



**Public Health Hub**  
BERKSHIRE EAST



# **Royal Borough of Windsor & Maidenhead's People and Place**

## **Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Summary**

Updated: January 2022

# People: Overview

The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead (RBWM) People and Place summary provides a high-level insight into the Royal Borough's population and factors that impact on how people live locally. This has been split into sections to understand the demographics of the overall population, specific age groups, key health conditions and RBWM as a 'place' (deprivation, housing, environment and crime). The information and indicators included in the summary aim to highlight key factors that impact on the overall health and wellbeing of the local population.

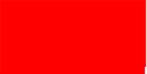
This summary forms part of the wider Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for RBWM and will be updated on an annual basis. The sources used in this slide deck are shown on each page and more detailed information can be found by accessing these sources through the hyperlinks. More detailed information about RBWM can be found at:

- [RBWM Observatory](#) – part of the Berkshire Observatory and Berkshire East Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
- [Windsor and Maidenhead Health Profile](#) – Office for Health Improvement and Disparities
- [Fingertips Public Health Profiles](#) – Office for Health Improvement and Disparities

## Comparators

England and South East region figures are included as comparators, where appropriate. Some figures and charts have also been colour-coded to show how RBWM's data compares to England's and whether there is a statistically significant difference between them. This follows the methodology used in the [Office for Health Improvement and Disparities Fingertips Profiles](#). It is not possible to compare all figures, as some indicators have other factors to consider that do not enable an accurate comparison (for example: data recording quality and sample sizes). Where this is the case, information for RBWM and other comparators will be shown in generic colours (**blue**, **orange** and **grey**) and clearly labelled in the chart.

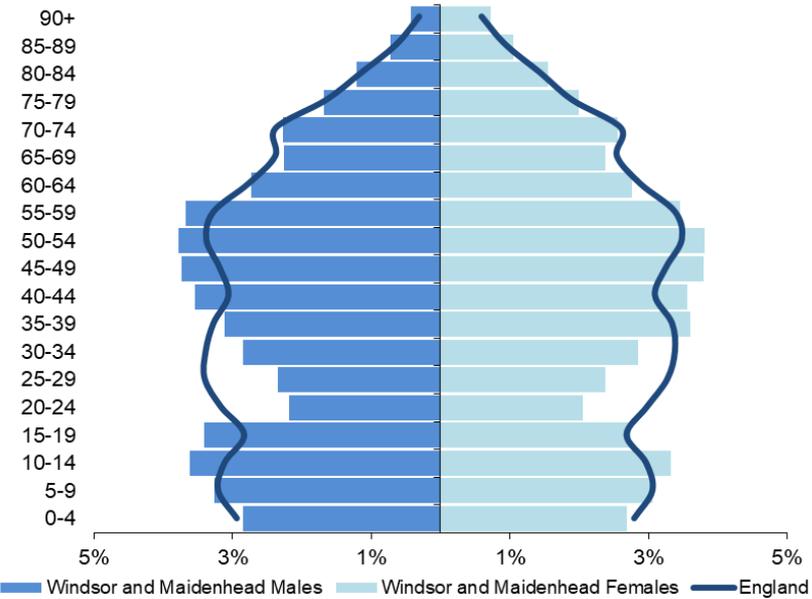
### Key for comparators used in this slide pack

|   | Text is shown in | Chart is shown in   |
|---|------------------|---|
| Figure is significantly better than England   | Green            |    |
| Figure is similar to England  | Amber            |   |
| Figure is significantly worse than England  | Red              |  |
| Figure is significantly higher than England (judgement of better/worse not appropriate) | Light Blue       |  |
| Figure is significantly lower than England (judgement of better/worse not appropriate)  | Dark Blue        |  |

# People: Population

RBWM has a population of 151,187 with equal numbers of males and females. 23% of RBWM’s population are aged under 18, compared to 21% of England’s. The proportion of people aged 20 to 34 in RBWM is notably lower than then national profile, while those aged 40 to 59 make-up a higher proportion of the population. People aged 65 and over make-up 19% of RBWM’s population, compared to 18% nationally ([Office for National Statistics 2022](#)).

## RBWM’s Population Estimates by Age Band (mid-2020)



## Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy (2017-19)

 RBWM’s male life expectancy and healthy life expectancy continue to be significantly higher than national rates. Boys born in RBWM today can expect to live to 82 with the last 12 years of life not being in good health.

There is also a 4.8 year difference in life expectancy between boys born in the least deprived areas and most deprived areas of RBWM..

 RBWM’s female life expectancy and healthy life expectancy are also significantly better than national rates and are higher than males. Girls born in RBWM today can expect to live to 85 with the last 15 years of life not being in good health.

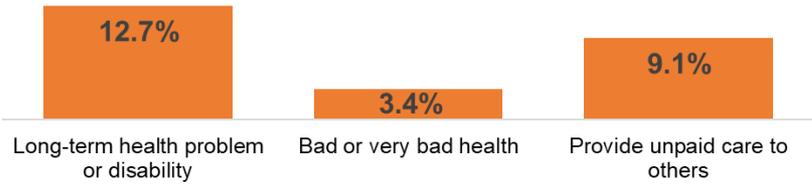
There is a 4.3 year difference in life expectancy between girls born in the least deprived and most deprived areas of RBWM.

## Life expectancy indicators for RBWM (2017-19)

|                                  |  |  |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Life expectancy at birth         | RBWM 81.7<br>England 79.4   | RBWM 85.0<br>England 83.1   |
| Life expectancy at 65            | RBWM 85.0<br>England 83.7   | RBWM 87.4<br>England 86.1   |
| Healthy life expectancy at birth | RBWM 70.0<br>England 63.2   | RBWM 70.1<br>England 63.5   |

## Health and disability

Proportion of RBWM population who answered ‘Yes’ to the following health indicators ([Office for National Statistics 2012](#))



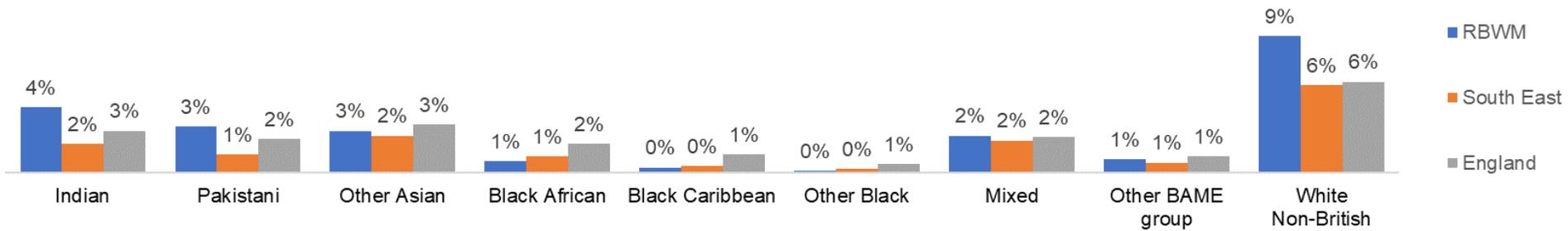
# People: Ethnicity and Employment

## Ethnicity



In 2011, almost 78% of RBWM's population were from a White British background. 14% of RBWM's population were from a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) background, compared to 15% in England. 9% of RBWM's population were from a White non-British background, compared to 6% nationally. People from an Asian background made up nearly 10% of RBWM's total population and were the largest BAME ethnic group.

Proportion of the population from non-White British population (Census 2011)

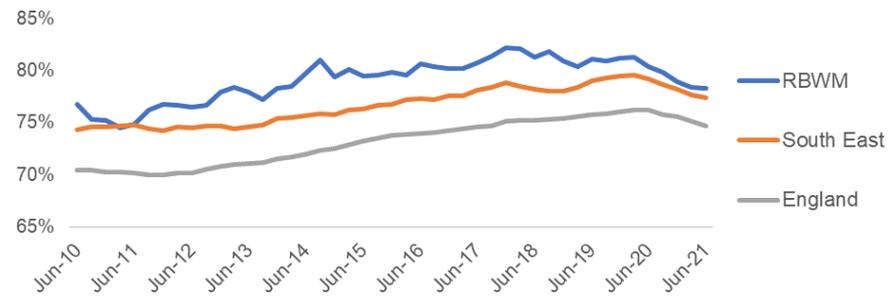


## Employment



From Jul-20 to Jun-21, **78%** of RBWM's working age population were in employment. The proportion of people in employment decreased during the pandemic locally, regionally and nationally.

Proportion of people aged 16 to 64 in employment



## Unemployment and economic inactivity

From Jul-20 to Jun-21, 3.8% of RBWM's working age population were estimated to be unemployed (3,000 people). 19% (17,000 people) of the population were also economically inactive (not in employment or seeking work). The main reasons for this is RBWM were being a student and retirement.

Proportion of economically inactive people by main reason (Jul-20 to Jun-21)

|                            | RBWM       | South East | England    |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>19%</b> | <b>19%</b> | <b>21%</b> |
| Student                    | 32%        | 31%        | 29%        |
| Looking after family/ home | 18%        | 19%        | 20%        |
| Long-term sick             | 11%        | 19%        | 23%        |
| Retired                    | 19%        | 16%        | 13%        |
| Other                      | 20%        | 15%        | 15%        |

# People: Children and Young People (aged under 18)

Approximately 34,677 children and young people (aged under 18) live in RBWM and make-up 23% of the total population ([Office for National Statistics 2022](#)). Fertility rates are decreasing both nationally and locally. Currently, women of child-bearing age will have an average of 1.6 children in RBWM and England ([Office for National Statistics 2021](#)).

## Pregnancy and birth

 **6.5%** of RBWM mothers were smokers at the time of delivery in 2020/21.

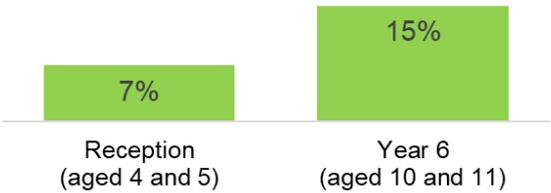
 **2.4%** of term babies born in RBWM were a low birth weight (under 2,500g) in 2019.

 Breastfeeding prevalence data for babies in RBWM has not been published due to data quality issues with the recording.

## Childhood Obesity

 Childhood obesity is measured through the National Childhood Measurement Programme for children in primary school Reception and Year 6. Nationally, childhood obesity rates are increasing. RBWM's rates have not significantly changed over the last 5 years.

### Prevalence of obesity in RBWM (2019/20)



## Vulnerable children

 **8.3%** of RBWM's under 16s live in relative low income families, which is over 2,500 children.

 115 children in RBWM were in care on 31-Mar-20. This is a rate of **33** per 10,000 population.

 **15.9%** of pupils in RBWM had special educational needs (SEN) in 2018, which is 3,443 pupils.

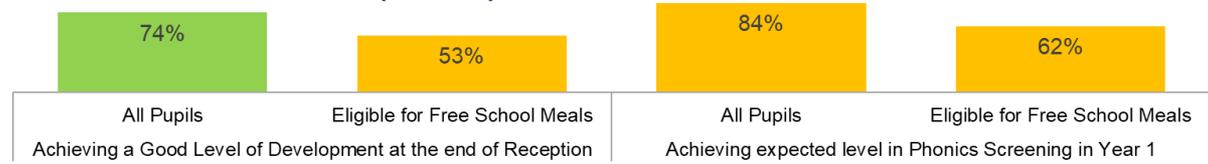
## Education

RBWM's school readiness and attainment levels are broadly similar to England's. The proportion of children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception was significantly better in RBWM.

Attainment 8 Scores (Key Stage 4) in RBWM's state-funded schools continue to be significantly better than England's.



### School readiness in RBWM (2018/19)



## Mortality

Infant mortality is a key indicator of the general health of the entire population. In 2018-20, 9 babies under 1 died in RBWM at a rate of **2** per 1,000 population.

In 2017-19, 7 children aged 1 to 17 died in RBWM. The numbers are too small to calculate a comparable rate per 100,000 population.

# People: Adults

## Health Behaviours in adults

 **10%** of RBWM adults were smokers in 2020, which is approximately 12,000 people.

 **64%** of adults in RBWM were overweight or obese in 2019/20, which is approximately 74,500 people.

 **69%** of adults in RBWM were classified as physically active (150+ minutes activity per week) in 2019/20.

 **21%** were physically inactive (>30 minutes activity per week).

 **61%** of RBWM adults met the recommended 5-a-day fruit and vegetable portions per day in 2019/20.

 Approximately 0.9% of adults in RBWM are alcohol dependent. **77%** of these were not in treatment in 2020/21.

 **38%** (77) of RBWM adults in treatment for alcohol misuse successfully completed treatment in 2019. **7%** (17) of opiate users and **47%** (42) of non-opiate users also successfully complete treatment in 2019.

## Cancer screening

RBWM's cancer screening coverage is broadly similar to England's rates for all 3 national screening programmes. 

### Cancer screening coverage (2020)

|                                 |         |       |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Breast cancer (aged 53 to 70)   | RBWM    | 76.7% |
|                                 | England | 74.1% |
| Cervical cancer (aged 25 to 49) | RBWM    | 70.3% |
|                                 | England | 70.2% |
| Cervical cancer (aged 50 to 64) | RBWM    | 76.7% |
|                                 | England | 76.1% |
| Bowel cancer (aged 60 to 74)    | RBWM    | 64.0% |
|                                 | England | 63.8% |

## Older adults

 In 2019/20 there were 670 emergency admissions due to falls for RBWM adults aged 65 and over. This is a rate of **2,113** per 100,000 population.

 In the same period, there were 155 emergency admissions for hip fractures at **492** per 100,000 population.

 Excess winter deaths measure the ratio of excess deaths in winter months (Dec to Mar) compared to the rest of the year. Most of these deaths are due to circulatory and respiratory disease and the majority occur.

RBWM had approximately 100 excess winter deaths in 2019/20 at a 25% increase compared to non-winter months. This was one of the highest rates in the South East, but statistically similar to the England and regional figure of 17%.

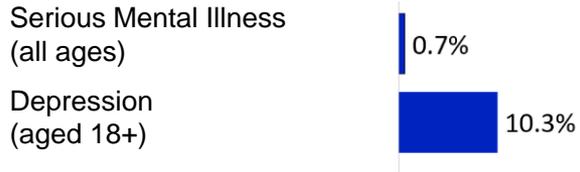
# People: Mental Health

Mental health problems affect around one in four people in any given year. They range from common problems, such as depression and anxiety, to rarer and more severe disorders such as psychosis. 13% of RBWM's population aged 16 and over are estimated to have a common mental disorder, which is significantly lower than the national (17%) and regional (15%) prevalence rates.

## Prevalence of Mental Health conditions

On 31-Mar-21, 1,215 People in RBWM were recorded as having a serious mental health disorder on their GP Record and 14,233 were recorded as having depression.

### Recorded prevalence (2020/21):



### Estimated prevalence in children (2020):

Nationally, 16% of children aged 5 to 16 are estimated to have a probable mental health disorder

## Suicide

Suicide is a significant cause of death in young adults and can be an indicator of underlying rates of mental ill-health. From 2018 to 2020 there were 33 suicides recorded for RBWM residents at a rate of **9** per 100,000 population.

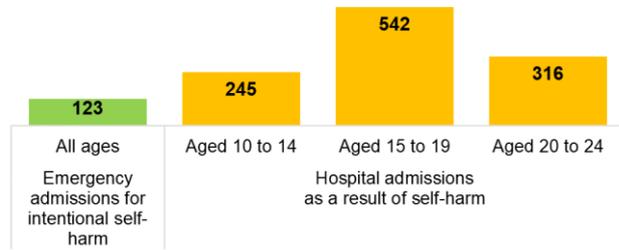
The suicide rate in males is higher, both nationally and locally. In 2018-20 73% of suicides in RBWM were male.

## Self-harm hospital admissions

Hospital admissions for self-harm in children have increased in recent years with admissions for young women being much higher than admissions for young men.



### Admission rates in RBWM per 100,000 population (2019/20)

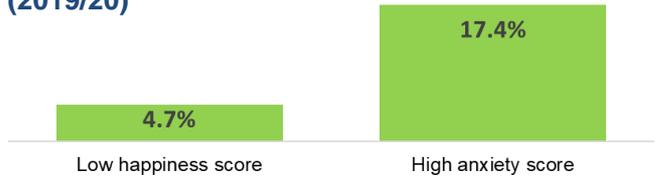


## Self-reported Wellbeing



People with a higher wellbeing scores have lower rates of illness, recover from illness more quickly and generally have better physical and mental health than those with low wellbeing scores.

### Proportion of people in RBWM with low wellbeing scores (2019/20)



## Premature mortality for people with Severe Mental Illness (SMI)

On average, people with SMI die 15 to 20 years earlier than the general population and have a 3.7 times higher death rate in people aged under 75.

In 2018-20, RBWM's premature mortality rate for people with SMI was significantly better than England's at **81** per 100,000 population. The under-75 mortality rate was **491%** higher than the general population in RBWM for this time period.

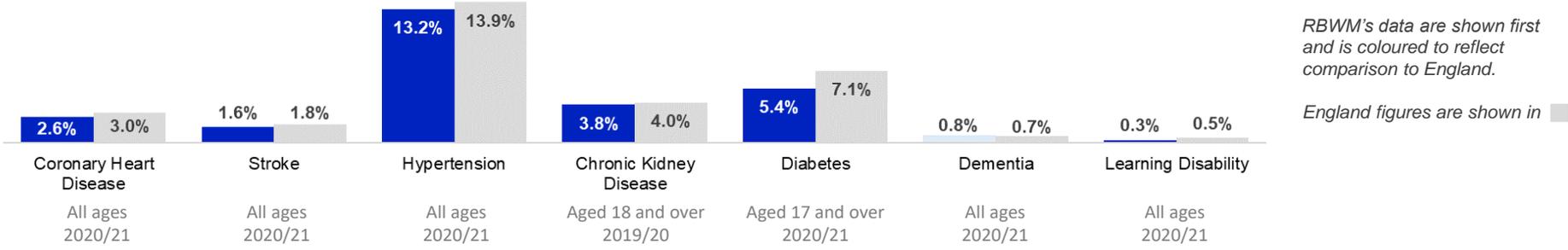
# People: Health Conditions and Premature Mortality

## Recorded prevalence of disease and conditions

About 15 million people in England have a long-term health condition. Long-term conditions or chronic diseases are conditions where there is currently no cure and which are managed with drugs and other treatment, such as diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, arthritis and hypertension. Many of these health conditions are considered preventable and are attributed to by health behaviours such as smoking, diet and obesity.

The prevalence of disease is recorded by GP Practices and is reported on an annual basis through the Quality Outcomes Framework. The chart below shows the recorded prevalence for residents in RBWM, regardless of where they are registered with a GP. RBWM has a significantly lower prevalence of cardiovascular disease, diabetes and learning disabilities compared to England. Dementia prevalence in significantly higher.

### Recorded prevalence of disease and conditions in RBWM, compared to England

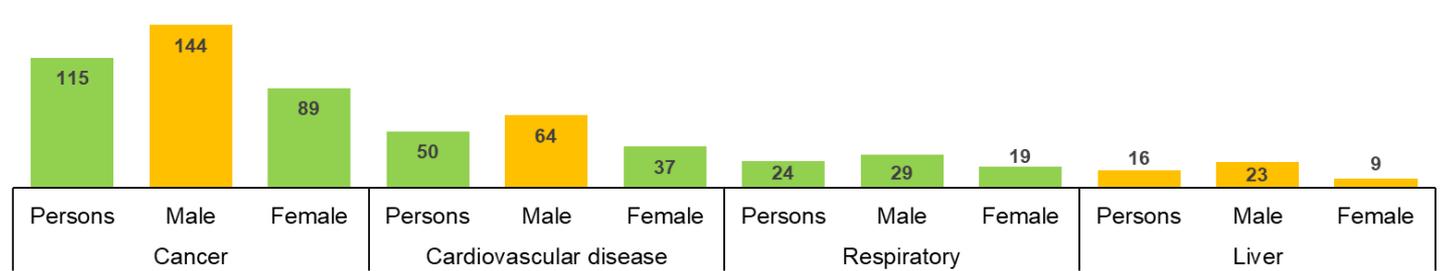


## Premature mortality (for people aged under 75)

In 2020, 366 people in RBWM died prematurely (aged under 75). This was 26% of all deaths in RBWM, compared to 31% of deaths in England. The main causes of premature mortality in RBWM were cancer (40%) and circulatory disease (16%) ([Office for National Statistics 2022](#)).

RBWM's under 75 mortality rates for cancer, cardiovascular disease and respiratory disease are significantly better than England's overall, although male rates for cancer and cardiovascular disease are similar to national figures.

### Under 75 mortality rate per 100,000 population in RBWM – directly standardised (2017-19)

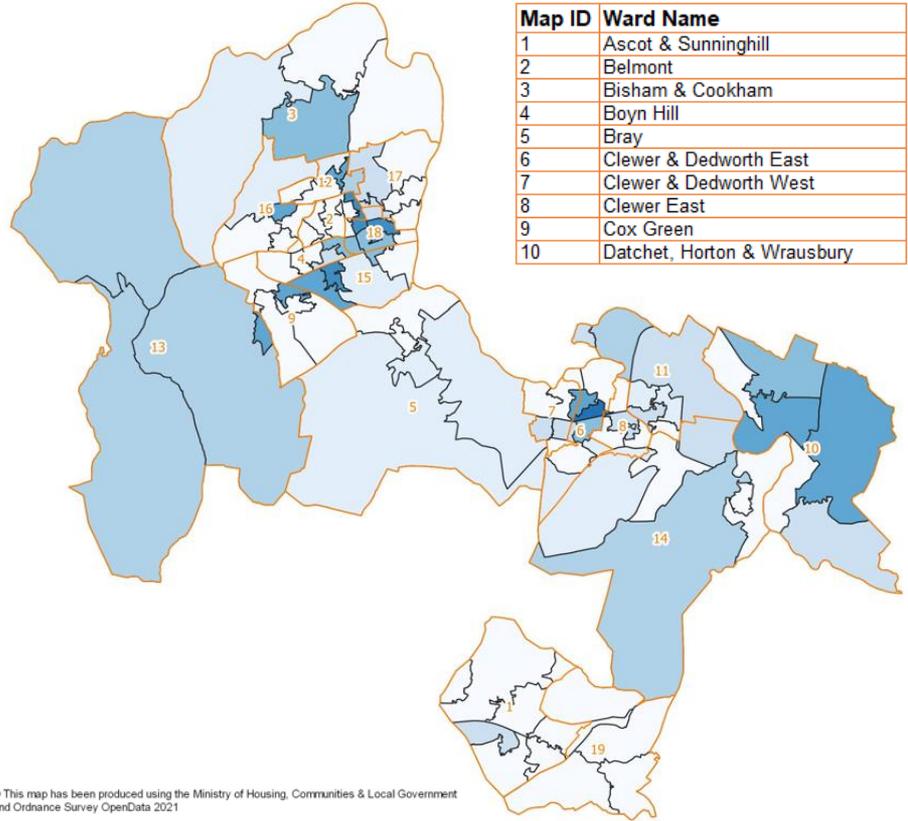


# Place: Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England and is used to compare levels of deprivation across small areas or neighbourhoods called Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). The term deprivation encompasses a wide range of factors that will impact on an individual's life, such as income, employment, health, education, housing, access to services and crime.

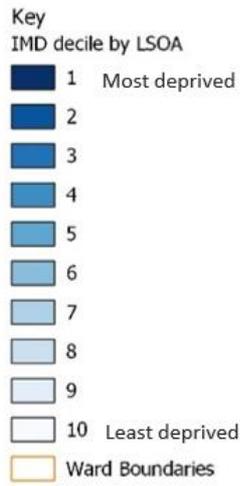
RBWM's overall deprivation ranking sits within the least deprived decile (10%) in England with over 50% of all RBWM's neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in the least deprived decile nationally. None of RBWM's LSOAs are in the 20% most deprived areas in England. The most deprived neighbourhoods of RBWM are in areas of Clewer North, St Mary's and Oldfield wards.

## Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) in RBWM 2019



| Map ID | Ward Name                   |
|--------|-----------------------------|
| 1      | Ascot & Sunninghill         |
| 2      | Belmont                     |
| 3      | Bisham & Cookham            |
| 4      | Boyn Hill                   |
| 5      | Bray                        |
| 6      | Clewer & Dedworth East      |
| 7      | Clewer & Dedworth West      |
| 8      | Clewer East                 |
| 9      | Cox Green                   |
| 10     | Datchet, Horton & Wrausbury |

| Map ID | Ward Name               |
|--------|-------------------------|
| 11     | Eton & Castle           |
| 12     | Furze Platt             |
| 13     | Hurley & Walthams       |
| 14     | Old Windsor             |
| 15     | Oldfield                |
| 16     | Pinkneys Green          |
| 17     | Riverside               |
| 18     | St Mary's               |
| 19     | Sunningdale & Cheapside |



© This map has been produced using the Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government and Ordnance Survey OpenData 2021

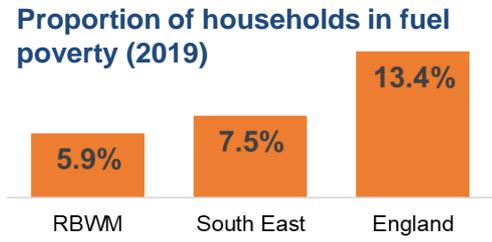
## Fuel poverty

A household is considered to be fuel poor if they are living in a property with an energy efficiency rating of band D or below and are left with a residual income below the official poverty line once they have spent the required amount to heat their home.



Evidence shows that living in cold homes is associated with poor health outcomes and an increased risk of morbidity and mortality for all age groups ([Office for Health Improvement and Disparities 2022](#))

In 2019, 3,723 households in RBWM were considered to be fuel poor.

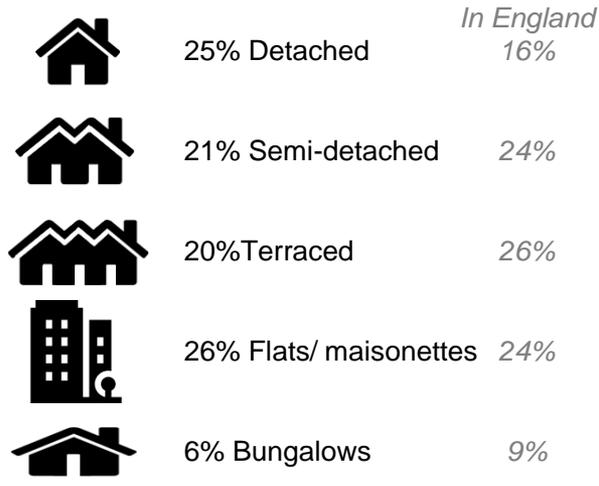


# Place: Housing

There are 65,610 residential properties in RBWM with a mix of housing types. The number of properties in RBWM is projected to increase to 66,784 by 2040 ([Office for National Statistics](#) 2020).

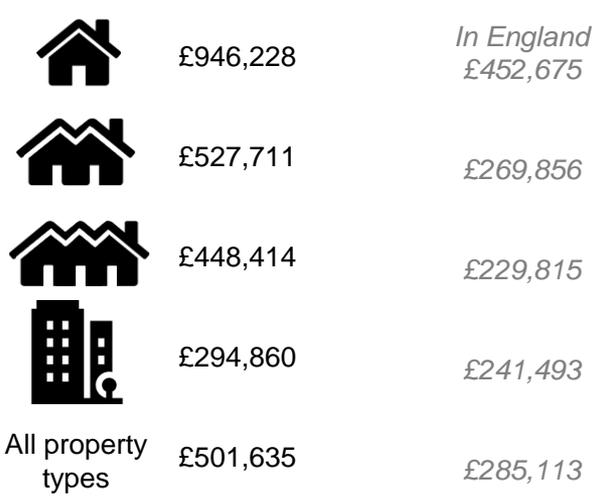
All property types in RBWM are more expensive than the England and South East averages. The proportion of people who own their house (either outright or through a mortgage) in RBWM is higher than the England and the South East region, while the proportion who private or socially rent is lower.

## Household types in RBWM (2021)



Source: Valuations Office Agency (2021), [Council Tax Statistics](#)

## Average price of property in RBWM (Oct- 21)



Source: Land Registry (2022), [UK House Price Index – October 2021](#)

## Size and overcrowding

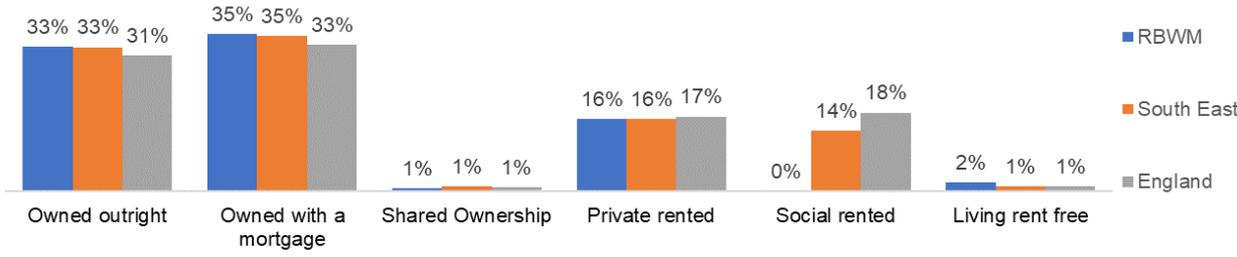
The average household size in RBWM is 2.4 people, which is the same as national and regional figures. 

2,200 households in RBWM were estimated to be overcrowded in 2011. This means that there are fewer bedrooms than would standardly be required for the number of people in the house.

### Proportion of households that are overcrowded (2011)



## Ownership and tenancy by type (2011)



## Homelessness

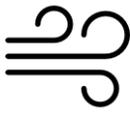
375 households in RBWM were identified as eligible for support (termed prevention or relief duty) under the Homeless Reduction Act in 2019/20. This is a rate of **6.1** per 1,000 households. 

# Place: Environment and Crime

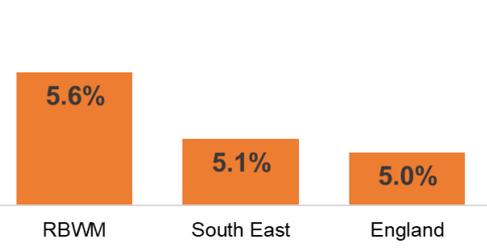
## Environment

Poor air quality is a significant public health issue. The burden of air pollution in the UK in 2013 was estimated to be equivalent to between 28,000 and 36,000 deaths ([Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants 2018](#)). The measurement of fine particulate matter in the air is seen as the most appropriate indicator to look at the environmental conditions people live in at a local and national level.

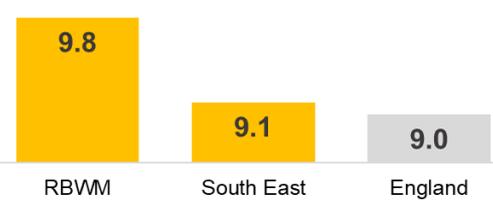
### Air Quality

 90% of RBWM is classified as urban with 10% rural areas ([Office for National Statistics 2021](#)). Air quality indicators in RBWM indicate similar levels of fine particulate matter and mortality attributable to air pollution, compared to England.

Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (2019)



Annual concentration of human-made fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic metre (2019)



### Transport

Average minimum journey time to reach key services in 2019 (inc. medium centres of employment, schools, further education, GPs, hospitals, food stores and town centres)



## Crime

Children and young people at risk of offending or within the youth justice system often have more unmet health needs than other children and public health services have an important role to play in tackling violence to help focus on interventions that are effective and target prevention and treatment.

 20 children (aged 10 to 17) were in the youth justice system in RBWM at a rate of **1.2** per 1,000 population (2019/20).

 In 2020/21, there were 2,868 violent offences recorded by police in RBWM at a rate of **19** per 1,000 population. 234 of these were sexual offences at a rate of **2** per 1,000 population.

 26 children (aged 10 to 17) were first time offenders in RBWM at a rate of **159** per 100,000 population (2020).

 There were 145 hospital admissions from violent crime in RBWM during the latest 3 year period (2017/18 to 2019/20). This was a rate of **35** per 100,000 population.

# Summary of indicators

| Slide   | Indicator  | Time Period     | RBWM          |       | South East | England |
|---|--|-----------------|---------------|-------|------------|---------|
|   |  |                 | Count         | Value |            |         |
| Population  | Healthy life expectancy at birth (Male)  | 2017-19         | -             | 70.0  | 65.3       | 63.2    |
|   | Healthy life expectancy at birth (Female)  | 2017-19         | -             | 70.1  | 65.9       | 63.5    |
|   | Life expectancy at birth (Male)  | 2018-20         | -             | 81.7  | 80.6       | 79.4    |
|   | Life expectancy at birth (Female)  | 2018-20         | -             | 85.0  | 84.1       | 83.1    |
|   | Life expectancy at 65 (Male)   | 2018-20         | -             | 85.0  | 84.4       | 83.7    |
|   | Life expectancy at 65 (Female)   | 2018-20         | -             | 87.4  | 86.8       | 86.1    |
|   | Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Male)  | 2017-19         | -             | 4.8   | 7.8        | 9.4     |
|   | Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Female)  | 2017-19         | -             | 4.3   | 6.1        | 7.6     |
|   | % of population with long-term health problem or disability  | 2011            | 18,364        | 12.7% | -          | 17.6%   |
|   | % of population with bad or very bad health  | 2011            | 4,953         | 3.4%  | 4.4%       | 5.4%    |
|   | % of population providing unpaid care to others  | 2011            | 13,235        | 9.1%  | 9.8%       | 10.2%   |
| Employment  | Employment rate for working age population (aged 16-64)  | Jul-20 - Jun-21 | 71,800        | 78%   | 77%        | 75%     |
|   | Unemployment rate for people aged 16+ (modelled)   | Jul-20 - Jun-21 | 3,000         | 3.8%  | 4.1%       | 5.1%    |
| Children and Young People                           | Total Fertility Rate for women (average number of live births for women in their lifetime)             | 2020            | -             | 1.60  | 1.65       | 1.59    |
|   | % of mothers who are smokers at time of delivery   | 2020/21         | 89            | 6.5%  | 9.0%       | 9.6%    |
|   | % of term babies with low birth weight   | 2019            | 33            | 2.4%  | 2.5%       | 2.9%    |
|   | Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth  | 2020/21         | Not available |       | -          | 47.6%   |
|   | Prevalence of obesity in Reception   | 2019/20         | 35            | 7.1%  | 8.9%       | 9.9%    |
|   | Prevalence of obesity in Year 6  | 2019/20         | 215           | 14.7% | 17.8%      | 21.0%   |
|   | Children in relative low income families (under 16s)   | 2019/20         | 2,545         | 8.3%  | 13.3%      | 19.1%   |
|   | Children in care per 10,000 population   | 2020            | 115           | 33    | 53         | 67      |
|   | % of school pupils with a special educational need (SEN)   | 2018            | 3,443         | 15.9% | 14.1%      | 14.4%   |
|   | % of children achieving a good level of development at end of Reception                                | 2018/19         | 1,212         | 74.3% | 74.6%      | 71.8%   |
|   | % of children eligible for free school meals achieving a good level of development at end of Reception | 2018/19         | 53            | 53.0% | 55.4%      | 56.5%   |
|   | % of children achieving expected level in phonics screening in Yr 1                                    | 2018/19         | 1,370         | 83.5% | 82.2%      | 81.8%   |
|   | % of children eligible for free school meals achieving expected level in phonics screening in Yr 1     | 2018/19         | 69            | 61.6% | 66.1%      | 70.1%   |
|   | Average Attainment 8 score   | 2019/20         | -             | 55.1  | 51.3       | 50.2    |
|   | Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births  | 2018-20         | 9             | 2.0   | 3.5        | 3.9     |
| Child mortality rate per 1,000 population aged 1-17 | 2017-19  | 7               | *             | 9.2   | 10.8       |         |

# Summary of indicators

| Slide         | Indicator   | Time Period     | RBWM   |       | South East | England |
|---------------|---|-----------------|--------|-------|------------|---------|
|               |   |                 | Count  | Value |            |         |
| Adults        | Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers  | 2020            | -      | 10.3% | 11.1%      | 12.1%   |
|               | % of adults classified as overweight or obese   | 2019/20         |        | 63.9% | 61.5%      | 62.8%   |
|               | % of physically active adults   | 2019/20         |        | 68.5% | 69.5%      | 66.4%   |
|               | % of physically inactive adults   | 2019/20         |        | 21.4% | 20.1%      | 22.9%   |
|               | % of adults meeting the recommended '5-a-day' on a 'usual day'                                    | 2019/20         |        | 60.6% | 58.3%      | 55.4%   |
|               | % of dependent drinkers not in treatment  | 2020/21         | 766    | 77.3% | -          | 81.9%   |
|               | Successful completion of alcohol treatment  | 2019            | 77     | 38.3% | 38.1%      | 37.8%   |
|               | Successful completion of drug treatment - opiate users  | 2019            | 17     | 6.6%  | 7.0%       | 5.6%    |
|               | Successful completion of drug treatment - non opiate users  | 2019            | 42     | 47.2% | 35.7%      | 34.2%   |
|               | Cancer screening coverage - breast cancer (females aged 53 to 70)                                 | 2020            | 12,953 | 76.7% | 74.9%      | 74.1%   |
|               | Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (females aged 25 to 49)                               | 2020            | 19,994 | 70.3% | 71.6%      | 70.2%   |
|               | Cancer screening coverage - cervical cancer (females aged 50 to 64)                               | 2020            | 11,442 | 76.7% | 76.2%      | 76.1%   |
|               | Cancer screening coverage - bowel cancer (aged 60 to 74)  | 2020            | 14,280 | 64.0% | 65.7%      | 63.8%   |
|               | Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over per 100,000 population      | 2019/20         | 670    | 2,113 | 2,326      | 2,222   |
|               | Emergency hospital admissions for hip fractures in people aged 65 and over per 100,000 population | 2019/20         | 155    | 492   | 551        | 572     |
|               | Excess winter deaths index  | Aug-19 - Jul-20 | 100    | 25.0% | 17.4%      | 17.4%   |
| Mental health | Recorded prevalence of serious mental illness   | 2020/21         | 1,215  | 0.70% | 0.87%      | 0.95%   |
|               | Recorded prevalence of depression (aged 18 and over)  | 2020/21         | 14,233 | 10.3% | 13.0%      | 12.3%   |
|               | Estimated prevalence of common mental health disorders (aged 16 and over)                         | 2017            | 15,269 | 12.7% | 14.8%      | 16.9%   |
|               | Suicide rate per 100,000 population (all)   | 2018-20         | 33     | 8.5   | 10.1       | 10.4    |
|               | Suicide rate per 100,000 population (Male)  | 2018-20         | 24     | 12.2  | 15.3       | 15.9    |
|               | Suicide rate per 100,000 population (Female)  | 2018-20         | 9      | *     | 5.2        | 5       |
|               | Emergency admissions for intentional self-harm per 100,000 population                             | 2019/20         | 185    | 122.8 | 212.4      | 192.6   |
|               | Hospital admissions as a result of self harm per 100,000 population (aged 10 to 14)               | 2019/20         | 25     | 244.7 | 197.8      | 219.8   |
|               | Hospital admissions as a result of self harm per 100,000 population (aged 15 to 19)               | 2019/20         | 50     | 542.0 | 795.2      | 664.7   |
|               | Hospital admissions as a result of self harm per 100,000 population (aged 20 to 24)               | 2019/20         | 20     | 316.2 | 531.9      | 433.7   |
|               | % of people with a low worthwhile score   | 2019/20         | -      | *     | 3.2%       | 3.8%    |
|               | % of people with a low satisfaction score   | 2019/20         | -      | *     | 4.3%       | 4.7%    |
|               | % of people with a low happiness score  | 2019/20         | -      | 4.7%  | 7.9%       | 8.7%    |
|               | % of people with a high anxiety score   | 2019/20         | -      | 17.4% | 22.0%      | 21.9%   |
|               | Premature mortality in adults with severe mental illness per 100,000 population                   | 2018-20         | 250    | 81.4  | 83.4       | 103.6   |
|               | Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with severe mental illness                               | 2018-20         | -      | 491%  | 507%       | 451%    |

# Summary of indicators

| Slide   | Indicator  | Time Period     | RBWM   |       | South East | England |
|---|--|-----------------|--------|-------|------------|---------|
|   |  |                 | Count  | Value |            |         |
| Health Conditions and Premature Mortality                                 | Recorded prevalence of Coronary Heart Disease (all ages)                                 | 2020/21         | 4,513  | 2.6%  | 2.8%       | 3.0%    |
|   | Recorded prevalence of Stroke (all ages)   | 2020/21         | 2,777  | 1.6%  | 1.8%       | 1.8%    |
|   | Recorded prevalence of Hypertension (all ages)   | 2020/21         | 22,843 | 13.2% | 14.1%      | 13.9%   |
|   | Recorded prevalence of Chronic Kidney Disease (aged 18 and over)                         | 2019/20         | 5,286  | 3.8%  | 3.9%       | 4.0%    |
|   | Recorded prevalence of Diabetes (aged 17 and over)                                       | 2020/21         | 7,577  | 5.4%  | 6.5%       | 7.1%    |
|   | Recorded prevalence of Dementia (all ages)   | 2020/21         | 1,333  | 0.8%  | 0.8%       | 0.7%    |
|   | Recorded prevalence of Learning Disabilities (all ages)                                  | 2020/21         | 469    | 0.3%  | 0.5%       | 0.5%    |
|   | Under 75 mortality rate for cancer per 100,000 population (all)                          | 2017-19         | 448    | 115.2 | 121.6      | 129.2   |
|   | Under 75 mortality rate for cancer per 100,000 population (Male)                         | 2017-19         | 270    | 144.0 | 133.8      | 143.3   |
|   | Under 75 mortality rate for cancer per 100,000 population (Female)                       | 2017-19         | 178    | 88.5  | 110.4      | 116.1   |
|   | Under 75 mortality rate for cardiovascular disease per 100,000 population (all)          | 2017-19         | 195    | 50.2  | 57.1       | 70.4    |
|   | Under 75 mortality rate for cardiovascular disease per 100,000 population (Male)         | 2017-19         | 122    | 64.2  | 81.0       | 98.9    |
|   | Under 75 mortality rate for cardiovascular disease per 100,000 population (Female)       | 2017-19         | 73     | 36.6  | 34.6       | 43.4    |
|   | Under 75 mortality rate for respiratory disease per 100,000 population (all)             | 2017-19         | 92     | 23.8  | 27.7       | 33.6    |
|   | Under 75 mortality rate for respiratory disease per 100,000 population (Male)            | 2017-19         | 54     | 29.2  | 32.5       | 38.6    |
|   | Under 75 mortality rate for respiratory disease per 100,000 population (Female)          | 2017-19         | 38     | 18.8  | 23.2       | 29.0    |
|   | Under 75 mortality rate for liver disease per 100,000 population (all)                   | 2017-19         | 62     | 15.8  | 15.9       | 18.8    |
|   | Under 75 mortality rate for liver disease per 100,000 population (Male)                  | 2017-19         | 44     | 23.0  | 20.6       | 24.2    |
| Under 75 mortality rate for liver disease per 100,000 population (Female) | 2017-19  | 18              | 8.7    | 11.3  | 13.7       |         |
| Deprivation   | % of households in fuel poverty  | 2019            | 3,723  | 5.9%  | 7.5%       | 13.4%   |
| Housing   | % of households that are overcrowded   | 2011            | 2,200  | 3.8%  | 3.8%       | 4.8%    |
|   | Households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act per 1,000 households         | 2019/20         | 375    | 6.1   | 12.3       | 10.6    |
| Environment and Crime   | Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution                          | 2019            | -      | 5.6%  | 5.1%       | 5.0%    |
|   | Annual concentration of human-made fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic metre | 2019            | -      | 9.8   | 9.1        | 9.0     |
|   | Children in the youth justice system per 1,000 population (aged 10 to 17)                | 2019/20         | 20     | 1.2   | 2.8        | 3.5     |
|   | First time entrants to the youth justice system per 100,000 population (aged 10 to 17)   | 2020            | 26     | 158.9 | 156.7      | 169.2   |
|   | Violent crime - Rate of violence offences per 1,000 population                           | 2020/21         | 2,868  | 18.9  | 27.8       | 29.5    |
|   | Violent crime - Rate of sexual offences per 1,000 population                             | 2020/21         | 234    | 1.5   | 2.3        | 2.3     |
|   | Hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence) per 100,000 population      | 2017/18-2019/20 | 145    | 35.0  | 31.6       | 45.8    |