

Didcot Garden Town

Healthy Didcot

Community Insight

Data Report

July 2024

This report provides an overview of Didcot and residents in the wards of Didcot North East, Didcot South and Didcot West and Great Western Park in the ward of Blewbury and Harwell.

The data includes population and housing, health and wellbeing, employment, poverty and deprivation, crime and community safety, access to green spaces and transport.

Community Data Profile for Didcot

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1 Summary of Findings

Population and housing

- Between Census 2011 and Census 2021, the number of residents within Didcot increased significantly.
- There were substantial increases in Didcot's population across all broad age ranges.
- The population of Didcot is on average younger than South Oxfordshire and Oxfordshire.

Health

- Five of the health indicators in the Didcot South East MSOA are classified as worse than the English average:
 - Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 years.
 - Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm.
 - Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack.
 - Emergency hospital admissions for all causes.
 - Deaths from coronary heart disease.
- Two of the health indicators in the Didcot West MSOA are classified as worse than the English average:
 - Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 years.
 - Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm.
- The prevalence of obesity and depression among GP patients registered at surgeries within Didcot were above or noticeably above that for Oxfordshire.

Employment and Poverty

- The percentage of people in Didcot who are economically active is substantially higher than the equivalent rates for South Oxfordshire and Oxfordshire.
- Eight LSOAs in Didcot have child poverty rates exceeding 10%.
- Five LSOAs in Didcot have rates of pensioner poverty exceeding 10.0%.
- Two LSOAs in Didcot have rates of household fuel poverty exceeding 10.0%.

Crime and Community Safety

- One LSOA with Didcot (South Oxfordshire 013B) was ranked amongst the 30% most deprived in relation to crime in the latest Indices of Multiple Deprivation.
- The overall crime rates in the Didcot West and Didcot South East MSOAs exceed the Oxfordshire average.

Access to green space

- Mapping by Natural England shows the provision of accessible natural green spaces and blue spaces in the Didcot Community Insight Area. There does appear to be some inequalities between different areas of the town, especially in central Didcot. Further, there is a lack of accessible natural green and blue spaces surrounding the wider Community Insight Area.

Travel to work

- Residents of Didcot are more likely to travel to work by car and are less likely to work from home than the averages for South Oxfordshire and Oxfordshire.
- Residents of Didcot are more likely to take the train to work than those in South Oxfordshire and Oxfordshire.

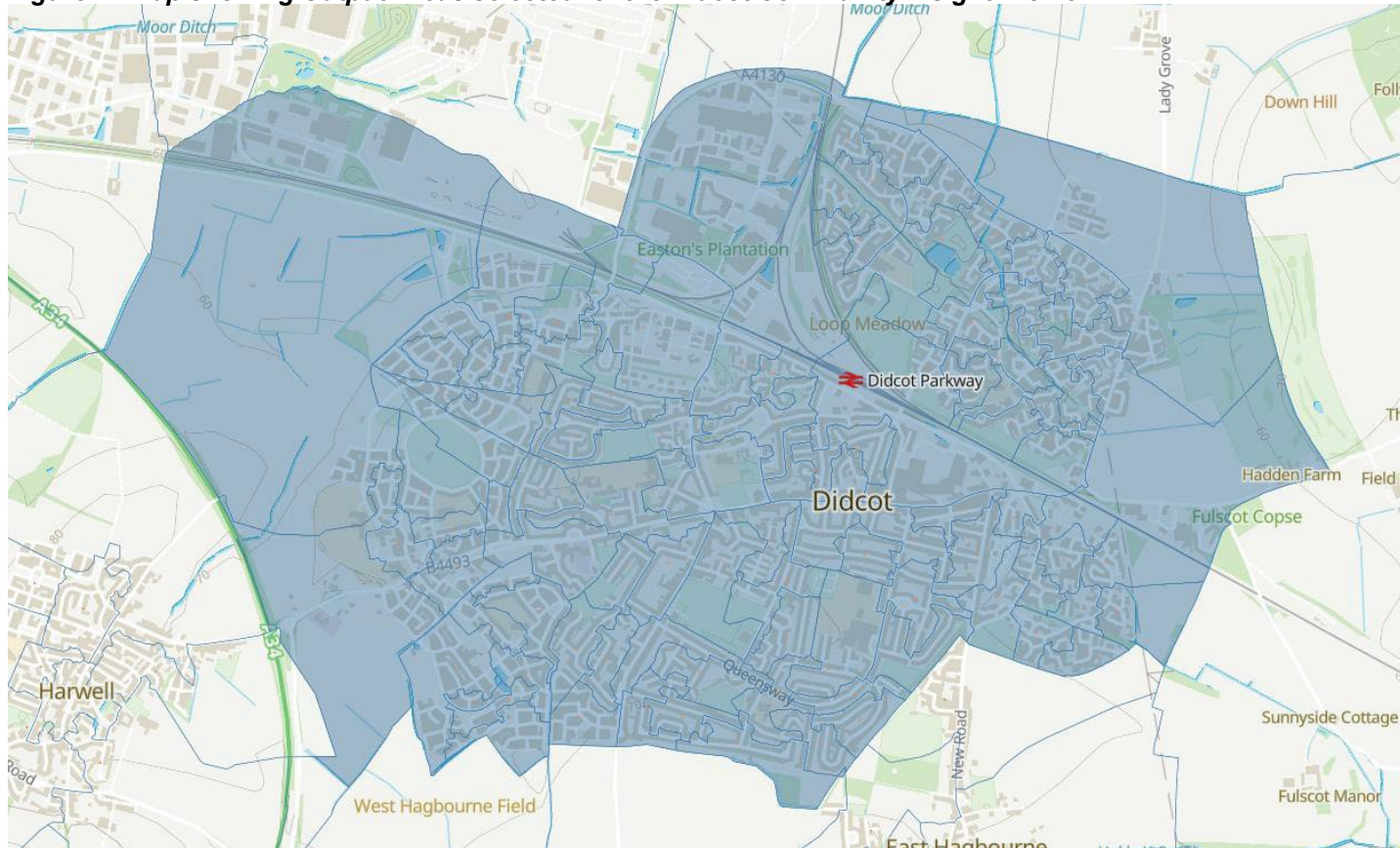
2 Introduction

This profile provides an overview of facts and figures about Didcot.

Didcot is a railway town situated in the southwest corner of the district of South Oxfordshire.

The Didcot area included in this profile is based on a geographical area built from smaller output areas and will be referred to in this profile as the Didcot Community Insight area.

Figure 1 - Map showing Output Areas selected for the Didcot Community Insight Profile¹



Data for the Didcot Community Insight area is included for:

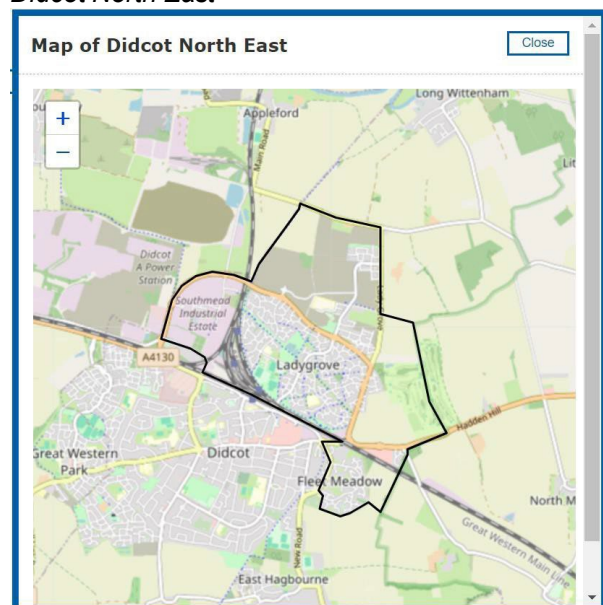
- The wards of Didcot Northeast, Didcot South and Didcot West. (A portion of Great Western Park is also in Blewbury & Harwell ward).
- Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) – Didcot Ladygrove (South Oxfordshire 009); Didcot West (South Oxfordshire 010); Didcot South East (South Oxfordshire 013); Didcot South West (South Oxfordshire 014); Hagbourne, Moreton and Cholsey (South Oxfordshire 015); and South Wantage, Harwell and Blewbury (Vale of White Horse 015).
- Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) – South Oxfordshire 009A, South Oxfordshire 009B, South Oxfordshire 009C, South Oxfordshire 009D, South Oxfordshire 009E, South Oxfordshire 010B, South Oxfordshire 010C, South Oxfordshire 010D, South Oxfordshire 010E, South Oxfordshire 010F, South Oxfordshire 013A, South Oxfordshire 013B, South Oxfordshire 013C, South Oxfordshire 013D, South Oxfordshire 014A, South Oxfordshire 014B, South Oxfordshire 014C, South Oxfordshire 14D, South Oxfordshire 15F, Vale of White Horse 015H and Vale of White Horse 015I.

¹ From [Build a custom area profile – Census 2021, ONS](#)

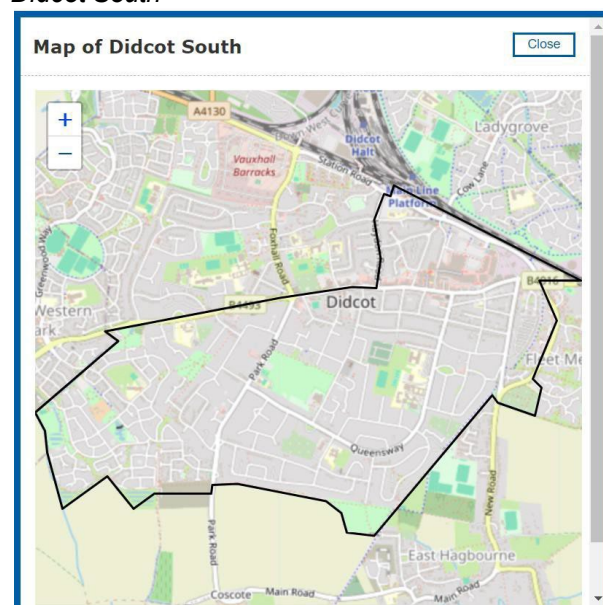
- 78 Output Areas. These cover Didcot and exclude parts of Harwell.
- Where relevant data for Didcot is compared to South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire and England

Figure 2 – Maps showing the electoral wards covering the Didcot Community Insight Area²

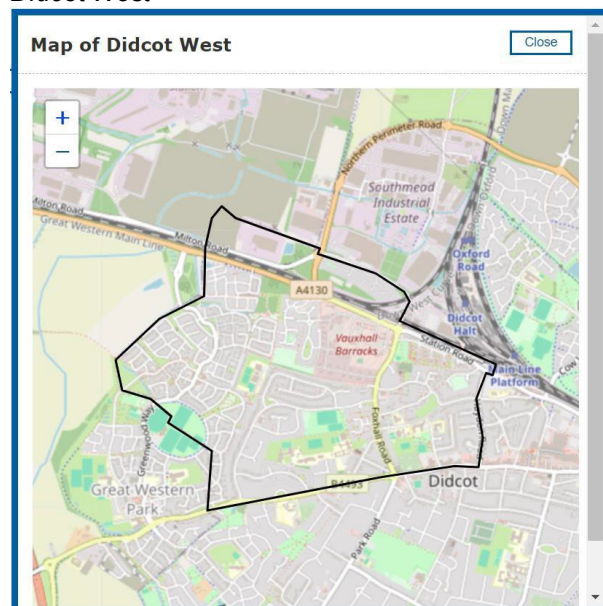
Didcot North East



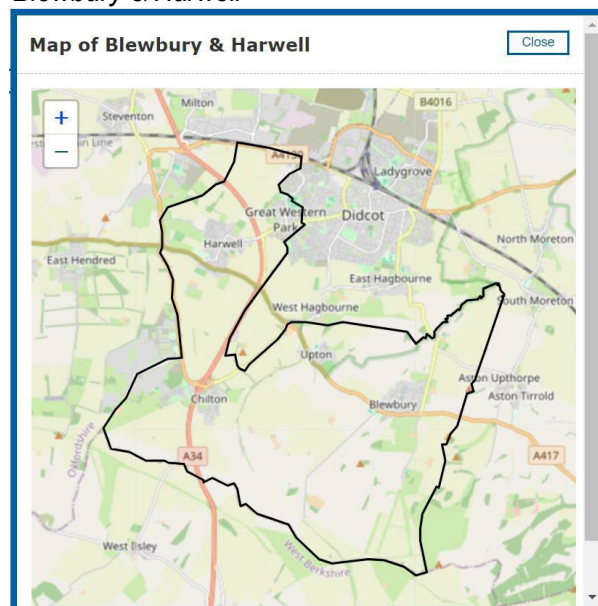
Didcot South



Didcot West



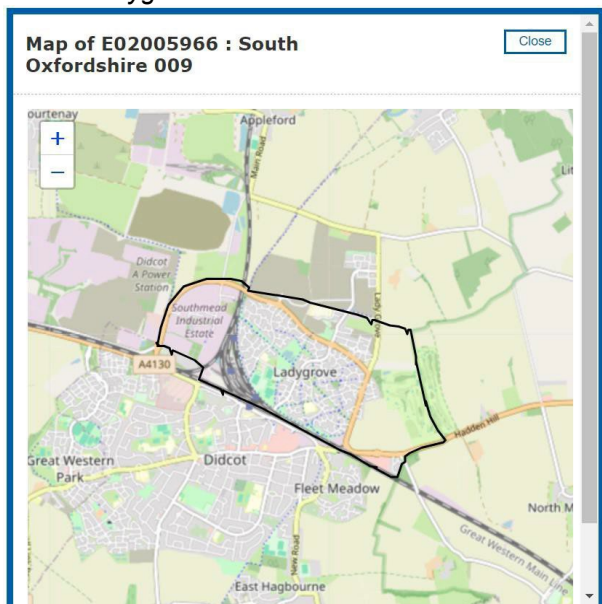
Blewbury & Harwell



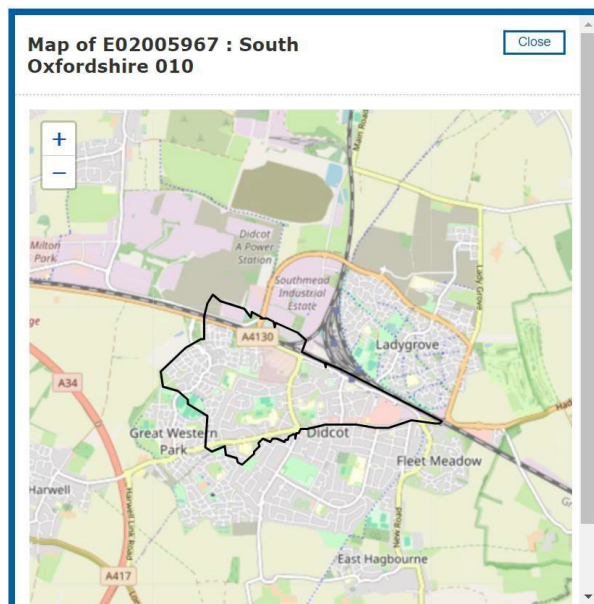
² Maps from [Nomis](#)

Middle layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) are made up of groups of LSOAs, usually four or five. They comprise between 2,000 and 6,000 households and have a usually resident population between 5,000 and 15,000 persons. MSOAs fit within local authorities.

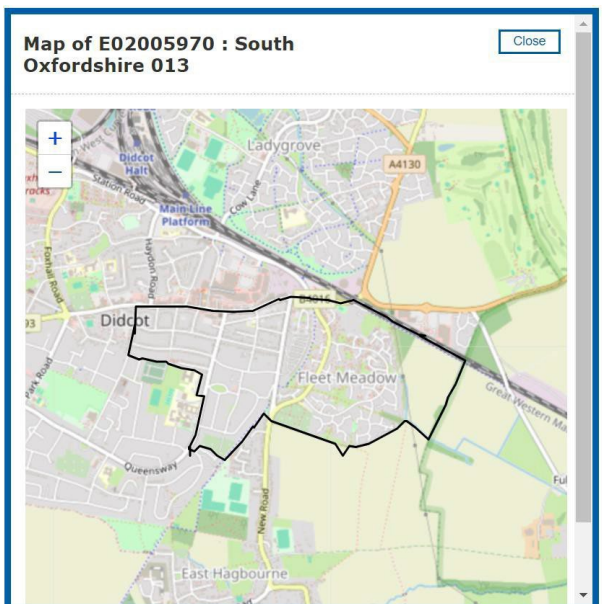
Figure 3 – Maps showing MSOAs associated with the Didcot Community Insight Area³
Didcot Ladygrove



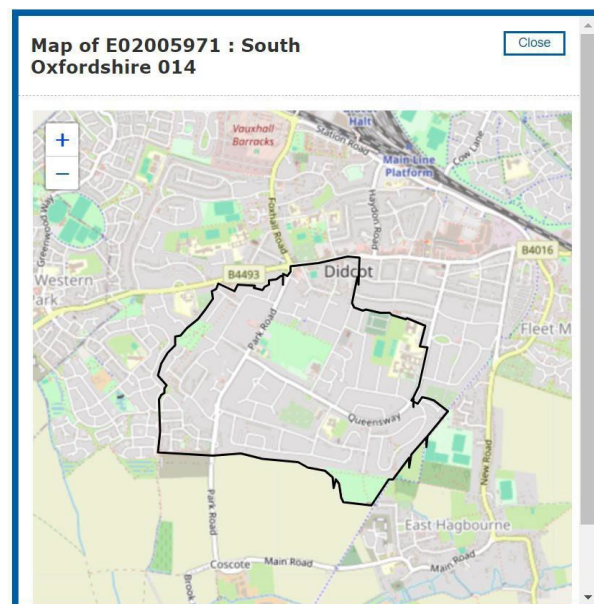
Didcot West



Didcot South East

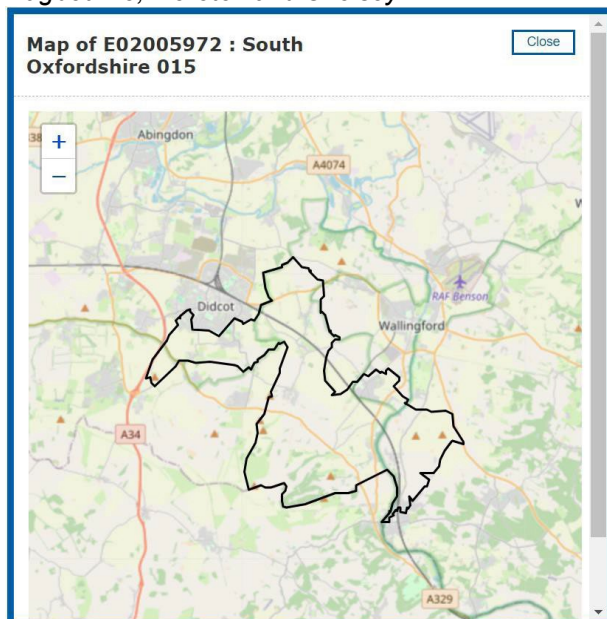


Didcot South West

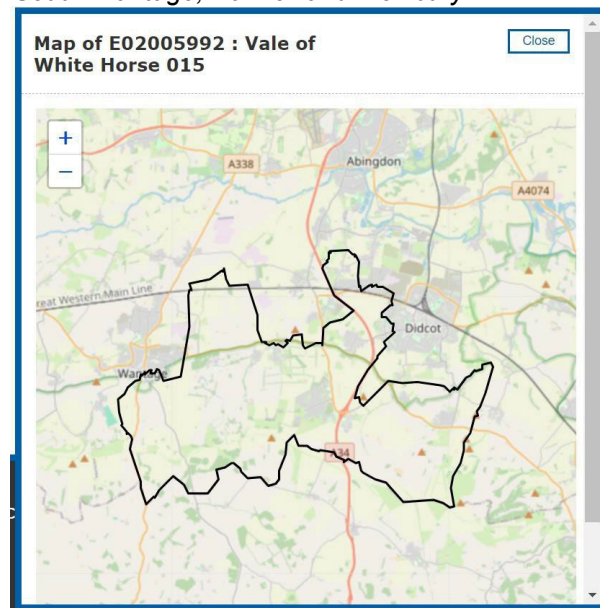


³ Maps from [Nomis](#)

Hagbourne, Moreton and Cholsey

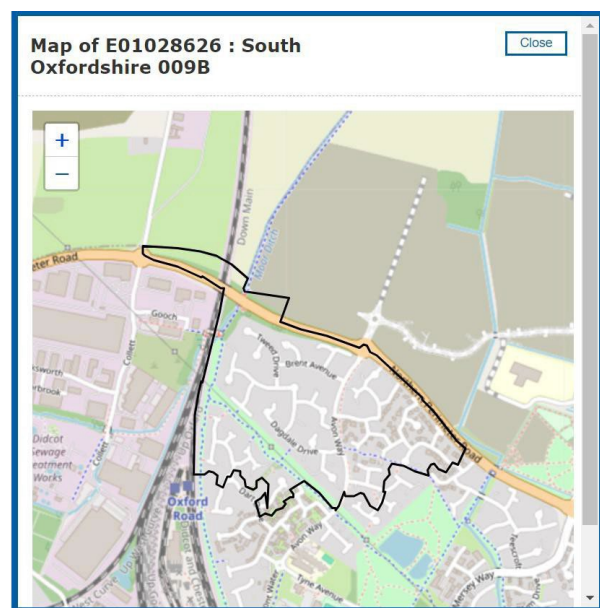
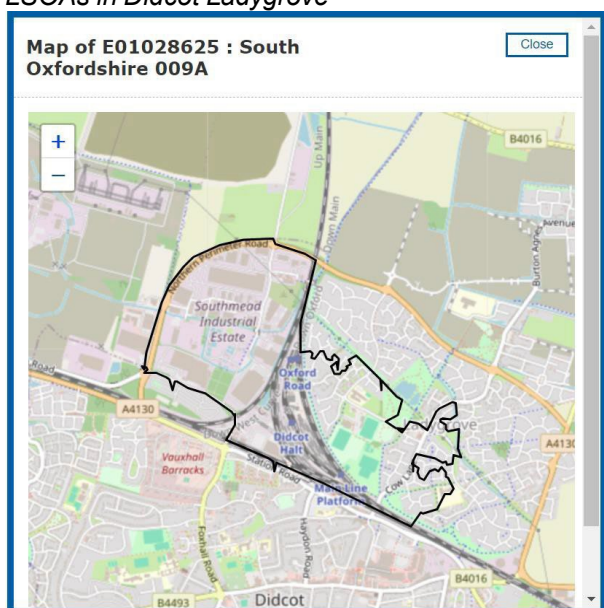


South Wantage, Harwell and Blewbury

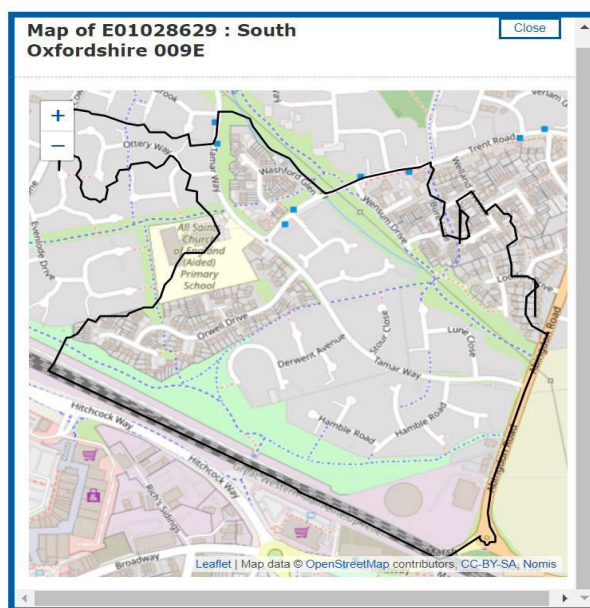
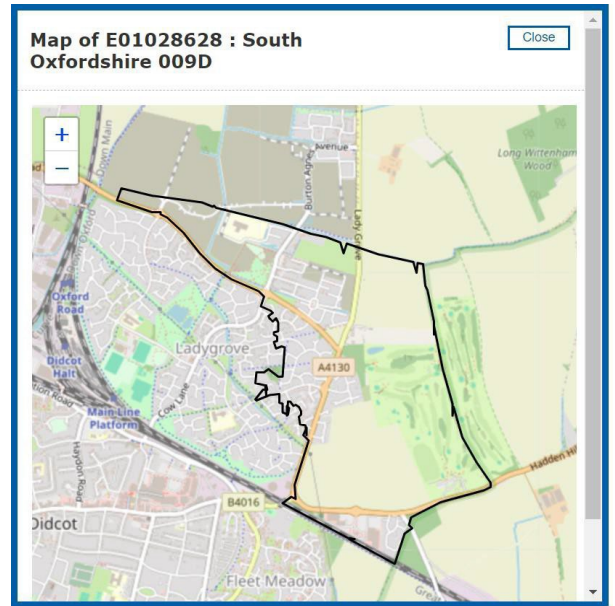
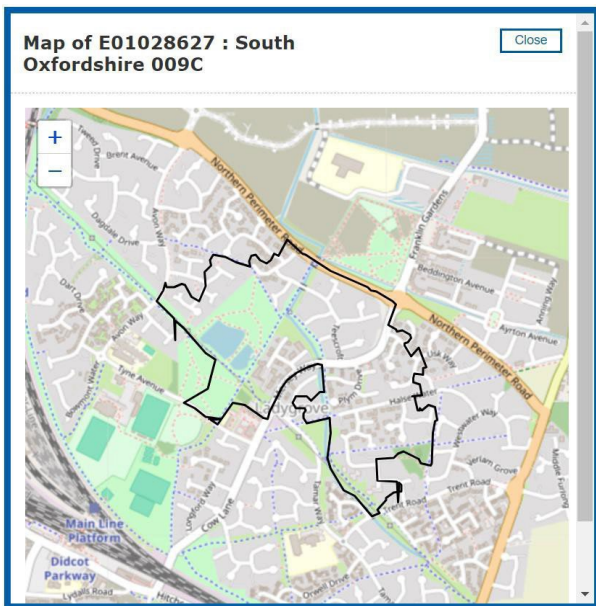


The following maps show the 21 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) which cover the Didcot Community Insight area. An LSOA contains on average 650 households.

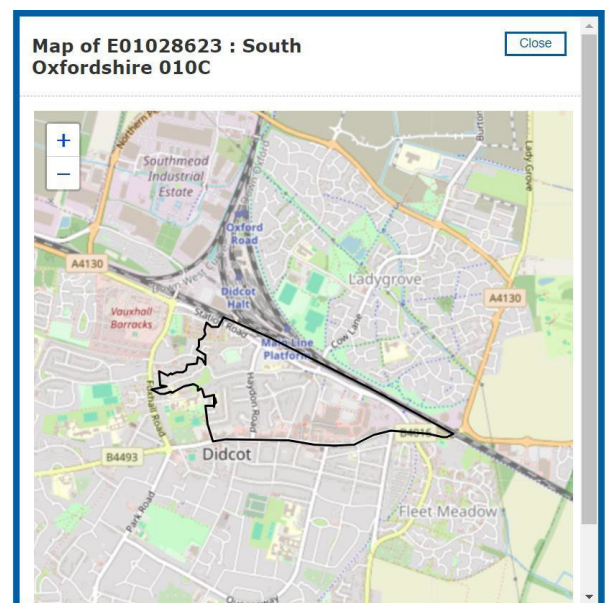
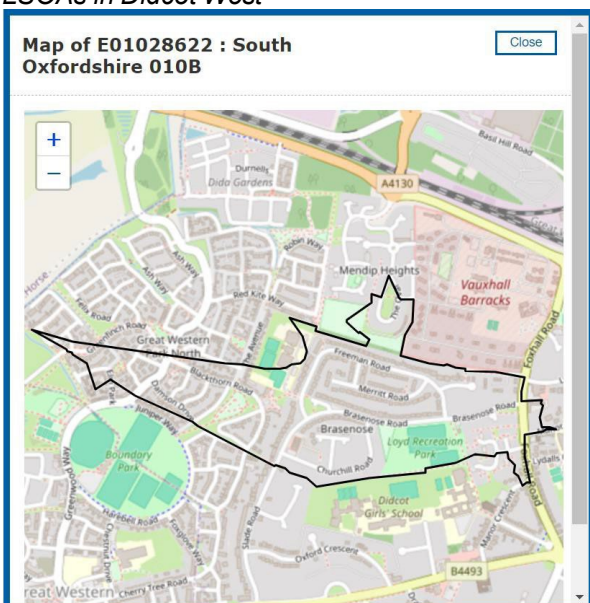
Figure 4 – Maps showing LSOAs associated with the Didcot Community Insight Area⁴
LSOAs in Didcot Ladygrove

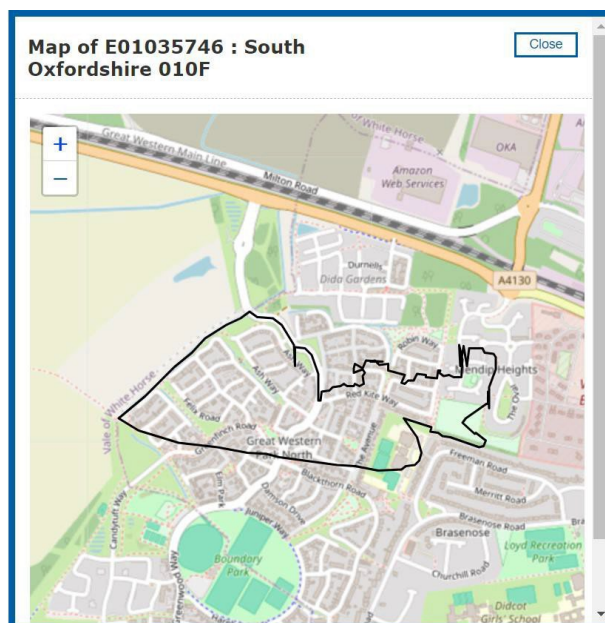
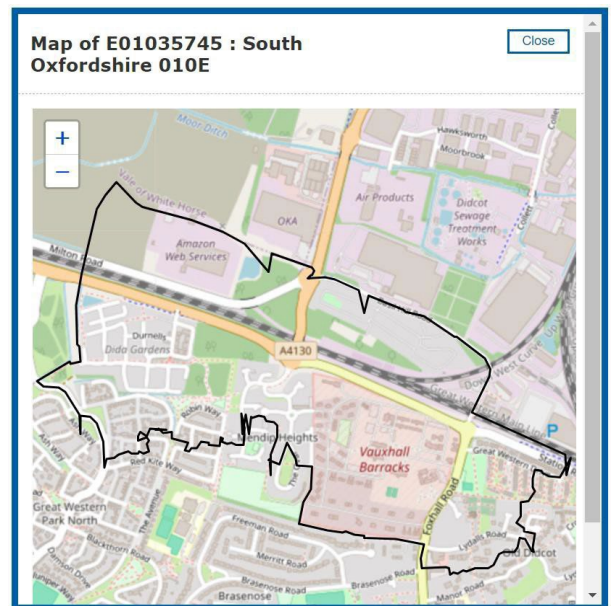
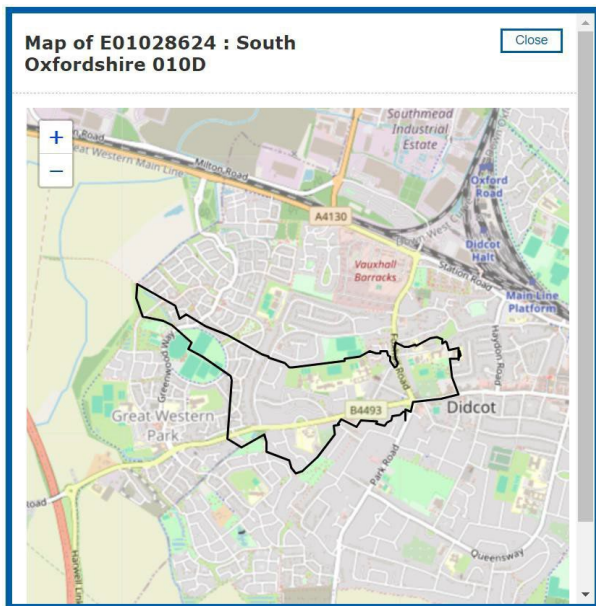


⁴ Maps from [Nomis](#)

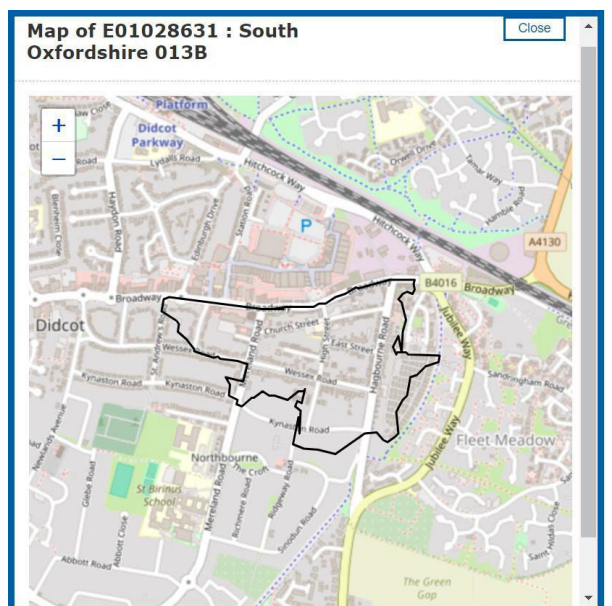
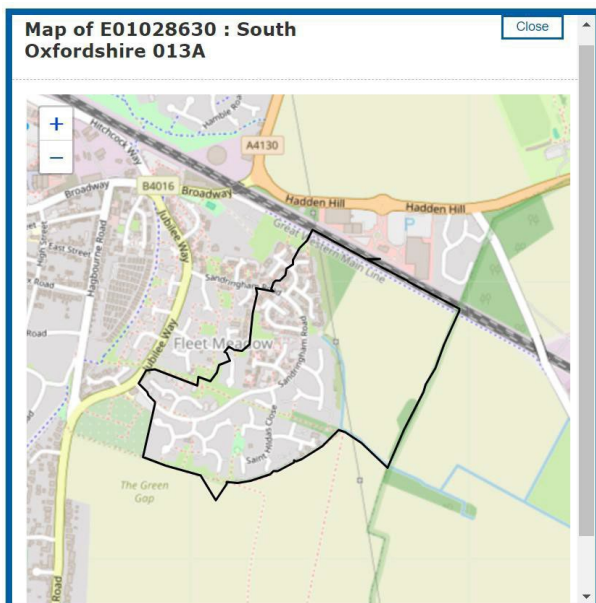


LSOAs in Didcot West



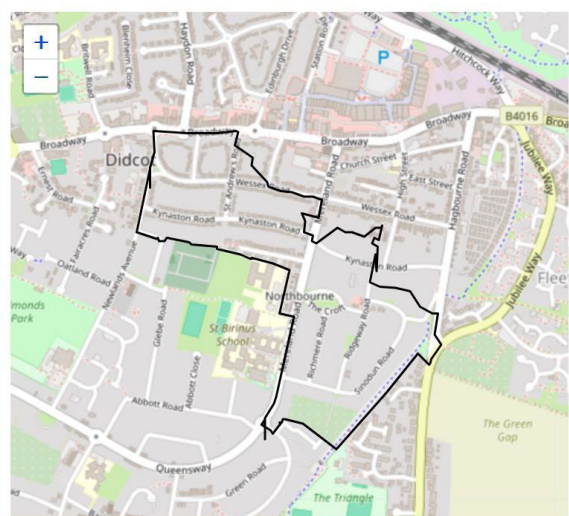


LSOAs in Didcot South East



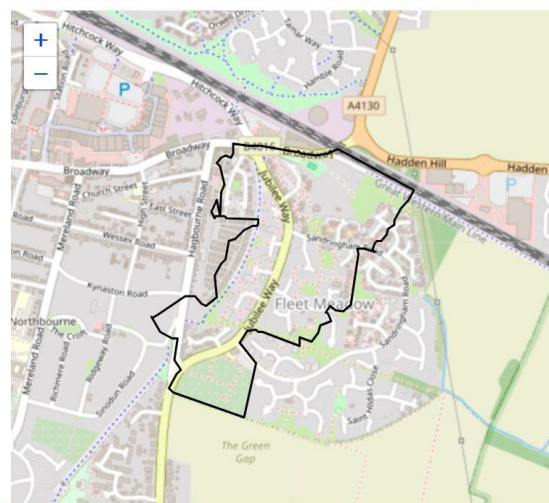
Map of E01028632 : South
Oxfordshire 013C

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Map of E01028633 : South
Oxfordshire 013D

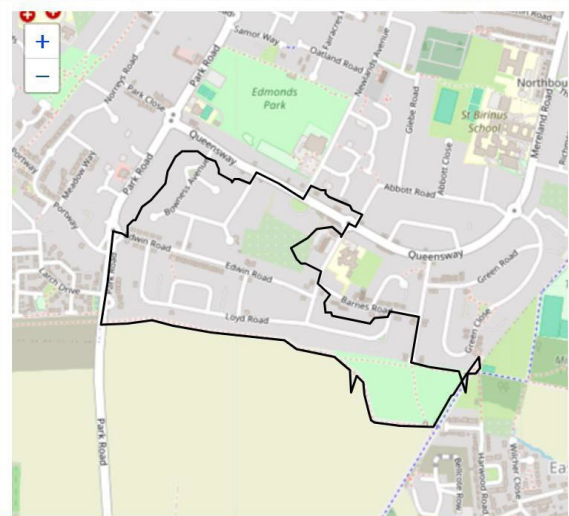
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LSOAs in Didcot South West

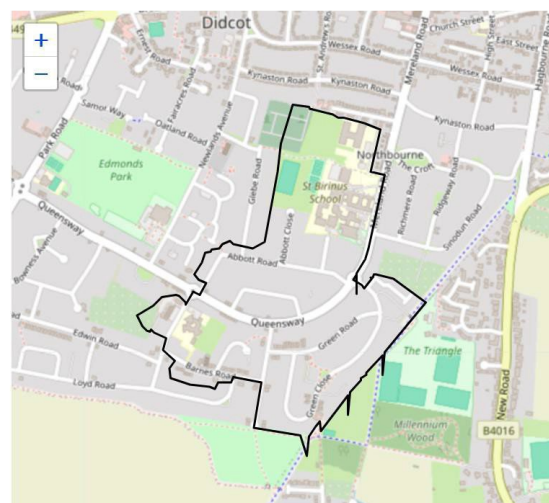
Map of E01028634 : South
Oxfordshire 014A

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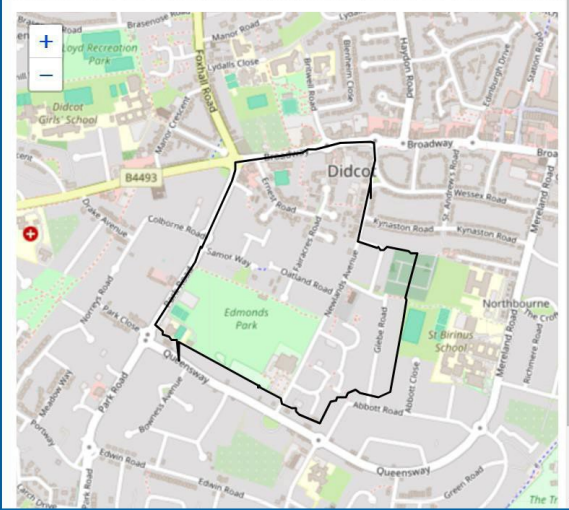
Map of E01028635 : South
Oxfordshire 014B

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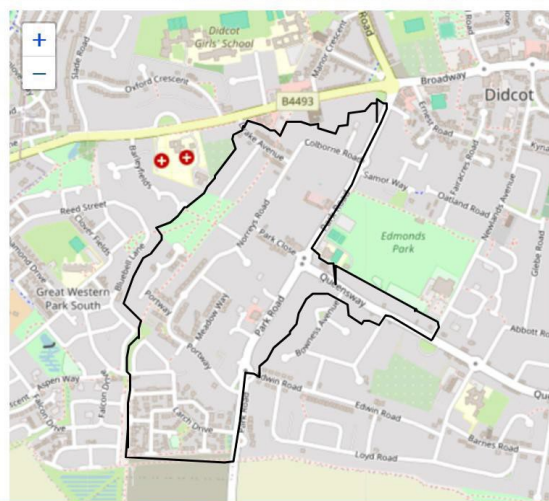
Map of E01028636 : South
Oxfordshire 014C

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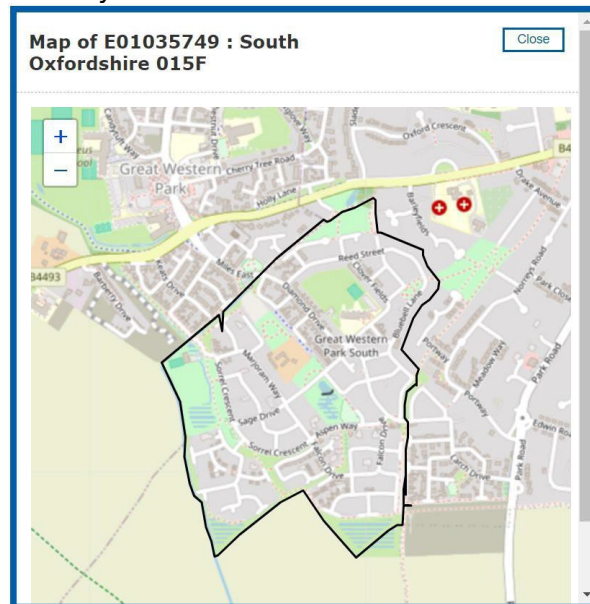


Map of E01028637 : South
Oxfordshire 014D

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LSOAs in Hagbourne, Moreton and Cholsey



LSOAs in South Wantage, Harwell and Blewbury

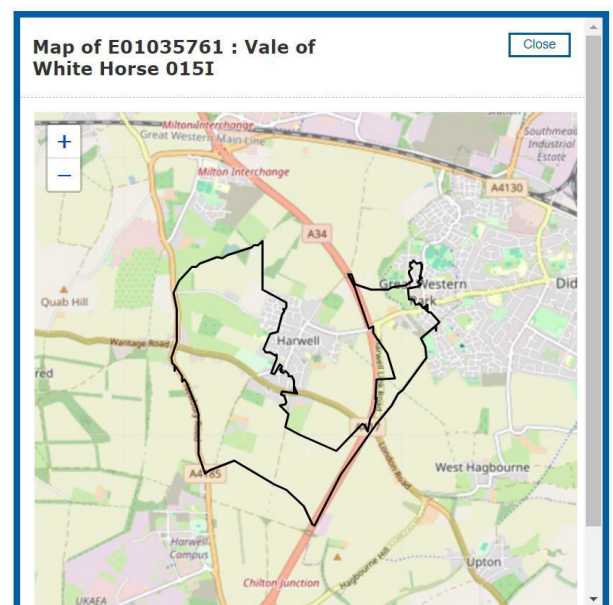
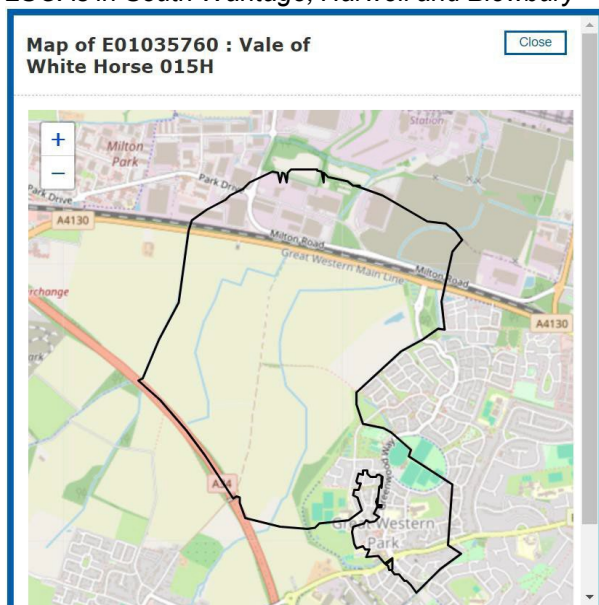
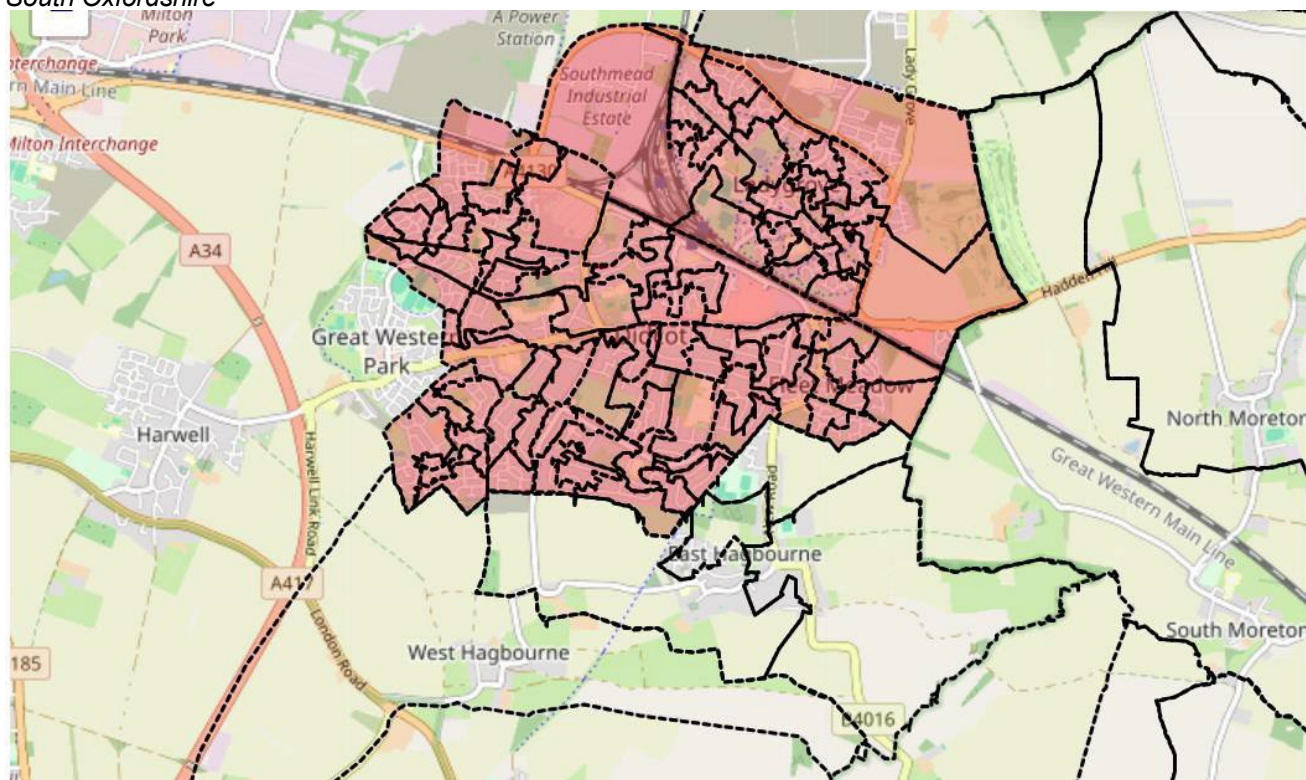
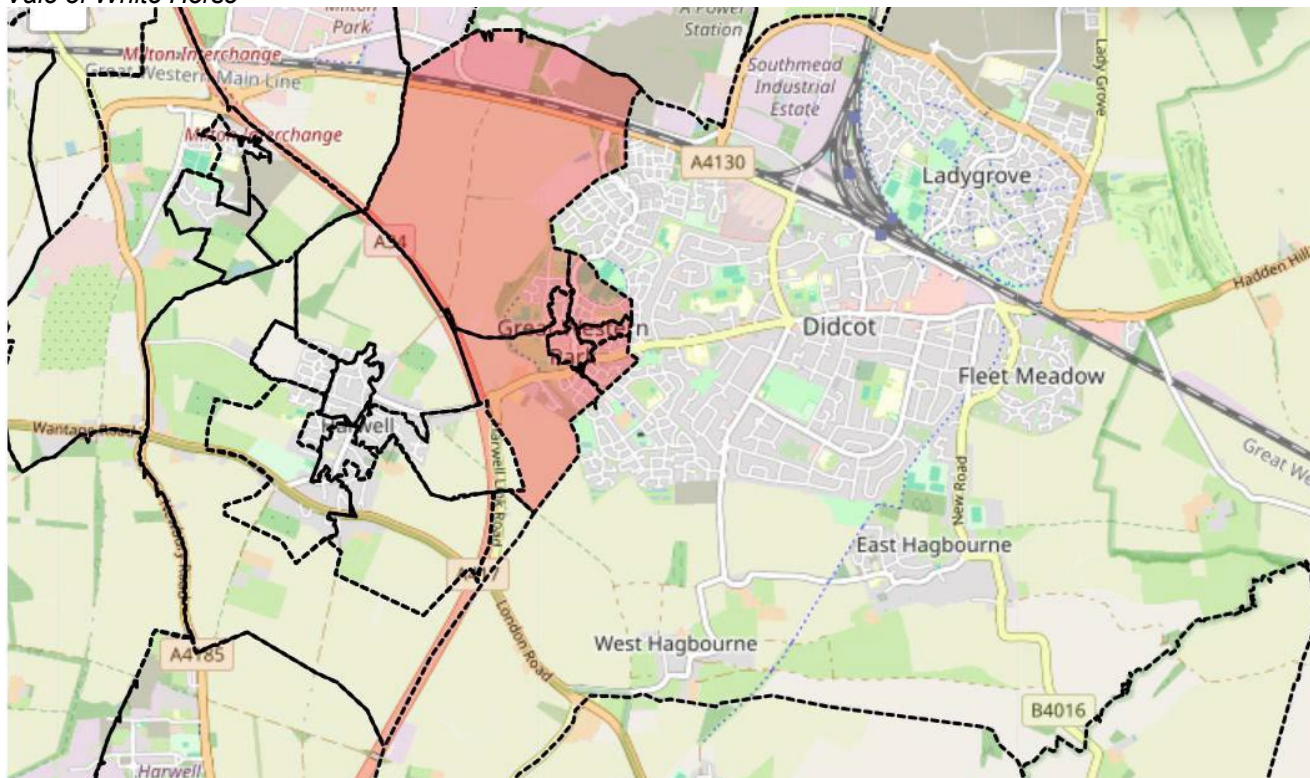


Figure 5 – Output Areas Maps of the Didcot Community Insight area⁵
South Oxfordshire



There are 95 output areas in South Oxfordshire which are part of the Didcot Community Insight Area

Vale of White Horse



There are six output areas in Vale of White Horse which are part of the Didcot Community Insight Area

⁵ Maps from [Nomis](#)

For reference, the table below shows the total resident population of the different geographical areas covering Didcot.

Table 1 – Comparison of total resident population of the Didcot area by levels of geography

Area	Source	Total Count of Residents
Didcot Community Insight Area (from Output Areas)	2021 Census	34,398
Didcot Ladygrove LSOAs 009A, 009B, 009C, 009D and 009E	2021 Census	8,110
Didcot South East LSOAs 013A, 013B, 013C and 013D	2021 Census	5,511
Didcot South West LSOAs 014A, 014B, 014C and 014D	2021 Census	6,359
Didcot West LSOAs 010B, 010C, 010D, 010E and 010F	2021 Census	9,538
Hagbourne, Moreton and Cholsey LSOA 015F	2021 Census	2,664
South Wantage, Harwell and Blewbury LSOAs 015H and 015I	2021 Census	3,222
LSOAs within the Didcot Area (Total)	2021 Census	35,404
Didcot North East ward boundary 2021	2021 Census	10,461
Didcot South ward boundary 2021	2021 Census	13,231
Didcot West ward boundary 2021	2021 Census	8,493
Wards covering only Didcot	2021 Census	32,185
Blewbury & Harwell ward boundary 2021	2021 Census	9,240
Wards within the Didcot Area (Total)	2021 Census	41,425
Didcot Ladygrove MSOA (South Oxfordshire 009)	2021 Census	8,115
Didcot West MSOA (South Oxfordshire 010)	2021 Census	9,536
Didcot South East MSOA (South Oxfordshire 013)	2021 Census	5,511
Didcot South West MSOA (South Oxfordshire 014)	2021 Census	6,357
MSOAs covering only Didcot	2021 Census	29,519
Hagbourne, Moreton and Cholsey MSOA (South Oxfordshire 015)	2021 Census	12,012
South Wantage, Harwell and Blewbury MSOA (Vale of White Horse 015)	2021 Census	13,914
MSOAs within the Didcot Area (Total)	2021 Census	55,445

3 Census 2021 profile

The following profile is for the Didcot Community Insight Area and is based upon the output areas covering the town.

The Didcot Community Insight Area was above the Oxfordshire average on the proportion of:

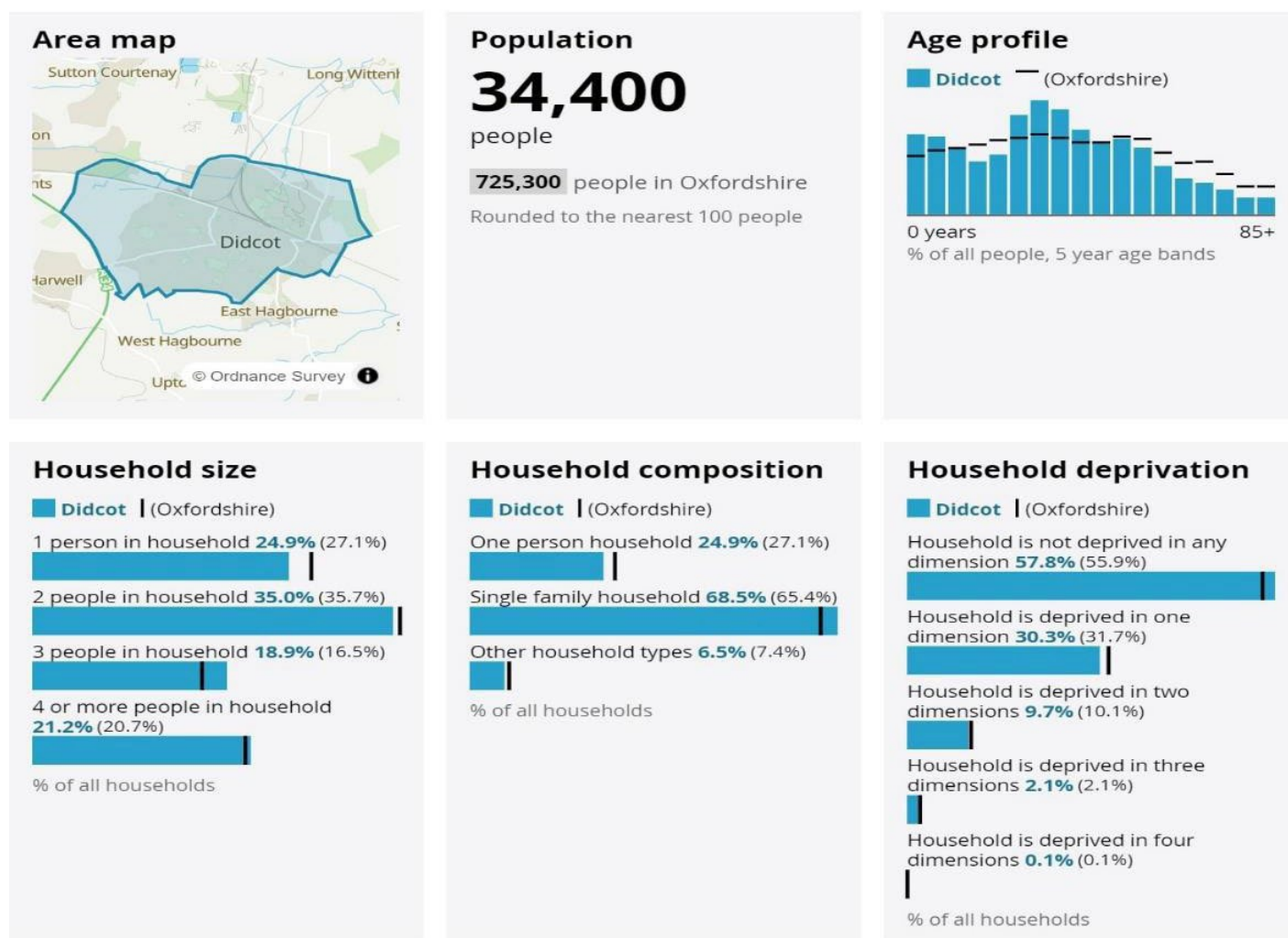
- young residents (0 to 14 years old) (20% vs 17%)
- residents aged under 50 (0 to 49 years old) (72% vs 63%)
- households of 3 or more people (40% vs 37%)
- people in employment (73% vs 61%)
- people working in routine (12% vs 10%) occupations

The Didcot Community Insight Area was below the Oxfordshire average on the proportion of:

- residents aged 65 and over (11% vs 18%)
- households who own their homes outright (25% vs 34%)
- people who are economically inactive (25% vs 36%)

Figure 6 – Census 2021 profile of the Didcot Community Insight Area⁶

Didcot



⁶ From [Build a custom area profile – Census 2021, ONS](#)

Ethnic group

Didcot | (Oxfordshire)

Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh
6.1% (6.4%)

Black, Black British, Black Welsh,
Caribbean or African **2.1%** (2.1%)

Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups
2.5% (3.1%)

White **88.1%** (86.9%)

Other ethnic group **1.1%** (1.6%)

% of all people

Disability

Didcot | (Oxfordshire)

Disabled under the Equality Act
13.6% (14.5%)

Not disabled under the Equality Act
86.4% (85.5%)

% of all people

Tenure of household

Didcot | (Oxfordshire)

Owns outright **24.6%** (33.8%)

Owns with a mortgage or loan or
shared ownership **42.9%** (31.3%)

Social rented **13.6%** (14.7%)

Private rented or lives rent free
18.9% (20.2%)

% of all households

Economic activity status

Didcot | (Oxfordshire)

Economically active: In employment
72.9% (61.3%)

Economically active: Unemployed
2.4% (2.4%)

Economically inactive **24.7%** (36.3%)

% of people aged 16 years and over

Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC)

Didcot | (Oxfordshire)

L1, L2 and L3: Higher managerial,
administrative and professional
occupations **19.4%** (18.4%)

L4, L5 and L6: Lower managerial,
administrative and professional
occupations **22.7%** (21.5%)

L7: Intermediate occupations
12.5% (10.8%)

L8 and L9: Small employers and own
account workers **8.2%** (10.1%)

L10 and L11: Lower supervisory and
technical occupations **5.9%** (5.0%)

L12: Semi-routine occupations
10.2% (9.5%)

L13: Routine occupations
12.4% (9.8%)

L14.1 and L14.2: Never worked and
long-term unemployed **4.4%** (5.0%)

L15: Full-time students **4.3%** (9.8%)

% of people aged 16 years and over

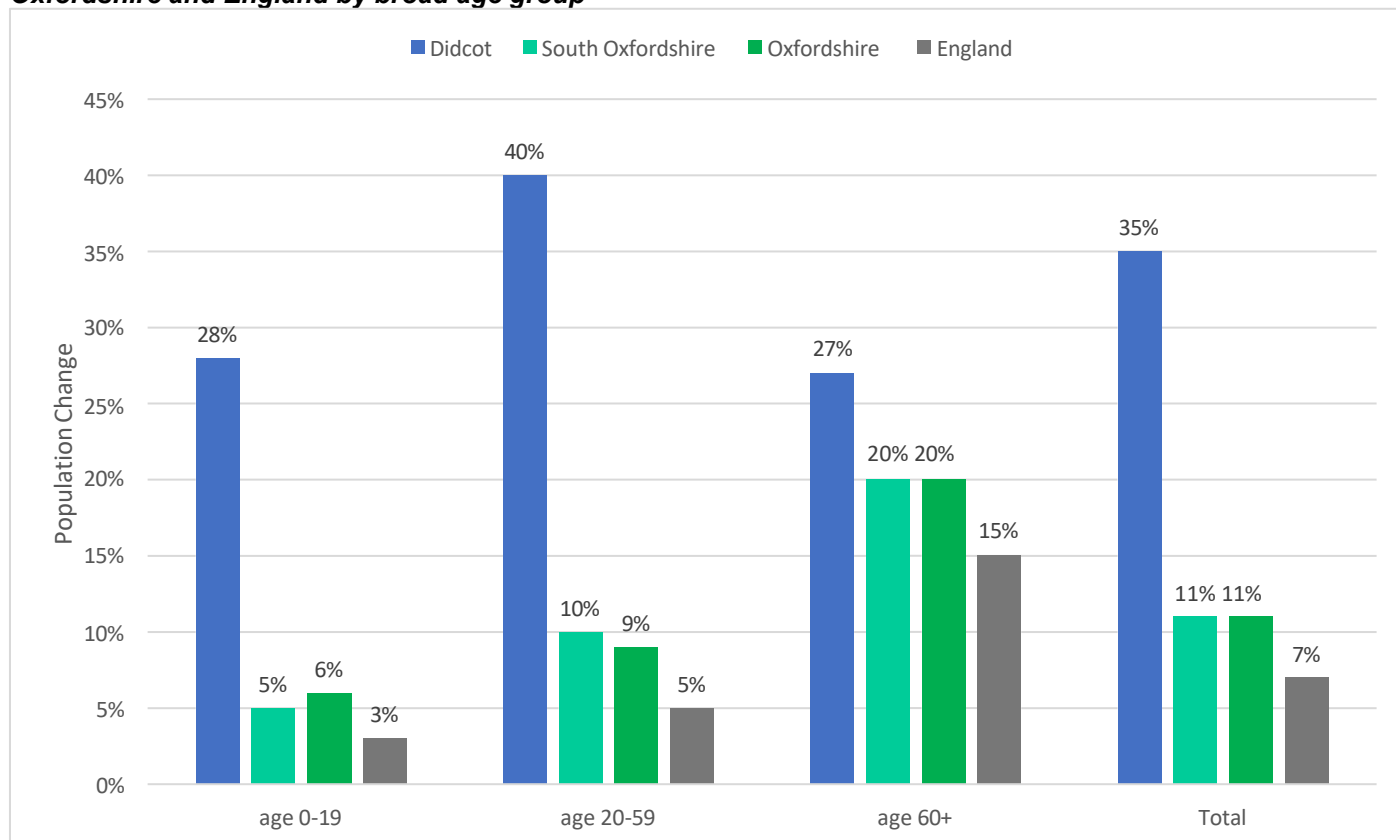
4 Population and housing

4.1 Population and population growth

According to the ONS Census 2021, the Didcot Community Insight Area had a resident population of 34,398. This was significantly higher than the 25,571 residents recorded by Census 2011. Between 2011 and 2021, the population of the Didcot Community Insight Area has grown by 8,827 (+35%). This was much faster than the increases seen in South Oxfordshire (+11%), Oxfordshire (+11%) and England (+7%) over the same period.

There were substantial increases in Didcot's population across all the broad age ranges.

Figure 7 – Population change between Census 2011 and Census 2021 for Didcot, South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire and England by broad age group⁷

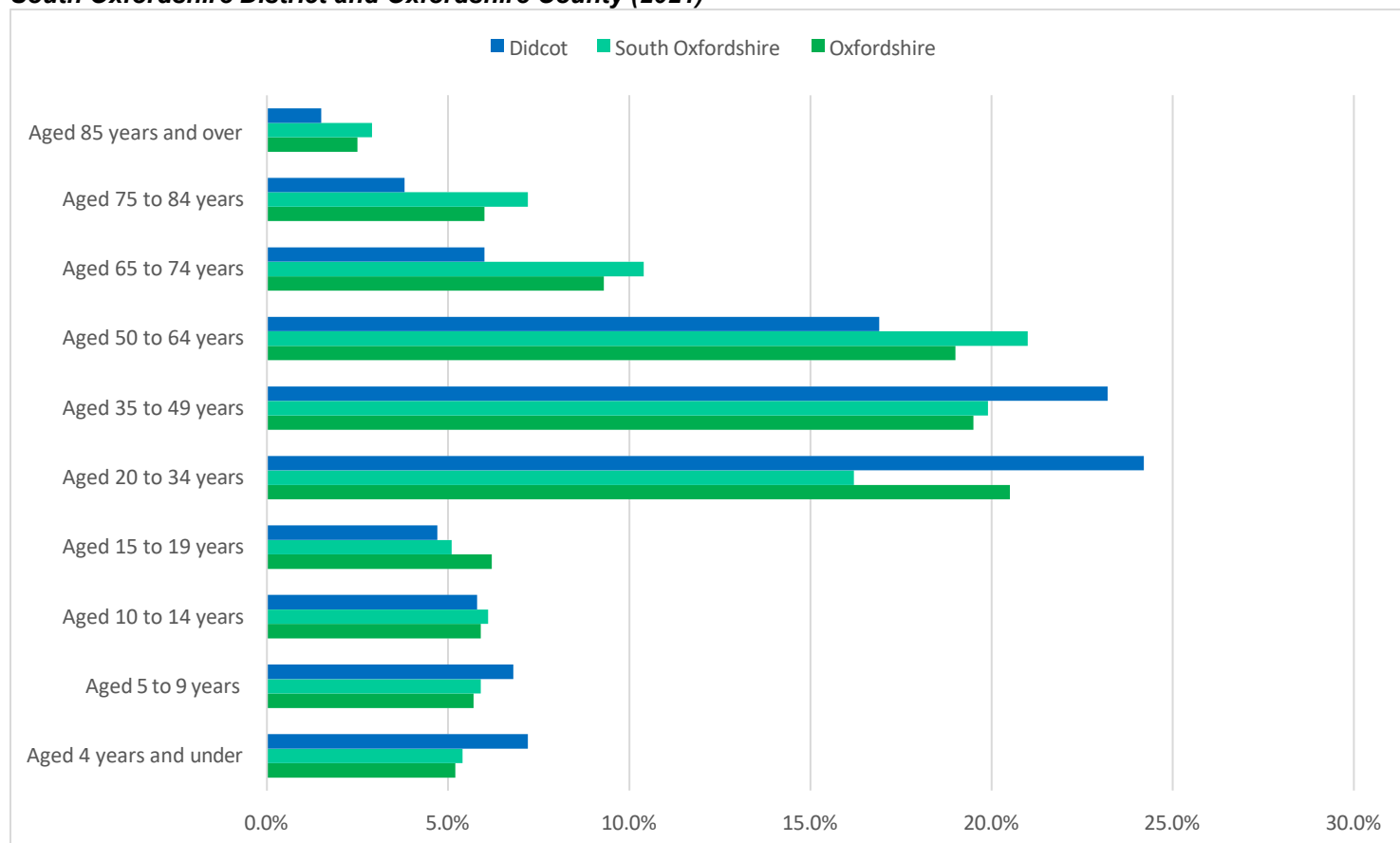


⁷ ONS Census 2011 table KS102EW and Census 2021 table TS001 from [Nomis](#)

4.2 Population by age

Compared with South Oxfordshire and Oxfordshire, the Didcot Community Insight Area has a higher proportion of young people (aged 0-14 years) and people under the age of 50 (aged 0-49 years) but a lower proportion of older people (aged 65+).

Figure 8 – Proportion of the population in the area by broad age band, Didcot Community Insight area vs South Oxfordshire District and Oxfordshire County (2021)⁸



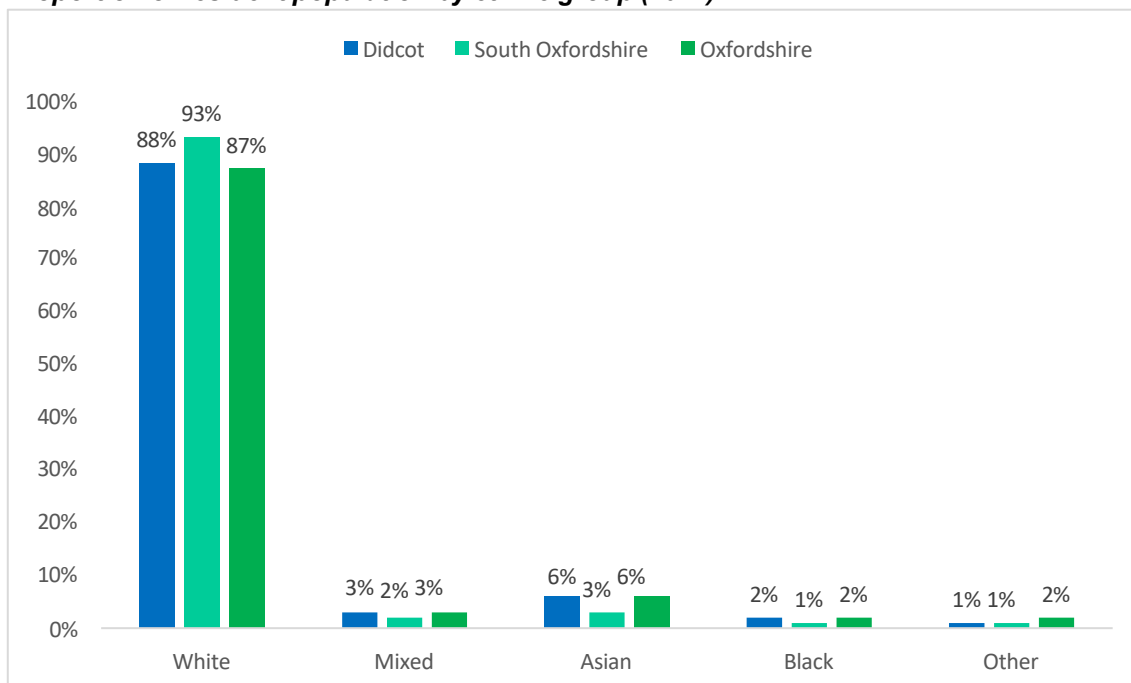
⁸ ONS Census 2021 Table TS007A from [Nomis](#)

4.3 Ethnicity

The most recent data on ethnicity is the 2021 Census. At the time of the Census, 88% of residents in the Didcot Community Insight Area identified as White. This was below the figure for the district (93%) but above that for the county (87%).

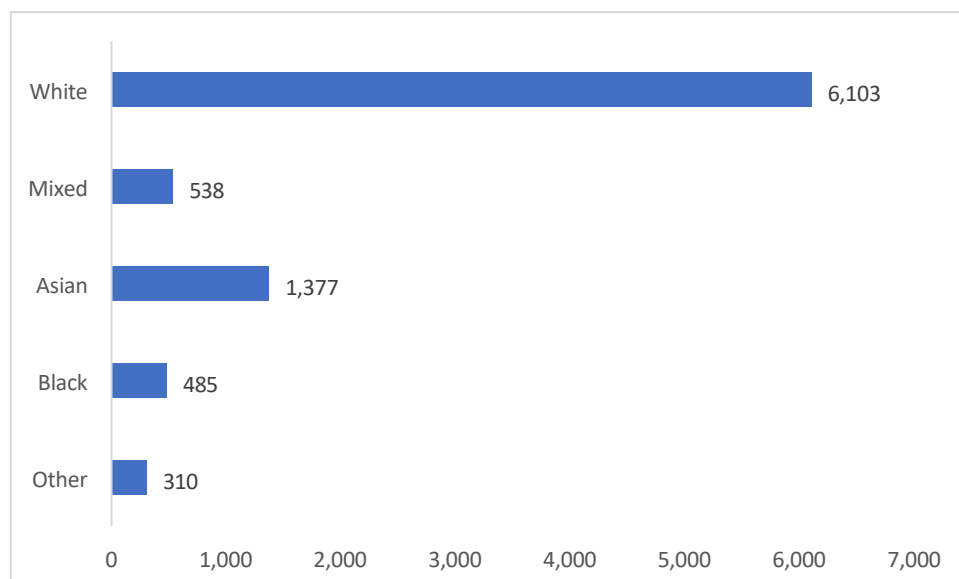
The percentage of residents identifying as Asian in Didcot (6%) was higher than the figure for the district (3%), as were the percentage of residents identifying as Mixed (3% vs 2%) and Black (2% vs 1%)

Figure 9 – Proportion of resident population by ethnic group (2021)⁹



Between 2011 and 2021, there were increases in the number of residents from all ethnic backgrounds.

Figure 10 – Change in population count in the Didcot Community Insight Area by broad ethnic group, Census 2011 to 2021¹⁰



⁹ ONS Census 2021 table TS021 from [Nomis](#)

¹⁰ ONS Census 2011 table KS201UK and 2021 table TS021 from [Nomis](#)

The percentage changes for the White, Mixed, Asian, Black and Other ethnic groups were as follows:

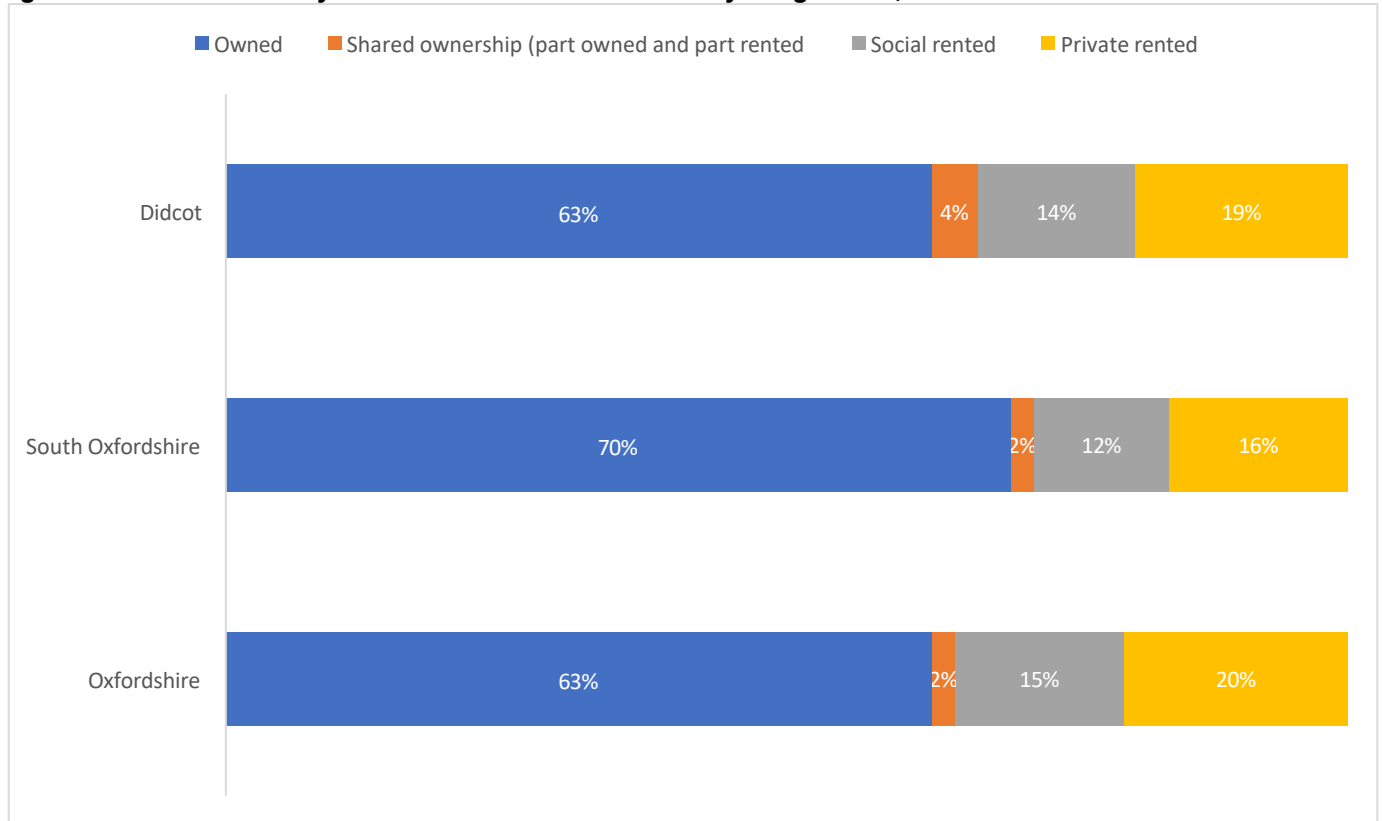
- White (+25%)
- Mixed (+161%)
- Asian (+191%)
- Black (+198%)
- Other (+365%)

4.4 Housing

According to Census 2021, the proportion of households in the Didcot Community Insight Area that occupy accommodation that is either socially rented (14%) or privately rented (19%) is higher than the district averages (12% and 16% respectively) but lower than the county averages (15% and 20% respectively).

The proportion of households in the Didcot Community Insight Area that occupy accommodation that they either own outright or with a mortgage/loan (63%) is lower than the district average (70%).

Figure 11 – Households by tenure in the Didcot Community Insight area, South Oxfordshire and Oxfordshire¹¹



¹¹ ONS Census 2021 table TS054 from [Nomis](#)

5 Health and Wellbeing

5.1 Summary of Health and Wellbeing Indicators for Didcot

The following tables show health inequalities indicators for Didcot Ladygrove: Didcot West: Didcot South East: Didcot South West: Hagbourne, Moreton and Cholsey; and South Wantage, Harwell and Blewbury MSOAs. The values are compared to the England and Oxfordshire averages and are shown as green (better than), yellow (similar to) or red (worse than).

Didcot Ladygrove

In comparison with England, 20 out of the 32 indicators are ranked as better than the national average. No indicators are classified as worse than the English average.

In comparison with Oxfordshire, 13 out of the 32 indicators are ranked as better than the county average. No indicators are classified as worse than the Oxfordshire average.

Figure 12 – Table of health and wellbeing indicators for Didcot Ladygrove MSOA¹²

Didcot Ladygrove		Compared to England	Compared to Oxfordshire
Indicator name	Value		
(D1) Deprivation score (IMD)	3.8		
(D2) Children under 16 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDACI)	6.2		
(D3) Adults over 60 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDAOP1)	5.1		
(D4) Households in Fuel Poverty (%)	2.8		
(D5) Income deprivation (%)	3.7		
(D6) Unemployment, ages 16-64 years (%)	1.8		
(CH1) Emergency hospital admissions, ages 0-4 years (crude r..	124.1		
(CH2) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-4 year..	89.8		
(CH3) Obesity: Reception year (%)	8.7		
(CH4) Obesity: Year 6 (%)	16.0		
(CH5) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-14 yea..	67.8		
(CH6) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 ye..	122.7		
(H1) Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm (SAR)	78.6		
(H2) Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions (SA..	59.9		
(H3) Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	75.6		
(H4) Emergency hospital admissions for COPD (SAR)	30.5		
(H5) Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	60.8		
(H6) Emergency hospital admissions for Stroke (SAR)	51.6		
(H7) Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack (MI) (SAR)	72.0		
(H8) Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture, over 65s (..	NULL		
(M1) Life expectancy at birth (Males)	85.4		
(M2) Life expectancy at birth (Females)	87.8		
(M3) Deaths from all causes (SMR)	57.5		
(M4) Deaths from all cancer, age under 75 years (SMR)	83.5		
(M5) Deaths from circulatory disease, age under 75 years (SM..	45.5		
(M6) Deaths from respiratory diseases (SMR)	55.9		
(M7) Deaths from stroke (SMR)	28.4		
(M8) Deaths from all causes, age under 75 years (SMR)	56.8		
(M9) Deaths from all cancer (SMR)	82.5		
(M10) Deaths from circulatory disease (SMR)	48.2		
(M11) Deaths from coronary heart disease (SMR)	39.3		
(M12) Preventable mortality (SMR)	58.4		

¹² From the [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

Didcot West

In comparison with England, 8 out of the 32 indicators are ranked as better than the national average. Two indicators are classified as worse than the English average.

Indicators classified as worse than the English average:

- Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 years
- Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm

In comparison with Oxfordshire, none of the 32 indicators are ranked as better than the county average. Six of the indicators are classified as worse than the Oxfordshire average.

Indicators classified as worse than the Oxfordshire average:

- Children under 16 yrs. living in poverty
- Income deprivation
- Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 years
- Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm
- Emergency hospital admissions for all causes
- Deaths from all causes

Figure 13 – Table of health and wellbeing indicators for Didcot West MSOA¹³

Didcot West		Compared to England	Compared to Oxfordshire
Indicator name	Value		
(D1) Deprivation score (IMD)	12.3		
(D2) Children under 16 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDACI)	13.8		
(D3) Adults over 60 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDAOPI)	8.1		
(D4) Households in Fuel Poverty (%)	7.5		
(D5) Income deprivation (%)	8.4		
(D6) Unemployment, ages 16-64 years (%)	3.1		
(CH1) Emergency hospital admissions, ages 0-4 years (crude r..	137.6		
(CH2) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-4 year..	121.4		
(CH3) Obesity: Reception year (%)	7.0		
(CH4) Obesity: Year 6 (%)	18.0		
(CH5) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-14 yea..	104.1		
(CH6) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 ye..	188.4		
(H1) Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm (SAR)	138.0		
(H2) Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions (SA..	69.8		
(H3) Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	101.0		
(H4) Emergency hospital admissions for COPD (SAR)	53.1		
(H5) Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	59.3		
(H6) Emergency hospital admissions for Stroke (SAR)	90.9		
(H7) Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack (MI) (SAR)	70.6		
(H8) Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture, over 65s (..	107.2		
(M1) Life expectancy at birth (Males)	80.7		
(M2) Life expectancy at birth (Females)	83.4		
(M3) Deaths from all causes (SMR)	102.9		
(M4) Deaths from all cancer, age under 75 years (SMR)	78.4		
(M5) Deaths from circulatory disease, age under 75 years (SM..	75.3		
(M6) Deaths from respiratory diseases (SMR)	106.1		
(M7) Deaths from stroke (SMR)	109.6		
(M8) Deaths from all causes, age under 75 years (SMR)	84.2		
(M9) Deaths from all cancer (SMR)	91.0		
(M10) Deaths from circulatory disease (SMR)	89.6		
(M11) Deaths from coronary heart disease (SMR)	80.4		
(M12) Preventable mortality (SMR)	74.9		

¹³ From the [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

Didcot South East

In comparison with England, six out of the 32 indicators are ranked as better than the national average. Five indicators are classified as worse than the English average.

Indicators classified as worse than the English average:

- Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 years
- Emergency hospital admissions for all causes
- Deaths from coronary heart disease
- Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm
- Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack

In comparison with Oxfordshire, one of the 32 indicators is ranked as better than the county average. 20 of the indicators are classified as worse than the Oxfordshire average.

Indicators classified as worse than the Oxfordshire average:

- Deprivation score
- Adults over 60 yrs. living in poverty
- Unemployment, ages 16-64 years
- Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 years
- Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions
- Emergency hospital admissions for COPD
- Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack
- Deaths from circulatory disease, age under 75
- Deaths from all causes, aged under 75
- Deaths from coronary heart disease
- Children under 16 yrs. living in poverty
- Income deprivation
- Obesity: Year 6
- Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm
- Emergency hospital admissions for all causes
- Emergency hospital admissions for CHD
- Deaths from all causes
- Deaths from respiratory diseases
- Deaths from circulatory disease
- Preventable mortality

Figure 14 – Table of health and wellbeing indicators for Didcot South East MSOA¹⁴

Didcot South East		Compared to England	Compared to Oxfordshire
Indicator name	Value		
(D1) Deprivation score (IMD)	15.5		
(D2) Children under 16 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDACI)	12.1		
(D3) Adults over 60 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDAOPI)	11.8		
(D4) Households in Fuel Poverty (%)	7.4		
(D5) Income deprivation (%)	8.6		
(D6) Unemployment, ages 16-64 years (%)	3.8		
(CH1) Emergency hospital admissions, ages 0-4 years (crude r..	112.1		
(CH2) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-4 year..	99.5		
(CH3) Obesity: Reception year (%)	8.3		
(CH4) Obesity: Year 6 (%)	24.1		
(CH5) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-14 yea..	108.8		
(CH6) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 year..	183.2		
(H1) Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm (SAR)	170.4		
(H2) Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions (SA..	88.7		
(H3) Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	104.2		
(H4) Emergency hospital admissions for COPD (SAR)	126.9		
(H5) Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	101.7		
(H6) Emergency hospital admissions for Stroke (SAR)	87.6		
(H7) Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack (MI) (SAR)	144.1		
(H8) Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture, over 65s (..	110.8		
(M1) Life expectancy at birth (Males)	NULL		
(M2) Life expectancy at birth (Females)	82.8		
(M3) Deaths from all causes (SMR)	110.7		
(M4) Deaths from all cancer, age under 75 years (SMR)	82.6		
(M5) Deaths from circulatory disease, age under 75 years (SM..	148.4		
(M6) Deaths from respiratory diseases (SMR)	134.6		
(M7) Deaths from stroke (SMR)	78.0		
(M8) Deaths from all causes, age under 75 years (SMR)	113.0		
(M9) Deaths from all cancer (SMR)	118.8		
(M10) Deaths from circulatory disease (SMR)	118.4		
(M11) Deaths from coronary heart disease (SMR)	160.9		
(M12) Preventable mortality (SMR)	125.1		

¹⁴ From the [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

Didcot South West

In comparison with England, eight out of the 32 indicators are ranked as better than the national average. No indicators are classified as worse than the English average.

In comparison with Oxfordshire, None of the 32 indicators are ranked as better than the county average. Three of the indicators are classified as worse than the Oxfordshire average.

Indicators classified as worse than the Oxfordshire average:

- Adults over 60 yrs. living in poverty
- Income deprivation
- Emergency hospital admissions for all causes

Figure 15 – Table of health and wellbeing indicators for Didcot South West MSOA¹⁵

Didcot South West		Compared to England	Compared to Oxfordshire
Indicator name	Value		
(D1) Deprivation score (IMD)	12.3		
(D2) Children under 16 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDACI)	11.8		
(D3) Adults over 60 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDAOPI)	10.1		
(D4) Households in Fuel Poverty (%)	7.9		
(D5) Income deprivation (%)	8.2		
(D6) Unemployment, ages 16-64 years (%)	2.6		
(CH1) Emergency hospital admissions, ages 0-4 years (crude r..	144.7		
(CH2) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-4 year..	134.2		
(CH3) Obesity: Reception year (%)	5.1		
(CH4) Obesity: Year 6 (%)	22.5		
(CH5) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-14 yea..	87.2		
(CH6) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 ye..	152.1		
(H1) Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm (SAR)	91.2		
(H2) Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions (SA..	79.2		
(H3) Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	99.3		
(H4) Emergency hospital admissions for COPD (SAR)	63.7		
(H5) Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	89.3		
(H6) Emergency hospital admissions for Stroke (SAR)	93.8		
(H7) Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack (MI) (SAR)	104.8		
(H8) Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture, over 65s (..	85.3		
(M1) Life expectancy at birth (Males)	81.4		
(M2) Life expectancy at birth (Females)	85.0		
(M3) Deaths from all causes (SMR)	84.9		
(M4) Deaths from all cancer, age under 75 years (SMR)	86.7		
(M5) Deaths from circulatory disease, age under 75 years (SM..	118.7		
(M6) Deaths from respiratory diseases (SMR)	87.2		
(M7) Deaths from stroke (SMR)	114.7		
(M8) Deaths from all causes, age under 75 years (SMR)	94.1		
(M9) Deaths from all cancer (SMR)	88.9		
(M10) Deaths from circulatory disease (SMR)	103.4		
(M11) Deaths from coronary heart disease (SMR)	98.7		
(M12) Preventable mortality (SMR)	101.4		

¹⁵ From the [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

Hagbourne, Moreton and Cholsey

Please bear in mind that only a small proportion of this MSOA is located within the Didcot Community Insight Area.

In comparison with England, 23 out of the 32 indicators are ranked as better than the national average. No indicators are classified as worse than the English average.

In comparison with Oxfordshire, 14 of the 32 indicators are ranked as better than the county average. None of the indicators are classified as worse than the Oxfordshire average.

Figure 16 – Table of health and wellbeing indicators for Hagbourne, Moreton and Cholsey¹⁶

Hagbourne, Moreton & Cholsey		Compared to England	Compared to Oxfordshire
Indicator name	Value		
(D1) Deprivation score (IMD)	6.6		
(D2) Children under 16 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDACI)	7.7		
(D3) Adults over 60 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDAOPI)	5.5		
(D4) Households in Fuel Poverty (%)	7.9		
(D5) Income deprivation (%)	5.5		
(D6) Unemployment, ages 16-64 years (%)	2.4		
(CH1) Emergency hospital admissions, ages 0-4 years (crude r..	152.6		
(CH2) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-4 year..	118.5		
(CH3) Obesity: Reception year (%)	8.2		
(CH4) Obesity: Year 6 (%)	11.3		
(CH5) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-14 yea..	82.5		
(CH6) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 ye..	130.7		
(H1) Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm (SAR)	99.8		
(H2) Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions (SA..	62.7		
(H3) Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	82.7		
(H4) Emergency hospital admissions for COPD (SAR)	43.7		
(H5) Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	75.7		
(H6) Emergency hospital admissions for Stroke (SAR)	67.0		
(H7) Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack (MI) (SAR)	90.5		
(H8) Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture, over 65s (..	106.9		
(M1) Life expectancy at birth (Males)	83.6		
(M2) Life expectancy at birth (Females)	87.3		
(M3) Deaths from all causes (SMR)	71.4		
(M4) Deaths from all cancer, age under 75 years (SMR)	63.8		
(M5) Deaths from circulatory disease, age under 75 years (SM..	54.6		
(M6) Deaths from respiratory diseases (SMR)	72.7		
(M7) Deaths from stroke (SMR)	68.9		
(M8) Deaths from all causes, age under 75 years (SMR)	54.4		
(M9) Deaths from all cancer (SMR)	74.7		
(M10) Deaths from circulatory disease (SMR)	69.5		
(M11) Deaths from coronary heart disease (SMR)	61.8		
(M12) Preventable mortality (SMR)	38.7		

¹⁶ From the [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

South Wantage, Harwell and Blewbury

Please bear in mind that only a small proportion of this MSOA is located within the Didcot Community Insight Area.

In comparison with England, 27 out of the 32 indicators are ranked as better than the national average. No indicators are classified as worse than the English average.

In comparison with Oxfordshire, 14 of the 32 indicators are ranked as better than the county average. None of the indicators are classified as worse than the Oxfordshire average.

Figure 17 – Table of health and wellbeing indicators for South Wantage, Harwell and Blewbury¹⁷

South Wantage, Harwell & Blewbury		Compared to England	Compared to Oxfordshire
Indicator name	Value		
(D1) Deprivation score (IMD)	9.2		
(D2) Children under 16 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDACI)	8.9		
(D3) Adults over 60 yrs living in poverty (%) (IDAOP)	6.2		
(D4) Households in Fuel Poverty (%)	7.9		
(D5) Income deprivation (%)	6.0		
(D6) Unemployment, ages 16-64 years (%)	2.5		
(CH1) Emergency hospital admissions, ages 0-4 years (crude r..	115.9		
(CH2) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-4 year..	79.6		
(CH3) Obesity: Reception year (%)	7.9		
(CH4) Obesity: Year 6 (%)	14.1		
(CH5) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 0-14 yea..	85.4		
(CH6) Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 ye..	149.5		
(H1) Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm (SAR)	104.9		
(H2) Hospital admissions for alcohol-attributable conditions (SA..	66.5		
(H3) Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR)	87.3		
(H4) Emergency hospital admissions for COPD (SAR)	54.6		
(H5) Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR)	56.1		
(H6) Emergency hospital admissions for Stroke (SAR)	70.2		
(H7) Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack (MI) (SAR)	60.6		
(H8) Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture, over 65s (..	84.7		
(M1) Life expectancy at birth (Males)	82.8		
(M2) Life expectancy at birth (Females)	87.3		
(M3) Deaths from all causes (SMR)	72.4		
(M4) Deaths from all cancer, age under 75 years (SMR)	57.9		
(M5) Deaths from circulatory disease, age under 75 years (SM..	44.5		
(M6) Deaths from respiratory diseases (SMR)	72.5		
(M7) Deaths from stroke (SMR)	52.2		
(M8) Deaths from all causes, age under 75 years (SMR)	51.9		
(M9) Deaths from all cancer (SMR)	75.0		
(M10) Deaths from circulatory disease (SMR)	58.9		
(M11) Deaths from coronary heart disease (SMR)	61.5		
(M12) Preventable mortality (SMR)	46.5		

¹⁷ From the [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

5.2 Life Expectancy

Life expectancy at birth (2016-20) for the MSOAs in the Didcot Community Insight area were:

Table 2 – Life Expectancy at birth (2016-20)¹⁸

	Male	Female
Didcot Ladygrove	85.4 years	87.8 years
Didcot West	80.7 years	83.4 years
Didcot South East	Null	82.8 years
Didcot South West	81.4 years	85.0 years
Hagbourne, Moreton and Cholsey	83.6 years	87.3 years
South Wantage, Harwell and Blewbury	82.2 years	87.3 years

Males

Life expectancy for males in Didcot West and Didcot South West is similar to both the Oxfordshire and English averages. (Unfortunately, data does not exist for this indicator in relation to Didcot South East).

Life expectancy for males in South Wantage, Harwell and Blewbury is similar to the Oxfordshire average but better than that for England.

Life expectancy for males in Didcot Ladygrove and Hagbourne, Moreton and Cholsey is better than the Oxfordshire and English averages.

Females

Life expectancy for females in Didcot Ladygrove, Didcot West, Didcot South East and Didcot South West is similar to both the Oxfordshire and English averages. (The confidence level for the estimate for Didcot Ladygrove is larger than those for the other MSOAs meaning that there is less certainty regarding the calculated figure)

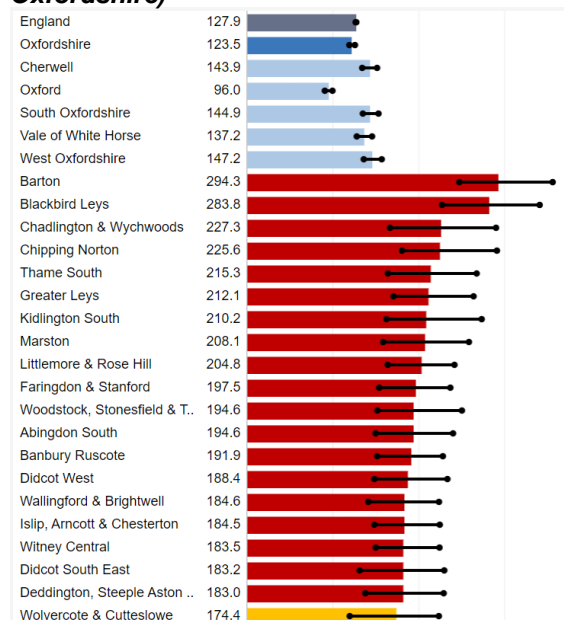
Life expectancy for females in Hagbourne, Moreton & Cholsey and South Wantage, Harwell & Blewbury is better than the Oxfordshire and English averages.

²⁰ Source: NHS Digital from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

5.3 Emergency Hospital Admissions and Deaths

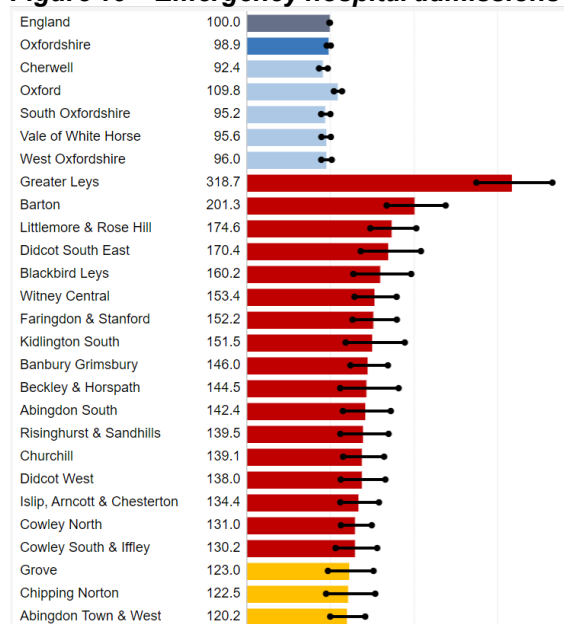
Didcot West MSOA had the 14th highest rate and Didcot South East MSOA the 18th highest rate of emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 years of Oxfordshire's 86 MSOAs. Their rates were significantly above the averages for South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire and England.

Figure 18 – Emergency hospital admissions for injury, ages 15-24 years 2016/17 to 2020/21 (compared to Oxfordshire)¹⁹



Didcot South East MSOA had the 4th highest rate and Didcot West the 14th highest rate of emergency hospital admissions for self-harm of Oxfordshire's MSOAs. Their rates were significantly above the averages for South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire and England.

Figure 19 – Emergency hospital admissions for self-harm (SAR) 2016/17-2020/21 (compared to Oxfordshire)²⁰

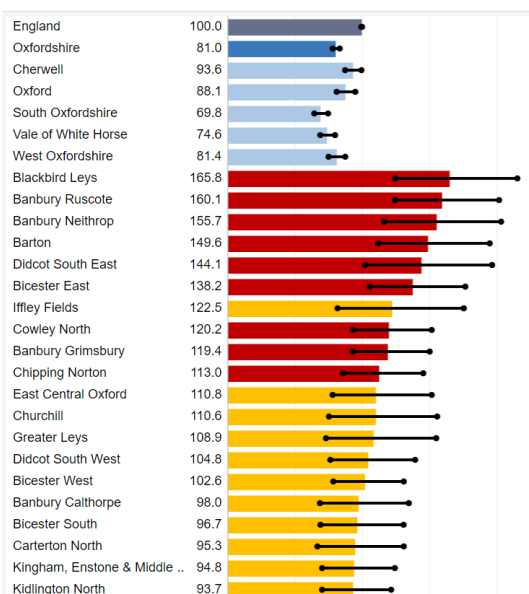


¹⁹ Source: NHS Digital from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

²⁰ Source: NHS Digital from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

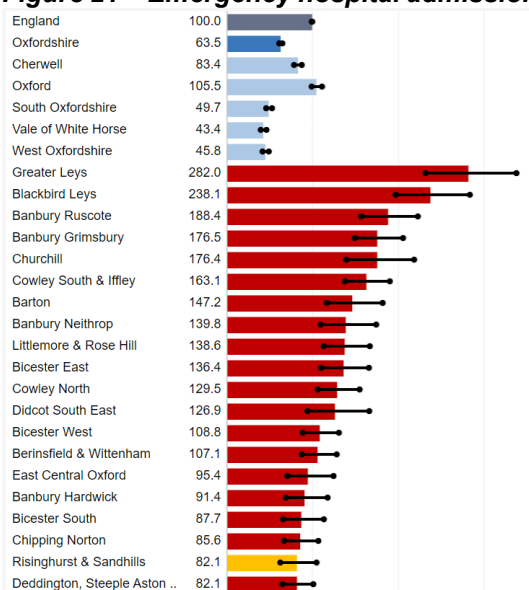
Didcot South East had the 5th highest rate of emergency hospital admissions for heart attack of Oxfordshire's MSOAs. It was significantly above the averages for South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire and England.

Figure 20 – Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack (SAR) 2016/17-2020/21 (compared to Oxfordshire)
21



Didcot South East had the 12th highest rate of emergency hospital admissions for COPD of Oxfordshire's MSOAs. It was significantly above the averages for South Oxfordshire and Oxfordshire.

Figure 21 – Emergency hospital admissions for COPD (SAR) 2016/17-2020/21 (compared to Oxfordshire)²²

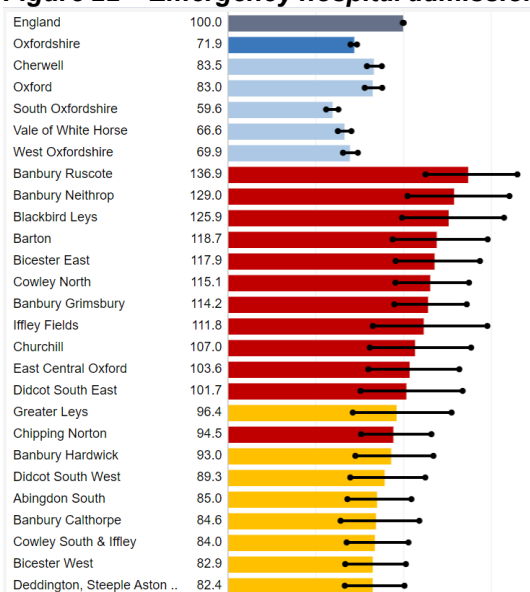


²¹ Source: NHS Digital from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

²² Source: NHS Digital from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

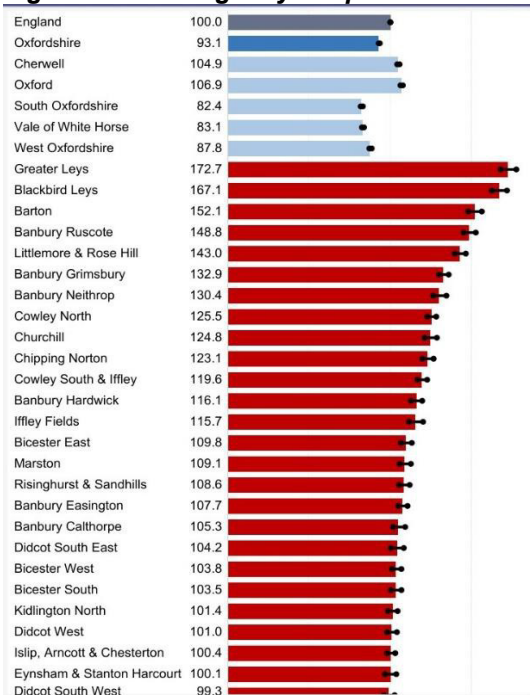
Didcot South East had the 11th highest rate of emergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease (CHD) of Oxfordshire's MSOAs. It was significantly above the averages for South Oxfordshire and Oxfordshire.

Figure 22 – Emergency hospital admissions for CHD (SAR) 2016/17-2020/21 (compared to Oxfordshire)²³



Didcot South East MSOA had the 19th highest rate of emergency hospital admissions for all causes of Oxfordshire's MSOAs. It was significantly above the averages for South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire and England. Didcot West and Didcot South West had the 23rd and 26th highest rates of emergency hospital admissions for all causes of Oxfordshire's MSOAs. Their rates were significantly above the averages for South Oxfordshire and Oxfordshire.

Figure 23 – Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR) 2016/17-2020/21 (compared to Oxfordshire)²⁴

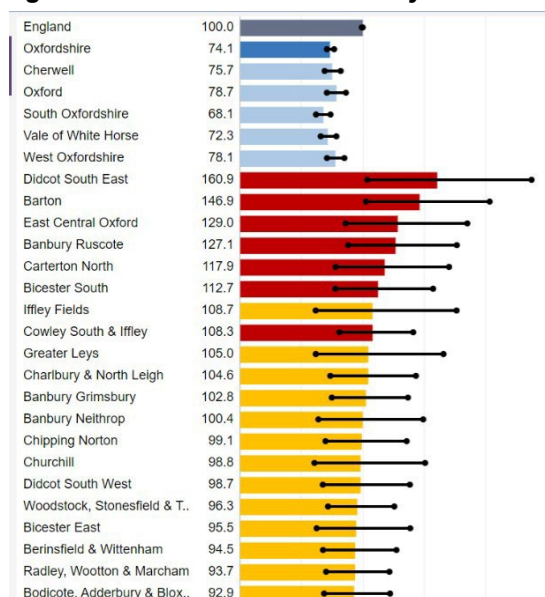


²³ Source: NHS Digital from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

²⁴ Source: NHS Digital from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

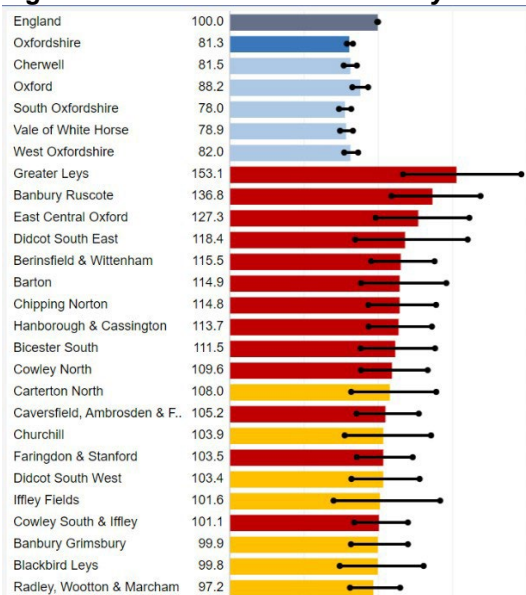
Didcot South East MSOA had the highest rate of deaths from coronary heart disease of Oxfordshire's 86 MSOAs. It was significantly above the averages for South Oxfordshire, Oxfordshire and England.

Figure 24 – Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages 2016 - 2020 (compared to Oxfordshire)²⁵



Didcot South East MSOA had the 4th highest rate of deaths from circulatory disease of Oxfordshire's 86 MSOAs. It was significantly above the averages for South Oxfordshire and Oxfordshire.

Figure 25 – Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages 2016 - 2020 (compared to Oxfordshire)²⁶

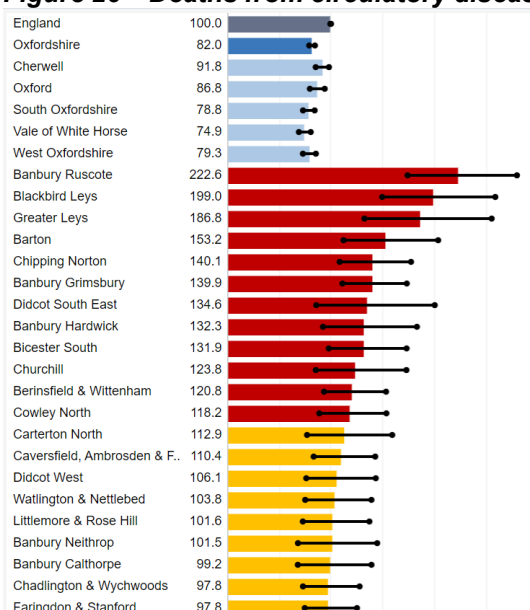


²⁵ Source: NHS Digital from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

²⁶ Source: NHS Digital from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

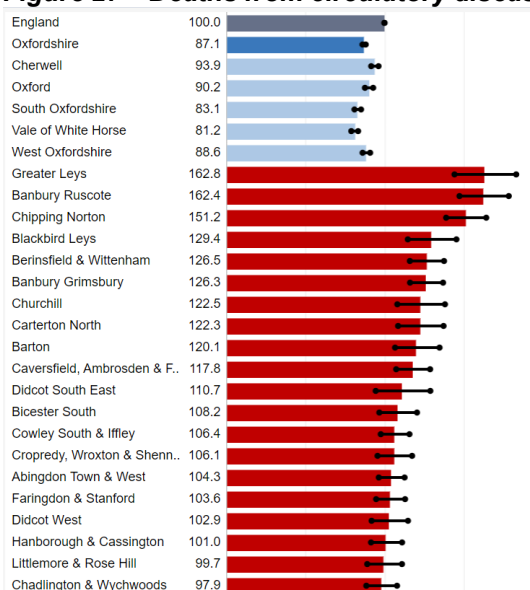
Didcot South East MSOA had the 7th highest rate of deaths from respiratory diseases of Oxfordshire's MSOAs. It was significantly above the averages for South Oxfordshire and Oxfordshire.

Figure 26 – Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages 2016 - 2020 (compared to Oxfordshire)²⁷



Didcot South East MSOA had the 11th highest rate and Didcot West the 17th highest rate of deaths from all causes of Oxfordshire's MSOAs. Their rates were significantly above the averages for South Oxfordshire and Oxfordshire.

Figure 27 – Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages 2016 - 2020 (compared to Oxfordshire)²⁸



²⁷ Source: NHS Digital from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

²⁸ Source: NHS Digital from [Oxfordshire Local Area Inequalities Dashboard](#)

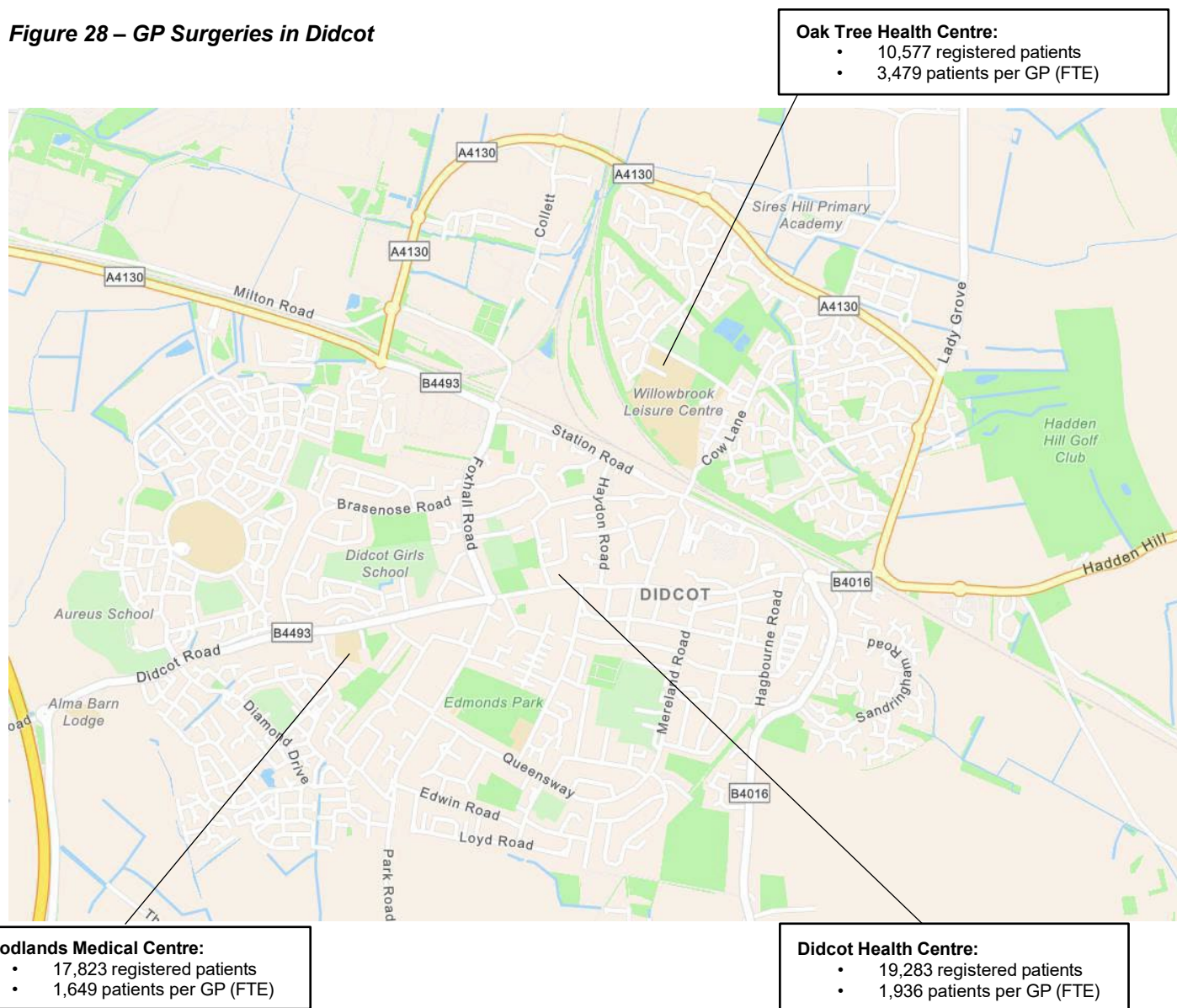
5.4 GP Surgeries in the Didcot Area

There are three GP surgeries located within the Didcot Community Insight Area.

1. Oak Tree Health Centre
2. Didcot Health Centre
3. Woodlands Medical Centre

As of March 2024, two of the three surgeries have a higher patient to full-time equivalent GP ratio than the English average (1,755).²⁹

Figure 28 – GP Surgeries in Didcot



²⁹ NHS Digital – [General Practice Workforce, March 2024](#)

5.5 Quality and Outcomes Framework data

The following tables shows measures published as part of the GP Practice Quality Outcomes Framework (QOF) for 2022-23 (NHS Digital) for GP practices in Didcot – Didcot Health Centre, Oak Tree Health Centre and Woodlands Medical Centre. Patients living in the Didcot area may register with any GP practice in Didcot or the surrounding areas and it is not possible to separate health prevalence measures for specific areas using this data source.

QOF data from the NHS for the Doctors surgeries in Didcot³⁰

Didcot Health Centre

The majority of health conditions had a slightly higher prevalence among patients at the Didcot Health Centre compared to the Oxfordshire average. The prevalence of depression was noticeably above that for Oxfordshire.

Table 3 – QOF data for the Didcot Health Centre and Oxfordshire 2022-23

	Didcot Health Centre	NHS Oxfordshire (10Q)	Difference
Cardiovascular Group			
Atrial fibrillation, prevalence (%)	1.92	2.14	-0.22
Coronary heart disease, prevalence (%)	2.26	2.30	-0.04
Hypertension, prevalence (%)	14.49	12.89	1.60
Heart failure due to left ventricular systolic dysfunction, prevalence (%)	0.88	0.87	0.01
Peripheral arterial disease, prevalence (%)	0.57	0.46	0.11
Stroke and transient ischaemic attack, prevalence (%)	1.83	1.77	0.06
Respiratory Group			
Asthma, prevalence (%)	6.20	6.12	0.08
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, prevalence (%)	1.48	1.30	0.18
Lifestyle Group			
Obese, prevalence (%)	10.62	9.77	0.85
High Dependency and Other Long Term Conditions Group			
Cancer, prevalence (%)	3.41	3.98	-0.57
Chronic kidney disease, prevalence (%)	3.94	3.12	0.82
Diabetes Mellitus, prevalence (%)	6.51	5.49	1.02
Non-diabetic hyperglycaemia, prevalence (%)	5.39	4.32	1.07
Palliative care, prevalence (%)	0.19	0.27	-0.08
Mental Health and Neurology Group			
Dementia, prevalence (%)	0.58	0.72	-0.14
Depression, prevalence (%)	16.72	13.17	3.55
Epilepsy, prevalence (%)	0.86	0.71	0.15
Learning disability, prevalence (%)	0.61	0.41	0.20
Mental health, prevalence (%)	0.87	0.89	-0.02
Musculoskeletal Group			
Osteoporosis, prevalence (%)	0.73	1.75	-1.02
Rheumatoid arthritis, prevalence (%)	0.64	0.67	-0.03

³⁰ NHS Digital QOF 2022-2023

Oak Tree Health Centre

The majority of health conditions had a lower prevalence among patients at the Oak Tree Health Centre compared to the Oxfordshire average. The prevalence of obesity and depression were, however, noticeably above that for Oxfordshire.

Table 4 – QOF data for the Oak Tree Health Centre and Oxfordshire 2022-23

	Oak Tree Health Centre	NHS Oxfordshire (10Q)	Difference
Cardiovascular Group			
Atrial fibrillation, prevalence (%)	0.92	2.14	-1.22
Coronary heart disease, prevalence (%)	1.29	2.30	-1.01
Hypertension, prevalence (%)	9.42	12.89	-3.47
Heart failure due to left ventricular systolic dysfunction, prevalence (%)	0.30	0.87	-0.57
Peripheral arterial disease, prevalence (%)	0.23	0.46	-0.23
Stroke and transient ischaemic attack, prevalence (%)	0.87	1.77	-0.90
Respiratory Group			
Asthma, prevalence (%)	7.35	6.12	1.23
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, prevalence (%)	1.07	1.30	-0.23
Lifestyle Group			
Obese, prevalence (%)	15.69	9.77	5.92
High Dependency and Other Long Term Conditions Group			
Cancer, prevalence (%)	2.74	3.98	-1.24
Chronic kidney disease, prevalence (%)	3.01	3.12	-0.11
Diabetes Mellitus, prevalence (%)	5.19	5.49	-0.30
Non-diabetic hyperglycaemia, prevalence (%)	5.39	4.32	1.07
Palliative care, prevalence (%)	0.17	0.27	-0.10
Mental Health and Neurology Group			
Dementia, prevalence (%)	0.23	0.72	-0.49
Depression, prevalence (%)	20.39	13.17	7.22
Epilepsy, prevalence (%)	0.72	0.71	0.01
Learning disability, prevalence (%)	0.32	0.41	-0.09
Mental health, prevalence (%)	0.62	0.89	-0.27
Musculoskeletal Group			
Osteoporosis, prevalence (%)	0.28	1.75	-1.47
Rheumatoid arthritis, prevalence (%)	0.45	0.67	-0.22

Woodlands Medical Centre

The majority of health conditions had a lower prevalence among patients at the Woodlands Medical Centre compared to the Oxfordshire average. The prevalence of obesity was, however, noticeably above that for Oxfordshire.

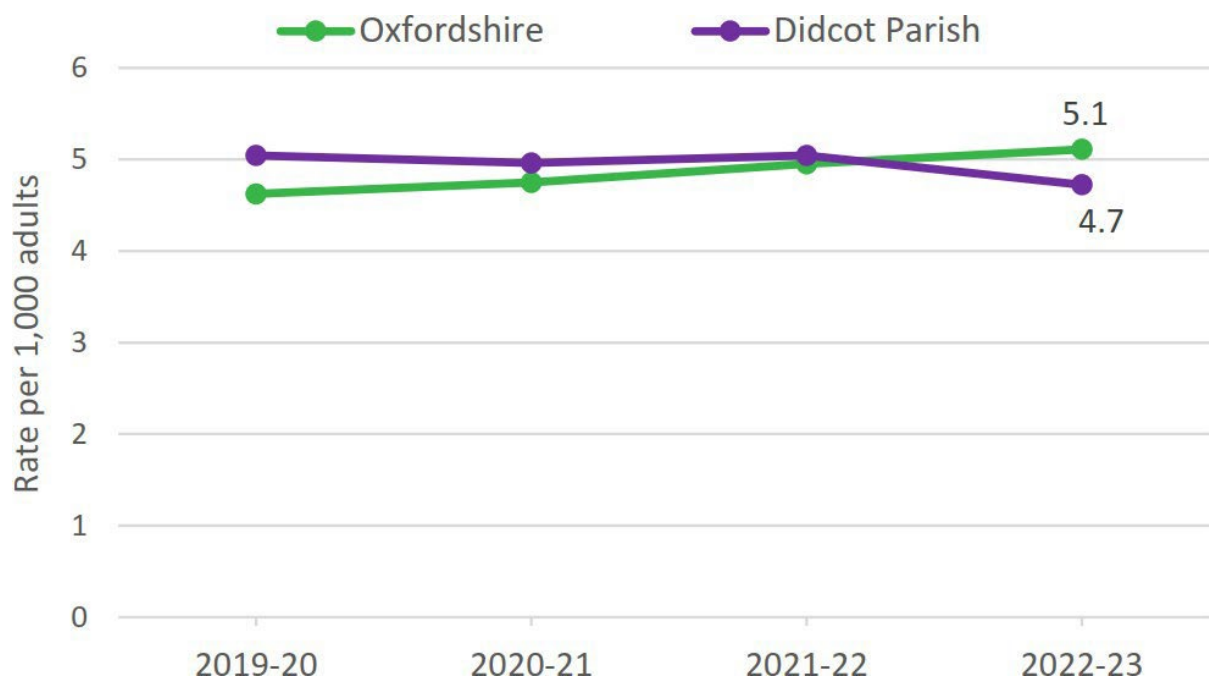
Table 5 – QOF data for the Woodlands Medical Centre and Oxfordshire 2022-23

	Woodlands Medical Centre	NHS Oxfordshire (10Q)	Difference
Cardiovascular Group			
Atrial fibrillation, prevalence (%)	2.02	2.14	-0.12
Coronary heart disease, prevalence (%)	2.24	2.30	-0.06
Hypertension, prevalence (%)	12.53	12.89	-0.36
Heart failure due to left ventricular systolic dysfunction, prevalence (%)	0.85	0.87	-0.02
Peripheral arterial disease, prevalence (%)	0.41	0.46	-0.05
Stroke and transient ischaemic attack, prevalence (%)	1.41	1.77	-0.36
Respiratory Group			
Asthma, prevalence (%)	6.00	6.12	-0.12
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, prevalence (%)	1.46	1.30	0.16
Lifestyle Group			
Obese, prevalence (%)	13.31	9.77	3.54
High Dependency and Other Long Term Conditions Group			
Cancer, prevalence (%)	3.86	3.98	-0.12
Chronic kidney disease, prevalence (%)	3.91	3.12	0.79
Diabetes Mellitus, prevalence (%)	6.32	5.49	0.83
Non-diabetic hyperglycaemia, prevalence (%)	6.39	4.32	2.07
Palliative care, prevalence (%)	0.17	0.27	-0.10
Mental Health and Neurology Group			
Dementia, prevalence (%)	0.44	0.72	-0.28
Depression, prevalence (%)	14.99	13.17	1.82
Epilepsy, prevalence (%)	0.69	0.71	-0.02
Learning disability, prevalence (%)	0.45	0.41	0.04
Mental health, prevalence (%)	0.58	0.89	-0.31
Musculoskeletal Group			
Osteoporosis, prevalence (%)	0.67	1.75	-1.08
Rheumatoid arthritis, prevalence (%)	0.81	0.67	0.14

5.5 Adults in Drugs Treatment

In 2022/23 the rate for adults (18+) per 1,000 population receiving drugs or alcohol treatment in Didcot was 4.7 compared to the Oxfordshire rate of 5.1.

Figure 29 – Rate per 1,000 adults in structured treatment for drugs and alcohol



6 Employment

6.1 Economic Activity

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

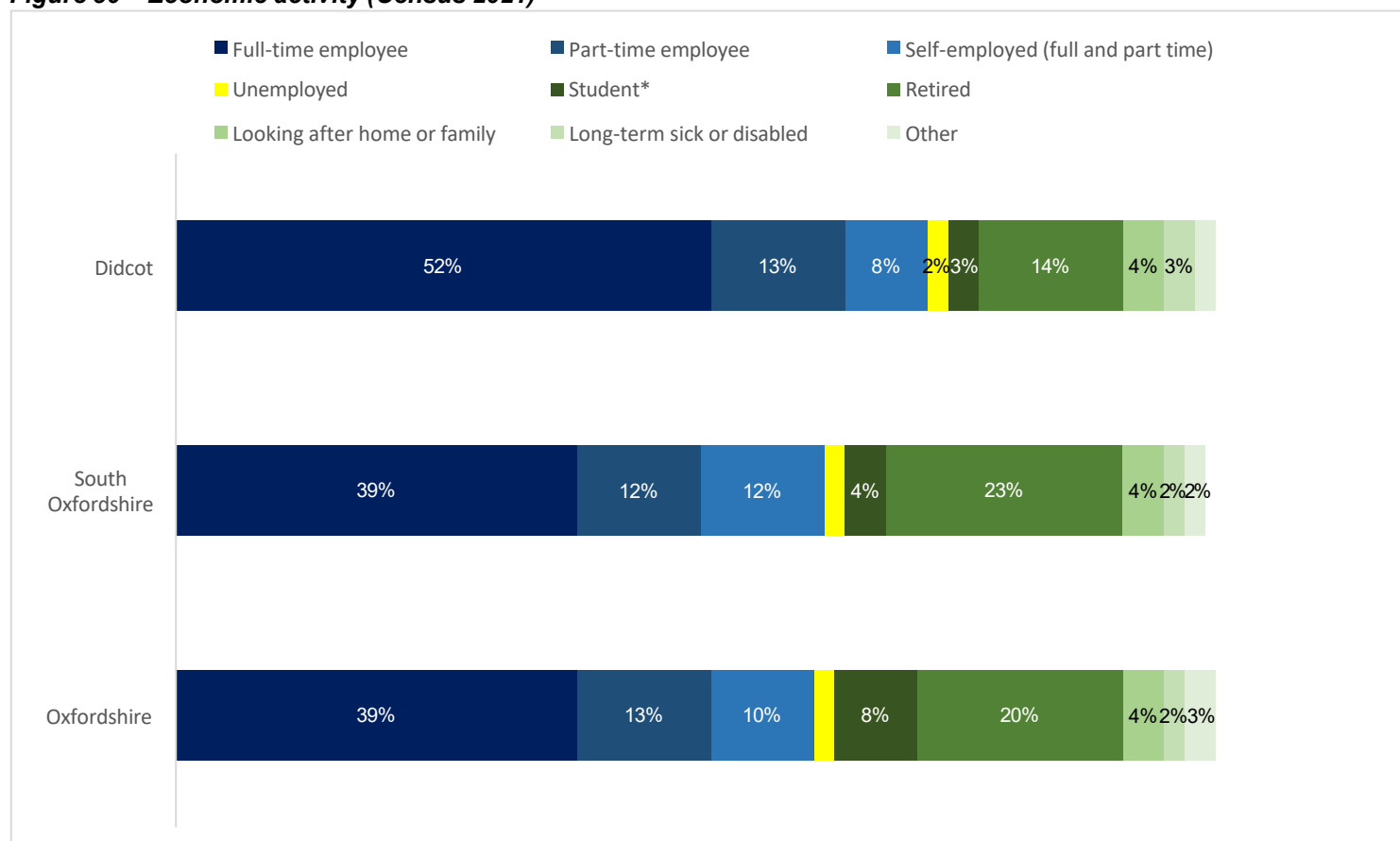
- In employment (an employee or self-employed).
- Unemployed, but looking for work and could start within two weeks.
- Unemployed, but waiting to start a job that had been offered and accepted.

As of March 2021, the percentage of people who were economically active (including students) in the Didcot Community Insight Area was 75.3%. This was above the rate for South Oxfordshire (65.2%) and Oxfordshire (63.7%).

Further breakdown of economic activity shows that Didcot had:

- A significantly higher proportion of people who were employed full-time (52%) compared to South Oxfordshire and Oxfordshire (both 39%).
- A lower proportion of self-employed residents (8%) than either South Oxfordshire (12%) or Oxfordshire (10%).
- A noticeably lower proportion of retired people (14%) compared to South Oxfordshire (23%) and Oxfordshire (20%).
- A lower proportion of students (3%) compared to South Oxfordshire (4%) and Oxfordshire (8%).

Figure 30 – Economic activity (Census 2021)³¹



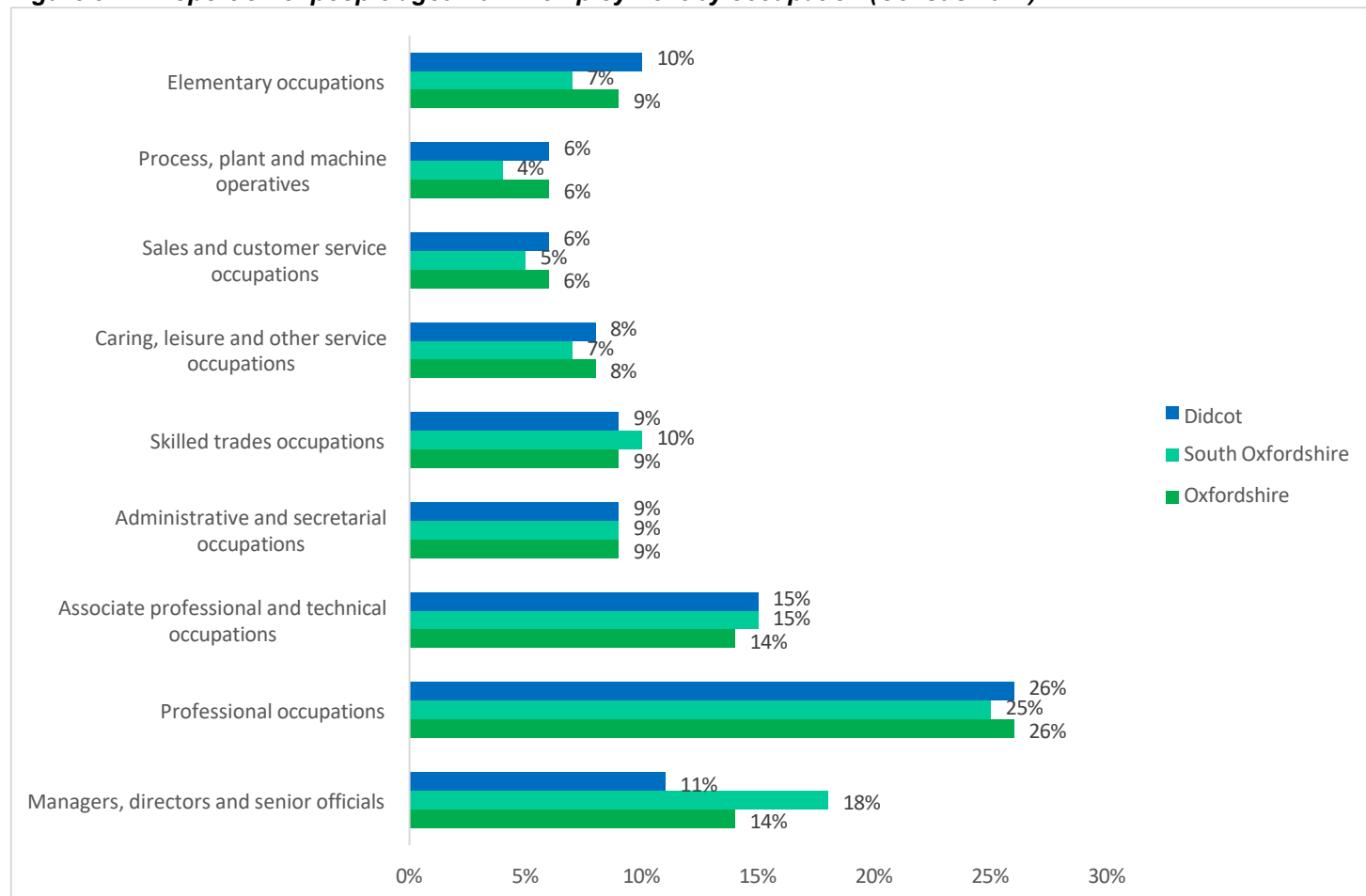
³¹ ONS Census 2021 table TS066 from [Nomis](https://nomis.ons.gov.uk/)

6.2 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 Census, 23.7% of people in employment in the Didcot Community Insight Area were in the (generally lower paid) caring, leisure, process, and elementary occupations. This was above the averages for South Oxfordshire (18.9%) and Oxfordshire (22.1%).

Figure 31 – Proportion of people aged 16+ in employment by occupation (Census 2021)³²



The largest employment (industry) sectors for the wards covering the Didcot Community Insight Area at the time of the Census were³³:

- Didcot North East
 - Wholesale and retail – 15.0%
 - Professional, scientific and technical activities – 13.3%
 - Health and social work – 9.9%
- Didcot South
 - Wholesale and retail – 15.9%
 - Health and social work – 11.7%
 - Professional, scientific and technical activities – 11.5%
- Didcot West
 - Wholesale and retail – 13.7%

³² ONS Census 2021 table TS063 from [Nomis](#)

³³ ONS Census 2021 table TS060 from [Nomis](#)

- Professional, scientific and technical activities – 11.7%
 - Health and social work – 10.8%
- Blewbury & Harwell
 - Professional, scientific and technical activities – 14.0%
 - Education – 11.6%
 - Wholesale and retail – 11.0%

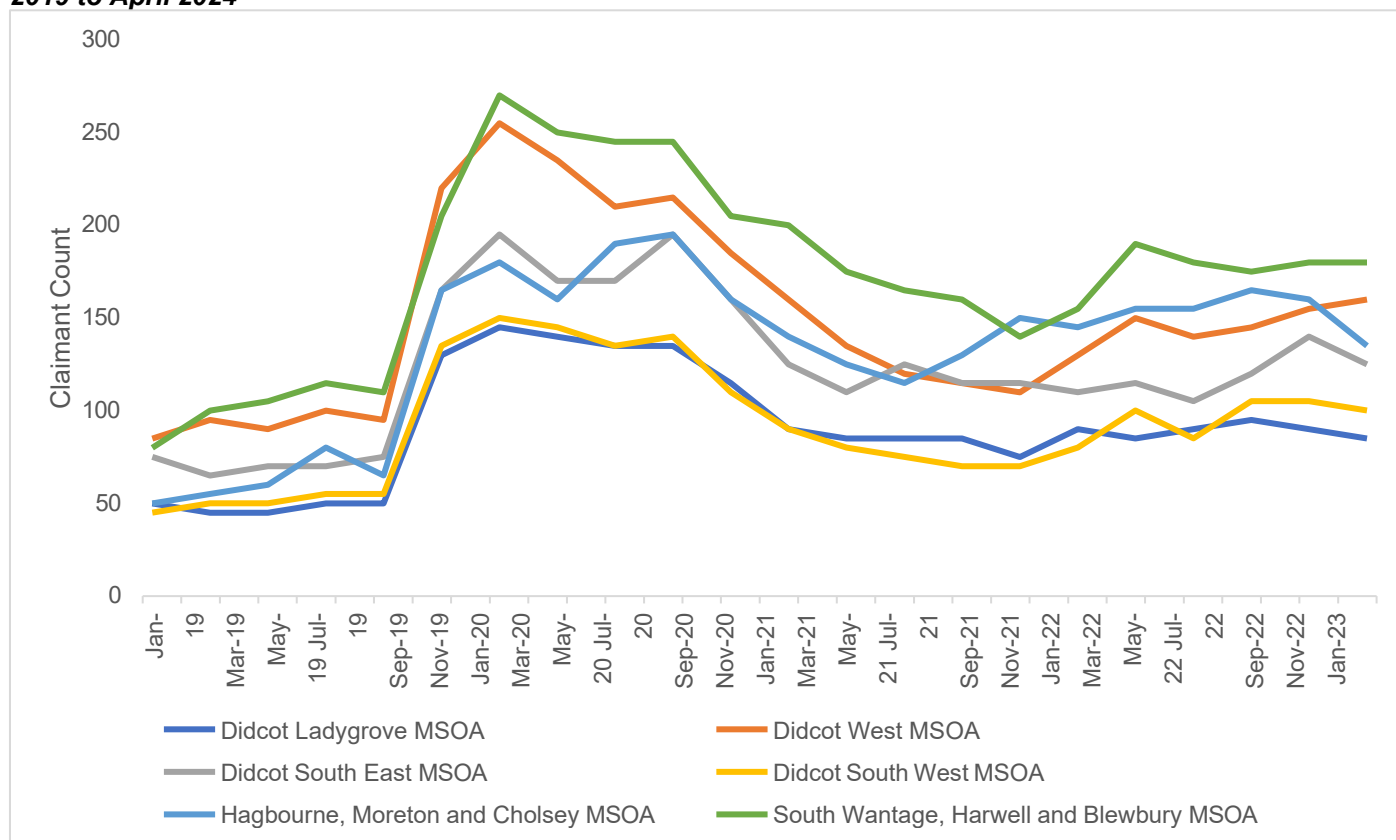
6.3 Unemployment

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 below chart is a trend chart showing the claimant count for the Didcot Community Insight Area between January 2019 and April 2024.

The number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits in Didcot increased significantly at the start of the Covid-19 pandemic. Further, while there was a noticeable decrease in claimants as the impact/effect of the pandemic lessened, it has yet to return to pre-Covid levels.

Figure 32 Claimant count trend for Didcot Community Insight Area MSOAs South Oxfordshire from January 2019 to April 2024³⁴



³⁴ DWP Claimant Count from [Nomis](#)

7 Poverty and deprivation

7.1 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 and weighing 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 the Didcot Community Insight Area ranked against areas across England.

South Oxfordshire 010A falls within the 40% most deprived LSOAs in England. It is within the 10% most deprived LSOAs in terms of Education, Skills and Training and the 40% most deprived LSOAs in regards to income.

South Oxfordshire 013C, 013D, 014B and 014C are amongst the 50% most deprived LSOAs in England. 013C, 013D and 014B are within the 20% most deprived and 014C is in the 30% most deprived LSOAs in terms of Education, Skills and Training. 014C is also within the 40% most deprived LSOAs in terms of income – 013C, 013D and 014B are amongst the 50% most deprived in terms of income.

Table 6 – MHCLG English Indices of Deprivation 2019 deciles for the LSOAs in the Didcot Community Insight Area (1 is the most deprived, 10 is the least deprived)³⁵

	Overall IMD Score	IMD Subdomains							IDACI and IDAOPI	
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
South Oxfordshire 009A	10	10	10	7	10	9	9	9	9	9
South Oxfordshire 009B	10	10	10	9	10	10	7	9	10	10
South Oxfordshire 009C	10	8	10	7	10	10	5	10	7	8
South Oxfordshire 009D	10	9	10	9	10	10	4	10	8	10
South Oxfordshire 009E	10	9	9	6	9	9	8	9	8	9
South Oxfordshire 010A	4	4	6	1	9	6	4	5	4	6
South Oxfordshire 010B	10	9	10	5	10	8	9	9	7	10
South Oxfordshire 010C	8	7	8	6	8	5	8	7	7	7
South Oxfordshire 10D	10	8	8	7	9	8	10	8	9	7
South Oxfordshire 013A	8	8	8	7	10	9	2	8	8	9
South Oxfordshire 013B	6	6	6	4	5	3	8	4	8	5

³⁵ English indices of deprivation 2019 from [Gov.uk](https://www.gov.uk)

South Oxfordshire 013C	5	5	5	2	6	4	9	9	5	5
South Oxfordshire 013D	5	5	5	2	7	7	4	7	4	7
South Oxfordshire 014A	9	8	9	6	9	9	10	8	7	9
South Oxfordshire 014B	5	5	5	2	8	6	8	6	4	6
South Oxfordshire 014C	5	4	4	3	5	5	8	9	4	4
South Oxfordshire 014D	10	10	9	5	10	9	9	7	10	9
South Oxfordshire 015D	9	8	8	8	10	6	4	7	7	10
Vale of White Horse 015B	9	10	9	9	10	10	2	9	9	10

Please note that since the Indices of Multiple Deprivation were published in 2019, changes/alterations have been made to composition of some of the LSOAs.³⁶

- South Oxfordshire 010A has been succeeded by South Oxfordshire 010E and 010F.
- South Oxfordshire 015D has been succeeded by South Oxfordshire 015F (and 015G which isn't part of the Didcot Community Insight Area).
- Vale of White Horse 015B has been succeeded by Vale of White Horse 015H and 015I (as well as 015G which isn't part of the Didcot Community Insight Area).

³⁶ LSOA (2011) to LSOA (2021) from the [Office for National Statistics](#).

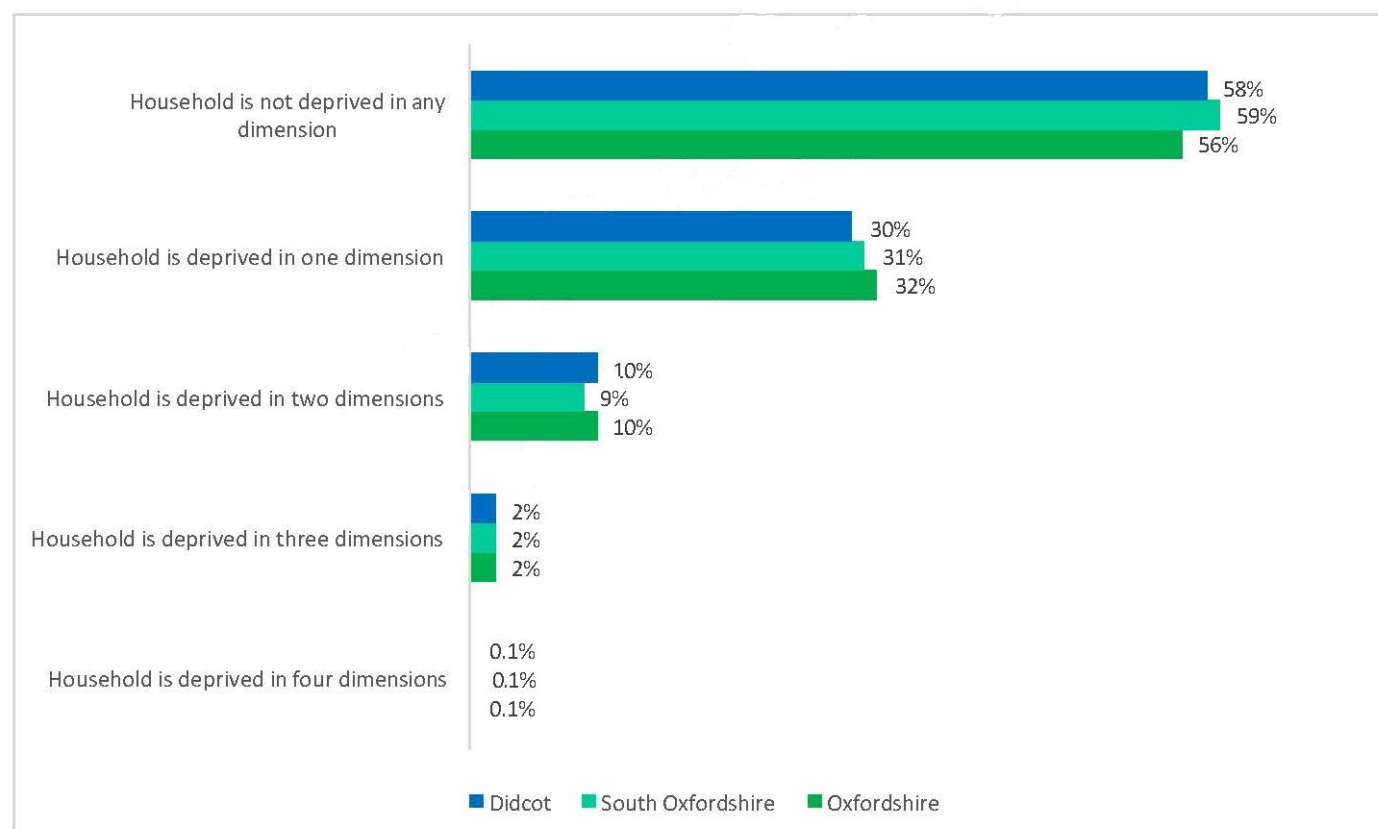
7.2 Household deprivation

The dimensions of deprivation used to classify households are indicators based on four selected household characteristics.

1. Education: A household is classified as deprived in the education dimension if no one has at least level 2 education and no one aged 16 to 18 years is a full-time student.
2. Employment: A household is classified as deprived in the employment dimension if any member, not a full-time student, is either unemployed or economically inactive due to long-term sickness or disability.
3. Health: A household is classified as deprived in the health dimension if any person in the household has general health that is bad or very bad or is identified as disabled.
4. Housing: A household is classified as deprived in the housing dimension if the household's accommodation is either overcrowded, in a shared dwelling, or has no central heating.

The Didcot Community Insight area, South Oxfordshire and Oxfordshire all had a similar proportion of households classified as deprived in one or more dimensions (42%, 41% and 44% respectively).

Figure 33 – Proportion of households not deprived in any dimensions, deprived in one, two, three or four dimensions³⁷



There are, however, variations in household deprivation within the Didcot Community Insight Area. This means that the averages for the wider area may be hiding significant difference between locales within the town.

³⁹ ONS Census 2021 table TS011 from [Nomis](https://www.nomis.gov.uk)

Figure 34 – Map of the Didcot Community Insight Area showing the percentage of households deprived in two dimensions³⁸

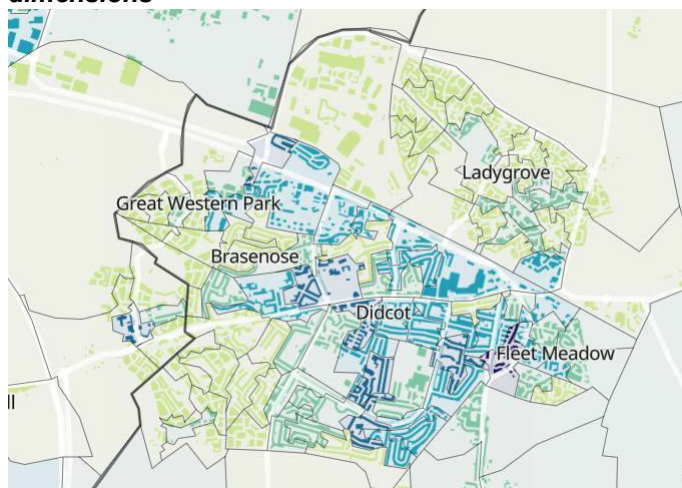


Table 7 – Output Areas in Didcot where the % of households deprived in two dimensions exceeds 10%³⁹

Output Area	Location (based on some of the roads/sections of road within the output area)	% of households deprived in two dimensions	Output Area	Location (based on some of the roads/sections of road within the output area)	% of households deprived in two dimensions
E00145837	Dirac Place/Nuffield Close	28.8	E00145841	St Peter's Road/St Andrew's Road/Wessex Road/Kynaston Road	15.2
E00185908	Roxborough Drive/Lyndene Road/Mendip Heights	23.7	E00145838	Sinodun Road/Richmere Road/Mereland Road	15.0
E00145865	Glebe Road/Hilary Drive/Craven Way	21.8	E00173182	East Street/Kennet Place/Hagbourne Road	14.7
E00145856	Cockcroft Road/Abbot Road/Barnes Road	21.4	E00145843	Fleet Way/Marsh Lane/Kibble Close	14.4
E00185898	Greenwood Way/Gentian Mews	20.4	E00145859	Barnes Close/Green Close Mowbray Road	14.4
E00145836	The Croft/Ridgeway Road/Kynaston Road	20.1	E00145846	St John's Close/Ruskin Close/Balmoral Road	13.7
E00145798	Lydalls Close/Manor Crescent/Glyn Avenue	19.8	E00145839	Roebuck Court/Jubilee Way	13.4
E00145861	Fairacres Road/Broadway	19.4	E00145858	Downs Road/Edwin Road/Morse Road/Warner Crescent	12.5
E00145852	Newlands Avenue/Oatland Road	18.6	E00145833	Mansfield Gardens/Campion Hall Drive	12.4
E00145854	Royal Berkshire Close/Green Close/Queensway	18.0	E00185929	Heron Lane/Robin Way/Osprey Place/Joslin Crescent	12.3
E00145805	Great Western Drive/Lydalls Road	17.9	E00145853	South Park Avenue/Park Road/Edwin Road	12.0
E00145842	Vicarage Road/Bourne Street/Merland Road/Wessex Road	17.9	E00186076	Orchid Mews/Greenwood Way/Harebell Road/Foxglove Way	11.9
E00145844	Laburnum Grove/Kynaston Road/Wessex Road	17.9	E00145808	Blake's Field/Brasenose Road/Churchill Road	11.8
E00145857	Green Road/Green Close/Mowbray Road	17.3	E00145832	Deane Place/Synderford Close/Torridge Drive	11.8
E00186002	The Avenue/Swallow Mews/Harrier Drive	17.2	E00145847	Sovereign Close/Regent Gardens/Beaufort Close	11.8
E00145821	Hamble Road/Waverney Close/Medina Close	16.5	E00145848	Worcester Drive/Lincoln Gardens/Somerville	11.4
E00145806	Castle Walk/Mead Walk/All Saints Court	16.3	E00186043	Calamint Court/Cherry Tree Road	11.2
E00145799	Sherwood Road/Pixton Close/Oxford Crescent	16.2	E00145850	Viking Drive/Saxons Way/Pebble Drive/Stonesfield	10.9
E00145797	Station Road/Haydon Road/Lydalls Road/Broadway/Hitchcock Way	16.0	E00145851	Ernest Road/Edmonds Court/Samor Way/Park Road	10.8
E00145835	Buckingham Close/Balliol Drive/Linacre Close/St Hildas Close	15.9	E00185964	Aspen Way/Linnet Grove/Falcon Drive/Wagtail Haven	10.8
E00145794	Edinburgh Drive/Garth Road/Haydon Road	15.4	E00145867	Queensway/Park Road/Rutherford Place	10.6
E00173179	Basil Hill Road/Tower Gardens/Ordnance Road/North Road	15.3	E00145814	Ottery Way/Darent Place/Washford Glen/Trent Road/Arndale Beck	10.3

³⁸ Household Deprivation Census Map from [ONS](#)

³⁹ ONS Census 2021 table TS011 from [Nomis](#)

Figure 35 – Map of the Didcot Community Insight Area showing the percentage of households deprived in three dimensions⁴⁰

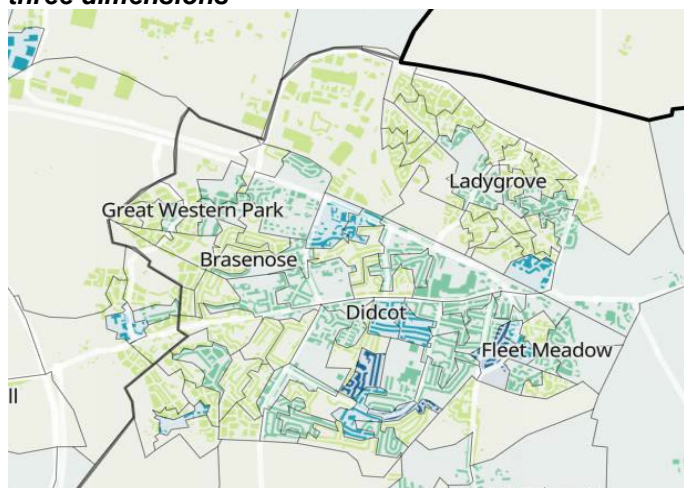


Table 8 – Output Areas in Didcot where the % of households deprived in three dimensions exceeds 5%⁴¹

Output Area	Location (based on some of the roads/sections of road within the output area)	% of households deprived in two dimensions	Output Area	Location (based on some of the roads/sections of road within the output area)	% of households deprived in two dimensions
E00145837	Dirac Place/Nuffield Close	10.4	E00185964	Aspen Way/Linnet Grove/Falcon Drive/Wagtail Haven	6.2
E00145854	Royal Berkshire Close/Green Close /Queensway	9.0	E00145844	Laburnum Grove/Kynaston Road/ Wessex Road	5.7
E00145865	Glebe Road/Hilary Drive/Craven Way	8.3	E00145805	Great Western Drive/Lydalls Road	5.7
E00145846	St John's Close/Ruskin Close/Balmoral Road	6.8	E00145841	St Peter's Road/St Andrew's Road/Wessex Road/Kynaston Road	5.3
E00185898	Greenwood Way/Gentian Mews	6.5			

Figure 36 – Map of the Didcot Community Insight Area showing the percentage of households deprived in four dimensions⁴²



Table 9 – Output Areas in Didcot where the % of households deprived in four dimensions exceeds 1%⁴³

Output Area	Location (based on some of the roads/sections of road within the output area)	% of households deprived in two dimensions	Output Area	Location (based on some of the roads/sections of road within the output area)	% of households deprived in two dimensions
E00145844	Laburnum Grove/Kynaston Road/ Wessex Road	2.1	E00186076	Orchid Mews/Greenwood Way/Harebell Road/Foxglove Way	1.0
E00186017	Dudcote Field/Kingfisher Drive/Spring Lane/Swan Mews	1.7			

⁴⁰ Household Deprivation Census Map from [ONS](#)

⁴¹ ONS Census 2021 table TS011 from [Nomis](#)

⁴² Household Deprivation Census Map from [ONS](#)

⁴³ ONS Census 2021 table TS011 from [Nomis](#)

7.3 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.

Table 10 – The number of children in poverty and rate of child poverty (2023)⁴⁴

Ward	Number of children (0-19) in relative-low income families	% of children (0-19) in relative-low income families
Didcot North East	172	7.3%
Didcot South	306	9.0%
Didcot West	236	10.6%
Blewbury & Harwell	184	7.3%

As of 2023, there were 898 children in the Didcot Community Insight Area living in poverty. The rate of children in relative low-income families in Didcot West (10.6%) and Didcot South (9.0%) exceeded that for South Oxfordshire (8.4%).

Table 11 – The rate of child poverty (2023)⁴⁵

Area	LSOA	% of children in relative-low income families
Didcot Ladygrove	009A	3.1%
	009B	3.7%
	009C	12.3%
	009D	4.4%
	009E	4.4%
Didcot West	010B	8.4%
	010C	4.4%
	010D	6.2%
	010E	18.0%
	010F	10.9%
Didcot South East	013A	9.2%
	013B	15.8%
	013C	15.7%
	013D	26.5%
Didcot South West	014A	7.9%
	014B	17.2%
	014C	15.8%
	014D	8.0%
Hagbourne, Moreton and Cholsey	015F	4.6%
South Wantage, Harwell and Blewbury	015H	5.8%
	015I	9.0%

Eight LSOAs in Didcot had rates of child poverty exceeding 10.0%. Of these, one (South Oxfordshire 013D – located in the Didcot South East area) had a rate (26.5%) exceeding that of England (19.7%).

⁴⁴ Children aged 0-19 in relative low-income families from [Local Insight](#)

⁴⁵ Children aged 0-19 in relative low-income families from [Local Insight](#)

7.4 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.

Table 12 – The number of households in fuel poverty and the rate of household fuel poverty (2022)⁴⁶

Ward	Number of households in fuel poverty	% of households in fuel poverty
Didcot North East	146	3.2%
Didcot South	359	8.1%
Didcot West	199	5.9%
Blewbury & Harwell	278	7.3%

As of 2022, there were 982 households in the Didcot Community Insight Area living in fuel poverty. Every ward had rates lower than those for South Oxfordshire (8.8%) and Oxfordshire (9.0%).

Table 13 – The rate of household fuel poverty (2022)⁴⁷

Area	LSOA	% of households in fuel poverty
Didcot Ladygrove	009A	3.3%
	009B	2.8%
	009C	3.0%
	009D	2.8%
	009E	3.4%
Didcot West	010B	5.7%
	010C	7.7%
	010D	5.5%
	010E	7.2%
	010F	4.1%
Didcot South East	013A	2.9%
	013B	10.9%
	013C	10.9%
	013D	4.4%
Didcot South West	014A	8.1%
	014B	8.1%
	014C	7.5%
	014D	6.6%
Hagbourne, Moreton and Cholsey	015F	3.4%
South Wantage, Harwell and Blewbury	015H	4.2%
	015I	5.1%

Two LSOAs in Didcot had rates of household fuel poverty exceeding 10.0%. Neither of these exceed the English average (13.1%).

⁴⁶ Households in Fuel Poverty from [Local Insight](#)

⁴⁷ Households in Fuel Poverty from [Local Insight](#)

7.5 Pension Credit

Pension Credit is a benefit that provides extra money for people over State Pension age whose income is below a certain level set by the law.

Table 14 – The number of people claiming pension credit and rate of pensioner poverty (November 2023)⁴⁸

Ward	Number people claiming pension credit	% of people aged 65+ claiming pensioner credit
Didcot North East	53	6.0%
Didcot South	181	9.6%
Didcot West	67	6.6%
Blewbury & Harwell	73	4.7%

As of November 2023, there were 374 pensioners in the Didcot Community Insight Area living in poverty. The rate of pensioner poverty in Didcot South (9.6%) and Didcot West (6.6%) exceeded that of South Oxfordshire (5.1%) and Oxfordshire (6.2%).

Table 15 – The rate of pensioner poverty (November 2023)⁴⁹

Area	LSOA	% of people aged 65+ claiming pensioner credit
Didcot Ladygrove	009A	5.9%
	009B	6.6%
	009C	9.3%
	009D	3.9%
	009E	5.4%
Didcot West	010B	2.6%
	010C	7.9%
	010D	7.8%
	010E	7.5%
	010F	17.3%
Didcot South East	013A	4.1%
	013B	8.4%
	013C	15.1%
	013D	8.2%
Didcot South West	014A	3.7%
	014B	9.2%
	014C	19.0%
	014D	4.6%
Hagbourne, Moreton and Cholsey	015F	27.5%
South Wantage, Harwell and Blewbury	015H	10.6%
	015I	7.3%

Five LSOAs in Didcot had rates of pensioner poverty exceeding 10.0%. Of these, four (South Oxfordshire 010F, 013C, 014C and 015F) had rates (17.3%, 15.1%, 19.0% and 27.5%) exceeding that of England (10.9%).

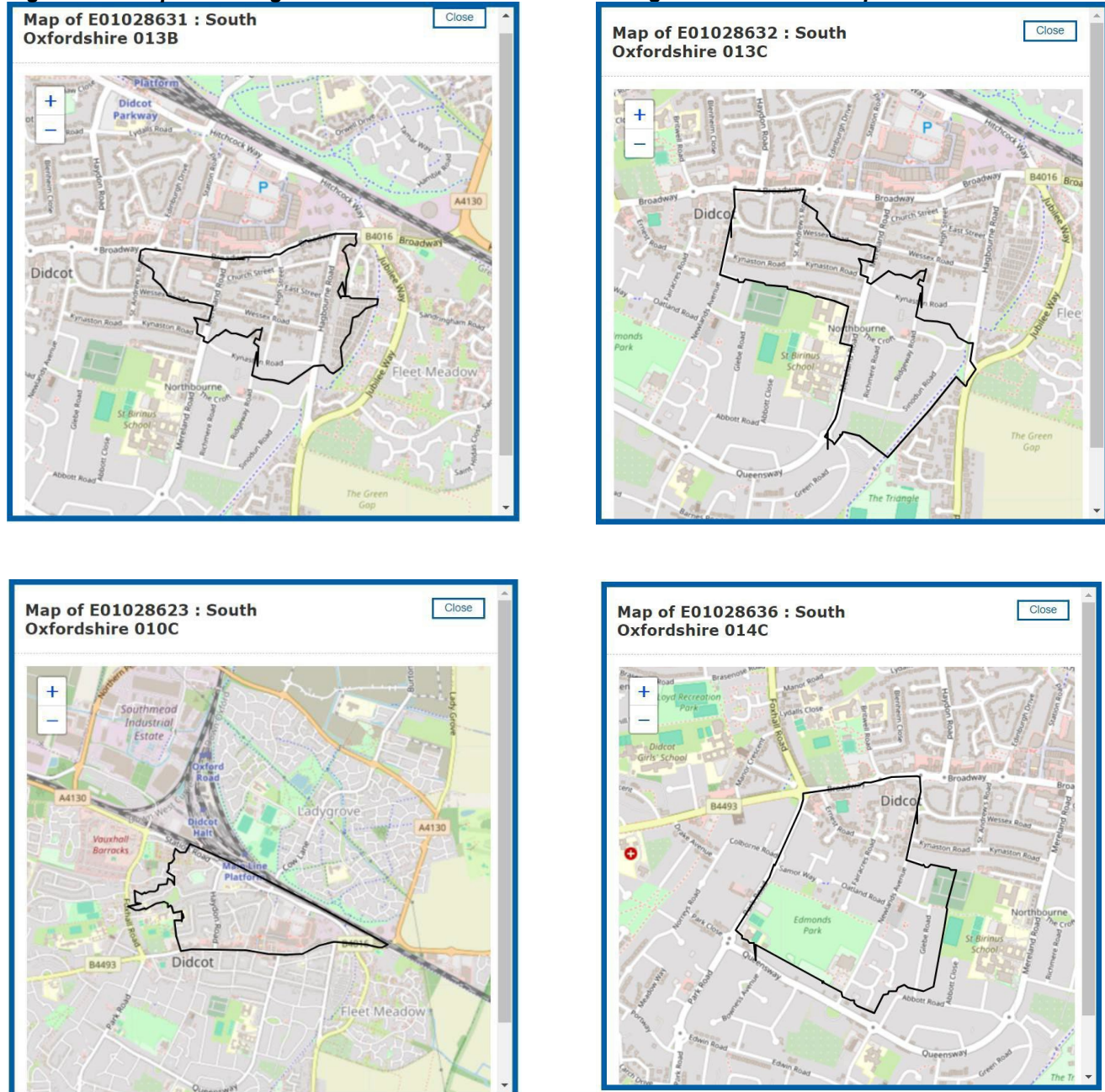
⁴⁸ Pensioners in Poverty (Pension Credit) from [Local Insight](#)

⁴⁹ Pensioners in Poverty (Pension Credit) from [Local Insight](#)

8 Crime and Community Safety

Based on the Indices of Multiple deprivation subdomain deciles, one of Didcot's LSOAs (South Oxfordshire 013B) is ranked amongst the 30% most deprived in England in relation to crime (the risk of personal and material victimisation). South Oxfordshire 013C is amongst the 40% most deprived, while South Oxfordshire 010C and 014C are in the 50% most deprived.

Figure 37 – Maps showing the LSOAs in Didcot ranked amongst the 50% most deprived in relation to crime



In 2022 the overall rate of crime in Didcot's MSOAs were⁵⁰:

- Didcot West – 98.7 crimes per 1,000 residents (15th out the 86 MSOAs in Oxfordshire).
- Didcot South East – 88.6 crimes per 1,000 residents (18th out of 86).
- Didcot South West – 61.5 crimes per 1,000 residents (39th out of 86).
- South Wantage, Harwell and Blewbury – 54.3 crimes per 1,000 residents (50th out of 86).
- Didcot Ladygrove – 41.5 crimes per 1,000 residents (67th out of 86).
- Hagbourne, Moreton and Cholsey – 38.5 crimes per 1,000 residents (73rd out of 86).

⁵⁰ Recorded crime from the [Oxfordshire Crime dashboard](#)

The overall crime rates in Didcot West and Didcot South East exceeded the Oxfordshire average of 74.5 crimes per 1,000 residents.

The highest ranked crime in all the MSOAs covering the Didcot Community Insight Area was Violence and sexual offences.

- Didcot South East – 44.1 crimes per 1,000 residents (11th out of 86).
- Didcot West – 38.0 crimes per 1,000 residents (17th out of 86).
- Didcot South West – 31.6 crimes per 1,000 residents (24th out of 86).
- South Wantage, Harwell and Blewbury – 24.5 crimes per 1,000 residents (43rd out of 86).
- Didcot Ladygrove – 18.8 crimes per 1,000 residents (56th out of 86).
- Hagbourne, Moreton and Cholsey – 17.6 crimes per 1,000 residents (61st out of 86)

Out of all the crime categories, Didcot South East ranks in the top 10 MSOAs for the category of other crime (which includes forgery, perjury and other miscellaneous crime) with 2.2 crimes per 1,000 residents and Didcot West for the category of possession on weapons with 1.7 crimes per 1,000 residents.

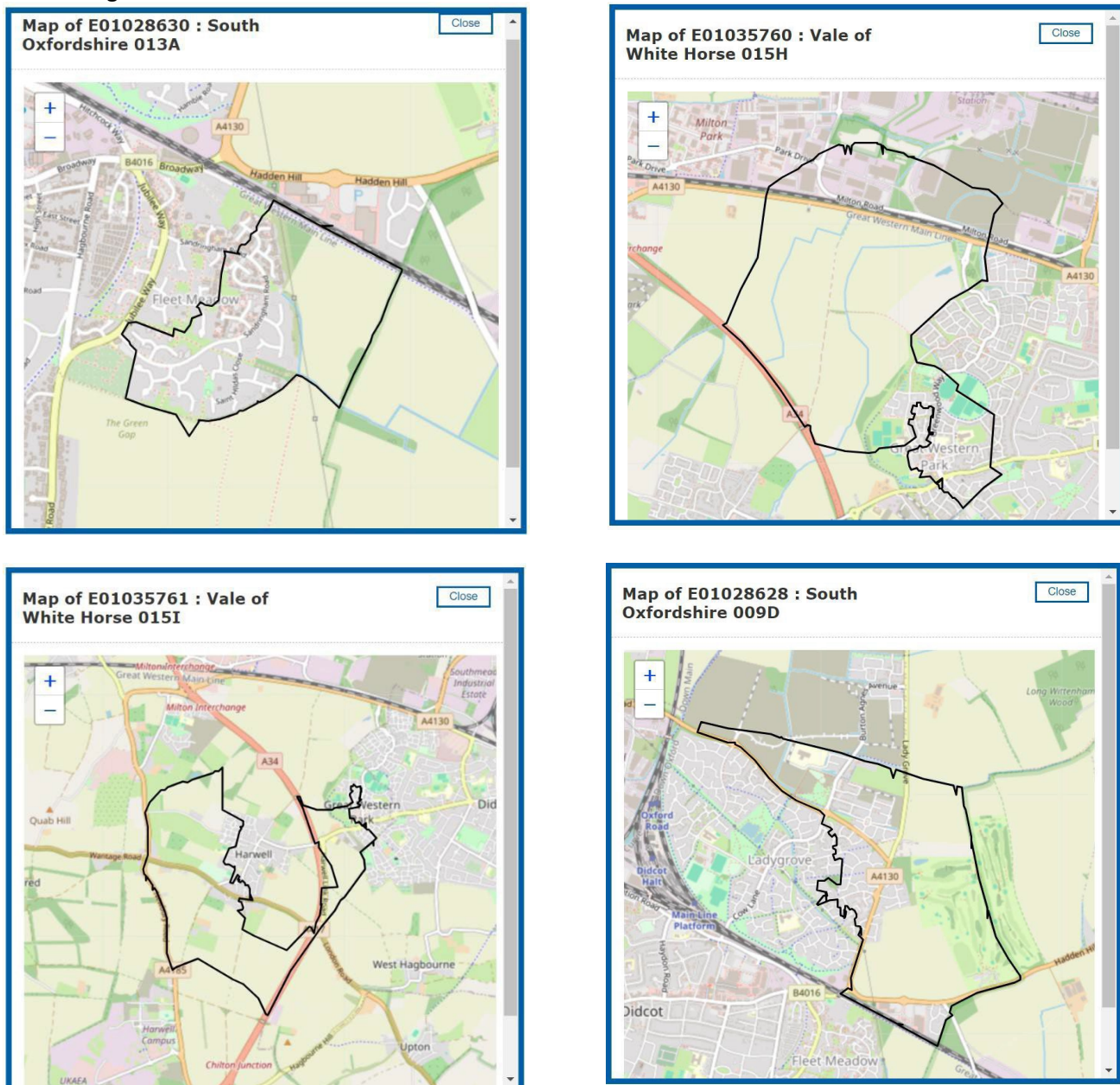
9 Access to Green Space

Based on the Indices of Multiple deprivation subdomain deciles, two of Didcot's LSOAs (South Oxfordshire 013A and Vale of White Horse 015B) are ranked amongst the 20% most deprived in England in relation to barriers to housing and services. South Oxfordshire 009D, 010A, 013D and 015D are amongst the 40% most deprived, while South Oxfordshire 009C is in the 50% most deprived.

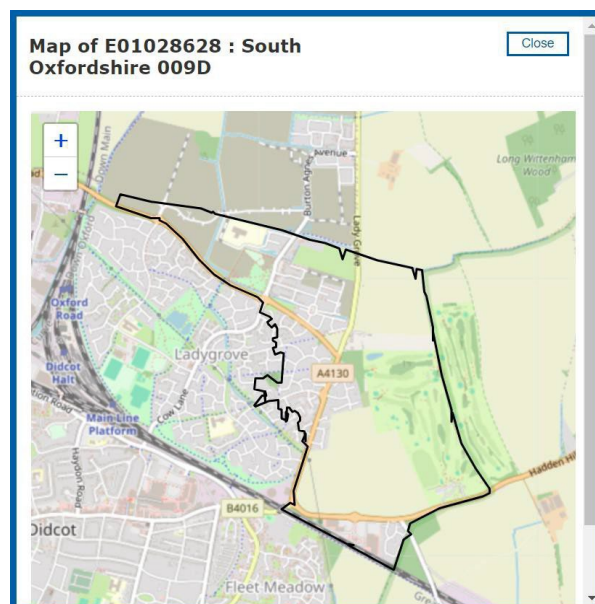
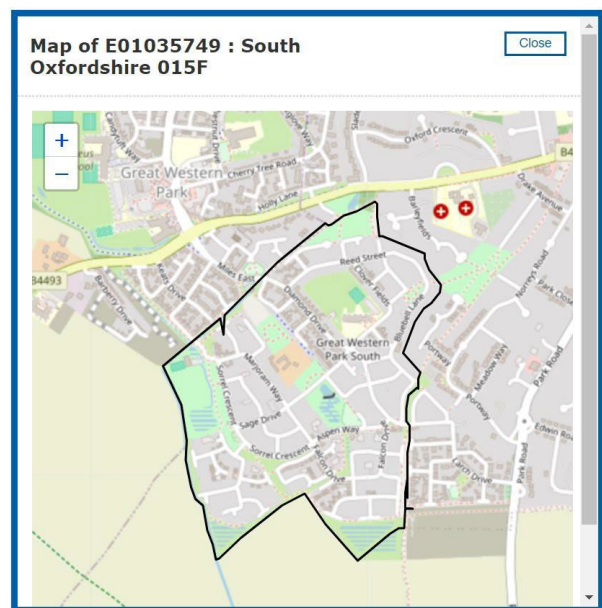
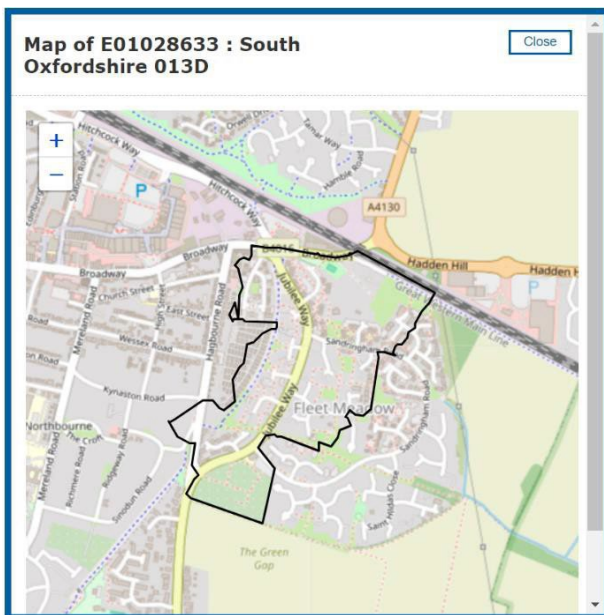
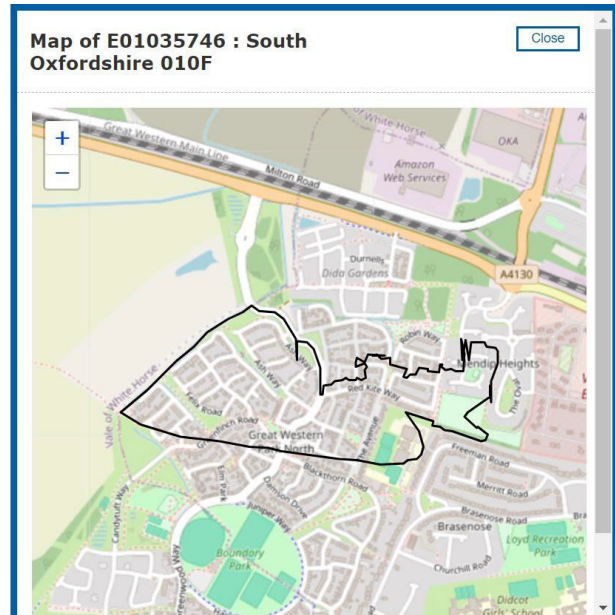
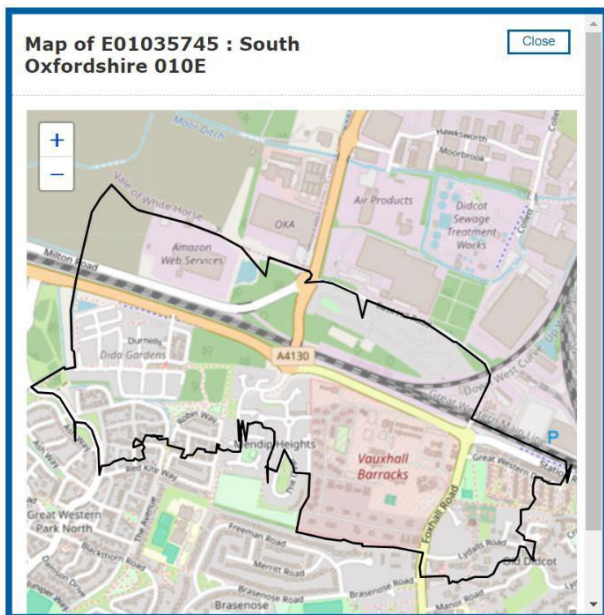
Please note that since the Indices of Multiple Deprivation were published in 2019, changes/alterations have been made to composition of some of the LSOAs.⁵¹

- South Oxfordshire 010A has been succeeded by South Oxfordshire 010E and 010F.
- South Oxfordshire 015D has been succeeded by South Oxfordshire 015F (and 015G which isn't part of the Didcot Community Insight Area).
- Vale of White Horse 015B has been succeeded by Vale of White Horse 015H and 015I (as well as 015G which isn't part of the Didcot Community Insight Area).

Figure 38 – Maps showing the LSOAs in Didcot ranked amongst the 50% most deprived in relation to barriers to housing and services

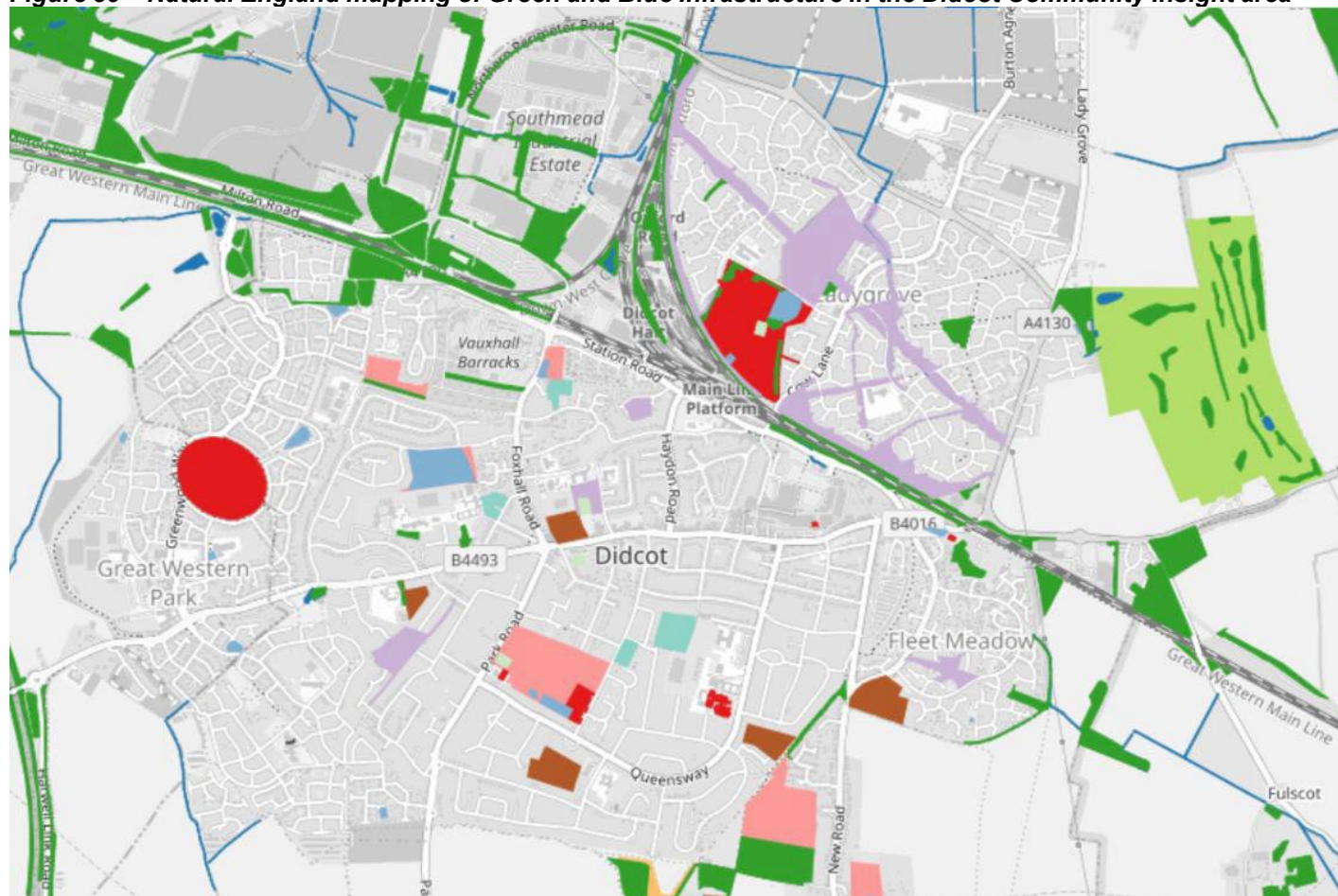


⁵¹ LSOA (2011) to LSOA (2021) from the [Office for National Statistics](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/deprivationandinequality/indicesofmultipledeprivation).



Mapping by Natural England shows the provision of accessible natural green spaces and blue spaces in the Didcot Community Insight Area. There does appear to be some inequalities between different areas of the town, especially in central Didcot. Further, there is a lack of accessible natural green and blue spaces surrounding the wider Community Insight Area.

Figure 39 – Natural England mapping of Green and Blue Infrastructure in the Didcot Community Insight area⁵²



Typology	
	Public Park - General
	Public Park - Country Park
	Millennium or Doorstep Green
	Local Nature Reserve
	National Nature Reserve
	Playing Fields
	Other Sports Facilities
	Access Land (CRoW)
	Woodland
	Water Courses and Surface Water Features
	Allotments and Community Growing Spaces
	Activity Spaces Provision
	Cemeteries and Religious Grounds
	Golf Courses
	Play Space Provision

⁵² Green Infrastructure Map from [Natural England](#)

10 Transport

10.1 Car Ownership

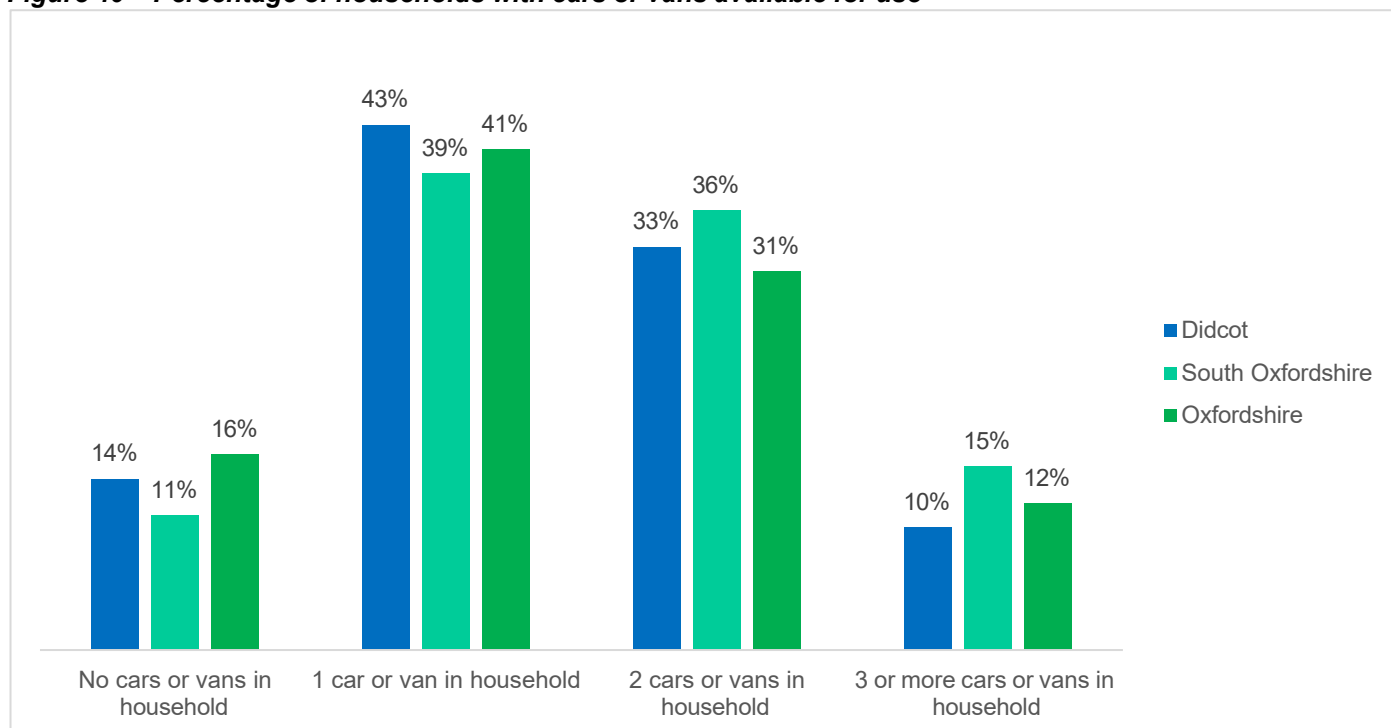
According to the Census 2021, 14% of households in the Didcot Community Insight Area do not have a car/van. This is higher than the average for South Oxfordshire (11%) but lower than the figure for Oxfordshire (16%).

Households in Didcot are more likely to have just one vehicle (43%) than those in South Oxfordshire (39%) or Oxfordshire (41%).

Households in the Didcot Community Insight Area are less likely to have three or more vehicles (10%) than those in South Oxfordshire (15%) or Oxfordshire (12%).

43% of households in Didcot have multiple vehicles (2 or more). This is the same as the average for Oxfordshire but significantly lower than the figure for South Oxfordshire (51%).

Figure 40 – Percentage of households with cars or vans available for use⁵³



⁵³ ONS Census 2021 table TS045 from [Nomis](#)

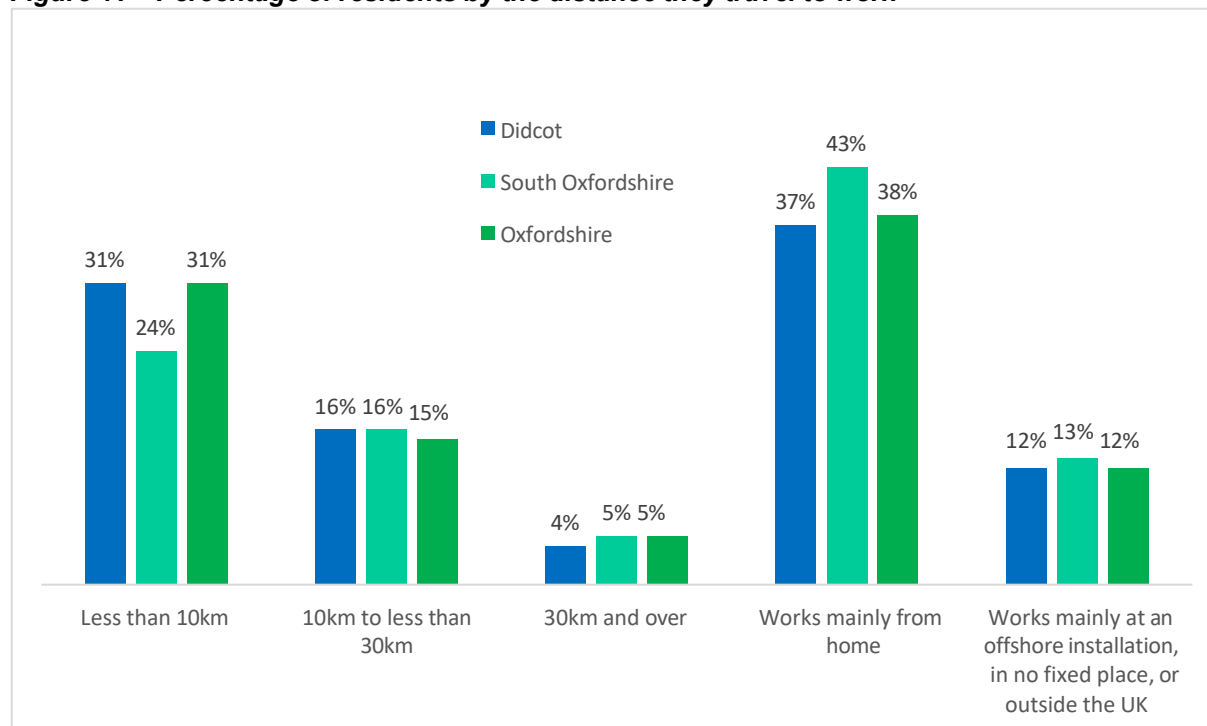
10.2 Distance Travelled to Work

Please note that the 2021 Census took place during lockdown restrictions.

In the Didcot Community Insight Area, those in employment were most likely to work mainly from home (37%).

A lower percentage of people worked mainly from home in Didcot than the average for South Oxfordshire (37% vs 43% respectively). A larger number of people in Didcot travelled less than 10km to work (31%) than the district average (24%).

Figure 41 – Percentage of residents by the distance they travel to work⁵⁴



⁵⁴ ONS Census 2021 table TS058 from [Nomis](#)

10.3 Method of Travel to Work

Please note that the 2021 Census took place during lockdown restrictions.

Residents in the Didcot Community Insight Area are less likely to work from home (37.2%) compared to the average for South Oxfordshire (42.8%) or Oxfordshire (37.9%).

People in Didcot are also more likely to drive to work (43.9%) than others in the district (41.3%) or county (40.2%). They are also more likely to take the train to work (2.2%) than those in South Oxfordshire (1.2%) and Oxfordshire (0.8%).

Residents of Didcot are also more likely to catch a bus, minibus or coach to work (2.4%) than the average for South Oxfordshire (1.5%).

Table 16 – Percentage of residents by method of travel to work⁵⁵

<i>Method of travel to workplace</i>	<i>Didcot Community Insight area</i>	<i>South Oxfordshire</i>	<i>Oxfordshire</i>
Work mainly at or from home	37.2%	42.8%	37.9%
Underground, metro, light rail, tram	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Train	2.2%	1.2%	0.8%
Bus, minibus or coach	2.4%	1.5%	3.5%
Taxi	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Motorcycle, scooter or moped	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Driving a car or van	43.9%	41.3%	40.2%
Passenger in a car or van	3.3%	2.7%	3.0%
Bicycle	2.6%	2.1%	4.2%
On foot	7.3%	7.1%	8.7%
Other method of travel to work	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%

⁵⁵ ONS Census 2021 table TS058 from [Nomis](#)