

Banbury
Community profile
of
Health and Wellbeing evidence

November 2019

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This report provides health and wellbeing evidence from the Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) for Banbury.

Reports and related information for the full Oxfordshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment is available on the Oxfordshire Insight website at <http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/joint-strategic-needs-assessment>

1 Summary

Population

- According to the ONS mid-year population estimates, the population of Banbury increased from **44,300** in mid-2008 to **47,600** in mid-2018
- This growth - over a ten-year period - was an increase of +8% and was just above the increase in Cherwell (+7%) and similar to Oxfordshire (+8%).
- Comparing Banbury's age profile, as of mid-2018, with the district, county, regional and national averages, shows a higher proportion in the younger age group (0-15) and a lower proportion of over 65s.
- The ethnic diversity of Banbury's population has changed significantly. Between 2001 and 2011 the proportion of people from ethnic minority backgrounds in Banbury increased from 9% to 19% of the resident population.
- Census 2011 data on country of birth shows the largest groups of non-UK born residents in Banbury were from:
 - Poland (1,564)
 - Pakistan (783)
 - India (448)
 - Ireland (298)
- According to the January 2019 pupil census, the two wards of Banbury Cross & Neithrop and Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown each had over 40% ethnic minority secondary school pupils and over 30% of secondary pupils with first language not English, over double the county and district averages.

Deprivation and children in poverty

- Deprivation and poverty data highlights significant inequalities in Banbury.
- Banbury includes some of the more deprived areas of Oxfordshire (alongside Oxford). The town has **6** areas that were ranked within the 20% most deprived areas nationally. This has increased from 4 areas in 2015.
 - The areas that moved into the 20% more deprived group in 2019 (i.e. become relatively more deprived) are part of Banbury Ruscote ward and part of Banbury Cross & Neithrop ward. Note that this change can be a result of an area becoming more deprived and/or other areas improving.
- On the education, skills and training domain there are 7 areas of Banbury in the most deprived 10% nationally.
- On income deprivation affecting children, part of Ruscote ward is in the 10% most deprived.
- On income deprivation affecting older people, part of Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown ward is in the 10% most deprived.

- According to the latest local measure of child poverty (HMRC, Aug 2016) there was a total of 1,475 children aged under 16 in low income families in Banbury. The rate of children in low income families varied from 6% in Banbury Calthorpe to 24% in Banbury Ruscote.

Health and wellbeing

- Public Health England local profiles show that Banbury Ruscote ward is statistically worse than the England average on 27 out of 41 health, wellbeing and related indicators including life expectancy of males and females, deaths from all causes, cancer, circulatory disease, coronary heart disease and respiratory diseases.
- Other wards in Banbury are also statistically worse than the national average on several Public Health indicators including:
 - Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown (10 indicators) including female life expectancy, emergency hospital admissions (all causes), Hospital stays for self harm and for alcohol related harm.
 - Banbury Hardwick (2 indicators) including emergency hospital admissions for all causes and emergency hospital admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack).
 - Banbury Cross and Neithrop (8 indicators) including male life expectancy, emergency hospital admissions (all causes), Hospital stays for self harm, deaths from all causes (standardised).
- As of 1 November 2019 there were 10 care homes with 396 care home beds in Banbury.
- At the time of the Census 2011 survey, there was **1,473** residents of Banbury providing a significant number of hours per week (20 or more) of unpaid care.
- The prevalence of **diabetes mellitus** recorded by Windrush Surgery in 2018-19 was the highest of GP practices in Banbury and remained above the Oxfordshire CCG and England averages. A branch of the Windrush Surgery covers the Ruscote area of Banbury, an area ranked as more deprived.
- The prevalence of **dementia** in 2018-19 recorded by Hightown Surgery remained above the Oxfordshire CCG and England averages.
- The prevalence of **depression** recorded by five out of the six GP practices in Banbury (with the exception of Windrush Surgery) remained above the Oxfordshire CCG and England averages.
- According to Sport England's small area estimates, the proportion of people aged 16+ in Banbury who were physically active at least 150 minutes a week was below the county average.
- The latest data on child obesity from the National Child Measurement Programme shows Banbury Ruscote with a significantly above-average proportion of children aged 10-11 measured as obese.

House prices and commuting

- Over the past 5 years (year ending March 2014 to year ending March 2019), median prices for semi-detached housing in Banbury followed a similar increase to Cherwell district as a whole, where prices increased by 30%. The median price of a semi-detached in all wards is above the national average.
- According to the 2011 Census travel to work statistics, there was a total of 20,600 people living in Banbury in employment the week before the Census.
- Of these **66%** (15,800) were living and working in Banbury and **34%** worked outside the town. This includes people working mainly at or from home in Banbury (1,896) and employed Banbury residents with no fixed place of work (1,619).
- Looking just at commuting patterns (i.e. excluding people working from home and with no fixed place of work) shows that **82% of Banbury commuters travelled to work within Oxfordshire county**. The local authority areas outside Oxfordshire with the highest number of out-commuters from Banbury were South Northamptonshire (1,129, 5%) and Stratford-on-Avon (479, 2.3%). London accounted for 325 commutes of Banbury residents (1.6%).

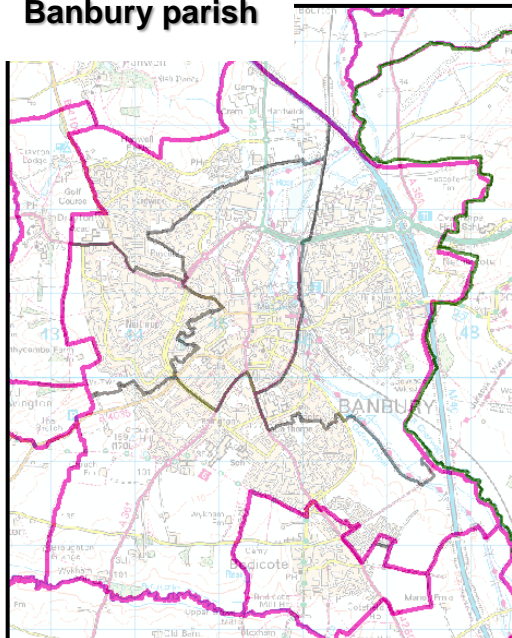
2 Geographical area

Data in this profile is reported using several types of geographical boundaries – administrative and statistical.

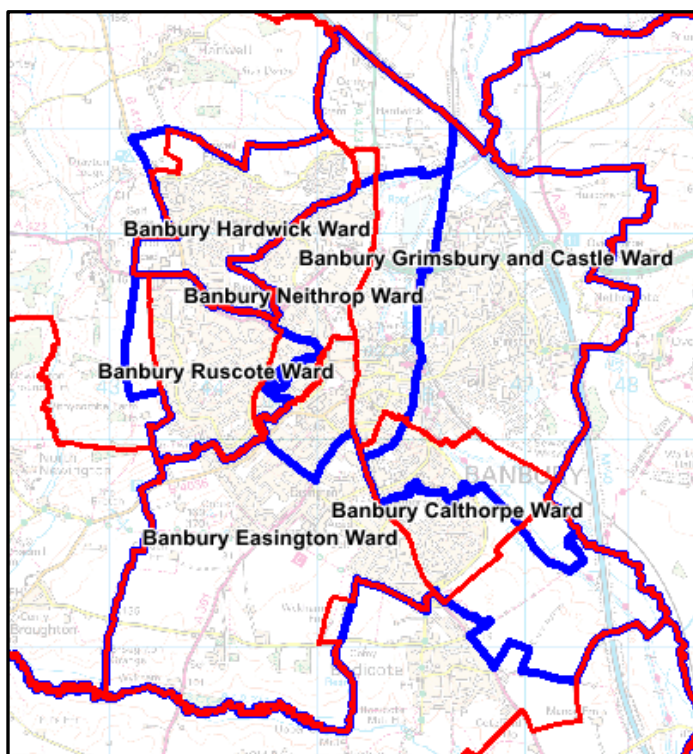
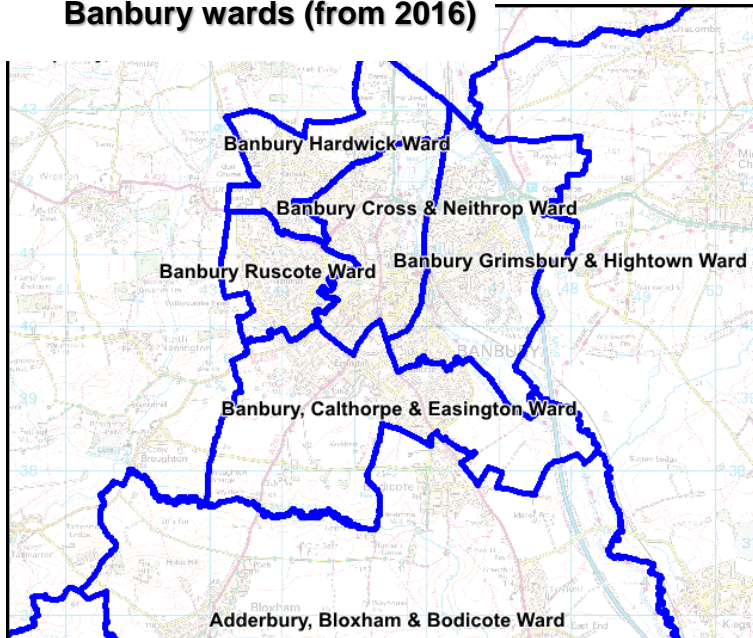
Following ward boundary changes in 2016, the number of Banbury wards has reduced from 6 to 5, now including: Banbury Hardwick; Banbury Cross & Neithrop; Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown; Banbury Ruscote and Banbury Calthorpe & Easington.

The parish boundary has also been extended to remain co-terminus with the wards.

Banbury parish



Banbury wards (from 2016)



Banbury old ward boundaries (old wards labelled and overlaid on new boundaries)

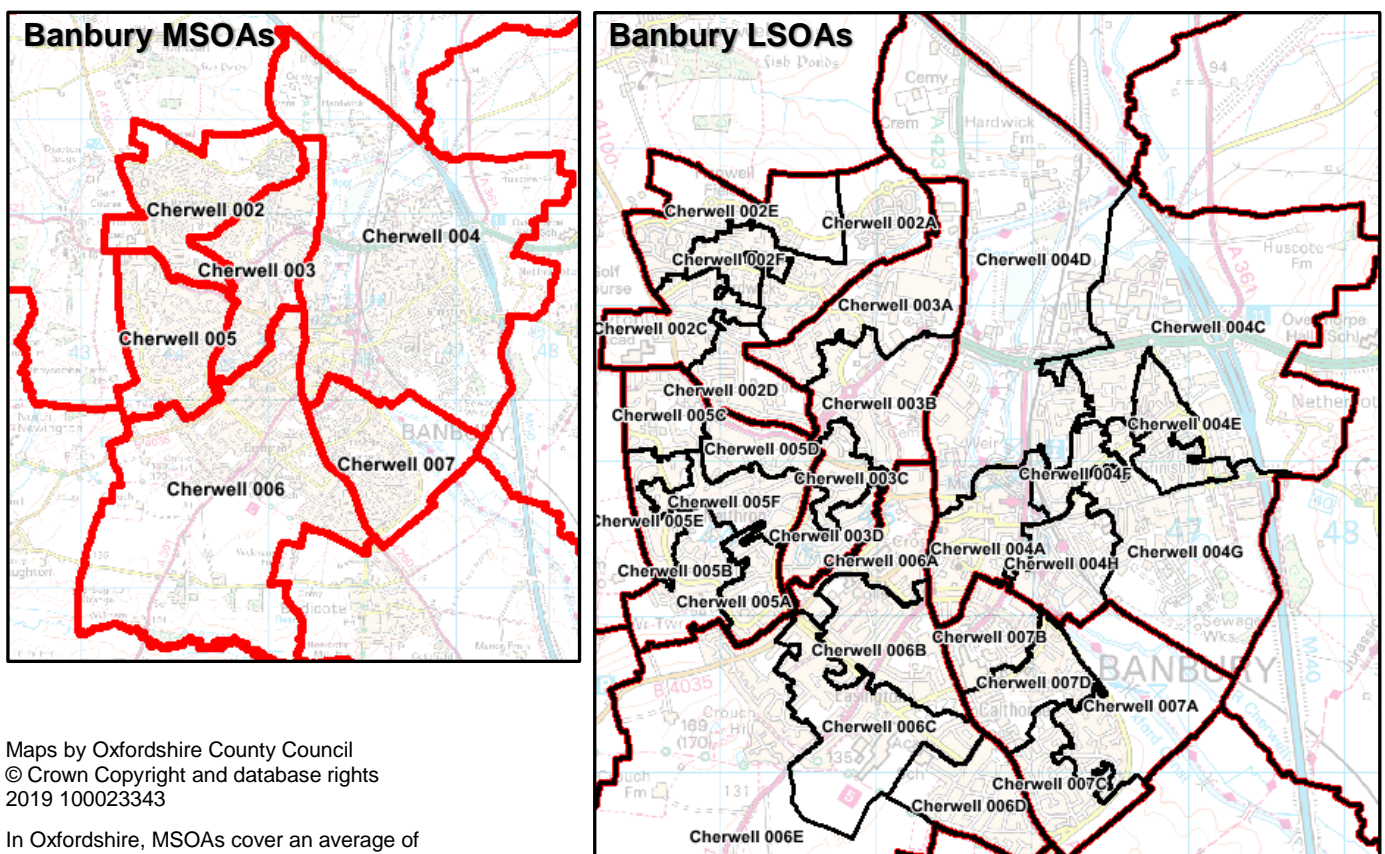
Wards surrounding Banbury (within Oxfordshire) are: Cropredy, Sibfords & Wroxton and Adderbury, Bloxham & Bodicote.

In addition to these administrative boundaries, National Statistics for small areas are reported using the statistical hierarchy developed by the Office for National Statistics.

Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs) are used by ONS to publish Census travel to work data and an increasing range of other social and demographic statistics.

There are **6** MSOAs covering Banbury parish: Cherwell 002 /003/ 004/ 005/ 006/ 007.

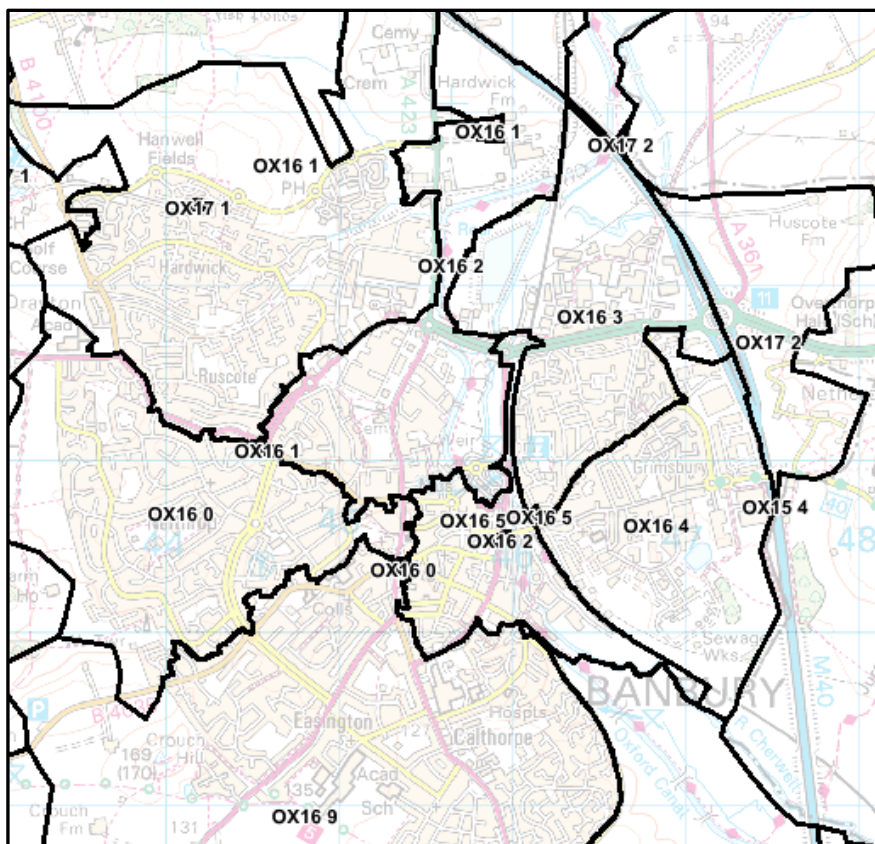
Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are used as the geography for publishing the national Indices of Deprivation (IMD). In Banbury, there is a total of **31** LSOAs.



Each LSOA is made up of smaller Output Areas. The main dataset available at Output Area level is the Census 2011 and Census 2001 surveys.

A small number of datasets are available at postcode district level. Banbury is within the wider postcode districts of OX16 and OX17.

Banbury Postcode sectors



GP data

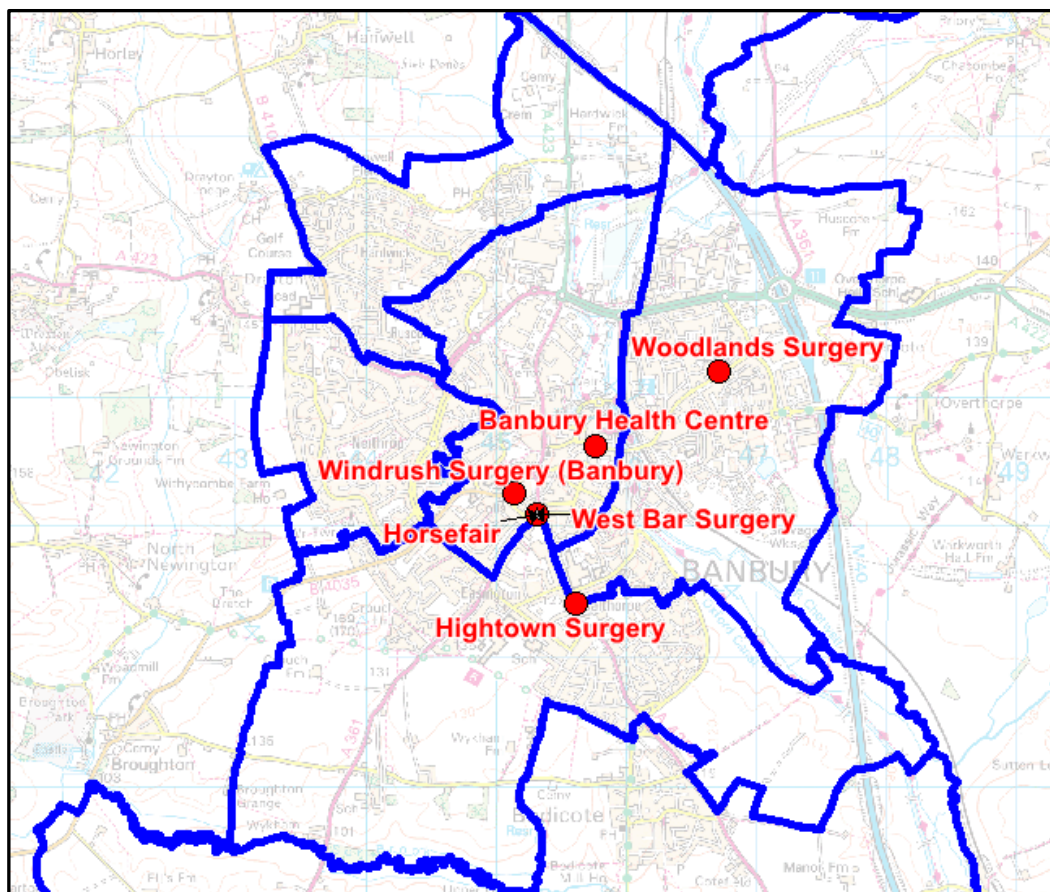
Data on prevalence of health conditions has been extracted from the Quality Outcomes Framework (to the end of March 2019) for the following 6 GP practices in Banbury:

- Woodlands Surgery
- Banbury Health Centre
- West Bar Surgery
- Windrush Surgery
- Horsefair Surgery
- Hightown Surgery

Note that:

- Cropredy Surgery has some patients in the north part of Banbury, however patient data has not been included as the majority of the practice area is rural and outside the town.
- On the 16th September, West Bar Surgery and Banbury Health Centre merged to create Banbury Cross Health Centre, with locations at South Bar House and Bridge Street. Data is not yet released for this merged practice.

Banbury wards and GP Practices



3 Population profile

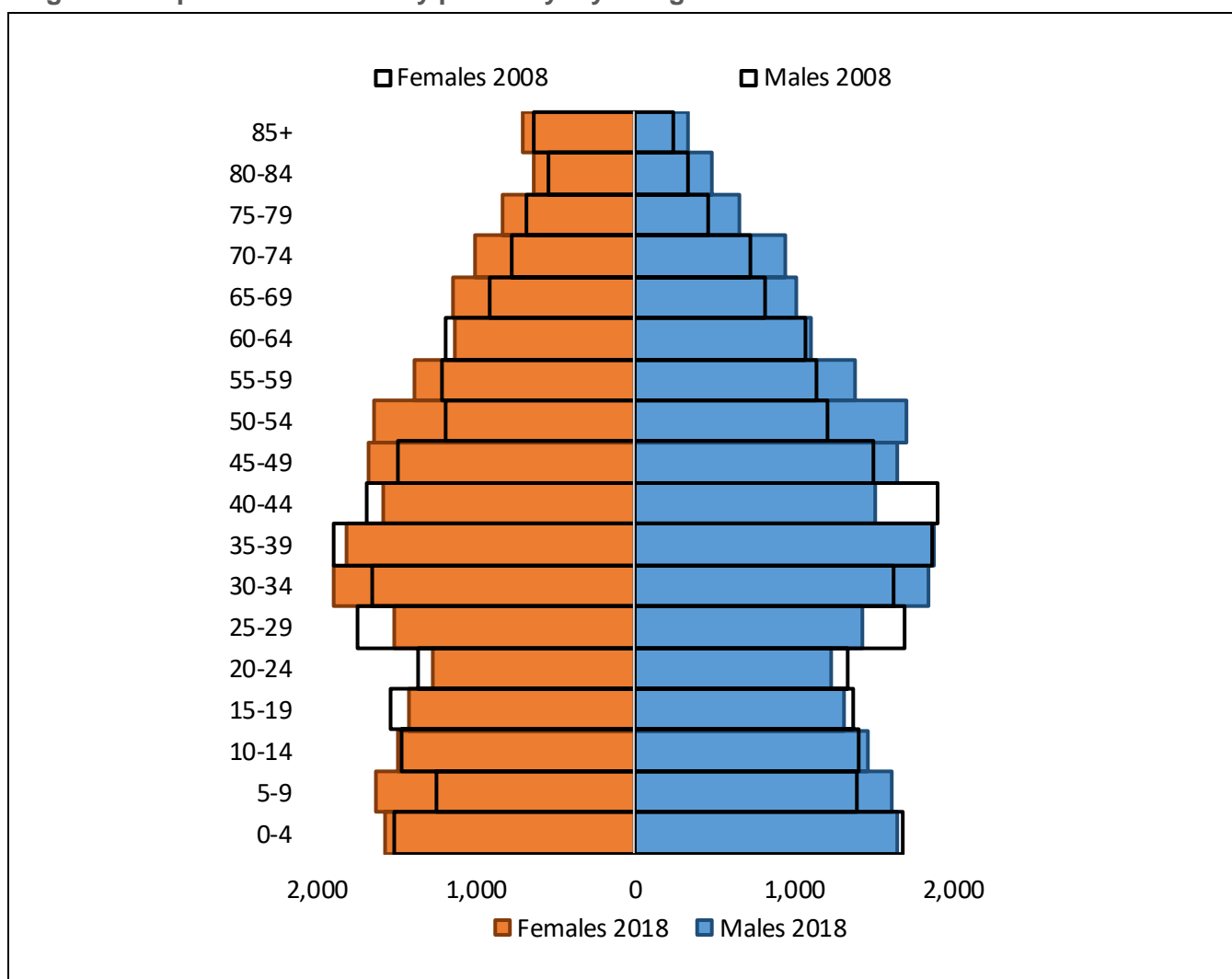
3.1 Population by age

According to the ONS mid-year population estimates, the population of Banbury increased from **44,300** in mid-2008 to **47,600** in mid-2018.

This growth - over a ten-year period – was an increase of +8% and was just above the increase in Cherwell (+7%) and similar to Oxfordshire (+8%).

The population pyramid showing females and males by 5-year age band (chart below) shows an increase in the number of young people aged 5-9, working age people aged 30-34 and in older people aged 45 to 59 and 65+.

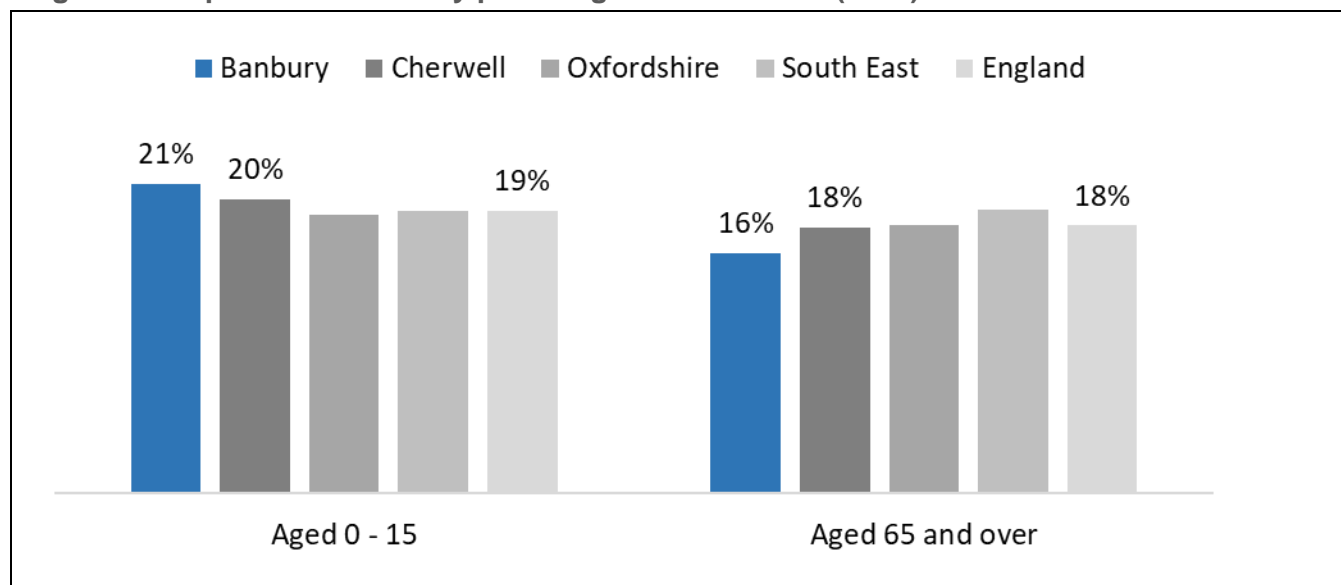
Figure 1 Population of Banbury parish by 5-year age band 2008 and 2018



Source: ONS ward level mid-year population estimates (2008) and [ONS mid-year population estimates for middle layer super output areas \(2018\)](#)

Comparing Banbury's age profile, as of mid-2018, with the district, county, regional and national averages, shows a higher proportion in the younger age group (0-15) and a lower proportion of over 65s.

Figure 2 Proportion of Banbury parish aged 0-15 and 65+ (2018)



Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

3.2 Ethnicity

The most recent data on the ethnic background of the resident population of an area is still the 2011 Census.

The ethnic diversity of Banbury's population has changed significantly.

- Between 2001 and 2011 the proportion of people from ethnic minority backgrounds in Banbury increased from 9% to 19% of the resident population.

In 2011, the largest ethnic minority group in Banbury was "White Other" with 3,068 residents, followed by Asian Pakistani with 2,065 residents. These two groups account for 58% of Banbury's ethnic minority population.

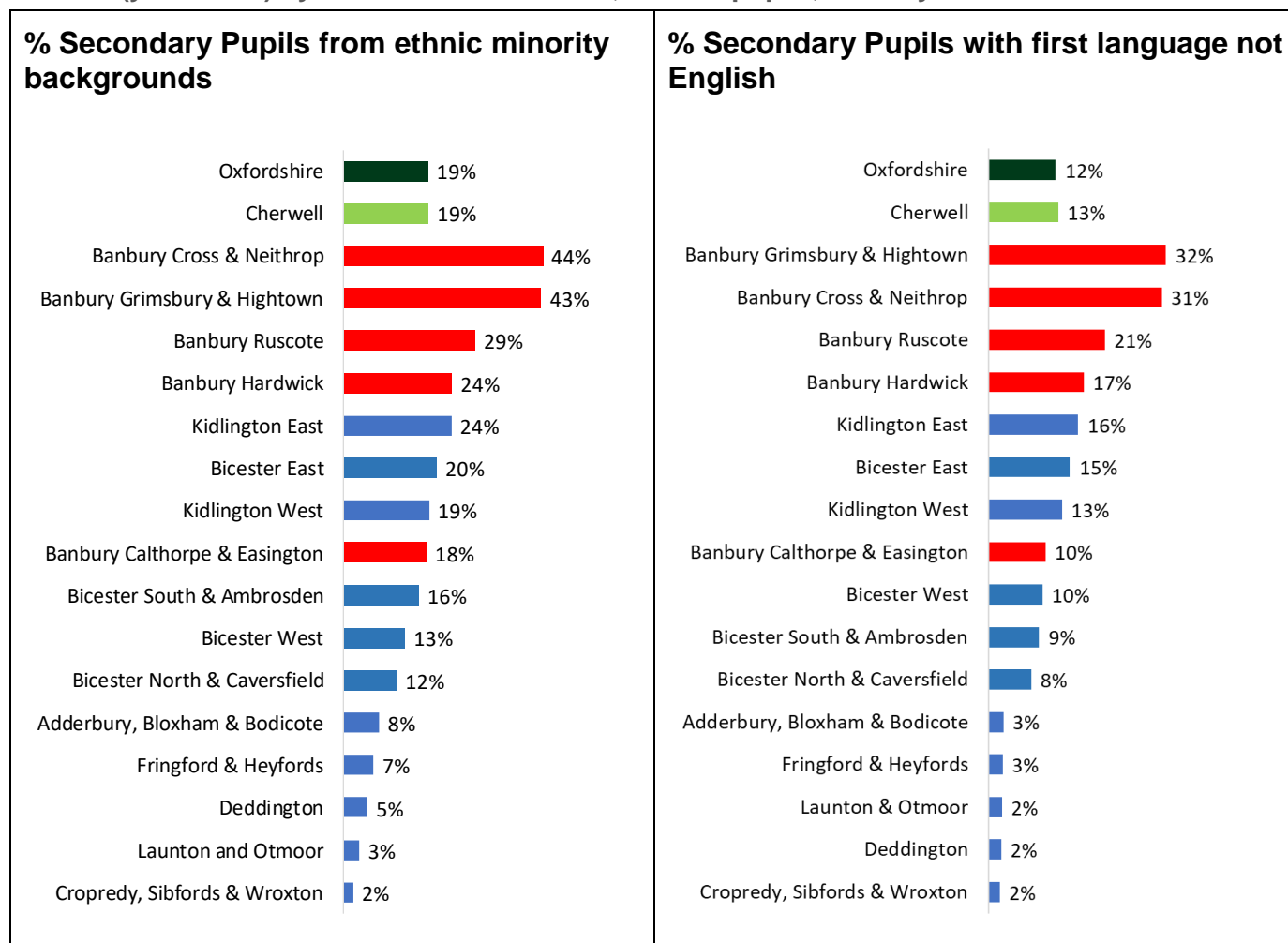
Census 2011 data on country of birth shows the largest groups of non-UK born residents in Banbury were from:

- Poland (1,564)
- Pakistan (783)
- India (448)
- Ireland (298)

More recent data on ethnicity (but limited to children attending state schools) is available from the annual pupil census.

According to the January 2019 pupil census, the two wards of Banbury Cross & Neithrop and Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown each had over 40% ethnic minority secondary school pupils and over 30% of secondary pupils with first language not English, over double the county and district rates.

Figure 3 Ethnic minority pupils and pupils with first language not English at secondary state school (years 7-11) by ward of home address, as % of pupils, January 2019



Source: Oxfordshire County Council, January 2019 school census

4 People living in Communal Establishments

The most recent data on people living in communal establishments by area is still the 2011 Census.

The majority of the population of Banbury parish are living in households rather than communal establishments.

- At the time of the Census 2011 survey, there were 528 people living in Banbury counted as living in a communal establishment out of a total of 46,853 residents (1.1%).

Of the total of 528 people living in Banbury counted as living in a communal establishment in 2011:

- 228 people in Banbury Easington (old ward) were living in an Education establishment;
- 243 people were in a care home of which 140 were in a care home with nursing;
- 22 people were living in a hotel/B&B and a further 19 were in a temporary shelter for homeless.

Table 1 People living in Communal Establishments: Banbury (2011)

Area	All people in communal establishments	Care home with nursing	Care home without nursing	Education	Hotel: guest house; B&B; youth hostel	Hostel or temporary shelter for homeless
Cherwell	2,952	511	288	687	47	19
Banbury total	528	140	103	228	22	19
Banbury as % of Cherwell	18%	27%	36%	33%	47%	100%
Banbury Calthorpe	46	34	0	0	1	0
Banbury Easington	284	28	14	228	14	0
Banbury Grimsbury and Castle	155	78	47	0	6	19
Banbury Hardwick	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banbury Neithrop	43	0	42	0	1	0
Banbury Ruscote	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: ONS Census 2011 table QS421

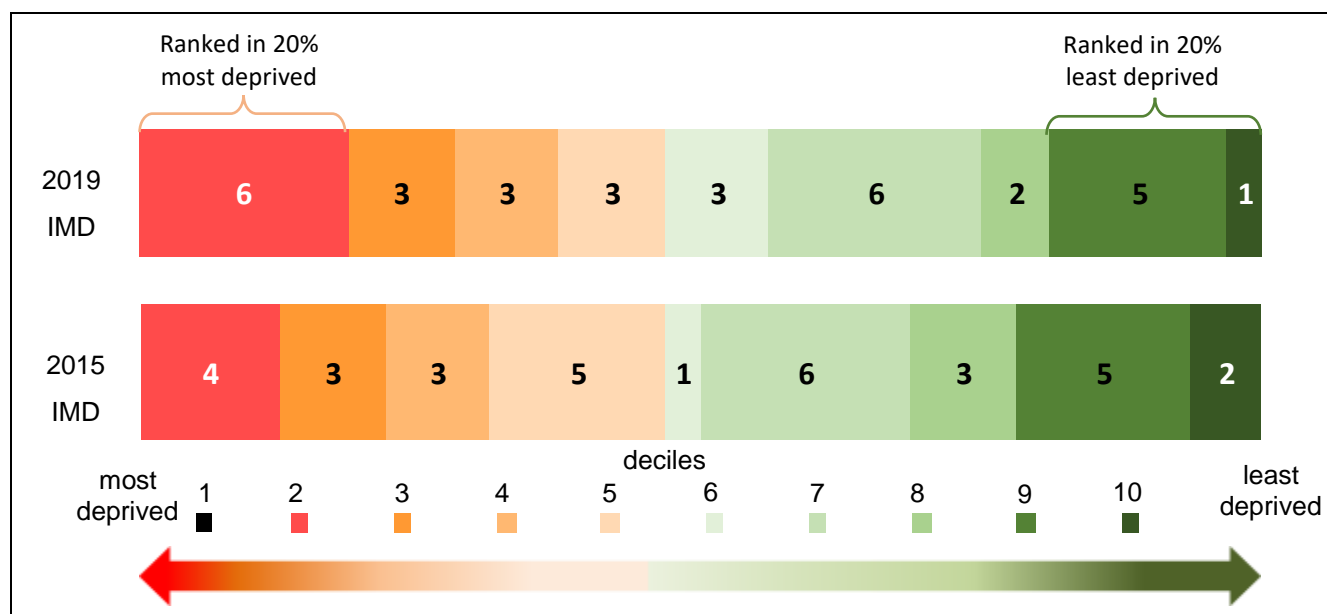
5 Deprivation and Children in poverty

Indices of Deprivation 2019

The 2019 Indices of Deprivation (IMD2019) combines indicators across 7 “domains” and includes supplementary indices of income deprivation affecting children and older people.

According to this latest IMD, Banbury has some of the more deprived areas of Oxfordshire (alongside Oxford). The town has no areas within the 10% most deprived and 6 areas ranked within the 20% most deprived areas nationally, up from 4 areas in this decile in 2015.

Figure 4 Count of Lower Super Output Areas in Banbury by deprivation decile, 2015 and 2019 overall index



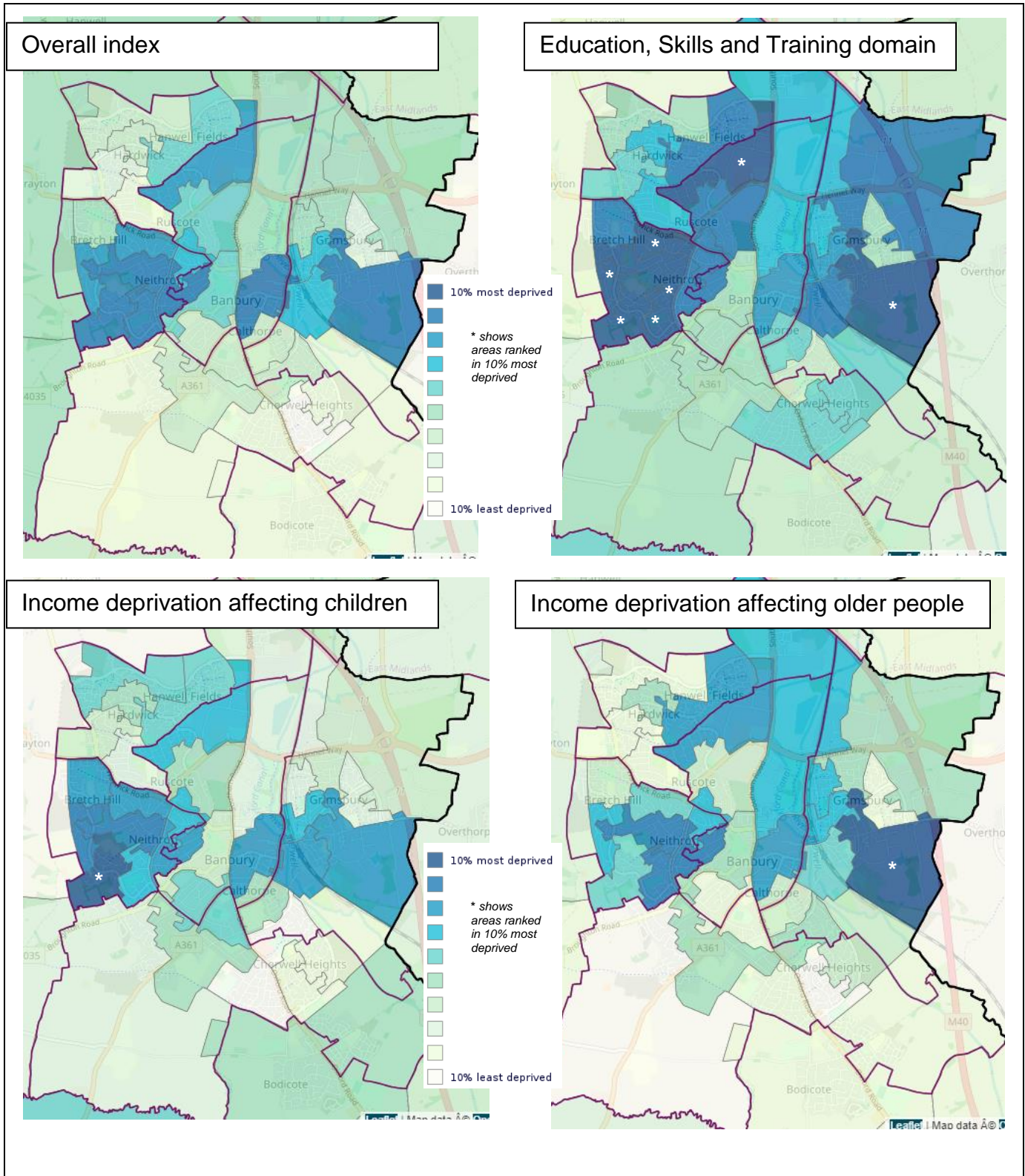
Source: MHCLG [English indices of deprivation 2019](#); [English indices of deprivation 2015](#); Note that ranks can change because an area has become more deprived and/or because other areas have improved.

The areas that moved into the 20% more deprived group in 2019 (i.e. become relatively more deprived) are part of Banbury Ruscote ward and part of Banbury Cross & Neithrop ward. The greatest changes by domain for these two areas were for the crime, living environment and health domains (see [annex 1](#)). The crime domain change may be due to differences in police recording practice.

The following maps show the rank of areas across Banbury on the overall index, the education, skills and training domain and the two supplementary indices of income deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people.

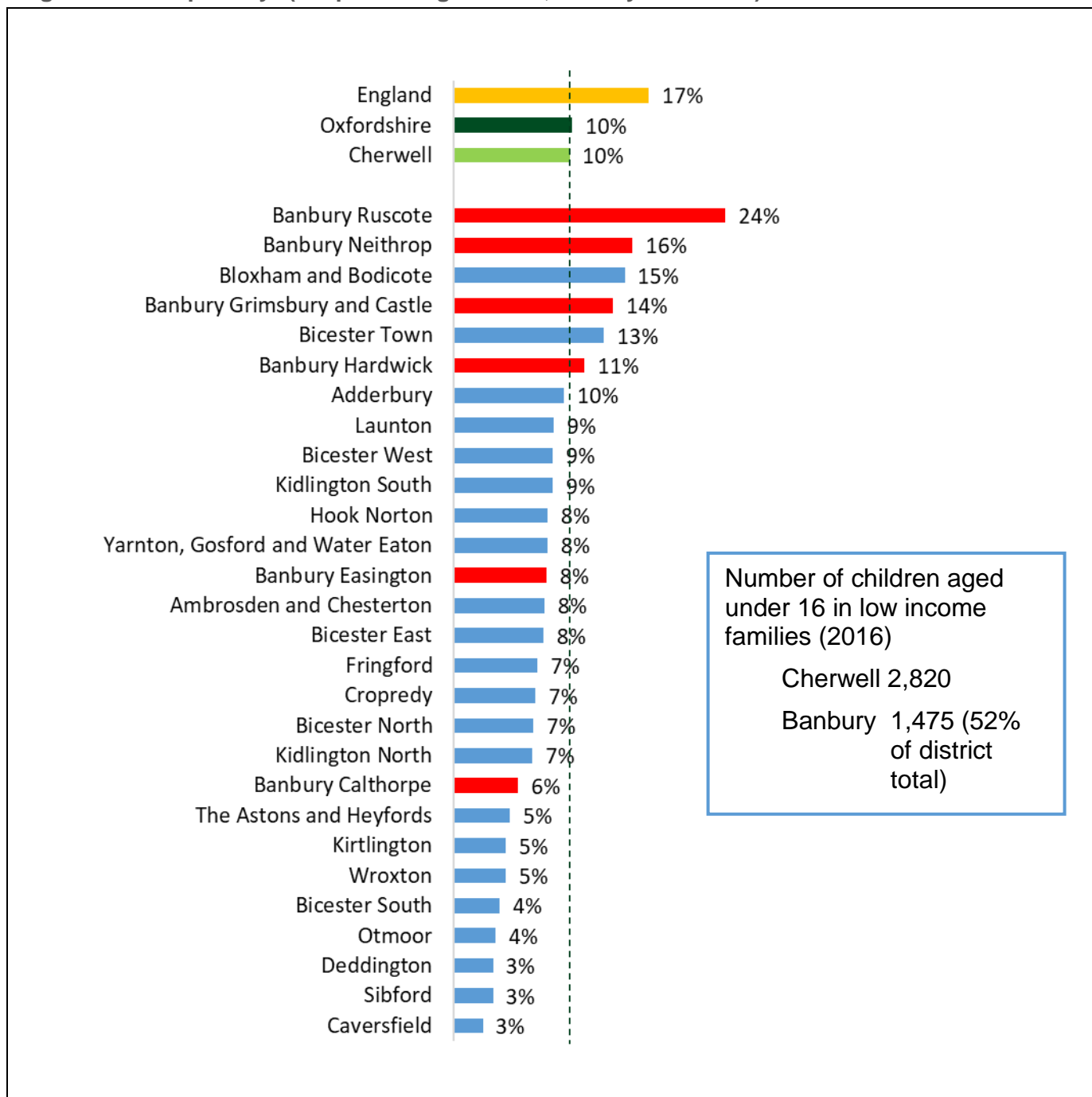
- On the education, skills and training domain there are 7 areas of Banbury in the most deprived 10% nationally.
- On income deprivation affecting children, part of Ruscote ward is in the 10% most deprived.
- On income deprivation affecting older people, part of Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown ward is in the 10% most deprived.

Figure 5 Banbury showing rank of overall index, rank of Education Skills and Training domain, rank of Income deprivation affecting children and rank of Income deprivation affecting older people (2019)



According to the latest local measure of child poverty (HMRC, Aug 2016) there was a total of **1,475** children aged under 16 in low income families in Banbury. The rate of children in low income families varied from 6% in Banbury Calthorpe to 24% in Banbury Ruscote.

Figure 6 Child poverty* (snapshot August 2016, data by old wards)



Source: HMRC Personal tax credits: Children in low-income families local measure: 2016 snapshot as at 31 August 2016 released 6 December 2018; *Number of children aged under 16 living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance

6 Health and wellbeing

6.1 Health profiles for Banbury

Public Health England publishes a range of health indicators to a local level at www.localhealth.org.uk

The following table lists, for each of Banbury's wards, which health indicators are (statistically) significantly worse than the England average.

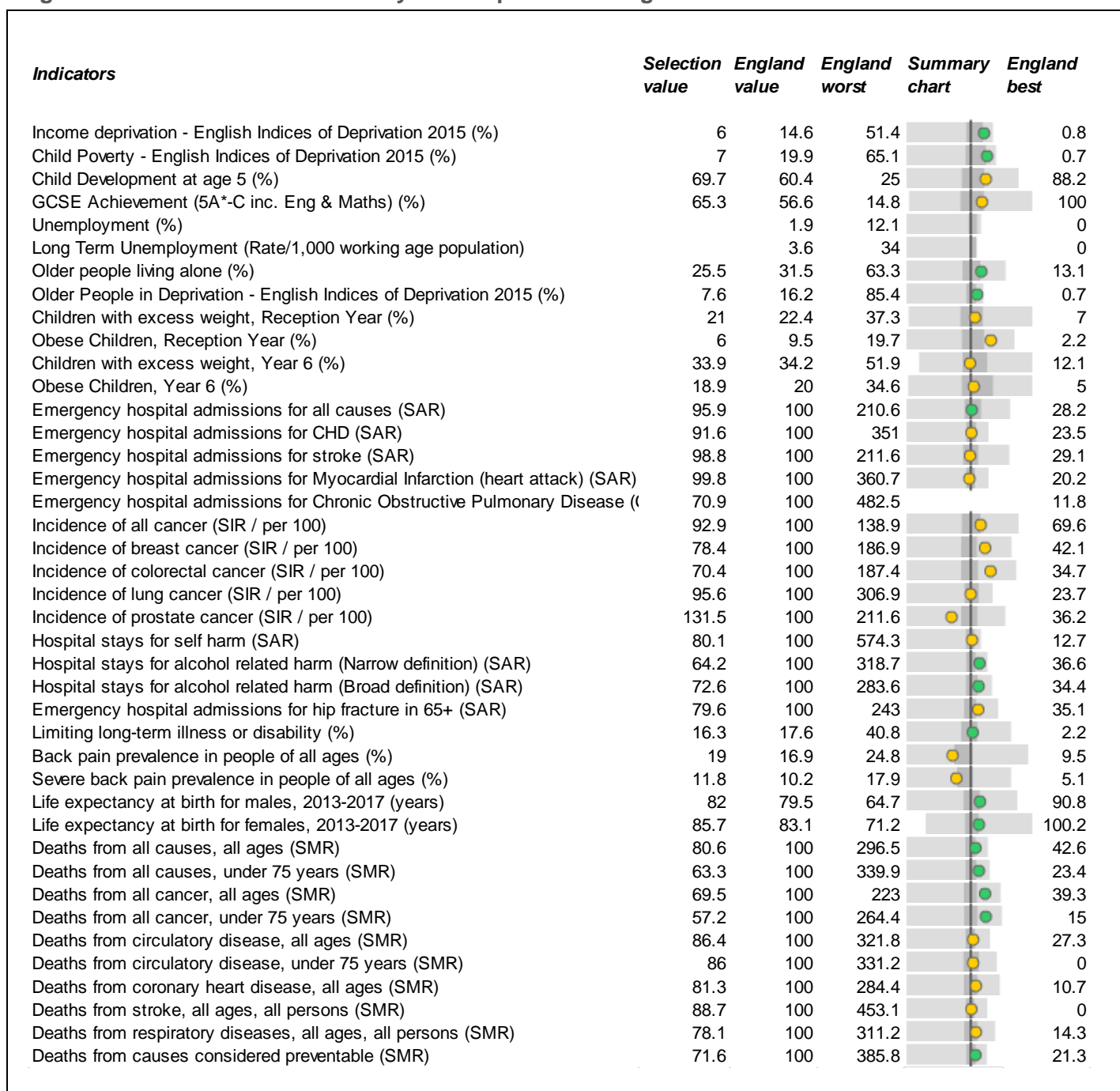
Table 2 Health indicators from Public Health profiles for Banbury where indicator significantly worse than England average

	Health indicators where ward is significantly worse than England average
Banbury Calthorpe and Easington	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>none</i>
Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GCSE Achievement (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) (%) • Older People in Deprivation - English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%) • Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR) • Emergency hospital admissions for stroke (SAR) • Emergency hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (SAR) • Hospital stays for self harm (SAR) • *Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Broad definition) (SAR) • *Life expectancy at birth for females, 2013-2017 (years) • *Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (SMR) • *Deaths from all cancer, all ages (SMR) <p><i>*indicator now worse than the England average (since 2017 Banbury profile)</i></p>
Banbury Hardwick	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR) • Emergency hospital admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack) (SAR)
Banbury Cross and Neithrop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Development at age 5 (%) • Older people living alone (%) • Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR) • Emergency hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (SAR) • Hospital stays for self harm (SAR) • Life expectancy at birth for males, 2011- 2015 • *Deaths from all causes, all ages (SMR) • *Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (SMR) <p><i>*indicator now worse than the England average (since 2017 Banbury profile)</i></p>
Banbury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income deprivation - English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)

Ruscote (27 of 41)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Poverty - English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%) • Child Development at age 5 (%) • GCSE Achievement (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) (%) • Older people living alone (%) • Older People in Deprivation - English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%) • Obese Children (Year 6) (%) • Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR) • Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR) • Emergency hospital admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack) (SAR) • Emergency hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (SAR) • Incidence of all cancer (SIR) • Incidence of colorectal cancer (SIR) • Incidence of lung cancer (SIR) • Hospital stays for self harm (SAR) • Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Broad definition) (SAR) • Life expectancy at birth for males, 2013-2017 (years) • Life expectancy at birth for females, 2013-2017 (years) • Deaths from all causes, all ages (SMR) • Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (SMR) • Deaths from all cancer, all ages (SMR) • Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years (SMR) • Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages (SMR) • Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years (SMR) • Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages (SMR) • Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, all persons (SMR) • Deaths from causes considered preventable (SMR)
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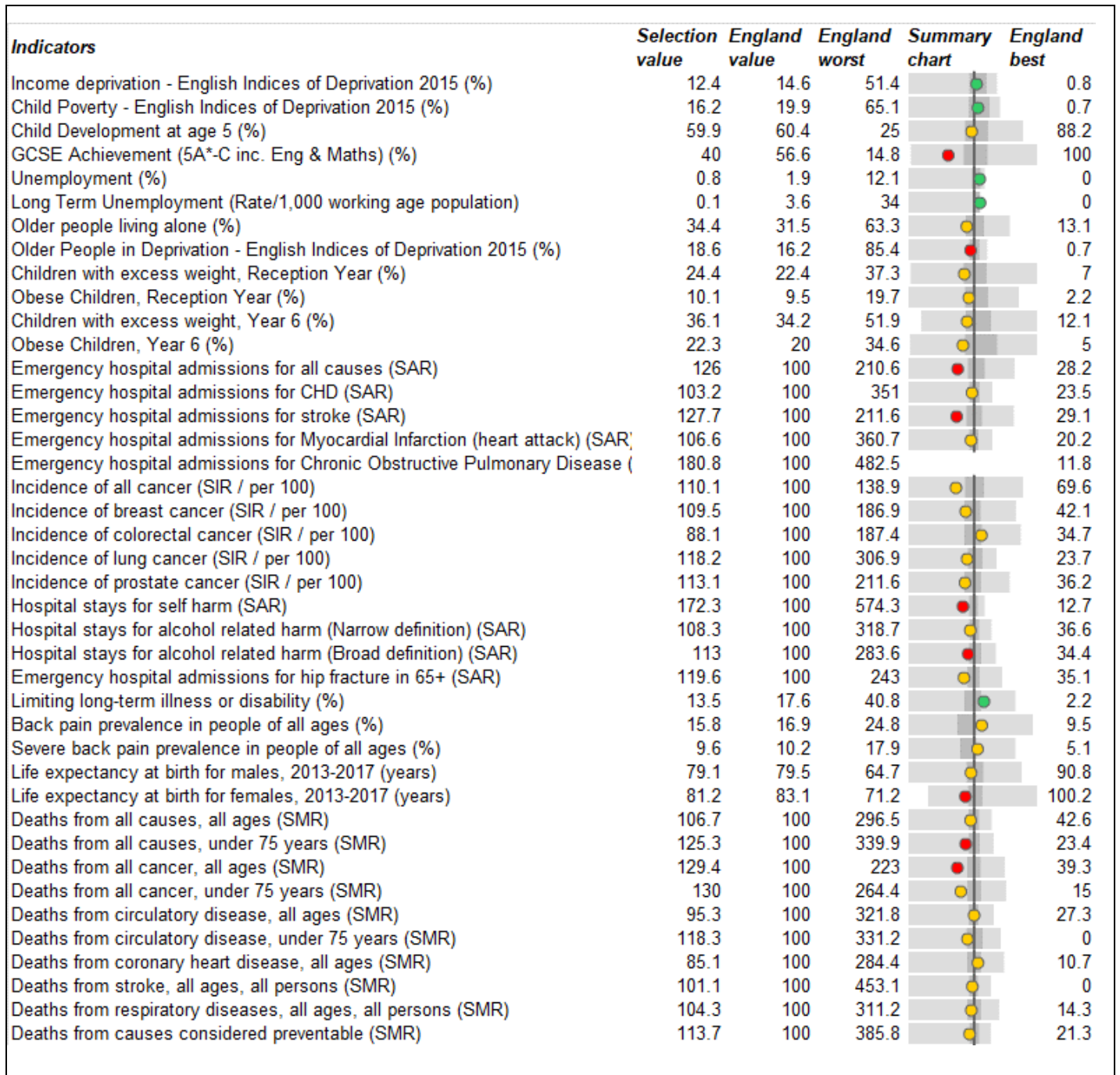
Source: Public Health England Local Health (downloaded 12 November 2019); for indicator dates see [Annex 2](#)

Figure 7 Health Profile for Banbury Calthorpe and Easington



● significantly worse ● significantly better ● not significantly different from average

Figure 8 Health Profile for Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown



● significantly worse ● significantly better ● not significantly different from average

Figure 9 Health Profile for Banbury Hardwick

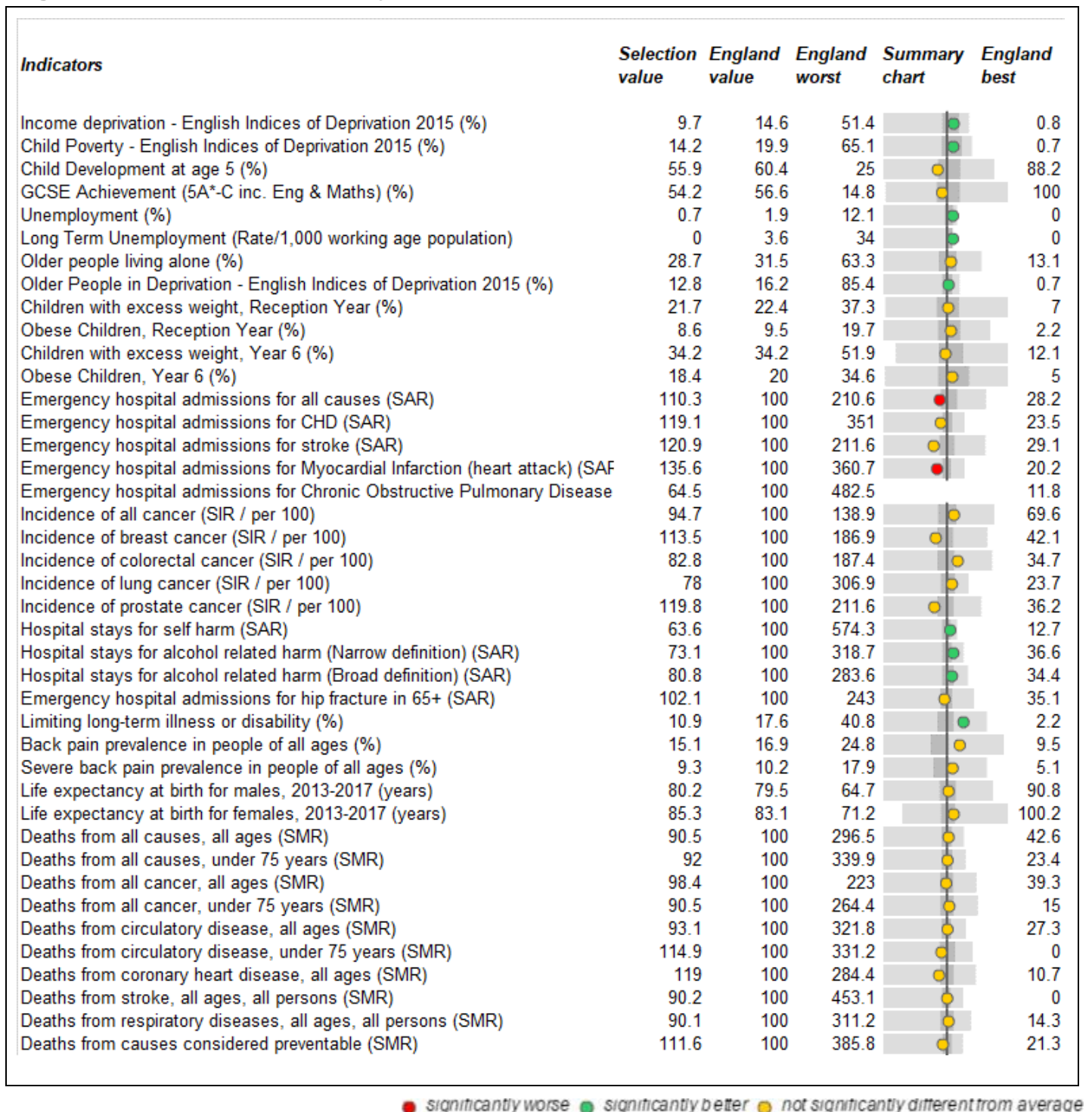
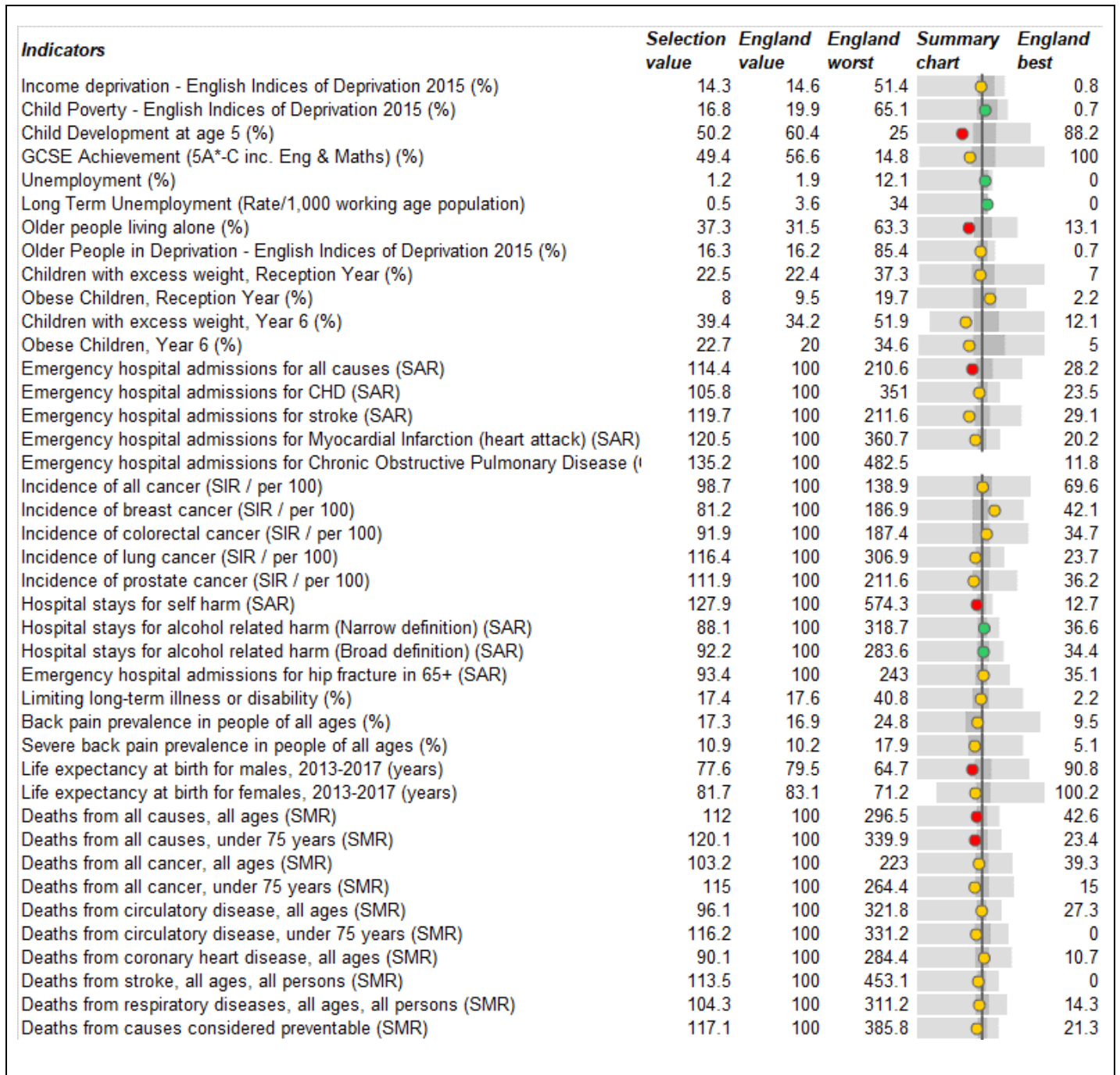
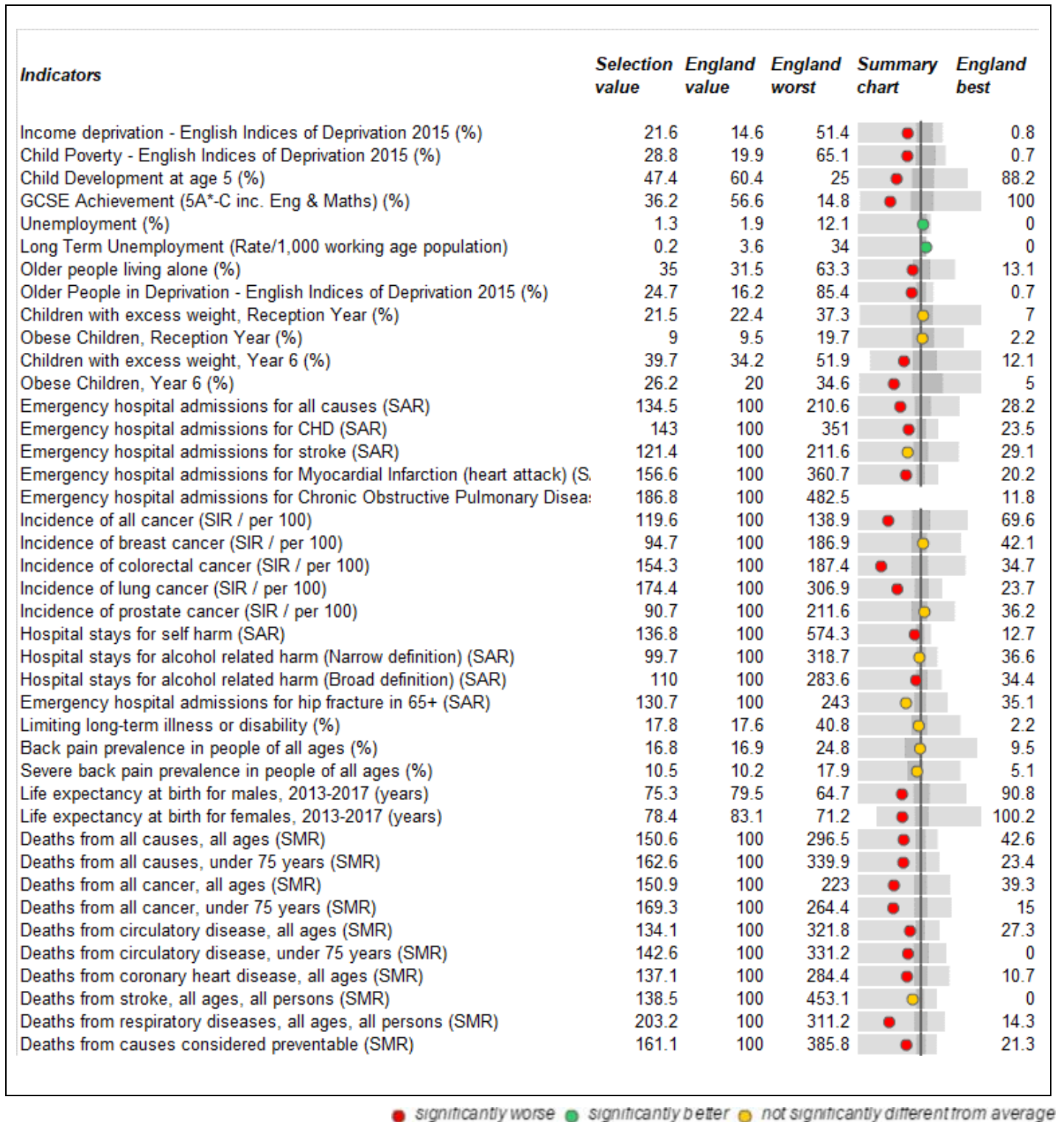


Figure 10 Health Profile for Banbury Cross and Neithrop



● significantly worse ● significantly better ● not significantly different from average

Figure 11 Health Profile for Banbury Ruscote



6.2 Provision of care

Care home beds

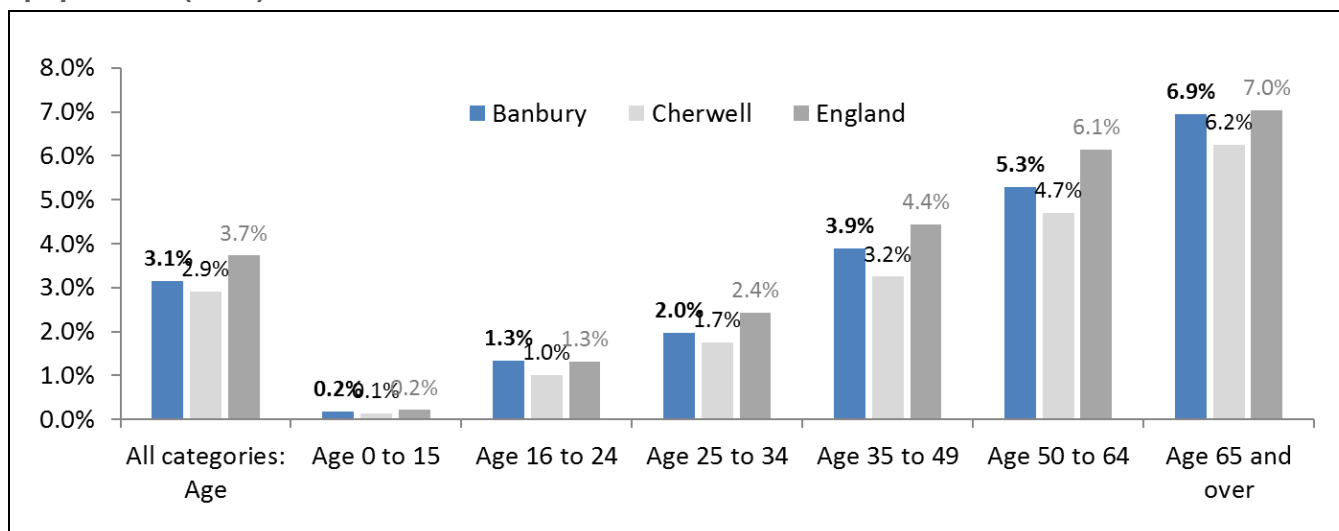
As of 1 November 2019 there were 10 care homes with 396 care home beds in Banbury¹.

People providing unpaid care

At the time of the Census 2011 survey, there was **1,473** residents of Banbury providing a significant number of hours per week (20 or more) of unpaid care.

Overall the proportion of people providing 20 or more hours per week of unpaid care in Banbury in 2011 was above the district average for Cherwell and below national average, this was the case in all age groups.

Figure 12 People providing 20 hours or more per week of unpaid care by age as % of resident population (2011)



Source: ONS Census 2011 table LC3304

¹ Source: Care Quality Commission, care directory with filters from <http://www.cqc.org.uk/about-us/transparency/using-cqc-data> ; Care homes within Banbury town

6.3 Health conditions

Diabetes

The prevalence of **diabetes mellitus** recorded by Windrush Surgery in 2018-19 was the highest of GP practices in Banbury and remained above the Oxfordshire CCG and England averages. A branch of the Windrush Surgery covers the Ruscote area of Banbury which is ranked as relatively more deprived.

With the exception of the low rate recorded by Banbury Health Centre, the prevalence of diabetes in other Banbury GP practices was above the Oxfordshire CCG average and below the national average.

Figure 13 Change in prevalence (ages 17+) of Diabetes mellitus recorded by GP Practices in Banbury (Quality Outcomes Framework) 2017-18 to 2018-19

	2017-18		2018-19		change
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	
<i>England</i>	3,105,575	6.79	3,319,266	6.93	0.14
<i>Oxfordshire CCG</i>	30,108	4.97	31,146	5.03	0.06
Banbury Health Centre	140	3.11	147	3.21	0.10
Hightown Surgery	510	5.51	519	5.66	0.15
Horsefair Surgery	772	5.97	743	6.12	0.15
West Bar Surgery	846	6.22	895	6.07	-0.15
Windrush Surgery	461	7.37	497	7.56	0.19
Woodlands Surgery	349	6.21	351	6.31	0.09

Source: NHS Digital, [Quality Outcomes Framework 2018-19](#) published Oct 2019

Mental health

The prevalence of **dementia** in 2018-19 recorded by Hightown Surgery remained above the Oxfordshire CCG and England averages. Other practices were similar to or below average.

Figure 14 Change in prevalence of Dementia recorded by GP Practices in Banbury (Quality Outcomes Framework) 2017-18 to 2018-19

	2017-18		2018-19		change
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	
<i>England</i>	433,798	0.76	464,860	0.78	0.02
<i>Oxfordshire CCG</i>	5,579	0.75	5,862	0.77	0.02
Banbury Health Centre	9	0.15	8	0.13	-0.02
Hightown Surgery	97	0.84	116	1.01	0.17
Horsefair Surgery	111	0.70	124	0.84	0.14
West Bar Surgery	106	0.62	119	0.64	0.02
Windrush Surgery	55	0.69	54	0.65	-0.04
Woodlands Surgery	58	0.79	58	0.80	0.01

Source: NHS Digital, Quality Outcomes Framework 2018-19 published Oct 2019

The prevalence of **depression** recorded by five out of the six GP practices in Banbury (with the exception of Windrush Surgery) remained above the Oxfordshire CCG and England averages.

Figure 15 Change in prevalence of Depression (18+) recorded by GP Practices in Banbury (Quality Outcomes Framework) 2017-18 to 2018-19

	2017-18		2018-19		change
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	
<i>England</i>	4,465,060	9.89	5,077,090	10.74	0.85
<i>Oxfordshire CCG</i>	61,874	10.36	67,557	11.06	0.70
Banbury Health Centre	499	11.19	571	12.55	1.37
Hightown Surgery	1,448	15.86	1,504	16.59	0.73
Horsefair Surgery	1,339	10.48	1,440	12.02	1.54
West Bar Surgery	1,426	10.67	1,682	11.62	0.95
Windrush Surgery	330	5.34	550	8.49	3.15
Woodlands Surgery	784	14.17	845	15.41	1.24

Source: NHS Digital, Quality Outcomes Framework 2018-19 published Oct 2019

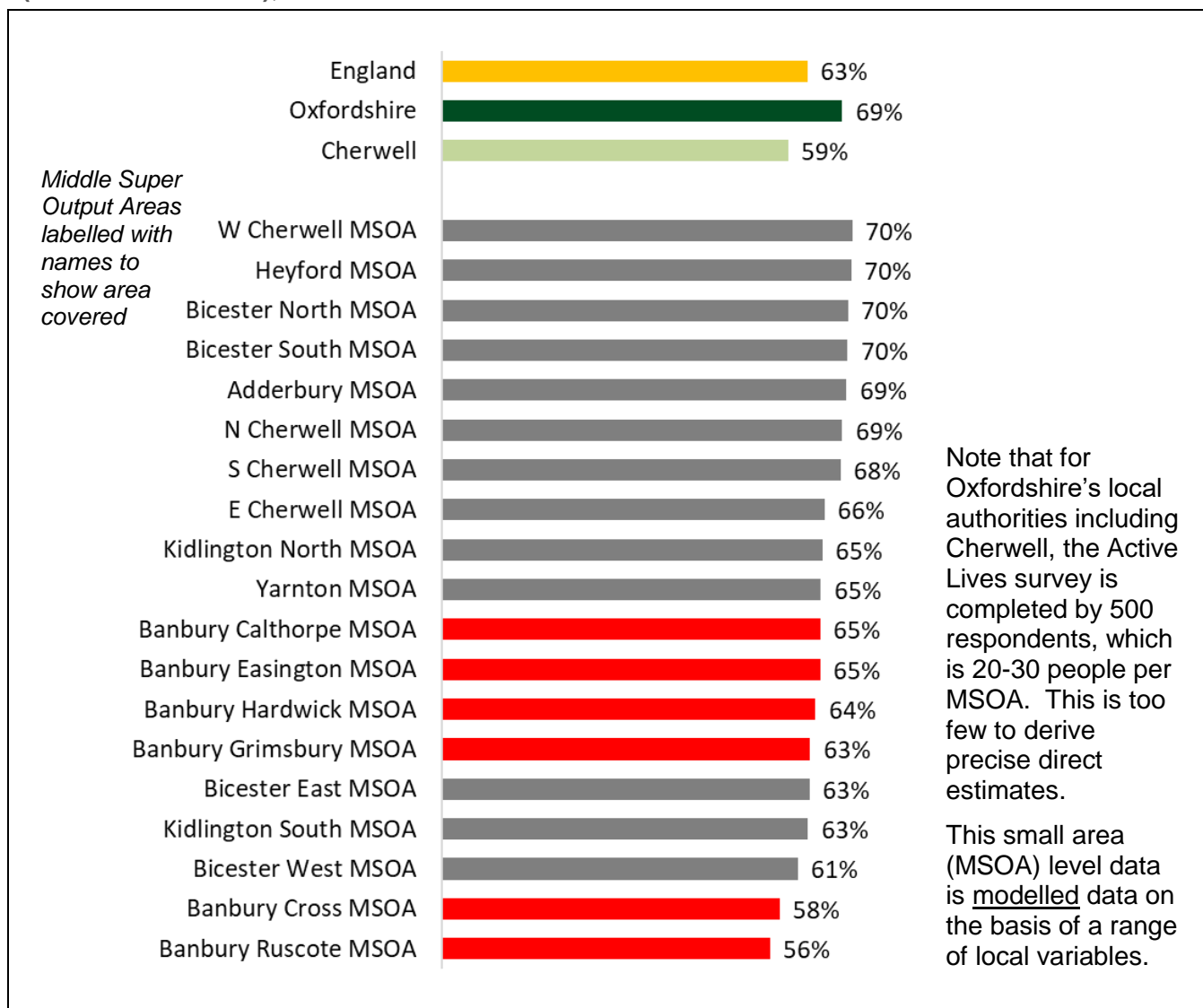
6.4 Physical activity and healthy weight

Adults physical activity

According to Sport England's small area estimates², the proportion of people aged 16+ in Banbury who were physically active at least 150 minutes a week was below the county average.

Two Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) – covering Banbury Cross and Banbury Ruscote were below the national average.

Figure 16 Proportion of adults aged 16+ who are physically active at least 150 minutes a week (November 2017-18), Cherwell MSOAs



Source: Sport England Active Lives survey, November 2017-18; MSOA = Middle Layer Super Output Area covering an average of 7,600 residents; [map showing MSOAs in Oxfordshire](#)

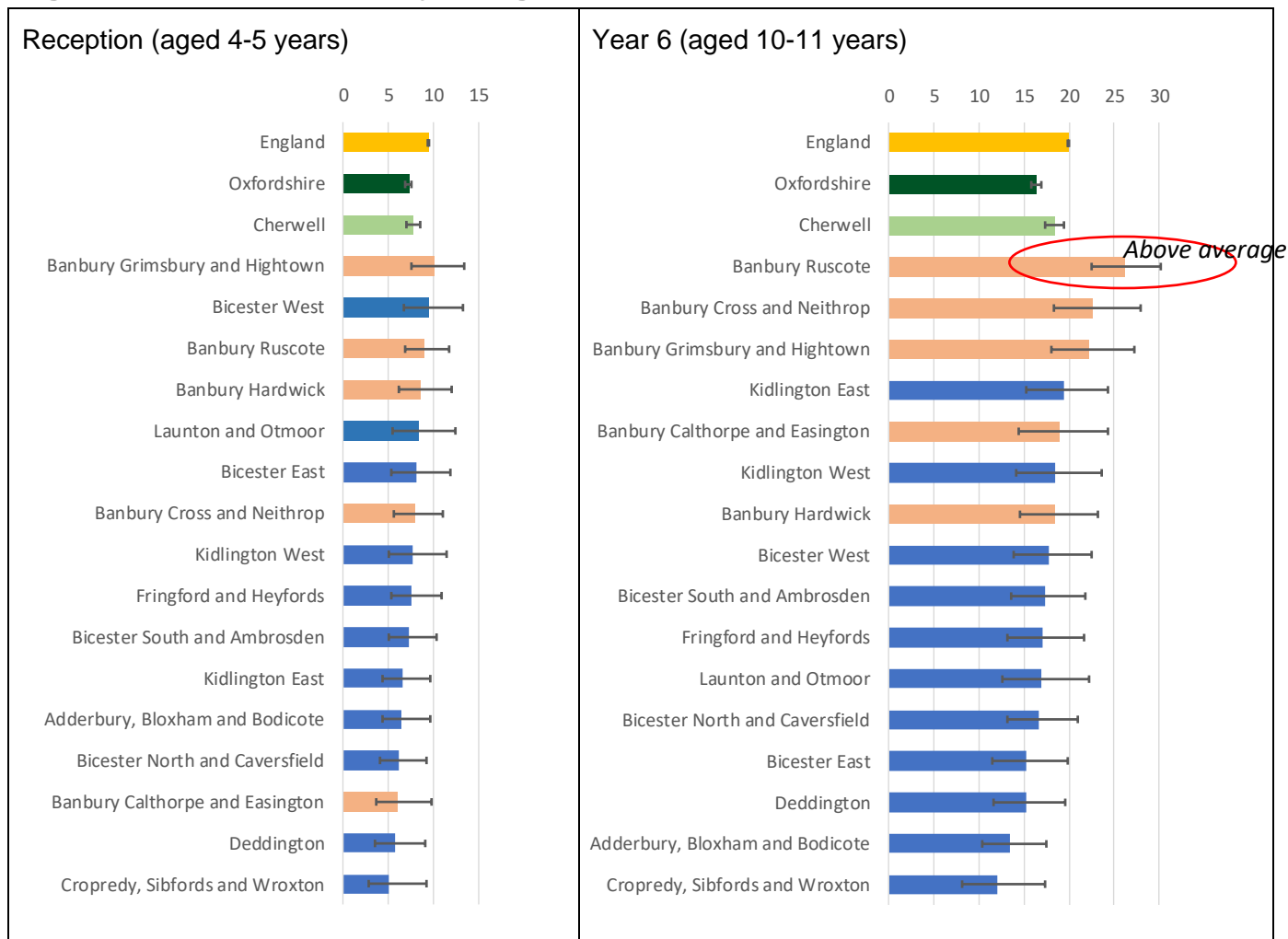
² <https://www.sportengland.org/our-work/partnering-local-government/small-area-estimates/>

Child obesity

The latest data on child obesity from the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP, 3 years combined 2015/16 to 2017/18) shows:

- For reception children (aged 4-5 years) Banbury wards were similar to average.
- For year 6 children (aged 10-11 years): one ward in Banbury – Banbury Ruscote – was significantly above the England average.

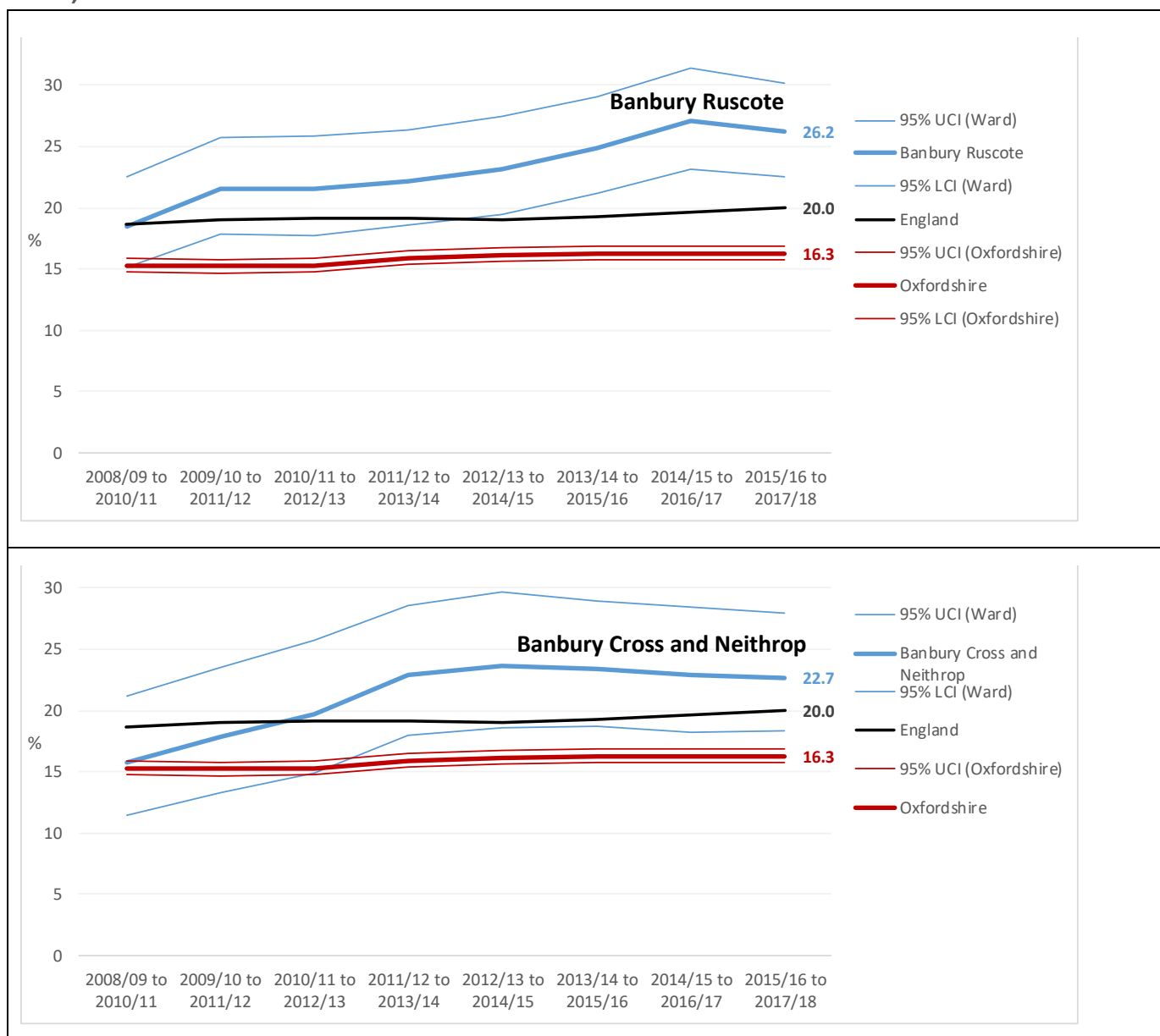
Figure 17 Prevalence of obesity among children 2015/16 to 2017/18



Source: [National Child Measurement Programme](#); This data is estimated from suppressed MSOA data

Year 6 obesity trend data for the two Banbury wards significantly above the Oxfordshire average – Banbury Ruscote and Banbury Cross & Neithrop – show an apparent (not significant) decline in the most recent data (3 years of data combined 2015/16 to 2017/18). Banbury Ruscote ward has remained significantly above the England average.

Figure 18 Prevalence of obesity among Year 6 children (aged 10-11) in ward compared to Oxfordshire and England, NCMP from 2008/09-2010/11 to 2015/16-2017/18 (3 years aggregated data)



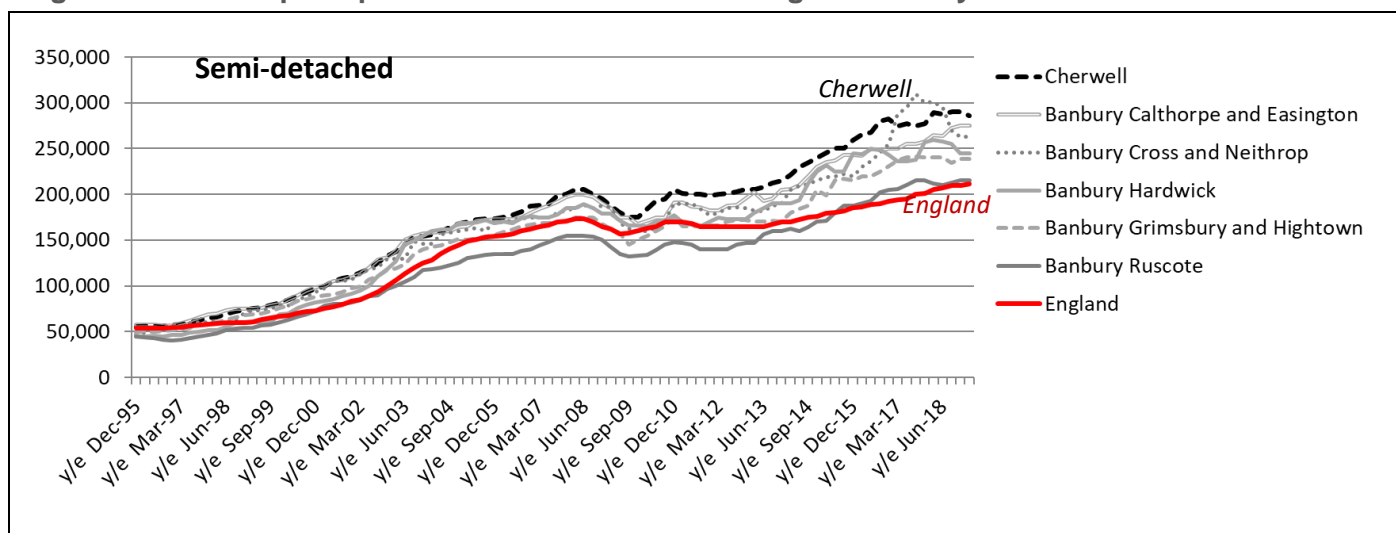
Source: [National Child Measurement Programme](#); This data is estimated from suppressed MSOA data

7 Other - house prices and commuting data

Median house prices are very dependent on the mix of housing sold (detached, semi-detached, terraced, flats). Looking at individual housing types gives a more comparable trend.

Over the past 5 years (year ending March 2014 to year ending March 2019), median prices for semi-detached housing in Banbury followed a similar increase to Cherwell district as a whole, where prices increased by 30%. The median price of a semi-detached in all wards is above the national average.

Figure 19 Median price paid for semi-detached dwellings – Banbury wards



Source: [ONS House price statistics for small areas to year ending March 2019](#); quarterly rolling year

Table 3 Median price paid for semi-detached dwellings, Year ending March 2014 to year ending March 2019 – Banbury wards

	Year ending March 2014	Year ending March 2019	difference	
Cherwell	221,000	286,225	65,225	30%
Banbury Calthorpe and Easington	206,000	275,000	69,000	33%
Banbury Cross and Neithrop	205,000	262,995	57,995	28%
Banbury Hardwick	190,000	245,000	55,000	29%
Banbury Grimsbury and Hightown	179,975	239,000	59,025	33%
Banbury Ruscote	162,500	215,250	52,750	32%
England	170,000	211,000	41,000	24%

Source: ONS House price statistics for small areas; quarterly rolling year

Travelling to work

According to the 2011 Census travel to work statistics, there was a total of 20,600 people living in Banbury in employment the week before the Census.

Of these **66%** (15,800) were living and working in Banbury and **34%** worked outside the town. This includes people working mainly at or from home in Banbury (1,896) and employed Banbury residents with no fixed place of work (1,619).

Looking just at commuting patterns (i.e. excluding people working from home and with no fixed place of work) shows that **82% of Banbury commuters travelled to work within Oxfordshire**. The local authority areas outside Oxfordshire with the highest number of out-commuters from Banbury were South Northamptonshire (1,129, 5%) and Stratford-on-Avon (479, 2.3%). London accounted for 325 commutes of Banbury residents (1.6%).

Outside Banbury, the greatest numbers of commuters to Banbury were mainly living in Banbury's surrounding rural hinterland.

Of the Banbury residents aged 16 and over in employment the week before the Census and commuting to work, a relatively high proportion travelled to work by car (66% compared with 54% nationally and 35% in Oxford), and a relatively low proportion commuted by public transport (7%).

Further data on journeys to work from the Census 2011 survey is available on the Oxfordshire Insight website at <http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/travel-3>

ANNEX 1: Detailed Indices of Deprivation ranks for areas in Banbury

The following tables show the rank of the 32 Lower Super Output Areas in Banbury for the IMD 2019 and the IMD 2015 including the overall IMD, the domains and the supplementary income deprivation indices. 1 shows the area is ranked within the most deprived decile nationally and 10 is the least deprived, the lists are sorted by the overall IMD.

Table 4 IMD 2019 and domain ranks for areas in Banbury (1 is most deprived decile) sorted on the overall IMD

area name	IMD	Income	Employment	Education, Skills and Training	Health	Crime	Barriers to Housing and Services	Living Environment	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People
Banbury Cross & Neithrop 03D	2	3	2	2	3	3	5	5	3	2
Banbury Cross & Neithrop 04A	2	2	2	3	1	2	6	2	3	3
Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown 04G	2	2	2	1	2	5	5	6	3	1
Banbury Ruscote 05A	2	3	3	1	2	3	7	6	4	2
Banbury Ruscote 05B	2	2	2	1	1	1	7	7	1	5
Banbury Ruscote 05F	2	2	2	1	2	1	6	6	2	2
Banbury Cross & Neithrop 03A	3	4	4	1	4	7	4	8	4	3
Banbury Ruscote 05D	3	3	3	1	4	4	5	4	3	5
Banbury Ruscote 05E	3	3	4	1	3	3	9	7	2	4
Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown 04F	4	5	5	3	4	4	5	1	4	4
Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown 04H	4	4	5	2	3	4	5	4	3	5
Banbury Ruscote 03C	4	4	5	2	3	5	5	5	4	4
Banbury Cross & Neithrop 03B	5	6	4	2	5	6	6	4	6	7
Banbury Cross & Neithrop 06A	5	6	5	6	4	2	7	3	7	6
Banbury Hardwick 02A	5	4	5	2	4	6	5	9	5	3
Banbury Cross & Neithrop 04D	6	6	8	4	6	6	3	6	8	4
Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown 04C	6	7	8	2	6	9	4	6	7	6
Banbury Ruscote 05C	6	5	6	2	7	6	6	8	3	7
Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown 07B	7	6	7	5	8	6	6	6	6	7
Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown 07D	7	7	6	7	4	6	5	7	10	6
Banbury Hardwick 02E	7	7	8	6	8	7	1	9	5	9
Banbury Hardwick 02F	7	6	7	4	7	5	4	8	6	6
Banbury, Calthorpe & Easington 06B	7	7	6	6	7	6	10	6	5	9
Banbury, Calthorpe & Easington 06C	7	6	6	6	6	6	10	3	6	6
Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown 04E	8	9	10	6	7	7	4	6	8	9
Banbury Hardwick 02C	8	8	8	5	7	8	4	8	7	9
Banbury Hardwick 02D	9	9	9	4	7	6	9	6	8	9
Banbury, Calthorpe & Easington 06D	9	9	8	5	8	9	9	8	10	9
Banbury, Calthorpe & Easington 06E	9	9	9	6	10	9	2	9	8	10
Banbury, Calthorpe & Easington 07A	9	9	10	5	8	9	7	8	9	7
Banbury, Calthorpe & Easington 08C	9	7	9	7	9	6	7	8	6	9
Banbury, Calthorpe & Easington 07C	10	9	9	5	9	9	10	9	9	10

Numbers = deprivation decile (compared with all areas in England) where 1 = most deprived 10% nationally and 10 = least deprived 10% nationally.

Source: MHCLG [English indices of deprivation 2019](#)

Table 5 IMD 2015 and domain ranks for areas in Banbury (1 is most deprived decile) sorted on the overall IMD

area name	IMD	Income	Employment	Education, Skills and Training	Health	Crime	Barriers to Housing and Services	Living Environment	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People
Banbury Cross & Neithrop 04A	2	3	2	2	2	1	6	2	3	3
Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown 04G	2	2	3	1	2	6	5	7	2	1
Banbury Ruscote 05B	2	2	3	1	3	4	5	9	1	4
Banbury Ruscote 05F	2	2	3	1	3	3	4	7	2	2
Banbury Cross & Neithrop 03D	3	3	3	2	4	4	5	7	3	2
Banbury Ruscote 05A	3	3	3	1	3	7	5	6	4	3
Banbury Ruscote 05D	3	3	3	2	4	5	4	5	3	4
Banbury Cross & Neithrop 03A	4	4	4	1	5	8	3	9	5	4
Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown 04H	4	4	5	2	4	7	7	3	3	7
Banbury Ruscote 05E	4	3	4	1	4	6	8	9	3	3
Banbury Cross & Neithrop 03B	5	5	4	3	7	7	5	8	6	6
Banbury Cross & Neithrop 06A	5	6	6	7	5	2	8	3	7	6
Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown 04F	5	4	5	4	5	6	6	3	4	3
Banbury Hardwick 02A	5	4	6	3	4	6	5	9	5	3
Banbury Ruscote 03C	5	4	5	3	4	6	6	5	4	3
Banbury Ruscote 05C	6	5	6	3	7	9	5	10	4	6
Banbury Cross & Neithrop 04D	7	7	6	5	7	6	3	6	9	4
Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown 04C	7	7	7	3	7	9	4	7	6	7
Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown 07B	7	6	6	5	5	7	7	7	6	8
Banbury Hardwick 02E	7	7	9	5	9	8	2	10	6	8
Banbury Hardwick 02F	7	6	7	5	8	7	4	10	4	6
Banbury, Calthorpe & Easington 06C	7	6	6	6	8	9	9	5	5	7
Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown 07D	8	7	7	8	6	9	6	9	10	7
Banbury Hardwick 02C	8	8	8	6	8	9	3	10	8	9
Banbury, Calthorpe & Easington 06B	8	8	6	6	8	6	10	6	7	10
Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown 04E	9	9	10	6	9	8	6	9	9	9
Banbury Hardwick 02D	9	9	9	5	9	7	10	8	8	9
Banbury, Calthorpe & Easington 06D	9	9	8	6	7	10	9	10	9	9
Banbury, Calthorpe & Easington 06E	9	10	9	7	10	9	3	10	10	10
Banbury, Calthorpe & Easington 07A	9	8	9	5	8	8	8	10	8	7
Banbury, Calthorpe & Easington 07C	10	10	9	7	9	8	10	10	9	10
Banbury, Calthorpe & Easington 08C	10	9	9	8	10	9	7	9	9	9

Numbers = deprivation decile (compared with all areas in England) where 1 = most deprived 10% nationally and 10 = least deprived 10% nationally.

Source: MHCLG [English indices of deprivation 2015](#)

The following table shows the change in rank (out of 32,844 areas in England) between 2015 and 2019 for the areas in Banbury (by domain). A negative number shows that the area became relatively more deprived.

The two areas of Banbury at the top of the list moved from the 30%-40% (3) most deprived decile in 2015 to the 20%-30% (2) most deprived decile in 2019.

Table 6 Change in ranks of individual domains for areas in Banbury, rank in 2019 minus rank in 2015

LSOA name	IMD 2019 decile	IMD Change in Rank	Income Change in Rank	Employment Change in Rank	Education, Skills and Training Change in Rank	Health Deprivation and Disability Change in Rank	Crime Change in Rank	Barriers to Housing and Services Change in Rank	Living Environment Change in Rank	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index Change in Rank	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Change in Rank
Banbury Cross & Neithrop 03D	2	-2435	74	-1003	-1337	-4944	-4771	-274	-7250	-450	-128
Banbury Ruscote 05A	2	-1527	-986	-1201	317	-3953	-11298	6805	-1625	-949	-2210
Banbury Cross & Neithrop 04A	2	-138	-423	206	2267	-2866	1635	-2274	390	-698	-104
Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown 04G	2	-1637	-139	-2238	-582	-1732	-200	1059	-2940	212	-38
Banbury Ruscote 05B	2	-2845	654	-2258	-471	-6705	-9649	6451	-5887	358	1838
Banbury Ruscote 05F	2	-2439	763	-1184	-1563	-4105	-7424	5066	-5476	1445	194
Banbury Cross & Neithrop 03A	3	-2289	-1336	-349	-1213	-3195	-1831	3509	-5997	-3387	-720
Banbury Ruscote 05D	3	-1629	-1067	86	-2014	522	-1022	1782	-4863	-1174	2021
Banbury Ruscote 05E	3	-2818	649	558	-1886	-3370	-10998	2441	-6701	-886	2349
Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown 04F	4	-3218	1130	966	-4213	-3888	-4405	-2591	-5354	1367	1663
Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown 04H	4	-575	136	181	-97	-1416	-7608	-3692	4209	-224	-4583
Banbury Ruscote 03C	4	-1938	147	1097	-1696	-3301	-5059	-4119	-2166	-481	3193
Banbury Cross & Neithrop 03B	5	-1525	1014	1736	-1818	-4349	-1806	1641	-11704	-807	2109
Banbury Cross & Neithrop 06A	5	-640	-811	-1373	-2646	-1351	2116	-5687	55	-102	-607
Banbury Hardwick 02A	5	-1263	368	-2457	-1757	-158	-1861	588	-2070	735	1696
Banbury Cross & Neithrop 04D	6	-522	-3469	5590	-3782	-566	425	-1284	77	-4334	-2939
Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown 04C	6	-978	2426	925	-3484	-5423	-2309	2900	-2295	3920	-4915
Banbury Ruscote 05C	6	-859	381	2363	-2063	-1862	-11028	4896	-4148	-2551	4389
Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown 07B	7	719	-587	2173	-2614	9213	-3093	-5595	-829	188	-4250
Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown 07D	7	-4886	-708	-1823	-583	-7861	-10798	-2878	-8137	74	-1409
Banbury Hardwick 02E	7	-1830	1513	-3578	1870	-1587	-3406	-1951	-1774	-1312	3319
Banbury Hardwick 02F	7	-1906	1212	-1466	-2891	-1384	-5745	-498	-5462	4156	-430
Banbury, Calthorpe & Easington 06B	7	-2284	-3544	-1849	-1801	-3005	-99	-1246	-398	-5198	-2312
Banbury, Calthorpe & Easington 06C	7	-2101	-405	1847	-275	-5987	-8379	1678	-6197	2227	-4253
Banbury Grimsbury & Hightown 04E	8	-3486	-107	-456	-301	-4437	-2063	-7378	-11817	-2258	1159
Banbury Hardwick 02C	8	-2374	-1746	-1560	-4214	-4832	-5131	3436	-5027	-1734	-1944
Banbury Hardwick 02D	9	-2779	-128	167	-2397	-5160	-3728	-5023	-6639	442	-655
Banbury, Calthorpe & Easington 06D	9	-285	474	404	-2199	2485	-3355	558	-5221	3732	-1961
Banbury, Calthorpe & Easington 06E	9	-1583	-1867	60	-4669	-500	-976	-979	-1702	-5731	1143
Banbury, Calthorpe & Easington 07A	9	503	2811	2573	-749	1158	2427	-4233	-8108	3787	303
Banbury, Calthorpe & Easington 08C	9	-2316	-6117	775	-2092	-964	-8322	1585	-4405	-11459	-2175
Banbury, Calthorpe & Easington 07C	10	-936	-907	-709	-5073	1347	2561	-1043	-4493	56	104

Source: MHCLG [English indices of deprivation 2019](#) [English indices of deprivation 2015](#)

ANNEX 2: Indicator dates

Table 7 Indicators used in ward profiles from Public Health England Local Health (section 6.1)

Income deprivation - English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	IMD 2015
Child Poverty - English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	
Child Development at age 5 (%)	DfE 2015
GCSE Achievement (5A*-C inc. Eng & Maths) (%)	DfE 2013/14
Unemployment (%)	DWP from nomis 2017/18
Long Term Unemployment (Rate/1,000 working age population)	
Older people living alone (%)	ONS Census 2011
Older People in Deprivation - English Indices of Deprivation 2015 (%)	IMD 2015
Children with excess weight, Reception Year (%)	NCMP 2015/16 to 2017/18
Obese Children, Reception Year (%)	
Children with excess weight, Year 6 (%)	
Obese Children, Year 6 (%)	
Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	Hospital Episode Statistics, NHS Digital 2013/14 to 2017/18
Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	
Emergency hospital admissions for stroke (SAR)	
Emergency hospital admissions for Myocardial Infarction (heart attack) (SAR)	
Emergency hospital admissions for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (SAR)	
Incidence of all cancer (SIR / per 100)	National Cancer Registration and Analysis Services' Cancer Analysis System 2012 to 2016
Incidence of breast cancer (SIR / per 100)	
Incidence of colorectal cancer (SIR / per 100)	
Incidence of lung cancer (SIR / per 100)	
Incidence of prostate cancer (SIR / per 100)	
Hospital stays for self harm (SAR)	Hospital Episode Statistics, NHS Digital 2013/14 to 2017/18
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Narrow definition) (SAR)	
Hospital stays for alcohol related harm (Broad definition) (SAR)	
Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in 65+ (SAR)	
Limiting long-term illness or disability (%)	ONS Census 2011
Back pain prevalence in people of all ages (%)	Musculoskeletal (MSK) Calculator by Imperial College London for Arthritis Research UK based
Severe back pain prevalence in people of all ages (%)	

	on data from the Health Survey for England (HSE) 2012
Life expectancy at birth for males, 2013-2017 (years)	Public Health England from ONS 2013-2017
Life expectancy at birth for females, 2013-2017 (years)	
Deaths from all causes, all ages (SMR)	
Deaths from all causes, under 75 years (SMR)	
Deaths from all cancer, all ages (SMR)	
Deaths from all cancer, under 75 years (SMR)	
Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages (SMR)	
Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years (SMR)	
Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages (SMR)	
Deaths from stroke, all ages, all persons (SMR)	
Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, all persons (SMR)	
Deaths from causes considered preventable (SMR)	

ANNEX 3: Finding out more

Local statistics on Oxfordshire and Cherwell are available from:

Oxfordshire Insight insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk

District Data Analysis Service <https://www.oxford.gov.uk/districtdata>

Main national sources of statistics include:

Nomis www.nomisweb.co.uk

The Office for National Statistics www.statistics.gov.uk

Land registry house transaction data (including prices): <http://landregistry.data.gov.uk/>

NOMIS (all 2011 census data can be found there): <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/> (Create query option for full access to all Census tables). Or, try this Census table finder: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/data_finder

2019 English Indices of Deprivation including interactive maps and dashboards: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

Business Demography:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/datasets/businessdemographyreferencetable>

BRES data (small area business data): <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/670.aspx>

2011 Census Travel to Work dashboard: <http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/travel-3>

School performance data: <https://www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk/> (Search for Banbury in location box).

Local crime data: <https://police.uk/>

Strategic Intelligence Assessment: <http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/community-safety-0>

Accident data (exact locations, LSOAs): <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/road-accidents-safety-data>.
<https://www.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/content/road-casualties>