

Community data profile for Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown

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Report prepared by Oxfordshire County Council's Public Health Intelligence Team

Changes from version 1 to version 2: the GP Quality Outcomes Framework data table (in original section 4.4) had an error in the reporting of the heart failure prevalence. The full QOF data table was removed as it is not possible to provide patient outcomes data specific to the Banbury Grimsbury area from this source and to be consistent with the approach taken in other community insight profiles.

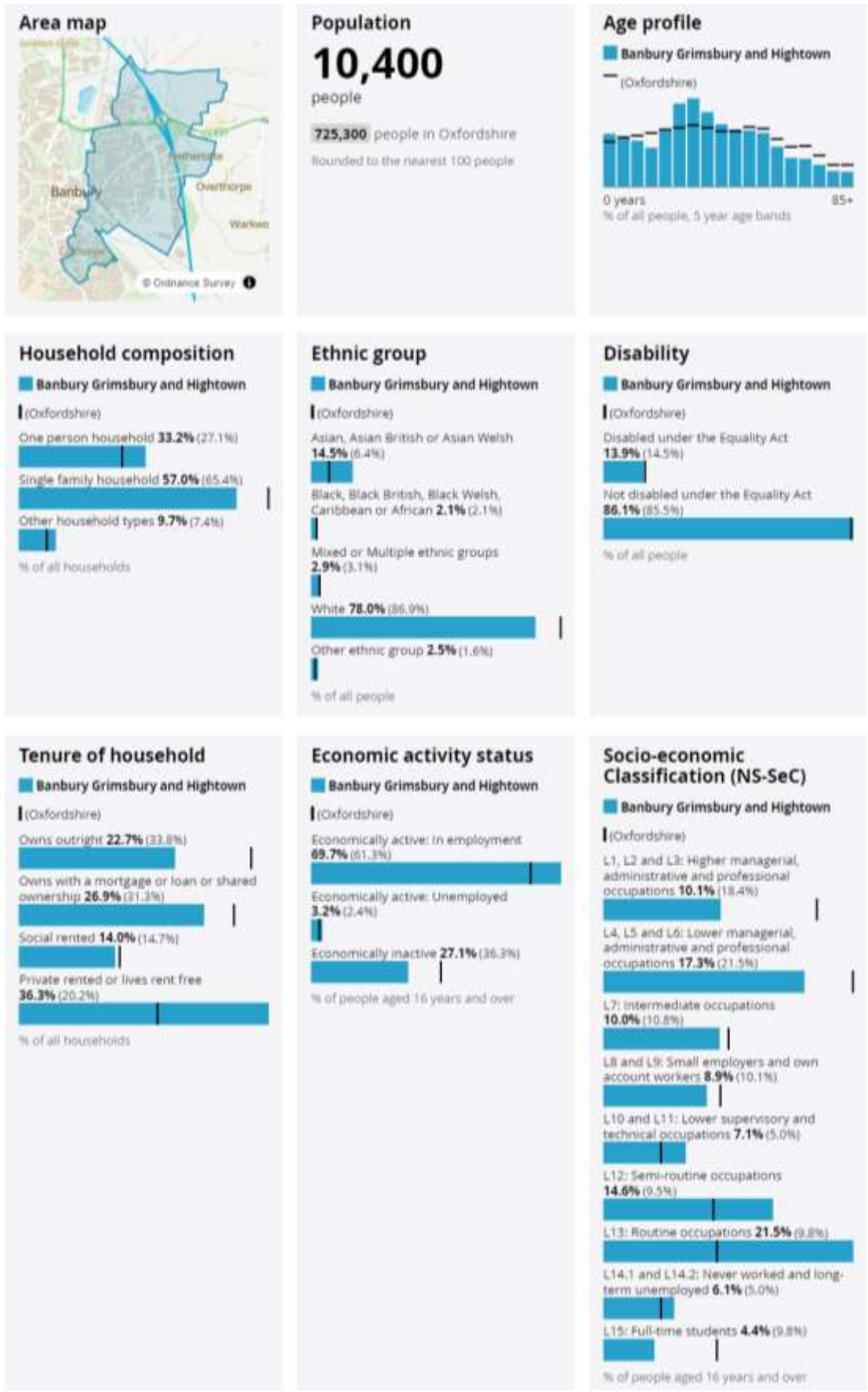
1 Summary of findings

Census 2021 profile

The following profile shows that, compared with Oxfordshire as a whole, Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown ward had an above-average proportion of:

- Younger working age residents (aged 25 to 39 years)
- People in Routine and Semi-routine occupations (36% vs 19%)
- One person households (33% vs 27%)
- People living in private rented accommodation (36% vs 20%)
- People from an Asian ethnic background (14.5% vs 6.4%)

Figure 1 Census 2021 profile of Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown ward



From [Build a custom area profile - Census 2021, ONS](#)

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Unemployment and poverty

The Banbury Grimsbury area has higher rates of unemployment and poverty than the Oxfordshire average.

Working aged people and families

- 3.2% (count=235) of working aged (data from DWP) residents in Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown ward were claiming unemployment-related benefits as of February 2023¹, above the rate for Oxfordshire of 2.1%.
- The latest fuel poverty data² (for 2020) showed that the Banbury Grimsbury ward area had almost 400 households estimated to be in fuel poverty, equivalent to 8.3% of households and just above the average for Oxfordshire (8.1%).

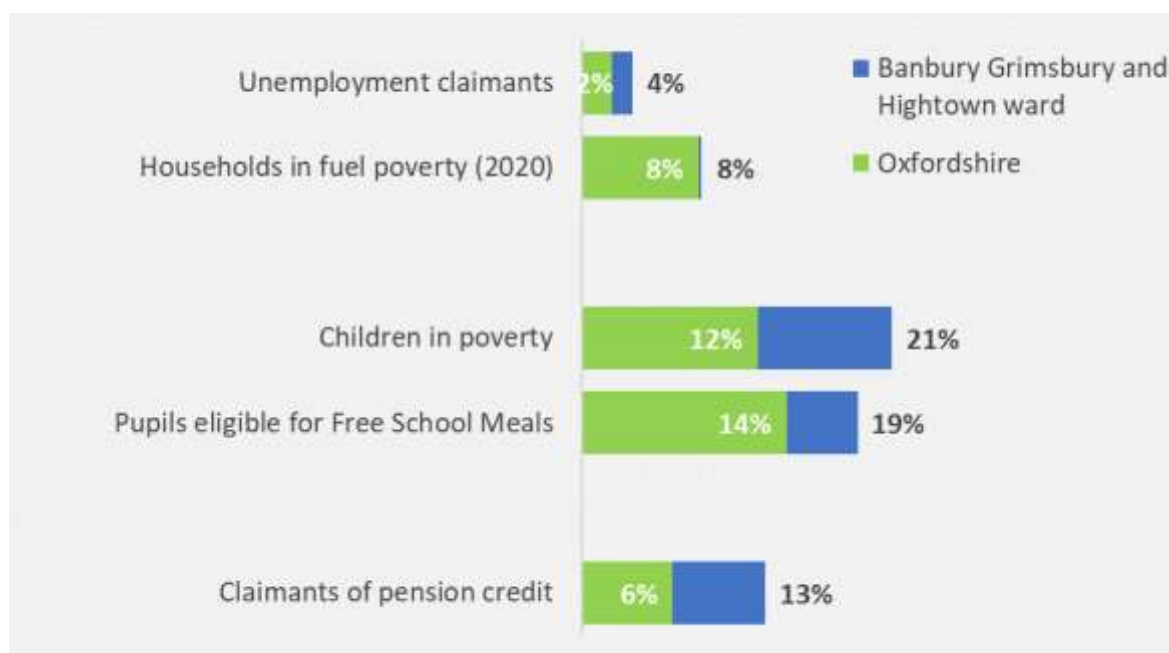
Children and young people

- 21% (count=403) of children were living in poverty³ in Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown ward, almost double the average for Oxfordshire (12%).
- 19% (count=241) of primary and secondary pupils living in Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown ward were eligible for Free School Meals⁴, above the average for Oxfordshire of 14%.

Older people

- 12.7% (count=166) of older residents were claiming pension credit in Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown ward as of August 2022, double the average for Oxfordshire (6.3%).

Figure 2 Indicators of low income



¹ DWP claimant count January 2023 from nomisweb.co.uk including Job Seeker Allowance and Universal Credit claimants who are out of work

² Sub-regional fuel poverty data 2020 Dept for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

³ DWP statXplore, children aged 0-15, 2021/22

⁴ January 2022 pupil census, Oxfordshire County Council

Health and wellbeing

A range of **health and wellbeing indicators** for Banbury Grimsbury Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) show that the Banbury Grimsbury area has a relatively poor health profile.

Half (16 out of 32) of local health and wellbeing indicators are ranked **as worse** than the England average including:

- Life expectancy (lower than average for males and females),
- Emergency hospital admissions for all causes and deaths for all causes,
- Premature deaths from all causes,
- Preventable deaths.

Figure 3 Health and Wellbeing profile of Banbury Grimsbury MSOA

Indicator name	Value	Worst	Med	Best	
(D1) Deprivation score (IMD)	23.9	86.9	18.2	2.2	
(D2) Children under 16 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDACI)	16.0	64.7	13.7	0.9	
(D3) Adults over 60 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDAOPI)	19.4	76.0	13.0	2.0	
(D4) Households in Fuel Poverty (%)	10.0	54.1	12.4	2.5	
(D5) Income deprivation (%)	12.8	48.8	10.6	0.9	
(D6) Unemployment, ages 16-64 years (%)	5.4	20.8	4.0	0.7	
(CH1) Emergency hospital admissions, ages 0-4 years (crude r..	198.2	352.2	137.9	24.8	
(CH2) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-4 year..	158.0	363.7	114.3	0.0	
(CH3) Obesity: Reception year (%)	7.2	21.4	9.5	2.6	
(CH4) Obesity: Year 6 (%)	20.6	39.0	19.6	4.3	
(CH5) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-14 yea..	108.7	251.2	89.2	18.7	
(CH6) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 ye..	141.4	733.3	126.9	14.4	
(H1) Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm (SAR)	146.0	541.4	88.3	10.2	
(H2) Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions (SA..	114.5	391.1	95.4	35.9	
(H3) Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	132.9	215.6	96.5	31.5	
(H4) Emergency hospital admissions for COPD (SAR)	176.5	554.5	88.2	9.3	
(H5) Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	114.2	396.1	96.2	23.0	
(H6) Emergency hospital admissions for Stroke (SAR)	125.0	260.9	99.0	28.4	
(H7) Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack (MI) (SAR)	119.4	318.7	97.0	21.4	
(H8) Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture, over 65s (..	106.7	527.4	96.6	29.3	
(M1) Life expectancy at birth (Males)	76.4	66.6	79.8	94.1	
(M2) Life expectancy at birth (Females)	80.4	72.0	83.6	97.5	
(M3) Deaths from all causes (SMR)	126.3	251.0	97.5	36.0	
(M4) Deaths from all cancer, age under 75 years (SMR)	149.9	231.0	98.0	29.2	
(M5) Deaths from circulatory disease, age under 75 years (SM..	144.1	374.4	95.5	12.6	
(M6) Deaths from respiratory diseases (SMR)	139.9	335.4	96.8	21.8	
(M7) Deaths from stroke (SMR)	94.0	415.7	95.4	0.0	
(M8) Deaths from all causes, age under 75 years (SMR)	145.4	309.2	95.8	26.1	
(M9) Deaths from all cancer (SMR)	125.5	200.8	99.0	32.2	
(M10) Deaths from circulatory disease (SMR)	99.9	244.7	98.9	32.1	
(M11) Deaths from coronary heart disease (SMR)	102.8	307.5	98.0	16.6	
(M12) Preventable mortality (SMR)	146.7	378.4	93.3	17.3	

Source: OHID Local Health from Oxfordshire JSNA inequalities dashboard [Workbook: Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard \(tableau.com\)](#)

Area map – Grimsbury MSOA

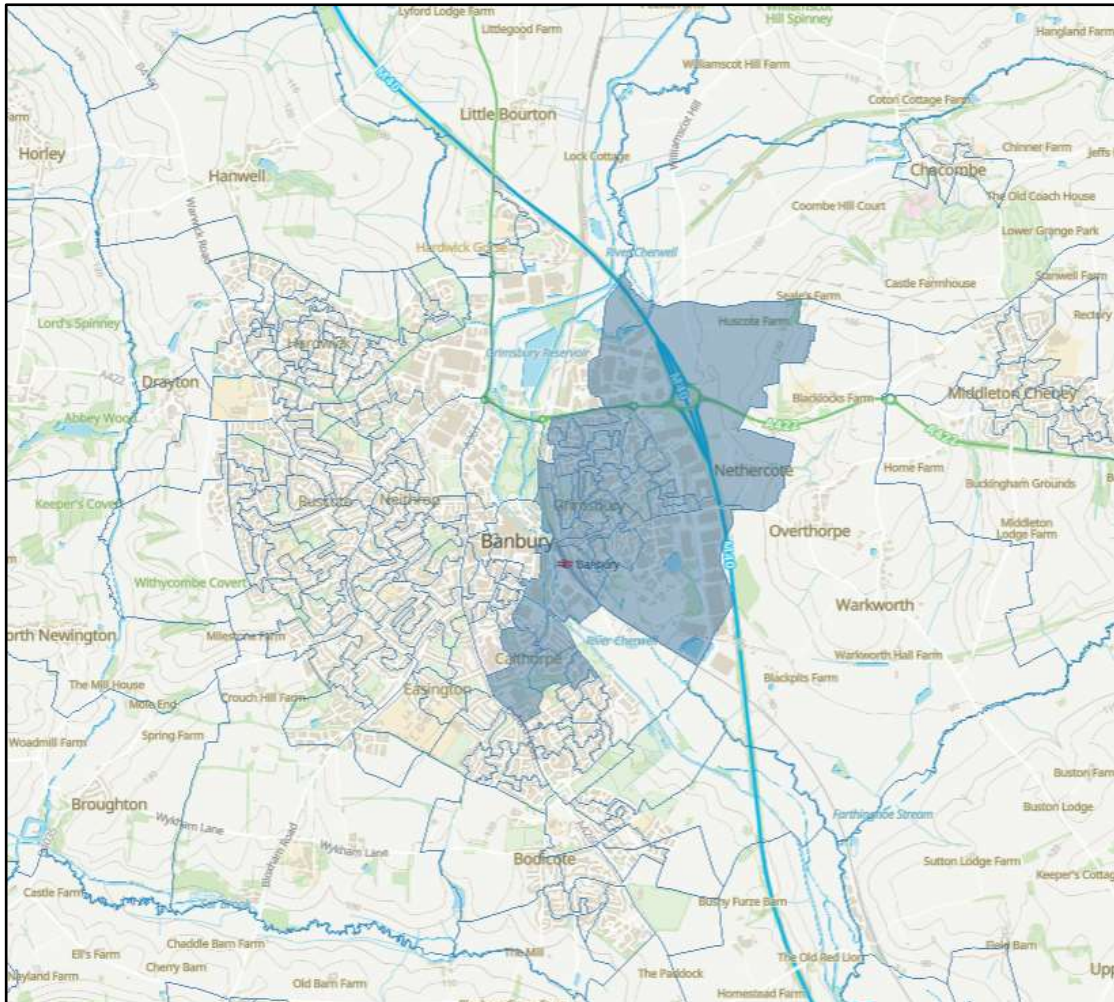


2 Introduction

This profile provides an overview of facts and figures about the Grimsbury area of Banbury.

Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown ward is in north-east Banbury and the area covers the Grimsbury housing estate, the industrial and retail area north of Hennef Way, the junction with the M40 motorway, Thorpe Way Industrial Estate and the railway station to the south.

Figure 4 Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown ward



Map from [Build a custom area profile - Census 2021, ONS](#)

Data for the Grimsbury area is available for:

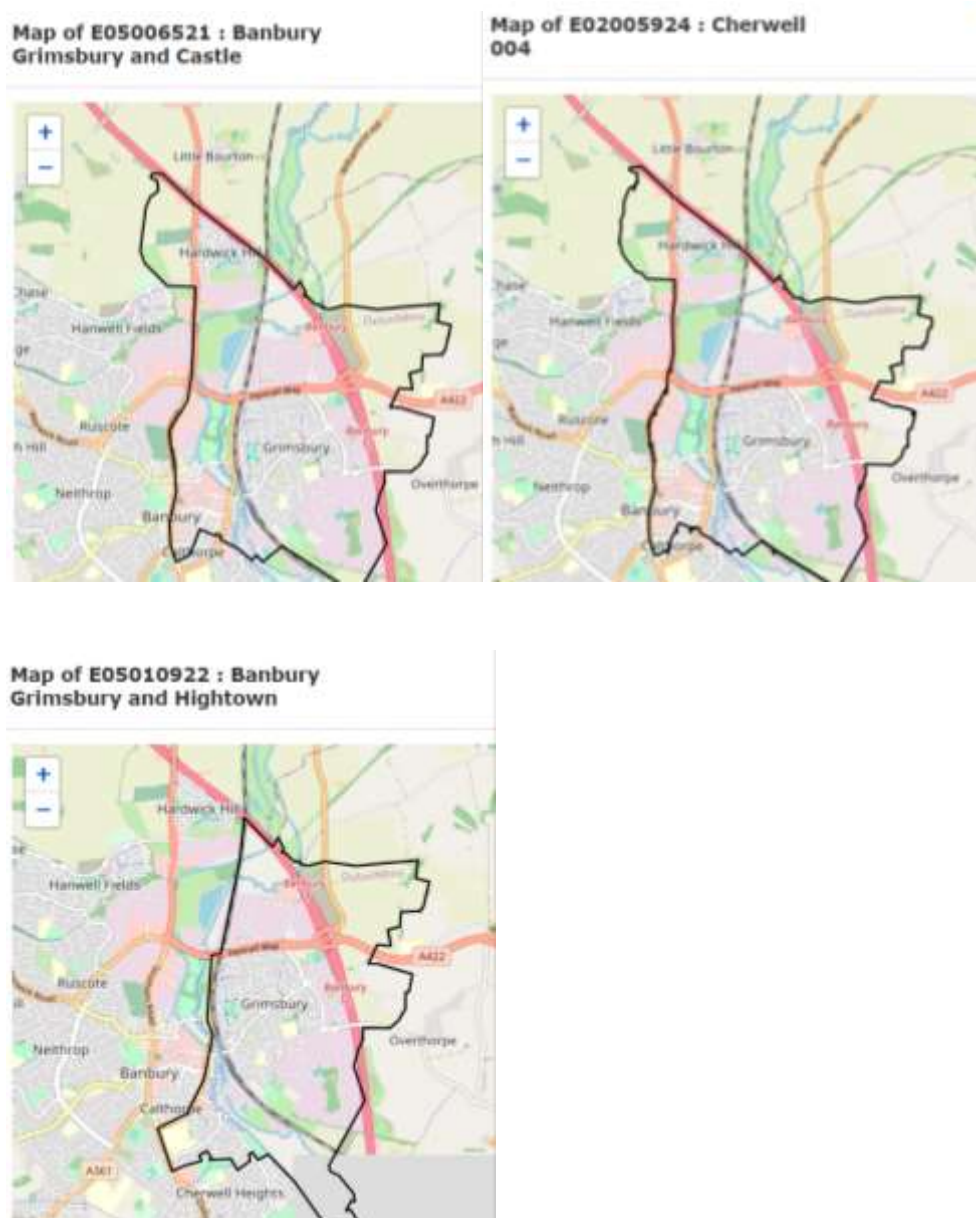
- The new ward of Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown (introduced in boundary changes implemented in 2016);
- The old ward of Banbury Grimsbury and Castle (for pre-2016 data)
- The Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) for the Grimsbury area (code Cherwell 004), this is the same area as the old ward of Banbury Grimsbury and Castle. Note that this MSOA matches the old ward boundary;
- Seven Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs Cherwell 004C, 004D*, 004E, 004F, 004G, 004H and 007D).

*Note that in 2021 the LSOA Cherwell 004D was split into two LSOAs: 004J and 004I. Data from the Census 2021 survey used in this profile therefore includes 8 LSOAs in total. There were no changes made to MSOAs.

The Middle Layer Super Output Area that includes Banbury Grimsbury is the same boundary as the old ward of Banbury Grimsbury and Castle.

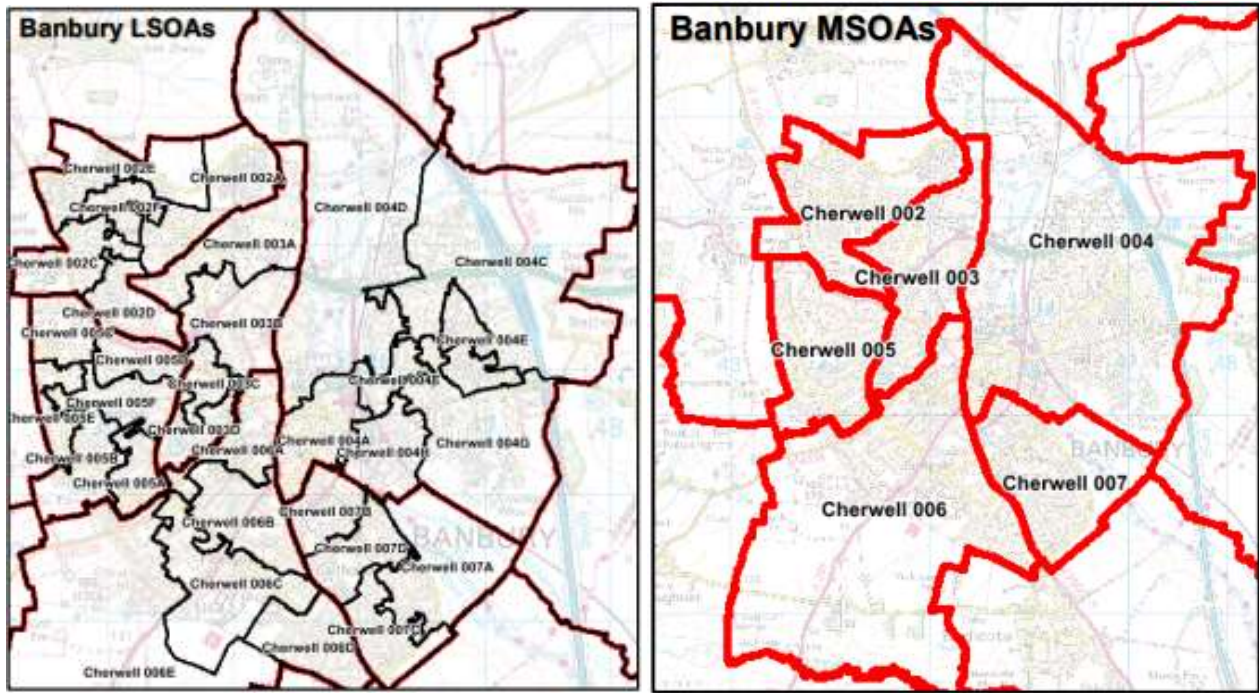
The new ward of Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown is a slightly smaller area than the old ward/MSOA.

Figure 5 Maps showing Banbury Grimsbury MSOA and Banbury Grimsbury and Castle ward and Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown ward



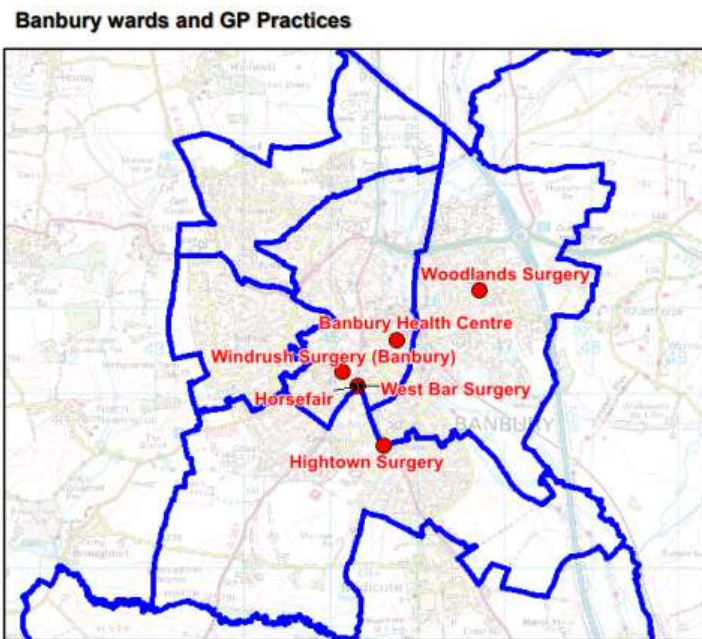
Maps from www.nomisweb.co.uk

Figure 6: Maps showing 2011 boundaries for MSOAs and LSOAs in Banbury.



Mapping by Oxfordshire County Council

Figure 7: Map showing location of GP surgeries in Banbury wards.



Mapping by Oxfordshire County Council

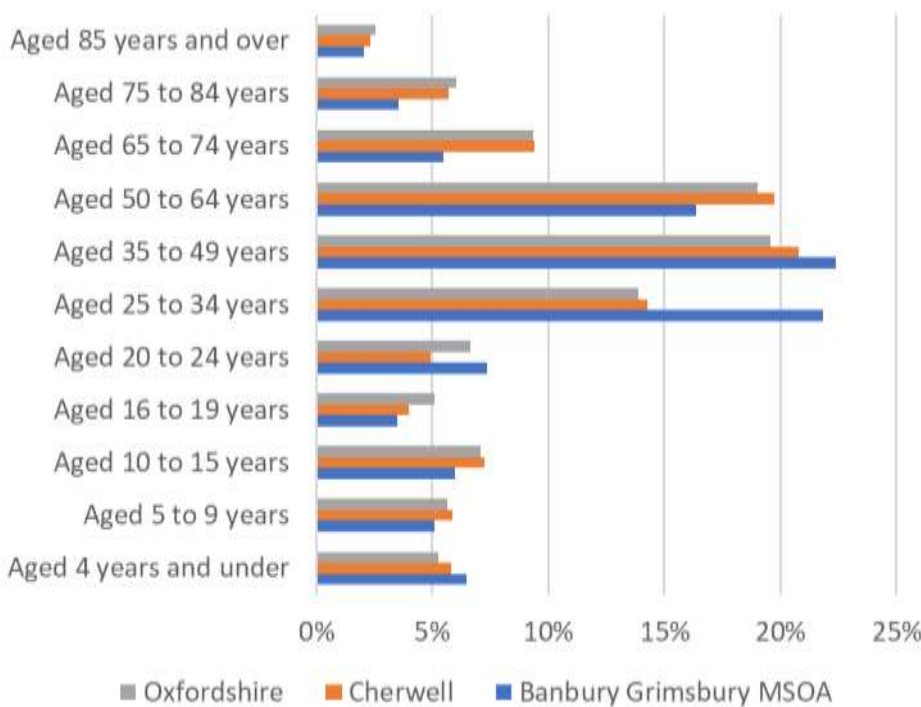
3 Population and housing

3.1 Population profile

According to the ONS Census 2021, the total population of Banbury Grimsbury Middle Layer Super Output Area (MSOA) was 12,600 and the population of Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown ward was 10,400.

Compared with Oxfordshire and Cherwell (the district that falls within Banbury Grimsbury MSOA), Banbury Grimsbury MSOA (Cherwell 004) had a higher proportion of the population in the younger working age band (20 to 49) and a lower proportion of older people (aged 50+).

Figure 8: Proportion of the population in the area by broad age band, Banbury Grimsbury MSOA vs Cherwell district and Oxfordshire (Census 2021).



Source: ONS Census 2021 table TS007 from www.nomisweb.co.uk

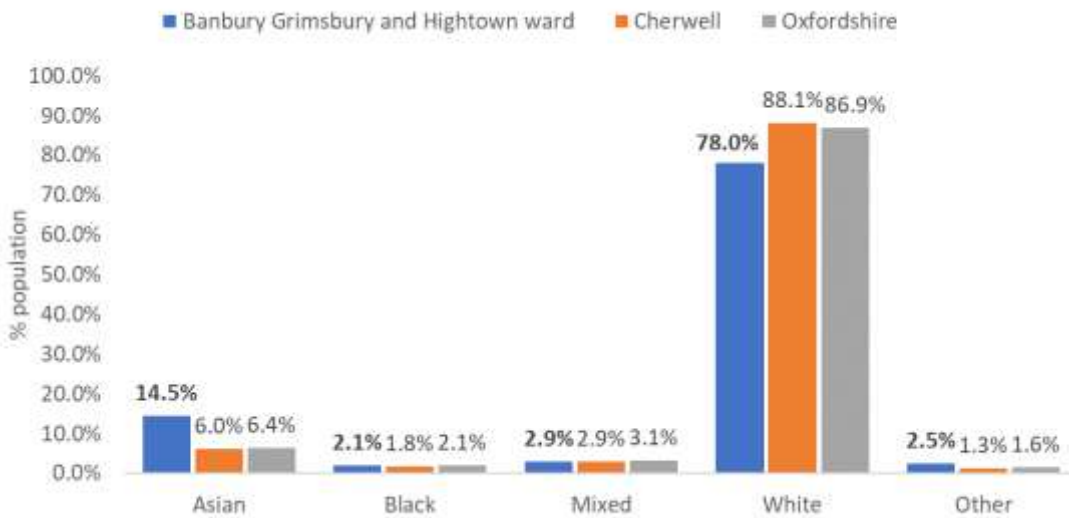
Between 2011 and 2021 the population of Banbury Grimsbury MSOA increased from 10,880 to 12,600, an increase of +1,720 or 16%.

3.2 Ethnicity

At the time of the Census 2021 survey, 78% of residents in Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown ward identified as White, this was below the district and county averages (88% and 87% respectively).

The proportion of people of an Asian ethnic background was higher in Grimsbury and Hightown ward (14.5%) than in Cherwell (6%) and Oxfordshire (6.4%).

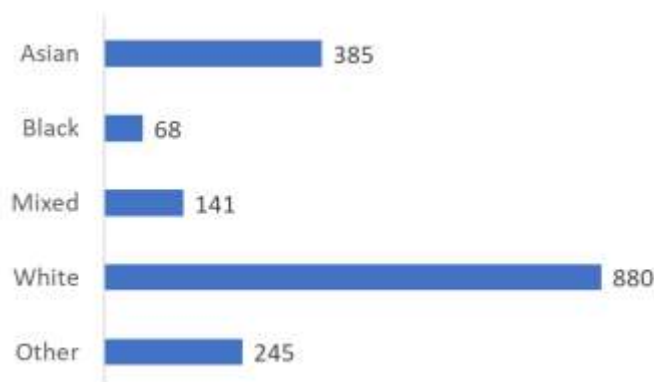
Figure 9 Proportion of the population by broad ethnic group (2021)



Source: ONS Census 2021, table TS021

For the comparable⁵ Middle Layer Super Output Area of Banbury Grimsbury (Cherwell 004), there has been an increase in the number of people from each broad ethnic group.

Figure 10: Change in number of residents of Banbury Grimsbury MSOA by broad ethnic group, Census 2011 to Census 2021



Source: ONS Census 2011 and 2021 (count)

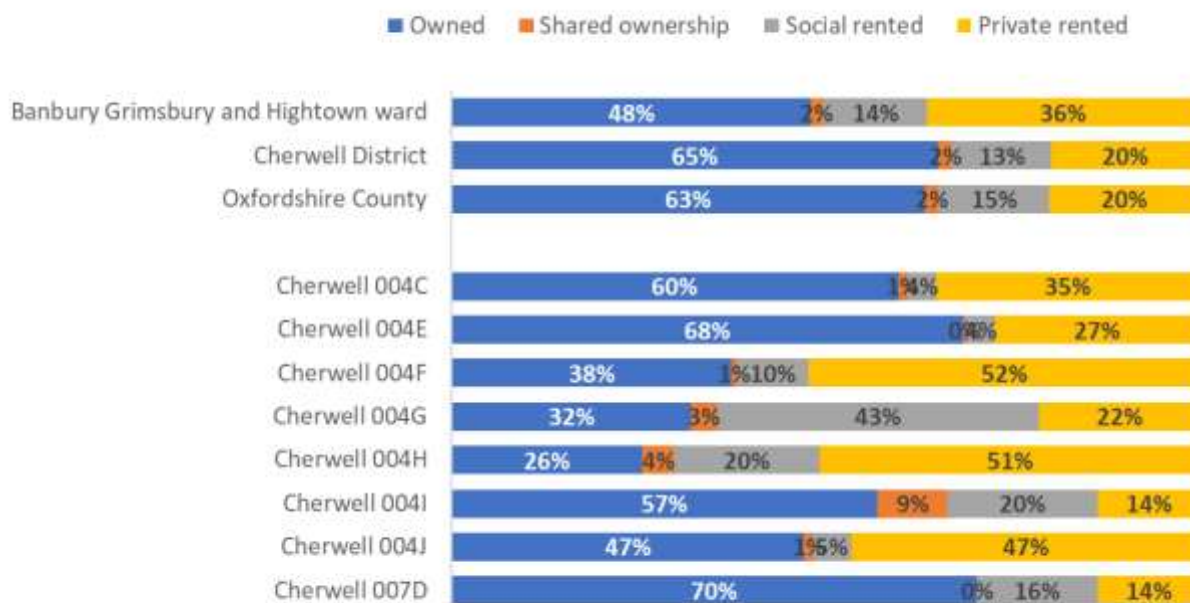
⁵ The ward including Grimsbury changed between 2011 and 2021 and so comparative ward level data is not available

3.3 Housing

According to the Census 2021, the proportion of households in Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown ward in private rented accommodation was well above the averages for Cherwell and Oxfordshire. The proportion in social rented homes was similar to average.

- 36% of households were renting privately in the ward compared with 20% for Cherwell and Oxfordshire. Three areas of the ward had much higher rates (47% to 52%).

Figure 11: Percentage of households by tenure (2021)



Source: Census 2021 table TS054, Cherwell 004C etc are the Lower Layer Super Output Areas making up the ward of Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown

4 Health and Wellbeing

4.1 Summary of Health and wellbeing indicators for Banbury Grimsbury

The below table is showing indicators for Banbury Grimsbury MSOA which relate to health inequalities. The values are compared to the England average and are showing either similar to the England value (yellow) or worse (red) than the England average.

Compared with other areas of Oxfordshire, the Banbury Grimsbury area has a relatively poor health profile, with 16 out of 32 local health and wellbeing indicators ranked as worse than the England average.

Table 1: Table of health and wellbeing indicators for Banbury Grimsbury MSOA

Banbury Grimsbury					
Indicator name	Value	Worst	Med	Best	
(D1) Deprivation score (IMD)	23.9	86.9	18.2	2.2	
(D2) Children under 16 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDACI)	16.0	64.7	13.7	0.9	
(D3) Adults over 60 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDAOP1)	19.4	76.0	13.0	2.0	
(D4) Households in Fuel Poverty (%)	10.0	54.1	12.4	2.5	
(D5) Income deprivation (%)	12.8	48.8	10.6	0.9	
(D6) Unemployment, ages 16-64 years (%)	5.4	20.8	4.0	0.7	
(CH1) Emergency hospital admissions, ages 0-4 years (crude r.)	198.2	352.2	137.9	24.8	
(CH2) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-4 year	158.0	363.7	114.3	0.0	
(CH3) Obesity: Reception year (%)	7.2	21.4	9.5	2.6	
(CH4) Obesity: Year 6 (%)	20.6	39.0	19.6	4.3	
(CH5) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-14 year	108.7	251.2	89.2	18.7	
(CH6) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 year	141.4	733.3	126.9	14.4	
(H1) Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm (SAR)	148.0	541.4	88.3	10.2	
(H2) Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions (SA)	114.5	391.1	95.4	35.9	
(H3) Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	132.9	215.6	96.5	31.5	
(H4) Emergency hospital admissions for COPD (SAR)	176.5	554.5	88.2	9.3	
(H5) Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	114.2	396.1	96.2	23.0	
(H6) Emergency hospital admissions for Stroke (SAR)	125.0	260.9	99.0	28.4	
(H7) Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack (MI) (SAR)	119.4	318.7	97.0	21.4	
(H8) Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture, over 65s (SAR)	106.7	527.4	96.6	29.3	
(M1) Life expectancy at birth (Males)	76.4	66.6	79.8	94.1	
(M2) Life expectancy at birth (Females)	80.4	72.0	83.6	97.5	
(M3) Deaths from all causes (SMR)	126.3	251.0	97.5	36.0	
(M4) Deaths from all cancer, age under 75 years (SMR)	149.9	231.0	98.0	29.2	
(M5) Deaths from circulatory disease, age under 75 years (SMR)	144.1	374.4	95.5	12.6	
(M6) Deaths from respiratory diseases (SMR)	139.9	335.4	96.8	21.8	
(M7) Deaths from stroke (SMR)	94.0	415.7	95.4	0.0	
(M8) Deaths from all causes, age under 75 years (SMR)	145.4	309.2	95.8	26.1	
(M9) Deaths from all cancer (SMR)	125.5	200.8	99.0	32.2	
(M10) Deaths from circulatory disease (SMR)	99.9	244.7	98.9	32.1	
(M11) Deaths from coronary heart disease (SMR)	102.8	307.5	98.0	16.6	
(M12) Preventable mortality (SMR)	146.7	378.4	93.3	17.3	

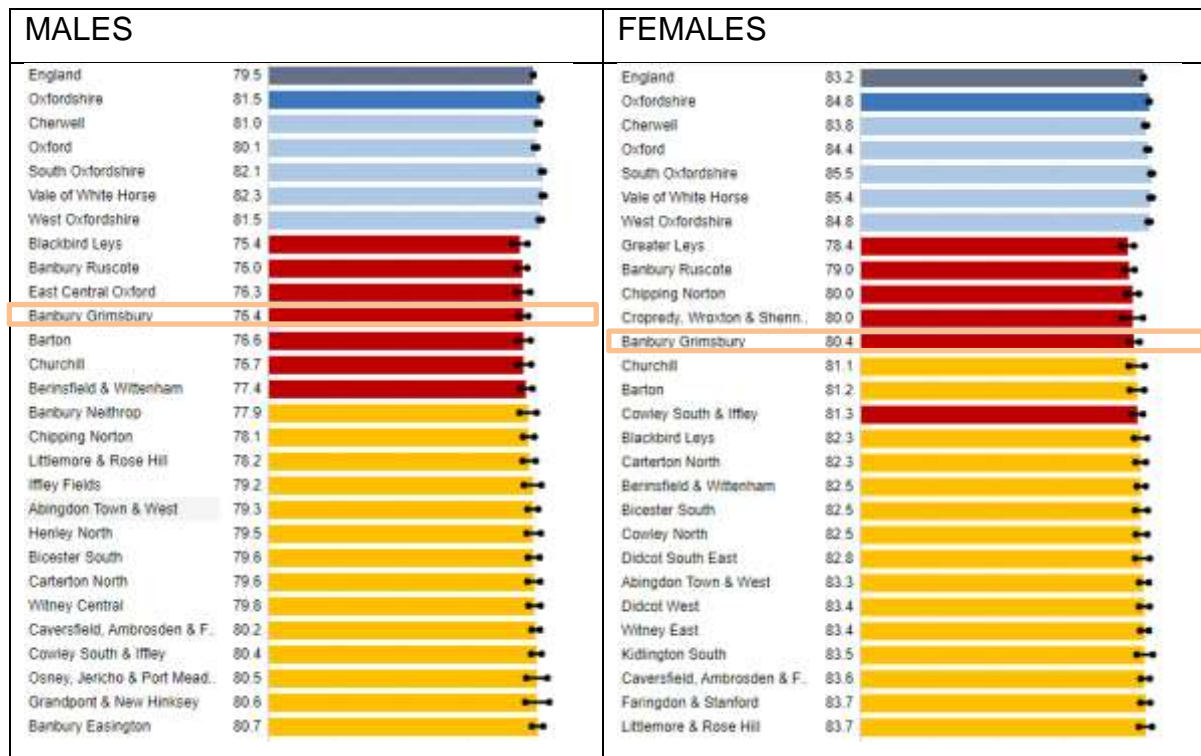
Source: OHID Local Health from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

The highlighted indicators are further broken down below in the following charts.

4.2 Life expectancy at birth

Banbury Grimsbury MSOA has one of the lowest life expectancies for males and for females in Oxfordshire, each statistically below (worse than) the England average.

Figure 12: Life expectancy at birth by sex.



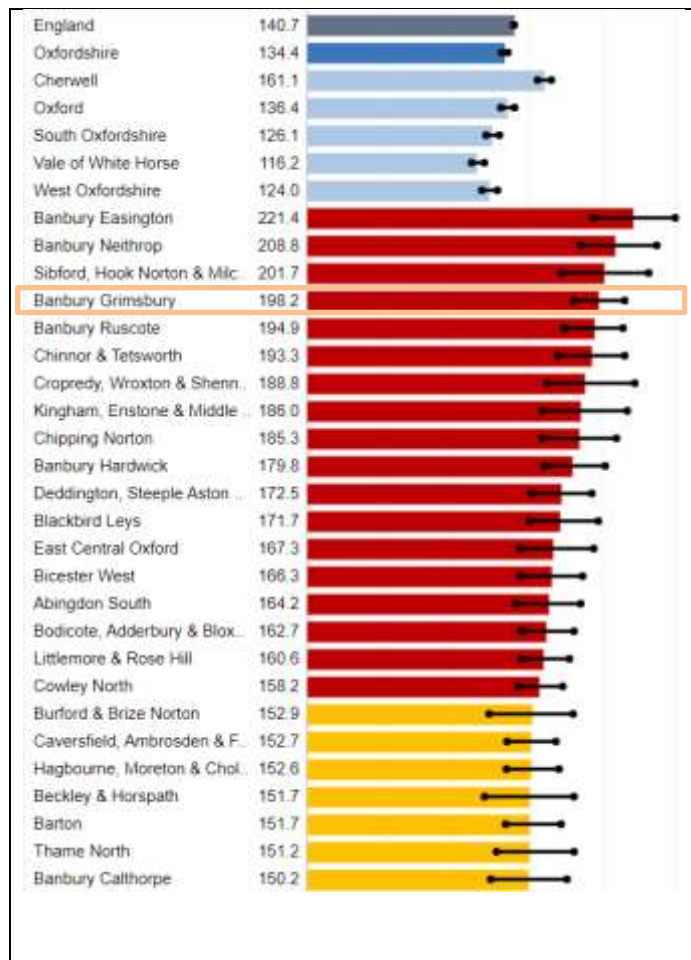
Source: ONS from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

4.3 Emergency Admissions

Emergency hospital admissions for children aged 0-4 years includes hospital admissions by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children aged under 5 years per 10,000 population.

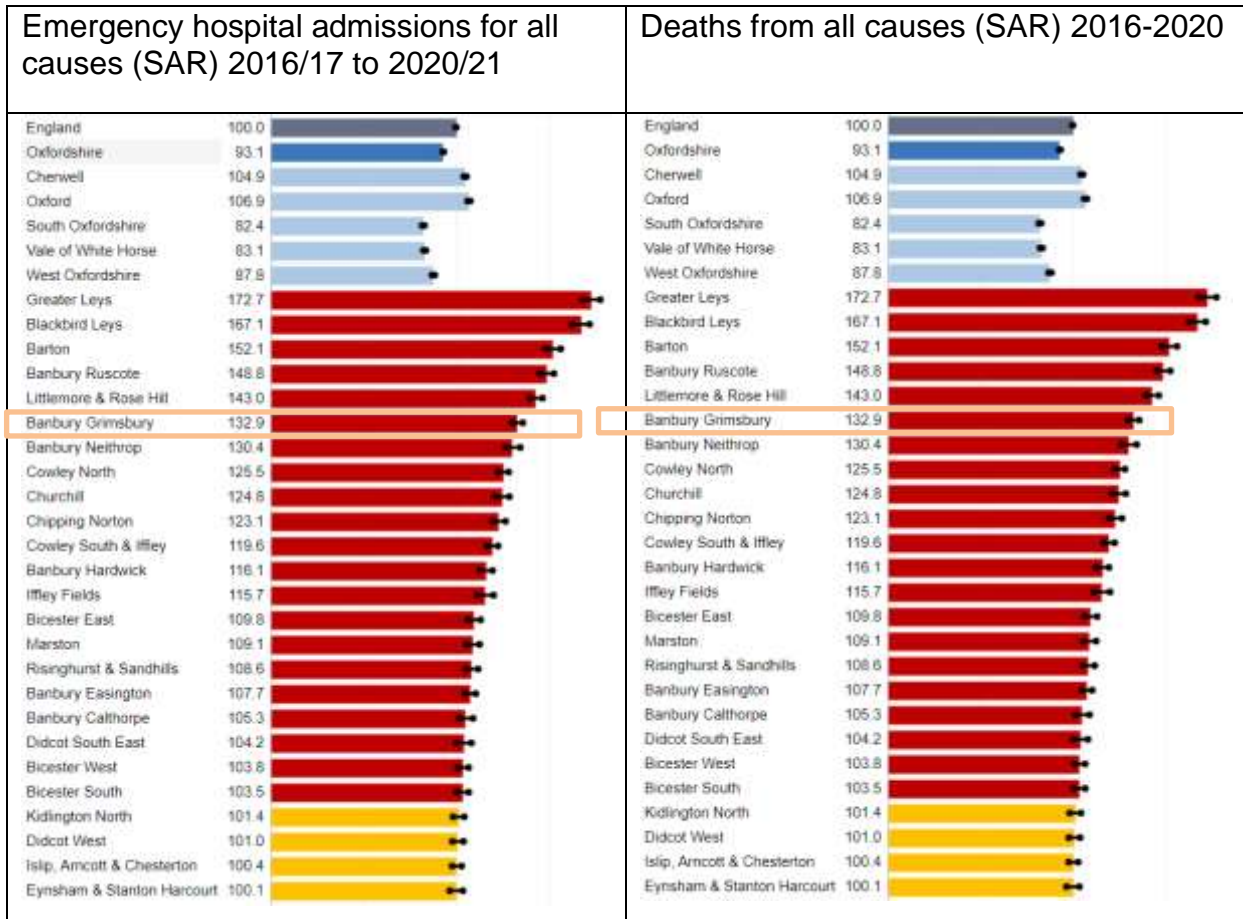
Banbury Grimsbury had the fourth highest rate of MSOAs in Oxfordshire, above the England, Oxfordshire and Cherwell averages.

Figure 13: Emergency hospital admissions, aged 0-4 years (crude rate) 2018/19 to 2020/21



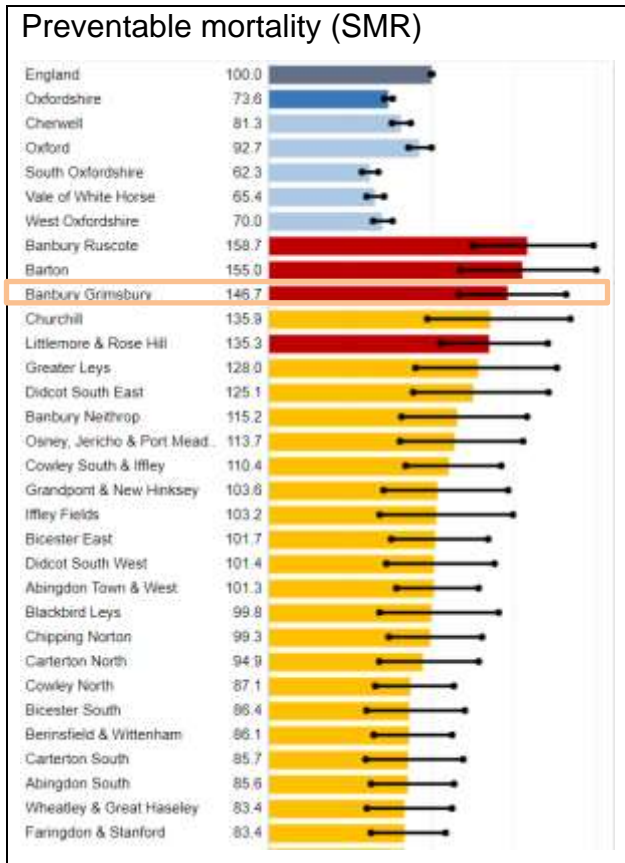
Source: NHS Digital from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

Figure 14: Emergency hospital admissions for all causes & deaths from all causes.



Source: NHS Digital and ONS from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

Figure 15: Preventable mortality 2016-2020



Source: ONS from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

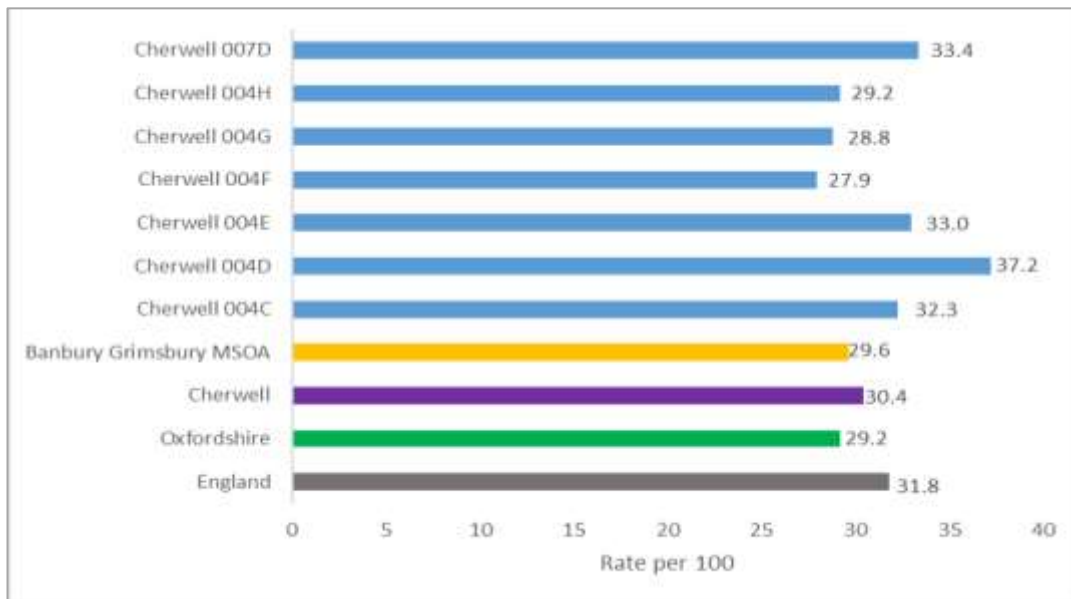
4.4 Cases of COVID-19

The cumulative number of COVID-19 cases for Banbury Grimsbury area (sum of cases for all LSOAs in Banbury Grimsbury) between March 2020 and March 2022 is 3,531.

The chart below is showing the COVID-19 rate per 100 which accounts for population differences between the different geographies.

Between March 2020 and March 2022; 4 of the 7 LSOAs in the Grimsbury area had an above-average rate of COVID-19 cases (compared with Cherwell, Oxfordshire and England).

Figure 16: Rate of COVID-19 cases per 100 in England, Oxfordshire, Cherwell, Banbury Grimsbury and the 7 LSOAs within the Banbury Grimsbury MSOA



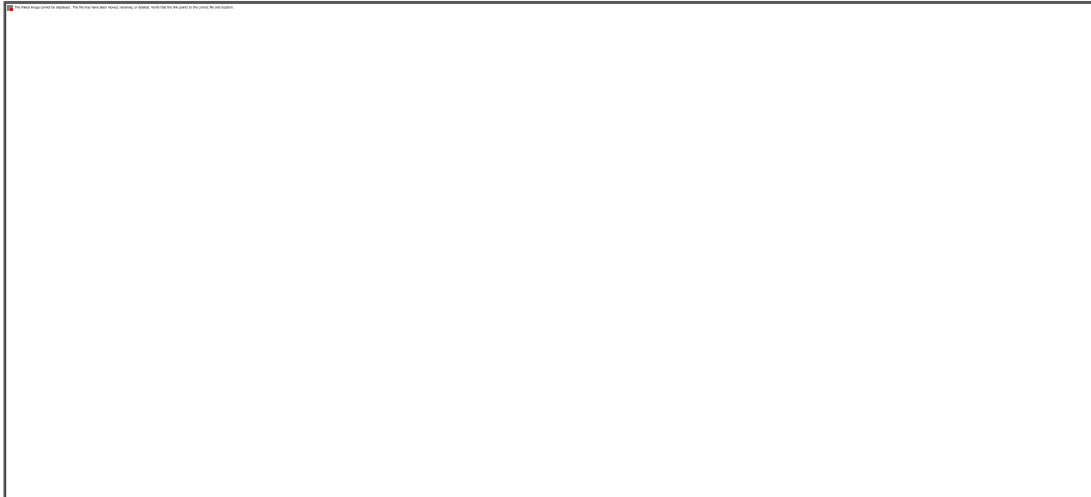
Source: LADAP Power BI dashboard, rate as a % of total residents (ONS mid-2020)

4.5 Adults in drugs treatment

The rates for adults (18+) per 10,000 receiving drugs or alcohol treatment in Banbury Grimsbury are higher than the rates for Oxfordshire since March 2019.

For 2021-22 the rate is 160 per 10,000 for Banbury Grimsbury compared to the Oxfordshire rate of 106 per 10,000.

Figure 17 Rate per 10,000 of adults in structured treatment for drugs and alcohol.



Source: Local drugs and alcohol services commissioned by Oxfordshire County Council.

5 Employment and poverty

5.1 Economic activity

Data on economic activity is available from the Census 2021 and counts people aged 16 years and over as economically active if, between 15 March and 21 March 2021, they were:

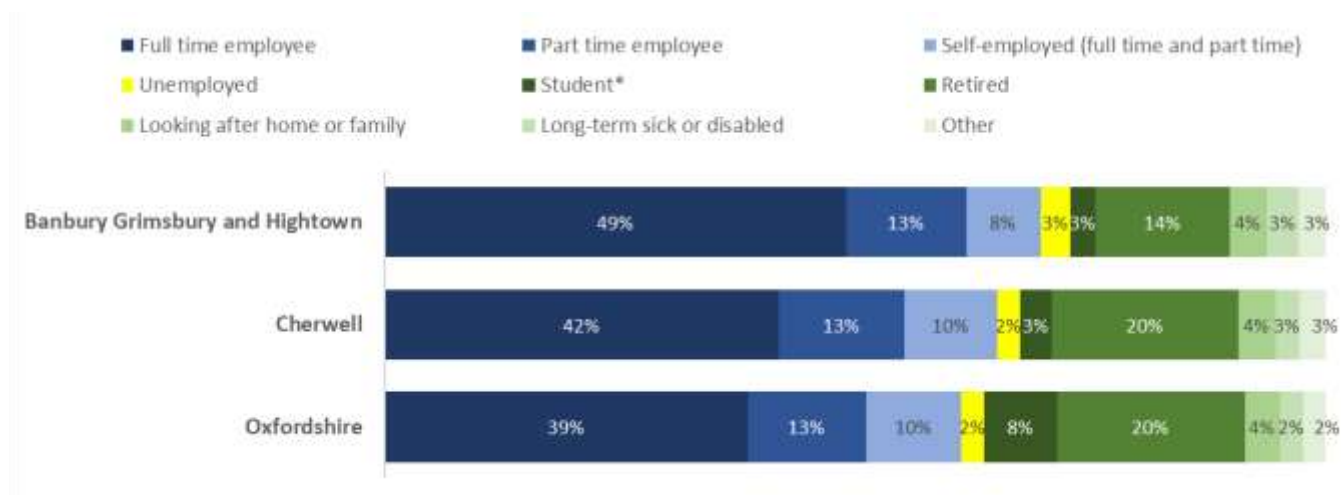
- in employment (an employee or self-employed),
- unemployed, but looking for work and could start within two weeks,
- unemployed, but waiting to start a job that had been offered and accepted.

As of March 2021, the percentage of people who were economically active in the Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown ward was 73%, this was above the rate for Cherwell (68%) and Oxfordshire (64%).

Further breakdown of economic activity shows that, compared with Cherwell and Oxfordshire averages, Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown had a:

- Higher proportion of full-time employees;
- Lower proportion of self-employed;
- Slightly higher proportion unemployed (3.1% in Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown ward vs 2.5% in Cherwell and 2.4% in Oxfordshire).
- Lower proportion of retired;
- Similar proportion looking after home and family;
- Slightly higher proportion who were long term sick or disabled (3.3% in Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown ward vs 2.6% in Cherwell and 2.3% in Oxfordshire).

Figure 18 Economic activity (Census 2021)



Source: ONS Census 2021 table TS066 from www.nomisweb.co.uk

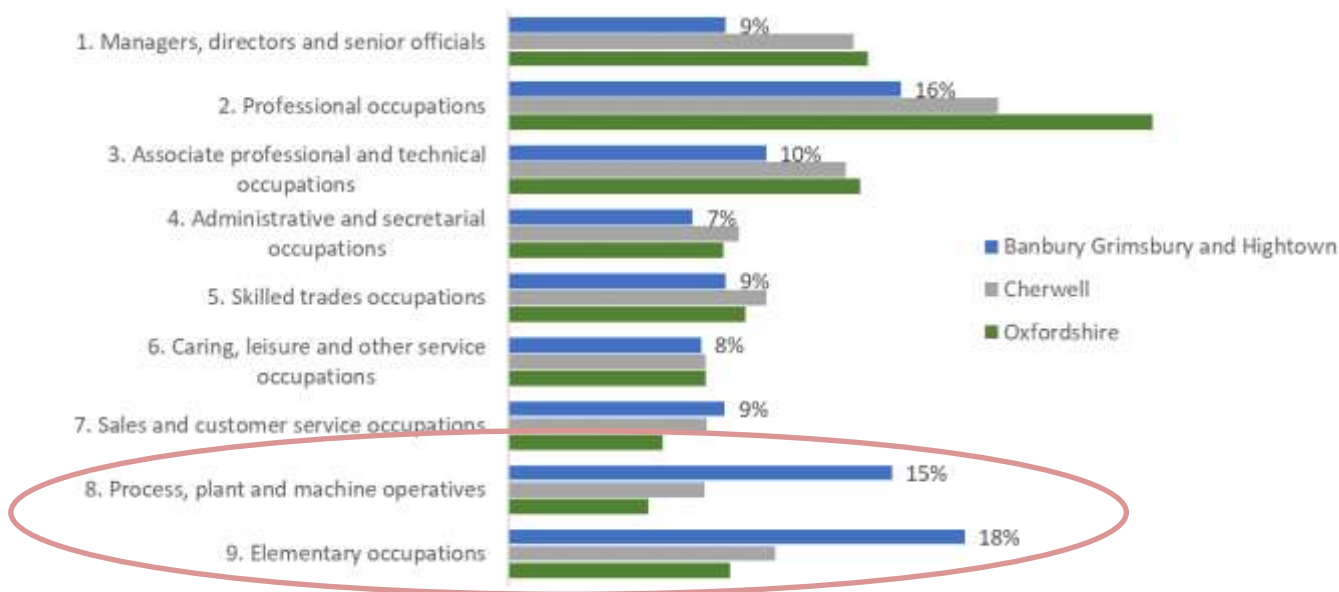
*student includes economically inactive full time students only, some full time students are included in the economically active populations.

5.2 Occupation

The occupation indicator classifies what people aged 16 years and over do as their main job. This includes job title or details of activities they do in their job and any supervisory or management responsibilities.

According to the 2021 Census, a third (33%) of people in employment in Grimsbury and Hightown were in the (generally lower paid) process and elementary occupations. This was well above the averages for Cherwell (18%) and Oxfordshire (14%).

Figure 19 Proportion of people aged 16+ in employment by occupation (Census 2021)



Source: ONS Census 2021 Table TS063

5.3 Unemployment

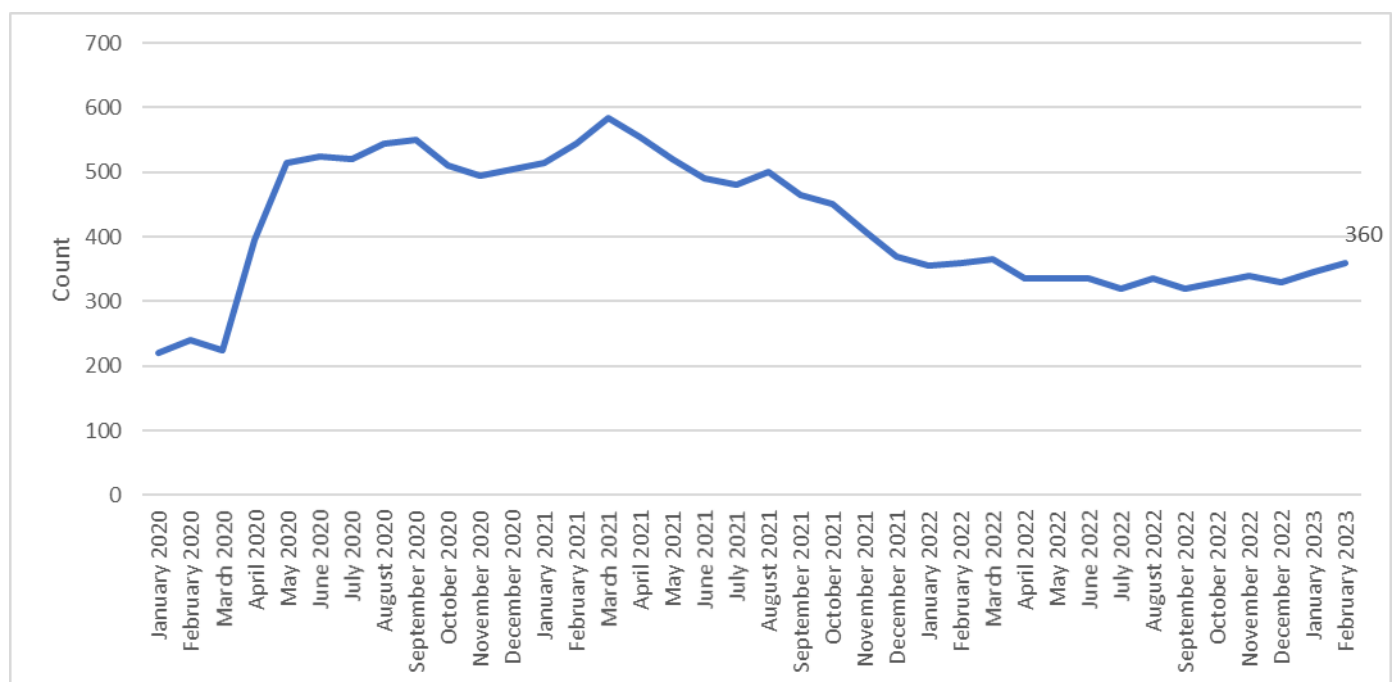
The claimant count is a measure of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed, based on administrative data from the benefits system.

The chart below is a trend chart showing the claimant count for Banbury Grimsbury MSOA between January 2020 and February 2023.

The number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits in the Banbury Grimsbury area increased significantly at the start of the pandemic in April and May 2020 and has remained above pre-pandemic levels.

Claimant count as a proportion of the residents aged 16-64 for Banbury Grimsbury MSOA in February 2023 was 4.0% and for Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown ward was 3.2%, each above the average for Cherwell (2.1%) and Oxfordshire (2.1%).

Figure 20: Claimant count trend for Banbury Grimsbury MSOA from January 2020 to February 2023.



Source: DWP Claimant count from www.nomisweb.co.uk

5.4 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

The index of multiple deprivation is an official measure of relative deprivation of small areas within England. The measure is created by combining data from 7 different domains: income, employment, health deprivation and disability, education and skills training, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment. The overall IMD score is used to rank small areas based on level of deprivation.

The table below shows the LSOAs in Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown ward ranked against areas across England.

The LSOA Cherwell 004G falls within the 20% most deprived in England. This LSOA is also ranked within the 10% most deprived in each of the domains *Education, skills and training* and *Income Deprivation Affecting Older People*.

The LSOA Cherwell 004F is within the 10% most deprived on the *Living Environment* domain.

Table 2: MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019 deciles for the LSOAs in Banbury Grimsbury (1 is most deprived, 10 is least deprived)

LSOA Area Name	IMD	Income	Employment	Education, skills and training	Health Deprivation and Disability	Crime	Barriers to Housing and services	Living Environment	Income Deprivation affecting children	Income deprivation affecting older people
Cherwell 004C	6	7	8	2	6	9	4	6	7	6
Cherwell 004D	6	6	8	4	6	6	3	6	8	4
Cherwell 004E	8	9	10	6	7	7	4	6	8	9
Cherwell 004F	4	5	5	3	4	4	5	1	4	4
Cherwell 004G	2	2	2	1	2	5	5	6	3	1
Cherwell 004H	4	4	5	2	3	4	5	4	3	5
Cherwell 007D	7	7	6	7	4	6	5	7	10	6

Figure 21 Maps showing the more deprived LSOAs in Banbury Grimsbury - Cherwell 004G and Cherwell 004F

Map of E01032941 : Cherwell 004G



Map of E01028440 : Cherwell 004F



Maps from www.nomisweb.co.uk

5.5 Children in poverty

Relative low-income is defined as a family in low income Before Housing Costs (BHC) in the reference year. A family must have claimed Child Benefit and at least one other household benefit (Universal Credit, tax credits, or Housing Benefit) at any point in the year to be classed as low income in these statistics. Gross income measure is Before Housing Costs (BHC) and includes contributions from earnings, state support and pensions.

As of 2021/22, there were 403 children aged 0-15 living in poverty (relative low-income families) in Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown ward, a rate of 21% per population. This was above the averages for Cherwell (14%) and Oxfordshire (12%).

Table 3: Children in poverty and rate of child poverty (2021/22)

Age band of child	Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown ward	Cherwell	Oxfordshire
0-4	128	1115	4054
5-10	146	1635	5959
11-15	129	1563	5869
Total 0-15	403	4313	15882
Rate of child poverty per population 0-15	21%	14%	12%

Source: DWP Stat Xplore, Children in relative low income families, rate uses ONS Census 2021 estimates see also [Children in low income families: local area statistics, financial year ending 2021 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/children-in-low-income-families-local-area-statistics-financial-year-ending-2021)

5.6 Free school meals

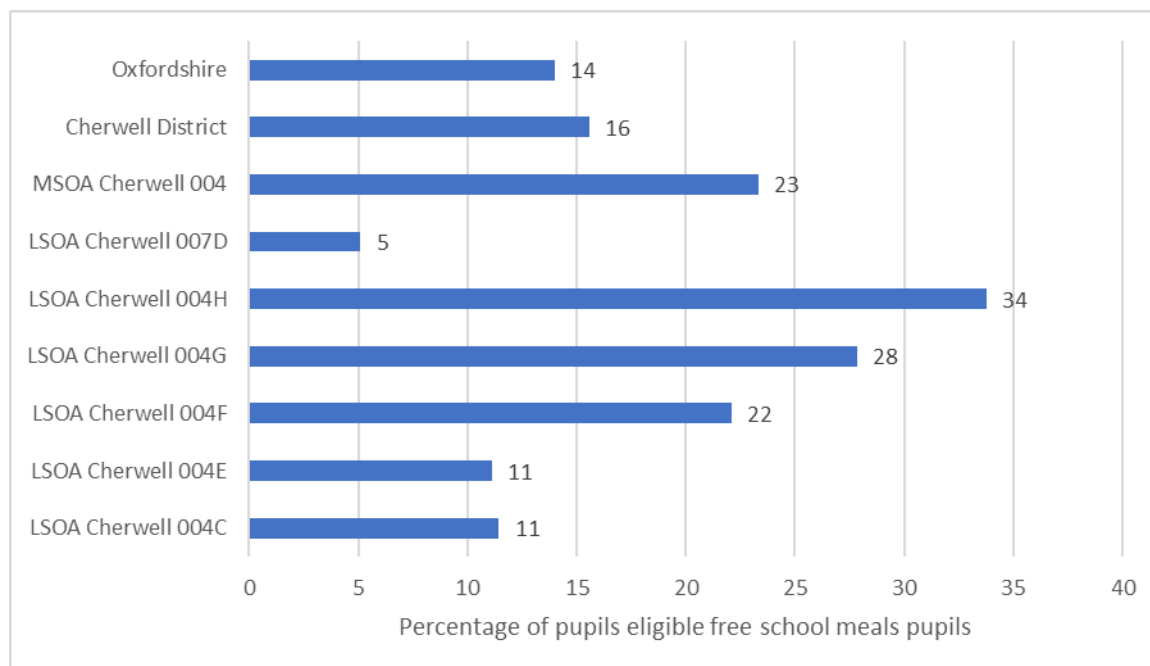
Pupils are eligible for Free School Meals if the household receives any of the below:

- Income Support
- income-based Jobseeker's Allowance
- income-related Employment and Support Allowance
- support under Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999
- the guaranteed element of Pension Credit
- Child Tax Credit (provided not also entitled to Working Tax Credit and have an annual gross income of no more than £16,190)
- Working Tax Credit run-on - paid for 4 weeks after you stop qualifying for Working Tax Credit
- Universal Credit - household income must be less than £7,400 a year (after tax and not including any benefits)

As of January 2022, 19% (count=241) of primary and secondary pupils living in Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown ward and 23% of pupils resident in Banbury Grimsbury MSOA were eligible for Free School Meals. This was above the average for Cherwell (16%) and Oxfordshire (14%).

The smaller (LSOA) areas have a rate of Free School Meals that varied from 11% to 34%.

Figure 22: Percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals for Oxfordshire, Cherwell district, Banbury Grimsbury MSOA and LSOAs



Source: Oxfordshire County Council (January 2022)

5.7 Fuel poverty

Fuel poverty in England is measured using the Low-Income Low Energy Efficiency (LILEE) indicator. Under this indicator, a household is considered to be fuel poor if:

- they are living in a property with a fuel poverty energy efficiency rating of band D or below

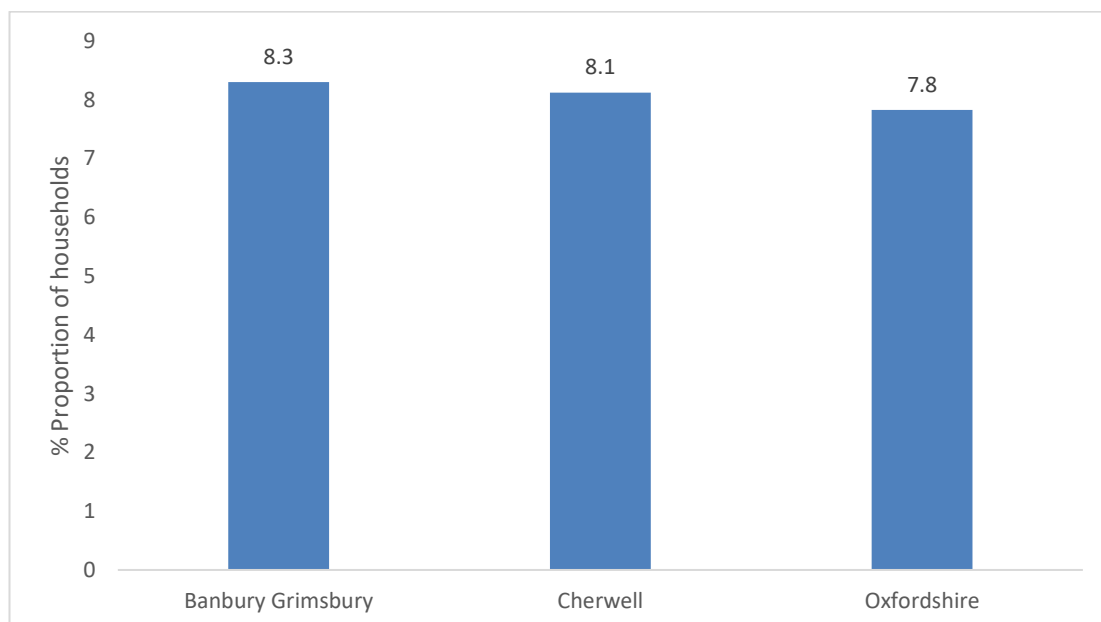
and

- when they spend the required amount to heat their home, they are left with a residual income below the official poverty line.

The data in this chart is provided from Annual Fuel Poverty Statistics and is available at a subnational level for LSOAs in England. 'Banbury Grimsbury' includes the 7 LSOAs which are included in the ward boundary: Cherwell 004C, Cherwell 004D, Cherwell 004E, Cherwell 004F, Cherwell 004G, Cherwell 004H and Cherwell 007D.

The chart below shows that in 2020, the Banbury Grimsbury area had a higher proportion of households in fuel poverty than the average for Cherwell and Oxfordshire.

Figure 23 :Proportion of households fuel poor in Banbury Grimsbury, Cherwell and Oxfordshire.



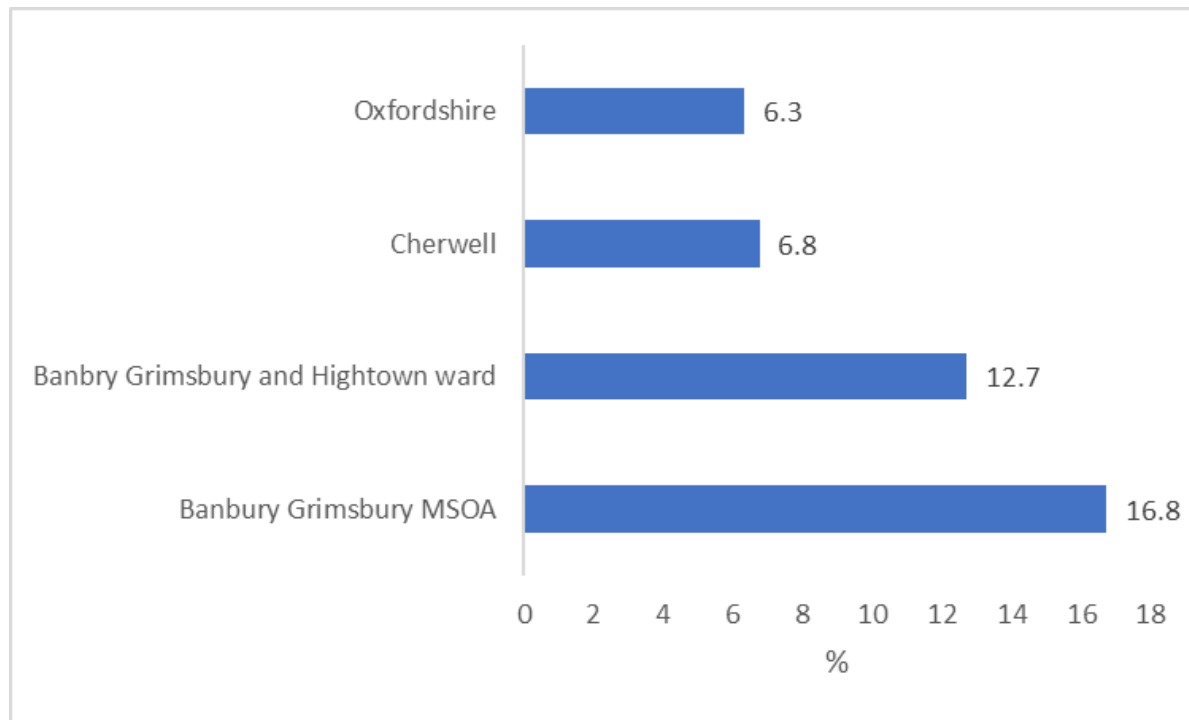
Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2020

5.8 Pension credit

Pension credit can be claimed by those aged 65 and over who reached state pension age before 5th April 2016 and have made some additional provision for their retirement, for example through private pension or savings.

The chart below shows that 2.7% (count=166) of older residents were claiming pension credit in Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown ward as of August 2022, double the average for Oxfordshire (6.3%).

Figure 24: Percentage of eligible population claiming pension credit (August 2022)



Source: Pension Credit from StatXplore.

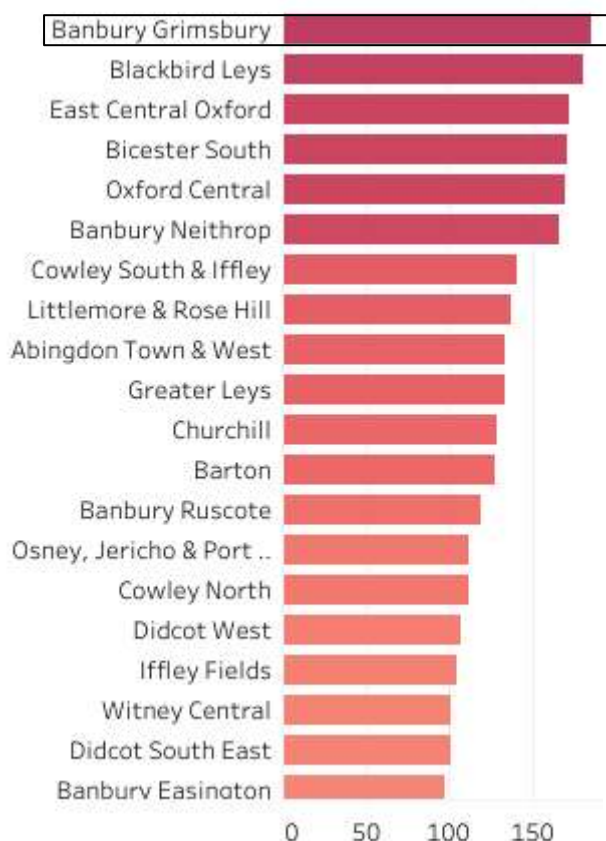
6 Crime and community safety

As of Jan-Dec 2021 the overall rate of crime in Banbury Grimsbury MSOA was 185 crimes per 1,000 population, giving it the highest crime rate of all MSOAs in Oxfordshire.

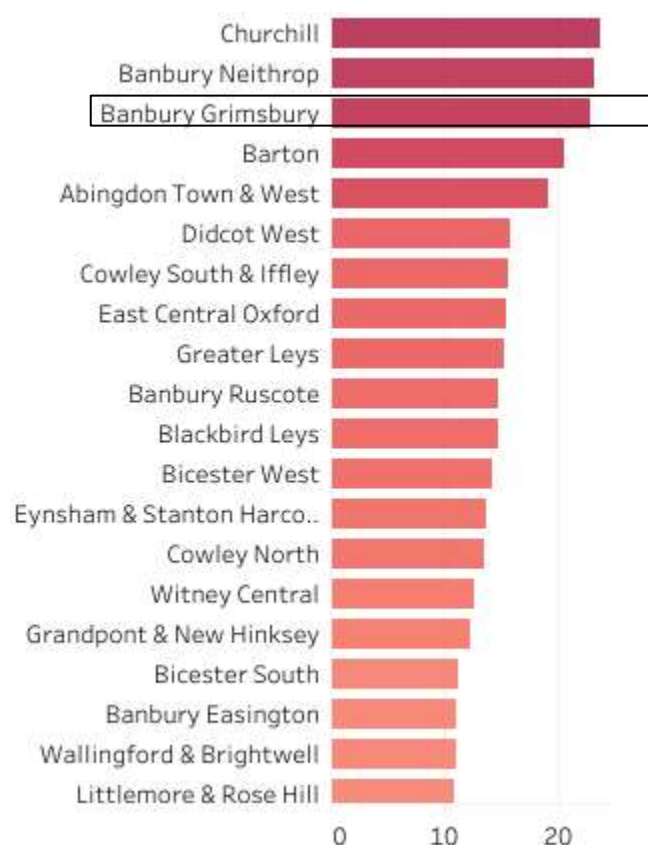
The rate of crimes in the crime category *Anti-Social Behaviour* in Banbury Grimsbury was 22.8 crimes per 1,000 population, placing it 3rd of the 86 MSOAs in Oxfordshire.

Figure 25 Overall rate of crime and Anti-Social Behaviour per 1,000 population, MSOAs in Oxfordshire (Jan-Dec 2021)

Overall rate of crime



Anti-Social Behaviour

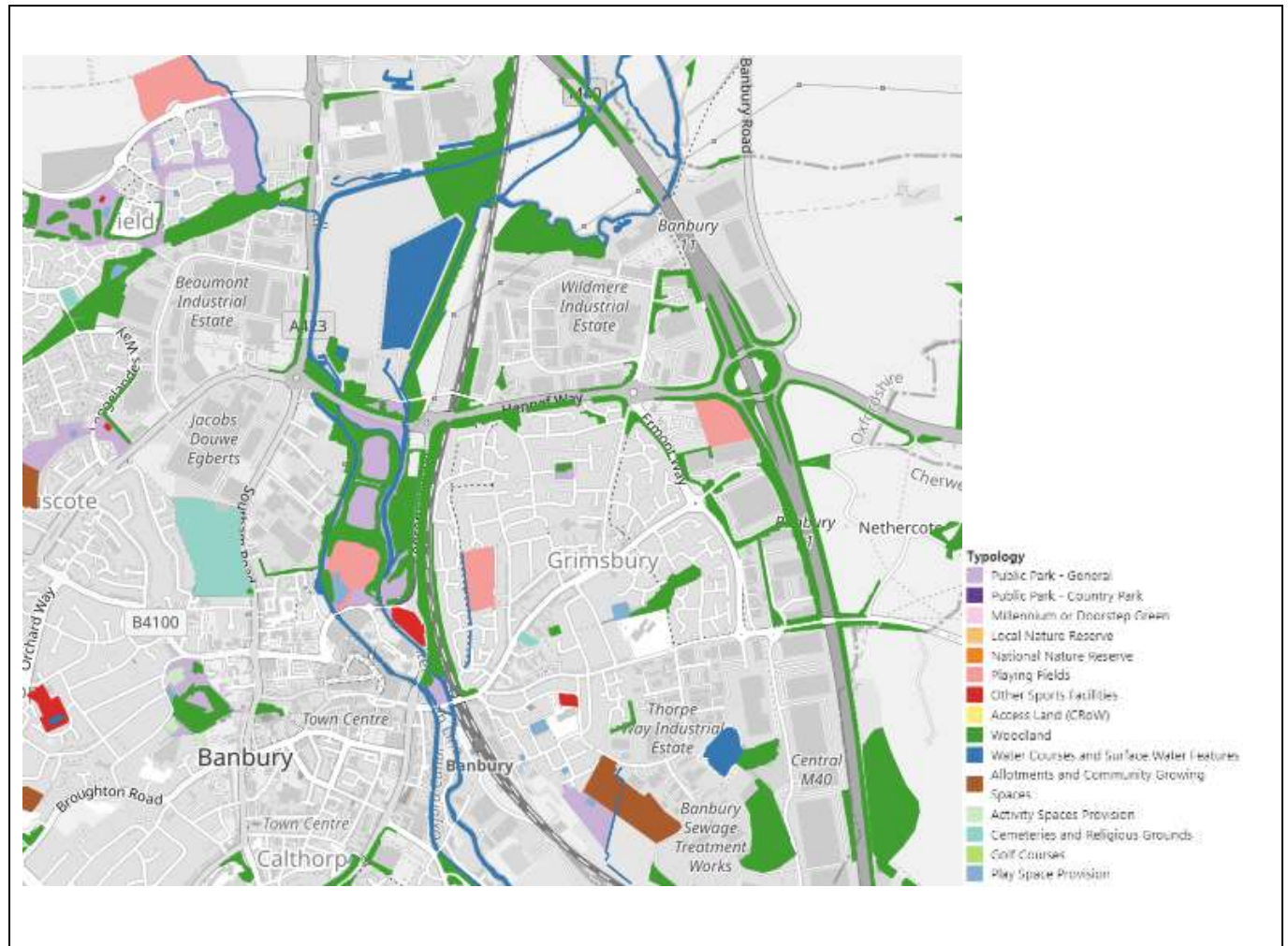


Source: Police UK data from Oxfordshire Crime dashboard [Community safety | Oxfordshire Insight](#)

7 Access to green space

Mapping by Natural England shows that the Banbury Grimsbury area is surrounded by accessible natural green and blue spaces including woodland, water courses, allotments and playing fields.

Figure 26 Natural England mapping of Green and Blue Infrastructure in the Banbury Grimsbury area



Source: [Green Infrastructure Map \(naturalengland.org.uk\)](https://naturalengland.org.uk)