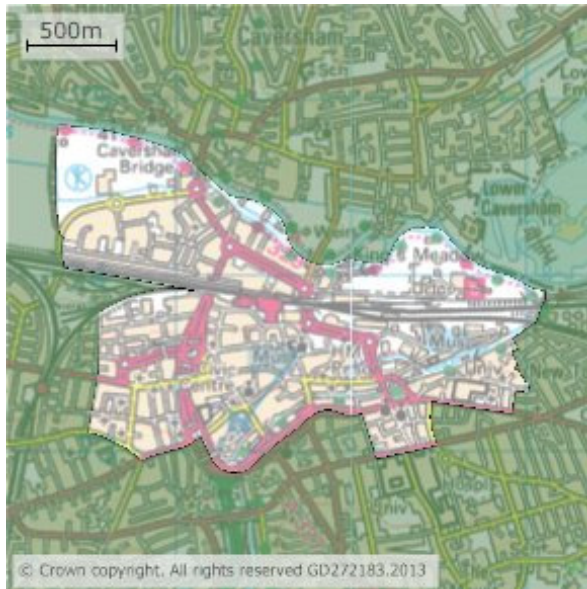# Abbey Ward Snapshot

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- 4% Polish
- 5% African
- 21% Middle Eastern and Asian
- 11% Hindu
- 11% Muslim
- 2% Buddhist
- 304 with Nepalese as their main language
- 219 with Urdu as their main language
- 174 with Arabic as their main language

Total Population

The 2011 Census estimates the population of Abbey at 12629. There are 10% more males than females in the ward.

Age

The age profile of Abbey ward shows fewer than average people in the 0-19 and 60 plus age bands with very high proportions in the 20-29 age bands.

Households and Housing

There are an estimated 6331 households. High numbers of households live in flats (62%) and 29% live in terrace houses. Home ownership has dropped to 28% in 2011 from 46%% in 2001. 51% of households live in private rented housing compared to 17% Reading average).

Abbey has the highest levels of household overcrowding in Reading. 30% live in housing where there is at least one room too few for the household. This is 9% higher than in 2001 (21%). 5% of households are without central heating.

Diversity

Abbey is the most ethnically diverse ward in Reading. This is characterised by:
- 45% White British compared to 65% Reading average
- 14% other White

Economic Activity

Abbey has a higher qualified population than Reading generally with 61% having at least a Level 4 qualification. Only 11% have no qualifications compared to the Reading average of 17%. 25% have foreign qualifications.

It has higher than the national average male unemployment.

Total JSA claimants (May 2013)

	00MCMR : Abbey (numbers)	00MCMR : Abbey (%)	Reading (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people	362	4.1	3.1	3.6
Males	271	5.6	4.0	4.7
Females	91	2.3	2.2	2.5

Source: claimant count with rates and proportions

Note: The percentage figures show the number of JSA claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.
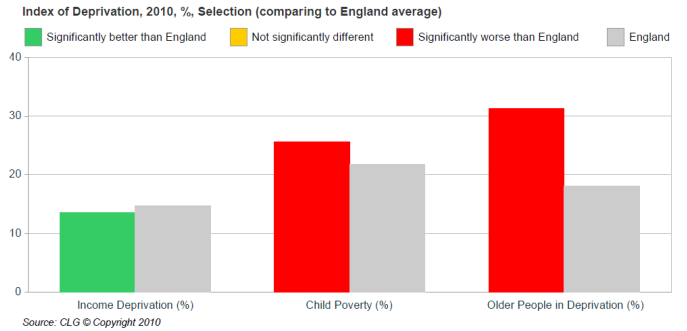
Health

88% of the population in Abbey report that they have good health which is above the average for Reading. A lower than average proportion (10%) report long term limiting conditions or disability. Abbey has the lowest levels people providing unpaid care.

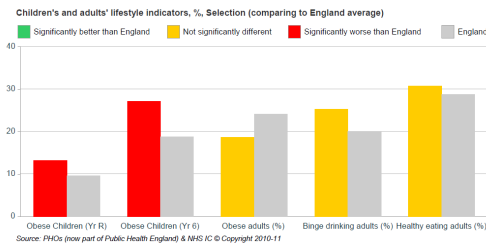However Abbey has higher than average claiming ESA and incapacity benefits

DWP benefit claimants (November 2012)

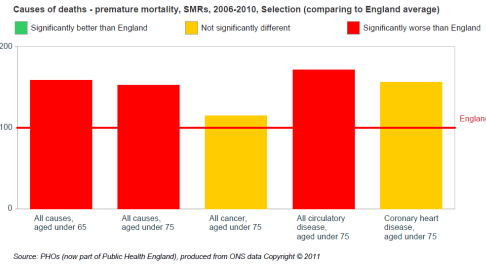|	00MCMR : Abbey (numbers)	00MCMR : Abbey (%)	Reading (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total claimants	1,130	12.9	11.6	14.1
Job seekers	390	4.4	3.3	3.6
ESA and incapacity benefits	500	5.7	4.7	6.3
Lone parents	90	1.0	1.4	1.3
Carers	40	0.5	0.8	1.3
Others on income related benefits	40	0.5	0.4	0.4
Disabled	65	0.7	0.8	1.1
Bereaved	5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Key out-of-work benefits†	1,020	11.6	9.8	11.6

Source: benefit claimants - working age clients for small areas
† Key out-of-work benefits includes the groups: job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits. See the **Definitions and Explanations** below for details
Note: The percentage figures show the number of benefit claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.

Public health indicators[1] show higher than average obesity levels in children

Children's and adults' lifestyle indicators, %, Selection (comparing to England average)
Source: PHOs (now part of Public Health England) & NHS IC © Copyright 2010-11

And lower life expectancy, for males

Causes of deaths - premature mortality, SMRs, 2006-2010, Selection (comparing to England average)
Source: PHOs (now part of Public Health England), produced from ONS data Copyright © 2011

with above average rates of circulatory disease as cause of death.

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 identifies that in Abbey is there is higher than national average deprivation levels for children and older people.[2]

Index of Deprivation, 2010, %, Selection (comparing to England average)
Source: CLG © Copyright 2010

Crime

Abbey has above average rates of Theft from a Motor Vehicle, Assault without injury and ASB.

Residents' Feedback[3]

Abbey residents are more likely to mention job prospects as important in making somewhere a good place to live. They more likely to mention that improvements are needed to clean streets; community spirit and good neighbours, and there is low satisfaction with Parks and open spaces.
Abbey residents are least likely to feel a sense of belonging to their immediate neighbourhood. They a more likely to think there is a problem in their local area with people not treating one another with respect and consideration. They are particularly likely to report feeling unsafe after dark.
They show higher concern about:

Noisy neighbours or loud parties (27%)
Large groups of people hanging around the streets (37%)
Rubbish and litter lying around (45%)
People using or dealing drugs (66%)
People being drunk or rowdy in public places (56%)

The Town Centre Neighbourhood Action Group survey[4] showed that the priorities for the area were: Alcohol related anti-social behaviour, litter; rough sleeping and begging
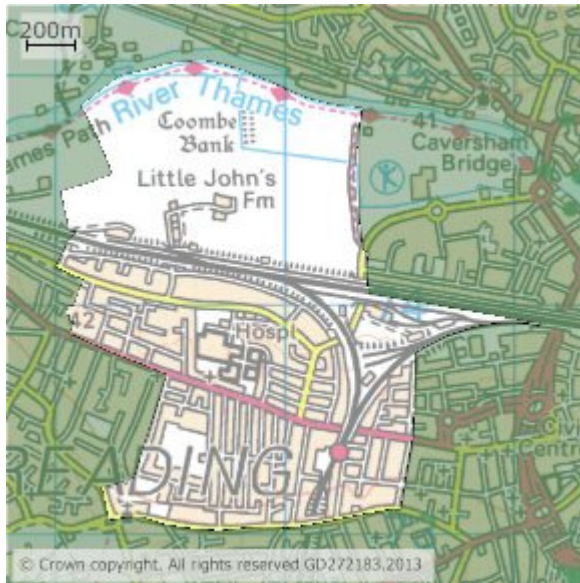
[1] www.localhealth.org.uk

[2] The Index of Multiple Deprivation has yet to be updated with the 2011 Census data.

[3] Residents Survey 2012, Reading Borough Council

[4] Neighbourhood Action Group Survey, Community Safety Partnership, July 2013

Battle Ward Snapshot

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Total Population

The 2011 Census estimates the population of Battle at 10842. There are 4% more males than females in the ward.

Age

The age profile of Battle shows lower proportions of people over 65 years.

Households and Housing

There are an estimated 4480 households. These are predominantly 2 person households. The majority of housing (56%) is terraced. Owner occupation has dropped to 48% in 2011 from 66.9% in 2001. 42% live in privately rented housing. 18% live in housing where there is at least one room too few for the household. This is 6% higher than in 2001(12%). 4% are without central heating.

Diversity

46% White British, 15% other white is highest proportion in Reading. 9% Pakistani, 6% African, 3% Caribbean. 61% born in the UK and 5% resident in the UK for less than 5 years. 5% cannot speak English well. 12 % Muslim, 3% Hindu, 2% Buddhist.

Economic Activity

41% have Level 4 or higher qualifications, 21% have foreign qualifications. 17% have no qualifications which is similar to the

Reading average. Unemployment is higher than the Reading and national average.

Total JSA claimants (May 2013)

	00MCMS : Battle (numbers)	00MCMS : Battle (%)	Reading (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people	349	4.7	3.1	3.6
Males	229	5.6	4.0	4.7
Females	120	3.6	2.2	2.5

Source: claimant count with rates and proportions

Note: The percentage figures show the number of JSA claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.

DWP benefit claimants (November 2012)

	00MCMS : Battle (numbers)	00MCMS : Battle (%)	Reading (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total claimants	1,125	15.1	11.6	14.1
Job seekers	375	5.0	3.3	3.6
ESA and incapacity benefits	435	5.8	4.7	6.3
Lone parents	145	1.9	1.4	1.3
Carers	60	0.8	0.8	1.3
Others on income related benefits	25	0.3	0.4	0.4
Disabled	75	1.0	0.8	1.1
Bereaved	10	0.1	0.2	0.2
Key out-of-work benefits†	980	13.2	9.8	11.6

Source: benefit claimants - working age clients for small areas

† Key out-of-work benefits includes the groups: job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits. See the **Definitions and Explanations** below for details
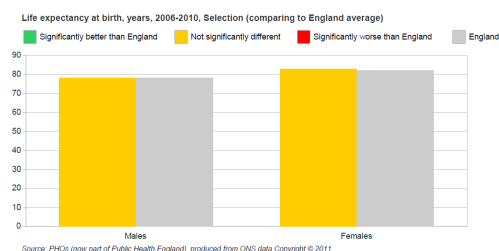
Note: The percentage figures show the number of benefit claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.

Health

88% report good health and levels of unpaid caring are low. 90% have no limiting long term illness or disability.
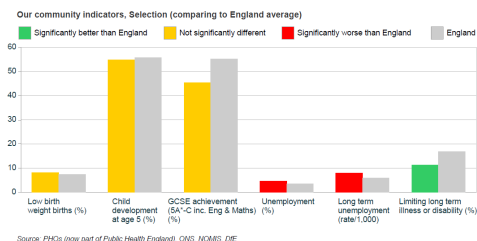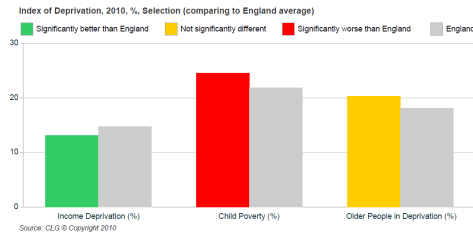
Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 identifies that in Battle is there is higher than national average deprivation levels for children.[1]

Index of Deprivation, 2010, %, Selection (comparing to England average)

Significantly better than England | Not significantly different | Significantly worse than England | England

Income Deprivation (%) | Child Poverty (%) | Older People in Deprivation (%)

Source: CLG © Copyright 2010

Crime

Battle has high levels of burglary and low levels of ASB compared to Reading overall.

Residents' Feedback[2]

Battle residents say health services, libraries, public transport, education and play activities for children are important to them.

A Council survey[3] in July 2013 to gauge local opinion in the Battle Ward about priorities for local facilities and infrastructure highlighted education and learning and Green Space including play as the highest importance. A 298 signature petition supported by Oxford Road Children's Centre was also submitted seeking a purpose built community hub in or near the West Village area.
Improvements to indoor and outdoor leisure facilities, including swimming were also requested.

Battle ward residents have a higher than average likelihood of saying there is a need of improvement in relation to clean streets and good neighbours. They show higher levels of dissatisfaction with the area as a place to live. Residents in

Battle are particularly likely to report feeling unsafe after dark), and are most likely to feel unsafe during the day. They are more likely than others to say that there is a problem with:

- Noisy neighbours or loud parties
- Large groups of people hanging around the streets
- Rubbish and litter lying around
- People using or dealing drugs
- People being drunk or rowdy in public places

They would like to tougher licensing laws for shops selling alcohol cheaply and removal of street drinking around Oxford Road.

The Oxford Road North and South Neighbourhood Action Group surveys showed that the priorities for both areas were: Drugs, Prostitution and Alcohol related anti-social behaviour[4]

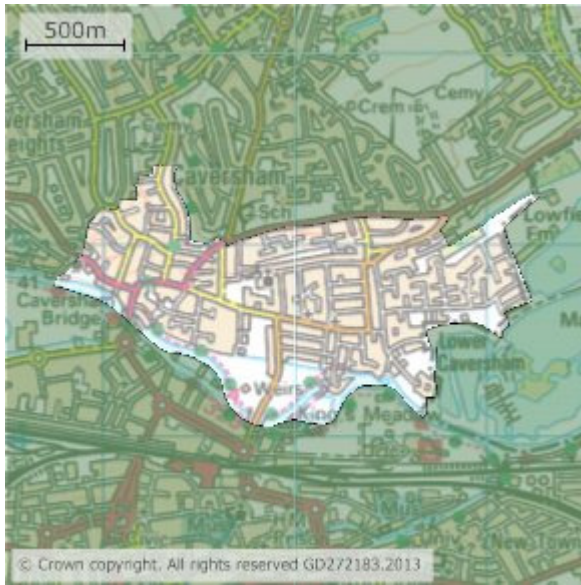[1] The Index of Multiple Deprivation has yet to be updated with the 2011 Census data.

[2] Residents Survey 2012, Let's Talk 2011

[3] Consultation on the infrastructure priorities in the Battle area, Reading Borough Council, September 2013
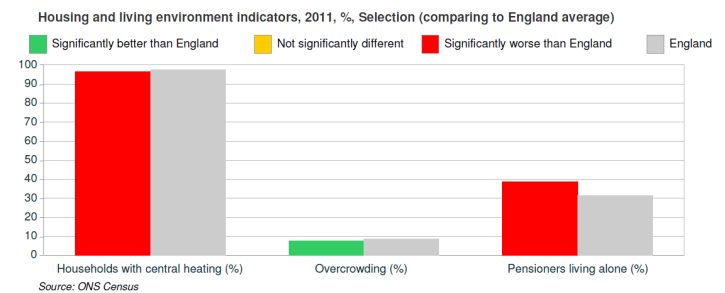
[4] Neighbourhood Action Group Survey, Community Safety Partnership, July 2013

Caversham Ward Snapshot

Home ownership is 59%, 22% live in private rented and 15% in social rented housing. The highest proportion of housing is terraced (44.8 %), followed by flats (25.5%) and semi-detached (21.9%).

3.7% of households are without central heating. This is above the national average. A higher than average proportion of penisoners live alone.

Housing and living environment indicators, 2011, %, Selection (comparing to England average)

■ Significantly better than England ■ Not significantly different ■ Significantly worse than England ■ England
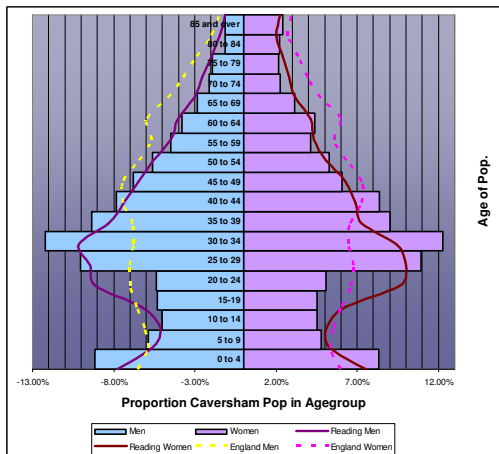
Source: ONS Census

Total Population

The 2011 Census estimates the population of Caversham at 9533.

Age

The age profile of Caversham shows a high proportion of 0-4 and 30-44 year olds; and low proportions of 16-24 year olds.

Proportion Caversham Pop in Agegroup

Men Women Reading Men Reading Women England Men England Women

Households and Housing

There are 4225 households. 31.4% of households are couples without children. 19.9% of Caversham families with dependent children have two dependent children in with the youngest Aged 0 to 4.

Diversity

74.7% of the Caversham population are White British, 7.5% are Asian/Asian British of which 4.3% are Pakistani and 3.1% are Indian. 82.1% of the population was born in the UK.

91.2% have English as their main language. 99% are fluent in English.

48.8% are Christian this is below the Reading average. 36.5% have no religion which makes Caversham the least religious ward in Reading.

Economic Activity

A high proportion (79.9%) of the 16-74 age group are economically active. Unemployment is below the Reading average.

Total JSA claimants (November 2013)

	00MCMT : Caversham (numbers)	00MCMT : Caversham (%)	Reading (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people	111	1.6	2.2	2.9
Males	66	1.9	2.7	3.8
Females	45	1.4	1.7	2.1

Source: claimant count with rates and proportions
Note: The percentage figures show the number of JSA claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.

However unemployment levels for 18-24 year olds are higher than the Reading average and almost at the national average.

JSA claimants by age and duration (November 2013)

	00MCMT : Caversham (numbers)	00MCMT : Caversham (%)	Reading (%)	
by age of claimant				
Aged 18-24	25	23.4	16.6	
Aged 25-49	60	55.0	63.3	
Aged 50 and over	25	21.6	20.1	
by duration of claim				
Up to 6 months	65	58.6	57.4	
Over 6 up to 12 months	10	7.2	12.8	
Over 12 months	40	34.2	29.8	

Source: claimant count - age and duration
Note: The percentage figures represent the number of JSA claimants in a particular category as a percentage of a claimants.

58% are qualified to Level 4 which is higher than the Reading average.

Higher proportions travel to work by train or bicycle.

Key out of work benefit claims are below average for Reading.

Health

86% of the population in Caversham report that they have good health.

12.3% report long term limiting conditions or disability. 8% are providing unpaid care. This is line with the average for Reading.

Public health indicators[1] show that life expectancy is simiar to the national average.

Life expectancy at birth, years, 2006-2010, Selection (comparing to England average)

Source: PHOs (now part of Public Health England), produced from ONS data Copyright © 2011
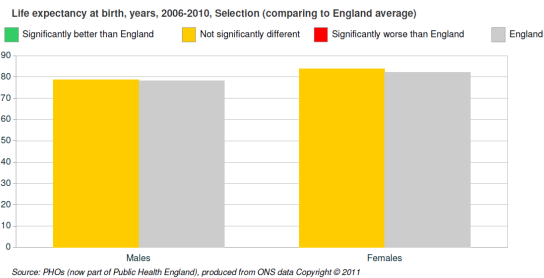
Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 identifies that that in Caversham there is higher than national average deprivation levels for children.

Index of Deprivation, 2010, %, Selection (comparing to England average)

Source: CLG © Copyright 2010
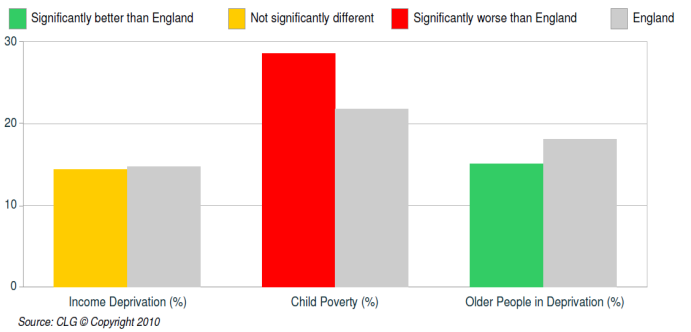
Crime

Caversham has high levels of burglary, theft of motor vehicles and personal/household anti-social behaviour compared to Reading overall.

Crime levels in Caversham
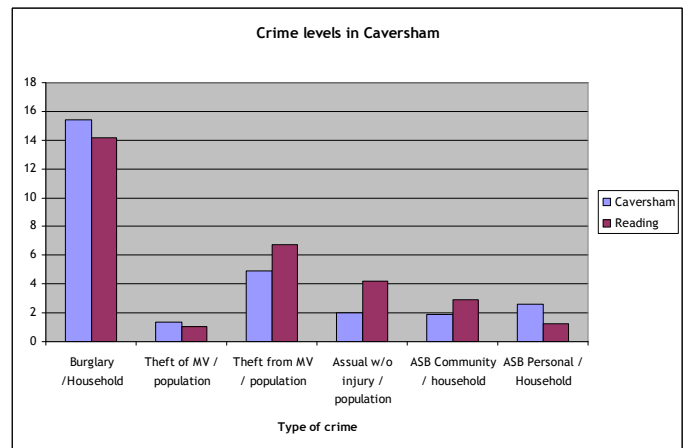
Residents' Feedback[2]

Caversham residents are more likely than average to mention parks and open spaces (44%) are the most important factor in making somewhere a good place to live.

94% are satisfied with the local area. 58% feel a sense of belonging to their immediate neighbourhood These are both higher than average.

Residents are more satisfied than those in other wards with Libraries, the Town hall and museum and Parks and open spaces.

They are more likely to be satisfied with the way the council runs things and to feel informed.


[1] www.localhealth.org.uk

[2] Residents Survey 2012, Reading Borough Council

The Upper and Lower Caversham Neighbourhood Action Group surveys[3] showed that the priorities for the area were: Traffic issues, burglary, litter and fly-tipping.

[3] Neighbourhood Action Group Survey, Community Safety Partnership, July 2013
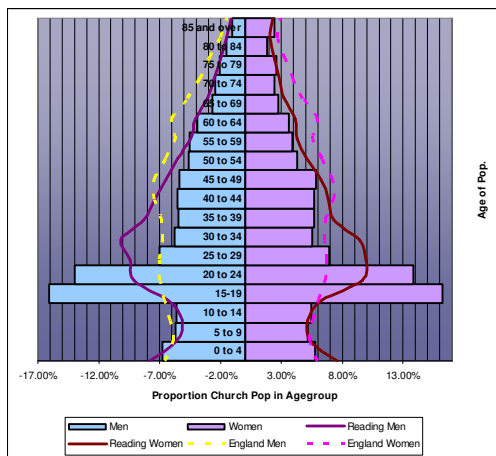
Church Ward Snapshot

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Church

0.7 Km
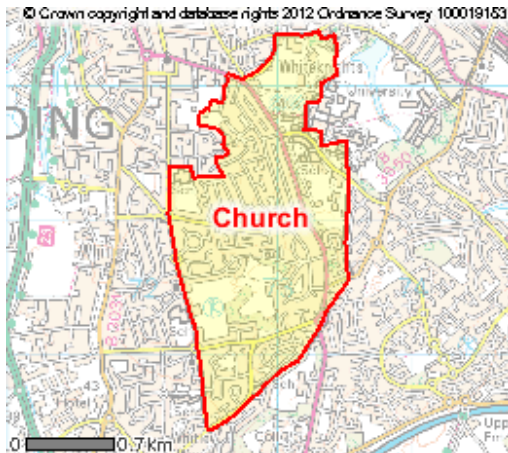
Total Population

The 2011 Census estimates the population of Church at 9533. There are 3% more females than males in the ward.

Age

The age profile of Church shows a high proportion of 16-24 year olds.

Households and Housing

There are 3287 households.
Households tend to be larger with higher proportions with 3-6 persons. Home ownership is 52% and 30% live in social rented housing. The majority of housing is semidetached.

Detached	Semi-Detached	Terraced
1.12%	50.88%	24.99%

11% of household live in housing where there is at least one room too few for the household. This is average for Reading. 2% of households are without central heating.

Diversity

Church has a diverse ethnic profile, similar to the Reading average. 66% are White British. At 2.8%, Church is the ward with the highest proportion of Chinese residents.

Economic Activity

21% have no qualifications which is higher than the Reading average. At 28%, the proportion with Level 4 and above is below the Reading average.
Benefit claims are average for Reading.

DWP benefit claimants (November 2012)

	00MCMU : Church (numbers)	00MCMU : Church (%)	Reading (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total claimants	1,000	11.5	11.6	14.1
Job seekers	275	3.2	3.3	3.6
ESA and incapacity benefits	385	4.4	4.7	6.3
Lone parents	140	1.6	1.4	1.3
Carers	100	1.1	0.8	1.3
Others on income related benefits	25	0.3	0.4	0.4
Disabled	65	0.7	0.8	1.1
Bereaved	10	0.1	0.2	0.2
Key out-of-work benefits[†]	825	9.5	9.8	11.6

Source: benefit claimants - working age clients for small areas
[†] Key out-of-work benefits includes the groups: job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits. See the **Definitions and Explanations** below for details
Note: The percentage figures show the number of benefit claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.

Health

84% of the population in Church report that they have good health. 14% report long term limiting conditions or disability. 8% are providing unpaid care. This is line with the average for Reading.

Public health indicators[1] show
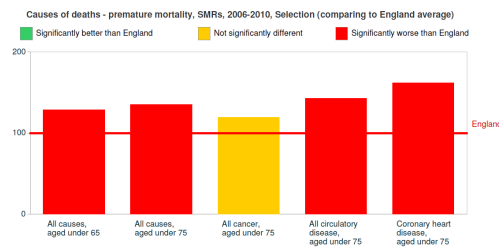life expectancy for males is lower than the national average

Life expectancy at birth, years, 2006-2010, Selection (comparing to England average)
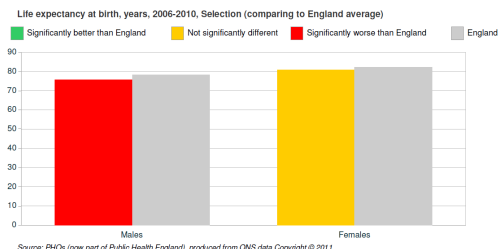
Source: PHOs (now part of Public Health England), produced from ONS data Copyright © 2011

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[1] www.localhealth.org.uk

and deaths caused by circulatory and heart disease are higher than average.

Causes of deaths - premature mortality, SMRs, 2006-2010, Selection (comparing to England average)

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 identifies that that in Church there is higher than national average deprivation levels for income, children and older people.

Index of Deprivation, 2010, %, Selection (comparing to England average)
Source: CLG © Copyright 2010
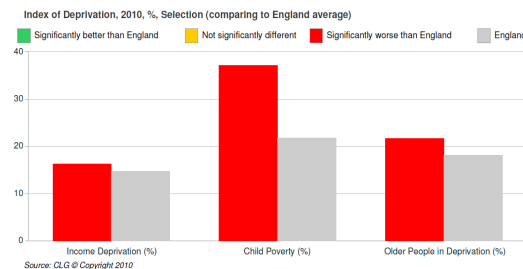
Crime
Church has high levels of burglary compared to Reading overall.

Residents' Feedback[2]
Church residents are more likely to mention that improvements are needed in the level of crime and good neighbours.

They have higher levels of dissatisfaction with local area and are
more likely **not** to feel a strong sense of belonging to their immediate neighbourhood than those in other wards

They show more satisfaction than those in other wards with the local bus service and Housing services. A higher than average proportion have never used Leisure centres or Reading arts venues.

Respondents in Church most likely to disagree that the council provides value for money, they are more likely to not feel informed with respect to how and

where to register to vote and how council tax is spent and what standard of service they should expect from local public services. Church residents are more likely to feel uninformed overall and are more likely to definitely disagree that they can influence decisions in their locality.

Church residents are more likely than those in other wards to feel there was a problem in their local area with people not treating one another with respect and consideration.

They show higher concern about:
Noisy neighbours or loud parties (30%)
Large groups of people hanging around the streets (42%)
Rubbish and litter lying around (52%)
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles (42%)

They are particularly likely to report feeling unsafe after dark)

The Neighbourhood Action Group survey[3] showed that the priorities for the area varied depending on whether residents came from north or south Church:

NAG priorities			
Whitley North	Speeding	Anti-social behaviour (drunken behaviour and noise nuisance)	Drugs
Whitley South	Speeding	Parking	Burglary

In response to a Pocket Places for People consultation[4] to encourage sustainable travel choices such as walking and cycling in the Northumberland area residents also said that speeding was an issue. They also repeatedly mentioned that there aren't any places to meet people and socialise. They wanted to see:
1. A balance of the need of pedestrians, cyclists and motorists.
2. A clean environment- the street free

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[3] Neighbourhood Action Group Survey, Community Safety Partnership, July 2013

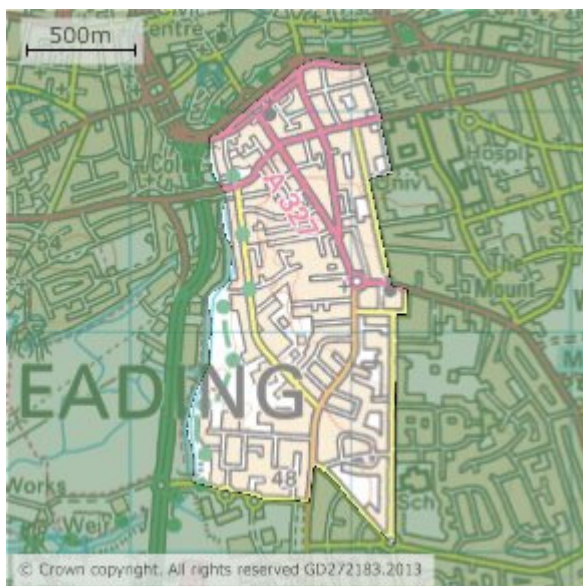[2] Residents Survey 2012, Reading Borough Council

[4] Pocket Places for People

from litter and dog fouling.
3. Play, sport and socialising for children and young people
4. Food growing, trees, flowers and parks.
5. A lively street- Activity outside shops, street parties and meeting people.
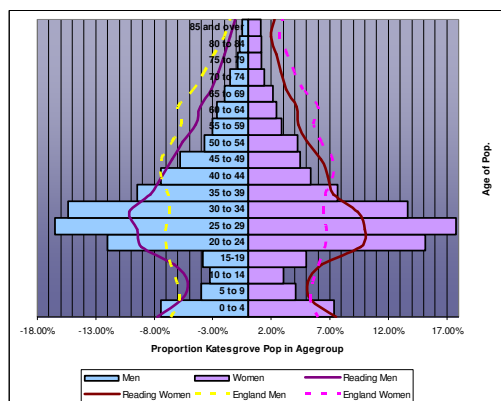
Katesgrove Ward Snapshot

Total Population

The 2011 Census estimates the population of Katesgrove ward at 9893. There is a higher proportion of males than females in the ward.
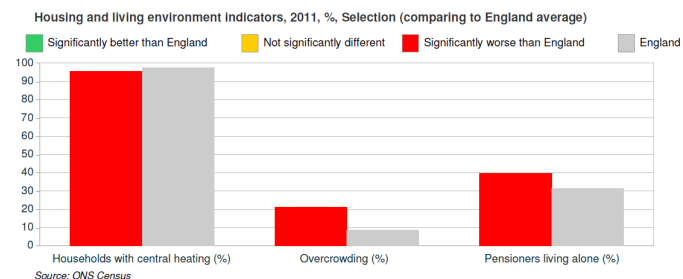
Male	Female
52.4%	47.6%

Age

The age profile of the ward shows higher proportions in the 20 – 34 year age bracket and lower proportions of 6-18 and over 60 year olds.

Households and Housing

There are an estimated 4230 households. There are higher than average single person households (35.5%) and higher proportions of couple households. 33% of

families have one child under 5 years old. At 10.3%, Katesgrove has the highest proportion of multiple occupation households.
The area has mainly flats (44%) or terraced (40%) housing.

Home ownership at 36% is lower than the Reading average and private renting is high at 45%.

The proportion of households without central heating (5.6%) and overcrowding is higher than the national average.

Whilst the proportion of pensioner households is low a higher than nation average are living alone.

Source: ONS Census

Diversity

Katesgrove has an ethnically diverse population. The largest ethnic groups are:

49.7% White British
22.85% Asian/Asian British of which 8.4% are Indian or British Indian and 5% are Pakistani or British Pakistani
7.6% Black/African/Caribbean/Black British of which 5.4% are African.

60.8% of the population were born in the UK. 8.5% have been resident in the UK for less than two years and the ward has a higher than average proportion of its residents who have lived in the UK less than 10 years.

74.6% have English as their main language. Of those who do not have English as their main language a high proportion (11.9%) speak English very well and 3.5% do not speak English well.

Katesgrove ward has the highest proportion of Buddists in Reading and at 6.5%, a high proportion of Hindus.

Economic Activity

A higher than Reading average proportion (51.3%) of the working age group work full-time and at 4.5% the proportion of retired people is half the Reading average.

Overall unemployment levels are average for Reading.

Total JSA claimants (November 2013)

	00MCMW : Katesgrove (numbers)	00MCMW : Katesgrove (%)	Reading (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people	211	2.5	2.2	2.9
Males	149	3.1	2.7	3.8
Females	62	1.7	1.7	2.1

Source: claimant count with rates and proportions
Note: The percentage figures show the number of JSA claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.

However unemployment levels for the 25-49 age group are higher than the Reading and national average and a slightly higher than average proportion of people are unemployed for 6-12months.

JSA claimants by age and duration (November 2013)

	00MCMW : Katesgrove (numbers)	00MCMW : Katesgrove (%)	Reading (%)	Great Britain (%)
by age of claimant				
Aged 18-24	35	16.6	16.6	25.6
Aged 25-49	140	66.8	63.3	56.3
Aged 50 and over	35	16.6	20.1	18.1
by duration of claim				
Up to 6 months	120	57.3	57.4	53.8
Over 6 up to 12 months	30	14.2	12.8	15.1
Over 12 months	60	28.4	29.8	31.1

Source: claimant count - age and duration
Note: The percentage figures represent the number of JSA claimants in a particular category as a percentage of all JSA claimants.

Katesgrove has a higher than Reading average proportion of people qualified up to Level 4. (52%) and a high proportion of people 20.6% with foreign qualifications.

Car ownership is low with 39.7% without a car. They are more likely to travel to work by train or bicycle.

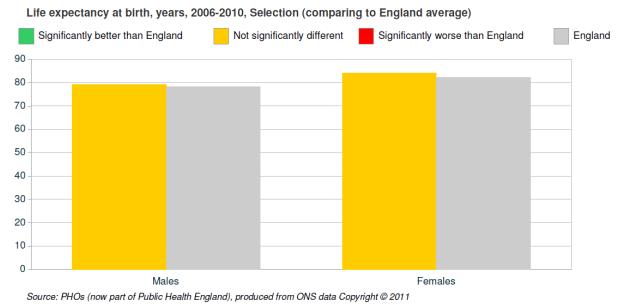Claims for other key out of work benefit claims are average for Reading.

DWP benefit claimants (May 2013)

	00MCMW : Katesgrove (numbers)	00MCMW : Katesgrove (%)	Reading (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total claimants	835	9.8	11.1	13.9
Job seekers	265	3.1	2.8	3.5
ESA and incapacity benefits	350	4.1	4.6	6.2
Lone parents	110	1.3	1.5	1.3
Carers	25	0.3	0.8	1.3
Others on income related benefits	30	0.4	0.3	0.4
Disabled	50	0.6	0.9	1.2
Bereaved	5	0.1	0.2	0.2
Key out-of-work benefits[1]	755	8.9	9.2	11.2

Health

88% of the population in Kentwood report that they have good health which is above average for Reading. 10% report limiting long term illness and disability which is below the Reading average.

Public health indicators[1] show that life expectancy is the national average.

Life expectancy at birth, years, 2006-2010, Selection (comparing to England average)

Source: PHOs (now part of Public Health England), produced from ONS data Copyright © 2011

Obesity levels for children are above the national average.

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 identifies that deprivation levels are above average for children and older people.
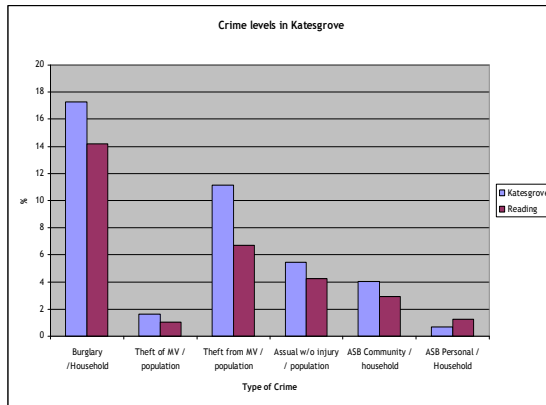
Index of Deprivation, 2010, %, Selection (comparing to England average)

Source: CLG © Copyright 2010
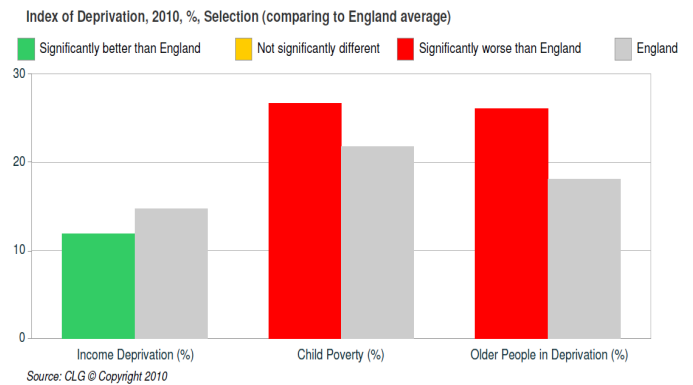
Crime

Crime levels are higher in Katesgrove than for Reading overall.[2]

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[1] www.localhealth.org.uk

[2] Reading Community Safety Crime data for Jan 12 – Jan 13

Crime levels in Katesgrove

The Katesgrove Neighbourhood Action Group survey[4] showed that the priorities for the area were: Speeding and Quad Bike / minimotos.

Residents' Feedback[3]

Katesgrove residents are more likely to mention job prospects as important in making somewhere a good place to live. They are more likely to mention that clean streets, community spirit, the level of crime are most need of improvement.

67% do **not** to feel a strong sense of belonging to their immediate neighbourhood.

They have high levels of satisfaction with the local bus service (90%) and Reading arts venues (85%). 86% have used Local transport information. Three quarters have never used Education service or Children's services.

Four-fifths of respondents in Katesgrove do not feel informed about how to complain about local pubic services. 90% feel uninformed about what to do in the event of a large-scale emergency. This is higher than average.

Katesgrove residents are more likely than average to feel there is a problem in their local area with people not treating one another with respect and consideration.

Anti-social behaviours they perceived to be a problem are:
Large groups of people hanging around the streets (51%)
Rubbish and litter lying around (49%)
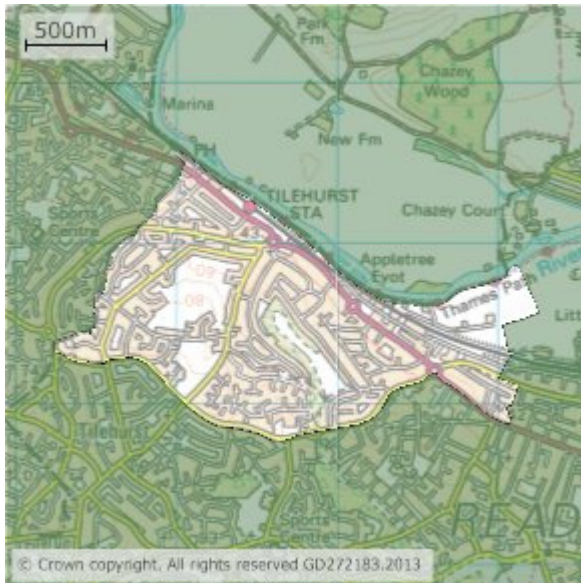People using or dealing drugs (47%)
People being drunk or rowdy in public places (50%)
44% reported feeling unsafe after dark.

[4] Neighbourhood Action Group Survey, Community Safety Partnership, July 2013

[3] Residents Survey 2012, Reading Borough Council

Kentwood Ward Snapshot

© Crown copyright. All rights reserved GD272183.2013

Total Population

The 2011 Census estimates the population of Kentwood at 9634.

Age

The age profile of Kentwood ward shows higher proportions in the 40 – 65 year age bracket.
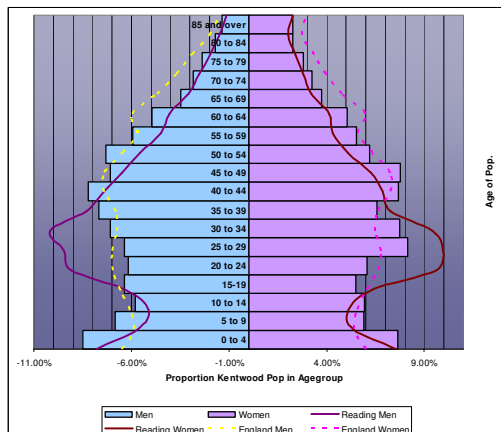
Households and Housing

There are an estimated 3746 households. There are higher than average 3 person households, couples with no children living with them or couples with one older child (12-18). There is a lower than average proportion of single person households.

The area has mainly semi-detached (38%) or terraced (32%) housing. Home ownership at 74% is higher than the Reading average.

Kentwood has higher than average proportion of households with gas central heating 86.3%. 2% of households are without central heating. 72% of households have a spare room.

Diversity

Kentwood is less diverse than Reading overall with 83% of residents White British compared to 65% Reading average. 85% of the Kentwood population were born in the UK compared to the 75% Reading average. 92% have English as their main anguage.

Economic Activity

Kentwood has a higher proportion of people with no or Level 1 qualifications and fewer with Levels 3 and 4. It has below average unemployment and key benefits claims.

DWP benefit claimants (February 2013)

	00MCMX : Kentwood (numbers)	00MCMX : Kentwood (%)	Reading (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total claimants	730	11.0	11.6	14.3
Job seekers	180	2.7	3.4	3.8
ESA and incapacity benefits	275	4.1	4.6	6.2
Lone parents	115	1.7	1.4	1.3
Carers	70	1.1	0.8	1.3
Others on income related benefits	20	0.3	0.3	0.4
Disabled	50	0.8	0.8	1.1
Bereaved	20	0.3	0.2	0.2
Key out-of-work benefits[1]	590	8.9	9.7	11.7

Source: benefit claimants - working age clients for small areas
[1] Key out-of-work benefits includes the groups: Job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits. See the **Definitions and Explanations** below for details
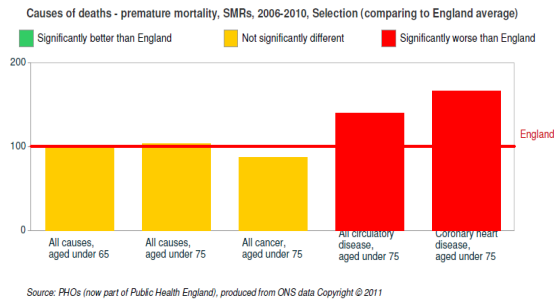Note: The percentage figures show the number of benefit claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.

Health

85% of the population in Kentwood report that they have good health which is in line with the average for Reading as is the level of limiting long term illness and disability.

Public health indicators[1] show that pre-mature death caused by circulatory and coronary disease are higher than the England average.
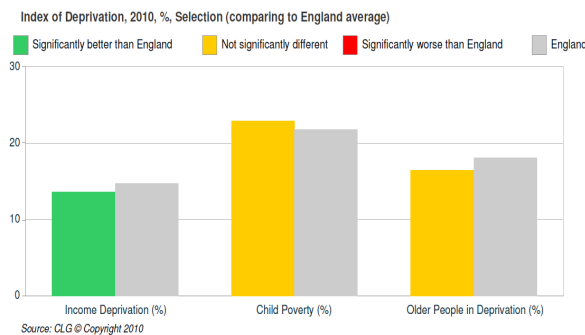
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[1] www.localhealth.org.uk

Causes of deaths - premature mortality, SMRs, 2006-2010, Selection (comparing to England average)

Significantly better than England | Not significantly different | Significantly worse than England

All causes, aged under 65 | All causes, aged under 75 | All cancer, aged under 75 | All circulatory disease, aged under 75 | Coronary heart disease, aged under 75

England

Source: PHOs (now part of Public Health England), produced from ONS data Copyright © 2011

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 identifies that deprivation levels are average or below average.

Index of Deprivation, 2010, %, Selection (comparing to England average)

Significantly better than England | Not significantly different | Significantly worse than England | England

Income Deprivation (%) | Child Poverty (%) | Older People in Deprivation (%)

Source: CLG © Copyright 2010

Crime

Crime levels are low[2].

Residents' Feedback[3]

Kentwood residents are more likely to mention that facilities for children and young people need improving. They are positive about Parks and open spaces and Education services.

The Neighbourhood Action Group survey [4] showed that the priorities for the area varied depending on whether residents came from:

NAG priorities			
Norcot	Speeding	Parking	Litter and fly-tipping
Tilehurst East	Speeding	Litter / fly-tipping	Parking

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[2] Reading Community Safety Crime data for Jan 12 – Jan 13

[3] Residents Survey 2012, Reading Borough Council

[4] Neighbourhood Action Group Survey, Community Safety Partnership, July 2013

Mapledurham Ward Snapshot

© Crown copyright. All rights reserved GD272183.2013

Total Population

The 2011 Census estimates the population of Mapledurham at 3005.

Age

The age profile of Mapledurham shows higher than average proportions in the age bands over 45. The average age in Mapledurham is 44 compared to the Reading average of 33.

There is a bulge in the 10-14 male age group and with the females over 85 age group.
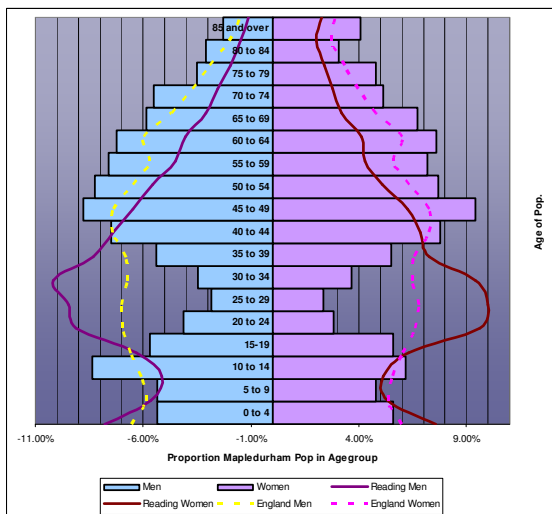
There are very low proportions in the 20 – 34 age range.

Households and Housing

There are an estimated 1179 households.

There are higher than average proportions of households with 2 or 4 people, households with married couples, and families with 2 dependant children aged 5 and over.

29% of households contain pensioners compared to the Reading average of 15%.

There is 93% home ownership. 66% of housing in Mapledurham is detached. 64% of households have 2 or more spare bedrooms.

0.85% of households are without central heating.

Diversity

Mapledurham has the highest proportion of white British (89%) compared to 66% for Reading. 89% of the population was born in the UK.

98% have English as their main language.

62% report their religion as Christian compared to 50% Reading average.

Economic Activity

71% of the 16-74 age population is economically active. 66% of this group are in employment. At 12.6% Self employment levels are the highest in Reading. This is reflected in a high level (8.1%) of people working from home. Unemployment is half the Reading average at 2.2%. Mapledurham has the

highest proportion the 16-74 age population who are retired.

Mapledurham has a higher qualified population than Reading generally with 73.4% having at least a Level 4 qualification. Only 10% have no qualifications compared to the Reading average of 17%.

Health

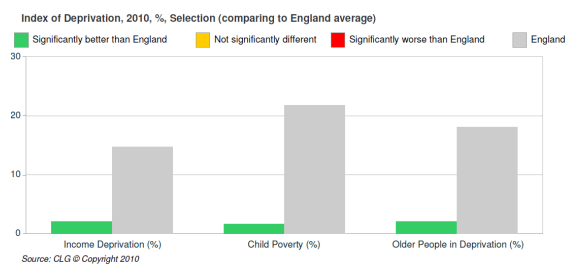87% of the population in Abbey report that they have good health which in line with the average for Reading.

14.14% report long term limiting conditions or disability. At 12.5%, Mapledurham has the highest proportion of people providing unpaid care, in Reading

Public health indicators[1] for Mapledurham show that the population experiences above average health and well-being, including above average life expectancy.

Life expectancy at birth, years, 2006-2010, Selection (comparing to England average)

Significantly better than England Not significantly different Significantly worse than England England

Source: PHOs (now part of Public Health England), produced from ONS data Copyright © 2011

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 identifies low levels of deprivation.

Index of Deprivation, 2010, %, Selection (comparing to England average)

Significantly better than England Not significantly different Significantly worse than England England

Source: CLG © Copyright 2010

Crime

Crime rates for Mapledurham are low.

Crime rate

Mapledurham
Reading
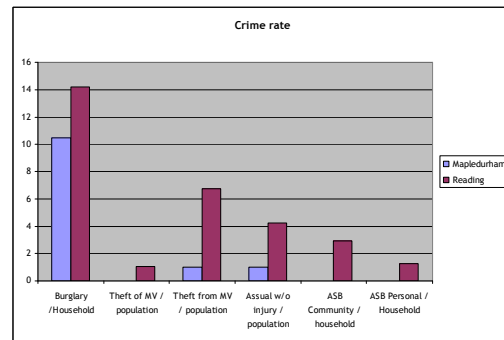
Residents' Feedback[2]

Mapledurham residents are more likely to mention good schools and cultural facilities as important in making somewhere a good place to live.
There are more likely to mention that road and pavement repairs and the level of congestion are in most need of improvement.
100% are satisfied with their local area and 83% feel a strong sense of belonging to their immediate neighbourhood.
100% are satisfied, (including 45% who are very satisfied) with their home as a place to live.
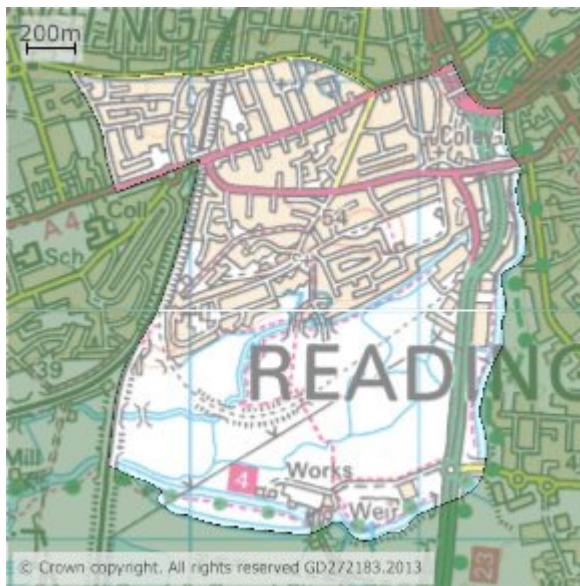They show high satisfaction with Parks and open spaces (87%).

The Neighbourhood Action Group survey showed that the priorities for the Upper Caversham area[3] are Speeding / Parking, Burglary and Litter / fly tipping.

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[1] www.localhealth.org.uk

[2] Residents Survey 2012, Reading Borough Council

[3] Neighbourhood Action Group Survey, Community Safety Partnership, July 2013

Minster Ward Snapshot

Total Population

The 2011 Census estimates the population of Minster at 10141.

Age
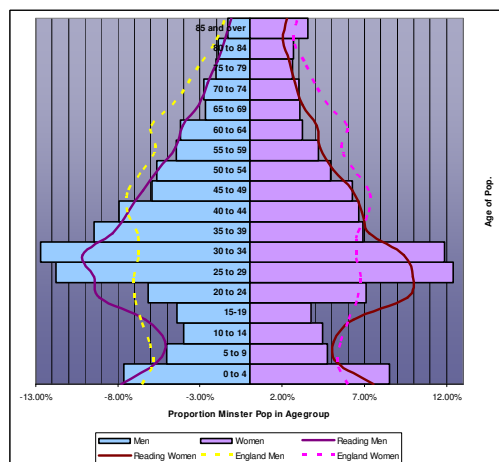
The age profile of Minster ward shows higher than average proportions in the 0-4 and 25-34 age bands and females over 85 years.

Households and Housing

There are an estimated 4532 households. More than half of households (54.6%) live in flats/maisonettes; 20.2% live in terraced and 17.2% live in semi-detached housing.

48.4% own their own homes. 29.4% live in private sector housing and 19.8% in social rented housing.

4.2% of households are without central heating.

Diversity

59.% of the Minster population are White British compared to 65% Reading average. Minster has higher proportions White and Black African and African ethnic groups. 70.9% of the population was born in the UK with a further 11.1 % resident in UK; 10 Years or more.

82.8% have English as their main language. 2.2% cannot speak English well.

Economic Activity

77.9% of the Minster 16-74 age group are economically active. 51.1% are in full time employment which is above the Reading, South East and national averages.

Levels of unemployment are higher than the Reading average for men and higher than the national average for women.

Total JSA claimants (July 2013)

	00MCMZ : Minster (numbers)	00MCMZ : Minster (%)	Reading (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people	264	3.8	2.7	3.4
Males	159	4.3	3.4	4.4
Females	105	3.2	2.0	2.4

Source: claimant count with rates and proportions
Note: The percentage figures show the number of JSA claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.

Claims for most key out of work benefits are higher than average.

DWP benefit claimants (February 2013)

	00MCMZ : Minster (numbers)	00MCMZ : Minster (%)	Reading (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total claimants	985	14.2	11.6	14.3
Job seekers	305	4.4	3.4	3.8
ESA and incapacity benefits	425	6.1	4.6	6.2
Lone parents	115	1.7	1.4	1.3
Carers	45	0.6	0.8	1.3
Others on income related benefits	40	0.6	0.3	0.4
Disabled	45	0.6	0.8	1.1
Bereaved	10	0.1	0.2	0.2
Key out-of-work benefits†	885	12.7	9.7	11.7

Source: benefit claimants - working age clients for small areas
†   Key out-of-work benefits includes the groups: job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits. See the **Definitions and Explanations** below for details
Note: The percentage figures show the number of benefit claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.

Qualifications levels are broadly average for Reading although Minster has a higher

proportion of the population (16.2%) with foreign qualifications.
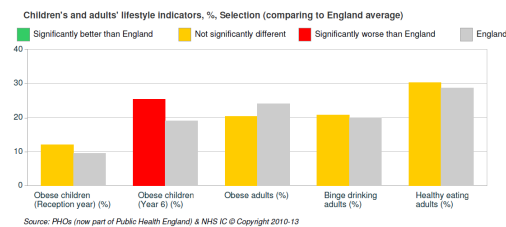
Health

83.5% of the population in Minster report that they have good health and 14.8% long term limiting conditions or disability. This is in line with the average for Reading.

Public health indicators[1] show that these are significantly better or similar to the England average.
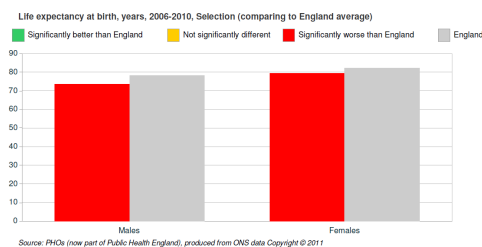
Health and care indicators, 2011, %, Selection (comparing to England average)

Source: ONS Census
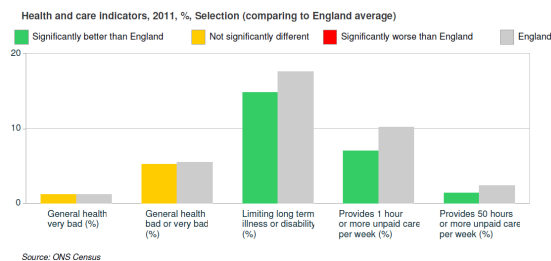
However Minster has higher than average claiming ESA and incapacity benefits.

The public health indicators show that child obesity is high.

Children's and adults' lifestyle indicators, %, Selection (comparing to England average)

Source: PHOs (now part of Public Health England) & NHS IC © Copyright 2010-13

They also show that life expectancy for both males and females is significantly worse than the England average.

Life expectancy at birth, years, 2006-2010, Selection (comparing to England average)

Source: PHOs (now part of Public Health England), produced from ONS data Copyright © 2011

Causes of premature death from circulatory disease and coronary heart disease are significantly higher than the England average.

Causes of deaths - premature mortality, SMRs, 2006-2010, Selection (comparing to England average)

Source: PHOs (now part of Public Health England), produced from ONS data Copyright © 2011
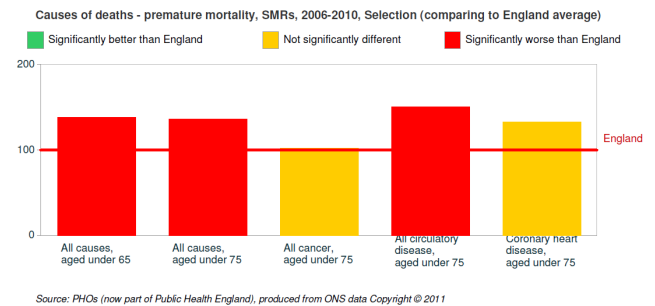
Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010.[2] identifies that the deprivation level for children is significantly higher in Minster, than the national average.

Index of Deprivation, 2010, %, Selection (comparing to England average)

Source: CLG © Copyright 2010
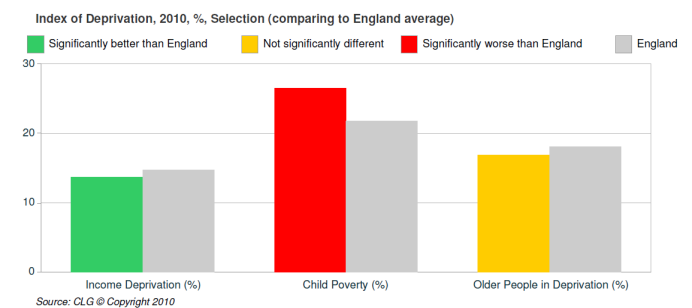
The proportion of low birth weights and GCSE achievement are significantly worse than the England average.

Child development, education and employment indicators, Selection (comparing to England average)

Source: PHOs (now part of Public Health England), ONS, NOMIS, DfE
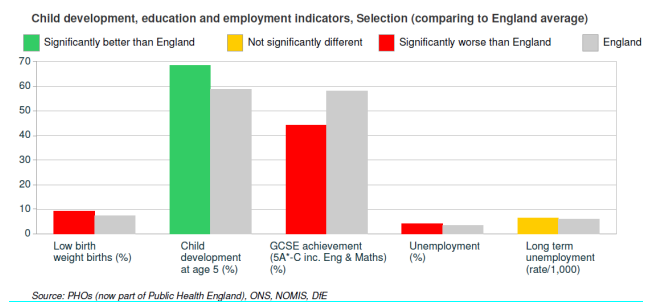
Crime

Crime levels for Minster are broadly in line with the Reading average.

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[1] www.localhealth.org.uk

[2] The Index of Multiple Deprivation has yet to be updated with the 2011 Census data.

Minster Crime levels
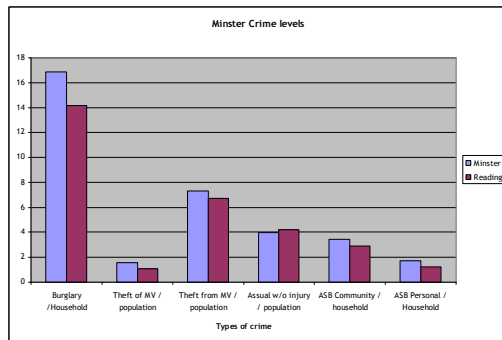
Residents' Feedback[3]

Minster residents are more likely than those in other wards to mention job prospects as important in making somewhere a good place to live.

The Neighbourhood Action Group survey[4] showed that the priorities for the Coley area of Minster were: Drunken behaviour, Drugs and Litter / fly-tipping

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[3] Residents Survey 2012, Reading Borough Council

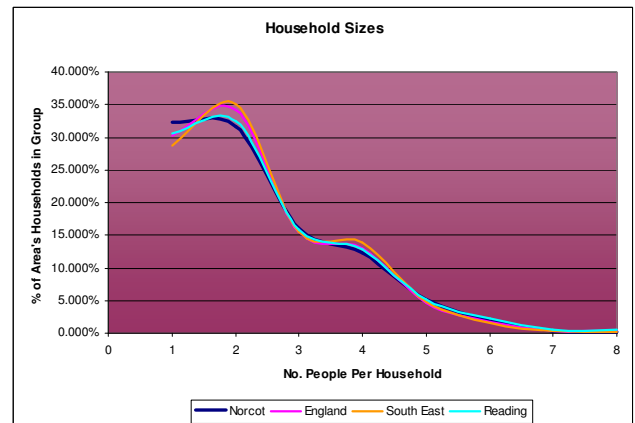[4] Neighbourhood Action Group Survey, Community Safety Partnership, July 2013

Norcot Ward Snapshot

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Total Population

The 2011 Census estimates the population of Norco at 10,006.

Age

The age profile of Norcot ward is broadly inline with the Reading average.

Households and Housing

There are an estimated 4260 households in Norcot.

There is a spread of housing type, principally:
34.3% terraced, 27.9% semi-detached, 26.3% flats.

52.1% of homes are in home ownership 25.2% social rented and 18.4% private rented.

2.8% of households are without central heating which is average for Reading and England.

Household sizes follow the Reading average.
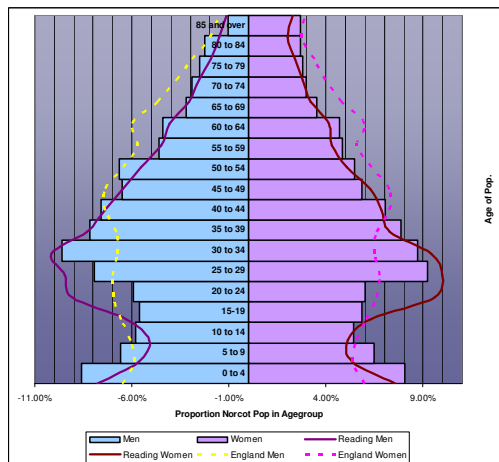
There are higher proportions of lone parents (15.2%) and families with one dependent child over 5 years old. There are higher proportions of people who are separated or divorced.

There are higher proportions of pensioners living alone.

Diversity

67.1% of the Norcot population is White British in-line with the 65% Reading average. 4.8% of the population has multi-heritage; 2.3% are Irish; 2.8% are White and Black Caribbean and 3.7% Black Caribbean.

70.9% were born in the UK. A further 10.2% have been resident in UK for 10 years or more.

88.3% have English as there main language. 97.8% can speak English well.

54.9% Christian

Economic Activity

The Census shows 5.6% of economically active people in Norcot are unemployed and 2.7% are long-term unemployed. Both of these figures are higher than the Reading and national average.

JSA figures show higher than average unemployment for both males and females.

Total JSA claimants (July 2013)

	00MCNA : Norcot (numbers)	00MCNA : Norcot (%)	Reading (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people	232	3.5	2.7	3.4
Males	137	4.0	3.4	4.4
Females	95	3.0	2.0	2.4

Source: claimant count with rates and proportions

Note: The percentage figures show the number of JSA claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.

24.5% of 16-74 year olds have no qualifications. Again this is higher than the Reading and national average.

24.6% of the 16-74 age group are economically inactive this is lower than the Reading and England averages.

Health

81.5% of the population in Norcot report that they have good health. Whilst this is average for England it is below the average for Reading (85.5%). 16.8% of the population report long term limiting conditions or disability compared to 12.9% Reading average. 9.00% of the population provide unpaid care which is below average for Reading.

Public health indicators[1] show that premature death caused by circulatory or coronary heart disease is higher than the England average.
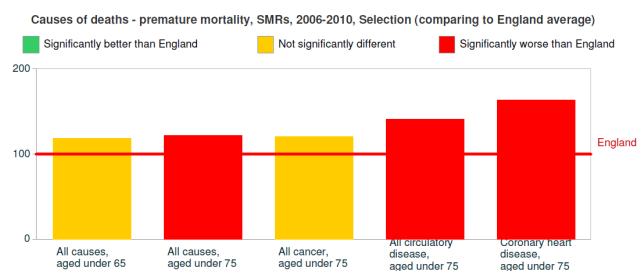
Causes of deaths - premature mortality, SMRs, 2006-2010, Selection (comparing to England average)

Source: PHOs (now part of Public Health England), produced from ONS data Copyright © 2011

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 identifies that in Norcot is there is higher than national average deprivation levels for children and older people.[2]

Index of Deprivation, 2010, %, Selection (comparing to England average)
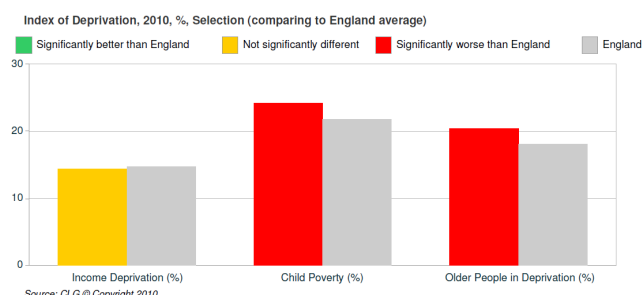
Source: CLG © Copyright 2010

The Census data shows that:

- 19.67% of households without dependant children have no adults in employment
- 6.8% of households with dependent children have no adults in employment
- 49.1% of lone parent households are not in employment.

DWP data show that there are higher proportion of ESA and incapacity benefits and lone parent claimants

DWP benefit claimants (February 2013)

	00MCNA : Norcot (numbers)	00MCNA : Norcot (%)	Reading (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total claimants	1,045	15.8	11.6	14.3
Job seekers	280	4.2	3.4	3.8
ESA and incapacity benefits	430	6.5	4.6	6.2
Lone parents	160	2.4	1.4	1.3
Carers	65	1.0	0.8	1.3
Others on income related benefits	25	0.4	0.3	0.4
Disabled	75	1.1	0.8	1.1
Bereaved	10	0.2	0.2	0.2
Key out-of-work benefits†	895	13.5	9.7	11.7

Source: benefit claimants - working age clients for small areas

†   Key out-of-work benefits includes the groups: job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits. See the **Definitions and Explanations** below for details
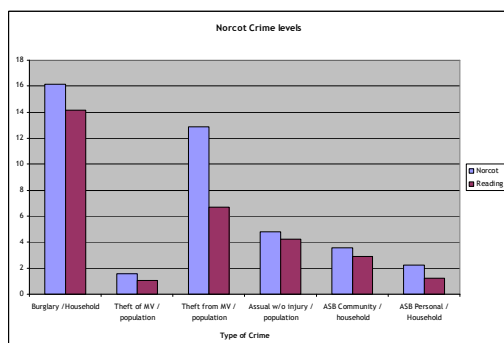
Note: The percentage figures show the number of benefit claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.

[1] www.localhealth.org.uk

[2] The Index of Multiple Deprivation has yet to be updated with the 2011 Census data.

Crime

Norcot has above average rates of motor vehicle crime and personal antisocial behaviour.

Residents' Feedback[3]

Respondents from Norcot are more likely to say that community spirit and cultural facilities are aspects most in need of improvement in the area.

They are more positive than other wards about the local bus service and education services. They are more likely to say they have used the education service and children's services in the last 6months.

They are more likely to feel that noisy neighbours or loud parties are a problem in their area.

Respondents in Norcot are more likely to report participating in at least 30 minutes of sport and active recreation on three or more days a week.

The Neighbourhood Action Group survey[4] showed that the priorities for the area were: Speeding, Parking and Litter and fly-tipping.

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[3] Residents Survey 2012, Reading Borough Council

[4] Neighbourhood Action Group Survey, Community Safety Partnership, July 2013

Park Ward Snapshot

© Crown copyright. All rights reserved GD272183,2013

Total Population

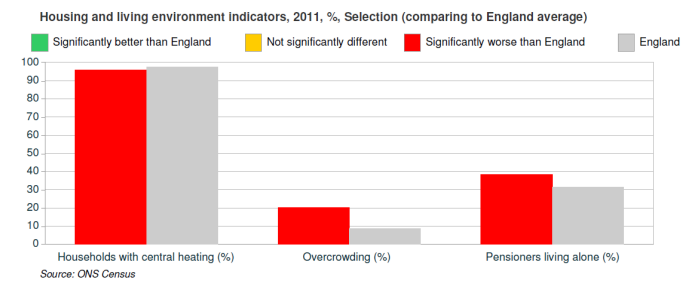The 2011 Census estimates the population of park at 11,102.

There are 10% more males than females in the ward.

Age

The age profile of Park ward shows a bulge in the 20-24 age group.
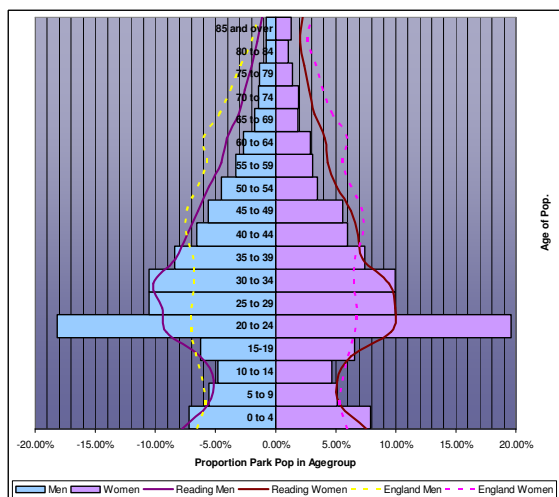
The average age of the population is 31 compared to the Reading average of 35. This reflects the proximity of the University. 21.5% of the Park population are students.

Households and Housing

There is an estimated 3842 households.in Park ward. Park is the most densely populated ward in Reading with 83.4 persons per hectare compared to the 38.5 Reading average.

Higher proportions of households have more than 5 people. 7.3% are student households and 8.4% are other multi-person households.

52% of dwellings are terraced houses, 17.9% are semi-detached and 7.7% are detached.

At 51.2% homeownership is average for Reading. 40.5% of households live in private rented housing compared to 17% Reading average).

3.9% of households are without central heating.

High levels of overcrowding.

Source: ONS Census

Diversity

Park has an ethnically diverse population characterised by:
- 50.7% White British compared to 65% Reading average.
- 29.1% Asian/Asian British
- 20.9% Black and Asian multi-heritage
- 12.34% Pakistani or British Pakistani,
- 7.9% Nepalese.
- 65.21% born in the UK
- 20% born in the Middle East and Asia
- 7.6% resident in the UK less than 2 years
- 75.4% have a main language that is not English
- 17.1% have an Asian main language
- 3.6% do not speak English well

- 15.15% Muslim
- 7.17% Hindu

Economic Activity

70.9% of the Park ward 16-74 age population are economically active. 12.2% are students. Of those that are economically inactive 15.8% are students.

Park has a higher than Reading average proportion of the population with qualifications. Only 10.2% of the population have no qualifications compared to the Reading average of 17%. 18.3% have foreign qualifications.

Unemployment levels reported in the Census are below average at 3.7%. This is also shown in JSA claim data.

Total JSA claimants (July 2013)

	OOMCNB : Park (numbers)	OOMCNB : Park (%)	Reading (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people	178	2.3	2.7	3.4
Males	116	2.7	3.4	4.4
Females	62	1.7	2.0	2.4

Source: claimant count with rates and proportions

Note: The percentage figures show the number of JSA claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.

Health

89.3% of the population in Park report that they have good health which is above the average for Reading.

A lower than average proportion (9.1%) report long term limiting conditions or disability. The proportion providing unpaid care is low (4.9%).

Public health indicators[1] show higher than average obesity levels in children

Children's and adults' lifestyle indicators, %, Selection (comparing to England average)
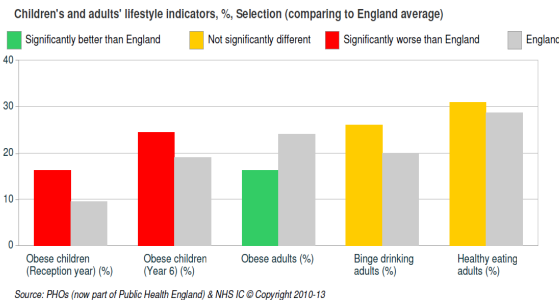
Source: PHOs (now part of Public Health England) & NHS IC © Copyright 2010-13

Standardised morbidity ratios are significantly worse than the England average for under 75s.
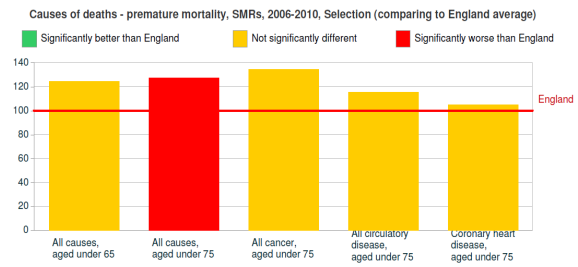
Causes of deaths - premature mortality, SMRs, 2006-2010, Selection (comparing to England average)

Source: PHOs (now part of Public Health England), produced from ONS data Copyright © 2011

Deprivation
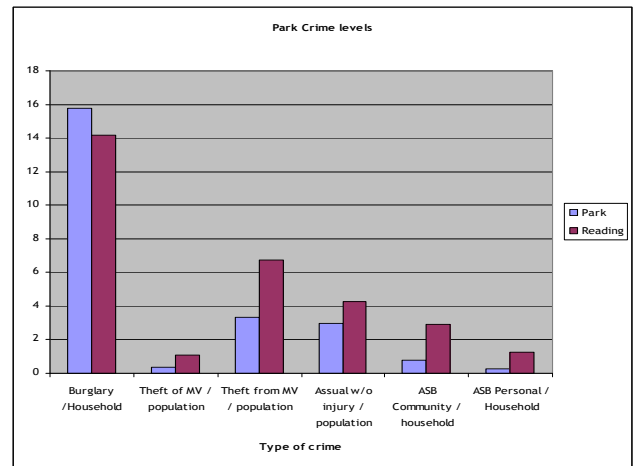
The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 identifies that in Park there is higher than national average deprivation levels for older people.[2]

Index of Deprivation, 2010, %, Selection (comparing to England average)
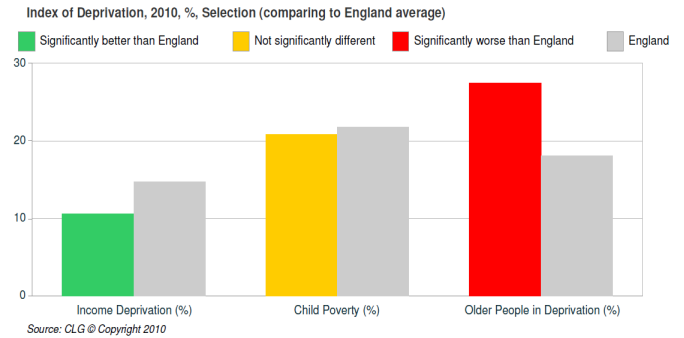
Source: CLG © Copyright 2010

Crime

Burglary rates in Park are above average for Reading. Other crime rates are low.

Park Crime levels

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[1] www.localhealth.org.uk

[2] The Index of Multiple Deprivation has yet to be updated with the 2011 Census data.

Residents' Feedback[3]

Park residents are more likely to say that good schools and job prospects are important in making somewhere a good place to live. They are more likely to say that parking; clean streets cultural facilities most in need of improvement.

They are more satisfied than other wards about Leisure centres and are more likely to have used Leisure centres in the last 6 months.

They are more likely to report participating in at least 30 minutes of sport and active recreation on three or more days a week.

They are more likely to agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.

The Neighbourhood Action Group survey[4] showed that the priorities for the Newtown area of Park were: Drugs, Litter and fly-tipping and Drunken behaviour.

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[3] Residents Survey 2012, Reading Borough Council

[4] Neighbourhood Action Group Survey, Community Safety Partnership, July 2013

Peppard Ward Snapshot

Total Population
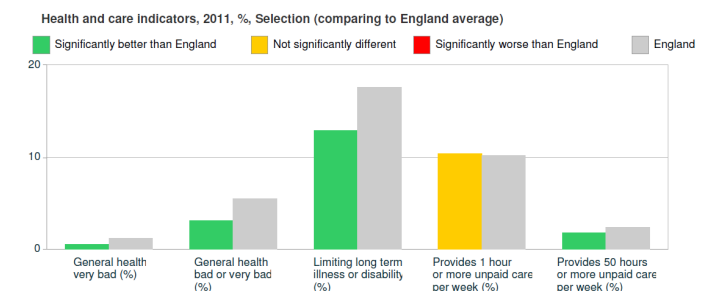
The 2011 Census estimates the population of Peppard at 9495.

Age

The age profile of Peppard shows higher proportions in the over 40 age groups and lower proportions in the 15 – 35 age groups.

Households and Housing

There are an estimated 3843 households. High proportion (36.3%) 2 person households and households with pensioners (24.6%)
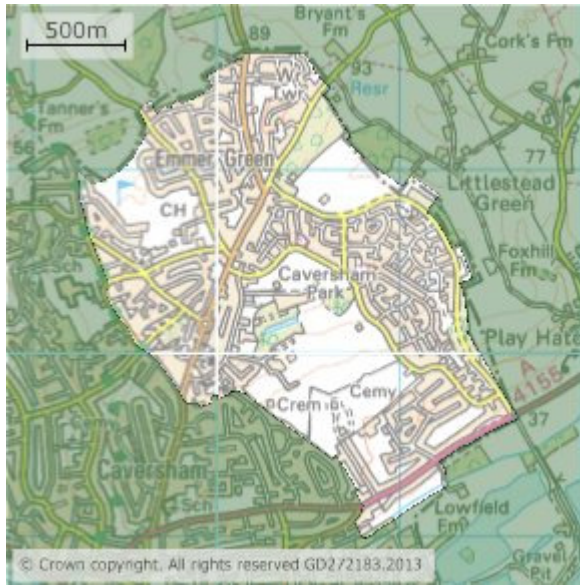
Home ownership is high at 82.9%.

36.4% detached, 36.9% semi-detached, 12.5% terraced

Highest proportion in Reading of people caravan or other mobile or temporary structures (2.2%)

Diversity

83.2% White British compared to 65% Reading average. 87% born in the UK. 94.4% main language English.

Economic Activity

74.1% economically active. Higher than average levels of self employment (11%) and higher than average retired people.

Peppard has 42.7% qualified to Level 1 and 17.1% reporting other vocational/work-related qualifications both of which are above average.

Health

84.8% of the Peppard population report good health. This is above average for England and just below the Reading average of 85.5%

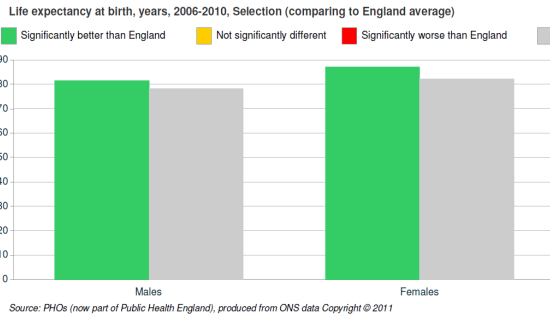Peppard reports the higher than average levels of unpaid caring (10.41%) compared to the Reading average of 7.7%.

Public health indicators[1] including life expectancy are significantly better than the England average.
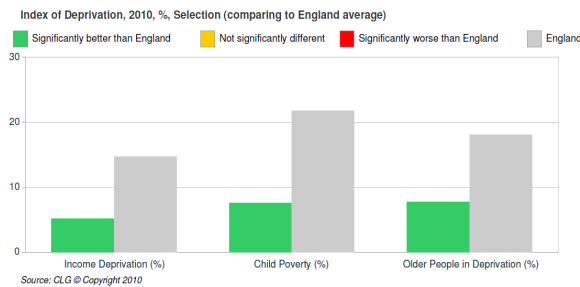
Life expectancy at birth, years, 2006-2010, Selection (comparing to England average)

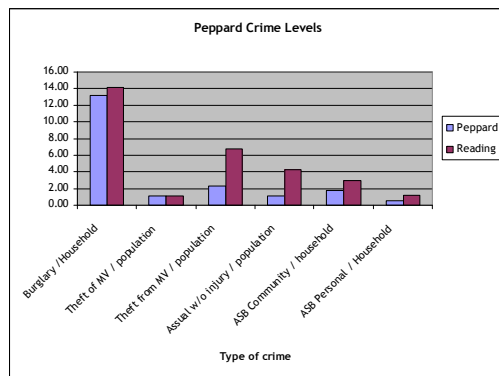Source: PHOs (now part of Public Health England), produced from ONS data Copyright © 2011

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 identifies that deprivation levels in Peppard are significantly lower than the England average.

Index of Deprivation, 2010, %, Selection (comparing to England average)

Source: CLG © Copyright 2010

Crime

Crime levels are lower than the Reading average.

Residents' Feedback[2]

Residents in Peppard are more likely to say that the level of traffic congestion is important in making somewhere a good place to live and are more likely to say that road and pavement repairs are most in need of improvement.

95% respondents aged 65+ were satisfied with their local area.
96% of respondents were satisfied with their home.

The Upper Caversham Neighbourhood Action Group survey[3] showed that the priorities for the area were: Speeding / Parking, Burglary and Litter / fly tipping.

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[2] Residents Survey 2012, Reading Borough Council

[3] Neighbourhood Action Group Survey, Community Safety Partnership, July 2013

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[1] www.localhealth.org.uk

Redlands Ward Snapshot

Total Population

The 2011 Census estimates the population of Redlands at 9988.

Age

The age profile of Redlands ward shows bulge in the 20-24 age group.
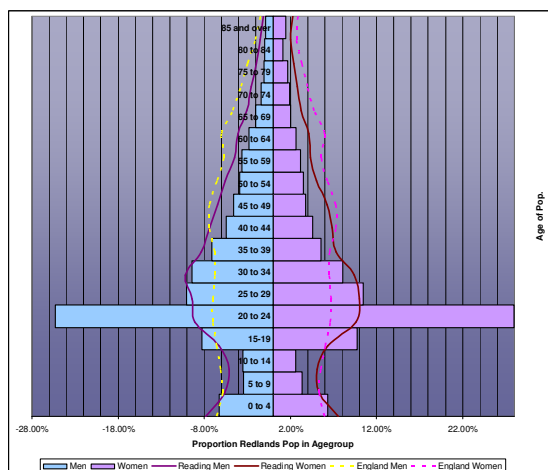
The average age of the population is 31 compared to the Reading average of 35. This reflects the proximity of the University. 32.2% of the Redlands population are students.

Households and Housing

There are an estimated 3567 households.

9.41% of the population live in communal establishments. 11.8% of households are student households and 8.7% are other multi-person households.

A high proportion (19.3%) of family households with dependent children have two dependent children where the youngest is aged 0 to 4.

Home ownership is low at 39.3% and private renting is high at 45.24%.

The principle housing types in Redlands are terraced 37.9% and flats 37.7%.

Levels of overcrowding and homes without heating are significantly worse than the England average.

Diversity

58.6% of the population is White British compared to 65% Reading average. 6.1% of the population identify as Black African; 5.8% Pakistani, 5.5% Indian and 2.16% Chinese.

68.8% of the population were born in the UK. 8.2% have been resident in UK less than 2 Years and 6.9% have been resident in UK more than 2 years but less than 5.

82.3 % have English as their main language. 2% cannot speak English well.

44.3% are Christian, 32.4% have no religion, 9.1% are Muslim and 3.9% are Hindu.

Economic Activity

62.5% of the Redlands ward 16-74 age population are economically active. 12.7% are students.

Redlands has a higher than average proportion of the population that is economically inactive (37.5%). 26.5% are students.

Redlands has a higher than Reading average proportion of the population with qualifications. Only 9.1% of the population have no qualifications

compared to the Reading average of 17%. 15.8% have foreign qualifications.

Claims for key out of work benefit are below the Reading average.

**DWP benefit claimants (February 2013)**

	00MCND : Redlands (numbers)	00MCND : Redlands (%)	Reading (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total claimants	575	6.9	11.6	14.3
Job seekers	195	2.3	3.4	3.8
ESA and incapacity benefits	220	2.6	4.6	6.2
Lone parents	65	0.8	1.4	1.3
Carers	25	0.3	0.8	1.3
Others on income related benefits	20	0.2	0.3	0.4
Disabled	40	0.5	0.8	1.1
Bereaved	10	0.1	0.2	0.2
Key out-of-work benefits[†]	500	6.0	9.7	11.7

Source: benefit claimants - working age clients for small areas
† Key out-of-work benefits includes the groups: job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits. See the **Definitions and Explanations** below for details
Note: The percentage figures show the number of benefit claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.

Health

89% of the Redlands population report good health. This is above average for England and Reading average of 85.5%. Levels of limiting long term illness are low at 9.1%.
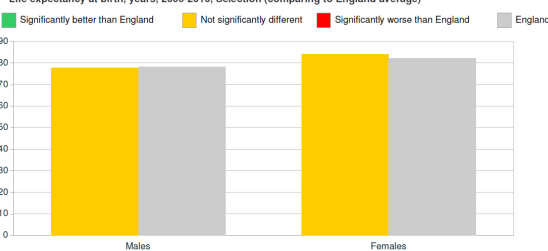

Health and care indicators, 2011, %, Selection (comparing to England average)
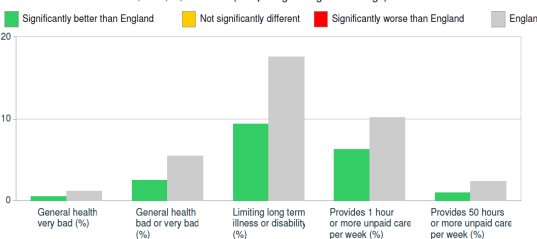
Source: ONS Census

Life expectancy is similar to the England average.

Life expectancy at birth, years, 2006-2010, Selection (comparing to England average)

Source: PHOs (now part of Public Health England, produced from ONS data Copyright © 2011

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 identifies that income deprivation and child poverty in Redlands is significantly lower than the England average and deprivation levels for older people are similar to the England average.
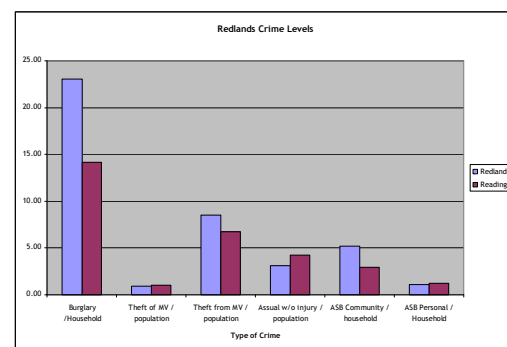

Index of Deprivation, 2010, %, Selection (comparing to England average)
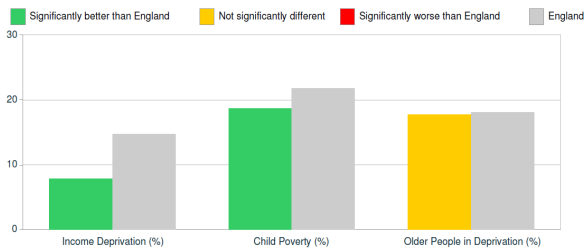
Source: CLG © Copyright 2010

Crime

Crime levels are higher than the Reading average for household burglary, theft from a motor vehicle and community anti-social behaviour.

Redlands Crime Levels
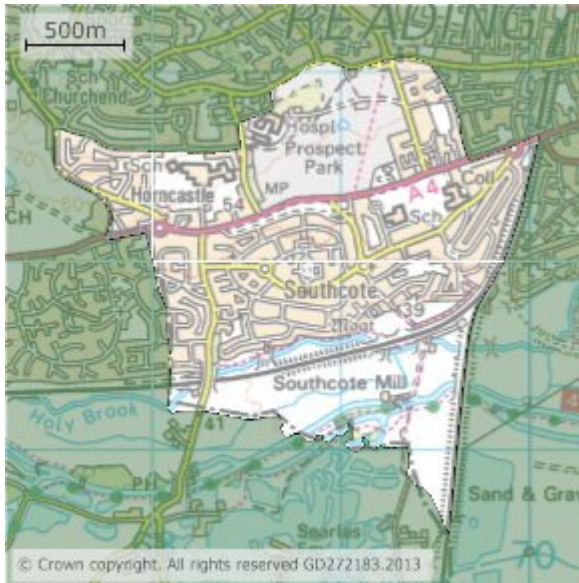
Residents' Feedback[1]

Residents in Redlands are more likely to say that job prospects are important in making somewhere a good place to live. 96% of Redlands residents are satisfied with their local area. However they are less likely to feel a strong sense of belonging to their immediate neighbourhood than those in other wards. They are more dissatisfied than those in other wards with Local transport information and the local bus service. They are also more likely to feel uninformed about to how and where to register to vote.

The Redlands and University Neighbourhood Action Group survey[2] showed that the priorities for the area were: Burglary / Theft, Speeding / Parking, Drunken and noisy behaviour.

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[1] Residents Survey 2012, Reading Borough Council

[2] Neighbourhood Action Group Survey, Community Safety Partnership, July 2013

Southcote Ward Snapshot

Total Population

The 2011 Census estimates the population of Southcote at 8548. There is a significant difference between the proportion of females (52.3%) and the proportion of males (47.7%) in the ward.

Age

The age profile of Southcote ward shows higher proportions in the over 45 age groups and lower proportions in the 16-40 age groups. At 9.5% Southcote ward has the 2nd highest proportion of the population over 75 years old, compared to the Reading average of 5.6%. The average age of the population is 39.7 compared to the Reading average of 35.

Households and Housing

There are an estimated 3582 households.

A high proportion (17.1%) of family households with dependent children have one dependent child in the family; aged 12 to 18. There are higher proportions of people who are divorced or widowed.

Southcote has a higher than average number of single parent households, 13.3% compared to the Reading wide number of 10.6%.

24.2% of households have pensioners. Southcote has a high proportion of pensioners living alone.
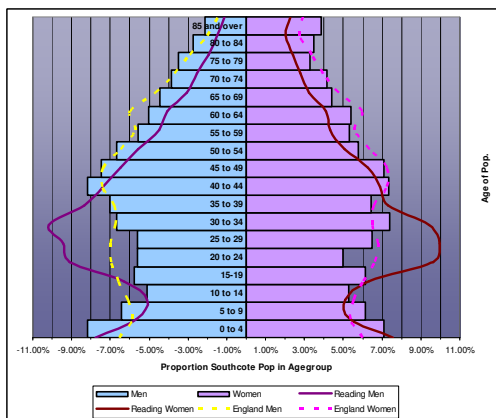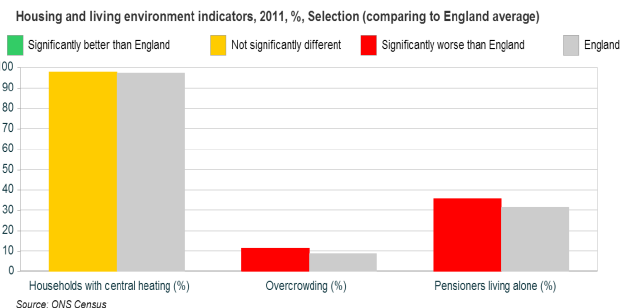
Home ownership is 58.3%, average for Reading. At 29.2%, social rented housing is higher than the Reading average. 9.9% in private rented housing.

The principle housing types in Southcote are semi-detached (37.7%), flats (29.1%) and terraced (23.5%),

Levels of overcrowding proportion of pensioners living alone are significantly higher than the England average.

Diversity

73.4% of the population is White British compared to 65% Reading average.

4.3% of the population identify as Black African, 4% mixed heritage, 3% Pakistani, 3% Indian and 2% Black Caribbean.

82.9% of the population were born in the UK. 91.3 % have English as their main language. 1.5% cannot speak English well.

58.6% are Christian, 24.9% have no religion, 6% are Muslim.

Economic Activity

71.7% of the Southcote ward 16-74 age population are economically active. 28% are economically inactive and there is a higher proportion of people economically inactive because they are looking after the home or are long-term sick or disabled.

Southcote has a higher than Reading average proportion of the population with no qualifications (26.9%) and lower proportions of people with Level 2 to Level 4 qualifications.

Claims for key out of work benefit are above the Reading average with incapacity benefit, lone parent, disability and carers benefit claims higher than average.

Health

80.2% of the Southcote population report good health. This is average for England but below the Reading average of 85.5%. Levels of limiting long term illness are the highest in Reading at 18.7% and are higher than the England average.

Health and care indicators, 2011, %, Selection (comparing to England average)


Source: ONS Census
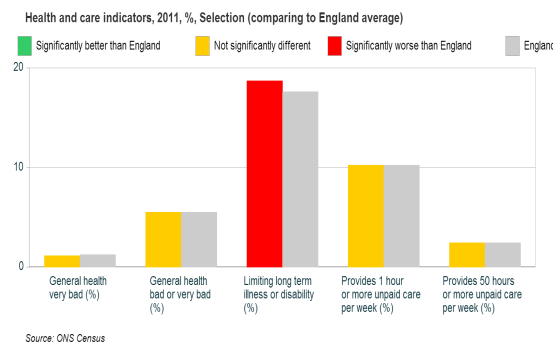
There is a higher level of carers, 10.2% compared with the 7.7% Reading average, with a higher proportion of these caring for over 50 hours per week

Life expectancy is similar to the England average for males and better than the England average for females.

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 identifies that income deprivation and child poverty in Southcote is significantly higher than the England average and

deprivation levels for older people are similar to the England average.

Index of Deprivation, 2010, %, Selection (comparing to England average)

Source: CLG © Copyright 2010
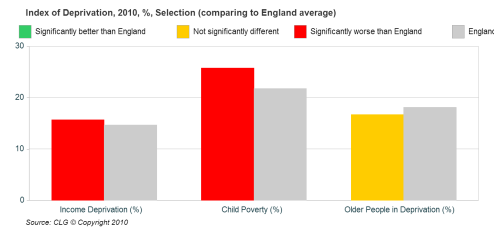
Crime

Crime levels are higher than the Reading average for theft from a motor vehicle, assault without injury and community antisocial behaviour.
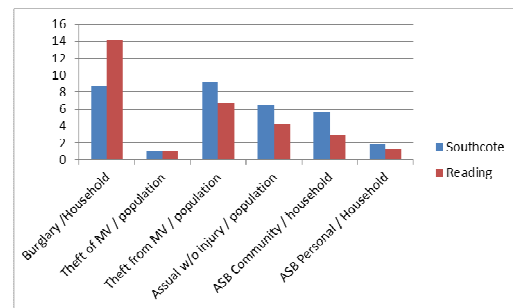
Residents' Feedback[1]

Respondents from Southcote are more likely to be satisfied with Keeping public land clear of litter and refuse, Local transport information.
Children in Southcote are more likely to walk to school.

The Southcote Neighbourhood Action Group survey[2] showed that the priorities for the area were: Parking, Speeding and Quad-bikes / minimotos.

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[1] Residents Survey 2012, Reading Borough Council

[2] Neighbourhood Action Group Survey, Community Safety Partnership, July 2013

Thames Ward Snapshot

Total Population

The 2011 Census estimates the population of Thames at 9701. There are fewer males (48.1%) than females (51.9%) in the ward.

Age

The age profile of Thames ward shows higher proportions of the population in the 0-14 age range and very low proportions in the 20-34 age range.

The average age of the population is 38 compared to the Reading average of 35.

Households and Housing
There are an estimated 3582 households.

62.1% of the 16+ population are married. There is a high proportion of family households with 2 dependent children. 43% of lone parents are in full-time employment.

Home ownership is high at 85.4% followed by private renting 8.9%.

The principle housing types in Thames are detached (40.9%) and semi-detached (39.1%).

Diversity

84.9% of the population is White British compared to 65% Reading average. 87.3% of the population were born in the UK. 95.2% have English as their main language. 56.9% are Christian, 30.4% have no religion.

Economic Activity

75.5% of the Thames ward 16-74 age population are economically active. 70.4% of these are in employment. Unemployment is low. Levels of part-time working and self-employment are higher than the Reading average. This is reflected in a high level (7.00%) of people working from home.

Thames has a higher than Reading average proportion of the population with Level 2 to Level 4 qualifications. 16.8% have other vocational/work-related qualifications. Only 11.1% of the population have no qualifications compared to the Reading average of 17%.

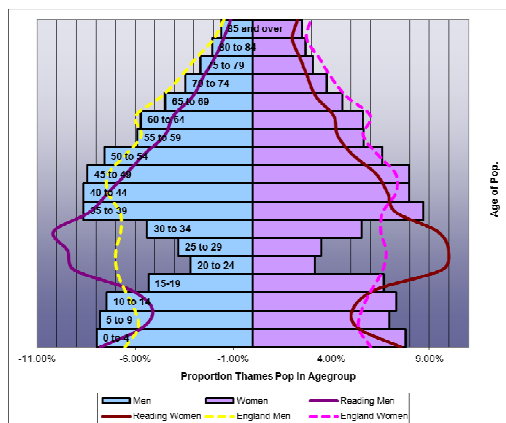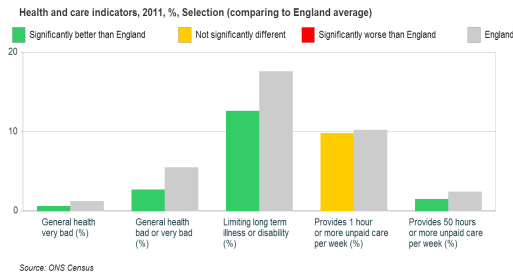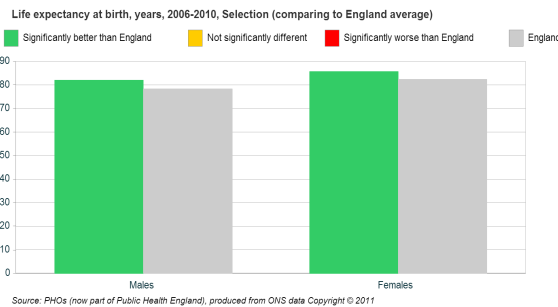Claims for key out of work benefit are lower than average.

Health

89% of the Thames population report good health. This is above average for England and Reading average of 85.5%. Levels of limiting long term illness are low at 10.6%.

Health and care indicators, 2011, %, Selection (comparing to England average)

Significantly better than England | Not significantly different | Significantly worse than England | England

Source: ONS Census

Life expectancy is significantly better than the England average.

Life expectancy at birth, years, 2006-2010, Selection (comparing to England average)

Significantly better than England | Not significantly different | Significantly worse than England | England

Source: PHOs (now part of Public Health England), produced from ONS data Copyright © 2011

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 identifies that Thames has very low levels of deprivation.

Index of Deprivation, 2010, %, Selection (comparing to England average)

Significantly better than England | Not significantly different | Significantly worse than England | England

Source: CLG © Copyright 2010

Crime

Crime levels are low.

Residents' Feedback[1]

Respondents in Thames ward are more likely than those in other wards to mention good schools and cultural facilities as being important in making some where a good place to live. They are more likely than those in other wards to mention road and pavement repairs; the level of congestion; public transport as areas in need of improvement.

Respondents in Thames ward are more likely than those in other wards to be satisfied with their local area as a place to live and 99% were satisfied with their home.

92% agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.

In terms of services they show higher satisfaction with Keeping public land clear of litter and refuse and Education services and are less satisfied with the Local bus service, Leisure centres and Reading arts venues. They are more likely to report that they use of Smallmead (the tip), Leisure centres, Libraries, Reading arts venues, Children's services.

They are more likely than other wards to not feel informed about what standard of service they should expect from local public services; how well local public services are performing or how to complain about local pubic services. They are somewhat less likely than those in other wards to agree that they can influence decisions in their locality.

The Upper Caversham Neighbourhood Action Group survey[2] showed that the priorities for the area were: Speeding / Parking, Burglary and Litter / fly tipping.

[1] Residents Survey 2012, Reading Borough Council

[2] Neighbourhood Action Group Survey, Community Safety Partnership, July 2013

Tilehurst Ward Snapshot

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Total Population

The 2011 Census estimates the population of Tilehurst at 9155. There are more females (51.9%) than males (48.1%)

Age

The age profile of Tilehurst ward shows higher proportions in the 45+ age bands.

The average age of the population is 40 compared to the Reading average of 35.

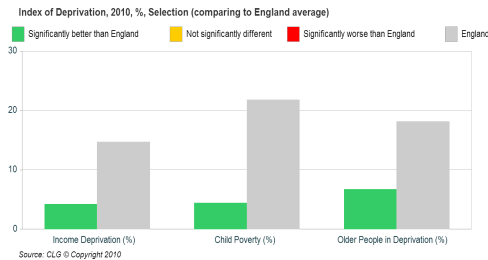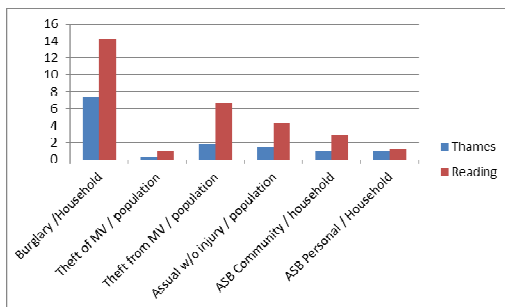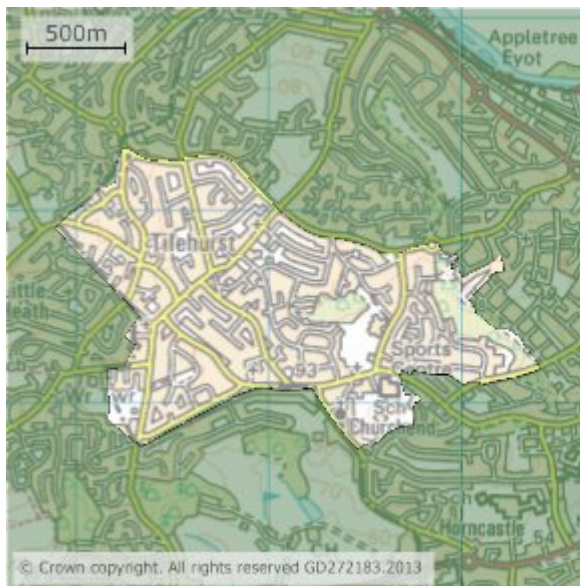## Households and Housing

There are an estimated 3715 households. 25.5% are pensioner housholds. The proportion of pensioners living alone is significantly higher than the England average.

There is a high proportion (17.3%) of families with one dependent child aged

12 to 18 and families with 2 dependent children aged 5 to 11 (15.7%)

Home ownership is higher than the Reading average at 75.9%, 12.14% live in social rented and 10.7% live in private rented homes.

The principle housing types in Tilehurst are semi-detached (38.9%) and terraced (30.4%).

Diversity

84.2% of the population is White British compared to 65% Reading average.

90.1% of the population were born in the UK.

95.8% have English as their main language. 2% cannot speak English well.

60.8% are Christian, 27.5% have no religion, 2.35% are Muslim.

Economic Activity

73.4% of the Tilehurst ward 16-74 age population are economically active. A higher than average proportion of these work part-time (15.6%).

26.6% of the Tilehurst population is economically inactive. 14.4% are retired.

Tilehurst has a higher than Reading average proportion of the population without qualifications (23.2%). Higher proportions (43.1%) have Level 1 qualifications and other vocational/work-related qualifications (17.4%).

Unemployment is below the Reading average.

Total JSA claimants (August 2013)

	00MCNG : Tilehurst (numbers)	00MCNG : Tilehurst (%)	Reading (%)	Great Britain (%)
All people	102	1.7	-	3.3
Males	62	2.1	-	4.3
Females	40	1.4	-	2.4

Source: claimant count with rates and proportions
Note: The percentage figures show the number of JSA claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.
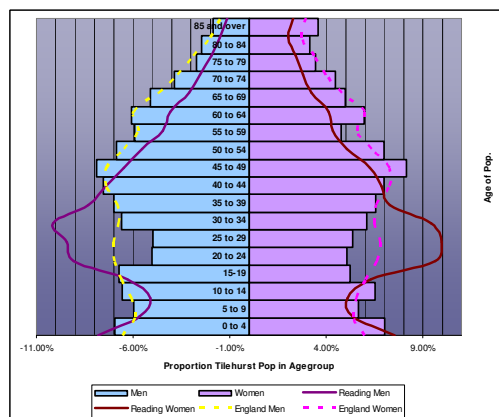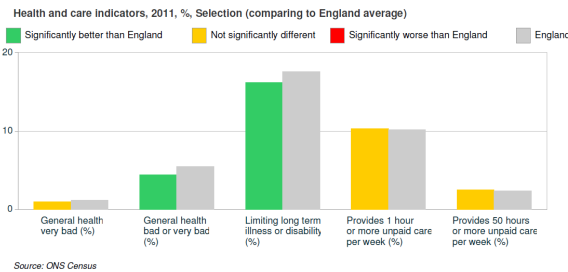
Claims for key out of work benefit are below the England average.

DWP benefit claimants (February 2013)

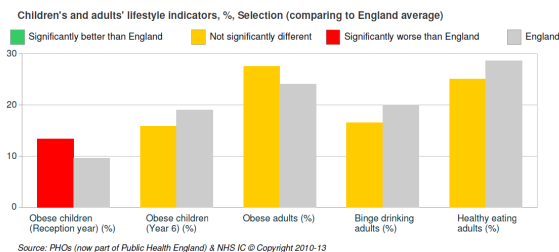|	00MCNG : Tilehurst (numbers)	00MCNG : Tilehurst (%)	Reading (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total claimants	645	11.0	-	14.3
Job seekers	135	2.3	-	3.8
ESA and incapacity benefits	270	4.6	-	6.2
Lone parents	95	1.6	-	1.3
Carers	55	0.9	-	1.3
Others on income related benefits	15	0.3	-	0.4
Disabled	55	0.9	-	1.1
Bereaved	20	0.3	-	0.2
Key out-of-work benefits[+]	515	8.8	-	11.7

Source: benefit claimants - working age clients for small areas
[+] Key out-of-work benefits includes the groups: job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits. See the **Definitions and Explanations** below for details
Note: The percentage figures show the number of benefit claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.

Health

82.9% of the Tilehurst population report good health. This is above average for England but below the Reading average of 85.5%. A higher than Reading average report limiting long term illness (16.3%) although this is below the England average. 10.4% are carers.


Health and care indicators, 2011, %, Selection (comparing to England average)
Source: ONS Census

Child obesity is significantly higher than the England average.

Children's and adults' lifestyle indicators, %, Selection (comparing to England average)
Source: PHOs (now part of Public Health England) & NHS IC © Copyright 2010-13

Life expectancy is similar to the England average.

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 identifies that income deprivation and child poverty in Tilehurst is significantly lower than the England average and deprivation levels for older people are similar to the England average.

Index of Deprivation, 2010, %, Selection (comparing to England average)
Source: CLG © Copyright 2010
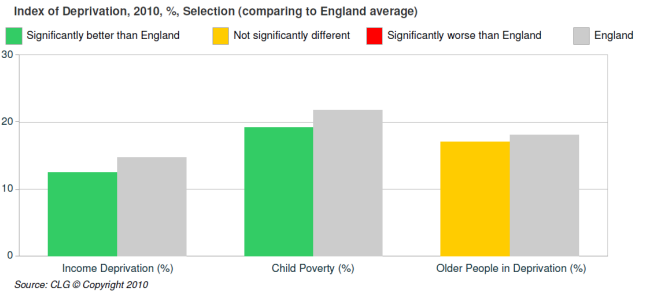
Crime

Crime levels are higher than the Reading average for personal anti-social behaviour.

Tilehurst Crime Levels
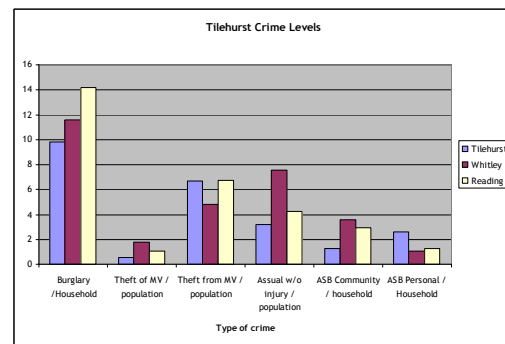
Residents' Feedback[1]

Residents in Tilehurst are more likely to say that facilities for children and young people are in most need of improvement. 92% are satisfied with their local area as a place to live.
In terms of services, they report higher than average levels of satisfaction with doorstep recycling and Smallmead (the tip) but higher dissatisfaction with refuse collection.
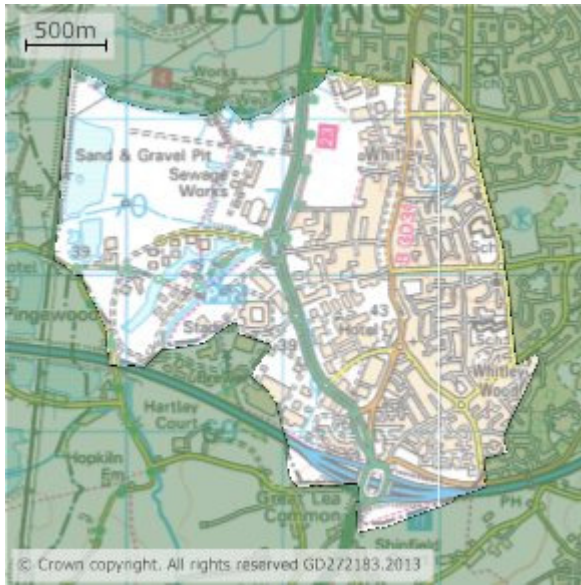They report higher use of the local bus service and leisure centres.
They report higher concern about large groups of people hanging around the streets.
The Tilehurst East Neighbourhood Action Group survey[2] showed that the priorities for the area were: Speeding, Litter / fly-tipping and Parking.

[1] Residents Survey 2012, Reading Borough Council

[2] Neighbourhood Action Group Survey, Community Safety Partnership, July 2013

Whitley Ward Snapshot

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Total Population

The 2011 Census estimates the population of Whitley at 11460.

Age

The age profile of Whitley shows higher proportions in the 0-16 and 40-44 age bands. There are lower than average proportions in the 65+ age bands.
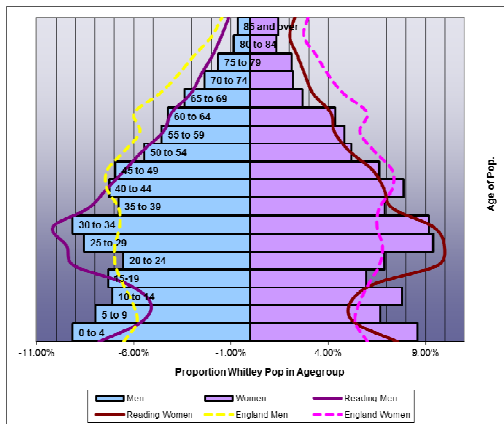
The average age of the population is 33.5 compared to the Reading average of 35.

Households and Housing

There are an estimated 4403 households. Household sizes tend to be larger 43% of households have more than 3 people in them compared to 37% for Reading overall.

There is a high proportion (17.1%) of lone parent households. A higher than average proportion people are divorced.

Home ownership is 45.1% compared to the Reading figure of 54.8%. The proportion of households in social rented housing is the highest in Reading at 35.7%.

The principle housing types in Whitley are semi-detached (45.4%) and terraced (31.2%).
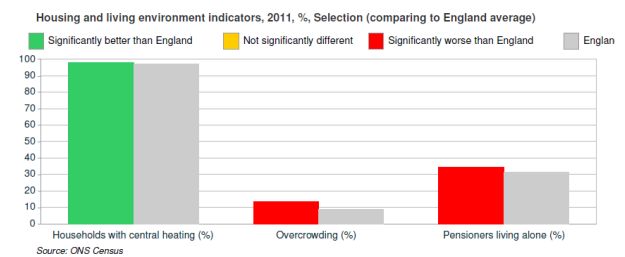
Although the proportion of households with heating is higher than the England average, Whitley has significantly higher levels of overcrowding, and pensioners living alone.

Source: ONS Census

Diversity

68.4% of the population is White British similar to 65% Reading average. The diversity of Whitley is characterised by:
5.7% Black African
3.6% white/black Caribbean
2.6% Indian
2.4% Black Caribbean
4.5% Pakistani
1.6% Polish
1% Bangladeshi

81.7% of the population were born in the UK. 89.9% have English as their main language. 1.5% cannot speak English well compared to the Reading average of 2.1%.

50.8% are Christian, 31.8% have no religion, 7.2% are Muslim.

Economic Activity

72.8% of the Whitley ward 16-74 age population are economically active. 63.4% are in employment. The proportion

in part-time work is higher than average at 14.7%. The Census 2011 figures show that unemployment in Whitley is the highest in Reading at 6.3% and unemployment amongst 16 -24 year olds is almost double the Reading average at 1.9%. However August 2013 figures from DWP show that proportions of 18-24 year olds claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) are lower than the Reading average. The proportion of 55+ claiming JSA is above the Reading average.

	00MCNH : Whitley (numbers)	00MCNH : Whitley (%)	Reading (%)	Great Britain (%)
by age of claimant				
Aged 18-24	45	16.7	18.6	26.6
Aged 25-49	170	61.2	61.3	55.9
Aged 50 and over	60	22.1	19.9	17.3
by duration of claim				
Up to 6 months	130	47.8	50.4	50.9
Over 6 up to 12 months	55	19.9	18.0	19.1
Over 12 months	90	32.2	31.5	30.0

Source: claimant count - age and duration
Note: The percentage figures represent the number of JSA claimants in a particular category as a percentage of all JSA claimants.

27.2% of the Whitley population is economically inactive. A higher than average proportion (6.1%) is looking after the home.

The proportions those who have never worked, and those who are in long term unemployment is the highest in Reading.

Whitley has the highest proportion of the population without qualifications (30.4%), in Reading. 41.5% have Level 1 qualifications.
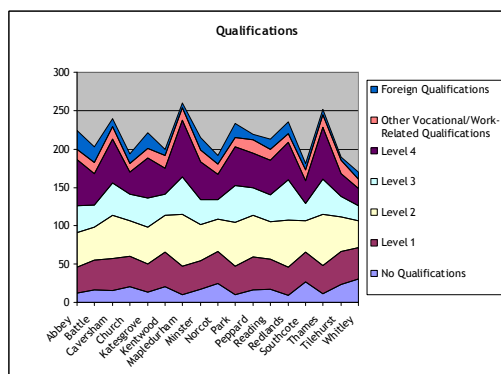
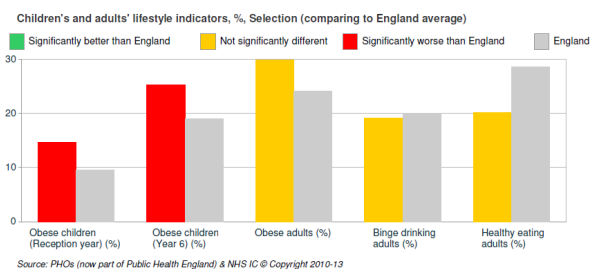Claims for key out of work benefit are higher than the England average.

	00MCNH : Whitley (numbers)	00MCNH : Whitley (%)	Reading (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total claimants	1,445	19.4	-	14.3
Job seekers	350	4.7	-	3.8
ESA and incapacity benefits	595	8.0	-	6.2
Lone parents	210	2.8	-	1.3
Carers	125	1.7	-	1.3
Others on income related benefits	40	0.5	-	0.4
Disabled	110	1.5	-	1.1
Bereaved	15	0.2	-	0.2
Key out-of-work benefits†	1,195	16.0	-	11.7

Source: benefit claimants - working age clients for small areas
† Key out-of-work benefits includes the groups: job seekers, ESA and incapacity benefits, lone parents and others on income related benefits. See the **Definitions and Explanations** below for details
Note: The percentage figures show the number of benefit claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64.
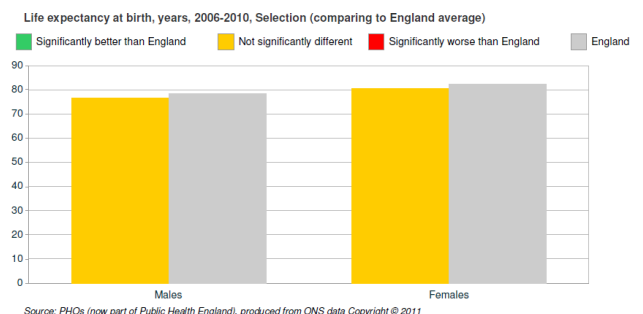
Health

81.9% of the Whitley population report good health. This is average for England but below the Reading average of 85.5%. A higher than Reading average report limiting long term illness (15.9%) although this is below the England average. 8.8% are carers which is lower than the Reading average but higher proportions are providing care over 20hrs per week.

Child obesity is significantly higher than the England average.

Source: PHOs (now part of Public Health England) & NHS IC © Copyright 2010-13

Life expectancy is similar to the England average.

Source: PHOs (now part of Public Health England), produced from ONS data Copyright © 2011

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 identifies that deprivation levels in Whitley are significantly higher than the England average.

Index of Deprivation, 2010, %, Selection (comparing to England average)
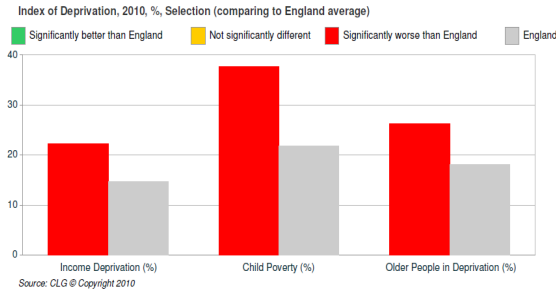
The figures for Whitley, on a series of factors understood to be an impact in child poverty, are significantly worse than the England average.

Child development, education and employment indicators, Selection (comparing to England average)
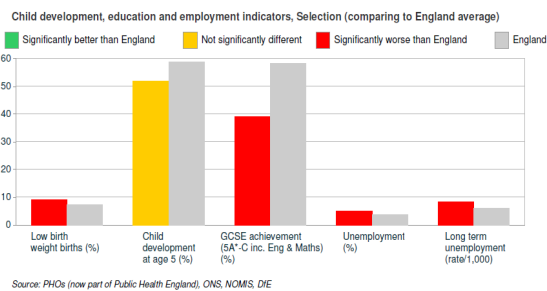
Crime

Crime levels are higher than the Reading average for theft of a motor vehicle, assault without injury and communal anti-social behaviour.
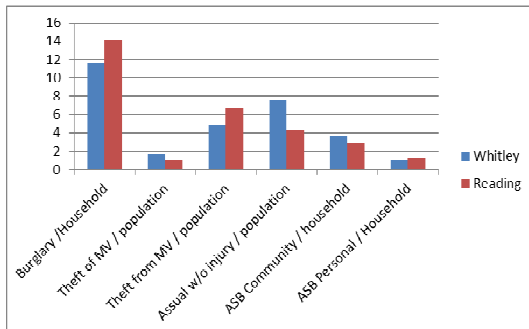
Residents' Feedback[1]

Residents in Whitley regarded job prospects as in most need of improvement.
Whitley respondents have the higher dissatisfaction with their local area as a place to live. They are less satisfied with Parks and open spaces and Children's services. They are more likely to say they have never used Leisure centres,

Libraries, Reading arts venues and Planning and building control services. They are more likely than those based elsewhere to be dissatisfied with the way the council runs things and to disagree that the council provides value for money.
They are more likely to think there is a problem in their local area with people not treating one another with respect and consideration and are concerned about large groups of people hanging around the streets, vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles.
Those in Whitley are the least likely to agree that in their local area parents take enough responsibility for the behaviour of their children.
Higher proportions of children travel to school by car (77%).

The Neighbourhood Action Group survey[2] showed that the priorities for the area varied depending on whether residents came from north or south Whitley:

NAG priorities			
Whitley North	Speeding	Anti-social behaviour (drunken behaviour and noise nuisance)	Drugs
Whitley South	Speeding	Parking	Burglary

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[1] Residents Survey 2012, Reading Borough Council

[2] Neighbourhood Action Group Survey, Community Safety Partnership, July 2013