

The English Indices of Deprivation 2015

Oxford Results

Introduction

The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (ID2015) is the most recent official measure of relative deprivation across small areas of England. Published by the Department for Communities and Local Government, the ID2015 update the Indices of Deprivation 2004, 2007, and 2010. This report maps the main ID2015 data for Oxford, and highlights changes in relative deprivation from the ID2010. The following maps show the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), seven domains, two sub-domains, and two supplementary indices mapped to Lower-Layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level across Oxford, according to their rank against other LSOAs in England.

Key Findings—Oxford

- Oxford as a whole is ranked number 166 out of all 326 local authority districts
- The three most deprived wards in Oxford are Blackbird Leys, Northfield Brook, and Barton and Sandhills
- Within Oxford 10 out of 83 LSOAs are within the 20% *most* deprived in England, whereas 17 LSOAs are within the 20% *least* deprived in England
- All of Oxford LSOAs that are the most deprived according to the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation were also the most deprived according to the 2010 Index
- Rose Hill and Iffley 76 has the highest level of overall deprivation in Oxford and is within the top 8% most deprived of LSOAs in England
- The most deprived LSOA with regard to child poverty is Rose Hill and Iffley 77, where 45 per cent of children aged 0 to 15 are considered to be affected. In contrast, income deprivation affects only 1% of children aged 0 to 15 living in Summertown 91
- Within the Children and Young People Education sub-domain, 9 LSOAs in Oxford are amongst the most deprived 5% in England
- Five LSOAs had unemployment rates between 18% to 22% in 2012

Background

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%)

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 are based on a basket of indicators, or sub-domains.

Most indicators in the ID2015 relate to data from the financial year 2012/2013, which was the most recent data available at the time of constructing the indices. 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 (there were 32,482 in 2010), each of which has been assigned a score and a rank for each of the Indices. There are 83 LSOAs in Oxford, whereas there were 85 in 2010.

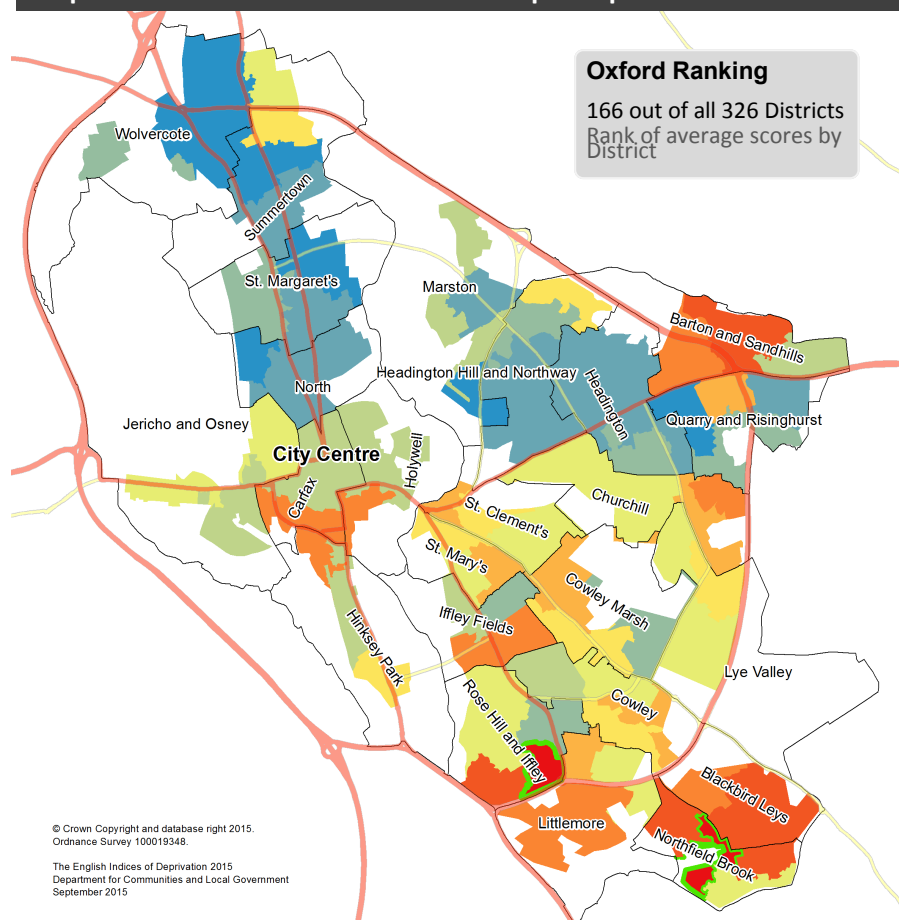
All 10 indices are relative measures to compare deprivation across small areas of England. An area with a higher deprivation score also has a higher ranking, meaning a higher proportion of its residents are deprived. An area itself is not deprived—it is the circumstances and lifestyles of the people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

For further information about the Indices, visit the Communities and Local Government website for [downloadable reports](#) and [interactive maps](#), and 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. [Maps of changes in IMD rank](#) are also available.

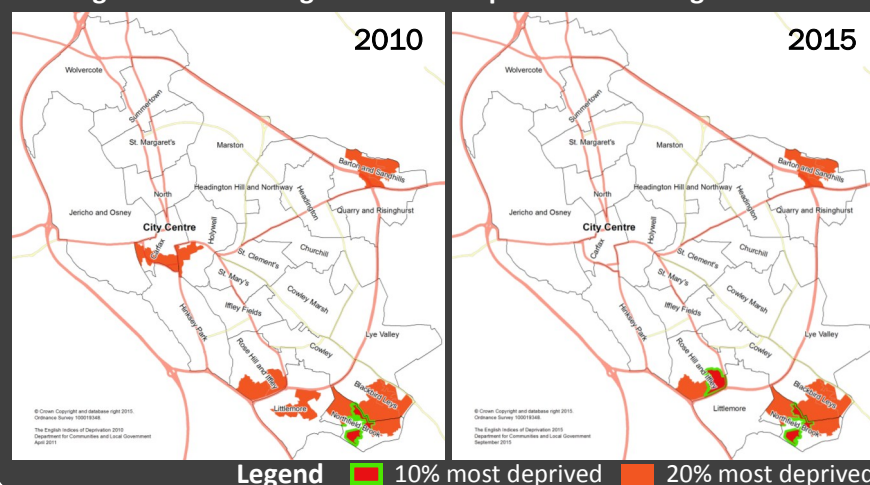
Overall Index of Deprivation

The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a weighted measure based on information relating to income, employment, education, health, crime, housing, and environment.

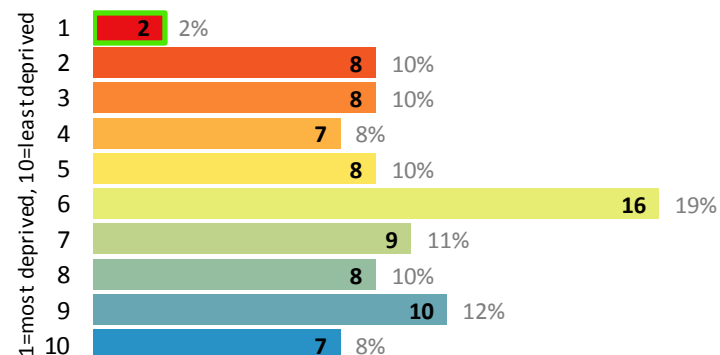
Map 1: Distribution of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015



Change in areas amongst the most deprived 20% in England



Count and Percent of LSOAs by Decile



Summary Nationally, Oxford 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 **Rose Hill and Ifley 76**. Areas of the Leys, Rose Hill and Barton are amongst the most deprived 20% of England. The percentage of the population on low incomes in these areas is 30%. Two areas in the City Centre and Littlemore in the top two deciles in 2010 are now in the third decile.

Oxford IMD Decile Rankings

Overall Index, Domains, two additional indicators, and selected Sub-domain decile rankings for Oxford LSOAs that are amongst the 30% most deprived areas in England. Ranked in ascending order by Overall IMD score. Key: 1 = most deprived, 10 = least deprived

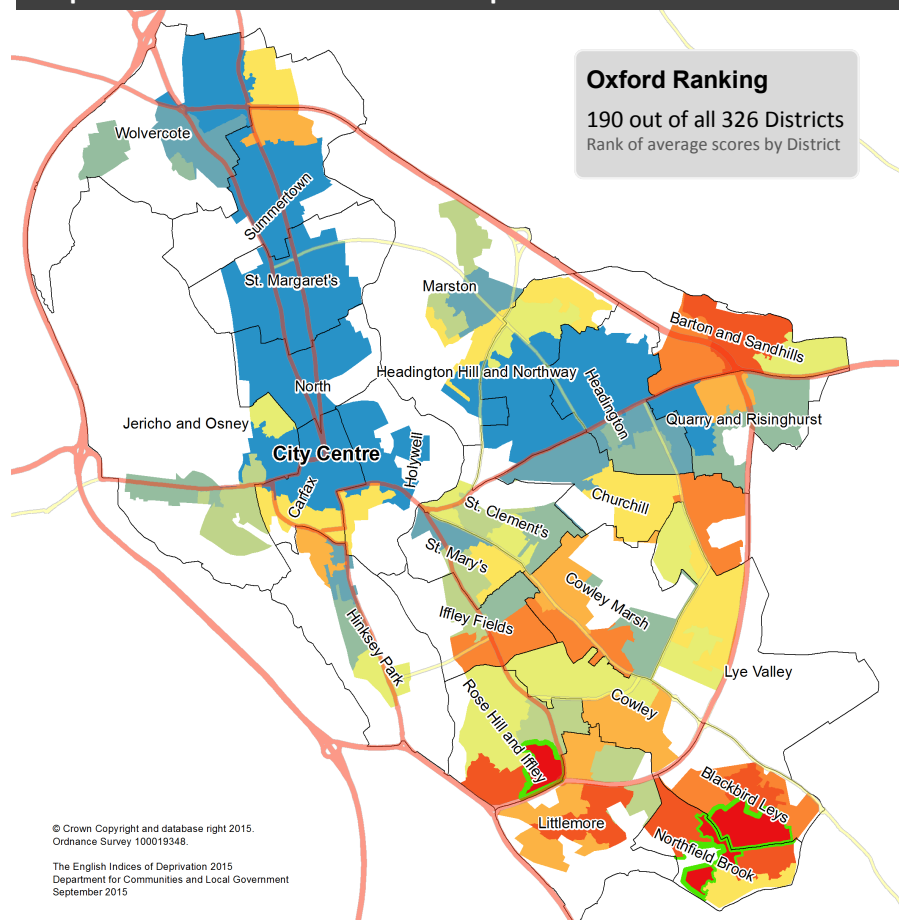
Oxford LSOA Name	IMD								Supplementary Indices		Edu Sub-domains	
		Income	Empl	Edu & Skills	Health	Crime	Housing & Svcs	Living Env	Child Poverty	Pensioner Poverty	Children & Yng people	Adult Skills
Rose Hill and Iffley 76	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	4	1	2	1	1
Northfield Brook 68	1	1	2	1	2	4	2	7	1	2	1	1
Northfield Brook 69	2	2	2	1	1	6	1	8	2	2	1	2
Blackbird Leys 18	2	2	2	1	2	4	2	6	2	3	1	1
Blackbird Leys 20	2	1	2	1	2	3	3	7	1	3	2	1
Barton and Sandhills 13	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	5	2	2	1	4
Blackbird Leys 17	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	8	2	4	1	2
Barton and Sandhills 14	2	2	3	1	2	6	2	6	2	2	1	1
Rose Hill and Iffley 77	2	2	3	1	3	5	3	7	1	2	1	2
Northfield Brook 67	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	6	2	3	2	2
Carfax/Holywell 22	3	5	5	5	1	1	4	1	3	2	2	9
Churchill 24	3	3	3	2	2	8	5	6	2	4	1	4
Blackbird Leys 19	3	3	4	1	4	2	5	4	2	4	1	2
Iffley Fields 46	3	3	3	4	2	3	5	4	3	3	4	5
Littlemore 52	3	2	4	3	3	4	5	6	1	4	3	2
Littlemore 53	3	4	3	2	3	5	5	4	3	6	1	6
Barton and Sandhills 16	3	3	4	2	4	2	3	6	3	7	1	6
Hinksey Park 43	3	4	3	6	3	2	2	5	4	5	4	9

Summary Despite having 60% of its neighbourhood areas ('Lower-layer Super Output Areas' or LSOAs) in the least deprived half of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) ranking, Oxford has a significant proportion (18 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. 9 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. Between 20% and 30% of the population in these areas live on incomes below the poverty line. In addition to education deprivation, the LSOAs in the first and second most deprived deciles also see higher levels of health deprivation.

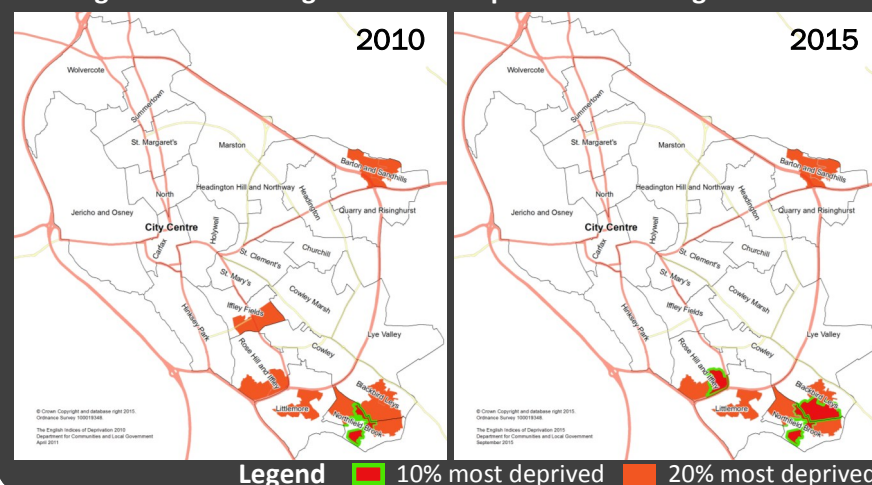
Income Deprivation Domain

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.

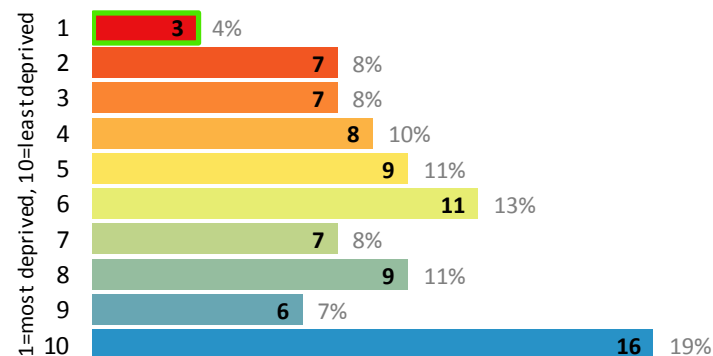
Map 2: Distribution of the Income Deprivation Domain 2015



Change in areas amongst the most deprived 20% in England



Count and Percent of LSOAs by Decile

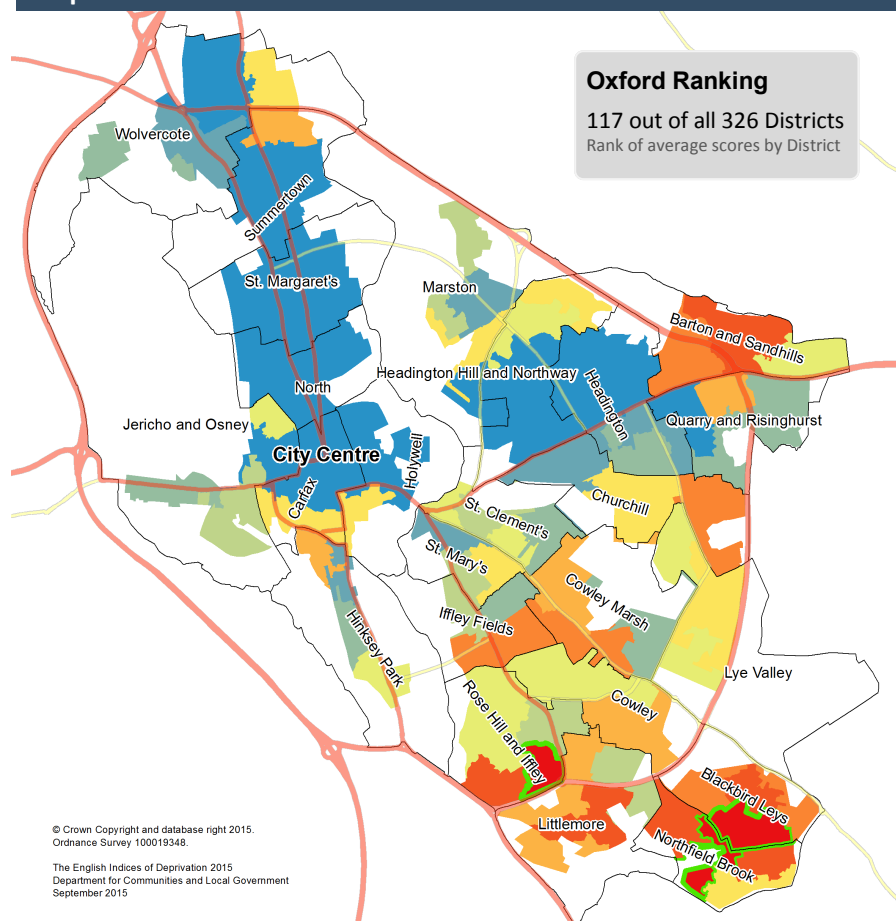


Summary Nearly 60% of Oxford's LSOAs are amongst the 50% least income deprived in England, with 19% of LSOAs amongst the 10% least deprived in England. Notably, several areas that were amongst the 20% most deprived in the ID2010 are now amongst the 10% most deprived in England. The areas that are relatively more deprived since 2010 are small areas located in Rose Hill and Blackbird Leys.

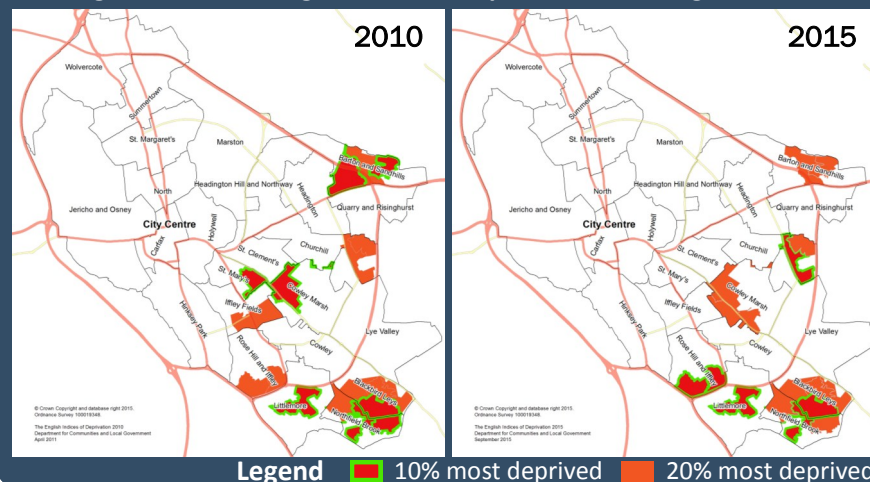
Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

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, Pension Credit Guarantee or Working/Child Tax Credit below a given threshold.

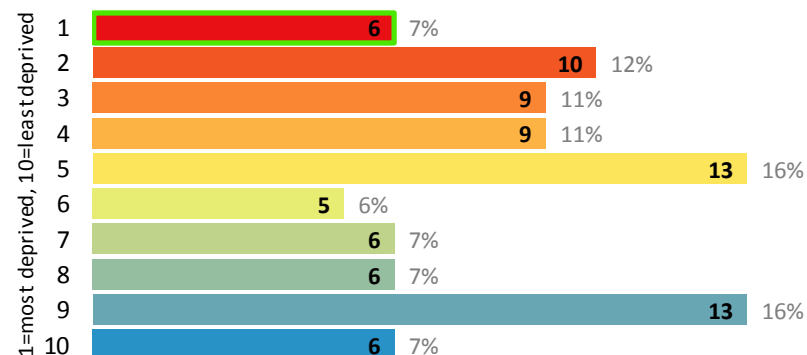
Map 2a: Distribution of the IDACI sub-domain 2015



Change in areas amongst the most deprived 20% in England



Count and Percent of LSOAs by Decile

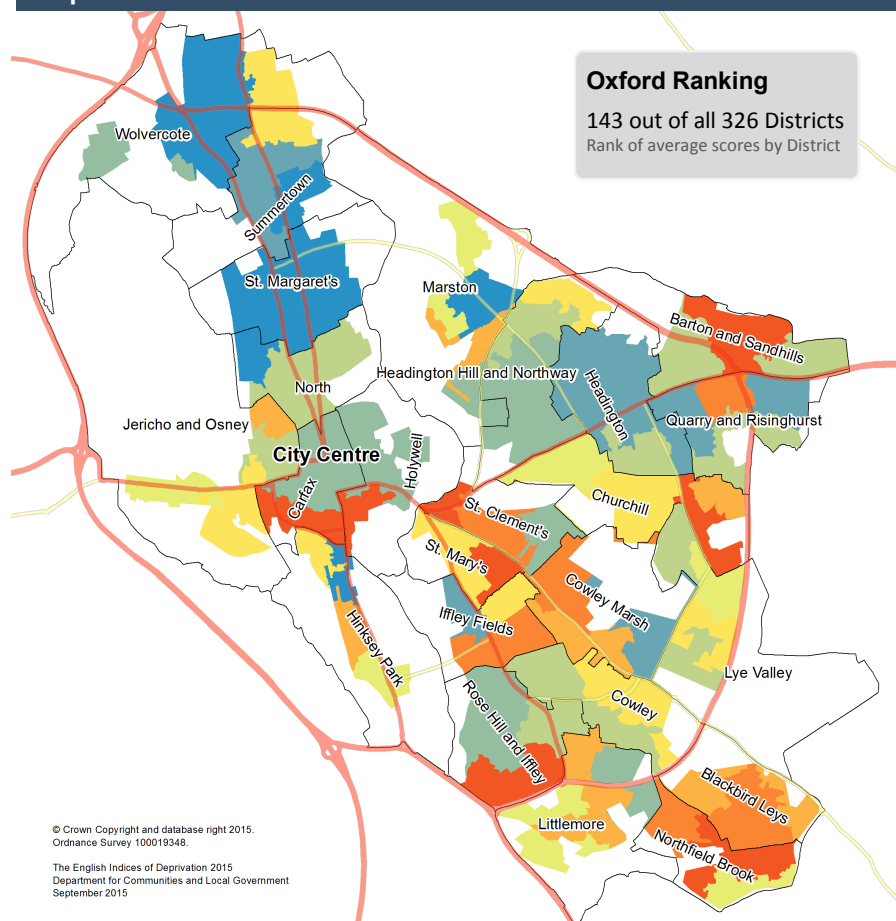


Summary The three most deprived LSOAs for the IDACI in Oxford are **Rose Hill and Iffley 77**, **Blackbird Leys 20**, and **Rose Hill and Iffley 76**, where 45%, 42%, and 40% of children are living below the poverty line, respectively. Amongst the LSOAs in the top 20% most deprived areas, the rate of children affected is at least 30%. In contrast, the rate is less than 4% in the six least deprived LSOAs—**Headington 34**, **North Oxford 65**, **St Margaret's 85**, and **Summertown 54, 92, 91**.

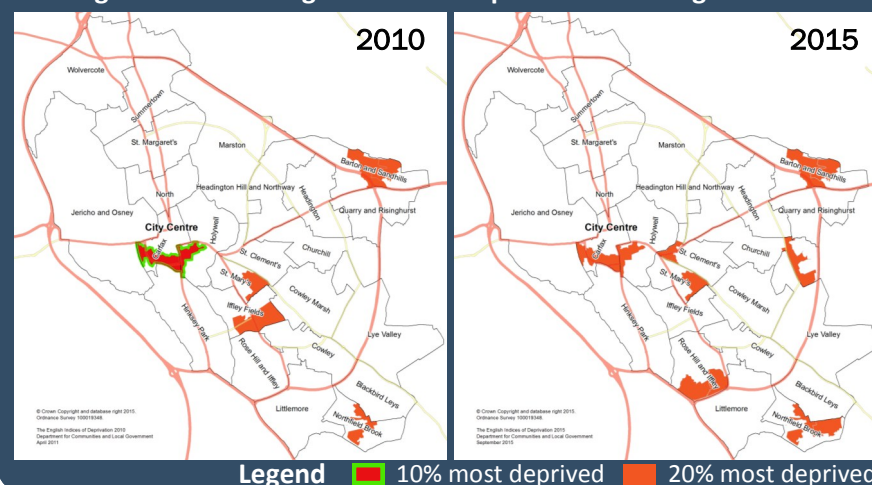
Income Deprivation Affection Older People Index (IDAOP)

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).

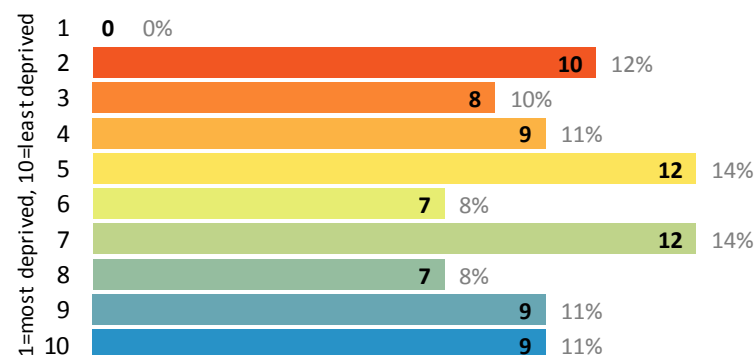
Map 2B: Distribution of the IDAOP sub-domain 2015



Change in areas amongst the most deprived 20% in England



Count and Percent of LSOAs by Decile

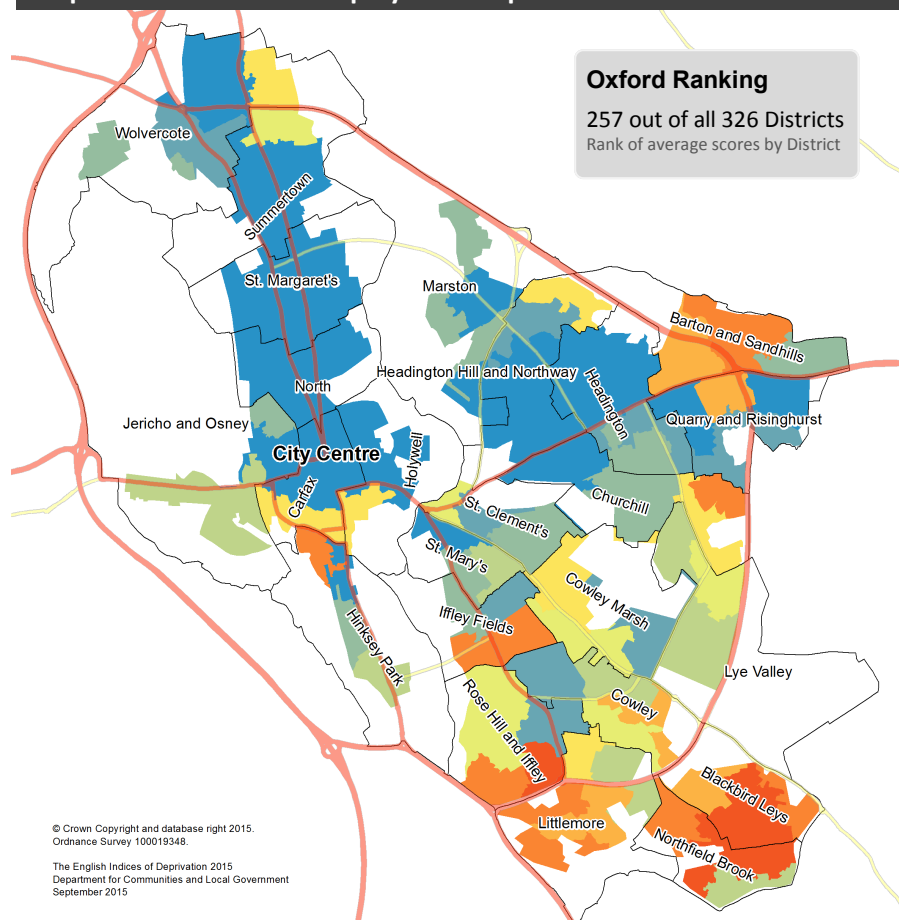


Summary Oxford no longer contains any LSOAs amongst the 10% most deprived areas in England. Twelve percent of Oxford's LSOAs are amongst the 20% most deprived, and those areas are in **Barton and Sandhills 13, 14, Rose Hill and Ifley 76, 77, Carfax/Holywell 22, St Clement's 82, Northfield Brook 68, 69, St Mary's 87, and Churchill 25**. The rate of those affected in the most deprived areas is 28%-36%; the rate in the least deprived Oxford LSOAs is 3%-6%.

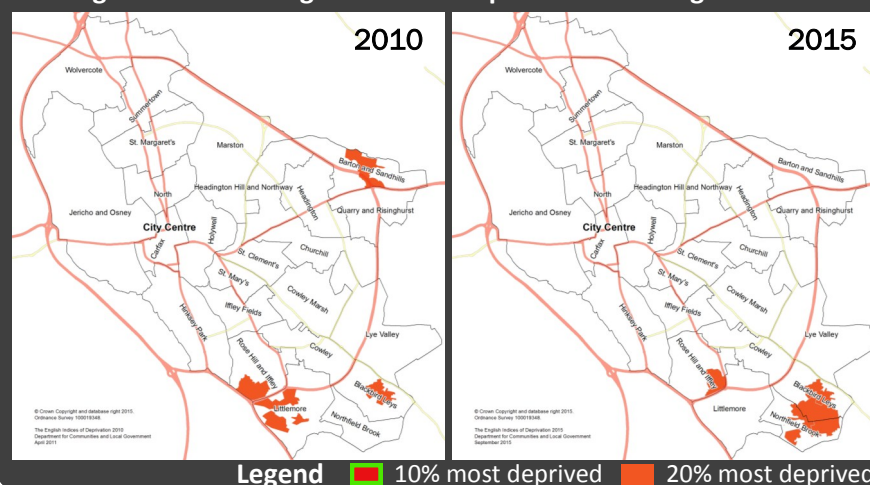
Employment Deprivation Domain

The proportion of the working age population involuntarily excluded from the labour market. Indicators included are claimants of Jobseekers' Allowance, Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, and Carer's Allowance.

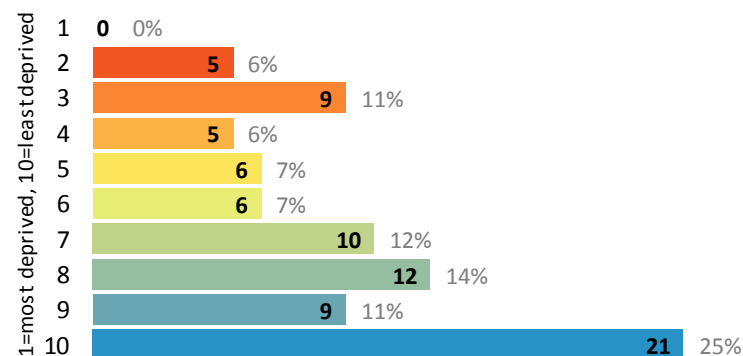
Map 3: Distribution of Employment Deprivation 2015



Change in areas amongst the most deprived 20% in England



Count and Percent of LSOAs by Decile

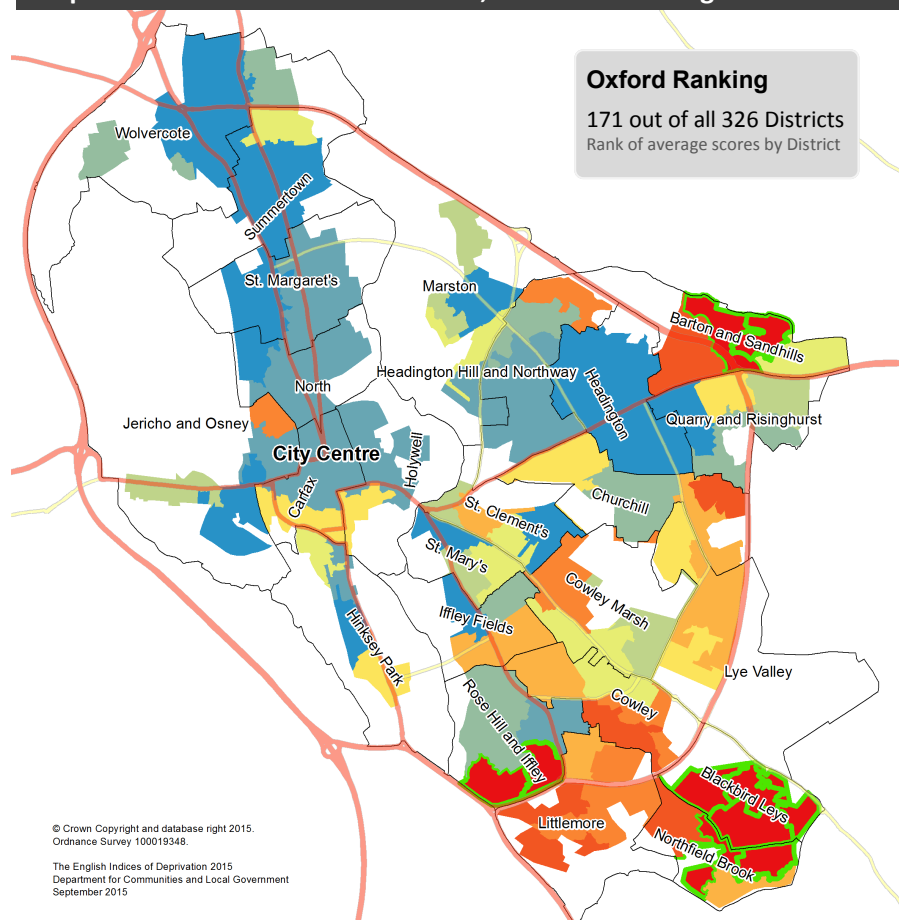


Summary With a low unemployment rate, 70% of Oxford's LSOAs are amongst the least deprived 50% in England. No areas are amongst the 10% most deprived in England. Areas amongst the 20% most deprived are **Blackbird Leys 18, 20, Northfield Brook 68, 69, and Rose Hill and Iffley 76**. In these areas, the proportion of those involuntarily excluded from work range from 18% to 22%. In the least deprived areas of Oxford (the 10th decile), the rate of exclusion from the workforce is 3%.

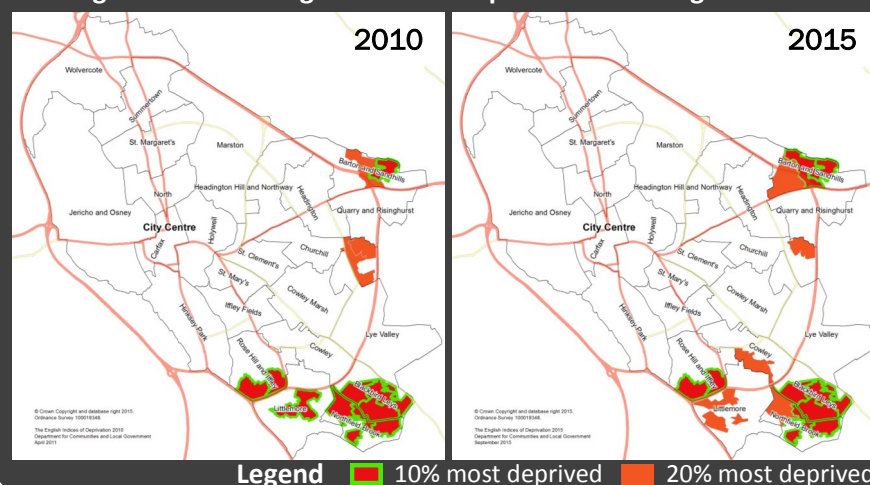
Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

Measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicator is related to two sub-domains: children and young people as well as adult skills. These two sub-domains reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively.

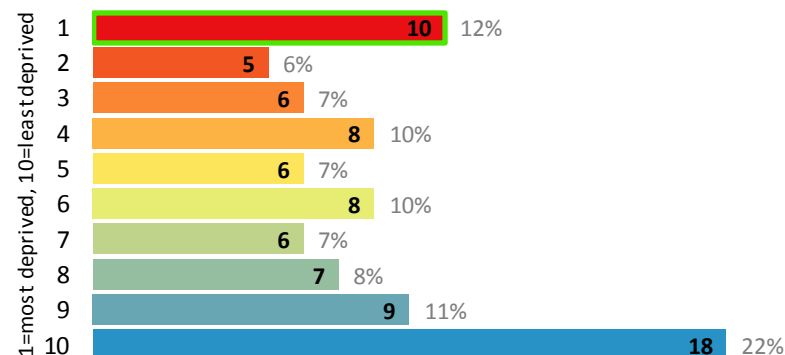
Map 4: Distribution of the Education, Skills and Training Domain 2015



Change in areas amongst the most deprived 20% in England



Count and Percent of LSOAs by Decile

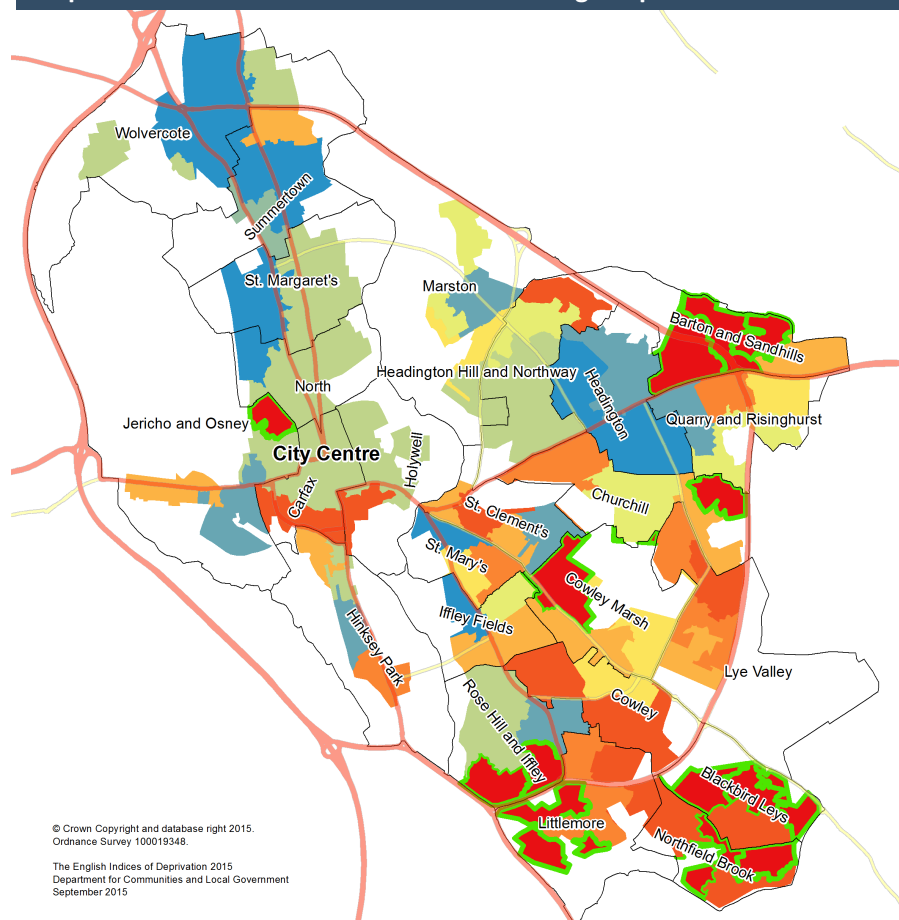


Summary The concentration of LSOAs at each end of the deprivation decile distribution is driven by the high level of adult skills, and the low level of educational attainment amongst children and young people. The most deprived LSOAs are in Blackbird Leys, Barton and Sandhills, Northfield Brook, and Rose Hill and Iffley. The most deprived LSOA is **Rose Hill and Iffley 76**, which is in the top 2% most deprived in England for the Education domain.

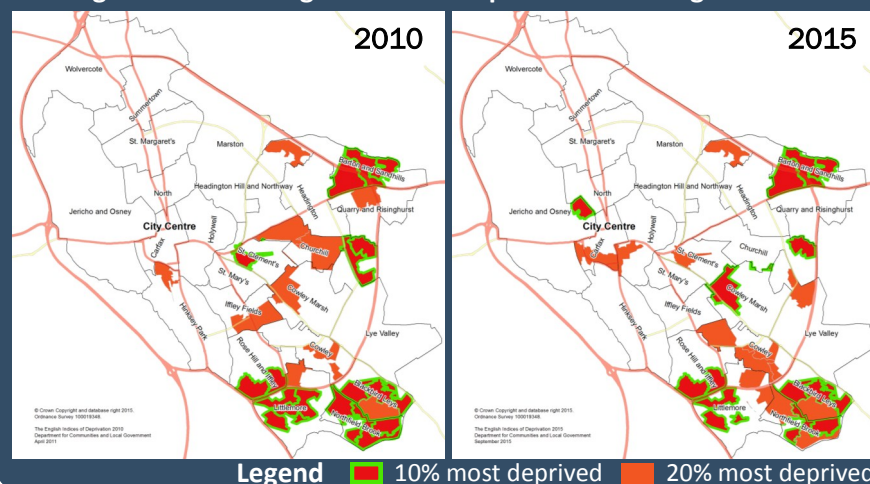
Children and Young People sub-domain

Measure based on average points score for Key Stage 2 and 4 attainment, proportion of secondary school (authorised and unauthorised) absences, proportion of young people not staying on in education above age 16, and young people aged 21 not entering higher education.

Map 3A: Distribution of the Children and Young People sub-domain 2015

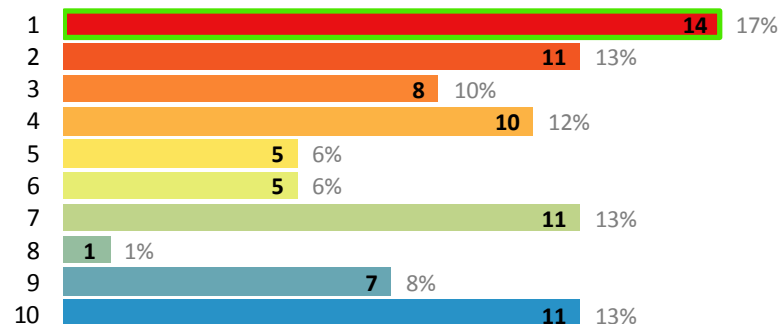


Change in areas amongst the most deprived 20% in England



LSOAs by Decile

1=most deprived, 10=least deprived

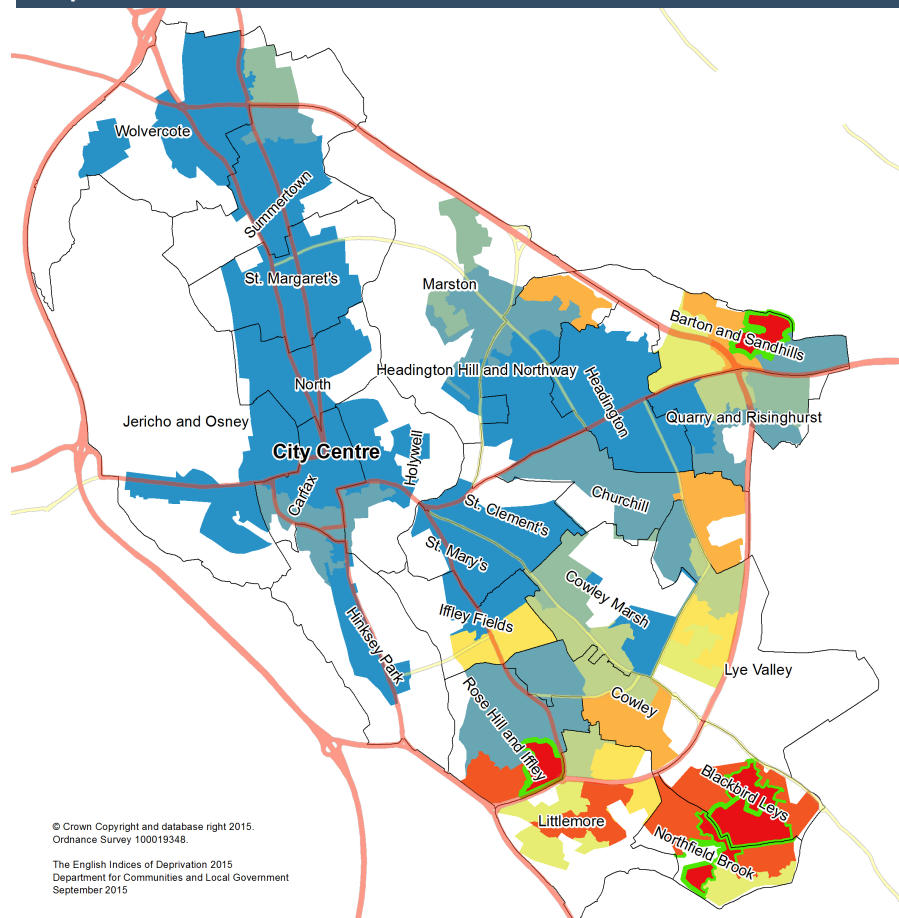


Summary Nearly one-third of LSOAs are amongst the 20% most deprived in England for the Children and Young People (CYP) sub-domain. **Barton and Sandhills 13, Rose Hill and Ifley 76, and Northfield Brook 69** are amongst the 1% most deprived areas in the CYP sub-domain in England. Two LSOAs fall into the most deprived decile on both the IMD and CYP measures—**Northfield Brook 68** and **Rose Hill and Ifley 76**.

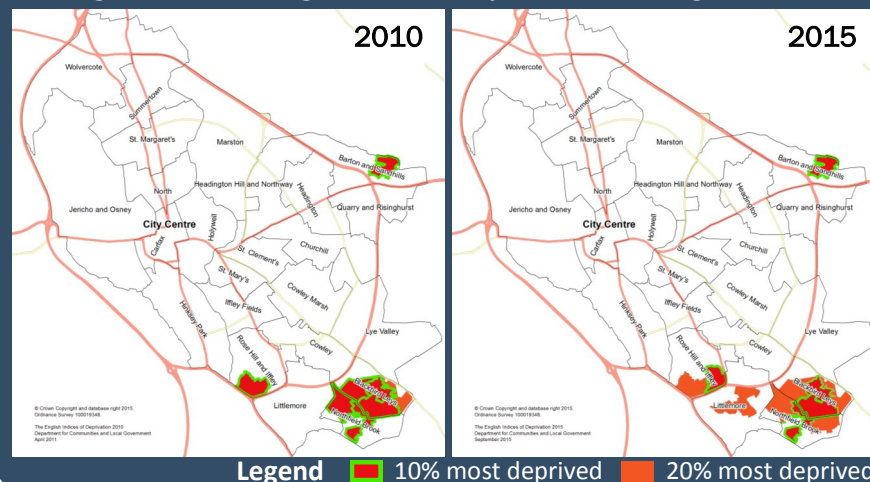
Adult Skills sub-domain

Based on two indicators: Adult skills and English language proficiency. Adult skills is the proportion of working age adults with no or low qualifications. English language proficiency is the proportion of working age adults who cannot speak English or cannot speak English well.

Map 3B: Distribution of the Adult Skills sub-domain 2015

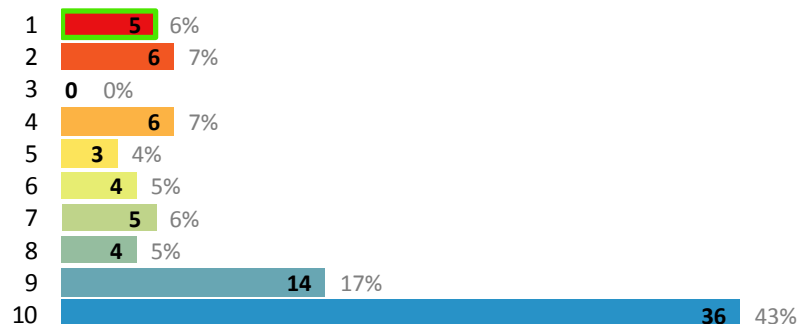


Change in areas amongst the most deprived 20% in England



LSOAs by Decile

1=most deprived, 10=least deprived

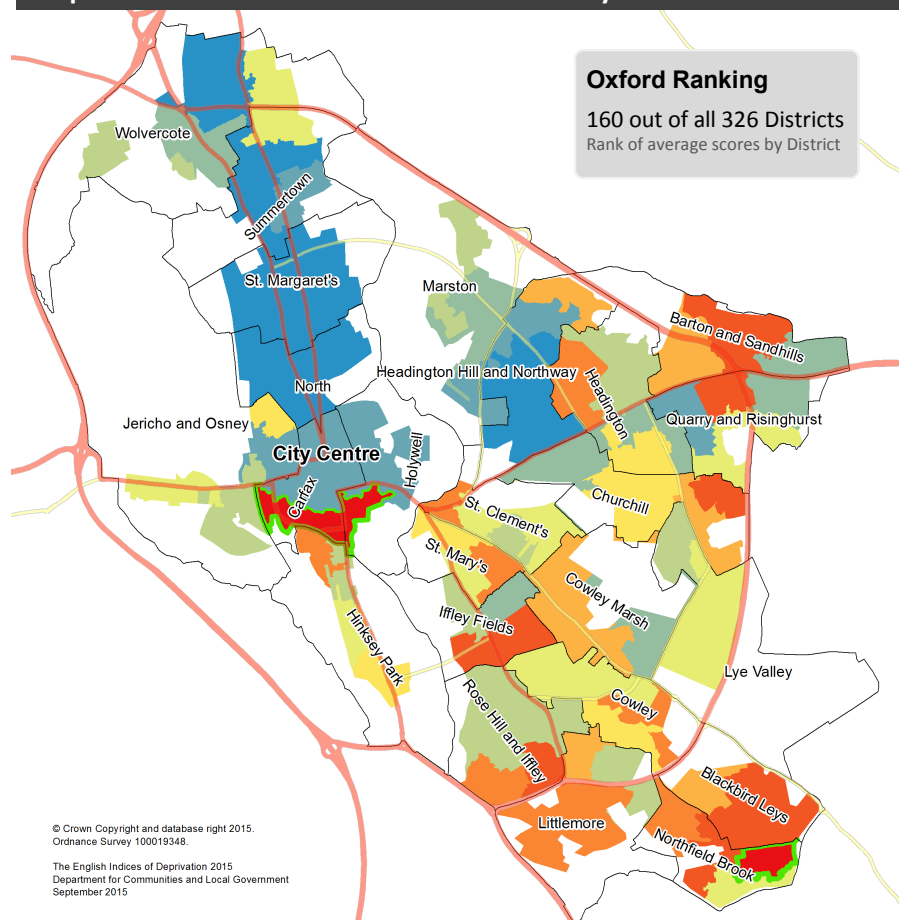


Summary More than half of Oxford LSOAs are amongst the 20% least deprived areas in England in the Adult Skills sub-domain. All 5 areas that are in the 10% most deprived decile for the Skills sub-domain are in the 20% most deprived deciles for the Income domain, with 4 of the areas also in the 20% most deprived for the Employment domain. The 2 most deprived LSOAs are Blackbird Leys 18 and 20, which are amongst the 5% most deprived areas in England for this sub-domain.

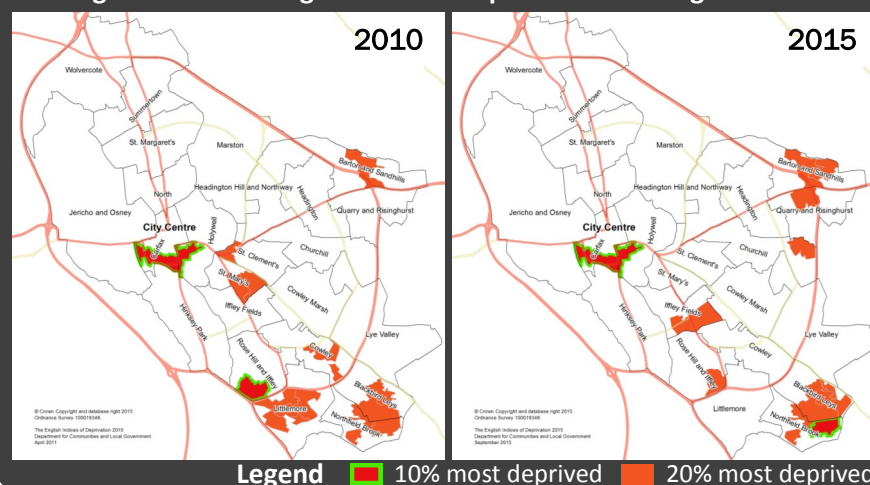
Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

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.

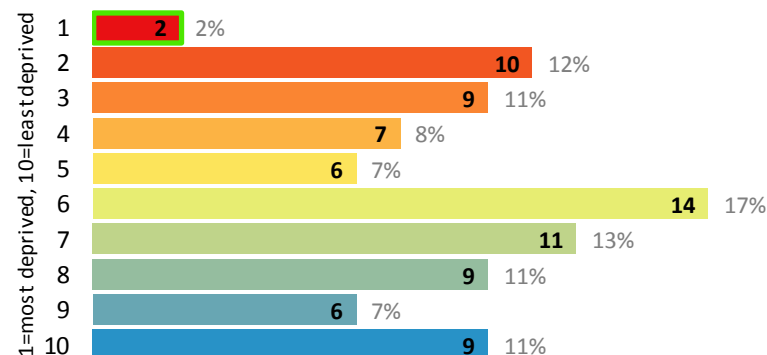
Map 5: Distribution of the Health and Disability Domain 2015



Change in areas amongst the most deprived 20% in England



Count and Percent of LSOAs by Decile

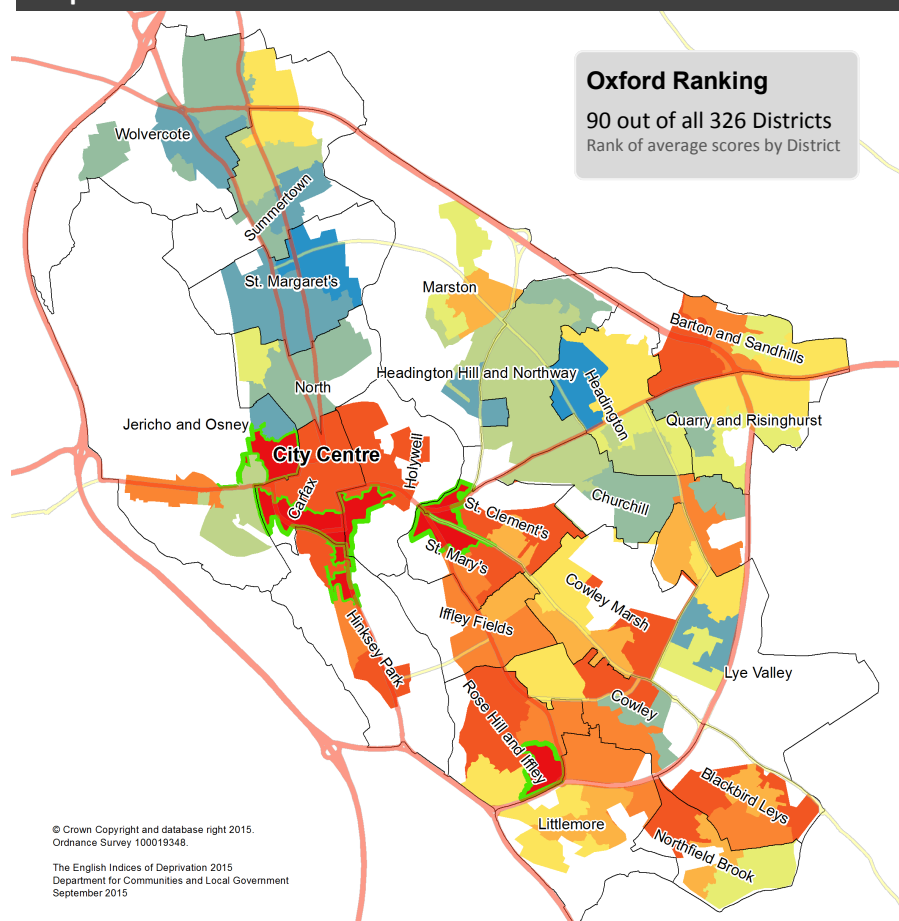


Summary One-quarter of Oxford LSOAs are in the top third most deprived nationally for the Health Domain. Of the 12 LSOAs in the top 2 deciles for the health domain, 10 also rank in the top 2 deciles for most deprived areas for the Children and Young People sub-domain. **Carfax/Holywell 22** has the greatest level of health deprivation in Oxford. Other deprived areas are within Barton and Sandhills, Blackbird Leys, Churchill, Northfield Brook, and Rose Hill and Ifley wards.

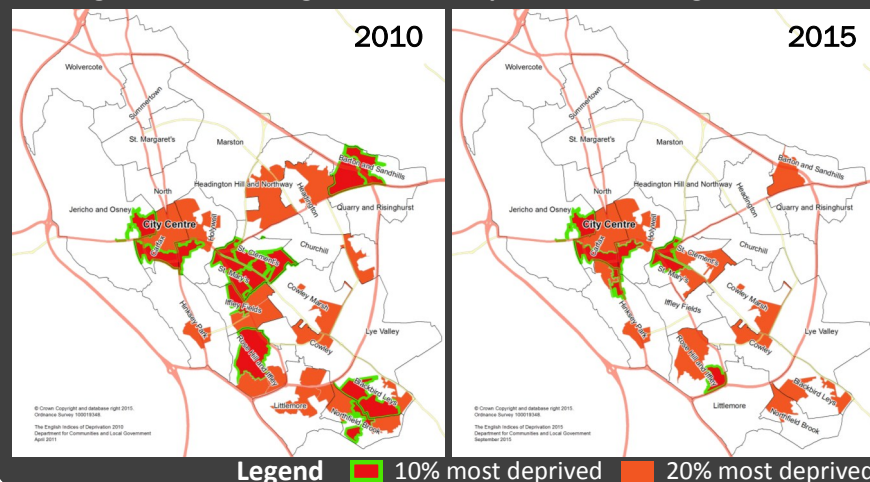
Crime Domain

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.

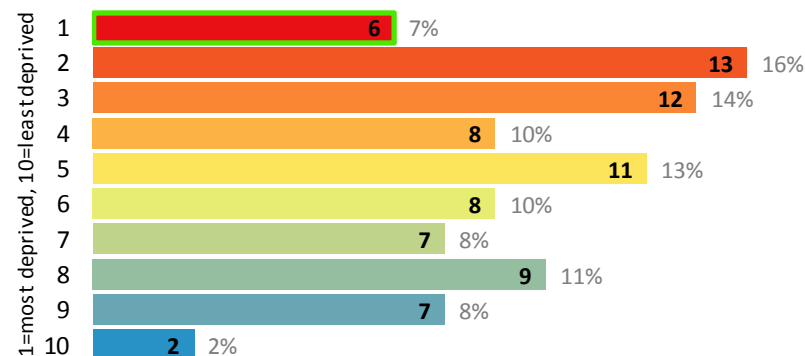
Map 6: Distribution of the Crime Domain 2015



Change in areas amongst the most deprived 20% in England



Count and Percent of LSOAs by Decile



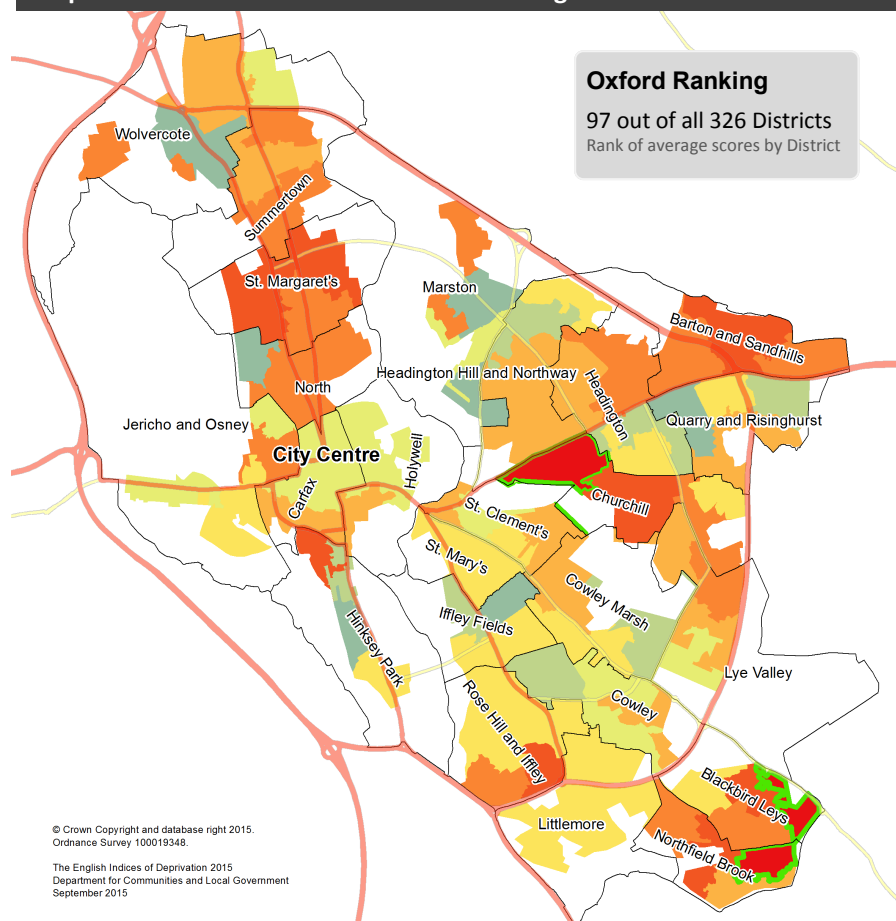
Summary There are 19 LSOAs amongst the top 20% most deprived areas in England for the Crime Domain. Areas in the top 10% most deprived for the Crime Domain are **Jericho and Osney 51**, **Carfax/Holywell 22**, **Hinksey Park 44**, **Rose Hill and Ifley 76**, **St Clement's 82**, and **St Mary's 88**.

N.B. IMD 2015 crime deprivation domain data is at odds with crime data received from Thames Valley Police, as parts of Oxford such as Jericho and Osney are not considered to be crime hot spots, although they are indicated as such by the IMD 2015.

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.

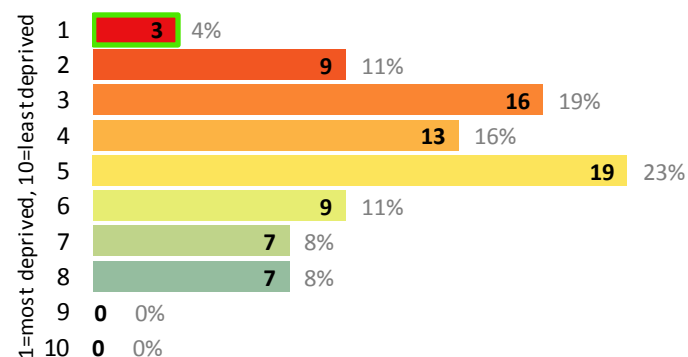
Map 6: Distribution of the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain 2015



Change in the underlying housing affordability indicator of Barriers to Housing and Services Domain since the ID2010:

- Housing affordability in the ID 2015 is measured as both the inability to afford to enter the private rental market in addition to the previously measured owner-occupied sector
- Housing affordability is measured at the LSOA level, whereas it was previously measured at the local authority level
- Comparison maps are not shown, as the change in underlying indicators for this specific domain has limited the ability to make a backwards comparison

Count and Percent of LSOAs by Decile

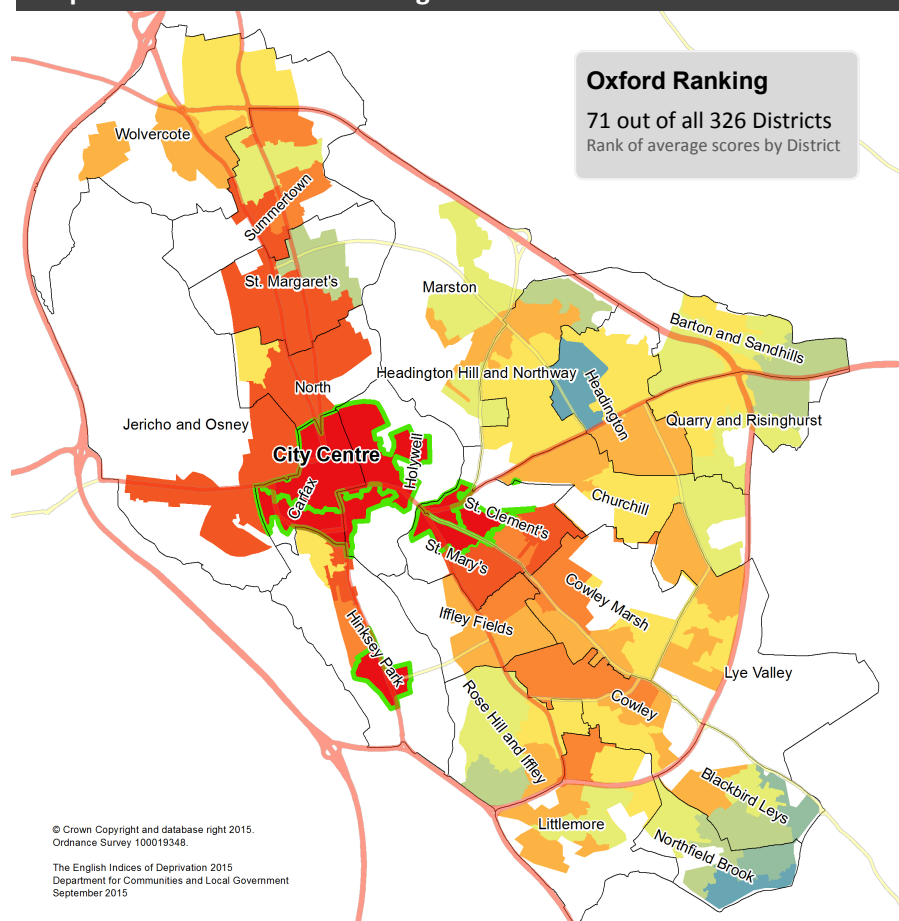


Summary Overall, Oxford's LSOAs are relatively more deprived than other areas of England in the Barriers to Housing and Services Domain, with more than half of the areas in the top half of the ranking. Areas of high deprivation are spread throughout Oxford, with significant overlap in areas that are in the most deprived areas by the overall IMD indicator. The most deprived areas on this domain are Churchill 26, and Blackbird Leys 17, both of which are on the top 5% nationally.

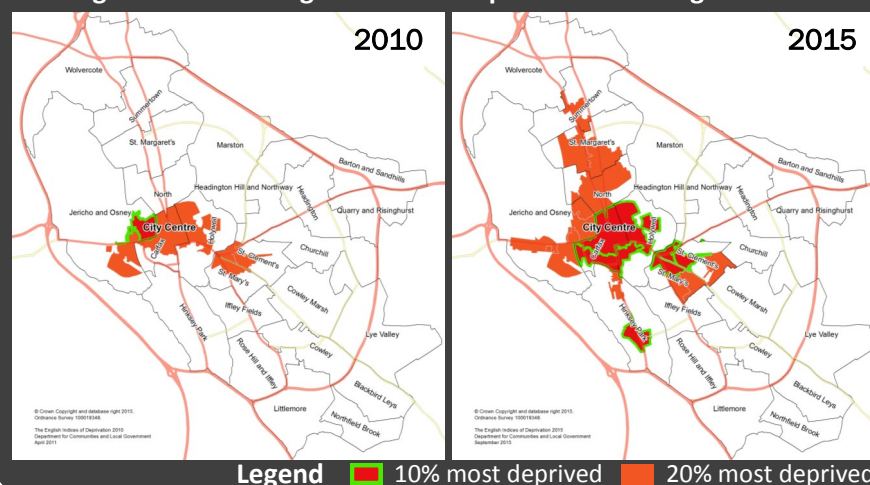
Living Environment Deprivation Domain

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.

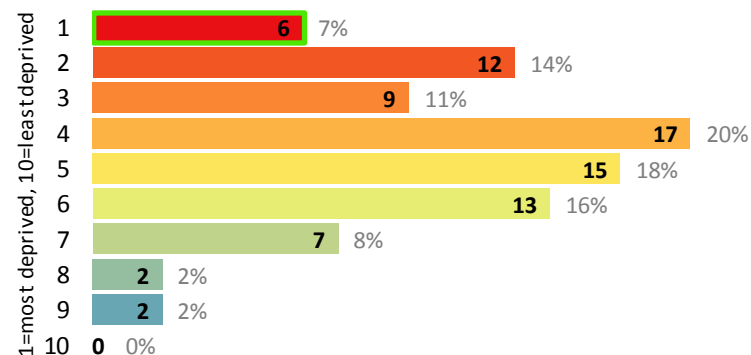
Map 8: Distribution of the Living Environment Domain 2015



Change in areas amongst the most deprived 20% in England



Count and Percent of LSOAs by Decile



Summary Levels of deprivation in the Living Environment Domain are higher in and around the City Centre, and become relatively less deprived moving toward the edge of the city. **Carfax/Holywell 21 and 22**, are the two LSOAs in the top 5% most deprived nationally for Living Environment. **St Mary's 88, St Clements 80, and 82, and Hinksey Park 42** are also in the top 10% most deprived nationally, with high levels of poor housing conditions, air quality, and/or road accidents.