



# Deprivation in Bristol 2019

Summary findings of the 2019 English  
Indices of Deprivation within Bristol  
Local Authority Area

October 2019

Performance, Information and Intelligence Service.

[www.bristol.gov.uk/deprivation](http://www.bristol.gov.uk/deprivation)



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1. Introduction .....	2
2. Summary of main findings for England.....	2
3. Summary of main findings for Bristol .....	2
3.1 Deprivation in Bristol relative to other areas nationally.....	2
3.2 Deprivation within Bristol .....	6
4. Local Authority level measures.....	8
5. Things You Need to Know.....	9
6. Additional resources .....	9
7. Further Information .....	10

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## 1. Introduction

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) published new 2019 Indices of Deprivation for England on 26 September 2019. This release updates the English Indices of Deprivation 2015.

The English Indices of Deprivation measure relative levels of deprivation in 32,844 small areas or neighbourhoods, called Lower Layer Super Output Areas, in England. The indicators used to construct the IoD2019 are based on the most up-to-date information available, with most dated **2015/16**.

## 2. Summary of main findings for England

Overall, 88% of neighbourhoods that are in the most deprived decile according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 were also the most deprived according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015. Deprivation is dispersed across England. 61% of local authority districts contain at least one of the most deprived neighbourhoods in England. Middlesbrough, Liverpool, Knowsley, Kingston upon Hull and Manchester are the local authorities with the highest proportions of neighbourhoods among the most deprived in England. This is largely unchanged from the IMD2015. Many London Boroughs have seen a reduction in the proportions of their neighbourhoods that are highly deprived from the IMD2015.

## 3. Summary of main findings for Bristol

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 Figure 1).

The 10 most deprived neighbourhoods in Bristol are all in the South Bristol areas of Hartcliffe, Whitchurch Park and Knowle West. 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.

### 3.1 Deprivation in Bristol relative to other areas nationally

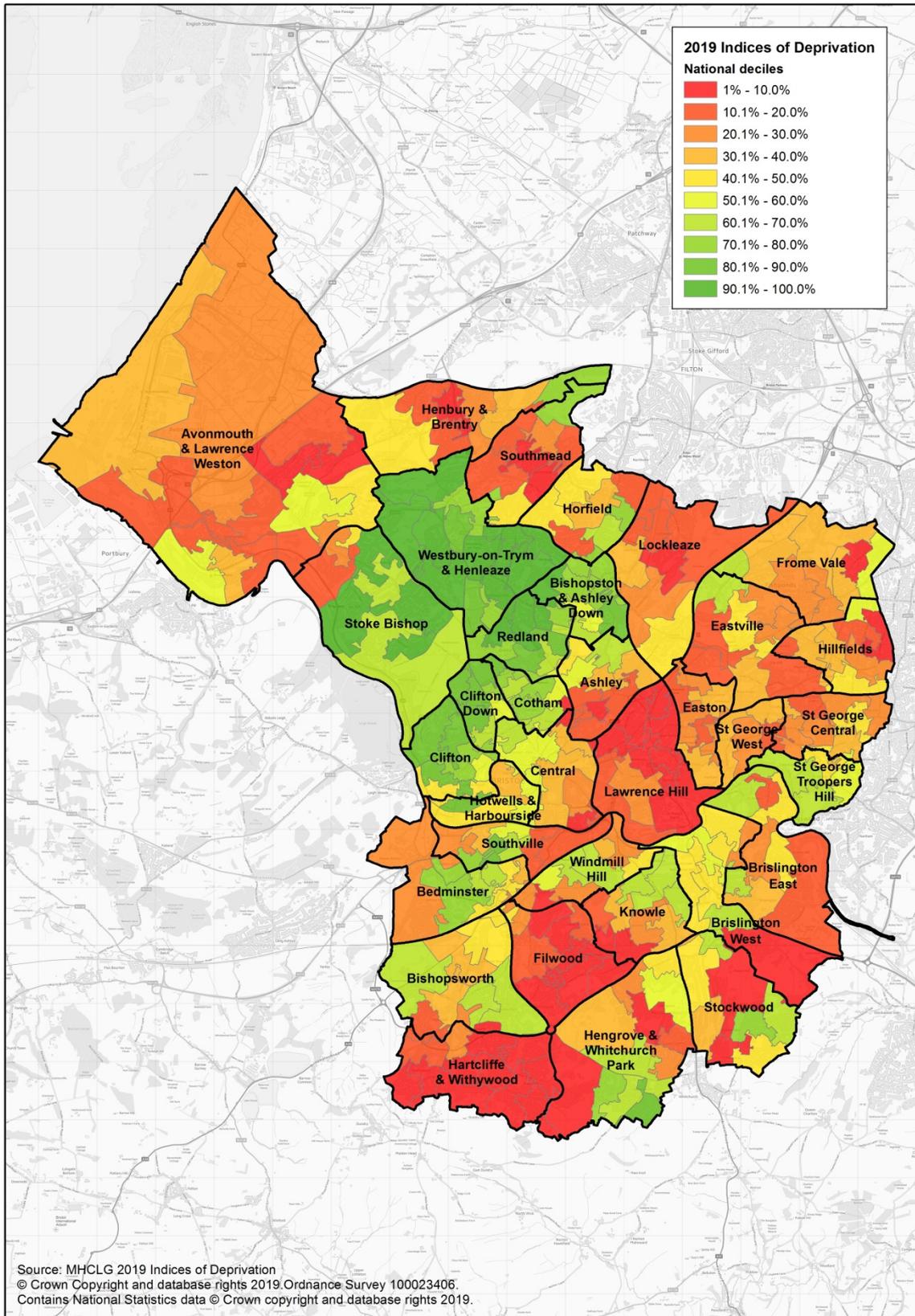
The main findings relative to other areas in England include:

- A slightly lower proportion of Bristol's population live in the most deprived areas in England in 2019 than in 2015 - 15% of residents<sup>1</sup> (70,400 people) live in the most deprived 10% of areas in England (1 percentage point lower than in IoD2015), including 18,900 children and 7,900 older people

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<sup>1</sup> Based on ONS Mid-2017 Small Area Population Estimates

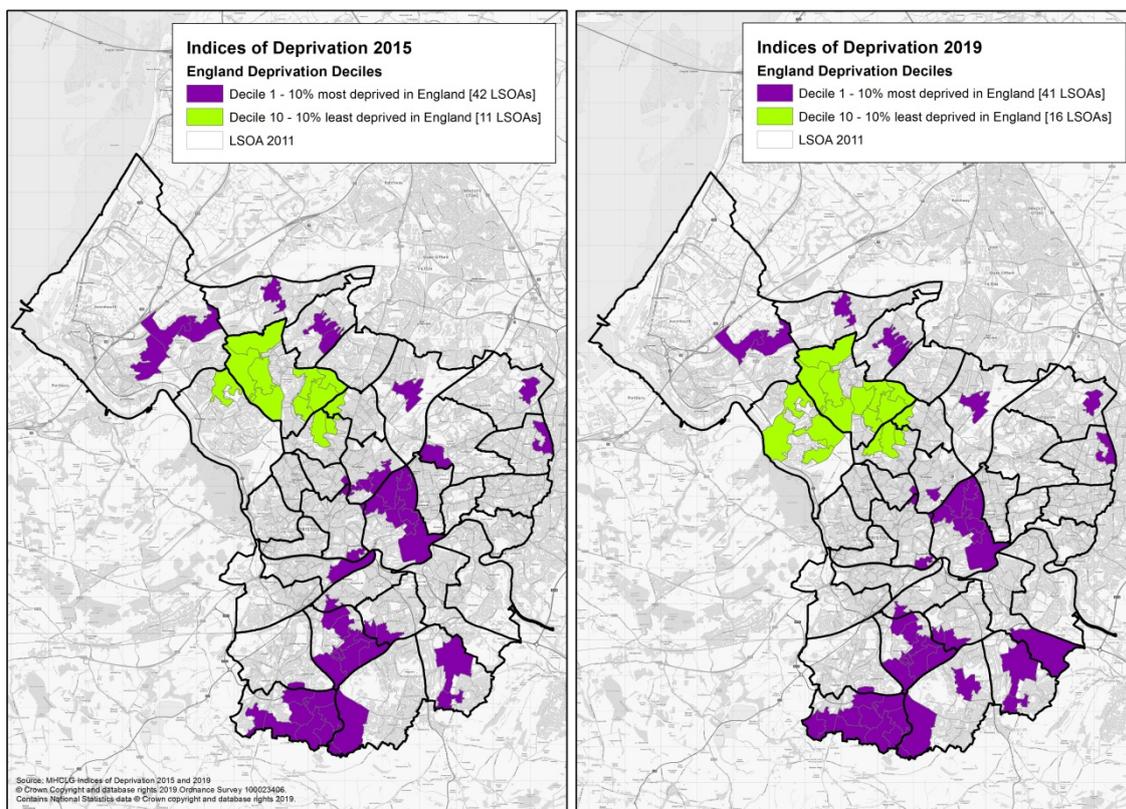
**Figure 1. 2019 National Deprivation Deciles by Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA)**  
 Source: Strategic Intelligence and Performance using MHCLG 2015 and 2019 Indices of Deprivation



- 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 91<sup>st</sup> most deprived neighbourhood nationally compared to 67<sup>th</sup> most deprived in 2015. 'Bishport Avenue' also in Hartcliffe and Withywood was ranked 65<sup>th</sup> most deprived in 2015 and is now ranked 182<sup>nd</sup>.

**Figure 2. National Deprivation 2015 and 2019 - 10% most deprived and 10% least deprived**

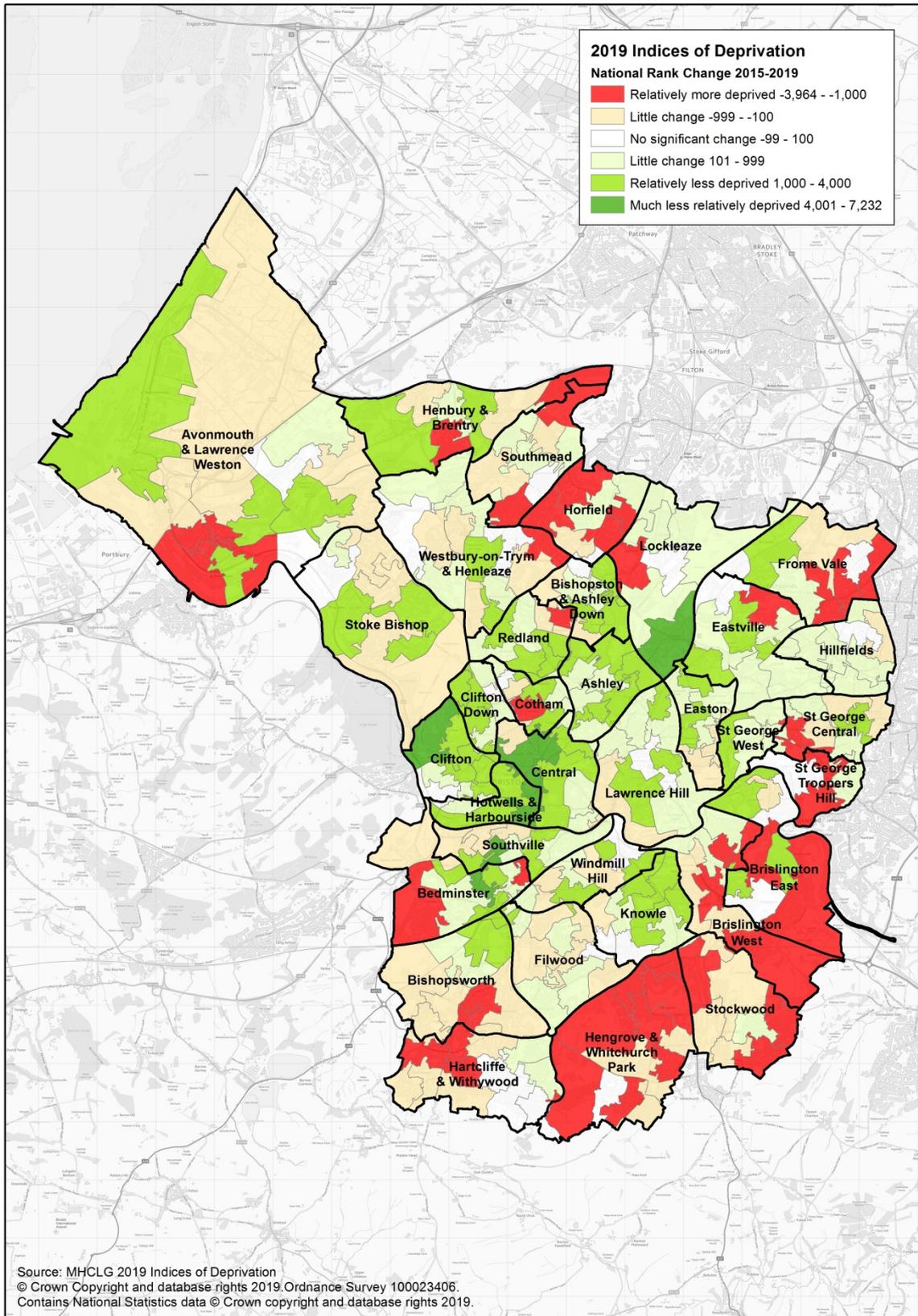
Source: MHCLG 2015 and 2019 Indices of Deprivation



- In Bristol the proportion of the population that are income or employment deprived has reduced since ID2015:
  - 14% of people (63,600) are income deprived (17% in 2015)
  - 21% of children (17,200) live in income deprived families (24% in 2015)
  - 17% of older people (13,600) are income deprived (20% in 2015)
  - 10% of working age people (29,600) are employment deprived (13% in 2015)
- 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.

**Figure 3. Multiple Deprivation - Change in National Rank between ID2015 and ID2019**

Source: Strategic Intelligence and Performance using MHCLG 2015 and 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

Looking across all deprivation deciles, Figure 3 shows the change in national deprivation 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.

### 3.2 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 the 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 Bristol<sup>2</sup>. To do this, Bristol 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 main findings within Bristol include:

- 27 LSOAs fall within the most deprived 10% in Bristol
  
- 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

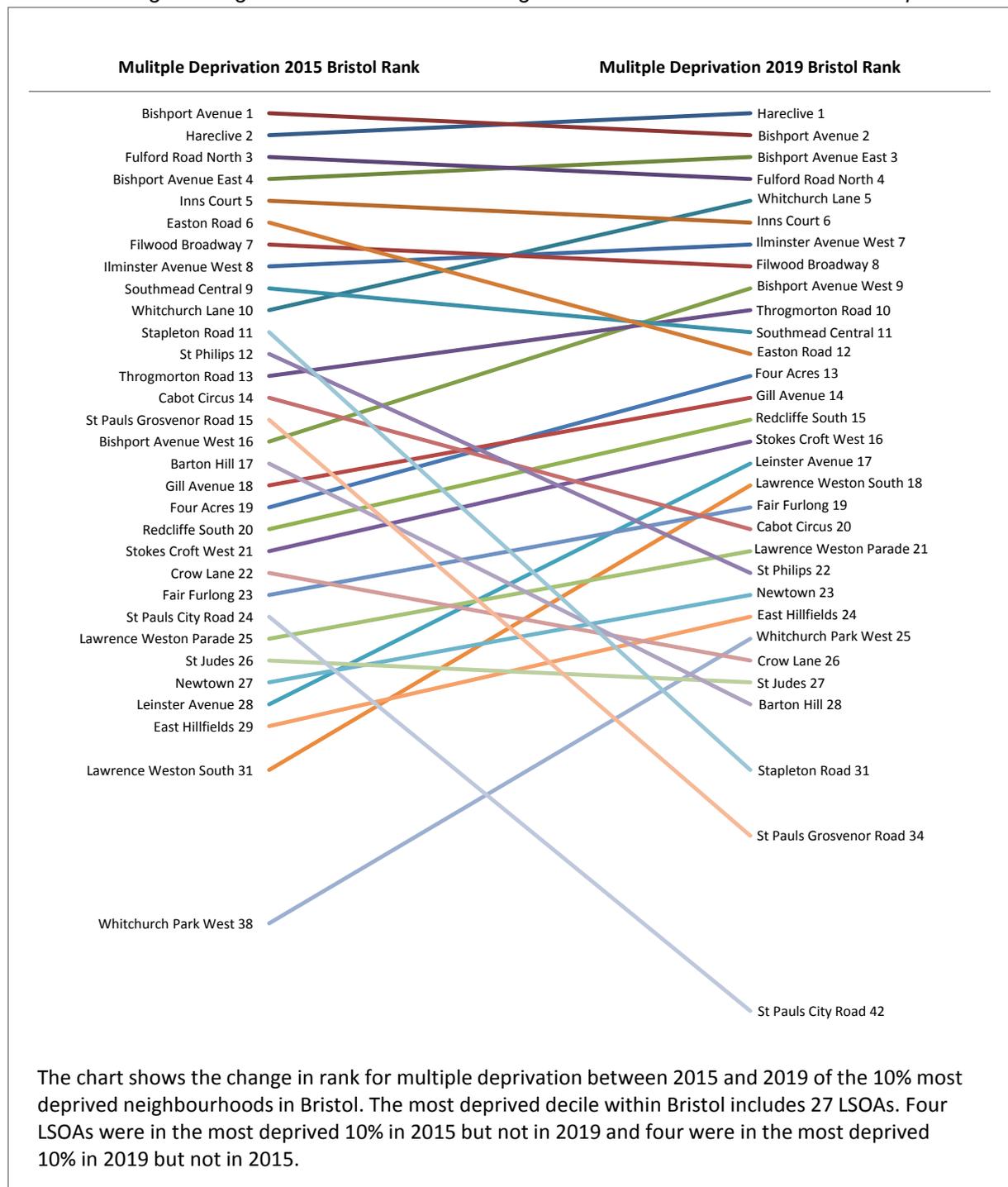
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<sup>2</sup> Guidance on the use of deprivation deciles available here <https://www.bristol.gov.uk/deprivation>

- 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

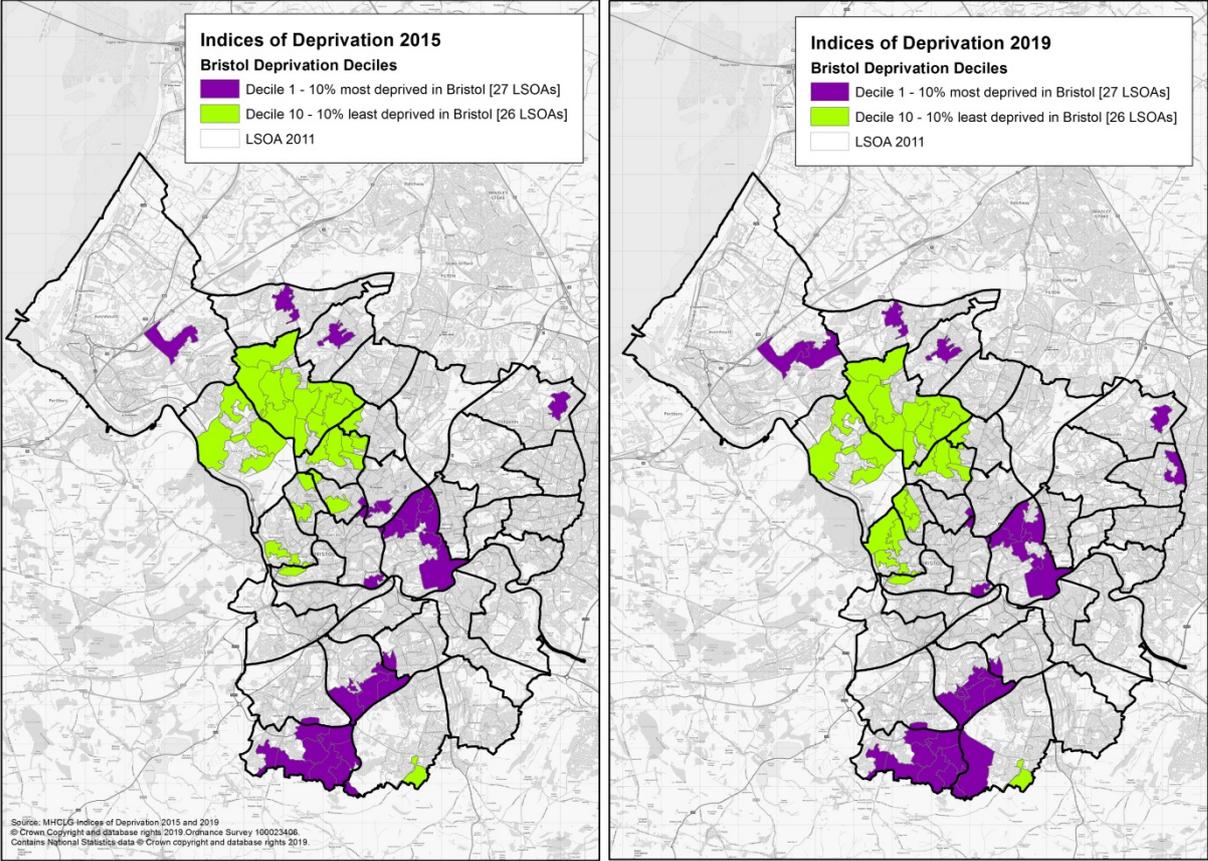
**Figure 4. Change in Rank 2015 to 2019 within Bristol 10% most deprived decile**

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



**Figure 5. Deprivation within Bristol 10% most deprived decile and 10% least deprived decile 2015 and 2019**

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



**4. Local Authority level measures**

Although the Indices is designed primarily to be a small area or neighbourhood measure of relative deprivation, LSOA level outputs are often aggregated and used to describe relative deprivation for higher-level administrative geographies. To facilitate this, seven summary measures are produced for the 317 Local Authorities in England. The measures focus on different aspects of deprivation such as identifying the overall intensity of deprivation, how deprivation is distributed across large areas, and the overall volume, or ‘scale’, of deprivation.

Bristol Local Authority summary measures show that:

- 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 60<sup>th</sup> nationally on this measure compared to 55<sup>th</sup> in 2015

## 5. Things You Need to Know

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England and is part of a suite of outputs that form the Indices of Deprivation (IoD). It follows an established methodological framework in broadly defining deprivation to encompass a wide range of an individual's living conditions. People may be considered to be living in poverty if they lack the financial resources to meet their needs, whereas people can be regarded as deprived if they lack any kind of resources, not just income<sup>3</sup>.

The IoD2019 is based on 39 separate indicators, organised across seven distinct domains of deprivation which are combined and weighted to calculate the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (see Figure 6). This is an overall measure of multiple deprivation experienced by people living in an area and is calculated for every Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA), or neighbourhood, in England. All neighbourhoods in England are then ranked according to their level of deprivation relative to that of other areas. High ranking LSOAs or neighbourhoods can be referred to as the 'most deprived' or as being 'highly deprived' to aid interpretation. However, there is no definitive threshold above which an area is described as 'deprived'. The Indices of Deprivation measure deprivation on a relative rather than an absolute scale, so a neighbourhood ranked 100th is more deprived than a neighbourhood ranked 200th, but this does not mean it is twice as deprived.

The IoD2019 is based on the same methodology as the 2015 Indices, providing a consistent suite of outputs which are in line with previous iterations. Although it is not possible to use the Indices to measure changes in the **absolute** level of deprivation in places over time, it is possible to explore changes in **relative** deprivation, or changes in the pattern of deprivation, between the IoD2019 and previous iterations of the Indices.

At the neighbourhood-level, the IoD2019 provides a place-based insight into deprivation. However, this description does not apply to every person living in these areas. Many non-deprived people live in deprived areas, and many deprived people live in non-deprived areas. It is important to note that the IoD2019 is designed to identify and measure specific aspects of deprivation, rather than measures of affluence.

The IoD2019 methodology is designed to reliably distinguish between areas at the most deprived end of the distribution, but not at the least deprived end. This means that differences between the least deprived areas in the country are less well defined than differences between the more deprived areas.

## 6. Additional resources

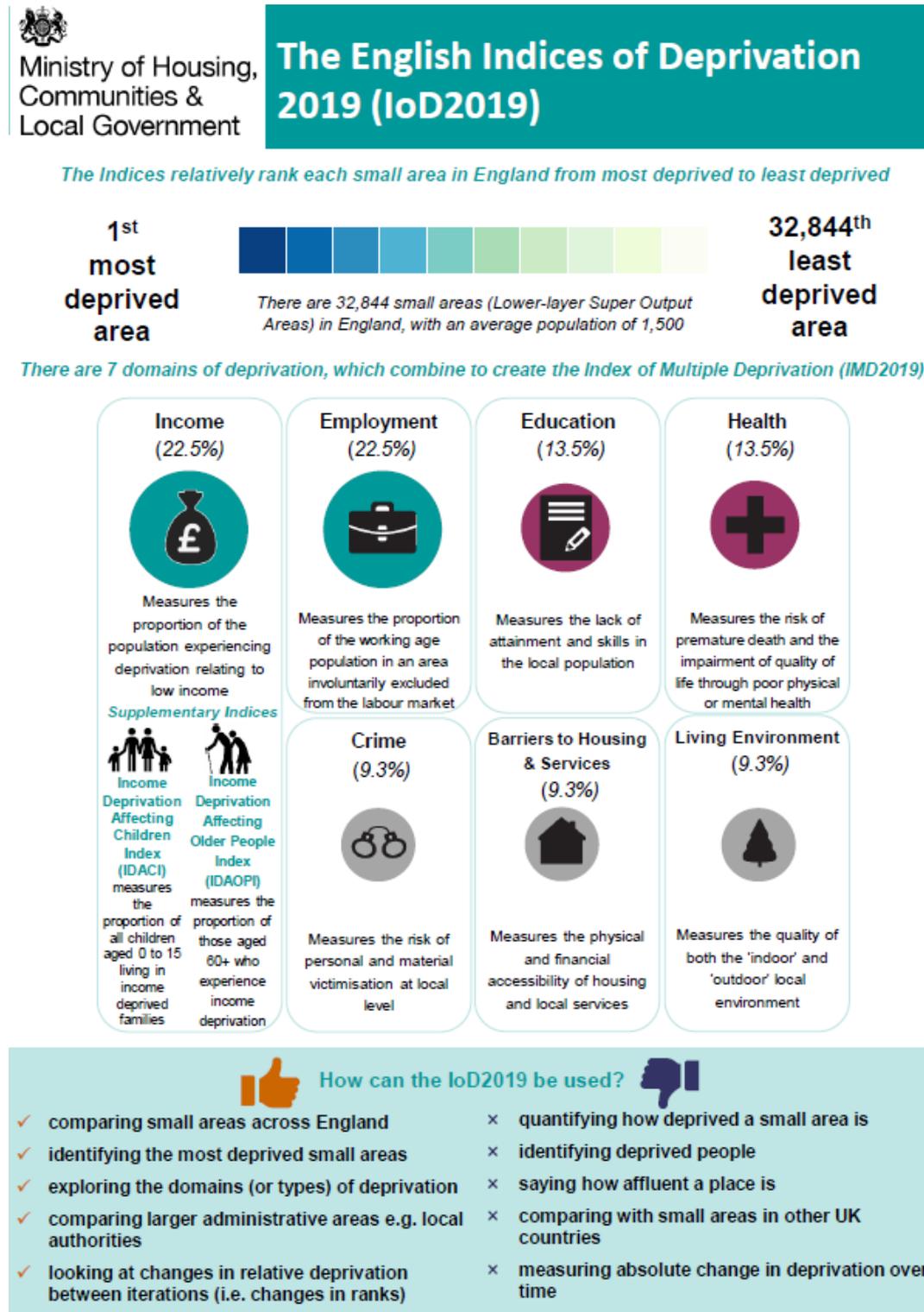
Tables, Reports and Resources can be downloaded from the [MHCLG web site](#) including dashboards and mapping tools, guidance and frequently asked questions.

Guidance, lookups for Bristol LSOAs and postcodes and more useful links can be found on the [Bristol City Council web site](#)

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<sup>3</sup> See 2019 Technical Report, available online  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-technical-report>

Figure 6. English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (ID2019)



## 7. Further Information

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