

# Community, HE and Social Justice.

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# Reflections from the field...

- Crime, Class A Drug use and incarceration.
- Sex Work
- Homelessness
- Order/Disorder
- Urban sociology
- Regeneration
- But its not all laughs.....

# Reflections from the field 2

- Int. 'Thanks, that's the end of the interview.'
- [LOUD BANG]
- Int. 'Was that a gun shot?'
- Resp. 343. 'Yes, probably.'
- Int. 'Em, can I stay here for a bit please?'
- Resp. 343. 'Yes. Would you like another cup of tea?'

# What a world we live in....

- A survey of 1940 found the worst malnutrition in England among the children of farm labourers in rural Oxfordshire – where the local county council resolutely refused to implement the school meals and milk legislation of 1906-7.
- JRF (2009), *'Social Evils' and 'Social Problems' in Britain, 1904-2008*. JRF, York.

All in all your just another etc...



# Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010 - Summary

- 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.



# Summary Cont.,

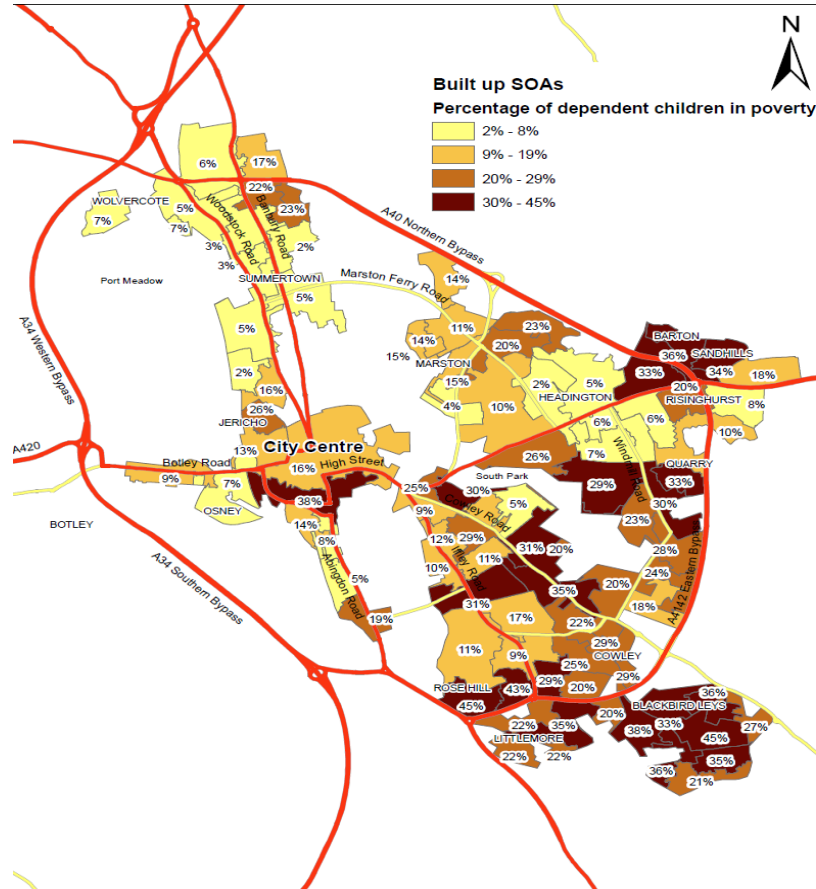
- The income deprivation affecting older people (IDAOP) sub-domain shows that for 32 out of the 85 LSOAs in Oxford, between 20.1% and 42% of the population aged 60 or over are income deprived.
- Barton & Sandhills (14) has the greatest deprivation in Oxford, in terms of the overall education, skills 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.



# Poverty and Deprivation

- The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 ranks Oxford 131st out of 354, placing it in the top half most deprived local authority areas in England.
- Of 85 areas in Oxford, 12 are among the 20% most deprived areas in England. These areas, which are in the Leys, Littlemore, Rose Hill and Barton areas of the city, experience multiple levels of deprivation - low skills, low incomes and relatively high levels of crime.
- The recession caused a rise in unemployment which was particularly acute amongst low income groups and deprived areas. In 2011 (the latest figures) 5,900 or 22% of children were living in households below the poverty line, higher than the 20% national average. In some areas of the city nearly half of children live in poverty.
- In February 2013 Oxford had over 10,000 working age residents claiming benefits - the highest percentage in the county. Men and women living in relatively deprived areas have a shorter life expectancy than those living in the least deprived areas.

# Child Poverty

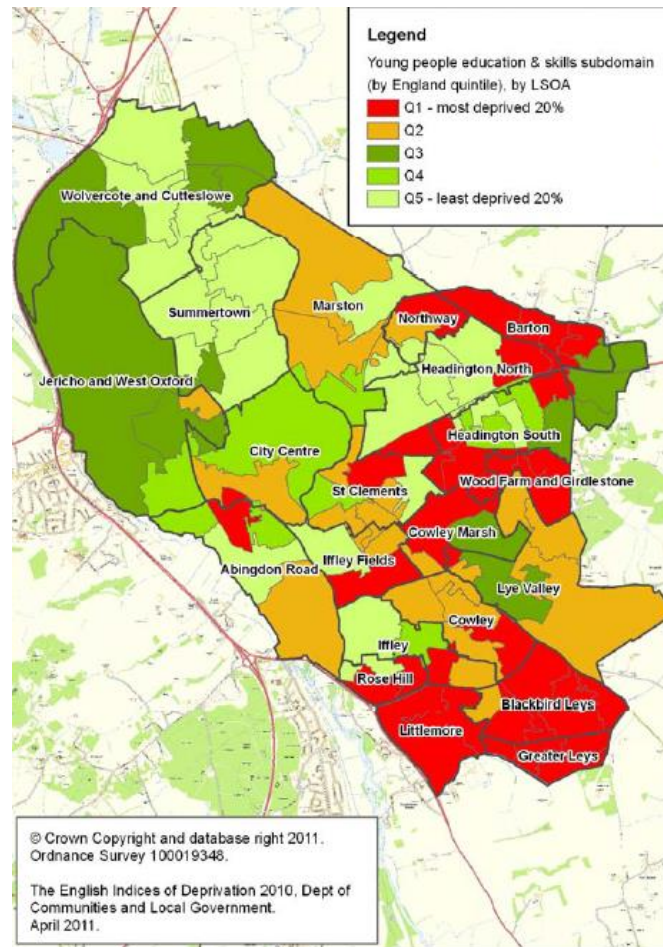


Percentage of children living in poverty in Oxford  
Snapshot at 31 August 2011  
by Lower Super Output Area  
Built-up areas of the city shown only  
Data source: HM Revenue & Customs

Scale: 1:48,059  
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Ordnance Survey 100019348.



# Education and Skills – Young People



# Health and Life Expectancy

- Life expectancy for Oxford residents is 79 years for men and 83 years for women. This is similar to the national average.
- There are geographical inequalities in life expectancy - men from the least deprived areas can expect to live 8.3 years longer than those in the most deprived areas, women 6.6 years longer.
- In Year 6 (at the end of Primary School), 19% of schoolchildren are classified as obese.
- Marmot Indicators for Local Authorities in England, 2015 – see <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/marmot> .

# Territorial Stigmatization

- Further to my phone message, I have had an interview request from BBC Oxford TV who are doing a news piece on crime and policing in Blackbird Leys. (Reporter X) wants to do a recorded film interview at Blackbird Leys during this week. I think the plan is to have the police along too. They are launching a new police initiative in the area.
- The main question (reporter X) would like to cover are:
- Whether it is inevitable that there should be problems of crime in Blackbird Leys?

# Some examples.

- Learning Community Initiative
- Community Leadership Programmes
- Prison Projects
- Brookes Engage Programme
- MyLifeMyChoice (see [www.mylifemychoice.org.uk](http://www.mylifemychoice.org.uk))
- Community-Based Research
- Oxford Homeless College
- Boxing