

Wokingham Borough Profile 2017/18

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Public Health Intelligence

1. Key messages

- Population density ?
- The population of Wokingham was estimated to be 163,353 in 2017.
- The population is estimated to increase in the next five years. The highest increase in numbers is estimated to be in people who are aged 10-14, 60-64 and 75-79 years old.
- There are 13 GP Practices in Wokingham borough. The GP Practice registered population in September 2017 was 164,084 persons, of whom 49.7% were males and 50.3% females.
- Wokingham's population is predominantly White (82.2%). The 2011 Census counted 18,146 out of 154,380 people (11.8%) being from a Black and Ethnic Minority (BME) group. The largest BME group in Wokingham is Indian with 3.5% (5,331 people).
- Compared with the average life expectancy in England, people in Wokingham live longer. A boy and a girl born in Wokingham in 2013-15 are expected to live 2.1 and 1.7 years respectively longer, than a boy and a girl born in the same period in the rest of the country, to 81.6 and 84.8 respectively
- Wokingham is the least deprived borough in Berkshire and ranks 325th out of 326 local authorities in the country.
- Wokingham's general fertility rate (GFR) was 61.4 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 in 2015. This was similar to the national rate of 62.3 per 1,000 women.
- Wokingham's age-standardised mortality rate in 2015 was 843.6 per 100,000 population, which is lower compared to 987 per 100,000 In England.
- Wokingham has a considerably higher percentage (38.0%) of young people aged 18-24 in full-time education than England (33.0%).
- The employment rate in the population of working age in Wokingham is significantly higher (80.1%) than England (74.4%), but similar to the rest of Berkshire (79.1%) and the south east (77.7%).
- The 2011 Census counted 60,332 households in Wokingham borough. This figure has increased to 64,409 households in 2017; an increases of roughly 1% per year
- There are 4,446 (7.1%) households in Wokingham that are classified as fuel poor.
- The proportion of privately owned homes in Wokingham is higher than England with 89.8% and 82.5% respectively.

2. Population profile

2.1 Population structure

The population of Wokingham was estimated to be 163,353 people in 2017. This was an increase of 1,469 people (0.9%) on 2015's estimated figures and an increase of 11,330 people (7.5%) on 2006's figures.

Wokingham's median age was 41.6 years in 2016, compared to 39.8 in England. Wokingham's population continues to age with 17.4% of the population aged 65 and over in 2016, compared to 13.4% in 2006. This is slightly lower than the England figure of 18.7%.

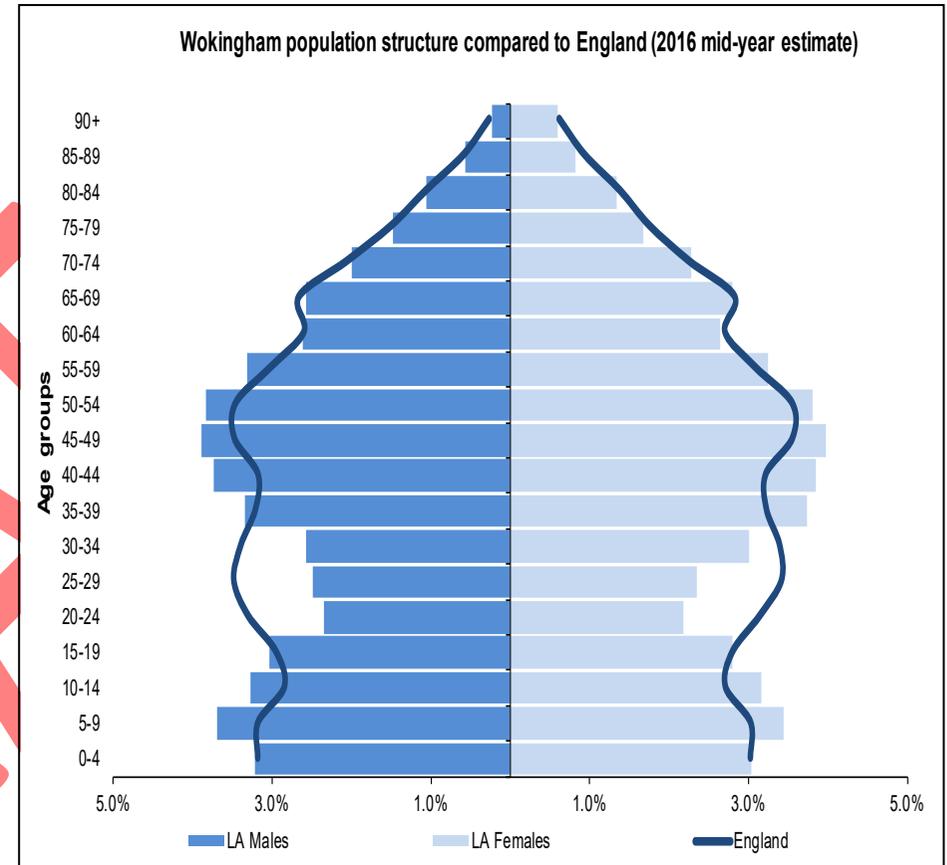
The increase in population from 2015 to 2016 in Wokingham was due to natural growth (net increase of 699 people), internal migration (net increase of 518 people) and international migration (net increase of 490 people).

Figure 1 illustrates the population structure by five year age groups and gender, compared with England and table 1 the numbers of people by age group and gender.

Figure 2 shows the estimated population difference in percentages and numbers between 2017 and 2021 by five year age bands.

The highest increase in numbers is estimated to be in people who age 10-14, 60-64 and 75-79 years old.

Figure 1: Estimated population by age group and gender in 2016



Source: Office for National Statistics (2017); Population Estimates for UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland: mid-2016

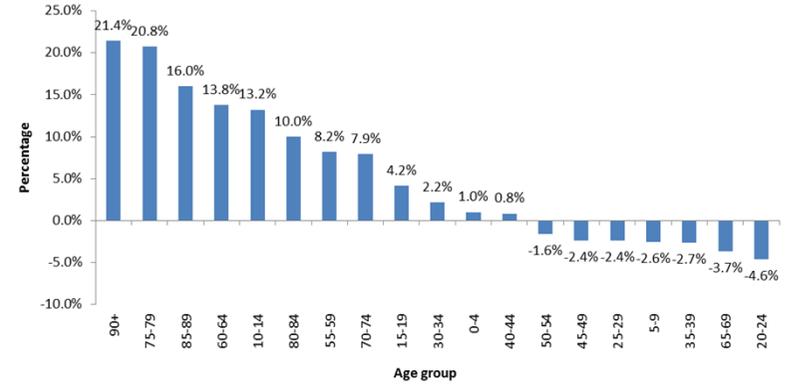
Table 1: Wokingham population by age group and gender (2016 mid-year estimate)

Age Group	Male	Female	People
0-4	5,198	4,904	10,102
5-9	5,969	5,579	11,548
10-14	5,303	5,123	10,426
15-19	4,907	4,530	9,437
20-24	3,790	3,535	7,325
25-29	4,032	3,813	7,845
30-34	4,152	4,866	9,018
35-39	5,412	6,051	11,463
40-44	6,054	6,223	12,277
45-49	6,300	6,438	12,738
50-54	6,201	6,164	12,365
55-59	5,369	5,253	10,622
60-64	4,225	4,273	8,498
65-69	4,170	4,519	8,689
70-74	3,227	3,697	6,924
75-79	2,401	2,715	5,116
80-84	1,713	2,164	3,877
85-89	927	1,328	2,255
90+	376	977	1,353
Total	79,726	82,152	161,878

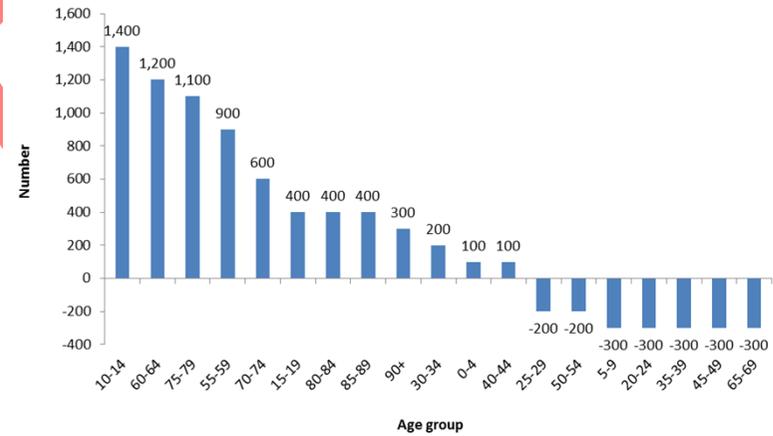
Source: Office for National Statistics (2017); Population Estimates for UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland: mid-2016

Figure 2: Projected difference in population between 2017 and 2021 by age group

Estimated population change (percentages) between 2017 and 2021 by age group, Wokingham



Estimated population change (numbers) between 2017 and 2021 by age group, Wokingham



Source: ONS 2015-based subnational population projections

2.2 GP Practice registered population

There are 13 GP Practices in Wokingham. The GP Practice registered population in September 2017 was 164,084 persons, of whom 49.7% were male and 50.3% female. The GP registrations in Wokingham are 0.5% higher than the estimated resident population number in 2017 (163,353). This could indicate that either there are more people living in the borough than the estimated population figure, or the GP registers contain people who are deceased or reside outside the borough. There are also likely to be residents who are registered with practices outside of Wokingham, and perhaps one of the new app-based practices in London, but there are no data available to quantify this.

The resident and registered populations in Wokingham are very similar, which means that the majority of residents are registered with a GP Practice in the borough. The numbers of patients by GP Practice differs a lot ranging from 2,259 to 26,895 patients. The table below shows GP Practice list size in September 2017. Map 2 shows the location of GP Practices over population density.

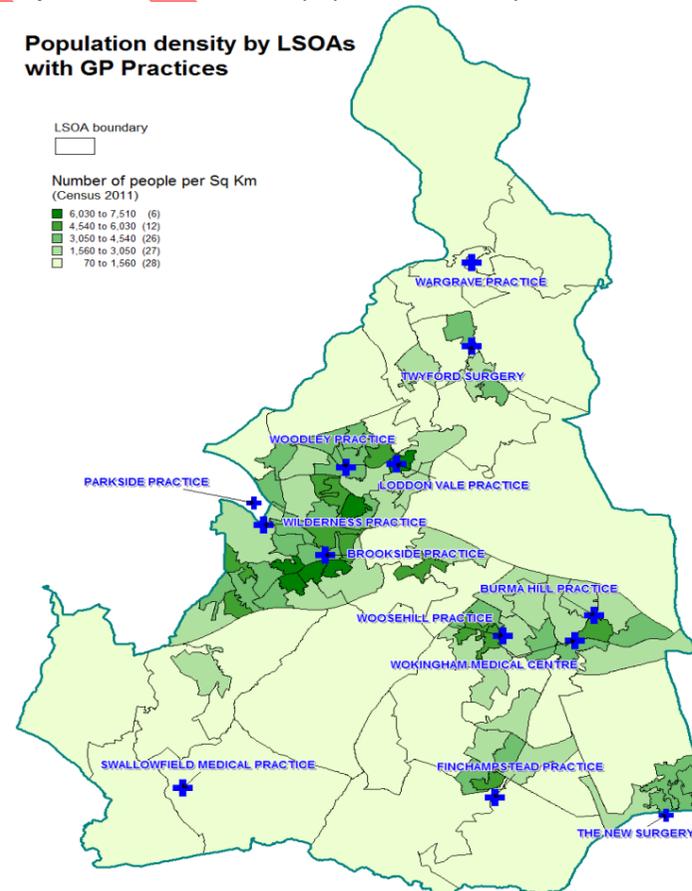
Table 2: Registered population by GP Practice and gender, September 2017

GP Practice	Male	Female	Persons
Swallowfield Medical Practice	5,818	5,981	11,799
Wokingham Medical Centre	11,643	11,743	23,386
Finchampstead Practice	7,645	7,866	15,511
Parkside Practice	7,325	7,284	14,609
Brookside Practice	13,468	13,427	26,895
Woodley Practice	5,797	6,179	11,976
Wargrave Practice	3,392	3,593	6,985
Loddon Vale Practice	7,786	7,701	15,487
Twyford Surgery	6,459	6,385	12,844
The New Surgery	3,591	3,569	7,160
Woosehill Practice	6,065	6,298	12,363

Wilderness Practice	1,236	1,023	2,259
Burma Hill Practice	1,381	1,429	2,810
Total	81,606	82,478	164,084

Source: Wokingham CCG

Map 2: GP Practices over population density



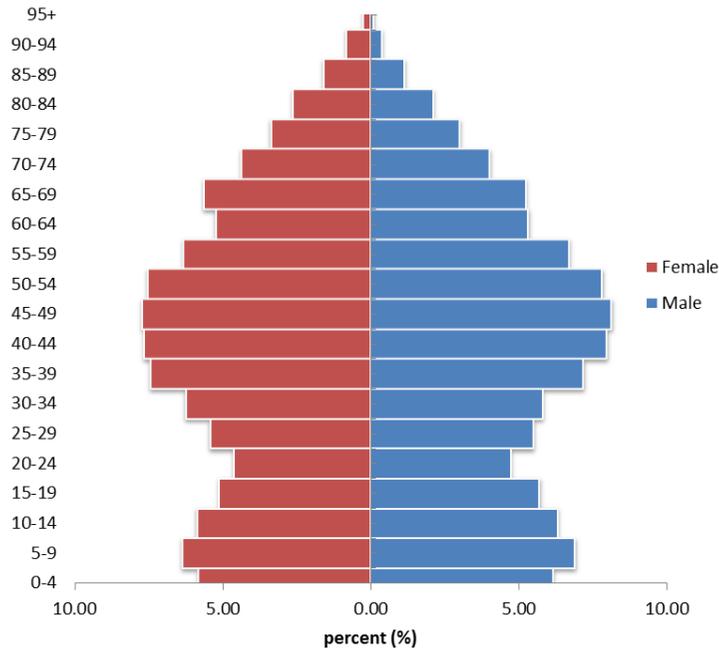
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Map creator: WBC Public Health Intelligence
Date: October 2017

Figure 4 illustrates the GP practice population by 5-year age groups and gender. The majority of the registered population are aged between 35 and 54 years old. There is also a large proportion of 5 to 14 year olds.

Figure 4: GP Practice population pyramid by 5-year age group and gender

GP Practice Registered Population by Age Group and Gender, Wokingham CCG April 2017



Source: NHS Digital

2.3 Mobility

Each year approximately 10,000 people migrate into Wokingham from a different local authority within the UK and 9,600 people migrate from Wokingham into a different local authority within the UK. There are approximately 1,000 people who migrate into Wokingham from abroad

annually and 900 who emigrate from Wokingham abroad. Each year around 400 people migrate into Wokingham from another country within the UK and 400 migrate from Wokingham to another country within UK (Source: ONS 2014-based sub-national population projections with components of change).

The population turnover for internal migration into Wokingham was 127.0 per 1,000 resident population in 2015 where there was a population estimate of 160,409. This rate is significantly above the England rate of 101.7 per 1,000 resident population and the comparator rate of 116.7 per 1,000 resident population.

For 2015, there were 1,683 Migrant GP registrations within Wokingham. This is a rate of 10.5 per 1,000 population which is significantly below the England rate of 12.6 per 1,000 population.

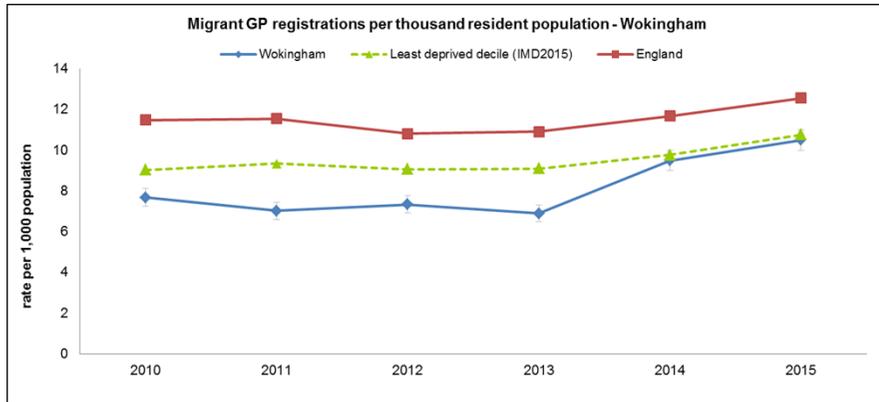
Using statistics between January and December 2016, an estimated 18,000 people living in Wokingham were born outside of the UK. That equates to 11.3% of the total local population. England's proportion of people born outside of the UK is 15.4%.

International migration into Wokingham during 2015/16 was 1,197. International migration out was 707. This means the total net migration was +490. Internal Migration during 2015/16 was 10,306 in and 9,788 out, therefore a total net of +518 for internal migration.

For migrants living within the local authority, there were 1,581 new National Insurance Registrations between Jan 2016 and Dec 2016 and

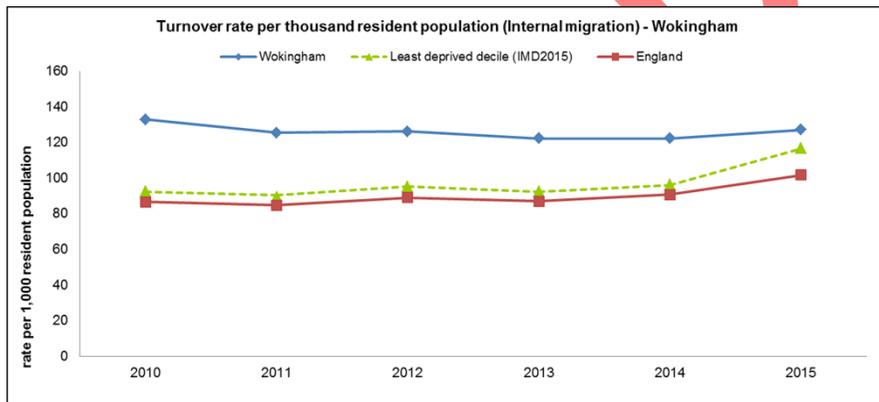
1,658 new GP registrations between mid 2015 and mid 2016. (Source: ONS: Annual rates for Local Area Migration Indicators)

Figure 5: Trend in migrant GP registrations



Source: PHE: Public Health Profiles

Figure 6: Trend in population turnover (internal migration)



Source: PHE: Public Health Profiles

2.4 Ethnicity

ONS does not produce sub-national population projections by Ethnicity. The most accurate source of ethnicity data for Local Authorities is still the 2011 Census.

Wokingham's population is predominantly White (82.2%). The 2011 Census counted 18,146 out of 154,380 people (11.8%) being from a BME group. The largest Black and Ethnic minority (BME) group in Wokingham is Indian with 3.5% (5,331 people).

Figure 3: Proportion of ethnic groups in Wokingham (Census 2011)

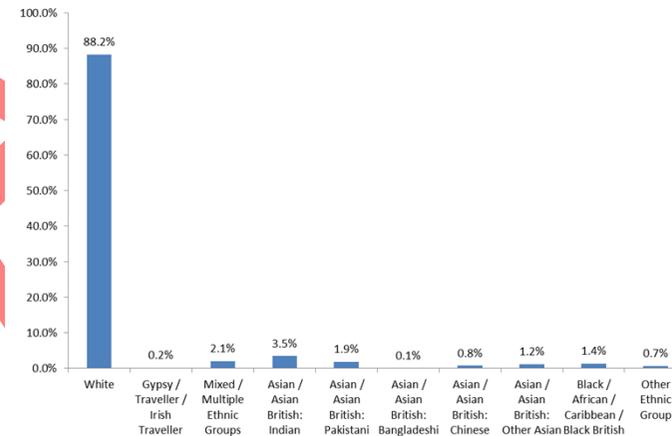


Table 3: Number of people by ethnic group

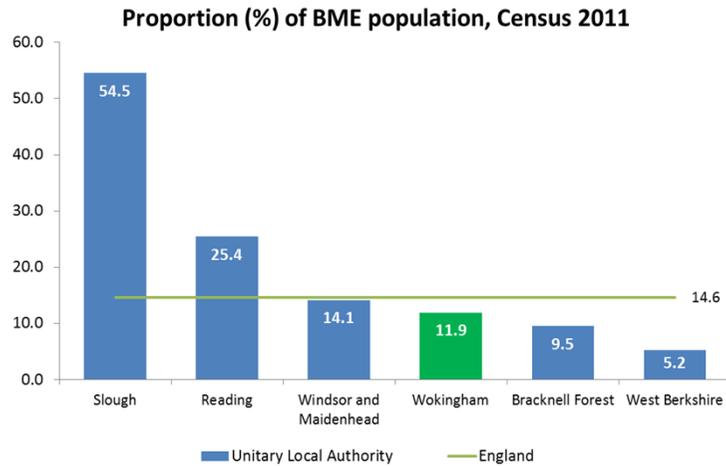
Ethnic group	Number	Percentage (%)
All categories: Ethnic Group	154,380	100.0%
White	136,234	88.2%
Gypsy / Traveller / Irish Traveller	291	0.2%
Mixed / Multiple Ethnic Groups	3,182	2.1%
Asian / Asian British: Indian	5,331	3.5%
Asian / Asian British: Pakistani	2,865	1.9%

Asian / Asian British: Bangladeshi	222	0.1%
Asian / Asian British: Chinese	1,203	0.8%
Asian / Asian British: Other Asian	1,817	1.2%
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	2,093	1.4%
Other Ethnic Group	1,142	0.7%

The chart below illustrates the proportion of BME population in Berkshire by unitary authority compared with the South East and England. Wokingham has the third lowest proportion of BME population in Berkshire which is also lower than the national value of 14.6%.

Figure 4: Proportion of BME population in Berkshire (Census 2011)

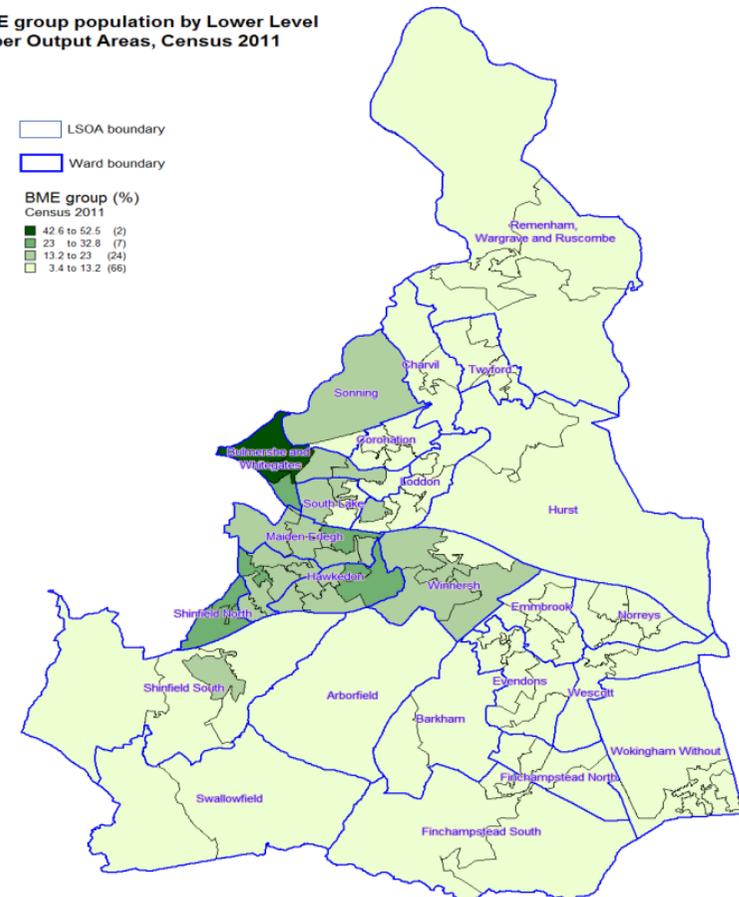
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Map 3 shows percentage of BME population by LSOAs with wards overlaid. There is an LSOA in Bulmershe and Whitegates ward which has the highest proportion (54%) of BME population in Wokingham. The areas with the highest percentage of BME groups are in the west part of the borough bordering Reading.

Map 3: Proportion of BME group by LSOAs

BME group population by Lower Level Super Output Areas, Census 2011



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Date: November 2017

2.5 Life expectancy

Compared with the average life expectancy in England, people in Wokingham live longer. A boy and a girl born in Wokingham in 2013-15 are

expected to live 2.1 and 1.7 years respectively longer, than a boy and a girl born in the same period in the rest of the country.

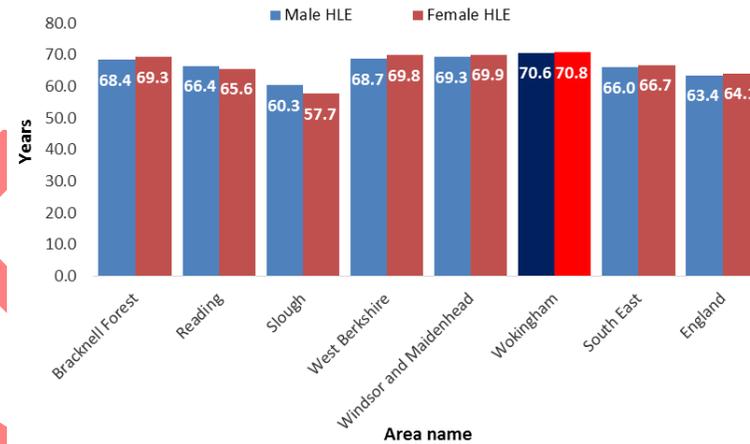
Wokingham has the highest male life expectancy at birth in Berkshire with 81.6 years. The female life expectancy at birth is 84.8 years.

The healthy life expectancy for boys born in 2013-15 in Wokingham was 70.6 years, which was significantly better than the England figure of 63.4 years. The healthy life expectancy for girls born in 2013-15 was 70.8 years, which was also significantly better than the England figure of 64.1 years.

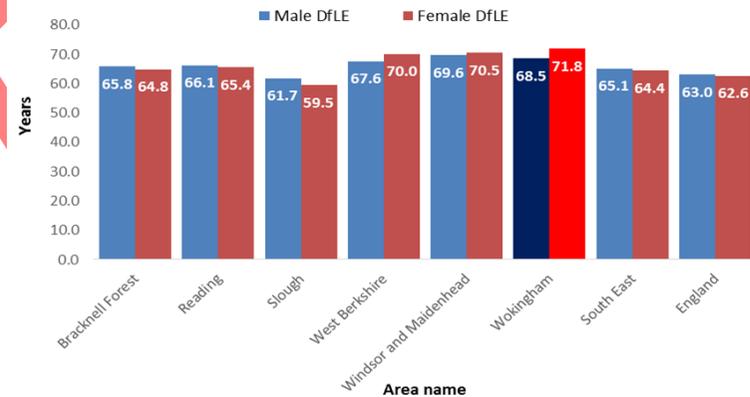
The disability free life expectancy for boys born in 2013-15 in Wokingham was 68.5 years for men and 71.8 years for women.

Figure 5-7: Life expectancy, healthy life expectancy and disability free life expectancy at birth

Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth, 2013-15

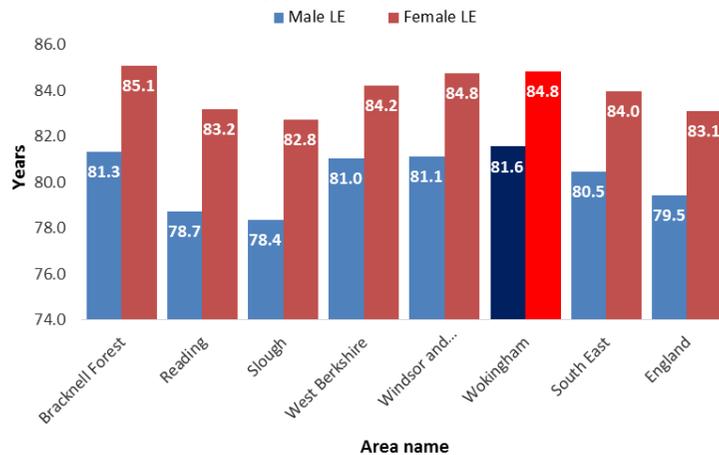


Disability Free Life Expectancy at Birth, 2013-15

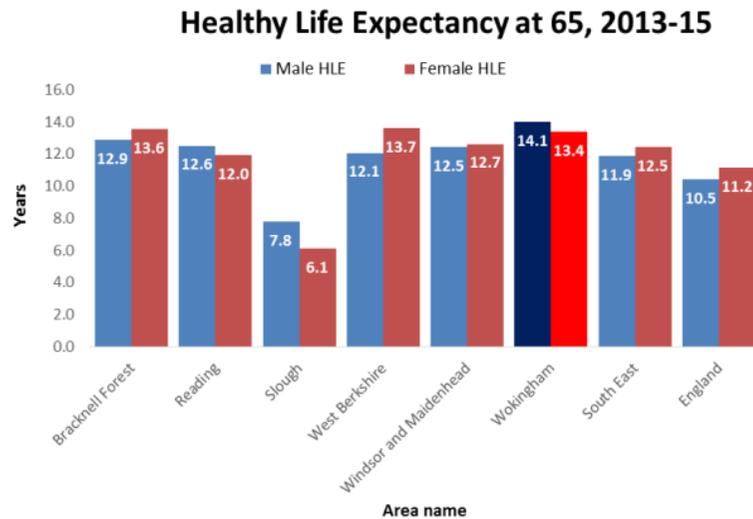
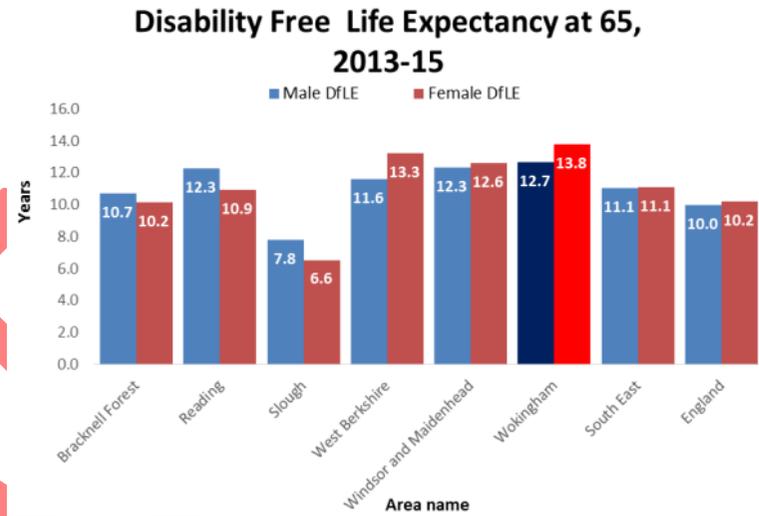
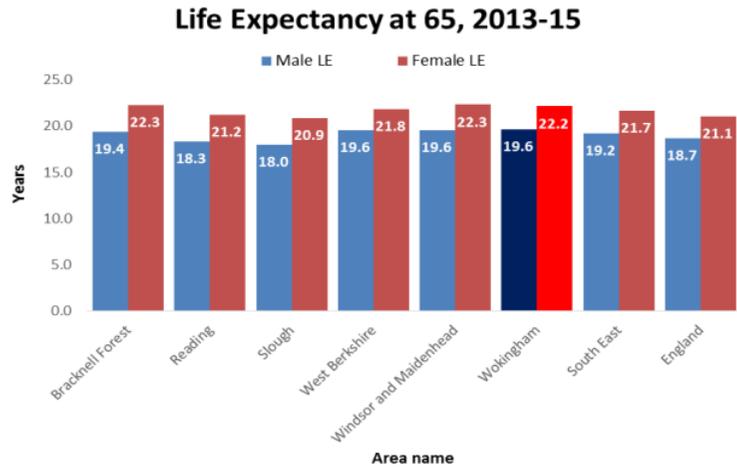


Source: ONS

Life Expectancy at Birth, 2013-15



Figures 8-10: Life expectancy, healthy life expectancy and disability free life expectancy at 65



Source: ONS

2.6 Life expectancy inequalities

See section 3.3 on Deprivation for an explanation of what deprivation is and how it is measured. This measure is based on the difference in life expectancy between the most deprived quintile (i.e. the bottom 20%) and the least deprived quintile.

Table 4: Life expectancy at birth by deprivation (in years)

	Male	Female
Most deprived quintile	79.7	82.4
Least deprived quintile	83.1	85.9
Absolute gap	3.4	3.5

The Segment Tool has been developed by Public Health England's (PHE) Epidemiology and Surveillance team and provides information on the causes of

death that are driving inequalities in life expectancy at local area level. Targeting the biggest impact on reducing inequalities.

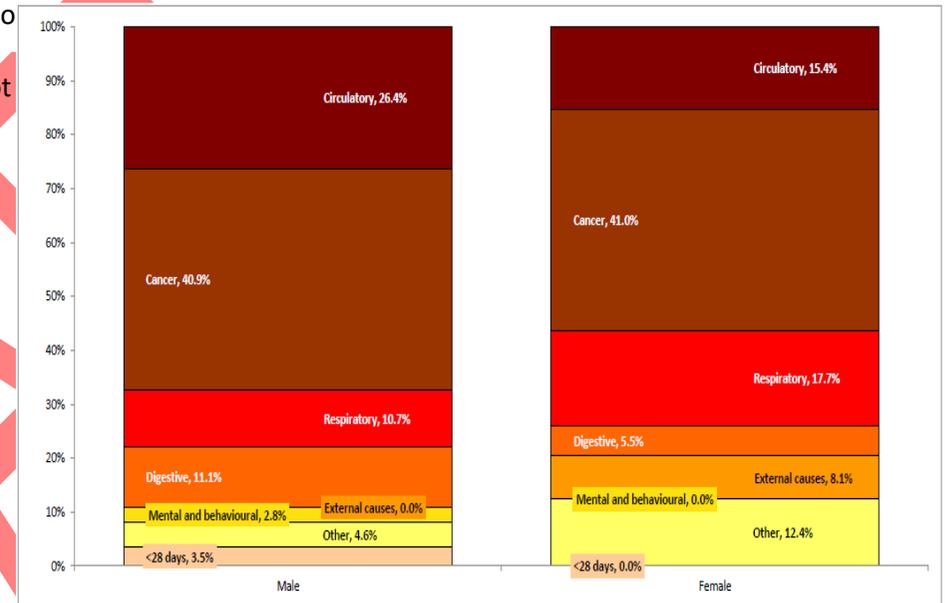
The scarf chart shows, for each broad cause of death, the percentage contribution that it makes to the overall life expectancy gap between the areas selected. If a cause shows a contribution of 0, this means that the cause of death does not make any contribution to the life expectancy gap.

In Wokingham the highest cause of death that drives life expectancy inequalities between the most deprived and the least deprived quintile is cancer, which accounts for 41% of deaths in both sexes. In males just over a quarter and in females a smaller percentage (15%) of the difference is due to circulatory diseases, and there is a very strong evidence base on how to reduce cardiovascular risk.

Very interesting is the finding that external causes of death (accidents and intentional harm) do not account for any of the gap in men, this is contrary to findings almost everywhere else; even in West Berkshire external causes account for over 13% of the gap in males. It could be related to the fact that numbers are relatively small (66 deaths), and therefore it could be chance that fewer men from the most deprived quintile died, or relatively more of the least deprived died in the 3 year period 2012-2014.

Also of note is that deaths due to mental and behavioural causes show very little or no variation by deprivation, again this is unusual, and this time it is not small numbers, as the number of deaths in Wokingham from 2012-2014 was 117 men and 241 women.

Figure 14.5 Scarf chart showing the breakdown of the life expectancy gap between Wokingham most deprived quintile and Wokingham least deprived quintile, by broad cause of death, 2012-2014



Footnote: Circulatory diseases includes coronary heart disease and stroke. Respiratory diseases includes flu, pneumonia and chronic obstructive airways disease. Digestive diseases includes alcohol-related conditions such as chronic liver disease and cirrhosis. External causes include deaths from injury, poisoning and suicide. Mental and behavioural includes dementia and Alzheimer’s disease. Analysis by Public Health England Epidemiology and Surveillance team based on ONS death registration data, and mid year population estimates, and DCLG Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2015

2.7 Births, fertility and deaths

The births and deaths data comes from local register offices across the country and is analysed and published by the Office for National Statistics.

There is usually a one to two years' time lapse between a birth or a death registration and the time the data is published.

On average there are approximately 1,800 births and 1,200 deaths in Wokingham every year.

In 2015, there were 1,787 live births and 10 still births in Wokingham.

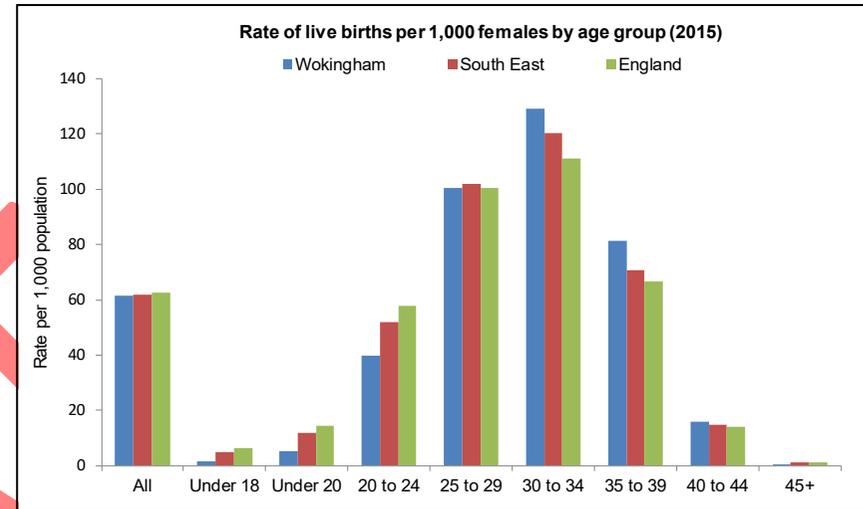
Wokingham's general fertility rate (GFR) was 61.4 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 in 2015. This was similar to the national rate of 62.3 per 1,000 women.

Wokingham's total fertility rate (TFR) was 1.86 children per woman in 2015, compared to 1.82 children per woman nationally.

Source: Office for National Statistics (2016); Birth Summary Tables, England and Wales 2015

0.2% of births in Wokingham were to mothers under the age of 18, compared to 0.9% nationally. 5.8% of births in Wokingham were to mothers aged 40 and over, compared to 4.2% nationally. 28.9% of births in Wokingham were outside of marriage or civil partnership in 2015, compared to 47.9% nationally.

Figure 12: Birth rates by age group



Source: Office for National Statistics (2016); Birth by mother's usual area of residence in the UK

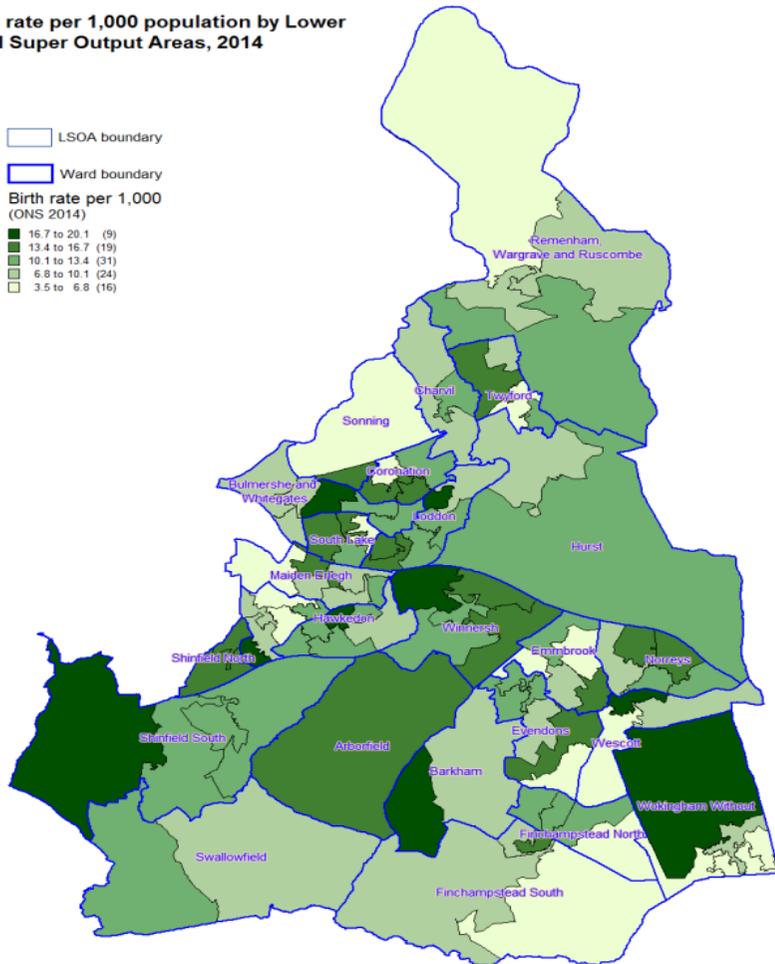
Map 4 illustrates birth rates by lower level super output areas. It is evident from the map that birth rates vary across the borough. The highest birth rates are found in smaller areas within the wards of Winnersh, Loddon, Wokingham Without, Bulmershe and Whitegates, Shinfield South and Barkham.

The general fertility rate measures live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years old. Wokingham has the second lowest general fertility rate in Berkshire with 62.3 births per 1,000 females aged 15-44. However figures vary by ward. Arborfield has the highest fertility rate with 98.0 per 1,000, which is significantly higher than the Wokingham average

Map 4: Birth rates by LSOAs in 2014

Birth rate per 1,000 population by Lower Level Super Output Areas, 2014

LSOA boundary
 Ward boundary
Birth rate per 1,000 (ONS 2014)
 16.7 to 20.1 (9)
 13.4 to 16.7 (19)
 10.1 to 13.4 (31)
 6.8 to 10.1 (24)
 3.5 to 6.8 (16)



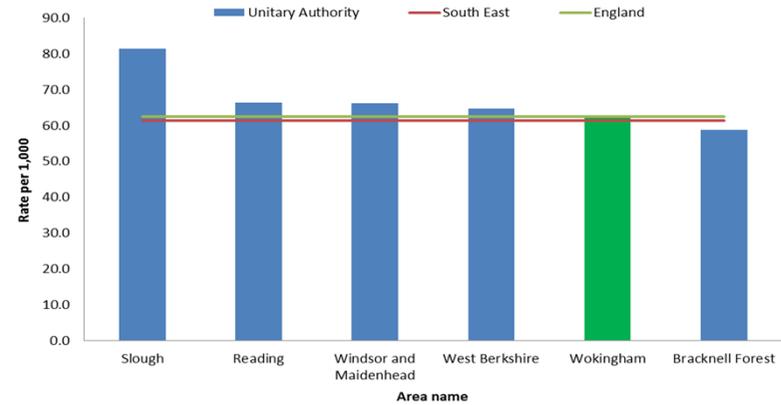
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Figure 13: GFR – live births per 1,000 females aged 15-44

General Fertility Rate per 1,000 population, 2016



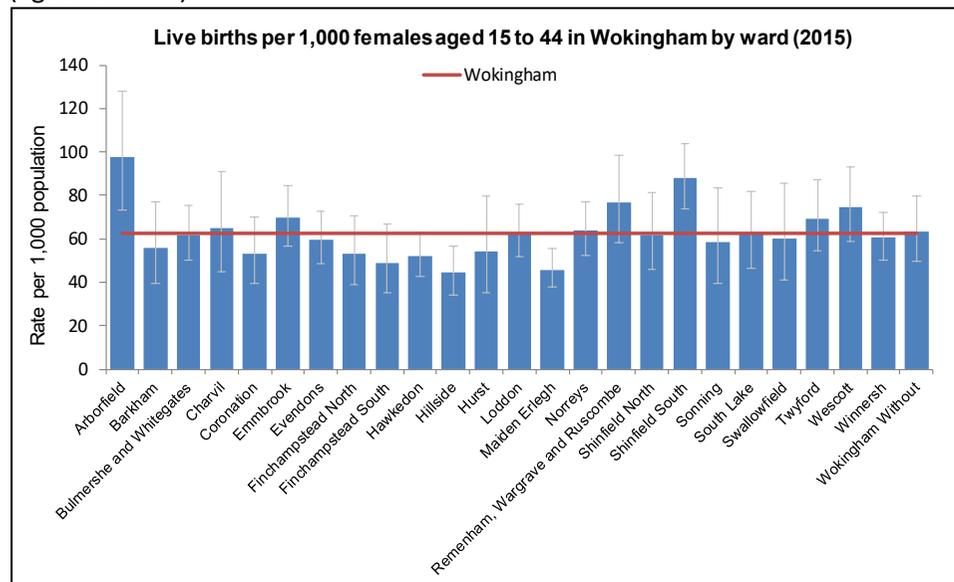
Source: ONS

Table 4: Number of live births and GFR in 2016

	Live births	GFR
Slough	2,628	81.4
Reading	2,494	66.4
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,757	66.2
West Berkshire	1,764	64.7
Wokingham	1,809	62.3
Bracknell Forest	1,397	58.7
South East	101,982	61.4
England	663,157	62.5

Source: ONS

Figure 14: General fertility rate by ward - Live births per 1,000 females (aged 15 to 44)



Source: Office for National Statistics (2016); Annual Births Data

There were 1,189 deaths registered in Wokingham in 2015 (614 male; 575 female).

Wokingham's age-standardised mortality rate in 2015 was 844 per 100,000 population, compared to 987 in England. This was an increase of 1.6% on 2014's rate.

Wokingham's male age-standardised mortality rate increased by 7.9% in 2015 to 1,045 per 100,000 population. The female age-standardised rate decreased by 5.1% to 694 per 100,000 population.

In 2015, cancer was the most common broad cause of death in Wokingham (28.4% of all deaths), followed by circulatory disease (24.1%) and respiratory diseases (14.0%).

The single main cause of death in Wokingham was dementia and Alzheimer's Disease (13.1%), followed by Ischaemic Heart Diseases (10.1%). This differed for men and women, as the main single cause of death for men was Ischaemic Heart Disease, while for women it was dementia and Alzheimer's Disease. This reflected the national picture.

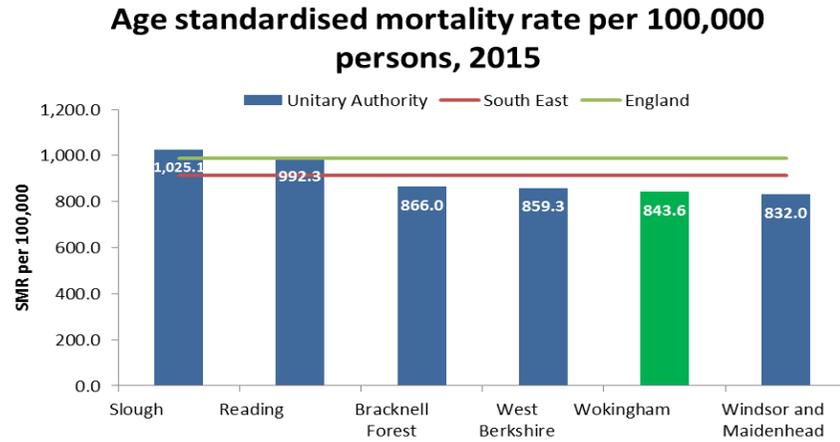
In 2015, 29.5% of deaths in Wokingham were in people aged under 75. These are termed premature deaths.

The Public Health Outcomes Framework includes a number of indicators that monitor mortality and premature mortality rates at a local authority level. These are shown in the relevant non-communicable disease sections in the JSNA (for example: cancer, circulatory diseases, respiratory diseases).

In 2015, 568 people in Wokingham died from causes that were considered preventable. ('Preventable' means that all or most deaths from that cause could be avoided by public health interventions in the broadest sense.) This was an age-standardised rate of 130.5 per 100,000 population in Wokingham, which was significantly better than the England rate of 184.5 per 100,000 population. Preventable mortality has been coming down steadily; in 2001-2003 the rate in Wokingham was 184.1 or where the England average is now.

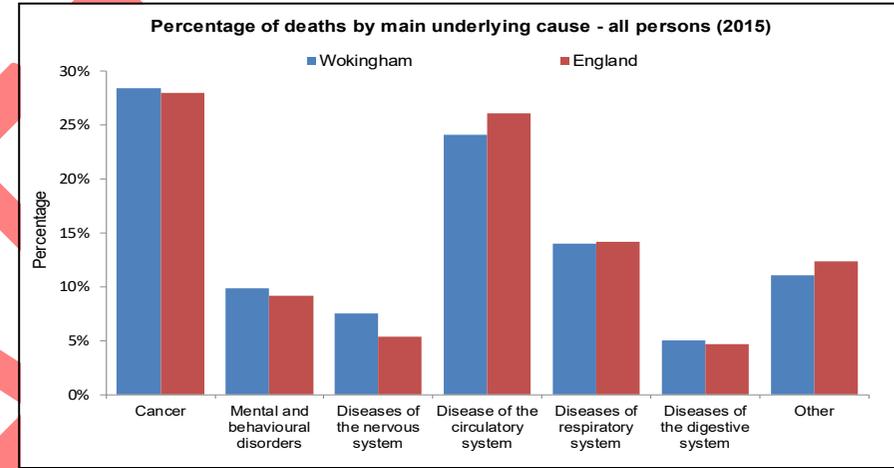
Office for National Statistics (2016); Deaths registered in England and Wales: 2015 Detailed Release - Data tables

Figure 15: Age-standardised mortality rates in 2015



Source: ONS

Figure 17: Deaths by main underlying cause



Source: NOMIS (2016); Mortality statistics - Underlying cause, sex and age (2013 - 2015)

Figure 16: Age-standardised mortality rates by gender in 2015

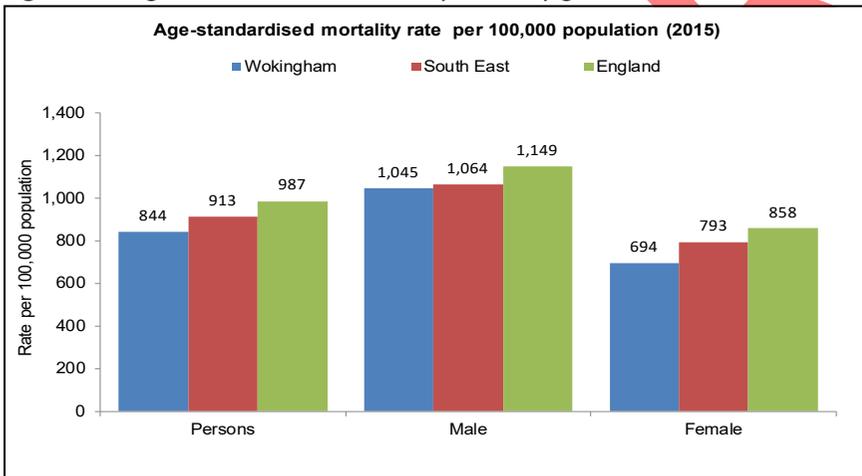
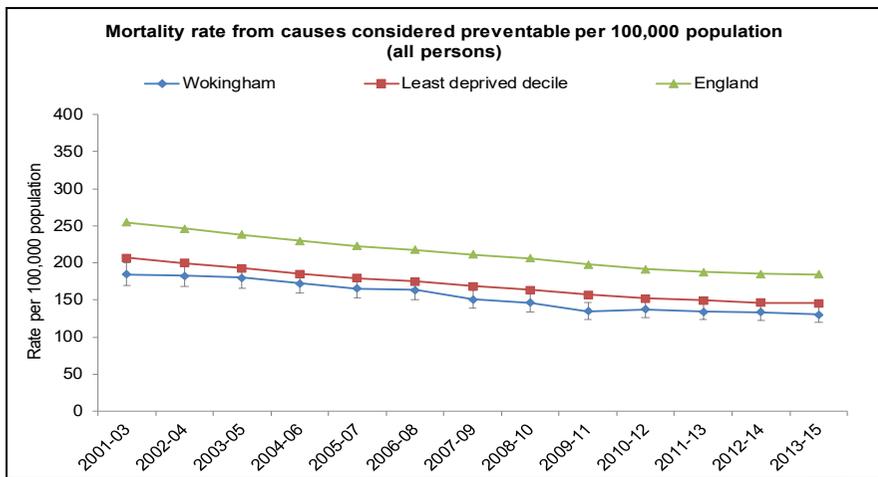


Figure 18: Mortality rate from causes considered preventable (all persons)

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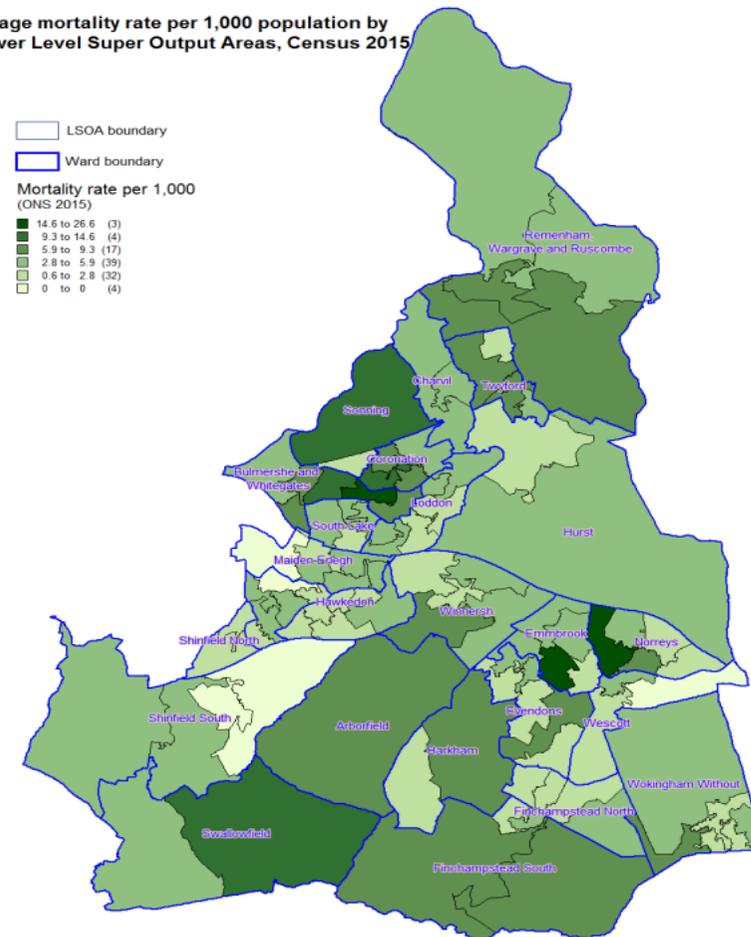


Source: Public Health England (2016); Public Health Outcomes Framework

Map 6 shows crude mortality rates per 1,000 persons by LSOA. Appendix 3 contains a map of crude premature mortality rates per 1,000 by LSOA.

Map 6: Crude mortality rates BY LSOA, 2015

All age mortality rate per 1,000 population by Lower Level Super Output Areas, Census 2015



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3. Socio-economic profile

3.1 Education

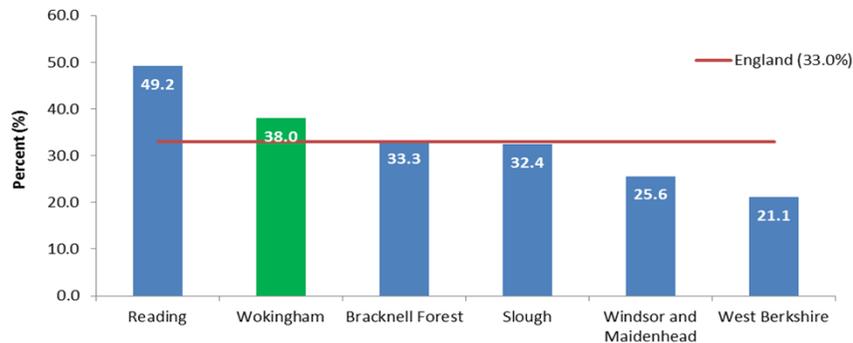
State-funded schools in the Borough of Wokingham include ten secondary schools, one Special Educational Needs (SEN) school and 39 primary schools. There are also a number of independent schools. Maps 1.2 and 1.3 in Appendix 1 show the location of schools in the borough.

Bracknell and Wokingham College is the main further and adult education provider for the borough, just outside the borough its headquarters is in Bracknell. The Borough's closest higher education provider is the main Whiteknights Park campus of the University of Reading immediately north-west.

Wokingham has a considerably higher percentage of young people aged 18-24 in full-time education than England with 33.0%.

Figure 19: Proportion of young people in full time education

Proportion of young people (aged 18-24) in full time education, 2014



Source: Office for National Statistics

Include most recent number of Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) – I think local authorities have this on a frequent basis, possibly monthly or quarterly.

Skills-qualifications

Income gap

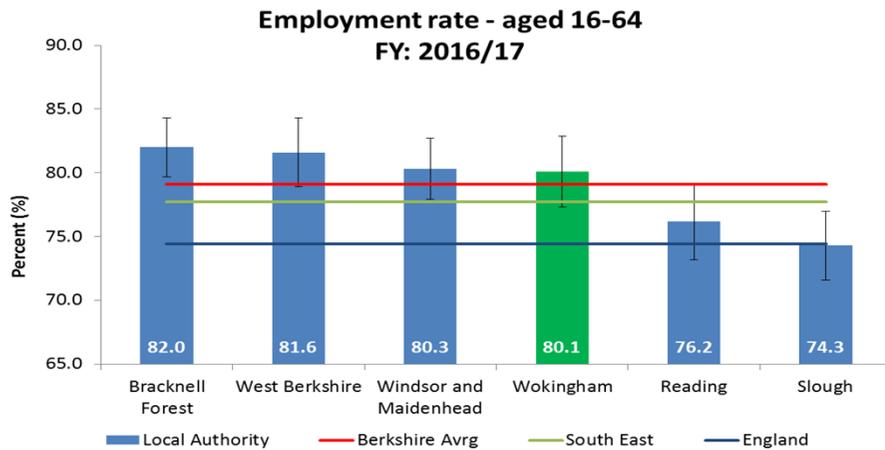
3.2 Employment

The employment rate in the population of working age in Wokingham is significantly higher (80.1%) than England (74.4%), but similar to the rest of Berkshire (79.1%) and the south east (77.7%).

The male employment rate is 85% and female considerably lower at 75.1%. Although it is the lowest gender employment rate gap in Berkshire, it is similar to the South East and England.

Figure 20: Employment rate in working age population

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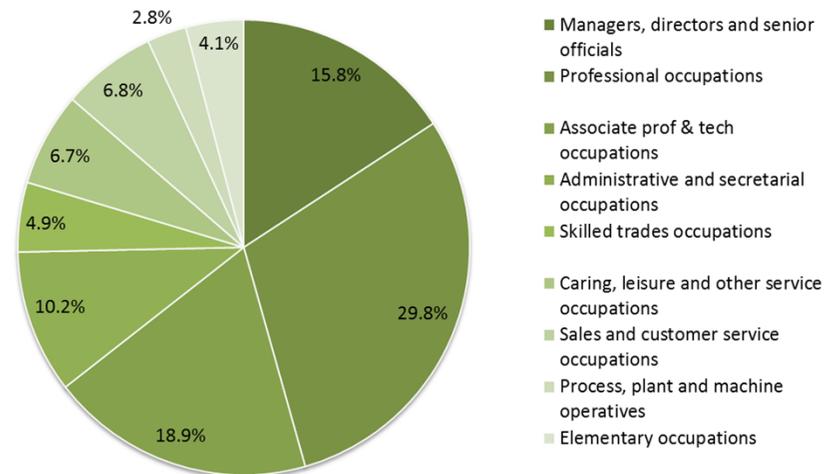


Data source: NOMIS; Annual Population Survey 2015

The majority of Wokingham residents (29.8%) have a professional occupation. The second highest (15.8%) occupation category is managers, directors and senior officers.

Figure 21: Proportion of occupations

Proportion of all people in employment by occupation category, Wokingham FY: 2016/17



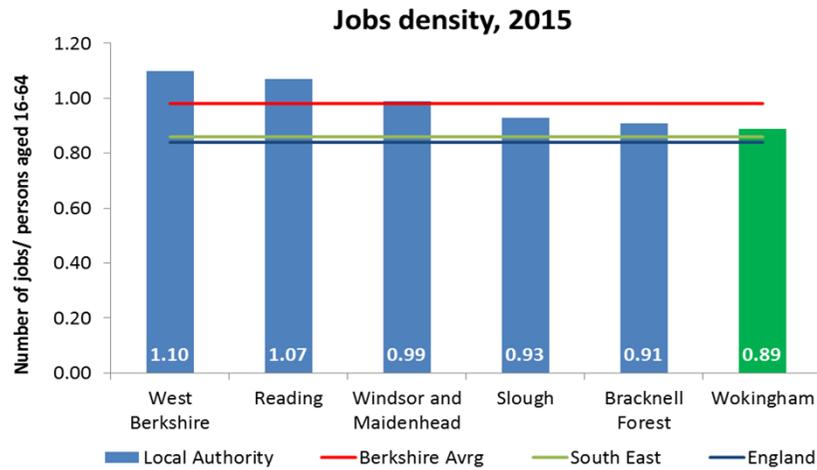
Data source: NOMIS; Annual Population Survey 2015

Wokingham has the lowest (0.89) jobs density in Berkshire. However, it is higher than South East (0.86) and England (0.84).

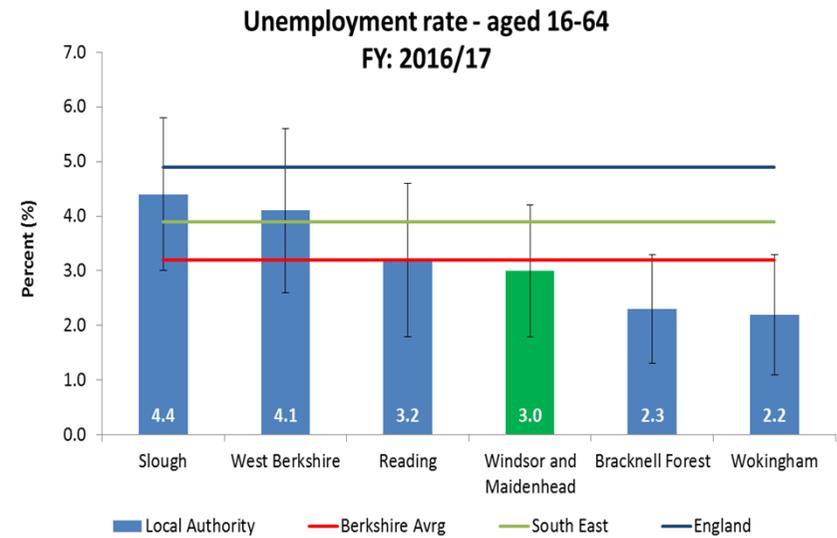
Jobs density is the number of jobs in an area divided by the resident population aged 16-64 in that area. For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident aged 16-64. The total number of jobs is a workplace-based measure and comprises employee jobs, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces.

Commuters – travel to work

Figure 22: Jobs density



Data source: NOMIS, September 2017



Data source: NOMIS; Annual Population Survey 2015

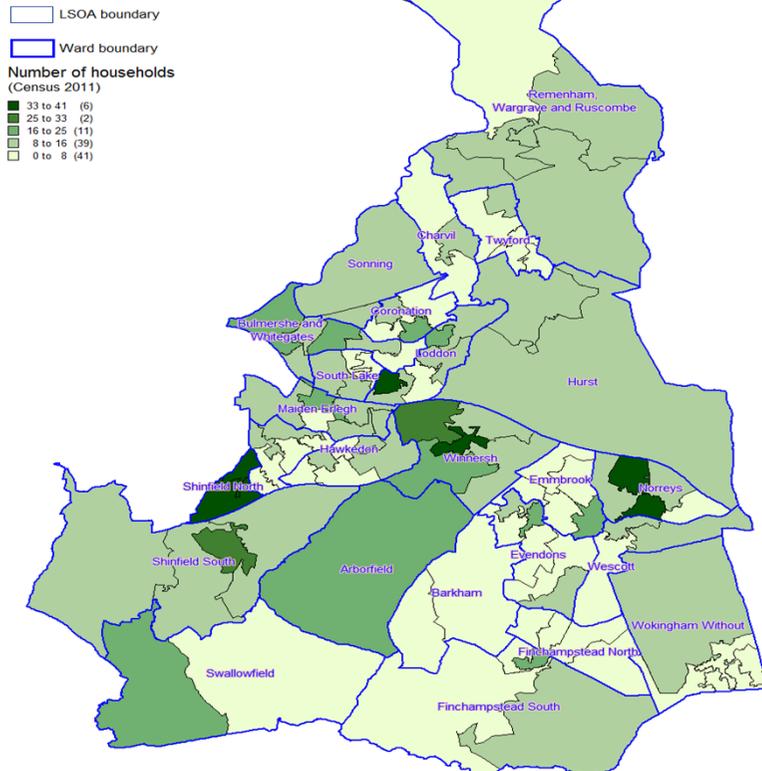
The unemployment rate in the working age population in Wokingham is the lowest (2.2%) in Berkshire and significantly lower than the South East (3.9%) and England (4.9%). Figure 23 shows unemployment rate in Unitary Authorities in Berkshire compared with the South East and England.

Map 7 shows number of households with no adults in employment with dependent children by LSOA. The areas with the highest concentration of households with no adults in employment with dependent children are Winnersh, Norreys, Shinfield North and South Lake wards. These data are from 2011, but we do not have more recent data combining children and parental employment. A measure of deprivation in childhood is presented in Map 9.

Figure 23: Unemployment rate in population aged 16-64

Map 7: Households with no adults in employment with dependent children

Number of households with no adults in employment with dependent children by Lower Level Super Output Areas, Census 2011



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Map creator: WBC Public Health Intelligence
Date: November 2017

3.3 Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 provide a set of relative measures of deprivation for small areas (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) across England, based on seven domains of deprivation. The domains were combined using the following weights to produce the overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD):

- Income Deprivation (22.5%)
- Employment Deprivation (22.5%)
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation (13.5%)
- Health Deprivation and Disability (13.5%)
- Crime (9.3%)
- Barriers to Housing and Services (9.3%)
- Living Environment Deprivation (9.3%)

In addition to the Index of Multiple Deprivation and the seven domain indices, there are two supplementary indices: the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOP).

Deprivation data is published approximately every 5 years.

The IMD 2010 in Wokingham was 5.4 and it has slightly increased in 2015 to 5.7.

Wokingham is the least deprived borough in Berkshire and ranks 325th out of 326 local authorities in the country.

Table 5: IMD 2015 - summary

Local Authority District name (2013)	IMD - Average score	IMD - Rank of average score (1 least deprived, 326 LA district areas)	IMD - Proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally	IMD - Rank of proportion of LSOAs in most deprived 10% nationally
Bracknell Forest	10.5	287	0	200
West Berkshire	10.2	291	0	200
Reading	19.3	146	0.02	170
Slough	22.9	112	0	200
Windsor and Maidenhead	8.9	306	0	200
Wokingham	5.7	325	0	200

Map 9 shows indices of deprivation affecting older people. The most deprived areas are in South Lake, Norreys, Wokingham Without and Bulmershe and Whitegates.

Map 1.3 in Appendix 1 shows Indices of income deprivation affecting children with secondary schools.

Map 8: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015

Source: Department for communities and local government

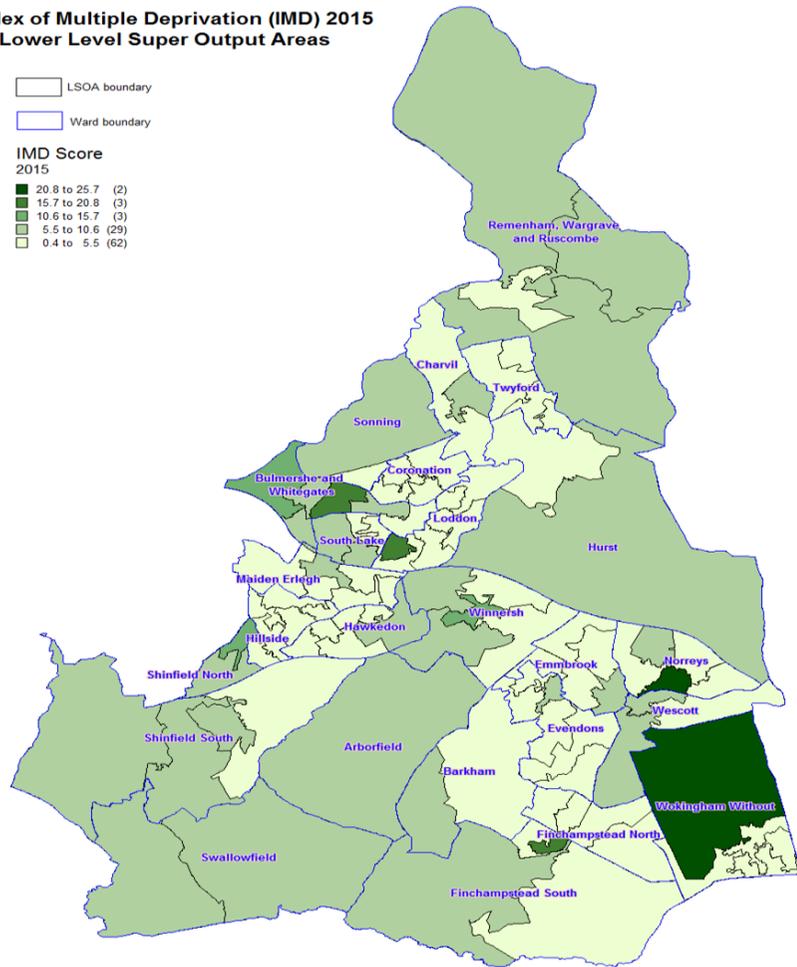
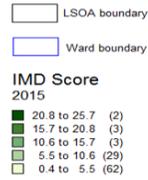
Population distribution by English quintile of deprivation

Deprivation quintile*	Wokingham	Berkshire	South East	England
Most deprived	0%			20%
2 nd most deprived				20%
Middle				20%
2 nd least deprived				20%
Least deprived				20%

- A quintile is one fifth of the population, or 20%.

Map 8 illustrates IMD 2015 scores by LSOAs. The areas with the highest deprivation score are in Norreys and Wokingham Without wards.

**Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015
by Lower Level Super Output Areas**

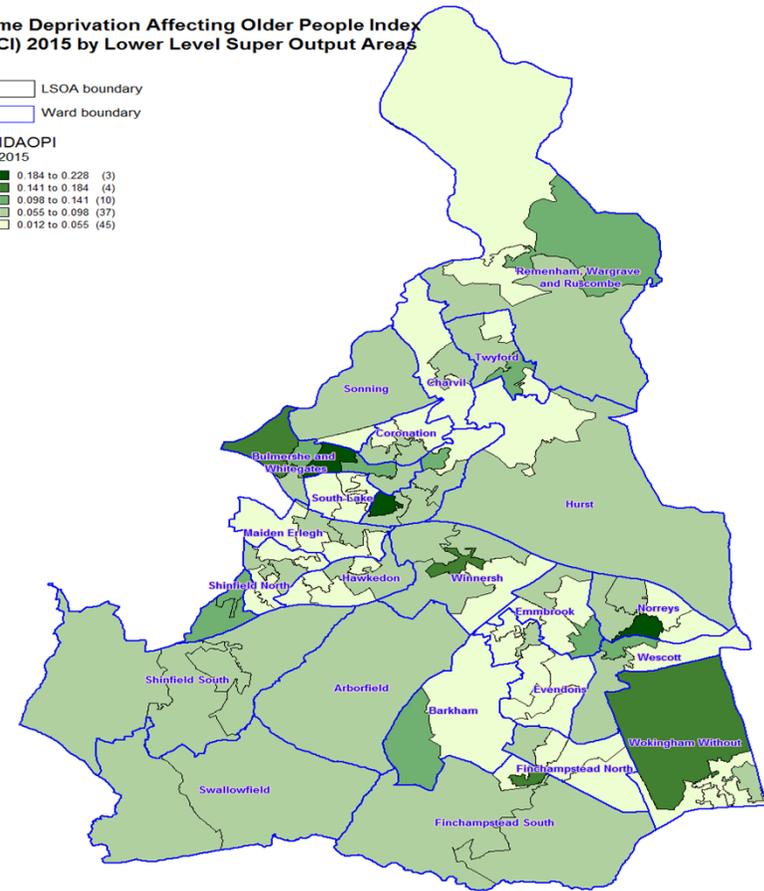
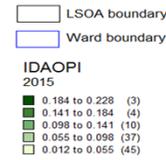


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Map creator: WBC Public Health Intelligence
Date: November 2017

Map 9: Index of Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP) 2015

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) 2015 by Lower Level Super Output Areas



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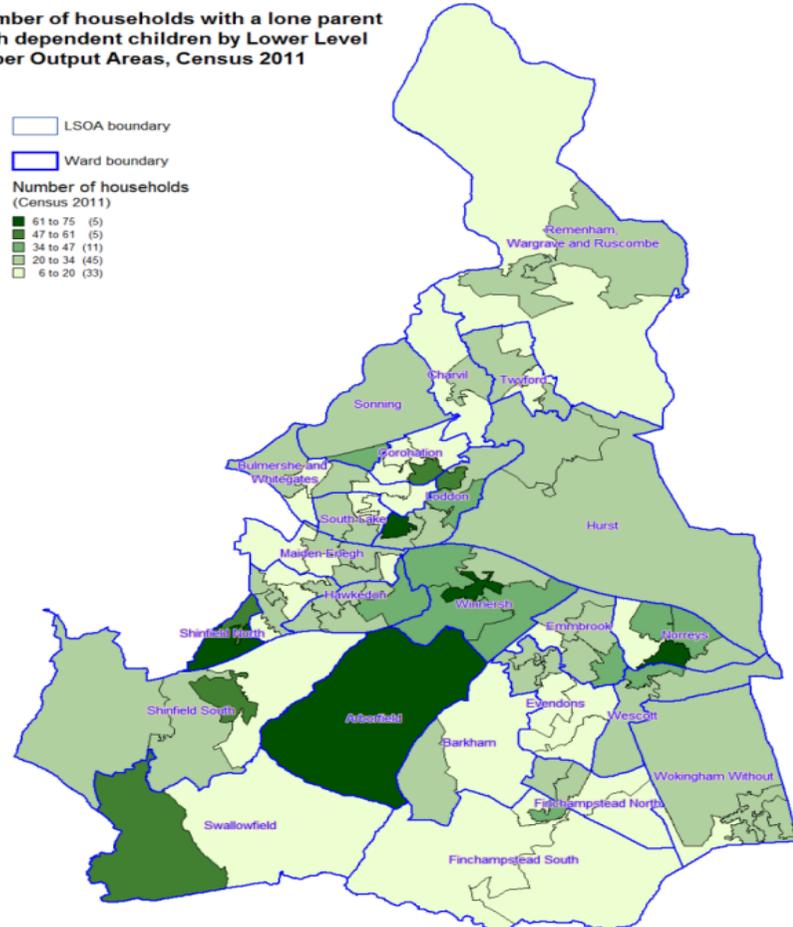
Map creator: WBC Public Health Intelligence
Date: November 2017

In Wokingham there are 2,679 (4.4%) households with a lone parent with dependent children (what year?). The proportion of households with a lone parent with dependent children varies across the borough. The areas with the highest concentration are in Norreys, Winnersh, Shinfield North and Arborfield wards.

There are also 5,422 (9%) households with no car or van. Maps 10 and 11 show numbers of households with a lone parent with dependent children, and numbers of households with no cars or vans respectively by LSOA.

Map 10: Households with a lone parent with dependent children

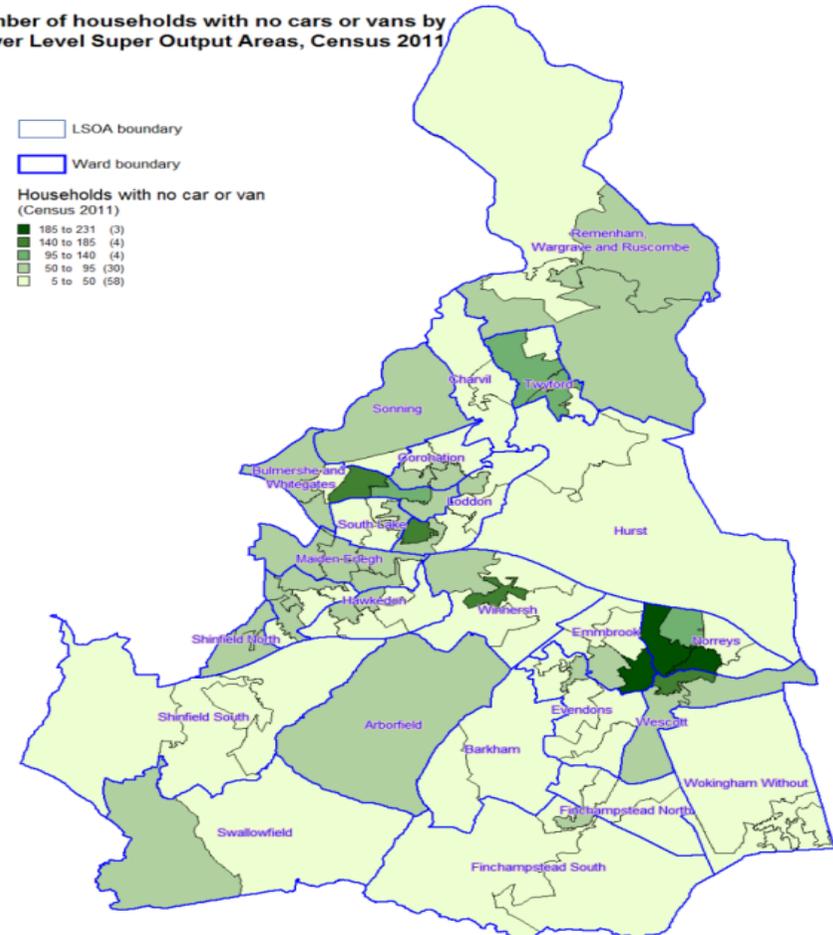
Number of households with a lone parent with dependent children by Lower Level Super Output Areas, Census 2011



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Map 11: Households with no cars or vans

Number of households with no cars or vans by Lower Level Super Output Areas, Census 2011



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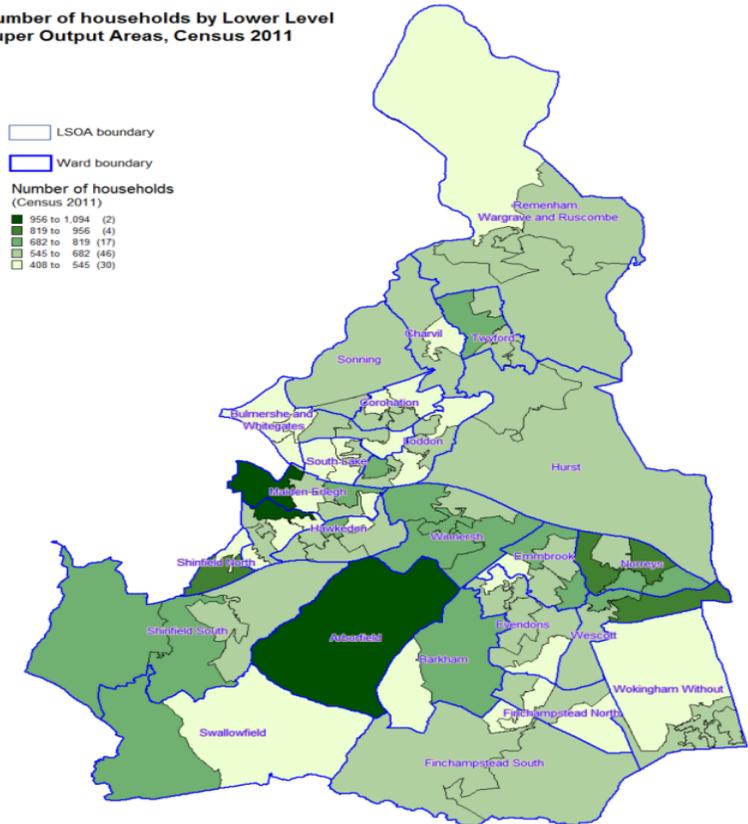
3.4 Housing and homelessness

The 2011 Census counted 60,332 households in Wokingham. This figure has increased to 64,409 households in 2017.

Map 12 shows numbers of households by LSOA as counted in the 2011 Census. The 2017 household data is now available at LSOA level.

Map 12: Census 2011 number of households

Number of households by Lower Level Super Output Areas, Census 2011



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Map creator: WBC Public Health Intelligence
Date: November 2017

64.6% of all households in Wokingham are occupied by couples where the representative person of the household is a male (it is worth explaining what this means)yes.

Wokingham has the highest percentage of households occupied by couples in Berkshire (56.4%) which is also higher than England (52.8%).

Table 6 below shows proportions of households in Berkshire by the gender of the household representative and relationship type.

Table 6: Percentage of households by gender, relationship type and unitary local authority, 2017

Sex of household representative	Male	Male	Male	Female	Female	Female
Relationship	Couple	Previously married	Single	Couple	Previously married	Single
Bracknell Forest	56.8%	9.0%	9.3%	0.0%	16.4%	8.5%
Reading	49.3%	8.7%	14.2%	0.0%	15.1%	12.7%
Slough	52.4%	9.7%	9.8%	0.0%	17.4%	10.7%
Windsor and Maidenhead	58.6%	8.4%	8.8%	0.0%	16.5%	7.7%
Wokingham	64.6%	7.3%	7.1%	0.0%	15.0%	6.0%
Berkshire	56.4%	8.6%	9.9%	0.0%	16.0%	9.1%
England	52.8%	9.3%	10.1%	0.0%	17.5%	10.4%

Source: Department for Communities and Local Government Household Projections model 2014-based

Tenure

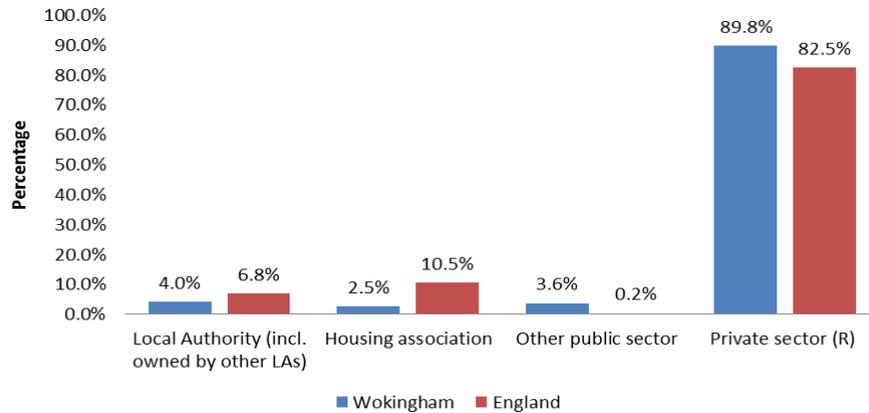
The majority of the houses in Wokingham are privately owned. The proportion of privately owned homes in Wokingham is higher than England with 89.8% and 82.5% respectively.

The number of dwellings that are owned by WBC has decreased over time. However the number of dwellings that are owned by other public sector organisations has increased considerably, from 487 in 2009 to 2,340 in 2016.

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Figure 24: Dwellings by tenure

Dwelling stock: Percentage of Dwellings by Tenure, 2016



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

Table 7: Trend in dwelling stock (numbers) by tenure in Wokingham borough

Year	Local Authority (incl. owned by other LAs)	Housing association	Other public sector	Private sector (R)	Total (R)
2009	2,923	1,301	487	57,380	62,090
2010	2,919	1,280	487	57,600	62,290
2011	2,914	1,329	487	57,740	62,470
2012	2,720	1,430	490	58,110	62,750
2013	2,720	1,470	2,040	56,920	63,150
2014	2,700	1,520	2,140	57,290	63,640
2015	2,690	1,560	2,240	57,600	64,100
2016	2,610	1,650	2,340	58,130	64,730

Source: Department for communities and local government

Wokingham borough has two traveller caravan sites with a combined capacity of 35 caravans. The Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2017) projected a need for 90 pitches in the borough by 2036.

Table 7 shows details of the caravan sites.

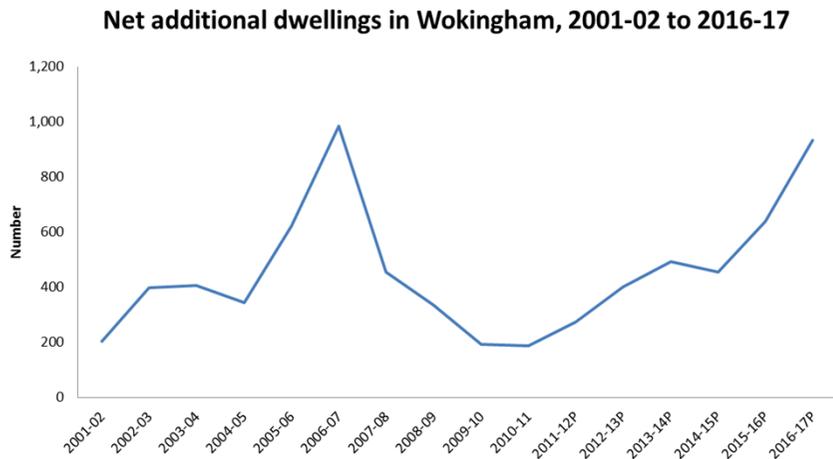
Table 7: Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Caravan Sites Provided by WBC and Private Registered Providers in England, July 2017

Site and Address	Date Site Opened	Date of Last Site Changes	Total Number of Pitches	Residential	Transit	Caravan Capacity
Carters Hill Park, Binfield RG40 5QL	1997	2011	4	4	0	15
Twyford Orchards, London Road, Twyford, Reading RG10 9HF	1976	2012	14	14	0	20

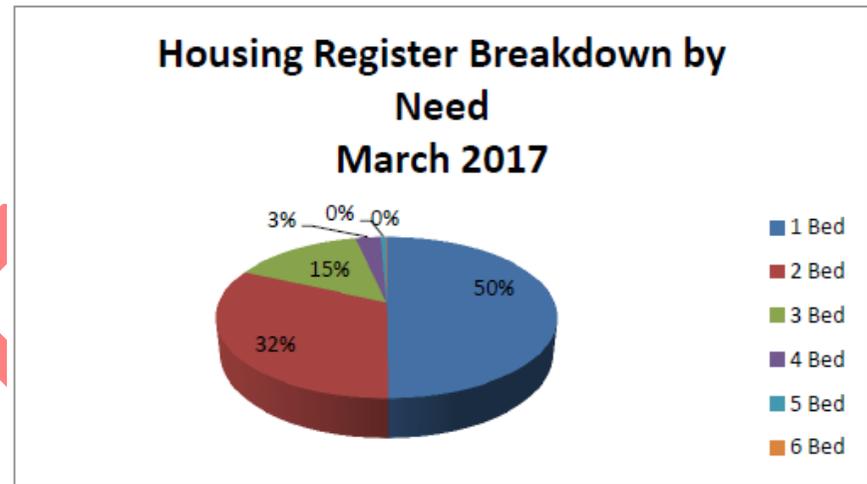
Source: Department for Communities and Local Government

Over the last five years an average of 581 additional dwellings have been completed each year with the number of completions increasing year on year. In 2016/17 933 dwellings were completed. This trend is projected to continue. An assessment undertaken for the Western Berkshire Housing Market Area identified a need for an additional 894 homes annually in Wokingham. The figure below shows the net additional dwellings year on year in Wokingham borough since 2001/02.

Figure 25: Net additional dwellings



Source: Department for Communities and Local Government



Source: Housing strategy 2015-18 - facts and figures

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Housing affordability (add map as appendix)

Satisfaction with new developments – survey data

Housing Need

As of March 2017 there were 1,876 people on Wokingham Borough Council's Housing Register. This compares to 1,759 recorded in the previous quarter; an increase of 117 people.

The graph below shows that the majority of applicants on the register are in need of a 1 bed property (50%), followed by 2 bed properties (32%).

Figure 26: Housing register by need

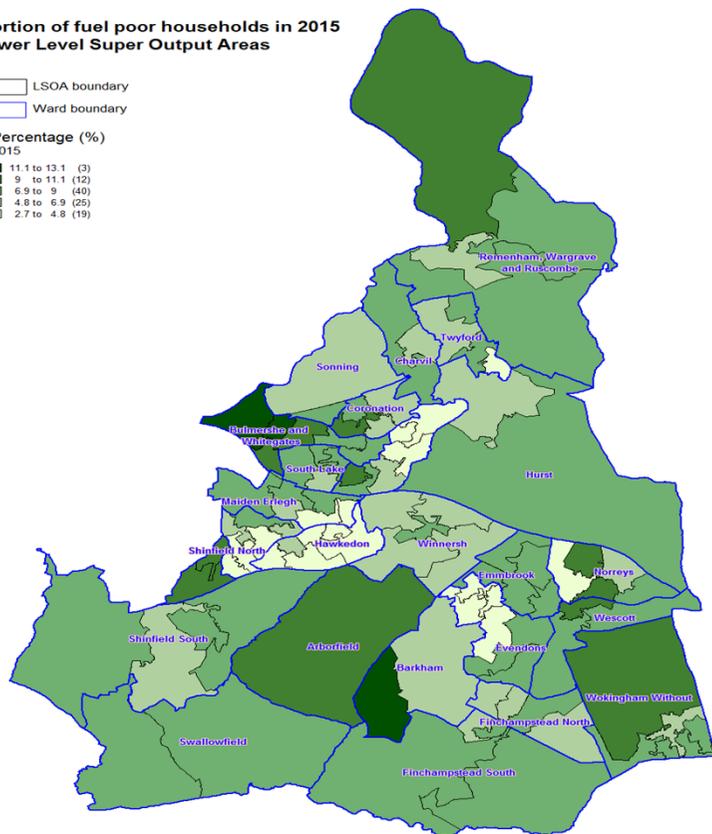
Fuel poverty

There are 4,446 (7.1%) households in Wokingham that are classified as fuel poor. Map 13 illustrates the proportion of fuel poverty across the borough by LSOA.

Map 13: Fuel poverty

Proportion of fuel poor households in 2015 by Lower Level Super Output Areas

LSOA boundary
 Ward boundary
 Percentage (%) 2015
 11.1 to 13.1 (3)
 9 to 11.1 (12)
 6.9 to 9 (40)
 4.8 to 6.9 (25)
 2.7 to 4.8 (19)



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Map creator: WBC Public Health Intelligence
Date: November 2017

Excess winter deaths

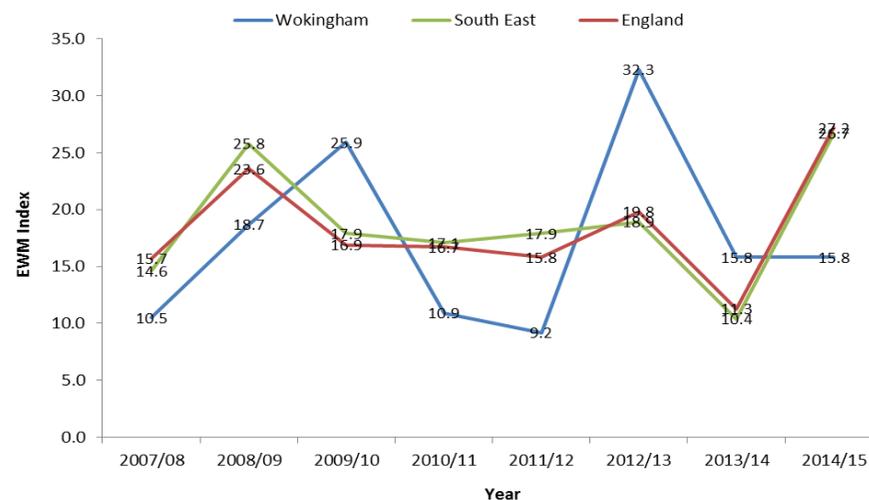
The Excess Winter Mortality (EWM) index is calculated so that comparisons can be made between sexes, age groups and regions, and is calculated as the number of excess winter deaths divided by the average

non-winter deaths. The EWM index shows the percentage of extra deaths that occurred in the winter and is reported to 1 decimal place.

The EWM index in Wokingham has been fluctuating over time and it was 15.8 in 2014/15.

Figure 27: Excess winter mortality

Trend in Excess Winter Mortality Index



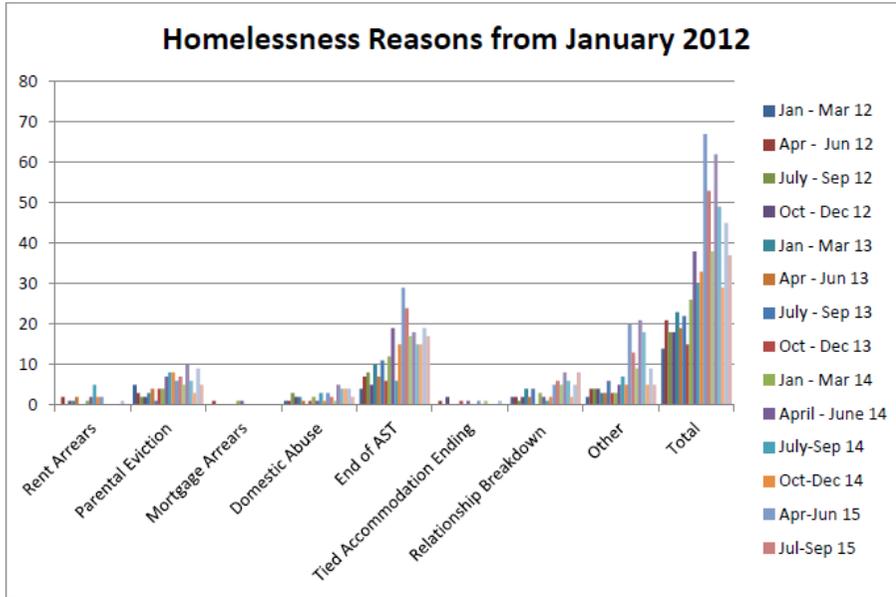
Source: ONS: Excess winter mortality data, England and Wales, 2015/16 (provisional) and 2014/15 (final)

Homelessness

The Housing Needs Team has seen an increase in the level of homelessness presentations in comparison to last quarter with a total of 72 presentations; an increase of 27 from the previous quarter.

The graph overleaf shows that the main reason people were accepted as homeless was because of Assured Shorthold Tenancies (ASTs) ending (17), followed by relationship breakdown (8). For this quarter 'Other' included license ending and enforcement orders.

Figure 28: Homelessness reasons



Source: Housing strategy 2015-18 - facts and figures

4. Healthwatch

The health and social care reforms of 2012 set a powerful ambition to put people at the centre of health and social care. To help realise that ambition, the reforms created a Healthwatch in every local authority area across England and Healthwatch England, the national body.

Healthwatch is the independent consumer champion for all people using health or social care services.

Healthwatch Wokingham Borough is an independent community interest company that exists to listen to what local people like about services and what could be improved. No matter how big or small the issue, Healthwatch wants to hear about it. Healthwatch shares views with those with the power to make change happen.

Healthwatch focuses on ensuring that people's worries and concerns about current services are addressed. Healthwatch works to get services right for the future. Healthwatch has the power to make sure that people's voices are heard by the government and those running services. Healthwatch's sole purpose is to help make care better for people.

You can also speak to Healthwatch to find information about health and social care services available locally.

Local Healthwatch has 7 main functions to carry out:

1. Promoting and supporting the involvement of local people in the commissioning, the provision and scrutiny of local care services.

2. Enable local people to monitor the standard of provision of local care services and whether and how local care services could and should be improved.

3. Obtaining the views of local people regarding their needs for, and experiences of, local care services and to make these views known.

4. Making reports and recommendations about how local care services could or should be improved. These should be directed to commissioners and providers of care services, and people responsible for managing or reviewing local care services and shared with Healthwatch England.

5. Providing advice and information about access to local care services so choices can be.

6. Formulating views on the standard of provision and if and how the local care services could and should be improved; and sharing these views with Healthwatch England.

7. Making recommendations to Healthwatch England to advise the Care Quality Commission to conduct special reviews or investigations, and to make recommendations to Healthwatch England to publish reports about particular issues.

8. Providing Healthwatch England with the intelligence and insight it needs to enable it to perform effectively.

To contact Healthwatch Wokingham Borough please call the helpdesk on 0118 418 1418 (Mon-Fri 9-5pm) or go to <http://www.healthwatchwokingham.co.uk/>

5. Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) [\(add link to CCG Profile\)](#)

The Health and Social Care Act 2012 established Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) as the cornerstone of the NHS. Every GP practice in England is part of a CCG. CCGs commission the majority of health services, including general practice, emergency care, elective hospital care, maternity services, and community and mental health services.

In Wokingham Borough; the majority of GP practices are members of NHS Wokingham CCG. Read more about the CCG and find out how to contact them via the [NHS Wokingham CCG website](#)

Only a small part of the Borough of Wokingham – the GP practice at Shinfield – is covered by another CCG, in this case the NHS South Reading CCG. Read about this CCG and how to contact them via the [NHS South Reading CCG website](#).

From April 2018 all four CCGs in Berkshire West, including Wokingham, will merge into a single clinical commissioning group. A Wokingham locality function will continue to operate within the new CCG.

All CCGs in Berkshire West are working with partner organisations to:

- Prevent ill-health within our local populations;
- Support people with complex needs to receive the care they need in their community.
- Support people to take more responsibility for their health and wellbeing and to make decisions about their own care;

- Co-ordinate care in a way that is person centered.
- Ensure people will only be admitted into hospital, nursing or residential homes when the services they require cannot be delivered elsewhere.
- Ensure services that respond to people with an urgent need for care operate together as a single system, ensuring that people with urgent but not life-threatening conditions will receive responsive and effective care outside hospital.

The Berkshire West CCGs are collaborating with the two local NHS providers (Royal Berkshire Hospital Foundation Trust and Berkshire Healthcare Foundation Trust) to establish a new way of working together known as an 'Accountable Care System' (ACS). The ACS is a complete transformation of how the NHS organisations within Berkshire West will work and transact with each other. By moving away from a system of contractual transactions and closer to an allocative distribution of monies coming into the local health economy, the ACS seeks to move to a system whereby resources are allocated to the efficient delivery of pathways at cost rather than price.

A strong and effective primary care sector is a critical aspect of an effective and high performing health care system. In April 2016 local CCGs took on delegated responsibilities for general practice medical services from NHS England. The CCGs have developed a strategy which sets out how they will address current challenges and create a sustainable and strengthened primary care sector working. The strategy, together with the CCG's other plans, can be found on the [NHS Wokingham CCG website](#).

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