



# Deprivation in Bristol 2025

Summary findings of the 2025 English  
Indices of Deprivation within Bristol  
Local Authority Area

December 2025

Performance, Information and Intelligence Service.

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

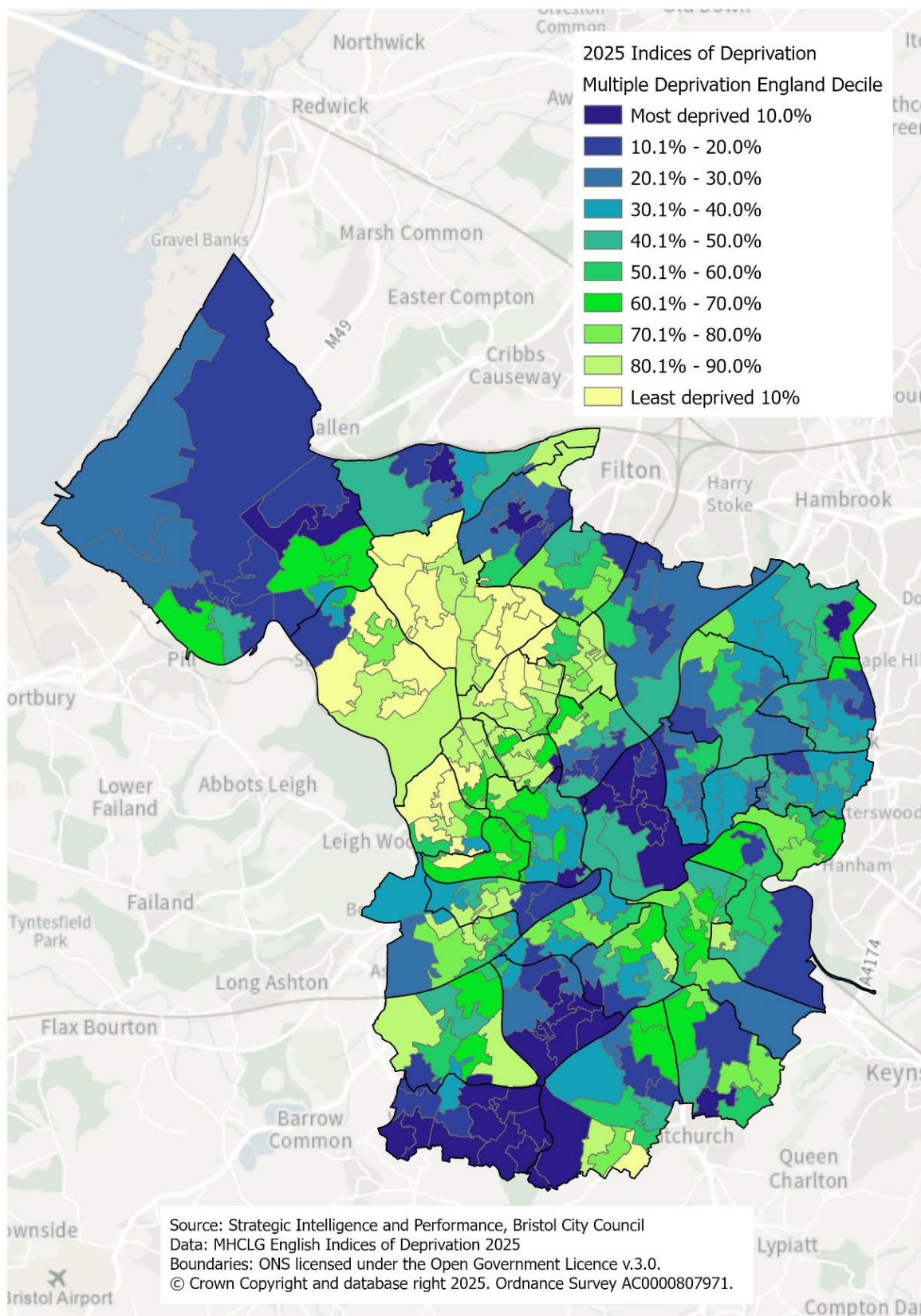


# DEPRIVATION IN BRISTOL 2025

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**Fig 1. 2025 England Deprivation Deciles by Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA)**  
 Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation



- 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.
- Bristol has the lowest level of relative deprivation of the Core Cities in England.
- Bristol has 30 LSOAs in the most deprived 10% areas in England for Multiple Deprivation in 2025 (was 41 LSOAs in 2019), including 2 LSOAs in Hartcliffe that are in the most deprived 1% in England.
- 9 of the 10 most deprived LSOA neighbourhoods in Bristol are in South Bristol, including 5 LSOAs in Hartcliffe and Withywood ward.
- 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 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> 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).
- 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.
- Overall, despite the improvement (relative to other parts of the country), 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.

## **Income Deprivation**

- In 2025:
  - 22% of all people living in Bristol are income deprived
  - 37% of children live in income deprived families
  - 20% of older people live in income deprived households
- The proportion of people income deprived varies greatly across the city from as high as 65% of people living in 'Bishop Avenue' LSOA in Hartcliffe & Withywood ward to less than 1% of people living in 'University Halls' in Stoke Bishop.

### **Changes in LSOA deprivation rankings**

- Of the 268 LSOA neighbourhoods in Bristol, 21 areas have seen a relative increase in deprivation rank since 2019, whilst all other LSOAs have seen a relative decrease in deprivation rank.
- Looking specifically at change in the most deprived neighbourhoods - 8 of Bristol's most deprived neighbourhoods are relatively more deprived in 2025 than in 2019, 22 of Bristol's 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.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) published new 2025 Indices of Deprivation for England on 30 October 2025. This release updates the English Indices of Deprivation 2019.

1.2 The English Indices of Deprivation measure relative not absolute levels of deprivation in small areas or neighbourhoods, called Lower Layer Super Output Areas, in England. The indicators used to construct the Indices of Deprivation 2025 (IoD2025) are based on the most up-to-date information available when the Indices of Deprivation 2025 was compiled.

## 2.0 THE 2025 DEPRIVATION INDICES

2.1 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 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.

2.2 The IoD25 uses LSOAs from the 2021 Census to measure deprivation at a small area or neighbourhood level. LSOAs are produced by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) with each Census and are a standard statistical geography used for reporting small area statistics. They are designed to be consistent, accounting for a similar population size across the country – on average 1,500 residents or 650 households – and all types of geographic area (urban, rural, coastal, island or otherwise) in the same way. There are 33,755 LSOAs in England.

2.3 The IMD25 ranks all neighbourhoods in England according to their level of multiple 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'. However, there is no definitive threshold above which an area is described as 'deprived'. Across the IoD25, deprivation is measured 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.

2.4 At the neighbourhood-level, the IoD25 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 IoD25 is designed to identify and measure specific aspects of deprivation, rather than measures of affluence. This means that differences between the least deprived areas in the country are less well defined than differences between the more deprived areas.

2.5 The purpose of the Indices is to provide a consistent, accurate and robust measure of relative deprivation at a small area level across England. Updates and changes to methods and datasets come at the expense of ‘backwards’ comparability with previous versions of the Indices. Indices releases should not be viewed or construed as a time-series and there are other important changes to consider which limit the ability to make accurate comparisons over time:

- changes to the data used to construct the indicators, including changes to eligibility criteria for certain benefits, definitions and collection methods alongside the removal or inclusion of new datasets
- updates and revisions to population denominator data
- changes to the area definitions and administrative geographies

2.6 However, keeping a consistent conceptual framework and methodology does allow some comparisons to be made, but only in terms of comparing the rankings as a snapshot in time, accompanied by appropriate caveats around changes as noted above.

## 3.0 HOW THE INDICES ARE CONSTRUCTED

3.1 The Indices of Deprivation 2025 provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for neighbourhoods (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) across England, based on seven different domains of deprivation:

1. Income Deprivation
2. Employment Deprivation
3. Education, Skills and Training Deprivation
4. Health Deprivation and Disability
5. Crime
6. Barriers to Housing and Services
7. Living Environment Deprivation

3.2 Each of these domains is based on a set of indicators. Overall, a total of 55 indicators comprise the IoD25, an increase from 39 in the IoD19. Of these, 20 are new indicators, 14 indicators have been significantly modified, while 21 have been updated to more recent timepoints. Three indicators have also been removed. Each indicator is based on data from the most recent time point available on a consistent basis across all neighbourhoods in England.

3.3 As illustrated in Figure 2, the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 combines information from the seven domains to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation. The domains are weighted and combined. In addition, there are seven domain-level Indices, and two supplementary Indices: The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI).

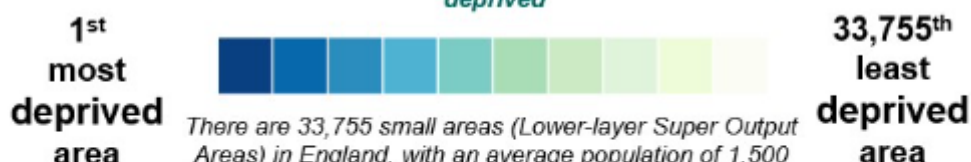
**Fig 2. Infographic showing how the 2025 English Indices of Deprivation is constructed**

Source: MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation

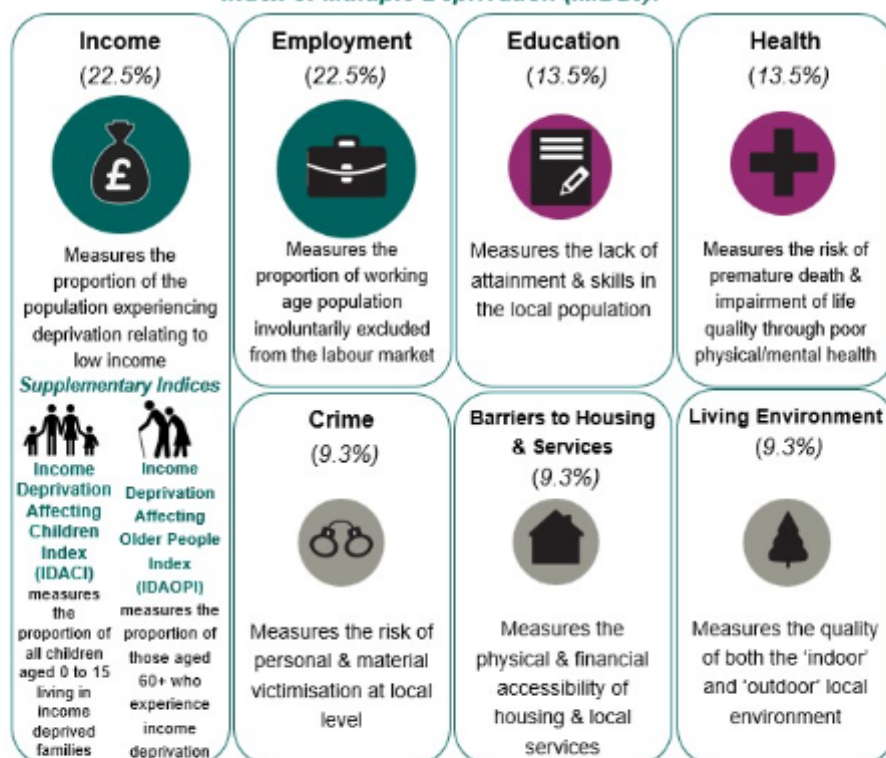
## Infographic: The English Indices of Deprivation 2025 (IoD2025)

### The English Indices of Deprivation 2025 (IoD2025)

*The Indices relatively rank each small area in England from most deprived to least deprived*



*There are 7 domains of deprivation, which combine to create the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD25):*



### How can the IoD2025 be used?

- ✓ Comparing small areas across England
- ✓ Identifying the most deprived small areas
- ✓ Exploring the domains (or types) of deprivation
- ✓ Comparing larger administrative areas e.g. local authorities
- ✓ Looking at changes in relative deprivation between iterations (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 absolute change in deprivation over time

3.4 The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2025 (IMD 2025), domain Indices and the supplementary Indices, together with the higher area summaries, are collectively referred to as the Indices of Deprivation 2025 (IoD 2025).

## 4.0 USES OF THE INDICES OF DEPRIVATION

4.1 The Indices of Deprivation can be used for a wide variety of purposes, including:

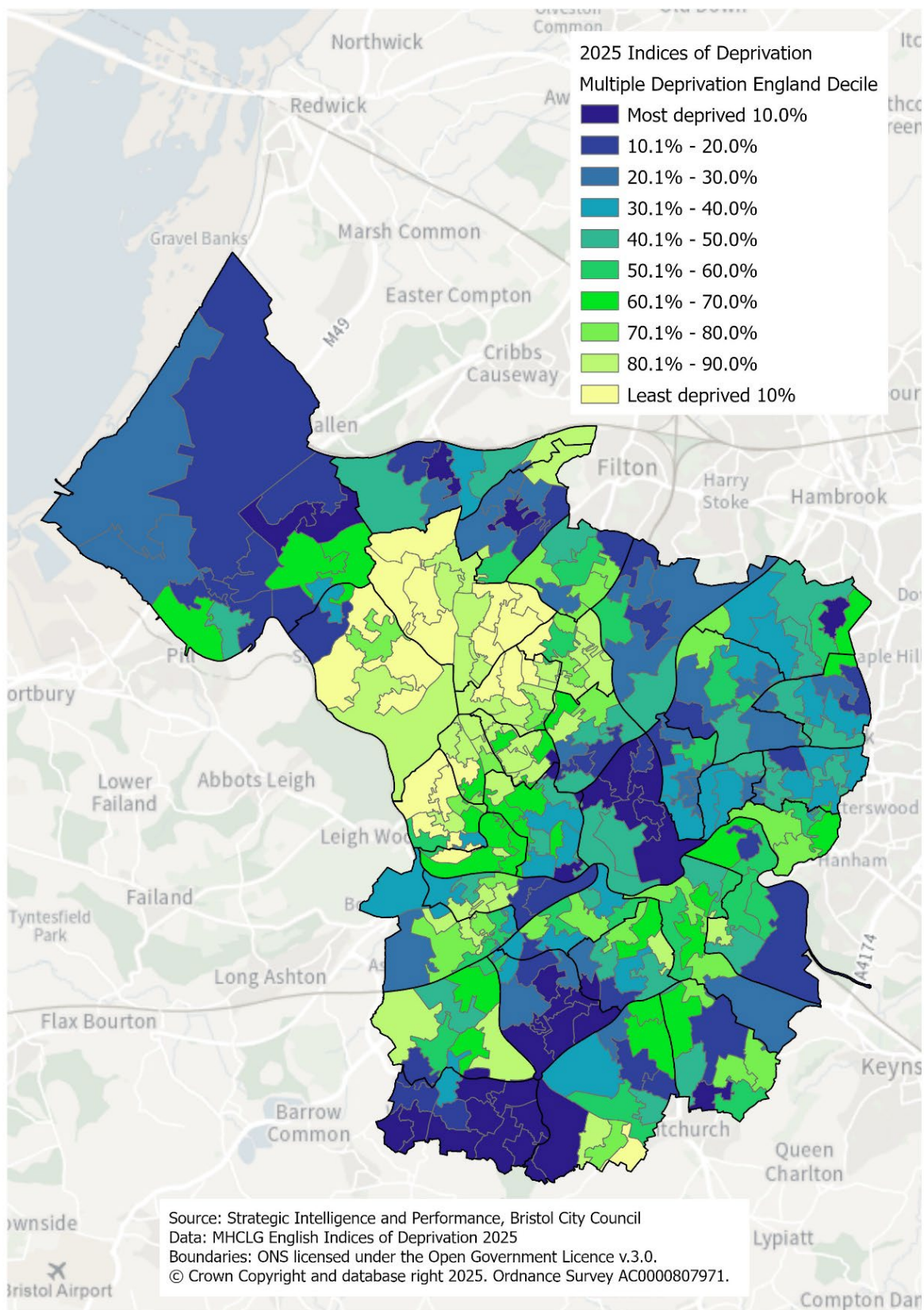
- The Indices are an important tool used by national and local organisations to target resources, develop policy and support decisions about addressing local needs.
- The Indices are frequently used in bids for funding, and are recognised as an authoritative, nationally comparable measure of deprivation.
- The Indices are widely used in academic research to deepen understanding of social conditions.
- They are equally used to inform research and analysis into the challenges and performance of different areas, and to support policy, delivery and service planning. For example, understanding the relationship between pupil attainment and neighbourhood deprivation, and analysing local deprivation as a risk factor for behaviours such as smoking.
- The IDACI data is an integral part of both the schools and high need funding formulae administered by the Department for Education. IDACI data is used as a proxy for deprivation in the Schools National Funding Formula (NFF) and in the High Needs National Funding Formula (HNNFF).
- Public Health England (PHE) use the Indices to produce 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 tool can now examine the relationship of every indicator with deprivation.

## 5.0 DEPRIVATION IN BRISTOL

5.1 Relative to other parts of England, levels of multiple deprivation in Bristol are lower than in 2019, with a lower proportion of Bristol's population living in the most deprived neighbourhoods in England.

5.2 In 2025 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 lower than in 2019 when it was 15% of Bristol residents and 16% of residents in 2015.

**Fig 3. 2025 England Deprivation Deciles by Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA)**  
 Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation



**Fig 4. Bristol neighbourhoods in the most deprived 10% in England**

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation

LSOA21 code	LSOA21 local name	Ward name (best-fit)	Multiple Deprivation England Rank	Multiple Deprivation % England Rank	Multiple Deprivation Bristol rank (out of 268)
where 1 is most deprived					
E01032514	Bishport Avenue	Hartcliffe and Withywood	211	0.6%	1
E01014726	Hareclive	Hartcliffe and Withywood	265	0.8%	2
E01014593	Fulford Road North	Hartcliffe and Withywood	378	1.1%	3
E01014594	Whitchurch Lane	Hartcliffe and Withywood	555	1.6%	4
E01014581	Filwood Broadway	Filwood	574	1.7%	5
E01032515	Whitchurch Park West	Hengrove and Whitchurch Park	627	1.9%	6
E01014516	Four Acres	Hartcliffe and Withywood	693	2.1%	7
E01014580	Inns Court	Filwood	766	2.3%	8
E01014585	Ilminster Avenue West	Knowle	954	2.8%	9
E01014639	Lawrence Weston South	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	979	2.9%	10
E01014727	Bishport Avenue East	Hartcliffe and Withywood	993	2.9%	11
E01014653	Easton Road	Lawrence Hill	998	3.0%	12
E01014689	Southmead Central	Southmead	1,177	3.5%	13
E01014597	Bishport Avenue West	Hartcliffe and Withywood	1,485	4.4%	14
E01033370	Redcliffe South	Central	1,541	4.6%	15
E01014658	St Philips	Lawrence Hill	1,621	4.8%	16
E01033356	Barton Hill	Lawrence Hill	1,730	5.1%	17
E01014638	Lawrence Weston Parade	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	1,733	5.1%	18
E01014605	Crow Lane	Henbury and Brentry	1,763	5.2%	19
E01033358	Cabot Circus	Lawrence Hill	1,906	5.6%	20
E01014589	Gill Avenue	Frome Vale	1,934	5.7%	21
E01014706	Burnbush	Stockwood	2,355	7.0%	22
E01014517	Sherrin Way	Hartcliffe and Withywood	2,549	7.6%	23
E01014584	Glyn Vale	Filwood	2,620	7.8%	24
E01014596	Fair Furlong	Hartcliffe and Withywood	2,732	8.1%	25
E01033369	Newtown	Lawrence Hill	2,845	8.4%	26
E01014654	St Judes	Lawrence Hill	2,960	8.8%	27
E01014582	Leinster Avenue	Filwood	3,204	9.5%	28
E01033367	Stokes Croft West	Central	3,254	9.6%	29

E01014583	Throgmorton Road	Filwood	3,285	9.7%	30
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5.3 Bristol has 30 LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in England for Multiple Deprivation in 2025 (41 LSOAs in 2019), including 2 LSOAs in Hartcliffe in the most deprived 1% in England. Bishport Avenue is ranked 211<sup>th</sup> most deprived neighbourhood in England, followed by ‘Hareclive’ ranked 265<sup>th</sup> most deprived neighbourhood.

5.4 9 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 Hillfields, as well as in Stockwood and Hicks Gate.

5.5 Two neighbourhoods in Hartcliffe and Withywood stand out for having the highest levels of deprivation in Bristol:

- Bishport Avenue is the most deprived neighbourhood in Bristol for Multiple Deprivation, Income Deprivation, Employment Deprivation, Education, Skills and Training, the second most deprived neighbourhood for Adult Skills and the third most deprived for Crime.
- Similarly, Hareclive is the most deprived neighbourhood in Bristol for Adult Skills and the second most deprived for Multiple Deprivation, Employment Deprivation, Education, Skills and Training and Health Deprivation and Disability

5.6 Overall, despite the improvement (relative to other parts of the country), 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.

## 6.0 DOMAINS OF DEPRIVATION

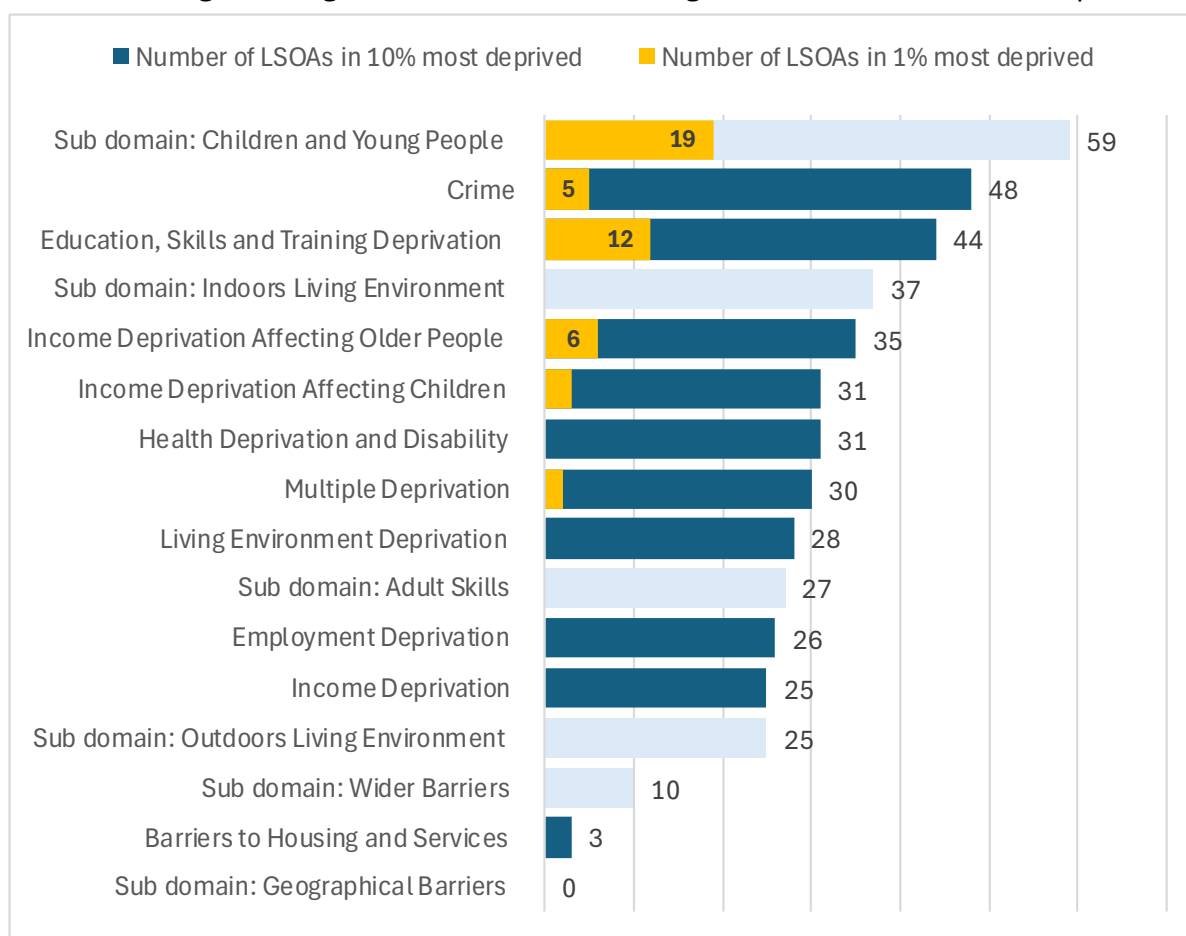
6.1 This section outlines and maps the domains of deprivation statistics for Bristol.

6.2 Figure 5 summarises the number of LSOAs that fall within the most deprived 10% of areas in England by domain and sub domain and highlights the number of LSOAs in the most deprived 1%.

6.3 Figure 6 list the LSOAs in Bristol that rank in the most deprived 100 areas in England for different domains of deprivation.

**Fig 5. The number of Bristol LSOAs in the most deprived 10% of areas in England and the number in the most deprived 1% by Domain and Sub Domain**

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation



**Fig 6. LSOAs in the most deprived 100 areas in England by Domain**

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation

Education, Skills and Training		
Bishport Avenue	Rank 49	Hartcliffe and Withywood ward
Hareclive	Rank 62	Hartcliffe and Withywood ward
Children and Young Peoples sub-domain		
Four Acres	Rank 18	Hartcliffe and Withywood ward
Bishport Avenue	Rank 60	Hartcliffe and Withywood ward
Bishport Avenue East	Rank 78	Hartcliffe and Withywood ward
Filwood Broadway	Rank 99	Filwood ward
Crime		
Stokes Croft West	Rank 42	Central ward
Income Deprivation Affecting Older People		
St Pauls Grosvenor Road	Rank 40	Ashley ward
Barton Hill	Rank 86	Lawrence Hill ward

## INCOME DEPRIVATION

6.4 The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The Income Deprivation Domain is a proxy for people’s experience of material deprivation due to having low income.

6.5 The definition of income deprivation includes people who are dependent upon the state for some form of means-tested benefit, and includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings and are claiming a means tested benefit:

### Income deprivation indicators:

Adults and children in Income Support benefit units.
Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker’s Allowance benefit units.
Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance benefit units.
Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) benefit units.
Adults and children in Universal Credit benefit units ‘out of work’ 12 conditionality categories: No work requirements, Planning for work, Preparing for work, searching for work
Adults and children in Universal Credit ‘in-work’ conditionality groups with monthly equivalised income below 70% of the national median (after housing costs): Working with requirements, Working – no requirements
Adults and children in Housing Benefit claimant benefit units with monthly equivalised income below 70% of the national median (after housing costs).
Adults and Children in Tax Credit benefit units with monthly equivalised income below 70% of the national median (after housing costs).
Asylum seeker adults and children in dispersed accommodation receipt of support

*Green = new indicator; Blue = indicator modified since 2019; Grey = unchanged*

6.6 In 2025:

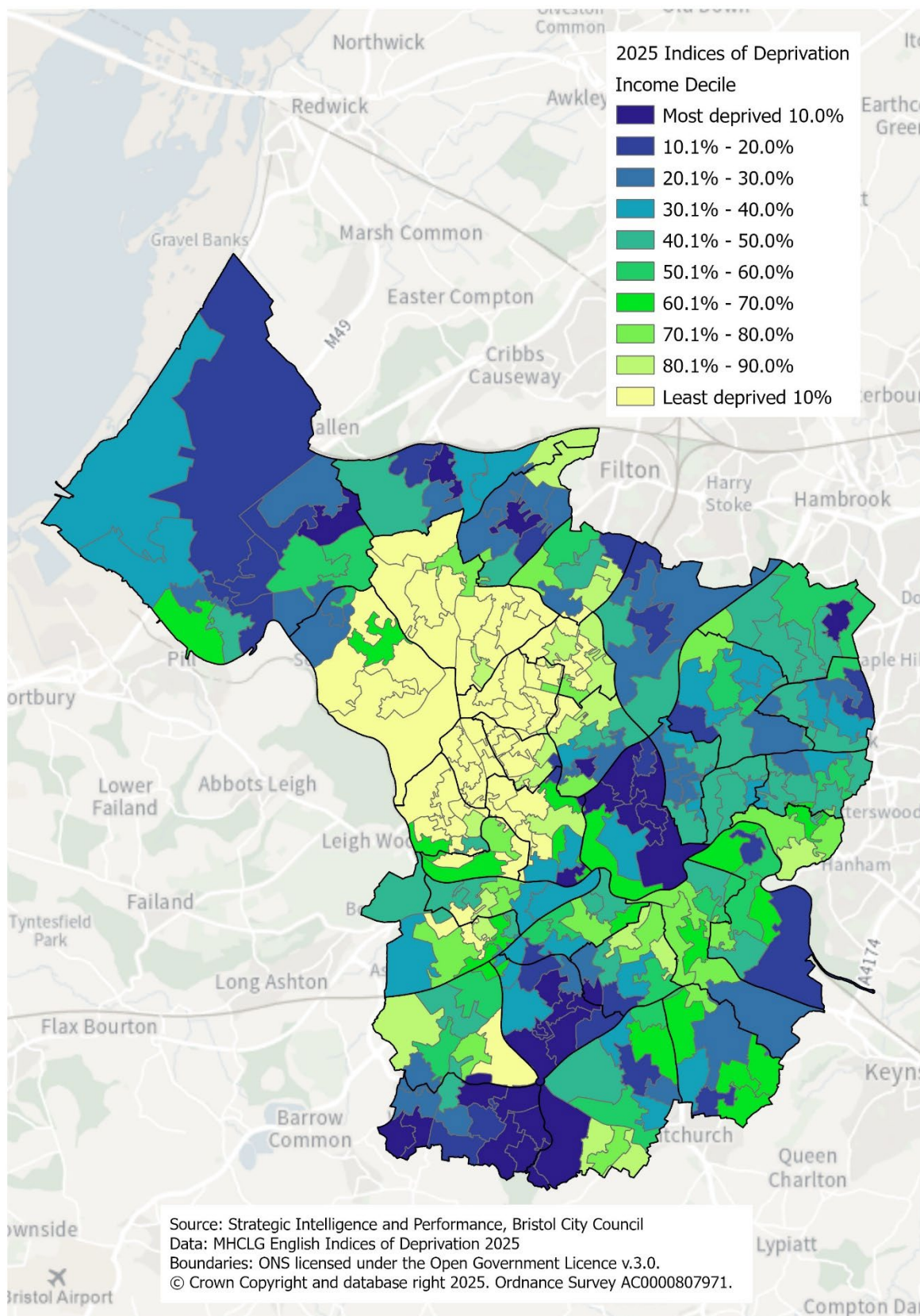
- 104,300 (22%) people living in Bristol are income deprived
- 30,400 (37%) children live in income deprived families
- 16,650 (20%) older people live in income deprived households

6.7 The proportion of people income deprived varies greatly across the city from as high as 65% of people living in ‘Bishport Avenue’ in Hartcliffe and Withywood ward to less than 1% of people living in ‘University Halls’ in Stoke Bishop.

6.8 In total, 25 LSOAs in Bristol fall within the most deprived 10% of areas in England. Of these, 8 LSOAs are ranked within the most deprived 1,000 areas in England, all with more than 60% of the population income deprived (Figure 7).

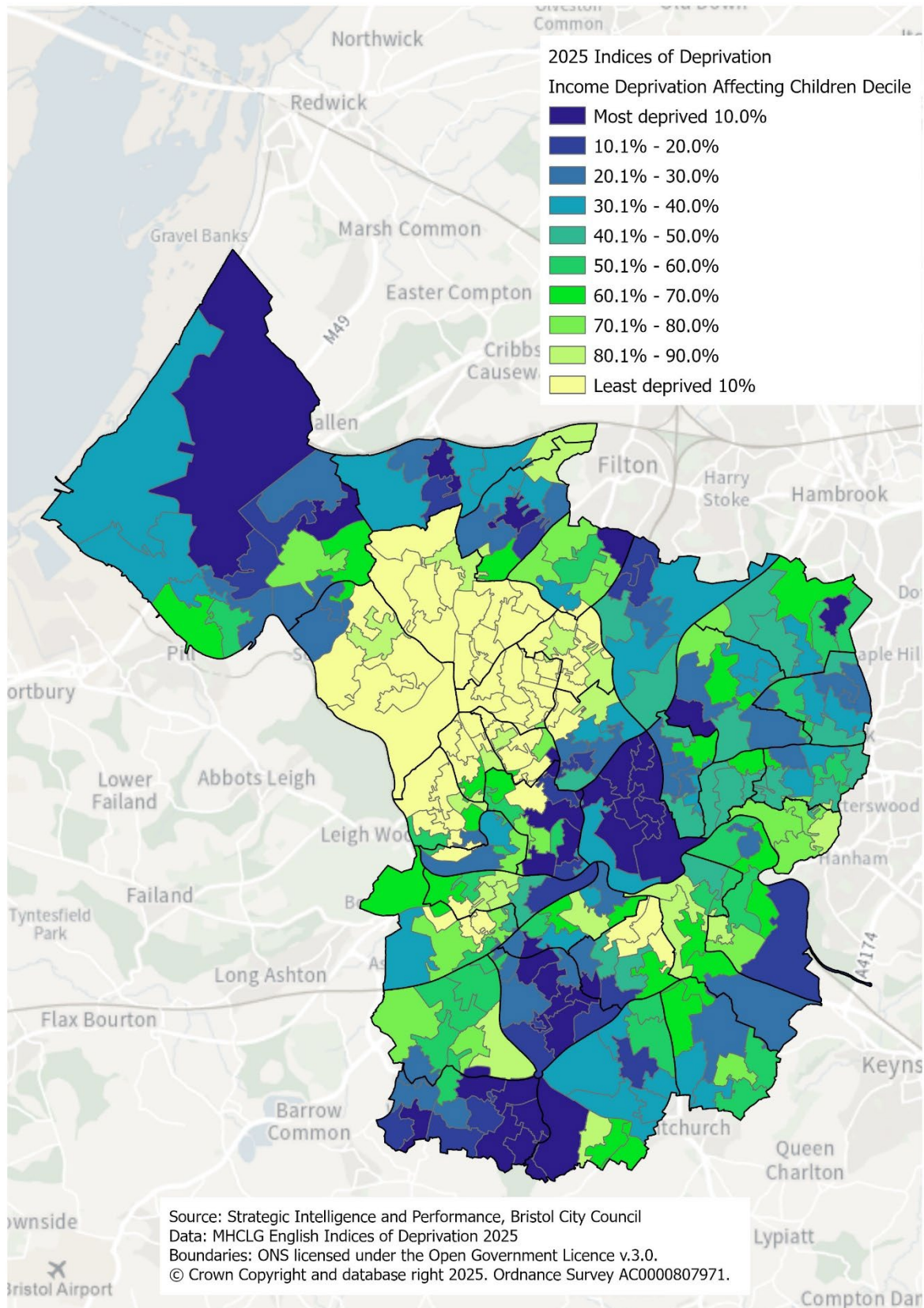
**Fig 7. 2025 Income Deprivation – England Deciles**

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation



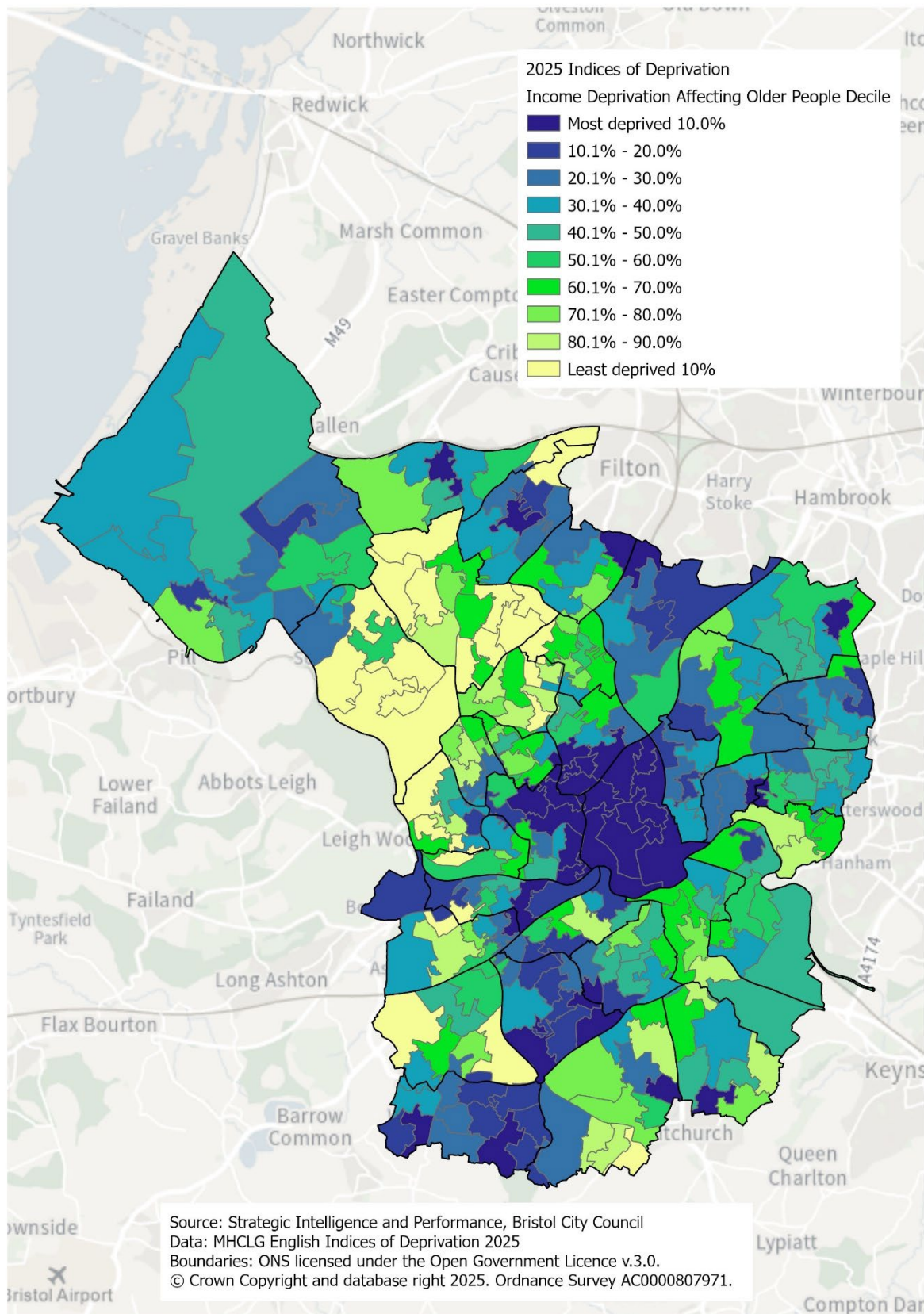
### Fig 8. 2025 Income Deprivation Affecting Children – England Deciles

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation



### Fig 9. 2025 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People – England Deciles

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation



6.9 In addition, an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) were created, respectively representing the proportion of children aged 0-15 years old, and people aged 60 and over, living in income deprived households.

6.10 For income deprivation affecting children, 31 LSOAs in Bristol fall within the most deprived 10% of areas in England including 10 LSOAs ranked within the most deprived 1,000 areas (Figure 8). 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 123<sup>rd</sup> 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).

6.11 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 (Figure 9).

6.12 35 LSOAs in Bristol fall within the most deprived 10% of areas in England, where more than 45.5% of older people live in income deprived households. Of these, 12 LSOAs are ranked within the most deprived 1,000 areas. 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%).

6.13 Of particular note are:

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

*See appendix for a list of the areas that fall into the most deprived 10% of areas in England.*

## EMPLOYMENT DEPRIVATION

6.14 The Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the 'working age' population (18-66 year olds) in an area that are 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 number of working age claimants of the following six non-overlapping indicators.

## Employment deprivation indicators:

Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based)
Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based)
Claimants of Incapacity Benefit
Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance
Claimants of Carer's Allowance
Claimants of New Style Jobseeker's Allowance
Claimants of New Style Employment and Support Allowance
Claimants of Income Support
Claimants of Universal Credit in 'no work requirements' conditionality group
Claimants of Universal Credit in 'searching for work' conditionality group
Claimants of Universal Credit in 'planning for work' conditionality group
Claimants of Universal Credit in 'preparing for work' conditionality group

*Green = new indicator; Blue = indicator modified since 2019; Grey = unchanged*

6.15 Overall in Bristol, 12.4% of working age people are employment deprived.

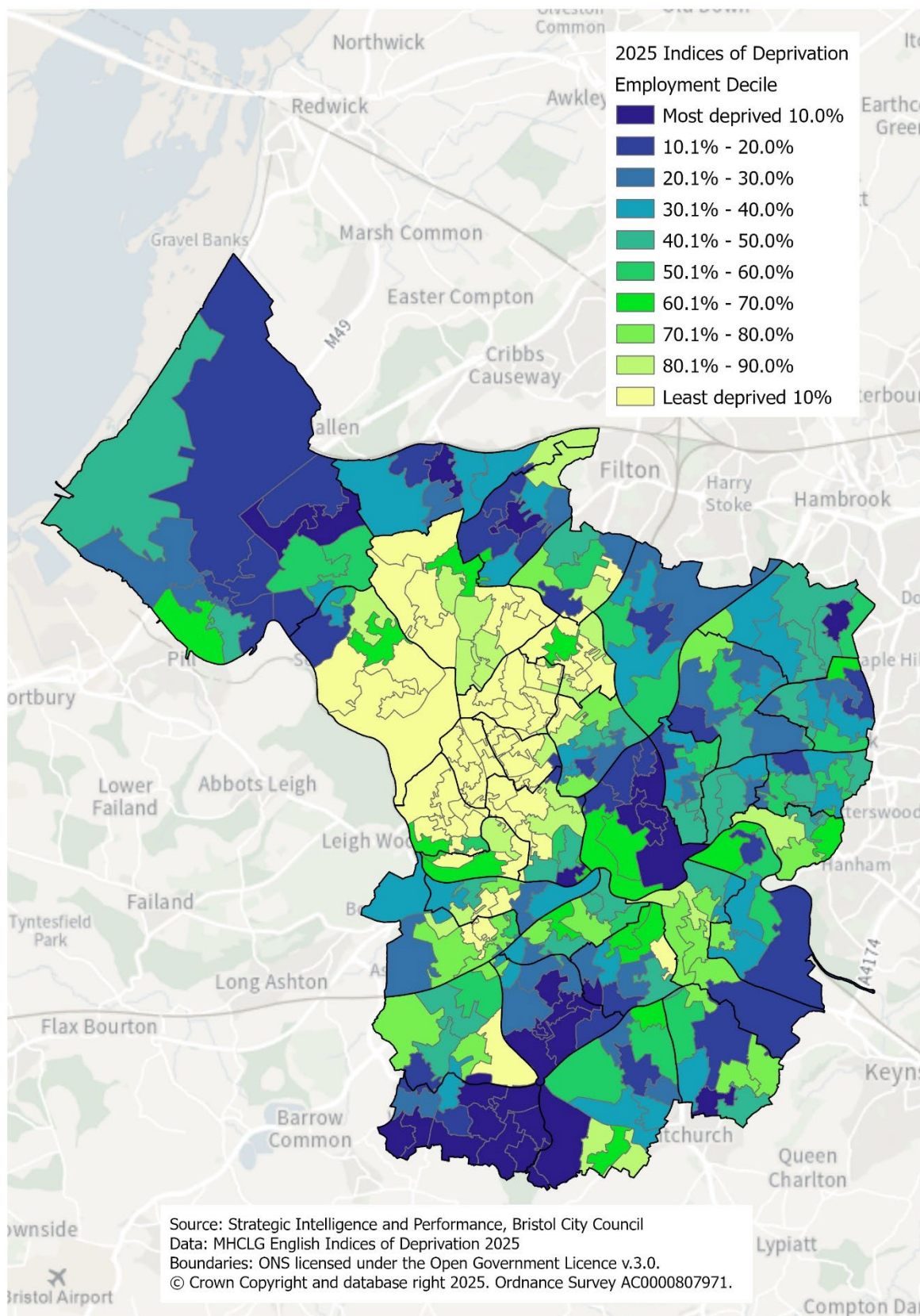
6.16 In total, 26 LSOAs in Bristol fall within the most deprived 10% of areas in England. 9 of these LSOAs are ranked within the most deprived 1,000 areas in England, with more than a third (33%) of people are employment deprived. The 9 areas include 5 LSOAs in Hartcliffe and Withywood, 2 LSOAs in Filwood, 1 LSOA in Hengrove and Whitchurch Park and 1 LSOA in Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston (Figure 10).

6.17 The highest ranked area in Bristol is (like income deprivation) Bishport Avenue in Hartcliffe and Withywood. This LSOA falls within the most deprived 1% of areas in England and 40.3% of people living in the area are involuntarily excluded from the labour market.

*See appendix for a list of the areas that fall into the most deprived 10% of areas in England.*

### Fig 10. 2025 Employment Deprivation – England Deciles

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation



## EDUCATION, SKILLS AND TRAINING DEPRIVATION

6.18 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’).

### Education, Skills and Training indicators:

#### *Children and Young People sub-domain*

Key Stage 2 attainment: The scaled score of pupils taking Mathematics, English reading and English grammar, punctuation and spelling Key Stage 2 exams

Key Stage 4 attainment: The average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4 (GCSE or equivalent) exams

Entry to higher education: A measure of young people aged under 21 not entering higher education

Pupil absence: The proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences for pupils attending maintained Primary, Secondary and Special Schools

Persistent pupil absence: The proportion of pupils missing 10% or more of possible school sessions

#### *Adult Skills sub-domain*

The proportion of adults aged 25 to 66 with no or low qualifications<sup>15</sup>, or who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well

*Green = new indicator; Blue = indicator modified since 2019; Grey = unchanged*

6.19 Within Bristol, a large number of areas fall within the most deprived 10% in England for Education, Skills and Training deprivation, the second highest number after Crime.

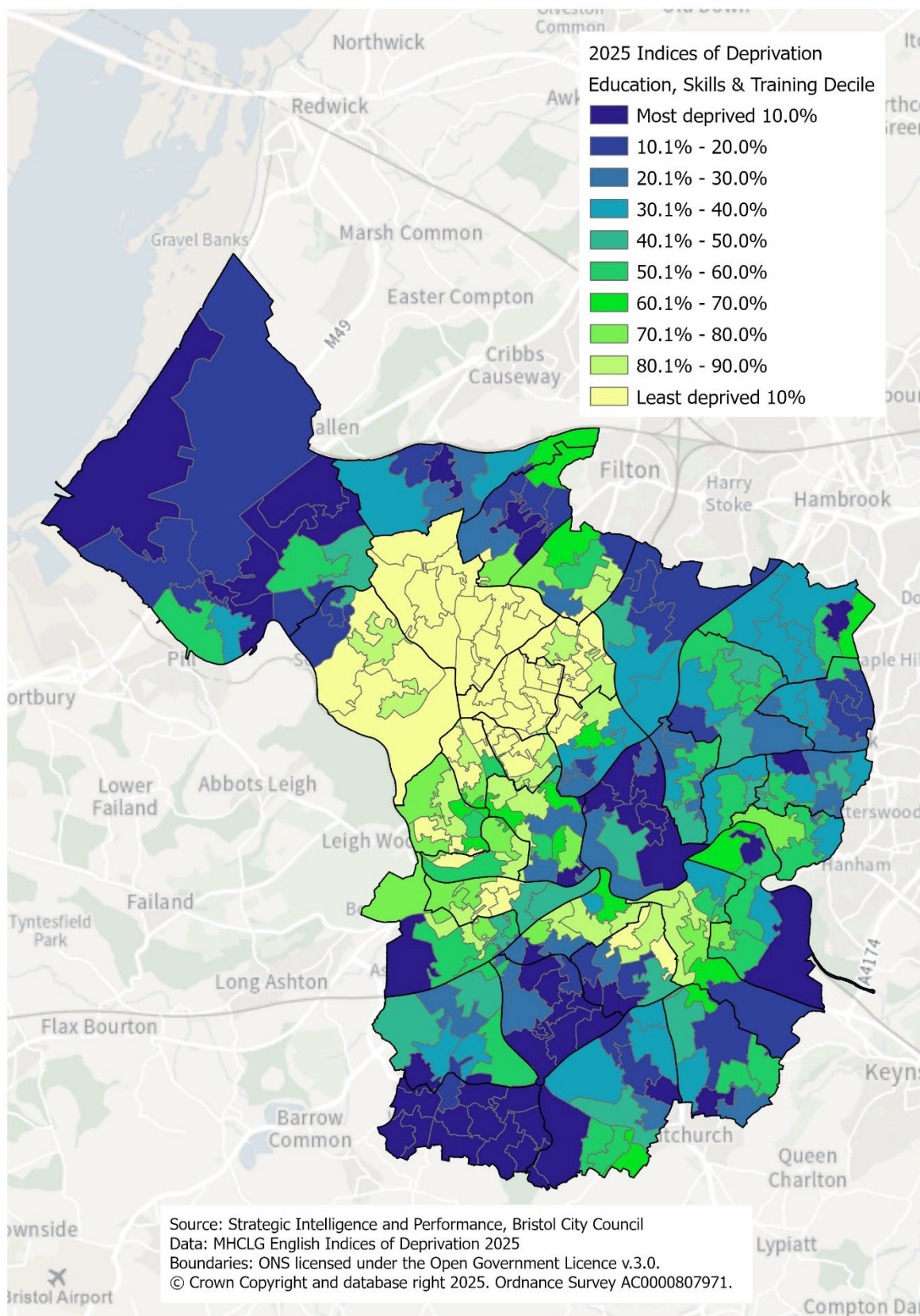
6.20 In total, 44 LSOAs in Bristol fall within the most deprived 10% of areas in England. Of these, 12 LSOAs fall within the most deprived 1% of areas, including 7 LSOAs in Hartcliffe and Withywood, 3 LSOAs in Filwood, 1 LSOA in Knowle and 1 LSOA in Southmead (Figure 11).

6.21 Of particular note are 2 LSOAs in Hartcliffe and Withywood ward:

1. Bishport Avenue which is ranked 49<sup>th</sup> most deprived area in England, and
2. Hareclive which is ranked 62<sup>nd</sup> most deprived area in England.

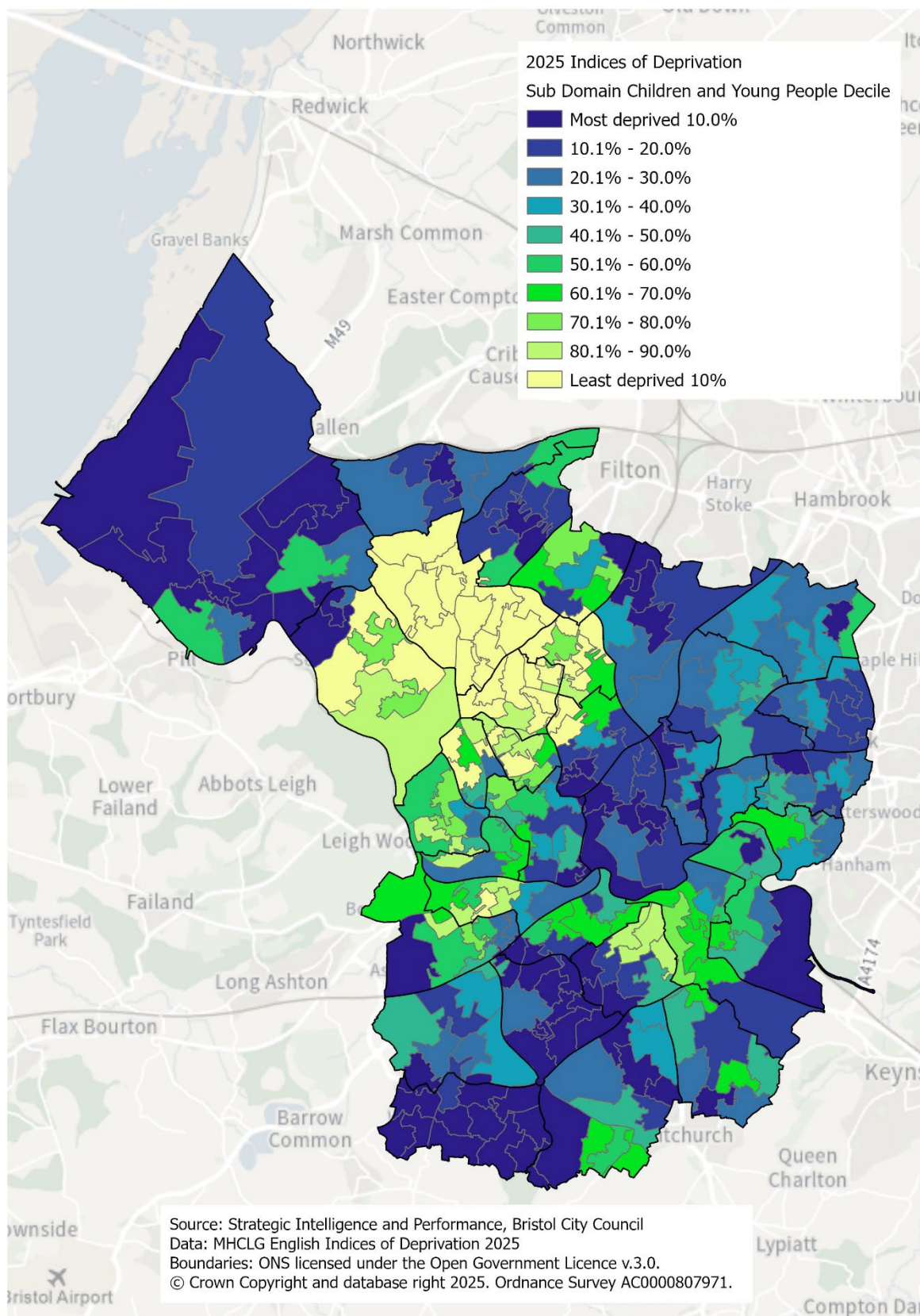
### Fig 11. 2025 Education, Skills and Training – England Deciles

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation



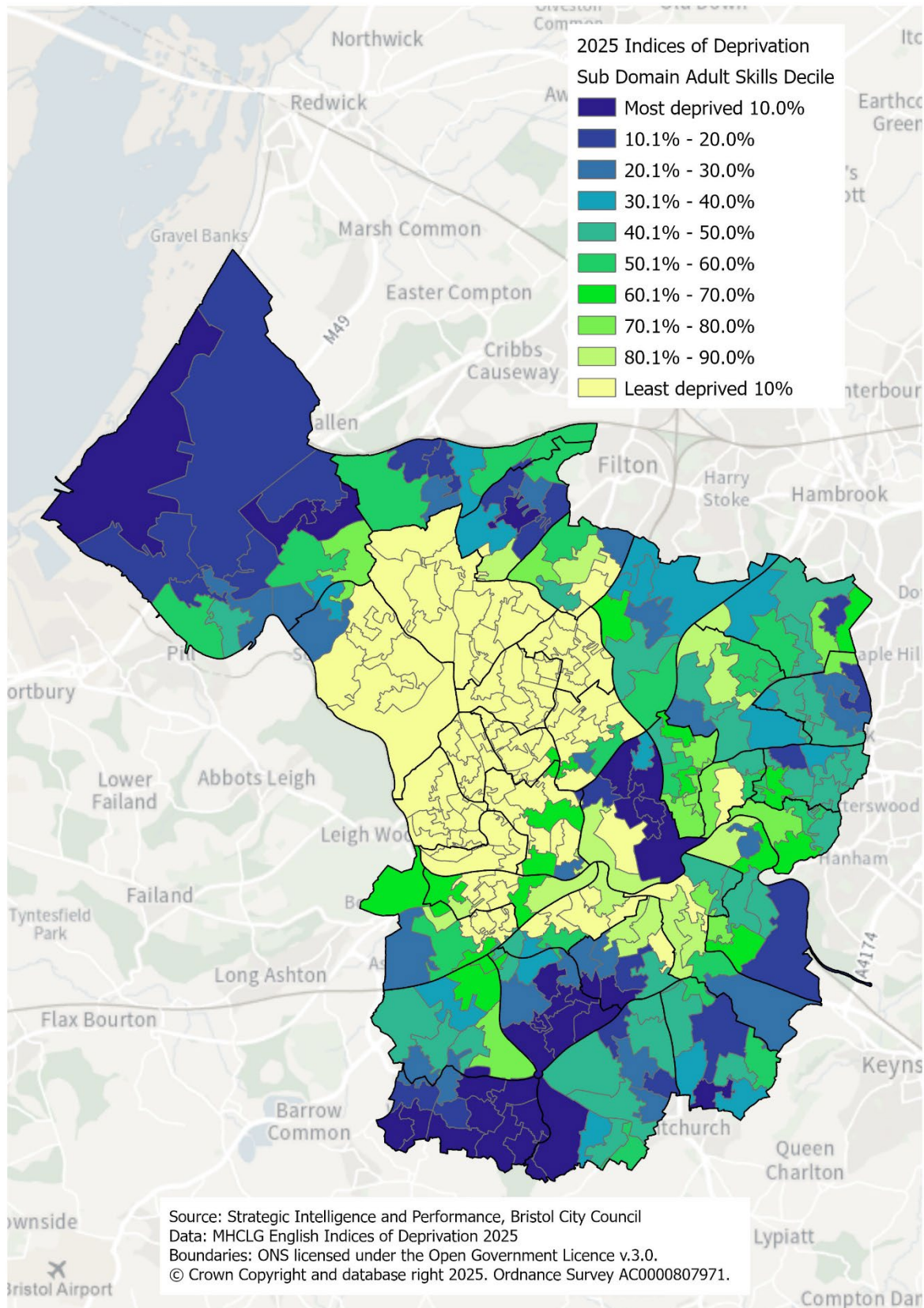
**Fig 12. 2025 Children and Young Peoples Sub Domain – England Deciles**

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation



### Fig 13. 2025 Adult Skills Sub Domain – England Deciles

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation



6.22 Looking at the two sub domains, it is the Children and Young Peoples subdomain that includes the highest levels of deprivation in Bristol. The sub domain measures the educational attainment of children and pupil absence.

6.23 In total there are 59 LSOAs that fall in the most deprived 10% of areas in England. Of these, 19 LSOAs fall within the most deprived 1% of areas nationally, including 8 LSOAs in Hartcliffe and Withywood, 5 LSOAs in Filwood, 2 LSOAs in Knowle, 2 LSOAs in Lawrence Weston and 1 LSOA in Stockwood (Figure 12).

6.24 Of particular note are the following 4 LSOAs all of which are in the most deprived 100 areas in England for Children and Youngs Peoples Education:

In Hartcliffe and Withywood ward:

1. Four Acres which is ranked 18<sup>th</sup> most deprived area in England
2. Bishport Avenue which is ranked 60<sup>th</sup> most deprived area in England
3. Bishport Avenue East which is ranked 78<sup>th</sup> most deprived area in England

In Filwood ward:

4. Filwood Broadway which is ranked 99<sup>th</sup> most deprived area in England

6.25 Looking at the Adult Skills subdomain which measures adults with no or low qualifications or poor levels of English language proficiency, in total there are 27 LSOAs that fall in the most deprived 10% of areas in England. Of these, 18 are in South Bristol including 9 LSOAs in Hartcliffe and Withywood ward (Figure 13).

6.26 Of particular note are the following 4 LSOAs which are ranked in the most deprived 1,000 areas in England for Adult Skills:

1. Hareclive in Hartcliffe and Withywood ranked 655<sup>th</sup>
2. Bishport Avenue in Hartcliffe and Withywood ranked 774<sup>th</sup>
3. St Philips in Lawrence Hill ranked 950<sup>th</sup>
4. Southmead Central ranked 993<sup>rd</sup>

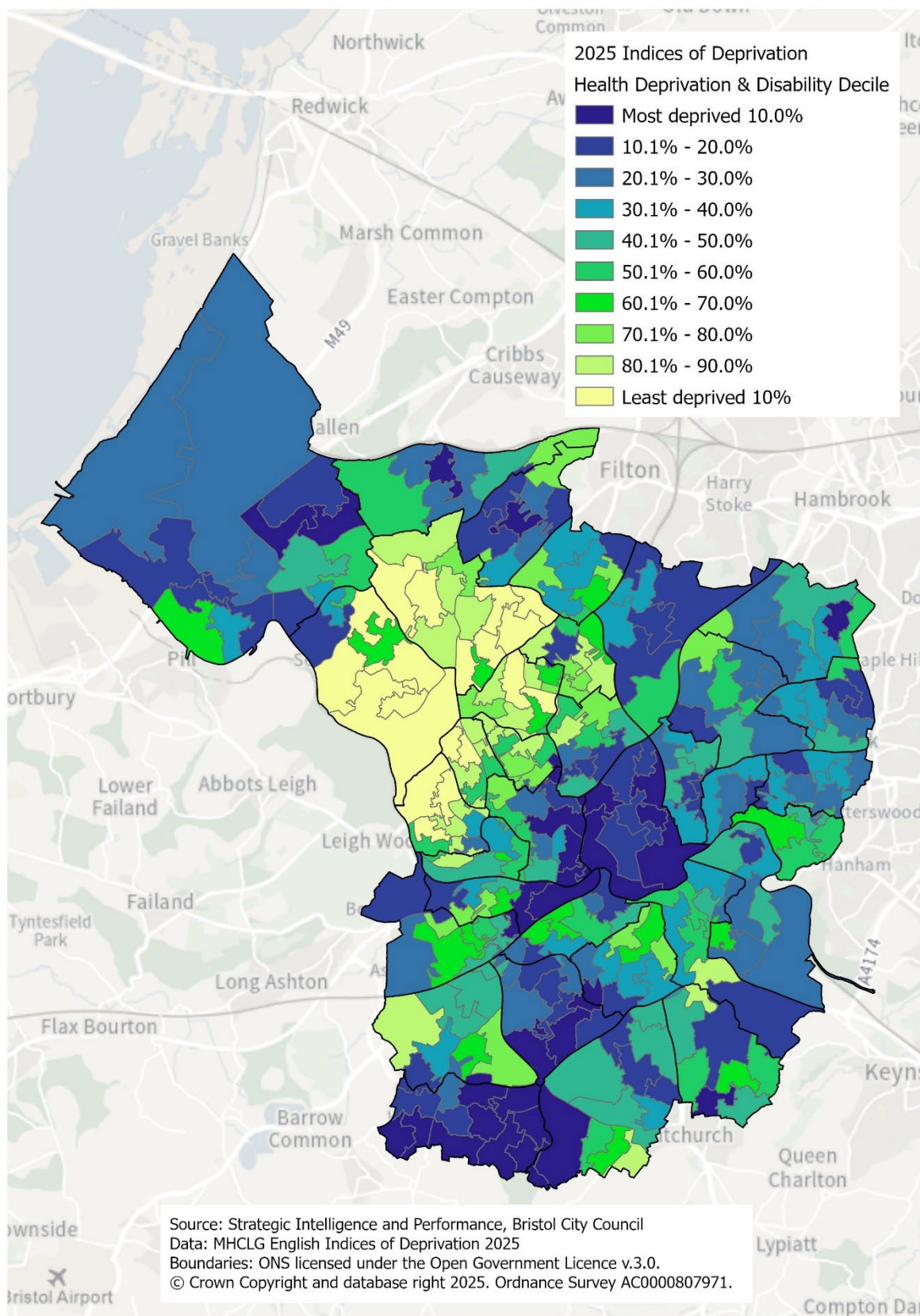
*See appendix for a list of the areas that fall into the most deprived 10% of areas in England.*

## HEALTH DEPRIVATION AND DISABILITY

6.27 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.

### Fig 14. 2025 Health Deprivation and Disability – England Deciles

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation



## Health Deprivation and Disability indicators:

Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio: an age and sex standardised ratio of people receiving Disability Living Allowance (DLA), Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), Attendance Allowance (AA), Industrial Injuries Disablement Benefit/ Reduced Earnings Allowance/ Retirement Allowance, Incapacity Benefit (IB), Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA), Personal Independence Payment (PIP) and Universal Credit (UC) Health Caseload
Years of Potential Life Lost: an age and sex standardised rate of 'premature death', defined as death before the age of 75 from any cause
Acute Morbidity: an age and sex standardised rate of hospital spells starting with an admission in an emergency and lasting more than one calendar day
Mental health sub-component 1: Suicide: a rate of deaths coded as intentional
Mental health sub-component 2: Hospital admissions: a rate of hospital admissions related to mental health
Mental health sub-component 3: Prescribing data: a rate of patients prescribed pharmaceuticals for mental ill-health
Mental health sub-component 4: Health benefits: the number of residents claiming Personal Independence Payments (PIP) and Disability Living Allowance (DLA) in disease groupings associated with mental health or behavioural disorders as a proportion of the total population aged 0-66.

*Green = new indicator; Blue = indicator modified since 2019; Grey = unchanged*

6.28 In the Health Deprivation and Disability domain, 31 LSOAs in Bristol fall within the most deprived 10% of areas in England. Of these, 8 LSOAs are ranked in the most deprived 1,000 areas in England, including 3 LSOAs in Hartcliffe and Withywood, 2 LSOAs in Filwood, Bedminster East in Southville, Cabot Circus in Lawrence Hill and Redcliffe South in Central ward (Figure 14).

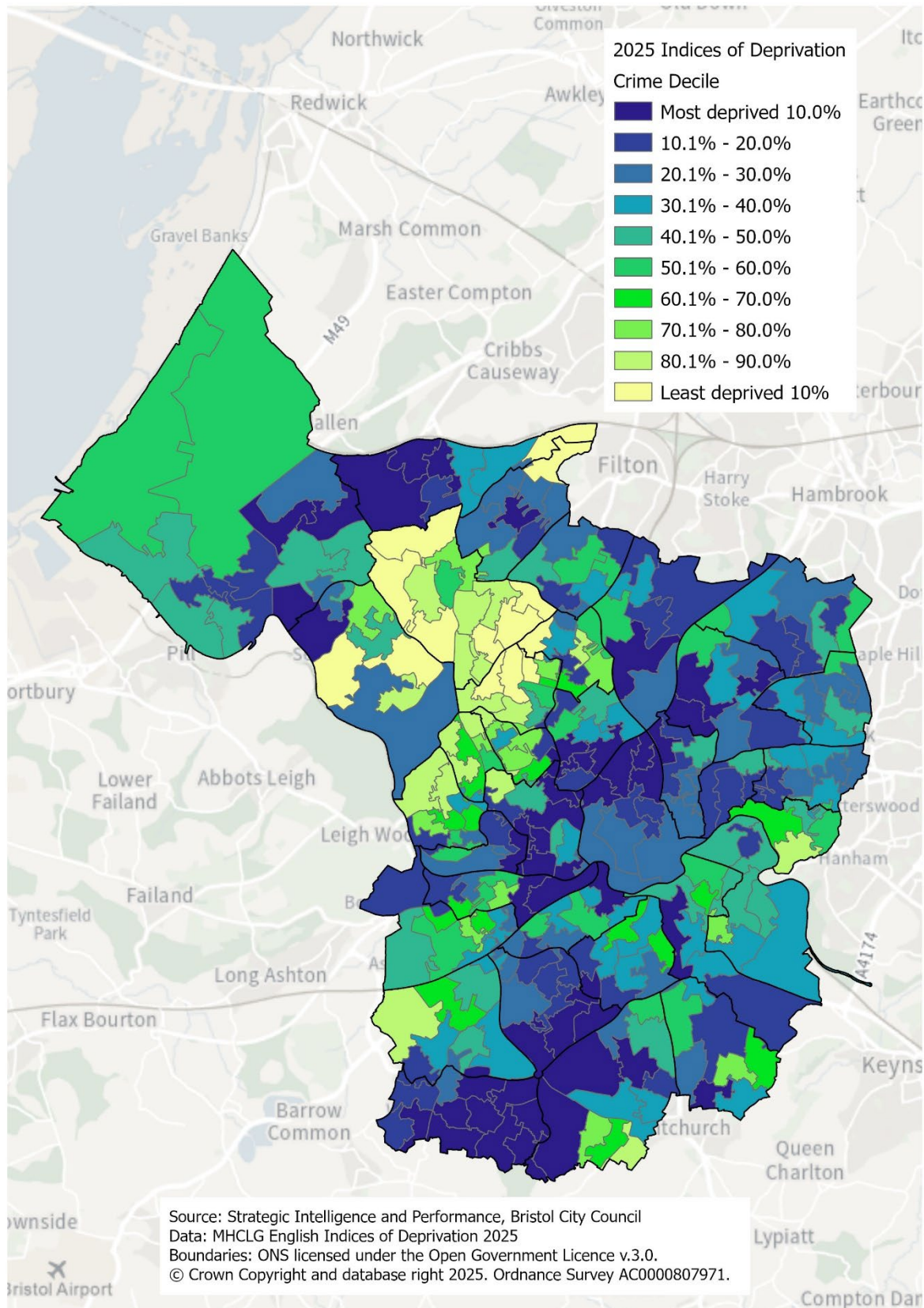
*See appendix for a list of the areas that fall into the most deprived 10% of areas in England.*

## CRIME

6.29 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 using eight indicators.

**Fig 15. 2025 Crime – England Deciles**

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation



## Crime indicators:

Violence with injury, rate per 1,000 at risk population
Violence without injury, rate per 1,000 at risk population
Stalking and harassment, rate per 1,000 at risk population
Burglary, rate per 1,000 at risk properties
Theft, rate per 1,000 at risk population
Criminal damage, rate per 1,000 at risk population
Public order and possession of weapons, rate per 1,000 at risk population
Anti-social behaviour, rate per 1,000 at risk population.

*Green = new indicator; Blue = indicator modified since 2019; Grey = unchanged*

6.30 Within Bristol, more areas fall within the most deprived 10% in England for Crime deprivation than any other domain. This is mainly due to the higher levels of crime found in urban areas.

6.31 In total, 48 LSOAs in Bristol fall within the most deprived 10% of areas in England (Figure 15). Of these, 5 LSOAs fall within the most deprived 1% of areas, including:

1. Stokes Croft West in Central ward - rank 42
2. Hareclive in Hartcliffe and Withywood - rank 111
3. Bishport Avenue in Hartcliffe and Withywood - rank 213
4. St Pauls City Road in Ashley - rank 244
5. Castle Park in Central ward - rank 324

6.32 As to be expected the areas where crime is an issue tend to be more central areas of Bristol.

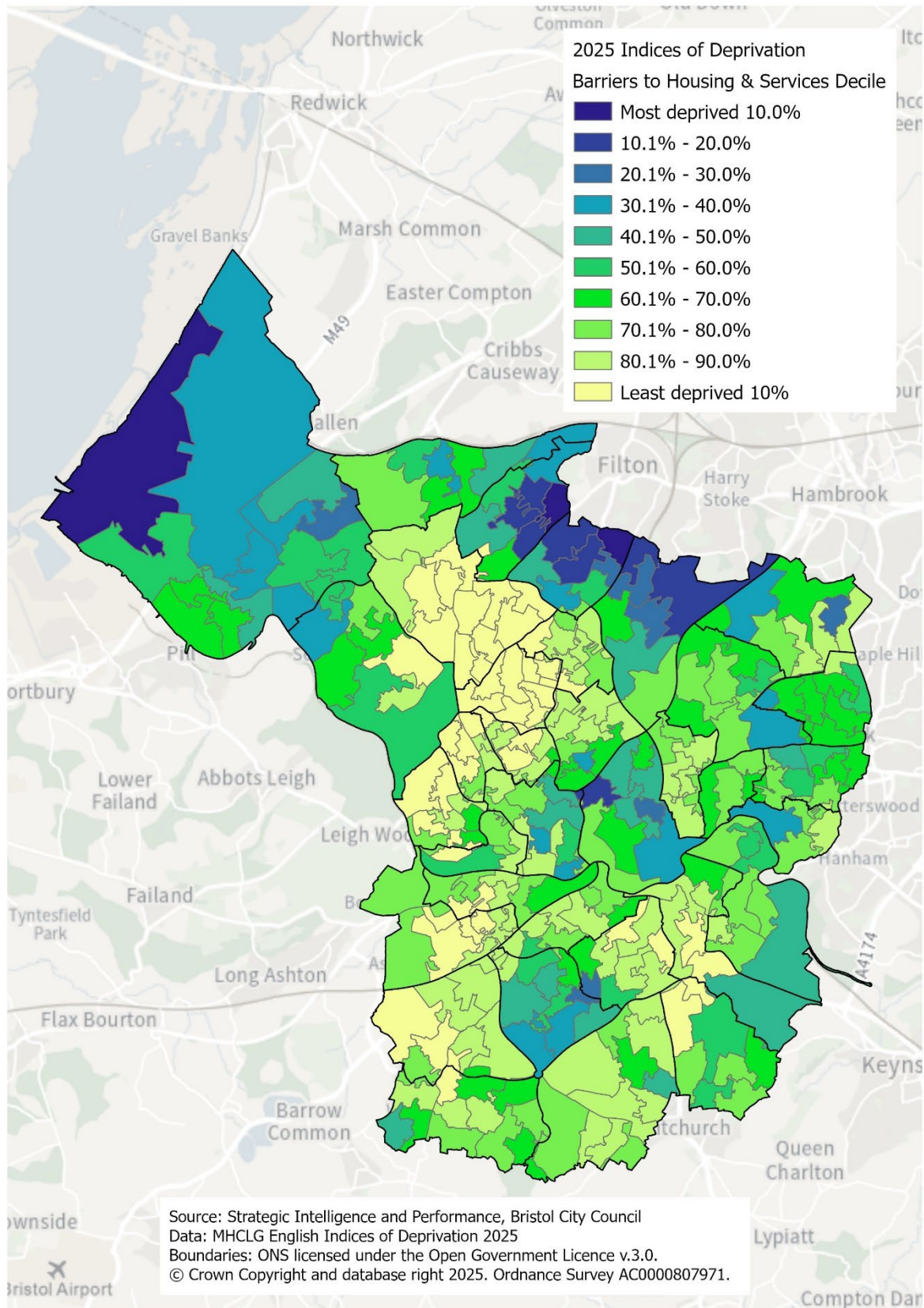
*See appendix for a list of the areas that fall into the most deprived 10% of areas in England.*

## BARRIERS TO HOUSING AND SERVICES

6.33 The Barriers to Housing and Services Domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relates to the geographical (in)accessibility of key local services and amenities; and 'wider barriers' which relates to broader issues of accessibility, such to access to affordable housing and other important services.

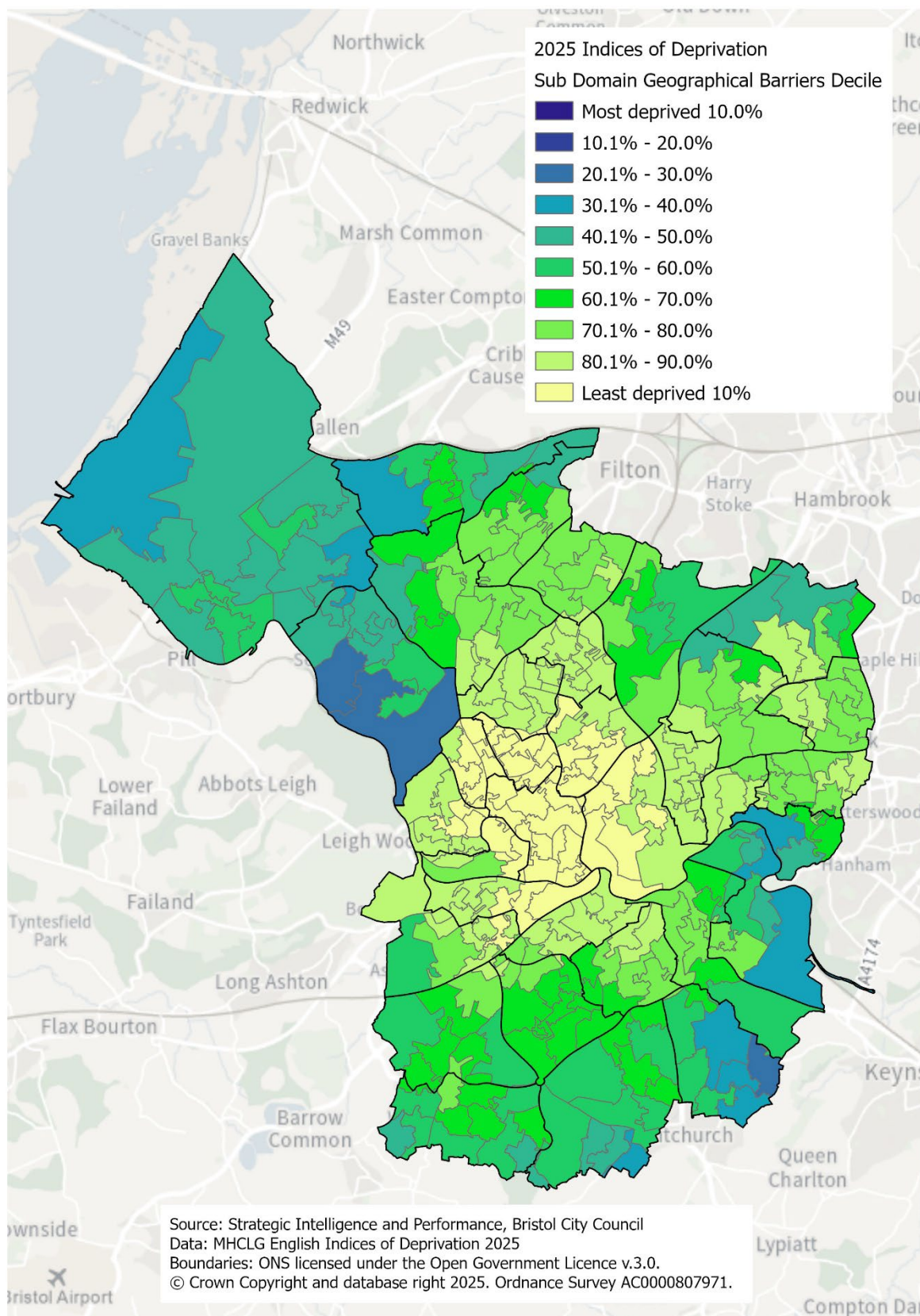
### Fig 16. 2025 Barriers to Housing and Services – England Deciles

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation



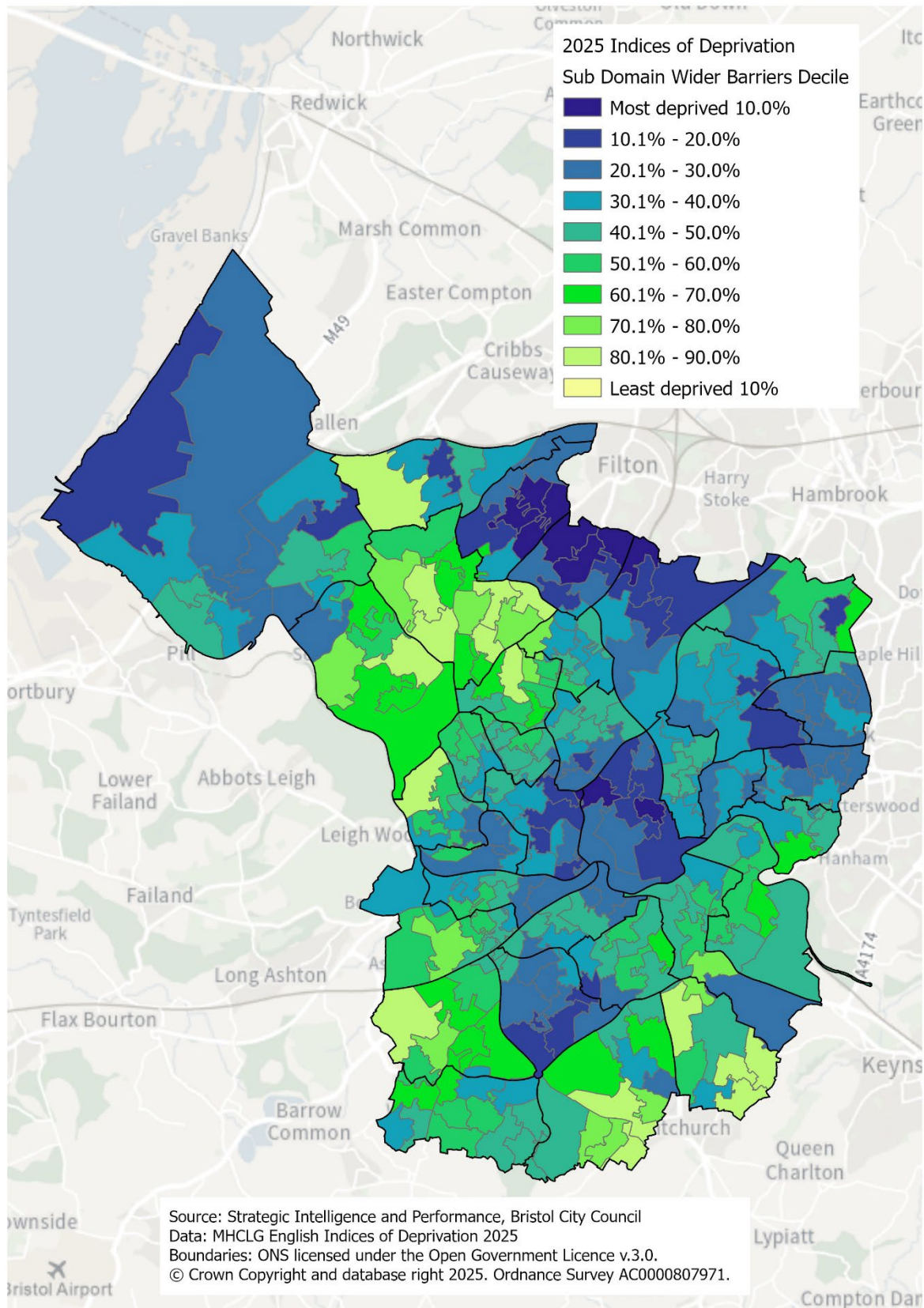
### Fig 17. 2025 Geographical Barriers Sub Domain – England Deciles

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation



**Fig 18. 2025 Wider Barriers Sub Domain – England Deciles**

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation



## Barriers to Housing and Services indicators:

### *Geographical Barriers sub-domain*

Connectivity Score: Travel time to retail, education, health, employment and leisure/entertainment destinations by walking, cycling and public transport.

### *Wider Barriers sub-domain*

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.

Household overcrowding: The proportion of households judged to have insufficient space to meet the household's needs.

Statutory Homelessness: A Local Authority District level indicator expressed as the rate of acceptances for housing assistance under the homelessness provisions of housing legislation<sup>16</sup>

Core Homelessness: A Local Authority District level indicator capturing households experiencing the most extreme and immediate forms of homelessness

Broadband speed: Average broadband upload and download line speed (Mbit/s)

Patient-to-GP ratio: Patient to GP ratio by GP surgery, allocated to LSOA level based on patient residence distributions

*Green = new indicator; Blue = indicator modified since 2019; Grey = unchanged*

6.34 Barriers to Housing and Services is less of an issue in terms of deprivation in urban areas than in rural areas.

6.35 In the Barriers to Housing and Services domain, 3 LSOAs in Bristol fall within the most deprived 10% of areas in England including: Fonthill in Southmead, Sheridan Road in Horfield and Avonmouth Docks. The areas in Bristol where the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services is most difficult are all on the outer edges of the city (Figure 16).

6.36 The Barriers to Housing and Services domain can be split into Geographical Barriers and Wider Barriers.

6.37 Geographical Barriers, which measure access to services and amenities, are not so much of an issue in urban areas. Bristol has no LSOAs in the most deprived 25% of areas in England for this sub domain (Figure 17).

6.38 Wider Barriers, which measure broader issues of accessibility, such to access to affordable housing and other important services is the more deprived aspect of the Barriers domain. In total there are 10 LSOAs that fall in the most deprived 10% of areas in England including 4 in Southmead ward, 3 in Horfield ward, 2 in Lawrence Hill and 1 in Lockleaze (Figure 18).

*See appendix for a list of the areas that fall into the most deprived 10% of areas in England.*

## LIVING ENVIRONMENT DEPRIVATION

6.39 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 the home environment; while the ‘outdoors’ living environment measures quality outside the home in the local neighbourhood.

### Living Environment indicators:

#### *Indoors sub-domain*

Housing in poor condition: The proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet three components of the Decent Homes standard.

Housing Energy Performance Score: A measure reflecting housing quality derived from the Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) data collated by MHCLG.

Housing lacking private outdoor space: A measuring reflecting the presence of private outdoor space, derived from data provided by Ordnance Survey (OS) and the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

#### *Outdoors sub-domain*

Air quality: A measure of air quality based on emissions rates for four pollutants.

Road traffic accidents: a severity-weighted indicator reflecting the risk of casualties involving injury to pedestrians or cyclists.

Noise pollution: The percentage of the population exposed to noise pollution greater than or equal to 55dB.

*Green = new indicator; Blue = indicator modified since 2019; Grey = unchanged*

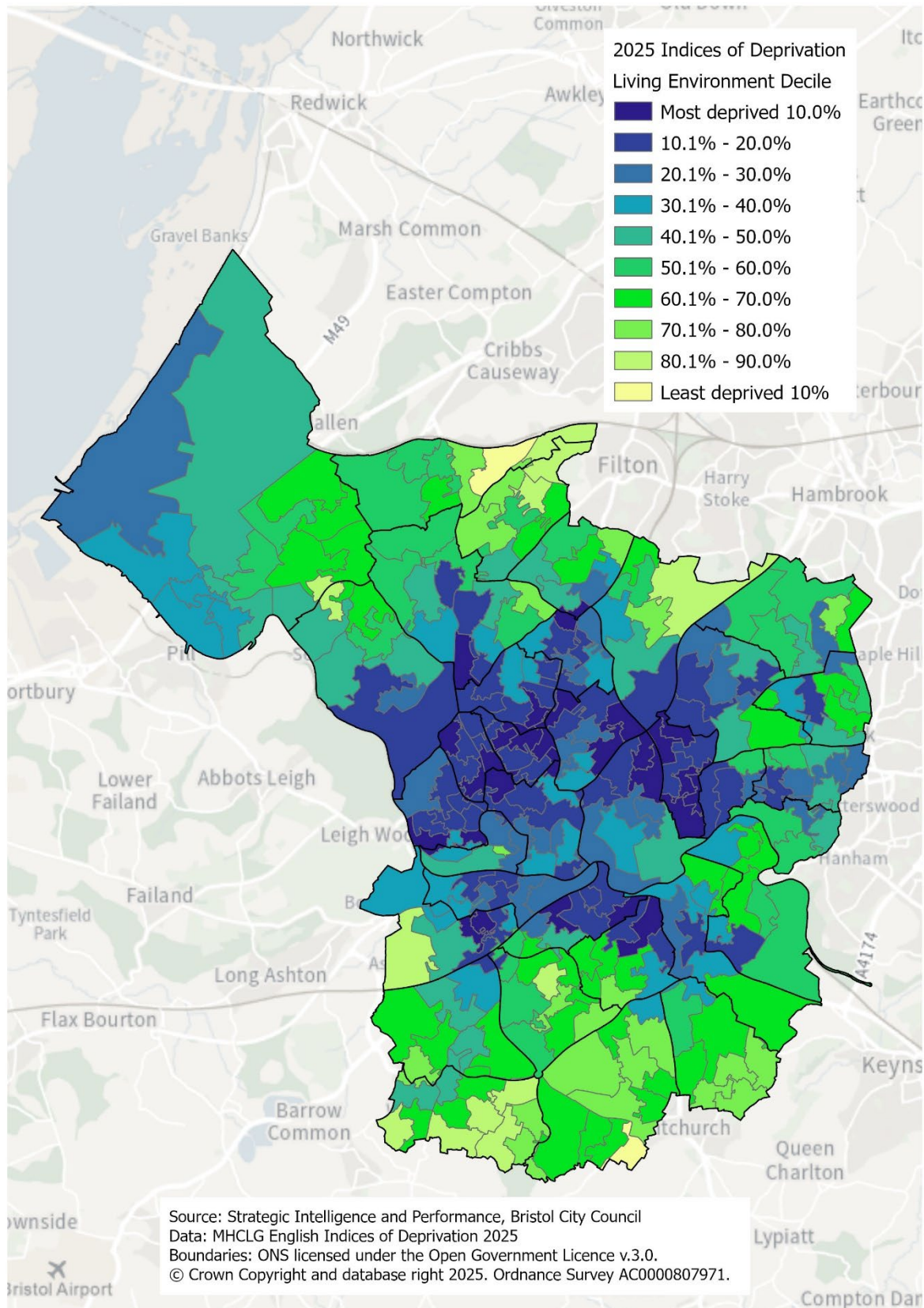
6.40 The pattern of deprivation for the Living Environment domain is very different from all the other domains included in the Indices of Deprivation. The most deprived areas in Bristol for this domain are the inner suburbs which have older and denser housing stock.

6.41 In the Living Environment domain, 28 LSOAs in Bristol fall within the most deprived 10% of areas in England (Figure 19). Of note are 2 LSOAs that are ranked within the most deprived 1,000 areas in England including: Zetland Road in Redland (rank 787) and St Andrews Park in Ashley (rank 937).

6.42 For the Indoors Living Environment sub domain, which measures housing condition, energy efficiency and availability of outdoor space, the inner suburbs of Bristol are the most deprived. These areas have older housing stock and include many privately rented houses converted into flats and Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) with little outside space.

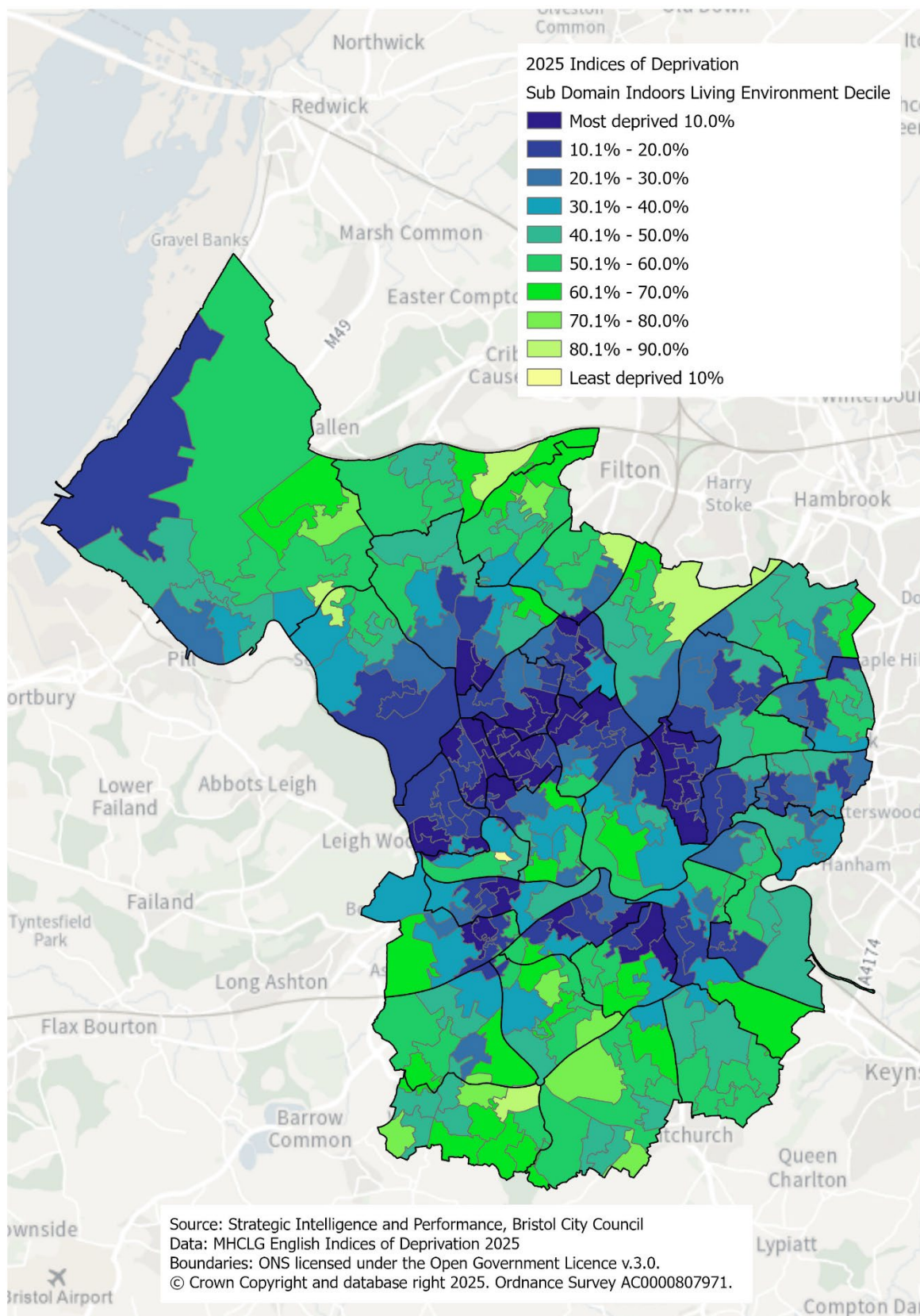
### Fig 19. 2025 Living Environment – England Deciles

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation



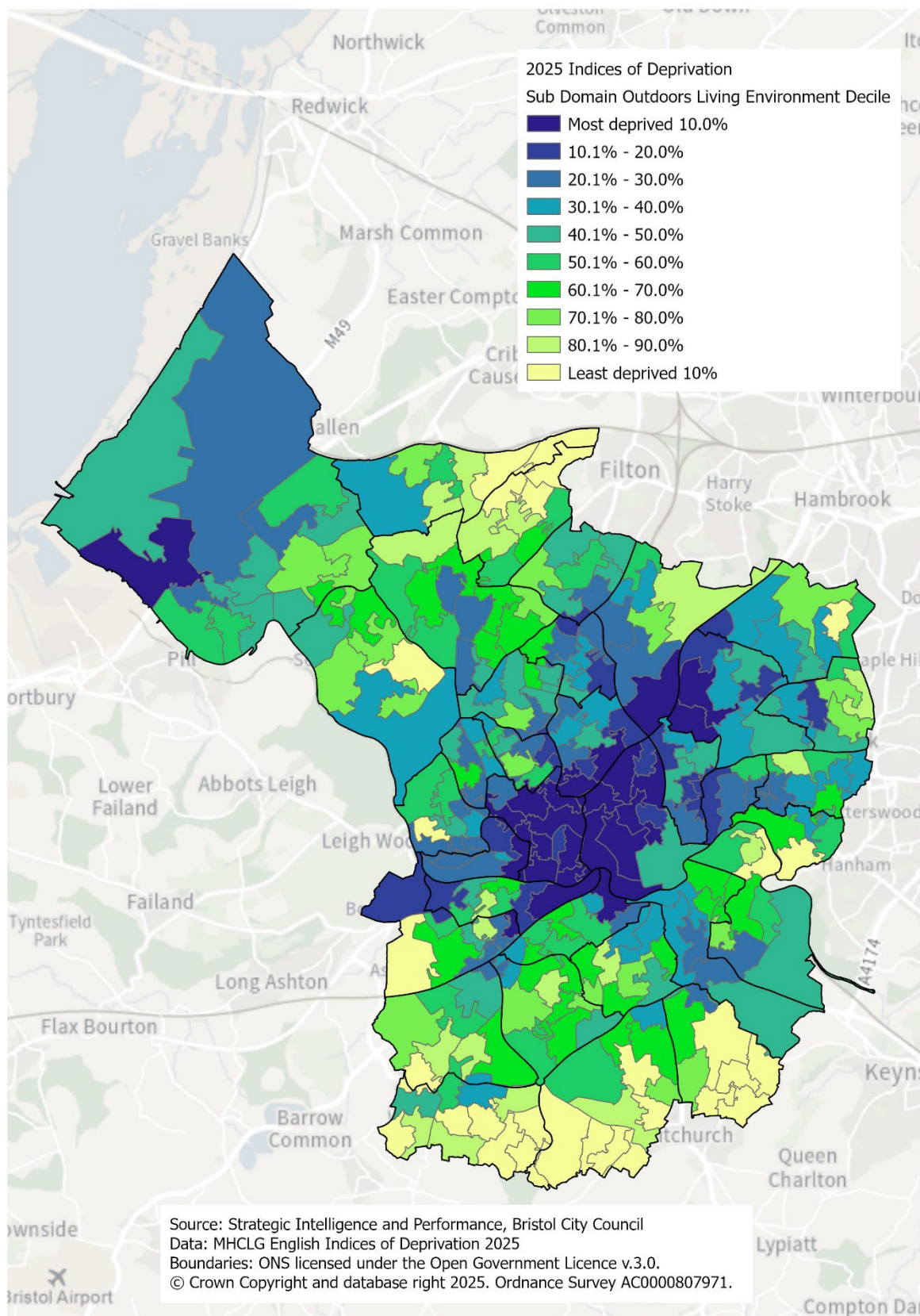
### Fig 20. 2025 Indoors Living Environment Sub Domain – England Deciles

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation



### Fig 21. 2025 Outdoors Living Environment Sub Domain – England Deciles

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation



6.43 In total there are 37 LSOAs that fall in the most deprived 10% of areas in England (Figure 20). Of particular note are the following 2 LSOAs all of which are ranked in the most deprived 1,000 areas in England for the Indoors Living Environment:

1. Zetland Road in Redland ranked 907<sup>th</sup> most deprived area in England
2. Kensington Road in Cotham ranked 992<sup>nd</sup> most deprived area in England

6.44 For the Outdoors Living Environment sub domain, which measures air quality, road traffic accidents and noise pollution, the inner city of Bristol and a corridor around the M32 are the most deprived. In total there are 25 LSOAs that fall in the most deprived 10% of areas in England. Of these, 9 are in Central ward, 6 in Lawrence Hill ward, 3 in Ashley ward and 2 in Eastville ward (Figure 21).

*See appendix for a list of the areas that fall into the most deprived 10% of areas in England.*

## 7.0 DEPRIVATION TRENDS

7.1 The purpose of the Indices of Deprivation is to measure as accurately as possible the relative distribution of deprivation at a small area level. They are not designed to provide ‘backwards’ comparability with previous versions of the Indices.

7.2 This means that, when exploring changes in deprivation between earlier versions of the Indices, changes can only be described in relative terms. For example, the extent to which an area has changed rank or decile of deprivation between the current and previous Indices.

7.3 It is not possible to state that the level of deprivation in the area has increased or decreased on some absolute scale, as it may be the case that areas in other parts of the country have improved or declined and this would affect Bristol ranks.

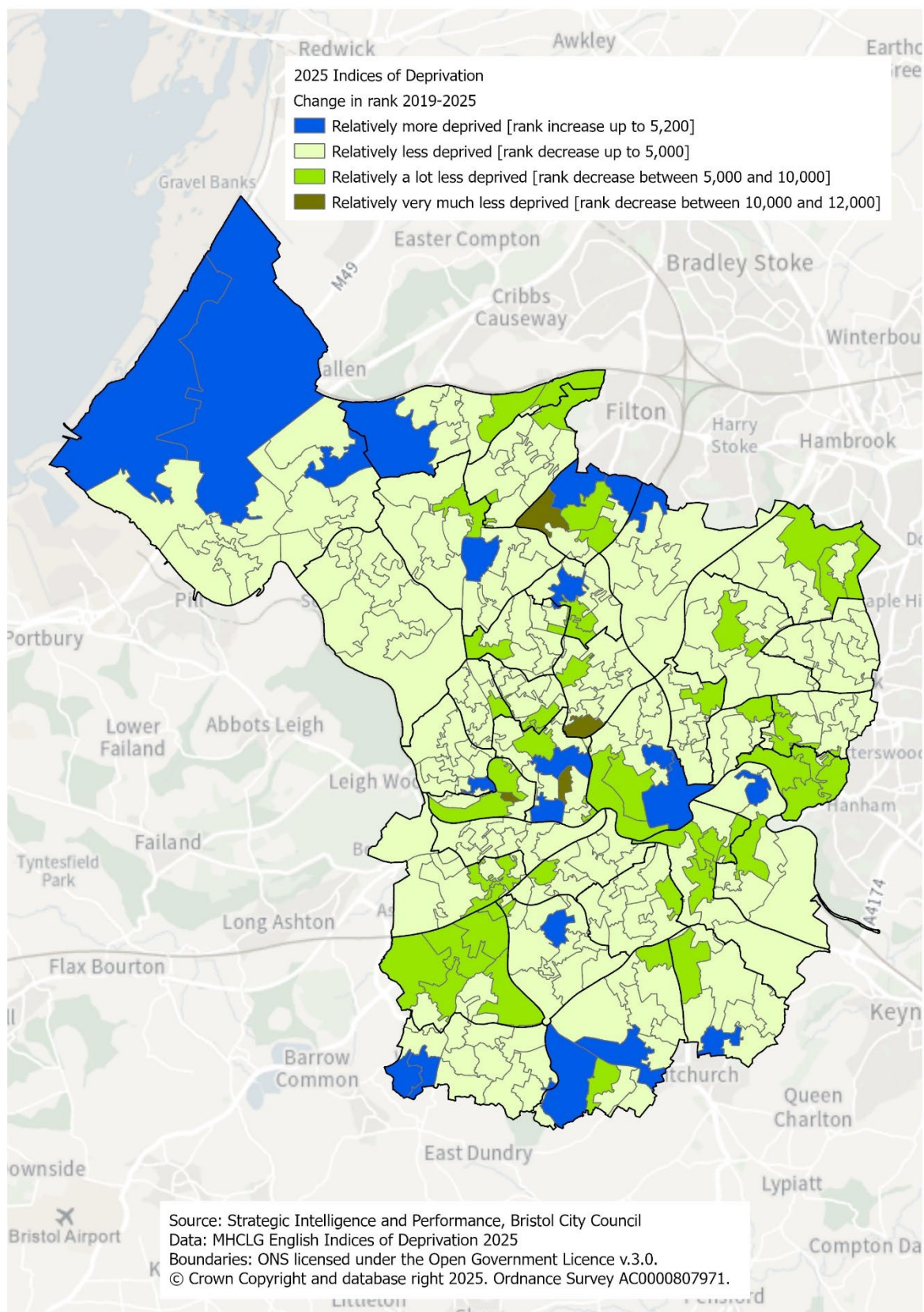
7.4 Also, any changes in relative deprivation between 2025 and previous Indices should be considered in the context of the changes to the methodology, geography and component indicators, including for example changes to eligibility for receipt of benefits. For more information see the [English Indices of Deprivation 2025 Research report](#).

7.5 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 22).

7.6 Four neighbourhoods have seen a very large decrease in relative deprivation (ie England deprivation rank decreased by 10,000 or more) including Manor Farm in Horfield, Canons Marsh in Hotwells and Harbourside, St Pauls Portland Square in Ashley and Redcliffe Quays in Central ward (Figure 22).

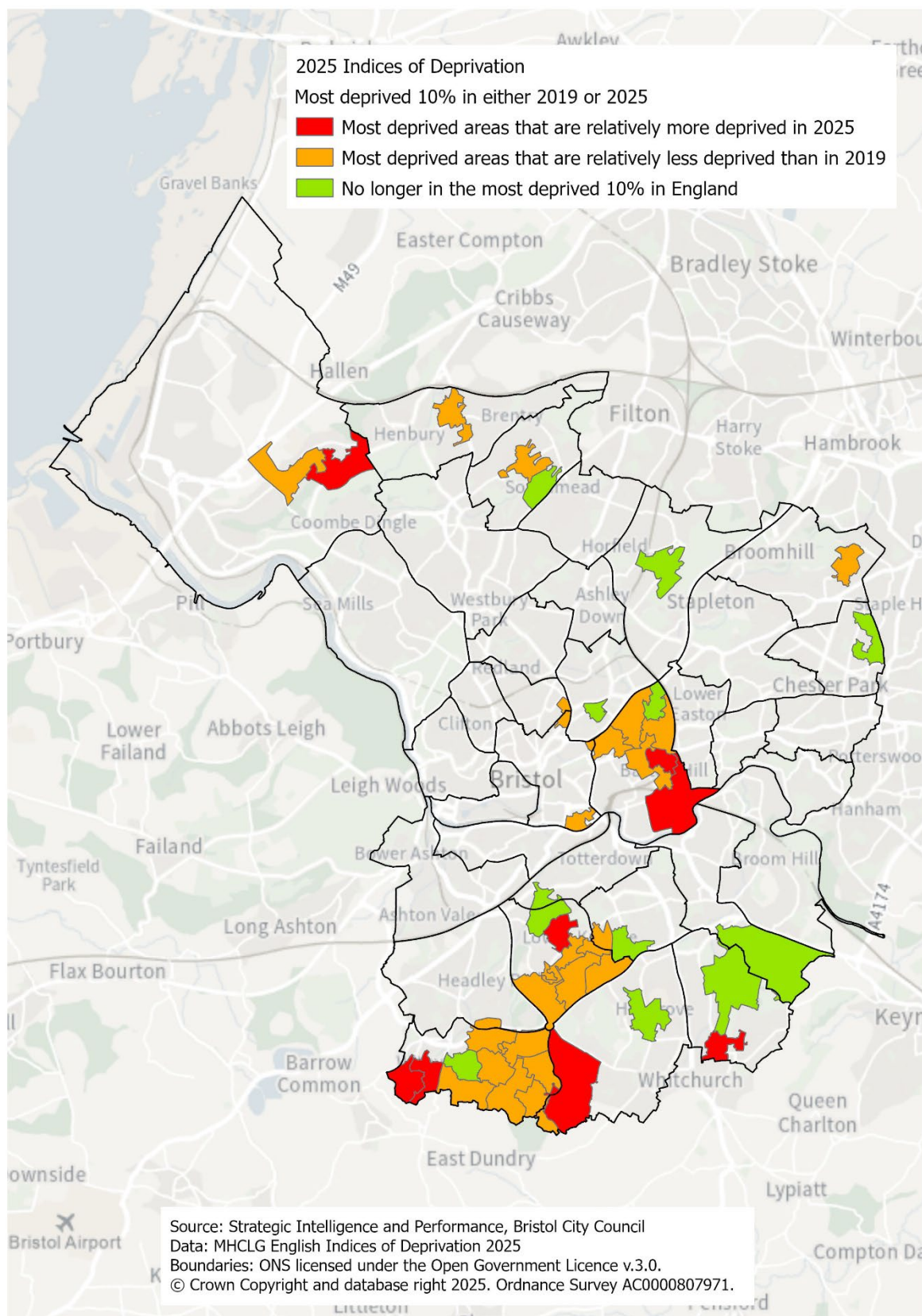
### Fig 22. England Rank Change 2019 to 2025

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2019 and 2025 IoD



**Fig 23. England Rank Change 2019 to 2025 – most deprived neighbourhoods only**

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2019 and 2025 IoD



### Fig 24. Change in the Most Deprived Neighbourhoods 2019 to 2025

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

#### A. Neighbourhoods in the most deprived 10% in England in 2019 and 2025 which are relatively more deprived in 2025

LSOA21 local name	Ward (best-fit)	IMD2019 England Rank	IMD2025 England Rank	Change in rank
Whitchurch Park West	Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	1,665	627	-1,038
Lawrence Weston South	Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	1,445	979	-466
Burnbush	Stockwood	2,676	2,355	-321
Barton Hill	Lawrence Hill	2,023	1,730	-293
Sherrin Way	Hartcliffe & Withywood	2,813	2,549	-264
Four Acres	Hartcliffe & Withywood	890	693	-197
St Philips	Lawrence Hill	1,634	1,621	-13
Glyn Vale	Filwood	2,625	2,620	-5

#### B. Neighbourhoods in the most deprived 10% in England in 2019 and 2025 which are relatively less deprived in 2025

LSOA21 local name	Ward (best-fit)	IMD2019 England Rank	IMD2025 England Rank	Change in rank
Throgmorton Road	Filwood	573	3,285	2,712
Stokes Croft West	Central	1,223	3,254	2,031
Leinster Avenue	Filwood	1,426	3,204	1,778
Fair Furlong	Hartcliffe and Withywood	1,470	2,732	1,262
Newtown	Lawrence Hill	1,657	2,845	1,188
St Judes	Lawrence Hill	1,881	2,960	1,079
Bishport Avenue West	Hartcliffe and Withywood	483	1,485	1,002
Gill Avenue	Frome Vale	979	1,934	955
Bishport Avenue East	Hartcliffe and Withywood	226	993	767
Southmead Central	Southmead	613	1,177	564
Ilminster Avenue West	Knowle	416	954	538
Cabot Circus	Lawrence Hill	1,501	1,906	405
Inns Court	Filwood	379	766	387
Redcliffe South	Central	1,195	1,541	346
Easton Road	Lawrence Hill	743	998	255
Whitchurch Lane	Hartcliffe and Withywood	359	555	196
Hareclive	Hartcliffe and Withywood	91	265	174

Lawrence Weston Parade	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	1,587	1,733	146
Filwood Broadway	Filwood	477	574	97
Crow Lane	Henbury and Brentry	1,697	1,763	66
Fulford Road North	Hartcliffe and Withywood	334	378	44
Bishport Avenue	Hartcliffe and Withywood	182	211	29

**C. Neighbourhoods in the most deprived 10% in England in 2019 that are not in the most deprived 10% in 2025**

LSOA21 local name	Ward (best-fit)
Ilminster Avenue East	Knowle
Stapleton Road	Lawrence Hill
St Pauls Grosvenor Road	Ashley
East Hillfields	Hillfields
Trymside	Southmead
Withywood	Hartcliffe & Withywood
Lockleaze South	Lockleaze
Burnbush Hill	Stockwood
Hengrove West	Hengrove & Whitchurch Park
Marksbury Road	Filwood
Hicks Gate	Brislington West

7.7 Focussing just on the most deprived neighbourhoods, Figure 23 maps the changes and Figure 24 lists the changes by LSOA.

7.8 Since the 2019 Indices of Deprivation:

- 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
- 11 of Bristol's most deprived neighbourhoods in 2019 are no longer in the most deprived 10% in England

## INCREASED LEVELS OF INCOME DEPRIVATION

7.9 All core cities in England, including Bristol, have seen a significant increase in income deprivation since 2019, including affecting children and older people. However, income deprivation methodology has changed and now includes housing costs and changes to benefit calculations (Universal Credit, Housing Benefit and Tax

Credits threshold). Due to this, comparisons with previous income deprivation figures should only be made with caution.

## TRAJECTORIES OF DEPRIVATION IN THE UK

7.10 For more detailed analysis of trends in deprivation over a longer time period, the University of Belfast has produced an Indices of Deprivation Local Authority Profile for Bristol<sup>1</sup> as part of the study ‘Trajectories of Deprivation in the UK’<sup>2</sup>. The profile provides a summary of the 2025 Indices of Deprivation for Bristol and compares deprivation ranks by LSOA for the 2004, 2007, 2010, 2015, 2019, and 2025 releases.

7.11 The report includes a classification of deprivation trajectories which summarises deprivation change in each local area. As well as assessing need and looking at change over time, the profile includes recommendations on how to help shape bespoke interventions aimed at reducing spatial inequalities. The data presented in the profile, along with supporting information, are freely available for download from the ‘Trajectories of Deprivation in the UK’ project [website](#).

## 8.0 DEPRIVATION WITHIN BRISTOL

8.1 Deprivation deciles are used in two main ways – to benchmark levels of deprivation in Bristol relative to other parts of the country and to measure inequality within Bristol.

8.2 Figure 25 shows the change in rank for multiple deprivation between 2019 and 2025 for the 10% most deprived neighbourhoods within Bristol. The most deprived decile within Bristol includes 27 LSOAs. Four LSOAs were in the most deprived 10% in 2019 but not in 2025 and four were in the most deprived 10% in 2025 but not in 2019.

8.3 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)

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

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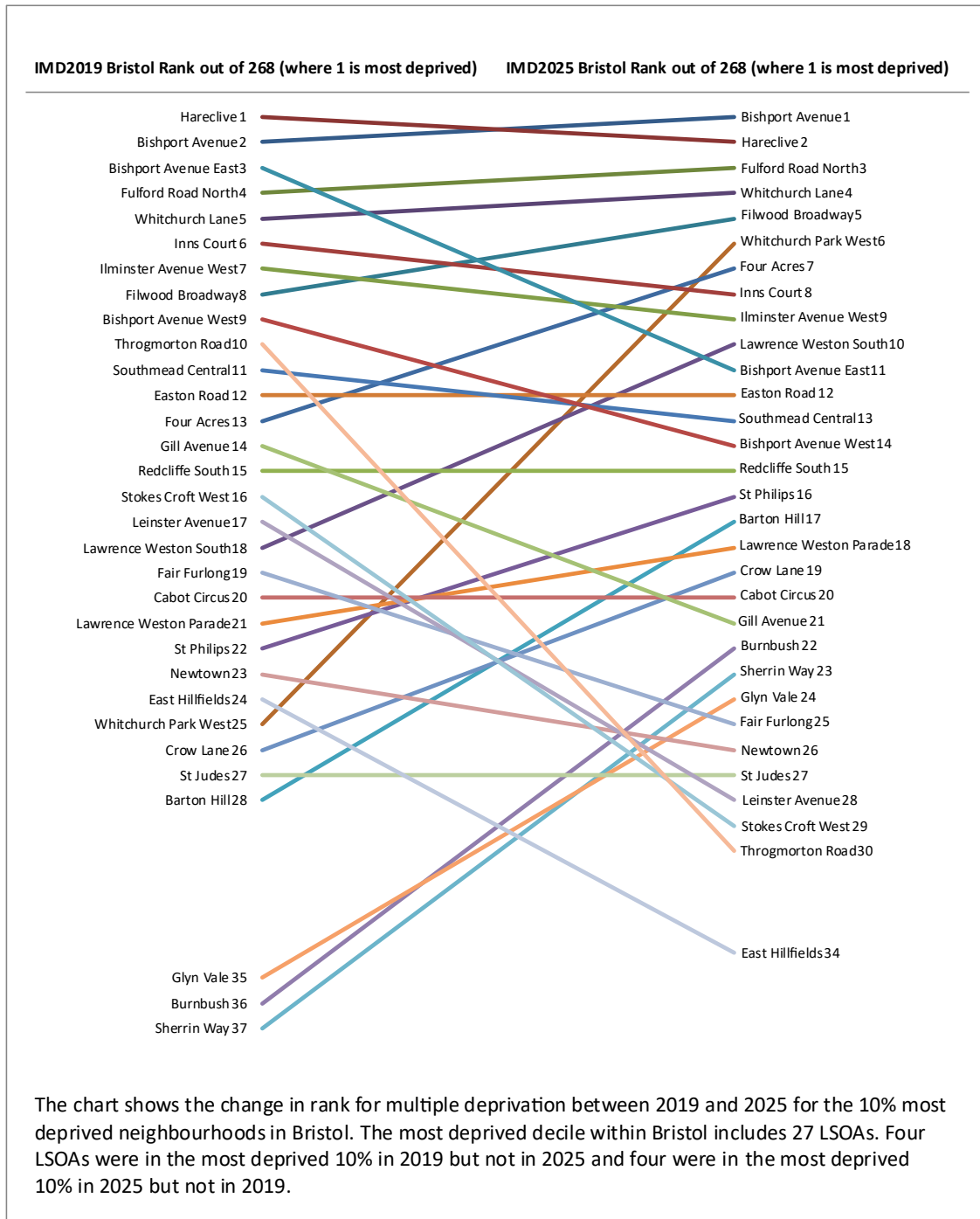
<sup>1</sup> Lloyd, C. D., Catney, G., Ferguson, S. McLennan, D. and Norman, P. (2025) Multiple Deprivation in Bristol: 2004-2025. Belfast: Centre for GIS and Geomatics, Queen’s University Belfast.

<sup>2</sup> [Trajectories of Deprivation in the UK](#)

- ‘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)

**Fig 25. Change in Bristol Rank 2019 to 2025 within Bristol 10% most deprived decile**

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2019 and 2025 IoD



































9.0 WARD LEVEL DEPRIVATION

9.1 Although the Indices of Deprivation 2025 have been produced at Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level, summary measures can be calculated for geographies such as wards or bespoke local areas, using the ‘average score’.

**Fig 26. Ward Level Deprivation in 2025**

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2019 and 2025 IoD

				
	<i>no change in relative rank</i>	<i>relatively more deprived</i>	<i>relatively less deprived</i>	
Ward	England decile	IMD 2025 Ward Rank	IMD 2019 Ward Rank	Relative change
Hartcliffe & Withywood	1	1	1	
Lawrence Hill	1	2	2	
Filwood	2	3	3	
Southmead	2	4	4	
Avonmouth & Lawrence Weston	3	5	5	
Lockleaze	3	6	6	
Henbury & Brentry	3	7	7	
Easton	3	8	9	
Knowle	4	9	10	
Hillfields	4	10	8	
Hengrove & Whitchurch Park	4	11	16	
Eastville	4	12	14	
St George Central	4	13	11	
Frome Vale	4	14	13	
Ashley	4	15	12	
St George West	4	16	15	
Stockwood	5	17	17	
Central	5	18	18	
Brislington East	5	19	20	
Horfield	5	20	19	
Windmill Hill	5	21	25	
Southville	6	22	23	
Bedminster	6	23	26	
Bishopsworth	6	24	22	
Brislington West	6	25	24	
St George Troopers Hill	7	26	27	
Stoke Bishop	8	27	28	
Clifton	8	28	30	
Cotham	8	29	29	

Hotwells & Harbourside	8	30	21	↓
Bishopston & Ashley Down	8	31	31	✖
Clifton Down	9	32	32	✖
Redland	9	33	33	✖
Westbury-on-Trym & Henleaze	10	34	34	✖

9.2 Population-weighted scores have been calculated for wards in Bristol based on best-fit of LSOAs to wards. Figure 26 shows the England Decile for each ward when compared to deprivation levels across England, the deprivation level for the ward shows which decile it would fall into of all LSOAs in England. Each ward is then ranked from 1 to 34 where 1 is the most deprived ward and a comparison is made to the ward rank based on the 2019 Indices of Deprivation. The table shows which wards are relatively more or less deprived and wards where deprivation ranks are unchanged.

9.3 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 both 2019 and 2015.

## 10.0 LOCAL AUTHORITY SUMMARY MEASURES

10.1 The pattern of deprivation across large areas can be complex and higher-level areas such as local authorities can also vary enormously in terms of geographical area and population size.

10.2 A set of summary measures have been designed to help users understand deprivation patterns for local authorities and other 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** (a weighted-sum of the population living in the most deprived 30% of areas nationally) are summaries of the degree to which the higher-level area is highly deprived.
- 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;

**Fig 27. Core City Local Authority Summary Measures**

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation

Core City (England)	Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally		Average rank		Average score	
	%	rank/296	average rank	rank/296	average score	rank/296
<b>Birmingham</b>	43%	2	25,089	8	38.1	5
<b>Manchester</b>	41%	5	25,957	2	38.7	4
<b>Liverpool</b>	37%	12	24,476	12	37.1	9
<b>Nottingham</b>	31%	18	24,079	18	33.7	20
<b>Newcastle</b>	26%	22	19,744	82	28.8	48
<b>Sheffield</b>	22%	31	19,277	90	27.6	56
<b>Leeds</b>	17%	51	17,398	124	24.1	86
<b>Bristol</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>17,434</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>110</b>

Core City (England)	Extent		Local concentration	Income Scale		Employment Scale	
	%	rank/296	rank/296	number	rank/296	number	rank/296
<b>Birmingham</b>	56%	4	23	481,158	1	156,515	1
<b>Manchester</b>	59%	1	22	210,631	2	73,062	3
<b>Liverpool</b>	54%	6	13	169,951	5	71,677	4
<b>Nottingham</b>	50%	15	46	109,277	17	40,944	12
<b>Newcastle</b>	37%	42	21	85,104	39	33,074	32
<b>Sheffield</b>	35%	49	28	157,078	6	57,952	7
<b>Leeds</b>	28%	67	45	201,408	3	73,216	2
<b>Bristol</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>104,159</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41,187</b>	<b>11</b>

- The **income scale** and **employment scale** summaries identify the volume of deprivation in the larger area according to the absolute number of people who are, respectively, income deprived, or employment deprived.

10.3 No single summary measure is the ‘best’ measure. Each highlights different aspects of deprivation, and each lead to a different ranking of areas. Comparison of the different measures is needed to give a fuller understanding of deprivation in a large area. In addition, it is important to remember that the higher-area measures are summaries; the LSOA level data provides more detail than is available through the summaries.

10.4 Figure 27 shows the local authority level summary measures for the Core Cities in England. On almost all measures Bristol is the least deprived of the Core Cities. On the income scale and employment scale measures (ie the total number of people income or employment deprived) only Newcastle has fewer people deprived on both measures and Nottingham on the number of people employment deprived.

10.5 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.

10.6 Just 11% of the Bristol’s LSOAs are in the most deprived 10% of areas in England compared to 43% of LSOAs in Birmingham.

10.7 For the average deprivation score Bristol is ranked 110<sup>th</sup> out of 296 local authorities, all the other Core Cities fall within the most deprived 100 local authorities.

10.8 When looking at the summary measures by individual domain however, Bristol is not always the least deprived Core City in England. Bristol is the least deprived Core City for Income, Income Deprivation Affecting Children and Employment domains but there is at least one Core City less deprived than Bristol for Education, Skills and Training, Health Deprivation and Disability, Crime, Barriers to Housing and Services, Living Environment and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People.

## 11.0 MAPPING TOOLS

11.1 To view maps of the 2025 Indices of Deprivation for Bristol go to the [Indices of Deprivation 2025 web map](#).

11.2 In addition, MHCLG have published a [Local Deprivation Explorer](#) tool which can be used to aid access and interaction with the data.

## 12.0 ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

12.1 All the Bristol data is available on [Open Data Bristol](#)

12.2 MHCLG have published [English indices of deprivation 2025: statistical release](#) together with a full [research report](#), [technical report](#), [rural report](#) and comprehensive [guidance documents](#) accompany this release, along with a series of supporting data tables, a range of spatial data geopackages.

## 13.0 FURTHER INFORMATION

13.1 See [Deprivation](#) web page or contact:

[jayne.mills@bristol.gov.uk](mailto:jayne.mills@bristol.gov.uk) or [research@bristol.gov.uk](mailto:research@bristol.gov.uk)

Strategic Intelligence and Performance

Bristol City Council

December 2025

**Fig A1. Income Deprivation most deprived 10% in England**

Source: Strategic Intelligence &amp; Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation

LSOA21 code	LSOA21 local name	Ward name (best-fit)	% Income deprived	Rank (where 1 is most deprived)	% Rank
E01032514	Bishport Avenue	Hartcliffe and Withywood	64.9%	431	1.3%
E01014593	Fulford Road North	Hartcliffe and Withywood	64.7%	450	1.3%
E01032515	Whitchurch Park West	Hengrove and Whitchurch Park	63.4%	551	1.6%
E01014658	St Philips	Lawrence Hill	61.6%	721	2.1%
E01014726	Hareclive	Hartcliffe and Withywood	61.3%	757	2.2%
E01014585	Ilminster Avenue West	Knowle	61.1%	778	2.3%
E01014594	Whitchurch Lane	Hartcliffe and Withywood	60.8%	809	2.4%
E01014653	Easton Road	Lawrence Hill	60.7%	822	2.4%
E01014581	Filwood Broadway	Filwood	57.4%	1,226	3.6%
E01014639	Lawrence Weston South	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	57.3%	1,243	3.7%
E01033356	Barton Hill	Lawrence Hill	57.2%	1,252	3.7%
E01014516	Four Acres	Hartcliffe and Withywood	57.0%	1,299	3.8%
E01014727	Bishport Avenue East	Hartcliffe and Withywood	56.3%	1,403	4.2%
E01033369	Newtown	Lawrence Hill	54.7%	1,643	4.9%
E01014589	Gill Avenue	Frome Vale	54.6%	1,646	4.9%
E01014689	Southmead Central	Southmead	54.5%	1,665	4.9%
E01014580	Inns Court	Filwood	50.8%	2,351	7.0%
E01014605	Crow Lane	Henbury and Brentry	49.6%	2,603	7.7%
E01014582	Leinster Avenue	Filwood	49.2%	2,693	8.0%
E01014517	Sherrin Way	Hartcliffe and Withywood	49.1%	2,714	8.0%
E01014654	St Judes	Lawrence Hill	48.1%	2,982	8.8%
E01033358	Cabot Circus	Lawrence Hill	47.9%	3,027	9.0%
E01014584	Glyn Vale	Filwood	47.6%	3,095	9.2%
E01033370	Redcliffe South	Central	47.4%	3,152	9.3%

E01033366	St Pauls Grosvenor Road	Ashley	46.5%	3,366	10.0%
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**Fig A2. Income Deprivation Affecting Children most deprived 10% in England**

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation

LSOA21 code	LSOA21 local name	Ward name (best-fit)	% Children income deprived	Rank (where 1 is most deprived)	% Rank
E01033903	Redcliffe Temple	Central	96.4%	123	0.4%
E01033907	Castle Park	Central	96.2%	134	0.4%
E01032515	Whitchurch Park West	Hengrove and Whitchurch Park	88.5%	328	1.0%
E01014653	Easton Road	Lawrence Hill	84.2%	566	1.7%
E01032514	Bishport Avenue	Hartcliffe and Withywood	83.8%	594	1.8%
E01014594	Whitchurch Lane	Hartcliffe and Withywood	82.2%	702	2.1%
E01014585	Ilminster Avenue West	Knowle	80.9%	798	2.4%
E01014593	Fulford Road North	Hartcliffe and Withywood	80.9%	805	2.4%
E01014726	Hareclive	Hartcliffe and Withywood	79.8%	897	2.7%
E01033356	Barton Hill	Lawrence Hill	78.7%	997	3.0%
E01014581	Filwood Broadway	Filwood	77.9%	1,076	3.2%
E01014727	Bishport Avenue East	Hartcliffe and Withywood	77.4%	1,143	3.4%
E01014516	Four Acres	Hartcliffe and Withywood	76.2%	1,293	3.8%
E01033352	The Dings	Lawrence Hill	74.9%	1,495	4.4%
E01014589	Gill Avenue	Frome Vale	74.2%	1,590	4.7%
E01014639	Lawrence Weston South	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	73.9%	1,639	4.9%
E01014658	St Philips	Lawrence Hill	73.3%	1,748	5.2%
E01014584	Glyn Vale	Filwood	73.0%	1,790	5.3%
E01033369	Newtown	Lawrence Hill	72.8%	1,820	5.4%
E01014729	Marksbury Road	Filwood	72.4%	1,904	5.6%
E01014582	Leinster Avenue	Filwood	72.2%	1,939	5.7%
E01014689	Southmead Central	Southmead	71.3%	2,093	6.2%
E01014630	Sheridan Road	Horfield	70.4%	2,270	6.7%
E01014655	Stapleton Road	Lawrence Hill	69.4%	2,469	7.3%

E01014574	Greenbank	Eastville	69.2%	2,500	7.4%
E01033358	Cabot Circus	Lawrence Hill	68.8%	2,571	7.6%
E01033367	Stokes Croft West	Central	67.8%	2,786	8.3%
E01014654	St Judes	Lawrence Hill	67.2%	2,888	8.6%
E01033910	Bathurst Basin	Central	66.6%	3,035	9.0%
E01014605	Crow Lane	Henbury and Brentry	66.3%	3,106	9.2%
E01014498	Kingsweston Avenue	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	65.4%	3,296	9.8%

**Fig A3. Income Deprivation Affecting Older People most deprived 10% in England**

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation

LSOA21 code	LSOA21 local name	Ward name (best-fit)	% Older People income deprived	Rank (where 1 is most deprived)	% Rank
E01033366	St Pauls Grosvenor Road	Ashley	96.6%	40	0.1%
E01033356	Barton Hill	Lawrence Hill	89.2%	86	0.3%
E01033358	Cabot Circus	Lawrence Hill	84.1%	128	0.4%
E01014658	St Philips	Lawrence Hill	77.1%	242	0.7%
E01033352	The Dings	Lawrence Hill	76.0%	272	0.8%
E01033370	Redcliffe South	Central	73.4%	337	1.0%
E01033353	Old Market and Temple Meads	Lawrence Hill	68.8%	521	1.5%
E01033367	Stokes Croft West	Central	67.3%	595	1.8%
E01033348	St Pauls City Road	Ashley	66.6%	636	1.9%
E01014653	Easton Road	Lawrence Hill	65.2%	716	2.1%
E01033907	Castle Park	Central	64.7%	750	2.2%
E01033904	St Michaels Hill	Central	62.9%	876	2.6%
E01014630	Sheridan Road	Horfield	61.0%	1,041	3.1%
E01033369	Newtown	Lawrence Hill	60.1%	1,119	3.3%
E01014654	St Judes	Lawrence Hill	59.2%	1,210	3.6%
E01033903	Redcliffe Temple	Central	59.0%	1,237	3.7%
E01014585	Ilminster Avenue West	Knowle	58.7%	1,271	3.8%
E01014726	Hareclive	Hartcliffe and Withywood	58.1%	1,324	3.9%

E01014659	Filton Avenue North	Lockleaze	57.5%	1,400	4.1%
E01014689	Southmead Central	Southmead	54.7%	1,759	5.2%
E01014489	Lower Montpelier	Ashley	52.3%	2,124	6.3%
E01014580	Inns Court	Filwood	52.2%	2,137	6.3%
E01014589	Gill Avenue	Frome Vale	51.5%	2,252	6.7%
E01014605	Crow Lane	Henbury and Brentry	50.4%	2,418	7.2%
E01033362	West Street East	Bedminster	49.6%	2,555	7.6%
E01014583	Throgmorton Road	Filwood	49.6%	2,557	7.6%
E01014486	St Agnes	Ashley	49.5%	2,563	7.6%
E01014655	Stapleton Road	Lawrence Hill	49.2%	2,607	7.7%
E01033347	St Pauls Portland Square	Ashley	48.7%	2,694	8.0%
E01033361	Bedminster West	Southville	48.1%	2,815	8.3%
E01014706	Burnbush	Stockwood	47.8%	2,883	8.5%
E01014610	Wharnecliffe Gardens	Hengrove and Whitchurch Park	46.3%	3,185	9.4%
E01014683	Clouds Hill	St George Central	46.0%	3,236	9.6%
E01014516	Four Acres	Hartcliffe and Withywood	45.5%	3,334	9.9%
E01033342	St James Barton	Central	45.5%	3,340	9.9%

**Fig A4. Employment Deprivation most deprived 10% in England**

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation

LSOA21 code	LSOA21 local name	Ward name (best-fit)	% Employment deprived	Rank (where 1 is most deprived)	% Rank
E01032514	Bishport Avenue	Hartcliffe and Withywood	40.3%	250	0.7%
E01014726	Hareclive	Hartcliffe and Withywood	38.9%	350	1.0%
E01032515	Whitchurch Park West	Hengrove and Whitchurch Park	38.7%	360	1.1%
E01014593	Fulford Road North	Hartcliffe and Withywood	38.5%	384	1.1%
E01014594	Whitchurch Lane	Hartcliffe and Withywood	37.8%	440	1.3%
E01014580	Inns Court	Filwood	36.5%	589	1.7%
E01014639	Lawrence Weston South	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	35.0%	799	2.4%
E01014516	Four Acres	Hartcliffe and Withywood	34.9%	813	2.4%
E01014581	Filwood Broadway	Filwood	34.3%	897	2.7%

E01014597	Bishport Avenue West	Hartcliffe and Withywood	33.0%	1,108	3.3%
E01014727	Bishport Avenue East	Hartcliffe and Withywood	32.8%	1,159	3.4%
E01014589	Gill Avenue	Frome Vale	32.5%	1,211	3.6%
E01014653	Easton Road	Lawrence Hill	31.9%	1,371	4.1%
E01014658	St Philips	Lawrence Hill	30.7%	1,668	4.9%
E01014605	Crow Lane	Henbury and Brentry	30.1%	1,798	5.3%
E01033370	Redcliffe South	Central	28.5%	2,317	6.9%
E01014585	Ilminster Avenue West	Knowle	28.3%	2,366	7.0%
E01014596	Fair Furlong	Hartcliffe and Withywood	27.6%	2,587	7.7%
E01014706	Burnbush	Stockwood	27.5%	2,626	7.8%
E01014638	Lawrence Weston Parade	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	27.3%	2,728	8.1%
E01014584	Glyn Vale	Filwood	27.1%	2,784	8.2%
E01014582	Leinster Avenue	Filwood	26.7%	2,936	8.7%
E01014689	Southmead Central	Southmead	26.3%	3,097	9.2%
E01014517	Sherrin Way	Hartcliffe and Withywood	26.2%	3,137	9.3%
E01033356	Barton Hill	Lawrence Hill	26.0%	3,211	9.5%
E01033369	Newtown	Lawrence Hill	25.9%	3,274	9.7%

**Fig A5. Education, Skills and Training most deprived 10% in England**

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation

LSOA21 code	LSOA21 local name	Ward name (best-fit)	Rank (where 1 is most deprived)	% Rank
E01014585	Ilminster Avenue West	Knowle	206	0.6%
E01014593	Fulford Road North	Hartcliffe and Withywood	227	0.7%
E01014581	Filwood Broadway	Filwood	234	0.7%
E01014580	Inns Court	Filwood	240	0.7%
E01014516	Four Acres	Hartcliffe and Withywood	247	0.7%
E01014517	Sherrin Way	Hartcliffe and Withywood	256	0.8%
E01014594	Whitchurch Lane	Hartcliffe and Withywood	415	1.2%
E01014647	Ilminster Avenue East	Knowle	428	1.3%

E01014639	Lawrence Weston South	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	477	1.4%
E01014638	Lawrence Weston Parade	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	524	1.6%
E01014583	Throgmorton Road	Filwood	572	1.7%
E01014706	Burnbush	Stockwood	589	1.7%
E01014596	Fair Furlong	Hartcliffe and Withywood	634	1.9%
E01014582	Leinster Avenue	Filwood	780	2.3%
E01032515	Whitchurch Park West	Hengrove and Whitchurch Park	790	2.3%
E01014492	Shirehampton Centre	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	1,541	4.6%
E01014522	Highridge	Bishopsworth	1,597	4.7%
E01014605	Crow Lane	Henbury and Brentry	1,850	5.5%
E01014658	St Philips	Lawrence Hill	1,915	5.7%
E01014515	Highridge Common	Hartcliffe and Withywood	1,918	5.7%
E01014529	St Annes Park	Brislington East	2,051	6.1%
E01014501	Ashton Vale	Bedminster	2,099	6.2%
E01014497	Lawrence Weston West	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	2,208	6.5%
E01014496	Avonmouth Docks	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	2,284	6.8%
E01033356	Barton Hill	Lawrence Hill	2,285	6.8%
E01014729	Marksbury Road	Filwood	2,307	6.8%
E01014526	Broomhill Road	Brislington East	2,357	7.0%
E01033370	Redcliffe South	Central	2,409	7.1%
E01014595	Withywood	Hartcliffe and Withywood	2,446	7.2%
E01014653	Easton Road	Lawrence Hill	2,630	7.8%
E01033358	Cabot Circus	Lawrence Hill	2,759	8.2%
E01014688	Trymside	Southmead	2,871	8.5%
E01014654	St Judes	Lawrence Hill	3,030	9.0%
E01033369	Newtown	Lawrence Hill	3,077	9.1%
E01014610	Wharnecliffe Gardens	Hengrove and Whitchurch Park	3,100	9.2%
E01014685	Whiteway	St George Central	3,224	9.6%
E01014640	Lawrence Weston East	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	3,275	9.7%
E01014589	Gill Avenue	Frome Vale	3,336	9.9%

### Fig A6. Children and Young People Education most deprived 10% in England

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation

LSOA21 code	LSOA21 local name	Ward name (best-fit)	Rank (where 1 is most deprived)	% Rank
E01014516	Four Acres	Hartcliffe and Withywood	18	0.1%
E01032514	Bishport Avenue	Hartcliffe and Withywood	60	0.2%
E01014727	Bishport Avenue East	Hartcliffe and Withywood	78	0.2%
E01014581	Filwood Broadway	Filwood	99	0.3%
E01014585	Ilminster Avenue West	Knowle	128	0.4%
E01014584	Glyn Vale	Filwood	131	0.4%
E01014517	Sherrin Way	Hartcliffe and Withywood	163	0.5%
E01014580	Inns Court	Filwood	171	0.5%
E01014726	Hareclive	Hartcliffe and Withywood	181	0.5%
E01014597	Bishport Avenue West	Hartcliffe and Withywood	197	0.6%
E01014593	Fulford Road North	Hartcliffe and Withywood	199	0.6%
E01014492	Shirehampton Centre	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	209	0.6%
E01014638	Lawrence Weston Parade	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	230	0.7%
E01014583	Throgmorton Road	Filwood	265	0.8%
E01014522	Highridge	Bishopsworth	285	0.8%
E01014647	Ilminster Avenue East	Knowle	292	0.9%
E01014594	Whitchurch Lane	Hartcliffe and Withywood	297	0.9%
E01014729	Marksbury Road	Filwood	333	1.0%
E01014706	Burnbush	Stockwood	335	1.0%
E01014501	Ashton Vale	Bedminster	388	1.1%
E01014596	Fair Furlong	Hartcliffe and Withywood	389	1.2%
E01014689	Southmead Central	Southmead	410	1.2%
E01014639	Lawrence Weston South	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	601	1.8%
E01032515	Whitchurch Park West	Hengrove and Whitchurch Park	602	1.8%
E01014529	St Annes Park	Brislington East	701	2.1%
E01014582	Leinster Avenue	Filwood	729	2.2%
E01014605	Crow Lane	Henbury and Brentry	963	2.9%

E01033370	Redcliffe South	Central	966	2.9%
E01014515	Highridge Common	Hartcliffe and Withywood	1,171	3.5%
E01014526	Broomhill Road	Brislington East	1,180	3.5%
E01014595	Withywood	Hartcliffe and Withywood	1,317	3.9%
E01014497	Lawrence Weston West	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	1,343	4.0%
E01033358	Cabot Circus	Lawrence Hill	1,564	4.6%
E01014643	Sea Mills South	Stoke Bishop	1,726	5.1%
E01014610	Wharnecliffe Gardens	Hengrove and Whitchurch Park	1,928	5.7%
E01014608	Hengrove West	Hengrove and Whitchurch Park	2,015	6.0%
E01014640	Lawrence Weston East	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	2,037	6.0%
E01014589	Gill Avenue	Frome Vale	2,061	6.1%
E01033348	St Pauls City Road	Ashley	2,081	6.2%
E01014496	Avonmouth Docks	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	2,118	6.3%
E01014630	Sheridan Road	Horfield	2,232	6.6%
E01014644	Sea Mills North	Stoke Bishop	2,261	6.7%
E01014609	Two Acres	Hengrove and Whitchurch Park	2,270	6.7%
E01014499	Avonmouth Village	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	2,298	6.8%
E01033356	Barton Hill	Lawrence Hill	2,311	6.8%
E01014493	Barrow Hill	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	2,387	7.1%
E01033347	St Pauls Portland Square	Ashley	2,614	7.7%
E01014688	Trymside	Southmead	2,617	7.8%
E01014659	Filton Avenue North	Lockleaze	2,695	8.0%
E01014685	Whiteway	St George Central	2,782	8.2%
E01014578	Wedmore Vale	Filwood	2,908	8.6%
E01014568	St Marks Road	Easton	2,944	8.7%
E01014502	Bedminster Road	Windmill Hill	3,095	9.2%
E01014566	Church Road	Easton	3,100	9.2%
E01014663	Lockleaze South	Lockleaze	3,109	9.2%
E01033353	Old Market and Temple Meads	Lawrence Hill	3,232	9.6%
E01033366	St Pauls Grosvenor Road	Ashley	3,262	9.7%
E01033369	Newtown	Lawrence Hill	3,303	9.8%
E01014661	Filton Avenue South	Lockleaze	3,328	9.9%

### Fig A7. Adult Skills most deprived 10% in England

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation

LSOA21 code	LSOA21 local name	Ward name (best-fit)	Rank (where 1 is most deprived)	% Rank
E01014726	Hareclive	Hartcliffe and Withywood	655	1.9%
E01032514	Bishport Avenue	Hartcliffe and Withywood	774	2.3%
E01014658	St Philips	Lawrence Hill	950	2.8%
E01014689	Southmead Central	Southmead	993	2.9%
E01014597	Bishport Avenue West	Hartcliffe and Withywood	1,501	4.4%
E01014727	Bishport Avenue East	Hartcliffe and Withywood	1,608	4.8%
E01014639	Lawrence Weston South	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	1,685	5.0%
E01014593	Fulford Road North	Hartcliffe and Withywood	1,694	5.0%
E01014584	Glyn Vale	Filwood	1,701	5.0%
E01014585	Ilminster Avenue West	Knowle	1,812	5.4%
E01014580	Inns Court	Filwood	1,873	5.5%
E01014517	Sherrin Way	Hartcliffe and Withywood	1,979	5.9%
E01014653	Easton Road	Lawrence Hill	2,121	6.3%
E01014581	Filwood Broadway	Filwood	2,140	6.3%
E01014594	Whitchurch Lane	Hartcliffe and Withywood	2,245	6.7%
E01014647	Ilminster Avenue East	Knowle	2,326	6.9%
E01014582	Leinster Avenue	Filwood	2,411	7.1%
E01014516	Four Acres	Hartcliffe and Withywood	2,682	7.9%
E01032515	Whitchurch Park West	Hengrove and Whitchurch Park	2,788	8.3%
E01014596	Fair Furlong	Hartcliffe and Withywood	2,850	8.4%
E01014706	Burnbush	Stockwood	2,887	8.6%
E01033356	Barton Hill	Lawrence Hill	2,996	8.9%
E01014638	Lawrence Weston Parade	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	3,064	9.1%
E01014583	Throgmorton Road	Filwood	3,098	9.2%
E01014654	St Judes	Lawrence Hill	3,104	9.2%
E01014496	Avonmouth Docks	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	3,254	9.6%
E01033369	Newtown	Lawrence Hill	3,303	9.8%

### Fig A8. Health Deprivation and Disability most deprived 10% in England

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation

LSOA21 code	LSOA21 local name	Ward name (best-fit)	Rank (where 1 is most deprived)	% Rank
E01014516	Four Acres	Hartcliffe and Withywood	469	1.4%
E01014726	Hareclive	Hartcliffe and Withywood	643	1.9%
E01014581	Filwood Broadway	Filwood	802	2.4%
E01014580	Inns Court	Filwood	979	2.9%
E01033359	Bedminster East	Southville	985	2.9%
E01032514	Bishport Avenue	Hartcliffe and Withywood	988	2.9%
E01033358	Cabot Circus	Lawrence Hill	989	2.9%
E01033370	Redcliffe South	Central	998	3.0%
E01033367	Stokes Croft West	Central	1,023	3.0%
E01033356	Barton Hill	Lawrence Hill	1,093	3.2%
E01033362	West Street East	Bedminster	1,317	3.9%
E01014638	Lawrence Weston Parade	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	1,320	3.9%
E01032515	Whitchurch Park West	Hengrove and Whitchurch Park	1,395	4.1%
E01014605	Crow Lane	Henbury and Brentry	1,400	4.1%
E01014593	Fulford Road North	Hartcliffe and Withywood	1,423	4.2%
E01014594	Whitchurch Lane	Hartcliffe and Withywood	1,480	4.4%
E01014706	Burnbush	Stockwood	1,494	4.4%
E01014597	Bishport Avenue West	Hartcliffe and Withywood	1,706	5.1%
E01014585	Ilminster Avenue West	Knowle	1,942	5.8%
E01014727	Bishport Avenue East	Hartcliffe and Withywood	2,097	6.2%
E01033361	Bedminster West	Southville	2,285	6.8%
E01014596	Fair Furlong	Hartcliffe and Withywood	2,298	6.8%
E01014589	Gill Avenue	Frome Vale	2,504	7.4%
E01014689	Southmead Central	Southmead	2,542	7.5%
E01014517	Sherrin Way	Hartcliffe and Withywood	2,597	7.7%
E01014653	Easton Road	Lawrence Hill	2,634	7.8%

E01014658	St Philips	Lawrence Hill	2,704	8.0%
E01033907	Castle Park	Central	2,798	8.3%
E01033903	Redcliffe Temple	Central	2,836	8.4%
E01014639	Lawrence Weston South	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	3,127	9.3%
E01033353	Old Market and Temple Meads	Lawrence Hill	3,305	9.8%

**Fig A9. Crime most deprived 10% in England**

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation

LSOA21 code	LSOA21 local name	Ward name (best-fit)	Rank (where 1 is most deprived)	% Rank
E01014638	Lawrence Weston Parade	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	931	2.8%
E01033908	Queens Square	Central	940	2.8%
E01014597	Bishopport Avenue West	Hartcliffe and Withywood	971	2.9%
E01014568	St Marks Road	Easton	976	2.9%
E01033358	Cabot Circus	Lawrence Hill	995	2.9%
E01014654	St Judes	Lawrence Hill	1,123	3.3%
E01014607	Hengrove Park	Hengrove and Whitchurch Park	1,168	3.5%
E01014655	Stapleton Road	Lawrence Hill	1,206	3.6%
E01014706	Burnbush	Stockwood	1,369	4.1%
E01014585	Ilminster Avenue West	Knowle	1,440	4.3%
E01014653	Easton Road	Lawrence Hill	1,538	4.6%
E01014486	St Agnes	Ashley	1,620	4.8%
E01033910	Bathurst Basin	Central	1,642	4.9%
E01014664	Muller Road	Lockleaze	1,684	5.0%
E01014580	Inns Court	Filwood	1,694	5.0%
E01014605	Crow Lane	Henbury and Brentry	1,708	5.1%
E01014516	Four Acres	Hartcliffe and Withywood	1,862	5.5%
E01032515	Whitchurch Park West	Hengrove and Whitchurch Park	2,046	6.1%
E01014639	Lawrence Weston South	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	2,351	7.0%
E01014489	Lower Montpelier	Ashley	2,378	7.0%
E01014534	Kensington Park	Brislington West	2,474	7.3%

E01014602	Henbury	Henbury and Brentry	2,475	7.3%
E01032516	Blaise	Henbury and Brentry	2,527	7.5%
E01014596	Fair Furlong	Hartcliffe and Withywood	2,532	7.5%
E01014572	Fishponds Road	Eastville	2,663	7.9%
E01033366	St Pauls Grosvenor Road	Ashley	2,732	8.1%
E01014583	Throgmorton Road	Filwood	2,774	8.2%
E01014575	Eastville Park	Eastville	2,843	8.4%
E01014643	Sea Mills South	Stoke Bishop	2,910	8.6%
E01014608	Hengrove West	Hengrove and Whitchurch Park	3,056	9.1%
E01014730	Lower Totterdown	Windmill Hill	3,079	9.1%
E01014595	Withywood	Hartcliffe and Withywood	3,108	9.2%
E01014574	Greenbank	Eastville	3,348	9.9%

**Fig A10. Barriers to Housing and Services most deprived 10% in England**

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation

LSOA21 code	LSOA21 local name	Ward name (best-fit)	Rank (where 1 is most deprived)	% Rank
E01014692	Fonthill	Southmead	2,100	6.2%
E01014630	Sheridan Road	Horfield	2,327	6.9%
E01014496	Avonmouth Docks	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	3,156	9.3%

**Fig A11. Geographical Barriers to Services most deprived 10% in England**

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation

LSOA21 code	LSOA21 local name	Ward name (best-fit)	Rank (where 1 is most deprived)	% Rank
No areas in Bristol in most deprived 10% in England				

### Fig A12. Wider Barriers most deprived 10% in England

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation

LSOA21 code	LSOA21 local name	Ward name (best-fit)	Rank (where 1 is most deprived)	% Rank
E01014630	Sheridan Road	Horfield	973	2.9%
E01014692	Fonthill	Southmead	1,036	3.1%
E01014659	Filton Avenue North	Lockleaze	1,684	5.0%
E01033358	Cabot Circus	Lawrence Hill	2,063	6.1%
E01014631	Monks Park	Horfield	2,103	6.2%
E01014688	Trymside	Southmead	2,481	7.4%
E01014632	Filton Road	Horfield	2,493	7.4%
E01014689	Southmead Central	Southmead	2,728	8.1%
E01014690	Southmead East	Southmead	3,127	9.3%
E01033356	Barton Hill	Lawrence Hill	3,258	9.7%

### Fig A13. Living Environment most deprived 10% in England

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation

LSOA21 code	LSOA21 local name	Ward name (best-fit)	Rank (where 1 is most deprived)	% Rank
E01014670	Zetland Road	Redland	787	2.3%
E01014671	St Andrews Park	Ashley	937	2.8%
E01014549	Cliftonwood	Clifton	1,113	3.3%
E01014551	Oakfield Grove	Clifton Down	1,130	3.3%
E01014562	Kensington Road	Cotham	1,159	3.4%
E01014568	St Marks Road	Easton	1,175	3.5%
E01014655	Stapleton Road	Lawrence Hill	1,562	4.6%
E01014538	Woodland Road	Central	1,669	4.9%
E01014569	Robertson Road	Easton	1,680	5.0%
E01014561	Redland Grove	Cotham	1,791	5.3%
E01014619	North View	Westbury-on-Trym and Henleaze	2,210	6.5%
E01014648	Upper Knowle	Knowle	2,239	6.6%

E01014565	Gilbert Road	Easton	2,288	6.8%
E01014637	Wellington Hill	Bishopston and Ashley Down	2,339	6.9%
E01014732	Wells Road	Windmill Hill	2,490	7.4%
E01014485	Mina Road	Ashley	2,551	7.6%
E01014563	Cotham Brow	Cotham	2,626	7.8%
E01014556	Worrall Road	Clifton Down	2,765	8.2%
E01033367	Stokes Croft West	Central	2,829	8.4%
E01014567	Netham	Easton	2,839	8.4%
E01014548	Hotwells	Clifton	2,903	8.6%
E01014558	Cotham Hill	Clifton Down	2,915	8.6%
E01014486	St Agnes	Ashley	2,924	8.7%
E01014504	Luckwell Road	Bedminster	2,952	8.7%
E01014505	Chessel Street	Bedminster	2,974	8.8%
E01014734	Windmill Hill East	Windmill Hill	3,092	9.2%
E01014566	Church Road	Easton	3,190	9.5%
E01014653	Easton Road	Lawrence Hill	3,357	9.9%

**Fig A14. Indoors Living Environment most deprived 10% in England**

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation

LSOA21 code	LSOA21 local name	Ward name (best-fit)	Rank (where 1 is most deprived)	% Rank
E01014670	Zetland Road	Redland	907	2.7%
E01014562	Kensington Road	Cotham	992	2.9%
E01014671	St Andrews Park	Ashley	1,135	3.4%
E01014551	Oakfield Grove	Clifton Down	1,295	3.8%
E01014549	Cliftonwood	Clifton	1,439	4.3%
E01014568	St Marks Road	Easton	1,596	4.7%
E01014505	Chessel Street	Bedminster	1,620	4.8%
E01014569	Robertson Road	Easton	1,621	4.8%
E01014538	Woodland Road	Central	1,673	5.0%
E01014561	Redland Grove	Cotham	1,817	5.4%

E01014648	Upper Knowle	Knowle	1,901	5.6%
E01014734	Windmill Hill East	Windmill Hill	1,941	5.8%
E01014504	Luckwell Road	Bedminster	2,082	6.2%
E01014556	Worrall Road	Clifton Down	2,088	6.2%
E01014557	Cotham Park	Cotham	2,145	6.4%
E01014619	North View	Westbury-on-Trym and Henleaze	2,425	7.2%
E01014655	Stapleton Road	Lawrence Hill	2,492	7.4%
E01014701	Coronation Road East	Southville	2,528	7.5%
E01014539	Kingsdown Parade	Cotham	2,562	7.6%
E01014621	Westbury Park North	Westbury-on-Trym and Henleaze	2,568	7.6%
E01014565	Gilbert Road	Easton	2,616	7.7%
E01014558	Cotham Hill	Clifton Down	2,633	7.8%
E01014669	Redland Court Road	Redland	2,728	8.1%
E01014732	Wells Road	Windmill Hill	2,729	8.1%
E01014560	Clyde Road	Clifton Down	2,780	8.2%
E01014548	Hotwells	Clifton	2,849	8.4%
E01014567	Netham	Easton	2,861	8.5%
E01014547	Clifton Village	Clifton	2,946	8.7%
E01014668	Berkeley Road South	Redland	2,952	8.7%
E01014487	Cromwell Road	Ashley	2,990	8.9%
E01014564	Chelsea Park	Easton	3,018	8.9%
E01014507	Seymour Road	Bishopston and Ashley Down	3,023	9.0%
E01014651	Talbot Hill	Knowle	3,108	9.2%
E01014559	Lower Redland Road	Clifton Down	3,114	9.2%
E01014698	Stackpool Road	Southville	3,161	9.4%
E01014637	Wellington Hill	Bishopston and Ashley Down	3,279	9.7%
E01014491	Ashley Hill	Ashley	3,332	9.9%

### Fig A15. Outdoors Living Environment most deprived 10% in England

Source: Strategic Intelligence & Performance using MHCLG 2025 Indices of Deprivation

LSOA21 code	LSOA21 local name	Ward name (best-fit)	Rank (where 1 is most deprived)	% Rank
E01033909	The Centre	Central	1,298	3.8%
E01033907	Castle Park	Central	1,343	4.0%
E01033358	Cabot Circus	Lawrence Hill	1,441	4.3%
E01033342	St James Barton	Central	1,538	4.6%
E01033353	Old Market and Temple Meads	Lawrence Hill	1,685	5.0%
E01033359	Bedminster East	Southville	1,702	5.0%
E01014653	Easton Road	Lawrence Hill	1,715	5.1%
E01014575	Eastville Park	Eastville	1,747	5.2%
E01014654	St Judes	Lawrence Hill	1,798	5.3%
E01033370	Redcliffe South	Central	1,801	5.3%
E01033904	St Michaels Hill	Central	1,957	5.8%
E01033905	Park Row	Central	2,023	6.0%
E01014574	Greenbank	Eastville	2,097	6.2%
E01033348	St Pauls City Road	Ashley	2,113	6.3%
E01033910	Bathurst Basin	Central	2,203	6.5%
E01014665	Eastgate	Lockleaze	2,219	6.6%
E01033352	The Dings	Lawrence Hill	2,326	6.9%
E01033908	Queens Square	Central	2,346	7.0%
E01033369	Newtown	Lawrence Hill	2,363	7.0%
E01033347	St Pauls Portland Square	Ashley	2,403	7.1%
E01033362	West Street East	Bedminster	2,451	7.3%
E01033903	Redcliffe Temple	Central	2,744	8.1%
E01014730	Lower Totterdown	Windmill Hill	2,971	8.8%
E01014486	St Agnes	Ashley	3,111	9.2%
E01014499	Avonmouth Village	Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston	3,325	9.9%