



Public Health Hub
BERKSHIRE EAST



Bracknell Forest's People and Place

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Summary

Updated: February 2024

People: Overview

Bracknell Forest's People and Place summary provides a high-level insight into the 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 Bracknell Forest 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 Bracknell Forest. 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 Bracknell Forest can be found at:

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

Comparators

Bracknell Forest is in the least deprived 10% of local authorities in England. As deprivation is such an important factor for health and life outcomes, **the least deprived decile group figures have been used as the main comparator group in this report.** Where this is not available, or not appropriate to compare to, England and the South East have been used.

Some figures and charts have been colour-coded to show how Bracknell Forest's data compares to its comparator 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 Bracknell Forest 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

Bracknell Forest is significantly better than comparator

Bracknell Forest is similar to comparator

Bracknell Forest is significantly worse than comparator

Bracknell Forest is significantly higher than comparator
(judgement of better/worse not appropriate)

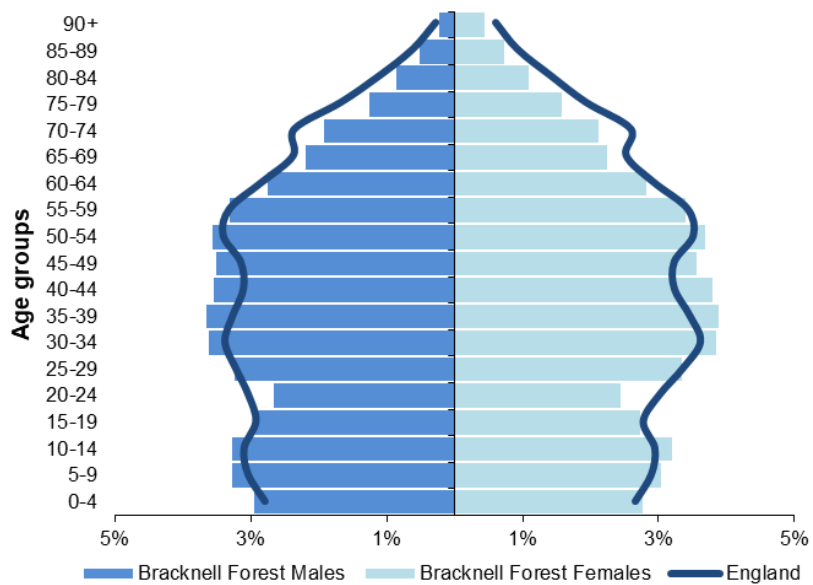
Bracknell Forest is significantly lower than comparator
(judgement of better/worse not appropriate)



People: Population

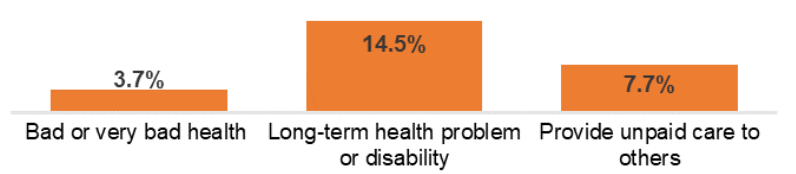
Bracknell Forest has a population of 124,608 and has increased by 10% in the last 10 years. Bracknell Forest's population profile is similar to England's with a median age of 39 years. The proportion of working-aged adults in Bracknell Forest is slightly higher than England's profile with notably higher proportions of 35 to 54 year olds. People aged 65 and over make-up 15% of Bracknell Forest's population, compared to 18% nationally ([Office for National Statistics](#) 2023).

Bracknell Forest's Population by Age Band (Census 2021)




Health and disability


Proportion of Bracknell Forest population who answered 'Yes' to health indicators ([Office for National Statistics](#) 2024)



Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy (2018-20)



 Bracknell Forest's male life expectancy and healthy life expectancy continue to be significantly better than national rates. Boys born in Bracknell Forest today can expect to live to 81, however they will spend approximately 18% of their life in poor health (15 years).

There is a 6.1 year difference in life expectancy between boys born in the least deprived areas and most deprived areas of Bracknell Forest. The gap in healthy life expectancy is greater at 10 years.

 Bracknell Forest's female life expectancy and healthy life expectancy are also significantly better than national rates and are higher than males. Girls born in Bracknell Forest today can expect to live to 84, however they will spend approximately 21% of their life in poor health (18 years).

There is a 2.3 year difference in life expectancy between girls born in the least deprived and most deprived areas of Bracknell Forest. The gap in healthy life expectancy is greater at 7.8 years.

Life expectancy indicators for Bracknell Forest (2020-22)

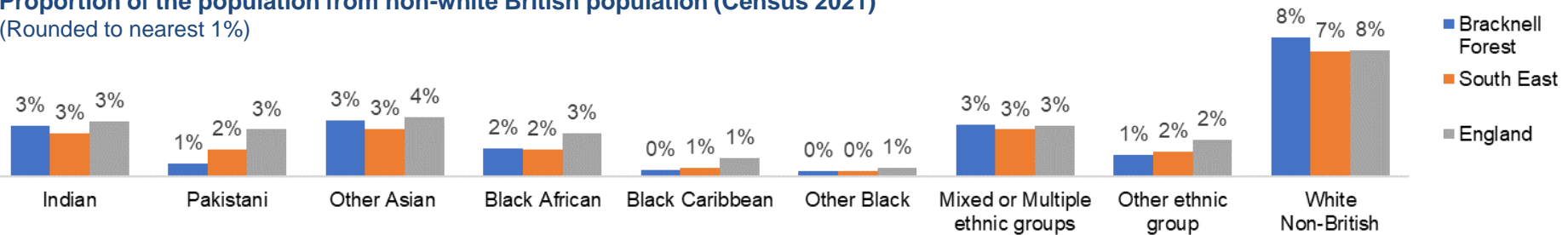
| |  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Life expectancy at birth | Bracknell 81.1 | Bracknell 84.3 |
| | England 78.9 | England 82.8 |
| Life expectancy at 65 | Bracknell 84.7 | Bracknell 86.6 |
| | England 83.4 | England 85.9 |
| Healthy life expectancy at birth | Bracknell 66.4 | Bracknell 66.5 |
| | England 63.1 | England 63.9 |

People: Ethnicity and Employment

Ethnicity

In 2021, nearly 78% of Bracknell Forest's population were from a white British background. 14% of Bracknell Forest's population were from ethnic minority groups (excluding white minorities), compared to 19% in England. A further 8% of both Bracknell Forest and England's population were from a white non-British background. People from an Asian background made up 7% of Bracknell Forest's total population and were the largest ethnic minority group as a whole. All ethnic groups increased in number and proportion in Bracknell Forest over the last decade, apart from the white British group that reduced by over 7 percentage points

Proportion of the population from non-white British population (Census 2021)
(Rounded to nearest 1%)

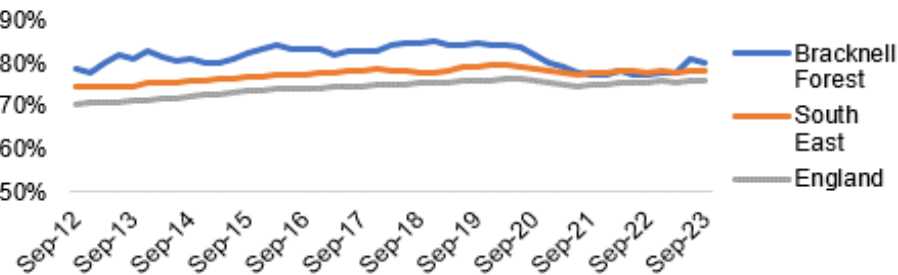


Employment



From Oct-22 to Sep-23, 80% of Bracknell Forest's working age population were in employment. The proportion of people in employment decreased after the pandemic in Bracknell Forest. Data from Sep-23 shows an increase locally.

Proportion of people aged 16 to 64 in employment



Unemployment and economic inactivity

From Oct-22 to Sep-23, 3.0% of Bracknell Forest's working age population were estimated to be unemployed (2,000 people). 17% (13,500) of the population were also economically inactive (not in employment or seeking work). The main reasons for this in Bracknell Forest were being a student or long-term sick.

Proportion of economically inactive people by main reason (Oct-22 to Sep-23)


| | Bracknell Forest | South East | England |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------|---------|
| Total | 17% | 19% | 21% |
| Student | 42% | 26% | 27% |
| Looking after family/ home | 14% | 19% | 20% |
| Long-term sick | 16% | 25% | 26% |
| Other | 28% | 30% | 27% |


People: Children and Young People (aged under 18)


Bracknell Forest is compared to the least deprived decile group, unless otherwise stated

Approximately 27,846 children and young people (aged under 18) live in Bracknell Forest and make-up 22% of the total population ([Office for National Statistics](#) 2022). National and local fertility rates have decreased over the last decade, apart from a recent increase in births following the Covid-19 pandemic. Currently, women of child-bearing age have an average of 1.7 children in Bracknell Forest and 1.6 in England ([Office for National Statistics](#) 2023).


Pregnancy and birth

 **6.7%** of Bracknell Forest's mothers were smokers at the time of delivery in 2022/23.

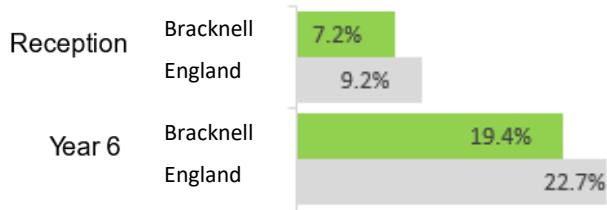
 **2.5%** of term babies born in Bracknell Forest were a low birth weight (under 2,500g) in 2021.

 **58.5%** of infants are totally or partially breastfed at 6-8 weeks in Bracknell Forest in 2022/23. This is significantly worse than the least deprived decile of 61.2%.


Childhood Obesity


 Childhood obesity is measured through the National Childhood Measurement Programme for children in primary school Reception and Year 6. Bracknell Forest's obesity rates have not significantly changed over the last 5 years.


Prevalence of obesity (2022/23)



Vulnerable children

 **11.2%** of Bracknell Forest's under 16s lived in relative low-income families in 2021/22. This is over 2,700 children.

 **137** children in Bracknell Forest were in care on 31-Mar-22. This was a rate of **49** per 10,000 population and is increasing.

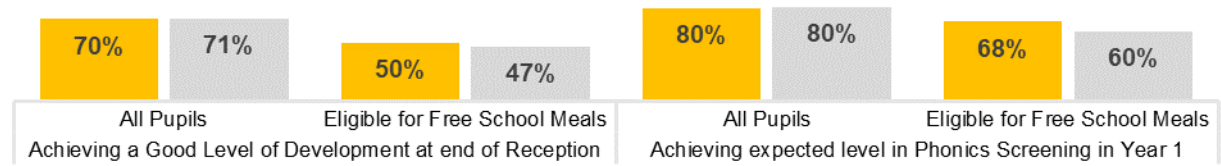
 **16.6%** of pupils in Bracknell Forest had special educational needs (SEN) in 2022/23, which is 3,683 pupils.

Education

Bracknell Forest's school readiness and attainment levels at the end of Reception and Year 1 are similar to the least deprived decile. Attainment 8 Scores (Key Stage 4) in Bracknell Forest's state-funded schools are lower than England's and the least deprived comparator.



School readiness in Bracknell Forest, compared to least deprived decile (2022/23)



Mortality

Infant mortality is a key indicator of the general health of the entire population. In 2020-22, 6 babies under 1 died in Bracknell Forest at a rate of **1.5** per 1,000 population.

In 2018-20, 5 children aged 1 to 17 died in Bracknell Forest. The numbers are too small to calculate a comparable rate per 100,000 population.

Health Behaviours in adults



15% of Bracknell Forest adults were smokers in 2022, which is over 14,100 people.



65% of adults in Bracknell Forest were overweight or obese in 2021/22, which is over 62,500 people.



70% of adults in Bracknell Forest were classified as physically active (150+ minutes activity per week) in 2021/22.



19% were physically inactive (<30 minutes activity per week).



29% of Bracknell Forest adults met the recommended 5-a-day fruit and veg portions per day in 2021/22.



Approximately 0.9% of adults in Bracknell Forest are alcohol dependent. **75%** of these were not in treatment in 2020/21.

34% (46) of Bracknell Forest adults in treatment for alcohol misuse successfully completed treatment in 2022, similar to the comparator.



4.8% (5) of opiate users and **27%** (37) of non-opiate users completed treatment in 2022. These were both similar to the least deprived decile.

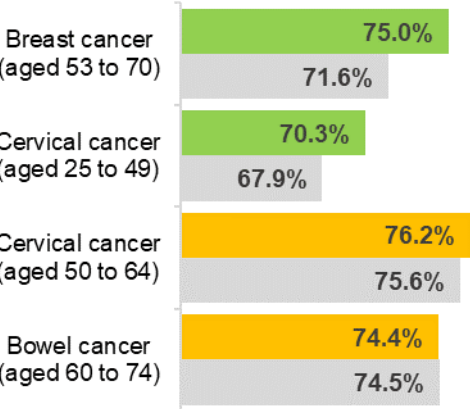
Cancer screening

Bracknell Forest's cancer screening coverage is significantly better than England for all 3 national screening programmes.



Cancer screening coverage (2023)

Bracknell Forest's coverage (top bar) is compared to the least deprived decile's coverage (bottom bar)



Older adults



In 2021/22 there were 370 emergency admissions due to falls for Bracknell Forest adults aged 65 and over. This is a rate of **1,994** per 100,000 population.



In the same period, there were 90 emergency admissions for hip fractures at **482** per 100,000 population.



The winter mortality index measures the difference in the number of deaths that occur in winter months (Dec to Mar) compared to the average of non-winter months. This is not just a reflection of cold temperatures, but also factors such as increased respiratory disease and pressure on services.

Bracknell Forest had 1% more deaths in the winter months of Aug-21 to Jul-22 compared to the average of non-winter months. This compared to 9% in the least deprived decile.

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.

Prevalence of Mental Health conditions

As at 18-Jan-24, 0.7% of people in Bracknell Forest were recorded as having a serious mental health disorder on their GP Record. This is over 800 people.

17.3% of adults in Bracknell Forest were recorded as having depression on their GP record. This is approximately 14,800 adults.

Estimated prevalence in children (2022):

Nationally, 18% of children aged 7 to 16 and 22% of those aged 17 to 24 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 2020 to 2022 there were 23 suicides recorded for Bracknell Forest residents at a rate of 7 per 100,000 population.

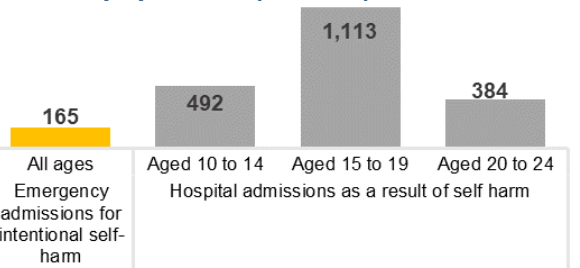
The suicide rate in males is higher, both nationally and locally. In 2020-22 70% of suicides in Bracknell Forest were males.

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 Bracknell Forest per 100,000 population (2021/22)

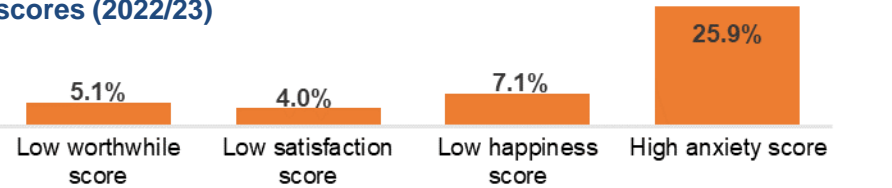


Self-reported Wellbeing



People with 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 Bracknell Forest with low wellbeing scores (2022/23)



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, Bracknell Forest's premature mortality rate for people with SMI was significantly better than England's at 75 per 100,000 population. The under-75 mortality rate was 439% higher than the general population in Bracknell Forest for this time period.

People: Health Conditions and Premature Mortality

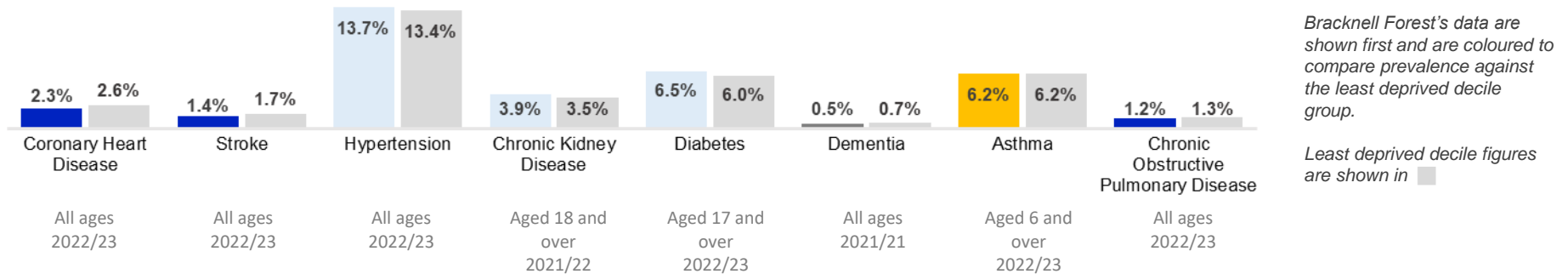
Bracknell Forest is compared to the least deprived decile group, unless otherwise stated

Recorded prevalence of disease and conditions

In the 2021 census, nearly 14 million people in England stated that they had a long-term health condition or disability. 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 (COPD), 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 Bracknell Forest, regardless of where they are registered with a GP. Bracknell Forest has a significantly lower prevalence of coronary heart disease, stroke and COPD than the least deprived decile group.

Recorded prevalence of disease and conditions in Bracknell Forest, compared to the least deprived decile

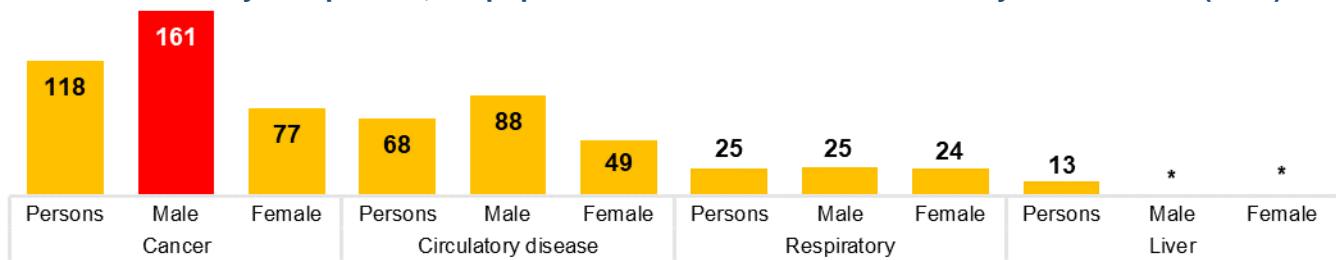


Premature mortality (for people aged under 75)

In 2022, 292 people in Bracknell Forest died prematurely (aged under 75). This was 32% of all deaths in Bracknell Forest, compared to 31% of deaths in England. The main causes of premature mortality in Bracknell Forest were cancer (43%) and circulatory disease (32%) ([Office for National Statistics](#) 2024).

Bracknell Forest's under 75 mortality rates were similar to the least deprived decile in 2022, as shown in the chart. The one exception was male premature mortality rates for cancer, which were significantly worse.

Under 75 mortality rate per 100,000 population in Bracknell Forest - directly standardised (2022)

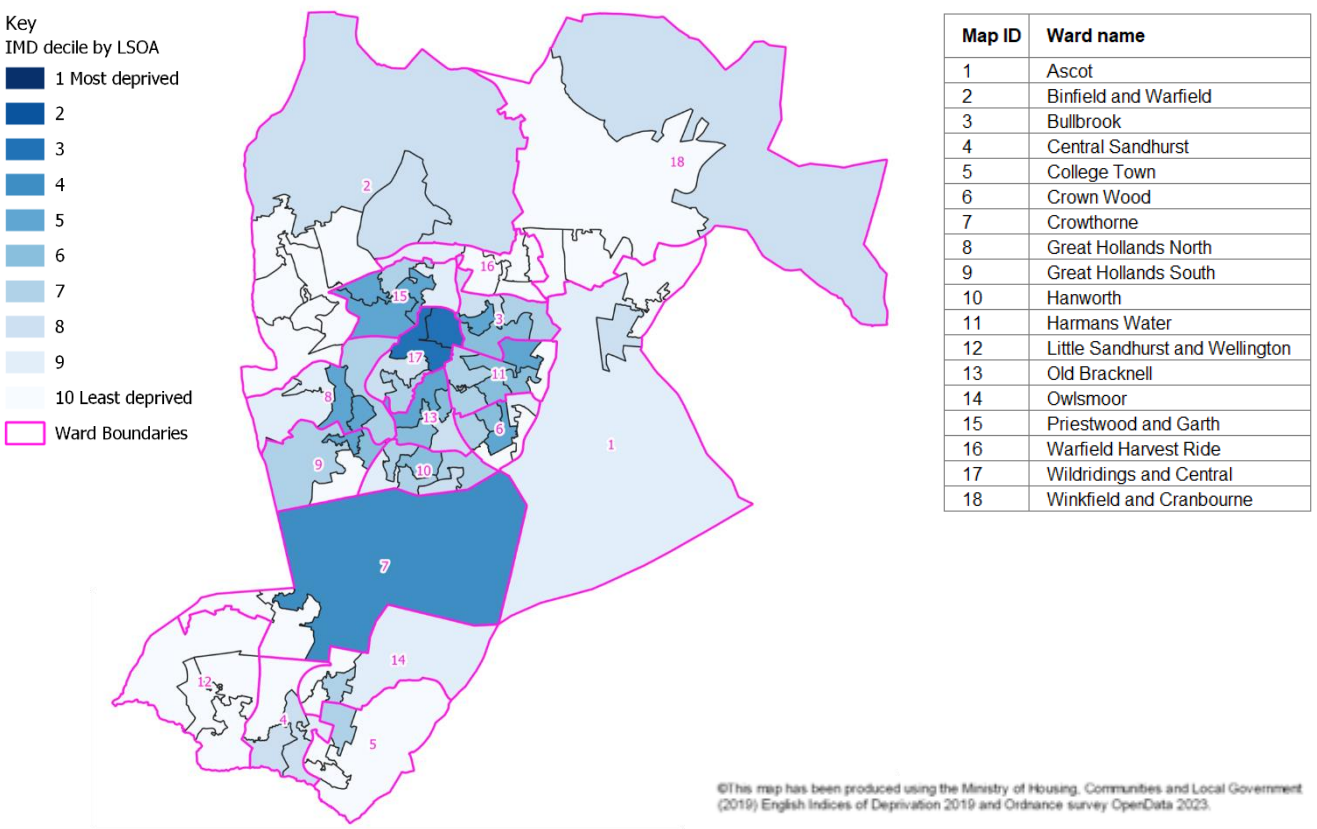


Place: Deprivation

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/ 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, services and crime.

Bracknell Forest's overall deprivation ranking sits within the 10% least deprived local authorities in England. More than a third of the Borough's neighbourhoods (LSOAs) are also in the 10% least deprived nationally. While none of Bracknell Forest's LSOAs are in the 20% most deprived areas in England, there are areas of higher deprivation within Wildridings & Central, Crowthorne and Great Hollands North wards.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) in Bracknell Forest 2019 by 2021 LSOAs



Fuel poverty

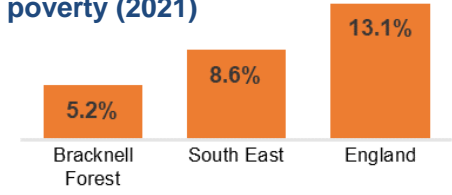
A household is considered to be fuel poor if they are living in a property with an energy efficiency rating of band D or below and are left with a residual income below the official poverty line once they have spent the required amount to heat their home.



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 2023](#))

In 2021, 2,669 Bracknell Forest households were considered to be fuel poor.

Proportion of households in fuel poverty (2021)

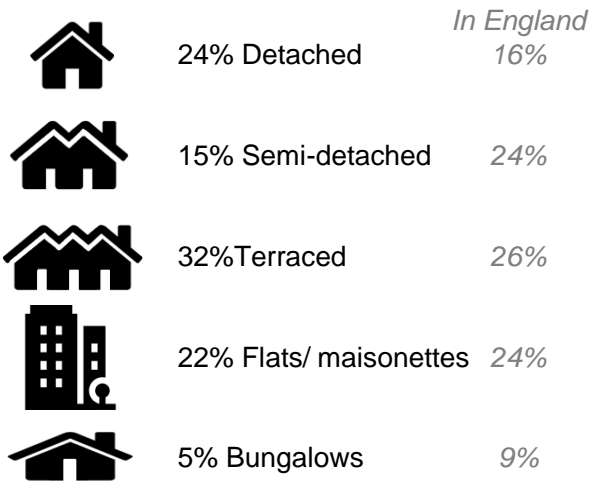


Place: Housing

There are 52,060 residential properties in Bracknell Forest with a higher proportion of terraced (32%) and detached houses (24%). Most property types in Bracknell Forest are more expensive than the England average, apart from flats and maisonettes. All property types in Bracknell Forest are less expensive than the South East average.

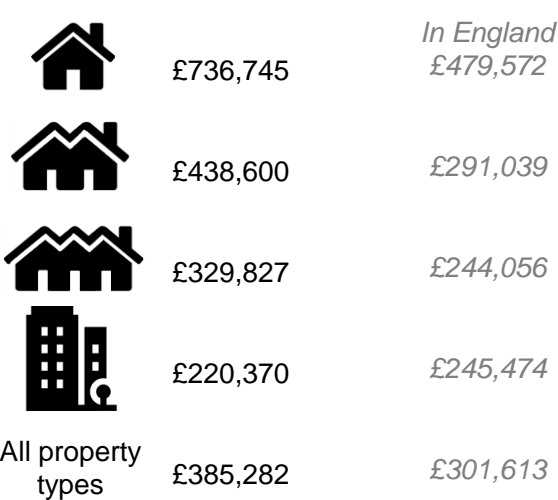
The 2021 census showed an increase in the number of people living alone, both nationally and locally. In Bracknell Forest nearly 11% of people live alone with 29% of those aged 66 and over living alone.

Household types in Bracknell Forest (2023)



Source: Valuations Office Agency (2023), [Council Tax Stock of Properties 2023](#)

Average price in Bracknell Forest (Nov- 23)



Source: Land Registry (2023), [UK House Price Index – November 2023](#)

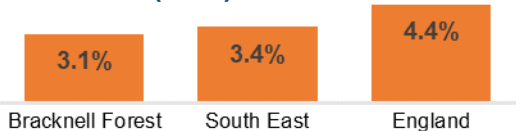
Size and overcrowding

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

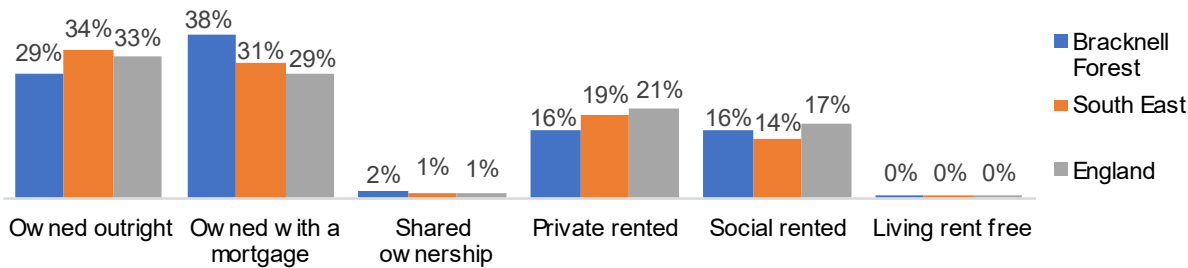


Over 1,500 households in Bracknell Forest were estimated to be overcrowded in 2021. This means that there are fewer bedrooms than would usually be required for the number of people in the house.

Proportion of households that are overcrowded (2021)



Ownership and tenancy by type (2021)



Homelessness

511 households in Bracknell Forest were identified as eligible for support (termed prevention or relief duty) under the Homeless Reduction Act in 2022/23. This is a rate of 9.9 per 1,000 households.



Environment

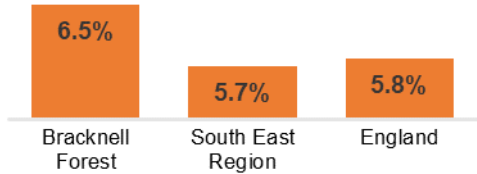
Poor air quality is a significant public health issue. The burden of air pollution in the UK in 2013 was estimated to be equivalent to between 28,000 and 36,000 deaths ([Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants 2018](#)). The measurement of fine particulate matter in the air is seen as the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

Air Quality

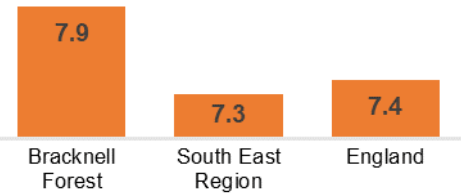


98% of Bracknell Forest is classified as urban with 2% rural areas ([Office for National Statistics 2021](#)). Air quality indicators in Bracknell Forest indicate similar levels of fine particulate matter and mortality attributable to air pollution, compared to England.

Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (2022)

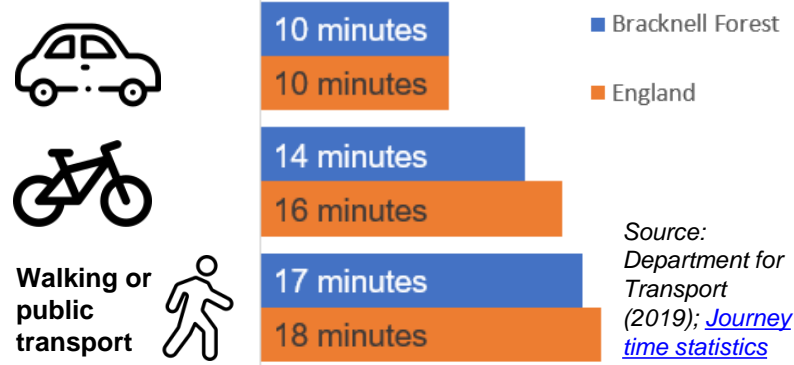


Annual concentration of human-made fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic metre (2021)



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.



24 children (aged 10 to 17) were in the youth justice system in Bracknell Forest at a rate of 1.8 per 1,000 population (2020/21).



Approximately 15 children (aged 10 to 17) were first time offenders in Bracknell Forest at a rate of 118 per 100,000 population (2022).



In 2022/23, there were 2,864 violent offences recorded in Bracknell Forest at a rate of 23 per 1,000 population. 290 of these were sexual offences at a rate of 2 per 1,000 population.



There were 100 hospital admissions from violent crime in Bracknell Forest during the latest 3 year period (2018/19 to 2020/21). This was a rate of **27** per 100,000 population.

Summary of indicators

The colour-coding depicts how Bracknell Forest compares to each of the three comparator groups used in this summary – least deprived decile group (10% least deprived local authorities in England), the South East region and England.

Key for trends used in the summary of indicator section

-  Increasing and getting worse
-  Increasing and getting worse
-  Increasing
-  Could not be calculated
-  Decreasing and getting worse
-  Decreasing and getting worse
-  Decreasing
-  No significant change

* Value not published for data quality reasons
** Value cannot be calculated as number of cases is too small

Key for comparators used in this slide pack

- Bracknell Forest is significantly better than comparator
- Bracknell Forest is similar to comparator
- Bracknell Forest is significantly worse than comparator
- Bracknell Forest is significantly higher than comparator (judgement of better/worse not appropriate)
- Bracknell Forest is significantly lower than comparator (judgement of better/worse not appropriate)

| Slide | Indicator | Time Period | Bracknell Forest | | | Least Deprived Decile | South East | England |
|------------|---|-----------------|------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|------------|---------|
| | | | Count | Value | Trend | | | |
| Population | Healthy life expectancy at birth (Male) | 2018-20 | - | 66.4 | - | - | 65.5 | 63.1 |
| | Healthy life expectancy at birth (Female) | 2018-20 | - | 66.5 | - | - | 65.9 | 63.9 |
| | Life expectancy at birth (Male) | 2020-22 | - | 81.1 | - | - | 80.1 | 78.9 |
| | Life expectancy at birth (Female) | 2020-22 | - | 84.3 | - | - | 83.8 | 82.8 |
| | Life expectancy at 65 (Male) | 2020-22 | - | 84.7 | - | - | 84.1 | 83.4 |
| | Life expectancy at 65 (Female) | 2020-22 | - | 86.6 | - | - | 86.6 | 85.9 |
| | Disability-free life expectancy at birth (Male) | 2018-20 | - | 64.6 | - | - | 64.3 | 62.4 |
| | Disability-free life expectancy at birth (Female) | 2018-20 | - | 64.8 | - | - | 63.1 | 60.9 |
| | Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Male) | 2018-20 | - | 6.1 | - | - | 7.9 | 9.7 |
| | Inequality in life expectancy at birth (Female) | 2018-20 | - | 2.3 | - | - | 6.0 | 7.9 |
| | % of population with long-term health problem or disability | 2021 | 16,703 | 14.5% | - | - | 16.1% | 17.7% |
| | % of population with bad or very bad health | 2021 | 3,993 | 3.7% | - | - | 4.2% | 5.3% |
| | % of population providing unpaid care to others | 2021 | 8,770 | 7.7% | - | - | 8.5% | 8.9% |
| Employment | Employment rate for working age population (aged 16-64) | Oct-22 - Sep-23 | 61,300 | 80% | - | - | 79% | 76% |
| | Economic Inactivity | Oct-22 - Sep-23 | 13,500 | 17.1% | - | - | 18.7% | 21.1% |

Summary of indicators

| Slide | Indicator | Time Period | Bracknell Forest | | | Least Deprived Decile | South East | England |
|---------------------------|--|-------------|------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|------------|---------|
| | | | Count | Value | Trend | | | |
| Children and Young People | Total Fertility Rate for women (average number of live births for women in their lifetime) | 2021 | 1,495 | 1.70 | - | - | 1.60 | 1.55 |
| | % of mothers who are smokers at time of delivery | 2022/23 | 65 | 6.7% | ► | 6.4% | 8.1% | 8.8% |
| | % of term babies with low birth weight | 2021 | 35 | 2.5% | ► | 2.4% | 2.4% | 2.8% |
| | Breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks after birth | 2022/23 | 803 | 58.5% | ► | 61.2% | * | 49.2% |
| | Prevalence of obesity in Reception | 2022/23 | 100 | 7.2% | ► | - | 8.0% | 9.2% |
| | Prevalence of obesity in Year 6 | 2022/23 | 265 | 19.4% | ► | - | 19.4% | 22.7% |
| | Children in relative low income families (under 16s) | 2021/22 | 2,762 | 11.2% | - | 10.6% | 15.1% | 19.9% |
| | Children in care per 10,000 population | 2022 | 137 | 49 | - | 45 | 56 | 70 |
| | % of school pupils with a special educational need (SEN) | 2022/23 | 3,683 | 16.6% | ▲ | 17.2% | 17.6% | 17.3% |
| | % of children achieving a good level of development at end of Reception | 2022/23 | 1,007 | 70.0% | - | 71.0% | 69.6% | 67.2% |
| | % of children eligible for free school meals achieving a good level of development at end of Reception | 2022/23 | 47 | 50.0% | - | 46.5% | 49.9% | 51.6% |
| | % of children achieving expected level in phonics screening in Yr 1 | 2022/23 | 1,079 | 79.8% | ▼ | 80.4% | 78.6% | 78.9% |
| | % of children eligible for free school meals achieving expected level in phonics screening in Yr 1 | 2022/23 | 103 | 67.8% | ► | 60.0% | 61.8% | 66.5% |
| | Average Attainment 8 score | 2021/22 | 61,858 | 48.3 | - | 52.7 | 49.9 | 48.7 |
| | Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births | 2020-22 | 6 | 1.5 | - | 2.9 | 3.4 | 4.0 |
| | Child mortality rate per 1,000 population aged 1-17 | 2018-20 | 5 | ** | - | - | 8.7 | 10.3 |

Summary of indicators

| Slide | Indicator | Time Period | Bracknell Forest | | | Least Deprived Decile | South East | England |
|--------|---|-----------------|------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|------------|---------|
| | | | Count | Value | Trend | | | |
| Adults | Smoking Prevalence in adults (18+) - current smokers (APS) | 2022 | - | 14.6% | - | 10.3% | 11.5% | 12.7% |
| | % of adults classified as overweight or obese | 2021/22 | - | 64.6% | - | 60.4% | 62.7% | 63.8% |
| | % of physically active adults | 2021/22 | - | 69.6% | - | 73.0% | 70.5% | 67.3% |
| | % of physically inactive adults | 2021/22 | - | 19.1% | - | 16.8% | 18.8% | 22.3% |
| | % of people aged 16+ meeting the recommended '5-a-day' on a 'usual day' | 2021/22 | - | 29.4% | - | 35.8% | 35.2% | 32.5% |
| | % of dependent drinkers not in treatment | 2020/21 | 654 | 74.6% | - | - | - | 81.9% |
| | Successful completion of alcohol treatment | 2022 | 46 | 34.1% | ► | 38.3% | 35.3% | 35.1% |
| | Successful completion of drug treatment - opiate users | 2022 | 5 | 4.8% | ► | 6.0% | 6.4% | 5.0% |
| | Successful completion of drug treatment - non opiate users | 2022 | 37 | 27.4% | ► | 35.4% | 31.8% | 31.4% |
| | Cancer screening coverage: breast (females aged 53 to 70) | 2023 | 10,392 | 75.0% | ▼ | 71.6% | 69.8% | 66.2% |
| | Cancer screening coverage: cervical (females aged 25 to 49) | 2023 | 17,109 | 70.3% | ▼ | 67.9% | 67.3% | 65.8% |
| | Cancer screening coverage: cervical (females aged 50 to 64) | 2023 | 9,055 | 76.2% | ▼ | 75.6% | 74.6% | 74.4% |
| | Cancer screening coverage: bowel (aged 60 to 74) | 2023 | 13,917 | 74.4% | ▲ | 74.5% | 74.3% | 72.0% |
| | Emergency hospital admissions due to falls in people aged 65 and over per 100,000 population | 2021/22 | 370 | 1,994 | - | 2,113 | 2,192 | 2,100 |
| | Emergency hospital admissions for hip fractures in people aged 65 and over per 100,000 population | 2021/22 | 90 | 482 | - | 517 | 536 | 551 |
| | Winter Mortality index ratio | Aug-21 - Jul-22 | 0 | 0.8% | - | 8.9% | 8.6% | 8.1% |

Summary of indicators

| Slide | Indicator | Time Period | Bracknell Forest | | | Least Deprived Decile | South East | England |
|---------------|---|-------------|------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|------------|---------|
| | | | Count | Value | Trend | | | |
| Mental health | GP Recorded prevalence of serious mental illness (all) | 18-Jan-24 | 800 (c.) | 0.7% | - | - | - | - |
| | GP Recorded prevalence of depression (aged 18 and over) | 18-Jan-24 | 14,800 (c.) | 17.3% | - | - | - | - |
| | Recorded prevalence of serious mental health condition (all) | 2022/23 | 902 | 0.7% | ▶ | 0.8% | 0.9% | 1.0% |
| | Recorded prevalence of depression (aged 18 and over) | 2022/23 | 15,471 | 15.1% | ▲ | 12.3% | 13.8% | 13.2% |
| | Suicide rate per 100,000 population (all) | 2020-22 | 23 | 6.8 | - | - | 10.4 | 10.3 |
| | Suicide rate per 100,000 population (Male) | 2020-22 | 16 | 9.8 | - | - | 15.6 | 15.8 |
| | Suicide rate per 100,000 population (Female) | 2020-22 | 7 | ** | - | - | 5.7 | 5.2 |
| | Emergency admissions for intentional self-harm per 100,000 population | 2021/22 | 215 | 164.7 | - | 159.1 | 197.5 | 163.9 |
| | Hospital admissions as a result of self harm per 100,000 population (aged 10 to 14) | 2021/22 | 40 | 492 | - | - | 346.3 | 307.1 |
| | Hospital admissions as a result of self harm per 100,000 population (aged 15 to 19) | 2021/22 | 80 | 1,113 | - | - | 845.5 | 641.7 |
| | Hospital admissions as a result of self harm per 100,000 population (aged 20 to 24) | 2021/22 | 25 | 384 | - | - | 466.3 | 340.9 |
| | % of people with a low worthwhile score | 2022/23 | - | 5.1% | - | - | 5.1% | 5.6% |
| | % of people with a low satisfaction score | 2022/23 | - | 4.0% | - | - | 3.8% | 4.4% |
| | % of people with a low happiness score | 2022/23 | - | 7.1% | - | - | 8.6% | 8.9% |
| | % of people with a high anxiety score | 2022/23 | - | 25.9% | - | - | 24.0% | 23.3% |
| | Premature mortality in adults with severe mental illness per 100,000 population | 2018-20 | - | 74.9 | - | - | 83.7 | 103.6 |
| | Excess under 75 mortality rate in adults with severe mental illness | 2018-20 | - | 439% | - | - | 425% | 390% |

Summary of indicators

| Slide | Indicator | Time Period | Bracknell Forest | | | Least Deprived Decile | South East | England |
|---|---|-------------|------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|------------|---------|
| | | | Count | Value | Trend | | | |
| Health Conditions and Premature Mortality | Recorded prevalence of Coronary Heart Disease (all ages) | 2022/23 | 3,007 | 2.3% | ► | 2.6% | 2.8% | 3.0% |
| | Recorded prevalence of Stroke (all ages) | 2022/23 | 1,768 | 1.4% | ► | 1.7% | 1.8% | 1.8% |
| | Recorded prevalence of Hypertension (all ages) | 2022/23 | 17,864 | 13.7% | ▲ | 13.4% | 14.6% | 14.4% |
| | Recorded prevalence of Chronic Kidney Disease (aged 18 and over) | 2021/22 | 3,917 | 3.9% | ▲ | 3.5% | 3.9% | 4.0% |
| | Recorded prevalence of Diabetes (aged 17 and over) | 2022/23 | 6,772 | 6.5% | ▲ | 6.0% | 6.9% | 7.5% |
| | Recorded prevalence of Dementia (all ages) | 2021/22 | 663 | 0.5% | - | 0.7% | 0.8% | 0.7% |
| | Recorded prevalence of Asthma (aged 6 and over) | 2022/23 | 7,560 | 6.2% | - | 6.2% | 6.4% | 6.5% |
| | Recorded prevalence of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (all ages) | 2022/23 | 1,591 | 1.2% | ► | 1.3% | 1.7% | 1.8% |
| | Under 75 mortality rate for cancer per 100,000 population (all) | 2022 | 120 | 118.2 | ► | 108.4 | 114.3 | 122.4 |
| | Under 75 mortality rate for cancer per 100,000 population (Male) | 2022 | 79 | 161.3 | - | 118.1 | 126.1 | 135.4 |
| | Under 75 mortality rate for cancer per 100,000 population (Female) | 2022 | 41 | 77.2 | - | 99.5 | 103.6 | 110.3 |
| | Under 75 mortality rate for circulatory disease per 100,000 population (all) | 2022 | 69 | 67.8 | ► | 54.9 | 63.1 | 77.8 |
| | Under 75 mortality rate for circulatory disease per 100,000 population (Male) | 2022 | 44 | 87.9 | - | 79.1 | 88.7 | 110.0 |
| | Under 75 mortality rate for circulatory disease per 100,000 population (Female) | 2022 | 25 | 49.0 | - | 32.2 | 39.2 | 47.4 |
| | Under 75 mortality rate for respiratory disease per 100,000 population (all) | 2022 | 24 | 24.7 | ► | 20.3 | 25.4 | 30.7 |
| | Under 75 mortality rate for respiratory disease per 100,000 population (Male) | 2022 | 12 | 25.1 | - | 23.5 | 29.4 | 35.3 |
| | Under 75 mortality rate for respiratory disease per 100,000 population (Female) | 2022 | 12 | 24.3 | - | 17.4 | 21.7 | 26.3 |
| | Under 75 mortality rate for liver disease per 100,000 population (all) | 2022 | 14 | 13.1 | ► | 15.5 | 18.1 | 21.4 |
| | Under 75 mortality rate for liver disease per 100,000 population (Male) | 2022 | - | ** | - | 19.7 | 23.3 | 27.6 |
| | Under 75 mortality rate for liver disease per 100,000 population (Female) | 2022 | - | ** | - | 11.6 | 13.1 | 15.5 |

Summary of indicators

| Slide | Indicator | Time Period | Bracknell Forest | | | Least Deprived Decile | South East | England |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------|------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|------------|---------|
| | | | Count | Value | Trend | | | |
| Deprivation | % of households in fuel poverty | 2021 | 2,669 | 5.2% | - | - | 8.6% | 13.1% |
| Housing | % of households that are overcrowded | 2021 | 1,575 | 3.1% | - | - | 3.4% | 4.4% |
| | Households owed a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act per 1,000 households | 2022/23 | 511 | 9.9 | - | - | 10.3 | 12.4 |
| Environment and Crime | Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution | 2022 | - | 6.5% | - | - | 5.7% | 5.8% |
| | Annual concentration of human-made fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic metre | 2021 | - | 7.9 | - | - | 7.3 | 7.4 |
| | Children in the youth justice system per 1,000 population (aged 10 to 17) | 2020/21 | 24 | 1.8 | ▼ | - | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| | First time entrants to the youth justice system per 100,000 population (aged 10 to 17) | 2022 | 15 | 117.5 | ► | 113.4 | 134.7 | 148.8 |
| | Violent crime - Rate of violence offences per 1,000 population | 2022/23 | 2,864 | 22.9 | ▲ | 22.1 | 31.4 | 34.4 |
| | Violent crime - Rate of sexual offences per 1,000 population | 2022/23 | 290 | 2.3 | ► | 2.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| | Hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence) per 100,000 population | 2018/19 - 20/21 | 100 | 27.1 | - | 24.4 | 29.4 | 41.9 |