

JSNA Health and Wellbeing Profile 2023/24

Deprivation

Summary points

- 15% of Bristol's population live in the most deprived 10% of areas in England in 2019 (16% in 2015)
- 17,200 children (21%) and 13,600 older people (17%) in Bristol live in income deprived households
- At ward level, the greatest levels of deprivation in Bristol are in the wards of Hartcliffe & Withywood, Lawrence Hill and Hengrove & Whitchurch Park
- The 10 most deprived neighbourhoods¹ in Bristol are all in the South Bristol local areas² of Hartcliffe, Whitchurch Park and Knowle West

Findings

The English Indices of Deprivation measure relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 small areas or neighbourhoods, called Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs)³. The indices measure levels of deprivation based on 7 'domains' of deprivation which are then combined to produce an overall measure of Multiple Deprivation called the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019. The indicators used to construct the 2019 Indices of Deprivation are based on the most up-to-date information available, with most dated 2015/16.

The Indices of Deprivation 2019 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 (see fig 1). At ward level, the greatest levels of deprivation in Bristol are in the wards of Hartcliffe & Withywood, Lawrence Hill and Filwood, the same as identified in 2015. The 10 most deprived neighbourhoods in Bristol are all in the South Bristol areas of Hartcliffe, Whitchurch Park and Knowle West. There are also pockets of deprivation across the outer parts of North and East Bristol including Lawrence Weston, Henbury, Southmead, Lockleaze and Hillfield, as well as in Stockwood and Hicks Gate.

Deprivation in Bristol relative to other areas nationally

A slightly lower proportion of Bristol's population live in the most deprived areas in England in 2019 than in 2015 - 15% of residents compared to 16% in 2015 – this is 70,400 people including 18,900 children and 7,900 older people.

Bristol has 41 LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in England for Multiple Deprivation (one less than in 2015), including 3 LSOAs in the most deprived 1% in England (3 less than in 2015).

One LSOA 'Hareclive' in Hartcliffe and Withywood ward is in the most deprived 100 neighbourhoods in England. 'Hareclive' is ranked 91st most deprived neighbourhood nationally

¹ 'neighbourhoods' here are Lower Super Output Areas (see note 3 below)

² 'local areas' refer to locally defined areas not whole wards

³ Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are areas of about 1,500 population which can be used for national comparison

compared to 67th most deprived in 2015. 'Bishport Avenue' also in Hartcliffe and Withywood was ranked 65th most deprived in 2015 and is now ranked 182nd.

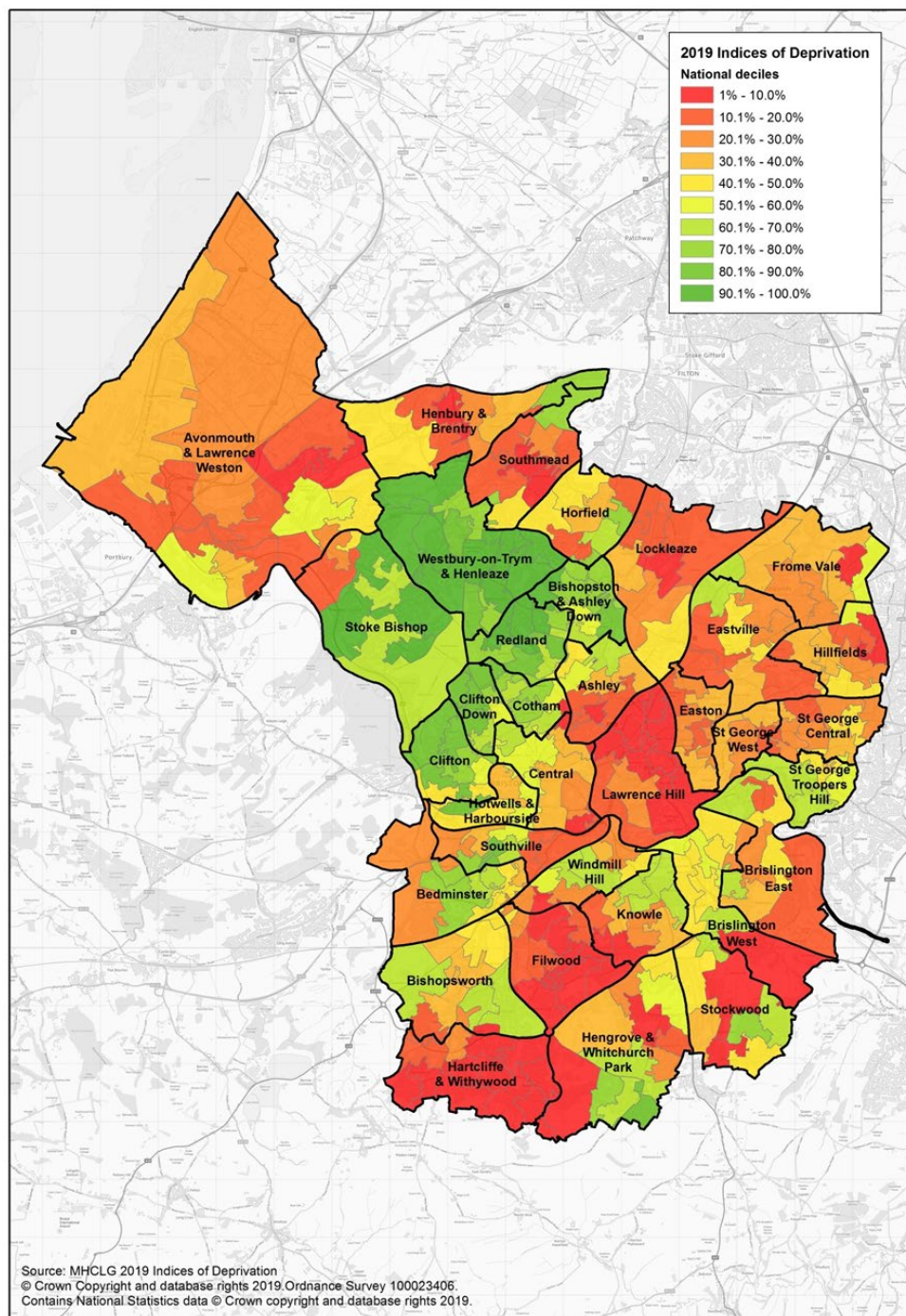


Figure 1: 2019 National Deprivation Deciles by Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA)
Source: Strategic Intelligence and Performance using MHCLG 2019 Indices of Deprivation

Four LSOAs have moved into the most deprived 10% in England since 2015 including:

- i. 'Sherrin Way' in Hartcliffe and Withywood ward
- ii. 'Withywood' in Hartcliffe and Withywood ward
- iii. 'Hicks Gate' in Brislington West ward
- iv. 'Hengrove West' in Hengrove & Whitchurch Park ward

Five LSOAs have moved out of the most deprived 10% in England since 2015 including:

- i. 'St Agnes' in Ashley ward
- ii. 'St Pauls City Road' in Ashley ward
- iii. 'Lawrence Weston West' in Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston ward
- iv. 'Greenbank' in Eastville ward
- v. 'Bedminster East' in Southville ward

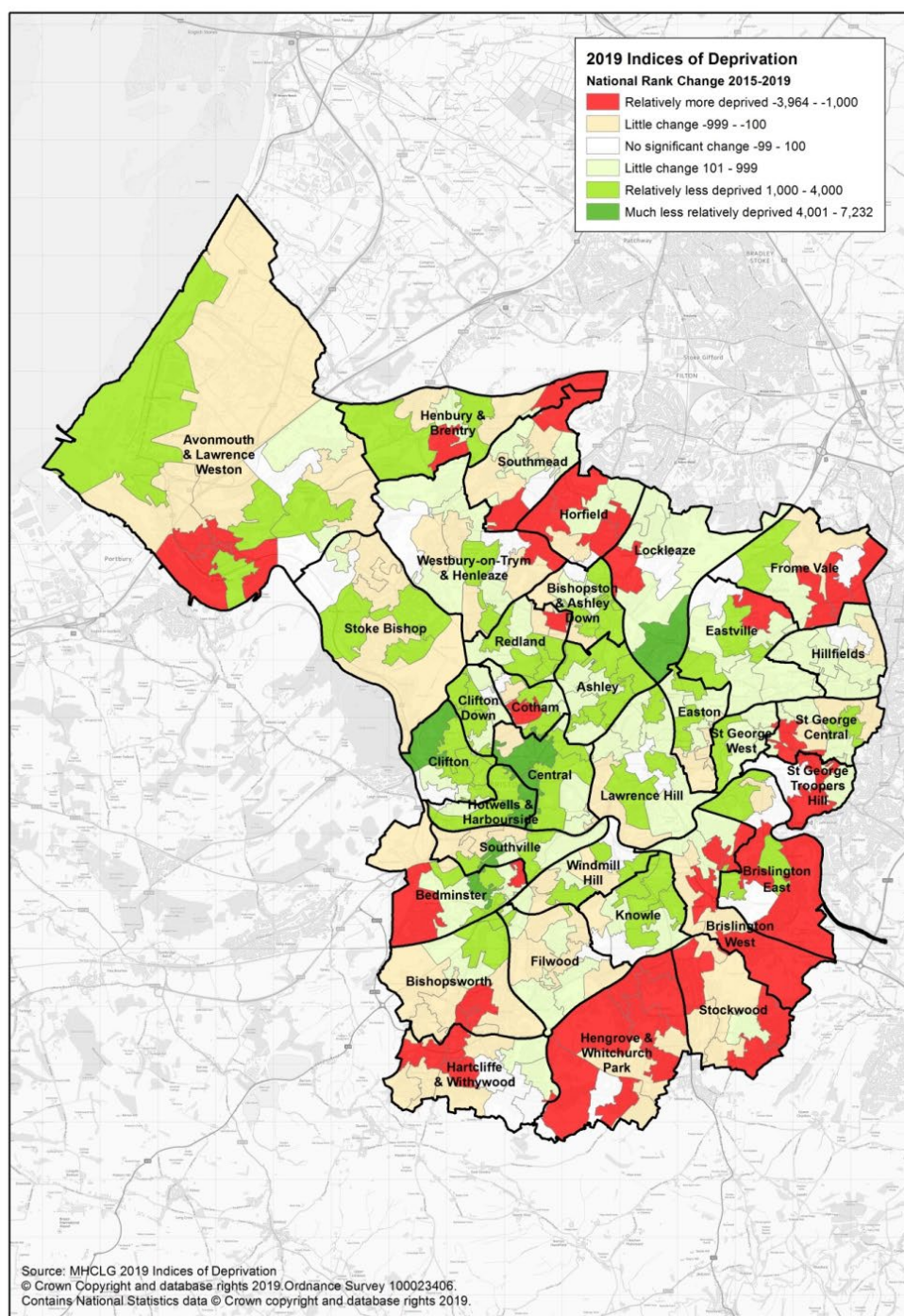


Figure 2: Multiple Deprivation - Change in National Rank between ID2015 and ID2019

Source: Strategic Intelligence and Performance using MHCLG 2015 and 2019 Indices of Deprivation

Looking across all deprivation deciles, Figure 2 shows the change in national rank for multiple deprivation between ID2015 and ID2019. A positive change in rank means that an area has become relatively less deprived compared to other areas of the country, a negative change in rank means that an area has become relatively more deprived compared to other areas of the country. There is a clear pattern across the city with central areas having generally seen a decrease in levels of relative deprivation, whilst the outer areas of the city have generally seen an increase in relative levels of deprivation.

Looking at the city as a whole, on the majority of local authority measures Bristol continues to have lower levels of deprivation relative to the other English Core Cities. On all ID2019 LA level summary measures of deprivation Bristol has seen its relative ranking improve (on 6 measures) or stay the same (employment scale). 15.6% of Bristol's LSOAs fall in most deprived 10% nationally compared to 16.0% in 2015. Bristol is now ranked 60th most deprived local authority in England on this measure, compared to 55th in 2015.

Deprivation within Bristol

When making comparisons of areas within Bristol, the approach taken by the Bristol City Council Insight, Performance and Intelligence service is to use Bristol local deprivation deciles. This is also the formal approach used by Public Health England when making comparisons between the most and least deprived areas in Bristol⁴. To do this, Bristol 263 LSOAs are ranked from the most deprived (rank 1) to least deprived (rank 263) and then divided into ten categories (deciles) with approximately equal numbers of LSOAs in each. The 27 LSOAs that fall within the most deprived 10% in Bristol and are shown in figure 3.

Since 2015 the following four LSOAs have moved into the most deprived 10% decile within Bristol:

- i. 'Leinster Avenue' in Filwood ward
- ii. 'Lawrence Weston South' in Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston ward
- iii. 'Whitchurch Park West' in Hengrove & Whitchurch Park
- iv. 'East Hillfields' in Hillfields ward

Four LSOAs have moved out of the most deprived 10% decile within Bristol since 2015 including:

- i. 'Stapleton Road' in Lawrence Hill ward
- ii. 'Barton Hill' in Lawrence Hill ward
- iii. 'St Pauls Grosvenor Road' in Ashley ward
- iv. 'St Pauls City Road' in Ashley ward

⁴ Guidance on the use of deprivation deciles available here <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/deprivation>

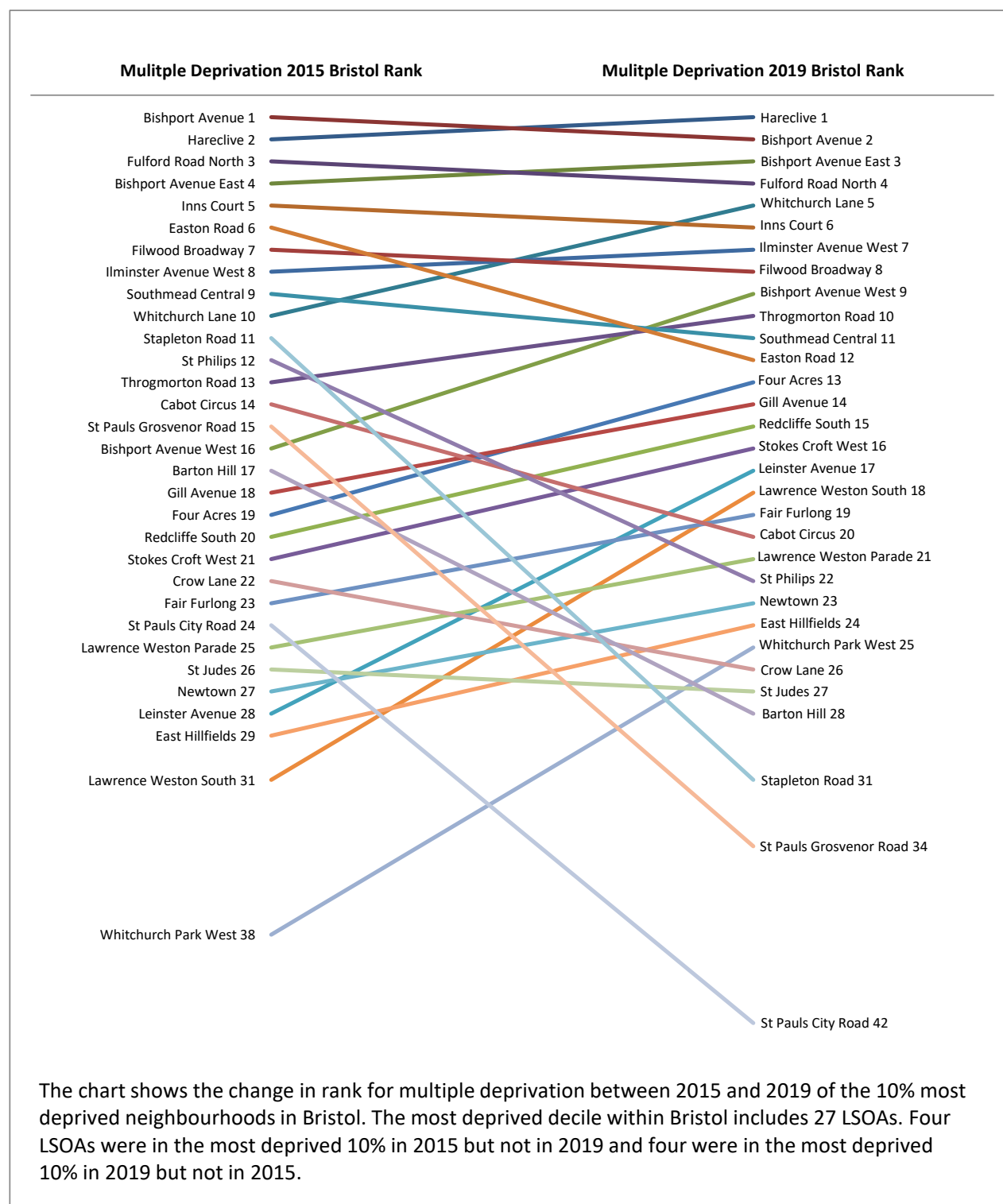


Figure 3: Change in Rank 2015 to 2019 within Bristol's 10% most deprived decile

Source: Strategic Intelligence and Performance using MHCLG 2015 and 2019 Indices of Deprivation

Income Deprivation

63,600 people in Bristol (14% of the total population) suffer from income deprivation, down from 17% in 2015. However, the proportion of people income deprived varies greatly across the city from as high as 44% of people living in 'Whitchurch Lane' in Hartcliffe and Withywood ward to 1% of people living in 'University Halls' in Stoke Bishop.

There are 34 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Bristol in the most income deprived 10% nationally; of these 17 are in Bristol South, 11 are in Inner City, 4 in Bristol North and West (Outer) and 2 in Bristol East. In all these areas more than a quarter of residents are income deprived.

Income deprivation affecting children

In Bristol as a whole over 17,200 children (21% of all children) live in income deprived households, down from 24% in 2015. The proportion varies greatly across the city. In 7 LSOAs more than half of the children live in income deprived households – 6 of these areas are in South Bristol and 1 is in the Inner City. 'Whitchurch Lane' in Hartcliffe and Withywood ward is ranked 99th most deprived area in England for children affected by income deprivation.

Income deprivation affecting older people

In Bristol as a whole 13,600 (17% of all older people) live in income deprived households, down from 20% in 2015. The proportion varies greatly across the city. There are 4 LSOAs in the Inner City where more than half of the older people living there are income deprived including St Pauls Grosvenor Road (61%), St Agnes (52%), Newtown (51%) and Old Market and Temple Meads (50%).

People struggling financially

On average, 10.2% of people in Bristol said they were struggling financially⁵, higher than the previous year (8.7%) and significantly higher than 2 years ago (6.8%). However, when looked at by ward, deprivation and equality group, it shows significant variances across the city.

More than one in six people (17.5%) living in the 10% most deprived areas of Bristol said they were struggling financially, compared to 2.6% of people living in the 10% least deprived areas of Bristol.

By ward, the range is from under 3% in Brislington West, Westbury-on-Trym a& Henleaze and Stoke Bishop to over 15% in Stockwood, Central, Hartcliffe & Withywood and Lawrence Hill. The highest rate is in Lawrence Hill where one in five people (19.9%) find it difficult to manage financially - see fig 4.

By Equality groups, the highest levels of people struggling financially were reported amongst people of Black ethnicity (27.0%), single parents (23.0%) and disabled people (25.7%).

⁵ Bristol Quality of Life survey, 2022/23

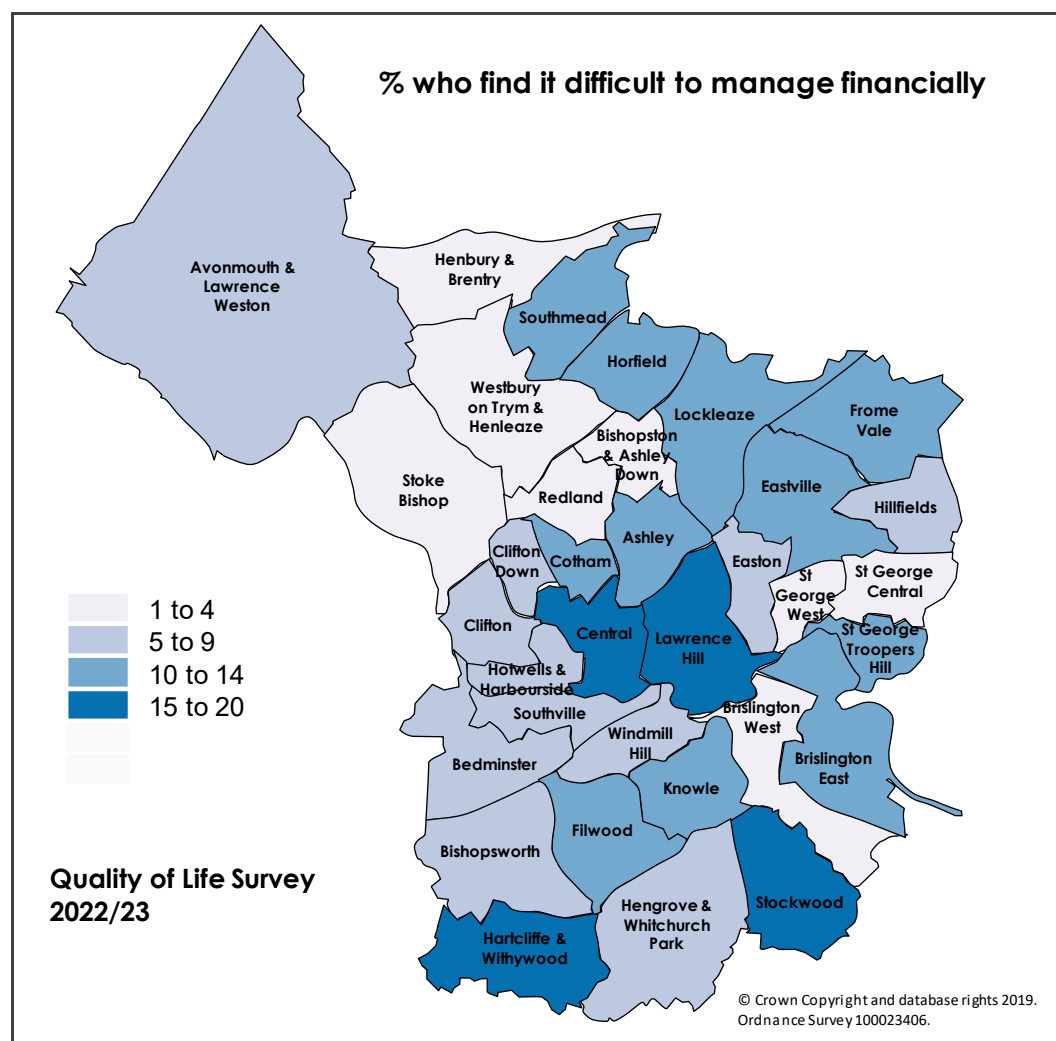


Figure 4: People who say they are struggling financially

Source: Bristol Quality of Life survey 2022/23

Health Deprivation and Disability

The 2019 Indices of Deprivation include a measure of Health Deprivation and Disability. The measure aims to capture 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 included are years of potential life lost, comparative illness and disability ratio, acute morbidity and mood and anxiety disorders (a composite based on the rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders, hospital episodes data and suicide mortality data).

In Bristol 34 LSOAs fall within the most deprived 10% of areas in England on this measure. Of these 21 are in South Bristol, 7 in the Inner City, 4 in Bristol North and West (Outer) and 2 in Bristol East (see fig 5).

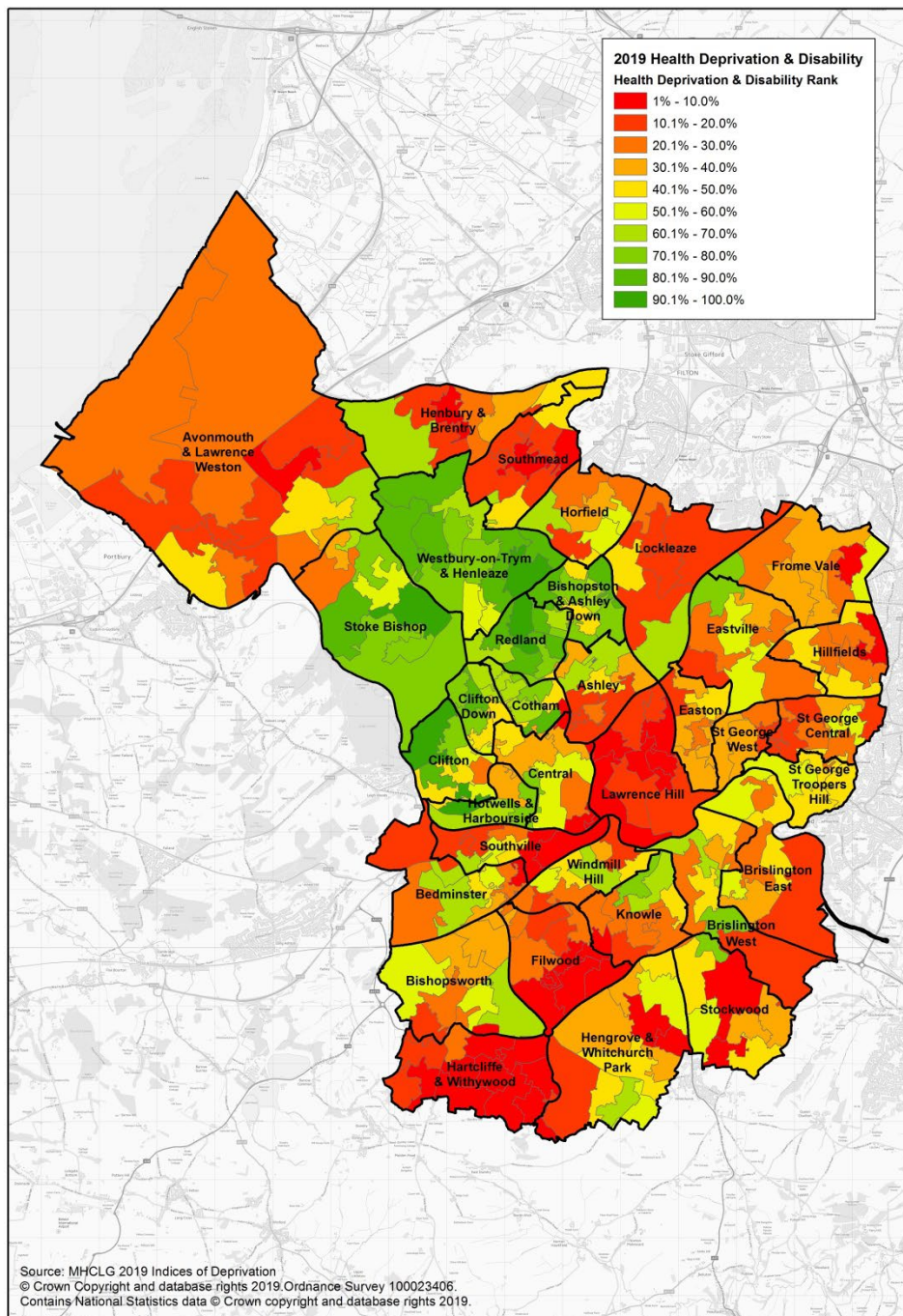


Figure 5: 2019 Health Deprivation and Disability

Source: Strategic Intelligence and Performance using MHCLG 2019 Indices of Deprivation

Further data / links:

- [Deprivation in Bristol 2019](#)
- [Bristol City Council Deprivation web page](#)
- [Guidance on the calculation and use of deprivation deciles](#)
- [Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government](#)

Date updated: December 2020 (Quality of Life data updated September 2023)