



Performance, Information and Intelligence

Deprivation in Bristol 2015

Briefing Note

October 2015

Webpage: <http://www.bristol.gov.uk/page/deprivation>



DUNDRY VIEW NEIGHBOURHOOD PARTNERSHIP

14th DECEMBER 2015

Title: Deprivation in Bristol 2015

Officer presenting report: Emily Smith

Recommendation:

- a) To **note** contents of the report.

I have included the report 'Deprivation in Bristol 2015' (Appendix 14a) and I know it will be of great interest to the Neighbourhood Partnership.

The reason it is of interest is that the Dundry View Neighbourhood Partnership currently takes in the wards of Whitchurch Park, Hartcliffe and Bishopsworth which; from the data has the most deprived LSOA's in the city. With the new boundary changes ALL of those will be in a new ward described as Hartcliffe and Withywood and may have a significant impact on how we ask for resources etc.

I have asked the producer of the report are there any plans to repeat the work showing how these current LSOA's fit in to the new proposed boundaries.

Deprivation in Bristol 2015

1.0 What is the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015?

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 is the official measure of relative deprivation for small areas (2011 Lower Layer Super Output Areas) in England. The Index of Multiple Deprivation ranks every small area in England from 1 (most deprived area) to 32,844 (least deprived area).

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

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

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

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

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

2.0 Small areas

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

Some Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) boundaries have changed over time. In Bristol, there were 252 LSOA01 in previous versions of the Indices of Deprivation, whilst in the 2015 indices there are 263 LSOA11. Some LSOAs were split due to an increase in population and some LSOA boundaries were changed in order to improve homogeneity and so better reflect areas of deprivation.

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

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

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

There have also been changes to a minority of LSOA boundaries.

4.0 Can I use the Indices to compare over time?

When exploring changes in deprivation between the Indices of Deprivation 2015 and previous versions of the indices, users should be aware that changes can only be described in relative terms, for example, the extent to which an area has changed rank or decile of deprivation. They cannot be used to identify real change in deprivation over time. Also, changes to LSOA boundaries will affect the number of LSOAs that fall within the most deprived 10% in England whether there is any actual change in relative deprivation or not.

5.0 What do people use the Index of Multiple Deprivation for?

National and local organisations use the Indices of Deprivation, sometimes in conjunction with other data, to distribute funding or target resources to areas. It is widely used across central government to focus programmes on the most deprived areas. Locally, it is often used as evidence in the development of strategies, to target interventions, and in bids for funding. The voluntary and community sector also use the indices, for example, to identify areas where people may benefit from the services they provide.

6.0 Summary of findings for England

- ❖ Just over 5.3 million people live in the most deprived areas in England, including 3.2 million children and 900,000 older people.
- ❖ Across England as a whole, the majority (83%) of neighbourhoods that are the most deprived according to the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation were also the most deprived according to the 2010 Index.
- ❖ Middlesbrough, Knowsley, Kingston upon Hull, Liverpool and Manchester are the local authorities with the highest proportions of neighbourhoods among the most deprived in England.

Figure 1: Multiple Deprivation 2015 - Bristol LSOA11 ranked in the most deprived 30% in England

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, DCLG © Crown Copyright 2015

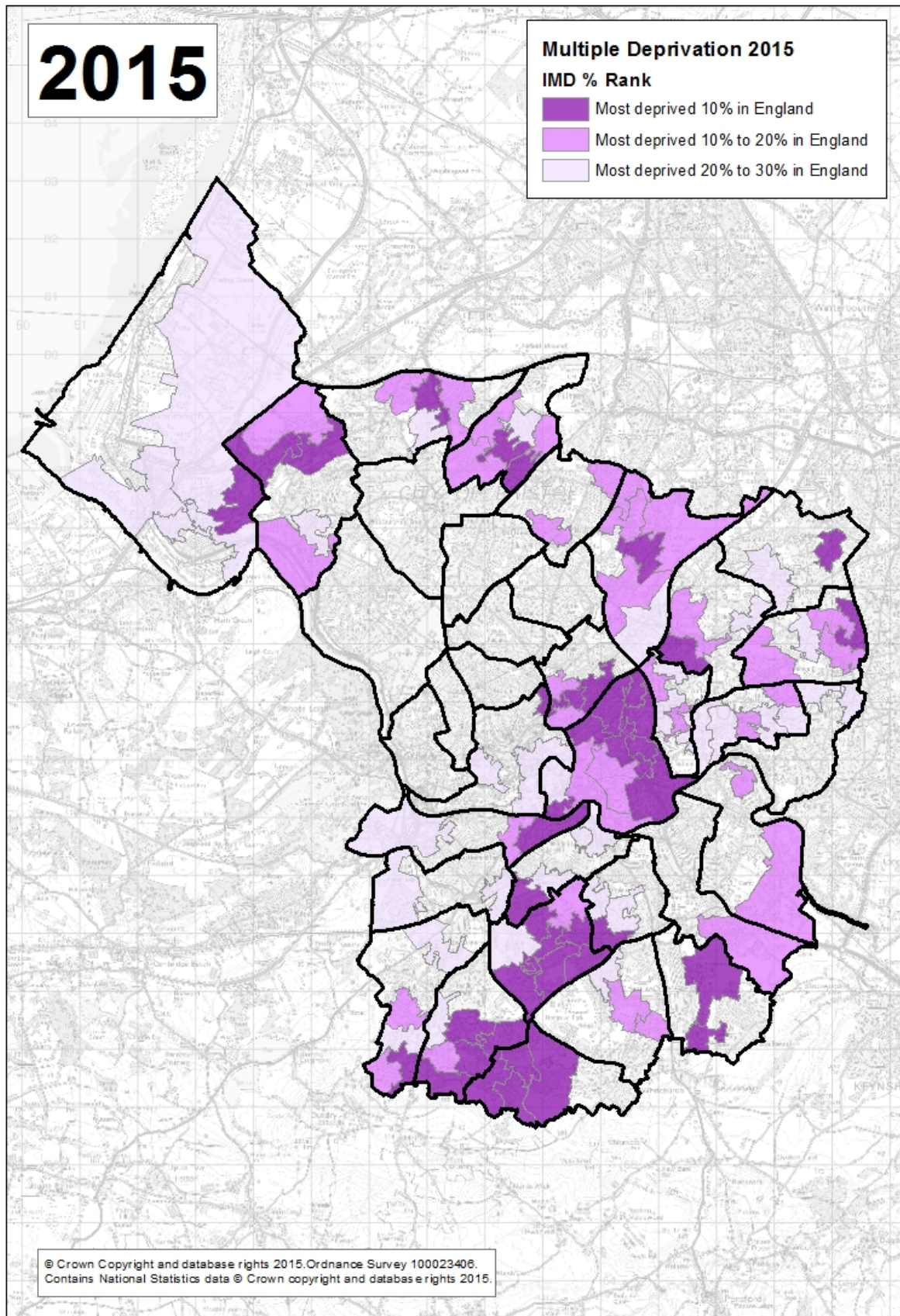


Figure 2: Multiple Deprivation 2010 – Bristol LSOA11 ranked 1% to 10% most deprived in England

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2010, DCLG © Crown Copyright 2015

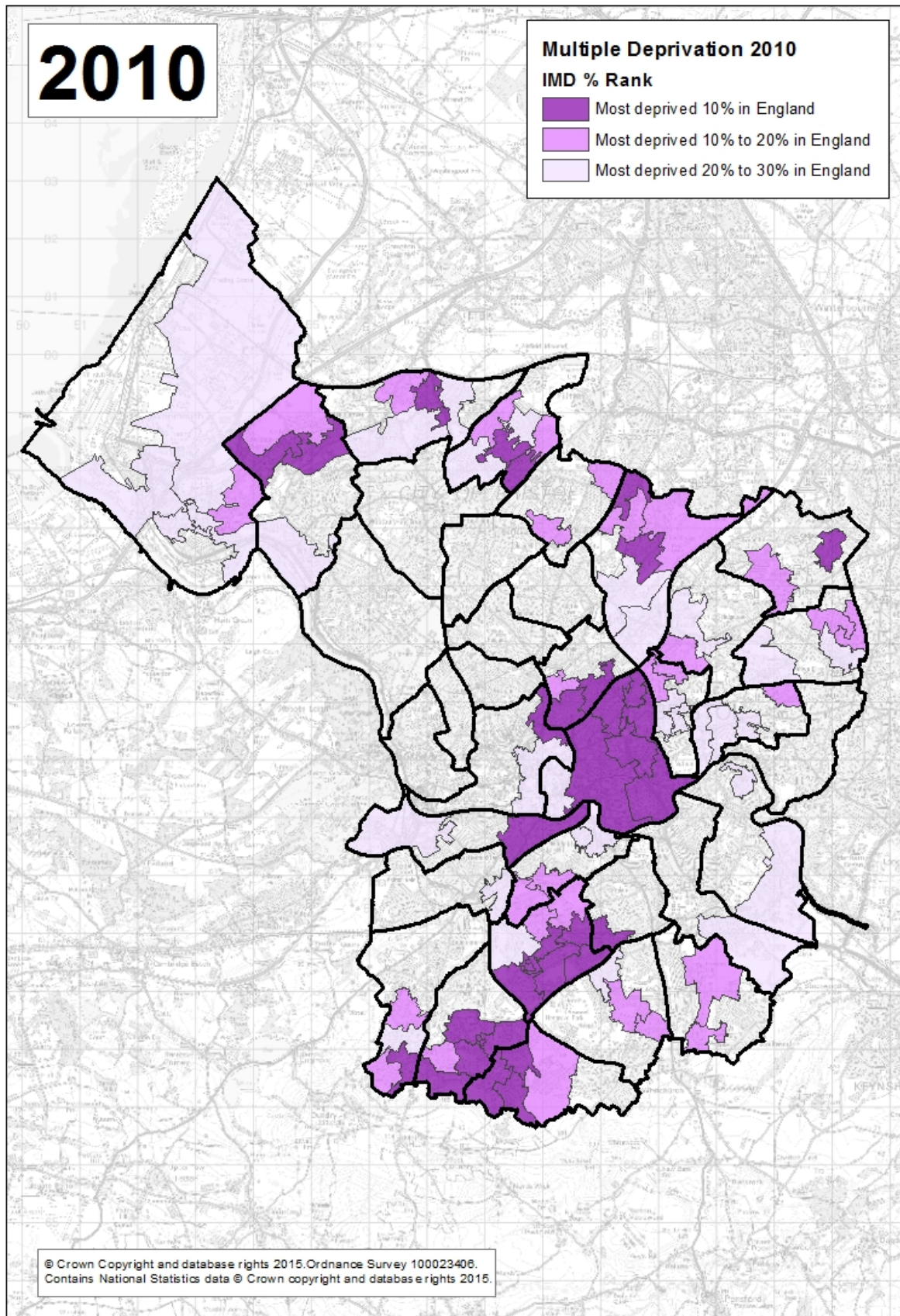


Figure 3: Multiple Deprivation 2015 – Bristol LSOA11 ranked 1% to 10% most deprived in England

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, DCLG © Crown Copyright 2015

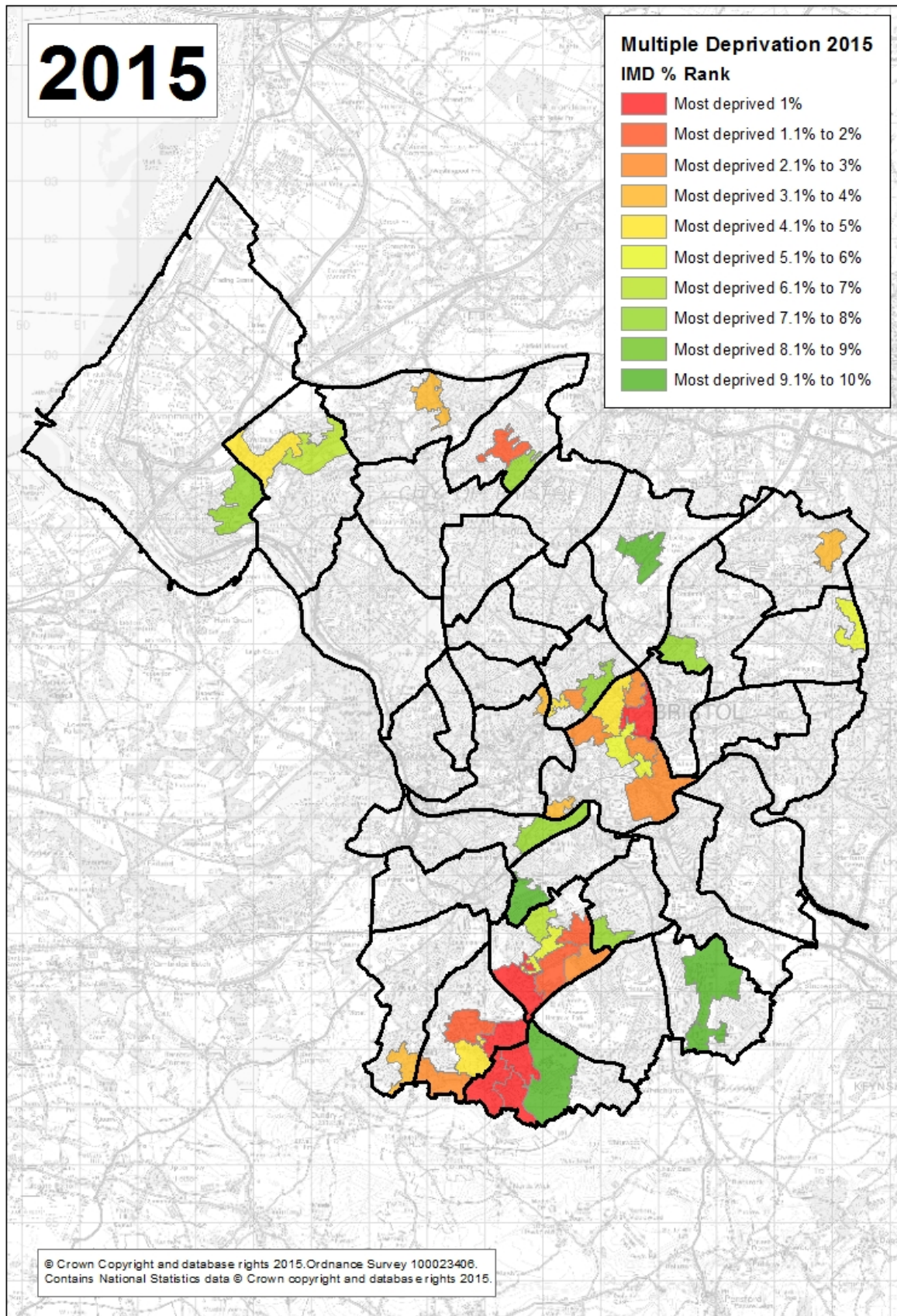


Figure 4: Multiple Deprivation 2015 – Bristol LSOA11 in the most deprived 10% in England

Source: English Indices of Deprivation 2015, DCLG © Crown Copyright 2015

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

Figure 5: Number of people who are Income or Employment deprived in Bristol

Source: *English Indices of Deprivation 2015*, DCLG © Crown Copyright 2015

Note: Population estimates exclude prisoners

| Income Deprivation | |
|--|-----------|
| Total population mid-2012 | 432,234 |
| Number of income deprived individuals | 71,980 |
| Proportion of people who are income deprived | 17% |
| Most deprived in Bristol E01014593 Fulford Road North (Hartcliffe ward) | 49% [735] |
| Least deprived in Bristol E01014714 University Halls (Stoke Bishop ward) | 1% [40] |

| Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDACI) | |
|---|-----------|
| Dependent Children aged 0-15 mid-2012 | 80,652 |
| Number of children living in income deprived families | 19,719 |
| Proportion of children living in income deprived families | 24% |
| Most deprived in Bristol E01014593 Fulford Road North (Hartcliffe ward) | 65% [300] |
| Least deprived in Bristol E01014715 Canford Park (Westbury-on-Trym) | 1% [<10] |

| Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI) | |
|--|----------|
| Older population aged 60 and over mid-2012 | 76,479 |
| Number of income deprived older people | 15,063 |
| Proportion of older people who are income deprived | 20% |
| Most deprived in Bristol E01033366 St Pauls Grosvenor Road (Ashley ward) | 69% [70] |
| Least deprived in Bristol E01014725 Whitchurch (Whitchurch Park ward) | 3% [10] |

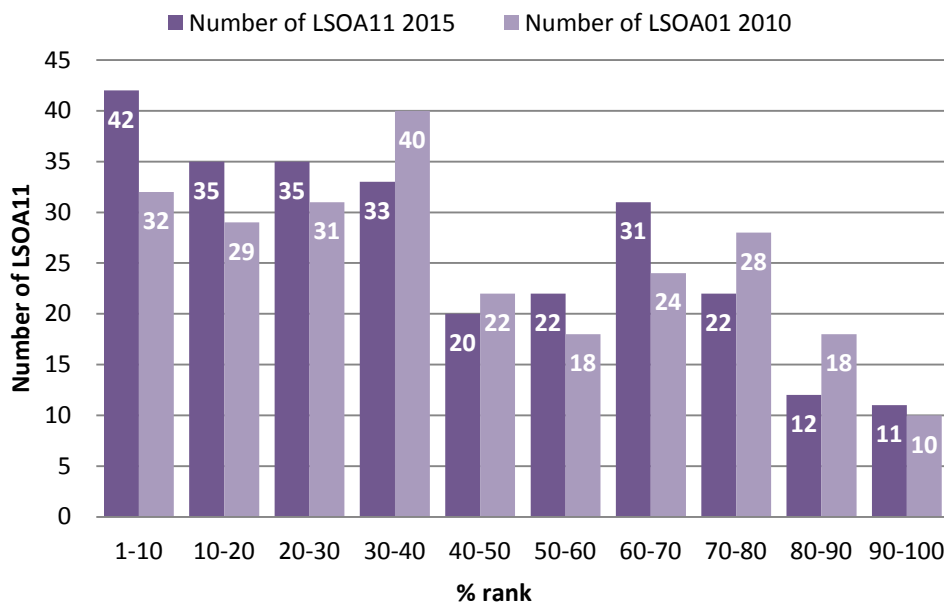
| Employment Deprivation | |
|--|-----------|
| Working age population 18-59/64 | 276,888 |
| Number of employment deprived people | 35,850 |
| Proportion of people who are employment deprived | 13% |
| Most deprived in Bristol E01014726 Hareclive (Whitchurch Park ward) | 37% [345] |
| Least deprived in Bristol E01014714 University Halls (Stoke Bishop ward) | 1% [15] |

7.0 Summary of findings for Bristol

- ❖ The Indices of Deprivation 2015 reinforce previously identified patterns of deprivation across the city. Bristol continues to have deprivation ‘hot spots’ that are amongst some of the most deprived areas in the country yet are adjacent to some of the least deprived areas in the country (see Figure 1).
- ❖ In Bristol 16% of residents - 69,000 people - live in the most deprived areas in England, including 17,800 children and 10,500 older people.
- ❖ In Bristol as a whole, 17% of people are income deprived, 24% of children live in income deprived families, 20% of older people are income deprived and 13% of working age people are employment deprived (see Figure 5).
- ❖ Bristol has 42 LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in England for Multiple Deprivation. Of these 42 LSOAs, there are 26 in the most deprived 5% in England and 6 in the most deprived 1% in England (see Figure 3 and Figure 4).
- ❖ The greatest levels of deprivation in Bristol are in Whitchurch Park, Hartcliffe, Filwood and Lawrence Hill. Bishport Avenue (E01032514) and Hareclive (E01014726) are both ranked in the most deprived one hundred areas in England in 2015 for Multiple Deprivation.

Figure 6: Multiple Deprivation 2010 and 2015 - Distribution of Bristol’s LSOAs by national decile

Source: *English Indices of Deprivation 2015, DCLG © Crown Copyright 2015*



Note: In Bristol there were 252 LSOAs in 2010 and 263 LSOAs in 2015 so direct like for like comparisons cannot be made

8.0 Change in relative deprivation between 2010 and 2015 in Bristol

- ❖ A greater proportion of Bristol's population live in the most deprived areas in England in 2015 than in 2010 – 16% of Bristol's total population live in the most deprived areas compared to 14% in 2010 - an increase of two percentage points. 22% of Bristol's children live in the most deprived areas - an increase of four percentage points - and 14% of Bristol's older people live in the most deprived areas - an increase of 1.7 percentage points.
- ❖ Relative to other areas in England, Bristol has both more LSOAs in the most deprived 10% for Multiple Deprivation than in 2010 and also areas are ranked higher in terms of Multiple Deprivation relative to other areas than in 2010.
- ❖ Based on Local Authority citywide summary measures, on the majority of measures Bristol continues to have lower levels of deprivation relative to the other English Core Cities. However, since 2010 Bristol's relative rank in terms of Multiple Deprivation has increased more than the other Core Cities.
- ❖ Since 2010, relative to other areas, the greatest improvement in Bristol has been in Crime deprivation with half the number of LSOAs now in the most deprived 10% of areas in England.
- ❖ Since 2010, the greatest increase in deprivation relative to other areas in England has been in the Living Environment domain - a measure based on the quality of housing, air quality and traffic accidents.
- ❖ Bristol has 42 LSOAs in the most deprived 10% in England for Multiple Deprivation – 25 of these fell in the most deprived 10% in 2010 with the same LSOA boundary, 6 of these were outside of the most deprived 10% in 2010 with no change in LSOA boundary and 11 of these were subject to a boundary change.

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

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

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

* New or revised LSOA11 boundary

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

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

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

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

Filton Avenue North (E01014659 in Lockleaze ward) is no longer in the most deprived 10% of areas for Multiple Deprivation. In 2010 it was ranked 1,848 in England, it is ranked 6,013 in 2015 and so now falls within the most deprived 20%.

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

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

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

9.0 Postcode and mapping tools

Interactive mapping tool to look up the relative level of deprivation across the country and locally <http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html>

If you have a list of postcodes that you would like deprivation data for, you can use this tool: <http://imd-by-postcode.opendatacommunities.org>. You can upload a list of up to 10,000 postcodes. The output file lists the postcodes entered, the Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) that each postcode falls within, and the deprivation data for that LSOA.

10.0 Useful links

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

For more information on LSOA boundary changes refer to [2011 Geographies for 2011 Census data in Bristol](#)

The full results for Bristol will be presented in a report 'Deprivation in Bristol 2015' which will be made available on the Bristol City Council web site: <http://www.bristol.gov.uk/page/deprivation>

11.0 Further information

Jayne Mills
Consultation & Strategic Intelligence (Business Change) / Strategic City Planning (Place)
Bristol City Council
T: 0117 903 6873
E: jayne.mills@bristol.gov.uk

October 2015