

Annex 1

1. Introduction

This annex presents data relating to areas in Banbury and draws on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). This is a nationally developed dataset which ranks super output areas (SOAs - an area smaller than ward level) in terms of how disadvantaged they are. The information is widely used and nationally comparable. The datasets draw on information from 2007.

The advantage using this data is that comparisons can be made in both nationally and in terms of trend, that is whether an area's position has improved since that last IMD dataset in 2004, (NB. The IMD dataset uses a ranking system whereby the lower the score the greater the level of deprivation)

The factors (or domains) that make up the index cover the following seven issues:

1. Income deprivation
2. Employment deprivation
3. Health deprivation and disability
4. Education, skills and training deprivation
5. Barriers to housing and services
6. Living environment deprivation
7. Crime

In addition to the IMD dataset other sources of information have been used to illustrate issues relating to health in Banbury (sources have been included).

The map at the end of this annex identifies the wards and super output areas in Banbury referred to in this paper.

2. Areas of Multiple Deprivation

In Oxfordshire there are 12 super output areas that fall into the 20 most deprived nationally (taking into account the seven deprivation domains). Two of these areas are in Cherwell, both in the Banbury Ruscote Ward.

Table 1: Oxfordshire SOAs in the 20% most deprived areas nationally

Rank in Oxfordshire	SOA name	LA name	% rank nationally
1	Northfield Brook 018B	Oxford	11.41
2	Barton and Sandhills 005A	Oxford	12.38
3	Barton and Sandhills 005B	Oxford	13.34
4	Blackbird Leys 018A	Oxford	14.10
5	Northfield Brook 018C	Oxford	14.25
6	Banbury Ruscote 005B	Cherwell	16.72
7	Banbury Ruscote 005F	Cherwell	16.85
8	Blackbird Leys 017B	Oxford	17.15
9	Rose Hill and Iffley 016E	Oxford	17.29
10	Rose Hill and Iffley 016F	Oxford	17.68
11	Littlemore 016A	Oxford	18.82
12	Blackbird Leys 017A	Oxford	19.33

Banbury Ruscote 005B

- Banbury Ruscote 005B has one domain (education, training and skills) ranked in the most deprived 10% nationally for 2007, compared to two in 2004.
- Banbury Ruscote 005B saw relative improvement in five of the seven domains between 2004 and 2007. The area became relatively more deprived in the health and employment domains.

Table 2: Analysis by domain of Banbury Ruscote 005B (2004 and 2007)

	2004	2007
Domain	%Rank nationally	%Rank nationally
Overall	15.29	16.72
Income	10.24	15.05
Employment	27.70	20.42
Health, deprivation and disability	41.83	33.78
Education, skills and training	5.25	5.85
Barriers to housing and services	64.26	65.92
Crime	15.36	16.18
Living environment	7.63	15.63

- Key
- Ranked in the top 10% most deprived nationally
 - Ranked in the top 20% most deprived nationally
 - Ranked in the top 30% most deprived nationally

Banbury Ruscote 005F

- Education, skills and training in Banbury Ruscote 005F is ranked amongst the 5% most deprived areas nationally.
- Crime and living environment are the only domains where relative improvement is recorded between 2004 and 2007.

Table 3: Analysis by domain of Banbury Ruscote 005F (2004 and 2007)

	2004	2007
Domain	% Rank nationally	%Rank nationally
Overall	19.42	16.85
Income	21.51	15.04
Employment	25.32	21.00
Health, deprivation and disability	35.68	22.68
Education, skills and training	6.67	4.91
Barriers to housing and services	75.44	73.80
Crime	9.62	19.06
Living environment	16.17	26.35

- Key
- Ranked in the top 10% most deprived nationally
 - Ranked in the top 20% most deprived nationally
 - Ranked in the top 30% most deprived nationally

3. Issues around the deprivation domains in Banbury

Income

The income domain shows that three areas in Banbury are within the 20% most deprived areas in England. Banbury Grimsbury and Castle and two areas in Banbury Ruscote.

Table 4: Cherwell SOAs in the 20% most deprived areas nationally (2007) for the income domain

Rank in Oxfordshire	SOA name	% rank nationally
7	Banbury Grimsbury and Castle 004B	14.72
8	Banbury Ruscote 005F	15.04
9	Banbury Ruscote 005B	15.05

Additional information available from the office of national statistics drills down into income deprivation affecting children and older people.

For the Banbury there are a number of areas that appear within the top 30%.

Table 5: Income Deprivation Affecting Children (2007)

Area	% rank nationally	% of Children in ID households
Banbury Grimsbury and Castle 004B	9.29	49
Banbury Ruscote 005B	15.77	40
Banbury Ruscote 005F	15.93	40
Banbury Grimsbury and Castle 004A	18.30	37
Banbury Ruscote 005D	23.79	32
Banbury Ruscote 005E	25.12	31
Banbury Ruscote A	27.94	28

Table 6: Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (2007)

Area	% rank nationally	% of Older People in ID households
Banbury Neithrop 003B	11.9	36
Banbury Grimsbury and Castle 004B	14.9	34
Banbury Hardwick 002A	18.0	31
Banbury Ruscote 005F	18.9	31
Banbury Ruscote 005A	20.0	30
Banbury Grimsbury and Castle 004A	24.3	27
Banbury Hardwick 002C	28.1	25

Employment

Banbury Grimsbury and Castle (004A) is the only Oxfordshire SOA that appears in the 20% most deprived areas nationally for the employment domain.

Table 7: Oxfordshire SOAs in the 20% most deprived areas nationally (2007) for the employment domain

Rank in Oxfordshire	SOA name	% rank nationally
1	Banbury Grimsbury and Castle 004A	18.37

Health and Disability

There are five SOAs in Oxfordshire in the 20% most deprived areas nationally for the health domain. Three of the five SOAs are in Oxford City, and 2 are in Cherwell. Carfax 008B is the only Oxfordshire SOA in the 10% most deprived areas nationally for the health domain.

Table 10: Cherwell SOAs within the 20% most deprived areas nationally (2007) for the health domain

Rank in Oxfordshire	SOA name	% rank nationally
4	Banbury Grimsbury and Castle 004B	12.83
5	Banbury Grimsbury and Castle 004A	18.02

Education, Skills and Training

Thirteen Oxfordshire SOAs fall within the 5% most deprived areas nationally (Banbury Ruscote 005A and 005F are included amongst this number).

Thirty seven Oxfordshire SOAs are in the 20% most deprived. Of the 20% most deprived SOAs in England; 16 are in Oxford City (12 in top 10%), 13 in Cherwell, 4 in South Oxfordshire, 3 in West Oxfordshire and 1 in the Vale of White Horse.

Table 12: Cherwell SOAs within the 20% most deprived areas nationally (2007) for the education domain

Rank in Oxfordshire	SOA name	% rank nationally
4	Banbury Ruscote 005A	2.60
13	Banbury Ruscote 005F	4.91
14	Banbury Ruscote 005E	5.69
15	Banbury Ruscote 005B	5.85
18	Banbury Neithrop 003A	8.69
19	Bicester Town 014A	9.20
20	Banbury Ruscote 005D	9.51
23	Banbury Grimsbury and Castle 004B	12.75
26	Bicester West 014D	14.62
28	Banbury Neithrop 003D	16.62
31	Bicester East 013D	18.62
36	Banbury Hardwick 002A	19.34
37	Banbury Ruscote 005C	19.92

Barriers to housing and services

In Oxfordshire 107 SOAs (26.5%) are in the 20% most deprived areas in England under the barriers to housing and services domain. 22 of these are in the Cherwell District, however none fall within any of the Banbury wards.

This reflects the high house prices and rural nature of the area which has an impact on the affordability of housing and the access to local services.

Crime

Twenty six Oxfordshire SOAs fall within the 20% most deprived nationally. Of these twenty one are in Oxford City and five are in Cherwell, four in Banbury.

Table 13: Cherwell SOAs within the 20% most deprived areas nationally (2007) for the crime domain

Rank in Oxfordshire	SOA name	% rank nationally
16	Banbury Grimsbury and Castle 004A	12.94
17	Bicester Town 015D	13.11
21	Banbury Ruscote 005B	16.18
23	Banbury Neithrop 003D	18.34
24	Banbury Ruscote 005F	19.06

Living environment

Of the 13 Oxfordshire SOAs within the 20% most deprived areas nationally, 8 are in Oxford City and 5 are in Cherwell.

Table 14: Cherwell SOAs within the 20% most deprived areas nationally (2007) for the living environment domain.

Rank in Oxfordshire	SOA name	% rank nationally
2	Banbury Grimsbury and Castle 004A	13.04
3	Banbury Ruscote 005A	13.78
4	Banbury Ruscote 005E	14.83
6	Banbury Ruscote 005B	15.63
10	Banbury Ruscote 005D	18.71

4. Other Data

The Health Needs Assessment for Banbury and Surrounding areas produced by the Better Healthcare Programme Board (Oxfordshire PCT) highlights a number of health issues at ward level.

- **Average Life Expectancy:** in Banbury Grimsbury and Castle, Neithrop, Ruscote wards are all identified as having lower life expectancy than the English average (pg 54 of the report).
- **Under 18 conception rates:** in Banbury Grimsbury and Castle, Ruscote, Hardwick, Neithrop, and Calthorpe wards are all above the England 'hotspot' rate for the period 2003/05 (pg 78 of the report).

The Oxfordshire Data Observatory has purchased a series of 'lifestyle' datasets from CACI. The 'Acorn Health' dataset provides an overview of the district by super output area in terms of health (taking into account factors such as existing health problems, diet, exercise, deprivation, age, etc).

The map at the end of this annex identifies the acorn health areas in Banbury.

For Banbury there are a number of areas that are identified as having existing health problems. These areas are:

1. Banbury Easington, parts of 006D (existing problems)
2. Banbury Calthorpe, parts of 007D (existing problems)
3. Banbury Grimsbury and Castle, parts of 004A (existing problems)
4. Banbury Grimsbury and Castle, parts of 004B (existing problems)
5. Banbury Grimsbury and Castle, parts of 004E (existing problems)
6. Banbury Grimsbury and Castle, parts of 004F (existing problems)
7. Banbury Neithrop, parts of 003C (existing problems)
8. Banbury Neithrop, parts of 003D (existing problems)
9. Banbury Ruscote, parts of 005E (existing problems)
10. Banbury Ruscote, parts of 005F (existing problems)

There are also a number of areas identified as having future problems or being areas of possible concern, these are included on the Banbury Acorn Health Categories Map at the end of this annex.

5. Conclusions

The IMD and Acorn Health datasets, coupled with health information from the Horton health needs assessment point to a number of areas in Banbury where a local intervention may be appropriate. In terms of general deprivation issues Banbury Ruscote 005B and Banbury Ruscote 005F are the areas of greatest need in Banbury.

Focusing more specifically on health areas in Banbury Grimsbury and Castle (004B and 004A) come out less well using the health deprivation dataset and are also highlighted in the Acorn Health dataset as areas with possible problems.

6. Sources

1. This annex draws on the analysis of the IMD provided by the Oxfordshire Data Observatory.
<http://www.oxfordshireobservatory.info/wps/portal/dataobservatory>
2. The Health Needs Assessment for Banbury and Surrounding areas produced by the Better Healthcare Programme Board, Oxfordshire PCT, August 2008.
3. CACI Acorn Health Datasets