

JSNA Health and Wellbeing Profile 2025/26

Deprivation

Summary points

- Relative to other parts of England, levels of multiple deprivation in Bristol are lower (better) than in 2019. A lower proportion of Bristol's population live in areas within the most deprived neighbourhoods in England in 2025 than in 2019.
- 11% of Bristol residents (53,100 people) live in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in England. This includes 13,500 children (16% of all children) and 7,740 older people (9% of all older people). This is lower than in 2019 when it was 15% of Bristol residents and 16% of residents in 2015.
- 9 of the 10 most deprived LSOA neighbourhoods in Bristol are in South Bristol, including 5 LSOAs in Hartcliffe and Withywood ward.
- At ward level, the greatest levels of deprivation in Bristol are in Hartcliffe & Withywood, Lawrence Hill and Filwood wards, the same as in 2019 (and 2015). Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze remains the least deprived

Findings

The English Indices of Deprivation measure relative levels of deprivation in 33,755 small areas or neighbourhoods, called Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs)¹. 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 2025. The indicators used to construct the Indices of Deprivation 2025 (IoD2025) are based on the most up-to-date information available when the IoD2025 was compiled.

Overall, a total of 55 indicators comprise the IoD2025, an increase from 39 in the IoD2019. Of these, 20 are new indicators, 14 indicators have been significantly modified, while 21 have been updated to more recent timepoints. 3 indicators have also been removed.

The Indices of Deprivation 2025 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 Hartcliffe & Withywood, Lawrence Hill and Filwood wards, the same as in 2019 (and 2015). Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze remains the least deprived.

Nine of the 10 most deprived neighbourhoods in Bristol are in the South Bristol areas of Hartcliffe, Whitchurch Park and Knowle West, with Lawrence Weston South in the Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston ward accounting for the 10th most deprived area. There are also pockets of deprivation across the outer parts of North and East Bristol including Henbury, Southmead, Lockleaze and Hillfield, as well as in Stockwood and Hicks Gate.

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

Deprivation in Bristol relative to other areas nationally

Levels of multiple deprivation in Bristol are lower (better) than in 2019. A lower proportion of Bristol’s population live in areas within the most deprived neighbourhoods in England in 2025 than in 2019.

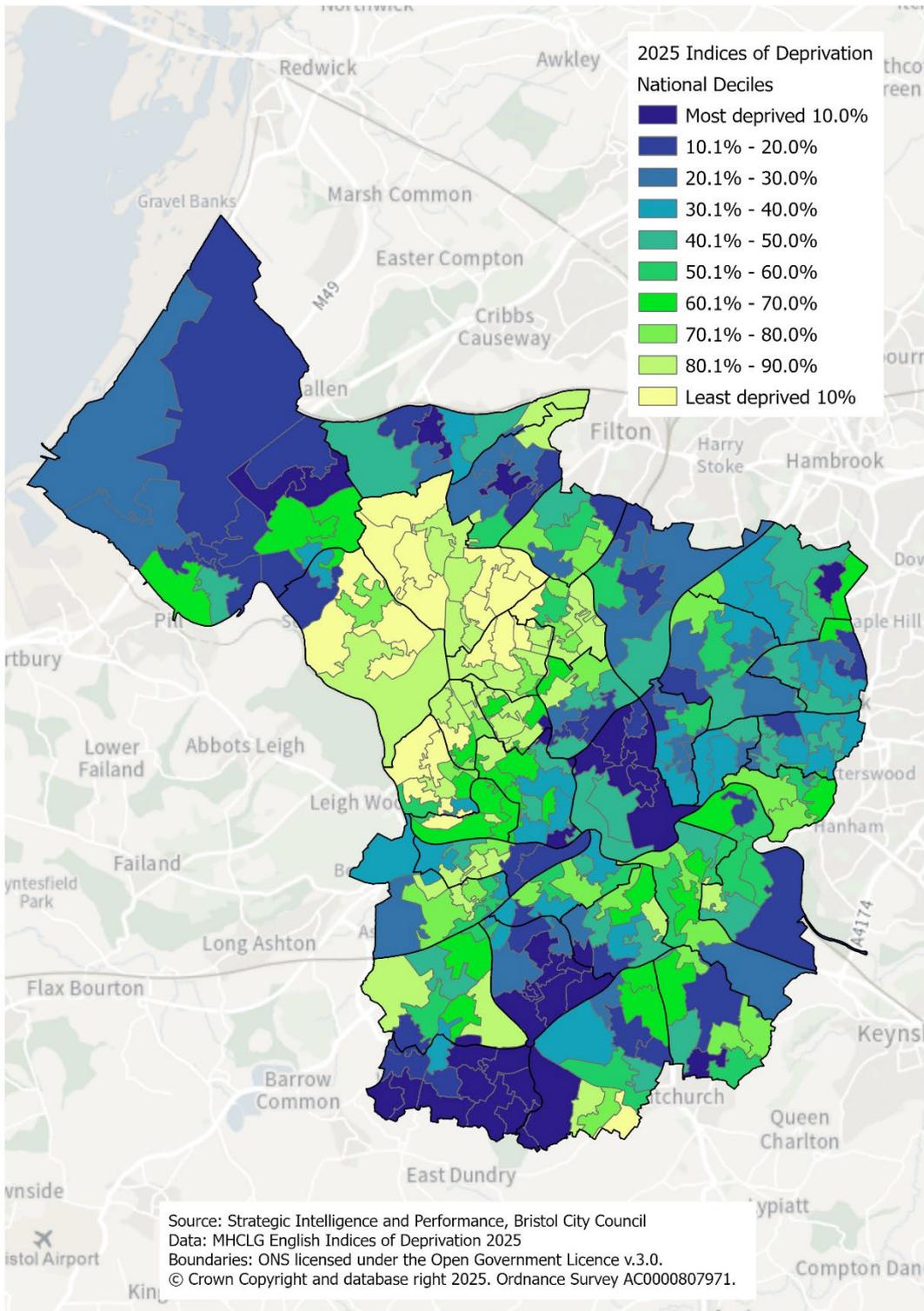


Figure 1: 2025 National Deprivation Deciles by Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA)
 Source: Strategic Intelligence and Performance using MHCLG 2019 Indices of Deprivation

11% of Bristol residents (53,100 people) live in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods in England. This includes 13,500 children (16% of all children) and 7,740 older people (9% of all older people). This is lower than in 2019 when it was 15% of Bristol residents and 16% of residents in 2015.

Bristol has 30 LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in England for Multiple Deprivation (41 LSOA's in 2019), including 2 LSOAs in Hartcliffe in the most deprived 1% in England.

The 2 most deprived LSOAs in Bristol (both in Hartcliffe) changed place but remain the 2 most deprived. They stand out as:

- Bishport Avenue is now the most deprived neighbourhood in Bristol for Multiple Deprivation, Income Deprivation, Employment Deprivation and Education, Skills & Training (plus the 2nd or 3rd most deprived for Children & Young People, Adult Skills and Crime).
- Hareclive is the second most deprived area in Bristol for Multiple Deprivation, Employment Deprivation, Education, Skills & Training and Health Deprivation & Disability (and the most deprived for Adult Skills).

Overall, of the 268 neighbourhoods in Bristol, only 21 areas have seen a relative increase in deprivation since the 2019 Indices of Deprivation, whilst all other LSOAs have seen a relative decrease in deprivation rank.

Figure 2 shows the change in national rank for multiple deprivation of the most deprived neighbourhoods only between ID2019 and ID2025. 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.

Looking at change in the most deprived neighbourhoods since 2019 - 8 of Bristol's most deprived neighbourhoods are relatively more deprived in 2025 than in 2019, 22 of Bristol's most deprived neighbourhoods are relatively less deprived in 2025 than in 2019, whilst 11 of Bristol's most deprived neighbourhoods in 2019 are no longer in the most deprived 10% in England.

Figure 3 shows the change in national rank for all LSOA's.

Looking at the city as a whole, on almost all measures Bristol is the least deprived of the Core Cities. Looking at the extent measure, a fifth (21%) of Bristol's population live in the most deprived 30% of areas in England. This compares to Birmingham where more than half (56%) of the population live in the most deprived 30% of areas in England. Just 11% of the Bristol's LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% of areas in England compared to 43% of LSOAs in Birmingham. For the average deprivation score Bristol is ranked 110th out of 296 local authorities, all the other Core Cities fall within the most deprived 100 local authorities.

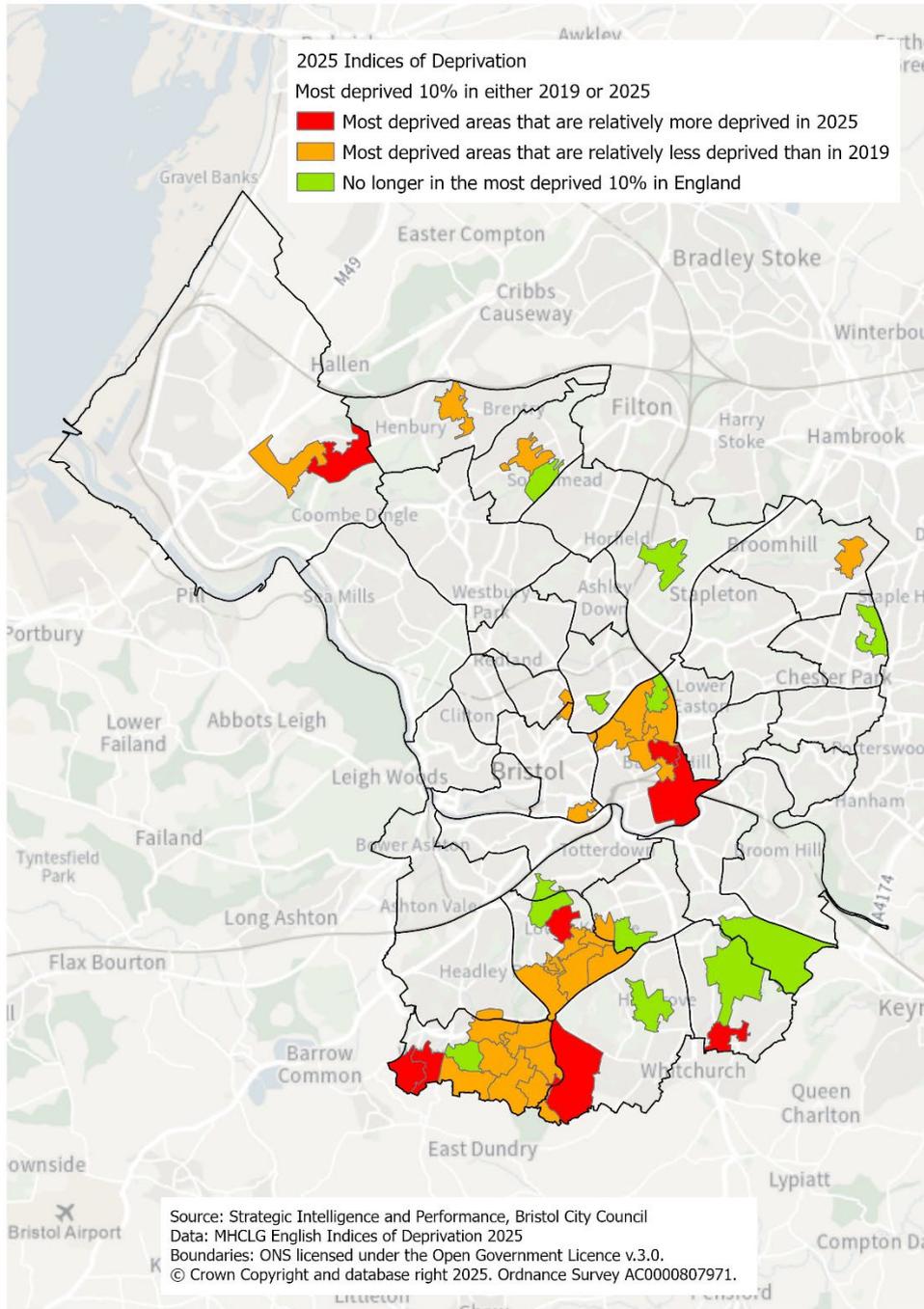


Figure 2: England Rank Change 2019 to 2025 – most deprived neighbourhoods only
 Source: Strategic Intelligence and Performance using MHCLG 2019 and 2025 Indices of Deprivation

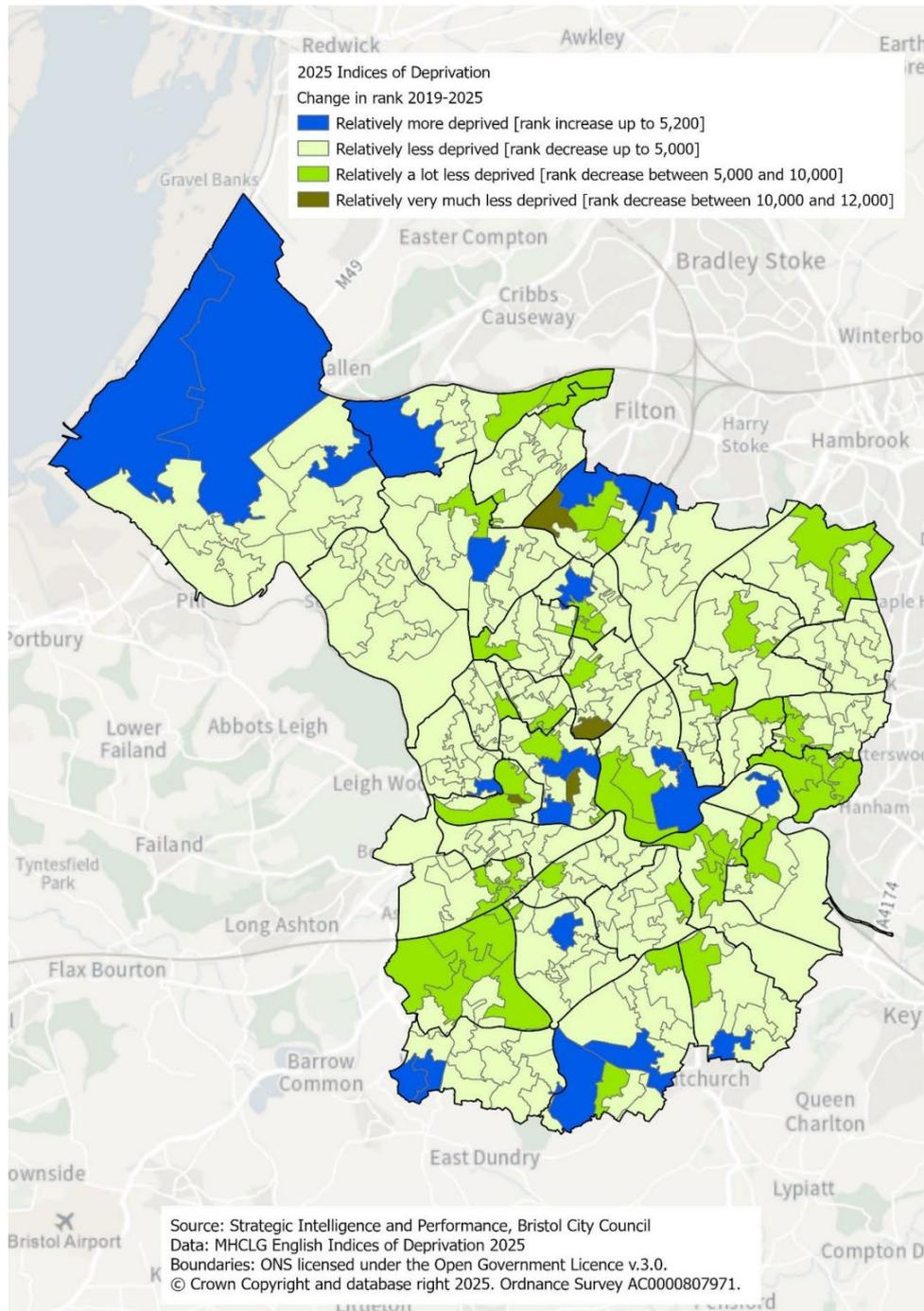


Figure 3: England Rank Change 2019 to 2025

Source: Strategic Intelligence and Performance using MHCLG 2019 and 2025 Indices of Deprivation

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 Bristol². To do this, Bristol 268 LSOAs are ranked from the most deprived (rank 1) to least deprived (rank 263) and then divided into ten categories

² Guidance on the use of deprivation deciles available here <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/deprivation>

(deciles) with approximately equal numbers of LSOAs in each. The 27 LSOAs that fall within the most deprived 10% in Bristol are shown in figure 4.

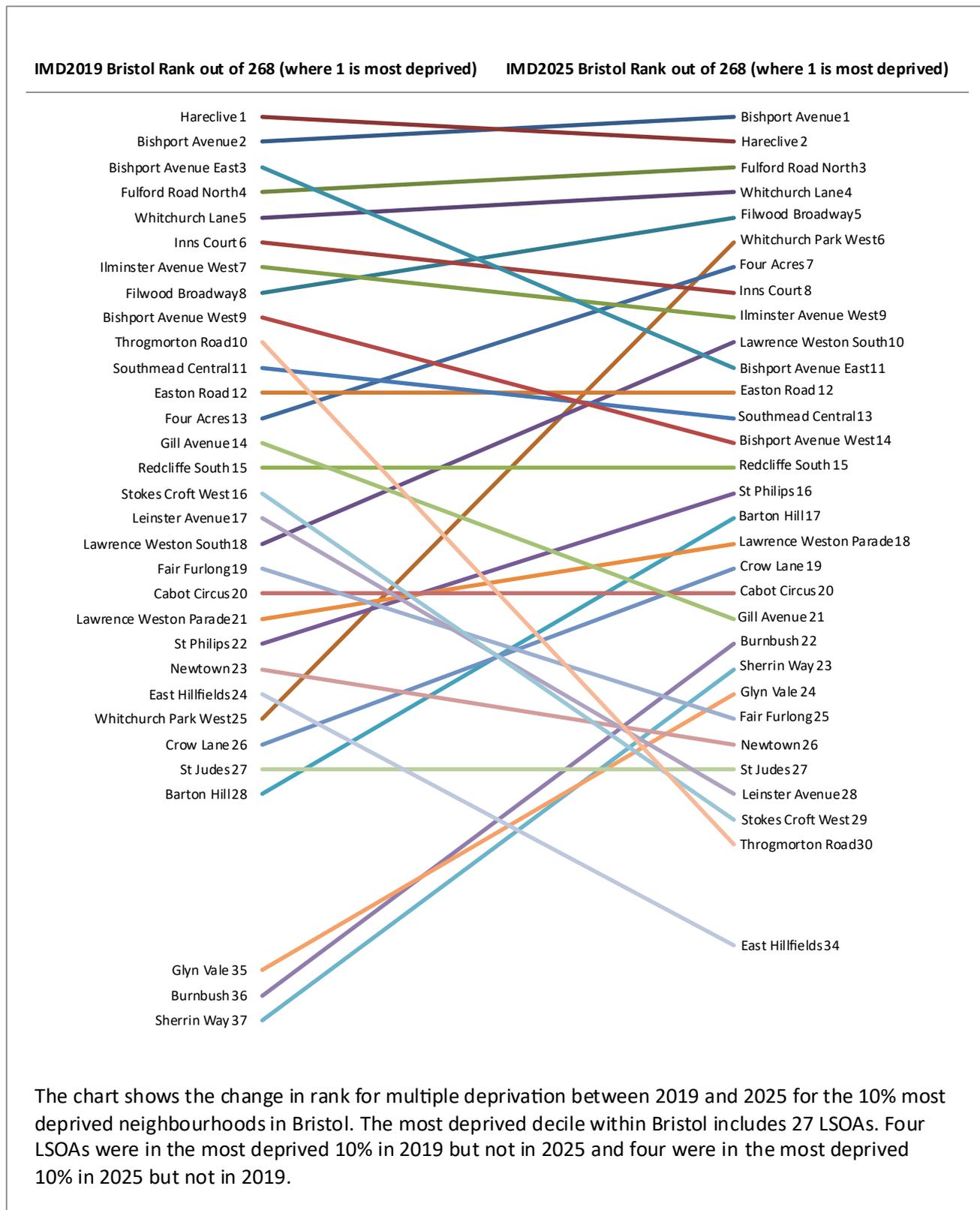


Figure 4: Change in Bristol Rank 2019 to 2025 within Bristol 10% most deprived decile
 Source: Strategic Intelligence and Performance using MHCLG 2019 and 2025 Indices of Deprivation

Since 2019 the following four LSOAs have moved into the most deprived decile within Bristol:

- 'Burnbush' in Stockwood ward (rank 36 to rank 22)
- 'Sherrin Way' in Hartcliffe and Withywood ward (rank 37 to rank 23)
- 'Barton Hill' in Lawrence Hill ward (rank 28 to rank 17)
- 'Glyn Vale' in Filwood ward (rank 35 to rank 24)

Four LSOAs have moved out of the most deprived decile within Bristol since 2019 including:

- 'East Hillfields' in Hillfields ward (rank 24 to rank 34)
- 'Leinster Avenue' in Filwood ward (rank 17 to rank 28)
- 'Stokes Croft West' in Central ward (rank 16 to rank 29)
- 'Throgmorton Road' in Filwood ward (rank 10 to rank 30)

Income Deprivation

104,300 people in Bristol (22% of the total population) suffer from income deprivation. However, the proportion of people income deprived varies greatly across the city from as high as 65% of people living in 'Bishop Avenue' in Hartcliffe and Withywood ward to 1% of people living in 'University Halls' in Stoke Bishop.

There are 25 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in Bristol in the most income deprived 10% nationally; of these 13 are in Bristol South, 8 are in Inner City, 3 in Bristol North and West (Outer) and 1 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 30,400 children (37% of all children) live in income deprived households. The proportion varies greatly across the city. In 13 LSOAs more than three-quarters of the children live in income deprived households – 9 of these areas are in South Bristol and 4 are in the Inner City. Redcliffe Temple in Central ward is ranked 123rd most deprived area in England with 96% of children living in income deprived families (note - the number of children living in the area is small).

Income deprivation affecting older people

There is a different pattern of income deprivation affecting older people across the city. The highest concentrations of deprived older people are found in central areas of Bristol, in particular the wards of Lawrence Hill, Ashley and Central.

In Bristol as a whole 16,650 (20% of all older people) live in income deprived households. The proportion varies greatly across the city. There are 5 LSOAs in the Inner City where more than three-quarters of the older people living there are income deprived including St Pauls Grosvenor Road (97%), Barton Hill (89%), Cabot Circus (84%), St Phillips (77%) and The Dings (76%).

Of particular note are:

- St Pauls Grosvenor Road in Ashley ward, which is ranked 40th most deprived area in England where 96.6% of older people live in income deprived households, and
- Barton Hill in Lawrence Hill ward, which is ranked 86th most deprived area in England where 89.2% of older people live in income deprived households.

People struggling financially

On average, 11.0% of people in Bristol said they were struggling financially³, an increase on the previous year (10.4%) and significantly higher than both 2020 (6.8%) and 2021 (8.7%). When the data is analysed by ward, deprivation and equality group, it shows significant variances across the city (Figure 5).

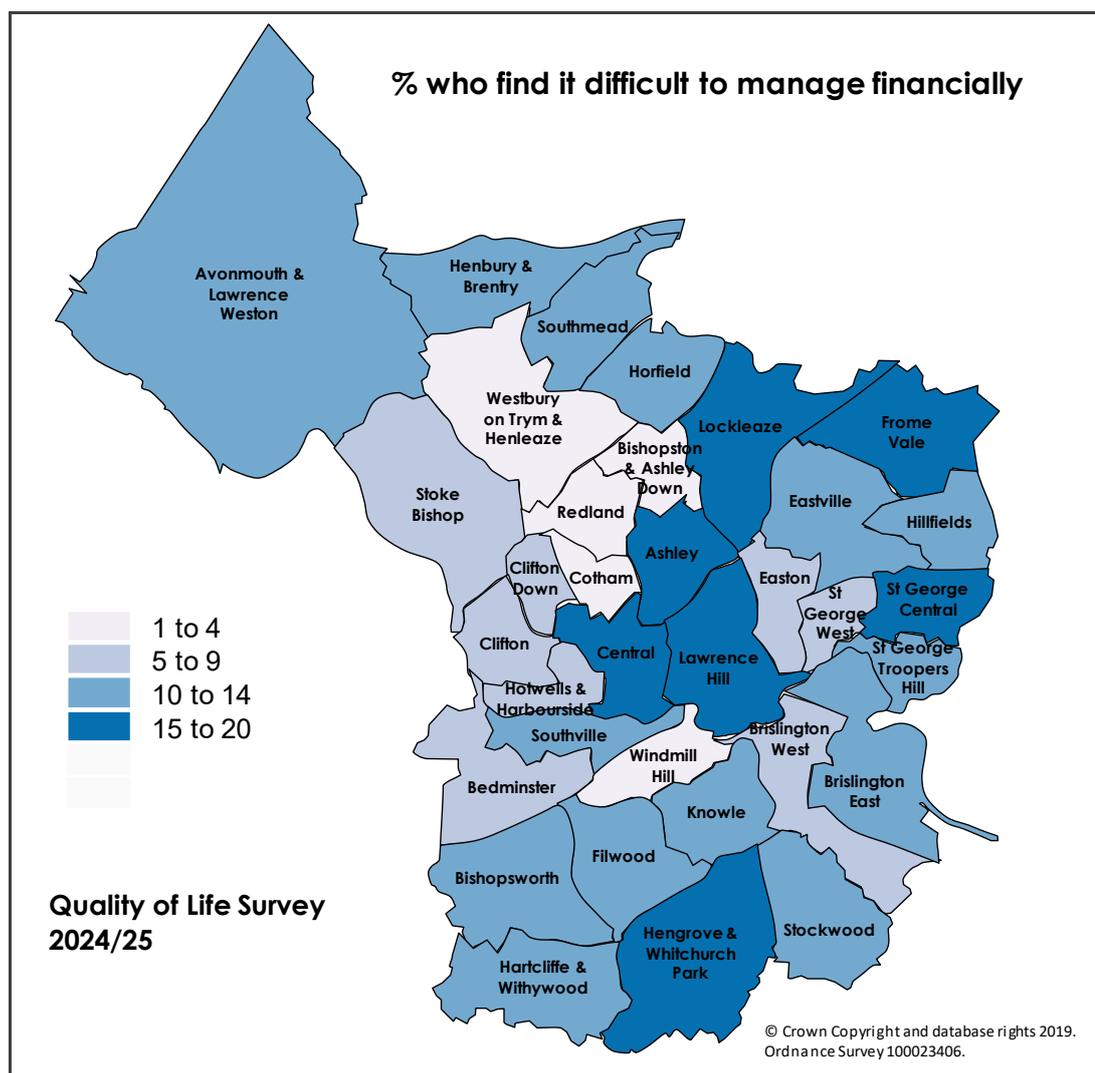


Figure 5: People who say they are struggling financially. Source: Bristol Quality of Life survey 2024/25

More than one in six people (17.0%) living in the 10% most deprived areas of Bristol said they were struggling financially, compared to 5.7% of people living in the 10% least deprived areas of Bristol.

By ward, findings ranged from under 5% in Cotham, Redland, Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze, Windmill Hill and Bishopston and Ashley Down to over 16% in Lockleaze, Central, Lawrence Hill

³ Bristol Quality of Life survey, 2024/25

and St George Central. The highest rate is in St George Central where one in five people (19.5%) find it difficult to manage financially - see fig 4.

By Equality groups, the highest levels of people struggling financially were reported amongst Trans people (30.4%), single parents (28.0%), people of Black ethnicity (23.7%), and disabled people (24.3%).

Health Deprivation and Disability

The 2025 Indices of Deprivation include a measure of Health Deprivation and Disability.

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 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, suicide mortality data and mental health-related benefit claimants).

In Bristol 31 LSOAs fall within the most deprived 10% of areas in England on this measure. Of these 17 are in South Bristol, 9 in the Inner City, 4 in Bristol North and West (Outer) and 1 in Bristol East (see fig 6).

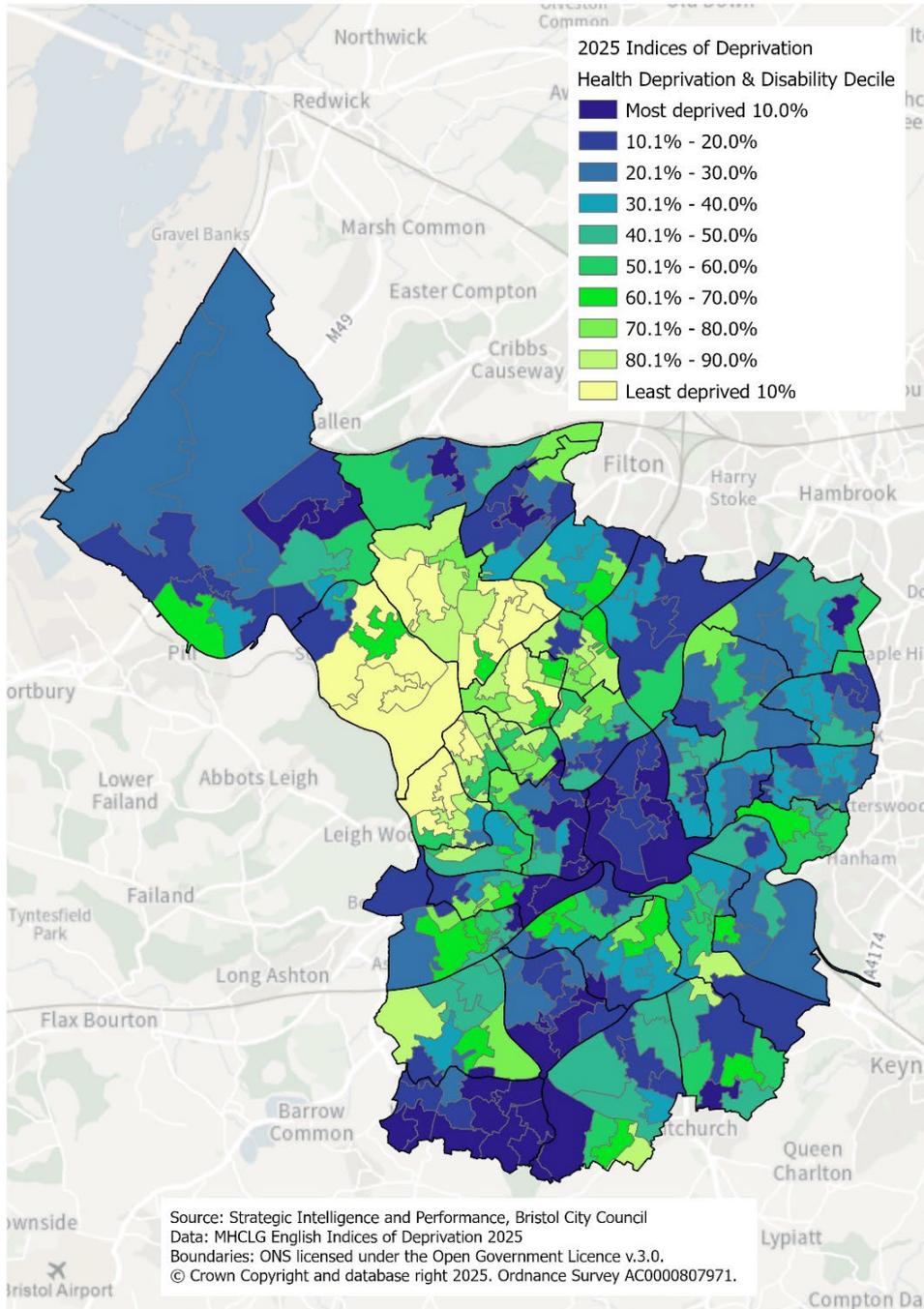


Figure 6: 2025 Health Deprivation and Disability
 Source: Strategic Intelligence and Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation

Further data / links:

- [Deprivation in Bristol 2025](#)
- [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 2025