

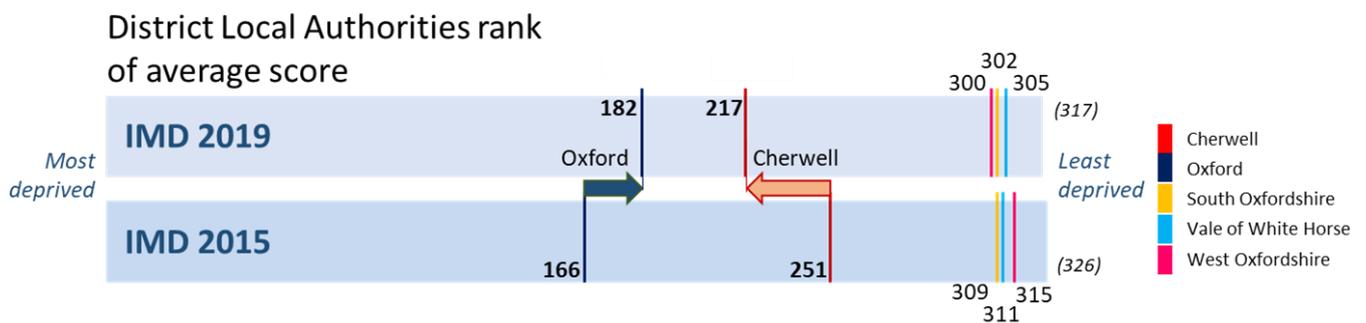


## Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2019

This bitesize provides an overview of the latest Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) for Oxfordshire (released 26<sup>th</sup> September 2019).

According to the IMD 2019, **Oxfordshire is the 10th least deprived** of 151 upper-tier local authorities in England (similar to the rank of 11<sup>th</sup> out of 152 upper-tier LAs in 2015).

The ranking of Oxfordshire's districts shows that, since the last release in 2015, Cherwell has become relatively more deprived and Oxford has become relatively less deprived. South Oxfordshire, Vale of White Horse and West Oxfordshire districts have remained similarly ranked.



The main IMD dataset is published by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA, on average 1,500 people).

Oxfordshire has one LSOA within the 10% most deprived areas nationally (within Northfield Brook ward, south east Oxford), down from two areas in this decile in 2015.

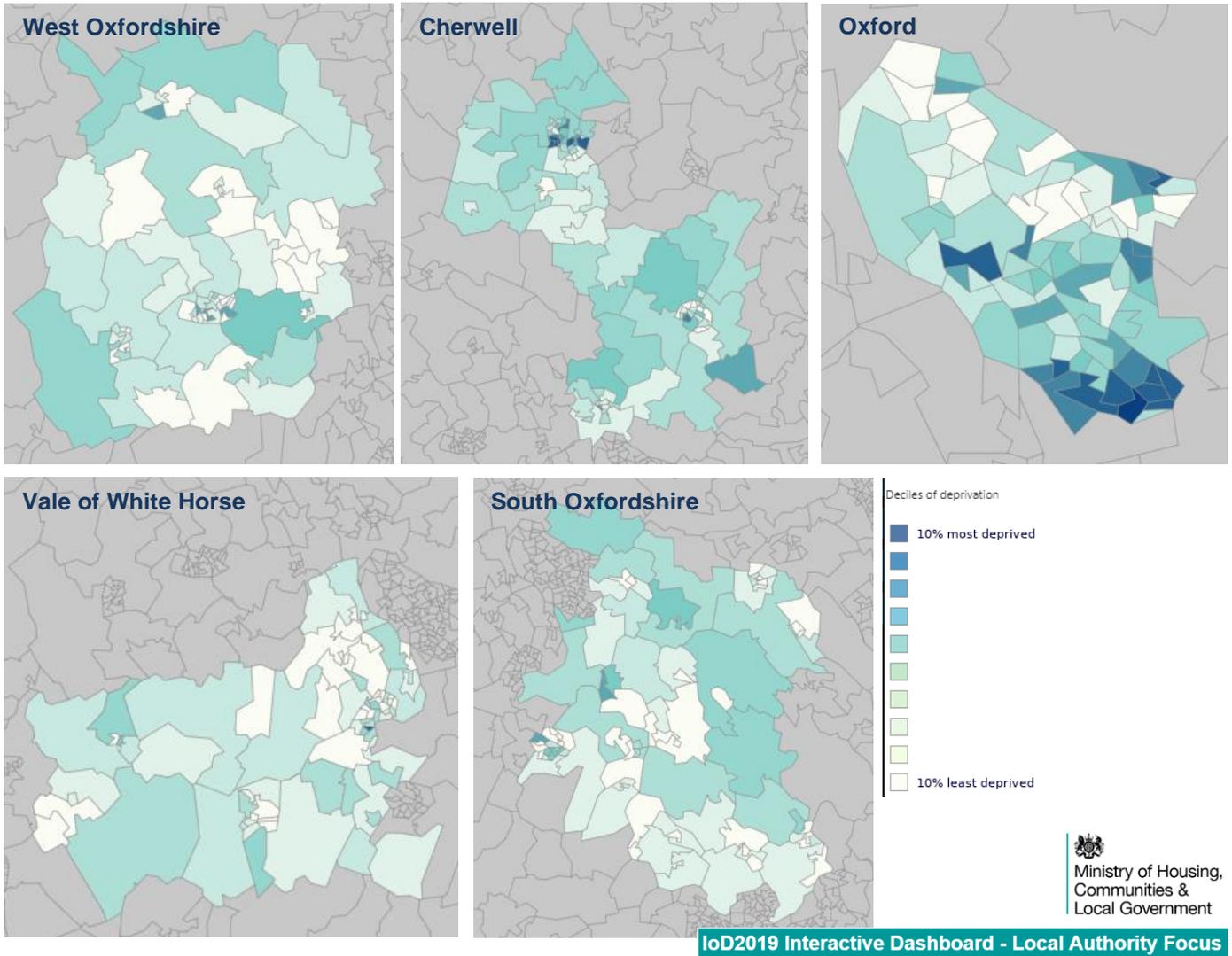
The area no longer in the top 10% most deprived is part of Rose Hill & Iffley ward.

A further 16 areas are among the 20% most deprived nationally (compared with 13 in 2015).

Parts of Banbury and Littlemore ward have shown the greatest change in ranking within this group of LSOAs.



## Overall deprivation index (IMD 2019) showing Lower Super Output Areas by decile



### For more information

[IMD 2019 results and reports](#) from Oxfordshire Insight.

[IMD 2019 results](#) and methodology from Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. [Maps showing local areas and comparing the 2015 and 2019 IMD.](#)

We welcome your comments, please email [jsna@oxfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:jsna@oxfordshire.gov.uk)

### NOTE

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 ID2019 relate to data from the financial year 2015/2016, which was the most recent data available at the time of constructing the indices.