

APPENDIX 12.1: COMMUNITY BASELINE

Introduction

Communities have varying susceptibility to health impacts and/or benefits due to differing demographic structure, physical and mental health, lifestyle and behavioural risk factors and socio-economic circumstances. This health baseline aims to contextualise the local health and socio-economic circumstance of the communities surrounding the proposed development. The Ward Study Area comprises the Hawkedon ward, the Winnersh ward, the Shinfield South ward and the Arborfield ward, within the unitary authority of Wokingham, with the South East region and England as relevant comparators.

Demography and socio-economic circumstance



Source: OHID Fingertips



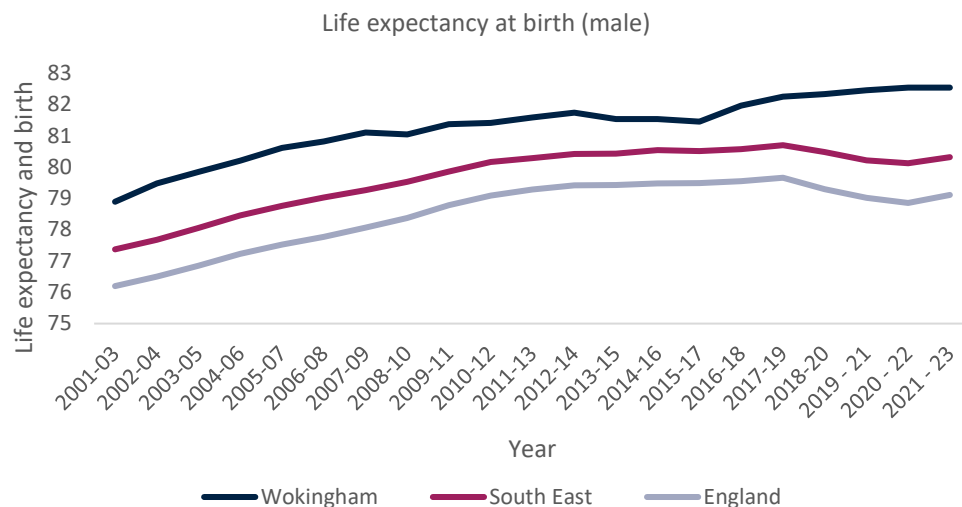
Source: OHID Fingertips

Wokingham has a lower proportion of males and females aged 20-34 and 55-74 when compared to the national average and a higher proportion of males and females aged 5-14 and 40-54. Additionally, there is a higher proportion of females aged 0-4 and 15-19 and a higher proportion of males aged 75+ when compared to the national average.

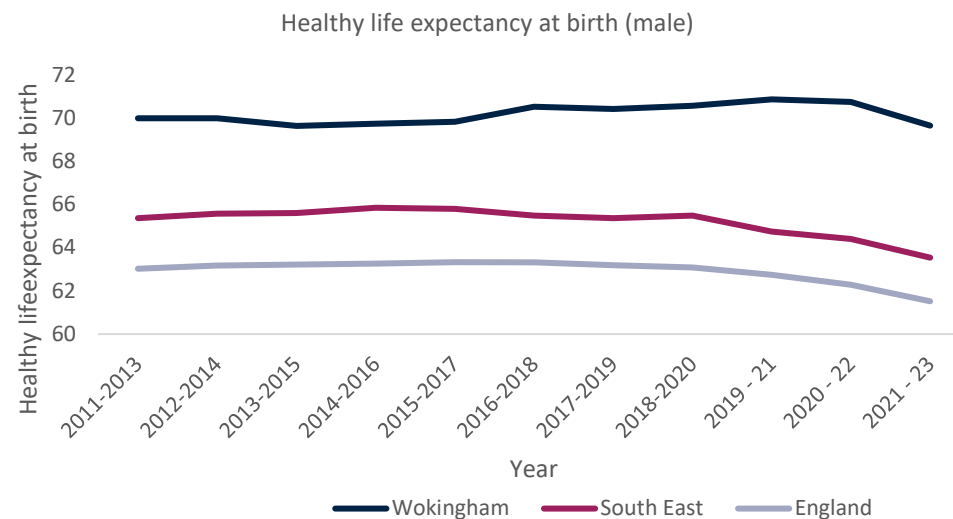
The percentage of the population in Wokingham who are employed has fluctuated over the years, but has consistently remained above the national average and has been above the regional average for a large majority of time.

Life expectancy

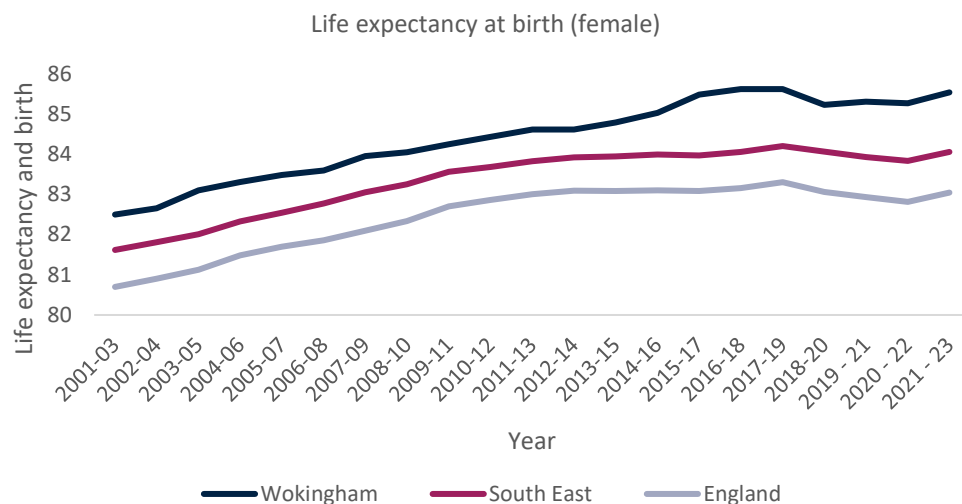
Male and female life expectancy in Wokingham has been consistently higher than the regional and national averages for all years analysed, and has shown a general increase over the years. The same remains true for healthy life expectancy (HLE), although it has remained relatively constant through the time period presented.



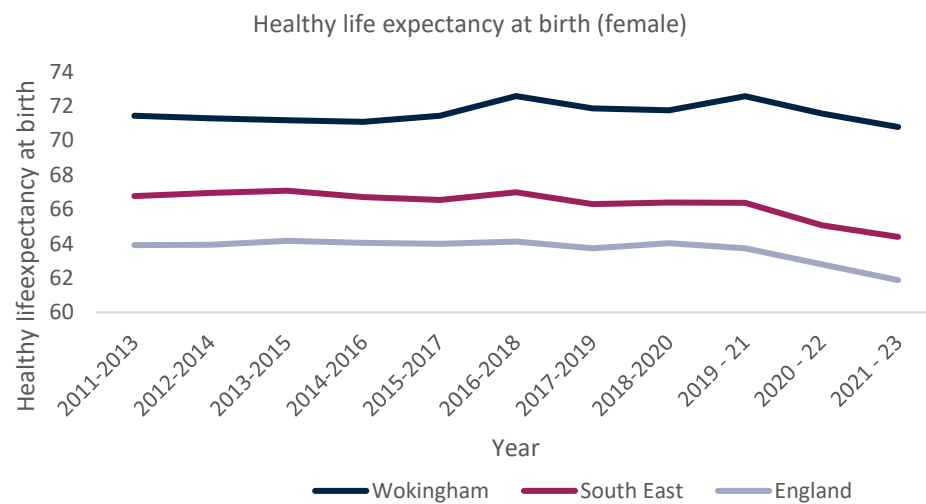
Source: OHID Fingertips



Source: OHID Fingertips



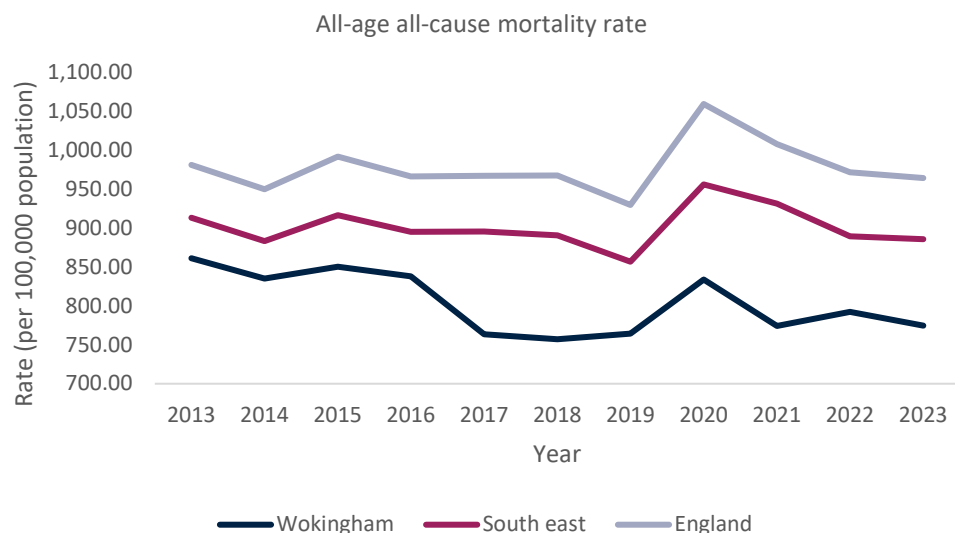
Source: OHID Fingertips



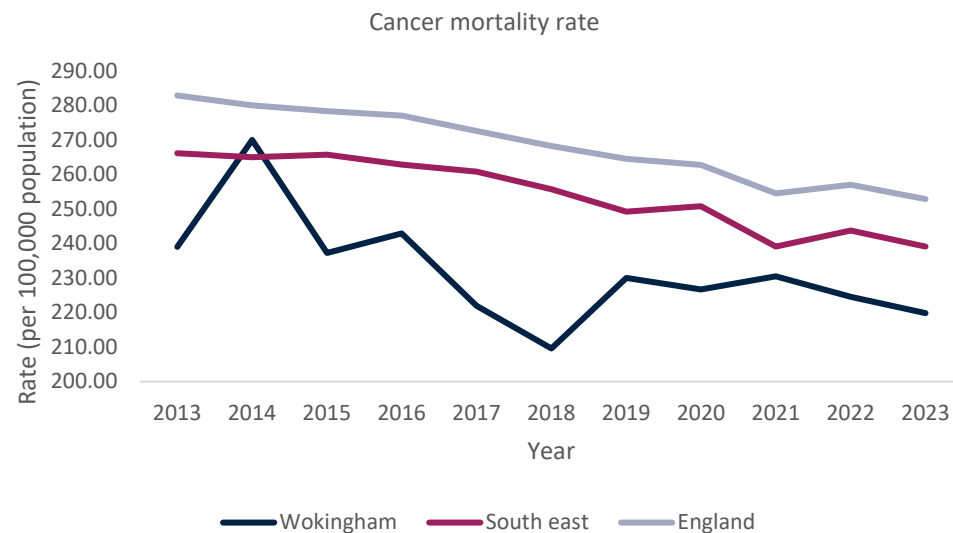
Source: OHID Fingertips

Physical health

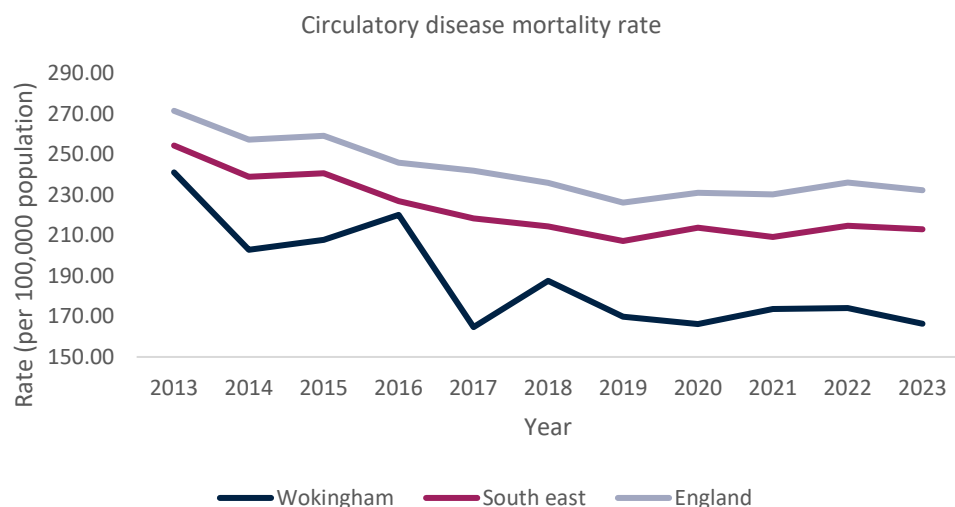
As shown below, the standard mortality rate for all-age all cause mortality, cancer, circulatory disease and respiratory disease is lower in Wokingham compared to the regional and national averages. Whilst mortality rates have fluctuated over the years, all-age all-cause mortality, cancer, circulatory disease and respiratory disease mortality rates in Wokingham also show an overall decreasing trend from 2013 to 2023.



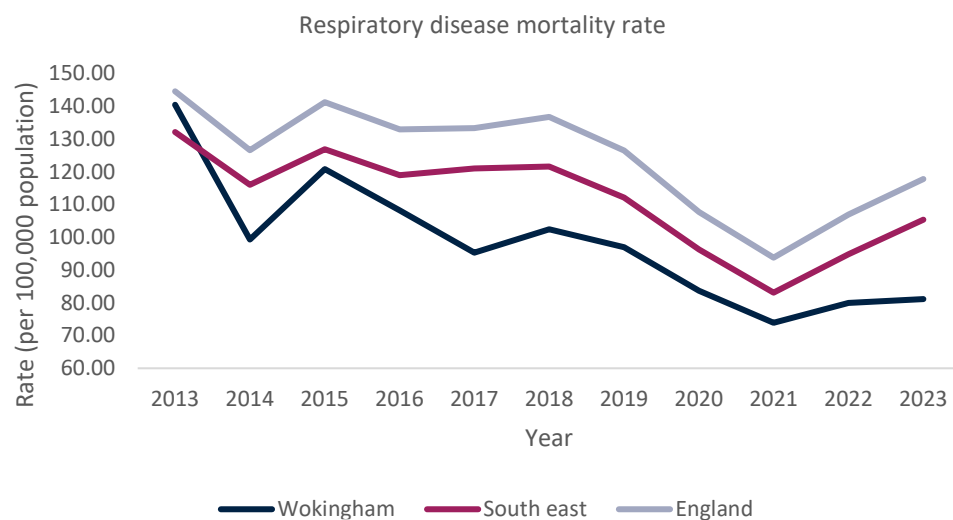
Source: ONS NOMIS



Source: ONS NOMIS

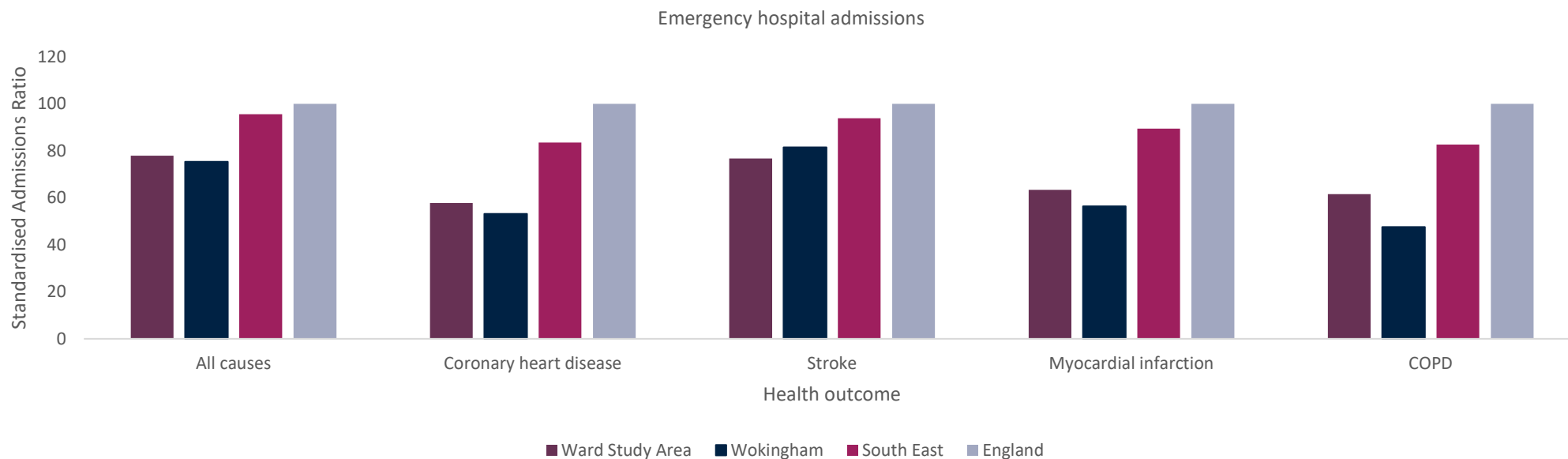


Source: ONS NOMIS

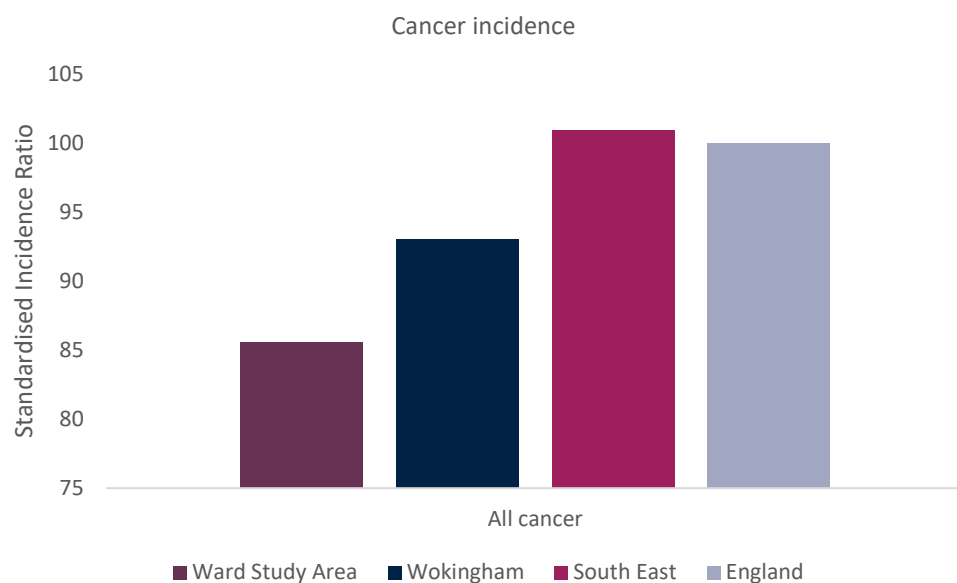


Source: ONS NOMIS

Physical health (cont.)



Source: OHID Fingertips



Emergency hospital admissions for all causes in the Ward Study Area is lower than the regional and national averages. When analysing specific underlying causes, the same remains true for coronary heart disease, stroke, myocardial infarction and COPD. Emergency hospital admissions for all causes, coronary heart disease, myocardial infarction and COPD are higher in the ward study area compared to the unitary authority of Wokingham.

In the absence of emergency hospital admission data for cancer, statistics relating to the incidence have been collected. Incidence of cancer within the Ward Study Area is lower than all relevant comparators.

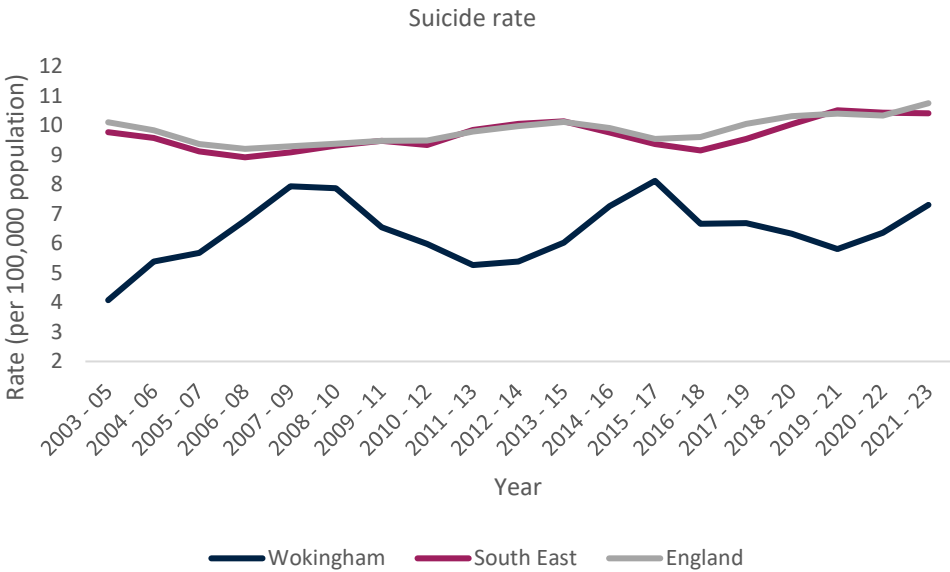
Source: OHID Fingertips

Mental health

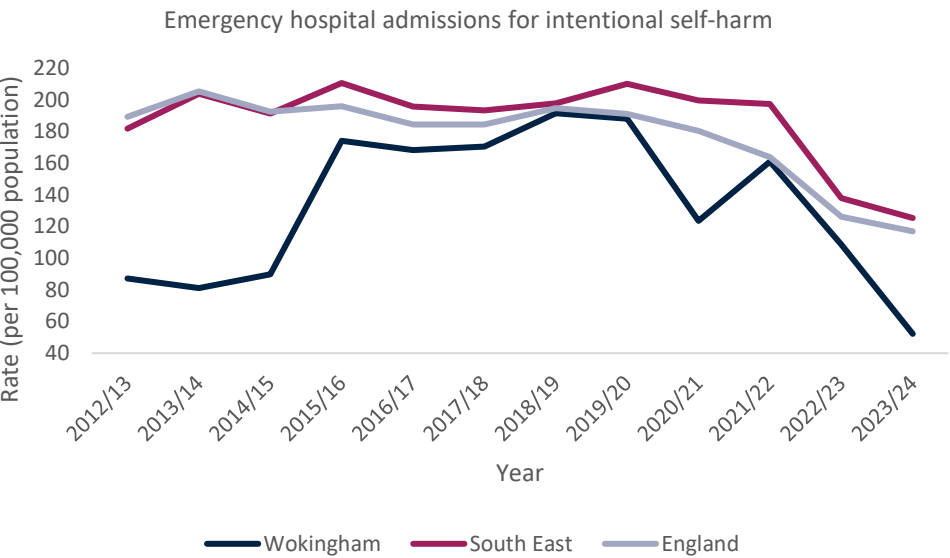
Suicide rate in Wokingham has fluctuated throughout the years, but has consistently remained below both the regional and national averages.

Dementia diagnosis in Wokingham in those aged 65+ has been lower than the national average from 2017 to 2023, but has increased since 2022 to the point where it is higher in 2024 compared to all comparators.

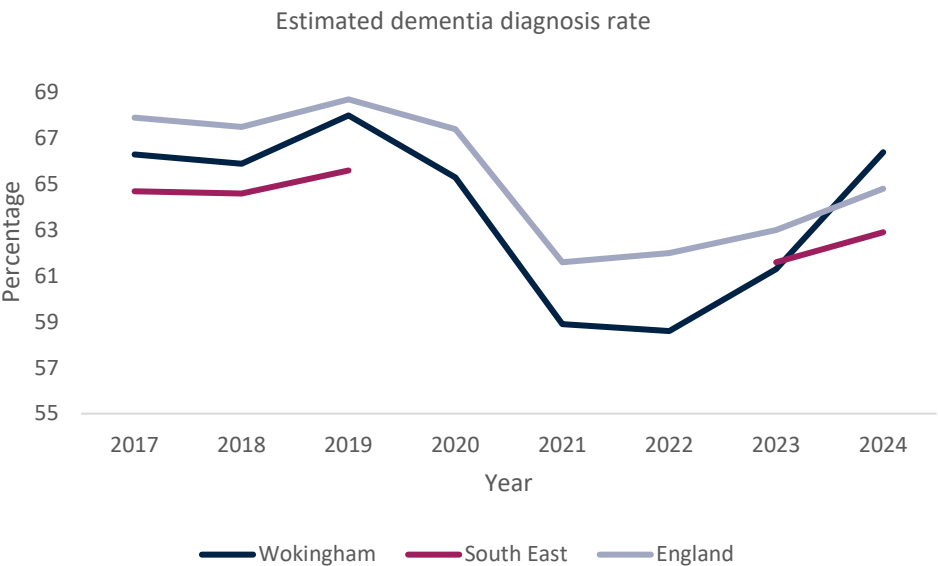
Emergency hospital admissions for intentional self harm in the district study area has fluctuated throughout the years, but has consistently remained below the regional and national averages. In recent years, the trend is decreasing.



Source: OHID Fingertips



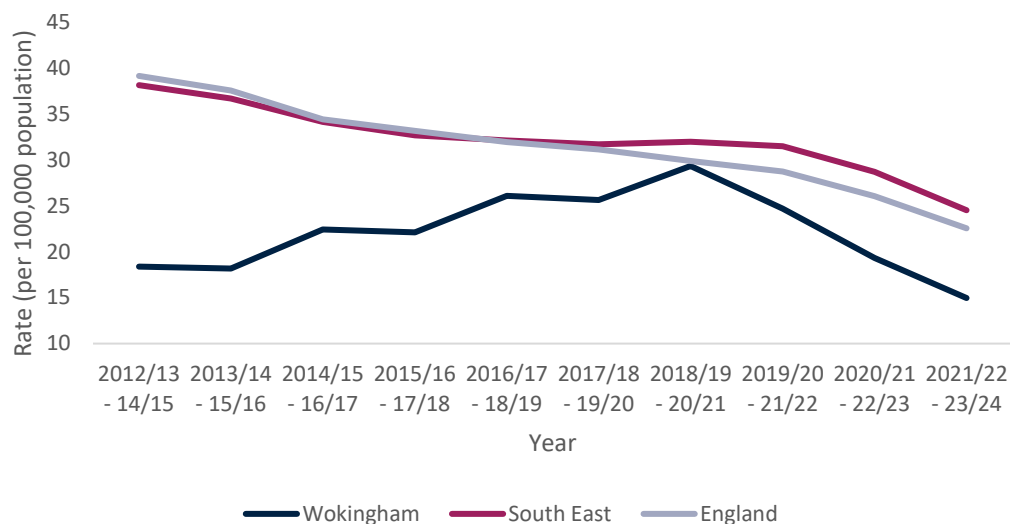
Source: OHID Fingertips



Source: OHID Fingertips

Lifestyle and behavioural risk factors

Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions (Under 18s)



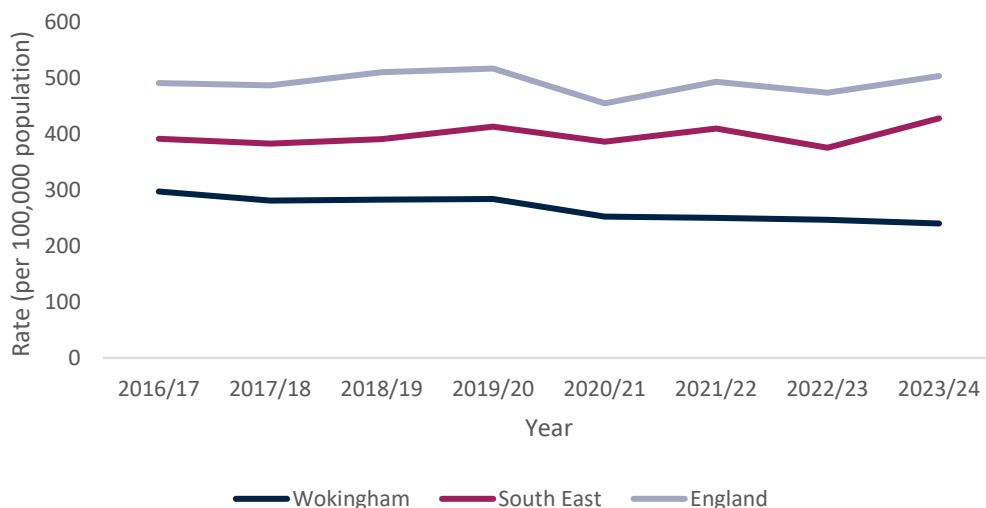
Hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions in under 18s in Wokingham is lower than all comparators and shows a decreasing trend in recent years.

In the adult population, hospital admissions for alcohol-related conditions in Wokingham is consistently lower than the regional and national averages.

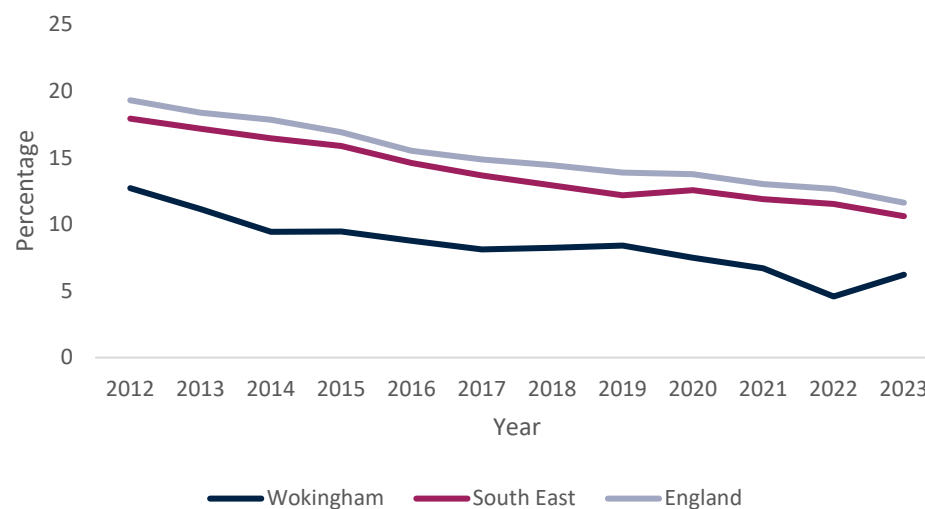
The prevalence of smoking in adults in the Wokingham is also consistently lower than all comparators.

Source: OHID Fingertips

Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions



Smoking prevalence in adults



Source: OHID Fingertips

Lifestyle and behavioural risk factors (cont.)

The percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese in Wokingham was lower than the regional and national averages up until 2022/23. Consistently, the percentage of physically active adults in Wokingham was higher than the regional and national averages up until 2020/21 where it fell below the regional average. However, the percentage of physically active adults in Wokingham is still above the national average. The estimated diabetes diagnosis rate has remained static and below the regional and national averages. The prevalence of obesity in children (Year 6) has been lower than all relevant comparators in all years where data is available.

