

## The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 Oxford City Results

### Overview

The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD 2019) is the most recent official measure of relative deprivation across small areas of England and is published by the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government. As a relative measure of deprivation it measures how areas in England compare to each other. It is not an absolute measure of deprivation, so doesn't tell us the absolute numbers of people and households in poverty and how this has changed.

This report maps the main IoD2019 data for Oxford and highlights changes in relative deprivation from the IoD2015. The following maps show the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), seven domains and two sub-domains at Lower Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level across Oxford, according to their rank against other LSOAs in England. A technical report presenting the concepts and methodology underpinning the indices and the indicators that make up the indices can be found [here](#).

### Background/1

The Indices of Deprivation are based on the concept that deprivation consists of more than just poverty. Poverty is not having enough money to get by, whereas deprivation refers to a broader lack of resources and opportunities.

The Indices of Deprivation is the collective name for a group of 10 indices which all measure different aspects of deprivation. The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a weighted combination of seven domains of deprivation:

- Income Deprivation (22.5%)
- Employment Deprivation (22.5%)
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%)
- Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%)

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## Background/2

In addition to the seven domain-level indices, there are two supplementary indices: the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI). Each of these indices is based on a basket of indicators, or sub-domains.

Most indicators in the IoD2019 relate to data from the financial year 2015/2016, which was the most recent data available at the time of constructing the indices. Some indicators are more recent and date from 2017-2019, namely some of the Crime and Barriers to Housing and Services datasets. For full details of dates of the datasets used please see Appendix A (p. 65) of the [technical report](#). The geographic units used with the Indices are LSOAs, which are also referred to as small areas or neighbourhoods. LSOAs are relatively even in size, containing approximately 1,500 people. England has been divided into 32,844 LSOAs each of which has been assigned a score and a rank for each of the Indices. There are 83 LSOAs in Oxford.

All 10 indices are relative measures to compare deprivation across small areas of England. An area with a higher deprivation score also has a higher ranking, meaning a higher proportion of its residents are deprived. An area itself is not deprived—it is the circumstances and lifestyles of the people living there that affect its deprivation score.

For further information visit the [Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government](#) website for [downloadable reports](#) and [interactive maps](#). These interactive maps also show changes in IMD rank from 2015. Also visit Oxfordshire Insight's [Index of Multiple Deprivation Dashboard](#) for more district level maps and data analysis. Detailed analysis ward reports can be downloaded from [LG Inform Plus](#) by City Council employees.

## The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 Oxford City Results

### Key Findings/1

Oxford has an average score ranking of 182 making it the 136<sup>th</sup> least deprived of the 317 local authorities in England. This compares to an average score ranking of 166 in 2015 when it was the 161<sup>st</sup> least deprived of the 326 local authorities included. Oxford has therefore become relatively less deprived.

Oxford remains the most deprived of the five Oxfordshire districts. Over the same period Cherwell has become relatively more deprived and South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire have remained similarly ranked.

Oxford has one LSOA within the 10 per cent most deprived areas nationally (Northfield Brook, Oxford 018B), down from two areas in this decile in 2015. The area no longer in the top 10 per cent most deprived is located in Rose Hill within the Rose Hill & Iffley ward (Oxford 016E) and it now falls in the 20 per cent most deprived. In this LSOA Income deprivation has moved from the 1<sup>st</sup> decile in the 2015 IoD to the 2<sup>nd</sup> decile and Crime has moved from the 1<sup>st</sup> decile to the 4<sup>th</sup> meaning they are relatively less deprived. There are 9 areas in total among the 20 per cent most deprived nationally in Oxford (compared to 8 in the 2015 IoD) which are located in The Leys, Barton, Littlemore, Rose Hill and Carfax.

A further nine areas in total in Headington (Oxford 006B, Oxford 006C, Oxford 006D), Quarry and Risinghurst (Oxford 007B), North Oxford (Oxford 003C, Oxford 003D and Oxford 008E), Wolvercote (Oxford 001B) and Cowley Marsh (Oxford 013A) fall into the 20 per cent least deprived nationally.

At the other end of the socio-economic scale, 2019 IMD figures show that 12 areas in total in North Oxford, Marston, Headington, Quarry and Risinghurst, Jericho and Wolvercote are among the 10 per cent least deprived areas in the country. This compares to seven areas in the 2015 IMD. Of the five areas that have moved into the top 10 per cent least deprived, all were previously in the top 20 per cent least deprived.

In seven of the ten indices the rank of average score shows they are relatively less deprived in the 2019 IoD than they were in 2015 IoD.

## The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 Oxford City Results

### Key Findings/2

In the 2019 IoD, 20 per cent of Oxford's LSOAs fall in the 30 per cent most deprived nationally. This compares to 22 per cent in the 2015 IoD. 39 per cent of Oxford's LSOAs fall into the 30 per cent least deprived nationally compared to 30 per cent in the 2015 IoD.

Of those LSOAs in the 30 per cent most deprived nationally according to the 2019 IoD (17 in total), 3 are relatively less deprived than they were in the 2015 IoD, 4 LSOAs became relatively more deprived and 10 stayed in the same decile. Of those LSOAs in the 30 per cent least deprived nationally in the 2019 IoD (32), 17 became relatively less deprived, 1 became relatively more deprived and 14 stayed in the same decile.

Of the 83 areas in Oxford City, 41 have remained in the same decile as the 2015 IoD. A further 41 saw a change of one decile (34 of these moved into a less deprived decile, 7 into a more deprived one). One only area, St Mary's (Oxford O11G), moved more than one decile – from decile 5 to decile 7 and so has become relatively less deprived. Furthermore 63 of Oxford's 83 LSOAs have a higher ranking (although may remain in the same decile as before) than they did in the 2015 IoD meaning they are relatively less deprived.

There are no longer any areas in the most deprived decile for Income deprivation however there are still areas of Oxford where Income deprivation for Children is in the 10 per cent most deprived nationally - Littlemore 16A, Rose Hill and Iffley 16F and Blackbird Leys 18A - although in each of these areas the proportion of children living in poverty has reduced since the 2015 IoD. Regarding Income deprivation for Older People there are 3 areas in the 1<sup>st</sup> decile - Carfax O8B, St. Clement's 11D and Rose Hill and Iffley 16E – and in all these areas the proportion of older people living in poverty has increased since the 2015 IoD.

Regarding Educational Skills and Training Deprivation, the average score ranking of 206 in the IoD 2019 compares to 171 in the IoD 2015 and therefore Oxford is relatively less deprived for Educational Skills and Training. However looking at the two sub domains of Educational Skills and Training deprivation, there are 11 areas in the most deprived decile nationally for Children and Young People educational attainment compared to only 4 for Adult Skills. Conversely there are 36 areas in the 10 per cent least deprived nationally for Adult Skills in Oxford compared to 16 for educational attainment for Children and Young People.

For the Employment domain Oxford is the 64<sup>th</sup> least deprived district nationally although there are 5 LSOAs in the 20 per cent most deprived nationally - Blackbird Leys 17B, Northfield Brook 18B, Northfield Brook 18C, Littlemore 16B and Rose Hill and Iffley 16E. For all these areas with the exception of Littlemore 16B, the percentage of those involuntarily excluded from the employment market has reduced since the 2015 IoD.

### Overall IMD and Domain Scores 2019 vs 2015

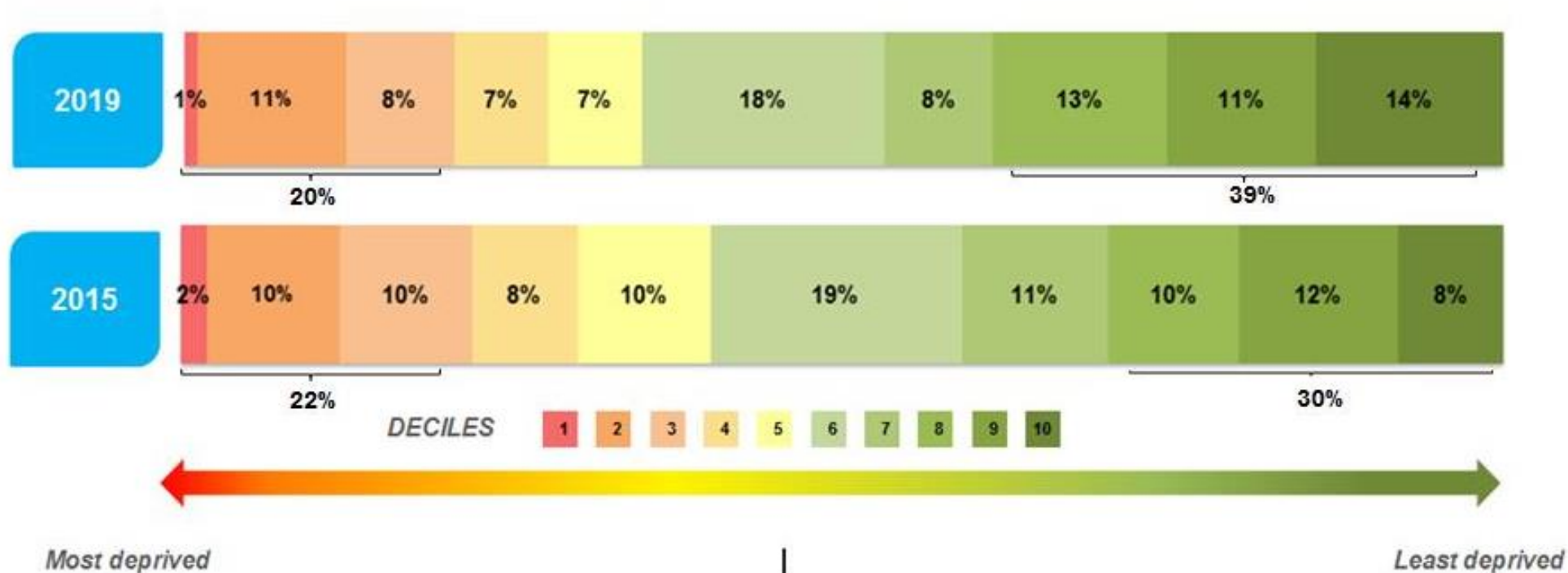
Across seven of the ten indices the rank of average score shows they are relatively less deprived in 2019 than they were in 2015. The Crime Index shows the biggest change in rank of average score from 2015 to 2019

Oxford City	2015 rank of average score	2019 rank of average score	Change
Overall IMD	166	182	16
Income Deprivation	190	201	11
Income Deprivation affecting children index	117	136	19
Income Deprivation affecting older people index	143	140	-3
Employment Deprivation	257	254	-3
Education, Skills and Training Deprivation	171	206	35
Health Deprivation and Disability	160	183	23
Crime	90	133	43
Barriers to Housing and Services	97	117	20
Living Environment Deprivation	71	67	-4

2019: 1 = most deprived in England, 317 = least deprived in England  
 2015: 1 = most deprived in England, 326 = least deprived in England

### Overall Per cent of LSOAs by Decile 2019 vs 2015

Oxford's LSOAs fall in the 30 per cent most deprived nationally. This compares to 22 per cent in 2015. 39 per cent of Oxford's LSOAs fall into the 30 per cent least deprived nationally compared to 30 per cent in 2015.



## The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 Oxford City Results

### Overall IMD Decile Rankings

The table below shows the decile rankings for LSOAs in the top 30 per cent most deprived in England for IMD overall as well as the 7 domains, two supplementary indicators and two educational sub domains. Child Poverty (IDACI) and Pensioner Poverty (IDAOP1) are sub sets of the Income Deprivation domain. The Education, Skills and Training Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population and the indicators fall into two sub-domains, one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills.

Oxford LSOA Name	IMD	Income	Empl.	Edu & Skills	Health	Crime	Housing & Services	Living Env.	Child Poverty (IDACI)	Pensioner Poverty (IDAOP1)	Children & Yng people	Adult Skills
Northfield Brook 18B	1	2	2	1	2	2	4	8	2	2	1	1
Rose Hill and Iffley 16E	2	2	2	1	2	4	2	4	2	1	1	1
Northfield Brook 18C	2	2	2	1	2	5	2	9	2	2	1	2
Blackbird Leys 18A	2	2	3	1	3	2	4	7	1	3	1	1
Blackbird Leys 17B	2	2	2	1	2	4	4	7	2	3	2	1
Carfax 08B	2	5	4	3	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	9
Barton and Sandhills 05B	2	2	3	1	3	4	5	6	2	2	1	1
Blackbird Leys 17A	2	3	3	1	3	3	1	7	3	6	1	2
Northfield Brook 17D	2	3	3	2	3	1	3	4	3	2	2	2
Littlemore 16A	2	2	3	2	3	2	4	6	1	4	3	2
Barton and Sandhills 05A	3	2	3	1	3	4	3	6	2	2	1	4
Rose Hill and Iffley 16F	3	2	3	2	3	5	3	7	1	2	2	2
Littlemore 16B	3	3	2	3	4	3	5	5	4	7	2	6
Blackbird Leys 17C	3	3	4	2	3	3	6	3	4	3	1	2
Churchill 10B	3	3	3	3	2	7	5	6	3	3	2	4
St. Clement's 11D	3	5	6	5	2	3	4	1	4	1	3	10
Churchill 10C	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	5	2	3	2	4

Note: area name combines ward name and final 3 digits of LSOA where LSOA centroid falls within the ward. Data from [www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019)

Despite having over 70% of its neighbourhood areas ('Lower-layer Super Output Areas' or LSOAs) in the least deprived half of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ranking (deciles 5 to 10), Oxford has a significant proportion (17 out of 83) of its areas in the most deprived 30% in England. Key aspects of relative deprivation in Oxford are low income (especially child poverty) and poor educational attainment. 7 out of 10 LSOAs in the 20% most deprived areas in England are also amongst the 10% most deprived areas for education, skills and training. In addition to education deprivation, the LSOAs in the first and second most deprived deciles also see higher levels of health deprivation.

# The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 Oxford City Results

## Decile rankings of domains by LSOAs within each ward/1

Ward	Oxford LSOA Name	IMD	Income	Empl	Edu & Skills	Health	Crime	Housing & Services	Living Environment	Child Poverty (IDACI)	Pensioner Poverty (IDAOP)	Children & Yng People	Adult Skills
Barton and Sandhills	Barton and Sandhills 05B	2	2	3	1	3	4	5	6	2	2	1	1
	Barton and Sandhills 05A	3	2	3	1	3	4	3	6	2	2	1	4
	Barton and Sandhills 05C	4	4	4	3	6	2	4	5	4	7	1	6
	Barton and Sandhills 07A	8	6	8	6	8	8	6	7	5	7	3	9
Blackbird Leys	Blackbird Leys 18A	2	2	3	1	3	2	4	7	1	3	1	1
	Blackbird Leys 17B	2	2	2	1	2	4	4	7	2	3	2	1
	Blackbird Leys 17A	2	3	3	1	3	3	1	7	3	6	1	2
	Blackbird Leys 17C	3	3	4	2	3	3	6	3	4	3	1	2
Carfax	Carfax 08B	2	5	4	3	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	9
Churchill	Churchill 10B	3	3	3	3	2	7	5	6	3	3	2	4
	Churchill 10C	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	5	2	3	2	4
	Churchill 10A	6	6	9	7	6	10	1	2	4	5	4	9
	Churchill 10D	7	9	10	5	8	8	1	3	5	6	2	9
Cowley	Cowley 15C	4	3	3	4	4	8	5	4	4	4	5	4
	Cowley 15D	6	6	7	3	6	3	6	5	5	6	2	4
	Cowley 15B	6	6	8	6	7	3	6	2	5	6	5	7
	Cowley 15A	8	7	9	7	6	5	9	3	6	7	5	9
Cowley Marsh	Cowley Marsh 13B	4	4	5	3	5	5	2	4	2	3	1	8
	Cowley Marsh 13C	6	5	7	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	7
	Cowley Marsh 13A	9	8	9	9	7	5	6	5	6	8	7	10
Headington	Headington 06C	9	8	8	10	6	10	5	5	8	8	10	10
	Headington 06D	9	9	10	10	7	5	4	7	9	8	10	10
	Headington 06B	9	9	9	10	8	7	7	4	8	10	10	10
	Headington 06A	10	10	9	10	7	10	5	7	10	9	10	10

Note: area name combines ward name and final 3 digits of LSOA where LSOA centroid falls within the ward

Data from [www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019)



# The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 Oxford City Results

## Decile rankings of domains by LSOAs within each ward/2

Ward	Oxford LSOA Name	IMD	Income	Empty	Edu & Skills	Health	Crime	Housing & Services	Living Environment	Child Poverty (IDAC)	Pensioner Poverty (IDAOP)	Children & Yng People	Adult Skills
Headington Hill and Northway	Headington Hill & Northway 05D	5	5	5	3	3	8	5	6	6	4	2	4
	Headington Hill & Northway 06E	8	6	9	7	8	8	7	4	5	6	5	9
	Headington Hill & Northway 06F	10	10	10	9	9	10	4	5	7	8	7	10
Hinskey Park	Hinksey Park 12C	4	4	3	7	4	3	2	5	5	4	6	9
	Hinksey Park 12B	6	6	7	7	5	4	6	2	6	6	5	10
	Hinksey Park 12A	8	7	8	10	6	5	8	3	7	4	9	10
	Hinksey Park 12D	8	9	9	10	9	3	6	5	7	10	10	10
Holywell	Holywell 08A	7	10	10	10	9	4	3	1	9	8	9	10
Iffley Fields	Iffley Fields 14B	4	3	3	5	3	4	5	5	3	2	5	5
	Iffley Fields 14C	8	8	9	9	9	5	5	3	7	5	7	10
	Iffley Fields 14A	8	8	8	10	8	5	5	4	7	9	10	10
Jericho and Osney	Jericho and Osney 09D	6	10	10	8	10	1	4	1	8	6	6	10
	Jericho and Osney 09C	6	6	8	5	6	9	5	2	4	4	2	10
	Jericho and Osney 09A	7	7	7	9	7	5	6	2	8	5	7	10
	Jericho and Osney 09B	8	7	7	9	7	8	5	3	8	6	8	10
Littlemore	Littlemore 16A	2	2	3	2	3	2	4	6	1	4	3	2
	Littlemore 16B	3	3	2	3	4	3	5	5	4	7	2	6
	Littlemore 16C	5	4	5	4	6	4	5	4	3	3	3	7
	Littlemore 16D	6	6	8	4	6	3	6	3	4	9	3	5

Note: area name combines ward name and final 3 digits of LSOA where LSOA centroid falls within the ward  
 Data from [www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019)

# The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 Oxford City Results

## Decile rankings of domains by LSOAs within each ward/3

Ward	Oxford LSOA Name	IMD	Income	Empl	Edu & Skills	Health	Crime	Housing & Services	Living Environment	Child Poverty (IDACI)	Pensioner Poverty (IDAOP)	Children & Yng People	Adult Skills
Lye Valley	Lye Valley 13D	5	5	6	5	6	5	2	4	4	8	3	7
	Lye Valley 13E	6	5	6	4	4	10	4	5	4	4	4	5
	Lye Valley 13F	6	5	6	6	7	8	6	4	5	7	5	6
	Lye Valley 13G	7	6	7	7	7	5	5	4	5	6	5	9
Marston	Marston 04A	7	7	8	8	7	7	4	4	7	8	7	8
	Marston 04C	8	6	8	8	9	6	7	5	6	4	7	9
	Marston 04B	10	10	10	10	9	5	9	6	8	10	10	9
	Marston 04D	10	10	10	9	10	9	9	6	10	8	8	10
North	North 08E	9	10	10	10	10	10	4	2	9	6	9	10
	North 03A	10	10	10	10	10	8	9	5	10	10	10	10
Northfield Brook	Northfield Brook 18B	1	2	2	1	2	2	4	8	2	2	1	1
	Northfield Brook 18C	2	2	2	1	2	5	2	9	2	2	1	2
	Northfield Brook 17D	2	3	3	2	3	1	3	4	3	2	2	2
	Northfield Brook 18D	7	6	7	5	7	7	5	9	5	4	3	6
Quarry and Risinghurst	Quarry & Risinghurst 07E	5	4	5	6	4	5	5	6	4	4	5	7
	Quarry & Risinghurst 07B	9	7	9	8	9	8	5	6	6	7	7	9
	Quarry & Risinghurst 07C	10	10	10	7	9	9	8	6	9	9	6	8
	Quarry & Risinghurst 07D	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	5	9	10	10	10
Rose Hill and Iffley	Rose Hill and Iffley 16E	2	2	2	1	2	4	2	4	2	1	1	1
	Rose Hill and Iffley 16F	3	2	3	2	3	5	3	7	1	2	2	2
	Rose Hill and Iffley 15E	6	7	6	6	7	3	5	6	6	8	4	9
	Rose Hill and Iffley 15F	8	7	8	9	8	5	6	5	7	6	7	9

Note: area name combines ward name and final 3 digits of LSOA where LSOA centroid falls within the ward  
 Data from <http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

# The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 Oxford City Results

## Decile rankings of domains by LSOAs within each ward/4

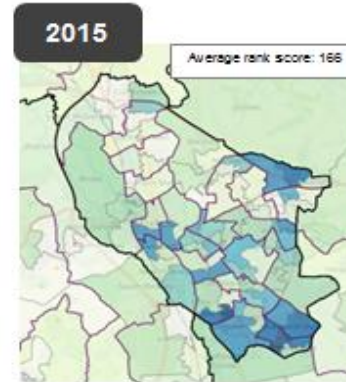
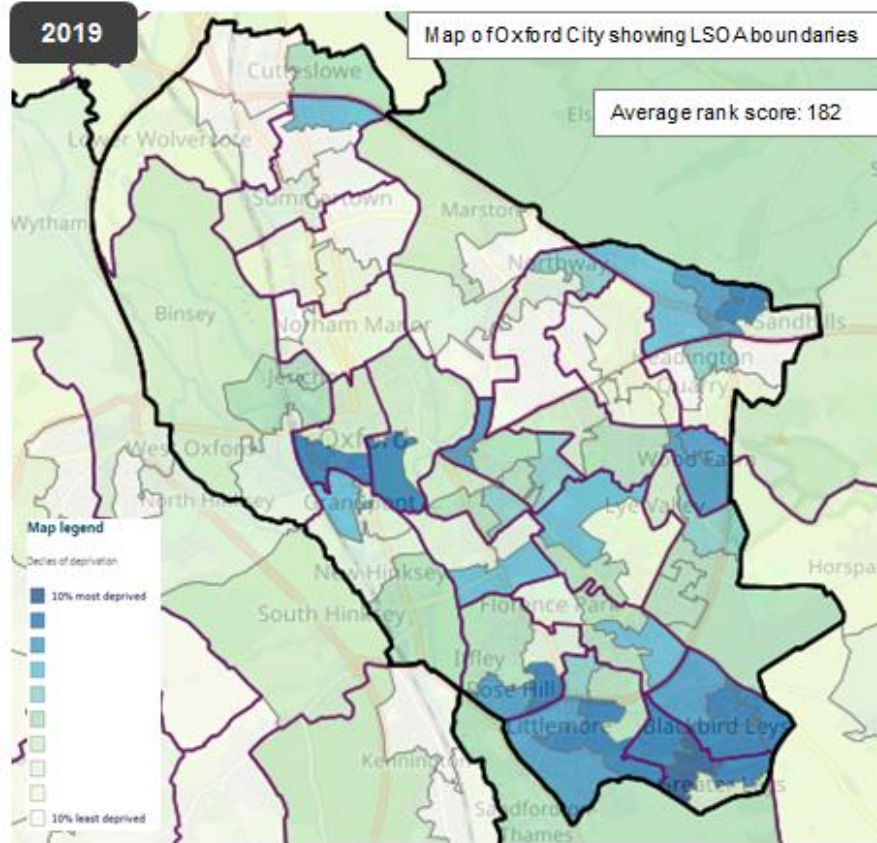
Ward	Oxford LSOA Name	IMD	Income	Empl	Edu & Skills	Health	Crime	Housing & Services	Living Environment	Child Poverty (IDACI)	Pensioner Poverty (IDAOP)	Children & Yng People	Adult Skills
St Clement's	St. Clement's 11D	3	5	6	5	2	3	4	1	4	1	3	10
	St. Clement's 11C	5	8	7	10	7	1	3	2	9	8	10	10
	St. Clement's 11A	6	7	8	6	5	3	4	3	5	3	4	10
	St. Clement's 11B	6	7	9	6	6	3	4	1	5	3	3	10
St Margaret's	St. Margaret's 03C	9	9	10	10	10	8	4	2	9	9	10	10
	St. Margaret's 03D	9	10	10	10	10	10	4	1	10	10	10	10
	St. Margaret's 03B	10	10	10	9	10	8	3	6	10	10	8	10
St Mary's	St. Mary's 11F	5	6	6	6	4	3	4	2	5	5	3	10
	St. Mary's 11E	6	6	7	9	6	5	2	2	5	5	7	10
	St. Mary's 11G	7	10	10	7	7	3	3	2	6	6	5	10
Summertown	Summertown 02G	4	4	5	6	6	7	1	4	3	6	4	9
	Summertown 02D	8	10	10	9	9	7	3	2	10	10	7	10
	Summertown 02C	10	10	10	10	10	8	4	5	10	10	10	10
	Summertown 02F	10	10	10	10	10	9	4	7	10	9	10	10
Wolvercote	Wolvercote 01D	6	5	5	8	6	6	7	5	5	6	8	8
	Wolvercote 01B	9	8	8	9	9	6	10	3	8	8	9	10
	Wolvercote 01A	10	9	10	10	10	6	6	4	8	10	10	10
	Wolvercote 01C	10	9	9	10	9	6	10	5	10	9	10	10

Note: area name combines ward name and final 3 digits of LSOA where LSOA centroid falls within the ward  
 Data from [www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019)

# The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 Oxford City Results

## Overall Index of Deprivation

The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a weighted measure based on information relating to income, employment, education, health, crime, housing, and environment. It combines 39 different indicators within the 7 domains of deprivation. This map shows each LSOA by national decile of deprivation, with darker areas of blue indicating higher levels of relative deprivation.



- Oxford ranks 182/317 most deprived nationally in terms of average score for overall IMD in IoD 2019. In the 2015 IoD Oxford ranked 166/327 meaning it is relatively less deprived.
- 4 in 10 of Oxford's LSOAs fall between the 40<sup>th</sup> to 70<sup>th</sup> percentiles.
- 10 of Oxford's 83 LSOAs are in the top 20 per cent most deprived nationally
- 21 of Oxford's 83 LSOAs are in the top 20 per cent least deprived nationally

### Top 20 per cent most deprived LSOAs 2019 vs 2015

Labelled with decile

	IMD 2015 rank	IMD 2019 rank	
Northfield Brook 18B	1	1	Most deprived ↓ Less deprived
Rose Hill and Iffley 16E	1	2	
Northfield Brook 18C	2	2	
Blackbird Leys 18A	2	2	
Blackbird Leys 17B	2	2	
Carfax 08B	3	2	
Barton & Sandhills 05B	2	2	
Blackbird Leys 17A	2	2	
Northfield Brook 17D	2	2	
Littlemore 16A	2	2	

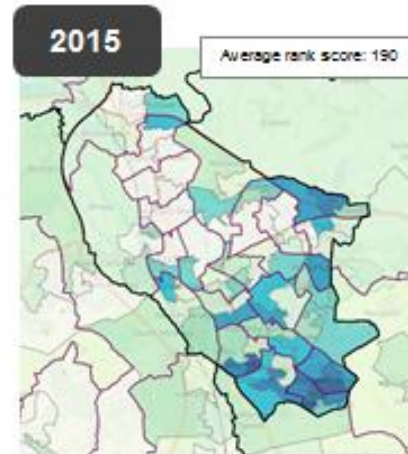
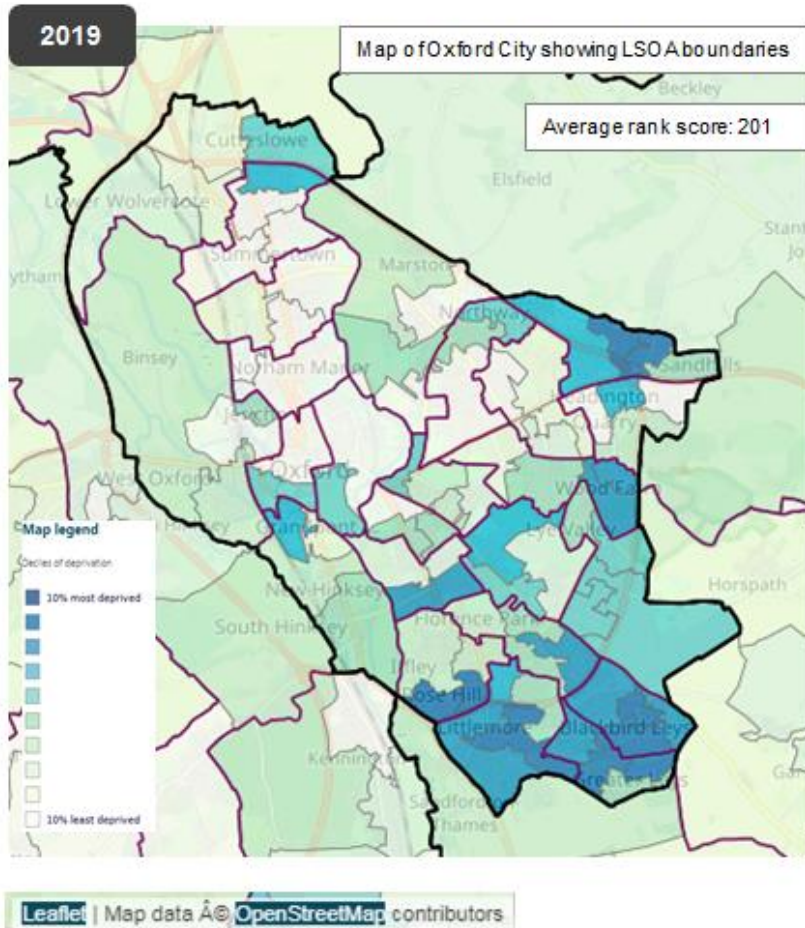
Leaflet | Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors

Oxford's LSOAs are spread throughout the entire IMD ranking with 40% of LSOAs in between the 40th to 70th percentiles. The most deprived LSOA in Oxford is Northfield Brook 18B. Areas of The Leys, Rose Hill, Barton, Carfax and Littlemore are amongst the most deprived 20% in England. Carfax 08B which was previously in the 3<sup>rd</sup> decile most deprived nationally is now in the 2<sup>nd</sup> decile.

# The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 Oxford City Results

## Income Deprivation

The proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. Low income includes both those people that are out of work and those in work but have low earnings. Datasets for this domain from 2015. Datasets from this domain for 2015.



- According to the 2019 IoD Oxford's average rank score for income deprivation is 201 compared to 190 in the 2015 IoD.
- In 2019, 9 of Oxford's LSOAs fall in the 20 per cent and no LSOAs in the 10 per cent most deprived nationally for Income Deprivation.
- In 2015, 10 of Oxford's LSOAs fell within the 20 per cent and 3 LSOAs fell in the 10 per cent most deprived nationally for Income Deprivation.

**Top 20 per cent most deprived LSOAs for Income 2019 vs 2015**

*Labelled with decile*

	Income 2015 rank	Income 2019 rank
Rose Hill and Iffley 16E	1	2
Blackbird Leys 18A	1	2
Northfield Brook 18B	1	2
Littlemore 16A	2	2
Blackbird Leys 17B	2	2
Barton and Sandhills 05B	2	2
Rose Hill and Iffley 16F	2	2
Northfield Brook 18C	2	2
Barton and Sandhills 05A	2	2

Most deprived

↓

Less deprived

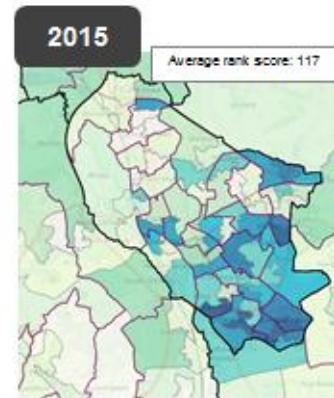
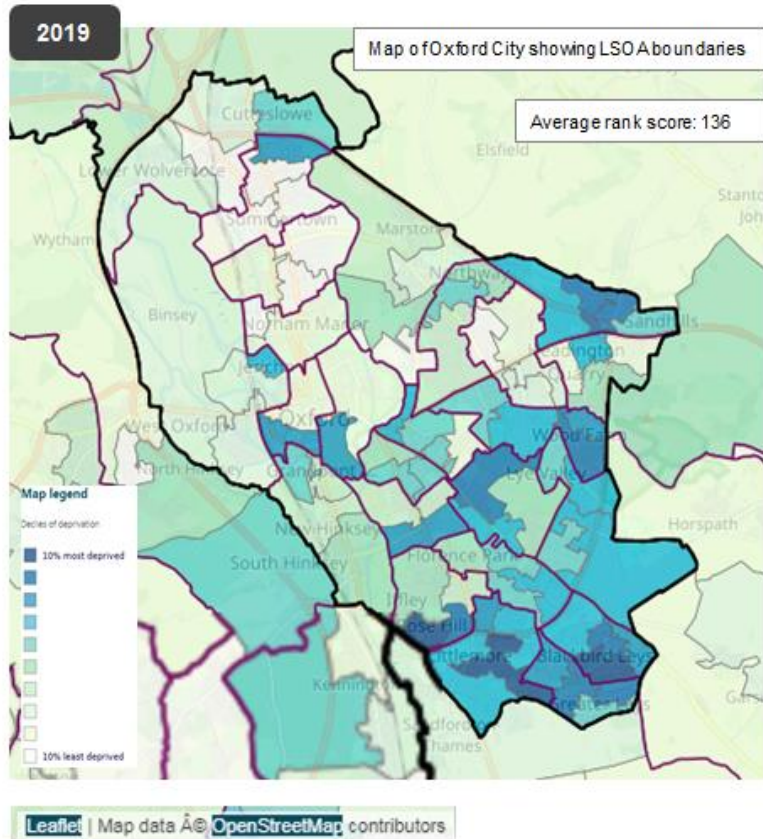
Over 60% of Oxford's LSOAs are amongst the 50% least income deprived in England, with 19% of LSOAs amongst the 10% least deprived in England. Notably, several areas that were among the 20% least deprived for income in the IoD2015 are now amongst the 10% least deprived in nationally. None of the areas in the 30 per cent most deprived nationally for income are now relatively more deprived than they were in IoD 2015 and indeed 6 of these LSOAs are relatively less deprived in the IoD 2019



# The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 Oxford City Results

## Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

A subset of the Income Deprivation Domain. The proportion of children (0-15) in each LSOA that live in families that are income deprived; those that are in receipt of Income Support, Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance, Income based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) or Universal Credit (in the 'Searching for work', 'No work requirements', 'Planning for work', 'Working – with requirements' and 'Preparing for work' conditionality groups) or Working/Child Tax Credit. Datasets from this domain from 2015.



- According to the 2019 IoD Oxford's average rank score for IDACI deprivation is 136 compared to 117 in the 2015 IoD.
- In 2019, 11 of Oxford's LSOAs fall in the 20 per cent and 3 LSOAs in the 10 per cent most deprived nationally for IDACI.
- In 2015, 16 of Oxford's LSOAs fell within the 20 per cent and 6 LSOAs fell in the 10 per cent most deprived nationally for IDACI.

Top 20 per cent most deprived LSOAs for IDACI 2019 vs 2015

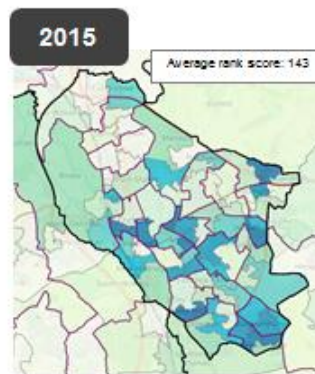
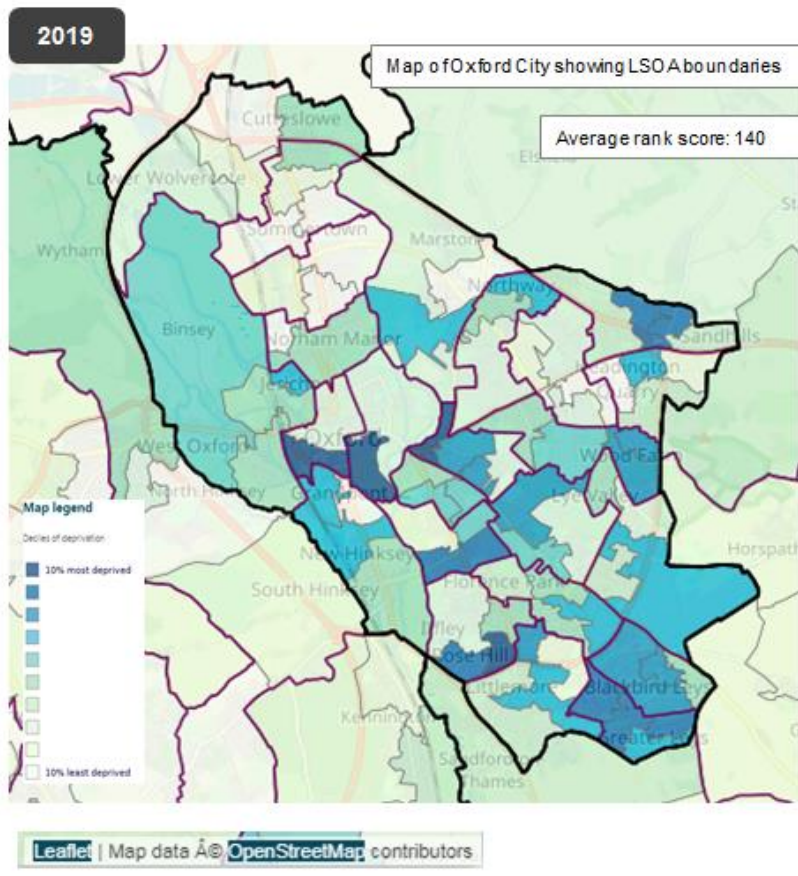
	Labelled with decile		
	IDACI 2015 rank	IDACI 2019 rank	
Littlemore 16A	1	1	Most deprived ↓ Less
Blackbird Leys 18A	1	1	
Rose Hill and Iffley 16F	1	1	
Rose Hill and Iffley 16E	1	2	
Blackbird Leys 17B	2	2	
Barton and Sandhills 05B	2	2	
Northfield Brook 18B	1	2	
Barton and Sandhills 05A	2	2	
Churchill 10C	1	2	
Northfield Brook 18C	2	2	

Oxford is relatively less deprived in terms of IDACI in the IoD2019 than it was in the IoD2015. The three most deprived LSOAs for the IDACI in Oxford are Littlemore 16A, Blackbird Leys 18A and Rose Hill & Iffley 16F where 39%, 38%, and 34% of children are living below the poverty line, respectively. Amongst the LSOAs in the top 20% most deprived areas, the rate of children affected is at least 26%. In contrast, less than 4% of children are living in poverty in each of the 9 least deprived LSOAs in North Oxford, Wolvercote, Marston and Headington.

# The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 Oxford City Results

## Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP)

A subset of the Income Deprivation Domain. The proportion of a LSOAs population aged 60 and over receiving Income Support, income-based Jobseekers Allowance, income-based Employment and Support Allowance, or Pension Credit (Guarantee) or Universal Credit (in the 'Searching for work', 'No work requirements', 'Planning for work', 'Working – with requirements' and 'Preparing for work' conditionality groups). Datasets from this domain from 2015.



- According to the 2019 IoD Oxford's average rank score for IDAOP deprivation is 140 compared to 143 in the 2015 IoD.
- In 2019, 10 of Oxford's LSOAs fall in the 20 per cent and 3 LSOAs in the 10 per cent most deprived nationally for IDAOP.
- In 2015, 10 of Oxford's LSOAs fell within the 20 per cent and no LSOAs in the 10 per cent most deprived nationally for IDAOP.

**Top 20 per cent most deprived LSOAs by IDAOP 2019 vs 2015**

Labelled with decile		
	IDAOP 2015 rank	IDAOP 2019 rank
St. Clement's 11D	2	1
Carfax 08B	2	1
Rose Hill and Iffley 16E	2	1
Barton and Sandhills 05B	2	2
Northfield Brook 17D	3	2
Northfield Brook 18C	2	2
Barton and Sandhills 05A	2	2
Northfield Brook 18B	2	2
Rose Hill and Iffley 16F	2	2
Iffley Fields 14B	3	2



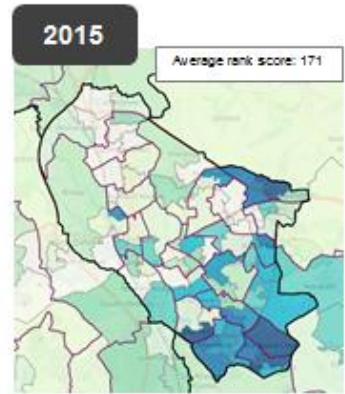
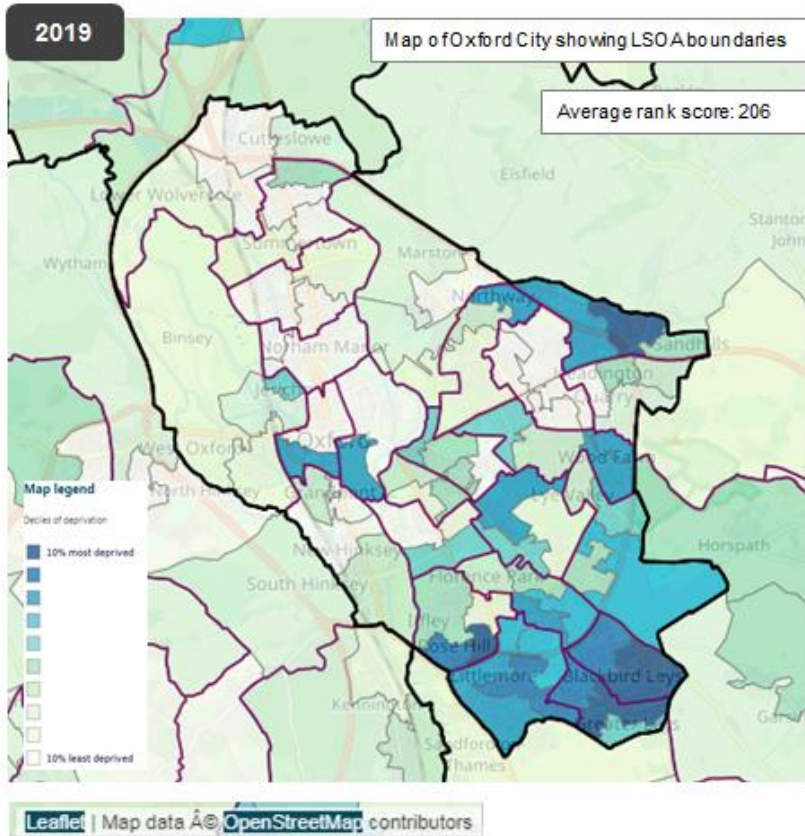
Oxford is relatively more deprived in terms of IDAOP according to the IoD2019 than it was in the IoD2015 and there are now 3 areas in the 10% most deprived areas nationally – St Clement's 11D, Carfax 08B and Rose Hill and Iffley 16E. The rate of those older people who are income deprived in those 3 areas is between 35%-37%. The rate in the least deprived Oxford LSOAs is between 2% and 5%.



# The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 Oxford City Results

## 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’). Datasets for this domain date from 2010 – 2017.



- According to the 2019 IoD Oxford's average rank score for Education and Skills is 206 compared to 171 in the 2015 IoD.
- In 2019, 12 of Oxford's LSOAs fall in the 20 per cent and 8 LSOAs in the 10 per cent most deprived nationally for ES&T
- In 2015, 15 of Oxford's LSOAs fell within the 20 per cent and 10 LSOAs in the 10 per cent most deprived nationally for ES&T

**Top 20 per cent most deprived LSOAs by ES&T 2019 vs 2015**

*Labelled with decile*

	ES&T 2015rank	ES&T 2019rank
Blackbird Leys 18A	1	1
Northfield Brook 18B	1	1
Barton and Sandhills 05B	1	1
Rose Hill and Iffley 16E	1	1
Blackbird Leys 17A	1	1
Blackbird Leys 17B	1	1
Northfield Brook 18C	1	1
Barton and Sandhills 05A	1	1
Blackbird Leys 17C	1	2
Northfield Brook 17D	2	2
Rose Hill and Iffley 16F	1	2
Littlemore 16A	3	2

Most deprived  
↓  
Less deprived

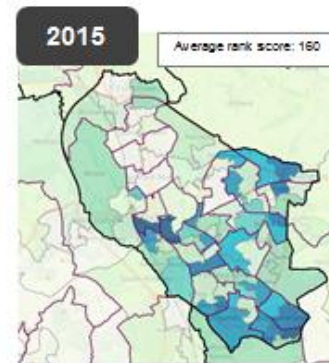
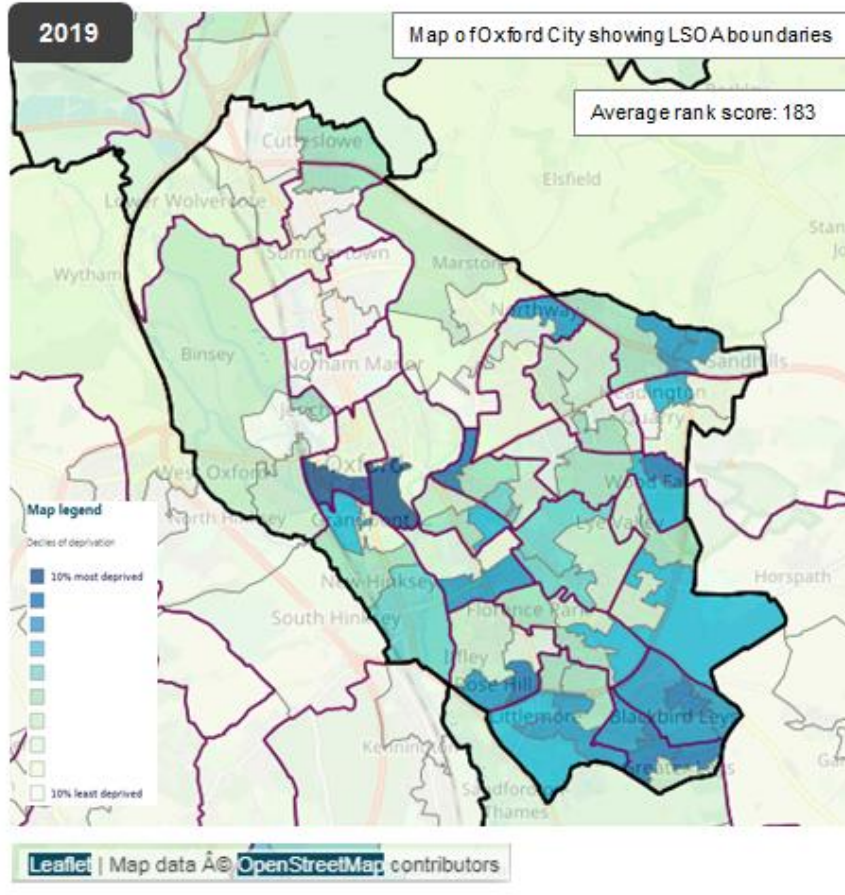
The most deprived LSOAs are in Blackbird Leys, Barton and Sandhills, Northfield Brook, and Rose Hill & Iffley and Littlemore. There are 8 LSOAs in total in the first, most deprived decile. In terms of educational attainment among children and young people there are 11 areas in the most deprived decile, compared to only 5 for adult skills. Conversely there are 16 LSOAs in the least deprived 10% for educational attainment among children and young people and 36 for adult skills.



# The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 Oxford City Results

## 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. Datasets from this domain date from 2013 – 2017.



- According to the 2019 IoD Oxford's average rank score for Health Deprivation and Disability is 183 compared to 160 in the 2015 IoD.
- In 2019, 7 of Oxford's LSOAs fall in the 20 per cent and 1 LSOA in the 10 per cent most deprived nationally for HD&D.
- In 2015, 12 of Oxford's LSOAs fell within the 20 per cent and 2 LSOAs in the 10 per cent most deprived nationally for HD&D.

**Top 20 per cent most deprived LSOAs by HD&D 2019 vs 2015**

<i>Labelled with decile</i>		
	HD&D 2015 rank	HD&D 2019 rank
<i>Carfax 08B</i>	1	1
<i>Northfield Brook 18C</i>	1	2
<i>Northfield Brook 18B</i>	2	2
<i>Rose Hill and Iffley 16E</i>	2	2
<i>St. Clement's 11D</i>	3	2
<i>Churchill 10B</i>	2	2
<i>Blackbird Leys 17B</i>	2	2

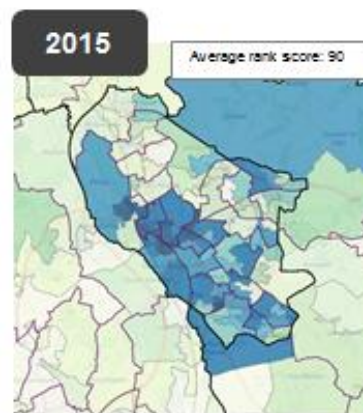
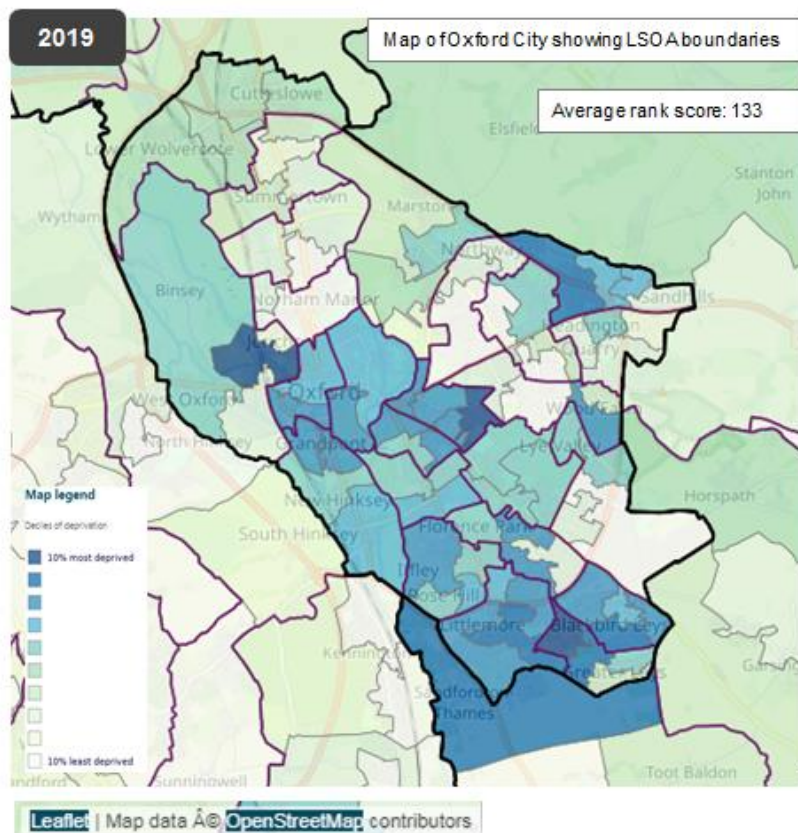
*Most deprived*  
↓  
*Less deprived*

A fifth of Oxford LSOAs are in the top third most deprived nationally for the Health Domain. Of the 7 LSOAs in the top 2 deciles for the health domain, 6 also rank in the top 2 deciles for most deprived areas for the Children and Young People sub-domain. Carfax 08B has the greatest level of health deprivation in Oxford. Other deprived areas are in Northfield Brook, Rose Hill & Iffley, St Clement's, Churchill and Blackbird Leys.

# The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 Oxford City Results

## Crime Domain

Measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level. Based on the numbers of reported crime types relating to violence, burglary, theft, and criminal damage.



- According to the 2019 IoD Oxford's average rank score for Crime is 133 compared to 90 in the 2015 IoD.
- In 2019, 7 of Oxford's LSOAs fall in the 20 per cent most deprived and 3 LSOAs in the 10 per cent most deprived nationally for crime
- In 2015, 19 of Oxford's LSOAs fell within the 20 per cent and 6 LSOAs in the 10 per cent most deprived for crime

**Top 20 per cent most deprived LSOAs by Crime 2019 vs 2015**

*Labelled with decile*

	Crime 2015 rank	Crime 2019 rank
<i>Jericho and Osney 09D</i>	1	1
<i>St. Clement's 11C</i>	2	1
<i>Northfield Brook 17D</i>	2	1
<i>Blackbird Leys 18A</i>	3	2
<i>Littlemore 16A</i>	4	2
<i>Northfield Brook 18B</i>	4	2
<i>Barton and Sandhills 05C</i>	2	2

Most deprived  
↓  
Less deprived

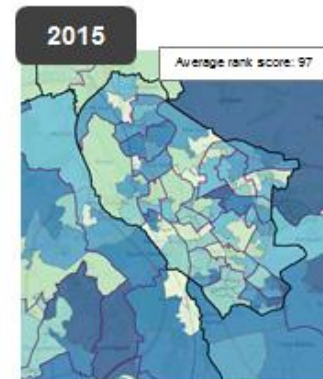
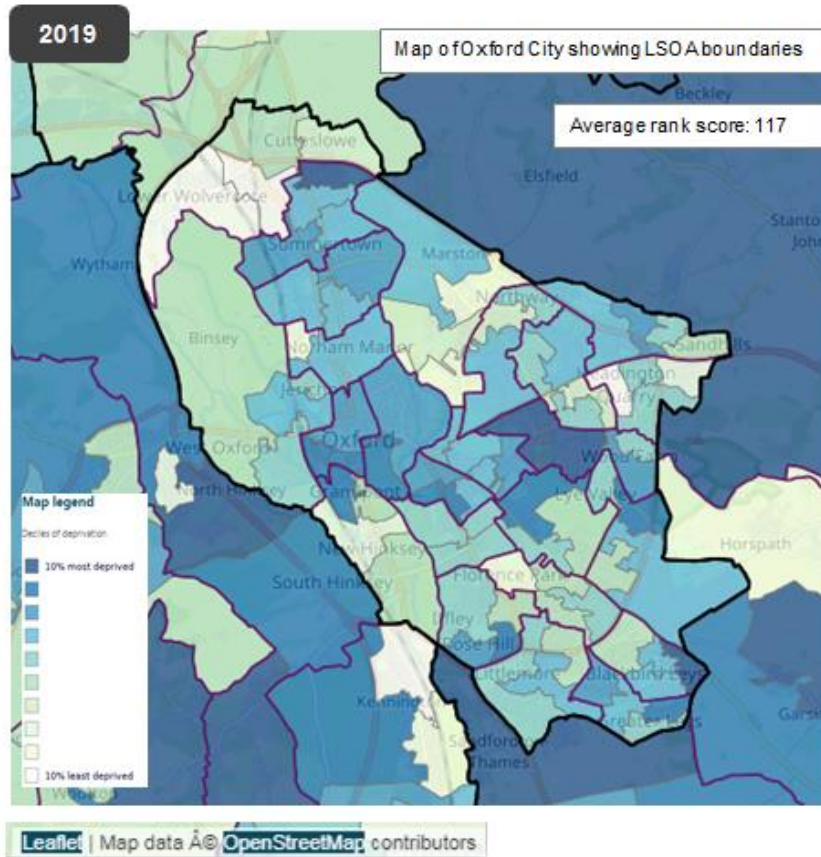
According to the IoD2019, Oxford is now relatively less deprived in terms of crime than it was in the IoD2015 and indeed the crime index has seen the biggest change in average score from IoD2015 of all the indices. There are 7 LSOAs amongst the top 20% most deprived areas in England for the Crime Domain and 5 of these LSOAs were in a less deprived decile in 2015. Areas in the top 10% most deprived are Jericho & Osney, St Clement's and Northfield Brook. 24 of Oxford's LSOAs have moved at least 2 deciles or more to become relatively less deprived for crime according to the IoD2019.



# The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 Oxford City Results

## Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

Measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and key local services. The indicators falls into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing i.e. affordability, household crowding and homelessness. Datasets for this domain date from 2011 – 2019.



- According to the 2019 IoD Oxford's average rank score for Barriers to Housing and Services is 117 compared to 97 in the 2015 IoD.
- In 2019, 11 of Oxford's LSOAs fall in the 20 per cent and 4 LSOAs in the 10 per cent most deprived nationally for Barriers to H&S.
- In 2015, 12 of Oxford's LSOAs fell within the 20 per cent and 3 LSOAs in the 10 per cent most deprived nationally for Barriers to H&S.

### Top 20 per cent most deprived LSOAs by Barriers to H&S from 2015 to 2019

#### Labelled with decile

	Barriers to H&S 2015 rank	Barriers to H&S 2019 rank
<b>Blackbird Leys 17A</b>	1	1
<b>Summertown 02G</b>	3	1
<b>Churchill 10D</b>	1	1
<b>Churchill 10A</b>	2	1
<b>Carfax 08B</b>	4	2
<b>Cowley Marsh 13B</b>	4	2
<b>Rose Hill and Iffley 16E</b>	2	2
<b>Lye Valley 13D</b>	3	2
<b>Northfield Brook 18C</b>	1	2
<b>St. Mary's 11E</b>	5	2
<b>Hinksey Park 12C</b>	2	2

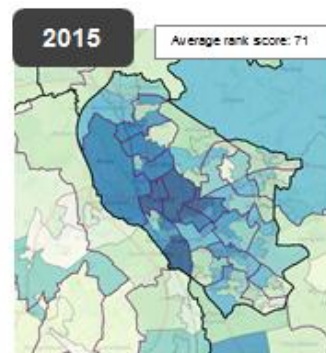
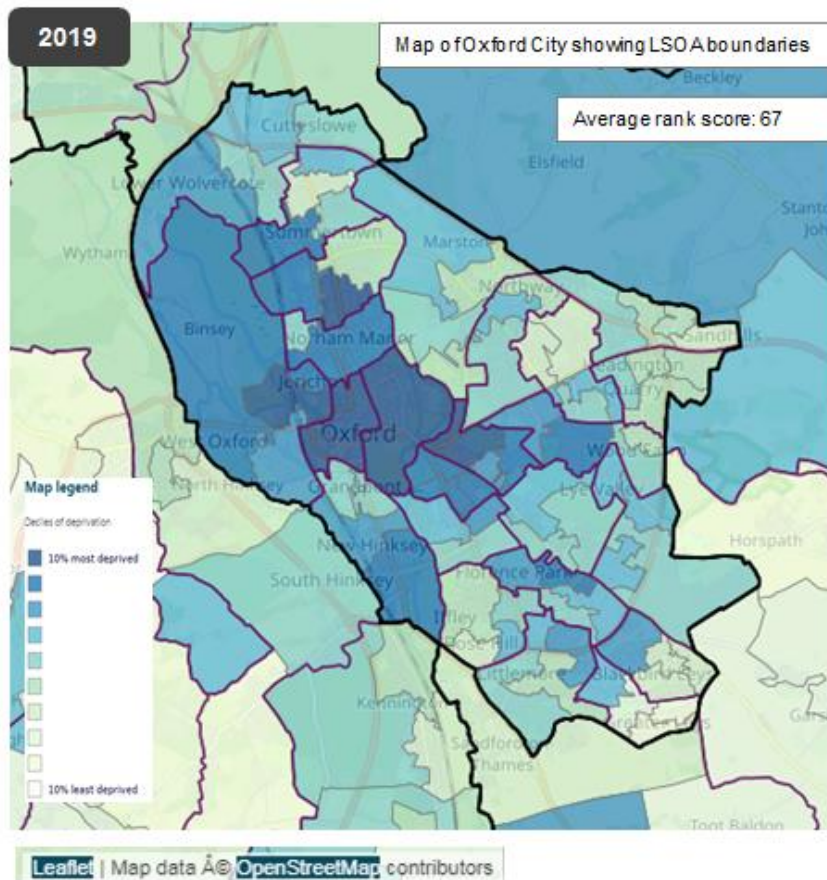
Most deprived  
↓  
Less deprived

Overall, Oxford's LSOAs are relatively more deprived than other areas of England in the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain, with nearly 70% of its LSOAs in the top half of the ranking. Areas of high deprivation are spread throughout Oxford. The most deprived areas in this domain are Blackbird Leys 17A, Summertown 02G, Churchill 10D and Churchill 10A. Looking at the sub domains of this domain, only 4 LSOAs are in the top 20 per cent most deprived nationally for geographical barriers (e.g. distance to services and amenities) however for wider barriers (housing affordability, household crowding and homelessness), 33 LSOAs are in the 20 per cent most deprived nationally and again these are spread across the city.

# The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 Oxford City Results

## Living Environment Deprivation Domain

Measures the quality of the local environment. The indicator falls into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents. Datasets for this domain date from 2011 - 2017.



Top 20 per cent most deprived LSOAs by LE 2015 vs 2019

Labelled with decile

	LE 2015 rank	LE 2019 rank
St. Clement's 11D	1	1
Holywell 08A	1	1
Jericho and Osney 09D	2	1
Carfax 08B	1	1
St. Clement's 11B	1	1
St. Margaret's 03D	2	1
Hinksey Park 12B	1	2
St. Mary's 11G	1	2
St. Mary's 11F	2	2
North 08E	2	2
Cowley 15B	3	2
St. Clement's 11C	2	2
Jericho and Osney 09C	2	2
Churchill 10A	5	2
Summertown 02D	2	2
St. Margaret's 03C	2	2
St. Mary's 11E	2	2
Jericho and Osney 09A	2	2

Most deprived  
↓  
Less deprived

- According to the 2019 IoD Oxford's average rank score for Living Environment is 67 compared to 71 in the 2015 IoD.
- In 2019, 18 of Oxford's LSOAs fall in the 20 per cent most deprived and 6 LSOAs in the 10 per cent most deprived nationally for LE.
- In 2015, 18 of Oxford's LSOAs fell within the 20 per cent and 6 LSOAs in the 10 per cent most deprived nationally for LE.

The distribution of deprivation across Oxford for this domain looks quite different to that of other domains with levels of deprivation in the Living Environment Domain higher in and around the City Centre, and become relatively less deprived moving towards the edge of the city. LSOAs in the top 20 per cent for this domain do not typically appear in the 20 per cent most deprived for other domains due to the nature of the indicators included. There are 6 LSOAs in the top 10% most deprived nationally with high levels of poor housing conditions, air quality, and/or road accidents. Of the 6 LSOAs in this decile, only one is in the top 20 per cent most deprived overall for IMD.