

Didcot
Community profile
of
Health and Wellbeing evidence

October 2018

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

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

1 Summary

- Between 2006 and 2016, the population of Didcot ward increased from **23,800** to **27,700**. This growth, over a ten-year period, was an increase of just under 4,000 people or 16% and twice the rate of growth in the population of Oxfordshire (+8%).
- The change in age profile of the town shows the effect of both inward migration (an increase in age groups 0-9 and 25-34 years) and an ageing population (a 32% increase in the number of people aged 50+).
- At the time of the Census 2011 survey, Didcot had a higher proportion of ethnic minority residents than the district average, but well below the county and national averages (11% compared with 9% in South Oxfordshire, 16% in Oxfordshire and 20% in England).
- Census 2011 data on country of birth shows the largest groups of non-UK born residents were from:
 - Poland (410)
 - Germany (186)
 - India (185)
 - South Africa (137)
- According to the 2015 Indices of Deprivation, the majority of Didcot is relatively un-deprived with 12 of 17 areas ranked within the 50% least deprived nationally. Areas ranked as more deprived in Didcot are influenced by relatively poor rankings on the *Education and Skills* domain.
- According to the latest local measure of child poverty (HMRC, Aug 2014) there was a total of 655 children aged under 16 in low income families in Didcot. The rate of children in low income families varied from 17.7% in Didcot All Saints (above the county average) to 5.5% in Didcot Ladygrove¹.
- Children in South Oxfordshire district are less likely to appear in the social care, police and mental health data than Oxfordshire as a whole. The Didcot wards, however, have particularly high prevalence.
 - Children in Didcot South ward are 4 times more likely to be referred to social care; 5 times more likely to be in a household with a domestic abuse notification and over twice as likely to be a victim of crime than in the district as a whole.
 - Didcot West ward also has high rates of referrals to child social care and domestic abuse notifications involving children. This ward has particularly high rates of children as a victim of crime (6 times the district average).
- Public Health England local profiles show that, overall, people living in wards in Didcot are relatively healthy compared with the England average. Didcot West is statistically worse than average on several indicators: *Incidence of colorectal cancer, hospital stays for self-harm, death from all causes, death from circulatory disease, death from stroke*.

¹ Data only available for old wards

Didcot South is statistically worse on one indicator: *Emergency admissions for hip fracture in 65+*.

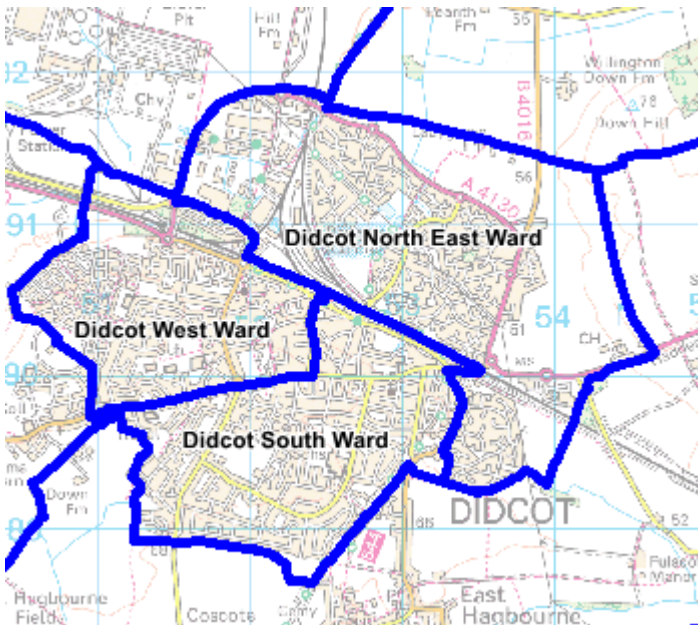
- As of 1 August 2018, there were 6 care homes with 99 care home beds in Didcot.
- The prevalence of diabetes recorded by Didcot Health Centre Practice, Woodlands Medical Centre and Oak Tree Health Centre in Didcot remained at a similar level in 2016-17 compared with the previous year. The rates of diabetes in Didcot Health Centre and Woodlands were each above the Oxfordshire CCG average.
- The prevalence of dementia in 2016-17 recorded by GP practices in Didcot are each below the Oxfordshire CCG and England averages.
- Didcot Health Centre and Oak Tree Health Centre have rates of depression that were significantly higher than the Oxfordshire CCG and national rate in 2016-17. The rate of depression recorded by Oak Tree Health Centre was double the national average.
- Part of Didcot (the area covering the southern part of the town) had the lowest score for participation in sport in South Oxfordshire district (36.5% participated once a week, 2011-12).
- Over the past 5 years (year ending December 2012 to year ending December 2017), median prices for semi-detached housing in Didcot have increased at a similar rate to the South Oxfordshire average. The greatest increase was in Didcot South ward (+£92,500, +42%).
- In 2011, 85% of people living in Didcot and commuting to work were working in Oxfordshire. A small number (391, 3%) travelled to London to work.

2 Geographical area

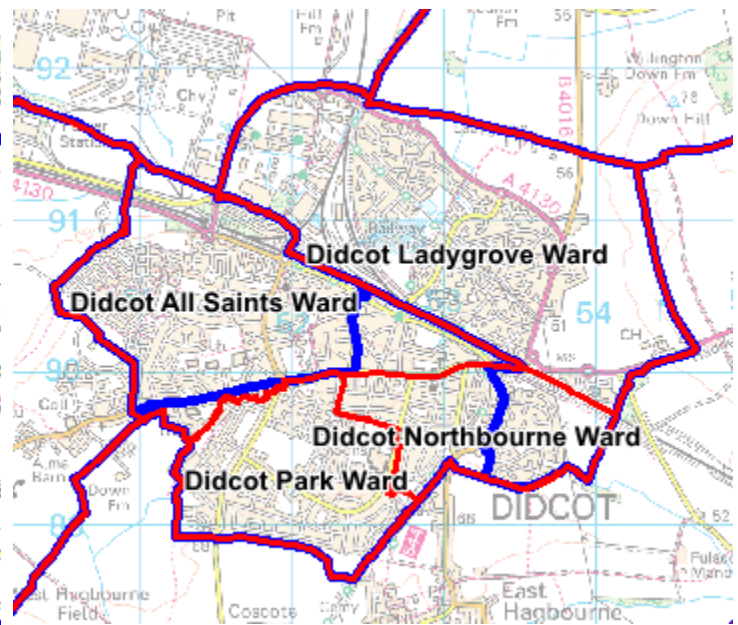
Data in this profile is reported using several types of geographical boundaries – administrative and statistical.

The change to ward boundaries in 2015 reduced the number of wards covering Didcot from 4 to 3 and now include Didcot North East, Didcot West, and Didcot South.

Didcot Wards (from 2015)



Didcot Wards old vs new wards



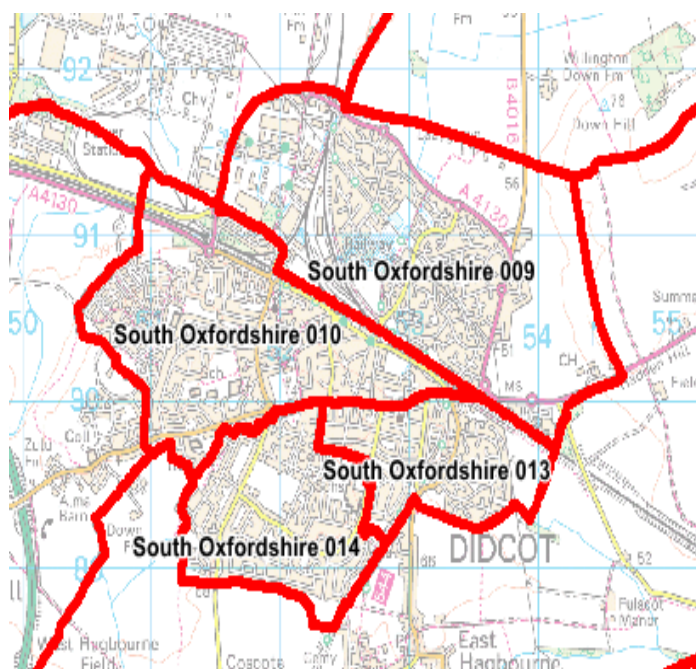
In addition to these administrative boundaries, National Statistics for small areas are reported using the statistical hierarchy developed by the Office for National Statistics.

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

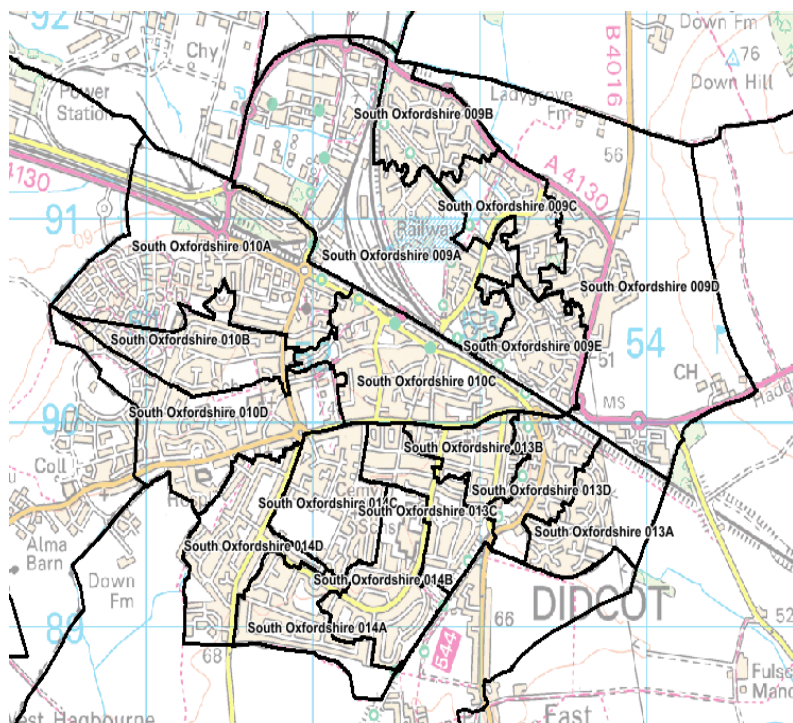
There are 4 complete MSOAs covering Didcot: South Oxfordshire 09 / 010 / 013 and 014.

Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are used as the geography for publishing the national Indices of Deprivation (IMD). Didcot is covered by a total of 17 LSOAs.

Didcot MSOAs



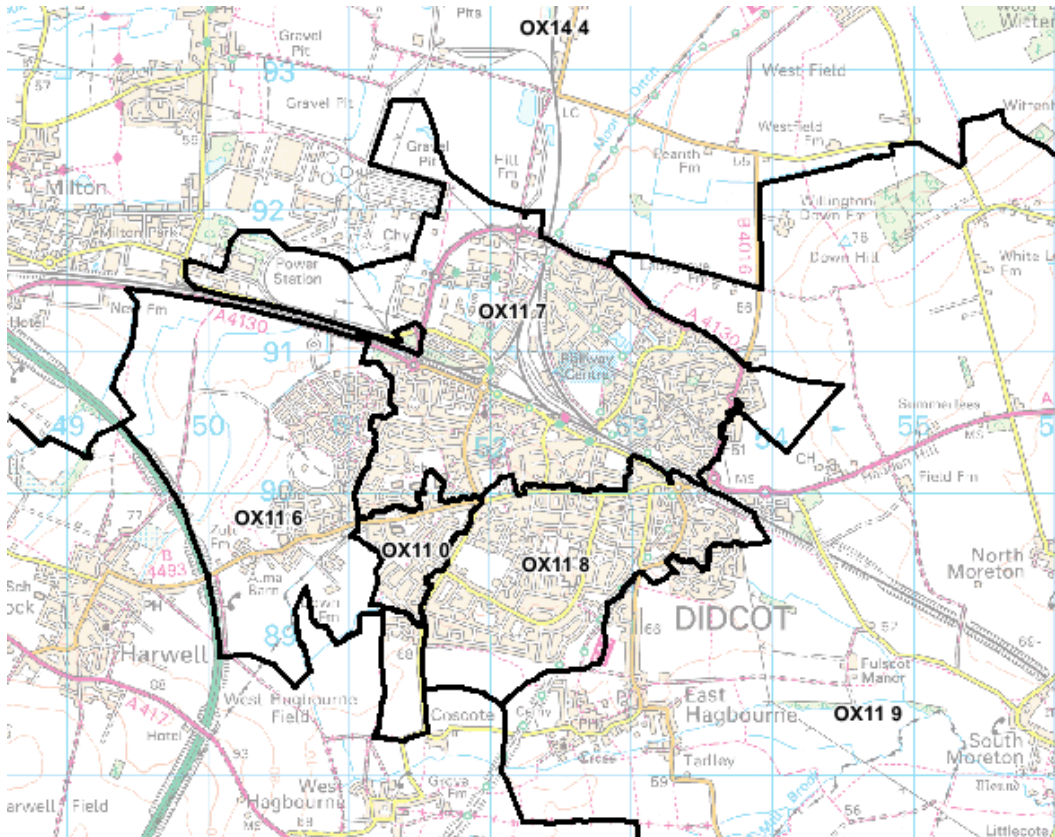
Didcot LSOAs



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

A small number of datasets are available at postcode district level. Didcot is within the wider postcode district of OX11.

Didcot Postcode sectors



Schools

The schools in the Didcot Schools Partnership are in Didcot and the surrounding communities of Blewbury, Chilton, East Hagbourne, Harwell and South Moreton. Many of the pupils currently in the partnership primary schools will attend Didcot Girls School, St Birinus (Boys) or Aureus Secondary School when they reach year national curriculum year seven.

Didcot Schools Partnership:

All Saints Church of England Primary School	Primary
Aureus Primary School	Primary
Aureus Secondary School	Secondary
Didcot Girl's School	Secondary
Ladygrove Park Primary School	Primary
Lydalls Nursery School	Primary
Manor School	Primary
Northbourne Church of England Primary School	Primary
St Birinus School	Secondary
Stephen Freeman Community Primary School	Primary
Willowcroft Community School	Primary
Blewbury Endowed Church of England Primary School	Primary
Chilton Primary School	Primary
Hagbourne Church of England Primary School	Primary
GEMS Didcot Primary Academy	Primary
Harwell Community Primary School	Primary
South Moreton School	Primary

UTC Oxfordshire

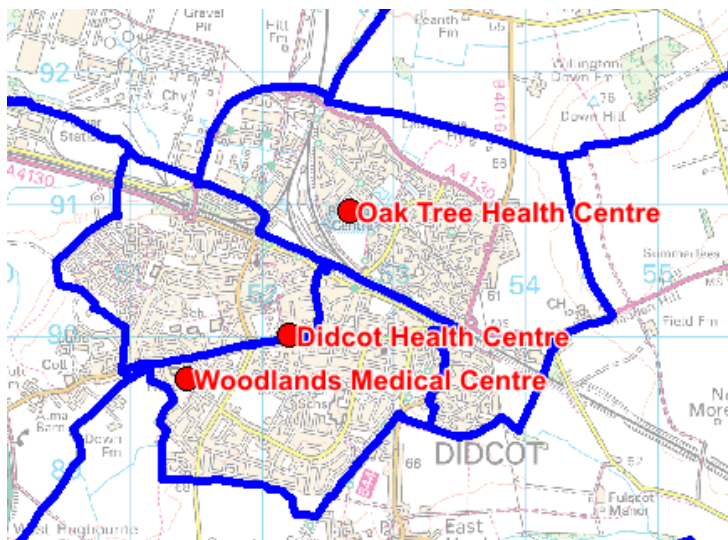
University Technical College

GP data

Data on prevalence of health conditions has been extracted from the Quality Outcomes Framework (to the end of March 2017) for the following 3 GP practices in Didcot:

- Didcot Health Centre Practice
- Woodland Medical Centre
- Oak Tree Health Centre

GP Practices in Didcot

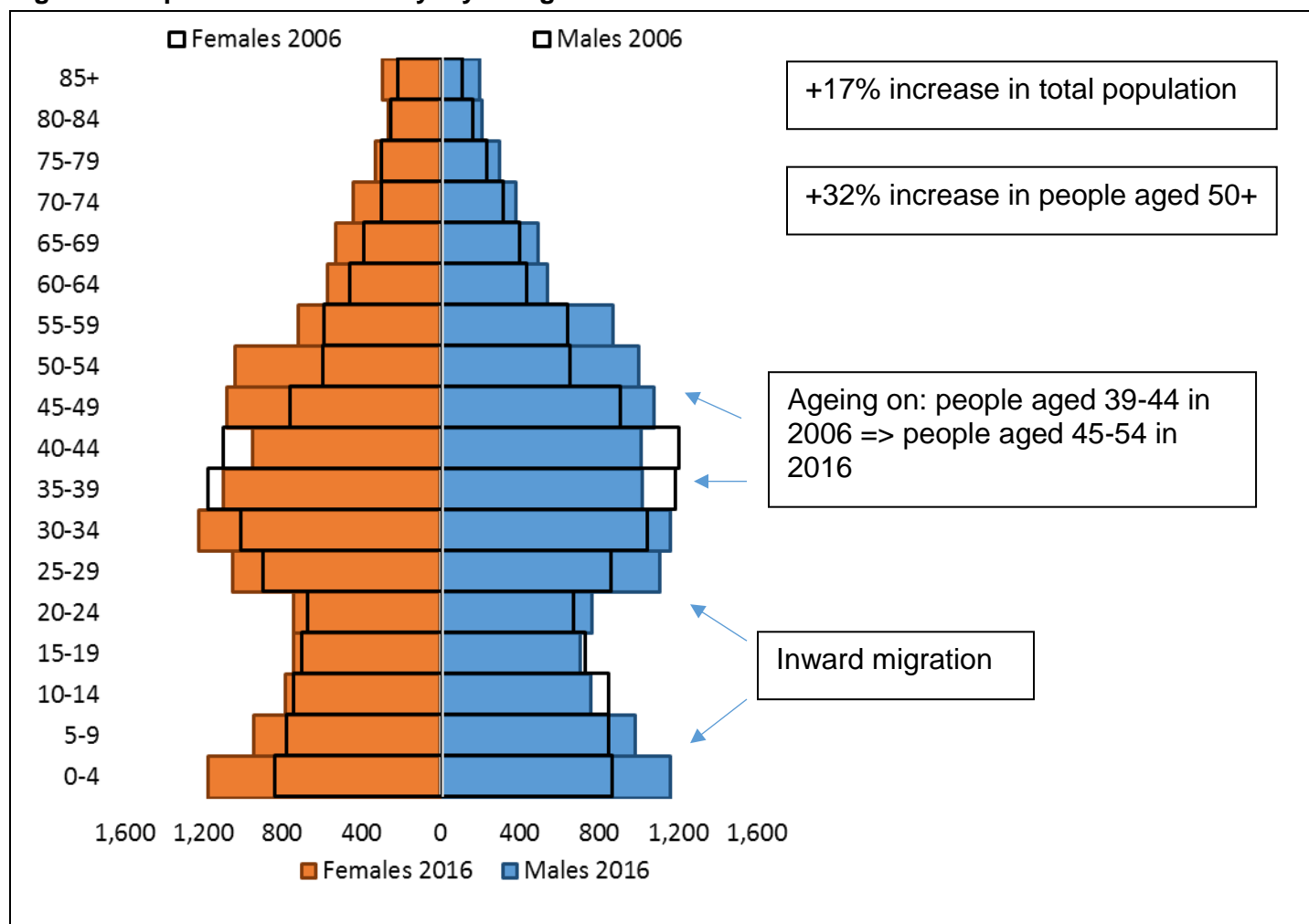


3 Population profile

According to the ONS mid-year ward population estimates, the population of Didcot Wards increased from **23,800** in mid-2006 to **27,700** in mid-2016. This growth, over a ten-year period, was an increase of almost 4,000 people or 17%, twice the rate of growth in the population of Oxfordshire (+8%).

The pyramid below shows the effects of both inward migration to the town (an increase in age groups 0-9 and 25-34 years) and an ageing population with a 32% increase in people aged 50+.

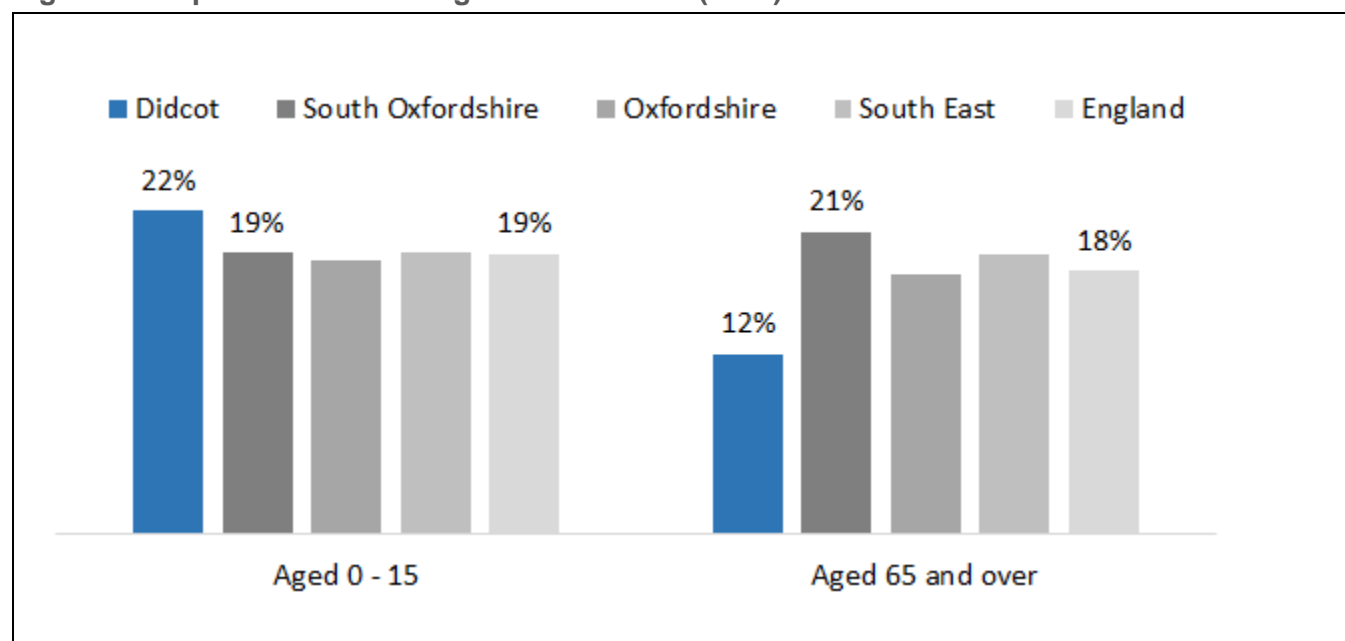
Figure 1 Population of Didcot by 5-year age band 2006 and 2016



Source: ONS ward level mid-year population estimates (2006 and 2016)

Comparing the age profile of Didcot in 2016 with the district, county, regional and national averages, shows a higher proportion in the younger age group (0-15) and a lower proportion of over 65s.

Figure 2 Proportion of Didcot aged 0-15 and 65+ (2016)



Source: ONS mid-year population estimates

At the time of the Census 2011 survey, Didcot had a higher proportion of ethnic minority residents than the district average but well below the national average² (11% compared with 9% in South Oxfordshire, 16% in Oxfordshire and 20% in England).

The largest ethnic minority background was “White Other” with 1,255 residents, followed by Asian/Asian British background (715).

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

- Poland (410)
- Germany (186)
- India (185)
- South Africa (137)

² Census 2011: Tables KS201 and QS203, data for wards covering Didcot

4 People living in Communal Establishments

At the time of the Census 2011 survey, there were 154 people living in Didcot counted as living in a communal establishment out of a total of 2,774 communal establishment residents in South Oxfordshire (6%).

Of the total of 154 people living in Didcot in a communal establishment in 2011:

- 81 were in a care home with nursing;
- 54 were in a Defence establishment;
- 7 were in an NHS hospital;
- 7 were in a hostel or temporary shelter for the homeless.

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

Communal Establishment Type	All people in communal establishments	NHS: Other hospital	Care home with nursing	Defence	Hostel or temporary shelter for the homeless
South Oxfordshire	2,774	26	542	733	7
Didcot total	154	7	81	54	7
Didcot as % of South Oxfordshire	6%	27%	15%	7%	100%
Didcot All Saints	146	7	77	54	7
Didcot Ladygrove	4	0	4	0	0
Didcot Northbourne	0	0	0	0	0
Didcot Park	4	0	0	0	0

Source: ONS Census 2011 table QS421

5 Deprivation and Children in poverty

Indices of Deprivation 2015

The 2015 Indices of Deprivation (IMD2015) combines measures across 7 “domains” and includes supplementary indices of deprivation affecting children and older people.

According to this latest IMD, the majority of Didcot is relatively un-deprived with 12 of 17 areas ranked within the 50% least deprived nationally.

Areas ranked as more deprived in Didcot are influenced by relatively poor rankings on the *Education and Skills* domain:

- One area of Didcot West ward (010A) is ranked in the 30% most deprived nationally. This area is also ranked within the 10% most deprived on Education and Skills.
- One area of Didcot South ward (013C) is ranked in the 40% most deprived nationally and is also within the 10% most deprived on Education and Skills.

Figure 3 IMD ranks for areas in Didcot (1 is most deprived decile) sorted on the overall IMD

LSOA code	IMD	Income	Employment	Education	Health	Crime	Barriers	Environment	IDACI	IDAOPi
Didcot North East 009A	10	10	10	6	10	7	10	8	10	9
Didcot North East 009B	10	10	10	8	10	10	6	8	10	10
Didcot North East 009C	9	8	10	5	9	8	4	10	7	8
Didcot North East 009D	10	9	9	9	10	8	4	10	8	10
Didcot North East 009E	9	8	9	5	10	8	8	8	7	9
Didcot North East 013A	8	8	9	6	9	8	2	6	6	9
Didcot South 013B	6	6	7	5	7	2	8	6	6	5
Didcot South 013C	4	5	4	1	5	5	9	9	4	6
Didcot South 013D	5	4	5	2	6	7	3	6	3	6
Didcot South 014A	10	9	10	5	9	10	10	9	8	9
Didcot South 014B	5	5	5	2	7	8	10	7	4	7
Didcot South 014C	5	3	4	2	6	7	8	9	4	3
Didcot South 014D	10	10	9	4	9	9	10	8	10	9
Didcot West 010A	3	4	5	1	6	6	3	5	3	7
Didcot West 010B	10	10	9	6	9	9	10	9	9	10
Didcot West 010C	8	7	8	6	8	5	8	7	6	7
Didcot West 010D	9	8	9	6	8	9	10	7	9	7

Numbers = deprivation decile (compared with all areas in England) where 1 = most deprived 10% nationally and 10= least deprived 10% nationally. LSOA = Lower Super Output Area; IDACI = Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index; IDAOPi = Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index

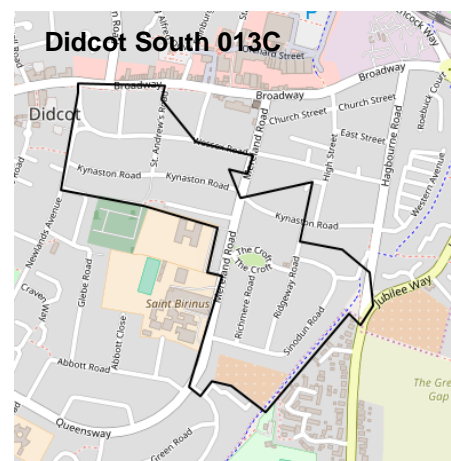
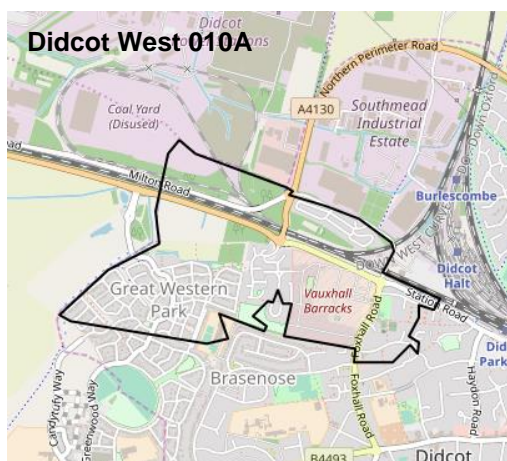
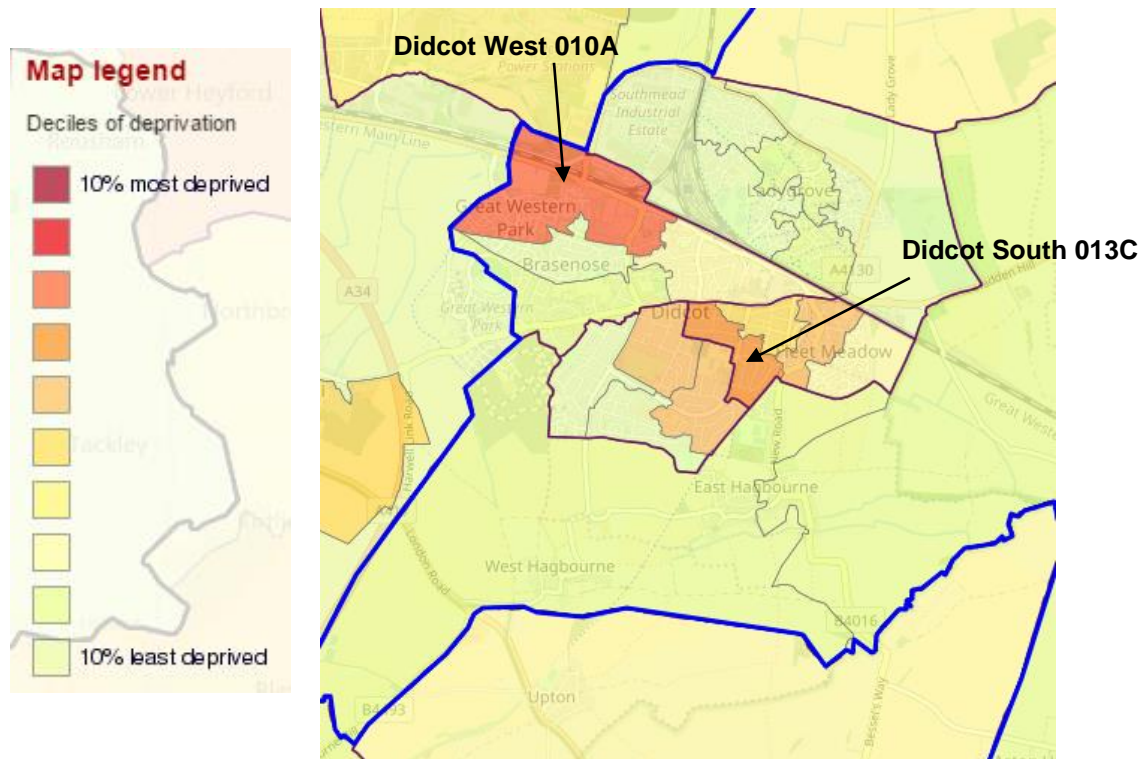


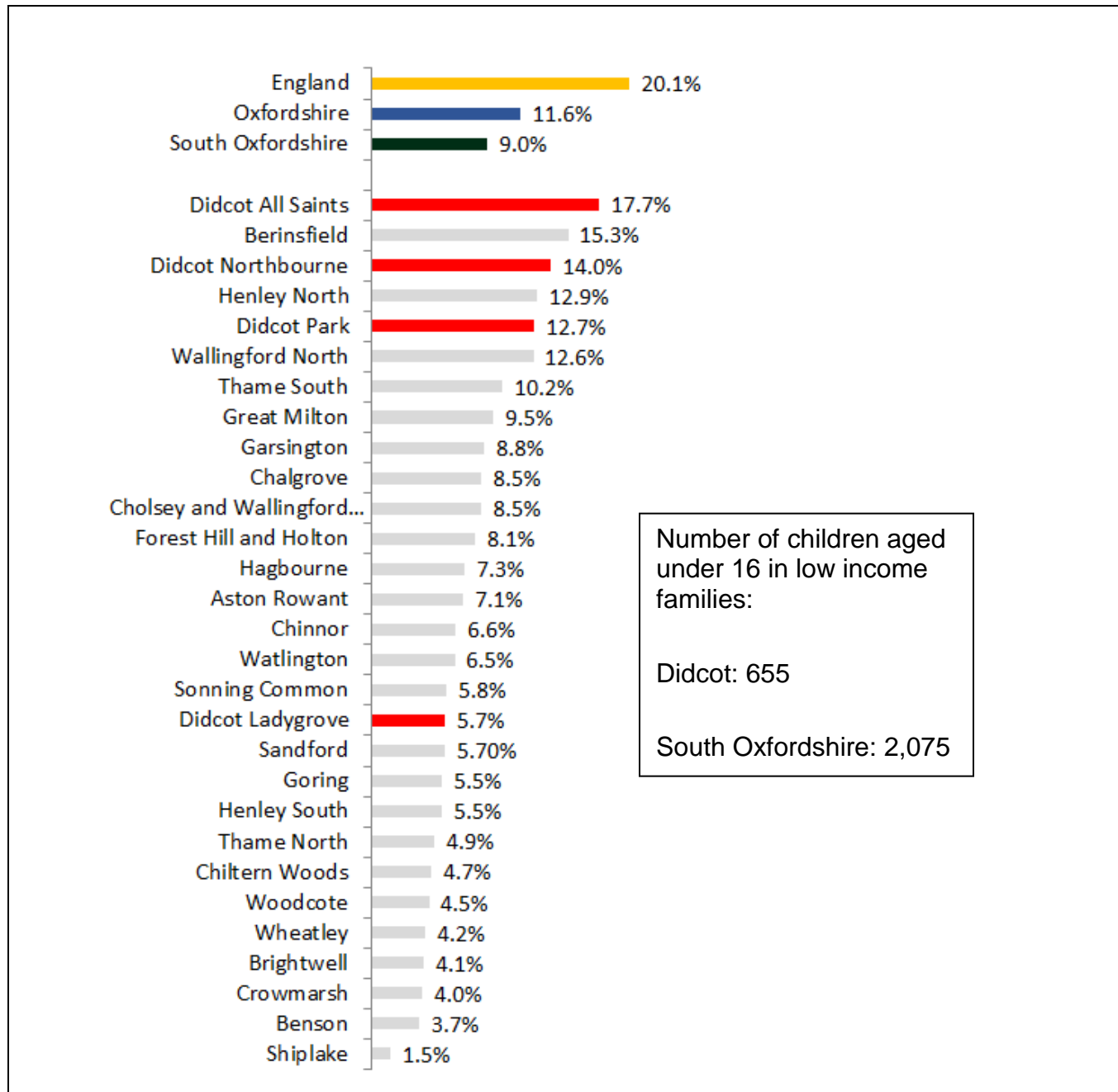
Figure 4 IMD 2015, showing overall index

Source: DCLG, IMD 2015 mapping from <http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html>. Interactive IMD mapping for Oxfordshire is available at <http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/index-multiple-deprivation-dashboard>

According to the latest local measure of child poverty (HMRC, Aug 2014) there was a total of **655** children aged under 16 in low income families in Didcot.

The rate of children in low income families varied from 17.7% in Didcot All Saints (above the county average) to 5.5% in Didcot Ladygrove (data only available for old wards).

Figure 5 Child poverty* (snapshot August 2014, data by old wards)



Source: HM Revenue & Customs released 30 Sept 2016; *Number of children aged under 16 living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income or in receipt of Income Support or Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance

7 Vulnerable children

Introduction

In 2017, work to was commissioned by the Performance, Audit & Quality Assurance subgroup of the Safeguarding Board and Children's Trust to provide an overview of contact with vulnerable children at a local geographical level across Oxfordshire.

Maps and charts³ are reported at ward level on the use of social care; health and police services to identify geographical hotspots and school attendance data is reported by school partnerships. The data on attendance is taken from the School Locality Profiles for 2015/16 academic year.

Findings for Didcot

Children in South Oxfordshire district are less likely to appear in the social care, police and mental health data than Oxfordshire as a whole.

However the Didcot wards have particularly high prevalence.

- Children in Didcot South are 4 times more likely to be referred to social care; 5 times more likely to be in a household with a domestic abuse notification and over twice as likely to be a victim of crime than in the district as a whole.
- Didcot West also has high rates of referrals to child social care and domestic abuse notifications involving children. This ward has particularly high rates of children as a victim of crime (6 times the district average).

³ The report for South Oxfordshire is available on the JSNA page of the Oxfordshire Insight website.
<http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/vulnerable-children-data-mapping-south>

Table 2 Rate for referrals to child social care, domestic violence notifications, child victims of crime and referrals to Child and Adolescent Mental Health (CAMHS) services (South Oxfordshire wards 2016-17)

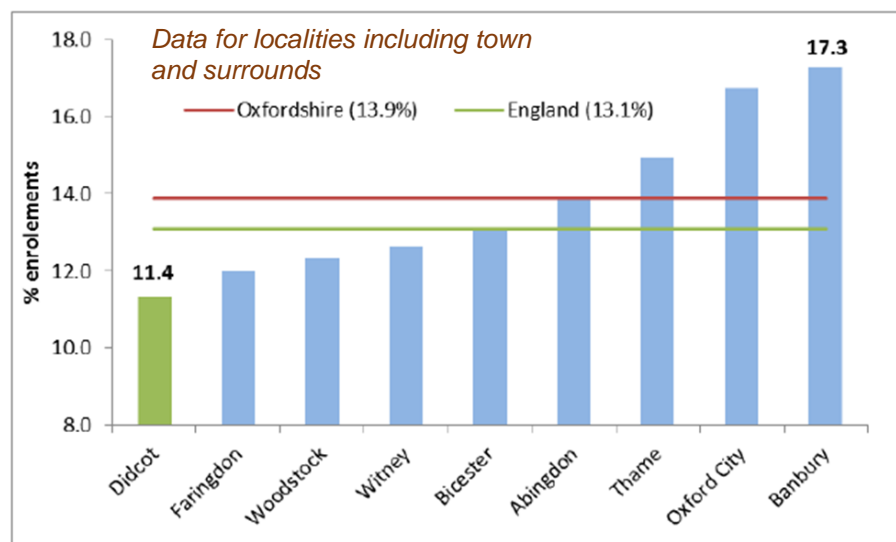
	Social care referrals			DV notification			Victims of Crime			CAMHS referral		
	Rate	Rank District	Rank County	Rate	Rank District	Rank County	Rate	Rank District	Rank County	Rate	Rank District	Rank County
Didcot South	111.6	1	6	71.0	1	4	42.2	2	18	41.9	8	44
Didcot West	110.1	2	7	63.2	2	7	95.3	1	1	80.4	1	1
Didcot North East	60.1	3	23	42.9	3	14	20.3	7	58	37.3	11	61
Thame	49.2	6	36	36.7	5	25	13.5	14	85	40.3	9	49
Berinsfield	58.5	4	25	38.3	4	23	15.6	11	78	53.4	4	16
Wallingford	47.6	7	38	35.1	6	28	16.1	10	76	42.5	7	43
Henley-on-Thames	51.5	5	30	30.4	7	33	16.2	9	75	24.2	18	94
Cholsey	39.0	8	45	14.1	11	71	29.8	4	31	44.1	5	35
Woodcote & Rotherfield	38.3	9	47	18.7	8	53	11.3	16	95	33.0	12	76
Chinnor	28.1	10	58	17.2	9	61	16.7	8	73	38.3	10	55
Benson & Crowmarsh	22.6	12	67	17.2	9	61	6.7	20	108	27.7	15	89
Sonning Common	25.8	11	62	8.6	18	89	6.6	21	109	20.6	21	101
Watlington	14.1	16	86	11.7	14	78	10.1	18	100	26.8	16	91
Kidmore End & Whitchurch	14.1	16	86	13.3	12	73	13.5	13	84	23.8	20	96
Garsington & Horspath	18.0	13	76	11.7	14	78	32.5	3	27	58.2	2	7
Forest Hill & Holton	13.3	18	88	11.7	14	78	15.3	12	80	30.4	13	86
Chalgrove	12.5	19	92	12.5	13	76	21.2	5	52	54.7	3	13
Haseley Brook	15.6	14	79	8.6	18	89	13.3	15	87	43.0	6	40
Wheatley	10.1	20	100	10.9	17	84	20.6	6	56	25.3	17	93
Sandford & the Wittenhams	14.8	15	83	3.1	20	106	10.6	17	98	23.9	19	95
Goring	7.8	21	104	0.8	21	110	9.6	19	101	28.8	14	88
Median	25.8			14.1			15.6			37.3		
County Median	30.1			18.7			20.5			37.9		

Source: Vulnerable Children mapping project, report on Oxfordshire Insight. Table shows data by ward in South Oxfordshire - the rate of social care referrals, domestic violence notifications, children as victims of crime and referrals to the CAMHS service. The wards are then ranked, with highest rates first against the other wards in the district (16) and then by the other wards in the county.

Persistent absence from school

In 2015/16, 560 pupils were classed as persistently absent from secondary schools in the Didcot, Wallingford and Henley locality and 534 pupils received a fixed term exclusion. The secondary school persistent absence rate for Didcot locality was the lowest of the 9 locality areas in Oxfordshire and below the national average.

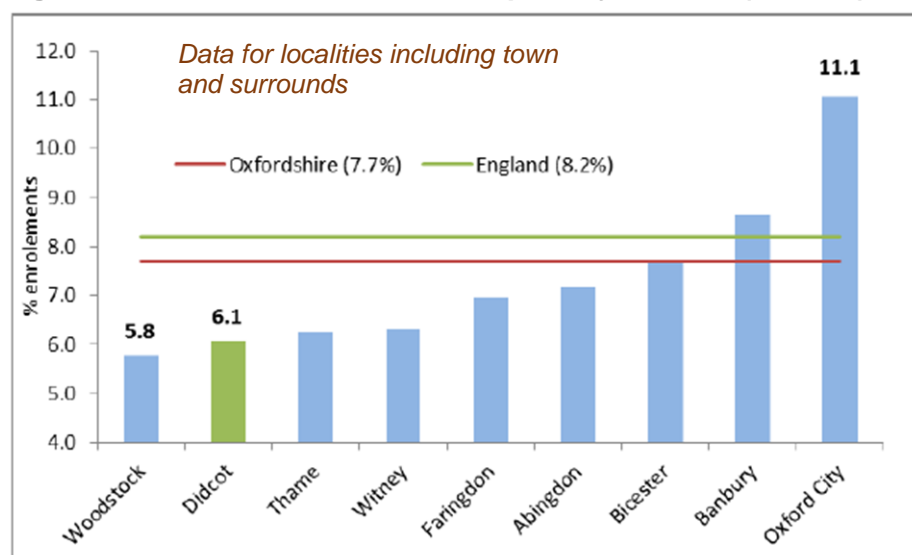
Figure 6 Persistent absence rates - secondary schools (2015/16)



Source: Oxfordshire County Council. "Didcot" includes the wider locality area covering Didcot, Wallingford and Henley

In 2015/16, 354 pupils were classed as persistently absent from primary schools in the Didcot, Wallingford and Henley locality and 66 pupils received a fixed term exclusion. The persistent absence rates for Didcot locality were the second lowest of the 9 localities in Oxfordshire and below the national average.

Figure 7 Persistent absence rates - primary schools (2015/16)



Source: Oxfordshire County Council. "Didcot" includes the wider locality area covering Didcot, Wallingford and Henley

8 Health and wellbeing

8.1 Health profiles for Didcot

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

The following table lists, for each ward in Didcot, which health indicators are (statistically) significantly worse than the England average.

The health profile for Didcot varies across the wards. Didcot West scores significantly below the national average on several health indicators including deaths from stroke and hospital stays for self-harm. Didcot North East on the other hand has no indicators scoring significantly worse and several scoring significantly better.

Table 3 Health indicators from Public Health profiles for Didcot where indicator is significantly worse than England average: Health indicators from Public Health profiles for Didcot

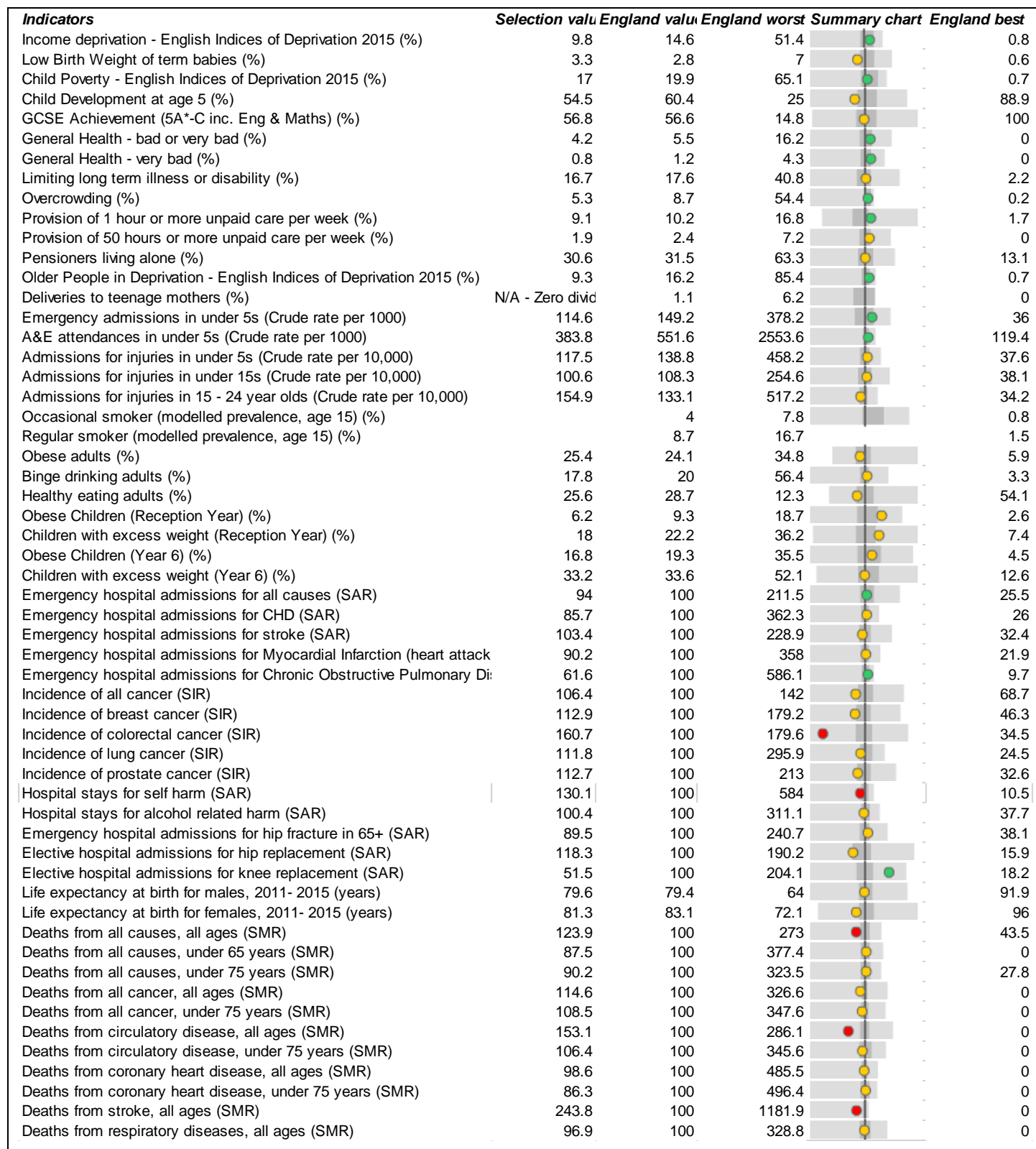
	Health indicators where ward is significantly worse than England average
Didcot West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidence of colorectal cancer • Hospital stays for self-harm • Deaths from all causes – all ages • Deaths from circulatory disease - all ages • Deaths from stroke - all ages
Didcot South	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency hospital admissions for hip fracture in 65+ (SAR)
Didcot North East	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Source: Public Health England Local Health (downloaded April 2018)

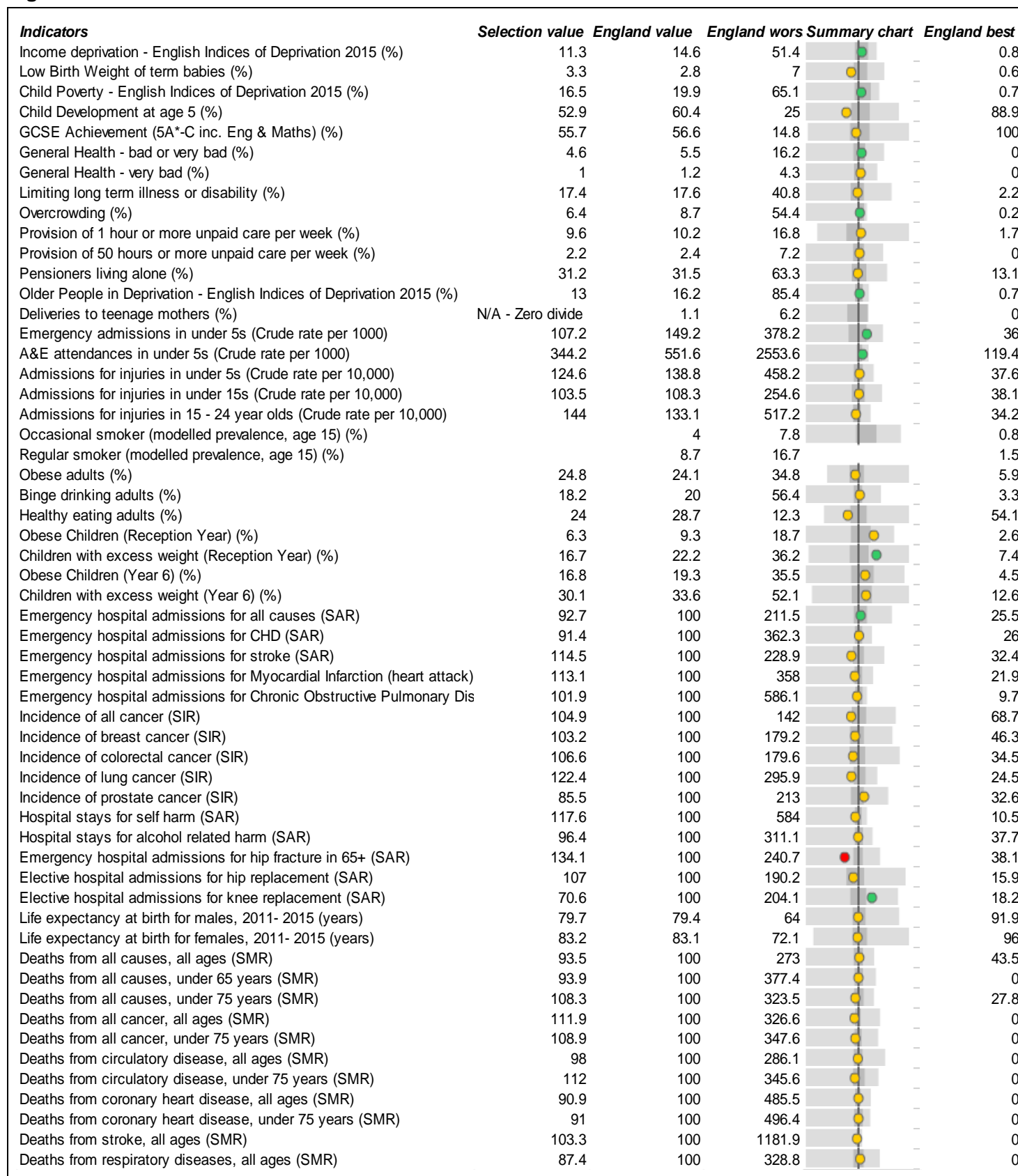
Indicators of healthy lifestyles from the Didcot health profiles show:

- Healthy eating adults: Didcot is not significantly different to England average
- Teenage smokers: No data
- Binge Drinking adults: Didcot is not significantly different to England average
- Hospital stays for alcohol related harm: Didcot is not significantly different to the England average with the exception of Didcot North East which is slightly better than average.

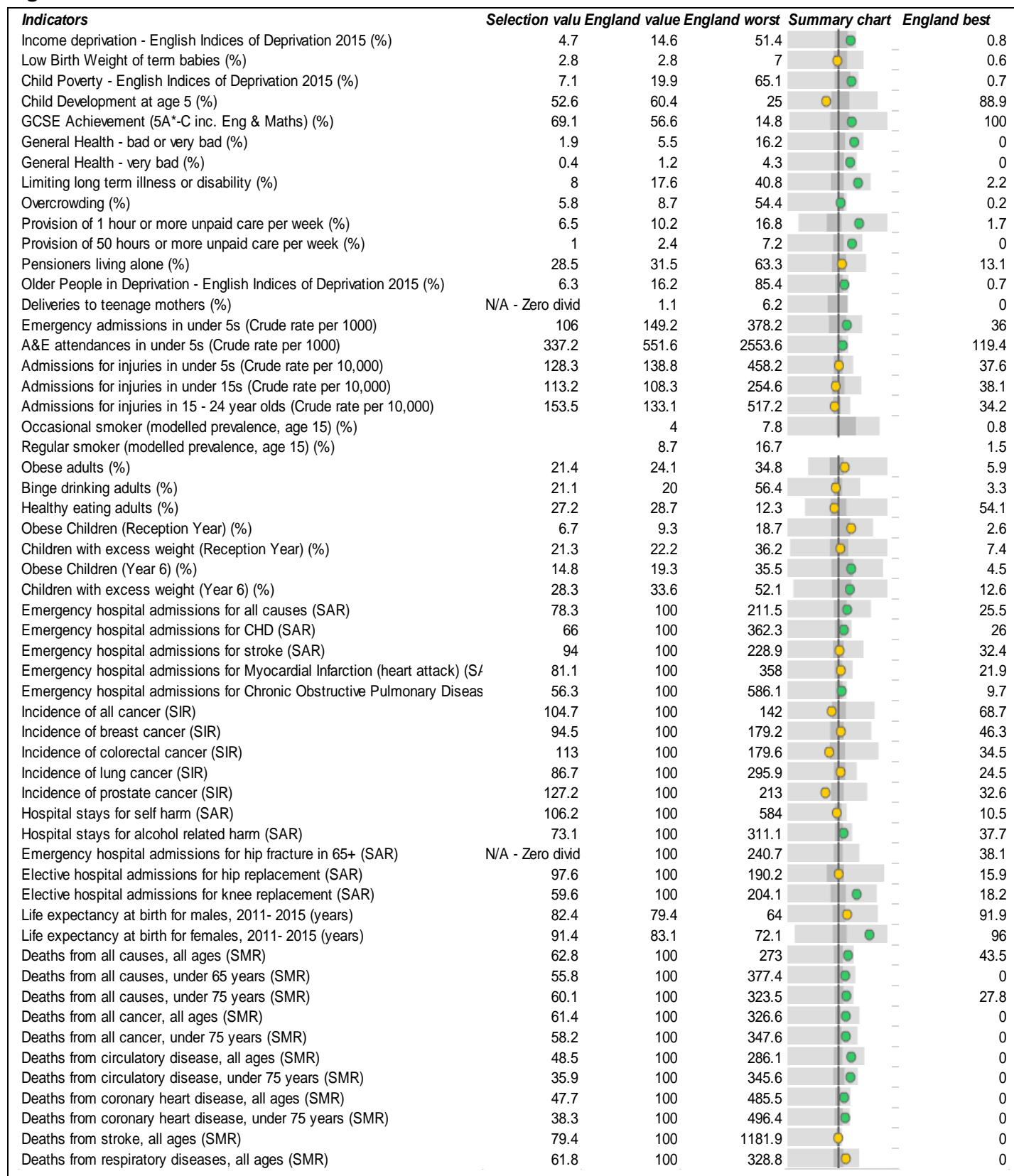
Figure 8 Health Profile for Didcot West



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

Figure 9 Health Profile for Didcot South

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

Figure 10 Health Profile for Didcot North East

significantly worse
 significantly better
 not significantly different from average

8.2 Provision of care

Care home beds

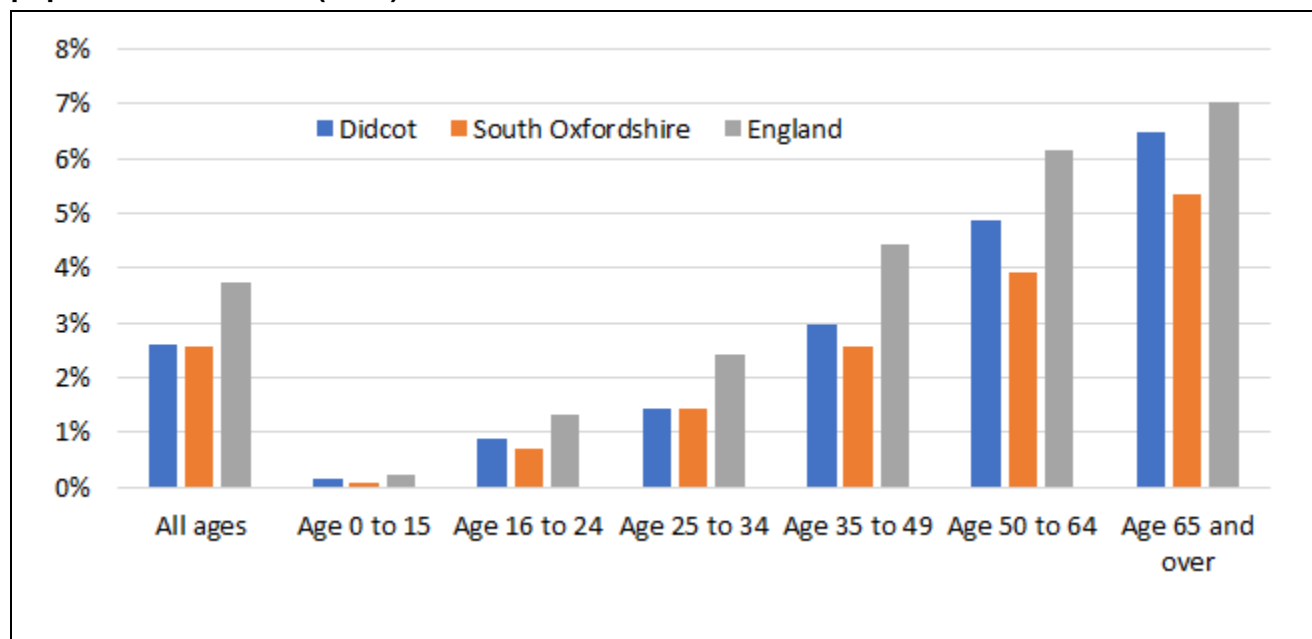
As of 1 August 2018, there were **6** care homes with 99 care home beds in Didcot⁴, each of which were rated as “good”.

People providing unpaid care

At the time of the Census 2011 survey, there were **658** residents in Didcot providing a significant number of hours per week (20 or more) of unpaid care.

The proportion of people in Didcot providing unpaid care was similar to the South Oxfordshire average overall and below the national average. The proportion of unpaid carers (20 hours or more) in Didcot in the older age groups was higher than the district average.

Figure 11 People providing 20 hours or more per week of unpaid care by age as % of resident population for Didcot (2011)



Source: ONS Census 2011 table LC3304

⁴ Source: Care Quality Commission, care directory with filters from <http://www.cqc.org.uk/about-us/transparency/using-cqc-data> ; Care homes within Didcot.

8.3 Health conditions

Diabetes

The prevalence of **diabetes mellitus** recorded by Didcot Health Centre Practice, Woodlands Medical Centre and Oak Tree Health Centre in Didcot remained at a similar level in 2016-17 compared with the previous year.

The rates in Didcot Health Centre and Woodlands were above the Oxfordshire CCG average.

Figure 12 Change in prevalence (ages 17+) of Diabetes mellitus recorded by GP Practices in Didcot Quality Outcomes Framework) 2015-16 to 2016-17

	2015-16		2016-17		change
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	
<i>England</i>		6.54		6.67	+0.13pp ↑
<i>Oxfordshire CCG</i>	27,925	4.92	29,469	4.97	+0.04pp ↑
Didcot Health Centre Practice	773	5.48	804	5.63	+0.15pp ↑
Woodlands Medical Centre	530	6.00	561	6.01	+0.01pp ↑
Oak Tree Health Centre	296	4.20	299	4.10	-0.10 ↓

Source: NHS Digital, Quality Outcomes Framework <http://digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB30124> published Oct 2017

Mental health

The prevalence of **dementia** in 2016-17 recorded by Didcot Health Centre Practice and Oak Tree Health Centre has remained well below the Oxfordshire CCG average.

Dementia prevalence recorded by Woodland Medical Centre was similar to the Oxfordshire and national average.

Figure 13 Change in prevalence of Dementia recorded by GP Practices in Didcot (Quality Outcomes Framework) 2015-16 to 2016-17

	2015-16		2016-17		change
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	
<i>England</i>		0.76		0.76	+0.01pp ↑
<i>Oxfordshire CCG</i>	5,176	0.74	5,461	0.75	+0.01pp ↑
Didcot Health Centre Practice	86	0.49	88	0.49	0.00pp
Woodland Medical Centre	81	0.75	85	0.74	+0.01pp ↑
Oak Tree Health Centre	23	0.24	24	0.24	0.00

Source: NHS Digital, Quality Outcomes Framework <http://digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB30124> published Oct 2017

The prevalence of **depression** recorded by Didcot Health Centre, Woodlands Medical Centre and Oak Tree Health Centre saw a slight increase between 2015-16 and 2016-17 across all three practices.

Didcot Health Centre and Oak Tree Health Centre have rates of depression that were significantly higher than the Oxfordshire CCG and national rate in 2016-17. The rate of depression recorded by Oak Tree Health Centre was double the national average.

Figure 14 Change in prevalence of Depression recorded by GP Practices in Didcot (Quality Outcomes Framework) 2015-16 to 2016-17

	2015-16		2016-17		change
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	
<i>England</i>		8.24		9.09	+0.9pp ↑
<i>Oxfordshire CCG</i>	49,662	8.88	56,795	9.71	+0.83pp ↑
Didcot Health Centre	1,896	13.65	1,987	14.09	+0.04pp ↑
Woodlands Medical Centre	708	8.12	856	9.28	+1.1pp ↑
Oak Tree Health Centre	1,254	18.04	1,306	18.20	+0.16 ↑

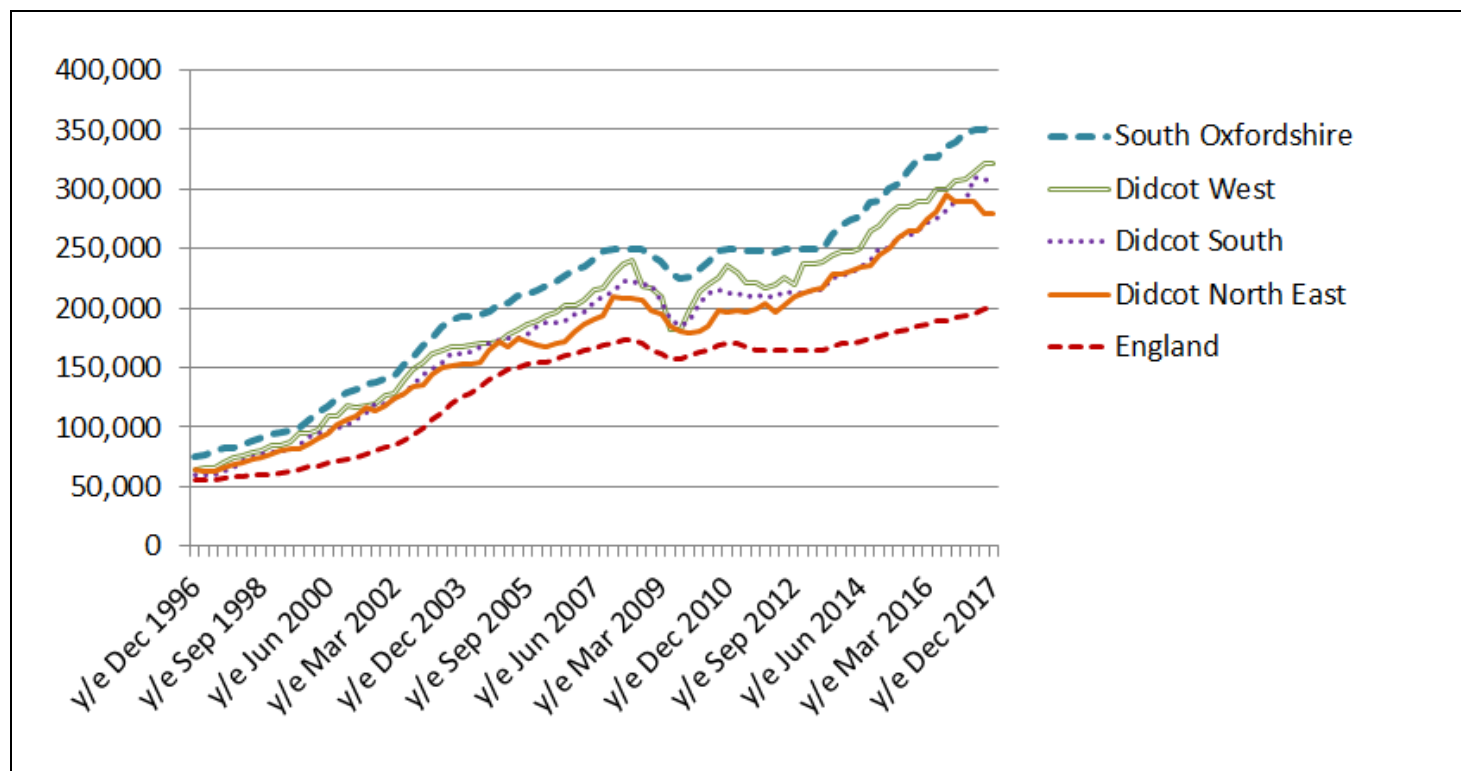
Source: NHS Digital, Quality Outcomes Framework <http://digital.nhs.uk/catalogue/PUB30124> published Oct 2017

9 Other - house prices and commuting data

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

Over the past 5 years (year ending December 2012 to year ending December 2017), median prices for semi-detached housing in Didcot have increased at a similar rate to the South Oxfordshire average. The greatest increase was in Didcot South ward (+£92,500, +42%).

Figure 16 Median price paid for semi-detached dwellings to year ending December 2017 – Didcot Wards.



Source: ONS House price statistics for small areas to year ending December 2017; quarterly rolling year

Table 4 Median price paid for semi-detached dwellings, year ending December 2012 to year ending December 2017 – Didcot wards

£	Year ending Dec 2012	Year ending Dec 2017	Difference	
Didcot West	212,000	280,000	68,000	32%
Didcot South	213,000	305,500	92,500	43%
Didcot North East	238,000	321,000	83,000	35%
South Oxfordshire	250,000	355,000	105,000	42%
England	165,000	201,500	36,500	22%

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

Travelling to work

The travel to work data in this section is for the areas covered by Middle Layer Super Output Areas 009,010,013 and 014 (Didcot).

According to the 2011 Census travel to work statistics, there were **14,207** people living in Didcot (MSOA 009,010,013 and 014) in employment the week before the Census.

Of these, 5,050 were living and working in Didcot (including working from home and no fixed place of work) and 9,157 commuted to work outside the town.

Two thirds of Didcot commuters travelled to work in South Oxfordshire or Vale of White Horse and a further 12% travelled to Oxford for work. Overall 85% of Didcot commuters were working in Oxfordshire. A small number (391, 3%) travelled to London to work.

Table 5 Travel to work by residents of Didcot MSOAs 009, 010,013 and 014

Category	Count	Percent
Total commuting (within Didcot and to elsewhere)	12,105	[1]
Mainly work at or from home	1,034	
No fixed place	1,068	
Total = all commuting + mainly working at or from home + no fixed place	14,207	
Living and working in Didcot	5,050	36%
% of commuters (of [1])		
commuting to work within Didcot	2,948	24%
South Oxfordshire (including Didcot)	4,631	38%
Vale of White Horse	3,786	31%
Oxford	1,434	12%
Reading	355	3%
London	391	3%
Oxfordshire	10,240	85%

Source: ONS Census 2011, table WU03

The greatest numbers of commuters into Didcot from outside were coming in from Vale of White Horse (1,389), elsewhere in South Oxfordshire (808), Oxford (253), Cherwell (165), West Berkshire (141) and Reading (121).

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

ANNEX 1: Indicator dates

Indicators used in ward profiles from Public Health England Local Health (section 8.1)

Percentage living in income deprived households reliant on means tested benefit, Income domain score from the Indices of Deprivation, 2015
Live births with a recorded birth weight under 2500g and a gestational age of at least 37 complete weeks as a percentage of all live births with recorded birth weight and a gestational age of at least 37 complete weeks, 2011-15
Child Poverty - Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)
Percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development at age 5, 2013/14
Percentage of pupils achieving 5 GCSE grades of A*-C including English and Maths, at the end of the academic year 2013/14.
Number of people who reported in the 2011 Census that their health in general was bad or very bad, as a percentage of the total number of respondents to the census question.
Number of people who reported in the 2011 Census that their health in general was very bad, as a percentage of the total number of respondents to the census question.
Percentage of people who reported having a limiting long-term illness or disability in the 2011 Census
Percentage of households with 1 or more rooms too few, reported in 2011 Census
Number of people who reported providing 1 hour or more of unpaid care per week as a percentage of the total number of respondents in the 2011 Census
Number of people who reported providing 50 hours or more of unpaid care per week as a percentage of the total number of respondents in the 2011 Census
Number of people aged 65 and over living alone, as a percentage of the total number of people aged 65 and over, as reported in the 2011 Census
Older people deprivation -2015 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)
Percentage of deliveries where the mother is aged under 18 years, 2011/12-2015/16
Crude rate of emergency hospital admissions for children (aged under 5 years), per 1,000 resident population, 2013/14-2015/16 (financial years pooled)
Crude rate of A&E attendance rate per 1,000 population aged 0-4 years, 2013/14-2015/16
Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people (aged 0-4), 2011/12-2015/16
Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people (aged 0-14), 2011/12-2015/16
Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people (aged 15-24), 2011/12-2015/16
Modelled prevalence of people aged 15 who are occasional smokers, 2009-2012
Modelled prevalence of people aged 15 who are regular smokers, 2009-2012
Percentage of the population aged 16+ with a body mass index (BMI) of 30+, modelled estimates, 2006-2008
Percentage of the population aged 16+ that binge drink, modelled estimate, 2006-2008
Percentage of the population aged 16+ that consume 5 or more portions of fruit and veg per day, modelled estimate, 2006-2008

Percentage of measured children in Reception Year who were classified as obese, 2013/14-2015/16
Percentage of measured children in Reception Year who were classified as overweight or obese, 2013/14-2015/16
Percentage of measured children in Year 6 who were classified as obese, 2013/14-2015/16
Percentage of measured children in Year 6 who were classified as overweight or obese, 2013/14-2015/16
Emergency hospital admissions for all causes, standardised admission ratio, 2011/12-2015/16
Emergency hospital admissions for coronary heart disease, standardised admission ratio, 2011/12-2015/16
Emergency hospital admissions for stroke, standardised admission ratio, 2011/12-2015/16
Emergency hospital admissions for stroke, standardised admission ratio, 2011/12-2015/16
Emergency hospital admissions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, standardised admission ratio, 2011/12-2015/16
New cases of all cancers, standardised incidence ratio, 2011-2015
New cases of female breast cancer, standardised incidence ratio, 2011-2015
New cases of colorectal cancer, standardised incidence ratio, 2011-2015
New cases of lung cancer, standardised incidence ratio, 2011-2015
New cases of prostate cancer, standardised incidence ratio, 2011-2015
Hospital admissions for intentional self harm, standardised admission ratio, 2011/12-2015/16
Hospital admissions for alcohol attributable conditions, standardised admission ratio, 2011/12-2015/16
Emergency hospital admissions for hip fractures, persons aged 65+, standardised admission ratio, 2011/12-2015/16
Elective hospital admissions for hip replacement, standardised admission ratio, 2011/12-2015/16
Elective hospital admissions for knee replacement, standardised admission ratio, 2011/12-2015/16
Life expectancy at birth for males, 2011- 2015
Life expectancy at birth for females, 2011- 2015
Deaths from all causes, all ages, standardised mortality ratio, 2011-2015
Deaths from all causes, under 65 years, standardised mortality ratio, 2011-2015
Deaths from all causes, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio, 2011-2015
Deaths from all cancer, all ages, standardised mortality ratio, 2011-2015
Deaths from all cancer, all ages, standardised mortality ratio, 2011-2015
Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages, standardised mortality ratio, 2011-2015
Deaths from circulatory disease, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio, 2011-2015
Deaths from coronary heart disease, all ages, standardised mortality ratio, 2011-2015
Deaths from coronary heart disease, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio, 2011-2015
Deaths from coronary heart disease, under 75 years, standardised mortality ratio, 2011-2015
Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages, standardised mortality ratio, 2011-2015

ANNEX 2: Finding out more

Local statistics on Oxfordshire and West Oxfordshire are available from:

Oxfordshire Insight	insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk
District Data Analysis Service	https://www.oxford.gov.uk/districtdata

Main national sources of statistics include:

Nomis	www.nomisweb.co.uk
Data for Neighbourhood Renewal (signposting site)	www.data4nr.net
The Office for National Statistics	www.statistics.gov.uk

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

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

2015 English Indices of Deprivation dashboard: <http://insight.oxfordshire.gov.uk/cms/index-multiple-deprivation-dashboard>

Business Demography:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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