Library Catchment Profiles

Central Library Catchment Profile

Library catchment areas include all Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) where 5% or more of the population are registered at that library and actively borrow from the library network. Where the threshold of 5% has not been met in the LSOA for any library, or has been met for more than one branch, LSOAs have been distributed on the basis of geographical proximity and the proportion of active borrowers.

The catchment area for Central library is shown below in pink with library locations identified. This area is used as the basis for the community profile that follows, although some data is only available at Ward level (which does not exactly match catchment areas). The catchment area sits across 6 different wards, although the ‘best fit’ is Abbey, Minster, Katesgrove and Redlands Wards, which cover the majority of the urban area in the catchment. Ward boundaries are also shown on the map below.

Map 1: Central Library Catchment Area (shown in pink)
Library Catchment Profiles

Population

At the point of the 2011 Census, the resident population of the Central library catchment area was 46,482 which represents 29.85% of the total Reading resident population.

48% of the catchment population is female and 52% male. The mean age of the population is 33 years compared to a mean age of 35 years for residents in the whole of Reading. The predominant age band in the catchment is Age 30 to 44 which represents 29.11% of the population.

Ethnicity

The majority of the catchment is classified as ‘White’, making up 65.1% of the population. That compares with a figure of 74.8% for Reading as a whole, 90.7% for the South East Region and 85.4% for all of England.

The second largest ethnic group is made of residents classified as ‘Asian/Asian British’ with 20.8% of the population. That compares with 13.6% for Reading as a whole, 5.2% for the South East Region and 7.8% for all of England.

The ethnic split of the area’s residents is shown below.
Households

Of the 20,250 households in the area in 2011, 60% lived in rented housing, while the remainder of the population either owned their home outright, with a mortgage or loan, or jointly.

The largest number of households lived in Private Rented accommodation with 42.7% of the catchment areas households. That compares with 24.7% for Reading as a whole, 14.1% for South East Region and 13.6% for the whole of England.

The second largest number of households lived in a home owned with a mortgage or loan, with 24.2% of households. That compares with 32.2% for Reading, 33.5% for South East Region and 34.5% for the whole of England.

Central Library's catchment area has 2,793 households with dependent children aged 0 to 4 (13.79% of households) and 4,704 households have dependent children of all ages. That represents 23.23% of households in the catchment. The area also has below the Reading and England average number of lone parents with dependent children at 5.9%, in contrast to 7.5% and 7.1% respectively.

Indices of Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 provides a relative ranking of areas across England & Wales according to their level of deprivation. It includes the Index of Multiple Deprivation which brings together 37 different indicators covering specific aspects or dimensions of deprivation including income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, living environment and crime.
Library Catchment Profiles

The overall index of deprivation indicates that there is more deprivation in the Central library catchment area than affluence, with little change since 2010 as:

- 8 of the 29 LSOAs that made up the Central Library catchment area are in the 20-30% most deprived in the country
- 5 are in the 30-40% most deprived
- 7 are in the 40-50% most deprived
- The remaining 9 are in the 50% least deprived

Employment

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation. It is an Office for National Statistics standard classification. To assign a person aged 16 to 74 to an NS-SEC category their occupation title is combined with information about their employment status, whether they are employed or self-employed, and whether or not they supervise other employees. Full-time students are recorded in the 'full-time students' category regardless of whether they are economically active or not.

The following chart provides a breakdown of the Central library catchment area by socio-economic classification for all residents aged 16 - 74.

From the above it is apparent that, whilst a significant proportion of residents are unclassified (12.7%), there is a relatively even split of occupations. However, higher and lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations represent the 2 most prevalent occupations at 14.2% and 18.3% each.
Latest benefit claimant statistics indicate that the number of people in the ward areas Abbey, Katesgrove and Minster claiming out of work and employment support benefits is above the borough average, while they are below average in Redlands Ward.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefit</th>
<th>% of working age population claiming benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Abbey Ward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Seekers Allowance (July 2015)</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment and Support Allowance and Incapacity Benefit (February 2015)</td>
<td>5.03%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Qualifications

The population in the catchment area has a better qualification profile than the Reading and England average in that there are significantly fewer residents with no qualification, and more residents with levels 4 qualifications or higher (degree or equivalent).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No qualifications per cent</th>
<th>Apprentice-ship per cent</th>
<th>Level 1 qualifications per cent</th>
<th>Level 2 qualifications per cent</th>
<th>Level 3 qualifications per cent</th>
<th>Level 4 qualifications and above per cent</th>
<th>Other qualifications per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central library catchment</td>
<td>10.48</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>7.96</td>
<td>8.19</td>
<td>12.38</td>
<td>36.52</td>
<td>8.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>17.40</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>12.20</td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>13.40</td>
<td>34.80</td>
<td>7.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>22.50</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>13.30</td>
<td>15.20</td>
<td>12.40</td>
<td>27.40</td>
<td>5.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the above, it is apparent that 87% of the population of the Central library catchment area report that they are in either very good or good health, with only 3.4% reporting bad or very bad health.

Accessibility

From the below it is apparent that the majority of households in the area have access to a car or van. However, it is also apparent that the number of households with a car or van is below the average for Reading, and England as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>4 or more cars or vans in household per cent</th>
<th>3 cars or vans in household per cent</th>
<th>2 cars or vans in household per cent</th>
<th>1 car or van in household per cent</th>
<th>No cars or vans in household per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Library catchment area</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>1.98</td>
<td>13.66</td>
<td>45.96</td>
<td>37.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>4.20</td>
<td>21.20</td>
<td>44.90</td>
<td>28.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>24.70</td>
<td>42.20</td>
<td>25.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From analysis of journey times for driving and by public transport, it is apparent that:
Library Catchment Profiles

- 2 other libraries (Caversham and Palmer Park) are within a 10 minute drive, and 3 additional libraries can be reached within a 15 minute drive (Battle, Southcote and Whitley).

- 2 other libraries (Battle and Palmer Park) are within 15 minutes by public transport, and 4 additional libraries can be reached within 30 minutes by bus (Caversham, Southcote, Tilehurst and Whitley).
Library Catchment Profiles

Battle Library Catchment Profile

Library catchment areas include all Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) where 5% or more of the population registered at that library, and actively borrow from the library network. Where the threshold of 5% has not been met in the LSOA for any library, or has been met for more than one branch, LSOAs have been distributed on the basis of geographical proximity and the proportion of active borrowers.

The catchment area for Battle library is shown below in yellow with library locations identified. This area is used as the basis for the community profile that follows, although some data is only available at Ward levels (which do not exactly match catchment areas). The catchment area sits across 3 different wards, although the ‘best fit’ is Battle and Norcot Wards, which cover the majority of the urban area in the catchment. Ward boundaries are also shown on the map below.

Map 1: Battle Library Catchment Area (shown in yellow)
Library Catchment Profiles

Population

At the point of the 2011 Census, the resident population of the Battle library catchment area was 17,847 which represent 11.46% of the total Reading resident population.

50% of the catchment population is female and 50% male. The mean age of the population is 34 years compared to a mean age of 35 years for residents in the whole of Reading. The predominant age band in the catchment is Age 30 to 44 which represent 27.26% of the population.

Ethnicity

The majority of the catchment is classified as ‘White’, making up 68.8% of the population. That compares with a figure of 74.8% for Reading as a whole, 90.7% for the South East Region and 85.4% for all of England.

The second largest ethnic group is made of residents classified as ‘Asian/Asian British’ with 14.2% of the population. That compares with 13.6% for Reading as a whole, 5.2% for the South East Region and 7.8% for all of England.

The ethnic split of the area's residents is shown below.
Library Catchment Profiles

Households

Of the 7,395 households in the area in 2011, 46% lived in rented housing, while the remainder of the population either owned their home outright, with a mortgage or loan, or jointly.

The largest number of households lived in a home owned with a mortgage or loan, with 31.8% of households. That compares with 32.2% for Reading, 33.5% for South East Region and 34.5% for the whole of England.

The second largest number of households lived in Private Rented accommodation with 26.6% of the catchment areas households. That compares with 24.7% for Reading as a whole, 14.1% for South East Region and 13.6% for the whole of England.

Battle Library’s catchment area has 1,315 households with dependent children aged 0 to 4 (17.78% of households) and 2,529 households have dependent children of all ages. That represents 34.20% of households in the catchment. The area also has above the Reading and England average number of lone parents with dependent children at 10.8%, in contrast to 7.5% and 7.1% respectively.

Indices of Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 provides a relative ranking of areas across England & Wales according to their level of deprivation. It includes the Index of Multiple Deprivation which brings together 37 different indicators covering specific aspects or dimensions of deprivation including income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, living environment and crime.
Library Catchment Profiles

The overall index of deprivation indicates that Battle library catchment area is more deprived as:

- 1 of the 11 LSOAs that make-up the catchment area fall within the 10-20% most deprived in England
- 2 are in the 20-30% most deprived
- 5 are in the 30-40% most deprived
- 1 is in the 40-50% most deprived
- Only 2 are in the 50% least deprived

The above does, however, represent an improvement on 2010, with 2 fewer LSOAs falling within the 10-20% most deprived category.

Employment

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation. It is an Office for National Statistics standard classification. To assign a person aged 16 to 74 to an NS-SEC category their occupation title is combined with information about their employment status, whether they are employed or self-employed, and whether or not they supervise other employees. Full-time students are recorded in the 'full-time students' category regardless of whether they are economically active or not.

The following chart provides a breakdown of the Battle library catchment area by socio-economic classification for all residents aged 16 - 74.

From the above it is apparent that, whilst a small proportion of residents are unclassified (4.8%), there is a relatively even split of occupations. However, lower managerial,
Library Catchment Profiles

administrative and professional occupations and semi-routine occupations represent the 2 most prevalent occupations at 14.97% and 11.76% each.

Latest benefit claimant statistics indicate that the number of people in the ward areas Battle and Norcot claiming out of work benefits in the area is higher than the borough average.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefit</th>
<th>% of working age population claiming benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Battle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Seekers Allowance (July 2015)</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESA and Incapacity Benefit (February 2015)</td>
<td>4.62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Qualifications

The population in the catchment area has a poorer qualification profile than the Reading and England average in that there are fewer residents in apprenticeships, or with level 1-4 qualifications. While the proportion of residents with no qualifications is lower than the England average, it is also marginally lower than the Reading average.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qualifications</th>
<th>Battle library catchment</th>
<th>Reading</th>
<th>England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No qualifications per cent</td>
<td>16.15</td>
<td>17.40</td>
<td>22.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apprenticeship per cent</td>
<td>1.89</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>3.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 1 qualifications per cent</td>
<td>11.34</td>
<td>12.20</td>
<td>13.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2 qualifications per cent</td>
<td>10.70</td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>15.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3 qualifications per cent</td>
<td>7.73</td>
<td>13.40</td>
<td>12.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 4 qualifications and above per cent</td>
<td>21.61</td>
<td>34.80</td>
<td>27.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other qualifications per cent</td>
<td>8.02</td>
<td>7.40</td>
<td>5.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Library Catchment Profiles

Health & Disability

From the above, it is apparent that 84% of the population of the Battle library catchment area report that they are in either very good or good health, with only 4% reporting bad or very bad health.

Accessibility

From the below it is apparent that the majority of households in the area have access to a car or van. However, it is also apparent that the number of households with a car or van is below the average for Reading, and England as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>4 or more cars or vans in household per cent</th>
<th>3 cars or vans in household per cent</th>
<th>2 cars or vans in household per cent</th>
<th>1 car or van in household per cent</th>
<th>No cars or vans in household per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battle library catchment area</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>4.20</td>
<td>21.20</td>
<td>44.90</td>
<td>28.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>24.70</td>
<td>42.20</td>
<td>25.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Library Catchment Profiles

From analysis of journey times for driving and by public transport, it is apparent that:

- 1 other library (Southcote) is within a 10 minute drive, and 4 additional libraries can be reached within a 15 minute drive (Central, Caversham, Tilehurst and Whitley).

- 4 other libraries can be reached within 30 minutes by bus (Central, Palmer Park, Southcote and Tilehurst).
Library Catchment Profiles

Caversham Library Catchment Profile

Library catchment areas include all Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) where 5% or more of the population registered at that library, and actively borrow from the library network. Where the threshold of 5% has not been met in the LSOA for any library, or has been met for more than one branch, LSOAs have been distributed on the basis of geographical proximity and the proportion of active borrowers.

The catchment area for Caversham library is shown below in light blue with library locations identified. This area is used as the basis for the community profile that follows and encompasses Caversham, Mapledurham, Peppard and Thames Wards.

Map 1: Caversham Library Catchment Area (shown in light blue)
Library Catchment Profiles

Population

At the point of the 2011 Census, the resident population of the Caversham library catchment area was 31,734 which represent 20.38% of the total Reading resident population.

51% of the catchment population is female and 49% male. The mean age of the population is 35 years compared to a mean age of 35 years for residents in the whole of Reading. The predominant age band in the catchment is Age 30 to 44 which represent 23.62% of the population.

Ethnicity

The majority of the catchment is classified as ‘White’, making up 88.5% of the population. That compares with a figure of 74.8% for Reading as a whole, 90.7% for the South East Region and 85.4% for all of England.

The second largest ethnic group is made of residents classified as ‘Asian/Asian British' with 6.1% of the population. That compares with 13.6% for Reading as a whole, 5.2% for the South East Region and 7.8% for all of England.

The ethnic split of the area's residents is shown below.
Library Catchment Profiles

Households

Of the 12,894 households in the area in 2011, 78% either owned their home outright, with a mortgage or loan, or jointly, while the remainder of the population lived in rented housing.

The largest number of households lived in a home owned with a mortgage or loan, with 40.8% of households. That compares with 32.2% for Reading, 33.5% for South East Region and 34.5% for the whole of England.

The second largest number of households lived in a home they own outright, with 35.9% of households. That compares with 22.6% for the Reading as a whole, 31.0% for South East Region and 32.8% for the whole of England.

Caversham Library’s catchment area has 1,791 households with dependent children aged 0 to 4 (13.89% of households) and 4,134 households have dependent children of all ages. That represents 32.06% of households in the catchment. The area also has below the Reading and England average number of lone parents with dependent children at 5.29%, in contrast to 7.5% and 7.1% respectively.

Indices of Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 provides a relative ranking of areas across England & Wales according to their level of deprivation. It includes the Index of Multiple Deprivation which brings together 37 different indicators covering specific aspects or dimensions of deprivation including income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, living environment and crime.
Library Catchment Profiles

The overall index of deprivation indicates that there is little deprivation in the Caversham library catchment area as:

- 1 of the 20 LSOAs that make-up the catchment area falls within the 10-20% most deprived in England
- 2 are in the 40-50% most deprived
- The remaining 17 were in the 50% least deprived (with 12 LSOAs falling within the 10% least deprived in the country).

This represents an overall improvement since 2010, with 1 additional LSOA falling within the 40-50% most deprived category, and 4 additional LSOAs falling within the 10% least deprived category.

Employment

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation. It is an Office for National Statistics standard classification. To assign a person aged 16 to 74 to an NS-SEC category their occupation title is combined with information about their employment status, whether they are employed or self-employed, and whether or not they supervise other employees. Full-time students are recorded in the ‘full-time students’ category regardless of whether they are economically active or not.

The following chart provides a breakdown of the Caversham library catchment area by socio-economic classification for all residents aged 16 - 74.

From the above it is apparent that, higher and lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations represent the 2 most prevalent occupations at 14.94% and 19.8% each.
Latest benefit claimant statistics indicate that the number of people in the ward areas Caversham, Mapledurham, Peppard and Thames claiming out of work benefits in the area is lower than the borough and national average (especially in Mapledurham, Peppard and Thames).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefit</th>
<th>% of working age population claiming benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caversham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Seekers Allowance (July 2015)</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESA and Incapacity Benefit (February 2015)</td>
<td>3.60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Qualifications**

The population in the catchment area has a better qualification profile than the Reading and England average in that there are significantly fewer residents with no qualifications. The proportion of residents with level 4/5 (degree and higher degree) qualifications is also in line with the Reading average and higher than the average for England.
From the above, it is apparent that 86.6% of the population of the Caversham library catchment area report that they are in either very good or good health, with only 3% reporting bad or very bad health.

### Accessibility

From the below it is apparent that the majority of households in the area have access to a car or van. This is also above both the average for Reading, and the average for England as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>4 or more cars or vans in household per cent</th>
<th>3 cars or vans in household per cent</th>
<th>2 cars or vans in household per cent</th>
<th>1 car or van in household per cent</th>
<th>No cars or vans in household per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caversham library catchment area</td>
<td>2.07</td>
<td>6.23</td>
<td>32.03</td>
<td>44.11</td>
<td>15.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>4.20</td>
<td>21.20</td>
<td>44.90</td>
<td>28.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>24.70</td>
<td>42.20</td>
<td>25.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From analysis of journey times for driving and by public transport, it is apparent that:

- 2 other libraries (Central and Battle) are within a 10 minute drive and 3 additional libraries can be reached within a 15 minute drive (Southcote, Tilehurst and Whitley).

- 4 other libraries can also be reached within 30 minutes by bus (Central, Battle, Palmer Park, and Whitley).
Library Catchment Profiles

Palmer Park Library Catchment Profile

Library catchment areas include all Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) where 5% or more of the population registered at that library, and actively borrow from the library network. Where the threshold of 5% has not been met in the LSOA for any library, or has been met for more than one branch, LSOAs have been distributed on the basis of geographical proximity and the proportion of active borrowers.

The catchment area for Palmer Park library is shown below in green with library locations identified. This area is used as the basis for the community profile that follows, although some data is only available at Ward level (which does not exactly match catchment areas). The catchment area sits within Park Ward which represents the ‘best fit’ for this catchment. Ward boundaries are also shown on the map below.

Map 1: Palmer Park Library Catchment Area (shown in green)
Library Catchment Profiles

Population

At the point of the 2011 Census, the resident population of the Palmer Park library catchment area was 9,052 which represent 5.81% of the total Reading resident population.

48% of the catchment population is female and 52% male. The mean age of the population is 31 years compared to a mean age of 35 years for residents in the whole of Reading. The predominant age band in the catchment is Age 30 to 44 which represent 22.76% of the population.

Ethnicity

The majority of the catchment is classified as ‘White’, making up 62.1% of the population. That compares with a figure of 74.8% for Reading as a whole, 90.7% for the South East Region and 85.4% for all of England.

The second largest ethnic group is made of residents classified as ‘Asian/Asian British’ with 27.7% of the population. That compares with 13.6% for Reading as a whole, 5.2% for the South East Region and 7.8% for all of England.

Households

Of the 3,041 households in the area in 2011, 46% lived in rented housing, while the remainder of the population either owned their home outright, with a mortgage or loan, or jointly.
Library Catchment Profiles

The largest number of households live in Private Rented accommodation with 40.0% of the catchment areas households. That compares with 24.7% for Reading as a whole, 14.1% for South East Region and 13.6% for the whole of England.

The second largest number of households lived in a home owned with a mortgage or loan, with 31.8% of households. That compares with 32.2% for Reading, 33.5% for South East Region and 34.5% for the whole of England.

Palmer Park Library’s catchment area has 482 households with dependent children aged 0 to 4 (15.85% of households) and 982 households have dependent children of all ages. That represents 32.29% of households in the catchment. The area also has below the Reading and England average number of lone parents with dependent children at 2.9%, in contrast to 7.5% and 7.1% respectively.

Indices of Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 provides a relative ranking of areas across England & Wales according to their level of deprivation. It includes the Index of Multiple Deprivation which brings together 37 different indicators covering specific aspects or dimensions of deprivation including income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, living environment and crime.

The overall index of deprivation indicates that there is relatively little deprivation in the Palmer Park library catchment area as:

- 1 of the 5 LSOAs that make-up the catchment area falls within the 20-30% least deprived in England
- 2 are in the 30-40% least deprived
- 1 is in the 40-50% most deprived
- 1 is in the 30-40% most deprived

This indicates that profile of deprivation have worsened marginally since 2010, with 2 fewer LSOAs falling within the 20-30% least deprived category, and 1 additional LSOA falling within the 30-40% most deprived category.

Employment

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation. It is an Office for National Statistics standard classification. To assign a person aged 16 to 74 to an NS-SEC category their occupation title is combined with information about their employment status, whether they are employed or self-employed, and whether or not they supervise other employees. Full-time students
are recorded in the 'full-time students' category regardless of whether they are economically active or not.

The following chart provides a breakdown of the Palmer Park library catchment area by socio-economic classification for all residents aged 16 - 74.

From the above it is apparent that, whilst a significant proportion of residents are unclassified (23.8%), there is a relatively even split of occupations. However, higher and lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations represent the 2 most prevalent occupations at 10.8% and 14.4% each.

Latest benefit claimant statistics indicate that the number of people claiming out of work benefits in the area is lower than the borough average.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefit</th>
<th>% of working age population claiming benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Park Ward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Seekers Allowance (July 2015)</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment and Support Allowance (February 2015)</td>
<td>2.58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Qualifications

The population in the catchment area has a better qualification profile than the Reading and England average in that there are significantly fewer residents with no qualification, and more residents with levels 3 qualifications (AS and A-levels or equivalent). The
proportion of residents with level 4/5 (degree and higher degree) qualifications is also higher than the England average, although marginally lower than the Reading average.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No qualifications per cent</th>
<th>Apprentice-ship per cent</th>
<th>Level 1 qualifications per cent</th>
<th>Level 2 qualifications per cent</th>
<th>Level 3 qualifications per cent</th>
<th>Level 4 qualifications and above per cent</th>
<th>Other qualifications per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmer Park library catchment</td>
<td>7.88</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td>5.82</td>
<td>7.67</td>
<td>20.16</td>
<td>32.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>17.40</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>12.20</td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>13.40</td>
<td>34.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>22.50</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>13.30</td>
<td>15.20</td>
<td>12.40</td>
<td>27.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health & Disability

From the above, it is apparent that 89% of the population of the Palmer Park library catchment area report that they are in either very good or good health, with only 2.4% reporting bad or very bad health.
Library Catchment Profiles

Accessibility

From the below it is apparent that the majority of households in the area have access to a car or van. It is also apparent that while the number of households with a car or van is above the average for Reading, in the Palmer Park library catchment, this is marginally below the average for England as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>4 or more cars or vans in household per cent</th>
<th>3 cars or vans in household per cent</th>
<th>2 cars or vans in household per cent</th>
<th>1 car or van in household per cent</th>
<th>No cars or vans in household per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011 %</td>
<td>2011 %</td>
<td>2011 %</td>
<td>2011 %</td>
<td>2011 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmer Park library catchment area</td>
<td>1.84</td>
<td>4.67</td>
<td>21.14</td>
<td>45.54</td>
<td>26.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>4.20</td>
<td>21.20</td>
<td>44.90</td>
<td>28.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>24.70</td>
<td>42.20</td>
<td>25.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From analysis of journey times for driving and by public transport, it is apparent that:

- 1 other library (Central) is within a 10 minute drive and 2 additional libraries can be reached within a 15 minute drive (Caversham and Whitley).

- 1 other library (Central) is within a 15 minutes by public transport, and 3 additional libraries can be reached within 30 minutes by bus (Battle, Caversham and Whitley).
Library Catchment Profiles

Southcote Library Catchment Profile

Library catchment areas include all Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) where 5% or more of the population registered at that library, and actively borrow from the library network. Where the threshold of 5% has not been met in the LSOA for any library, or has been met for more than one branch, LSOAs have been distributed on the basis of geographical proximity and the proportion of active borrowers.

The catchment area for Southcote library is shown below in dark blue with library locations identified. This area coincides with the Southcote Ward boundaries, and is used as the basis for the community profile that follows.

Map 1: Southcote Library Catchment Area (shown in dark blue)
Population

At the point of the 2011 Census, the resident population of the Southcote library catchment area was 8,548, representing 5.49% of the total Reading resident population.

52.3% of the catchment population is female and 47.7% male. The mean age of the population is 35 years compared to a mean age of 35 years for residents in the whole of Reading. The predominant age band in the catchment is Age 30 to 44 which represent 21.53% of the population.

Ethnicity

The majority of the catchment is classified as ‘White’, making up 79.8% of the population. That compares with a figure of 74.8% for Reading as a whole, 90.7% for the South East Region and 85.4% for all of England.

The second largest ethnic group is made of residents classified as ‘Asian/Asian British’ with 8.5% of the population. That compares with 13.6% for Reading as a whole, 5.2% for the South East Region and 7.8% for all of England.

Households

Of the 3,582 households in the area in 2011, 59% owned their home outright, with a mortgage or loan, or jointly, while the remainder of the population lived in rented housing.
Library Catchment Profiles

The largest number of households live in home owned with a mortgage or loan, with 30% of households. That compares with 32.2% for Reading, 33.5% for South East Region and 34.5% for the whole of England.

The second largest number of households live in households owned outright with 28.2% of the catchment areas households. That compares with 22.6% for the Reading as a whole, 31.0% for South East Region and 32.8% for the whole of England.

Southcote Library's catchment area has 505 households with dependent children aged 0 to 4 (14.1% of households) and 1092 households have dependent children of all ages. That represents 30.49% of households in the catchment. The area also has above the Reading and England average number of lone parents with dependent children at 8.8%, in contrast to 7.5% and 7.1% respectively.

Indices of Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 provides a relative ranking of areas across England & Wales according to their level of deprivation. It includes the Index of Multiple Deprivation which brings together 37 different indicators covering specific aspects or dimensions of deprivation including income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, living environment and crime.

The overall index of deprivation indicates that the Southcote library catchment area is relatively deprived as:

- 1 of the 6 LSOAs that make-up the catchment area falls within the 10-20% most deprived in England
- 2 are in the 30-40% most deprived
- 2 are in the 40-50% most deprived
- 1 is in the 10-20% least deprived

This provides a marginally improved picture, as there are now no LSOAs in the 20-30% most deprived category, and one LSOA 20-30% least deprived to the 10-20% least deprived category.

Employment

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation. It is an Office for National Statistics standard classification. To assign a person aged 16 to 74 to an NS-SEC category their occupation title is combined with information about their employment status, whether they are employed or self-employed, and whether or not they supervise other employees. Full-time students
Library Catchment Profiles

are recorded in the' full-time students' category regardless of whether they are economically active or not.

The following chart provides a breakdown of the Southcote library catchment area by socio-economic classification for all residents aged 16 - 74.

From the above it is apparent that there is a relatively even split of occupations, with the highest proportions of the working age population working in lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations (18.2%), Semi-routine occupations (16%) and Intermediate occupations (15.8%).

Latest benefit claimant statistics indicate that the number of people claiming out of work benefits in the area is higher than the borough average.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefit</th>
<th>% of working age population claiming benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Southcote Ward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Seekers Allowance (July 2015)</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Support Allowance (February 2015)</td>
<td>6.73%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Qualifications

The population in the catchment area has a generally poorer qualification profile than the Reading average in that there are more residents with no qualifications, and fewer residents with levels 2, 3 and 4 qualifications (GCSE, AS and A-level and degree equivalents). However the proportion of residents with apprentice qualifications is closer to the national average, and therefore higher than the Reading average.
### Library Catchment Profiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No qualifications per cent</th>
<th>Apprentice-ship per cent</th>
<th>Level 1 qualifications per cent</th>
<th>Level 2 qualifications per cent</th>
<th>Level 3 qualifications per cent</th>
<th>Level 4 qualifications and above per cent</th>
<th>Other qualifications per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southcote library catchment</td>
<td>21.46</td>
<td>3.08</td>
<td>12.79</td>
<td>11.46</td>
<td>7.60</td>
<td>18.47</td>
<td>4.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>17.40</td>
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<td>12.20</td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>13.40</td>
<td>34.80</td>
<td>7.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>22.50</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>13.30</td>
<td>15.20</td>
<td>12.40</td>
<td>27.40</td>
<td>5.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Health & Disability

From the above, it is apparent that 80% of the population of the Southcote library catchment area report that they are in either very good or good health, with only 5.4% reporting bad or very bad health.

### Accessibility

From the below it is apparent that the majority of households in the area have access to a car or van. It is also apparent that while the number of households with a car or van is broadly in line with the average for Reading, in the Southcote library catchment, this is marginally below the average for England as a whole.
From analysis of journey times for driving and by public transport, it is apparent that:

- 2 other libraries (Battle, Tilehurst) are within a 10 minute drive and 3 additional libraries can be reached within a 15 minute drive (Central, Palmer Park and Whitley).

- 1 other library (Central) is within 15 minutes travel by public transport, and 2 additional libraries can be reached within 30 minutes (Battle and Tilehurst).
Library Catchment Profiles

Tilehurst Library Catchment Profile

Library catchment areas include all Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) where 5% or more of the population registered at that library, and actively borrow from the library network. Where the threshold of 5% has not been met in the LSOA for any library, or has been met for more than one branch, LSOAs have been distributed on the basis of geographical proximity and the proportion of active borrowers.

The catchment area for Tilehurst library is shown below in orange with library locations identified. This area is used as the basis for the community profile that follows, although some data is only available at Ward levels (which do not exactly match catchment areas). The catchment area sits across 3 different wards, although the ‘best fit’ is Tilehurst and Kentwood Wards, which cover the majority of the urban area in the catchment. Ward boundaries are also shown on the map below.

Map 1: Tilehurst Library Catchment Area (shown in orange)
Population

At the point of the 2011 Census, the resident population of the Tilehurst library catchment area was 18,398, representing 11.82% of the total Reading resident population.

51.7% of the catchment population is female and 48.3% male. The mean age of the population is 39 years compared to a mean age of 35 years for residents in the whole of Reading. The predominant age band in the catchment is Age 30 to 44 which represent 21.11% of the population.

Ethnicity

The majority of the catchment is classified as ‘White’, making up 87.5% of the population. That compares with a figure of 74.8% for Reading as a whole, 90.7% for the South East Region and 85.4% for all of England.

The second largest ethnic group is made of residents classified as ‘Asian/Asian British’ with 5% of the population. That compares with 13.6% for Reading as a whole, 5.2% for the South East Region and 7.8% for all of England.
Library Catchment Profiles

Households

Of the 7,330 households in the area in 2011, 75.3% owned their home outright, with a mortgage or loan, or jointly, while the remainder of the population lived in rented housing.

The largest number of households lived in home owned with a mortgage or loan, with 42.7% of households. That compares with 32.2% for Reading, 33.5% for South East Region and 34.5% for the whole of England.

The second largest number of households lived in households owned outright with 32% of the catchment areas households. That compares with 22.6% for the Reading as a whole, 31.0% for South East Region and 32.8% for the whole of England.

Tilehurst Library’s catchment area has 1,029 households with dependent children aged 0 to 4 (14.04% of households) and 2,413 households have dependent children of all ages. That represents 32.92% of households in the catchment. The area also has above the Reading and England average number of lone parents with dependent children at 7.7%, in contrast to 7.5% and 7.1% respectively.

Indices of Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2015 provides a relative ranking of areas across England & Wales according to their level of deprivation. It includes the Index of Multiple Deprivation which brings together 37 different indicators covering specific aspects or dimensions of deprivation including income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, living environment and crime.

The overall index of deprivation indicates that there are mixed levels of deprivation in the Tilehurst library catchment area as:

- 1 of the 12 LSOAs that make-up the catchment area falls within the 10-20% most deprived in England
- 1 is in the 20-30% most deprived
- 1 is in the 30-40% most deprived
- 1 is in the 40-50% most deprived
- The remaining 8 are in the 50% least deprived (with 4 in the 10-20% least deprived)

This represents a relatively unchanged picture from that presented by the 2010 Indices of Deprivation.
Employment

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation. It is an Office for National Statistics standard classification. To assign a person aged 16 to 74 to an NS-SEC category their occupation title is combined with information about their employment status, whether they are employed or self-employed, and whether or not they supervise other employees. Full-time students are recorded in the 'full-time students' category regardless of whether they are economically active or not.

The following chart provides a breakdown of the Tilehurst library catchment area by socio-economic classification for all residents aged 16 - 74.

From the above it is apparent that there is a relatively even split of occupations. The largest group is those working in lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations (15.16% of the population).

Latest benefit claimant statistics indicate that the number of people claiming out of work benefits in the catchment area is lower than the borough and national average.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefit</th>
<th>% of working age population claiming benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tilehurst Ward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Seekers Allowance (July 2015)</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Support Allowance (February 2015)</td>
<td>4.58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Library Catchment Profiles

Qualifications

The population in the catchment area has a generally poorer qualification profile than the Reading and National average in that there are marginally more residents with no qualifications, and fewer residents with levels 2, 3 and 4 qualifications (GCSE, AS and A-level and degree equivalents). However the proportion of residents with apprentice qualifications is closer to the national average, and therefore higher than the Reading average.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No qualifications per cent</th>
<th>Apprentice-ship per cent</th>
<th>Level 1 qualifications per cent</th>
<th>Level 2 qualifications per cent</th>
<th>Level 3 qualifications per cent</th>
<th>Level 4 qualifications and above per cent</th>
<th>Other qualifications per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tilehurst library catchment</td>
<td>17.81</td>
<td>3.53</td>
<td>13.26</td>
<td>12.48</td>
<td>9.07</td>
<td>19.20</td>
<td>3.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>17.40</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>12.20</td>
<td>12.30</td>
<td>13.40</td>
<td>34.80</td>
<td>7.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>22.50</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>13.30</td>
<td>15.20</td>
<td>12.40</td>
<td>27.40</td>
<td>5.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health & Disability

From the above, it is apparent that 83.58% of the population of the Tilehurst library catchment area report that they are in either very good or good health, with only 1.1% reporting bad or very bad health.
Library Catchment Profiles

Accessibility

From the below it is apparent that the majority of households in the area have access to a car or van. It is also apparent that the number of households with a car or van is higher than the average for Reading and England, in the Tilehurst library catchment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>4 or more cars or vans in household per cent</th>
<th>3 cars or vans in household per cent</th>
<th>2 cars or vans in household per cent</th>
<th>1 car or van in household per cent</th>
<th>No cars or vans in household per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilehurst library catchment</td>
<td>2.24</td>
<td>7.01</td>
<td>28.79</td>
<td>42.25</td>
<td>19.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>4.20</td>
<td>21.20</td>
<td>44.90</td>
<td>28.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>24.70</td>
<td>42.20</td>
<td>25.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From analysis of journey times for driving and by public transport, it is apparent that:

- 1 other library (Southcote) is within a 10 minute drive and 2 additional libraries can be reached within a 15 minute drive (Battle and Caversham).
- 3 other libraries (Central, Battle and Southcote) can be reached within 30 minutes travel by bus.
Library Catchment Profiles

Whitley Library Catchment Profile

Library catchment areas include all Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) where 5% or more of the population registered at that library, and actively borrow from the library network. Where the threshold of 5% has not been met in the LSOA for any library, or has been met for more than one branch, LSOAs have been distributed on the basis of geographical proximity and the proportion of active borrowers.

The catchment area for Whitley library is shown below in purple with library locations identified. This area is used as the basis for the community profile that follows, although some data is only available at Ward levels (which do not exactly match catchment areas). The catchment area sits across 3 different Wards, although the ‘best fit’ is Whitley and Church Wards, which cover the majority of the urban area in the catchment. Ward boundaries are also shown on the map below.

Map 1: Whitley Library Catchment Area (shown in purple)
Library Catchment Profiles

Population

At the point of the 2011 Census, the resident population of the Whitley library catchment area was 23,637, representing 15.18% of the total Reading resident population.

50.9% of the catchment population is female and 49.1% male. The mean age of the population is 34 years compared to a mean age of 35 years for residents in the whole of Reading. The predominant age band in the catchment is Age 30 to 44 which represent 20.44% of the population.

![Age structure chart](image)

Ethnicity

The majority of the catchment is classified as ‘White’, making up 72.8% of the population. That compares with a figure of 74.8% for Reading as a whole, 90.7% for the South East Region and 85.4% for all of England.

The second largest ethnic group is made of residents classified as ‘Asian/Asian British’ with 12.2% of the population. That compares with 13.6% for Reading as a whole, 5.2% for the South East Region and 7.8% for all of England.
Library Catchment Profiles

Households

Of the 8,377 households in the area in 2011, 50.29% live in rented housing, while the remainder of the population owned their home outright, with a mortgage or loan, or jointly.

The largest number of households lived in home owned with a mortgage or loan, with 28.9% of households. That compares with 32.2% for Reading, 33.5% for South East Region and 34.5% for the whole of England.

The second largest number of households lived in rented from the council or equivalent with 25.4% of the catchment areas households. That compares with 10.1% for the Reading as a whole, 7.7% for South East Region and 10.1% for the whole of England.

Whitley Library’s catchment area has 1,437 households with dependent children aged 0 to 4 (17.15 % of households) and 3,057 households have dependent children of all ages. That represents 36.49% of households in the catchment. The area also has above the Reading and England average number of lone parents with dependent children at 12.1%, in contrast to 7.5% and 7.1% respectively.

Indices of Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2010 provides a relative ranking of areas across England & Wales according to their level of deprivation. It includes the Index of Multiple Deprivation which brings together 37 different indicators covering specific aspects or dimensions of deprivation including income, employment, health and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, living environment and crime.

The overall index of deprivation indicates that there relatively high levels of deprivation in the Whitley library catchment area as:

- 2 of the 14 LSOAs that make-up the catchment area fall within the 0-10% most deprived in the country
- 4 are in the 10-20% most deprived
- 3 are in the 20-30% most deprived
- 1 is in the 30-40% most deprived
- 3 are in the 40-50% most deprived
- The remaining LSOA falls within the 30-40% least deprived category

Changes to this profile since 2010 are relatively mixed as 2 LSOAs have fallen into the 0-10% most deprived category, and 2 LSOAs have risen to the 40-50% least deprived category.
Library Catchment Profiles

Employment

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) provides an indication of socio-economic position based on occupation. It is an Office for National Statistics standard classification. To assign a person aged 16 to 74 to an NS-SEC category their occupation title is combined with information about their employment status, whether they are employed or self-employed, and whether or not they supervise other employees. Full-time students are recorded in the 'full-time students' category regardless of whether they are economically active or not.

The following chart provides a breakdown of the Whitley library catchment area by socio-economic classification for all residents aged 16 - 74.

From the above it is apparent that, while a significant proportion of the working age population are ‘Not Classified’ there is a relatively even split of occupations. The most prevalent occupations being ‘routine’, ‘lower managerial, administrative and professional’ and ‘semi-routine’.

Latest benefit claimant statistics indicate that the number of people claiming out of work benefits in the Whitley Ward area is higher than the Borough average, and lower in Church Ward.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefit</th>
<th>% of working age population claiming benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Whitley Ward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Seekers Allowance (July 2015)</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment Support Allowance (February 2015)</td>
<td>7.41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Library Catchment Profiles

Qualifications

The population in the catchment area has a generally poorer qualification profile than the Reading and National average in that there are marginally more residents with no qualifications, and fewer residents with levels 2, 3 and 4 qualifications (GCSE, AS and A-level and degree equivalents). However the proportion of residents with apprentice qualifications is closer to the national average, and therefore higher than the Reading average.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>No qualifications per cent</th>
<th>Apprentice-ship per cent</th>
<th>Level 1 qualifications per cent</th>
<th>Level 2 qualifications per cent</th>
<th>Level 3 qualifications per cent</th>
<th>Level 4 qualifications and above per cent</th>
<th>Other qualifications per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitley library catchment</td>
<td>20.14</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>11.91</td>
<td>9.91</td>
<td>12.07</td>
<td>16.31</td>
<td>5.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>17.40</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>12.20</td>
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<td>13.40</td>
<td>34.80</td>
<td>7.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>22.50</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>13.30</td>
<td>15.20</td>
<td>12.40</td>
<td>27.40</td>
<td>5.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health & Disability

From the above, it is apparent that 83.58% of the population of the Whitley library catchment area report that they are in either very good or good health, with only 1.1% reporting bad or very bad health.
Library Catchment Profiles
Library Catchment Profiles

Accessibility

From the below it is apparent that the majority of households in the area have access to a car or van, however fewer households have a car or van is than the average for Reading and England, in the Whitley library catchment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>4 or more cars or vans in household per cent</th>
<th>3 cars or vans in household per cent</th>
<th>2 cars or vans in household per cent</th>
<th>1 car or van in household per cent</th>
<th>No cars or vans in household per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitley library catchment</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>4.13</td>
<td>20.48</td>
<td>44.36</td>
<td>29.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>4.20</td>
<td>21.20</td>
<td>44.90</td>
<td>28.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>1.90</td>
<td>5.50</td>
<td>24.70</td>
<td>42.20</td>
<td>25.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From analysis of journey times for driving and by public transport, it is apparent that:

- 1 other library (Southcote) is within a 10 minute drive and 2 additional libraries can be reached within a 15 minute drive (Battle and Caversham).
- 3 other libraries (Central, Battle and Southcote) can be reached within 30 minutes travel by bus.