

The Berkshire Unitary Authorities

JOINT STRATEGIC PLANNING UNIT

2001 Census Key Statistics:
Health Indicators

**Bracknell Forest Borough Council | Reading Borough Council
Slough Borough Council
West Berkshire Council | The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead
Wokingham Unitary**

2001 Census Key Statistics Health Indicators

Berkshire Census Briefing 2003-5

June 2003

The contents of this publication were produced under a contract with the Greater London Authority managed on behalf of the six Berkshire Unitary Authorities by Bryan Lyttle.

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Census 2001 - Health, disability and provision of care

The analysis in this briefing looks at Key Statistics data. Further analysis will be carried out studying later releases of more detailed information at a later date.

Summary

The former county of Berkshire overall has favourable health indicators when compared to both the regional and the national averages. Despite this there are some local variations, which show up higher levels of health deprivation. Slough in particular was the worst performing authority out of the six in all four main health indicators in this report namely, people whose health was not good, people with limiting long-term illness, people providing more than 50 hours of unpaid care and people permanently sick or disabled. Reading also shows some signs of poor health although usually performed slightly better than the regional averages. Wokingham appears to be the healthiest area, taking the Census indicators into account although West Berkshire, Bracknell Forest and Windsor and Maidenhead had no indicators which particularly stood out as showing poor health.

In relation to limiting long-term illness four of the top ten healthiest districts in England and Wales are in Berkshire, with Wokingham having the lowest incidence of long-term illness in the country. Reading is not far behind while Slough still places in the top 15% nationally.

Wokingham has the smallest percentage of people reporting not good health and the largest with good health. West Berkshire and Bracknell Forest also feature in the top ten authorities, while Slough is placed 133rd out of 376 authorities.

The proportions of people requiring over 50 hours of care were slightly higher than for the other indicators although were still relatively low due to the overall good health of the population and the relatively young population of the districts. Slough still placed in the top 50% for this indicator.

In terms of permanently sick or disabled once more Wokingham and Windsor and Maidenhead are in the top ten nationally, while West Berkshire and Bracknell Forest also do well in the top 10%. Reading and Slough are again the bottom two districts in Berkshire although still compare favourably to national averages.

The rankings in the table are out of 376 districts in England and Wales, where 1 represents the healthiest and 376 the least healthy. Combining and ranking the four main health indicators used in this report, Wokingham is the 3rd most healthiest district in the country and all but Slough are in the top 20% nationally, although Slough still places in the top third.

Table 1 Comparison of national rankings of main indicators of health

Ranking out of 376 LAs in England and Wales	People whose health was Not good	Percentage of people with limiting long-term illness	Percentage of people who provide unpaid care 50 or more hours a week	Percentage of people aged 16 - 74 Permanently sick/disabled	Average rank	Rank of Average ranks
Wokingham UA	1	1	16	4	6	3
West Berkshire UA	6	6	36	14	16	11
Windsor and Maidenhead UA	13	9	33	7	16	12
Bracknell Forest UA	8	4	78	31	30	30
Reading UA	52	32	159	62	76	67
Slough UA	133	58	183	129	126	124

Source: 2001 Census

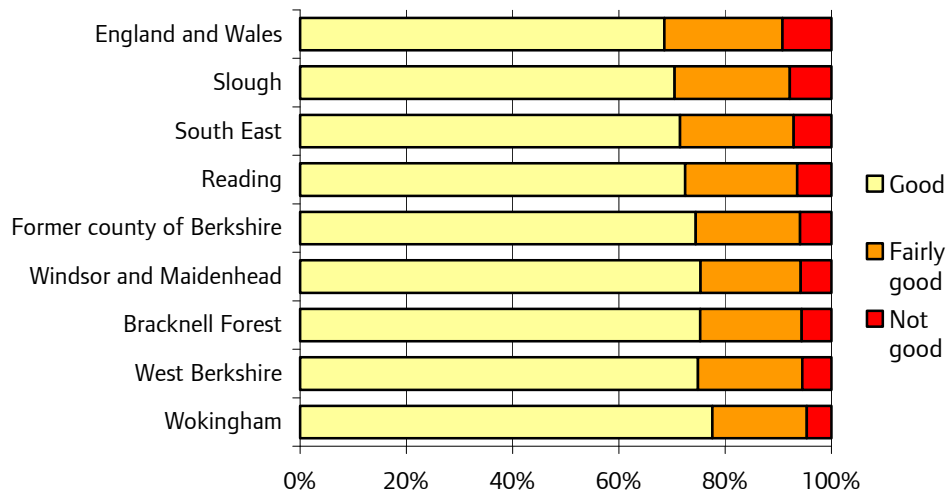
Other indicators of health inequalities include employment, unemployment, economic activity and educational attainment. Further details of these indicators will shortly be available when further Census briefings are produced on these topics.

General Health

This question asked whether over the previous 12 months the person's health had on the whole been good, fairly good or not good. It was intended to be judged subjectively by the form-filler. 2001 was the first Census in which this information was collected.

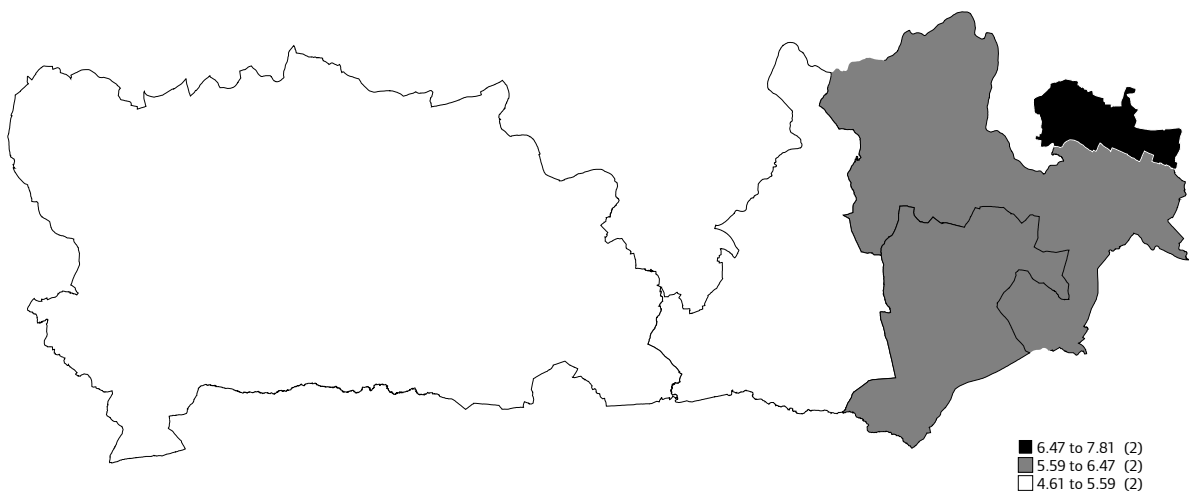
Almost 50,000 people in the 6 Berkshire Unitary Authorities judged their own health to be not good, which represents almost 6% of the population. Results across Berkshire ranged from 4.6% in Wokingham to 7.8% in Slough. Perhaps unsurprisingly the more urban boroughs of Slough and Reading had poorer health when compared to more rural boroughs such as West Berkshire and Wokingham. The percentage of people with health that was not good was lower in Berkshire as a whole (5.9%) than for both England and Wales (9.2%) and the South East region (7.1%), indicating a relatively healthy population.

Figure 1 People whose health was not good, fairly good and good for Berkshire with South East and England and Wales comparison



Source: 2001 Census

Map 1 People whose health is not good as a percentage of all people



Source: 2001 Census

Table 2 Numbers and Percentages of people with good, fairly good and not good health

Percentage of people whose health was:	Numbers			Percentages		
	Good	Fairly good	Not good	Good	Fairly good	Not good
Bracknell Forest	82,552	20,939	6,126	75.31	19.10	5.59
Reading	103,687	30,150	9,259	72.46	21.07	6.47
Slough	83,925	25,844	9,298	70.49	21.71	7.81
West Berkshire	108,155	28,379	7,949	74.86	19.64	5.50
Windsor and Maidenhead	100,688	25,219	7,719	75.35	18.87	5.78
Wokingham	116,543	26,763	6,923	77.58	17.81	4.61
Former county of Berkshire	595,550	157,294	47,274	74.43	19.66	5.91
South East	5,720,436	1,710,768	569,441	71.50	21.38	7.12
England and Wales	35,676,210	11,568,363	4,797,343	68.55	22.23	9.22

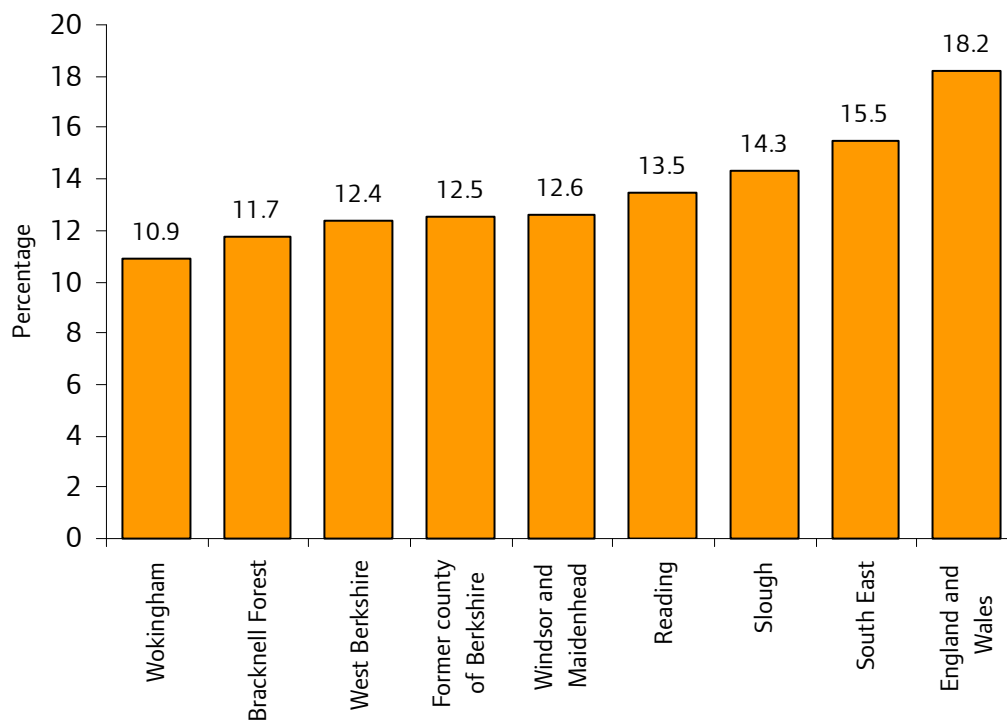
*. General health refers to health over the 12 months prior to Census day (29 April 2001).
Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics table KS08

Limiting long-term illness

Everyone was asked whether they had any long-term illness, health problem or disability, which limited their daily activities or the work they could do, including problems due to old age.

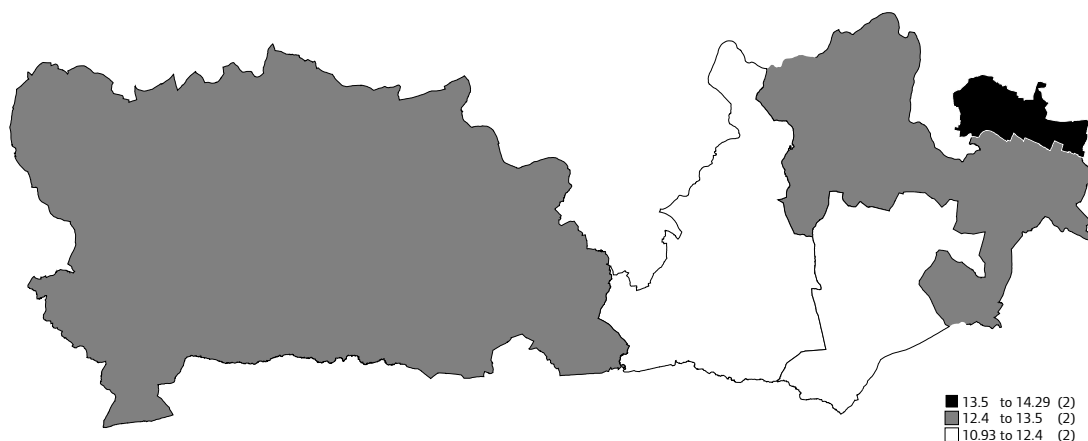
There are over 100,000 people in Berkshire with a limiting long-term illness. The percentage of people in Berkshire with LLTI was 12.5%, which is lower than the figure for the South East region (15.5%) and England and Wales (18.2%). Wokingham (10.9%) had the lowest proportion of people with LLTI and Slough the highest (14.3%).

Figure 2 People with limiting long-term illness as percentage of all people



Source: 2001 Census

Map 2 People with limiting long-term illness as percentage of all people



Source: 2001 Census

Table 3 People with limiting long-term illness as percentage of all people

	Numbers		Percentages	
	People with limiting long-term illness	People of working age population with limiting long-term illness	Percentage of people with limiting long-term illness	Percentage of people of working age population with limiting long-term illness
Bracknell Forest	12,864	6,152	11.74	8.63
Reading	19,315	8,993	13.50	9.47
Slough	17,013	8,244	14.29	10.77
West Berkshire	17,911	7,886	12.40	8.57
Windsor and Maidenhead	16,803	6,584	12.57	7.90
Wokingham	16,426	7,321	10.93	7.52
Former county of Berkshire	100,332	45,180	12.54	8.76
South East	1,237,399	521,137	15.47	10.63
England and Wales	9,484,856	4,332,572	18.23	13.56

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics table KS08

Comparison to LLTI 1991 Census data

The numbers of people with long term limiting illness have increased significantly since the 1991 Census across the country as a whole, with England and Wales increasing by over 45%. Numbers of people with LLTI in Berkshire as a whole increased by 53% over the ten-year period. There are wide variations between the authorities ranging from 39% in Windsor and Maidenhead to over 70% in Wokingham.

Table 4 Percentage change in the numbers of people with LLTI between 1991 and 2001

	Residents with LLTI 1991	Percentage of residents with LLTI 1991	People with LLTI 2001	Percentage of people with LLTI 2001	% change in numbers 1991-2001
Bracknell Forest	8,564	8.9	12,864	11.74	50.2
Reading	13,425	10.4	19,315	13.50	43.9
Slough	10,969	10.4	17,013	14.29	55.1
West Berkshire	11,053	8.1	17,911	12.40	62.0
Windsor and Maidenhead	12,081	9.1	16,803	12.57	39.1
Wokingham	9,620	6.9	16,426	10.93	70.7
Berkshire	65,712	8.9	100,332	12.54	52.7
South East	828,706	11	1,237,399	15.47	49.3
England and Wales	6,514,200	13.1	9,484,856	18.23	45.6

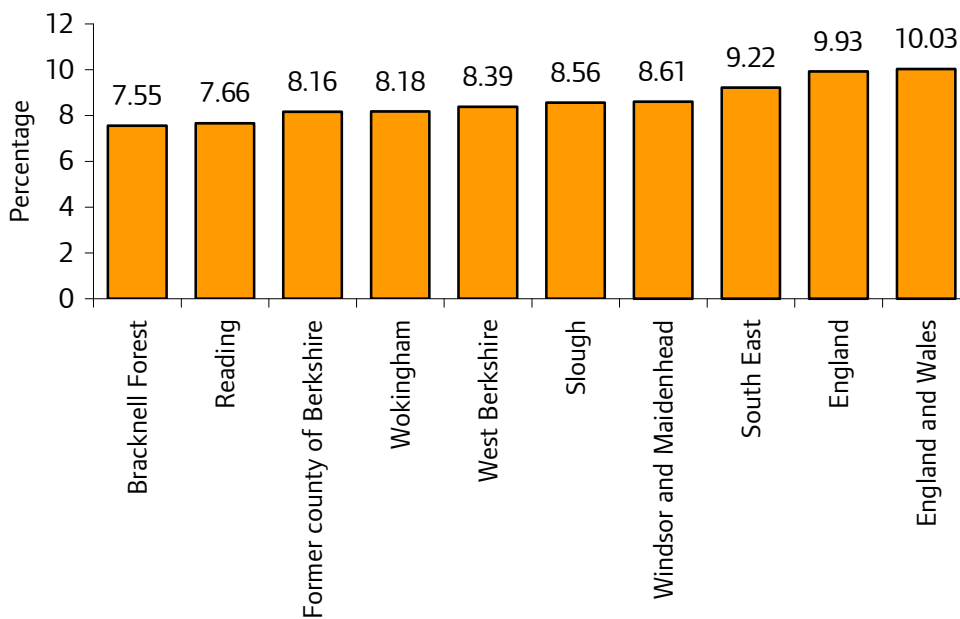
Source: 1991 and 2001 Census Key Statistics table KS08

Provision of unpaid care

Another new question in the 2001 Census asked whether each person looked after or gave help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others, because of long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability, or problems related to old age. Anything done as part of paid employment was not to be counted. The responses were broken down into three categories, which are, 1 – 19 hours per week, 20 – 49 hours per week and 50 or more hours per week.

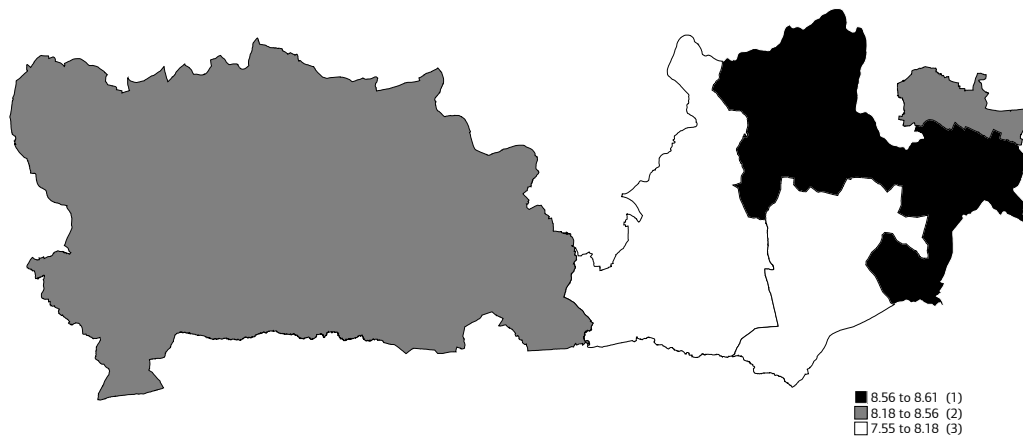
The overall percentage of people providing unpaid care, which amalgamates all three categories together, shows that Windsor and Maidenhead (8.6%), Slough (8.6%) and West Berkshire (8.4%) have the highest rates but they compare favourably with the South East region (9.2%) and England and Wales (10.0%). Although this could indicate poor health in these areas, it could also indicate where there are more elderly people, a greater proportion of people not working (and therefore able to look after friends or family) and takes no account of the degree for need of care. Therefore, to get an idea of the areas where health is worst it is useful to study the data for provision of unpaid care of 50 or more hours.

Figure 3 People providing unpaid care as a percentage of all people



Source: 2001 Census

Map 3 People providing unpaid care as a percentage of all people

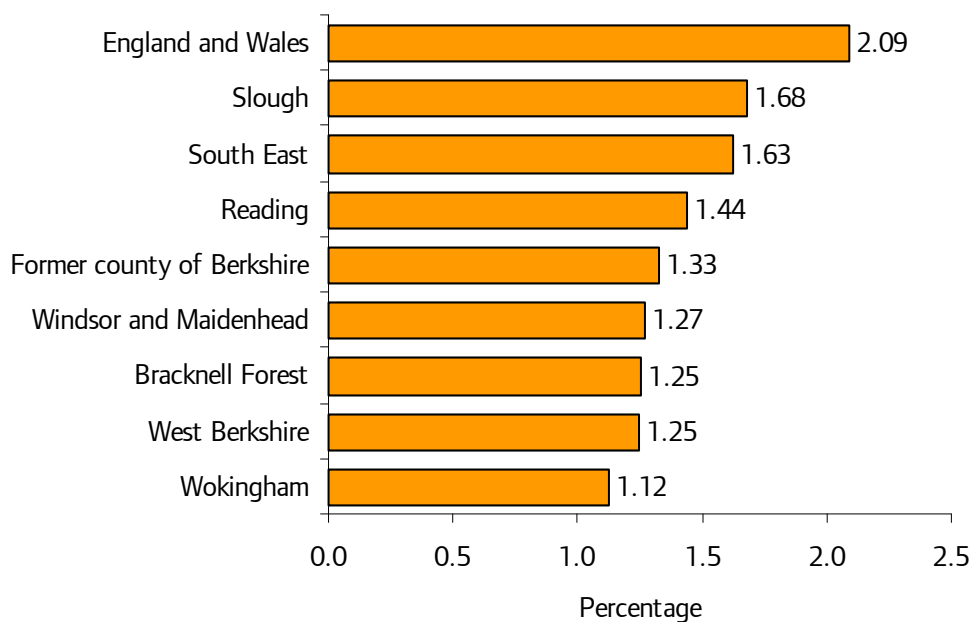


Source: 2001 Census

The rate for provision of unpaid care of over 50 hours has been calculated by dividing the number of people providing care by the total population, to give a rate, as opposed to a simple percentage of all those people who provide care.

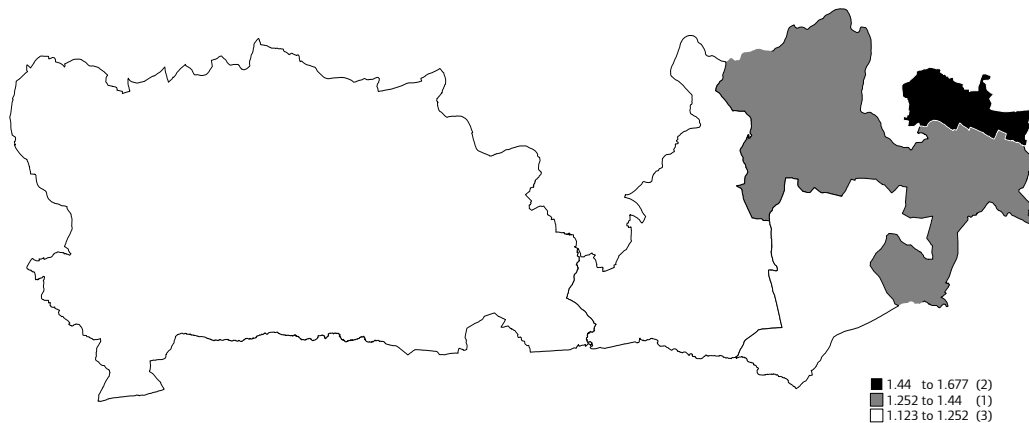
The trend of provision for unpaid care of 50 or more hours shows a different trend to overall provision. This is an indicator of the areas where people are experience the worst health problems leading to the demand for longer hours of care. Once again the highest concentration of poor health is found in the urban areas of Slough and Reading using this indicator.

Figure 4 People providing unpaid care for 50 or more hours a week as a percentage of all people



Source: 2001 Census

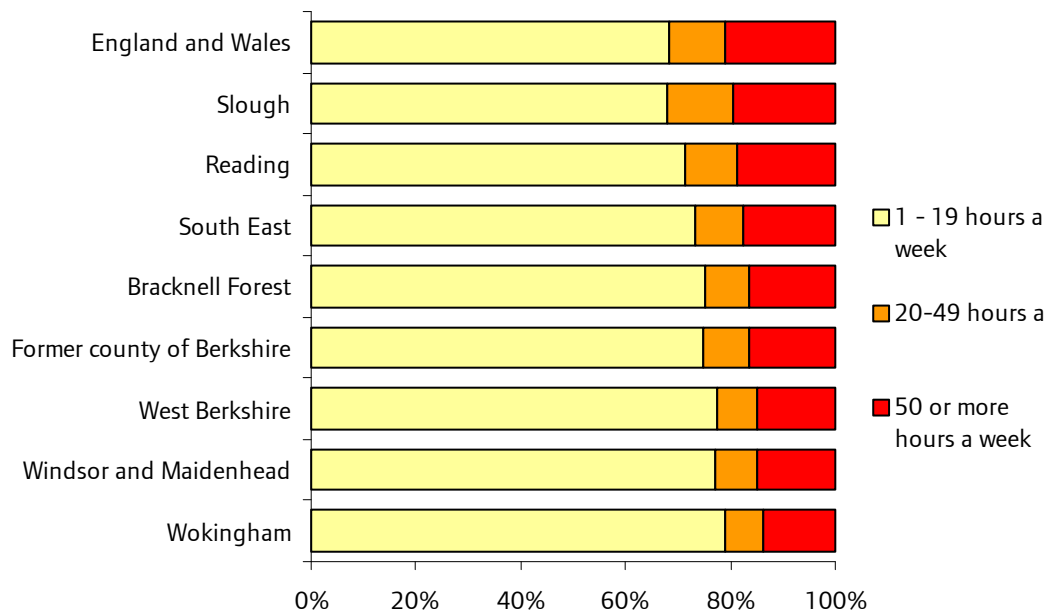
Map 4 People providing unpaid care for 50 or more hours per week as a percentage of all people



Source: 2001 Census

Looking at simple percentages of people providing more than 50 hours of care per week out of all the people that provide care, it can be seen that while over 20% of unpaid care providers in England fall into this category, the figure is 16% in Berkshire as a whole. The proportions range from 13.7% in Wokingham to 19.6% in Slough. Reading (18.8%) is the only other authority to have a higher percentage than the South East average of 17.6%.

Figure 5 Provision of unpaid care by length of time spent on care



Source: 2001 Census

Table 5 Provision of unpaid care by length of time spent on care

	Numbers of people who provide unpaid care#				People providing unpaid care as a percentage of all people providing unpaid care		
	All people who provide unpaid care	1-19 hours a week	20-49 hours a week	50 or more hours a week	1 - 19 hours a week	20-49 hours a week	50 or more hours a week
Bracknell Forest	8,278	6,230	676	1,372	75.26	8.17	16.57
Reading	10,956	7,822	1,073	2,061	71.39	9.79	18.81
Slough	10,187	6,924	1,267	1,996	67.97	12.44	19.59
West Berkshire	12,116	9,381	933	1,802	77.43	7.70	14.87
Windsor and Maidenhead	11,501	8,889	915	1,697	77.29	7.96	14.76
Wokingham	12,287	9,701	898	1,688	78.95	7.31	13.74
Former county of Berkshire	65,325	48,947	5,762	10,616	74.93	8.82	16.25
South East	737,751	541,905	65,693	130,153	73.45	8.90	17.64
England	4,877,060	3,347,531	530,797	998,732	68.64	10.88	20.48
England and Wales	5,217,805	3,555,822	573,647	1,088,336	68.15	10.99	20.86

#. Provision of unpaid care: looking after; giving help or support to family members; friends; neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability or problems relating to old age.

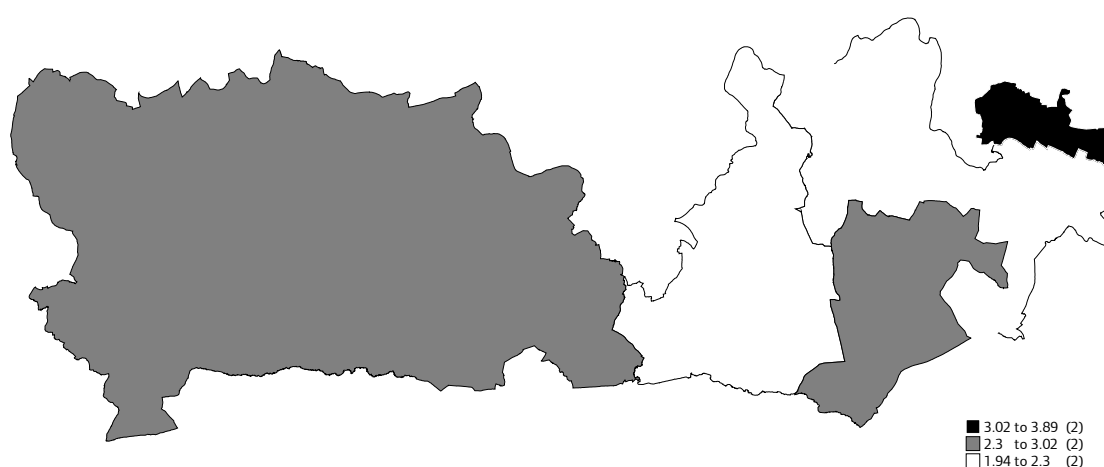
Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics table KS08

Economically Inactive: Permanently sick or disabled

The Census questions on economic activity give a measure of the number of people aged 16-74 who are unable to work because they are permanently sick or disabled.

The average rate of permanently sick or disabled people in Berkshire is 2.6%, far lower than the England and Wales average of 5.5%, and the South East average of 3.5%, although once more Slough performs slightly worse than the region at 3.9%. Wokingham has the lowest proportion of permanently sick or disabled at only 1.9% of the population aged 16 to 74.

Map 5 Permanently sick or disabled as a percentage of people aged 16-74



Source: 2001 Census

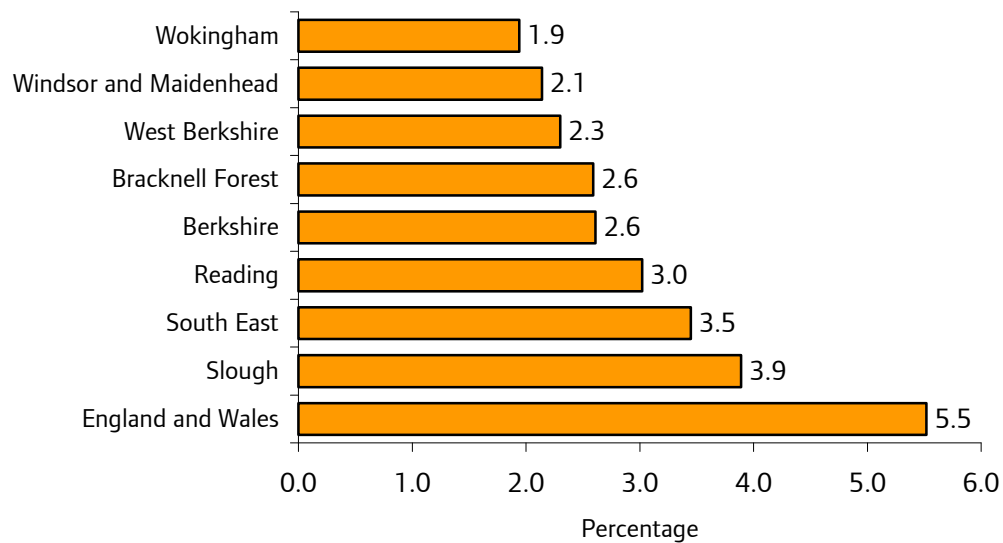
Table 6 Numbers and percentages of people aged 16-74 permanently sick or disabled

	Numbers			Percentages		
	People aged 16-74 Permanently sick/disabled	Males	Females	Percentage of people aged 16 - 74 Permanently sick/disabled	Males	Females
Bracknell Forest	2,068	1,115	953	2.59	2.77	2.41
Reading	3,228	1,771	1,457	3.02	3.22	2.80
Slough	3,353	1,764	1,589	3.89	4.09	3.69
West Berkshire	2,425	1,303	1,122	2.30	2.46	2.13
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,089	1,067	1,022	2.14	2.20	2.09
Wokingham	2,157	1,078	1,079	1.94	1.93	1.96
Former county of Berkshire	15,320	8,098	7,222	2.61	2.74	2.48
South East	198,886	106,013	92,873	3.45	3.72	3.19
England	1,884,901	1,027,287	857,614	5.30	5.87	4.75
England and Wales	2,076,243	1,131,072	945,171	5.52	6.11	4.95

Source: 2001 Census Key Statistics table KS09a

Nationally there are 20% more males than females that are permanently sick or disabled. However in the South East region the difference is lower at 14% and for Berkshire there are 12% more males than females. In Wokingham there are the same number of males as females permanently sick, whilst in Windsor and Maidenhead the difference is 4%.

Figure 6 People permanently sick or disabled as a percentage of people aged 16-74



Source: 2001 Census

Change in numbers of people permanently sick or disabled between 1991 and 2001 Census data

England and Wales and South East both saw similar increases in the numbers of permanently sick or disabled between 1991 and 2001 at around 32%. Berkshire overall had a slightly smaller increase although Slough (48%), Wokingham (41%) and West Berkshire (38%) all witnessed more substantial increases. Meanwhile the figures in Bracknell Forest and Windsor and Maidenhead only increased by just over 10%.

Table 7 Percentage change in the numbers of people who are permanently sick or disabled between 1991 and 2001

	1991		2001		
	Residents 16+ who were permanently sick in 1991	% residents 16+ who were permanently sick 1991	People aged 16-74 Permanently sick/disabled 2001	Percentage of people aged 16 - 74 Permanently sick/disabled 2001	Percentage change in numbers 1991-2001
Slough	2,259	2.8	3,353	3.9	48.4
Wokingham	1,525	1.4	2,157	1.9	41.4
West Berkshire	1,754	1.6	2,425	2.3	38.3
South East	149,832	2.5	198,886	3.5	32.7
England and Wales	1,574,018	3.9	2,076,243	5.5	31.9
Berkshire	11,809	2.0	15,320	2.6	29.7
Reading	2,507	2.4	3,228	3.0	28.8
Bracknell Forest	1,871	2.5	2,068	2.6	10.5
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,893	1.8	2,089	2.1	10.4

Source: Census 1991 and 2001 Key Statistics table 09a

Regular briefings and data from GLA Data Management and Analysis Group

The latest Berkshire DMAG Briefings are:

2003/1	2001 Census: First population statistics	Eileen Howes
2003/2	2001 Census Key Statistics: Initial summary of results	Eileen Howes
2003/3	2001 Census Key Statistics: Household Variables	John Hollis
2003/4	2001 Census Response in Berkshire	Rachel Leeser
2003/5	2001 Census Key Statistics: Health Indicators	Gareth Piggott

GLA Briefings for consortium

DMAG 2003/11	2001 Census: Copyright and Licensing for Census users	Rachel Leeser / Hywel Davies
DMAG 2002/9	Census Information Note CIN 2002-1	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2003/5	Census Information Note CIN 2003-1	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2003/15	Census Information Note CIN 2003-2	Eileen Howes