

The Hidden Need in Berkshire

Overcoming Social Deprivation

Consultation Version 2.0 December 2010



**BERKSHIRE
COMMUNITY
FOUNDATION**

Registered Charity No: 294220

Berkshire Community Foundation

Connecting people who care with causes that matter in Berkshire.

Berkshire
Community
Foundation

Berkshire Community Foundation is a local, independent grant-making charity.

Applying our in-depth knowledge of the local community, we award grants to a wide range of projects; targeting the funding to have the greatest impact and finding solutions that genuinely help to meet need.

We provide a vital link between donors and local needs, connecting people with causes, and enabling individuals and organisations to achieve far more than they ever could by themselves.

Our vision is to inspire local giving to change lives

Our purpose is to promote and support local giving for social good, benefit or change in Berkshire

Our aims are to build stronger communities and enrich lives through giving grants, to help local people and businesses to manage their charitable giving, and to influence critical issues affecting our communities

Our values

Knowledgeable – *understanding local issues*

Inclusive – *accessible and welcoming to all*

Creative – *prepared to back new ventures*

Advocating – *action on important local issues*

Unifying – *bringing people together to find better solutions*

Sustainable – *making a long-term commitment to our communities*



Foreword

Whilst many people believe Berkshire is an affluent area, each unitary authority faces a number of real and, sometimes, hidden problems. The Foundation's Community Survey, 'The Hidden Need in Berkshire', highlights the key areas of concern in each of the areas. This is important because an in-depth knowledge of the high levels of deprivation that exist within Berkshire's six unitary authorities will better inform our grant making policy.




The Hon. Mrs Bayliss JP

Lord-Lieutenant for the Royal County of Berkshire
President of Berkshire Community Foundation



Contents



Introduction	2
1. Summary	3
2. Population overview	8
2.1. Population	8
2.2. Age structure	8
2.3. Children and young people	10
2.4. Older people	10
2.5. Ethnicity	10
3. Indicators of deprivation and community need	11
3.1. Introduction	11
3.2. The concept of multiple deprivation	14
3.3. Multiple deprivation	15
3.4. Income deprivation domain	16
3.5. Employment deprivation domain	19
3.6. Health and disability deprivation domain	22
3.7. Education, skills and training deprivation domain	24
3.8. Barriers to housing and services domain	27
3.9. Crime domain	31
3.10. The living environment deprivation domain	33
4. People in need in Berkshire	35
4.1. How voluntary organisations help	35
4.2. How you can help your community	36
5. Bibliography and Glossary	38

The commonly held view of **Berkshire** is that of **an affluent county**...but Berkshire **hides significant areas of deprivation**.

Introduction

Berkshire comprises six unitary authorities; Bracknell Forest, Reading, Slough, West Berkshire, Windsor and Maidenhead and Wokingham. It is a county of two halves, in that west Berkshire is primarily rural and east Berkshire is primarily urban. The needs in each unitary authority area are disparate.

Indices of deprivation and community need in Berkshire

This report provides the most recent figures available on a range of indices of deprivation, disadvantage and community need in Berkshire. It follows the document entitled 'Your community, your concern' that was published by Berkshire Community Foundation in 2005.

The research for this document draws on a number of government sources, including the 2001 Census, the English Indices of Deprivation 2007 and 'Towards a Strategy for Sustainable Economic Prosperity for Berkshire - State of the Sub Region Report 2008' to supply quantitative evidence on the location and extent of different types of need.

The research also uses DIGITS, a bespoke management database designed by Community Foundation Network (CFN) for use within Community Foundations, and MapPoint, to identify areas of high deprivation for a given postcode.

The first section, entitled 'Summary' describes key areas of need that appear from the analysis.

The second section entitled 'Population overview', describes how Berkshire's population has changed in terms of age balance, ethnic diversity and household composition.

The third section, entitled 'Indicators of deprivation and community need', studies different aspects of deprivation, such as income poverty, inaccessibility of key services and low educational attainment. It describes both the severity of different types of deprivation relative to other parts of the country, and the location of pockets of disadvantage within Berkshire.

The fourth section, entitled 'People in need in Berkshire' identifies how voluntary organisations help various sectors of the community and identifies problems to be addressed.



1. Summary

Reading

Population (2008): 145,700

Areas of concern

- Longevity will increase strain on health and social services
- High levels of multiple deprivation
- Some communities characterised by lower incomes
- Poor living environments
- High unemployment
- Poor health
- Disability
- High levels of substance abuse
- Literacy and numeracy
- Education, skills & training
- Lack of affordable housing
- High levels of crime
- Asylum seekers and refugees
- Teenage mothers
- Those Not in Employment Education or Training (NEETs)

Windsor & Maidenhead

Population (2008): 142,800

Areas of concern

- Longevity will increase strain on health and social services
- Lack of affordable housing
- Access to services & transport particularly for lone parents
- Areas of unemployment
- Significant levels of crime
- Significant levels of personal debt
- Substance abuse
- Disability

Slough

Population (2008): 121,200

Areas of concern

- Longevity will increase strain on health and social services
- High levels of multiple deprivation
- Some communities characterised by lower incomes
- Poor living environments
- High unemployment
- Poor health
- Disability
- High levels of substance abuse
- Significant and increasing proportion of black and minority ethnic groups
- Asylum seekers and refugees
- Highest average household size in the UK
- Lack of affordable housing, especially amongst minority ethnic communities
- High levels of crime
- Education, skills & training
- High unemployment in some wards
- NEETs



West Berkshire

Population (2008): 152,800

Areas of concern

- Longevity will increase strain on health and social services
- Isolation
- Lack of affordable housing
- Areas of unemployment
- Significant levels of personal debt
- Substance abuse
- Disability
- Activities for young people
- Access & transport
- Protection of the country side
- NEETs

Wokingham

Population (2008): 159,100

Areas of concern

- Longevity will increase strain on health and social services
- Carer support
- Significant levels of personal debt
- Nursing and residential costs
- Disability
- Housing equity release
- Lack of affordable housing
- Substance abuse
- Areas of unemployment
- Cheaper, more accessible transport

Bracknell Forest

Population (2008): 114,700

Areas of concern

- Longevity will increase strain on health and social services
- Areas of unemployment
- People on benefits
- Lack of affordable housing
- Access to services
- Significant levels of personal debt
- Substance abuse
- Disability
- People with no qualifications
- Young people's education
- NEETs





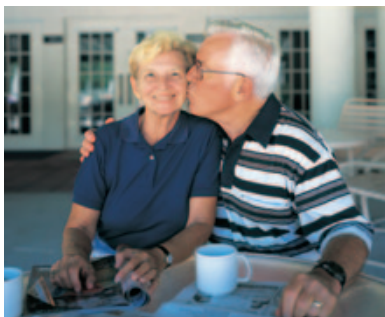
Population continues to increase

- Berkshire's population in 2008 stood at 836,300 compared to 800,118 in 2001, an increase of 4.5%
- Berkshire has a growing and diverse population. Its strong social profile is reflected across a range of social indicators where, with one exception, it is placed in the top quintile of sub regions nationally
- A recorded decline in population between 2001 and 2006 within Slough and Reading is being contested by the unitary authorities, as they consider that population has in fact continued to grow in their areas. This has serious implications with a potential shortfall in Government funding for the unitary authorities (based on the official size of the population) to deliver local services
- Parts of Berkshire, particularly Slough and Reading, have a significant and increasing proportion of black and minority ethnic groups. New migrant populations are competing for low skilled jobs; an issue that could lead to social tensions and unrest
- Immigration has increased across the sub region (although largely concentrated in Slough and Reading); this "gateway for new migrants" role has had some negative connotations yet could be key to defining and celebrating local identities
- Berkshire has a relatively young population by national standards and is also family friendly, with the highest average household size in the country at 2.54



Berkshire is prosperous in parts

- The average income for full-time workers in 2008 was £31,713 pa 24.4% above the national figure
- Unemployment in 2008 was 5% (41,815) – less than the national average of 6.9%
- In 2010, there were 16,160 people claiming job seekers allowance compared to 6,910 people in 2008, an increase of 234%. This is as a direct result of the economic recession
- In August 2009, there were 37,257 residents claiming Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) and Incapacity Benefit and/or Severe Disability Allowance



- In 2006, 54,405 families were receiving Working Tax Credits
- Berkshire has a high proportion of knowledge workers, which helps to explain why income levels and overall prosperity are amongst the highest in the country

But there are hot spots of deprivation

- There is a mismatch (skills, income and occupation) between the workforce and resident population in some areas (Slough in particular) causing:
 - Poor work/life balance, increased congestion and pressure on infrastructure, as employees travel further to work
 - Hot spots of deprivation, with some communities characterised by low incomes, low aspirations, low skills, poor living environments, high unemployment, high crime levels and poor health
 - A weak economy with low income residents is reflected in a poor quality retail, leisure and entertainment offering

The population is ageing

In 2007 there were:

- 246,300 people (30% of the population) over the age of 50
- 149,300 people (18% of the population) over the age of 60
- 77,700 people (9.4% of the population) over the age of 70
- 29,900 people (3.6% of the population) over the age of 80
- The over 65s account for over 70% of all hospital patients treated, 40% of emergency admissions and two-thirds of acute and general day beds
- 95% of people over the age of 65 in Berkshire wish to remain at home but maintenance costs are increasing. At the same time, residential care places are too few to meet demand
- The ageing population will significantly increase the strain on Berkshire's health and social services

Isolated communities

- For a significant percentage of the population; the young, the old, the disabled and those living in rural areas, access to services is a major problem

Access to housing and services

- Although Berkshire is overall an economically prosperous county, its location near London and its mixed urban-rural geography creates issues relating to access to services and housing affordability
- The issue of housing, both in terms of meeting increasing demand and affordability, is clearly amongst the most pressing issues facing Berkshire
- There is growing evidence to suggest that the transport infrastructure within Berkshire, and the South-East more generally, is under such pressure it is seriously threatening to undermine the current competitive advantage of the area
- For a significant percentage of the population; the young, the old, the disabled and those living in rural areas, access to services is a major problem
- In 2007, there were 219 Lower layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) out of a total of 530 LSOAs within the worst 50% in the UK in terms of access to housing and services
- There is a lack of affordable accommodation for business and employees alike
- Between January 2009 and January 2010, the average price of a home in Berkshire was £225,857. Assuming a 10% deposit, this price is over 6 times the average Berkshire income (£31,713) and over 7 times the average household income (£26,806). This particularly highlights the problems faced by first time buyers with 34 being the average age to buy a new home
- Berkshire has one of the highest rates of home ownership in the country. This impacts on the availability and price of rented property. Private rents are some of the highest in the country
- There is a lack of affordable housing particularly for key workers in the public sector such as police, teachers, nurses and social workers

- Government (Joint Strategic Planning Unit (JSPU)) forecasts for Berkshire suggest:
 - A continued reduction in the proportion of social housing and an increase in the proportion of privately rented accommodation
 - Continuation of the long-term trend in falling household sizes arising from further decline in the proportion of married couple households and rises in the proportions of co-habiting couples and single person households
 - Lone parents and other multi-person households to remain at about 5% and 9% respectively
- All these factors combine to suggest that Berkshire can expect an increasing demand for smaller, more affordable housing

Significant levels of debt

- Throughout Berkshire, Local Citizen Advice Bureaus (CABs) report increasing number of problems relating to debt, from young families with high mortgages, to older, asset-rich/cash poor households
- The economic situation has exasperated this situation and has led to record numbers of personal bankruptcies and repossessions

Unemployment is growing

- In 2008, there were 1,450 16–18 year olds (In 2006 – 1,350) who were not in any education, employment or training (NEET). This figure has probably increased due to the economic recession
- There are skill shortages arising from a mismatch between what learning institutions are producing and employer activity and the needs of existing and future businesses. In particular, there are still large sections of the working population with low, or no, skills
- In January 2009, Berkshire's unemployment rate was higher than the UK's. It jumped from 6.5% in December 2008 to 8.1% in January 2009 (4.6% in January 2008) whilst the national unemployment rate jumped from 7.2% in December 2008 to 7.6% in January 2009 (4.9% in January 2008)
- The number of workers in the county who were unemployed jumped from 3,884 to 6,035 between January 2008 and January 2009





Increasing health issues

- Many Berkshire people, as in the rest of the UK, are overweight, eat the wrong foods and do not take enough exercise
- In 2007, there were 461 conceptions within the under 18 aged group within Berkshire. This compares favourably with 599 conceptions in 1998
- Berkshire has one of the highest levels of substance abuse in the country
- In 2008, approximately 22,000 (2.6%) people in Berkshire suffered from some form of disability
- In 2008, approximately 10,000 (1.2%) people in Berkshire suffered from dementia
- Primary Care Trusts in Berkshire (East and West) have the lowest spending per patient on dementia drugs in the UK. This imposes a heavy additional burden on home carers and the voluntary sector
 - In Berkshire West, with a population of just under half a million people, PCTs spent £34,112 on prescriptions for dementia sufferers
 - In Berkshire East, with a population of around 415,000 people, PCTs spent £35,715 on prescriptions for dementia sufferers
 - In North Lancashire, with a population of around 340,000, PCTs spent more than £1m

Education skills and training deprivation

- 7.8% (65,231) of Berkshire's economically active workforce lack any qualifications
- 52.5% (443,870.6) of Berkshire workforce is qualified to NVQ level 3 or above
- The skills and learning focus (including attitudes towards learning and aspiration) will be critical for improving access to opportunities for the most disadvantaged, as well as supporting the direction, strength and form of economic growth. This is a particular issue for those with low skills and attainment levels e.g. high proportions of young white males and Asian women in the area
- The demand for unskilled workers is decreasing year-on-year whilst demand for higher level skills including ICT and communications is increasing

Homelessness

- Whilst no accurate homelessness figures exist, CRISIS survey data suggests:
 - For every rough sleeper, there are around 100 people in hostels and 1,100 households in overcrowded accommodation
 - The average life expectancy of a homeless person is 42 years
 - Homeless people are 13 times more likely to be victims of violence
- Homeless people are 35 times more likely to commit suicide and four times more likely to die of unnatural causes
- Nationally, since 1997 there has been a disproportionate increase in homelessness amongst black and minority ethnic households
- Slough Borough Council estimate that 800-1000 sheds have been converted to house migrant workers, vulnerable people and failed asylum seekers in Slough

Estimated Statutory Homeless in Berkshire		
Unitary Authority	Estimated number (April 2007 to March 2008)	Estimated number (April 2008 to March 2009)
Bracknell Forest	146	123
Reading	225	220
Slough	151	-
West Berkshire	17	31
Windsor and Maidenhead	27	29
Wokingham	79	62
Berkshire	645	465 (excl. numbers for Slough)

Source: Office for National Statistics

Significant levels of crime

- In 2006/7, Berkshire had 67.03 offences per 1000 population compared to the national average of 60.73
- In 2006/7, Slough and Reading recorded crime levels that were in the highest 5% of the country
- 40% of crime is committed by under 21 year olds
- 1 in 20 residents will suffer theft from cars
- 75% of 16-17 year olds appearing before the courts are outside formal education

Sub Regional Scorecard

The Local Futures Audit draws on quantitative data which helps to paint a picture of life across the six unitary authority areas. The findings are summarised below. The scorecard uses an 'A' to 'E' scale to provide a high level analysis of Berkshire across a range of economic, social and environmental indicators, where 'A' places the sub region in the top 20 per cent of 53 British sub regions, and 'E' places the sub region in the bottom 20 per cent (the performance of the six Berkshire unitary authorities is compared to 408 Local Authority Districts nationally).

Sub Regional Scorecard		Bracknell Forest	Reading	Slough	West Berkshire	Windsor and Maidenhead	Wokingham	Berkshire
Economy	Economic scale	B	A	A	A	A	B	C
	Productivity	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Economic change	C	C	D	C	C	C	C
	Industrial structure	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Business & Enterprise	A	B	A	B	B	A	A
	Skills & qualifications	B	B	E	A	A	A	A
Society	Labour market	A	A	D	A	B	B	A
	Knowledge workers	A	B	D	A	A	A	A
	Prosperity	A	B	C	A	A	A	A
	Deprivation	A	C	D	A	A	A	A
	Inequality	B	C	B	B	A	A	A
	Health	B	C	C	B	A	A	A
Environment	Crime	C	E	E	C	D	B	D
	Housing affordability	C	C	C	D	D	D	D
	Floorspace change	B	B	B	B	D	B	B
	Connectivity	B	A	A	D	B	B	B
	Services	B	B	C	B	A	A	A
	Amenities	B	A	A	C	A	C	B
Natural environment	D	E	E	B	D	D	C	

Source: Local Futures Group

Significant areas of need

Deprivation

- Pockets of multiple deprivation, contrasting with general affluence
- Increasing strain on public services leading to heavy demands upon the voluntary sector

Ageing population

- Rising numbers of older people reflected in an even higher demand for adult social care services
- The predicted trends of an ageing population affecting aspects of health and community care services and employment

Access to housing and services

- The provision of adequate local services and affordable housing in terms of attracting young families and maintaining a mix of young and old in rural areas
- Access to services in rural areas to people without access to a vehicle. Young people and the elderly are the groups that have the poorest transport provision for their needs where driving may not be an option or public transport is not convenient or appropriate

Increasing levels of debt

- Throughout Berkshire, Local Citizen Advice Bureaus (CABs) report increasing number of problems relating to debt, from young families with high mortgages, to older, asset-rich/cash poor households
- The economic situation has exasperated this situation and has led to record numbers of personal bankruptcies and repossessions

Employment

- Significant numbers of disaffected young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)

Health

- Lack of community care for the elderly, the young, the disabled and the ethnic minorities
- Increasing demands on certain services such as home care, affecting the employment pattern, leisure activities and type of housing desired

Education

- Basic and generic skills deficiencies

Homelessness

- Relatively high numbers of homeless people in Bracknell Forest, Reading and Slough

Crime

- Significant levels of crime recorded in Reading, Slough and Windsor & Maidenhead

Overall, **the population of Berkshire has increased by 13.9%** (102,054) between 1991 and 2008. This rate is **faster than** population growth in **England and Wales**.

2. Population overview



2.1. Population growth since 1991

The population of Berkshire has grown by 13.9% (102,054) between 1991 and 2008, the most recent year for which estimates are available. This rate is faster than population growth in England and Wales overall in the same period.

The population has grown most in Bracknell Forest (19.5%) and Slough (19.2%), and to a lesser extent in Windsor and Maidenhead (15.4%) and Wokingham (14.3%). Data suggests that there has been a decline in Reading and Slough between 2001 and 2006 and this is being strongly contested by the respective local authorities as they feel there has been significant undercounting which will impact on their capacity to provide services for local residents.

Population 1991-2008						
Unitary Authority	1991	2001	2007	2008	change 1991-2008	change (%) 1991-2008
Bracknell Forest	95,949	109,617	113,500	114,700	18,751	19.5%
Reading	128,877	143,096	143,700	145,700	16,823	13.1%
Slough	101,066	119,067	120,100	121,200	20,134	19.2%
West Berkshire	136,700	144,483	150,700	142,800	6,100	4.5%
Windsor and Maidenhead	132,465	133,626	141,000	152,800	20,335	15.4%
Wokingham	139,189	150,229	156,600	159,100	19,911	14.3%
Berkshire	734,246	800,118	825,600	836,300	102,054	13.9%

Source: Office for National Statistics

- Berkshire has one of the youngest populations in the country, and is ranked 48th out of 53 sub-regions in Britain (where 1st is the oldest)
- The population of Berkshire increased by 8.02% between 1991 and 2005, ranking 36th out of 53 sub regions in Great Britain
- The proportion of non-White population in Berkshire is relatively high, with the sub region ranked 17th out of 47 in England in terms of ethnic diversity
- Average household size in Berkshire is the highest in the country; the sub region is ranked 1st out of 53 sub regions, with an average household size of 2.54

2.2. Age structure

0-9 years

- The smallest increase of 0.6% (600) was in the age group 0-9 years. There are 10.9% (10,700) more teenagers and an average of 17.15% (37,700) more people between the ages of 30 and 49 years

20-29 years

- Population has increased since 1991 in all age groups other than 20-29 years, where the population fell by 16.6% (21,700 people). This may reflect the relatively high cost of housing across the county

Working age 20-65 years

- In 1991, there were 1.55 people of working age 20-65 for every person aged under 20 or over 65. In 2007 this ratio had fallen to 1.53

Older people

- The UK in general has an ageing population. The number of older people living in Berkshire aged between 60 and 79 increased by 15.9% (16,400) between 1991 and 2007 and this was greater than most areas of the country. This is compounded by an increase of 38.4% (8,300) for those aged 80+ years
- There are varying degrees of poverty in the older and retired segments. There is a high proportion of older people living alone who have a long-term illness and a higher proportion of women 75+ living alone
- Rural isolation in West Berkshire and other rural areas due to reduction in public transport
- The over 65 category is predicted to grow by 20,200 (20%) between 2005 and 2015
- The 50-64 age group is predicted to increase by 13,900 (10.3%) between 2005 and 2015

Mid-year population 1991										
Unitary Authority	0-9 yrs	10-19 yrs	20-29 yrs	30-39 yrs	40-49 yrs	50-59 yrs	60-69 yrs	70-79 yrs	80+ yrs	Total
Bracknell Forest	14,300	13,000	17,600	16,700	13,400	8,900	7,200	4,600	2,300	98,000
Reading	17,600	16,000	30,800	18,800	15,600	12,200	11,000	8,400	4,500	134,900
Slough	16,200	13,200	21,400	16,400	11,500	9,400	8,900	6,000	2,700	105,700
West Berkshire	18,900	19,300	21,000	21,400	21,200	13,900	11,200	7,800	4,100	138,800
Windsor and Maidenhead	15,700	17,100	18,800	19,400	20,900	15,500	12,800	8,800	4,700	133,700
Wokingham	19,300	19,800	21,000	22,500	23,300	15,500	10,100	6,200	3,300	141,000
Berkshire 1991	102,000	98,400	130,600	115,200	105,900	75,400	61,200	41,800	21,600	752,100

Mid-year population 2007										
Unitary Authority	0-9 yrs	10-19 yrs	20-29 yrs	30-39 yrs	40-49 yrs	50-59 yrs	60-69 yrs	70-79 yrs	80+ yrs	Total
Bracknell Forest	14,200	15,700	14,100	18,700	18,800	13,500	9,200	5,900	3,600	113,700
Reading	16,700	16,700	28,600	25,100	19,000	14,000	10,500	7,700	5,500	143,800
Slough	17,000	15,300	18,200	21,500	17,200	12,700	8,200	6,200	3,800	120,100
West Berkshire	18,600	20,900	14,400	22,700	24,300	19,700	15,000	9,200	5,800	150,600
Windsor and Maidenhead	17,000	19,300	14,600	21,400	21,900	17,700	13,800	9,500	6,000	141,200
Wokingham	19,100	21,200	19,000	22,900	25,300	19,400	14,900	9,300	5,200	156,300
Berkshire 2007	102,600	109,100	108,900	132,300	126,500	97,000	71,600	47,800	29,900	825,700

% change 1991-2007	0.6	10.9	-16.6	14.8	19.5	28.9	17.0	14.6	38.4	9.8
--------------------	-----	------	-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-----

Source: Office for National Statistics

Working age population		
Unitary Authority	Total population	Working age population
Bracknell Forest	114,700	65.2%
Reading	145,700	67.6%
Slough	121,200	64.8%
West Berkshire	152,800	61.9%
Windsor and Maidenhead	142,800	61.6%
Wokingham	159,100	63.7%
Berkshire	836,300	53.3%
Great Britain	59,608,200	62.0%

Source: Nomis 2008



2.3. Children and young people

In 2001 there were 181,950 dependent children (22.7% of the total population). Reading has the lowest ratio of children to adults at 23.2% but all of the remaining five unitary authorities fall between 25.7% and 26.9%. Reading also has the lowest proportion of dependent children living in lone parent families at 20.9% but all the remaining five unitary authorities fall between 21.2% and 24.9%. Lone parenthood can be a significant cause of unemployment and income poverty, especially where childcare arrangements are not available and affordable.

Unitary Authority	dependent children	living with lone parent	dependent children (% of population)
Bracknell Forest	26,199	2,368	23.9
Reading	29,902	3,388	20.9
Slough	29,694	2,471	24.9
West Berkshire	32,634	2,563	22.6
Windsor and Maidenhead	28,290	2,241	21.2
Wokingham	35,231	2,152	23.5
Berkshire	181,950	15,183	22.7

Source: Office for National Statistics

2.4. Older people

The UK in general has an ageing population. The number of older people living in Berkshire aged between 60 and 79 increased by 15.9% (16,400) between 1991 and 2007, and was greater than most areas of the country. This was compounded by an increase of 38.4% (8,300) for those aged 80+ years.

	Total	%
All people of retirement age	129,300	15.7
Women 60+	81,300	62.9
Men 65+	48,000	37.1
People aged 75 or over	51,000	39.4
Women 75 or over	31,000	24.0
Men 75 or over	20,000	15.5

Source: Office for National Statistics

2.5. Ethnicity

All parts of the county became more ethnically diverse between 1991 and 2001. Slough remained the district with the most people from non-white ethnic minorities (27.7% to 36.3%) followed by Reading (9.5% to 13.2%). There are fewest people from ethnic minority groups living in West Berkshire (1.6% to 2.6%).

A larger number of ethnic minority people living in a local authority district may not equate to a 'community' or even a spatial concentration of those people in particular parts of the district. Furthermore, it can be where people are fewest in number that they may suffer most from harassment and from a lack of culturally specific services (e.g. shops, translators, places of worship) and community support.

Unitary Authority	Total 2001	% 2001	% 1991
Bracknell Forest	5,423	4.9	2.7
Reading	18,856	13.2	9.5
Slough	43,224	36.3	27.7
West Berkshire	3,802	2.6	1.6
Windsor and Maidenhead	10,111	7.6	4.8
Wokingham	9,177	6.1	3.3
Berkshire	90,593	11.3	7.6

Source: Office for National Statistics

Post EU-accession migration

Since the accession of eight additional countries to the European Union, large numbers of workers from those countries, as well as the Ukraine and Bulgaria have migrated to the UK.

Between May 2004 and December 2005, 345,000 migrants registered under the compulsory worker registration scheme – although around 30% of these were already living in the UK.

If this number settled across the UK in proportion to resident population, it would mean round 4,750 Central and Eastern European migrants in Berkshire. Given that the county is in an economically prospering region with high employment, the number may be higher. On the one hand, these economic migrants are typically young and in good health, and may well enjoy more job opportunities than in their home country. On the other hand, many also endure low pay, long hours and unfavourable terms of employment.

The **Index of Multiple Deprivation** combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a **range of economic, social and housing** issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England.

3. Indices of deprivation and community need



3.1. Introduction

The Index of Multiple Deprivation combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation. The Indices are used widely to analyse patterns of deprivation, identify areas that would benefit from special initiatives or programmes and as a tool to determine eligibility for specific funding streams.

The new Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD 2007) is a Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA) level measure of multiple deprivation and is made up of seven LSOA level domain indices. These are:

- Income Deprivation Domain
- Employment Deprivation Domain
- Health Deprivation and Disability Domain
- Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain
- Barriers to Housing and Services Domain
- Crime Domain
- The Living Environment Domain

Income Deprivation Domain

The purpose of this domain is to capture the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation in an area.

- Adults and children in Income Support Households (Source: Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) 2005)
- Adults and children in Income-Based JSA Households (Source: DWP 2005)
- Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) Households (Source: DWP 2005)
- Adults and children in those Working Tax Credit households where there are children in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs (Source: HMRC 2005)
- Adults and children in Child Tax Credit Households (who are not eligible for IS, Income-Based JSA, Pension Credit or Working Tax Credit) whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefits) is below 60 per cent of the median before housing costs (Source: HMRC 2005)
- National Asylum Support Service (NASS) supported asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support, accommodation support, or both (Source: NASS 2006)

In addition, an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index were created. These two indices represent the proportion of children aged 0-15 living in income deprived households and the proportion of older people aged 60 and over living in income deprived households respectively.

Employment Deprivation Domain

This domain measures employment deprivation conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market.

- Recipients of Jobseekers Allowance (both contribution-based and income based): men aged 18–64 and women aged 18–59 (Source: DWP 2005)
- Recipients of Incapacity Benefit: men aged 18–64 and women aged 18–59 (Source: DWP 2005)
- Recipients of Severe Disablement Allowance: men aged 18–64 and women aged 18–59 (Source: DWP 2005)
- Participants in the New Deal for the 18–24s who are not in receipt of JSA (Source: DWP 2005)
- Participants in the New Deal for 25+ who are not in receipt of JSA (Source: DWP 2005)
- Participants in the New Deal for Lone Parents (after initial interview) (Source: DWP 2005)

Health Deprivation and Disability Domain

This domain measures rates of poor health, early mortality and disability in an area and covers the entire age range.

- Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) (2001 to 2005, Source: ONS)
- Comparative Illness and Disability Ratio (CIDR) (2005, Source: DWP)
- Measures of acute morbidity, derived from Hospital Episode Statistics (2004 to 2005, Source: Department of Health)
- The proportion of adults under 60 suffering from mood or anxiety disorders based on prescribing (2005, Source: Prescribing Pricing Authority), Hospital Episode Statistics (2004 to 2005, Source: Department of Health) and Incapacity Benefit data (2005, Source: DWP)

Education, Skills and Training Deprivation Domain

This domain captures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in a local area. The indicators are structured into two sub-domains: one relating to education deprivation for children/young people in the area, and one relating to lack of skills and qualifications among a sub-set of the working age adult population.

Sub-domain: Children/young people

- Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 2 (2 year weighted average, 2004–2005, Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF))
- Average test score of pupils at Key Stage 3 (2 year weighted average, 2004–2005, Source: DCSF)
- Best of 8 average capped points score at Key Stage 4 (this includes results of GCSEs, GNVQs and other vocational equivalents) (2 year weighted average, 2004–2005, Source: DCSF)
- Proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above the age of 16, Source: HMRC Child Benefit (CB) data
- Secondary school absence rate (2 year average 2004–2005, Source: DCSF)
- Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering higher education (5 year average, 2001–2005, Source: Universities and Colleges Admission Service (UCAS), Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA))

Sub-domain: Skills

- Proportions of working age adults (aged 25–54) in the area with no, or low, qualifications (Source: 2001 Census)

Barriers to Housing and Services Domain

The purpose of this domain is to measure barriers to housing and key local services. The indicators are structured into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing, such as affordability.

Sub-domain: Wider Barriers

- Household overcrowding (Source: 2001 Census)
- LA level percentage of households for whom a decision on their application for assistance under the homeless provisions of housing legislation has been made, assigned to the constituent SOAs (Source: Communities and Local Government, 2005)
- Difficulty of Access to owner-occupation (Source: modelled estimates produced by Heriot-Watt University, 2005)

Sub-domain: Geographical Barriers

- Road distance to a GP surgery (Source: National Administrative Codes Service, 2005)
- Road distance to a general stores or supermarket (Source: MapInfo Ltd, 2005)
- Road distance to a primary school (Source: DCFS, 2004–05)
- Road distance to a Post Office or sub post office (Source: Post Office Ltd, 2005)

Crime Domain

This domain measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime types, representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.

- Burglary (4 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004–March 2005, constrained to Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) level)
- Theft (5 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004–March 2005, constrained to CDRP level)
- Criminal damage (10 recorded crime offence types, Police Force data for April 2004–March 2005, constrained to CDRP level)
- Violence (14 recorded crime offence types including Robbery, Police Force data for April 2004–March 2005, constrained to CDRP level)

The Living Environment Deprivation Domain

This domain focuses on deprivation with respect to the characteristics of the living environment. It comprises two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment which measures the quality of housing, and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents.

Sub-domain: The 'indoors' living environment

- Social and private housing in poor condition (2003–2005 average, Source BRE and Communities and Local Government, modelled EHCS)
- Houses without central heating (Source: 2001 Census)

Sub-domain: The 'outdoors' living environment

- Air quality (2005, Source: Geography Department at Staffordshire University and NAEI modelled at LSOA level)
- Road traffic accidents involving injury to pedestrians and cyclists (2003–2005 average, Source: DfT, STATS19 (Road Accident Data) smoothed to LSOA level)



Overall, **Berkshire** is a **prosperous region**. The overall level of **deprivation is well below average** but there are **some significant pockets of deprivation** that need to be addressed; particularly in **Slough** and **Reading**.

3.2. The concept of multiple deprivation

The IMD 2007 is a measure of multiple deprivation at the small area level. The model of multiple deprivation which underpins the IMD 2007 is based on the idea of distinct dimensions of deprivation which can be recognised and measured separately. These are experienced by individuals living in an area. People may be counted in one or more of the domains, depending on the number of types of deprivation that they experience. The overall IMD is conceptualised as a weighted area level aggregation of these specific dimensions of deprivation.

The scores can be used to rank and compare all LSOAs in the country. Berkshire is generally an affluent county, and does not have the extent and concentrations of multiple deprivation found elsewhere in England. However, the analysis below suggests a number of key areas for concern:

- Numbers of children and older people living in income poverty in parts of many of the county's towns, including Slough and Reading
- Low educational attainment in schools in some districts
- Many adults without formal qualifications in Reading and Slough
- The affordability of housing, especially in districts closer to London
- Distance from, and access to, services in some suburban and rural parts of the county
- Disadvantage is most concentrated in the more urban parts of Berkshire's towns, particularly in Reading and Slough
- Access to key services is an issue in some suburban and rural areas

Guide to maps and tables

As noted above, the IMD draws together government statistics from a number of sources to calculate a score for different aspects of deprivation in small geographic areas. The score for each LSOA can be used to calculate its rank among 32,482 LSOAs in England. The tables and maps below present summaries based on this national ranking of LSOAs. Hence, they typically show the numbers of LSOAs which are among the 10% most deprived in England, or 20% most deprived, or 50% most deprived, according to their position within national rankings. These bandings are used here to identify both areas that are very deprived by national standards, and those that are relatively deprived by comparison with the rest of the county.

On the maps:

- Red – LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in the UK
- Orange – LSOAs in the 20% most deprived in the UK
- Yellow – LSOAs in the 50% most deprived in the UK
- Green – LSOAs less deprived than the UK average

The charts simply show the percentage of LSOAs within each district that is more or less deprived than the English average. In each chart, the districts are ordered from left to right by increasing proportion of deprived LSOAs. Therefore, the districts on the left are more deprived, and the ones on the right are less deprived.

3.3. Multiple deprivation

As might be expected, the overall level of deprivation is well below the English average; Berkshire is ranked as the 44th least deprived sub region of 47 in England. The range highlights a major issue in that the sub region has some significant pockets of deprivation that need addressing if overall economic prosperity is to be sustained. This issue is even more extreme when examining ward level data; which points towards the need for interventions at a combination of area wide and neighbourhood levels.

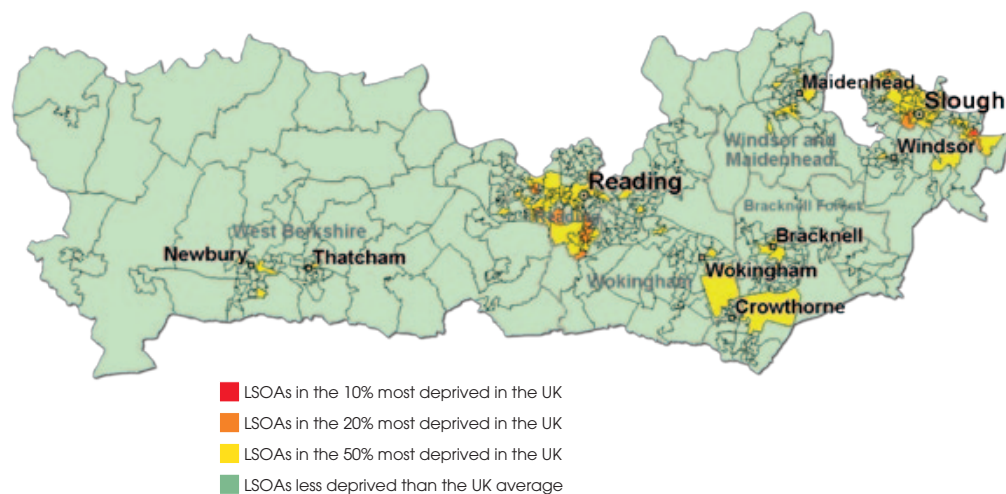
In 2007, 23.4% (124) of LSOAs in Berkshire are in the 50% most deprived in England (23.2% in 2004). One LSOA is in the 10% most deprived in England representing less than 1% of LSOAs in the county and fifteen are in the 10–20% most deprived in England representing nearly 3% of LSOAs in the county.

The most disadvantaged districts in the county are Slough and Reading. More than half of Slough (65.4%) and Reading's (65.4%) LSOAs are more deprived than the national average, and the most severely deprived LSOAs are located in these authorities. Most of the more deprived LSOAs are found in the urban areas and towns rather than in the rural parts of the county.

Multiple deprivation ranking 2007

Unitary Authority	10% most deprived	10%-20% most deprived	20%-50% most deprived	Total number of deprived areas up to 50%	Total number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in 50% most deprived in England
Bracknell Forest	0	0	6	6	74	8.1%
Reading	0	11	36	47	93	50.5%
Slough	1	4	46	51	78	65.4%
West Berkshire	0	0	5	5	97	5.2%
Windsor and Maidenhead	0	0	10	10	88	11.4%
Wokingham	0	0	5	5	100	5.0%
Berkshire	1	15	108	124	530	23.4%

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007



Berkshire is generally an **affluent** county with **above average levels of income** but there are **clusters of income deprivation** across the county.



3.4. Income deprivation domain

The purpose of this domain is to capture the proportion of the population experiencing income deprivation in an area. In addition, an Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index and an Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index represent the proportion of children aged 0–15 living in income deprived households and the proportion of older people aged 60 and over living in income deprived households respectively.

Poverty

- Berkshire is prosperous in parts, but in others there are hot spots of deprivation, with some communities characterised by low incomes, low aspirations, low skills, poor living environments, high unemployment, high crime levels and poor health
- Many Berkshire residents are officially 'Income and Employment' deprived
- Living in Berkshire is especially difficult for people on a low income due to:
 - High house prices
 - High cost of renting property
 - High cost of living
- Throughout Berkshire, Local Citizen Advice Bureaus (CABs) report increasing number of problems relating to debt, from young families with high mortgages, to older, asset-rich/cash poor households

- According to West Berkshire Citizens Advice Bureau, in 2008/2009 employment, benefits and debt enquiries increased by 35.4%, 17.3% and 11.1% for respective years
- Average income for full-time workers in 2008 was £31,713, 24.4% above the national figure
- The economic situation has exasperated this situation and has led to record numbers of personal bankruptcies and repossessions

Below the poverty line

- There has been an increase in the number of households with dependent children and pensioners living in poverty
- Data from the Income deprivation domain 2007 shows that 31.7% of Berkshire's population of 825,700 is income deprived

The IMD measures income deprivation by looking at numbers of claimants of a variety of benefits and tax credits that are assessed on a household income basis. There are some areas where income poverty is a cause for concern. Slough and Reading are significantly more deprived than the English average. In 2007, almost three quarters of Slough (73%) and over half of Reading's (51.6%) LSOAs have more income deprivation than the national average.

There are many income-deprived households in Slough and Reading because there are large numbers of families who depend on low-wage employment or Income Support benefit. In Slough and Reading, in particular, many of these are lone-parent families. As with employment deprivation, income deprivation is concentrated in the more urban parts of the county, although there are some rural areas of relative income deprivation in West Berkshire.

Sub-domain: Income deprivation affecting children

The IMD includes a special index of income deprivation affecting children. Unsurprisingly, the distribution of children experiencing child poverty is very similar to the areas of income deprivation. However, the map also shows that there are a number of pockets of severe child poverty in Reading and Slough and a small number in Newbury. All unitary areas have large numbers of LSOAs in the 20–50% band and there are two large low population density rural areas between Newbury and Reading that also fall into this band.

Income deprivation ranking 2007

Unitary Authority	10% most deprived	10%–20% most deprived	20%–50% most deprived	Total number of deprived areas up to 50%	Total number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in 50% most deprived in England
Bracknell Forest	0	0	17	17	74	23.0%
Reading	2	13	33	48	93	51.6%
Slough	2	15	40	57	78	73.1%
West Berkshire	0	1	16	17	97	17.5%
Windsor and Maidenhead	0	0	21	21	88	23.9%
Wokingham	0	0	8	8	100	8.0%
Berkshire	4	29	135	168	530	31.7%

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007

Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) deprivation ranking 2007

Unitary Authority	10% most deprived	10%–20% most deprived	20%–50% most deprived	Total number of deprived areas up to 50%	Total number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in 50% most deprived in England
Bracknell Forest	0	0	20	20	74	27.0%
Reading	6	15	35	56	93	60.2%
Slough	3	15	48	66	78	84.6%
West Berkshire	0	3	15	18	97	18.6%
Windsor and Maidenhead	0	0	22	22	88	25.0%
Wokingham	0	0	10	10	100	10.0%
Berkshire	9	33	150	192	530	36.2%

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007



- LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in the UK
- LSOAs in the 20% most deprived in the UK
- LSOAs in the 50% most deprived in the UK
- LSOAs less deprived than the UK average

Sub-domain: Income deprivation affecting older people

The IMD also includes a special index of income poverty affecting older people. The map reveals that in Reading and Slough there are significant areas where older people suffer severe income deprivation among the 10% most deprived in England. There are also areas in Slough, Reading and Newbury where income deprivation is among 10–20% most deprived in England.

Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) deprivation ranking 2007

Unitary Authority	10% most deprived	10%–20% most deprived	20%–50% most deprived	Total number of deprived areas up to 50%	Total number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in 50% most deprived in England
Bracknell Forest	0	1	16	17	74	22.9%
Reading	4	11	35	50	93	53.8%
Slough	5	12	39	56	78	71.8%
West Berkshire	0	1	15	16	97	16.5%
Windsor and Maidenhead	0	2	18	20	88	22.7%
Wokingham	0	0	7	7	100	7.0%
Berkshire	9	27	130	166	530	31.3%

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007



- LSOAs in the 10% most deprived in the UK
- LSOAs in the 20% most deprived in the UK
- LSOAs in the 50% most deprived in the UK
- LSOAs less deprived than the UK average

Significant areas of need

- Non-retired workless families
- Families with children, with lone parents at much higher risk
- Families who depend on low-wage employment or Income Support benefit
- Pensioners
- Households with one or more disabled member
- Ethnic minorities, refugees and asylum seekers
- Local Authority/Housing Association tenants
- Those with no qualifications, of working age and with families



Rates of **involuntary exclusion** from work through **unemployment** and **physical incapacity** are low in **Berkshire** compared to the rest of the country.

3.5. Employment deprivation

This domain measures employment deprivation conceptualised as involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the labour market.

Rates of involuntary exclusion from work through unemployment and physical incapacity are low in Berkshire compared to the rest of the country.

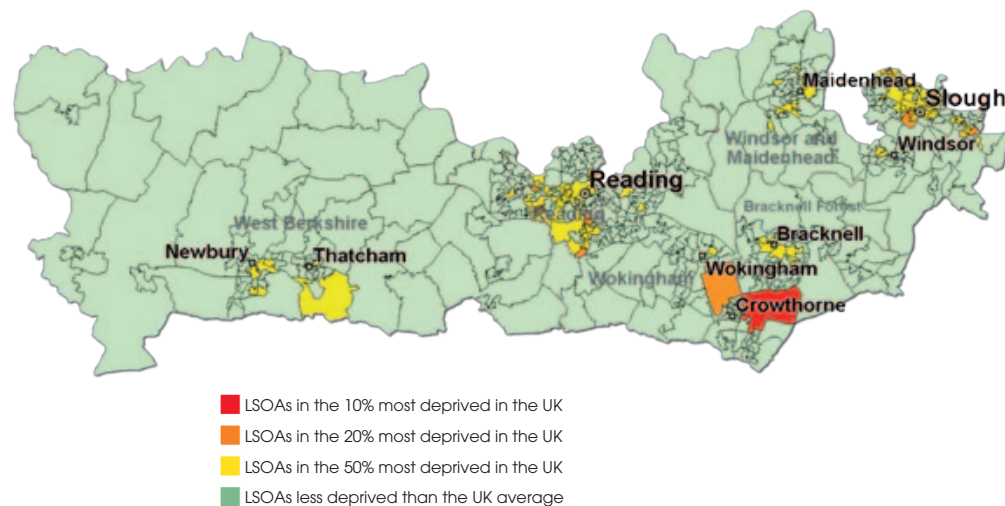
Areas of higher than average unemployment are predominantly found in the more urban areas of the county, particularly in Slough and Reading. These towns have many adults without formal educational or vocational qualifications. Bracknell Forest, West Berkshire, Windsor & Maidenhead and Wokingham all enjoy notably low levels of involuntary exclusion from employment.

The map shows a large area of employment deprivation to the east of Crowthorne (red) and another large area of employment deprivation to the north (orange). These are anomalies caused by a combination of low population density in both areas and the presence of unique communities including Broadmoor Mental Hospital, Ravenswood (a community of children and families in need) located to the East of Crowthorne and a significant traveller community to the north.

Employment deprivation ranking 2007

Unitary Authority	10% most deprived	10%-20% most deprived	20%-50% most deprived	Total number of deprived areas up to 50%	Total number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in 50% most deprived in England
Bracknell Forest	1	0	8	9	74	12.2%
Reading	1	4	32	37	93	39.8%
Slough	0	4	35	39	78	50.0%
West Berkshire	0	0	7	7	97	7.2%
Windsor and Maidenhead	0	0	10	10	88	11.4%
Wokingham	0	1	3	4	100	4.0%
Berkshire	2	9	95	106	530	20.0%

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007



Economic activity

Economic activity as a percentage of those able to work 2008/2009

Unitary Authority	Economically active	Economically inactive	In employment	Employees	Self employed
Bracknell Forest	86.8%	4.2%	83.6%	74.1%	9.3%
Reading	82.1%	6.3%	76.4%	69.0%	7.1%
Slough	76.9%	7.4%	71.7%	64.1%	7.4%
West Berkshire	87.1%	4.1%	83.2%	73.1%	9.7%
Windsor and Maidenhead	83.7%	4.2%	79.9%	69.0%	10.7%
Wokingham	82.1%	4.0%	77.8%	69.0%	8.3%
Berkshire	83.1%	5.0%	78.7%	69.7%	8.75%
Great Britain	78.9%	6.9%	73.3%	63.9%	9.1%

Source: Nomis Jul 2008–Jun2009

- Although Berkshire has an economic activity rate of 83.1% which is higher than the UK average of 78.9% there are over 41,000 people (5%) without jobs, 43% of whom live in the largest towns of Slough and Reading
- In January 2009, Berkshire's unemployment rate was higher than the UK's. It jumped from 6.5% in December 2008 to 8.1% in January 2009 (4.6% in January 2008) whilst the national unemployment rate jumped from 7.2% in December 2008 to 7.6% in January 2009 (4.9% in January 2008)

Those over 50

- Although more likely to be in employment than elsewhere in the South East, those over 50 are much less likely to find a job within 12 months if they do become unemployed

18–24 year olds

- Typically out of work for 2 to 8 weeks if they do become unemployed

Disabled

- Compared to able-bodied workers, disabled people are three times as likely to have no qualifications, half as likely to have a job and twice as likely to be out of one after the age of 50

Asylum Seekers

- Reliable data is difficult to find. Berkshire, however, and in particular Slough and Reading, have become home to many Asylum Seekers and Refugees. Many have opted out of the formal 'dispersal' system and are not registered for vouchers

Black and Minority Ethnic Communities

- Local agencies suggest employment levels are relatively high amongst ethnic minorities in Berkshire. However, those in work tend to be in low-skill, low-wage sector jobs with little security

Women

- Women are half as likely as men to be self-employed and nearly five times as likely to be in part-time jobs
- The gender pay gap for all employees decreased to 22.0% in 2009 from 22.5% in 2008. In April 2009, hourly rates for men were £12.97 for full-timers, £7.71 for part-timers and £12.42 for all employees. For women, hourly rates were £11.39 for full-timers, £7.86 for part-timers and £9.68 for all employees

Young people

- 16–24 year olds can generally find work, but are often in jobs where they feel they have limited opportunities for future progression
- According to a study of young people two thirds considered their skills sufficient to undertake their 'ideal job' but 28% felt held back by a lack of appropriate training and qualifications
- In 2008, there were 1,450 16–18 year olds (In 2006 – 1,350) who were not in any education, employment or training (NEET). This figure has probably increased due to the economic recession

The skills gap

- There are skill shortages arising from a mismatch between what learning institutions are producing and employer activity and the needs of existing and future businesses. In particular, there are still large sections of the working population with low, or no, skills
- A study of employers suggests that the main problem with Berkshire lies with the quantity of labour rather than its quality. The main skills demanded by employers are generic in nature, including communication, team working and customer care

The benefit gap

- In August 2009, there were 15,370 people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance equating to approximately 3.4% of the working age population in Berkshire

Employment target groups

- Older people
- The homeless and rough sleepers
- People coming out of prison
- Single parents, partners of the unemployed, households with no earners and/or carers
- Teenagers with children
- People with mental health difficulties
- Ethnic minorities, refugees and asylum seekers and others for whom English is a second language
- People with disabilities including learning difficulties
- People in rural communities
- People with alcohol, drug and substance abuse problems
- People with chronic low self-esteem and motivational difficulties
- Young people outside the educational system
- Young people with literacy, numeracy or other skills deficits

Significant areas of need

- Need to up skill the disabled
- Asylum seekers and refugees who have opted out of the formal 'dispersal' system
- Need to increase skill levels in black and minority ethnic communities
- Train those of working age with no qualifications
- Investment in staff development and training
- Work with employment target groups to remove barriers to employment
- Encourage voluntary groups to assist and empower the unemployed
- Actively recruit support workers from ethnic minorities and asylum seeker communities
- Address access and exclusion issues for the disabled
- Create an agency for matching 'silver' skills with employment opportunities
- Address issues of skills, motivation and reliability among the young



Berkshire is a **relatively healthy** place to live, with **life expectancy well above the national average**



3.6. Health deprivation and disability domain

This domain measures rates of poor health, early mortality and disability in an area and covers the entire age range.

Health

Berkshire has a very healthy population, as measured by life expectancy, ranking 11th out of 53 sub regions in Great Britain. In 2007, only three LSOAs out of 530 are in the 10%–20% most deprived by the IMD's index of health deprivation. This measures premature death and long-term physical and psychiatric morbidity. The most health-deprived district is Slough, followed by Reading; where over a third of their LSOAs are more deprived than the national average. Higher levels of ill health are found primarily in the towns and suburbs rather than in the rural parts of Berkshire.

Slough is home to a heterogeneous mix of communities each of which brings unique challenges. In Slough, circulatory diseases (coronary heart disease and strokes) are the largest causes of loss of life, closely followed by all cancers. Diabetes is also a major health problem and is particularly common in the Asian communities. Death rates for circulatory diseases in Slough are significantly higher than the rest of the Berkshire, the South-East and England & Wales although death rates appear to be falling at least as fast as the rest of the country. Life expectancy in Slough is slightly lower than the South East and national averages.

The ageing population will see a corresponding increase in people with long-term conditions and also those suffering from mental health and old age (primarily dementia related conditions and depression).

Obesity

- Many people living in Berkshire, as in the rest of the UK, are overweight, eat the wrong foods and do not take enough exercise

Cause of death

- Coronary heart disease, diabetes and cancer
- The highest cause of death amongst women is breast cancer and for men prostate cancer

Suicides and mental health

- Suicides in Berkshire are lower than the national average (9 in every 100,000 people)
- Nationally one in four people will have a mental health issue at some point in their life. 2007 mid-year estimates suggest that in Berkshire there were 153,000 adults aged 20, and over, with mental health problems
- From a young age, males are more likely to have a health issue than females
- In the 11–15 age group, those who smoke, use cannabis or drank regularly, were assessed to have a mental health disorder
- In 2001, the estimated number of children under 18 with an Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in Berkshire was 2,117
- Between April 2008 and March 2009, there were 16,142 adults accessing NHS Specialist Mental Health services

Disability

- In August 2009:
 - there were 23,290 people claiming Disability Living Allowance which equates to approximately 5.2% of the working age population in Berkshire
 - there were 17,330 people claiming Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance which equates to approximately 3.9% of the working age population in Berkshire
- In relation to physical disabilities, it is estimated by 2025, 50% of the national population will have at least one long-term condition

Ethnic minorities

- The Pakistani community has a higher incidence of genetic heart problems, diabetes and obesity
- The African-Caribbean community has a higher incidence of diabetes, hypertension and obesity which render them susceptible to strokes

Teenage pregnancies

- In 2007, there were 461 conceptions within the under 18 age group within Berkshire. This compares favourably with 599 conceptions in 1998

Drug abuse

- Berkshire is tenth in the country for substance abuse. Drug Action Teams (DATs) are local partnerships which deliver the National Drug Strategy at a local level
- In January to December 2009, 1,946 Problematic Drug Users (PDUs), of all ages, and 2,138 adults, aged 18 or over, were in effective treatment and were recorded as having begun a drug treatment intervention

Alcohol

- Alcohol remains by far the greatest drug of abuse:
 - No community alcohol support for the under 18's and a lack of treatment programmes for alcohol addiction

Provision of unpaid care

- In 2001, 7.8% of people in Berkshire provided unpaid care for someone else. 74.7% of these provided between 1 to 19 hours care a week. Nearly 9% provided between 20 to 49 hours care a week and over 16% provided 50 or more hours care a week

Provision of unpaid care April 2001	Number of people	% of people
All people in Berkshire	800,118	7.8%
All people providing unpaid care	62,325	100%
Provides 1 to 19 hours care a week	48,947	74.7%
Provides 20 to 49 hours care a week	5,762	8.9%
Provides 50 or more hours care a week	10,616	16.4%

Source: Office for National Statistics

Health deprivation ranking 2007

Unitary Authority	10% most deprived	10%-20% most deprived	20%-50% most deprived	Total number of deprived areas up to 50%	Total number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in 50% most deprived in England
Bracknell Forest	0	0	4	4	74	5.4%
Reading	0	1	31	32	93	34.4%
Slough	0	2	33	35	78	44.9%
West Berkshire	0	0	4	4	97	4.1%
Windsor and Maidenhead	0	0	3	3	88	3.4%
Wokingham	0	0	1	1	100	1.0%
Berkshire	0	3	76	79	530	14.9%

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007



Significant areas of need

- Affordable care for older people
- Support for people providing unpaid care
- Lack of community care for the elderly, the young, the disabled and the ethnic minorities
- Support for teenage mothers and the need to educate to reduce numbers
- Community alcohol support for under 18's
- Development of integrated services to meet the needs of vulnerable communities
- Treatment programmes for people with alcohol addiction problems
- People with disabilities, including learning difficulties
- People with mental health issues
- Genetic conditions suffered by some ethnic minority groups
- A focus on learning and training for all ages on improving health and well-being
- Helping people with long-term conditions achieve independent living
- Reducing child and adult obesity, together with promoting increased physical activity
- Safeguarding (whether vulnerable adults or children)
- Providing support for those where English is not their first language

Across the county as a whole, **the educational performance of children exceeds national averages**. There is, however, **cause for concern** over educational attainment **in some districts**.

3.7. Education skills and training domain

This domain captures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in a local area. The indicators are structured into two sub-domains; one relating to education deprivation for children/young people in the area, and one relating to lack of skills and qualifications among a sub-set of the working age adult population.

Berkshire performs exceptionally well in respect of its education and skills profile, ranking 4th out of 53 sub regions. A significant challenge is the extremes in skill levels across the sub regions that will impact on both economic performance of business and quality of life for residents.

Berkshire has a highly skilled and qualified workforce and, for the most part, schools within the area continue to produce good results. The area also has approximately 15% of its compulsory school aged young people attending independent schools – one of the highest levels in the country where the average for England is 7%.

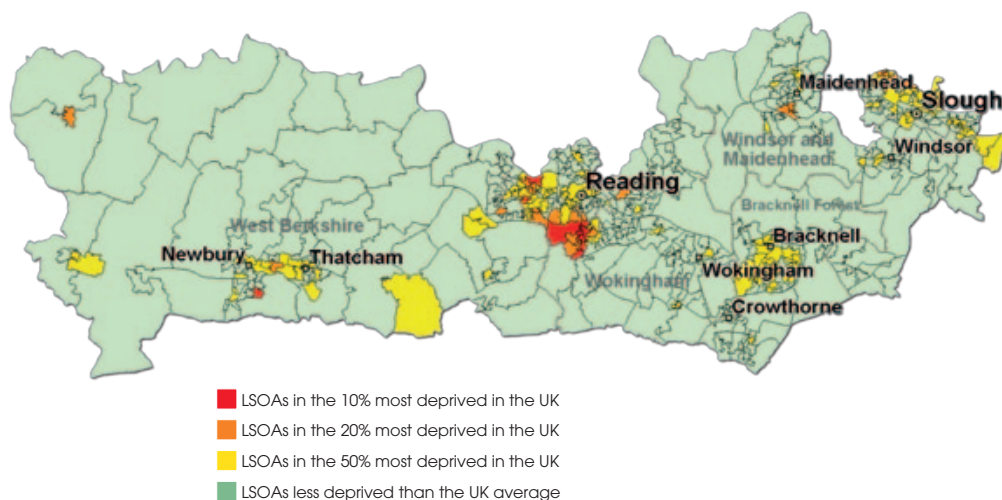
Whilst standards can always be raised further, Berkshire generates a comparatively well-educated supply of young people during the compulsory education phase.

Across the county as a whole, the educational performance of children exceeds national averages. There is, however, cause for concern over educational attainment in some districts. The IMD offers a single measure of educational disadvantage which combines results in Key Stage tests and national examinations with rates of school absence and staying on in education after age sixteen. Over half the LSOAs in Reading (58%) and Slough (51%) are more deprived than the national average.

Education deprivation ranking 2007

Unitary Authority	10% most deprived	10%–20% most deprived	20%–50% most deprived	Total number of deprived areas up to 50%	Total number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in 50% most deprived in England
Bracknell Forest	0	1	24	25	74	33.8%
Reading	9	13	32	54	93	58.1%
Slough	0	7	33	40	78	51.3%
West Berkshire	1	3	19	23	97	23.7%
Windsor and Maidenhead	0	2	8	10	88	11.4%
Wokingham	0	1	5	6	100	6.0%
Berkshire	10	27	121	158	530	29.8%

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007



Sub-domain: Children/young people

Children/young people deprivation ranking 2007

Unitary Authority	10% most deprived	10%–20% most deprived	20%–50% most deprived	Total number of deprived areas up to 50%	Total number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in 50% most deprived in England
Bracknell Forest	0	4	28	32	74	43.2%
Reading	21	14	31	66	93	71.0%
Slough	0	6	38	44	78	56.4%
West Berkshire	1	6	20	27	97	27.8%
Windsor and Maidenhead	0	2	10	12	88	13.6%
Wokingham	0	1	9	10	100	10.0%
Berkshire	22	33	136	191	530	36.0%

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007

Children's educational attainment is exceptionally good in Windsor & Maidenhead, Wokingham and in some districts of Slough. The areas where educational attainment is poor are in the town and urban areas of the county.

Over 20% of LSOAs in Reading are in the 10% most deprived in England and nearly three quarters of Reading's LSOAs are in the 50% most deprived in England.

Sub-domain: Skills

Skills deprivation ranking 2007

Unitary Authority	10% most deprived	10%–20% most deprived	20%–50% most deprived	Total number of deprived areas up to 50%	Total number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in 50% most deprived in England
Bracknell Forest	0	0	23	23	74	31.1%
Reading	5	7	18	30	93	32.3%
Slough	1	7	34	42	78	53.8%
West Berkshire	0	2	22	24	97	24.7%
Windsor and Maidenhead	0	1	9	10	88	11.4%
Wokingham	0	1	3	4	100	4.0%
Berkshire	6	18	109	133	530	25.1%

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007

The extent of deprivation in terms of skills and training is greatest in Slough, Reading and Bracknell Forest where 53.8%, 32.3% and 31.1% respectively of LSOAs are in the 50% most deprived in England.

Key learning facts

- In 2007, there were 121 LSOAs (22.8%) in Berkshire that featured in the 20–50% most deprived LSOAs nationally. This compares favourably to 125 LSOAs (23.5%) in 2004
- Girls in Berkshire, as elsewhere in the country, continue to out-perform boys in examinations throughout compulsory education as well as during the 16–19 phase
- The level of engagement between the area's colleges/training providers and businesses remains fairly low
- Slough had the second highest increase (49%) in the number of university enrolments in the South East between the academic years of 1999/2000 and 2008/2009
- Approximately 20% of children nationally will have special educational needs at some stage in their school life
- According to Berkshire Autistic Society, an estimated 8,000 people in Berkshire have an Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD)
- Those with qualifications earn approximately double those without
- Nationally, more than half a million adults have low level literacy skills and more than two million have low level numeracy skills
- The skills and learning focus (including attitudes towards learning and aspiration) will be critical for improving access to opportunities for the most disadvantaged, as well as supporting the direction, strength and form of economic growth. This is a particular issue for those with low skills and attainment levels e.g. high proportions of young white males and Asian women in the area



Qualifications

- 47% of Berkshire workforce is qualified to NVQ3 or above
- 29% of Berkshire’s economically active adults are at level of graduate or above (NVQ levels 4 and 5)
- 7.8% of economically active adults have no qualifications

NVQ 1 equivalent: e.g. fewer than 5 GCSEs at grades A–C, foundation GNVQ, NVQ 1, intermediate 1 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent

NVQ 2 equivalent: e.g. 5 or more GCSEs at grades A–C, intermediate GNVQ, NVQ 2, intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent

NVQ 3 equivalent: e.g. 2 or more A levels, advanced GNVQ, NVQ 3, 2 or more higher or advanced higher national qualifications (Scotland) or equivalent

NVQ 4 equivalent and above: e.g. HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent

Unitary Authority	NVQ4 and above	NVQ3 and above	NVQ2 and above	NVQ1 and above	Other qualifications	No qualifications
Bracknell Forest	31.4%	52.5%	70.2%	84.2%	9.8%	6.0%
Reading	32.0%	47.3%	60.5%	74.4%	15.0%	10.6%
Slough	24.2%	39.7%	57.3%	69.4%	19.6%	11.0%
West Berkshire	36.4%	56.6%	73.5%	86.2%	7.8%	6.0%
Windsor and Maidenhead	39.0%	56.4%	72.2%	82.5%	10.2%	7.2%
Wokingham	44.1%	62.6%	77.9%	86.3%	7.5%	6.2%
Berkshire	34.5%	52.5%	68.6%	80.5%	11.6%	7.8%
Great Britain	29.0%	47.0%	65.2%	78.9%	8.7%	12.4%

Source: Nomis Jan 2008–Dec 2008

Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

- In 2008, there were 1,450 (6.1%) 16–18 year olds (1,350 in 2006) not in any education, employment or training (NEET). This figure has probably increased due to the economic recession
- The percentage of young people with this NEET definition varies from 4.7% in West Berkshire to 8.6% in Reading

Learning is the key

- Research in Berkshire confirms that low levels of literacy correlate with high levels of unemployment, over crowded households and poverty
- Young people with no qualifications are:
 - up to five times more likely to be unemployed
 - twice as likely to be sacked from their first job
 - at a higher risk of offending
- Young people out of full-time education are:
 - three times as likely to appear before the youth courts
 - fifty times more likely to take drugs
 - four times more likely to be pregnant at 21
 - twice as likely to opt out of learning schemes

Significant areas of need

- Significant numbers of disaffected young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)
- Ethnic minorities, refugees and asylum seekers and others for whom English is a second language
- People with literacy, numeracy or other skills deficits
- People with chronic low self-esteem and motivational difficulties
- Discouraged workers and those with moderate skill levels
- Unskilled workers and those with moderate skills levels
- Employed and self employed craftsmen with moderate skill levels
- Basic computer literacy skills for older people

Although Berkshire is overall an **economically prosperous** county, its **location near London** and its mixed **urban-rural geography** creates **issues relating to access to services and housing affordability**.

3.8. Barriers to housing and services deprivation domain

The purpose of this domain is to measure barriers to housing and key local services. The indicators are structured into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing, such as affordability.

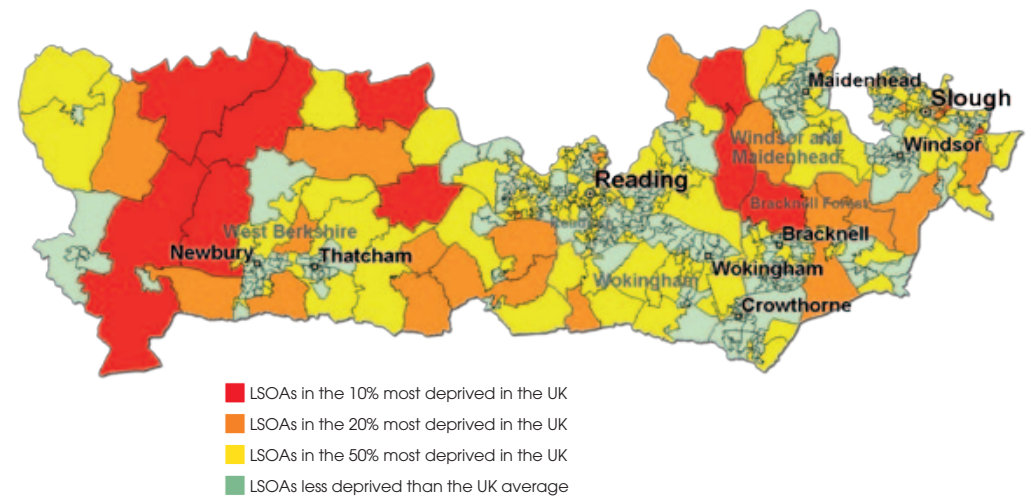
Although, as demonstrated throughout this report, Berkshire is overall an economically prosperous county with low levels of unemployment and income poverty, its close proximity to London, and its mixed urban-rural geography, contribute to different forms of community need. The Index of Multiple Deprivation measures barriers to housing and key local services. The indicators are structured into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', and 'wider barriers' that include issues relating to access to housing, such as affordability.

Many people in Berkshire commute to the capital to work. This means that many areas, especially those along major rail links are drawn into the expensive wider London housing market and thus affordable housing is scarce. In 2007, by the IMD's index of housing access problems, which includes statistics of affordability, overcrowding and homelessness, over half of LSOAs in Reading (55.9%) and Slough (57.7%) are more deprived than the national average. This compares favourably to 2004 where 88.1% and 92.3% LSOAs respectively were more deprived than the national average.

Barriers to Housing and Services deprivation ranking 2007

Unitary Authority	10% most deprived	10%-20% most deprived	20%-50% most deprived	Total number of deprived areas up to 50%	Total number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in 50% most deprived in England
Bracknell Forest	1	4	18	23	74	31.1%
Reading	2	4	39	45	93	57.7%
Slough	6	10	29	45	78	46.4%
West Berkshire	1	1	50	52	97	55.9%
Windsor and Maidenhead	2	4	23	29	88	33.0%
Wokingham	0	2	33	35	100	35.0%
Berkshire	12	25	192	229	530	43.2%

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007



Access to Housing (Sub-domain: Wider barriers)

Reading and Slough have severe housing difficulties with 82.8% and 98.7% LSOA's respectively in the 50% most deprived in the country.

Unitary Authority	10% most deprived	10%-20% most deprived	20%-50% most deprived	Total number of deprived areas up to 50%	Total number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in 50% most deprived in England
Bracknell Forest	1	4	18	23	74	31.1%
Reading	2	4	39	45	93	57.7%
Slough	6	10	29	45	78	46.4%
West Berkshire	1	1	50	52	97	55.9%
Windsor and Maidenhead	2	4	23	29	88	33.0%
Wokingham	0	2	33	35	100	35.0%
Berkshire	12	25	192	229	530	43.2%

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007

The issue of housing, both in terms of meeting increasing demand and affordability is clearly amongst the most pressing issues facing Berkshire.

- Berkshire has two functional housing market areas, with East Berkshire strongly influenced by London, and West Central Berkshire showing a higher level of economic self-containment
- In the last decade there has been very rapid household and population growth in West Central Berkshire, equivalent to more than twice the rate in East Berkshire
- Berkshire has high house prices relative to the South East and poor affordability, although it is not as extreme as some parts of South East, largely due to the urban centres of Reading and Slough offering cheaper accommodation to buy or rent
- There is substantial housing need within Berkshire. This can be evidenced by looking at the numbers of households in temporary accommodation in each of the unitary authority areas
- There have been high numbers of flats and two bedroom dwellings completed for the private and public sector over the last 6 years within Berkshire. If this trend is continued, it could limit choice and flexibility within the housing stock, particularly in Reading and Slough

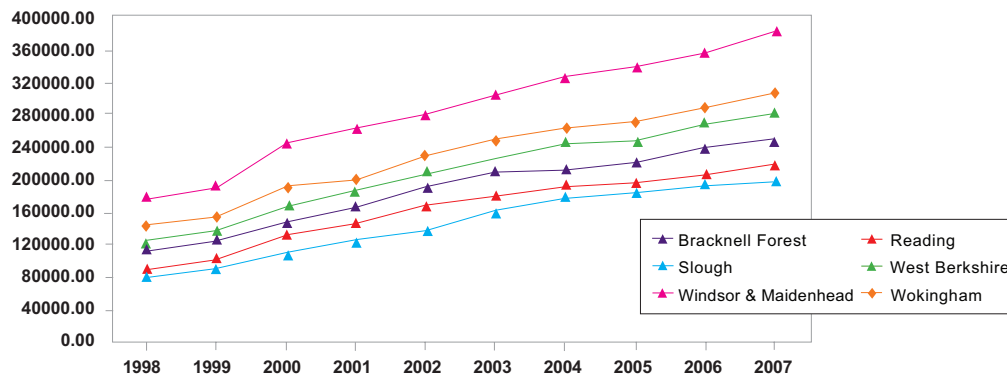
High housing costs

- There is a lack of affordable accommodation for business and employees alike
- Between January 2009 and January 2010, the average price of a home in Berkshire is £225,857. Assuming a 10% deposit, this price is over 6 times the average Berkshire income (£31,713) and over 7 times the average household income (£26,806). This particularly highlights the problems faced by first time buyers with 34 being the average age to buy a new home

- Berkshire has one of the highest rates of home ownership in the country (84% in Wokingham). This impacts on the availability and price of rented property. At an average (£115) per week, private rents are the second highest in the country
- Access to a 2 bedroom property in the private rented sector in Berkshire ranges from £520-£725 per month, requiring an income of between £25,000 and £34,800 per annum, assuming that a household spends up to 25% of their gross income (or £18,700 to £26,100 per annum if households spend up to 33% of their gross income)
- There is a lack of affordable housing particularly for key workers in the public sector such as police, teachers, nurses and social workers
- Government (Joint Strategic Planning Unit (JSPU)) forecasts for Berkshire suggest:
 - A continued reduction in the proportion of social housing and an increase in the proportion of privately rented accommodation
 - Continuation of the long-term trend in falling household sizes arising from further decline in the proportion of married couple households and rises in the proportions of co-habiting couples and single person households
 - Lone parents and other multi-person households to remain at about 5% and 9% respectively
- All these factors combine to suggest that Berkshire can expect an increasing demand for smaller, more affordable housing
- According to the Berkshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment Summary Report May 2007, estimates of housing need in each of the authorities suggest there is a need for an additional 3,000-4,200 affordable homes per annum to address housing need within Berkshire

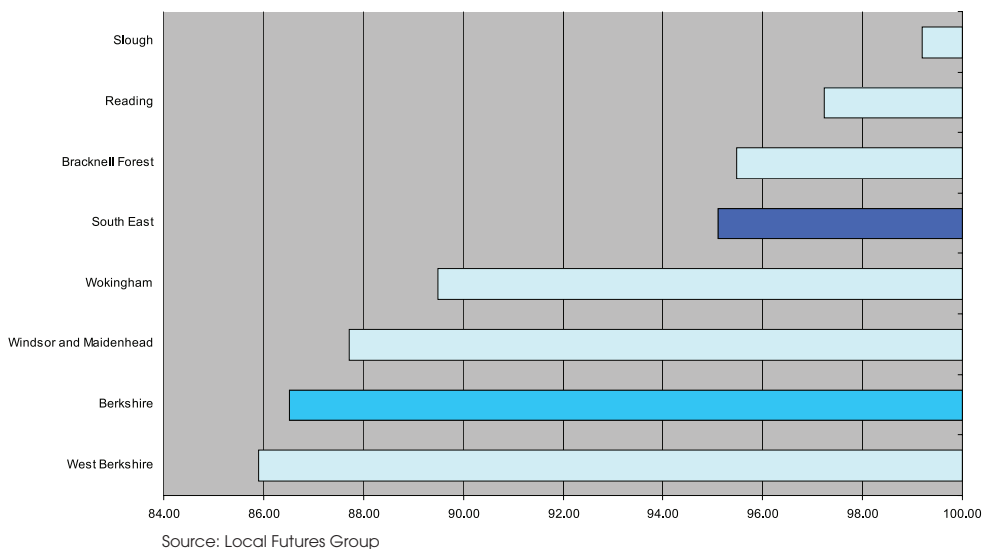
House prices have more than doubled across the sub region since 1998 exacerbating problems around affordability. Slough has experienced the greatest increase at 142 percent; however, this reflects its relative low base as compared to the other areas. Windsor and Maidenhead still holds the top spot as the most expensive area.

House prices 1998-2007 (£s)



By national standards, Berkshire is an unaffordable place to live; ranked 35th out of 49 sub regions in England (where 1st is the most affordable). This issue is even more extreme in some areas when house prices are compared to resident incomes thus highlighting affordable housing as a key priority for the sub region.

Housing Affordability Score (GB=100)



Access to Services (Sub-domain: Geographical barriers)

In parts of the county, there are long road distances to key services such as a GP, supermarket, post office and primary school. Accessing these services will depend on the availability of public and private transport. The table below shows the number of LSOAs in each unitary authority that are among the 50% most deprived in England i.e. those that have the greatest road distance to these key services. The most significant issues are in Bracknell Forest and Wokingham where over three quarters of LSOAs are in the 50% most deprived.

Geographical barriers deprivation ranking 2007

Unitary Authority	10% most deprived	10%-20% most deprived	20%-50% most deprived	Total number of deprived areas up to 50%	Total number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in 50% most deprived in England
Bracknell Forest	9	8	39	56	74	75.7%
Reading	0	9	30	39	93	41.9%
Slough	1	2	32	35	78	44.9%
West Berkshire	24	20	33	77	97	79.4%
Windsor and Maidenhead	15	8	33	56	88	63.6%
Wokingham	17	28	36	81	100	81.0%
Berkshire	66	75	203	344	530	64.9%

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007

Isolated communities

- There is growing evidence to suggest that the transport infrastructure within Berkshire, and the South-East more generally, is under such pressure it is seriously threatening to undermine the current competitive advantage of the area
- For a significant percentage of the population; the young, the old, the disabled and those living in rural areas, access to services is a major problem
- Improving access, availability and frequency of alternative modes of transport, particularly for young people and the elderly in rural West Berkshire, shown to have the poorest provision for their needs, needs to be addressed
- According to West Berkshire District Profile 2010, over 87% of households in West Berkshire have at least one car and almost half have two or more cars. The current commuting patterns within the region contribute significantly to damage to the environment, add costs to both businesses and individuals and result in longer working days. People in the South East travel further than those in any other region and it has the most heavily used roads outside London

- People in West Berkshire have a higher propensity to travel further to work. This reflects the pattern across the South East region where approximately 10% of working residents (similar figure in West Berkshire) travel more than 40 kms to work. This compares with half that figure nationally
- According to Slough Local Area Agreement January 2008, 23.2% of Slough residents have no access to a car or van. The Berkshire average for this indicator is 16.4% whilst the regional average is 19.4%
- Despite having a number of community transport providers, Berkshire still cannot meet all its transport needs

Community Support

- Community transport providers across Berkshire offer services ranging from local car schemes to cross-country buses. Despite this there are still problems with providing transport solutions to the most needy:
 - Demand for transport for hospital visits far outweighs availability of volunteers
 - Many organisations are reluctant to share their community vehicles with other community groups
 - There is an increase in the pool of ‘immobile’ people
 - Some elderly and disabled people need special transport

Access deprivation in Berkshire in 2007		
	10% most deprived areas in England for barriers to housing and services	10-20% most deprived areas in England for barriers to housing and services
Bracknell Forest		Ascot Great Hollands North Great Hollands South Wildridings and Central Winkfield and Cranbourne
Reading		Church Mapledurham
Slough	Central	Cippenham Meadows Haymill Langley St Mary’s Wexham Lea
West Berkshire	Aldermaston Basildon Downlands Kintbury Lambourn Valley	Bucklebury Chieveley Cold Ash Greenham Mortimer Sulhampstead
Windsor and Maidenhead		Horton and Wrasbury Hurley and Walthams Old Windsor
Wokingham		Hurst Shinfield South Swallowfield

Significant areas of need

- The provision of adequate local services and affordable housing in terms of attracting young families and maintaining a mix of young and old in rural areas
- A lack of affordable housing particularly for key workers in the public sector such as police, teachers, nurses and social workers
- A continued reduction in the proportion of social housing and an increase in the proportion of privately rented accommodation
- Lone parents and other multi-person households
- Access to services in rural areas to people without access to a vehicle
- The availability of public and private transport for the young, the old, the disabled and those living in rural areas
- Need for improved access, availability and frequency of alternative modes of transport, particularly for young people and the elderly
- Demand for transport for hospital visits
- Need for special transport for some elderly and disabled people

Three unitary areas of **Berkshire** experience levels of **crime significantly above the national average**.

3.9. Crime domain

This domain measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime types, representing the risk of personal and material victimisation at a small area level.

Crime and safety

Overall, crime levels are quite high in Berkshire, ranking the sub-region 13th out of 49 sub regions in England and Wales (where 1st has the highest level of crime). With the exception of Wokingham and Bracknell Forest, all areas record high levels of crime.

Three unitary areas of Berkshire experience levels of crime significantly above the national average. The crime index of the IMD includes the incidence of crimes against property and of crime against the person. Reading and Slough have a significant number of LSOAs that are within the 10% and 10–20% most deprived areas in the UK. All unitary areas have a significant number of LSOAs that are within the 20–50% most deprived areas of the UK, led by Windsor and Maidenhead.

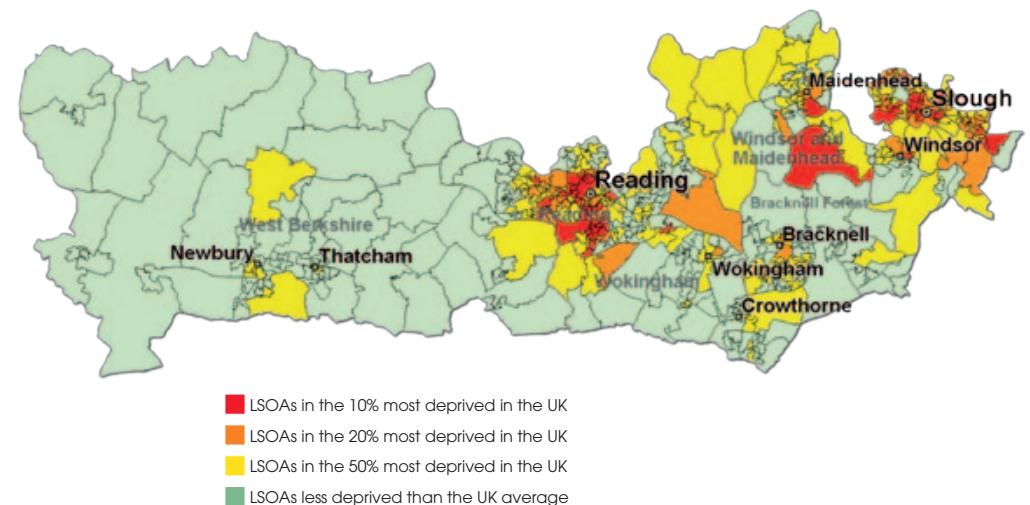
In 2007:

- 97.4% of LSOAs in Slough are more deprived than the national average (up from 92.3% in 2004)
- 89.2% of LSOAs in Reading are more deprived than the national average (down from 90.3% in 2004)
- 58% of LSOAs in Windsor & Maidenhead are more deprived than the national average (up from 50% in 2004)

Crime deprivation ranking 2007

Unitary Authority	10% most deprived	10%-20% most deprived	20%-50% most deprived	Total number of deprived areas up to 50%	Total number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in 50% most deprived in England
Bracknell Forest	1	2	21	24	74	32.4%
Reading	26	20	37	83	93	89.2%
Slough	17	24	35	76	78	97.4%
West Berkshire	0	0	11	11	97	11.3%
Windsor and Maidenhead	3	9	39	51	88	58.0%
Wokingham	1	4	25	30	100	30.0%
Berkshire	48	59	168	275	530	51.9%

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007



The crime and safety profile of Slough continues to be an area of key concern. According to the Slough Local Area Agreement January 2008:

- The Annual Attitude Survey 2006 found that approximately one in five residents (19%) felt unsafe in Slough in the daytime with one in ten (11%) feeling unsafe at all times
- Vehicle crime, burglary and violent crime are of particular concern, as is actual and perceived incidents of anti-social behaviour
- Slough has a significant drug problem. Paradoxically, given that this a contributory factor to its economic success, Slough's location exacerbates the problem as the good transport links make Slough an ideal transit route to the rest of the country. Crack and Heroin remain the most prevalent Class A drugs in Slough

West Berkshire enjoys relatively low crime rates, although fear of crime is consistently high (mirroring national trends).

April 2008–March 2009

- In April 2008–March 2009 there were a total of 71,363 offences
- Between April 2008 and July 2009, the most common crime in Berkshire involves violence against the person. (17,280 offences equates to 2% of the population). This is a ten-fold increase from 2002
- Criminal Damage including Arson is the second most common crime (13,782 offences equates to 1.6% of the population)
- Overall, vehicle and other theft account for 35% of all offences (45% in 2005)
- Wounding and endangering life is the least common type of crime
- In 2008/2009, Slough and Reading were in the top five crime districts in the country, ranked 4th and 5th respectively:
 - In 2009, Slough had 95.41 total offences per 1,000 population
 - In 2009, Reading had 88.21 total offences per 1,000 population
- In 2007/2008, the highest crime districts experienced significant reductions in line with the national trend for falling levels of recorded crime. Notably, however, crime levels for Slough were an exception to this, and increased by 7.7% over the same period
- 40% of crime is committed by under 21 year olds
- 1 in 20 residents will suffer theft from cars
- 75% of 16–17 year olds appearing before the courts are outside formal education

April 2008–March 2009

Crime	Bracknell Forest	Reading	Slough	West Berkshire	Windsor & Maidenhead	Wokingham	Berkshire Total	South East	England
Violence Against the Person	1,795	4,588	3,706	2,367	2,457	2,367	17,280	133,644	840,533
Wounding or Other Act Endangering Life	14	40	54	10	15	–	133	1,723	21,920
Other Wounding	761	1,620	1,375	843	848	497	5,944	52,705	372,000
Harassment Including Penalty Notices for Disorder	387	1,442	890	769	825	424	4,737	32,371	194,923
Common Assault	503	1,241	1,095	619	636	396	4,490	37,748	189,607
Robbery	58	429	460	76	154	68	1,245	5,986	78,031
Theft from the Person	72	575	392	117	221	59	1,436	9,231	79,277
Criminal Damage Including Arson	1,624	3,210	2,859	2,536	2,047	1,506	13,782	135,499	870,684
Burglary in a Dwelling	441	1,769	1,207	681	965	839	5,902	30,458	273,960
Burglary Other than a Dwelling	471	1,190	723	1,082	854	627	4,947	40,467	281,177
Theft of a Motor Vehicle	293	622	716	341	325	223	2,520	17,168	138,780
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	702	2,039	2,615	894	1,925	772	8,947	50,993	373,020
Total	7,121	18,765	16,092	10,335	11,272	7,778	71,363	547,993	3,713,912

Source: Office for National Statistics

Significant areas of need

Crime:

- Slough and Reading are in the top five crime districts in the country
- The most common crime in Berkshire involves violence against the person
- Criminal damage including arson is the second most common crime
- Slough has a significant drug problem
- 1 in 20 residents will suffer theft from cars
- Anti-social behaviour and disorder attributed to young people

Victims:

- Older people
- Women and men subjected to domestic violence
- Lone parent households
- Minority groups
- Increasing need for Neighbourhood Watch and other community safety initiatives
- Need for more victim support networks

Offenders:

- 40% of crime is committed by under 21 year olds
- Young people outside the educational system
- People coming out of prison
- Young people with literacy, numeracy or other skills deficits
- People with alcohol, drug and substance problems
- People with mental health difficulties
- Those being looked after (in care)
- Need for the provision of facilities for young people
- Need for appropriate housing and associated support in respect of ex-offenders, young people, substance abusers and other vulnerable people within the community

Hot spots of deprivation, with some districts characterised by **poor 'indoors' and 'outdoors' living environments**.

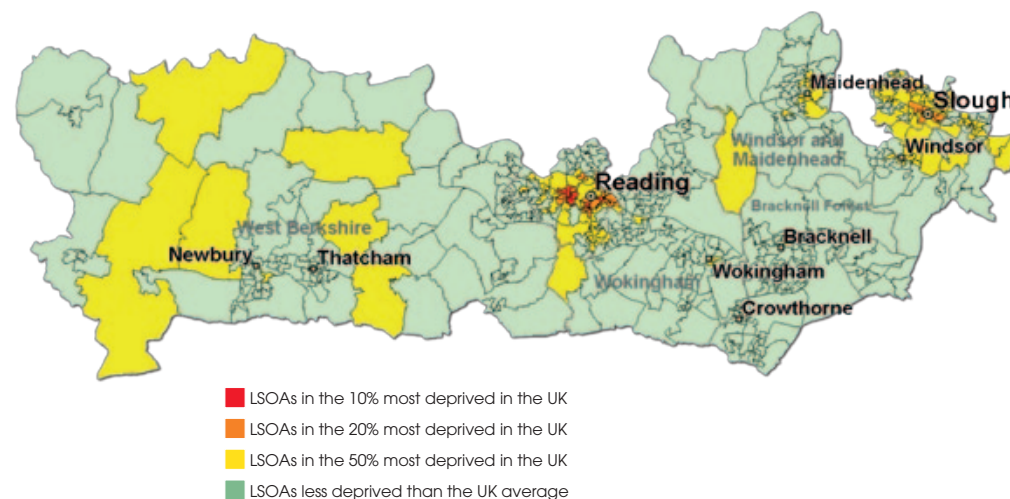
3.10. Living environment deprivation domain

This domain focuses on deprivation with respect to the characteristics of the living environment. It comprises two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment which measures the quality of housing, and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures about air quality and road traffic accidents.

Living environment deprivation ranking 2007

Unitary Authority	10% most deprived	10%-20% most deprived	20%-50% most deprived	Total number of deprived areas up to 50%	Total number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in 50% most deprived in England
Bracknell Forest	0	0	0	0	74	0.0%
Reading	6	14	35	55	93	59.1%
Slough	0	7	45	52	78	66.7%
West Berkshire	0	0	7	7	97	7.2%
Windsor and Maidenhead	0	0	19	19	88	21.6%
Wokingham	0	0	4	4	100	4.0%
Berkshire	6	21	110	137	530	25.8%

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007



Sub-domain: The 'indoors' living environment

The 'indoors' living environment deprivation ranking 2007

Unitary Authority	10% most deprived	10%–20% most deprived	20%–50% most deprived	Total number of deprived areas up to 50%	Total number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in 50% most deprived in England
Bracknell Forest	0	0	1	1	74	1.4%
Reading	5	15	27	47	93	50.5%
Slough	0	2	32	34	78	43.6%
West Berkshire	0	3	16	19	97	19.6%
Windsor and Maidenhead	0	0	18	18	88	20.5%
Wokingham	0	0	5	5	100	5.0%
Berkshire	5	20	99	124	530	23.4%

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007

According to The Decent Homes Standard, a property should be: above the legal minimum standard for housing; in a reasonable state of repair; have reasonably modern facilities and services; and should provide a reasonable degree of thermal comfort.

As well as difficulties accessing affordable housing, people may also suffer by living in homes that are in disrepair, or that lack facilities to keep them warm and clean. Unfortunately, problems with substandard housing are as widespread and severe as those with housing affordability in Berkshire. There are LSOAs across the county where the indoor living environment is poorer than the national average. These are found in both towns and countryside. This suggests that although there is relatively little income poverty in the rural areas, there may be numbers of households who are living in unmodernised or dilapidated dwellings. Half of Reading's and over 40% of Slough's LSOAs are in the 50% most deprived in England.

Sub-domain: The 'outdoors' living environment

The 'outdoors' living environment deprivation ranking 2007

Unitary Authority	10% most deprived	10%–20% most deprived	20%–50% most deprived	Total number of deprived areas up to 50%	Total number of LSOAs	% of LSOAs in 50% most deprived in England
Bracknell Forest	0	0	1	1	74	1.4%
Reading	7	13	49	69	93	74.2%
Slough	10	23	44	77	78	98.7%
West Berkshire	0	0	0	0	97	0.0%
Windsor and Maidenhead	0	5	29	34	88	38.6%
Wokingham	0	2	9	11	100	11.0%
Berkshire	17	43	132	192	530	36.2%

Source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007

The IMD tries to assess the impact of poor outdoor environment on people's lives by using air quality data. The air quality in Bracknell Forest, West Berkshire and Wokingham is good, but in Slough 98.8% of LSOAs are more polluted than the national average and in Reading it is 74.2%.

Unsurprisingly, it is mainly in the most dense, built-up areas of Berkshire that air quality is poorest, and it is a problem in substantial areas of the county nearest to London.

Air pollution is only a measure of environmental degradation, albeit one that can have significant health implications. People's quality of life is also affected by other sources such as litter, inadequate or badly maintained public open space and noise from traffic, neighbours and aircraft. These topics are investigated in several major national sample surveys, such as the Survey of English Housing (SEH), but data is not available for smaller areas such as LSOAs.

The sub-region has access to some excellent natural environments (Chilterns, Thames Riverside, North Wessex Downs & Thames Basin Heathlands); built environments (the market towns of Newbury and Wokingham) and heritage environments (Windsor). These underpin the quality of life offer for the workforce, residents, investors and visitors alike. However, these assets are under threat from increased congestion and hot spots of poor quality environments, which may ultimately deter investment, workers and tourists.

Slough has historically performed poorly against the environmental agenda. A largely urban environment ensconced by key transit routes, and in close proximity to Heathrow airport, the town suffers from poor air quality and traffic congestion. The presence of the Slough Trading Estate and smaller industrial estates to the east of the borough, whilst offering many advantages, exacerbates problems especially in relation to air quality.

In Slough, the council has continued the roll out of the 20mph zones in residential areas; an initiative that has helped improve road safety and has cut the numbers seriously injured or killed in road casualties.

In contrast, West Berkshire is generally seen to be a clean environment and testing by government agencies of air and water quality has shown West Berkshire to perform well. Since 2003, the rate of road casualties (total of fatal serious and slight) per 1,000 population has been consistently lower for West Berkshire than for the Thames Valley as a whole, both including and excluding Highways Agency roads.

Significant areas of need

- The impact that increasing numbers of elderly people have on the need and demand for aids and adaptations to existing homes
- Need to improve the repair and sustainability of existing housing (owner occupier, RSL and private landlords) and avoid any further deterioration in the quality of the housing stock
- Increased congestion and hot spots of poor quality environments
- Slough suffers from poor air quality and traffic congestion as a result of its close proximity to Heathrow airport
- Rate of road casualties (total of fatal serious and slight) in the Thames Valley

4.1. How voluntary organisations help

Older people

How voluntary organisations help:

- Voluntary car schemes provide opportunities for elderly people to get to hospital, visit relatives, attend day care or adult learning centres, or go shopping
- Befriending services provide company for elderly people, particularly those who live alone
- Advice and guidance for those for whom maintenance of house and garden have become problematic
- Protection against crime schemes provide security for elderly residents by checking that official callers are legitimate
- Retirement activities of all kinds, in all places

Minority ethnic groups

How voluntary organisations help:

- Legal advice on issues of welfare and immigration, particularly for asylum seekers
- Many ethnic minority households have aged relatives or disabled children who would qualify for support if they knew it was available
- Translation services to and from a family's mother tongue
- Mediation services when generational and cultural issues are causing family relationship crises, or to encourage the development of new services
- Providing opportunities to volunteer, enabling the development of positive role models and learning opportunities

Young people

How voluntary organisations help:

- Youth clubs and organisations provide safe structured social and recreational opportunities for young people
- Summer schemes provide opportunities for sport and activities for young people who may not wish to commit to an organisation
- Youth counselling services provide supportive environments for young people to explore their problems and seek solutions
- Drug rehabilitation schemes address the chaotic lifestyle issues, as well as the purely medical problems
- Foyers provide quality accommodation, training and employment opportunities for young people who lack basic skills
- Sport of all kinds, in all places

Parents with children under 5

How voluntary organisations help:

- Support mothers through postnatal depression, show a young inexperienced mum how to play with her children, accompany parents or children on hospital visits, encourage families to be more active in the community, take children to the park while an exhausted mother rests and support families coping with disability or domestic violence
- Mother and toddler groups provide social opportunities for very young children and opportunities for their carers to get out of the home
- Playgroups and nurseries give children the best start
- Parenting classes reassure parents that their problems are not unique and help them to learn from each other
- Crèches and childcare enable mother to return to work or learning

Problems to be addressed

- Loneliness
- Isolation
- Frailty
- Dementia
- Debt

Problems to be addressed

- Isolation
- Housing quality
- Lack of information
- Lack of support
- Disadvantage in employment

Problems to be addressed

- Underachievement
- Isolation
- Disaffection
- Addiction
- Delinquency

Problems to be addressed

- Isolation
- Exhaustion
- Lack of money
- Lack of transport

4. People in need in Berkshire

The disabled

How voluntary organisations help:

- Care arrangements including respite for carers
- Medical support including arrangements to transport people to hospital and other services
- Independent living support keeping people out of hospitals and residential homes
- Day care and social facilities to enable those with disabilities to enjoy an adequate quality of life
- Education and training enabling the development of positive self-esteem and learning opportunities
- Employment enabling those with disabilities to develop a career and contribute their skills in the market place

The homeless

How voluntary organisations help:

- Temporary housing gives an individual an address and enables benefits to be accessed
- Grants and loans enable people to bridge the gap between paying a deposit and receiving housing benefit
- Advice, guidance and support assisting individuals to regain control of their lives

Problems to be addressed

- Reduction in social services provision
- Allowances that do not meet the cost of care
- Lack of respite care
- Lack of volunteer support
- Discrimination in employment

Problems to be addressed

- Mental illness
- Chaotic lifestyles
- Drug abuse
- Debt
- Finding housing

4.2. How you can help your community

1. Business partnership with Berkshire Community Foundation

Berkshire 100 Club connects companies who care with causes that matter in Berkshire. The Berkshire 100 Club is a vehicle for businesses to give effective, targeted support to local charities and community groups in Berkshire. The Berkshire 100 Club offers businesses an opportunity to support their local community, the efficient handling of unsolicited donation requests and to network with like minded organisations. For further information, please email info@berkshirecf.org or phone **0118 930 3021**.

2. Giving through the Foundation

If you feel inspired by what you have read, why not direct your charitable giving through the Foundation?

Set up a named fund or support an existing fund;
 Establish an acorn fund or consider leaving a legacy;
 Provide sponsorship or in kind support;
 Gift shares, land or property;
 Commit to payroll giving; and/or
 Become a Friend – our Friends are regular donors, supporting us with contributions of anything from £120 to £1,000 per annum.

For more information please contact us on **0118 930 3021**.

3. Volunteering through Volunteer Centres

Contact the people in your local volunteer centre

Volunteer Centre Reading

Contact: Michele le Sueur – Volunteer Centre Manager
 Tel: 0118 957 4123
 Web: www.volunteercentreading.org

Volunteer Centre Slough

Contact: Louise Jones – Centre Manager
 Tel: 01753 528632
 Web: www.volunteerslough.org.uk

Slough Council for Voluntary Service

Contact: Ramesh Kukar – Chief Officer
 Tel: 01753 524176
 Web: www.sloughcvs.org.uk

Windsor & Maidenhead Voluntary Action

Contact: Fiona Winrow – Manager

Tel: 01753 622433

Web: www.wmvolaction.org.uk**Volunteer Centre West Berkshire**

Contact: Gary Poulson – Director

Tel: 01635 49004

Web: www.volunteerwestberks.org.uk**Bracknell Forest Voluntary Action**

Contact: Martin Gilman – Chief Executive

Tel: 01344 304404

Web: www.bfva.org**Volunteer Centre Wokingham**

Contact: Christine Knox – Development Manager

Tel: 0118 977 0749

Web: www.volunteercentrewokingham.btik.com**4. Localgiving.com**

Localgiving.com helps you make a difference in your community through online donations to local charitable organisations.

Localgiving.com is unique as it enables you to donate online to local charities and community groups. All groups in Berkshire are independently vetted by Berkshire Community Foundation in a process that has been approved by the Charity Commission.

Berkshire Community Foundation
Arlington Business Park, Theale, Reading RG7 4SA

Tel: **0118 930 3021**Fax: **0118 930 4933**Email: info@berkshirecf.orgWeb: www.berkshirecf.org**5. Individual donations**

If you are a tax-payer and would like to make a donation, please fill in the form below. For every pound you donate we will receive (£1.28).

Berkshire Community Foundation – Gift Aid Declaration

- Please treat the enclosed gift of £..... as a Gift Aid donation;
- Please treat all gifts of money that I make today and in the future as Gift Aid donations;
- Please treat all gifts of money that I have made in the past 6 years, and all future gifts of money that I make from the date of this declaration as Gift Aid donations.
- Please tick the appropriate box

You must pay an amount of Income Tax and/or Capital Gains Tax for each tax year (6 April one year to 5 April the next) that is at least equal to the amount of tax that Berkshire Community Foundation will reclaim on your gifts for that tax year.

Donor Details

Title..... Initial(s)..... Surname.....

Home Address.....

..... Postcode.....

Signature..... Date.....

Please notify Berkshire Community Foundation if you:

1. Want to cancel this declaration.
2. Change your name or home address.
3. No longer pay sufficient tax on your income and/or capital gains.

Tax claimed by Berkshire Community Foundation

- Berkshire Community Foundation will reclaim 25p of tax on every £1 you give on or after 6 April 2008
- The Government will pay to Berkshire Community Foundation an additional 3p on every £1 you give between 6 April 2008 and 5 April 2011. This transitional relief for Berkshire Community Foundation does not affect your personal tax position.

If you pay income tax at the higher rate, you must include all your Gift Aid donations on your Self Assessment tax return if you want to receive the additional tax relief due to you.

Berkshire Community Foundation – Registered Charity Number: 294220

5. Bibliography and Glossary

Bibliography

Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2009. Office for National Statistics

APS Employment and Unemployment July 2008–June 2009. Office for National Statistics

Berkshire Community Needs ‘Your Community Your Concern’

Berkshire East Local Policing Summary 2009

Berkshire Learning and Skills Needs Assessment November 2005

Berkshire Strategic Housing market Assessment: Summary Report May 2007

Berkshire Structure Plan 2001–2016

Berkshire West Local Policing Summary 2009

Communities and Local Government www.communities.gov.uk

Connexions Berkshire www.connexions-berkshire.org.uk

Crime Barometer – September 2009

Crisis www.crisis.org.uk

Earnings by Residence 2009. Office for National Statistics

Earnings by Workplace (Full-time Workers) 2009. Office for National Statistics Index of Economic inactivity July 2008–June 2009. Office for National Statistics

Home Office www.homeoffice.gov.uk

Housing Strategy for Bracknell Forest 2009–2014

Land Registry www.landreg.gov.uk/houseprices

Local Area Labour Force Survey. Office for National Statistics

Multiple Deprivation 2004 / 2007

National Drug Treatment Monitoring system. www.ndtms.net

National Employer Skills Survey for England 2009

NHS Berkshire East Annual Review 2008/09

Population Estimates, 2008 Office for National Statistics

Qualifications January 2008–December 2008. Office for National Statistics

Regional Trends 40. Office for National Statistics

Safer Slough Partnership Crime, Disorder and Drug Misuse 2005–2008

Samaritans www.samaritans.org

Shelter www.shelter.org.uk

Slough Local Area Agreement – Submission to GOSE 15th January 2008

The Basic Skills Agency

Total Jobseeker’s Allowance Claimants January 2010. Office for National Statistics

Towards a Strategy for Sustainable Economic Prosperity for Berkshire – State of the Sub Region Report 2008

UK Census of Population 2001

West Berkshire District Profile 2010

Glossary

BCF – Berkshire Community Foundation

BRE – Building Research Establishment

Business 100 Club – A vehicle for businesses to give effective, targeted support to local charities and community groups in Berkshire

CAB – Citizens Advice Bureau

CB – Child Benefit

CDRP – Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership

CIDR – Comparative Illness and Disability Ration

DAT – Drug Action Team

DCSF – Department for Children, Schools and Families

DfT – Department for Transport

DIGITS – A bespoke management database designed by the Community Foundation Network (CFN)

DWP – Department for Work and Pensions

EHCS – English House Condition Survey

GCSE – General Certificate of Secondary Education

GNVQ – General National Vocational Qualification

GB – Great Britain

GP – General Practitioner

HMRC – HM Revenue & Customs

HND – Higher National Diploma

IMD – The Index of Multiple Deprivation

IS – Income Support

JSA – Job Seekers Allowance

JSPU – Joint Strategic Planning Unit

LA – Local Authority

LSOA – Lower layer Super Output Area

NAEI – National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory

NASS – National Asylum Support Service

NEET – Not in Employment, Education or Training

Nomis – A service provided by the Office for National Statistics

NVQ – National Vocational Qualification

ONS – The Office for National Statistics

PDU – Problematic Drug User

SHE – Survey of English Housing

SOA – Super Output Area

UCAS – Universities and Colleges Admission Service

Disclaimer

This report has been prepared by Berkshire Community Foundation to identify the hidden needs evidenced across Berkshire.

The information contained herein is based on publicly available information and sources, which we believe to be reliable, but we do not represent it as accurate or complete.

The recipient of this report must make their own investigation and assessment of the information presented herein. No representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied is or will be made or given and no responsibility or liability is or will be accepted by Berkshire Community Foundation or by any of its trustees, employees, or advisers.

Any responsibility or liability for any such information is expressly disclaimed.

Acknowledgements

Berkshire Community Foundation gratefully acknowledges the assistance of all individuals and organisations that helped in the production of this report.



Berkshire Community Foundation
Arlington Business Park
Theale
Reading
RG7 4SA

Tel: 0118 930 3021

Fax: 0118 930 4933

Email: info@berkshirecf.org

Web: www.berkshirecf.org



**BERKSHIRE
COMMUNITY
FOUNDATION**

Registered Charity No: 294220