

Introduction

The Indices of Deprivation 2010 (ID2010) update the Indices of Deprivation 2004 and 2007 and provide a relative measure of deprivation in small areas across England. They 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 general 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 is a combination of a number of the other indices to give an overall score for the relative level of deprivation across England. Thirty eight separate indicators are grouped into seven domains, each of which reflects a different aspect of deprivation, such as income, employment, health and education. In most cases, the indicators in the IMD 2010 used 2008 data, which was the most up to date data available at the time of constructing the indices. Some indicators were based on Census 2001 data; this is indicated where applicable in this report. It is worth noting that given the dates of the data used, this analysis predates the recession.

The geographic units used with the Indices are Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs), which are small areas of relatively even size containing approximately 1,500 people. England has been divided into 32,482 LSOAs, each of which has been assigned a score and a rank for each domain.

The following maps show the overall Index and domains mapped to LSOA level across Oxford, according to their rank against the other LSOAs in England. Those that are ranked amongst the 20% of most deprived LSOAs in England are shaded red.

For further information about the Indices, including methods for their calculation, please visit the [Communities and Local Government](#) website for downloadable reports on the ID2010:

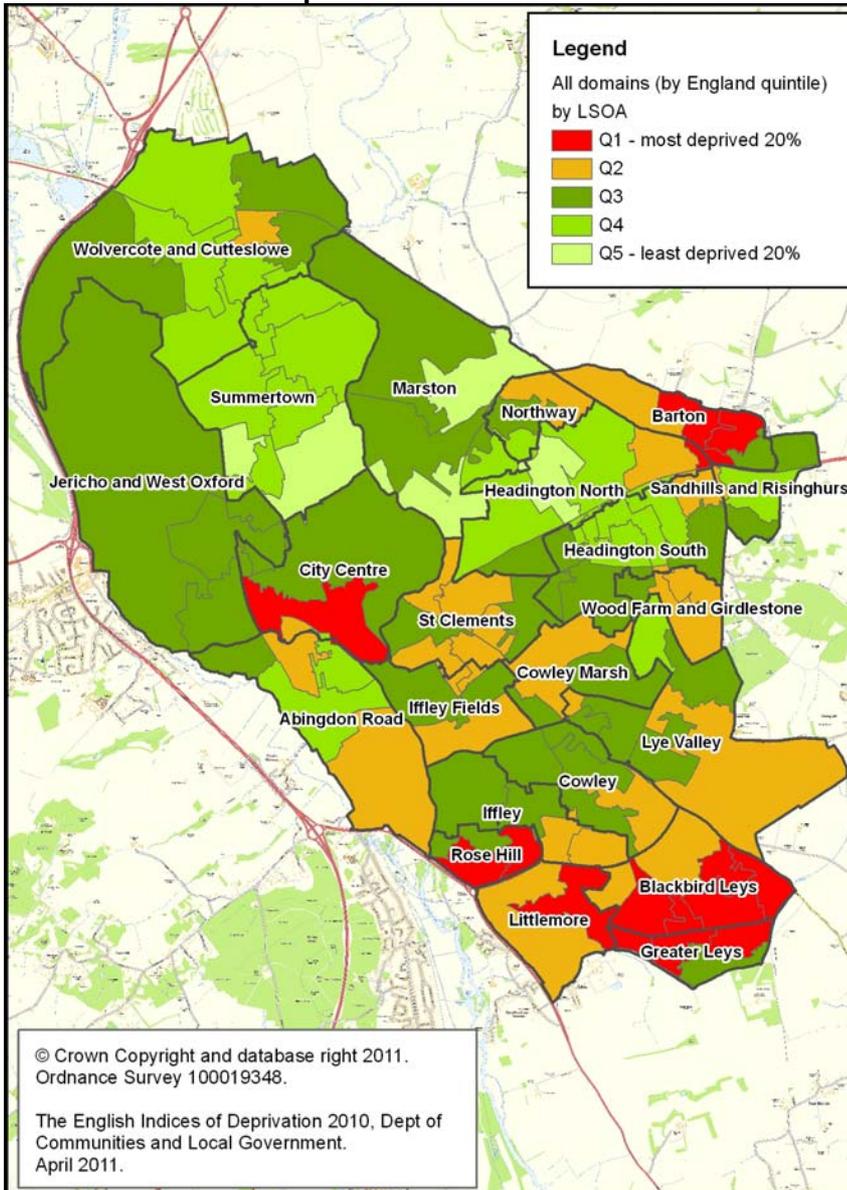
Key findings

- Northfield Brook 68 has the highest deprivation score in Oxford, and is considered to be amongst the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England.
- The LSOAs with the greatest income deprivation in Oxford are Northfield Brook 68, Blackbird Leys 20 and Barton & Sandhills 14, with 34%, 31% and 30% respectively of their population considered to be income deprived.
- Fifty one percent of the children and young people aged 0-15 in Northfield Brook 68 are considered to be income deprived. In contrast, 0% of children and young people aged 0-15 in North 66 are living in income-deprived families.
- The income deprivation affecting older people (IDAOPI) sub-domain shows that for 32 out of the 85 LSOAs in Oxford, between 20.1% and 42% of the population aged 60 or over are income deprived.
- Barton & Sandhills 14 has the greatest deprivation in Oxford, in terms of the overall education, skills and training deprivation domain, and the adult skills sub-domain.
- Nine LSOAs in Oxford are amongst the most deprived 5% of LSOAs in England, for the Children and young people education sub-domain.
- Carfax 22 ranked the worst of all of the LSOAs in Oxford for the health and disability deprivation domain. It is among the top 2% of health deprived LSOAs in England; this is likely to be due to the poor health of single homeless people living at hostels in this area.
- All of the LSOAs in Oxford score badly in the barriers to Housing and Services deprivation domain. This is likely to be due to the imbalance of house prices to average earnings in Oxford, making access to owner occupation difficult. See [February 2011's chart of the month](#), on Oxford City Council's website.

The Indices of Deprivation 2010

Oxford results

1. Overall Index of Deprivation



About the Overall Index:

The overall Index combines information from all seven domains.

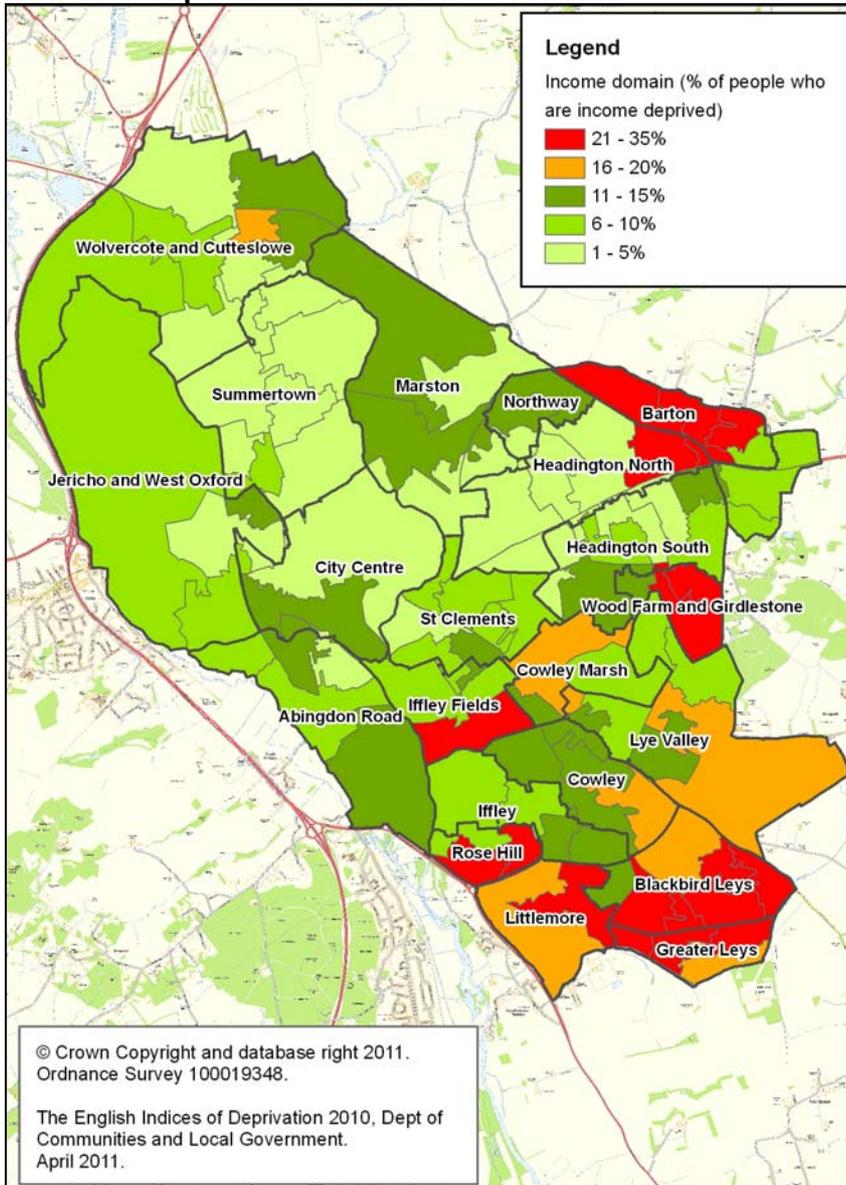
An area has a higher deprivation score than another if the proportion of people living there who are classed as deprived is higher. An area itself is not deprived: it is the circumstances and lifestyles of the people living there that affect its deprivation score.

Observations:

The areas with the greatest deprivation tend to be concentrated towards the south and east of the city. Parts of Blackbird Leys, Greater Leys, Littlemore, Rose Hill, Barton and the City centre are considered to be amongst the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England.

Northfield Brook 68 is the LSOA with the highest deprivation score in Oxford, and is considered to be amongst the most deprived 10% of LSOAs in England.

2. Income deprivation domain



About the Domain:

This domain measures the proportion of the population that lives in income deprived families. The definition of income deprivation includes families that are out-of-work and families that are in work but who have low earnings.

Indicators used:

- Adults and children in Income Support (IS) families
- Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) families
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families
- Adults and children in Child Tax Credit families (who are not claiming IS, income-based JSA or Pension Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60% of the median before housing costs
- Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both.

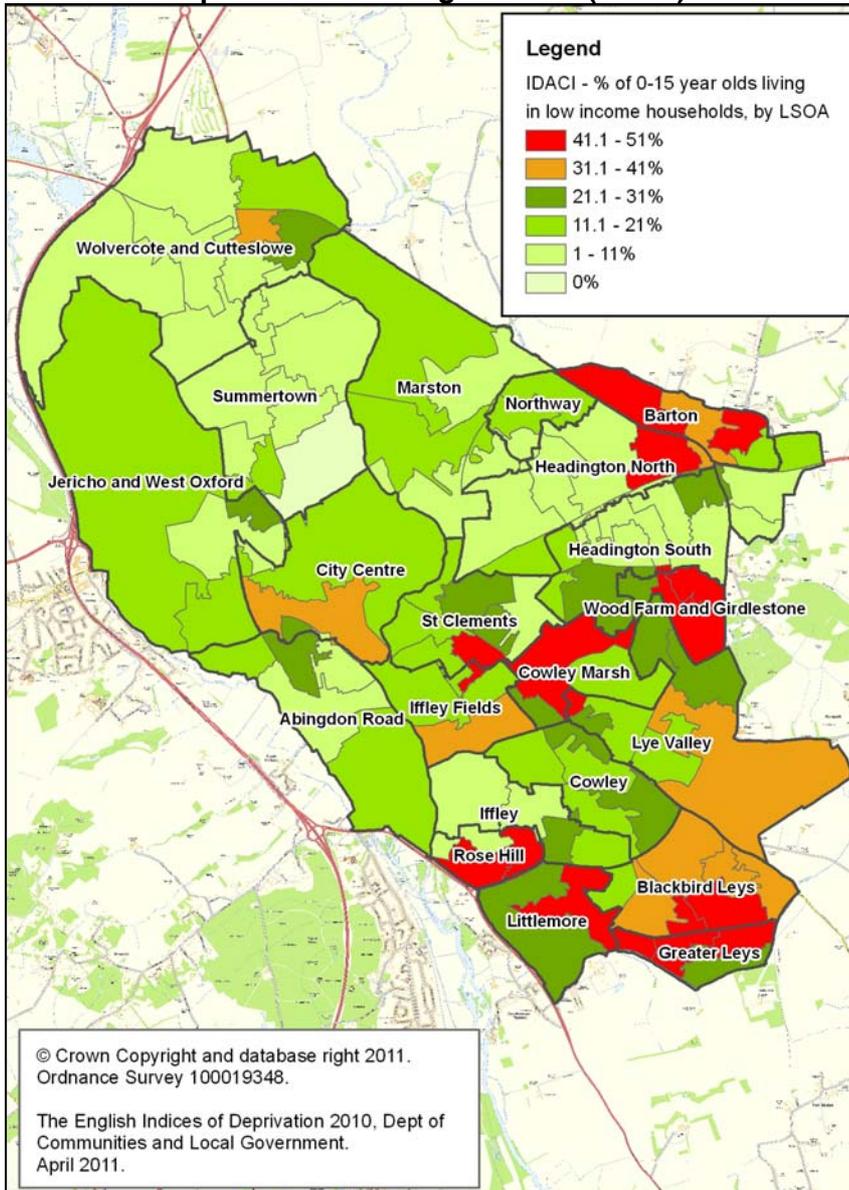
The scores for the Income Deprivation Domain are rates. E.g. if an LSOA scores 0.35, this means that 35% of the LSOA's total population is income deprived.

Observations:

The areas with the greatest income deprivation include parts of Blackbird Leys, Greater Leys, Littlemore, Rose Hill, Barton, Wood Farm & Girdlestone and Iffley Fields.

Northfield Brook 68 has the highest income deprivation of all the LSOAs in Oxford; 34% of the total population in that area is considered to be income deprived. **Blackbird Leys 20** and **Barton & Sandhills 14** are the next most deprived LSOAs, with 31% and 30% respectively of the total population considered to be income deprived.

2a. Income deprivation affecting children (IDACI) sub-domain



About the Sub-domain:

This covers children aged 0-15 living in income deprived households, defined as families receiving either:

- Income Support or
- Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance or
- Pension Credit (Guarantee) or
- Those not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of Child Tax Credit with an equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) below 60% of the national median before housing costs.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index is expressed as the proportion (i.e. a percentage) of all children aged 0-15 living in income deprived families.

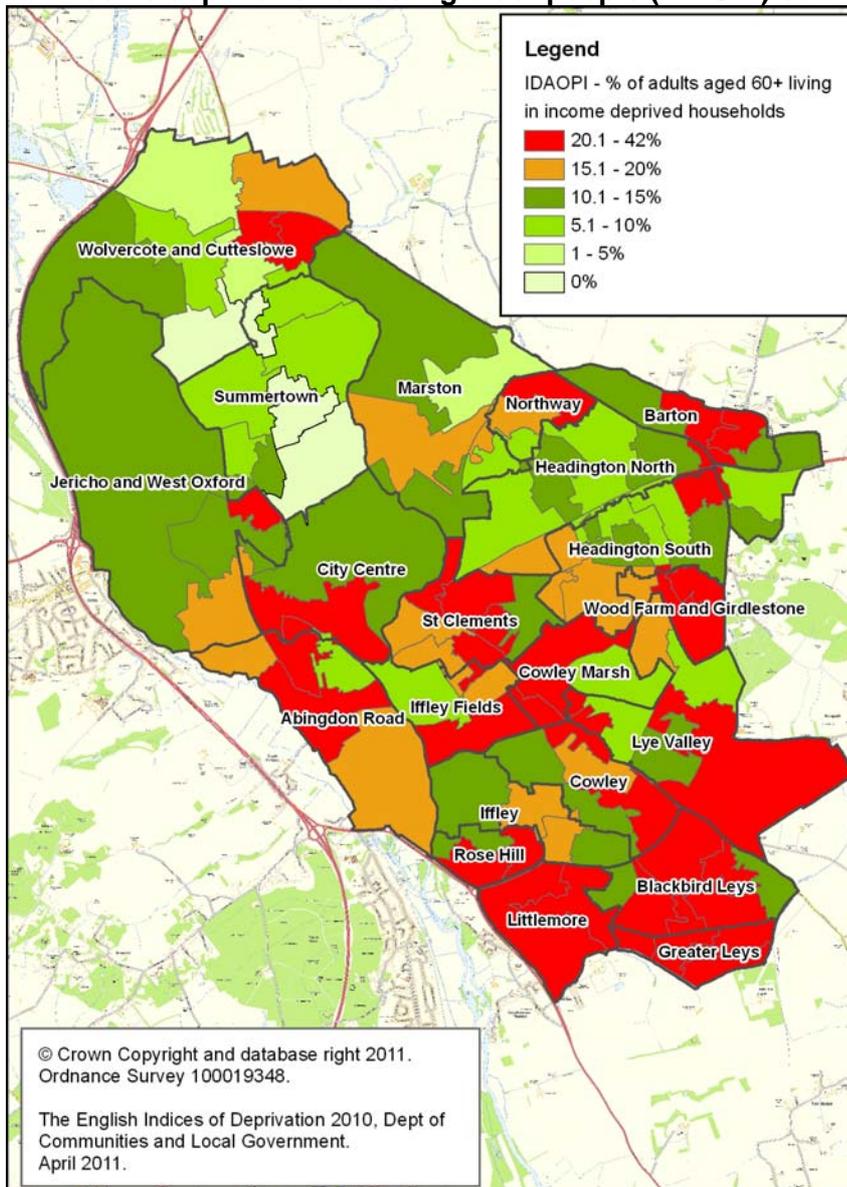
Observations:

The areas with the greatest income deprivation affecting children include parts of Blackbird Leys, Greater Leys, Littlemore, Rose Hill, Barton, Wood Farm & Girdlestone, Cowley Marsh and St Clements.

Northfield Brook 68 has the highest income deprivation affecting children of all the LSOAs in Oxford; 51% of the children aged 0-15 in that LSOA are living in income deprived families. **Cowley Marsh 32** and **Blackbird Leys 20** are the next most deprived LSOAs, with 50% and 49% respectively of 0-15 year olds living in families that are income deprived.

In north Oxford, **Summertown 93** (in Cutteslowe) has the highest income deprivation affecting children; 32% of 0-15 year olds in that LSOA live in families that are income deprived. Conversely, in **North 66**, 0% of 0-15 year olds live in income deprived families.

2b. Income deprivation affecting older people (IDAOP) sub-domain



About the Sub-domain:

This index represents income deprivation affecting older people, expressed as the proportion of adults aged 60 or over living in families claiming:

- Income Support or
- Income based Jobseeker's Allowance or
- Pension Credit (Guarantee)

Observations:

The LSOAs with the greatest income deprivation affecting older people include parts of Blackbird Leys, Rose Hill, Barton, Wood Farm & Girdlestone, Cowley Marsh, Cowley, St Clements, Iffley Fields, Abingdon Road, the City centre and Wolvercote and Cutteslowe. All of the LSOAs in Greater Leys and Littlemore neighbourhoods have between 20.1% and 42% of the population aged over 60 who are considered to be income deprived.

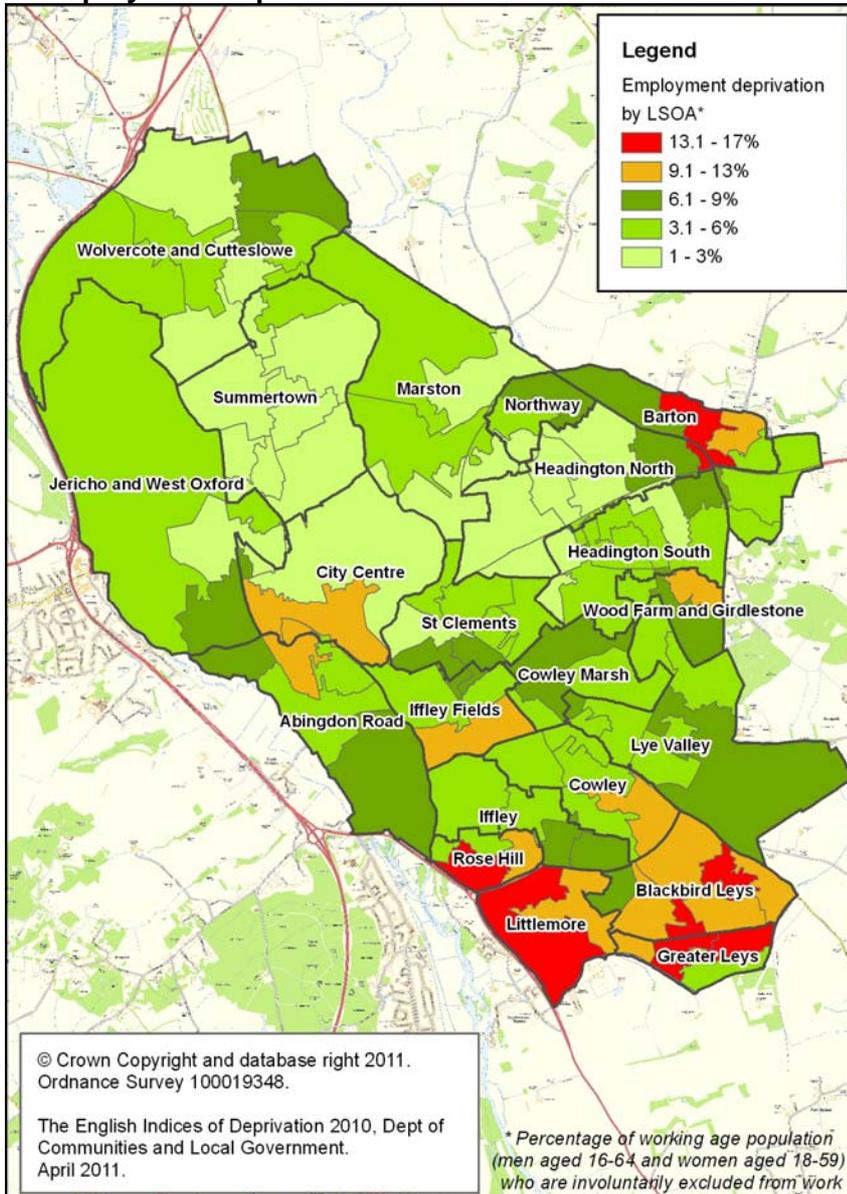
Carfax 22 has the highest income deprivation affecting older people of all the LSOAs in Oxford; 42% of the adults aged 60 or over living in this LSOA are on Income Support or income based Jobseeker's Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee). **Barton & Sandhills 13 and 14** and **Northfield Brook 68** are the next most deprived LSOAs, each with 38% of older people considered to be income deprived.

North 66, **St Margaret's 85** and **Summertown 92** all have 0% of older people considered to be income deprived.

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3. Employment deprivation domain



About the Domain:

This domain measures employment deprivation as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the world of work. The employment deprived are defined as those who would like to work but are unable to do so through unemployment, sickness or disability.

Indicators used:

- Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) (both contribution-based and income-based), women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64.
- Claimants of Incapacity Benefit aged 18-59/64.
- Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance aged 18-59/64.
- Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance aged 18-59/64 (those with a contribution-based element)
- Participants in New Deal for 18-24s who are not claiming JSA
- Participants in New Deal for 25+ who are not claiming JSA
- Participants in New Deal for Lone Parents aged 18 and over (after initial interview).

The scores for the Employment deprivation domain are rates, in the same way as they are for the Income Deprivation Domain.

Observations:

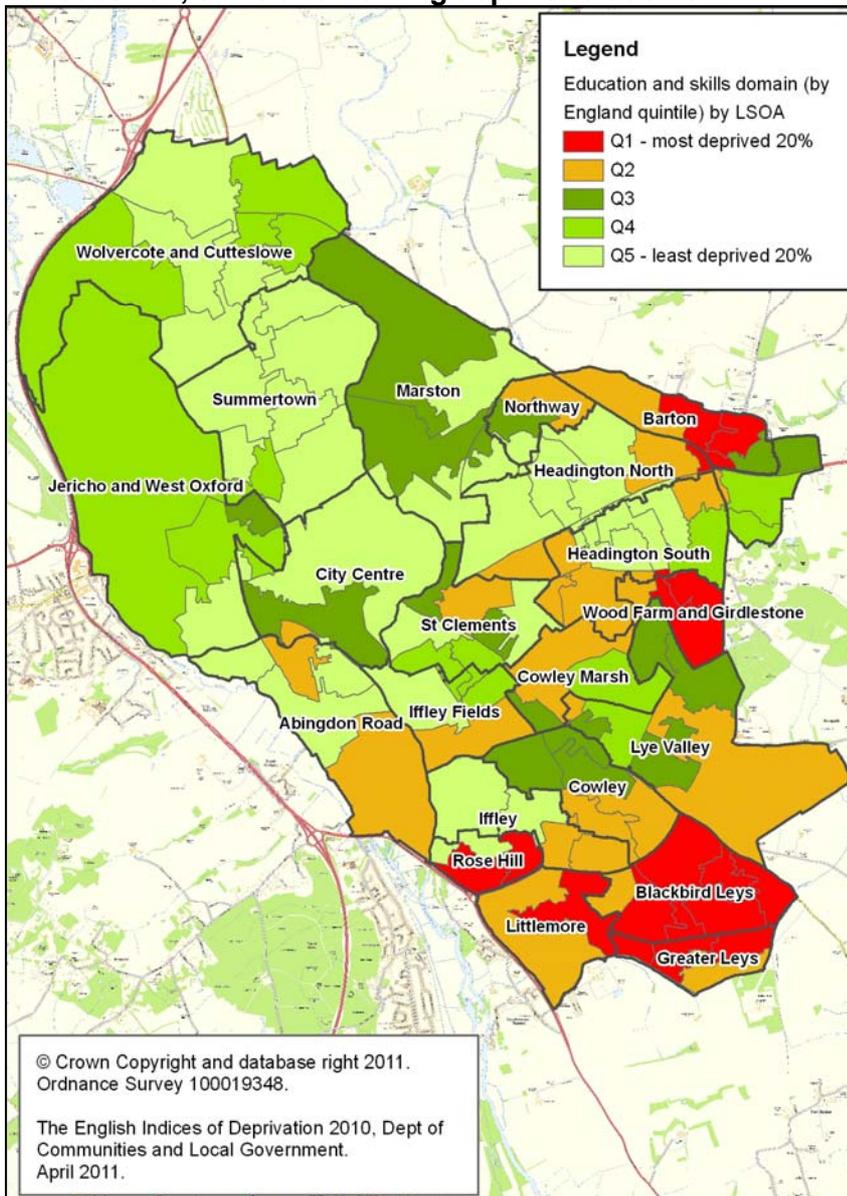
The LSOAs with the greatest employment deprivation include parts of Blackbird Leys, Greater Leys, Rose Hill, Littlemore and Barton.

Seventeen percent of the working age population in **Littlemore 53** is considered to be employment deprived. In **Blackbird Leys 18**, 16% of the working age population is employment deprived and 15% of the working age population is considered to be employment deprived in both **Barton & Sandhills 13** and **Rose Hill 77**.

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4. Education, skills and training deprivation domain



About the Domain:

This domain captures the extent of deprivation in education, skills and training in an area, and is split 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.

The 'children and young people' sub-domain measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures ('flow').

The 'skills' sub-domain measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working age adult population ('stock').

Observations:

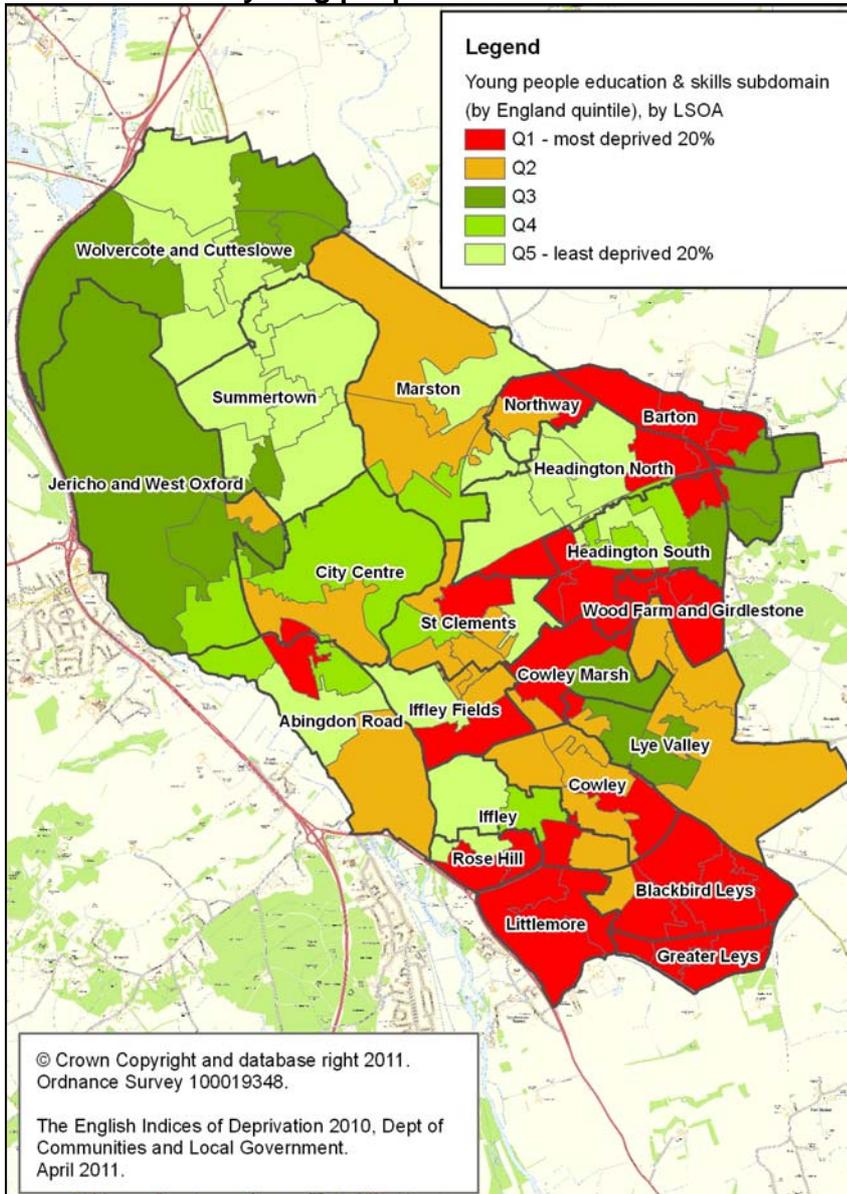
The LSOAs with the greatest education, skills and training deprivation include parts of Blackbird Leys, Greater Leys, Rose Hill, Littlemore, Wood Farm and Barton.

Barton & Sandhills 14 has the greatest deprivation in Oxford in terms of education, skills and training. This LSOA, together with another three LSOAs in Oxford are amongst the 5% most deprived LSOAs in England for the education and skills domain. These are **Northfield Brook 68** and **Blackbird Leys 17 and 18**.

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4a. Children and young people sub-domain



Indicators used:

- **Key Stage 2 attainment:** The average points score of pupils taking English, maths and science Key Stage 2 exams.
- **Key Stage 3 attainment:** The average points score of pupils taking English, maths and science Key Stage 3 exams.
- **Key Stage 4 attainment:** The average capped points score of pupils taking Key Stage 4 exams (GCSE or equivalent).
- **Secondary school absence:** The proportion of authorised and unauthorised absences from secondary school.
- **Staying on in education post 16:** The proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16.
- **Entry to higher education:** The proportion of young people aged under-21 not entering higher education.

Observations:

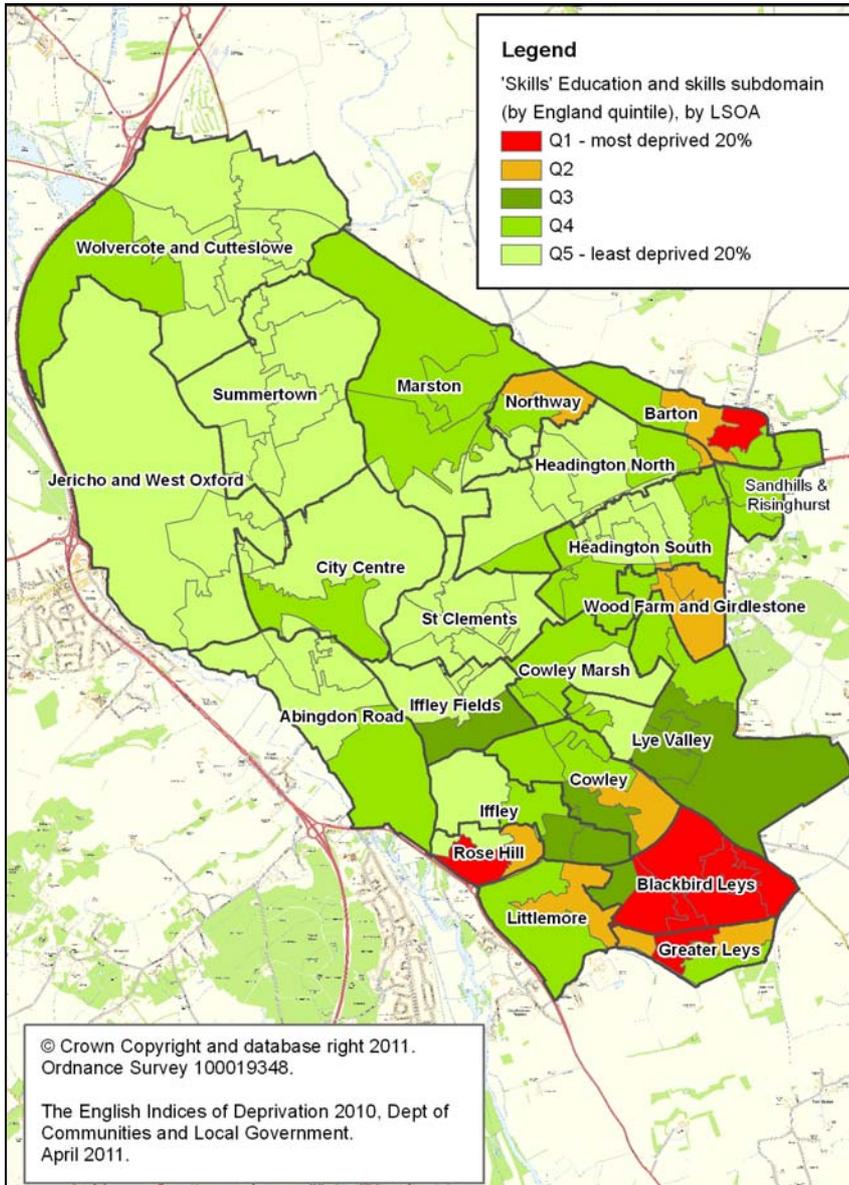
The LSOAs with the greatest young people's education deprivation include parts of Rose Hill, Iffley Fields, Cowley Marsh, Cowley, St Clements, Wood Farm, Northway, Barton, Blackbird Leys, Greater Leys and Littlemore.

Rose Hill & Iffley 76 has the greatest deprivation in Oxford in terms of young people's education. This LSOA, together with another eight LSOAs in Oxford are amongst the 5% most deprived LSOAs in England for the young people's education and skills sub-domain. These are **Blackbird Leys 17 and 18; Northfield Brook 68 and 69; Rose Hill & Iffley 77; Littlemore 52; Barton & Sandhills 14 and St Clements 80.**

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4b. Skills sub-domain



Indicator used:

Adult skills: The proportion of working age adults aged 25-54 with no or low qualifications.

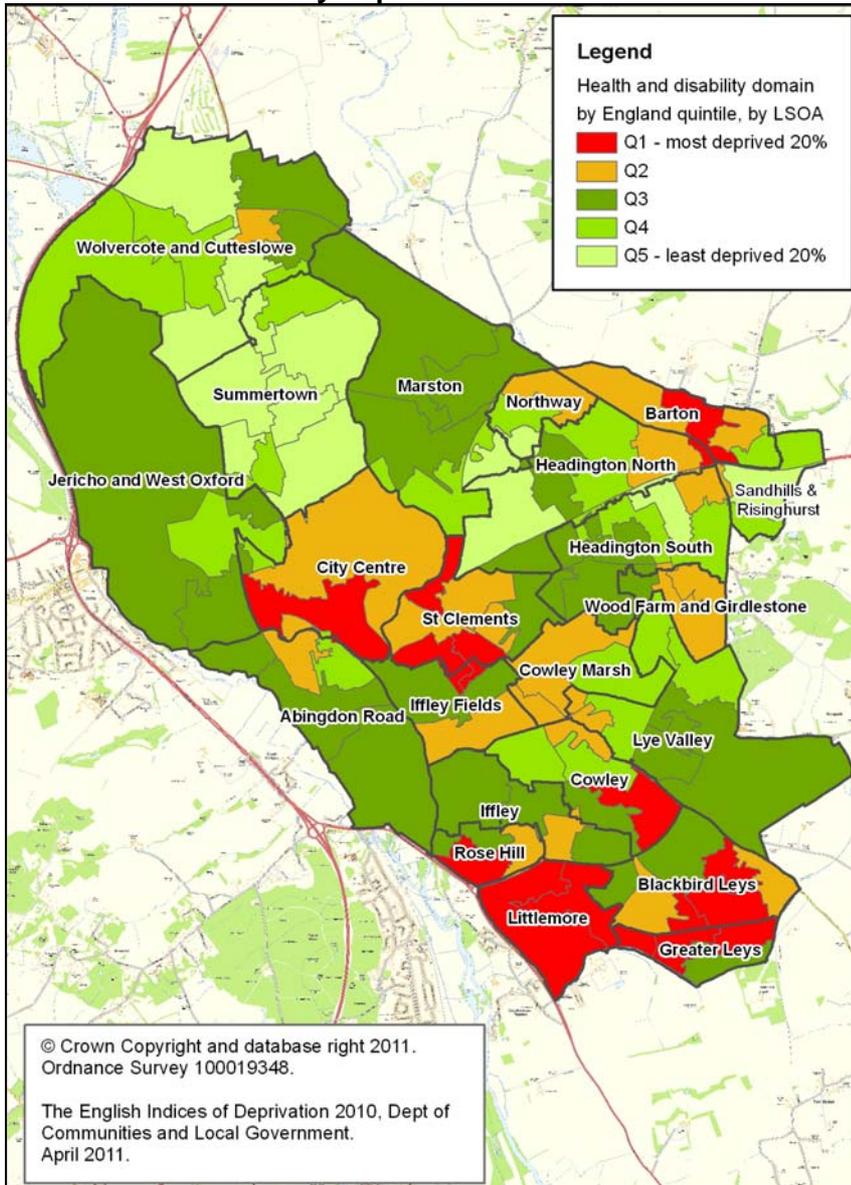
This indicator was derived from 2001 Census data.

Observations:

The LSOAs with the greatest adult skills deprivation include parts of Rose Hill, Blackbird Leys, Greater Leys and Barton.

Barton & Sandhills 14 has the greatest deprivation in Oxford in terms of adult skills. This LSOA is the only one in Oxford that is amongst the 5% most deprived LSOAs in England for this sub-domain. However six other LSOAs in Oxford are amongst the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England. These are **Blackbird Leys 18, 19 and 20; Northfield Brook 67 and 68 and Rose Hill & Iffley 77.**

5. Health and disability deprivation domain



About the Domain:

This domain measures premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor health. It considers both physical and mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality.

Indicators used:

- **Years of Potential Life Lost** - An age and sex standardised measure of premature death.
- **Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio** - An age and sex standardised morbidity / disability ratio.
- **Acute morbidity** - An age and sex standardised rate of emergency admission to hospital.
- **Mood and anxiety disorders** - The rate of adults suffering from mood and anxiety disorders.

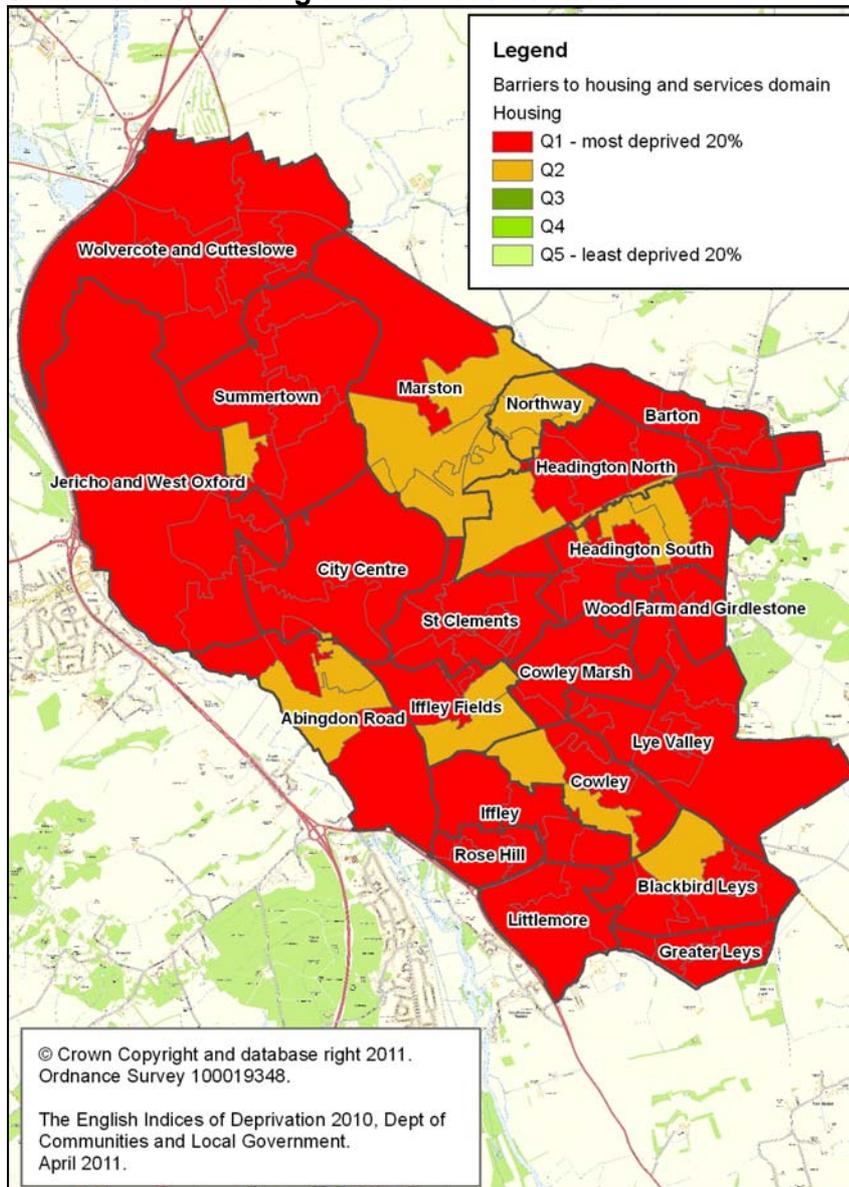
Observations:

The LSOAs with the greatest health and disability deprivation include parts of Blackbird Leys, Greater Leys, Rose Hill, Barton, St Clements, the City centre and Littlemore.

Carfax 22 ranked the worst of all of the LSOAs in Oxford and therefore has the greatest health deprivation. This LSOA is the only one in Oxford that is amongst the 5% most deprived LSOAs in England for this domain.

Rose Hill & Iffley 77 is amongst the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England for the health and disability deprivation domain.

6. Barriers to housing and services domain



About the Domain:

This domain measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and key local services.

The indicators fall 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 such as affordability.

Barriers to housing and services is included as one of the seven domains because accessibility of suitable housing and local amenities are significant determinants of quality of life. People who cannot afford to enter owner occupation, live in overcrowded homes or are classed as homeless are deprived of the safety and stability of a home that is appropriate to their household's needs.

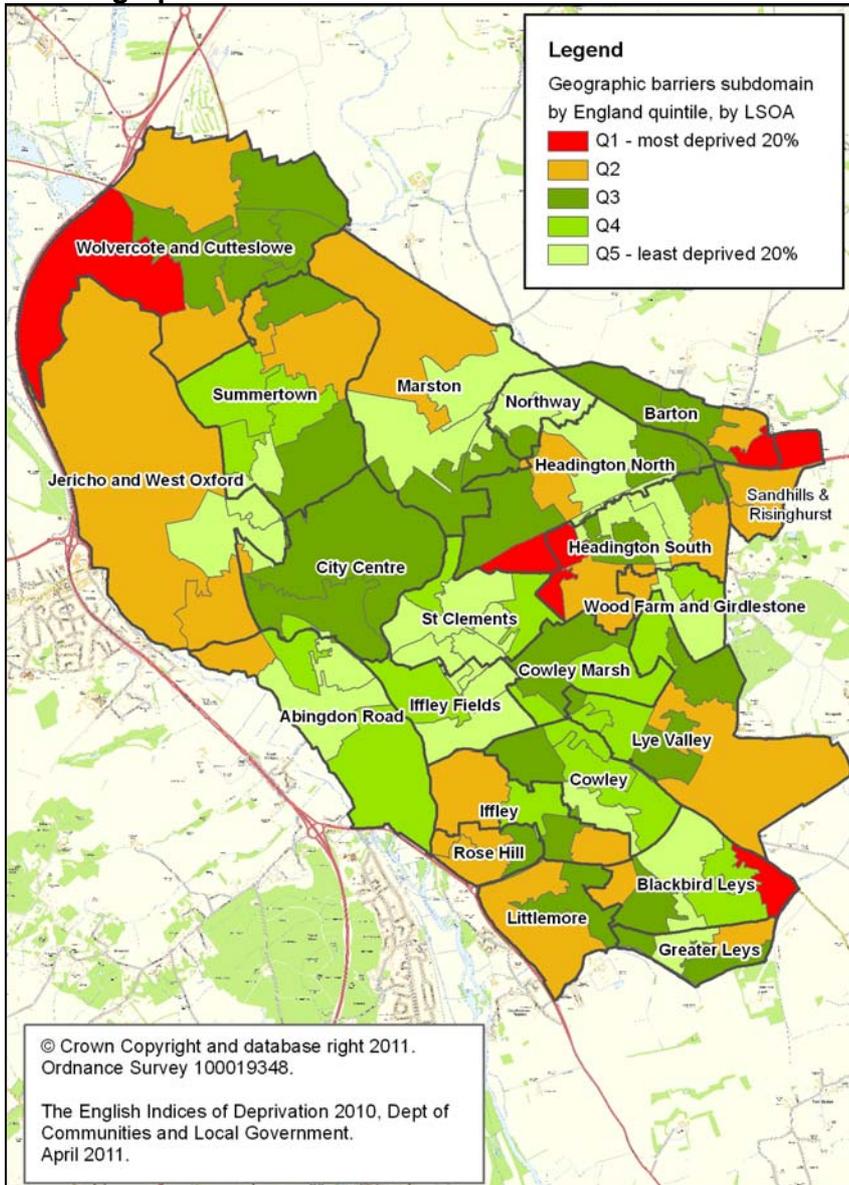
Individuals who have to travel long distances to key local services are also disadvantaged.

Observations:

Of all of the 85 LSOAs in Oxford, only 16 are not amongst the most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England for this domain. However, as they are in Quintile 2, they are amongst the 40% of most deprived LSOAs in England.

This shows that most areas of Oxford are poor in terms of accessibility of suitable housing and local amenities.

6a. Geographic barriers sub-domain



Indicators used:

- **Road distance to a GP surgery:** A measure of the mean distance to the closest GP surgery for people living in the LSOA.
- **Road distance to a food shop:** A measure of the mean distance to the closest supermarket or general store for people living in the LSOA.
- **Road distance to a primary school:** A measure of the mean distance to the closest primary school for people living in the LSOA.
- **Road distance to a Post Office:** A measure of the mean distance to the closest post office or sub post office for people living in the LSOA.

Observations:

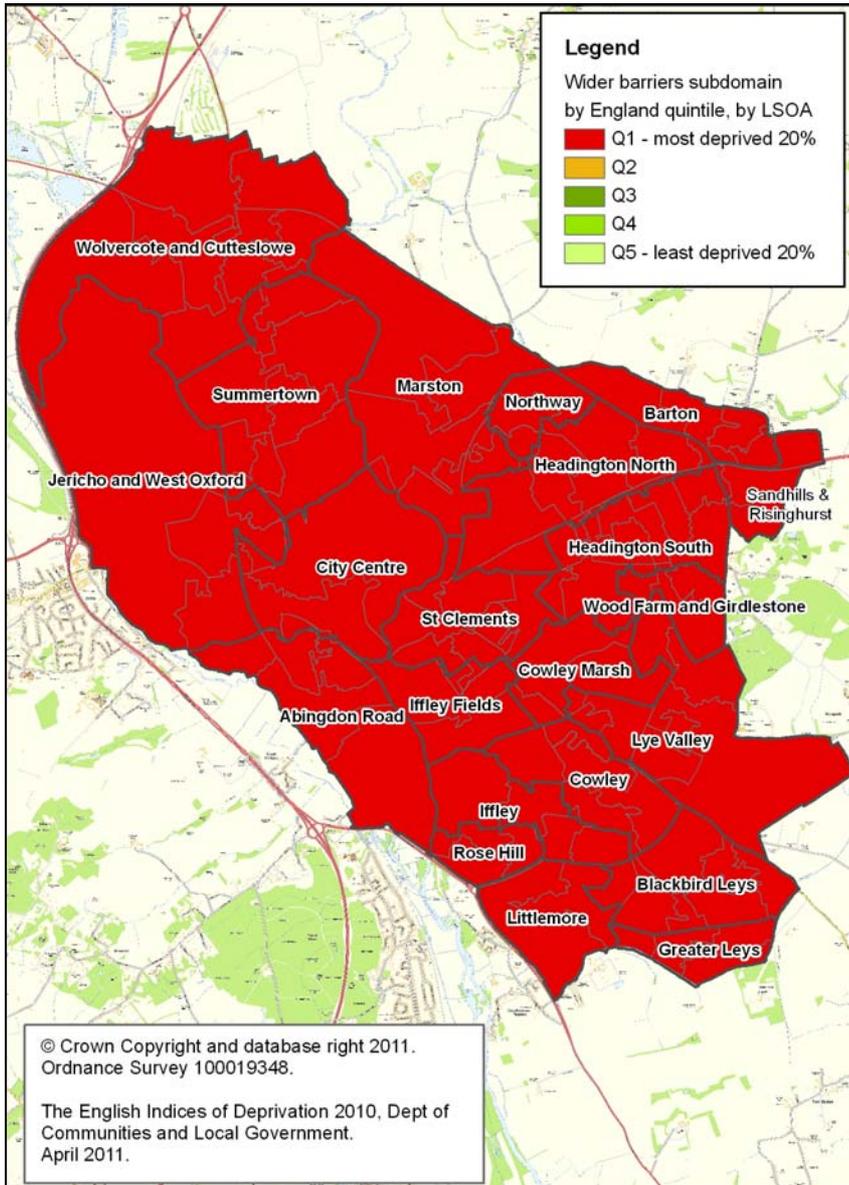
The LSOAs with the greatest deprivation in terms of access to services and amenities include parts of Blackbird Leys, Barton, Sandhills & Risinghurst, Headington and Wolvercote.

Wolvercote 95 was ranked the worst of all of the LSOAs in Oxford and is also the only one in Oxford that is amongst the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England for this domain. **Churchill 26**, **Blackbird Leys 17** and **Barton & Sandhills 15** are the next most deprived LSOAs for this sub domain, showing that people who live in these areas need to travel further to essential services and amenities such as doctors' surgeries and food shops.

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6b. Wider barriers sub-domain



Indicators used:

- **Household overcrowding:** The proportion of all households in an LSOA which are judged to have insufficient space to meet the household's needs.

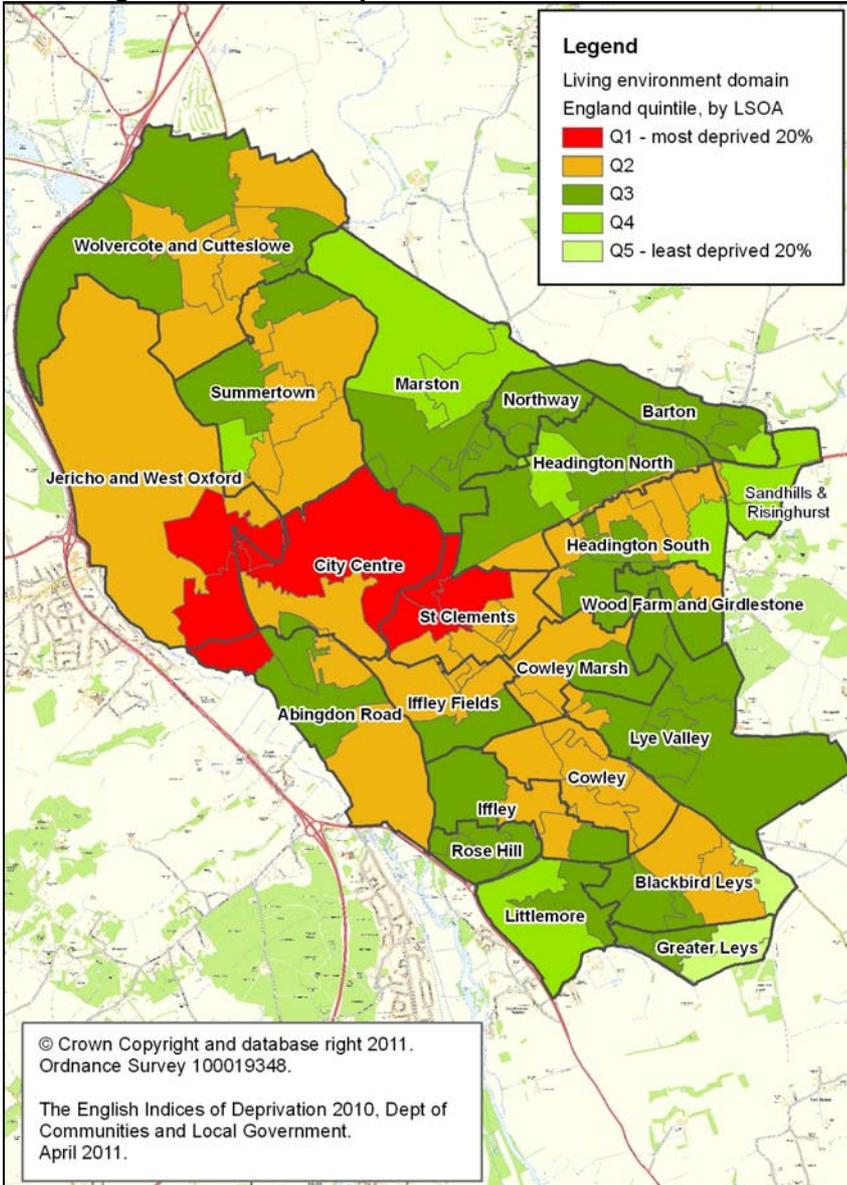
This indicator was derived from 2001 Census data.

- **Homelessness:** The rate of acceptances for housing assistance under the homelessness provisions of housing legislation.
- **Housing affordability:** The difficulty of access to owner-occupation, expressed as a proportion of households aged under-35 whose income means that they are unable to afford to enter owner occupation.

Observations:

All of the LSOAs in Oxford are in Quintile 1 for this sub-domain, so are among the most deprived 20% of LSOAs in England; this reflects housing issues experienced in Oxford such as overcrowding, and high house prices compared to income, hindering chances of owner occupation.

7. Living environment deprivation domain



About the Domain:

This domain measures the quality of individuals' immediate surroundings both within and outside the home.

The indicators fall into two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment, which measures the quality of housing, and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures relating to air quality and road traffic accidents.

Observations:

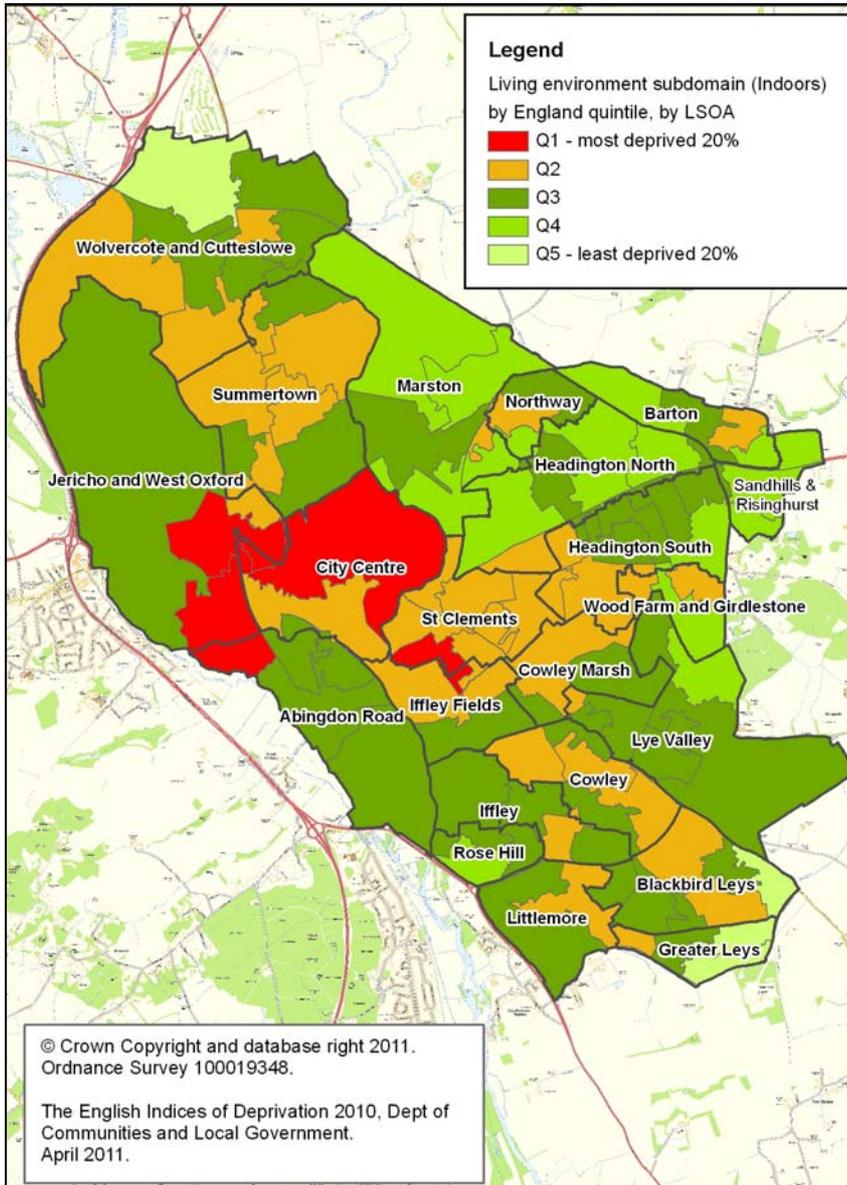
The LSOAs with the greatest living environment deprivation include parts of St Clements, Jericho and West Oxford and the City centre.

Jericho & Osney 51 was ranked the worst of all of the LSOAs in Oxford and therefore had the greatest living environment deprivation. **Holywell 21, St Clements 82, Jericho and Osney 49, St Clements 80 and St Mary's 88** are also amongst the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England for this domain.

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7a. The indoors sub-domain



Indicators used:

- **Housing in poor condition:** The proportion of social and private homes that fail to meet the decent homes standard.
- **Houses without central heating:** The proportion of houses that do not have central heating.

This indicator was derived from 2001 Census data.

Observations:

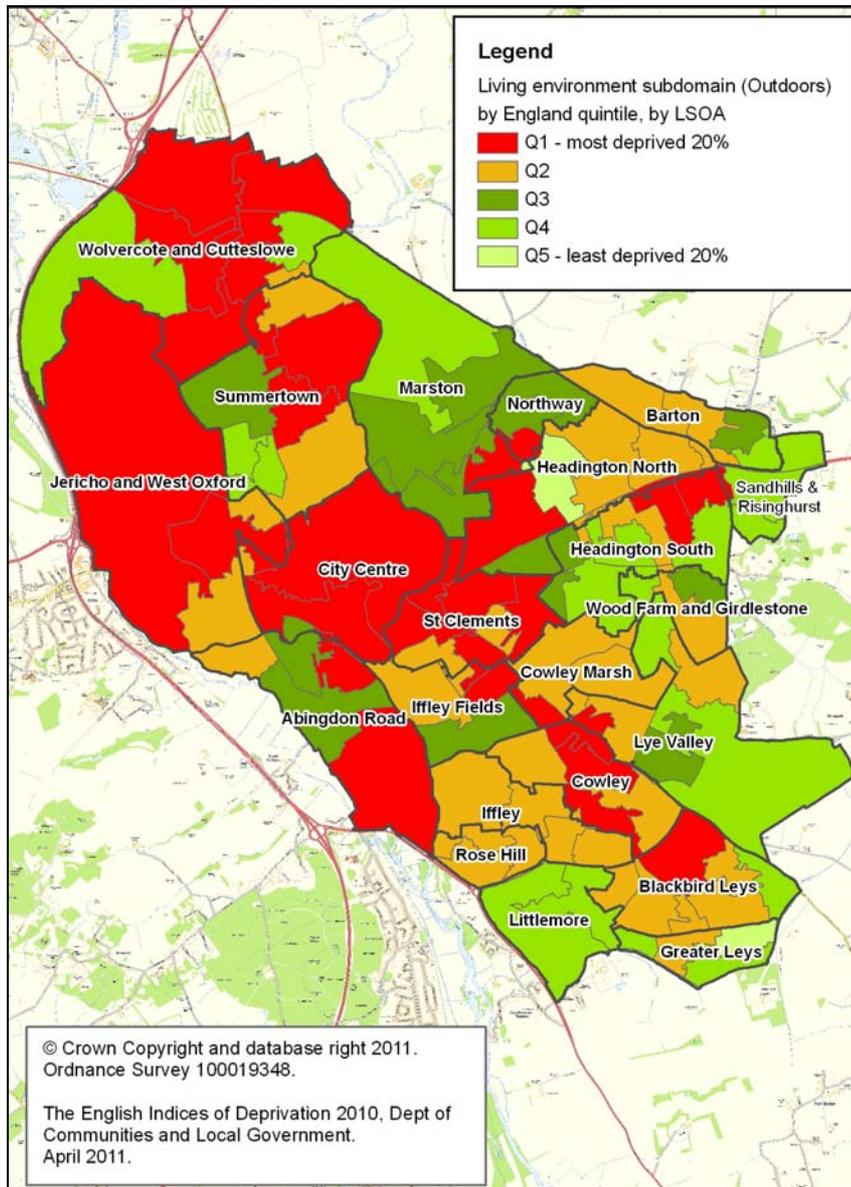
The LSOAs with the greatest indoor living environment deprivation include parts of St Clements, Jericho and West Oxford and the City centre.

Jericho & Osney 49 was ranked the worst of all of the LSOAs in Oxford, so was most deprived in terms of the indoors living environment sub-domain. **Jericho and Osney 51**, **Holywell 21** and **St Mary's 86** are also amongst the 20% most deprived LSOAs in England for this domain implying that a large proportion of houses in these areas are in poor condition and / or lacking central heating.

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7a. The outdoors sub-domain



Indicators used:

- **Air quality:** A measure of air quality based on emissions rates for four pollutants.
- **Road traffic accidents:** A measure of road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists among the resident and workplace population.

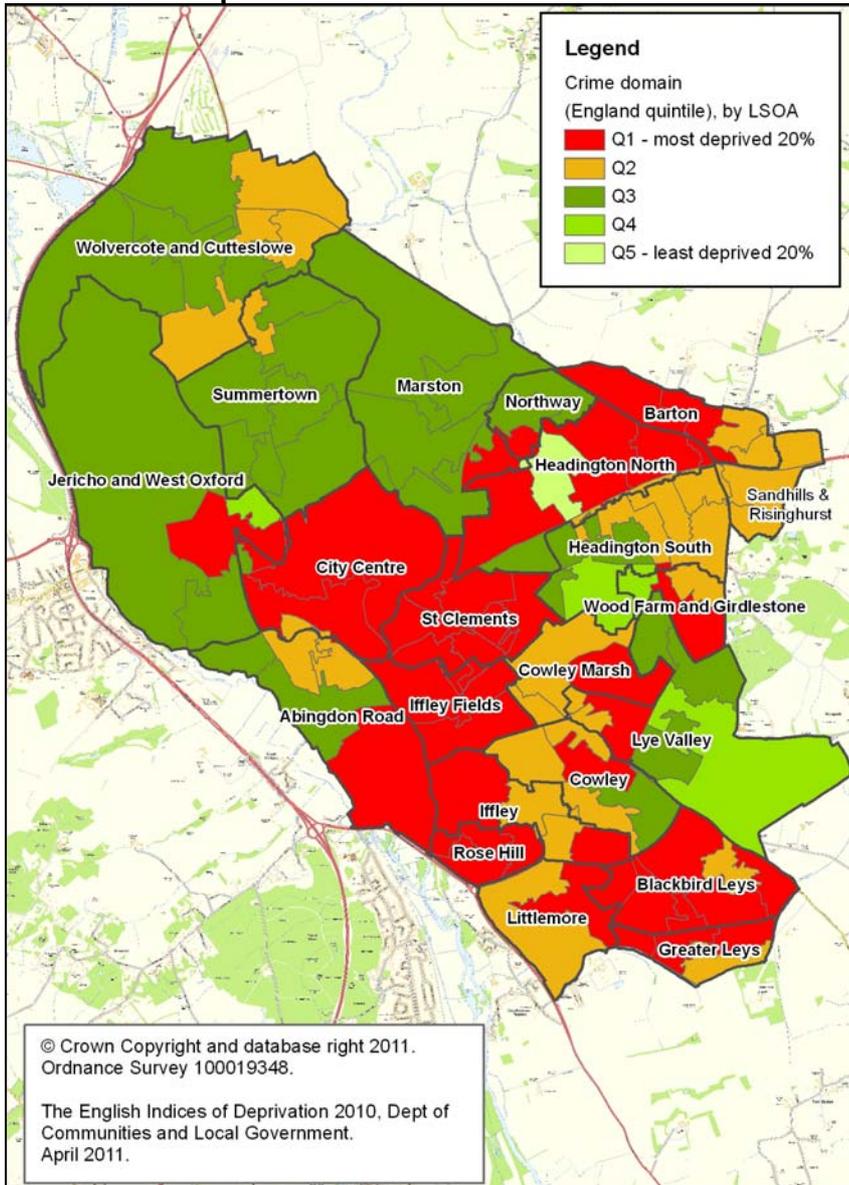
Observations:

The LSOAs with the greatest outdoor living environment deprivation include parts of Wolvercote & Cutteslowe, Summertown, Jericho & West Oxford, the City centre, Headington, St Clements and Cowley.

The most deprived LSOA for this sub-domain is **St Clements 82** which together with **Jericho & Osney 51** are amongst the 10% most deprived LSOAs in England for this domain.

This sub-domain uses indicators around air quality and road traffic accidents, and the patterns of the most deprived LSOAs correspond quite neatly with the location of the main roads in Oxford. E.g. Banbury Road and Woodstock Road out from the city centre to north Oxford, through parts of Summertown and Cutteslowe, and Cowley Road, passing through St Clements, Cowley Marsh and Cowley.

8. The crime deprivation domain



About the domain:

The purpose of this domain is to measure the rate of recorded crime for four major crime types – violence, burglary, theft and criminal damage – representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.

Indicators used:

- **Violence:** The rate of violence (19 recorded crime types) per 1000 at-risk population.
- **Burglary:** The rate of burglary (4 recorded crime types) per 1000 at-risk properties.
- **Theft:** The rate of theft (5 recorded crime types) per 1000 at-risk population.
- **Criminal damage:** The rate of criminal damage (11 recorded crime types) per 1000 at-risk population.

Observations:

The LSOAs with the greatest crime deprivation include parts of the City centre, East Oxford, Jericho, Headington, Cowley, Blackbird Leys, Greater Leys, Littlemore, Barton and Wood Farm.

Jericho & Osney 51 was ranked the worst of all of the LSOAs in Oxford, so was most deprived in terms of crime. A further eight LSOAs in Oxford are amongst the 5% most deprived LSOAs in England for crime deprivation. These are **St Clements 79, 80, 81 and 82; St Mary's 87 and 88; Blackbird Leys 20 and Barton & Sandhills 16.**

N.B. IMD 2010 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 2010.