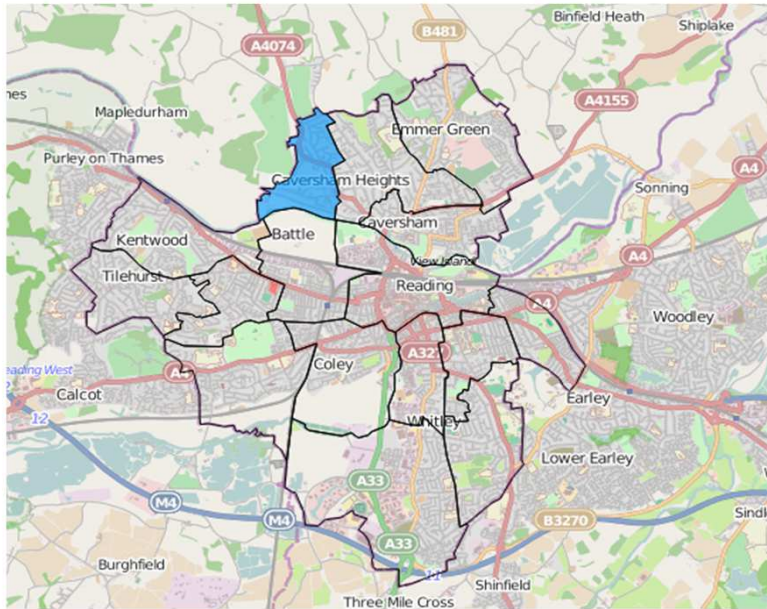


Reading Mapledurham



INTRODUCTION

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This is a profile of Mapledurham Ward. It is intended to accompany the wider Joint Strategic Needs Assessment of Reading. Profiles have been created for each of the Electoral Wards within Reading.

The profiles are split into nine topics with these being accompanied by a summary of key findings and supported by metadata (information about the data used within the profiles).

The profiles are a tool which will be regularly developed with both improved functionality and also new and refreshed indicator data. We welcome your comments and suggestions so that we can ensure future developments are relevant and useful to you.

The profiles are in the main based only on data that are collected nationally with a high degree of completeness. This has been supplemented with local data where this has been considered appropriate.

Some indicators may give small numbers at Ward level. This should be taken into consideration when interpreting the data. Small changes in counts can lead to wide variance in the rate, and counts can vary significantly from year to year.

Any provisional conclusions drawn from the profiles should be compared with other sources of information, both quantitative and qualitative.

1. SUMMARY

- There are 3,010 people living in Mapledurham 18.3% of these are children aged 0 to 15 and 25.4% are older people aged 65 and over. The non-white British population accounts for 11.3% of the total population. 89% of the Mapledurham population were born in the UK. This is more than the average of Reading.
- Out of the 16 wards in Reading, Mapledurham is the least deprived ward. 2.3% of children in Mapledurham are at risk of living in poverty, compared with 18.7% across Reading.
- In Mapledurham 2.9% of the working age population claim benefits compared with 9.6% in Reading. 66.4% of the population of Mapledurham who are aged 16 to 74 years are in employment. This is higher than the average in Reading. In Mapledurham, the majority of people in employment (67% of workers) were employed in managerial/professional/technical occupations. 33% of workers were employed in professional occupations. 10% of working age people in Mapledurham have no formal qualifications.
- 56.4% of children living in Reading achieved 5 GCSEs at grade A* to C. 77.8% of children living in Mapledurham achieved 5 GCSEs at grade A* to C. 57.4% of children living in Reading achieved the expected level of attainment at Key Stage 2. 90% of children living in Mapledurham achieved the expected level of attainment at Key Stage 2.
- The average life expectancy at birth for males living in Mapledurham is 84.7 years. The average life expectancy at birth for females in Mapledurham is 89.2 years. Death rates from all causes in people aged less than 75 are lower than expected. Emergency hospital admissions for all causes are lower than expected*.
- An estimated 16.3% of adults in Mapledurham are obese. An estimated 15.1% of adults in Mapledurham binge drink. An estimated 36.3% of adults in Mapledurham eat healthily.
- There are a total of 1244 dwellings in Mapledurham. The most common housing type in Mapledurham is Detached. This accounts for 65.76% of all housing. The average household size in Mapledurham is 2.5 people and 0.6% of housing in Mapledurham is classified as needing one or more bedrooms more than it has in order to be adequately sized for the number of people living there.
- There were 50 crimes recorded in Mapledurham during 2013/14. This equates to 16.6 crimes per 1,000 people living in Mapledurham - a rate that is lower than the average across Reading.
- In Mapledurham, according to the urban/rural classification from ONS 2012, 100% of the population live in areas classified as urban city and town.

* Given the age and gender structure of the population and national death/admission rates

1. SUMMARY

Category	Indicator	Mapledurham	Reading Average	Ward Range Worst	Local Authority Average Worst ← --- Best →	Ward Range Best
Deprivation & access	Indices of Multiple Deprivation Score - IMD (2015)	3.0	18.5	31.6		3.0
	% children in Poverty (2015)	2.3	18.7	31.6		2.3
	Barriers to Housing and Services Score - IMD domain (2015)	20.9	23.4	27.3		17.2
Economy & Enterprise	% Job Seekers Allowance Claimants (September 2017)	0.6	1.5	2.3		0.6
	Post-16 Qualifications - % Level 3 or higher (2011)	62.6	48.3	28.0		68.6
Education	% key Stage 2 Level 4+ (2012)	92.0	77.2	65.3		94.8
	% 5+ GCSEs A*-C (inc Maths and English) (2013/14)	86.7	56.1	37.9		86.7
Health	All Cause Mortality Rate <75, DSR per 100,000 (2012-16)	616.7	999.3	1444		617
	Life Expectancy - males (2011-15)	84.7	79	74.0		84.7
	Life Expectancy - females (2011-15)	89.2	83.5	80.1		89.2
	Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (SAR) 2011-16	58.1	83.7	105.2		58.1
Housing	% low Birthweights <2500g (2011-15)	1.7	2.8	3.9		1.7
	% occupancy rating - bedrooms -1 or less (2011)	0.6	5.9	9.6		0.6
	% no Central Heating (2011)	0.8	2.9	5.6		0.8
Community Safety	% socially Rented (2011)	0.7	15.5	35.7		0.7
	Crime rate per 1,000 (2013/14)	16.6	54.7	257.0		16.6
	Anti-social Behaviour rate per 1,000 (2013/14)	3.3	22.1	72.2		3.3
	Theft and handling stolen goods rate per 1,000 (2013/14)	3.3	22.1	159.7		3.3
	Violence With/Without Injury rate per 1,000 (2013/14)	1.0	8.6	31.8		1.0

How to read the spine chart:

The shapes on the graph represent the value of the ward compared against the Local Authority average. If positioned to the right of the average line this suggests the ward is performing 'better' in a particular indicator, to the left suggests it is 'worse'. This does not necessarily mean higher or lower values, e.g. high GCSE attainment is 'better', whereas a high crime rate is 'worse'. The light grey rectangle represents the range between the 'best' and 'worst' wards in the local authority. The yellow circles represent values that are within the 75th and 25th percentile for that indicator, or where most values typically lie. The black triangles represent values that are better than the average, whilst the blue diamond shows values that are worse.

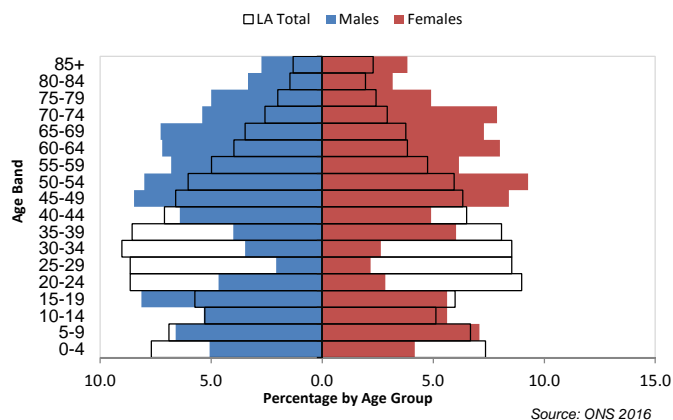
2. DEMOGRAPHICS

Population Summary 2016

- Mapledurham has a population of 3,010. This figure has decreased at a slower rate than it has on average across Reading since 2001.
- The working age population is relatively small in comparison to Reading.
- Related to this, the ward has a proportionately smaller young population (18%) and a larger older population (25%).
- The 2011 Census indicates that 11% of Mapledurham are BME, which is lower than the Reading average.
- The largest single BME population is the 'White: Other' group. This group represents 32.7% of BME people and 3.7% of the total population of the ward.

	Mapledurham	Reading
Total Population	3,010	-
Males	1,499	49.8%
Females	1,511	50.2%
Children (0-15)	551	18.3%
Working Age (16-64)	1,694	56.3%
Older People (65+)	765	25.4%
BME** Population (2011 Census data)	339	11.3%
Population (2001)	3,051	-
Population Change (2001-2016)	-41	-1.3%
		12.4%

Population structure 2016



** Black and minority ethnic (used to collectively refer to non 'White: British' ethnicities)

Religion 2011

	Mapledurham	Reading
Christian	1,869	62.2%
Buddhist	8	0.3%
Hindu	17	0.6%
Jewish	5	0.2%
Muslim	35	1.2%
Sikh	19	0.6%
Any other religion	5	0.2%
No Religion	756	25.2%
Religion not stated	291	9.7%

2. DEMOGRAPHICS

Ethnicity

	Mapledurham		Reading		Mapledurham		Reading	
Total BME (Non White British) Population	339	11.3%	34.7%					
White				Asian or Asian British				
British	2,666	88.6%	65.3%	Indian	45	1.5%	4.2%	
Irish	46	1.5%	1.5%	Pakistani	13	0.4%	4.5%	
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0	0.0%	0.1%	Bangladeshi	2	0.1%	0.4%	
Other White (Including White European)	111	3.7%	7.9%	Chinese	8	0.3%	1.0%	
Mixed				Other Asian	20	0.7%	3.5%	
White and Black Caribbean	21	0.7%	1.7%	Black or Black British				
White and Black African	4	0.1%	0.5%	Black Caribbean	5	0.2%	3.9%	
White and Asian	29	1.0%	0.9%	Black African	10	0.3%	2.1%	
Other Mixed	8	0.3%	0.8%	Other Black	0	0.0%	0.7%	
Other Ethnic Group								
Other Ethnic Group	17	0.6%	1.0%					

Household Composition

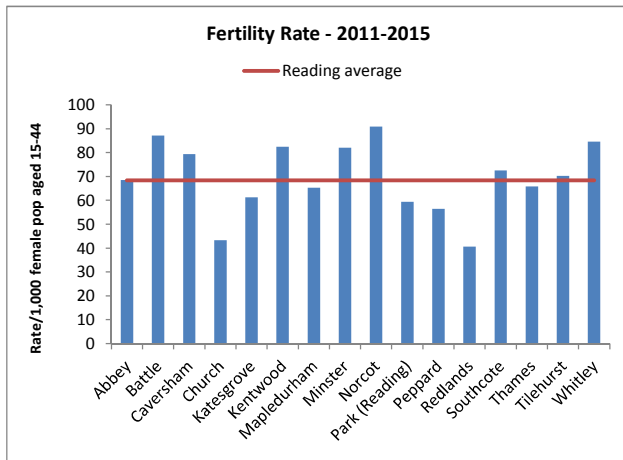
	Mapledurham		Reading		Mapledurham		Reading	
All Households:	1179		62,869					
One Person Household:	242	20.5%	30.6%	Lone Parent	56	4.7%	10.8%	
One Family Household:	880	74.6%	57.3%	Dependent children	24	2.0%	7.5%	
All aged over 65	182	15.4%	5.2%	Non dependent children	32	2.7%	3.3%	
Married or same-sex civil partnership couple	565	47.9%	30.6%	Other household types	57	4.8%	12.1%	
No children	188	15.9%	10.6%	With dependent children	19	1.6%	3.2%	
Dependent children	294	24.9%	15.7%	All full-time students	0	0.0%	1.5%	
Non dependent children	83	7.0%	4.2%	All aged 65 and over	5	0.4%	0.2%	
Cohabiting couple	77	6.5%	10.7%	Other	33	47.9%	30.6%	
No children	41	3.5%	6.7%					
Dependent children	30	2.5%	3.6%					
Non dependent children	6	0.5%	0.4%					

2. DEMOGRAPHICS

Fertility Rate

Understanding the demography of an area will help with planning of appropriate services. The fertility rate is the ratio of live births in an area to the population of that area; expressed per 1000 population per year.

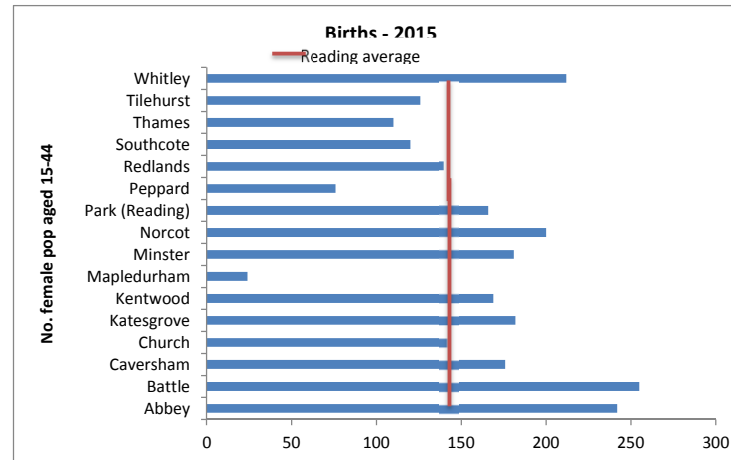
- The fertility rate, per 1,000 female population aged 15-44, in Reading is 69.4, which is above the national average of 63.2.
- The fertility rate in Mapledurham is 65.3 per 1,000 female population aged 15-44, this is less than the Reading rate.



New Births

Local authorities are key user of birth statistics. Data are used, for example, to plan maternity services, inform policy decisions and monitor child mortality.

- There were 2,521 live births in Reading in 2015.
- 24 of those were to mothers who reside in Mapledurham.
- 50% were boys and 50% were girls.
- 96% were born within a marriage/civil partnership and 4% were born outside a marriage/civil partnership.
- 96% were born in an NHS hospital.
- The average age of mother at birth of child was 34.
- 75% of births were to mothers born in the UK.



2. DEMOGRAPHICS

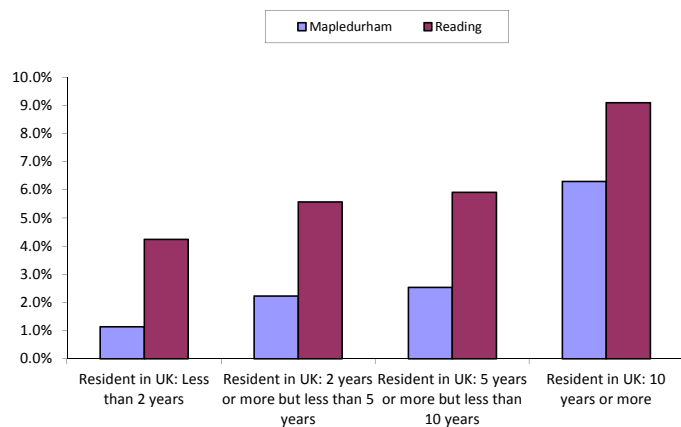
Migration

- 89% of the Mapledurham population were born in the UK. This is more than the average of Reading.
- The majority of people living in Mapledurham who were not born in the UK have been resident in the UK for 10 years or more.
- The majority of people living in Mapledurham who were not born in the UK moved to the UK when they were aged between 20 to 24.

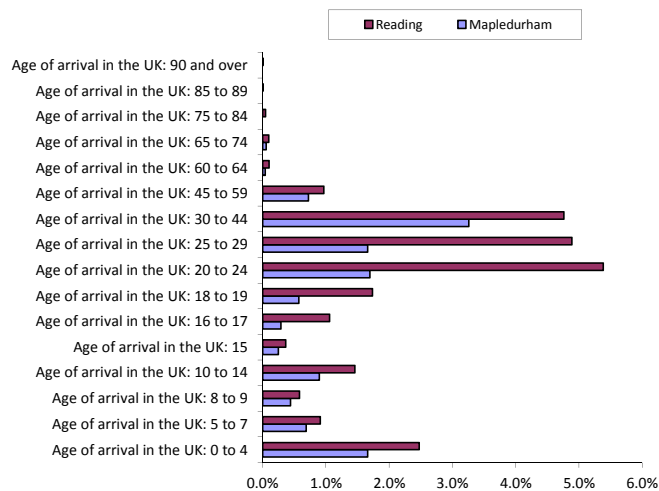
Country of birth 2011

	Mapledurham		Reading
United Kingdom	2,681	89.2%	75.2%
Ireland	38	1.3%	1.1%
Other EU	93	3.1%	6.4%
Other Countries	193	6.4%	17.3%

Length of time in UK (non-UK born residents)



Age of arrival in UK (non-UK born residents)



3. DEPRIVATION, POVERTY AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

- Out of the 16 wards in Reading, Mapledurham is the least deprived ward.
- There aren't any people in the ward who are living in an area classed amongst the 10% most deprived in Reading, according to the latest Indices of Deprivation.
- Nationally, there aren't any people in the ward who live in an area classed amongst the 10% most deprived areas in England according to the latest Indices of Deprivation.

Child Poverty

- 2.3% of children in Mapledurham are at risk of living in poverty, compared with 18.7% across Reading.
- This figure has risen by 0.3% since 2006, and Reading has decreased by 1.8% since 2006.

Free school meals

- 22.1% of children living in Reading and attending schools in Reading are eligible for and receiving free school meals. 2% of children living in Mapledurham are eligible for and receiving free school meals.

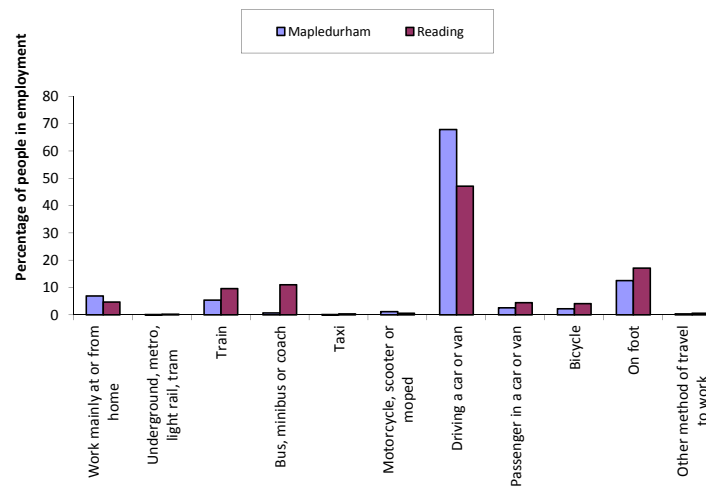
Accessibility

- Local bus services are provided by Reading Buses and Thames Travel Buses.
- Reading is a major junction point of the National Rail system, and hence Reading station is a major transfer point and terminus. Railway lines link Reading to both Paddington and Waterloo stations in London and inter-city services also link Reading to Swindon, Bristol, Cardiff and South Wales, Exeter, Plymouth and South West England, Birmingham and the North of England and Southampton. Other stations in the Reading area are Reading West, Tilehurst and Earley.
- The ReadyBike 24 hour on-street bike hire service operates in Reading, providing 200 bicycles for hire for residents and visitors from 29 locations in Reading and the surrounding area.

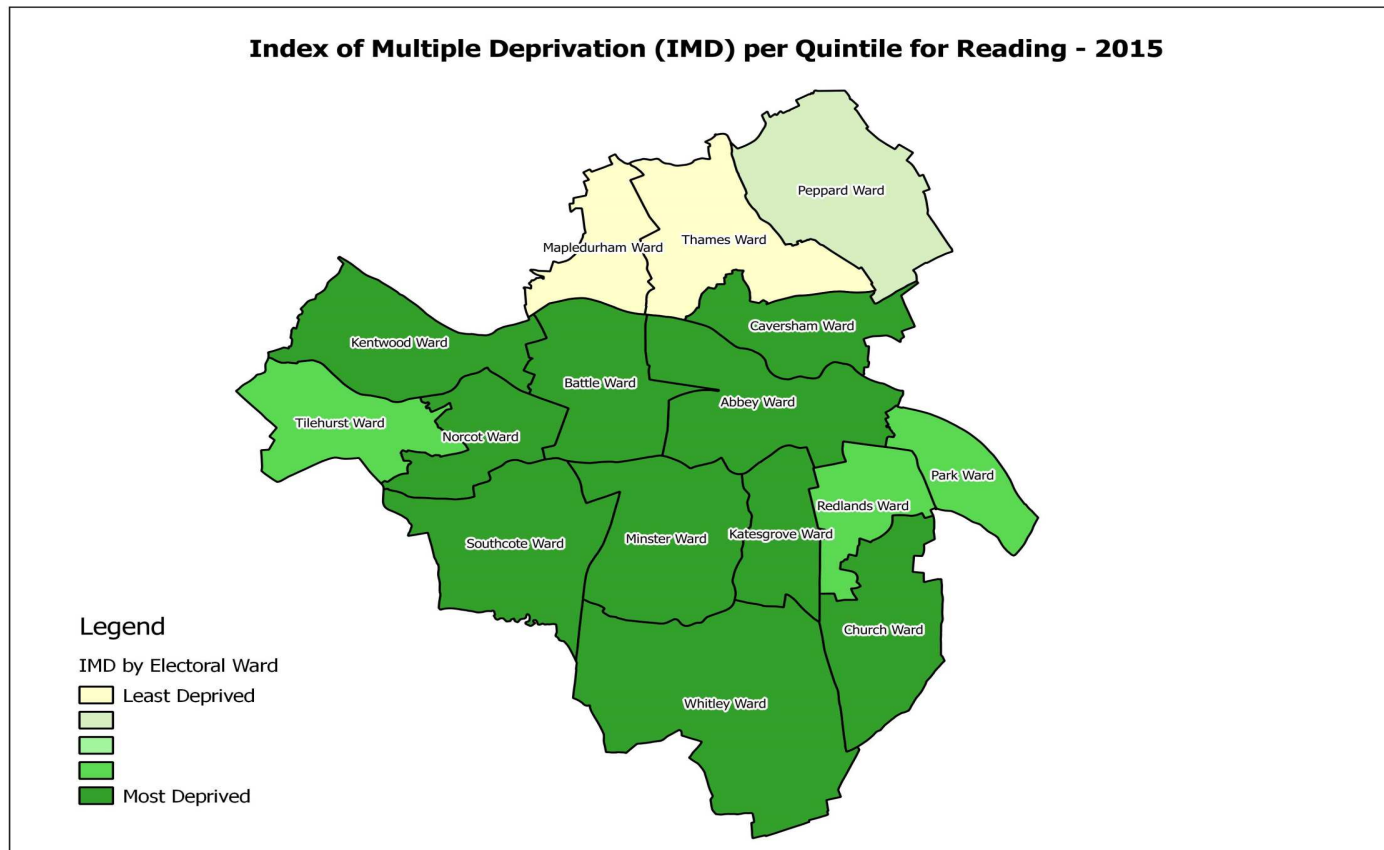
Access to Services

- There are 88 households in Mapledurham who do not own a car or van. This is 7.46% of all households in the Ward which is fewer than the Reading average.
- The indices of multiple deprivation includes a measure of barriers to housing and services. On this measure Mapledurham is the 2nd most deprived ward in Reading (out of 16 Wards).
- There aren't any people in the ward who are living in an area classed amongst the 10% most deprived in Reading, against the barriers to housing and services measure.
- Nationally, there aren't any people in the ward who live in an area classed amongst the 10% most deprived for barriers to housing and services, according to the latest Indices of Deprivation.

Method of travel to work



IMD 2015: Reading



4. ECONOMY AND ENTERPRISE

Benefit Claimants (November 2016-2017)

In Mapledurham 2.9% of the working age population claim benefits compared with 9.6% in Reading. Broken down:

Statistical Group	Mapledurham		Reading	
	Number	% of Ward Population	Number	% of Ward Population
Job Seekers	5	0.3%	1,605	1.5%
ESA and Incapacity Benefits	25	1.5%	5,110	4.7%
Lone parents	-	0.0%	1,435	1.3%
Carers	5	0.3%	1,020	0.9%
Other income benefits	5	0.3%	235	0.2%
Disabled	10	0.6%	965	0.9%
Bereaved	-	0.0%	180	0.2%
Total Claimants	50	2.9%	10,550	9.6%

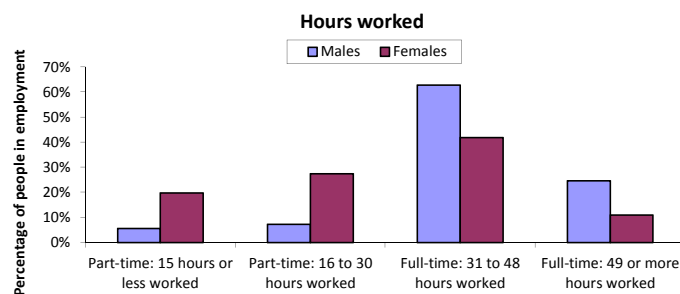
Qualifications

Recent statistics on qualifications are available at ward level using data collected as part of the 2011 Census. This showed that:

- 10% of working age people in Mapledurham have no formal qualifications.
- 62.6% were qualified to NVQ Level 3 or higher compared with 48.2% in Reading as a whole.
- Please see the 'Education' section of these Ward Profiles for information on school attainment.

Employment

- In Mapledurham, the majority of people in employment (67% of workers) were employed in managerial/professional/technical occupations. 33% of workers were employed in professional occupations.
- In Reading as a whole the majority of people in employment (47% of workers) were employed in managerial/professional/technical occupations. 25% of workers were employed in professional occupations.
- 66.4% of the population of Mapledurham who are aged 16 to 74 years are in employment. This is higher than the average in Reading.
- 2.2% of the population of Mapledurham who are aged 16 to 74 years are unemployed. This is lower than the average in Reading.



5. EDUCATION

We have to treat the following data with some caution due to the small numbers that are involved in the calculations. It is likely that differences between areas will be largely due to random effects occurring within the data. Data is only available at a Ward level for children who both live in, and attend school within, the local authority.

Pupil characteristics

- 52.6% of children living in Reading come from non-White British backgrounds. 19.5% of children living in Mapledurham come from non-White British backgrounds.
- 32.8% of children living in Reading have English as a second language. 8.8% of children living in Mapledurham have English as a second language.

Unauthorised absences

- 1.1% of school sessions were missed through unauthorised absences by children living in Reading. 0.4% school sessions were missed by children living in Mapledurham.

Key Stage 2 attainment

- 57.4% of children living in Reading achieved the expected level of attainment in Key Stage 2. 90% of children living in Mapledurham achieved the expected level of attainment in Key Stage 2.

GCSE attainment

- 56.4% of children living in Reading achieved 5 GCSEs including English and Maths. 77.8% of children living in Mapledurham achieved 5 GCSEs including English and Maths.

Free school meals

- 22.1% of children living in Reading receive free school meals. 2% of children living in Mapledurham receive free school meals.

Schools

- There are no schools located in Mapledurham.

NEET

- 8.1% of 16 - 18 year olds in Reading are not in education, employment or training (2017). 8.7% whose activity is no known.

6. HEALTH

It is often difficult to use health data when looking at small areas such as Wards. This is because of the size of the numbers involved. For example, only a few people from each Ward may be admitted to hospital each year for a specific condition. When we are looking at numbers that are very small we have to consider two key points before they are used in profiles such as this. Firstly, when numbers are small we are not legally able to share them as the individual may be identifiable from the data. Secondly, it is difficult to come to any reliable conclusions from information which is based on these small numbers. It may also be the case that the information is not available at these low levels. This is particularly true of information about peoples lifestyles (for example, how many people smoke or drink alcohol). One of the ways that this is overcome is to use 'modelled' data. This is data that has been taken from a much larger number of people and used to estimate the likelihood of a certain characteristic appearing in other areas such as Wards depending on some key features of that area such as how many people of a particular age group live there.

Health Data 2011-16

- The percentage of live births to mothers living in Mapledurham which were of a low birth weight is estimated to be 1.7%. The percentage on average across Reading is 2.8%. Any difference is not statistically significant.
- The number of people living in Mapledurham who are diagnosed with cancer is as expected given the age and gender structure of the population.
- The average life expectancy at birth for males living in Mapledurham is 84.7 years. The average life expectancy at birth for females in Mapledurham is 89.2 years.

Deaths

Deaths from all causes, all ages	lower than expected*
Deaths from all causes, under 65	as expected
Deaths from all causes, under 75	lower than expected
Deaths from all cancer, all ages	lower than expected
Deaths from all cancer, under 75	lower than expected
Deaths from circulatory disease, all ages	lower than expected
Deaths from respiratory diseases, all ages	lower than expected

* Given the age and gender structure of the population and national death rate

Hospital admissions

Emergency hospital admissions for all causes	lower than expected*
Planned hospital admissions for all causes	lower than expected
Emergency hospital admissions for all coronary heart disease	lower than expected
Emergency hospital admissions for stroke	as expected
Emergency hospital admissions for heart attack	as expected
Emergency hospital admissions for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	lower than expected

* Given the age and gender structure of the population and national admission rates

Top 5 causes of deaths

Mapledurham

Cause of death	Number
Cancer (malignant neoplasms)	26
Cardiac arrhythmias	5
Cerebrovascular diseases	5
Dementia and Alzheimer disease	5
Ischaemic heart diseases	5

* Figures under 5 have been suppressed

6. HEALTH

Childhood Obesity

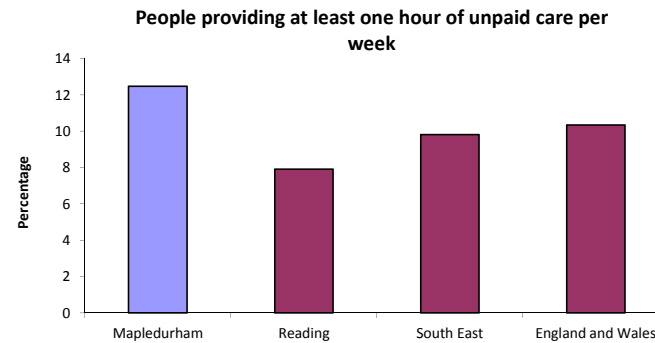
- The heights and weights of children in reception year and year 6 are measured annually as part of the National Child Measurement Programme.
- 5.4% of reception year children in Mapledurham are obese. An average of 10% of reception year children in Reading are obese.
- 7.7% of year six children in Mapledurham are obese. An average of 21% of year six children in Reading are obese.
- It is important to note that this data at Ward level involves small numbers and any differences between areas will be, in part, due to chance occurrences in the data.

Adult Lifestyles

- An estimated 16.3% of adults in Mapledurham are obese.
- An estimated 15.1% of adults in Mapledurham binge drink.
- An estimated 36.3% of adults in Mapledurham eat healthily.

Sense of health and wellbeing

- According to the 2011 Census 87.2% of adults in Mapledurham feel that they are in either good or very good health.
- 4.6% of adults in Mapledurham feel that their lives are limited a lot due to ill health or disability and 9.6% of adults in Mapledurham feel that their lives are limited a little due to ill health or disability.



6. HEALTH

Falls are the largest cause of emergency hospital admissions for older people, and significantly impact on long term outcomes, e.g. being a major precipitant of people moving from their own home to long-term nursing or residential care. The tables below show falls related admissions broken down by local authority and electoral ward.

Falls admissions by age

Age Band	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Under 20s	114	91	89	87	29
20-64	118	107	151	142	47
65-79	117	104	98	128	40
80+	331	255	231	278	88
Total	680	557	569	635	204

Falls admissions by fiscal month

Month	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Jan	65	50	43	58	57
Feb	55	46	49	50	68
Mar	48	46	40	49	79
Apr	63	39	61	57	
May	51	49	45	56	
Jun	60	42	45	40	
Jul	75	41	43	47	
Aug	57	40	49	45	
Sep	55	50	57	57	
Oct	51	54	43	46	
Nov	43	45	42	59	
Dec	57	55	52	71	
Total	680	557	569	635	204

Yearly Practice Falls Admissions by ward

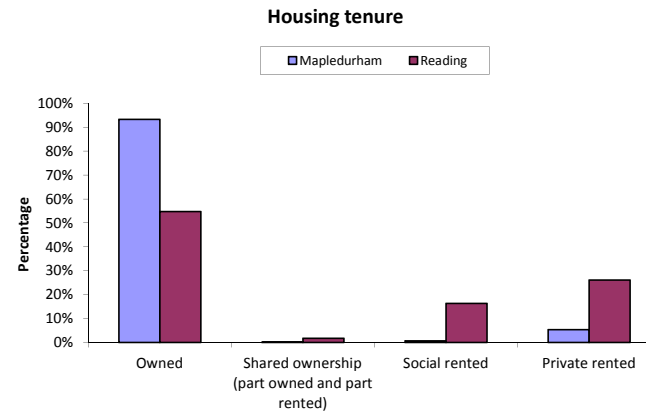
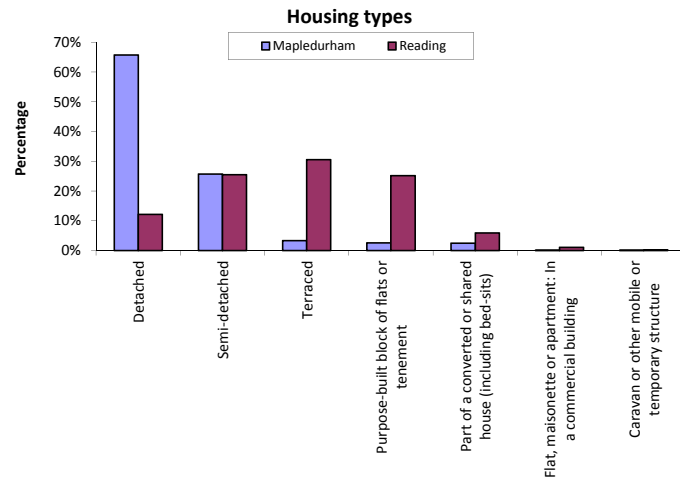
Ward Name	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Mapledurham	7	13	18	13

- The highest risk of falls is in those aged 65 and above and it is estimated that about 30% people (2.5 million) aged 65 and above living at home and about 50% of people aged 80 and above living at home or in residential care will experience an episode of fall at least once a year.
- Falls that results in injury can be very serious - approximately 1 in 20 older people living in the community experience a fracture or need hospitalisation after a fall. Falls and fractures in those aged 65 and above account for over 4 million bed days per year in England alone, at an estimated cost of £2 billion.

7. HOUSING

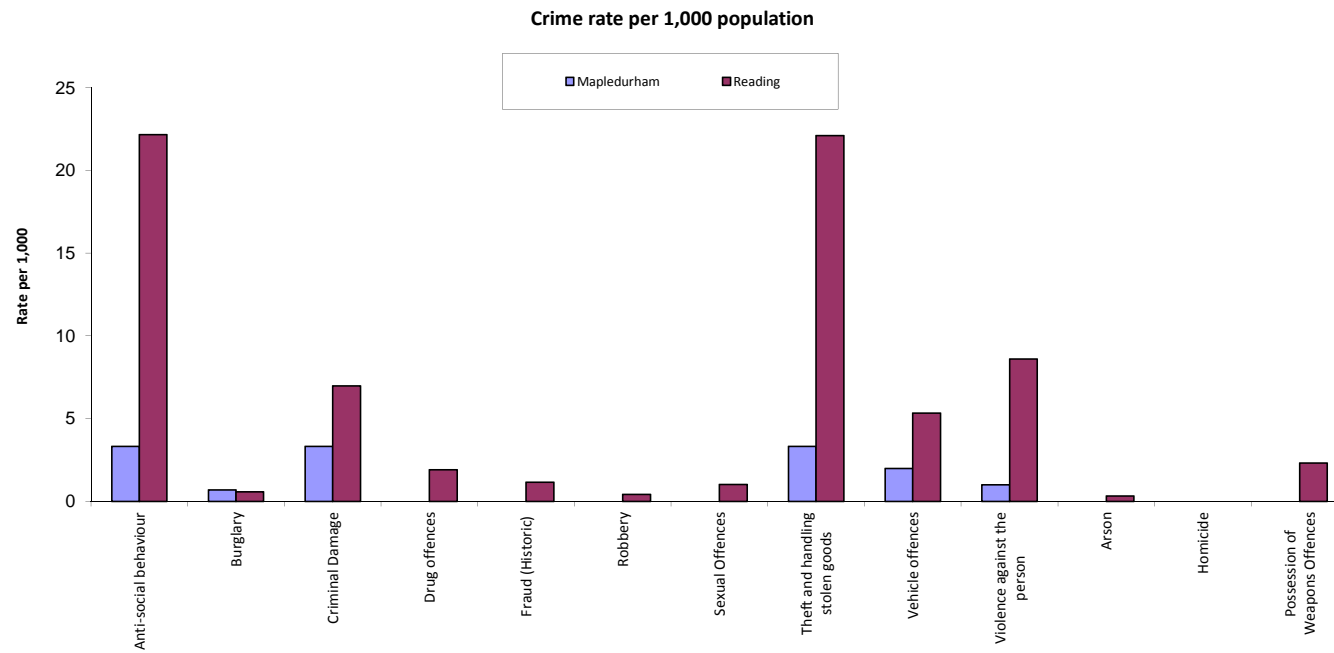
- The most common council tax band in which housing in Reading falls is Band C. This accounts for 40.9% of all dwellings. The most common council tax band in which housing in Mapledurham falls is Band E. This accounts for 29.4% of all dwellings.
- There are a total of 1,244 dwellings in Mapledurham. 0% of these are shared dwellings. This is fewer than the average number of shared dwellings across Reading.
- The most common housing type in Mapledurham is Detached. This accounts for 65.76% of all housing.

- The average household size in Mapledurham is 2.5 people, which is larger than the average for Reading.
- The average number of rooms in houses in Mapledurham is 7.3. This is more than the average for Reading.
- The average number of bedrooms in houses in Mapledurham is 3.6, which is more than the average for Reading.
- 0.6% of housing in Mapledurham is classified as needing one or more bedrooms more than it has in order to be adequately sized for the number of people living there. This is fewer households than the Reading average. 0.8% of houses in Mapledurham do not have central heating. This is fewer than the average for Reading.



8. COMMUNITY SAFETY

- There were 50 crimes recorded in Mapledurham during 2013/14. This equates to 16.6 crimes per 1,000 people living in Mapledurham - a rate that is lower than the average across Reading.
- The most commonly occurring crime was classified as ASB for which there were 3.3 crimes per 1000 people living in Mapledurham.



9. ENVIRONMENT

Area

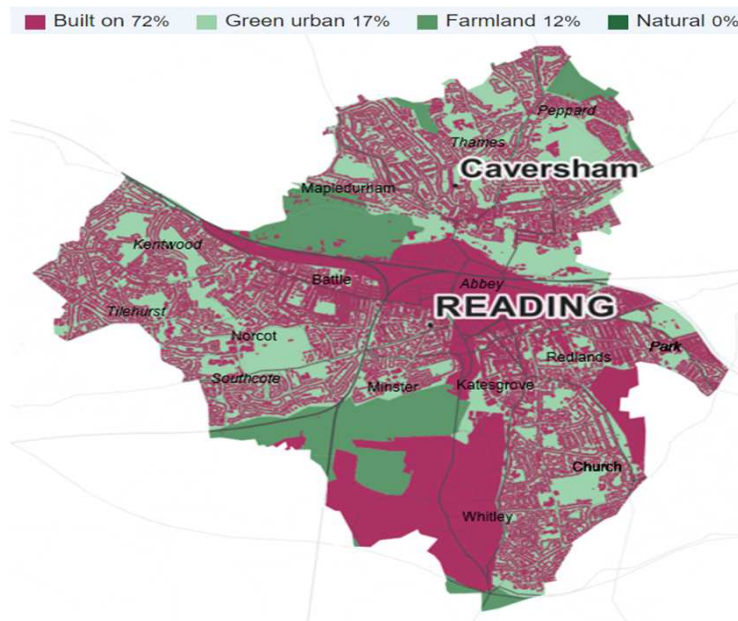
- In Mapledurham, according to the urban/rural classification from ONS 2012, 100% of the population live in areas classified as urban city and town.
- Mapledurham has an area of 1.49 square kilometers which represents 4% of the total area of Reading.

Population Density

- Population density describes the average number of people living in each square kilometre of land in an area.
- There are an average of 2,020 people living in each square kilometer of Mapledurham and an average of 82,198 people living in each square kilometer of Reading.

Land Use

- The most common land use in Reading is Built on (roads, buildings etc), followed by Green urban (parks, gardens, golf courses, sports pitches etc), then Farmland (fields, orchards etc).
- Reading has no land area termed Natural (moors, heathland, natural grassland etc).



10. SOURCES OF DATA

Item	Source	Date	Description
1. Summary Indicators			
Indices of Multiple Deprivation - IMD (2015)	Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)	2015	A national index of deprivation, where 32,480 Lower Super Output Areas are ranked in order of relative deprivation
% children in Poverty (2015)	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)	2016	Measures the % of children in households receiving Child Tax Credits and with incomes 60% or less of the median
Barriers to Housing and Services - IMD domain (2015)	DCLG	2015	A national index of deprivation, where 32,480 Lower Super Output Areas are ranked in order of relative deprivation
% JSA Claimants (September 2017)	NOMIS	2017	DWP benefits data published by NOMIS
Post-16 Qualifications - % Level 3 or higher (2011)	2011 Census	2011	% of working age population with level 3 or higher
% key Stage 2 Level 4+ (2012)	Department for Education, ONS	2011/12	% of pupils achieving Level 4 or higher in both English and Maths
% 5+ GCSEs A*-C (inc Maths and English) (2016)	DFE/Berkshire Local Authorities	2016	% of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grade A*-C including English and Maths
All Cause Mortality <75 (2012-16)	Public Health England	2016	Age/sex standardised mortality rates
Life Expectancy - males (2011-15)	Public Health England	2017	Life expectancy at birth calculated from all cause, all age mortality
Life Expectancy - females (2011-15)	Public Health England	2017	Life expectancy at birth calculated from all cause, all age mortality
Emergency hospital admissions for all causes (2011/12-2015/16)	Public Health England	2017	Age/sex standardised hospital admission rates
% low Birthweights <2500g (2011-15)	Public Health England	2017	Percentage of live births with weight <2,500g
% occupancy rating - bedrooms -1 or less (2011)	Public Health England	2011	A measure of under-occupancy and over-crowding. A value of -1 implies that there is one room too few and that there is overcrowding in the household.
% no Central Heating (2011)	2011 Census	2011	The percentage of housing which does not have central heating
% socially Rented (2011)	2011 Census	2011	The percentage of households that socially rent
Crime rate per 1,000 (2013/14)	2011 Census	2014	Total crime rate per 1,000 population
Anti-social Behaviour rate per 1,000 (2013/14)	Thames Valley Police	2014	Total ASB rate per 1,000 population
Theft and handling stolen goods rate per 1,000 (2013/14)	Thames Valley Police	2014	Total Theft and Handling of Stolen Goods rate per 1,000 population
Violence with/without injury (2013/14)	Thames Valley Police	2014	Total violence with/without injury rate per 1,000 population
2. Demographics			
Population size	Office for National Statistics (ONS)	2017	Mid-2016 Population Estimates for 2015 Wards in England and Wales
Ethnicity	ONS	2011	Ethnic group of usual resident population on Census day 2011. BME is defined by ONS as including White Irish, White other (including White asylum seekers and refugees and Gypsies and Travellers), mixed (White & Black Caribbean, White & Black African, White & Asian, any other mixed background), Asian or Asian British (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, any other Asian background), Black or Black British (Caribbean, African or any other Black background), Chinese, and any other ethnic group.
Religion	ONS	2011	Religion or belief of usual resident population on Census day 2011

Item	Source	Date	Description
Household composition	ONS	2011	Members of each household on Census day 2011
Migration	ONS	2011	Usual residents who were not born in the UK recorded on Census day 2011
Fertility Rate (2011-2015)	PHE/ONS	2017	Crude fertility rate: live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years, 2011-2015
Live Births (2015)	NHS Digital	2016	The annual extract of births data for 2015.
3. Deprivation			
Indices of Multiple Deprivation	DCLG	2015	A national index of deprivation, where 32,480 Lower Super Output Areas are ranked in order of relative deprivation. The Indices of Deprivation 2010 is not a measure of affluence; all of the indicators used in the index are designed to identify aspects of deprivation, not affluence. Therefore the area ranked as the least deprived is not necessarily the most affluent. Follow link for more information: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6320/1870718.pdf
Child Poverty (2015)	DWP	2016	Measures the % of children in households receiving Child Tax Credits and with incomes 60% or less of the median
Pupils eligible for free school meals	DFE/Berkshire Local Authorities	2017	% of pupils eligible for free school meals
Car Ownership/Public Transport	ONS	2011	Car ownership per household as recorded on Census day 2011
Method of travel to work	ONS	2011	Method of travel to work (those in employment) as recorded on Census day 2011
4. Economy and enterprise			
Benefits claimants	DWP/NOMIS	2017	DWP benefits data published by NOMIS
Employment status	ONS	November 2011	Employment status as recorded on Census day 2011
Qualifications	ONS	2011	Highest level of qualification as recorded on Census day 2011
5. Education			
All education indicators	DFE/Berkshire Local Authorities	2017	The educational data provides 2017 year-end information on pupil residency-based small area pupil attainment. Pupils who reside and attend schools within the Local Authority
6. Health			
Low birth weight babies (2011-15)	Public Health England	2017	Percentage of live births with weight <2,500g
Cancer incidence (2011-15)	Public Health England	2017	Cancer incidence rates - age/sex standardised
Life expectancy (2011-15)	Public Health England	2017	Life expectancy at birth calculated from all cause, all age mortality
Mortality (2012-16)	Public Health England	2017	Age/sex standardised mortality rates
Hospital admissions	Public Health England	2011-16	Age/sex standardised hospital admission rates
Childhood obesity	Public Health England	2013-16	Children classified as having a body mass index of 30 or more recorded during the National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP)
Lifestyle behaviours	Public Health England	2006-2008	Self-reported lifestyle behaviours as measured in the Health Survey for England
Sense of health and wellbeing	ONS	2011	Persons self-reported wellbeing on Census day 2011
Providing unpaid care	ONS	2011	Persons reporting themselves as providing unpaid care at least one hour per week on Census day 2011
Falls data	Berkshire West Better Care Fund Dashboard	2016	Falls data

Item	Source	Date	Description
7. Housing			
Council tax bands	Neighbourhood Statistics	2011	Council tax bands of dwelling stock
Number of dwellings	ONS	2011	Number of dwellings recorded on Census day 2011
Shared dwellings	ONS	2011	Dwellings containing members belonging to two or more different families
Household size	ONS	2011	The average number of people resident in a household
Room numbers	ONS	2011	The average number of rooms in a household
Household size	ONS	2011	The average number of people resident in a household
Central heating	ONS	2011	The percentage of housing which does not have central heating
8. Community Safety			
Crime rates	Thames Valley Police	2013/14	Number of recorded crimes per 1,000 population
9. Environment			
Urban/rural classification	ONS	2012	ONS urban/rural classification (lower super output area). A super output area is a geographical area designed for the collection and publication of small area statistics. There are two layers: smaller Lower SOAs and larger middle SOAs.
Population density	ONS	2016	Persons per square kilometre
Land Use	Corine Land Cover inventory/BBC	2016	Land use by local authority

Acknowledgments

Sheffield City Council Ward Profiles - David Leather - <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/your-city-council/sheffield-profile/ward-profiles.html>

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