	59.9%	0.49	27.8%	10.92	84.6%	9.52	73.3%	6%	79.9%	7%	84.6%
E01014612	Fortfield East	22.73	37.3%	15%	37.0%	12%	39.1%	40.74	15.7%	0.41	31.7%	0.02	49.3%	22.13	43.2%	9.73	72.6%	26%	25.9%	15%	50.8%
E01014613	Hengrove Lane	16.77	51.6%	11%	50.6%	10%	50.2%	21.99	38.0%	0.12	43.9%	0.16	43.0%	18.32	57.6%	17.46	50.2%	23%	32.2%	9%	72.7%
E01014614	Hengrove East	15.31	55.8%	8%	68.8%	9%	55.8%	21.32	39.2%	-0.02	49.9%	0.70	19.6%	14.94	70.4%	16.55	52.4%	7%	75.7%	11%	63.8%
Henleaze																						
E01014615	Golden Hill	2.95	97.9%	3%	95.8%	4%	94.3%	1.37	96.4%	-1.42	94.8%	-0.47	71.7%	12.27	80.2%	12.86	62.5%	4%	92.9%	4%	97.5%
E01014616	Henleaze West	6.56	86.8%	6%	78.6%	5%	84.6%	1.83	94.8%	-0.49	70.5%	-0.60	76.9%	8.19	92.4%	27.85	29.7%	6%	83.6%	9%	74.1%
E01014617	West Broadway	3.40	96.8%	2%	98.1%	3%	95.9%	0.52	99.1%	-0.97	86.2%	-0.32	64.9%	13.12	77.1%	14.44	57.9%	3%	96.0%	4%	97.7%
E01014618	Henleaze North	3.56	96.5%	2%	98.0%	4%	94.9%	0.64	98.8%	-0.71	78.4%	-0.19	59.2%	6.23	96.1%	15.12	56.1%	1%	99.7%	4%	95.4%
E01014619	North View	6.71	86.3%	4%	90.8%	5%	84.1%	2.26	93.4%	-0.59	74.2%	-0.33	65.3%	11.29	83.4%	31.46	24.4%	3%	96.0%	7%	82.8%
E01014620	Henleaze South	5.52	90.5%	4%	90.5%	6%	74.4%	0.41	99.3%	-0.60	74.6%	-0.58	75.7%	7.16	94.5%	21.78	40.9%	2%	97.7%	6%	88.3%
E01014621	Westbury Park North	11.55	67.9%	8%	68.6%	8%	58.2%	0.36	99.5%	-0.23	59.7%	0.08	46.5%	14.42	72.4%	32.08	23.6%	6%	84.4%	15%	51.5%
Hillfields																						
E01014622	Hillfields West	27.25	29.2%	18%	29.5%	15%	27.2%	30.01	26.1%	0.33	35.1%	0.70	19.6%	12.81	78.2%	35.39	19.5%	23%	32.2%	20%	37.1%
E01014623	Mayfield Park	23.90	35.0%	16%	36.3%	12%	38.0%	30.59	25.5%	-0.04	50.9%	0.68	20.1%	15.99	66.4%	36.22	18.4%	20%	37.1%	21%	32.9%
E01014624	Lodge Hill	34.12	19.7%	23%	20.2%	18%	19.0%	48.25	10.7%	0.33	34.9%	0.81	15.8%	21.17	46.8%	28.25	29.1%	29%	22.4%	26%	23.6%
E01014626	Speedwell	35.12	18.6%	22%	22.1%	18%	19.0%	30.66	25.4%	1.03	12.6%	0.83	15.1%	26.41	29.4%	27.45	30.4%	27%	25.4%	25%	26.3%
E01014627	Chester Park	21.89	39.0%	14%	39.9%	11%	45.6%	28.83	27.6%	0.19	40.6%	0.44	29.9%	20.65	48.6%	28.22	29.1%	22%	33.8%	14%	51.7%
E01014629	Hillfields North	39.41	14.3%	27%	13.4%	21%	12.7%	50.44	9.4%	0.50	28.7%	0.56	24.9%	25.37	32.4%	33.78	21.5%	35%	13.9%	29%	18.8%
E01032518	East Hillfields	52.77	5.4%	33%	7.7%	27%	5.1%	68.38	2.7%	1.11	11.1%	0.87	13.9%	27.35	27.0%	28.77	28.3%	37%	11.9%	30%	17.3%
E01032519	Staple Hill Road South	16.94	51.2%	11%	51.9%	8%	57.8%	21.09	39.6%	-0.11	54.1%	0.54	25.6%	14.72	71.3%	28.27	29.0%	16%	46.9%	12%	60.5%
Horfield																						
E01014630	Sheridan Road	35.47	18.2%	26%	14.7%	19%	18.2%	36.69	19.2%	0.84	17.5%	0.53	26.1%	18.35	57.5%	34.25	20.9%	39%	9.6%	36%	11.1%
E01014631	Monks Park	15.89	54.0%	13%	45.5%	10%	51.2%	9.21	69.0%	0.81	18.4%	-0.58	75.9%	13.33	76.3%	14.18	58.6%	10%	66.5%	24%	28.2%
E01014632	Filton Road	24.97	33.1%	15%	39.3%	13%	34.3%	13.60	56.4%	0.45	30.5%	1.00	10.2%	20.21	50.3%	35.43	19.4%	23%	31.3%	18%	42.1%
E01014633	Manor Farm	17.11	50.7%	13%	44.5%	10%	50.8%	10.16	66.1%	-0.30	62.6%	0.86	14.1%	19.95	51.4%	17.41	50.3%	19%	39.6%	12%	58.7%
E01014634	Keys Avenue	8.78	78.3%	7%	74.6%	4%	89.8%	4.55	84.9%	-0.42	67.4%	0.26	38.3%	17.11	62.1%	23.15	38.1%	10%	64.2%	17%	45.5%
E01014635	Wessex Avenue	12.42	64.9%	9%	61.1%	7%	67.5%	4.32	85.8%	-0.20	58.0%	0.24	39.0%	17.84	59.4%	29.45	27.2%	19%	40.5%	8%	77.0%
E01014636	Horfield Common	37.72	15.9%	28%	12.7%	21%	12.9%	32.62	23.2%	0.59	25.5%	1.01	9.9%	25.34	32.5%	20.33	43.9%	32%	17.9%	28%	20.6%
E01014637	Wellington Hill	10.58	71.6%	6%	80.3%	6%	78.3%	1.12	97.2%	0.19	40.7%	0.10	45.8%	11.91	81.3%	34.77	20.2%	7%	78.5%	9%	72.0%

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		Score	% Rank	%	% Rank	%	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	children	% Rank	people	% Rank
Kingsweston																						
E01014638	Lawrence Weston Parade	54.78	4.6%	33%	6.9%	26%	6.6%	55.88	6.7%	1.80	2.4%	1.30	4.4%	25.87	30.9%	21.42	41.6%	40%	8.5%	41%	7.0%
E01014639	Lawrence Weston South	51.11	6.2%	35%	5.4%	26%	6.2%	71.53	2.0%	0.88	16.4%	0.55	25.2%	32.35	16.3%	12.41	63.9%	40%	8.3%	23%	29.0%
E01014640	Lawrence Weston East	43.56	10.8%	27%	13.5%	22%	11.8%	64.13	3.7%	1.23	8.8%	0.86	14.2%	20.71	48.4%	13.09	61.8%	42%	7.1%	25%	25.3%
E01014641	Coombe Dingle East	16.44	52.6%	11%	52.3%	11%	40.8%	17.70	46.8%	-0.24	59.9%	0.18	41.8%	22.70	41.2%	13.37	61.1%	19%	39.8%	8%	77.9%
E01014642	Coombe Dingle West	18.49	47.1%	13%	45.1%	11%	41.3%	13.64	56.3%	0.21	39.7%	0.42	30.9%	18.62	56.4%	20.57	43.4%	18%	40.9%	14%	53.3%
E01014643	Sea Mills South	39.93	13.8%	26%	15.5%	20%	14.6%	45.16	12.6%	0.84	17.4%	0.98	10.9%	17.14	61.9%	40.83	13.6%	37%	11.9%	23%	28.6%
E01014644	Sea Mills North	29.26	26.1%	24%	19.1%	17%	22.8%	36.12	19.7%	0.43	31.1%	0.30	36.1%	15.23	69.3%	25.05	34.6%	39%	9.5%	17%	43.4%
Knowle																						
E01014645	Red Lion Hill	25.44	32.3%	17%	33.4%	13%	35.1%	19.02	44.1%	0.68	22.6%	0.85	14.5%	19.60	52.8%	25.89	33.1%	14%	51.9%	30%	18.3%
E01014646	Knowle Park	30.44	24.4%	17%	31.4%	17%	21.6%	55.15	7.1%	0.78	19.2%	0.15	43.3%	13.39	76.2%	21.54	41.3%	20%	37.3%	15%	48.9%
E01014647	Ilminster Avenue East	49.15	7.3%	34%	6.1%	23%	10.7%	80.21	0.9%	1.09	11.4%	0.29	36.5%	20.12	50.8%	29.48	27.2%	47%	4.0%	31%	16.5%
E01014648	Upper Knowle	14.31	58.8%	7%	72.0%	8%	59.6%	7.38	75.1%	-0.28	62.0%	0.63	22.1%	10.79	85.1%	41.59	12.9%	3%	97.0%	17%	43.0%
E01014649	Redcatch	12.63	64.2%	7%	71.1%	8%	64.4%	4.68	84.4%	-0.43	67.9%	0.76	17.3%	11.21	83.7%	31.62	24.2%	6%	82.2%	11%	66.3%
E01014650	Broadwalk	26.77	30.0%	18%	29.1%	18%	20.8%	37.13	18.8%	0.37	33.4%	0.15	43.1%	15.46	68.4%	20.40	43.7%	21%	35.3%	23%	28.8%
E01014651	Talbot Hill	12.45	64.8%	7%	69.2%	9%	57.0%	5.16	82.7%	-0.20	58.3%	0.36	33.4%	10.40	86.4%	31.09	25.0%	5%	85.1%	13%	57.9%
Lawrence Hill																						
E01014653	Easton Road	70.57	0.8%	45%	1.0%	37%	0.9%	66.67	3.1%	1.52	4.7%	1.05	9.0%	32.68	15.7%	38.58	15.8%	47%	3.7%	52%	1.9%
E01014654	St Judes	54.60	4.7%	37%	4.0%	28%	4.8%	44.38	13.1%	0.72	21.2%	1.23	5.5%	29.02	22.9%	48.78	7.6%	40%	8.3%	44%	5.2%
E01014655	Stapleton Road	63.43	2.0%	41%	2.2%	34%	1.5%	52.66	8.2%	1.10	11.4%	1.05	9.0%	25.84	31.0%	55.32	4.3%	40%	9.0%	50%	2.4%
E01014658	St Philips	63.01	2.1%	45%	2.9%	31%	2.9%	71.30	2.0%	1.26	8.3%	-0.03	52.0%	27.86	25.7%	45.90	9.5%	50%	2.5%	48%	3.0%
E01033352	The Dings	36.75	16.8%	20%	24.6%	10%	45.7%	38.31	17.7%	1.14	10.4%	0.72	18.8%	32.96	15.2%	57.53	3.5%	58%	0.7%	51%	2.3%
E01033353	Old Market & Temple Meads	36.55	17.0%	16%	34.4%	13%	35.0%	26.12	31.4%	1.64	3.6%	0.17	42.3%	40.24	6.3%	51.35	6.2%	27%	24.7%	48%	3.3%
E01033358	Cabot Circus	62.39	2.2%	37%	4.3%	25%	7.3%	53.95	7.6%	1.75	2.7%	1.03	9.6%	35.65	11.3%	65.42	1.3%	50%	2.5%	55%	1.4%
E01033355	Redcliffe North	30.56	24.2%	18%	30.7%	13%	33.8%	33.25	22.6%	0.50	28.7%	-0.17	58.4%	26.83	28.3%	60.92	2.4%	36%	12.9%	17%	43.5%
E01033370	Redcliffe South	58.48	3.3%	35%	5.4%	28%	4.7%	47.81	10.9%	1.63	3.7%	1.39	3.4%	24.70	34.7%	47.81	8.2%	56%	0.9%	41%	7.1%
E01033356	Barton Hill	59.69	2.9%	39%	2.7%	29%	4.1%	67.22	3.0%	1.51	4.9%	0.27	37.6%	30.05	20.6%	40.42	14.0%	46%	4.2%	47%	3.4%
E01033369	Newtown	53.24	5.2%	37%	4.4%	25%	7.5%	64.22	3.7%	0.97	14.1%	0.60	23.5%	31.79	17.3%	38.97	15.4%	40%	8.6%	49%	2.7%
Lockleaze																						
E01014659	Filton Avenue North	35.37	18.3%	28%	12.1%	18%	20.6%	38.52	17.5%	0.98	13.9%	0.05	48.3%	23.12	39.8%	26.96	31.2%	45%	4.9%	38%	8.6%
E01014660	Lockleaze North	41.19	12.7%	25%	17.3%	22%	12.6%	58.29	5.8%	1.04	12.4%	0.74	18.2%	25.76	31.2%	20.48	43.6%	27%	24.7%	34%	12.8%
E01014661	Filton Avenue South	37.41	16.2%	25%	17.2%	19%	16.4%	42.77	14.1%	1.30	7.7%	0.29	36.7%	22.06	43.5%	26.51	32.0%	32%	18.0%	23%	28.6%
E01014662	Horfield Sports Ground	20.25	42.7%	16%	34.6%	10%	47.2%	23.35	35.7%	0.09	45.2%	0.45	29.4%	16.66	63.8%	23.16	38.1%	23%	31.0%	22%	32.5%
E01014663	Lockleaze South	44.83	9.8%	28%	12.5%	25%	8.2%	66.19	3.2%	1.11	11.0%	0.27	37.7%	23.38	38.9%	23.51	37.5%	34%	15.7%	30%	17.9%
E01014664	Muller Road	34.07	19.8%	20%	25.5%	18%	18.9%	35.47	20.4%	1.05	12.2%	0.12	44.9%	34.00	13.6%	23.33	37.8%	23%	32.2%	27%	22.7%
E01014665	Eastgate	28.30	27.5%	17%	32.1%	13%	33.1%	28.27	28.3%	-0.03	50.5%	1.09	8.2%	27.90	25.7%	33.76	21.5%	23%	32.7%	15%	50.6%

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Redland																						
E01014666	Cranbrook Road	5.22	91.6%	4%	92.8%	4%	92.7%	0.25	99.7%	-0.86	83.1%	-0.18	58.9%	14.36	72.6%	23.75	37.0%	3%	96.3%	10%	69.3%
E01014667	Westbury Park South	6.13	88.4%	3%	95.4%	4%	94.3%	0.28	99.6%	-0.84	82.7%	0.17	42.1%	13.78	74.8%	28.24	29.1%	3%	96.4%	5%	94.2%
E01014668	Berkeley Road South	8.56	79.3%	3%	94.4%	4%	89.2%	0.13	99.9%	-0.88	83.7%	0.53	26.2%	12.16	80.5%	39.19	15.2%	3%	95.8%	6%	90.6%
E01014669	Redland Court Road	9.11	77.0%	3%	94.3%	4%	89.0%	0.24	99.7%	-0.43	68.0%	-0.28	63.1%	20.75	48.3%	44.01	10.9%	3%	95.9%	7%	83.3%
E01014670	Zetland Road	15.01	56.7%	5%	86.8%	6%	79.1%	0.22	99.7%	-0.35	64.7%	0.95	11.6%	16.65	63.8%	56.74	3.8%	2%	98.3%	11%	65.5%
E01014671	St Andrews Park	19.01	45.8%	7%	71.0%	5%	83.3%	1.60	95.7%	-0.04	50.6%	1.04	9.2%	17.21	61.7%	67.93	0.8%	6%	81.4%	29%	19.2%
E01014672	Manor Park	10.34	72.4%	6%	78.1%	6%	80.6%	0.49	99.1%	-0.18	57.5%	-0.46	70.9%	19.05	54.8%	42.27	12.4%	5%	85.7%	11%	66.2%
St George East																						
E01014673	Two Mile Hill East	28.12	27.7%	17%	32.2%	14%	30.3%	27.45	29.5%	0.75	20.0%	0.56	25.1%	20.10	50.8%	36.37	18.2%	19%	40.3%	26%	23.9%
E01014674	Burchells Green	28.15	27.7%	18%	30.6%	14%	31.8%	39.70	16.5%	0.35	34.4%	0.70	19.5%	20.55	49.0%	30.74	25.4%	27%	24.5%	20%	35.2%
E01014675	Two Mile Hill West	22.97	36.7%	15%	39.4%	12%	40.5%	22.22	37.6%	0.08	45.6%	0.84	14.8%	16.93	62.7%	35.37	19.5%	19%	40.7%	19%	38.8%
E01014676	Kingsway	24.55	33.8%	16%	34.8%	13%	33.4%	29.83	26.3%	0.69	22.2%	0.35	34.0%	15.85	66.9%	22.89	38.7%	14%	52.8%	28%	21.2%
E01014677	Crews Hole	13.94	60.0%	8%	67.3%	6%	74.1%	24.62	33.7%	-0.38	66.1%	0.23	39.6%	23.56	38.3%	21.80	40.8%	13%	56.4%	11%	63.0%
E01014678	Nags Head Hill	18.64	46.8%	12%	48.9%	11%	42.2%	24.36	34.1%	-0.13	54.9%	0.47	28.6%	18.11	58.4%	21.05	42.4%	15%	48.5%	13%	57.6%
E01014679	Bryants Hill	18.07	48.2%	11%	52.6%	11%	44.5%	20.53	40.8%	0.14	42.7%	0.50	27.7%	19.55	52.9%	16.66	52.1%	11%	62.9%	14%	52.5%
E01014680	Conham Valley	11.64	67.7%	8%	67.0%	8%	63.5%	18.95	44.3%	-0.26	60.9%	-0.40	68.7%	20.18	50.5%	13.70	60.1%	10%	66.5%	9%	76.3%
St George West																						
E01014681	Redfield	28.90	26.6%	19%	27.0%	13%	34.5%	31.43	24.4%	0.63	24.2%	0.66	20.8%	17.10	62.1%	40.97	13.5%	26%	26.1%	31%	16.9%
E01014682	West St George	28.68	26.9%	14%	41.8%	13%	32.7%	35.49	20.4%	0.56	26.6%	0.99	10.5%	18.31	57.6%	40.46	13.9%	12%	57.6%	19%	39.3%
E01014683	Clouds Hill	35.03	18.7%	23%	19.4%	20%	15.7%	25.47	32.3%	0.99	13.7%	0.60	23.6%	21.17	46.7%	37.20	17.3%	23%	32.4%	39%	8.1%
E01014684	St Georges Park	32.55	21.6%	16%	35.7%	17%	22.7%	21.45	38.9%	0.56	26.3%	0.93	12.3%	21.05	47.1%	61.03	2.3%	17%	45.1%	16%	46.6%
E01014685	Whiteway	41.58	12.3%	27%	14.2%	22%	12.5%	54.57	7.3%	0.78	19.1%	0.94	12.0%	24.43	35.5%	26.89	31.4%	34%	15.3%	29%	19.8%
E01014686	Plummers Hill	26.34	30.7%	16%	34.6%	15%	27.4%	32.76	23.1%	0.28	37.0%	0.86	14.2%	16.98	62.6%	22.91	38.6%	19%	40.2%	22%	31.4%
E01014687	East St George	28.90	26.6%	17%	32.7%	15%	28.0%	43.73	13.5%	0.41	32.1%	0.59	23.9%	16.97	62.6%	35.80	19.0%	18%	42.3%	22%	31.1%
Southmead																						
E01014688	Trymside	48.20	7.8%	32%	7.9%	23%	9.7%	61.07	4.8%	0.91	15.6%	1.08	8.4%	26.59	29.0%	26.53	31.9%	39%	9.2%	29%	18.7%
E01014689	Southmead Central	68.01	1.1%	39%	2.8%	31%	2.4%	87.22	0.3%	1.48	5.2%	1.55	1.9%	28.82	23.4%	28.56	28.6%	47%	3.9%	44%	5.1%
E01014690	Southmead East	30.25	24.8%	21%	23.4%	17%	22.0%	32.57	23.2%	0.66	23.0%	0.72	18.8%	22.35	42.5%	15.55	55.0%	25%	28.3%	30%	17.4%
E01014691	Southmead West	35.91	17.7%	23%	19.5%	20%	15.9%	39.29	16.8%	1.14	10.5%	0.86	14.2%	16.39	64.8%	19.09	46.6%	31%	19.2%	23%	29.2%
E01014692	Fonthill	40.23	13.5%	26%	14.7%	18%	19.7%	59.23	5.4%	1.11	11.2%	0.57	24.8%	24.94	33.9%	27.14	30.9%	38%	10.4%	28%	21.4%
E01014693	Charlton Mead	8.72	78.6%	6%	80.0%	6%	74.7%	9.95	66.7%	-0.39	66.2%	-0.01	51.0%	18.93	55.2%	12.36	64.1%	9%	70.7%	7%	84.7%
E01014694	Southmead North	40.51	13.3%	24%	19.0%	21%	13.1%	51.65	8.8%	1.06	12.0%	0.94	11.8%	22.53	41.9%	27.03	31.1%	25%	28.0%	30%	18.5%

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Southville																						
E01014695	Bower Ashton	27.86	28.1%	17%	32.2%	14%	31.0%	11.90	61.2%	0.98	13.9%	0.68	20.1%	22.73	41.1%	37.20	17.3%	14%	53.3%	34%	12.7%
E01014696	Hamilton Road	12.32	65.2%	7%	70.0%	7%	66.8%	0.91	97.9%	0.16	41.8%	0.25	38.5%	12.68	78.7%	34.13	21.1%	6%	83.6%	18%	40.7%
E01014698	Stackpool Road	12.01	66.3%	8%	67.9%	6%	79.0%	3.29	89.7%	-0.25	60.6%	0.53	26.3%	10.49	86.1%	39.08	15.3%	7%	75.3%	27%	22.1%
E01014699	Coronation Road West	23.68	35.4%	15%	38.5%	12%	38.6%	10.12	66.2%	0.99	13.6%	0.48	28.4%	15.60	67.9%	35.28	19.6%	15%	49.6%	25%	25.5%
E01014700	Ashton	11.98	66.5%	5%	87.2%	7%	65.8%	13.38	57.0%	-0.49	70.3%	0.61	22.8%	10.44	86.3%	31.88	23.9%	4%	89.9%	7%	85.7%
E01014701	Coronation Road East	13.63	60.9%	8%	67.5%	7%	65.7%	2.87	91.2%	0.12	43.6%	0.24	38.9%	13.29	76.5%	41.11	13.3%	8%	72.6%	20%	35.2%
E01033359	Bedminster East	48.27	7.8%	21%	22.7%	21%	13.4%	22.54	37.1%	2.06	1.1%	1.35	3.8%	22.81	40.8%	65.87	1.2%	39%	9.9%	51%	2.3%
E01033361	Bedminster West	43.32	10.9%	24%	19.1%	18%	19.7%	10.00	66.6%	2.03	1.2%	1.97	0.4%	19.21	54.2%	40.91	13.5%	26%	26.8%	43%	5.4%
Stockwood																						
E01014702	Stockwood Lane North	11.75	67.2%	9%	63.0%	9%	56.2%	26.07	31.5%	-0.19	57.9%	-0.98	88.9%	13.56	75.6%	7.42	80.8%	12%	57.1%	7%	86.1%
E01014703	Burnbush Hill	45.79	9.2%	25%	17.1%	26%	7.0%	55.12	7.1%	1.31	7.5%	0.94	11.9%	28.32	24.6%	17.41	50.3%	38%	10.9%	17%	44.4%
E01014704	Woodleigh Gardens	22.47	37.8%	18%	31.0%	13%	36.3%	27.19	29.8%	-0.03	50.6%	0.73	18.4%	19.90	51.6%	10.96	68.5%	31%	18.7%	11%	62.8%
E01014705	The Coots	10.94	70.3%	8%	64.1%	7%	71.5%	19.77	42.5%	0.31	35.9%	-0.99	89.2%	11.89	81.4%	8.74	76.1%	3%	94.9%	15%	49.6%
E01014706	Burnbush	45.27	9.5%	26%	14.7%	24%	9.3%	61.41	4.6%	1.95	1.6%	0.19	41.6%	19.52	53.1%	13.62	60.3%	25%	28.5%	36%	10.8%
E01014707	Stockwood Lane South	17.25	50.3%	11%	50.7%	11%	43.4%	37.39	18.5%	0.01	48.8%	0.02	49.6%	10.15	87.2%	8.44	77.1%	20%	37.4%	9%	73.6%
E01014708	Hazelbury	15.35	55.7%	10%	56.4%	10%	50.5%	25.91	31.7%	-0.12	54.6%	0.09	46.0%	16.75	63.4%	13.51	60.6%	15%	49.5%	10%	70.2%
Stoke Bishop																						
E01014709	Sneyd Park and the Downs	10.38	72.3%	4%	93.8%	2%	99.3%	0.45	99.2%	-1.04	87.9%	-0.09	54.4%	31.77	17.3%	45.25	10.0%	7%	79.6%	4%	96.0%
E01014710	Rockleaze	6.63	86.6%	2%	99.0%	2%	99.1%	1.37	96.4%	-1.23	92.0%	-0.12	55.8%	25.08	33.4%	28.78	28.3%	4%	91.9%	3%	98.1%
E01014711	Stoke Bishop North	4.36	94.2%	3%	95.2%	5%	85.3%	2.13	93.8%	-0.89	84.1%	-0.27	62.7%	10.31	86.7%	15.83	54.3%	4%	92.4%	4%	96.2%
E01014712	Stoke Bishop South	11.31	68.9%	10%	55.4%	8%	61.1%	2.47	92.6%	-0.11	54.2%	-0.12	56.0%	18.36	57.4%	16.17	53.4%	13%	54.4%	12%	62.3%
E01014713	Old Sneed Park	6.08	88.6%	3%	95.0%	4%	91.9%	0.60	98.8%	-0.96	85.9%	-0.78	83.2%	23.39	38.8%	27.71	30.0%	3%	96.1%	5%	93.5%
E01014714	University Halls	6.01	88.8%	1%	99.7%	1%	100.0%	0.52	99.1%	-1.45	95.2%	-0.96	88.4%	35.51	11.5%	14.31	58.2%	1%	99.5%	7%	83.8%
Westbury-on-Trym																						
E01014715	Canford Park	2.98	97.8%	3%	95.8%	4%	92.3%	0.19	99.8%	-0.79	81.0%	-0.33	65.3%	6.36	95.9%	10.22	71.0%	1%	99.7%	7%	87.1%
E01014716	Canford Lane	3.75	96.0%	3%	94.9%	3%	95.5%	0.32	99.5%	-1.04	87.9%	-0.58	76.0%	20.59	48.9%	10.50	70.0%	3%	94.0%	5%	91.7%
E01014717	Elmlea	4.40	94.0%	3%	96.3%	4%	92.4%	1.97	94.4%	-0.73	79.3%	-0.89	86.3%	20.42	49.5%	14.28	58.3%	1%	99.7%	7%	86.9%
E01014718	Henbury Hill	4.68	93.2%	2%	98.7%	3%	97.9%	0.39	99.4%	-0.83	82.2%	0.00	50.2%	17.55	60.4%	16.74	51.9%	1%	99.4%	4%	97.0%
E01014719	Westbury Village	7.63	82.8%	6%	79.4%	5%	87.4%	2.41	92.8%	-0.46	69.3%	0.02	49.7%	7.39	94.0%	30.41	25.8%	6%	82.2%	8%	78.0%
E01014720	Lake Road	18.05	48.3%	14%	41.3%	12%	37.9%	8.38	71.7%	0.13	43.4%	-0.05	52.7%	25.90	30.9%	15.98	53.9%	7%	77.7%	24%	28.0%
E01014721	Westbury North	10.55	71.7%	9%	62.3%	8%	59.0%	3.47	89.0%	0.01	48.7%	0.11	45.4%	7.71	93.4%	13.99	59.2%	4%	91.0%	14%	52.1%
Whitchurch Park																						
E01014722	Tanorth Road	10.08	73.4%	7%	71.0%	7%	65.7%	22.08	37.9%	-0.22	59.1%	-0.35	66.3%	10.62	85.7%	7.40	80.9%	11%	63.0%	8%	79.0%
E01014723	Court Farm Road	10.93	70.3%	7%	74.2%	7%	68.8%	22.14	37.7%	-0.19	57.6%	0.14	43.7%	13.12	77.1%	8.78	75.9%	10%	63.6%	6%	87.7%
E01014725	Whitchurch	7.13	84.8%	5%	87.7%	5%	81.5%	19.96	42.0%	-0.22	59.1%	-0.96	88.3%	14.68	71.4%	4.36	91.3%	12%	57.3%	3%	98.3%
E01014726	Hareclive	77.37	0.2%	49%	0.4%	37%	0.7%	88.67	0.3%	1.75	2.7%	1.52	2.1%	35.81	11.1%	17.24	50.7%	62%	0.3%	41%	6.9%
E01014727	Bishport Avenue East	71.08	0.7%	42%	1.7%	32%	2.3%	95.86	0.1%	1.74	2.7%	1.21	5.8%	39.28	7.1%	14.60	57.5%	58%	0.7%	31%	17.2%
E01032514	Bishport Avenue	77.52	0.2%	49%	0.4%	37%	0.8%	92.80	0.1%	2.03	1.2%	1.55	1.9%	30.89	18.9%	13.10	61.8%	54%	1.2%	44%	4.8%
E01032515	Whitchurch Park West	45.90	9.1%	27%	14.4%	22%	12.1%	72.17	1.9%	1.12	10.8%	1.23	5.4%	19.53	53.0%	16.36	52.9%	44%	5.6%	23%	30.1%

Windmill Hill

LSOA11	LSOA11 Local name	Index of Multiple Deprivation		Income Deprivation		Employment Deprivation		Education, Skills and Training Deprivation		Health Deprivation and Disability		Crime		Barriers to Housing and Services		Living Environment Deprivation		Income Deprivation Affecting Children		Income Deprivation Affecting Older People	
		Score	% Rank	%	% Rank	%	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	Score	% Rank	% children	% Rank	% older people	% Rank
E01014729	Marksbury Road	44.80	9.8%	27%	13.7%	20%	15.7%	50.02	9.6%	0.88	16.4%	1.55	2.0%	25.63	31.6%	37.13	17.4%	36%	12.9%	32%	15.5%
E01014730	Lower Totterdown	28.62	27.0%	16%	34.6%	14%	30.3%	15.22	52.6%	0.84	17.5%	0.99	10.4%	15.63	67.8%	44.49	10.5%	13%	53.8%	34%	12.8%
E01014731	Upper Totterdown	27.99	27.9%	17%	32.4%	14%	31.6%	18.06	46.0%	0.94	14.8%	0.40	31.8%	15.43	68.5%	48.92	7.5%	30%	20.5%	36%	11.1%
E01014732	Wells Road	20.97	41.1%	12%	49.7%	11%	41.3%	12.14	60.6%	0.17	41.7%	0.33	34.7%	16.32	65.1%	51.66	6.0%	11%	61.2%	18%	41.3%
E01014733	Windmill Hill West	14.30	58.9%	10%	58.2%	8%	62.5%	12.40	59.9%	-0.33	63.8%	0.07	47.1%	14.87	70.7%	39.27	15.0%	14%	53.3%	15%	50.4%
E01014734	Windmill Hill East	14.42	58.5%	11%	52.7%	9%	53.9%	6.29	78.8%	-0.19	57.7%	0.01	50.0%	11.48	82.7%	38.14	16.2%	14%	51.4%	16%	45.7%
E01014735	Victoria Park	13.07	62.7%	7%	72.3%	8%	63.3%	10.03	66.5%	-0.20	58.1%	0.16	42.9%	11.29	83.4%	40.34	14.1%	9%	67.5%	10%	69.7%
E01014736	St Johns Lane	30.81	23.9%	19%	27.5%	14%	31.0%	46.85	11.5%	0.73	20.7%	0.48	28.4%	15.56	68.1%	38.47	15.9%	27%	25.4%	34%	13.0%

Appendix 2: Indicator details and data sources

This Appendix provides numerator and denominator details for each of the 37 indicators included in the Indices of Deprivation 2015. As far as is possible, each indicator has been based on data from the most recent time point available. Using the latest available data in this way means that there is not a single consistent time point for all indicators, however in practice most indicators in the Indices of Deprivation 2015 relate to the tax year 2012/13. Where the denominator is detailed as residential population, this includes the communal establishment population, but excludes any prison population.

Income Deprivation Domain
1. **Adults and children in Income Support families** Numerator: As described, 2012 (Department for Work and Pensions) Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population mid-2012 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).
2. **Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance families** Numerator: As described, 2012 (Department for Work and Pensions) Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population mid-2012 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).
3. **Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families** Numerator: As described, 2012 (Department for Work and Pensions) Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population mid-2012 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).
4. **Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families** Numerator: As described, 2012 (Department for Work and Pensions) Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population mid-2012 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).
5. **Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families not already counted, that is those who are not in receipt of Income Support, income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) and whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs** Numerator: As described, 2012 (HM Revenue and Customs) Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population mid-2012 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).
6. **Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both** Numerator: As described, 2012 (Home Office) Denominator (for summed Income Domain indicators): Total resident population mid-2012 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

Employment Deprivation Domain
7. **Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64** Numerator: As described, four quarters from May 2012 to February 2013 (Department for Work and Pensions) Denominator (for summed Employment Domain indicators): Working-age population, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64 (Office for National Statistics population estimates 2012 and 2013) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

8.	**Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64**
	Numerator: As described, four quarters from May 2012 to February 2013 (Department for Work and Pensions)
	Denominator (for summed Employment Domain indicators): Working-age population, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64 (Office for National Statistics population estimates 2012 and 2013) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).
9.	**Claimants of Incapacity Benefit, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64**
	Numerator: As described, four quarters from May 2012 to February 2013 (Department for Work and Pensions)
	Denominator (for summed Employment Domain indicators): Working-age population, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64 (Office for National Statistics population estimates 2012 and 2013) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).
10.	**Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64**
	Numerator: As described, four quarters from May 2012 to February 2013 (Department for Work and Pensions)
	Denominator (for summed Employment Domain indicators): Working-age population, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64 (Office for National Statistics population estimates 2012 and 2013) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).
11.	**Claimants of Carer's Allowance, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64**
	Numerator: As described, four quarters from May 2012 to February 2013 (Department for Work and Pensions)
	Denominator (for summed Employment Domain indicators): Working-age population, women aged 18 to 59 and men aged 18 to 64 (Office for National Statistics population estimates 2012 and 2013) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

Education Skills and Training Deprivation Domain
12. Key Stage 2 attainment
Numerator: Total score of pupils taking reading, writing and mathematics Key Stage 2 exams in maintained schools, 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13 (Department for Education)
Denominator: Total number of Key Stage 2 subjects taken by pupils in maintained schools, 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13 (Department for Education).
13. Key Stage 4 attainment
Numerator: Total capped (best 8) score of pupils taking Key Stage 4 in maintained schools, 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13 (Department for Education)
Denominator: All pupils in maintained schools who took Key Stage 4 exams, 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13 (Department for Education).
14. Secondary school absence
Numerator: Number of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school, 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13 (Department for Education)
Denominator: Total number of possible sessions for 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13 (Department for Education).
15. Staying on in education post 16
Numerator: Young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (HM Revenue and Customs)
Denominator: Young people aged 15 receiving Child Benefit in 2008, 2009 and 2010 (HM Revenue and Customs).

16. Entry to higher education

Numerator: Young people aged under 21 not entering higher education, 2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2012/13 (Higher Education Statistics Agency)

Denominator: Population aged 14-17, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (Office for National Statistics population estimates) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

17. Adult skills

Numerator: Working-age adults with no or low qualifications, non-overlapping count with English language proficiency indicator, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64, 2011 (Office for National Statistics, from Census 2011)

Denominator: Working-age adults, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64, 2011 (Census).

18. English language proficiency

Numerator: Working-age adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well, non-overlapping count with Adult skills indicator, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64, 2011 (Office for National Statistics, from Census 2011)

Denominator: Working-age adults, women aged 25 to 59 and men aged 25 to 64, 2011 (Census).

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

19. Years of potential life lost

Numerator: Mortality data in five-year age-sex bands, for 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (Office for National Statistics)

Denominator: Total resident population in five-year age-sex bands, for 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (Office for National Statistics population estimates) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

20. Comparative illness and disability ratio

Numerator: Non-overlapping counts of people in receipt of Income Support, Disability Premium, Attendance Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Severe Disablement Allowance, Incapacity Benefit in five-year age-sex bands, 2013 (Department for Work and Pensions)

Denominator: Total resident population in five-year age-sex bands, 2013 (Office for National Statistics population estimates) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

21. Acute morbidity

Numerator: Hospital spells starting with admission in an emergency in five-year age-sex bands, 2011/12 and 2012/13 (Health and Social Care Information Centre, Hospital Episode Statistics)

Denominator: Total resident population in five-year age-sex bands, 2011/12 and 2012/13 (Office for National Statistics population estimates) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice).

22. Mood and anxiety disorders

A composite based on the rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders (source: Health and Social Care Information Centre, 2013), hospital episodes data (source: Health and Social Care Information Centre, Hospital Episode Statistics, 2011/12 and 2012/13), suicide mortality data (source: Office of National Statistics, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012) and health benefits data (source: Department for Work and Pensions, 2013).

Crime Domain
23. Violence Numerator: 18 recorded crime offence types, 2013/14 (Association of Chief Police Officers, provided by the Home Office) Denominator: Total resident population, 2013 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice) plus the non-resident workplace population, 2011 (Census).
24. Burglary Numerator: 4 recorded crime offence types, 2013/14 (Association of Chief Police Officers, provided by the Home Office) Denominator: Total residential dwellings, 2011 (Census), plus non-domestic addresses (Ordnance Survey's Address Base).
25. Theft Numerator: 5 recorded crime offence types, 2013/14 (Association of Chief Police Officers, provided by the Home Office) Denominator: Total resident population, 2013 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice) plus the non-resident workplace population, 2011 (Census).
26. Criminal damage Numerator: 8 recorded crime offence types, 2013/14 (Association of Chief Police Officers, provided by the Home Office) Denominator: Total resident population, 2013 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice) plus the non-resident workplace population, 2011 (Census).

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain
27. Road distance to a post office Population weighted mean of Output Area road distance score (the road distance from the populated weighted Output Area centroid to nearest Post Office), 2014 (Post Office Ltd).
28. Road distance to a primary school Population weighted mean of Output Area road distance score (the road distance from the populated weighted Output Area centroid to nearest primary school), 2014 (Department for Education Edubase).
29. Road distance to general store or supermarket Population weighted mean of Output Area road distance score (the road distance from the populated weighted Output Area centroid to general store or supermarket), 2014 (Ordnance Survey).
30. Road distance to a GP surgery Population weighted mean of Output Area road distance score (the road distance from the population weighted Output Area centroid to nearest GP premises), 2014 (Health and Social Care Information Centre).
31. Household overcrowding Numerator: Overcrowded households, 2011 (Census) Denominator: Total number of households, 2011 (Census).
32. Homelessness Numerator: Number of accepted decisions for assistance under the homelessness provisions of housing legislation, average of 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14 (Department for Communities and Local Government) Denominator: Total number of households, 2011 (Census).

33. Housing affordability
Modelled estimate of households unable to afford to enter owner-occupation or the private rental market on the basis of their income, estimated primarily from the Family Resources Survey, Regulated Mortgage Survey, Land Registry house prices, and Valuation Office Agency market rents, 2012.

Living Environment Deprivation Domain
34. Housing in poor condition
Modelled estimate of the probability that any given dwelling in the Output Area (aggregated to Lower-layer Super Output Area level) fails to meet the Decent Homes standard, estimated from the English Housing Survey, 2011.
35. Houses without central heating
Numerator: As described, 2011 (Census)   Denominator: Total number of households, 2011 (Census).
36. Air quality
Modelled estimates of air quality based on the concentration of four pollutants (nitrogen dioxide, benzene, sulphur dioxide and particulates), estimated from UK Air Information Resource air quality, 2012.
37. Road traffic accidents
Numerator: Injuries to pedestrians and cyclists caused by road traffic accidents, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (Department for Transport)   Denominator: Total resident population, averaged over 2011 to 2013 (Office for National Statistics) less the prison population (Ministry of Justice) plus non-resident workplace population, 2011 (Census)