

Agenda Item 49.

TITLE	Borough Profile (part of Joint Strategic Needs Assessment)
FOR CONSIDERATION BY	Health and Wellbeing Board on Thursday, 8 November 2018
WARD	None Specific;
DIRECTOR/ KEY OFFICER	Julie Hotchkiss, Consultant in Public Health

Health and Wellbeing Strategy priority/priorities most progressed through the report	This document provides intelligence to inform and enable action on all 3 priorities.
Key outcomes achieved against the Strategy priority/priorities	The Borough Profile is part of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and which informs all priorities and work of the Health and Wellbeing Board.

Reason for consideration by Health and Wellbeing Board	Production and publication of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNA) is one of the mandated duties of the Health and Wellbeing Board. The Borough Profile is part of the 2017/18 suite of JSNA products.
What (if any) public engagement has been carried out?	The previous draft was presented to the August Health and Wellbeing Board meeting and consultation undertaken for one month.
State the financial implications of the decision	None.

<p>RECOMMENDATION</p> <p>That the Board approves the Borough Profile for publishing.</p>
<p>SUMMARY OF REPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wokingham is an affluent borough, the least deprived borough in England, with a population of about 165,000. The population structure is somewhat different to the English age distribution. Currently there are fewer under 5s, but a marked increase in the number of children aged 5 – 9 years. This higher proportion, although smaller in magnitude, continues through the teenage years. This difference in year cohorts in children makes planning for school places challenging. The challenge will continue over the next decade as over 10,000 new households will be

added to the population, many of which will be having children in numbers that are difficult to predict, as it will vary with the proportion of “family homes” developed.

- Post 18 the situation changes dramatically – the proportion of the population in their twenties and thirties is much lower than the England distribution. There are probably two main drivers for this – young adults leaving the borough to pursue Higher Education and entry level jobs elsewhere and the cost of housing being so high that people early in their career cannot afford to live in the borough.
- In middle age, we see another “bulge”, relatively more people in this age group, presumably as wealthier people move in, and local who have moved out come back when they can better afford to.
- The older age profile is similar to the England pattern.
- The population is projected to increase by roughly 1% per year, so that by 2037 it is estimated to reach 180,900.
- The greatest increase will be in the older population, specifically the over 85s.
- The population turnover in Wokingham is relatively high; in 2017 12,500 people moved in and 11,200 moved out; a 25% higher turnover rate than the England average. However there were only about 1,700 new GP registrations. 14% of the population were born outside of the UK.
- When last measured at the 2011 Census, 84% of the population were White British, with the next largest ethnic group being Asian at 7%. The highest concentration of people of Black or Minority Ethnicity (BME) is in those wards bordering Reading, where there is much greater diversity. The proportion of school pupils from BME increased from 20% in 2010 to 30% in 2017.
- Residents of Wokingham Borough enjoy amongst the highest life expectancies in the country, a full 2 years extra for both women and men. However there are internal inequalities with men from the most deprived 20% living 4.5 years less than those in the least deprived. For women the gap is wider, at 5.5 years.
- Healthy life expectancy (the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health) is also significantly higher than England’s, with Wokingham having the highest female healthy life expectancy in the country at 71 years of age, and the men are only slightly behind at 70.
- These findings are incredibly significant for future planning. Rather than an ageing population being seen as a need, there will be thousands of retired people who enjoy good health who can be an asset for the community.
- There were about 1800 babies born in 2016, and the average age of the mother was 30, same as England. However the proportion children born to “older” mothers (over 35 years) was higher in Wokingham, at 29% than the national average of 22%.
- There were about 1200 deaths in 2016, giving the borough a much lower death rate (standardised mortality rate) than England. In practice this means over 200 fewer deaths per year than would be expected for the age structure. The death rate continues to decline.
- As with the national picture, the most common group of cause of death is the cancer group at 30%, closely followed by circulatory disease.
- Individual causes of death differ for men and women, nearly a fifth of women die of dementia (including Alzheimer’s disease), while 10% of men die of this cause. Much of this difference is because women live longer, and dementia is very strongly related to age. In men the most common single cause of death is coronary heart disease (heart attack and angina). None of the other individual disease groups account for more than 10% in either sex. Public Health England estimate that mortality rates for dementia will overtake heart disease for men by 2020.

- In 2016, 576 deaths in Wokingham were considered “preventable”, which was nearly half of all deaths in that year. Obviously everybody must die eventually but these people could potentially have lived longer had their experience through their life course been different. The behaviour which could in theory be changed includes smoking, diet, alcohol (and other substance) consumption and physical activity.
- Within Wokingham there is wide variation in death rate and life expectancy.
- 41% of the life expectancy gap (of 4 and a half years for men, and 5 and a half for women) between people living in the most deprived and least deprived areas of Wokingham was due to cancer. The second main cause for the male gap was circulatory disease at 26%, followed by digestive disease at 11%. For women, the second main cause for the gap was respiratory disease at 18%, followed by circulatory disease at 15%.
- At ward-level, Hawkedon, Finchampstead South, Swallowfield and Winnersh wards had significantly higher mortality rates than the Borough (2012-2016).
- In 2017/18, 80% of people aged 16 to 64 in Wokingham were in employment and 82% were economically active; very similar to other least deprived areas.
- Less than 5% of working age adults are claiming benefits.
- Nearly 80% of houses are owned by the occupant (outright or mortgaged). 11% are privately rented and 7% are socially rented.
- At last Census (2011) 23% of households were occupied by people living alone. Coming at it from another way 9% of the population live alone. In the over 65s about a quarter live alone. 7% of household are occupied by lone parents.
- Although the rates of people statutorily homeless and those in temporary accommodation are only about half the national rate, they risen significantly since 2012/13.

Background

This document is part of a suite of Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) documents. The others are:

- Starting Well,
- Developing Well
- Living and Working Well
- Ageing Well
- Places.

In addition there are three specific JSNA sections on the 3 Health and Wellbeing Priorities being presented separately in this meeting:

- Reducing Social Isolation and Loneliness
- Creating Physically Active Communities
- Narrowing the Health Inequalities Gap

Early in 2019 an overarching summary JSNA report will be published.

Analysis of Issues

The Profile contains the analysis of issues.

Partner Implications
All partners to use in setting strategy and policy and action planning.

Reasons for considering the report in Part 2
N/A

List of Background Papers
Wokingham Borough Profile 2017/18

Contact Julie Hotchkiss	Service Public Health
Telephone No Tel: 0118 974 6628	Email julie.hotchkiss@wokingham.gov.uk