

The English Indices of Deprivation 2025

Oxford City

Overview

The [English Indices of Deprivation 2025 \(IoD 2025\)](#) 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](#).

This report maps the main IoD 2025 data for Oxford and highlights changes in relative deprivation from the IoD 2019. Please refer to the [technical report](#) for more information on the concepts and methodology underpinning the indices and the indicators that make up the indices, and for details on the changes made since IoD 2019. Please refer to the [English IoD 2025: statistical release](#) for main findings, how to use the IoD, release updates since 2019 and more.

Background

“Within the IoD, deprivation refers to people’s unmet needs, a lack of access to opportunities and resources which we might expect in our society.

People can be considered to be in poverty if they lack the financial resources to meet their needs, whereas people can be regarded as deprived due to a lack of resources of all kinds, not just income.

The 7 individual domains of deprivation include:

- 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%)

All 7 combine (weighted as indicated) to create the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), the official measure of deprivation in England.

In addition to the seven domain-level indices above, there are 2 supplementary indices: the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI). These are created as subsets from the Income Deprivation domain.” ([gov.uk](#))

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.

Guidelines

Lower-layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level

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 33,755 LSOAs each of which has been assigned a score and a rank for each of the Indices.

There are 84 LSOAs in Oxford.

Relative measure (not absolute)

Ranks and deciles show whether one area is more deprived than another, but not how much more.

E.g. Rank 100 is not “twice as deprived” as Rank 50.

Deciles

LSOAs are divided into 10 groups.

Decile 1 = most deprived 10% of areas.

Decile 10 = least deprived 10% of areas.

Ranking

All 33,755 LSOAs in England are ranked by deprivation.

Rank 1 = most deprived.

Rank 33,755 = least deprived.

Domain

A domain is a specific area or aspect of deprivation that is measured separately.

Each domain represents a different dimension of disadvantage that can affect people's lives.

The IMD combines these domains to create an overall measure of deprivation.

Comparing to 2019 and 2015

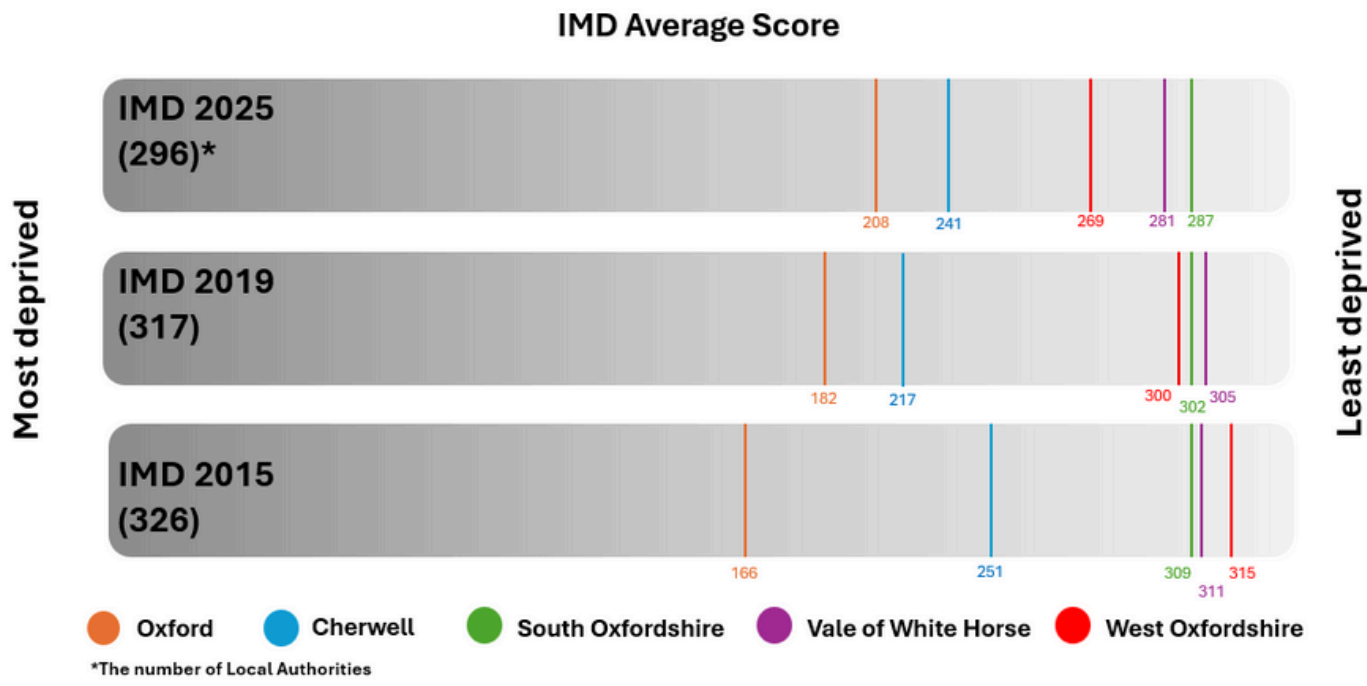
The Indices measure deprivation at one point in time.

Comparisons between 2025 and earlier versions should focus on relative change (e.g. a shift in rank or decile), and be cautious because of changes in geography and methods.

Key Findings

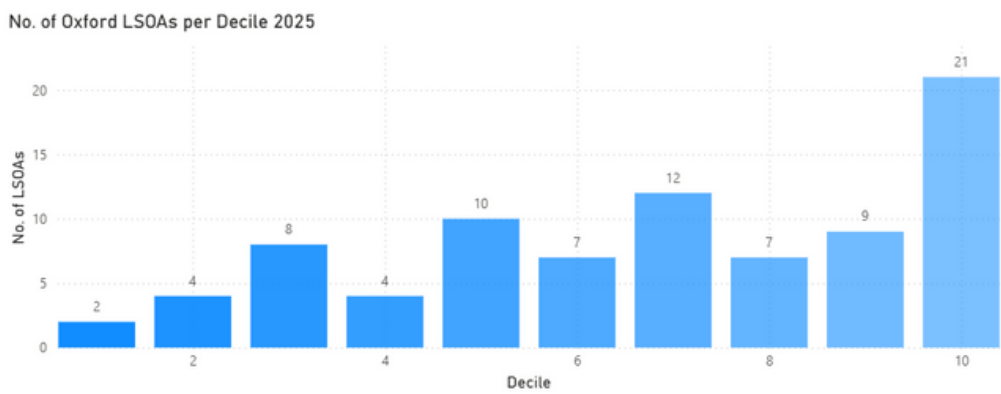
Oxford has an average score ranking of 208 making it the 89th least deprived of the 296 lower tier local authorities in England. This compares to an average score ranking of 182 in 2019 when it was the 136th least deprived of the 317 local authorities in England. We can also compare this to 2015, when Oxford had an average score ranking of 166, it was the 161st least deprived of the 326 local authorities. Oxford has therefore become relatively less deprived.

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

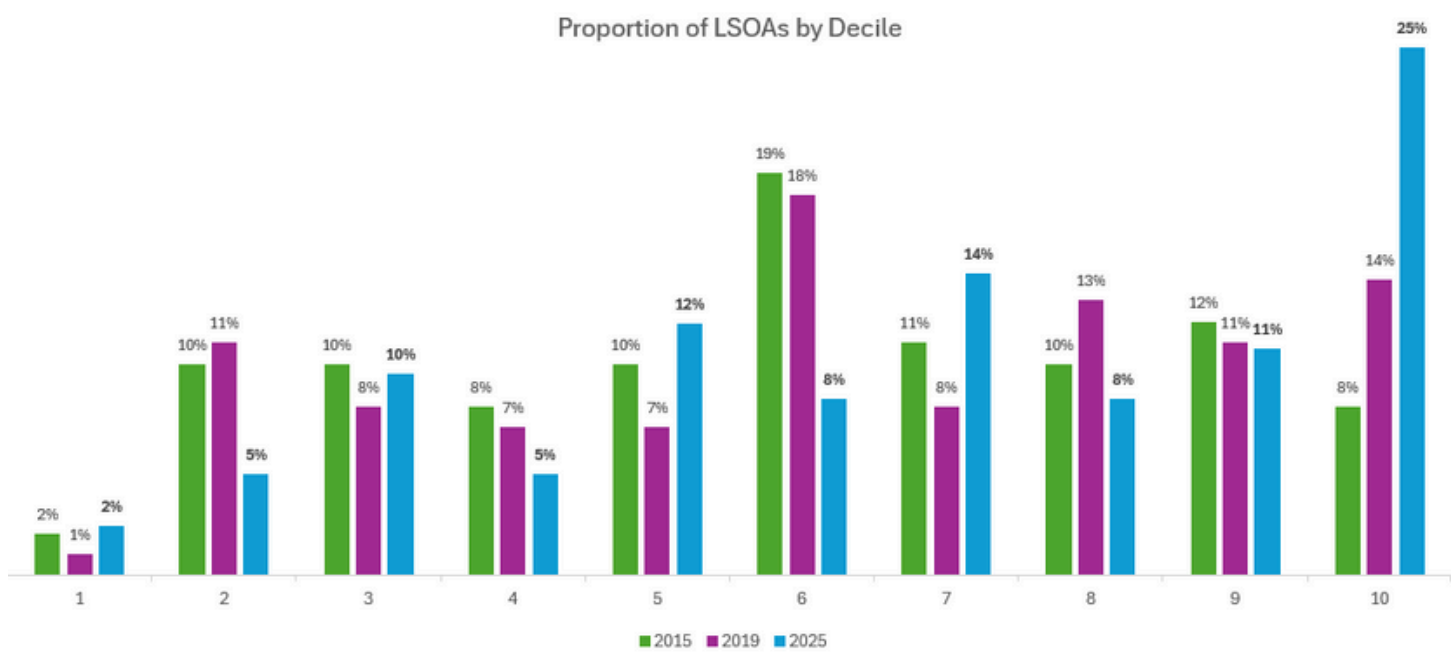


Oxford has two LSOAs within the 10 per cent most deprived areas nationally (Northfield Brook: Oxford 018B and Oxford 18C), up from one area in this decile in 2019 (Northfield Brook Oxford 018B). There are 4 areas in total among the 20 per cent most deprived nationally in Oxford (compared to 9 in the 2019 IoD) which are located in Blackbird Leys, Littlemore, and Rose Hill.

At the other end of the scale, there are now 21 LSOAs among the 10 per cent least deprived areas in the country. These fall within the following wards: Cutteslowe & Sunnymead, Headington, Headington Hill & Northway, Marston, Osney & St Thomas, Quarry and Risinghurst, St Mary’s, Summertown, Walton Manor, and Wolvercote. This compares with 12 LSOAs in 2019.



17% of Oxford's LSOAs fall in the 30% most deprived nationally, compared to 22% in 2015 and 20% in 2019. While, 44% of Oxford's LSOAs fall in the 30% least deprived nationally, compared to 30% in 2015 and 38% in 2019.



Note: Where the percentages do not add to 100%, this is due to rounding.

Looking at the specific domains, Oxford has become relatively less deprived in Living Environment, Health and Disability, Barriers to Housing and Services, Income Deprivation affecting Children, Income, and Employment.

On the other hand, Oxford has become relatively more deprived in Education, Skills and Training, Income Deprivation affecting Older People, and Crime.

Domain	2019 rank of average score	2025 rank of average score	Change	Comment
Living Environment Deprivation	67	167	100	Relatively less deprived
Health Deprivation and Disability	183	246	63	Relatively less deprived
Barriers to Housing and Services	117	174	57	Relatively less deprived
Income Deprivation affecting children index	136	166	30	Relatively less deprived
Overall IMD	182	208	26	Relatively less deprived
Income Deprivation	201	210	9	Relatively less deprived
Employment Deprivation	254	262	8	Relatively less deprived
Crime	133	126	-7	Relatively more deprived
Income Deprivation affecting older people index	140	110	-30	Relatively more deprived
Education, Skills and Training Deprivation	206	129	-77	Relatively more deprived

2025: 1 = most deprived in England, 296 = least deprived in England
2019: 1 = most deprived in England, 317 = least deprived in England

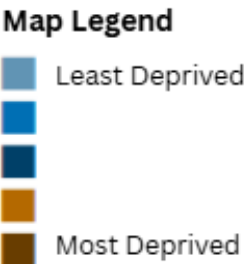
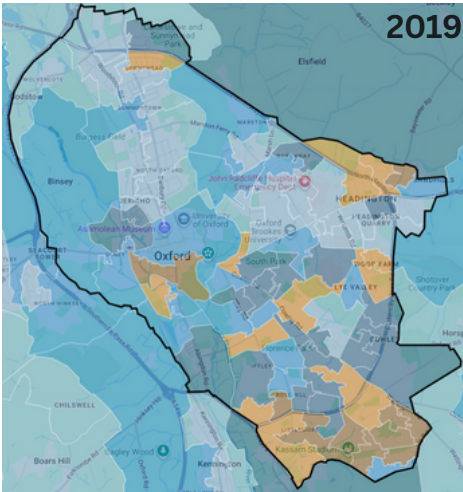
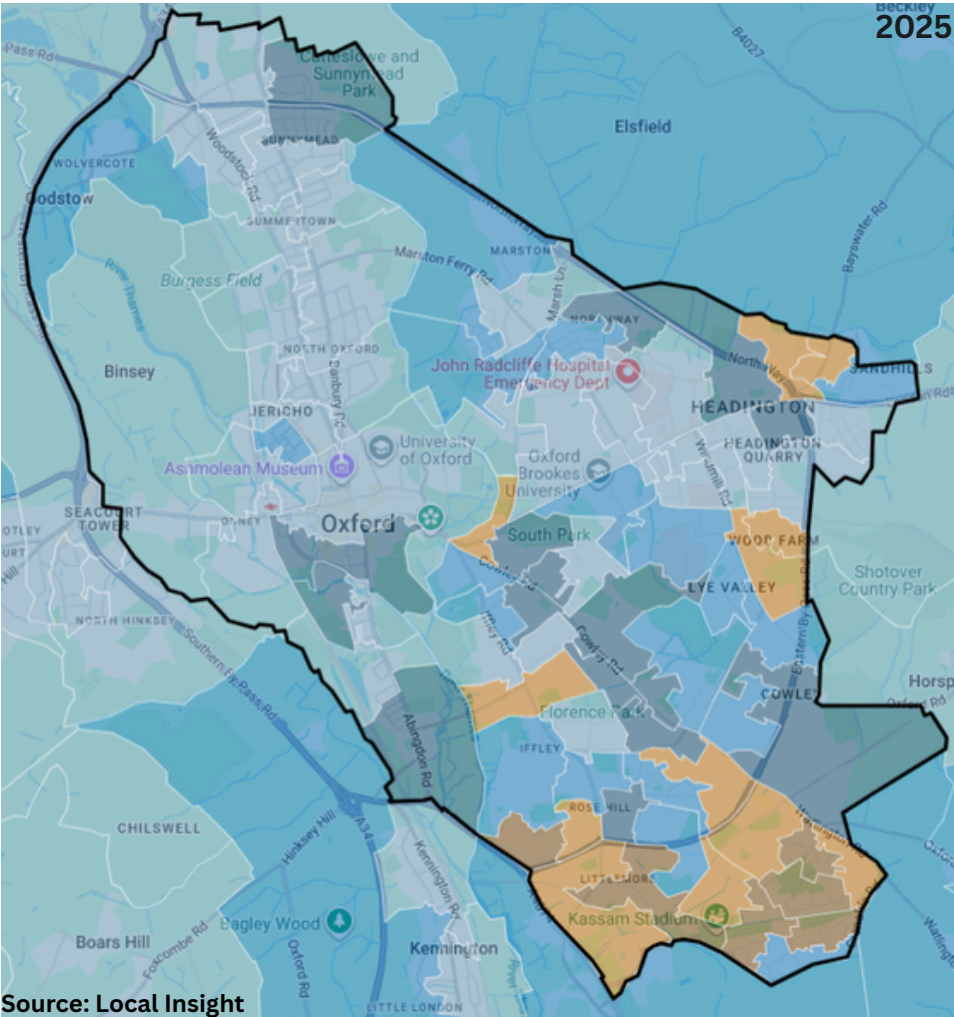
Domain decile rankings for LSOAs grouped by ward

Ward	LSOA Code	IMD	Income	Employment	Edu & Skills	Health & Disability	Crime	Housing & Services	Living Environment	Child Poverty	Pensioner Poverty
Barton & Sandhills	Barton & Sandhills 005C	5	3	4	3	7	3	8	8	3	4
Barton & Sandhills	Barton & Sandhills 005A	3	3	4	1	5	2	2	9	3	3
Barton & Sandhills	Barton & Sandhills 005B	3	3	4	1	6	4	3	9	3	3
Barton & Sandhills	Barton & Sandhills 007A	8	7	9	6	9	8	4	10	7	7
Blackbird Leys	Blackbird Leys 020D	5	5	5	2	6	10	4	6	4	4
Blackbird Leys	Blackbird Leys 017B	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	9	2	2
Blackbird Leys	Blackbird Leys 018A	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	10	2	2
Blackbird Leys	Blackbird Leys 017A	3	3	3	1	4	3	4	10	4	3
Blackbird Leys	Blackbird Leys 017C	4	4	5	1	5	4	5	10	4	3
Carfax & Jericho	Carfax & Jericho 009C	7	7	8	5	7	6	6	3	5	4
Churchill	Churchill 010D	8	9	10	3	8	6	5	5	6	6
Churchill	Churchill 010C	3	3	3	2	4	2	3	8	4	2
Churchill	Churchill 010B	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	8	3	2
Churchill	Churchill 010A	7	5	9	5	5	10	4	8	2	4
Cowley	Cowley 015D	7	6	8	3	8	4	5	7	6	5
Cowley	Cowley 015B	5	4	6	4	5	2	6	7	4	5
Cowley	Cowley 015A	9	8	9	7	8	6	6	8	9	8
Cotteslowe & Sunnymead	Cotteslowe & Sunnymead 001C	10	10	10	10	10	8	6	6	10	9
Cotteslowe & Sunnymead	Cotteslowe & Sunnymead 002F	10	10	10	10	10	10	7	6	10	9
Cotteslowe & Sunnymead	Cotteslowe & Sunnymead 002G	5	4	4	6	8	5	4	7	4	4
Donnington	Donnington 014C	9	9	10	8	9	8	7	5	8	5
Donnington	Donnington 019C	5	6	6	2	4	5	5	6	6	4
Donnington	Donnington 014B	4	4	4	2	5	3	6	6	3	3
Headington	Headington 006B	10	10	10	10	10	7	7	5	10	8
Headington	Headington 006C	10	9	9	10	9	10	8	6	10	6
Headington	Headington 006D	10	9	10	10	9	7	9	6	10	7
Headington	Headington 006A	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	7	10	9
Headington Hill & Northway	Headington Hill & Northway 006E	8	6	9	8	10	8	5	4	5	6
Headington Hill & Northway	Headington Hill & Northway 006F	10	10	10	8	10	10	6	5	9	7
Headington Hill & Northway	Headington Hill & Northway 005D	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	9	4	3
Hinksey Park	Hinksey Park 012A	9	9	9	10	9	6	6	3	10	5
Hinksey Park	Hinksey Park 012B	6	6	6	5	7	3	4	4	6	4
Hinksey Park	Hinksey Park 012D	9	10	9	10	10	5	6	4	10	9
Hinksey Park	Hinksey Park 012C	5	4	4	5	4	3	6	7	7	3
Holywell	Holywell 008A	9	10	10	8	10	4	5	2	7	7
Holywell	Holywell 008B	6	8	9	3	4	4	4	5	3	2
Littlemore	Littlemore 016C	5	5	6	2	7	4	5	6	4	4
Littlemore	Littlemore 016D	7	6	7	4	8	5	5	7	6	7
Littlemore	Littlemore 016B	3	2	3	4	3	3	6	9	1	5
Littlemore	Littlemore 016A	2	2	3	1	5	1	2	10	2	4
Lye Valley	Lye Valley 020A	7	7	8	5	8	6	4	6	6	6
Lye Valley	Lye Valley 020B	7	8	9	3	9	5	4	8	6	6
Marston	Marston 004D	10	9	10	10	10	8	6	6	9	10
Marston	Marston 004C	8	6	8	8	9	6	5	7	6	5
Marston	Marston 004A	8	7	8	7	9	7	5	8	8	6
Marston	Marston 004B	10	10	10	7	10	8	6	8	10	10
Northfield Brook	Northfield Brook 018C	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	10	2	2
Northfield Brook	Northfield Brook 018D	7	7	8	4	8	7	2	10	7	4
Northfield Brook	Northfield Brook 018B	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	10	2	1
Northfield Brook	Northfield Brook 017D	3	3	4	1	4	2	4	10	4	3
Osney & St Thomas	Osney & St Thomas 009B	9	10	10	10	8	6	7	3	9	7
Osney & St Thomas	Osney & St Thomas 009A	9	9	9	9	10	6	7	3	10	6
Osney & St Thomas	Osney & St Thomas 009D	10	10	10	9	10	6	6	4	8	6
Quarry & Risinghurst	Quarry & Risinghurst 007E	5	5	5	5	5	4	6	5	5	4
Quarry & Risinghurst	Quarry & Risinghurst 007D	10	10	10	10	10	9	8	6	10	10
Quarry & Risinghurst	Quarry & Risinghurst 007C	10	9	10	9	10	9	5	7	9	8
Quarry & Risinghurst	Quarry & Risinghurst 007B	9	7	10	8	9	8	7	8	8	5
Rose Hill & Itfley	Rose Hill & Itfley 015F	8	7	9	5	9	5	6	5	6	6
Rose Hill & Itfley	Rose Hill & Itfley 015E	7	6	5	5	8	4	8	6	6	6
Rose Hill & Itfley	Rose Hill & Itfley 016F	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	8	3	2
Rose Hill & Itfley	Rose Hill & Itfley 016E	3	2	4	1	4	3	3	9	3	1
St Clement's	St Clement's 011D	4	6	6	4	3	2	5	3	4	1
St Clement's	St Clement's 011B	6	7	9	4	7	2	7	3	4	3
St Clement's	St Clement's 011C	9	10	10	10	10	6	9	3	10	9
St Clement's	St Clement's 011A	6	8	8	4	6	2	6	4	7	4
St Mary's	St Mary's 011G	7	10	10	8	7	3	7	1	8	8
St Mary's	St Mary's 011E	7	8	9	4	8	5	8	3	6	5
St Mary's	St Mary's 014A	10	10	10	10	10	7	9	3	10	9
St Mary's	St Mary's 011F	6	7	7	6	5	2	8	4	7	4
Summertown	Summertown 002D	10	10	10	8	10	10	9	3	10	9
Summertown	Summertown 002C	10	10	10	10	10	8	9	4	10	10
Summertown	Summertown 003E	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	4	10	10
Summertown	Summertown 003C	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	5	10	9
Temple Cowley	Temple Cowley 019B	7	5	7	5	8	5	5	5	4	5
Temple Cowley	Temple Cowley 019D	6	5	8	3	7	5	4	6	3	4
Temple Cowley	Temple Cowley 019A	5	6	6	2	7	3	5	6	5	4
Temple Cowley	Temple Cowley 020C	7	6	7	3	7	8	6	7	6	7
Temple Cowley	Temple Cowley 015C	4	4	4	2	5	4	4	9	5	3
Walton Manor	Walton Manor 008F	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	2	10	9
Walton Manor	Walton Manor 008G	10	10	10	9	9	9	8	3	9	5
Walton Manor	Walton Manor 003A	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	4	10	10
Wolvercote	Wolvercote 001B	8	6	7	9	10	6	3	7	6	8
Wolvercote	Wolvercote 001A	10	8	10	10	10	6	7	7	7	10
Wolvercote	Wolvercote 001D	6	5	5	7	8	7	4	8	5	4

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

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 different indicators within the 7 domains of deprivation. The maps show each LSOA by national decile of deprivation, with darker areas of yellow indicating higher levels of relative deprivation.



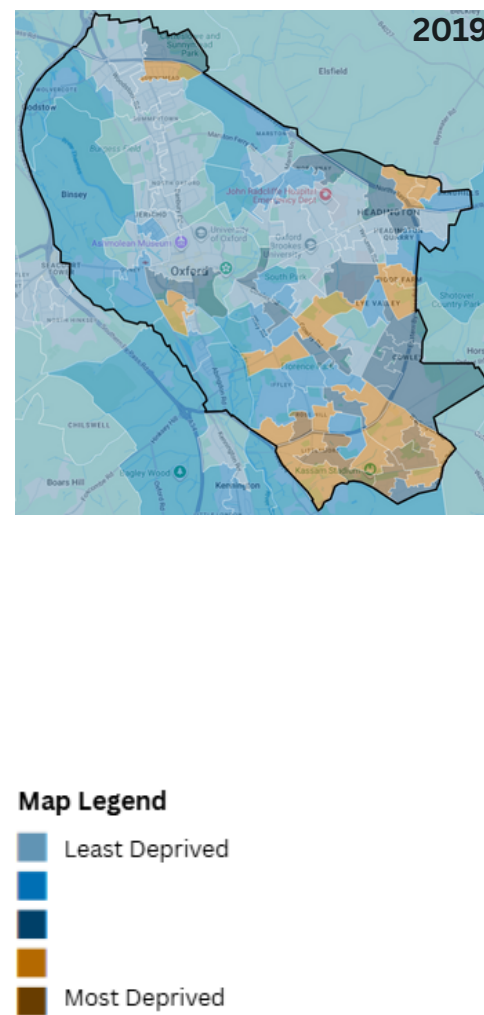
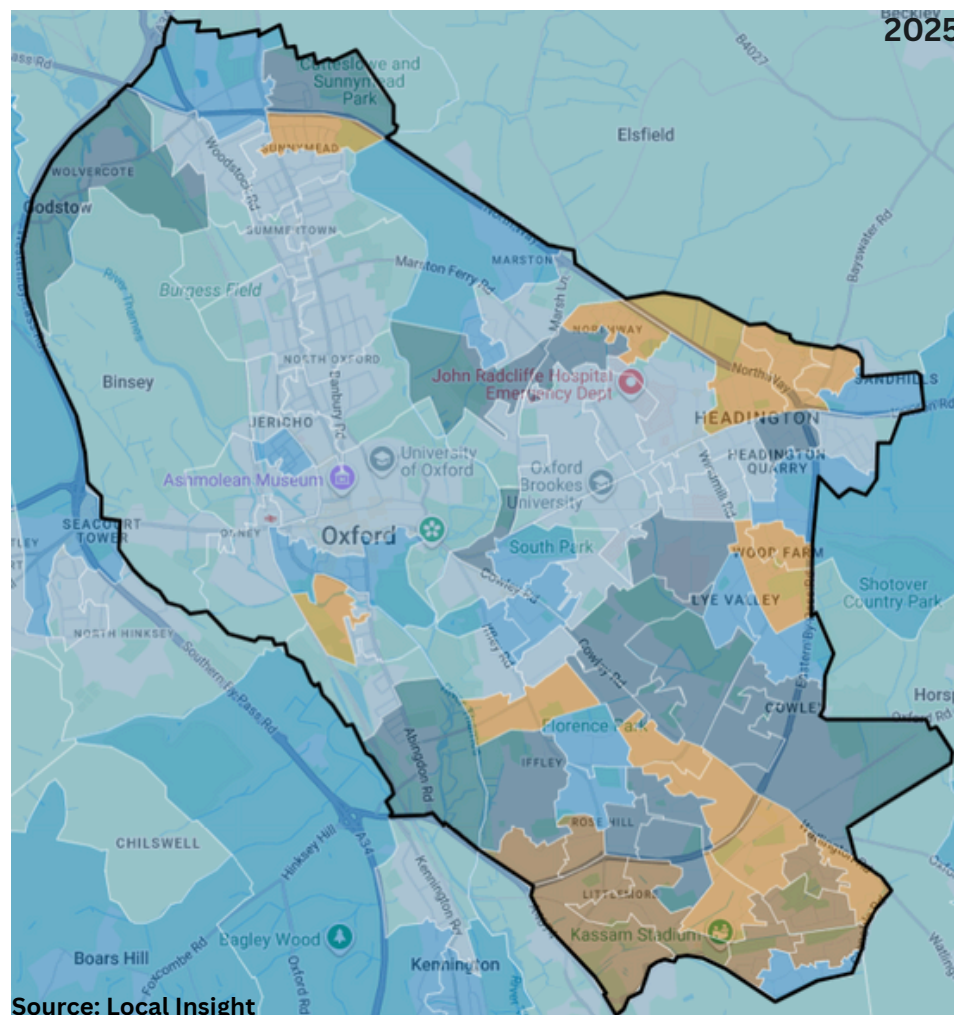
- Oxford ranks 208 out of 296 most deprived nationally in terms of average score for the overall IMD 2025. Where 1 is most deprived and 296 is least deprived.
- In 2019, Oxford ranked 182 out of 317.
- Oxford has become relatively **less** deprived.
- Oxford had 10 LSOAs in the bottom 20% in 2019, compared to 6 in 2025.
- Northfield Brook 18C has moved from decile 2 to 1, and Rose Hill and Iffley 16F, has moved from decile 3 to 2. These LSOAs have become relatively more deprived since 2019.

LSOAs in the bottom 20% for overall IMD (with 2019 status):

LSOA Code	2019	2025
Northfield Brook 018B	1	1
Northfield Brook 018C	2	1
Blackbird Leys 017B	2	2
Blackbird Leys 018A	2	2
Littlemore 016A	2	2
Rose Hill and Iffley 016F	3	2

Income Deprivation

The Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition includes people who are dependent upon the state for some form of means-tested benefit, and includes both people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings and are claiming a means tested benefit.



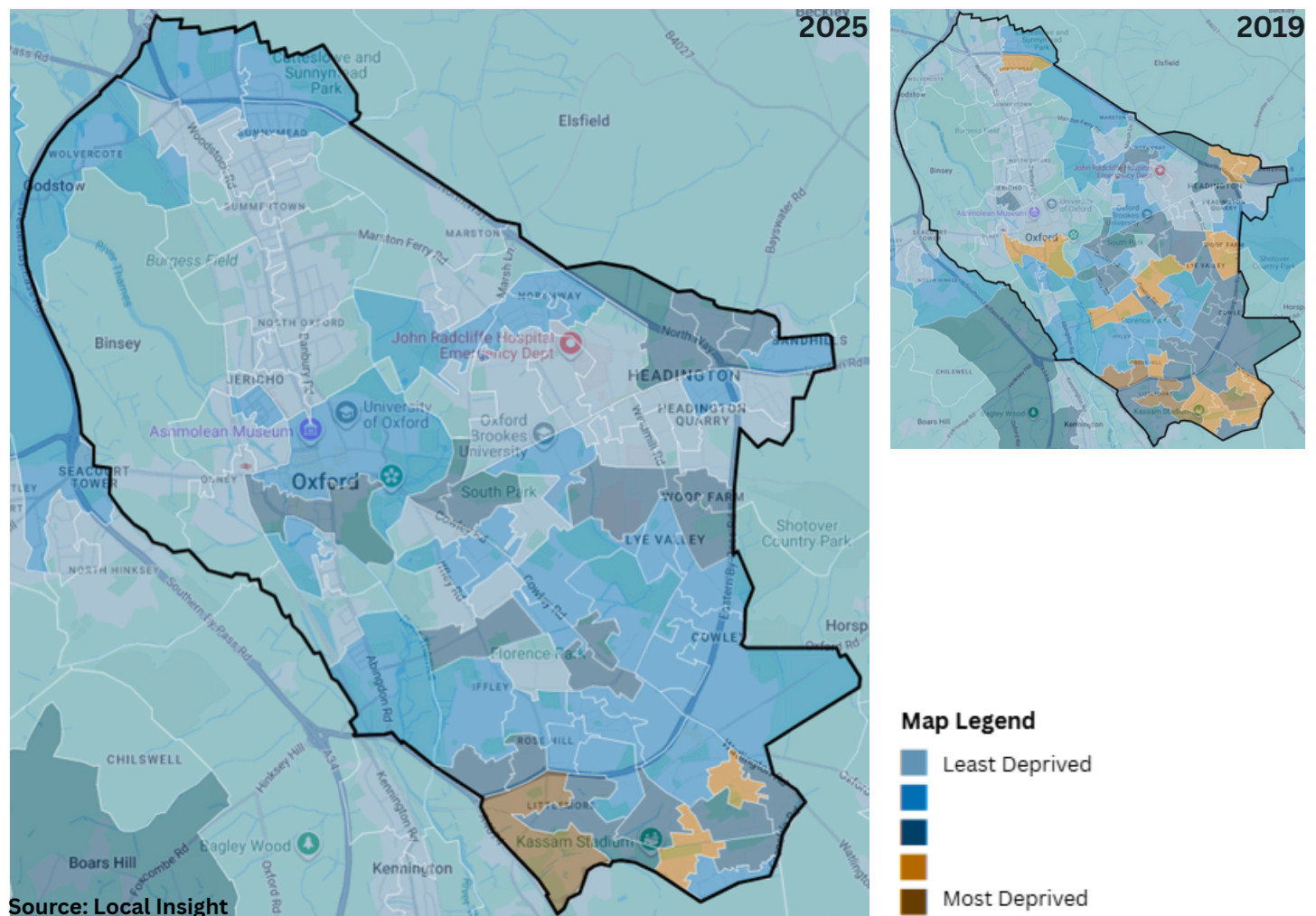
- Oxford ranks 210 out of 296 most deprived nationally in terms of average score for income. Where 1 is most deprived and 296 is least deprived.
- In 2019, Oxford ranked 201 out of 317.
- Oxford has become relatively **less** deprived in the income domain.
- Oxford had 9 LSOAs in the bottom 20% in 2019, compared to 8 in 2025.
- Northfield Brook 18B has moved from decile 2 to 1, and Littlemore 16B, has moved from decile 3 to 2. These LSOAs have become relatively more deprived since 2019.

LSOAs in the bottom 20% for income (with 2019 status):

LSOA Code	2019	2025
Northfield Brook 018B	2	1
Northfield Brook 018C	2	2
Blackbird Leys 017B	2	2
Blackbird Leys 018A	2	2
Littlemore 016A	2	2
Rose Hill and Iffley 016F	2	2
Littlemore 016B	3	2
Rose Hill and Iffley 016E	2	2

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

IDACI is one of two supplementary indices created as subsets of the Income Deprivation Domain. The IDACI is the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.



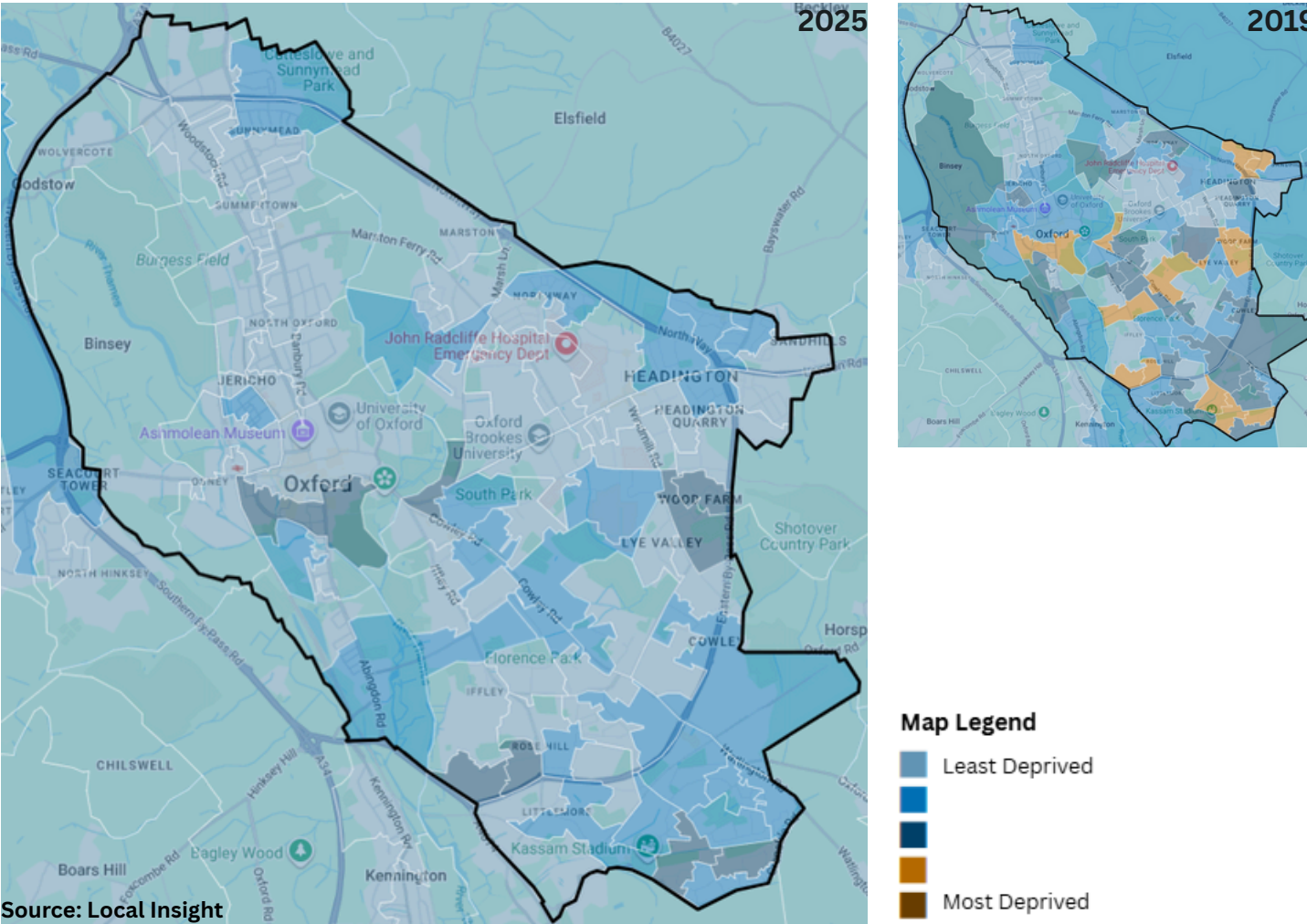
- Oxford ranks 166 out of 296 most deprived nationally in terms of average score for IDACI. Where 1 is most deprived and 296 is least deprived.
- In 2019, Oxford ranked 136 out of 317.
- Oxford has become relatively **less** deprived in the IDACI domain.
- Oxford had 11 LSOAs in the bottom 20% in 2019, compared to 7 in 2025.
- Littlemore 16B has moved from decile 4 to 1, and Churchill 10A, has moved from decile 4 to 2. These LSOAs have become relatively more deprived since 2019.

LSOAs in the bottom 20% for IDACI (with 2019 status):

LSOA Code	2019	2025
Littlemore 016B	4	1
Northfield Brook 018B	2	2
Northfield Brook 018C	2	2
Blackbird Leys 017B	2	2
Blackbird Leys 018A	1	2
Littlemore 016A	1	2
Churchill 010A	4	2

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP)

The IDAOP is one of two supplementary indices created as subsets of the Income Deprivation Domain. The IDAOP is the proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.



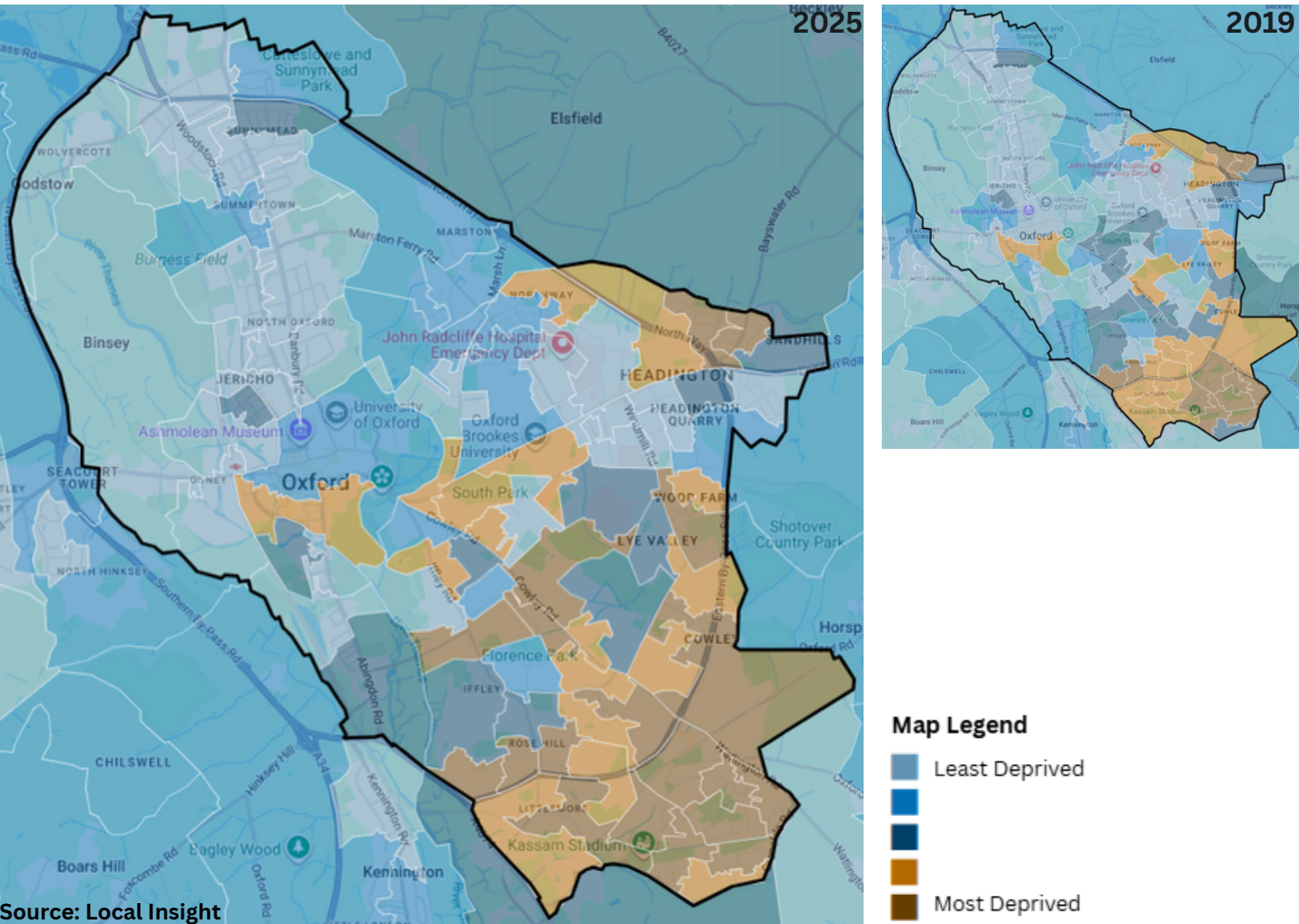
- Oxford ranks 110 out of 296 most deprived nationally in terms of average score for IDAOP. Where 1 is most deprived and 296 is least deprived.
- In 2019, Oxford ranked 140 out of 317.
- Oxford has become relatively **more** deprived in the IDAOP domain.
- Oxford had 10 LSOAs in the bottom 20% in 2019, compared to 10 in 2025.
- Northfield Brook 18B has moved from decile 2 to 1. Blackbird Leys 17B, Blackbird Leys 18A, Churchill 10B, and Churchill 10C have moved from decile 3 to 2. These LSOAs have become relatively more deprived since 2019.

LSOAs in the bottom 20% for IDAOP (with 2019 status):

LSOA Code	2019	2025
Northfield Brook 018B	2	1
Rose Hill and Iffley 016E	1	1
St Clement's 011D	1	1
Northfield Brook 018C	2	2
Blackbird Leys 017B	3	2
Blackbird Leys 018A	3	2
Rose Hill and Iffley 016F	2	2
Churchill 010B	3	2
Holywell 008B	1	2
Churchill 010C	3	2

Education, Skills and Training

The Education, Skills and Training Domain measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people (measures the attainment of qualifications and associated measures), and one relating to adult skills (measures the lack of qualifications in the resident working age adult population).



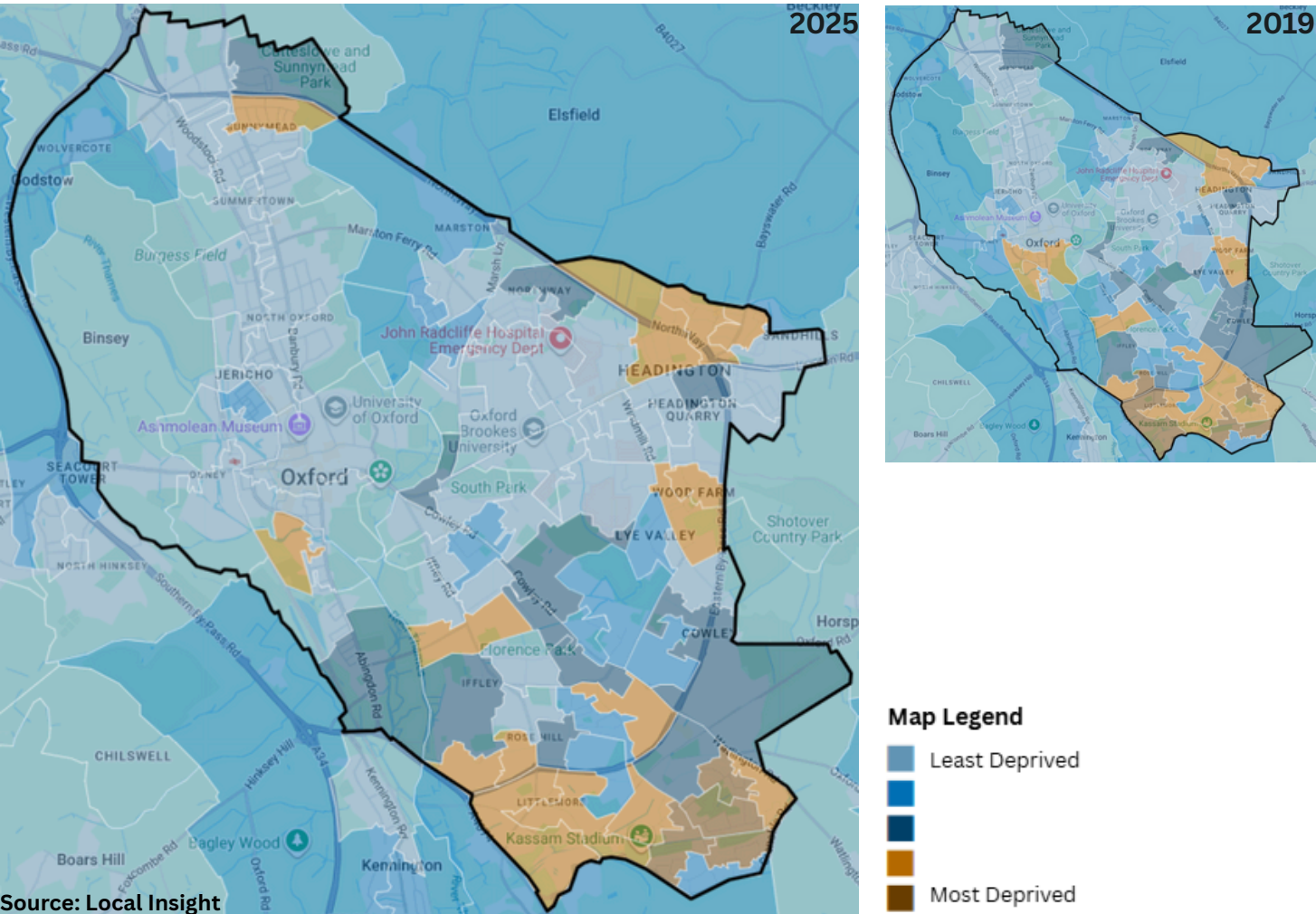
- Oxford ranks 129 out of 296 most deprived nationally in terms of average score for Education. Where 1 is most deprived and 296 is least deprived.
- In 2019, Oxford ranked 206 out of 317.
- Oxford has become relatively **more** deprived in the Education domain.
- Oxford had 12 LSOAs in the bottom 20% in 2019, compared to 19 in 2025.
- Several LSOAs have moved from higher to lower deciles since 2019, indicating they have become more deprived. Notably, Donnington 14B from decile 5 in 2019 to 2 in 2025. Temple Cowley 15C and Littlemore 16C moving from decile 4 to 2.

LSOAs in the bottom 20% for Education (with 2019 status):

LSOA Code	2019	2025
Northfield Brook 018B	1	1
Rose Hill and Iffley 016E	1	1
Northfield Brook 018C	1	1
Blackbird Leys 017B	1	1
Blackbird Leys 018A	1	1
Rose Hill and Iffley 016F	2	1
Barton and Sandhills 005A	1	1
Barton and Sandhills 005B	1	1
Blackbird Leys 017A	1	1
Northfield Brook 017D	2	1
Blackbird Leys 017C	2	1
Littlemore 016A	2	1
Churchill 010C	3	2
Donnington 014B	5	2
Temple Cowley 015C	4	2
Littlemore 016C	4	2
Blackbird Leys 020D	-	2
Temple Cowley 019A	-	2
Donnington 019C	-	2

Employment

The Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who may want to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.



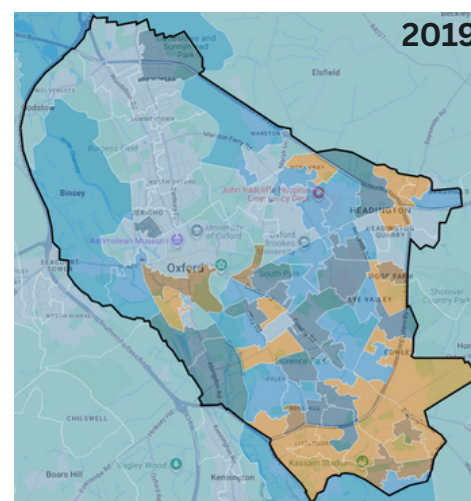
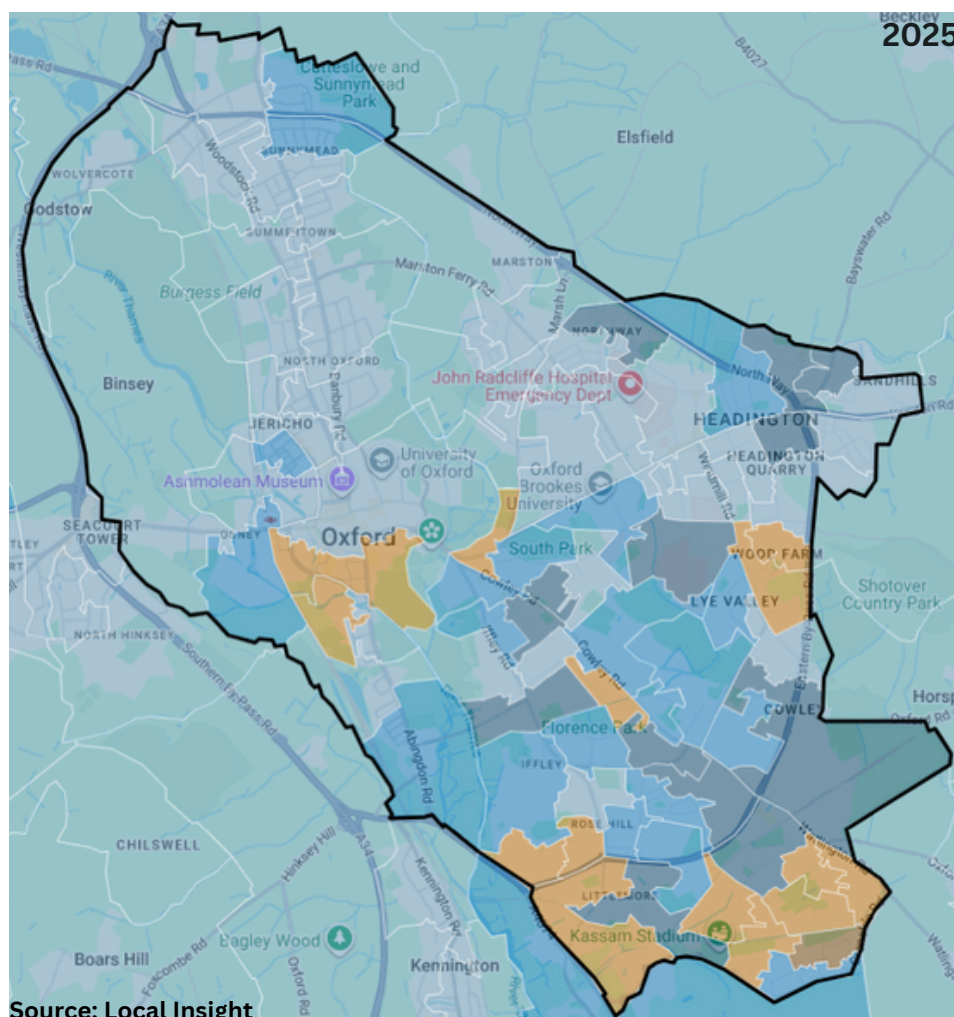
- Oxford ranks 262 out of 296 most deprived nationally in terms of average score for Employment. Where 1 is most deprived and 296 is least deprived.
- In 2019, Oxford ranked 254 out of 317.
- Oxford has become relatively **less** deprived in the Employment domain.
- Oxford had 5 LSOAs in the bottom 20% in 2019, compared to 4 in 2025.
- Blackbird Leys 18A has moved from decile 3 to 2. This LSOA has become relatively more deprived since 2019.

LSOAs in the bottom 20% for Employment (with 2019 status):

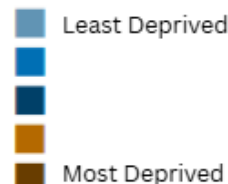
LSOA Code	2019	2025
Blackbird Leys 017B	2	2
Northfield Brook 018C	2	2
Blackbird Leys 018A	3	2
Northfield Brook 018B	2	2

Health Deprivation and Disability

The Health Deprivation and Disability Domain measures the risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality. The domain is comprised of four separate indicators measuring: illness and disability; premature mortality; acute morbidity; and mental health.



Map Legend



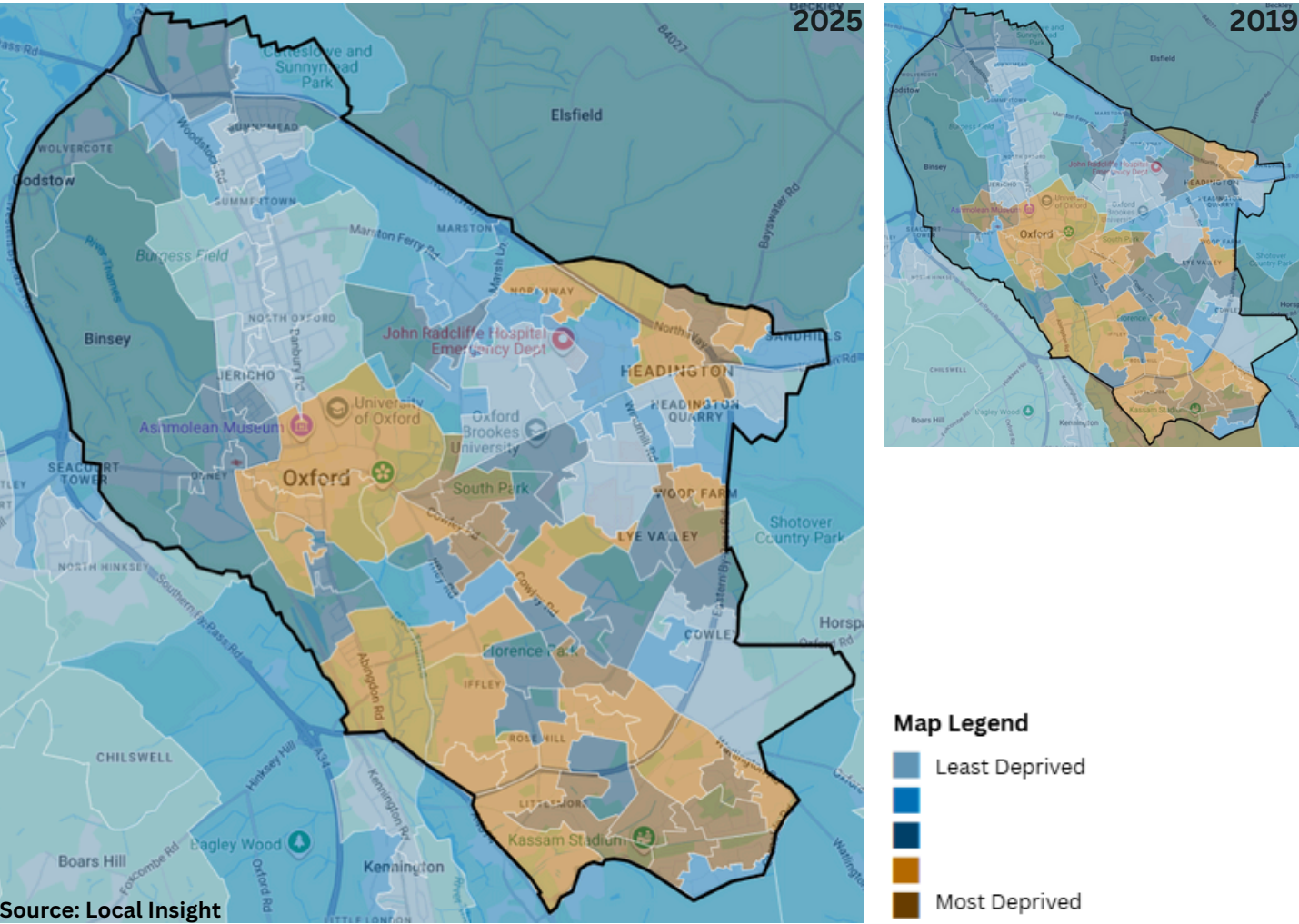
- Oxford ranks 246 out of 296 most deprived nationally in terms of average score for Health. Where 1 is most deprived and 296 is least deprived.
- In 2019, Oxford ranked 183 out of 317.
- Oxford has become relatively **less** deprived in the Health domain.
- Oxford had 7 LSOAs in the bottom 20% in 2019, compared to 1 in 2025.
- 6 out of the 7 LSOAs in the bottom 20% in 2019 have moved up and become less deprived. Northfield Brook 18C remains unchanged since 2019, in decile 2.

LSOAs in the bottom 20% for Health (with 2019 status):

LSOA Code	2019	2025
Northfield Brook 018C	2	2

Crime

Crime is an important feature of deprivation that has major effects on individuals and communities. The Crime Domain measures the risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.



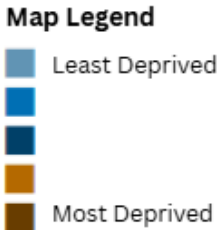
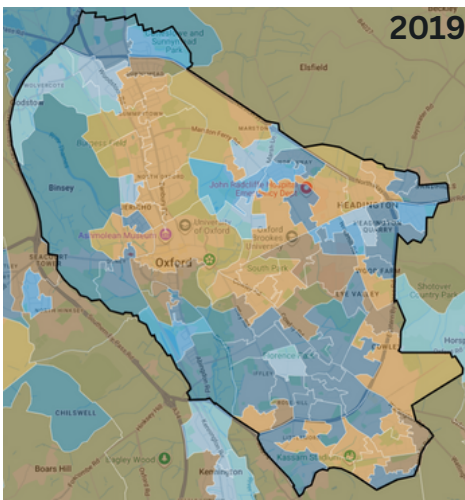
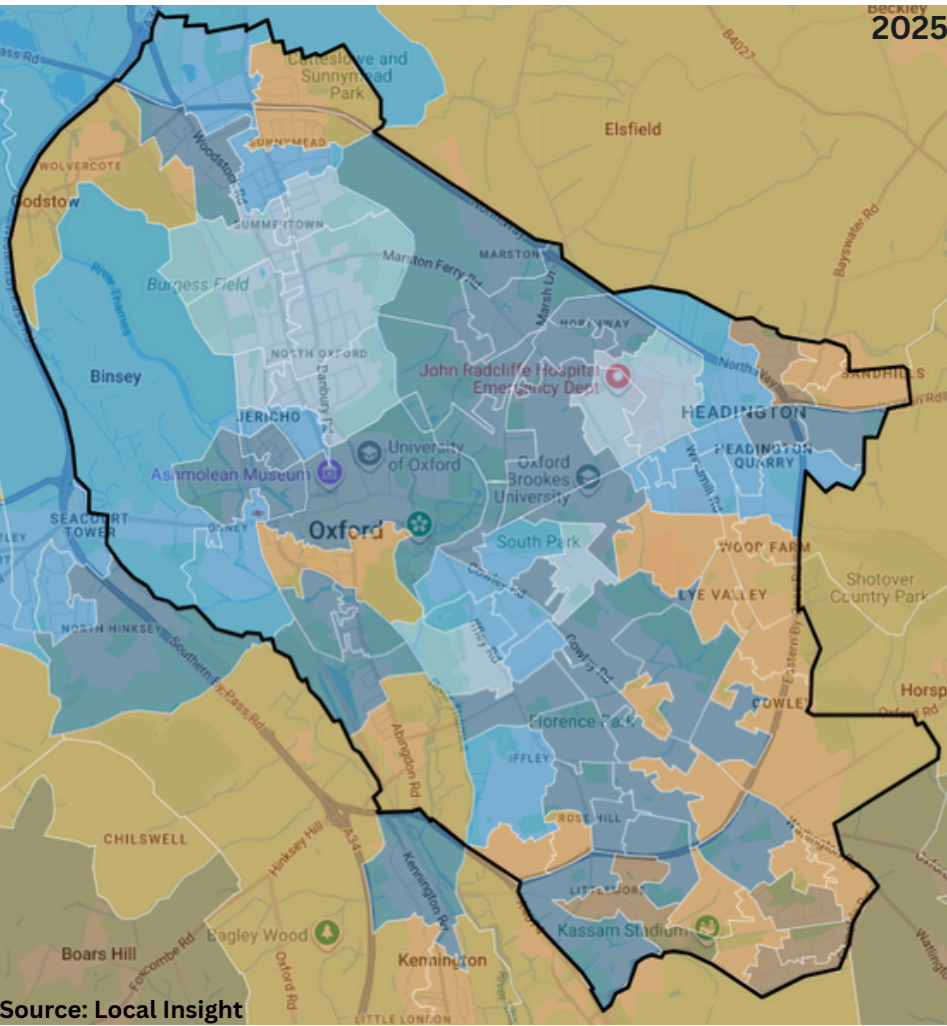
- Oxford ranks 126 out of 296 most deprived nationally in terms of average score for Crime. Where 1 is most deprived and 296 is least deprived.
- In 2019, Oxford ranked 133 out of 317.
- Oxford has become relatively **more** deprived in the Crime domain.
- Oxford had 7 LSOAs in the bottom 20% in 2019, compared to 13 in 2025.
- Several LSOAs have moved from higher to lower deciles since 2019, indicating they have become relatively more deprived. Notably, Northfield Brook 18C from decile 5 in 2019 to 2 in 2025. Blackbird Leys 17B and Barton and Sandhills 5A from decile 4 to 2.

LSOAs in the bottom 20% for Crime (with 2019 status):

LSOA Code	2019	2025
Littlemore 016A	2	1
Northfield Brook 018C	5	2
Northfield Brook 018B	2	2
Blackbird Leys 017B	4	2
Blackbird Leys 018A	2	2
St Clement's 011D	3	2
Northfield Brook 017D	1	2
Churchill 010C	3	2
Barton and Sandhills 005A	4	2
Cowley 015B	3	2
St Mary's 011F	3	2
St Clement's 011A	3	2
St Clement's 011B	3	2

Barriers to Housing and Services

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



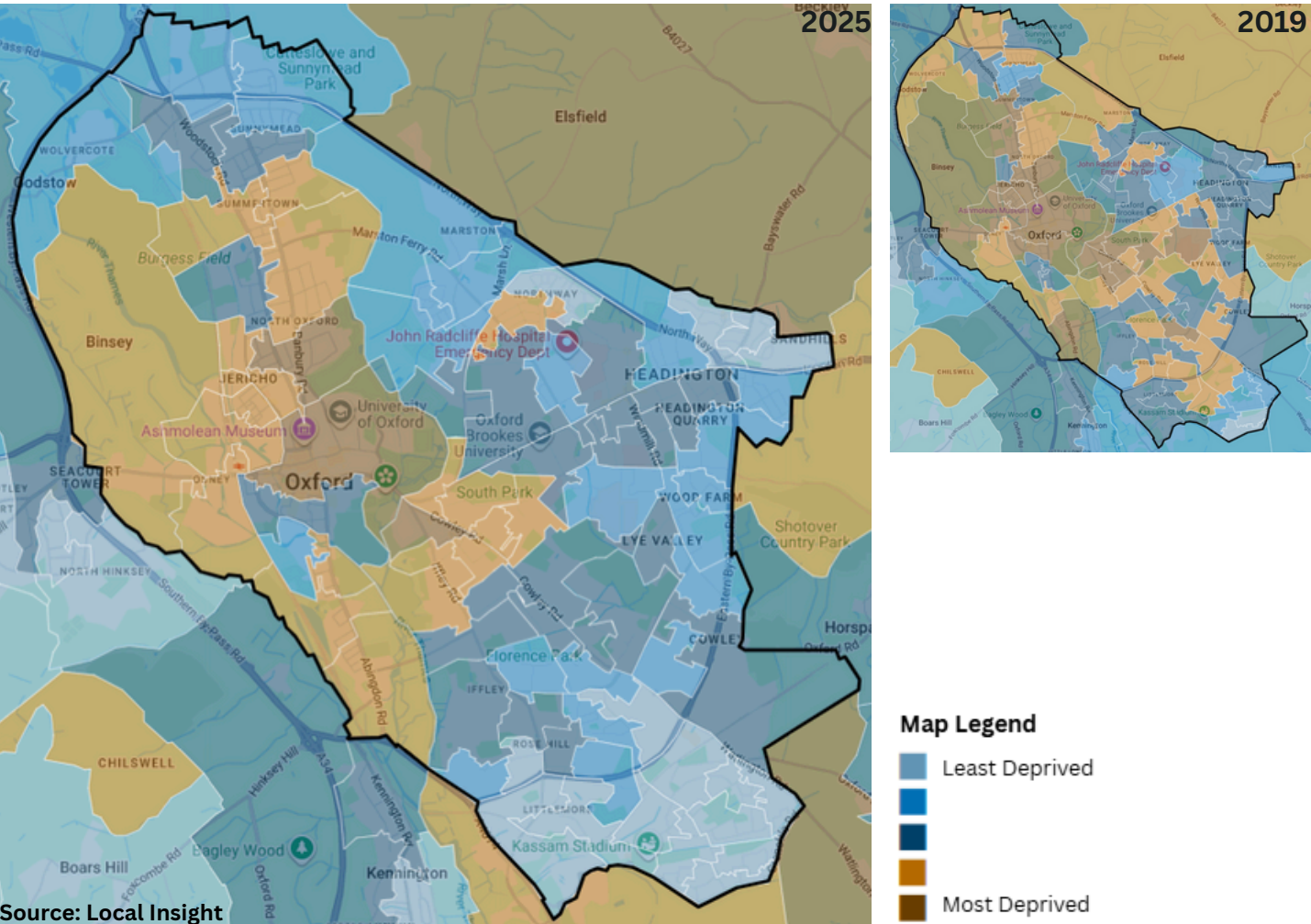
- Oxford ranks 174 out of 296 most deprived nationally in terms of average score for Housing. Where 1 is most deprived and 296 is least deprived.
- In 2019, Oxford ranked 117 out of 317.
- Oxford has become relatively **less** deprived in the Housing domain.
- Oxford had 11 LSOAs in the bottom 20% in 2019, compared to 5 in 2025.
- Northfield Brook 18D has moved from decile 5 to 2. Littlemore 16A and Blackbird Leys 18A have moved from decile 4 to 2. Barton and Sandhills 5A has moved from decile 3 to 2. These LSOAs have become relatively more deprived since 2019.

LSOAs in the bottom 20% for Housing (with 2019 status):

LSOA Code	2019	2025
Littlemore 016A	4	2
Northfield Brook 018C	2	2
Blackbird Leys 018A	4	2
Barton and Sandhills 005A	3	2
Northfield Brook 018D	5	2

Living Environment

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The ‘indoors’ sub-domain contains measures relating to the quality of the home environment, while the ‘outdoors’ sub-domain contains measures relating to the local neighbourhood environment.



- Oxford ranks 167 out of 296 most deprived nationally in terms of average score for Living Environment. Where 1 is most deprived and 296 is least deprived.
- In 2019, Oxford ranked 67 out of 317.
- Oxford has become relatively **less** deprived in the Living Environment domain.
- Oxford had 18 LSOAs in the bottom 20% in 2019, compared to 3 in 2025.
- St Mary’s 11G has moved from decile 2 to 1. This LSOA has become relatively more deprived since 2019.

LSOAs in the bottom 20% for Living Environment (with 2019 status):

LSOA Code	2019	2025
St Mary’s 011G	2	1
Holywell 008A	1	2
Walton Manor 008F	-	2

Further Information

- Visit the [Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government](#) for source data.
- Visit [Oxfordshire's Data Hub](#) for more district level analysis.
- [Detailed analysis ward reports](#) can be downloaded from [LG Inform Plus](#) by City Council employees.